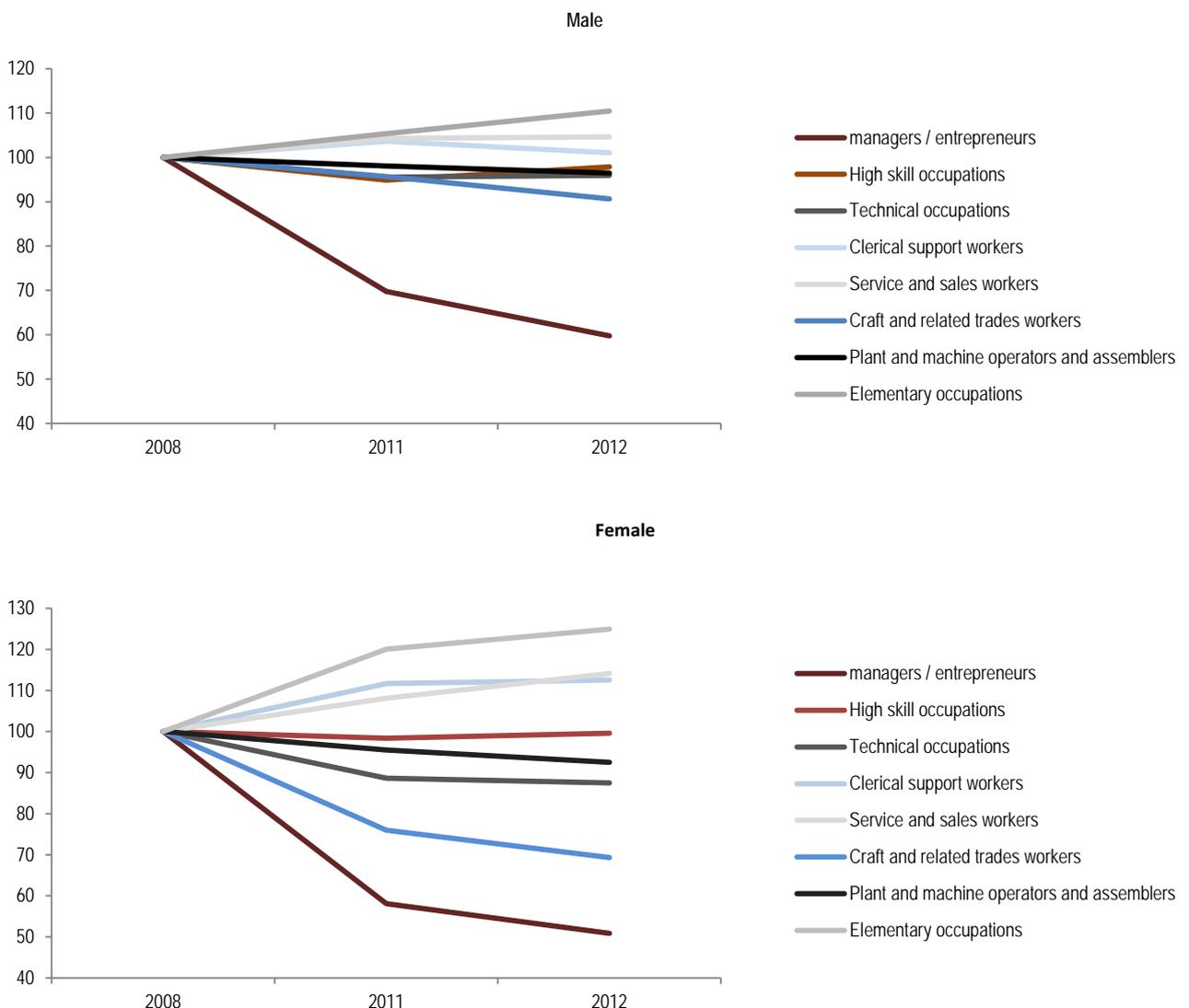


Occupations in times of crisis Years 2012-2013

The survey on occupations, promoted and financed by Isfol and jointly carried out by Istat and Isfol in 2012-13, analyses the characteristics and requirements of approximately 800 occupational units.

From 2008 up to 2012 the number of employees has decreased by more than 500,000 units. The most affected occupational group is the one of craftsmen and skilled workers, which has lost 555,000 employees, while the group of elementary occupations devoted both to production and service has increased by 358 thousand units.

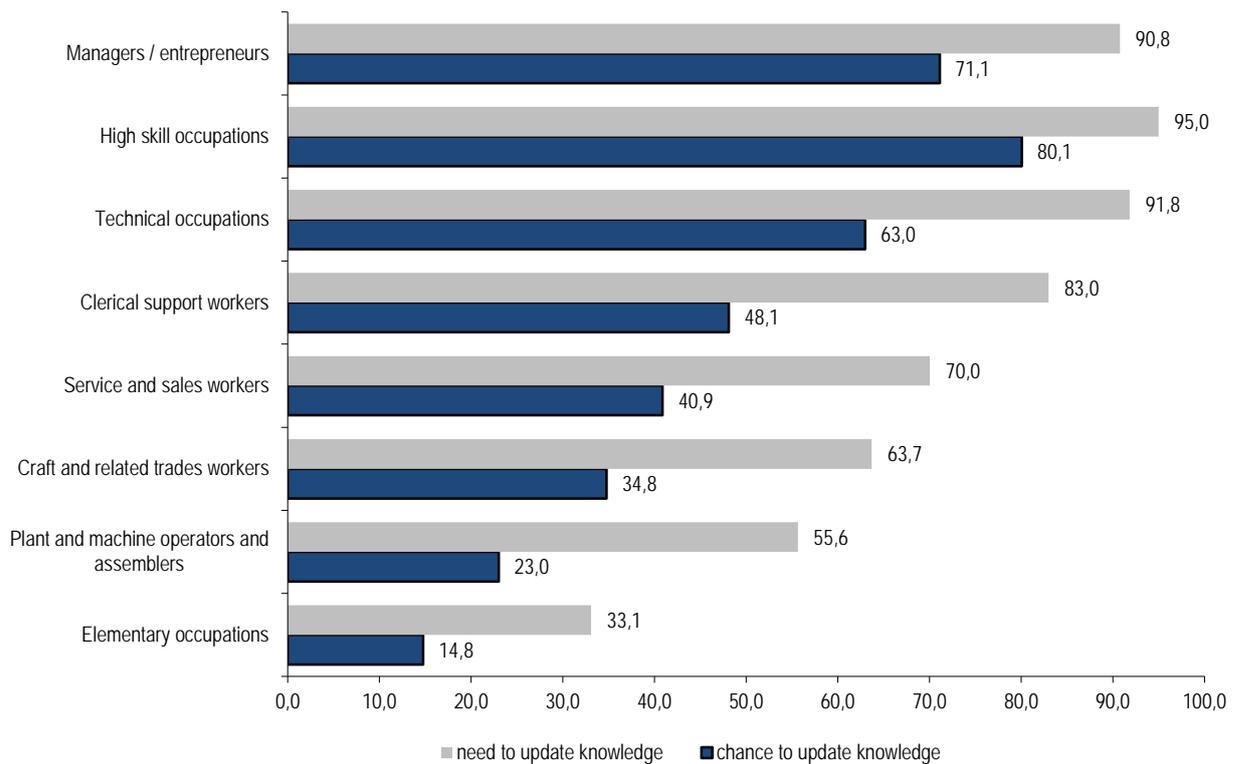
FIGURE 1. EMPLOYED BY OCCUPATIONAL MAJOR GROUPS 2008, 2011 AND 2012 (index numbers 2008 = 100)



Over the three years before the interview, only a small share of occupations has experienced a change in job contents, mostly due to new regulations.

Over 14 million employees express the need to update knowledge and skills acquired or to develop new ones. In response to this need, only slightly more than half of occupations (52.7 %) have a chance to update at least once a year their professional skills.

• FIGURE 2. NEED AND CHANCE TO UPDATE KNOWLEDGE BY OCCUPATIONAL MAJOR GROUPS 2012, (PERCENTAGE VALUES)



"Flexibility," "creativity" and "resilience" are "protective factors" against the crisis. In 2012, the occupations where these characteristics were more pervasive employed 1 million and 571,000 people, that is 6.8 percent of total employment.

Researchers in the field of medical science (86.5 on a scale from 0 to 100) and university professors in the biological sciences (84.4) are the occupations with the highest content of elasticity, resilience and creativity. Such characteristics are also found among the heads of state police, the senior managers of public safety and the superintendents.

The occupations devoted to crafts are counted among the ones that offer good opportunities to realize career aspirations. The craftsmen also receives a good recognition of their merits (58.2 on a scale from 0 to 100), certainly more than people employed in high skill occupations (55.2).

Call center operators (24.5), domestic staff (30) and remote sellers (30) are the least satisfied with their professional status. Technical occupations in the museums (32.6), in the court (34.6) and in the statistical services (37), some unskilled occupations such as janitors (36.6) and vehicles cleaners (37.2), as well as fuel distributors (37.6) follow at a short distance.

Among the occupations that mostly perceive the insecurity of their work there is a clear predominance of the call center operators and the performance. At the opposite side the university professors, the ambassadors and the occupations devoted to public safety are found.

For more details please refer to the Italian version

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