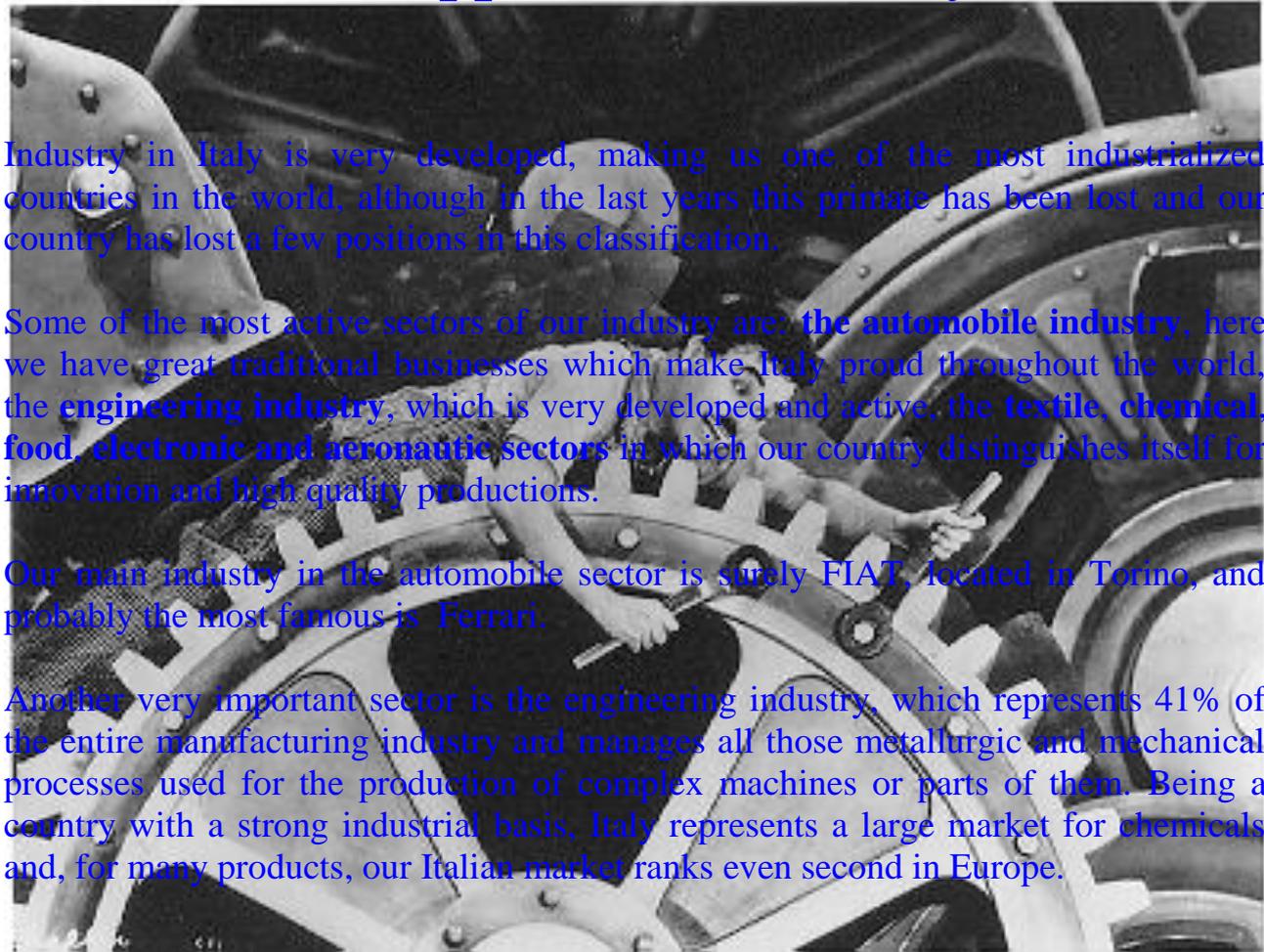


Comenius I&R

Job opportunities in Italy



Industry in Italy is very developed, making us one of the most industrialized countries in the world, although in the last years this primacy has been lost and our country has lost a few positions in this classification.

Some of the most active sectors of our industry are: **the automobile industry**, here we have great traditional businesses which make Italy proud throughout the world, the **engineering industry**, which is very developed and active, the **textile, chemical, food, electronic and aeronautic sectors** in which our country distinguishes itself for innovation and high quality productions.

Our main industry in the automobile sector is surely FIAT, located in Torino, and probably the most famous is Ferrari.

Another very important sector is the engineering industry, which represents 41% of the entire manufacturing industry and manages all those metallurgical and mechanical processes used for the production of complex machines or parts of them. Being a country with a strong industrial basis, Italy represents a large market for chemicals and, for many products, our Italian market ranks even second in Europe.

Italian trade is dominated by automobiles, machinery and manufacturing sector, also because our country is challenged by mountainous terrain where cultivation of agriculture isn't possible. Moreover the lack of raw materials poses a big challenge to the economy and is supplied through imports.

In 2010, the Italian **industry** sector contributed 26.7% to GDP (Gross Domestic Product) while **agriculture** accounted for 2% and **services** 71.3%. The biggest sector - services - employs 30.7 percent of the workforce.

Tourism is a main sector for Italy and attracts foreign exchange and creates jobs.

However, all industries and other sectors suffered low growth rates during the recession years and are still struggling to recover.

A challenge for Italy is to increase its energy production, an area where the country is not self-sufficient, partly because we are a non-nuclear country and we have to import energy from abroad.

In 2012, the EU labour market was still being determined by the economic crisis. Key figures for the EU did not improve: they either continued to show negative trends (unemployment) or remained relatively stable in relation to the year before (employment). In addition, developments in the labour market did not affect Member States in the same way or to the same extent. As a result, the differences between Member States increased.

Italy has been hit hard by the crisis and unemployment. Job losses have been concentrated among youth and the low skilled because

- first, youth entering the labour market for the first time lack experience and it's difficult for them to find work, particularly in the context of a major crisis.
- second, Italian youth are over-represented in precarious jobs – notably temporary jobs and other atypical contract types – and, as a result, have been the first to lose their jobs.

Some data: Italy, October 2013 (Istat data):

Employed people:	22.358.000, equal to 55.5%
Unemployed people:	3.189.000, equal to 12.5%
People aged 15-24 looking for job:	663.000, equal to 11% of the youth in this age range
Unemployment rate among youth age range 15-24:	41,2%

The new class of **NEET** is developing among the youth: young people "**Not in Education, Employment or Training**", the necessary basic elements for a future stable job.

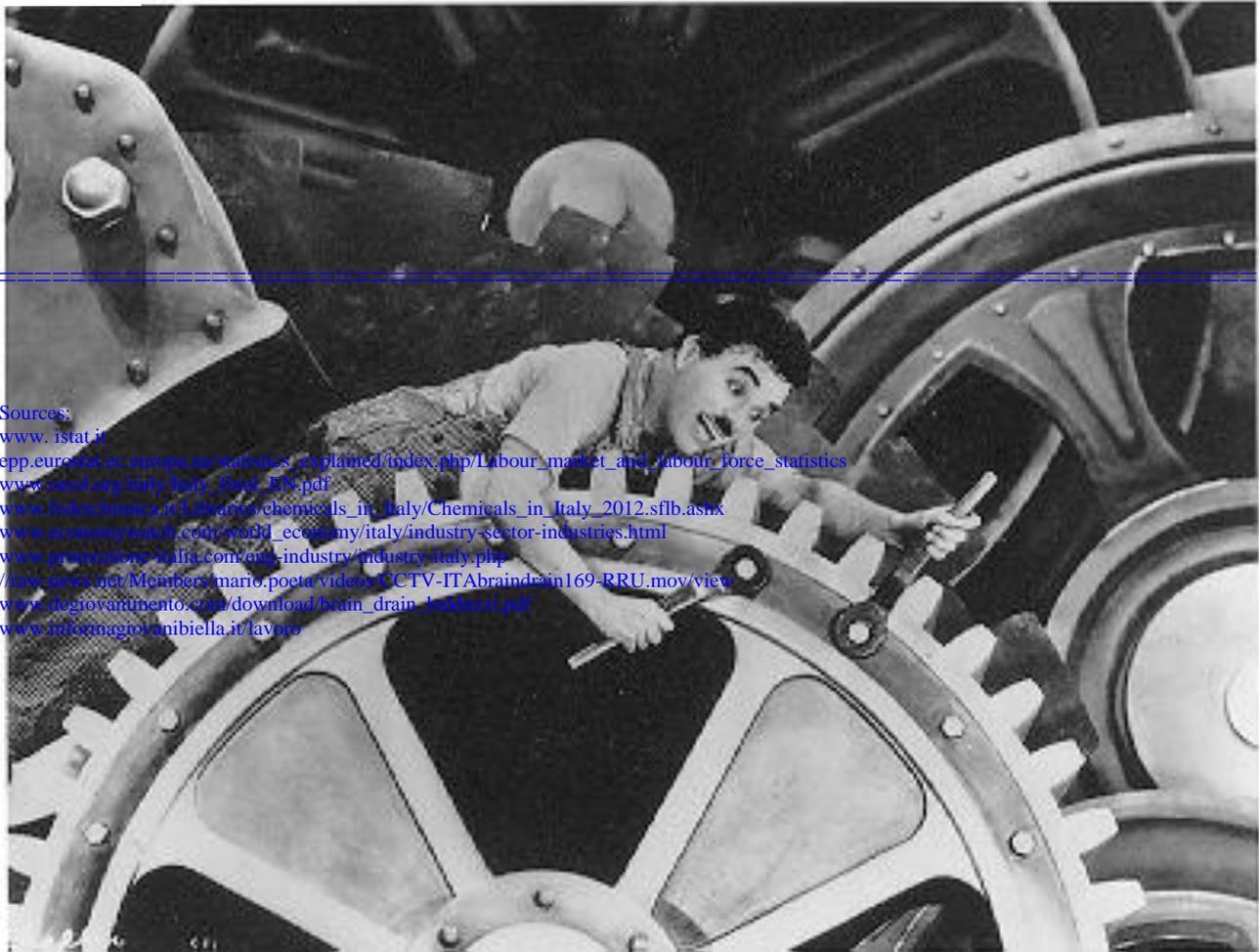
Another effect of the crisis is the "brain drain": the economic crisis is forcing a growing number of Italians to leave the country and the phenomenon has reached alarming rate over the past 4 years.

Italy is experiencing hard emigration, not for the first time. This time tough, unlike the past, it is not the lower skilled workers who are leaving but rather the best educated, the most motivated, and inventive ones. Many graduates and young



professionals see emigrating to other European countries (Germany, UK, France) as the only opportunity for them to build a future. One of the main problems is represented by the fact that the "brain drain" in Italy is not compensated by "brain inflow". Among migrants to Italy, 12.2% are high skilled and almost 54.3% are low skilled.

A package of measures have been passed by the government and others are still under study to bring down the negative figures of youth unemployment. The decrees include training measures as well as incentives that would cut payroll taxes for companies that hire people aged between 18 and 29 on permanent, full-time contracts.



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