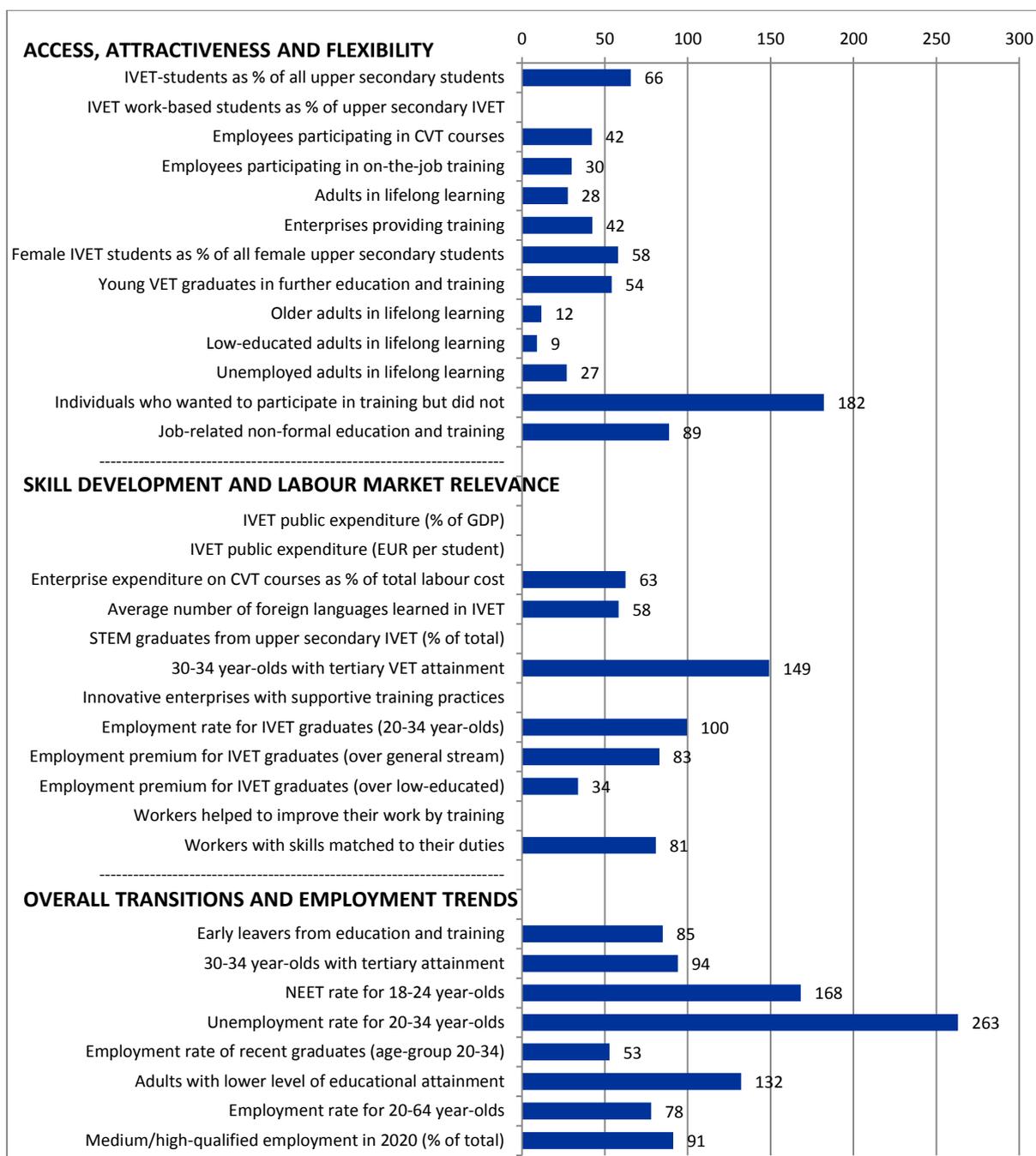


## 8. Greece

### VET indicators for Greece 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.

Greece'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 Greece 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 Greece 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, Greece'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**

The chart illustrates that Greece has relatively low figures on many indicators in this group compared with the EU average. The share of upper secondary students enrolled in IVET is low (33.1% compared to 50.4% for the EU). Female enrolment figures differ even more: 26.1% of females in upper secondary education are enrolled in IVET compared to 45.0% in the EU in 2012. The percentage of adults involved in lifelong learning in 2013 (2.9%) is also lower than the EU average (10.5%), and far below the average target (15%) set by the strategic framework education and training 2020. Participation in lifelong learning by adults with low-level education (0.4%), unemployed adults (2.7%) and older adults (0.8%) is also lower in Greece than the EU.

Based on 2010 CVTS data, employee participation in CVT courses and on-the-job training suggest that employer-sponsored training is less frequent than in the EU generally. The percentage of young VET graduates participating in further education and training is lower than the EU average (16.6% in Greece and 30.7% for the EU in 2009). The proportion of individuals who wanted to train but did not (17.3%) is higher than the EU average (9.5%) (based on 2011 data).

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

Data are missing for several indicators of this group; where data are available, the situation in Greece compared to the EU varies. The average number of foreign languages learned in upper secondary IVET is lower in Greece (0.7) than in the EU (1.2). A higher percentage (12.9%) of 30 to 34 year-olds has completed tertiary-level VET (ISCED 5b) than in the EU (8.7% in 2013).

Based on 2009 data, the employment rate of 20 to 34 year-old IVET graduates at medium level of education (ISCED 3-4) differs little from the EU average (78.7% in Greece and 79.1% in the EU). IVET graduates in Greece 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 4.6 percentage points higher than that of their counterparts from general education; this is a positive employment premium, even though lower than the EU average of 5.6 percentage points. The employment rate of IVET graduates is 5.9 percentage points higher than those with lower-level qualifications (also a positive employment premium, though much lower than the EU average 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 NEET rate in Greece (28.6%) and the unemployment rate for 20 to 34 year-olds in the country (39.6%) are much higher than the corresponding EU averages (17.0% and 15.1%, respectively). At 39.8%, the employment rate of recent graduates is less than half the corresponding value for the EU as a whole (75.4%). All unemployment- and employment-related indicators have changed substantially in an unfavourable direction between 2010 and 2013.

The share of 30 to 34 year-olds who have completed tertiary-level education (34.6%) is less than the EU average (36.8%). At this level, it is below the Europe 2020 average target (40%) but above the national target (32%). The share of adults with lower level of education is also markedly higher (32.8%) than in the EU (24.8%).

The early leaver rate from training and education is lower than the EU average (10.1% compared to 11.9%) and it decreased more than in the EU between 2010 and 2013 (3.6 percentage points and 2.0 percentage points respectively). At 10.1%, it is slightly above the Europe 2020 average target (10%) and the national target (9.7%).

### Score on VET indicators in Greece 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	
	EL	EU	EL	EU	EL	EU		EL	EU
<b>Access, attractiveness and flexibility</b>									
IVET-students as % of all upper secondary students	33.9	51.9	30.7	50.1	33.1	50.4	(2)	2.4	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 (%)	14	33	16	38					
Employees participating in on-the-job training (%)	4	16	6	20					
Adults in lifelong learning (%)	1.9		3.0		2.9	10.5 <sup>(b)</sup>	(3)	-0.1	
Enterprises providing training (%)	21	60	28	66					
Female IVET students as % of all female upper secondary students	26.1	46.5	22.7	44.4	26.1	45.0	(2)	3.4	0.6
Young VET graduates in further education and training (%)			16.6	30.7					
Older adults in lifelong learning (%)			0.8 <sup>(b)</sup>		0.8	6.6 <sup>(b)</sup>	(3)	0.0	
Low-educated adults in lifelong learning (%)	0.3		0.5		0.4	4.4 <sup>(b)</sup>	(3)	-0.1	
Unemployed adults in lifelong learning (%)	2.2		3.4		2.7	10.0 <sup>(b)</sup>	(3)	-0.7	
Individuals who wanted to participate in training but did not (%)	17.3	14.2	17.3	9.5					
Job-related non-formal education and training (%)			71.2	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	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.8					
Average number of foreign languages learned in IVET	0.8		0.7	1.2 <sup>(d)</sup>	0.7	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 (%)	7.8	7.3	8.9	7.4	12.9	8.7	(3)	4.0	1.3
Innovative enterprises with supportive training practices (%)		43.1		41.6					
Employment rate for IVET graduates (20-34 year-olds)			78.7	79.1					
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over general stream)			4.6	5.6					
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over low-educated)			5.9	17.4					
Workers helped to improve their work by training (%)				89.8					
Workers with skills matched to their duties (%)			44.6	55.2					
<b>Overall transitions and labour market trends</b>									
Early leavers from education and training (%)	15.5	15.4	13.7	13.9	10.1	11.9	(3)	-3.6	-2.0
30-34 year-olds with tertiary attainment (%)	26.7	28.8	28.4	33.4	34.6	36.8	(3)	6.2	3.4
NEET rate for 18-24 year-olds (%)	16.1	15.1	20.6	16.6	28.6	17.0	(3)	8.0	0.4
Unemployment rate for 20-34 year-olds (%)	14.2	10.6	19.4	13.1	39.6	15.1	(3)	20.2	2.0
Employment rate of recent graduates (age group 20-34) (%)	66.6	79.0	58.5	77.4	39.8	75.4	(3)	-18.7	-2.0
Adults with lower level of educational attainment (%)	41.0	30.0	37.5	27.3	32.8	24.8	(3)	-4.7	-2.5
Employment rate for 20-64 year-olds (%)	65.7	68.9	64.0	68.5	53.2	68.3	(3)	-10.8	-0.2
Medium/high-qualified employment in 2020 (% of total)					75.1	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).