

## Future skills – sectoral studies



ADEM Luxembourg in partnership with  
Luxembourg business federation



2022 – 2024

**Objective:** To address the growing skill gap resulting from technological, environmental, and societal transitions by analysing occupational and skill trends in Luxembourg.

**Target Group:** political decision-makers, education and training providers, career guidance professionals, employers seeking sector benchmarks, and employees/jobseekers adapting to market trends.

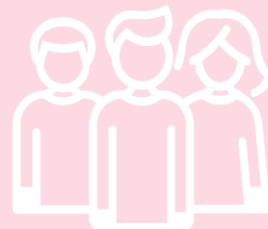
### Key components of the practice:

- **Sectoral focus: nine key sectors:** 1) the financial sector, 2) industry, 3) construction, 4) horesca, 5) trade, 6) transport and logistics, 7) crafts, 8) social work, and 9) health and care. Each sector analysis identifies trends in key occupations, growing and declining roles, occupations in shortage, and future skill demands.
- **Data Analysis:** Job offer data collected over five years is analysed to identify trends in occupations and skill needs.
- **Data mining:** Advanced data mining techniques extract structured information about sectoral skill requirements.
- **Validation:** Quantitative findings are validated by employers' federations, which also provide qualitative insights.

**Key outcomes:** Each sectoral study includes: Sector Overview, Trends Analysis, Occupations Analysis, Skills Demand and Glossary.

**Evidence of success:** Sectoral studies offer innovative insights into future skill demands. Dashboards with real-time data on occupations and skills are in use at ADEM and will soon be publicly available.

[Find out more](#)



## Les NEETs au Luxembourg Une population hétérogène. Décrire et comprendre le phénomène pour mieux agir Publication



Ministry of Education



2017

**Objective:** To enhance understanding of NEETs in Luxembourg by recognizing their heterogeneity, which includes both vulnerable and non-vulnerable young people. A comprehensive analysis of this population is crucial for designing and implementing effective policies.

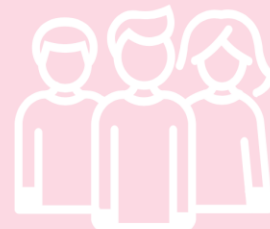
**Target group:** public administrations and ministries addressing NEETs, youth organizations, and associations.

**Key components of the practice:** collecting data and analysis, using data from the Situation of Young People on the Labour Market survey, carried out between October 2014 and June 2015.

### Key outcomes:

- The data enabled the analysis of NEETs from a new perspective, considering the varying levels of distance between different NEET groups and the labour market or society.
- A deeper understanding of the NEET population helps in defining tailored measures for reintegrating this group into education, training, or the labour market.

**Evidence of success:** The study identified eight distinct NEET sub-groups, paving the way for developing targeted measures that address the specific needs of each group.



## Regards de jeunes sur leur parcours de décrochage dans l'enseignement général, Les rapport du LISER



LISER



2021

**Objective:** The study aims to tackle early school leaving, a key challenge for national education systems in the EU and Luxembourg, particularly as low-skilled job opportunities decline. To go against early school leaving, some countries have raised the age of compulsory education. This study focuses on the population of young people who drop out of school to gain a better understanding of their needs, and to identify whether specific training opportunities could be put in place in parallel with the extension of compulsory schooling and, if so, in what form.

**Target group:** public administrations and ministries addressing NEETs, youth organizations, and associations.

**Key components of the practice:** Data collection through qualitative interviews with young people who have dropped out of general secondary education.

**Key outcomes:** The report provides insights into the diverse experiences of school dropouts and identifies the specific needs of these young people. This helps to determine specific training opportunities to address their needs.

**Evidence of success:** The study's findings directly influenced the Luxembourg government's decision to extend compulsory education to the age of 18 in 2023.