Labor Market Information and Education Decisions Preregistration Document

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Abstract

Education is known to affect the labor market prospects of individuals. The literature shows that individuals' beliefs about how education influences labor market prospects plays a role in their decisions on whether and in what program to enroll. While the number of field-experimental studies on the role of labor market information in educational choices is growing, a number of key issues have not been dealt with yet. First, while information is often presented by an individual, the way in which the identity of the information presenter influences the way in which the receiver uses that information is unclear. Second, none of the existing studies have looked at the potentially detrimental effect of information overload. With this paper, we hope to provide more evidence on the effect of labor market information on education decisions and fill in some of the above mentioned gaps in the literature.

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1 Introduction

The education choice is one of the most important decisions a youngster makes in his or her early life. It is known to affect the likelihood of finding a job, earnings and many other later life outcomes (Oreopoulos & Salvanes, 2011). According to the human capital model, education decisions are made based on the discounted value of expected returns to the choice. This implies that it is crucial for youngsters to have sufficient information at their disposal. In this document, the design of an experiment to test the importance of information about labor market returns in education decisions is laid out.

The literature shows that labor market information is indeed a determinant of the education choice, but the degree to which it influences education choices varies. For example, students from low socioeconomic backgrounds seem to be particularly sensitive (e.g., Peter and Zambre, 2017). In several studies, the information is presented by an individual (e.g., Pekkala Kerr, Pekkarinen, Sarvimäki, and Uusitalo, 2015; Peter and Zambre, 2017; Bonilla, Bottan, and Ham, 2017; Oreopoulos and Dunn, 2013). However, the effect of the person presenting the information on the degree to which this information affects youngsters' choices, has not been researched yet. Moreover, while a number of studies look at the effect of different types of information (e.g., Bleemer and Zafar, 2018; Ruder and Van Noy, 2017; Lergetporer, Werner, and Woessmann, 2018), none of these look into the effect of the amount of information. It is not clear whether students may suffer from information overload. This experiment attempts to add to the literature by providing more evidence on the role of labor market information in education choices and filling in the above mentioned gaps by answering the following research questions.

- 1. Does occupation-specific labor market information influence...
 - (a) beliefs about labor market prospects of occupations?
 - (b) the preference for occupations?
 - (c) the study $profile^1$ choice?
 - (d) the study program choice?
- 2. Do students suffer from information overload?
- 3. Does the identity of the information presenter (gender; status) affect the impact of the information?

¹In the Netherlands, students choose a profile after the first two years in preparatory vocational education. This profile dictates the courses the students take and therefore what study programs they will likely attend.

2 Experimental Design

The proposed experiment takes place within the online career counseling platform for preparatory vocational education (vmbo in Dutch) of Qompas². Qompas is a private company that, among other things, provides career guidance services to secondary and post-secondary education students in the Netherlands. The platform provides preparatory vocational education students with computer assignments and tests to do in class. The assignments and tests help the students get to know what they like, what they're good at and what occupations might fit them. All the information generated throughout the various steps of the Qompas assignments are stored in an individual 'student file'. The students are supposed to periodically review this file. One of the tests is the so-called 'occupation test'. During this test, students answer a number of questions about themselves and potential occupations. Based on the answers given, Qompas calculates a score for each of the 353 occupations in their system. This score represents how well the occupation fits the student's preferences and abilities. Our experiment starts right after this test.

2.1 Prior Profile Choice, Ranking and Beliefs

After the test, students are first asked what study profile they intend to choose. We refer to this as the prior intended profile choice.

After this, the students are shown the twenty occupations that fit them best according to the test. They are subsequently asked to select the five occupations they are most interested in pursuing out of these twenty occupations. After selecting the five occupations, the students are shown information about what the work in the different occupations entails. After the students are provided with this information, they are asked to rank the five occupations on the basis of how much they want to pursue that occupation. We refer to this as the prior ranking of occupations. When making the ranking, the study profiles associated with the different occupations are shown.

After the ranking, the students are asked about their beliefs about the labor market prospects of the different occupations. They are asked to estimate both the opportunities of finding a job in six years and the current hourly wage of intermediate vocational education graduates for the selected occupations. The opportunities of finding a job can be either very bad, bad, reasonable, good or very good. The options for the hourly wage range between ≤ 10 ,- and ≤ 26 ,-, with ≤ 1 ,-intervals. We refer to these beliefs as prior beliefs.

2.2 Information

Once the beliefs are elicited, students are shown a number of screens, depending on the treatment group they belong to. Randomization of students into control and treatment groups is done at

 $^{^2}$ www.qompas.nl

the school level. There is one control group and there are four treatment groups. For the exact randomization strategy, see Section 3.2. The control group is shown no information about the labor market prospects of different occupations and is therefore shown no sender either. The treatment groups are provided with information about either just the job opportunities of their selected occupations or both the job opportunities and hourly wage levels of their selected occupations. This information is provided by Maastricht University's Research Center for Education and the Labor Market³. As part of one of its research programs, this research center has developed labor market forecasts⁴. These forecasts predict the job opportunities for 113 different occupational groups for the coming six years. The Qompas occupations are matched to these occupational groups. The information about the gross hourly wage is taken from administrative data. It is the mean hourly wage for individuals who graduated from an intermediate vocational education program and work in the occupational group associated with the Qompas occupation. The reason for not taking the seemingly more relevant median hourly wage is that preparatory vocational education students probably know the definition of the mean, but may not know the definition of the median.

Treatment 1 and 2 are given information about just the job opportunities. Treatments 3 and 4 get information on both the job opportunities and the hourly wage levels for different occupations.

In treatments 1 and 3, the information is presented by a reseacher from the Research Center for Education and the Labor Market. These 'information senders' are divided into four groups: low-status males, high-status males, low-status females and high-status females. In this context, status is defined by the seniority of the information sender. A researcher that does not have a Ph.D. (yet) is considered low-status, whereas a researcher with a Ph.D. is considered high-status. To ensure understanding, the designation presented to students is either 'beginning researcher' or 'experienced researcher'⁵. The reason for not presenting the different statuses as 'junior' and 'senior', respectively, is that we are again worried about a lack of understanding. 'Beginning' and 'experienced' are more commonly used in the scenario described above in Dutch than in English. For each sender, the name and status are shown. Gender is not explicitly mentioned, but the names of all senders are indicative of their gender and the Dutch word for 'researcher' is different for men and women. No pictures of the sender are shown, so as to avoid bias caused by appearance unrelated to status or gender.

In treatments 2 and 4, no human information sender is specified. Instead, students are told the Research Center for Education and the Labor Market provides them with the information. Table 1 provides a schematic overview of the different treatments.

 $^{^3}$ www.roa.nl

⁴http://roa.sbe.maastrichtuniversity.nl/?portfolio=poa-project-onderwijs-arbeidsmarkt-2; For more information about the forecasts, please contact d.fouarge@maastrichtuniversity.nl

⁵In Dutch: 'beginnend onderzoek(st)er' and 'ervaren onderzoek(st)er'

Table 1: Different Treatments

			Information
		Job Opportunities	Job Opportunities & Hourly Wages
Sender	Researcher	Treatment 1	Treatment 3
Sender	Institution	Treatment 2	Treatment 4

To decide on the way in which to display the information, we held a short survey among students of a high school that does not work with Qompas, but is otherwise very similar. This survey and its translation can be found in Appendix B. Approximately 72% (44 out of 61) of students indicated that the current way of displaying information was the most clear to them.

We are primarily interested in the effect of the information about job opportunities. Therefore, we did not include a treatment group that only gets information about hourly wages, so as to preserve power. The main reason for this is that the information about job opportunities is a forecast of the situation in six years, which is more relevant for the students than the current hourly wage levels.

2.3 Video

Next, after the first ranking (control group) or information provision (treatment groups), all groups are shown a video⁶ about work in general. We do this to allow both treated and non-treated students some additional reflection time. The video does not mention any particular occupations or the importance of job opportunities and wages.

2.4 Posterior Ranking and Beliefs

After the video, the students are asked to make a second ranking. They are shown their first ranking and asked whether they want to change anything. We refer to this as the posterior ranking at second elicitation. After this second ranking, beliefs are again elicited. We refer to these beliefs as the posterior beliefs.

2.5 Alternative Occupations

It is possible that students select occupations with very bad labor market prospects only. Based on a sample of historical data, approximately 20% of students is expected to select only such occupations. In this case, providing information is not very useful. To deal with this, students who selected only occupations that have very bad, bad or reasonable job opportunities are shown a number of alternative occupations. The occupations suggested are those with the best labor market prospects out of the twenty occupations they selected, ranked first on job opportunities

⁶https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YJ78VDQrO3c

and then on hourly wages. The difference between the control group and treatment groups lies in the information provided. The control group gets no information about why these occupations are suggested. The treatment groups are told these occupations have better prospects. Treatments 1 and 2 then get information about just the job opportunities and treatments 3 and 4 get information about both the job opportunities and the hourly wages.

After the alternative occupations are suggested, the students can decide to learn more about these occupations or not. We refer to this as the decision to learn more about the alternative occupations or not. If the students decide to learn more about these occupations, they are thereafter asked whether they want to change their ranking one last time. In this ranking, the students are allowed to include the alternative occupations. Initially, the new occupations are placed at the bottom of the ranking in a random order. We refer to this ranking as the posterior ranking at third elicitation. The final top five occupations are subsequently included in the student file.

2.6 Education Choices

A number of months after the experiment, the second-year students have to choose a study profile. Students are supposed to indicate what study profile they chose in the 'definitive profile choice survey'. We refer to this as the actual profile choice. There are two downsides to this survey, however. First, historically, the response rate is low. We are currently considering options to increase the response rate. Second, students can only choose profiles that are available at the school they attend. If they plan to switch schools after the second year, possibly because their profile of choice is not available at the school they are currently attending, these students cannot select their profile of choice in the survey. For these reasons, we also include a question about the intended profile choice at the end of the experiment. In the analyses, we refer to this as the posterior intended profile choice. If this question is a good predictor of the actual profile choice made, and this quality does not differ by treatment group, the answer could be used to predict the profile choice in case of low response rates for the definitive profile choice survey.

The fourth-year students have to choose a study program a number of months after the experiment. This choice is captured in one of the other Qompas assignments. As it is measured using a free-form text field, some additional data processing is required before it can be analyzed. We are currently considering the most efficient way of processing this data. Naturally, the study program choices of the current third- and second-year students are captured a year and two years later, respectively.

For the analysis, we use measurements of the first, second and third ranking of, and the first and second elicitations of beliefs about, the selected occupations; the third ranking is only measured for individuals that decided to learn more about the suggested alternative occupations, which is also measured and analyzed. Moreover, we use measures of the profile choice for second-year students and the study program choice for fourth-year students. As soon as data about the study program choice of third- and second-year students becomes available, these are included in the analyses. Appendix C provides an overview of the screens students in all treatments see.

3 Sample

3.1 Recruitment

Schools were notified of the experiment in two ways. A message was posted on the online portal of the Qompas system and the school administrators were sent an email. The text sent and its translation can be found in Appendix A.

At the time of recruitment, 300 schools were registered in the Qompas system. 13 schools could not take part in the experiment because their profile was not complete. 1 school indicated they did not want to participate in the experiment. We are therefore left with 286 schools.

3.2 Randomization Procedure

We employ a stratified randomization procedure at the school level. The reason for randomizing at the school level is twofold. First, it reduces the chance of there being spillover effects between the different treatments. Second, we expected schools to be less willing to participate if some of their students were to be provided with information, whereas others weren't. As stated, 286 schools participate in the experiment. Last year, the occupation test was completed by approximately 32,750 students. A third of the schools is assigned to the control group. The remaining two thirds are divided equally over the treatment groups. This leads to a division as presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Sample Fraction per Type

Treatment Type	Fraction of Schools
Control Group	1/3
Treatment 1	1/6
Treatment 2	1/6
Treatment 3	1/6
Treatment 4	1/6

Schools are stratified on the basis of three characteristics: the available study profile choices in the school, the number of students that completed the occupation test last year, and the quality of life indicator of neighborhoods the students come from. For the available profile choices, we rely on data from Qompas. This data includes information on what study profiles schools do **not** provide. Unfortunately, no data can either mean that the school provides all profiles or that it did not register the possibilities in the Qompas system. The number of students that completed the

occupation test last year is also registered by Qompas. However, data is again not available for all schools. If no data is available in this case, however, the number is predicted using the number of newly registered students in the Qompas system and the total number of students in the school itself⁷. If data on one of the two is not available, the number is predicted using just the available measure. For the quality of life in neighborhoods students come from, we rely on the quality of life indicator developed by the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations⁸. All neighborhoods in the Netherlands have a score, ranging from 1 (very low quality of life) to 9 (very high quality of life). For every school, we calculate the weighted average quality of life indicator score of the neighborhoods the school's student body comes from⁹. If no data on the residential location of students is available, we predict the average quality of life indicator score using the score of the school's neighborhood.

We use a block design to randomize. Because the profile choice is one of our outcome variables and largely determines the variety of occupations the students are likely to be interested in, we first seek balance on this dimension. We divide the schools into three groups: predetermined choice (only one profile type available), limited choice (between one and three profile types available) and unknown. In many cases, schools in the unknown category will offer all profile types. Within these groups, we subsequently rank schools based on the number of students that completed the occupation test last year. Groups are split in three based on this dimension. Because schools vary a lot in size, this improves the balance in terms of sample size. Lastly, within each of the now nine groups, schools are ranked on the basis of the weighted average quality of life indicator score. These groups are then further split in two. Increased balance on this dimension is important as we intend to estimate heterogeneous effects based on the indicator. In the end, we are left with eighteen strata.

To assign schools to a treatment group, we use randtreat, a user-written STATA command (Carril, 2015). Within each stratum, schools are randomly assigned to the different treatment types according to the division specified in Table 2. As not every stratum contains a perfect multitude of six schools, this will result in some schools not being assigned. We deal with these unassigned schools by recreating strata as mentioned above, omitting the division in two based on the weighted average quality of life indicator score. Within each of the now nine strata, schools are again randomly assigned. For unassigned schools arising from this procedure, we repeat the procedure once more, now stratifying only based on the freedom of profile choice. The last few remaining unassigned schools are sorted based on the freedom of profile choice. They are then assigned based on a randomly ordered list of the control and treatment groups. Figure 1 and

 $[\]overline{^7} Data \ from \ Dutch \ education \ executive \ agency; \ https://duo.nl/open_onderwijsdata/databestanden/vo/leerlingen/leerlingen-vo-2.jsp; \ Retrieved: \ 22-06-2018$

⁸ https://data.overheid.nl/data/dataset/leefbaarometer-2-0—meting-2016; Retrieved: 22-06-2018

⁹This information is available in the data set referred to in footnote 5.

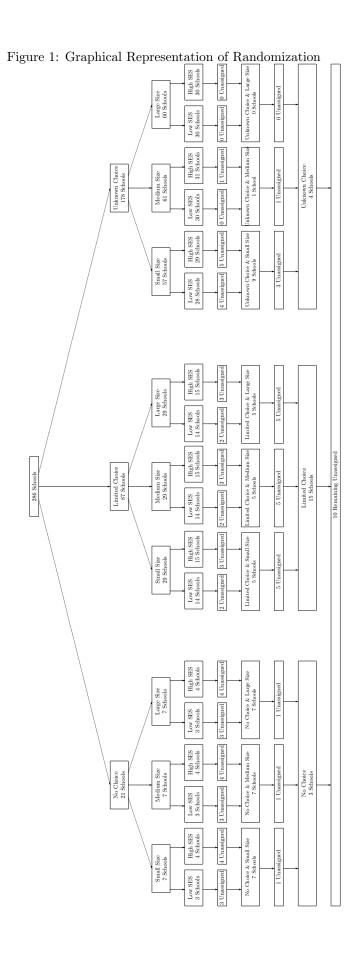


Table 3: Example Assignment of Remaining Schools

School	Assignment (Example)	Choice Freedom
1	Control	No Choice
2	Treatment 2	No Choice
3	Treatment 4	No Choice
4	Control	Limited Choice
5	Treatment 3	Limited Choice
6	Treatment 1	Limited Choice
7	Control	Unknown Choice
8	Treatment 2	Unknown Choice
9	Treatment 4	Unknown Choice
10	Control	Unknown Choice

Table 3 provide a visual representation of the procedure.

As stated, within the sender treatment (treatment groups 1 and 3), the actual sender shown is randomized at the individual level. This means that each student part of a school allocated to treatment 1 or treatment 3 is shown a random sender.

3.3 Sample Selection

For the profile choice, we only consider students in the second year of preparatory vocational education. For the study program choice, we only consider fourth-year students at first. As data on the study program choice becomes available for younger students, we will also include these in our analyses. For all other measures (i.e., rankings, beliefs) we consider second- third- and fourth-year students. First-year students that completed the assignment are removed from the sample entirely.

4 Hypotheses

To answer the questions posed in the introduction, we formulate the following hypotheses.

H1 - Students adjust their beliefs based on the provided labor market information

The channel through which labor market information likely influences education choices is the updating of beliefs. For that reason, we first analyze whether providing information actually influences the beliefs of students. We expect that the updated beliefs of students in the treatment groups will be more accurate (i.e., more in line with the provided information) than those of individuals in the control group (who did not receive the information). The degree to which beliefs are updated may depend on the distance between the prior belief and information provided. Distance and updating may relate non-linearly as higher distance may affect how reliable the student thinks the provided information is.

H2 - The provided labor market information influences the students' rankings of occupations

Labor market information may influence how students rank occupations. All else equal, good news (i.e., the information provided is more positive than the prior belief) makes an occupation more attractive, whereas bad news (i.e., the information provided is more negative than the prior belief) makes it less attractive. There is some evidence that the effect of bad news has stronger effects on decisions than good news (e.g., Pistolesi 2017). We will analyze whether the occupation ranked number one changes more often between the first and second elicitation for the treatment groups than for the control group. We expect that this is the case and that the better the news about an occupation's prospects compared to the news about the initial number one ranked occupation, the more likely it is that it takes over the number one spot. Moreover, we think that the higher this occupation was originally ranked, the more likely this is to happen as well.

H3 - The provided labor market information influences the students' (intended) profile choice

The labor market prospects of a study profile are a function of the prospects of the occupations associated with that study profile. As such, the logic behind Hypothesis 2 also applies here. Good news about the prospects of occupations associated with a certain study profile makes the profile more attractive, whereas bad news makes it less attractive. We expect that the more and the better the news one receives about occupations associated with a particular study profile compared to the news about occupations associated with the prior intended profile choice, the more likely it is that the profile is chosen.

H4 - The provided labor market information influences the students' study program choice

As the name suggests, the link between vocational education programs and occupations is very strong. As such, one would expect that good news about an occupation increases how attractive pursuing the study program associated with the occupation is. Following the same logic as described above once more, we expect that the better the news about an occupation's prospects compared to the news about the other occupations, the more likely it is that the student decides to pursue the study program associated with this occupation.

H5 - Students are more interested in alternative occupations when provided with labor market information

Students that initially selected only occupations with very bad to reasonable job opportunities are presented with alternative occupations in both the control and treatment groups. We compare individuals who are presented with these alternative occupations across the different groups. We expect that when it is explicitly mentioned that these alternative occupations have better labor market prospects, students are more inclined to indicate that they want to learn more about them.

H6 - Information overload makes students less sensitive to labor market information

The more information is provided, the more effort it takes to process. As such, providing more information may decrease the degree to which the information is processed and used. We expect that when information about both job opportunities and wages is provided, the degree to which information about job opportunities conditional on wage beliefs is used (i.e., the degree to which it affects beliefs, favorite occupation, profile and study program choice) decreases compared to when information about just the job opportunities is provided.

H7 - Students are more sensitive to information provided by experienced senders

The degree to which information is used (i.e., the degree to which it affects beliefs, favorite occupation, profile and study program choice) depends on the perceived accuracy of the information. More experienced researchers are likely to be perceived as more reliable. As such, we expect that students are more sensitive to information senders of higher status.

H8 - Students are more sensitive to information provided by senders of their own gender

Apart from status, the gender of the sender may be important as well. As an example, a recent study showed that a talk by a woman about her experience as an economics student and career made female students more likely to enroll in further economics classes and increased their intention to major in economics (Porter & Serra, 2017). We therefore expect that students are more sensitive to information provided by senders of their own gender.

H9 - Providing information has a bigger impact when more profiles are available

In schools where fewer profiles are available, the effect providing labor market information can have on the profile choice is limited as students switching schools is rare. Moreover, the number of available profile choices is likely to dictate the variety in occupations selected and therefore the variety in labor market prospects of these occupations. For this reason, we expect labor market information to be more influential in schools where more profiles are available.

H10 - Providing information influences low socioeconomic status students in particular

A number of papers have shown that information is predominantly influential for students who have parents without an academic background (Peter & Zambre, 2017) or have a low socioeconomic status (Hastings, Neilson, & Zimmerman, 2015). A plausible explanation is that such students are not as well-informed as those from academic and high socioeconomic status backgrounds. To study this in our context, we first examine whether such a relation between the accuracy of beliefs and socioeconomic status indeed exists in our data. Subsequently, we estimate how the effect of labor market information differs depending on the socioeconomic status of the student. We use the quality of life indicator score of the student's neighborhood as a proxy of socioeconomic status.

H11 - Providing labor market information has a different effect on girls and boys

Gender may also influence the degree to which information is used. Men are known to care more about 'pecuniary outcomes' (Wiswall & Zafar, 2017), but women process data more comprehensively (Meyers-Levy & Loken, 2015). For this reason, we don't have a clear prediction for the effect of gender on the impact of the provided labor market information, but feel it's worth analyzing.

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Appendices

A Recruitment Text

Dutch

ROA (Researchcentrum voor Onderwijs en Arbeidsmarkt aangesloten bij Universiteit Maastricht) en Qompas zijn samen door het Ministerie van Onderwijs, Cultuur en Wetenschap (OCW) gevraagd om onderzoek uit te voeren naar de invloed van arbeidsmarktinformatie op de keuze van vmbo-leerlingen voor een studie.

Door middel van een A/B-test in de lesmethode Qompas VMBO/Mavo gaan we onderzoeken of vmbo'ers bij het maken van hun studiekeuze letten op informatie over baankans en of die informatie ertoe bijdraagt dat zij een betere keuze maken. Met deze informatie kan Qompas haar lesmethode door ontwikkelen om scholieren in de toekomst nog beter te kunnen helpen met hun studiekeuze.

Wij hopen dat uw school meewerkt aan dit onderzoek. Alle gegevens worden anoniem verwerkt. Voor meer informatie kunt u contact opnemen met [REDACTED].

English

ROA (The Research Center for Education and the Labor Market, part of Maastricht University) and Qompas were asked by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (OCW) to do research on the influence of labor market information on the education choices of intermediate vocational education students.

Through an A/B-test in the Qompas system we will research whether intermediate vocational education students take information about job opportunities into account when making education choices and whether this information helps them make a better choice. With this information, Qompas can improve its platform by being even more able to help students with their education choice.

We hope your school will participate in this study. All details will be processed anonymously. For more information, you can contact [REDACTED].

B Information Display Survey

De Universiteit Maastricht onderzoekt de mogelijkheden om jongeren te informeren over de arbeidsmarkt. Om erachter te komen hoe deze informatie het best gegeven kan worden willen we je vragen deze vragenlijst in te vullen.

Maastricht University is researching the possibilities for informing youngsters about the labor market. To find out how this information should be presented, we would like to ask you to fill in this questionnaire.

Wat is je geslacht?	Man Man	☐ Vrouw		
What is your gender?	Male	Female		
1 Arbeidsmarkt	perspectieven	ı van de hernenen? Verniaats	de schuif om ie verwachtin	aan te geven.
Sportinstructe Loodgieter Verpleegkund Sociaal Werke Buschauffeur	€11,50 C14, - ge €11,50 C14, -		Baankans om werk te vinden) Gemiddeld Zeer Goed Zeer Goed	
Labor market prospect What do you expect al to indicate your expect	oout the hourly wage a	and job opportunities	of the occupations?	Use the slider
(Aver	Hourly wage		ob Opportunities Likelihood Finding Job)	
Sports instructor		Bad	Average	Very Good
Plumber				
Nurse				
Social worker				
Bus driver				

Is de opdrach	t duidelijk?
∐ Ja □ Nee —	→ Zo niet, wat is er niet duidelijk?
Is the assignm	
Yes	
No	If not, what is unclear?

2

Arbeidsmarktperspectieven



Bart de Koning is junior onderzoeker bij het Researchcentrum voor Onderwijs en Arbeidsmarkt (ROA). Bij ROA wordt onderzoek gedaan naar de overgang van school naar werk.

Hij wil je graag wat meer informatie geven over het uurloon en de baankansen in de beroepen die je hebt uitgekozen.

Labor market prospects

Bart de Koning is a junior researcher at the Research center for Education and the Labor Market (ROA). At ROA, research about the transition from school to work is being done.

He would like to give you some more information about the hourly wage and the job opportunities of the occupations that you have chosen.

Op een schaal van 1 tot 10, hoeveel vertrouwen heb je erin dat de persoon je betrouwbare informatie kan geven? Omcirkel je antwoord.

Helemaal geen vertrouwen 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Heel veel vertrouwen

On a scale from 1 to 10, how much trust do you have in the person being able to provide you with reliable information? Cirkle the answer

No trust at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 A lot of trust

Vanaf nu gaan wij ervan uit dat je op vraag 1 de volgende verwachtingen hebt aangegeven.

From now on, we will assume that you filled in the following expectations at question \bigcirc .



to indicate your expectations

	Hourly wage (Average hourly wage before tax for 20 to 29 year-old	ls)	Job Opportunities (Likelihood Finding Job)	
Sports instructor	E	Bad	Average	Very Good
Plumber				
Nurse				
Social worker				
Bus driver				

Je krijgt nu op een aantal manieren de informatie gepresenteerd. We willen graag dat je aangeeft hoe duidelijk je de informatie vindt.

You will now be presented with information in a variety of ways. We would like you to indicate how clear you think the information is.

3

Arbeidsmarktperspectieven Sportinstructeur

Jij dacht dat sportinstructeurs per uur gemiddeld €16,50 verdienen. Sportinstructeurs verdienen minder, namelijk €12,50 per uur.

Jij dacht dat de baankans voor sportinstructeurs goed is. De baankans voor sportinstructeurs is slechter, namelijk slecht

Labor market prospects Sports instructor

You thought that sports instructors earn \leq 16,50 an hour on average. Sports instructors earn less, namely \leq 12,50 an hour.

You thought that the job opportunities for sports instructors are good. The job opportunities for sports instructors are worse, namely bad.

Arbeidsmarktperspectieven Loodgieter

Jij dacht dat loodgieters per uur gemiddeld €13,- verdienen. Loodgieters verdienen meer, namelijk €13,50 per uur.

Jij dacht dat de baankans voor loodgieters gemiddeld is. De baankans voor loodgieters is beter, namelijk goed.

Labor market prospects Plumber

You thought that plumbers earn €13,- an hour on average. Plumbers earn more, namely €13,50 an hour.

You thought that the job opportunities for plumbers are average. The job opportunities for sports instructors are better, namely good.

Arbeidsmarktperspectieven Verpleegkundige

Jij dacht dat verpleegkundigen per uur gemiddeld €14,- verdienen. Verpleegkundigen verdienen meer, namelijk €17,50 per uur.

Jij dacht dat de baankans voor verpleegkundigen gemiddeld is. De baankans voor verpleegkundigen is beter, namelijk zeer goed.

Labor market prospects Nurse

You thought that nurses earn €14,- an hour on average. Nurses earn more, namely €17,50 an hour.

You thought that the job opportunities for nurses are average. The job opportunities for nurses are better, namely very good.

Arbeidsmarktperspectieven Sociaal Werker

Jij dacht dat sociaal werkers per uur gemiddeld €14,50 verdienen. Sociaal werkers verdienen meer, namelijk €16,50 per uur.

Jij dacht dat de baankans voor sociaal werkers gemiddeld is. De baankans voor sociaal werkers is slechter, namelijk slecht.

Labor market prospects Social worker

You thought that social workers earn €14,50 an hour on average. Social workers earn more, namely €16,50 an hour.

You thought that the job opportunities for social workers are average. The job opportunities for nurses are worse, namely bad.

Arbeidsmarktperspectieven Buschauffeur

Jij dacht dat buschauffeurs per uur gemiddeld €17,- verdienen. Dit klopt. Buschauffeurs verdienen €17,- per uur.

Jij dacht dat de baankans voor buschauffeurs gemiddeld is. Dit klopt. De baankans voor buschauffeurs is zeer goed.

Labor market prospects Bus driver

You thought that bus drivers earn €17,- an hour on average. This is correct. Bus drivers earn €17,- an hour.

You thought that the job opportunities for bus drivers are average. This is correct. De job opportunities for bus drivers is very good*

*Note: we made a mistake here. For bus drivers, it should say 'you thought that the job opportunities for bus drivers are very good' instead of 'you thought that the job opportunities for bus drivers are average'. No students indicated that they found this way of presenting information confusing because of that reason, though.

Helemaal niet duidelijk	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Helemaal duidelijk
Ala basia wias balawa al dui:	al a 1551a 5	•				:	!	l:	J - 1::1		
Als het je niet helemaal duid	аенјк	is, W	at IS	er aa	ın pr	ecies	niet	aui	aeiiji	(r	
			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	••••••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••
On a scale of 1 to 10, how cle	ear do		find	the 1			ich tl		form	ation	is presented? Circle
On a scale of 1 to 10, how cle	ear do	you	find	the v	way ii	n wh	ich tl	he in	form	atior	is presented? Circle

Arbeidsma	Arbeidsmarktperspectieven	tieven			
		(Gemiddeld uurloon voor b	Uurloon (Gemiddeld uurloon voor belasting van 20- tot 29-jarigen)		Baankans (Kans om werk te vinden)
		Jij dacht	Het is	Jij d	Het is
	Sportinstructeur	€16,50	€12,50	Goed	Slecht
	Loodgieter	€13,-	€13,50	Gemiddeld	Goed
	Verpleegkundige	€14,-	€17,50	Matig	Zeer Goed
	Sociaal Werker	€14,-	€16,50	Gemiddeld	Slecht
	Buschauffeur	€17,-	€17,-	Zeer Goed	Zeer Goed
Labor market prospects					
	(Average hourly	Hourly wage (Average hourly wage before tax for 20 to 29 year-olds)	29 year-olds)	Job Opportunities (Likelihood Finding Job)	nities _{ng Job)}
	(Average hourly You 7	Hourly wage hourly wage before tax for 20 to	29 year-olds) It is	Job Opportu (Likelihood Find You Thought	nities _{ng Job)} It is
Sports instructor	(Average hourly wa You Tha	Hourly wage wage before tax for 20 to 'hought	. 29 year-olds) It is €12,50	Job Opportu (Likelihood Find You Thought Good	nities _{ng Job)} It is Bad
Sports instructor Plumber	(Average hourly You T €16,5	Hourly wage wage before tax for 20 to hought	o 29 year-olds) It is €12,50	96	nities _{ng Job)} It is Bad Good
Sports instructor Plumber Nurse	(Average hourly: You T €16,5 €13,-	Hourly wage wage before tax for 20 to 'hought'	.29 year-olds) It is €12,50 €13,50	ci 96	nnities _{Ing Job)} It is Bad Good Very good
Sports instructor Plumber Nurse Social worker	(Average hourly You T \in 16,5 \in 14,-	Hourly wage wage before tax for 20 to 'hought	29 year-olds) It is €12,50 €13,50 €17,50	ge co	nities It is Bad Good Very good Bad

Helemaal niet duidelijk	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Helemaal duidelijk
Als het je niet helemaal duic		•									
	iellik i	IS. W	at is	er da	an bre	ecies	niet	auic	зешк		
no net je met neremaar uuit	delijk i	ıs, w	at is	er da	in pro	ecies	niet	auic	лен <u>ј</u> к	.r	
	k	is, wa	at is	er da	pre	ecies	niet				
			at is	er da	pre						
			at is	er da							
On a scale of 1 to 10, how cle											is presented?
On a scale of 1 to 10, how cle											is presented?





Labor market prospects

Hourly wage Job Opportunities (Average hourly wage before tax for 20 to 29 year-olds) (Likelihood Finding Job)

Green text indicates that the situatio means your expectation was correct.	Bus driver	Social worker	Nurse	Plumber	Sports instructor
ation is better than you expected. Red text indic ect.	€11,50	€11,50	€11,50	€11,50	€11,50
Green text indicates that the situation is better than you expected. Red text indicates that the situation is worse than you expected. When the text is black, it means your expectation was correct.	€17,50 Bad	€17,50 Bad	€17,50 Bad	€17,50 Bad	€17,50 Bad
n the text is black, it	Very good	Very good	Very good	Very good	Very good

Helemaal niet duidelijk	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Helemaal duidelijk
										_	
als het je niet helemaal dui	delijk i	s, w	at is	er da	n pr	ecies	niet	duic	lelijk	(?	
On a scale of 1 to 10, how cla	ear do	you	find	the v	vay ii	n wh	ich tl	 he inj	form	ation	is presented?
On a scale of 1 to 10, how cla ircle your answer.	ear do	you	find	the v	vay ii	n wh	ich tl	 he inj	form	ation	is presented?
•	ear do	you	find	the v	vay ii	n wh	ich tl	he inj	form	1	is presented?

· / \	resentatie van de arbeidsmarktinformatie vond je het best?
6 □	Presentatie in opdracht ③
	Presentatie in opdracht ④
	Presentatie in opdracht (5)
Bedankt	voor het invullen van de vragenlijst!
Which p	resentation of the labor market information did you like best?
	Presentation in assignment ③
	Presentation in assignment 4
	Presentation in assignment (5)
Thank y	ou for filling in the questionnaire!

C Experiment Screens

C.1 Control Group



Profile Choice

What profile do you plan to choose? If you are in doubt, you can select multiple.

Economics & entrepreneurship Mobility & transport

Catering, baking & recreation Media, design & IT

Health care & well-being Green (agriculture)

Construction, living & interior Service & products

Production, installation & energy Maritime & technical

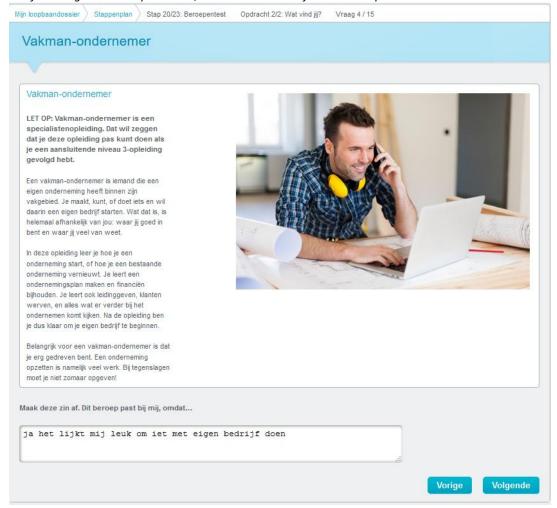


According to the test, the following 20 occupations could fit you

Select the five occupations that you think you like most.

Manager retail	Ambulatory object leader	Technical supervisor
Entrepreneur retail	IT Employee	Commercial employee
Tradesman-entrepreneur	Contact center employee	Supervisor team/dept./proj.
Commercial technician in engineering	Media developer	Print media technician
Game developer	Application developer	Damage correspondent
Junior account manager	Media manager	Secretarial employee
Contact center supervisor	Printer	

The following is an example screen, there is one screen for each occupation



Tradesman-entrepreneur

Tradesman-entrepreneur

NOTE: Tradesman-entrepreneur is a specialist education program. This means that you can only enrol in this program once you have completed the corresponding level 3 program.\newline

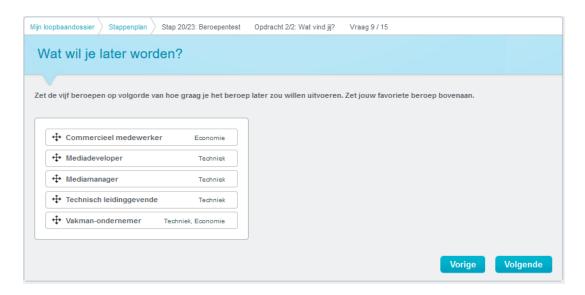
A tradesman-entrepreneur is someone who runs a business within his or her trade. You create, can do or do something and want to start a business in that field. What exactly that is, is entirely up to you: whatever you are good at and know a lot about.

In this education program, you learn how to start a business or how to renew an already-existing business. You learn how to create a business plan and keep track of finances. You also learn how to lead, find customers and whatever else is important in entrepreneurship. After the education program, you are ready to start your own business.

To become a tradesman-entrepreneur it is important that you are driven. Starting a business is a lot of work. You should not just quit in the face of setbacks.

Finish this sentence. This occupation fits me because...

"Yes, it seems fun to me to do something with [my] own company"



What do you want to be in the future?

Put the five occupations in order of how much you would like to carry out the occupation in the future. Put your favorite occupation on top.

Commercial Employee	Economics
Media developer	Technical
Media manager	Technical
Technical superior	Technical
Tradesman-entrepreneur	Technical, Economics

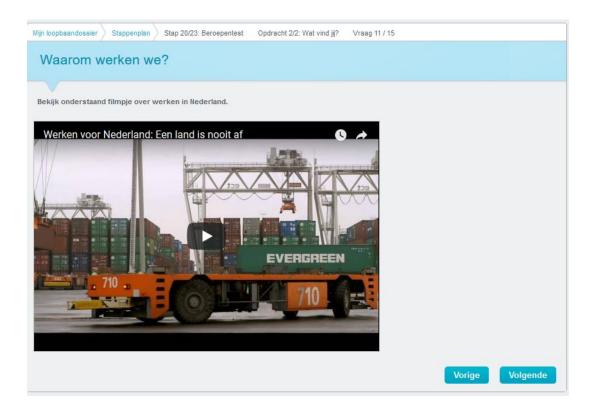


Labor market prospects

What do you expect of...

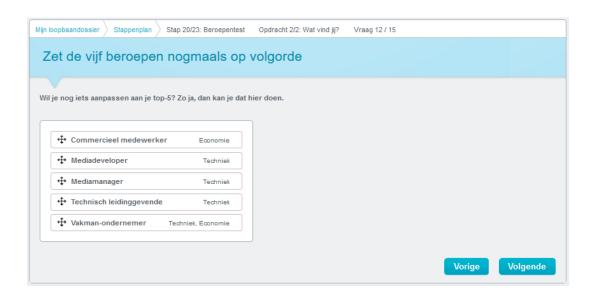
- 1. The job opportunities in six years
- 2. The average gross hourly wage (hourly wage before taxes) of an intermediate vocational education graduate that carries out the occupation at this moment?

	Job Opportunities	Gross	hourly	wage
Commercial employee	Very bad – Reasonable – Very good	€10,-	€18,-	€26,-
Media developer	Very bad – Reasonable – Very good	€10,-	€18,-	€26,-
Media manager	Very bad – Reasonable – Very good	€10,-	€18,-	€26,-
Technical superior	Very bad – Reasonable – Very good	€10,-	€18,-	€26,-
Tradesman-entrepreneur	Very bad – Reasonable – Very good	€10,-	€18,-	€26,-



Why do we work?

Watch the clip about working in the Netherlands below.



Rank the five occupations once more

Would you like to change something about your top-5? If so, you can do that here.

Commercial Employee Economics

Media developer Technical

Media manager Technical

Technical superior Technical

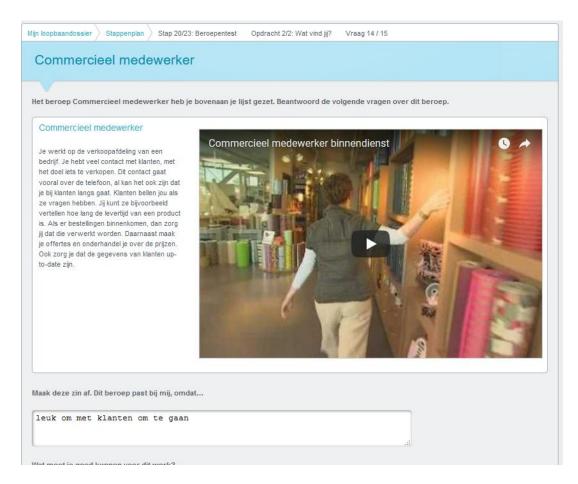
Tradesman-entrepreneur Technical, Economics



Labor market prospects

Have your expectations changed? If so, you can indicate it here.

	Job Opportunities	Gross hourly wage
Commercial employee	Very bad – Reasonable – Very good	€10,- €17,- €26,-
Media developer	Very bad – Reasonable – Very good	€10,- €17,- €26,-
Media manager	Very bad — Bad — Very good	€10,- €19,- €26,-
Technical superior	Very bad – Reasonable – Very good	€10,- €20,- €26,-
Tradesman-entrepreneur	Very bad — Bad — Very good	€10,- €17,- €26,-



Commercial employee

You put the 'commercial employee' occupation on top of your list. Answer the following questions about this occupation.

Commercial employee

You work in the sales department of a company. You have a lot of contact with customers, with the goal of selling something. This contact is mostly through the phone, although it could also be the case that you actually visit clients. Customers call you when they have questions. For example, you can tell them what the delivery time of a product is. If orders come in, you make sure they're processed. Aside from that, you draft quotations and negotiate prices. You also take care of the fact that customers' details are up-to-date.

Finish this sentence. This occupation fits me, because...

"Nice to work with customers"



Profile choice

What profile do you plan on choosing now? If you're in doubt, you can select multiple.

Economics & Entrepreneurship Mobility & Transport

Catering, baking & recreation Media, design & IT

Health care & well-being Green (agriculture)

Construction, living & interior Service & products

Production, installation & energy Maritime & technical

C.2 Treatment I



Profile choice

What profile do you plan to choose? If you're in doubt, you can select multiple.

Economics

Technical

Health care and well-being

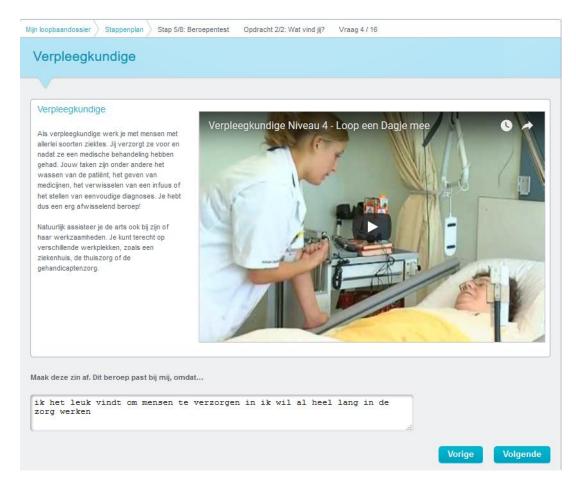
Green (agriculture)



According to the test, the following 20 occupations could fit you

Select the five occupations you think you like most.

Home supervisor	Living supervisor
Personal supervisor handicapped care	Doctor's assistant
Nurse	Personal supervisor specific groups
Mediator guest parent	Pedagogical employee youth care
Ambulance nurse	Employee social care
Caretaker-IG	Secretarial employee
Manager retail	Youth-youngster worker
Dentist assistant	
Practice educator	
Tradesman-entrepreneur	
Maternity nurse	
Social service provider	
Activity supervisor	



Nurse

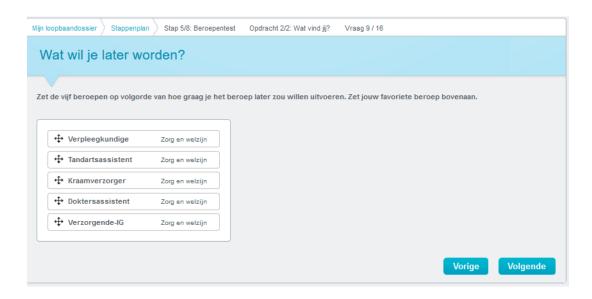
Nurse

As a nurse you work with people that have all kinds of illnesses. You take care of them before and after they have gotten a medical procedure. Your tasks are among other things: washing the patient, administering medicine, changing infusions and diagnosing simple illnesses. It's a very varied occupation!

Of course you also assist the doctor with his or her work. You can work at several places, such as a hospital, home care or handicapped care.

Finish this sentence. This occupation fits me because...

"I like taking care of people and I've wanted to work in care for a long time"



What do you want to be in the future?

Put the five occupations in order of how much you would like to carry out the occupation in the future. Put your favorite occupation on top.

Nurse Health care and well-being

Dentist's assistant Health care and well-being

Maternity nurse Health care and well-being

Doctor's assistant Health care and well-being

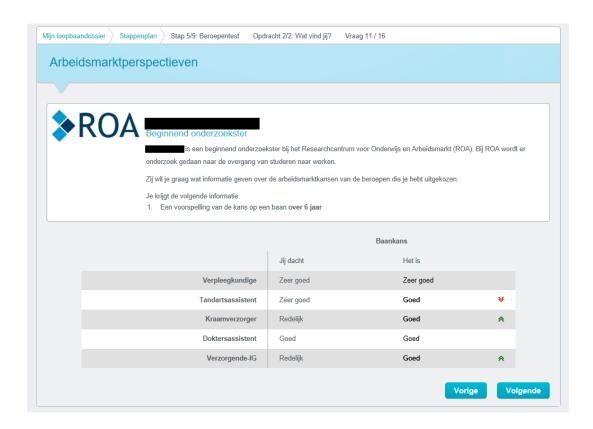
Caretaker-IG Health care and well-being



What do you expect of...

- 1. The job opportunities in six years
- 2. The average gross hourly wage (hourly wage before taxes) of an intermediate vocational education graduate that carries out the occupation **at this moment?**

	Job Opportunities	Gross	hourly	wage
Nurse	Very bad – Very good – Very good	€10,-	€23,-	€26,-
Dentist's assistant	Very bad – Very good – Very good	€10,-	€23,-	€26,-
Maternity nurse	Very bad – Reasonable – Very good	€10,-	€20,-	€26,-
Doctor's assistant	Very bad – Good – Very good	€10,-	€21,-	€26,-
Caretaker-IG	Very bad – Reasonable – Very good	€10,-	€17,-	€26,-



[Redacted]

Beginning researcher (female)

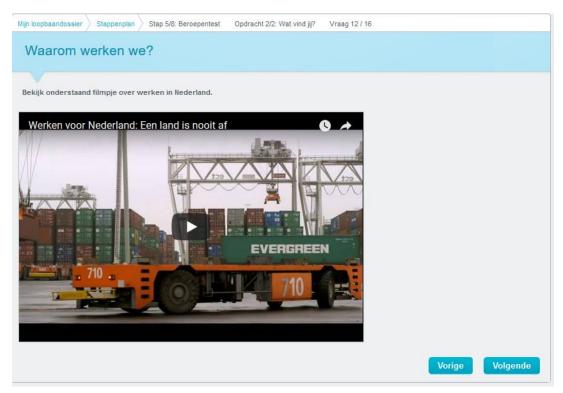
[Redacted] is a beginning researcher (female) at the Research Center for Education and the Labor Market (ROA). At ROA, research about the transition from school to work is conducted.

She would like to give you some information about the labor market prospects of the occupations you chose.

You will get the following information:

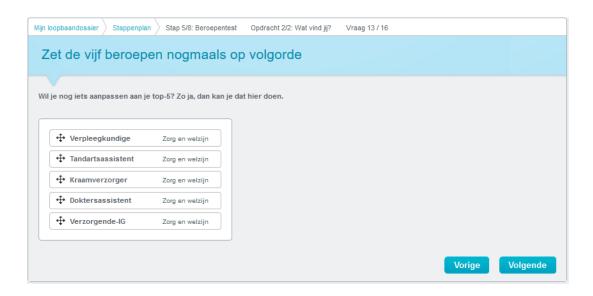
1. A forecast of the job opportunities in 6 years

You thought It is Nurse Very good Very good Dentist's assistant Very good Good Reasonable Good Maternity nurse Doctor's assistant Good Good Caretaker-IG Reasonable Good



Why do we work?

Watch the clip about working in the Netherlands below.



Rank the five occupations once more

Would you like to change something about your top-5? If so, you can do that here.

Nurse Health care and well-being

Dentist's assistant Health care and well-being

Maternity nurse Health care and well-being

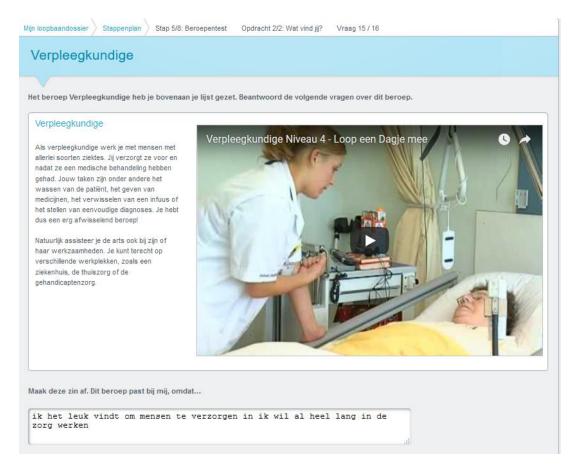
Doctor's assistant Health care and well-being

Caretaker-IG Health care and well-being



Have your expectations changed? If so, you can indicate it here.

	Job Opportunities	Gross	hourly	wage
Nurse	Very bad – Very good – Very good	€10,-	€23,-	€26,-
Dentist's assistant	Very bad – Very good – Very good	€10,-	€23,-	€26,-
Maternity nurse	Very bad – Reasonable – Very good	€10,-	€20,-	€26,-
Doctor's assistant	Very bad – Good – Very good	€10,-	€21,-	€26,-
Caretaker-IG	Very bad – Reasonable – Very good	€10,-	€17,-	€26,-



Nurse

You put the 'nurse' occupation on top of your list. Answer the following questions about this occupation.

Nurse

As a nurse you work with people that have all kinds of illnesses. You take care of them before and after they have gotten a medical procedure. Your tasks are among other things: washing the patient, administering medicine, changing infusions and diagnosing simple illnesses. It's a very varied occupation!

Of course you also assist the doctor with his or her work. You can work at several places, such as a hospital, home care or handicapped care.

Finish this sentence. This occupation fits me because...

"I like taking care of people and I've wanted to work in care for a long time"



Profile choice

What profile do you plan on choosing now? If you're in doubt, you can select multiple.

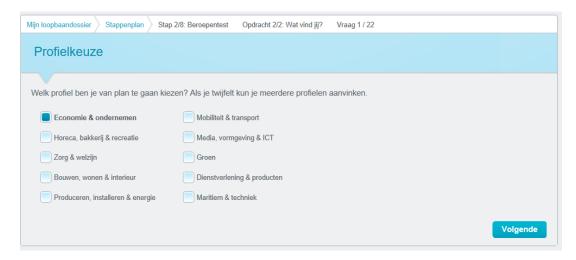
Economics

Technical

Health care and well-being

Green (agriculture)

C.3 Treatment II



Profile Choice

What profile do you plan to choose? If you're in doubt, you can select multiple.

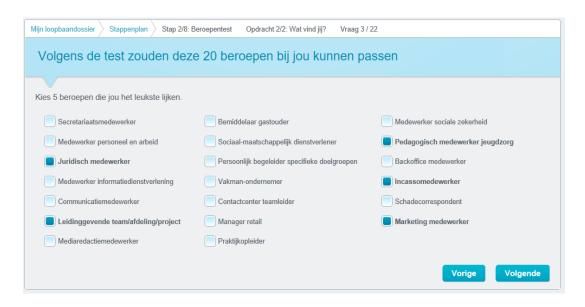
Economics & Entrepreneurship Mobility & Transport

Catering, baking & recreation Media, design & IT

Health care & well-being Green (agriculture)

Construction, living & interior Service & products

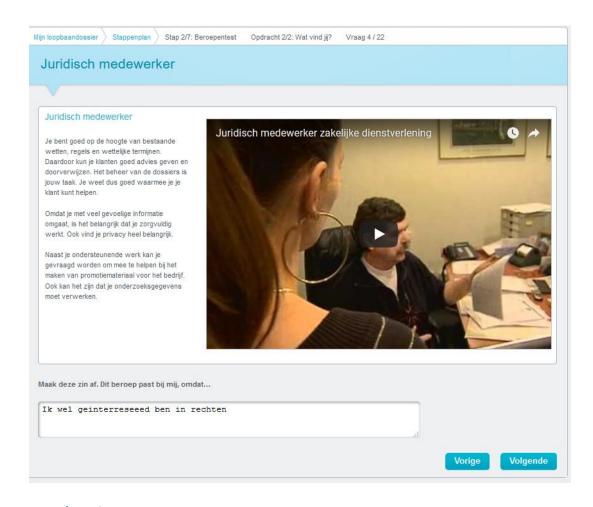
Production, installation & energy Maritime & technical



According to the test, the following 20 occupations could fit you

Select the five occupations that you think you like most.

Secretarial employee Mediator guest parent Employee personnel and labor Social service provider Legal assistant Personal supervisor specific groups Employee information service Tradesman-entrepreneur Communication employee Contact center supervisor Supervisor team/dept./proj. Manager retail Media editorial office employee Practice educator Employee social security Pedagogical employee youth care Back office employee Debt collector Damage correspondent Marketing employee



Legal assistant

Legal assistant

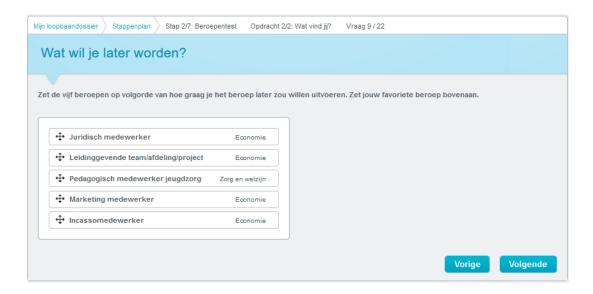
You are well informed about the existing laws, rules and legal terms. Because of that, you can advise and refer clients. The management of the files is your task. You therefore know how to help your client very well.

Because you work with a lot of sensitive information, it is important that you work carefully. You also find privacy to be very important.

Aside from your support work, you could be asked to help with creating promotion material for the company. It is also possible that you will have to process research data.

Finish this sentence. This occupation fits me, because...

"I am interested in law"



What do you want to be in the future?

Put the five occupations in order of how much you would like to carry out the occupation in the future. Put your favorite occupation on top.

Legal assistant Economics

Supervisor team/dept./proj. Economics

Pedagogical employee youth care Health care and well-being

Marketing employee Economics

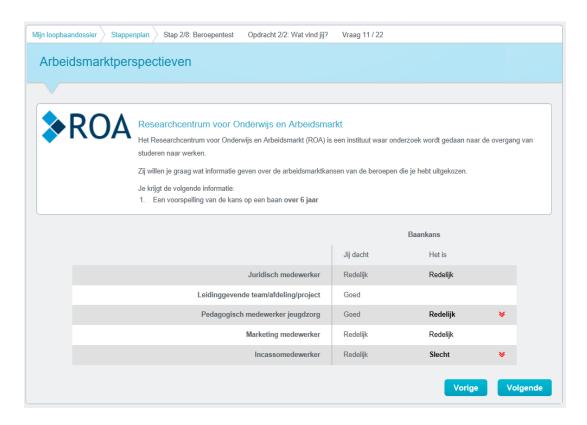
Debt collector Economics



What do you expect of...

- 1. The job opportunities in six years
- 2. The average gross hourly wage (hourly wage before taxes) of an intermediate vocational education graduate that carries out the occupation at this moment?

	Job Opportunities	Gross	hourly	wage
Legal assistant	Very bad – Reasonable – Very good	€10,-	€18,-	€26,-
Supervisor team/dept./proj.	Very bad – Good – Very good	€10,-	€18,-	€26,-
Pedagogical emp. youth care	Very bad – Good – Very good	€10,-	€18,-	€26,-
Marketing employee	Very bad – Reasonable – Very good	€10,-	€18,-	€26,-
Debt collector	Very bad – Reasonable – Very good	€10,-	€18,-	€26,-



Research Center for Educaiton and the Labor Market

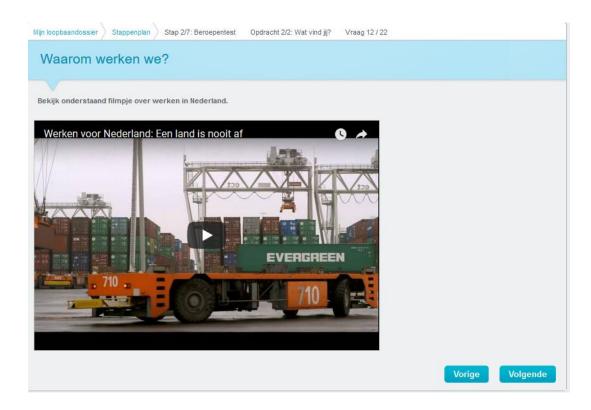
The Research Center for Education and the Labor Market (ROA) is an institution in which research about the transition from school to work is conducted.

They would like to give you some information about the labor market prospects of the occupations you chose.

You will get the following information:

1. A forecast of the job opportunities in 6 years

	You thought	It is
Legal assistant	Reasonable	Reasonable
Supervisor team/dept./proj.	Good	
Pedagogical emp. youth care	Good	Reasonable
Marketing employee	Reasonable	Reasonable
Debt collector	Reasonable	Bad



Why do we work?

Watch the clip about working in the Netherlands below.



Rank the five occupations once more

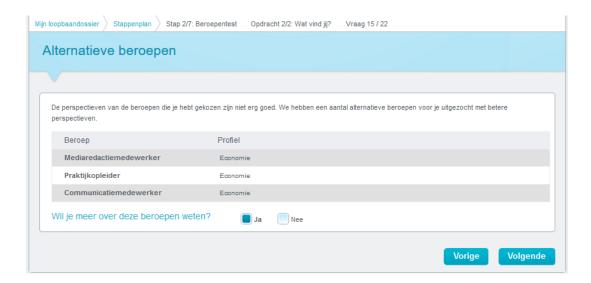
Would you like to change something about your top-5? If so, you can do that here.

Legal assistantEconomicsSupervisor team/dept./proj.EconomicsPedagogical employee youth careHealth care and well-beingMarketing employeeEconomicsDebt collectorEconomics



Have your expectations changed? If so, you can indicate it here.

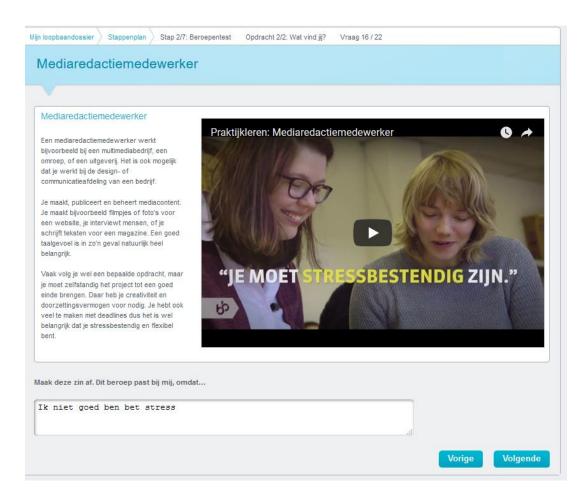
	Job Opportunities			Gross	hourly	wage
Legal assistant	Very bad – Rea	€10,-	€18,-	€26,-		
Supervisor team/dept./proj.	Very bad –	Good	– Very good	€10,-	€18,-	€26,-
Pedagogical emp. youth care	Very bad –	Good	– Very good	€10,-	€18,-	€26,-
Marketing employee	Very bad – Reasonable – Very good			€10,-	€18,-	€26,-
Debt collector	Very bad – Rea	asonable	e – Very good	€10,-	€18,-	€26,-



Alternative occupations

The prospects of the occupations you have chosen are not very good. We have found a number of alternative occupations for you that have better prospects.

Occupation	Profile		
Media editorial office employee	Economics		
Practice educator	Economics		
Communication employee	Economics		
Would you like to learn more about the	se occupations?	Yes	☐ No



Media editorial office employee

Media editorial office employee

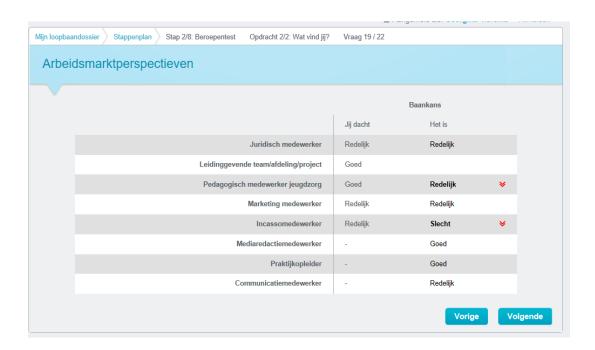
A media editorial office employee works, for example, at a multimedia company, radio station, or a publisher. It is also possible that you work at a design- or communication department of a company.

You create, publish and manage media content. For instance, you create videos or photos for a website, you interview people or you write text for a magazine. A good feeling for languages is of course very important in that case.

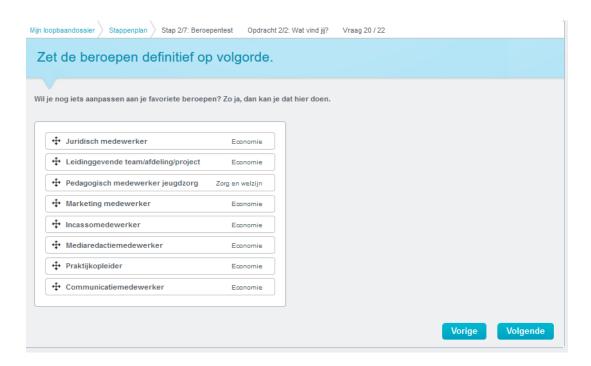
Oftentimes, you do follow a specific assignment, but you have to be very independent to finish the project. You need creativity and perseverance for that. You are also dealing with deadlines often, so it is important that you are stress-resistant and flexible.

Finish this sentence. This occupation fits me, because...

"I'm not good with stress"



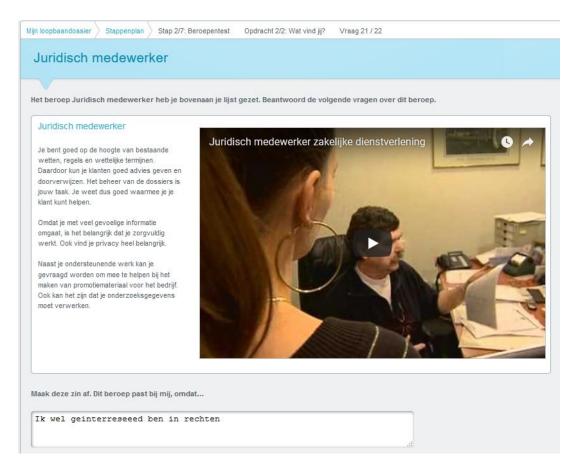
You thought It is Legal assistant Reasonable Reasonable Supervisor team/dept./proj. Good Pedagogical emp. youth care Good Reasonable Marketing employee Reasonable Reasonable Debt collector Reasonable Bad Media editorial office employee Good Practice educator Good Communication employee Reasonable



Make a final ranking of the occupations

Would you like to change something about your favorite occupations? If so, you can do that here.

Legal assistant **Economics** Supervisor team/dept./proj. **Economics** Pedagogical employee youth care Health care and well-being Marketing employee **Economics** Debt collector **Economics** Media editorial office employee **Economics** Practice educator **Economics** Communication employee **Economics**



Legal assistant

You put the 'legal assistant' occupation on top of your list. Answer the following questions about this occupation.

Legal assistant

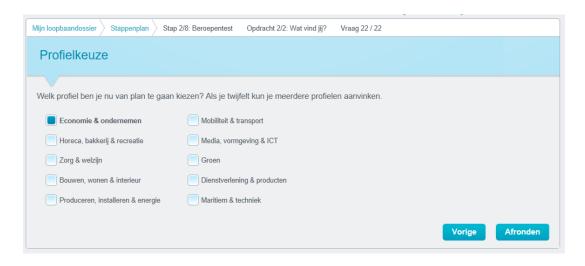
You are well informed about the existing laws, rules and legal terms. Because of that, you can advise and refer clients. The management of the files is your task. You therefore know how to help your client very well.

Because you work with a lot of sensitive information, it is important that you work carefully. You also find privacy to be very important.

Aside from your support work, you could be asked to help with creating promotion material for the company. It is also possible that you will have to process research data.

Finish this sentence. This occupation fits me, because...

"I am interested in law"



Profile choice

What profile do you plan on choosing now? If you're in doubt, you can select multiple.

Economics & Entrepreneurship Mobility & Transport

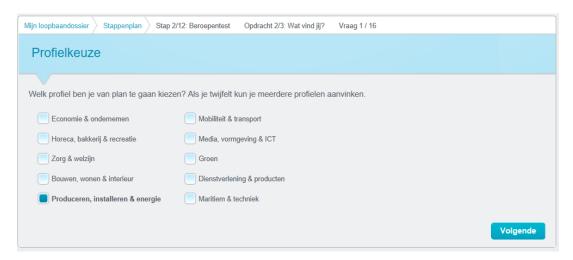
Catering, baking & recreation Media, design & IT

Health care & well-being Green (agriculture)

Construction, living & interior Service & products

Production, installation & energy Maritime & technical

C.4 Treatment III



Profile Choice

What profile do you plan to choose? If you're in doubt, you can select multiple.

Economics & Entrepreneurship Mobility & Transport

Catering, baking & recreation Media, design & IT

Health care & well-being Green (agriculture)

Construction, living & interior Service & products

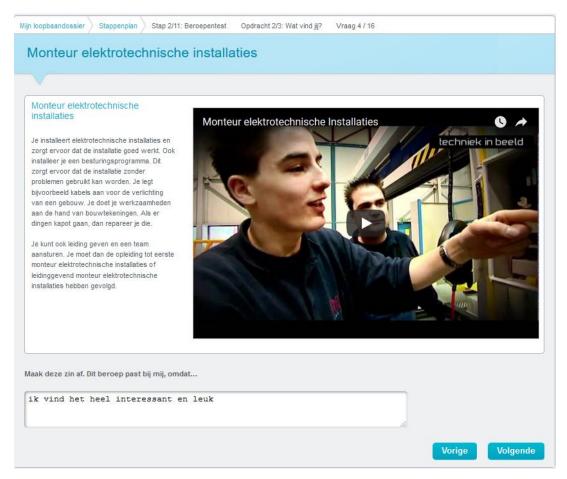
Production, installation & energy Maritime & technical



According to the test, the following 20 occupations could fit you

Select the five occupations that you think you like most.

Assembly employee carpentry industry	Machine woodworker
Furniture maker	Mechanical installations mechanic
Mechanic electro technical installations	Shoe technician
Electro mechanic	Parquetter
Machiner	Interior builder
Furniture upholsterer	Mechanic mobile machines
Painter	Mechanic data/electronics
Carpenter	
Plane maintenance mechanic	
Mechanic cooling technology	
Tiler	
Motor technician	
Teeth technician	



Mechanic electro technical installations

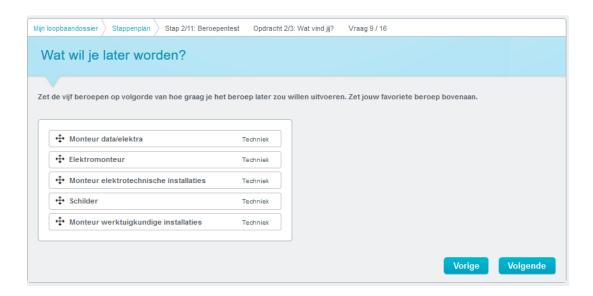
Mechanic electro technical installations

You install electro technical installations and make sure that they work correctly. You also install an operating system. This ensures that the installation can be used without trouble. For example, you install cables for a building's lights. You do your work based on the building's blueprints. If things break, you repair it.

You could also lead and direct a team. You then have to have followed the study program to become first mechanic electro technical installations or supervising mechanic electro technical installations.

Finish this sentence. This occupation fits me, because...

"I find it very interesting and fun"



What do you want to be in the future?

Put the five occupations in order of how much you would like to carry out the occupation in the future. Put your favorite occupation on top.

Mechanic data/electronics

Electronics mechanic

Mechanic electro technical installations

Painter

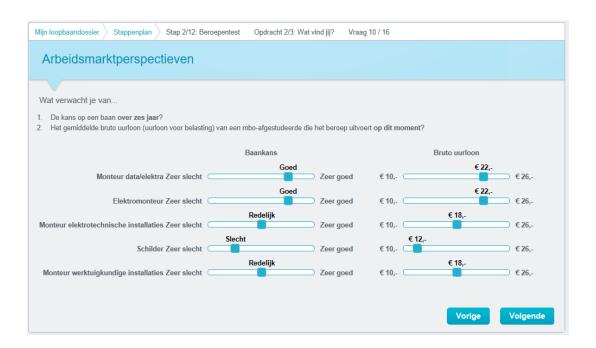
Technical

Technical

Technical

Technical

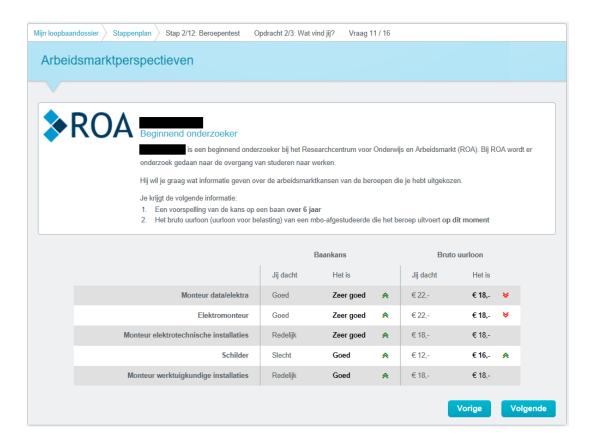
Technical



What do you expect of...

- 1. The job opportunities in six years
- 2. The average gross hourly wage (hourly wage before taxes) of an intermediate vocational education graduate that carries out the occupation at this moment?

		Job Opportunities		Gross	hourly	wage
Mechanic data/electronics	Very bad –	Good	– Very good	€10,-	€22,-	€26,-
Electronics mechanic	Very bad –	Good	– Very good	€10,-	€22,-	€26,-
Mechanic el. te. installations	Very bad – Re	easonabl	e – Very good	€10,-	€18,-	€26,-
Painter	Very bad –	Bad	– Very good	€10,-	€12,-	€26,-
Mechanical install. mechanic	Very bad – Re	easonabl	e – Very good	€10,-	€18,-	€26,-



[Redacted]

Beginning researcher (male)

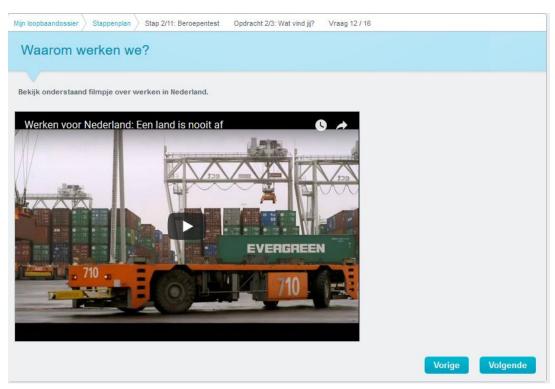
[Redacted] is a beginning researcher (male) at the Research Center for Education and the Labor Market (ROA). At ROA, research about the transition from school to work is conducted.

He would like to give you some information about the labor market prospects of the occupations you chose.

You will get the following information:

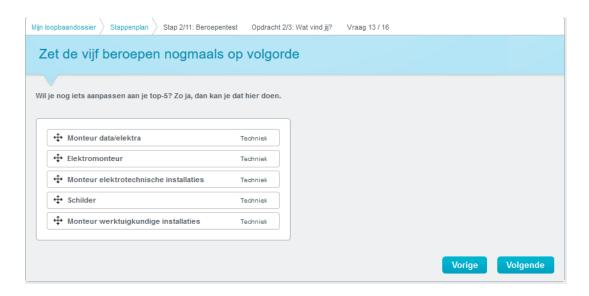
- 1. A forecast of the job opportunities in 6 years
- 2. The gross hourly wage (hourly wage before taxes) of an intermediate vocational education graduate carrying out the occupation at this moment

	You thought	It is	You thought	It is
Mechanic data/electronics	Good	Very good	€22,-	€18,-
Electronics mechanic	Good	Very good	€22,-	€18,-
Mechanic el. te. Installations	Reasonable	Very good	€18,-	€18,-
Painter	Bad	Good	€12,-	€16,-
Mechanical install. Mechanic	Reasonable	Good	€18,-	€18,-



Why do we work?

Watch the clip about working in the Netherlands below.



Rank the five occupations once more

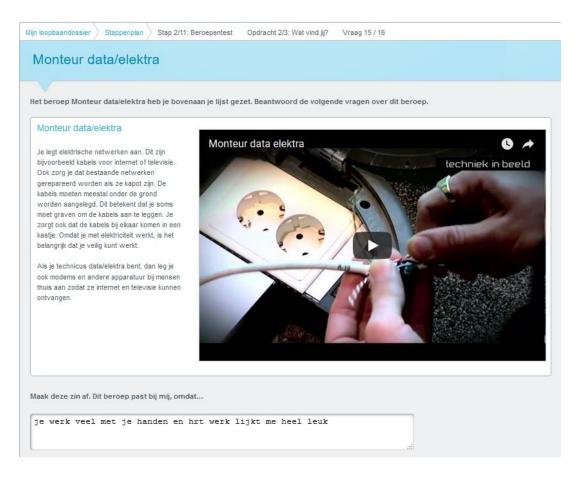
Would you like to change something about your top-5? If so, you can do that here.

Mechanic data/electronics	Technical
Electronics mechanic	Technical
Mechanic electro technical installations	Technical
Painter	Technical
Mechanical installations mechanic	Technical



Have your expectations changed? If so, you can indicate it here.

	Job Opportunities			Gros	ss hourly	wage
Mechanic data/electronics	Very bad –	Good	– Very good	€10,-	€22,-	€26,-
Electronics mechanic	Very bad –	Good	– Very good	€10,-	€22,-	€26,-
Mechanic el. te. installations	Very bad – Ro	easonabl	e – Very good	€10,-	€18,-	€26,-
Painter	Very bad –	Bad	– Very good	€10,-	€12,-	€26,-
Mechanical install. mechanic	Very bad – Ro	easonabl	e – Very good	€10,-	€18,-	€26,-



Mechanic data/electronics

You put the 'mechanic data/electronics' occupation on top of your list. Answer the following questions about this occupation.

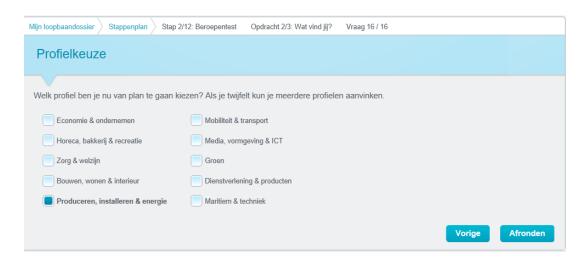
Mechanic data/electronics

You install electric networks. For example, cables for internet or television. You also ensure that current networks are fixed when they break. Usually, the cables have to be installed underground. This means that you will at times have to dig to install the cables. You also ensure the cables come together in the electricity cabinet. Because you work with electricity, it is important that you work safe.

If you are a technician data/electronics, you can also install modems and other equipment in people's homes so that they can receive internet and television.

Finish this sentence. This occupation fits me, because...

"You work with your hands a lot and I think the work is fun"



Profile choice

What profile do you plan on choosing now? If you're in doubt, you can select multiple.

Economics & Entrepreneurship Mobility & Transport

Catering, baking & recreation Media, design & IT

Health care & well-being Green (agriculture)

Construction, living & interior Service & products

Production, installation & energy Maritime & technical

C.5 Treatment IV



Profile Choice

What profile do you plan to choose? If you're in doubt, you can select multiple.

Economics & Entrepreneurship Mobility & Transport

Catering, baking & recreation Media, design & IT

Health care & well-being Green (agriculture)

Construction, living & interior Service & products

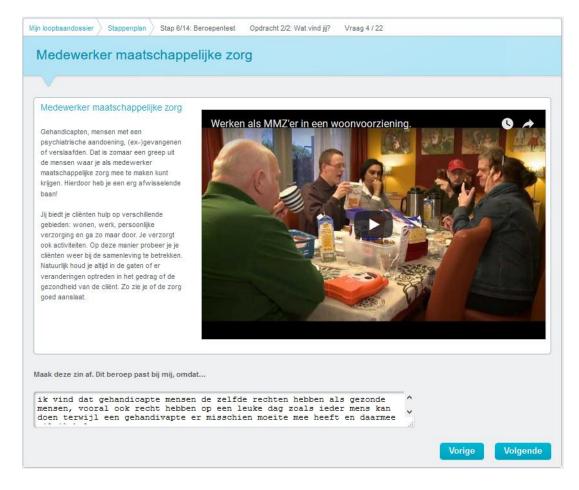
Production, installation & energy Maritime & technical



According to the test, the following 20 occupations could fit you

Select the five occupations that you think you like most.

Hairdresser	Employee jeweler
Communication employee	Waiter
Beautician	Employee social car
Leisure & hospitality employee	Pedagogical employee day-care
Desktop publisher	Pedicure
Education assistant	Youth-youngster worker
Make-up artist	Mediator guest parent
Pedagogical employee youth care	
Travel agency employee	
Mediator	
Secretarial employee	
Activity supervisor	
Living supervisor	



Employee social care

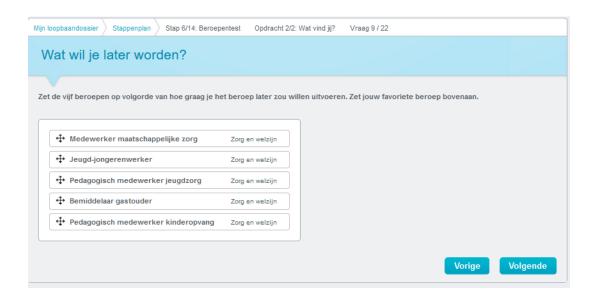
Employee social care

Handicapped individuals, people with a psychiatric condition, (ex-)inmates or addicts. This is just a selection of individuals you might have to work with as an employee social care. Because of this, you have a very varied job.

You offer your clients help in several different areas: living, work, personal care and so on, and so forth. You also arrange activities. Doing this, you try to get your clients involved in society again. Of course, you always keep an eye on changes in the behavior or health of your clients. This way, you see if the care is helping.

Finish this sentence. This occupation fits me, because...

"I find that handicapped people have the same rights as healthy people. Especially that they also have the right to have a fun day, like every person has. Handicapped people may have more problems with it."



What do you want to be in the future?

Put the five occupations in order of how much you would like to carry out the occupation in the future. Put your favorite occupation on top.

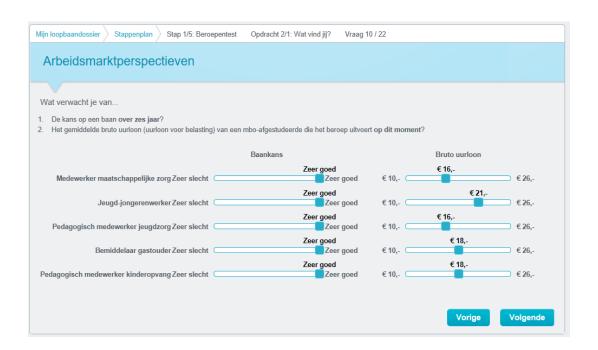
Employee social care Health care and well-being

Youth-youngster worker Health care and well-being

Pedagogical employee youth care Health care and well-being

Mediator guest parent Health care and well-being

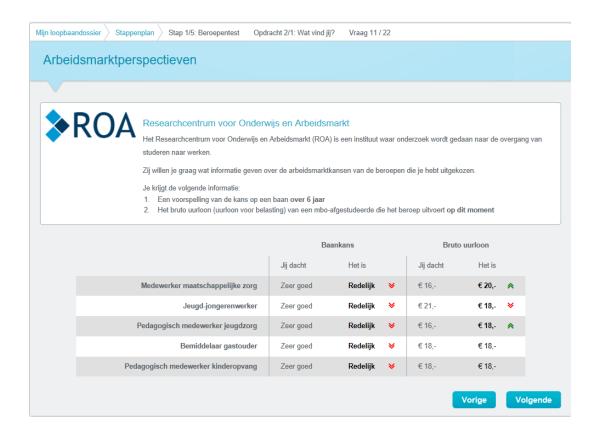
Pedagogical employee day-care Health care and well-being



What do you expect of...

- 1. The job opportunities in six years
- 2. The average gross hourly wage (hourly wage before taxes) of an intermediate vocational education graduate that carries out the occupation at this moment?

	Job Opportunities	Gross hourly w		wage
Employee social care	Very bad – Very good – Very good	€10,-	€16,-	€26,-
Youth-youngster worker	Very bad – Very good – Very good	€10,-	€21,-	€26,-
Pedag. employee youth care	Very bad – Very good – Very good	€10,-	€16,-	€26,-
Mediator guest parent	Very bad – Very good – Very good	€10,-	€18,-	€26,-
Pedag. employee day-care	Very bad – Very good – Very good	€10,-	€18,-	€26,-



Research Center for Educaiton and the Labor Market

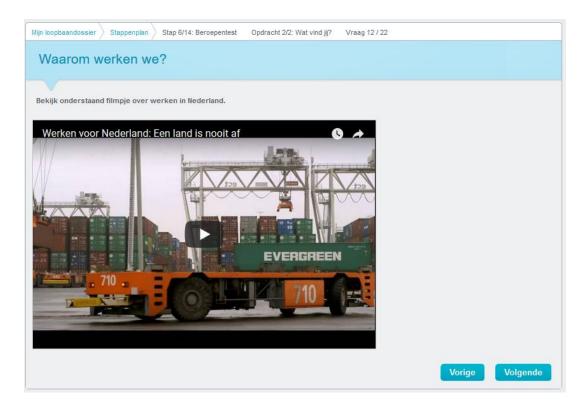
The Research Center for Education and the Labor Market (ROA) is an institution in which research about the transition from school to work is conducted.

They would like to give you some information about the labor market prospects of the occupations you chose.

You will get the following information:

- 1. A forecast of the job opportunities in 6 years
- 2. The gross hourly wage (hourly wage before taxes) of an intermediate vocational education graduate carrying out the occupation at this moment

	You thought	It is	You thought	It is
Mechanic data/electronics	Very good	Reasonable	€16,-	€20,-
Electronics mechanic	Very good	Reasonable	€21,-	€18,-
Mechanic el. te. Installations	Very good	Reasonable	€16,-	€18,-
Painter	Very good	Reasonable	€18,-	€18,-
Mechanical install. Mechanic	Very good	Reasonable	€18,-	€18,-



Why do we work?

Watch the clip about working in the Netherlands below.



Rank the five occupations once more

Would you like to change something about your top-5? If so, you can do that here.

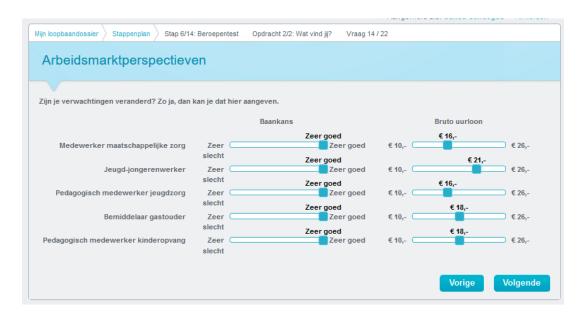
Employee social care Health care and well-being

Youth-youngster worker Health care and well-being

Pedagogical employee youth care Health care and well-being

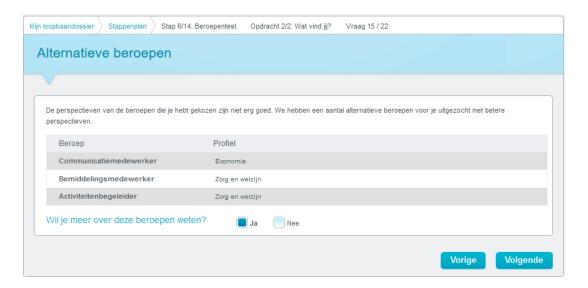
Mediator guest parent Health care and well-being

Pedagogical employee day-care Health care and well-being



Have your expectations changed? If so, you can indicate it here.

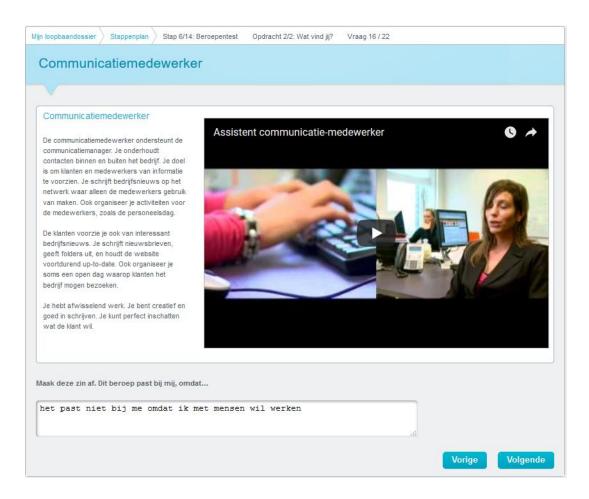
	Job Opportunities	Gross hourly wage		wage
Employee social care	Very bad – Very good – Very good	€10,-	€16,-	€26,-
Youth-youngster worker	Very bad – Very good – Very good	€10,-	€21,-	€26,-
Pedag. employee youth care	Very bad – Very good – Very good	€10,-	€16,-	€26,-
Mediator guest parent	Very bad – Very good – Very good	€10,-	€18,-	€26,-
Pedag. employee day-care	Very bad – Very good – Very good	€10,-	€18,-	€26,-



Alternative occupations

The prospects of the occupations you have chosen are not very good. We have found a number of alternative occupations for you that have better prospects.

Occupation	Profile
Communication employee	Economics
Mediator	Health care and well-being
Activity supervisor	Economics
Would you like to learn more about the	se occupations?



Communication employee

Communication employee

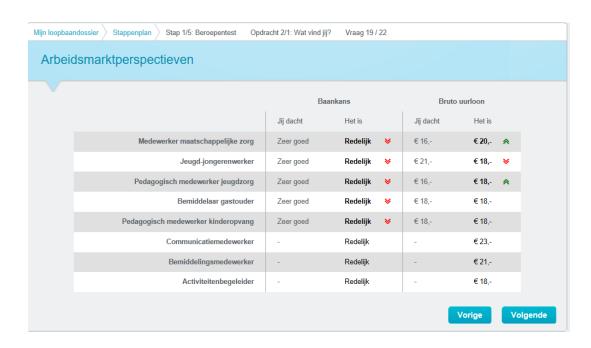
De communication employee supports the communication manager. You manage contacts within and outside of the company. Your goal is to provide customers and employees with information. You write company news on the network that only the employees use. You also organize events for employees, such as the personnel day.

You also provide the customers with interesting company news. You write newsletters, give away flyers and keep the website up-to-date. You also organize an open day once in a while, during which customers can visit the company.

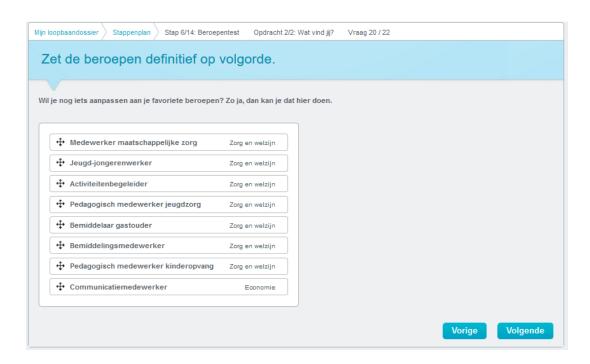
You have varied work. You're creative and good at writing. You can estimate perfectly what the client wants.

Finish this sentence. This occupations fits me, because...

"It does not fit me because I want to work with people"



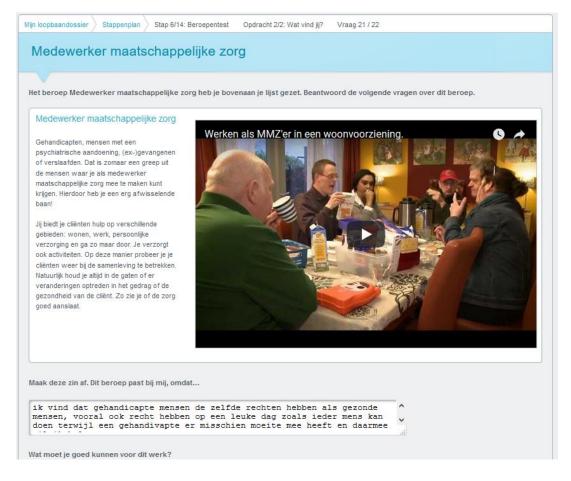
	You thought	It is	You thought	It is
Mechanic data/electronics	Very good	Reasonable	€16,-	€20,-
Electronics mechanic	Very good	Reasonable	€21,-	€18,-
Mechanic el. te. Installations	Very good	Reasonable	€16,-	€18,-
Painter	Very good	Reasonable	€18,-	€18,-
Mechanical install. Mechanic	Very good	Reasonable	€18,-	€18,-
Communication employee	-	Reasonable	-	€23,-
Mediator	-	Reasonable	-	€21,-
Activity supervisor	-	Reasonable	-	€18,-



Make a final ranking of the occupations

Would you like to change something about your favorite occupations? If so, you can do that here.

Employee social care Health care and well-being Youth-youngster worker Health care and well-being Activity supervisor Health care and well-being Pedagogical employee youth care Health care and well-being Mediator guest parent Health care and well-being Pedagogical employee day-care Health care and well-being Mediator Health care and well-being Communication employee **Economics**



Employee social care

You put the 'employee social care' occupation on top of your list. Answer the following questions about this occupation.

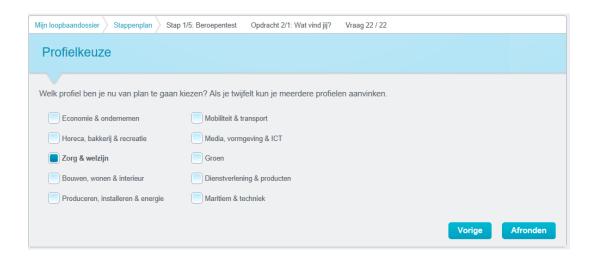
Employee social care

Handicapped individuals, people with a psychiatric condition, (ex-)inmates or addicts. This is just a selection of individuals you might have to work with as an employee social care. Because of this, you have a very varied job.

You offer your clients help in several different areas: living, work, personal care and so on, and so forth. You also arrange activities. Doing this, you try to get your clients involved in society again. Of course, you always keep an eye on changes in the behavior or health of your clients. This way, you see if the care is helping.

Finish this sentence. This occupation fits me, because...

"I find that handicapped people have the same rights as healthy people. Especially that they also have the right to have a fun day, like every person has. Handicapped people may have more problems with it."



Profile choice

What profile do you plan on choosing now? If you're in doubt, you can select multiple.

Economics & Entrepreneurship Mobility & Transport

Catering, baking & recreation Media, design & IT

Health care & well-being Green (agriculture)

Construction, living & interior Service & products

Production, installation & energy Maritime & technical