

# Satisfaction with training opportunities in EU24

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## Introduction

- Relevance of upgrading skills and reorienting skills will further increase with the ageing of the European workforce  
(Page and Hillage 2006)
- Lisbon targets for 2010 participation in vocational training will not be reached in all European countries (Cedefob 2009)
- Workers perceptions can shed more light on the process of participation in training



## Introduction

- How do workers perceive their training opportunities?
- What are the most important determinants of satisfaction with training opportunities in the EU?



## Importance of satisfaction with training opportunities

- An important job characteristic (Kalleberg et al. 2005; Morris et al. 1992)
  - Can enhance job performance
  - May decrease intentions to quit (Page and Hillage 2006),
  - Can increase overall job-satisfaction (cf. Clark 2005)
  - Poor opportunities for advancement can lead to demoralization (Shields and Ward 2000)
- little is known about the formation of satisfaction with training opportunities



## Formation of satisfaction with training opportunities

- It is a facet of job satisfaction
- Mechanisms of formation of job satisfaction apply



**Situational/structural perspective** job rewards  
job characteristics

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Kalleberg and Mastekaasa 2001, Morris and Villemez 1992, Miller 1980; Hyman 1968; Merton and Kitt 1950; Ng, Sorensen, Eby, and Feldman 2007



**Situational/structural perspective**

job rewards  
job characteristics

**Dispositional/individualistic perspective**

stable individual differences in:  
work values  
expectations  
personality characteristics



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### **Values-rewards approach**

feelings about ones job are a function  
of both



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### **Values-rewards approach**

feelings about ones job are a function  
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### **Adaptation processes**

'reference group'  
adjust expectations to conditions and  
opportunity structures of jobs

## Reasons for satisfaction with training opportunities



### **Job and personal characteristics that increase individual chances to participate in training**

- recent participation in training
- younger age
- higher level of education
- permanent contract
- job tenure
- sector of employment

### **Low expectations with regard to training**



## 1) Does the previous career influence satisfaction with training opportunities?



## Hypotheses

Successful previous careers are positive signals to employers.

**Voluntary last job changes increase satisfaction with training opportunities (H1).**

**A higher number of unemployment spells should decrease the satisfaction with training opportunities (H2).**

Stable individual differences in the value individuals attach to training

***Persons for whom training and education are more important should be less satisfied with their training opportunities (H3).***

The fit of both should increase satisfaction with training opportunities.

***People working in the public sector for whom training is important should be more satisfied (H4).***



## Eurobarometer Mobility Survey 2005 (EB 64.1)

- 25 European countries with ~1000 cases per country

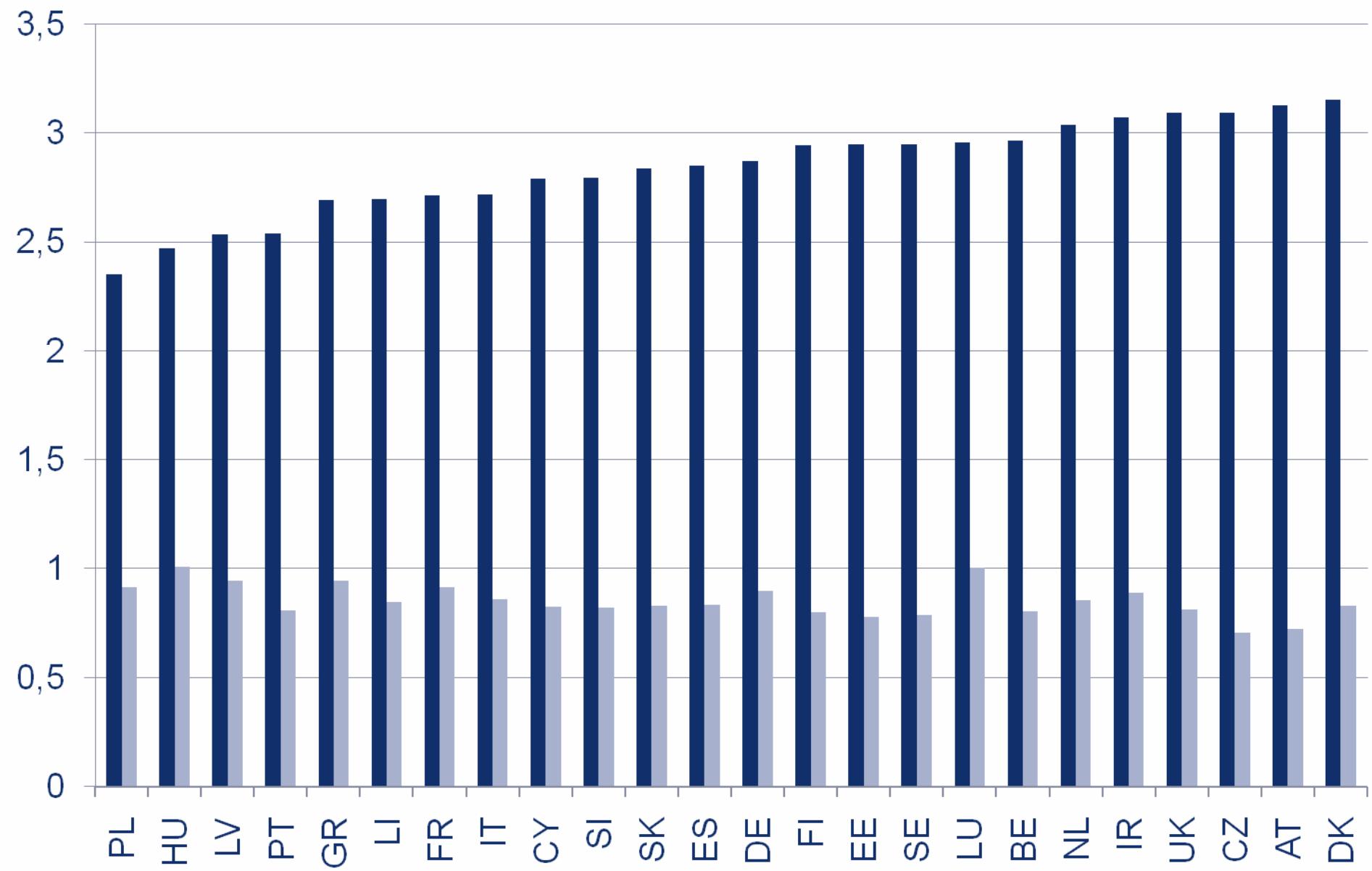
### Sample

- Age 25-64
- Employed
- 24 countries, excluding Malta (58 cases)
- N= 5.705

Dependent variable: satisfaction with training opportunities

- Generally speaking, when you think about your professional life, could you tell me whether you are... with your training opportunities?
- scale 1 (not at all satisfied) to 4 (very satisfied)

■ Mean ■ SD





## Methodology

- Selection into employment is non-random
  - Two step approach to test for sample selectivity

### 1) Calculation of inverse Mill's ratio

Probit model on chance to be (self-)employed including:

- Categorical age, gender, foreign birth, years of education, marital status, children <10, no. of unemployment spells, difference in unemployment rates 2000-2005

### 2) OLS on satisfaction with training opportunities for EU24

- Robust standard errors
- Accounted for within-country correlation



# Specification of OLS model

## Step **Independent variables**

**1** Demographic variables

Sample selection test

Job characteristics

24 European countries

Previous career

Quality of last job change

**2** Importance of training

**3** Interaction terms

## **Operationalisation**

Continuous age, age<sup>2</sup>, years of education, partner

Inverse Mill's ratio

Occupational status, sector of employment, duration of contract, job tenure

24 European countries

No. of unemployment spells, no. of job changes

Interregional, voluntary, forced, application of skills

Training/ learning nes skills are important to keep your job, training/education are important life domains, recent participation in training, respondents' cooperation

importance of training\*public sector employment/managerial position and voluntary last job change

Satisfaction with training opportunities		Geerde, Fasang, Schömann	
OLS on satisfaction with training opportunities (SE)		Step 1	Step 2
		Step 3	
Age		0,004 (0,003)	0,005 (0,002)
Age <sup>2</sup>		0,000* (0,000)	0,000* (0,000)
Male (ref. female)		0,045 (0,037)	0,048 (0,033)
Low level of educ. (ref.medium)		0,001 (0,054)	0,025 (0,054)
High level of education		0,092 (0,035)	0,043 (0,036)
With partner		0,020 (0,025)	0,007 (0,022)
Lambda		0,016 (0,102)	0,042 (0,085)
Self-employed (ref. other white collar)		0,19*** (0,045)	0,21*** (0,045)
Manager		-0,11** (0,030)	-0,066* (0,029)
Manual worker		-0,084* (0,034)	-0,058 (0,031)
Service sector (ref. production)		0,025 (0,039)	0,014 (0,037)
Public (ref. production)		0,018*** (0,047)	0,010* (0,042)
Permanent job (ref. other)		0,079* (0,040)	0,067* (0,038)
Job tenure		0,000 (0,002)	0,000 (0,001)
No. of employer changes		-0,0024 (0,004)	-0,0044 (0,004)
No. of unemployment spells		-0,048*** (0,009)	-0,040*** (0,009)
Last job change: interregional		-0,018 (0,032)	-0,042 (0,029)
Last job change: voluntary		0,045 (0,026)	0,039 (0,026)
Last job change: forced		-0,087** (0,024)	-0,081** (0,025)
Usage of less skills after last job change (ref. same)		-0,46*** (0,054)	-0,43*** (0,052)
Usage of more skills after last job change		0,096** (0,031)	0,031 (0,033)
Usage of different skills after last job change		-0,079* (0,038)	-0,11* (0,042)
Respondents' cooperation			0,11 (0,068)
Recently participated in training			0,44*** (0,041)
Educ./training: important life domain			-0,013 (0,028)
Training/learning new skills necessary to keep job			0,080*** (0,018)
Importance of training*public sector employment			0,037 (0,044)
Importance of training*managerial position			-0,084 (0,053)
Importance of training*voluntary move			0,048 (0,054)
cons		2,50*** (0,083)	2,18*** (0,102)
N		5709	5709
R <sup>2</sup>		0,1318	0,1898
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Job tenure	0,000 (0,002)	0,000 (0,001)	0,000 (0,001)	
No. of employer changes	-0,0024 (0,004)	-0,0044 (0,004)	-0,0043 (0,004)	
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Last job change: voluntary	0,045 (0,026)	0,039 (0,026)	0,0064 (0,042)	
Last job change: forced	-0,087** (0,024)	-0,081** (0,025)	-0,082** (0,025)	
Usage of less skills after last job change (ref. same)	-0,46*** (0,054)	-0,43*** (0,052)	-0,42*** (0,053)	
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No. of employer changes		-0,0024 (0,004)	-0,0044 (0,004)	-0,0043 (0,004)
No. of unemployment spells		0,14** (0,10)	-0,040*** (0,009)	-0,040*** (0,009)
Last job change: interregional		-0,018 (0,032)	-0,042 (0,029)	-0,042 (0,028)
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Public (ref. production)	0,018*** (0,047)	0,010* (0,042)	0,045 (0,042)
Permanent job (ref. other)	0,079* (0,040)	0,067* (0,038)	0,067 (0,038)
Job tenure	0,000 (0,002)	0,000 (0,001)	0,000 (0,001)
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Self-employed (ref. other white collar)	0,19*** (0,045)	0,21*** (0,045)	0,22*** (0,044)
Manager	-0,11** (0,030)	-0,066* (0,029)	-0,044* (0,033)
Manual worker	-0,084* (0,034)	-0,058 (0,031)	-0,059 (0,031)
Service sector (ref. production)	0,025 (0,039)	0,014 (0,037)	0,014 (0,037)
Public (ref. production)	0,018*** (0,047)	0,010* (0,042)	0,045 (0,042)
Permanent job (ref. other)	0,079* (0,040)	0,067* (0,038)	0,067 (0,038)
Job tenure	0,000 (0,002)	0,000 (0,001)	0,000 (0,001)
No. of employer changes	-0,0024 (0,004)	-0,0044 (0,004)	-0,0043 (0,004)
No.	Recently participated in training	0,44*** (0,041)	0,44*** (0,041)
La			
Us	Training/learning new skills necessary to keep a job	0,080*** (0,018)	0,037 (0,044)
Us			
Us			
Re	Training is necessary * public sector		0,084* (0,041)
Re			
Ed	Training is necessary * managerial position		-0,084 (0,053)
Tr			
Ir			
Ir	Training is necessary * voluntary move		0,048 (0,054)
Im			
Im			
c			
N	5709	5709	5709
R <sup>2</sup>	0,1318	0,1898	0,1906

GLS Random effects model	Baseline	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
Age		0,005* (0,002)	0,006** (0,002)	0,006** (0,002)
Age <sup>2</sup>		0,000** (0,000)	0,001** (0,000)	0,001** (0,000)
Male (ref. female)		0,057 (0,030)	0,045 (0,030)	0,045 (0,030)
Low level of education		0,018 (0,039)	0,000 (0,039)	0,001 (0,039)
High level of education		0,068* (0,029)	0,034 (0,030)	0,032 (0,030)
With partner (ref. no)		0,018 (0,026)	0,013 (0,025)	0,012 (0,025)
Lambda		0,058 (0,090)	0,023 (0,089)	0,019 (0,089)
Self-employed (ref. other white collar)		0,20*** (0,042)	0,21*** (0,042)	0,21*** (0,042)
Manager		0,059 (0,031)	0,072* (0,031)	0,046 (0,035)
Manual worker		-0,069* (0,029)	-0,070* (0,029)	-0,072* (0,029)
Service sector (ref. production)		0,012 (0,029)	0,002 (0,029)	0,002 (0,029)
Public sector		0,10*** (0,029)	0,090** (0,029)	0,12*** (0,029)
Permanent contract		0,048 (0,030)	0,058 (0,030)	0,059 (0,030)
Job tenure		0,001 (0,002)	0,000 (0,002)	0,000 (0,002)
Important life domain: education&training		-0,016 (0,032)	-0,013 (0,032)	-0,013 (0,032)
Training/new skills necessary to keep job		-0,077*** (0,023)	-0,082*** (0,023)	-0,040 (0,041)
GDP per capita in PPS 2005			0,002*** (0,000)	0,002*** (0,000)
Total expenditure on education as % of GDP (public&private) 2005			0,014 (0,009)	0,014 (0,009)
Importance of training*public sector employment				-0,083 (0,046)
Importance of training*managerial position				0,095 (0,055)
Importance of training*voluntary move				-0,049 (0,046)
_cons	2,86*** (0,041)	2,21*** (0,097)	1,95*** (0,116)	1,94*** (0,116)
sigma_u	,1873533	0	0	0
sigma_e	,84585249	,78643915	,78641324	,78626772
rho	,04676628	0	0	0
N	5556	5556	5556	5556



## Summary

<b>Voluntary last job changes increase satisfaction with training opportunities (H1).</b>	not supported
<b>A higher number of unemployment spells should decrease the satisfaction with training opportunities (H2).</b>	supported
<b>Persons for whom training and education are more important should be less satisfied with their training opportunities (H3).</b>	supported
<b>People with higher chances to participate in training working in the public sector for whom training is important should be more satisfied (H4).</b>	not supported



## Conclusions

- Structural and previous career characteristics are most important for the formation of satisfaction with training opportunities

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