

Mechri, Linguaggi in Transito, 7 maggio 2022 – a cura di valentina Cappelletti

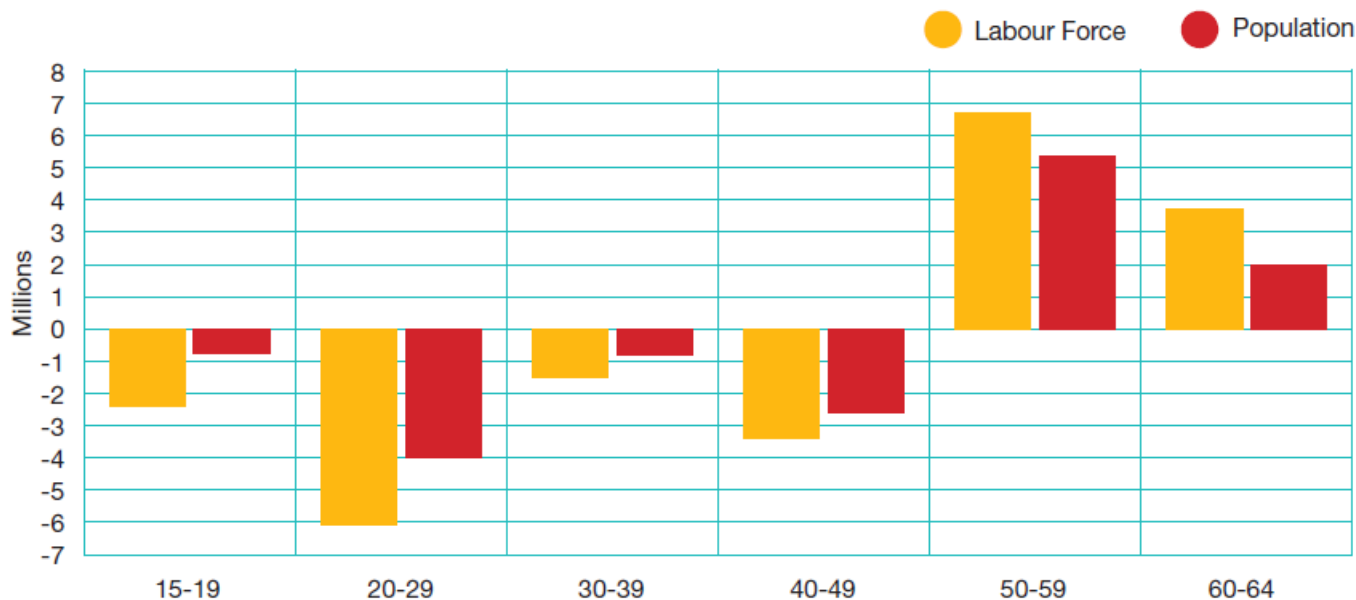


Figure 2: Changes in population and workforce size between 2010 and 2020 by age category, (EU 27 + Norway and Switzerland)

Source: CEDEFOP, 2010

Fonte: New Skills for New Jobs: Action Now. A report by the expert Group on New Skills for New Jobs prepared for the European Commission, 2008

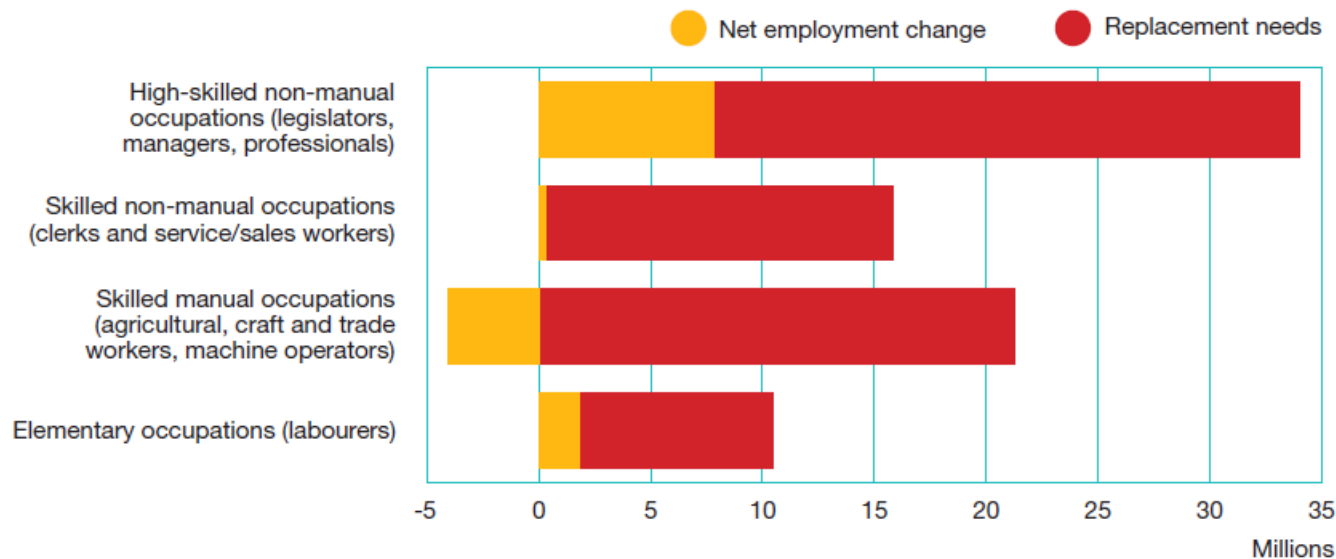


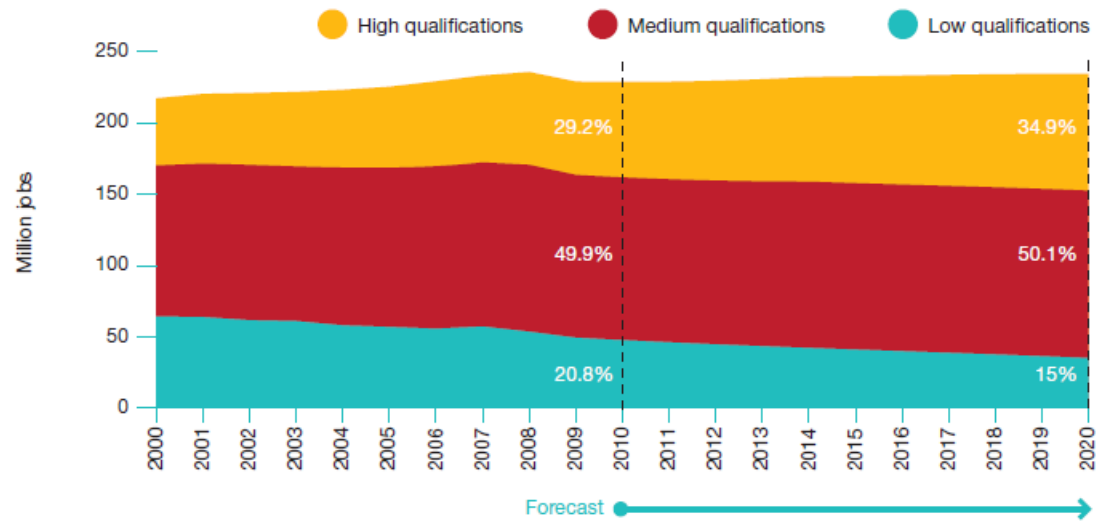
Figure 3: Future job opportunities by occupational groups, 2010-2020 (EU-27 + Norway and Switzerland)

Source: CEDEFOP, 2010

Fonte: New Skills for New Jobs: Action Now. A report by the expert Group on New Skills for New Jobs prepared for the European Commission, 2008

Figure 4: Employment trends by level of qualification, 2000-2020 (EU-27 + Norway and Switzerland)

Source: CEDEFOP, 2010

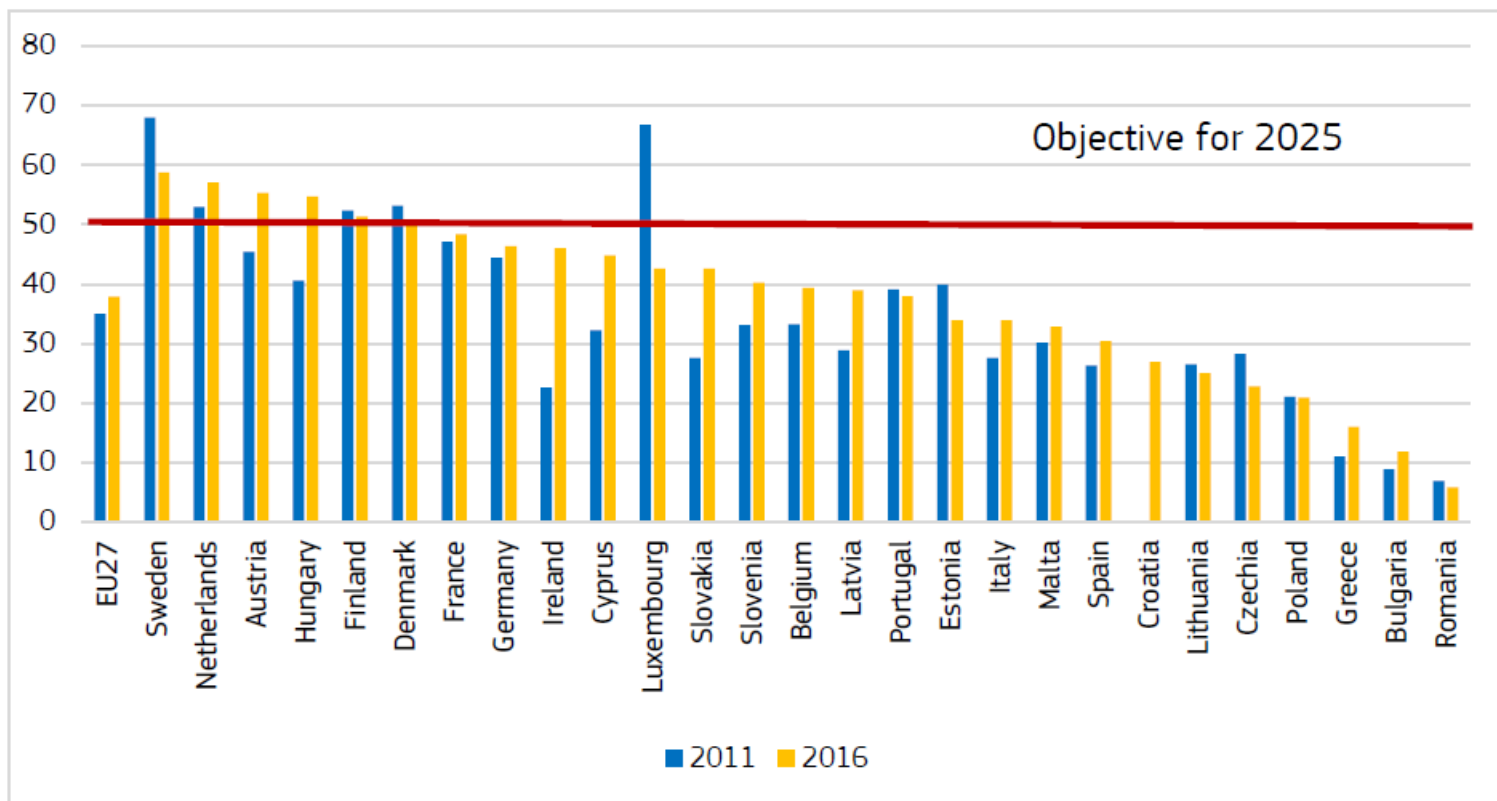


Fonte: New Skills for New Jobs: Action Now. A report by the expert Group on New Skills for New Jobs prepared for the European Commission, 2008

Indicator	Objective for 2025	Current level (latest year available)	Increase (in %)
Participation of adults aged 25-64 in learning during the last 12 month	50%	38% (2016)	+32%
Participation of low-qualified adults 25-64 in learning during the last 12 months	30%	18% (2016)	+67%
Share of unemployed adults aged 25-64 with a recent learning experience	20 %	11% (2019)	+82%
Share of adults aged 16-74 having at least basic digital skills	70%	56% (2019)	+25%

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Chart 1: Share of adults (25-64) participating in learning, 2011-2016 (%)

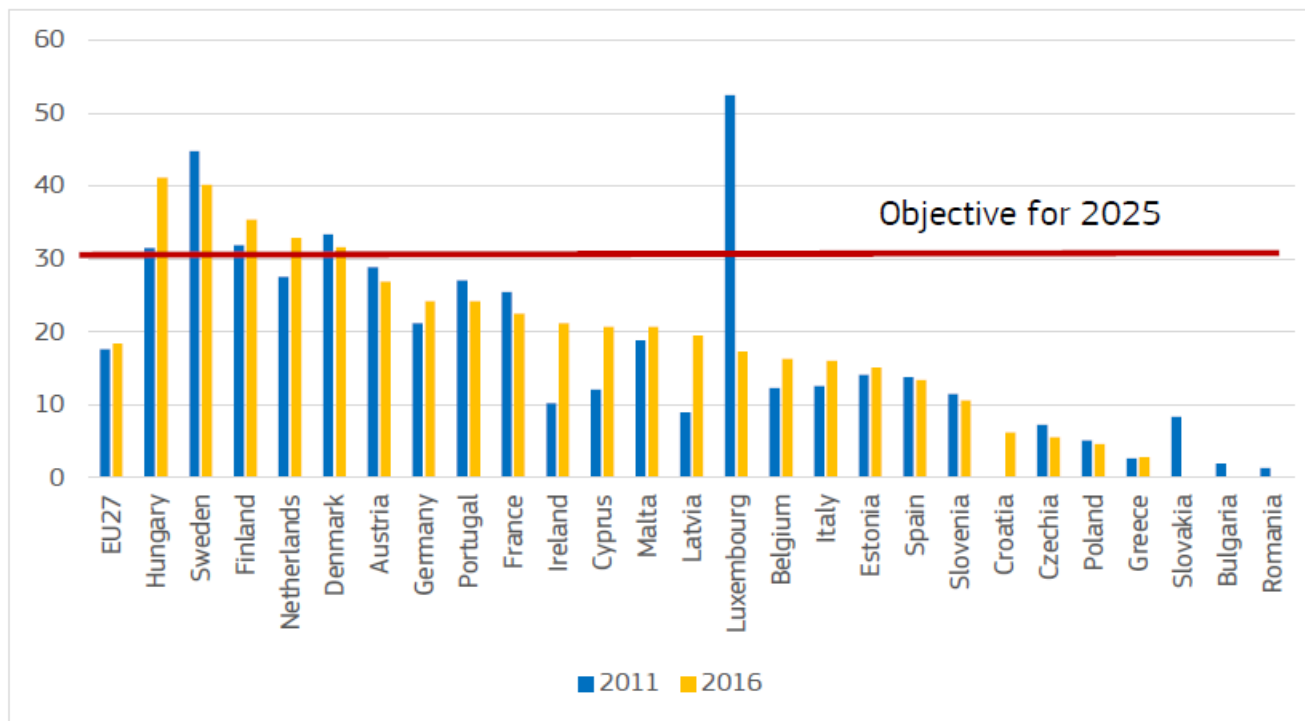


Source: Eurostat, EU Adult Education Survey. Data excludes informal learning and guided on the job training. Data for Croatia is not available in 2011. There was a break in time series between 2011 and 2016 in Sweden, Ireland and Luxembourg. The countries are ranked in a descending order based on 2016 data.

Fonte: Background note on the skills objectives, European Commission, 2008

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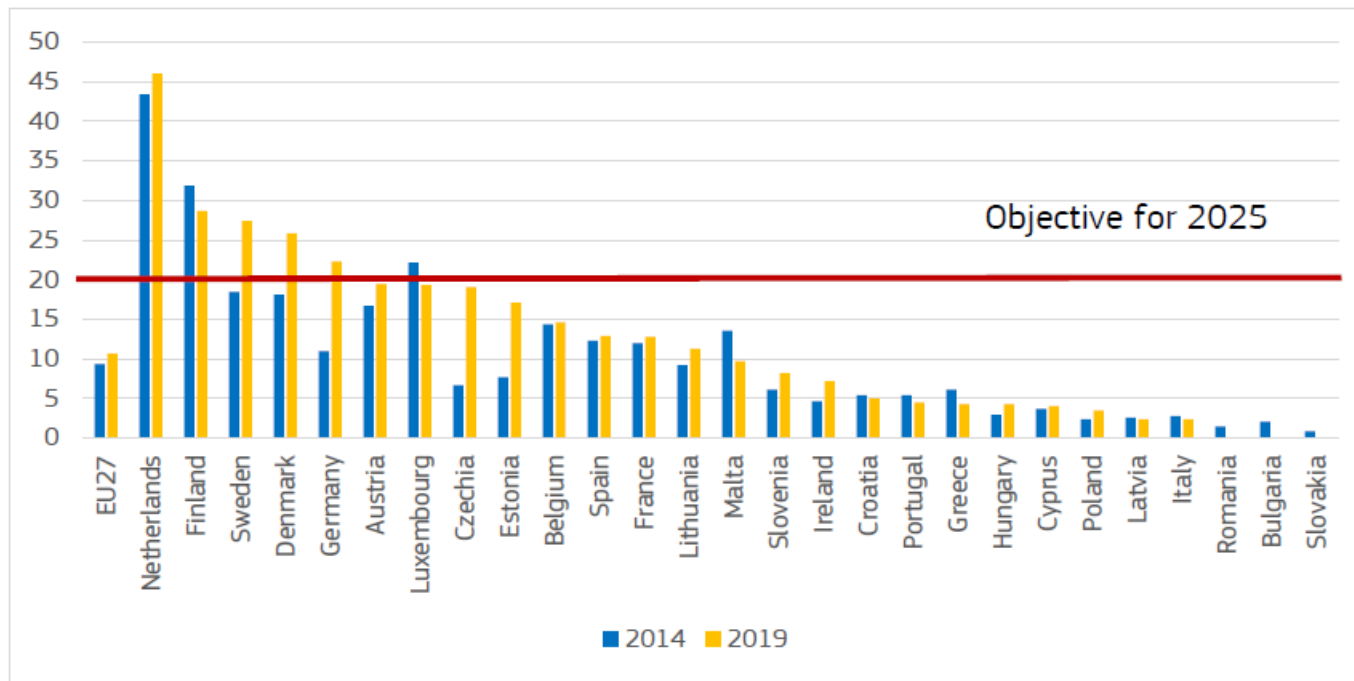
Chart 2: Share of low-qualified adults (25-64) participating in learning, 2011-2016 (%)



Source: Eurostat, EU Adult Education Survey. Data excludes informal learning and guided on the job training. Data for Lithuania is not available in 2011 and 2016; data for Slovakia, Bulgaria and Romania not available for 2016 (likely due to reliability/small sample size issues). There was a break in time series between 2011 and 2016 due to the introduction of new ISCED 2011 classification of educational attainment; however, it should have not had a major impact on classifying individuals with only a low-level of qualification. However, there was a major break in time series (change in methodology) in Luxembourg significantly affecting the comparability of data.

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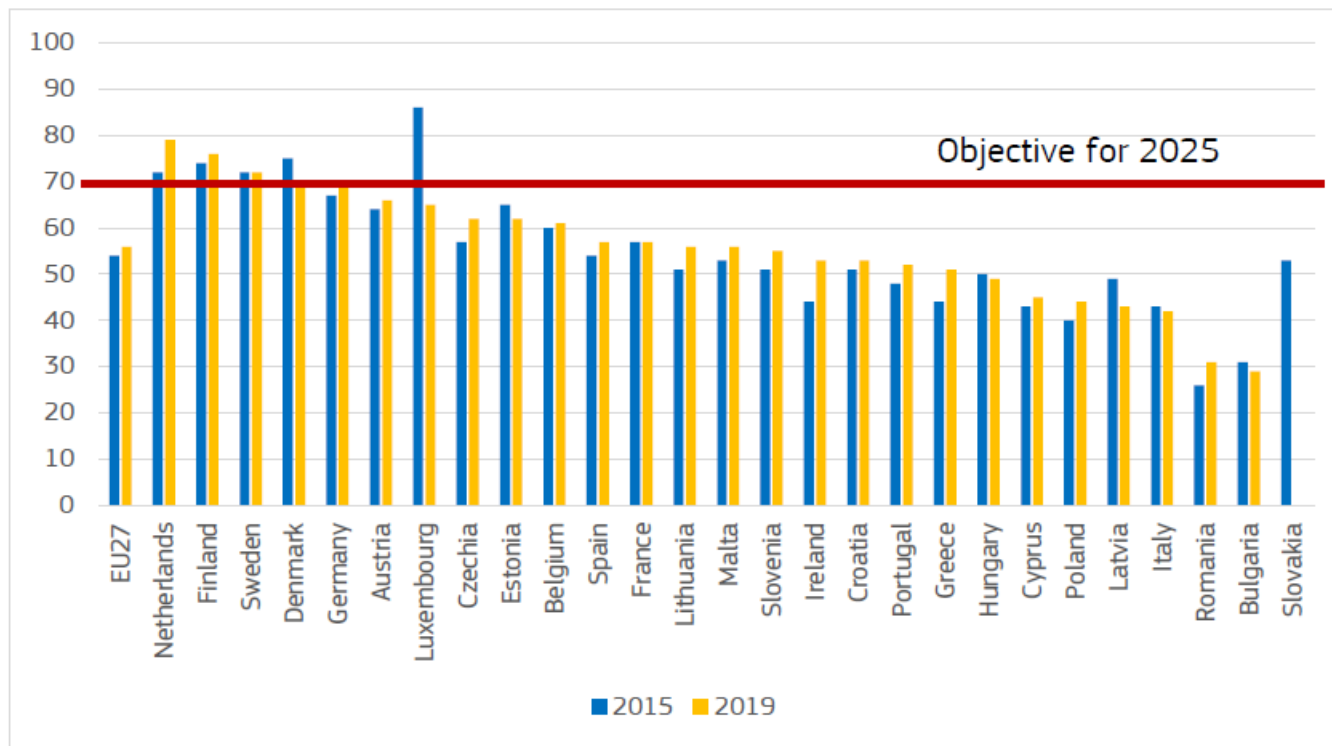
Chart 3: Share of unemployed adults (25-64) with a recent learning experience, 2014-2019 (%)



Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey. Data for Bulgaria, Slovakia and Romania is not available in 2019. There was a break in time series between 2014 and 2019 in Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Poland and Sweden. The countries are ranked in a descending order based on 2019 data.

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Chart 4: Share of individuals (aged 15-74) with at least basic digital skills 2015-2019



Source: Eurostat, EU Community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals. Data for 2019 for Czechia and Sweden is unreliable and for Slovakia not available. Break in time series in 2019 in Czechia, Luxembourg, Italy and Latvia.

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Link utili

<https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1223&langId=en>

<https://atlantelavoro.inapp.org/index.php>

<https://qrsp.servizirl.it/qrsp/#/home>

<https://europa.eu/europass/it/description-eight-eqf-levels>

<https://www.miur.gov.it/tematiche-e-servizi/istruzione-degli-adulti/apprendimento-permanente>

<https://inapp.org/piaac>