

An overview of graduate tracking VET in Sweden



Initial Vocational Education and Training (IVET)

Non-formal education

- Labour market training
- Training organised and financed by employers

Upper secondary school

- National vocational programmes (VET)
- National higher education preparatory programmes (non-VET)
- Introductory programmes (VET and non-VET)
- Survey conducted every 3 years, graduates 3 years after graduation, factual and qualitative aspects
- Register based follow-up every year, all students 1,
 3, 5 years after leaving school, establishment on the labour market and further studies
- Part of the register based, comparative follow-up including HE, IVET and CVET

Adult education

- Getting a vocational education (VET courses)
- Getting access to higher education (non-VET courses)
- Learning the Swedish language

 Register based follow-up every year, all students 1 and 2 years after graduation, establishment on the labour market and further studies



Continuous Vocational Education and Training (CVET)

Higher Vocational Education and Training

Other forms of CVET

- Vocational courses at Folk High Schools
- Vocational courses in arts and culture



- Survey conducted every year, graduates 1 year after graduation, factual and qualitative aspects
- Short survey conducted by providers and the responsible agency in collaboration, graduates 6 months after graduation
- Part of the register based, comparative follow-up including HE, IVET and CVET

- Survey planned to be conducted every 10 years
- Register based follow-up planned every 4 years

Spotlight on Upper secondary schools national vocational programmes (VET)



Graduate tracking based on administrative data

The Swedish
National Agency
for Education

Design

- Conducted every year
- Covers all school-leavers
- 1, 3, 5 years after leaving school
- Register-based measurement
 - Established status on the labour market
 - Uncertain status on the labour market
 - Weak status on the labour market
 - Studying (higher education)
 - Studying (other edcuation)
 - Not working nor studying

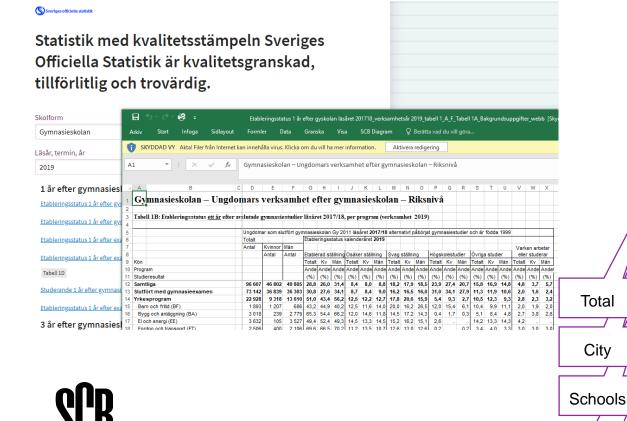
Combination of several registers

- Employment register
- Income and tax register
- Unemployment register
- Education register
- Student loan register



Presentation of the data

National statistics





How the data is used



Stakeholders

Government

Education providers

Local Programme
Council for each national
vocational programme

Trade unions Employers' organisations

VET

Students and their parents

The Swedish National Agency for Education

National Programme
Council for each national vocational programme



National level

Do VET-programmes lead to the occupations aimed for?

Do higher edcuation preparatory programmes lead to higher edcuation?

If not:

- Smaller adjustments of the programmes
 E.g. introduction of a new VET-specialisation for a higher education preparatory program.
- Adjusting the system
 On behalf of the government, the Swedish National Agency for Education is developing a package of information supporting schools to better dimension their programmes. The aim is to focus more on labour market demand (forecasts) and results (graduate tracking).



Too few pupils choose VETprogrammes leading to occupations where there is a lack of skills supply

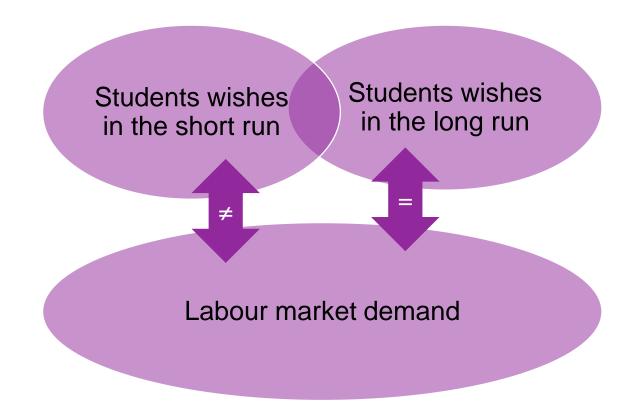
Employers' organisations use good graduate tracking results to advertise VET-programmes.

"Not everybody has to study at university. Choose a VET programme and you will earn a good salary directly after school."



Regional and local level

- Dimensioning is based on students wishes in the short and the long run and labour market demand
- Graduate tracking will be one component when dimensioning programmes





Students and their parents

The Swedish
National Agency
for Education

Choices for 15-year olds to make:

- What type of programme VET or higher education preparatory?
- Which programme?
- Which school?

A future database aims at informing about

- occupations and possible carreer paths
- graduate tracking results
- labour market forecasts



Enablers and barriers to using graduate tracking data for improving VET

Enablers

- Rich administrative data
- User dialogue
- Political commitment to achieve change and solve the skills supply problem

Barriers

- Delay in the statistics
- Small numbers
- Reaching the users
- Only factual data, no data about graduates' assessments of their study programme or their work



Questions?

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Links

IVET

Upper secondary school

- Survey (available in English)
- Register based statistics (Swedish only)

Adult education

 Register based statistics (Swedish only)

CVET

Survey (Swedish only)

Register based, comparative follow-up including upper secondary school, CVET and HE (available in English)

