REGIONE DEL VENETO

Year 7th - November 2007
(special edition)

Statistiche flash

EUROREGION PROJECT "VILLA MANIN"

The Euroregion "Villa Manin" Project originates from the need to provide a permanent structure to facilitate interregional cooperation on ten issues of common interest: economic development, infrastructure, agriculture, land protection and mountain development, civil protection, tourism, training, culture, scientific research and innovation, the social and health sector.

The partners in the project are the autonomous region of Friuli Venezia Giulia, the Veneto Region (I), the Land Carinthia (A), the Istarska and the Primorsko-Goranska Counties of Croatia (HR), and Slovenia.

The first declaration on the creation of this Euroregion dates back to October 2005. The legal basis was the "Protocol of Trilateral Co-operation", signed in Klagenfurt (A) on January 11, 2007 by the Presidents of the two Italian Regions and by the President of Carinthia. After the coming into force of Reg (EC) n. 1082/2006, the creation of a working group aimed at setting up a EGTC was agreed upon in a meeting held in Villa Manin di Passariano (Friuli Venezia Giulia) on June 21, 2007. Such agreement was signed by the three Presidents above-mentioned and by the Presidents of both Croatian Counties. It is open to Slovenia.

Co-operation among all partners involved dates back to 1978, year of the foundation of the Alps Adriatic Working Community in Venice. From then on, co-operation has been continuous and has become still more operational with the different INTERREG CIP editions. The partners of the Euroregion-to-be are all alternatively involved in the different INTERREG III co-operation Programmes, of which 3 cross-border Programmes (Italy/Slovenia, Italy/Austria e Italy/Adriatic), 2 transnational Programmes (Alpine Space and CADSES) and in the interregional Programme Interreg IIIC. Due to the division of CADSES in two separate Programmes, i.e. Central Europe and South East Space, and due to the inclusion in the new transnational MED Programme, the Italian Regions of Veneto and Friuli Venezia Giulia are involved in a still increased number of Programmes in the programming period 2007-2013.

The subscribers of the agreement for setting up a EGTC Working Group in Villa Manin di Passariano. From the left side: Franco Jacop, Regional Minister for Autonomous Local Bodies, European Affairs and International Relations, Joerg Haider, President of Land Kärten, Riccardo Illy, President of Regione Friuli Venezia Giulia, Fabio Gava, Regional Minister for Economic and Institutional Policies of Regione Veneto, Ivan Jakocic, President of Istarska zupanija, Luka Denona, Vice-president of Primorsko-goranska zupanija.

This special edition of "Statistiche Flash" provides an update on the socio-economic situation of the Euroregion "Villa Manin", using the latest available data. In order to ensure a truly comparative analysis we created appropriate indicators, taking account of the different territorial characteristics and population patterns of the regions.

Area and elevation zones - Year 2004

	Area 2004 (km2)	Plain 0-200m (%) (a)	Hill 201-600m (%) (a)	Mountain 601m and more (%) (a)
Friuli Venezia Giulia	7.858	46,9	15,2	37,9
Veneto	18.399	64,7	9,4	25,9
Kärnten	9.536	0	19,7	80,3
Croatia	56.594	52,9	30,9	16,2
Slovenia	20.273	8,5	57	34,5

(a) Because of unavailable data for croatian counties, national data was used instead

Source: Processing by Regione Veneto - Direzione Sistema Statistico Regionale on Eurostat data

Share % of area on Euroregion total - Year 2004

Web flash

also available
- Statistical Report 2007 in English
http://www.regione.veneto.it/statistica

Population

Population - Years 2001:2004

	Population	
	2004	Var.% 2004/01
Friuli Venezia Giulia	1.204.718	1,8
Veneto	4.699.950	3,8
Kärnten	559.891	-0,2
Istarska zupanija(a)	209.850	1,5
Primorsko-goranska zupanija(a)	305.339	-0,1
Slovenia	1.997.590	0,2
Euroregion(a)	8.977.338	2,2
UE25(a)	461.478.703	1,5

Population Density (inhabitants per sq.Km) - Year 2004

Population (in %) by sex and age and ageing index (*) - Year 2004

Friuli Venezia Giulia

Veneto

Kärnten

Hrvatska (b)

Slovenia

Euroregion (a)

EU25

In 2004, the population of the Euroregion "Villa Manin" amounts to little less than nine million inhabitants or 2% of the entire EU25 population. With more than 4.6 million residents Veneto is the region with the most inhabitants, corresponding to 52% of the population of the whole area, followed by Slovenia, with 22.3%. In the period between 2001 and 2004, the population growth of the Euroregion was 2.2%, mainly due to growth in the Italian regions and Istarska zupanija. In the Italian regions the population is older than in the partner regions: in particular, Friuli Venezia Giulia shows a ratio of 190 elderly people (over 65 years old) for every 100 young people (under 14). Croatia and Slovenia have a younger population; however, the ratio of elderly people for very 100 young people is above European average.

(*) Ageing Index = (pop. 65+/pop. 0-14)*100

(a) Estimated value
(b) Estimated value - because of unavailable data for croatian counties, national data was used
Source: Processing by Regione Veneto - Direzione Sistema Statistico Regionale on Eurostat and Istat data

Education

Percentage of population aged 15 + having completed upper secondary or tertiary education - Year 2005

Percentage variation of population aged 15 + having completed upper secondary or tertiary education - Years 2001:2005

	upper secondary education	tertiary education
	Var.% 2005/01 (c)	Var.% 2005/01 (c)
Friuli Venezia Giulia	9,2	31,9
Veneto	10,4	30,7
Kärnten	-0,9	20,5
Croatia(a)	1,1	4,6
Slovenia	0,7	46,3
Euroregion(b)	3,8	22,1
UE25	21,7	33,2

The level of secondary and tertiary education for the whole area is still below the European average, but the number of people completing secondary education is rising rapidly, as is the number of university graduates.

Labour Market

Employment rate (*) - Year 2005

(*) Employment rate=(employed persons/ population aged 15-64) x 100

Unemployment rate (*) - Year 2005

(*) Unemployment rate=(Unemployed persons/labour force) x 100

The employment situation in 2005 was positive for nearly all the territories concerned, except for Croatia where, on the national level, a high level of unemployment and an employment rate under the European average is registered.

Economy

GDP per capita in PPS (*) (euro) - Year 2004

GDP in PPS(*) - Years 2001:2004

	GDP in PPS		
	2004 (millions of euros)	% Var. 2004/03	% Var. 2004/01
Friuli Venezia Giulia	30.331,9	1,0	-1,0
Veneto	127.930,6	3,5	3,8
Kärnten	13.069,6	5,1	11,5
Istarska zup.	3.034,4	6,5	26,6
Primorsko-goranska zup.	3.668,7	2,5	18,4
Slovenia	35.790,7	7,7	18,0
Euroregion(b)	213.825,9	3,9	6,1
UE25	10.315.610,7	4,7	10,2

Percentage share of GDP in PPS(*) on Euroregion total - Year 2004

(*) Purchasing Power Parities

The six areas concerned performed remarkably in terms of economic growth over the last few years. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is calculated with purchasing power parity, so as to allow for a more equitable comparative analysis of the wealth of these areas which, even if similar to each other, show different socio-economic features. In 2004, the Italian regions show the highest GDP per inhabitant, even if the growth of Istarska zupanija proceeded at a higher rate, with a growth of more than 20% between 2001 and 2004.

(a) Because of unavailable data for croatian counties, national data was used instead
(b) Estimated value
(c) For Croatia the variation refers to 2005/2002
Source: Processing by Regione Veneto - Direzione Sistema Statistico Regionale on Eurostat and Istat data

% Var.2004/01 of added value by sector

Number of local units per 1000 inhabitants by activity sector - Year 2004

	Number of local units		
	Manufacturing	Wholesale and retail trade	Hotels and restaurants
Friuli Venezia Giulia	10,1	21,2	5,8
Veneto	13,5	25,1	5,3
Kärnten	4,4	12,3	9,2
Slovenia	9,2	13,8	3,7

Croatia data are not available

The service sector is the preponderant economic sector, generating more than half of the whole wealth of each of the areas observed. It grew everywhere in the period between 2001 and 2004 with an average variation of 15.5%. This is also illustrated by the density of local commercial units within the territory: in Veneto, there are more than 25 commercial units per 1,000 inhabitants, in Friuli Venezia Giulia there are 21, in Croatia and Slovenia there are more than 12. Industry is the second most important sector, accounting for more than a third of the value added. It grew with particular intensity in the Croatian counties in this timeframe. Veneto is the region with the highest number of local units in the manufacturing sector, with more than 13 per 1,000 inhabitants. They are much less common in Kärten, 4.4 per 1,000 inhabitants, where units in the service sector, such as hotels and restaurants, prevail. The primary sector contributes to approximately 2% of the wealth generated in these areas and acquires particular relevance in Istarska zupanija, with 4%, even if it has diminished slightly.

Tourism

Nights spent by tourists and average length of stay (*) - Years 2001:2005

	Nights spent			Average length of stay
	2005	% Var. 2005/04	% Var. 2005/01	2005
Friuli Venezia Giulia	8.391.287	-2,1	-12,3	4,8
Veneto	56.725.302	4,0	-1,8	4,5
Kärnten	10.599.216	-0,9	1,1	4,8
Croatia(b)	37.292.448	3,6	10,0	4,7
Slovenia	7.307.667	0,1	6,6	3,1

(*) Average length of stay = nights spent / arrivals

Tourist Density (*) - Year 2005

(*) Tourist density = ((nights spent/365)/population) x 1.000

In all areas considered, the tourist sector has taken on remarkable size and has experienced intense growth during the past five years, especially in Croatia and Slovenia. The tourism index, which represents the true weight of tourism in relation to the size of the area, is particularly high in Kärten, a region attracting a high number of tourists and which has a considerable supply of accommodation for the size of its population.

Mobility

Roads and Passenger cars - Year 2004

	Roads (km) (c)	Passengers cars .1000	Passengers cars % var. 2004/00	Passengers cars per 1000 inhabitants	Passengers cars per 100 km roads
Friuli Venezia Giulia	3.534	726,8	3,7	603,3	20.565,9
Veneto	10.071	2.747,1	5,3	584,5	27.277,3
Kärnten	8.510	298,3	-4,4	532,8	3.505,2
Croatia(b)	28.344	1.337,6	16,9	301,3	4.719,2
Slovenia	20.172	936,3	7,8	468,7	4.641,6

(a) Estimated value
(b) Because of unavailable data for croatian counties, national data was used instead
(c) Roads = motorways+state roads+provincial roads
Source: Processing by Regione Veneto - Direzione Sistema Statistico Regionale on ACI, Crostat Eurostat, Istat and Ministero delle Infrastrutture e dei Trasporti data

Road infrastructure is rather diverse between the regions: Slovenia has the highest road density with 100 km of network for an area of 100 km2, followed by Kärten with approximately 90; the lowest in ranking is Friuli Venezia Giulia with only 45 km for 100 km2. The two Italian regions are at top of the list for the use and the congestion of the road network, calculated according to the number of vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants and the number of vehicles per 100 km respectively.

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