



TOWARDS THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF NEW LABOUR MARKETS

Interdisciplinary Reflections on the Changing World of Work

International Conference



Workshop #14 | Saturday 26th November 2022 | 8.45-10.30 AM

Venue: **Palazzo dei contratti e delle manifestazioni – SALA CONSIGLIO**
Via Petrarca 10, Bergamo (Italy)

**Active Labour Market Policies:
Institutions, Governance and Methods**

The Dimension of Labour Supply and Demand Mismatch between the Pandemic and the National Recovery and Resilience Plan: The Case of the Province of Bergamo

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Work is not a commodity

The recovery of the global labour market is threatened by the overlap of several crises and the increase in inequalities.



Despite the peculiarities mentioned above, the **labour market**, just like the other markets, consists of two parts: the **supply** and the **demand** for labour.

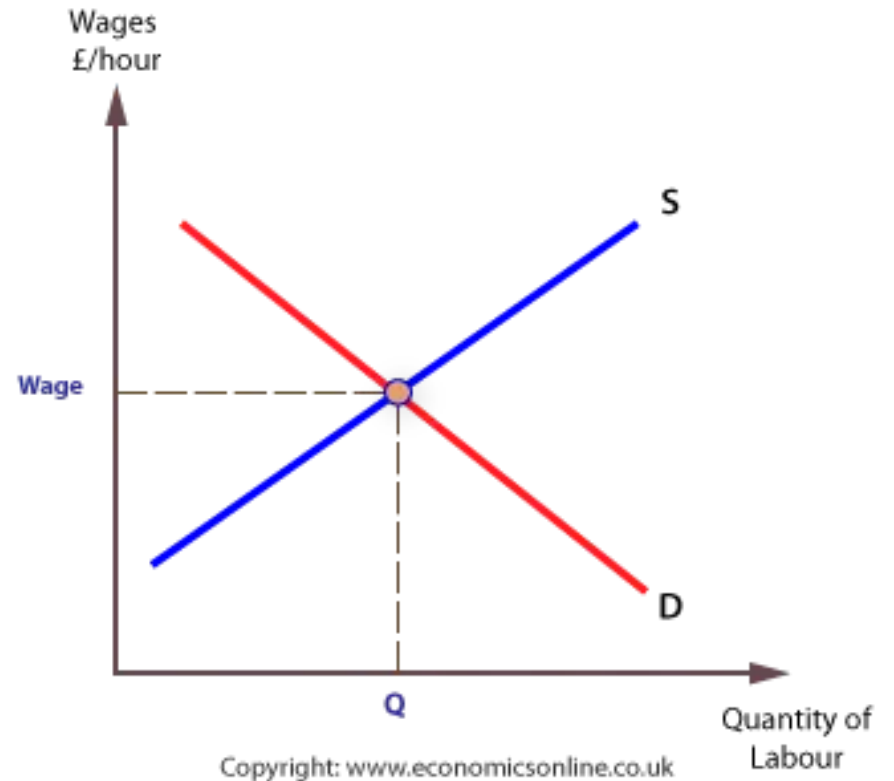


A fall in unemployment may not coincide with an increase in the number of the employees, as some may fall within the category of the inactive.

Moreover, in the view of the definitions, it seems appropriate to note that the intensity and quality of work cannot be understood simply by looking at these data.

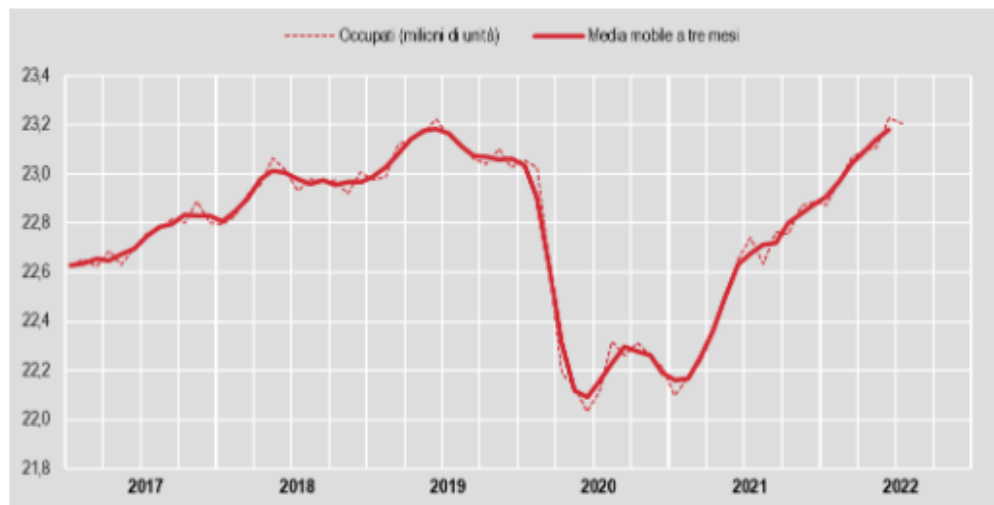
The labour market is in a balanced situation when the labour supply coincides with demand, so companies can find the necessary workers and those seeking employment find it.

The situation must be analysed necessarily considering further issues that intersect with the theme of **decent work**, that is, a "productive work for women and men in conditions of freedom, equality, security and dignity".



Employment rate

FIGURA 1. OCCUPATI
Gennaio 2017 – luglio 2022, valori assoluti in milioni, dati destagionalizzati



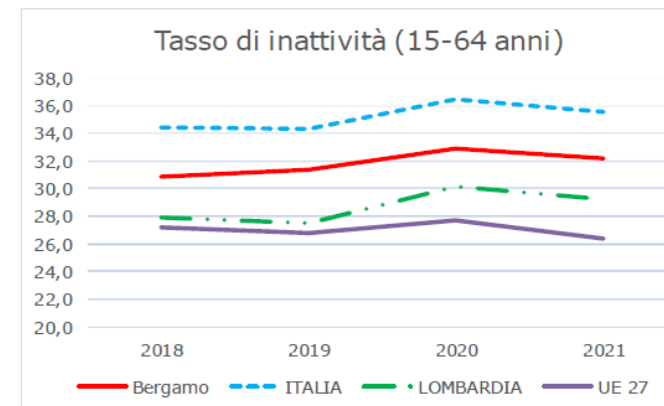
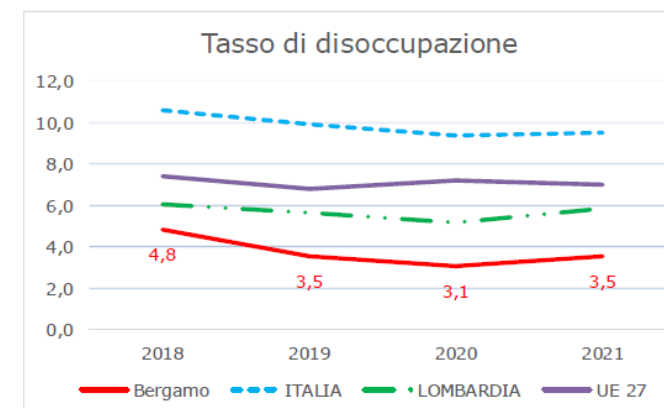
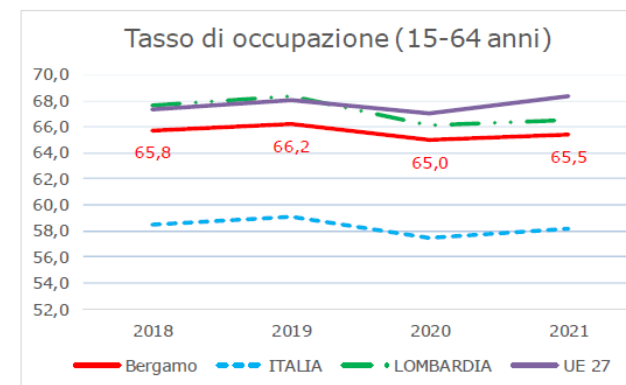
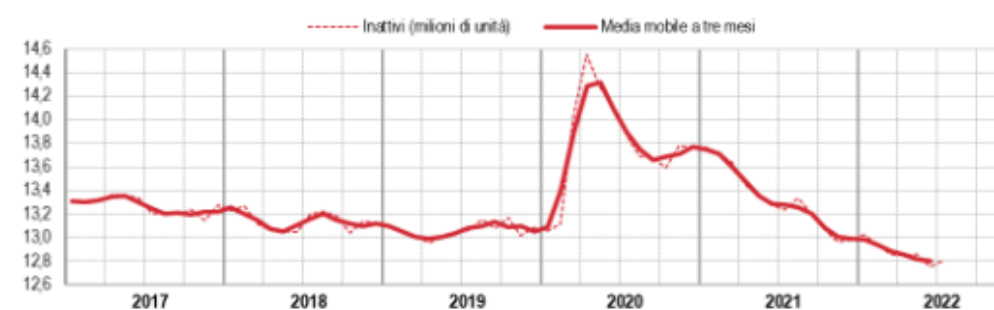
Unemployment rate

FIGURA 2. TASSO DI DISOCCUPAZIONE
Gennaio 2017 – luglio 2022, valori percentuali, dati destagionalizzati



Inactive rate

FIGURA 3. INATTIVI 15-64 ANNI
Gennaio 2017 – luglio 2022, valori assoluti in milioni, dati destagionalizzati



The Italian labour market, and therefore also Bergamo, went through a freezing phase during the Covid period, especially from March 2020 until the first half of 2021. This has helped to create a **mismatch between job supply and demand**, as well as to accentuate the **polarisation** between jobs that require high professional qualification and are highly remunerative, and low-skilled jobs that are low-paying.

pandemic caused by Covid-19

great resignation

quiet quitting

gender inequalities

renewed vision of work

educational and training system

increase in raw material costs and the increase in the cost of living in general

Main findings



Importance of **just transition**

Policies should be based on in-depth studies

Gender mainstreaming, and not only.

The PNRR can be "an opportunity to resume a path of sustainable economic growth, removing the obstacles that have blocked Italian growth in recent decades".

Thank you

