

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF INTERVIEWS

February / March 2012

- Partner: ONDA URBANA
- Target group: IMMIGRANTS

1. Analysis of local context concerning labor market and social policies

Onda Urbana is situated in Turin in Porta Palazzo area, according to media and peoples, the main district of Turin's immigration. Being from time immemorial a commercial area, it gathers lots of immigrants. It is described as a place characterized by social conflicts and use of psychotropic substances but at the same time is a meeting place, able to let people find here a connection with their country of origin.

A part from the singularity of the market and his fascination to the town, there is a strong settlement of migrants. Today the most active communities are those with people from China, Morocco, Nigeria and Bangladesh.

Local policies are essentially focused on military repression and social control. It's order of the day to see teams composed by members of police force and the army. They come, by foot or on military transports, going in the district streets and even inside houses looking for illegal aliens without residence permit. Administration policies agree with this useless idea of order and security promoted by police force pushed by Rome government. The main feature of their projects is to show a politically correct marketing of solidarity while hiding the will of social control.

2. Beneficiaries' knowledge about labor market opportunities

All these people hang out in Porta Palazzo basically to do the shopping, to find friend with which spend their free time (in particular during week-ends), to find a job, even temporary, to use phone centres services or to buy food prepared by people coming from their same country.

3. Language skills and qualifications of beneficiaries

Level of illiteracy is very high and professional qualifications from their origin country are usually not recognized in Italy.

4. Level of social and working inclusion of beneficiaries

Porta Palazzo is at the same time a meeting place (therefore with a strong political value), a marketplace and a place of trade and consume, point of reference for identity and memory connection with the country of origin.



5. Life quality level of beneficiaries as well as their professional satisfaction

Immigrants life quality level and work activities are not enough satisfying

6. Level of beneficiaries' satisfaction of community services: strengths and weaknesses identified

In Turin there are many both public and private services taking care of foreigners in an institutional level and offering social aid and information. Immigrants are aware of community services.

Basing on their impact on territory here we listed the most important services:

- *The Police Headquarter Immigration Office*
- *The Prefecture Immigration Window*
- *Turin foreigners, minors and nomads Office*
- *Intercultural Turin Centre*
- *CIDISS, Centro di Informazione Documentazione Inserimento Scolastico per Stranieri (School Information Documentation and Integration Centre for foreigners)*
- *A.S.G.I., Association for Legal Studies on Immigration*
- *Non-profit Association TAMPEP*
- *Non-profit Association GRUPPO ABELE*
- *ACLI – Foreigners paperwork service*
- *Caritas Migrant Service*
- *Migrants Pastoral Office – Transcultural Psychology Centre*
- *ISI, Informazione Sanitaria Immigrati (Immigrants Health Care Information)*

Some of these organisations are strictly devoted to legal immigrants so not everybody could access to every services.

7. Level of beneficiaries awareness concerning their social and political empowerment

Immigrants' life is strictly connected to Porta Palazzo market and associations' services. There are groups of immigrants who organized themselves in human rights movement which fight for immigrants' rights.

8. Level of integration of second and third generation migrants in their own culture (only migrants target group)

We can talk about "second generation", it means those people born in Turin or arrived here with their parents or after them. The main social agency for them is the school, a place where this "second generation" can face a first course of integration.