



WORK PACKAGE 3

# Turin Tool – Design Concept

*Idiap Research Institute*

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## Background

### Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile delinquency refers to offences, whether petty or serious, committed by young people under the age of 18, and its prevention "*focuses on early interventions in the environment and life of children and young people at risk of offending or in the developmental trajectory of behavioural problems*" (IcARUS Factsheet #2 Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency). The city of Turin, addressing the same issue in people up to the age of 30, experiences "*spontaneous and violent aggregations of young people*", and such events are increasing locally and nationally (IcARUS D3.1). Although tools and networks are in place, the police do not know the dynamics of the group and lack a wider understanding of the phenomenon.

IcARUS D3.1 identifies high unemployment rates, families with economic difficulties, identity issues, and high school dropouts as the causes of the spontaneous and violent behaviour of the youth. As these causes require the involvement of various stakeholders, acting jointly with them is crucial as each owns specific data that can help design interventions and address tailored prevention policies more efficiently and effectively. In addition to the data from the stakeholders, their expertise will help in co-designing the intervention decisions by multiple stakeholders.

## Problem Statement

**In what ways might we** support collaborative decision-making in producing interventions to tackle youth delinquency issues and enable evidence-based intervention?

# Proposed design concept

## Concept Name

The name for the IcARUS tool for Turin is **Sbocciamo Torino**.

This name can be translated in English as “Let’s Blossom Turin”: the tool’s aim is to help the city flourish and take care of it like a flower. Blossom is used metaphorically to represent growth and positive transformation. Just as a flower blooms and thrives with care, the tool and mostly, the Committee, intends to nurture the city and one of its most vulnerable groups of people - young adults - to thrive and flourish. The city is symbolised as a garden and the young adults that live in it as flowers that require attention, care and the right conditions to thrive and it also represents their journey, blossoming into new and better paths through the support and opportunities provided by the Tool. Young people are seen as engines of social progress and urban development not as a potential danger to safety. At the same time the term “Sbocciamo” is a slang word used by young people to describe the act of opening a bottle and have a party.

## Concept Logo

The logo for the Tool is a vibrant flower representing the concept of blooming. The flower starts from the emblem of the City of Turin, evoking a strong sense of belonging and connection to the city. The outline of the shield, one of the emblems of the city, is a symbol of security and represents the Committee’s commitments to fostering a safe and thriving environment for the youth of Turin, emphasising their sense of place and the importance of their active participation in building a brighter future. By rotating the shield multiple times we are able to compose the flower.

## Overview

*Sbocciamo Torino* is a multi-stakeholder governance network model to deliberate and co-produce interventions around preventing juvenile delinquency issues in the city of Turin. The design of this governance network involves a committee of stakeholders working to make evidence-based intervention suggestions aided by a digital dashboard that visualises data relevant to the juvenile delinquency problem (Figure 1).

The Local Police of Turin (PLTO)<sup>1</sup> implements the tool, and it involves three categories of stakeholders - Actors connected with the Juvenile delinquency issue in the city, the offices of the city councillors for municipal police and security policies<sup>2</sup>, educational and youth

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<sup>1</sup> Polizia Municipale di Torino

<sup>2</sup> Assessora al lavoro, attività produttive, polizia municipale e politiche per la sicurezza, sistemi informativi, area metropolitana, coordinamento politiche per la multiculturalità (*Councillor for labour, business activities,*

policies<sup>3</sup>, and innovation<sup>4</sup>, and PLTO and supporting members. The actors connected with prevention of juvenile delinquency include but are not limited to the *Proximity Police*<sup>5</sup>, *Office of the Guarantor of the Rights of Persons Deprived of Personal Liberty*<sup>6</sup>, *Educational Services Division*<sup>7</sup>, *Religious organisations*, *Municipal office for Social services*, *Youth committees*, *relevant NGOs and Citizens*. PLTO can include additional members as the need arises. The committee of stakeholders will assemble and discuss the juvenile delinquency interventions once every six months at the meetings mediated by the PLTO and supported by a sociologist and a data scientist. Upon reaching a consensus on the intervention, the committee will present the intervention idea(s) to the office of the three councillors. Together with all the stakeholders, the tool delivery will comprise the following key activities:

- Stakeholders will regularly collect and share their data with the committee.
- A dashboard will visualise the data from the stakeholders and other relevant publicly available data.
- Regular co-design meetings of the stakeholders to assess the type of intervention to be implemented based on scientific data with the following sessions:
  - Present and analyse each other's data.
  - Brainstorm and co-design interventions for each neighbourhood based on its needs.
  - Assess the feasibility of the interventions.
  - Design and draft the intervention proposal and include the new data to collect.
  - Assess the impact of the intervention by comparing new data with the ones related to the pre-intervention situation.
- Present and discuss the intervention with the city councillors.

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*municipal police and security policies, information systems, metropolitan area, coordination of multicultural policies)*

<sup>3</sup> Assessora alle periferie e progetti di rigenerazione urbana, politiche educative e giovanili, materie relative all'istruzione (*Councillor for suburbs and urban regeneration projects, education and youth policies, education-related matters*)

<sup>4</sup> Assessora alla transizione ecologica e digitale, politiche per l'ambiente, innovazione, servizi cimiteriali, piano dei trasporti, parcheggi e viabilità (*Councillor for ecological and digital transition, environmental policies, innovation, cemetery services, transport plan, parking and roads*)

<sup>5</sup> Reparto Polizia di Prossimità

<sup>6</sup> Garante delle persone private della libertà personale della Città di Torino

<sup>7</sup> Divisione Servizi Educativi della Città di Torino

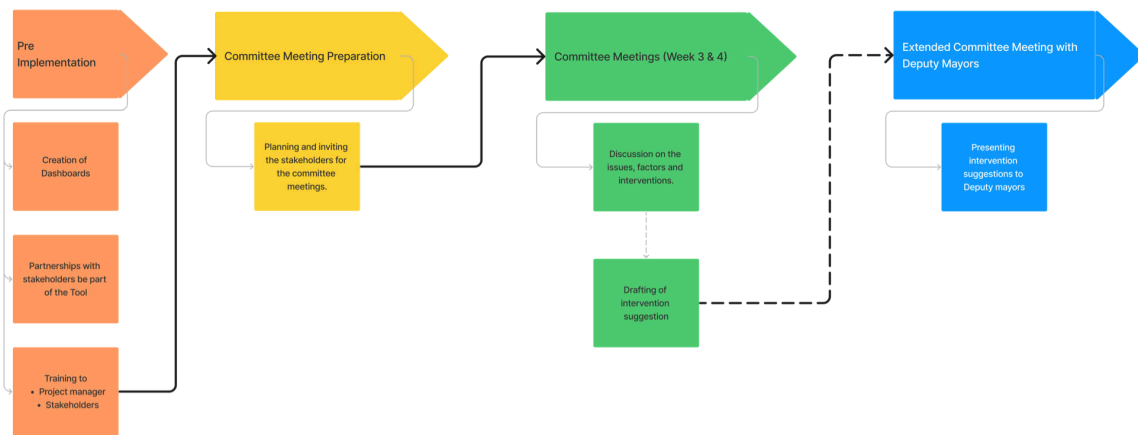


Figure 1: Overview of Turin Governance Network on Preventing Juvenile Delinquency

## Components

Sbocciamo Torino comprises the following components:

- A committee comprising members from public and private institutions and organisations that work on matters related to prevention of juvenile delinquency in Turin.
- A project manager from the PLTO, a sociology researcher with expertise in Juvenile delinquency and a data scientist as supporting members to the committee.
- A dashboard visualising the data on demographics, school dropouts, surveys on youth aggression and conviction of young adult offenders and other data on the previous interventions addressing youth delinquency that the stakeholders can provide to the committee.
- A meeting invitation template to send out to the committee members for a meeting with the date, time, location, and the agenda.
- A committee meeting to co-produce interventions aimed at preventing juvenile delinquency.
- An extended committee meeting with the Municipal Council (councillors) for presenting and discussing the interventions for implementation.
- Training material and guidelines for
  - Stakeholders to use the tool
  - Decision making through data and visualisations
- Document Templates for sharing and presenting:
  - Minutes of the meeting.
  - Intervention outcomes proposed by the committee
  - Intervention suggestions to the municipal council
  - Brochure with an overview of the tool, its aims and contact details.
- Branding Merchandise of
  - Notebooks, Pins, Pens, Folders, Stickers, Tote bags and bottle opener

# Stakeholders Committee and Supporting members

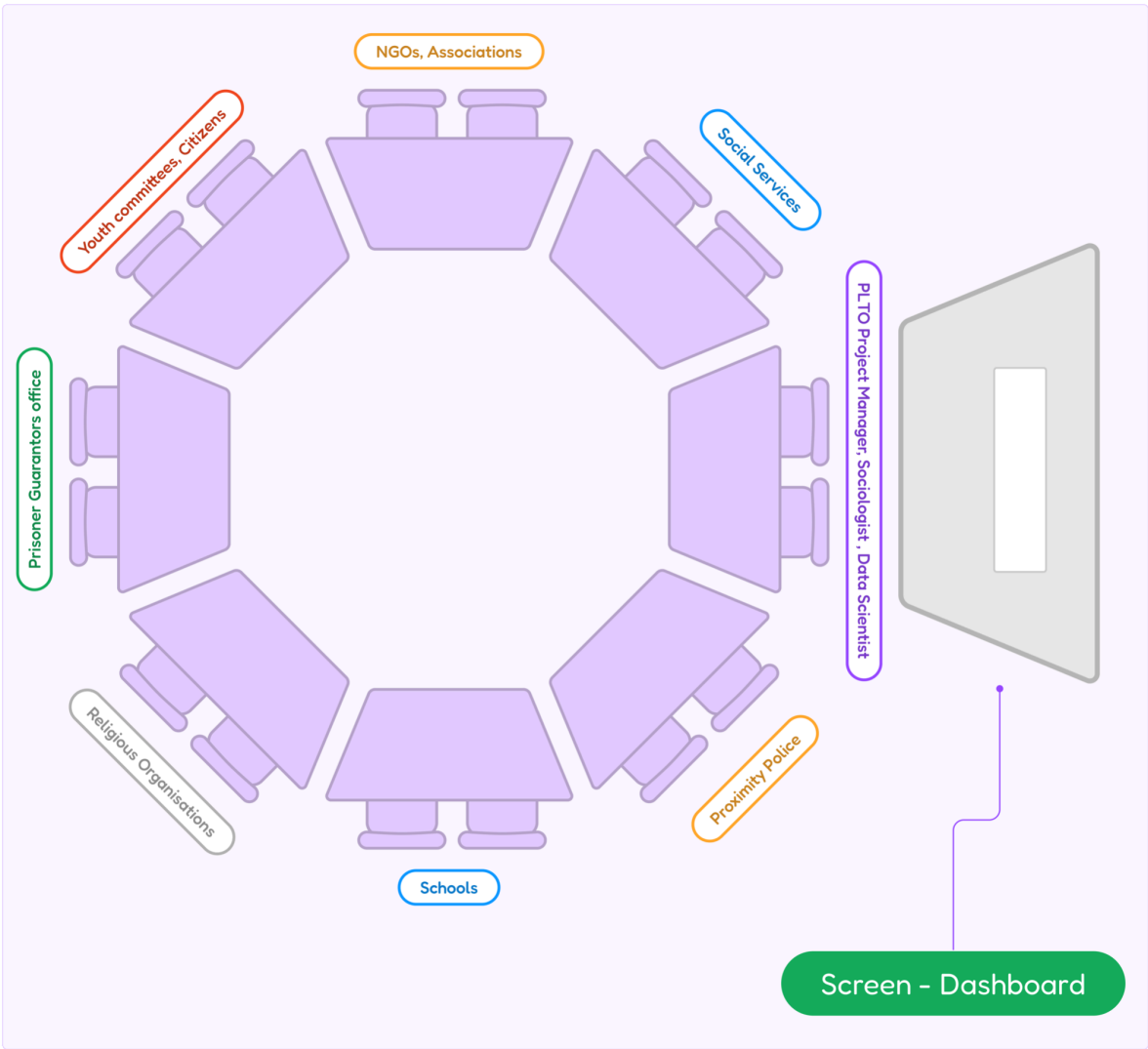


Figure 2: Sblocciamo Torino Governance Network on Preventing Juvenile Delinquency Meeting

## Stakeholders' committee

The multi-stakeholder committee is a diverse group representing various sectors and perspectives, including law enforcement, social services, education, community organisations, and youth. Their primary role is to provide comprehensive insights into the complexities of juvenile delinquency and collaboratively develop effective interventions. The committee's diverse composition ensures a holistic understanding of the issue and brings together different expertise. Their collective input helps in crafting well-rounded and culturally sensitive interventions that address the multifaceted nature of juvenile delinquency. Any member who wants to join the committee should provide data relevant to the issue. This protection is in place to prevent insecurity among stakeholders about sharing their data. Some committee members might not have the data in digital format or most of it

is oral/anecdotal. In such cases, the supporting members will provide assistance in obtaining their data in digital form, presenting it through visualisations. The committee will be composed of members from the following organisations and the project manager will invite other organisations and municipal offices as the need arises:

1. Educational Services Division
2. Proximity Police
3. Office of the Guarantor of the Rights of Persons Deprived of Personal Liberty
4. Religious Organisations
5. Municipal office for Social Services
6. NGOs, Associations and Youth committees
7. Citizens

### Educational Services Division

Directors of the Department of educational services educational division, right to study service orientation, school inclusion, countering dropout<sup>8</sup> will be members of the committee. They play an important role in supporting the education and well-being of youth in the community and will have insights into factors that contribute to juvenile delinquency, such as truancy or low academic achievement. Municipal offices for educational services can help to coordinate services and programs for at-risk youth in their area, such as after-school programs, tutoring, or mentoring, and help to ensure that youth receive the support they need to succeed in school and life.

### Proximity police (Local Police)

Police officers from the proximity police of the municipal police will be members of the committee. The proximity police play a role in preventing juvenile delinquency by building positive relationships with at-risk youth and their families. They can provide valuable information and expertise on the nature and extent of local crime, risk factors for juvenile delinquency, and effective prevention strategies. Lastly, they can engage the community by organising community events to increase public awareness.

### Office of the guarantor of the rights of persons deprived of personal liberty

The guarantor of the rights of persons deprived of personal liberty in the city of Turin and the deputy guarantor will be members of the committee. They can provide valuable information and expertise on the juvenile justice system, including issues related to incarceration and recidivism. They could work with other stakeholders to identify areas where policy interventions could be developed to improve outcomes for at-risk youth.

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<sup>8</sup> Ufficio Dipartimento Servizi Educativi Divisione Educativa Servizio Diritto allo Studio Orientamento, Inclusione scolastica, Contrasto alla dispersione

### Municipal office for Social services

Educators from the social services division<sup>9</sup> will be members of the committee. The municipal office for social services will share the data on the previous interventions and people involved in those interventions with the committee. However, this data will be presented to committee members during the meeting but not visualised on the dashboard.

### Religious organisations

Religious organisations can utilise their well-established relationships with the local community members to present unique insights into the community's needs to other stakeholders. They can mobilise the community, advocate for policy changes and provide a platform for dialogue with the community. By working collaboratively with other stakeholders, they can help to identify and implement evidence-based interventions that support positive outcomes for at-risk youth.

### Citizens

The participation of citizens in the committee meetings can bring unique perspectives to the network, including lived experiences with juvenile delinquency or the criminal justice system. This can help to ensure that policy interventions are responsive to the needs and priorities of the broader community. While increasing community engagement, citizen participation can help build trust and confidence in the interventions, particularly among communities that may have historically experienced a lack of transparency or accountability from government agencies. Such effects will in turn increase the support for the interventions and their effectiveness.

### NGOs, Youth committees and associations

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and other community organisations can provide insight into the needs and experiences of at-risk youth and can help to connect them with resources and support. They can use their expertise and experience to raise awareness of the root causes of juvenile delinquency and promote evidence-based interventions. On the other hand, they may provide direct services to at-risk youth, such as mentoring, counselling, or educational programs. By participating in this committee of stakeholders, they can help to ensure that these services are aligned with broader policy goals and priorities.

Youth committees can share their own experiences and perspectives and help identify potential issues with proposed interventions and suggest changes that may be more effective in addressing the needs of at-risk youth. In addition, they can help to build positive relationships between youth and other stakeholders and help in implementing the interventions.

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<sup>9</sup> Divisione Servizi Sociali, Socio Sanitari, Abitativi e Lavoro



There will not be a permanent set of associations in the committee, the tool will start with an initial set of organisations and expand slowly. In the first phase, the associations that form part of the committee are Save the Children, the Italian Culture and Sport Association (AICS)<sup>10</sup>, and Gruppo Abele.

**Sbocciamo Torino Charter**

The charter plays a pivotal role in shaping the foundation and functioning efficacy of the tool. It will not only formalise the stakeholders' commitment to a shared vision but also provide a roadmap for the establishment and operation of the data-assisted Governance Network. It underscores the significance of data-driven decision-making, collective expertise, and transparent communication among diverse stakeholders.

The charter emphasises the principles of inclusivity and trust, fostering an environment where members come together to exchange knowledge, insights, and resources, ensuring active engagement and participation.

**Sbocciamo Torino Charter**

**Preamble:**

We, the undersigned stakeholders of Sbocciamo Torino, united by a shared concern for the well-being and future of our youth, hereby establish this Charter to formalise our commitment to collaborative action in addressing the critical issue of juvenile delinquency within our city. Recognizing the significance of data-driven interventions and collective efforts, we come together to form a network aimed at fostering evidence-based solutions through open dialogue, cooperation, and informed decision-making.

**Article I: Purpose and Objectives:**

1. The purpose of the Sbocciamo Torino is to collaboratively deliberate, co-produce, and implement interventions that effectively address juvenile delinquency and create a safer environment for our city's youth.
2. Our primary objectives include:
  - a. Sharing knowledge, expertise, and resources to develop evidence-based intervention strategies.
  - b. Utilising a digital dashboard to visualise relevant data that informs decision-making.
  - c. Encouraging data sharing among committee members to facilitate

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<sup>10</sup> Associazione Italiana Cultura e Sport

comprehensive problem-solving.

- d. Establishing a forum for open discussions that promote innovative and effective solutions.
- e. Fostering transparency, trust, and inclusivity among all stakeholders involved.

**Article II: Membership and Participation:**

1. Membership in the Governance Network is open to institutions and organisations that are committed to addressing juvenile delinquency in Turin. Eligible members include representatives from government agencies, educational institutions, non-governmental organisations, law enforcement, community groups, and other relevant entities.
2. Each member institution shall contribute relevant data to the dashboard, ensuring a cooperative environment where data sharing is essential for informed decision-making.

**Article III: Roles and Responsibilities:**

1. Sbocciamo Torino shall establish a Committee composed of representatives from member institutions. The Committee will be responsible for proposing evidence-based intervention strategies to the municipal councillors of the city.
2. Committee members shall actively participate in meetings, share expertise, and collaborate on interventions. They shall also ensure the accurate and timely provision of relevant data for the digital dashboard.

**Article IV: Data Governance and Security:**

1. Members shall adhere to data-sharing protocols that prioritise the security and confidentiality of sensitive information. Data shared within the tool shall be used solely for the purpose of devising and implementing interventions.
2. Sbocciamo Torino shall implement necessary measures to protect data integrity, prevent unauthorised access, and comply with relevant data protection laws.

**Article V: Decision-Making and Consensus:**

1. Decisions within Sbocciamo Torino shall be made through consensus, taking into account the expertise and perspectives of all members.
2. In the event that consensus cannot be reached, decisions shall be made by a supermajority vote of  $\frac{2}{3}$  members, ensuring that a broad consensus is still

achieved.

**Article VI: Dashboard and Data Visualization:**

1. Sbocciamo Torino shall develop and maintain a digital dashboard that visualises pertinent data related to juvenile delinquency. This dashboard will serve as a tool for informed discussions and evidence-based decision-making.
2. The dashboard shall be accessible to all Committee members, ensuring transparency and promoting shared understanding of the data.

**Article VII: Charter Signing and Commitment:**

1. All member institutions shall officially sign this Charter, signifying their commitment to the principles, objectives, and responsibilities outlined herein.
2. By signing this Charter, member institutions pledge to actively contribute to the Sbocciamo Torino's initiatives and collaborate towards meaningful interventions.

**Article VIII: Amendment and Review:**

1. This Charter may be amended by mutual agreement of the Sbocciamo Torino's Committee members.
2. Periodic reviews of the Charter shall be conducted to ensure its relevance and effectiveness in addressing juvenile delinquency.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned representatives of Turin's institutions and organisations, do hereby adopt and enact this Charter on this day of **[Date]**.

Signatories:

[Names and Titles of Representatives]

## Supporting Members

### Project Manager

The Project Manager (PM) from the Municipality of the city of Turin will be the nodal agent and first contact person for the tool. Their role involves presenting the tool to stakeholders, helping them get onboard and organising training for new members to become part of Sbocciamo Torino. They will facilitate the committee meetings in addition to organising them and ensuring the committee aligns with the goals of Sbocciamo Torino. The PM will liaise and communicate with the committee and supporting members of the tool. They will also work together with the data scientist to update the dashboard and add new data to it as the need arises. PM plays a crucial role in maintaining smooth collaboration among members and their

oversight ensures that the tool's functionalities meet the committee's requirements and that the project progresses effectively.

**Sociologist**

The Sociologist provides a sociocultural perspective on juvenile delinquency, interpreting data within the broader societal context. They offer insights into underlying social factors that contribute to delinquency. In addition, they will engage with stakeholders to recognise additional data needs for improving the intervention suggestions and also propose new data points that the stakeholders can collect. The Sociologist's expertise complements data analysis by contextualising findings. Their insights into social dynamics and root causes help develop interventions that address the core issues driving juvenile delinquency. The project manager appoints the sociologist from the university of Turin who will volunteer to be part of the committee.

**Data Scientist**

The Data Scientist (DS) supports the data and dashboard components of the tool. Along with visualising publicly available data on the dashboard, they will collect, process and visualise the data from the stakeholders. DS will aid the committee members in analysing the data, identifying patterns, correlations, and trends within the data to provide evidence-based insights. DS's expertise in data analysis will offer valuable insights to the stakeholders that informs their decision-making. By transforming complex data into accessible visualisations, DS enables the committee to make informed choices when designing interventions. The project manager appoints the data science intern to be part of the committee.

**Types of tool users**

The design identifies four kinds of users as summarised in the table below. While all of them interact with the tool one way or the other, the first set of users only provide data to the tool but are not probably aware of its use for the tool and do not participate in the meetings to co-design interventions. The second user group provides the data and is also part of the intervention design. The third set of users neither provide data nor co-design the intervention but are present at the meeting of the stakeholders. The fifth set of users do not provide any data, do not co-design the interventions and are not part of the meeting but are aware of the tool and receive the outcome of the meetings.

User	Provide Data	Co-design Intervention	Attend Committee Meeting	Examples
Type 1	✓	✗	✗	City administration departments whose data is

User	Provide Data	Co-design Intervention	Attend Committee Meeting	Examples
				obtained through the open data portals
Type 2	✓			Stakeholders Committee
Type 3	✗		✓	Chief commissioner and Project manager of PLTO, Sociologist and Data Scientist
Type 4			✗	Offices of the municipal councillors (for extended committee meetings)

Table 1: Types of Users of Sbocciamo Torino

### Sbocciamo Torino Brochure contents

The brochure provides an overview of the tool, what it aims to achieve and contact details for further information to be distributed to the public and potential members of the committee.

**Sbocciamo Torino**

Empowering Communities to co-create data-driven interventions to prevent juvenile delinquency

**Introduction**

The city of Turin believes in the power of collaboration and data-driven decision-making to address the complex issue of juvenile delinquency. To achieve this, we've developed a unique multi-stakeholder governance network model that brings together various community members, professionals, and experts. This model is supported by an advanced digital dashboard designed to provide data-driven insights to guide our efforts.

**Vision**

Sbocciamo Torino changes the traditional perspective in countering juvenile delinquency from an emphasis on punishment to a focus on prevention to create a safer and more

inclusive environment for our youth. The Committee uses the data to identify and analyse the problems and causes of juvenile delinquency and to discuss and design evidence-based intervention plans. The committee convenes periodically to discuss, deliberate and design interventions on juvenile delinquency prevention to be presented to the municipal councillors of Turin.

### **Key Features of Our Tool**

1. **Multi-Stakeholder Committee:** Our model includes a diverse committee of stakeholders, ensuring that all perspectives are considered. This committee includes: Local Police, Actors Connected with Juvenile Delinquency Prevention (City offices and Associations) and Offices of Councillors for Municipal Police and Security, Educational and Youth Policies, and Innovation. The Committee is also supported by a project manager from Turin, a sociologist from the University of Turin and a data scientist.
2. **Data and Dashboard:** We employ a state-of-the-art digital dashboard that visualises relevant data related to juvenile delinquency contributed by the city and committee members. This tool offers important insights through data and assists stakeholders in making informed, evidence-based intervention suggestions.
3. **Stakeholder Involvement:** Our model encourages the involvement of additional members and stakeholders, ensuring flexibility and adaptability to emerging issues.
4. **Consensus Building:** The committee aims to reach a consensus on intervention ideas, ensuring that decisions are made collectively and reflect the best interests of the community.

### **Contact Information:**

- **City of Turin**

Phone: **[Phone Number]**

Email: **[Email Address]**

### **Join Us in Creating a Safer Future for Our Youth!**

Together, we can make a difference in the lives of our city's youth and build a stronger, more connected community. Join our collaborative efforts to combat juvenile delinquency and create a brighter future for all.

## Data Dashboard

The data can be broadly categorised into two types. First, the city of Turin's demographic, services and public spaces data available in the open data portals (hereon, open city data). The second type comprises the data provided by the stakeholders committee (hereon, stakeholder data). Sbocciamo Torino's development does not involve explicit data collection by PLTO or Idiap but uses either publicly available information that is accessible irrespective of the project or the data collected, maintained and made available by the stakeholders. There are 8 major data owners:

1. Geoportale: By the city of Turin
2. AperTO: Open-data portal of the city of Turin
3. Regione Piemonte: Piedmont region.
4. Rete delle Case del quartiere: Neighbourhood house network (Supported by the city of Turin.)
5. Polizia Municipale: Municipal Police
6. Ufficio orientamento scolastico: School guidance office
7. Ufficio garante detenuti: Office of Prisoner guarantor
8. NGOs and associations

## Open City Data

Open city data comprises two subtypes of data related to the city. The data on services (markets, cinemas, museums, libraries, sports facilities, police stations) and public spaces (pedestrian areas and green areas) will form part of the first type of data (hereon, city services data). The data for each of these services contain their name, geo-localised address, and contact details. Demography of the population of Turin is the second type of data that includes information on the number of people in each ward of the city separated based on age, sex, civil status, nationality and support from the city (hereon, city demographic data). The open city data will aid in drawing insights into services and demography per ward and visualising them on a map to view their distribution and density.

## Stakeholder Data

The data provided by the members of the stakeholders committee is shown in Table 1. Only one dataset contains personal data, and storage and processing of the dataset will start only after removing all personal data. Apart from summarising each dataset, they will be used in visualising the information (type and time of aggression, gender/age of offenders, gender/age victims, gender/age of school dropouts, nationality/judgement status, education,

age/gender, penalty, crime, prison activities of those detained) to see geographical and temporal evolution.

S.No	Stakeholder	Data Description	Data Format	Sensitive Data
1	Municipal office for educational services	Each school has a sheet about dropouts (Prolonged Absences in Middle school) with their name, address, parents' details and follow-up by the school and the local police. The office summarises this information.	Excel sheets	Contains personal information such as the name, address, and contact details of the child and parent/guardian.
2	Local Police	The local police conducted an anonymous survey on experiences of aggression to learn about the spontaneous and violent youth aggression experienced by the residents. The survey asks for information on the direct or indirect experience of youth aggression (frequency, age and gender of the aggressor(s), location and theft) and the respondent's gender, age at the time of the incident and present age.	Excel sheets	Does not contain any data that can identify the respondent to a particular person.
3	Justice sector offices	Data about the crimes committed by prison-sentenced young adults. It is a summary sheet providing the number of juveniles based on birth year, judgement status, country of origin, city residence, qualification, activities before prison, age group, previous sentences and city of crime	Excel sheets	Does not contain any data that can identify the respondent to a particular person.
4	Municipal office for	The socio-economic and demographic data is obtained	Excel, CSV,	No



	Social services	through open data and the social services office will not provide any data.	Shape and Drawing files	
5	Save the Children	<a href="https://datahub.savethechildren.it/">https://datahub.savethechildren.it/</a>	Dashboard already available.	No
6	Associazione Italiana Cultura e Sport (AICS)	Data on members of AICS, with demographics and sports/activities practised	Excel sheets	No
7a	Gruppo Abele (Nove $\frac{3}{4}$ )	Data about people suffering from social withdrawal assisted by the association, including data on demographic, education and current status	Excel sheets	No
7b	Gruppo Abele (Accoglienza)	Data about people suffering from addiction receiving assistance from the association.	Excel sheets?	

Table 1: Stakeholder data and its description

## Data Sharing

The tool development and usage involves data sharing between multiple parties. A one-to-one-to-many type of data sharing is proposed to reduce the communication backlog and avoid multiple bottlenecks in data sharing. The city of Turin liaisons with the various offices in the municipality to collect the data and then shares it with Idiap. During the development phase, a data-sharing and data-processing agreement will exist between Idiap and PLTO as they former are the developers. The diagram below shows the data flow to the dashboard. The stakeholders sharing the data shall share their data by email to the project manager at least once per year in the format specified in Table 1. The project manager, with the help of the data scientist, will collect data, upload it to an ad hoc directory owned by the City of Turin, and update the visualisations that are not directly accessible through the hosting platform once the development cycle ends.

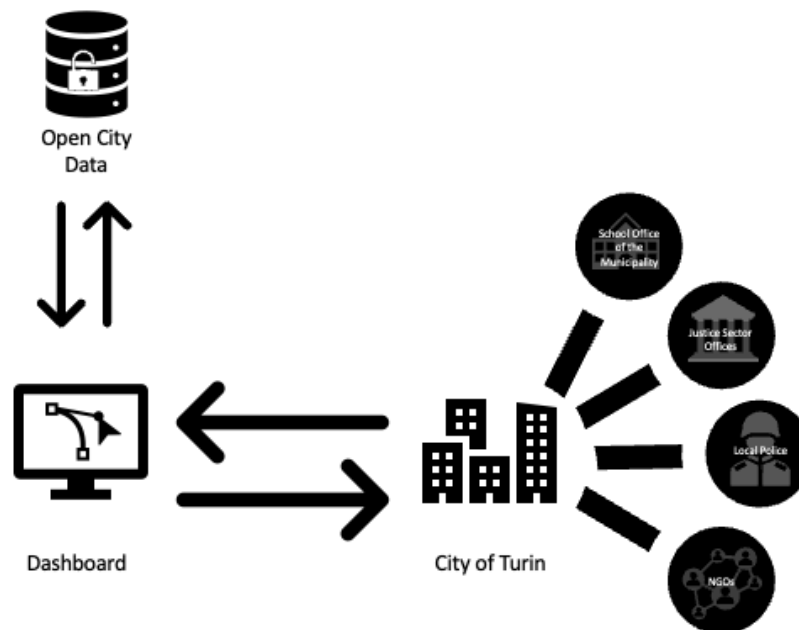


Figure 3: Dataflow to the dashboard

[AperTO](#) and [Geocatalogo Comune di Torino](#) provide access to the open data from the city and are directly accessible through the dashboard hosting platform. The websites of these two sources provide the following rights to use the data.

### AperTO

*Licence:* <http://www.comune.torino.it/aperto/licenze/>

*Summary:* The data is released under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 (CC BY) licence and made available to anyone who wants to use it for any purpose permitted by law.

### Geocatalogo Comune di Torino

*Licence:* Info tab at <http://geoportale.comune.torino.it/geocatalogocoto>

*Summary:* Allows free access in consultation of metadata and data and restricted access for the management of metadata and data (insertion and modification).

### Dashboard

The proposed dashboard will have a modular design, and the data will be visualised through two primary axes - time and location. Urban Data Platform (Developed under the ToNite project<sup>11</sup>) will be used to create the dashboard. As the data follows a standard form of representation, it will be possible to have a modular dashboard where the users can plug and

<sup>11</sup> <https://tonite.eu/en/project/>

play other types of data whose format conforms to the standardised format. This modularity provides a dynamic environment and a chance to incorporate additional data and suggestions from the co-design meetings. Spatial and temporal dimensions will serve as the base axes of the visualisation as the data centres around either of them. It is possible to aggregate and visualise these datasets in spatial, temporal, and Spatiotemporal dimensions.

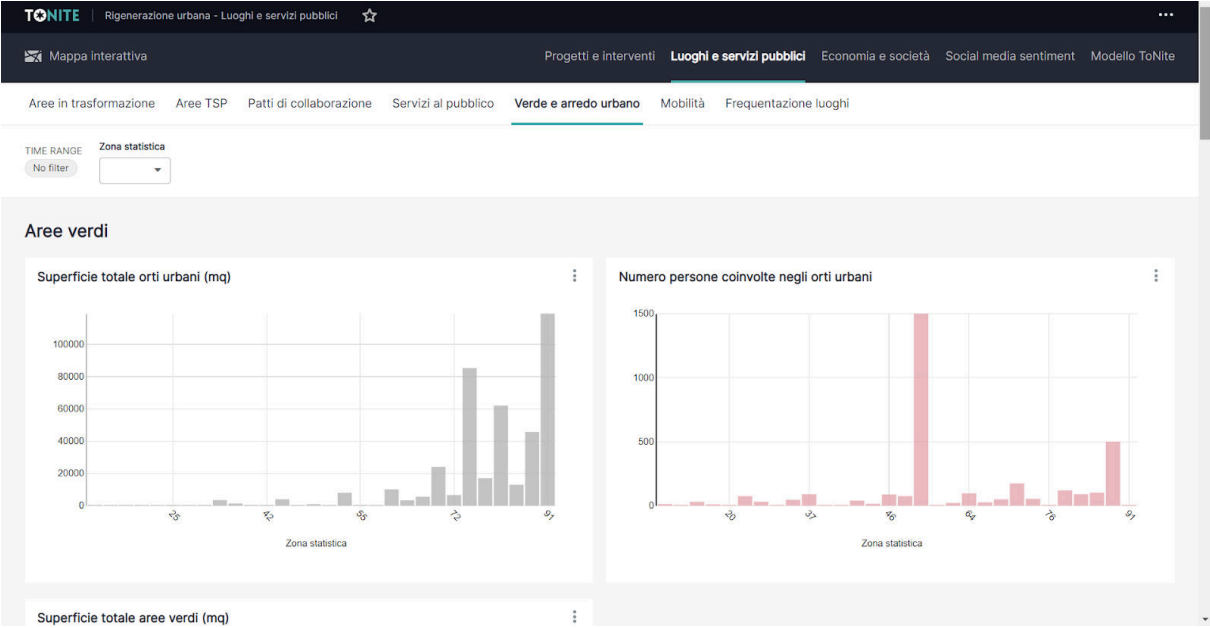


Figure 4: Sample Dashboard visualising data on Green Areas in Turin

Data on the services and public spaces such as markets, cinemas, green areas, libraries, pedestrian areas, and various police services fall into the category of spatial visualisation that covers the geographic dimension (Figure 4). The other type of data that can be part of the spatial axis is the local police survey on youth aggression. The temporal axis of the visualisation contains the demographic data on the resident and foreign population and the economic assistance by the city to its residents. In addition, the data from the NGOs and associations and that of school dropouts also forms parts of the temporal axis. Demographic and dropout data visualisation on the temporal axis aids in obtaining the trends in the data over the years (Figure 5).

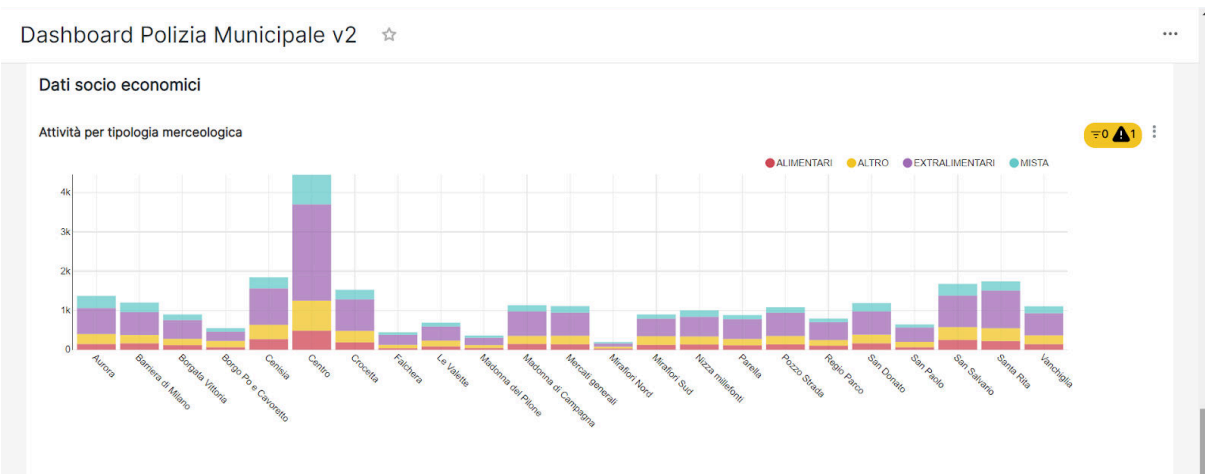


Figure 5: Sample Dashboard visualising socio-economic data of Turin

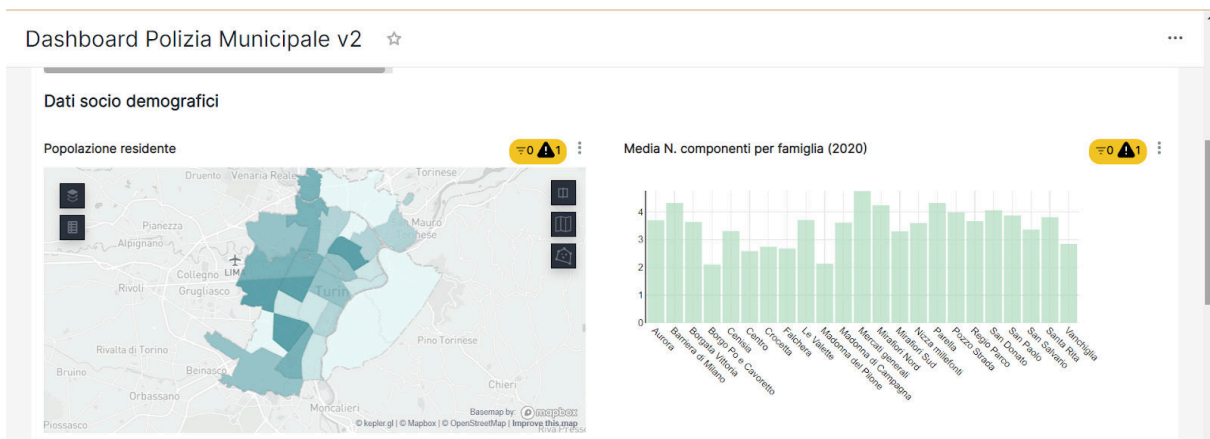


Figure 6: Sample Dashboard visualising demographic data of Turin

The city of Turin has geographical information associated with the demography and dropout data. This combined data introduces the hybrid third axis, Spatio-temporal visualisation (Figure 6). The spatial data in the demography and the dropout information is at the levels of borough (Circoscrizione) or the old districts of Turin. Spatio-temporal visualisation of demography, school dropouts, public services, and spaces provides the situation of a borough or a district. The data on juvenile delinquencies at the borough and district levels can also form part of all three axes.

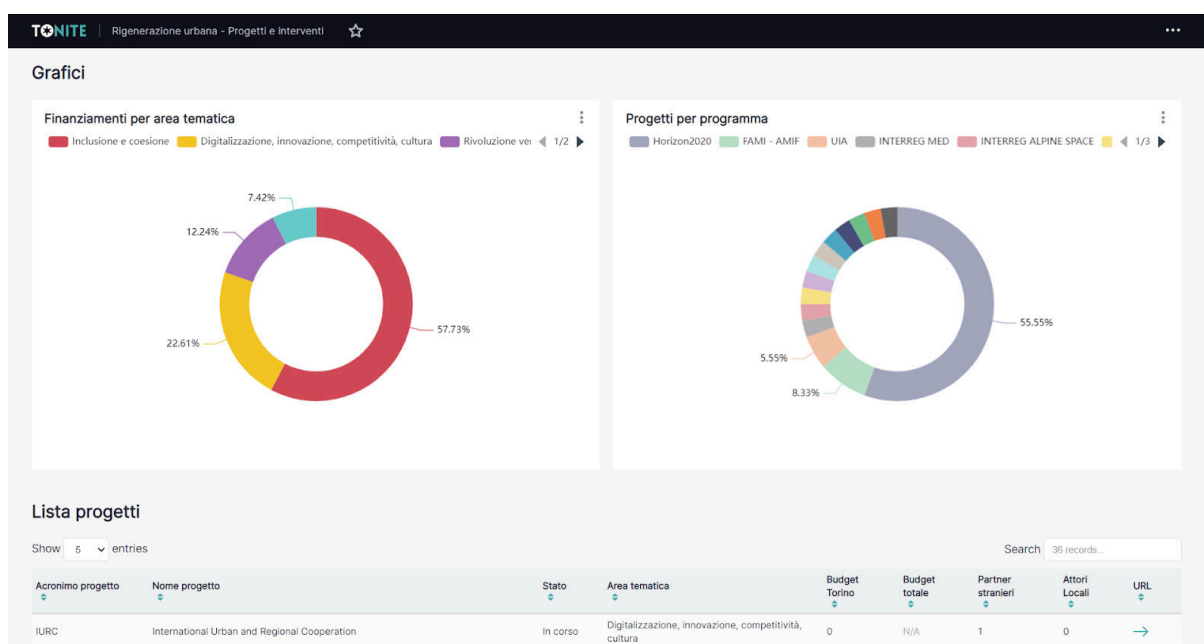


Figure 7: Sample Dashboard visualising data on the projects implemented in Turin

With data on multiple aspects of a borough or district available, the committee can use it to have hyper-localised conversations about the problems and potential solutions and obtain insights at the level of circoscrizione or district. For example, one can differentiate the services and spaces in Centro – Crocetta circoscrizione and compare it with the San Donato – Campidoglio – Parella circoscrizione together with the youth aggression data in those boroughs. One can also see the effect of the presence of public places, leisure spots, and police offices on youth aggression and school dropouts.

Lastly, although the stakeholders cannot add new data or visualisations directly to the dashboard, they can suggest them to the project manager. As the Urban Data Platform does not have an option to provide view-only access, the stakeholders will be able to interact with the dashboard only during the project meeting. However, the project manager can share a PDF of the visualisations with the stakeholders.

Sample Dashboard screenshots are available in this [document](#).

## Visualisation

### Municipal office for educational services

The municipal office for educational services aggregates the data compiled by the schools and police on individual dropouts. The data contains details of dropouts such as their name, address, parents' details and follow-up by the school and the local police. The municipal office for education will share the data with the committee after removing the personal information such as the name, address, and contact details of the child and parent/guardian.

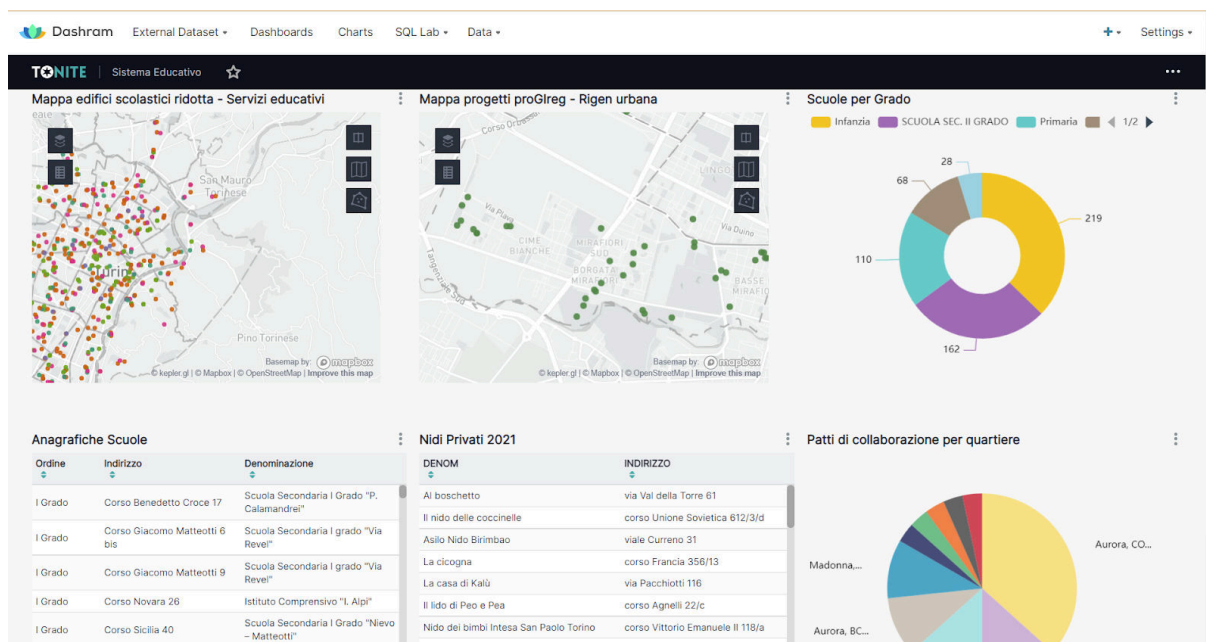


Figure 11: Sample Dashboard visualising data on schools in Turin

Using the school dropout data aggregated on the borough (circonsrizioni), the dashboard will contain:

1. Bar charts of the number of school dropouts across
  - a. places of birth,
  - b. years of birth,
  - c. gender,
  - d. grades of the school attended,
  - e. alert types,
  - f. periods of absence
  - g. whether the minor is present in the official register of people in town.
  - h. whether the minor has failed the class or not.
2. Ranked list of schools with high and low dropouts in borough (circonsrizioni)
3. School wise frequency periods of absence
4. School wise students entrusted with the social services
5. School wise initiations in the juvenile courts
6. Number of proceedings in the juvenile courts at borough (circonsrizioni)

Depending on the availability of historical data, the above visualisations will be made for each academic year.

## Proximity police

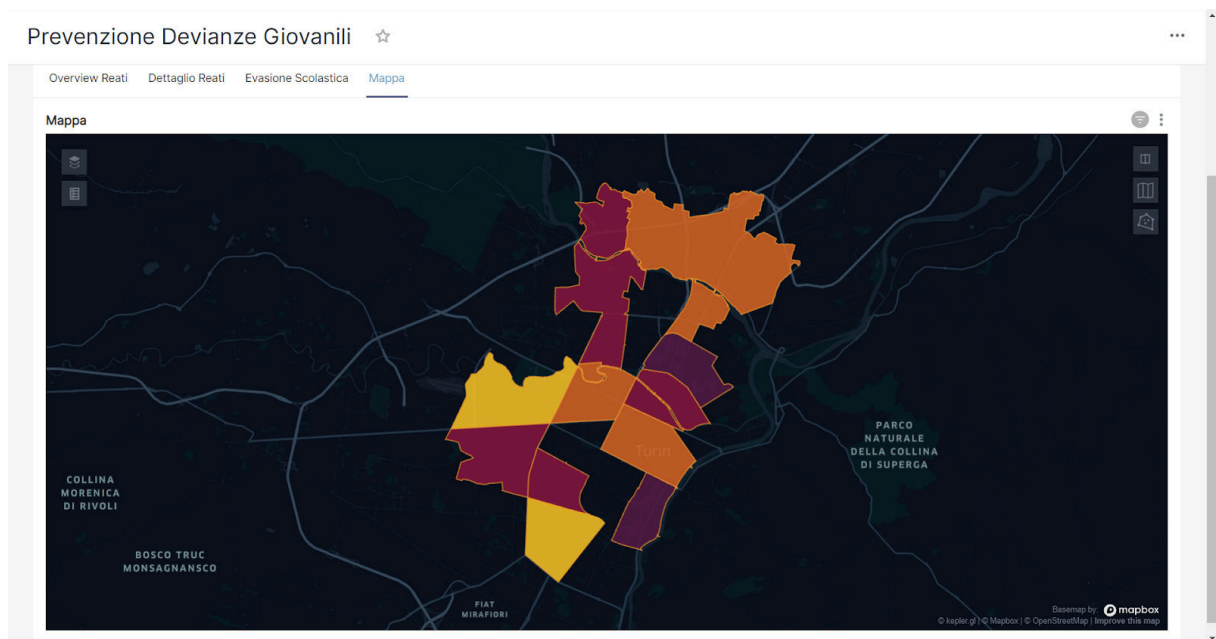


Figure 12: Sample Dashboard visualising crimes by young adults per borough in Turin

Local police aggregate the data on the offences committed in the city by juveniles and they will share this data. Additionally, they will share the data on the previous interventions and people involved in those interventions with the committee after removing the personal information such as the name, address, and contact details in all the datasets. Using these two datasets, aggregated on the borough (circostrizioni), the dashboard will contain:

1. Bar charts of the number of offences involving young adults.
2. Distribution of offence categories involving young adults.
3. Frequency plots on the geographical areas of the offences involving young adults.
4. The three above plots across age and gender.

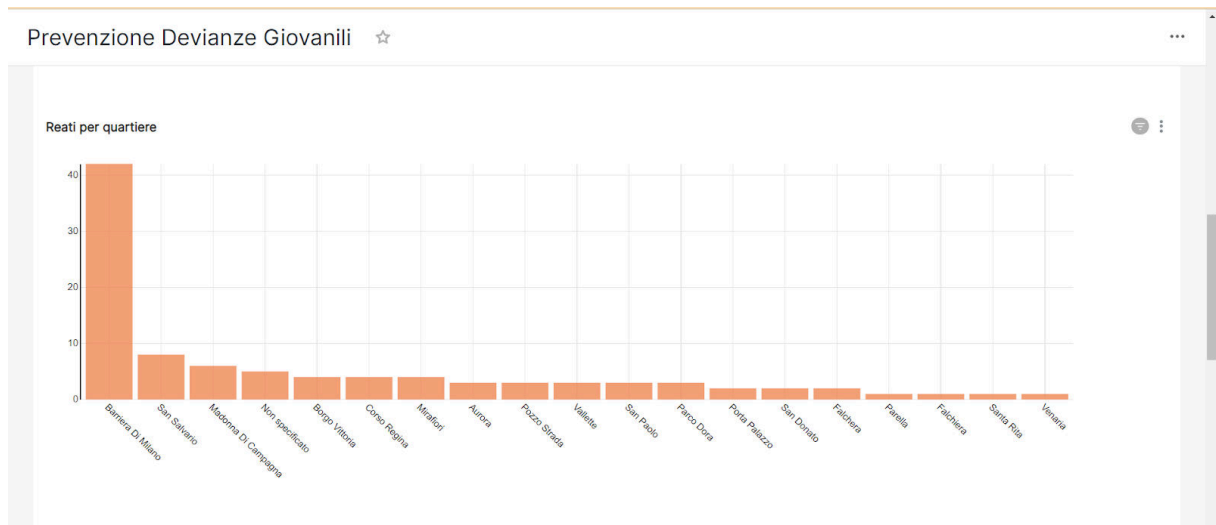


Figure 13: Sample Dashboard visualising number of crimes by young adults per borough in Turin

Additionally, the results of the anonymous survey by the municipal police to learn about the spontaneous and violent youth aggregations experienced by the residents will also be included. The dashboard will contain visualisations about the frequency, age and gender of the aggressor(s), location and theft arising from direct or indirect experience of youth aggregation. A summary of the respondent's gender, age at the time of the incident and present age will also be included.

Depending on the availability of historical data, the above visualisations will be made for each year.

### Prisoner Guarantors office from Justice sector offices

Prisoners guarantors office aggregates the data about the crimes committed by prison-sentenced young adults. The data summarises the number of juveniles based on birth year, judgement status, country of origin, city residence, qualification, activities before prison, age group, previous sentences and city of crime on the offences committed in the city and they will share this data with the committee. The same tabular data will be visualised as charts on the dashboard and it will contain:

1. Bar charts of number of juveniles across
  - a. Age Group
  - b. Judgement status
  - c. Country of origin
  - d. City-Residence
  - e. Qualification
  - f. Housing situation



- g. Activities before prison
  - h. Duration of penalty
  - i. Previous sentences
  - j. City of Crime
2. Distribution of activities before prison
  3. Number of juveniles sent to other services such as mental health centres, dependency service, and Social Service.
  4. The above charts for various crime types

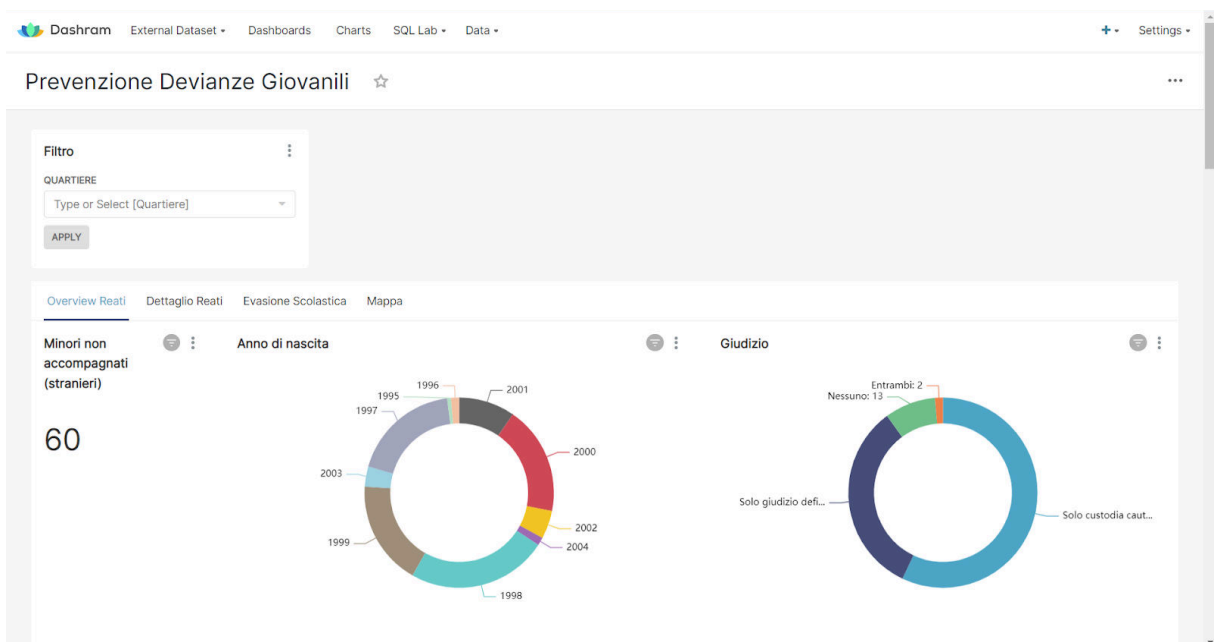


Figure 14: Sample Dashboard visualising information of penalised young adults in Turin - 1

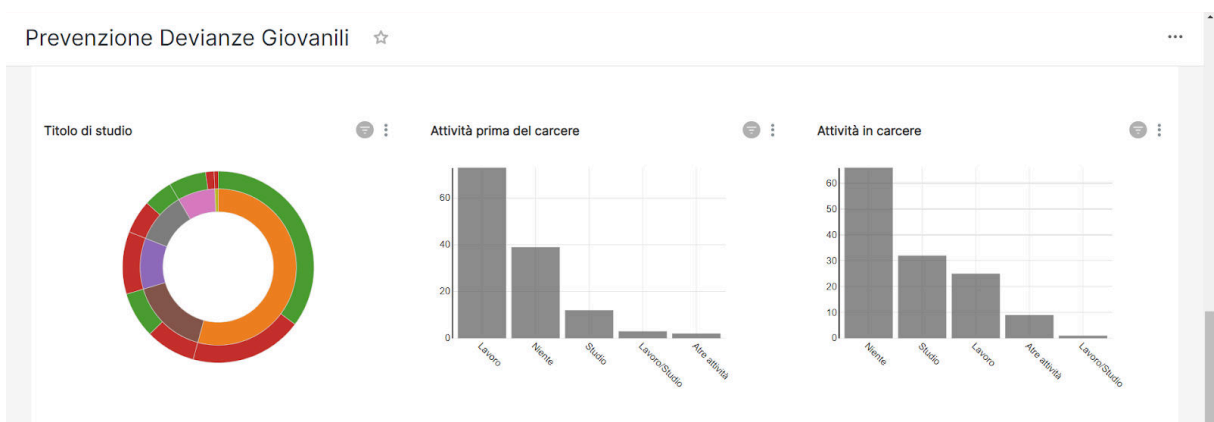


Figure 15: Sample Dashboard visualising information of penalised young adults in Turin - 2

Depending on the availability of historical data, the above visualisations will be made for each year.

## Development

The data scientist together with the project manager will create the visualisations of the above mentioned data on the Tonite's dashboard platform.

## Committee Meetings

The city of Turin, through the project manager, will organise the meetings of the committee of stakeholders. The project manager will schedule a meeting session at least once every six months or at adhoc on the request of the majority members. A mix of permanent and invited members will be part of each meeting. In addition, the project manager can invite other organisations or municipal offices depending on the agenda of the meeting or based on suggestions from the stakeholders.

## Preparation



Figure 8: Activities of Project Manager in preparation to the committee meetings

The project manager will facilitate the meeting, prepare the agenda and meeting minutes and communicate them with the partners. The invitation to the stakeholders will contain the request for the agenda and the meeting location information. The agenda will contain the

issues emerging through the patterns from the data and those proposed and agreed upon by the committee members. In particular, the project manager asks each committee member and the office of the councillor for municipal police and security policies to provide 2/3 themes they would like to discuss during the meetings, and the project manager will select them and include them in the agenda.

The dashboard visualisations are pre-determined during the tool development. However, the project manager will be able to edit and update them. The data scientist will aid in carrying out the edits and updates. As Sbocciamo Torino uses Urban Data Platform for the dashboard, a separate manual is not created on creating and building the visualisation/dashboards. Based on the agenda and the suggestions from the previous meeting, the data scientist will update the dashboard before the meeting.

**Meeting Invitation**

Dear partners,

I hope this message finds you well. I greatly appreciate your active participation in the activities of Sbocciamo Torino where your invaluable contributions have provided us with essential insights into our young community's needs and concerns.

I cordially invite you to the **[number of the meeting]**st/nd/th/rd stakeholders committee meeting where we will continue our collaborative efforts to address and tackle the challenges related to juvenile delinquency in our city. Your insights and expertise as a valued stakeholder are crucial in shaping evidence-based interventions and creating a positive impact on the lives of our youth.

**Meeting Details:**

*Date: [Date of the Session]*

*Time: [Start Time] - [End Time]*

*Location: [Venue or Virtual Meeting Link]*

**Agenda:**

- 1. Welcome and Introduction*
- 2. Review of Previous Meeting Minutes/Suggestions*
- 3. Presentation of Data Dashboard*
- 4. Insights and Trends Discussion*
- 5. Group Brainstorming Session*

*6. Next Steps and Collaborative Planning*

*7. Closing Remarks*

Your participation in this meeting is invaluable, as we work together to co-produce effective interventions that will positively influence the lives of our city's youth.

Thank you for your dedication to our shared goal of fostering a safe and thriving environment for our young community members. We look forward to your contributions at the meeting.

Warm regards,

*[Email Signature]*

Meeting

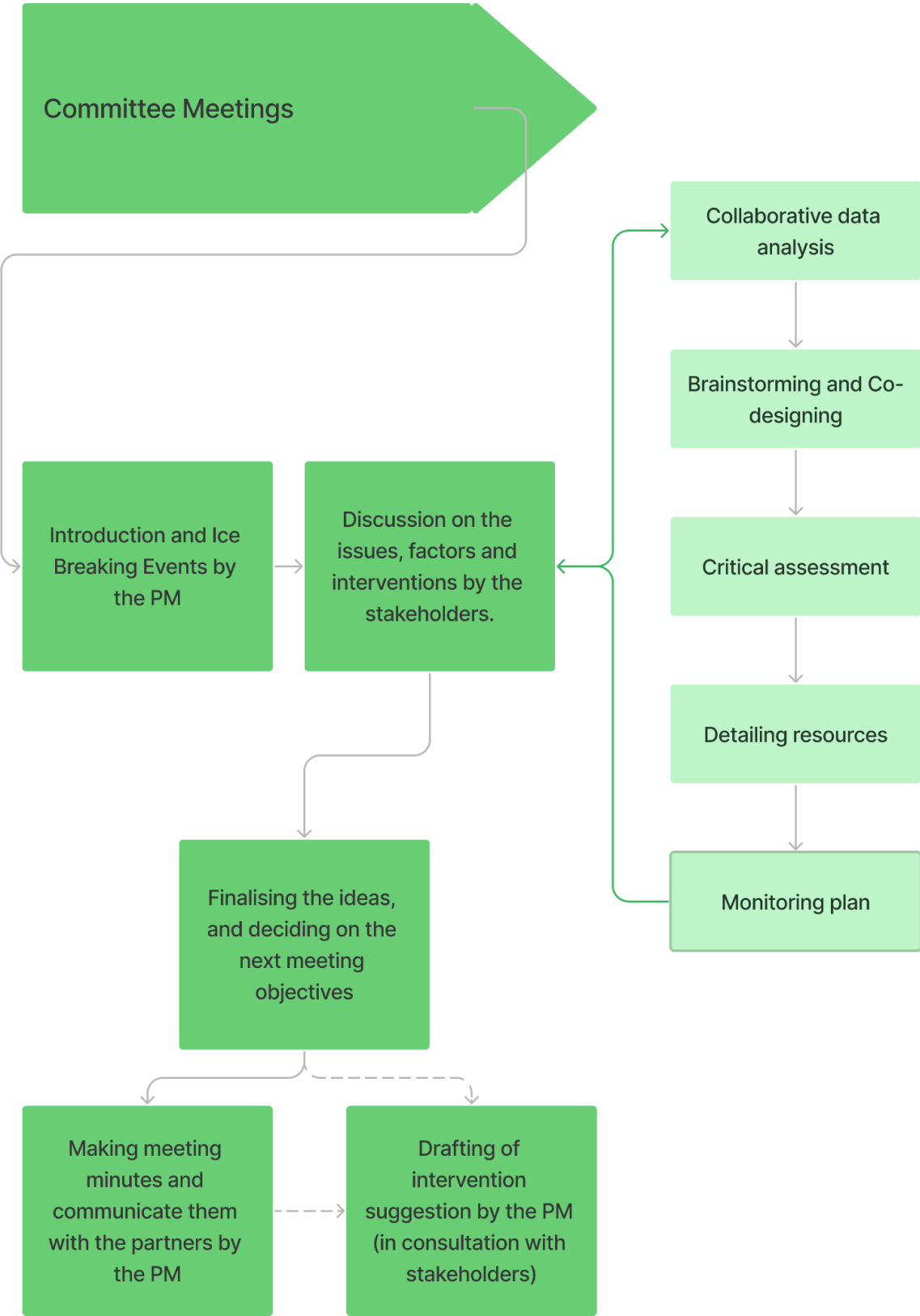


Figure 9: Activities of the committee meetings

The project manager will start the meeting with an ice-breaking session and present the agenda. Each stakeholder can bring a maximum of two participants to the meetings that will occur at one of the event spaces of the city of Turin (for example, CTE Next or OGR Tech) in a round table format. The primary aim of these co-design meetings is for the stakeholders to collectively and collaboratively assess the situation, identify the problems, find the causes and remedies, and strategize an intervention conjunctively based on evidence/data. The project manager will only intervene in the debates to ensure everyone gets a chance to talk. The data scientist and sociologist will only intervene if their help is requested. The committee meetings will happen for 100 minutes. The time allocation for each activity is as follows:

1. 10 minutes: Introduction, Presenting Agenda and Ice-breaking Activities
2. 70 minutes: Discussion on the issues, factors and interventions.
  - a. The representatives shall explain and analyse the data collected, thus outlining the current situation of the different neighbourhoods.
  - b. Following a collaborative data analysis session, brainstorming and co-design sessions shall follow to go through the contribution, expertise, and perception of all representatives at the table to sketch efficient and effective interventions for different neighbourhoods based on the neighbourhoods' needs shown through data.
  - c. Upon agreeing on an intervention outline, the committee shall assess them not only based on the data available at hand but also on the feasibility (considering the risk factors, cost to benefit) and compare them with other similar interventions implemented in the past.
  - d. After selecting the intervention, the committee shall detail the appropriate professional profile and human, technical and financial resources to be used to implement the action. For example, an intervention to mitigate the phenomenon of the high rate of school dropout in a borough will presumably involve more school workers, educators, and mediators.
  - e. Together with the sociologist and the data scientist, the committee shall propose the data to collect during the implementation phase of the co-designed interventions to monitor the trend of the phenomena and then measure the interventions' impact by comparing new data with the ones related to the pre-intervention situation.
3. 10 Minutes: Finalising the intervention ideas, and policy directions and deciding on the next meeting objectives.

4. 10 Minutes: Discussion of miscellaneous items that need attention but are not part of the meeting agenda.

The committee will provide intervention suggestions to the offices of the municipal councillors . The intervention suggestions will include (see [Template for the intervention proposal](#)):

1. The Problem
2. Factors/Situations contributing to the problem
3. Suggested intervention
  - a. Where
  - b. How
  - c. Who will intervene
  - d. Intervention duration
  - e. Intervention target audience
  - f. Resources required - Human, technological, etc.
  - g. Previous experiences related to the chosen intervention.

The project manager will draft this document in consultation with the other stakeholders.

#### Template for the meeting minutes

### **Meeting Minutes for the Sbocciamo Torino meeting number [*number of the meeting*]**

*Date and time:* [Date and start time of the session]

*Location:* [Location of the meeting]

*Attendees:*

[Full list of attendees]

*Absences:*

[Full list of absentees]

*Agenda items:*

- [agenda item and its main topics of discussion]
- [agenda item and its main topics of discussion]

- [agenda item and its main topics of discussion]

*Additional items*

- [additional agenda item]
- [additional agenda item]
- [additional agenda item]

*Action items from the previous meeting:*

- [new actions taken since previous meeting and outcomes]
- [new actions taken since previous meeting and outcomes]
- [new actions taken since previous meeting and outcomes]

*Data dashboard*

[summary of the data that has been discussed]

*Insights and trend discussion*

- [discussion item/ insight from the data]
- [discussion item/ insight from the data]
- [discussion item/ insight from the data]

*Intervention directions*

- [intervention idea/ proposal – short description]
- [intervention idea/ proposal – short description]

Note: a longer description of the intervention proposal is included in the Annex.

*Suggestions for new data and/or visualisations to be included:*

- [New data suggestion]
- [New data suggestion]
- [New data suggestion]

*Next action items / objectives before next meeting:*

- [objective/ action to be taken]
- [objective/ action to be taken]



- [objective/ action to be taken]

*Next meeting agenda suggestions:*

- [next agenda item]
- [next agenda item]
- [next agenda item]

*Next meeting tentative date and place:*

[Next meeting date and place]

Template for the intervention proposal

## Title for the Proposal

*Subject:* [Subject or scope of the intervention]

*Summary:* [Brief description of the intervention. It shall include the main goals ]

*Location:* [Where the intervention is going to take place]

*Problems:* [Issues to be addressed]

*Factors:* [Factors and circumstances contributing to the problem]

*Goals:* [Why the intervention is taking place, objectives of the intervention]

*Scope:* [Subject area of the intervention]

*Target:* [Who is the target audience of the intervention]

*Duration:* [How long it is going to last]

*Mode:* [How the intervention is going to be implemented]

*Leader:* [Who would be responsible for the intervention, i.e. specific person, office, agency or organisation]

*Actors:* [Who will intervene? Examples: Proximity police, organisations, municipal workers, public administration]

*Human resources:* [List of required human resources]

*Technical resources:* [List of technical and technological resources]

*Funding:* [Estimate of the funding needed for the implementation of the proposal (on top of current funding)]

*Proposed start date:* **[Proposed start date]**

*Proposed end date:* **[Proposed end date]**

*Action plan outline:* **[Short draft of a proposed action plan]**

*Data collected:* **[List of data collected during the intervention, to be presented in the next meeting]**

*KPIs:* **[Key performance indicators and metrics to assess the implementation]**

*Monitoring:* **[Additional monitoring for the intervention, e.g. periodic supervision by the school board, the police or organisations]**

*Challenges:* **[List of known issues, barriers and challenges that may be an impediment to the implementation of the intervention]**

*Risk mitigation:* **[Measures to limit the known challenges]**

*Previous experiences:* **[List of previous similar or relevant projects, in Turin or other cities]**

*References:* **[List of relevant links and references]**

### Extended Committee Meetings

Extended committee meetings are special meetings of the committee to present the intervention suggestions to the municipal councillors. If the committee meetings produce intervention suggestions, then the Chief Commissioner of the PLTO will share the suggestions report with the councillors and organise a meeting of the stakeholders and the councillors. The project manager will coordinate with the stakeholders and the offices of the councillors to arrange for this extended committee meeting. These meetings will also occur at similar office spaces in the city of Turin and will last for an hour. The time allocation for each activity is as follows:

1. 5 minutes: Introduction and Presenting Agenda.
2. 20 minutes: Presentation of the intervention suggestions to the councillors by one or a group of stakeholders. The presentation by the stakeholders will be a voluntary decision, and the project manager will make the presentation in other situations.
3. 20 Minutes: Discussion on the intervention suggestions
4. 15 Minutes: Discussion on the next steps.

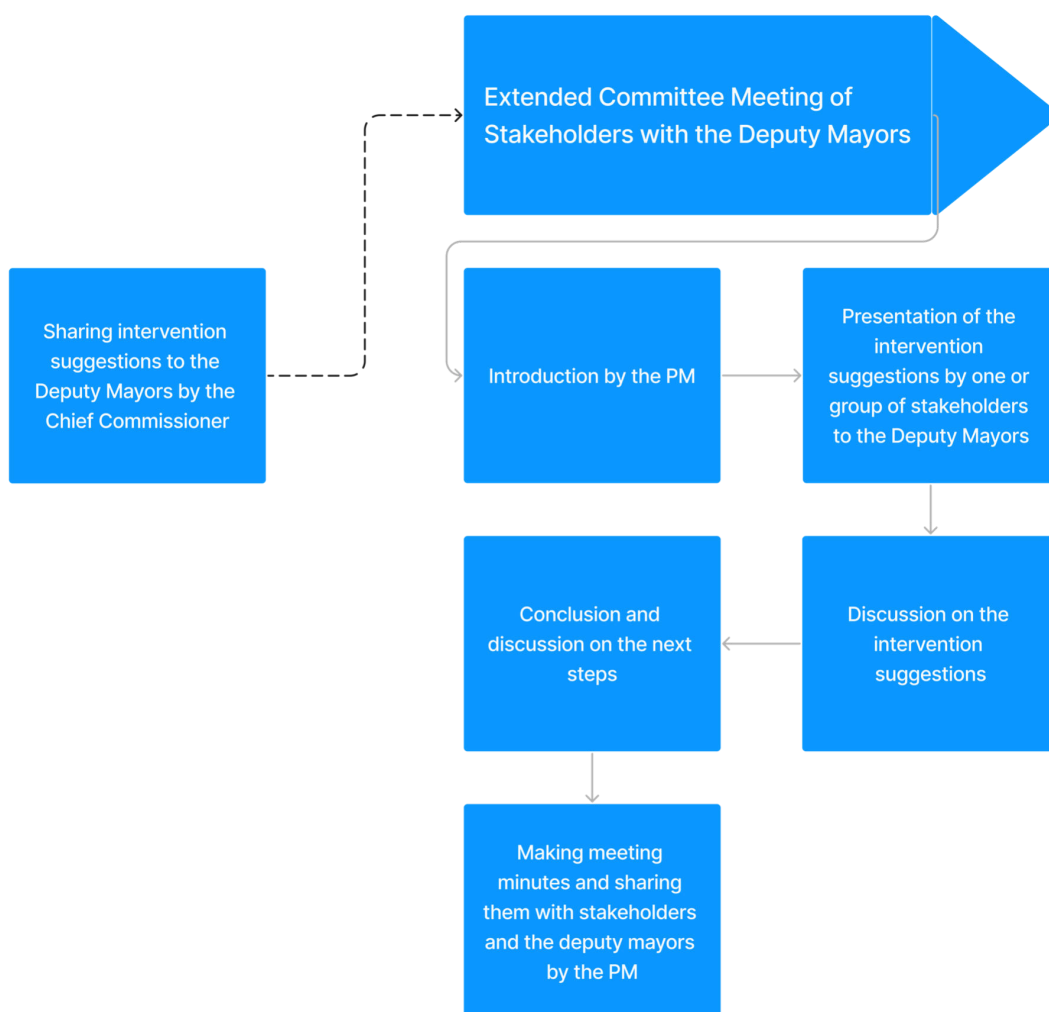


Figure 10: Activities of the extended committee meetings

### Template for the extended committee meeting minutes

**Meeting Minutes for the Sbocciamo Torino extended committee meeting number *[number of the meeting]***

*Date and time:* [Date and start time of the session]

*Location:* [Location of the meeting]

*Attendees:*  
[Full list of attendees]

*Absences:*  
[Full list of absentees]

*Agenda items:*

- [agenda item and its main topics of discussion]
- [agenda item and its main topics of discussion]
- [agenda item and its main topics of discussion]

*Intervention suggestion*

[summary of the intervention suggestion]

Note: a longer description of the intervention suggestion is included in the annex

*Discussion on the intervention*

- [Discussion point]
- [Discussion point]
- [Discussion point]

*Next steps:*

- [Action to be taken]
- [Action to be taken]
- [Action to be taken]

*Plan and agenda for next meeting (if scheduled):*

- [Agenda point for next meeting]
- [Agenda point for next meeting]
- [Agenda point for next meeting]

*Next meeting date and place:*

[Next meeting date and place]

## Meeting the design requirements

### Collaborative Decision-Making

1. The design supports multi-stakeholder governance by establishing a committee of stakeholders representing various relevant entities and facilitates their collaboration to discuss and deliberate on interventions, promoting collective decision-making.
  - a. The design engages each stakeholder in the process through collecting and sharing their data, and participating in the co-design meetings provides a



- a. The design uses the same data type and structure as the stakeholder's data.
  - b. The design layouts that all the stakeholders will share the data with the project managers annually and to the data scientist intern in turn.
  - c. The design only uses textual data for the first phase of implementation.
7. The dashboard visualises the following data:
- a. Students with prolonged absence
  - b. Results of police survey on youth aggression
  - c. Conviction data on young adult offenders
  - d. Young people in the association supporting people suffering from withdrawal and addiction
  - e. Members of the sports and culture associations
8. The design includes a digital dashboard that serves as a central platform for visualising data in a visually understandable format, that includes graphs, charts and maps.

## Sustainability

9. The design provides a sustainable approach to decision support by facilitating the easy addition of new data with the help of supporting members to ensure it remains up to date and using an already existing platform that is in use across the city to create the dashboard. The data scientist can help in scaling up the visualisations on the addition of new members.

## Technical Requirements

10. The design uses the Urban Data Platform produced in the ToNite project to create the data dashboard.