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FACULTY OF EDUCATION
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EMPLOYMENT RESEARCH



Further development of qualitative scenarios

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Actions implemented

- We have revisited the 100 key trends.
- We have linked the 100 trends with the quantitative forecasts.
- We have used the new baseline projections by CE to enrich qualitatively the baseline scenario.

Revisiting the 100 trends

- The 100 trends have been updated using the most relevant and recent European Commission, Eurydice, Cedefop and Bologna Process reports.
- Need for updated sectoral reports

100 Trends

- 1 – 30. Trends that lie outside the labour markets: Population; Natural resources and technology; Globalisation including economic factors; Social and political factors
- 31 – 45. Trends in labour market skills demand
- 46 – 57. Trends in labour market skills supply
- 58 – 100. Trends in education and training outcomes, systems and policies: Some sector indications, Overall performance since 2000; Lifelong learning policies; Developing school education; Developing VET; Developing higher education; Key competences for lifelong learning; Equity; Employability; Investment

100 Trends

- The forecasting model captures most effectively some of these trends and in particular structural trends such as
 - Demographic changes
 - Technology
 - Evolution of skill demand
 - Evolution of skill supply

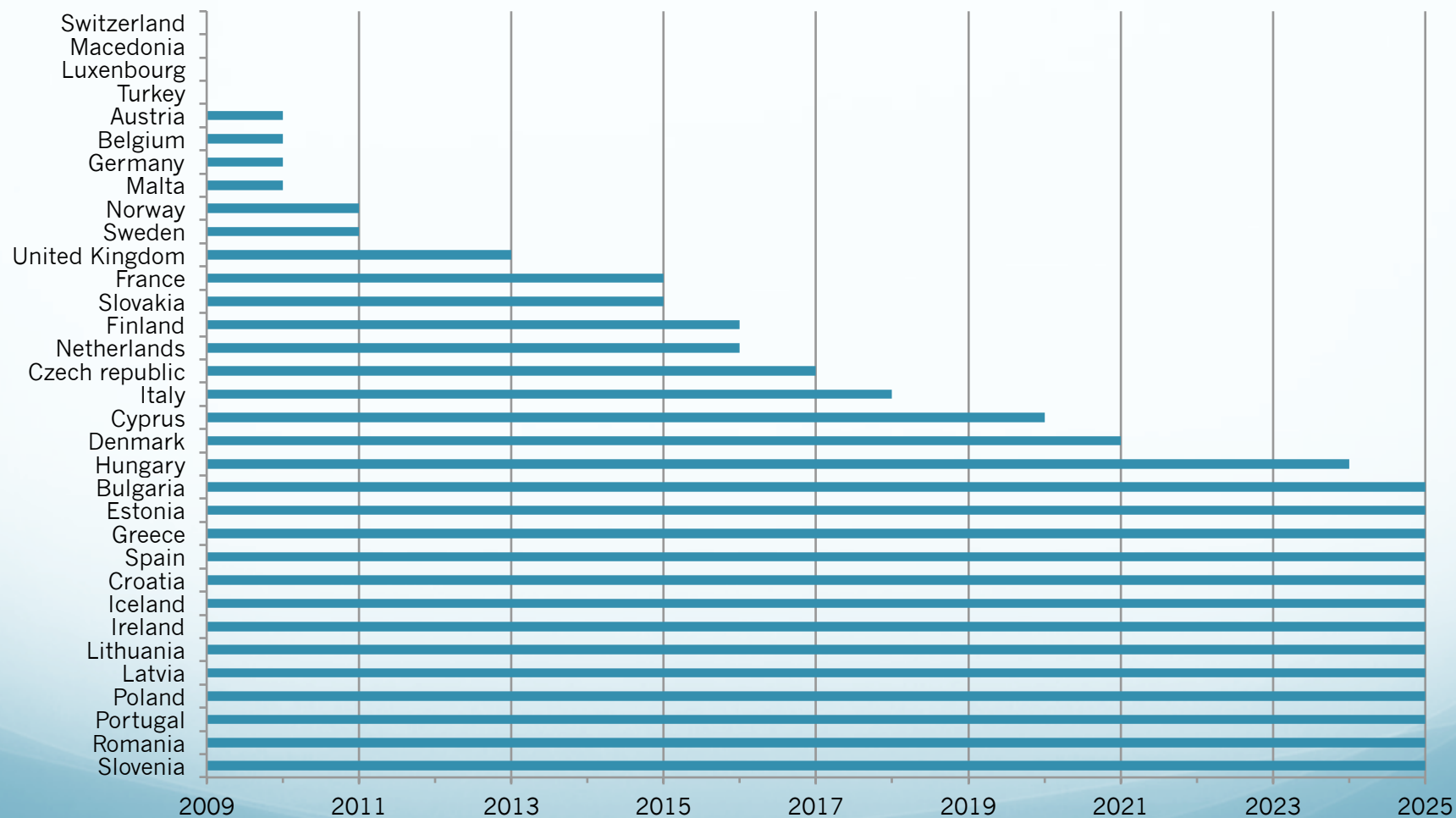
100 Trends

- Other trends are less suitable for being incorporated in a quantitative model
- ... but are not less important
 - Social and political context is becoming increasingly relevant for the implementation of reforms
 - Training and education policies are crucial

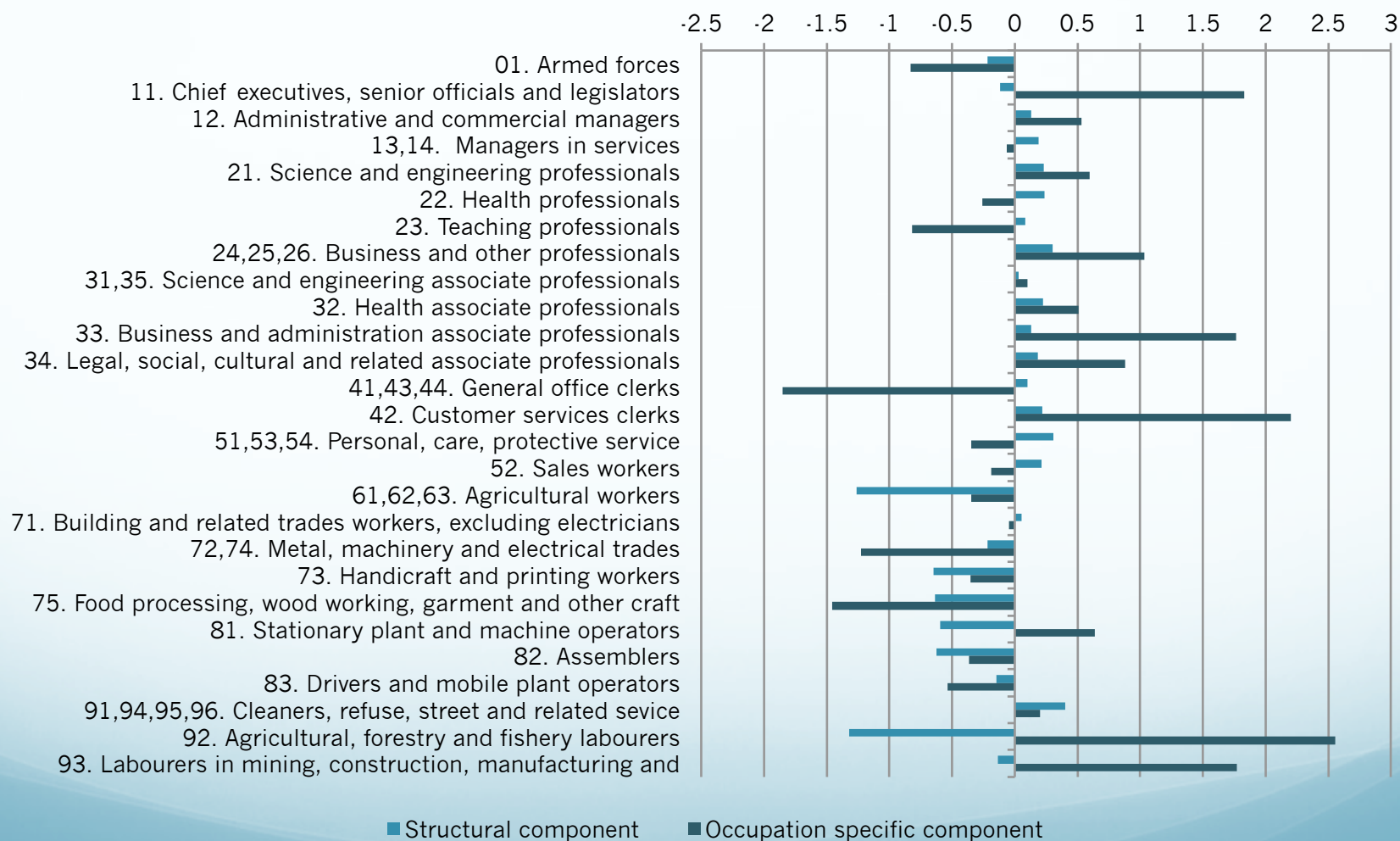
From jobless growth to jobless recovery

- **Slow growth** during the next decade: 1.3% average annual GDP growth in Europe during 2001-2013; 1.8% in 2014-2025
- **Jobless recovery:** employment growth in 2001-2013 was 0.46%, in 2014-2025 slowed to 0.29%.
- In this setting reducing skill mismatches becomes crucial

Years to recover 2008 employment levels



Structural and occupation specific component of employment growth 2013-2025



		Uncertainty	
		High	Low
Growth	High	12. Administrative and commercial managers 21. Science and engineering professionals 34. Legal, social, cultural and related associate professionals 91,94,95,96. Cleaners, refuse, street and related service occupations 93. Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	11. Chief executives, senior officials and legislators 13,14. Managers in services 24,25,26. Business and other professionals 31,35. Science and engineering associate professionals 32. Health associate professionals 33. Business and administration associate professionals 42. Customer services clerks 92. Agricultural, forestry and fishery labourers
	Low	01. Armed forces 22. Health professionals 51,53,54. Personal, care, protective service 71. Building and related trades workers, excluding electricians 73. Handicraft and printing workers 81. Stationary plant and machine operators 82. Assemblers 83. Drivers and mobile plant operators	23. Teaching professionals 41,43,44. General office clerks 52. Sales workers 61,62,63. Agricultural workers 72,74. Metal, machinery and electrical trades 75. Food processing, wood working, garment and other craft and related trades

Growth

High

Low

Concentration

High

Low

11. Chief executives, senior officials and legislators 13,14. Managers in services 32. Health associate professionals 33. Business and administration associate professionals 92. Agricultural, forestry and fishery labourers	12. Administrative and commercial managers 21. Science and engineering professionals 24,25,26. Business and other professionals 31,35. Science and engineering associate professionals 34. Legal, social, cultural and related associate professionals 42. Customer services clerks 91,94,95,96. Cleaners, refuse, street and related service occupations 93. Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport
01. Armed forces 22. Health professionals 23. Teaching professionals 51,53,54. Personal, care, protective service 52. Sales workers 61,62,63. Agricultural workers 71. Building and related trades workers, excluding electricians 75. Food processing, wood working, garment and other craft and related trades 83. Drivers and mobile plant operators	41,43,44. General office clerks 72,74. Metal, machinery and electrical trades 73. Handicraft and printing workers 81. Stationary plant and machine operators 82. Assemblers

Questions to the network

1. Are the methods/results in our working paper clear and understandable?
2. Are there aspects to be improved?
3. How to improve the dissemination among policymakers?
4. How to deal with alternative scenarios?