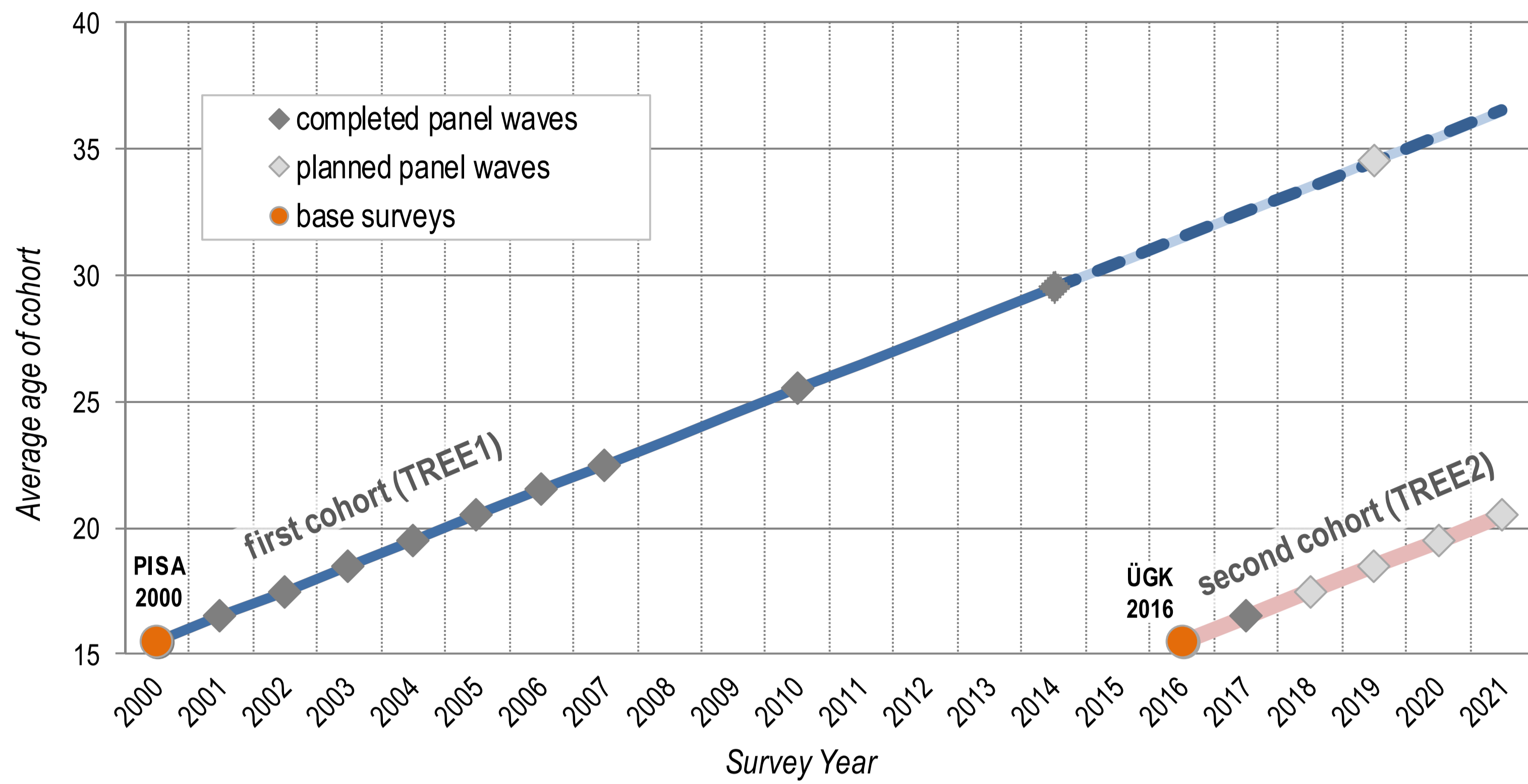


## Study Design



### TREE...

...is a prospective longitudinal **multi-cohort** study: (so far) two compulsory school leavers' cohorts, 16 years apart (2000 and 2016) are being followed up, allowing for cohort comparisons;

...is a **multi-disciplinary** study: design and survey instruments take into account research interests of sociology, economics, educational sciences, psychology, public health and other fields of research;

...is a **multi-user** study: the study is designed as a social science data infrastructure serving the scientific community at large. Scientific use files of all data can be easily accessed online and downloaded free of charge;

...has developed a **multi-mode** survey design combining complex dependent CATI interviewing and written questionnaire elements.

	Starting Year	Baseline survey	No. of follow-up survey waves carried out to date	Sample size at 1st follow-up survey wave (T1)	Sample size at last follow-up survey wave	Next survey wave
1st cohort	2000	PISA 2000	9 (2001-2014)	6.343	3.143 (T9; 50% of 1st)	2019
2nd cohort	2016	National Math Test (ÜGK/COFO)	1 (2017)	≈7.700	--	2018

## The TREE „tree“ and what it tells us about transitions in Switzerland (1st cohort, 2000 – 2014)

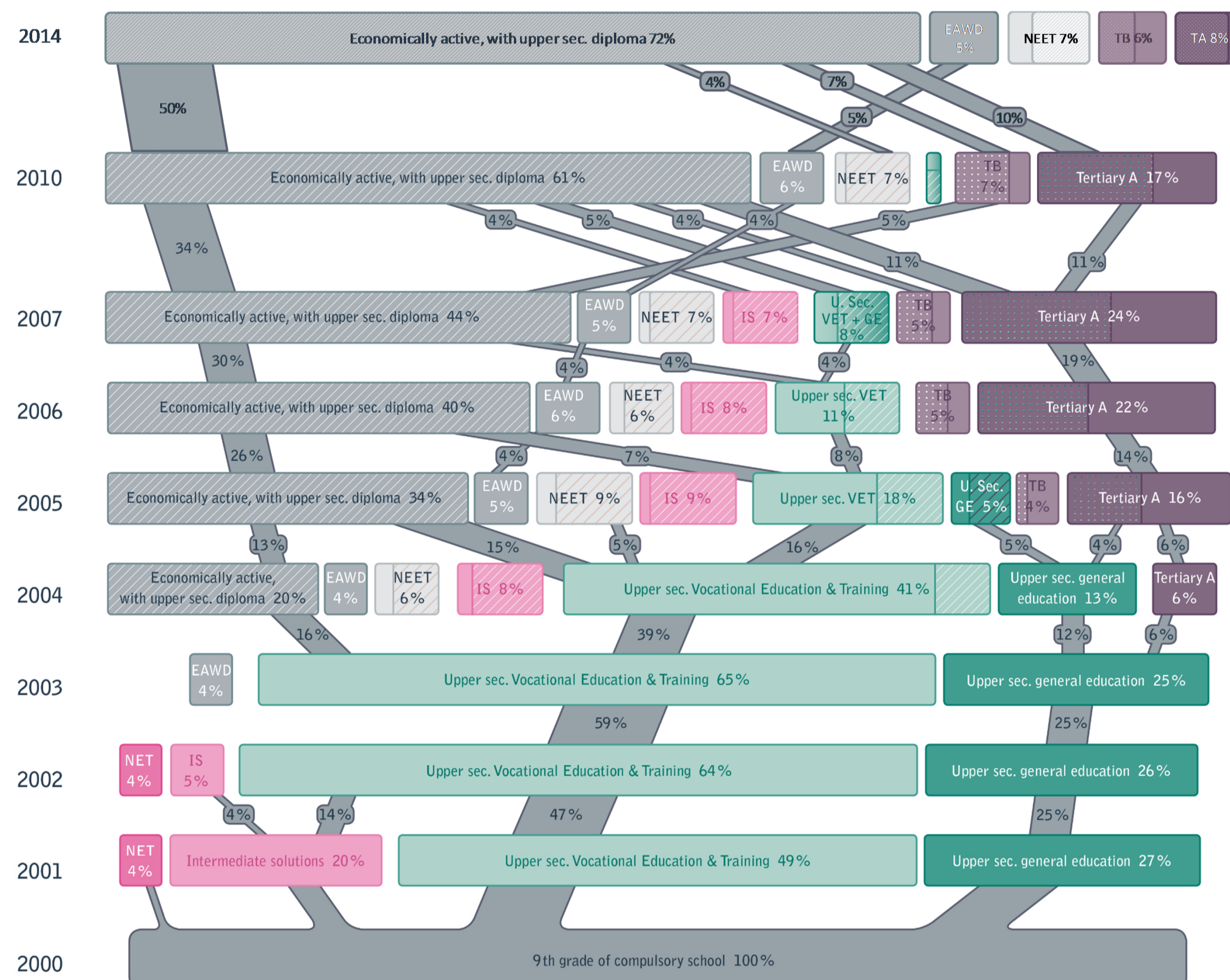
### POSTCOMPULSORY EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT PATHWAYS 2000–2014

NET = Not in education or training  
IS = Intermediate solutions  
EAWD = Economically active without upper sec. diploma  
NEET = Neither economically active nor in education or training  
VET = Vocational education and training  
GE = General education  
Tertiary A = Universities and Universities of Applied Sciences  
TB = Tertiary B = other postsecondary education and training

Upper sec. certificate obtained  
Both enrolled in education/training and gainfully employed

The sum of the horizontal bars can differ from 100% due to rounding errors and omission of groups smaller than 4 cohort percent.

The vertical bars, symbolising the tree's branches, represent the major pathways from one year of observation to the next. They are (also) proportional to the percentages of the cohort to be found on that pathway, i.e. the thicker the branch, the higher the part of the cohort concerned. Pathways representing groups of less than 4 cohort percent have not been visualised in order to keep the graph readable.



- Predominance of VET (vocational education and training) and low percentage of general education at upper secondary level;
- Substantial proportion of youth who fail to access upper sec. programmes directly after 9th grade (intermediate solutions);
- Negligible permeability between VET and general education programmes;
- Early, but strongly graded education-to-work transitions from VET programmes;
- Relatively low proportions of tertiary level enrolment;
- Relatively high proportion of gainfully employed young adults in 2014 (at approx. age 30);
- Low proportion of NEETs (youth neither in employment nor in education or training).

### Did you know...

- ...that to date almost 300 researchers in Switzerland and abroad have analysed the available TREE data?
- ...that the TREE data can be obtained online, easily and free of charge, at the Swiss centre of expertise in the social sciences (FORS) (<https://forsbase.unil.ch/project/study-public-overview/13949/0/>) ?
- ... that to date more than 200 publications based on TREE data analyses are available, many of them online on our comprehensive quadrilingual (English, German, French and Italian) study website [www.tree.unibe.ch](http://www.tree.unibe.ch) ?

### Further reading

- Scharenberg, K., Hupka-Brunner, S., Meyer, T., Bergman, M. M. (Eds.) (2016). Transitions in Youth and Young Adulthood: Results from the Swiss TREE Panel. Volume 2. Zurich: Seismo.
- Scharenberg, K., Rudin, M., Müller, B., Meyer, T. & Hupka-Brunner, S. (2014). Education Pathways from Compulsory School to Young Adulthood: The First Ten Years. Results of the Swiss panel survey TREE, part I. Basel: TREE.
- TREE (2016): Concepts and Scales. Survey waves 1 to 9, 2001-2015. Berne: TREE.
- TREE (2016): Documentation on the first TREE cohort (TREE1), 2000–2016. Bern: TREE.

### Selected pathways/transitions 2001 – 2010

