



STATISTICHE

figures and graphs to understand Veneto

Flash

The crisis has had an impact on the living conditions of everyone, but perhaps those who have suffered the highest costs are the weakest groups of the population: low-income households, workers (especially the low-skilled and temporary), the young and small businesses. A large part of these are foreigners and represent the weakest ring of society, which is also due to them having fewer family or community ties, typically serving as a network of protection against difficulties. How they face this instability, especially of income, and

what they think of their own future and their children's future, are important questions when investigating the tightness of social cohesion.

The tumultuous growth of foreign immigration that characterised the pre-crisis years seems to have given way to flows which although more contained, have not completely stopped, seeing as the international crisis has also strongly affected the poorest countries from where these people generally originate.

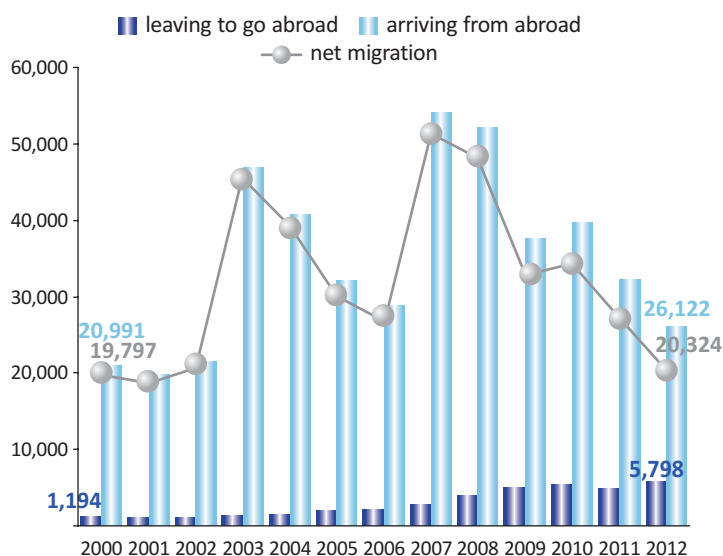
MIGRANTS: INCLUSION IN SOCIETY REGARDING OPENNESS AND DIFFICULTIES

In Veneto in 2012, there were over 26,000 entries in the municipal registers by foreigners from abroad: still a high figure, but one which has been in decline for the last few years (34% less than in 2010); at the same time, the number of foreigners who have decided to leave our region to travel to other countries has increased. The net balance between entrances and exits remains positive however (20,324) and the number of foreigners resident in Veneto (487,030) and the overall population have increased. However, this balance is in decline, mainly due to the decrease in entries from abroad and a substantial reinforcement of the exodus. It is very likely that the economic crisis, undermining the main reason of foreigners for their settlement, namely work, forces them to refocus their migratory paths towards territories that offer better opportunities.

Veneto is also becoming less attractive in terms of work as it is less able to promote ways and opportunities for integration and social inclusion. According to the measure of the "foreigner integration potential" of the various Italian territories, proposed by Cnel (National Council of Economy and Employment), Veneto is in a band defined as average, but has lost 8 positions compared to 2008, reaching 13th position in the regional ranking. Only the provinces of Vicenza and Treviso are in the high band of integration potential. The contraction in this index generally regards all territories, but the area of the North East has suffered most from the effects of the crisis on its manufacturing base, made up of small and medium sized enterprises, and which has most experienced a re-sizing in its foreigner integration capacity.

FEWER ARRIVALS

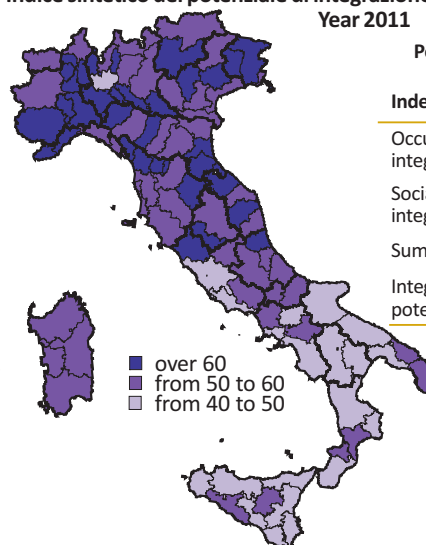
Transfers of foreign citizens to and from abroad. Veneto



Source: processing by the Veneto Region – Regional Statistical System on Istat and CNEL data

FEWER OPPORTUNITIES FOR THOSE WHO REMAIN

Indice sintetico del potenziale di integrazione degli stranieri (*) per provincia Year 2011



Position in the regional ranking Veneto

Index	2008	2011
Occupational integration	6	10
Social integration	3	14
Summary	5	13
Integration potential	Average	Average

(*) The value of the index ranges from 0= no integration to 100=perfect integration. The regional ranking is sorted in descending order where 1= best situation and 20= worst situation

ALSO AVAILABLE:

- Statistical Report 2013: Veneto, descriptions and comparisons
- Agriculture Census 2010 – Definitive data
- Economic scenario, economic indicators - February 2014

<http://www.regione.veneto.it/web/statistica>

Someone setting up in a foreign country for financial needs is quite familiar with the difficulties of family members who remain at home; furthermore, to emigrate is an investment in order to exit from poverty that is collective and involves the whole family rather than just an individual, considering that the economic support of family is essential to make the initial journey. Therefore the immigrant's main goal is primarily concerned in being able to send money home. An estimate of the remittances per capita based on data from the Bank of Italy shows a gradually reducing trend starting from the beginning of the crisis; with regards to our region, in 2007 a foreigner was able to send 1,150 Euros home a year on average, but in 2012 this

WITHOUT A JOB

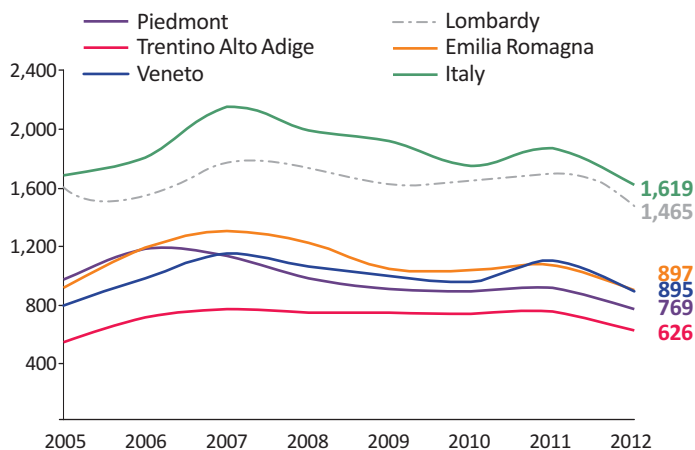
had fallen to 895. While standing at various levels, the situation is similar in all Italian regions: due to the crisis, foreigners are also able to save less, as unemployment has affected the immigrants just as much as it has affected the natives. In Veneto, in 2012, the unemployment rate varied in the Veneto provinces, with Verona and Treviso in total contrast. The crisis especially affects male employment, whereas foreign women seem to be able to find a job in these difficult times, so much so that their unemployment rate has decreased. Because of the various cultural models, the degree of working involvement of foreign women varies greatly according to the community to which they belong. Romanian, Moldavian and Chinese women, who represent only 36% of the foreign female presence, are often employed in nursing jobs, commerce or manufacture. Many are entrepreneurs: 27% of foreign entrepreneurs are women.

Perhaps in response to the crisis, the share of foreigners who run their own business or company is on the rise, in contrast to what is happening among Italians: in Veneto, in 2013 almost 41 thousand foreigners were business partners or owners (+33% compared to 2005) and represented 9.6% of total entrepreneurs (amounting to 6% in 2005). Foreigners who do business in our region are especially active in the sectors of construction (31%), trade (29%), and manufacturing (11%) and in accommodation and catering services (11%). However, the crisis strongly affected the construction and manufacturing sectors, whilst the trade and catering sectors are holding up well.

1 The Bank of Italy records trans-border transactions between two physical persons through a payment institution or other authorised intermediary, the cash flow transferred by personnel is therefore monitored.

LESS HELP TO FAMILY MEMBERS IN THEIR HOME COUNTRY

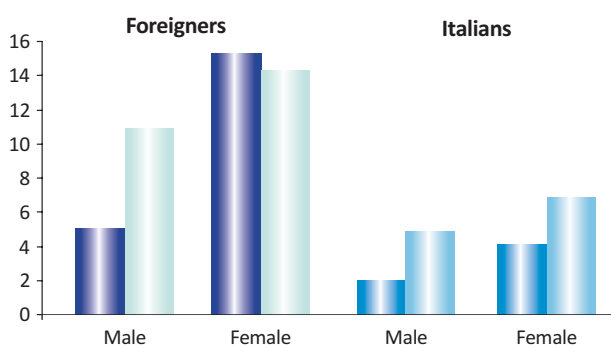
Annual remittances by foreign citizens per capita (Euros) for some regions



NEW FEMALE ENERGY

Unemployment rate by gender and citizenship (*). Veneto

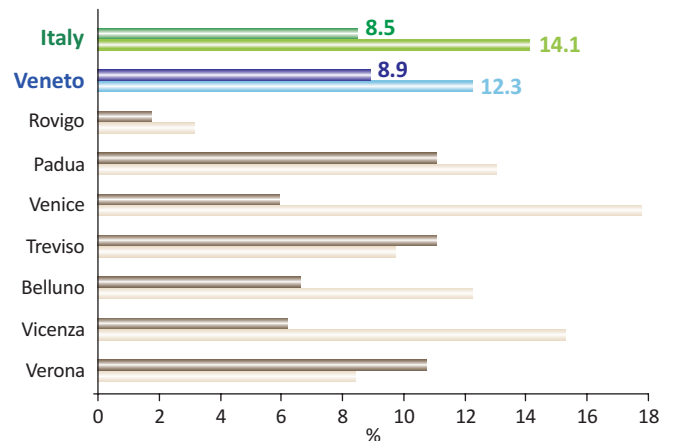
■ 2008 ■ 2012



GREATER INSTABILITY

Unemployment rate of foreigners by province (*)

■ 2008 ■ 2012



BETTER ON THEIR OWN

People with enterprises by type of responsibility and citizenship Veneto

		2005	2009	2012	2013
Owners	Foreigners	21,166	28,796	31,490	32,089
	Italians	268,593	245,835	234,152	226,628
Partners	Foreigners	6,302	8,112	8,715	8,770
	Italians	166,123	164,843	159,043	156,266

(*) Unemployment rate: people in search of work/(people in search of work or employed)*100

Source: processing by the Veneto Region -Regional Statistical System on data from Istat, the Bank of Italy and Infocamere

Settling down, taking root and integrating into a new society: a path which is already difficult considering social identities and cultural models which, if not supported by adequate acknowledgement and the possibility of exercising citizenship in various forms, risks being problematic. The acquisition of the status of citizen is a step with which the immigrant affirms their desire to formally integrate into

CITIZENS OR GUESTS

society, but it is not without obstacles. Criteria and assumptions to become citizens differ greatly between countries of the European Union; therefore it is not easy to make an international comparison: in Italy approximately 1.2 citizenships are acquired out of every 100 resident foreigners, a value much lower than the European average (3.8%) and in Veneto the figure is even lower (0.6%).

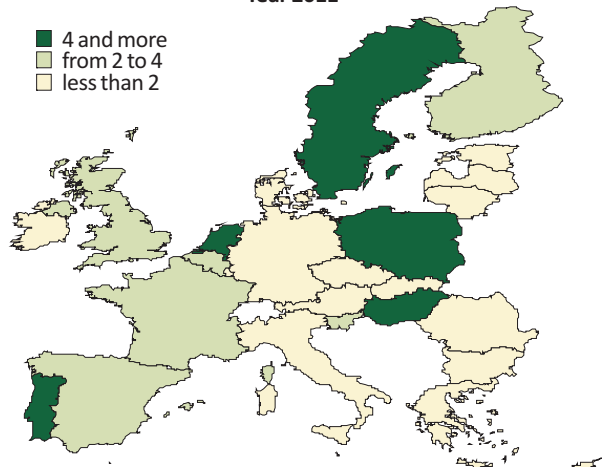
In our country, the granting of citizenship by naturalisation is a discretionary act by which the State, in addition to a whole series of requirements, assesses "the various elements involving the family and social life of the foreigner, the time and quality of their stay in the territory, as well as the authenticity of their aspiration to become an Italian citizen". However, the acquisition of citizenship by marriage only responds to subjective criteria, strictly reviewed in the "security package" (L. 94/2009). The figures also show a strong contraction of acquisitions by marriage in Veneto in 2009, offset by naturalisation by residence, which represents 60% of the total, a sign of stable presence in the territory.

The issue of citizenship is central to the debate on immigration: a recent Istat survey revealed that 72% of Italians are favourable to granting citizenships to the children of immigrants born in our Country. However, when more complex issues are raised, the opinions on foreigners differ: for example, in the North East, there are those who recognise that immigrant workers lead to benefits (35.3%), especially because they are willing to do jobs unwanted by Italians (65.3%), but more often than not their presence is associated with problems concerning coexistence and degradation (60%). Excluding the judgements about them, the opinions of foreigners express substantial confidence in the future, with employment and social success especially for their children, even if they have some worries about their rights (40%). It is this confidence in a promising future, which is also reflected in new generations, that boosts the desire to start a family: in 2011, 9.5% of families in Veneto were mixed or composed of only foreigners and foreign-born, 21.6% of those born from residents in Veneto.

1 Circular of the Ministry of Interior no. K. 60.1/2007.

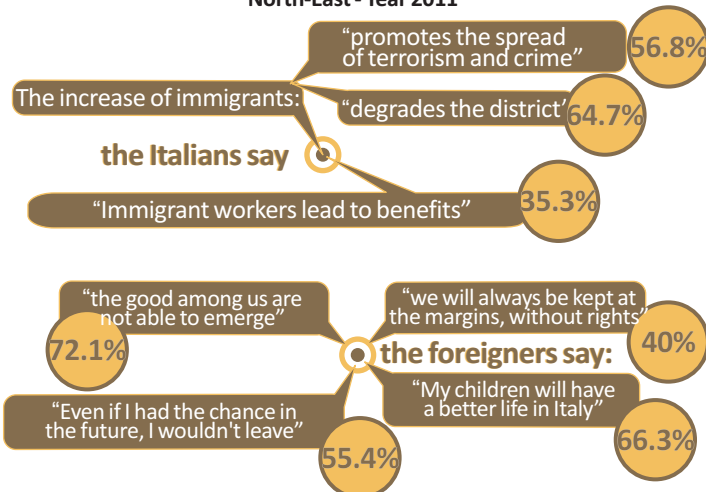
VARIOUS ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS IN EUROPE

Acquisitions of citizenship out of 100 resident foreigners
Year 2011



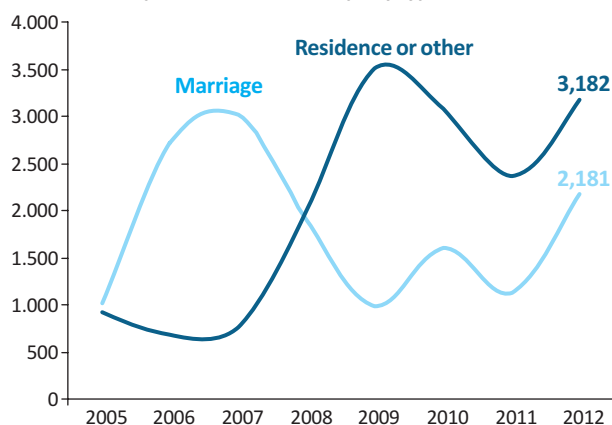
OPINIONS AND EXPECTATIONS

People who agree or not with some statements
North-East - Year 2011



MORE NATURALISED

Acquisitions of citizenships by type. Veneto



STAY AND START A FAMILY

Families and birth rate of foreigners - Veneto

			% out of the total
foreign only families	2001	49,729	2.9
	2011	144,691	7.3
mixed families	2001	20,996	1.2
	2011	43,565	2.2
foreign born	2001	3,779	9.1
	2011	9,814	21.6
Average number of children per woman	2011	2.16	-

Source: processing by the Veneto Region - Regional Statistical System on data from Eurostat, the Ministry of Interior, Censis and Istat

STATISTICHE *Flash*

The desire for stability with foreigners is confirmed in the aspiration to build or purchase a home in the same city in which they live (60%). For many, however, this is still an unobtainable aspiration: less than a fourth of foreign families own the house where they live (about 77% of Italians) and the majority (almost 60%) live in rented accommodations. The difficulty of accessing housing also explains the high incidence of overcrowding and the demand for social rented housing, 6 times higher than the demand expressed by Italian families. Among the other institutional services determining the integration processes, schooling represents one of the most

SERVICES FOR EVERYONE: LIVING, STUDYING AND TAKING CARE OF YOURSELF

important contexts. Among young foreigners, there is a predilection for vocational and technical careers, a sign of their greater willingness to be employed earlier than their Italian counterparts. Another fundamental aspect of the services of social citizenship is care. With a younger age range on average, foreigners generally have good health and therefore use medical care less than Italians. But more generally, access to health

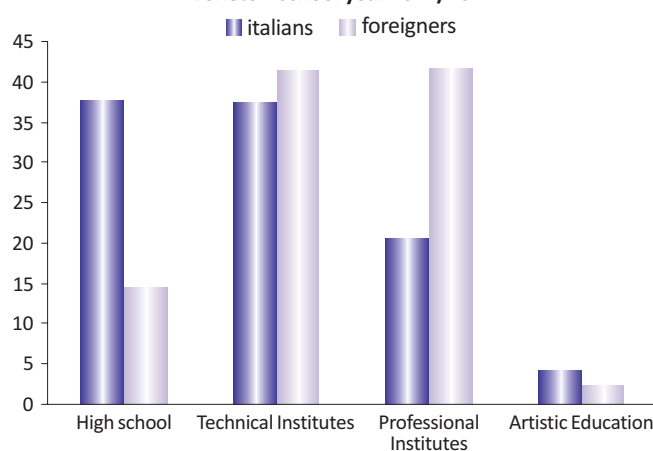
services remains limited perhaps due to the socio-economic marginality, the lack of knowledge about our health organisation and due to language difficulties (for 14%). They visit the doctor less, especially specialists, and undergo fewer diagnostics tests, however, they visit the accident and emergency departments more often, which is often perceived as easier and quicker access to a solution. The use of hospitals is also different: urgent admissions prevail (66% among foreigners compared to 57% among Italians), whereas there are less elective admissions (e.g., surgery), especially for males. The highest hospitalisation rates of foreign women are linked to obstetric admissions, both medical (natural births) and surgical (caesareans and induced abortions). Despite some variability according to nationality, foreign women have more difficulty, including financial, in using birthing services. This implies a lower monitoring of the risk factors, with the consequence of foreigners more often experiencing an adverse childbirth outcome or having to undergo a caesarean birth, despite their young age. The highest rate of hospitalisation within the 1st year of the child's life is also critical with regards to the health of the mother and the child.

HOUSING EMERGENCY Living conditions by citizenship. Year 2009

	Veneto		Italy	
	italian	foreigner	italian	foreigner
% of families				
in rented accommodation	11.4	58.3	16.0	58.7
in overcrowded accommodation	8.9	41.7	14.4	43.9
demand for public housing per 10 thousand residents (2012)	25.6	169.9(a)	-	-

(a) Only non-EU citizens

STUDYING THE PROFESSION Percentage of students by scholastic choice and citizenship. Veneto – school year 2011/2012



Source: processing by the Veneto Region – Regional Statistical System on Veneto Region, Istat and Miur data

LIMITED ACCESS TO CARE....

Use of health services by citizenship (*). Veneto – Year 2012

	Italians		Foreigners	
Diagnostic tests (a)	26.6		13.2	
doctor's visits (a)	54.9		20.0	
access to accident and emergency service per 1000 residents	334.5		412.6	
hospitalisation rate per 1000 residents	M		M	
	F		F	
	total		total	
	74.3		101.4	
medical	32.2	44.2	30.2	72.5
surgical	42.1	57.2	30.3	68.9

(a) (a) per 100 residents of the North East; the figure "Italians" refers to the overall population.

(*) hospitalisation rate: (admissions of residents aged 1 – 60 years old / population of people aged 1 – 60 years old) * 1000

...EVEN DURING PREGNANCY

Year 2013 (*)

	Italians	Foreigners
% of women who do not have checkups during pregnancy	0.06	0.86(a)
% of caesarean births	27.7	27.9
% of adverse neonatal outcome	0.7	1.2
hospitalisation rate within one year of birth	329.1	397.2

(a) a great variability according to nationality was recorded.

(*) provisional data

% of adverse neonatal outcome = (births with birth weight lower than 1000 g or at less than 28 weeks of pregnancy or still births) / total born * 100

hospitalisation before 1st year of life (admissions of residents aged 0-1 year, excluding those born healthy) / population aged 0-1 year * 1000



Veneto Region

- Vice presidency and Council to the Territory, Culture, Statistics and General Affairs

- Directorate of the Chairman
- E.E. LL. Department, Legal Persons and Control Acts, Commissioner and post-emergency Managements, Statistics and Large Events
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