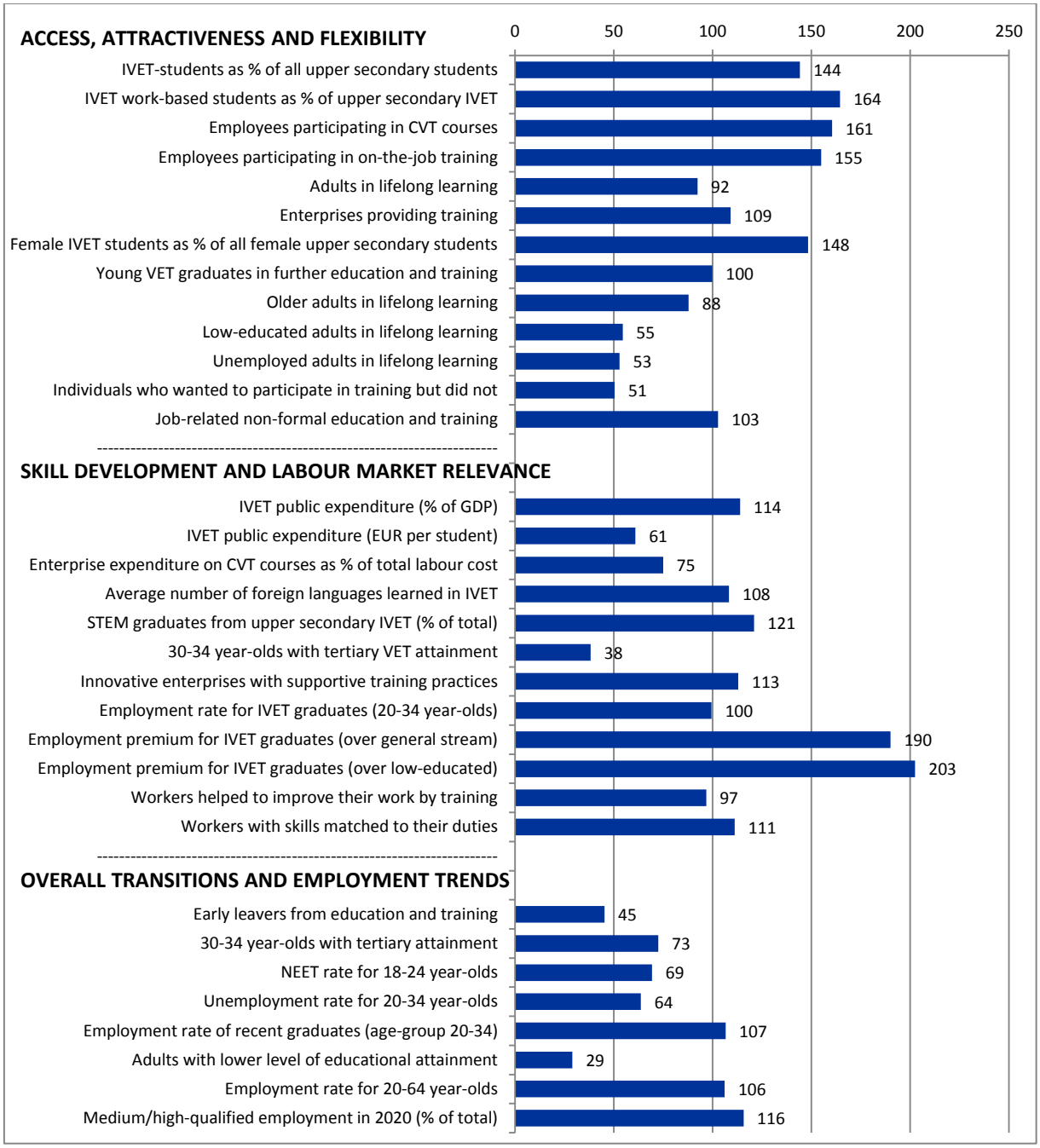
Excerpt from the publication: On the way to 2020: data for vocational education and training policies. Country statistical overviews, ISBN 978-92-896-1850-2
© Cedefop, 2015

3. The Czech Republic

VET indicators for the Czech Republic 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.

Excerpt from the publication: On the way to 2020: data for vocational education and training policies. Country statistical overviews, ISBN 978-92-896-1850-2
© Cedefop, 2015

The Czech Republic'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 the Czech Republic 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 the Czech Republic 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, the Czech Republic'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

Participation levels in VET are relatively high. The percentage of upper secondary students participating in IVET at 72.7% is much higher than the EU average of 50.4%. Similarly, the share of IVET students involved in combined work- and school-based programmes (43.6%) is also higher than the EU average (26.5%). Adult participation in lifelong learning (9.7%) is slightly lower than the EU average of 10.5% (data for 2013). The participation rates in lifelong learning of low educated adults (2.4%) and unemployed adults (5.3%) are more substantially below the EU average (4.4% and 10.0% respectively). Enterprise provision of training and employee participation in CVT courses – derived from 2010 CVTS data – are both higher in the Czech Republic than the EU average. For example, 61% of employees participated in CVT courses compared with 38% in the EU, and 72% of employers report providing training compared with 66% in the EU. Similar differences can be found for participation in on-the-job training (31% for the Czech Republic; 20% for the EU as a whole).

Skill development and labour market relevance

The Czech Republic has high values in several indicators in this group.

Public expenditure on IVET (based on 2011 data for ISCED 3-4) as a percentage of GDP (0.78%), is higher than the EU average (0.68%), though the amount spent per student, EUR 5 236, is below the EU average of EUR 8 586. The share of STEM graduates from upper secondary VET is higher than the EU average (35.4% and 29.2% respectively).

The employment rate for IVET graduates (aged 20-34) at ISCED 3-4 (78.7%) is approximately in line with the EU average (79.1%) (data for 2009). IVET graduates in the Czech Republic enjoy a positive premium on their employment rate compared to

Excerpt from the publication: On the way to 2020: data for vocational education and training policies. Country statistical overviews, ISBN 978-92-896-1850-2
© Cedefop, 2015

graduates from general education at the same ISCED level, as well as to graduates at a lower ISCED level. Their employment rate is 10.6 percentage points higher than that of their counterparts from general education (this is above the corresponding EU average premium of 5.6 percentage points) and 35.2 percentage points higher than that of those with lower-level qualifications (also above the corresponding EU average premium of 17.4 percentage points). All these data relate to 2009 and exclude young people in further education.

Overall transitions and employment trends

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

There has been a slight increase in the percentage of early leavers in the Czech Republic between 2010 (4.9%) and 2013 (5.4%). This is still well below the EU average (11.9%) and the Europe 2020 average target (10%), and just under the national target (5.5%). The unemployment rate for 20 to 34 year-olds at 9.6% is below the EU average of 15.1%. Fewer adults have low-level education than in the EU (7.2% compared with 24.8% in the EU). The share of 30 to 34 year-olds with tertiary-level education has increased substantially from 13.1% in 2006 to 20.4% in 2010 and 26.7% in 2013, but is still below the EU average of 36.8%, the Europe 2020 average target of 40% and the national target of 32%. Both the employment rate of recent graduates (80.4%) and that for 20-64 year olds (72.5%) is higher in the Czech Republic than for the EU as a whole (75.4% and 68.3% respectively).

Excerpt from the publication: On the way to 2020: data for vocational education and training policies. Country statistical overviews, ISBN 978-92-896-1850-2
© Cedefop, 2015

Score on VET indicators in the Czech Republic 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	
	CZ	EU	CZ	EU	CZ	EU		CZ	EU
Access, attractiveness and flexibility									
IVET-students as % of all upper secondary students	79.3	51.9	73.1	50.1	72.7	50.4	(2)	-0.4	0.3
IVET work-based students as % of upper secondary IVET	43.9	27.2	43.7	27.4	43.6	26.5	(2)	-0.1	-0.9
Employees participating in CVT courses (%)	59	33	61	38					
Employees participating in on-the-job training (%)	32	16	31	20					
Adults in lifelong learning (%)					9.7[(b)]	10.5[(b)]	(3)		
Enterprises providing training (%)	72	60	72	66					
Female IVET students as % of all female upper secondary students	74.7	46.5	67.3	44.4	66.8	45.0	(2)	-0.5	0.6
Young VET graduates in further education and training (%)			30.7	30.7					
Older adults in lifelong learning (%)					5.8[(b)]	6.6[(b)]	(3)		
Low-educated adults in lifelong learning (%)					2.4[(b)]	4.4[(b)]	(3)		
Unemployed adults in lifelong learning (%)					5.3[(b)]	10.0[(b)]	(3)		
Individuals who wanted to participate in training but did not (%)	12.8	14.2	4.8	9.5					
Job-related non-formal education and training (%)			82.5	80.2					
Skill development and labour market relevance									
IVET public expenditure (% of GDP)	0.87	0.67	0.80	0.71	0.78	0.68	(1)	-0.02	-0.03
IVET public expenditure (EUR per student)	4 721	7 033	5 218	8 558	5 236	8 586	(1)	18	28
Enterprise expenditure on CVT courses as % of total labour cost	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.8					
Average number of foreign languages learned in IVET	1.3		1.3	1.2[(d)]	1.3	1.2	(2)	0.0	0.0
STEM graduates from upper secondary IVET (% of total)	36.5	32.0	35.0	28.7	35.4	29.2	(2)	0.4	0.5
30-34 year-olds with tertiary VET attainment (%)	0.9	7.3	1.9	7.4	3.3	8.7	(3)	1.4	1.3
Innovative enterprises with supportive training practices (%)	48.8	43.1	47.1	41.6					
Employment rate for IVET graduates (20-34 year-olds)			78.7	79.1					
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over general stream)			10.6	5.6					
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over low-educated)			35.2	17.4					
Workers helped to improve their work by training (%)			86.9	89.8					
Workers with skills matched to their duties (%)			61.4	55.2					
Overall transitions and labour market trends									
Early leavers from education and training (%)	5.1	15.4	4.9	13.9	5.4	11.9	(3)	0.5	-2.0
30-34 year-olds with tertiary attainment (%)	13.1	28.8	20.4	33.4	26.7	36.8	(3)	6.3	3.4
NEET rate for 18-24 year-olds (%)	12.3	15.1	11.4	16.6	11.8	17.0	(3)	0.4	0.4
Unemployment rate for 20-34 year-olds (%)		10.6		13.1	9.6[(b)]	15.1	(3)		2.0
Employment rate of recent graduates (age group 20-34) (%)	82.8	79.0	81.3	77.4	80.4	75.4	(3)	-0.9	-2.0
Adults with lower level of educational attainment (%)	9.7	30.0	8.1	27.3	7.2	24.8	(3)	-0.9	-2.5
Employment rate for 20-64 year-olds (%)		68.9		68.5	72.5[(b)]	68.3	(3)		-0.2
Medium/high-qualified employment in 2020 (% of total)					95.2	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).