minidossier

All the Quirinale's men

The 12 Presidents
of the Italian Republic
from 1948 to 2015

Number 1 | January 2015

Summary

24.047
total days of mandate of
the 12 Presidents

105
total necessary ballots to
elect the 12 Presidents

60
appointed Governments

9
times the Parliament was
dissolved

38
Judges of the
Constitutional Court
appointed

37
Senators for life
appointed

42.316
granted pardons

294.307
honorary distinctions of
the Republic

6.509
the total number of
votes that elected the 12
Presidents

109.052
words said during end of
the year speeches

*Numbers and data of the MiniDossier:
the report is based on official data
available on the institutional website of
the Quirinale.*

Introduction

The President of the Republic is the head of state and the representative of national unity. He guarantees that Italian politics comply with the Constitution. A very delicate and important role, that in recent years has become synonymous with political stability

How does the election work?
Article 83 of the Italian Constitution says that several different actors take part in the election of the President. The Assembly that elects the Head of State is made up by the Parliament, in a joint session of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, and by three appointed representatives for each region of Italy (1 for Valle d'Aosta) in order to represent all minorities. The vote is held by a secret ballot, and the winner must obtain at least a two-thirds majority. After the third vote, an absolute majority is sufficient. Any citizen (Art. 84) who has attained fifty years of age and enjoys civil and

political rights can be elected President of the Republic. The office of President of the Republic is incompatible with any other office.

Powers and responsibilities
There are many activities and responsibilities that pertain to the President of the Republic, some are more politically important than others. This report will analyze six of these powers: the appointment of the President of the Council of Ministers (Art. 92), the power to dissolve one or both Houses of Parliament (Art. 88), the power to grant pardons (Art. 87) and the power to appoint both five Senators for life (Art. 59) and one third of Constitutional Court judges (Art. 135).

The 12 Presidents that followed one another have used these powers in different ways, causing the role of the Head of State to evolve throughout the years.

What does the Constitution say

ART. 59   *Former Presidents of the Republic are Senators by right and for life unless they renounce the office. The President of the Republic may appoint five citizens who have honoured the Nation through their outstanding achievements in the social, scientific, artistic and literary fields as life Senators.*

ART. 83   *The President of the Republic is elected by Parliament in joint session. Three delegates from every Region elected by the Regional Council so as to ensure that minorities are represented shall participate in the election. Valle d'Aosta has one delegate only. The election of the President of the Republic is by secret ballot with a majority of two thirds of the assembly. After the third ballot an absolute majority shall suffice.*

ART. 84   *Any citizen who has attained fifty years of age and enjoys civil and political rights can be elected President of the Republic. The office of President of the Republic is incompatible with any other office.*

ART. 87   *The President of the Republic is the Head of the State and represents national unity. The President may send messages to Parliament.*
The President shall:
– authorise the introduction to Parliament of bills initiated by the Government;
– promulgate laws and issue decrees having the force of law, and regulations;
– call a general referendum in the cases provided for by the Constitution;
– appoint State officials in the cases provided for by the law;
– accredit and receive diplomatic representatives, and ratify international treaties which have, where required, been authorised by Parliament.
The President is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, shall preside over the Supreme Council of Defence established by law, and shall make declarations of war as have been agreed by Parliament.
The President shall preside over the High Council of the Judiciary.
The President may grant pardons and commute punishments.
The President shall confer the honorary distinctions of the Republic.

ART. 92   *The Government of the Republic is made up of the President of the Council and the Ministers who together form the Council of Ministers. The President of the Republic appoints the President of the Council of Ministers and, on his proposal, the Ministers.*

ART. 135   *The Constitutional Court shall be composed of fifteen judges, a third nominated by the President of the Republic, a third by Parliament in joint sitting and a third by the ordinary and administrative supreme Courts.*

THE HEADS OF STATE IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

Differences between countries

The role of the Head of State is very different in each country of the European Union. In fact, depending on the type of Government, the length of the mandate and the procedure for election, the figure and the importance of the role varies in nature.

Italy and Ireland share the record for longest term (7 years), with the only difference that in the anglo-saxon country a direct election takes place. The same happens in 50% of countries of the European Union, where the election of the Head of State is in the hands of citizens. Without considering european monarchies and presidential systems, the percentage of Member States with direct elections reaches 58%.

Another interesting element is that Giorgio Napolitano, with his second election, became the oldest Head of State in Europe. With his 89 years of age, 87 at the time of his elections, the resigned italian President managed even to beat Queen Elizabeth, in power since she was 27.

By analyzing the european situation another element emerges: out of 28 Member States, only 5 countries (17,8%) are lead by women: the United Kingdom, Croatia, Denmark, Malta, and Lithuania.

AGE GROUPS OF EUROPEAN HEADS OF STATE

40-49
Croatia (46), Netherlands, Spain

50-59
Belgium, Bulgaria, Hungary, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia

60-69
Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Poland, Sweden

70-79
Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Latvia, Portugal,

80-89
Greece, **Italy (89)**, United Kingdom
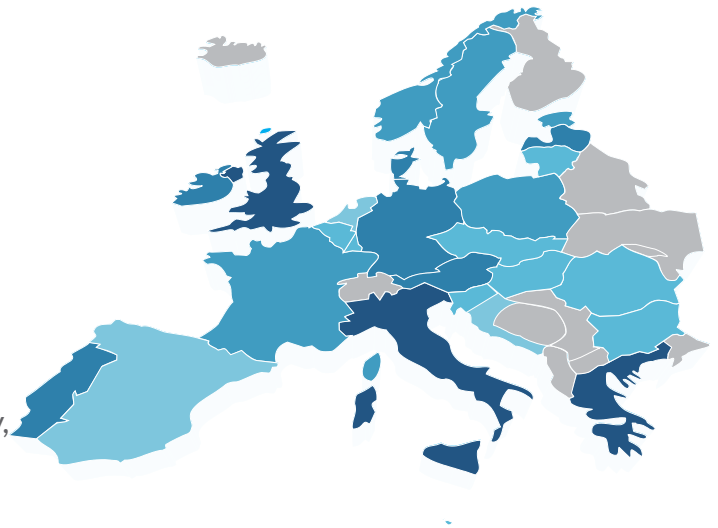
GENDER AND THE EUROPEAN HEADS OF STATE

M 82,2%

F 17,8%

Croatia
Denmark
Lithuania
Malta
United Kingdom

Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Ireland
Italy
Latvia
Luxembourg
Netherlands
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
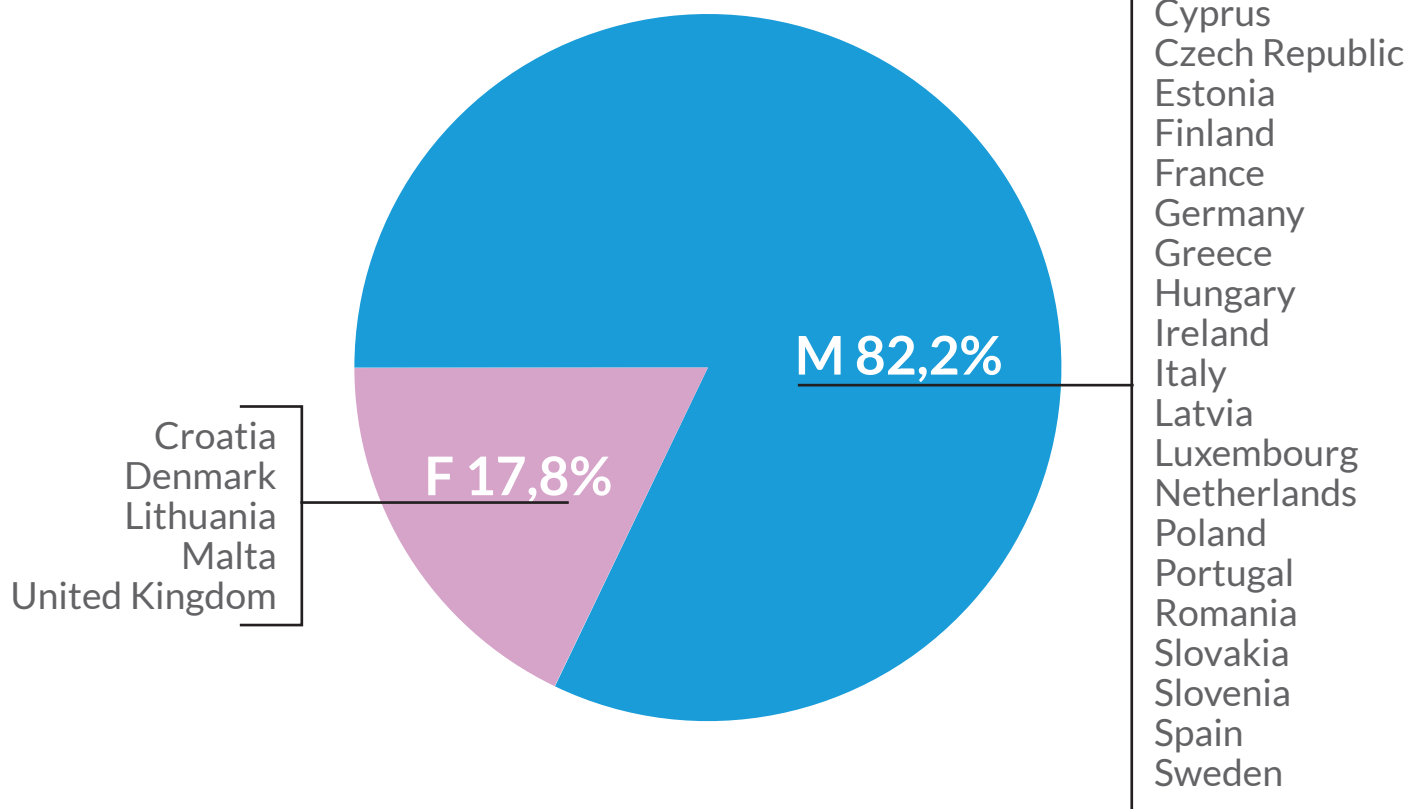
INSTITUTIONAL SYSTEMS

Parliamentary Monarchy

Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, United KingdomSweden

Presidential / Semi Presidential Republic

Cyprus,, France, Lithuania, Romania

Federal and Parliamentary Republic

Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia

DIRECT ELECTION IN PARLIAMENTARY REPUBLICS

Estonia
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Italy
Latvia
Malta

NO 41,2%

SI 58,8%

Austria
Bulgaria
Croatia
Czech Republic
Finland
Ireland
Poland
Portugal
Slovakia
Slovenia
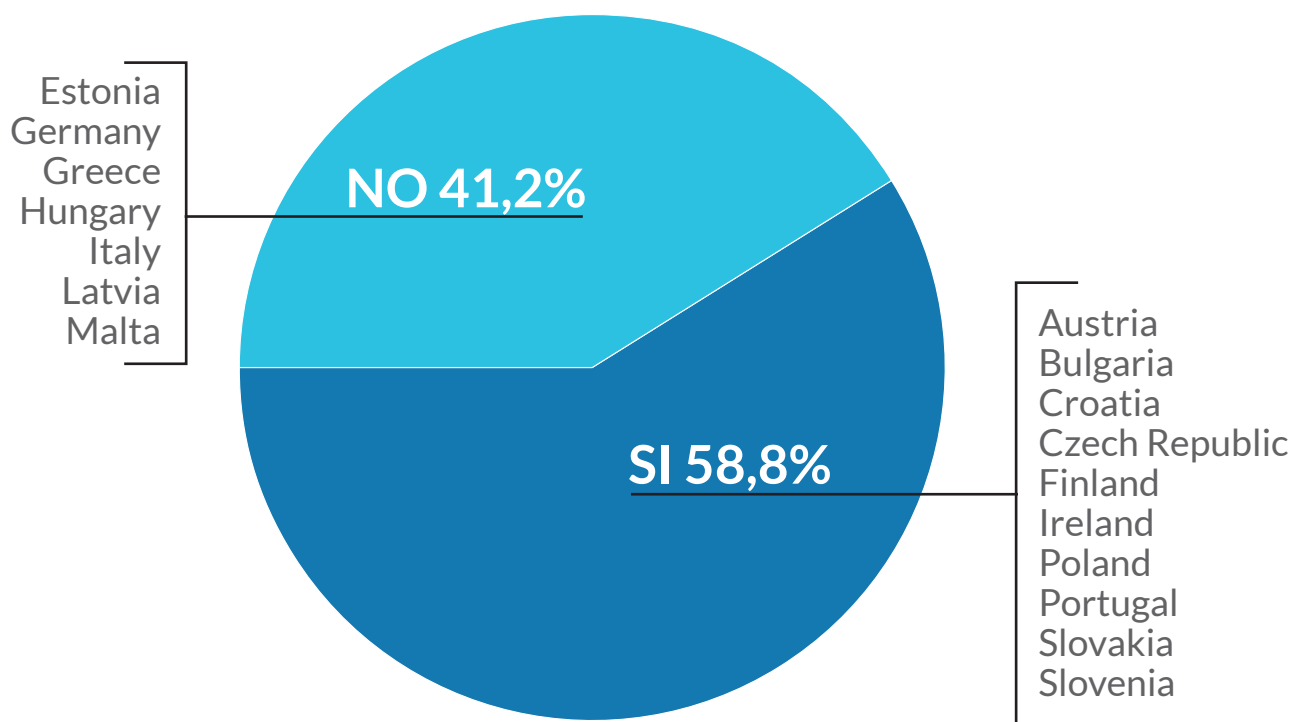
11 Presidents for 12 Terms

Who were they and what they did

Since 1948 Italy has had 11 elections for the President of the Republic, and only once the Head of State, more specifically Giorgio Napolitano, was elected for a second term. There are many elements to consider when attempting to jot down an identikit of past italian Presidents. While the required age is 50, the average age of the 12 Presidents was 73. This number is strongly influenced by the second election of Giorgio Napolitano, that in 2013 was turning 88, the oldest President in italian history. On the other side, the youngest President of the Republic was Francesco Cossiga, that in 1985, year of his election, was turning 57.

During the 12 mandates, in four circumstances the Head of State did not finish his seven year term. Not considering Enrico De Nicola's temporary post, lasted only 131 days, three other Presidents besides Giorgio Napolitano resigned from the Quirinale. The first one was Antonio Segni in 1964 that after 925 days of Presidency was forced to leave office due to a cerebral thrombosis. Fourteen years later, in 1978, in the middle of Italy's terrorism years, Giovanni Leone resigned from his post after the Lockheed scandal. Lastly, Francesco Cossiga, in 1992 after talks of impeachment and the formal failure of the pentapartito, ended his term as President a couple of months ahead of time.

All Presidents came from the political world: it never happened that an individual with no previous institutional role (either as an MP or Minister) was elected president. Consequently Democrazia Cristiana, the party that governed throughout most of the First Republic, is the movement that elected most Presidents, followed by the Partito Liberale Italiano (with two De Nicola presidencies and Einaudi) and independent representatives from center-left (Ciampi and Napolitano).

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC

CURSUS HONORUM
Deputy, Under Secretary, President of the Chamber of Deputies, Senator, Temporary Head of State

First Name	**ENRICO**
Last Name	**DE NICOLA**
Date of birth	09/11/1877
Began	01/01/1948
Ended	12/05/1948
Age	70
Days of Mandate	131

1948

1948

First Name	**LUIGI**
Last Name	**EINAUDI**
Date of birth	24/03/1874
Began	12/05/1948
Ended	11/05/1955
Age	74
Days of Mandate	2.519

CURSUS HONORUM
Senator, Deputy, Minister of Finance, Minister of Finance

CURSUS HONORUM
Under Secretary, Minister of Industry, Deputy, President of the Chamber of Deputies

First Name	**GIOVANNI**
Last Name	**GRONCHI**
Date of birth	10/09/1877
Began	11/05/1955
Ended	11/05/1962
Age	78
Days of Mandate	2.520

1955

CURSUS HONORUM
Minister, Navy Minister, Deputy, Vice President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs

First Name	**GIUSEPPE**
Last Name	**SARAGAT**
Date of birth	19/09/1898
Began	29/12/1964
Ended	29/012/1971
Age	66
Days of Mandate	2.520

1962

1964

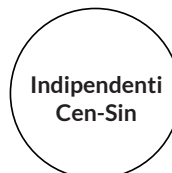|	
First Name	**ANTONIO**
Last Name	**SEGNI**
Date of birth	02/02/1891
Began	11/05/1962
Ended	06/12/1964
Age	70
Days of Mandate	925

CURSUS HONORUM
Under Secretary, Deputy, Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Education, Prime Minister Minister of Defence, Minister of Interior, Minister of Foreign Affairs

1971

First Name	**GIOVANNI**
Last Name	**LEONE**
Date of birth	03/11/1908
Began	29/12/1971
Ended	15/06/1978
Age	63
Days of Mandate	2.326

CURSUS HONORUM
Deputy, President of the Chamber of Deputies, Prime Minister, Senator for life

CURSUS HONORUM
Senator, Deputy, President of the Chamber of Deputies

First Name	**SANDRO**
Last Name	**PERTINI**
Date of birth	25/09/1896
Began	09/07/1978
Ended	29/06/1985
Age	81
Days of Mandate	2.510

1978

1985

First Name	**FRANCESCO**
Last Name	**COSSIGA**
Date of birth	26/07/1928
Began	03/07/1985
Ended	28/04/1992
Age	57
Days of Mandate	2.455

CURSUS HONORUM
Deputy, Under Secretary, Minister, Minister of Interior, Prime Minister, Senator, Presidente of the Senate

CURSUS HONORUM
Deputy, Under Secretary, Minister of Transport, Minister of Education, Minister of Interior, President of the Chamber of Deputies

First Name	**OSCAR LUIGI**
Last Name	**SCALFARO**
Date of birth	09/09/1918
Began	25/05/1992
Ended	15/05/1999
Age	74
Days of Mandate	2.510

1992

1999

First Name	**CARLO AZEGLIO**
Last Name	**CIAMPI**
Date of birth	09/12/1920
Began	18/05/1999
Ended	10/05/2006
Age	78
Days of Mandate	2.512

CURSUS HONORUM
Governor of the Bank of Italy, Prime Minister, Minister of Tourism, Minister of Finance

CURSUS HONORUM
Deputy, Member of European Parliament, President of the Chamber of Deputies, Minister of Interior, Senator for life

First Name	**GIORGIO**
Last Name	**NAPOLITANO**
Date of birth	29/06/1925
Began	10/05/2006
Ended	15/04/2013
Age	80
Days of Mandate	2.495

2006

First Name	**GIORGIO**
Last Name	**NAPOLITANO**
Date of birth	29/06/1925
Began	20/04/2013
Ended	14/01/2015
Age	88
Days of Mandate	624

CURSUS HONORUM
Deputy, Member of European Parliament, President of the Chamber of Deputies, Minister of Interior, Senator for life, President of the Republic

2013

WHICH ITALIAN PARTY HAD MORE PRESIDENTS

LIBERTAS
DEMOCRAZIA CRISTIANA

Gronchi
Segni
Leone
Cossiga
Scalfaro

P L I

De Nicola
Einaudi

Indipendenti Cen-Sin

Ciampi
Napolitano II

DEMOCRATICI DI SINISTRA PSI

Napolitano I

PARTITO SOCIALISTA PSI

Pertini

PSDI SOCIALDEMOCRAZIA

Saragat

THE CURSUS HONORUM OF ITALIAN PRESIDENTS

Minister	10
Deputy	9
President of the Chamber of Deputies	5
Senator	5
Prime Minister	5
Senator for Life	1
President of the Senate	1
Vice President of the Council of Ministers	1
Member of the European Parliament	1
President of the Republic	1

10

The President representing national unity

Ballots and consensus

The consensus on the name of the candidate for the presidency of the Republic is one of the elements that characterizes the process of election of the Head of State. Usually 9 voting sessions are necessary to gather the right amount of consensus around a single figure. If on one side both Francesco Cossiga in 1985 and Carlo Azeglio Ciampi in 1999 were elected with "no problems" at the first ballot, the same cannot be said for Giuseppe Saragat and Giovanni Leone, both with over 20 voting sessions necessary (21 for the first, 23 for the second). On the podium for the most complicated elections we also have Oscar Luigi Scalfaro in 1992 and Sandro Pertini in 1978, both ended after 16 voting sessions.

Lots of voting rounds are usually symptomatic of political indecision at the moment of the vote. Therefore, it should not surprise that 3 of the 11 elections finished exactly at the fourth ballot (first voting session in which an absolute majority is sufficient). In addition, only in two occasions (1985 and 1999) the President of the Republic was elected before the fourth ballot, in one of the three voting sessions in which a two thirds majority is necessary.

Until today the Head of State elected with the most consensus has been Sandro Pertini in 1978, that received 832 votes out 995 (83,62%). In second place Gronchi, elected in 1995 (78,99%) and third Cossiga (76,97%).

The Presidents elected with the least consensus have been: Luigi Einaudi (in 1948 with 59,47% of votes), Giorgio Napolitano in 2006 (54,85%) and lastly Antonio Segni, elected with only 443 (52,61%).
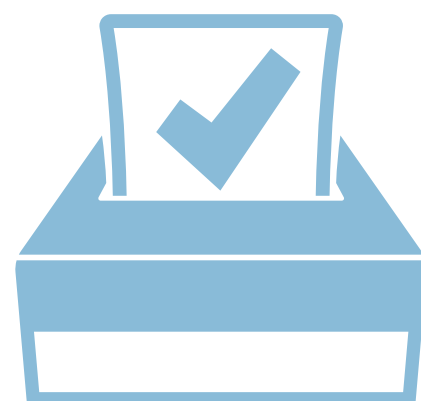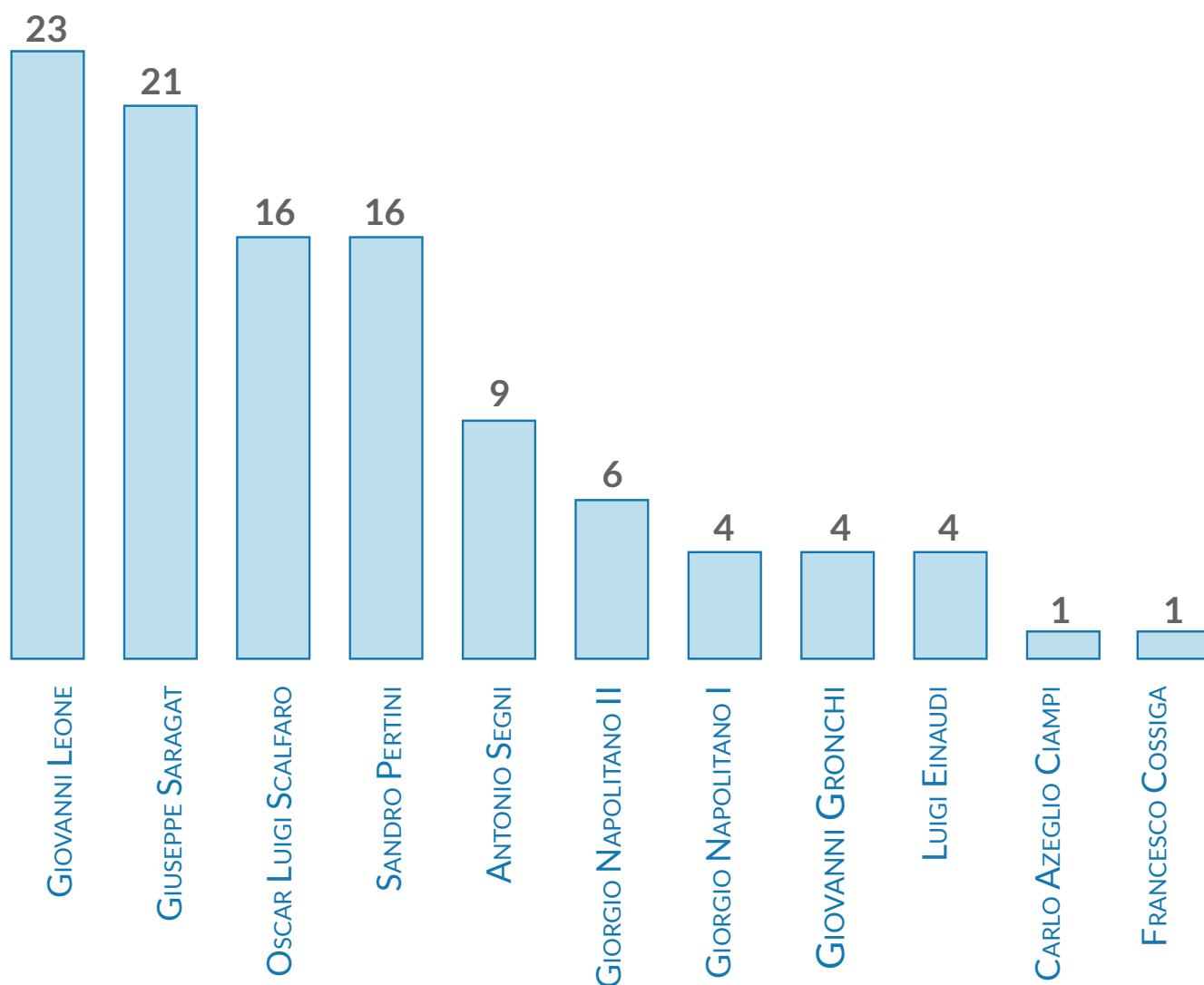
ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT: THE VOTES

ATTENDANCE

PERTINI
832 VOTES · 83,62%

995

GRONCHI
658 VOTES · 78,99%

833

COSSIGA
752 VOTES · 76,97%

979

NAPOLITANO II
738 VOTES · 74,1%

997

CIAMPI
707 VOTES · 71,41%

990

SARAGAT
646 VOTES · 69,69%

937

SCALFARO
672 VOTES · 67,07%

1002

EINAUDI
518 VOTES · 59,47%

872

NAPOLITANO I
543 VOTES · 54,85%

1000

SEGNI
443 VOTES · 52,61%

842

LEONE
518 VOTES · 52,01%

996

De Nicola is missing, his election took place with a different procedure during Italy's constituent assembly. In detail: during the session of june 28th 1946 the constituent assembly nominated the temporary Head of State following article 2 of the legislative decree of march 16th 1946, n.98. The election took place by secret ballot, with a three- fifths majority of the Assembly (573). Enrico De Nicola was elected with 396 votes. On July 1st 1946 the temporary Head of State took power. On june 26th 1947 De Nicola was re-elected, and took power on january 1st 1948.

12

ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT:
THE BALLOTS

Candidate	Ballots
Giovanni Leone	23
Giuseppe Saragat	21
Oscar Luigi Scalfaro	16
Sandro Pertini	16
Antonio Segni	9
Giorgio Napolitano II	6
Giorgio Napolitano I	4
Giovanni Gronchi	4
Luigi Einaudi	4
Carlo Azeglio Ciampi	1
Francesco Cossiga	1

The elections of President De Nicola is missing because it took place with different rules

The Presidents and the Governments

The political role of the Quirinale

4

In 17 Legislatures 60 different Governments and 27 Prime Ministers followed one another. The Presidents of the Republic have played a fundamental role in the birth, life and death of these Governments.

The Head of State in moments of strong political instability, when the Government does not have the support of the majority in both Houses of Parliament, can decide to do one of two things: either give mandate to a new Premier to create another Government, or dissolve Parliament and go to elections.

In 9 different occasions the President of the Republic went for this second option: in 1972 and 1976 with Leone, 1979 and 1983 with Pertini, 1987 with Cossiga, 1994 and 1996 with Scalfaro and 2008 and 2012 with Napolitano.

In all other circumstances attempts to save the Legislature were made by appointing Governments one after the other. A failed attempt, considering that in Italy's history only one Premier (with two different Council of Ministers) managed to last a whole Legislature: Silvio Berlusconi from 2001 to 2006. The First Republic was a particularly unstable period in which Governments changed on a yearly basis. From 1948 to 1994 Italy had 47 different Governments, almost one every year. In the following twenty years only 13, with the average number of appointed Governments by each Presidents reducing drastically.

The least stable years were the 70s: from 1972 to 1982 16 differents Governments were appointed: 8 by Giovanni Leone and 8 by Sandro Pertini.

An interesting element to consider is the relationship between the Quirinale and Palazzo Chigi.

Situations of so called "cohabitation" are very rare in italian history, circumstances in which the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister are of different parties. Excluding the 4 Governments during the Einaudi Presidency (at the time the political importance of the phenomenon was very different) there have been 9 cohabitations since the birth of the Italian Republic. Four have to do with Governments lead by Silvio Berlusconi, that managed to lead Italy during three different presidencies (Scalfaro, Ciampi and Napolitano), all three of the opposite political faction.

Before him, the same happened twice to Andreotti, and once to Cossiga under the Pertini Presidency, and twice during the Saragat Presidency (Leone Government and Rumor Government)

APPOINTED PRIME MINISTERS

LUIGI EINAUDI — 7
- De Gasperi 5 — 23/05/1948
- De Gasperi 6 — 27/01/1950
- De Gasperi 7 — 26/07/1951
- De Gasperi 8 — 16/07/1953
- Pella — 17/08/1953
- Fanfani 1 — 18/01/1954
- Scelba — 10/02/1954

GIOVANNI GRONCHI — 7
- Segni 1 — 06/07/1955
- Zoli — 19/05/1957
- Fanfani 2 — 10/07/1958
- Segni 2 — 15/02/1959
- Tambroni — 25/03/1960
- Fanfani 3 — 26/07/1960
- Fanfani 4 — 21/02/1962

ANTONIO SEGNI — 3
- Leone 1 — 21/06/1963
- Moro 1 — 04/12/1963
- Moro 2 — 22/07/1964

GIUSEPPE SARAGAT — 6
- Moro 3 — 23/02/1966
- Leone 2 — 24/06/1968
- Rumor 1 — 12/12/1968
- Rumor 2 — 05/08/1969
- Rumor 3 — 27/03/1970
- Colombo — 06/08/1970

GIOVANNI LEONE — 8
- Andreotti 1 — 17/02/1972
- Andreotti 2 — 26/06/1972
- Rumor 4 — 07/07/1973
- Rumor 5 — 14/03/1974
- Moro 4 — 23/11/1974
- Moro 5 — 12/02/1976
- Andreotti 3 — 29/07/1976
- Andreotti 4 — 11/03/1978

SANDRO PERTINI — 8
- Andreotti 5 — 20/03/1979
- Cossiga 1 — 04/08/1979
- Cossiga 2 — 04/04/1980
- Forlani — 18/10/1980
- Spadolini 1 — 28/06/1981
- Spadolini 2 — 23/08/1982
- Fanfani 5 — 01/12/1982
- Craxi 1 — 04/08/1983

FRANCESCO COSSIGA — 6
- Craxi 2 — 01/08/1986
- Fanfani 6 — 17/04/1987
- Goria — 28/07/1987
- De Mita — 13/04/1988
- Andreotti 6 — 22/07/1989
- Andreotti 7 — 12/04/1991

OSCAR LUIGI SCALFARO — 6
- Amato 1 — 28/06/1992
- Ciampi — 28/04/1993
- Berlusconi — 10/05/1994
- Dini — 17/01/1995
- Prodi 1 — 17/05/1996
- D'Alema 1 — 21/10/1998

CARLO AZEGLIO CIAMPI — 4
- D'Alema 2 — 22/12/1999
- Amato 2 — 25/04/2000
- Berlusconi 2 — 10/06/2001
- Berlusconi 3 — 25/04/2005

GIORGIO NAPOLITANO I — 3
- Prodi 2 — 16/05/2006
- Berlusconi 4 — 07/05/2008
- Monti — 13/11/2011

GIORGIO NAPOLITANO II — 2
- Letta — 28/04/2013
- Renzi — 22/02/2014

EARLY ELECTIONS:
THE PRESIDENTS THAT DISSOLVED PARLIAMENT

YEAR	PRESIDENT	LAST GOVERNMENT
1972	LEONE	ANDREOTTI
1976	LEONE	MORO
1979	PERTINI	ANDREOTTI
1983	PERTINI	FANFANI
1987	COSSIGA	FANFANI
1994	SCALFARO	CIAMPI
1996	SCALFARO	DINI
2008	NAPOLITANO	PRODI
2012	NAPOLITANO	MONTI
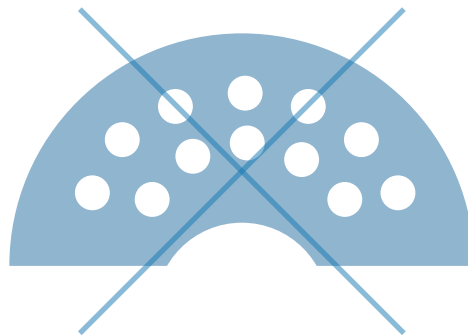
COMPLICATED COHABITATION. WHEN THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRIME MINISTER COME FROM DIFFERENT PARTIES

PRESIDENT		GOVERNMENT
GIUSEPPE SARAGAT	1968	**GIOVANNI LEONE II** Dc
GIUSEPPE SARAGAT	1969	**MARIANO RUMOR II** Dc
SANDRO PERTINI	1978	**GIULIO ANDREOTTI IV** Dc
SANDRO PERTINI	1979	**GIULIO ANDREOTTI V** Dc-Pri-Psdi
SANDRO PERTINI	1979	**FRANCESCO COSSIGA I** Dc-Pli-Psdi
OSCAR LUIGI SCALFARO	1994	**SILVIO BERLUSCONI I** Fi-Ln-An-Ccd-Udc
CARLO AZEGLIO CIAMPI	2001	**SILVIO BERLUSCONI II** Centrodestra (Cdl- Lega)
CARLO AZEGLIO CIAMPI	2005	**SILVIO BERLUSCONI III** Centrodestra (Fi-An-Lega)
GIORGIO NAPOLITANO	2008	**SILVIO BERLUSCONI IV** Pdl-Lega

! The 5 circumstance of cohabitation during the Einaudi Presidency also have to be considered. They have not been inserted in the the chart because of the different political importance of the event.

Presidential Acts

Senators for life, judges of the constitutional court, honorary distinctions of the Republic and granted pardons

5

The President of the Republic can nominate Senators for life individuals that "have honoured the Nation through their outstanding achievements in the social, scientific, artistic and literary fields"

What appears to be obvious is that even this tool to award non-political merits, has become throughout the years a strongly political tool.

In recent years the appointment of Giorgio Napolitano by Ciampi in 2005, and of Mario Monti in 2011, are a clear example of this. It should not surprise that out of the 37 Senators for life appointed since 1948, 16 come from the world of politics (43%).

Regarding granted pardons, one element to point out is the drastic reduction in numbers. Out of the over 42.000 acts adopted since 1948, only 476 took place during the Second Republic, and only 23 in the two Napolitano mandates (from 2006 until today). Thi is mainly because the rules regarding the power to grant pardons have changed, but also because of the 1986 law n.663 that implemented a number of alternative measures to incarceration.

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT JUDGES AND SENATORS FOR LIFE APPOINTED

	Judges	Senators
LUIGI EINAUDI	0	8
GIOVANNI GRONCHI	9	1
ANTONIO SEGNI	0	3
GIUSEPPE SARAGAT	3	4
GIOVANNI LEONE	4	1
SANDRO PERTINI	3	5
FRANCESCO COSSIGA	5	5
OSCAR LUIGI SCALFARO	4	0
CARLO AZELIO CIAMPI	5	5
GIORGIO NAPOLITANO I	2	1
GIORGIO NAPOLITANO II	3	4

THE MERITS OF THE SENATORS FOR LIFE

19 SOCIAL MERITS

Amintore Fanfani, Don Luigi Sturzo, Giovanni Leone, Giuseppe Paratore, Meuccio Ruini, Paolo Emilio Taviani, Francesco De Martino, Giovanni Spadolini, Camilla Ravera, Cesare Merzagora, Emilio Colombo, Ferruccio Parri, Giorgio Napolitano, Giovanni Agnelli, Leo Valiani, Pietro Nenni, Sergio Pininfarina, Vittorio Valletta, Giulio Andreotti

9 SCIENTIFIC MERITS

Gaetano De Sanctis, Guido Castelnuovo, Norberto Bobbio, Pasquale Iannaccone, Rita Levi Montalcini, Carlo Rubbia, Elena Cattaneo Mario Monti, Umberto Zanotti Bianco
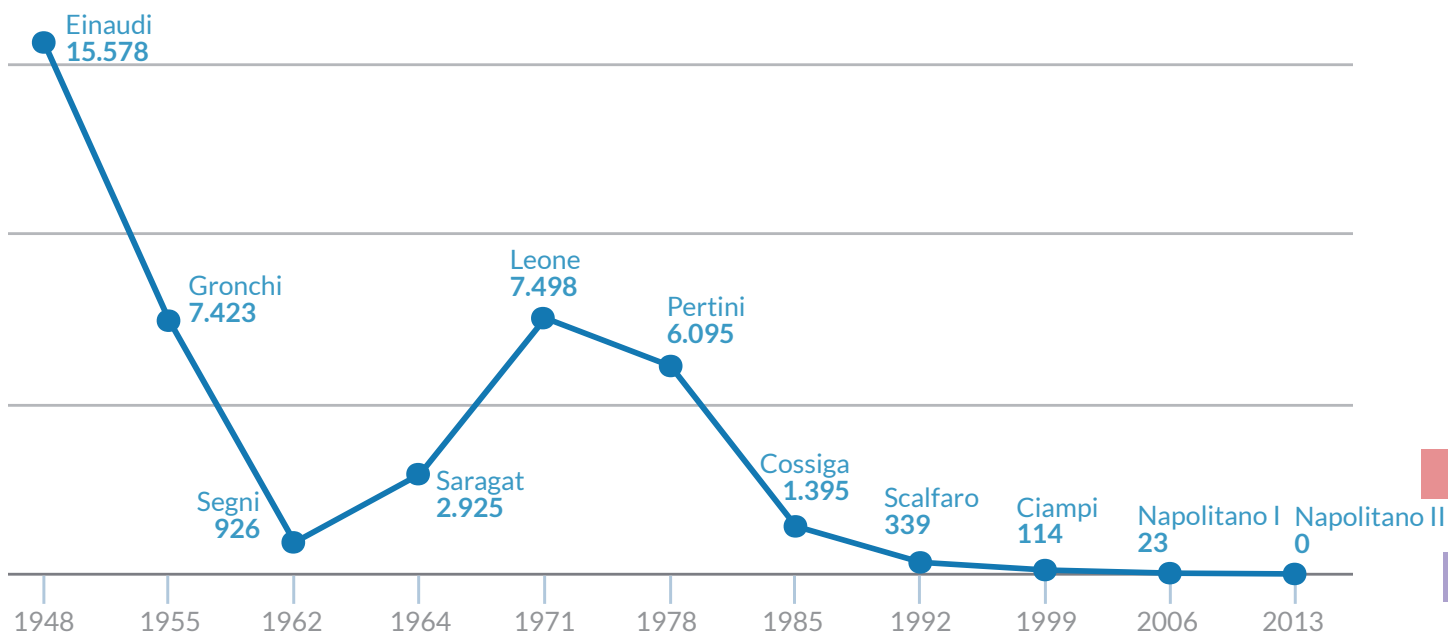
5 LITERARY MERITS

Eduardo De Filippo, Carlo Bo, Carlo Alberto Salustri (Trilussa), Mario Luzi, Eugenio Montale
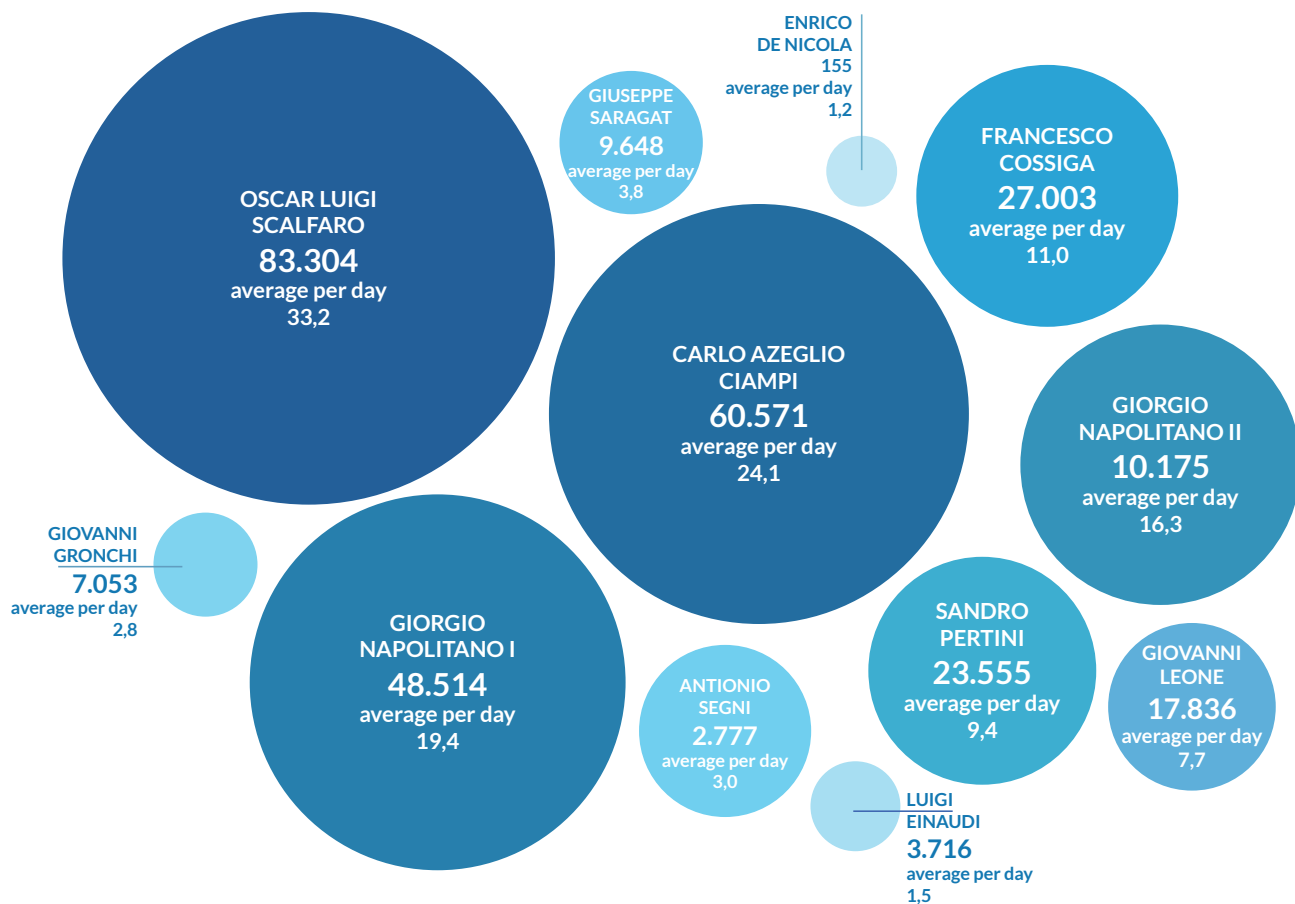
4 ARTISTIC MERITS

Arturo Toscanini, Pietro Canonica, Claudio Abbado, Renzo Piano

GRANTED PARDONS

Einaudi
15.578

Gronchi
7.423

Leone
7.498

Pertini
6.095

Segni
926

Saragat
2.925

Cossiga
1.395

Scalfaro
339

Ciampi
114

Napolitano I
23

Napolitano II
0

| 1948 | 1955 | 1962 | 1964 | 1971 | 1978 | 1985 | 1992 | 1999 | 2006 | 2013 |

HONORARY DISTINCTIONS OF THE REPUBLIC

ENRICO
DE NICOLA
155
average per day
1,2

GIUSEPPE
SARAGAT
9.648
average per day
3,8

FRANCESCO
COSSIGA
27.003
average per day
11,0

OSCAR LUIGI
SCALFARO
83.304
average per day
33,2

CARLO AZEGLIO
CIAMPI
60.571
average per day
24,1

GIORGIO
NAPOLITANO II
10.175
average per day
16,3

GIOVANNI
GRONCHI
7.053
average per day
2,8

GIORGIO
NAPOLITANO I
48.514
average per day
19,4

ANTIONIO
SEGNI
2.777
average per day
3,0

SANDRO
PERTINI
23.555
average per day
9,4

GIOVANNI
LEONE
17.836
average per day
7,7

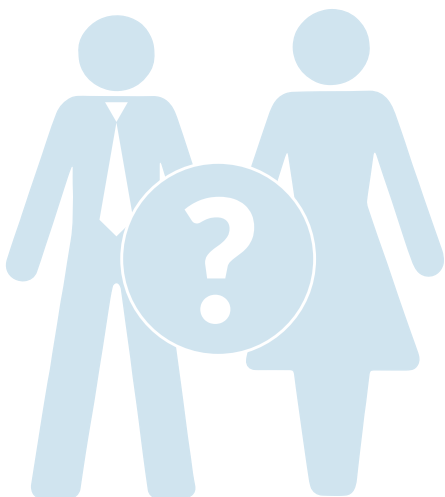LUIGI
EINAUDI
3.716
average per day
1,5

21

The future of the Quirinale
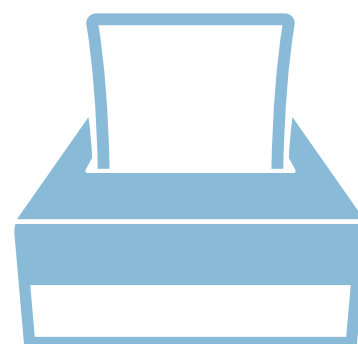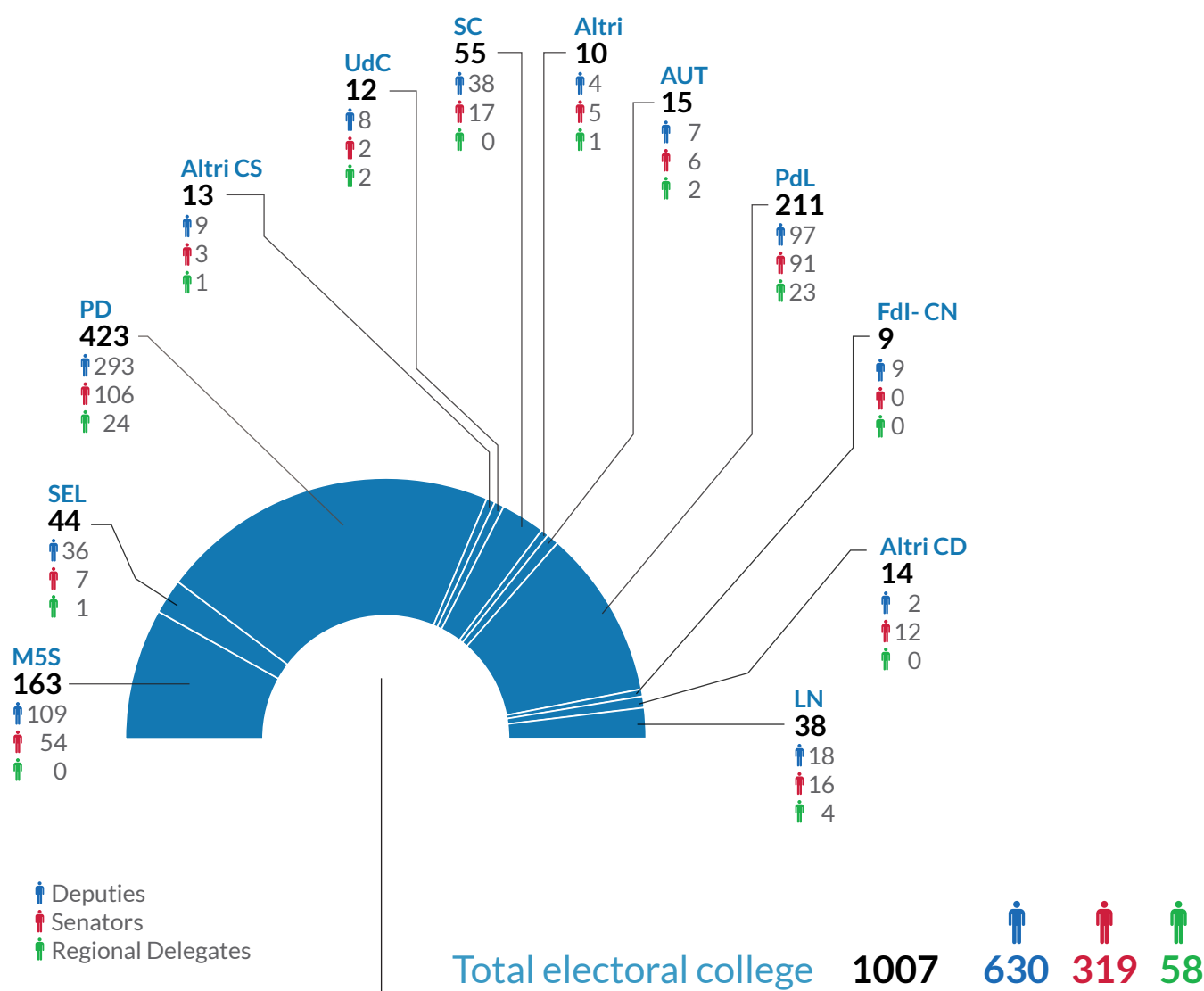
The votes that will elect the successor

The election of the President of the Republic is one of those moments in the life of a Legislature that strongly test the strength of the majority and its ability to mediate with opposition forces. As a proof of this, the recent events that brought to Giorgio Napolitano's second election, and the failed election of Romano Prodi, even caused the resignation of Pier Luigi Bersani from his sole of Secretary of the Partito Democratico.

As for the reelection of Giorgio Napolitano the Partito Democratico will be the political movement with most available votes. It is important to point out the growth of the party in just two years, considering that the electors of the Partito Democratico will go from 423 to 446. These numbers are strongly influenced by both the increase in numbers of Deputies and Senators in the Pd Groups in the Parliament, and also by the recent political victories during the 2014 regional elections.

Nonetheless, Matteo Renzi will not have the sufficient numbers to elect on his own the new Italian President. The Partito Democratico will need, both in the first three ballots and in the following ones, over 200 additional votes. At this point, the ways to obtain these votes are several: either go with the Government options (with the votes of Ncd-Udc, Scelta Civica and Per l'Italia), or opt for the Nazareno option (a collaboration with Forza Italia) or pick the "alternative" option, attempting to work with the Movimento 5 Stelle and Sinistra Ecologia e Libertà.

2013 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS: WHO VOTED?

SC
55
38
17
0

Altri
10
4
5
1

AUT
15
7
6
2

UdC
12
8
2
2

PdL
211
97
91
23

Altri CS
13
9
3
1

FdI- CN
9
9
0
0

PD
423
293
106
24

SEL
44
36
7
1

Altri CD
14
2
12
0

M5S
163
109
54
0

LN
38
18
16
4

Deputies
Senators
Regional Delegates

Total electoral college   **1007**   630   319   58

2015 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS: WHO WILL VOTE?

AUT-PSI-MAIE
35
👤 15
👤 17
👤 3

MISTO
28
👤 11
👤 17
👤 0

SC
32
👤 25
👤 7
👤 0

PI
13
👤 13
👤 0
👤 0

GAL
15
👤 0
👤 15
👤 0

PD
446
👤 307
👤 108
👤 31

NCD-UDC
73
👤 34
👤 36
👤 3

SEL
34
👤 26
👤 7
👤 1

FI
147
👤 70
👤 60
👤 17

M5S
139
👤 100
👤 39
👤 0

FdI
9
👤 9
👤 0
👤 0

LN
38
👤 20
👤 15
👤 3

👤 Deputies
👤 Senators
👤 Regional Delegates

Total electoral college **1009** **630** **321** **58**
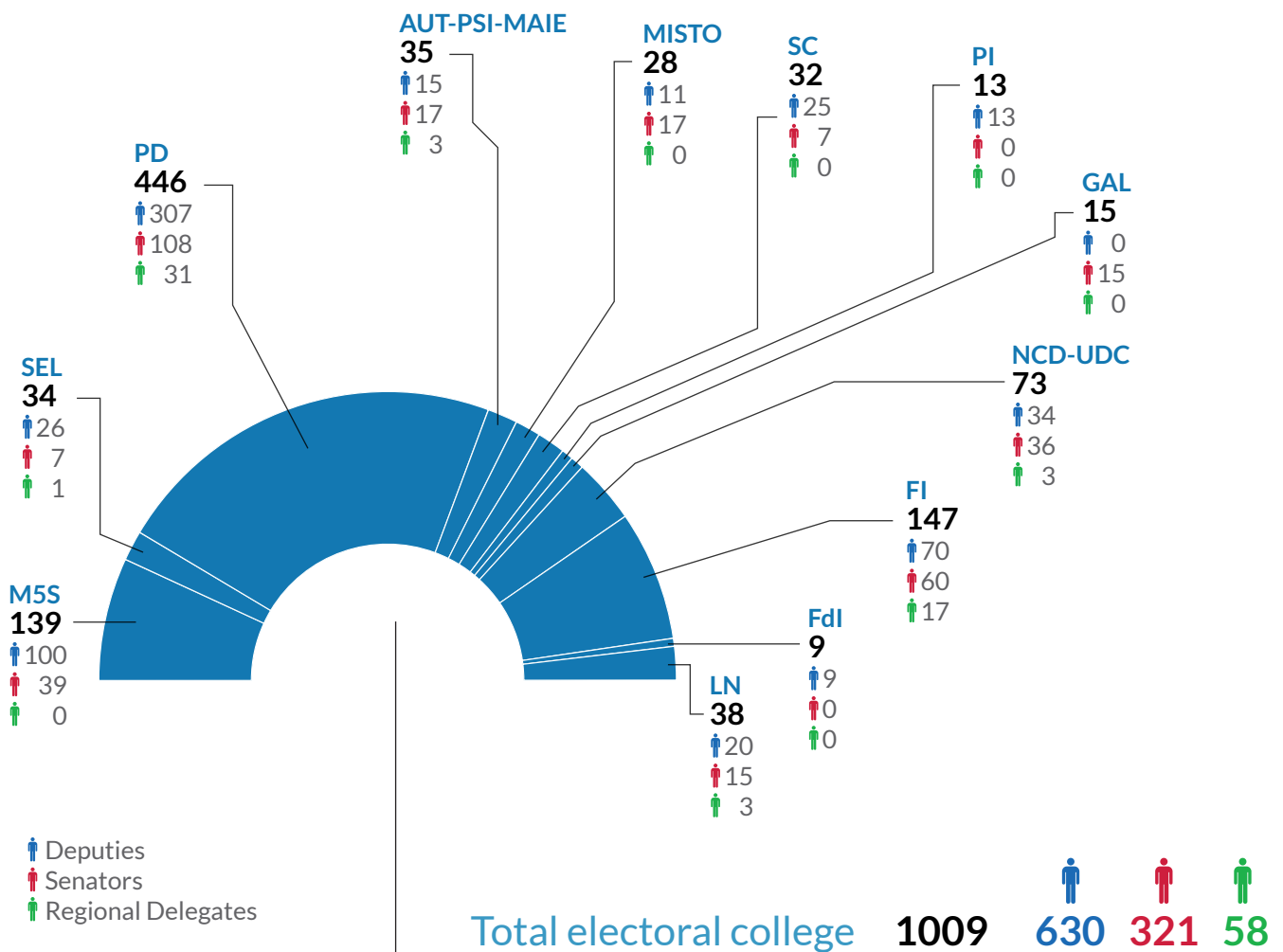
! Necessary votes in the first three ballots: 673, After: 505

! While each region still needs to select delegates, a projection was made following recents trends. Except for Valle d'Aosta that only needs to pick one delegate, the other regions have three representatives, that usually follow this scheme: 1) a representative of the party of the President of the regional government, 2) a representative of the party of the President of the regional council, 3) a representative of the party who got in second at the last regional elections.

The speeches of the President

Textual analysis of 60 years of Italy

The history of the Quirinale, is also the history of Italy. Each year, on December 31st, the President of the Republic gives his annual end of the year speech. A moment since 1949 that became a tradition, that can be used to tell a lot of stories about Italy. How did the italian language change? What did we talk about? Which President spoke in a more direct way? Which were the longest speeches?

Many questions that find answers in numbers. The first aspect worth mentioning is the length of speeches. Until 1980 the average length was around 900 words, from 1981 the average went up to 2.000 words per speech.
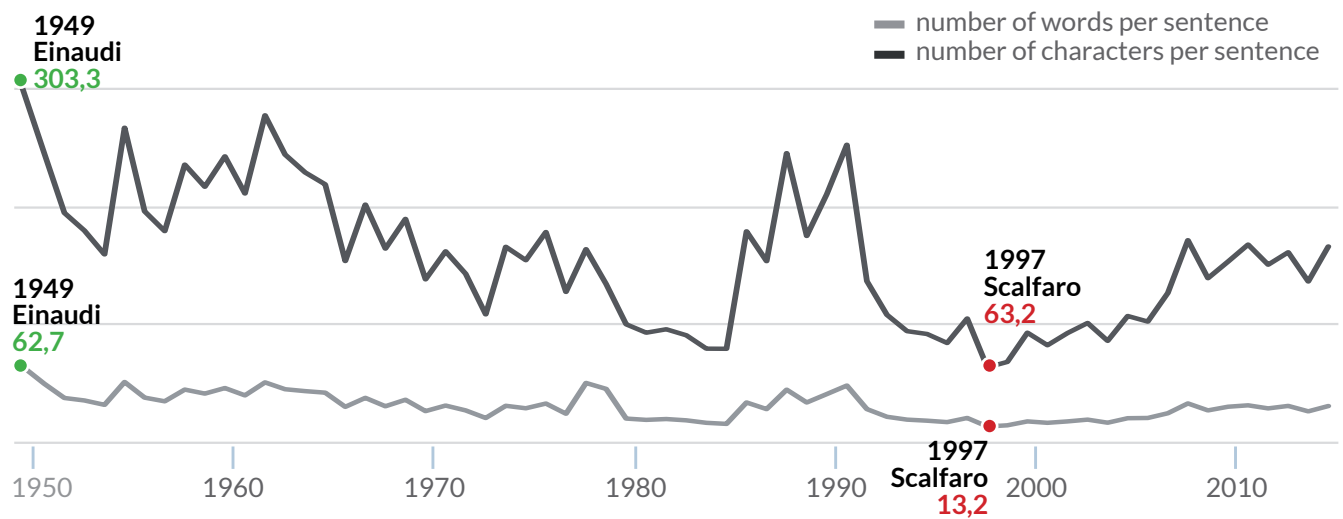
Longer speeches, but a more "human" way of speaking. Both the number of words per sentence, and the number of characters per sentence have decreased, bringing to a more direct and less complicated language. In the same period of time, the average number of words per sentence went from 36,7 to 24,69, and the number of characters per sentence from 186,9 to 127,4.
Equally interesting is looking at the most recurrent words, both in total, and year after year. From the predominance of the word "terrorisms" between the 70s and the 80s, to words such as "crisis" since 2008. In general, the most recurrent word has certainly been Italy/Italian, followed by politics and people. In the top 20 we also have, amongst others, Europe (4th), youth (6th), peace (7th), Government (13th), justice (18th).
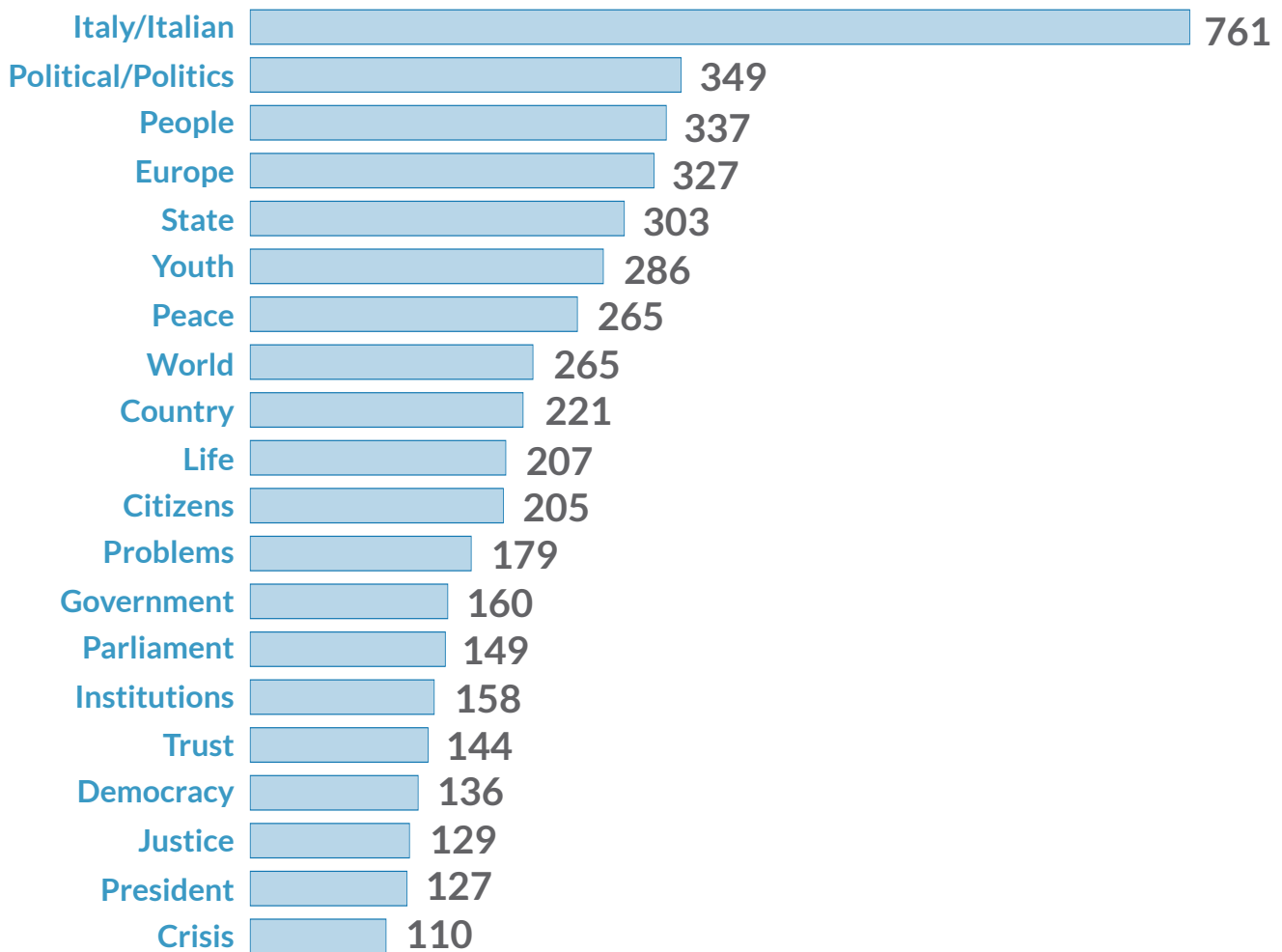
66 YEARS OF SPEECHES
THE LONGEST AND THE SHORTEST

THE LONGEST SPEECHES				THE SHORTEST SPEECHES			
Pos	Year	President	Words	Pos	Year	President	Words
1	1997	Scalfaro	4.912	1	1950	Einaudi	148
2	1995	Scalfaro	4.178	2	1952	Einaudi	176
3	1998	Scalfaro	3.869	3	1953	Einaudi	189
4	1994	Scalfaro	3.552	4	1949	Einaudi	199
5	1990	Cossiga	3.542	5	1951	Einaudi	228
6	1983	Pertini	3.354	6	1971	Leone	243
7	1993	Scalfaro	2.877	7	1954	Einaudi	256
8	1981	Pertini	2.779	8	1955	Gronchi	378
9	1992	Scalfaro	2.701	9	1991	Cossiga	418
10	2012	Napolitano	2.601	10	1964	Saragat	462
11	2010	Napolitano	2.450	11	1956	Gronchi	643
12	2013	Napolitano	2.427	12	1959	Gronchi	685
13	1985	Cossiga	2.380	13	1962	Segni	715
14	1988	Cossiga	2.374	14	1972	Leone	753
15	1982	Pertini	2.337	15	1974	Leone	779
16	2014	Napolitano	2.335	16	1960	Gronchi	788
17	2011	Napolitano	2.319	17	1958	Gronchi	864
18	1979	Pertini	2.269	18	1965	Saragat	1.017
19	2009	Napolitano	2.253	19	1967	Saragat	1.037
20	2006	Napolitano	2.163	20	1963	Segni	1.045
21	2002	Ciampi	2.076	21	1957	Gronchi	1.110
22	1996	Scalfaro	2.041	22	1968	Saragat	1.152
23	1987	Cossiga	2.037	23	1966	Saragat	1.165
24	2001	Ciampi	2.019	24	2005	Ciampi	1.165
25	1989	Cossiga	1.908	25	1978	Pertini	1.186
26	1970	Saragat	1.889	26	1961	Gronchi	1.217
27	1999	Ciampi	1.889	27	1973	Leone	1.247
28	2000	Ciampi	1.793	28	1980	Pertini	1.320
29	2004	Ciampi	1.749	29	1984	Pertini	1.327
30	2007	Napolitano	1.747	30	1975	Leone	1.328
31	2008	Napolitano	1.669	31	1986	Cossiga	1.337
32	1969	Saragat	1.557	32	1976	Leone	1.351
33	1977	Leone	1.552	33	2003	Ciampi	1.526

A MORE DIRECT LANGUAGE

**1949
Einaudi**
● 303,3

**1949
Einaudi**
62,7

**1997
Scalfaro**
63,2

**1997
Scalfaro**
13,2

— number of words per sentence
— number of characters per sentence

1950   1960   1970   1980   1990   2000   2010

THE THREE MOST RECURRENT WORDS YEAR AFTER YEAR

Italy/Italian	761
Political/Politics	349
People	337
Europe	327
State	303
Youth	286
Peace	265
World	265
Country	221
Life	207
Citizens	205
Problems	179
Government	160
Parliament	149
Institutions	158
Trust	144
Democracy	136
Justice	129
President	127
Crisis	110

CRISIS, YOUTH, EUROPE, JUSTICE AND PEACE
A COMPARISON

1979
Pertini
33

1990
Cossiga
20

1995 Scalfaro
20

2008
Napolitano
13

1994
Scalfaro
9

1950   1960   1970   1980   1990   2000   2010

— Crisis
— Youth
— Europe
— Justice
— Peace

28
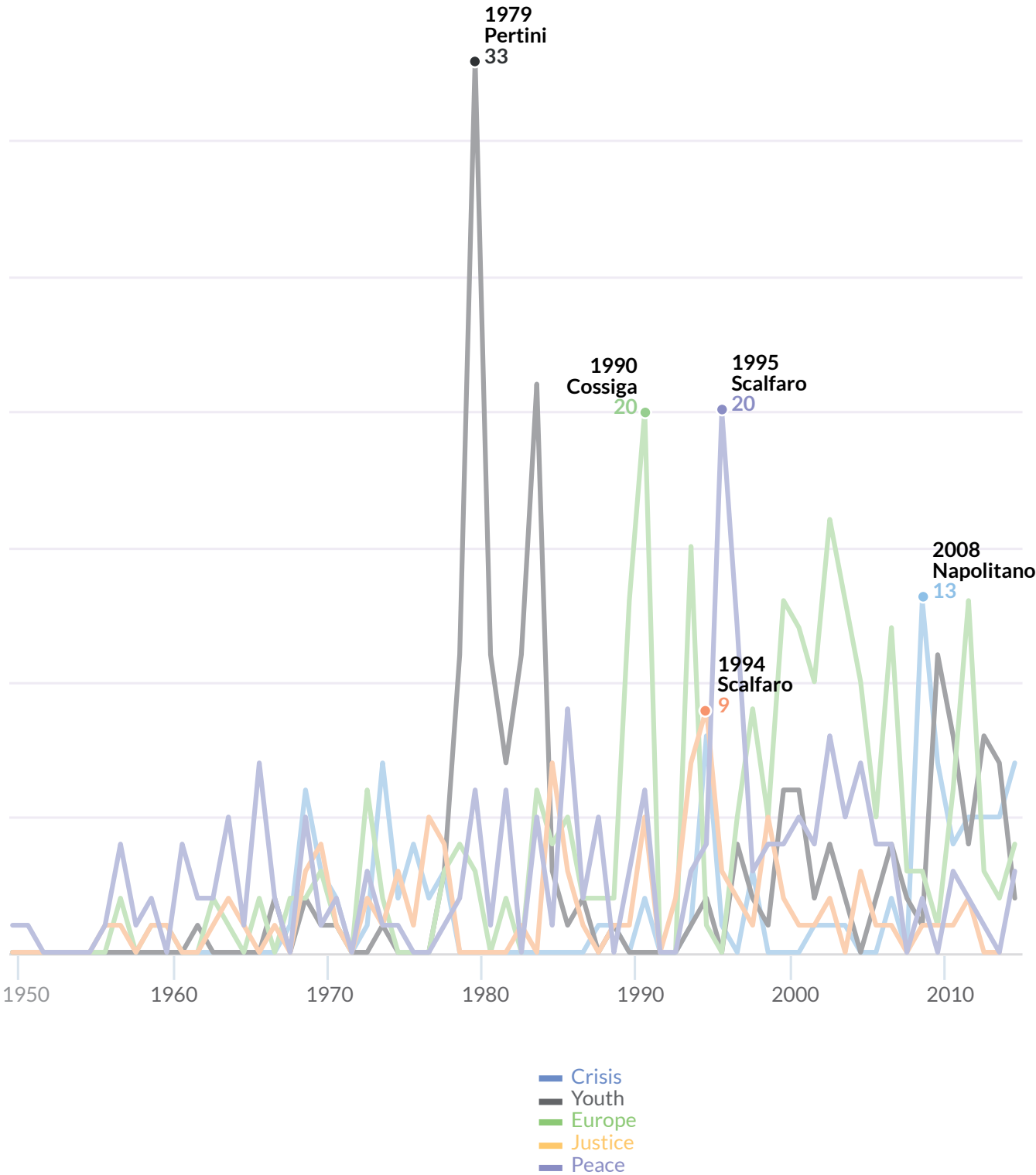
THE MOST RECURRENT WORDS
IN 66 END OF THE YEAR SPEECHES

YEAR	PRESIDENT	1	2	3
1949	Einaudi	homeland	year	everybody
1950	Einaudi	village	cottage	city
1951	Einaudi	way	together	pleased
1952	Einaudi	wish	year	way
1953	Einaudi	hope	year	recall
1954	Einaudi	thought	comune	homeland
1955	Gronchi	future	decade	do
1956	Gronchi	people	right	strenght
1957	Gronchi	citizens	democracy	responsibility
1958	Gronchi	work	people	progress
1959	Gronchi	problems	liberty	world
1960	Gronchi	problems	peace	trust
1961	Gronchi	comune	problem	state
1962	Segni	development	social	constitution
1963	Segni	nation	peace	people
1964	Saragat	trust	people	wish
1965	Saragat	world	peace	destiny
1966	Saragat	life	development	nation
1967	Saragat	europe	great britain	state
1968	Saragat	criss	responsibilities	leader
1969	Saragat	work	problems	citizens
1970	Saragat	problems	world	country
1971	Leone	wish	concord	responsibilities
1972	Leone	europe	nation	peace
1973	Leone	crisis	citizens	government
1974	Leone	country	economy	government
1975	Leone	country	trust	commitment
1976	Leone	problems	trust	justice
1977	Leone	society	commitment	country
1978	Pertini	youth	armed	people
1979	Pertini	youth	friends	people
1980	Pertini	people	youth	terrorism
1981	Pertini	people	terrorism	youth
1982	Pertini	terrorism	state	people

YEAR	PRESIDENT	1	2	3
1983	Pertini	people	youth	pace
1984	Pertini	hunger	justice	war
1985	Cossiga	citizens	civil	community
1986	Cossiga	responsibilities	problems	institutions
1987	Cossiga	commitment	institutions	civil
1988	Cossiga	society	civil	problems
1989	Cossiga	europe	liberty	people
1990	Cossiga	europe	liberty	citizens
1991	Cossiga	message	republic	tradition
1992	Scalfaro	parties	politics	europe
1993	Scalfaro	life	people	youth
1994	Scalfaro	state	president	world
1995	Scalfaro	politics	peace	parliament
1996	Scalfaro	politics	peace	people
1997	Scalfaro	state	president	politics
1998	Scalfaro	politics	school	youth
1999	Ciampi	century	europe	peace
2000	Ciampi	europe	homeland	peace
2001	Ciampi	europe	war	world
2002	Ciampi	europe	world	peace
2003	Ciampi	institutions	europe	citizens
2004	Ciampi	world	europe	citizens
2005	Ciampi	homeland	president	republic
2006	Napolitano	europe	country	politics
2007	Napolitano	labour	institution	country
2008	Napolitano	crisis	opportunity	country
2009	Napolitano	youth	crisis	reform
2010	Napolitano	youth	future	world
2011	Napolitano	country	trust	politics
2012	Napolitano	youth	government	labour
2013	Napolitano	youth	parliament	country
2014	Napolitano	nation	politics	state

CREDITS

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 e Participation Network** (PEP-NET), recognized and financed by the European Union, and it represents Italy in the **Parliamentary Monitoring Organizations** (PMO's).

Openpolis publishes a series called **"MiniDossier"**. Through a data journalism approach its goal is to verify, analyze and compare data from different official sources in order to suggest different point of views and tell different stories. On important issues and topics, such as politics and local finance, documented indexes and innovative indicators are created.

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
Who are the italian politians?
The biggest and most up to date database on italian politicians. Over 250.000 personalized pages with biography, political career, and timeline of past institutional postings for each elected representative for each institutional level: local municipalities, Regions, National and European Parliament.

Openparlamento.it
What do politians elected in Parliament do?
Daily analyses on what happens in the Chamber of Deputies and in the Italian Senate. It is possible to monitor single MPs, specific subjects and single bills. We created various indicators useful to understand the differences between each MP in order to better value their work.

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.

Openbilanci.it
Who do mayors spend local money?
We published the budgets of the past 10 years of over 8000 municipalities. Besides specific details for each local administration, comparisons, rankings and indicators allow users to have a better understanding of data and numbers at times complicated to understand.

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We build free and independent tools to
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