REGIONE DEL VENETO

YEAR 19 - NOVEMBER 2019

# STATISTICHE FLASH

## UNDERSTANDING VENETO IN FIGURES AND DIAGRAMS

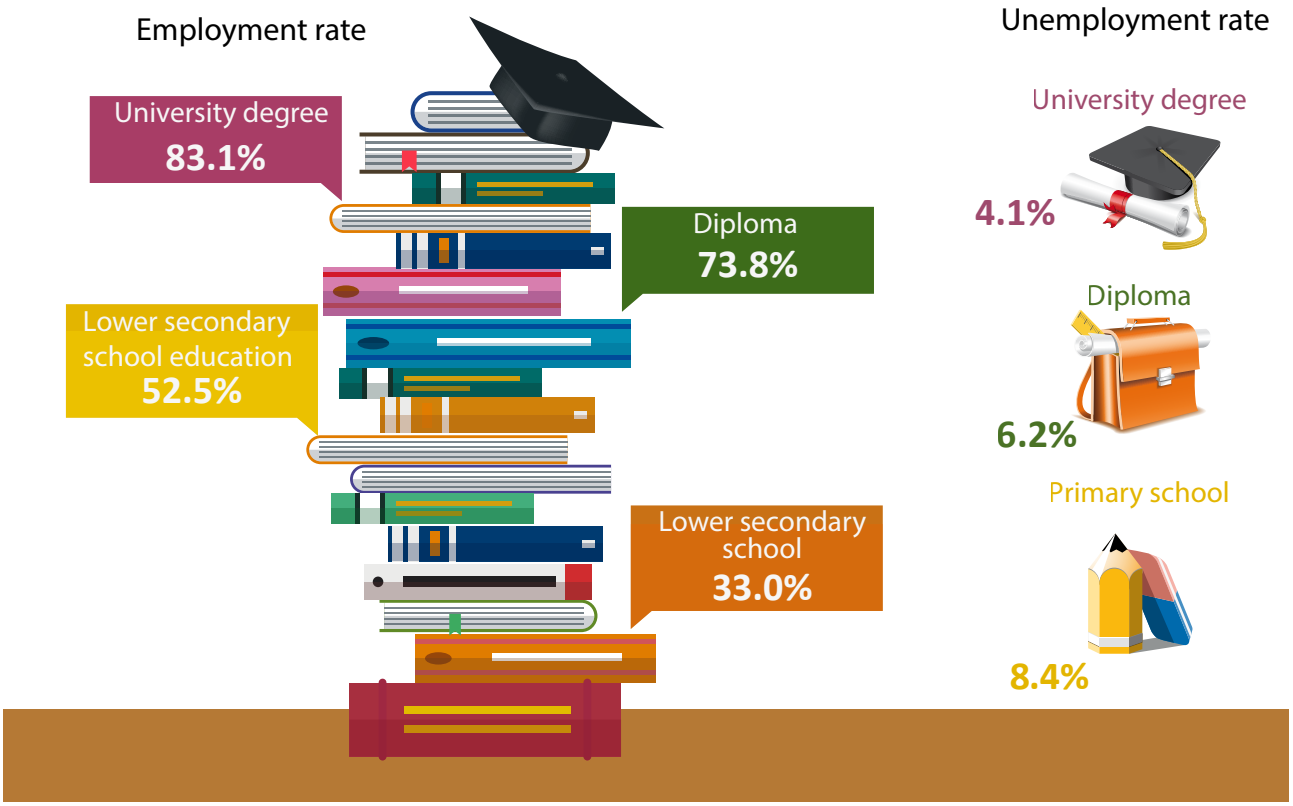
We study to improve our cultural knowledge, to learn more about our interests. But, above all, we study to get a good job, to have more opportunities to enter and stay in the market. From certain points of view, education can be considered an investment: it costs effort, commitment and money, but once we get to the end, it produces the desired results. The Istat data on the workforce confirm precisely this: it pays to study. In 2018, in Veneto, the employment rate for a person with up to lower secondary school education was 33%: this is the base point. By adding one step in the academic career, the leaps forward are significant: for those who finish lower secondary school education, it reaches 52.5% and for those who continue on to the end of secondary school education, it reaches 73.8%. Finally, for those who make an extra effort by pursuing a university career and achieving a degree, the employment rate exceeds 83%. The data speak for themselves!

### IT PAYS TO STUDY

Further evidence towards this assertion: the unemployment rate of people in Veneto in 2018 was 6.4%, in itself positive compared to the national average, which exceeds 10%. However, it is an average value and, like all average values, there are those who are worse off and those who are better off. In our case, those who are better off are in fact graduates, for whom the unemployment rate was just over 4%. Those who complete secondary school education recorded a value similar to the regional average, 6.2%, while people with at most lower secondary school education represent those "who are worst off": the rate reached 8.4%, more than twice the rate for graduates.

### THE HIGHER THE ACADEMIC QUALIFICATION, THE GREATER THE RATE OF EMPLOYMENT

**Veneto - 2018**




Note: the employment rate is given by the percentage ratio between the employed aged 15-64 and the population of the same age group. The unemployment rate is the percentage ratio between the unemployed and the workforce .

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

WEB Flash

ALSO AVAILABLE:
- Sustainable Veneto - The sustainable development goals: the positioning of Veneto
- Tourist movement: Provisional data as at July 2019, final as at 2018
- Foreign trade: Provisional data as at Q2 of 2019, final as at 2018

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

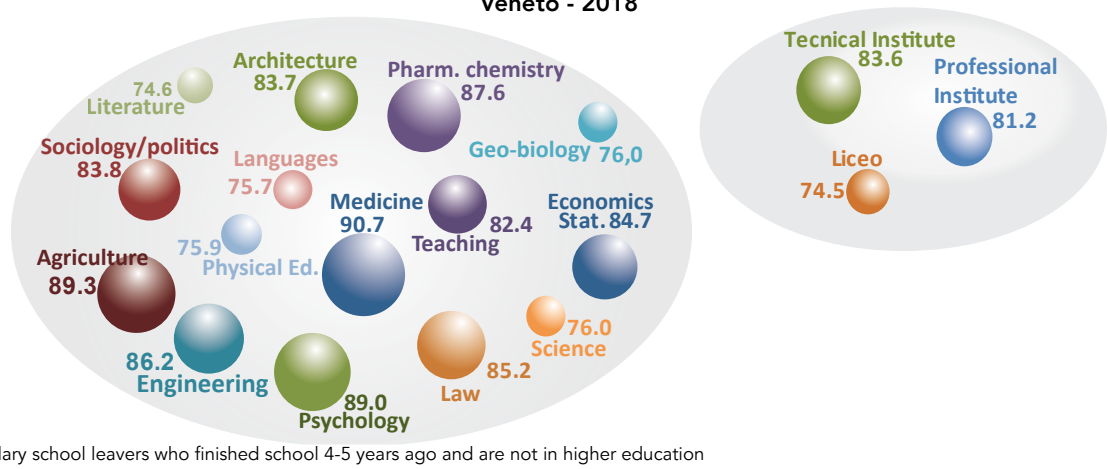
However, not all academic qualifications pay equally. Some paths guarantee easy access to the labour market; for others, the transition from school to work is not so immediate. The most advantageous choice from a professional point of view seems to be the medicine and health: graduates in medicine, nursing sciences, laboratory technicians and all other degrees in this area have employment rates above 90%. These are followed closely by employment levels for graduates in psychology and agriculture. There is smaller guarantee of employment for graduates in literature, languages and sports science.
However, let's take a step back and consider students who complete secondary education who are not in higher education and who have not obtained further qualifications. Technical diplomas show a good rate of employment: out of 100 students who finished technical secondary education, 84 are in the labour market. Equally positive are the rates for those who complete vocational secondary education, while the future is more problematic for students who finish an academic subject at high school. In fact, high schools are the gateway to university, but they do not provide technical/practical training that can be directly applied and, consequently, students who don't go on to university have greater difficulties.

## DIFFERENT EDUCATION, DIFFERENT OPPORTUNITIES

But the education - work relationship is two-way: training does not end with the achievement of an academic qualification, but continues during the working career. There are jobs that, more than others, require continuous updating: those employed in intellectual and technical professions, for example, attend training courses more often than those in executive professions. Business owners and senior management show limited rates of training, probably due to the higher workload than other professions (44 hours worked per week vs 34) and a higher average age (51 years vs 44).

### THE ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS THAT OFFER THE MOST JOB OPPORTUNITIES ...

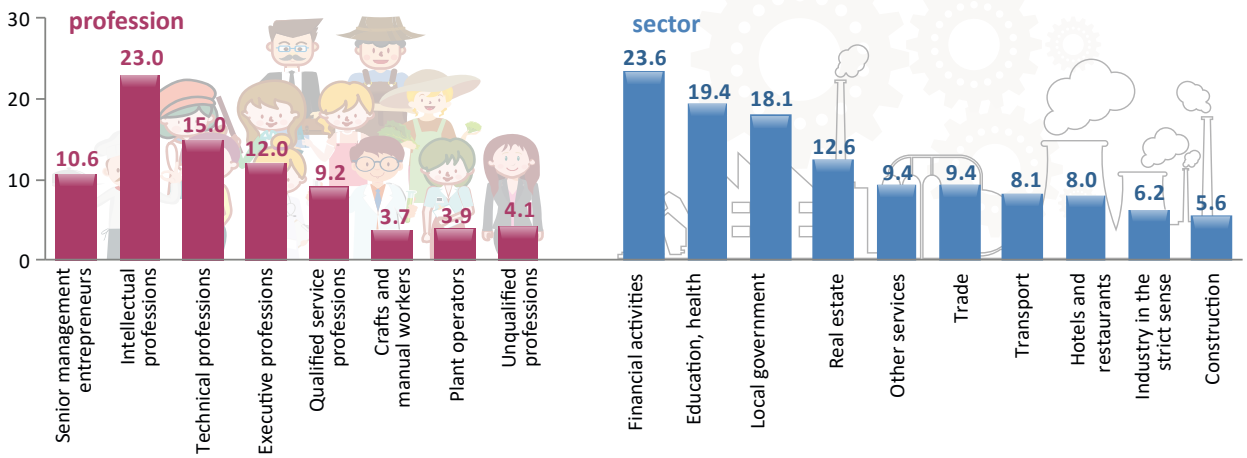
**Employment rate of graduates by degree subject area and of secondary school graduates by type of diploma (*). Veneto - 2018**




(*) Secondary school leavers who finished school 4-5 years ago and are not in higher education

### ... AND THE JOBS THAT OFFER MORE TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

**% of those in work aged 25-64 in lifelong learning. Veneto - Year 2018**




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

Like all investments, the achievement of a qualification requires many resources and the results are not immediately perceptible; this means that young people can often be tempted by immediate earnings, thus preferring to abandon education. The early leaver rate measures the proportion of youth aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary school education who are not in further education. The data presented here are not from an administrative source, i.e. they are not recorded by educational institutions following formal withdrawal from education; they are statistical in nature and are therefore subject to errors, but are very useful for better understanding certain trends.

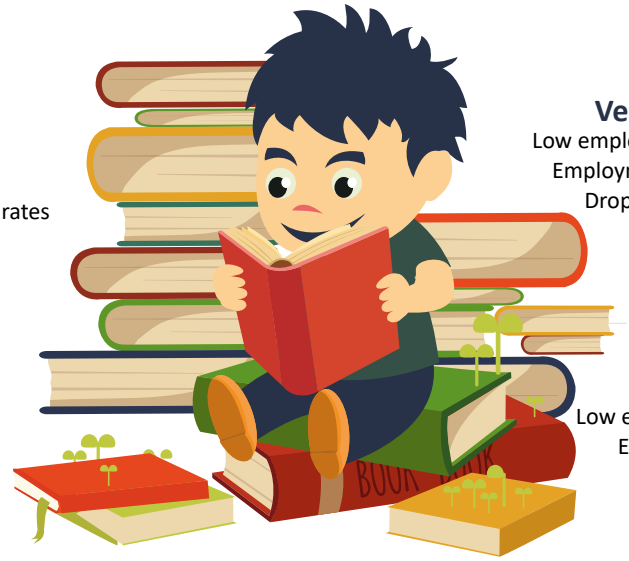
The graphs on this page show how early school leaving is linked to the possibility of work for young people: if the market offers employment, young people tend to leave school and go to work, while if there is no work, they more naturally continue in education, even if only to avoid sitting at home doing nothing. Thus,

## PREFERRING WORK TO EDUCATION

in 2008, before the outbreak of the economic crisis, about 3 out of 4 young people who had abandoned their education had a job: the proportion of youth who did not continue in education was very high. Eight years later, the situation was the opposite: only one in three young people found work after leaving school early. It was therefore better to continue in education and delay entry into the labour market: the drop-out rate reached historic lows. Between 2016 and 2018, employment grew again and, consequently, so too did the drop-out rate. It should also be noted that the drop-out rate for foreign youth is considerably higher than among Italians and that, in the last two years, it has grown by twelve percentage points.

### GOOD EMPLOYMENT LEVELS CAN HINDER EDUCATION

**Veneto - 2008**
Good employment, high drop-out rates
Employment rate (*): **76%**
Drop-out rate: **15%**

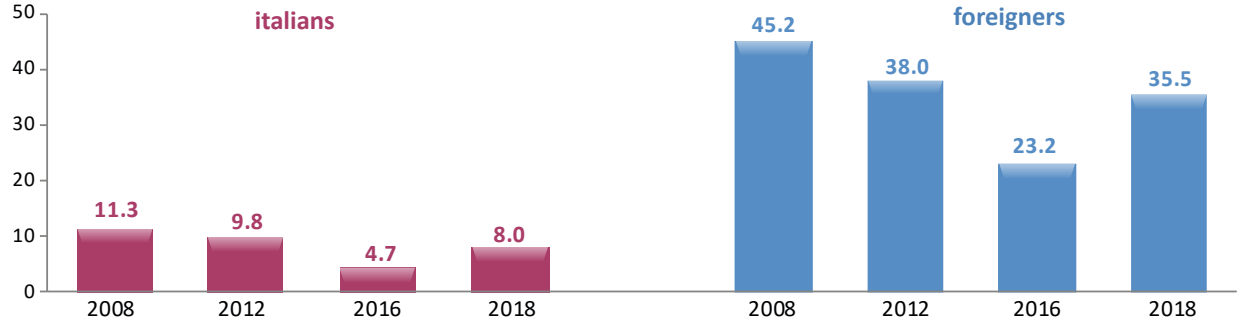


**Veneto - 2016**
Low employment, few drop-outs
Employment rate (*): **31%**
Drop-out rate: **7%**

**Veneto - 2018**
Low employment, few drop-outs
Employment rate (*): **40%**
Drop-out rate: **11%**

(*) Employment rate of youth aged 18-24 who have dropped out of education. The early leaver rate measures the proportion of youth aged 18- 24 with at most lower secondary school education who are not in further education

### IN VENETO, HIGHER DROP-OUT RATES FOR FOREIGNERS




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

STATISTICHE FLASH
UNDERSTANDING VENETO IN FIGURES AND DIAGRAMS

The economic crisis has hit young people hard; in the last decade, they have encountered considerable difficulties in entering the labour market. After completing their education, many young people found themselves in a sort of limbo: in neither the world of training nor the world of work. These are identified with the acronym NEET (Not in Employment, Education or Training) and, in 2018, in Veneto they accounted for 14.8% of youth aged 15-29. Fortunately, there are two items of good news for youth in Veneto. The first good news: the situation has improved in recent years. In fact, in 2013, at the height of the economic crisis, the proportion of NEETs exceeded 18%; although we are still far from the values of ten years ago, when the proportion of NEETs reached 10%. The second good news: in Veneto, the situation is better than in the rest of Italy. The proportion of NEETs in Veneto is the third lowest among all Italian regions, preceded by Trentino Alto Adige (12.6%) and Friuli Venezia Giulia (14.5%).

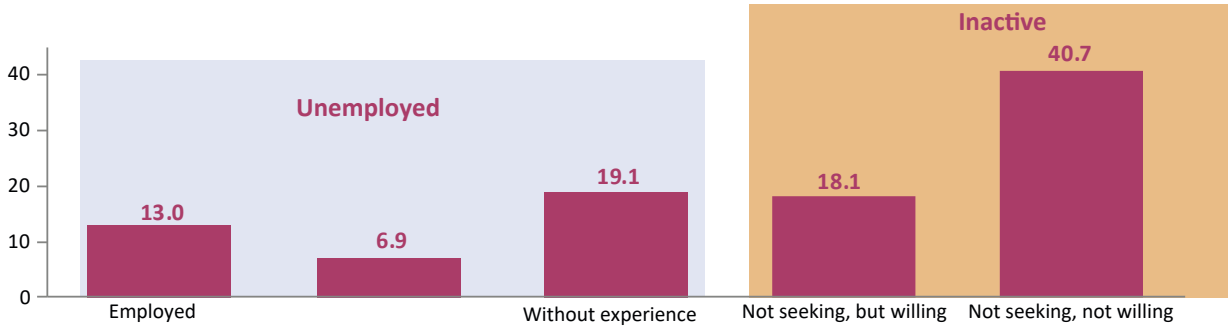
## SOMETIMES, PEOPLE NEITHER STUDY NOR WORK

But who are these young people? Why don't they study or work? Just 41% of NEETs aged 15-29 are not looking for work and, in any case, are not willing to work. This proportion rises to 48% for women and drops to 30% for men. The remaining 59% are youth who would like a job but cannot find one. Many are unemployed with no experience, so they are looking for their first job, others have already worked in the past. We must also take not of the share of discouraged youth: 18% of NEETs would be willing to accept a job, but they are not actually seeking work (any more). They are called discouraged youth precisely because they have given up on getting out of this limbo of inactivity.

### VENETO IN THIRD PLACE AMONG ITALIAN REGIONS FOR PROPORTION OF NEETS AGED 15-29

2018

**Percentage distribution of NEETs aged 15-29 by professional status. Veneto - 2018**




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

SISTAR
Ufficio di statistica
Regione del Veneto

**Regione del Veneto**
- Presidenza della Giunta regionale
- Direzione Relazioni Internazionali, Comunicazione e SISTAR
- **Ufficio di Statistica della Regione del Veneto**

Rio dei Tre Ponti - Dorsoduro 3494/A
30123 Venezia
tel.041/2792109 fax 041/2792099
e-mail: statistica@regione.veneto.it
**www.regione.veneto.it/web/guest/statistica**

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For further information: Elisa Mantese +39/041/2791646
Desirè Molin +39/041/2791677