Factsheet: Italy

DEFINITION OF YOUTH

Italy has no fixed definition of youth, age categories varying according to the aims of different youth initiatives. While some initiatives target the “traditional” youth bracket 15 – 24, the age category 15 – 35 is becoming more frequent.

CANDIDACY AGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower House</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Inter-Parliamentary Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper House</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Partially directly elected and appointed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MARRIAGEABLE AGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Without Parental Consent</th>
<th>With Parental Consent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No specific legislation for same-sex marriage. Source: UNSD, ILGA

VOTING AGE

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The voting age to elect the Senate is 25. Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union

MAJORITY AGE

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Civil Code (2000)

CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

Minimum Age

Under the age of 14, children who commit serious crimes may be held in a judicial reformatory. Source: Penal Code of Italy (2013)

SITUATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT INDEX

0.7
51 out of 170 countries.
Year: 2013
Source: Commonwealth Youth Programme

LITERACY RATES

99.93%
Both sexes (15-24) %
99.93% (Male 15-24) %
99.94% (Female 15-24)%
Year: 2015
Source: UNESCO

NET ENROLMENT RATE

Secondary School
91.89%
Both sexes %
92.43% (Male 15-24) %
91.36% (Female 15-24) %
Year: 2011
Source: UNESCO

PREVALENCE OF HIV

0.1%
Male (15-24) %
0.1%
Female (15-24) %
Year: 2013
Source: World Bank

TOBACCO USE

Consumed any smokeless or smoking tobacco product at least once 30 days prior to the survey.

0.1%
Male (15-24) %

0.1%
Female (15-24) %
Year: 2013
Source: World Bank

POLICY & LEGISLATION

The National Youth Plan introduced in 2006 identified the following focus areas:

- To facilitate access to the labour market for young people;
- To develop youth’s skills and knowledge;
- To promote creativity and culture;
- To encourage representation;
- Stimulate inter-religious and intercultural dialogue;

In November 2011, in reaction to the effects of the economic crisis, the government adopted a package of measures entitled “Diritto al futuro” (Right to the Future). According to the 2011 briefing, the Right to the Future aims to “tackle the precarious conditions faced by young people”. It focuses on three key areas affecting young people’s development and well-being: employment, housing, and family.

Is there a national youth policy?

No

Source: World Bank

Gaps indicate missing data from the original data source. (Accessed August 2013).

BUDGET & SPENDING

What is the budget allocated to the governmental authority (ministry, department or office) that is primarily responsible for youth and/or...
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

The Department of Youth and National Civic Service, established in 2008 in place of the Ministry for Youth Policies and Sports, is responsible for the organisation of activities to implement youth policies, coordination of international youth exchange schemes, and tackling issues affecting youth. The 2011 briefing notes that the EU Youth Strategy has reinforced a “cross-sectorial approach” towards youth policies, mainstreamed across a range of Ministries including work on “school, university, work, welfare, housing, the environment and social services.”

YOUTH AND REPRESENTATION

The National Youth Forum is an umbrella organization including over 75 youth groups, and a member of the European Youth Forum. It aims to create a space for debate and sharing of experiences of its diverse youth associations. In 2002 the Minister for Education created the National University Council, a body composed of 30 elected student representatives that advises and formulates proposals to the Ministry. Youth Councils exist in many Italian municipalities and regions with the aim to represent young people’s needs and proposals to local political authorities.

BUDGET & SPENDING

According to the Italian Parliament, in 2011 the budget for National Youth Fund (NYF) amounted to Euro 32.9 million (USD 45.2 million). In 2011, a package of measures under the title of “Right to the future” was allocated Euro 216 million (USD 298 million) of the Youth Department. The 2013 “Stability Law” has reduced the NYF budget to 6.2 million Euro (USD 8.5 million). According to the Department of Youth and National Civic Service, transversal funding tackling youth-related issues such as support to precarious workers and housing aid also exist. According to the World Bank, Italy spent 9.05% of its government expenditure on education provision in 2009, and 4.50% of its GDP in 2010.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GOVERNMENT SPENDING AND GDP

Source: World Bank
Gaps indicate missing data from the original data source. (Accessed August 2013).

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Is there a governmental authority (ministry, department or office) that is primarily responsible for youth?

YES

Does the country have a national youth organisation / association (council, platform, body)?

YES

What is the budget allocated to the governmental authority (ministry, department or office) that is primarily responsible for youth and/or youth programming?

UNCLEAR

According to the Italian Parliament, in 2011 the budget for National Youth Fund (NYF) amounted to Euro 32.9 million (USD 45.2 million). In 2011, a package of measures under the title of “Right to the future” was allocated Euro 216 million (USD 298 million) of the Youth Department. The 2013 “Stability Law” has reduced the NYF budget to 6.2 million Euro (USD 8.5 million). According to the Department of Youth and National Civic Service, transversal funding tackling youth-related issues such as support to precarious workers and housing aid also exist. According to the World Bank, Italy spent 9.05% of its government expenditure on education provision in 2009, and 4.50% of its GDP in 2010.