YEAR 16 – JANUARY 2016

REGIONE DEL VENETO

STATISTICHE Flash

Figures and charts to understand Veneto

BEING A COMMUTER IN VENETO

The data collected for the 15th Population and housing Census took place in October 2011, providing an insight into some aspects of systematic mobility, i.e. the daily mobility linked to study and work.
2,603,830 people every day commute to work or a place of study in Veneto, and in ten years figures have gone up by about 300,000 (there were 2,319,188 in 2001). 70% move for business purposes, the remaining 30% for study. Just over half of journeys are made within the same municipality of residence, about 40% go to another town in the same province. The arrows on the map below represent the inter-municipal relations with more than 100 daily commutes (the orientation of the arrow indicates the journey direction).
For business purposes, 1.8 million people travel every day, an increase of 13.2% compared to the previous Census. In 45% of cases the commute takes place within the same municipality. Verona is the municipality whose impact on this phenomenon is the greatest - more than 91,000 journeys - followed by Venice (90,437), Padua (72,852), Vicenza (39,930), Treviso (27 595) and Rovigo (18,916). Chioggia, Bassano del Grappa and San Dona di Piave are the only three "non-capital" municipalities to generate more than 15,000 journeys. 86% of Veneto municipalities generate less than 5,000 journeys.
Over 790,000 people travel throughout the region for study, 10% more than in the previous Census. In 69% of cases the commute takes place within the same municipality. Verona is, also in this case, the municipality with the higher number of journeys (39,140), followed by Venice and Padua (over 30,000), Vicenza (about 18,000) and Treviso (about 12,000). Only 15 municipalities in Veneto generate more than 5,000 journeys daily.

OVER 2.6 MILLION DAILY COMMUTES TO WORK OR A PLACE OF STUDY

Mobility out of the municipality for work or study. Year 2011 (percentage values)

Inter-municipal relations with more than 100 commutes per day. Year 2011

Commutes for work and study purposes. Veneto – 2011

	Study		Work		Totale	
	2011	% var. 2011/01	2011	% var. 2011/01	2011	% var. 2011/01
Veneto	793,552	10.2	1,810.278	13.2	2,603.830	12.3

Source: Veneto Region processing – Regional Statistics System Section on Istat data

THE FEATURES OF THE COMMUTES

Between 1991 and 2011, the fraction of those who are "privileged" and make it to their place of work or study in less than fifteen minutes has decreased (64.1% in 1991, 56.5% in 2011) while the fraction of those who take more than an hour (3.2% in 1991, 4.1% in 2011) has increased. On average, those who study take less time to get to their destination, since 63.2% reach theirs in 15 minutes, while for those who work, this percentage drops by almost 10 points (53.6%) and rises to 30.6% of journeys lasting up to half an hour.

To get to their respective places of work or study, nine out of ten (89%) use a means of transport with substantially similar preferences to those recorded in the previous census.
The car remains the most popular choice: 50% of residents use it as a driver and 14% as a passenger. Only 14.2% use public transport (or private) such as the train, tram, metro and bus, 3% use two-wheeled motor vehicles (motorbikes, mopeds and scooters) and another 7% cycle.
Private mobility, i.e. the percentage of the resident population that commutes daily to work or a place of study and uses private motor-vehicles (car or motorcycle) compared to the resident population that commutes daily to work or a place of study demonstrates a sharp increase in the last two decades. In 1991, most of the municipalities had a percentage of less than 60% for private mobility with some isolated areas, around the towns of Padua, Vicenza, Bassano del Grappa and Conegliano, that exceeded this quota.
In 2001, the presence of municipalities that showed a percentage of private mobility at less than 60% was significantly reduced, with most of those surveyed demonstrating a choice to choose private mobility at a percentage somewhere between 60 and 70%.
The trend described is confirmed by the figure recorded in 2011, which showed an increasing use of private means in almost all the municipalities exceeding 60%. The area in which more than 70% of commutes take place through private means has greatly increased.

INCREASINGLY LESS CLOSE TO THE PLACE OF WORK/STUDY

Duration of commutes for study and work purposes. Years 1991-2001-2011. (% value)

CARS AND MOTORCYCLES REMAIN

Use of transport means for commutes per municipality capital. Veneto – Year 2011

EVOLUTION OF PRIVATE MOBILITY (*) OVER TWENTY YEARS

Private mobility in Veneto municipalities (% value)

(*) Ratio of the population that commutes daily for study or work and uses private motor-vehicles (car or motorcycle) and the resident population that commutes daily for study purposes.
Source: Veneto Region processing – Regional Statistics System Section on Istat data

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WEB Flash

AVAILABLE HERE:
- Statistical Report 2015 - Veneto tells its story, Veneto is compared
- Tourism - Estimates on tourism flows. Year 2015
- The 2014 labour market

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

THE POLARITIES AND MOBILITY POOLS

The Census data also allows to identify which are the most attractive municipalities, namely the "polarities", and on which municipalities they exercise their appeal, namely the pools. In particular, municipalities are called "polarities" which attract at least 20,000 commutes a day, while "municipality-pool" defines a set of municipalities, selected in decreasing order according to the mobility aid, generating 85% of the commutes towards the corresponding polarity. In 2001 (as a result of the previous Census) municipality-polarities reached 12, in 2011 they rose to 13: this involved the seven capitals plus another six municipalities, including the new entry of Montebelluna. Similarly, the 186 municipality-pools in 2001 became 223 in 2011. The use of maps, one for each pool, facilitates observation and highlights the composition and variation of different mobility pools. Throughout the decade between the two Censuses, the ranking of the most attractive municipalities has not changed, due to their greater range of opportunities for work and study: Venice remains the municipality that is able to attract people towards its perimeter to a greater extent, immediately followed by Padua and Verona. Padua turns out to be the municipality with the largest pool by far: it comprises 53 municipalities. This is followed by Vicenza, with 34 municipalities, and Treviso with 23. Work is the most frequent motivation that generates entries to these 13 polarities: for almost all of them, work is the reason for at least 60% of commutes, with some variation according to polarity. In Venice, this percentage exceeds 72%, while in Conegliano it stops at 59.2%. In terms of journeys taking place for work reasons, there are only 5 municipalities in Veneto which comprise to a total of more than 40,000 per day: all the provincial capital excluding Rovigo and Belluno, with the maximum reached by the municipality of Venice, which comprises of over 130 thousand arrivals daily. Commutes attracted by the polarities for study purposes have reached 308,000, with the most obvious concentrations, and more than 30 thousand entries per day, in the 4 municipal capitals where the larger schools and universities are positioned: Verona, Vicenza, Venice and Padua (the latter accounts for the highest number of arrivals with nearly 67 thousand entries). Compared to the previous decade, all polarities have increased the number of people attracted, both for study and for work, except Rovigo, which sees a slight decrease in the number of students (-2.1%).

WORK GENERATES AT LEAST 60% OF ATTRACTION

Incoming commutes in the principal polarities broken down by reason. Veneto – Year 2011

NET GROWTH OF COMMUTES ATTRACTED FOR WORK PURPOSES

Incoming commutes in the principal polarities broken down by reason. Veneto – % Variation 2011/01

ANOTHER SIX MUNICIPALITIES, ASIDE FROM THE CAPITALS, ATTRACT MORE THAN TWENTY THOUSAND COMMUTES PER DAY

Municipality-polarities and their pools. Years 2001-2011

Source: Veneto Region processing – Regional Statistics System Section on Istat data