

Resilience, Path Creation and Innovation

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INTRODUCTION

The interest of scholars, politicians and public opinion toward resilience has grown intensely. Policies to recovery local, regional and national economies driven by a *Resilient Development* have been established.

At the same time, creativity and innovation increased their importance in debates about the local development.

Resilience, innovation and creativity have become key term to study locality, not only for urban planners but also for economic scholars.

RESEARCH AIM

- To contribute to the study of the origin of innovations in urban and metropolitan areas in face of a shock event.
- To identify the response of cities to adverse events and to detect significant innovations.
- To understand how resilience, innovation and creativity are related each other.

METHOD

Innovation Biographies

A qualitative analysis that provides a description of the history of innovation through the consult of secondary data and interviews with the actors involved.

Social Network Analysis

The SNA may contribute in understanding the role of the social, political and economic actors involved and the degree of influence in the generation of innovation to show the importance of the community in the creation of new paths.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

What is the relationship between resilience, innovation and new paths?

Does resilience affect innovation or vice versa?

Could cities generate new paths after shock events?

Which are the relationships between the actors who contribute to innovation?

Could be resilience a feature of creative cities?

CASE STUDY: CITIES IN JAPAN

Japan may be an emblematic case able to link the Resilient Approach and Creative Approach, in the context of innovation in creative cities. Japanese urban systems have always coexisted with significant external pressures and they are distinguished by a powerful creative and innovative capacity.



Great Hanshin Earthquake, 1995



Tōhoku earthquake and tsunami, 2011



Hiroshima atomic bomb, 1945