

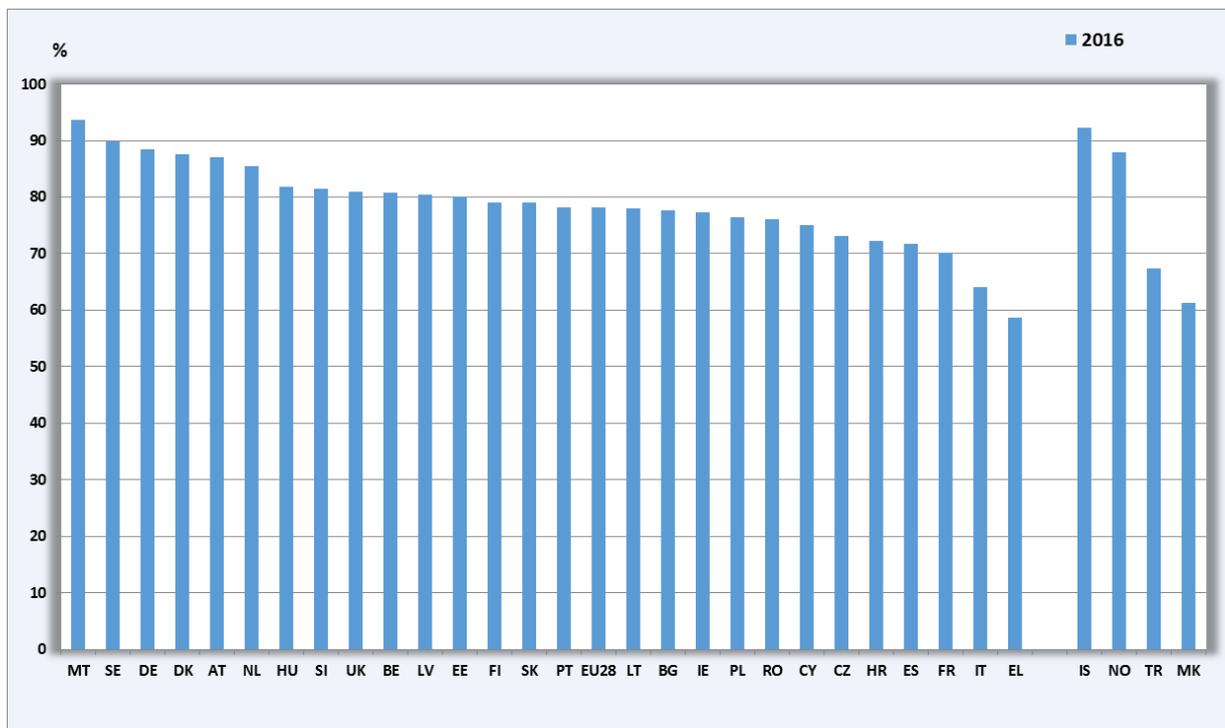
23. How many young IVET graduates are in employment?

Indicator 2080: employment rate for 20-34 year-old IVET graduates

Positive returns from IVET are of crucial importance. Being mainly, though not solely, designed for participants to acquire practical skills and know-how needed for employment in particular occupations, IVET can aid transition from education to work and contribute to lowering unemployment among the young.

The indicator below is defined as the employment rate of young people aged 20-34 who have a vocational qualification at ISCED 3-4 as their highest level of education attainment and who are no longer in education and training. In this section the indicator is considered first on its own. In the following sections it is compared with the corresponding rates for medium-level graduates from general education and for those with at most lower secondary level education.

Figure 1 Employment rate for IVET graduates (20-34 year-olds)



Source: Eurostat, EU labour force survey.

Key points

In 2016, the average employment rate for EU IVET graduates with a medium level of education (ISCED 3-4), and no longer in (either formal or non-formal) education, was 78.1%. The highest rate is observed in Malta (93.6%) and other additional 11 Member States report percentages ranging between 80% and 90%. The lowest employment rates for 20-34 year-old IVET graduates are found in Italy (64.1%) and Greece (58.7%).

Among the non-EU countries for which there are data, Iceland and Norway had rates above 85%, well above the EU average. The employment rate for 20-34 year-old IVET graduates was

below the EU average rate in Turkey (at 67.3%) and in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (at 61.3%).

In the EU, in the period 2014-2016 the employment rate of IVET graduates went up by 1.3 percentage points. Although to a different extent, this happened in the majority of EU member states. In only three countries (Czech Republic, France and Romania, the trend was opposite).

In the EU, in 2016, at 78.1%, the employment rate for graduates from the VET stream % is higher than that of graduates from the general stream (72.4%). It is also higher than the rate for those with a low level of education attainment (54.7%). These differences are described in more detail in the following indicators.

Table 1 Employment rate for IVET graduates (20-34 year-olds), including comparison with a similar indicator for graduates from upper secondary general education and for young people with a low level of educational attainment

Country code	Country	VET						General		Low	
		2016		Recent change				2016		2016	
		Value	Flag	Range	Country	EU28	Value	Flag	Value	Flag	
EU28	European Union (28)	78.1	b	'14-'16	↗	1.3		72.4	b	54.7	b
BE	Belgium	80.8	b	'14-'16	↗	0.5	↗ 1.3	70.5	b	55.2	b
BG	Bulgaria	77.6	b	'14-'16	→	0.0	↗ 1.3	71.4	b	36.0	b
CZ	Czech Republic	73.2	b	'14-'16	↘	-5.7	↗ 1.3	85.3	b	47.1	b
DK	Denmark	87.5	b					80.8	b	59.3	b
DE	Germany	88.4	b	'14-'16	↗	0.8	↗ 1.3	65.2	b	53.1	b
EE	Estonia	80.1	b	'14-'16	↗	0.7	↗ 1.3	72.8	b	65.7	b
IE	Ireland	77.3	b	'14-'16	↗	7.7	↗ 1.3	71.7	b	44.8	b
EL	Greece	58.7	b	'14-'16	↗	5.7	↗ 1.3	59.7	b	50.2	b
ES	Spain	71.7	b	'14-'16	↗	4.5	↗ 1.3	67.8	b	57.6	b
FR	France	70.2	b	'14-'16	↘	-3.3	↗ 1.3	66.6	b	49.0	b
HR	Croatia	72.2	b	'14-'16	↗	4.3	↗ 1.3	66.6	b	35.9	b
IT	Italy	64.1	b	'14-'16	↗	1.4	↗ 1.3	55.7	b	48.1	b
CY	Cyprus	75.0	b	'14-'16	↗	2.6	↗ 1.3	65.5	b	64.9	b
LV	Latvia	80.4	b	'14-'16	↗	2.4	↗ 1.3	73.3	b	61.4	b
LT	Lithuania	78.0	b	'14-'16	↗	4.0	↗ 1.3	70.0	b	51.0	b
LU	Luxembourg		b					80.9	b	64.9	b
HU	Hungary	81.8	b	'15-'16	↗	2.7	↗ 0.9	78.8	b	51.8	b
MT	Malta	93.6	b	'14-'16	↗	1.2	↗ 1.3	87.3	b	74.8	b
NL	Netherlands	85.5	b	'14-'16	↗	2.0	↗ 1.3	77.3	b	63.6	b
AT	Austria	87.0	b	'14-'16	↗	0.7	↗ 1.3	80.9	b	57.1	b
PL	Poland	76.4	b	'14-'16	↗	3.7	↗ 1.3	72.1	b	45.7	b
PT	Portugal	78.2	b	'14-'16	↗	3.1	↗ 1.3	81.9	b	72.8	b
RO	Romania	76.0	b	'14-'16	↘	-1.5	↗ 1.3	68.7	b	57.3	b
SI	Slovenia	81.4	b	'14-'16	↗	4.0	↗ 1.3	76.0	b	54.9	b
SK	Slovakia	79.0	b	'14-'16	↗	5.2	↗ 1.3	76.3	b	36.7	b
FI	Finland	79.1	b	'14-'16	↗	1.5	↗ 1.3	68.7	b	44.0	b
SE	Sweden	89.9	b	'14-'16	↗	1.9	↗ 1.3	83.7	b	62.6	b
UK	United Kingdom	80.9	b	'14-'16	↗	2.9	↗ 1.3	80.5	b	62.8	b
MK	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	61.3						48.4		29.5	b
IS	Iceland	92.3	b	'14-'16	↗	1.5	↗ 1.3	89.1	b	83.5	b
NO	Norway	88.0	b	'14-'16	↗	9.3	↗ 1.3	82.6	b	63.4	b
CH	Switzerland		b	'14-'15	↗	0.5	↗ 0.4		b		b
TR	Turkey	67.3	b	'14-'16	→	0.0	↗ 1.3	58.6	b	54.8	b

Arrows ↗ or ↘ signal a positive or negative change. Arrow → indicates: no change.

(b) Break after 2010. Therefore baseline data not included.

Source: Eurostat, EU labour force survey.

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