



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. | . | л [°] | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|--------|---|---------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| | 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 | | | |

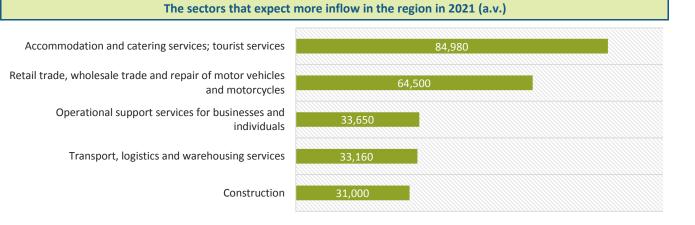
N.B. Due to the rounding off, the sum of the single percentage values may differ by 100. This note is valid for all the graphs in this bulletin that show percentage compositions.

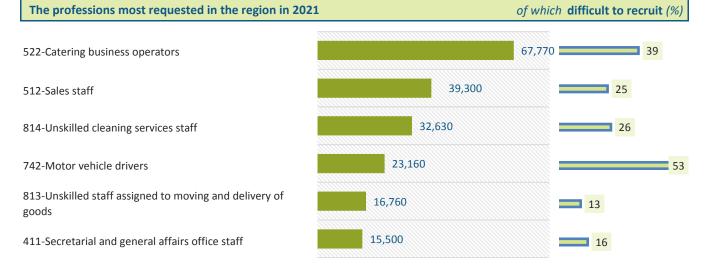
Unless otherwise specified, the source is: Unioncamere - ANPAL, Excelsior Information System, 2021

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.

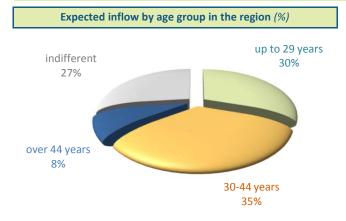
| Difficulty in recruiting (%) | Reg. | North East | Italy | | Experience requested (%) | Reg. | North East | Italy |
|---|-------------------|---------------|----------|---------|--|---------------|---------------|-------|
| Total, of which: | 38.9 | 38.6 | 32.2 | | Total, of which: | 65.0 | 65.8 | 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 EXPERIE | 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

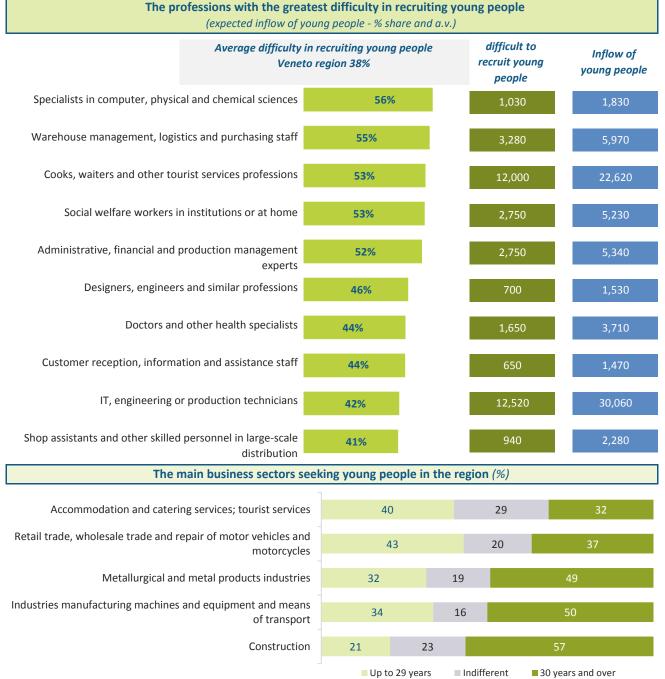
CHARACTERISTICS OF INFLOW BY AGE GROUP



% 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.

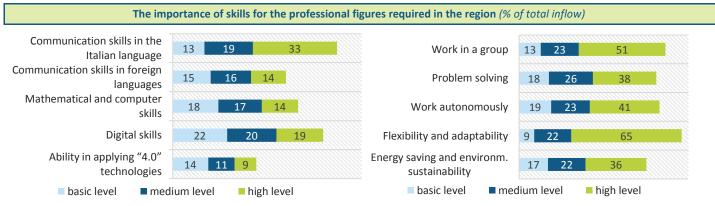


The top sectors for inflow of young people up to 29 years have been selected, as an absolute value

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.

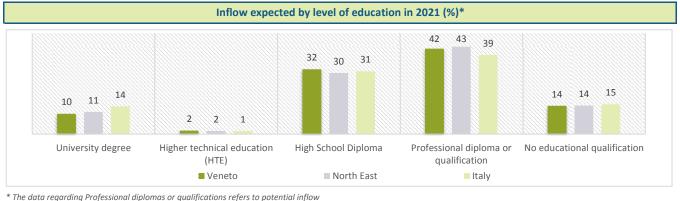
| Skills considered of "high" importance according to the main fields of study in the region* | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| | Sc | oft | | Green | Tech | nnologi | cal | Comm | Communicative | |
| | | | ability | | nd and | | jies to | any n | any gn | |
| group | 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<</td> <td>SoftTechSoftGreenTechdnuskaskaspuperside<td>Soft Green Technologi dnoge Jamobian Jamobian<!--</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}$$\mu_{11}$81%78%71%84%37%44%67%24%79%77%70%83%27%44%66%21%83%81%70%91%36%25%58%7%83%86%73%84%53%64%85%39%70%71%65%76%41%40%51%31%57%45%44%69%36%17%26%8%59%48%46%71%29%24%43%6%55%36%41%66%55%9%15%6%62%36%41%66%55%9%15%6%62%28%38%63%43%66%3%4%55%28%38%63%43%66%3%4%55%28%38%63%43%66%3%4%55%28%38%63%43%66%3%4%55%28%38%63%43%66%3%4%55%28%38%63%43%66%3%<!--</td--><td>Soft Green Technological Communication dnog x x x x y</td></td></td></td> | SoftSoftAnd and a set of the set of | Soft Green Soft An An< | SoftTechSoftGreenTechdnuskaskaspuperside <td>Soft Green Technologi dnoge Jamobian Jamobian<!--</td--><td>SoftGreenTechnologicaldnobal gauge$\lambda_{11}$$\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}$81%78%71%84%37%44%67%24%79%77%70%83%27%44%66%21%83%81%70%91%36%25%58%7%83%86%73%84%53%64%85%39%70%71%65%76%41%40%51%31%57%45%44%69%36%17%26%8%59%48%46%71%29%24%43%6%55%36%41%66%55%9%15%6%62%36%41%66%55%9%15%6%62%28%38%63%43%66%3%4%55%28%38%63%43%66%3%4%55%28%38%63%43%66%3%4%55%28%38%63%43%66%3%4%55%28%38%63%43%66%3%4%55%28%38%63%43%66%3%<!--</td--><td>Soft Green Technological Communication dnog x x x x y</td></td></td> | Soft Green Technologi dnoge Jamobian Jamobian </td <td>SoftGreenTechnologicaldnobal gauge$\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></td> | SoftGreenTechnologicaldnobal gauge λ_{11} λ_{11} μ_{11} μ_{11} μ_{11} μ_{11} dnobal gauge λ_{11} λ_{11} μ_{11} μ_{11} μ_{11} μ_{11} μ_{11} dnobal gauge λ_{11} λ_{11} μ_{11} μ_{11} μ_{11} μ_{11} μ_{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

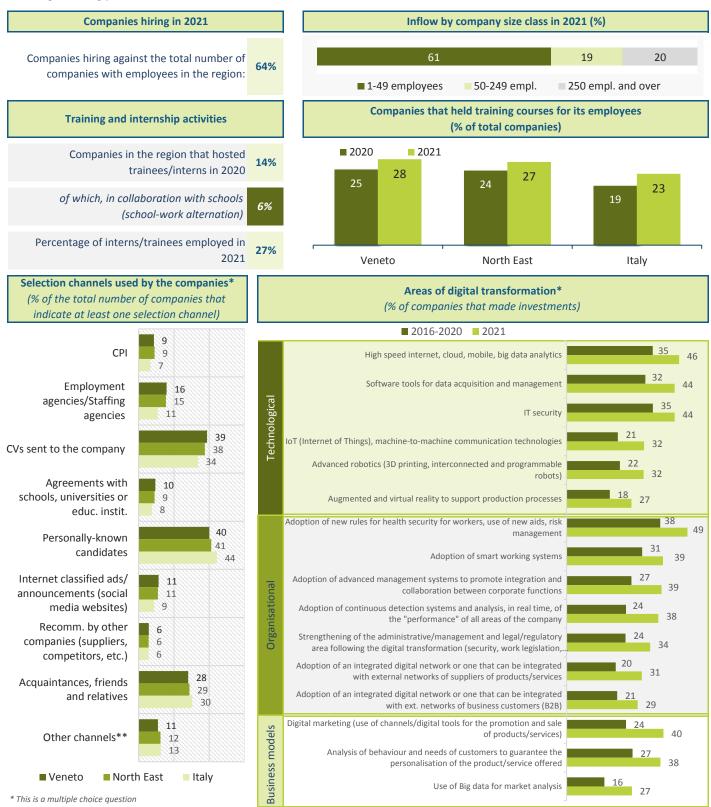
Below, there is some data related to the levels of education and qualifications most requested of the inflow of professional figures in 2021. Data on the demand for workers with professional diplomas or qualifications is presented based on two different approaches. In fact, in addition to workers with 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 i | 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% | 90% |
| 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 Informais 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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