

4 Pilots Consultation Statistics and Conclusions

This section is providing a detailed description of Greece, Italy, Hungary and Spain pilot and EU dimension consultation results.

4.3 Italy

4.3.1 Summary of Country Consultation Process, Statistics and Conclusions

During the first reporting period, 226 users have answered the Policy Profiler questionnaire, 45 posts have been written in the u-debate tool and 3239 people viewed it in the Italian pilot country. Posts have been of good quality and some of them were the result of a face-to-face debate that took place during workshops.

In overall, the **participants** have shown more interest in the issues of long-term residents, integration and citizenship:

- ✦ Policy profiler results show that participants tend to agree with a more open legislation, but asking an acceptance of local values and culture. In particular, statement n.10 “Non-EU nationals who live legally in an EU member-state should have the right to vote in local elections.” had an average result between “Tend to agree” and “Completely agree”
- ✦ In the discussion threads of u-debate some problems and issues related to citizenship have highlighted. Some participants tell their adventure in trying to reach citizenship and some others discussed about “ius soli” and automatic citizenship for people born in Italy. In general, target groups and citizens are worried about law and bureaucracy and ask decision-makers to do something, concerning local laws and regulations that make easier to reach citizenship.

Key message for **decision-makers** is that users are in favour to a faster procedure to gain Italian citizenship and, secondly, entitlement to vote in administrative elections.

At this stage of implementation of the PbP project, the inform-consult-empower approach has firstly offered information about EU and national policies on immigration and parties and stakeholders positions to the participants. Participants have answered to questions and debated about their main concerns on immigration. The results of this consulting process will be submitted to decision-makers in order to have an impact to local laws and regulations and to give a feedback to participants.

The consultation **policy framework** is focused on integration and citizenship issues. Stakeholders and decision-makers of Turin Municipality are involved in the participation process through Policy Profiler, u-debate and consultation reports and feedback.

4.3.2 Consultation Policy Frame, Topics and Aims

Processes related to Policy Profiler selected topics are relevant for local and national communities, and can be linked to a policy-making process at local institutional level and this is the challenge of the pilot. To understand how this could be possible, it's important to know how decisions are usually taken in the City of Turin, as ratified by its Statute. Municipality organs involved in the policy-making

process are the City Council, composed of Councillors elected by the people, and the City Committee, composed of Mayor and Deputy Mayors nominated by the Mayor. To simplify as much as possible the policy-making mechanism description, we can say that the main policy-making process is the following: the City Committee submits a resolution proposal to the City Council, that debates, revise and approves it. City Council can involve a Council Commission to debate and revise the proposal before the debate and the approval in the City Council itself. City Council can also present and carry, for instance, motions and pronouncements that commit Council agenda and activities. Now it's possible to understand how it's important to involve the Municipality in the debate about immigration topics, creating a direct link to the Deputy Mayor in charge of integration policies matters.

PbP platform will help to engage target groups in order to receive contributions and feedback on proposed topics and to give these inputs to the proper decision maker inside the Municipality organs.

Specific Italian pilot topics are the following:

- ⤴ (statement n.10) I cittadini extracomunitari che risiedono legalmente in uno Stato membro dell' UE dovrebbero avere il diritto di voto alle elezioni amministrative.
- ⤴ (statement n.15) Il titolo di studio di un immigrato regolare dovrebbe essere automaticamente riconosciuto da parte del Paese membro dell' UE ospitante.

About the reasons of this selection, first process is present in mass media and on the political agenda of most of the parties, the second process concerns an issue reported by foreign communities as a problem to be better regulated.

U-debate topic *“Do you think your citizenship is related to the place where you live or to the citizenship of your parents?”* and it is a really relevant for target groups, as in Italy law and bureaucracy make the way to citizenship very long and difficult. And the same, consequentially, about entitlement to vote, even at local level.

Also, processes related to u-debate hot topics are relevant for local and national communities and can be linked to a policy-making process at local institutional level and this is the challenge of the pilot. For example the Deputy Mayor can present proposals related to this topics and also motions or pronouncements can be discussed in the City Council and, if approved, commit its agenda and activities.

4.3.3 Consultation Structure and Dissemination

At this stage of the project there have been some contributions from users about topics described above, but first feedback is planned to be submitted to decision-makers during next months.

4.3.4 Target Groups Involvement

The following target groups have been involved in City of Turin pilot:

a) Hard-to-reach groups

- ⤴ Young immigrants from Voluntary Civil Service for Young Immigrants (age between 18 and 25 years old, unemployed, secondary school level of instruction)
- ⤴ Three main foreign communities Romanian, Albanian and Arab (various age, usually employed, various skill and level of instruction)

b) Stakeholders and citizens

- ⤴ Parties represented in National Parliament, Trade Unions, Organizations, Churches and NGOs, Mass of everyday citizens

c) Decision-makers

- ⤴ Turin integration policies department / Deputy Mayor

A multichannel model has been used in order to disseminate the Policy profiler tool to the different target audiences. The different methods used are illustrated in the following table:

Table 18: Italian multichannel model of target audiences and methods

Method	Results of dissemination method	Target group
E-mail communications	60	Hard-to-reach, stakeholders and decision-makers
Call / phone communications	15	Stakeholders and decision-makers
Facebook posts	2	All
Twitter posts	3	All
Meetings	8	Stakeholders and decision-makers
Demonstrations	1	Stakeholders
Focus Group	3	Stakeholders
Workshop	2	Hard-to-reach and stakeholders
Other face-to-face meetings	1	Stakeholders
Widget	5	City of Turin Facebook fans, stakeholders followers and citizens
Press release	1	All
Online article	8	All target audiences
Web blog	3	All target audiences

4.3.5 Consultation Statistics

Policy Profiler

To date, **226** users have answered the Policy Profiler questionnaire, and 40 of them responded the demographic form.

Table 19: Italian demographics of hard-to-reach participants answering the Policy Profiler

No. of Policy Profiler users born in immigrant countries	No. of Policy Profiler users unemployed	No. of Policy Profiler users above 50 and below 18 years of age	No. of Policy Profiler users with finished primary school or less
12	14	2	0

U-debate

Table 20: Italian overall statistics of U-debate

No. of U-debate topics (general debates)	5
No. of U-debate threads (general debates)	19
No. of submitted posts in U-debate	45
No. of views of U-debate	3239
No. of referential documents or background information used for U-debate topics/threads	15
No. of U-debate issues submitted	14
No. of U-debate comments submitted	12
No. of u-debate alternatives submitted	4
No. U-debate pro arguments submitted	4
No. U-debate con arguments submitted	2
No. of persons and organisations provided contributions	N/A

Source: <http://join.puzzledbypolicy.eu/it-IT/uDebate.aspx>.

Puzzled by Policy Widget

Italian webs site with embedded Widget are listed below:

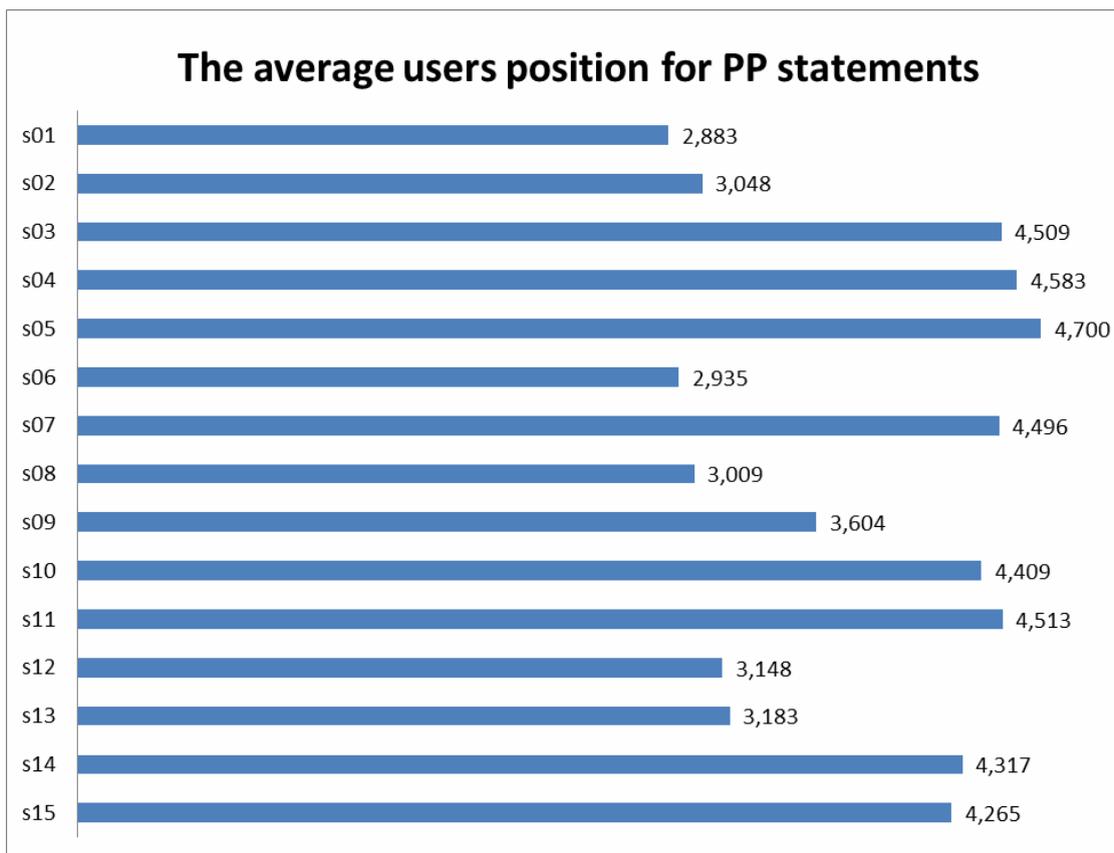
- City of Turin Facebook Page:
http://www.facebook.com/cittaditorino/app_245347962192828.
- City of Turin Romanian Community website:
<http://www.comune.torino.it/ro/timpliber/este-disponibil-on-line-proiectul-european-puzzled.shtml>.
- City of Turin Arab Community website:
<http://www.comune.torino.it/ar/attualita/15320.shtml>.
- City of Turin Albanian Community website:
<http://www.comune.torino.it/sq/shendeti/projekt-eksperimental-mbi-edemocracy.shtml>.
- Asscoiation Mediatore Interculturale:
<http://www.mediatoreinterculturale.it/puzzled-by-policy/>.

4.3.6 Consultation Results

Policy profiler

Policy profiler results show that users are mostly distributed in the quarter of the chart where is recorded a significant agreement with more rights and more opportunities for immigrants. Although there is a significant number of citizens with fears related to the number of immigrants and to the illegal ones.

Figure 17: Italian average users positions for Policy Profiler statements



The average participants position for Policy profiler questions specific for Italian pilot are the following:

- ⤴ (statement n.10) Non-EU nationals who live legally in an EU member-state should have the right to vote in local elections.
between “Tend to agree” and “Completely agree”
- ⤴ (statement n.15) Qualification and professionalism of a regular immigrant should be automatically acknowledged from a EU member-state.
between “Tend to agree” and “Completely agree” (a bit less than statement 10)

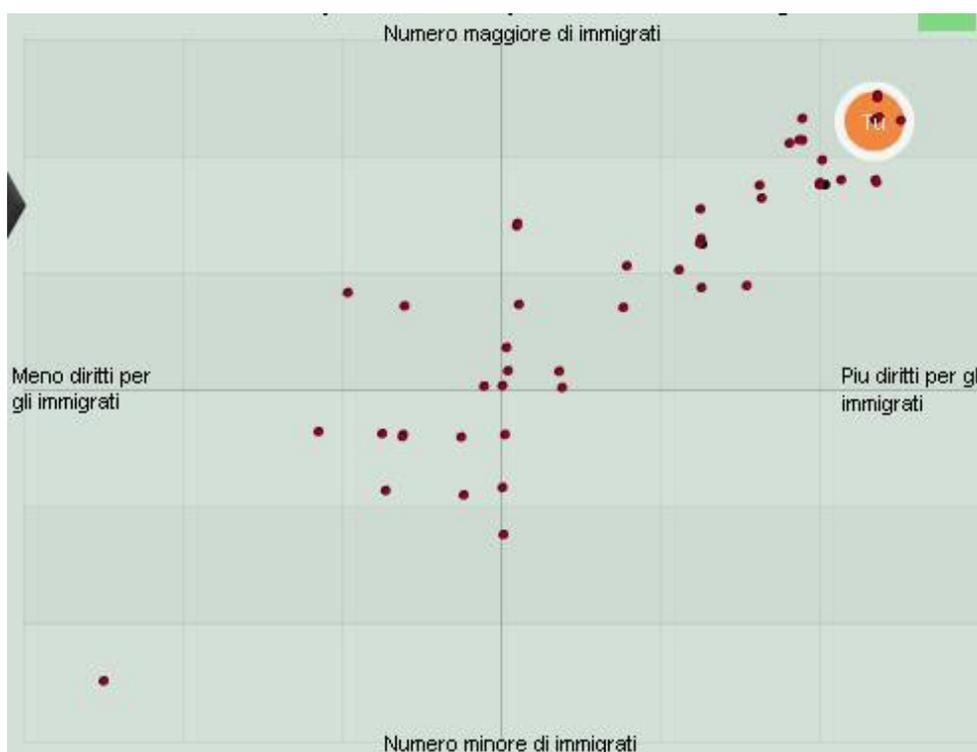
For both these issues participants gave their approval, selecting mainly answers between “Tend to agree” and “Completely agree”.

Results from other Policy profiler statements are as follows:

- ⤴ General Statements: tend to disagree with more restrictions on immigration
- ⤴ Immigration for Employment Purposes: tend to agree with a more open legislation
- ⤴ Immigration for Studying Purposes: tend to agree with a more open legislation
- ⤴ Immigration for reasons of family reunification: tend to agree with a more open legislation
- ⤴ Long-term Resident Immigrants and Citizenship: tend to agree with a more open legislation, but asking an acceptance of local values and culture
- ⤴ Irregular Migration, Readmission and Return: tend to agree to a restrictive legislation regarding irregular immigrants and immigrants who committed crimes

The results of the overall policy profiler results are shown in the following graphic.

Figure 18: Italian Policy Profiler overall results and user responses



Note: Although 226 users completed Policy profiler in Italian language, only a smaller proportion is presented in Policy profiler results (no explanation was identified so far).

U-debate

Selected Thread: ***“Do you think your citizenship is related to the place where you live or to the citizenship of your parents?”***

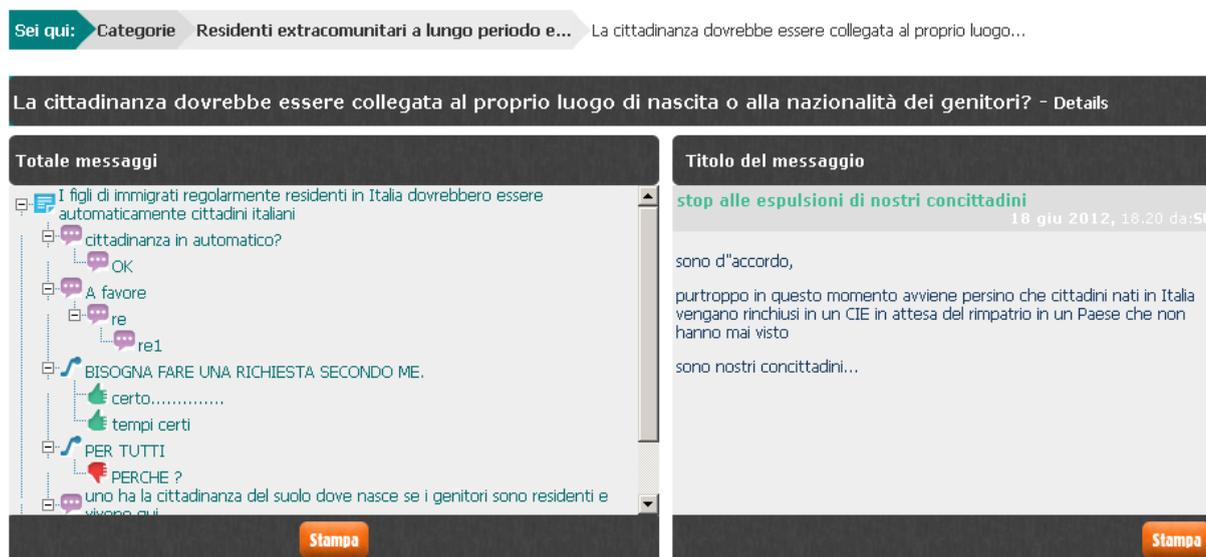
“<http://join.puzzledbypolicy.eu/tabid/145/ctl/TreeView/mid/459/Thread/102/language/it-IT/uDebate.aspx>”

This issue is really a hot topic in Italy and in Turin and it has been selected during meetings with foreign local communities, having at the end also the endorsement of the decision-maker. This is because this topic is on the local and national agenda, concerning both politics and media. Some associations and stakeholders are working on it, trying to make easier to reach the citizenship and, consequentially, the right to vote. The aim is to sensitize decision-makers on this issue and to ask them to work on it at local level.

The threads results have identified some problems and issues related to citizenship. Some participants tell their adventure in trying to reach citizenship, for example there are some that have been living in Italy for more than 20 years and they still haven't reach Italian citizenship. Some others started discussing about “ius soli”, asking for automatic citizenship for people born in Italy. At the moment happens that even people born in Italy are closed in CIE (Identification and Expulsion Centres), waiting for a repatriation to countries where they have never been. In general, target groups and citizens are worried about law and bureaucracy that make so difficult to reach citizenship and they ask decision-makers to do something, concerning local laws and regulations that make it easier.

Through the exchange of opinions in u-debate, users mainly expressed a particular interest to the integration and citizenship topic, contributing to the debate in threads regarding citizenship and entitlement to vote in administrative elections and showing favour to these immigrants rights.

Figure 19: Italian U-debate thread: “integration and citizenship”



4.3.7 Decision-Makers Feedback and Empowerment

During face-to-face meetings, decision-makers were really interested in these topics and in the potential of this participation process.

U-debate threads have introduced a starting level of participation and interest on these issues and incorporated suggestions for improvement of issues that came directly from local communities. An example is the thread about qualification and professionalism acknowledgement that will be developed in the next months. The citizenship thread described above is of relevance for decision-makers and stakeholders in terms of providing information about what people involved in citizenship problems really think. This is significant, as usually it's not easy for these people to make their voice heard, as local and national media very often present facts and stories about them in a 'populist' way, targeted to Italian people and voters.

Policy provider could be useful for decision-makers to understand stakeholders and citizens point of view on hot topics that are on political agenda and also to consult new proposals. The answers provided by participants in Policy Profiler let decision-makers know their point of view on specific issues, in order to design future integration policies in their local municipalities.

4.3.8 Consultation Problems and Limitations

Main problems encountered have been u-debate usability troubles and difficulties in making users to come back to the platform after first contribution.

Additional problems encountered during consultation have been the following:

- ⤴ difficulties in making people contribute to online debate during workshops
- ⤴ difficulties in making stakeholders move from their usual place of discussion (Facebook walls or well known blogs) to the PbP platform