



*UNECE Working Group on Ageing  
Eleventh meeting*

*Geneva, 19 and 20 November 2018*

**RECENT ITALIAN POLICY MEASURES  
IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE LISBON MINISTERIAL DECLARATION**







*Pietro Checcucci*

## Contents

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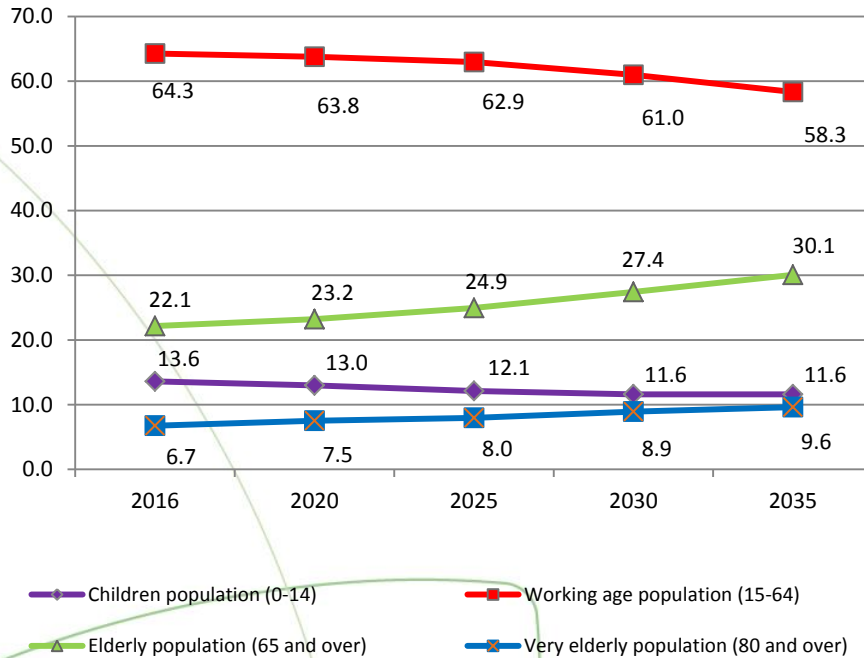
- ✓ Progress and challenges highlighted in the National report 2017
- ✓ Policy measures in continuity with previous programmes and new ones envisaged

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<b>Commitment 2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To ensure full integration and participation of older persons in society</li></ul>	Challenge (as other 10 member States)	
<b>Commitment 4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To adjust social protection systems in response to demographic changes and their social and economic consequences</li></ul>	Achievement (as other 30 member States)	
<b>Commitment 5</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To enable labour markets to respond to the economic and social consequences of population ageing</li></ul>	Achievement (as other 19 member States)	
<b>Commitment 6</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To promote lifelong learning and adapt the educational system in order to meet the changing economic, social and demographic conditions</li></ul>	Challenge (as other 6 member States)	
<b>Commitment 7</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To strive to ensure quality of life at all ages and maintain independent living including health and well-being</li></ul>	Achievement (as other 36 member States) Challenge (as other 38 member States)	 

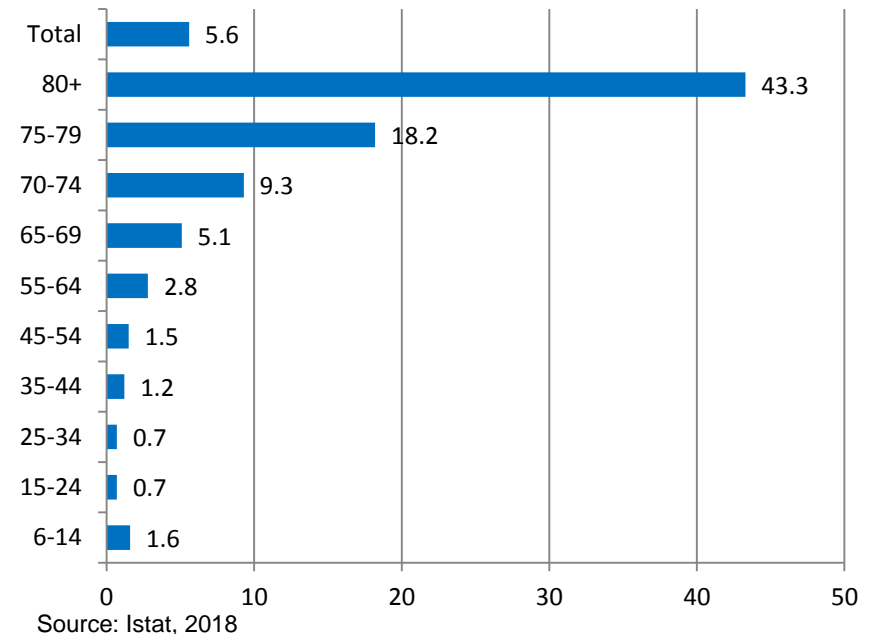
## Italian demographic situation and health in later life

### Population groups as % of total population



Source: EU Ageing Report 2018

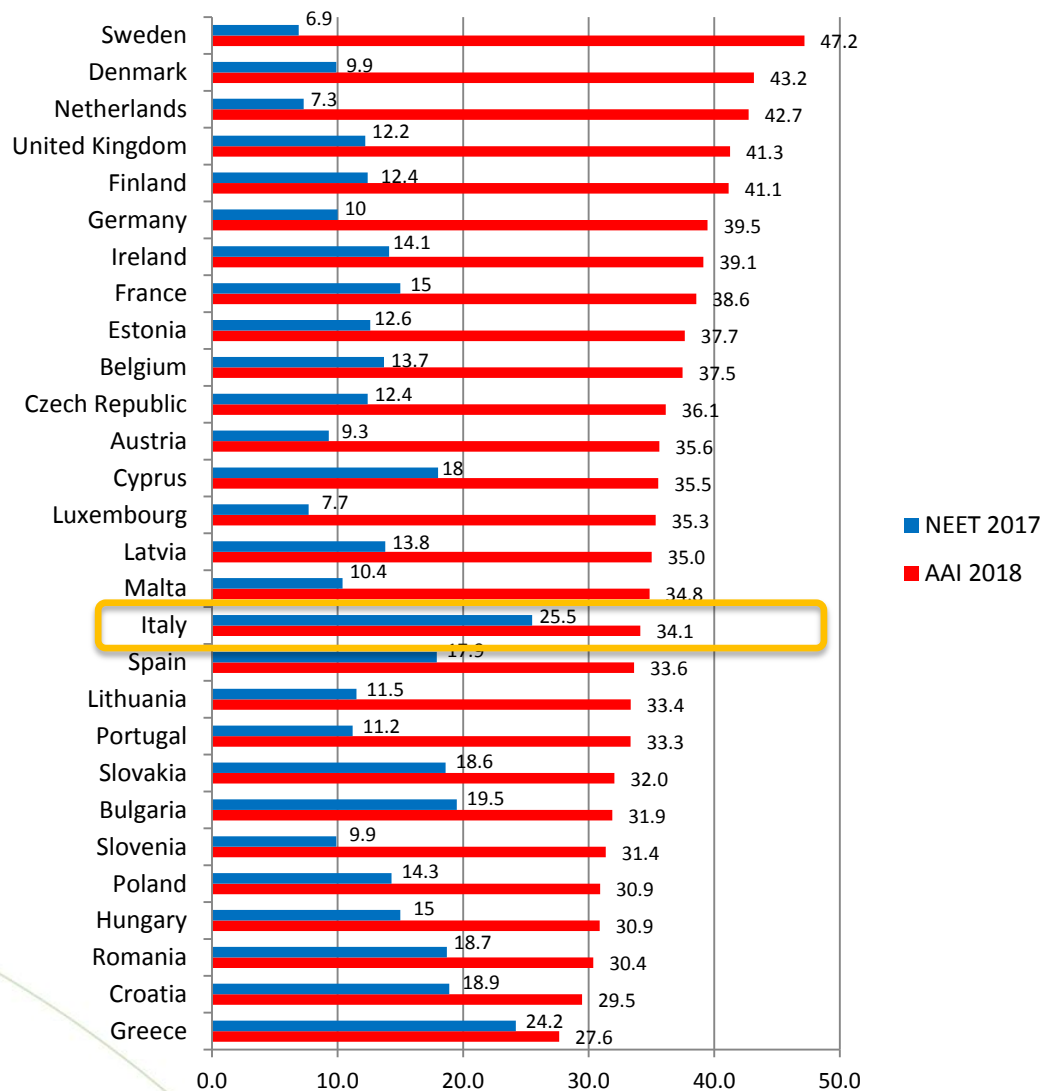
### Persons with disabilities by age classes (%)



- ✓ Old age dependency ratio (65+/15-64) will increase from 34.5 in 2016 to 51.5 in 2035, up to a maximum of 62 in 2055
- ✓ In 2016 the population 64+ showed a healthy life expectancy of 3.6 years among men and 5.6 years among women.
- ✓ Family overload of care responsibilities, while family care givers and care professionals and workers are ageing at a fast pace ( risk of labour shortages)

## International comparison - AAI

### Overall Active Ageing Index 2018 vs Young people NEET (15-34) 2017



Source: Eurostat, 2018; Active Ageing Index Project , 2018

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## *Main policy areas*

**Policy measures  
in continuity with  
previous  
programmes**

- **Adult Education and Training**
- **Labour market**
- **Long term care**

**New measures  
envisaged**

- **Measures to strengthen the equity of the pension system**
- **Long term care**
- **Basic income**
- **Labour market**



## Adult Education and Training

- ✓ In 2017, almost 40% of Italian aged 25-64 declared at most a lower secondary educational attainment. They were more than 50% in the class 55-64.
- ✓ The 2012 Labour market reform envisaged the possibility of validation of non-formal and informal learning of adult population and established a nationwide network of 126 Education centres for adult education (CPIAs).
- ✓ From 2015 to 2017 CPIAs enrolled almost 200,000 adults, 13.5% of which were immigrants.
- ✓ The percentage of achievement of the desired attainment was 50% (83% in the case of ISCED 3 and 85.3% among immigrants).
- ✓ Interventions under the Program Enterprise 4.0 (starting in 2018):
  - ❑ Digital enterprise points (PID) – information for digitisation of production, training and support, collaboration with the Competence Centres, involving Chambers of Commerce
  - ❑ Innovation Hubs (IH) – supporting SMEs in new commercial and production strategies, managed by Employers organizations
  - ❑ Competence Centres – higher education and research concerning 4.0 technologies, involving Universities, research centres and enterprises.

## Long term care and disability

### LTC services to dependent people provided by the National Health Service

- 40% of spending
- Home health-care services (integrated domiciliary care) and other health services provided in residential settings
- National Health Service is responsible for assessing the degree of disability of citizens

### Social component of LTC provided by municipalities

- 14% of spending
- In kind care provisions, at local level
- Personal social services, both domestic and personal care tasks provided at home
- Mainly means-tested
- National Health Service is responsible for assessing the degree of disability of citizen

### Attendance allowances (*indennità di accompagnamento*)

- 46% of spending
- Cash benefit
- Not means-tested
- Local Health Authorities examine eligibility criteria
- National Social Security Institute (INPS) provides benefits

After us  
(older people with disabilities on-set before 64)

- National funding of innovative projects for autonomous living solutions (also co-housing) and self-help groups
- Personal budget
- Awareness raising and empowerment programs for persons with disabilities
- Tax relief for insurance schemes, trusts, goods and assets devoted to independent living of single persons

## *Long term care and disability*

- ✓ Expenditure of LTC accounted for 1.7 % of GDP in 2017. 2/3 of the expenditure are directed at 65+
- ✓ New measures envisaged:
  - Increasing of the Fund for care-givers.
  - Increasing of the Fund for not autonomous persons .
  - Increasing of the Fund «After us»
  - The Parliament is also debating a law which will introduce economic, fiscal and social security incentives for care givers, such as tax deductions for expenses, early pension schemes, work-life balance measures and a specific allowance

## *Basic income and equity of the pension system*

- ✓ In 2017 a share of 10.5% of 65+ was in relative poverty (lower than total population share of 12.3%). This percentage was 11.2 in households with 2 or more older people.
- ✓ According to the National Statistical Institute (ISTAT) 4 millions of citizens give up on medical services due to their economic conditions. The majority are persons aged 45-64
- ✓ New measures envisaged:
  - Introduction of an early retirement measure (so-called "100 threshold"), in order to favour generational turn-over in the labour market. The minimum threshold for early retirement will be 62 years of age and 38 years of contributions.
  - Introduction of a minimum Citizenship Pension (EUR 780 per month; currently the minimum pension can be between 507 and 640 EUR per month).
  - Introduction of a Citizenship Income - annual income calculated on the basis of the relative poverty indicator of the EU (equal to a maximum of 9,360 euros annually and 780 euros per month). It addresses adults living in Italy since 5 years, unemployed. The measure will replace the so-called "Inclusion income" measure, which in 2018 covered 379,000 households (more than 1 million persons, 10% immigrants), providing an average of 308 euros per month.
  - The Citizenship Income will be accompanied by a reform of the Public employment services (PES). The income is mandatorily conditioned to the entering in a job matching program managed by PES.

## Labour market

- ✓ The Budget law 2018 still envisaged a cut of 50% in social security contributions by the employer in the case of hiring 50+ unemployed for 12 months (duration of cutting 18 months if hired without fixed term contract or otherwise 12)
- ✓ In the case of women unemployed for 24 months or more there is no age threshold (in the case of sectors with gender segregation or disadvantaged areas)
- ✓ In Southern Regions the cut is 100% of social security contributions (max. 8,060 euros) for both under 35 or 35+ unemployed for 6 months or more.
- ✓ New measures envisaged:
  - The incentives for under 35 were confirmed by the so-called “Dignity Decree” (L.D. No. 87/2018), aimed at stabilizing workers, fighting precarious work and safeguarding occupational levels.
  - The same Dignity Decree introduced the obligation for Regions (2019-2021) to allocate a portion of their recruitments to reinforce the staff of the PES.
  - The Budget law 2019 envisage a Job-placement Centres reform, aimed at supporting the Citizenship Income, providing additional resources for the Job-placement Centres and making their service homogeneous nationwide, also strengthening the already running Single Informative System.
  - Measures for women with a discontinued working career will also probably envisaged, jointly with the removal of turnover restrictions of Public Administration, in order to counterbalance personnel ageing and boost youth employment.

## *Consistency with the National Sustainable Development Strategy*

- ✓ The National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) was enforced by the Interministerial Committee for Economic Programming on December 22, 2017.
- ✓ The coordination of the implementation of the NSDS is managed by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.
- ✓ On March 16, 2018 the Guidelines for Implementation of the NSDS were enforced and a National Commission for Sustainable Development was established.
- ✓ In the five years following the launch of the NSDS, Italy should focus on bringing the country back to the pre-crisis conditions.
- ✓ The strategic topics to be addressed by the Government and envisaged within the framework of the NSDS are the following:
  - decreasing poverty, inequality, discrimination,
  - decreasing unemployment (particularly among youths and women)
  - ensuring an environmentally sustainable economic development
  - increasing the opportunities for training, education and social progress
  - restoring the competitiveness of Italian companies through the “Fourth industrial revolution” based on innovative and sustainable 4.0 technologies.

Thank you for attention!

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