

ITALY GROWS UP WITH ITS CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

Second annual report to the Parliament

April 2013

AUTHORITY FOR CHILD'S RIGHTS

2012 REPORT

President of the Senate, Mr. Pietro Grasso,
President of the Deputy Chamber, Mrs. Laura Boldrini,
Authorities,

Dear girls and boys,

the Authority for Child's rights was established by the Italian Parliament through unanimous vote by Law No 112 of 12th July 2011. Unfortunately it had to face several difficulties in order to become fully operative, as it had to wait several months for the approval of the Regulation on accounting and general organization, finally endorsed by Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers No 168 of 20 July 2012 and enforced on 14 October 2012.

Last year report to the Parliament was drafted after few months from the institution of the Authority so it contained more programme guidelines than actions carried out and it optimistically forecast measures to be implemented in a nearer future. Unluckily it was not the case, as the bureaucratic schedule for the approval of the Regulations only allowed little more than two months of full efficiency during the Year 2012, that is the period covered by this report.

The months passed between the appointment of the Authority and the approval of its Regulations have been particularly complex, because it was impossible to access the financial resources forecast by the Law for the implementation of the institutional tasks of the Authority and the functioning of its Office. This caused strong inconveniences in carrying out its institutional mission in favor of child's rights especially being a new national institution that needed to make itself known by the public opinion in general and, more

specifically, by its direct and indirect beneficiaries. In order to face such difficulties, the Authority's Office tried its best to activate all its areas of competence within the modalities allowed by the pending approval of the Regulations, nevertheless carrying out the networking action forecast by the Law and promoting positive partnerships while actively taking part to the public debate on child's rights, always providing feedback and assistance when required. Moreover, it proactively guaranteed to the best of its possibilities, the implementation of the ordinary operational and organizational activities together with the resolution of issues related to its institutional mission. However, the short time at our disposal has been sufficient to allow the planning of the priority actions for the Year 2013, thanks to the experience acquired in the previous months through a continuous listening activity and to the identification of the critical problems that draw away the attention from the material needs and the rights of childhood and adolescence in Italy.

Unfortunately we still face a sort of "discrimination". As I also underlined in my report already last year, we risk to be considered as a "minor" Authority dealing with "minor" rights, and we daily experience the increasing strictness of rules and procedures, compared to those applied to other Italian authorities in their operational activity.

Although the status of administrative independent Authority is clearly expressed in the Act establishing this body and it was confirmed by the Council of State upon approval of the Regulations, there is still a wrong perception about the position of the Authority for Child's rights within the institutional context. This perception tends to merge the Authority into other centralized administrations (such as ministries and more specifically departments of the Council of Ministers) on the operative and financial aspects as well as on control procedures. This is also due to the lack of a framework law that regulates all the independent administrations in the Italian system.

THE CURRENT SITUATION

According to the last data released by Istat, in Italy 1.822.000 minors live in a situation of relative poverty equal to the 17,6% of the total number of children and adolescents. The 7% of the minors live in absolute poverty conditions: that amounts to 723.000 young persons. When considering Southern Italy the poverty rate raises up to 10,9%, while it decreases to 4,7% in the central and northern areas of the country. But the figure that

makes us better identify the failure of the policies so far adopted is the one related to the risk of social exclusion for those children and adolescents who live in families with three or more minors: this is equal to 70% in southern Italy against the national figure of 46,5%. Seventy children out of one hundred who were born in a Southern Italy numerous family risk living in poverty.

About 41,5% of children and adolescents live in families where both parents work, while the 12% live with only one parent. Foreigner pupils enrolled in the preschools, primary and secondary schools at both first and second grade amount to 710.000 units (school year 2010/2011).

While one child or adolescent out of five eats fruits and vegetables on daily base, it is somewhat of a concern that one out of four is overweight and that the same number of children do not practice any physical activity. We consider with concern that among the minors there is an important rating of smokers (almost 9%) and former smokers (3,5%) to whom we need to add a 5% of minors who is devoted to unhealthy alcohol consumption.

It has been lately observed that though our children and adolescents read more than the adults (57% of them declare to have read books), they even more use the computer (62%) and access the internet (64%).

A comparison with other industrialized countries helps us to better understand the situation: Unicef, in its report Card 11 "Child Well-Being in Rich Countries" informs us that in the ranking of child well-being, Italy is positioned at the 22nd place out of 29, after Spain, Hungary and Poland and before Estonia, Slovakia and Greece. Italy is the country with the higher NEET (*Not in Education, Employment or Training*) rate among all the industrialized countries after Spain. The 11% of our teenagers between 15 and 19 are not enrolled at school, nor they work or attend training courses.

On the positive side we can observe that Italy is fourth from last for the teen pregnancies rate, as the fertility rate among the young girls has been reduced of one third during the first decade of the Years 2000. It must also be registered the lowest infant mortality rate in Southern Europe (9th position in the overall rankings). In Italy, children are exposed to one of the highest level of air pollution among all the industrialized countries (26th position).

Italian students place themselves at the 24th position among 29 countries for school performances (PISA test on literature, mathematics and sciences), even though there is an improvement from 2000 (+ 10%).

The UNICEF survey confirms the excellence of our preschool system with the 6th higher rate of enrollment, at the same level of Norway, and the difficulties in the secondary

education sector (where we are only at the 22nd position for enrollment rate to the secondary schools).

In last year's report, the Authority already raised the problems related to the negative impact of the lack of public investments in favor of childhood and adolescence. The ruling class of this country still fails to understand the value of such investments that could be the cure to overcome the crisis and could avoid jeopardizing the future growth.

Investing today on children and adolescents who live in Italy, not only it represents a form of respect of their rights, but it also means that tomorrow we will have less poor families to support, less subsidies for unemployed people to grant, less expenditures for social disadvantage, likely less costs for prisoners and at the same time more employed people, thus more contributions for tomorrow's welfare. The strong reduction of the public expenditure, together with the delayed in payments, did not favor the empowerment of nonprofit organizations, but rather limited their activities both in terms of quality and presence at grassroots' level. It also highlighted the shortcomings of a system more and more based on the indirect management of the services. Due to the lack of definition of the essential levels of the services to be guaranteed all over the country and, often, of scarce strategic leadership, the principle of subsidiarity both at vertical and horizontal level has not been fully implemented.

STARTING THE INSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITIES

During the first months of 2012, the activities of the Authority's office mainly focused on drafting the scheme of the Regulation that, as already said, was enforced by Decree of the President of the Council of the Ministers only last 14th October 2012. Anyway while waiting for the official approval of the Regulation, the organization of the Authority's office began with the identification of its premises.

As prescribed in the law, the Presidency of the Council of the Ministers has initially made available the premises located in Via della Ferratella in Laterano. Later, in the first months of 2013, the Authority moved to Via di Villa Ruffo, in the building of the former library of the National Council of Economy and Labor (CNEL).

The organization of the freshly appointed Authority's Office started with the identification of the staff that, as required by the Law, has been selected among the civil servants of the

Public Administration who held the necessary requisites of competence and experience. Such workforce has been appointed to the Authority's Office by a procedure of compulsory secondment.

Currently, nine personnel units out of the forecast ten are appointed to the office. These are: a Chief executive officer belonging to the Prefectorial Chamber, seven personnel units coming from the Ministries and one from the Presidency of the Council of the Ministers.

According to the regulations, from the juridical and economical point of view, the staff of the Authority's Office is leveled to that of the Presidency of the Council of the Ministers, as the Authority is not entitled to its own personnel.

With the approval of the Regulations and the transfer to the Treasury's account of the resources allocated to the Authority in the budget of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, the administrative activity and the financial and economical management have started: notably, the Authority approved the fundamental rules of internal organization and financial planning (budget plan for the year 2012 and related explanations) and it drew up the necessary agreements to ensure the ordinary functioning of the Office.

PARLIAMENT AND GOVERNMENT ACKNOWLEDGING CHILD'S RIGHTS

Our Parliament represents all the Italian citizens: this includes all those who voted for it and the rest who either abstained or did not vote for lack of requisites. Among the latter category, we find about 11 millions of children and adolescents (17% of the total population) who call for a fair - and adequate to their numerical weight – representation. They have the right to be considered as legal persons even if they are less protected and structured than the adults. The Authority for Child's rights will never renounce to tenaciously ensure that all the institutions always take this issue into account while performing their functions.

The Authority focuses its attention also on another important aspect: the undertaking of responsibility from the institutional decision makers on public policies in favor of underage persons. It follows and promotes legislative paths able to improve the national rules with a specific attention to citizenship of foreign minors, adoption and custody issues and juvenile legislation; it urges national institutions for the promotion of policies in favor of child's rights and notably on the National Plan on Childhood, on Nurseries availability, Education and Welfare. The Authority does not accept the mere argument that the budget crisis and the

current economic difficulties necessarily affect childhood and adolescence policies until it is demonstrated that other less important budget items are adequately reshaped. Moreover the authority does not fail to remind the other institutions the already mentioned social and economical costs of the missed investments in the field of childhood and adolescence as well as the impact these cuts have not only in the present but especially in future times.

During the year 2012, the Authority has been audited by the Parliamentary Commission for Childhood and Adolescence in the framework of the survey on the enforcement of the regulations in the field of custody and adoption and informally by the Justice Commission of the Deputy Chamber in relation to the Bill in the field of acknowledgement of natural children. In relation with the latter, the approval of a bill by the Parliament last 28th November has been welcomed, as it overcomes the discrimination between the children born inside or outside the marriage: such situation was also denounced – among the others – by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child who has been repeatedly asking for an intervention. The Authority participated, along with bicameral commission on Childhood of the Parliament, with the Minister for employment and social affairs, the Minister for international cooperation and integration, to the national initiatives celebrating the Child's day on November 20th 2012.

Further actions carried out in the parliamentary environment have been finalized to raise attention on the bills ruling the stability of the child emotional sphere in the passage from custody to adoption and on the ratification of the Lanzarote Convention, signed on October 2007 and ratified by our country last September 2012. This Convention of the Council of Europe, aimed at the protection of minors from sexual exploitation and abuses, introduces the crimes of instigation to practices of pedophilia, child pornography and soliciting of minors through the internet (the so called "grooming"). Besides it introduces stricter penalties for all the crimes against minors (from mistreatments in the familiar environment to conspiracies aimed at sexual crimes involving minors). This is a very important novelty in the Italian context upon which the Authority will keep a constant attention and a continuous communication channel with the Ministry of the Interior as it is the appointed national authority responsible for the recording and storing of the national data on the convicts for sexual crimes.

Actions have been implemented, in some cases together with the relevant associations, in order to stop the hypothesis of breaking up the Department for juvenile justice and to prevent the closing of the National Observatory for Childhood, initially forecast by our national *spending review*.

In order to strengthen the national strategies in favor of child's rights, relationships with the National Observatory for Childhood and Adolescence and with the Observatory for the fight to pedophilia and child pornography have been implemented.

The Authority can currently count on a reduced budget when compared to what has been allocated by the Law, due to cuts foreseen by the *spending review* adopted by Monti's Government. We hope that the Parliament will be able to reactivate the missing amount and reconsider the number of staff dedicated to the Authority, as it is currently insufficient for the many activities that we are required to carry out. This option would not imply any further burden for the State as the personnel is seconded from other public administrations.

The fragmentation of the institutional competences on childhood and adolescence that the Authority highlighted last year remains confirmed as an obstacle to a truly effective action. These competences split as they are among Ministries, Commissions, Committees and Observatories risk to make the policies for childhood and adolescence ineffective and too fragmented. To this end, the Authority will submit to the Government and the Parliament a set of proposals aimed at the streamlining of the resources and for the coordination of the sector, having already started the mapping of the bodies currently competent in the field.

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

We have purposely contacted several organizations which confirmed their availability to cooperate. We have started several strategic partnerships such as those with the Department of Public Security within the Ministry of the Interior, or the Italian National Broadcasting (RAI) and the National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT).

On 10 December 2012, the Authority signed with the Chief of Police endorsed by the Ministry of the Interior a protocol aimed at reinforcing the activity of prevention and repression of the abuses on minors. The protocol also promotes the identification of best practices in order to implement uniform methods at national level to deal with the problems related to minors whether they are victims, authors or witnesses of crimes. After the signature, a technical group has been started: this has identified two priority working areas: the reception of unaccompanied minors and the relationship between minors and the internet.

A fruitful dialogue has been started with RAI and ISTAT that will give its results in the course of 2013. Notably, we are finalizing with RAI a partnership agreement for the implementation of campaigns to raise awareness about child's rights and for the realization of a common initiative on the 20th November, the Universal Children's Day. The partnership with ISTAT is currently based on the hypothesis of synergies on issues of common interest, such as a thorough survey on teenagers and on the welfare measures devoted to children and adolescents.

At international level, beyond being included in the Network of European Ombudspersons for Children, our office aims at strengthening the voice of our country within all the European and international assemblies where the issues related to minors are a priority. In 2012 the Authority took part in the 7th European Forum on the Rights of the Child organized by the European Commission, DG JUSTICE - Unit C1 Fundamental rights and rights of the child. This is one of the major events at European level for child's rights as it gathers under the European Commission umbrella the most important institutions such as representatives of the Member States, the European Parliament, Ombudspersons and international organizations in order to exchange ideas, good practices and share strategies on the main problems affecting childhood and adolescence. In 2012, the main subject of discussion was the support to the protection system of minors through the implementation of the European Agenda for the rights of the child.

THE OMBUDSPERSONS' NETWORK IN ITALY AND EUROPE

When the Authority for Child's rights was instituted, several Regions and autonomous Provinces had already appointed their own ombudspersons, some already back in 1988.

These were informally structured within a national coordination. With the starting of the National Authority, the ties and the opportunities for debate have been reinforced also through common meetings held at the premises of the national Authority. During the year 2012, the child's Ombudspersons met three times.

Last November 2012, the National Conference for the protection of child's rights was launched as forecast by Art. 3, Par. 7 of the Law No 112/2011. Such Conference is chaired by the Authority for Child's rights and it is currently composed by the local Child's Ombudspersons in nine regions (Lazio, Veneto, Emilia Romagna, Calabria, Liguria, Puglia, Campania, Toscana and Marche) and in the two autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano. The conference approved its own internal regulation that forecasts, among the other things, the appointment of a coordinator who supports the President in carrying out the activities and drafts the annual report. The regulation identifies tools to favor the synergy and the mutual support among the Ombudspersons in compliance with their mandate and the priority objectives that should be achieved by the conference, in the full respect of the competences among state, regions and autonomous provinces. Among the objectives, we notably highlight: the coordination of common actions according to priorities jointly identified every year, the reinforcement of cooperation and mutual support through the exchange of strategies, best practices, data and research actions and the support to the Authority in encouraging the adoption of laws and rules aimed at promoting and protecting child's rights at national and regional level. Besides, the internal regulation prescribes that the Conference will share the procedures to report to the Ombudspersons situations of violation, or at risk of violation, of child's rights.

Finally, the Conference identified the work priorities for 2013 mainly focusing on the services devoted to children and adolescents, citizenship's rights, monitoring of the resources devoted to minors as well as the issues related to the limited data in the field at our disposal.

Since its start, the Authority has been promoting the appointment of the Child's Ombudspersons in those regions which forecast those institutions but did not appoint it, and acted in order to avoid the repeal of the regional laws that institute the authorities.

At International level, the Authority fulfilled the necessary requirements to join the European Network of Ombudspersons for Children (ENOC) and in September 2012 the Authority was granted full membership. As such it took part to the 16th ENOC annual

Conference and Assembly held in Cyprus last October. The Conference was devoted to juvenile delinquency and it has been a fruitful opportunity for an exchange of information about the different experience of child-friendly justice with a specific reference to hosting structures, trials and prevention issues. It also represented a good occasion to introduce the work carried out by the Italian Authority. After the Conference, the Authority decided to strengthen its role within ENOC in order to build, together with other 28 European countries, common strategies and approaches for child's rights in a framework of mutual enrichment and exchange of best practices.

LISTENING AND COMMUNICATION

Listening both to the associations working for and with minors and to the children and youngsters themselves is the Authority's privileged tool for action. This approach has been particularly appropriate during the first year of activity also taking into consideration that the Technical Government in charge at that time with a mandate limited to certain precise objectives, did not show a specific attention to the issues related to children and adolescents.

As a result of the priority given to "listening", the first initiative of the Authority was the organization in its own premises of a two-day workshop on 13th and 14th April. Qualified representatives of associations, organizations, professional orders institutions and experts who work at different levels on child's issues were invited to the meeting. It highlighted that the most urgent identified concerns the Authority should have tackled were related to minors of foreign origins and the juvenile justice.

Throughout the year the Authority put a specific attention to the development of cooperation and synergies with the sector of associations and organizations with a series of activities ranging from joint initiatives with the coordinating bodies to specific actions with the single associations.

Regarding the cooperation with the existing networks, the Authority supported the CRC working group for the launching and the dissemination of the additional Report 2012 on the implementation of the CRC Recommendation, started the work on the identification of the basic level of services together with the network "Batti il cinque!" and met the coordinating body PIDIDA in order to outline a common project favoring the participation of children.

Finally the authority contacted the National Table on Custody in order to deal with the difficult situations of minors “out of their families”. Areas of cooperation have also been identified and carried on, notably on the issues of unaccompanied foreign minors, including the ones in a situation of transit, and on family mediation.

During the various meetings and missions held in Italy, it has been possible to acknowledge the many good practices carried out at grass-root level. These do make the difference, often replacing the absence of any action by the public administrations. Remarkably in 2012, the Authority collaborated with single associations for the organizations of conferences and seminars that tackled specific themes such as the one organized by *Terre des hommes Italia* to celebrate the first international day devoted to girl child, declared by the United Nations on 11th of October. It also supported the realization of the Conference “Sguardi Oltre – I ragazzi si riprendono le periferie” (Looks beyond – adolescents regain the suburbs) organized by the association *L’Albero della Vita*, that analyzed the concept of suburban areas in relation to the chances that these geographical and cultural places offer to children and adolescents. This was also a good opportunity to get to know several project carried out in the suburbs all over Italy by small grass-root associations and social cooperatives devoted to schooling, social inclusion, realization of training and animation actions: an excellent example of commitment and hope for our country.

A further action concerned the issues of family conflicts involving minors. Thanks to the cooperation with the association *GeA-Genitori Ancora*, which has been working in the field of familiar mediation for more than twenty years, the Authority started a general reflection on the protection of minors in the cases of conflict between the parents. This was done through a round table that gave the opportunity to learn about the point of view of judges, lawyers, social workers, psychologists, mediators and representatives of those associations which concretely deal with these situations. Besides the Authority endorsed the presentation of the “Atlas of childhood at risk” edited by *Save the Children Italia*; as is customary, this is an important appointment as it outlines an updated and deeply analyzed picture on issues and problems affecting minors, thanks to numerous data and information collected in the world of childhood and adolescence in Italy.

Again with a supportive attitude toward the activities carried out by those no profit organizations relevant for the Authority, during 2012 we joined the Support Scientific

Committee of the *Ires - Save The Children* survey devoted to supply new estimated figures on child labour in Italy.

Under the coordination of the Ministry of Education, the Authority promoted the project “*Safer Internet Center*” aimed at fighting cyberbullying practices and providing children and adolescents with tools for a positive use of the internet. The activities are carried out in cooperation with the major Italian associations such as *Telefono Azzurro* and *Save the Children*.

Together with several associations, an analysis on unaccompanied foreign minors in Italy has been started. This includes the issues related to their right to be received in our country – according to the provisions of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and of the Italian legislation – the age assessment, and the conditions of the hosting communities. With some associations and notably with *INTERSOS*, it was developed a reflection and a concrete support to the activities aiming at the protection of foreign minors in order to avoid their abandonment and the risk that transiting adolescents become victims of exploitation by criminality.

In order to favor the familiarity with child’s rights, beyond general raising awareness initiatives for the dissemination of the Convention, some targeted activities have been set up in order to inform about the situation of children and adolescents or to intervene on single cases reported by the media. It was decided to limit the public declaration on single cases to the minimum, in order not to increase the media emphasis on critical situations involving minors. An indicative case has been the one of the child from Cittadella who was victim of a custody conflict between the parents. The Authority had to step-in with decision, in the sole interest of the child, as we ascertained an excessive attention and misleading representation of the case by the media.

Concerning the communication activities, we have worked on the promotion of a campaign that was carried out around the 20th of November, the Universal Children’s day. A thirty-second spot broadcasted by the main TV networks and announcements on the major newspapers and weekly magazines gave us the opportunity to promote the work of the Authority and, most of all, to highlight the importance to invest on children’s’ rights, on their talents and their protection in order to guarantee a better future for the whole country.

The Authority laid the foundations for an integrated action for the participation of children and minors and for having their voices heard. This action forecasts forms of participation and expression through a web portal open to discussions and initiatives organized by and for children and adolescents, together with permanent and structured initiatives carried out with the relevant institutions and organizations.

COMPLAINTS

One of the main tasks that the Law assigns to the Authority and most of all the one that creates more expectations among both adults and minors is the possibility to report violations or risks of violation of child's rights. Since its institution, the Authority's Office received complaints from individuals, associations and organizations working in the field. This implied setting up a thorough activity, in cooperation with the other competent institutions - such as regional Child's Authorities, social services and courts -, to ensure that these complaints receive the due attention and, whenever possible, concrete answers meant to solve the raised problems. Effective procedures have been designed and implemented that could enhance and optimize the synergies and the mediation action among the parties involved, in the full respect of the different law provisions and competences. To this end, a consultation process with the representatives of the institutions more frequently involved in the cases reported to the Authority has been set up: these include judges, public prosecutors, social workers, psychologists, lawyers and pediatricians.

During the year 2012, we did not receive any direct report from minors. Indeed one of the major challenges to deal urgently with is the creation of the conditions for a direct contact with children and adolescents, both in terms of communication and strengthening of the listening ability of the Authority.

The complaints received so far, mainly refer to the following areas: contended minors, family poverty, social exclusion (Roma and Sinti minors), the emergency of separated and unaccompanied foreign minors, disadvantage at school (children with disabilities or special needs), school building facilities, health (especially with reference to the administering of drugs to minors), advertising spots and broadcasts inappropriate for an underage

audience, gambling, children with their detained mothers in jail, lack of funding for the hosting communities.

CONCLUSIONS

This first year of work closed with the awareness that the task we have been assigned is ambitious, useful and challenging at the same time. The current economic crisis, the continuous and turbulent political changes, the historical indifference towards certain themes, urge us to a stronger and sharper action, by enhancing our role of “facilitators” of a networking action necessary to achieve concrete results.

This is a responsibility that, together with our partners and thanks to the enthusiasm of the few but motivated persons who work for the Authority (led by Alessandra Ponari), we will carry on with resolution in the interest of the growth of this country that cannot ignore the fulfillment of minors’ rights. We took this commitment by looking straight into the eyes of the many children and adolescents we met all over Italy.

Vincenzo Spadafora

Table 1 - Minors aged 0-17 y. o. by family typology, number of brothers and sisters living together and geographic distribution - Year 2011 (per 100 minors aged 0-17 y. o. from the same geographic area)

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	Family typology				number of brothers and sisters living together		
	Couple			Only one parent	None	1 brother/sister	2 or more brothers/sisters
	Both parents employed	Father employed, mother housewife	Other situations				
North-West	51,6	25,1	10,4	12,9	30,8	50,4	18,8
North-East	54,8	22,0	12,6	10,5	30,1	50,7	19,3
Centre	48,8	22,0	14,9	14,3	26,4	56,7	16,8
South	24,3	39,1	24,3	11,9	18,6	54,2	27,3
Islands	23,3	35,0	31,9	9,3	21,6	55,2	23,2
Italia	41,5	28,7	17,7	12,0	25,7	53,1	21,2

Source: Istat, Multipurpose Survey on families - Features of their daily lives

Tavola 2 - Minors according to indicators on health and geographic distribution

- Years 2010 and 2011 (per 100 minors from the same geographic area)

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	Child mortality rate (per 10.000 born alive) 2010 (a)			% of minors aged 3 to 17 y. o. per daily consumption of fruits 2011 (b)	% of minors aged 3 to 17 y. o. per daily consumption of fruits and vegetables 2011 (b)	% of minors aged 3 to 17 y. o. who do not practice any physical activity 2011 (b)	% of minors aged 6 to 17 y. o. who are overweight 2010 (b)	% of minors aged 11 - 17 y.o. practicing binge drinking 2011 (b)	% of minors aged 11-17 y.o. at risk for excessive alcohol consumption 2011 (b)	% of minors aged 14 -17 y.o. with smoking tendencies 2011 (b)	% of minors aged 0 - 17 y.o. with at least one chronic illness 2011 (b)	% of minors aged 0 - 17 y.o. suffering from allergy 2011 (b)	
	Male	Female	Total							Smokers	Former smokers		
North	28,8	23,4	26,2	67,9	19,0	17,1	21,9	1,8	6,1	9,8	4,7	0,3	9,6
Centre	31,8	25,9	28,9	68,3	18,3	25,0	24,4	1,7	5,3	11,6	2,0	0,1	9,2
South	43,1	37,2	40,2	73,5	24,2	37,4	31,5	1,1	4,3	6,7	2,9	0,4	8,5
Italy	34,3	28,6	31,6	70,1	20,8	26,2	26,2	1,5	5,3	8,8	3,5	0,3	9,1

(a) Source: Istat, Survey on deceases and causes of death

(b) Source: Istat, Multipurpose Survey on families - Features of their daily lives

Table 3.1 - Foreign children enrolled in the preschools, primary and secondary schools of first and second grade for geographic distribution - Academic Year 2010/2011

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	Preschools		Primary schools		Secondary Schools of 1st grade		Secondary schools of 2nd grade	
	Total	% on the total of the enrolled	Total	% on the total of the enrolled	Total	% on the total of the enrolled children	Total	% on the total of the enrolled children
North	98.697	13,2	167.464	13,5	101.880	13,3	95.443	9,1
Centre	31.702	10,2	57.968	11,1	36.996	11,3	39.411	7,9
South	14.229	2,3	29.221	2,8	18.683	2,7	18.569	1,7
ITALY	144.628	8,6	254.653	9,0	157.559	8,8	153.423	5,8

Source: public and private preschools (E); public and private primary schools (E); public and private secondary school of first and second grade (E)

Table 3.2 - Pupils by citizenship, enrolled in the primary and secondary schools of first and second grade for geographic distribution - Academic Year 2010/20111 (*absolute values and percentages*)

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	Regularly enrolled pupils			Pupils repeating a year			Pupils purposely enrolled in an inferior class (a)		
	Italians	Foreigners	Total	Italians	Foreigners	Total	Italians	Foreigners	Total
Primary school									
North	1.076.428	167.464	1.243.892	1.990	1.902	3.892	21.232	26.743	47.975
Centre	465.397	57.968	523.365	812	622	1.434	8.890	10.834	19.724
South	1.031.086	29.221	1.060.307	3.318	522	3.840	20.319	8.692	29.011
ITALY	2.572.911	254.653	2.827.564	6.120	3.046	9.166	50.441	46.269	96.710
North	86,5	13,5	100,0	51,1	48,9	100,0	44,3	55,7	100,0
Centre	88,9	11,1	100,0	56,6	43,4	100,0	45,1	54,9	100,0
South	97,2	2,8	100,0	86,4	13,6	100,0	70,0	30,0	100,0
ITALY	91,0	9,0	100,0	66,8	33,2	100,0	52,2	47,8	100,0
Secondary schools of 1st grade									
North	661.438	101.880	763.318	20.105	9.097	29.761	50.304	46.930	97.234
Centre	289.384	36.996	326.380	9.715	3.556	13.271	22.648	17.880	40.528
South	679.086	18.683	697.769	31.640	1.681	33.321	65.329	10.375	75.704
ITALY	1.629.908	157.559	1.787.467	61.460	14.334	76.353	138.281	75.185	213.466
North	86,7	13,3	100,0	67,6	30,6	100,0	51,7	48,3	100,0
Centre	88,7	11,3	100,0	73,2	26,8	100,0	55,9	44,1	100,0
South	97,3	2,7	100,0	95,0	5,0	100,0	86,3	13,7	100,0
ITALY	91,2	8,8	100,0	80,5	18,8	100,0	64,8	35,2	100,0
Secondary schools of 2nd grade									
North	952.954	95.443	1.048.397	60.234	9.655	69.889	239.293	67.591	306.884
Centre	461.662	39.411	501.073	29.728	3.898	33.626	113.470	28.012	141.482
South	1.094.912	18.569	1.113.481	79.201	1.513	80.714	277.637	12.665	290.302
ITALY	2.509.528	153.423	2.662.951	169.163	15.066	184.229	630.400	108.268	738.668
North	90,9	9,1	100,0	86,2	13,8	100,0	78,0	22,0	100,0
Centre	92,1	7,9	100,0	88,4	11,6	100,0	80,2	19,8	100,0
South	98,3	1,7	100,0	98,1	1,9	100,0	95,6	4,4	100,0
ITALY	94,2	5,8	100,0	91,8	8,2	100,0	85,3	14,7	100,0

Source: Istat elaborations based on data supplied by the Ministry of Education, University and Research

(a) Pupils who attend a class at an older age than the theoretical one

Table 4 - Minors hosted in community centres and detained in juvenile prisons at 31.12.2011

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	Minors hosted in a community centre at 31.12.2011 (absolute values)			Minors detained in juvenile prisons at 31.12.2011 (absolute values)		
	Italians	Foreigners	Total	Italians	Foreigners	Total
North	200	148	348	46	70	116
Centre	49	42	91	11	33	44
South	373	30	403	248	20	268
Italy	622	220	842	305	123	428
Out of Italy	0	22	22	0	20	20
Unknown residence	14	37	51	5	41	46
TOTAL	636	279	915	310	184	494

**Table 5 - Minors aged 0-17 yo in conditions of poverty or social exclusion by geographic distribution and family typology
Year 2011**

(data are given in thousands and per 100 minors aged 0-17 y. O. sharing the same characteristics)

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION AND FAMILY TYPOLOGY	Heavy deprivations 2011 (c)		Risk of poverty or social exclusion (Europe 2020) 2011 (c)		Absolute poverty 2011 (d)	
	Percentage on the total of the resident minors	Absoulte values	Percentage on the total of the resident minors	Absoulte values	Percentage on the total of the resident minors	Absoulte values
TOTAL NUMBER OF MINORS						
North	7,2	335	18,4	866	4,7	214
Centre	7,2	146	22,9	456	4,7	92
South	20,7	799	53,2	2089	10,9	417
Italy	12,2	1279	32,2	3411	7,0	723
MINORS IN MONOPARENTAL FAMILIES						
North	14,6	90	41,5	254	(a)	(a)
Centre	11,7 (b)	27 (b)	40,0	92	(a)	(a)
South	27,6	85	72,0	220	13,6 (b)	43 (b)
Italy	17,5	201	49,3	567	7,5	71
MINORS IN FAMILIES WITH 3 OR MORE OTHER MINORS						
North	12,7	82	30,7	199	6,9	43
Centre	8,1(b)	19 (b)	30,5	73	7,5 (b)	21 (b)
South	33,4	200	70,0	419	18,1	102
Italy	20,3	301	46,5	690	11,3	166

(a) Estimate based on a sample size ranging from 1 to 19 units;

(b) Estimate based on a sample size ranging from 20 to 49 units;

(c) *Source*: Istat, Survey Eu-Silc

(d) *Source*: Istat, Survey on family consumptions

The population of reference can be slightly different due to the different survey periods of the two sources.

New technologies and leisure time

Table 6 - Minors per book reading, use of computer, access to the internet, enjoyment of shows and entertainments by Geographic distribution - Year 2011 (per 100 minors living in the same area)

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	Minors aged 6-17 y.o. who read books (per 100 minors aged 6-17 y.o.) 2011	Minors aged 3-17 y.o. who use a computer (per 100 minors aged 3-17 y.o.) 2011	Minors aged 6-17 y.o. who access the internet (per 100 minors aged 6-17 y.o.) 2011	Minors aged 6-17 y.o. who enjoyed shows and general entertainment							
				Theatre	Cinema	Museums and exhibitions	Classic music concerts	Other kinds of music concerts	Sport events	Discos, dancehalls etc.	Monuments
North-West	68,0	66,6	69,9	37,0	85,3	51,5	7,5	19,1	47,0	20,3	32,2
North-East	72,6	66,4	67,2	39,7	80,5	54,2	9,8	19,9	47,0	18,3	30,8
Centre	58,2	62,9	68,1	35,6	84,5	47,7	9,7	18,5	42,5	21,9	33,7
South	41,9	57,9	58,1	21,8	77,8	25,1	5,7	19,0	37,6	15,6	17,5
Islands	39,8	53,4	55,3	23,2	67,7	32,7	7,7	23,1	42,2	19,9	20,6
Italy	56,9	62,1	64,3	31,6	80,2	42,1	7,9	19,6	43,1	18,9	27,0

Source: Istat, Multipurpose Survey on families - Features of their daily lives