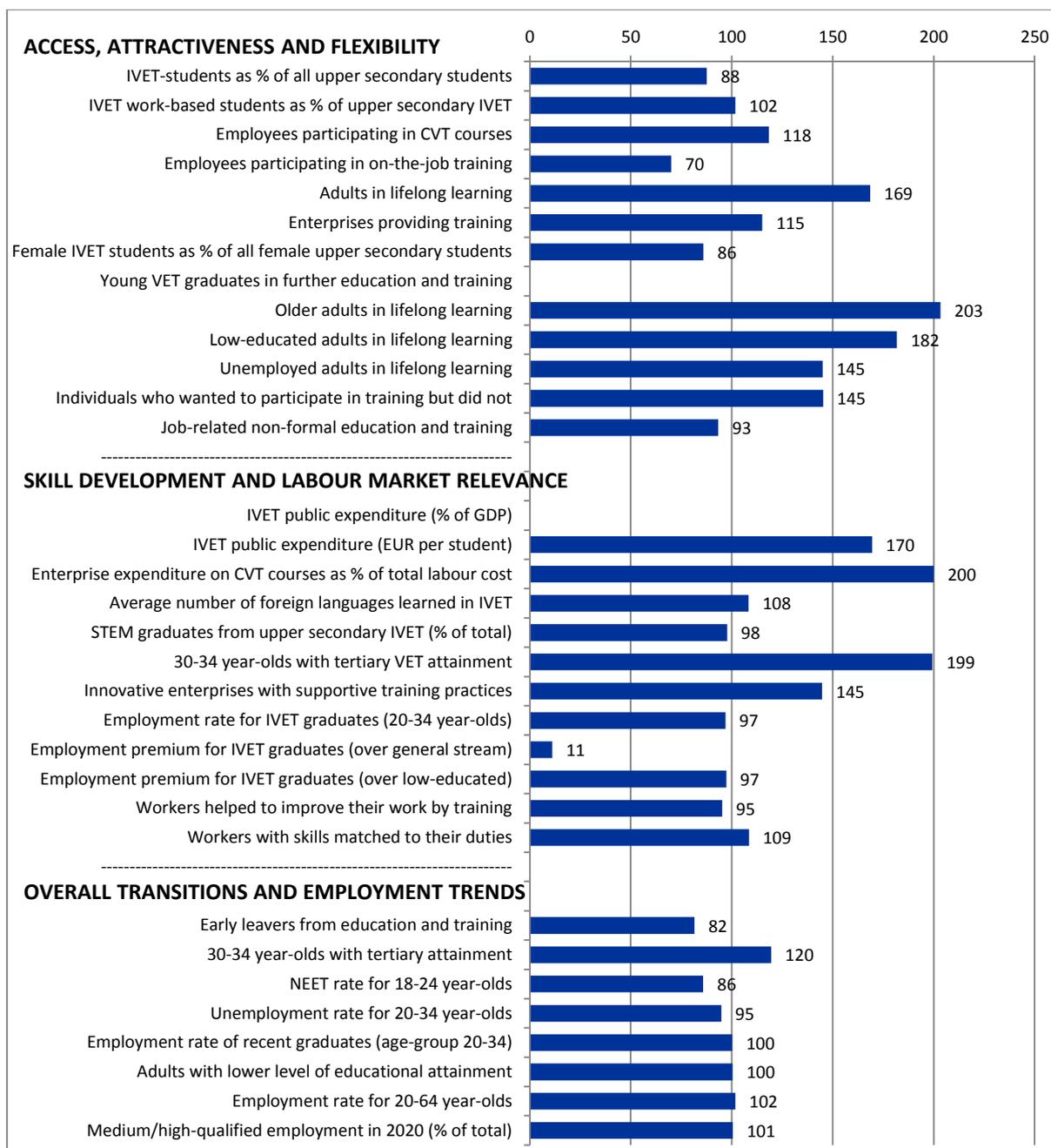


10. France

VET indicators for France 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.

France'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 France 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 France 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, France'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

The share of upper secondary students in vocational programmes in France (44.2%) is slightly below the EU average (50.4%; data for 2012). At upper secondary level, participation in combined work- and school-based vocational programmes is in line with the EU average (27.0% in France; 26.5% across the EU). Data for 2013 reveal that the share of adults who participate in lifelong learning is higher (17.7%) than the EU as whole (10.5%). The figure for France now exceeds the average target (15%) set by the strategic framework education and training 2020. The percentages of older, low-educated and unemployed adults participating in lifelong learning are all higher than the corresponding EU averages.

Skill development and labour market relevance

Data for 2011 on VET expenditure give relatively high scores for France. Public expenditure on IVET is EUR 14 554 per student, compared to EUR 8 586 for the EU as a whole. In 2010, company expenditure on CVT courses was 1.6% of labour cost; this was 0.8% for the EU as a whole. The percentage of upper secondary IVET graduates in STEM subjects (28.6%) is slightly below the EU average (29.2% in 2012). The share of enterprises which provide training to support innovation (60.3%) exceeded the EU average share in 2010 (41.6%).

Based on 2009 data, the employment rate for IVET graduates (aged 20-34) at ISCED 3-4 (76.6%) is slightly below the EU average (79.1%). IVET graduates in France 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 0.6 percentage points higher than that of their counterparts from general education (a positive but small premium and lower than the EU average premium of 5.6 percentage points). The employment rate of IVET graduates is 16.9

percentage points higher than the employment rate of graduates with lower-level qualifications (close to the EU average premium of 17.4 percentage points). All these employment figures 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.

The percentage of early leavers from education and training (9.7%) is lower than the EU average (11.9%). France is below the Europe 2020 average target (10%), but slightly above its national target (9.5%).

The percentage of 30 to 34 year-olds with tertiary-level education is relatively high, and has been rising from 2006 to 2013. The share of adults with lower levels of educational attainment (24.9%) is in line with the EU as a whole (24.8%).

The employment rate for 20 to 64 year-olds (69.5%) and for recent graduates (75.6%), the unemployment rate for 20 to 34 year-olds (14.3%), and the NEET rate (for 18 to 24 year-olds) (14.6%) differ little from those of the EU as a whole.

Score on VET indicators in France 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	
	FR	EU	FR	EU	FR	EU		FR	EU
Access, attractiveness and flexibility									
IVET-students as % of all upper secondary students	^(d)	51.9	44.3	50.1	44.2	50.4	(2)	-0.1	0.3
IVET work-based students as % of upper secondary IVET	26.9	27.2	27.6	27.4	27.0	26.5	(2)	-0.6	-0.9
Employees participating in CVT courses (%)	46	33	45	38					
Employees participating in on-the-job training (%)	7	16	14	20					
Adults in lifelong learning (%)					17.7 ^(b)	10.5 ^(b)	(3)		
Enterprises providing training (%)	74	60	76	66					
Female IVET students as % of all female upper secondary students	^(d)	46.5	39.2	44.4	38.7	45.0	(2)	-0.5	0.6
Young VET graduates in further education and training (%)				30.7					
Older adults in lifelong learning (%)					13.4 ^(b)	6.6 ^(b)	(3)		
Low-educated adults in lifelong learning (%)					8.0 ^(b)	4.4 ^(b)	(3)		
Unemployed adults in lifelong learning (%)					14.5 ^(b)	10.0 ^(b)	(3)		
Individuals who wanted to participate in training but did not (%)		14.2	13.8 ^(b)	9.5					
Job-related non-formal education and training (%)			74.9 ^(b)	80.2					
Skill development and labour market relevance									
IVET public expenditure (% of GDP)		0.67		0.71		0.68	(1)		-0.03
IVET public expenditure (EUR per student)	12 715	7 033	14 869	8 558	14 554	8 586	(1)	-315	28
Enterprise expenditure on CVT courses as % of total labour cost	1.4	0.9	1.6	0.8					
Average number of foreign languages learned in IVET	1.1		1.2	1.2 ^(d)	1.3	1.2	(2)	0.1	0.0
STEM graduates from upper secondary IVET (% of total)	30.9	32.0	26.0	28.7	28.6	29.2	(2)	2.6	0.5
30-34 year-olds with tertiary VET attainment (%)	16.5	7.3	18.1	7.4	17.3	8.7	(3)	-0.8	1.3
Innovative enterprises with supportive training practices (%)	54.5	43.1	60.3	41.6					
Employment rate for IVET graduates (20-34 year-olds)			76.6	79.1					
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over general stream)			0.6	5.6					
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over low-educated)			16.9	17.4					
Workers helped to improve their work by training (%)			85.5	89.8					
Workers with skills matched to their duties (%)			59.9	55.2					
Overall transitions and labour market trends									
Early leavers from education and training (%)		15.4		13.9	9.7 ^(b)	11.9	(3)		-2.0
30-34 year-olds with tertiary attainment (%)	39.7	28.8	43.5	33.4	44.0	36.8	(3)	0.5	3.4
NEET rate for 18-24 year-olds (%)		15.1		16.6	14.6 ^(b)	17.0	(3)		0.4
Unemployment rate for 20-34 year-olds (%)		10.6		13.1	14.3 ^(b)	15.1	(3)		2.0
Employment rate of recent graduates (age group 20-34) (%)	78.6	79.0	77.5	77.4	75.6	75.4	(3)	-1.9	-2.0
Adults with lower level of educational attainment (%)	32.7	30.0	29.2	27.3	24.9	24.8	(3)	-4.3	-2.5
Employment rate for 20-64 year-olds (%)		68.9		68.5	69.5 ^(b)	68.3	(3)		-0.2
Medium/high-qualified employment in 2020 (% of total)					82.7	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).