

Skill shortages and gaps in European enterprises

21/10/2015  [Managers, CEOs, officials & legislators](#), [Business managers](#), [Technical managers](#), [Professionals](#), [Researchers & engineers](#), [Office professionals](#), [Health professionals](#), [Teaching professionals](#), [Associate professionals](#), [Science & engineering technicians](#), [Health associate professionals](#), [Office associate professionals](#), [Legal & social associate professionals](#), [Clerks](#), [Customer clerks](#), [Office clerks](#), [Service and sales workers](#), [Sales workers](#), [Care workers](#), [Farm and related workers](#), [Farmworkers and gardeners](#), [Trades workers](#), [Construction workers](#), [Metal & machinery workers](#), [Handicraft & printing workers](#), [Other manufacturing workers](#), [Operators and assemblers](#), [Machine & plant operators](#), [Assemblers](#), [Drivers & vehicle operators](#), [Elementary workers](#), [Cleaners and helpers](#), [Agricultural labourers](#), [Technical labourers](#), [Manufacturing](#), [Manufacturing](#), [Primary sector & utilities](#), [Agriculture, forestry & fishing](#), [Mining & quarrying](#), [Energy supply services](#), [Water and waste treatment](#), [Construction](#), [Construction](#), [Distribution & transport](#), [Wholesale & retail trade](#), [Transport & storage](#), [Accommodation & food](#), [Business services](#), [ICT services](#), [Finance & insurance](#), [Professional services](#), [Administrative services](#), [Arts & recreation](#), [Non-marketed services](#), [Public sector & defence](#), [Education](#), [Health & social care](#), [People and Skills](#), [Matching Skills and Jobs](#), [Labour Market Context](#), [EU](#), [Austria](#), [Belgium](#), [Bulgaria](#), [Croatia](#), [Cyprus](#), [Czechia](#), [Denmark](#), [Estonia](#), [Finland](#), [France](#), [Germany](#), [Greece](#), [Hungary](#), [Ireland](#), [Italy](#), [Latvia](#), [Lithuania](#), [Luxembourg](#), [Malta](#), [Netherlands](#), [Poland](#), [Portugal](#), [Romania](#), [Slovakia](#), [Slovenia](#), [Spain](#), [Sweden](#), [United Kingdom](#)

Striking a balance between vocational education and training and the labour market. The global crisis has increased unemployment in the EU to unprecedented levels, yet many employers claim they have difficulties finding skilled workers to fill their vacancies.

The global crisis has increased unemployment in the EU to unprecedented levels, yet many employers claim they have difficulties finding skilled workers to fill their vacancies. This report shows that most vacancy bottlenecks arise because of factors other than general skill deficits, including job offers of poor quality. Genuine skill shortages affect a small group of dynamic, internationally oriented European enterprises in specific economic sectors (health and social care, ICT, advanced manufacturing).

To mitigate skill bottlenecks, European companies must commit to offering high-quality apprenticeship places and good-quality jobs, which can be supported as part of a process of social dialogue between VET providers and labour market actors. Ultimately, the business and product market strategies of a greater share of European firms will have to become reliant on higher skill needs. The role of VET in developing creativity and entrepreneurial capacity in the European workforce will be crucial.

[Skill shortages and gaps in European enterprises](#)

Enter your email address

POWERED BY:

