

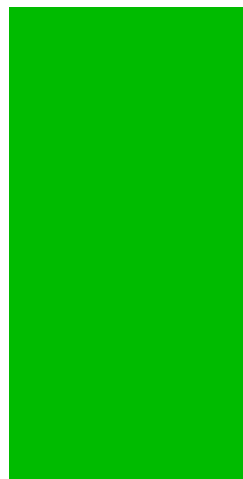


YouthPartnership

QUESTIONNAIRE

“PARTICIPATION”

ITALY



YouthPartnership
Council of Europe
European Commission



c/o Council of Europe :: Directorate of Youth and Sport :: F-67075 Strasbourg Cedex, France
Fax: (33) 3 88 412 778 :: E-mail: youth-partnership@coe.int :: www.youth-partnership.net

Table of contents

1 Structures of participation at the local regional or national level	3
2 Percentage of young people in global population who are members of institutions allowing for participation in representative democracy	10
3 Explain the existing actions/support, of national or regional scope, to promote the participation of young people in local life and follow-up mechanisms	13
4 The vote	14
5The elections	16
6 List actions, programmes, and financial or social support that promote the participation in the system of representative democracy, in particular to young people under the age of 30	18
7 Learning to participate	18

1 Structures of participation at the local regional or national level

This section is about organised/permanent structures of youth participation in institutions of democracy.

1.1 Youth parliaments

1.1.1 Local youth parliaments (names + contact person + role + number of people this represents)

Please list all local youth parliaments in the reviewed country.

As youth parliaments are permanent structures of representative democracy, you may find only a few (or even none) of them on the local level.

- *The “name” is the official name of the youth parliament*
- *The “contact person” should be the president of the youth parliament*
- *The “role” is the role of the parliament in decision making*
- *The “number of people this represents” is the number of those young people who are represented by the parliament. From the constitution of the youth parliament it should be visible, who is represented by the youth parliament. However, most likely this will be all young people of the local community.*

1.1.2 Regional youth parliaments (names + contact person + role + number of people this represents)

Please list all regional youth parliaments in the reviewed country.

- *The “name” is the official name of the youth parliament*
- *The “contact person” should be the president of the youth parliament*
- *The “role” is the role of the parliament in decision making*
- *The “number of people this represents” is the number of those young people who are represented by the parliament. From the constitution of the youth parliament it should be visible, who is represented by the youth parliament. However, most likely this will be all young people of the regional community.*

Regional Youth Parliament of Puglia (website

<http://www.parlamentogiovanipuglia.org/home.asp>)

Regional Student Parliament of Liguria (phone: 010.548.4303 - 346.2251222, Fax: 010.537.3882

E-mail: gabinetto@regione.liguria.it)

Regional Student Parliament of Toscana (website

<http://www.consiglio.regione.toscana.it/Istituzione/Parlamento-degli-Studenti/default.asp>)

Regional Student Parliament of Abruzzo (Giuseppe D'Urbano, Regional Council of Abruzzo tel. 0862/644740).

1.1.3 National youth parliaments (names + contact person + role + number of people this represents

List all youth parliaments on the national level.

- *The “name” is the official name of the youth parliament*
- *The “contact person” should be the president of the youth parliament*
- *The “role” is the role of the parliament in decision making*
- *The “number of people this represents” is the number of those young people who are represented by the parliament. From the constitution of the youth parliament it should be visible, who is represented by the youth parliament. However, most likely this will be all young people in the country*

None

1.2 Youth councils

There are different forms of youth councils or youth committees. Some of them are simply called “youth council”; others are called “student councils” or “pupil councils”. You may find other councils representing particular groups of young people.

1.2.1 Local youth councils

List all youth councils you can find on the local level. There are different forms of youth councils or youth committees. Some of them are simply called “youth council”; others are

called “student councils” or “pupil councils”. You may find other councils representing particular groups of young people.

The municipalities promote the establishment of Youth Councils (*Consulte giovanili*), with consultancy functions. Local youth councils are 471 and are located in different municipalities: **ABRUZZO**: Avezzano (AQ), Collecervino (PE), Fossacesia (CH), Giulianova (TE), Pennapiedimonte (CH), Penne (PE), Pescara, Pollutri (CH), Ripa Teatina (CH), Scerni (CH), Tollo (CH); Vacri (CH), Vasto (CH). Local Mountain community: Maielletta (CH), Sirentina zona C Secinaro (AQ).

BASILICATA: Agordo (BL), Albaredo D’Adige (VR), Alpago (BL) Arcole (VR); Arsiè (BL); Asolo (TV), Borgoricco(PD), Calmiero (VR), Campo San Martino (PD), Camponogara (VE); Canaro (RO); Castelfranco Veneto (TV); Castello di Godevo (TV), Chies D’Alpago; Pieve D’Alpago(BL); Codognè (TV); Cologna Veneta (VR); Colognola ai Colli Conegliano (TV); Consulta intercomunale Capofila il Comune di Saccolongo–Teolo–Rovolon–Cervarese Santa Croce- (PD); Costabissara(VI); Domegge (BL)-Feltre-Pedavena-Seren del Grappa-(BL)Fonzaso (BL)Forno Di Zoldo-Longarone S. Giustina (BL); Gruppo Intercomunale: Vidor–Segusino–(TV); Lendinara (RO); Limana (BL); Longare (VI); Longarone (BL); Loria (TV); Mareno di Piave (TV); Massanzago (PD); Mel (BL); Monte Di Malo (VI); Montecchio Maggiore (VI); Montegalda (VI); Noale (VE); Noventa Vicentina (VI); Padova; Pescantina (VR); Piacenza D’Adige (PD); Pieve di Soligo (capofila di 8 comuni): Cison -Follina -Miane -Farra di Soligo -Refrontolo –Sernaglia della Battaglia –Moriame della Battaglia- (Treviso); Ponzano Veneto (TV); Porto Tolle (RO); Pressana (VR); Resana (TV); Rossano Veneto (VI); Rovigo; Rubano (PD); Salzano (VE); San Bonifacio (VR), San Giorgio delle Pertiche (PD), San Martino di Lupari (PD), San Vendemmiano (TV), San Zenone degli Ezzellini (TV), Santorso (VI), Solesino (PD), Tarzo e Revine (TV), Trichina (BL), Veronella (VR), Volpago del Montello (TV), Zimella (VR). Local Mountain community: Centro Cadore: Avanzpieve (BL); Cadore Longanorese Zoldo (BL).

CALABRIA: Acri (CS), Badolato (CZ), Bagnara Calabria (RC), Belvedere Marittimo (CS), Cortale (CS), Crotone, Gimigliano (CZ) , Lamezia terme (CZ), Locri (RC), Longobucco (CS), Melissa (KR), Polistena (CS), Rende (CS), Santa Caterina Dello Ionio (CZ), Scalea (CS), Tiriolo (CZ). Local Mountain community: Presila Catanzarese (CZ).

CAMPANIA: Acerno (SA), Amalfi (SA), Ariano Irpino (AV), Arzano (NA), Bagnoli-Fuorigrotta (NA), Caivano (NA), Capri (NA), Castel Morrone (CE), Castel Pagano (BN), Castel Volturno

(CE); Castelfranco in Misciano (BN), Cava de Tirreni, Cerreto Sannita (BN), Colle Sannita (BN), Eboli (SA), Fisciano (SA), Fragneto Monforte (BN), Frigento (AV), Lapio (AV), Lioni (AV), Marigliano (NA), Mercato S. Severino (SA), Mondragone (CE), Monte di Procida (NA), Montecorvino, Rovella(SA), Montefalcione (AV), Orria (SA), Ottati (SA), Pagani (NA), Pannarano (BN), Paternopoli (AV), Polla (SA), Quindici (NA), Rocca San Felice (AV), Rofrano (SA), San Giorgio a Cremano (NA), San Martino Valle Caudina (AV), Sant'Angelo a Cupolo (BN), Sant'Antoni o Abate (NA), Santa Paolina (AV), Sorrento (NA), Striano (NA), Teggiano (SA), Vallo della Lucania (SA), Vibonati, Villanova del battista(AV).

1.2.1 EMILIA ROMAGNA: Agazzano (PC), Anzola dell'Emilia (BO), Bagnacavallo (RA), Bagnara di Romagna, Bagno di Romagna (FC), Bologna, Borgonovo V.T.(PC), Casalfiumanese (BO), Casola Valsenio (RA), Castel San Pietro Terme (BO), Castelfranco Emilia (MO), Castelnovo né Monti (RE), Cesena (FC), Collecchio (PR), Corso (PC), Fabbrico (RE), Ferrara, Forlì, Formigine (MO), Massa Lombarda (RA), Medicina (BO), Modena, Modigliana (FC), Molinella (BO), Monteveglio (BO, Piacenza, Pianoro (BO), Pontenure (PC), Quattro Castella (RE), Roncofreddo (FC), Scandiano (RE), Sogliano al Rubicone (FC), Solarolo (RA), Unione Comuni del Sorbara: Bastiglia–Bomporto–Ravarino(MO)–Verucchio Villa Verucchi (RN), Zocca (MO). Local Mountain community: Appennino Reggiano (RE.), Terre di Castelli di Vignola (MO), Verucchio, Comunità Montana della Valle del Marecchia (RN).

FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA: Aiello Del Friuli (UD), Bagnarla Arsa (UD), Buttrio (UD), Cimolais (PN), Duini-Aurisina (TS), Fiumicello (UD), Monfalcone (GO), Pagnacco (UD), Paularo (UD), Pradamano (UD), Remanzacco (UD), Udine.

LAZIO: Arcinazzo (RM), Ariccia (RM), Cantalupo in Sabina (RI), Cittaducale (RI), Gavignano (RM), Gorga (RM), Ladispoli (RM), Lariano (RM), Marino (RM), Norma (LT), Orte (VT), Priverno (LT), Soriano nel Cimino (VT), Supino (FR), Velletri (Roma).

LIGURIA: Borgio Verezzi (SV), Celle Ligure (SV), Cencio (SV), Diano Castello (IM), Diano Marina (IM), La Spezia, Quiliano (SV), Rossiglione (GE), San Bartolomeo a Mare (IM), Sanremo (IM).

LOMBARDIA: Agrate Brianza (MI), Albano s. Alessandro Livorno (BG), Albaredo Per San Marco (SO), Asola (MN), Azzano San Paolo (BG), Bareggio (MI), Barzio (LC), Bedizzole

(BS), Bergamo, Belgioioso (PV), Bernareggio (MI), Berzo Demo (BS), Bolgare (BG), Borgosatollo (BS), Bottanuco (BG), Brescia, Brugherio (MI), Buccinasco (MI), Casale Cremasco Vidolasco (CR), Casalmaggiore (CR), Castegnato (BS), Castel D'Ario (MN), Castenedolo (BS), Castione della Presolana, Cedegolo (BS), Cernusco Bombardone (LC), Cerro al Lambro (MI), Chiuduno (BG), Elusone (BG), Cologno Al Serio (BG), Comun Nuovo (BG), Cornegliano Laudense (LO), Cosio Saltellino (SO), Costa Valle Imagna (BG), Crema (CR), Cremona, Dovera (CR), Fagnano Olona, Falloppio (CO), Fontanella (BG), Garlate (LC), Gavardo (BS), Inveruno (MI), Iseo (BS), Izano (CR), Livigno (SO), Lo magna (LC), Manerbio (BS), Mediglia (MI), Merate (CO), Modignano (CR), Offanengo (CR), Osio Sotto (BG), Ostiglia(MN), Palazzago (BG), Parè (CO), Paterno Franciacorta (BS), Pavia, Pedrengo (BG), Pianengo (CR), Pizzighettone (CR), Ponteviso (BS), Ponticello Brianza (CO), Redondesco (MV), Ricengo (CR), Robecchetto con Induco (MI), Ronco Briantino (MI), Sabbioneta (MN), San Fedele Intelvi (CO), San Pellegrino Terme (BG), Santo Stefano Lodigiano (LO), Santo Stefano Ticino (SV), Saronno (VA), Schipario (BG), Sedriano (MI), Seriate (BG), Sesto Calende (VA), Solbiate Arno (VA), Torrebelvicino (VI), Valmadrera (LC), Vendrogno (LC), Verderio Inferiore (LC), Vociano (BS).

MARCHE: Ascoli Piceno, Borgo Pace (PU), Camerano (AN), Cantiano (PU), Coordinamento CAG Vallesina Capofila Comune di Iesi Mondrian-Monsano-S. Maria Nuova-Belvedere Ostrense-Filottrano (AN), Cupra Marittima (AP), Fabriano (AN), Massignano (AP), Montecassiano (MC), Porto Sant'Elpidio (AP), Ripatransone (AP), Sant'Elpidio Al Mare (AP), Santa Maria Nuova (AN), Senigallia (AN), Treia (MC).

PIEMONTE : Alessandria, Asti, Bra (CN), Candelo (BI), Candiolo (TO), Caraglio (CN), Cerreto Grue (AL), Ciriè (TO), Collegno (TO), Cuornè (TO), Cusio Ossola (VB), Fossano (CN), Giaveno (TO), Le segno (CN), Livorno Ferrarsi (VC), Mazzè (TO), Montafia d'Asti (AT), Montecrestese (VB), Nichelino (TO)

Nizza Monferrato (AT), Orbassano (TO), Parodo (CN), Peveragno (CN), Pozzolo Formigaro (AL), Roasio (VC), Robilante (CN), Sant'Albano Stura (CN), Tortona (AL), Vallo Torinese (TO), Vercelli, Villadossola (VB), Volpino (TO).

Local mountain community: Alto Canavese-(TO), Come di Bianzè (VC), Comunità Collinare Alto Astigiano (AT), Valle Di Mosso (Biella), Valleggrana (CN), Valli PO, Bronda e Infernotto Barge (CN).

PUGLIA: Apricena (FG), Ascoli Satriano (FG), Casarano (LE), Cassano delle Murge (BA), Cellino San Marco (BR), Città di Latiano (BR), Lesina (FG), Modugno (BA), Mola Di Bari (BA), Nardò (LE), Panni (FG), Putignano (BA), Specchia (LE), Taurisano (LE), Taviano (LE), Toritto (BA), Vieste (FG)

SARDEGNA: Birori (NU), Cagliari, Consultamanna (CA), Galtellì (NU), Mamoiada (NU), Olzai (NU), Oniferi (NU), Orani (NU), Orotelli (NU), Pabillonis (CA), Paulilatino (OR), Ploaghe (SS), Sant'Antioco (CA), Sardara (MD), Ussaramanna (MC).

SICILIA: Acireale, Caltagirone (CT), Campobello di Mazzara (TP), Castellana Sicula (PA), Castronovo di Sicilia (PA), Catania, Comiso (RG), Favara (AG), Giarratana (RG), Gioiosa marea (ME), Ispica (SR), Lentini (SR), Lercara Friddi (PA), Melilli (SR), Menfi (AG), Milazzo (ME), Montedoro (CL), Patti (ME), Pedara (CT), Piazza Armerina (EN), Polizzi Generosa (PA), Pollina (PA), Rosolini (SR), San Piero Patti (ME), Serradifalco (CL), Termini Imprese (PA), Trecastagni (CT), Troina (EN), Villafrati (PA), Vittoria (AG).

TOSCANA: Abbadia San Salvatore (SI), Borgo San Lorenzo (FI), Carrara, Cecina (LI), Chiesina Uzzanese (PT), Firenze, Follonica (GR), Grosseto, Massa, Monte Argentario (GR), Peccioli (PI), Piombino (LI), Pontedera (PI), San Casciano in val di Pesa (FI), San Vincenzo (LI), Suvereto (LI), Volterra..

TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE: Ala (TN), Badia (BZ), Bieno (TN), Bleggio Inferiore e Lomaso (TN), Brunico (BZ), Cagnò (TN), Castelrotto (BZ), Col fosco-Corvara (BZ), Fiavè (Trento), Laion (BZ), Lisignago (TN), Meltina (BZ), Mori (TN), Nova Ponente (BZ), Ponte Gardena (BZ), Prato Allo Stelvio (BZ), Rasun-Anterselva (BZ), Romallo (TN), Rovereto (TN), San Martino in Badia (BZ), S. Martino Longiarù, Antermoia, San Martino in Passiria (BZ), Saturno (TN), Selva dei Molini (BZ), Sluderno (BZ), Termeno sulla strada del vino (BZ), Tione di Trento (TN), Unione dei Comuni: Bleggio Inferiore-Lomaso (TN), Vadena (BZ), Valle di Fiemme (TN), Vandoies (BZ), Vigolo Vattaro – Bolentino - Centa San Nicolò- Vattaro (TN).

UMBRIA: Assisi (PG), Gubbio, Terni.

VALLLE D'AOSTA: Aosta. Local mountain community: Grand Paradiso Cogne (AO).

VENETO: Agordo (BL), Albaredo D'Adige (VR), Alpago (BL), Arcole (VR), Arsìe (BL), Asolo (TV), Borgoricco (PD), Calmiero (VR), Campo San Martino (PD), Camponogara (VE), Canaro

(RO), Castelfranco, Veneto (TV), Castello di Godevo (TV), Chies D'Alpago Pieve D'Alpago(BL), Codognè (TV), Cologna Veneta (VR), Colognola ai Colli, Conegliano (TV), Consulta intercomunale Capofila il Comune di Saccolongo-Teolo –Rovolon –Cervarese Santa Croce (PD), Costabissara(VI), Domegge - (BL)Feltre-Pedavena-Seren del Grappa-(BL)Fonzaso (BL)Forno Di Zoldo-Longarone, S. Giustina (BL), Gruppo Intercomunale: Vidor – Segusino –(TV)Lendinara (RO), Limana (BL), Longare (VI), Longarone (BL), Loria (TV), Mareno di Piave (TV), Massanzago (PD), Mel (BL), Monte Di Malo (VI), Montecchio Maggiore (VI), Montegalda (VI), Noale (VE), Noventa Vicentina (VI), Padova, Pescantina (VR), Piacenza D'Adige (PD), Pieve di Soligo (capofila di 8 comuni): Cison -Follina -Miane -Farra di Soligo -Refrontolo –Sernaglia della Battaglia –Moriama della Battaglia- (Treviso)Ponzano Veneto (TV), Porto Tolle (RO), Pressana (VR), Resana (TV), Rossano Veneto (VI), Rovigo, Rubano (PD), Salzano (VE), San Bonifacio (VR), San Giorgio delle Pertiche (PD), San Martino di Lupari (PD), San Vendemmiano (TV), San Zenone degli Ezzellini (TV), Santorso (VI), Solesino (PD), Tarzo e Revine (TV), Trichina (BL), Veronella (VR), Volpago del Montello (TV), Zimella (VR). Local Mountain community: Centro Cadore: Avanpieve (BL), Cadore Longanorese Zoldo (BL).

1.2.2 Regional youth councils

Please list all youth councils on the regional level.

There are different forms of youth councils or youth committees. Some of them are simply called “youth council”; others are called “student councils” or “pupil councils”. You may find other councils representing particular groups of young people.

Regional youth councils are 7 and they are located in Basilicata, Campania, Emilia Romagna, Piemonte, Toscana, Valle D' Aosta, Veneto.

1.2.3 National youth councils

Please list national youth councils.

There are different forms of youth councils or youth committees. Some of them are simply called “youth council”; others are called “student councils” or “pupil councils”. You may find other councils representing particular groups of young people.

In 2002 the Minister for Education created the **National Forum of the Students' Associations**. It aims at favoring the dialogue between the Ministry and the students' associations, representing needs and formulating proposals, providing advice about initiatives being taken by the Minister, favoring concentration

In December 2006 the Ministry of Youth Policies and the Ministry of Home Affairs jointly established a **Youth Consultation for Religious and Cultural Pluralism**. The purpose of this Consultation is to encourage young people to play a leading part in building up models of dialogue and tolerance between Italy's different religions, faiths and cultures.

The **National Council of University Student** is an advisory body, representing the students in course. It offers advice and proposals to the Minister of University and Research and elects eight students' representatives in the National University Council. The NCUS is composed by 28 members, elected by students and ratified by the Minister every two years.

2 Percentage of young people in global population who are members of institutions allowing for participation in representative democracy

2.1 Percentage of young people in global population from 13 to 30 who are members of a political party

It is common that young members of political parties are organised in youth organisations which are affiliated to a political party. It helps to contact these "youth parties" directly. Please note, that simple summarisation of member numbers could cause strange results as youth organisations of political parties may also have older and associated members.

All major political parties represented in the Italian Parliament have created their youth organisations, which amount to 13. Data about their members do exist, but are seldom made available

2.1.1 Percentage of young people in global population who are members of a political party by gender

This question is about the gender structure of young people in political parties.

Please enter the percentages of young people of each gender relative to the global population (which is 100%).

Information unavailable

2.2 Percentage of young people in global population who are members of a trade union from the ages of 13 and 30

Enter the percentage of young people who are members in trade unions relative to the global population (which is 100%) of the country.

Please note that trade unions are commonly organised in complex structures that include umbrella organisations, branch trade unions, specialists unions, youth sections, etc. In some cases members of one organisation become automatically members of another. Please mark in the comment, if your numbers take respect of multiple memberships or not.

An assessment of the amount of young people belonging to the Trade Unions is by no means an easy task. The main organisations in Italy do not represent a direct source of data, because the age variable is seldom considered in the Unions' statistics concerning conventional workers. Participation by young unemployed and atypical workers, on the other hand, is at the same time weak and ill-represented.

1 Confederazione Italiana Generale del Lavoro (CGIL): over 5,5 million members, does not keep records referring to age. In 1998, CGIL promoted the creation of Nuove IDentità del Lavoro (Nidil), devoted to atypical workers, which are mainly young people, established in 1998.

2. Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Lavoratori (CISL): over 4,3 million members – 47.375 members in the section “young people-unemployed” in 2006.

3. Unione italiana del lavoro (UIL) over 1,9 million members, has a youth section active in 6 out of 20 Regions, mostly in the South, but does not publish the number of members.

2.3 Percentage of young people in global population who are members of a youth organisation from the ages of 13 and 30

Please report the percentage of young people who are engaged in youth organisations relative to the country's global population (100%).

As some youth organisations are umbrella organisations of other organisations, please explain if your data contains multiple memberships or not.

Information unavailable

2.3.1 Identify if this category (percentage of young people who members of a youth organisation) is made up from a youth organisation with varied general activities, a sports organisation, a cultural organisation or others

Please report the structure and types of different youth organisations on which your p data relies on. The answer should also explain the importance of certain types of youth organisations for the young people. This is best done by also reporting the percentages of young people who are members in the different types of youth organisations relative to all young people living in the country (100%).

One young person in three takes an active part in an association or an organised group (IARD, 2004). The largest associations are sporting ones. The most part of political, cultural and social associations with a national dimension belong to the National Youth Forum. The Forum Nazionale Giovani is the only National Youth Platform in Italy. It gathers over 60 National Youth Organizations with the aim of providing a space of dialogue and sharing of experience in order to help the process of building National Youth Policies in Italy and ensure the participation of young people to the decision-making processes at different levels.

2.3.2 Percentage of young people in **global population who are members of a youth organisation by gender**

Please report the percentage of young women and men who are engaged in youth organisations relative to the country's global population (100%).

- *As some youth organisations are umbrella organisations of other organisations, please explain if your data contains multiple memberships or not.*
- *Note that this information might not be possible to get without in depth analysis of member lists of the organisations, which might not be possible as well.*

Information unavailable

2.3.3 Identify if this category (percentage young people who members of a youth organisation) is made up from a youth organisation with varied general activities, a sports organisation, a cultural organisation or others

Information unavailable

3 Explain the existing actions/support, of national or regional scope, to promote the participation of young people in local life and follow-up mechanisms

Information unavailable

3.1 Local actions to support the structures for participation for young people in local life

Information unavailable

3.2 Financial actions to support the various structures for youth political and NGO participation – Among these actions, actions that have been undertaken this year

Please provide information if there is any financial support young people to participate politically. This funding can support youth organisations, NGOs or support young people directly.

This support can be on local, regional or national level.

Please mark those actions with a “” that have been undertaken this year.*

Information unavailable

3.3 What other initiatives are planned in the short term to support youth participation on the local level?

Please report any activities to support youth participation planned either for this or next year.

27 February 2007, the ministry for Youth Policies organised the First National Meeting of Youth consultations working locally, to examine and compare the active representation experiences that have been put in place by the local authorities and to establish pathways leading as soon as possible to the establishment of the National Youth Council.

3.4 Do some of the existing or planned actions aim at certain specific groups of young people?

If special actions for certain groups exist in your country. Please list these actions and their target groups.

Specific groups are for example:

- *young women*
- *young men*
- *young emigrants*
- *young unemployed people*

Information unavailable

4 The vote

4.1 Is voting obligatory?

Please indicate if the choice of voting is legally restricted or not.

- *If people are free to vote or not to vote, tick “No”,*
- *If people have to vote, tick “Yes”.*

NO

4.2 Age of the right to vote

Please report the age when young people have the right to vote, either in local, regional or national elections.

In some countries the age of the right to vote is different depending on the type of election. Enter the age of the right to vote in national elections. If in the country of your review young people are entitled to vote in the different elections at different ages, please add a ‘star’ (‘’) to the number you entered and explain the situation in the comments.*

18*

* In Italy, citizens aged 18 and over are entitled to vote:

- in administrative elections (municipal, provincial and regional);
- in referendum voting;
- in parliament elections (only for the Chamber of Deputies).

Citizens aged 25 and over are entitled to vote for the Senate.

4.3 Please describe, who is entitled to vote in local, regional and national elections.

Describe as exact as possible, who is entitled to vote in local, regional and national elections. In some countries only people with the same nationality are entitled to vote in all types of elections. In other countries people with different nationalities who have a permanent residence in the country are entitled to vote on the local or even the regional level.

In Italy, citizens are entitled to vote in local elections, regional elections and national elections. People with different nationalities who have a permanent residence in the country are entitled to vote only on administrative elections at municipal level (but only in some cities).

4.4 Age of eligibility to be a candidate

Please enter the age when young people are allowed to be a candidate in an election. If this age is different in local, regional or national elections, please enter the age for national elections and add a 'star' () to the number. In these cases explain the situation in the comments.*

18*

* Citizens must be 18 to be eligible for most of the public positions in Italy. Only candidate senators must be at least 40 years old. Also in this case, proposals are being discussed about lowering to 25 years the age requirement for eligibility in the Senate.

4.5 Describe as exact as possible, who is entitled to be a candidate in local, regional or national elections.

Some countries may allow people with different nationalities to be a candidate on the local or regional level.

In Italy, citizens aged 18 and over are entitled to be a candidate:

- in administrative elections (municipal, provincial and regional);
- in referendum voting;
- in parliament elections.

Citizens aged 40 and over are entitled to be a candidate for the Senate.

5 The elections

In this section statistics about how young people vote in the different types of elections.

Such information should be available from statistical offices. However, information specific to young people is not always known or where it is available, it is not calculated in the same way.

Number of young people that have voted recently between the ages of 18 (or the age of right to vote) and 30

This is the number of young people who were actually voting.

Voting behaviour (22 years and over). National political elections. 2005 (percent values)			
Age classes	Did not vote	Did vote	No answer/does not remember
22-24	6,9	84	9,01
25-34	6,7	84,7	8,6
Source: Istat, Indagine Multiscopo sulle Famiglie, Aspetti della vita quotidiana 2005			

5.2 Number of young people between the ages of 18 (or the age of right

to vote) and 30 registered on the lists of voters

This is the number of young people on the list of voters.

In some countries people need to register on these lists; while in others those who are eligible to vote are automatically added to these lists.

However, due to protection of data privacy it is not possible to trace the age of the voters. The most reliable sources for this information are statistical offices.

In Italy those who are eligible to vote are automatically added to these lists.

5.3 Indicators of participation related to European polls

These indicators are related to the election of the European parliament. You want to proceed with section 6.4 if the country of your review is not a member state of the European Union.

5.4 Number of young people elected (under the age of 30) at the national level: overall and by gender

Number of young women and young men (under the age of 30) who are member of the national parliament.

Age	Women	Men	Total
25-29	-	1	1

30-39	14	43	57
-------	----	----	----

Members of Italian Parliament (only Chamber of Deputies) under 35 are only 26 against 630, i.e. 4,1 percent. Among them, women are only 7 (1,1 percent).

5.5 Number of young people elected (under the age of 30) at the regional level: overall and by gender

Enter the number of young people (under the age of 30) who are member of regional parliaments or are hold the position of a regional minister.

None of the 20 Presidents of Region (or Autonomous Province) is under 40. About 3% of the Regional Councillors are under 35.

5.6 Number of young people elected (under the age of 30) at the local level: overall and by gender

These young people could be members of local parliaments, city councils etc.

Select those young people who hold a representative position of the equivalent of parliaments on the local level.

Municipal officers elected between 2001 and 2006 – function and age class 18-35				
Officer	18-23	24-29	30-35	Total
MAYOR	1	56	420	477
DEPUTY MAYOR	1	125	462	588
PRESIDENT OF THE TOWN COUNCIL	2	25	65	92
DEPUTY PRESIDENT OF THE TOWN COUNCIL	1	18	31	50
TOWN COUNCILLOR	84	1.239	3.362	4.685
MEMBER OF THE TOWN COUNCIL	1.128	7.549	14.169	22.846
TOTAL	1.217	9.012	18.509	28.738
Source: ANCI, 2006.				

6 List actions, programmes, and financial or social support that promote the participation in the system of representative democracy, in particular to young people under the age of 30.

Are there actions, programmes or is there support for young people who are interested in participating to that system? For example: Is there special support for young people who are candidates in the elections?

6.1 Are there any instruments used to monitor the results of this support.

Information unavailable

6.2 Do some of the existing or planned actions aim at specific groups of young people?

Examples for “specific groups”: young workers or socially disadvantaged young people.

Information unavailable

7 Learning to participate

The following section is about the activities that promote active participation to young people in formal and non-formal education.

7.1 Existing actions within the systems of formal education aiming at developing and deepening learning to participate

At School representatives of the students are elected yearly in both Class and School councils (together with representatives of families, professors, administrators) and School executive boards.

At the province level, two students for each school are elected yearly by their colleagues in the Advisory Board.

All the decisional structures of the university system, from the Academic senate to the Administration Board (in both structures students are a minority), from Faculty Councils to Councils of Study Course, involve students, with varying degrees.

7.1.1 What are the mechanisms of citizens' education in formal education?

Please describe the role of citizens' education in the formal curriculum in the educational system and the mechanisms that integrate citizens' education into the curriculum.

"Citizens' education" is a subject present in the formal educational programme of Primary School and Secondary School (First degree). In particular the school subject is called "Civic education". It deals with citizenship, road safety, environmental , to wellness, to food and to social behaviours.

7.1.2 Please list guidelines, teacher training programmes, etc. that are related to citizens' education but are not directly affecting the formal curriculum.

Information unavailable

7.2 In which fields, other than formal education, do actions and/or support - of national or regional scope- exist, which aim at promoting learning to participate amongst young people? What is the nature of these actions/this support?

Information unavailable

7.3 Do some of the existing or planned actions aim at certain specific groups of young people?

Examples of specific groups: young leaders or socially disadvantaged young people

Information unavailable

