



## Valorisation plan Austria

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The valorisation of the Austrian case study of the 'Discovering the archaeologists of Europe' project will take place in several different ways and result in several different outcomes. The results of the project will be the first ever assessment of the Austrian archaeology labour market and the archaeology sector in Austria based on actual data gathered from archaeological employers in Austria. As such, the data gathered will be valuable for the profession itself, will help to inform political decisions and will allow Austrian businesses as well as Austrian universities to establish present and future needs for archaeological labour. It will thus for the first time allow serious strategic planning for and of the sector.

### Valorisation by dissemination of results

The results of the Austrian case study will be disseminated in several different ways. The Austrian national report of the project will be made available to the public via the Austrian project partner's website <http://archaeologieforum.at>, the main Austrian online platform for discussion of archaeological issues and will be deposited on the Austrian project partner's e-publication platform <http://ausgegraben.org>.

A permanent thread for discussion of the results presented in the Austrian national report as well as the general 'Discovering the archaeologists of Europe' project results will be established, and the results regularly compared and contrasted with the information gathered via the Austrian partner's own internet archaeology job resource. Projections made in the Austrian national as well as the European report of estimated future employment figures based on the questionnaire returns will be checked against the actually advertised jobs. This will allow to establish whether and how regularly job advertisements for archaeological jobs do become available outside of the nation in which they are published, and whether limited advertising forms an effective barrier to transnational mobility in the sector.

Printed and bound copies of the national report will be sent to all Austrian archaeological institutions to provide them with an easily available snapshot of the Austrian archaeology labour market for their own use. Copies will also be sent to the Bundesminister für Wissenschaft und Forschung (the ministry for scientific research) and each member of the Archäologische Rat (the advisory body on archaeological matters to the minister). Copies of the report will also be made available to the business sector via the Wirtschaftskammer Österreich (Austrian chamber of commerce). If financially possible, a printed version of the national report will also be made available to the public.

Besides the national report, the results of the Austrian case study as well as summaries of the wider 'Discovering the archaeologists of Europe' project will be presented to the archaeological community via a paper presented to 13<sup>th</sup> Austrian archaeologists conference (13. österreichischer Archäologentag). Short summaries of the national and European study results will also be published in the two main Austrian popular archaeology journals, the Archäologie Österreichs (the journal of the Austrian society for Pre- and Protohistory) and the classical archaeology e-journal Forum Archaeologiae.

As the Austrian project partner regularly assesses the data on the archaeology labour market gathered via the the project partner's online archaeology job resource, the national and European results of the 'Discovering the archaeologists of Europe' project will provide a valuable benchmark for future reports on the Austrian archaeology labour market and how it compares against the wider European picture, and guarantee the continued use of the results of the 'Discovering the archaeologists of Europe' project in the Austrian context for the foreseeable future. Results of the assessment of job advertising data have been regularly presented at national and international conferences (5. Deutscher Archäologentag; 11. Österreichischer Archäologentag) and published in peer-reviewed journals (Archäologie Österreichs, Archäologische Informationen, Forum Archaeologiae), and will be disseminated through similar channels in the foreseeable future.

### **Valorisation in the political process**

The results of the Austrian national study as well as the wider European study will be a valuable tool for informing and influencing policy decisions at national, federal district (Bundesland) and local level. With the national heritage agency (Bundesdenkmalamt), the federal district governments via their museum services (Landesmuseen) and some city councils employing archaeologists, the results of the Austrian study and particularly the comparison of the Austrian with other European national archaeology labour markets will allow political bodies to strategically plan the personnel requirements for the cultural heritage protection sector.

This is likely to result in opening up the Austrian archaeology labour market for increased transnational mobility, as one of the expected outcomes of the Austrian study is that the Austrian archaeology labour market is much smaller than comparable labour markets in other European countries and that there will be a significant shortage of archaeologists should Austria ratify the Valetta Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage.

At the same time, the expected outcomes of the Austrian study in comparison to the archaeology labour market in comparably developed European countries (e.g. UK, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany) will illustrate the need for Austria to ratify the Valetta Convention and bring its system for the protection of archaeological heritage in line with the more business-friendly and transnational mobility enhancing European standards.

### **Valorisation in higher education**

The results of the Austrian national study and of the wider European study will allow tertiary education institutions to better manage their study programmes in the field of archaeology. The results of the national as well as the European study will highlight expected requirements for a skilled archaeological workforce, and thereby allow tertiary education institutions to manage both

the availability of archaeology degree programmes as well as the number of places on courses run. It will also allow tertiary education institutions to identify course requirements by comparing existing provisions with reported skills shortages or gaps in the skills required by employers in the archaeological sector, both public and private. It will also allow tertiary education institutions to establish tailored postgraduate training programmes for lifelong learning to address these skills shortages or gaps and thereby improve the knowledge based economy in Austria.

### **Valorisation in the economy**

The results of the national study will be of particular value to the economy. Businesses for the first time will be able to establish the likely availability of skilled archaeological labourers and manage their business plans accordingly. Particularly in the construction sector, lack of archaeological labour can seriously delay the planning process as well as actual construction. The ability to strategically plan and if necessary hire skilled archaeological staff will allow construction and other companies planning to expand their businesses to avoid such delays and allow construction to go ahead as speedily as possible.