



Meeting of the DGVT Budapest 16 May 2011

Forthcoming paper on new Benchmarks for Learning
Mobility and Education for Employability.

1. Context and the process of developing the benchmarks
2. Benchmark on education for employability
3. Benchmark on learning mobility
4. Next steps

1. Context and the process of developing the benchmarks



2010/11 report released on 19 April 2011



EVIDENCE BASED POLICY MAKING
Monitoring and analysing progress
Support of peer learning
Support of the exchange of best practice

EUROPEAN BENCHMARKS FOR 2020

95% ECE participation
10% Early school leavers
15 % Low performers in PISA
40 % Tertiary completion
15% Lifelong learning participation

http://ec.europa.eu/education/policies/2010/progressreport_en.html

Why benchmarks on education for employability and learning mobility?

- Council Mandate from May 2009 on the Strategic Framework for E & T. Add mobility and employability to the existing framework.

But also relevant in the context of:

- Europe 2020
- Youth on the move flagship – learning mobility is key
- New skills and jobs – Education for employability is key



Many contributors

- Member States have been closely involved.
 - **2 parallel Expert Working Groups**
 - **Involvement of the Standing Group on Indicators and Benchmark**
 - **High Level Group (December 2010)**
- Expert advice from Eurostat, DG RTD and DG EMPL.
- Research support from CRELL



2. Benchmark on education for Employability



Education for Employability:

What do we want to discuss, what do we want to measure?

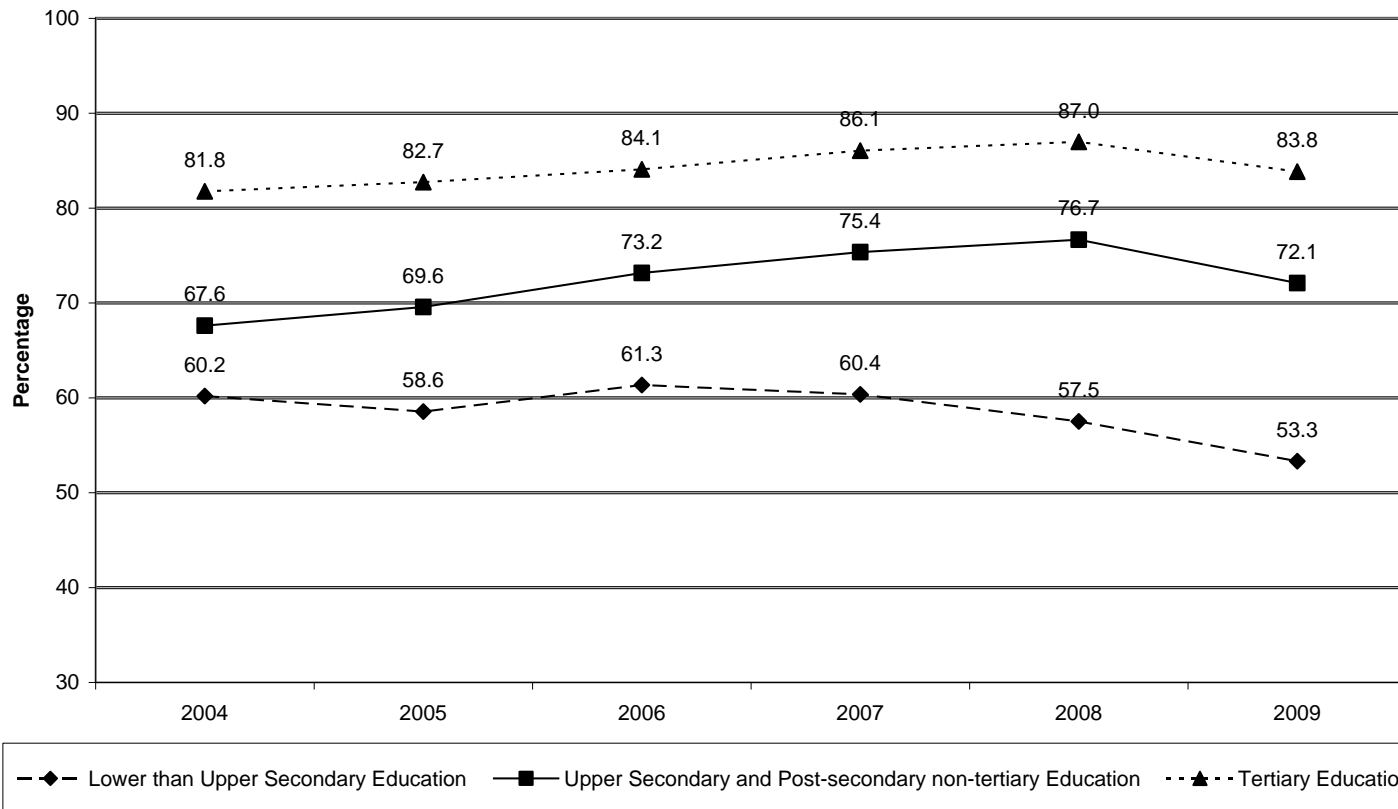
Three phases:

1. Preparation for employment: quality and relevance of initial education; competences.
2. **Transition from ed. to employment: career guidance and counselling; relevance and readability of qualifications.**
3. Stay in employment progress in career: adult learning.



Young graduates hard hit by the crisis in transiting from education to employment

Percentage of 20-34 year-olds employed during the 3 years following their highest graduation, by level of educational attainment
(Source: CRELL computations based on Eurostat, EU-LFS)



Education for Employability:

What are we trying to promote?

- Educational attainment is relevant → better chance of employment success.
- Strong link to the 2 Europe 2020 headline targets:
 - increase 3rd level attainment;
 - reduce early school leaving and “low or no” qualifications.
- Improve education and training for employability for all and at all levels.



Education for Employability: What do we propose ?

For now

- Focus on transition from education to early employment.
- Success in getting a job measured 1, 2 and 3 years after leaving education.
- Measure separately for 3rd level graduates, 2nd level and “low or no skills”.
- **Possible Benchmark:**
Improve employment success by 5 percentage points



Education for Employability: What do we propose ?

For the future:

- Focus on quality as well as employment success (does the job match the educational attainment?)
- Explore how we can link job type to educational attainment (ISCED to ISCO).



Policies to strengthen education for employability

- New area for policy cooperation, but

Key competences; links between education and business; transparency of learning outcomes; educational planning and skills anticipation; Entrepreneurship education, career guidance and counselling.



3. Benchmark on Learning mobility



Learning Mobility for All

- Drive an expansion of opportunities for learning mobility for all → proposal should cover more than just students (+teachers).
- Recognise that educational sectors differ → proposal should differentiate students from trainees from teachers, different targets, different definitions of mobility.
- Recognise data limitations → make proposal now but also develop the data.



Learning Mobility for All

- For students:

Proposal: By 2020, 20% of EU HE graduates should have had minimum 3 months study abroad.

- For VET trainees:

Proposal: By 2020, 10% of initial VET graduates should have had minimum 3 weeks study or training abroad.

- For Youth population in general:

Proposal: by 2020, 25-30% of young people (15-34) should have had learning mobility experience of a minimum 3 weeks duration.



Policies to drive Learning Mobility

- Agenda has been mapped out in Youth on the Move
 - e.g. Mobility Scoreboard; Youth on the Move card; Skills Passport.; ECTS, EQF and Europass; strengthen the EU mobility programmes; more integrated information sources.



4. Next steps



Objective: Council conclusions on benchmarks in the two fields – November 2011?

Start discussions:

- 9/10 June 2011 High level Group in Warsaw
- 16/17 Education Committee in Budapest

Education for employability

- 20/21 June 2001 in Brussels "Catch the Train: Skills, Education and Jobs"



Thank you!

