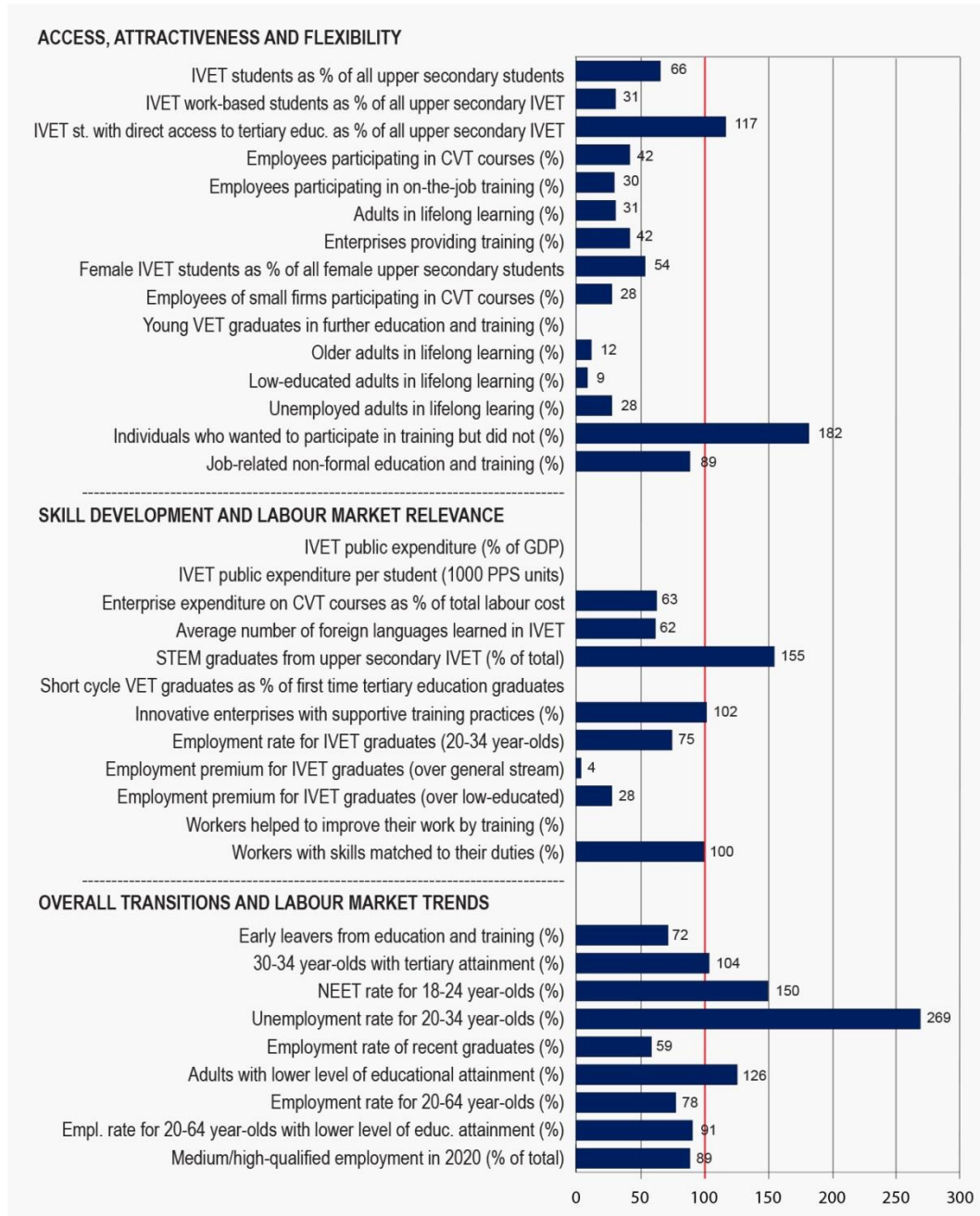


8. Greece

VET indicators for Greece for the last available year 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 developments over time. A technical definition of each indicator is provided in the annex.

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 (31.5% compared to 48% for the EU). Female enrolment figures differ even more: 23% of females in upper secondary education are enrolled in IVET compared to 42.7% in the EU in 2014. The percentage of IVET students enrolled in combined work- and school-based programmes is also much lower in Greece (10.5%) than in the EU as a whole (34%). In contrast, the share of upper secondary IVET with direct access to tertiary education (81.2%) is well above the EU average (69.2%). The percentage of adults involved in lifelong learning in 2015 (3.3%) is lower than the EU average (10.7%), 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 (especially in small firms) and on-the-job training suggest that employer-sponsored training is less frequent than in the EU generally. 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, indicators for Greece are mostly below EU averages. The average number of foreign languages learned in upper secondary IVET is lower in Greece (0.6) than in the EU (1). The share of STEM graduates from upper secondary IVET (46.4%) is well above the EU average (30%) (2014 data). Based on 2015 data, the employment rate of 20 to 34 year-old IVET graduates at medium level of education (ISCED 3-4) differs strongly from the EU average (58.2% in Greece and 77.2% in the EU). Also, their employment rate is 0.2 percentage points higher than that of their counterparts from general education at the same ISCED levels; this is positive, but considerably lower than the EU average (5.3 percentage points). The employment rate of IVET graduates is 6.7 percentage points higher than those with lower-level qualifications (also a positive, though much lower than the EU average of 23.7 percentage points). All these employment figures relate to 2015 and exclude young people in further education and training.

Overall transitions and labour market trends

In this section all data refer to 2015 unless otherwise stated. The NEET rate in Greece (23.7%) and the unemployment rate for 20 to 34 year-olds (34.8%) are much higher than the corresponding EU averages (15.8% and 12.9%, respectively). The latter indicator increased by an average 3.1 percentage points (yearly) between 2010 and 2015. At 45.2%, the employment rate of recent graduates is markedly below the corresponding value for the EU as a whole (76.9%). This rate has also decreased by an average 2.5 percentage points (yearly) between 2010 and 2015. This percentage is also well below the EU target of 82%. In sum, all unemployment- and employment-related indicators have changed substantially in an unfavourable direction between 2010 and 2015. Educational attainment for young people compares favourably within the EU context. The share of 30 to 34 year-olds who have completed tertiary-level education (40.4%) is higher than the EU average (38.7%). Due to an increase between 2010 and 2015, it achieves both the Europe 2020 average target (40%) and the national target (32%). The early leaver rate from training and education is lower than the EU average (7.9% compared to 11%) and it decreased more than in the EU between 2010 and 2015 (1.2 percentage points yearly and 0.6 percentage points yearly respectively). At 7.9%, it achieves both the Europe 2020 average target (10%) and the national target (9.7%). However, the share of adults with lower level of education continues to be higher (29.6%) than in the EU (23.5%).

Score on VET indicators in Greece and in the EU, 2010, last available year and recent trend

Indicator label	2010		Last available year			Recent trend (per year)		
	EL [†]	EU [†]	Yr	EL [†]	EU [†]	Range	EL	EU
Access, attractiveness and flexibility								
IVET students as % of all upper secondary students	A	A	'14	31.5 ^b	48.0 ^{b E1}	'13-'14	▪ -2.2	▪ -0.9
IVET work-based students as % of all upper secondary IVET	A	A	'14	10.5 ^b	34.0 ^{b E2}	'13-'14	▪ 1.3	▪ 0.1
IVET students with direct access to tertiary education as % of all upper secondary IVET			'14	81.2	69.2 ^{E3}			
Employees participating in CVT courses (%)	16.0	38.0 ^e	'10	16.0	38.0 ^e			
Employees participating in on-the-job training (%)	6.0	20.0 ^e	'10	6.0	20.0 ^e			
Adults in lifelong learning (%)	3.3		'15	3.3	10.7 ^b	'13-'15	↗ 0.1	→ 0.0
Enterprises providing training (%)	28.0	66.0 ^e	'10	28.0	66.0 ^e			
Female IVET students as % of all female upper secondary students	A	A	'14	23.0 ^b	42.7 ^{b E1}	'13-'14	▪ -4.1	▪ -1.0
Employees of small firms participating in CVT courses (%)	7.0	25.0 ^e	'10	7.0	25.0 ^e			
Young VET graduates in further education and training (%)			'15		33.0 ^b			
Older adults in lifelong learning (%)	0.8	5.3	'15	0.8	6.9	'10-'15	→ 0.0	↗ 0.4
Low-educated adults in lifelong learning (%)	0.5		'15	0.4 ^C	4.3 ^{b C}	'13-'15	→ 0.0	↘ -0.1
Unemployed adults in lifelong learning (%)	3.7		'15	2.7	9.5 ^b	'13-'15	↘ -0.2	↘ -0.4
Individuals who wanted to participate in training but did not (%)	17.3 ^B	9.5 ^{e B}	'11	17.3	9.5 ^e			
Job-related non-formal education and training (%)	71.2 ^B	80.2 ^{e B}	'11	71.2	80.2 ^e			
Skill development and labour market relevance								
IVET public expenditure (% of GDP)			'13		0.56 ^{b E4}			
IVET public expenditure per student (1000 PPS units)			'13		6.4 ^{b E5}			
Enterprise expenditure on CVT courses as % of total labour cost	0.5	0.8 ^e	'10	0.5	0.8 ^e			
Average number of foreign languages learned in IVET			'14	0.6 ^b	1.0 ^{b E6}	'13-'14	▪ 0.0	▪ 0.0
STEM graduates from upper secondary IVET (% of total)	A	A	'14	46.4 ^b	30.0 ^{b E7}	'13-'14	▪ 2.3	▪ -0.4
Short-cycle VET graduates as % of first time tertiary education graduates			'14	0.0 ^z	9.3 ^{E8}	'13-'14	▪ 0.0	▪ 0.4
Innovative enterprises with supportive training practices (%)		41.5 ^{E9}	'12	42.5	41.6 ^{E9}			
Employment rate for IVET graduates (20-34 year-olds)			'15	58.2 ^b	77.2 ^b	'14-'15	▪ 5.2	▪ 0.3
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over general stream)			'15	0.2 ^b	5.3 ^b	'14-'15	▪ 2.2	▪ -1.0
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over low-educated)			'15	6.7 ^b	23.7 ^b	'14-'15	▪ 4.1	▪ -0.1
Workers helped to improve their work by training (%)			'15	87.4 ^u	83.7			
Workers with skills matched to their duties (%)	44.6	55.2	'15	57.2	57.3	'10-'15	▪ 2.5	▪ 0.4
Overall transitions and labour market trends								
Early leavers from education and training (%)	13.5	13.9	'15	7.9 ^C	11.0 ^C	'10-'15	↘ -1.2	↘ -0.6
30-34 year-olds with tertiary attainment (%)	28.6	33.8	'15	40.4 ^C	38.7 ^C	'10-'15	↗ 2.5	↗ 1.0
NEET rate for 18-24 year-olds (%)	20.3	16.6	'15	23.7	15.8	'10-'15	↗ 0.7	↘ -0.1
Unemployment rate for 20-34 year-olds (%)	19.5	13.1	'15	34.8	12.9	'10-'15	↗ 3.1	↗ 0.1
Employment rate of recent graduates (%)	58.6	77.4	'15	45.2 ^C	76.9 ^C	'10-'15	↘ -2.5	↘ -0.2
Adults with lower level of educational attainment (%)	37.3	27.3	'15	29.6 ^C	23.5 ^C	'10-'15	↘ -1.5	↘ -0.8
Employment rate for 20-64 year-olds (%)	63.8	68.6	'15	54.9	70.0	'10-'15	↘ -1.9	↗ 0.3
Employment rate for 20-64 year-olds with lower level of educational attainment (%)	57.8	53.4	'15	48.1 ^C	52.6 ^C	'10-'15	↘ -2.0	↘ -0.2
Medium/high-qualified employment in 2020 (% of total)			'16	73.8 ^D	82.8 ^D			

EU refers to EU-28, unless otherwise specified. Arrows ↗ or ↘ signal a positive or negative trend based on more than two data points and of magnitude 0.1 per year or more. Trends based on more than two data points but of smaller magnitude are indicated by →; trends based on two points only are marked ▪. Trends are estimated by means of regression models.

(A) UOE back reconstruction of 2010 values based on ISCED 2011 not yet available. (B) AES 2011, used as proxy for 2010 baseline. (C) 2014 b flags in Eurostat online tables ignored on the basis of other relevant Eurostat metadata. (D) Forecast made in 2016. (E1) Based on 28 countries; partial information for NL. (E2) Based on 25 countries (missing: ES, PL, RO); partial information for NL. (E3) Based on 27 countries (missing: NL); partial information for EL, IT. (E4) Based on 19 countries (missing: BE, DK, IE, EL, FR, HR, IT, PT, SK). (E5) Based on 21 countries (missing: DK, IE, EL, FR, HR, IT, PT). (E6) Partial information for NL. (E7) Based on 25 countries (missing: IT, HR, UK). (E8) Based on 23 countries (missing: BE, CY, FR, IE, UK). (E9) Based on 22 countries (missing: DE, IE, EL, NL, SI, UK). (b) Break after 2010, therefore baseline data not included. (u) Eurostat: 'low reliability'. (z) Eurostat: 'not applicable'. (e) Eurostat: 'estimated'.