

Youth Partnership

Partnership between the European Commission
and the Council of Europe in the field of youth



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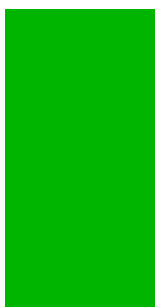
CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

INFORMATION TEMPLATE

ON

SOCIAL INCLUSION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

IN ITALY



Last updated: 24.01.2014
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1. The socio-economic situation of young people

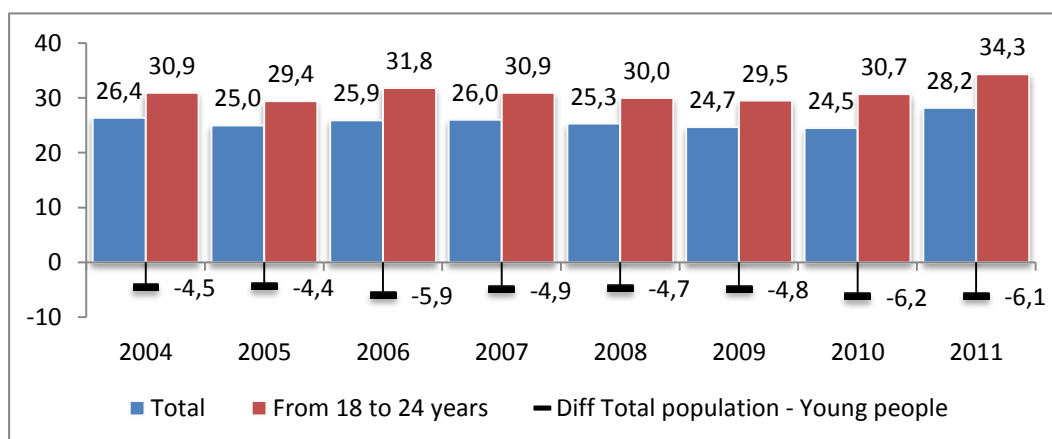
1.1 Please inform which groups of the young people are perceived as being socially excluded. What are the main factors for being socially excluded as a young person in your country?

In recent years it has grown the share of young population (18-24 years old) who live in conditions of discomforts and social exclusion. The main causes of exclusion are linked to a lower demand for labor and the lack of adequate educational opportunities. They are young people who have neither a job nor are they engaged in education and/or training, and therefore live outside or on the margins of the labor market and out of the main systems of education and training. From 2008 to 2012 the percentage of people in the age group 18-24 years in this state of social deprivation increased from 20.7 % to 27 %, while the percentage of the European value (EU 27) is equal to 17 % of the youth population i.e. 10 points less. There is also strong territorial differentiation which records in the South a value much higher than the national average: 34.8 % compared with 20.1% in the North -West, 19.8% in North East and 22.8 % in the regions of Central Italy. The crisis of recent years has aggravated the employment status of young people and, in particular, those living in the south ie in a socio -economic traditionally less dynamic contest that in consequence of the economic and financial crisis results still weaker.

1.2 Please provide the percentage representing the share of young people (18-24) who are at risk of poverty (and/or severely materially deprived and/or living in a household with very low work intensity).

Please compare it to the general population risk of poverty rate. What is the trend in your country – is the rate growing etc.?

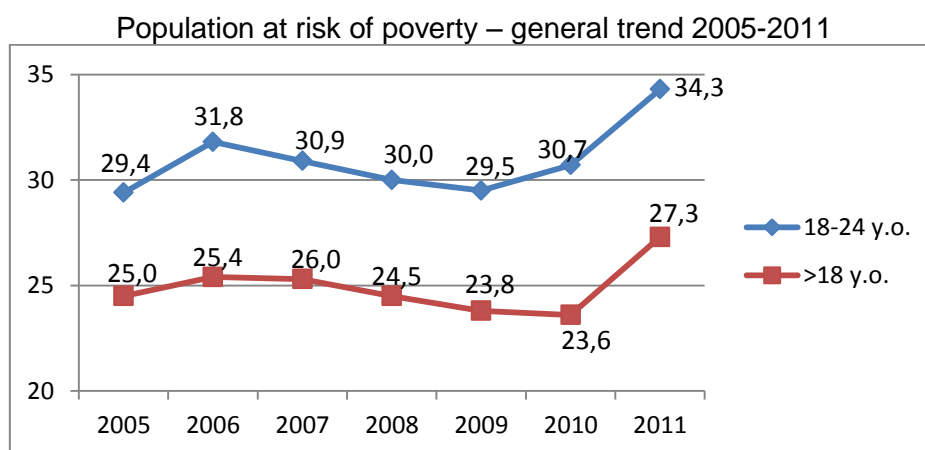
People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by age



Source: EUROSTAT 2012

In 2011, young people (aged 18-24) at **risk of poverty** increased further to 34.3% (1.400.000 units) of the total 18-24 y.o. population, 3.4 points more than the value of 2007 (30.9%). In the last 2 available years (2010-2011), the trend of this percentage increased widely from 29.5% (2009) to 34.3% (2011) after a decrease between 2006 and 2009. Despite the financial crisis had a significant impact on overall population, young people seem to be the most affected by the economic trend: the gap on risk of poverty rate between the total population and the young people has increased, from the 2007, by 1.2 points.

The trend is confirmed by the data of “population at risk of poverty”: the percentage of total population (18 or over) at risk of poverty increased between 2010 and 2011 (from 23.6% to 27.3%), but total level of “at risk of poverty population” is lower than “18-24 at risk of poverty” population, with a difference of 7 p.p.



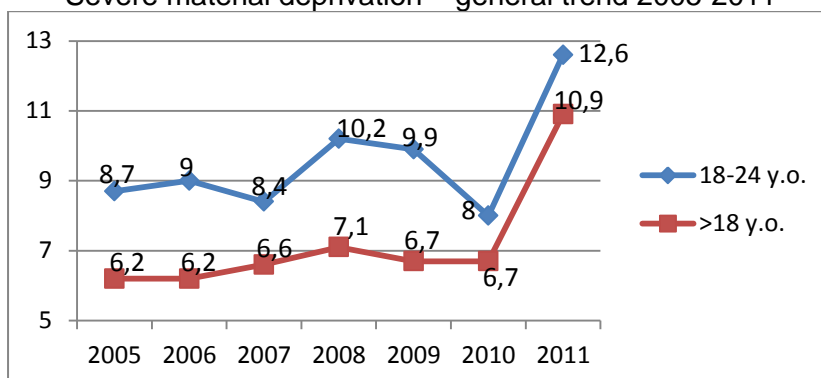
Source: Eurostat 2013

Regarding the severe material deprivation, the rate of 18-24 population is slightly higher than the “18 and over” population (12.6% and 10.9%) with a difference of 1.7%. In the total population, between 2005 and 2010 the rate was substantially constant, with a significant increase from 2010 to 2011 (6,7% to 10,9%). The trend for 18-24 population registered many fluctuations, with a significant increase –also in this case- from 2010 to 2011 (8% to 12,6%)

Severe material deprivation		
	18-24	18 and over
Total	12,6	10,9
Males	12,8	10,5
Females	12,4	11,3

Source: Eurostat 2013

Severe material deprivation – general trend 2005-2011



Source: Eurostat 2013

As far as households with very low work intensity are concerned, in the 18-24 population and in the 18-59 population, the rate is fairly the same with a slight difference of 0.1% (both genders), increasing to 1.1% in the female group.

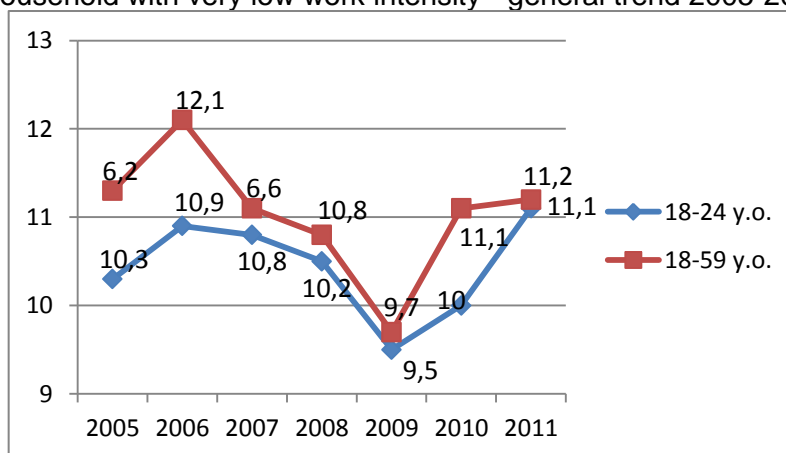
Regarding the trend, a decrease has been registered for both categories until 2009; after 2009 the two rates increased to the same percentage (11.1% and 11.2%)

Household with very low work intensity

	18-24	18-59
Total	11,1	11,2
Males	10,4	9,6
Females	11,8	12,9

Source: Eurostat 2013

Household with very low work intensity - general trend 2005-2011



Source: Eurostat 2013

Finally, it's important to analyze the rates of the 18-24 y.o. not employed nor in education or training (Neet). The rate of 18-24 **NEETs** (but also in other categories) is increasing year after year (see point 1.3).

1.3 Has an impact of the current financial crisis on young people been observed in your country?

As well as among the elderly, women and minors, the economic difficulties are particularly evident among younger people. Having more volatile working relationships and less accumulated savings, they are more often faced with economic problems, especially if they no longer live with their parents. The deteriorating economic conditions of young people during the current crisis is associated with an increase in the percentage of individuals (18-24) living in jobless households: between 2007 and 2011, it went from 5.1% to 7.2%, with the highest increases among the under-25s, from 5.4% to 8%. This is reflected in a 24.9% risk of poverty, in absolute poverty rate of 6.5% and a deprivation index greater than 12%, significantly higher than the national average.

(see Equitable and sustainable wellbeing report-<http://www.misuredelbenessere.it/>)

Regarding the labour market the indicators are particularly critical for youth, one of the most vulnerable group. The opportunity to obtain or retain an employment is significantly reduced for them: between 2008 and 2012 the employment rate of 15-29 years old has dropped by about 7 percentage points (-1.2 points last year) whereas that of 30-64 years old class has remained broadly stable in 2012 with a limited reduction in the whole period (-0.8 points since 2008). In the period 2008-2012 the decline in youth employment rate was more pronounced in the Centre-North; however, particularly large regional disparities remain, with an employment rate in 2012 decreasing from 41.5% in the North to 22.5% in the South.

**Employed and employment rate aged 15-29 by gender, geographical areas and highest school qualification
Years 2008, 2011 and 2012**

	Employed				Employment rate			
	2012	Change		% change		2012	Change in percentage points	
		2012/2011	2012/2008	2012/2011	2012/2008		2012/2011	2012/2008
MALES								
GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS								
North	907	-46	-202	-4.8	-18.2	45.7	-2.3	-10.0
Centre	344	-19	-77	-5.2	-18.2	38.5	-2.1	-8.3
South and Islands	533	-21	-166	-3.8	-23.8	27.7	-0.7	-6.9
HIGHEST SCHOOL QUALIFICATION								
At most a lower secondary school	565	-36	-237	-5.9	-29.5	25.5	-1.3	-8.7
Upper secondary school	1,037	-49	-183	-4.5	-15.0	46.9	-2.1	-8.8
Tertiary education	182	-1	-25	-0.5	-12.1	48.6	-1.4	-7.0
Total	1,784	-86	-445	-4.6	-20.0	37.1	-1.6	-8.3
FEMALES								
GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS								
North	710	-22	-135	-3.0	-16.0	37.1	-1.1	-6.9
Centre	256	-12	-61	-4.4	-19.3	29.7	-1.2	-6.4
South and Islands	319	-13	-86	-3.9	-21.3	17.2	-0.4	-3.5
HIGHEST SCHOOL QUALIFICATION								
At most a lower secondary school	247	-13	-99	-5.2	-28.6	13.2	-0.3	-4.1
Upper secondary school	747	-47	-162	-5.9	-17.8	34.6	-1.8	-7.1
Tertiary education	292	13	-21	4.8	-6.8	47.6	-0.6	-5.7
Total	1,285	-47	-283	-3.5	-18.0	27.7	-0.8	-5.2
TOTAL								
GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS								
North	1,617	-68	-337	-4.0	-17.2	41.5	-1.7	-8.5
Centre	600	-31	-138	-4.9	-18.7	34.2	-1.6	-7.3
South and Islands	852	-34	-252	-3.8	-22.9	22.5	-0.6	-5.2
HIGHEST SCHOOL QUALIFICATION								
At most a lower secondary school	812	-49	-336	-5.7	-29.3	19.9	-0.8	-6.5
Upper secondary school	1,784	-96	-345	-5.1	-16.2	40.8	-2.0	-7.9
Tertiary education	474	12	-46	2.7	-8.9	48.0	-0.9	-6.2
Total	3,069	-132	-727	-4.1	-19.2	32.5	-1.2	-6.7

Source: Istat, Rilevazione sulle forze di lavoro

The unemployment rate of young people of the class 15 and 29 years old increased between 2011 and 2012 by almost 5 percentage points, from 20.5 to 25.2%; since 2008, such rate has risen by ten points. Young people with low educational qualifications were relatively more affected, especially those who have at most a lower secondary school (+5.2 points). The increase also covered all the geographical areas, especially the South, where the unemployment rate for this age group has reached 37.3%.

**Unemployed and unemployment rate aged 15-29 by gender, geographical areas and highest school qualification
Years 2008, 2011 and 2012**

	Unemployed					Unemployed rate		
	2012	Change		% change		2012	Change in percentage points	
		2012/2011	2012/2008	2012/2011	2012/2008		2012/2011	2012/2008
MALES								
GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS								
North	179	48	94	36.1	109.8	16.5	4.4	9.4
Centre	98	19	47	24.6	90.2	22.2	4.4	11.3
South and Islands	287	64	76	28.9	36.2	35.0	6.4	11.8
HIGHEST SCHOOL QUALIFICATION								
At most a lower secondary school	220	51	75	30.3	51.7	28.0	6.1	12.7
Upper secondary school	299	67	126	28.9	72.7	22.4	4.8	9.9
Tertiary education	46	13	16	40.6	53.9	20.3	5.0	7.6
Total	565	132	217	30.3	62.3	24.1	5.2	10.5
FEMALES								
GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS								
North	160	26	63	19.8	65.9	18.4	3.0	8.1
Centre	93	19	27	25.6	40.8	26.6	5.0	9.4
South and Islands	219	36	44	19.6	25.2	40.7	5.2	10.6
HIGHEST SCHOOL QUALIFICATION								
At most a lower secondary school	126	13	21	11.9	19.6	33.8	3.6	10.4
Upper secondary school	268	53	93	24.6	53.4	26.4	5.1	10.3
Tertiary education	78	15	21	23.7	36.0	21.0	2.6	5.6
Total	472	81	134	20.8	39.9	26.8	4.2	9.1
TOTAL								
GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS								
North	339	74	157	27.9	86.5	17.3	3.7	8.8
Centre	191	38	74	25.1	62.5	24.2	4.7	10.4
South and Islands	506	100	120	24.7	31.2	37.3	5.9	11.4
HIGHEST SCHOOL QUALIFICATION								
At most a lower secondary school	346	65	96	23.0	38.2	29.9	5.2	12.0
Upper secondary school	567	120	219	26.8	63.0	24.1	4.9	10.1
Tertiary education	124	28	37	29.5	42.2	20.7	3.6	6.4
Total	1,037	213	351	25.8	51.3	25.2	4.8	10.0

Source: Istat, Rilevazione sulle forze di lavoro

In 2012, the number of young people between 15 and 29 years old who are not working (unemployed and inactive) and do not attend any course of education or training - so-called NEETs (Not in Education, Employment or Training) - has further increased of 95 thousand units (+4.4%); since 2008, the increase has been 21.1% (+391 thousand young people). Two million and 250 thousand young people (23.9%) are now in this condition; many of them are actively looking for work (40%), about a third are potential labor force (i.e. inactive but available to work) and the remaining 29.4 percent are inactive not seeking for and not available to work. A substantial and growing share of NEETs are young upper secondary graduates (47.3%, 41.0% in 2008). Over the past four years men have shown the greater growth in NEET people. The portion thereof represented by unemployed people is particularly high (49% compared with 33.1% of women). In recent years a more marked increase of NEET occurred in the Centre-North, but the situation in the South remains, in terms of incidence, utterly critical: one in three young people residing in this area is NEET (compared to 1 of 6 in the North and 1 of 5 in the Centre). In the South, there are also less NEETs actively looking for work (36% versus 46% in the Centre-North). They appear to have reduced job research efforts - discouraged by poor employment opportunities - nonetheless they are interested in entering or re-entering the labour market. In this geographical area the 37.3% of NEET is a potential labour force, compared to 21.4% in the Centre-North. By summing up the two categories, the group of those interested in to entering or re-entering the labour market -

being they men, women, with a secondary school diploma or an university degree - is larger in the South than in the Centre-North (73.3% and 67.1%, respectively).

**Young Neet aged 15-29 by gender, geographical areas and highest school qualification
Years 2008, 2011 and 2012**

	Neet					% incidence			% composition		
	2012	Change		% change		2012	Change in percentage points		2012	Change in percentage points	
		2012/2011	2012/2008	2012/2011	2012/2008	2012/2011	2012/2008	2012/2011	2012/2008	2012/2011	2012/2008
MALES											
GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS											
North	278	34	114	14.1	69.7	14.0	1.7	5.8	26.6	1.5	5.2
Centre	158	12	62	7.9	65.1	17.8	1.3	7.1	15.2	0.0	2.6
South and Islands	607	28	104	4.9	20.6	31.6	1.9	6.6	58.2	-1.5	-7.8
HIGHEST SCHOOL QUALIFICATION											
At most a lower secondary school	481	34	89	7.5	22.6	21.7	1.8	5.0	46.1	0.0	-5.3
Upper secondary school	498	38	179	8.3	56.0	22.6	1.8	8.0	47.7	0.3	5.9
Tertiary education	65	2	13	3.5	24.7	17.3	0.2	3.3	6.2	-0.2	-0.6
Total	1,043	74	280	7.6	36.7	21.8	1.7	6.2	100.0	-	-
FEMALES											
GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS											
North	367	12	74	3.3	25.2	19.2	0.7	3.9	30.4	0.4	3.6
Centre	189	5	38	2.9	24.8	22.0	0.7	4.7	15.7	0.2	1.8
South and Islands	650	4	-	0.7	0.0	35.0	0.8	1.9	53.9	-0.6	-5.5
HIGHEST SCHOOL QUALIFICATION											
At most a lower secondary school	502	-29	-40	-5.5	-7.4	27.0	-0.8	-0.2	41.6	-3.2	-7.9
Upper secondary school	566	39	124	7.5	27.9	26.3	2.1	5.9	46.9	2.5	6.5
Tertiary education	138	11	28	8.7	25.5	22.6	0.6	3.8	11.5	0.7	1.4
Total	1,207	21	111	1.8	10.2	26.1	0.7	3.0	100.0	-	-
TOTAL											
GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS											
North	645	46	188	7.7	41.1	16.6	1.2	4.9	28.7	0.9	4.1
Centre	348	17	100	5.1	40.4	19.9	1.0	5.9	15.5	0.1	2.1
South and Islands	1,257	32	103	2.6	9.0	33.3	1.3	4.3	55.9	-1.0	-6.2
HIGHEST SCHOOL QUALIFICATION											
At most a lower secondary school	983	5	48	0.5	5.2	24.1	0.6	2.6	43.7	-1.7	-6.6
Upper secondary school	1,064	78	302	7.9	39.7	24.4	1.9	6.9	47.3	1.5	6.3
Tertiary education	203	13	41	7.0	25.2	20.6	0.5	3.6	9.0	0.2	0.3
TOTAL	2,250	95	391	4.4	21.1	23.9	1.2	4.6	100.0	-	-

Source: Istat, Rilevazione sulle forze di lavoro

Finally, the European comparison highlights how in Italy the share of NEETs has grown to a greater extent during the crisis and throughout the period 2008-2012, while in most European countries NEETs have increased a lot in the first phase of the crisis, then remaining stable. Unlike other countries, in Italy the condition of NEET is less tied to that of unemployed; however, the proportion of young people NEET belonging to the potential labor force is much higher than in other countries. It appears that discouragement is in our country stronger than in others.

2. Policy measures for young people at risk of social exclusion

2.1 Social subsistence/ protection and health cover for young people living in poverty

In Italy the strategies to combat child poverty and social exclusion of adolescents are contained in the National Action Plan for childhood and adolescence. The monitoring of the Plan showed the adoption of two prevailing lines of actions :

1 . measures of income support to counteract the risk of poverty and social exclusion, with particular attention to large families, with some aid measures such as direct cash transfers, bonus

supporting consumption, tax exemptions and monetary integrations one-off in the passing moments of family life, such as the birth of a child;

2. measures of direct support of the child and his family in crisis to have a positive impact on the psychosocial development of children and young people in trouble and to contrast the removal and/or abandonment.

In the recent National Plan for the family (June 2012) interventions in the area of primary prevention are:

- strengthening the network of family counseling centers in their role as parenting support and accompaniment to the resolution of situations of serious family crisis;
- retraining the Centers for families such as information spaces respect to the organization's and management's needs of family , as well as of meeting and exchange between families;
- reorganizing the information services for the families in order to facilitate and optimize the access of families to their dedicated services and resources available.

Regarding healthcare the Italian National Health System (SSN) provides equal access to all people and guarantees free medical care for the poor. In Italy, all citizens, residents and foreigners in possession of specific requirements have the right to general medical assistance provided by a general practitioner, and for those under 14, a pediatrician.

Based on the principle of subsidiarity, the health service is organized according to different levels of responsibility and government. At central level the State has the responsibility of ensuring that all citizens have the right to good health by means of a strong system of guarantees, established through the essential levels of health care (LEA); at regional level the Regions, through the regional health departments, are responsible for ensuring the delivery of a benefit package through a network of population-based health management organizations (local health units) and public and private accredited hospitals.

The SSN provides emergency care to all visitors irrespective of nationality. Recently a law was passed that guarantees the right to registration in the SSN to young immigrants, even if they are illegal. Registration allows them to access medical care from a pediatrician and also to vaccinations.

2.2 Measures to meeting the medical Care needs of Young people at risk of social exclusion

In Italy we have, at local level, the “Consultorio familiare” (Family Advice Bureau). This is the place where first health and social assistance is provided. It is a public social and health service promoting the physical and mental health of women, couples, adolescents and children. It is a public health and social service offering prevention, information, social, medical and psychological education and information through the activity of specialized professionals. Some of the “Consultori familiari” provide “Spazi giovani” dedicated area where the young can, from the age of 14, have medical, social and psychological assistance and, furthermore, receive information and support concerning sexual and personal relationships. In some Regions this kind of service is provided directly within the school to support students with personal, social or family problems.

2.3 Measures to re-engage the young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)

The Italian Government in the Third Biennial National Plan of Actions and Interventions for the protection of the rights and development of the subjects in developmental age, adopted by DPR of January 21 , 2011, has defined actions to support school attendance and success training against social exclusion, being early school leavers the antechamber of life as NEET (Not Education, Employment, Training).

The educational institutions have adopted a number of measures aimed at combating risk of educational failure acting on the factors of possible contributory cause: one of which is the role of orientation. Several studies indicate the fact as crucial for sustaining motivation and the selection of the school from the boys: in light of this the Guidelines and the National Plan Orientation for orientation during the whole of life and to combat early school leaving (MIUR , 2011) have been approved

Specific measures for NEETs have recently been launched in Italy, in agreement with the European Commission, with the “Plan of Action and Cohesion” (PAC), the structural funds spending review initiated in 2011 and periodically updated. The provision proposes implementing programmes co-financed by the 2007-2013 structural funds by concentrating financial resources on "projects of strategic importance" in four Southern Regions (Calabria, Campania, Puglia and Sicilia) of the Convergence Area.

The PAC interventions are focused on three main sectors: citizens' services, youth, enterprises and employment. The resources earmarked for the project amount to 2,3 billion euro, of which some 400 million are destined for the Youth measure. Specific actions are planned within this

intervention, aimed at promoting apprenticeship and at encouraging individuals to leave the NEET condition. A total of 50 million euro has been allocated to finance the following lines of action:

- interventions for promoting occupationally-oriented experiences for individuals over 18 years who are not in education, employment or training (10 million euro)
- interventions for promoting apprenticeships and craft trades through incentives for hiring and tools fostering on-the-job training (40 million euro).

The expected outcomes of the Plan of Action and Cohesion have been incorporated in the Partnership Agreement, the European Commission's instrument for designing the strategy (expected results, priorities, intervention methods) for using the EU funds allocated for the 2014-2020 period¹.

The NEET issue is tackled with two of the ten thematic objectives of the Agreement:

- thematic objective 8: "*Promotion of the employment and mobility of workers by activating tools able to support the occupational difficulties of some groups*". The measure aims at increasing youth employment and fostering the transition of the young to the labour market, with particular emphasis on the NEETs.

The specific objectives are indicated below, with particular emphasis on gender aspects:

- to strengthen the employability of young people through active and preventive measures on the labour market
 - to combat the NEET phenomenon following the European recommendation on the "Youth guarantee"
 - to strengthen apprenticeships and other youth employment measures
 - To promote youth self-employment and self-entrepreneurship
 - to increase the participation and employment of women
- thematic objective 10: "*Support for education and training (investing in competences, in education and in lifelong learning)*". The measure specifically proposes support for education and training, partly by making investments in quality, especially of the technical-vocational type, and partly through measures to combat the drop-out phenomenon. Many of the activities under this objective, albeit consistent with developing lifelong training, are focused on preventing young people from dropping out of the educational system and/or being poorly qualified. Multiple interventions are involved, including individualized solutions and innovative teaching methodologies.

¹ In other words, it is a tool that, at Member State level, implements the thematic objectives and development needs on which it is agreed to concentrate resources, prompting the list of operational programmes and the relative financial allocation for each of the Common Strategic Framework funds.

The policies adopted by Italy fall within the framework of the European Commission's *Youth Employment Package*, intended to be a concrete response to the worsening situation of youth employment in Europe.

There are various initiatives promoted at local level, calibrated to specific local needs and mainly dependent on resources made available by the administrations. These are projects and initiatives that aim mostly at tackling the topic of youth unemployment, of the transition from school to the labour market and of the creation of opportunities for creating businesses.

2.4 Measures to ensure access to decent housing for young people at risk of social exclusion

Fund for access to credit to purchase the first home by young couples or single-parent families with minor children (Fondo per la casa): € 50 million (<http://www.gioventu.gov.it/diritto-al-futuro/diritto-al-futuro-accesso-al-mutuo-per-le-giovani-coppie-con-contratti-atipici.aspx>).

This Fund was established in 2010 with a budget of € 50 million, aimed at the granting of mortgage loans for the purchase of 'principal residence, the amount of not more than 200 thousand euro. This is a special guarantee fund, a fund for easier access to credit for the purchase of a first home whose beneficiaries are young couples and single-parent families with minor children whose total income does not exceed 35 thousand euro and resulting for more than half, from atypical employment contracts. This fund was incremented with € 10 million for each of the years 2014 and 2015 in 2013. The significant novelty of this measure is the enlargement (from 2014) of the range of beneficiaries to young holders (under 35 years old) of a relationship of atypical work - with the simultaneous allocation of new resources to the Fund - which enables customers to provide an opportunity to the various personal situations in which young people can be single, single with children, couples (even living together), part-time workers, temporary workers, apprentices, trainees and practitioners. The Fund is managed by the Department of Youth and National Civic Service.

2.5 Measures addressing the social integration of young people with disabilities

On 30 March 2007, the Italian Government has signed at the headquarters of the United Nations in New York, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities adopted by the United Nations General Assembly December 13, 2006, ratified by Act 3 March 2009, n. 18. In its guiding principles the Convention does not recognize "new " rights to people with disabilities, intending rather to ensure that they can enjoy , based on the laws of the Member of belonging , the same rights as the other people, in application of the general principles of equal opportunities for all.

The report to Parliament on the L. 104/92 for the years 2006/8, (last) developed in collaboration with the ISFOL and ISTAT , shows the following positive aspects related to the effects of L. 104/92 law framework for the protection and assistance of disabled people. Specifically, with regard to the subjects of the age of compulsory education (6-14 y.), holders of certification of a serious disability, pursuant to Art . 3 of the same Act, is recorded as follows:

- Improvement of inclusive education for the presence of the support teacher provided by the school for young people with disabilities;
- Improvement of roads/driving in town for the removal of architectural barriers;
- Improvement of the transport of disabled young people for the possibility of obtaining help materials and tax aids on the purchase and/or use of motor vehicles and other transport specialist equipment.

The Third Plan for Childhood and Adolescence has planned interventions for children with disabilities with particular reference to the integration of the same.

The term integration has replaced that of inserting in school, social and legislative ambit, marking the transition from the reality of disabled children placed in school, but substantially isolated and shunned , to the stage where active efforts are made for him to be fully integrated into the group of his peers, the school , the territory. The school should play an active role, in a view of inclusion: receives the child with disabilities and his family, and creates an environment conducive to the development of the child; collaborates with family and promotes the development of a network of services.

Of course, the premise of this approach to education of inclusive matrix is based on appropriate skills of all the teachers, not only the support ones. In this respect, it is recalled that the MIUR has launched, in cooperation with leading universities, masters and specialization courses aimed at improving the skills of teachers on the autistic syndrome , the mental and maturation delay, on the ADHD syndrome and sensory disabilities.

In this context the Law no. 170 of 2010, which regulated the protection of the right to education of pupils and students with SLD, (specific learning disabilities) plays an important role. This law has given rise to a series of interventions that have led to the guidelines for the right to education of pupils and students with ASD. In this regard, the Guidelines make clear that the right to education of pupils in question is protected by a channel different than that provided for pupils with disabilities certified in accordance with Law 104/1992. The specificity of this channel is the implementation of a personalized and individualized teaching as well as compensatory measures and dispensatory measures.

2.6 The contribution of youth work (and youth centres) to social inclusion of young people

Here are some of the measures taken with this aim:

- the national project "Youth, legality, citizenship and participation" funded with a budget of 3 ml/€ is part of the National Operational Programme "Security for development" - European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) – Priority 2 – Objective 2.6 (Contain the effects of the manifestations of deviance). The Minister of Interior is the managing authority and the Department of Youth and National Civic Service is carrying out the project, as beneficiary of the funding, together with the eight municipalities partners. The main aim is the connection, the design and implementation of activities aimed at the prevention and reduction of the phenomenon of violence, delinquency and bullying, common among the new generations in the territories involved and falling in the 4 Regions objective convergence (Calabria, Campania, Puglia and Sicily), through the creation of permanent moments and action on the territory of promotion, information, education and awareness to the issues of culture of legality. The project, that now is in a final stage, funded the construction of eight youth centers ("you&me centers") in 8 municipalities located in the four regions convergence: 2 centers for each region.
- the "Youth camps", now in its sixth edition, are interventions carried out in collaboration with the Fire Department, the Navy, the Harbour and the Italian Red Cross. These are projects of civic education aimed at young people between 14 and 22 aimed at their empowerment on issues such as environmental protection, aid to populations in need, the acquisition of new skills and attitudes, satisfying in this way, the desire of young people to be committed in the civil society. These initiatives allow young people to spend a week in a leading role and help to serve the country, reviving the desire for active citizenship and resulting in a thrust towards volunteering.

In 2014 "Youth Camps" will be funded by the Department of Youth and the National Civic Service for a total amount of approximately € 820,000.00.

3. Research on social inclusion

3.1 Is there any national report/ national survey investigating the social exclusion of young people in your country, including issues of discrimination?

The Equitable and sustainable wellbeing report (<http://www.misuredelbenessere.it/>, for the English summary see <http://www.istat.it/en/archive/84498>) contains detailed information for people from 18 to 24 years for the following indicators:

- Disposable income inequality (S80/S20)
- Risk of poverty
- Absolute poverty
- Severe material deprivation
- Housing deprivation (percentage of the population experiencing overcrowding in houses with leaking roof, damp walls/floors/foundation, rot in window frames or floor; lack of bath or shower in the dwelling; lack of indoor flushing toilet for sole use of the household; problems with the dwelling: too dark, not enough light)
- People living in jobless households (percentage of individuals living in households with at least one component aged 18-59 years - with the exception of households where all members are full time students under 25 years - where nobody works or receives an occupational pension).

Some information on households headed by young people (until 35 years) in terms of poverty and social exclusion (relative and absolute poverty, income quintiles, economic situation perception, making ends meet with difficulty, ability to face unexpected expenses, expenditures burden, arrears on selected items, difficulty to purchase some durable goods, housing crowding) are also available in the social cohesion warehouse (produced by the National Social Security Institute , the Italian National Institute of Statistics and the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy, <http://dati.coesione-sociale.it/?lang=en>).

Other publications reporting about the social exclusion for youth people are:

- Rapporto annuale 2013 – La situazione del Paese – ISTAT <http://www.istat.it/it/archivio/89629>
- Indagine conoscitiva sulle misure per fronteggiare l'emergenza occupazionale, con particolare riguardo alla disoccupazione giovanile – Audizione dell'Istituto Nazionale di Statistica - Commissione "Lavoro Pubblico e Privato" della Camera dei Deputati – 22 maggio 2013 <http://www.istat.it/it/archivio/94753>
- Noi Italia 2013 – 100 statistiche per capire il Paese in cui viviamo - ISTAT <http://noi-italia.istat.it/>
- Ingresso dei giovani nel mercato del lavoro – Statistiche in breve - ISTAT - 30 settembre 2010 <http://www.istat.it/it/archivio/5075>

3.2 Is there any longitudinal research focused on the cumulative nature of disadvantage (taking place across generations of the same family).

Not available

3.3 Apart from national reports and surveys, are you aware of other research that is valuable for understanding the situation of young people (esp. those with fewer opportunities) in the current crisis? Please provide the title and the link, if available.

- Title: "Aspects of daily life"

<http://www.lavoro.gov.it/Strumenti/StudiStatistiche/Documents/Infanziaevitaquotidiana> It's a multi-purpose survey conducted in 2011 through a specific form on childhood on the basis of an agreement between the National Institute of Statistics and the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy. The survey was conducted on a sample of 20,000 households for a total of about 48,000 individuals. Families with children interviewed were 5,066, for a total of 7,880 children and young people aged 0-17. The survey was conducted in the month of March 2011 and was made with the technique of interview "face to face".

- Title: Economia sociale e non profit

http://www.isfol.it/temi/Inclusione_sociale/economia-sociale-terzo-settore

Surveys were conducted in 2013 in the framework of the ESF National Operational Programme for the Convergence regions through a mix of sample Cati/Cawi surveys. Results are currently examined and elaborated. No profit and social economy organizations were observed and hereafter we are able to report briefly on some facts about young people presence in those organizations (especially in voluntary associations and social enterprises).

4. Examples of policy responses and practices

4.1 What are the relevant initiatives/projects at regional/ national level promoting the social inclusion of young people?

Fund for precarious parents (Fondo "genitori precari"): € 51 million (<http://www.gioventu.gov.it/diritto-al-futuro/diritto-al-futuro-un-lavoro-stabile-per-i-giovani-genitori-precari.aspx>).

For more information see the [Italian Country Sheet](#) point 5.

The project "Youth, legality, citizenship and participation" funded with a budget of 3 ml/€ is part of the National Operational Programme "Security for development" - European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) – Priority 2 – Objective 2.6 (Contain the effects of the manifestations of deviance). The Minister of Interior is the managing authority.

For more information see the Country Sheet point 5.

The "Youth camps", in its sixth edition, interventions carried out in collaboration with the Fire Department, the Navy, the Harbour and the Italian Red Cross.

For more information see the Country Sheet point 5.

The NCS has been instituted since 2001 and implemented by the National Civic Service Office, now entrusted in the Department for youth and national civic service.

It's an opportunity offered to young people aged from 18 to 28 years to dedicate a year of their lives in favor of a commitment of solidarity and social cohesion. In 2013, the NCS funded with about 134ml/€ will give this opportunity to 15.446 young people. *For more information see the Country Sheet point 5.*

The participation of the Ministry of Labour and the Department for Family Policies to the Network "ChildONEurope," that in the context of the study of social policies for childhood and adolescence, has frequently addressed the theme of children's participation. The Department for Equal Opportunities has participated in the National Focal Point on children's rights and the elimination of all forms of violence against children at the Council of Europe. Ministry of Education promotes actions for the promotion and dissemination among the youngest of a concrete and conscious exercise of citizenship, understood as knowledge of rules, institutions and as active and responsible participation of choices of the community.

The Italian Ministry of Labour and Social policies has recently launched a project "AMVA NEET young graduates" carried out by Italia Lavoro SpA (the technical agency of the Ministry of Labour), to build 3,000 paid internships for young people who are out of the world of education/training and work and are graduate in letters, geology, biology, law, languages, psychology, agricultural and political science. Participants must be living in one of the four Convergence Regions - plagued by the phenomenon of NEET (Calabria, Campania, Apulia and Sicily) and must be aged between 24 and 35 years. The total budget of the project is 10 million Euro. The internships will last for six months and they will involve companies included in all economic sectors. Selections will be made directly by the companies that are going to host the interns.

There are also some important experiences conducted by Regions such as Liguria and Tuscany. In 2013 the Liguria Region launched a bid for tenders to combat the phenomenon of social exclusion and school failure for 1,7 million euro of the European Social Fund. Bidding is open to vocational institutes either in partnership or through temporary associations for the purpose or temporary association of enterprises, third-sector organizations, of the business world and recreational sports-leisure time sector. Among the most significant lines of action are those addressed to young people still in education but at risk of drop-out and social exclusion; early school leavers that didn't finish compulsory schooling or didn't obtain a certificate; and young NEETs and students of higher educational institutes with learning disabilities or motivational issues.

The Tuscany Region has launched an integrated regional programme entitled GiovaniSì, with the aim of offering young people the chance to develop their individual capacities as well as job quality and stability, emancipation and social participation. The GiovaniSì project has various lines of intervention for 2013, including:

- guidance, tutoring and scholarships
- contributions for mobility
- vouchers for attending post-graduate higher training courses, vocational training courses (leFP system) and higher technical education and training (IFTS)
- waged traineeships
- contributions for hiring young graduates and PhDs
- service vouchers for helping women with children reconcile paid work with family responsibilities
- facilitating the start-up of businesses and entrepreneurial activity.

There are also some interesting initiatives coming from the business world, such as the Meet No Neet project, with a partnership between the Fondazione Mondo Digitale, Microsoft and local schools for creating alliances between companies, training and the third sector.

The training is flexible, so that students can benefit whether they are in school, at home, alone or in groups, thanks to new technologies and social networks. The project involves 1,000 individuals from 18 to 24 years in Lazio and Campania.

4.2 Have young people and civil society organizations been given political and financial support to be involved in the policy making process on social inclusion?

Involvement in the policy making process is promoted at all levels (local, regional and national) through different means such as: regional youth parliaments, youth councils where young people can be actively involved in the democratic institution and in the social life; youth events, youth consultations. Municipalities, provinces and regions promote the establishment of Youth Councils (Consulte giovanili), with consultancy functions.

At national level consultations of youth organisations on social inclusion issues have been run since the beginning of 2013 and last one is currently on going in the framework of the structured dialogue process. In particular the first one investigated how the quality youth work can enhance the social inclusion of all young people, the second one was aimed at finding solutions, good practices, preventative measures, and innovative ideas on better social inclusion of young people across EU, especially for NEETs and the third one, currently on going, is mainly focused on the role of youth entrepreneurship in promoting social inclusion of young people.

4.3 Have youth organisations and other civil society organisations been involved in the development of the policies related to social inclusion of young people

At national level the following two invitations to tender were launched by the Department of Youth and National Civic Service in 2013, with national funds under the Action and Territorial Cohesion Plan (CAP), for the funding of projects submitted by young people and/or private social organizations and targeted to young beneficiaries aged between 14 and 35 years of age:

1) The notice "Youth for the enhancement of public goods" € 12,763,000.00 - 700 projects submitted) aimed at promoting and supporting initiatives to enhance public property owned by a public administration in order to facilitate the promotion of social entrepreneurship and youth employment in the Convergence Objective regions (Calabria, Campania, Puglia and Sicily) and at the same time facilitate the access and use by the community.

2) The notice "Youth Outreach" (23.709.000,00 € - 900 projects submitted) aimed at promoting and supporting actions for the strengthening of economic and social cohesion of the territories of the Convergence Objective regions (Calabria, Campania, Puglia and Sicily). It is finalized to strengthen interventions for the social inclusion of young people, dissemination of the culture of legality through civic engagement and active participation in civil society, the development of the cultures and traditions of Intercultural Dialogue and inter-religious, and the diffusion of new technologies in the areas of employment and enhancement of the human capital of excellence in scientific and creative field.

Specifically, the Department collaborates – by virtue of the appropriate conventions – in activities of the National Youth Forum -NYF (Forum nazionale dei giovani), recognised by Title 30 law of December 30th 2004, no. 311 which is the national and international representative platform for 75 organisations which reflect the heterogeneous nature of youth civil commitment. Some of its activities are financed yearly by the Department. In particular, in 2013 the National Youth Forum have been funded by the Department (€ 450,000.00), to carry out activities aimed, inter alia, at promoting social inclusion of young people (for more information see the “Country Sheet”).