


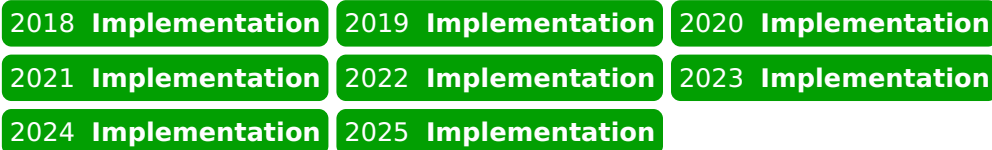
Monitoring VET graduates (TEVA Barometer)

POLICY DEVELOPMENT

PRACTICAL MEASURE/INITIATIVE

 LUXEMBOURG

Timeline



ID number 28352

Background

Since 2012, with the support of the Ministry of Education, Children and Youth, and the professional Chambers, the Training Observatory has set up the longitudinal TEVA system, which studies young people's access to employment after their initial training. The Training Observatory produced several publications and tools for the dissemination of TEVA's results.

Objectives

The aim of the TEVA Barometer is to support the provision of guidance and to inform partners involved in initial VET (IVET) governance.

Description

In 2018, the Training Observatory of the National Institute for the Development of Continuing Vocational Training (INFPC) set up the TEVA Barometer. This uses data from the TEVA study (*Transition école- vie active* - transition from school to working life), which has been monitoring more than 7 000 VET learners since 2009, and was a new tool to follow the early career stages of recent secondary education graduates in 74 VET trades and occupations. The Barometer provides 20 annually updated key indicators covering four stages of employment following leaving school: school leaving, meaning the rate of school-leavers in employment, first employment which relates to the percentage of first jobs under permanent contract as well as the average duration of first employment. Another stage is the employment during the first three years after leaving school, which relates to the percentage of employment under temporary or permanent contracts, by sector and company size. The last stage is the employment after three years, which relates to employment rate and medium hourly wage.

The Ministry of Education, Children and Youth, the Ministry of Labour, Employment and the Social and Solidarity Economy (MTEESS), and the professional chambers are involved in the initiative. The longitudinal study TEVA on the transition from education and training to working life (*transition école - vie active*), carried out by the Training Observatory of INFPC,

showed that apprenticeship graduates find quicker access to first employment than from school-based VET. According to the findings, the Ministry of Education, Children and Youth planned to extend the offer of programmes leading to the vocational aptitude diploma (DAP, EQF level 3). Some of the technician programmes (*diplôme de technicien* DT, EQF level 4) started to be offered as apprenticeships.

2018 Implementation

2019 Implementation

In 2019, the TEVA Barometer was in place and ran without important updates.

2020 Implementation

In 2020, VET graduates from the school year 2014/15 were integrated into the TEVA Barometer.

2021 Implementation

During 2021, the focus was slightly modified: the integration of graduates into work life was observed for the first year after school completion instead of the first three years. That change allowed for a comparative study, and consequently for the completion of studies with VET graduates from school years 2015/16, 2016/17 and 2017/18. An updated version of the on-line barometer was available.

2022 Implementation

In 2022, VET graduates from the school year 2018/19 were integrated into the TEVA Barometer which, as a result, presented the first year of working life of 10 generations of young VET graduates from 2009/10 to 2018/19.

2023 Implementation

In 2023, VET graduates from the school year 2019/20 were integrated into the TEVA Barometer which, as a result, presented the first year of working life of 10 generations of young VET graduates from 2010/11 to 2019/20. One year after leaving secondary school, 82% of IVET graduates are in employment, compared to 59% of non-graduates. When employed, graduates are more likely to have permanent contracts, are less likely to work part-time and are better paid than non-graduates.

2024 Implementation

In 2024, VET graduates from the school year 2020/21 are being processed.

2025 Implementation

In 2025, VET graduates from the school year 2020/21 were integrated into the TEVA Barometer which, as a result, presented the first year of working life of 10 generations of young VET graduates from 2011/12 to 2020/21 (22 indicators for 74 trades and professions).

One year after leaving secondary school, 80% of IVET graduates from the school year 2020/21 are in employment, compared with 68% of non-graduates.

In 2025, VET learners from the school year 2021/22 are being processed.

Bodies responsible

- Training Observatory of the National Institute for the Development of Continuing

Target group

Learners

Learners in upper secondary, including apprentices
Young people (15-29 years old)

Education professionals

School leaders

Other stakeholders

National, regional and local authorities

Thematic categories

Governance of VET and lifelong learning

Establishing and developing skills intelligence systems

Subsystem

IVET

Further reading

[Links to TEVA specific information](#)

[ReferNet News: TEVA Barometer](#)



Cite as

Cedefop, & ReferNet. (2026). Monitoring VET graduates (TEVA Barometer): Luxembourg. In Cedefop, & ReferNet. (2026). *Timeline of VET policies in Europe* (2025 update) [Online tool].

<https://www.cedefop.europa.eu/en/tools/timeline-vet-policies-europe/search/28352>