



# STATISTICHE

figures and graphs to understand Veneto

*Flash*

The gradual aging of the population and the need to reach economic and financial stability, has led recent governments to revise the pension system in terms of long-term stability: the most significant measures implemented have resulted in an increase of the retirement age and a full transition to the contributory system.

Raising the retirement age also responds to the need of pursuing active aging, exploiting the potential and professional skills of older workers. Over the last few decades, the proportion of the elderly has increased significantly and demographic forecasts indicate a further increase. In Veneto, there are more than 982 thousand over 65s, equal to around 20% of the population, and in twenty years time this number is expected to increase even more (+ 45%), until reaching over a quarter of the population in 2030.

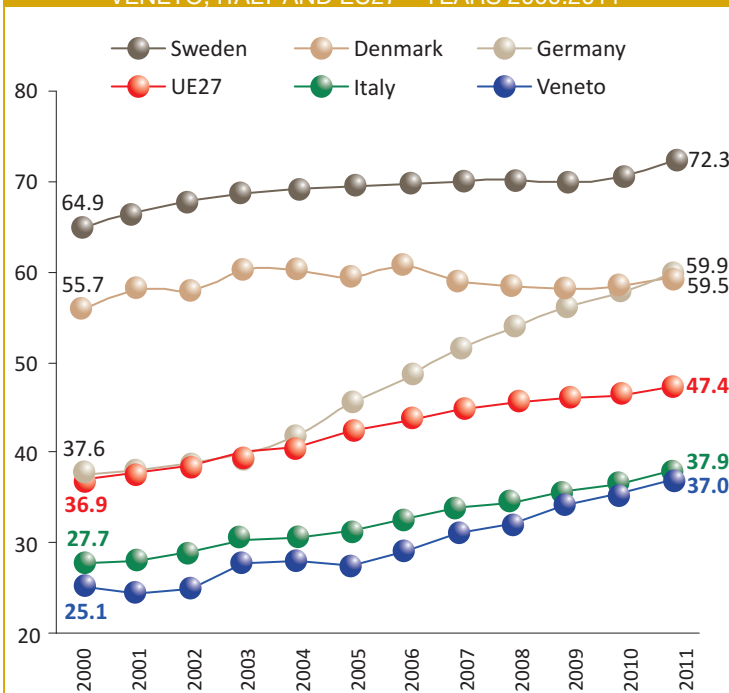
The major demographic changes, together with the improvement of the quality of life has reflected on the

## TOWARDS A MORE SUSTAINABLE PENSION SYSTEM

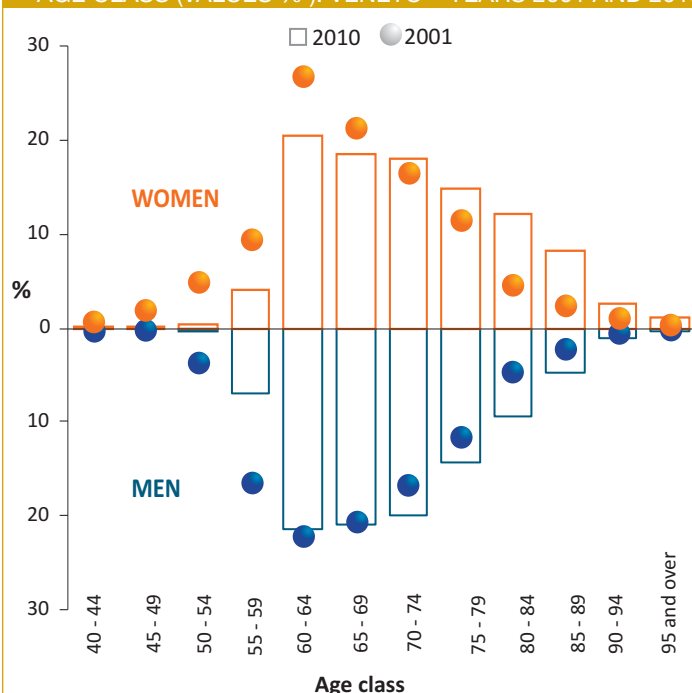
labour market and the social security system. To this regard, the Lisbon strategy fixed the objective of 50% for the employment rate of the 55-64 year old population, to be reached by 2010. This was achieved by nine European states out of twenty-seven in 2010, the first among them were Sweden (71%), Germany and Denmark (58%), which continued to follow this course in 2011. Italy, and even more so Veneto, is struggling to keep pace with these countries, despite the efforts made in the last decade: only in 2011 was Veneto able to match the European level at the start of the millennium, reaching 37%.

The increase in the employment rate of the older age ranges led to top results also in the social security sector; over ten years the age structure of beneficiaries of old-age pensions has changed dramatically: in 2001 in Veneto, 16 retired women out of 100 were younger than 60, in 2010 there were only 4, while for men the same value dropped from 21 to 7.

EMPLOYMENT RATE OF 55-64 YEARS OLDS.  
VENETO, ITALY AND EU27 – YEARS 2000:2011



BENEFICIARIES OF OLD-AGE PENSIONS BY GENDER AND  
AGE CLASS (VALUES %). VENETO – YEARS 2001 AND 2010



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

### ALSO AVAILABLE:

- Statistical Report 2012: Veneto, descriptions and comparisons
- Tourism. Definitive data up to June 2012
- Provisional foreign trade data until 1st quarter 2012

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

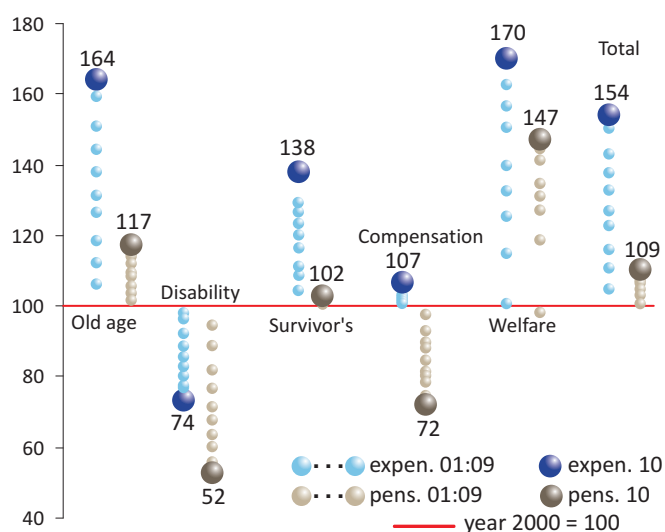
In 2010 in Veneto, just over 1.8 million pension benefits were paid: in 58% of cases these were old-age pensions, in addition to disability pensions (4%) and survivors' pensions (21%). It should be noted that these benefits are paid on the basis of occupational activities exercised upon reaching a certain age limit and the contribution period (**old-age pensions**) or in the event of reduced working ability

## PENSION, HOW MUCH WILL IT COST?

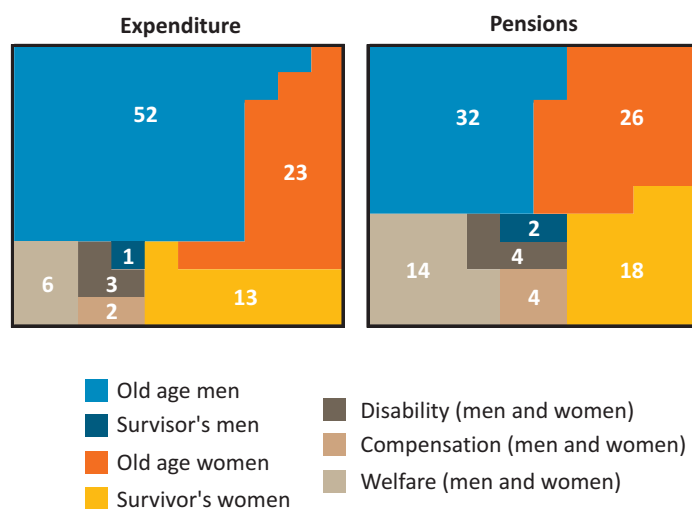
(**disability pensions**); in the event of death, such benefits may be paid to survivors (**survivors' pension**). The remaining 18% is divided between **compensation pensions** (4%), i.e. pensions to be paid following occupational injury or illness, and **welfare pensions** (14%) to disabled civilian invalids and citizens without income or sufficient income. Pension expenditure in Veneto exceeded 20,122 million Euros in 2010,

recording a growth of 2.3% compared to the previous year and equal to 14% of the Gross Domestic Product. Expenditure items are mainly directed at employment pensions: 52% of resources is used for old-age pensions to men, whilst 23% for old-age pensions to women. A significant share is allocated for paying survivor's pensions, in the majority of cases to women (13%). The percentage of expenditure reserved to disability pensions is 3%, and the percentage for compensation pensions does not exceed 2%. Welfare pensions, while representing 14% of the benefits provided, absorb 6% of the resources. Over the years, the pension benefits have followed different courses according to type: in 2010, old-age pensions increased by 17% compared to 2000; however, expenditure increased by 64%; on the contrary, disability pensions decreased by 48% with regards to number and 26% with regards to expenditure. Yet a different trend was recorded for compensation pensions, which declined in number but were allocated more resources. The regional analysis of pensions per sector division, reflects the different vocations of Italian businesses: in Veneto, as in other regions of Northern Italy, in 87% of the cases the pensions are paid to private sector workers; this percentage decreases going South, down to the value of 78% recorded in Lazio.

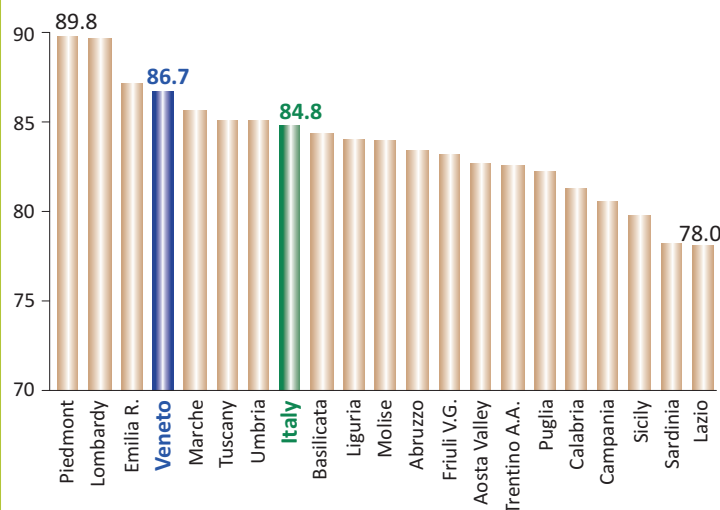
INDEX NUMBER OF THE PENSION EXPENDITURE AND PENSIONS PER TYPE (BASE YEAR 2000).  
VENETO - YEARS 2001:2010



PENSIONS AND PENSION EXPENDITURE: DIVISION BY TYPE AND GENDER (VALUES %). VENETO - YEAR 2010

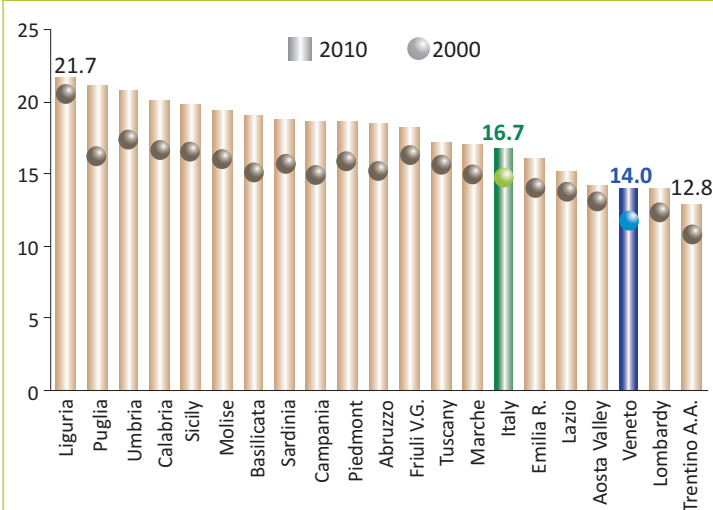


% OF PENSIONS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR OUT OF TOTAL PENSIONS PER REGION. YEAR 2010 (\*)



(\*) only for disability, old age and survivor's pensions

PENSION EXPENDITURE OUT OF GDP YEARS 2000 AND 2010



Source: processing by Veneto Region - Directorate of Regional Statistical System on Istat data

The same person may receive more than one pension and therefore not only the benefits, but also the individual beneficiaries should be analysed: in 2010 in Veneto, slightly fewer than 1.3 million people received some form of pension, a value unchanged from the previous year, but with an increase of two percent compared to 2004. However, sole beneficiaries of old-age pensions have increased

by 6.5%, a percentage which ranges from 4.6% in the province of Rovigo to 7.7% in Treviso. Pensioners who receive survivors' pensions maintain the levels of 2004, while the number of pensioners with disability benefits have decreased on average by 31.5% with peaks of 38% in the province of Belluno.

With regards to income, half of the pensioners in Veneto earn less than 1,024 Euros per month (mean income based on 13 months), while special attention should be paid to the 10% of pensioners with an income lower than 458 Euros, a long way down from the 10% of the wealthiest pensioners who earn more than 2,044 Euros per month. Over the last few years, above all the medium-low income has increased: in fact, the mean income has grown by 34%, from 763 Euros in 2002 to 1,024 in 2009, with the fourth decile increasing from 622 Euros to 845 (the fourth decile represents the value range for 40% of the pensioners). The band of the poorest pensioners, however, has undergone a proportionally smaller increase: in 2002, 10% of people with smaller pensions receiving 393 Euros, then received 458 euro (+17%) in 2009.

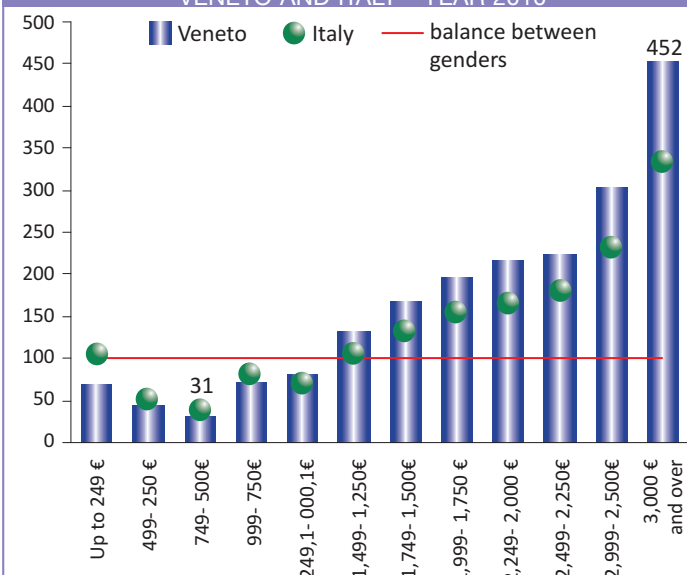
Gender imbalances remain significant: suffice to say that women in Veneto represented 53% of pensioners in 2010, but received only 43% of pension incomes. By analysing the masculinity ratio, i.e. the number of men per 100 women, it is observed that the distribution of income is highly asymmetrical: for every 100 women who earn less than 1,000 Euros per month, there are only 46 men with the same income. On the contrary, for every 100 women who earn more than 2,000 Euros per month, there are almost 280 men, a value which increases to 452 when considering incomes over 3,000 Euros. The imbalances on a national scale are less significant, but nevertheless evident: the masculinity ratio on incomes over 2,000 Euros does not exceed 220 men per 100 women and for incomes over 3,000 Euros, it remains at 332.

#### PER TYPE OF PENSION AND PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE. VENETO - YEAR 2010 AND VARIATION % 2010/04

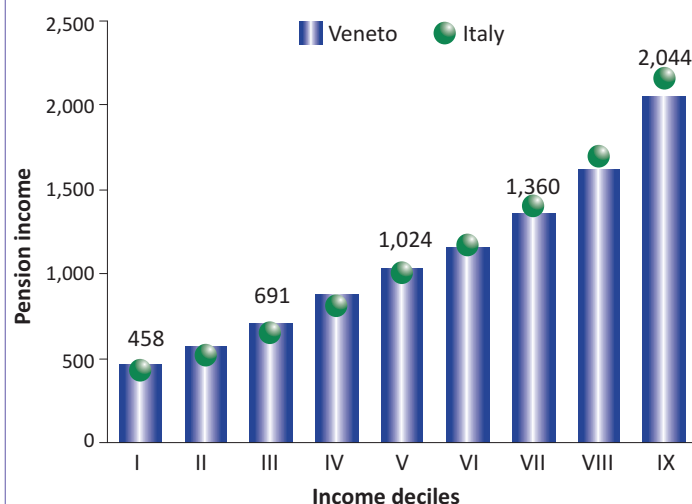
	Old age		Survivor's		Disability		Total pensioners (*)	
	2010	Variation 2010/04	2010	Variation 2010/04	2010	Variation 2010/04	2010	Variation 2010/04
Verona	186,890	5.7	63,538	0.4	12,902	-28.4	239,325	1.7
Vicenza	174,451	7.4	58,538	1.4	11,456	-30.2	223,523	3.3
Belluno	49,706	5.7	19,423	-5.4	4,115	-38.4	64,823	-2.0
Treviso	175,169	7.7	59,227	1.7	9,762	-33.0	223,662	3.0
Venice	169,709	5.6	64,245	0.0	8,354	-30.6	231,756	1.5
Padua	180,692	6.9	64,351	0.7	9,206	-30.9	237,362	3.1
Rovigo	60,214	4.6	22,606	-2.0	6,671	-34.1	76,733	-1.0
<b>Veneto</b>	<b>996,831</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>351,928</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>62,466</b>	<b>-31.5</b>	<b>1,297,184</b>	<b>2.1</b>

(\*) Also includes compensation and welfare pensions

#### MALE PENSIONERS PER 100 FEMALE PENSIONERS BY PENSION INCOME CLASS. VENETO AND ITALY - YEAR 2010



#### VALUES OF MONTHLY PENSION INCOME DECILES (\*). VENETO AND ITALY - YEAR 2009



(\*) The first decile represents the pension income below the threshold of the group of poorest recipients (10 per cent of the total). The ninth, however, represents the income value above which the wealthiest beneficiaries are classed.

The number of pensioners closely depends on the number of the elderly. Consequently, in order to compare regional statistics, it is necessary to eliminate the effect of the diverse demographic structures of the population, using the **standard pension age coefficient**. This indicator measures the number of pensioners per 1,000 inhabitants, applying the same demographic structure to the various populations (in this case the Italian population as of the 2001 Census).

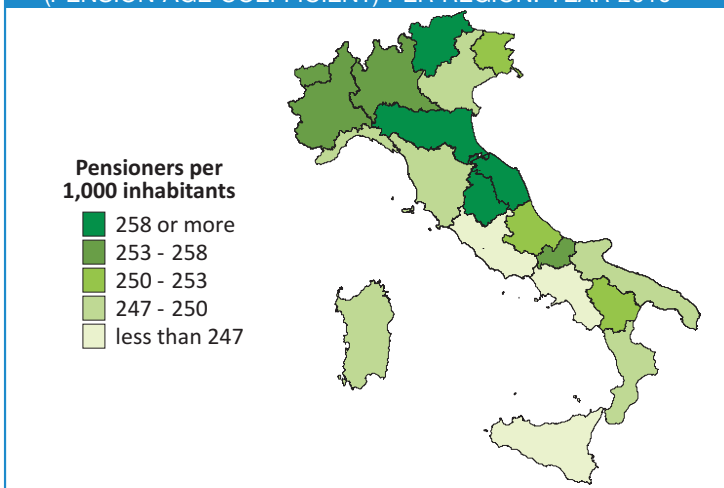
## VENETO IN THE NATIONAL CONTEXT

The application of this indicator reveals that Trentino Alto Adige, Emilia Romagna Umbria and Marche have the highest number of pensioners per 1,000 inhabitants (more than 258), while Veneto falls within the medium-low band with 248 pensioners.

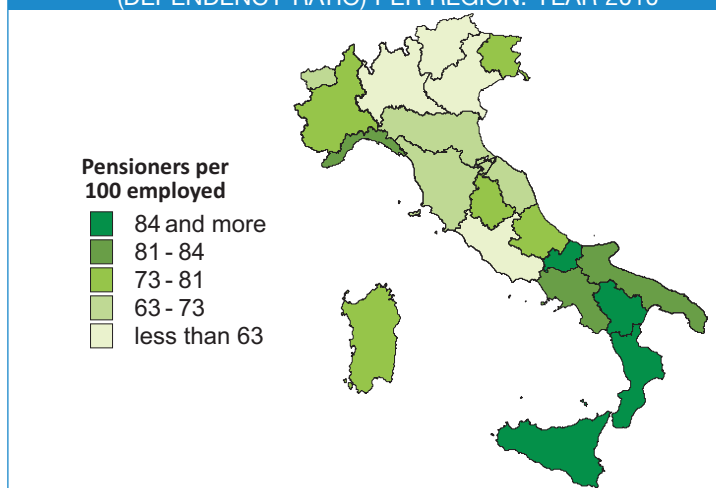
The map showing the different Italian regions coloured according to the **dependency ratio**, which measures the number of pensioners per 100 employed persons, differs greatly. Veneto, Trentino Alto Adige, Lombardy and Lazio have the most sustainable pension systems: 100

employed people have to support less than 63 pensioners, compared to the national level of 71. However, the problem existing in Italy can be seen even more markedly if the various types of pensions are considered: the number of persons receiving old-age pensions is higher in the regions where the employment rate is higher; extreme cases can be seen in Trentino Alto Adige and Campania (employment rate in 2010 equal to 68.5% and 39.9% respectively, with the number of pensioners per 1,000 inhabitants equal to 209 and 134). At the same time, the disability pensions are distributed in the opposite sense, i.e. they are more widespread where employment rates are lower.

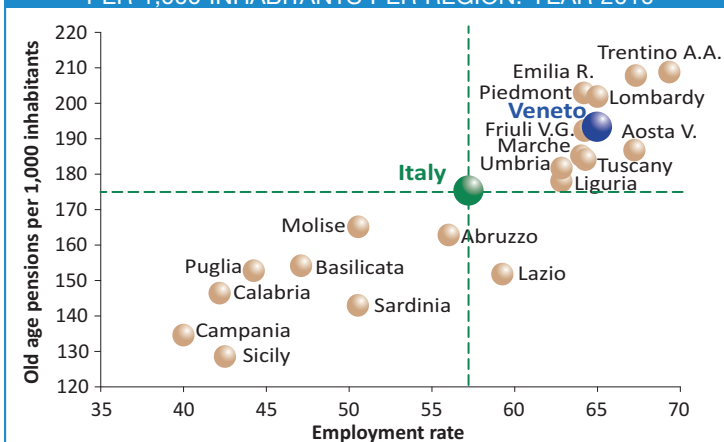
PENSIONERS PER 1,000 INHABITANTS  
(PENSION AGE COEFFICIENT) PER REGION. YEAR 2010



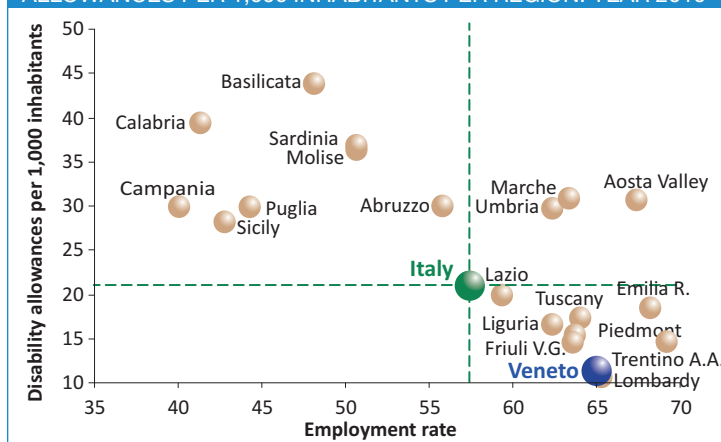
PENSIONERS PER 100 EMPLOYED  
(DEPENDENCY RATIO) PER REGION. YEAR 2010



EMPLOYMENT RATE AND NUMBER OF OLD AGE PENSIONS  
PER 1,000 INHABITANTS PER REGION. YEAR 2010



EMPLOYMENT RATE AND NUMBER OF ORDINARY DISABILITY  
ALLOWANCES PER 1,000 INHABITANTS PER REGION. YEAR 2010



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



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