# Article information:

Measuring Accessibility by Proximity for an Inclusive City by Paola Pucci, Giovanni Lanza, Luigi Carboni :: SSRN
<https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4376789>

# Article summary:

1. The Inclusive Accessibility by Proximity Index (IAPI) is a tool for assessing accessibility levels to essential services for local inhabitants, taking into account the physical and perceptual characteristics of urban spaces and paths.

2. IAPI considers the needs and habits of different mobility profiles in relation to the spaces and paths they live and cross daily, promoting walkability and cyclability for a more sustainable and inclusive city.

3. The index was tested in Bologna, Italy, and proved to be scalable and sensitive to different contexts.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article "Measuring Accessibility by Proximity for an Inclusive City" proposes the Inclusive Accessibility by Proximity Index (IAPI) as a tool for assessing accessibility levels to essential services in urban areas. The authors argue that accessibility is crucial for social inclusion and well-being, and that the IAPI can help promote walkability and cyclability, leading to a more sustainable and inclusive city.

Overall, the article presents a well-researched and thought-provoking argument. The authors provide a clear definition of accessibility by proximity and explain how it can be measured using the IAPI. They also acknowledge the importance of considering individual mobility profiles and the physical characteristics of urban spaces when assessing accessibility.

However, there are some potential biases in the article that should be noted. For example, the authors focus primarily on promoting active modes of transportation (walking and cycling) as a means of improving accessibility. While these modes may be suitable for some individuals, they may not be feasible or desirable for others (e.g., those with disabilities or elderly individuals). The article could benefit from exploring alternative modes of transportation that could also improve accessibility.

Additionally, while the authors mention the importance of considering context when assessing accessibility, they do not delve into this topic in great detail. Different neighborhoods may have different needs and challenges when it comes to accessibility, so it would be helpful to explore how the IAPI could be adapted to different contexts.

Finally, while the article presents evidence supporting their claims about the benefits of promoting walkability and cyclability for improving accessibility, there is little discussion of potential risks or drawbacks associated with these approaches. For example, increasing pedestrian traffic in certain areas could lead to safety concerns or conflicts with other modes of transportation.

In conclusion, while "Measuring Accessibility by Proximity for an Inclusive City" presents a compelling argument for using the IAPI as a tool for promoting accessibility in urban areas, there are some potential biases and missing points of consideration that should be addressed. Nonetheless, the article provides a valuable contribution to the ongoing conversation about how to create more inclusive and sustainable cities.

# Topics for further research:

* Alternative modes of transportation for improving accessibility in urban areas
* Challenges and needs of different neighborhoods when it comes to accessibility
* Considerations for promoting walkability and cyclability in urban areas
* Safety concerns associated with increasing pedestrian traffic in urban areas
* Accessibility for individuals with disabilities in urban areas
* Inclusive urban planning and design for promoting accessibility

# Report location:

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