

REPORT OF THE RESEARCH “YOUTH URBAN SEGREGATION IN AURORA AND BARRIERA DI MILANO 2023”



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INDEX

INDEX-----	1
INTRODUCTION-----	2
BACKGROUND RESEARCH - COMPARING DATA-----	4
YOUTH URBAN SEGREGATION IN AURORA AND BARRIERA DI MILANO 2023: Deepening the perspective of young people with a migratory background-----	19
RESEARCH SITES-----	20
ANALYSIS OF THE INTERVIEWS-----	21
NAMING THE DISCRIMINATION-----	23
MISSED OPPORTUNITIES-----	24
EVERYDAY BARRIERS-----	25
WORRIES ABOUT THE FUTURE-----	27
SUPPORT AND HELP-----	28
ROLE OF INSTITUTIONS-----	28
OPEN REFLECTIONS AND FURTHER RESEARCH-----	28
RESEARCH CHALLENGES-----	30
APPENDIX 1 - INTERVIEW QUESTIONS AND TABLE OF THE SAMPLE OVERVIEW-----	30
APPENDIX 2 - CONCEPTS EXPLORED THROUGH THE CHICAGO - TORINO LAB-----	33
APPENDIX 3 - MAPS OF PIEDMONT, THE METROPOLITAN CITY OF TURIN, THE CITY OF TURIN AND THE STATISTICAL AREAS-----	35
APPENDIX 4 - MAP OF THE 8 DISTRICTS OF TURIN AND OF THE NEIGHBORHOODS OF THE RESEARCH: AURORA AND BARRIERA DI MILANO-----	35

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Neutral Cities Alliance with support from the Laudes Foundation.

Laudes ———
—— Foundation

INTRODUCTION

The research reflects the effort of the Project “Chicago-Turin Lab: Addressing the Costs of Segregation through Peer Learning and Exchange” to create a space of mutual learning, to understand the effect of segregation and discrimination on residents from ethnic minorities and the overall population, and to explore current policies in their effort to address equitable outcomes for all citizens. Some indicators taken into consideration in the first research “Urban segregation in Turin a Transatlantic Approach; Initial findings, considerations and reflections, 2018-2021” have been analysed again with a comparative approach in order to get an overview of the changes over the last few years. The indicators considered for the second research with a focus of youth perspective include resident population, unemployment rate, education attainment, income and housing. The presence of indicators of social disadvantage in second generations suggest the persistence of discriminatory factors affecting particular neighbourhoods more than others even though an overall fragility is reported of characterising the whole young generation.

The research design took into account the timing of the research and the previous data already collected. The goal was to address whether the barriers and the lack of opportunities persisted in youth with migratory background and to collect the perspective of youth residents of two neighbourhoods in Turin, Barriera di Milano and Aurora. The choice of these neighbourhoods regards the high presence of minority ethnic groups compared to the rest of the city therefore providing a better source of information regarding the current perception of youth people with migratory background in Turin.

Initial reflections suggest that youth growing and living in some parts of the city experience greater challenges in achieving their goals (education, work, housing). Those challenges adding on one another over the years deeply increase generational inequitable outcomes.

The research questions were elaborated to collect information on the following aspects:

- What barriers exist that may prevent full integration of youth with a migratory background in Turin?
- Do youth from more segregated communities¹ encounter greater challenges to inclusion than those from other ethnic communities and from similarly disadvantaged individuals from the majority group?
- Do missed opportunities due to discrimination foster inequitable outcomes and the further

¹ The term “more segregated communities” refers to those ethnic groups that have a high concentration in a certain area of the city, in the case of Turin: the North African, Sub-saharan and Chinese communities are mostly concentrated in the neighbourhoods of Aurora and Barriera di Milano, differing from other ethnic communities most widespread in multiple neighbourhoods (Romanian and Peruvian).

marginalisation of these individuals?

The methodology included the analysis of primary sources (such as ISTAT, MEF, MIUR) and secondary data from previous research papers and publications, The difficulty to obtain data at the city level and at sub-municipal level has been significant.

Moreover, a qualitative approach has also been chosen to deepen the perspective of young people involving the use of semi-structured interviews combining a set of open questions with the opportunity to keep exploring particular themes the interviewers agree with. With regard to the recruitment process, the sample was constructed using formal and informal recruitment channels. In the case of formal channel a list of potential interviewees was provided by the City Department of Youth Policies and they were singularly contacted by the City Department itself with a presentation of the research and a request to participate, later the contact of the interviewees was shared with the researcher and the date and place of the interview was set. Informal channels were also adopted and interviewees were recruited through contacts of the researcher personal network.

The research spread over 5 months from its inception in December to the redaction of this report in May. It consisted of different phases: the definition of the research design and questions, the fieldwork research and the conduction of the interviews, the qualitative analysis and the preliminary presentation of the results, and the redaction of the final report.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH - COMPARING DATA

Why investigate patterns of socio-spatial segregation?

The current research is based on the previous research “URBAN SEGREGATION IN TURIN, A TRANSATLANTIC APPROACH - Initial findings, considerations and reflections - 2018-2021”: the research was conducted primarily with the support of two independent researchers based respectively at the University of Turin in the Department of Geography and at the Polytechnic University of Turin in the Interuniversity Department of Regional and Urban Studies and Planning. The data gathered and presented is the result of a survey of existing research papers and publications.

Research question 2018:

- Verify confluence of factors that could give rise to the concentration and segregation of particular ethnic communities.
- Do those communities most affected by such processes also tend to have less equitable outcomes than other communities or individuals in less segregated neighbourhoods?
- If specific ethnic communities do experience less equitable outcomes and are concentrated in particular areas of the city, what external forces, if any, may be contributing to that concentration and may contribute to less equitable outcomes?
- What barriers exist that may prevent full integration of these communities (social, economical, political)
- Do individuals from more segregated communities encounter greater challenges to inclusion?
- Is it possible to identify and quantify the costs of such phenomena on the specific communities impacted and on the collective urban community?

The following chapter focuses on the evolution of some factors already analyzed in the 2018 research: population, employment, income, housing and educational attainment.

Residents in Turin: The average population of Turin has decreased by 48.470 people from 2011 to 2022. Meanwhile, the average foreign population has kept a constant percentage around 15% of the overall population.

There is a negative difference between the census population (Istat) and the resident population (Anagrafe di Torino). The discrepancies are often due to census errors but also to the lack of notifications by the resident population who have moved abroad.

Torino's population is decreasing even though the recent immigration helped slow down the process in the last decades.

Anno	Popolazione
2011	906.874
2012	911.823
2013	905.014
2014	898.714
2015	892.276
2016	888.921
2017	884.733
2018	879.004
2019	872.316
2020	866.510
2021	861.636
2022	858.404

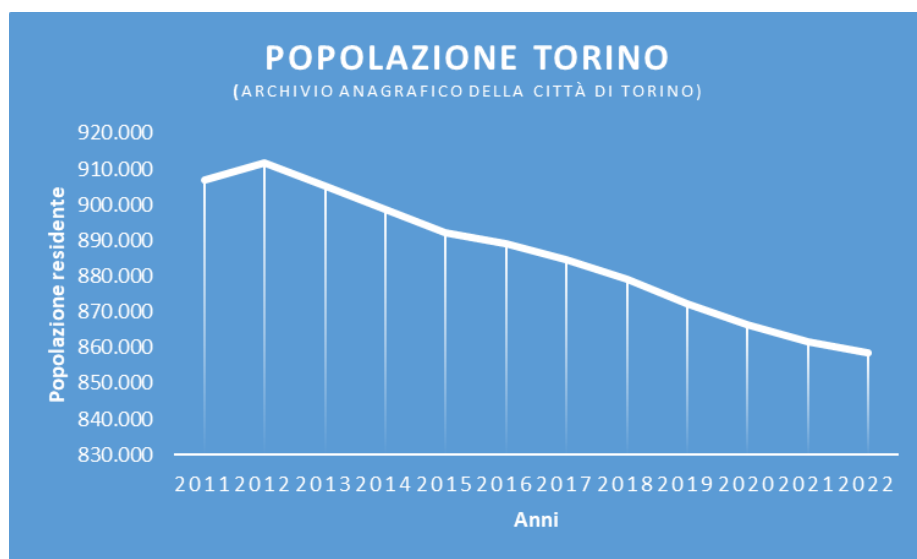


Figure 1 - Residents in Turin
Source: Statistical office of the City of Turin, 2022

Anno	Foreign Popolazione	%
2011	133.869	14,76
2012	142.191	15,59
2013	140.138	15,48
2014	138.076	15,36
2015	136.262	15,27
2016	132.730	14,93
2017	132.806	15,01
2018	133.137	15,15
2019	132.878	15,23
2020	131.256	15,15
2021	131.594	15,27
2022	134.102	15,62

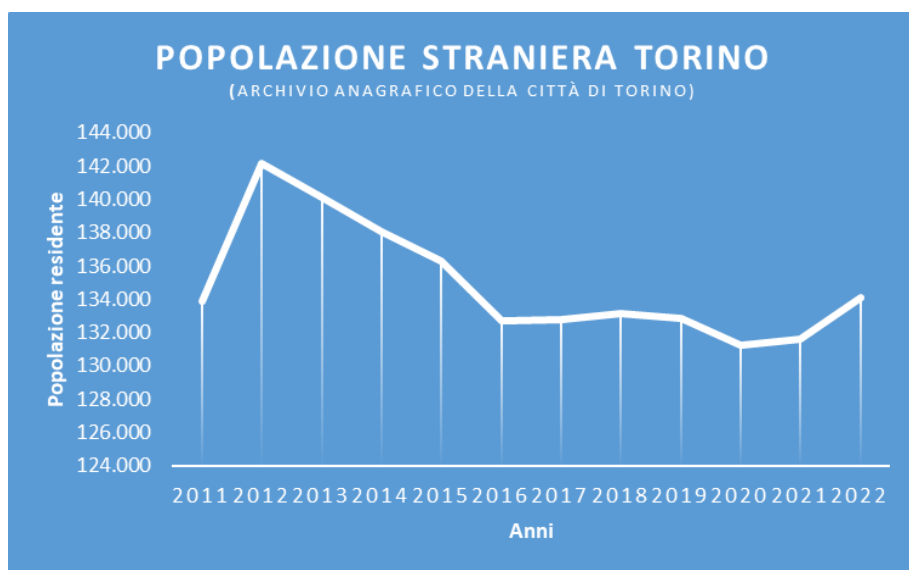


Figure 2 - Foreign residents in Turin
Source: Statistical office of the City of Turin, 2022

The following chart shows the comparison of the variation of the population of Turin (orange) and the foreign population of Turin (blue) over the last decade. Despite a substantial constancy of the foreign population, the gradual reduction of the total population is evident.

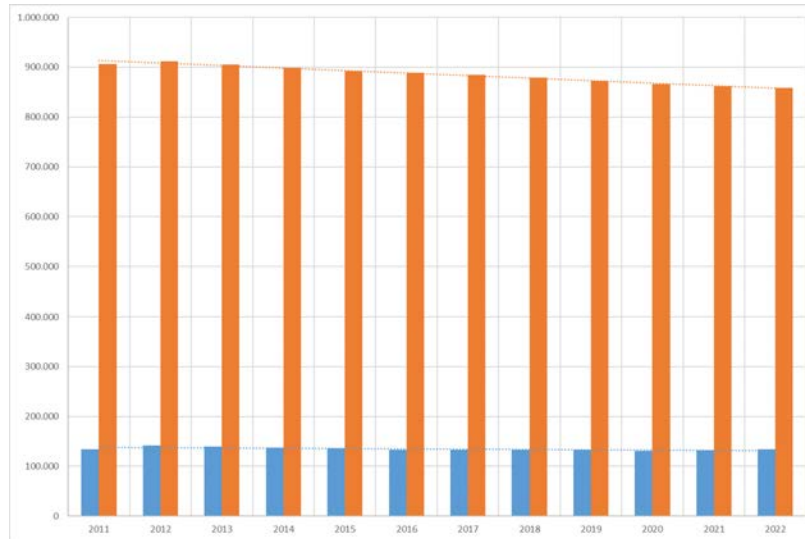


Figure 3: Comparison between residents and foreign residents in Turin
Source: Statistical office of the City of Turin, 2022

The composition of the foreign population in Turin (Statistical office of the City of Turin, 2021) is predominantly characterized by European citizens, African people, Asian people and American people:

- Romania: 35,2% (43.825 tot)
- Morocco: 12,1% (15.059 tot)
- Repubblica Popolare Cinese: 5,9% (7.320 tot)
- Perù: 5,38% (6.700 tot)
- Nigeria: 4,71% (5.871 tot)
- Egitto: 4,43% (5.518 tot)

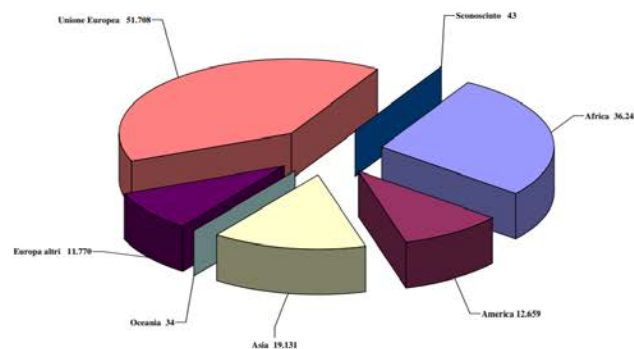


Figure 4: Composition of foreign population in Turin

Age Population Pyramid of Turin: A comparison between the overall age population pyramid with a focus on foreign born population:

- The first pyramid shows some elements in line with the national trends too, such as: steady decline in births (decreasing fertility rate), growing life expectancy, currently it is 83.3 years, therefore the balance between the born and the old is increasingly precarious (aging population).
- The second pyramid focuses on foreign population and shows a much younger structure with a larger base and just some early signs of an aging population.

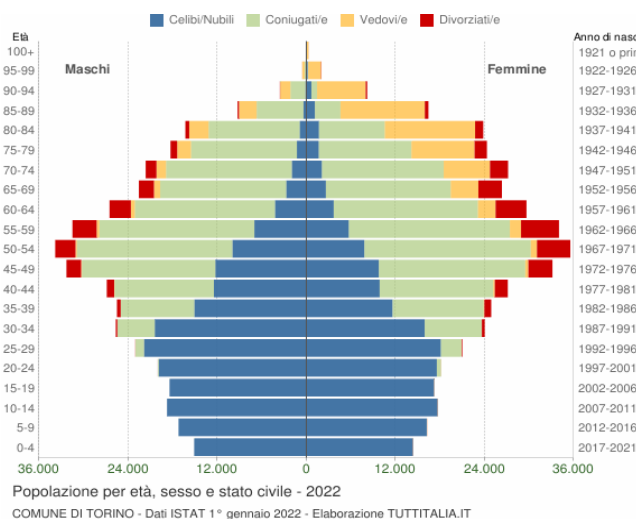


Figure 5: Age population pyramid in Turin

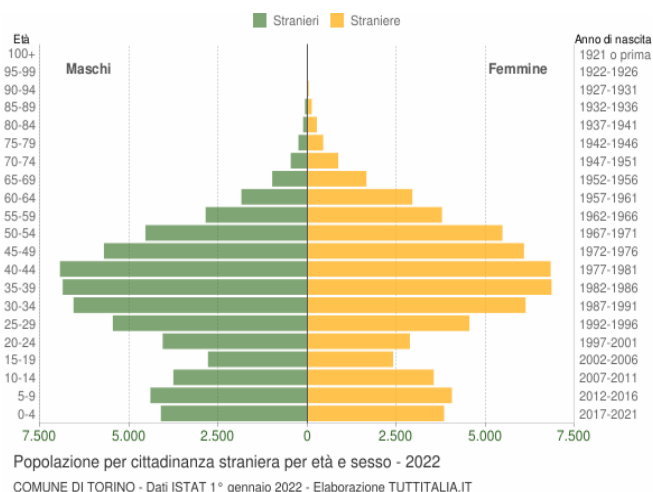


Figure 6: Age foreign population pyramid Turin

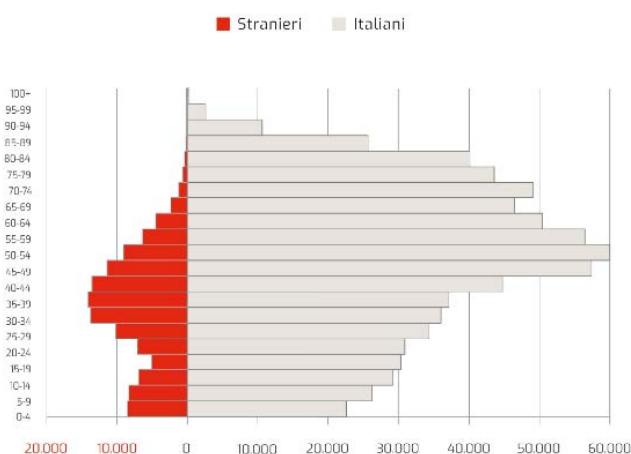


Figure 7: Comparison age population pyramid Turin
Source: Istat

The average age of foreign born residents is between 25 and 49 years old, while for the Italian

born residents is between 40-64 years old (Istat 2022). Considering the district's point of view the average age of the residents is 47 years old with a lower indicator for District 6. The foreign residents have a significantly lower average age of 35.6, with again the lower indicator in District 6 of 33 years old.

Average age for district overall population

Circoscrizione	Media
1	47
2	49
3	48
4	47
5	47
6	45
7	46
8	48
Average age population	47

Average age of district foreign population

Circoscrizione	Media
1	38
2	35.7
3	36
4	36
5	34
6	33
7	35.6
8	36.7
Average age foreign born population	35.6

The concentration of foreign born population is mostly in Circoscrizioni 5-6-7. In absolute terms, the district in which foreign citizens are most present is District 6 with around 25.9% of the total local population (city average is 15%).

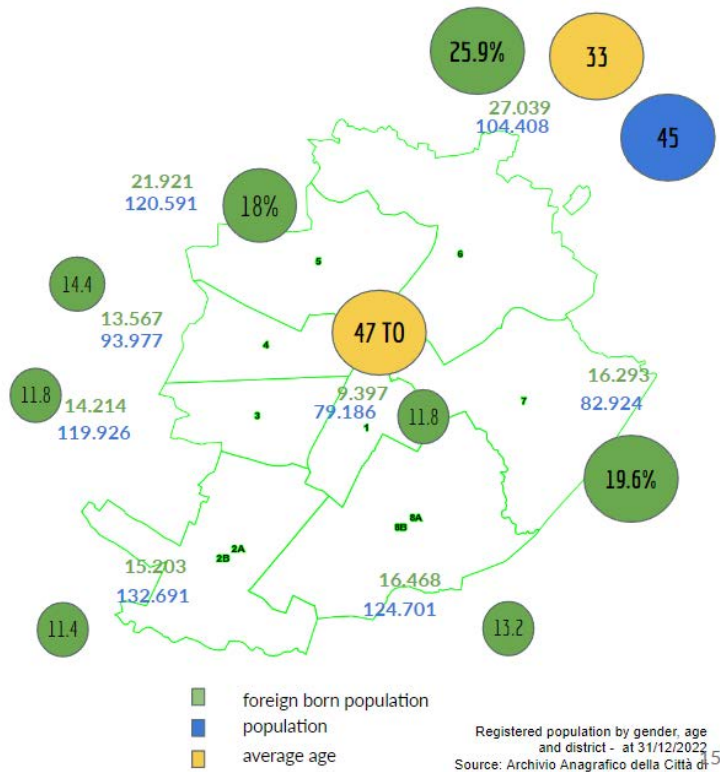


Figure 8: Registered population by gender, age and district

Population distribution in Torino for Statistical Areas (Source: Statistical office of the City of Turin, 2022)

Statistical Area	% foreign population
09bis PARCO DEL VALENTINO	33
12 BORGO DORA - VALDOCCO	30
24 BORGATA AURORA	36
38 BORGATA MONTEROSA	45
39 BORGATA MONTEBIANCO	36

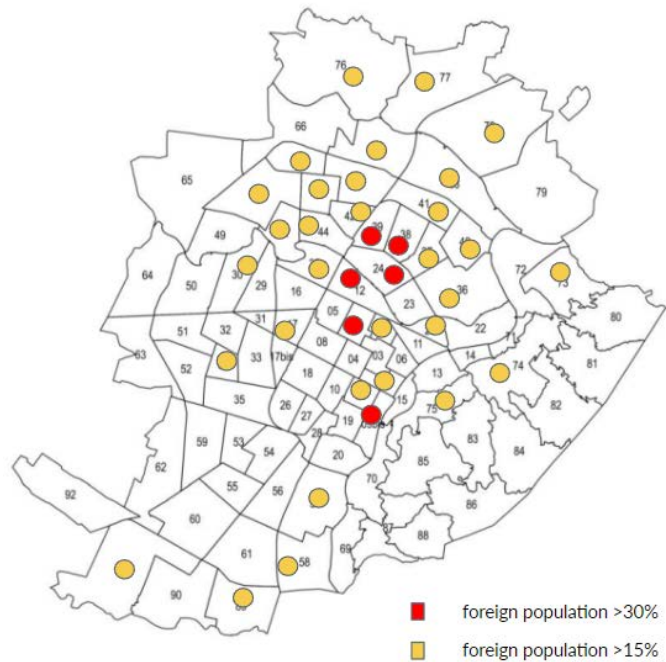


Figure 9: Percentage of population by statistical areas
Source: Statistical office of the City of Turin, 2022

Foreign born and italian youths: Around 20.000 foreign youth (18-30) are registered in Torino (15% of the overall foreign population). It indicates that there is a significant presence of young foreign-born individuals in Torino.

Cittadinanza

Frequenza: Annuale, Territorio: Torino, Indicatore: Popolazione residente, Sesso: Totale, Classe di età: 20-29 anni

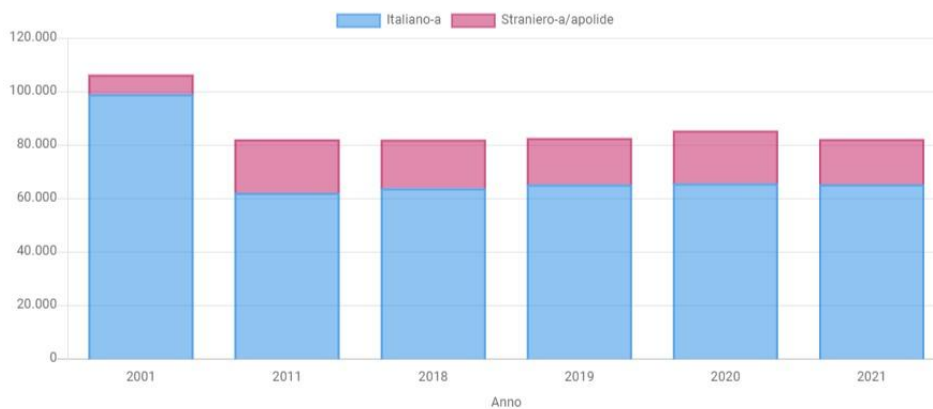


Figure 10: Population by citizenship in Turin
Source: Istat

Employment rate in Turin: The employment rate keeps growing since the low point in 2020 (63%), but still hasn't reached the pre-pandemic rate. Turin continues to have the lowest employment levels in the Center-North of Italy, with the exception of Rome (61.3 percent). (Source: Rota Report 2022)

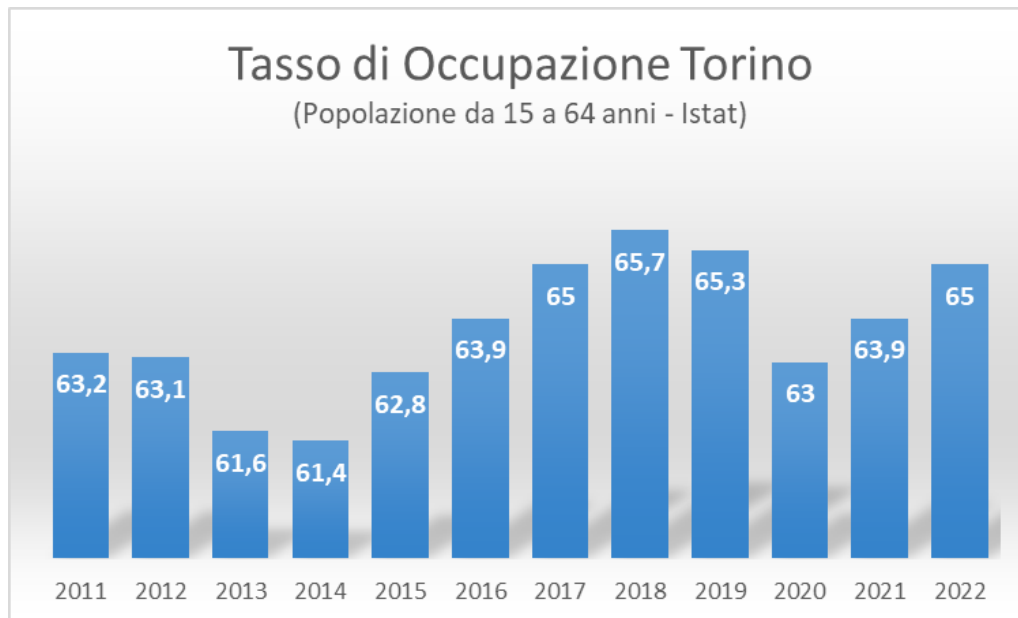


Figure 11: Rate of Occupation in Turin
Source: Istat

A gender imbalance remains, to the disadvantage of women. Over the last 10 years the female unemployment rate has had a better performance (-2.6%), from 10.7% (2012) to 8.1% (2022), than the male rate (-2.2%), from 9% (2012) to 6.8% (2022). Moreover, the gap with men decreases as education increases.

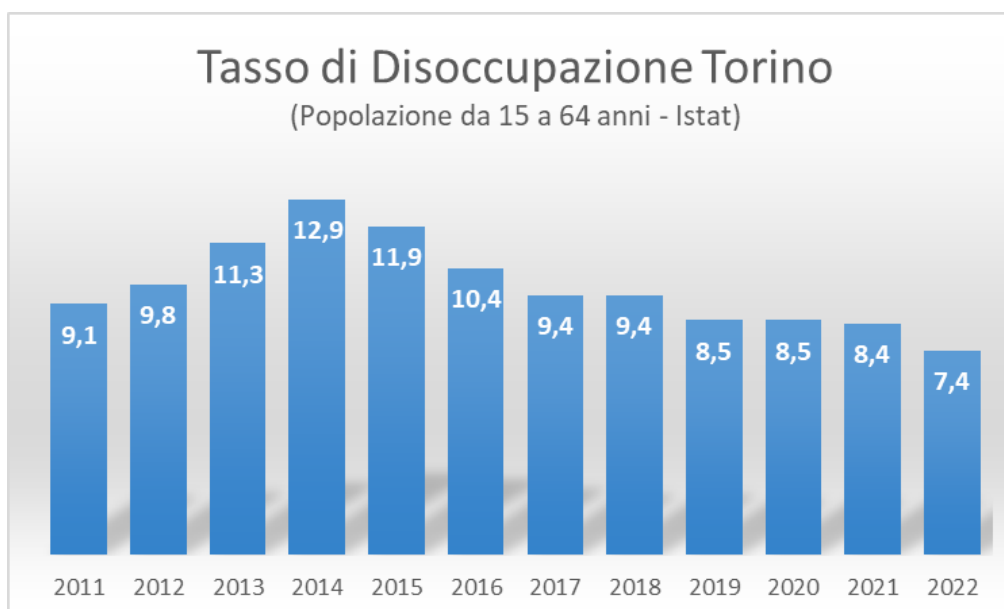


Figure 12: Rate o

Average age income:

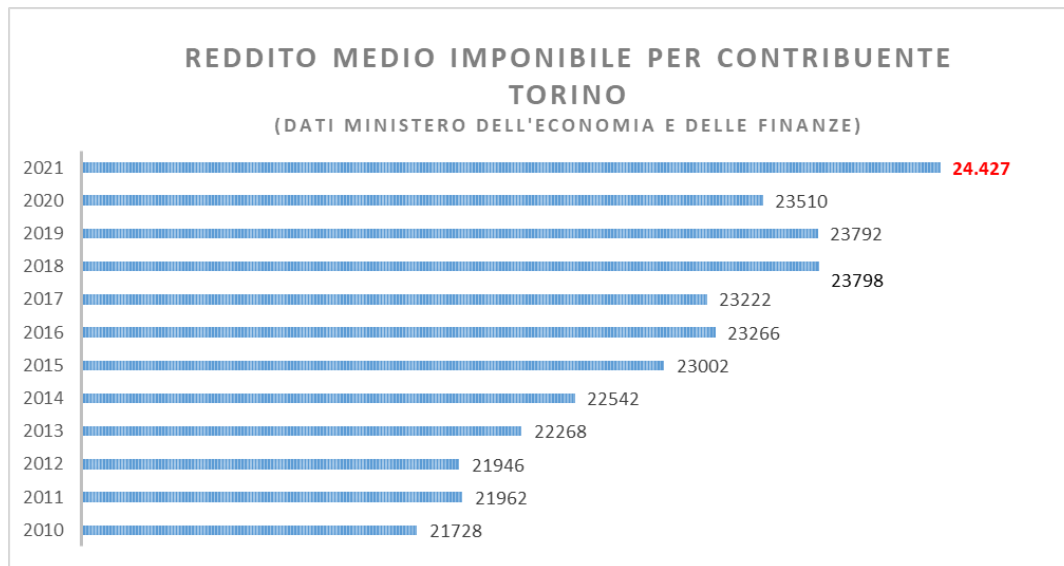


Figure 13: Average income for taxpayers in Turin
Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance

Average income groups: around 34% of the taxpayers have a salary lower than 15K. In 2020-21 the national absolute poverty threshold for a family of 2 adults is 14K.

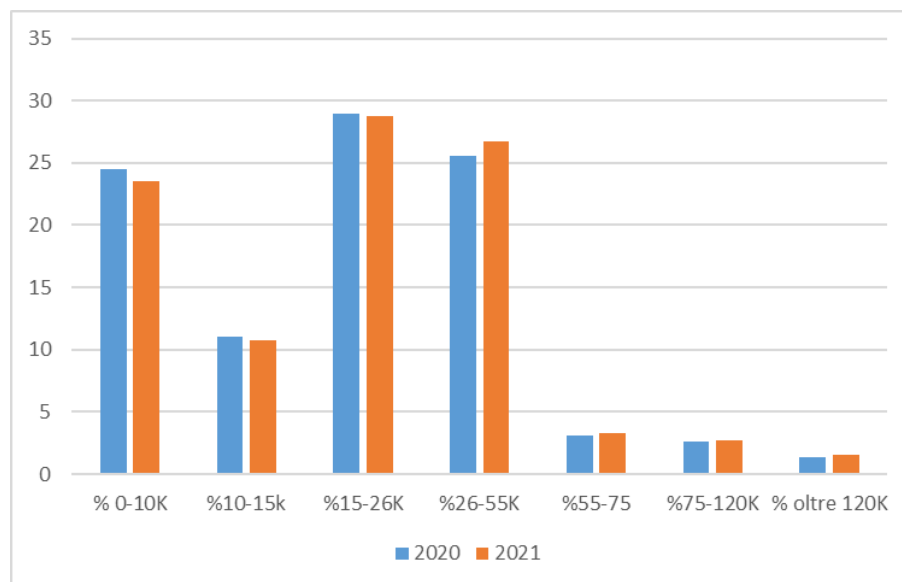


Figure 14: Average income for groups of taxpayers in Turin in 2020 and 2021
Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance

Average income and % of taxpayers with low income - 2022: Some areas of the Districts 6 and 7 are among the lowest average income:

- (6) Barriera di Milano - 28% of the taxpayers have an annual income lower than 10K
- (7) Aurora - 32.8% of the taxpayers have an annual income lower than 10K
- Quadrilatero Center - 41.6% of the taxpayers have an annual income lower than 10K

Anno di imposta	CAP	Numero contribuenti	reddito medio	% 0-10K	% 10-15k	% 15-26K	% 26-55K	% 55-75 120K	% 75-120K	% oltre 120K
2021	10121	6655	56875	19,1	6,4	15,4	26,1	8,8	8,8	9,7
2021	10131	9083	55405	21,4	7,6	17,6	24,4	7,8	7,8	8,0
2021	10133	6650	50679	19,7	7,7	18,5	26,2	7,3	7,3	7,7
2021	10123	9138	46149	22,7	7,5	17,7	25,0	6,5	6,5	7,5
2021	10128	13171	40873	19,6	7,3	18,9	28,1	7,6	7,6	6,3
2021	10129	13898	35901	19,5	7,3	19,3	31,5	7,4	7,4	5,1
2021	10132	9701	31865	21,8	8,7	23,0	28,7	5,7	5,7	3,5
2021	10138	15285	29670	20,2	8,2	22,2	31,6	6,0	6,0	2,6
2021	10143	16079	28111	20,4	8,5	24,0	31,7	5,6	5,6	2,0
2021	10125	12030	27186	25,9	9,7	22,0	25,3	5,4	5,4	2,6
2021	10124	9870	26796	24,3	10,0	23,6	27,4	4,5	4,5	2,4
2021	10126	25189	26597	21,5	9,9	25,9	29,2	4,3	4,3	1,7
2021	10141	39495	24900	20,4	9,9	27,6	31,9	3,9	3,9	1,2
2021	10146	24160	24243	21,1	10,2	29,2	29,5	3,7	3,7	1,2
2021	10137	42731	24142	19,7	9,4	29,2	32,9	3,6	3,6	0,8
2021	10134	20305	23281	21,5	10,9	28,6	29,9	3,5	3,5	1,0
2021	10139	19874	23054	22,4	10,9	28,8	28,7	3,2	3,2	1,0
2021	10136	24075	22874	20,2	10,0	30,4	31,8	2,7	2,7	0,6
2021	10153	16808	22871	22,2	10,6	29,7	28,4	3,1	3,1	1,0
2021	10122	18401	22774	41,6	8,6	16,1	18,6	4,0	4,0	2,7
2021	10144	18640	22196	24,4	10,6	29,2	27,3	2,7	2,7	0,9
2021	10145	9436	22078	23,1	11,8	30,0	26,8	2,9	2,9	0,8
2021	10135	32045	21385	20,5	11,2	34,0	28,9	2,1	2,1	0,4
2021	10142	14143	20208	21,7	12,4	34,9	26,1	1,6	1,6	0,3
2021	10127	20088	19792	23,0	12,4	34,0	25,3	1,8	1,8	0,3
2021	10156	14669	19124	24,7	13,0	34,9	22,5	1,6	1,6	0,4
2021	10148	13348	19098	23,0	13,0	36,4	23,8	1,0	1,0	0,3
2021	10149	24659	18822	24,5	13,0	34,8	22,9	1,3	1,3	0,3
2021	10147	24905	18543	24,9	13,2	34,8	22,6	1,3	1,3	0,2
2021	10151	20856	18487	25,5	13,3	34,6	22,8	1,0	1,0	0,2
2021	10154	29200	17467	28,0	13,3	33,6	20,4	1,1	1,1	0,1
2021	10155	23598	17171	28,3	13,9	33,7	19,2	0,9	0,9	0,2
2021	10152	23010	17033	32,8	12,9	28,8	18,4	1,4	1,4	0,4

Figure 15: Average income for taxpayers in Turin
Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance

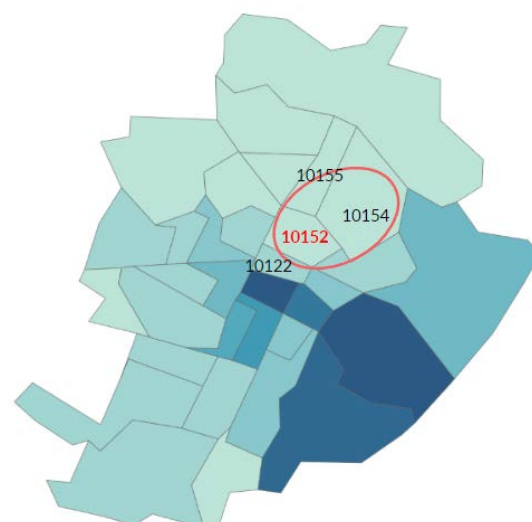
Average Income based on ZIP code:

Average income in 2022 in Turin is 24.427 €.

- District 6 - ZIP code 10154: 17.467 €
- District 6 - ZIP code 10155: 17.171 €
- District 7 - ZIP code 10152: 17.033 €, lowest income in the whole city

Figure 16: Average income for taxpayers in Turin based on ZIP code

Imponibile Irpef dichiarazioni 2022 (anno d'imposta 2021)



Source: Sky Tg24 Ministry of Economy and Finance

Housing Costs: In Piedmont the average housing costs are 12.5% of the average monthly income in 2021, a peak of 14.4% has been registered in 2014 (Istat).

A similar study conducted in Turin suggested an average housing expense of 32,7% in 2021 and 33,8% in 2020 (Source: Camera di commercio di Torino).

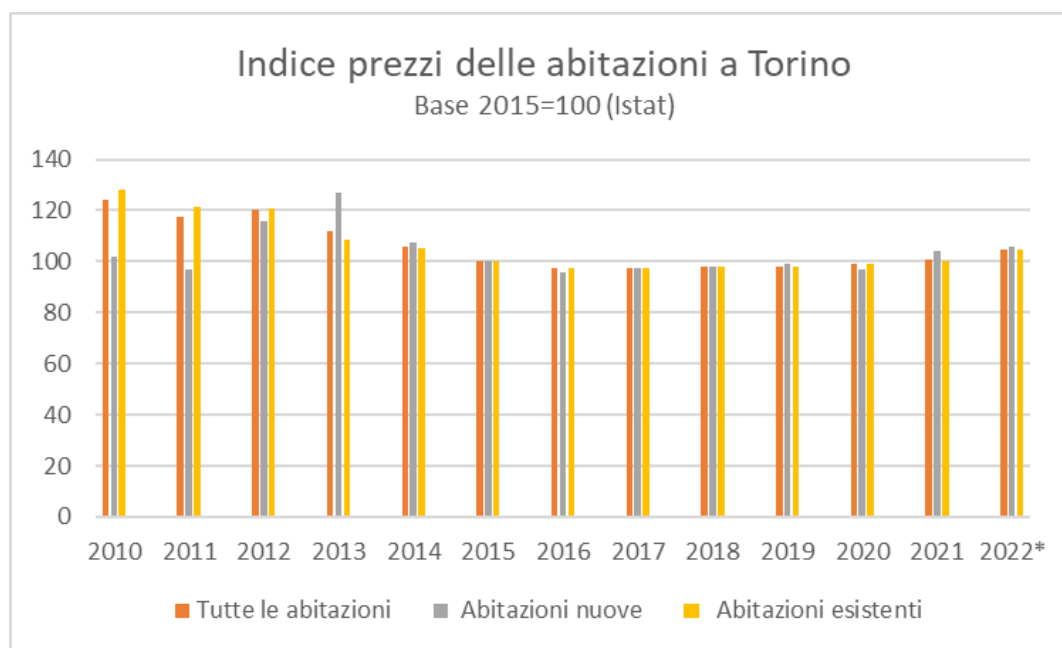


Figure 17: Index housing costs in Turin
Source: Istat

Public housing: In 2018 the city issued the 7th general announcement for public housing. During the course of 2019, from 19.02.2018 to 27.09.2019, the total application received stands at 6791. In 2020 the applications were analysed and 724 of them were eligible to receive a house. First ranking list in February 2020. On 28/03/2022 the final updated list I was published with a total of 1,052 eligible applicants (i.e. participants in the general call for applications no. 7). (Total housing allocations: 381)

Last announcement for public housing: 01/03/2023 - Bando Generale n. 8.

Public housing managed by ATC	
Circ 1	5,41 %
Circ 2	25,6 %
Circ 3	5,3 %
Circ 4	3,1 %
Circ 5	24,4 %

Circ 6	25,3 %
Circ 7	6,3 %
Circ 8	4,6 %

Both the 2012 and 2018 announcements record a condition of urgent 'distress', 42% and 47% respectively, such that immediate action is required. Nonetheless, applications that at the end of the lengthy process of forming the final ranking list are then allocated are on average 13% of the total. The second way to be eligible for public housing: to apply for an emergency housing demand. If eligible the house is allocated within 12 months. The last way is through a report received from the Social Welfare Services or by the Asl City of Turin.

On average, the city has allocated 533 apartments per year since 1996 (the year after the first general announcement).

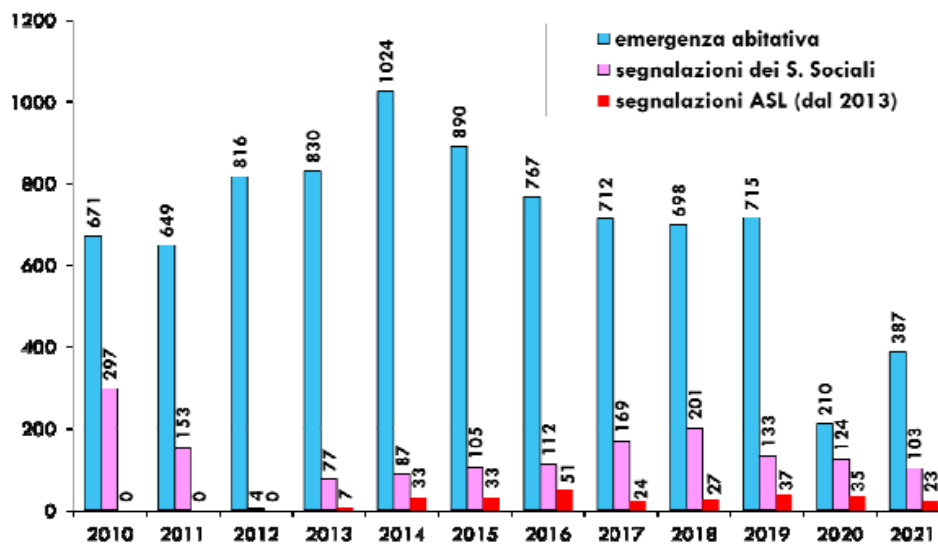


Figure 18: Allocation of public housing through housing emergency, reporting by social services and reporting by the local health agency (ASL)
Source: City of Turin, Observatory of the housing condition, Report XVIII - 2021

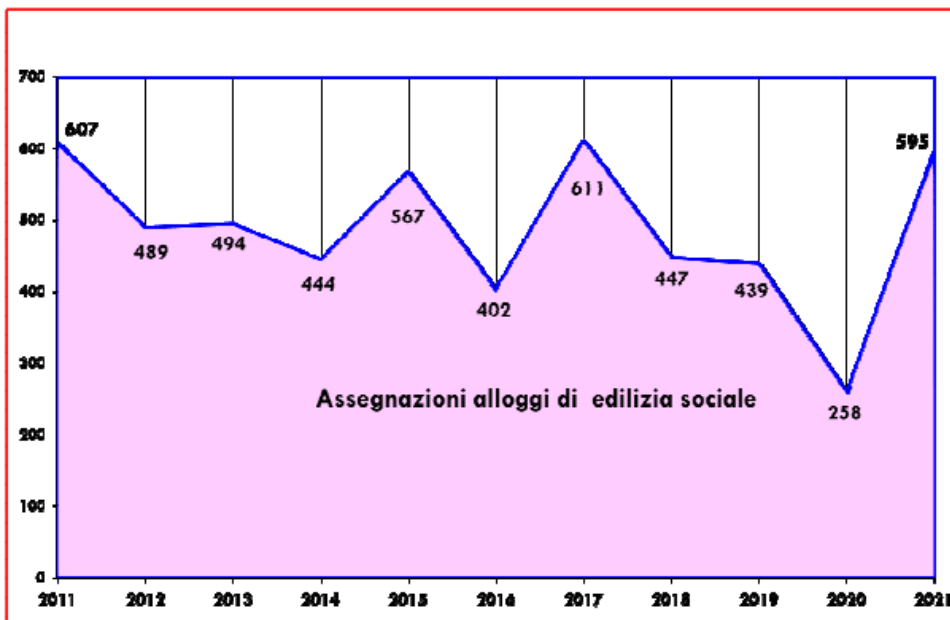


Figure 19: Average allocation of public housing
Source: City of Turin, Observatory of the housing condition, Report XVIII - 2021

The allocation to foreign population has increased since 2012 because of the regional law 3/10: it has eliminated the requirement of regular employment for the last three years prior to the assignment. The reduction in allocations for foreign nationals in 2020 is due to the request of a new certification of *no-ownership* in real estate issued by the competent authority of the state of nationality.

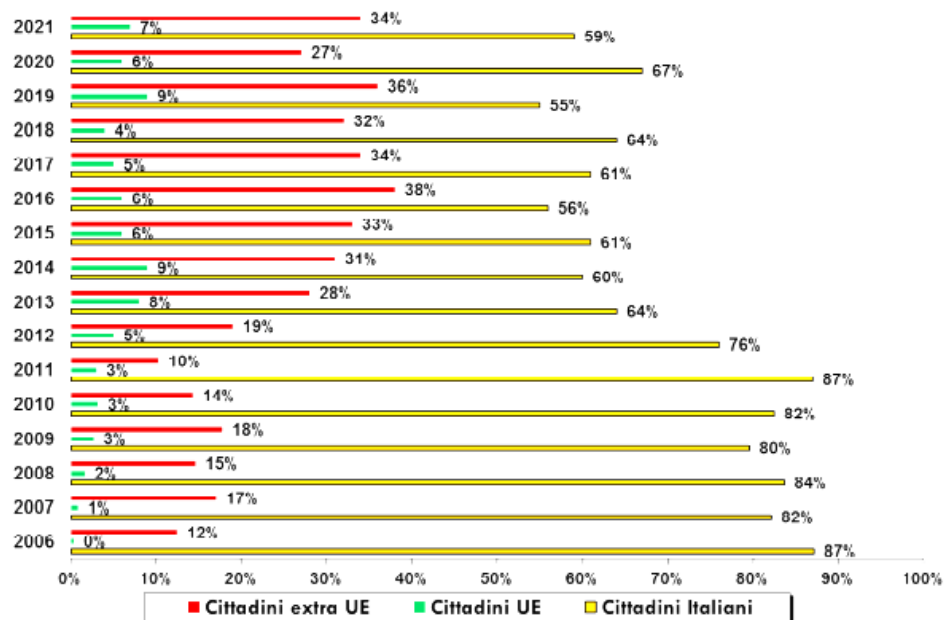


Figure 20: Average allocation of public housing by citizenship
Source: City of Turin, Observatory of the housing condition, Report XVIII - 2021u

Housing Evictions: The 2020-21 data are not comparable with the historical series as it is greatly affected by the suspension of the execution of evictions ordered by the government as a measure to economic and social emergency due to the coronavirus pandemic. Compared with 2019 is recorded an increase of 10%, in line with 2018, +8% compared to 2017. Delinquency evictions account for 91% of total proceedings.

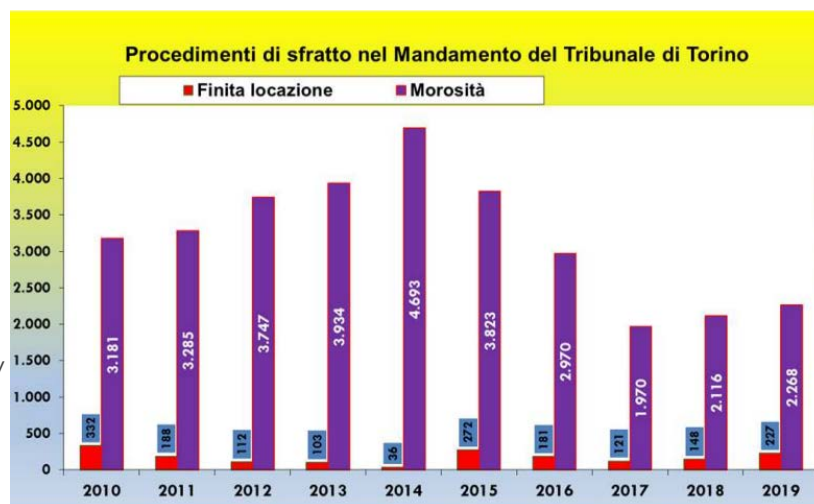


Figure 20: Eviction by the Court of Turin by allocation end and delinquency
Source: City of Turin, Observatory of the housing condition, Report XVI - 2019

Fonte: Tribunale Ordinario di Torino - Corte d'Appello di Torino: Ufficiali Giudiziari

Education: Improving education levels in Piedmont in terms of educational qualification. In 2021, the share of residents aged 25-64 who have obtained at least a second-cycle qualification (from professional qualification up) stands at 64.4 % (+11% from 15 years earlier).

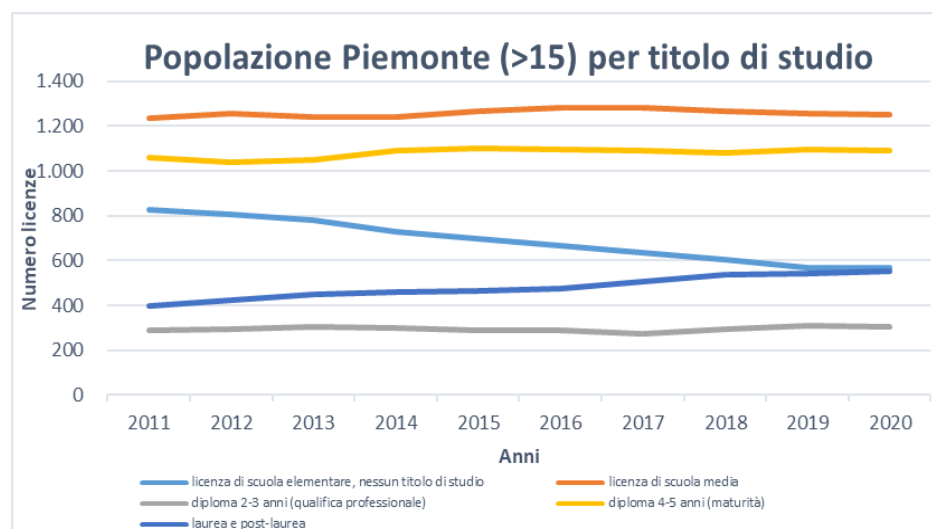


Figure 21: Population by level of education in Piedmont
Source: Ires Piemonte

Piedmont 25-34 years old - 2021

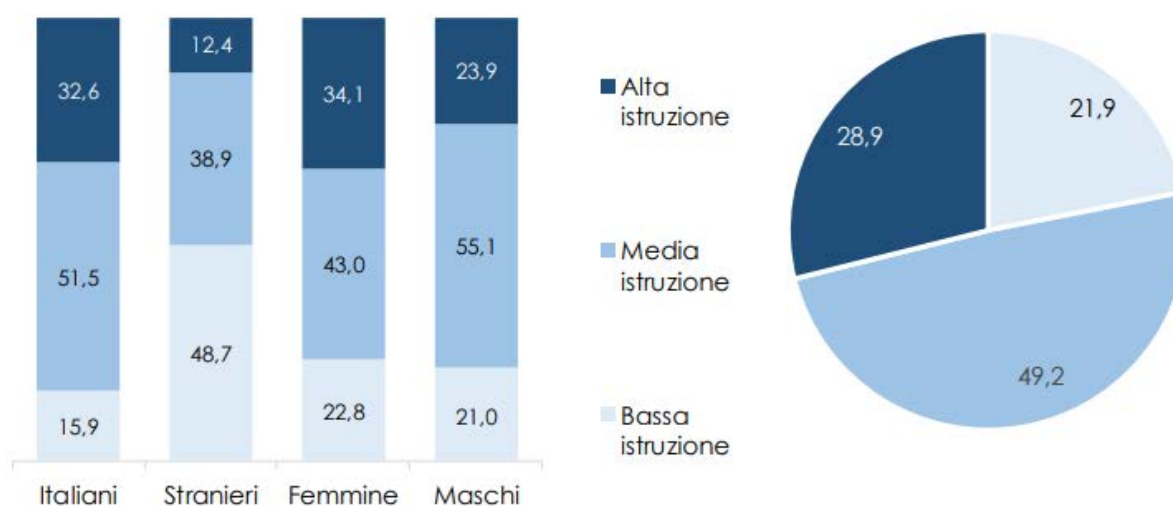
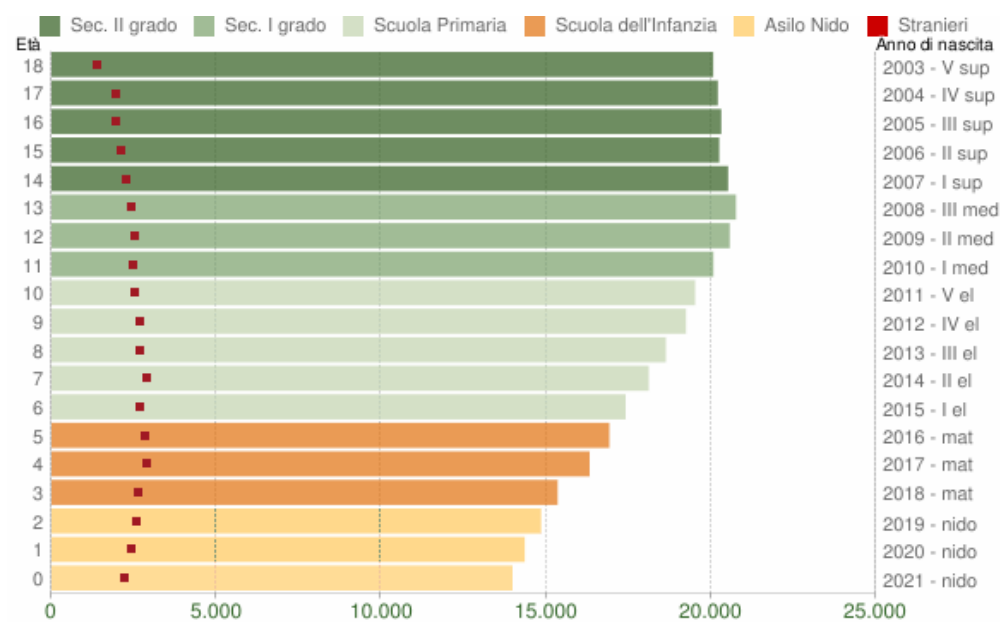


Figure 22: Population by level of education (low, middle, high), citizenship and sex in Piedmont
Source: Istat

Students in Turin - 2022

Students from Kindergarten to secondary education:

- 290.962 students total
- 39.686 are foreign students (13.6%)



Popolazione per età scolastica - 2022

CITTÀ METROPOLITANA DI TORINO - Dati ISTAT 1° gennaio 2022 - Elaborazione TUTTITALIA.IT

Figure 23: Population by school attendance age from kindergarten to high school in Turin
Source: TuttItalia - Istat

Students by citizenship in Turin - 2021/2022:

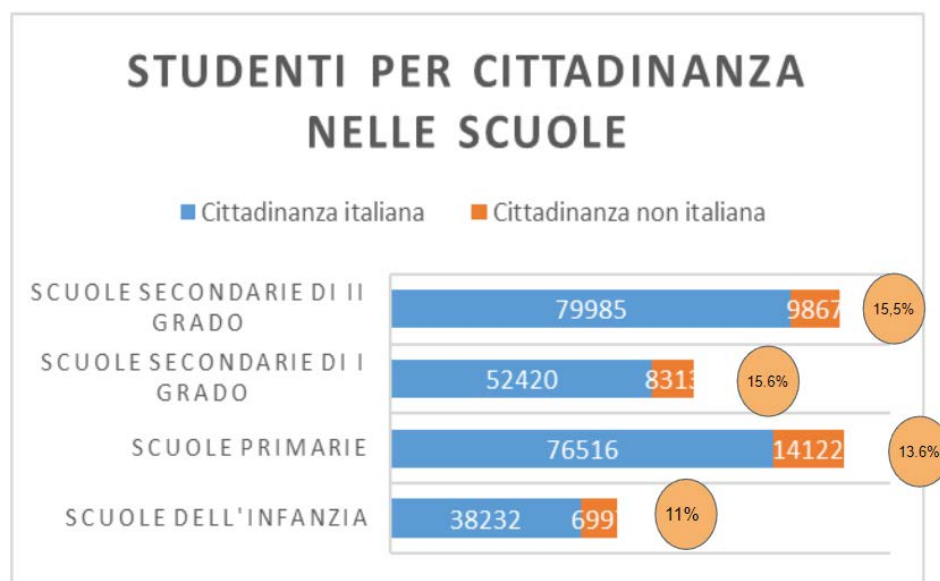


Figure 24: Students by citizenship in Turin, academic year 2021/2022 in Turin
Source: Ministry of Education and Merit

University Students - 2021/2022:

University of Torino:

Studenti	Totali	di cui donne	di cui stranieri
Immatricolati	12.257	7.555	774
Iscritti	77.820	48.162	5.062
Laureati	14.826	9.258	661

6%

Politecnico di Torino:

Studenti	Totali	di cui donne	di cui stranieri
Immatricolati	5.357	1.659	1.022
Iscritti	33.585	9.977	5.857
Laureati	8.795	2.675	1.154

17%

Source: MIUR

Figure 25: University students by citizenship in Turin, academic year 2021/2022 in Turin
Source: Ministry of Education and Merit

List of number and type of schools in the areas of interest for the research:

- 10152 (Aurora): Kindergarten 8, middle school 8, secondary school 6, high school 7, Adult territorial center 2
- 10154-10155 (Barriera di Milano): Kindergarten 18, middle school 13, secondary school 5, high school 10, Adult territorial center 1

YOUTH URBAN SEGREGATION IN AURORA AND BARRIERA DI MILANO 2023: Deepening the perspective of young people with a migratory background

"I cannot participate in competitions, vote, [or] attend the Erasmus program. Even though I went to school, to university, like you. I am denied elementary rights, I am considered a second-class citizen and I am forced to renew my residence permit every time."

Omar Neffati, Italians Without Citizenship

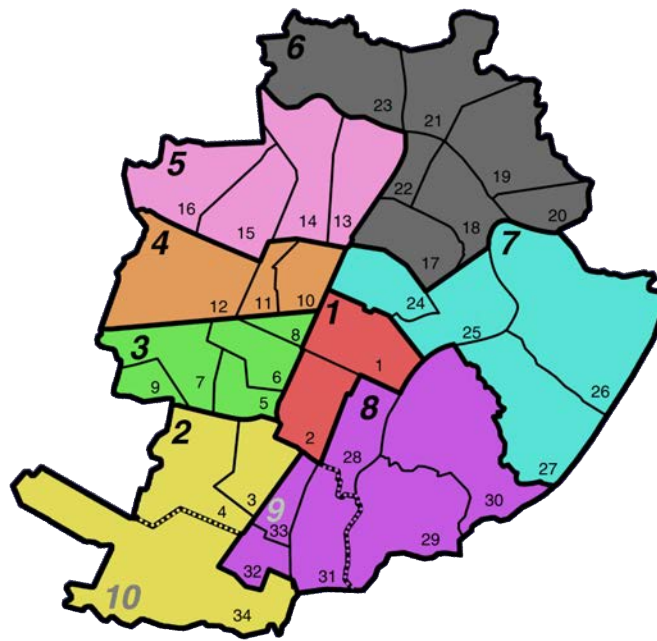
(14th of January 2023, Il Messaggero)



² Translation of the signs from left to right: "Those who live and grow in Italy are Italians. #ItaliansWithoutCitizenship #SenateAnswer", "We grew up together... Why are you Italian and I am not?", and "The law says that I am not Italian, and you?"

RESEARCH SITES

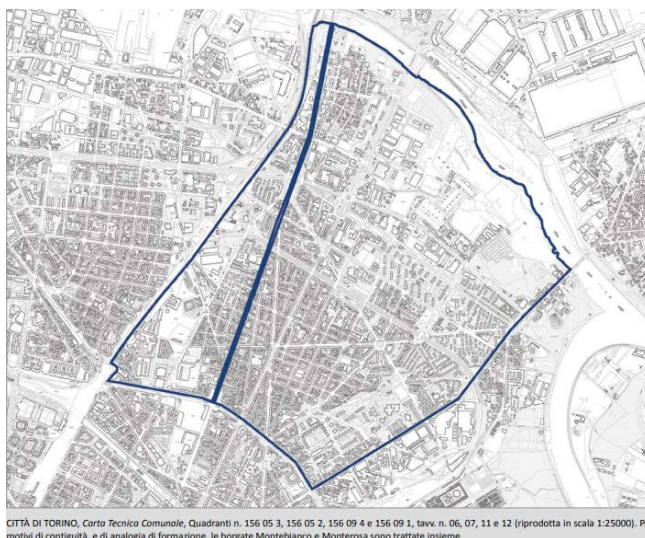
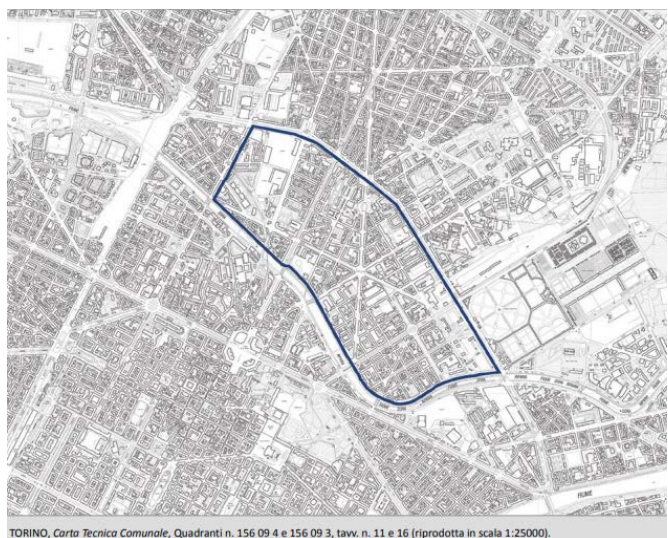
Although they are adjacent and relatively close to Turin's city center, the neighborhoods of Aurora and Barriera di Milano are located in two different districts, Circoscrizione 7 and Circoscrizione 6, respectively. They are yet regarded as "suburbs." The socio-demographic changes and working-class and industrial roots of the two communities are strikingly similar. According to the previous data, both neighborhoods currently have more than 30% of its population who are foreign-born, making them the districts of the city with the highest concentration of foreigners.



Appendix 4 - Maps of the Districts of Turin

Both present a critical socio-economic context with fragile family and community background, low incomes, social distress, delinquency and school dropout and high levels of unemployment. The population segment most at risk from these conditions is young people. Due to the challenging peripheral environment in which they live and a lack of access to resources, young people are at risk of not envisioning or having the opportunity to realize a thriving future, continuing down a cycle of generational exclusion and poverty.

Moreover, both of these neighborhoods have a distinct identity that is currently undergoing a transition as a result of sociodemographic changes and urban redevelopment initiatives that are reshaping these areas. Overall, the key shifts in Barriera di Milano and Aurora can be characterized by gentrification, diversification, urban redevelopment, social and cultural initiatives, and economic growth. These changes are transforming the neighborhoods into more vibrant, diverse, and desirable areas of Turin, attracting residents and visitors alike. (New residents are coming, other are pushed away, infrastructure planning such as Metro 2)



Appendix 4* - Maps of the Neighbourhood of Aurora and Barriera di Milano

ANALYSIS OF THE INTERVIEWS

33 INTERVIEWED between 18-30 years old with migratory background					
Sex	22 female		11 male		
Citizenship	2 italian		17 ita + other	14 non italian	
Nationality	7 sub-sahara	13 north africa	3 china	4 latin america	6 other
Religion	19 muslim	7 atheist		4 christian	
Education	4 middle school	18 high	7 bachelor	2 master	

		school		
Occupation	10 workers	8 students		11 working students 3 NEET
Housing	23 rent (11 fam)	8 owned (6 fam)		1 hosted

Figure 26: General indicators of interviewed youth

As can be seen from the Figure above, the sample covered a wide range of different youth with migratory background, as planned.

A gender imbalance is present with a majority of female interviewees (66%). The citizenships are mixed with a predominance of youth with both Italian citizenship and other citizenships (52%). From the religious point of view most of the interviewees are muslim (62%) and only a minority are christian (12%), multiple interviewees defined themselves as atheist (21%). The educational level is referred to the current completed certificate, but many of the participants are currently enrolled in the next educational level: 12 % has completed a low secondary education (level 2 of the ISCED standard), 54% has completed secondary of post-secondary education (level 3-4 of the ISCED standard), 21 % has completed a bachelor degree (level 5-6 of the ISCED standard), and 0.6% has completed the master degree (level 7 of the ISCED standard). Concerning occupational status 30% of the participants are currently employed, 24% are studying while 33% are both working and studying and 9% fall into the category of NEET. Finally, the housing situation has a predominance of participants living in a rented accommodation (69%), among them 47% is living in the parental house, 24% of the participants live in a private house, of which 75% is family-owned, while only one participant is living in a provisional housing.

Besides the collection of general indicators, the qualitative research with semi-structured interviews focused on verifying if youth with migratory background are limited in reaching life goals in Turin because of discriminatory barriers (either direct or indirect).

EPISODES AND REASONS OF DISCRIMINATION

The participants highlighted different aspects that make individuals feel different or marginalized. They mentioned factors such as physical appearance (skin color, accent, lips, eyes, sex, gender), as a reminder of being different, and the perception of not being "Italian enough." The discrimination is

further exemplified through experiences like being denied housing, facing barriers in educational exchanges, and encountering challenges and lack of recognition for one's efforts, achievements, and competencies. Verbal insults and microaggressions are also mentioned as forms of discrimination. The reasons behind such discriminatory behavior include religion, ignorance (both regarding other cultures and procedures/rights), the perpetuation of white savior mentality, prejudices, self-isolated communities, collective exaltation, cultural clashes, and fear. The places where these incidents mostly occur range from schools and universities to workplaces, registry offices, and prefectures.

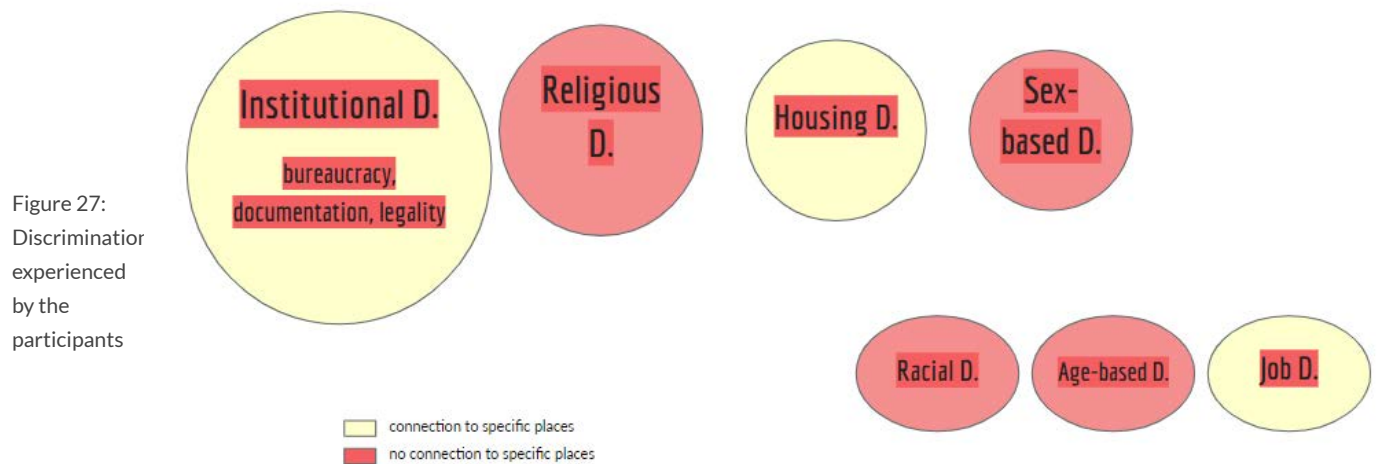
Quotes from interviews “Episodes of Discrimination”:



NAMING THE DISCRIMINATION

In order to deepen the participants' understanding of discriminatory behaviours, the participants were asked to name the discrimination they were experiencing. The main reference has been to institutional discrimination. In the following Figure 27 are represented the answers in connection

to specific places or rather as a general behavior in their regards.



MISSED OPPORTUNITIES

Referring to missed opportunities experienced by the sample of youth interviewed, they encompass multiple domains, mostly including housing, higher education and training, and job, wherein discriminatory practices impede equitable access and hinder the realization of their potential. Housing emerges as a salient concern, as the pursuit of autonomy and emancipation from familial constraints becomes obstructed by discriminatory attitudes. Concerning their employment opportunities, youth with a migratory background encounter obstacles in participating in national and European public competitions, thus curtailing their chances for professional advancement. Attending European and international exchanges could foster their educational opportunities. However, it is notable that the selection criteria for such exchanges often fail to consider the unique characteristics and circumstances of these student groups.

The significance of engaging with diverse communities is emphasized, as it fosters personal growth and expands choices; however, discriminatory forces often confine these youth within limited social spheres.

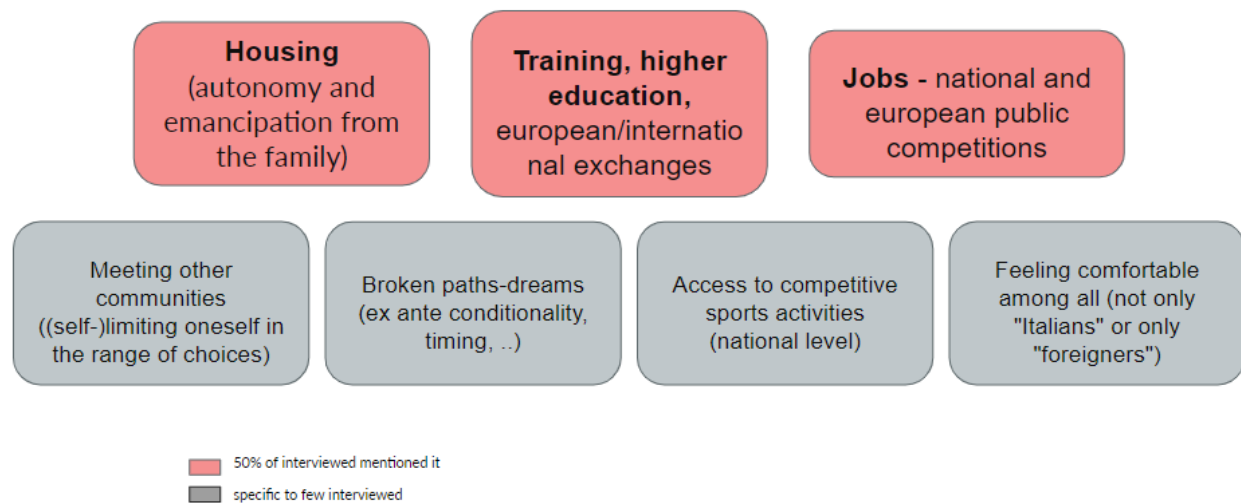


Figure 28: Missed opportunities experienced by the participants

Moreover, it emphasizes the importance of cultivating inclusive environments that facilitate the comfort and acceptance of youth with migratory backgrounds among individuals from all walks of life, transcending the confines of nationality. Additionally, the lamentable ramifications of shattered aspirations and disrupted trajectories are underscored, whereby discriminatory factors such as preconditions and temporal constraints curtail opportunities for these individuals. Lastly, equitable access to competitive sports activities at the national level is identified as an additional sphere wherein discrimination erects barriers for youth with migratory backgrounds, depriving them of avenues for personal development and achievement.

Quotes from interviews “Missed Opportunities”:



EVERYDAY BARRIERS

Everyday barriers faced by individuals with migratory backgrounds encompass a range of challenges, from misperceptions and stereotypes to cross-cultural parent-child conflicts, the struggle to live in a constant survival mode and the attention to people's dignity in the job market as well in other contexts. These misperceptions contribute to discriminatory attitudes and exclusionary practices. The following Figure 29 highlights the main barriers faced by the participants.

Addressing these everyday barriers requires concerted efforts to promote mutual understanding, challenge stereotypes, provide equal opportunities, and foster inclusive environments that value and celebrate cultural diversity. It is essential to establish support systems, promote cultural exchange, and create spaces where individuals with migratory backgrounds can thrive, contributing their talents and skills to society on an equal footing.

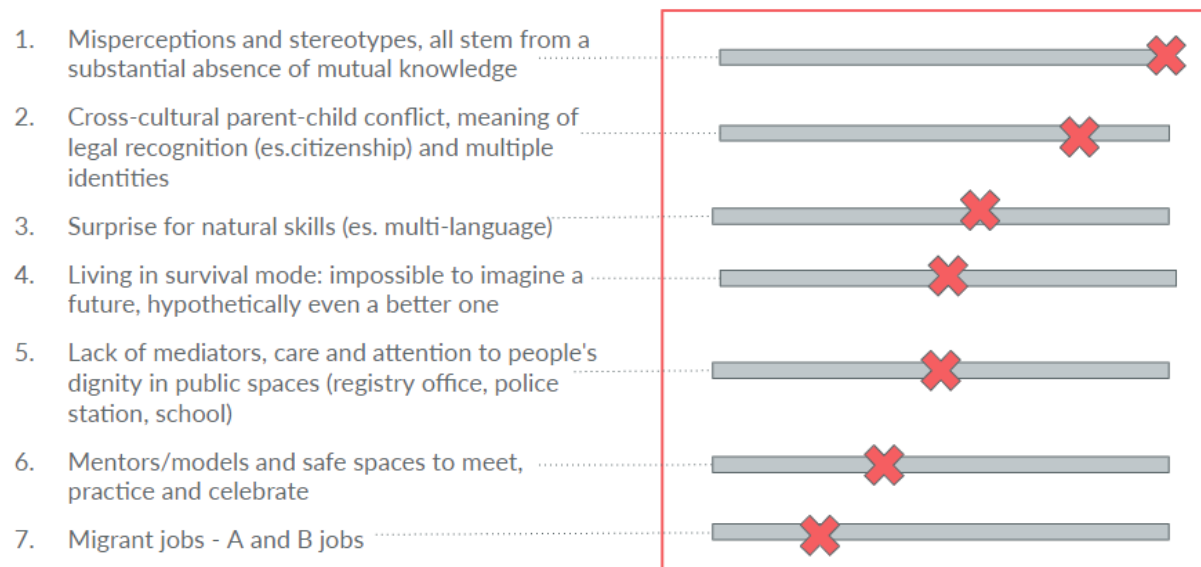


Figure 29: Everyday Barriers experienced by the participants

Quotes from interviews “Everyday Barriers”:

"During police controls you are always seen in the same way, negatively. I always have my documents but often we have 'bulletins' showing that we are waiting for a paper residence permit. And they tell you that it is not enough! You want to change your life, stay within the rules but you are blocked in doing so. You can't, and what you can do anyway is not enough. Same for housing: you need guarantees, but then you get screwed even if you have it because of "your negative reputation". Similarly, temporary assistance channels are extended over time but it's not useful, you have to earn it after a while, protection and assistance situations bounce cases, people, money. Entities involved eat on it." Int # 29

"What is the social lift today? Do I want it? First-class work and second-class work. Social pressure is much more Italian. Unmotivated teachers often condition young people with fewer opportunities. Then there is the issue of university and the rhetoric that you will get a job. But there is a lack of post-secondary orientation. Talk about new jobs and jobs of the future. Education and information with stimuli in advance (high school) are essential." Int #1

"Limitations in job choice, often only restaurant choice. Self-isolation also for living - looking for house often rented among Chinese, more difficult for Chinese to inhabit houses of Italians. And vice versa I have never seen a Chinese person rent a house to people who are not Chinese". Int. #32

"Lack of policies to check the housing situation in the area. Respect for regulations, who should enforce them. Lack of knowledge of one's rights." Int.#0

The main one is the system itself. to get documents, to get an appointment [for informations]. Secondly, economic issues, what are salary rate? We don't get more than 800 euros a month. The whole system need to change otherwise there is no change. Small business owners a lot of black work for no contract. No people with migratory background find houses easily, they don't want to give me a contract and a residence in the house. Work-Housing-Documents! I miss living in barriera, it is very diverse. I felt home there. I feel bored in Borgo San Paolo now!" Int. #33

WORRIES ABOUT THE FUTURE

Worries about the future, as expressed in the interviews, encompass various aspects related to changes in, of, and for the city. These changes may involve urban development, shifts in demographics, modifications in social dynamics, and other transformations that influence the lives of individuals, particularly those with migratory backgrounds. Adapting to these changes and their potential impact can evoke feelings of uncertainty and concern.

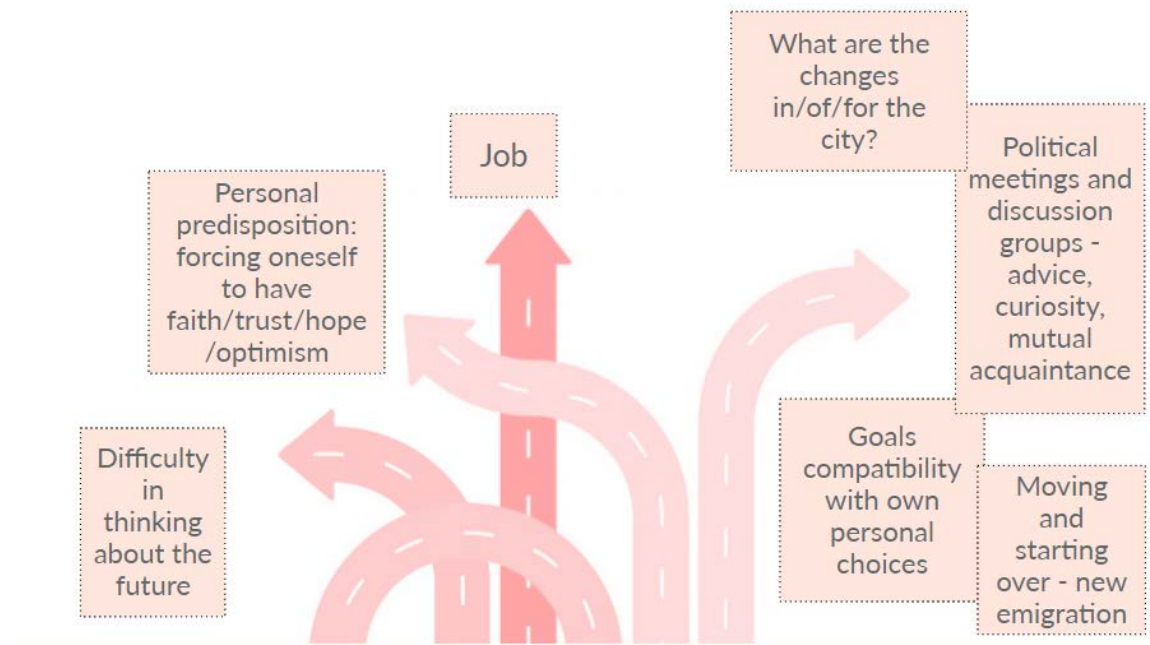


Figure 30: Worries about the future perceived by the participants

Quotes from interviews “Worries about the Future”:

"I worry about my wife and son being treated badly. I worry about protecting my son's future. Our solution, for now, is to be open, not to be object of prejudice, to say hello and to be able to share, lots of help among fellow residents. There are problems that may arise. For example: after the "Salvini decree" a lot of people have entered a limbo with the fall of humanitarian protection, Therefore you remain in a gray area." Int #25

"Ability to vote, at least locally in the City of residence." Int #27

"I never thought about it, I hope not. Maybe I am also lucky because by aesthetics and last name I am hardly recognizable." Int #17

"Compromise, obstacles. Cultural change in accepting each other in their characteristics. For example in sending curriculum (possibly getting to the interview) - Knowing how to tell your story and overcome prejudices from others" Int # 12

"In the early years we are very determined in claiming to be Italian but then going on you lose the interest. Country hasn't given you much in the sense you feel alone, we are on our own to deal with the problems and prejudices" Int.#0

"There is a lack of figures with the veil in different roles that normalize having the veil. A lot has changed in the last two years. Maybe there is no aggressive racism in Italy (it still depends on where you are) or there is less of it than in other countries but there are obstacles to job opportunities and thus to achieving one's dreams. There should be more tolerance, see more diversity among workers. Will we get there?" Int. #16

SUPPORT AND HELP

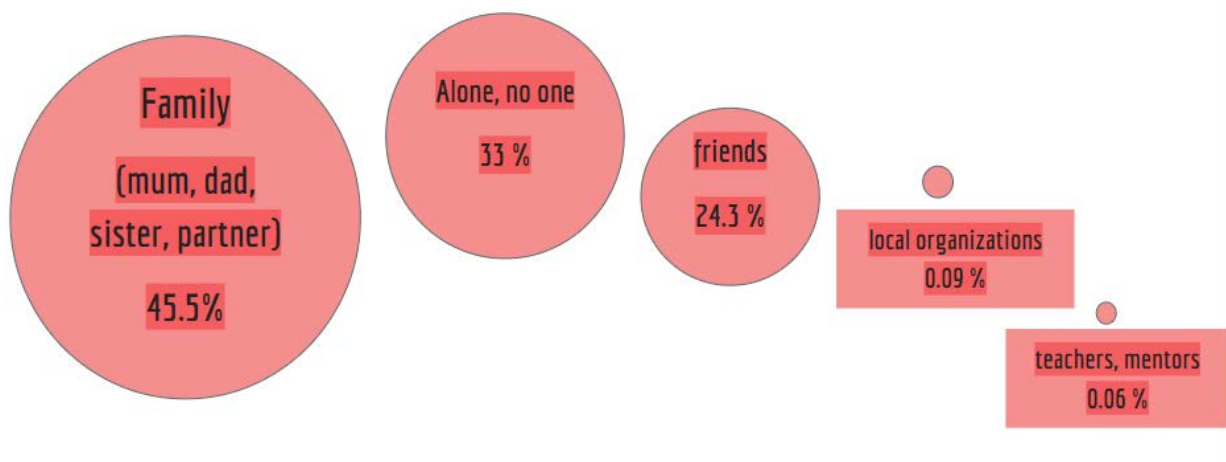


Figure 31: Sources of support and help in the experience of the participants

ROLE OF INSTITUTIONS

Clearer rules and commitment to enforce them!

- Continuity: consistency of intentions and actions
- Planning - commitment and long-term visions
- Protagonism of local inhabitants - individuals and community, not just associations
- Connection and communication of what is there, integrate opportunities no multiply them
- Listening to needs in different neighborhoods/areas and implement ad hoc solutions
- Training of public personnel with coaching of cultural mediators (everywhere!)
- Rethink cohousing - public housing and apartment buildings (and the role of their administrators)

OPEN REFLECTIONS AND FURTHER RESEARCH

Open reflections:

- Barriers for legal recognition (local solutions such as honorary citizenship could be a temporary option to include in a wider process), willingness to be protagonists of change but there is a constant struggle to live in survival mode and having developed a general mistrust, uncertainty about having a future in Turin (rooted interests), and educational

inequalities.

- Other difficulties (and barriers) are also connected to the personal knowledge about discrimination, racism, bullying, rights and the distinctions among them;
- There are shared disadvantages among all youth in the area, also because of the historic time and particularly in this last decade, but there is a strong correlation between living in the two neighborhoods and having limited opportunities (or being able to see and use them!);
- Missed opportunities foster inequitable outcomes and further marginalization. Lack of opportunity can also impact mental health, personal confidence, job opportunities. The combination of lack of opportunity and the sometimes resulting health and wellbeing impacts can lead to people leaving the city, experiencing addiction, or engaging in criminal activity.
- build community-led policy and involve youth residents in policy making processes and their implementation (also through Young Advisory Board or Youth Ambassadors);
- involve youth with migratory background in places of public utility such as on public transportation, registry office, employment center, for es. providing information, welcoming and inspecting tickets, help with logistic and spatial orientation and counseling;
- support youth fellowship program for activities in the neighborhoods;
- close cooperation with youth in cultural mediation;
- foster diverse and multilingual communication;
- assure security, safety and fair treatment for all citizens in every neighborhood.

Further research:

- involve youth and ethnic minority communities (also in the research team) to better understand social issues affecting them and take action to address structural social change through a participatory action research with an academic partnership;
- compare results at the local, municipal, national and european level to fill the gaps in the data collections;
- focus on specific issues, such as: social and climate justice, health and mental well-being, job and education, systems of legal recognition;
- engage with professionals and public/private institutions to collect contextual evolution and good practices to be supported and implemented;

- provide a literature review on youth urban segregation in Italy and in Europe.

RESEARCH CHALLENGES

Language difficulties - One issue that needs to be highlighted is language-related, it would have been useful to have interpreters during the research process to address language and cultural barriers between the participants and the researcher.

Social and cultural context of the neighborhoods concerned - The places of research are characterized by fragile and critical socio-economic context with conflictual family background. These factors highlight the sensitivity of the participants to other problems and therefore consider the political participation and activism on the issues of the research as secondary problems.

Theoretical basis to support the research - The topic of the research has been addressed previously by other researchers and practitioners but here a broader literature review on youth urban segregation would have had a crucial role to support the research.

Data collection at city level and sub-municipal level - Data quality problems remained a key obstacle.

APPENDIX 1 - INTERVIEW QUESTIONS AND TABLE OF THE SAMPLE OVERVIEW

1. *Could you please tell me about an episode when you felt you had different opportunities compared to other people of your age? Where were you? Who was there? What are, in your opinion, the reasons for it?*
2. *Did you feel discriminated against because of something in particular? What was it?*
3. *What kind of opportunity did/do you miss because of this? (es. housing, education, work)*
4. *What kind of barriers do you face in your everyday life? Are there other barriers that come to your mind affecting youth with a migratory background?*
5. *Do you believe that these barriers are affecting your life goals (present and future)? How?*
6. *Who or where do you get support in addressing these barriers?*
7. *What is your perception of the city government? Does the city government make an effort to address these issues? Where do you see its role - either in making it easier or harder? Are there some good practices that the city government/departments/services have adopted in order to address these barriers? Can you name some of it?*

	Age	Sex	Citizenship	Language	Religion	Education	Occupational Status	Housing status
Interview #0	35	M	Senegalese	Wolof, french, italian, english	Muslim	Master	Working	Rent
Interview #1	25	F	Italian, Albanian	italian	Muslim	Bachelor	Working	Rent
Interview #2	27	M	Italian, Argentinian	Spagnolo, italian, french, english, arabic, german	Atheist	Bachelor	Studying	Rent
Interview #3	25	F	Italian, Senegalese	italian, wolof, french, english	Muslim	Bachelor	Working/ Studying	Property (parental house)
Interview #4	27	M	Italian	italian, romanesc, bosnian, serbian, croatian, english, french	Christian protestant	Bachelor	Studying	Rent
Interview #5	30	M	Chilean	italian, spanish	-	Master	Working	Rent
Interview #6	30	M	Senegalese	Wolof, french, italian	Muslim	Bachelor	NEET	Rent
Interview #7	20	F	Moroccan, Italian	italian, arabic, english	Muslim	Bachelor	Working/ Studying	Rent (parental house)
Interview #8	28	F	Moroccan, Italian	italian, french, arabic, english, berber	Muslim	PhD	Working	Proprietà
Interview #9	22	F	Italian (tunisian, moroccan)	italian, arabic, english, french	Muslim	Diploma	Working/ Studying	Rent (parental house)
Interview #10	21	F	Nigerian	italian	-	Diploma	Working	Property (parental house)
Interview #11	22	F	Italian, egyptian	italian, egyptian, spanish, portuguese	Muslim	Bachelor	Working/ Studying	Property (parental house)

				arabic				
Interview #12	29	F	Italian, egyptian	Italian, arabic, english	Christian Coptic	Master	Working	Rent
Interview #13	23	F	Italian, Moroccan	Italian, arabic, french	Muslim	Diploma	NEET	Property (parental house)
Interview #14	21	F	Italiana, Moroccan	Arabic, italian, english	Muslim	Diploma	NEET	Rent (parental house)
Interview #15	20	F	Sirian	Arabic, sirian, italian, moroccan, libanese,	Muslim	Middle School	Working	Rent (parental house)
Interview #16	22	F	Italiana, Moroccan	Italian, inglese, arabo	Muslim	Bachelor	Studying	Rent (parental house)
Interview #17	24	F	Brazilian	Portuguese, spanish, italian	Catholic	Bachelor	Working/ Studying	Rent (parental house)
Interview #18	22	F	Egyptian, Italian	Arabic, italian	Muslim	Diploma	Working	Rent (parental house)
Interview #19	27	F	Italian, Moroccan	Italian, arabic, english	Muslim	Master	Working/ Studying	Rent (parental house)
Interview #20	29	F	Italian, Peruvian	Italian, spanish, english, french	Atheist	Master	Working/ Studying	Property
Interview #21	19	F	Egyptian	Arabic, italian,	Muslim	Diploma	Studying	Rent (parental house)
Interview #22	22	M	Palestinian	Arabic, italian, english	Muslim	Bachelor	Studying	Rent
Interview #23	22	M	Italian, Moroccan	italian, arabic, berber, english	Muslim	Bachelor	Working/ Studying	Property (parental house)
Interview #24	20	M	Senegalese	wolof, french, italian	Muslim	Middle School	Working	Rent
Interview #25	23	M	Benin	Dandi, french, italiano	Muslim	Middle School	Working	Rent (new family)
Interview #26	27	M	Guinean	French italian	Atheist	Middle School	Working/ Studying	Hosted

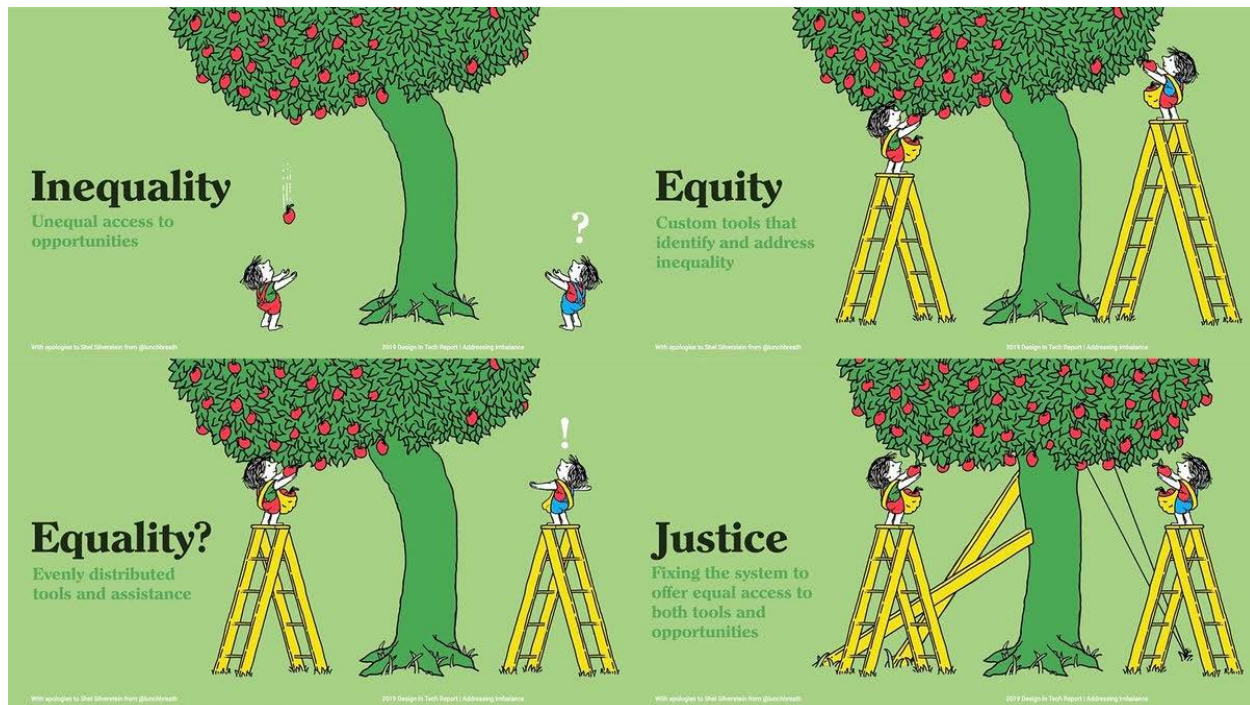
Interview #27	28	F	Moldavian	Romanian, russian, italian, english, french	Atheist (Orthodox of origin)	Bachelor	Working/ Studying	Rent
Interview #28	25	F	Moldavian	Romanian, russian, italian	-	Diploma	-	Rent
Interview #29	28	M	Moroccan	Italian, arabic, french	-	Bachelor	Working/ Studying	Rent (parental house)
Interview #30	21	F	Chinese	Chinese, italian, english, french	Atheist	Bachelor	Studying	Rent
Interview #31	24	F	Chinese	Chinese, italian, english	Atheist	Bachelor	Studying	Rent
Interview #32	21	F	Italian	Chinese, italian, english	Atheist	Master	Studying	Property (parental house)
Interview #33	28	F	Palestinian	Arabic, english, italian	Christian	Bachelor	Working	Rent (room)

APPENDIX 2 - CONCEPTS EXPLORED THROUGH THE CHICAGO - TORINO LAB

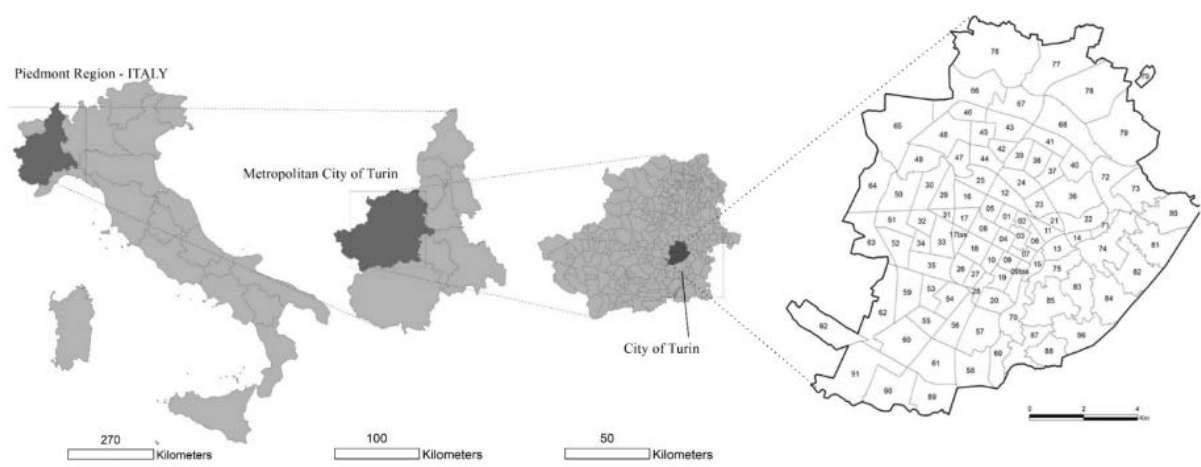
- Othering - definitions and labels for minorities and diversities (Othering and Belonging Institute):** *the act of treating someone as though they are not part of a group and are different in some way* (definition from the Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus © Cambridge University Press);
- Discrimination - structural (culture, religion, skin colour, class, gender, health, ..):** *treating a person or particular group of people differently, especially in a worse way from the way in which you treat other people, because of their race, gender, sexuality, etc.* (definition from the Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus © Cambridge University Press);
- Intersectionality - layers of discriminations:** *the way in which different types of discrimination (unfair treatment because of a person's sex, race, etc.) are connected to and affect each other* (definition from the Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus © Cambridge University Press);
- Integration - vs inclusion:** *the action or process of successfully joining or mixing with a different*

group of people (definition from the Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus © Cambridge University Press);

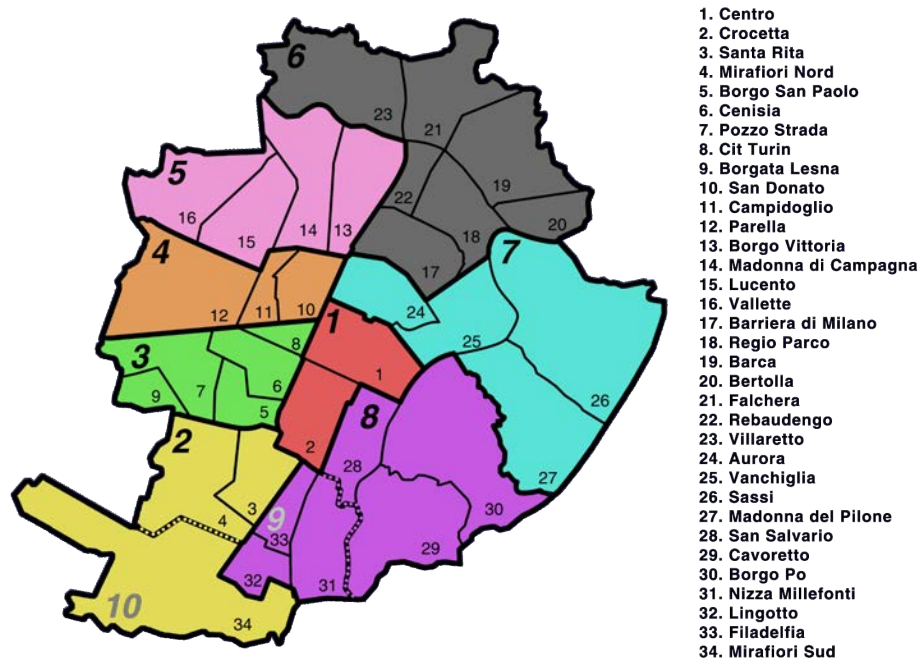
5. **Local policy - What is the update status (health) of local policies? How to revitalize them?**
Who to involve in the process?: A policy is a set of ideas or plans that is used as a basis for making decisions, especially in politics, economics, or business (definition from the Collins COBUILD Advanced Learner's Dictionary © HarperCollins Publishers).



APPENDIX 3 - MAPS OF PIEDMONT, THE METROPOLITAN CITY OF TURIN, THE CITY OF TURIN AND THE STATISTICAL AREAS

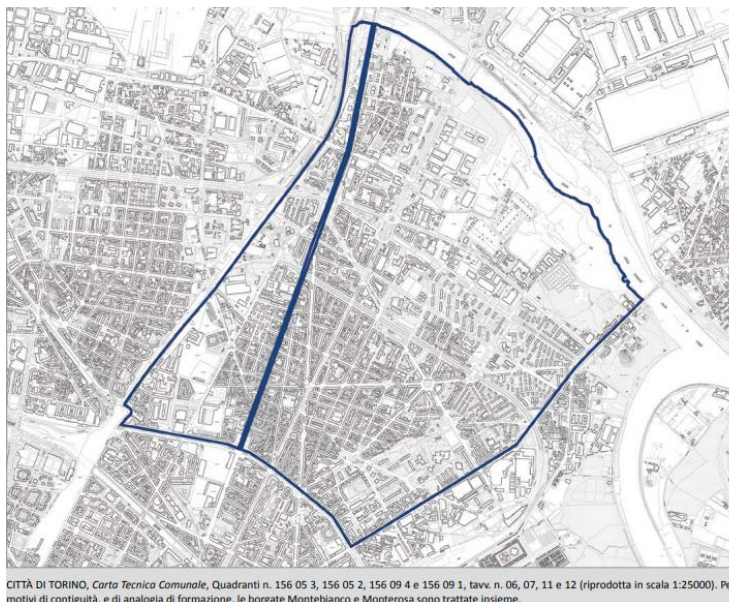


APPENDIX 4 - MAP OF THE 8 DISTRICTS OF TURIN AND OF THE NEIGHBORHOODS OF THE RESEARCH: AURORA AND BARRIERA DI MILANO



1. Centro - Crocetta
2. Santa Rita - Mirafiori Nord - Mirafiori Sud
3. San Paolo - Cenisia - Pozzo Strada - Cit Turin - Borgata Lesna
4. San Donato - Campidoglio - Parella
5. Borgo Vittoria - Madonna di Campagna - Lucento - Vallette

6. **Barriera di Milano** - Regio Parco - Barca - Bertolla - Falchera - Rebaudengo - Villaretto
7. **Aurora** - Vanchiglia - Sassi - Madonna del Pilone
8. San Salvario - Cavoretto - Borgo Po - Nizza Millefonti - Lingotto - Filadelfia



Aurora and Barriera di Milano



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thank you to all the participants of the transatlantic project and the youth that made this research possible, in particular for the desire to share their life insights. Thank you also to the support of activists, educators, local actors and citizens of Turin.

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