



Labour and Education Statistics NESS 2014-2020

Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth

National Institute of Statistics Conference: "TRANSFORM STATISTICS INTO KNOWLEDGE AND DECISION MAKING"

Outline of the presentation

- Statistics role in designing and prioritizing NESS 2014-2020
- Statistics role in monitoring the progress of NESS
 - The preliminary results of 2016 monitoring progress of NESS

Statistics: Designing and Prioritizing

- NESS 2014-2020 represents a wide holistic sector approach strategy;
- The strategy integrates ALMP and VE skills in support of employment and social inclusion;
- The design and implementation of the strategy is strongly supported on statistical information and indicators

“Higher Skills and Better Jobs for all Women and Men”

4 Strategic Priorities

A

Foster Decent Job
Opportunities
Through Effective
Labour Market
Policies

B

Offer Quality
Vocational Education
and Training to
Youth and Adults

C

Promote
Social Inclusion
and Territorial
Cohesion

D

Strengthen
the Governance
of the Labour Market
and Qualification
Systems



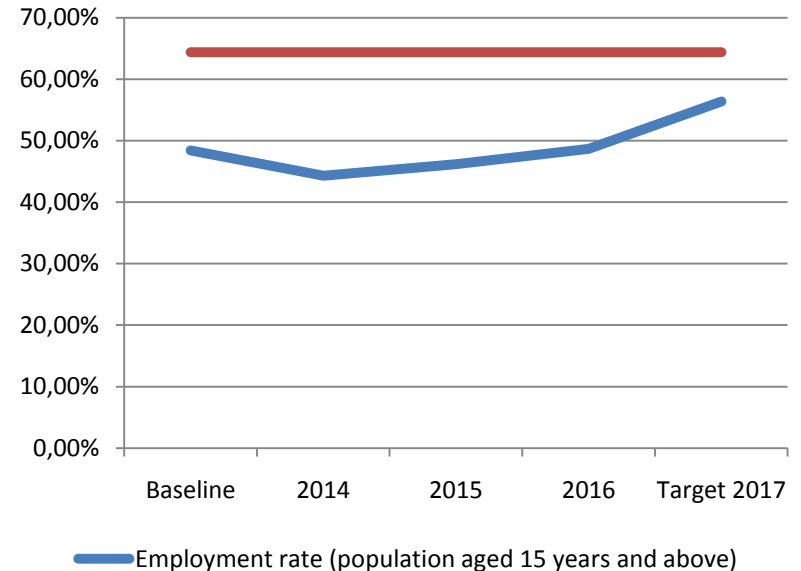
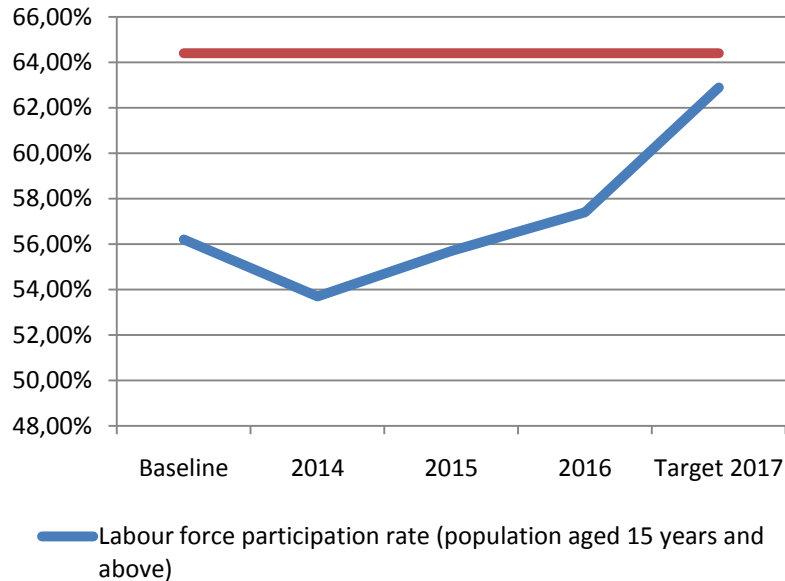
Statistics supporting strategy

- Statistics in national and regional level have been supporting the designing of the strategy including:
 - LFS- employment, unemployment patterns
 - LSMS – social exclusion and vulnerability
 - SNA – Skills need analyses
 - Other administratively collected statistics such as those on education

NESS 2014-2020 monitoring indicators

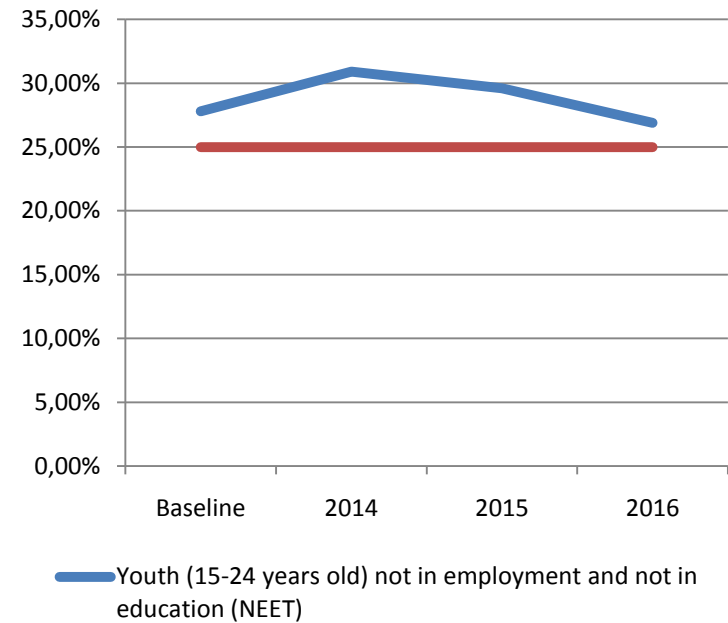
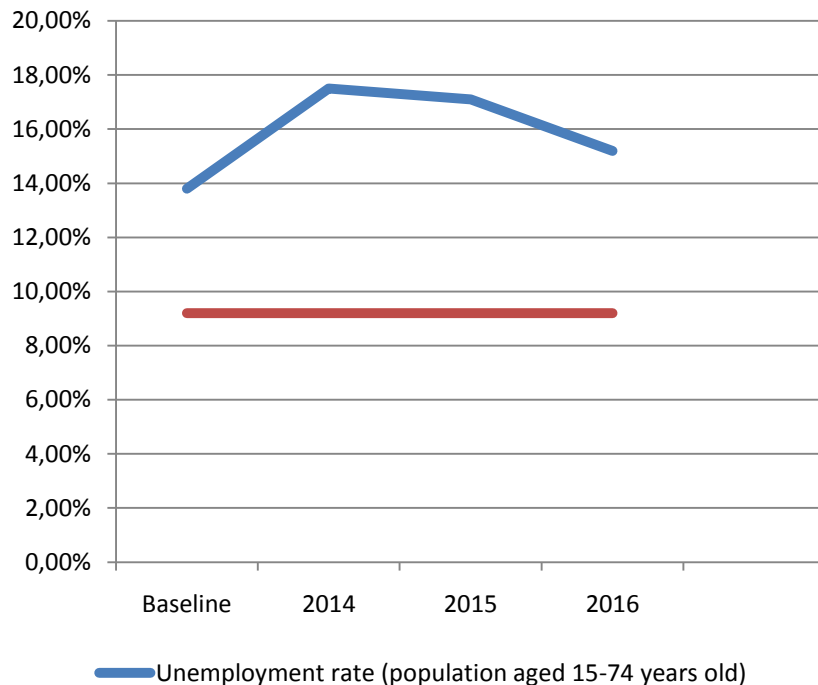
- NESS 2014-2020 progress is performed periodically
 - 2016, 2nd progress report is prepared
- Monitoring indicators with respect to the strategic pillars are constructed
- Indicators are compared against baseline and strategic targets to identify progress
 - ***Strongly supported by statistics***

Labour Market Indicators



LFS statistics show that Labour Force Participation and Employment are on positive trend and moving toward the 2020 targets (the red line).

Labour Market Indicators



- Unemployment is declining, youth unemployment is declining faster than the general unemployment rate.

Key-results (by result indicators)

Results – Strategic Priority A:			
	2014 (Baseline)	2015	2016
National Employment and Skills Strategy 2014 – 2020			
10 per cent more women and men in employment programmes		20,140	25,170
75 per cent women benefit out of 55 per cent employed after active labour market programmes	Not provided	74%	51%
2 times more investment for the active labour market programmes	270 M ALL	450 M ALL	490 M ALL
Sector Reform Contract Result Indicators (IPA 2015)			
Youth employment rate (15-29 years), Labour Force Survey	26.50%	33.20%	28.90%
Gender gap in Employment, Labour Force Survey	13.7 p.p.	14.2 p.p.	11.9 p.p.
Share of registered unemployed jobseekers benefiting from Employment Promotion Programmes (EPPs), NES	2.60%	4.00%	4.50%
Number of public employment offices reorganized according to the New Service Model, NES	10	14	21

Statistics gathered for the progress report show that:

- EPPs are associated with a positive employment trend.
 - A stronger positive trend is triggered on youth unemployment
- 14.3% of individuals placed under employment through EPP were receiving social transfers (unemployment and NE)
- Little statistical information was available on other indicators measuring influence of employment on social inclusion
 - SILC results would shed light on employment policies impact on social inclusion and cohesion

Statistics gathered for the progress report show :

- Higher longer term unemployment among women if compared to man
 - However the labour force participation gender gap has narrowed.
- Lifelong learning participation remains very low
- Vocational school graduates employment rate is improving.

Some concluding remarks

- Monitoring indicators on NESS 2014-2020 confirm the expected results of the strategy on employment
- More in-depth analyses and evidences is needed to explore the link between employment and VET policies with social inclusion.
- The cooperation with INSTAT has been excellent and has helped guiding strategic policies.
 - *Intensifying exchange of information and expanding the scope of it for uncovered areas would add values to the efforts done to generate welfare through policies*

Thank You!