

Trieste and its context: demographic structure and youth population segmentation

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Introduction

The present analysis is part of the activities of the Horizon 2020 project “EUth: Tools and Tips for Digital and Mobile Youth Participation in and across Europe” (<http://www.euthproject.eu/>); specifically, the WP8 “European Young Citizens participation” led by ISIS (Institute of Studies for the Integration of Systems) (<http://www.isis-it.com/it/>). The WP8 is to evaluate the needs and expectations of young people and their engagement in the local context, to assess public policies of local authorities for young people, to find new ways to involve young people in the decision-making processes of the municipalities. To this end, the project will define, realize and certify an action plan to implement priorities and projects of interest of young people, to create, manage, develop and promote the “Youth Community” and test tools, languages and media to adopt and spread the “young democracy” package in the border areas of Italy and Slovenia.

The first step is the description of the demographic structure of young population in Trieste according to relevant stratification dimensions: first, the breakdown in five-years classes of age from 15 to 34 years (the last two classes, for certain purposes, will be traced back to the 25-34 decade). In addition to the breakdown by gender, education level and employment status, the presence of young people of foreign origin will be taken into account. The analysis concludes with the identification of future demographic trends.

1. The demographic trend in Italy, Friuli Venetia Giulia and Trieste

Resident population in Italy increased slightly in recent years, from about 57 million in 2001 to nearly 61 million. Residents in the Northeast are 11.7 million, 1.2 of whom live in Friuli Venezia Giulia. Residents in the Province of Trieste are little more than 200,000, most of them living in the capital city. Population also increased in Friuli VG, albeit not as much; in Trieste and its province a decline has been recorded, partly offset by a turnaround in the last two years (Tab. 1).

The average household size lies below two components in Trieste and in the Province (2.3 in Italy and 2.2 in Friuli VG), due to a lower propensity to have children; consequently, the natural balance in Trieste is negative for a little less than 1,500 units per year. Because of the positive net foreign migration, population still grows in Italy and FVG, although to varying degrees; in Trieste it falls instead, despite a modest turnaround in recent years, due to the positive net migration.

Tab. 1 – Population on December 31, variations, number of family members and balances

Year	Italy						Friuli Venezia Giulia					
	Population	Var. %	Per fam.	Foreign balance	Total balance	Natural balance	Population	Var. %	Per fam.	Foreign balance	Total balance	Natural Balance
2001	56.993.742	-	-	-	-	-	1.183.603	-	-	-	-	-
2002	57.321.070	0,57	-	173.418	346.523	-19.195	1.191.588	0,67	-	5.999	12.675	-4.690
2003	57.888.245	0,99	2,52	407.521	609.580	-42.405	1.198.187	0,55	2,30	8.855	11.547	-4.948
2004	58.462.375	0,99	2,49	379.717	558.189	15.941	1.204.718	0,55	2,27	7.426	10.351	-3.820
2005	58.751.711	0,49	2,48	260.644	302.618	-13.282	1.208.278	0,30	2,26	5.967	7.357	-3.797
2006	59.131.287	0,65	2,46	222.410	377.458	2.118	1.212.602	0,36	2,24	6.599	7.645	-3.321
2007	59.619.290	0,83	2,44	492.823	494.871	-6.868	1.222.061	0,78	2,23	10.265	12.485	-3.026
2008	60.045.068	0,71	2,42	453.765	434.245	-8.467	1.230.936	0,73	2,21	10.448	12.744	-3.869
2009	60.340.328	0,49	2,41	362.343	318.066	-22.806	1.234.079	0,26	2,20	6.600	6.881	-3.738
2010	60.626.442	0,47	2,40	380.085	311.658	-25.544	1.235.808	0,14	2,19	5.956	5.475	-3.746
2011	59.394.207	-2,03	2,33	303.329	166.591	-46.817	1.217.780	-1,46	2,15	4.126	3.145	-4.125
2012	59.685.227	0,49	2,29	244.556	369.717	-78.697	1.221.860	0,34	2,15	3.176	8.682	-4.602
2013	60.782.668	1,84	2,34	181.719	1.183.877	-86.436	1.229.363	0,61	2,17	2.660	12.317	-4.814
2014	60.795.612	0,02	2,34	141.303	108.712	-95.768	1.227.122	-0,18	2,17	1.217	2.346	-4.587

Year	Province of Trieste						Trieste					
	Population	Var. %	Per fam.	Foreign balance	Total balance	Natural balance	Population	Var. %	Per fam.	Foreign balance	Total balance	Natural balance
2001	241.895	-	-	-	-	-	210.882	-	-	-	-	-
2002	240.638	-0,52	-	1.017	818	-2.075	209.557	-0,63	-	959	565	-1.890
2003	239.366	-0,53	1,99	1.179	805	-2.077	208.309	-0,60	1,95	1.116	618	-1.866
2004	238.092	-0,53	1,97	1.086	413	-1.687	207.069	-0,60	1,93	1.052	277	-1.517
2005	237.049	-0,44	1,96	930	654	-1.697	206.058	-0,49	1,92	904	531	-1.542
2006	236.512	-0,23	1,95	991	1.043	-1.580	205.363	-0,34	1,91	936	735	-1.430
2007	236.457	-0,02	1,94	1.494	1.503	-1.558	205.356	0,00	1,90	1.436	1.392	-1.399
2008	236.393	-0,03	1,93	1.652	1.682	-1.746	205.341	-0,01	1,90	1.642	1.587	-1.602
2009	236.546	0,06	1,93	1.399	1.856	-1.703	205.523	0,09	1,89	1.366	1.668	-1.486
2010	236.556	0,00	1,93	1.252	1.608	-1.598	205.535	0,01	1,89	1.222	1.430	-1.418
2011	232.311	-1,79	1,89	856	1.139	-1.676	201.814	-1,81	1,86	818	944	-1.481
2012	231.677	-0,27	1,89	533	1.108	-1.742	201.148	-0,33	1,85	549	875	-1.541
2013	235.700	1,74	1,93	646	5.763	-1.740	204.849	1,84	1,90	641	5.250	-1.549
2014	236.073	0,16	1,95	283	1.952	-1.579	205.413	0,28	1,92	300	1.884	-1.320

Source: Istat data at 31th December (<http://www.tuttitalia.it/>)

The demographic situation can be summed up in a series indicators that enable an effective synthetic comparisons (Tab. 2). A slightly lower birth rate and an higher mortality cause a significantly negative natural "growth" in Trieste (the drop is four times higher than in Italy). Fortunately, net migration is positive and, consequently, population slightly increased in recent years.

Tab. 2 - Demographic Indicators 2014

	Italia	Northeast	Friuli-VG	Trieste
Birth rate (per thousand inhabitants)	8,3	8,3	7,5	6,8
Mortality rate (per thousand inhabitants)	9,8	10,0	11,2	13,4
Natural increment (per thousand inhabitants)	-1,6	-1,7	-3,7	-6,7
Internal migration (per thousand inhabitants)	0,0	1,2	1,3	2,8
Net migration balance with foreign countries (per thousand inhabitants)	2,3	2,1	1,0	1,2
Net migration balance for other reason (per thousand inhabitants)	-0,6	-1,1	-0,4	4,3
Total net migration (per thousand inhabitants)	1,8	2,2	1,9	8,3
Total growth rate (per thousand inhabitants)	0,2	0,6	-1,8	1,6
Population 0-14 years old as of January 1 (percentages)	13,9	13,9	12,6	11,3
Population 15-64 years (percentages)	64,7	63,9	62,7	60,5
Population aged 65 and over (percentages)	21,4	22,2	24,7	28,2
Structural dependency ratio (percentage)	54,6	56,5	59,6	65,3
Aging index (percentages)	154,1	160,1	196,1	248,9
Average population age	44,2	44,8	46,4	48,4

Source: Data warehouse Istat: <http://dati.istat.it/>

The summary data on the composition of the population show how severe situation is: while up to 14 year old residents are 11.3%, those over 65 are 28.2%, with an ageing index of 248.9, which means two seniors and a half for every young person (in Italy one and a half). Furthermore, the structural dependency index, that is the social and economic burden of not active on active (15-64) population, is 65.3 (54.6 in Italy) and, consequently, the mean age of population in Trieste (48.4) is more than four years higher than in Italy (44.2).

2. The composition of the population

Examining in more detail the data according to age groups, in Trieste and its province people aged 15-34 is less than 18%, rising to 18.4% in the Region, 19.6% in the Northeast and 21.1% in Italy. More specifically, the five-year youth classes in Trieste population move from less than 4% (15-19 years) to 5% (30-34 years), while in Italy they range from about 5% to 6% (Tab. 3).

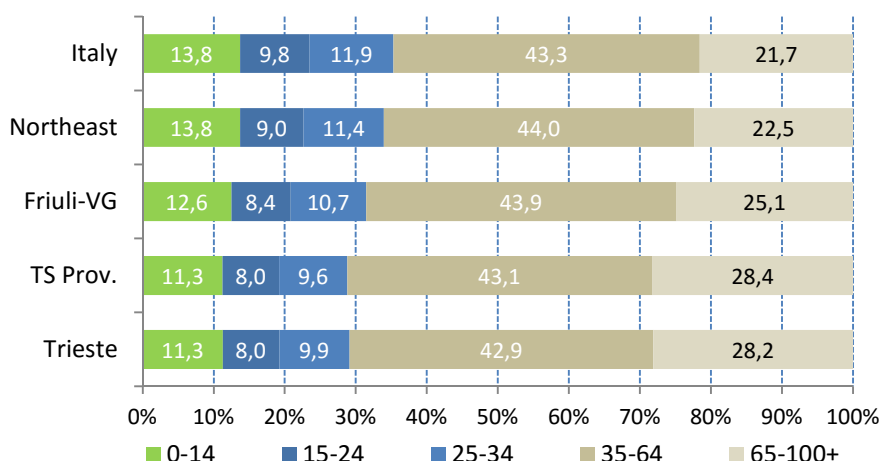
Tab. 3 - Resident population on January 1, 2015 by age and percentage of females

Age	Italy			Northeast			Friuli-VG			TS Prov.			Trieste		
	N	%	% F	N	%	% F	N	%	% F	N	%	% F	N	%	% F
0-14	8.383.122	13,8	48,5	1.608.412	13,8	48,5	154.161	12,6	48,5	26.688	11,3	48,3	23.210	11,3	48,1
15-19	2.863.938	4,7	48,3	520.259	4,5	48,3	50.450	4,1	48,2	8.998	3,8	48,7	7.726	3,8	49,0
20-24	3.082.634	5,1	48,7	533.189	4,6	48,8	52.366	4,3	48,8	9.872	4,2	48,6	8.656	4,2	48,5
15-24	5.946.572	9,8	48,5	1.053.448	9,0	48,5	102.816	8,4	48,5	18.870	8,0	48,6	16.382	8,0	48,7
25-29	3.282.413	5,9	49,8	574.297	5,7	49,9	57.297	5,4	48,8	10.563	4,8	48,2	9.485	4,6	48,0
30-34	3.611.895	5,9	49,8	661.974	5,7	49,9	65.867	5,4	48,8	11.320	4,8	49,0	10.208	5,0	49,0
25-34	6.894.308	11,3	49,6	1.236.271	10,6	49,9	123.164	10,0	49,2	21.883	9,3	48,6	19.693	9,6	48,5
15-34	12.840.880	21,1	49,1	2.289.719	19,6	49,3	225.980	18,4	48,9	40.753	17,3	48,7	36.075	17,6	48,7
35-64	26.352.536	43,3	50,8	5.135.088	44,0	50,2	538.965	43,9	50,1	101.695	43,1	50,8	88.141	42,9	50,9
65-100+	13.219.074	21,7	57,1	2.627.941	22,5	57,2	308.016	25,1	57,7	66.937	28,4	59,1	57.987	28,2	59,6
35-100+	39.571.610	65,1	52,9	7.763.029	66,6	52,6	846.981	69,0	52,9	168.632	71,4	54,1	146.128	71,1	54,3
Total	60.795.612	100,0	51,5	11.661.160	100,0	51,4	1.227.122	100,0	51,6	236.073	100,0	52,5	205.413	100,0	52,6

Source: Data warehouse Istat: <http://dati.istat.it/>

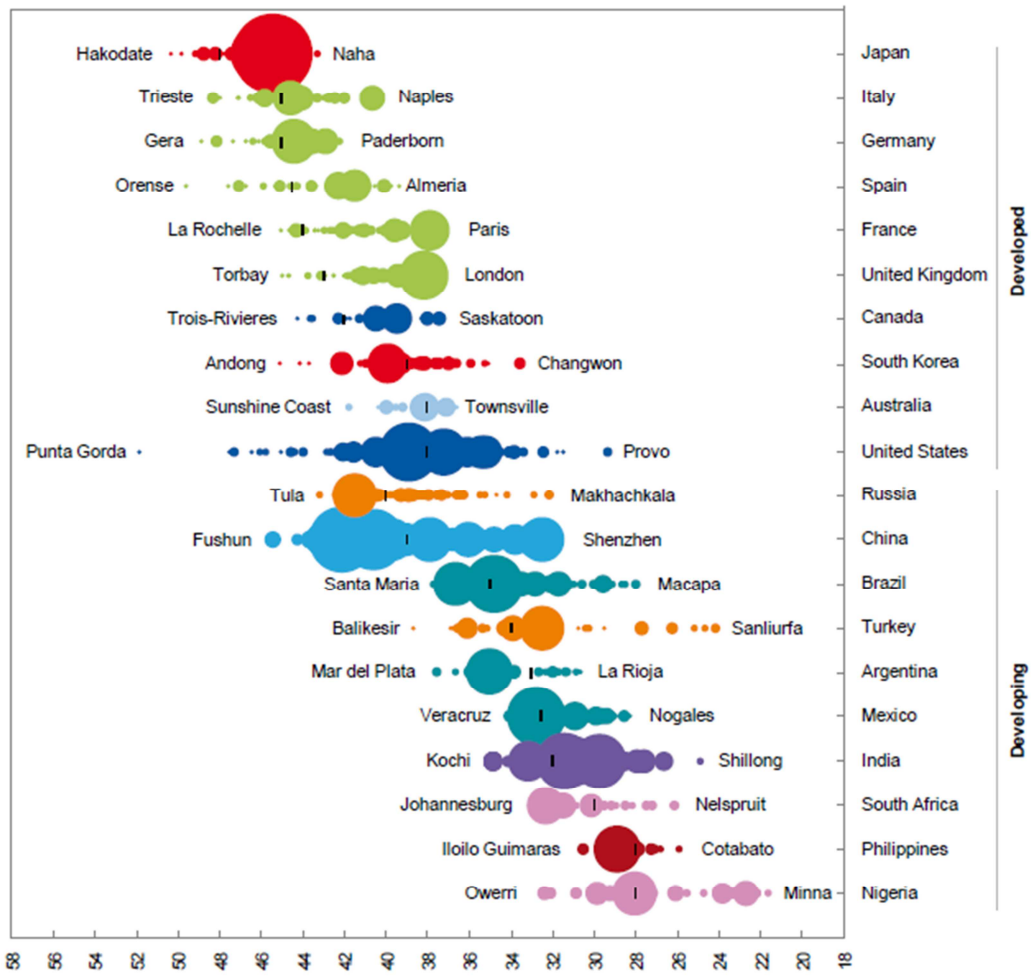
The lower incidence of young people in the population of Trieste is shown in Fig. 1, where one may see the progressive expansion of the “over 64” share and, even more significantly since it looks into the future, the decline of under 14 residents, who fall from 13.8% in Italy to 11.3% in Trieste.

Fig. 1 – Population distribution by age group



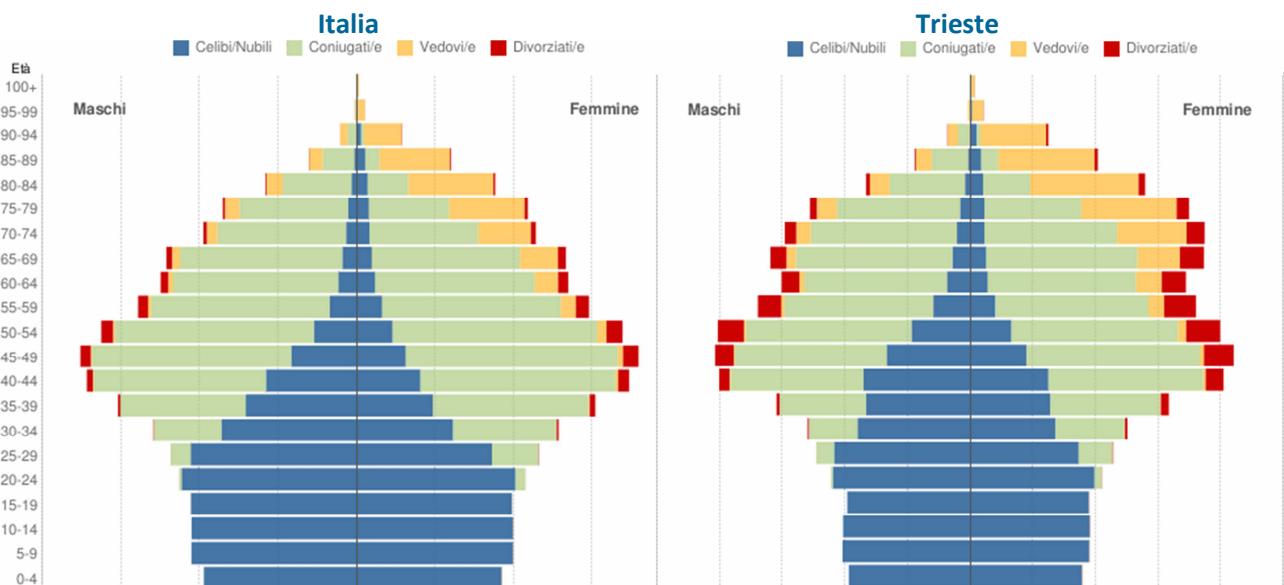
In fact, according to a survey of the McKinsey institute widely reported in the local newspapers (Coretti, 2012) whose data have been updated recently (Dobbs et al, 2016), the city of Trieste in 2025 will indeed grapple with the challenge of having more than 30 percent of the population older than 65 years. This situation places it in first place among the Italian cities and one should not forget that the average population age in Italy is the highest in Europe, second only to that of Japan (Fig. 2).

Fig. 2 - Median age weighted average in the major urban centers (2015)



Source: McKinsey Group Institute (2016)

Fig. 3 – Age pyramids in Italy and Trieste (2015)



The comparison between the age pyramids of Italy and Trieste (Fig. 3) shows in an even more articulated way the differences between the two contexts: a larger youth base in Italy and a wider elderly population in Trieste, particularly evident on the female side. In addition, there is a greater propensity of young people in

Trieste to remain unmarried and, though not particularly related to the heart of an analysis, focused on the youth population, a significantly higher marital instability in the groups above forty years of age.

Tab. 4 shows that the characteristics of the population in Trieste are “typical” and different in particular from Pordenone, where the quota of people under 14 is even larger than in Italy; 15-34 year olds reach almost 20% and, consequently, those over 34 are two thirds of the population (71.4% in Trieste). The difference is almost entirely due to the older population: those over 64 are in fact 22.4% in Pordenone and 28.4% in Trieste. This is all due to the families of foreign origin, relatively more numerous in Pordenone, which are younger and have a slightly higher average number of children.

Tab. 4 - Population by age group in Friuli Venezia Giulia (January 1, 2015)

Age	Friuli VG			Trieste			Gorizia			Udine			Pordenone		
	N	%	% F	N	%	% F	N	%	% F	N	%	% F	N	%	% F
0-14	154.161	12,6	48,5	26.688	11,3	48,3	17.177	12,2	47,8	66.304	12,4	48,9	43.992	14,0	48,3
15-19	50.450	4,1	48,2	8.998	3,8	48,7	5.678	4,0	47,6	22.122	4,1	48,1	13.652	4,3	48,1
20-24	52.366	4,3	48,8	9.872	4,2	48,6	5.879	4,2	48,4	22.701	4,2	49,0	13.914	4,4	48,9
15-24	102.816	8,4	48,5	18.870	8,0	48,6	11.557	8,2	48,0	44.823	8,4	48,6	27.566	8,8	48,5
25-29	57.297	4,7	49,7	10.563	4,5	48,2	6.037	4,3	49,4	25.060	4,7	50,1	15.637	5,0	50,2
30-34	65.867	5,4	48,8	11.320	4,8	49,0	6.861	4,9	47,9	29.041	5,4	48,8	18.645	5,9	49,1
25-34	123.164	10,0	49,2	21.883	9,3	48,6	12.898	9,2	48,6	54.101	10,1	49,4	34.282	10,9	49,6
15-34	225.980	18,4	48,9	40.753	17,3	46,2	24.455	17,4	46,2	98.924	18,4	46,2	61.848	19,7	46,2
35-64	538.965	43,9	50,1	101.695	43,1	50,8	62.224	44,2	48,9	237.203	44,2	50,4	137.843	43,9	49,9
65-100+	308.016	25,1	57,7	66.937	28,4	59,1	37.041	26,3	58,3	133.749	24,9	57,1	70.289	22,4	56,9
35-100+	846.981	69,0	52,9	168.632	71,4	54,1	99.265	70,5	52,4	370.952	69,2	52,8	208.132	66,3	52,2
TOTALE	1.227.122	100,0	51,6	236.073	100,0	52,5	140.897	100,0	51,2	536.180	100,0	51,6	313.972	100,0	51,1

Source: Data warehouse Istat: <http://dati.istat.it/>

Tab. 5 - Population by age and gender in the municipalities in the Province of Trieste (January 1, 2015)

Age	Trieste			Duino-Aurisina			Monrupino			Muggia			San Dorligo			Sgonico		
	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot
0-14	12.055	11.155	23.210	505	488	993	58	61	119	715	697	1.412	342	365	707	119	128	247
15	789	772	1.561	43	29	72	4	2	6	61	45	106	26	22	48	8	6	14
16	763	759	1.522	36	20	56	4	1	5	59	45	104	29	25	54	4	11	15
17	820	733	1.553	49	39	88	4	5	9	59	54	113	26	18	44	10	6	16
18	776	783	1.559	30	48	78	3	4	7	59	49	108	18	21	39	13	10	23
19	793	738	1.531	37	46	83	5	4	9	54	58	112	23	26	49	11	3	14
15-19	3.941	3.785	7.726	195	182	377	20	16	36	292	251	543	122	112	234	46	36	82
20	799	807	1.606	36	35	71	1	4	5	46	46	92	17	17	34	13	8	21
21	879	775	1.654	39	38	77	0	5	5	51	52	103	25	29	54	10	10	20
22	948	829	1.777	37	37	74	4	3	7	57	51	108	24	21	45	4	6	10
23	928	855	1.783	36	40	76	3	5	8	38	50	88	15	18	33	12	7	19
24	905	931	1.836	38	31	69	5	4	9	64	55	119	33	18	51	12	6	18
20-24	4.459	4.197	8.656	186	181	367	13	21	34	256	254	510	114	103	217	51	37	88
15-24	8.400	7.982	16.382	381	363	744	33	37	70	548	505	1.053	236	215	451	97	73	170
25	981	838	1.819	39	26	65	5	3	8	49	63	112	16	23	39	7	9	16
26	978	936	1.914	32	32	64	2	4	6	52	40	92	19	14	33	7	9	16
27	969	889	1.858	29	25	54	3	1	4	35	56	91	30	21	51	6	12	18
28	985	919	1.904	27	22	49	3	1	4	47	41	88	24	23	47	7	8	15
29	1.015	975	1.990	34	20	54	3	6	9	38	45	83	20	20	40	13	7	20
25-29	4.928	4.557	9.485	161	125	286	16	15	31	221	245	466	109	101	210	40	45	85
30	980	1.014	1.994	20	22	42	6	6	12	45	34	79	21	20	41	11	6	17
31	1.072	957	2.029	26	20	46	5	5	10	50	50	100	21	21	42	5	8	13
32	1.041	968	2.009	31	43	74	8	2	10	51	42	93	32	15	47	7	7	14
33	1.020	997	2.017	26	32	58	2	2	4	58	52	110	23	22	45	12	13	25
34	1.092	1.067	2.159	38	30	68	5	3	8	35	50	85	16	35	51	12	6	18
30-34	5.205	5.003	10.208	141	147	288	26	18	44	239	228	467	113	113	226	47	40	87
25-34	10.133	9.560	19.693	302	272	574	42	33	75	460	473	933	222	214	436	87	85	172
15-34	18.533	17.542	36.075	663	635	1.318	75	70	145	1.008	978	1.986	458	429	887	184	158	342
35-64	43288	44853	88141	1891	1919	3810	200	182	382	2924	2917	5841	1324	1287	2611	448	462	910
65 +	23430	34557	57987	1058	1431	2489	96	126	222	1759	2279	4038	735	875	1610	284	307	591
35 +	66.718	79.410	146.128	2.949	3.350	6.299	296	308	604	4.683	5.196	9.879	2.059	2.162	4.221	732	769	1.501
Tot.	97.306	108.107	205.413	4.137	4.473	8.610	429	439	868	6.406	6.871	13.277	2.859	2.956	5.815	1.035	1.055	2.090

Source: Data warehouse Istat: <http://dati.istat.it/>

Young people in Trieste are 36,075 (18,533 males and 17,542 females), plus about 5,000 who live in other municipalities in the Province (Tab. 5). According to the negative natural change, 30-34 year olds are over 5,000, gradually dropping to less than 4,000 in the 15-19 years class. The year by year breakdown by gender allows to know precisely the target of EUth project that, while giving priority to Trieste residents, extends in some respects to the rest of the Province. As is typical of all demographic structures, data show that males prevail in juvenile classes (more males than females are born), while females are more numerous among the elderly, because of a higher life expectancy.

Tab. 6 shows the absolute amount and the percentage of unmarried young people, the majority of whom presumably lives in the family (the rest is married and / or separate and / or, quite improbably, widower). Almost none is married among the youngest (in Trieste only eight before twenty years of age) and the quota only marginally grows in the 20-24 years class; in subsequent classes situation changes a little, but it is quite significant that less than a fifth of 24-29 years old is married and even among 30-34 year olds do not reach 40%. Data are thus sufficient enough to explain the low birth rate and the resulting negative natural increase of the population.

Tab. 6 - Unmarried in the juvenile age groups in the Province of Trieste (January 1, 2015)

Age	Trieste			Duno-Aurisina			Monrupino			Muggia			San Dorligo			Sgonico		
	N	C/N	%	N	C/N	%	N	C/N	%	N	C/N	%	N	C/N	%	N	C/N	%
15-19	7.726	7.718	99,9	377	377	100,0	36	36	100,0	543	543	100,0	234	234	100,0	82	82	100,0
20-24	8.656	8.349	96,5	367	364	99,2	34	34	100,0	510	504	98,8	217	214	98,6	88	88	100,0
15-24	16.382	16.067	98,1	744	741	99,6	70	70	100,0	1.053	1.047	99,4	451	448	99,3	170	170	100,0
25-29	9.485	7.808	82,3	286	263	92,0	31	28	90,3	466	409	87,8	210	188	89,5	85	75	88,2
30-34	10.208	6.315	61,9	288	194	67,4	44	31	70,5	467	319	68,3	226	164	72,6	87	64	73,6
25-34	19.693	14.123	71,7	574	457	79,6	75	59	78,7	933	728	78,0	436	352	80,7	172	139	80,8
15-34	36.075	30.190	83,7	1.318	1.198	90,9	145	129	89,0	1.986	1.775	89,4	887	800	90,2	342	309	90,4

Source: Data warehouse Istat: <http://dati.istat.it/>

3. Foreign residents

At the beginning of 2015, foreigners resident in Friuli Venezia Giulia were 107,559; about 20,000 in the province of Trieste, the majority of them in the capital city. While no significant gender imbalances may be detected, the breakdown by age (Tab. 7) shows that foreign population is younger than the population as a whole: in fact, almost a third of foreign residents is aged 15-34 in all the areas.

Tab. 7 – Foreigners by age group and incidence on the resident population (January 1, 2015)

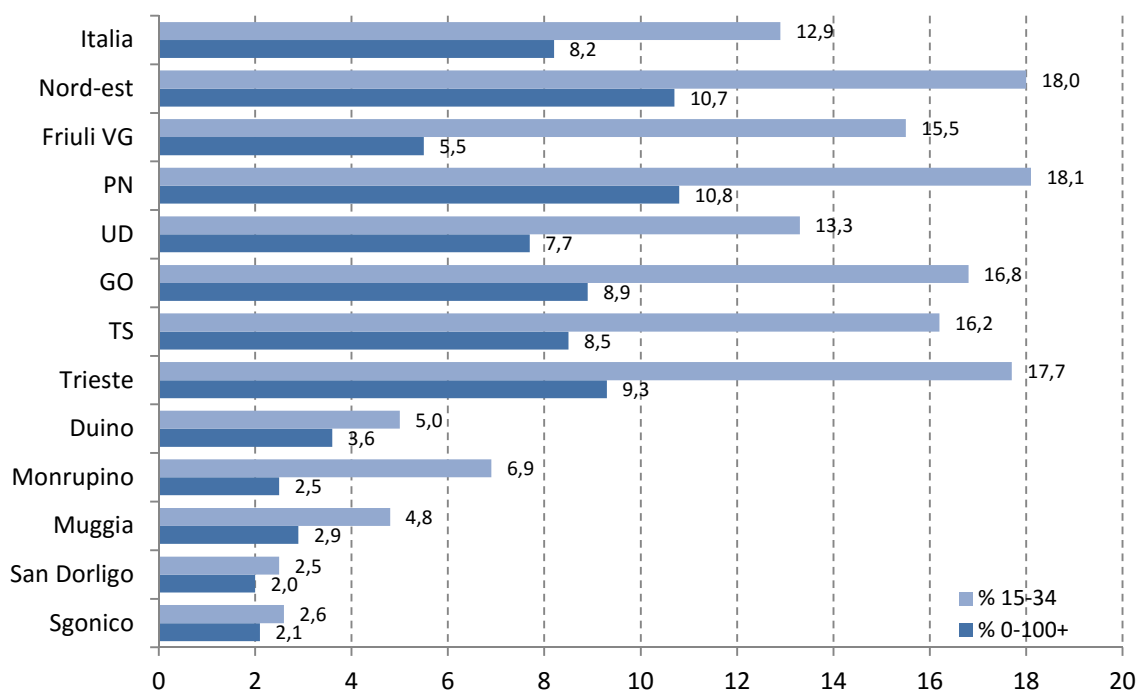
Age	Italy				Northeast				Friuli VG				Prov. TS			
	N	%	% F	% S	N	%	% F	% S	N	%	% F	% S	N	%	% F	% S
0-14	946.794	18,9	48,3	11,3	253.605	20,3	48,4	15,8	20.010	18,6	48,0	13,0	3.072	15,3	47,6	11,5
15-19	233.765	4,7	46,0	8,2	58.963	4,7	46,5	11,3	4.975	4,6	45,7	9,9	931	4,6	47,2	10,3
20-24	317.724	6,3	48,9	10,3	81.278	6,5	50,0	15,2	7.167	6,7	48,8	13,7	1.337	6,7	42,9	13,5
15-24	551.489	11,0	47,7	9,3	140.241	11,2	48,6	13,3	12.142	11,3	47,5	11,8	2.268	11,3	44,6	12,0
25-29	502.942	10,0	52,5	15,3	123.994	9,9	54,5	21,6	10.882	10,1	52,6	19,0	2.045	10,2	48,5	19,4
30-34	604.667	12,1	51,6	16,7	147.724	11,8	53,3	22,3	12.043	11,2	52,5	18,3	2.283	11,4	50,2	20,2
25-34	1.107.609	22,1	52,0	16,1	271.718	21,7	53,9	22,0	22.925	21,3	52,6	18,6	4.328	21,6	49,4	19,8
15-34	1.659.098	33,1	50,6	12,9	411.959	32,9	52,1	18,0	35.067	32,6	50,8	15,5	6.596	32,9	47,7	16,2
35-64	2.257.551	45,0	55,4	8,6	549.021	43,9	54,8	10,7	48.345	44,9	54,9	9,0	9.391	46,8	54,8	9,2
65 +	150.994	3,0	63,4	1,1	37.428	3,0	64,5	1,4	4.137	3,8	63,9	1,3	1.004	5,0	61,4	1,5
35 +	2.408.545	48,0	55,9	6,1	586.449	46,8	55,4	7,6	52.482	48,8	55,6	6,2	10.395	51,8	55,5	6,2
Total	5.014.437	100,0	52,7	8,2	1.252.013	100,0	52,9	10,7	107.559	100,0	52,6	8,8	20.063	100,0	51,7	8,5

Source: Data warehouse Istat: <http://dati.istat.it/>

While no significant gender imbalances may be detected, it is interesting to notice that the incidence of foreigners in Province of Trieste (8.5%) and Friuli VG (8.8%) is slightly higher than in Italy (8.2 %) and lower than in the whole Northeast (10.7%), as shown in Fig. 4 too. Even more interesting is to note that, com-

pared to a very low incidence in the over 65 population (only 1.5% in the province of Trieste), foreigners are 16.2% among young people, with a clear gap between aged 15-24 (12%) and 25-34 year olds (almost 20%). In practice, there has been a steady progression in the first five-years junior classes. Anyhow, since percentage within 15-19 year olds is much lower than within 0-14, this means a structural change in foreign presence, now being more and more made up of households, that are more fertile than Italian ones.

Fig. 4 – Incidence of foreign people in the whole population and among 15-34 years old



In Tab. 8 the four provinces of Friuli Venezia Giulia are compared and one may essentially notice that the incidence of foreigners is a bit uneven, with a peak in Pordenone (10.8 %) and a lower value in the province of Udine (7.7%). Pordenone also stands out, due to a significantly higher proportion of second-generation 0-14 foreigners (almost 20% of all foreigners).

Tab. 8 – Foreign residents in Friuli Venezia Giulia by province and age group (January 1, 2015)

	Trieste				Gorizia				Udine				Pordenone			
	N	%	% F	% S	N	%	% F	% S	N	%	% F	% S	N	%	% F	% S
0-14	3.072	15,3	47,6	11,5	2.399	19,1	48,4	14,0	7.799	19,0	48,3	11,8	6.740	19,9	47,7	15,3
15-19	931	4,6	47,2	10,3	500	4,0	44,0	8,8	1.831	4,5	46,5	8,3	1.713	5,1	44,5	12,5
20-24	1.337	6,7	42,9	13,5	849	6,8	51,0	14,4	2.677	6,5	50,4	11,8	2.304	6,8	49,5	16,6
15-24	2.268	11,3	44,6	12,0	1.349	10,8	48,4	11,7	4.508	11,0	48,8	10,1	4.017	11,9	47,4	14,6
25-29	2.045	10,2	48,5	19,4	1.291	10,3	49,0	21,4	4.101	10,0	55,2	16,4	3.445	10,2	53,4	22,0
30-34	2.283	11,4	50,2	20,2	1.464	11,7	49,0	21,3	4.558	11,1	53,8	15,7	3.738	11,1	53,8	20,0
25-34	4.328	21,6	49,4	19,8	2.755	22,0	49,0	21,4	8.659	21,1	54,4	16,0	7.183	21,2	53,6	21,0
15-34	6.596	32,9	47,7	16,2	4.104	32,7	48,8	16,8	13.167	32,0	52,5	13,3	11.200	33,1	51,4	18,1
35-64	9.391	46,8	54,8	9,2	5.683	45,3	45,7	9,1	18.594	45,2	58,2	7,8	14.677	43,4	54,4	10,6
65-100+	1.004	5,0	61,4	1,5	360	2,9	68,1	1,0	1.573	3,8	66,1	1,2	1.200	3,5	61,8	1,7
35-100+	10.395	51,8	55,5	6,2	6.043	48,2	47,0	6,1	20.167	49,0	58,8	5,4	15.877	46,9	54,9	7,6
Total	20.063	100,0	51,7	8,5	12.546	100,0	47,9	8,9	41.133	100,0	54,8	7,7	33.817	100,0	52,3	10,8

Source: Data warehouse Istat: <http://dati.istat.it/>

In Tab. 9 the six municipalities of the Province of Trieste are compared, and it is striking to notice that, while in Trieste foreigners are almost 10% of the population, they constitute only a marginal presence (between 3.6% and 2,0%) in the other small municipalities. Although population in some municipalities is rather small, and consequently percentages are subject to considerable fluctuations, one may notice that in

the municipalities of the province (with the exception of Monrupino) the foreign community tends to have higher shares of elderly than Trieste has.

Tab. 9 – Foreign residents in the Municipalities of Trieste Province by age group (January 1, 2015)

Age	Trieste			Duino-Aurisina			Monrupino			Muggia			San Dorligo			Sgonico		
	N	%	% S	N	%	% S	N	%	% S	N	%	% S	N	%	% S	N	%	% S
0-14	2.981	15,5	12,8	34	11,1	3,4	1	4,5	0,8	49	12,7	3,5	3	2,6	0,4	4	9,3	1,6
15-19	900	4,7	11,6	11	3,6	2,9	1	4,5	2,8	18	4,7	3,3	0	0,0	0,0	1	2,3	1,2
20-24	1.298	6,8	15,0	16	5,2	4,4	0	0,0	0,0	16	4,1	3,1	4	3,5	1,8	3	7,0	3,4
15-24	2.198	11,5	13,4	27	8,8	3,6	1	4,5	1,4	34	8,8	3,2	4	3,5	0,9	4	9,3	2,4
25-29	1.982	10,3	20,9	15	4,9	5,2	3	13,6	9,7	32	8,3	6,9	10	8,8	4,8	3	7,0	3,5
30-34	2.214	11,5	21,7	24	7,8	8,3	6	27,3	13,6	29	7,5	6,2	8	7,0	3,5	2	4,7	2,3
25-34	4.196	21,9	21,3	39	12,7	6,8	9	40,9	12,0	61	15,8	6,5	18	15,8	4,1	5	11,6	2,9
15-34	6.394	33,3	17,7	66	21,6	5,0	10	45,5	6,9	95	24,6	4,8	22	19,3	2,5	9	20,9	2,6
35-64	8.879	46,3	10,1	176	57,5	4,6	9	40,9	2,4	222	57,5	3,8	78	68,4	3,0	27	62,8	3,0
65-100+	938	4,9	1,6	30	9,8	1,2	2	9,1	0,9	20	5,2	0,5	11	9,6	0,7	3	7,0	0,5
35-100+	9.817	51,2	6,7	206	67,3	3,3	11	50,0	1,8	242	62,7	2,4	89	78,1	2,1	30	69,8	2,0
Total	19.192	100,0	9,3	306	100,0	3,6	22	100,0	2,5	386	100,0	2,9	114	100,0	2,0	43	100,0	2,1

Source: Data warehouse Istat: <http://dati.istat.it/>

Tab. 10 – Foreign residents in the Municipalities of Trieste Province by citizenship (31th December 2014)

	Italy		Northeast		Friuli VG		TS Prov.		Trieste	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Serbia	43.811	0,9	30.048	2,4	8.050	7,5	5.348	26,7	5.251	27,4
Romania	1.131.839	22,6	235.426	18,8	23.416	21,8	2.736	13,6	2.638	13,7
Croatia	18.259	0,4	11.335	0,9	3.992	3,7	1.266	6,3	1.143	6,0
China	265.820	5,3	65.974	5,3	3.483	3,2	1.041	5,2	1.022	5,3
Kosovo	45.836	0,9	21.893	1,7	3.517	3,3	1.030	5,1	1.009	5,3
Albania	490.483	9,8	126.844	10,1	11.762	10,9	774	3,9	769	4,0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	29.442	0,6	16.113	1,3	3.725	3,5	685	3,4	673	3,5
Ukraine	226.060	4,5	56.579	4,5	5.118	4,8	622	3,1	579	3,0
Moldova	147.388	2,9	76.588	6,1	2.451	2,3	487	2,4	484	2,5
Ex-Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	77.703	1,5	32.944	2,6	3.217	3,0	365	1,8	361	1,9
Senegal	94.030	1,9	21.089	1,7	972	0,9	315	1,6	315	1,6
Turkey	19.782	0,4	5.192	0,4	421	0,4	320	1,6	308	1,6
Morocco	449.058	9,0	133.256	10,6	4.354	4,0	253	1,3	250	1,3
Slovenia	2.574	0,1	1.714	0,1	1.198	1,1	355	1,8	249	1,3
Poland	98.694	2,0	20.681	1,7	1.605	1,5	247	1,2	238	1,2
Colombia	19.618	0,4	5.327	0,4	1.111	1,0	238	1,2	233	1,2
Bangladesh	115.301	2,3	31.634	2,5	3.569	3,3	259	1,3	228	1,2
Lebanon	3.599	0,1	962	0,1	267	0,2	220	1,1	218	1,1
Bulgaria	56.576	1,1	9.539	0,8	669	0,6	215	1,1	205	1,1
Cameroon	12.414	0,2	5.271	0,4	416	0,4	191	1,0	190	1,0
Europe EU	193.256	3,9	44.993	3,6	4.629	4,3	1.190	5,9	1.025	5,3
Rest of Europe	62.232	1,2	12.956	1,0	1.413	1,3	227	1,1	207	1,1
Asia	578.109	11,5	120.444	9,6	4.793	4,5	653	3,3	630	3,3
Africa	463.598	9,2	122.557	9,8	10.197	9,5	478	2,4	472	2,5
America	337.341	6,7	35.821	2,9	2.345	2,2	406	2,0	360	1,9
Oceania	30.849	0,6	6.581	0,5	792	0,7	126	0,6	119	0,6
Stateless	747	0,0	249	0,0	77	0,1	16	0,1	16	0,1
Total	5.014.421	100,0	1.252.010	100,0	107.559	100,0	20.063	100,0	19.192	100,0

Source: Data warehouse Istat: <http://dati.istat.it/>

Tab. 10 shows the number and percentage of foreign residents in the territories according to citizenship and data allow to estimate, although with some approximation, the size of young population: since they count for about one-third of the total within foreign population, one may for example estimate that young Serbians are approximately 1,750 (one third of 5,251) and Romanians almost 900 (a third of 2,638).

The "snapshot" taken at the end of 2014 shows that Serbians constitutes more than a quarter of the foreign population residing in the Province of Trieste; Romanian citizens rank second, accounting for 13.7% of the total. Other national groups of European citizenship rate 6-3%, with the only "exotic" insertion of Chinese, who are more than 5% (1,022 people, including about 2/300 young).

4. The levels of education

Up to this point the stratification of the young segment of population has been singled out by using ascribed characteristics (age, gender, marital status and citizenship) obtained from the municipal registry and made available by the efficient interactive data bank I.Stat (dati.istat.it). As refers acquired characteristics, such as level of education and profession, detailed information at the municipal level may be obtained only by the Population Census. When more recent data are needed, one must make use of specific surveys such as, in Italy, the Multipurpose Surveys (*Indagini Multiscopo*: <http://www.istat.it/it/ar-chivio/129916>); therefore, at the municipal level data are available only for larger cities, for which sample sizes allow to calculate statistically significance estimates. Thus, Census data will be here used and estimates for recent years will be done, whenever possible, on the basis of supplementary information indicating the evolutionary trends.

Tab. 11 - Population by age group and level of education at 2011 Census (absolute and % values)

		6-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-64	65 -100 +
Italy	Elementary	4.343.093	58.066	51.885	85.405	133.286	7.006.528	8.024.400
	Middle	675.424	2.183.682	660.195	789.097	1.047.700	18.313.184	2.194.190
	High school	1.955	626.947	2.101.569	1.585.685	1.741.823	18.982.418	1.566.482
	University	0	770	238.700	815.355	858.564	7.185.870	599.900
	Total	5.020.472	2.869.465	3.052.349	3.275.542	3.781.373	51.488.000	12.384.972
Northeast	Elementary	825.810	7.611	7.910	13.640	20.409	1.083.492	1.630.930
	Middle	117.212	382.382	98.570	124.777	177.608	3.616.574	444.627
	High school	215	111.481	363.279	287.491	351.585	4.023.240	306.123
	University	0	139	49.134	156.739	168.571	1.374.032	103.858
	Total	943.237	501.613	518.893	582.647	718.173	10.097.338	2.485.538
Friuli VG	Elementary	80.746	868	703	1.069	1.551	95.340	164.541
	Middle	11.017	37.934	9.539	11.206	16.068	379.078	71.857
	High school	16	10.386	37.012	30.042	36.945	455.186	43.360
	University	0	15	4.848	16.461	17.853	150.512	12.726
	Total	91.779	49.203	52.102	58.778	72.417	1.080.116	292.484
		6-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-64	65-100 +
Italy	Elementary	86,5	2,0	1,7	2,6	3,5	13,6	74,0
	Middle	13,5	76,1	21,6	24,1	27,7	35,6	13,2
	High school	0,0	21,8	68,9	48,4	46,1	36,9	9,1
	University	-	0,0	7,8	24,9	22,7	14,0	3,6
Northeast	Elementary	87,6	1,5	1,5	2,3	2,8	10,7	75,2
	Middle	12,4	76,2	19,0	21,4	24,7	35,8	13,0
	High school	0,0	22,2	70,0	49,3	49,0	39,8	8,8
	University	-	0,0	9,5	26,9	23,5	13,6	3,0
Friuli VG	Elementary	88,0	1,8	1,3	1,8	2,1	8,8	66,7
	Middle	12,0	77,1	18,3	19,1	22,2	35,1	19,1
	High school	0,0	21,1	71,0	51,1	51,0	42,1	11,0
	University	-	0,0	9,3	28,0	24,7	13,9	3,2
Total		100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

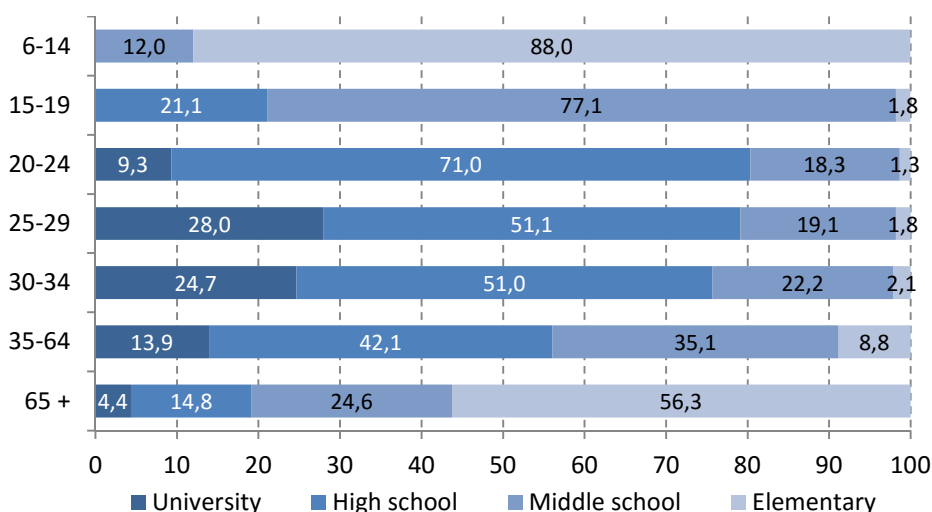
Source: Data warehouse Istat: <http://dati.istat.it/>

In Tab. 11, the absolute values of 2011 Census of the population served to calculate the incidence of the educational levels, simplified by combining elementary school with a few cases of lack of formal education; middle school stands alone, 2-3 years and 4-5 years diplomas were grouped with "non-university tertiary education". Finally, "university degree" includes all types of university degrees (bachelor, master, PhD) and one should of course consider that only 20-24 year olds may have a degree (a three years degree in most cases). While in general Tab. 11 shows no striking differences, Friuli VG records in the "older" young age groups slightly higher levels of tertiary education than Northeast and, in particular, Italy.

Since more disaggregated data are not available, levels of education for Trieste and province may only be estimated by applying the percentages referring to Friuli VG (Fig. 5) and, this way, values in Tab. 12 are subject to a probably tiny, not easily determinable, statistical error. In fact, since university structures are more easily accessible, urban population usually records higher levels of education than population living in the rest of the territory consisting in Friuli VG of a few urban centers (some of them are university locations) and many small towns scattered in the plains and mountain areas. In addition, the propensity to reach higher levels of education is favored by family tradition strengthening from generation to generation.

Since the latter Census of population has been conducted in 2011, estimates must also take account of those who obtained an university degree during the last years. An analysis conducted on 2013-14 data (the latest available) shows that no significant changes occurred (a slight increase of graduates residing in the Region in the early years was offset by a slowdown in the last two years). Moreover, comparing the number of graduates to the total of 24-26 years old, no significant differences appear to depend on the province.

Fig. 5 – Percentage distribution of the population of Friuli VG by age group and level of education



Estimates (Tab. 12) show that just over 600 young people from Trieste completed only primary school; as those considered here are at least 15 years old, it probably largely deals of foreign young citizens not having been subject to compulsory education. Moreover, since part of the 11,600 aged 15-34 who only completed middle school is placed in the 15-19 class, many of them will later complete high school and this is the case also for those who are late because of failures or other reasons. At the same time, it is quite probable that many in the 25-30 years class, having only reached the middle school level (over 4,000), will not proceed in their educational career.

Tab. 12 – Young population in Trieste Province and Trieste by level of education (estimated values)

		15-19	20-24	15-24	25-29	30-34	25-34	15-34
TS Province	Elementary	162	128	290	190	238	428	718
	Middle school	6.937	1.807	8.744	2.018	2.513	4.531	13.275
	High school	1.899	7.009	8.908	5.398	5.773	11.171	20.079
	University	0	918	918	2.958	2.796	5.754	6.672
	Total	8.998	9.872	18.870	10.563	11.320	21.883	40.753
Trieste	Elementary	139	113	252	171	214	385	637
	Middle school	5.957	1.584	7.541	1.812	2.266	4.078	11.619
	High school	1.630	6.146	7.776	4.847	5.206	10.053	17.829
	University	0	805	805	2.656	2.521	5.177	5.982
	Total	7.726	8.656	16.382	9.485	10.208	19.693	36.075

About half of the young aged 15-34 (just under 18,000) thus hold an high school diploma and less than one-sixth (6,000) an university degree (both groups are set to increase). The number of graduates is in fact almost 25% among 30-34 years old and rises to 28% among 24-29 years old; since they are younger, but have

an age compatible with the completion of university studies, this is an hint of an increased willingness to reach higher levels of education (hoping that the small drop reported over the last few years will not grow).

5. The employment status

We now move to employment status, using again the 2011 Census data which, unlike level of education, are available for all the territorial levels of aggregation. Commenting on the figures with reference to the categories that are more interesting in our analysis, we may note first of all that employed are relatively less numerous in Trieste than in wider contexts, up to the entire Northeast (Tab. 13). Comparison with Italy is instead positive, in particular in the 30-34 years range, where the figure for Trieste is higher by more than eight points. Situation is slightly better even looking at young people seeking employment (10.1% in Italy and 9% in Trieste); however, situation is even better in Friuli VG (7%) and in the Northeast (6%). Differences also depend on the fact that young people persist in the student's condition for longer in Trieste than in other geographical areas, and this is particularly noticeable among the 25-29 year old, who are students in 7/8% of the cases in the Northeast and Friuli VG, and over 11% in Trieste.

Tab. 13 – Population by age group and employment status at the 2011 Census

		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-64	65 e +	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-64	65 e +
		Absolute values						Percentages					
Italy	Occupied	154.980	1.147.252	2.035.954	2.732.263	16.420.747	526.644	5,4	37,6	62,2	72,3	63,8	4,3
	Seeking	200.010	493.274	445.306	380.836	1.436.085	11.944	7,0	16,2	13,6	10,1	5,6	0,1
	Retired	5.974	7.774	8.802	12.690	2.702.315	9.939.778	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	10,5	80,3
	Student	2.295.083	991.992	301.810	65.613	75.626	6.274	80,0	32,5	9,2	1,7	0,3	0,1
	Housewife	51.355	154.341	252.414	372.214	3.720.352	1.272.306	1,8	5,1	7,7	9,8	14,5	10,3
	Other	162.063	257.716	231.256	217.757	1.388.875	628.026	5,6	8,4	7,1	5,8	5,4	5,1
	Total	2.869.465	3.052.349	3.275.542	3.781.373	25.744.000	12.384.972	100	100	100	100	100	100
Northeast	Occupied	41.797	259.406	439.676	595.554	3.604.664	132.713	8,3	50,0	75,5	82,9	71,4	5,3
	Seeking	26.676	54.190	46.530	42.863	178.425	1.337	5,3	10,4	8,0	6,0	3,5	0,1
	Retired	730	944	1.036	1.650	573.307	2.034.879	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	11,4	81,9
	Student	411.133	162.184	38.947	7.895	11.504	1.158	82,0	31,3	6,7	1,1	0,2	0,0
	Housewife	4.492	18.596	33.749	47.285	506.181	215.357	0,9	3,6	5,8	6,6	10,0	8,7
	Other	16.785	23.573	22.709	22.926	174.588	100.094	3,3	4,5	3,9	3,2	3,5	4,0
	Total	501.613	518.893	582.647	718.173	5.048.669	2.485.538	100	100	100	100	100	100
Friuli VG	Occupied	2.961	23.897	42.741	59.645	375.700	12.424	6,0	45,9	72,7	82,4	69,6	4,2
	Seeking	2.431	6.552	5.694	5.112	21.544	188	4,9	12,6	9,7	7,1	4,0	0,1
	Retired	61	75	66	123	68.708	239.536	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	12,7	81,9
	Student	41.815	17.285	4.632	884	1.071	86	85,0	33,2	7,9	1,2	0,2	0,0
	Housewife	373	1.723	3.146	4.171	52.827	27.097	0,8	3,3	5,4	5,8	9,8	9,3
	Other	1.562	2.570	2.499	2.482	20.208	13.153	3,2	4,9	4,3	3,4	3,7	4,5
	Total	49.203	52.102	58.778	72.417	540.058	292.484	100	100	100	100	100	100
TS Prov.	Occupied	506	3.711	6.601	9.510	70.908	399	5,7	39,4	68,1	81,3	69,7	1,2
	Seeking	471	1.397	1.199	1.006	4.907	2	5,3	14,8	12,4	8,6	4,8	0,0
	Retired	11	14	10	26	13.680	27.482	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	13,5	83,0
	Student	7.531	3.603	1.099	206	207	6	85,2	38,3	11,3	1,8	0,2	0,0
	Housewife	47	195	329	497	7.922	3.266	0,5	2,1	3,4	4,2	7,8	9,9
	Other	276	495	462	454	4.051	1.949	3,1	5,3	4,8	3,9	4,0	5,9
	Total	8.842	9.415	9.700	11.699	101.675	33.104	100	100	100	100	100	100
Trieste	Occupied	452	3.181	5.831	8.380	61.364	351	5,9	38,6	67,6	80,9	69,9	1,2
	Seeking	429	1.267	1.099	928	4.548	2	5,6	15,4	12,7	9,0	5,2	0,0
	Retired	10	14	10	25	11.403	24.125	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,2	13,0	82,6
	Student	6.445	3.164	987	183	176	2	84,6	38,4	11,4	1,8	0,2	0,0
	Housewife	44	180	306	434	6.728	2.924	0,6	2,2	3,5	4,2	7,7	10,0
	Other	241	431	396	405	3.523	1.803	3,2	5,2	4,6	3,9	4,0	6,2
	Total	7.621	8.237	8.629	10.355	87.742	29.207	100	100	100	100	100	100

The diachronic analysis in Tab. 14 shows quite explicitly how much employment situation deteriorated in Italy during recent years, namely to the detriment of younger people. Since data only allow comparisons between Italy and Friuli VG, one is forced to consider the regional situation exemplary of the one in Trieste, being aware of a margin of error that may be estimated looking at the table above, where differences between Trieste and the Region are shown with reference to 2011.

Tab. 14 - 18-34 years old living in family with at least one parent by occupation

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Italy	Occupied	47,7	46,7	47,4	44,3	42,5	40,1	38,8	37,0	35,3	32,7
	Seeking occupation	16,6	18,5	18,2	18,7	21,3	20,9	22,0	25,1	25,9	29,0
	Housewives	1,4	1,0	0,9	1,6	1,5	1,2	0,9	0,7	0,6	0,8
	Students	31,9	31,7	31,6	34,3	33,4	35,8	36,5	35,5	36,7	35,7
	Other	2,4	2,1	1,8	1,1	1,4	2,0	1,8	1,6	1,5	1,8
Northeast	Occupied	62,8	62,6	62,5	56,4	56,4	55,9	51,7	48,5	45,6	46,4
	Seeking occupation	8,0	7,7	8,0	7,6	11,6	11,7	11,4	13,3	16,6	17,6
	Housewives	0,0	..	0,3	0,7	0,4	0,4	0,0	0,3	0,5	0,1
	Students	27,5	27,9	27,9	34,4	31,0	30,8	35,7	36,3	35,9	34,0
	Other	1,7	1,9	1,2	0,9	0,7	1,3	1,2	1,6	1,4	1,8
Friuli VG	Occupied	59,7	60,6	52,9	51,4	51,5	55,8	51,4	41,9	43,2	31,6
	Seeking occupation	9,6	10,4	11,7	5,4	14,7	12,1	9,3	16,8	21,9	23,6
	Housewives	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Students	29,9	27,9	33,6	40,1	32,9	28,5	37,7	40,0	34,1	42,7
	Other	0,8	1,1	1,8	2,5	0,4	3,5	1,7	1,3	0,8	2,1

Source: Data warehouse Istat: <http://dati.istat.it/> (indagine Multiscopo - Aspetti della vita quotidiana)

Taking into account that Tab. 14 considers only 18-34 and only young people living in the family, one may however see that employed people fell from 47.7% in 2005 to 32.7% in 2014 in Italy, while in Friuli VG the decline is significantly higher, dropping from 59.7% to 31.6% (even lower than the Italian figure) (Fig. 6).

Fig. 6 – Percentage of occupied within 18-34 years old living in family with at least one parent

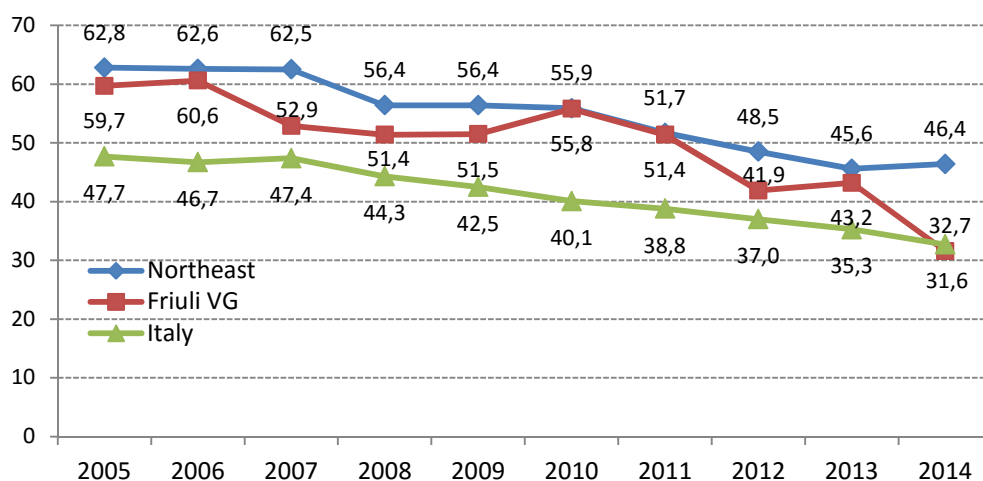
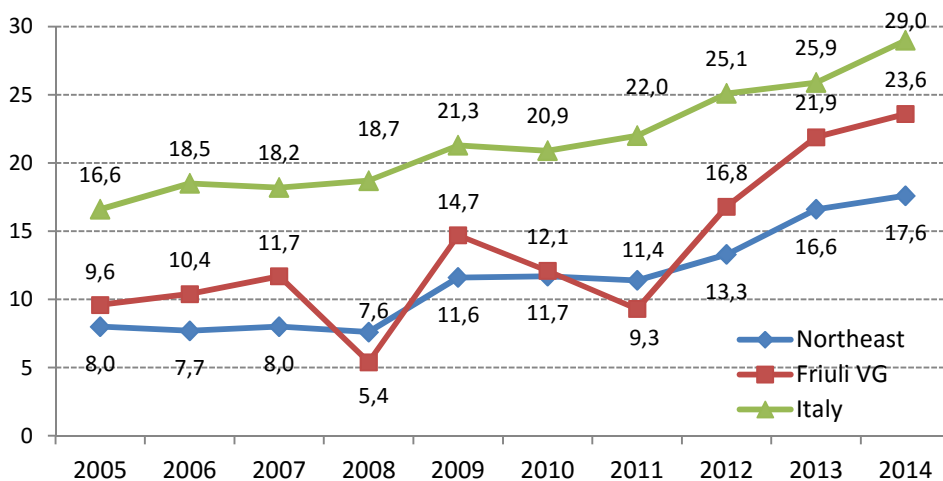


Fig. 7 – Percentage of seeking occupation within 18-34 years old living in family with at least one parent



Data referring to Friuli VG undergo considerable fluctuations, and this is no doubt due to a higher sampling error in the regional sample; however, even by interpolating the data, employment decline remains very remarkable. Part of the explanation may lie in the fact that in Friuli VG the percentage of young people who continue to study tend to grow to a greater extent than in Italy. However, the percentage of young people seeking employment increases even greatly, more than doubling in ten years, as shown in Fig. 7.

Tab. 15 shows that young people was most adversely affected by the crisis: in Friuli VG, since 2008 the employment rate among 15-24 year olds steadily decreased and now it ranks just above 20.4%, while it exceeded 30% in the pre-crisis period. Because of a higher estimation error, data for the Province of Trieste fluctuate, but usually lie five to ten percentage points lower, since in Trieste there is a slightly greater propensity to seek higher levels of education, compared to other territories. Most worrying are therefore the data about 25-34 year olds, for whom the training process can be said to be completed, since they experienced a decline of more than ten percentage points in all territorial aggregations.

Tab. 15 – Occupation rate by age group and gender

		15-24 years			25-34 years			35-44 years			45-54 years			55-64 years		
		M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.
Italy	2005	30,0	20,8	25,5	80,2	58,3	69,3	91,2	61,4	76,3	88,0	53,6	70,6	42,7	20,8	31,4
	2006	30,4	20,0	25,3	80,9	59,4	70,2	91,3	62,4	76,9	89,0	55,6	72,1	43,7	21,8	32,4
	2007	29,4	19,5	24,5	81,1	59,1	70,1	91,1	62,2	76,6	89,3	56,9	72,9	45,0	23,0	33,7
	2008	29,0	19,2	24,2	80,4	59,7	70,1	90,1	62,8	76,5	88,9	57,8	73,1	45,3	23,9	34,3
	2009	25,9	16,9	21,5	77,3	57,7	67,5	88,4	61,9	75,1	87,4	57,3	72,1	46,6	25,3	35,6
	2010	24,0	16,3	20,2	75,4	55,5	65,4	87,5	62,0	74,7	86,4	58,0	71,9	47,6	26,1	36,5
	2011	22,8	15,5	19,2	75,0	55,6	65,3	87,1	62,2	74,6	86,4	58,4	72,2	48,2	28,1	37,8
	2012	21,8	15,0	18,5	72,6	55,1	63,8	85,6	62,0	73,7	85,0	59,5	72,0	50,4	30,8	40,3
	2013	18,7	13,7	16,3	68,2	52,1	60,1	83,6	61,4	72,4	83,2	58,9	70,9	52,8	33,2	42,7
	2014	18,2	12,8	15,6	66,9	51,9	59,4	82,4	61,1	71,7	82,4	58,4	70,3	56,5	36,6	46,2
Northeast	2005	40,5	31,7	36,2	90,1	74,6	82,5	95,2	75,4	85,5	92,0	62,4	77,3	39,7	20,8	30,0
	2006	41,3	28,8	35,2	90,3	74,9	82,7	95,6	76,3	86,2	92,9	65,4	79,2	42,1	22,1	31,9
	2007	39,2	27,9	33,7	90,8	73,8	82,4	96,2	75,8	86,2	94,1	68,7	81,4	44,1	24,1	33,9
	2008	38,2	27,4	32,9	90,8	74,3	82,6	96,2	75,7	86,1	94,1	71,9	83,0	44,0	25,6	34,6
	2009	33,9	24,1	29,1	87,6	72,9	80,3	93,4	75,8	84,7	92,2	68,9	80,6	45,6	26,9	36,0
	2010	31,6	22,9	27,4	86,5	69,5	78,0	93,9	76,1	85,1	91,8	69,8	80,8	47,2	27,1	36,9
	2011	29,2	22,9	26,1	87,0	69,7	78,3	93,7	76,4	85,1	92,2	71,9	82,0	48,9	30,4	39,4
	2012	28,7	20,7	24,8	85,4	67,8	76,6	92,2	76,6	84,4	90,6	71,7	81,2	52,3	35,3	43,6
	2013	24,3	18,8	21,6	82,9	64,4	73,6	91,0	74,6	82,8	89,5	70,8	80,1	55,1	36,3	45,4
	2014	25,3	17,4	21,5	80,8	65,0	72,9	90,4	73,5	82,0	89,5	70,6	80,0	59,0	40,3	49,4
Friuli VG	2005	39,0	27,7	33,4	86,5	73,2	80,0	94,0	74,2	84,3	88,6	62,9	75,7	34,0	19,3	26,5
	2006	39,2	26,0	32,7	87,6	73,3	80,6	95,7	73,5	84,8	91,3	66,9	79,1	39,8	20,4	29,9
	2007	38,4	21,8	30,1	86,7	71,6	79,3	96,6	76,1	86,5	94,1	71,3	82,8	38,4	21,5	29,8
	2008	38,2	21,0	29,7	87,5	73,1	80,5	96,4	78,1	87,4	91,8	69,0	80,5	39,3	19,7	29,3
	2009	33,0	17,5	25,4	84,7	73,6	79,2	93,9	75,9	85,0	89,4	66,5	78,0	40,3	21,3	30,5
	2010	29,8	21,5	25,7	83,3	69,5	76,5	91,3	76,4	84,0	89,4	70,1	79,8	41,9	24,7	33,1
	2011	28,1	18,6	23,4	82,9	69,2	76,1	91,5	77,4	84,5	91,0	72,9	82,0	43,0	28,3	35,4
	2012	20,6	17,0	18,8	84,0	64,2	74,2	92,0	76,0	84,1	88,4	72,0	80,2	47,2	33,1	39,9
	2013	22,0	18,8	20,4	78,0	61,2	69,7	89,7	73,2	81,6	88,7	71,1	79,9	51,4	34,3	42,6
	2014	24,6	16,0	20,4	76,9	60,8	68,9	88,8	71,7	80,4	88,5	72,3	80,5	53,6	36,5	44,8
Trieste	2005	30,1	29,4	29,7	83,7	63,7	73,2	90,6	82,3	86,5	81,4	70,9	76,0	34,4	21,6	28,0
	2006	32,9	22,8	27,5	94,6	71,7	83,2	94,0	72,5	83,6	91,3	70,2	80,5	41,7	23,1	32,0
	2007	22,0	22,8	22,4	83,3	76,9	80,1	97,4	75,8	86,3	95,5	76,7	85,9	37,4	27,2	32,2
	2008	27,0	19,3	23,0	77,3	84,5	80,7	94,5	81,4	88,4	89,6	71,4	79,8	37,0	21,4	28,7
	2009	38,2	13,9	26,2	84,4	68,0	76,8	93,8	79,1	86,3	85,7	75,8	80,8	35,4	26,4	30,4
	2010	26,7	22,0	24,4	84,9	73,0	79,0	86,5	76,3	81,2	85,7	76,2	81,1	39,4	30,9	34,9
	2011	24,1	25,5	24,8	79,7	66,4	73,3	82,7	77,0	79,7	86,1	76,1	81,2	43,4	29,5	36,1
	2012	13,2	20,1	16,7	78,5	63,3	70,8	88,9	75,0	82,0	85,5	74,8	80,3	44,5	33,9	38,8
	2013	15,9	19,3	17,7	65,4	65,5	65,4	88,6	80,4	84,8	88,4	69,6	78,7	54,4	38,1	45,7
	2014	27,4	18,6	22,9	66,6	62,8	64,6	86,0	78,3	82,4	87,4	78,0	82,8	48,2	40,4	43,9

Source: Data warehouse Istat: <http://dati.istat.it/> (Rilevazione sulle forze di lavoro)

Losses are much smaller (about four points) in the 35-44 age group and this is partially offset by an increase in employment in the higher age groups: about six points more in Friuli VG and Trieste among 45-54 year

olds and 15-19 points more among aged 55-64, this being partially a result of the more restrictive pension policies of recent years. Summing up, as we read in the comments to these data in the “2015 Friuli Venezia Giulia Statistical Report”: “The generation of the thirties seems to suffer for the transition from a labor market model where fathers occupation ideally passed to their children, towards a model in which the transition occurs between grandparents and grandchildren” (2015, 87).

Tab. 16 provides supplementary information on unemployment rates, highlighting aspects that is no exaggeration to define dramatic. Among the 15-24 year olds the unemployed rose in eleven years by nearly 20 percentage points in Italy; in the Northeast, since it started from slightly above 10% and now it reaches nearly 30%, this means nearly tripling the unemployment rate. A similar increase is recorded in Friuli VG, even if the “fork” is slightly less wide (16 points); in Trieste data are more swinging and thus it’s difficult to detect a clear trend. Among 25-34 year olds the unemployment rate is much smaller, although it substantially increased: from 10% to just under 20% in Italy and from 5% to just over 10% in the Northeast and Friuli VG, while in Trieste the value is slightly higher. Finally, not being available disaggregated data for the subsequent ten-year classes with regard to the province of Trieste, data have been added for over 34 year olds, which registers very low values, although growing over time.

Tab. 16 – Unemployment rate by age group and gender

		15-24 years			25-34 years			35-44 years			45-54 years			55-64 years			35 years +		
		M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.
Italy	2005	21,6	27,6	24,1	8,2	12,9	10,2	3,9	8,0	5,6	3,2	5,1	3,9	3,6	3,3	3,5	3,5	6,3	4,6
	2006	19,2	25,4	21,8	7,5	11,4	9,1	3,4	7,1	5,0	2,8	4,6	3,5	2,9	2,9	2,9	3,1	5,6	4,1
	2007	18,4	23,3	20,4	6,6	10,4	8,3	3,3	6,6	4,6	2,5	4,1	3,1	2,6	2,1	2,4	2,8	5,0	3,7
	2008	18,8	24,7	21,2	7,3	10,8	8,9	4,0	7,4	5,4	3,1	4,8	3,8	3,3	2,9	3,1	3,4	5,8	4,4
	2009	23,2	28,5	25,3	9,0	12,5	10,6	4,9	8,0	6,2	4,2	4,9	4,5	3,7	2,8	3,4	4,3	6,1	5,0
	2010	26,9	29,4	27,9	10,4	14,0	11,9	5,4	8,1	6,5	4,7	5,3	4,9	3,9	3,0	3,6	4,7	6,2	5,3
	2011	27,1	32,1	29,2	10,2	13,6	11,7	5,6	8,1	6,7	4,7	5,5	5,0	4,6	2,7	3,8	4,9	6,2	5,4
	2012	33,7	37,6	35,3	13,6	16,5	14,9	7,4	10,2	8,6	6,2	7,3	6,7	5,9	4,2	5,3	6,5	8,0	7,1
	2013	39,0	41,5	40,0	16,5	19,3	17,7	8,6	11,4	9,8	7,8	8,2	8,0	6,7	4,2	5,7	7,7	8,8	8,2
		2014	41,3	44,7	42,7	17,3	20,1	18,6	9,3	12,3	10,6	8,0	9,1	8,4	6,2	4,4	5,5	7,9	9,4	8,5
Northeast	2005	9,3	14,3	11,5	3,1	7,3	5,0	2,0	4,2	3,0	1,8	3,0	2,3	2,3	3,8	2,8	2,0	3,7	2,7
	2006	7,9	15,3	11,0	2,9	5,9	4,2	1,7	4,4	2,9	1,7	3,3	2,4	1,9	3,5	2,5	1,6	3,9	2,6
	2007	7,3	12,8	9,6	2,6	5,5	3,9	1,5	3,9	2,6	1,4	3,1	2,1	1,2	1,5	1,3	1,4	3,3	2,2
	2008	8,5	13,1	10,5	2,8	5,5	4,0	1,6	4,2	2,7	1,4	3,3	2,2	1,9	2,7	2,2	1,5	3,6	2,4
	2009	13,0	18,6	15,3	4,1	7,0	5,4	3,1	5,1	4,0	2,8	3,6	3,1	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,8	4,1	3,3
	2010	16,0	22,6	18,8	5,6	9,0	7,1	3,1	5,6	4,2	3,1	4,1	3,5	2,8	3,4	3,0	3,0	4,6	3,7
	2011	18,3	21,2	19,5	4,6	9,0	6,6	2,7	4,7	3,6	2,9	3,6	3,2	2,6	2,3	2,4	2,7	3,9	3,2
	2012	23,1	25,2	24,0	6,6	10,5	8,4	4,3	6,1	5,1	3,9	5,2	4,5	3,8	3,6	3,7	3,9	5,3	4,5
	2013	24,8	30,3	27,2	8,0	12,9	10,2	5,0	7,9	6,3	4,9	6,2	5,5	4,3	4,5	4,4	4,7	6,6	5,5
		2014	24,6	34,8	29,0	8,6	11,9	10,1	5,0	8,1	6,4	4,6	6,5	5,5	4,1	3,8	3,9	4,5	6,6	5,4
Friuli VG	2005	9,7	11,9	10,6	3,7	7,2	5,3	2,7	4,9	3,6	1,7	2,8	2,2	3,2	2,4	2,9	2,4	3,9	3,0
	2006	8,0	16,4	11,5	3,9	5,9	4,8	1,7	4,9	3,1	1,1	2,1	1,5	1,9	0,5	1,4	1,4	3,2	2,2
	2007	11,8	18,9	14,5	3,8	7,6	5,5	1,2	3,3	2,1	0,9	1,6	1,2	1,2	1,9	1,5	1,0	2,4	1,6
	2008	10,5	17,8	13,2	4,2	8,0	6,0	1,1	3,9	2,3	1,5	5,7	3,3	2,5	6,7	4,0	1,4	4,8	2,9
	2009	13,0	26,6	18,2	5,3	6,3	5,8	2,7	5,4	3,9	4,4	5,1	4,7	3,3	1,6	2,7	3,4	4,8	4,0
	2010	14,1	22,1	17,6	5,9	8,4	7,0	4,1	6,1	5,0	4,4	3,8	4,2	3,2	3,0	3,1	4,0	4,8	4,3
	2011	15,6	28,2	21,0	5,1	8,3	6,6	3,2	5,1	4,1	2,5	4,6	3,5	3,5	1,5	2,7	3,0	4,3	3,6
	2012	31,5	27,4	29,7	5,4	14,3	9,4	3,8	7,3	5,4	4,5	4,4	4,5	3,5	1,3	2,6	3,9	5,2	4,5
	2013	24,3	24,7	24,5	10,0	15,4	12,4	5,6	8,4	6,9	3,9	5,4	4,6	3,8	5,2	4,4	4,5	6,6	5,4
		2014	25,7	29,2	27,1	12,0	13,8	12,8	5,4	8,3	6,7	4,8	6,0	5,3	4,0	3,6	3,9	4,8	6,4	5,5
Trieste	2005	19,5	9,7	15,1	8,4	13,7	10,9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,8	4,7	4,2
	2006	19,2	18,9	19,1	1,4	5,8	3,4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,5	2,7	2,0
	2007	30,9	9,1	21,8	8,8	5,7	7,3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,0	3,7	2,2
	2008	14,3	8,4	11,8	12,8	3,5	8,4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,2	5,2	3,1
	2009	5,3	20,9	9,9	8,6	3,6	6,6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,8	3,6	3,7
	2010	19,8	15,8	18,1	2,0	6,7	4,2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,6	3,6	3,6
	2011	25,8	21,5	23,6	3,3	7,5	5,2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,1	3,2	2,6
	2012	42,2	17,6	29,3	5,7	10,4	7,9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,4	5,2	3,7
	2013	40,6	17,2	28,9	10,2	13,6	11,9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,0	6,4	4,5
		2014	16,6	25,8	20,7	16,6	12,3	14,5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,4	3,5	4,0

Source: Data warehouse Istat: <http://dati.istat.it/> (Rilevazione sulle forze di lavoro)

As we have seen, decreasing employment rates match with increasing unemployment rates, but the shares of inactive people grow too (Tab. 17), as a result of choice (housewives or students), age (retirees) or for other reasons, such as disability or "discouragement" of those who, although still young, "portray" from the labor market, foreseeing that they will not easily find an occupation. Values are similar in the different areas, while higher differences are recorded according to age group. The share of inactive work force is very high among the youngest (currently around 70%), because many are engaged in training activities (school or work) and falls below the 30% among those who have around 30 years and are thus out of the school and university system of education. Among the "about forty", inactive decrease below 20% in Italy and around 13% in the Northeast, Friuli VG and in Trieste. Inactive grow slightly between those who are around 50 years old and still grows between those who have around 60 years. However, for the latter age group a considerable drop of inactive may be detected in recent years, determined by "Fornero Law" that has withheld to work (thus "active") many that would be retired within the previous work regulations.

Tab. 17 – Inactivity rate by age group and gender

		15-24 years			25-34 years			35-44 years			45-54 years			55-64 years		
		M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.
Italy	2005	61,8	71,3	66,4	12,6	33,0	22,8	5,1	33,2	19,2	9,1	43,5	26,5	55,7	78,5	67,5
	2006	62,4	73,1	67,7	12,6	33,0	22,7	5,4	32,8	19,1	8,4	41,7	25,3	55,0	77,5	66,6
	2007	64,0	74,6	69,2	13,1	34,0	23,5	5,9	33,4	19,6	8,5	40,7	24,8	53,8	76,6	65,5
	2008	64,3	74,5	69,3	13,2	33,0	23,1	6,1	32,1	19,2	8,2	39,3	24,0	53,2	75,4	64,6
	2009	66,2	76,3	71,2	15,0	34,1	24,6	7,0	32,7	19,9	8,8	39,8	24,5	51,6	74,0	63,1
	2010	67,2	76,9	71,9	15,9	35,5	25,7	7,5	32,5	20,1	9,4	38,8	24,3	50,5	73,1	62,1
	2011	68,8	77,2	72,9	16,5	35,7	26,1	7,7	32,3	20,1	9,3	38,2	24,0	49,5	71,2	60,7
	2012	67,1	76,0	71,4	16,0	34,0	25,0	7,6	30,9	19,4	9,4	35,8	22,9	46,4	67,8	57,5
	2013	69,3	76,6	72,9	18,3	35,5	26,9	8,5	30,8	19,7	9,8	35,8	23,0	43,4	65,3	54,7
	2014	69,0	76,9	72,9	19,1	35,1	27,1	9,1	30,3	19,7	10,4	35,8	23,3	39,8	61,7	51,1
Northeast	2005	55,3	63,0	59,1	7,0	19,5	13,1	2,8	21,3	11,9	6,3	35,6	20,9	59,4	78,4	69,1
	2006	55,2	66,0	60,5	7,0	20,4	13,6	2,8	20,1	11,3	5,5	32,4	18,9	57,1	77,1	67,3
	2007	57,7	68,0	62,8	6,8	21,8	14,2	2,3	21,1	11,5	4,6	29,2	16,8	55,3	75,5	65,6
	2008	58,3	68,5	63,3	6,6	21,3	13,9	2,3	21,0	11,4	4,6	25,7	15,1	55,2	73,7	64,7
	2009	61,0	70,4	65,6	8,7	21,7	15,1	3,7	20,1	11,7	5,1	28,5	16,8	53,4	72,5	63,1
	2010	62,3	70,4	66,3	8,4	23,6	16,0	3,0	19,4	11,1	5,3	27,2	16,2	51,5	71,9	61,9
	2011	64,3	70,9	67,5	8,8	23,5	16,2	3,7	19,8	11,7	5,1	25,4	15,3	49,8	68,9	59,6
	2012	62,6	72,3	67,4	8,6	24,2	16,4	3,6	18,5	11,0	5,7	24,3	15,0	45,6	63,4	54,7
	2013	67,7	73,0	70,3	9,8	26,0	17,9	4,2	19,0	11,6	5,9	24,5	15,2	42,5	62,0	52,5
	2014	66,4	73,3	69,8	11,6	26,2	18,9	4,8	20,0	12,4	6,2	24,5	15,3	38,5	58,2	48,6
Friuli-VG	2005	56,8	68,6	62,6	10,2	21,1	15,5	3,5	22,0	12,6	9,8	35,3	22,6	64,8	80,2	72,7
	2006	57,4	68,9	63,1	8,8	22,1	15,3	2,7	22,7	12,5	7,8	31,7	19,7	59,4	79,5	69,7
	2007	56,5	73,1	64,8	9,9	22,6	16,1	2,3	21,3	11,6	5,1	27,5	16,2	61,1	78,1	69,8
	2008	57,4	74,5	65,8	8,6	20,5	14,4	2,6	18,7	10,5	6,9	26,8	16,8	59,7	78,9	69,5
	2009	62,0	76,2	69,0	10,6	21,5	15,9	3,5	19,7	11,5	6,5	30,0	18,2	58,3	78,4	68,6
	2010	65,3	72,4	68,8	11,5	24,2	17,7	4,8	18,6	11,6	6,4	27,1	16,7	56,7	74,5	65,9
	2011	66,7	74,1	70,4	12,7	24,5	18,5	5,5	18,5	11,9	6,7	23,6	15,1	55,4	71,3	63,6
	2012	69,9	76,7	73,2	11,2	25,1	18,1	4,3	18,0	11,1	7,5	24,7	16,1	51,1	66,5	59,0
	2013	70,9	75,1	73,0	13,4	27,6	20,4	4,9	20,0	12,4	7,8	24,8	16,3	46,6	63,8	55,4
	2014	66,9	77,4	72,0	12,6	29,4	21,0	6,1	21,8	13,8	7,0	23,1	15,0	44,2	62,1	53,4
Trieste	2005	62,7	67,4	65,0	8,6	26,2	17,8	5,1	13,3	9,2	17,9	27,4	22,8	63,4	76,7	70,1
	2006	59,3	71,9	66,0	4,1	23,8	13,9	3,9	23,2	13,2	7,4	29,3	18,5	58,3	76,9	68,0
	2007	68,1	74,9	71,3	8,7	18,5	13,6	1,5	20,3	11,1	3,6	21,0	12,5	62,2	72,1	67,2
	2008	68,5	78,9	73,9	11,4	12,4	11,9	4,4	14,3	9,0	10,0	23,9	17,4	61,5	77,8	70,2
	2009	59,6	82,4	70,9	7,7	29,5	17,8	4,7	16,1	10,5	8,4	22,3	15,3	63,2	73,6	68,9
	2010	66,7	73,9	70,1	13,3	21,7	17,5	10,1	19,3	14,9	10,1	22,8	16,2	60,1	68,1	64,4
	2011	67,6	67,5	67,6	17,6	28,2	22,7	14,9	19,3	17,2	13,1	21,6	17,3	55,3	70,5	63,2
	2012	77,2	75,6	76,4	16,8	29,3	23,2	10,0	17,2	13,6	12,2	23,4	17,7	52,9	65,1	59,4
	2013	73,2	76,7	75,1	27,1	24,2	25,7	7,2	14,4	10,5	9,8	25,6	17,9	44,2	59,0	52,0
	2014	67,1	75,0	71,2	20,1	28,4	24,4	8,3	17,8	12,7	9,0	21,0	14,8	50,9	57,4	54,5

Source: Data warehouse Istat: <http://dati.istat.it/> (Rilevazione sulle forze di lavoro)

This phenomenon has been conceptualized coining the term NEET (now a permanent part of the lexicon), using the first letters of the expression "Not (engaged) in Education, Employment or Training". Since several

years ago, statistics are collected also in relation to these situations, relating in particular to young people; unfortunately, data derive from sample surveys and thus they are not available beyond the regional level and, at this level, only for wider age groups. A recent analysis on NEET phenomenon has been conducted by making through use of in-depth interviews that allow to get in touch, not only statistically, with this particularly difficult existential condition (Blasutig, 2015). The survey refers to people up to 30 years; thus, statistical data are here revised to extend the estimates to the older five-year class.

Tab. 18 shows NEETs quota significantly expanding over time, albeit with considerable differences depending on the age group. The youngest (15-19 years) record in Italy a constant over time share of more than 11%; in the Northeast values are lower, but have grown to nearly 9% (not far from the Italian level). Among 20-24 year olds, the phenomenon literally explodes in Italy (from over 20% to almost one in three); during the same period Northeast changed from a relatively low value (below 10%) to over 22% (thus, also in this age group Northeast is aligning the national average, while remaining at a distance). The next column (15-24), since it combines two previous classes, shows intermediate values and, while fluctuating as a result of a higher estimation error values, data for Friuli VG are roughly aligned with those of the Northeast. The most disturbing aspect is still the fact that among 25-29 year olds the phenomenon consolidates, while it weakens among 30-34 year olds, although at a very limited extent. In conclusion, it is discouraging to see, looking at all people aged 15-34, that more than one in four of them (in Italy) and just under one in five (in the Northeast and in Friuli VG) do not work, study or is engaged in a training activity.

Tab. 18 - NEET by age group and gender

		15-19 years			20-24 years			15-24 years			25-29 years			30-34 years			25-34 years			15-34 years		
		M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.
IT	2005	11,5	12,2	11,8	19,1	25,0	22,0	15,4	18,9	17,1	15,9	33,1	24,5	11,1	34,6	22,9	13,3	33,9	23,6	14,2	27,7	20,9
	2006	11,6	11,6	11,6	18,9	24,4	21,6	15,4	18,3	16,8	15,1	31,0	23,0	11,0	34,3	22,6	12,8	32,8	22,8	13,9	26,8	20,3
	2007	10,9	10,5	10,8	19,3	23,5	21,3	15,2	17,2	16,1	15,2	31,4	23,3	10,5	34,2	22,3	12,6	33,0	22,8	13,7	26,3	19,9
	2008	11,1	11,6	11,4	19,2	24,1	21,6	15,2	18,0	16,6	16,3	31,3	23,8	11,4	33,7	22,5	13,6	32,6	23,1	14,3	26,4	20,3
	2009	11,5	10,1	10,8	22,4	25,8	24,1	17,0	18,1	17,6	18,5	32,4	25,5	13,9	35,8	24,8	16,0	34,3	25,1	16,4	27,3	21,8
	2010	12,3	11,4	11,8	25,4	26,3	25,9	18,9	19,0	19,0	20,0	34,5	27,2	15,5	37,3	26,4	17,6	36,0	26,8	18,2	28,5	23,3
	2011	12,0	11,4	11,7	26,5	27,9	27,2	19,4	19,9	19,7	21,2	34,2	27,7	15,6	37,4	26,6	18,2	35,9	27,1	18,7	28,8	23,7
	2012	13,0	10,9	12,0	28,7	30,0	29,4	21,1	20,8	21,0	23,0	34,7	28,8	17,9	36,9	27,5	20,3	35,9	28,1	20,7	29,1	24,8
	2013	12,7	10,3	11,6	32,2	31,6	31,9	22,8	21,4	22,2	27,5	38,5	33,0	21,5	39,0	30,3	24,3	38,8	31,5	23,6	30,9	27,2
	2014	12,2	10,5	11,4	32,6	31,4	32,0	22,7	21,4	22,1	28,7	39,0	33,8	21,9	38,9	30,4	25,1	38,9	32,0	24,0	30,9	27,4
NE	2005	6,5	7,9	7,2	7,6	14,8	11,2	7,1	11,6	9,3	6,9	19,6	13,1	4,5	20,3	12,2	5,5	20,0	12,6	6,1	16,8	11,4
	2006	6,9	8,5	7,7	6,9	14,2	10,5	6,9	11,5	9,1	6,9	18,7	12,7	4,1	21,2	12,5	5,3	20,1	12,6	5,9	16,8	11,3
	2007	6,0	6,1	6,0	7,7	12,6	10,1	6,9	9,4	8,1	6,0	19,4	12,7	4,3	21,1	12,6	5,0	20,4	12,6	5,8	16,1	10,9
	2008	6,1	6,7	6,4	7,5	13,7	10,6	6,8	10,3	8,5	6,2	20,2	13,2	4,2	20,0	12,0	5,1	20,1	12,5	5,8	16,2	10,9
	2009	6,5	6,3	6,4	11,2	18,3	14,7	8,9	12,4	10,6	7,9	22,0	15,0	7,0	20,8	13,9	7,4	21,3	14,3	8,0	17,7	12,8
	2010	9,6	8,2	8,9	13,6	19,8	16,7	11,6	14,1	12,8	10,4	25,6	18,0	6,9	25,1	16,0	8,4	25,3	16,9	9,8	20,6	15,2
	2011	8,2	8,8	8,5	16,8	19,9	18,3	12,5	14,5	13,5	10,0	24,0	17,1	7,3	24,6	16,0	8,5	24,3	16,5	10,3	20,1	15,2
	2012	9,4	7,0	8,2	17,3	24,9	21,1	13,4	16,2	14,8	10,7	24,7	17,8	8,5	27,1	17,8	9,5	26,0	17,8	11,3	21,7	16,5
	2013	7,8	7,2	7,5	19,6	25,3	22,4	13,8	16,5	15,1	14,5	30,8	22,7	8,8	28,8	18,8	11,4	29,7	20,6	12,5	23,9	18,1
	2014	8,4	9,0	8,7	18,3	26,3	22,2	13,4	17,8	15,5	15,5	29,9	22,8	9,6	27,4	18,5	12,3	28,6	20,5	12,8	23,7	18,2
FVG	2005	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,4	11,9	9,6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,9	17,6	12,2
	2006	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,2	13,7	10,4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,5	18,2	12,2
	2007	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,2	8,7	8,0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,2	16,9	12,0
	2008	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,7	12,9	9,8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,3	17,3	11,7
	2009	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,4	14,5	11,4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,2	17,6	13,3
	2010	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,3	11,7	10,5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,7	19,2	14,4
	2011	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,5	18,3	14,8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,8	22,1	16,4
	2012	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,9	17,6	16,7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,0	23,8	17,8
	2013	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,9	12,4	12,1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,0	22,6	17,8
	2014	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,5	14,0	14,2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,3	23,6	18,9

Source: Data warehouse Istat: <http://dati.istat.it/> (Rilevazione sulle forze di lavoro)

5. Demographic forecasts

Some parameters describing population are moving, and among these in particular the one concerning the size of the foreign component that, as seen, includes a youth component wider than in the population taken as a whole. Istat offers several forecasts going up to 2065, but here we examine the “central” scenario only, until 2025, considering the distinction between residents of Italian and foreign nationality.

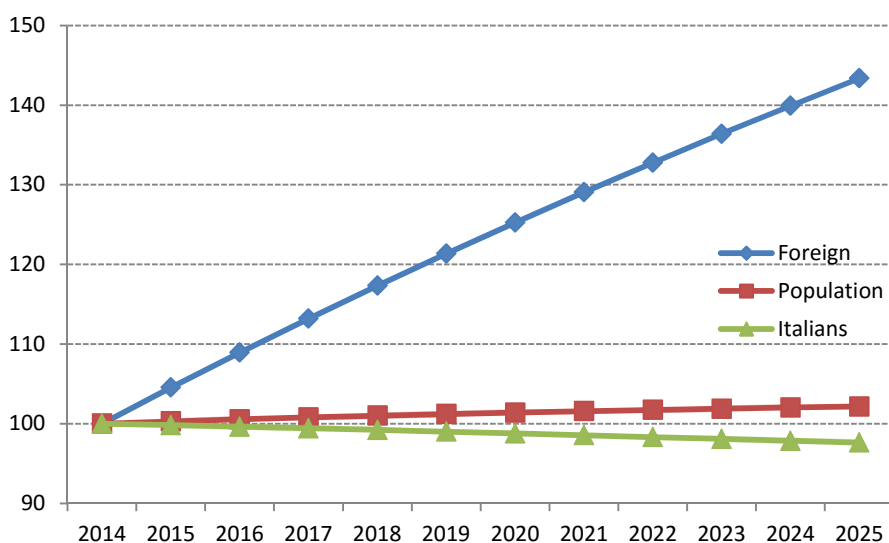
Looking at the data in Tab. 19, we may notice first of all that population tends to grow in Italy a bit less than 3% and in the Northeast by more than 6%, while in Friuli Venezia Giulia growth is slightly lower than in Italy. This is largely due to the impetuous growth of foreign residents, increasing in about a decade of almost 50% (a little less in Friuli VG). As a result, the foreign component grows in Italy by 9% to 13.1%, in the Northeast by 12% to 15.7%, while in Friuli VG evolution is similar to the one in Italy (from 9.9% to 13.9%).

Tab. 19 – Demographic forecast of population and foreign residents at 2025

	Italy					Northeast					Friuli VG				
	Pop.	Incr.	Stran.	Incr.	% Str	Pop.	Incr.	Stran.	Incr.	% Str	Pop.	Incr.	Stran.	Incr.	% Str
2014	61.417.620	100,0	5.507.268	100,0	9,0	11.920.662	100,0	1.434.128	100,0	12,0	1.249.412	100,0	123.718	100,0	9,9
2015	61.636.886	100,4	5.794.625	105,2	9,4	12.003.110	100,7	1.505.784	105,0	12,5	1.253.026	100,3	129.338	104,5	10,3
2016	61.838.227	100,7	6.072.757	110,3	9,8	12.081.657	101,4	1.575.197	109,8	13,0	1.256.302	100,6	134.770	108,9	10,7
2017	62.023.422	101,0	6.342.540	115,2	10,2	12.156.750	102,0	1.642.594	114,5	13,5	1.259.287	100,8	140.035	113,2	11,1
2018	62.194.033	101,3	6.604.586	119,9	10,6	12.228.759	102,6	1.708.107	119,1	14,0	1.262.021	101,0	145.147	117,3	11,5
2019	62.351.488	101,5	6.859.462	124,6	11,0	12.298.028	103,2	1.771.853	123,5	14,4	1.264.540	101,2	150.118	121,3	11,9
2020	62.497.034	101,8	7.107.680	129,1	11,4	12.364.849	103,7	1.833.959	127,9	14,8	1.266.872	101,4	154.956	125,2	12,2
2021	62.631.775	102,0	7.349.463	133,5	11,7	12.429.487	104,3	1.894.484	132,1	15,2	1.269.041	101,6	159.669	129,1	12,6
2022	62.756.712	102,2	7.585.143	137,7	12,1	12.492.176	104,8	1.953.486	136,2	15,6	1.271.064	101,7	164.259	132,8	12,9
2023	62.872.783	102,4	7.814.973	141,9	12,4	12.553.136	105,3	2.011.036	140,2	16,0	1.272.960	101,9	168.736	136,4	13,3
2024	62.980.769	102,5	8.039.169	146,0	12,8	12.612.550	105,8	2.067.230	144,1	16,4	1.274.742	102,0	173.106	139,9	13,6
2025	63.081.253	102,7	8.258.145	149,9	13,1	12.670.557	106,3	2.122.147	148,0	16,7	1.276.420	102,2	177.373	143,4	13,9

It must also be taken into account that foreigners are included in the general population; therefore evolution is best understood by separating these two components. Without foreigners and the considerable growth of their presence, in the next decade population would actually fall in Italy, remain broadly stable in the Northeast, and drop in Friuli VG a bit more than in Italy (Fig. 8).

Fig. 8 – Estimated population evolution in Friuli Venezia Giulia up to 2025

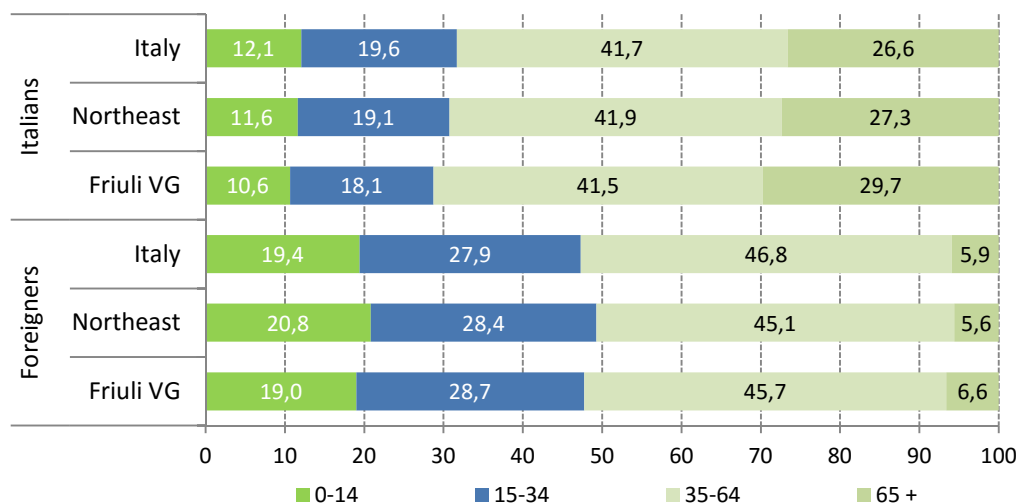


Tab. 20 – Composition of the Italian and foreign population by area and class age at 2025 (estimates)

	Italy					Northeast					Friuli VG				
	Pop.	%	Stran.	%	% S	Pop.	%	Stran.	%	% S	Pop.	%	Stran.	%	% S
0-14	8.210.858	13,0	1.604.548	19,4	19,5	1.666.658	13,2	441.790	20,8	26,5	150.693	11,8	33.731	19,0	22,4
15-19	3.065.382	4,9	471.592	5,7	15,4	617.056	4,9	127.933	6,0	20,7	58.360	4,6	10.372	5,8	17,8
20-24	3.146.341	5,0	488.555	5,9	15,5	627.651	5,0	128.610	6,1	20,5	60.459	4,7	10.881	6,1	18,0
25-29	3.278.274	5,2	612.613	7,4	18,7	662.810	5,2	159.527	7,5	24,1	63.158	4,9	13.739	7,7	21,8
30-34	3.577.129	5,7	728.927	8,8	20,4	713.970	5,6	187.581	8,8	26,3	67.725	5,3	15.934	9,0	23,5
35-64	26.727.086	42,4	3.861.387	46,8	14,4	5.378.628	42,4	957.631	45,1	17,8	537.424	42,1	80.987	45,7	15,1
65 e +	15.076.185	23,9	490.524	5,9	3,3	3.003.783	23,7	119.076	5,6	4,0	338.602	26,5	11.727	6,6	3,5
Total	63.081.253	100,0	8.258.145	100,0	13,1	12.670.557	100,0	2.122.147	100,0	16,7	1.276.420	100,0	177.373	100,0	13,9

Given the previously examined composition by age, in the 2025 scenario the youth component is growing, although compressed, within Italian population, by a fertility rate largely below the threshold of 2.1 children per woman keeping the population at steady state. Tab. 20 shows in fact that the EUth project target slightly consolidates, compared with today, but this is due solely to the presence of foreigners, since among them the share of 15-34 year olds tends to 30%, while within Italian population it stays below the threshold of 20% in all three areas considered (Fig. 9).

Fig. 9 – Composition of the Italian and foreign population by age group at 2025 (estimates)



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