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Monitoring of qualification and employment in Austria - an empirical approach based on the labour force survey (LFS)

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Agenda

- **Background and Motivation for the project**
  „Klassifikationsentwicklung Ausbildung - Beruf“
- **Basic concept and analytic dimensions**
- **The monitoring model**
- **Questions for further development**

The approach

Goals and objectives

Combination of education and employment statistics in order to observe:

- quantitative relations between VET provision and employment
- structure of employment (employment rate, [in]activity, unemployment, age, sex proportions)
- structure of trades, occupations in employment
- further variables (income, non-standard employment, forecasting results, etc.)

Methodology

Series of workshops of expert practicians with research support for the development of a feasible and accepted **classification of VET programmes** overspanning VET and employment and of **indicators** relating VET and employment to each other

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Indicators

3 thematic Sections:

Demography (age, migration, gender)
11 indicators

Employment (employment rates, unemployment, income)
9 indicators

Utilisation (competences, occupations, trades
5 (condensed) indicators

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Indicators demography (11)

+ high risk
- low risk

(1) % female among the employed (+1 descriptive, -1 male)

(2) % female among those who completed progr. (+1 descriptive, -1 male)

(3) % f among compl. / % f among "young" (norm.) employed (+/- 0,5)

(4,5) % young, old employed among total employed (+1y/-1o)

(6) % young - % old employed (+1)

(7) completers / employed (+1 dynamics)

(8) average cohort of older empl / completers (+1 expans.; -1 replacement)

Young EMP norm.
Uni = 25 - 34y
Masters = 30-39y
Rest = 20 - 29y
"Older" ET
50-59J

(9) % non-nationals among employed (+/- 0,5)

(10,11) % traditional migr.countries; EU new members (+/- 0,5; 0,5)

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Indicators employment (9)

+ high risk
- low risk

(1) Employment rate (-1/+1 high/low demand)

(2,3) Markedly lower female employment rate than male young, total (+0,5; +0,5)

(4,5) Low employment rate among young as compared to total m; f (+0,5: + 0,5)

(6) unemployed / completers (+1-2)

(7) unemployed / completers f // unemployed / completers m (+0,5)

(8,9) Income as compared to average of educ.level above +10% or below -10% (total; corrected for gender -/+ 0,5; 0,5)

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Indicators utilisation (5)

+ high risk
- low risk

Competence level

(1) % higher, lower competence level of employed relative to education level (-/+ 1)

Occupation, trade

(2) Index forecast of main occupations (high, low demand -/+ 1)

(3) Index forecast of main trades (high, low demand -/+ 1)

(4,5) Concentration of trades, occupations per VET programme (GINI-Index) (high, low concentration -/+ 0,5; 0,5)

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Basic elements of monitoring

Description of 25 indicators, definition of **cutting points** for "+" and "-", three **section-indicators**, and **composite indicator**

The monitoring gives **hints for potential areas of risks and opportunities** among VET programmes - identifies areas where more scrutiny seems necessary (does not aim at a definitive diagnosis, this should be a second step)

The system uses existing information, builds on diverse aspects, and is methodically very simple and transparent - could be much more sophisticated

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Steps

(1) **definition** of the 25 indicators for each VET programme, sorted in a similar way

(2) **graphical representation** of each indicator: upward right increasing risk, downward left increasing opportunities

(3) **Section indicators**: assignment of + and - to categories above/below the cutting point with 0,5, 1 or sometimes 2, according to the weight for risks/opportunities

(4) Summing up per sections, and totally for **composite indicator**

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Composite summing up

The values of the section indicators are summed up, the graphic representation shows the contribution of the different sections

The **gender-indicators** are not considered because there is no clear interpretation concerning risks and opportunities, are only descriptive

As a **control of validity** we can look how many times a VET programme is neighbouring the cutting point above or below (the sum is never above 3 of 25)

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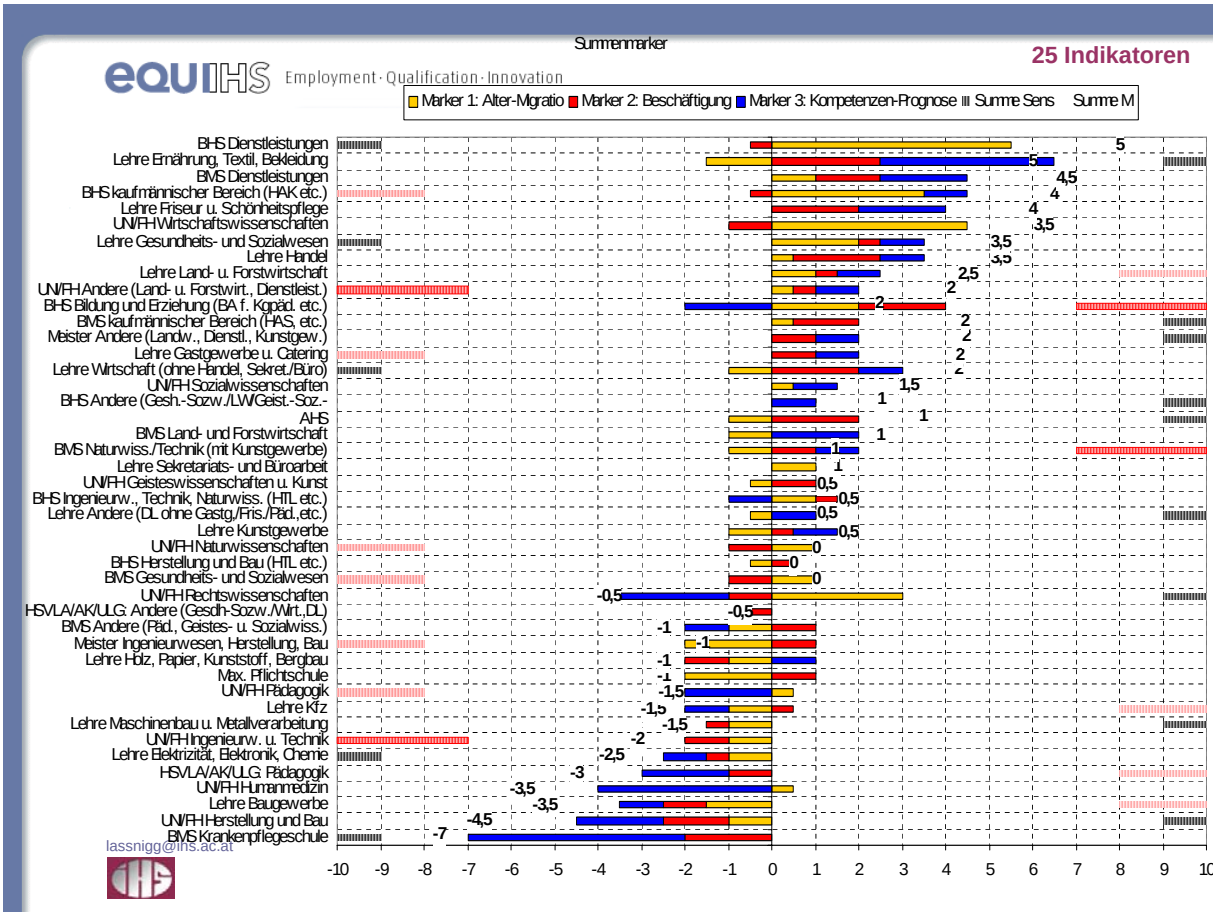

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Discussion

Because of the LFS-information is weak so far (sample size, problems with the new ISCED-variable) we used cross-sectional information…

…we will try to include longitudinal indicators about changes (+ construct new indicators)

Combination with other information bases is possible

Data are available for EU-countries, so we could try to develop a comparative project - problem: different supply structures in VET systems

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