













Lisbon strategy and subsequent revisions: selected targets and progress made in EU-15, EU-25, Italy, selected regions in Italy and Europe

	2010 Target	PROGRESS MADE IN											
		 UE15	 UE25	 Italia	 Veneto	 Emilia Romagna	 Lombardia	 Piemonte	 Toscana	 Baden-Württemberg	 Baviera	 Catalogna	 Rhône-Alpes
EMPLOYMENT													
Employment rate	70% <i>(Lisbon)</i>	64,5% <i>(years 2004)</i>	63,1% <i>(year 2004)</i>	57,5% <i>(year 2005)</i>	64,6% <i>(year 2005)</i>	68,4% <i>(year 2005)</i>	65,5% <i>(year 2005)</i>	64,0% <i>(year 2005)</i>	63,7% <i>(year 2005)</i>	69,4% <i>(year 2004)</i>	69,5% <i>(year 2004)</i>	67,0% <i>(year 2004)</i>	64,1% <i>(year 2004)</i>
Employment rate - females	60% <i>(Lisbon)</i>	56,6% <i>(years 2004)</i>	55,5% <i>(year 2004)</i>	45,3% <i>(year 2005)</i>	53,0% <i>(year 2005)</i>	60,0% <i>(year 2005)</i>	55,1% <i>(year 2005)</i>	54,4% <i>(year 2005)</i>	54,1% <i>(year 2005)</i>	62,9% <i>(year 2004)</i>	62,8% <i>(year 2004)</i>	56,2% <i>(year 2004)</i>	58,8% <i>(year 2004)</i>
Employment rate for workers aged 55-64	50% <i>(Stockholm)</i>	42,4% <i>(years 2004)</i>	40,9% <i>(year 2004)</i>	31,4% <i>(year 2005)</i>	27,4% <i>(year 2005)</i>	33,4% <i>(year 2005)</i>	28,8% <i>(year 2005)</i>	28,1% <i>(year 2005)</i>	35,5% <i>(year 2005)</i>	48,6% <i>(year 2004)</i>	46,7% <i>(year 2004)</i>	45,6% <i>(year 2004)</i>	34,7% <i>(year 2004)</i>
Exit age from the labour force	average 65 years <i>(Barcelona)</i>	60,8 <i>(years 2002)</i>	n.a.	59,9 <i>(years 2002)</i>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Childcare provision for children between 3 years old and mandatory school age	90% <i>(Barcelona)</i>	n.a.	n.a	n.a	100% <i>(a.s. 2003/04)</i>	98,7% <i>(a.s. 2003/04)</i>	99,6% <i>(a.s. 2003/04)</i>	99,6% <i>(a.s. 2003/04)</i>	100% <i>(a.s. 2003/04)</i>	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Childcare provision for children under 3 years old.	33% <i>(Barcelona)</i>	n.a	n.a	9,9% <i>(years 2003-2005)</i>	19,9% <i>(year 2005)</i>	23,9% <i>(year 2003)</i>	12,9% <i>(year 2003)</i>	13,1% <i>(year 2005)</i>	15,7% <i>(year 2004)</i>	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
INNOVATION													
Expenditure on R&D as a percentage of GDP	3% <i>(Barcelona)</i>	1,97% <i>(year 2003)</i>	1,92% <i>(year 2003)</i>	1,14% <i>(year 2003)</i>	0,72% <i>(year 2005)</i>	1,23% <i>(year 2003)</i>	1,25% <i>(year 2003)</i>	1,61% <i>(year 2003)</i>	1,14% <i>(year 2003)</i>	3,89% <i>(year 2001)</i>	3,01% <i>(year 2001)</i>	1,27% <i>(year 2002)</i>	2,58% <i>(year 2001)</i>
Expenditure on R&D by industry sector in percentage of total expenditure	2/3 <i>(Barcelona)</i>	64,4% <i>(year 2003)</i>	64,1% <i>(year 2003)</i>	47,3% <i>(year 2003)</i>	45,1% <i>(year 2003)</i>	58,5% <i>(year 2003)</i>	66,2% <i>(year 2003)</i>	76,9% <i>(year 2003)</i>	32,2% <i>(year 2003)</i>	79,3% <i>(year 2003)</i>	80,2% <i>(year 2003)</i>	66,3% <i>(year 2003)</i>	67,9% <i>(year 2001)</i>
SOCIAL COHESION													
Early school leavers ^a	> 10% <i>(Brussels)</i>	n.a	n.a	22,1% <i>(year 2005)</i>	18,4% <i>(year 2005)</i>	19,0% <i>(year 2005)</i>	21,3% <i>(year 2005)</i>	20,5% <i>(year 2005)</i>	17,1% <i>(year 2005)</i>	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
population having completed upper secondary education	>= all' 85% of 22-year-olds <i>(Brussels)</i>	n.a	n.a	73,1% <i>(year 2005)^b</i>	77,0% <i>(year 2005)^b</i>	77,3% <i>(year 2005)^b</i>	74,1% <i>(year 2005)^b</i>	74,6% <i>(year 2005)^b</i>	78,3% <i>(year 2005)^b</i>	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Lifelong learning ^c	12,5% <i>(Brussels)</i>	9,3% <i>(year 2004)</i>	8,6% <i>(year 2004)</i>	5,9% <i>(year 2005)</i>	6,0% <i>(year 2005)</i>	5,7% <i>(year 2005)</i>	5,5% <i>(year 2005)</i>	4,8% <i>(year 2005)</i>	6,8% <i>(year 2005)</i>	8,5% <i>(year 2004)</i>	7,4% <i>(year 2004)</i>	2,9% <i>(year 2004)</i>	7,4% <i>(anno 2004)</i>
Population at risk of poverty	significant reduction <i>(Barcelona)</i>	15% <i>(year 2001)</i>	n.a	13,2% <i>(year 2004)^d</i>	5,0% <i>(year 2005)^d</i>	3,5% <i>(year 2004)</i>	3,7% <i>(year 2004)</i>	6,7% <i>(year 2004)^d</i>	5,1% <i>(year 2004)^d</i>	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY													
Share of electricity from renewable energy ^e	22% <i>(Gothenburg)</i>	n.a	n.a	16,0% <i>(year 2004)^f</i>	12,4% <i>(year 2005)</i>	6,2% <i>(year 2004)</i>	15,6% <i>(year 2004)</i>	21,2% <i>(year 2004)</i>	28,9% <i>(year 2004)</i>	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Share of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training

b Percentage of the population aged 20 to 24 having completed at least upper secondary education

c Percentage of the adult population aged 25-64 participating in education and training

d The indicator for Italian regions is calculated on consumer spending, not on the basis of disposable income as is indicated by the European Commission.

e Ratio of electricity produced from renewable resources to domestic gross electricity consumption. The latter is the sum of: Total Gross Production, Import-Export Balance

and, for regional data, Balance with Other Regions

f The national target for Italy is 25%

n.a: data not available

Employment rates are all above the European average: Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria have practically reached the European target for 2010, i.e. 70%; Emilia Romagna has the highest rate of all the Italian regions while Toscana has the lowest. The Veneto comes in the middle with over 64% of 15-64 year-olds working. The medium-term trend, however, tells us that the Italian regions are rapidly gaining ground, while in the foreign regions the situation remains almost unchanged. The greatest impulse comes from the employment rate for females which, albeit lower than the others', is growing faster in Italian regions than in the European regions. The German regions have already exceeded the European target for female employment, while Emilia Romagna is the only Italian region of those compared which has reached the target of 60%. In this case the Veneto ranks lowest, but it is interesting to observe that this is due to the critical situation on the labour market for middle-aged and older women, which leads to the belief that the gap will close as generations change. Indeed the share of both younger women, those aged from 15-24, and the more mature age group of 25-34 year-old women working in the Veneto, 37% and 72.7% respectively, is well above the European average. There is general agreement in Europe that an increase in the labour force cyeart ignore incentives to boost participation of the older population, 55-64 year-olds, indeed this has been made an objective to be achieved by 2010. Italian regions, however, have a lower employment rate for this category than all the other European regions. For structural reasons the population here has been encouraged to leave the labour market. The highest rate in

this category is to be found in Baden-Württemberg, 48.6%, while Rhône-Alpes ranks lowest with 34.7%, a percentage that is also due to the demographic structure of the region, since the population is essentially younger than that of the other European regions compared. The figure for the Veneto is slightly more than half the European target. In order to improve the level and quality of employment the European Union has recognised, among other things, the fundamental role of education and training in the new "knowledge society". The following aims are therefore considered priorities: combating school-leaving at an early age, supporting the completion of upper-secondary education and increasing recruitment to scientific and technical studies, particularly at university level, as these are fields in which there tend to be greater employment prospects. Spending rates for innovation are generally better for the European regions compared: in some cases their expenditure for innovation has already exceeded the European target of 3% set at Lisbon in 2000. Regarding the other indicators data are not available for all the European regions, particularly in the area of social cohesion and sustainability, fields in which the Veneto is in an intermediate position among the Italian regions.