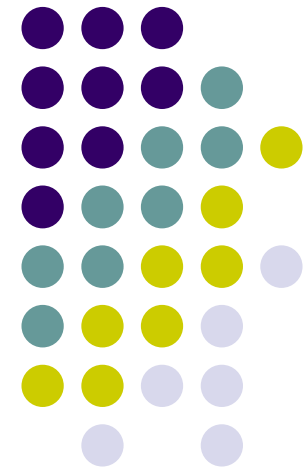


Handicap exclusion in Italy

Roberta Anna Certini

Elisa Pozza

Valentina Taufer

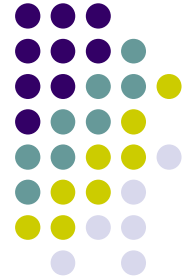


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Summary



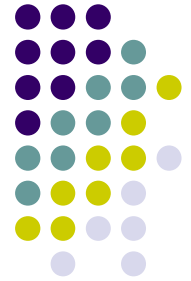
1. Handicap in numbers
2. Levels of exclusion
3. Exclusion's causes and consequences
4. An homogeneous study of society is not enough deepened
5. Different approaches
6. The role of the Italian Governament
7. Associations and organizations in Trentino



Handicap in numbers

- Number of disabled: 2 millions and 609 thousand (4,8% of population)
- The problem affects especially
 - old people
 - women
- Regional analysis:
 - lowest values: Trento and Bolzano
- Family: most important foothold

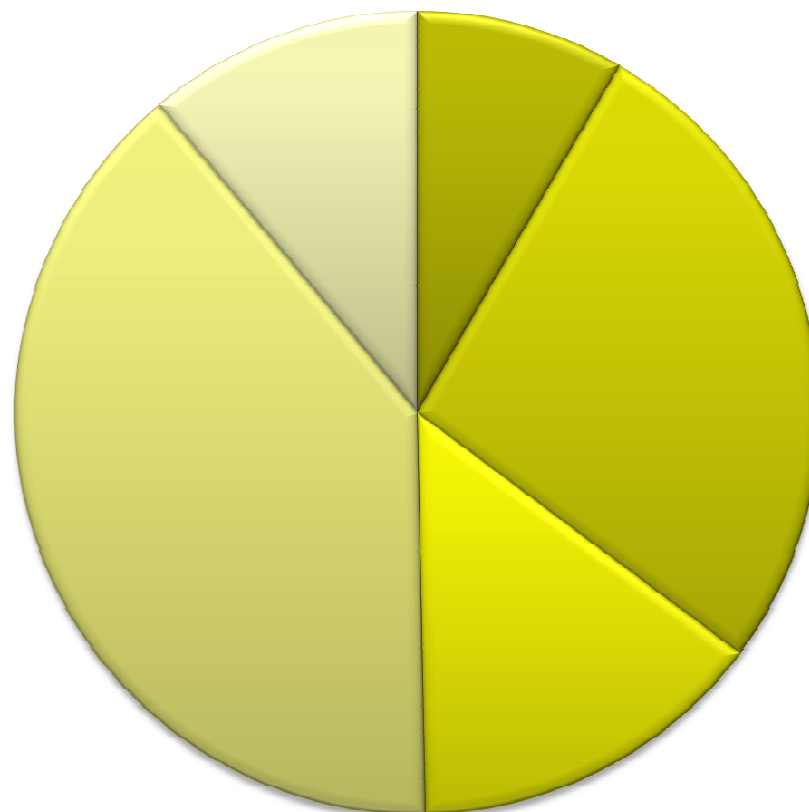
Typologies of disability



- Movement difficulty
 - Everyday activities problems
 - Communication difficulty
-
- ✓ 50% of disabled has just one handicap
 - ✓ 39,5% has two kind of handicap
 - ✓ 10,5% has three different difficulties

Types of disability

years 2004-2005



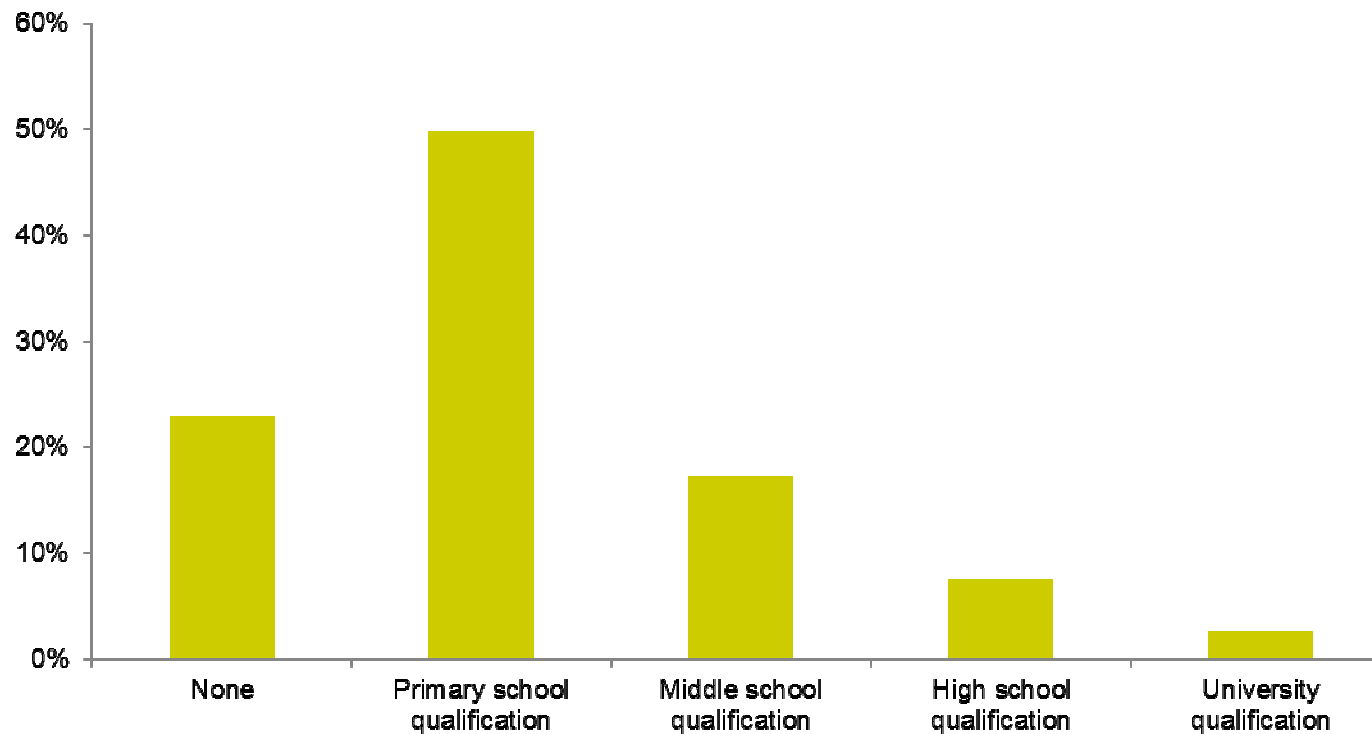
- Communication difficulty
- Movement difficulty
- Everyday activities' problems
- Two difficulties
- Three difficulties

Source: ISTAT

Levels of exclusion



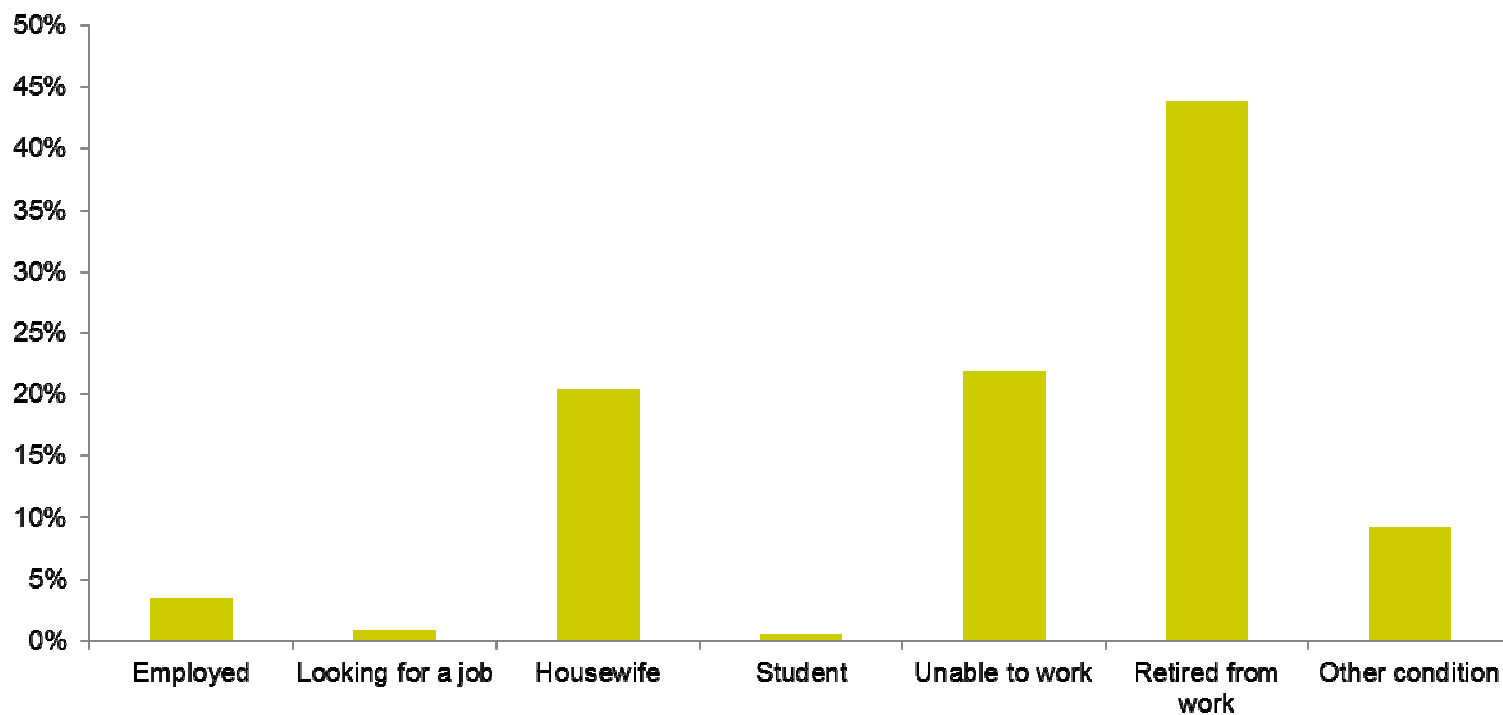
Education: typologies of qualification – years 2004/2005



Source: ISTAT



Job conditions and possibilities: professional condition – years 2004/2005



Source: ISTAT



Involvement in social life:

- Information
- Free time
- Physical activity
- General satisfaction



“Social exclusion can be seen as a process and a state that prevents individuals or groups from full participation in social, economic and political life or as an accumulation of confluent processes leading to marginalization with respect to the prevailing values of a community.”

(United Nations, 2007)

Exclusion's causes and consequences



<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Education• Employment• Housing	Lack of access, prejudice and in many cases no admission
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transport• Buildings/Environment	Lack of access to public places may be limited
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cultural Barriers	Superstitious fear and rejection These barriers are usually the main obstacles to the integration and full participation of disabled persons in all aspects of life.

An homogeneous study of society is not enough deepened



The experience of disability varies according to

- culture
- ethnicity
- race
- class
- age
- gender



Different approaches

- “traditional categorization” as ‘special’ or ‘different’
- “social model of disability” to promote social change recognizing disabilities are not a homogenous group
- “rights-based” disabled people have a right to health, to a livelihood and opportunities for human development, to social protection, and the right of some groups to extra attention to ensure that they get the same rights as everyone else

Rehabilitation strategies



to reinforce the fundamental message that integration of disabled people must ultimately be about the **removal of barriers** rather than an emphasis on 'normalization' or cure

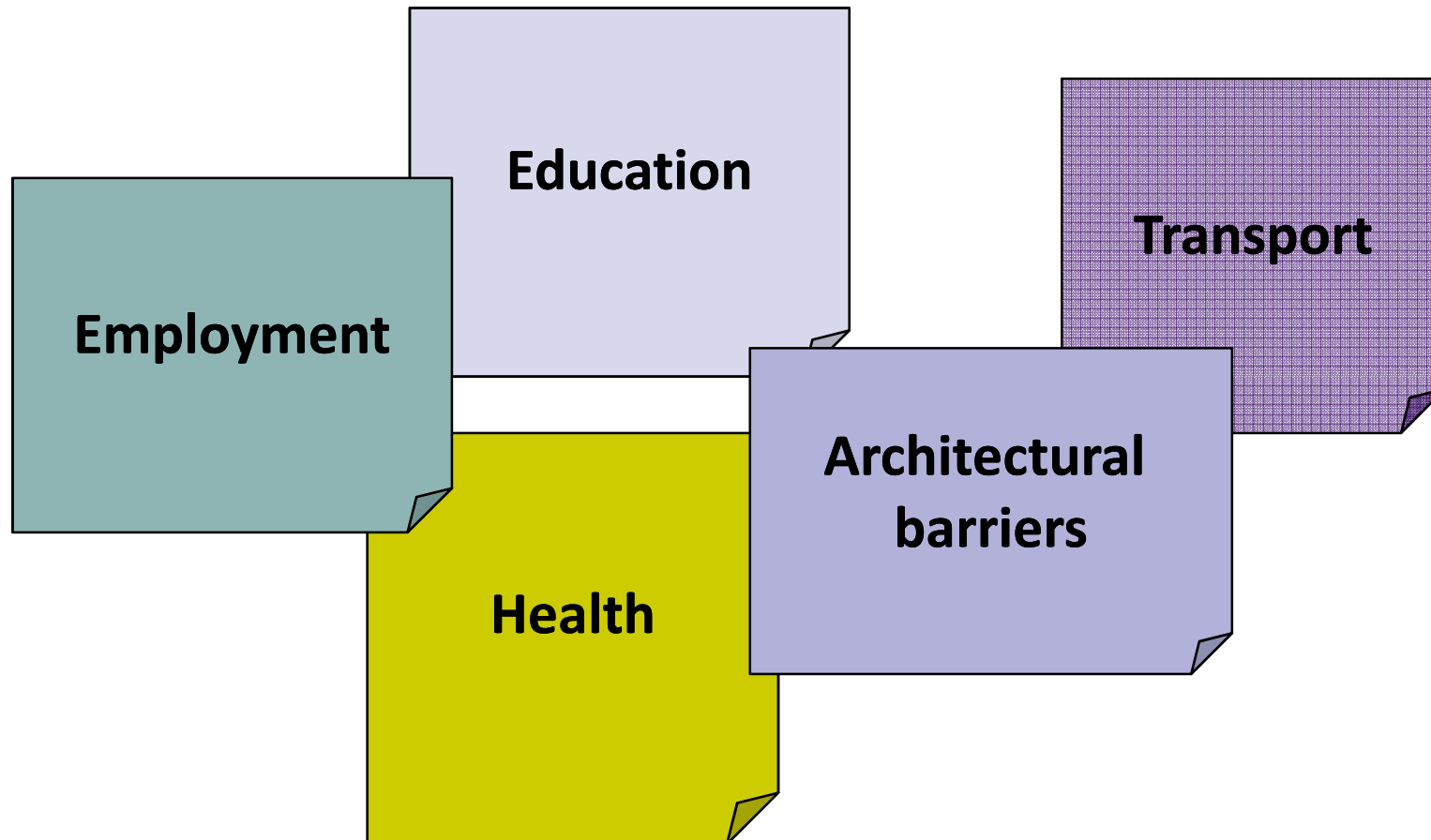
The role of the Italian Government



*Minister of Labour and Social Affairs with
responsability for Equal Opportunities*

- Social inclusion
- Verify
- Legislative initiatives
- Promote and coordination of interventions
- Facilitate the exchange of best practices between associations

Disability and legislation





Province of Trento



Province of Trento



Law 24 July 2012, n.15

Allowance of care for people with disabilities to pay:
caregivers, care services, cost-sharing of public welfare
services



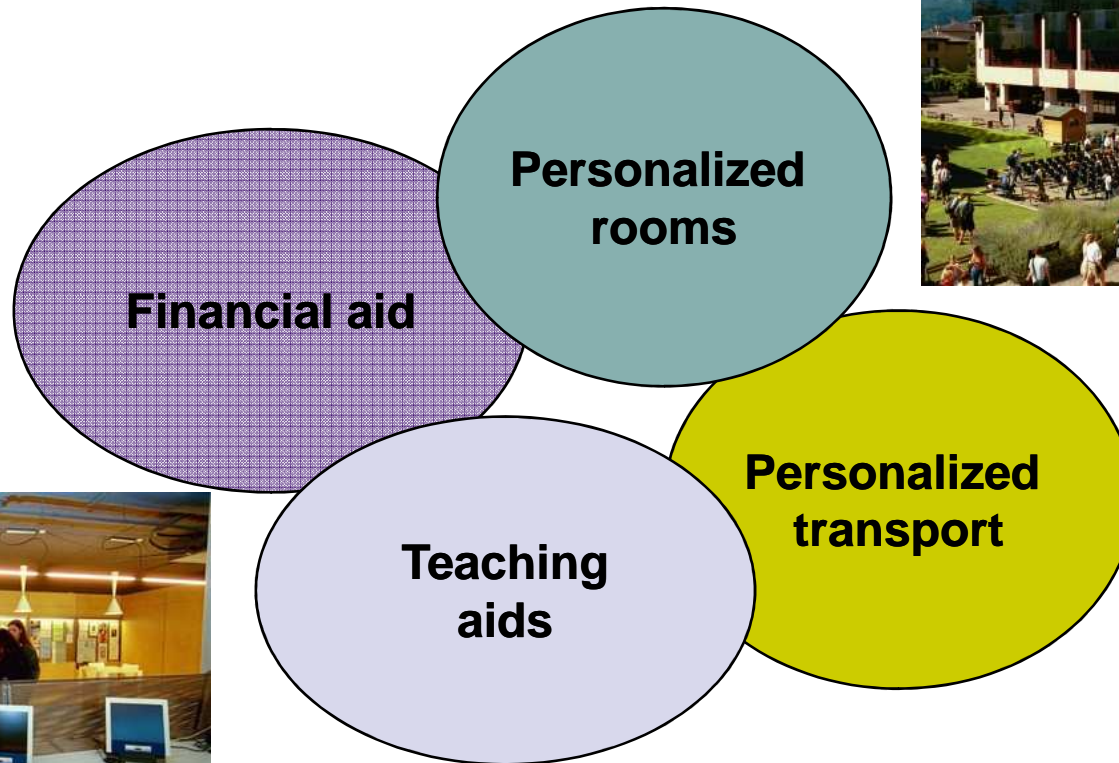
PROVINCIA AUTONOMA DI TRENTO

Associations and organizations in Trentino



Opera Universitaria di Trento

(University of Trento)



Opera Universitaria di Trento



**Thank you for
your attention!**