

STATISTICHE

UNDERSTANDING VENETO IN FIGURES AND DIAGRAMS

FLASH

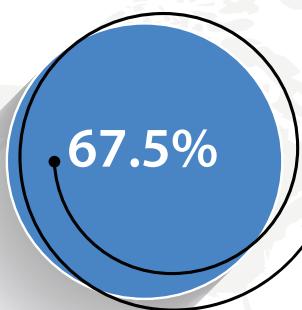
Let's forget for a moment about the events that occurred in early 2020. Before the health emergency, which had very serious repercussions on the global economy, the labour market in our region was performing well. Growing employment, falling unemployment: a scenario that suggested a consolidation of the recovery in progress after the economic crisis that began in 2008. The employment rate shows a good participation of the population in the labour market: in 2019 in Veneto, 68 people of every 100 aged 15-64 have a job. This value is up by about one percentage point compared to 2018, recording a positive trend that has been ongoing for six years. Not even before the collapse of Lehman Brothers had Veneto recorded such high rates of employment. The unemployment rate, on the other hand, suggested that it was increasingly easy for those who seek work to find a job: for every 100 people belonging to the workforce, fewer than six were unemployed. Before the economic crisis, this number was as low as 3, but the trend in recent years is more than positive. For young people, the situation is still fragile: the unemployment rate for 15-24 year-olds is high (18.2%) and far from the 2007 values (8.5%). But again in this case, it is clear that the young people in Veneto are better off than those in the other regions, since their unemployment rate is the second lowest in Italy. Confirmed in first place, Trentino Alto Adige, as for many other indicators.

THE LABOUR MARKET BEFORE THE COVID-19 DISASTER

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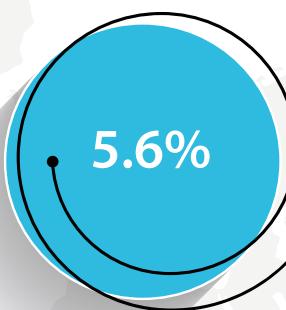
THE LABOUR MARKET IN VENETO IN 2019 ...

Employment rate



+ 0.9 % points

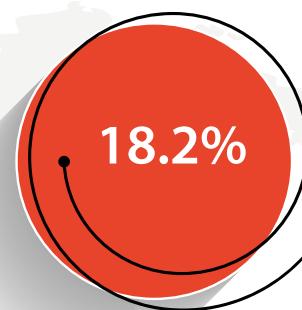
Unemployment rate



... COMPARED TO 2018

- 0.8 % points

Youth unemployment rate



- 2.8 % punti

... COMPARED TO OTHER REGIONS

5th
highest value

4th
lowest value

2th
lowest value

Source: Processing of data from Istat by the Statistical Office of Regione Veneto

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ALSO AVAILABLE:

- Socio-economic Bulletin of Veneto - Extraordinary edition on the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic
- Foreign trade: provisional data for the first quarter of 2020

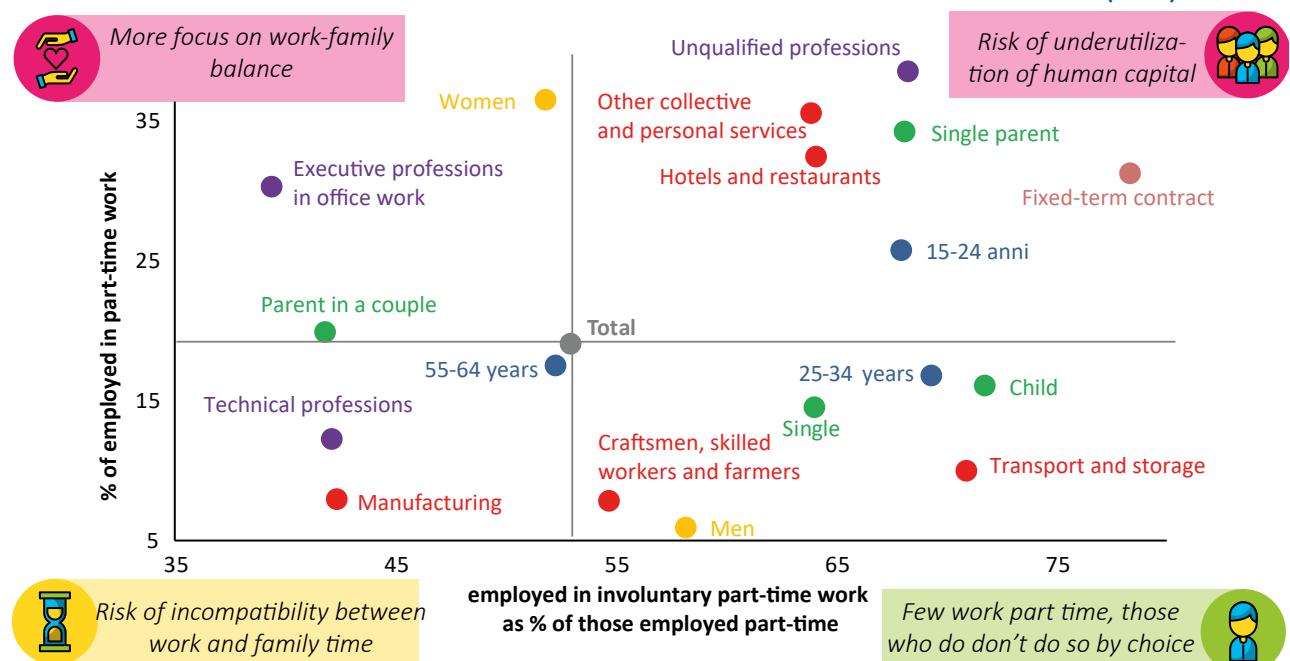
<http://www.regione.veneto.it/web/guest/statistica>

However, the good performance of the labour market is not enough to decree a situation of good health of the system. In recent years, growth in employment has not been accompanied by an improvement in working conditions: the quantity and quality of work have taken different, sometimes divergent, paths. The first symptoms of a market that fails to guarantee full and decent employment include the underutilisation of human resources, which is evident in the increase in the involuntary part-time work: these employees work reduced hours, not for personal needs or family members, but because they have not been able to find any other type of employment. We can, therefore, divide the Veneto labour market into four segments. For some categories of workers, the proportion of part-time employees is very high, but the proportion of involuntary part-time workers is equally high. The risk of underutilisation is high and this occurs, for example, for the entire hotel and restaurant sector and for

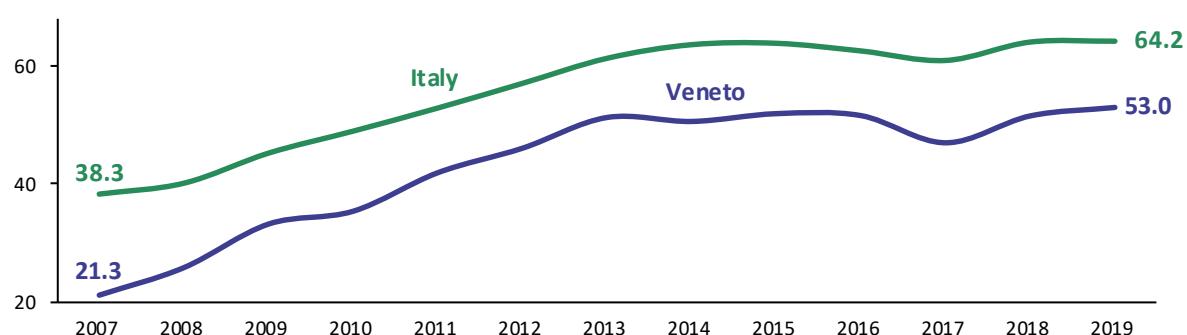
MORE PEOPLE IN WORK, BUT WITH GREATER COMPROMISES

"other collective and individual services", for unskilled professions, for the very young and for single parents. For another group, the risk of underutilisation is less strong, because few work part-time, although the share of involuntary workers is high: this segment includes single people, youth between 25 and 34 and in general working men. On the left of the graph below, we find instead a portion of workers for whom work-family balance is important: the proportion of part-time work is high and the percentage of involuntary part-time is low, because those who work part-time do so by choice and need. This is the case with women in general, parents and office workers. Finally, for other workers, conciliation is perhaps an illusion: few part-time workers and, for these few, part-time is voluntary. These include those employed in industry, for whom it is more complicated to work reduced hours.

PART-TIME AND INVOLUNTARY PART-TIME WORK IN THE VENETO LABOUR MARKET (2019)



THE PROPORTION OF INVOLUNTARY PART-TIME WORKERS GROWS
% of involuntary part-time workers out of total part-time workers



Source: Processing of data from Istat by the Statistical Office of Regione Veneto

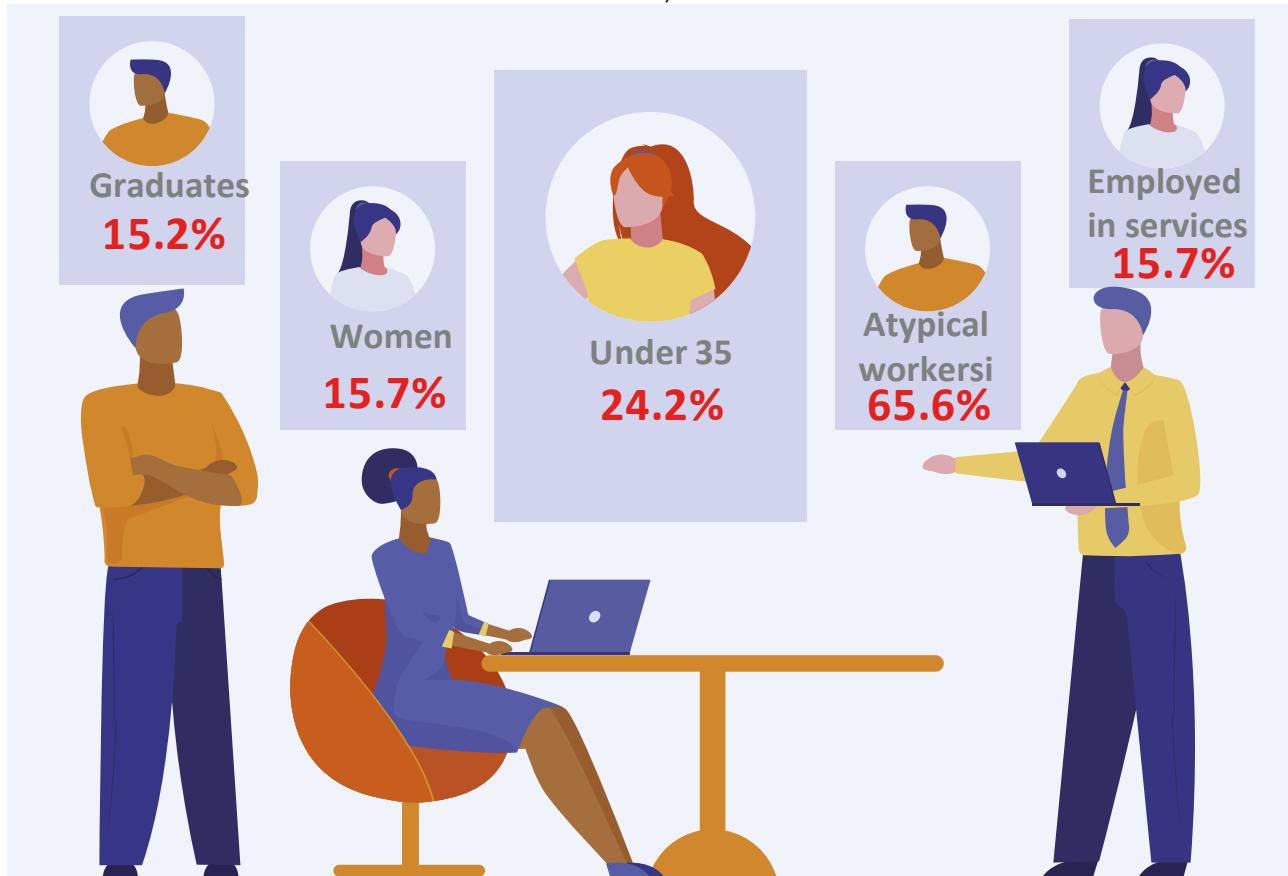
Some workers, therefore, adapt to the labour market by accepting part-time jobs. Other workers reach different compromises: like a big carnival, they disguise themselves as self-employed workers even though they are to all effects employees. But let's look at things in order: in 2019 in Veneto, 22% of people in work are self-employed (about 481,000) and of these, about two thirds are without employees. A portion of self-employed without employees (excluding from here on family workers and cooperative members) cannot decide the rates for their work, which are imposed by the client or by the body that they work for. These are **dependent contractors**: according to the International Labour Organization (ILO), they are formally self-employed workers who are actually, however, bound by subordinate relationships with another economic unit (client or contracting body) that limits their access to the market and organisational autonomy, for example by setting the rates of the work provided or owning the tools necessary to carry out the activity.

UNDER THE GUISE OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT

In Veneto there are more than 42,000 **dependent contractors**, representing 9% of the self-employed and 14% of the self-employed without employees. Our region has lower numbers than other northern regions (Trentino Alto Adige 18%), although they remain above the national average. Not all self-employed people are engaged in the same way: **dependent contractors** are more common among young people under 35, women, graduates and those employed in the service macro sector. The risk of slipping into this category is very real, especially for atypical workers: out of 100 people with a continuous collaboration contract (co.co.co.) and occasional workers, 66 are in fact bound by restrictions of dependence. Furthermore, dependent contractors are distinguished from other self-employed workers by less organisational flexibility: many of them work at the client's business and cannot decide working hours.

THE PROFILE OF A DEPENDENT CONTRACTOR

Proportion of **dependent contractors** as a percentage of the self-employed without employees (per 100 employed with the same characteristics). Veneto - Year 2019



Proportion of **dependent contractors** as a percentage of the self-employed without employees in some regions. 2019

Trentino AA	Umbria	Lazio	Emilia Rom.	Lombardy	Veneto	...	Basilicata	Molise	Italy
17.9	16.4	15.8	15.6	14.2	13.7	...	9.0	8.3	12.8

Source: Processing of data from Istat by the Statistical Office of Regione Veneto

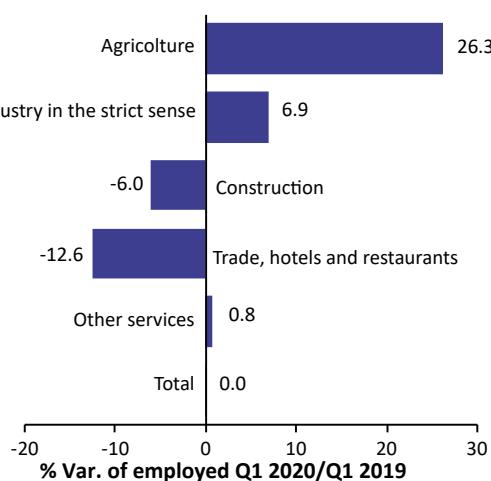
After a positive 2019, albeit with some evident critical issues, the first months of 2020 with the onset of the health emergency determined a strong reversal in trend. The closures of many economic activities and the restriction of movement, indispensable measures for preventing the spread of the virus, have led to major repercussions for the economy and the labour market. Early data on the workforce released by Istat show only in part the repercussions suffered by companies and the population (the effects will be more evident starting from the next quarter): in Veneto, in the first quarter of 2020, the employment rate remained stable compared to the same period of 2019, the unemployment rate fell, but inactivity increased. Analysis by sector of activity provides a clearer picture of the problem: the first months of 2020 were particularly serious for the trade, hotel and restaurant sector, which took on 13% fewer employees compared to the first months of 2019, as well as for the construction sector (-6%). Industry in the strict sense and agriculture withstood the shock more successfully (+7% and +26% persons employed respectively). The decline in employment was mainly due to the lack of recruitment of temporary and seasonal workers: according to Veneto Lavoro data, in April 2020 fixed-term employment contracts fell by 32% compared to April 2019 and, among these, seasonal workers were the worst affected (-41%). The hours authorised under the wage guarantee scheme in April provide a very clear idea of the emergency situation we are facing; in the whole of 2019, 17 million hours were granted in our region: in the month of April 2020 alone, 113 million hours were authorised. Again in this case, the most unfavourable economic situation was suffered by hotels, public establishments and similar activities; for workers in these sectors, in the month of April 2020 alone, the hours authorised were three times those for the whole of 2013, the hardest year of the economic crisis for the sector.

THE FIRST EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON THE LABOUR MARKET

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SHOCK FOR TEMPORARY WORKERS AND TOURISM, BOOM IN APPLICATIONS FOR WAGE GUARANTEE FUND

In Veneto, the number of people employed in trade, hotels, restaurants and construction fell



Some indicators of the labour market

	Q1 2019	Q1 2020
Veneto		
Employment rate	67.5	67.4
Unemployment rate	6.2	5.2
Inactivity rate	28.0	28.8
Italy		
Employment rate	58.2	58.4
Unemployment rate	11.1	9.4
Inactivity rate	34.4	35.3

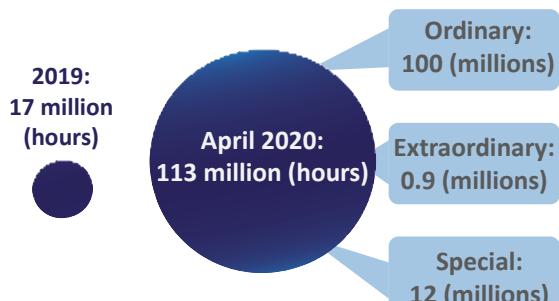
Wage guarantee scheme: hours authorised in Veneto

Temporary workers worst affected by the health emergency

Veneto - Employed (*)	April 2019	April 2020	% var.
With an apprenticeship contract	72,073	70,535	-2.1
With a fixed-term contract	176,317	120,761	-31.5
- of which seasonal	50,149	29,755	-40.7
With temporary employment contract	45,230	40,897	-9.6
Total	293,620	232,193	-20.9

(*) Employed persons on 04/19/2019 are compared with those in employment on 04/17/2020, based on the compulsory notifications of employment relationships

Source: Processing of data from Istat and Prometeia by the Statistical Office of Regione Veneto



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

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