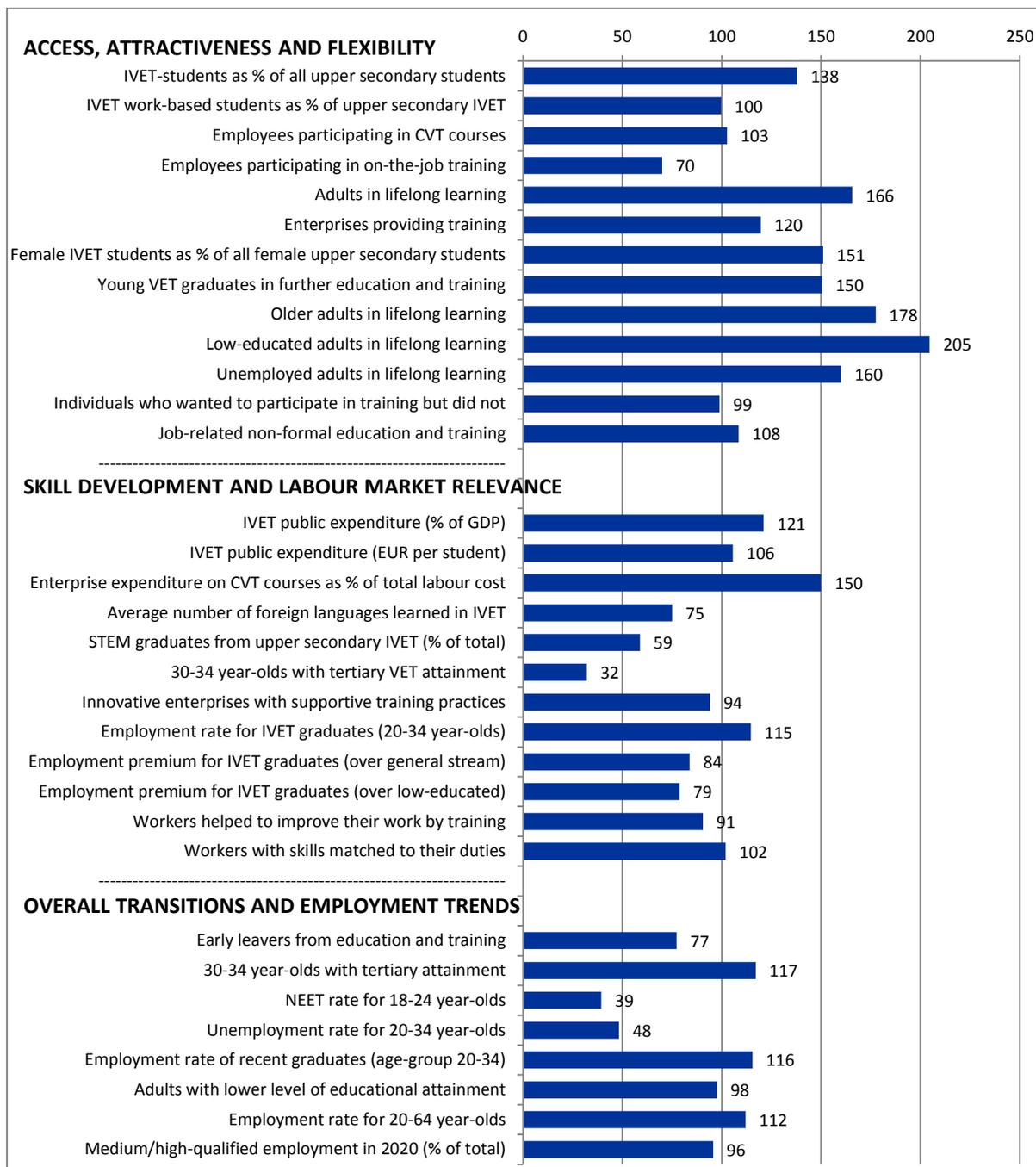


19. The Netherlands

VET indicators for the Netherlands 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.

The Netherlands' 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 Netherlands 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 Netherlands 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 Netherlands' 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 Netherlands has relatively high scores within this group of indicators. The percentage of IVET students in upper secondary education (69.5%) is higher than the EU average (50.4% in 2012). VET graduates are more likely to continue in further education and training (46.2%) than in the EU (30.7%, data for 2009). Participation in lifelong learning is also relatively high at 17.4% compared with 10.5% in the EU (data for 2013). Older adults are also more likely to participate in lifelong learning (11.7% versus 6.6% in the EU), as are lower-educated people (9.0% versus 4.4% in the EU), and the unemployed (16.0% versus 10.0% in the EU), though the latter two figures have decrease slightly over recent years. The Netherlands also scores highly regarding the proportion of people engaging in job-related non-formal education and training (87.0% versus 80.2% in the EU in 2011).

Skill development and labour market relevance

The performance of the Netherlands on this set of indicators is mixed. Levels of expenditure on training (IVET and CVET) are relatively high, but the percentage of both those graduating from upper secondary school with a STEM qualification (2012) and those aged 30 to 34 with tertiary-VET educational attainment (2013) are relatively low.

The level of expenditure on IVET, at 0.83% of GDP, is higher than the EU average of 0.68%. The average level of expenditure per student at EUR 9 068 is higher than the EU average of EUR 8 586. Expenditure on CVT by enterprises – as a percentage of labour costs – is relatively high at 1.2% compared to 0.8% in the EU (data drawn from CVTS 2010).

The percentage of those graduating from upper secondary school with a STEM qualification (17.2%) is lower than the EU average (29.2%). The percentage of 30 to 34 year-olds with tertiary-level VET attainment (2.8%) is much lower than the EU average (8.7%).

A relatively high percentage of those aged 20 to 34 graduating from the VET stream at medium education level are likely to be in employment (90.6% compared with 79.1% in the EU) (data from 2009). In the Netherlands, IVET graduates 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 4.7 percentage points higher than that of their counterparts from general education (this is a positive employment premium, but smaller than the EU average premium of 5.6 percentage points); the employment rate of IVET graduates is 13.7 percentage points higher than that of graduates with lower-level qualifications (the corresponding EU average premium is 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 Netherlands scores favourably on nearly all indicators in this group. The percentage of early leavers from education at 9.2% is lower than the EU average of 11.9% and below the Europe 2020 average target of 10%, but still higher than the national target of 8%. The percentage of 30 to 34 year-olds who have achieved tertiary-level education is higher than the EU average: 43.1% in the Netherlands versus 36.8% in the EU. This is higher than both the national target and the Europe 2020 average target of 40%.

The percentage of young people who are NEET at 6.7% is much lower than the EU average of 17.0%, and the employment rate of recent graduates (87.1%) is higher than in the EU (75.4%). It is important to mention that every recent employment-related figure showed a noticeable decline compared with 2010. In spite of this, there is still only one indicator where the performance of the Netherlands is slightly less favourable compared with that of the EU, which is the forecast for 2020 on the proportion of employment which is projected to be medium- or highly-qualified (78.7% versus 82.3%).

Score on VET indicators in the Netherlands 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	
	NL	EU	NL	EU	NL	EU		NL	EU
Access, attractiveness and flexibility									
IVET-students as % of all upper secondary students		51.9		50.1	69.5 ^(d)	50.4	(2)		0.3
IVET work-based students as % of upper secondary IVET		27.2		27.4	26.4 ^(d)	26.5	(2)		-0.9
Employees participating in CVT courses (%)	34	33	39	38					
Employees participating in on-the-job training (%)	11	16	14	20					
Adults in lifelong learning (%)			16.6 ^(b)		17.4	10.5 ^(b)	(3)	0.8	
Enterprises providing training (%)	75	60	79	66					
Female IVET students as % of all female upper secondary students		46.5		44.4	68.0 ^(d)	45.0	(2)		0.6
Young VET graduates in further education and training (%)			46.2	30.7					
Older adults in lifelong learning (%)					11.7 ^(b)	6.6 ^(b)	(3)		
Low-educated adults in lifelong learning (%)			9.3 ^(b)		9.0	4.4 ^(b)	(3)	-0.3	
Unemployed adults in lifelong learning (%)			17.6 ^(b)		16.0	10.0 ^(b)	(3)	-1.6	
Individuals who wanted to participate in training but did not (%)	9.6	14.2	9.4	9.5					
Job-related non-formal education and training (%)			87.0	80.2					
Skill development and labour market relevance									
IVET public expenditure (% of GDP)	0.77	0.67	0.84	0.71	0.83	0.68	(1)	-0.01	-0.03
IVET public expenditure (EUR per student)	8 538	7 033	8 924	8 558	9 068	8 586	(1)	144	28
Enterprise expenditure on CVT courses as % of total labour cost	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.8					
Average number of foreign languages learned in IVET				1.2 ^(d)	0.9	1.2	(2)		0.0
STEM graduates from upper secondary IVET (% of total)	18.9	32.0	15.6	28.7	17.2	29.2	(2)	1.6	0.5
30-34 year-olds with tertiary VET attainment (%)		7.3	2.9 ^(b)	7.4	2.8	8.7	(3)	-0.1	1.3
Innovative enterprises with supportive training practices (%)	39.2	43.1	39.2	41.6					
Employment rate for IVET graduates (20-34 year-olds)			90.6	79.1					
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over general stream)			4.7	5.6					
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over low-educated)			13.7	17.4					
Workers helped to improve their work by training (%)			81.3	89.8					
Workers with skills matched to their duties (%)			56.3	55.2					
Overall transitions and labour market trends									
Early leavers from education and training (%)		15.4	10.0 ^(b)	13.9	9.2	11.9	(3)	-0.8	-2.0
30-34 year-olds with tertiary attainment (%)		28.8	41.4 ^(b)	33.4	43.1	36.8	(3)	1.7	3.4
NEET rate for 18-24 year-olds (%)		15.1	5.8 ^(b)	16.6	6.7	17.0	(3)	0.9	0.4
Unemployment rate for 20-34 year-olds (%)		10.6	4.9 ^(b)	13.1	7.3	15.1	(3)	2.4	2.0
Employment rate of recent graduates (age group 20-34) (%)	92.7	79.0	92.6	77.4	87.1	75.4	(3)	-5.5	-2.0
Adults with lower level of educational attainment (%)		30.0	27.7 ^(b)	27.3	24.2	24.8	(3)	-3.5	-2.5
Employment rate for 20-64 year-olds (%)		68.9	76.8 ^(b)	68.5	76.5	68.3	(3)	-0.3	-0.2
Medium/high-qualified employment in 2020 (% of total)					78.7	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).