Chapter 2. The public consultation held in Vicenza (Italy)

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Danmar Computers ©.Welcoming speech at the consultation. September 2019. Vicenza.

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1. Before the consultation

1.1 Organisation of the consultation

The Observa research group consulted the materials provided by the Łódź University group, verifying the various points discussed. Some preferential communication channels were identified: websites, social media, email and a newsletter to keep Observa's contacts in Italy informed.

The most used channels were websites and emails. An attempt was made to interact with as many participants as possible, who over time became interested in the public consultation. As of May 2019, all of the interested parties (almost 200 people) were contacted by email and more than 100 potential participants were phoned.

The greatest difficulties arose in maintaining permanent contact with the potential participants. In many cases, due to the summer holidays, it was difficult to obtain correct information and to be certain whether or not the people contacted would be able participate. In some cases, they had to be called several times.

Observa ©. *Public consultation information brochure*

Figure 1
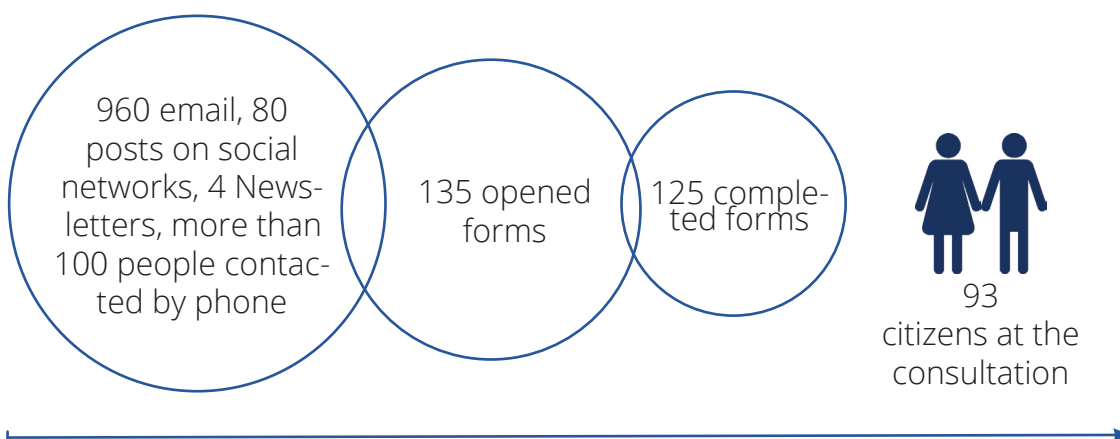
960 email, 80 posts on social networks, 4 Newsletters, more than 100 people contacted by phone

135 opened forms

125 completed forms

93 citizens at the consultation

Danmar Computers ©. Discussion table during the consultation in Italy. September 2019. Vicenza.

Danmar Computers ©. Villa Valmarana ai Nani. September 2019. Vicenza.

1.2 The venue

The decision about the consultation venue was made following a series of prerequisites. First and foremost, it had to be spacious enough to host over 100 people and sufficiently close to the hotel chosen for the participants' accommodation. And, ideally, both had to be easily accessible by public and private transport for guests and staff, alike. Secondly, the need to work in groups required sufficient space for a round table set-up, as opposed to the typical conference set-up. Lastly, as it was necessary to provide food for the guests and staff, a kitchen was required or enough space to install a temporary one.

The organisers first approached Vicenza City Council. Due to commitments and also to the excessive cost, it was not possible to use any public building to host the consultation. So, bearing in mind that Vicenza is a UNES-CO heritage site, it was decided to sound out the owners of some the city's world-famous Palladian villas, many of which are used as wedding venues. Since mid-September, particularly Saturdays, is the wedding season, it was necessary to move quickly. Several villas in the Vicenza area were contacted and, fortunately, it was possible to hold a meeting with the managers of Villa Valmarana ai Nani, the venue that was subsequently booked. Following this, the local and national press were duly informed.

The venue's different spaces were customised to adapt them to the requirements of the public consultation. Due to the fact the discussions had to be recorded and to the large number of people, in addition to a table for the staff, the rooms adjacent to the main one were used for setting up the catering service, among other things.

Another of these rooms was used for storing the guests' luggage, which was organised by place of origin to facilitate the departure of those returning home the same evening.

Different spaces were chosen for the catering service, depending on the weather, and the parking lot behind the villa was made available to guests arriving by car. The registration desk was also placed next the main entrance for the sake of convenience.

In order to ensure that all of the activities ran smoothly, the aperitif and lunch were served in the main area of the villa, separated from the area used for the discussions.

1.3 Recruitment of the participants

Different channels were used to recruit the participants. Information on the public consultation was posted on the organisers' website and on social media, and also distributed via newsletter. This resulted in direct contact with around 200 people who, it was believed, might be interested in participating. Specifically, using the 2018 Annual Report released by the Italian National Statistics Institute (hereinafter ISTAT) as a basis, an attempt was made to create a representative target sample.

The organisation of the public consultation got underway in May 2019. Thanks to the replies to the newsletter, there were as many as 200 people from whom to choose. During July and August, they were contacted via email and by phone.

The recruitment process was not without its problems and it was necessary to keep in touch with many of the potential participants. The recruitment campaign concluded a week before the consultation, with even a couple of people who had been invited confirming their attendance the day before it was held.

Initially, a target sample of 150 participants, based on the ISTAT official statistics, was created. Subsequently, an attempt was made to recruit those who met the sociodemographic criteria as much as possible.

Danmar Computers ©. Citizens arriving to the consultation. September 2019. Vicenza.

Table 1.1. Target sample by age and sex (n = 150)			
	Male	Female	Total
<19	15	14	29
20-39	19	18	37
40-69	30	31	61
70+	9	14	23
Total	73	77	150

Table 1.2. Target sample by age and sex (%)			
	Male	Female	Total
<19	10	9	19
20-39	12	12	24
40-69	20	21	41
70+	7	9	16
Total	49	51	100

Table 2.1. Target sample by place of residence (n = 150)				
Northwest	Northeast	Centre	South	Island
41	27	33	33	16

Table 2.2. Target sample by place of residence (%)				
Northwest	Northeast	Centre	South	Island
27	18	22	22	11

For the sake of clarity, the map of Italy divided into macro areas is shown on the left in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Italy divided into macro areas.

Table 3.1. Target sample by education level (n = 150)

	Primary education (ISCED 1)*					Lower secondary diploma (ISCED 2)*				
	North west	North east	Centre	South	Island	North west	North east	Centre	South	Island
Female	5	3	4	5	2	6	4	4	6	3
Male	4	3	2	3	2	7	5	5	6	3
Total	9	6	6	8	4	13	9	9	12	6
					33					49

	Upper secondary diploma (ISCED 3)					University degree (ISCED 4-5)					Total
	North west	North east	Centre	South	Island	North west	North east	Centre	South	Island	
Female	6	5	5	5	3	3	3	2	2	1	77
Male	7	5	5	6	2	2	1	2	2	1	73
Total	13	10	10	11	5	5	4	4	4	2	150
					49					19	150

Table 3.2. Target sample by educational level (%)

	Primary education (ISCED 1)*					Lower secondary diploma (ISCED 2)*				
	(ISCED 1)*	(ISCED 2)*	Centre	South	Island	North west	North east	Centre	South	Island
Female	4	2	2	3	1	4	3	3	4	2
Male	2	2	2	2	1	5	3	3	4	2
Total	6	4	4	5	2	9	6	6	8	4
					21					33

	Upper secondary diploma (ISCED 3)					University degree (ISCED 4-5)					Total
	North west	North east	Centre	South	Island	North west	North east	Centre	South	Island	
Female	5	4	3	3	1	1	2	2	2	0	51
Male	4	3	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	49
Total	9	7	7	7	3	3	3	3	3	1	100
					33					13	100

*International Standard Classification of Education

Table 4. Target sample by sex (n = 93)		
	Male	Female
%	48.66	51.34
N	73	77

Table 5. Demographic data of participants (n = 93)			
	Male	Female	Total
<19	4	6	10
20-39	20	13	34
40-69	24	22	45
70+	2	2	4
Total	50	43	93

Table 6. Participants by sex (n = 93)	
Sex	N
Male	50
Female	43

Table 7. Educational level of participants (n = 93)	
Educational level	N
Primary education	1
Lower secondary diploma	14
Upper secondary diploma	36
University degree	42

Table 8. Area of residence of participants (n = 93)	
Area	N
Northeast	45
Northwest	12
Centre	17
South	14
Island	5

Danmar Computers ©. One of the sessions of the public consultation. September 2019. Vicenza.

Compared to the target sample based on the ISTAT official statistics, the final sample of participants was fairly representative as regards age and gender.

Unexpectedly, seven women had unforeseen commitments the day before or on the same day as the public consultation, which affected the representativeness of the final sample. So, instead of a sample of 51.3 per cent of women and 48.7 per cent of men, this was 46 and 54 per cent, respectively.

As to age, there was an over-representation of young people aged between 20 and 39, and an under-representation of people over 70. This was due to the difficulty in recruiting people from very distant places, especially the elderly.

As to the educational level of the participants, it was difficult to recruit people with basic education, because in Italy they are mostly to be found in older age groups. Italy has a considerable population of elderly people, who live above all in badly-connected remote areas. Due to this, there were problems in engaging people in certain age groups or with certain academic qualifications because, by and large, neither were they interested in this kind of event, nor were they willing to travel.

The same goes for the over-representation of people with a high level of education. Many of those who become involved in participatory activities relating to science have high academic qualifications and are mainly graduates with ages ranging from 25 to 65.

Finally, moving on to the area of residence, those participants living in Southern Italy or the islands travelled by plane to Vicenza, were less represented, due the distance involved. As few were willing to make the journey, the target number was not reached. Accordingly, there were more participants from the northeast, half of them being able to reach the venue on the same day. Quite a few participants travelled the day before from neighbouring regions such as Emilia Romagna and the eastern part of Lombardy.

For the most part, there was an over-representation of citizens from the northeast of the country due to its proximity to the public consultation's venue.

Finally, this initial target sample was used to draw up a backup list. As far as possible, whenever there was a cancelation, an attempt was made to find a substitute with a similar sociodemographic profile.

Even when it was uncertain whether or not someone would be able to make it, two or three participants with similar profiles were invited in an attempt to guarantee the sample's representativeness as much as possible. A summary of the target and final samples is shown below in Table 9.

Table 9. Target versus final samples				
Target samples n =100			**Final sample n = 93**	
Gender	%		Gender	%
Female	51.30%		Female	46.30%
Male	48.70%		Male	53.70%
Age ranges	%		Age ranges	%
16-24	6.12%		16-24	16.13%
25-34	13.46%		25-34	16.13%
35-44	16.89%		35-44	23.66%
45-54	19.71%		45-54	19.35%
55-64	16.28%		55-64	15.05%
65+	27.54%		65+	9.68%
Studies	%		Studies	%
No formal education	0%		No formal education	0%
Primary education + lower secondary	54.66%		Primary education + lower secondary	16.13%
Upper secondary	32.67%		Upper secondary	38.71%
University degree	12.67%		University degree	45.16%
Rural/urban background	%		Rural/urban background	%
Rural	20%		Rural	24.20%
Urban	80%		Urban	75.80%
Nationality	%		Nationality	%
Non-local	7.7%		Non-local	4.30%
Local	93,3%		Local	95.70%
Disability	%		Disability	%
Disability	6.7%		Disability	1.08%
No disability	93.3%		No disability	98.92%
Minority **,***	%		Minority **,***	%
Romany	0%*		Romany	0%*
Non-Romany	100%		Non-Romany	100%

* In Italy, the Romany, who are classified as RSC (Rom, Sinti and Caminanti, ISTAT 2017), account for around 0.23 per cent of the overall population, one of the lowest percentages in Europe. In view of this, it was impossible to include a quota in the target sample and, consequently, in the final sample.
** For public consultation activities, ethnic minorities were included with the participation of some foreigners identified as 'non-local'.

*** In Italy, there are a number of religious, ethnic and linguistic minorities.

The ISTAT categorises minority groups by analysing the typology of foreigners present in Italy, accounting for the largest minority (8.7 per cent, ISTAT 2019). As to other minority groups, they were not included in the sample because they are rather marginal.

As mentioned above, it was easier to recruit young people with high academic qualifications. Since travel was also a decisive factor, an attempt was made to find participants with the most troublesome sociodemographic profiles who lived nearby. It should also be noted that there was a very low proportion of disabled people in the final sample. Taking into account their reduced mobility, especially those disabled people coming from more distant regions were discouraged from participating in the public consultation.

There were also timing issues. As some of the participants confirmed their attendance well in advance and, subsequently believe-

ved that there was plenty of time to make arrangements, it was sometimes difficult to get them to provide all of the necessary information and documents in order to book their tickets. Bearing in mind that the public consultation was held in mid-September, soon after the summer holidays, all the necessary arrangements had to be made before August. The participants were kept informed with constant updates in this respect.

Owing to a number of eventualities, particularly the fact that seven participants cancelled their attendance for various reasons (illness and family issues) without giving reasonable notice, it was impossible to find an immediate replacement on the backup list. It was thought to be impractical to draw up a contingency plan involving, for example, a group of participants in a focus group. It was believed, however, that 93 people out of a total of 100 from all over Italy and with the aforementioned sociodemographic profiles was still a good result.

1.4 Recruitment and training of the facilitators

Since Observa has been organising moments of public participation and research activities for many years now, it has a network of heterogeneous and multidisciplinary collaborators among whom it was possible to find professional facilitators working in academia or in private organisations or research institutes. All the facilitators involved in the public consultation had the necessary socio-organisational preparation and held a degree or PhD.

In a couple of cases, the date of the public consultation clashed with their professional commitments. Since some of the candidates were unavailable, 10 professional facilitators with a suitable profile were selected

from an initial group of 18. They were chosen for their specific skills, particularly for their ability to involve the public in scientific issues and for having at least five years of experience in similar initiatives.

Due to a sudden cancellation, a person initially selected as an observer was assigned the role of facilitator. The facilitators continuously requested clarifications even after the meetings held with them to discuss their tasks and to distribute materials among them.

The materials developed by the University of Łódź were used for the training of the facilitators. They were contacted personally by

Danmar Computers ©. Discussion table during the consultation in Italy. September 2019. Vicenza

an Observa researcher to perform an introductory interview. They were then given an online training session and received the materials for preparing the discussions.

An Observa staff member (Andrea Rubin) was responsible for training the facilitators. After agreeing on a date via Doodle, a two-hour conference call was held. During the training, the objectives of the consultation were reiterated and any critical issues (timing, composition of the groups, etc.) were discussed. Similarly, a detailed agenda of the day, the materials relating to the activities and the script for managing the groups were reviewed and commented on. This also served to dispel any doubts that the facilitators might have had. A group discussion was also briefly simulated during the conference call.

A week before the public consultation, the facilitators were again contacted to discuss the final details. A briefing was also held on Friday, 13 September, for the same purpose. At the end of the public consultation, the facilitators completed two questionnaires: one developed by the CONCISE consortium and another by the University of Łódź. In addition, the facilitators all drafted a brief report on the event.

Danmar Computers ©. Giuseppe Pellegrini, hoster of the Italian consultation, talking to the participants. September 2019. Vicenza

1.5 Gaining sponsors and patronage for the event

Unfortunately, the organisers were unable to engage any sponsors.

Danmar Computers ©. Discussion table during the consultation in Italy. September 2019. Vicenza

1.6 Issues

The most pressing problems that arose were organisational ones.

Transport and logistics were particularly problematic since the participants came from all over Italy. As noted above, at attempt was made to recruit them well in advance (as of May) in order to cope with any unforeseen circumstances.

One of the most important in this regard was the choice of accommodation for more than 80 people. The Hotel Tiepolo, located very close to the public consultation venue, was finally chosen. For local transport, an experienced coach and car rental firm was engaged.

With regard to travel, groups from five areas of Italy were created, providing them with train or plane tickets and, where appropriate, coaches and taxis.

Danmar Computers ©. Discussion table during the consultation in Italy. September 2019. Vicenza

2. Consultation meeting: organisational aspects

The public consultation was held at the Villa Valmarana ai Nani in Vicenza (Via dei Nani, 8, 36100 Vicenza VI) on Saturday, 14 September, as established during the consortium meeting in Valencia.

The public consultation, beginning at 9.00 am and ending at 5.15 pm, lasted 8 hours and 15 minutes. Although taking into account the journeys to and from the venue in the shuttles, room preparation, collection of materials, the aperitif and lunch, etc., it lasted 11 hours, beginning at 7.45 am and ending at 18.45 pm.

Two participants did not show up due to health problems. Furthermore, during the morning one of the female participants felt indisposed. Even though an Observa staff member accompanied her to a nearby chemist's, unfortunately she was unable to continue and was taken back to the hotel. Another four failed to turn up without any clear explanation for this, two of whom referring to family issues. In the afternoon, there were some problems with the coffee dispensers.

Apart from the woman who felt indisposed, there were only a couple of eventualities that were satisfactorily handled by the staff. For example, as one gentleman warned that he would be arriving late, it was decided to start without him.

The shuttle that was supposed to take the guests coming from Naples back to the airport was delayed. Nonetheless, since such an eventuality had been foreseen and the schedule had been organised with a margin of error, they reached the airport in time to catch their flights.

The public consultation was held in a large hall, with three other adjoining rooms. Lunch and coffee were served in the garden, on the terraces and in the main building of the villa. The discussion table set-up is shown below in Figure 3.

2.1 Discussion rooms

Figure 3. Discussion table set-up in the Villa Valmarana Foresteria
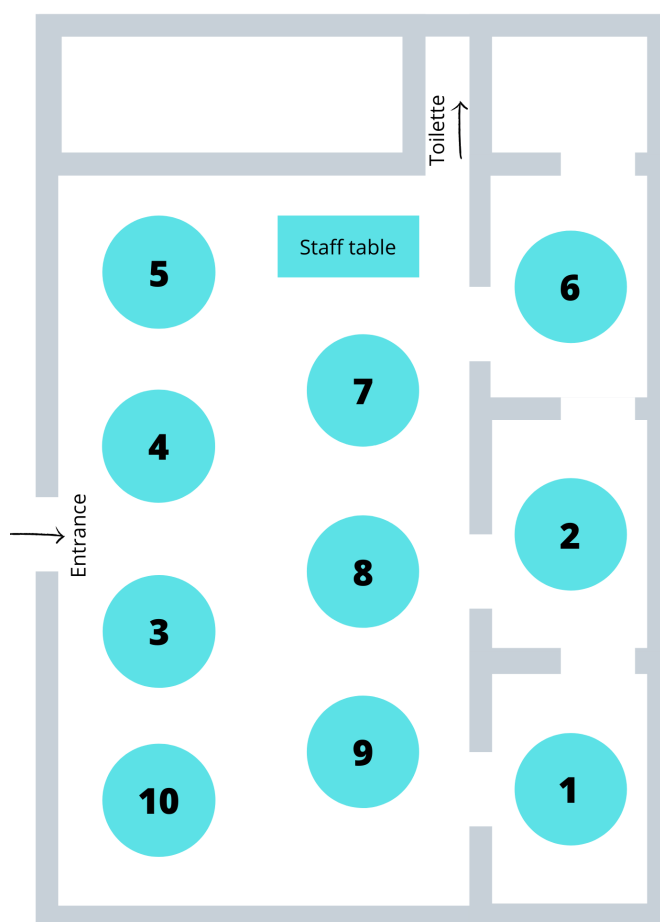
2.2 Agenda

PUBLIC CONSULTATION AGENDA	
8.30-9.00	Registration and welcome
9.10-9.20	Introduction
9.20-9.35	Presentations (ice breaking activity)
9.35-10.35	Focus group discussion 1
10.35-10.50	Semi-quantitative activity 1
10.50-11.20	Coffee break (provided by Observa)
11.20-12.20	Focus group discussion 2
12.20-12.40	Semi-quantitative activity 2
12.45-13.45	Lunch break (provided by Observa)
13.45-14.00	Presentations (ice breaking activity)
14.00-15.00	Focus group discussion 3
15.00-15.15	Semi-quantitative activity 3
15.15-15.35	Coffee break (provided by Observa)
15.35-16.35	Focus group discussion 4
16.35-17.00	Semi-quantitative activity 4
17.00-17.15	Final questionnaires
17.15-17.30	Closing ceremony

In order to facilitate the return journey of the participants leaving on the same day, the time allotted to some of the activities and breaks had to be reduced.

Nevertheless, the participants and the staff were efficient and the public consultation finished slightly earlier than planned.

Danmar Computers ©. Discussion table during the consultation in Italy. September 2019. Vicenza

Danmar Computers ©. Discussion table during the consultation in Italy. September 2019. Vicenza

Danmar Computers ©. Discussion table during the consultation in Italy. September 2019. Vicenza

2.3 The media impact of the public consultation held in Italy

The following documents and images are some examples of the public consultation's media impact in Italy.

ISTRUZIONE. Il report sui risultati ottenuti dai corsi presenti tra San Nicola e viale Margherita

Oltre 4 mila universitari Metà da fuori provincia

A economia il 4,8 per cento arriva da altre regioni
Ingegneria si conferma l'indirizzo più attrattivo
Negli ultimi due anni in calo sicurezza alimentare

Alessia Zorzan

Girano tra le aule, ma anche nelle piazze, contribuendo a vivacizzare la città. È il popolo degli universitari, in costante crescita negli ultimi anni. Ingegneria, economia e sicurezza alimentare sono i tre indirizzi che, a trazioni diverse, aiutano a portare avanti il progetto di Vicenza città universitaria. Le iscrizioni degli ultimi tre anni parlano di numeri in costante incremento, trend che potrebbe confermarsi anche per l'anno accademico 2019/2020, anche se prima del report ufficiale bisogna attendere la chiusura delle immatricolazioni.

Tra la sede di San Nicola e quella di viale Margherita, l'ultimo bilancio disponibile parla complessivamente di

4.386 iscritti per l'anno accademico 2018/2019 (con 1.593 immatricolati, l'11,3 per cento in più rispetto all'anno precedente), rispetto ai 4.169 del 2017/2018 (1.431 immatricolati) e 4.096 del 2016/2017 (1.317 immatricolati). Degli iscritti, il 51 per cento arriva da fuori provincia. La parte del leone spetta ancora una volta alla facoltà di ingegneria, che segna una crescita del 7,1 per cento tra il 2018/2019 (2.781 iscritti contro i 2.597 dell'anno precedente, mentre nel 2016/2017 erano 2.511). Segue economia, con 1.306 iscritti, con un incremento del 5,2 per cento rispetto a due anni di sostanziale stabilità (1.237 studenti nel 2016/2017 e 1.241 nel 2017/2018). Andamento negativo invece per l'indirizzo

di sicurezza alimentare, passato da 348 iscritti di tre anni fa, a 331 fino ai 299 dello scorso anno «ma si tratta di una riduzione di poche unità - chiarisce Carlo Terrin, direttore della fondazione Studi universitari di Vicenza - e che segue la tendenza di medicina e veterinaria. Inoltre è in corso a numero programmato. Nel complesso i numeri sono in crescita e questo, associato ai risultati, attesta il buon lavoro dell'ateneo». «I profili preparati sono ad alta qualificazione e in linea con le esigenze del territorio, da qui la buona spendibilità nel mercato del lavoro, con inserimenti molto veloci». Secondo un'elaborazione effettuata da Almalaurea nel 2017 e basata sull'andamento del 2016, ingegneria si conferma un'eccellenza, abbassando a 2,3 mesi il tempo medio per l'inserimento in azienda dopo la laurea. Si va infatti da 1,8 mesi per la magistrale in gestionale a 1,2 per meccatronica e 0,9 per il biennio di perfezionamento in innovazione del prodotto. Resta sotto i 2-3 anni di media a livello nazionale e i sei mesi su scala europea anche la media di as-

sunzione per laureati economici o in sicurezza igienico-sanitaria degli alimenti: se per questi ultimi ci vogliono indicativamente 4,7 mesi per assicurarsi un contratto, per gli allievi di direzione aziendale ne bastano tre, che scendono a 2,6 per quelli di "International economics and business management".
Risultati che stanno ampliando la fama dell'ateneo vicentino, con un aumento degli iscritti che provengono da altre province. Come detto, lo scorso anno il 51 per cento degli iscritti non era residente nel Vicentino, mentre i 3,4

per cento arriva da fuori regione (in questo caso è economia ad essere maggiormente attrattiva, con il 4,8 per cento da fuori Veneto). Numeri che possono essere tradotti anche in una maggiore presenza, anche abitativa, in città. «Persone che animano la città - precisa Terrin -. Anche se a volte è più complesso raggiungere l'ateneo per chi vive in zone della provincia poco servite dai mezzi pubblici, rispetto a città limitrofe come Verona o Padova». Ulteriore impulso potrebbe arrivare dal completamento del polo di viale Margherita, ormai in

dirittura d'arrivo. «La disponibilità di quelle aule - sottolinea Terrin - non apre la strada solo ad una maggior presenza di studenti, ma anche a spazi per la ricerca e impulso alla didattica. Sarà l'intero sistema, dunque, a beneficiarne. Confidiamo di potervi entrare già entro quest'anno accademico». Il blocco ospiterà circa 1.400 studenti. L'investimento è di 11 milioni 250 mila euro, divisi tra fondazione Studi universitari, Provincia e Camera di Commercio, con contributo della fondazione Cariverona. ●
© RIPRODUZIONE RISERVATA

I numeri

4.386
GLI UNIVERSITARI NELLA SEDE DI VICENZA
Il dato si riferisce all'anno accademico 2018/2019 e riguarda i tre poli universitari della città, tra gli indirizzi di ingegneria, economia e sicurezza alimentare

51%
GLI STUDENTI RESIDENTI FUORI PROVINCIA
Il 3,4% degli iscritti 2018/2019 arriva invece da fuori regione, una percentuale in crescita rispetto al 2,8% del 2017/2018. In testa per il numero di fuori sede c'è economia

2.781
GLI ISCRITTI AL CORSO DI INGEGNERIA
Nel 2018/2019 gli aspiranti ingegneri risultavano in testa per numero di presenze; seguiti dai 1.306 iscritti di economia e i 299 di sicurezza alimentare

> **"** Conta anche la spendibilità del titolo, oltre che la vicinanza ai mezzi pubblici
> **CARLO TERRIN**
> DIRETTORE FONDAZIONE

In aumento gli iscritti ai poli universitari di Vicenza di stradella San Nicola e viale Margherita. ARCHIVIO

L'INDAGINE. Oggi in villa Valmarana la sessione di un progetto europeo che coinvolge il centro studi vicentino Observa

Scoprire i meccanismi della post-verità

Cento persone di tutte le categorie dialogano su credibilità delle fonti

Come nascono le fake-news in ambito scientifico? Come ci si può tutelare in tempi di post-verità, quali sono gli accorgimenti da adottare per riconoscere l'affidabilità di una fonte? Questi alla base di un progetto europeo, chiamato Concise, che è coordinato dall'Università di Valencia e coinvolge altri tre atenei in Portogallo, Slovacchia e Polonia. Per l'Italia il partner è il

centro studi Observa, con sede a Vicenza, che da anni si occupa di investigare i rapporti tra scienza e società. Oggi in villa Valmarana è in programma una delle cinque sessioni di consultazione pubbliche che si svolgeranno nei cinque paesi europei coinvolti. «Abbiamo chiesto la disponibilità a un centinaio di persone, rappresentative di tutte le categorie della popolazione - spie-

ga Giuseppe Pellegrini di Observa, referente per il progetto Concise - Saranno divise a gruppi per riflettere su quattro temi: gli Ogm, il cambiamento climatico, i vaccini e le medicine alternative». Tutti argomenti sui quali l'opinione pubblica, soprattutto sui social, tende a dividersi in posizioni molto nette, spesso contrastanti e poco inclini al dialogo. «Chiederemo ai partecipanti - continua Pellegrini - di spiegare quali siano i propri canali informativi, e perché diano credibilità a una fonte rispetto a un'altra.

A questa consultazione seguirà un'analisi dei testi, che poi condivideremo con gli altri centri di ricerca. L'obiettivo è comporre una sorta di mappa della fiducia, che verrà poi sottoposta alla Commissione europea quale spunto di riflessione sulle politiche da intraprendere».
Contrariamente a quanto si può pensare, nota Pellegrini, le persone - a quanto risulta dalle varie indagini condotte da Observa sull'argomento - non sono disposte ad accordare una fiducia acritica al web. «Non c'è una fiducia in-

condizionata, sempre di più si cerca di distinguere tra fonti attendibili e fonti di fake-news. Quindi l'idea che i social media siano dominanti, nella formazione delle opinioni, è largamente sovrastimata. Per quanto riguarda le notizie scientifiche, in particolare, è ancora la televisione il mezzo informativo più utilizzato. Sul diverso atteggiamento influisce il livello di scolarità, mentre non c'è differenza tra uomini e donne. È comunque un mondo in continua evoluzione». ● G.P.
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