

Medium and Long-term Labour Market Forecasts

Darba tirgus vidēja un ilgtermiņa prognozes

Description

Focus area

MAIN SKILLS ASSESSMENT/ANTICIPATION INITIATIVE

The medium-term (5 years) and long-term (15 years) labour market forecasts have been provided since 2009 and are updated once every two years by the Ministry of Economics. The labour market forecasts are based on economic development and demographic scenarios and support an early anticipation of future labour market mismatches. The forecast reports include analysis of key trends in the labour market development and contain labour market prospects disaggregated by sector, occupation and education level.

Link

<https://www.em.gov.lv/lv/darba-tirgus-zinojums>

Implementation level

NATIONAL

Legal base

The forecasts have been prepared since 2008 in order to implement the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers

Starting period 2008

Perspective

The medium and long-term labour market forecasts are formed on evidence derived from skill forecasts based on scenarios developed by the Ministry of Economics.

Policy area

EDUCATION

TRAINING

EMPLOYMENT

Funding

FUNDED BY NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Skill mismatch

Skill mismatch target

SKILL SHORTAGES (EMPLOYERS CANNOT FILL THEIR VACANCIES DUE TO A LACK OF SKILLS IN THE LABOUR MARKET)

SKILL GAPS (WORKER'S SKILLS ARE BELOW THE LEVEL OF PROFICIENCY REQUIRED BY THEIR EMPLOYERS AND JOBS)

Skills matching focus

ADDRESS SECTORAL OR OCCUPATIONAL SKILL SHORTAGES

The forecast provides information on changes in the labour demand by occupational groups. The inner logic of the forecast model is based on the concept of the labour market general equilibrium, i.e. the labour force demand and supply balances in various labour market segments over a longer period of time.

ADDRESS MISMATCH BROADLY

The forecast provides information on potential labour market mismatches in the future. The forecasting model consists of three blocks: demand block, supply block, and the labour market block, which are all interrelated and mutually complement each other.

Methods

Methods

SKILLS FORECASTING

The dynamic optimisation model is used in producing the forecast. The medium-term (5 years) and long-term (15 years) forecasts are provided.

Use of skills intelligence

INFORMING AND TRAINING CAREER GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLORS

The "Guidelines for interpretation and use of medium and long-term labour market forecasts" have been developed primarily to support the consultants working in educational provision and career management.

OTHER

The forecast is used by policy makers to shape policies or measures in employment and education policies.

Stakeholders

Main responsible body

NATIONAL MINISTRY

Ministry of Economics

Other involved organisations

NATIONAL MINISTRY

Ministry of Education and Science provides education related data which is used in producing the forecast

NATIONAL PES

National Employment Agency provides employment related data which is used in producing the forecast

RESEARCH CENTRES, UNIVERSITIES

Riga Technical University took part in elaboration of dynamic optimisation model structure and existing forecasting methodology.

OTHER

Central Statistical Bureau provides basic statistical data on workforce, economic activity, education etc.

Sustainability

Success factors The initiative targets policy makers and the results of the forecasts are regularly presented and discussed with the Ministry of Education and Science, and with experts from other governmental institutions and social partners.

Barriers The Ministry of Economics recognises that there are limited possibilities to disseminate labour market forecasts and lack of information channels (e.g. public discussions about the future trends and needs of the labour market) and there is a lack of coordination mechanisms to ensure the inclusion of labour market forecasts in policy documents, including education policy.

Monitoring and evaluation The Ministry of Economics produces annual reports on the use of the forecast results, for example, in initiating additional in-depth workforce analysis in selected sectors or in addressing specific target groups, such as low skilled adults. The feasibility study for establishing a comprehensive system of anticipating changes in the labour market included a section on recommendations for improving the forecasts. No other specific evaluations have been conducted.

Updates

YES

There have been updates in the methodology to improve the quality of the forecast. The Dynamic Optimisation Model Latvia uses was first developed in 2007 and extensively modified from 2010-2013 within ESF co-funded project 'Development of Medium term and Long Term Labour Market Demand Forecasting System'.

Effectiveness It has been recognised in the reports on forecasts that there is a need to improve dissemination of the results of the forecasts and the understanding of their use.

Sustainability The skills forecasts are expected to continue. State Employment Agency in cooperation with the Ministry of Economics is working on establishing a comprehensive system of anticipating changes in the labour market, where Ministry of Economics will remain in charge of the platform for qualitative medium and long-term labour market forecasts.

Short-term labour market forecasts

Darba tirgus īstermiņa prognozēšana

Description

Focus area

MAIN SKILLS ASSESSMENT/ANTICIPATION INITIATIVE

Short-term labour market forecasts are based on an econometric forecasting model and are reported once a year. They contain information on the future demand for labour by occupation and education level and provide an indication of skills mismatches. The aim of the short-term forecasts is to provide updated information about the most in-demand occupations and support the development of training programmes for both unemployed and employed people.

Link

<https://www.nva.gov.lv/lv/darba-tirgus-istermina-prognozesana>

Implementation level

NATIONAL

Legal base

The Law on Support for Unemployed Persons and Persons Seeking Employment states that the National Employment Agency is responsible for conducting short term labour market forecasts

Starting period

Since 2013, the SEA labour demand short-term forecast is made using an econometric model. In 2018 the model was improved.

Perspective

Short-term forecasts are based on econometric forecasting model and are enhanced by data from employer surveys and the LFS

Policy area

EDUCATION

TRAINING

EMPLOYMENT

SOCIAL INCLUSION

EQUALITY/EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

Funding

FUNDED BY NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

FUNDED BY THE EU

ESF co-financing

Skill mismatch

Skill mismatch target

SKILL SHORTAGES (EMPLOYERS CANNOT FILL THEIR VACANCIES DUE TO A LACK OF SKILLS IN THE LABOUR MARKET)

SKILL GAPS (WORKER'S SKILLS ARE BELOW THE LEVEL OF PROFICIENCY REQUIRED BY THEIR EMPLOYERS AND JOBS)

Skills matching focus

ADDRESS SECTORAL OR OCCUPATIONAL SKILL SHORTAGES

The forecast provides information on changes in the labour demand by occupational groups.

ADDRESS MISMATCH BROADLY

The forecast provides information on labour market demand (vacancies) and employment by occupational groups and by regions.

Methods

Methods

SKILLS FORECASTING

The econometric forecasting model is used in preparing the short-term forecast

EMPLOYER SURVEYS

Since 2017 the employer survey is conducted annually and supports the preparation of short-term labour market forecast

Use of skills intelligence

DESIGNING TRAINING PROGRAMMES TO ACTIVATE UNEMPLOYED

State Employment Agency is using the forecast results in planning training programmes and measures for unemployed.

INFORMING AND TRAINING CAREER GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLORS

Forecast helps to identify labour market needs which then form the basis for career guidance.

OTHER

Stakeholders

Main responsible body

NATIONAL PES

State Employment Agency of Latvia (SEA)

Other involved organisations

NATIONAL MINISTRY

Ministry of Economy contributes with providing additional data. Ministry of Welfare is supervising the work of the SEA.

OTHER

The Central Statistics Bureau and the State Revenue Service are providing data used for conducting the forecast.

Sustainability

Success factors Short-term labour demand forecasts are available freely on the SEA website. It provides the most up-to-date and reliable information about the labour market developments, changes and short-term future trends at national and regional level.

Barriers Forecasts relate to a group of occupations in general and not to individual professions.

Monitoring and evaluation There are no specific evaluations conducted. The State Employment Agency reports briefly on the short term forecast as part of its annual report but no specific indicators for measuring progress have been developed.

Updates

YES

In 2018 the econometric model, that was used in the short-term forecast, was improved.

Effectiveness Short-term forecasting of the labour market is an effective tool for analysing the situation in the near future (within a year). The tool is widely used to compile statistics about most in-demand occupations and support the development of training programmes for both unemployed and employed people.

Sustainability The short-term forecasts are expected to continue. The State Employment Agency in cooperation with the Ministry of Economics, are working on establishing a comprehensive system of anticipating changes in the labour market.
