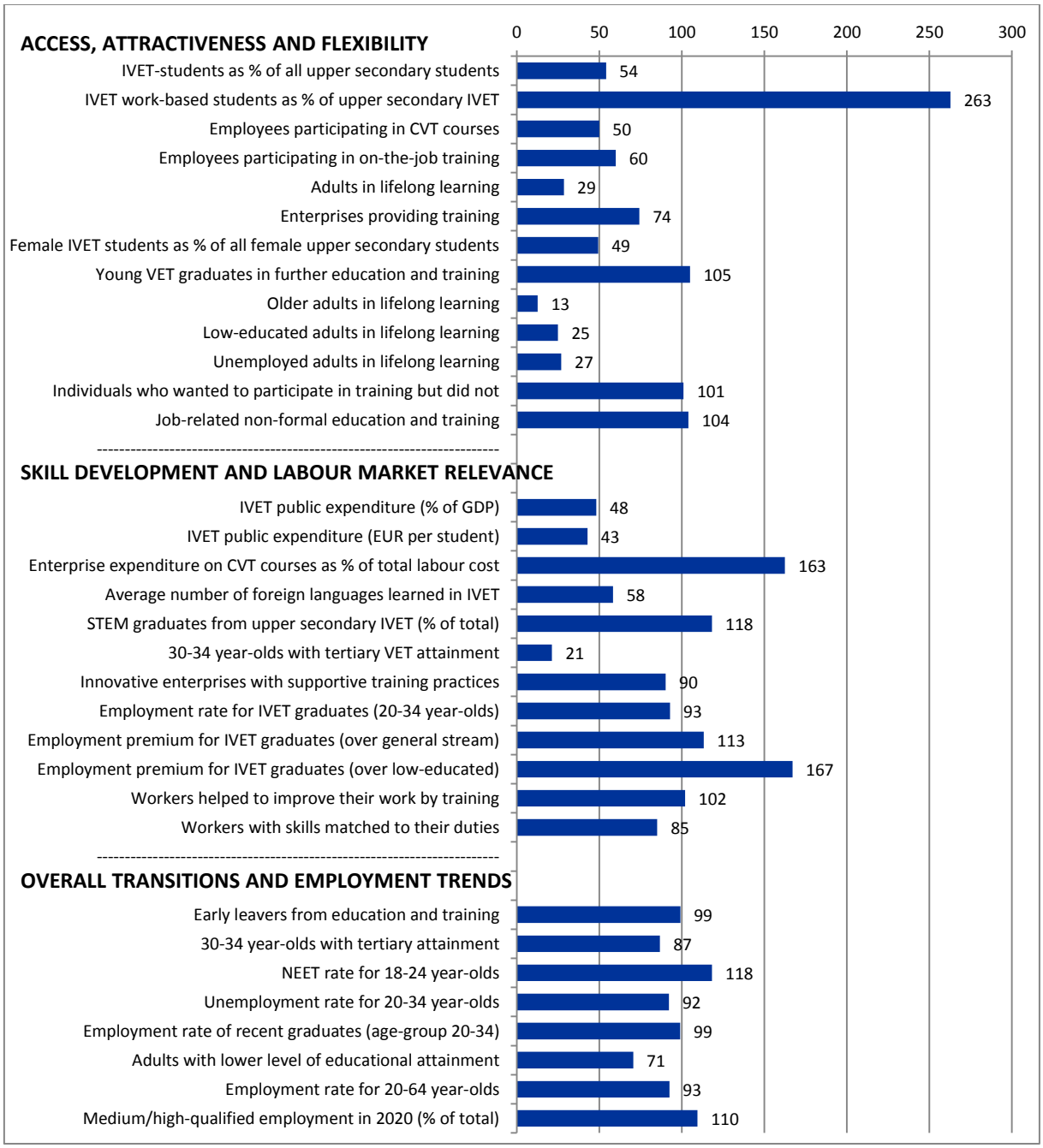
Excerpt from the publication: On the way to 2020: data for vocational education and training policies. Country statistical overviews, ISBN 978-92-896-1850-2

17. Hungary

VET indicators for Hungary 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.

Excerpt from the publication: On the way to 2020: data for vocational education and training policies. Country statistical overviews, ISBN 978-92-896-1850-2

Hungary'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 Hungary 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 Hungary 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, Hungary'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 share of all upper secondary students enrolled in vocational programmes in Hungary (27.3%) is a little over than half the EU average (50.4% in 2012). Where students are working towards a vocational qualification, they are more likely to be engaged in combined work- and school-based programmes than in the EU (69.7% versus 26.5%). Since 2010, this rate has shown a 10.1 percentage point increase in Hungary.

Data for 2013 on the share of adults participating in lifelong learning reveal a relatively low score (3.0% compared with 10.5% in the EU). Older people (0.8%), those with relatively low-level education (1.1%) and the unemployed (2.7%) are also much less likely to be in receipt of lifelong learning in Hungary than in the EU as a whole. At 49%, the share of employers providing training is less than the EU average of 66%, and only 19% of employees benefit from employer-sponsored CVT courses, compared to 38% in the EU (CVTS 2010 data).

Skill development and labour market relevance

Public expenditure on IVET as a percentage of GDP (0.33%) is less than half of the EU average (0.68%) (2011 data for ISCED 3-4). The amount spent per student (EUR 3 686) is also significantly lower than average (EUR 8 586). The share of 30 to 34 year-olds who have completed tertiary-level VET (1.9%) almost doubled between 2010 and 2013, yet it is still below the EU average (8.7%). Based on 2009 data, the employment rate for IVET graduates (aged 20-34) at ISCED 3-4 (73.4%) is somewhat below the EU average (79.1%). IVET graduates in Hungary 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 6.3 percentage points higher than that of their counterparts from general education (this is

higher than the EU average premium of 5.6 percentage points); their employment rate is 29.1 percentage points higher than that of graduates with lower-level qualifications (also above 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 (11.8%) is more or less equal to the EU average (11.9%). After a slight increase between 2010 and 2013 it is still higher than the Europe 2020 average target and the national target (both at 10%). The share of 30 to 34 year-olds who have completed tertiary-level education is relatively low at 31.9%, compared to the EU average 36.8%, but has been increasing, from 19.0% in 2006, to 25.7% in 2010, and then to 31.9% in 2013. This is still short of the Europe 2020 average target (40%), but over the national target (30.3%). The percentage of 30-34 year-olds achieving tertiary-level education has been rising at twice of the average rate of the EU. The percentage of adults with low-level education is comparatively low (17.5% versus 24.8% in the EU). The employment rate for 20 to 64 year-olds (63.2%) is lower than the EU average (68.3%), but has increased between 2010 and 2013 in Hungary, while decreasing in the EU as a whole. The unemployment rate for 20 to 34 year-olds (13.9%) is below the EU average (15.1%) and decreased between 2010 and 2013. In contrast, the NEET rate is slightly higher compared with the EU (20.1% versus 17.0%) and increased more than in the EU between 2010 and 2013.

Excerpt from the publication: On the way to 2020: data for vocational education and training policies. Country statistical overviews, ISBN 978-92-896-1850-2

Score on VET indicators in Hungary 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	
	HU	EU	HU	EU	HU	EU		HU	EU
Access, attractiveness and flexibility									
IVET-students as % of all upper secondary students	23.7(p)	51.9	25.8(p)	50.1	27.3(p)	50.4	(2)	1.5	0.3
IVET work-based students as % of upper secondary IVET	54.6	27.2	59.6	27.4	69.7	26.5	(2)	10.1	-0.9
Employees participating in CVT courses (%)	16	33	19	38					
Employees participating in on-the-job training (%)	13	16	12	20					
Adults in lifelong learning (%)	3.8		2.8		3.0	10.5(b)	(3)	0.2	
Enterprises providing training (%)	49	60	49	66					
Female IVET students as % of all female upper secondary students	18.5(p)	46.5	20.4(p)	44.4	22.2(p)	45.0	(2)	1.8	0.6
Young VET graduates in further education and training (%)			32.2	30.7					
Older adults in lifelong learning (%)	0.7		0.6		0.8	6.6(b)	(3)	0.2	
Low-educated adults in lifelong learning (%)	0.7		0.7		1.1	4.4(b)	(3)	0.4	
Unemployed adults in lifelong learning (%)	3.6		2.4		2.7	10.0(b)	(3)	0.3	
Individuals who wanted to participate in training but did not (%)		14.2	9.6(b)	9.5					
Job-related non-formal education and training (%)			83.4(b)	80.2					
Skill development and labour market relevance									
IVET public expenditure (% of GDP)	0.40	0.67	0.32	0.71	0.33	0.68	(1)	0.01	-0.03
IVET public expenditure (EUR per student)	3 765	7 033	3 444	8 558	3 686	8 586	(1)	242	28
Enterprise expenditure on CVT courses as % of total labour cost	1.3	0.9	1.3	0.8					
Average number of foreign languages learned in IVET	0.7		0.8	1.2(d)	0.7	1.2	(2)	-0.1	0.0
STEM graduates from upper secondary IVET (% of total)	36.4	32.0	35.3	28.7	34.6	29.2	(2)	-0.7	0.5
30-34 year-olds with tertiary VET attainment (%)		7.3	1.0	7.4	1.9	8.7	(3)	0.9	1.3
Innovative enterprises with supportive training practices (%)	47.3	43.1	37.6	41.6					
Employment rate for IVET graduates (20-34 year-olds)			73.4	79.1					
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over general stream)			6.3	5.6					
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over low-educated)			29.1	17.4					
Workers helped to improve their work by training (%)			91.6	89.8					
Workers with skills matched to their duties (%)			47.0	55.2					
Overall transitions and labour market trends									
Early leavers from education and training (%)	12.6	15.4	10.5	13.9	11.8	11.9	(3)	1.3	-2.0
30-34 year-olds with tertiary attainment (%)	19.0	28.8	25.7	33.4	31.9	36.8	(3)	6.2	3.4
NEET rate for 18-24 year-olds (%)	16.3	15.1	16.5	16.6	20.1	17.0	(3)	3.6	0.4
Unemployment rate for 20-34 year-olds (%)	9.6	10.6	14.6	13.1	13.9	15.1	(3)	-0.7	2.0
Employment rate of recent graduates (age group 20-34) (%)	79.8	79.0	74.4	77.4	74.7	75.4	(3)	0.3	-2.0
Adults with lower level of educational attainment (%)	21.9	30.0	18.7	27.3	17.5	24.8	(3)	-1.2	-2.5
Employment rate for 20-64 year-olds (%)	62.6	68.9	60.4	68.5	63.2	68.3	(3)	2.8	-0.2
Medium/high-qualified employment in 2020 (% of total)					90.1	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. Data for indicators 1010 and 1070 underestimates the importance of upper secondary VET compared to national definition and figures. For international statistical purposes, students in general education grades of secondary vocational schools are entirely classified as enrolled in general education, although a combination of general and vocational education is provided to them;
(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).