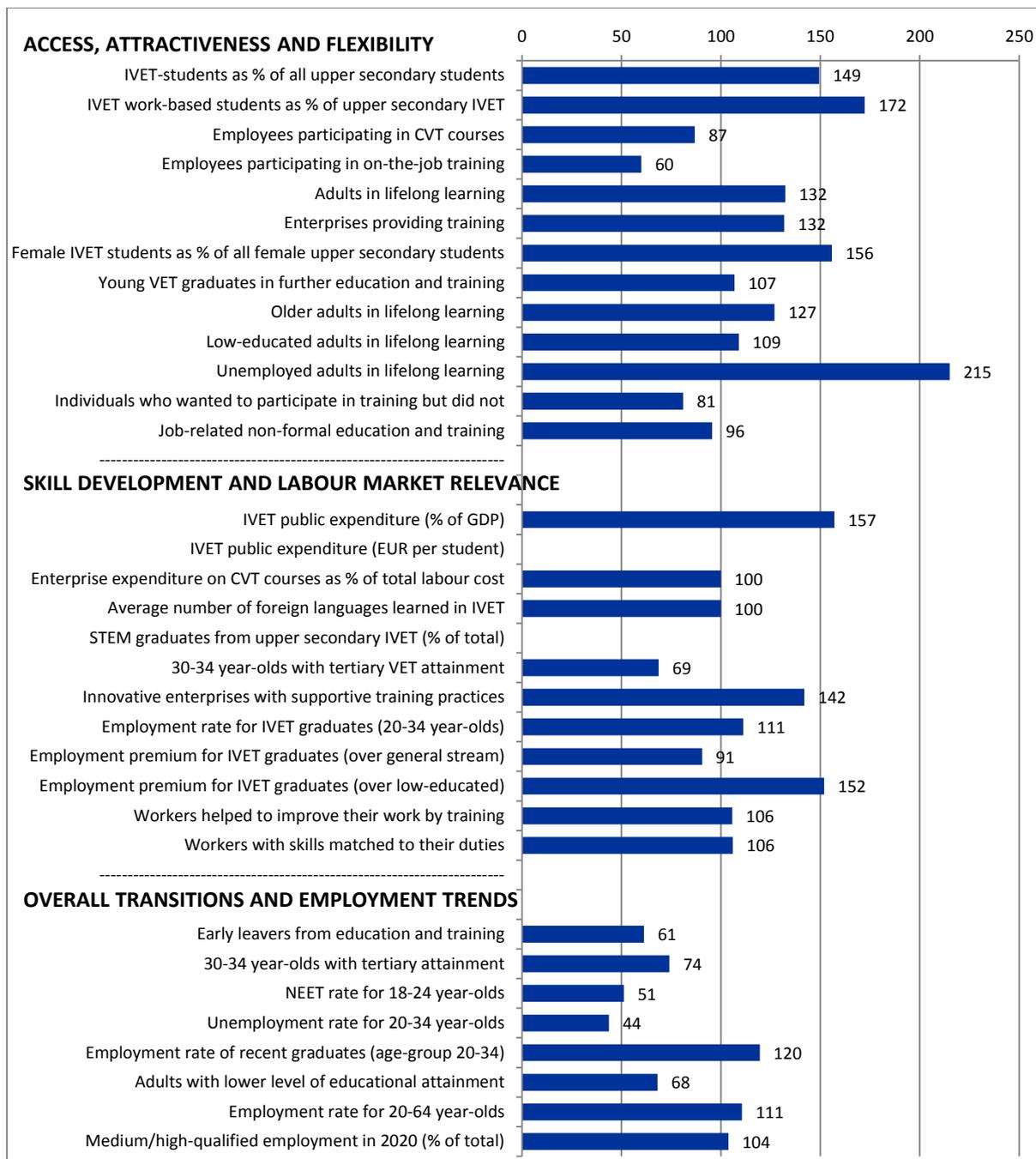


20. Austria

VET indicators for Austria for the most recent year available Index numbers (EU=100)



NB: The index numbers are derived from data summarised in the table but which have not been rounded.
All data in the table have been rounded.

Austria's performance on a range of indicators selected to monitor progress in VET and lifelong learning across the European Union (EU) is summarised below. The chart compares the situation in Austria with that of the EU, based on the most recent data available (this differs by indicator). Data in the chart are presented as an index where the EU average equals 100. If the index for a selected indicator for Austria is 100, then its performance equals the EU average. If the index is 90, its performance is 90% of (or 10% below) the EU average. If the index is 200, Austria's performance is twice (or 200%) the EU average. For some indicators, such as early leavers from education and training, a country is performing better if its score is below that of the EU average.

Data on which the index is calculated are presented in the table, which also shows changes over time. A technical definition of each indicator is provided in the annex, which also includes the years used to calculate each indicator.

Key points

Access, attractiveness and flexibility

Levels of participation in Austria tend to be higher than the EU average, especially for participation in IVET and lifelong learning. The share of upper secondary students enrolled in vocational programmes (75.3%) is higher than the corresponding EU average (50.4%) (data for 2012). Data for 2013 show that Austria has a relatively high share of its adult population participating in lifelong learning (13.9% compared with 10.5% in the EU), even more so for the unemployed (21.5% for Austria versus 10.0% for the EU as a whole). The share of adults participating in lifelong learning increased from 2006 to 2010 and again slightly from 2010 to 2013. Employers in Austria are more likely to report the provision of training (87% of employers do so, compared to 66% in the EU; based on 2010 CVTS data). In contrast, the shares of employees participating in employer-sponsored CVT courses (33% compared with 38% per cent in the EU) and on-the-job training (12% compared with 20%) are both lower in Austria than in the EU as a whole (based on 2010 CVTS data).

Skill development and labour market relevance

Indicators of skill development and labour market relevance tend to show higher levels than the corresponding EU averages. Public expenditure on IVET at ISCED 3-4 accounted for 1.08% of GDP, higher than in the EU (0.68%) (data for 2011). Austria also has a relatively high percentage of innovative enterprises providing supportive training in the workplace (59.1% compared with 41.6% in the EU, based on data for 2010).

The employment rate for young IVET graduates (aged 20-34) at ISCED levels 3 and 4 (88.0%) is also higher than the EU average (79.1%) (data for 2009 excluding individuals in further education). In Austria, IVET graduates enjoy a positive premium on their employment rate compared to graduates from general education at the same ISCED level, as well as to graduates at a lower ISCED level. Their employment rate is

5.1 percentage points higher than that of their counterparts from general education (approximately in line with the EU average premium of 5.6 percentage points); their employment rate is also 26.4 percentage points higher than that of graduates with lower-level qualifications (above the EU average premium of 17.4 percentage points).

Overall transitions and employment trends

In this section all data refer to 2013 unless otherwise stated.

The share of early leavers from education and training (7.3%) is lower than the EU average (11.9%). This percentage has decreased over recent years and is below both the Europe 2020 average target (10%) and the national target (9.5%). The NEET rate (8.7%) and the unemployment rate of 20 to 34 year-olds (6.6%) are below the averages for the EU (17.0% and 15.1% respectively). The employment rate for 20-64 year olds (75.5%) and that of recent graduates (90.2%) are both relatively high compared with the EU (68.3% and 75.4% respectively). The share of adults with a low level of educational attainment is relatively small (16.9% in Austria, 24.8% in the EU). The only indicator where Austria compares less favourably with the EU is the share of 30 to 34 year-olds who have completed tertiary-level education (27.3% in Austria; 36.8% in the EU).

Score on VET indicators in Austria and in the EU, 2006, 2010 and 2011/12/13 updates (where available)

Indicator label	2006		2010		Last available year			Change 2010-last available year	
	AT	EU	AT	EU	AT	EU		AT	EU
Access, attractiveness and flexibility									
IVET-students as % of all upper secondary students	77.9	51.9	76.8	50.1	75.3	50.4	(2)	-1.5	0.3
IVET work-based students as % of upper secondary IVET	42.4	27.2	45.1	27.4	45.7	26.5	(2)	0.6	-0.9
Employees participating in CVT courses (%)	33	33	33	38					
Employees participating in on-the-job training (%)	9	16	12	20					
Adults in lifelong learning (%)	13.1		13.7		13.9	10.5 ^(b)	(3)	0.2	
Enterprises providing training (%)	81	60	87	66					
Female IVET students as % of all female upper secondary students	73.3	46.5	71.9	44.4	70.1	45.0	(2)	-1.8	0.6
Young VET graduates in further education and training (%)			32.8	30.7					
Older adults in lifelong learning (%)					8.3 ^(b)	6.6 ^(b)	(3)		
Low-educated adults in lifelong learning (%)	4.6		4.5		4.8	4.4 ^(b)	(3)	0.3	
Unemployed adults in lifelong learning (%)	18.6		19.4		21.5	10.0 ^(b)	(3)	2.1	
Individuals who wanted to participate in training but did not (%)	9.2	14.2	7.7	9.5					
Job-related non-formal education and training (%)			76.7	80.2					
Skill development and labour market relevance									
IVET public expenditure (% of GDP)	0.97	0.67	1.04	0.71	1.08	0.68	(1)	0.04	-0.03
IVET public expenditure (EUR per student)		7 033		8 558		8 586	(1)		28
Enterprise expenditure on CVT courses as % of total labour cost	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8					
Average number of foreign languages learned in IVET	1.3		1.2	1.2 ^(d)	1.2	1.2	(2)	0.0	0.0
STEM graduates from upper secondary IVET (% of total)		32.0		28.7		29.2	(2)		0.5
30-34 year-olds with tertiary VET attainment (%)	7.3	7.3	6.2	7.4	6.0	8.7	(3)	-0.2	1.3
Innovative enterprises with supportive training practices (%)	61.6	43.1	59.1	41.6					
Employment rate for IVET graduates (20-34 year-olds)			88.0	79.1					
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over general stream)			5.1	5.6					
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over low-educated)			26.4	17.4					
Workers helped to improve their work by training (%)			94.9	89.8					
Workers with skills matched to their duties (%)			58.5	55.2					
Overall transitions and labour market trends									
Early leavers from education and training (%)	9.8	15.4	8.3	13.9	7.3	11.9	(3)	-1.0	-2.0
30-34 year-olds with tertiary attainment (%)	21.2	28.8	23.5	33.4	27.3	36.8	(3)	3.8	3.4
NEET rate for 18-24 year-olds (%)	9.3	15.1	8.8	16.6	8.7	17.0	(3)	-0.1	0.4
Unemployment rate for 20-34 year-olds (%)		10.6		13.1	6.6 ^(b)	15.1	(3)		2.0
Employment rate of recent graduates (age group 20-34) (%)	90.1	79.0	88.7	77.4	90.2	75.4	(3)	1.5	-2.0
Adults with lower level of educational attainment (%)	19.7	30.0	17.5	27.3	16.9	24.8	(3)	-0.6	-2.5
Employment rate for 20-64 year-olds (%)		68.9		68.5	75.5 ^(b)	68.3	(3)		-0.2
Medium/high-qualified employment in 2020 (% of total)					85.4	82.3			

NB: b = break in series. When break in series occurs data cannot be compared. Consequently, when break in series occurs from 2011 onwards, data in the column 'Last available year' are not comparable with previous years. Also, when the break is before 2011 (i.e. any year between 2006 and 2010 included), the 2006 figure is not shown; d = change in definition. Data are treated in a similar way to breaks in series. When the change in definition is in 2006 or 2010, these data are also not presented because comparability over time is affected; u = unreliable; p = provisional; (1) = year of reference: 2011; (2) = year of reference: 2012; (3) = year of reference: 2013. A few indicators use other years to approximate the 2006 and 2010 baselines (see annex).