THE INDEX OF PARLIAMENTARY PRODUCTIVITY
2014

Legislature XVII: March 2013 - October 2014

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INTRODUCTION
TRANSPARENCY AS A STARTING POINT

One of the main features of the italian political debate since the start of the Second Republic has been institutional reforms. How to bring together governability and political representation in order to achieve full efficiency of both State institution, especially in the Parliament, and the processes they are responsible for, especially the creation of laws.

The Renzi Government put this issue on top of its political agenda obtaining, certainly not effortlessly, the cooperation of the Parliament. All in all, the first reading approval of both the reform of Italy's so called "perfect bicameralism", and the country's electoral system, foreshadows a season of several and deep changes.

We are obviously talking of very complex processes, including modifying the Constitution, that still need to successfully overcome several steps.
For this reason, we believe that we can contribute in a positive way by presenting an analysis simply based on official data from both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

The 2011 release of the Index of Parliamentary Productivity was the result of a fundamental need to add a qualitative element in the assessment of the activity of elected representatives. Newer editions kept the original structure of the index, while trying to grasp on the main changes, both political and procedural, that took place with the following grand coalition Governments (Monti, Letta and Renzi)

The meaning that we give to the word "productivity" is less and less something related to simply keeping

track of what is being done, by trying to understand the ability of MPs to be influential and efficient. We do not consider productive the MPs that submit several bills as main sponsor but the ones that manage to successfully overcome all obstacles to have them approved, we do not consider productive MPs that submit several written questions to the Government, but the ones that manage to obtain some kind of answer from the different Ministers involved.

In the following pages we will discover how productivity is allocated in the Parliament, especially focusing on the importance of roles and offices held by both Deputies and Senators.

We admit, and in a way condemn, the fact that much of our work is incomplete due to the lack of transparency regarding much of what happens in both Institutions and political parties.

In the last years many steps forward have been in taken in the way of transparency. Thanks to the work of open-polis, today the websites of both Houses publish data regarding MPs attendance, declared earnings, political groups spendings, and have begun a process of opening information through opendata.

However the level of access and availability diminishes drastically as one gets closer to the decisional level.

What happens in Standing Committees, key arena of the legislative process, is completely unknown. In this regard, much could be done with little effort, by simply adopting the same rules of the main chambers. Electronic voting and full reports, would allow citizens to know MPs attendance, content of their discussions and detailed results of their votes. This was the goal of the **#ParlamentoCasadiVetro** campaign that, while waiting for the reform of the Senate, we are pushing forward in the Chamber of Deputies.

293 Deputies said Yes to our campaign, and representatives from each political group submitted a proposal to reform the Rules of procedure of the Committees. As of of now the issue is still being discussed.

We are fully aware that opening Parliament may not necessarily lead to an improvement of the situation, as unfortunately much of the political decisions are taken elsewhere.

The Government, growing to be the main actor in the legislative process, should provide detailed information about discussions and decisions in the Government Cabinet, as well as on the genesis of acts that it deliberates

Obviously, this process should always bear in mind the main task the Constitutions awards the Government: the Executive power. We need to start monitoring the actual implementation of the laws published on the Official Journal, giving free access to all data on competences, timetables and effects of decrees.

As starting a new political phase appears to be a clear common goal of many actors involved, it becomes essential to define which will be its founding values. We believe transparency should certainly be one of them.

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INDEX OF PRODUCTIVITY
METHODOLOGY

"Sorting out the differences" is the main objective openpolis is constantly trying to obtain when dealing with italian politics. In a country in which anti-political movements thrive on generalizations, it becomes fundamental for citizens to understand the differences between MPs, in order to better judge their work. At the same time, it is an opportunity for politicians to interact with their voters, tie with their constituency and keep track of their activity.

The Index of Parliamentary Productivity wants to fill this gap, by being a tool to better understand the most important institutions in the country: the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.
The work of Deputies and Senators is analyzed looking at efficiency, in order to set apart the huge amount of activity that has no political value, from the little amount that actually does. So as acts get closer to their completion (e.g. a bill becoming a law), the MPs that submitted them will be awarded a higher score.
Other points are awarded for the consensus achieved on specific measures, through co-sponsors, and finally by often participating to parliamentary sessions.

All of these parameters put together, that have been thought out through a constant and open discussion with many MPs, have the mere goal to reward goal-oriented work, while condemning the production of useless paper that often enough ends being thrown out in the trash.
The index is a very useful tool to summarize the legislative process, that however must not be considered something that paints the whole picture. It serves the purpose to analyze and understand the complex dynamics of parliamentary life, but certainly does not want to judge the activity of MPs. It is does not consider many important aspects that often enough take up much time in the day of a MP, like relationships with constituencies, interaction with civil society and specific duties in national parties.
It focuses on traceable institutional activity, that we hope soon enough, through the campaign **#ParlamentoCasadiVetro**, will also include Standing Committees and not only the main Chambers.

ITER
Each parliamentary bill and motion has a specific process made up of necessary steps it needs to accomplish in order to succeed. These steps can be many or few according to the type of bill or motion, but the most complicated process is certainly the one regarding drafted bills. When dealing with parliamentary productivity, each accomplished step by a specific bill towards its final goal of becoming a law is awarded a score as well as its sponsor and rapporteurs/spokesperson.

CONSENSUS
With this aspect of the index the type and quantity of consensus of a specific bill amongst MPs is valued. The axiom is that the more consensus a bill has, the more political value it will obtain. The support from other groups, especially opposition groups, will determine a higher score.

ATTENDANCE AT WORK
The single contribution of an MP to the work of both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate can be also judged by the level of attendance in the different phases of the legislative process. For this reason in the Index of Parliamentary Productivity we calculate the number of speeches in both the Committees and Main Chambers and attendance on votes, giving particular attention to key and final votes in which the majority is defeated.

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INDEX OF PRODUCTIVITY
PARAMETERS

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		BILL		MOTION		RESOLUTION		ORDER OF THE DAY		INQUIRY		INTERPELLATION		AMENDMENT	
ITER															
SUBMITTED		0,08	0,08	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,04	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	*	*
DISCUSSED IN COMMITTEE		1,0	2,0												
DISCUSSED IN LOWER/UPPER HOUSE		4,0	8,0												
ABSORBED/UNIFIED WITH OTHER BILL		2,0	4,0												
VOTED		0,0	0,0	1,0	2,0	1,0	2,0	0,5	1,0					0,1	0,2
APPROVED		0,0	0,0	2,0	4,0	2,0	4,0	1,0	2,0					1,0	2,0
APPROVED JUST IN ONE HOUSE		20,0	40,0												
BECAME LAW/CONCLUDED		40,0	80,0							1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0		
BI-PARTISAN APPROVAL		10,0		1,0		1,0		0,5							
CONSENSUS															
FROM 1 TO 5 CO-SPONSORS FROM SAME GROUP (from 8 to 20 for motions)		0,10	0,10	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05		
MORE THAN 5 CO-SPONSORS FROM SAME GROUP (more than 20 for motions)		0,20	0,20	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10		
FROM 1 TO 5 CO-SPONSORS FROM OTHER GROUPS (from 1 to 10 for motions)		0,20	0,20	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10		
MORE THAN 5 CO-SPONSORS FROM OTHER GROUPS (more than 10 for motions)		0,40	0,40	0,20	0,20	0,20	0,20	0,20	0,20	0,20	0,20	0,20	0,20		
FROM 1 TO 5 CO-SPONSORS FROM RIVAL COALITION (from 1 to 10 for motions)		0,60	0,60	0,30	0,30	0,30	0,30	0,30	0,30	0,30	0,30	0,30	0,30		
MORE THAN 5 CO-SPONSORS FROM RIVAL COALITION (more than 10 for motions)		1,20	1,20	0,60	0,60	0,60	0,60	0,60	0,60	0,60	0,60	0,60	0,60		
ATTENDANCE AT WORK															
SPEECHES		0,01	0,01												
VOTING SESSIONS		0,001	0,001												
FINAL VOTES		0,10	0,10												
VOTES WITH BEATEN MAJORITY		0,30	0,30												

Legend: ■ Majority ■ Opposition

THE RANKING OF LEGISLATIVE AND NON LEGISLATIVE ACTS

Inside each category not all bills or motions have the same weight (politically, in the public opinion and in the effects that they produce). For this reason bills and motions have been divided in 3 categories of importance that match up with a multiplier (X1, X2, X3) of the index for each MP that has worked on them.

ROLE OF THE RAPPORTEUR

Besides its sponsor, each bill has a majority and opposition spokesperson/rapporteur. They are given a specific score, and following the same philosophy used for sponsors, that score is divided by the number of spokesmen assigned to the bill. The only difference regards the absorption/union of different bills, where sponsors are awarded points, and the spokesmen are not.

THE ROLE OF OBSTRUCTIONISM

The score given for submitting an amendment is weighted to detect situations of obstructionism. Therefore, if on a single draft a single MP submits more than 50 amendments, the value given to each one decreases progressively until its score will be minimum.

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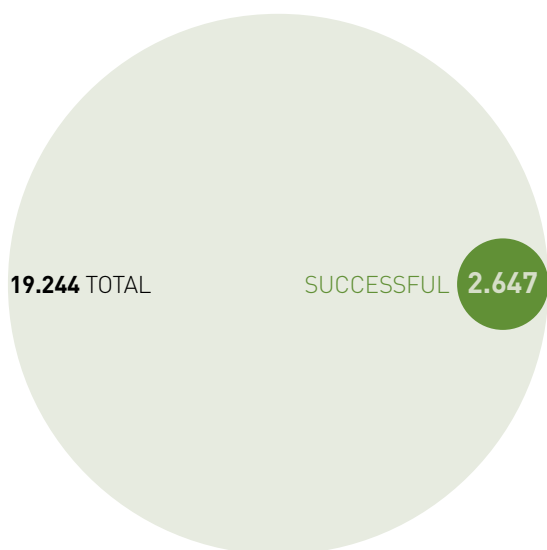
HOUSES AT WORK
ACTS

The Parliament produces a huge amount of acts, that with the Parliament's digitizing procedures still being tested, basically means an enormous amount of paper work. Often enough this leads to simply occupying space, rather than actually beginning a political process. The reality is that many of these measures never even begin their legislative process, with no debate ever taking place.

Only 13% of non legislative acts completed their process. We are mostly talking about questions and inquiries to the Ministers and the Government, that never actually obtain any kind of answer. It must be however said, that often the same text is used to submit the same act in different places (Chamber of Deputies and Senate, main Chambers and Standing Committees). Rarely, but it does happen, non legislative acts are incomprehensible as a result of clearly ineffective copy&paste.
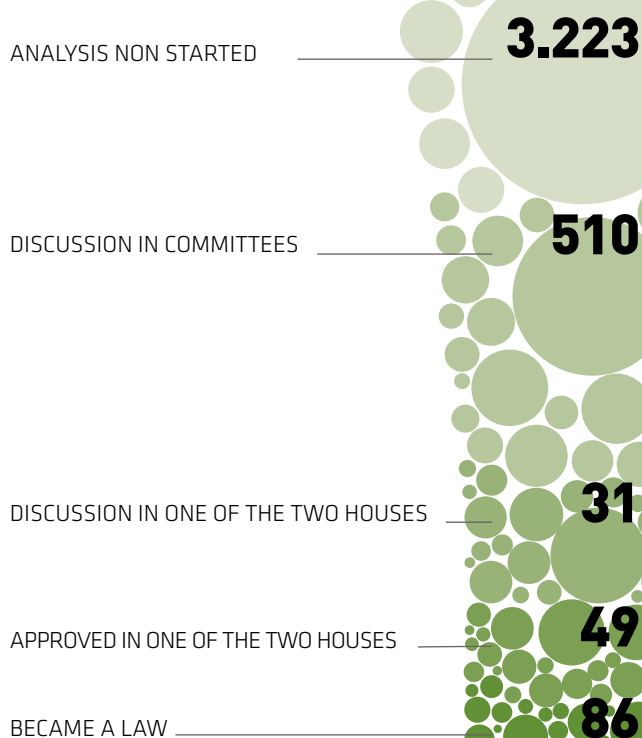
Lets add to this the fact that the Parliament has not even begun the analysis of 83% of submitted bills. Deputies and Senators usually race to turn in as many bills as possible (simply on the first day of Legislature 600 were submitted) without even paying attention to the possibility of them being even approved.

Since submitting an act is free, the Index of Productivity that values legislative progress (i.e. quality over quantity), is unfortunately completely ignored.

NON LEGISLATIVE ACTS

19.244 TOTAL   SUCCESSFUL **2.647**

LEGISLATIVE ACTS

ANALYSIS NON STARTED _____ **3.223**

DISCUSSION IN COMMITTEES _____ **510**

DISCUSSION IN ONE OF THE TWO HOUSES _____ **31**

APPROVED IN ONE OF THE TWO HOUSES _____ **49**

BECAME A LAW _____ **86**

HOUSES AT WORK
RAPPORTEURS

Section II of the Italian Constitution focuses on the "creation of laws", and is made up of 12 articles. While art. 70 is always taught in school:

"The legislative function is exercised collectively by both Houses."

Art. 71 is not as popular:

"Legislation may be introduced by the Government, by a Member of Parliament and by those entities and bodies so empowered by constitutional amendment law.
The people may initiate legislation by proposing a bill drawn up in sections and signed by at least fifty-thousand voters."

Of the 86 laws approved by our Parliament, 72 were initiated by the Government. The heavy imbalance caused by the Executive power taking over the Legislative power becomes obvious when looking at the small percentage of approved laws initiated by the Parliament (16%)

As if that was not enough, the 37 most important laws - rank 3 - were all introduced by the Government.

All of this can been seen in the new dynamics of the legislative process, with a growing importance given to specific roles.
Usually much attention is given to the main sponsor of a parliamentary act.
The person that writes the norm, usually takes all the political responsibility, especially when trying to create the necessary consensus amongst his/her colleagues in order to succeed in having it approved.

However, when we are talking about legislation introduced by the Government, the main sponsor is not an MP, but a Minister or the whole Cabinet. In these cases, the

WHO MAKES THE LAWS

86 LAWS

14 INTRODUCED BY PARLIAMENT

310 REPORTS

**13** MAIN SPONSORS

196 RAPPORTEURS

importance of the designated rapporteur/spokesperson is huge. In fact, besides the usual routine of explaining and following up on the progress of the bill, his workload will also include being that "junction" between the Government and the Parliament.

Exactly for these reasons most laws, especially the most important ones, are introduced by the Government and the most important role that an MP can obtain is being a rapporteur/spokesperson for the bill.
As one can be main sponsors of many laws (as for example Federica Mogherini for two international agreements during the Letta Government), the same is possible for rapporteurs. The ones that specialize on a specific subject, can be used on several different bills (the 310 slots available were taken up by 196 MPs).

LAWS BY IMPORTANCE AND INITIATIVE

PARLIAMENT   GOVERNMENT

▶▶▶   0   37

▶▶   4   8

▶   10   27

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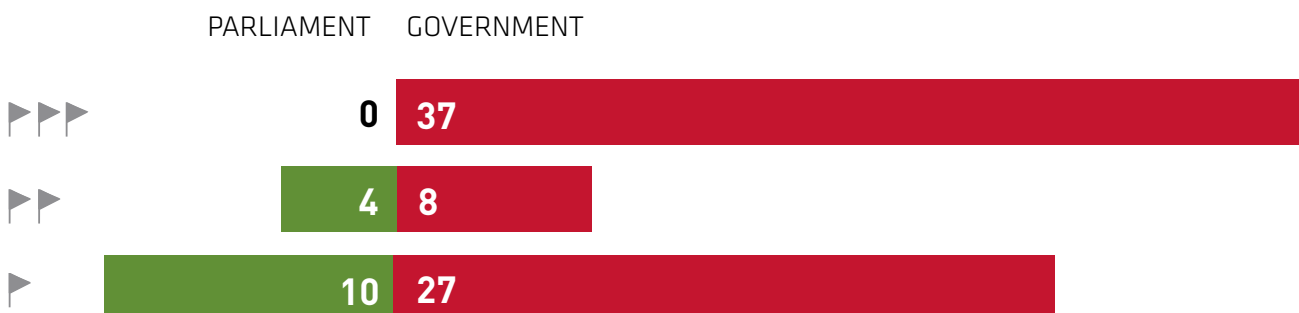
THE FEW THAT DO IT ALL
PRODUCTIVITY IN CLUSTERS

While analyzing the activities of MPs, we calculated the productivity of every single one of them, and then divided them into groups/clusters according to their score.
What appears to be obvious is that productivity is not distributed in a homogenous way, but is concentrated on small groups.

The first group, 0-99, is by far the biggest, with 542 members. Here we find all those MPs that have a very low ability to influence the political debate, that submitted a number of bills and motions that were never successful.
By looking at the 59 MPs in the second group we find those that were sponsors of non legislative acts that were approved, legislative acts that are being discussed and at times rapporteurs.
In the third group we find those MPs that were most influential in the legislative production of the Parliament, only 29 members (4,6%).

DISTRIBUTION OF DEPUTIES IN PRODUCTIVITY CLUSTERS

0-99	100-199	200-299	300-399	400-AND MORE

86%

9,38%

2,23%

1,59%

0,79%
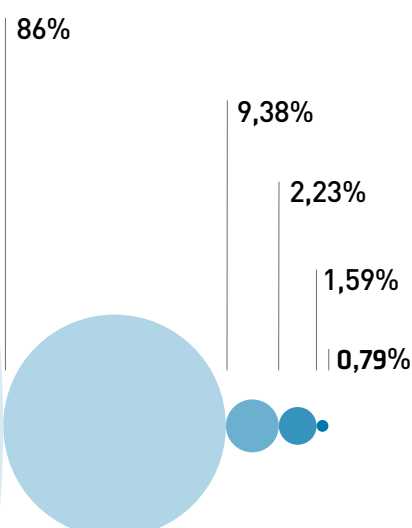
THE FEW THAT DO IT ALL
PRODUCTIVITY IN CLUSTERS

Similarly to what happens in the Chamber of Deputies, in the Senate the number of members in each group is inversely proportional to the productivity score obtained.

The majority of Senators was not really effective in influencing the Parliament's work, but the size of these groups is less tangible than in the Chamber of Deputies.

In fact in the first group, the less productive, we find 215 Senators, in the second, the ones that at least tried, 68, and in the higher productivity groups, 32.

Comparing with the Chamber of Deputies from a percentage point of view, Senators that are in the first category are far less (approximately 18%), while they almost double in the other two.

This is mainly due to the small majority advantage that the Government has in the Senate. For the approval of a measure, it becomes therefore fundamental to have strong numbers in the majority group, preferably including the opposition groups in the discussion.

All of this requires a heavier parliamentary workload, noticeable mainly in the high number of non legislative acts and amendments that were discussed.

In addition, it is important to highlight that the Senate, differently than the Chamber of Deputies, has been very busy in the approval of the Constitutional Bill to Reform the italian Senate.

DISTRIBUTION OF SENATORS IN PRODUCTIVITY CLUSTERS

0-99	100-199	200-299	300-399	400-AND MORE

68,15%

21,66%

6,69%

2,55%

0,96%
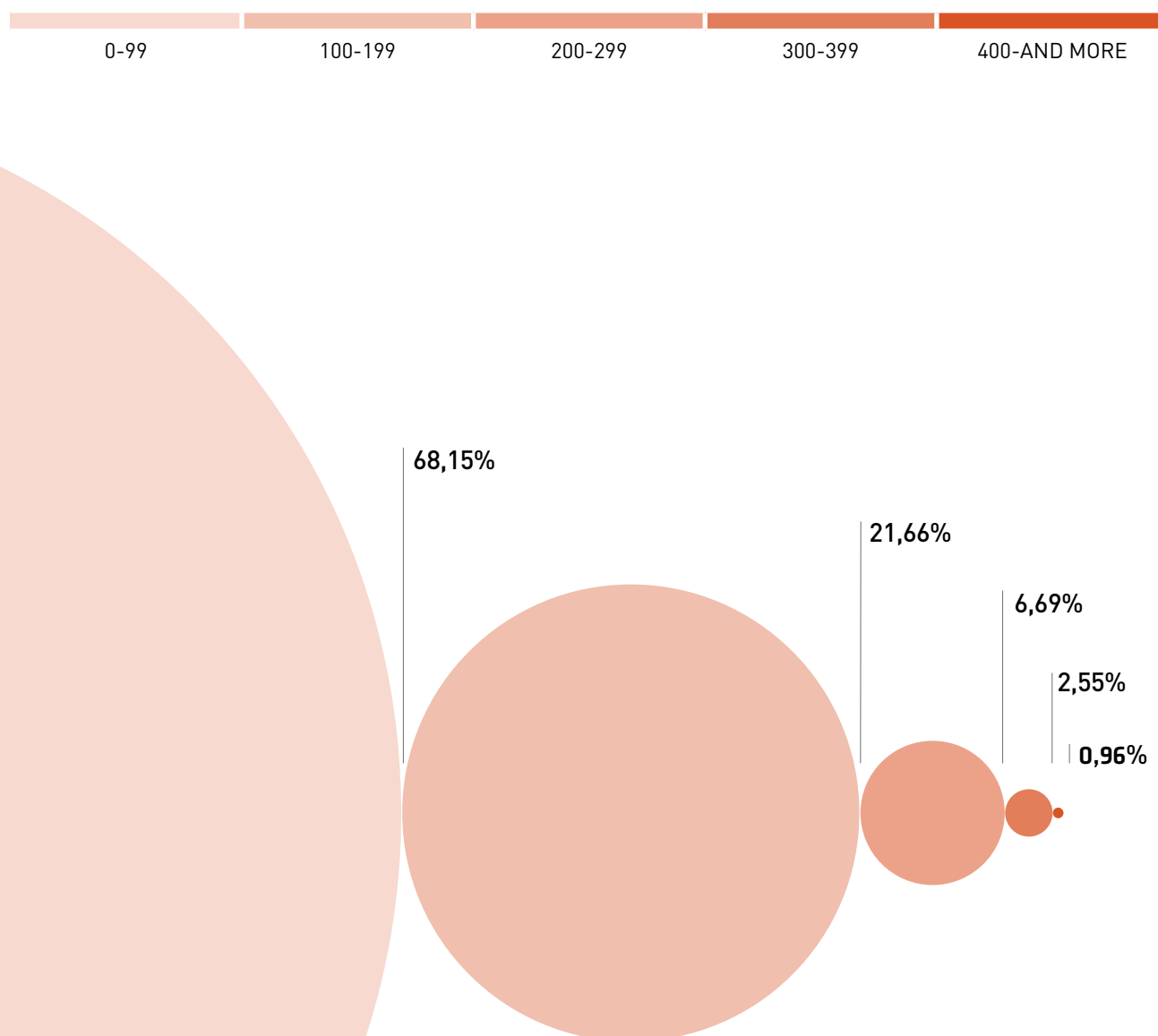
THE FEW THAT DO IT ALL
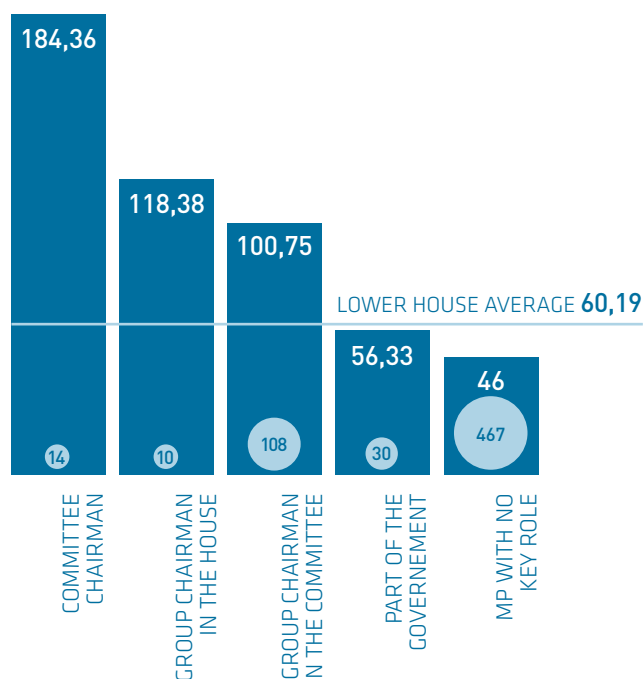## PRODUCTIVITY BY ROLES

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As we analyzed our data, we discovered a very recurrent trend: each MP ends up being in a specific productivity cluster according to the role/duty he or she has in Parliament.

This can be seen in both House of Parliament, with no major difference, keeping obviously in mind that the Senate has had a heavier workload and this eventually meant more coordination work for the group chairman.

The average productivity of those who have important institutional or party roles (Committee Chairman and Group Chairman), is two or even three times higher than the general average. On the other hand, those that have no institutional or party role, appear to be under it.

This last group is by far bigger in numbers than the one including those with institutional or party roles.

LOWER HOUSE: PRODUCTIVITY IN KEY ROLES

184,36 — COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN (14)
118,38 — GROUP CHAIRMAN IN THE HOUSE (10)
100,75 — GROUP CHAIRMAN IN THE COMMITTEE (108)
56,33 — PART OF THE GOVERNEMENT (30)
46 — MP WITH NO KEY ROLE (467)

LOWER HOUSE AVERAGE **60,19**

UPPER HOUSE: PRODUCTIVITY IN KEY ROLES

179,58 — GROUP CHAIRMAN IN THE HOUSE (10)
176,29 — COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN (14)
102,92 — GROUP CHAIRMAN IN THE COMMITTEE (103)
90,6 — PART OF THE GOVERNEMENT (13)
74,95 — MP WITH NO KEY ROLE (176)

UPPER HOUSE AVERAGE **91,62**

The index - as mentioned in the methodological introduction on page 5 - awards to the sponsors of a bill a growing score according to the progress the act achieves in the different phases of the legislative process. When dealing with a bill, rapporteurs are also considered.

It becomes at this point fundamental to identify who are the most influential MPs when setting the agenda, deciding which bills to amend or to vote on.

On top of this, there are institutional, political and procedural elements that help us point out the key moments of the parliamentary activity. Whoever has a role in these key moments, will see his parliamentary efficiency increase, and at the same time have a better chance of seeing his or her proposals approved.
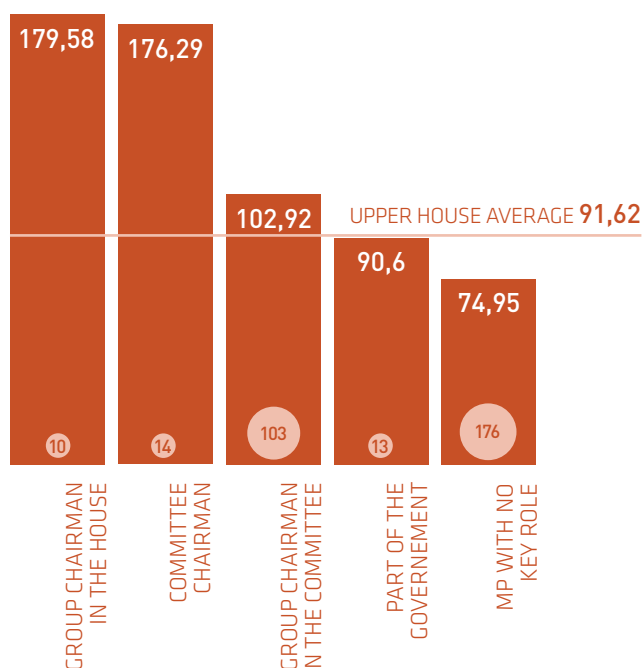
Lastly, the study of the average productivity based on roles, tells us once again how it is impossible for an MP to hold at the same a seat in the Government Cabinet.

As a proof of this, we would like to point out that the numbers at hand actually oversize the reality of facts, helping in a way the average score of Government members. Most members of the Renzi Government manage to gather points during the Letta Government. For example, Federica Mogherini, prior to being nominated Minister of Foreign Affairs, managed to sponsor two bills that ended up becoming laws during the Letta Government.

PRODUCTIVITY OF PARLIAMENTARY GROUPS
RANKING

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In the XVII Legislature two different grand coalition Governments followed one another. While a party like Popolo delle Libertà left the majority coalition, the Executive power still needed to handle a variety of non homogenous parties that backed it. In addition, the Legislative power was in the hands of the Government, that in some way, balancing all parties it included, attempted to push forward its agenda.
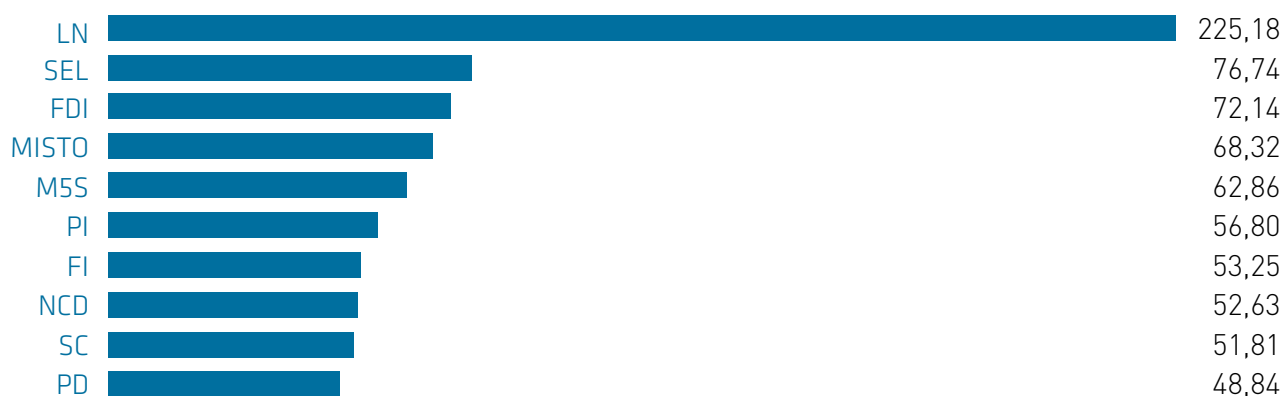
This created an unseen dualism between the Government and opposition groups, completely boxing out groups backing the majority, and favoring those that, without supporting the Government, were willing to work on specific measures.
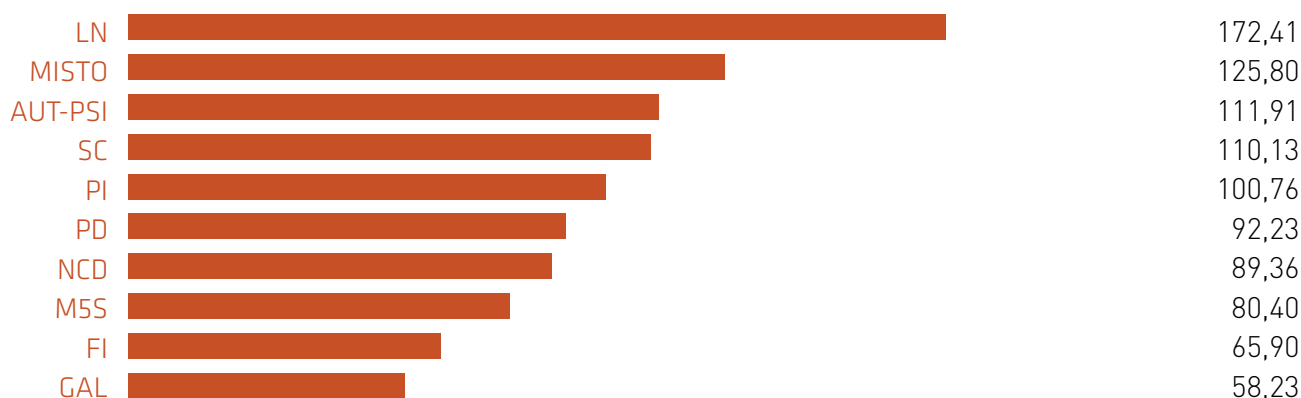
The ranking of groups based on their average productivity is a clear example of this point. Parties like Lega and SEL lead the way, as they are opposition groups with several rapporteurs on important bills.

And again, the Movimento 5 Stelle is lower down exactly because it was less willing to cooperate with the majority groups.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES: POLITICAL GROUPS RANKED BY AVERAGE PRODUCTIVITY

Group	Value
LN	225,18
SEL	76,74
FDI	72,14
MISTO	68,32
M5S	62,86
PI	56,80
FI	53,25
NCD	52,63
SC	51,81
PD	48,84

SENATE: POLITICAL GROUPS RANKED BY AVERAGE PRODUCTIVITY

Group	Value
LN	172,41
MISTO	125,80
AUT-PSI	111,91
SC	110,13
PI	100,76
PD	92,23
NCD	89,36
M5S	80,40
FI	65,90
GAL	58,23

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AUT-PSI Autonomie-Partito Socialista Italiano
FDI Fratelli di Italia
FI Forza Italia
GAL Grandi Autonomie e Libertà
LN Lega Nord

M5S Movimento 5 Stelle
NCD Nuovo Centro Destra
PD Partito Democratico
PI Per l'Italia
SC Scelta Civica
SEL Sinistra Ecologia e Libertà

PRODUCTIVITY OF PARLIAMENTARY GROUPS
BELOW AVERAGE

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The average productivity in the Chamber of Deputies is 60,19 points, unfortunately 71% of Deputies appear to fall under this score. At the Senate - see page 9 - the average productivity is 91,62 points, with 65% of Senators below the bar.
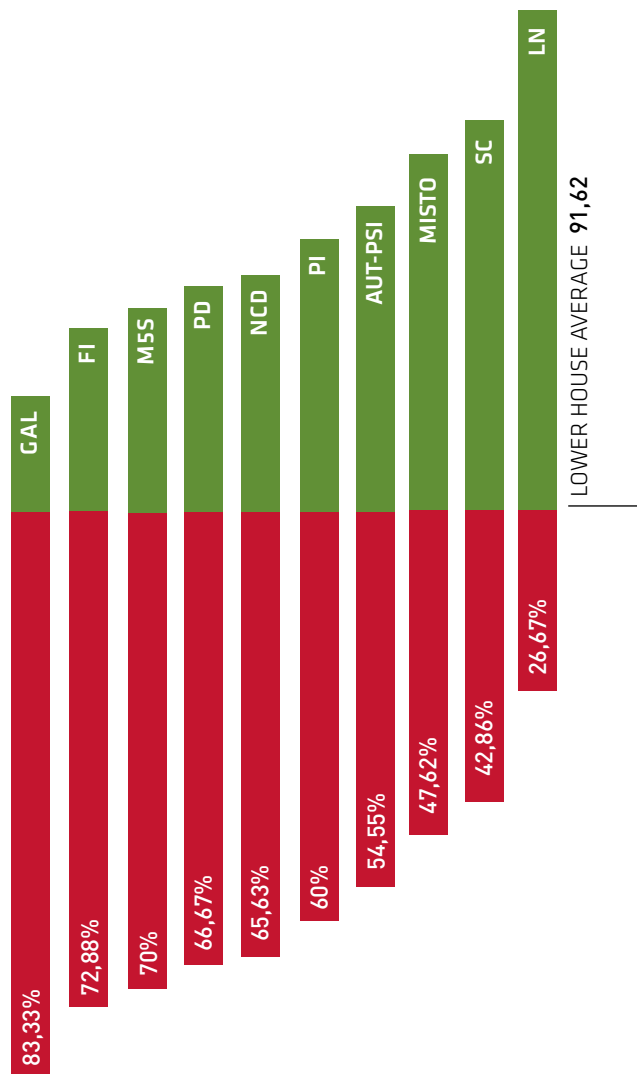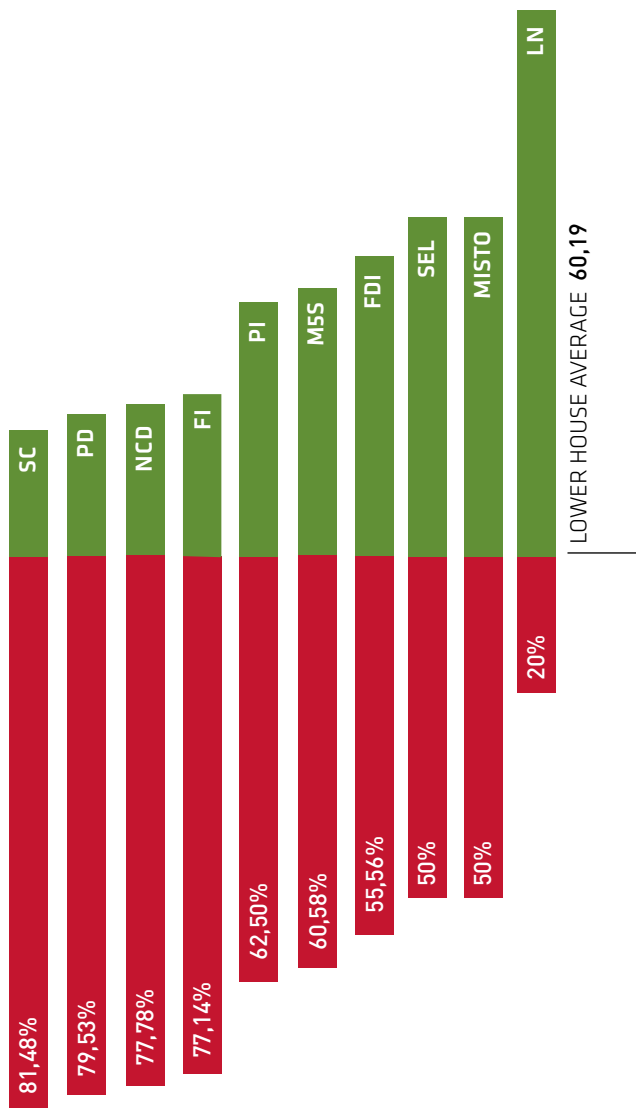
The efficiency of a specific parliamentary group can also be assessed by looking at how many of its members fall

below the average productivity. All in all, those groups that manage to reduce this number, end up having a higher productivity average compared to others.

At the same time, bigger groups are not only harder to organize, but will also include a higher number of "simple" MPs, that will have a harder time influencing the political and legislative debate.

LOWER HOUSE: MEMBERS BELOW AVERAGE

LN

MISTO

SEL

FDI

M5S

PI

FI

NCD

PD

SC

LOWER HOUSE AVERAGE 60,19

20%

50%

50%

55,56%

60,58%

62,50%

77,14%

77,78%

79,53%

81,48%

UPPER HOUSE: MEMBERS BELOW AVERAGE

LN

SC

MISTO

AUT-PSI

PI

NCD

PD

M5S

FI

GAL

LOWER HOUSE AVERAGE 91,62

26,67%

42,86%

47,62%

54,55%

60%

65,63%

66,67%

70%

72,88%

83,33%

PRODUCTIVITY CHAMPIONS
TOP OF THE CLASS

One of necessary elements for full accountability of public institutions is the accessibility of information regarding their actions. The index creates a synthesis, with the mere goal to spark a constructive debate between politicians and citizens. Below the most productive Deputies and Senators are ranked. For each one of them, we listed their political group, and if he or she held one of the key institutional and party roles we listed.

The data keeps track of what happened in the XVII Legislature, from its beginning up until October 10th.

The complete list, updated daily, is available online at indice.openpolis.it.

MOST PRODUCTIVE DEPUTIES

N°	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	GROUP	INDEX	KEY POSITION
1	Matteo	BRAGANTINI	LN	637,35	👥
2	Francesco Paolo	SISTO	FI	569,79	🪑
3	Massimiliano	FEDRIGA	LN	524,84	👥
4	Paolo	GRIMOLDI	LN	513,02	👥
5	Marco	CAUSI	PD	461,85	👥
6	Emanuele	FIANO	PD	395,94	👥
7	Nicola	MOLTENI	LN	381,07	👥
8	Donatella	FERRANTI	PD	376,82	🪑
9	Pierpaolo	VARGIU	SC	362,31	🪑
10	Daniele	CAPEZZONE	FI	357,86	🪑

MOST PRODUCTIVE SENATORS

N°	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	GROUP	INDEX	KEY POSITION
1	Loredana	DE PETRIS	MISTO	726,25	👥 - 👥
2	Giorgio	PAGLIARI	PD	525,69	
3	Roberto	CALDEROLI	LN	469,47	VICE PRESIDENTE SENATO
4	Enrico	BUEMI	AUT-PSI	383,61	👥 - 👥
5	Anna	FINOCCHIARO	PD	377,96	🪑
6	Maurizio	SACCONI	NCD	375,31	👥 - 🪑
7	Nitto Francesco	PALMA	FI	354,27	🪑
8	Giorgio	SANTINI	PD	345,38	👥
9	Erika	STEFANI	LN	342,59	👥
10	Antonio	D'ALÌ	NCD	338,99	

🪑 COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN   👥 GROUP CHAIRMAN IN THE HOUSE   👥 GROUP CHAIRMAN IN THE COMMITTEE

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PRODUCTIVITY CHAMPIONS
THE ZEROS

The rules of procedures of both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate force its members to participate in parliamentary sessions. The index of parliamentary productivity attempts to assess this considering both quantitative and qualitative elements

There are some instances in which there is nothing to keep track of. The MP has not submitted any amendments, has not been rapporteur on any bill, and has never given speeches in Parliament. In over a year and half of Legislature, he or she attended very few voting sessions.

We called this category "the Zeros", both to underline their lack of any kind of work, but also to emphasize the huge gap between them and those that actully hold all of the political weight and influence.

The Index of Productivity assigns a very low score, for example, to Senator Verdini, but everybody knows the great influence and political talent he had in orchestrating the "Patto del Nazareno"

We already pointed out the limits of this index, and the need for power to be exerted in the most transparent way.

What we are however stressing is the unprecedented moment we are experiencing, in which political leadership is so far away from MPs. At the same time, we would like that seats in Parliament were occupied by those that are actually willing to fulfill their mandate and actively do something.

SUBMITTED ACTS / REPORTS ON BILLS / AMENDMENTS / SPEECHES

IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

**Antonio
ANGELUCCI**
FI

**Bruno
ARCHI**
FI

**Luigi
CESARO**
FI

**Sestino
GIACOMINI**
FI

**Gianfranco
ROTONDI**
FI

**Daniela
SANTANCHÈ**
FI

IN THE SENATE

**Paolo
BONAIUTI**
NCD

**Riccardo
CONTI**
FI

**Niccolò
GHEDINI**
FI

**Alfredo
MESSINA**
FI

**Denis
VERDINI**
FI

PARTICIPATING ISN'T ENOUGH
ATTENDANCE VS. PRODUCTIVITY

There are some MPs that showed particular devotion to representing italian citizens, with a very high attendance level. 122 Deputies and 94 Senators have attended over 90% of the voting sessions.
But does attendance equal productivity? The answer is No. Participation at parliamentary sessions is one of the elements that make up the total individual score, but is far less important than having sponsored legislation being approved

We saw how the ability to influence the parliamentary life has lots to do with the key position one holds.

Some of these, Committee Chairman or Group Chairman, allow the absence in voting sessions for "institutional reasons". So hardly somebody with high attendance will also have a high productivity score. In the group of those with 90% or plus attendance, only 22% of Deputies and 40% of Senators scored a higher index than the average MP.
Exactly for this reason, we would like to highlight the exceptions: Deputy Molteni (Lega) and Senators Pagliari (PD) and Santini (PD), all three in the Top 10 of productivity while keeping a high attendance rate (between 90% and 100%).

THE PRODUCTIVITY OF THE 122 DEPUTIES WITH 90% OR PLUS ATTENDANCE
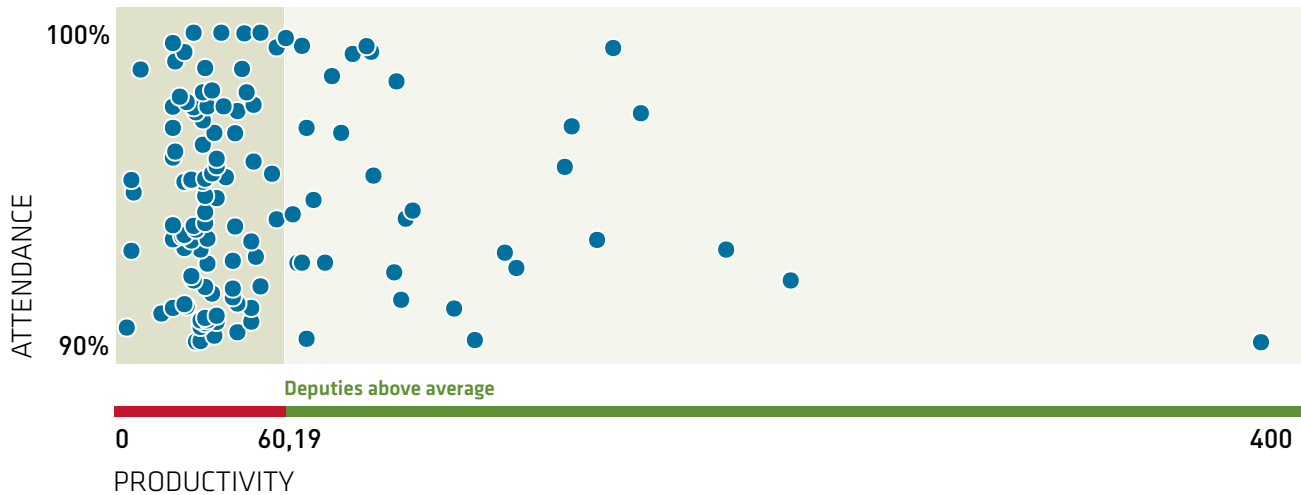
THE PRODUCTIVITY OF THE 94 SENATORS WITH 90% OR PLUS ATTENDANCE

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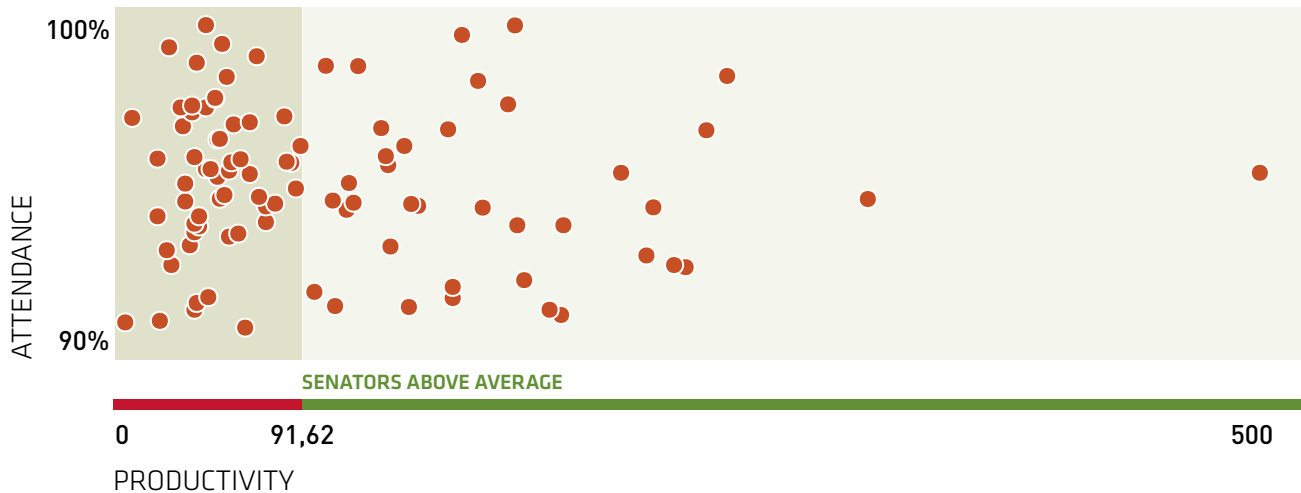
REGIONAL PODIUMS
RANKING IN EACH REGION

DEPUTIES	GROUP	INDEX	N°*	SENATORS	GRUPPO	INDICE	N°*
ABRUZZO							
Andrea COLLETTI	M5S	309,49	14	Federica CHIAVAROLI	NCD	204,24	30
Gianni MELILLA	SEL	84,09	120	Antonio RAZZI	FI	198,97	33
Gianluca VACCA	M5S	76,05	134	Rosetta Enza BLUNDO	M5S	77,99	130
BASILICATA							
Roberto SPERANZA	PD	86,78	116	Filippo BUBBICO	PD	291,88	12
Mirella LIUZZI	M5S	63,11	169	Giovanni BAROZZINO	MISTO	105,27	94
Cosimo LATRONICO	FI	60,38	182	Salvatore Tito DI MAGGIO	PI	62,7	155
CALABRIA							
Dorina BIANCHI	NCD	171,18	35	Vincenzo D'ASCOLA	NCD	249,81	19
Nicodemo OLIVERIO	PD	99,48	90	Doris LO MORO	PD	179,27	41
Alfredo D'ATTORRE	PD	86,98	115	Nicola MORRA	M5S	85,51	120
CAMPANIA							
Angelo RUGHETTI	PD	316,33	13	Nitto Francesco PALMA	FI	354,27	7
Vincenzo AMENDOLA	PD	163,79	38	Pier Ferdinando CASINI	PI	210,49	26
Luigi GALLO	M5S	160,61	39	Peppe DE CRISTOFARO	MISTO	201,61	32
EMILIA-ROMAGNA							
Alessandro BRATTI	PD	288,1	16	Giorgio PAGLIARI	PD	525,69	2
Gianluca PINI	LN	287,76	17	Francesca PUGLISI	PD	261,01	15
Manuela GHIZZONI	PD	174,34	34	Stefano VACCARI	PD	203,69	31
FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA							
Massimiliano FEDRIGA	LN	524,84	3	Alessandro MARAN	SC	134,44	67
Serena PELLEGRINO	SEL	115,72	68	Francesco RUSSO	PD	130,54	71
Aris PRODANI	M5S	97,62	93	Lorenzo BATTISTA	AUT-PSI	98,26	105

REGIONAL PODIUMS
RANKING IN EACH REGION

DEPUTIES	GROUP	INDEX	N°*	SENATORS	GROUP	INDEX	N°*
LAZIO							
Donatella FERRANTI	PD	376,82	8	Loredana DE PETRIS	MISTO	726,25	1
Nazzareno PILOZZI	MISTO	222,72	22	Carlo LUCHERINI	PD	245,88	20
Maria COSCIA	PD	149,34	52	Claudio MOSCARDELLI	PD	153,87	55
LIGURIA							
Raffaella MARIANI	PD	203,02	27	Vito VATTUONE	PD	158,19	50
Mara CAROCCI	PD	83,39	121	Cristina DE PIETRO	M5S	88,77	117
Lorenzo BASSO	PD	61,09	178	Massimo CALEO	PD	83,64	121
LOMBARDIA							
Paolo GRIMOLDI	LN	513,02	4	Roberto CALDEROLI	LN	469,47	3
Emanuele FIANO	PD	395,94	6	Silvana COMAROLI	LN	301,84	11
Nicola MOLTENI	LN	381,07	7	Giacomo CALIENDO	FI	252,65	18
MARCHE							
Paolo PETRINI	PD	129,45	58	Remigio CERONI	FI	270,53	14
Ignazio ABRIGNANI	FI	95,77	98	Silvana AMATI	PD	124,63	76
Patrizia TERZONI	M5S	93,52	102	Serenella FUCKSIA	M5S	99,67	102
MOLISE							
Laura VENITTELLI	PD	26,42	430	Roberto RUTA	PD	76,25	134
Danilo LEVA	PD	25,46	437	Ulisse DI GIACOMO	NCD	8,28	306
PIEMONTE							
Daniele CAPEZZONE	FI	357,86	10	Enrico BUEMI	AUT-PSI	383,61	4
Davide CRIPPA	M5S	215,88	25	Magda Angela ZANONI	PD	279,81	13
Stefano ALLASIA	LN	202,57	28	Stefano ESPOSITO	PD	243,13	21

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REGIONAL PODIUMS
RANKING IN EACH REGION

DEPUTIES	GROUP	INDEX	N°*	SENATORS	GROUP	INDEX	N°*
PUGLIA							
Francesco Paolo SISTO	FI	569,79	2	Anna FINOCCHIARO	PD	377,96	5
Francesco BOCCIA	PD	218,98	23	Antonio AZZOLLINI	NCD	206,12	28
Rocco PALESE	FI	165,36	36	Salvatore TOMASELLI	PD	184,38	37
SARDEGNA							
Pierpaolo VARGIU	SC	362,31	9	Luciano URAS	MISTO	190,03	35
Raffaele DI GIOIA	MISTO	59,94	184	Luigi MANCONI	PD	117,05	83
Mauro PILI	MISTO	57,13	190	Manuela SERRA	M5S	103,41	95
SICILIA							
Marco CAUSI	PD	461,85	5	Antonio D'ALI'	NCD	338,99	10
Claudia MANNINO	M5S	176,05	33	Francesco CAMPANELLA	MISTO	183,15	38
Giulia GRILLO	M5S	67,07	154	Bruno MANCUSO	NCD	167,93	43
TOSCANA							
David ERMINI	PD	160,13	41	Andrea MARCUCCI	PD	255,7	16
Andrea MANCIULLI	PD	155,11	48	Rosa Maria DI GIORGI	PD	165,85	45
Andrea ROMANO	SC	118,39	64	Stefania GIANNINI	SC	159,87	49
TRENTINO-ALTO ADIGE							
Manfred SCHULLIAN	MISTO	102,85	86	Karl ZELLER	AUT-PSI	178,41	42
Gianclaudio BRESSA	PD	98,09	92	Franco PANIZZA	AUT-PSI	107,89	91
Riccardo FRACCARO	M5S	94,94	100	Johann Karl BERGER	AUT-PSI	105,89	93
UMBRIA							
Walter VERINI	PD	159,81	42	Miguel GOTOR	PD	154,15	54
Adriana GALGANO	SC	84,47	119	Linda LANZILLOTTA	SC	134,32	68
Tiziana CIPRINI	M5S	69,45	151	Valeria CARDINALI	PD	95,18	110

REGIONAL PODIUMS
RANKING IN EACH REGION

DEPUTIES	GROUP	INDEX	N°*	SENATORS	GROUP	INDEX	N°*
VALLE D'AOSTA							
Rudi Franco MARGUERETTAZ	LN	47,25	**234**	Albert LANIECE	AUT-PSI	48,91	**188**
VENETO							
Matteo BRAGANTINI	LN	637,35	1	Maurizio SACCONI	NCD	375,31	6
Giulio MARCON	SEL	321,3	12	Giorgio SANTINI	PD	345,38	8
Filippo BUSIN	LN	275,77	18	Erika STEFANI	LN	342,59	9

✳ Ranking in the Chamber of Deputies   ✳ Ranking in the Senate

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NETWORK OPENPOLIS

Openpolis is a watchdog working for making italian politics more transparent. It is completely independent and does not receive any kind of funding from parties, politicians and associations and foundations to them connect. It has created and manages an online network that allows citizens to receive free and adless information based on data.

It constantly carries out research on e-democracy, e-gov, opendata and data journalism. It is one of the founding partners of the **Pan European eParticipation Network** (PEP-NET), recognized and financed by the European Union, and it represents Italy in the **Parliamentary Monitoring Organizations** (PMO's).

OPENPOLIS NETWORK: PLATFORMS FOR THOSE THAT ASK QUESTIONS

Voisietequi.it
What do parties think?
For every single election we select the most important themes of the political campaign and ask parties to say their opinion on them (in favor/against). Citizens after having answered the same questions, have the possibility to find out which political party is closer to their position.

Openpolitici.it
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What do politicians elected in Parliament do?
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Openmunicipio.it
What do elected municipal politicans do?
Local municipalities can decide to take part in this project by "opening" their public data, and by making the doings of the town council more transparent and accessible. Each presented act, bill and motion is immediately published online to allow an open discussion with citizens. For this purpose, each document is analyzed, categorized and geo-localized.

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How do mayors spend local money?
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Keep in touch

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Colleghiamo i dati per fare trasparenza, li distribuiamo per innescare partecipazione. Costruiamo strumenti liberi e gratuiti per "aprire la politica".

ASSOCIATI **DONA** 5x**MILLE** **SCEGLI**

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