

1. Pilots consultation statistics and conclusions

This section is providing a detailed description of pilots consultation results.

1.1 Italy

1.1.1 Summary of country consultation process, statistics and conclusions

During the second reporting period, **238** users have answered the Policy Profiler questionnaire, **15** posts have been written in the u-debate tool and **3500** people viewed it in the Italian pilot country. In overall, the **participants** have shown more interest in the issues of citizenship, immigration for studying purposes and qualification and professionalism acknowledgment.

- ⤴ 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 “Immigrant children born in an EU member state should be granted the citizenship of that state immediately if one of their parents resides there legally for many years” had an average result between “Tend to agree” and “Completely agree”. The same for statement “Non-EU citizens who study at European universities and receive a job offer within a year after their graduation should be allowed to stay and work in the EU” and “The diplomas of education of an authorised immigrant should be automatically recognised by the host EU member-state”.
- ⤴ In the discussion threads of u-debate some problems and issues related to citizenship and to immigration for studying purposes have highlighted. Participants discussed about “ius soli” and automatic citizenship for people born in Italy. Some others discussed about the proposal of a special residence permit to look for a job after the end of the studies career.

Key message for decision-makers is that users are in favour to an easier Italian citizenship for immigrants, especially for immigrants who have ended studies career.

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 have been submitted to decision-makers in order to have an impact to local laws and regulations and to give a feedback to participants.

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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.

1.1.2 Consultation policy-making framework, topics and aims during second period of reporting

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) Non-EU nationals who live legally in an EU member-state should have the right to vote in local elections.

- ⤴ (statement n.15) The diplomas of education of an authorised immigrant should be automatically recognised by the host EU member-state.

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?”* 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.

The topics about immigration for studying purposes become also relevant for platform users, as first discussion started about special residence permit to look for a job after the end of the studies career.

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. Deputy Mayor can also, in general, promote immigration policies through her offices and department administrative activities.

1.1.3 Consultation target groups involvement and dissemination during second period of reporting

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
- ⤴ Local associations and NGOs involved into immigration matters

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	40 + mailing list (4200 people)	Hard-to-reach, stakeholders and decision-makers
Call / phone communications	20	Stakeholders and decision-makers
Facebook posts	25	All
Twitter posts	32	All
Meetings	4	Stakeholders and decision-makers
Demonstrations	1	Stakeholders
Workshop	4	Hard-to-reach, stakeholders and decision-makers

Other face-to-face meetings	1	Stakeholders
Widget	6 (total amount)	City of Turin Facebook fans, stakeholders followers and citizens
Press release	1	All
Online article	15	All target audiences
Web blog	2	All target audiences

1.1.4 Consultation statistics during second period of reporting

Policy Profiler

To date, **238** users have answered the Policy Profiler questionnaire, and **158** 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
19	26	35	1

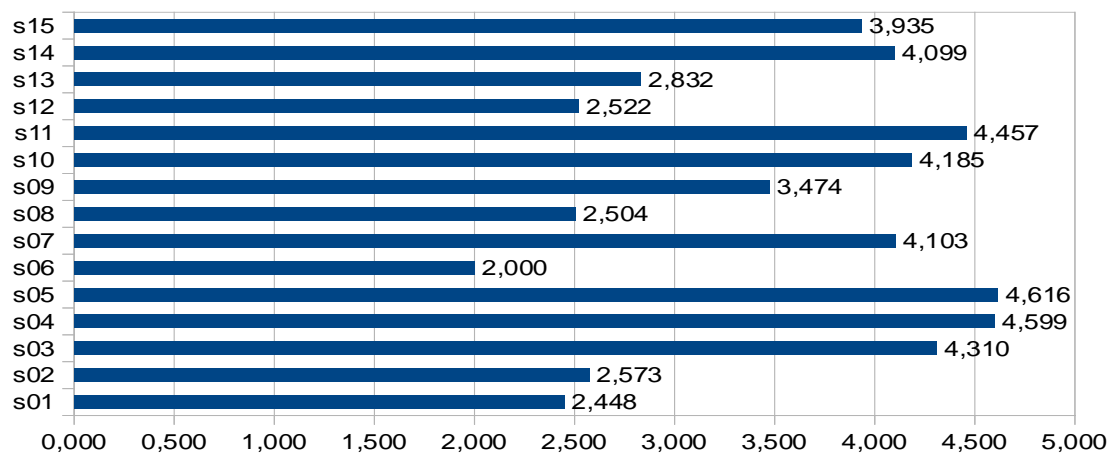
U-debate**Table 20: Italian overall statistics of U-debate**

No. of U-debate topics (general debates)	5
No. of U-debate threads (general debates)	21
No. of submitted posts in U-debate	62
No. of views of U-debate	6739
No. of referential documents or background information used for U-debate topics/threads	15
No. of U-debate issues submitted	20
No. of U-debate comments submitted	15
No. of U-debate alternatives submitted	6
No. of U-debate pro arguments submitted	10
No. of U-debate con arguments submitted	2
No. of persons and organisations provided contribution	

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

Puzzled by Policy Widget

Main Italian web site with embedded Widget are listed below:



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.

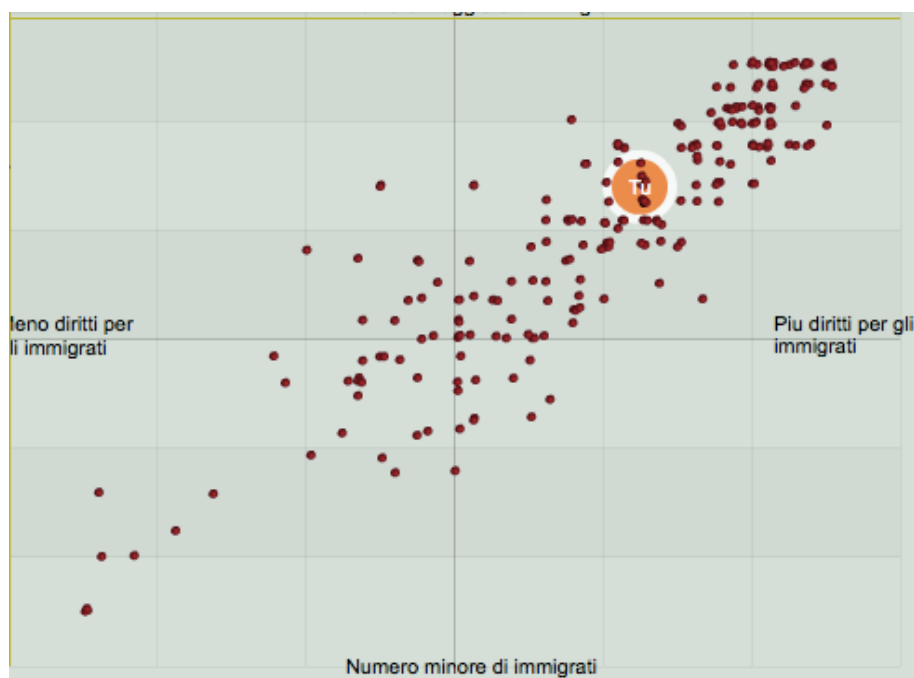
between “Tend to agree” and “Completely agree” (a bit less than statement 10)

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: 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



U-debate

Selected Thread: “*L'Italia deve garantire agli studenti immigrati il diritto al lavoro e al lavoro in proprio?*”

<http://join.puzzledbypolicy.eu/it-IT/udebatediscussion.aspx?Thread=70>

This issue is a hot topic in local foreign communities and discussion came from local communities spontaneously. Some associations and stakeholders are working on it, asking for special residence permits for immigrants that finished their studies career and are looking for a job. The aim is to sensitize decision-makers on this issue.

Through the exchange of opinions in u-debate, users mainly expressed a particular interest to this topic, contributing to the debate.

Figure 19: Italian U-debate thread related to “immigration for studying purposes”

The screenshot shows a forum thread on the website 'join.puzzledbypolicy.eu'. The thread title is "L'Italia deve garantire agli studenti immigrati il diritto al lavoro e al lavoro in proprio?". The abstract states: "I pieni diritti all'occupazione sono previsti dalla Direttiva dell'Unione Europea sull'Immigrazione per motivi di studio". The thread has 343 visits and 3 posts. The first post, dated 07-02-2012, 15.16, is by 'redazione' and discusses the difficulty of finding work for immigrant students. The second post, dated 14-09-2012, 19.46, is by 'Blenti' and discusses the possibility of a residence permit for job seekers. The interface includes navigation buttons like 'summary', 'Notifica', 'Espandi tutti', 'Stampa tutti', and 'Nuova discussione', as well as a legend for 'Descrizione', 'Alternativa', 'A favore', 'Contro', and 'Commento'.

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](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”

The screenshot shows a forum thread on a website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Sei qui:' followed by 'Categorie' and 'Residenti extracomunitari a lungo periodo e...'. Below this, the thread title is 'La cittadinanza dovrebbe essere collegata al proprio luogo di nascita o alla nazionalità dei genitori? - Details'. The main content is divided into two panels. The left panel, titled 'Totale messaggi', shows a list of messages in a tree view. The first message is 'I figli di immigrati regolarmente residenti in Italia dovrebbero essere automaticamente cittadini italiani', with a sub-message 'cittadinanza in automatico?'. Other messages include 'OK', 'A favore', 're', 're1', 'BISOGNA FARE UNA RICHIESTA SECONDO ME.', 'certo.....', 'tempi certi', 'PER TUTTI', and 'PERCHE?'. The right panel, titled 'Titolo del messaggio', shows the content of a specific message: 'stop alle espulsioni di nostri concittadini', dated '18 giu 2012, 18.20 da:Ste'. The message text reads: 'sono d'accordo, purtroppo in questo momento avviene persino che cittadini nati in Italia vengano rinchiusi in un CIE in attesa del rimpatrio in un Paese che non hanno mai visto sono nostri concittadini...'. Both panels have a 'Stampa' button at the bottom.

1.1.6 Decision-makers feedback and empowerment

During face-to-face meetings and during the workshop of October “Di la tua sull’immigrazione”, decision-makers were really interested in these consultation results and in the potential of this participation process. They received the first consultation report and the draft of this second consultation report before the workshop. Decision-maker involved at this stage is Turin integration policies Deputy Mayor Ilda Curti.

During the workshop, the representative of Turin integration policies Deputy Mayor department gave to stakeholders and target groups of the Italian pilot of Puzzled by Policy the following feedback:

- high interest of Turin administration in PbP project
- high need of projects like this, as Italian immigration law needs to be changed in a more open way
- agreement with discussion results, that are in line with local administration policies and are a good incentive to improve some services and some policies in the direction of immigrants rights
- ideas for new topics, regarding improvement of relation between immigrants and local administration in daily life

More details are in the document published on the platform as feedback from Decision-maker.

1.1.7 Problems and limitations

Main problems encountered have been the number of users of u-debate 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

From another point of view, there have been limitations related to the chance to make online discussions a good starting point to effectively change laws and policies even at local level. Topics discussion was too general to become a proposal or a concrete improvement of the integration policies. That means in the future topics should be more concrete.

1.1.8 Success examples of pilot operation during 2nd period

As described in the above paragraph, during the second period of consultation it has been possible to collect users' opinion, to prepare and give two reports to the decision-maker and to receive from decision-maker a good feedback to be published on PbP platform and discussed with target group during the workshop "Dì la tua sull'immigrazione". Decision-maker feedback was good and showed as consultation results at this stage gave good general guiding principles for the future immigration and integration policies. With the above described limitation related to the need to make discussion more concrete.

Success factors for the Italian pilot were the good involvement of the three main foreign communities in Turin, Romanian, Arab and Albanian, and the high commitment from local decision-maker.