

Training Systems and Labor Mobility: A Comparison between Germany and Sweden*

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First published: 18 December 2003

<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.0347-0520.2003.00005.x>

Citations: 30

* We would like to thank Michael Burda, Karl-Ulrich Mayer, Lena Granqvist, Helena Persson, Markus Pannenberg, Hielke Buddelmeyer, Harald Uhlig, Axel Werwatz and two anonymous referees, as well as seminar participants in Berlin, Helsinki, Mannheim and at the EEA 2001 meeting for comments and discussion.

Abstract

The mobility effect of general and specific training is a key issue in the debate on the design of educational systems. Using data from two retrospective life-history surveys, we compare general school-based vocational training and specific apprenticeship training with regard to inter-firm, inter-occupational and inter-industrial mobility. The results show that workers with school-based degrees display greater occupational mobility, while no difference in firm and industrial mobility can be discerned. This suggests that apprenticeships do not eliminate job search at labor market entry, that they reduce occupational mobility, and that responsiveness to structural change is similar under both training systems.

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