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| --- | --- |
| **European Semester 2017/2018 country fiche on disability** | |
| **Italy** |  |
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| With comparative data provided by the ANED core team |

The [Academic Network of European Disability experts](http://disability-europe.net/) (ANED) was established by the European Commission in 2008 to provide scientific support and advice for its disability policy Unit. In particular, the activities of the Network support the development of the European Disability Strategy 2010-2020 and practical implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in the EU.

This country report has been prepared as input for the European Semester from a disability perspective.

*Note:*

*The statistics provided in October 2017 are based on the EU-SILC 2015. This is the most recent microdata available to researchers for analysis from Eurostat. This report may be updated as new data becomes available.*

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# Summary of the overall situation and challenges[[1]](#footnote-1)

ISTAT calculatesthat in 2013, 13,177,000 persons aged 15 and over have functional limitations, invalidity or serious chronicity (25.5% in all of the resident population). For these people the interaction between health conditions and environmental factors can result in social inclusion restrictions. Among these persons, the 23.4% has serious limitations (around 3.1 million, of which over 2.5 million are senior citizens, i.e. 20.0% of population aged 65 and over). Women (54.7%) and the elderly people (61.1%) are the biggest group between these persons. The share of persons with serious limitations is higher among elderly women (37.8%) compared to the share recorded for elderly men (22.7%).

Just over a third (34%) of these persons tells not to be completely autonomous (4 million 478 thousand persons, with a prevalence that exceed 50% after 75 years old and reaching 78.5% in the population that aged 85 and over; 2 million 600 thousand persons have the highest degree of autonomy reduction in the essential activities of daily living); 33.7% of these persons has difficulties in moving and the shares increase among persons with severe limitations, reaching 67.3%.

Austerity measures which were adopted in 2011 entailed thorough cuts in social services, which were already poorly funded in Italy. The national funds for social protection (health, social security and assistance) in the 2012 was 554 billion € (29% of the GDP, more than the EU rate, 28,3%); but there is a very different distribution: the pensions absorb the 52,7% of the Italian expenses (Italy is second in EU after Latvia, the EU rate is 40,6%), while Italy spends only the 4,8% for families and minors, penultimate in EU countries (EU rate is 7,8%).

According to Eurostat data, in 2012, Italy spent 430 Euros per capita/ year for disability. Compared with the other big EU countries (France, Germany, United Kingdom, Spain), only Spain spent less than Italy for disability (425 euro per capita/year). Above all, only 23 euro per capita/year, representing less than 1/5 of the EU average (125 euro) and less than half that of Spain (55 euro) were allocated to services for persons with disabilities.

The total expenditure allocated for persons with disabilities in 2012 was the 5.8% of the total social protection expenditure, while the EU rate was 7.4% (only Greece, Ireland, Malta and Cyprus have spent less of Italy). A limited increase of funds addressed to persons with disabilities in the 2015 Stability Law was confirmed in the 2016 and 2017 (400 million euro for not independent persons for each years).

Strong differences exist between 21 individual regions and autonomous provinces, which have a non-homogeneous welfare system.

In the 2013, the 44,0% of persons with disabilities (15-64 years) was employed, then the 55,1% of the total population. Between the persons with severe impairments, only the 19,7% was employed.

No funds have been allocated to support the empowerment and participation of representative DPOs in designing, implementing and monitoring legislation, policies and actions concerning persons with disabilities. The National Operational Plan (Piano Operativo Nazionale, PON) 2014-2020 on the use of the European Social Fund (ESF), recognizes the ex-ante conditionality G.3 “Existence of the administrative capacity for implementing the UN CRPD”. Nevertheless, it does not mention explicitly persons with disabilities among the investment priorities under the Axis 3 “Systems and models of social intervention”, to which G.3 conditionality applies to, while mentioning other discriminated populations. No data are available of the EU structural funds utilized by the regions. As a consequence, the great majority of the actions foreseen in the Biannual Action Plan to implement the CRPD have not been implemented. The second Biannual Action Plan for implementing the CRPD was discussed during the National conference on disability policies (Florence, September 2016), and it was approved in October 2017.[[2]](#footnote-2)

No specific measures are taken to reduce impoverishment of these persons because barriers, obstacles and discrimination. Although Italy has ratified the CRPD in the 2009, not exist in the legislation a definition of reasonable accommodation.

In September 2016, the UN Committee on the rights of persons with disabilities has addressed to Italy the Concluding observations.[[3]](#footnote-3)

# Assessment of the situation of disabled people with respect to the Europe 2020 headline targets

## Strategic targets

Table 1: Europe 2020 and agreed national targets for the general population

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Europe 2020 targets | National targets[[4]](#footnote-4) |
| Employment | 75% of the 20-64 year-olds to be employed | 67-69% |
| Education | Reducing the rates of early school leaving below 10% | 16% |
| At least 40% of 30-34–year-olds completing third level education | 26-27% |
| Fighting poverty and social exclusion | At least 20 million fewer people in or at risk of poverty and social exclusion | 2,200,000 |

Relevant disability targets from national strategies or sources:

ISTAT developed research in 2013 based on the ICF approach, which indicates the prevalence of impairment/disability in the population and includes indicators of education and income, although no targets are included.[[5]](#footnote-5)

**Table 2: Persons from 15 to 64 years with functional limitations, invalidity or hard chronic condition on the degree of functional limitations for sex, age, study degree, geographical distribution and economical incomes year 2013, absolute value in thousands and for 100 persons with the same characteristics (ISTAT 2013)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Persons with disabilities that need more intensive supports** | | **Persons with low level of functional limitations, invalidity or chronic conditions** | | **Total** |
|  | **v.a.** | **%** | **v.a.** | **%** |
| **SEX** | | | |  |
| Male | 1,019 | 33.0 | 4,944 | 49.0 |
| Female | 2,066 | 67.0 | 5,147 | 51.0 |
| **AGE GROUPS** | | | |  |
| 15-34 | 90 | 2.9 | 594 | 5.9 |
| 35-54 | 244 | 7.9 | 1,950 | 19.3 |
| 55-64 | 215 | 7.0 | 2,033 | 20.1 |
| 65-74 | 458 | 14.8 | 2,680 | 26.6 |
| 75-84 | 1,117 | 36.2 | 2,256 | 22.4 |
| 85 years and more | 963 | 31.2 | 578 | 5.7 |
| **EDUCATION** | | | |  |
| University Degree, diploma of high school | 355 | 11.5 | 2,579 | 25.6 |
| Degree of secondary school | 591 | 19.1 | 3,310 | 32.8 |
| Degree of primary school or not degree | 2,140 | 69.3 | 4,203 | 41.6 |
| **GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION** | | | |  |
| North-west | 682 | 22.1 | 2,697 | 26.7 |
| North-east | 546 | 17.7 | 1,932 | 19.1 |
| Centre | 610 | 19.8 | 1,942 | 19.2 |
| South | 828 | 26.8 | 2,352 | 23.3 |
| Island | 419 | 13.6 | 1,168 | 11.6 |
| **ECONOMICAL INCOMES** | | | |  |
| Good conditions | 1,539 | 49.9 | 5,683 | 56,3 |
| Bad conditions | 1,546 | 50.1 | 4,408 | 43,7 |
| **TOTAL** | **3,086** | **100.0** | **10,091** | **100.0** |

### A note on the use of EU data

Unless specified, the summary statistics presented in this report are drawn from 2015 EU-SILC micro data.[[6]](#footnote-6) The EU-SILC sample includes people living in private households and does not include people living in institutions. The proxy used to identify people with disabilities (impairments) is whether “for at least the past 6 months” the respondent reports that they have been ‘limited because of a health problem in activities people usually do.[[7]](#footnote-7) Responses to this question vary between countries and national data sources are added for comparison, where available.

In 2015 there was a break in the German data (with significantly reduced prevalence estimates). As Germany is a very large country, this affected both the German national indicators and EU average indicators for this year. For example, the EU28 average disability prevalence indicator decreased between 2014 and 2015 but increased, as in previous years, if Germany is excluded. A similar trend is evident for the EU average employment rate of persons.

**Graph 1: Self-reported “activity limitations” as a proxy for impairment/disability (EU-SILC 2015)**

Source: EUSILC UDB 2015 – version of October 2017

Note: The Italian disability prevalence estimates are above the EU average, notable for older persons. This might affect the estimation of comparative outcome indicators based upon them.

In subsequent tables, these data are used as a proxy to estimate “disability” equality in the main target areas for EU2020 – employment, education and poverty risk.[[8]](#footnote-8) The tables are presented by disaggregating the estimated proportion of people who report and do not report limitations for each indicator (e.g. among those who are employed, unemployed, at risk of poverty, etc.).

## Employment data

**Graph 2: Most recent employment data, aged 20-64**

Source: EUSILC UDB 2015 – version of October 2017

**Graph 3: Employment rate data, by age group**

Source: EUSILC UDB 2015 – version of October 2017

**Graph 4: Trends in employment by gender and disability (aged 20-64)**

Source: EUSILC UDB 2015 – version of October 2017 (and preceding UDBs)

The table above shows a comparison of national employment trends for disabled and non-disabled women and men, and compares this with the EU2020 headline indicator for the EU as a whole.

Alternative data on disability and employment provided by the national expert:

ISTAT calculates[[9]](#footnote-9) that in 2013, 13,177.000 persons aged 15 and over have functional limitations, invalidity or serious chronicity. It is 25.5% in all of the resident population of the same age. For these people the interaction between health conditions and environmental factors can result in social inclusion restrictions.

Among persons with functional limitations, invalidity or severe chronicity, the 23.4% has serious limitations, i.e. the highest degree of difficulty in at least one of the motor or sensory functions, or in the essential activities of daily living. The number of these persons resident population in Italy is estimated at around 3.1 million, of which over 2 million 500 thousand are senior citizens, i.e. 20.0% of population aged 65 and over.

Women (54.7%) and the elderly people (61.1%) are the biggest group with functional limitations, invalidity or severe chronicity prevail. The share of persons with serious limitations is higher among elderly women (37.8%) compared to the share recorded for elderly men (22.7%).

Just over a third (34%) of persons with functional limitations, invalidity or serious chronicity tells not to be completely autonomous, that is it reports to have some difficulty or not be able to carry out at least one of the essential activities of life daily alone (lying down and getting out of bed, sitting down and getting up from a chair, dressing and undressing, bathing or showering, washing hands and face, eat cutting food). They are 4 million 478 thousand persons, with a prevalence that exceed 50% after 75 years old and reaching 78.5% in the population that aged 85 and over. Among persons with severe functional limitations, 2 million 600 thousand persons have the highest degree of autonomy reduction in the essential activities of daily living; 33.7% of persons with functional limitations, invalidity or serious chronicity have difficulties in moving and the shares increase among persons with severe limitation, reaching 67.3%. The share of persons with sensory limitations, that is, vision, hearing or speech disabilities, is 29.3%, with a higher incidence among persons who have serious functional limitations (57.8%, against 20.6% among persons with minor limitations, serious chronic diseases or invalidity).

The statistics on employment and disability in Italy are based on administrative data or data collected by ISTAT, the national statistical agency. In the field of employment there are two data sources: the first one is the data collected by Ministry of Labour and Social Policies,[[10]](#footnote-10) which are uncompleted[[11]](#footnote-11) and do not present the rate of unemployment of persons with disabilities. The last data available show that at the end of 2013 the number of working places available in the quota system (law 68/99) was 41,238, equivalent to only 6.1% of the number of disabled persons registered unemployed, 676,775 (which 319,673 were women, 49.6% of total). Only 40.5% of persons with disabilities employed in the 2013 were women (7,453 out of 18,295).

The second one is the ISTAT data,[[12]](#footnote-12) that stress 44.0% of persons with disabilities from 15 to 64 years were employed in comparison with 55.1% of the total of population of the same range of age. This percentage reduced to 19.7% for persons with severe functional limitation in comparison with 46.9% of persons with low functional limitation. This indicates that less of 1 person in 5 with severe functional limitation works.

The level of seriousness of health problems has a strong impact on employment. Among persons with serious functional limitations, people in employment are only 19.7%, compared with 46.9% among those with mild limitations, invalidity or chronic illnesses. This gap is also very clear among the retired and persons who are unable to work, that are almost half of severe cases (46.0%) while they amount to about one-fifth in the rest of the collective (20.1%).

According to the VII report to the Parliament on the implementation of law 68/99 regarding the employment of persons with disabilities,[[13]](#footnote-13) in the last years the annual employment of these persons has decreased by over 30% (just 18.295, the lowest levels since 2004); the statistics on the subject are only made available every two years and, on the contrary to those regarding ordinary occupation, which are made available every three months.

About job placements the national data shows that women represent 41.5% of the entries created in 2012 (W 7,941; 11,173 M) coming down to 40.5% in 2013 (W 7,453; 10,842 M). The value of the gender gap in 2012 was 29% and in 2013 31% again to the detriment of women. The percentage of resolutions of contract sees unchanged percentages referring to women with disabilities (43%).

The ISTAT National Institute for Statistics (*Persons aged 15 years and over by presence of disability and self-declared employment status (per 100 persons with the same characteristics by gender*),[[14]](#footnote-14) reported 2013 data indicating among males (aged 15-44) without disabilities an occupancy rate of 62.7% and among males with disabilities an occupancy rate of 24.8%, while among males (45-64) without disabilities an occupancy rate of 71.2% and 23% among males with disabilities. As regards women (15-44) without disabilities the survey reported an occupancy rate of 46.3% and for women with disabilities a rate of 20.4%. For women (45-64) without disabilities an occupancy rate of 46.7% while for women with disabilities a rate of 14%. Data show a significant gap between the employment status of persons without disabilities and persons with disabilities, this last currently supported by a legislation based on quota, now inadequate. This is shown in the table below.

**Table 3: - Persons aged 15 years and over by presence of disability and self-declared employment status by gender Year 2013 (employed/ not employed)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Age | Women with disabilities | Men with disabilities | Women without disabilities | Men without disabilities |
| 15 and 44 years | 20.4% | 24.8% | 46.3% | 62.7% |
| 45 and 64 years | 14% | 23% | 46.7% | 71.2% |
| National data | 2.3% | 6.3% | 36.5% | 54.3% |

*Source: ISTAT, Disabilità in cifre, 2013*[[15]](#footnote-15)

A reduction of financial endowment of about 70%; just about 40,7% are women. A legislation that has positively reformed law 68/99 has recently been approved;[[16]](#footnote-16) but, being based on the quota system restricted to persons with disabilities in public and private firms, it turns out to be completely inadequate (in 2013, the places available in firms were a total of 6.1% of the unemployed signed up in the unemployment registers). In addition to a lack of accessibility in employment agency buildings (in 2008, 25% of the employment agencies had physical obstacles),[[17]](#footnote-17) many provincial services are not capable of dealing with disability recruitment targets (art. 2 of the law), integrating the right person with disabilities in the right working position, that is a working position compatible with their skills and abilities. The limited inclusion of persons with disabilities in the active employment policies is a limit to the employment opportunities.

### Unemployment

National administrative rules and definitions of “unemployment” vary, and these may affect the way in which disabled people are categorised in different countries. The following tables compare national data with the EU2020 headline indicator for the EU.

**Graph 5: Most recent unemployment data, aged 20-64**

Source: EUSILC UDB 2015 – version of October 2017

**Graph 6: Unemployment rate data, by age group**

Source: EUSILC UDB 2015 – version of October 2017

**Graph 7: Trends in unemployment by gender and disability (aged 20-64)**

Source: EUSILC UDB 2015 – version of October 2017 (and preceding UDBs). Fluctuations in the gendered tends for people with impairments should be treated with caution, although the pattern is somewhat similar for those without.

Alternative data on disability and unemployment from national sources:

The number of unemployed people registered in the provincial list in 2013 was 676,775 (which 319,673 are women, 49.6% of total). This number does not represent the real number of persons with disabilities unemployed, because in the last years the registered number in the provincial list was reduced for administrative reasons (from 2010 to 2013 changing from 743,623 to 676,775 - a reduction of 9%). Officially the VII report on implementation of law 68/99[[18]](#footnote-18) does not include the rate of unemployment. The FISH (Italian Federation to overcome handicap) suggests that the rate of unemployment for disabled people in Italy is over 80%,[[19]](#footnote-19) while in the ordinary market it is 11.4% (September 2016).[[20]](#footnote-20)

### Economic activity

**Graph 8: Most recent economic activty data, aged 20-64**

Source: EUSILC UDB 2015 – version of October 2017

**Graph 9: Activity rate data, by age group**

Source: EUSILC UDB 2015 – version of October 2017

**Graph 10: Trends in activity rates by gender and disability (aged 20-64)**

*Source: EUSILC UDB 2015 – version of October 2017 (and preceding UDBs)*

Alternative data on disability and economic activity provided by the national expert:

The number of inactive persons with disabilities has grown in the last years. ISTAT says[[21]](#footnote-21) that mayor distance from the entire population is highlighted for the retired and persons who are unable to work, that are 22.9% among persons with functional limitations, invalidity or serious chronicity and 6.9% in the entire population.

The administrative reform of the law for support employment of persons with disabilities (law 68/99) in 2010 no longer asks about beneficiaries of pensions on the basis of disability to be registered in the provincial unemployment lists (from 2010 to 2013 the reduction was from 743,623 registered to 676,775, with a reduction of registered persons of 9%). According to the FISH (Italian Federation to overcome handicap), the gap between labour market for persons with disabilities is seven times higher than labour market for entire population.

## Education data

EU statistical comparisons are more limited concerning the education of young disabled women and men in the EU2020 target age groups. Data is available from EU-SILC (annually) as well as the Eurostat Labour Force Survey ad-hoc disability module (for 2011), but with low reliability for several countries on the key measures.[[22]](#footnote-22) Using a wider age range can improve reliability but estimations by gender remain indicative. EU trends are evident but administrative data may offer more reliable alternatives to identify national trends, where available. Confidence intervals for the disability group are wide on both indicators at the national level but reliable at the EU level. An average over several years may provide a more robust national indication. There was also a change from ISCED 1997 to ISCED 2011 qualification definitions in 2014 although some Member States continued to use the older definition in 2015.

### Early school leavers

The EU-SILC sample for the target age group (aged 18-24) includes the following number of people reporting activity “limitation” (as a proxy for impairment/disability).

**Table 4: EU-SILC sample size in the target age group 18-24 versus 18-29**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Age 18-24** | | **Age 18-29** | |
|  | No activity “limitation” | Activity “limitation” | No activity “limitation” | Activity “limitation” |
| **EU sample** | 32,733 | 2,673 | 54,418 | 4,840 |
| **National sample** | 2,653 | 174 | 4,458 | 309 |

Source: EUSILC UDB 2015 – version of October 2017

**Graph 11: Early school leavers aged 18-24 (indicative based on above sample size)**

Source: EUSILC UDB 2015 – version of October 2017

Alternative data on disability and early school leavers provided by the national expert:

During the school year 2014/2015 students with disabilities at state and non-state schools of all levels are 234,788, or 2.7%, an amount of total number of students attending. The majority interest is present in primary school (37.0%) and in secondary school level (28.5%). The majority proportion is present in the primary school (37.0%) and in the secondary school level (28.5%).

The last data available on the school year 2015/2016[[23]](#footnote-23) inform that in the primary school students with disabilities are 88.281 (the 3,1% of whole students) and in the first level of secondary schools they are 67.690 (the 3,9% of all students), with more of 82.000 special teachers (1 for each 2 students). The most common type of disability is the intellectual one, which affects 42.5% of the population with disabilities in primary school and 50.3% of the secondary school level.

Mostly students with disabilities attends state schools (93.2%), and only 6.8% of them attends non-state schools; kindergarten is an exception, where there is a more widespread presence of students with disabilities in private schools (28.6%).

On the whole, students with disabilities attend state schools more than total students (93.2% vs 87.6%), and their percentage on total students is on average higher in state schools (2.8% vs 1.5% for non-state schools).

**Table 5: students with disabilities in Italy who attend schools at all levels, with percentage on total students, school level distribution, state schools (year 2014-2015)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Kindergarten** | **Primary**  **6-10 years** | **Sec. I level**  **11-13 years** | **Sec. II level**  **14-18 years** | **Total** |
| Student with disabilities | 22.319 | 86.985 | 66.863 | 58.621 | 234.788 |
| Percentage distribution | 9.5% | 37.0% | 28.5% | 25.0% | 100.0% |
| Percentage on total students | 1.4% | 3.1% | 3.8% | 2.2% | 2.7% |
| Percentage of state schools | 71.4% | 94.3% | 96.0% | 97.0% | 93.2% |

Source: <http://www.condicio.it> *elaboration on MIUR data[[24]](#footnote-24)*

Students with disabilities are distributed differently on the Italian territory: their proportion on total students varies between 2.5% in the North East and 2.9% in the Centre of Italy.

With reference to accessibility, the number of school buildings with architectural barriers are still many, with a situation of greater disadvantage in the Southern Regions. In fact, the latter is the geographic subdivision that presents the lowest percentage of schools with stairs compliant with legal standards (77.2% of the primary schools and 86.6% of the secondary schools) and toilet facilities compliant with legal standards (72.4% of the primary schools and 77.3% of the middle schools).

Schools are not very accessible all over the national territory if we consider the presence of visual, acoustic and tactile signals to aid mobility within the schools of students with sensorial disabilities (29.3% of the primary schools and 30.1% of the middle schools have them), or if we refer more in general to the presence of accessible internal and external paths (42.9% of the primary schools and 44.1% of the middle schools). There is an improvement in primary and secondary primary schools for the academic year 2015/2016, with accessible building work carried out in about 15% of the schools.[[25]](#footnote-25)

However, the topic of accessibility does only regard the presence/absence of architectural barriers, but also regards communication and information tools. About one quarter of the primary schools and middle schools do not have computer workstations destined to persons with disabilities. Overall, 35% of the students with disabilities cannot count on any didactic aids made available by the school.

Early school leaving of students with disabilities is higher compared to other students, and even higher for students with intellectual and developmental disabilities, and for girls with disabilities. As a result, persons with disabilities have a lower level of education compared to the general population. Only 17% of persons with disabilities in Italy have the middle school diploma, compared to 31% of the general population, 8% of persons with disabilities have higher diploma compared to 28% of the general population.[[26]](#footnote-26) In fact, there are many obstacles and barriers that limit the education careers of students with disabilities.[[27]](#footnote-27) In 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 girls with disabilities represented 32.6% of pupils with disabilities enrolled in primary schools and 37.3% of students with disabilities enrolled in secondary school. In 2009 16.3% of women with disabilities had no educational qualification, compared to 12.6% of men with disabilities, 25.7% of girls held a diploma or graduated compared 39.6% of boys.

ISTAT estimates that about 5 million persons aged 15 to 64 years with functional limitations, invalidity or serious chronicity are not enrolled in courses of any kind (school, academic or vocational educational courses). Among these individuals, 8.4% has restrictions in the opportunity to study because of health problems. The percentage rises to 37.3% among persons with severe functional limitations.

### Tertiary education

The EU-SILC sample for the target age group (aged 30-34) includes the following number of people reporting activity “limitation” (a proxy for impairment/disability) although the number of missing observations is larger than the number of observations for activity limitation.

**Table 6: EU-SILC sample size for the target age group 30-34 versus 30-39**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Age 30-34** | | **Age 30-39** | |
|  | No activity ‘limitation’ | Activity ‘limitation’ | No activity ‘limitation’ | Activity ‘limitation’ |
| **EU sample** | 23,233 | 2,793 | 49,559 | 6,572 |
| **National sample** | 1,754 | 181 | 4,062 | 459 |

Source: EUSILC UDB 2015 – version of October 2017

**Graph 12: Completion of tertiary or equivalent education (indicative based on above sample)**

Source: EUSILC UDB 2015 – version of October 2017

The survey sample is not sufficient to provide robust trend data disaggregated by gender in the narrow EU2020 target age group. In general, the achievement of tertiary education was higher for women than for men in both disabled and non-disabled groups.

**Graph 13: Trends in tertiary education by disability (aged 30-34)**

Source: EUSILC UDB 2015 – version of October 2017 (and preceding UDBs)

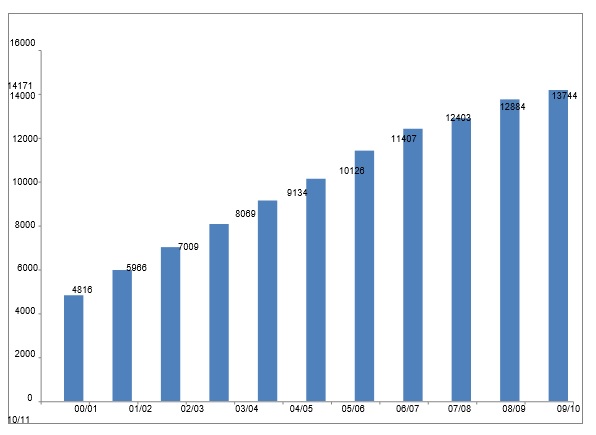
*.*

Alternative data on disability and tertiary education provided by the national expert:

The data on students with disabilities registered in the universities indicates a growth in recent years, although the data available are not disaggregated and not frequently up-dating. The last data show that in the years 2010-2011 there were 14,171 such students, about the disaggregated data (2006-2007), students with motor disabilities were the majority (27.5%), students with intellectual disabilities (3.5%) and with dyslexia (0.9%) (MIUR-CINECA, 2007). The proportion recorded with dyslexia appear very low compared to other countries (where dyslexia is often the largest “disability” group supported in universities).

The latest data available are for the years 2010-2011 (see table below), but the data is not disaggregated.

**Graph 14: Number of students with disabilities at university (Years 2000/2001 to 2010/2011) (Ministry of education, university and research)**



In the 2014 the number of students with disabilities in the universities was 13.600 (12.328 in public universities, 1.272 in private universities). Only few students with disabilities participate to the high-level degree: 25 in a Doctorate, 87 in a specialization course and 73 in a master.[[28]](#footnote-28)

## Poverty and social exclusion data

EU SILC data provides indicators of the key risks for people with disabilities. In addition to household risks of low work intensity, there are risks of low income (after social transfers), and material deprivation. These three measures are combined in the overall estimate of risk. The risks for older people do not include work intensity (Eurostat refers to the age group 0-59 for this measure). The survey does not distinguish “activity limitation” (the proxy for impairment/disability) for children under the age of 16. Relevant data provided by national experts were added where available.

**Graph 15: People living in household poverty and exclusion by disability and risk (aged 16-59)**

Source: EUSILC UDB 2015 – version of October 2017

**Graph 16: People living in household poverty and exclusion by disability and gender (aged 16+)**

Source: EUSILC UDB 2015 – version of October 2017

**Graph 17: Overall risk of household poverty or exclusion by disability and age (aged 16+)**

Source: EUSILC UDB 2015 – version of October 2017

**Graph 18: Trends in household risk of poverty and exclusion by disability and age (EU-SILC 2015)**

*Source: EUSILC UDB 2015 – version of October 2017 (and previous UDB)*

Alternative data on disability and risk of poverty or social exclusion provided by the national expert:

Annual data published by ISTAT does not include information on the condition of persons with disabilities, compared to other citizens. The report on policies against poverty and social exclusion, published in 2012 by the Committee on Social Exclusion (CIES) is based on data collected in 2010.[[29]](#footnote-29) According to this survey, material deprivation affects persons with disabilities to a greater extent than the general population.[[30]](#footnote-30)

**Significant regional disparities** have been documented: the percentage of individuals with disabilities who live in deprived families reaches 38.6% in the South, 20.5% in the Centre and 15.5% in the North, against, respectively, to 23%, 12.2% and 8.5% of those without disabilities.[[31]](#footnote-31)

Social expenditure reductions by municipalities from 2010 to 2012 is synthesized in the following table,[[32]](#footnote-32) which shows the only growth of the financial participation of the social cost by the users.

**Table 7: Social expenditures by municipalities (2010-2012)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **Variation 2010-2012** |
| Social expenditure by municipalities | 7,126,891,416 | 7,027,039,614 | 6,982,391,861 | -2.0% |
| Financial participation by users | 966,862,361 | 965,170,740 | 993,490,531 | +2.8% |
| Financial participation by National Sanitary Service | 1,220,840,949 | 1,179,962,175 | 1,171,498,752 | -4.0% |
| **Total** | **9,314,594,726** | **9,172,172,529** | **9,147,381,144** | **-1.8%** |

Source: [www.condicio.it](http://www.condicio.it) *elaboration on ISTAT data.*

Provisional data disseminated by ISTAT during the Parliamentary audition (5.4.2016) at the XI Commission “Labour, social security” says that in the 2013 are more reduction of the municipality social expenditure: -2.7% related to 2012 and -4% related to 2010.[[33]](#footnote-33)

The distribution of social expenditure is very inhomogeneous in the different regions of the country, which have a different welfare system. In fact, there are regions with a high level of expenditure per capita (Trentino Alto Adige, Autonomous Province of Bolzano, Friuli V. G., over 10.000€) and regions with very imitated expenditure per capita (Valle d’Aosta, Calabria, Molise, Campania, Puglia, down 1.000€). The gap between the national average and that of South of Italy is very high (3,5 times).

**Table 8: Per capita** **social expenditure for interventions and social services form single or associate Municipalities per regions and geographical arear. Year 2013[[34]](#footnote-34)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Piemonte | 145.687.271 | 4.285 |
| Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste | 253.329 | 253 |
| Liguria | 23.929.574 | 1.709 |
| Lombardia | 332.480.053 | 4.263 |
| Trentino-AltoAdige/Südtirol | 82.635.752 | 11.806 |
| Bolzano/Bozen | 49.078.212 | 14.184 |
| Trento | 33.557.540 | 9.482 |
| Veneto | 143.361.130 | 3.982 |
| Friuli-Venezia Giulia | 85.721.064 | 10.715 |
| Emilia-Romagna | 125.302.831 | 3.213 |
| Toscana | 87.787.959 | 2.660 |
| Umbria | 12.479.712 | 1.387 |
| Marche | 51.050.907 | 3.927 |
| Lazio | 202.869.669 | 3.438 |
| Abruzzo | 24.248.938 | 1.865 |
| Molise | 2.799.802 | 933 |
| Campania | 65.818.457 | 731 |
| Puglia | 61.447.256 | 917 |
| Basilicata | 10.084.285 | 1.261 |
| Calabria | 9.126.049 | 326 |
| Sicilia | 95.728.129 | 1.368 |
| Sardegna | 160.911.752 | 8.046 |
| **Nord-ovest** | 502.350.227 | 3.956 |
| **Nord-est** | 437.020.777 | 4.856 |
| **Centro** | 354.188.247 | 3.107 |
| **Sud** | 173.524.787 | 830 |
| **Isole** | 256.639.881 | 2.852 |
| **Italia** | **1.723.723.919** | **2.736** |

A limited increase of appropriations addressed for persons with disabilities is in the 2015 Stability Law, and the appropriations are confirmed in the 2016 and 2017.[[35]](#footnote-35) The funds addressed for disability in the 2012 were 24.3% of the municipality social expenditure (1.694.995.506 €, +4.0% related to 2011), 2.990 € for each person with disabilities (in the 2011 was 2.886 €). Social expenditure for persons with disabilities has grown, but less than in the past: the annual increase from 2003 to 2010 was +8.0% but it has been reduced to +4.0%, from 2011 to 2012.

The total expenditure allocated for persons with disabilities in 2012 was the 5.8% of the total social protection expenditure, while the EU rate was 7.4% (only Greece, Ireland, Malta and Cyprus have spent less of Italy).

Because of the austerity policies, almost all measures foreseen in the Biannual Action Plan on Disability (Programma d’Azione sulla Disabilità - PAB)[[36]](#footnote-36) are without any allocation of funds for the implementation of the CRPD, but € 23.2 million were allocated from 2013 to 2015 to test intervention models of independent living and living in the community of persons with disabilities and 15 million for 2016.

An ISTAT research shows that in the 2016 there are 1 million and 619 thousand families living in absolute poverty,[[37]](#footnote-37) in which 4 million and 742 thousand of people live. There is a substantial stability of absolute poverty in both families and individuals compared with 2015. In 2016, the relative poverty concerns the 10,6% of family’s households (10,4% in 2015), for a total of 2 million and 734 thousand, and 8 million and 465 thousand of individuals, the 14,0% of individual households (13,7% in the previous year).

There were 263,048, non-autonomous persons with disabilities in residential institutions, health and social care institutions (71.6% of total person in these institutions, 367,485). In this number, 2,658 were minors, 49,536 adults and 210,854 elderly non-autonomous people (80.1% of the total).[[38]](#footnote-38)

In 2016, the Italian Parliament has approved the law 112[[39]](#footnote-39) addressed to persons who need more intensive support when the families not have the possibilities to assist them anymore on account of old age or because parents (and other family members) are dead. It is estimated that in Italy there are from 100.000 to 150.000 persons with disabilities who benefit from it. The law has allocated EUR 90 million in 2016, EUR 38,3 million in 2017 and EUR 56,1 million annual from 2018.

In 2016, in the first policy related to reduce poverty, the government have proposed for the first time a national plan, based on SIA (measure to contrast the poverty).[[40]](#footnote-40) Recently, the Government has introduced the REI (inclusion income),[[41]](#footnote-41) by allocating EUR 1,6 billion. About 660 thousand families, of which 560 thousand of them with minor children might receive a monthly allowance that will vary between EUR 190 and EUR 485, for a maximum period of 18 months.

# Description of the situation and trends in relation to each target area

## Employment

The general rate of employment in Italy is still at a low level although the available data from EU-SILC indicates a relatively positive rate of employment for disabled people, with a relatively narrow disability employment gap, compared to other EU Member States in a similar situation (although very low economic activity rates in Italy may mask the extent of underlying inequalities in the labour market).

The EU’s 2017 Alert Mechanism Report showed how general unemployment is now declining all across the EU but remains high in Italy, including long-term unemployment. Youth unemployment was also flagged as a “critical situation” in the EU 2017 Joint Employment Report. Disabled people are over-represented in each of these groups and this raises a specific policy challenge. In 2016, the UN CRPD Committee expressed concern “about the high levels of unemployment among persons with disabilities, and inadequate provisions to promote their inclusion in the open labour market, in particular women with disabilities”.[[42]](#footnote-42)

The number of persons with disabilities employed has been reduced during the crisis: According to the VII report to the parliament on the implementation of law 68/99 regarding the employment of persons with disabilities in the last years the annual employment of these persons has decreased by over 30% (to just 18,295, the lowest levels since 2005 when the number was 30,865). This number refers not to the total employment of persons with disabilities but to placements in the employment programme during the related year.

The pattern of overall employment rates for people with disabilities in Italy follows rather closely the EU average across the life course. However, it is further below the EU average for non-disabled people (i.e. the disability employment gap appears slightly smaller in Italy than the EU average, according to the EU-SILC data but some of the national data indicates wider gaps in reality).

On this indication, employment has begun to rise more rapidly for disabled men, as well as rising for disabled women, while it has been slightly falling for non-disabled men and women. Thus the data suggests that the disability employment gap narrows gradually since 2010.

At the same time unemployment rates have been rising steadily for both disabled and non-disabled men in particular. This can be explained by the sharp rise in economic activity among disabled men shown in the EU-SILC data, which may be due to an increase in employment activation policies, but not with specific attention to persons with disabilities. For example, the programme “Garanzia giovani” addressed to young people not in education or employment permits young people with disabilities to register as potential beneficiary in the stages on the open market, but does not provide support to adapt working places or overcoming other barriers.

According to the VII report to the parliament on the implementation of law 68/99 regarding the employment of persons with disabilities in the last years the annual employment of these persons has decreased by over 30% (just 18,295, the lowest levels since 2005); the statistics on the subject are only made available every two years and, on the contrary to those regarding ordinary occupation, which are made available every three months. Among the administrative collected data, the total unemployment rate of persons with disabilities is missing (according to one estimate by the Italian Federation for Overcoming Handicap) the unemployment rate of persons with disabilities stands at over 80%[[43]](#footnote-43) in view of an unemployment rate of 11.4% in the ordinary market (September 2016);[[44]](#footnote-44) a reduction of financial endowment of about 70%; just about 40.7% are women employees. In the 2013 was employed the 44.0% of persons with disabilities (15-64 years), then the 55,1% of the total population.[[45]](#footnote-45) Between the persons with severe impairments was employed only the 19.7%.

## Education

Italy has a moderately high rate of early school leaving among the general population and one of the lowest tertiary education rates, compared to other EU Member States. The disability equality gaps appear somewhat narrower than might be predicted from these general trends but are clearly evidenced. The 2017 Joint Employment Report categorised the general NEET rates in Italy as a “critical situation” and young people with disabilities are over-represented in this group.

Early school leaving is higher, and tertiary educational achievement lower, than the EU average for young people with disabilities according to the EU-SILC data. There is a general trend of improvement on these measures but there is no evidence that the disability gap is narrowing and tracks well below the achievement of non-disabled young people.

Italy has adopted a more inclusive approach to the placement of disabled children in mainstream schools than most other EU Member States, but policy challenges remain in the implementation and resourcing of this strategy. The number of students with disabilities in ordinary settings grew in the last years (in 2011 the number of students with disabilities was 198,672, in 2015 it was 234,788).[[46]](#footnote-46) The funds for the schools and for the universities were also reduced in the same period.[[47]](#footnote-47)

In 2016, the UN CRPD Committee expressed concern about “the absence of data and indicators to monitor the quality of education and inclusion for students with disabilities in mainstream schools and classes”.[[48]](#footnote-48)

## Poverty and social inclusion

The EU’s 2017 Joint Employment Report highlighted poverty risk to be a “critical situation’ in Italy this year. The UN CRPD Committee also observed the high level of poverty among disabled people in 2016, notably among children, as well as regional variation in the available social protection mechanisms. It stressed the importance of assessing ‘the adverse effect of austerity measures”.[[49]](#footnote-49) The risk of poverty for the general population in Italy is now one of the highest in Europe, although the *relative* risk for people with disabilities has been shielded to some extent, after social transfers (as average incomes have fallen rapidly for the general population during the crisis, the underlying disability poverty gap may be temporarily narrowed or hidden). In fact, social protection measures appear to alleviate disability poverty risks in Italy to a lesser extent than in most other EU countries.[[50]](#footnote-50)

The presence of one or more persons with a disability in a family represents one of the main causes of poverty. The lack of a job or difficulties in accessing the labour market, high costs of the social and health services, lack of assistive care, the overhead for families who eventually resort to the private market or take on the care-giving role, with significant impact on the career path of caregivers, are all factors affecting the family income.

Half (50.1%) of persons with a severe level of functional limitation declare to not have sufficient household economic resources in comparison with 39.3% of the non-disabled population.[[51]](#footnote-51)

An ISTAT research showed that in the 2016[[52]](#footnote-52) the incidence of absolute poverty was

6.3% in terms of residing households (1 million and 619 thousand households, that is 4 million 742 people) and 7.9% in terms of individuals. In 2015 the former was equal to 6.1%, the latter was 7.6%. The incidence of absolute poverty at the household level was broadly stable compared to 2015, despite its increase among households with at least one non-national member in the North area (from 13.9% in 2015 to 22.9%), and among households with 3 or more minor children (from 18.3% to 26.8%). The incidence of absolute poverty increased in the Centre area both in families (from 4,2% in 2015 to 5,9%) among individuals (from 5,6% in 2015 to 7,3%), largely due to worsening recorded in the municipalities up to 50 million inhabitants (from 3,3% in 2015 to 6,4%).

In 2016, the proportion of poor households in relative terms remained stable (10.6%, it was 10.4% in 2015), whereas the relative poverty intensity increased (from 23.1% to 24.3%), especially in the North and Centre areas (respectively from 19.9 % to 24.7% and from 18.8% to 23.7%). Households in relative poverty were 2 million and 734 thousand and in terms of individuals were 8 million 465 thousand (equal to 14.0%). The relative poverty incidence was higher among households with 4 components or 5 components (respectively 17.1% and 30.9%) and among households with reference person age under 35 (14.6%).

# Assessment of policies in place to meet the relevant headline targets

Italy’s 2017 NRP addresses disability as an issue in relation to educational inclusion (pp. 83-4, 88), reform of social protection benefits (“Reddito di inclusion”) and poverty reduction (“Fondo per disabilita gravi”, p. 168). However, there are various general reforms of interest that do not refer directly to persons with disabilities, even though this group may be particularly affected.

## Employment

The wider challenges of unemployment, including youth unemployment and long-term unemployment (outlined earlier in Section 3) are being addressed by general labour market reforms and a reorganisation of the public employment services. It is relevant to consider how these measures, as well as targeted policies, impact on persons with disabilities.

Even though there exists legislation on employment of persons with disabilities, there are not enough measures in Italy that promote the employment of persons with disabilities specifically. No reliable data on the rate of unemployment are available and no monitoring system is produced as an evaluation of policies in this issue. The quota system (law 68/99) is unable to cover all the persons registered unemployed. More mainstreaming policies are needed to support active employment policies for persons with disabilities. One limitation of the existing policy system is that a person must be officially registered as disabled in order to access employment support.

The Italian parliament approved a law on the reform of employment legislation (Legislative Decree 151/2015)[[53]](#footnote-53) that introduced some adaptations of the legislation in favour of persons with disabilities, in particular a digital data collection system; however these do not seem to be sufficient in guaranteeing a policy that supports the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the labour market. The engagement to define reasonable accommodation in employment in the new law is not yet supported with appropriate funds (Italy introduced the legislation as a consequence of EU intervention concerning failure to transpose Directive 2000/78/EC on non-discrimination on employment). Many regions have chosen to make use of the new structural funds (2014-2020) to support the employment of persons with disabilities, but in the past this has not produced significant effects on the level of employment.

A legislation that has positively reformed law 68/99 has recently been approved, but implementing decrees are not yet published. It must be stressed that, being based on the quota system restricted to persons with disabilities in public and private firms, the law 68/99 turns out to be completely inappropriate for supporting the employment of persons with disabilities alone. The law should improve the collect data, by providing for a specific database. In addition to a lack of accessibility in employment agency buildings (in 2008, 25% of the employment agencies had physical obstacles),[[54]](#footnote-54) many provincial services are not capable of dealing with disability recruitment targets (art 2 of the law), integrating the right person with disabilities in the right working position, that is a working position compatible with their skills and abilities. Recently the legislative decree 150/2015 has transferred the competences on employment of persons with disabilities from the provinces to the national agency on employment, but this change of competences is not yet regulated.

**Table 9: VII Report to the Parliament on the status of the law enforcement containing the norms for the right to work of persons with disabilities. Years 2012 and 2013**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Number of persons with disabilities registered in the provincial lists 2013 | 676,775 | | women | 319,673 that is 49.6% of the registered members | | Workers employed in 2013 | 18,295 that is 2.7% of the registered members | | women | 7,453 that is 40.7% of the employed people | | Number of places available reserved for internal job posting in 2013 | 41,238 that is 6.1% of the registered members |   **Employed workers (2004-2013)**   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **2004** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** | | 27,287 | 32,157 | 31,093 | 30,017 | 28,305 | 20,418 | 21,833 | 22,023 | 19,114 | 18,304 |   Since 2004 there has been a decrease of workers’ employment by 33%.  **Financial endowment of law 68/99 (2009-2013) in million €**   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** | | 42 | 42 | 2,725 | 2,429 | 12,590 | |

Therefore, in Italy there is no national policy that adequately supports the employment of persons with disabilities, firstly because the available (and incomplete) data is administrative data and it is not gathered and elaborated by the National Institute of Statistics, resulting therefore separate from the data regarding national unemployment; and secondly because the active labour policies, nowadays the most efficient to support employment in Europe, do not include persons with disabilities.

|  |
| --- |
| **“Garanzia giovani”**  The recent European initiative to support juvenile employment, “Garanzia giovani”, has not found in Italy a regulation that allows persons with disabilities to take advantage of this opportunity, in fact, despite a general reference in the national regulation, most regional websites where all unemployed persons had to sign up proved not to be respectful of the regulation on accessibility as stated on law 4/2004 (WAI), adequate support for persons with disabilities that signed up was not foreseen in the budget (tutoring, reasonable agreements). |

The program in its first application (2015-2016) was not very successful. While in Europe the same project occupied about 80% of young people involved, in Italy of the 1,156,202 people enrolled, only 31% found a job. Data on people with disabilities lacks here too.

Particularly penalized are persons with intellectual and psycho-social disabilities, especially where there are no adequate competences in the services and employment agencies.

## Education

In 2016, the UN CRPD Committee made a number of concluding observations and recommendations to Italy on education. In particular, the UN recommended that Italy “implement an action plan – with sufficient resources, timelines and specific goals – aimed at monitoring the implementation of laws, decrees and regulations to improve the quality of inclusive education in classrooms, support provisions and teacher training across all levels”.[[55]](#footnote-55) More specifically, there were calls to ensure the provision of sufficient sign language interpreters, communication assistants, accessible learning materials and assistive technology to support disabled students in mainstream education.

The 2017 NRP addresses these issues in relation to the 2017 Decree on “the promotion of the inclusion of students with disabilities and recognition of different communication modes” (p. 83). This makes commitments to strengthen inclusion, to simplify bureaucracy, and increase staff training. In principle, each school will quantify the required support staffing in a school inclusion plan, based on individualised educational plans. Under the “right to study” initiative, an additional budget of €10 million per year has been allocated for schools with students with disabilities until 2020, with a further €2.5 million per year for additional support to hospital or home education (2017 NRP, p. 84). Overall, the 2017 Budget allocated €23.4 million for school projects involving pupils with disabilities, approximately double the amount in the previous year (p. 89).

The effect of the “Good school” law (l. 13 July 2015 n. 107) is not yet able to be evaluated, because legislative decrees were approved only in March 2017.

There is a strong risk that the current school year, however, will show similar difficulties to the previous year, to ensure access to education for students with disabilities in equal opportunities to other students. In fact, the delay in choosing special needs teachers in many schools, assistance (transport and specialist educational support) provided with a delay in face of the allocation of national funds in many provinces, and other local disruptions have produced a situation in that many students with disabilities stayed at home. Unfortunately, there are no data, if not the complaints of the associations of persons with disabilities and their parents.[[56]](#footnote-56) The decree implementing of the Law 107/2015 not yet issued should take action to address these problems, qualifying teachers and special needs teachers, defining the essential levels of education, health and social services related to educational support, taking into account the different levels of competence of the institution, and considering indicators for self-assessment and evaluation of school inclusion.

## Poverty and social inclusion

Italy has a high level of the funds allocated in pensions (17.17% of the GDP in 2014) and among these only 7.2% are addressed to person with disabilities.[[57]](#footnote-57) There are other tax facilities that reduce cost in various areas (reduction of IVA on some products, possibility to reduce the total amount of taxes for cost related to disability, etc.). In August of this year, Government has approved a legislative decree to introduce the REI (inclusion income), addressed to families in absolute poverty, including families with minors with disabilities (not to individuals with disabilities). The main responsibility lies with the Municipalities. The only national action against poverty is the Social Card. There are two types of measures to enface the poverty: the pensions scheme (280 euro/month) and the exemption or reduction of the taxes (until a maximum of 6.500 EUR). In general, these benefits do not reduce the condition of impoverishment of persons with disabilities due to obstacles, barriers and discrimination.

As for the cash transfers in support of disability it should be noted that according to ISTAT in Italy there are 3,086,000 people with severe disabilities while the INPS (National Social Security Institute) declares to deliver the “accompaniment allowance” to 2.171.669people with severe disability (1.536.757 of these beneficiaries have more of 65 years, the 70,7% of total beneficiaries). So 914,000 persons with severe disabilities do not receive any allowance. The amount of this allowance (€508.55) remains below the absolute relative poverty line that in 2014[[58]](#footnote-58) for a non-disabled adult (18-59 years) living alone was less than or equal to €816.84 monthly if he/she lives in a metropolitan area of the North, to €732.45 if living in a small town in northern and € 548.70 if he/she lives in a small town in southern Italy.

In the National Reform Programme 2017 of Italy, no funds were allocated to persons with disabilities in order to reduce the condition of poverty (a part of pensions and indemnity of allowance). In August 2017, Government approved a Legislative decree to intervene against absolutely poverty (REI program), with EUR 1,6 million addressed to families with minors in poverty, including children with disabilities.

The law 112/2016 addressed to support persons with severe disability without the families is financed with EUR 90 million.

|  |
| --- |
| **EXPENDITURE FOR DISABILITY IN RELATION TO GDP IN ITALY (2009)[[59]](#footnote-59)**  Total expenditure for the social sector in Italy (28.4% GDP) is in the average of 27 EU countries (28.9%).  Expenditure for pensions: in Italy (17.1%, GDP) is much higher than the average of 27 EU countries (13.1%).  Expenditure for disability in Italy (1.7% GDP), is 18.3% lower than the average of 27 EU countries (2.3%). It is higher only than in Spain.  Expenditure for disability in Italy is mainly represented by economic support.  Expenditure for services represents 5.8% of expenditure for disability, less than 1/5 of the EU average. It is lower even than in Spain. |

To policies related to disability is devoted the 24.3% of the municipality social funds (1,694,995,506 euro), increasing of 4.0% from the 2011 (1,630,043,404 euro), for a value of 2,990 euro for inhabitant with disabilities (it was 2,886 euro in the 2011).

In the 2012 Italian municipalities spent for intervention and social services about 7 billion euro (6,982,391,861 euro), a reduction from the last two years (7,027,039,614 euro in the 2011 and 7,126,891,416 euro in 2010). To this, financed at 67.2% from the funds of Municipalities, must be added the participation of the users to the costs of the services (993,490,531 euro) and the contribution to the costs of the National Health Service (SSN) (1,171,498,752 euro). This is shown in the table below.

**Table 10: Distribution of the cost of social funds in Italy (2012)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **Variation 2010-2012** |
| Intervention & social services | 7,126,891,416 | 7,027,039,614 | 6,982,391,861 | -2.0% |
| User Participation to service costs | 966,862,361 | 965,170,740 | 993,490,531 | +2.8%P |
| User Participation to health costs | 1,220,840,949 | 1,179,962,175 | 1,171,498,752 | -4.0% |
| **Total** | **9,314,594,726** | **9,172,172,529** | **9,147,381,144** | **-1.8%** |

*Source: www.condicio.it elaboration on ISTAT data*

The distribution of the funds related to the types of services is shown in the table below.

**Table 11: Distribution of social expenditure in the municipalities in Italy, 2012**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Main services offered** | **Municipality expenditure** | **Distribution**  **%** |
| Socio-educational Support in the schools | 361,332,815 | 21.3 |
| Day centre (managed by municipalities or by private financed by municipalities) | 340,387,375 | 20.1 |
| Residential services (managed by municipalities or by private financed by municipalities) | 282,840,596 | 16.7 |
| Social Domestic Assistance | 142,358,118 | 8.4 |

*Source: www.condicio.it elaboration on ISTAT data*

Alternative data on disability and early school leavers provided by the national expert:

Employment

The employment services for persons with disabilities had to be moved from Provinces (public entities that had to be delated by a constitutional reform) to a National Agency on employment (ANPAL);[[60]](#footnote-60) institutional uncertainty not yet managed to clarify the competences of Regions and this new Agency up to today. In the last year and to this day, this situation of ambivalence has produced a substantial reduction of the efficiency of employment services for persons with disabilities. The report on the law 68/99 enforcement, that should have been published on 2016, is not yet available.

Education

During the school year 2014/2015[[61]](#footnote-61) students with disabilities at state and non-state schools of all levels are 234,788, or 2.7%, an amount of total number of students attending. The majority interest is present in the primary school (37.0%) and in the secondary school level (28.5%). The majority proportion is present in the primary school (37.0%) and in the secondary school level (28.5%).

Mostly students with disabilities attend state schools (93.2%), and only 6.8% of them attend non-state schools; kindergarten is an exception, where there is a more widespread presence of students with disabilities in private schools (28.6%).

On the whole, students with disabilities attend state schools more than total students (93.2% vs 87.6%), and their percentage on total students is on average higher in state schools (2.8% vs 1.5% for non-state schools).

**Table 12: students with disabilities in Italy who attend schools at all levels, with percentage on total students, school level distribution, state schools Year 2014-2015**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Kindergarten** | **Primary**  **6-10 years** | **Sec. I level**  **11-13 years** | **Sec. II level**  **14-18 years** | **Total** |
| Student with disabilities | 22.319 | 86.985 | 66.863 | 58.621 | 234.788 |
| Percentage distribution | 9.5% | 37.0% | 28.5% | 25.0% | 100.0% |
| Percentage on total students | 1.4% | 3.1% | 3.8% | 2.2% | 2.7% |
| Percentage of state schools | 71.4% | 94.3% | 96.0% | 97.0% | 93.2% |

Source: www.condicio.it elaboration on MIUR data[[62]](#footnote-62)

Students with disabilities are distributed differently on the Italian territory: their proportion on total students varies between 2.5% in the North East and 2.9% in the Centre of Italy.

During the years the number of the student with disabilities was always augmented; but data on early school leavers with disabilities are not available.

**Poverty**

On August 2017, the Italian Parliament approve a new measure against poverty (REI), which allocates € 1.6 billion that will be distributed to regions on the basis of demographic data on the presence of persons living in poverty.

The REI (“reddito di integrazione”) will substitute from 1.1.2018 the SIA, active only for few months.

It is a universal but selective tool, based on the Equity Economic Indicator (Isee) up to € 8.550. It will be addressed to both Italian and foreign citizens (who must reside in Italy for at least 2 years) available to follow job insertion programs.

The REI is a monthly subsidy addressed to people living in absolute poverty or with severe material deprivation, or living in households with very low work intensity; it is assigned to families that have at least one of these characteristics:

* The presence of a minor 18 years of age;
* The presence of a person with disabilities or at least your parent;
* The presence of a woman pregnant.
* The presence of an unemployed person with over 55 year.

REI provides the definition of an individual project to overcome the condition that generates poverty, subject to verification, and the contextual presentation of a purchasing card, which amount is related to the number of members of the family according to the following table:

**Table 13: Monthly and annual economic contribution provides by SIA in Euros, by the number of family members**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Family members** | **Monthly contribution in €** | **Annual contribution in €** |
| 1 member | 80,00 | 960,00 |
| 2 members | 160,00 | 1920,00 |
| 3 members | 240,00 | 2880,00 |
| 4 members | 320,00 | 3840,00 |
| 5 members or more | 400,00 | 4800,00 |

It is not yet possible to assess the impact of this measure on disability condition, but the impact seems very weak.[[63]](#footnote-63)

## Synergies between developments in the different areas

There are very few synergies between the policies in place to address employment, education and poverty risk for people with disabilities.

The lack of a link between the growth of competences of persons with disabilities, witnessed by the great increase in the number of persons with disabilities enrolled at university, and the lack of work opportunities for high professional qualifications (which are not subject to the quota regime) renders the effort to qualify oneself, often useless.

At the same time, poverty reduction interventions do not include the added costs that persons with disabilities come across, and that impoverish them due to barriers, obstacles and discrimination, which limit their social participation every day. Some reduction of taxes that persons with disabilities benefit from are insufficient in balancing the added costs which they are subjected to by a scarcely inclusive society. Even the scarcity of the mainstreaming of investments (notwithstanding that the laws on the matter, foresee them), the modest policies of support to independent living, the non-approval of regulations on the allocation of aids and assistive devices render the active citizenship of persons with disabilities problematic.

Because of the austerity policies, almost all measures foreseen in the Biannual Action Plan on Disability (Programma d’Azione sulla Disabilità - PAB)[[64]](#footnote-64) are without any allocation of funds for the implementation of the CRPD, but € 23.2 million was allocated from 2013 to 2015 to test intervention models of independent living and living in the community of persons with disabilities and 15 million for 2016. No specific measures are taken to reduce impoverishment of these persons because barriers, obstacles and discrimination.

As a consequence, the great majority of the actions foreseen in the Biannual Action Plan[[65]](#footnote-65) to implement the CRPD have not been implemented. On 16 and 17 September 2016 in Florence, the National Disability Conference[[66]](#footnote-66) has clarified better the situation of implementation of disability policies, presenting the new Biannual Action program: only 10 of the 170 items has been achieved.[[67]](#footnote-67) This year Italian report on CRPD implementation will be reviewed by the UN Committee on the rights of persons with disabilities that, on September 2016, has presented the Concluding Observations,[[68]](#footnote-68) very critic on the actual Italian engagement.

In particular, the UN Committee has identified 4 measures to implement immediately in the next year:

1. adoption of a definition of reasonable accommodation aligned to the Convention and enacts legislation that explicitly recognises the denial of reasonable accommodation as disability-based discrimination across all areas of life including within public and private sectors (article 5).

2. improvement of data collection to ensure early detection, intervention and service provision for all children with disabilities, particularly for the 0-5 age group (article 7).

3. visits and reports on the situation in psychiatric institutions or other residential facilities for persons with disabilities, especially those with intellectual and/or psychosocial disabilities (article 15).

4. establishment, implementation of an independent monitoring mechanism that adheres to the Paris Principles and provide adequate funding for functioning, and the full involvement of organisations of persons with disabilities in its work (article 33).

None of these measures have been carried out until now.

# Review of the European Semester from a disability perspective

## Progress on disability-specific Country Specific Recommendations (CSRs)

Neither disability issues nor the situation of disabled people, are mentioned explicitly in the 2017 Council Recommendation, which focuses mainly on the macro-economic situation and governance.[[69]](#footnote-69) However, the general recommendation to “ensure effective labour market policies” has some implications for disabled job seekers.

## Progress on other CSRs from a disability perspective

Disability is not mentioned in the 2017 Council Recommendations. The four specific recommendations address mainly the fiscal and budget situation in Italy, as well as bank governance issues. Recommendation 2 stresses “Complete reforms of public employment”, from a disability perspective this means to approve the Guidelines on law on employment of persons with disabilities (in application of Legislative Decree 151/2015), not yet approved. Recommendation 4 deals with “With the involvement of social partners, strengthen the collective bargaining framework to allow collective agreements to better take into account local conditions. Ensure effective active labour market policies. Facilitate the take-up of work for second earners. Rationalise social spending and improve its composition”. These policies have some direct implications for people with disabilities: in fact, the creation of the National Employment Agency affects the placement of persons with disabilities. Unfortunately, the delay in the application of Legislative Decree 151/2015 has essentially blocked the placement of these persons, and the Government has not promoted an effective mainstreaming of disability in active labour market policies for young people. The report to the Parliament on application of Law 68/99 is not yet prepared and the only available statistics remain its related to 2013. Quaintly the active policies on employment not include persons with disabilities. The national strategy on implementation of the SDGs at national level should be also include all disability related issues.[[70]](#footnote-70)

## Assessment of disability issues in the Country Report (CR)

The 2017 Country Report refers to persons with disabilities only once, in relation to streamlining social spending (pp. 45-6) noting that disability/invalidity schemes remain separately from the new Inclusion Income). Considering the evidence presented earlier in our report, there would be extensive opportunity to mainstream disability more visibility within the Commission’s analysis in 2018. For example, people with disabilities are over-represented among the unemployed population and would benefit from targeted attention to their support needs but no mention is made of this in relation to the assessment of employment services reforms. This would help to reinforce the recommendation of the UN Committee on Article 27 CRPD. Attention is needed also to ensure that Italy’s commitments to provide resources for inclusive educational support are monitored, with appropriate data, also in line with UN CRPD recommendations to Italy and to the EU.

In the National Reform Program 2017, the inclusion in the schools of students with disabilities is a priority (p. 88), including promotion of inclusive education for students with disabilities and the recognition of different modes of communication, with measures to simplify and reduce the bureaucracy procedures, foster the didactic continuity and qualify the teachers and all educational community (p. 83). Funds for students with disabilities are available (EUR 23,4 million to 2020) (p. 89).

In the 2016 Government approved the law 112, addressed to measures for support persons with severe disability without families, financed with EUR 90 million. This law is included in the National Reform Program 2017 (p. 168) as reduction of poverty, but it seems an inappropriate area, because the law supports new social opportunity for persons with severe disability, and for this reason regard the intervention in social cohesion.

There are no references in the Country Report or the 2017 NRP to resource transfers away from social services towards (institutional) care of elderly dependents and disabled people. There are no references to implementation of the CRPD or the related National Biannual programme for persons with disabilities. For support the CRPD implementation on the basis of the Concluding observations from the UN Committee of the rights of persons with disabilities (September 2016), the next National Biannual programme for persons with disabilities should include some of these issues and should be financed with appropriate funds.

# Assessment of the structural funds ESIF 2014-2020 or other relevant funds in relation to disability challenges

**Use of funds in relation to disability challenges**

In the national Agreement on the EU Structural funds (p. 229):

The PwD and vulnerable persons are included in the national thematic objective 9 (promote social inclusion and combat the poverty and any discrimination, through active policies) and in the thematic objective 8 (promote a quality and sustainable employment and support the worker mobility, with measures addressed to all employees, the PwD too).

P. 256 - Specific funds are devoted to remove the architectural barriers in the schools.

With reference to accessibility,[[71]](#footnote-71) the number of school buildings with architectural barriers are still many, with a situation of greater disadvantage in the Southern Regions. In fact, the latter is the geographic subdivision that presents the lowest percentage of schools with stairs compliant with legal standards (77,2% of the primary schools and 86,6% of the secondary schools) and toilet facilities compliant with legal standards (72,4% of the primary schools and 77,3% of the middle schools).

Schools are not very accessible all over the national territory if we consider the presence of visual, acoustic and tactile signals to aid mobility within the schools of students with sensorial disabilities (29,3% of the primary schools and 30,1% of the middle schools have them), or if we refer more in general to the presence of accessible internal and external paths (42,9% of the primary schools and 44,1% of the middle schools).The funds are mainly managed by the 21 regions and it is difficult to monitor or report on these individually. Frequently, it is not clear whether the regions respect Article 9 of the EU Regulation (R 1303/2013) that requires that all fund use guarantees accessibility for persons with disabilities. Some regions are addressing their funds towards employment of persons with disabilities in the context of the 8 Thematic Objective.

Italy has submitted;[[72]](#footnote-72)

* 11 National Operational Programmes (PON), co-financed by European Social Fund (FSE) and/or by European Fund of Regional Development (FESR).
* 2 National Programmes related to agriculture (“Programma Rete Rurale Nazionale 2014-2020” and “Programma nazionale di sviluppo rurale”) cofinanced by FEASR.
* 1 PON for maritime sector co-financed by FEAMP.

The Regions and the Autonomous Provinces have submitted:

* 39 Regional Operational Programmes (POR) financed by FSE and FESR. Calabria, Molise and Puglia have submitted to the POR fund, the other regions and the Autonomous Provinces have presented two distinct programs financed by FSE and FESR.
* 21 programmes in agriculture (PSR) co-financed by FEASR.

It is possible to assess the utilisation of structural funds only partially at national level by PON. PON presented by Ministry of education, University and Research (MIUR)[[73]](#footnote-73) includes specific measures to support students with disabilities, and intervenes to remove barriers in the schools. PON named “Sistemi di politiche attive per l'occupazione”[[74]](#footnote-74) defined by the Ministry of Labour doesn’t present references to persons with disabilities. In the PON named « inclusion » from the sae Ministry some actions are planned: overcoming discrimination and increasing the integration of people with disabilities of ethnic minorities, immigrants and other vulnerable groups; experimenting with social innovation projects subjected to impact assessment also in the field of disability; de-institutionalization and independent life; improve the application of art. 9 of the CRPD. This is a reference to the CRPD and to the Observer on the Status of People with Disabilities. In the PON named “Cultura e sviluppo” from the Ministry of Cultural goods and activities and tourism, a particular attention is addressed to the accessibility for persons with disability to cultural sites and tourism services.[[75]](#footnote-75)

A good practice can be found in the Calabria Region, that organised some training courses for regional and municipality staff on the article 7 of the EU Regulation (R 1303/2013). This article requires that all actions financed by EU funds ensure accessibility for persons with disabilities. The Formez Calabria, responsible of the technical assistance, involved DPI Italia Onlus in this training.[[76]](#footnote-76)

# Recommendations

The suggestion for the implementation of policies on disability are the following:

* Finance with national funds the next Biannual National Action programme on disability (2017-2018) in all actions.
* Increase the social fund for non-autonomous persons in the direction of the independent living.
* Define reasonable accommodation, not only in the employment context, and provide to allocate specific funds to ensure its realisation.
* Include persons with disabilities in ordinary policies on employment and active policies for employment and editing the report to the Parliament on implementation of law 68/99.
* Include in the anti-poverty policies the cost of social impoverishment as a determinant of the poverty of persons with disabilities in the families.
* Report in detailed form on the respect of accessibility in the use of EU structural funds (art. 7 of the Regulation N. 1303/2013 of European Parliament and the Council of 17 December 2013).
* Include specific disability issues in the national strategy on SDGs.

1. Data presented in this section are the latest available among those produced by institutions that guarantee a reasonable margin of reliability. ISTAT (National Institute for Statistics) has recently started a new census on these items, whose final data will be available in a few months. The National Observatory on the Conditions of Persons with Disabilities has planned an action to update the data on disability in Italy. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Decree of the President of the Italian Republic of the October 12, 2017, “Adoption of the second biennial action programme for the promotion of the rights and inclusion of people with disabilities”. The following actions are planned: disability recognition/certification, policies, services and organisational models for independent living and inclusion, health, right to life, habilitation and rehabilitation, training processes and inclusion in education, work and employment, promotion and implementation of accessibility and mobility, international cooperation. See: <http://www.microsofttranslator.com/bv.aspx?from=&to=en&a=http%3A%2F%2F> www.gazzettaufficiale.it%2Fatto%2FvediMenuHTML%3Bjsessionid%3DHQkhFEbSFyjG3YXe6D78ZA\_\_.ntc-as2-guri2b%3Fatto.dataPubblicazioneGazzetta%3D2017-12-12%26atto.codiceRedazionale%3D17A08310%26tipoSerie%3Dserie\_generale%26tipoVigenza%3Doriginario. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. See: <http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/Countries.aspx?CountryCode=ITA&Lang=EN>. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. See the study realised by ISTAT in the range of the project Sistema di Informazione Statistica sulla Disabilità, through an agreement (2011) between ISTAT and the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, July 21, 2015, ISTAT. <http://search.istat.it/search?q=+%E2%80%9CInclusione+sociale+delle+persone+con+limitazioni+funzionali%2C+invalidit%C3%A0+o+cronicit%C3%A0+gravi%E2%80%9D&output=xml_no_dtd&client=istat_fe&proxystylesheet=istat_fe&sort=date%253AD%253AL%253Ad1&oe=UTF-8&ie=UTF-8&ud=1&exclude_apps=1&site=istat_it&submit.x=13&submit.y=15>. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Idem. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. EUSILC UDB 2015 – version of October 2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. The SILC survey questions are contained in the Minimum European Health Module (MEHM) <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Glossary:Minimum_European_Health_Module> (MEHM). [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. The methodology is further explained in the annual statistical reports of ANED, available at <http://www.disability-europe.net/theme/statistical-indicators>. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. See the ISTAT study Inclusione sociale delle persone con limitazioni funzionali, invalidità o cronicità gravi, cit. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. VII Report to the Parliament on the state of actuation of the law enforcement containing the norms on the right to employment of the disabled (Year 2012- 2013). Presented to the Ministry of Labor and Social Policies (Poletti), transmitted to the presidency on the 4th August 2015. Italian Chamber of Deputies, DOC CLXXVIII, n. 1. <http://www.camera.it/_dati/leg17/lavori/documentiparlamentari/IndiceETesti/178/001/00000001.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. The electronical “Banca dati del collocamento mirato” (data bank of centered employment) was just recently posted online; it has been introduced by the Legislative Decree 151/2005. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. See note 2. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. VII Report to the Parliament on the state of actuation of the law enforcement containing the norms on the right to employment of the disabled, cit. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. ISTAT, *Disabilità in cifre, 2013*, <http://dati.disabilitaincifre.it/dawinciMD.jsp>. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Ibid. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Law 151/2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. V Report to the Parliament on the status of the law enforcement containing the norms for the right to work of persons with disabilities (Years 2008-2009). [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. See note 7. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. See website <http://www.superando.it>. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. See website <http://www.istat.it/it/archivio/disoccupati>. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. See note 6. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. For the LFS AHM data see, Early school leavers <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_de010&lang=en>

    and for tertiary educational attainment <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_de020&lang=en>. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. See ISTAT web site <http://www.istat.it/it/files/2016/12/Statisticareport__alunni-con-disabilit%C3%A02015-16.pdf?title=Integrazione+degli+alunni+con+disabilit%C3%A0+-+21/dic/2016+-+Statisticareport__alunni+con+disabilit%C3%A02015-16.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. MIUR, *L’integrazione scolastica degli alunni con disabilità – A.S. 2014/2015*, November 2015, [www.istruzione.it/allegati/2015/L'integrazione\_scolastica\_degli\_alunni\_con\_disabilit%25C3%25A0\_as\_2014\_2015.pdf](http://www.istruzione.it/allegati/2015/L'integrazione_scolastica_degli_alunni_con_disabilit%25C3%25A0_as_2014_2015.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. See note 21. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Istat 2013, “L’integrazione degli alunni con disabilità nelle scuole primarie e secondarie di primo grado statali e non statali. Anno scolastico 2011-2012 (The integration of students with disabilities in the public and private primary and secondary schools. School year 2011-12). [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. On the accessibility in the school buildings, see Lega ambiente*, Ecosistema scuola. XVIII rapporto di Lega ambiente sulla qualità dell’edilizia scolastica, delle strutture e dei servizi*. Rome, October 17, 2017: <http://www.condicio.it/allegati/320/Ecosistema_scuola_2017_XVIII_Rapporto.pdf>. About difficulties for students with intellectual disabilities, see <http://www.condicio.it/allegati/236/Istat_IntegrazioneScolastica_2015_2016.pdf> and <http://www.condicio.it/allegati/221/LegaFilodOro_RicercaISTAT.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. Data request to CNUUD – Conferenza nazionale universitaria dei delegati per la disabilità <https://www.crui.it/cnudd.html>, but they are not edited yet. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. [Rapporto sulle politiche contro la povertà e l’esclusione sociale](http://www.condicio.it/allegati/93/CIES_Rapporto_2011_2012.pdf#_blank). See website <http://www.condicio.it/allegati/93/CIES_Rapporto_2011_2012.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. They are living in a state of material deprivation 24.7% of individuals with severe limitations and 19.7% of non-severe, compared with 14.2% of persons without limitations. The same is recorded in the case of serious deprivation, which affects 11.9% and 8.6% of people with severe limitations and is non-severe, compared with 6.1% of those without limitations. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. The 47.9% of households with at least one person with disability claims not to be able to deal with an unexpected expense, compared with 32.3% of households without disabled members. In 2009, the average net household income of families with at least one person with disabilities was equal, in Italy, to 31.660 euro compared to 40.698 euro of households without disabled members. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. Condicio is a website that collect Italian available data on disability from the point of view of the Italian federation to overcoming the handicap (FISH). The data elaboration by Condicio, are based on the ISTAT ***Indagine censuaria sugli interventi e i servizi sociali dei Comuni singoli e associati. Anno 2012,*** <http://www.istat.it/it/archivio/166482>. [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. The provisional data on ISTAT ***Indagine censuaria sugli interventi e i servizi sociali dei Comuni singoli e associati. Anno 2015,* show a slight recovery of the social spending of Municipalities in the 2014 (+0,8%) and in the 2015 (+0,2%). See** <http://www.condicio.it/allegati/328/TestoIntegrale2014_2015.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. ISTAT, Statistical Annex on “Dopo di noi”, May 31, 2017. See: <http://www.condicio.it/allegati/282/Nota_LeggeDopo_di_noi_Allegato2017.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. 400 million euro for not independent persons for years 2015, 2016 and 2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. Decree of President of Republic,October 4, 2013 on *Adozione del programma di azione biennale per la promozione dei diritti e l'integrazione delle persone con disabilità (Adoption of the biannual action programme to promote rights and integration of persons with disabilities*). <http://www.osservatoriodisabilita.it/images/documenti/programma_d_azione.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. See <https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/202338>. [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. ISTAT, I presidi residenziali socio-assistenziali e socio-sanitari, <http://www.condicio.it/allegati/202/TestoIntegrale2013_NotaMetodologica.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. ## Law 112/2016 on *Disposizioni in materia di assistenza in favore delle persone con disabilità grave prive del sostegno familiar*e (16G00125) (GU Serie Generale n.146 del 24-06-2016), <http://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2016/06/24/16G00125/sg>. For infomation on data, see <http://www.condicio.it/temi/?d=11>.

    [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
40. See the Ministerial Decree of June 26, 2016, <http://www.lavoro.gov.it/documenti-e-norme/normative/Documents/2016/Decreto-interministeriale-26-maggio-2016-SIA.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
41. See <https://www.avvenire.it/attualita/pagine/poverta-si-alla-legge-ecco-come-funziona-il-reddito-di-inclusione>. [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
42. <http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/TBSearch.aspx?Lang=en&TreatyID=4&DocTypeID=5>. [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
43. See the website [www.condicio.it](http://www.condicio.it). [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
44. <http://www.istat.it/it/archivio/disoccupati>. [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
45. See note 6. [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
46. See [www.istruzione.it/allegati/2015/L'integrazione\_scolastica\_degli\_alunni\_con\_disabilit%25C3%25A0\_as\_2014\_2015.pdf](http://www.istruzione.it/allegati/2015/L'integrazione_scolastica_degli_alunni_con_disabilit%25C3%25A0_as_2014_2015.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
47. Funds for the universities addressed to students with disabilities grew up by 1 million of euro in the 2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
48. <http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/TBSearch.aspx?Lang=en&TreatyID=4&DocTypeID=5>. [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
49. <http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/TBSearch.aspx?Lang=en&TreatyID=4&DocTypeID=5>. [↑](#footnote-ref-49)
50. <http://www.disability-europe.net/downloads/722-annex-synthesis-report-theme-social-protection-task-1-2-3-year-2015-2016>. [↑](#footnote-ref-50)
51. See note n. 6. [↑](#footnote-ref-51)
52. See <https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/202338>. [↑](#footnote-ref-52)
53. <http://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2015/09/23/15G00164/sg>. [↑](#footnote-ref-53)
54. V Report to the Parliament on the status of the law enforcement containing the norms for the right to work of persons with disabilities (Years 2008-2009). [↑](#footnote-ref-54)
55. <http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/TBSearch.aspx?Lang=en&TreatyID=4&DocTypeID=5>. [↑](#footnote-ref-55)
56. <http://www.superando.it/temi/studio/> where are collected the articles on inclusive education. [↑](#footnote-ref-56)
57. <http://www.condicio.it/allegati/199/TrattamentiPensionisticiBeneficiari_2014.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-57)
58. <http://www.istat.it/it/archivio/164869>. [↑](#footnote-ref-58)
59. CENSIS – *Diario della transizione/3*, 2014, <http://www.censis.it/7?hadow_comunicato_stampa=120959>. [↑](#footnote-ref-59)
60. See note 30. [↑](#footnote-ref-60)
61. <http://hubmiur.pubblica.istruzione.it/web/ministero/focus031215>. [↑](#footnote-ref-61)
62. MIUR,[*“L’integrazione scolastica degli alunni con disabilità – A.S. 2014/2015”*](http://www.condicio.it/allegati/201/Focus_Integrazione_scolastica_AS2014_15.pdf#_blank),November 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-62)
63. See analysis of Carlo Giacobini, expert of the web site [www.handylex.org](http://www.handylex.org), <http://www.handylex.org/gun/carta_sia_disabilita_sostegno_inclusione_attiva.shtml>. [↑](#footnote-ref-63)
64. Decree of the President of the Republic, October 4, 2013 on *Adozione del programma di azione biennale per la promozione dei diritti e l'integrazione delle persone con disabilità (Adoption of the biannual action programme to promote rights and integration of persons with disabilities).* http://www.osservatoriodisabilita.it/images/documenti/programma\_d\_azione.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-64)
65. <http://www.osservatoriodisabilita.it/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=45&Itemid=239&lang=it>. [↑](#footnote-ref-65)
66. <http://www.lavoro.gov.it/notizie/Pagine/A-Firenze-16-17-settembre-la-V-Conferenza-nazionale-sulle-politiche-per-la-disabilita.aspx>;

    <http://www.lavoro.gov.it/notizie/Pagina/A-Firenze-16-17-settembre-la-V-conferenza-nazionale-sulle-politiche-per-la-disabilit>. [↑](#footnote-ref-66)
67. <http://www.osservatoriodisabilita.it/images/PDA_Disabilita_2016_Agosto2016.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-67)
68. <http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/Countries.aspx?CountryCode=ITA&Lang=EN>. [↑](#footnote-ref-68)
69. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX%3A32017H0809%2811%29&rid=25>. [↑](#footnote-ref-69)
70. See <http://www.minambiente.it/pagina/la-strategia-nazionale-lo-sviluppo-sostenibile>. [↑](#footnote-ref-70)
71. MIUR, [“L’integrazione scolastica degli alunni con disabilità – A.S. 2014/2015”](http://www.condicio.it/allegati/201/Focus_Integrazione_scolastica_AS2014_15.pdf)November 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-71)
72. See <http://www.flcgil.it/attualita/fondi-europei-2014-2020/fondi-europei-2014-2020-ecco-tutti-i-testi-dei-programmi-operativi-nazionali-e-regionali.flc>. [↑](#footnote-ref-72)
73. See <http://www.istruzione.it/pon/ilpon.html#sec_rel>. [↑](#footnote-ref-73)
74. See <http://www.flcgil.it/files/pdf/20150216/pon-sistemi-di-politiche-attive-per-l-occupazione.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-74)
75. See <http://www.flcgil.it/files/pdf/20150407/pon-cultura-e-sviluppo.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-75)
76. These training courses were carried out by Giampiero Griffo, co-author of this report. [↑](#footnote-ref-76)