

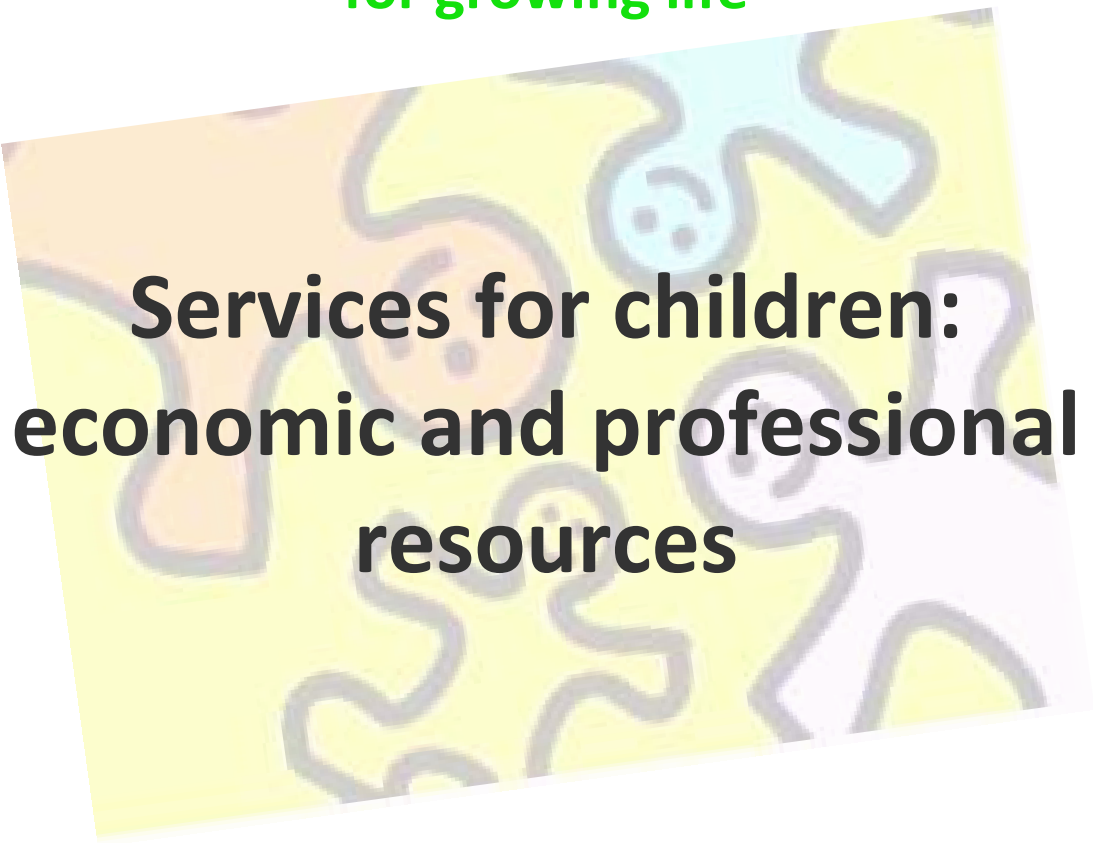


TRANSATLANTIC FORUM ON INCLUSIVE EARLY YEARS

INVESTING IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF YOUNG CHILDREN FROM MIGRANT AND LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

Series

**Investing in childhood
for growing life**



Services for children: economic and professional resources

TFIEY n. 2

In Italy the project is promoted by



in collaboration with **Fondazione Zancan
Onlus - Centro Studi e Ricerca Sociale**



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Introduction

The focus of this second publication of the series "*Investing in childhood for growing life*" considers economic resources and professional skills. Resources are never enough: this is not only a problem of today, given the crisis which we are experiencing. Policy makers tend to reduce public investments for children and delegate responses to the market dynamics. Therefore data presented in this publication are useful and important for understanding if the crisis can help us to identify solutions that combine efficiency and effectiveness.

There are many differences between Italian regions, particularly between North and South, but there are also differences within each region. In every region there are unjustified differences in the organisation of services, in the allocation of resources, in the fair distribution of interventions, in front of needs that affect Italian and immigrant children. They all have human needs, which cannot be subordinated to the availability and discretion of resources. Children are fragile, non self-sufficient, totally dependent on their parents and their caregivers.

Every child is a hope for the local community and for her/his family. Most of resources are devoted to the last phase of life but this cannot justify the lack of attention to the first phase of life, that is, to our children.

Supporting children in their early life is an indicator of humanity because in their first years they express the maximum of their life potential, fulfilling their "developmental tasks".

For all these reasons the knowledge of economic and professional resources is a fundamental condition for making a better use of them and improving their performance. It is not only an economic issue, but a way for improving their life and our social capital.



1. Economic and professional resources for children in Italy

1.1. Day-care services and supplemental services

In Italy children aged less than 6 years are 3.3 millions (on January 1st, 2012), amounting to 5.6% of the overall population. The percentage varies across Italian regions.

Tab. 1.1. Children aged less than 6 (males, females, total) and percentage of the overall population, by region

| | Males | Females | Total | % 0-6 |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Piemonte | 117.508 | 110.871 | 228.379 | 5,2% |
| Valle d'Aosta | 3.809 | 3.590 | 7.399 | 5,8% |
| Liguria | 36.485 | 34.999 | 71.484 | 4,6% |
| Lombardia | 293.448 | 277.852 | 571.300 | 5,9% |
| Trentino-Alto Adige | 33.069 | 31.218 | 64.287 | 6,2% |
| Veneto | 142.853 | 136.175 | 279.028 | 5,7% |
| Friuli-Venezia Giulia | 31.793 | 30.256 | 62.049 | 5,1% |
| Emilia-Romagna | 125.692 | 119.055 | 244.747 | 5,6% |
| Toscana | 98.557 | 93.242 | 191.799 | 5,2% |
| Umbria | 24.227 | 23.015 | 47.242 | 5,3% |
| Marche | 42.823 | 40.832 | 83.655 | 5,4% |
| Lazio | 160.121 | 151.777 | 311.898 | 5,7% |
| Abruzzo | 34.482 | 32.701 | 67.183 | 5,1% |
| Molise | 7.494 | 7.051 | 14.545 | 4,6% |
| Campania | 179.493 | 170.487 | 349.980 | 6,1% |
| Puglia | 113.546 | 107.716 | 221.262 | 5,5% |
| Basilicata | 14.560 | 13.605 | 28.165 | 4,9% |
| Calabria | 54.297 | 51.605 | 105.902 | 5,4% |
| Sicilia | 145.324 | 138.482 | 283.806 | 5,7% |
| Sardegna | 40.486 | 37.961 | 78.447 | 4,8% |
| <i>Italy</i> | <i>1.700.067</i> | <i>1.612.490</i> | <i>3.312.558</i> | <i>5,6%</i> |

Fonte: Computations by Fondazione Zancan from Istat data

Data on the supply of early childhood services¹ reveal once more differences across and within Italian regions.

Day-care services

Data on users and expenditure for day-care services (both municipality structures and fees paid by municipalities for users of private services) vary significantly across different regions. In the school year 2010/2011 the Lazio region had the highest level of expenditure per user, the Calabria region the lowest level.

Tab. 1.2. Users and expenditure (€) on day-care services for children 0-2 (a), by region. School year 2010/2011

| | Users (b) | Total expenditure (c) | Average expenditure per user |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Piemonte | 14.506 | 120.658.646 | 8.318 |
| Valle d'Aosta | 702 | 7.936.101 | 11.305 |
| Liguria | 5.203 | 45.664.007 | 8.776 |
| Lombardia | 45.492 | 251.455.674 | 5.527 |
| Trentino-Alto Adige | 3.522 | 38.811.559 | 11.020 |
| Veneto | 15.144 | 91.302.106 | 6.029 |
| Friuli-Venezia Giulia | 5.226 | 27.275.651 | 5.219 |
| Emilia-Romagna | 32.026 | 249.531.212 | 7.792 |
| Toscana | 17.476 | 128.488.444 | 7.352 |
| Umbria | 5.403 | 26.945.375 | 4.987 |
| Marche | 6.701 | 39.956.524 | 5.963 |
| <i>Lazio</i> | <i>24.038</i> | <i>291.616.944</i> | <i>12.131</i> |
| Abruzzo | 2.708 | 17.975.609 | 6.638 |
| Molise | 322 | 1.995.301 | 6.197 |
| Campania | 3.338 | 30.389.949 | 9.104 |
| Puglia | 4.432 | 26.962.599 | 6.084 |
| Basilicata | 1.071 | 4.846.850 | 4.526 |
| <i>Calabria</i> | <i>1.238</i> | <i>4.148.871</i> | <i>3.351</i> |
| Sicilia | 7.632 | 70.807.010 | 9.278 |
| Sardegna | 5.460 | 25.416.932 | 4.655 |
| Italy | 201.640 | 1.502.185.364 | 7.450 |

(a) Data refer to both municipality structures and fees paid by municipalities for users of private day-care services

(b) Children enrolled on December 31, 2010

(c) Public expenditure and expenditure by users. In some regions (6 in centre-north Italy) a small contribution is also provided by the Italian National Health Service

Source: Fondazione Zancan, computations from Istat data (2012)

On average at the national level, most expenditure (more than 80%) is paid by municipalities, while less than one fifth is incurred by users.

1. Istat (2012), "L'offerta comunale di asili nido e altri servizi socio-educativi per la prima infanzia".

Tab. 1.3. Expenditure on day-care services for children 0-2 (a), percentage by municipalities and users (b), by region. School year 2010/2011

| | Municipalities | Users |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Piemonte | 79,3 | 20,6 |
| Valle d'Aosta | 78,8 | 21,2 |
| Liguria | 89,0 | 11,0 |
| <i>Lombardia</i> | 73,3 | 26,7 |
| Trentino-Alto Adige | 80,0 | 20,0 |
| Veneto | 75,6 | 24,2 |
| Friuli-Venezia Giulia | 81,8 | 18,2 |
| Emilia-Romagna | 79,1 | 20,9 |
| Toscana | 77,5 | 22,5 |
| Umbria | 82,6 | 17,4 |
| Marche | 75,9 | 24,1 |
| Lazio | 90,5 | 9,5 |
| Abruzzo | 84,2 | 15,8 |
| Molise | 79,1 | 20,9 |
| Campania | 93,4 | 6,6 |
| Puglia | 87,5 | 12,5 |
| Basilicata | 76,3 | 23,7 |
| Calabria | 88,1 | 11,9 |
| <i>Sicilia</i> | 93,9 | 6,1 |
| Sardegna | 86,9 | 13,1 |
| Italy | 81,7 | 18,3 |

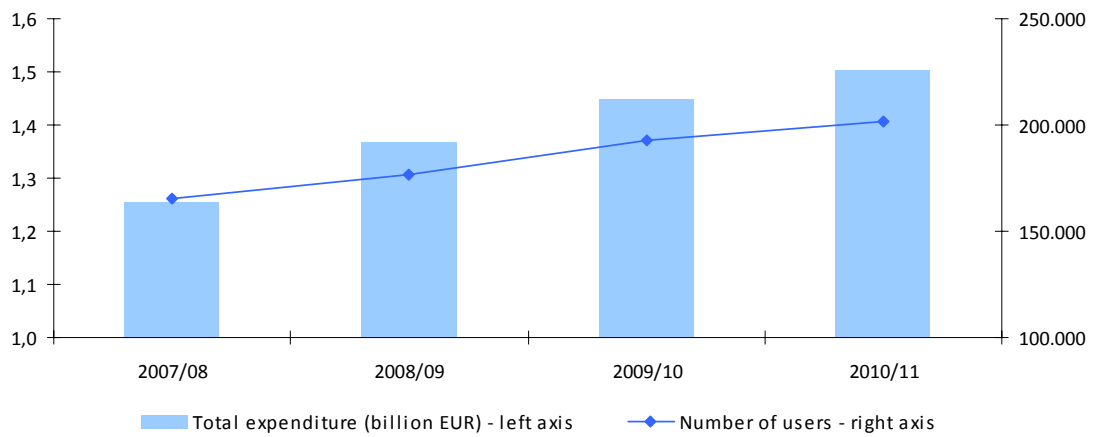
(a) Data refer to both municipality structures and fees paid by municipalities for users of private day-care services

(b) In some regions (6 in centre-north Italy) a small contribution is also provided by the Italian National Health Service

Source: Fondazione Zancan, computations from Istat data (2012)

Over the last years total expenditure devoted to day-care services has constantly increased (by 19.6% from 2007/2008 to 2010/2011), and so did the number of users (by 22% from 2007/2008 to 2010/2011).

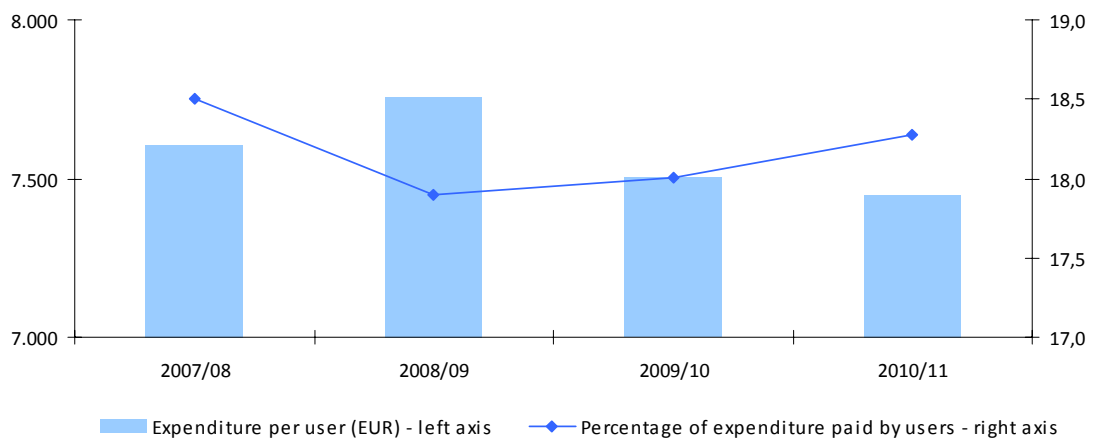
Fig. 1.1. Day-care centres (a), total expenditure (€) and number of users, Italy. School years 2007/08 – 2010/11



(a) Data refer to both municipality structures and fees paid by municipalities for users of private day-care services
 Source: computations by Fondazione Zancan from Istat data (2012)

From 2008 to 2011, in the face of a decreasing expenditure per user, the percentage of expenditure incurred by families increased.

Fig. 1.2. Day-care centres (a), expenditure per user and percentage of expenditure paid by users, Italia. Anni 2007/08 – 2010/11



(a) Data refer to both municipality structures and fees paid by municipalities for users of private day-care services
 Source: computations by Fondazione Zancan from Istat data (2012)

Expenditure on municipal day-care centres (structures owned by municipalities) varies significantly across regions. In the school year 2010/2011 the Lazio region had the highest level of expenditure per user, the Calabria region the lowest level.

Tab. 1.4. Users and expenditure (€) on municipal day-care centres (a), by region. School year 2010/2011

| | Users (b) | Total expenditure (c) | Average expenditure per user |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Piemonte | 13.111 | 117.249.092 | 8.943 |
| Valle d'Aosta | 687 | 7.772.129 | 11.313 |
| Liguria | 4.577 | 44.573.610 | 9.739 |
| Lombardia | 30.997 | 221.830.168 | 7.157 |
| Trentino-Alto Adige | 3.507 | 38.805.299 | 11.065 |
| Veneto | 11.721 | 88.183.989 | 7.524 |
| Friuli-Venezia Giulia | 2.598 | 24.140.702 | 9.292 |
| Emilia-Romagna | 28.434 | 242.940.992 | 8.544 |
| Toscana | 14.806 | 121.327.460 | 8.194 |
| Umbria | 2.867 | 25.660.597 | 8.950 |
| Marche | 5.766 | 38.552.290 | 6.686 |
| <i>Lazio</i> | <i>16.203</i> | <i>239.855.813</i> | <i>14.803</i> |
| Abruzzo | 2.453 | 17.241.507 | 7.029 |
| Molise | 304 | 1.968.301 | 6.475 |
| Campania | 3.130 | 29.999.097 | 9.584 |
| Puglia | 3.671 | 24.544.216 | 6.686 |
| Basilicata | 1.044 | 4.815.850 | 4.613 |
| <i>Calabria</i> | <i>1.008</i> | <i>3.844.376</i> | <i>3.814</i> |
| Sicilia | 7.524 | 70.551.003 | 9.377 |
| Sardegna | 3.335 | 21.854.861 | 6.553 |
| Italy | 157.743 | 1.385.711.352 | 8.785 |

(a) Data refer only to municipality structures

(b) Children enrolled on December 31st, 2010

(c) Public expenditure and expenditure by users. In some regions (6 in centre-north Italy) a small contribution is also provided by the Italian National Health Service

Source: computations by Fondazione Zancan from Istat data (2012)

Most expenditure on municipal day-care centres is paid by municipalities.

Tab. 1.5. Expenditure on municipal day-care centres (a), percentage by municipalities and users (b), by region. School year 2010/2011

| | Municipalities | Users |
|---------------------|----------------|-------|
| Piemonte | 78,8 | 21,1 |
| Valle d'Aosta | 78,8 | 21,2 |
| Liguria | 88,8 | 11,2 |
| Lombardia | 70,1 | 29,9 |
| Trentino-Alto Adige | 80,0 | 20,0 |
| Veneto | 74,8 | 25,0 |

| | Municipalities | Users |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Friuli-Venezia Giulia | 79,6 | 20,4 |
| Emilia-Romagna | 78,8 | 21,2 |
| Toscana | 76,8 | 23,2 |
| Umbria | 81,7 | 18,3 |
| Marche | 75,0 | 24,9 |
| Lazio | 91,7 | 8,3 |
| Abruzzo | 84,5 | 15,5 |
| Molise | 78,8 | 21,2 |
| Campania | 93,6 | 6,4 |
| Puglia | 86,7 | 13,3 |
| Basilicata | 76,2 | 23,8 |
| Calabria | 87,4 | 12,6 |
| Sicilia | 93,9 | 6,1 |
| Sardegna | 85,6 | 14,4 |
| Italy | 80,9 | 19,0 |

(a) Data refer only to municipality structures

(b) In some regions (6 in centre-north Italy) a small contribution is also provided by the Italian National Health Service - Source: Fondazione Zancan, computations from Istat data (2012)

Expenditure on fees paid by municipalities for users of private day-care services also exhibits substantial variations across regions. In the school year 2010/2011 the Trentino-Alto Adige region had the highest level of expenditure per user, the Valle d'Aosta region the lowest level.

Tab. 1.6. Users and expenditure (€) on fees for users of private day-care services (a), by region. School year 2010/2011

| | Users (b) | Total expenditure (c) | Average expenditure per user |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Piemonte | 1.395 | 3.409.554 | 2.444 |
| <i>Valle d'Aosta</i> | 15 | 163.972 | 10.931 |
| Liguria | 626 | 1.090.397 | 1.742 |
| Lombardia | 14.495 | 29.625.506 | 2.044 |
| <i>Trentino-Alto Adige</i> | 15 | 6.260 | 417 |
| Veneto | 3.423 | 3.118.117 | 911 |
| Friuli-Venezia Giulia | 2.628 | 3.134.949 | 1.193 |
| Emilia-Romagna | 3.592 | 6.590.220 | 1.835 |
| Toscana | 2.670 | 7.160.984 | 2.682 |
| Umbria | 2.536 | 1.284.778 | 507 |
| Marche | 935 | 1.404.234 | 1.502 |
| Lazio | 7.835 | 51.761.131 | 6.606 |
| Abruzzo | 255 | 734.102 | 2.879 |
| Molise | 18 | 27.000 | 1.500 |
| Campania | 208 | 390.852 | 1.879 |
| Puglia | 761 | 2.418.383 | 3.178 |
| Basilicata | 27 | 31.000 | 1.148 |

| | Users (b) | Total expenditure (c) | Average expenditure per user |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Calabria | 230 | 304.495 | 1.324 |
| Sicilia | 108 | 256.007 | 2.370 |
| Sardegna | 2.125 | 3.562.071 | 1.676 |
| Italy | 43.897 | 116.474.012 | 2.653 |

(a) Data refer only to fees paid by municipalities for users of private day-care services

(b) Children enrolled on December 31st, 2010

(c) Public expenditure and expenditure by users. In some instances a small contribution may also be provided by the Italian National Health Service

Source: computations by Fondazione Zancan from Istat data (2012)

Tab. 1.7. Expenditure on fees for users of private day-care services (a), percentage by municipalities and users (b), by region. School year 2010/2011

| | Municipalities | Users |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------|
| Piemonte | 97,2 | 2,8 |
| Valle d'Aosta | 77,4 | 22,6 |
| Liguria | 97,2 | 2,8 |
| Lombardia | 96,8 | 3,2 |
| Trentino-Alto Adige | 100,0 | 0,0 |
| Veneto | 98,7 | 1,3 |
| Friuli-Venezia Giulia | 98,8 | 1,2 |
| Emilia-Romagna | 92,5 | 7,5 |
| Toscana | 88,3 | 11,7 |
| Umbria | 100,0 | 0,0 |
| Marche | 99,8 | 0,2 |
| Lazio | 85,0 | 15,0 |
| Abruzzo | 76,5 | 23,5 |
| Molise | 100,0 | 0,0 |
| Campania | 78,1 | 21,9 |
| Puglia | 96,4 | 3,6 |
| Basilicata | 100,0 | 0,0 |
| Calabria | 97,2 | 2,8 |
| Sicilia | 92,2 | 7,8 |
| Sardegna | 94,9 | 5,1 |
| Italy | 90,7 | 9,3 |

(a) Data refer only to fees paid by municipalities for users of private day-care services

(b) In some instances a small contribution may also be provided by the Italian National Health Service

Source: computations by Fondazione Zancan from Istat data (2012)

At the national level the average municipal expenditure per user on municipality-owned day-care centres is three times as much as the average municipal expenditure per user on contributions to fees for private day-care services.

Tab. 1.8. Average expenditure (€) per user on municipal day-care centres (a) and contributions to fees for private day-care centres (b), paid by municipalities and users, by region. School year 2010/2011

| | <i>Municipal day-care centres</i> | | <i>Contributions to fees for private day-care centres</i> | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|---|--------------|
| | <i>Municipalities</i> | <i>Users</i> | <i>Municipalities</i> | <i>Users</i> |
| Piemonte | 7.048 | 1.889 | 2.376 | 68 |
| Valle d'Aosta | 8.916 | 2.397 | 8.465 | 2.467 |
| Liguria | 8.643 | 1.095 | 1.693 | 49 |
| Lombardia | 5.018 | 2.137 | 1.978 | 66 |
| Trentino-Alto Adige | 8.850 | 2.215 | 417 | - |
| Veneto | 5.629 | 1.878 | 899 | 11 |
| Friuli-Venezia Giulia | 7.399 | 1.893 | 1.179 | 14 |
| Emilia-Romagna | 6.729 | 1.815 | 1.696 | 138 |
| Toscana | 6.295 | 1.899 | 2.367 | 315 |
| Umbria | 7.314 | 1.636 | 507 | - |
| Marche | 5.017 | 1.668 | 1.499 | 2 |
| Lazio | 13.568 | 1.235 | 5.617 | 990 |
| Abruzzo | 5.942 | 1.087 | 2.203 | 676 |
| Molise | 5.102 | 1.372 | 1.500 | - |
| Campania | 8.968 | 617 | 1.468 | 412 |
| Puglia | 5.794 | 892 | 3.064 | 114 |
| Basilicata | 3.513 | 1.100 | 1.148 | - |
| Calabria | 3.334 | 479 | 1.287 | 37 |
| Sicilia | 8.808 | 569 | 2.185 | 185 |
| Sardegna | 5.608 | 945 | 1.592 | 85 |
| Italy | 7.110 | 1.672 | 2.407 | 247 |

(a) Data refer to municipality-owned structures

(b) Data refer to fees paid by municipalities for users of private day-care services

Source: computations by Fondazione Zancan from Istat data (2012)

Supplemental services

Traditional day-care services are complemented by other services for early childhood. The average expenditure on supplemental services exhibits great variability across regions. In the school year 2010/2011 the Toscana region had the highest level of expenditure per user, whereas the Piemonte region had the lowest level.

Tab. 1.9. Users and expenditure (€) on supplemental services for children 0-2, by region. School year 2010/2011

| | Users (a) | Total expenditure (b) | Average expenditure per user |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>Piemonte</i> | 3.540 | 2.301.691 | 650 |
| Valle d'Aosta | 330 | 854.905 | 2.591 |
| Liguria | 926 | 1.601.530 | 1.730 |
| Lombardia | 10.372 | 7.209.547 | 695 |
| Trentino-Alto Adige | 2.795 | 7.055.152 | 2.524 |
| Veneto | 2.786 | 3.323.259 | 1.193 |
| Friuli-Venezia Giulia | 1.124 | 1.164.095 | 1.036 |
| Emilia-Romagna | 5.068 | 10.448.814 | 2.062 |
| <i>Toscana</i> | 3.259 | 9.547.034 | 2.929 |
| Umbria | 1.275 | 1.673.084 | 1.312 |
| Marche | 549 | 1.218.156 | 2.219 |
| Lazio | 362 | 769.039 | 2.124 |
| Abruzzo | 616 | 789.138 | 1.281 |
| Molise | 78 | 108.867 | 1.396 |
| Campania | 1.542 | 2.730.795 | 1.771 |
| Puglia | 734 | 964.925 | 1.315 |
| Basilicata | - | - | - |
| Calabria | 43 | 69.570 | 1.618 |
| Sicilia | 372 | 582.296 | 1.565 |
| Sardegna | 1.375 | 2.957.438 | 2.151 |
| Italy | 37.146 | 55.369.335 | 1.491 |

(a) Children enrolled on December 31st, 2010

(b) Public expenditure and expenditure by users. In some instances a small contribution may also be provided by the Italian National Health Service

Source: computations by Fondazione Zancan from Istat data (2012)

Most of the expenditure on supplemental services to early childhood (83.5%) is paid by municipalities.

Tab. 1.10. Expenditure on supplemental services for children 0-2, percentage by municipalities and users (a), by region. School year 2010/2011

| | Municipalities | Users |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------|
| Piemonte | 86,4 | 13,6 |
| Valle d'Aosta | 80,1 | 19,9 |
| Liguria | 90,2 | 9,8 |
| Lombardia | 85,1 | 14,9 |
| Trentino-Alto Adige | 73,9 | 26,1 |
| Veneto | 82,8 | 17,2 |
| Friuli-Venezia Giulia | 84,2 | 15,8 |
| Emilia-Romagna | 86,4 | 13,6 |
| Toscana | 81,0 | 19,0 |

| | Municipalities | Users |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| Umbria | 84,6 | 15,4 |
| Marche | 83,1 | 16,9 |
| Lazio | 48,2 | 51,8 |
| Abruzzo | 86,7 | 13,3 |
| Molise | 84,1 | 15,9 |
| Campania | 91,6 | 8,4 |
| Puglia | 87,5 | 12,5 |
| Basilicata | - | - |
| Calabria | 89,7 | 10,3 |
| Sicilia | 96,4 | 3,6 |
| Sardegna | 91,4 | 8,6 |
| Italy | 83,5 | 16,5 |

(a) In some instances a small contribution may also be provided by the Italian National Health Service
Source: computations by Fondazione Zancan from Istat data (2012)

1.2. Economic and professional resources for day-care centres and kindergarten

The analysis considers professional and economic resources employed at the municipal level² for day-care centres (children 0-2 years old) and kindergarten (children 3-5 years old), in the 45 Italian cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. Computations based on data from the Italian Ministry of Interior are aimed at comparing different geographical areas³ in different years.

Day-care centres

Tab. 1.11. Access to services, day-care centres for children aged 0-2 in cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants, by geographical area. Years 2007 and 2011

| | Children enrolled per 100 children 0-2 y.o. | | Average number of children enrolled per day-care center | | Ratio of enrolled children to available places | |
|--------------|---|-------------|---|-------------|--|--------------|
| | 2007 | 2011 | 2007 | 2011 | 2007 | 2011 |
| North-west | 18,2 | 21,9 | 51,8 | 36,4 | 102,6% | 103,1% |
| North-east | 23,8 | 25,8 | 45,7 | 42,8 | 105,0% | 100,1% |
| Centre | 18,9 | 17,5 | 63,8 | 52,4 | 122,1% | 97,0% |
| South | 3,8 | 6,0 | 44,8 | 42,6 | 96,2% | 96,8% |
| Islands | 6,3 | 7,0 | 38,8 | 30,1 | 98,4% | 94,9% |
| Italy | 16,5 | 17,9 | 52,4 | 41,9 | 110,7% | 99,0% |

Source: Fondazione Zancan, computations from data by the Ministry of Interior

2. Purely private (i.e. not linked to municipalities) supply of services is not considered in the analysis.

3. 16% of municipalities are located in the North-west of Italy, 36% in the North-east, 18% in the Centre, 18% in the South, 13% in the Islands.

Tab. 1.12. Expenditure (€) on day-care services for children aged 0-2 in cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants, by geographical area. Years 2007 and 2011

| | Total expenditure (a) | | Expenditure per child enrolled | | Expenditure per day-care centre | | Expenditure per available place | |
|--------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| | 2007 | 2011 | 2007 | 2011 | 2007 | 2011 | 2007 | 2011 |
| North-west | 111.666.462,0 | 122.346.812,0 | 7.000,6 | 6.444,1 | 362.553,4 | 234.380,9 | 6.645,7 | 6.296,1 |
| North-east | 121.296.786,0 | 132.020.617,9 | 7.651,3 | 7.533,7 | 348.929,4 | 320.488,6 | 8.013,9 | 7.494,5 |
| Centre | 214.077.396,0 | 272.229.011,0 | 10.359,9 | 14.761,4 | 668.056,3 | 783.695,5 | 12.789,4 | 14.500,5 |
| South | 13.972.270,3 | 10.767.552,0 | 6.024,1 | 3.869,1 | 259.098,6 | 138.257,6 | 5.798,9 | 3.185,8 |
| Islands | 24.728.679,0 | 18.760.736,0 | 8.610,3 | 6.167,2 | 334.171,3 | 185.749,9 | 8.468,7 | 5.849,9 |
| Italy | 485.741.593,3 | 556.124.728,9 | 8.473,0 | 9.234,2 | 441.899,6 | 383.465,3 | 9.550,7 | 9.604,9 |

(a) Total direct costs

Source: Fondazione Zancan, computations from data by the Ministry of Interior

Tab. 1.13. Revenues (€), day-care services for children aged 0-2 in cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants, by geographical area. Years 2007 and 2011

| | Total revenues (a) | | Revenues per child enrolled | | Revenues per day-care centre | | Revenues per available place | |
|--------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| | 2007 | 2011 | 2007 | 2011 | 2007 | 2011 | 2007 | 2011 |
| North-west | 32.729.174,0 | 42.384.267,0 | 2.121,0 | 2.296,5 | 110.946,4 | 83.269,7 | 2.258,6 | 2.458,2 |
| North-east | 25.694.567,0 | 29.331.142,2 | 1.781,1 | 1.834,6 | 79.218,9 | 76.025,0 | 1.854,4 | 1.817,2 |
| Centre | 21.182.921,0 | 25.178.766,0 | 1.025,1 | 1.365,3 | 64.332,4 | 70.632,1 | 1.231,6 | 1.306,9 |
| South | 1.858.186,6 | 2.127.074,0 | 1.098,4 | 898,6 | 32.504,2 | 25.537,0 | 770,5 | 542,0 |
| Islands | 3.226.278,0 | 2.452.271,0 | 1.123,4 | 806,1 | 43.598,4 | 24.279,9 | 1.104,9 | 764,7 |
| Italy | 84.691.126,6 | 101.473.520,2 | 1.541,6 | 1.748,5 | 78.962,3 | 71.200,8 | 1.569,7 | 1.593,7 |

(a) Revenues may include other sources (regional transfers to municipalities) in addition to fees paid by users

Source: Fondazione Zancan, computations from data by the Ministry of Interior

Tab. 1.14. Total staff in day-care services for children aged 0-2 in cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants, by geographical area. Years 2007 and 2011

| | Number of staff | | Children enrolled per staff member | | Number of staff per day-care centre | | Available places per staff member | |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| | 2007 | 2011 | 2007 | 2011 | 2007 | 2011 | 2007 | 2011 |
| North-west | 3.502 | 3.733 | 4,4 | 4,9 | 11,7 | 7,3 | 3,6 | 3,6 |
| North-east | 3.609 | 3.293 | 4,2 | 5,1 | 10,8 | 8,4 | 4,0 | 5,1 |
| Centre | 5.859 | 3.490 | 3,4 | 5,0 | 19,2 | 10,5 | 2,7 | 5,2 |
| South | 749 | 700 | 3,2 | 3,9 | 18,7 | 12,3 | 2,6 | 3,4 |
| Islands | 882 | 1.038 | 3,2 | 2,8 | 12,3 | 10,6 | 3,2 | 3,0 |
| Italy | 14.601 | 12.254 | 3,8 | 4,8 | 13,9 | 8,8 | 3,2 | 4,5 |

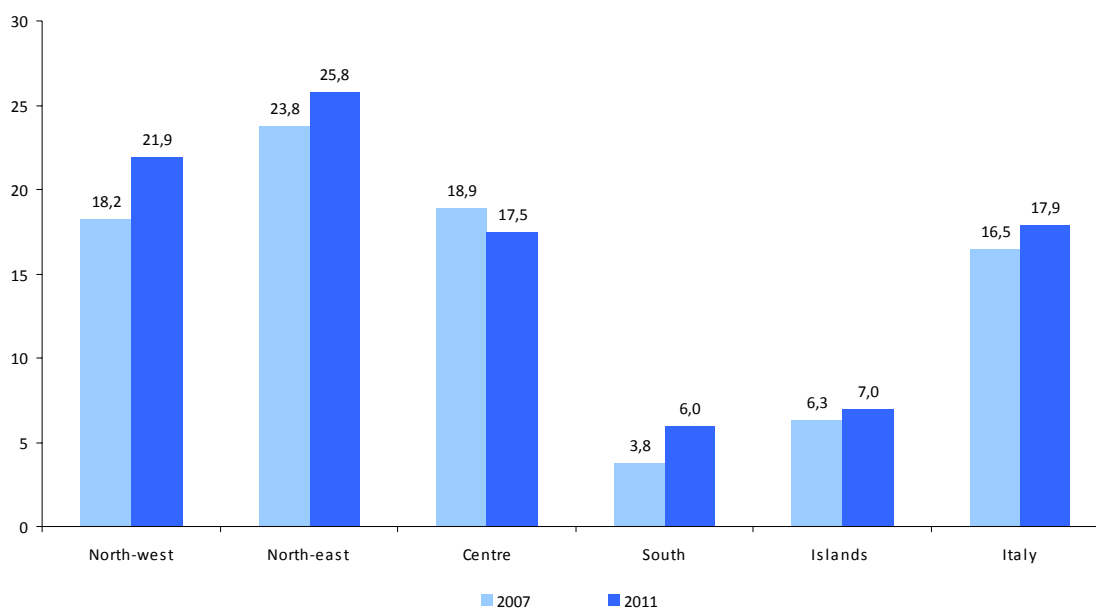
Source: Fondazione Zancan, computations from data by the Ministry of Interior

Tab. 1.15. Teaching staff in day-care services for children aged 0-2 in cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants, by geographical area. Years 2007 and 2011

| | Number of teaching staff | | Children enrolled per teacher | | Number of teachers per day-care centre | | Available places per teacher | |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|------------|--|------------|------------------------------|------------|
| | 2007 | 2011 | 2007 | 2011 | 2007 | 2011 | 2007 | 2011 |
| North-west | 2.705 | 2.728 | 5,7 | 6,8 | 9,0 | 5,3 | 4,8 | 5,0 |
| North-east | 2.305 | 2.358 | 6,6 | 7,1 | 6,9 | 6,0 | 6,3 | 7,1 |
| Centre | 2.817 | 3.206 | 7,0 | 5,4 | 9,2 | 9,7 | 5,7 | 5,6 |
| South | 438 | 459 | 4,5 | 5,5 | 11,0 | 8,1 | 4,4 | 5,3 |
| Islands | 535 | 603 | 5,2 | 4,9 | 7,4 | 6,2 | 5,3 | 5,2 |
| Italy | 8.800 | 9.354 | 6,3 | 6,2 | 8,4 | 6,7 | 5,6 | 5,9 |

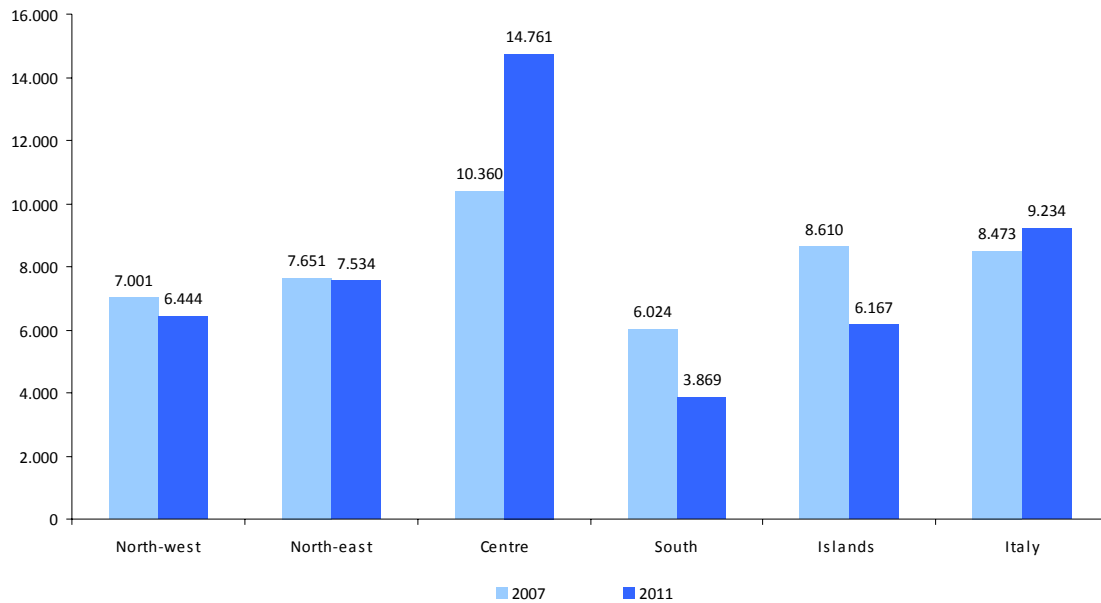
Source: Fondazione Zancan, computations from data by the Ministry of Interior

Fig. 1.3. Children enrolled per 100 children 0-2 y.o., day-care centres for children aged 0-2 in cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants, by geographical area. Years 2007 and 2011



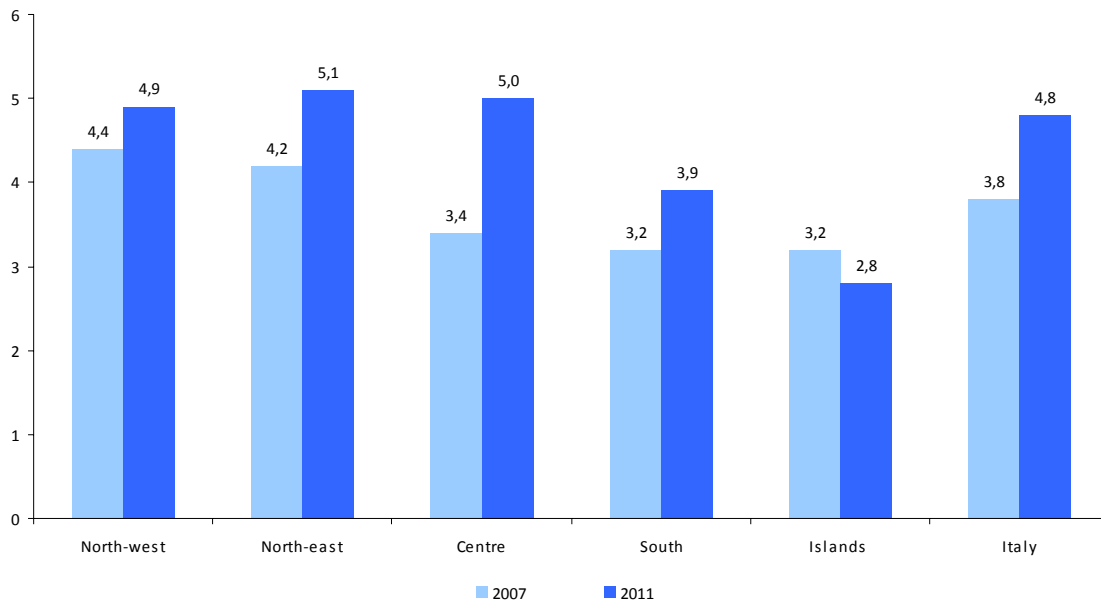
Source: Fondazione Zancan, computations from data by the Ministry of Interior

Fig. 1.4. Expenditure (€) per child enrolled, day-care centres for children aged 0-2 in cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants, by geographical area. Years 2007 and 2011



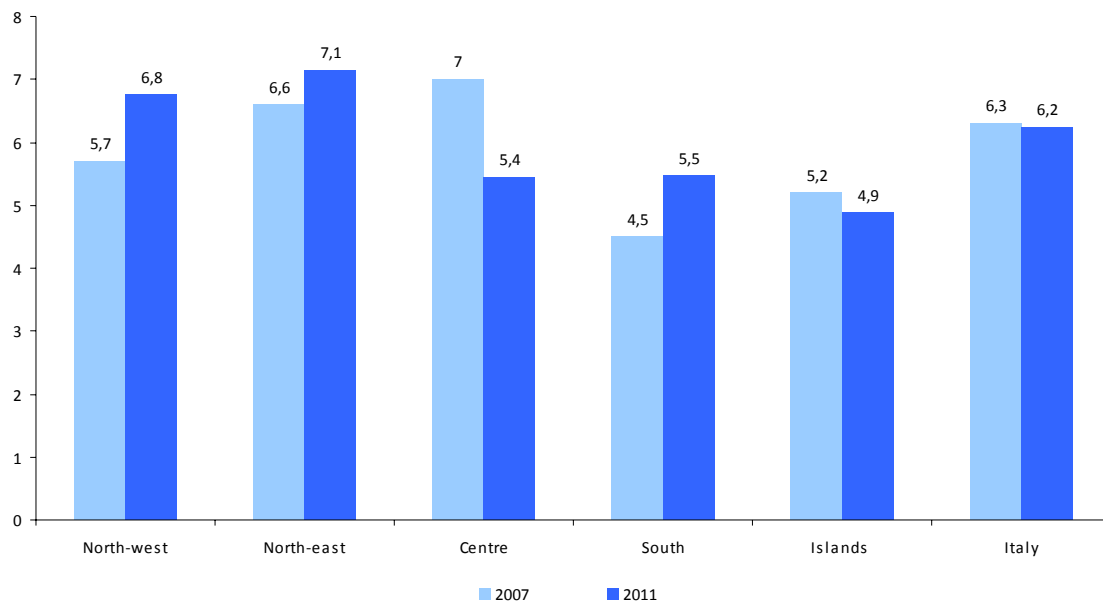
Source: Fondazione Zancan, computations from data by the Ministry of Interior

Fig. 1.5. Children enrolled per staff member, day-care centres for children aged 0-2 in cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants, by geographical area. Years 2007 and 2011



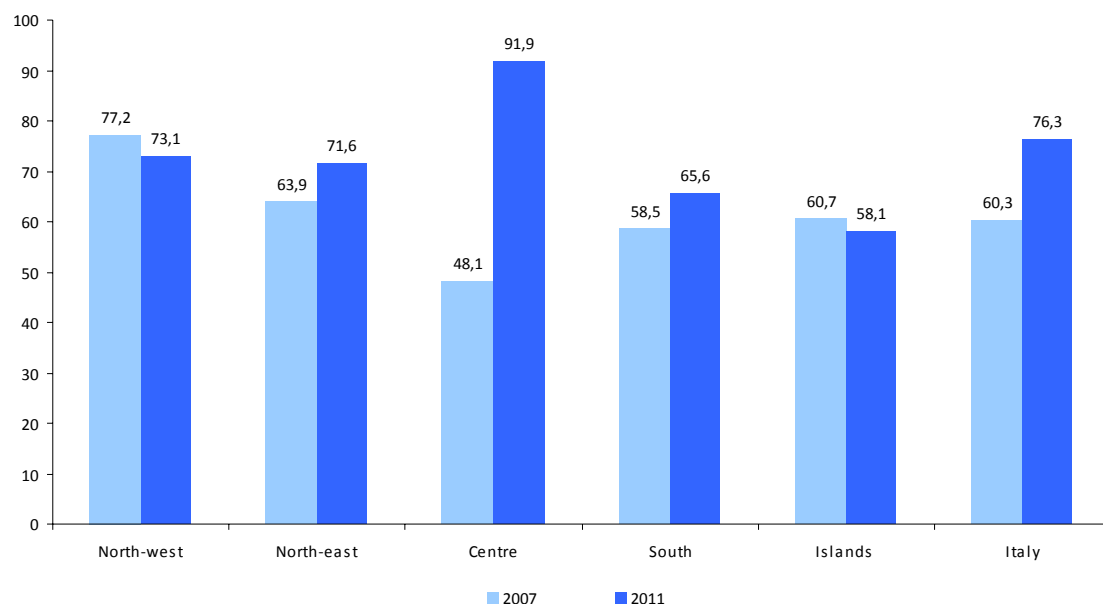
Source: Fondazione Zancan, computations from data by the Ministry of Interior

Fig. 1.6. Children enrolled per teacher, day-care centres for children aged 0-2 in cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants, by geographical area. Years 2007 and 2011



Source: Fondazione Zancan, computations from data by the Ministry of Interior

Fig. 1.7. Number of teachers per 100 staff members, day-care centres for children aged 0-2 in cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants, by geographical area. Years 2007 and 2011



Source: Fondazione Zancan, computations from data by the Ministry of Interior

Kindergarten

Tab. 1.16. Access to services, kindergarten for children aged 3-5 in cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants, by geographical area. Years 2007 and 2008

| | Children enrolled (a) per 100 children 3-5 y.o. | | Ratio of enrolled children to available rooms (b) | |
|--------------|--|-------------|--|-------------|
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2007 | 2008 |
| North-west | 68,4 | 67,7 | 16,4 | 16,6 |
| North-east | 59,9 | 53,4 | 21,5 | 21,9 |
| Centre | 52,4 | 51,4 | 20,0 | 20,2 |
| South | 97,8 | 81,9 | 21,6 | 21,2 |
| Islands | 46,7 | 52,1 | 16,8 | 19,1 |
| Italy | 64,0 | 60,3 | 19,1 | 19,4 |

(a) Number of students enrolled on 30th September

(b) Number of rooms available on 30th September

Source: Fondazione Zancan, computations from data by the Ministry of Interior

Tab. 1.17. Expenditure (€) on kindergarten for children aged 3-5 in cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants, by geographical area. Years 2007 and 2008

| | Total expenditure (a) | | Expenditure per child enrolled | | Expenditure per available room | |
|--------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2007 | 2008 | 2007 | 2008 |
| North-west | 228.722.552,0 | 231.877.892,0 | 4.122,6 | 4.194,9 | 66.936,7 | 68.908,7 |
| North-east | 134.061.180,0 | 136.929.113,0 | 3.776,2 | 4.320,5 | 80.868,3 | 98.279,7 |
| Centre | 214.538.075,0 | 177.512.047,0 | 3.799,6 | 3.126,5 | 80.679,7 | 65.857,7 |
| South | 53.782.154,0 | 33.002.200,0 | 1.130,2 | 860,8 | 24.504,4 | 17.998,2 |
| Islands | 13.200.128,0 | 15.026.378,0 | 650,8 | 664,3 | 10.957,6 | 12.667,6 |
| Italy | 644.304.089,0 | 594.347.630,0 | 2.997,4 | 2.907,5 | 57.835,1 | 56.669,4 |

(a) Total direct costs

Source: Fondazione Zancan, computations from data by the Ministry of Interior

Tab. 1.18. Total staff in kindergarten for children aged 3-5 in cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants, by geographical area. Years 2007 and 2008

| | Number of staff | | Children enrolled per staff member | | Number of staff per available room | |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|------------|
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2007 | 2008 | 2007 | 2008 |
| North-west | 6.476 | 5.780 | 8,0 | 9,0 | 2,0 | 1,8 |
| North-east | 3.797 | 3.680 | 10,2 | 9,5 | 2,1 | 2,4 |
| Centre | 5.039 | 5.082 | 10,0 | 10,1 | 2,0 | 2,0 |
| South | 1.249 | 1.364 | 28,1 | 25,3 | 0,8 | 0,8 |
| Islands | 1.064 | 900 | 12,9 | 21,5 | 1,2 | 0,9 |
| Italy | 17.625 | 16.806 | 10,8 | 11,4 | 1,7 | 1,7 |

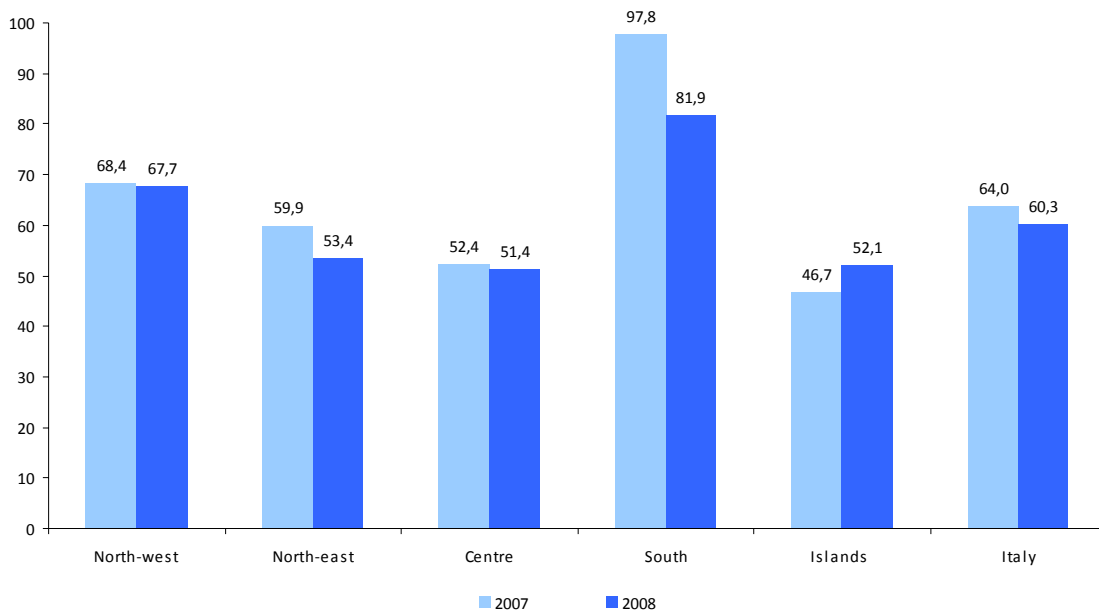
Source: Fondazione Zancan, computations from data by the Ministry of Interior

Tab. 1.19. Teaching staff in kindergarten for children aged 3-5 in cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants, by geographical area. Years 2007 and 2008

| | Number of teaching staff | | Children enrolled per teacher | | Number of teaching staff per available room | |
|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-------------|---|------------|
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2007 | 2008 | 2007 | 2008 |
| North-west | 4.428 | 4.062 | 11,8 | 12,8 | 1,3 | 1,3 |
| North-east | 2.616 | 2.533 | 14,8 | 13,8 | 1,4 | 1,6 |
| Centre | 3.597 | 3.969 | 14,0 | 13,0 | 1,4 | 1,6 |
| South | 675 | 800 | 51,9 | 43,2 | 0,4 | 0,5 |
| Islands | 555 | 533 | 24,7 | 36,3 | 0,6 | 0,5 |
| Italy | 11.871 | 11.897 | 16,0 | 16,2 | 1,2 | 1,2 |

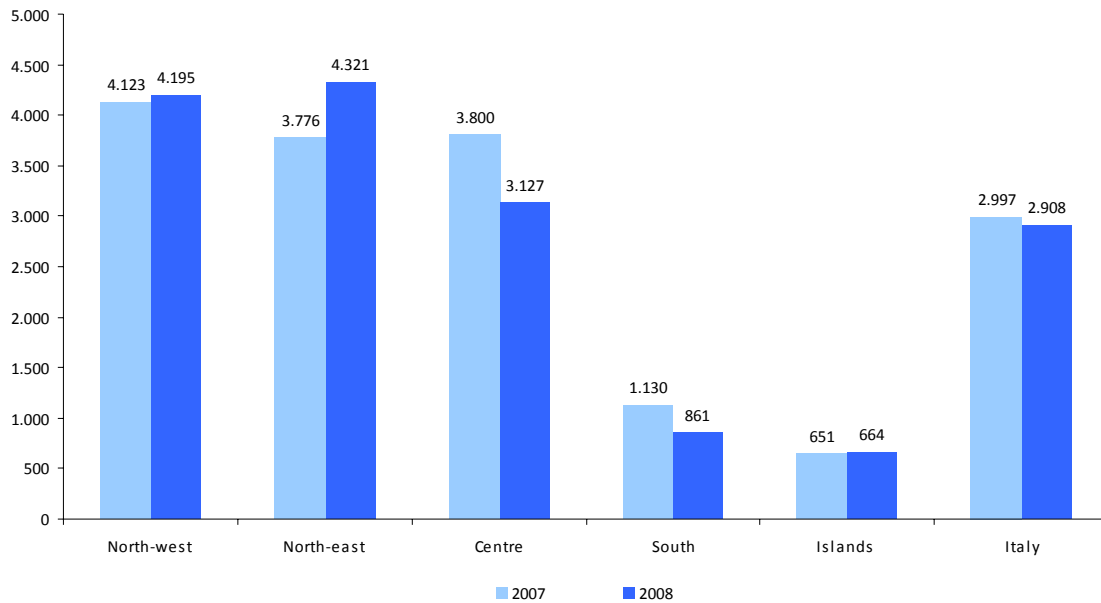
Source: Fondazione Zancan, computations from data by the Ministry of Interior

Fig. 1.8. Children enrolled per 100 children 3-5 y.o., kindergarten for children aged 3-5 in cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants, by geographical area. Years 2007 and 2008



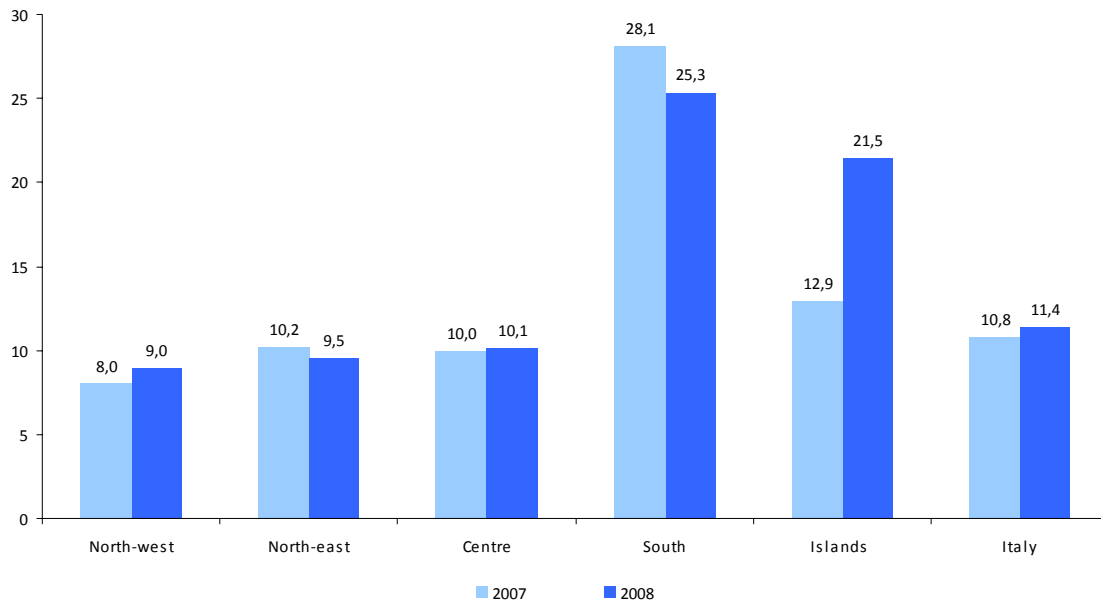
Source: Fondazione Zancan, computations from data by the Ministry of Interior

Fig. 1.9. Expenditure (€) per child enrolled, kindergarten for children aged 3-5 in cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants, by geographical area. Years 2007 and 2008



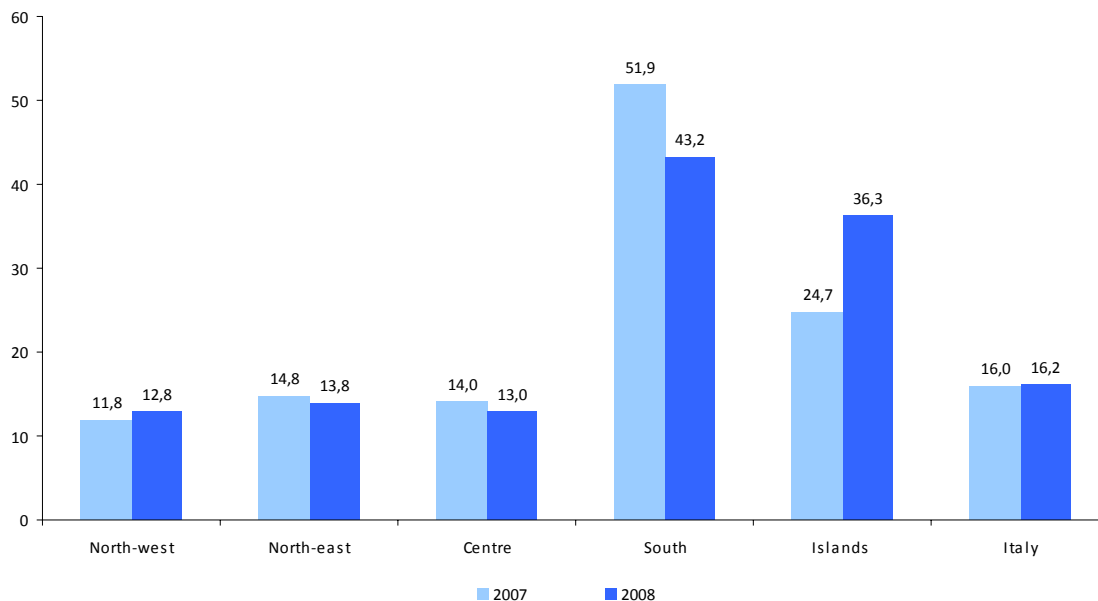
Source: Fondazione Zancan, computations from data by the Ministry of Interior

Fig. 1.10. Children enrolled per staff member, kindergarten for children aged 3-5 in cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants, by geographical area. Years 2007 and 2008



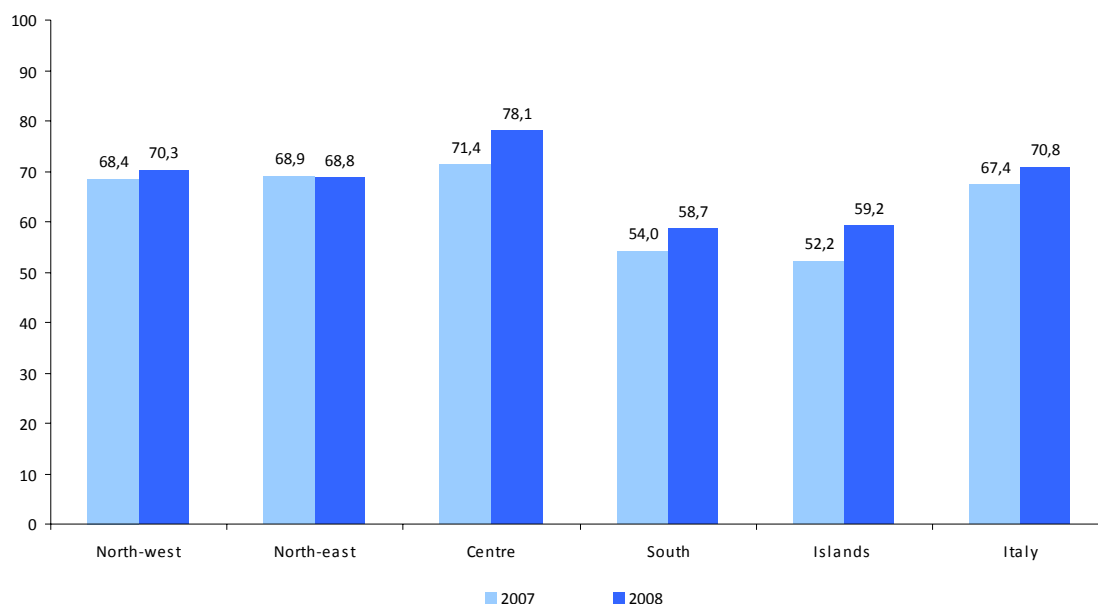
Source: Fondazione Zancan, computations from data by the Ministry of Interior

Fig. 1.11. Children enrolled per teacher, kindergarten for children aged 3-5 in cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants, by geographical area. Years 2007 and 2008



Source: Fondazione Zancan, computations from data by the Ministry of Interior

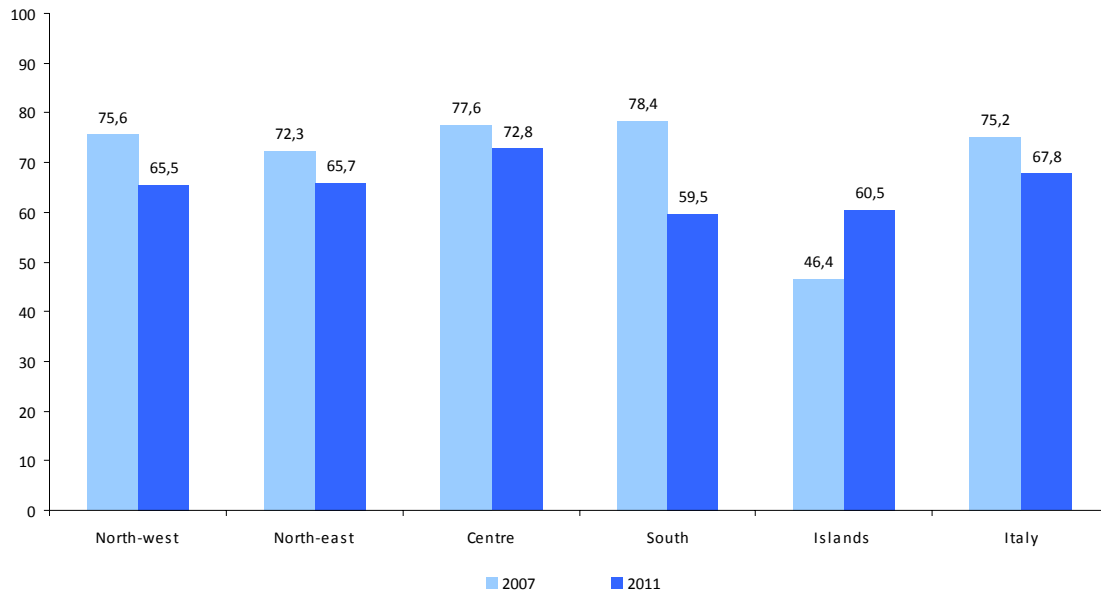
Fig. 1.12. Number of teachers per 100 staff members, kindergarten for children aged 3-5 in cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants, by geographical area. Years 2007 and 2008



Source: Fondazione Zancan, computations from data by the Ministry of Interior

Expenditure on staff accounts for most of the current expenses, in line with the labour-intensive nature of childcare service provision.

Fig. 1.13. Incidence of labour costs as a percentage of total current expenses, kindergarten for children aged 3-5 in cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants, by geographical area. Years 2007 and 2011

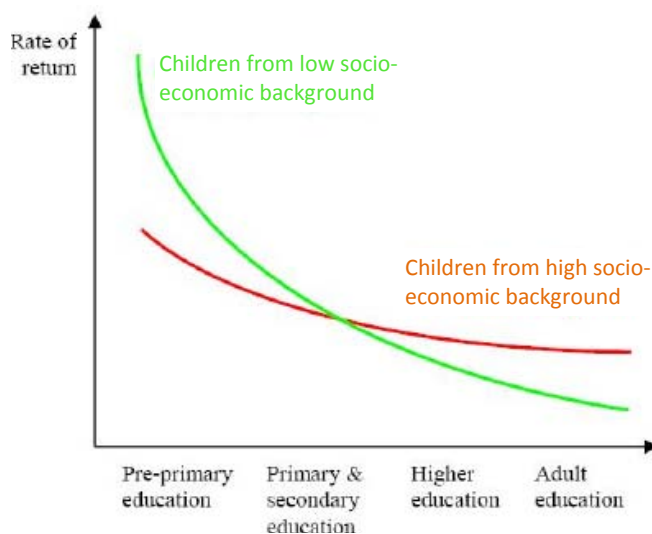


Source: Fondazione Zancan, computations from data by the Ministry of Interior

1.3. An unsolvable conflict?

Several works in the literature highlight the importance of care devoted to children aged 0-3, in terms of their future cognitive and behavioural development (Del Boca and Pasqua, 2010). It seems therefore contradictory to provide inadequate levels of services for early childhood. Even more so considering that poorer children tend to benefit more from early childhood services (European Commission, 2011).

Fig. 1.14. Returns to investment at different levels of education



Source: European Commission, 2011

2. Ad hoc studies: resources for childhood in Italy

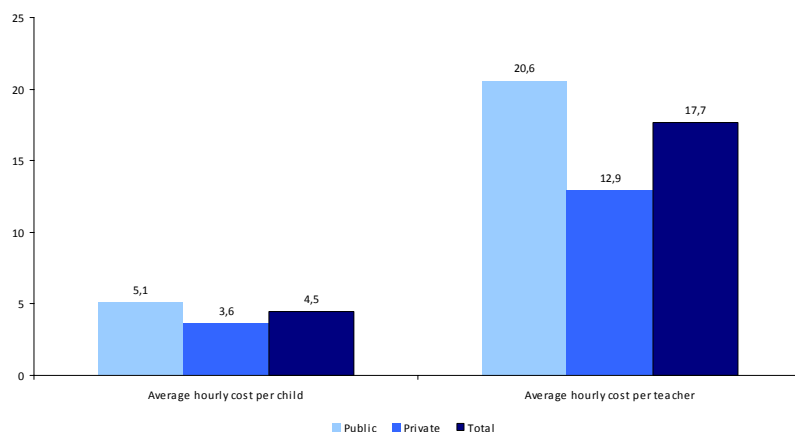
Three case studies are considered:

1. *Monitoraggio del Piano di sviluppo dei servizi socio-educativi per la prima infanzia* (Rapporto al 31 dicembre 2011), by Istituto degli Innocenti, 2012;
2. *Target centrali e finanza locale – Il caso degli asili nido in Italia* by Maria Alessandra Antonelli e Veronica Grembi, 2011;
3. *Asili nido comunali in Italia: tra caro rette e liste di attesa* – by the “Osservatorio prezzi e tariffe” of Cittadinanzattiva, 2012.

2.1. Management costs and fees in day-care centres⁴

The average hourly cost per child amounts to 5.1 euro in public day-care centres, 3.6 euro in private centres. Overall, the average cost is 4.5 euro.

Fig. 2.1. Average hourly cost per child and average hourly cost per teacher (€), by ownership



Source: Monitoraggio del Piano di sviluppo dei servizi per la prima infanzia (2012)

4. Chapter edited by Aldo Fortunati, Enrico Moretti and Marco Zelano – “Monitoraggio del piano di sviluppo dei servizi socio-educativi per la prima infanzia”.

Fees in day-care centres

Fees in public day-care centres are lower than fees in private centres by 19% on average (93 euro). Fees in private centres also exhibit a greater variability.

Tab. 2.1. Services 0-2 y.o. (full-time), maximum applicable fee (including meals), %

| | North-West | North-East | Centre | South/Islands |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|----------|---------------|
| Public ownership | | | | |
| Less than € 100 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,8 | 6,6 |
| € 100-199 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 6,6 | 22,4 |
| € 200-299 | 4,0 | 7,3 | 27,9 | 35,5 |
| € 300-399 | 20,1 | 32,1 | 48,4 | 30,3 |
| € 400-499 | 34,9 | 49,6 | 13,9 | 2,6 |
| € 500-599 | 25,5 | 4,4 | 6,6 | 0,0 |
| € 600-699 | 11,4 | 6,6 | 0,8 | 0,0 |
| More than € 700 | 4,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Average | € 485,20 | € 414,80 | € 324,90 | € 241,30 |
| Private ownership | | | | |
| Less than € 100 | 1,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 4,4 |
| € 100-199 | 1,0 | 2,1 | 2,3 | 26,7 |
| € 200-299 | 4,0 | 12,5 | 9,2 | 28,9 |
| € 300-399 | 9,0 | 26,0 | 31,0 | 17,8 |
| € 400-499 | 17,0 | 22,9 | 26,4 | 8,9 |
| € 500-599 | 33,0 | 19,8 | 14,9 | 8,9 |
| € 600-699 | 27,0 | 14,6 | 12,6 | 2,2 |
| More than € 700 | 8,0 | 2,1 | 3,4 | 2,2 |
| Average | € 533,30 | € 445,60 | € 440,10 | € 290,60 |

Source: Monitoraggio del Piano di sviluppo dei servizi per la prima infanzia (2012)

Tab. 2.2. Services 0-2 y.o. (part-time), maximum applicable fee (including meals), %

| | North-West | North-East | Centre | South/Islands |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|----------|---------------|
| Public ownership | | | | |
| Less than € 100 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 2,0 | 6,9 |
| € 100-199 | 3,3 | 2,0 | 18,0 | 31,9 |
| € 200-299 | 26,4 | 43,9 | 47,0 | 54,2 |
| € 300-399 | 43,8 | 37,8 | 28,0 | 6,9 |
| € 400-499 | 13,2 | 12,2 | 4,0 | 0,0 |
| € 500-599 | 7,4 | 4,1 | 1,0 | 0,0 |
| € 600-699 | 5,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| More than € 700 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Average | € 360,00 | € 414,80 | € 258,30 | € 201,00 |
| Private ownership | | | | |
| Less than € 100 | 1,2 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 8,3 |
| € 100-199 | 1,2 | 7,2 | 4,7 | 38,9 |
| € 200-299 | 3,7 | 17,4 | 30,6 | 36,1 |
| € 300-399 | 29,3 | 29,0 | 34,1 | 11,1 |
| € 400-499 | 54,9 | 33,3 | 15,3 | 5,6 |
| € 500-599 | 8,5 | 5,8 | 12,9 | 0,0 |
| € 600-699 | 1,2 | 7,2 | 2,4 | 0,0 |
| More than € 700 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Average | € 441,40 | € 378,80 | € 353,10 | € 204,00 |

Source: Monitoraggio del Piano di sviluppo dei servizi per la prima infanzia (2012)

2.2. The costs of day care centres in Italy⁵

The private financing of services

The Observatory of Cittadinanzattiva (2010) conducted a research on fees for day care services. The unit of analysis is a family of 3 components (2 adults and a 0-3 years old child) with a gross annual income of 44,000 euros. The research involved the main towns of Italian provinces, showing differences in monthly fee ranging from 173 euro to 346 euro. The higher fees are in the North-West.

Tab. 2.3. Average monthly fees in day care centres, €

| Area | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | Total |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| North-West | 338,5 | 337,2 | 341,5 | 352,1 | 363,8 | 346,7 |
| North-East | 328,9 | 314,5 | 317,6 | 317,6 | 347,2 | 327,1 |
| Centre | 248,7 | 248,3 | 267,8 | 267,8 | 291,1 | 266,6 |
| South/Islands | 131,8 | 165,1 | 171,7 | 171,7 | 187,4 | 173,4 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>288,8</i> | <i>274,4</i> | <i>282,0</i> | <i>282,0</i> | <i>310,0</i> | <i>288,4</i> |
| <i>N municipalities</i> | <i>60</i> | <i>77</i> | <i>83</i> | <i>91</i> | <i>79</i> | <i>390</i> |

Source: Cittadinanzattiva, Osservatorio prezzi e tariffe (2010)

Fees paid by families account for a lower percentage of the costs of the service in southern Italy than in the rest of the country.

Tab. 2.4. Percentage of private contribution to the cost of services (on average)

| Area | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | Total |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| North-West | 57,32 | 59,06 | 59,44 | 56,57 | 53,04 | 57,09 |
| North-East | 47,24 | 43,40 | 45,44 | 46,15 | 46,16 | 45,63 |
| Centre | 42,26 | 44,84 | 48,02 | 50,52 | 48,57 | 47,08 |
| South/Islands | 30,52 | 31,67 | 37,67 | 42,15 | 35,82 | 36,87 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>47,94</i> | <i>46,38</i> | <i>48,74</i> | <i>49,31</i> | <i>47,35</i> | <i>48,00</i> |
| <i>N municipalities</i> | <i>60</i> | <i>77</i> | <i>83</i> | <i>91</i> | <i>79</i> | <i>390</i> |

Source: Cittadinanzattiva, Osservatorio prezzi e tariffe (2010)

5. Maria Alessandra Antonelli e Veronica Grembi (2011), "Target centrali e finanza locale – Il caso degli asili nido in Italia".

2.3. Fees in day care centres in Italy⁶

Fees paid by users in the main towns of Italian provinces

Considering a representative family of 3 components (2 adults and a 0-3 years old child) with a gross annual income of 44,000 euros, the analysis conducted by the Observatory of Cittadinanzattiva highlights that on average Italian families spend 302 euro a month for municipal day-care centres fees.

Tab. 2.5. Average monthly expenditure by families, 2010/2011 and 2011/2012

| Region | Average monthly expenditure, municipal day-care centre, year 2011/12 | Average monthly expenditure, municipal day-care centre, year 2010/11 | Percentage variation, 2010/11 to 2011/12 |
|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| Abruzzo | € 255 | € 255 | +0% |
| Basilicata | € 313 | € 313 | +0% |
| Calabria | € 114 | € 110 | +3,6% |
| Campania | € 212 | € 209 | +1,4% |
| Emilia Romagna | € 331 | € 319 | +3,8% |
| Friuli Venezia Giulia | € 380 | € 377 | +0,8% |
| Lazio | € 283 | € 283 | +0% |
| Liguria | € 340 | € 322 | +5,6% |
| Lombardia | € 403 | € 400 | +0,8% |
| Marche | € 305 | € 301 | +1,3% |
| Molise | € 223 | € 223 | +0% |
| Piemonte | € 370 | € 366 | +1,1% |
| Puglia | € 210 | € 235 | -10,1% |
| Sardegna | € 238 | € 228 | +4,4% |
| Sicilia | € 213 | € 216 | -1,4% |
| Toscana | € 351 | € 344 | +2% |
| Trentino Alto Adige | € 354 | € 281 | - |
| Umbria | € 285 | € 255 | +11,8% |
| Valle d'Aosta | € 413 | € 405 | +2,0% |
| Veneto | € 337 | € 337 | +0% |
| Italy | € 302 | € 302 | +0% |

Source: Cittadinanzattiva – Osservatorio prezzi&tariffe, 2012

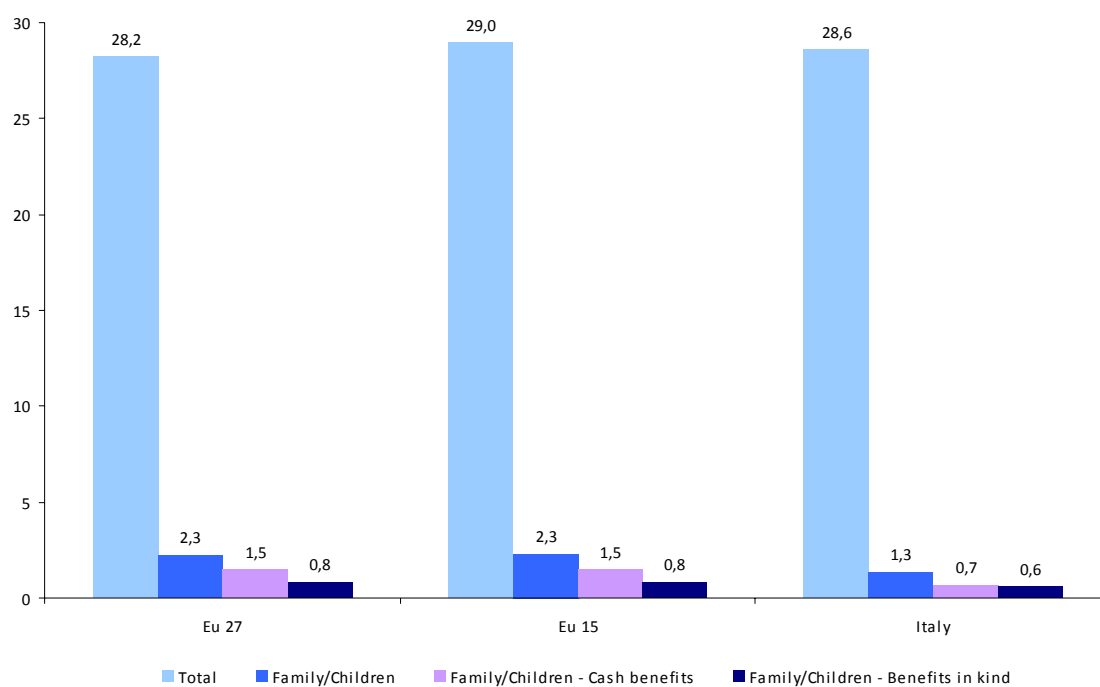
6. Asili nido comunali in Italia: tra caro rette e liste di attesa – Indagine a cura dell'Osservatorio prezzi e tariffe di Cittadinanzattiva, 2012

3. International comparison

3.1. Economic resources for childhood

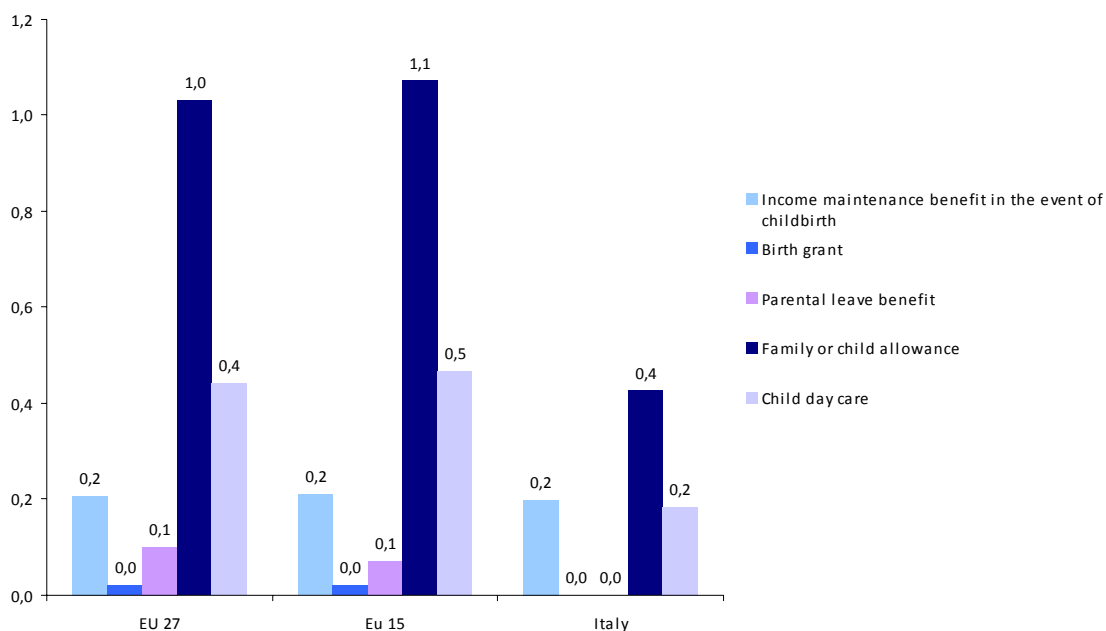
In 2010 social protection benefits for family/children equalled 8% of total social protection benefits in Europe and 4.6% in Italy.

Fig. 3.1. Expenditure on social protection benefits, overall and for family/children (total, cash benefits and benefits in kind), per cent of GDP, Italy and Eu, 2010



Source: Eurostat (2012)

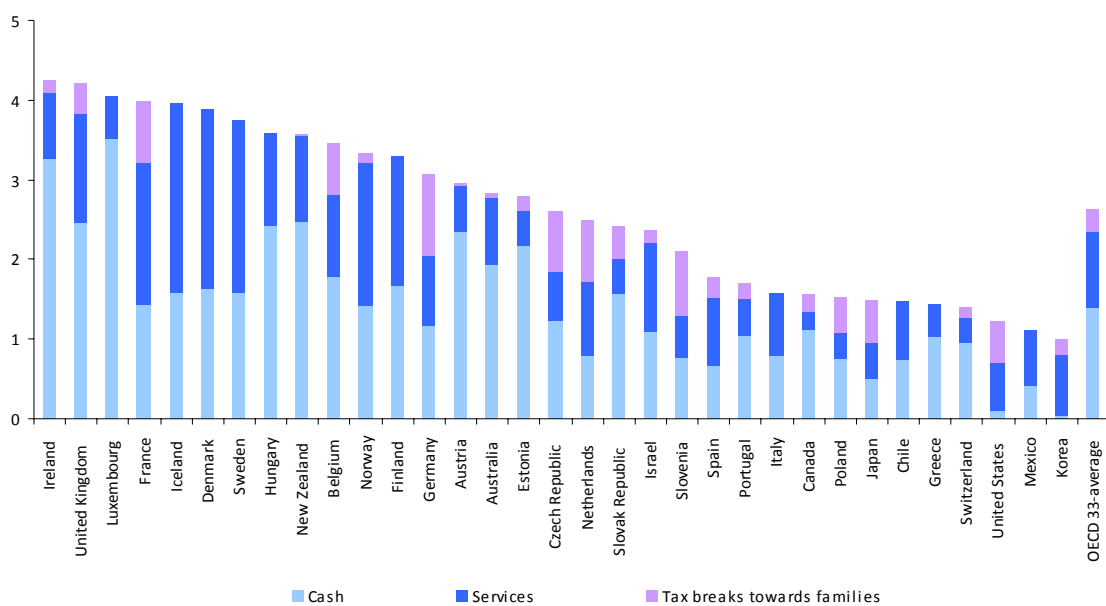
Fig. 3.2. Expenditure on some cash and in-kind benefits to family/children, per cent of GDP, Italy e Eu, 2010



Source: Eurostat (2012)

Public spending on family benefits amounted on average to 2.6% of GDP across Oecd countries in 2009, and 1.6% of GDP in Italy.

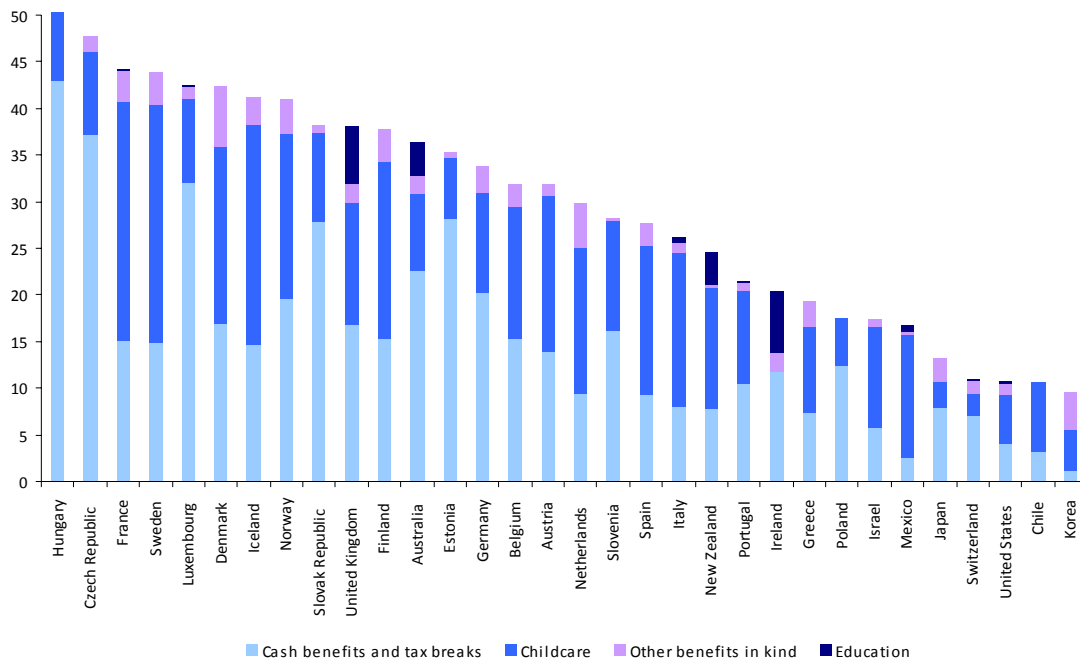
Fig. 3.3. Public spending on family benefits in cash, services and tax measures, per cent of GDP, Oecd, 2009



Source: Oecd (2012), Social Expenditure database

Expenditure for children 0-6

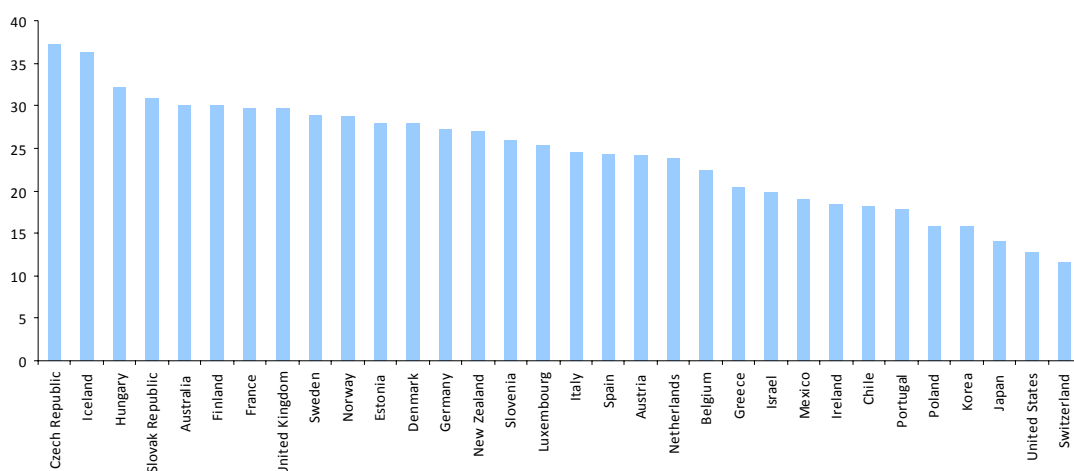
Fig. 3.4. Spending on cash benefits and tax breaks and childcare, as a proportion of working-age median income, Oecd, 2007



Source: Oecd (2011), Social Expenditure database e Education database

The proportion of total public social spending for children 0-17 devoted to children 0-5 y.o. ranged in 2007 from 11.6% (Switzerland) to 37.2% (Czech Republic), in Italy about one quarter (24.4%).

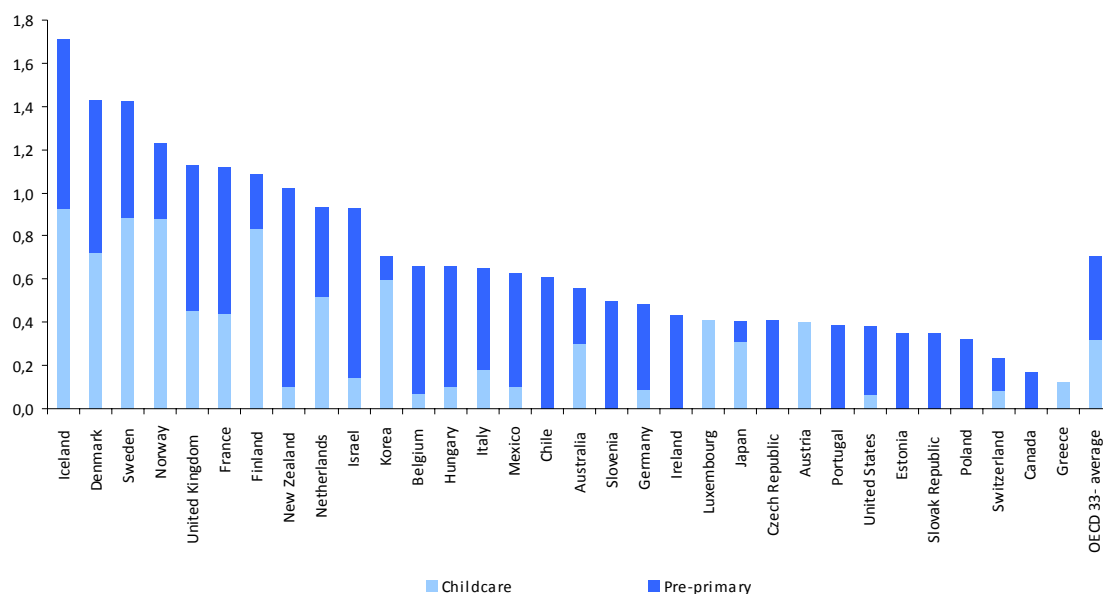
Fig. 3.5. Spending on children 0-5 y.o., as a percentage of total public social spending on children 0-17 y.o., Oecd, 2007



Source: Oecd (2011), Social Expenditure database e Education database

Public expenditure on childcare (children less than 3 y.o.) and pre-primary education (children aged 3 to 5) amounted to 0.3% and 0.4% of GDP respectively, on average across Oecd countries in 2009. Italy spent almost 0.2% and 0,5% of GDP⁷.

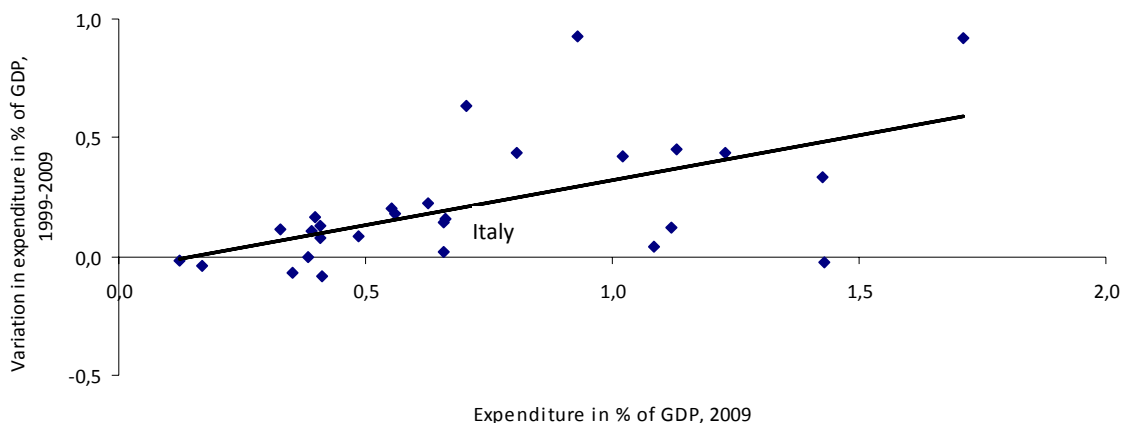
Fig. 3.6. Public expenditure on childcare and pre-primary education, per cent of GDP, Oecd, 2009



Source: Oecd (2012), Social Expenditure database, OECD Education database

7. "Public expenditure on childcare and early educational services is all public financial support (in cash, in-kind or through the tax system [...]) for families with children participating in formal day-care services (e.g. crèches, day-care centres and family day-care for children under 3) and pre-school institutions (including kindergartens and day-care centres which usually provide an educational content as well as traditional care for children aged from 3 to 5, inclusive)" (OECD, 2012, Public spending on childcare and early education).

Fig. 3.7. Public expenditure on childcare and pre-primary education as a percentage of GDP in 2009, and expenditure variation from 1999 to 2009, Oecd

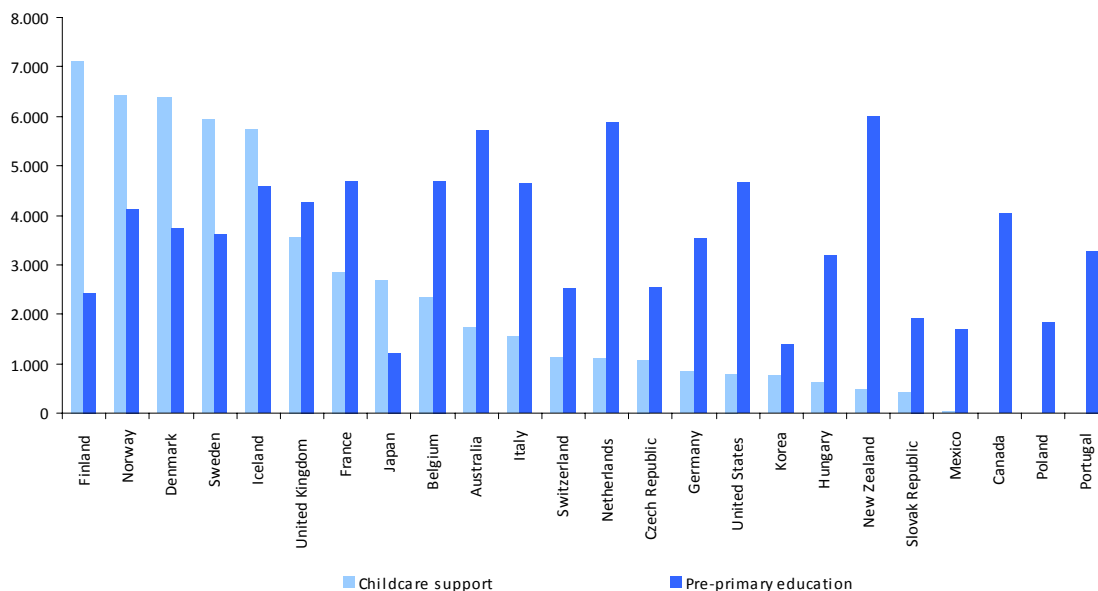


Trend line: $y = 0,379x - 0,0554; R^2 = 0,3357$

Source: computations by Fondazione Zancan from Oecd data (2012), Social Expenditure database

The variability in expenditure per child in formal childcare is higher than the variability in expenditure per child in pre-primary education, across Oecd countries.

Fig. 3.8. Expenditure (USD) per child in *childcare* and pre-primary education⁸, Oecd, 2008



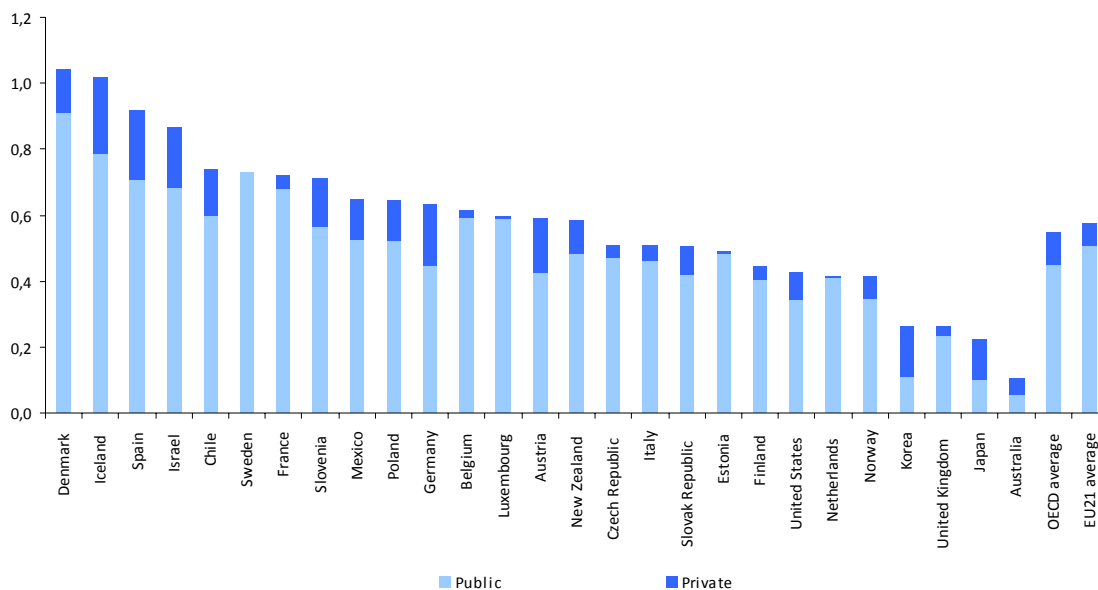
Source: Oecd (2012), Social Expenditure database, OECD Education database

8. "Public spending on childcare support per child relates to the expenditure on childcare divided by the number of children in that country aged under three, while public spending on pre-school care and education per child is calculated by dividing public spending on educational institutions by the number of children enrolled in those programmes." (OECD, 2012, Public spending on childcare and early education).

Expenditure for children 3-6

Expenditure on pre-primary educational institutions (children from 3 years old to primary school) equalled 0.6% of GDP on average across Oecd countries in 2009, mostly (88%) from public sources. Expenditure in Italy amounted to 0.5% of GDP, mostly (91%) public.

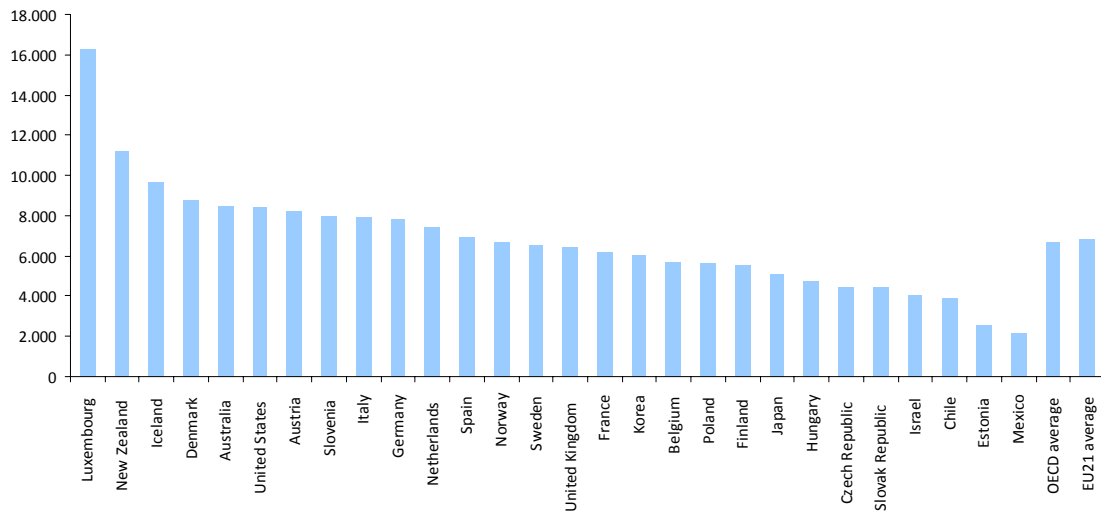
Fig. 3.9. Public and private expenditure on pre-primary educational institutions, per cent of GDP, Oecd, 2009



Source: Oecd (2012), "Education at a Glance"

Total (public and private) expenditure per child exhibits a relatively high variability across countries.

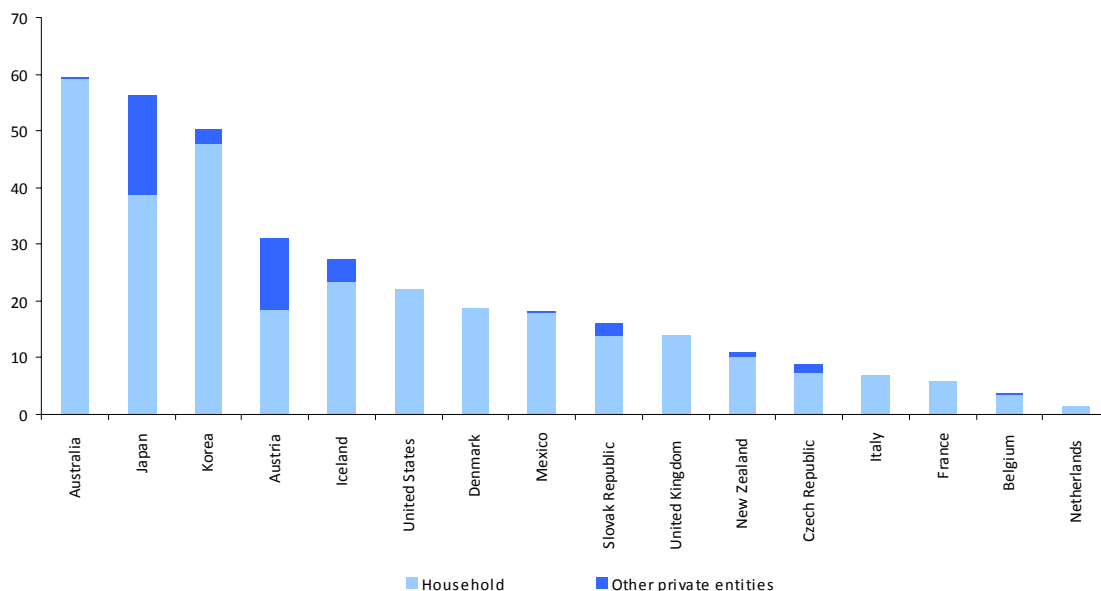
Fig. 3.10. Annual expenditure per pupil (in USD) in pre-primary educational institutions, Oecd, 2009 (a)



(a) Austria, Hungary, Israel, New Zealand, Slovenia, United States: including some child care expenditure
Source: Oecd (2012), "Education at a Glance"

Private expenditure in 2007 was mainly paid by families.

Fig. 3.11. Percentage of expenditure on pre-primary educational institutions from private sources (households and other private entities), Oecd, 2007 (a)



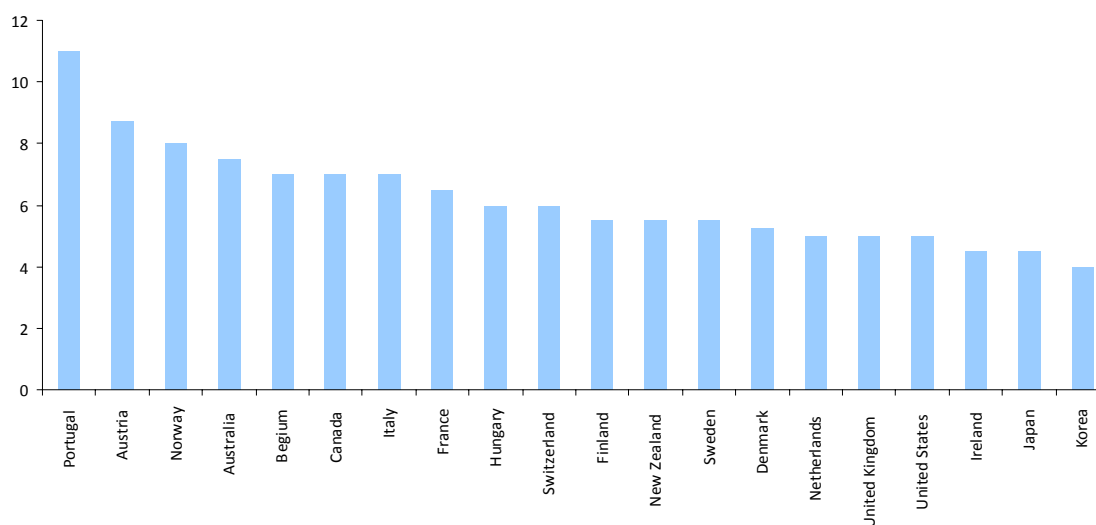
(a) Including subsidies attributable to payments to educational institutions received from public sources
Sweden: percentage of private expenditure equal to zero.
Source: computations by Fondazione Zancan from Oecd data (2010), "Education at a Glance"

3.2. Professional resources for childhood

In most Oecd countries regulations specify the child-to-staff ratio, typically increasing with the age of children⁹.

The child-to-staff ratio in formal day-care services for children 0-3 y.o. varies across Oecd countries, ranging from 4 (Korea) to 11 (Portugal), 7 in Italy.

Fig. 3.12. Child-to-staff ratio¹⁰ in formal day-care services, average for 0-3 years olds, Oecd



Source: Oecd (2010), Oecd Family database

The ratio of pupils to contact staff (teachers and teachers' aides) and the ratio of pupils to teaching staff in pre-primary education also varies across countries¹¹.

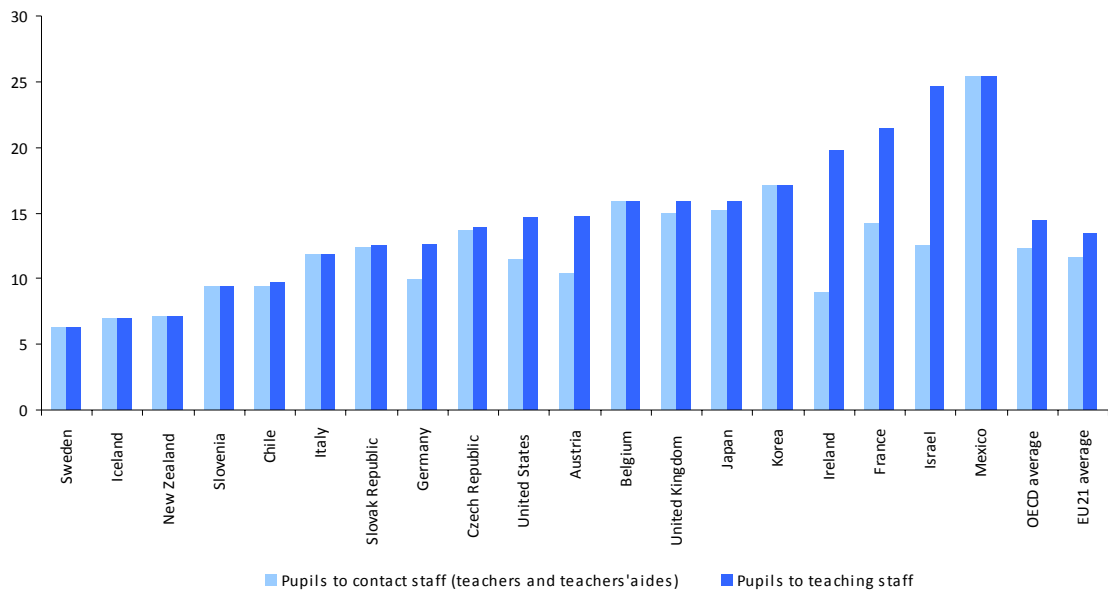
In 2010 Italy exhibited a ratio of pupils to contact staff (11.8) in line with the average Eu value (11.6) and below the average Oecd value (12.3), and a ratio of pupils to teaching staff below the average Ue (13.4) and Oecd (14.4) level.

9. Oecd (2010), "Quality of childcare and early education services".

10. "[...] Any classification of staff in the childcare and early-education sector is fraught with difficulties which are related to the osmosis of care and education: 'Care is education, and education is care' to a large extent. Nevertheless, some broad groups of carers and educators in the day-care and pre-school service sectors can be identified." (OECD, 2010, Quality of childcare and early education services).

11. "[...] Some countries make extensive use of teachers' aides at the pre-primary level. [...] [Some countries] have larger numbers of teachers' aides. As a result, the ratios of students to contact staff are substantially lower than the ratios of students to teaching staff in these countries, particularly in Ireland and Israel." (OECD, 2011, Education at a Glance).

Fig. 3.13. Ratio of pupils to contact staff and ratio of pupils to teaching staff, pre-primary education, Oecd, 2010 (a)

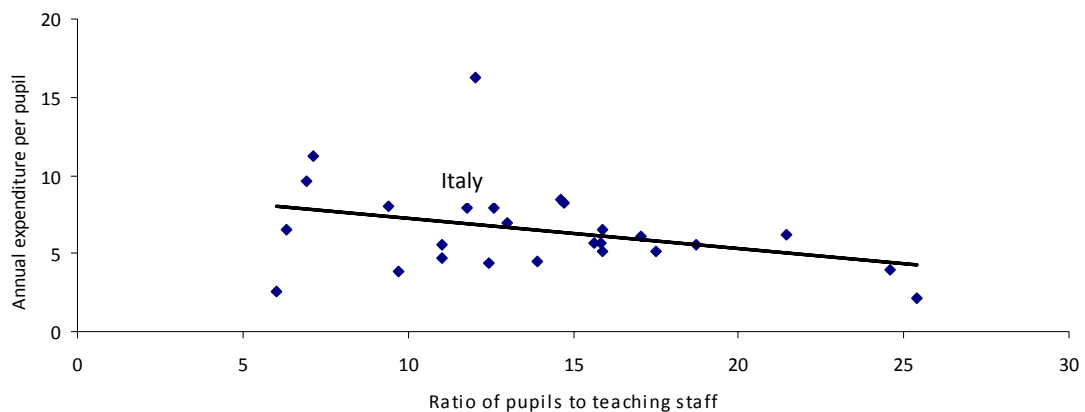


(a) Canada: year 2009. Ireland and Italy: only public institutions. France: excluding independent private institutions

Source: Oecd (2012), "Education at a Glance"

At the Oecd level, a slightly negative association seems to hold between the annual expenditure per pupil and the ratio of pupils to teaching staff in pre-primary educational institutions.

Fig. 3.14. Ratio of pupils to teaching staff (2010) and annual expenditure (in thousand USD) per pupil in pre-primary educational institutions (2009), Oecd



Trend line: $y = -0,1918x + 9,1492$; $R^2 = 0,1154$

Source: computations by Fondazione Zancan from Oecd data (2012), "Education at a Glance"

In Oecd countries staff of childcare and pre-school services are mostly females. In some countries uptake of professional education by staff is compulsory.

Tab. 3.1. Staff of childcare and pre-school services, Oecd (a)

| | Average age of staff | | Percentage of female staff | | Compulsory staff uptake of professional education (b) | |
|-------------------|----------------------|------|----------------------------|-----|---|---|
| Australia | - | - | 93,5 | 98 | | |
| Austria | - | - | - | 99 | X | X |
| Belgium (Flemish) | 38 | 38 | 97,8 | 99 | | |
| Canada | 38,1 | - | 97,1 | 85 | X | X |
| Chile | - | 48 | - | 100 | - | - |
| Czech Republic | - | - | - | - | | X |
| Denmark | 41 | - | - | 85 | - | - |
| Estonia | - | - | - | 100 | - | X |
| Finland | - | - | - | - | X | X |
| Germany | 39 | - | 99 | 94 | - | - |
| Hungary | - | - | - | - | X | X |
| Ireland | - | - | 97 | - | | |
| Israel | - | 44 | - | 100 | | |
| Italy | - | 47,5 | - | 100 | | |
| Japan | 33,8 | 35 | 94 | 93 | | X |
| Korea | 33 | 32 | 98 | 98 | X | |
| Mexico | 32,5 | 33 | 100 | 83 | X | X |
| Netherlands | 34 | - | 95 | 95 | | |
| New Zealand | - | - | - | 98 | | |
| Norway | - | - | - | 94 | X | |
| Poland | - | 40,9 | - | 100 | | |
| Portugal | - | 41,2 | - | 100 | - | |
| Slovak Republic | - | 47,5 | - | 100 | - | X |
| Slovenia | - | - | 94 | - | - | X |
| Spain | 35 | 40 | 95 | 95 | X | X |
| Sweden | - | - | 97 | 97 | X | |
| U.K. – England | 35 | 36 | 98 | 98 | | |
| U.K. – Scotland | 41 | 41 | 96 | 96 | | - |

(a) Missing data “-” (b) Compulsory staff uptake of professional education: X

Source: Oecd data

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