200 - SPORT AND EMPLOYMENT IN EUROPE: THE STATUS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN PORTUGAL

MARIO RUI COELHO TEIXEIRA,
GONÇALO FILIPE FERREIRA FIGUEIREDO
University of Évora, Évora, Portugal
mario.teixeira@uevora.pt

INTRODUCTION

Access to higher education is a goal that not all students can achieve in Portugal and in this particular case, as part of Physical Education and Sport. For that, applicants to higher education have to face aptitude tests and functional large percentage can not be apto[10].

Teacher training requires constant monitoring and adjustment processes and obtained results[4]. When we talk about employment, or in any socio-professional group, it is inevitable talk of the concept of employability. This "new" word is in the range of knowledge, skills, attitudes and relationships that make a future teachers prepared for several different jobs and careers. It should build up and update the skills and knowledge in order to have every idea about his draft career. At present the most important of which get a job, is to become employable, to remain competitive in a market in constant change[9].

"Employability is the relative ability of an individual who has to get (and keep) a job that meets taking into account the interaction between their personal characteristics and the labor market"[9]. *(Bernard Gazier).*

Absent from the perspective of most individual employability are the external factors, such as the dynamics of the labor market, the number of employment opportunities in education and the nature of it, the recruitment policies of the entities that have a strong influence on the future employability of "Teachers"[9].

Physical Education is the professional aspect that is more closely linked to education, formal education. It is the discipline that uses physical activities in a educational sense[6].

As we know, the placement of professionals in schools, Graduates in Physical Education and Sports, is a problem that over the past few years has been the subject of discussion and reflection of the bodies responsible for education in Portugal.

The increasing number of graduates in the area of Physical Education and Sport also coincides with the increase in the unemployment rate in the same população[11].

The number of waiting lists for placement in schools has increased more, contributing to a market that is crowded, and with high rates of unemployment.

In this complex context, the central point of this study is the employability of public education in Physical Education, in the last three years (2004/05, 2005/06 and 2006/07), comparing the number of graduates of public and private higher education with the number of teachers competing for the 2nd and 3rd cycle of school education, to better understand the labor market.

METHODS

The sample, procedures and statistics are crucial in the characterization of the methodology of this study. The characterization of these 3 points, lets you specify what data collected (sample), the way they were collected (procedures) and by what methods were processed and analyzed (statistics).

SAMPLE

The sample of study, regarding the tender of teachers was gathered through research and data provided by the Directorate General of Human Resources for Education, the Office of Statistics and Planning Education (OSPE) and the Society of Teachers of the Southern Zone (STSZ).

The data on Higher Education have been removed from the Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education (MSTHE), including the Office of Planning, Strategy, Evaluation and International Relations (OPSEIR) and that of Education and Polytechnic University.

The sample was well established by subscribers students and graduates of Higher Education in the academic years from 2004/05 to 2006/07, and the teachers placed, not placed and Excluded from the 2nd and 3rd cycle of basic education and secondary education in the same academic years.

PROCEDURES

This study was conducted by the Center for Educational Stage of EBI/JI Malagueira - University of Evora and ran between January and April 2008.

It is a research study in which the sample was selected, by field of education, in this case, of Physical Education and Sport, both at the Higher Education and Polytechnic University, both in teaching groups of the Public Education of Physical Education. Data were asked directly, by fax, to institutions of Higher Education and the Directorate General of Human Resources (DGHR) of the Ministry of Education.

STATISTICS

Data collected were analyzed in a descriptive way, according to figures and percentages, through charts and graphs that showed, numerically the variables studied, through the computer program Excel, Office 2007 for Windows XP.

Despite the large number of data collected, the number of variables to use and are treated by statistical methods is reduced (university subscribers students, professional graduates and teachers placed), and only in three academic years.

However the variables mentioned above were treated through descriptive statistics, and the completion of ANOVA (analysis of variance) for difference in averages. We used the computer program SPSS 15.0 for Windows XP and the tests were considered significant with a p value less than 0.05.

RESULTS

This item is one of the most important, if not more important, because it is from these data that will be able to perform the analysis and draw the conclusions for greater relevance, so they can be discussed and compared with other studies, featuring the most out of reality Current employment in this area.

TABLE 1 - Subscribers Students and Graduates in Higher Education University.

Higher Education University	Subscribers		Graduated	
	Public	Private	Public	Private
2004/2005	1942	2050	442	398
2005/2006	2182	1837	435	446
2006/2007	2051	1732	305	455
Total	**6175**	**5619**	**1182**	**1299**

According to Table 1, it was noted in most establishments in Public Higher Education, an evolution in the number of students enrolled in the first two academic years, 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 but in relation to 2006/2007 there was a descent.

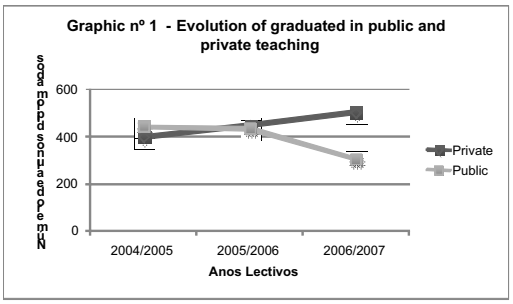
While most universities have been analyzed for Public Education (10) is observed that more students who is teaching the University of Private and Cooperative (3).

Over the three years examined the Private Higher Education and Cooperative Institutions are the best in students formation, there is a gradual increase in the number of graduates over three years. This may be related to the implementation of new laws in a contest for access to higher education, such as mandatory minimum of notes in specific disciplines, which leads to increased demand for private education because the averages may not be sufficient to access University Public Education.

The Private and Cooperative Education University but has only three institutions forming a larger number of students than the seven universities of the University Public Education, only for this reason, in the years that follow there is an increased trend in demand and Private Higher Education Cooperative.

The proof is that the graphic 1, which shows the relationship between the development between the public and private universities.

Graphic 1 - The relationship between the development of Higher Education Graduates in Public and Private/Cooperative University.



In Private universities at the academic year 2006/2007, was the year he trained a large number of teachers of Physical Education, with the existence of a progressive increase over three years. In turn we can see that in the State of higher education there is a regression, since the year in which they formed more teachers of Physical Education was to 2004/2005. This shows a decrease over time, even to take a drop of 31% for the last year.

The Higher Education Polytechnic which is called by the National Higher Education (ESE) shows us through the framework 2, the number of students enrolled in higher education and Polytechnic graduates in their respective institutions.

TABLE 2 – Number of subscribers students and Graduated in Plitechnical Higher Education.

Polytechnic Higher Education	Subscribers		Graduated	
	Public	Private	Public	Private
2004/2005	621	573	186	167
2005/2006	469	455	128	111
2006/2007	452	475	n/a	n/a
Total	**1542**	**1503**	**314**	**278**

n/a – Not available data.

The high schools of education in the major Portuguese cities have a greater number of subscribers students. This may be due to the fact that there is not only a larger number of inhabitants, but also the movement of means of students with lower chances of employment for areas where the labor market is more varied and there is a greater number of places, not only in relation to education and in general.

As one would expect the institutions that have a larger number of students have also registered an increased number of graduates, with a lesser number. To highlight the fact that they were only available data from only 2 academic years.

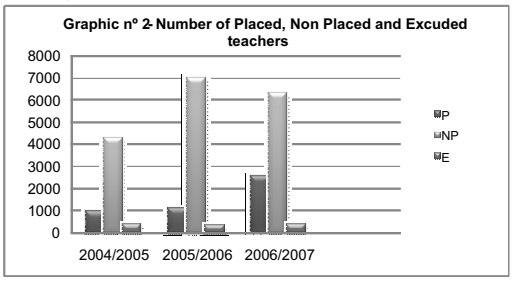
It should be noted that although there can be a direct comparison between the number of Subscribers and the number of graduates given the duration of the courses be greater than the available data (2 academic years). You can then say that there is a tendency for students to take longer than the length of degree, or by other factors such as change of course, withdrawn or even by not transitioning from year because the number of graduates is much smaller.

TABLE 3 – Number of Placed, Non Placed and Excluded Teachers.

	P	*%*	*NP*	*%*	*E*	*%*
2004/2005	965	21	4277	24,3	394	35,6
2005/2006	1091	23,8	7040	39,9	331	29,9
2006/2007	2530	55,2	6314	35,8	381	34,5

P = Placed; **NP =** Non Placed; **E =** Excluded

GRAPHIC 2 – Number of Placed, Not Placed and Excluded Teachers.



By presenting these results we can immediately conclude that over the years the evolution of placed and not placed teachers in the 2nd and 3rd cicle of Basic and high school, is worrying. If on the one hand each year that passes there is an increase in the number of well placed the same happened in relation to the number of non-placed in 2005/06 (39.9%), noting, however, in 2006 / 07, a decrease of 4.1% (35.8%) compared to the previous school year.

Still on the chart above we can not fail to mention the balance in the numerical value of teachers excluded, which is very close between the academic years studied. Teachers who fall into this category are those who misrepresent themselves to meet the bulletins for competition or those who do not have the necessary characteristics to existing supply.

In the year 2005/2006 there was an increase of 2763 teachers (39.9%) compared to non-placed, a result that certainly could be explained by several reasons, among which the number of non-placed of the previous academic years that years after years to try his luck in the labor market has remained, but the presumed reduction in the number of vacancies in schools. In the year 2006/2007 was registered the highest percentage of on the 2nd and 3rd cicle of Basic and high school, 55.2% of teachers, compared with the academic years 2004/2005 and 2005/2006, respectively 21% and 23.8%.

STATISTICAL RESULTS

For statistical results were analyzed 9 universities, according to its geographical location in Portugal in order to accommodate higher education institutions throughout the country.

TABLES 4 e 5 – Horizon sample of Higher Education Public and private Universities.

Público	Particular e Cooperativo
Universidade de Évora	Instituto Superior. D. Afonso III
Universidade da Madeira	Universidade Lusófona
U. de Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro - UTAD	Instituto Superior da Maia
Universidade do Porto – FCDEF	
Universidade de Coimbra – FCDEF	
Universidade Técnica de Lisboa – FMH	

TABLE 6 – Number of subscribers students (results of the analysis of descriptive statistics), in 3 academic years.

		2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
N	Valid	9	9	9
	Missing	0	0	0
Mean		418,0000	421,5556	394,4444
Median		338,0000	282,0000	237,0000
Mode		,00(a)	78,00(a)	62,00(a)
Std. Deviation		379,07486	318,89697	320,22848
Variance		143697,75	101695,27	102546,27

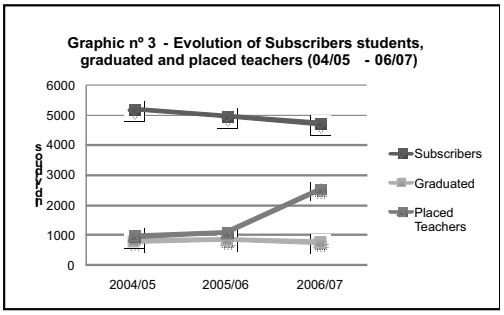
After reviewing descriptive statistics through table 6, it appears that the average number of subscribers students in higher education increased from 2004/2005 to 2005/2006, and fell in the year 2006/2007.

TABLE 7 – Number of graduated (results of the analysis of descriptive statistics), in 3 academic years.

		2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
N	Valid	9	9	9
	Missing	27	27	27
Mean		90,2222	94,5556	86,1111
Median		101,0000	108,0000	74,0000
Mode		,00(a)	11,00(a)	20,00
Std. Deviation		56,01290	58,02394	69,58708
Variance		3137,444	3366,778	4842,361

The average student graduates, had the same trend as the average of students enrolled, above, with an increase, the first to the second year, and consequent decline in the third year examination.

GRAPHIC 3 – Evolution of subscribers students, Graduated and Placed Teachers, 2004 a 2007.



Graphic 3, shows us the evolution of the variables within the timeframe of the 3 academic years analyzed. The number of subscribers students is much higher when compared with the values of graduate students and teachers placed. According to the descriptive statistics, the number of subscribers students in higher education shows a decrease over time. The number of graduate students, while noting a slight increase from 2004 to 2005, shows a decrease in the year 2006/2007. Regarding the number of deployed, it has been growing constantly, with substantially in the years 2006/2007.

This refers us to the problem of the entire study, because the demand for employment in teaching physical education on the part of newly licensed teachers has been and continues to be higher than the offer that the schools offer, although results in to suggest a positive employment development.

The standard deviation is a measure that gives us the dispersion of values from the value of the average. The coefficient of variation gives us such a measure as a percentage.

Referring to this definition for this descriptive analysis, we found that the school year 2004/2005 was the year that showed higher percentage change and that the year 2006/2007 had a zero percentage change. This confirms what was previously examined, and that over the 3 academic years the change is becoming smaller.

TABLE 8 – Variation coefficient between graduates and subscribers students in 3 academic years.

Variation	2004/2005		2005/2006		2006/2007	
Coefficient[a]	Inscritos	Diplomados	Inscritos	Diplomados	Inscritos	Diplomados
	91%	62%	76%	61%	81%	81%

a – Shows us the ratio of Subscribers and Graduates in the 3 academic years ((Average / Standard Deviation) x 100).

TABLE 9 – ANOVA test for difference in means, regarding the number of subscribers students students and graduates, in the 3 academic years.

ANOVA		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Subscribers	Between Groups	3907,556	2	1953,778	,017	,983
	Within Groups	2783514,444	24	115979,769		
	Total	2787422,000	26			
Graduated	Between Groups	320,963	2	160,481	,042	,959
	Within Groups	90772,667	24	3782,194		
	Total	91093,630	26			

The ANOVA test for difference in averages, tells us the difference in the average calculated for each of the academic years. The differences are significant only if the value of significance is <0.05 and therefore the possibility of significance is not rejected. Noting the significance of the value of the previous table, we can see that both the variable of subscribers students, as in the variable of graduate students, the significance is >0.05 and therefore the possibility of significance is rejected. The differences between averages are not statistically significant.

DISCUSSION

With regard to education, the status of Physical Education presents a significant homogeneity in different EU countries. The History of Physical Education in the academic context is long enough and stable, however, its future may generate discussion, especially in some countries, the number of health workers presents a declíneo[6].

The teaching in particular, seems to be reaching a point of saturation. This reality does not appear to allude only to our country, since Alvarez (2005), a study in Spain, also stresses that reality. However, this author points out that despite the state of saturation, this remains the most common professional output, and an attractive offering stability. This situation is reminiscent, too, in this respect, to our reality, because the feeling of stability that appears to offer the industry may prove to be an attractive factor.

Catarino (2007), through a questionnaire to teaching professionals, the overwhelming majority agrees that the situation in the labor market is "saturated" or is "difficult", representing 94% of responses obtained.

Also concluded that the future brings some consensus in the opinion of professionals in this area. Education is an area which today sends pessimism. The labor market is saturated, transmitting few expectations for young graduates and economic perspective of these professionals is not cheerful, and is considered by most "poor" or "low". The schools have their full staff, the retirement age is increasingly afternoon and the new graduates have few places available for exercising the profession.

Employers, on the other hand, claim that there is a gap between the conception that those responsible for higher education have about what the employers want and what they really need, while criticizing the lack of participation of students in setting the agenda for skills to be developed.

Establishing a link between the studies already carried out and this study is to highlight the deregulation that exists between the entities ministerial training and employers, which show a certain lack of coherence between their needs and interests.

It should be noted that over the 3 academic years studied whether there is a slight decrease in the number of graduates or the number of students enrolled, contrary to what happens in the number of teachers placed, which has risen significantly.

It seems obvious result that the demand for employment in teaching physical education, the newly licensed teachers, is far superior to the offer of places in schools.

Despite the decline in graduates in relation to teachers placed, the prospect of placing the short term are very difficult, because the lists of teachers not placed increased in recent years.

Thus, this study by those interested in this area can check the main difficulties that the labor market's current.

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ABSTRACT

This study is supposed to study the job offers in physical education, specifically speaking, public teaching, being done by comparing the number of graduated college students, private and public and the number teachers placed in public teaching. As part of the sample are establishments of higher education (32), University (10) and Polytechnic (22). Teachers who applied to teaching group posts 260 and 620 from 2004/2005 till the school year of 2006/2007, where also analyzed. The results indicate that the number of subscribers students in higher education decreased over time, the number students who are graduates annually, in higher education and enter the labor market, particularly in the teaching of Physical Education, remained decreased slightly. Finally, the number of teachers that is placed in School Education, note a steady increase, but more significant in the year 2006/2007 (55.2%). When analyzed all the results, we concluded that the number of deployed, and not placed outside the competition for teachers, increases from year to year. Despite the decrease of subscribers students and graduates, the waiting lists for placement are still high (6.314). Analyzing this fact, given that the labor market is exhausted, but may be showing signs of head to balance, thus increasing the possibility of employment.

Key Words: Higher Education. Graduated. Placed Teachers.

SPORT ET L'EMPLOI EN EUROPE: LE STATUT DE L'ÉDUCATION PHYSIQUE AU PORTUGAL

ABSTRACT

Cette étude vise à examiner l'employabilité de l'enseignement public à l'éducation physique, en comparant le nombre de diplômés de l'enseignement supérieur public et privé, et le nombre d'enseignants en concurrence pour l'enseignement primaire et secondaire. Faisaient partie de l'échantillon des établissements d'enseignement supérieur (31), de l'Université (10) et Polytechnique (21). Nous avons également analysé les enseignants qui ont contribué à l'éducation du public de l'enseignement de l'éducation physique dans les groupes de 260 et 620 dans les années scolaires de 2004/2005 à 2006/2007. Les résultats indiquent que le nombre d'étudiants inscrits dans l'enseignement supérieur a diminué au fil du temps, le nombre des étudiants qui sont diplômés chaque année, de l'enseignement supérieur et entrer dans le marché du travail, en particulier dans l'enseignement de l'éducation physique, est resté légèrement diminué. Enfin, le nombre des enseignants qui est placé dans l'éducation scolaire, note une augmentation régulière, mais plus important au cours de l'année 2006/2007 (55,2%). Quand analysé tous les résultats, nous avons conclu que le nombre de déploiement, qui ne sont pas mis à l'extérieur de la concurrence pour les enseignants, l'augmentation d'année en année. Malgré la diminution d'étudiants inscrits et diplômés, les listes d'attente pour le placement sont encore élevés (6314). Analyze de ce fait, étant donné que le marché du travail est épuisé, mais de mai à montrer des signes de tête de l'équilibre, augmentant ainsi la possibilité de l'emploi.

Mots-clés: l'enseignement supérieur. Diplômés. Les enseignants placés.

EL DEPORTE Y EL EMPLEO EN EUROPA: LA SITUACIÓN DE LA EDUCACIÓN FÍSICA EN PORTUGAL

RESUMEN

Este estudio tiene como objetivo examinar la empleabilidad de la educación pública en la Educación Física, al comparar el número de graduados de educación superior públicas y privadas, y el número de maestros que compiten para la educación primaria y secundaria. Formaban parte de la muestra de establecimientos de educación superior (31), Universidad (10) y Politécnica (21). Se analizaron también los profesores que han contribuido a la educación pública de la enseñanza de la Educación Física en grupos de 260 y 620 en el año académico de 2004/2005 a 2006/2007. Los resultados indican que el número de estudiantes matriculados en la enseñanza superior disminuyeron con el tiempo, el número de estudiantes que son graduados anualmente, la educación superior y entrar en el mercado laboral, en particular en la enseñanza de la Educación Física, se mantuvo disminuido ligeramente. Por último, el número de profesores que se coloca en la Escuela de Educación, señala un aumento constante, pero más importante en el año 2006/2007 (55,2%). Cuando se analizan todos los resultados, llegamos a la conclusión de que el número de desplegados, y no se hayan puesto fuera de la competencia de los profesores, aumenta de año

en año. A pesar de la disminución de estudiantes matriculados y graduados, las listas de espera para la colocación son todavía altas (6314). Analizando este hecho, dado que el mercado laboral se ha agotado, pero puede ser que presenten signos de equilibrio a la cabeza, aumentando así la posibilidad de empleo.

Palabras clave: Educación Superior. Graduados. Profesores colocado.

DESPORTO E EMPREGO NA EUROPA: *A SITUAÇÃO DA EDUCAÇÃO FÍSICA EM PORTUGAL*

RESUMO

Este estudo pretende estudar a empregabilidade no ensino público de Educação Física, comparando o número de diplomados do ensino superior público e privado, e o número de docentes concorrentes ao ensino básico e secundário. Fizeram parte da amostra estabelecimentos de Ensino Superior (31), Universitário (10) e Politécnico (21). Foram também analisados os docentes que concorreram ao ensino público de Educação Física dos grupos de docência 260 e 620 nos anos lectivos de 2004/2005 a 2006/2007. Os resultados indicam que o número de alunos inscritos no ensino superior decresceu ao longo do tempo, o número alunos que são diplomados anualmente, no ensino superior e entram no mercado de trabalho, nomeadamente no ensino de Educação Física, manteve-se decrescendo ligeiramente. Por último, o número de docentes que é colocado no Ensino Básico e Secundário, regista um aumento constante, sendo mais significativo no ano de 2006/2007 (55,2%). Quando analisados todos os resultados, concluímos que o número de colocados, não colocados e excluídos do concurso de docentes, aumenta de ano para ano. Apesar do decréscimo dos alunos inscritos e dos diplomados, as listas de espera para colocação são ainda elevadas (6.314). Analisando este facto, conferimos que o mercado de trabalho está esgotado, embora possa estar a dar sinais de rumar ao equilíbrio, aumentando assim a possibilidade de emprego.

Palavras-chave: Ensino Superior. Diplomados. Docentes Colocados.