



Elderly homelessness in Italy

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The right to adequate housing of older persons

AGE Platform Europe Contribution

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Contribution of AGE Platform Europe to the call of the UN Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons to inform her report on the right to adequate housing of older persons

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Demographic trends in Italy

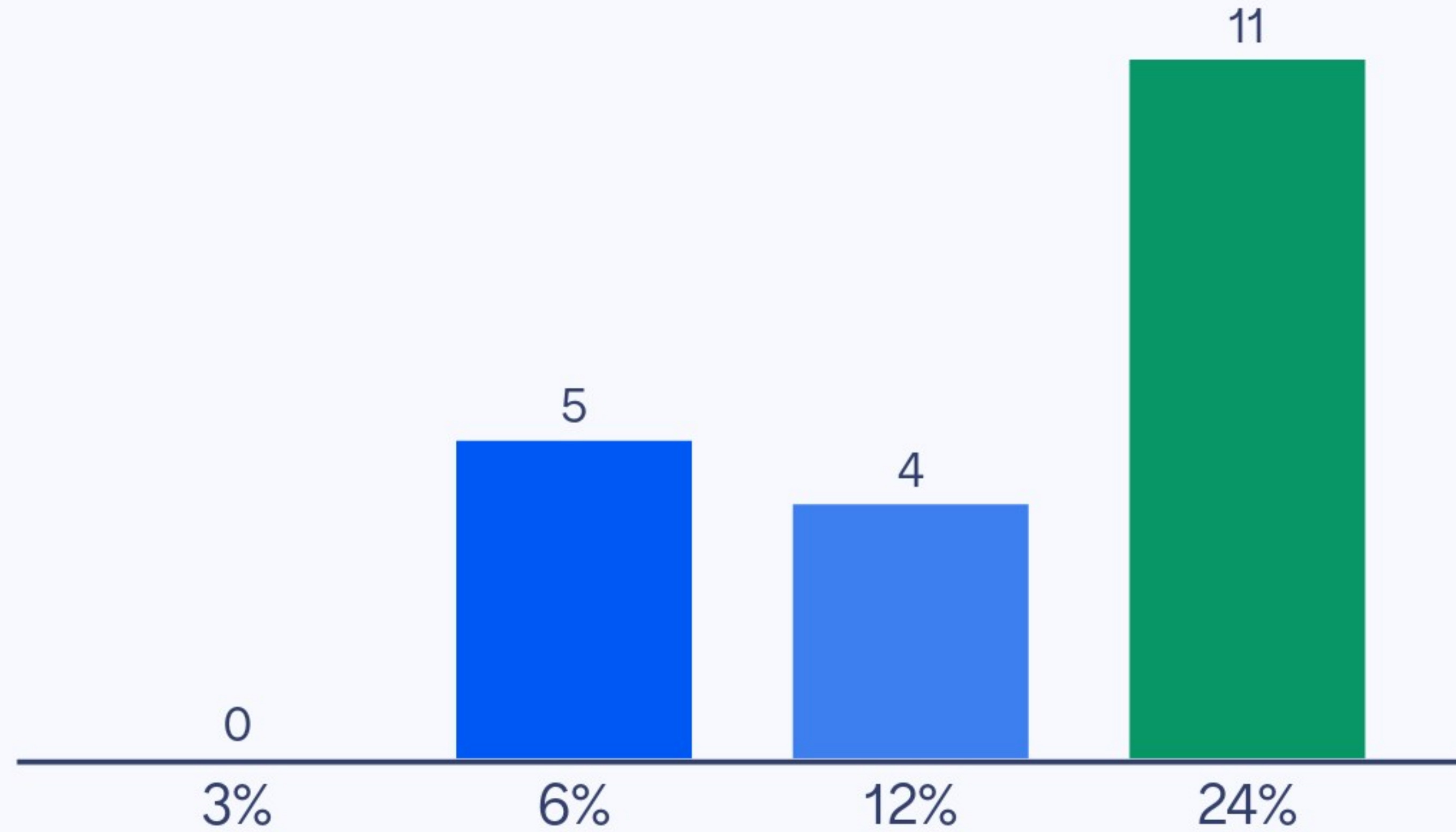
- The elderly population is increasing: from 22% in 2016 to 33% in 2045
- The number of family caregivers decreases: from 1.8 caregiver per elder in 2016 to 0.96 in 2045 (Older support ratio index)



Homelessness in Italy - ISTAT (2014)

- 50.724 homeless people in 2014 (47.648 in 2011)
- Only two thirds (69%) have formal residence
- The majority live in the North-West (38%) and Central (24%) regions. Rome and Milan (39%)
- Mostly men (85.7%), foreigners (58.2%), who live alone (76.5%)
- Increased duration of homeless condition since 2011: 41% for >2 years, 21% for >4 years

In your opinion, what is the share of homeless people over 65 in Italy?



If you know it, could you indicate the share of elderly homeless in your country?

53

33%

Hungary 20%

30%

30

35-40

7

40

35

If you know it, could you indicate the share of elderly homeless in your country?

40

5

60

35 százalék

5%

5

12% England

12

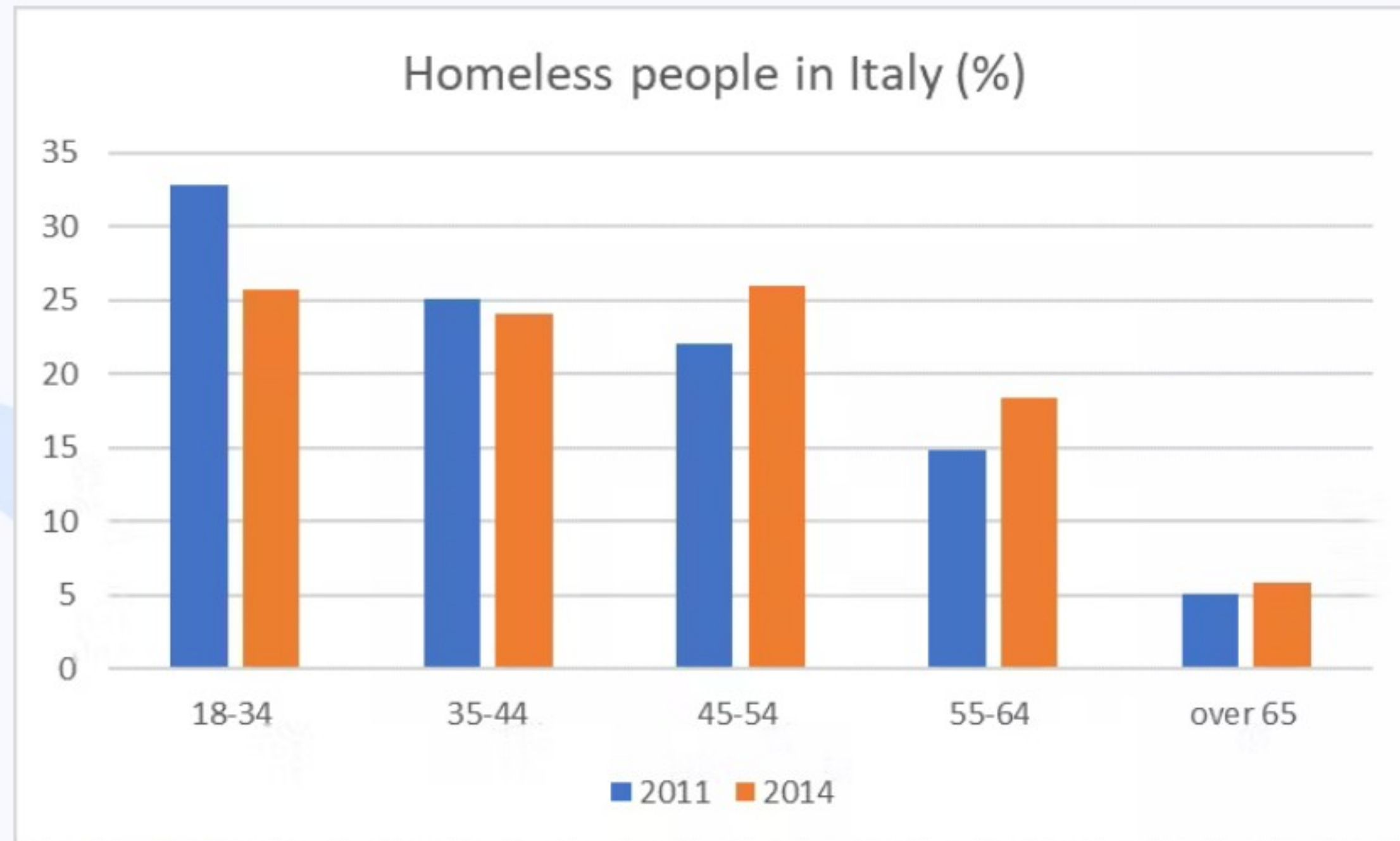
3%

If you know it, could you indicate the share of elderly homeless in your country?

10

I guess 9%

3%



Elderly homelessness in Italy: some figures

- In 2014, 2.994 over 65 homeless people, 5.9%
- The majority are Italian citizens
- The number of elder homeless has increased in recent years (Internal fio.PSD survey 2021)
- For 10% of organisation: elder people represent "half" or "more than half" of total recipients
- Night accommodation with social support in site, Transitional accommodation, Housing First/Led experiences



Elderly homelessness in Italy: some insights

- Increase due to national demographic trend
- Failure in the recovery, aging of homeless population
- Long-term homelessness and loss of family bonds
- Physical and mental health issues
- Houseowners and minimum stable benefits, but sometimes not sufficient for rent or Residential care centres



In your opinion, which solutions should be provided to tackle elderly homelessness?

Housing

Alacsony költségvetésű lakhatási, támogatással.

Provide more social housing!

Housing led with health support

Affordable and social housing

Affordable good quality housing

Housing and support for engagement with health care providers.

Better cooperation with the healthcare System.
More caregiving services.

Housing, with social care services

In your opinion, which solutions should be provided to tackle elderly homelessness?

Housing

Social housing for elderly, care homes

Housing led with care givers when needed

Housing

Appropriate supported housing

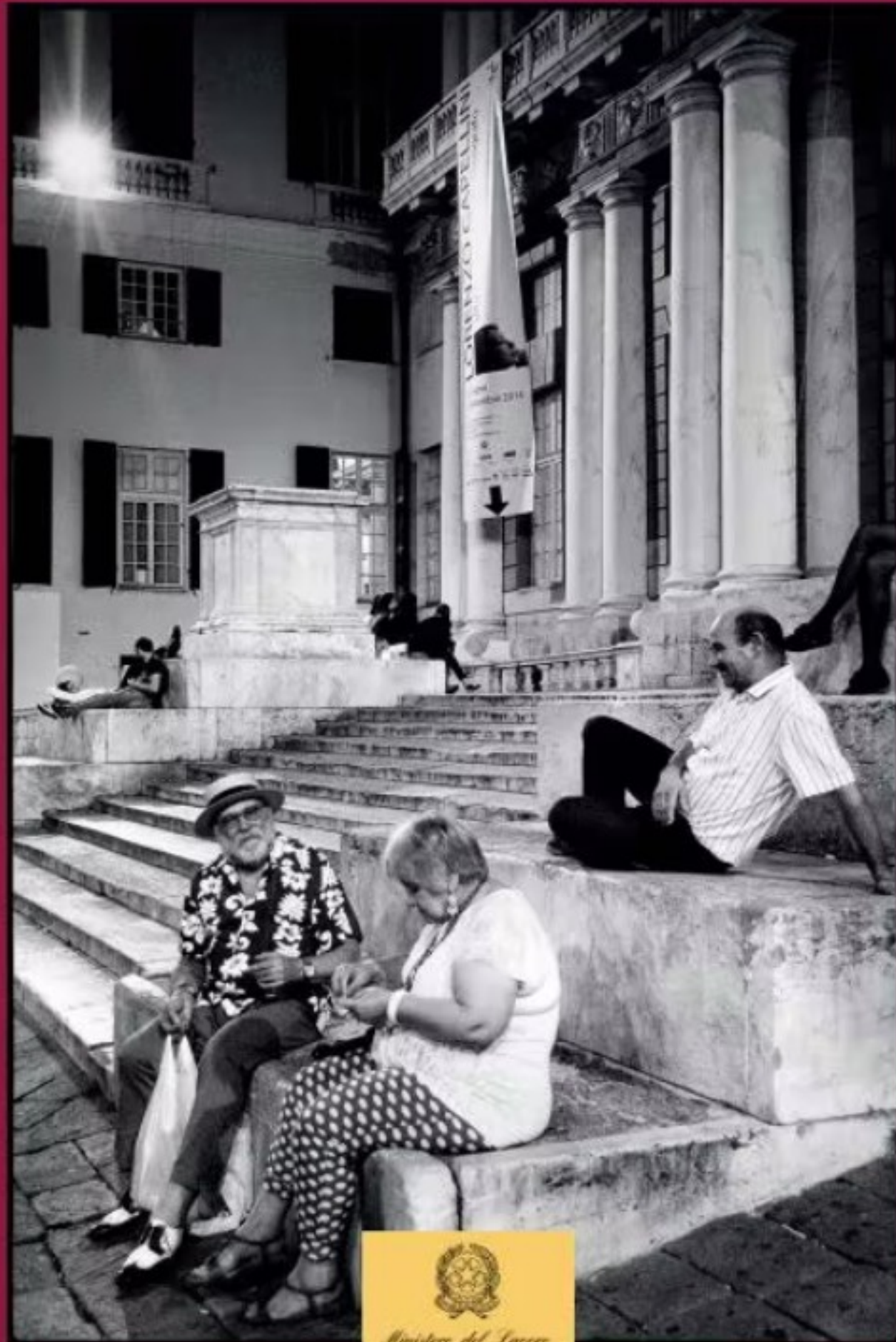
Providing supportive shelter, that increases social connection

I think we need more elderly care homes for homeless people

Housing possibilities with good cooperation with services that provide home care, and community development

depending on whether they have been homeless for a long time or just becoming homeless - social housing, stop evacuations, raising pension, etc.

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EMARGINAZIONE ADULTA IN ITALIA**



National guidelines for tackling homelessness in Italy (2015)

- Avoiding the permanence in night shelters
- Promoting stable and assisted housing accommodation (cohousing, housing communities)
- Or partially assisted community accommodation (communities with shared spaces)
- Including home care services provided by specialized social operators
- Reserving accommodation in Residential healthcare centres for greater psychophysical problems.
- Avoiding, as much as possible, the discharge from structures when alternative housing solutions are not immediately available.
- In low threshold services, set up spaces to enhance the relational dimension and encouraging proximity care systems
- Monitoring the living conditions of elderly homeless living rough, through proximity resources

National Poverty Plan (2021)

- **Essential levels of social benefits - LEPS:** tool for clarifying the rights and social benefits that must be ensure at national level
- Formal residence and One-stop-shop
- Emergency social help-line (*Pronto intervento sociale*)
- Post acute care setting

Next Generation EU - Recovery Plan (PNRR)

- Mission 5 "Social inclusion"
- Temporary housing: 250 interventions HF approach, personalised projects to support autonomy, up to 24 months
- One stop shops: 250 widespread social access points, orientation and accompaniment, low-threshold services
- Support to non self-sufficient elderly people: post-acute care services for people leaving from health structures (LEPS)



Next Generation EU - Recovery Plan (PNRR)

→ Mission 6 "Health"

- "Community health centres": 1350 proximity healthcare facilities, integrated and multidisciplinary model with social services in site
- "Community hospitals": 400 facilities for short-term hospitalization, to avoid improper access to the emergency room and favour protected discharge
- "Continuity Care Units": mobile territorial team, aimed at taking care of individuals with complex conditions and complex discharge





Thanks for your
attention!

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