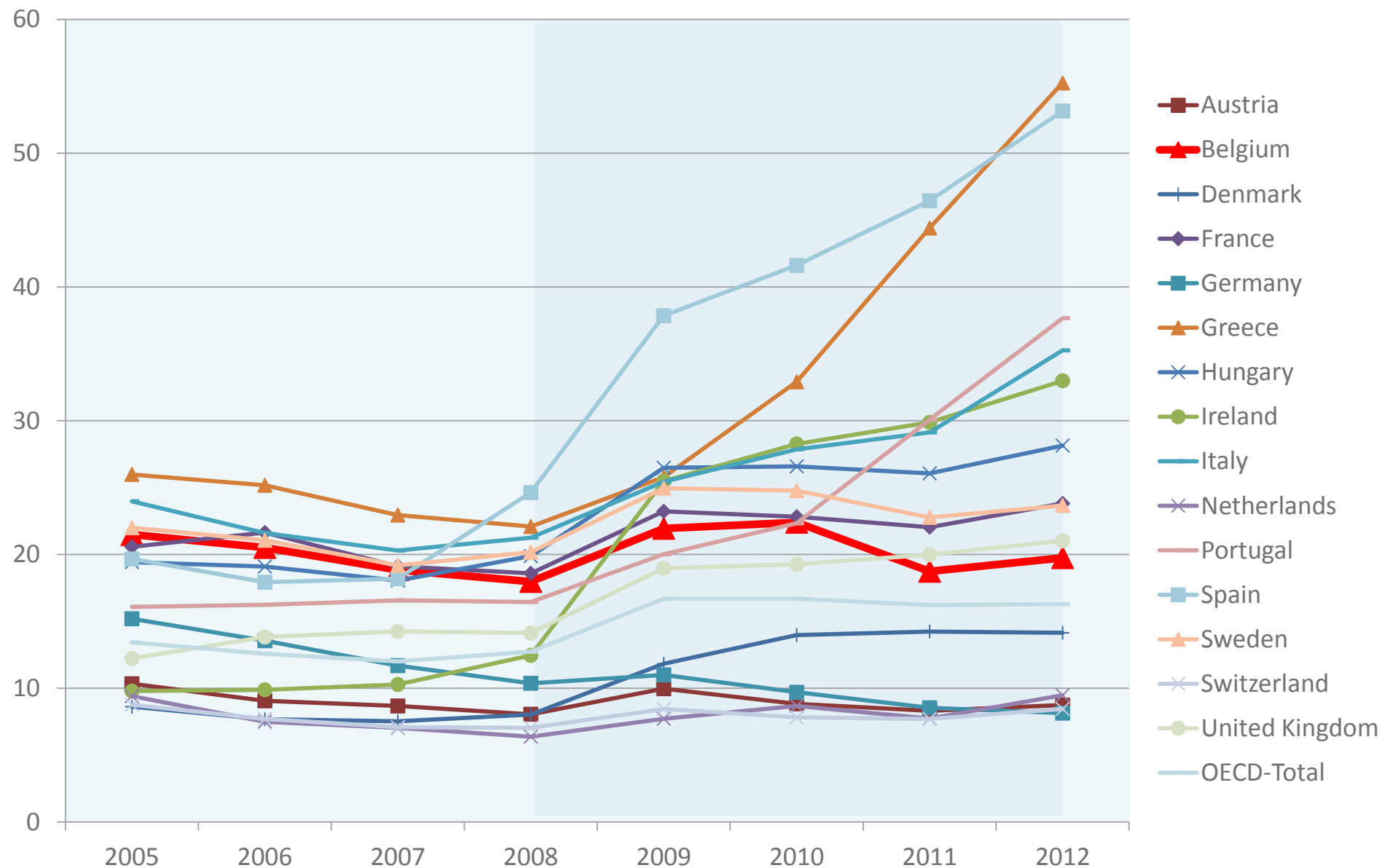




ONDERWIJS EN JEUGDWERKLOOSHEID

Dirk Van Damme, Head of the Innovation and Measuring
Progress Division, Directorate for Education and Skills,
OECD

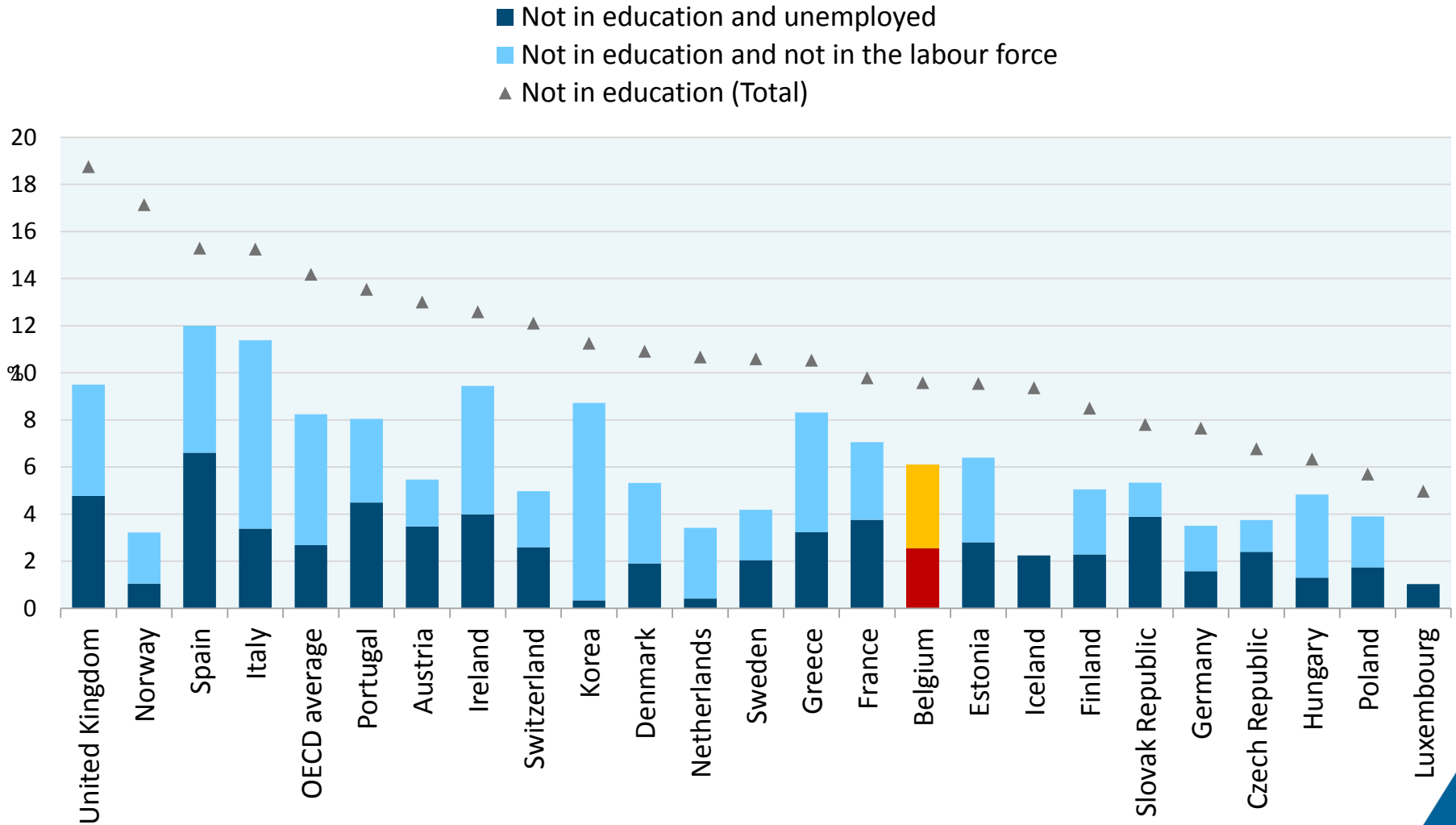
Youth unemployment rate (as % of youth labour force), 15-24 year-olds





Inactivity among very young youth

Percentage of 15-19 year-old NEET (2011)





Some key data for Belgium (2011-2012)

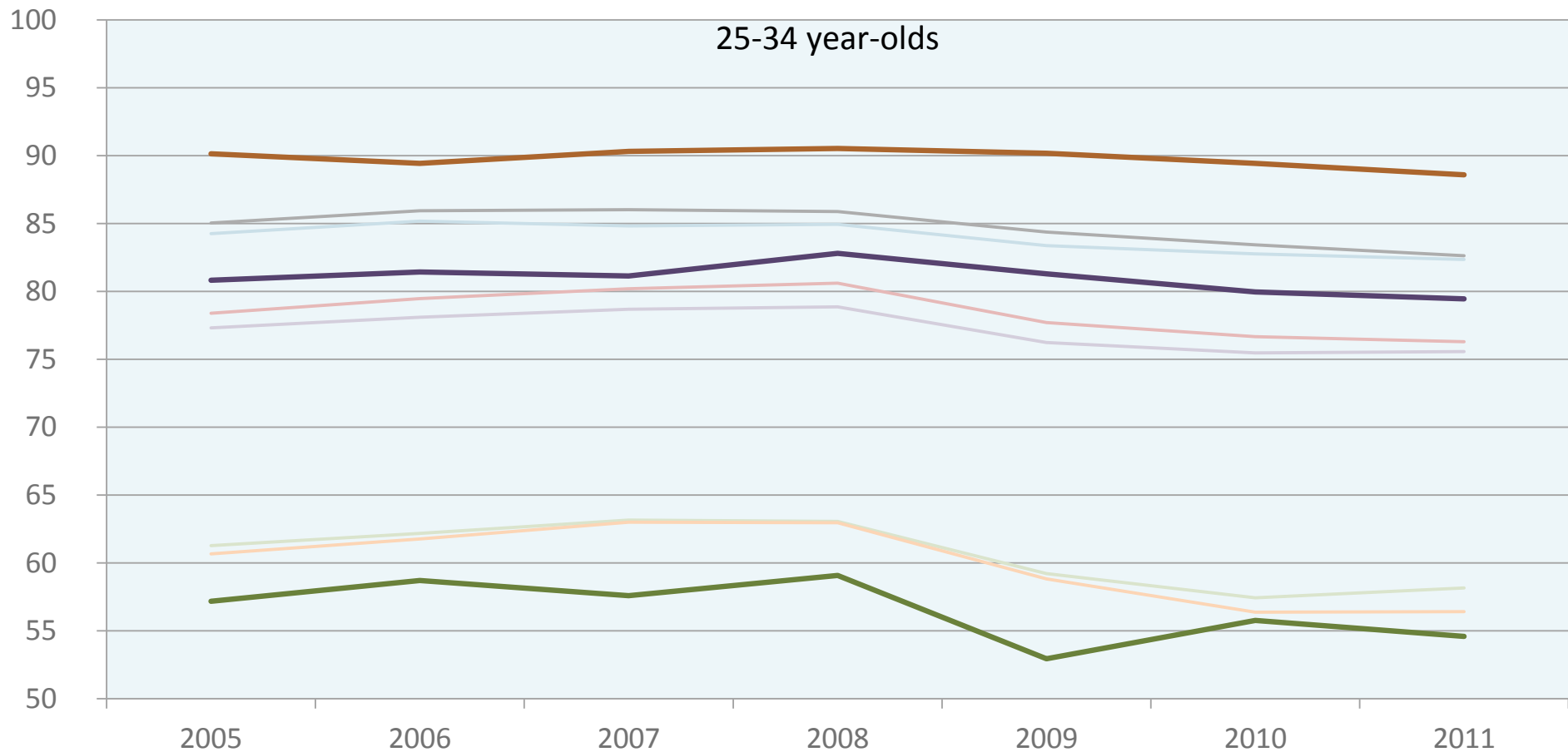
- Of 15-29 year-olds are
 - 47% in education
 - 53% not in education
 - 39.1% employed
 - 13.9% not in employment
 - 7.8% not in the labour force
 - 6.1% unemployed
 - » 2.9% more than 6 months
 - » 3.2% less than 6 months



**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1:
*MAKE SURE ALL YOUTH
HAVE A BASIC
QUALIFICATION***

Employment rate by educational attainment, 2005-11, 25-34 year-olds

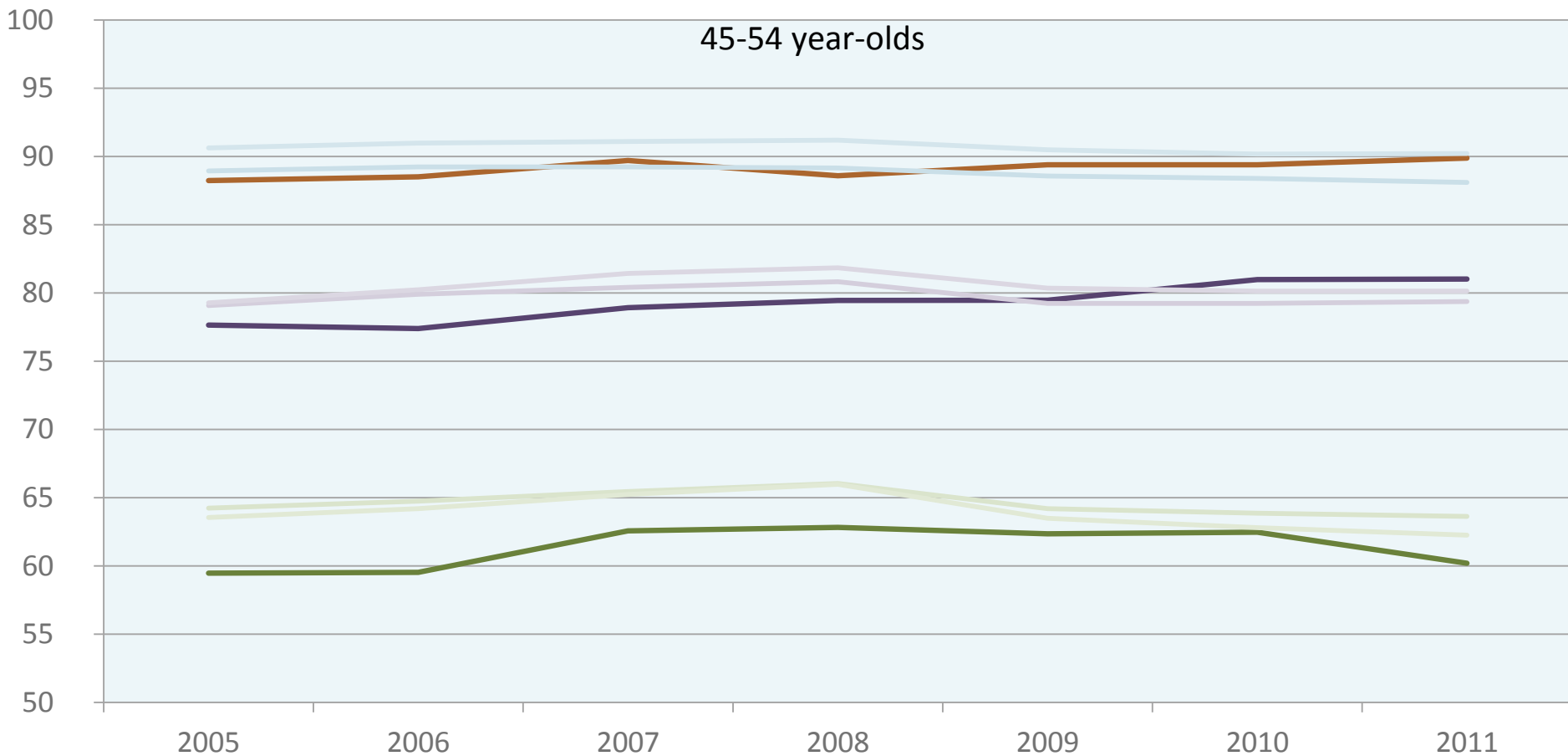
- Belgium below upper sec
- Belgium upper secondary
- Belgium tertiary
- OECD av below secondary
- OECD av upper secondary
- OECD av tertiary
- EU21 av below upper secondary
- EU21 av upper secondary
- EU21 av tertiary



Employment rate by educational attainment, 2005-11, 45-54 year-olds

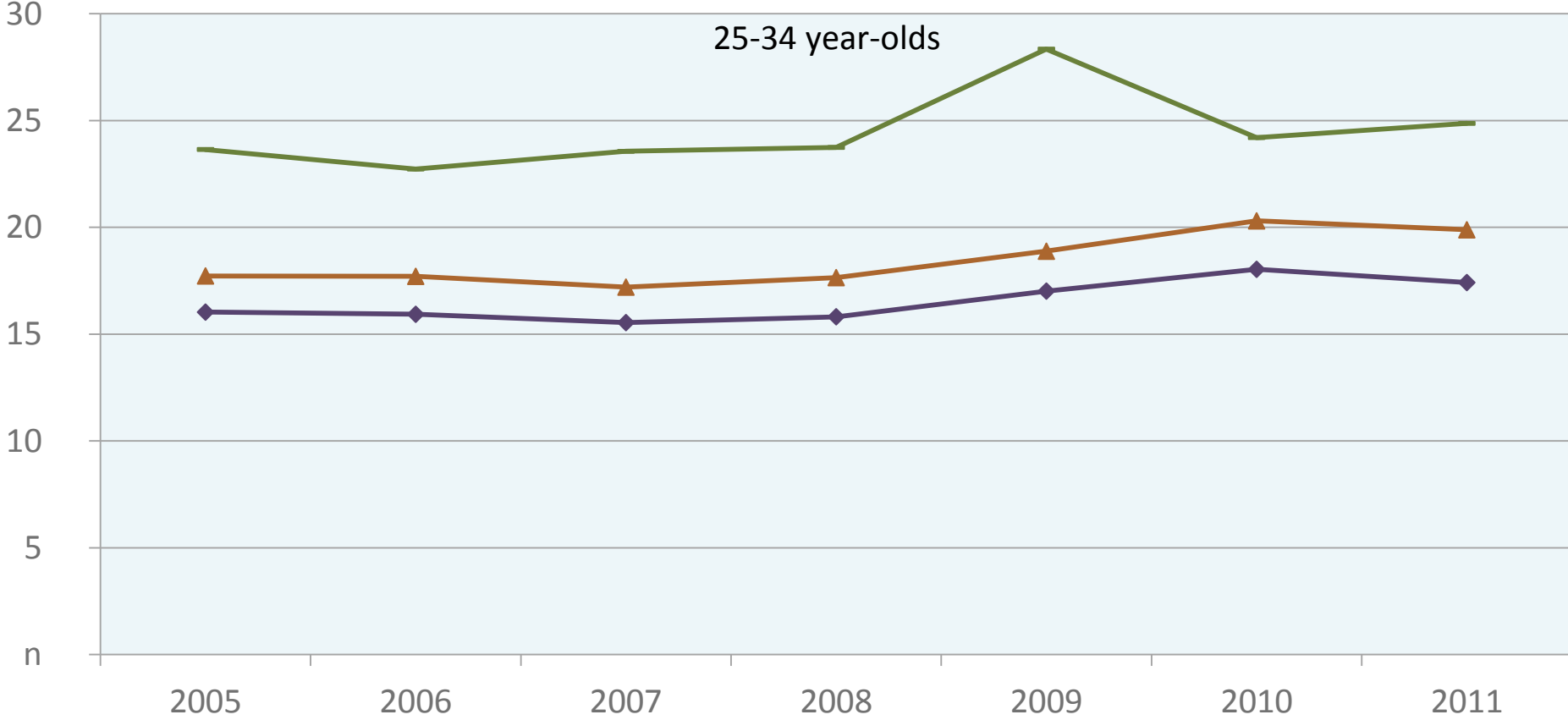
- Belgium below upper sec
- Belgium upper secondary
- Belgium tertiary
- OECD av below secondary
- OECD av upper secondary
- OECD av tertiary
- EU21 av below upper secondary
- EU21 av upper secondary
- EU21 av tertiary

45-54 year-olds

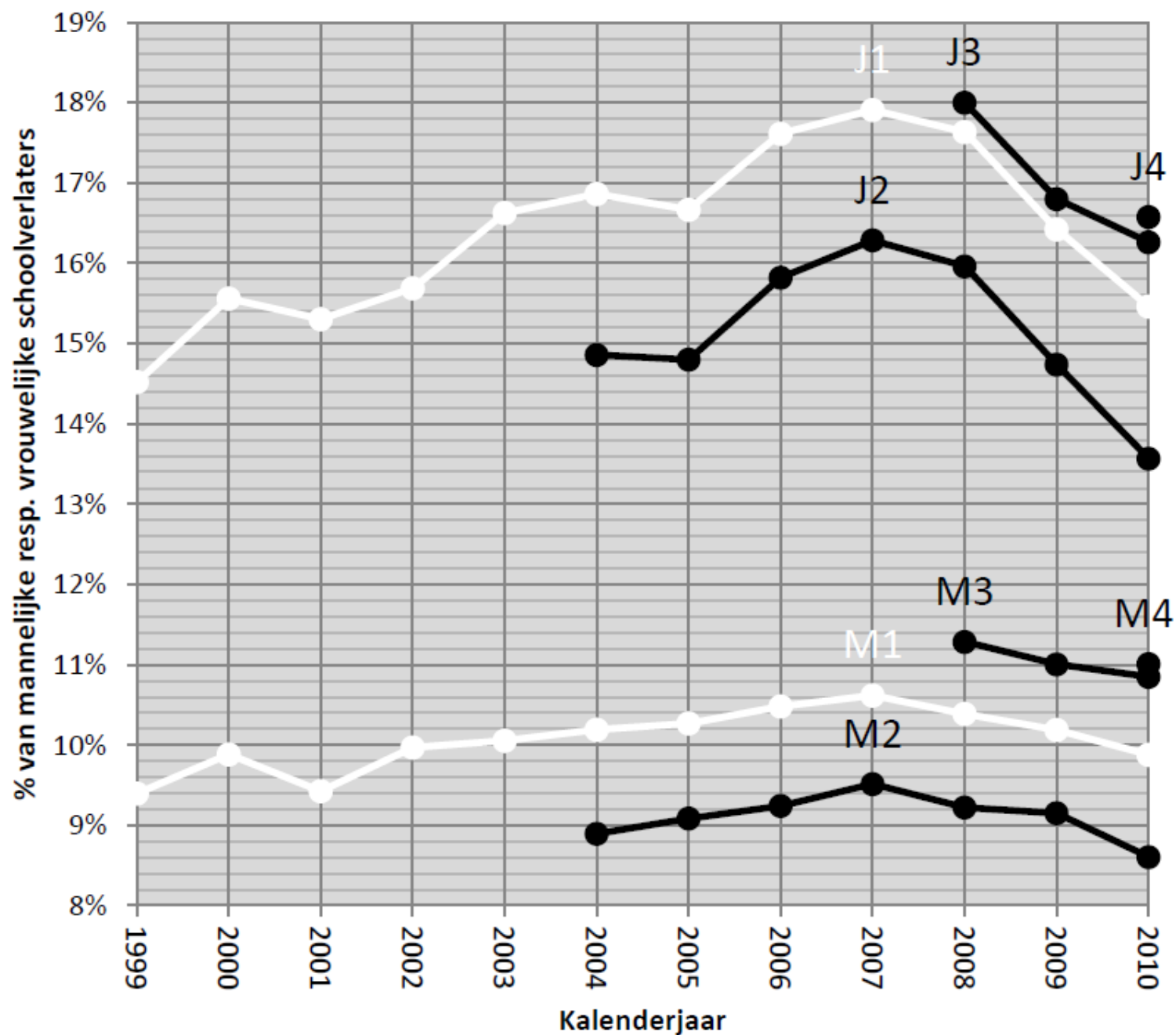


Employment rate gap for 25-34 y-olds with less than upper sec, 2005-11

- Belgium difference in employment rates upper sec minus below secondary
- ◆— OECD difference in employment rates upper sec minus below secondary
- ▲— EU21 difference in employment rates upper sec minus below secondary



Figuur 1. Indicatoren van de ongekwalificeerde uitstroom per kalenderjaar





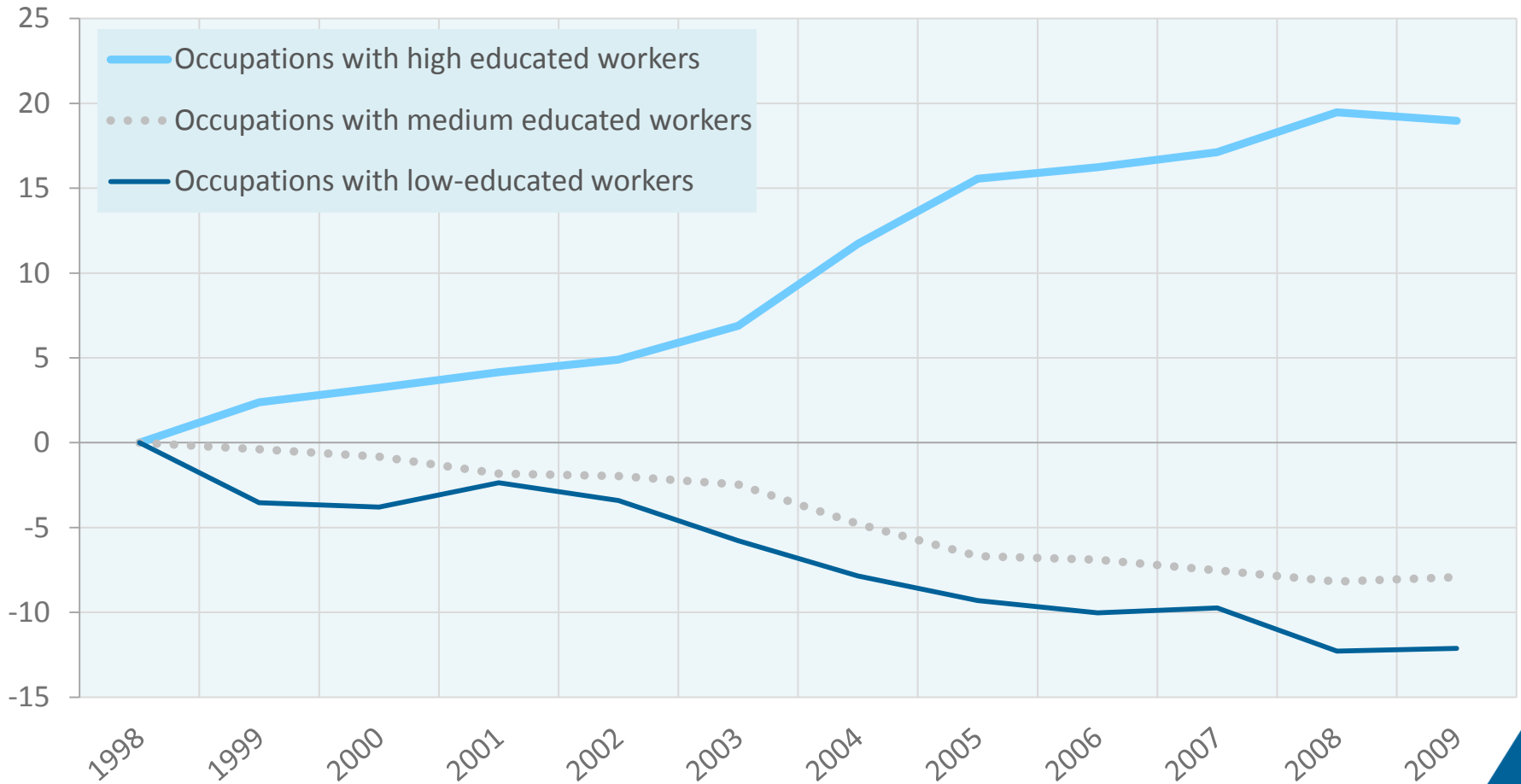
**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2:
*ENSURE HIGHER LEVELS
OF TERTIARY ATTAINMENT***



Evolution of employment in occupational groups defined by level of education

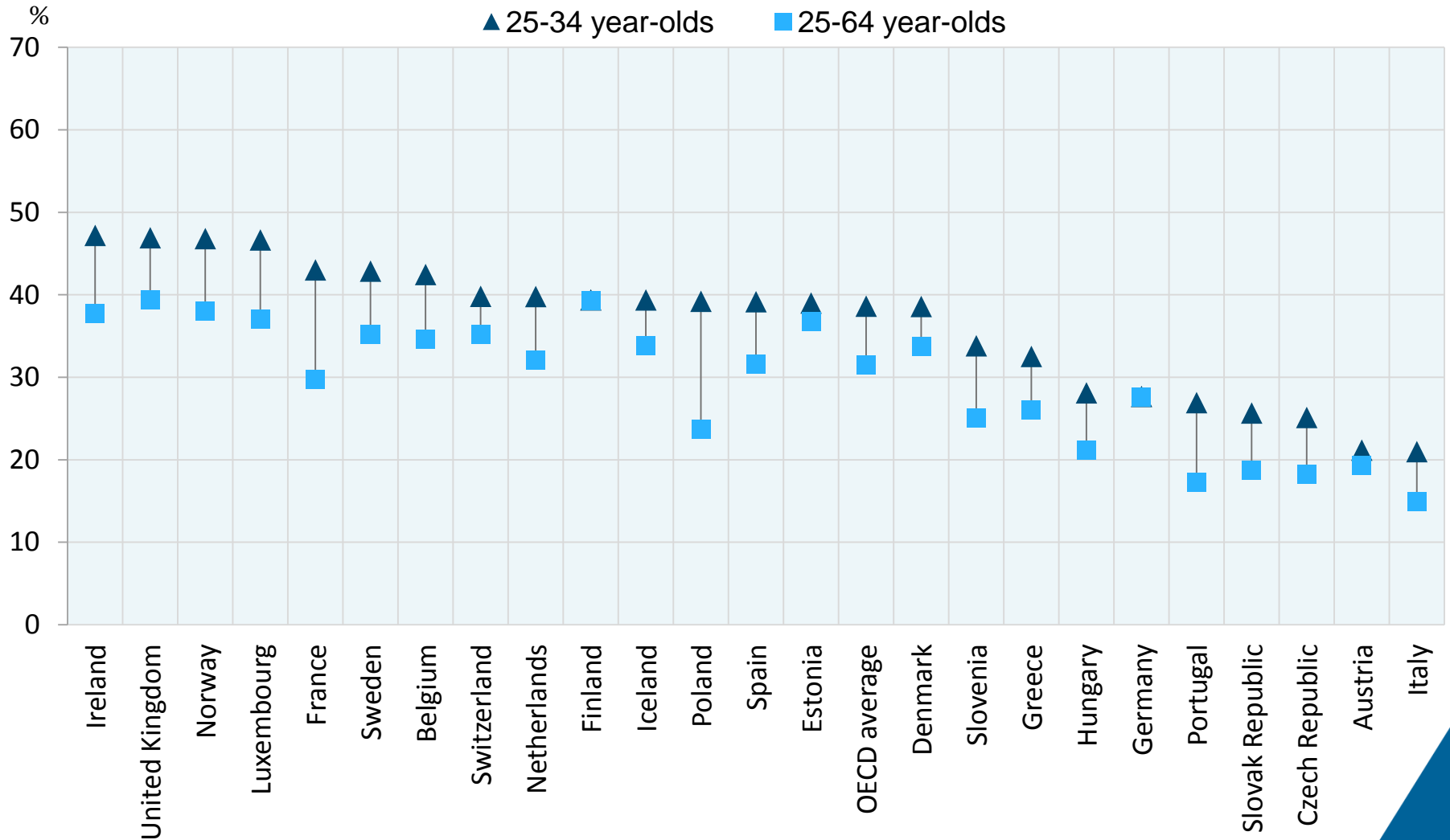
Percent

Percentage change in the share of employment relative to 1998, by occupational groups defined by workers' average level of education



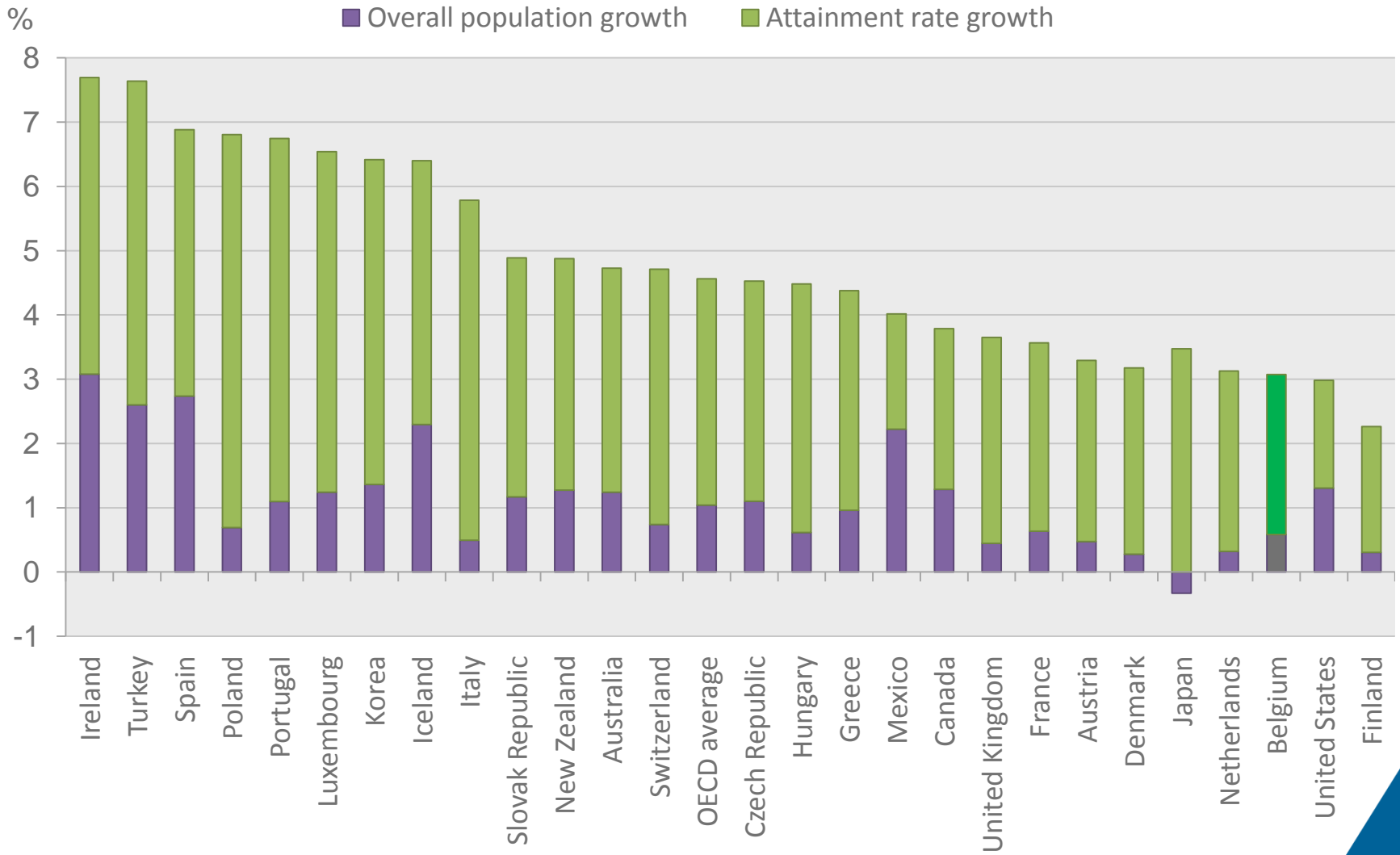


Tertiary attainment rate (2011)





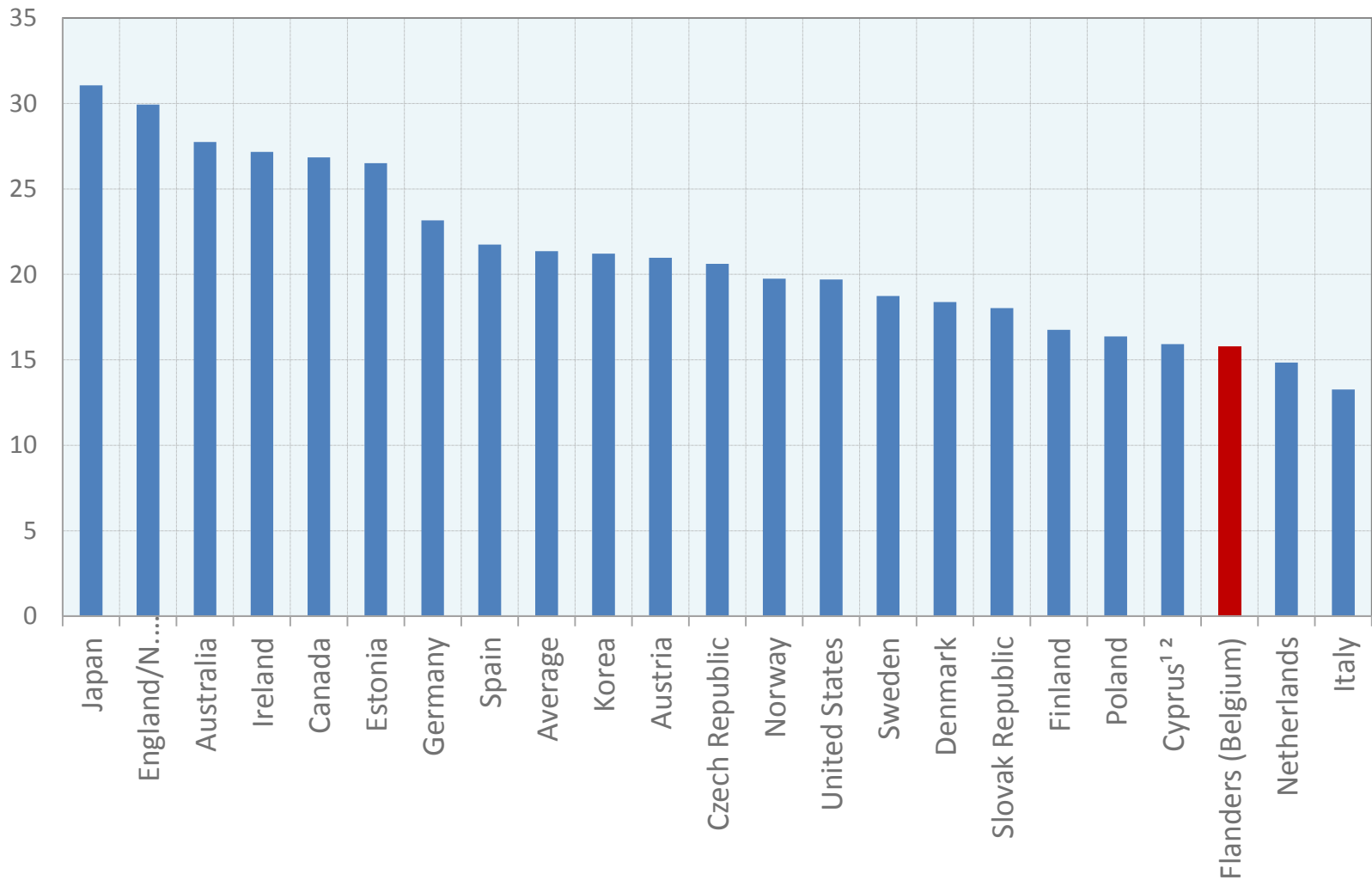
Annual growth rate in tertiary educational attainment rate (1998-2008)





Risk of over-qualification?

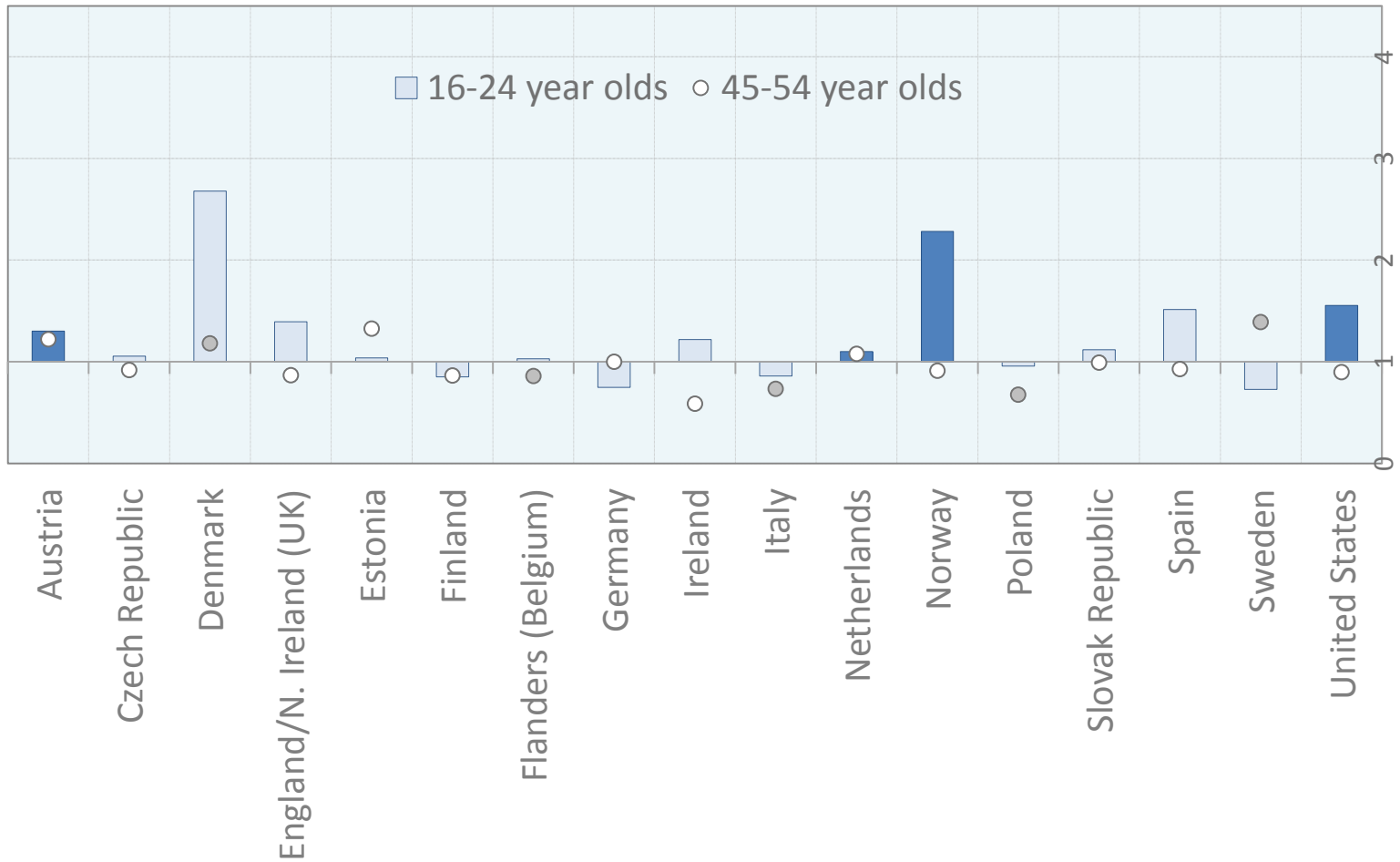
Percentage of workers whose highest qualification is higher than the qualification they deem necessary to get their job today (PIAAC, 2011)





Flemish youth is not more or less overqualified than older workers

Adjusted odds ratio showing the likelihood of over-qualification by age group



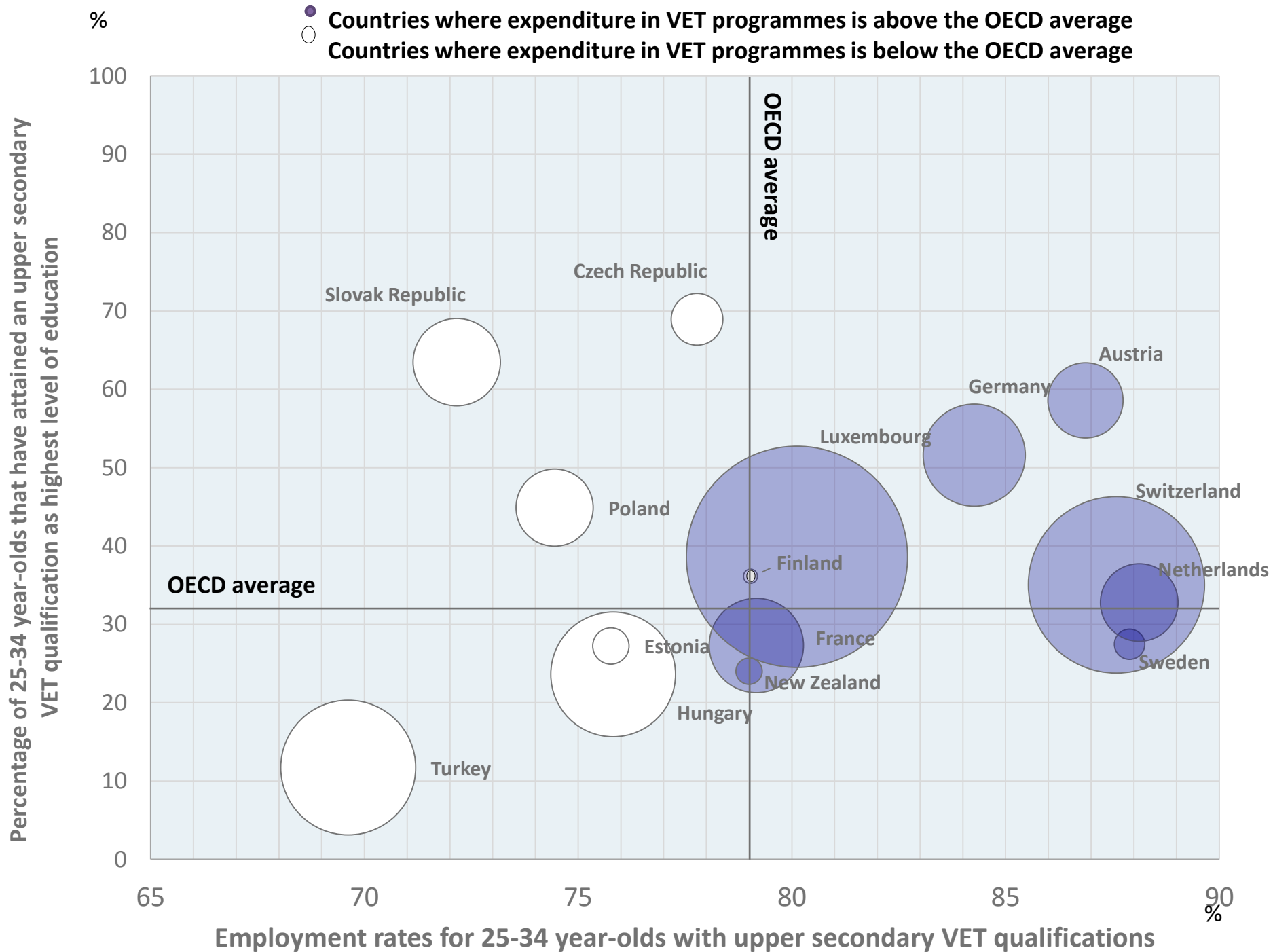


**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:
*PROVIDE HIGHER QUALITY
AND MORE RELEVANT
EDUCATIONAL TRAJECTORIES***



Employment rate 25-34 & 35-44 years-old, upper secondary attainment, by programme orientation

	General	Vocational	Total	General	Vocational	Total
	25-34			35-44		
Belgium	69.24	83.01	79.44	80.31	85.38	84.12
Netherlands	75.98	88.13	85.75	83.24	87.29	86.33
Germany	53.25	84.27	80.33	73.35	85.89	85.65
France	75.15	79.17	77.87	83.19	85.29	84.70
OECD average	69.03	79.18	75.57	78.28	83.57	81.23
EU21 average	67.79	78.17	76.28	78.45	83.03	82.41

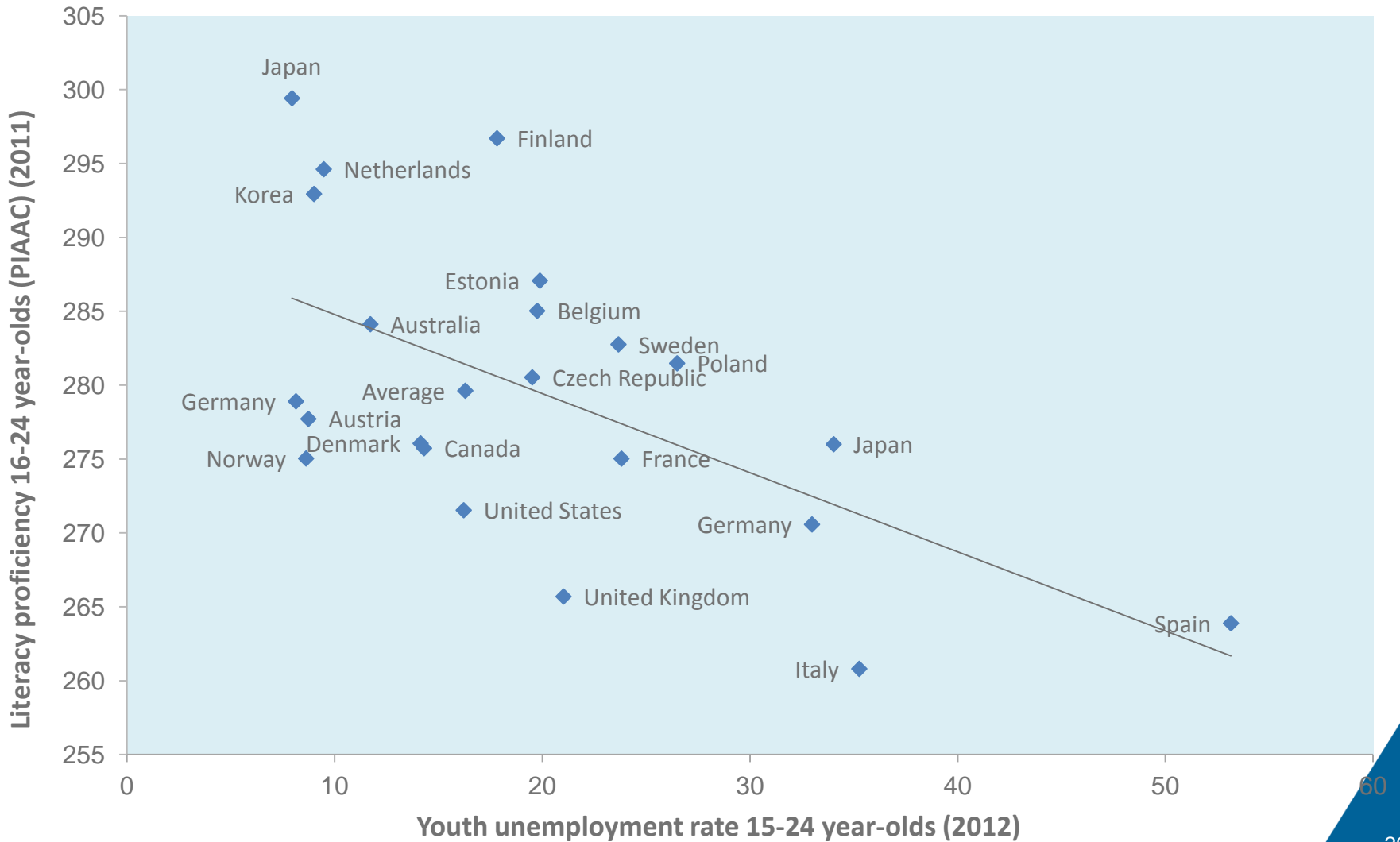




**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4:
*VALUE SKILLS MORE THAN
QUALIFICATIONS***

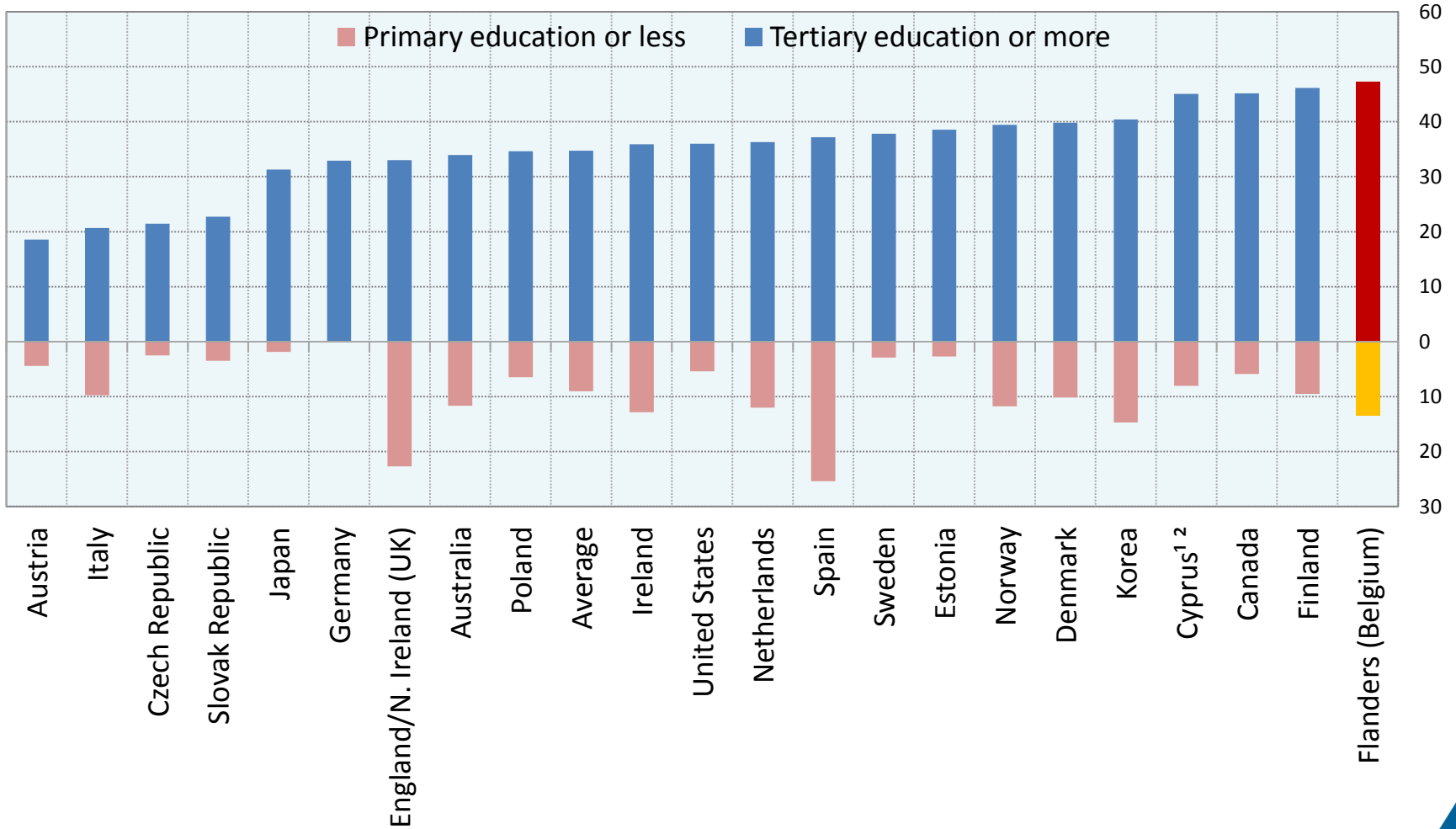


Youth unemployment and skills are linked





Percentage workers in high-skilled and unskilled jobs

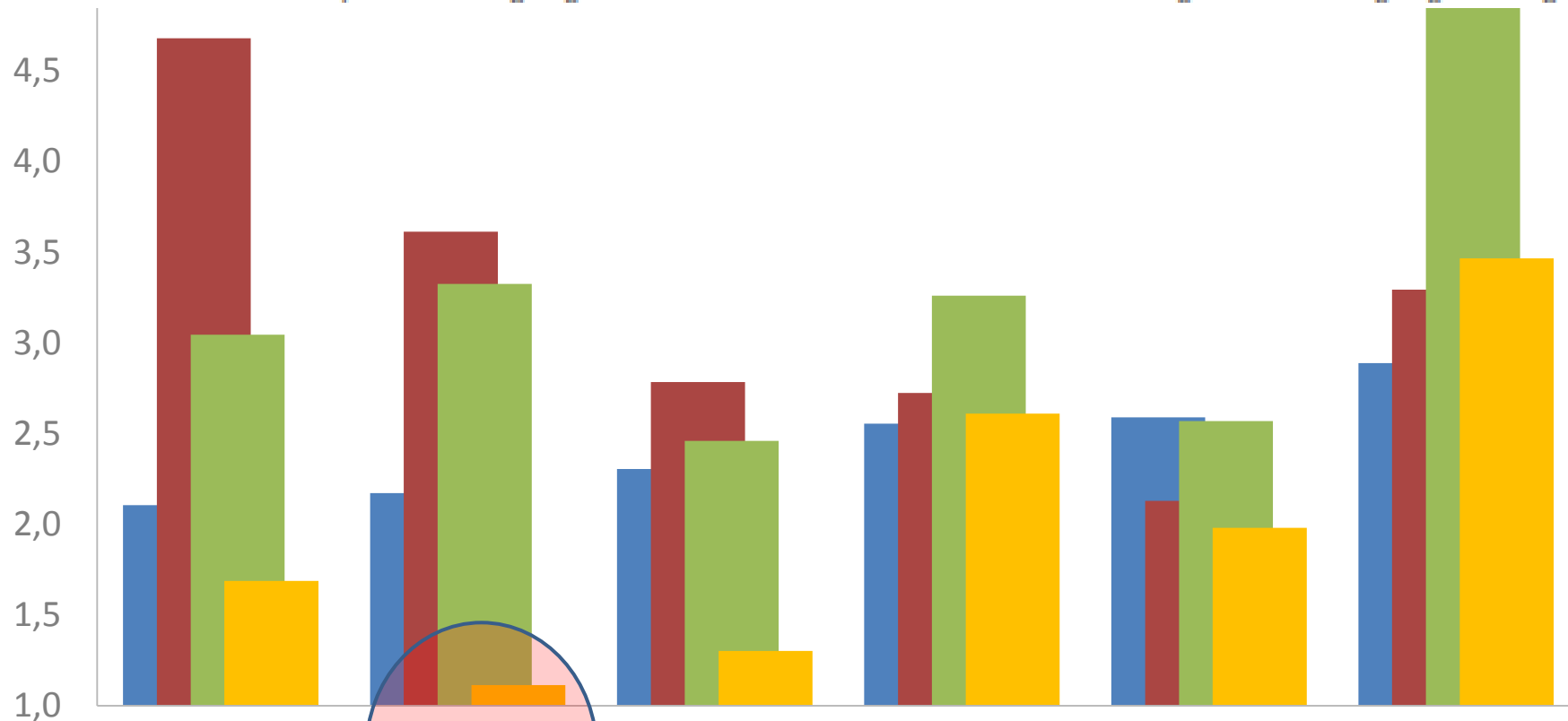


Likelihood of positive social and economic outcomes among highly literate adults

(scoring at Level 4/5 compared with those scoring at Level 1 or below)

■ Average ■ Germany ■ England (UK) ■ Flanders (Belgium)

Notes: Odds ratios are adjusted for age, gender, educational attainment and immigrant and language background.



Odds ratio

Good to excellent health

Being Employed

High levels of trust

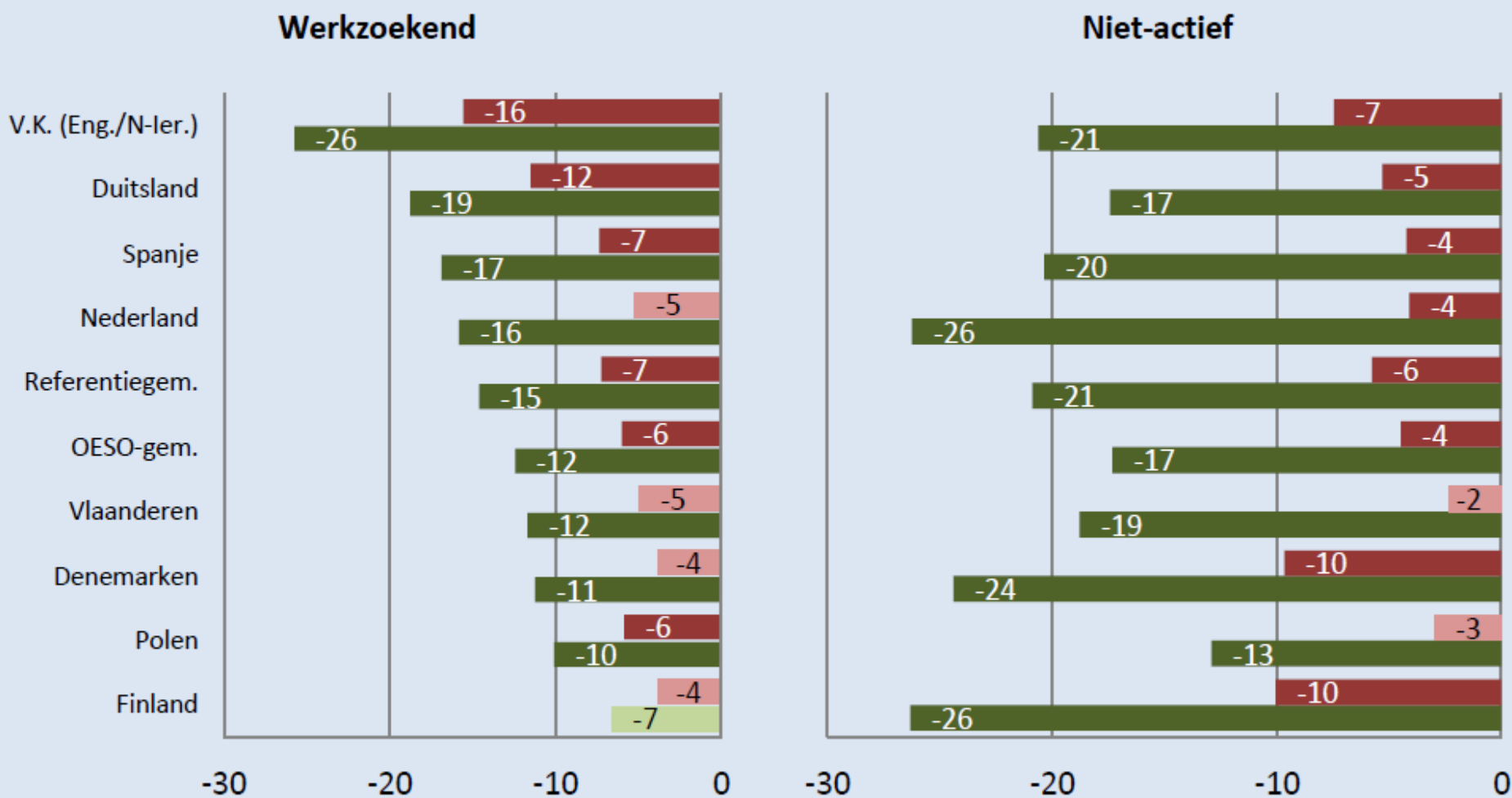
Participation in volunteer activities

High levels of political efficacy

High wages

Figuur 4.22 Gemiddeld prestatieverschil voor geletterdheid van werkzoekenden en niet-actieven ten opzichte van tewerkgestelden, absoluut en gecontroleerd.

Absoluut prestatieverschil, significant
 Absoluut prestatieverschil, niet-significant
 Gecontroleerd prestatieverschil, significant
 Gecontroleerd prestatieverschil, niet-significant



Landen zijn gerangschikt volgens afnemende grootte van het absolute prestatieverschil van werkzoekenden.

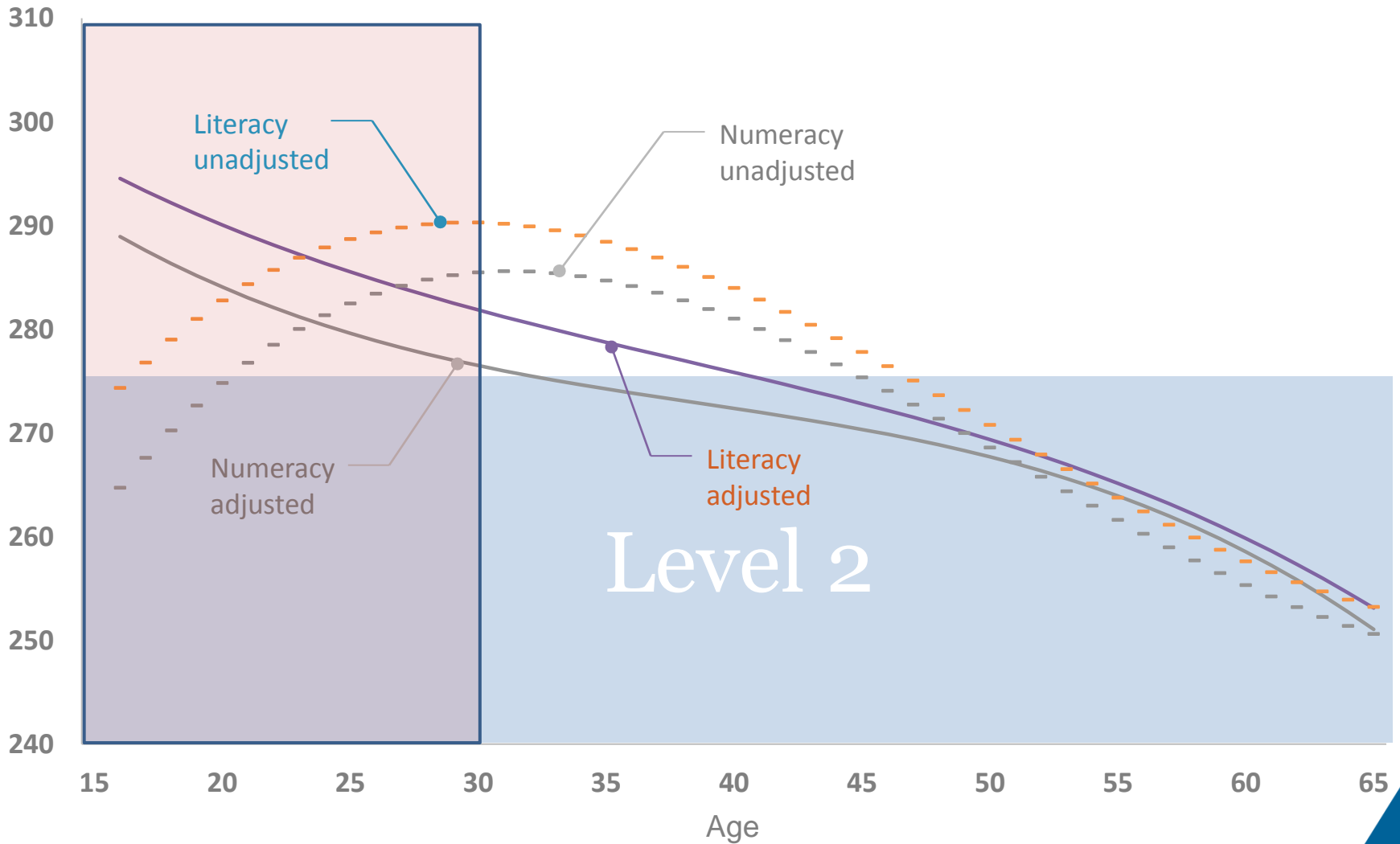
Positieve waarden wijzen op een betere prestatie van werkzoekenden/niet-actieven.

Controlevariabelen: geslacht, leeftijd, opleidingsniveau, geboorteland en thuistaal.

Vlaanderen: $R^2(\text{absoluut}) = 0,03$; $R^2(\text{gecontroleerd}) = 0,34$



Young age is critical in skills development





Dank!

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