



STATISTICHE

understanding Veneto in figures and diagrams

Flash

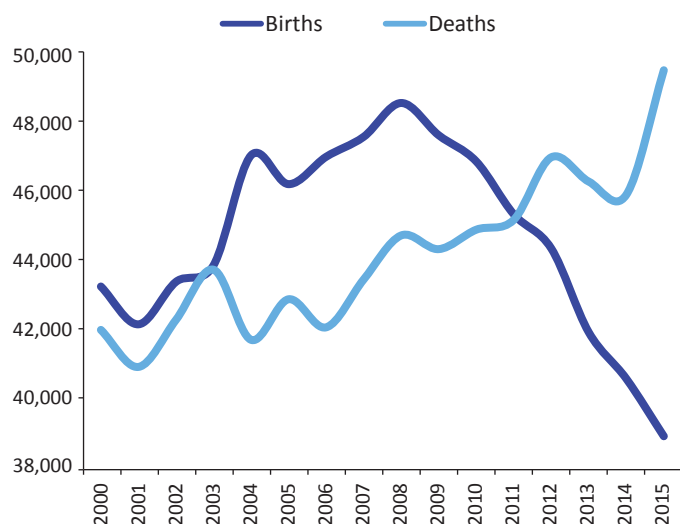
For the first time in 90 years, **Italy's** population falls: whilst the contribution by the immigrant population remains positive, though reduced, the fact that deaths consistently exceed births has a negative impact, causing a drop in population of around 130,000. This is due to a structural effect tied to population ageing, with a consequent significant rise in death rates that has continued for 7 years. In 2015, there were 495,780 births, almost 16% fewer than in 2008; this was a record low since the Unification of Italy, with a drop in birth rate from 9.8 per thousand inhabitants in 2008, to 8 in 2015. In **Veneto**, the difference is even more pronounced: in 2015, 38,961 children were born, which is 20% fewer than in 2008. The higher birth and fertility rates, which were characteristic of our region in the past, make this decline (in any case, common to all regions) stand out all the more: indeed, the birth rate in Veneto dropped from 10.1 births per thousand inhabitants in 2008 to 7.9 in 2015. Trentino Alto Adige is the most resilient region, given that, in the same period, births fell by less than 7% and the region retains the highest birth rate of 9.6 births per thousand inhabitants. Together with Calabria (-9%), these are the only regions to have recorded a drop in number of births of less than 10%.

BIRTH RATES: DISCOURAGED DESIRE

For Veneto too, the number of deaths exceeds that of births since 2011, inverting the positive trend that had been characteristic of the region in the past. Last year, deaths rose to 49,561 (+7.8% as compared to 2014); an excess of deaths caused by the flu epidemic and due to particularly high temperatures in the summer, which affected especially those over 80.

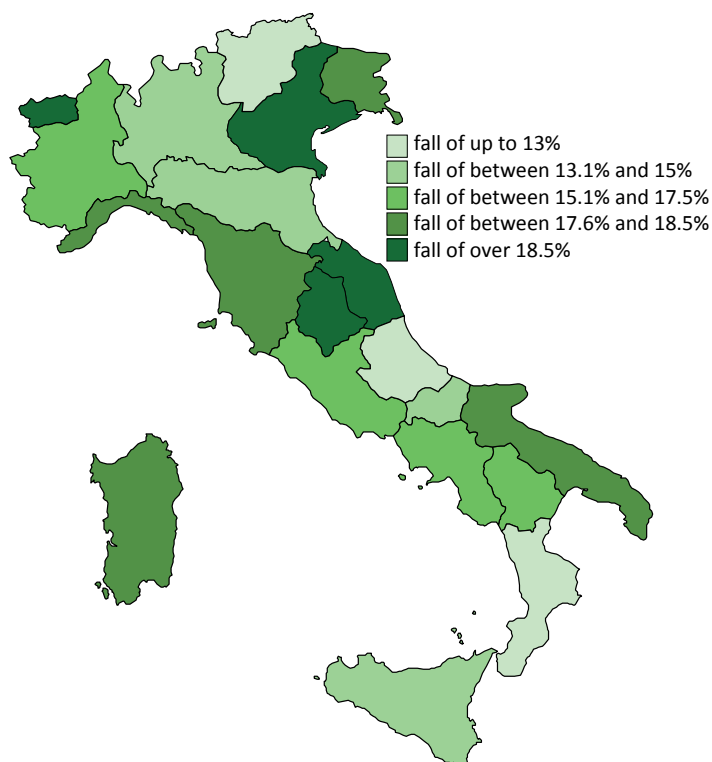
FEWER AND FEWER BABIES IN VENETO...

Births and deaths. Veneto – Years 2000-2015



... AND ALL OVER ITALY

Fall in births between 2008 and 2015 (*) according to region. Italy – Year 2015



(*) % Var. 2015/2008

Source: Veneto Region Data Processing – Regional Statistical System Section on ISTAT data

AVAILABLE:

- 2016 Statistical Report – il Veneto si racconta, il Veneto si confronta
- Europe 2020: indicator update
- Foreign trade: final 2014 data and provisional 2015 data

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

WEB

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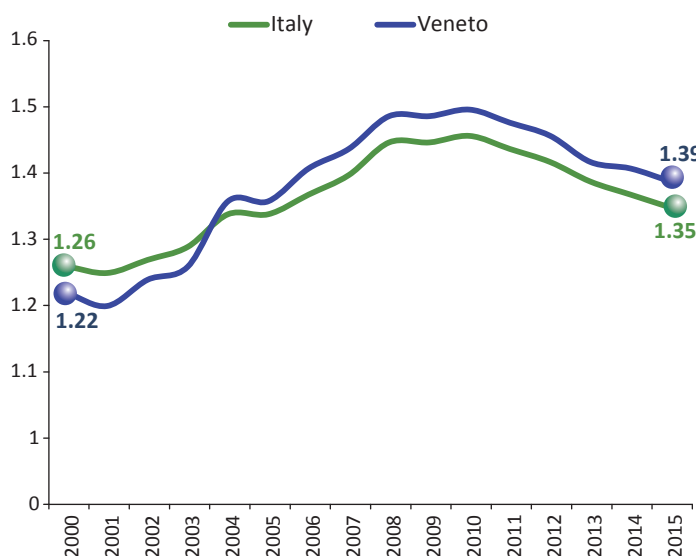
The drop in birth rate in our region concerns to a greater extent the provinces of Belluno and Treviso, whilst Rovigo has the lowest fertility rate in the region. The reduction in number of births depends on various factors, one of which is structural. In fact, in recent years, the productive life of women born during the baby boom of the mid 1960s (who reached around 45 in 2010) is coming to an end and reproduction is entrusted to the women of successive female generations, who are much less numerous: in Veneto, between 2008 and 2015, the number of women of reproductive age fell by 69 thousand. Nonetheless, over the next decade, we can expect a recovery in birth rate, with women born during the trend increase of the 1990s and 2000s reaching their period of maximum fertility. Another factor is the existing fertility model, or average number of children born to each woman. This indicator has decreased over recent years and, in Veneto, the fertility rate has fallen from 1.5 children in 2010 to 1.39 in 2015, though this is still just above the national average

CHOICES OF MOTHERS

of 1.35. This worrying phenomenon places Italy, together with Southern Europe, Germany and certain Eastern European countries, among the European countries with the lowest levels of fertility rate. Currently, Europe, with an average rate of 1.54 children per woman, demonstrates a situation of diversity, in which France, Ireland, Sweden and the United Kingdom are the most prolific. Delaying motherhood until a later age also contributes to lowering the birth rate. Today, in Italy, women give birth at 31.6 years of age (a year older than in 2002) and in Veneto at 32. Therefore, the number of mothers giving birth over the age of 40 increases, including first-time mothers (today 3.9% against 2.2% in 2008). By shifting the fertility window to an increased age, it is more likely that women remain childless: with reference to data from the Nord-Est Research Foundation, of 100 women born in 1960, 16 remained without children (13 in Italy); of those born in 1970, and who thus find themselves at the end of their reproductive life, those without children number 25 (21 in Italy). In all of this, there is the not inconsiderable effect that the financial crisis is having on the worry of having children; a trend found in different European countries.

PEOPLE HAVE FEWER CHILDREN

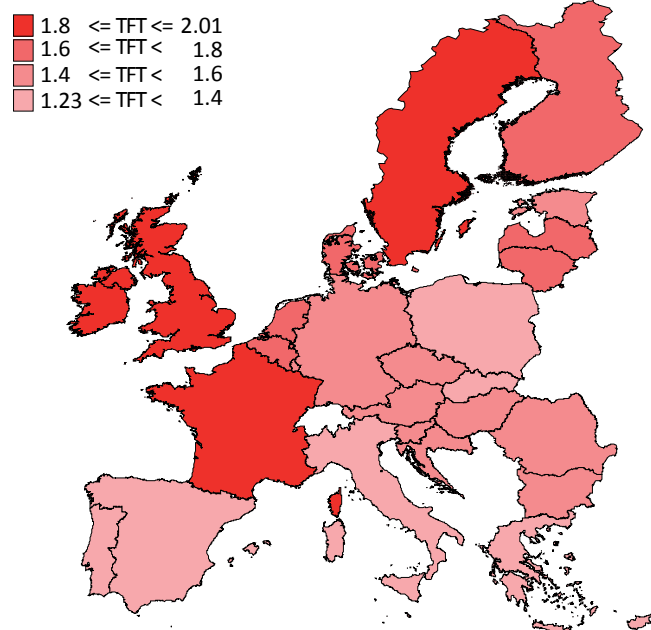
Total fertility rate. Veneto and Italy – Years 2000:2015 (*)



(*) Total fertility rate expresses the average number per of children per woman

...ESPECIALLY IN SOUTHERN EUROPE

Total fertility rate. EU28 – Year 2014 (*)



FEWER WOMEN AND SHORTER FERTILITY WINDOW

Fertility indicators in Veneto

	2008	2010	2015
Women 15-34 years	527,802	505,902	481,616
Women 35-49 years	589,863	598,141	567,176
Birth:			
Average age of mother	31.6	31.8	32.0
% women <40 years	3.5	3.8	4.9
First child:			
Average age of mother	30.1	30.4	30.7
% women <40 years	2.2	2.5	3.9

THE SAD RECORD OF BELLUNO

Births and total fertility rates for the Province of Veneto

	Birth		TFR		
	2015	%var. 2015/08	2008	2010	2014
Verona	7,984	-16.2	1.55	1.56	1.45
Vicenza	7,112	-22.0	1.58	1.56	1.47
Belluno	1,403	-22.5	1.36	1.42	1.31
Treviso	7,266	-22.4	1.56	1.57	1.49
Venezia	6,166	-19.7	1.40	1.41	1.31
Padova	7,445	-18.4	1.44	1.44	1.39
Rovigo	1,585	-20.4	1.27	1.33	1.16
Veneto	38,961	-19.9	1.49	1.50	1.41

OTHER FERTILITY TRENDS

Up until now, the diminishing number of Italian women of reproductive age and their poor birth rate had been compensated, in part, by foreign women; today, however, the great migration flows of past years have slowed, reducing the arrival of young women. The contribution to the fertility rate by foreign women was particularly accentuated, if we consider that, in 2002, Italian women had an average of 1.21 children and, for foreign women, this figure was 2.83. In Veneto, such a dynamic was even more marked, with an average of 1.13 children for Veneto women and 3.09 for foreign women. This greater inclination towards fertility that characterised foreign women in the past is now diminishing. In addition to the impact of the financial crisis, which affected foreign residents more strongly, leading to women delaying having children, there is also a tendency to adapt models and habits to the situation in which you find yourself, coming into contact with and experimenting different lifestyles, with the relative opportunities and difficulties. In 2014, foreign women in Veneto had an average

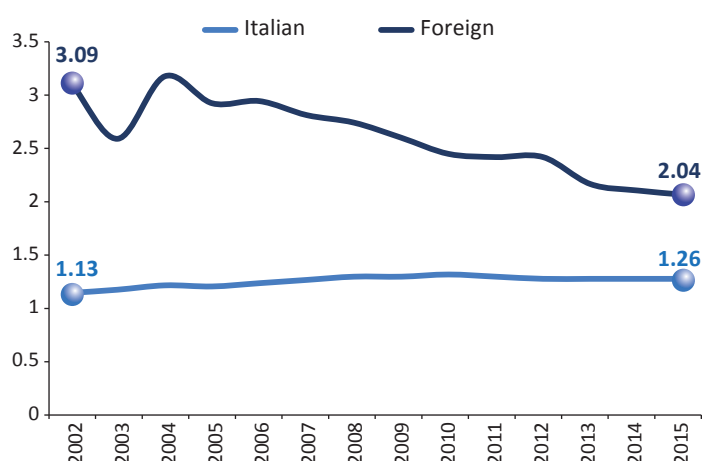
of 2.08 children (national average of 1.97), with a predicted further decrease to 2.04 in 2015 (1.28 nationally).

On average, foreign women give birth at a younger age than Italian women, are often married or cohabiting, but are more often unemployed. Furthermore, they have more abortions than Italian women, most probably an indication of a lack of information and knowledge about contraceptive methods; this characteristic also varies according to nationality and place of origin.

A recent trend in fertility rate is the tendency of unmarried couples to have children. Whilst in 2002, this occurred for only 8.7% of births in Italy, the percentage rose to 27.6% in 2014 and, in Veneto, this trend is even more accentuated, increasing from 6.8% to 28.3%. This is due to changes in custom that are affecting, though with varying intensity, all geographical areas, including in the South, traditionally less inclined towards secularisation.

FOREIGN MOTHERS HAVE HIGHER FERTILITY RATES... ...ARE YOUNGER AND MORE OFTEN UNEMPLOYED

Total fertility rate per citizen mother. Veneto – Years 2002:2015

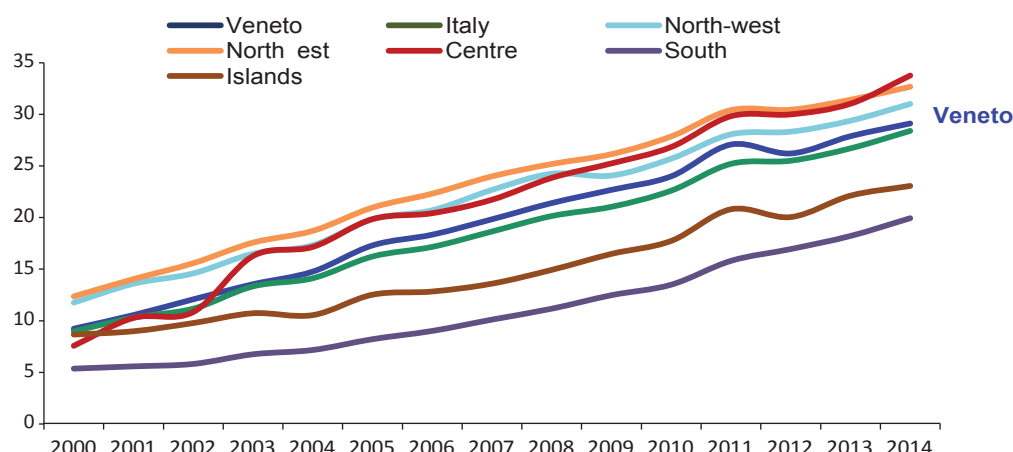


Characteristics of mothers at the time of giving birth and outcome of pregnancy according to nationality. Veneto – Year 2014

	Italian	Foreign
Average age at childbirth	33.1	29.7
% married or cohabiting	93.8	95.5
% single	2.8	1.8
% unemployed	8.9	13.9
% births/pregnancies	77.8	73.8
% miscarriages/pregnancies	13.5	11.4
% abortions/pregnancies	8.7	14.8

Fonte: Elaborazioni Osservatorio Regionale della Patologia in Età Pediatrica su dati Regione Veneto

INCREASING NUMBER OF BABIES WITH UNMARRIED PARENTS Percentage of births from unmarried parents. Veneto, Italy and divisions – Years 1995-2014



The question remains of the reasons for this change in timing when it comes to having children. The desire for motherhood, which is undoubtedly part of the deepest and most personal part of every woman, is influenced by cultural and social factors. The desired number of children in Italy is 2.01; what is most striking is not so much the low rate of desirability as the discrepancy between the number of children desired and the actual number to which women give birth: the lowest difference is found among French and British women, whilst in Germany, Spain and Greece, the difference is higher than in Italy. In our country, having children at

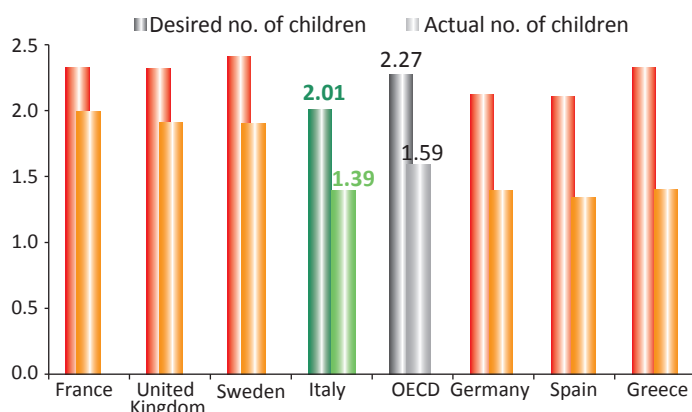
a young age is still a hindrance to career opportunities for women, to the extent that the term "child penalty" is referred to in literature. In Italy, in 2014, for every 100 childless women in employment, there were only 77 working mothers with small children; a figure that is on the rise but is still poor. In Veneto, the situation is better (80) but the gaps remain. The employment rate of women with children is, for all fertile ages, systematically lower than that of women without children, clearly demonstrating the very poor consideration of the reconciliation

A LABOR MARKET PENALIZING

of family and working life by the labour market. The presence of a partner does not improve the phenomenon, an indication that even within the couple, there is a persisting immutability of gender roles; the rate of employment is only slightly higher for single mothers, where she is the only earner. For young people between 25 and 34 years of age, this trend is even clearer, showing motherhood to have a particularly negative impact on employment: in the North-east, the rate of employment for this age range drops from 82.5% for single mothers to 55.5% for couples. Another factor affecting the choice to have children, for women in this age range, is the employment contract situation: in Veneto, of all working mothers, only 12% work for themselves and just 11% have a permanent contract. A labour market with a very rigid attitude towards the reconciliation of work with the demands of daily life leads many women to search for independent strategies, such as opting for part-time employment. In Veneto, 36% of women work part time, of which more than a third does so in order to care for the family; of these, 23% do so because the services in their region are inadequate, which sheds light on the weakness of a welfare system still poorly oriented towards motherhood.

UNMET DESIRE

Desired and actual number of children for certain OECD countries



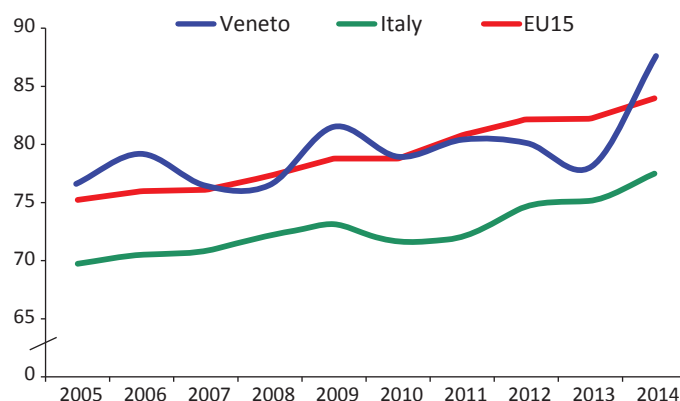
YOUNG MOTHERS HAVE IT HARDER

Female employment rate according to age range and family role.
Nord-Est – Year 2015

	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years
Single	82.5	88.6	83.7
Single parent	68.7	83.8	80.5
Couple without children	73.4	74.5	68.1
Couple with children	55.6	69.8	68.9
Total	64.1	73.6	71.8

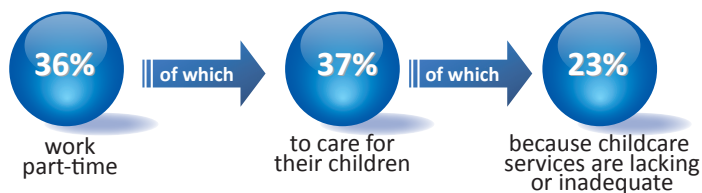
SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN CHILD PENALTY

Relationship between rate of employment of women of 25-49 years with at least one child of pre-school age and those without children.
Veneto, Italy and EU15 – Years 2005:2014



PART-TIME AS A WORK/FAMILY BALANCE NECESSITY

Employed women of 25-49 years in part-time work and why.
Veneto – Year 2014



Source: Veneto Region Data Processing – Regional Statistical Section on OECD, ISTAT and Eurostat data



Veneto Region

- Regional Council Administration
- Secretary General of Planning
- Regional Statistical System Section

Rio dei Tre Ponti - Dorsoduro 3494/A

30123 Venezia

phone 041/2792109 fax 014/2792099

e-mail: statistica@regione.veneto.it

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

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For further information: Patrizia Veclani phone 041/2791611
Nedda Visentini phone 041/2791648