

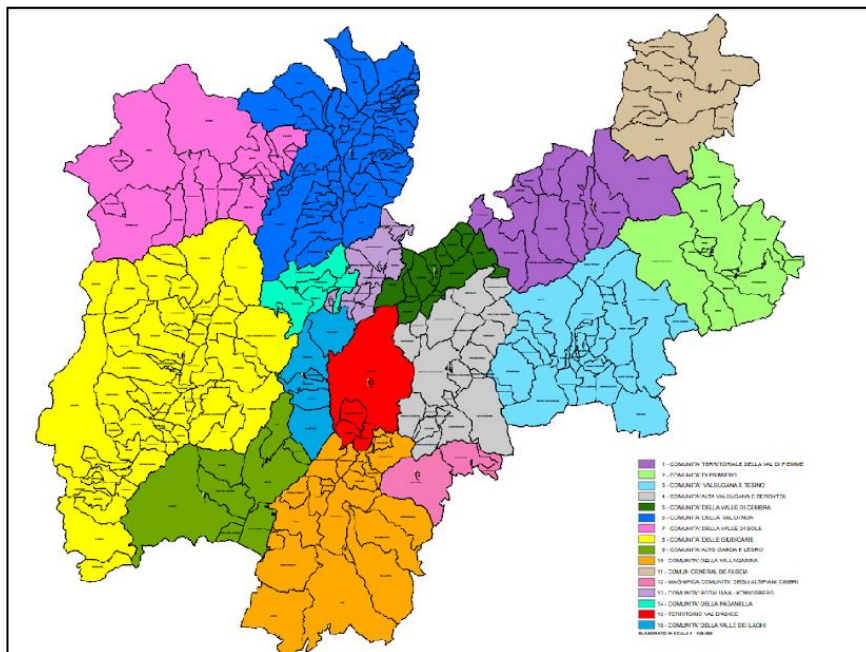
SOCIO – ECONOMIC DATA OF THE TERRITORY **PROVINCIA AUTONOMA DI TRENTO**

A) POPULATION

1.- Region - Situation

Trentino, officially the Autonomous Province of Trento, is an autonomous province of Italy, in the country's far north. The Trentino and South Tyrol constitute the region of Trentino-Alto Adige/Südtirol, an autonomous region under the Italian Constitution. The province of Trento is composed of 177 comuni (municipalities). Its capital is the city of Trento. The province covers an area of more than 6,000 km² (2,300 sq mi). Trentino is renowned for its mountains, such as the Dolomites, which are part of the Alps. About 80% of the whole territory is mountainous. 20% of the territory is located at an altitude between 600 and 1000 meters above sea level, while the 60% above 1000 meters. (*Mountainous areas are those above 600 meters)

The territory is organized into 16 different communities, usually the political dimension is adherent to the borders of the valleys/communities. Among these territories there is the Community of Valsugana and Tesino (far east of the region), which will be at the centre of the case studies that will be presented during the meeting.



At the beginning of 2021 the Autonomous Province of Trento counts 545.365 inhabitants. This figure represents the 0,9% of the Italian population. About 20% of the Trentino's population lives in Trento (capital of the region).

In comparison to the national average (18%) in this region (19,5%) there is a higher population in the age spanning from 0 to 19 year, while there is a lower presence of the group of 75+ years of age (11% to 12%). There is statistical evidence that in peripheral mountainous municipalities the figures are reversed, indicating the presence of an elder population. This evidence can be linked to our case studies bringing evidence of high percentages of 75+ people in the municipalities of Castello Tesino (17,5%) and Pieve Tesino (16,6%). Population density is higher in Adige Valley, where the biggest municipalities (Trento, Rovereto and Lavis) are settled.



Here below a table resuming population’s distribution by altitude. In the table it is shown the natural tendency of the population to leave rural areas, preferring lower altitude locations, where naturally bigger villages or cities are settled.

TAV. I.03 – Popolazione residente ai censimenti per fascia altimetrica (1961–2011)

Fascia altimetrica (m s.l.m.)	1961		1971		1981		1991		2001		2011	
	Popolazione residente	Percentuale	Popolazione residente	Percentuale	Popolazione residente	Percentuale	Popolazione residente	Percentuale	Popolazione residente	Percentuale	Popolazione residente	Percentuale
0-250	175.443	42,6	201.314	47,1	217.634	49,1	222.714	49,5	235.624	49,4	263.224	50,2
251-500	52.360	12,7	51.725	12,1	53.363	12,1	55.812	12,4	61.121	12,8	70.018	13,3
501-750	88.460	21,5	84.641	19,8	84.609	19,1	85.462	19,0	91.182	19,1	98.139	18,7
751-1.000	62.540	15,2	58.013	13,6	55.938	12,6	54.771	12,2	57.061	12,0	59.883	11,4
1.001 e oltre	33.301	8,1	32.152	7,5	31.301	7,1	31.093	6,9	32.029	6,7	33.568	6,4
Totale	412.104	100,0	427.845	100,0	442.845	100,0	449.852	100,0	477.017	100,0	524.832	100,0

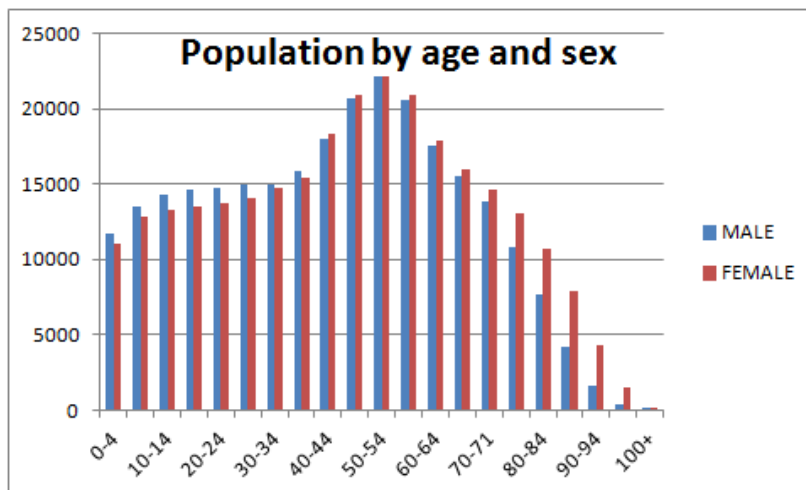
Fonte: Istat - ISPAT, Istituto di statistica della provincia di Trento

Among others, the indicators computed by the regional institute of Statistics (ISPAT) the attractiveness index shows that in 2015 non resident population elected Trentino’s cities of Trento and Rovereto, with respectively a score 44% and 39%, as main centre for their education or business. The average attractiveness index of the Province scores 33,6%.

2.- Population by sex and age group

Population in age group 0-14 years of age sets at 14,1%, while the age span between 15 and 64 records a percentage of 63,5% of the population, to complete population between 65 and 100+ groups a total of 22,4%.

In terms of sex distribution, when taking into account total population, are almost even with 51% being female and 49% male. Breaking the record into a more detailed picture we can see that the age group 0-39 has a predominance of male sex while the remaining classification records higher figure in female.



Source:
ISTAT 08/03/2021 - own
elaboration



3.- Population evolution along the last 10 years

Years	Valsugana e Tesino	Province
1973	24.719	433.600
1995	24.870	461.606
2000	25.476	477.859
2005	26.343	502.478
2010	27.314	529.457
2015	27.179	538.223
2016	27.190	538.604
2017	27.153	539.898
2018	27.155	543.721
2019	27.078	545.425

Fonte: Istat - ISPAT, Istituto di statistica della provincia di Trento

In this table data starting with mid 70s until the most recent official data (2019). Such data show a stable growth in resident population both in the whole territory and in the context of Valsugana and Tesino, which is the geographical location of the best practices which will be presented. The between the two data shows a slight decrease in Tesino's population with respect to the general growth in population.

Valsugana and Tesino territory shows a relative stability in terms of population with a slight decrease in the last 10 years, passing from 27.314 in 2010 to 27.078 in 2019.

4.- Evolution of the population compared with country and EU

After the 2011 economic crisis Trentino turned out, despite systemic criticalities, to be one of the Italian regions to offer more and better employment opportunities. This pushed people from other Italian regions to come and settle in our region. After this sharp increase in population, data show a slow and modest growth rate. Trentino's population stabilized around 538.000 units for a five year period.

YEAR	TRENTINO	ITALY	EUROPE 27
2011	530.308	59.364.690	439.942.305
2012	536.237	59.394.207	440.552.661
2013	537.416	59.685.227	441.257.711
2014	538.223	60.782.668	442.883.888
2015	538.223	60.795.612	443.666.812
2016	538.604	60.665.551	444.802.830
2017	539.898	60.589.445	445.534.430
2018	543.721	60.483.973	446.208.557
2019	545.425	60.359.546	446.989.317
2020	542.739	59.641.488	447.319.916

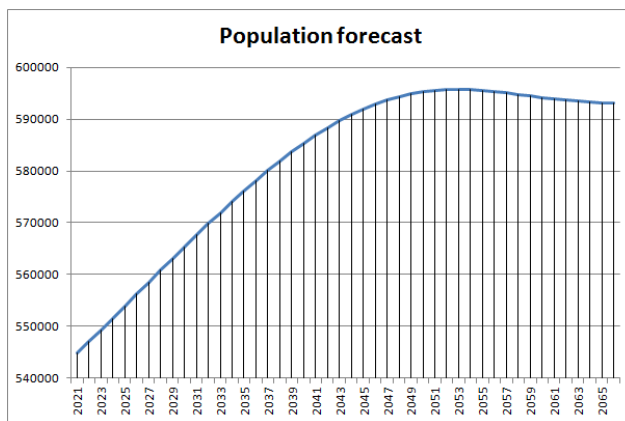
Data sources: ISPAT, ISTAT, EUROSTAT - own elaboration 09/03/2021



5.- Population density, compared with country and EU

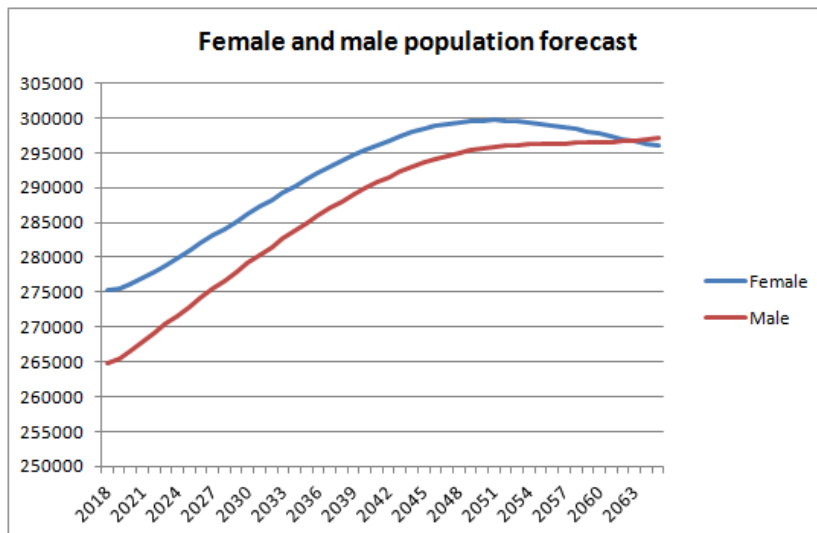
Valsugana and Tesino has a population density of 46,84 per square kilometer.
Trentino has a population density of 87,88 per square kilometer.
Italy has a population density of 207 per square kilometer.
EU has a population density of 117 per square kilometer. (Source: Eurostat)

6.- Population forecast (by sex and age group)



Taking into consideration the timeframe 2021-2065 we can notice that the median value of the population forecast depicts a limited growth tendency between 2021 and 2054 and a subsequent minimal decrease in the remaining years (2055-2065). The population in year 2065 is estimated to be 593.153 units. In comparison to the national data of Italy, which will suffer a sharp decrease from the 60,34 million people of 2021 to a value of 53,51 million people in 2065, Trentino will

score a constant trend with an average growth rate of 0,196%. The average age of the population will pass from the actual 45.9 years of age to 50.2.
[Data source: ISTAT 09/03/2021 - own elaboration.]



From the graph it is visible that both the female and male population is expected to grow steadily until year 2040. After this period female population will possibly experience a faster decline than male, which on the contrary will continue growing over the years.
[Data source: ISTAT 09/03/2021 - own elaboration.]



B) ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

7.- Active population. Evolution in last 10 years

Over the last ten years the active population has increased constantly, except for 2011 when a slight contraction occurred. Inactive population represents more than the half of Trentino's total population, but needless to say, this data group unemployment, students, retired and non classified population. When breaking down the data between male and female population it is to observe that:

- Male active population grew constantly over time, while female active population grew faster in percentage terms in the last five years and over the decade active female population grew for over 10.000 units.
- Inactive population increased in the male group, while it contracted significantly in the female population.

<i>Male and female</i>				
Year	Employed	Search for occupation	Inactive	Total
2010	226.628	10.056	279.693	516.377
2011	227.903	10.518	281.796	520.217
2012	227.531	14.777	281.598	523.906
2013	229.247	15.851	282.511	527.609
2014	232.152	17.308	281.098	530.559
2015	232.535	16.984	282.084	531.602
2016	231.230	16.975	284.147	532.352
2017	236.591	14.316	282.022	532.929
2018	238.798	11.936	283.250	533.983
2019	239.855	12.732	282.179	534.766

Source: ISPAT - own elaboration

8.- Active population by sex and age group

The data below indicate activity rate classified by age and sex over the last two available year (2018-2019). This table underlines that the male group above 25 years of age is almost completely active, namely in the three age groups 25-34 , 35-44, and 45-54 , are active at an average rate above 90%. Encouraging data come from the female population but an endemic delta between the two groups is to be observed.



Tab. 2.5 - Tasso di attività per classi di età e sesso in provincia di Trento (2018-2019) (valori percentuali)*

	2018			2019		
	Maschi	Femmine	Totale	Maschi	Femmine	Totale
15-24	34,7	27,4	31,2	34,6	27,4	31,1
25-34	90,3	74,3	82,4	88,3	75,6	82,0
35-44	95,8	81,1	88,4	95,1	82,3	88,7
45-54	93,6	80,7	87,2	95,1	80,9	88,0
55-64	66,0	52,4	59,2	68,4	55,3	61,8
Totale	78,0	65,3	71,7	78,1	66,2	72,2

* Calcolato sulla popolazione in età di lavoro (15-64 anni)

Fonte: USPML su dati indagine continua sulle Forze lavoro media annua Istat-ISPAT

9.- Activity rate (by sex)

Activity rate in the last two years signed a modest total increase +0.5%, bringing the territorial activity rate from 71.7% to 72.2%. Male activity rate increased just by a mere 0.1% (78.1% in 2019) while the female rate went from 65.3% to 66.2% signing almost a 1% increase in the datum.

Occupation rate grew from 74.6% to 74.9% in the male population, while from 61.7% to 62.1% in the female one, bringing a total increase of +0.3% in the period 2018-2019. On the other hand it is to remark that while male population witnessed a contraction in the unemployment rate by -0.1% (unemployment rate 4.1%), the female group scored a +0.7% setting the record for women's unemployment to 6.1%. Data are extracted from the Annual Statistical Addendum of the Report on Trentino Labour Market (2020 - 35th version).



C) EMPLOYMENT

10.- Employment rate by sectors and sex

In 2019 the employment situation of Trentino, according to gender and sector of activity, was the following:

- in general the total rate of male labour is bigger than the female counterpart by 10 percentage points (55 to 45%);
- In the activity sector of Agriculture and Industry male employment is about four times greater than the female one (80-20 distribution).
- In Trade activities the employment of women is by 4.500 units smaller than in the male group.
- In other activities, where tertiary and services jobs are accounted for, the female employment rate surpasses by 10 percentage points the male employment.
- Female employment in the class “other activities” accounts for about 80% of the total women’s employment rate.

Activity sector	Active labour force			Active labour force %		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	7.973	2.312	10.285	78%	22%	100%
Industry	48.726	9.953	58.679	83%	17%	100%
- General	33.443	9.086	42.529	79%	21%	100%
- Construction	15.283	867	16.150	95%	5%	100%
Trade	16.018	11.679	27.697	58%	42%	100%
Other activities	59.320	83.874	143.194	41%	59%	100%
Total	132.037	107.818	239.855	55%	45%	100%

Fonte: Istat - ISPAT, Istituto di statistica della provincia di Trento



11.- Evolution of the Employment by sector, age group and sex

The evolution of employment by sector and sex over the last two years shows constant data in absolute terms. The activity sector that grew the most is that of education, wealth and social services. The increase in this sector is almost totally reflected by an increase in the female group.

Occupation by sex and sector of activity in the Autonomous province of Trento over the year 2018 an 2019 – absolute and percentage values

	2018						2019					
	Maschi		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	v.a.	%	v.a.	%	v.a.	%	v.a.	%	v.a.	%	v.a.	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.900	6,0	2.700	2,5	10.600	4,4	8.000	6,1	2.300	2,1	10.300	4,3
Industry	33.900	25,7	9.100	8,5	43.000	18,0	33.400	25,3	9.100	8,4	42.500	17,7
Construction	16.000	12,1	1.400	1,3	17.400	7,3	15.300	11,6	900	0,8	16.200	6,8
Trade	15.000	11,4	12.300	11,5	27.300	11,4	16.000	12,1	11.700	10,8	27.700	11,5
Hotels and catering	7.100	5,4	10.700	10,0	17.800	7,5	7.500	5,7	10.400	9,6	17.900	7,5
Logistics	8.300	6,3	2.500	2,3	10.800	4,5	9.200	7,0	1.700	1,6	10.900	4,5
Information and communication	4.400	3,3	1.300	1,2	5.700	2,4	4.700	3,6	1.700	1,6	6.400	2,7
Financial and banking services	3.300	2,5	3.600	3,4	6.900	2,9	2.600	2,0	3.500	3,2	6.100	2,5
Real estate businee	13.300	10,1	13.800	12,9	27.100	11,3	13.300	10,1	13.400	12,4	26.700	11,1
Public administration	7.600	5,8	6.200	5,8	13.800	5,8	7.800	5,9	6.000	5,6	13.800	5,8
Education, wealth and social security	11.200	8,5	33.300	31,2	44.500	18,6	11.300	8,6	37.400	34,7	48.700	20,3
Other services	3.900	3,0	10.000	9,4	13.900	5,8	3.000	2,3	9.800	9,1	12.800	5,3
Total	131.900	100,0	106.900	100,0	238.800	100,0	132.000	100,1	107.900	100,0	239.900	100,0

Fonte: USPML su dati indagine continua sulle Forze lavoro media annua Istat-ISPAT



	2016	2017	2018	2019	Var % 19-18
Totale					
15-24	11.600	13.200	14.600	15.300	+4,6
25-34	42.900	43.700	44.900	44.300	-1,3
35-54	133.700	133.900	132.500	131.000	-1,1
55 e oltre	43.100	45.800	46.800	49.200	+5,1
Totale	231.200	236.600	238.800	239.900	+0,4
Maschi					
15-24	7.200	7.200	8.500	9.000	+5,7
25-34	23.900	23.200	25.100	24.500	-2,2
35-54	73.100	72.600	71.800	70.900	-1,3
55 e oltre	24.900	26.000	26.600	27.600	+4,1
Totale	129.000	129.100	131.900	132.000	+0,1
Femmine					
15-24	4.400	5.900	6.100	6.300	+3,1
25-34	19.000	20.400	19.800	19.800	-0,1
35-54	60.600	61.400	60.700	60.200	-0,9
55 e oltre	18.200	19.800	20.200	21.600	+6,5
Totale	102.200	107.500	106.900	107.800	+0,9

The second graph shows employment divided upon age groups and sex. When taking into consideration the cumulative data it is to observe that the age group 15-24 and 55+ are those who grew the most, while the remaining classes showed a tendency toward a slight contraction. This pattern is equivalent in the two sex groups with different movements. The male group had the highest increase in the group 15-24, while female in that of 55+.

12.- Employment by educational level

Educational system in Italy is quite complex. The table here below depicts the situation in 2019. It is shown that the majority of workers have at least a secondary education degree (56,9% of the total labour force). Only a small percentage 1,2% does not have any kind of diploma or elementary degree.

Education level	Male	Female	Total	% Total
Elementary school diploma or no diploma	1.750	1.217	2.968	1,2%
Primary school diploma	35.892	19.888	55.779	23,3%
Certificate of education non granting university access	27.979	16.628	44.607	18,6%
Secondary education	41.833	38.629	80.462	33,5%
Diploma acknowledged as university degree	1.149	1.749	2.897	1,2%
University degree or higher	23.434	29.707	53.142	22,2%
Total	132.037	107.818	239.855	100,0%

Source: Istat - ISPAT, Istituto di statistica della provincia di Trento

D) UNEMPLOYMENT



13.- Evolution of unemployment by sex

The table below depicts the situation of unemployment by sex over the last 5 years. The data show that female unemployment has constantly been higher than male unemployment. Despite a constant overall contraction in the figures, female unemployment has gone up in 2019..

Tab. 4.1 - Iscritti ai Centri per l'Impiego per sesso in provincia di Trento (2015-2019) (valori assoluti e percentuali)*

	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	v.a.	%	v.a.	%	v.a.	%	v.a.	%	v.a.	%
Maschi	20.050	47,1	19.653	47,1	18.459	46,3	17.292	44,6	16.669	43,5
Femmine	22.481	52,9	22.079	52,9	21.445	53,7	21.443	55,4	21.655	56,5
Totale	42.531	100,0	41.732	100,0	39.904	100,0	38.735	100,0	38.324	100,0

* Dati di stock al 31 dicembre

Fonte: USPML su dati Agenzia del Lavoro (Centri per l'Impiego) - PAT

14.- Compared unemployment rate

Data show that over time in Trentino unemployment has contracted in the last five years. Minimal oscillations around 5% have been registered and the last available data shows a minimal increase in unemployment. The neighboring province of Bolzano assesses its figure under the 3% threshold, while in the North-eastern area of Italy the contraction of unemployment brings the percentage of unemployment at 5,5%. National unemployment sets at 10% following a contraction trend started in 2016.

	2016	2017	2018	2019	Var. punti % 19-18
Provincia di Trento	6,8	5,7	4,8	5,0	+0,2
Provincia di Bolzano	3,7	3,1	2,9	2,9	0,0
Nord-Est	6,8	6,3	6,0	5,5	-0,5
Italia	11,7	11,2	10,6	10,0	-0,6
EU 28	8,5	7,6	6,9	6,3	-0,6



Data source: Osservatorio del mercato del Lavoro - 35° Rapporto sull'occupazione in provincia di Trento 2020

15.- Unemployment by activity sector

Data of the 35th statistical report on occupation in Trentino, show the direct link between the activity sector and unemployment. The difference between 2018 and 2019 data show the high absolute value of unemployed increase in the catering sector. Generally speaking the tertiary sector is that with an endemic higher value of unemployment. This can be linked to the fact that the other activity sectors (primary and secondary) have a higher number of self-employed or constitute the higher share of micro and small enterprises.

	2018		2019		Var. 19-18	
	v.a.	%	v.a.	%	ass.	%
Agriculture	2.939	8,7	3.063	9,0	+124	+4,2
Secondary	4.563	13,5	4.550	13,3	-13	-0,3
Construction – mining	2.469	7,3	2.522	7,4	+53	+2,1
Industry	2.094	6,2	2.028	5,9	-66	-3,2
Tertiary	26.280	77,8	26.589	77,7	+309	+1,2
Trade	2.698	8,0	2.749	8,0	+51	+1,9
Catering exercises	8.852	26,2	9.236	27,0	+384	+4,3
Services	5.561	16,5	5.307	15,5	-254	-4,6
Other types of services	9.169	27,1	9.297	27,2	+128	+1,4
Missing connection	9	0,0	-	0,0	-5	-55,6
Total	33.791	100,0	34.206	100,0	+415	+1,2

16.- Unemployment by age group and sex

Classified by age group it is possible to observe that 2019 unemployment is evenly distributed among the different sets of classification. Nonetheless it is necessary to underline that in the critical age group of the 45+ years of age unemployment accounts for the 35% of the total. Per se 4.450 workers may not be a great figure but the real problem is linked to the qualification and necessary re-qualification of the people over 50. Age management and reskilling is taken into account by policy makers both in order to grant continuity of employment and in order to offer upskilling of the “historical” labour force.



Age group	Employed	Unemployed	Not labour force	Population
15-24	15.316	2.048	38.437	55.802
25-34	44.288	3.339	10.443	58.070
35-44	58.250	2.894	7.795	68.940
45+	122.001	4.450	148.158	274.608
Total	239.855	12.732	204.833	457.420

Fonte: Istat - ISPAT, Istituto di statistica della provincia di Trento

The analysis of the data split into sex groups highlight the following pattern:

- Female unemployment is constantly higher than the male one, the 2019 datum is 4.1% to 6.1%.
- In the second and third trimester of 2020 female unemployment increased by 1.5% setting at 7.6% reaching almost 8.800 units (4.700 male)
- 2019 unemployment absolute data are 4.600 for the male group to 6.400 for the female one with a total of 11.100 units. The COVID pattern has projected data up, showing that in the available semesters unemployment rose by about 2.500 units reaching the peak of 13.500 unemployed people.

17.- Unemployment by educational level

When taken into account year 2018 and 2019 it is clear that the highest unemployment rate occurs when educational level is the lower. In this regard 2019 scored an increase in unemployment in this first level of education. As previously mentioned, in every class, male unemployment is lower than in the female group.

Generally speaking the pattern of unemployment tends to be lower when the education level is higher, namely taking the data university degree indicate the lowest rates.

Unemployment by Educational level in %	2018		2019	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Elementary, primary school diploma or no diploma	5,7%	8,7%	6,8%	9,2%
VET education diploma / professional diploma	3,9%	6,3%	4,3%	7,6%
Secondary education	4,9%	5,2%	2,8%	6,6%
University degree or higher	1,6%	3,1%	1,8%	2,5%
Total	4,3%	5,5%	4,1%	6,1%

Fonte: Istat - ISPAT, Istituto di statistica della provincia di Trento

18.- Long term unemployment

Here below an elaboration of the data available from ISPAT, Institute of Statistics of the Autonomous Province of Trento. The pattern shows a clear contrast between short term and long term unemployment. In absolute value both types of unemployment contracted and diminished over the last four years, but what is most interesting is the clear reduction in long term unemployment, which seems to be stabilizing around the value of 4.000 working units.



	2016	2017	2018	2019
0-11 month				
Absolute value	10.600	9.400	8.200	9.000
Percentage	64,7%	65,4%	68,3%	70,9%
12 month or more				
Absolute value	6.400	5.000	3.800	3.700
Percentage	35,3%	34,6%	31,7%	29,3%

E) COVID 19

19.- How has the education system responded to the covid 19 crisis?

COVID-19 had and still has a significant impacted on the educational system. On a weekly basis countermeasures are implemented in order to prevent further spreading of the pandemic and to grant in presence education. Such policies are implemented and adapted according to the index of infected population. Starting with the end of February 2020 schools have been closed and distance teaching has been implemented. Starting with September 2020 some changes occurred: in presence activities were re-established and according to the diffusion of the contagion only classes with infected pupils were forced to active the distance teaching modality. Safety and control protocols were strictly activated and followed.

Taking into consideration only higher degree schools some more issues raised in the organization of traineeships. Such approach has been institutionalized for all type of schools (vocational and non-vocational) but such experiences have been formally stopped in order to protect pupils and workers health, this decision of course will impact on educational curricula and on life experience of the students.

20.- Has the covid 19 crisis caused population movements to rural areas?

The pandemic surely had an impact on Trentino’s territories. Since March 2020 city centers and roads have witnessed a general and significant reduction in terms of traffic and vehicles (both private and public transportation) in the most populated areas and their outskirts, the reason is to be linked to the general lockdown lifted by public authorities. Starting with April 2020 several families were able to move to rural areas. Working from home and remote education have been the keywords for the following months and in many cases such working and education modality are still in force.

Despite population movements being acknowledged as a widespread phenomenon, there is no data available related to permanent movements towards rural areas. Certainly, the pandemic has contributed to focus the attention of public debate on some issues that are traditionally connected to rural areas: access to services, transport system, digitalization. In this sense, the pandemic could represent an opportunity not only to reconsider our own lifestyle, but also to bring at the centre of the debate the internal area issues.