



## UNIONCAMERE EXCELSIOR INFORMA COMPANY EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES OBTAINED FROM THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SYSTEM



### Year 2021

### Introduction

In line with the climate of economic recovery characterising the current year, an increase in employment needs by the Italian business system is expected. In fact, 61% of the total number of companies with employees in industry and services plan to hire workers in 2021, a percentage that is returning to the pre-pandemic level, after a significant decline in 2020. The inflow expected in 2021 - with any contractual form - is approximately 4.6 million units, thereby fully returning to the 2019 levels. This rapid recovery is also accompanied by an increase in the difficulty companies experience in recruiting the professional profiles they are seeking, which involves almost a third of the expected inflow and which can also be attributed to a growing level of experience requested from candidates. The major problems in recruitment will mainly concern specialised profiles: managers and specialists with in-depth knowledge, also of a scientific nature (about 40% will be difficult to recruit) and above all skilled labourers (46%).

This publication focuses on the main characteristics of the inflow planned in the region for the year 2021.

	6	No.	<b>.</b>	л <sup>°</sup>					
	EXPECTED INFLOW	COM	PANIES HIRING	YOUNG P	EOPLE DIFFICULT	TO RECRUIT			
2021	446,890		64%	30%	6 3	9%			
2020	304,960		49%	31%	6 3	6%			
2019	453,830		63%	30%	6 3	2%			
SUMMARY			Work opportunities in 2021 in the region						
					Expected inflow (a.v.)	% difficult to recruit			
Company areas of professions	inclusion and the main	page 2	Specia	lised labourers	76,69	0 54.9			
Main characteristics of workers requested by the companies		page 3	Techn	ical professions	52,150				
Characteristics of inflow by age group		page 4	Managers and Intellectual, scientific and highly-spec. prof.		20,030	44.4			
Skills requested		page 5	Plant operators and mobile mach	stationary and inery operators	77,28	0 43.3			
Quifications that offer the greatest job opportunities		page 6	Skilled professions activiti	s in commercial es and services	126,080 34.2				
Several characteristics of the companies		page 7	Office workers		36,010	22.2			
Note on methodology		page 8	Unskil	led professions	58,660	22.0			

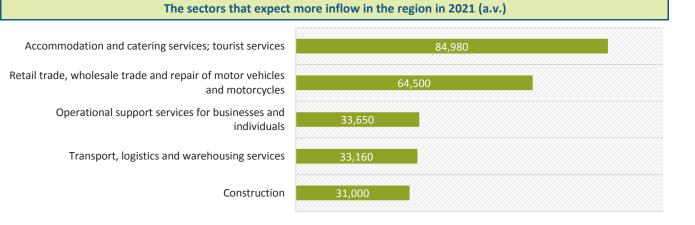
N.B. Due to the rounding off, the sum of the single percentage values may differ by 100. This note is valid for all the graphs in this bulletin that show percentage compositions.

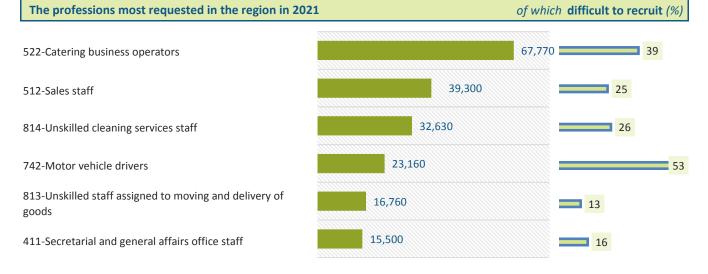
Unless otherwise specified, the source is: Unioncamere - ANPAL, Excelsior Information System, 2021

### **COMPANY AREAS OF INCLUSION AND MAIN PROFESSIONS**

This page shows the main company areas of inclusion, with several characteristics regarding inflow, and the professions most requested by companies for 2021 in the region. It should be noted that, unless otherwise specified, the professions indicated in the bulletin refer to the classification of professions of ISTAT CP2011 (3 digit).

Characteristics of expected inflow by business area in the region in 2021								
COMPANY AREA	INFLOW (a.v.)	% of total	% up to 29 years	% difficult to recruit				
Total	446,890	100.0	30.2	38.9				
Direction and General services areas	13,560	3.0	31.0	37.6				
Administrative areas	18,940	4.2	19.0	19.8				
Technical and planning areas	59,270	13.3	28.4	52.4				
Area of production of goods and provision of the service	217,850	48.7	29.6	41.0				
Commercial and sales areas	82,790	18.5	42.3	31.9				
Logistics areas	54,490	12.2	19.9	33.7				





### MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF WORKERS REQUESTED BY COMPANIES

The main characteristics of the incoming figures are summarised below, organised by sector. The data concerns the difficulties in recruiting, experience required, gender and type of contract requested; the figure for the region is compared with that of the geographical distribution and the national figure.

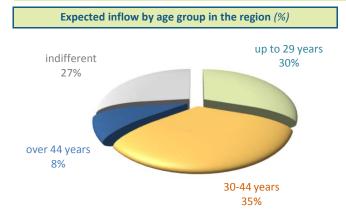
Difficulty in recruiting (%)	Reg.	North East	Italy		Experience requested (%)	Reg.	North East	Italy
Total, of which:	38.9	38.6	32.2		Total, of which:	65.0	65.8	68.7
for lack of candidates	21.1	21.8	16.2		in the profession	20.1	20.7	21.9
due to inadequate skill set	14.0	13.1	12.8		in the sector	44.9	45.0	46.8
for other reasons	3.8	3.7	3.2		non requested	35.0	34.2	31.3
		-	The regi	onal se	octors			
with greatest DIFFICULTIES IN RECRU	ITING and t			onar se	that request specific work <b>EXPERIE</b>	NCE the mos	t <i>(%)</i>	
IT and telecommunications services	32		19	5	Healthcare, social assistance and private health services	42	42	
Construction	26	2	22	4	Private education and training services	41	42	
Metallurgical and metal products industries	30		18	3	Jewellery industries	20	60	
Household goods, leisure goods and other manufacturing industries	14	35		1	Construction	21	57	
Wood and furniture industries	25	2	:3	2	Transport, logistics and warehousing services	16	56	
Lack of candidates	ate skill set	Otl	her reas	ons	Experience in the profession	Experien	ce in the se	ector
Gender requested (%) Reg	North East	Italy			Contracts proposed (% values)	Reg.	North East	Italy
Female 20.4	19.6	18.6			Workers employed by the company	79.8	81.1	81.4
Male 36.4	34.4	34.0			with a permanent contract	16.5	14.7	17.0
equally suitable 43.2	46.0	47.3			with a fixed-term contract	51.9	56.0	55.9
					with other contracts	11.4	10.4	8.6
				1	Company non-salaried workers	20.2	18.9	18.6
The main sectors that expect inflow	of female p	ersonnel	(%)			40.7	42.4	0.0
Textile, clothing and footwear					agency workers	13.7	12.1	9.8
industries	47	30	23		coll. and other non-salaried emp	l. 6.5	6.7	8.8
					Other characteristics of the	inflow in the	region (%)	
Jewellery industries	44 1	.7 39			As a replacement for outgoing personnel	35		
Healthcare, social assistance and private health services	80 <mark>6</mark>	63		Re	egarding new figures not already present in the company	34		
Accommodation and catering services; tourist services	7 19	53			Immigrant personnel	16		
Operational support services for businesses and individuals	7 15	58		Т	other people	13		
					Will have to apply	22		

innovative/creative solutions

Female Male

equally suitable

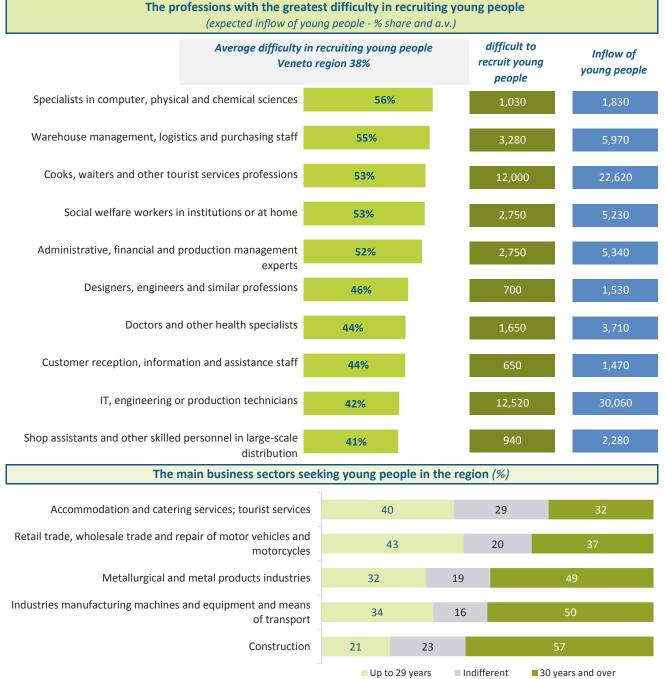
### **CHARACTERISTICS OF INFLOW BY AGE GROUP**



# % of young people up to 29 years against the total inflow:

30.2%

A specific detailed study concerns the age groups of the professional figures requested by companies in the region in 2021, with a detailed breakdown of the professions most requested and of the main business sectors that plan inflow from the younger segment, i.e. the figures with an age explicitly indicated by companies as "up to 29 years". The report that includes "difficulties in recruiting" offers key ideas for analysis with regard to the relationship between training and companies.

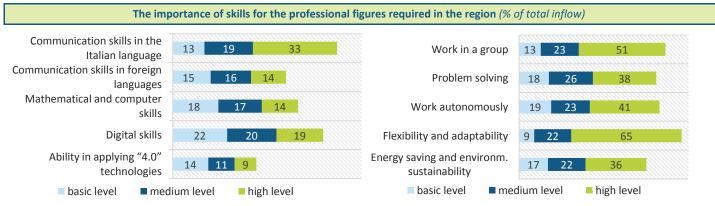


The top sectors for inflow of young people up to 29 years have been selected, as an absolute value

### Page 5

### **SKILLS REQUESTED**

A skill is the "proven ability to use, in work situations or in professional and personal development, a structured set of knowledge and skills acquired in formal, non-formal or informal learning contexts". This section analyses some of the main skills required by companies for incoming profiles, as well as an in-depth analysis of the main fields of study in the territory and the skills required for each of them.



The companies assign each skill a score from 0 (non-requested skill) to 4: the basic level corresponds to the percentage of companies that assign a score of 1 to that skill, the medium level a score of 2 and the high level a score of 3 or 4.

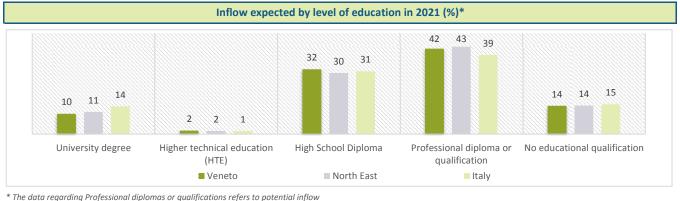
Skills considered of "high" importance according to the main fields of study in the region*										
	Sc	oft		Green	Tech	nnologi	cal	Comm	Communicative	
			ability		nd and		jies to	any n	any gn	
group	olving	lsnomou	and adapt	ving and ental ility	o o	skills	echnolog	ate comp n in Italia	ate comp n in forei	
Work in a g	Problem so	Work auto	Flexibility a	Energy sa environm sustainabi	Use mathe computer r languages	Use digital	Use "4.0" t innovate p	Communic informatio	Communicate company information in foreign languages	
81%	78%	71%	84%	37%	44%	67%	24%	56%	38%	
79%	77%	70%	83%	27%	47%	66%	21%	63%	39%	
83%	81%	70%	91%	36%	25%	58%	7%	43%	26%	
83%	86%	73%	84%	53%	64%	85%	39%	61%	47%	
70%	71%	65%	76%	41%	40%	51%	31%	48%	27%	
57%	45%	44%	69%	36%	17%	26%	8%	39%	17%	
59%	48%	46%	71%	29%	24%	43%	6%	51%	23%	
51%	45%	48%	67%	36%	18%	18%	15%	26%	4%	
62%	36%	41%	66%	55%	9%	15%	6%	55%	38%	
46%	27%	36%	62%	37%	8%	6%	6%	29%	10%	
55%	28%	28%	63%	/120/	6%	20/	1%	/120/	23%	
36%	23%	28%	58%	29%	7%	4%	9%	16%	1%	
51%	15%	43%	74%	44%	7%	7%	3%	38%	11%	
	Chools Pui yyyyy 81% 79% 83% 83% 83% 70% 57% 59% 51% 62% 62% 62% 36%	Choose and a strain of a strain	Softchoose in some softdhoose in some softabino softbino softabino soft <td>SoftSoftAnd and a set of the set of</td> <td>Soft Green   Soft An An&lt;</td> <td>SoftTechSoftGreenTechdnuskaskaspuperside<td>Soft   Green   Technologi     dnoge   Jamobian   Jamobian<!--</td--><td>SoftGreenTechnologicaldnobal gauge<math>\lambda_{11}</math><math>\lambda_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math>dnobal gauge<math>\lambda_{11}</math><math>\lambda_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math>dnobal gauge<math>\lambda_{11}</math><math>\lambda_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math>81%78%71%84%37%44%67%24%79%77%70%83%27%44%66%21%83%81%70%91%36%25%58%7%83%86%73%84%53%64%85%39%70%71%65%76%41%40%51%31%57%45%44%69%36%17%26%8%59%48%46%71%29%24%43%6%55%36%41%66%55%9%15%6%62%36%41%66%55%9%15%6%62%28%38%63%43%66%3%4%55%28%38%63%43%66%3%4%55%28%38%63%43%66%3%4%55%28%38%63%43%66%3%4%55%28%38%63%43%66%3%4%55%28%38%63%43%66%3%<!--</td--><td>Soft   Green   Technological   Communication     dnog   x   x   x   x   y</td></td></td></td>	SoftSoftAnd and a set of the set of	Soft Green   Soft An An<	SoftTechSoftGreenTechdnuskaskaspuperside <td>Soft   Green   Technologi     dnoge   Jamobian   Jamobian<!--</td--><td>SoftGreenTechnologicaldnobal gauge<math>\lambda_{11}</math><math>\lambda_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math>dnobal gauge<math>\lambda_{11}</math><math>\lambda_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math>dnobal gauge<math>\lambda_{11}</math><math>\lambda_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math>81%78%71%84%37%44%67%24%79%77%70%83%27%44%66%21%83%81%70%91%36%25%58%7%83%86%73%84%53%64%85%39%70%71%65%76%41%40%51%31%57%45%44%69%36%17%26%8%59%48%46%71%29%24%43%6%55%36%41%66%55%9%15%6%62%36%41%66%55%9%15%6%62%28%38%63%43%66%3%4%55%28%38%63%43%66%3%4%55%28%38%63%43%66%3%4%55%28%38%63%43%66%3%4%55%28%38%63%43%66%3%4%55%28%38%63%43%66%3%<!--</td--><td>Soft   Green   Technological   Communication     dnog   x   x   x   x   y</td></td></td>	Soft   Green   Technologi     dnoge   Jamobian   Jamobian </td <td>SoftGreenTechnologicaldnobal gauge<math>\lambda_{11}</math><math>\lambda_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math>dnobal gauge<math>\lambda_{11}</math><math>\lambda_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math>dnobal gauge<math>\lambda_{11}</math><math>\lambda_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math><math>\mu_{11}</math>81%78%71%84%37%44%67%24%79%77%70%83%27%44%66%21%83%81%70%91%36%25%58%7%83%86%73%84%53%64%85%39%70%71%65%76%41%40%51%31%57%45%44%69%36%17%26%8%59%48%46%71%29%24%43%6%55%36%41%66%55%9%15%6%62%36%41%66%55%9%15%6%62%28%38%63%43%66%3%4%55%28%38%63%43%66%3%4%55%28%38%63%43%66%3%4%55%28%38%63%43%66%3%4%55%28%38%63%43%66%3%4%55%28%38%63%43%66%3%<!--</td--><td>Soft   Green   Technological   Communication     dnog   x   x   x   x   y</td></td>	SoftGreenTechnologicaldnobal gauge $\lambda_{11}$ $\lambda_{11}$ $\mu_{11}$ $\mu_{11}$ $\mu_{11}$ $\mu_{11}$ dnobal gauge $\lambda_{11}$ $\lambda_{11}$ $\mu_{11}$ $\mu_{11}$ $\mu_{11}$ $\mu_{11}$ $\mu_{11}$ dnobal gauge $\lambda_{11}$ $\lambda_{11}$ $\mu_{11}$ $\mu_{11}$ $\mu_{11}$ $\mu_{11}$ $\mu_{11}$ 81%78%71%84%37%44%67%24%79%77%70%83%27%44%66%21%83%81%70%91%36%25%58%7%83%86%73%84%53%64%85%39%70%71%65%76%41%40%51%31%57%45%44%69%36%17%26%8%59%48%46%71%29%24%43%6%55%36%41%66%55%9%15%6%62%36%41%66%55%9%15%6%62%28%38%63%43%66%3%4%55%28%38%63%43%66%3%4%55%28%38%63%43%66%3%4%55%28%38%63%43%66%3%4%55%28%38%63%43%66%3%4%55%28%38%63%43%66%3% </td <td>Soft   Green   Technological   Communication     dnog   x   x   x   x   y</td>	Soft   Green   Technological   Communication     dnog   x   x   x   x   y	

\* The skills with "high" importance are those to which the companies assign a score of 3 or 4.

\*\* The data refers to the potential inflow with a professional diploma or qualification. Please refer to the introductory text on page 6 "The fields of study that offer greatest job opportunities" for the definition of potential inflow.

### FIELDS OF STUDY THAT OFFER THE GREATEST JOB OPPORTUNITIES

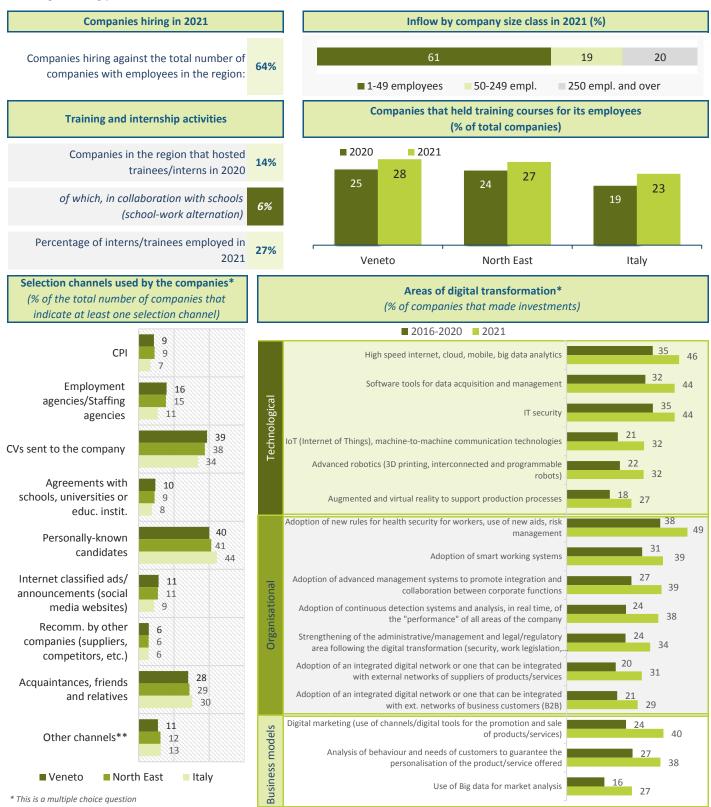
Below, there is some data related to the levels of education and qualifications most requested of the inflow of professional figures in 2021. Data on the demand for workers with professional diplomas or qualifications is presented based on two different approaches. In fact, in addition to workers with professional diplomas and qualifications expressly indicated ("explicit inflow"), companies are looking for workers who generically went through "compulsory education". With a specific in-depth study, there have been cases in which the request for workers who have generically gone through "compulsory education" was associated with professions for which there are three-year professional training courses formally included among the 26 in the State Regional Agreement of 1 August 2019. A further potential demand for professional qualifications was thus identified and, when added to the demand explicitly expressed by the companies as part of the survey, provides an overall estimate of the "potential inflow" expected by the companies for which a professional qualification is required.



The	fields of study most h	ighly requested in the <b>i</b>	region		
		Expected inflow	% of the	% difficult to	% with
		(a.v.)	total	recruit	experience
University		44,780	10%	45%	86%
of whom with post-graduate education		5,610	13%	57%	<b>90%</b>
Economics specialisation			11,670	37%	82%
Teaching and education specialisation		6,250		43%	92%
Industrial engineering specialisation	3,92	20		52%	88%
Higher technical education (HTE)		7,660	2%	57%	78%
SECONDARY (5-year diploma)		143,280	32%	37%	66%
Administration, finance and marketing specialisation			42,300	25%	65%
Mechanics, mechatronics and energy specialisation		23,330		55%	64%
Tourism, food and wine and hospitality specialisation	14,870			40%	68%
Professional qualification (3-year) or professional diploma (4-year)	explicit inflow potential inflow	116,710 188,820	26% 42%	46% 40%	67% 62%
Catering specialisation		28,460	49,630	35%	68%
Mechanical specialisation		26,390	41,410	51%	63%
Sales services specialisation	9,940	<u></u>	olicit inflow tential inflow	25%	44%
		percentages of difficult to reci			
No educational qualification	explicit inflow potential inflow	134,470 62,360	30% 14%	32% 32%	55% 56%

### SEVERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COMPANIES

This page presents several characteristics of the companies that are hiring, highlighting the relative share of the total number of companies with employees present in the region, and detailed breakdown by size class. The training carried out by companies for their employees in 2020 and 2021 and the share of companies that hosted trainees/interns in 2020 is also analysed. The page also presents some data on the investments made by companies in the various areas of digital transformation in 2021 and on the channels for selecting incoming personnel.



in newspapers, labour consultants, other channel

\*\*Trade associations/trade unions, classified ads/announcements \* Companies that declared they made investments of high importance for corporate strategies in the 2016-2020 period and in 2021 in relation to each aspect of digital transformation

### Note on methodology:

The data presented comes from the Excelsior survey carried out by Unioncamere in agreement with the National Agency for Active Labour Policies (ANPAL). The survey, which is included in the National Statistical Programme (UCC-00007) among those that imply an obligatory response, has been carried out on a monthly basis since 2017.

The information contained in this bulletin was acquired by processing all the information obtained through the monthly surveys carried out up until August 2021, mainly by using the compilation technique in CAWI mode, carrying out approximately 282,500 interviews at companies, a representative sample of companies with employees in 2020 in the various industrial and service sectors. The main innovation introduced, starting from the 2017 survey , concerns the adoption of specific modelling of the historical series of data, obtained from administrative sources on businesses and employment and appropriately integrated with the sample data relative to each monthly survey, in order to assess the forecasted inflow. The concept of inflow (i.e. the number of work contracts that companies intend to enter into within a given period) and their relative characteristics has also been extended to the flow of collaborators, agency workers, and other non-salaried workers, in addition to the employment of salaried workers. The data regarding the forecast for the entire year therefore no longer come from a specific annual survey, but from the integrated processing of the available monthly surveys.

The projection of the data from the monthly surveys and the strengthening of the integration between these and the administrative data, through a forecast model, as previously mentioned, allow comparisons with the forecasts made in the years prior to 2017 only in trend and qualitative terms. In this bulletin, the analysis focuses mainly on the characteristics of the planned inflow in 2021, according to the professional profiles and levels of education requested. The results of the survey are available at provincial and regional level according to a variable number of economic sectors, obtained as a grouping of economic activity codes of the ATECO2007 classification. The distribution of inflow envisaged by "professional group" refers to the codes of the ISTAT CP2011 classification.

**Excelsior Informa**is created by Unioncamere in collaboration with ANPAL as part of the Excelsior Information System.

For in-depth information, refer to the following website: **http://excelsior.unioncamere.net** where data and analyses referring to all the regions and all the provinces is available.

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