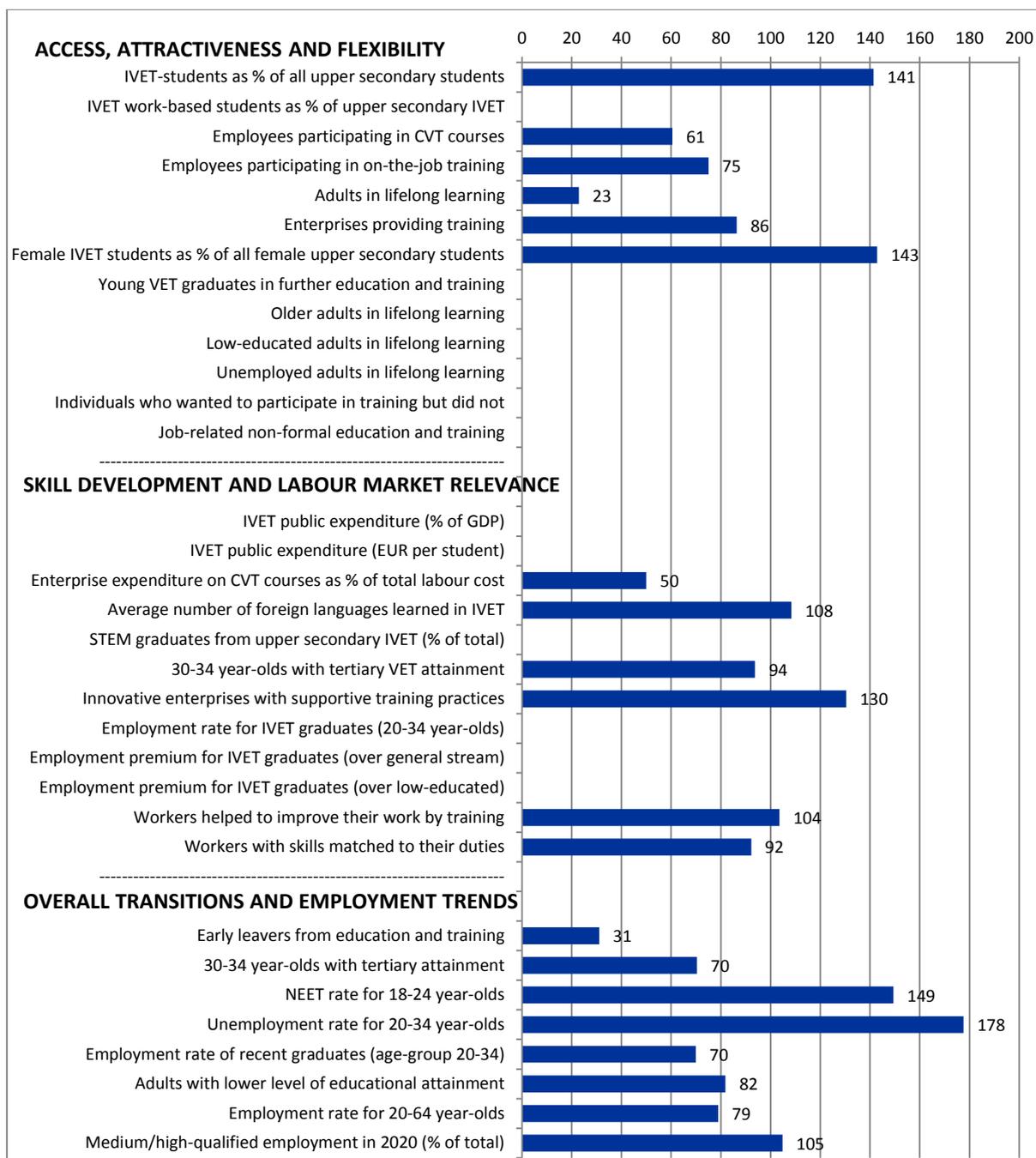


# 11. Croatia

## VET indicators for Croatia 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.

Croatia'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 Croatia 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 Croatia 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, Croatia'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 scores have been 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**

Croatia has a relatively high proportion of upper secondary students participating in IVET (71.3% compared with 50.4% in the EU in 2012). Of all women in upper secondary education 64.3% are involved in IVET, above the corresponding rate in the EU as a whole (45.0%). At 2.4%, Croatia has proportionately fewer adults involved in lifelong learning than the EU average of 10.5% (2013 data). Data from CVTS 2010 indicate the extent to which employees and enterprises engage in CVET. In 2010 23% of all Croatian employees participated in CVT courses compared with 38% in the EU, and 15% of them took part in of employer-sponsored on-the-job training, compared with 20% across the EU. The percentage of enterprises providing training is 57%, lower than the EU average of 66%.

### **Skill development and labour market relevance**

Data for many of the indicators related to skill development and labour market relevance are unavailable. For most of the available indicators, Croatia's performance is comparable to the respective EU averages. The percentage of 30 to 34 year-olds with tertiary-level VET (ISCED 5b) at 8.1% is slightly lower than the EU average of 8.7% (data for 2013). Enterprise expenditure on CVT courses, as a percentage of total labour costs (0.4%), is half that for Europe as a whole, which is in line with the relatively low levels of enterprise participation in training recorded in the 2010 CVTS. Croatian innovative enterprises are more likely to provide training to support innovation: 54.3% of innovative enterprises compared with 41.6% in the EU (based on CIS data for 2010).

### **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 at 3.7% is much lower than the EU average of 11.9%, lower than the Europe 2020 average target of 10%, and slightly lower than the national target (4%). The percentage of 30 to 34 year-olds with tertiary-level education is lower than in the EU (25.9% compared with 36.8% in the EU), and is below the Europe 2020 average target (40%) and the national target (35%). As a result of a steady reduction since 2006, the share of adults who have completed relatively low-level of education at 20.3% is lower than the EU average of 24.8%.

The employment rate of recent graduates (52.7%) is much lower than the EU average (75.4%), following a sharp 17.6% percentage point drop between 2010 and 2013. The unemployment rate for 20 to 34 year-olds is 26.7%, higher than the EU average of 15.1%, and the NEET rate is 25.4%, also substantially higher than the EU figure of 17.0%. The unemployment rate of 20-34 year olds has increased by 8.3 percentage points between 2010 and 2013, and the NEET rate by 6.1 percentage points over the same period.

### Score on VET indicators in Croatia 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	
	HR	EU	HR	EU	HR	EU		HR	EU
<b>Access, attractiveness and flexibility</b>									
IVET-students as % of all upper secondary students	73.6	51.9	72.1	50.1	71.3	50.4	(2)	-0.8	0.3
IVET work-based students as % of upper secondary IVET		27.2		27.4		26.5	(2)		-0.9
Employees participating in CVT courses (%)		33	23	38					
Employees participating in on-the-job training (%)		16	15	20					
Adults in lifelong learning (%)	2.9		2.2		2.4	10.5 <sup>(b)</sup>	(3)	0.2	
Enterprises providing training (%)		60	57	66					
Female IVET students as % of all female upper secondary students	66.9	46.5	66.1	44.4	64.3	45.0	(2)	-1.8	0.6
Young VET graduates in further education and training (%)				30.7					
Older adults in lifelong learning (%)	0.6 <sup>(u)</sup>		0.2 <sup>(u)</sup>		0.3 <sup>(u)</sup>	6.6 <sup>(b)</sup>	(3)	0.1	
Low-educated adults in lifelong learning (%)						4.4 <sup>(b)</sup>	(3)		
Unemployed adults in lifelong learning (%)	3.2 <sup>(u)</sup>		2.3 <sup>(u)</sup>		1.5 <sup>(u)</sup>	10.0 <sup>(b)</sup>	(3)	-0.8	
Individuals who wanted to participate in training but did not (%)	14.6	14.2		9.5					
Job-related non-formal education and training (%)				80.2					
<b>Skill development and labour market relevance</b>									
IVET public expenditure (% of GDP)		0.67		0.71		0.68	(1)		-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		0.9	0.4	0.8					
Average number of foreign languages learned in IVET	1.2		1.3	1.2 <sup>(d)</sup>	1.3	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 (%)	6.2	7.3	7.6	7.4	8.1	8.7	(3)	0.5	1.3
Innovative enterprises with supportive training practices (%)	61.9	43.1	54.3	41.6					
Employment rate for IVET graduates (20-34 year-olds)				79.1					
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over general stream)				5.6					
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over low-educated)				17.4					
Workers helped to improve their work by training (%)			93.0	89.8					
Workers with skills matched to their duties (%)			50.9	55.2					
<b>Overall transitions and labour market trends</b>									
Early leavers from education and training (%)	4.7 <sup>(u)</sup>	15.4	3.7	13.9	3.7	11.9	(3)	0.0	-2.0
30-34 year-olds with tertiary attainment (%)	16.7	28.8	24.3	33.4	25.9	36.8	(3)	1.6	3.4
NEET rate for 18-24 year-olds (%)	18.6	15.1	19.3	16.6	25.4	17.0	(3)	6.1	0.4
Unemployment rate for 20-34 year-olds (%)	16.1	10.6	18.4	13.1	26.7	15.1	(3)	8.3	2.0
Employment rate of recent graduates (age group 20-34) (%)	71.2	79.0	70.3	77.4	52.7	75.4	(3)	-17.6	-2.0
Adults with lower level of educational attainment (%)	25.9	30.0	23.3	27.3	20.3	24.8	(3)	-3.0	-2.5
Employment rate for 20-64 year-olds (%)	60.6	68.9	58.7	68.5	53.9	68.3	(3)	-4.8	-0.2
Medium/high-qualified employment in 2020 (% of total)					86.2	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).