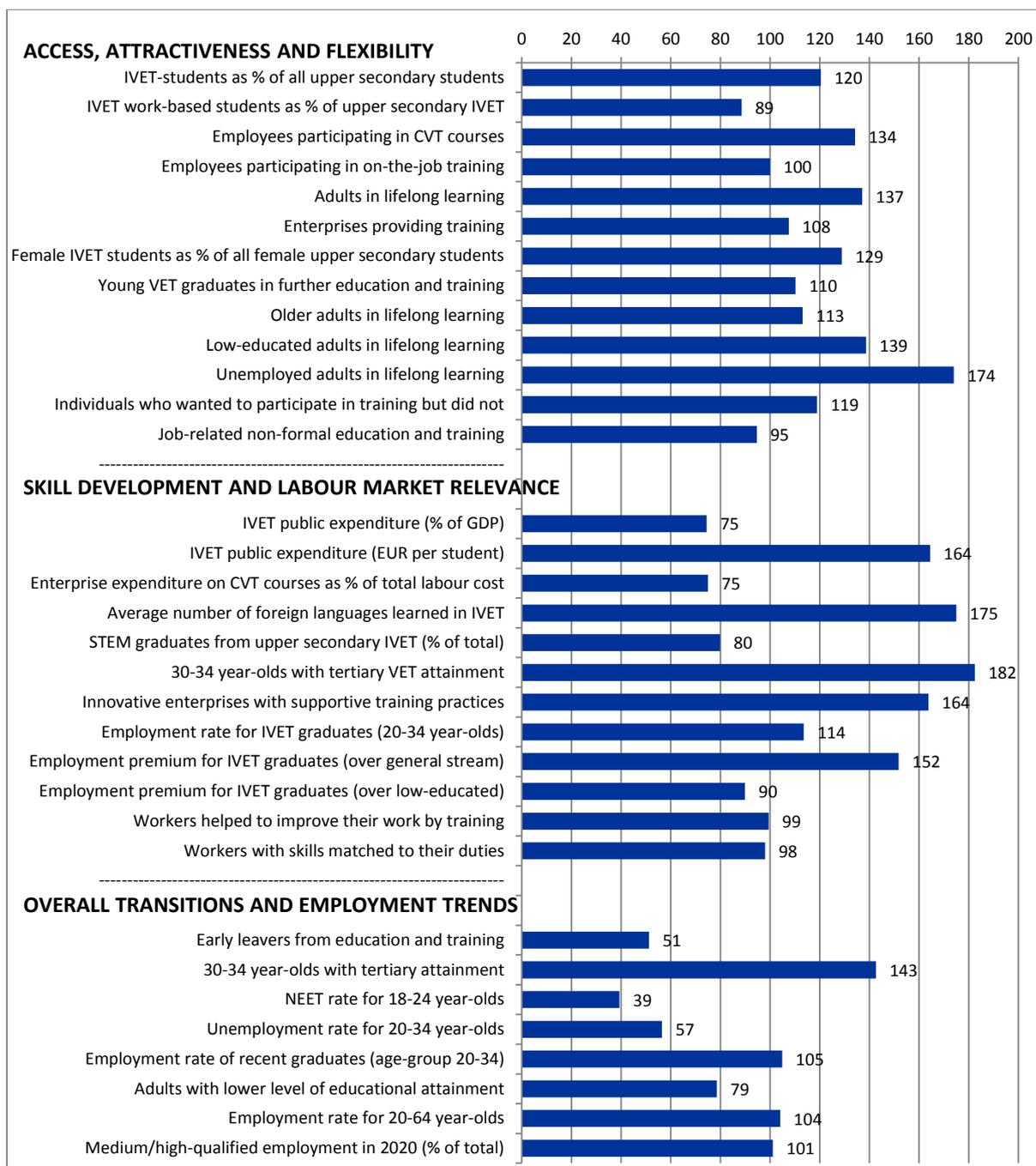


## 16. Luxembourg

### VET indicators for Luxembourg 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.

Luxembourg'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 Luxembourg 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 Luxembourg 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, Luxembourg'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 in IVET and CVET in Luxembourg is relatively high. Participation in IVET by upper secondary students (60.7%) is above the EU average (50.4% in 2012). In upper secondary vocational education, combined work- and school-based programmes account for 23.5% of enrolments (26.5% in the EU). The percentage of employees receiving CVT training courses, as reported by their employer (derived from the 2010 CVTS data), is relatively high compared with the EU average (51% versus 38%). Similarly, indicators on participation in lifelong learning in 2013 for various target groups (such as the unemployed (17.4%), older adults (7.4%) and low-educated adults (6.1%)) are all well above the EU average, even though figures are based on small sample sizes and should be interpreted with caution. As a result of a slight increase since 2010, the overall rate of adult participation in lifelong learning now stands at 14.4% in Luxembourg. This figure is above the EU average of 10.5% and close to the average target (15%) set by the strategic framework education and training 2020.

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

Luxembourg is above average for several indicators in this group.

At ISCED levels 3-4, public expenditure on IVET per student (EUR 14 117) is significantly higher than the EU average (EUR 8 586) (data for 2011). Although the percentage of 30 to 34 year-olds who completed tertiary-level VET sharply decreased between 2010 and 2013, this share in 2013 is still higher than the EU average (15.8% versus 8.7% in the EU). The same is true for the percentage of innovative enterprises providing supportive training (68.2% versus 41.6% in the EU in 2010). The share of graduates in STEM subjects from upper secondary vocational education is 23.4% (29.2% in the EU in 2012).

The employment rate of IVET graduates (aged 20-34) at ISCED 3-4 (89.8%) is higher than the EU average (79.1%) (data for 2009). IVET graduates in Luxembourg 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 8.5 percentage points higher than that of their counterparts from general education (this is higher than the EU average premium of 5.6 percentage points); it is 15.6 percentage points higher than that of graduates with lower-level qualifications (17.4 percentage points in the EU as a whole). 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.

A generally favourable picture emerges for Luxembourg, but most data are based on a small sample size and should be interpreted with caution. Levels of education attainment are generally higher than in the EU overall, the unemployment rate of 20 to 34 year-olds (8.5%) is lower (EU 15.1%), the NEET rate (6.7%) is lower (EU 17%), and the employment rate of 20 to 64 year-olds (79.1%) is higher (EU 75.4%). The unemployment rate for 20-34 years olds has taken an unfavourable turn since 2010, rising from 6.2% to 8.5%. The employment rate of recent graduates has shown a 10.4 percentage point fall in the period between 2010 and 2013.

### Score on VET indicators in Luxembourg 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	
	LU	EU	LU	EU	LU	EU		LU	EU
<b>Access, attractiveness and flexibility</b>									
IVET-students as % of all upper secondary students	62.9	51.9	61.5	50.1	60.7	50.4	(2)	-0.8	0.3
IVET work-based students as % of upper secondary IVET	22.0	27.2	23.5	27.4	23.5	26.5	(2)	0.0	-0.9
Employees participating in CVT courses (%)	49	33	51	38					
Employees participating in on-the-job training (%)	23	16	20	20					
Adults in lifelong learning (%)			13.4 <sup>(b)</sup>		14.4	10.5 <sup>(b)</sup>	(3)	1.0	
Enterprises providing training (%)	72	60	71	66					
Female IVET students as % of all female upper secondary students	59.4	46.5	58.6	44.4	58.0	45.0	(2)	-0.6	0.6
Young VET graduates in further education and training (%)			33.9	30.7					
Older adults in lifelong learning (%)			7.5 <sup>(b)</sup>		7.4	6.6 <sup>(b)</sup>	(3)	-0.1	
Low-educated adults in lifelong learning (%)			4.7 <sup>(b)</sup>		6.1	4.4 <sup>(b)</sup>	(3)	1.4	
Unemployed adults in lifelong learning (%)			17.2 <sup>(b)</sup>		17.4	10.0 <sup>(b)</sup>	(3)	0.2	
Individuals who wanted to participate in training but did not (%)		14.2	11.3	9.5					
Job-related non-formal education and training (%)			75.9	80.2					
<b>Skill development and labour market relevance</b>									
IVET public expenditure (% of GDP)	0.54	0.67	0.60	0.71	0.51	0.68	(1)	-0.09	-0.03
IVET public expenditure (EUR per student)	15 829	7 033	15 563	8 558	14 117	8 586	(1)	-1 446	28
Enterprise expenditure on CVT courses as % of total labour cost	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8					
Average number of foreign languages learned in IVET	1.9		2.0	1.2 <sup>(d)</sup>	2.1	1.2	(2)	0.1	0.0
STEM graduates from upper secondary IVET (% of total)	26.2	32.0	25.4	28.7	23.4	29.2	(2)	-2.0	0.5
30-34 year-olds with tertiary VET attainment (%)		7.3	18.7 <sup>(b)</sup>	7.4	15.8	8.7	(3)	-2.9	1.3
Innovative enterprises with supportive training practices (%)	84.5	43.1	68.2	41.6					
Employment rate for IVET graduates (20-34 year-olds)			89.8	79.1					
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over general stream)			8.5	5.6					
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over low-educated)			15.6	17.4					
Workers helped to improve their work by training (%)			89.3	89.8					
Workers with skills matched to their duties (%)			54.1	55.2					
<b>Overall transitions and labour market trends</b>									
Early leavers from education and training (%)		15.4	7.1 <sup>(b)</sup>	13.9	6.1	11.9	(3)	-1.0	-2.0
30-34 year-olds with tertiary attainment (%)		28.8	46.1 <sup>(b)</sup>	33.4	52.5	36.8	(3)	6.4	3.4
NEET rate for 18-24 year-olds (%)		15.1	6.9 <sup>(b)</sup>	16.6	6.7	17.0	(3)	-0.2	0.4
Unemployment rate for 20-34 year-olds (%)	6.7	10.6	6.2	13.1	8.5	15.1	(3)	2.3	2.0
Employment rate of recent graduates (age group 20-34) (%)	91.1	79.0	89.5	77.4	79.1	75.4	(3)	-10.4	-2.0
Adults with lower level of educational attainment (%)		30.0	22.3 <sup>(b)</sup>	27.3	19.5	24.8	(3)	-2.8	-2.5
Employment rate for 20-64 year-olds (%)	69.1	68.9	70.7	68.5	71.1	68.3	(3)	0.4	-0.2
Medium/high-qualified employment in 2020 (% of total)					83.2	82.3	(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).