



STATISTICHE

figures and graphs to understand Veneto

Flash

In March 2010, the European Commission presented the 'Europe 2020' strategy in order to overcome the crisis and face the challenges of the next decade by reviving the economic system and promoting a 'smart, sustainable and supportive' economy, based on greater coordination of national and European policies.

The 'Europe 2020' strategy proposes a project for the European market's social economy, identifying three priority axes which strengthen and connect each other:

1. smart growth - developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation;
2. sustainable growth - promoting a more resource efficient and competitive economy;
3. inclusive growth - fostering An economy with a high employment rate facilitating economic, social and territorial cohesion.

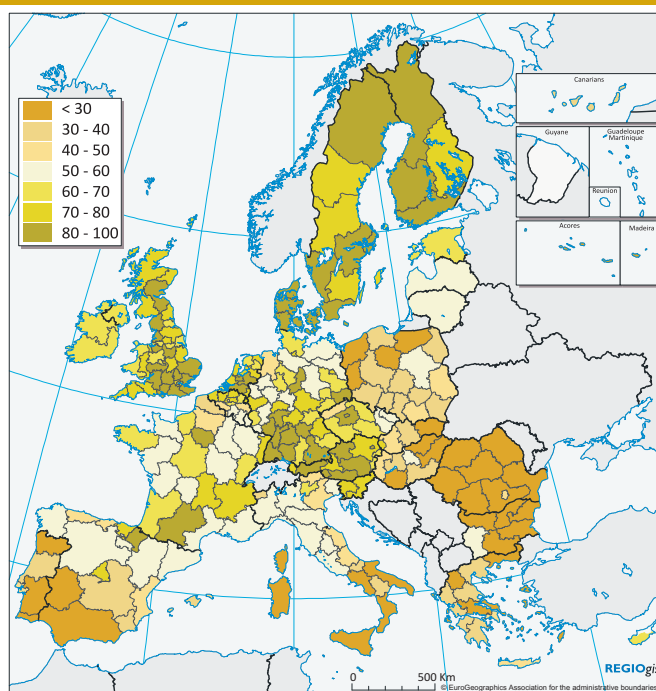
The progress towards achieving these objectives will be

EUROPE 2020 STRATEGY

valued based on five main aims, which the Member States will declare in national objectives defined in line with their respective starting positions and presented in this edition of 'Statistics Flash'. This European strategy is the natural continuation of what was set out in March 2000 in Lisbon, where the strategic object for a United Europe was to 'become the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world capable of sustainable economic growth with more and better jobs and greater social cohesion'.

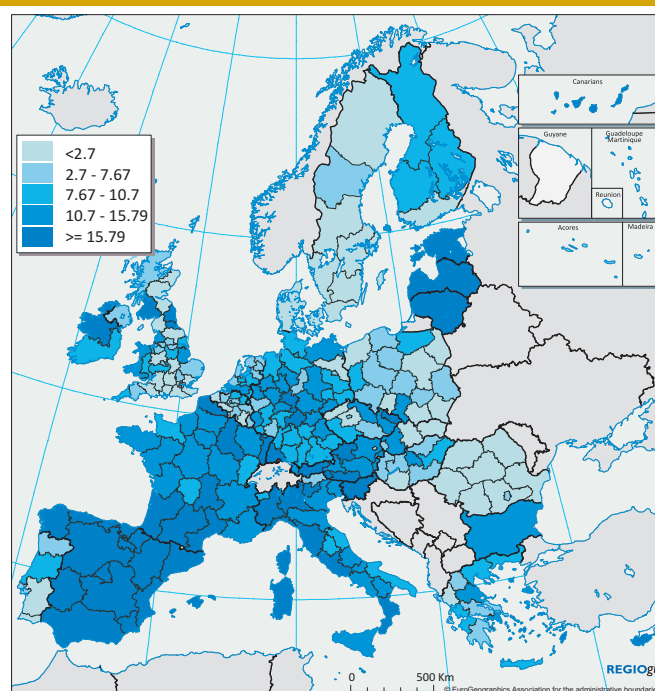
For the last decade, Europe has set itself targets for improving growth and employment rate and a deadline for achieving them. A study made by the European Commission, the Directorate for Regional Policy (DG REGIO) wanted to take stock of the situation, identifying 8 of the Lisbon objectives which are most representative of employment, education, research and development, and incorporating them into one indicator (The Lisbon Index) able to summarise how far each region is from its targets: the closer to zero the indicator value is, the further the region is away from reaching the objectives and vice versa; while the closer to 100 the indicator is, the more objectives will be achieved. The two maps depict the situation of the last year available and the variation from 2000. In 2007; our region had achieved about half of the objectives with an improvement of the index starting from 2000 of over 10 points.

LISBON INDEX – YEAR 2007



Source: Eurostat DG REGIO

LISBON INDEX – VARIATIONS 2000 - 2007



ALSO AVAILABLE:

- Veneto numbers – pocket statistics
- Economic conjuncture indicators bulletin – no. 18 January 2011
- Statistical Report 2010: the provincial files

WEB
Flash

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

"Smart growth means strengthening knowledge and innovation as drivers of our future growth. This requires improving the quality of our education, strengthening our research performance, promoting innovation and knowledge transfer throughout the Union making full use of information and communication technologies, and ensuring that innovative ideas can be turned into new products and services that create growth, quality jobs and help address European and global societal challenges. However, to succeed, this must be

SMART GROWTH

combined with entrepreneurship, finance, and a focus on user needs and market opportunities'.

The main objectives proposed for achieving smart growth are the following:

- 3% of the GDP of the EU should be invested in research and development;

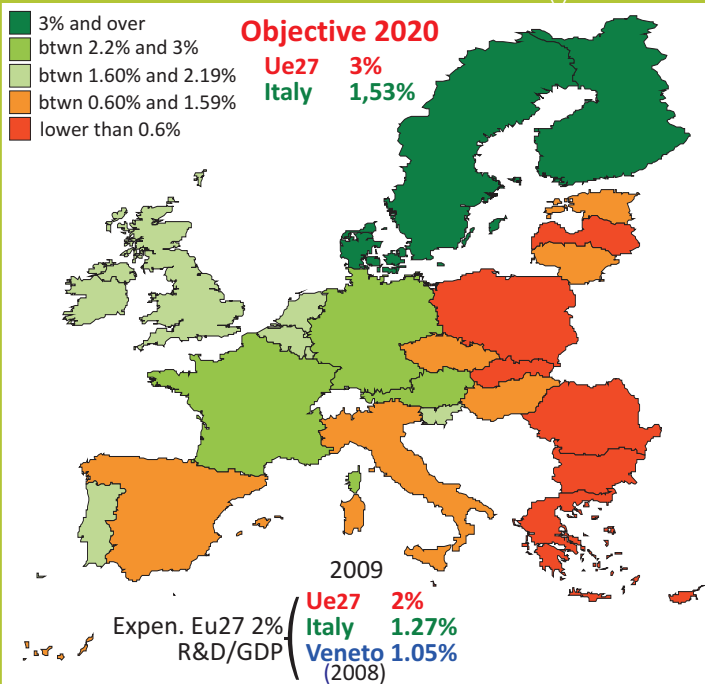
- the school leaving rate should be lower than 10% and at least 40% of young people should have a degree.

With regards to R&D and GDP, European investments in 2009 were equal to 2%, compared to 2.6% in the United States and 3.4% in Japan. In the draft National Reform Programme, **a target of 1.53% was set for Italy to achieve before 2020**. In 2009, expenditure of GDP on R&D in Italy was equal to 1.27%, whilst for Veneto it was 1.05% in 2008, lower than the national value, but this figure that had almost doubled in 3 years. In Veneto in 2008, a total of 1,542,488 thousand euros were invested in R&D (+24.1% compared to 2008), of which 65% by businesses.

Early school leavers, namely the percentage of young people in the age range of 18-24 years old with study qualifications lower than a high school diploma and who are not taking part in another other educational course or training courses of a duration longer than two years, in 2009, in Italy, amounted to 19.2% compared with 25.1% in 2000, but still a long way from the data recorded for the European Union, equal to 14.4%. The worst conditions were detected in Malta (36.8%), whereas the most favourable situation was recorded in Slovakia with a rate already equal to 4.9%. The share of school leavers in Veneto was lower than the national average, recording a value of 17%, over one per cent less than the 2004 data; however, the number of young people with a degree is still very low, just 17.3% of 30-34 year olds, compared to the EU27 data of 32.3%. It should be pointed out that with regards to the countries that have already reached the objectives indicated by the strategy or others which have come very close, the Italian regions started from lower levels; the Italian government has therefore reflected on what would be more realistic targets for Italy to reach before 2020. To this end they have decided that the **Italian objectives to be followed are to reach 26-27% for tertiary education and 15-16% for school leavers**.

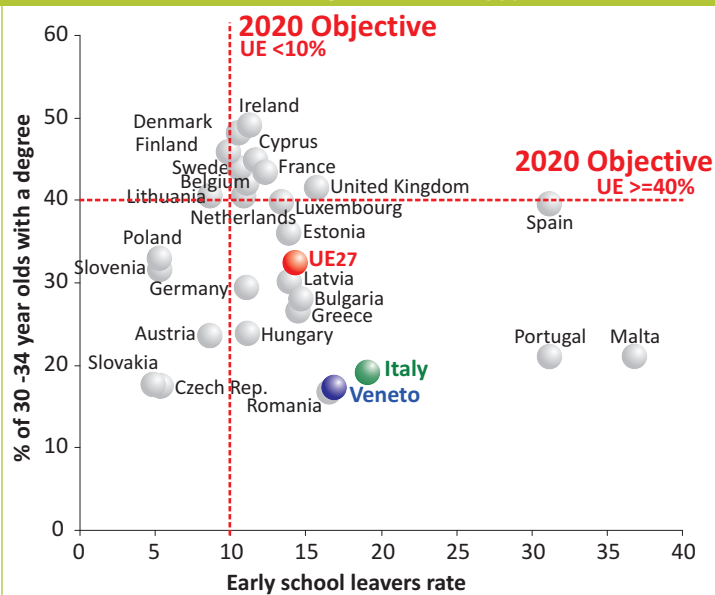
¹Communication from the European Commission 2020. Brussels 3.3.2010

INCIDENCE OF EXPENDITURE ON R&D OUT OF GDP PER COUNTRY. EU27 – YEAR 2009 (*)



(*) The date for Greece refers to the year 2007

RATE OF EARLY SCHOOL LEAVERS (*) AND SHARE OF POPULATION WITHIN THE AGES OF 30-34 YEARS OLD WITH A DEGREE. YEAR 2009



(*) Young people who leave school early. Percentage of the population of 18-24 year olds with at most a middle school education and who are not attending other educational courses or carrying out other training activities with duration of more than 2 years. Some data are provisional; the data for Luxembourg refers to 2008

SOME INDICATORS ABOUT EDUCATION – YEAR 2009

	Rate of early school leavers (a)	Degree in science and technology (b)	Adults who participate in lifelong learning (c)	Secondary schooling rate (d)	% of 30-34 year olds with a degree or higher qualification
Veneto	17.0	11.2	6.1	78.7	17.3
Italy	19.2	11.9	6.0	75.8	19.0
UE27	14.4	13.8	9.3	78.6	32.3

(a) % of the population of 18-24 year olds with no more than a middle school education who are not attending other educational courses or are carrying out training activities with a duration of more than 2 years

(b) Young people with a degree in science and technology related subjects per thousand inhabitants aged 20-29 years old, data from 2007

(c) Percentage of the population of 25-64 year olds who participate in a study course or professional training

(d) Percentage of the population of 20-24 year olds who have obtained at least a secondary school education

Source: processing by Veneto Region – Directorate of Regional Statistical System on Istat and Eurostat data

"Sustainable growth means building a resource efficient, sustainable and competitive economy, exploiting Europe's leadership in the race to develop new processes and technologies, including green technologies, accelerating the roll-out of smart grids using ICTs, exploiting EU-scale networks, and reinforcing the competitive advantages of our businesses, particularly in manufacturing and within our SMEs, as well through assisting consumers to

SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

value resource efficiency. Such an approach will help the EU to prosper in a low-carbon, resource constrained world while preventing environmental degradation, biodiversity loss and unsustainable use of resources. It will also underpin economic, social and territorial cohesion'. The main objectives proposed for achieving sustainable growth are the following:

- reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels (the

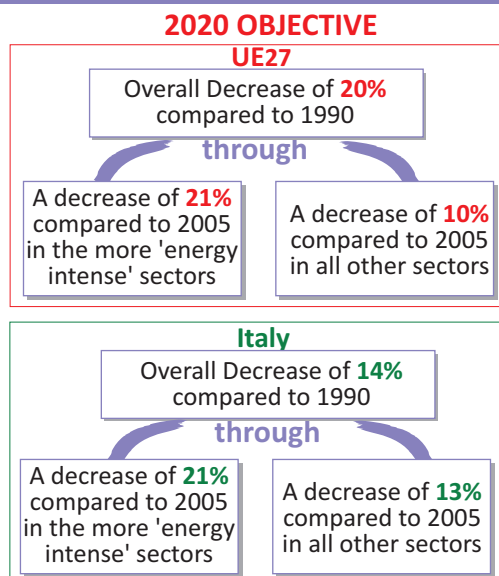
EU has committed to a reduction of 30% before 2020);

- increase the share of renewable energy sources to 20% of the final energy consumption. With particular regard to the first objective, the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions is one of the key points in the fight against climate change. At the level of the EU27, there has been a reduction in these gases equal to 11.3% compared to the base year 1990, thus there is still a long way to go to be able to reach 20% before 2020. In 2008, the European Parliament approved a series of legislative proposals aimed to achieve the objective of 20% through the application of several measures. The first concerns the more 'energy-intensive' sectors (power stations and energy-intensive industries) which must reduce their emissions by 21% compared to the 2005 levels by 2020. The second regards all the other sectors, such as transport (non-airline), agriculture, waste and the household sector, for which a reduction equal to 10% (-13% for Italy) is foreseen within the same period. Again with regards to the environment, the other commitment made by the European Union is to cover 20% of energy consumption through renewable sources by 2020. For each State, a specific objective has been fixed, and for Italy this is equal to 17%.

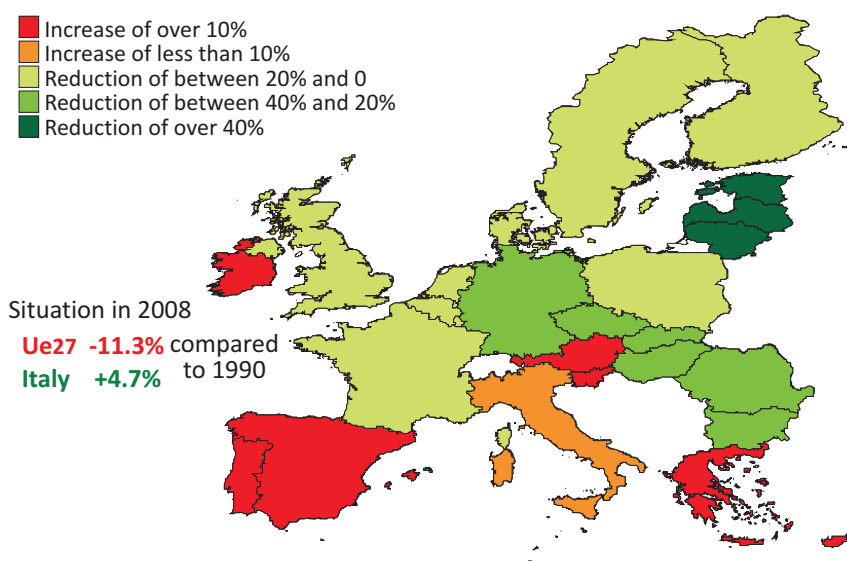
The most recent data available refers to the year 2008 and indicates that the European average is currently at 10.3%. The situation between different countries is also highly varied in this case, ranging from 0.2% in Malta up to 44% in Sweden. Italy is below the EU27 value, registering 6.8%. This means that for Italy the challenge is on, and policies concerning the energy sector must be highly focused in order to reach the 2020 objective.

¹Communication from the European Commission 2020. Brussels 3.3.2010

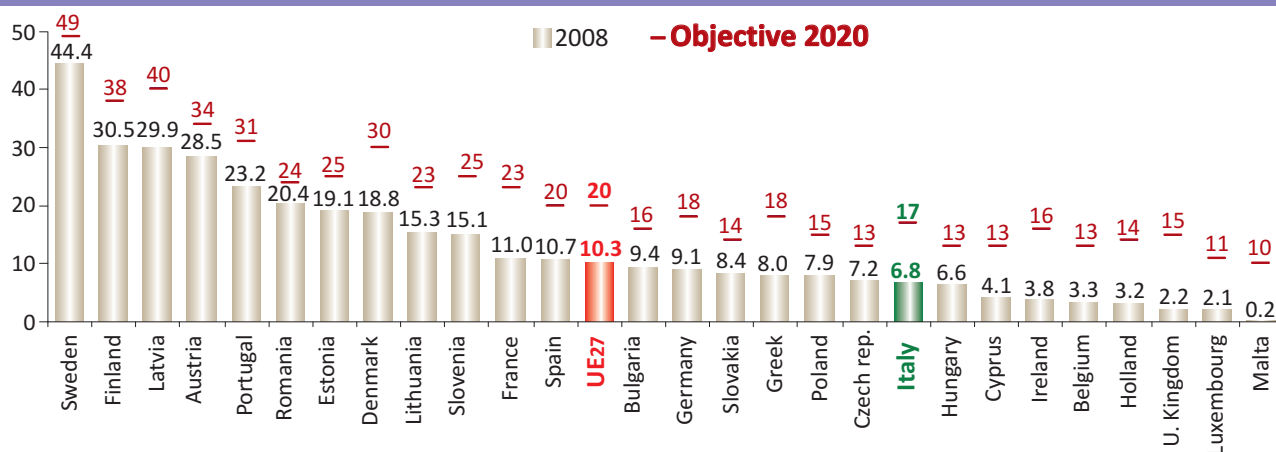
OBJECTIVE BY 2020 FOR REDUCING THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT



% VARIATION OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS PER NATION YEARS 1990 AND 2008



PERCENTAGE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY COMPARED TO FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER STATE - YEAR 2008



Source: processing by Veneto Region - Directorate of Regional Statistical System on European Environment Agency and Eurostat data

"Inclusive growth means empowering people through high levels of employment, investing in skills, fighting poverty and modernising labour markets, training and social protection systems so as to help people anticipate and manage change, and build a cohesive society. It is also essential that the benefits of economic growth are spread to all parts of the Union, including its outermost regions, thus strengthening territorial cohesion. It is about ensuring access and opportunities for all throughout the lifecycle. Europe needs to make full use of its labour potential to face the challenges of an

INCLUSIVE GROWTH

ageing population and rising global competition. Policies to promote gender equality will be needed to increase labour force participation thus adding to growth and social cohesion'. The main objectives proposed for achieving inclusive growth are:

- raise the employment rate of the population between 20 and 64 years old to 75%;

- reduce the number of Europeans living below national poverty lines by 25%, lifting 20 million people out of poverty. Within the context of employment policies, Veneto recorded an employment rate of the population of 20-64 year olds equal to 68.8%, therefore the region has reached the target fixed by the Lisbon strategy (69% before 2010). However, Italy is a long way away, recording a rate lower than 62%, over seven per cent less than the EU27 data. Considering these data and with regards to the new European objective, the Italian government fixed a more realistic **target for Italy of between 67% and 69%**, a value which Veneto has already reached, thus meaning that the region is aspiring to the European target. With regards to the theme of poverty, over the next ten years Italy is committed to decreasing the number of people at risk of poverty and social exclusion by at least 2.2 millions, today estimated at around 14.8 million people, especially aiming to slow the relative poverty rate (18.4%), which is higher than the EU27 (16.3%) (16.3%). In Veneto the situation appears more favourable: 9.7% of have an income lower than the poverty threshold.

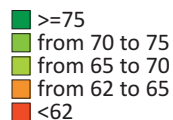
¹Communication from the European Commission 2020. Brussels 3.3.2010

EMPLOYMENT RATE OF PEOPLE AGED 20-64 YEARS OLD (*) YEAR 2009

2020 Objective

UE27 75%

Italy 67-69%



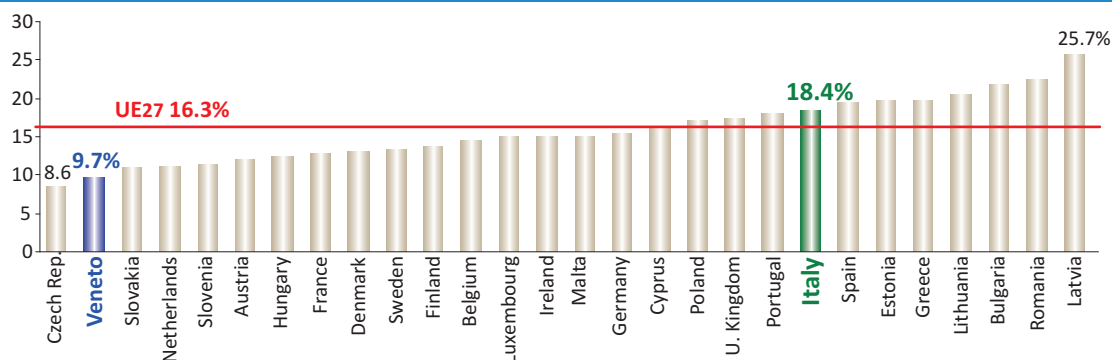
EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS (*) – YEAR 2009

	Employment rate 20-64 years old	Female Employment rate	Employment rate of 55-64 year olds	Unemployment rate
Target as of 2010	69%	60%	50%	significant reduction
Veneto	68.8	53.9	34.3	4.8
Italy	61.7	46.4	35.7	7.8
UE27	69.1	58.6	46.0	8.9

(*) Employment rate 20-64 year olds=(Employed 20-64 year olds/Population of 20-64 year olds)X100

(*) Employment rate = (Employed / Reference population) x 100
Unemployment rate = (people seeking employment / labour force) x 100

PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE AT RISK OF POVERTY (*) – YEAR 2009



(*) People who live in with an equivalent available income lower than the poverty threshold, equal to 60% of the median value of the national income after social transfers

Source: processing by Veneto Region – Directorate of Regional Statistical System on Istat and Eurostat data



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