



CEDEFOP

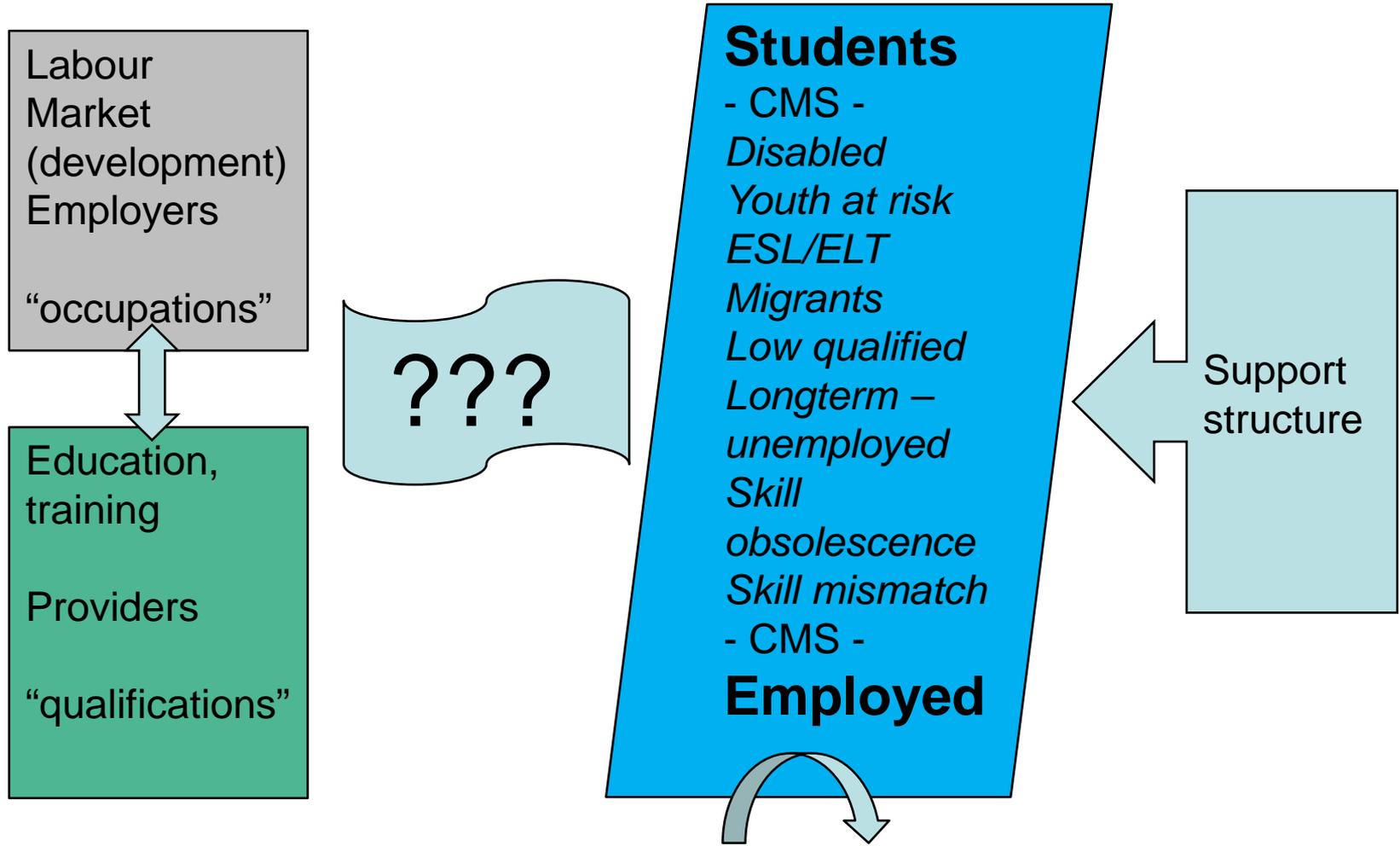
Presidency Conference Lifelong Guidance 2020

Guidance to empower individuals for learning and working

24 October 2012, Larnaca

Cedefop

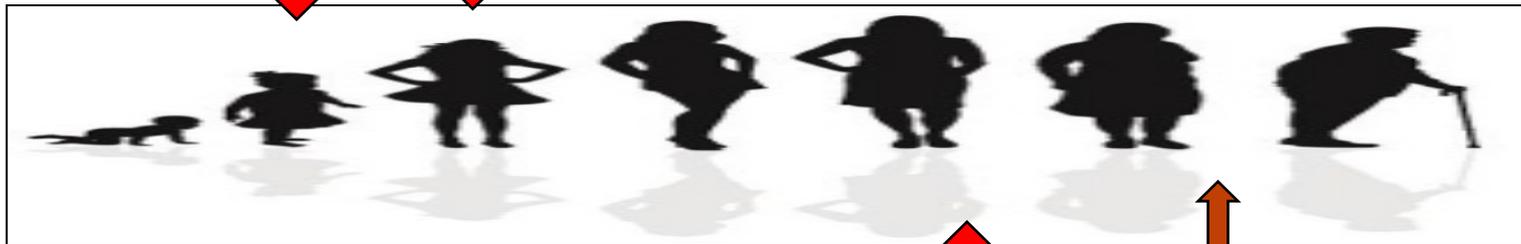
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What do you have to consider when choosing a qualification? What are the professional options?

Can you help me to find the right learning path? What school? Where can I find a practicum?



What can I do to upskill? Reskill? Re-enter the labour market?

Am I stuck in my career?

When and how gliding into retirement?

Avoiding Skill Shortages

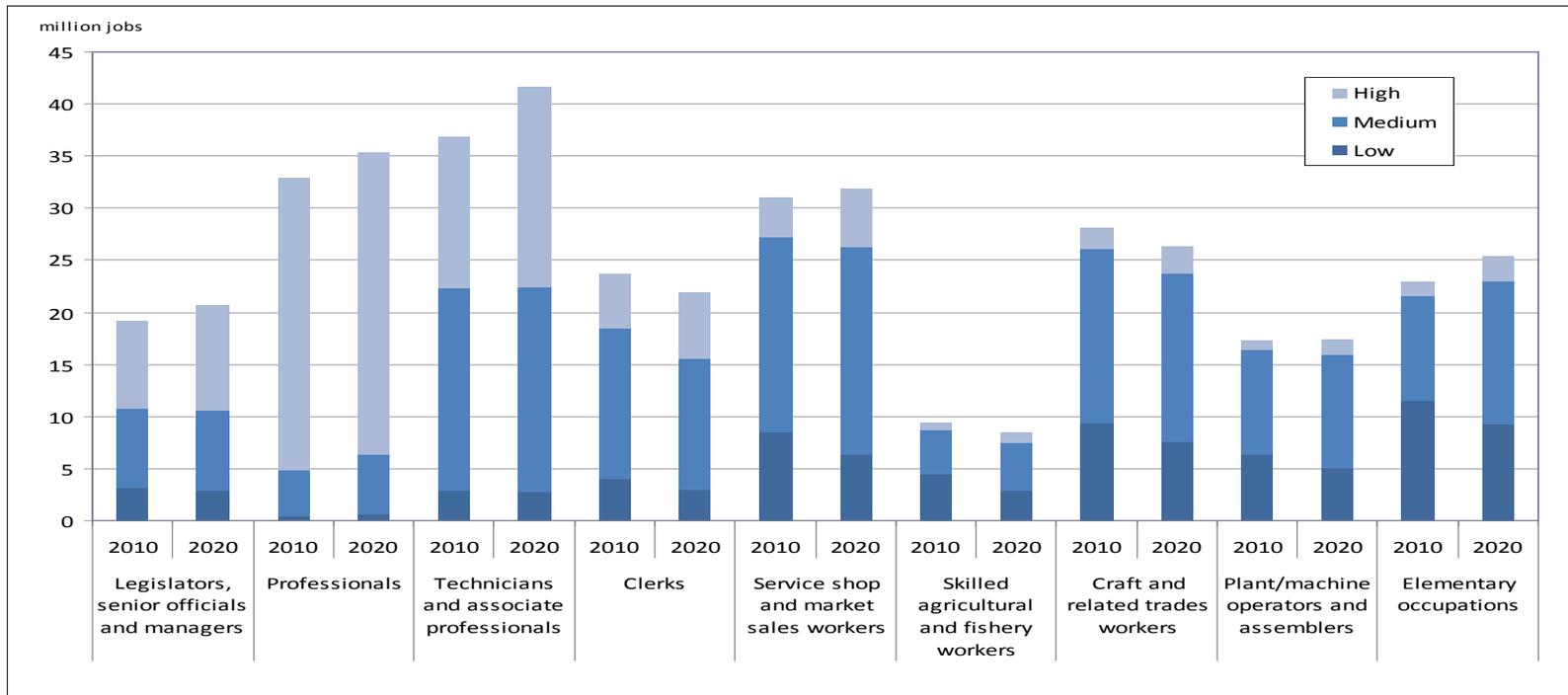
Reported skill shortages by country and occupation

	Nanotechnology engineering technologist	Environmental engineer	Energy auditor	Transport vehicle emissions inspector	Solar photo Voltaic installer	Electrician	Insulation worker	Sheet- metal worker	Refuse collector
Italy	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Greece	+	**	*	**	**	**	**	**	**
Finland	**	**	**	+	**	+	+	+	**
Netherlands	**	+	+	**	+	**	**	++	+
UK	**	**	*	**	**	+	+	+	**
Slovakia	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Germany	++	++	**	+	**	+	+	+	**
Hungary	**	*	**	**	**	**	**	**	*

+ = skill shortage, ++ = significant skill shortages, * = oversupply of workers, ** = information not provided/available.

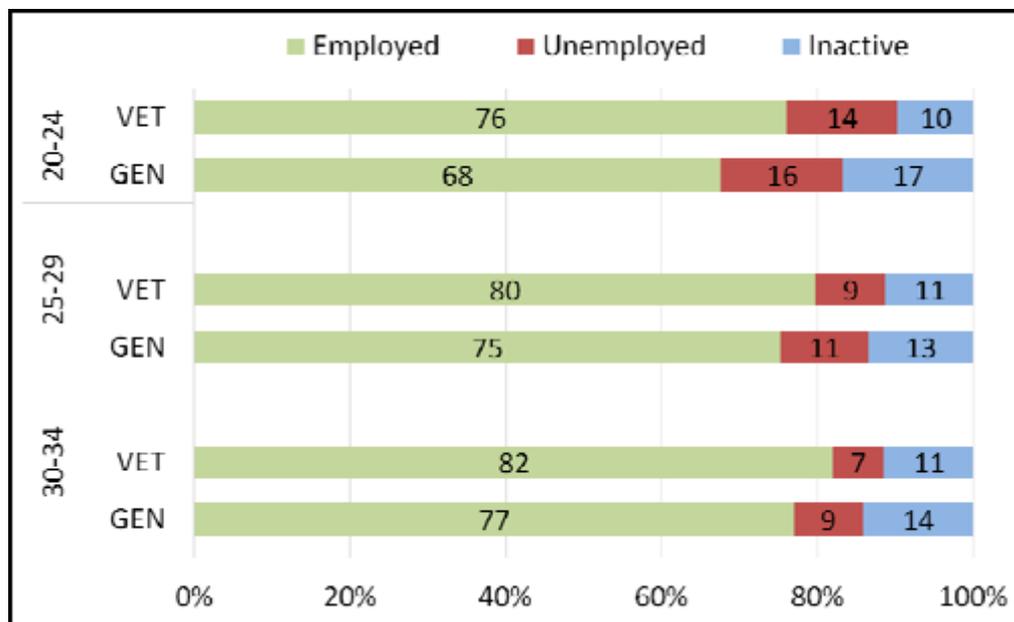


Trend towards higher qualification levels continues ...still there is high demand for medium level qualifications



Source: Cedefop country workbooks (2012)

Vocational education does offer good chances



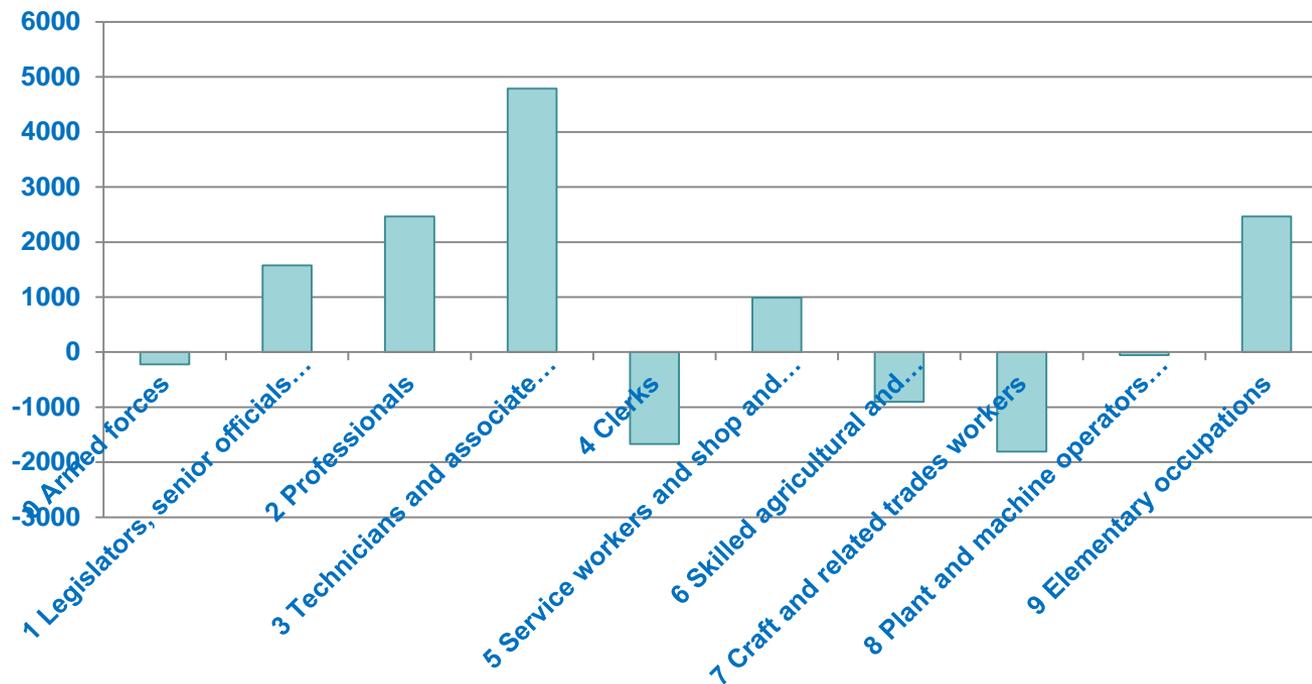
Source: Cedefop calculations based on Eurostat data, 2009

76% of young VET graduates (20-24) at medium level were employed, against 68% of the graduates from general education



Better information: Some occupations will have more new vacancies than others

Forecasted variation in employment, by occupation – EU27



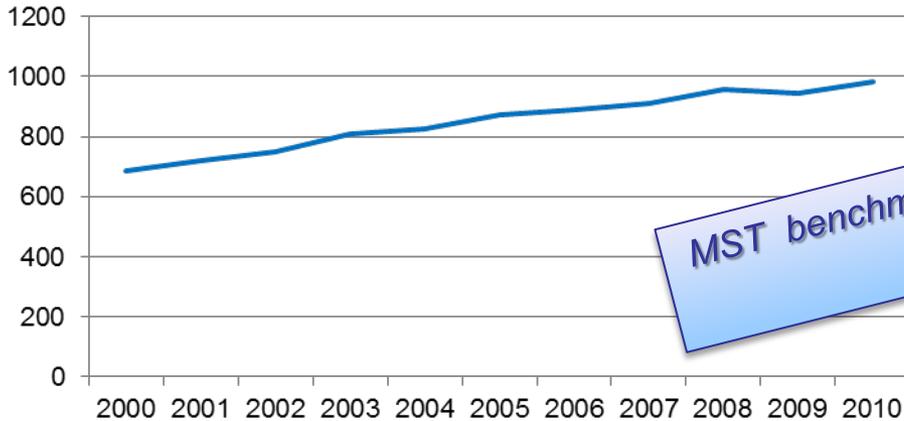
Unit: 1.000 jobs

Source: Cedefop, Skills Forecast



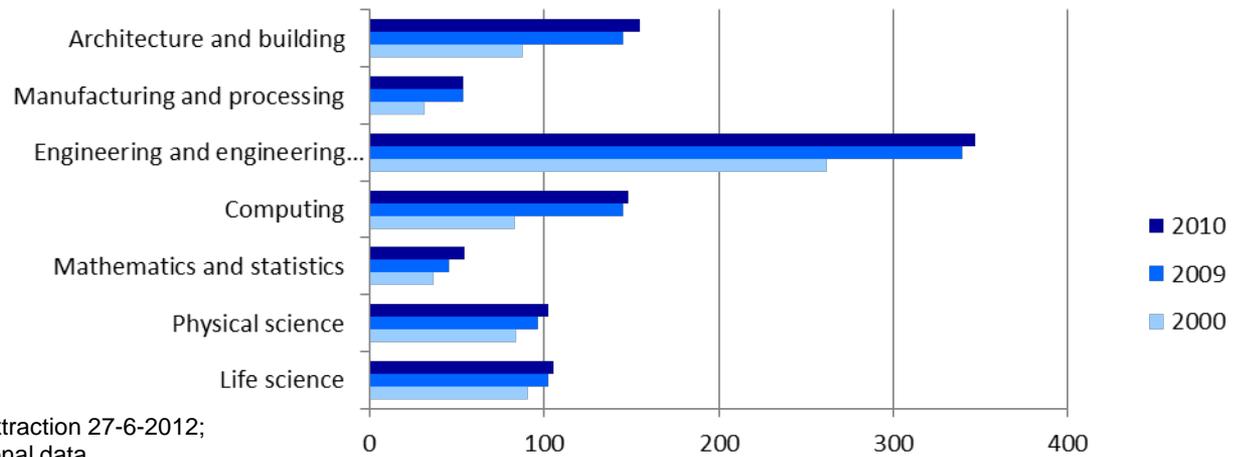
Mathematics, science and technology.

Tertiary graduates (ISCED 5A,5B and 6) in, EU-27, 2000-2010 (thousands)



MST benchmark (HE) for 2010: increase from 2000 by min. 15%
 2000-09: increase by 38%

Tertiary graduates (ISCED 5A, 5B and 6 in MST by field, EU 27, 2000, 2009 and 2010 (thousands)

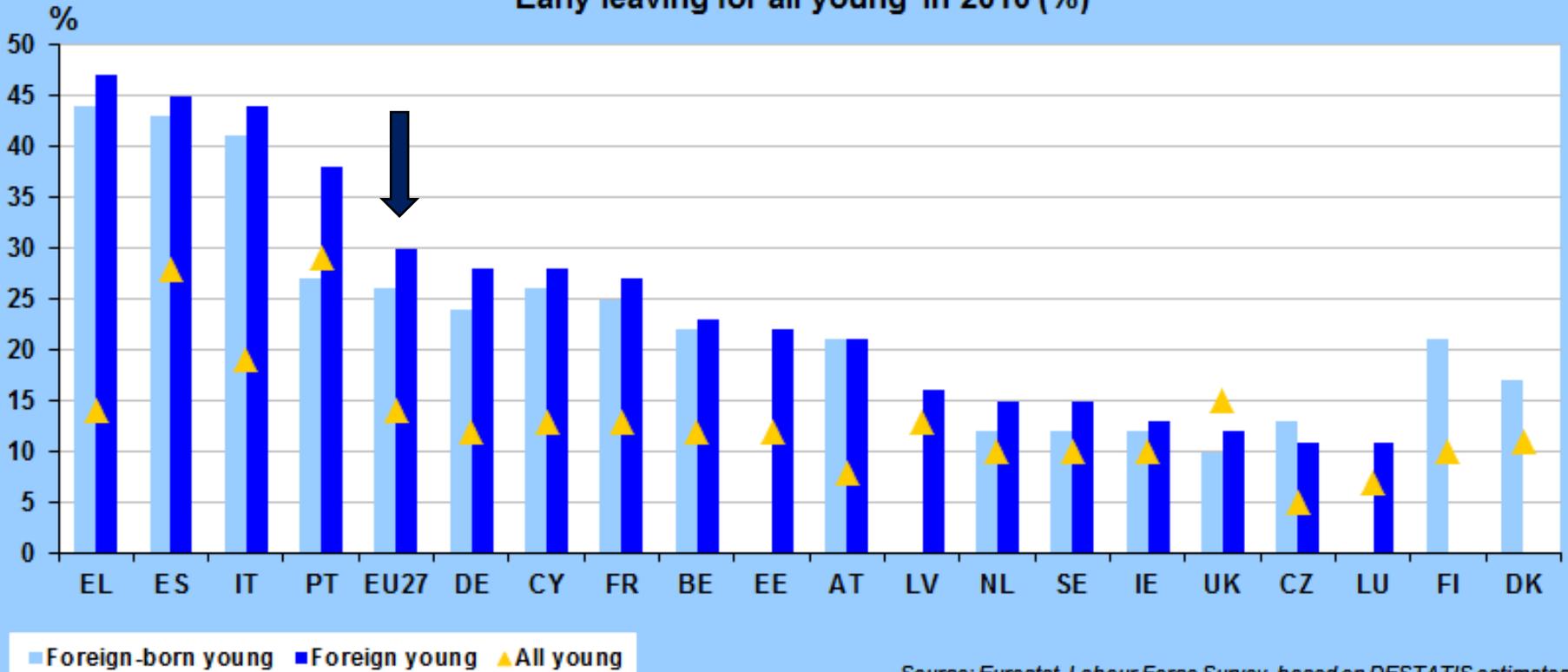


Source: Eurostat, UOE data collection, date of extraction 27-6-2012; 2010 data: Cedefop estimates based on provisional data



Integration of migrants

Early leaving from education and training for foreign-born and foreign young, 2010 (%)
Early leaving for all young in 2010 (%)

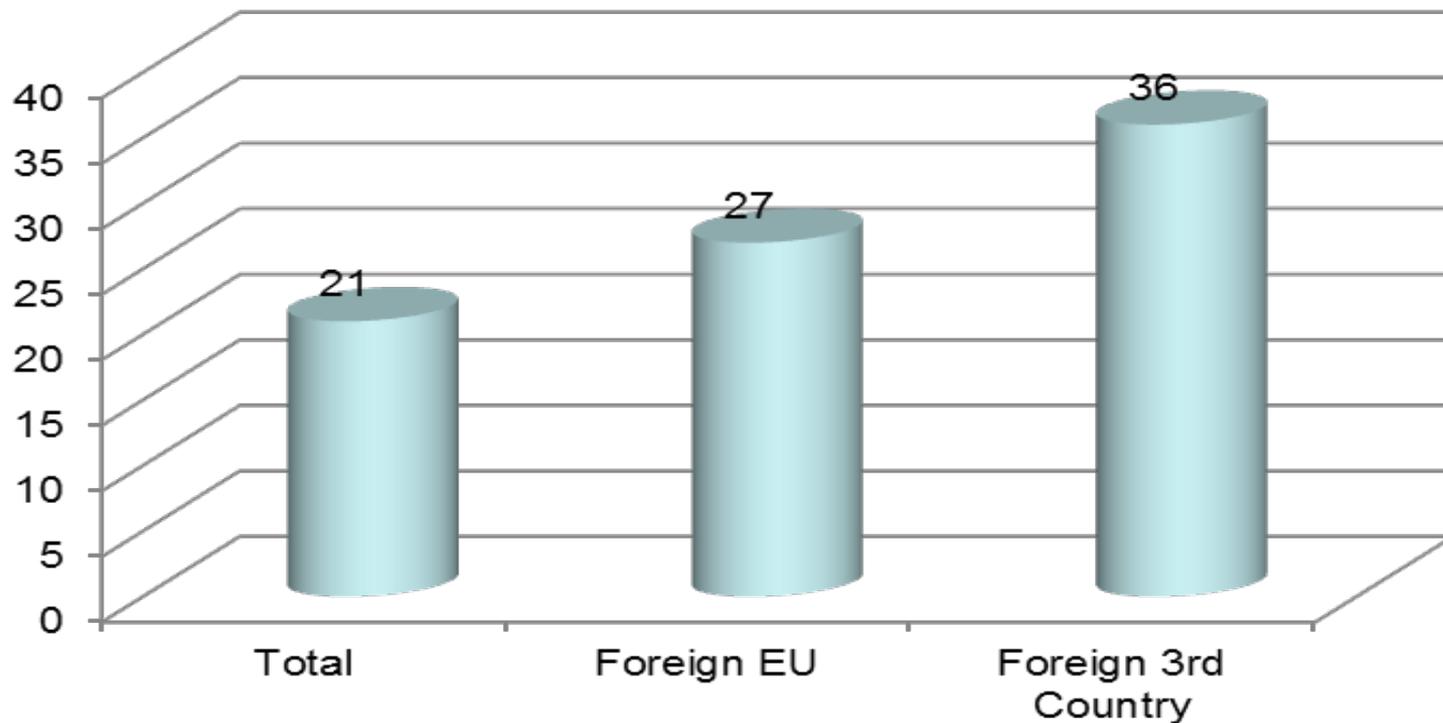


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey, based on DESTATIS estimates

Young immigrants are more likely to leave education and training early



Over-qualification in the EU (2010) (%)



36 % of 3rd country migrants are working in occupations with lower requirements than their qualifications



Despite all efforts ... big challenges remain

- ❑ Need for transparency of services
- ❑ Increased demands to support groups at risk: the young unemployed, the low-qualified and an increasing number of psychologically disabled
- ❑ Chance to reach more, guide them and support them continuously by applying new technologies

