




Erasmus +




Preparing for the labour market

PROJECT

ERASMUS+ PROJECT "LEARN TO BE!"



But... what
skills for the
job market?

- ▶ To shed light on the existence of a digital gender gap and support the implementation of policies to reduce it, it is necessary to better understand whether and to what extent girls and women are equipped with the necessary skills to adapt and excel in the digital economy and, consequently, how they can contribute to making digital societies more inclusive.
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In Europe the digital strategy

- ▶ The strategy of the European Commission has placed people increasingly at the center of the digital transition and thus the issue of digital skills, fundamental for European growth and for an aware and mature citizenry, necessary for the harmonious development of the online society.
- ▶ This accent is underlined, in the European strategy, in particular by the push towards the goal of 80% of people with basic digital skills by 2030:
- ▶ "In this way a society can be built that can trust digital products and online services , identify misinformation and fraud attempts, protect against cyberattacks, scams and online fraud, and where children learn to understand and navigate through the myriad of information they are exposed to online".

The DESI 2021 report

- ▶ Highlights that during the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic All EU Member States have made progress in the area of digitalization, but the overall picture across Member States is mixed and, despite some convergence, the gap between the leading countries of the EU, in terms of digital maturity, and those with the lowest DESI scores remains large and in general the values are far from the targets of the Digital Compasses.

DESI 2021 data...

- ▶ The data confirms the lag compared to the enabling factors measurement indicators.
- ▶ Apart from the 2019 data on the share of the population with at least basic digital skills (56%, just over half, with EU countries such as Italy which therefore do not reach the majority of the population between 16 and 74 years old) also the number of specialists ICT needs to be improved considerably, with a slight increase but with a still insufficient pace compared to the 2030 goal of 20 million.
- ▶ In 2020, the EU had 8.4 million ICT specialists, an increase of 0.6 million on the previous year. Data linked to the low percentage of ICT graduates (3.9%, substantially stationary) which correlates to the difficulty of companies in hiring specialists (reported by 55% of companies) and is clearly the cause of a slower digital transformation of companies and public administrations in many EU countries.

And the women???

- ▶ The overall delay in the number of ICT specialists is associated with a particularly serious shortage relating to the female presence, with a very significant gender gap, so much so that only 19% of ICT specialists (with a progression of just over 2% in the last four years and with no country over 30%) and about a third of science, technology, engineering and mathematics graduates are women.



in conclusion
I think

- ▶ The data are not positive and the known critical issues remain (low diffusion of adequate digital skills, insufficient presence of ICT specialists, digital backwardness of SMEs, high gender gap), for which no significant progress has been recorded.
- ▶ However, the new context is determined on the one hand by the presence of the investments envisaged in the national recovery and resilience plans (Italy allocates, for example, 7 billion to human capital), on the other by the recent launch of a European strategy , which pushes the DESI to be increasingly a monitoring tool correlated with the improvement process and with the objectives set for 2030.

The impact of digital on the economy

- ▶ The report, compiled by the Synergy Research Group, shows that overall global spending on data center investments is close to a 2% increase since the third quarter of 2019, to approximately \$40.5 billion. This is all due almost entirely to a 21% jump in public cloud spending, which the research team says has pushed to an all-time high. Cloud providers continue to invest heavily in their data centers to meet their growing demand.
- ▶ On the other hand, enterprise spending on its data center infrastructure is down 8% from last year. This means that more and more companies are making the transition to cloud technology, outsourcing the activity of data storage and computing.



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Thanks for the
attention!!

