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COURSE BROCHURE

Labour Market Research and Policy Planning Training Course

15 – 19 November 2027
Vienna

Labour Market Research and Policy Planning Training Course

Ref: 3213_122217 **Date:** 15 – 19 November 2027 **Location:** Vienna **Fees:** 5900 GBP

Labour Market Research and Policy Planning is a 1-week training course for workforce planners, policy analysts and labour ministry officials who build a Labour Market Policy Options Brief from evidence on skills demand, supply gaps and employment trends. Shifting skill needs and new forms of work leave employment policy exposed when it rests on anecdote. Jupiter Prime Training offers this course for labour market research and policy planning.

Why Labour Market Research and Policy Planning Matters Now

Three forces press on labour market research and policy planning today. Automation and changing production methods reshape which occupations grow and which decline. Demographic shifts alter the size and age profile of the working population. An authority that reads vacancy, enrolment and earnings signals well can target training funds, adjust activation measures and avoid costly mismatches. One that relies on outdated surveys risks funding courses nobody hires from.

Who Gains Most from Labour Market Research and Policy Planning

- Analysts who compile employment, vacancy and earnings statistics and interpret their movement
- Planners who forecast occupational demand and set training intake targets
- Policy officers who draft employment, skills and activation proposals for decision makers
- Specialists who evaluate active labour market measures and report on their effect
- Liaison staff who gather intelligence from employers, sector bodies and training providers

Labour and skills authorities gain most when research, policy and evaluation staff attend together.

Labour Market Research and Policy Planning Capabilities

Participants move from raw labour statistics to defensible policy choices.

- Assess the reliability of household survey, payroll and vacancy sources — for analysts choosing which indicators to trust
- Calculate participation, unemployment, vacancy and replacement demand rates — for planners sizing future skills need
- Design an employer skills survey and interview guide — for liaison staff gathering demand intelligence
- Weigh supply against demand by occupation and qualification level — for officials setting training intake targets
- Specify policy options with costs, risks and affected groups — for senior officials choosing between interventions
- Build monitoring indicators and evaluation questions — for evaluators judging whether a measure works

Key Labour Market Research and Policy Planning Terms

- Labour force participation rate — the share of the working-age population either employed or actively seeking work.
- Skills gap — the difference between the skills employers need for current roles and those the workforce holds.
- Replacement demand — job openings created when workers retire, move occupation or leave the labour force, rather than through growth.
- Occupational classification — a structured coding of jobs by tasks and skill level, used to compare demand across sectors.
- Active labour market measure — a public intervention such as training, wage subsidy or job matching that helps people into work.
- Counterfactual — an estimate of what would have happened without the policy, used to judge its true effect.

Labour Market Research and Policy Planning Day by Day

Day 1: Labour Market Forces and Evidence Sources

- Structural Shifts in Occupations and Sectors — Which Jobs Policy Should Anticipate
- Household Labour Force Surveys — Measuring Employment, Unemployment and Inactivity
- Payroll and Social Insurance Records — Tracking Hiring, Exits and Earnings
- Online Vacancy Data — Spotting Emerging Skill Demand Early
- Source Quality Checklist — Deciding Which Indicators Carry Policy Weight

Day 2: Measuring Demand, Supply and Mismatch

- Core Labour Market Indicators — Reading Participation and Vacancy Rates Together
- Occupational Demand Projections — Expansion and Replacement Needs by Job Family
- Graduate and Training Output Analysis — Sizing the Future Skills Supply
- Supply and Demand Balance Tables — Locating Shortages and Surpluses
- Wage and Vacancy Duration Signals — Confirming Where Shortages Truly Bite

Day 3: Gathering Employer and Sector Intelligence

- Employer Skills Survey Design — Questions That Reveal Hard-to-Fill Roles
- Sector Panel Interviews — Testing Statistical Findings Against Field Experience
- Training Provider Mapping — Matching Course Capacity to Projected Need
- Regional and Group Breakdowns — Exposing Gaps for Youth, Women and Older Workers
- Evidence Synthesis Matrix — Combining Statistics and Qualitative Findings

Day 4: Turning Findings into Policy Options

- Problem Definition Statements — Framing the Labour Market Issue Precisely
- Intervention Option Appraisal — Comparing Training, Subsidy and Matching Measures
- Cost and Reach Estimates — Judging Value for Public Funds
- Stakeholder Impact Mapping — Anticipating Responses from Employers and Workers
- Risk and Unintended Effect Review — Avoiding Displacement and Deadweight Losses

Day 5: Practising the Labour Market Policy Options Brief

- Monitoring Indicator Set — Tracking Whether Measures Reach Target Groups
- Counterfactual Evaluation Design — Separating Policy Effect from Wider Trends
- Applied Shortage Case — Using Balance Tables and Employer Evidence Together
- Option Recommendation Drafting — Writing Clear Advice for Senior Decision Makers
- Labour Market Policy Options Brief — Final Evidence, Options and Monitoring Plan

Applying Labour Market Research and Policy Planning After the Course

- Build a supply and demand balance table for one priority occupation group.
- Run a short employer skills survey in one sector to test an existing training intake target.

Labour Market Research and Policy Planning Questions FAQ

What is labour market research and policy planning, and why does it matter now?

Labour market research and policy planning is the use of employment, vacancy and skills evidence to design public measures. It matters now because automation and demographic change are shifting skill needs faster than older surveys and plans can track.

Which roles gain most from labour market research and policy planning training?

Labour market analysts, workforce planners, employment policy officers and evaluation specialists gain most.

How does labour market research and policy planning differ from a workforce planning course?

It looks at the whole economy rather than one employer. A workforce planning course sizes staff needs inside an organisation; this subject reads sector signals to shape public employment measures.

What do you bring back from labour market research and policy planning training?

You bring back a drafted policy options brief. It sets out the evidence on one labour market issue, compares intervention options with costs and risks and proposes monitoring indicators.

Labour Market Research and Policy Planning: The Way Forward

The Labour Market Policy Options Brief first informs which intervention an authority funds for a shortage occupation. Analysts, policy officers and senior officials use it to agree evidence before committing budgets. After its first use, revisit the monitoring indicators and the counterfactual design, since early results show which target groups the measure misses.