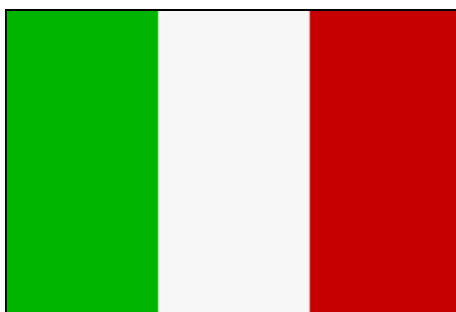




YouthPartnership

FACTSHEET ON EMPLOYMENT IN ITALY



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European Commission



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1) Employment/ Unemployment

1.1 Employment Rate of Young People

	Sources	Year	%
Total rate of employment, age specific rate for 15-24 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	25,50
Total rate of employment, age specific rate for 25-29 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	65,00
Total rate of employment for men 15-24 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	30,60
Total rate of employment for men 25-29 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	74,00
Total rate of employment for women 15-24 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	20,10
Total rate of employment for women 25-29 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	55,70
Employment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2000	Eurostat	2006	26,40
Employment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2001	Eurostat	2006	26,30
Employment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2002	Eurostat	2006	25,80
Employment rate of 15-24 years olds: year 2003	Eurostat	2006	25,40
Employment rate of 15-24 years olds: year 2004	Eurostat	2006	27,60
Employment rate of 15-24 years olds: year 2005	Eurostat	2006	25,70
Employment rate of 15-24 years olds: year 2006	Eurostat	2006	25,50
Employment rate of 15-24 years olds: year 2007	Eurostat	2006	24,70
Activity rate, age range 15-24 (Activity rate = The economically active proportion of the working age population (aged 15-64) - i.e. that part of the population in employment or actively looking for a job.)	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	32,50
Activity rates by time (12 months) since leaving continuous education for the first time	Eurostat (Data- Education & Training-Education-Youth transitions from education to working life in Europe)	2000	80,20

1.2 Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24

	Sources	Year	%
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Legislators, senior officials and managers	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter)	1923,00
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Professionals	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter)	2317,20
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Technicians and associate professionals	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter)	5104,10
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Clerks	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter)	2513,50
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Service workers and shop or market sale workers	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter)	2685,00
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter)	469,50
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Craft and related trades workers	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter)	3791,50
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Plant and machines	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter)	2057,50

Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Elementary occupations	Eurostat	2007 (1. quarter)	2108,50
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Armed forces	Eurostat	2007 (1. quarter)	252,00

1.3 Unemployment Rate of Young People

	Sources	Year	%
Total rate of unemployment of young people, age 15-24	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	21,60
Total rate of unemployment of young people, age 25-29	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	11,60
Total rate of unemployment, for men 15-24 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	19,10
Total rate of unemployment, for men 25-29 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	9,80
Total rate of unemployment, for women 15-24 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	25,,30
Total rate of unemployment, for women 25-29 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	14,00
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2000	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	27,00
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2001	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	24,10
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2002	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	23,10
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2003	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	23,70
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2004	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	23,50
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2005	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	24,00
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2006	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	21,60
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2007	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	20,30
Long-term unemployment of young people, age range 15-24	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	43,60
Long term unemployment of young people, age range 25-29	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	42,70
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, low education, total (1)	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	40,20
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, low education, men	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	29,40
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, low education, women	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	55,50
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, medium education, total	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	16,50
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, medium education, men	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	15,60
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, medium education, women	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	17,30
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, high education, total	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	15,20
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, high education, men	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	12,20
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, high education, women	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	16,90

(1) : ("Around 43% of 15-29 year olds who are inactive and not in education do not participate in the labour market because of taking care of children or other family members or because of other family responsibilities, the vast majority of them women. Another 43% of those inactive and not in education – most of them young males – are either discouraged by the labour market or name other reasons, with the rest being ill or suffering from a disability.") p. 37

2) Types and Quality of Employment

2.1 Type of Employment

	Sources	Year	%
Temporary Work, age range 15-24	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	40,90
Main reason for the temporary employment by age group 15-24: Could not find permanent job	Eurostat	2007 (1. quarter)	32,90 of those who could not find permanent job
Main reason for the temporary employment by age group 15-24: Did not want permanent job	Eurostat	2007 (1. quarter)	6,70 of those who did not want permanent job
Main reason for the temporary employment by age group 15-24: In education or training	Eurostat	2007 (1. quarter)	53,60 of those who are in education or training
Main reason for the temporary employment by age group 15-24: probationary period	Eurostat	2007 (1. quarter)	7,20 of those who are in probationary period
Full-time work, age range 15-24	Eurostat	2007 (1. quarter)	1212,20 (1000 of persons)
Part-Time Work, age range 15-24	Eurostat	2007 (1. quarter)	279,50 (1000 of persons)
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: Other reasons	Eurostat	2007	9,90 of those who could have other reasons
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: Could not find a full-time work	Eurostat	2007	51,40 of those who could not find a full-time work
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: Own disability or illness	Eurostat	2007	-
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: Other personal or family responsibilities	Eurostat	2007	-
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: Looking for children or incapacitated adults	Eurostat	2007	2,70 of those whose reason is looking for children or incapacitated adults
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: In education or training	Eurostat	2007	34,30 of those who are in education or training
Proportion of self-employed by time (12 months) since leaving continuous education for the first time	Eurostat	2007	19,50
Self-employment by men, age groups 15 -24 and highest level of education attained	Eurostat	2007	80,60 upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (Levels 3-4)
Self-employment by women, age groups 15-24 and highest level of education attained	Eurostat	2007	-
Apprenticeship	-		Annex 1

3) Education

3.1 Educational Level

	Sources	Year	%
Percentages of the population aged 20 to 24 having completed at least secondary education	Eurostat	2007	76,30

3.2 Early School-Leavers

	Sources	Year	%
Percentages of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education	Gender inequalities in the risks of poverty and social exclusion for disadvantaged groups in thirty European countries, 2006 (Eurostat)	2004	22,30

3.3 Formal and non-formal learning

	Sources	Year	%
Percentage of people aged 25-34 who takes part of formal education	Eurostat	2005	6,10
Percentage of people aged 25-34 who takes part of non formal education	Eurostat	2005	5,90

3.4 Support structures

Guidance and counselling for learning, career and employment	Annex 2
Support for entrepreneurship	Annex 3

ANNEX 1 : APPRENTICESHIP

The first provision for apprenticeship is contained in a very out-dated law from 1955. Law 196/97 setting out major changes to the regulations on apprenticeship was passed June 1997. *A Decree of 8 April 1998 implementing Art. 16 of Law 196/97*, sets out provisions for the training content of apprentice training. Young people aged between 16 and 24 can be taken on as apprentices; the age limit can be increased to 26 in Southern Regions. In the case of craft firms, collective agreements can increase the age limit to 29 for high-skilled jobs.

Usually a school-leaving certificate is not required to access this type of labour *contract*. Apprenticeship contracts can last from a minimum of 18 months to four years. The average length of apprenticeship is two and a half years. In May '99 a new law was passed that introduces compulsory education and vocational training for young people up to the age of 18. Youngsters can absolve this obligation through apprenticeship or at school or in full-time vocational training courses.

In 1997, there were some 422 664 students in apprenticeship training, whereas the number was 393 138 in 1996. The rise in the number of apprentices is attributable to the extension of the age limit to be taken on as apprentices. The apprenticeship contracts are generally determined by the crafts firms (usually small business) in the manufacturing industries, retail enterprises and service industries. Lately more and more apprentices work in firms other than crafts firms.

Source: <http://www2.trainingvillage.gr/etv/library/apprenticeship/country.asp>

ANNEX 2 : GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING FOR LEARNING, CAREER AND EMPLOYMENT

Currently, *the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Education* have been implementing a policy for the co-ordination of guidance policies, trying to make them coherent within the new framework set out by the 2003 reforms ("Moratti" as regards the educational system, and "Biagi" as regards the Labour market). In particular, the

Ministry of Labour has produced a technical-scientific document which provides the basis for the implementation of a national guidance system. Educational guidance is an integral part of the educational process starting from the pre-primary school (Directive No. 487/97). The Implementation *Regulation 257/2000* states that schools must ensure the implementation of initiatives designed for an educational and vocational guidance co-ordinated with those initiatives which may be undertaken by the Local Bodies so as to guarantee successful training for each student. The main objective of vocational guidance, related to the world of training and work, is the support to the occupational integration in the world of work and career reconversion/development also through continuing training activities. *The Public Employment Services (SPIs)* play a remarkable role on the provincial level and *The Employment Centres*, which are the local operational structures of the *SPIs*, disburse different kinds of services. (http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/)

The guidance services involve a variety of information, training and counselling activities aimed at “promoting self-guidance and supporting the definition of personal training and work projects and the support to occupational integration”. Furthermore, it is worthy to mention a variety of structures, promoted by the Local Bodies as well as by private and third sector organisations, which provide a targeted service mainly designed for the career guidance of both young people and adults. (http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/ .)

Guidance is available for young people and adults, whether employed or unemployed. Guidance for young people takes place: 1.) *in schools*, as an educational process managed by teachers to help students to make informed choices, leading ultimately to the guidance counselling offered at the end of lower secondary education; this process is often supported by supplementary services (diagnostic interviews, information sessions, distribution of materials, etc.) and 2.) *in vocational training centres*, as an educational process to help students to make informed occupational choices; supplementary services are also used to help with this process. In the case of adults, guidance is provided (although to an extent which is still partial) by the CPI (Public Employment Centers), in particular for the unemployed, and by the *Centri di orientamento al lavoro* (COLs - Work Guidance Centres) run by local authorities (information and guidance interviews). Regions also run schemes to guide and train particular target groups (women returning to work, young people at risk, the disabled, immigrants, etc.). (http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/ .)

The types of staff and personnel employed in guidance and counselling activities greatly differ in terms of tasks and initial training, most depending upon the context in which the same activities take place. Since 1990, school teachers have had the provision of guidance services integrated into their responsibilities and professional profiles. Some teachers are designated as guidance service coordinators which means they have to support their colleagues’ guidance activities as well as establish links with local guidance services and other relevant bodies (e.g. local enterprises). Guidance and counselling in the vocational training system is often provided by trainers and tutors with particular professional skills acquired from experience in the field. Post-graduate specialisation courses do exist and have been organised for counsellors usually for people with humanities degrees (especially in psychology). (http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/ .)

Source: http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/

ANNEX 3 : No data available.