



STATISTICHE

UNDERSTANDING VENETO IN FIGURES AND DIAGRAMS

FLASH

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations in 2015, through the definition of 17 goals, outlines a global action plan for the well-being of people, the protection of the environment and the prosperity of countries. The challenge is open to all nations and the scope of the goals requires the involvement of all components of society.

3 years later, it is clear that the commitments taken are unlikely to be met, at a global scale; also, in Europe, the most advanced area of the world in terms of sustainable development, progress toward the goals of the agenda is still too slow. In Italy, despite the significant mobilisation of businesses, cultural and educational

institutions and of civil society, at the moment there are still no strategic decisions capable of marking the change of pace that is necessary to expressly build a sustainable and equitable future, to catch up and align with international best practices.

The 2018 report of Alleanza Italiana per lo Sviluppo Sostenibile (Italian Alliance for Sustainable

Development) confirms the lack of sustainability in Italy from all points of view: economic, social, environmental and institutional. Even where there is progress, we are still far from the goals, while in other cases the trends observed are going in the wrong direction. In particular, between 2010 and 2016, Italy showed some signs of improvement in 8 areas: sustainable food and agriculture, health, education, gender equality, innovation, sustainable models of production and consumption, combating climate change, and international cooperation. For other 4 areas, the situation remains unchanged, while the situation is critical in 5 areas particularly important: poverty, economic and employment condition, inequalities, conditions of cities and terrestrial ecosystem. Despite some encouraging signs of recovery in terms of income and employment, Italy finds itself today more impoverished and with greater inequalities.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, NEED FOR QUALITY WORK

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT? NO, WE ARE NOT THERE YET



Source: Alleanza Italiana per lo Sviluppo Sostenibile

WEB
Flash

ALSO AVAILABLE:

- Result indicators - ERDF Operational Programme 2014-2020 Veneto
- Road accidents - 2017

- Europe 2020 Strategy: European and national indicators and targets. In Italian and English

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

In 2016 the income of Veneto households increased by 1.3% in real terms compared to 2015, encouraging the recovery of consumption (+1.8%). The income is expected to further increase in the next two years: +0.7% in 2017 and +1.2% in 2018. This positive data is offset by the increase in inequalities and poverty, while in recent years signs have indicated a trend towards greater equity. 20% of the wealthiest families have a total income of 4.3 times that of 20% of the poorest families, while the previous year was 3.8 times. Income increases, therefore, especially for those who are already doing well or very well in economical terms. On the contrary, the poorest 40% of the population saw their per capita household income fall by 2.8%, compared to a positive variation for the overall population (+6.1%) However, the economic conditions in Veneto are

better than in the rest of Italy: households earn more by average, there is a greater equity and poverty is less widespread.

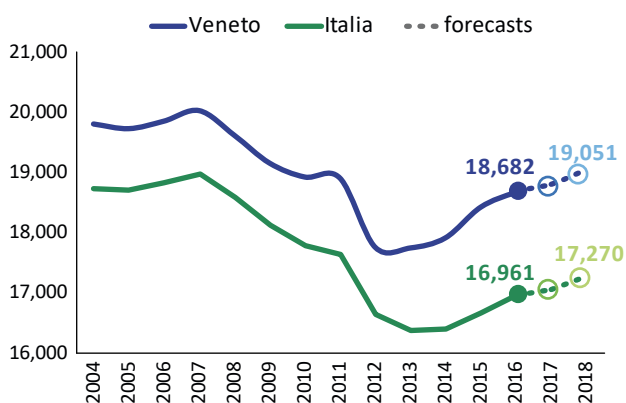
In Veneto in 2016, 17.9% of the population is at risk of poverty or social exclusion, one percentage point more than the previous year, but still below the national average (30%). This concerns about 877,000 persons in

serious distress, who are unable to live with dignity in today's society and who, in the most serious cases, are unable to meet the most basic needs such as having a home and being able to maintain it in good condition, being able to feed themselves properly and receive appropriate care. Compared to the previous year, an estimated 50,000 more people are at risk, equal to the residents of a medium-large municipality in Veneto. In these years of crisis, younger generations have paid the highest price: 21% of children (about 165,000, 35% more than in 2009) are at risk of poverty or social exclusion and 19% of 18-34-year olds, with consequences that can last a lifetime. Moreover, the information on poverty published in recent years has long documented a paradoxical situation: unemployment is a certain cause of impoverishment (the risk of poverty or social exclusion among unemployed is 46%); however, it is not enough to have a job to be safe from poverty (the risk among employed people is 11%).

THE INCOME INCREASES BUT NOT FOR ALL

INCOME AND CONSUMPTION INCREASE . . . BUT ALSO INEQUALITIES AND POVERTY DO SO

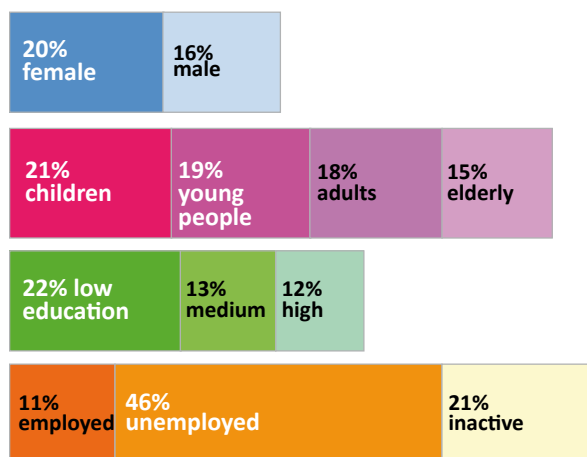
Per capita average disposal income of households in real terms (euros 2010)



People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (*)...

	2015	2016
UE28	23.8%	23.5%
Italy	28.7%	30.0%
Veneto	16.8%	17.9%

... per some characteristics. Veneto - Year 2016
(per 100 people with the same characteristics)



Indicators of inequality - Year 2016

	Veneto	Italy
Disposable income inequality index	4,3	6,3
Variation rate of per capita household income		
for the overall population	6.1	2.4
for the poorest 40%	-2.8	0.9

(*) People who are at risk of poverty or social exclusion are people who: have an equivalent income below the poverty threshold or live in serious material deprivation or are low intensity workers

Source: Processing of data from Eurostat and ISTAT and 2017 and 2018 Prometeia forecasts by the Statistics Office of Regione Veneto

In recent years, work has increased but poverty has not decreased, why? It is not enough to have a job to be safe from poverty, it is not only a question of creating jobs but also of developing the quality of employment. Over-qualified workers, involuntary part time, the increasing number of fixed-term contracts, the delay of young people in entering the world of labour and low wages are all elements that increase the risk of being below the poverty threshold.

In 2017 in Veneto employment continued to grow significantly and unemployment dropped again: the employment rate among the 15-64-year olds rose to 66% compared to 63.1% in 2013, for a total of 2,125,690 employed; at the same time unemployment dropped to 6,3% (143,610 unemployed), against 6.8% in 2016 and 7.6% of four years ago when Veneto registered the worst figure of the last decade.

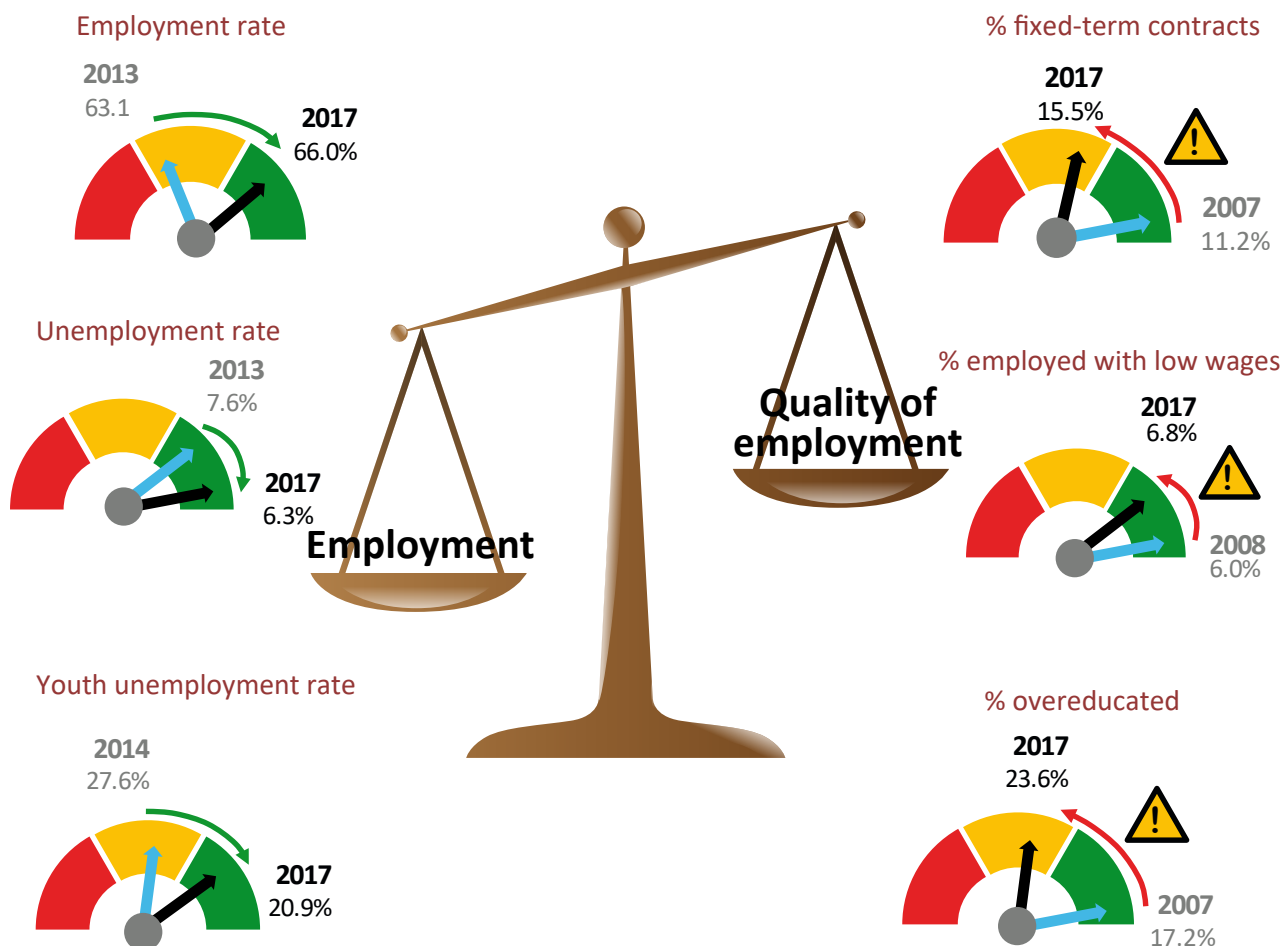
MORE WORK BUT NOT QUALITY WORK

Veneto is confirmed as one of the leading regions of Italy, for having low levels of unemployment and the highest employment rate; however, it should be noted that the increase in the number of workers is accompanied by an increase in fixed-term contracts. In 2017, in fact, Veneto registered +51,348 employed, o.e., 3.2% more than in 2016,

and this increase was mainly due to the component of fixed-term contracts which rose by 15.3% compared to the previous year. In 10 years the share of employed with a precarious contract went from 11,2 % in 2007 to 15,5 % in 2017.

There is also an increase of the number of workers with low wages, which result in less opportunities and a greater risk of social exclusion for people who work, as well as in that of employed people with an educational qualification higher than that required to do the job for which they are employed. In 2017, 6.8% of employed in Veneto earned an hourly wage less than two thirds of the average (10.1% Italy) compared to 6% in 2008 and 23.6% are overeducated (24.2% Italy), over 6 percentage points more than in 2007. However, it highlights, also in this case the better performance of Veneto with respect to most of other regions.

EMPLOYMENT GROWS AT THE EXPENSE OF THE QUALITY OF EMPLOYMENT



Again, it is young people who experience the most unfavourable conditions, as they are the ones who more often are employed in low quality and low intensity work; therefore, they are more exposed to the risk of being trapped in poverty and struggling to come out of it. Due to the current work situation, which threatens their future and that of their children, but also that of the entire Italy, young people are at risk of become poor in thirty years' time. Indeed, the delay in entering the world of labour, the discontinuity in social security contributions and the weak salary dynamics are factors that project an alarming scenario on the retirement future of today's young people, as well as on the social stability of the entire country.

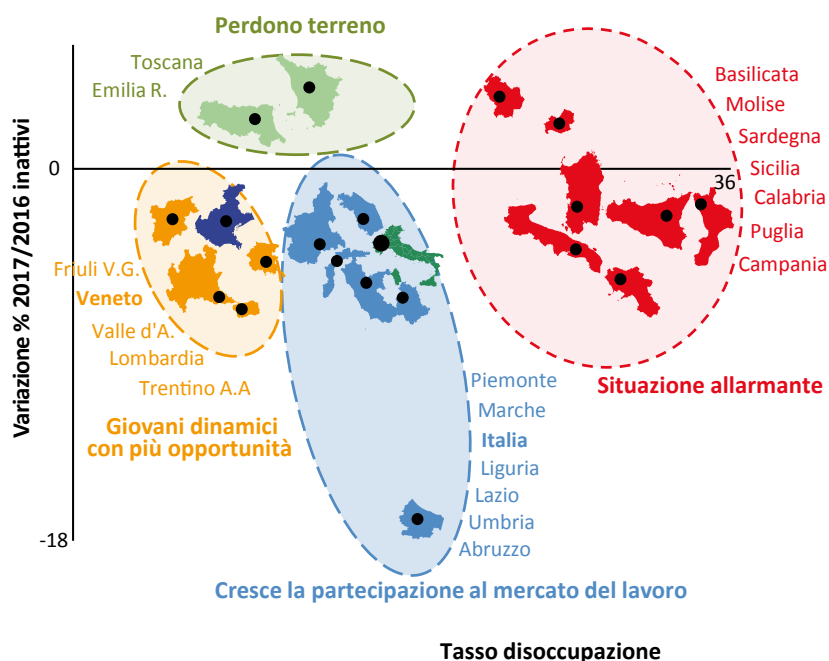
For young people in Veneto the unemployment rate is 20,9% (in Italy 34.7%), with respect to 6.3% registered for the overall population. Fortunately, our region, together with Trentino Alto Adige, Lombardy, Valle d'Aosta and Friuli Venezia Giulia, compared to other regions, is characterised by low levels of unemployment and inactivity and by the highest employment rates: young people from Veneto are dynamic and have more opportunities, are actively participating in the

VALUE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE FOR A SUSTAINABLE

labour market and achieve good results in terms of employment, and therefore they are less at risk of social exclusion. The data relating to NEETs, i.e., young people who are not engaged in education, employment or training, shows the dynamism of Veneto young people, who are in an advantageous position compared to the other Italian regions: in 2017, 106,765 15-29-year olds were NEETs, which means 2.7% less than the previous year, and they represented 15.2% of Veneto young people in this age group, the second lowest level in Italy (24.1%). But precarious people are more numerous in Veneto than it used to be: more than a third (34%) of 20-34-year olds in 2017 were employed on a fixed-term contract, compared to 18.2% ten years earlier; Italy went from 21.6% in 2007 to 33.1% in 2017.

IN VENETO YOUNG PEOPLE ARE DYNAMIC AND HAVE MORE OPPORTUNITIES

25-34-year olds: unemployment rate and percentage variation of inactive people. Year 2017



20-34enni a tempo
determinato

34%

18% nel 2007

NEET
in età 15-29 anni

15%

18% nel 2013

Disoccupazione
giovane

20,9%

2° valore più basso in Italia

Unemployment rate = (Jobseekers / Labour Force) x 100

Source: Processing of data from ISTAT by the Statistics Office of Regione Veneto



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