e-Skills gap, national policies and initiatives in the European Union

Werner B. Korte, Director empirica GmbH

eSkills for Jobs 2014 - ICT employment needs for 2014 Zagreb, 9th May 2014

e-Skills Gap: Supply and demand: current situation, trends and forecasts

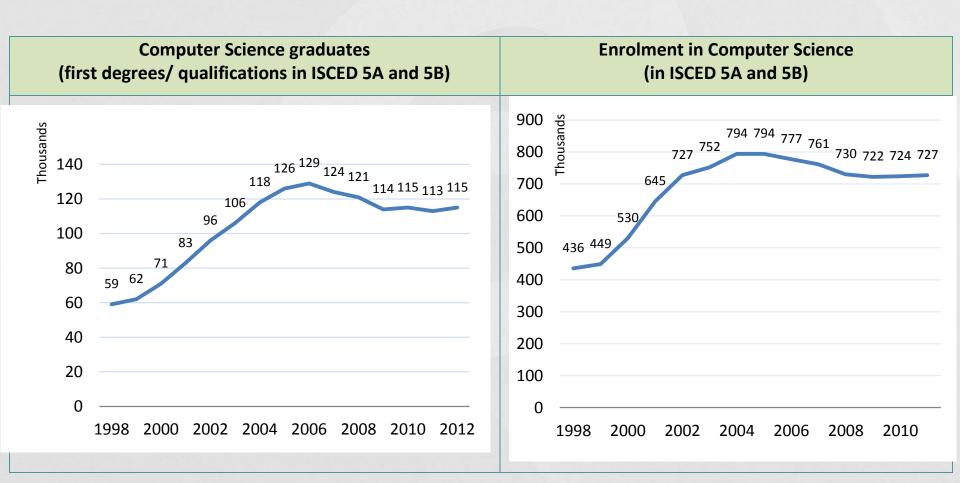
ICT Workforce Europe 2000-2012



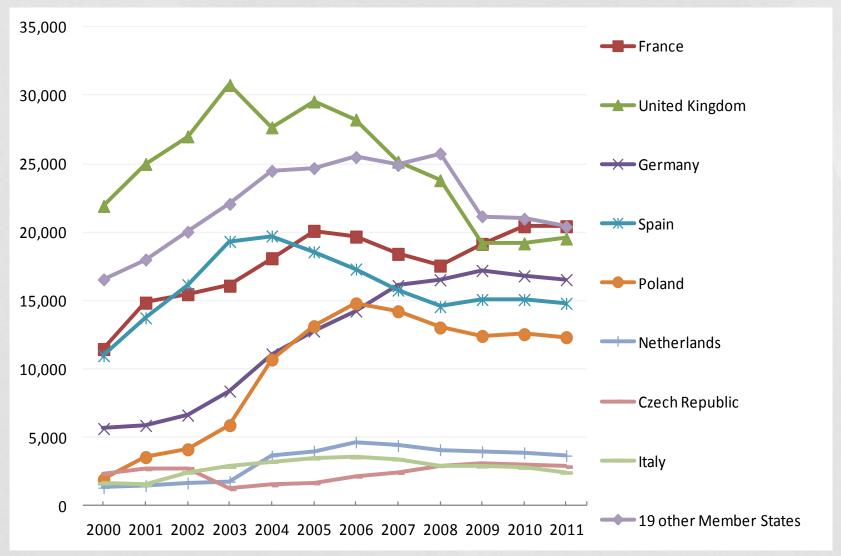
• • • Broad definition (until 2010: "backcasting" based on narrow definition growth rates)

Source: Calculations based on Eurostat LFS data. Some imputations and assumptions apply

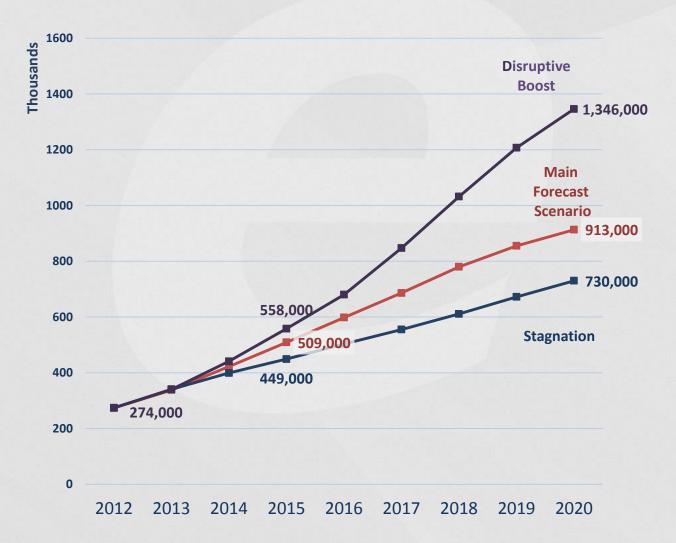
Enrolment in and graduates from Computer Science studies in Europe (EU27) 1998 - 2012



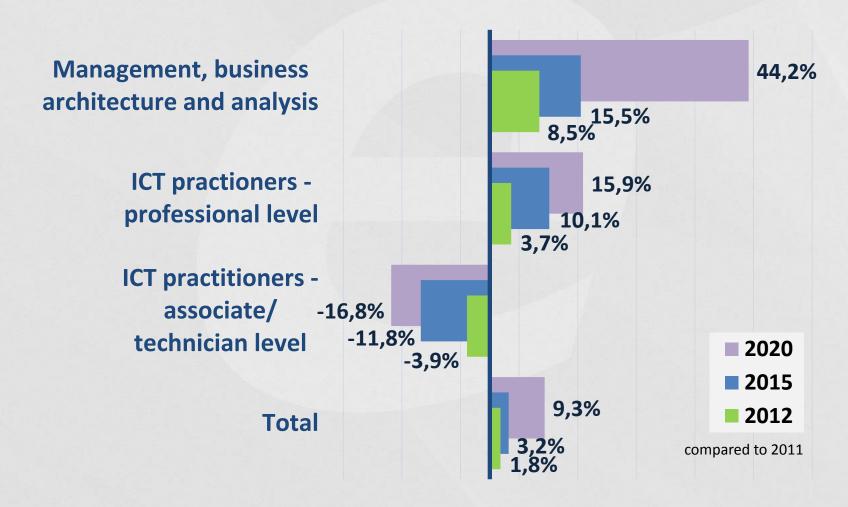
Tertiary level computer science graduates in European countries 2000 – 2011



The Three Scenarios: Structural Shortages (2012-2020)



ICT Workforce Expected Growth (2011/2020)



Conclusions

- Demand keeps growing despite crisis. Forecasts: even the worst scenario sees increasing excess demand.
 - Trend in core jobs up to 4% growth p.a.
 - Management jobs up to 8% growth p.a.
 - Technician/associate level jobs declining
 - Need to continuously increase the quality and the relevance of e-skills
- Job growth largest in highly skilled jobs
 - Management, Architecture and Analytics positions, where also e-Leadership skills are required. Usually recruited from seasoned practitioner pool and other (non-ICT) managers.
 - New job profiles not yet fully covered in classification, such as Big Data and Cloud computing specialists

Conclusions

- Huge opportunity of new jobs creation generated by new mobile technologies, cloud computing, big data, social business etc. in all industry sectors
- Formal education and VET gaps, remaining importance of non-ICT graduate and career changer side entries
 - Increased importance of continuous professional education,
 lifelong learning and executive education
 - Importance of new education approaches, new modes of delivery, better curricula and learning outcomes

Forecasting e-skills demand and supply in Europe

THANK YOU

e-Skills Policies and Strategies in EU Member States

Approach

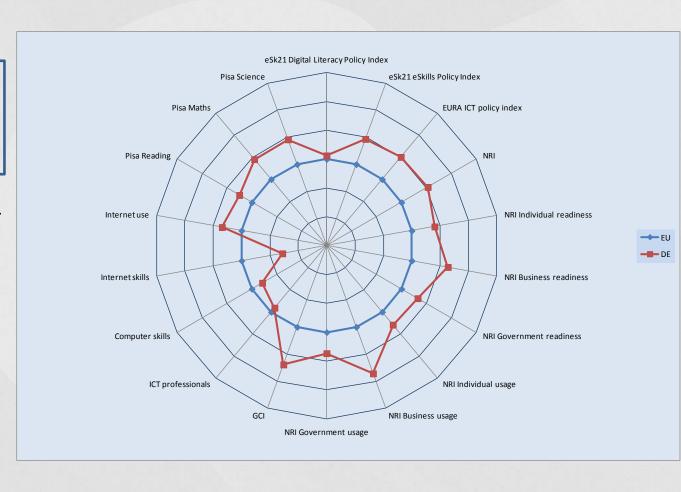
EU27 Country Analysis based on:

- Statistics & indicators comparable across EU27 on
 - ✓ Innovation,
 - ✓ Competitiveness and
 - ✓ ICT skills
- Policies
- Multi-stakeholder partnerships
- Empirical evidence on supply and demand for ICT professionals

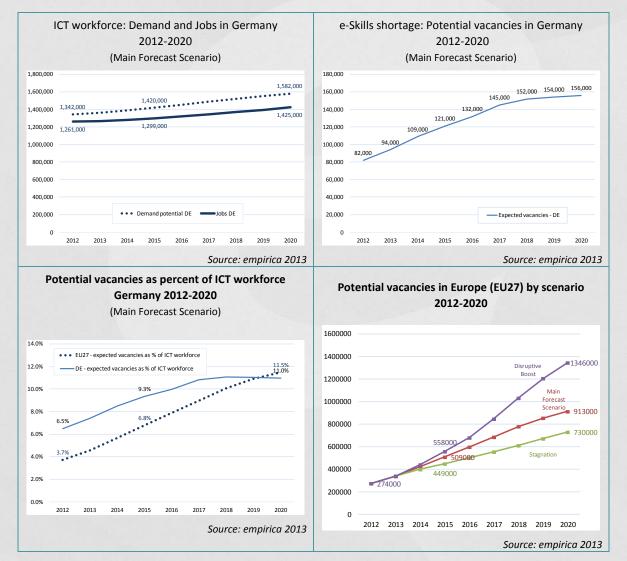
EU Country e-Skills Monitor

1. Overview

- 2. Indicators on innovation, competitiveness and ICT skills
- 3. E-skills demand and supply forecasts 2012 2015 2020
- Policy and major stakeholders initiatives
- 5. Selected multistakeholder partnerships
- 6. Success of e-skills policies and activities in meeting the objectives of the EU e-skills agenda etc.



E-Skills Demand and Supply Forecasts 2012 – 2015 - 2020



e-Skills Policy Activity Index

The second secon	
	→ No relevant policy or stakeholder activities of significant scope
	→ Policy debate is non-existent or sketchy
	→ Some relevant policy or stakeholder activities
••	→ but limited in size and scope and poorly integrated
	→ Weak links with mainstream policy-making, no proper evaluation
	→ A larger variety of policy and stakeholder activities
•••	→ but limited coordination/integration and sustainability
	→ Policy debate well developed but not yet involving all target groups
	→ Has master strategy on e-skills/ ICT practitioners
	→ or no master strategy but policies and stakeholder activities are
••••	comprehensive and well embedded in the national e-skills landscape
	→ Policy debate well developed and involving all key target groups
	→ Some shortcomings remain (e.g. sustainability, evaluation, coverage)
	→ Has master strategy on e-skills/ ICT practitioners, strong policy
	leadership
••••	→ Many relevant policies and initiatives involving all main stakeholders
	→ Policy action also strong at sectoral and regional level
	→ Policies take a medium to long-term view perspective, proper evaluation

Progress 2009 - 2013

e-Skills Activity Index EU27 Average:

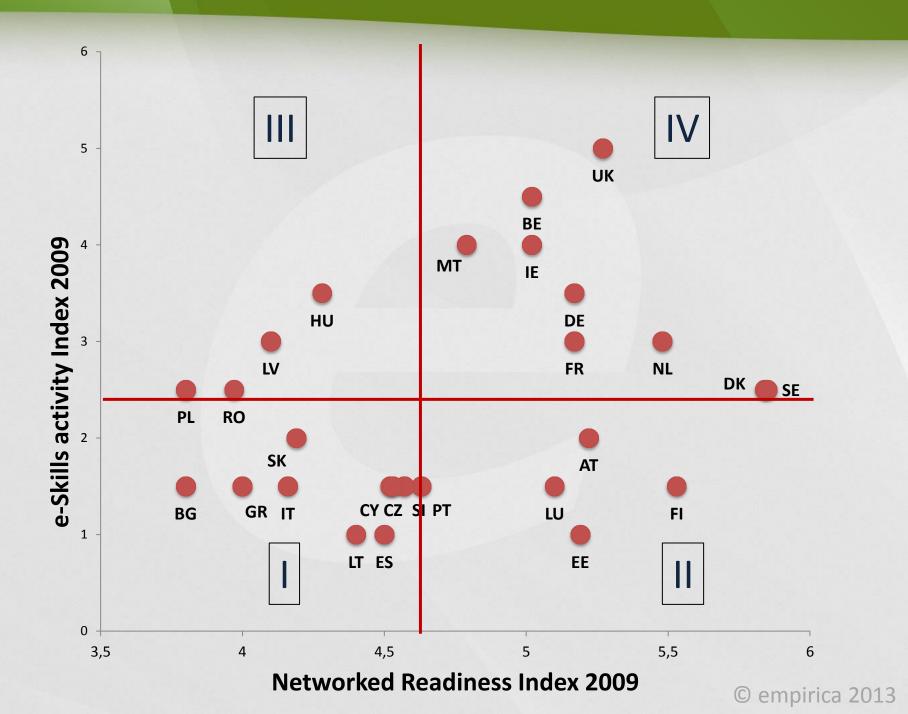
2009: **2.4** / 5

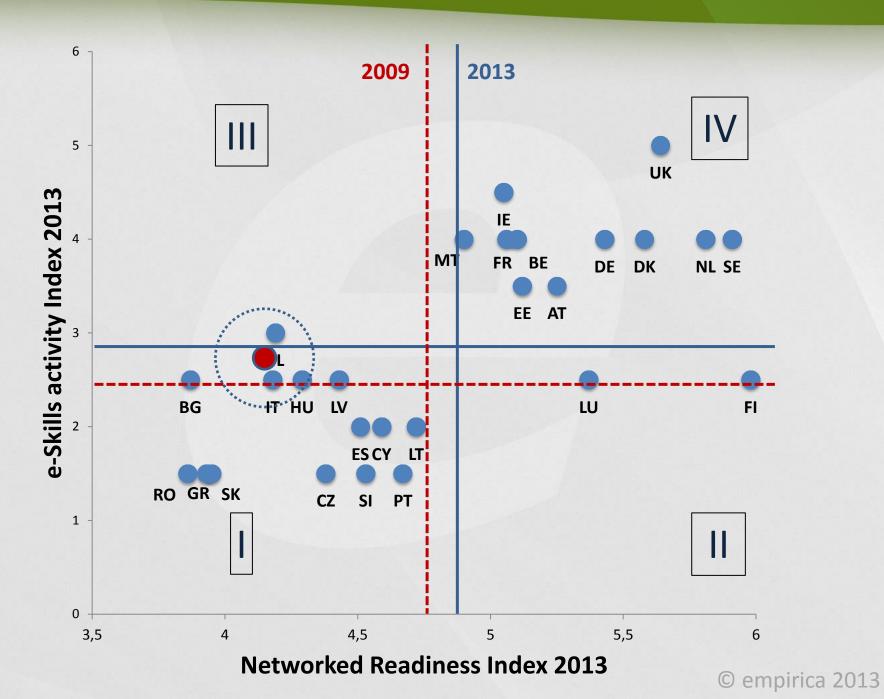
2013: 2.9 / 5 (+ 0,5)

Investigation Period:

April – November 2013

Cou	ntry	2013	2009	Evolution
AT	Austria	●●●【3.5	●● 2.0	+1.5
BE	Belgium	•••• 4.0	•••• 4.5	-0.5
BG	Bulgaria	●● 12.5	● 1.5	+1.0
CY	Cyprus	●● 2.0	● 1.5	+0.5
CZ	Czech Republic	● 1.5	● 1.5	0.0
DE	Germany	●●●● 4.0	●●● 4 3.5	+0.5
DK	Denmark	●●●● 4.0	●● 2.5	+1.5
EE	Estonia	00013.5	• 1.0	+2.5
EL	Greece	● 1.5	● € 1.5	0.0
ES	Spain	●● 2.0	• 1.0	+1.0
FI	Finland	●● (2.5	● 1.5	+1.0
FR	France	●●●● 4.0	●●● 3.0	+1.0
HU	Hungary	●●€2.5	●●● 3.5	-1.0
IE	Ireland	0000(4.5	●●●● 4.0	+0.5
IT	Italy	●● € 2.5	● 1.5	+1.0
LT	Lithuania	●● 2.0	• 1.0	+1.0
LU	Luxembourg	●●€2.5	● 1.5	1.0
LV	Latvia	●● 12.5	●●● 3.0	-0.5
MT	Malta	•••• 4.0	4.0	0.0
NL	Netherlands	•••• 4.0	●●● 3.0	+1.0
PL	Poland	●●● 3.0	•••• 2.5	+0.5
PT	Portugal	● 1.5	● 1.5	0.0
RO	Romania	● 1.5	●● 42.5	-1.0
SE	Sweden	•••• 4.0	●● 42.5	+1.5
SI	Slovenia	● 1.5	● 1.5	0.0
SK	Slovak Republic	● 1.5	●● 2.0	-0.5
UK	United Kingdom	●●●●● 5.0	••••• 5.0	0.0





Croatia: rankings

• GCI: rank 27

• NRI: rank 20

• LLL: rank 26

Reading: rank 17

• Maths: rank 25

• Science: rank 21

of 28

9						
	Quality of	Quality of	Quality of	Life-long-	NRI -	GCI - Global
	education	education	education	learning	Networked	Competitiven
					Readiness Index	ess Index
	Pisa Reading	Pisa Maths	Pisa Science	Adults	NRI	GCI
SE	497	494	495	28,1	5,6	5,61
FI	536	541	554	24,9	5,43	5,47
DK	495	503	499	31,4	5,29	5,40
NL	508	526	522	17,4	5,19	5,41
DE	497	513	520	7,8	5,14	5,41
LU	472	489	484	14,4	5,14	5,03
UK	494	492	514	16,1	5,12	5,39
FR	496	497	498	17,7	4,92	5,14
AT	470	496	494	13,9	4,9	5,14
BE	506	515	507	6,7	4,8	5,20
MT	:	:	:	7,7	4,76	4,33
EE	501	512	528	12,6	4,76	4,62
IE	496	487	508	7,3	4,71	4,77
CY	:	:	:	6,9	4,5	4,36
PT	489	487	493	9,8	4,5	4,40
SI	483	501	512	12,4	4,44	4,30
ES	481	483	488	10,9	4,33	4,54
CZ	478	493	500	9,7	4,27	4,52
LT	468	477	491	5,7	4,2	4,41
CR	485	471	491	2,1	4,17	4,04
HU	494	490	503	3	4,03	4,36
IT	486	483	489	6,2	3,97	4,43
LV	484	482	494	6,5	3,93	4,24
PL	500	495	508	4,3	3,84	4,46
GR	483	466	470	2,9	3,83	3,92
RO	424	427	428	2	3,81	4,08
SK	477	497	490	2,9	3,79	4,19
BG	429	428	439	1,7	3,79	4,16
Average	486	490	497	10,46	4,54	4,69

e-skills policies in the EU27 Member States

THANK YOU

Best practice Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships on e-Skills in EU Member States

The Multi-Stakeholder Approach to e-Skills Development

- Multi-stakeholder partnerships (MSPs) are:
 - initiatives jointly operated by organisations from the education and training sector and private-sector partners;
 - Emphasis on involving <u>key stakeholders</u> which are of relevance for the e-skills related issue in question.
- Role of private-sector partners (employers, industry associations, NGOs etc.):
 - Complement and extend services provided by the public sector → enhance resources, achieve faster and stronger impact;
 - Take over responsibilities which traditionally have been held by public/civic sector institutions;
 - Help overcoming polarisation between education provision (public education system) and skills demand (employers).

Research Process

Stage 1

- MSP-like initiatives identification ("stocktaking")
- MSP analysis and revised typology
- MSP and policy context studies and descriptions
- →200 MSP abstract descriptions
- →35 selected as candidates for further analysis

Stage 2

- In-depth case studies of MSPs
- Validation by third parties (national experts)
- →8 selected as candidates for Good Practice
- → 7 of these selected based on validated descriptions

Stage 3

- Benchmarking using common set of indicators (qualitative and quantitative)
- Lessons learned and recommendations to be derived
- →17 Good Practice "stories" for dissemination

Types of MSPs according to focus

Soosting acquisition and supply of e-skills

Primary & secondary education

Vocational education & training (VET)

Labour market

Higher education

Further education / LLL

Support structures at Individual level

Support structures at system level Awareness raising & motivation

Financial and fiscal incentives

Career support & job matching

ICT professionalism & institution building

Market information

e-Skills frameworks

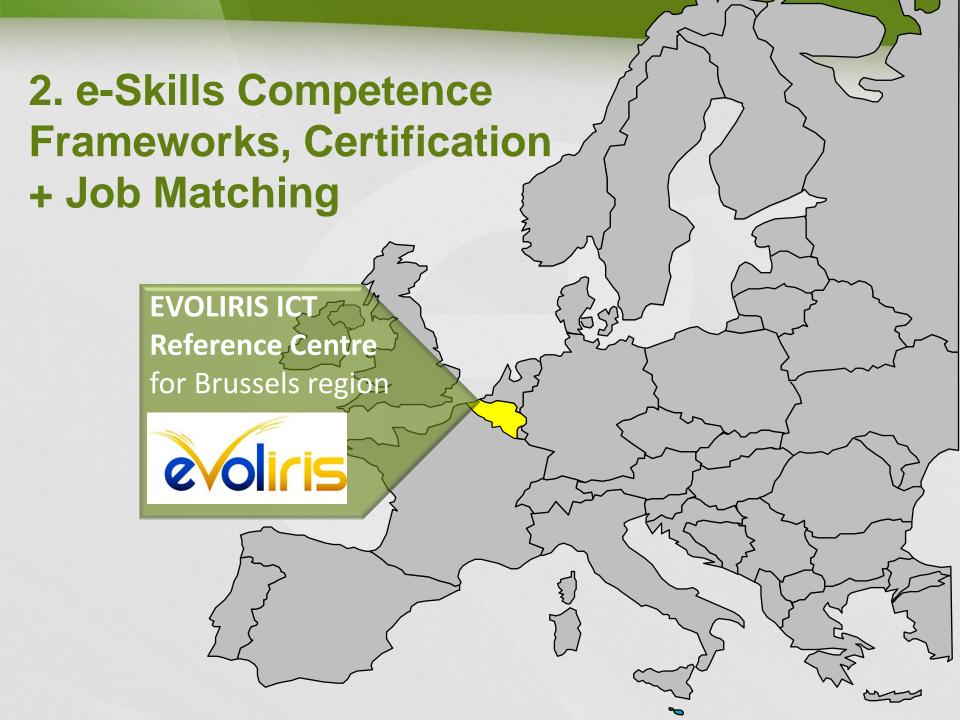


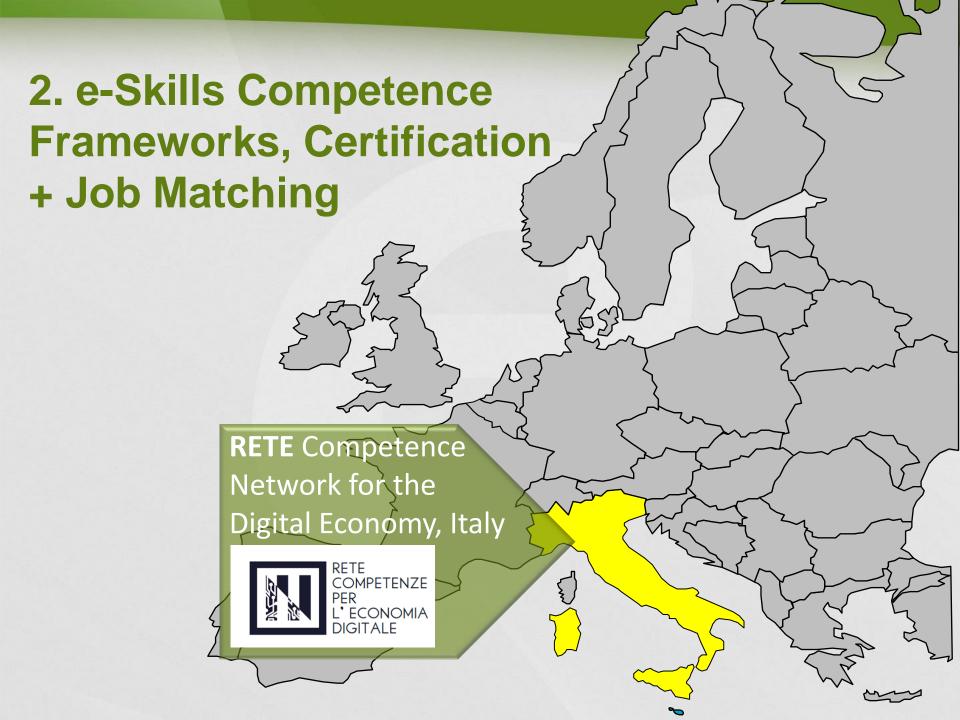


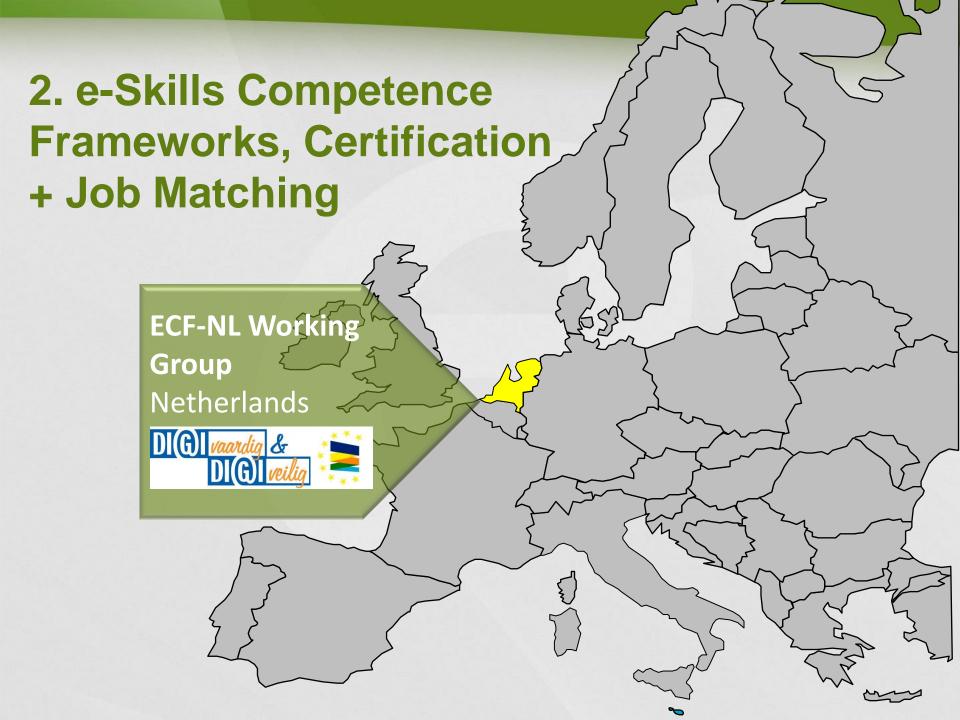




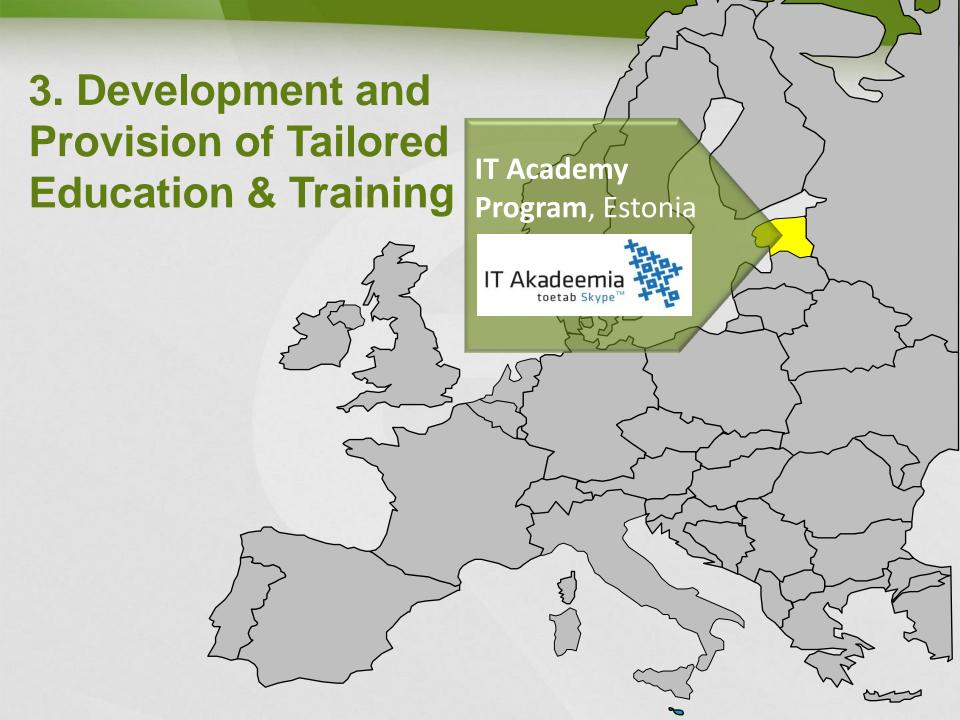


















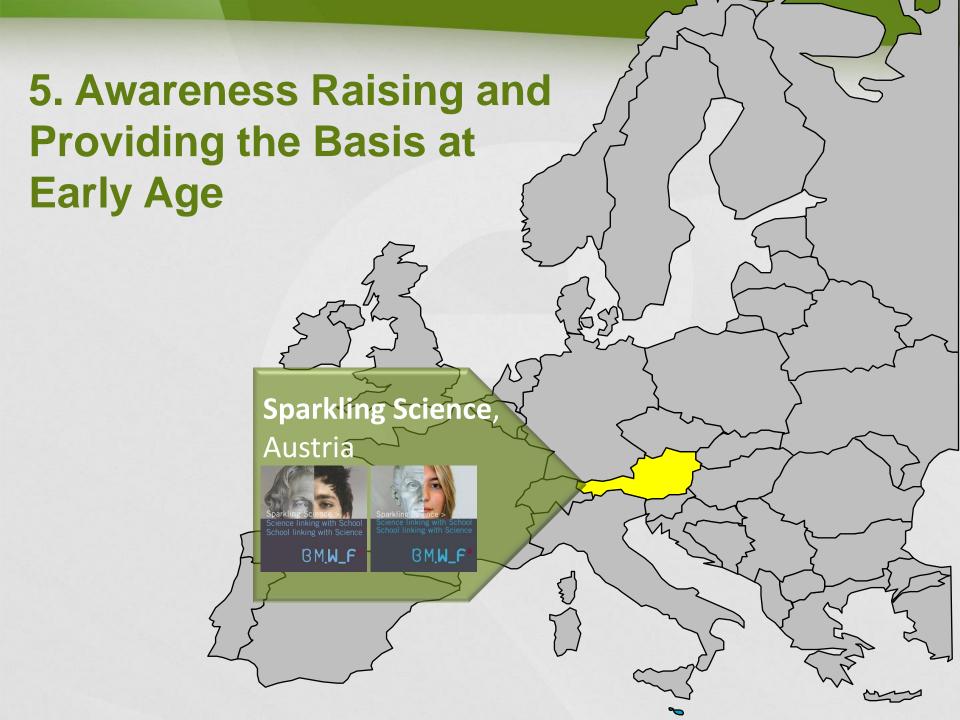


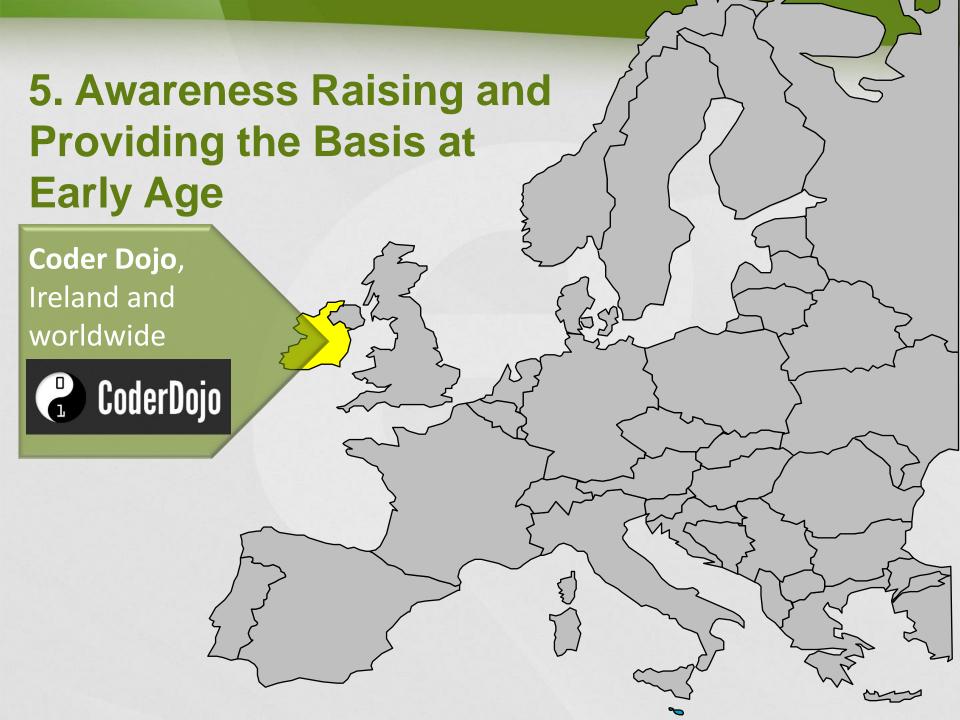


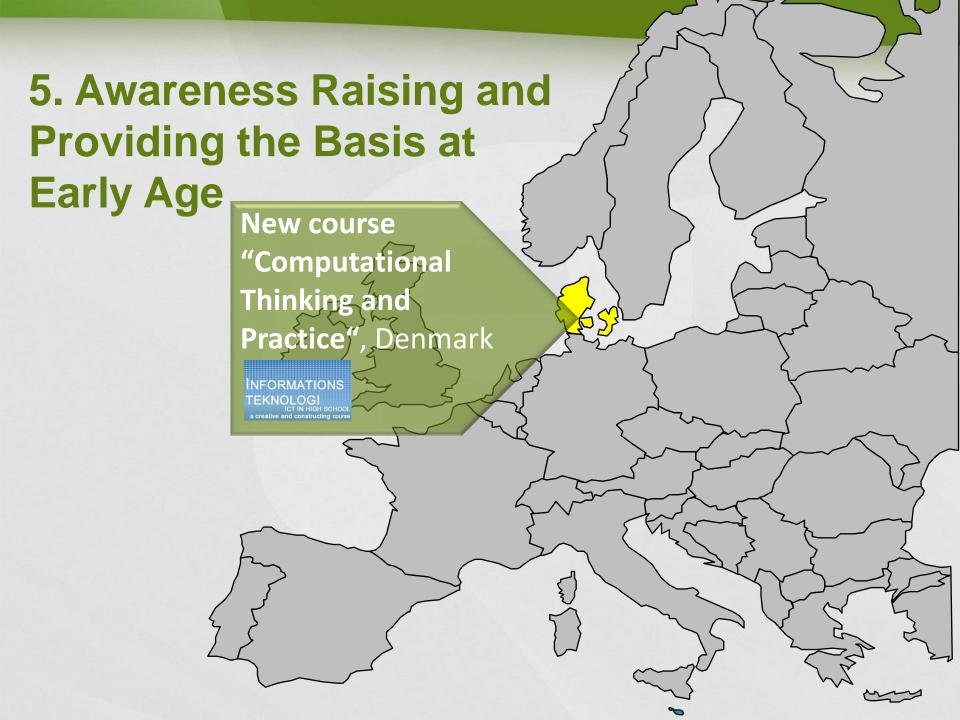




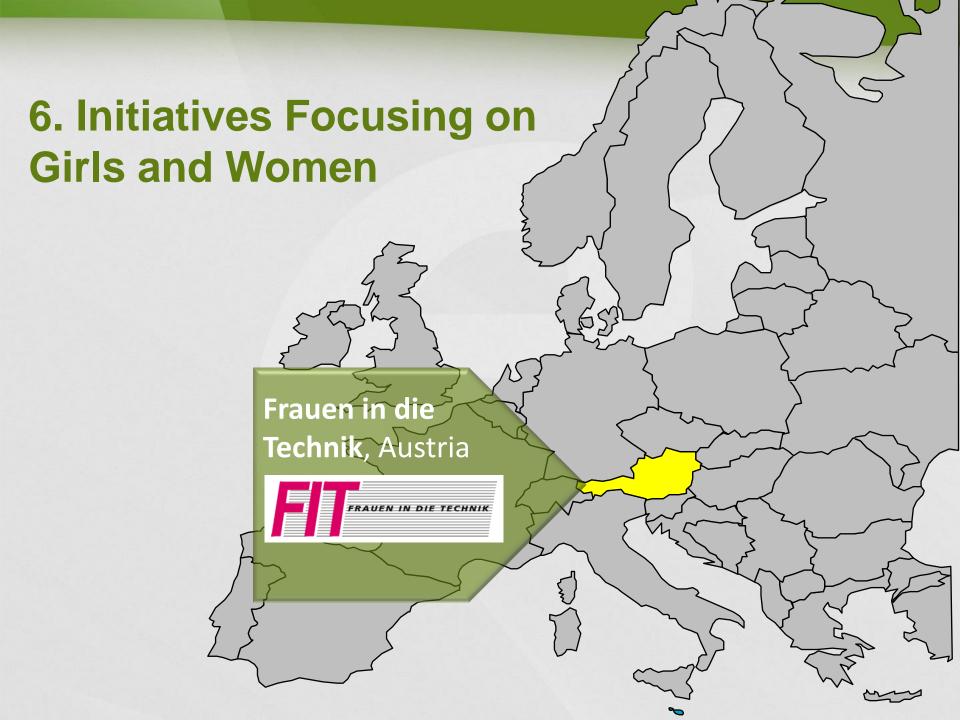


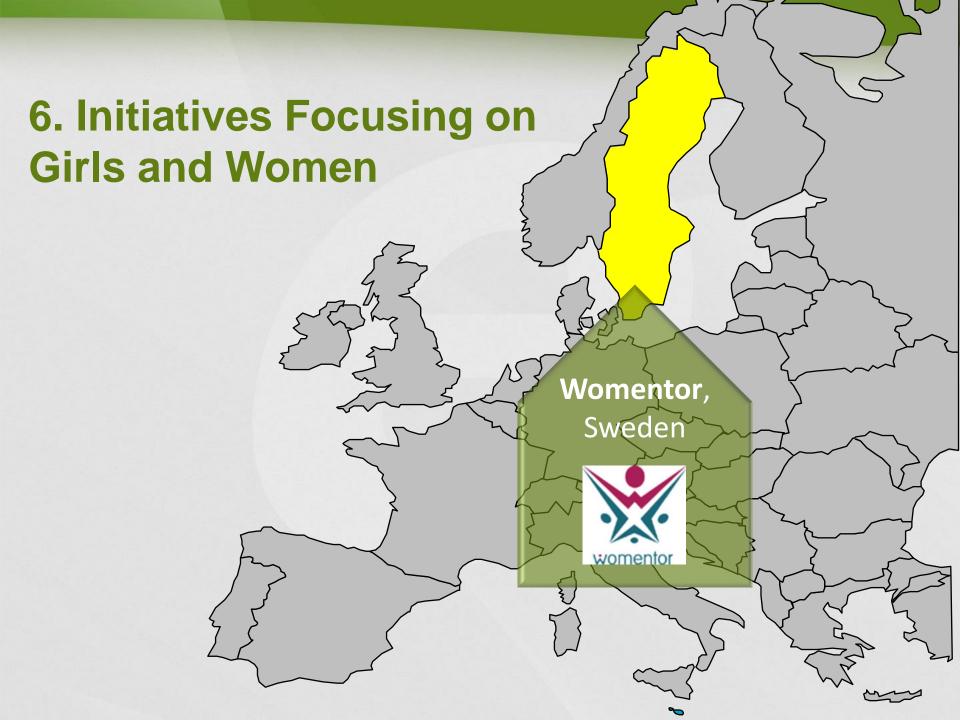












Some findings

- Huge variety of multi-stakeholder initiatives across Europe
- Significant development in sustainability, scope and maturity since 2007
- Key lessons:
 - By applying a multi-stakeholder approach to e-skills development,
 you can make a real difference!
 - Policy leadership is helpful, but where it is absent stakeholder initiatives are all the more essential.
 - Long breath required (although short-term gains are achievable).
 - Make best use of good practices from other countries there is a wealth of experience to learn from!

Best practices as learning cases

Recommendations -> Croatia

- Primary schools:
 - Sparkling science (AT)
- Secondary schools:
 - New subject "Computational Thinking and Practice" (DK) (similar development in the UK, currently under development)
 - Many initiatives promoting a career in ICT among students in secondary education
- Vocational schools (VET):
 - Initiatives by the UK's National Apprenticeship Service (NAS): "IT
 Professional Apprenticeships" and "Pathways to Apprenticeships" (UK)
 - FinishIT (DE)
 - SAP's "Bildungspartner" (Training partner) programmes in Germany

Recommendations -> Croatia

- University:
 - Comprehensive approach: IT Academy programme (EE)
- Training for those in non-IT areas:
 - Level 8 conversion programme (IE)
 - Fast Track to IT / FIT (IE)
 - Springboard (IE)
- Women:
 - Women in technology (AT)
 - Womentor (SE)
 - Girls Day (DE)
 - Rails Girls campaign which originated in Finland (FI)
 - France's Women of the Digital Sector Commission

Recommendations -> Croatia

- Women (cont'd):
 - UK's "Join the Girls in IT" campaign (UK)
 - Swedish Government's 2011 Digital Agenda for Sweden with is clear focus on "increasing the proportion of young people, especially girls and young women, who apply to study ICT-related subjects and programmes in higher education (SE)
- Highly educated unemployed ICT people with skills which are out of scope and demand
 - IT 50plus (DE)
 - Level 8 Conversion Programme + Springboard (IE)
 - ICT Reference Centre Evoliris (BE))
 - Literacy Plan and digital training for Barcelona 2010-2015 (ES)
 - First Step and Second Step ICT Training Programmes (MT)

Multi-stakeholder partnerships on e-skills

THANK YOU

Survey likelihood of offshoring

Skills	Demand	Offshoring chance
Data Visualisation	1 (82%)	\ (62%)
User Experience Design	(74%)	(54%)
Coding	(46%)	1 (54%)
Software testing	(54%)	1 (44%)
ICT support	(59%)	1 (39%) 1 (37%)
Infrastructure ops	(58%)	1 (35%) 1 (41%)
ВРМ	(63%)	\ (73%)
ICT supplier management	(53%)	 (76%)
Digital marketing	(58%)	(63%)
Information security	(79%)	↓ (81%)
Enterprise Architecture	(57%)	 (76%)
High performance computing	- (49%)	\ (57%)
Embedded systems	(64%)	\ (50%)
eLeadership skills	(54%)	↓ (67%)
Legacy maintenance	(46%)	↑ (32%) ↓ (48%)

Skillset	Decline in dernand	Growth in demand	Unlike to offshore	Likely to offshore
Data Visualisation	1.6	82.3	62.7	16.9
UXD	0	74.1	54.4	21.1
Coding	7.9	46	28.1	54.4
Software testing	1.6	54.7	39.7	44.8
ICTsupport	4.7	35.9	37.9	39.7
Infrastructure ops	6.2	35.4	41.1	35.7
BPM	4.8	62.9	73.2	7.1
ICT Supplier management	1.6	45.2	75.9	5.6
Digital Marketing	1.7	58.6	63.3	8.2
Information security	4.7	79.7	81.5	0
Enterprise Architecture	1.6	57.8	76.4	1.8
High performance comput	5.5	45.4	57.1	12.2
Embedded systems	3.9	31.4	50	9.1
eLeadership skills	2	54	67.4	2.2
Legacy maintenance	21.1	33.3	48	32