

# *Shaping fair cities*

## Modena

12 -26 July 2018



## Contextual Analysis

The resident population in the Municipality of Modena is equal to 185273 inhabitants. Of these, 15% (28152) are foreigners. The following tables articulate the population by age group.

Resident population - 1/1 (male and female), for 10-year age classes - 01/01/2018 - absolute values												
	0  --  9	10  --  19	20  --  29	30  --  39	40  --  49	50  --  59	60  --  69	70  --  79	80  --  89	90  --  99	100  ---  w	Total
<b>Modena</b>	16545	16942	18205	21868	28562	27587	21922	18911	11741	2925	65	185273

Source: Istat. Notes: Survey "Municipal resident population by gender, year of birth and marital status" - data refer to 1/1 of each year;

Foreign resident citizens - 1/1 (male and female), for 10-year age classes - 01/01/2018 - absolute values												
	0  --  9	10  --  19	20  --  29	30  --  39	40  --  49	50  --  59	60  --  69	70  --  79	80  --  89	90  --  99	100  ---  w	Total
<b>Modena</b>	4005	2573	4251	6528	5459	3235	1534	409	147	11	0	28152

Source: Istat. Notes: Survey "Municipal resident population by gender, year of birth and marital status" - data refer to 1/1 of each year;

In the last ten years the natural balance has been constantly negative, while the social balance (difference between immigrants and emigrants) has had a non linear trend: overall positive, however, in 2013, when the economic crisis had a peak of persistence and severity, a negative data trend was seen (-1211) with a consistent reflection on the total resident civilian population. In 2015 and 2016 the increase in the resident civilian population remained negative as a small increase in the social balance did not offset the negative natural balance.

TAB. A. 7 - DEMOGRAPHIC BALANCE OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION, MODENA 1901-2016								
YEAR	NATURAL MOVEMENT			MIGRATORY MOVEMENT			POPULATION RESID. AT THE END OF THE YEAR	INCREASE OF THE CIVIL POPULATION
	live births	deaths	natural balance	immigration	emigration	social balance		
2007	1.734	1.959	-225	6.994	6.912	82	179.937	-143
2008	1.690	1.914	-224	7.666	5.583	2.083	181.807	1.859
2009	1.751	1.896	-145	6.821	5.369	1.452	183.114	1.307
2010	1.716	1.894	-178	7.283	5.561	1.722	184.663	1.544
2011	1.735	1.913	-178	6.135	4.926	1.209	185.694	1.031
2012	1.671	1.957	-286	6.309	5.677	632	186.040	346
2013	1.609	1.913	-304	5.831	7.042	-1.211	184.525	-1.515
2014	1.578	1.931	-353	5.953	4.977	976	185.148	623
2015	1.574	2.021	-447	5.268	4.996	272	184.973	-175
2016	1.582	2.035	-453	5.540	5.333	207	184.727	-246

Source: Municipality of Modena Statistical Yearbook 2016

Table updated as of 12/05/2017

As for schooling, the Emilia-Romagna data, a coherent reference to the Modena one but more up-to-date, sees a percentage of graduates equal to 21.2% in the 25-64 year old population and 15.8% in the 15-year old and over population.

Data type		population 15 years and over											
Nationality		total											
Gender		total											
Select period		2017											
Age group		25-64 years old					15 years and over						
Educational qualification		elementary school license, no	intermediate-level education	qualification)diploma 2-3 years	diploma 4-5 years (maturity)	Degree and post-graduate	total	elementary school license, no	intermediate-level education	qualification)diploma 2-3 years	diploma 4-5 years (maturity)	Degree and post-graduate	total
Region													
Emilia-Romagna		87	713	230	865	509	2.404	639	1.128	298	1.156	604	3.826
		3,6%	29,7%	9,6%	36,0%	21,2%		16,7%	29,5%	7,8%	30,2%	15,8%	

ISTAT data source Work force survey

In relation to employment, the 2017 data of the province of Modena sees values similar to regional ones both for the male population (over 75%) and for women (over 62%) between 15 and 64 years old, for a rate total employment equal to 69.1 in Modena and 68.6% in Emilia-Romagna. The total figures are values higher by about ten points compared to the national data, also by examining the historical series 2008-2017; the gap with respect to the national figure is even more marked with regard to female employment.

Data type		employment rate											
Age group		15-64 years											
Educational qualification		total											
Nationality		total											
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
Region	Gender												
Italy	males	70,1	68,5	67,5	67,3	66,3	64,7	64,7	65,5	66,5	67,1		
	females	47,2	46,4	46,1	46,5	47,1	46,5	46,8	47,2	48,1	48,9		
	total	58,6	57,4	56,8	56,8	56,6	55,5	55,7	56,3	57,2	58,0		
Emilia-Romagna	males	78,0	75,3	74,7	74,8	73,7	72,9	73,5	73,8	74,7	75,2		
	females	62,3	61,5	60,0	60,9	61,4	59,7	59,1	59,7	62,2	62,1		
	total	70,2	68,4	67,3	67,8	67,5	66,2	66,3	66,7	68,4	68,6		
Province of Modena	males	79,2	74,1	72,8	73,3	73,8	74,0	72,2	73,6	76,1	75,7		
	females	61,9	62,2	59,6	61,9	64,3	60,2	58,0	58,3	61,6	62,4		
	total	70,6	68,2	66,2	67,6	69,0	67,1	65,1	65,9	68,8	69,1		

Data source ISTAT

The sectors in Modena (as in Emilia-Romagna, in the North East and in Italy) that rate as having the highest employment are that of services (56.8%) followed by industry (39.1%); but the industry macro-sector collects a higher percentage compared to the other areas of comparison and a lower percentage in services.

Age group		15 years and over		
Ateco 2007		agriculture, forestry and fishery	Industry Total	Services Total
Period		2017		
Italy		3,8%	26,0%	70,2%
North-east		3,7%	31,3%	65,0%
Emilia-Romagna		4,0%	30,8%	65,1%

Modena	4,1%	39,1%	56,8%
Data source ISTAT			

Over the decades, single person households have increased (tripled since 1971 as a percentage of the total).

TAB. A. 19d - RESIDENT FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS - MUNICIPALITY OF MODENA - 1971/2016						
Number of members	1971 census	1981 census	1991 census	2001 census	2011 census	31/12/2016
1	7.120	10.899	16.811	21.909	29.281	32.754
2	13.339	17.875	20.222	22.844	23.464	23.054
3	15.284	17.608	17.683	16.794	14.264	13.843
4	11.097	12.015	11.251	9.886	9.619	9.853
5	4.974	4.113	2.839	2.307	2.511	2.904
6 +	2.790	1.657	897	762	1.184	1.358
TOTAL	54.604	64.167	69.703	74.502	80.323	83.766
percentage values						
Number of members	1971 census	1981 census	1991 census	2001 census	2011 census	31/12/2016
1	13,04	16,99	24,12	29,41	36,45	39,1
2	24,43	27,86	29,01	30,66	29,21	27,52
3	27,99	27,44	25,37	22,54	17,76	16,53
4	20,32	18,72	16,14	13,27	11,98	11,76
5	9,11	6,41	4,07	3,1	3,13	3,47
6 +	5,11	2,58	1,29	1,02	1,47	1,62
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
Source: Municipality of Modena Statistical Yearbook 2016				Table updated as of 24/11/2017		

The average age of couples shows an upward trend for both males and females.

This figure confirms a sort of "slide" of the age of life, in entering the world of work, in the construction of a family, in the exit from the world of work that has changed and is changing individual and social behaviour.

TAB. A. 10a - AVERAGE AGE OF SPOUSES FOR CIVIL STATE - MUNICIPALITY OF MODENA -								
CIVIL STATUS OF THE WIFE	YEAR OF MARRIAGE							
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SINGLE	32,1	33,7	33,9	32,3	33,4	33,4	33,7	35,1
WIDOW	40,5	52,3	55,5	.	52	51,9	51,5	51,4
DIVORCED	45,1	44,7	47,6	46,1	45,5	45,9	47,2	46,7
TOTAL	33,2	34,7	34,9	33,8	34,6	35,3	35,9	37,2
CIVIL STATE OF THE HUSBAND	YEAR OF MARRIAGE							
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SINGLE	34,7	36,4	37	34,7	36,4	36,2	36,8	37,5
WIDOW	53,9	71,3	65,8	67,3	71	69	66	70,1
DIVORCED	51,4	51,6	54	49	49,5	52	53,4	51,5
TOTAL	36,6	37,6	38,4	37,2	38,2	39,2	39,6	40,4
Source: Municipality of Modena Statistical Yearbook 2016						Table updated as of 12/05/2017		

Modena has some traits of its recent path that can be summarised and schematised in the following points.

Two supports have been attacked, which for many years had built its strength: the levels of well-being and wealth and the part of social capital based on relationship and horizontal trust.

On the one hand, the economic crisis has reduced and threatened levels of wealth and northern European wealth; on the other, the issue of security and that of immigration have worn out part of the social capital.

Modena therefore emerges impoverished by the long economic crisis that has hit population and productive sectors that are usually strong, but also exits changed in individual and collective behaviour, in social relations and in authority.

It is precisely the change of individual and collective behaviour that is the sign of today: the development of technology changes social roles, modes of production, professional figures, individual security.

The levels and subjects of trust change, but also the subjects and forms of representation.

The individualistic dimension grows and the common action decreases, the impression is given of a community that is on the move but has lost common and shared objectives.

It changes the welfare demand both of its organisation (because life and production times change), and of the subjects that provide services (institutional and private).

So if the change concerns technology, work, welfare, social capital, it is clear that there is an issue of identity under discussion.

Today the economic crisis (in terms of production and employment) is probably outdated but the city has emerged different from the way it had entered, with a new identity theme compared to the recent past.

# PART 1 - Personal information

The sample of interviewees is composed of 406 units of which 53% are females and 47% are males in proportion to the reference population.

Sex	Frequency	%
Female	215	53,0%
Male	191	47,0%
Total	406	100,0%

Age range	Frequency	%
18-29	56	13,7%
30-44	96	23,7%
45-59	110	27,0%
60+	144	35,5%
Total	406	1000%

The educational qualifications found include 20.4% of the sample with a professional education level, 39.6% with a secondary school diploma, and finally 40% with a three-year or higher degree.

The percentage of graduates among males is higher compared to females, in the 30-44 age range. The highest percentage of graduates is among self-employed workers followed by those employed.

Qualification	Frequency	%	Male	Female	18 29	30 44	45 59	60+	Unemployed	Employed	Self-Employed	Retired
No schooling completed	2	,4%	0,0%	,8%	3,1%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	1,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Primary education (EQF 1)	21	5,1%	3,5%	6,6%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	14,5%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	15,9%
Lower secondary education (EQF 2)	43	10,7%	10,4%	10,9%	3,5%	3,1%	11,4%	17,9%	6,9%	6,4%	2,3%	20,5%
Up to professional qualification (EQF 3-4)	17	4,2%	3,5%	4,8%	0,0%	4,1%	3,5%	6,4%	4,9%	3,2%	0,0%	6,4%
High school graduate (EQF 5)	161	39,6%	39,6%	39,6%	56,6%	32,0%	51,0%	29,4%	69,1%	38,3%	34,4%	28,6%
Bachelor's degree (EQF 6)	17	4,2%	4,9%	3,6%	15,4%	3,1%	3,7%	1,2%	6,2%	6,3%	3,9%	,6%
Master's degree (EQF 7)	128	31,4%	33,2%	29,8%	21,5%	43,8%	27,4%	30,0%	12,9%	36,5%	53,2%	27,4%
PhD (EQF 8)	18	4,3%	4,9%	3,8%	0,0%	13,9%	3,0%	,6%	0,0%	8,2%	6,2%	,6%
Total	406	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

As for the social status, 9.2% of the interviewees are students, 52.2% work as self-employed or employed, 6.4% are unemployed or job seekers, 32.3% are retired. The percentage of males and females that work is around 50% and the difference between them is not particularly noticeable. The percentage of those working grows with the increase of the education level.

Social condition	Frequency	%	Male	Female	18 29	30 44	45 59	60+	Up to professional	High school graduate	Higher Bachelor degree or
Student	37	9,2%	9,8%	8,6%	64,0%	1,5%	0,0%	0,0%	2,4%	16,6%	5,3%
Employed	174	42,8%	44,4%	41,5%	24,6%	76,9%	70,9%	5,8%	22,3%	41,5%	54,6%
Self-employed	38	9,3%	10,0%	8,8%	3,1%	15,9%	16,0%	2,3%	1,1%	8,1%	14,8%
Unemployed	20	5,0%	3,7%	6,2%	6,6%	4,1%	6,9%	3,5%	6,6%	7,0%	2,1%
Retired	131	32,3%	31,8%	32,7%	0,0%	0,0%	4,8%	87,3%	67,6%	23,3%	23,1%
Not currently looking for work	6	1,4%	,5%	2,2%	1,8%	1,5%	1,4%	1,2%	0,0%	3,5%	0,0%
Total	406	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The interviews involved people with Italian citizenship. Contact with people without Italian citizenship would have required other research methods.

Country of born	Frequency	%
Italia	398	98,0%
Albania	2	,4%
Grecia	1	,4%
Svizzera	1	,2%
Francia	1	,2%
Venezuela	1	,2%
Iran	1	,2%
ex Jugoslavia	1	,2%
Cuba	1	,2%
Totale	406	100,0%

The following analyses show the distribution of answers within the sample, together with an analysis by subgroups of distributions and averages of the evaluations provided. The tables show the number of non-responses in the total distribution while, in the sub-samples, only the distributions of valid answers are shown.

# PART 2 - General opinions

The second part of the questionnaire was initially composed of a battery of statements relating to the objectives that society should pursue and with respect to which it was asked to indicate the personal degree of importance attributed.

The analysis proposed here is based on two pieces of information: the first one shows a ranking that derives from those who placed every single statement in the first position; the second shows the set of indications that each statement collected (those who indicated it in the first place, the second, the third and so on) on the basis of a score attributed to each position (see methodological note - question 7).

The two main objectives indicated by the sample concern the minimum conditions of individual and social living: on the one hand the elimination of poverty, hunger and malnutrition, on the other hand ensuring health and well-being, particularly access to drinking water, sanitary facilities and toilets.

In particular, freedom from poverty is stated in 43.2% of the first indications, and seems to become a "pre-condition" for all the other objectives that follow at a distance with much lower percentages.

The two main objectives (eliminating poverty and ensuring health and well-being) together achieve 69.7% of the first indications.

In the sum of indications, the distances between objectives are attenuated, but the first two (fight against poverty and ensuring health) remain in first place although the positions are reversed. The difference in scores is minimal and this confirms an overall interpretation where the two objectives acquire a priority function, an indispensable condition for further goals.

Please note that the two priority objectives are also the same for all sub-samples, with first indication percentages on average 60%. Therefore, the main objectives are confirmed by gender, age, educational qualifications and social status.

At the third, fourth, fifth and sixth positions we find education, employment, environment and inequalities as objectives. The order of these objectives is the same both in the first indication and in the sum of indications. The gap between the education topic and the following ones is stable even for sub-samples and this allows to add education also to the poverty and health topics.

The fourth, fifth and sixth objective, on the other hand, even for the smaller percentages, find subdivisions slightly different from each other, while maintaining fourth, fifth and sixth positions.

Finally, the objectives of combating gender-based violence, the inclusiveness and safety of societies and gender equality get a very similar first indication percentage, just over 2%.

It should be noted that, in different sub-samples, the topics of equal opportunities and gender violence often have a percentage of first indications above the topic of inequalities between nations and within them. The objective of gender equality in the sum of indications obtains a score very similar to that of the fight against inequalities between and within nations.



<i>We propose below a list of possible objectives that a society should pursue. We ask you to order them from what you consider most important to the least important.</i>	First indication	Ranking	Sum of indications	Ranking
Eliminate all forms of poverty, hunger and malnutrition	43,2%	1	2916,26	2
Ensure health and well-being for all, guarantee universal and equal access to drinking water, to adequate hygienic systems and sanitary facilities	26,5%	2	2998,40	1
Give everyone the opportunity to access quality education	10,4%	3	2560,50	3
Encourage economic growth and achieve full employment by ensuring decent work for all	6,7%	4	2169,27	4
Promote actions at all levels to fight climate change and promote energy systems in order to reduce environmental impact	4,5%	5	2056,01	5
Reduce disparities both between and within nations	2,3%	6	1549,84	6
Fight against gender violence and against genital mutilation with equal opportunities, legal instruments and a victims' protection approach.	2,2%	7	1289,72	8
Build inclusive and safe societies	2,1%	8	1282,43	9
Guarantee gender equality through the promotion of a culture of equal opportunities (i.e.: for education, health, job salaries) and policies of empowerment	2,1%	9	1447,57	7

To the question of who should deal with the achievement of the objectives analysed, 72.6% of the interviewees stated all countries, 23% rich countries and 4.1 poor countries.

Therefore, there is an indication of a collective effort, a general commitment that concerns all countries.

This indication is minimum (62%) among those who have a low education while the indication is maximum (80.6%) among those with a degree or higher; evidently the education qualification variable affects the conviction of a general commitment. To be more precise, those with a low education and pensioners (and often the two characteristics coincide) indicate to a higher extent for a total of 5-7 percentage points, rich countries as those which should be more committed. The youngest (18-29 years of age) indicate for more than the total of at least 8 percentage points, the developing countries as the key players.

Therefore, the higher indication, even for sub-samples, states the commitment of all countries, but there are also different sensitivities that sometimes indicate richer countries and other times poorer countries as key players of the main commitment to achieve the objectives.

Who should primarily focus on achieving these goals?	Frequency	%	Male	Female	18 29	30 44	45 59	60+	qualification Up to professional	High school graduate	Bachelor degree or higher	Unemployed or student	Employed	Self-Employed	Retired
All countries	295	73%	70%	76%	65%	77%	77%	70%	62%	71%	81%	65%	80%	73%	67%
Wealthy countries	94	23%	28%	19%	22%	19%	21%	28%	32%	23%	18%	25%	17%	25%	30%
Developing countries	17	4%	2%	6%	13%	5%	2%	2%	6%	6%	1%	10%	4%	2%	3%
Total	406	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Among the players proposed to achieve the objectives, two thirds of the sample indicates transnational organisations; the other third articulates its answer on all the other players, with a greater concentration (20%) on Institutions at the national level.

Therefore, it is the supranational dimension that is considered most suitable for the realisation of fundamental objectives of society. The national dimension is still acknowledged and important, but it gives way to supranational organisations and institutions for large-scale objectives; there is an acknowledgement of greater suitability and, in some way, also of trust.

The indication is very clear even in the division between the tasks of the institutions and the tasks of private individuals: national or supranational institutions are indicated as key players by 86% of the interviewees while 10% indicate private players and charities, NGOs etc.

The differences for sub-samples are not particularly significant; it is possible to note a greater indication of national states by people in the highest age groups and among self-employed workers.

And among these other actors?	Frequency	%	Male	Female	18 29	30 44	45 59	60+	qualification Up to professional	High school graduate	Bachelor degree or higher	Unemployed or student	Employed	Self-Employed	Retired
Transnational organisations (European Union, ONU, etc.)	267	66%	73%	64%	74%	78%	67%	59%	63%	63%	75%	67%	74%	67%	59%
Institution on national level	84	20%	18%	24%	13%	5%	29%	30%	29%	25%	14%	18%	15%	29%	29%
Charities/ NGOs	16	4%	4%	4%	2%	9%	1%	4%	1%	5%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Private individuals	14	3%	4%	3%	5%	7%	1%	2%	3%	3%	4%	6%	4%	0%	3%
Institution on local level	8	2%	0%	4%	3%	0%	2%	3%	3%	3%	1%	4%	1%	0%	3%
Private sector	5	1%	1%	2%	4%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	0%	1%
No response	12	3%													
Total	406	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

In identifying the most important aspect for the development of a country, the sample selects and divides two aspects: on one hand the priority of economic growth, not separated from social inclusion, where the two aspects have a similar percentage consistency (40% and 36%); on the other, gender equality and environmental protection, also with a similar percentage consistency (12% and 11%) but very distant from previous indications. It is as if gender equality and protection of the environment were considered less urgent or, more likely, easier to achieve after obtaining economic growth and social inclusion.

If economic growth is generally more indicated (albeit with a limited gap) than social inclusion, the ratio is significantly reversed in the 18-29 age group, in the 45-59 age group and among self-employed workers. Finally, it should be noted that gender equality has a significantly differentiated percentage consistency between males and females and an accentuation in the younger age group, highlighting a different perception of urgency.

In your opinion, what's the most important aspect for the development of a country?	Frequency	%	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	60+	qualification Up to professional	High school graduate	Bachelor degree or higher	Unemployed or student	Employed	Self-Employed	Retired
Economic growth	164	40%	45%	36%	28%	49%	35%	44%	53%	35%	40%	43%	39%	36%	44%
Social inclusion	144	36%	35%	37%	45%	35%	43%	27%	21%	39%	41%	41%	38%	49%	26%
Gender equality	50	12%	7%	17%	18%	9%	12%	13%	15%	13%	10%	11%	12%	11%	15%
Environmental protection	45	11%	13%	10%	10%	7%	9%	16%	11%	13%	9%	5%	12%	5%	15%
No response	3	1%													
Total	406	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

# PART 3 - Focus on migration and environmental issues

A battery of statements on immigration issues was proposed with the request to indicate for each of them the degree of agreement on a scale from 1 to 10. By analysing the results in order of average rating, the following aspects can be highlighted:

- In the first place we find two statements: one relating to the priority of human and civil rights of women with an average of 8.3, a percentage of 87% of sufficient votes (from 6 to 10), a relatively low standard deviation (2, 3) sign of a fairly homogeneous evaluation among the interviewees; the other, with very similar statistical values, concerning the need for an international effort to guarantee safe and regulated flows.
- The two priority indications confirm how in recent years the issue of women's rights (and the consequent debate on the limits and opportunities in the coexistence of cultures) and the regulation and security of migratory flows have been at the centre of information but also of the comparison between people.
- Four affirmations follow that obtain an average rating between 7.3 and 5.9, a percentage of positive votes always higher than 50% and a fairly marked standard deviation, the sign of evaluations that are quite distant among them; they concern the idea that the cohabitation between different cultures constitutes a strong point for a country, the proposal to help foreigners in their country so as not to compromise the development of the one of arrival, support for foreigners for primary needs, and finally the recognition of rights only to citizens who adapt to our way of life.
- The four affirmations have opposing values, two of openness, interest for other cultures, acceptance and availability; the other two of fear for our culture, rules and way of living together. It is not a contradiction in the assessment, rather one gets the impression that in individuals and in society there are different sensations, attitudes and behaviours that are sometimes different. On these issues coherence is not the topic to be sought but rather the precarious balance (and its evolution) between openness and closure, availability and fear, curiosity and rejection.
- The last three statements are on the same line just described. They collect an insufficient degree of agreement (with an average between 4 and 4.9), a percentage of positive votes always equal to or less than 37% and a low degree of homogeneity (marked standard deviation). They concern the foreigners-security connection, between foreigners and the increase of unemployment in the country of arrival, the granting of citizenship to any foreigner requesting it.
- Also in this case, the opening-closing combination is confirmed where the refusal of the foreigners-security-unemployment link coexists with the refusal to grant citizenship to everybody.
- There is a more pronounced defensive attitude in the higher age groups and a greater openness among those with higher education.
- Non-responses are always at minimum percentage levels, a sign that the interviewees took a position and did not choose non-response as a refuge for uncertainty or as a difficulty in defining themselves.

<i>On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means “completely disagree” and 10 “completely agree”, how much do you agree with the following statements:</i>	Mean	Std. Dev.	Up to 5	From 6 to 10	No response
Women’s human and civil rights must be considered as a priority in all integration policies; regardless to the country of origin	8,3	2,3	12%	87%	1%
We need an international effort to ensure safe and regulated migration flows	8,2	2,3	11%	86%	3%
The coexistence of different cultures in the same country is a strength of today's societies	7,3	2,7	21%	78%	1%
It would be better to help third country national/foreign in their country as to facilitate their development and not compromise ours	6,8	2,8	30%	68%	1%
People who live in a state of necessity, such as third country nationals/foreigners, need to be supported in the satisfaction of their basic needs	6,7	2,4	30%	68%	2%
Only those third country nationals/foreigners who adapt to our way of life should be granted our own rights and citizenship	5,9	2,9	44%	54%	1%
Accepting third country nationals/foreigners in our country is very risky in terms of security	4,9	3,0	61%	37%	2%
One of the main causes of the widespread unemployment of a country is the increase availability of third country national/foreign workers with the consequent worsening of the working conditions (lower wages, inadequate contracts, etc.)	4,3	2,8	68%	30%	1%
Citizenship should be granted to any third country national/foreign who requests it	4,0	2,6	73%	26%	1%

The request to identify a possible link between migration and environmental problems reveals a division, on similar values, of the sample's responses and a growth, albeit slight, of non-responses. The question, in some respects not easy, does not get a clear answer.

The middle age groups (30-44 years and 45-59 years) tend to see the connection less, in any case the balance between Yes and No is fairly constant even for sub-samples.

One gets the impression that the balance between the two answers is certainly the result of individual positions, but on the whole it also expresses a difficulty in making a choice.

<i>In your opinion, could migration be linked to environmental issues?</i>	Frequency	%
Yes	200	49,2%
No	187	46,1%
No response	19	4,7%
Total	406	100,0%

Those who said they saw a link between migration and environmental issues quantified this link on a scale of 1 to 10. The average is of 7.1, the degree of homogeneity of the vote is high, in fact the standard deviation is low. Furthermore, 82.4% express a vote of 6 to 10

Therefore, the link, for those who identify it, is quite substantial.

<i>On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means “not connection at all” and 10 “completely interconnected”, how deep do you believe this correlation is?</i>	Mean	N	Standard deviation
Total	7,1	195	1,5

# PART 4 - Knowledge about UN Sustainable Development Goals

When asked if they had ever heard of Agenda 2030, 15% of the interviewees answered Yes.

The percentage is lower among females, in the middle age group (30-44 years), it grows with higher education levels and is higher among younger people, graduates and self-employed workers.

It is a contained percentage although, if compared to the absolute numbers of the population, it assumes important values. In general it should also be considered that it is not always easy to declare unawareness during an interview, especially for some sections of the population.

Have you ever heard about Agenda 2030?	Frequency	%	Male	Female	18 29	30 44	45 59	60+	qualificationUp to professional	High school graduate	Bachelor degree or higher	Unemployed or student	Employed	Self-Employed	Retired
Yes	63	15%	19%	11%	21%	11%	18%	12%	3%	15%	21%	12%	18%	25%	10%
No	343	85%	81%	89%	79%	89%	82%	88%	97%	85%	79%	88%	82%	75%	90%
Total	406	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The percentage of those who claim to have heard about sustainable development goals rises to 66% of the sample. It is difficult to distinguish the extent to which the interviewees referred to the specific objectives of the 2030 Agenda, or rather to the general objectives for sustainable development, which media communication often deals with.

Also in this case, declaring to be aware grows with the increase of the education level and is higher for self-employed workers. For the rest, the percentage indications are fairly aligned and this leads to a reference to the general topics of sustainable development.

Have you ever heard about the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?	Frequency	%	Male	Female	18 29	30 44	45 59	60+	qualificationUp to professional	High school graduate	Bachelor degree or higher	Unemployed or student	Employed	Self-Employed	Retired
Yes	271	66%	68%	65%	67%	68%	66%	65%	56%	62%	76%	63%	67%	84%	63%
No	135	33%	32%	35%	33%	32%	34%	35%	44%	38%	24%	37%	33%	16%	37%
Total	406	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

To avoid the problem of references, the subsequent question of the questionnaire was anticipated by a long descriptive premise:

*UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) promote peaceful and inclusive societies with a strong gender approach, make cities inclusive, safe and resilient, are attentive to the satisfaction of the needs of the present without compromising those of the future, act also to combat climate change and its impacts. On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Not important at all" and 10 "Extremely important", how much do you think it is important for citizens to be informed about the actions towards meeting these goals?*

The degree of importance of information on these aspects is high, with an average score of 8.6 (and 95.4% of votes between 6 and 10) and a low standard deviation, a sign of high homogeneity. This homogeneity is also confirmed by the fact that in all sub-samples the average of the degree of importance is constantly higher than 8.

According to the sample of interviewees, the objectives for sustainable development should be set at a global level but adapted to each country (62%). This is a majority position but also one of "common sense" compared to the two extremes hypothesised in the other response modalities, i.e. objectives common to all countries (27%) or defined by each country (8%).

The evaluation is fairly homogeneous even for sub-samples and the order of the three indications never changes.

Targets associated with UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) should be	Frequency	%	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	60+	qualification Up to professional	High school graduate	Bachelor degree or higher	Unemployed or student	Employed	Self-Employed	Retired
Common to all countries	111	27%	27%	29%	20%	25%	25%	36%	31%	27%	27%	33%	21%	24%	36%
Defined by each country	32	8%	9%	8%	10%	13%	4%	8%	9%	11%	4%	4%	11%	2%	8%
Fixed at a global level but adapted according to the characteristics and level of development of the country	253	62%	64%	64%	71%	62%	72%	56%	59%	62%	68%	63%	68%	74%	56%
No opinions	11	3%													
Total	406	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

At the same time, there is a high consensus on the affirmation that gives local governments a crucial role in the implementation of the objectives for sustainable development.

All sub-samples have an agreement average of more than 90%.

Do you agree with the statement "Local governments should play a crucial role in the implementation of the new set of goals (SDGs)"?	Frequency	%
Yes	376	92,7%
No	21	5,3%
No opinions	8	2,0%
Total	406	100,0%

Finally, the sample was asked to indicate the degree of importance for six migration issues as part of global development policies, in order to obtain a ranking, a hierarchy of importance.

Five of the six proposed questions received an average score of 8 or more, a percentage of positive scores equal to or greater than 87% and a fair degree of homogeneity with a standard deviation between 2 and 2.3.

At the top of the list we find trafficking in human beings and the need to regulate migration flows followed by the reduction of inequalities, the working conditions of foreigners with particular reference to the issues of rights, and finally gender equality in integration policies.



It is very likely that these priorities, with very high average scores, were affected by a long period in which these issues have become part of the informative, cultural and political daily life of citizens. They have constituted an emergency that has become constant, almost a "normality", entering homes and becoming arguments of discussion between people.

It is perhaps for this reason that the question of the contribution of foreigners to economic growth is in the last place of the ranking even though it has collected an average score of 6.9 and 75% of positive votes. It was therefore evaluated as an open question but without the characteristics of "normal emergency".

The analysis by sub-samples does not add particular information as the average votes are fairly homogeneous.

The only aspect that emerges constantly in the 6 evaluations more than gaps in the average score, is an ever lower score compared to the total in the evaluation of importance of the issues examined by the age group 30-44 years. Interviewees belonging to this bracket attribute the lowest average score to 5 of the aspects examined and the second lowest average score to the need to plan policies to regulate migration flows. It is an age group that has long distinguished itself in opinion surveys compared to other generations. It seems that here there is more detachment from the social dimension, greater distrust, perhaps more fear, insecurity and individualism, in short, an age group that is characterised by different attitudes and behaviours with respect to the population as a whole and to other age groups

For the first time with the SDGs migration was introduced in the guidelines for global development policies. On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Not important at all" and 10 "Extremely important", how important do you consider the following issues:	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Up to 5	From 6 to 10	No response
The issue of trafficking in human beings	8,6	396	2,3	8%	89%	2%
Need to plan policies to regulate migration flows	8,5	400	2,0	8%	91%	1%
The reduction of inequalities in general	8,2	405	2,1	10%	90%	0%
The working conditions of third country nationals/foreigners (labour rights)	8,2	399	2,0	8%	90%	2%
To strengthen gender equalities in the management of migration and integration policies	8,0	396	2,2	11%	87%	2%
Contribution of third country nationals/foreigners to economic growth	6,9	397	2,3	23%	75%	2%

	Total	18 29	30 44	45 59	60+
Contribution of third country nationals/foreigners to economic growth	6,9	7,2	6,8	6,8	6,9
The reduction of inequalities in general	8,2	8,3	7,9	8,4	8,2
The working conditions of third country nationals/foreigners (labour rights)	8,2	8,2	7,6	8,4	8,4
The issue of trafficking in human beings	8,6	8,5	8,1	8,9	8,8
Need to plan policies to regulate migration flows	8,5	8,0	8,3	8,8	8,6
To strengthen gender equalities in the management of migration and integration policies	8,0	8,1	7,3	8,3	8,2



## *Note about the methodology*

The survey was carried out between 12 and 26 July 2018 using the CATI methodology (Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing) and involved Italian citizens resident in the municipality of Modena aged 18 and over.

The sample is proportional (not probabilistic) of the reference population by gender and age group.

The results are weighted according to the gender and age stratification variables.

Following a contact strategy based on a maximum of 6 contacts, a response rate of 3.09% was obtained at the end of the survey (according to Response Rate 2 as defined by AAPOR - American Association for Public Opinion Research) .

The maximum error margin (at the 95% fiduciary level) is 4.86%

### **Question 7**

Question 7 required to order 9 different aspects from the most important to the least important.

Each of the 9 items was assigned a score from 1 to 9: 1 if the item was placed in the last position, 9 if it was placed in the first position.

The ranking on page 4 was then drawn up, adding the scores obtained by each mode.

The maximum score is obtained if the answer modality was the first choice of all 406 interviewees. The maximum score is therefore equal to  $406 * 9 = 3654$  points.

The minimum score, on the contrary, is obtained if the answer modality was the last choice of all the interviewees and is equal to  $406 * 1 = 406$ .