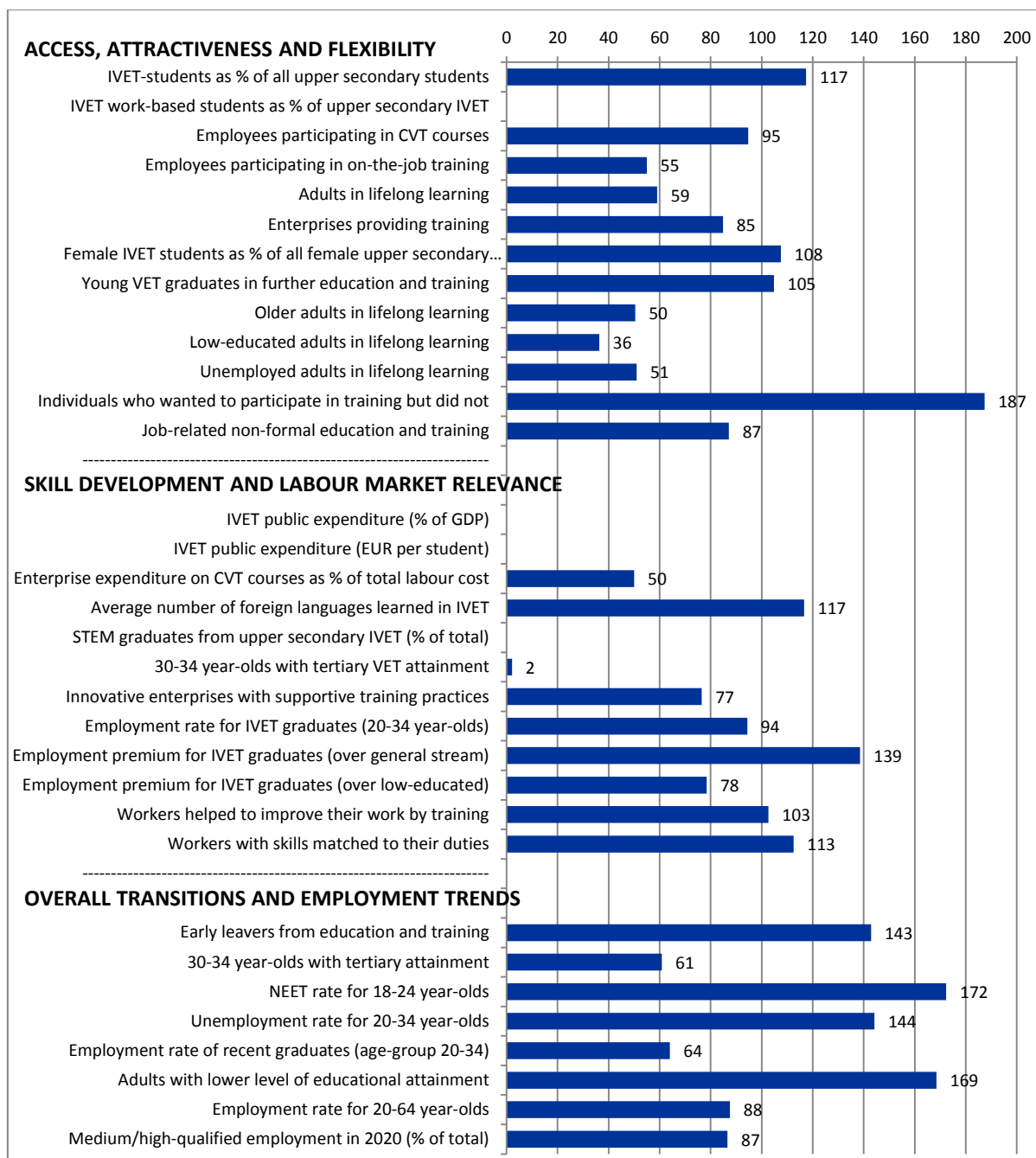


12. Italy

VET indicators for Italy 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.

Italy'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 Italy 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 Italy 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, Italy'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

Italy scores highly compared with the EU average for participation in IVET: the share of IVET students as a percentage all upper secondary students is proportionally higher (59.2%) than the EU average (50.4%) (data for 2012). In contrast, data for 2013 show that Italy has fewer adults involved in lifelong learning (6.2%) than the EU as a whole (10.5%). At 6.2% Italy is still below the average target of 15% set by the education and training 2020 strategic framework. Older Italians and those with low-levels of educational attainment are less likely to engage in lifelong learning. The incidence of, and participation in, employer-sponsored training – derived from the 2010 CVTS data – have increased compared with 2005, but still stand below the EU averages. In 2010, 36% of employees participated in CVT courses compared with 38% in the EU, and 56% of employers reported providing training compared with the EU average of 66%. Differences in employee participation in on-the-job training are more pronounced: 11% for Italy compared with 20% for the EU as a whole. The percentage of individuals who wanted to train, but did not do so is also relatively large in Italy (17.8%) compared with the EU (9.5% in 2011).

Skill development and labour market relevance

In Italy the percentage of the 30 to 34 year-olds who have completed tertiary-level VET is particularly low, at 0.2% compared with 8.7% in the EU in 2013 – more than a twenty-fold difference. Enterprise expenditure on CVT courses as percentage of total labour costs also shows a big difference: Italy scores 0.4% compared with 0.8% for the EU (data from CVTS 2010). For other indicators, such as the average number of foreign languages learned in IVET, workers with skills matched to their duties, and workers helped to improve their work by training, the scores are slightly higher than the EU average.

Based on 2009 data, the employment rate of IVET graduates (aged 20-34) at ISCED 3-4 (74.6%) is lower than the EU average (79.1). Their employment rate is 7.8 percentage points higher than for counterparts from general education (they enjoy a positive employment premium and this is above the corresponding EU average premium of 5.6 percentage points); their employment rate is also 13.6 percentage points higher than that of graduates with lower-level qualifications (but this is lower than 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.

Comparative indicators for early leavers from education and training (17% in Italy, 11.9% in the EU), the unemployment rate for 20 to 34 year-olds (21.7% in Italy, 15.1% in the EU), and the NEET rate for 18 to 24 year-olds (29.3% in Italy, 17.0% in the EU) are all relatively high. The percentage of early leavers decreased from 18.8% in 2010 to 17.0% in 2013, nearly reaching the national target of 16%. Both the unemployment rate for 20-34 year olds and the NEET rate increased between 2010 and 2013 more than the EU-average. The employment rate of recent graduates decreased by 9.4 percentage points between 2010 and 2013. At 48.3%, this is much lower than the EU average (75.4%).

The percentage of 30 to 34 year-olds who have completed tertiary-level education is lower than the EU-average (22.4% versus 36.8%): this is lower than both the national target (26-27%) and the Europe 2020 average target (40%). Between 2006 and 2010, and between 2010 and 2013, the percentage of people who have completed tertiary-level education increased, but at a lower rate than in the EU as a whole over the same periods.

Score on VET indicators in Italy 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	
	IT	EU	IT	EU	IT	EU		IT	EU
Access, attractiveness and flexibility									
IVET-students as % of all upper secondary students	60.5	51.9	60.0	50.1	59.2	50.4	(2)	-0.8	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 (%)	29	33	36	38					
Employees participating in on-the-job training (%)	7	16	11	20					
Adults in lifelong learning (%)	6.1		6.2		6.2	10.5 ^(b)	(3)	0.0	
Enterprises providing training (%)	32	60	56	66					
Female IVET students as % of all female upper secondary students	49.4	46.5	49.1	44.4	48.4	45.0	(2)	-0.7	0.6
Young VET graduates in further education and training (%)			32.2	30.7					
Older adults in lifelong learning (%)	2.4		3.0		3.3	6.6 ^(b)	(3)	0.3	
Low-educated adults in lifelong learning (%)	1.1		1.3		1.6	4.4 ^(b)	(3)	0.3	
Unemployed adults in lifelong learning (%)	6.7		6.2		5.1	10.0 ^(b)	(3)	-1.1	
Individuals who wanted to participate in training but did not (%)	19.2	14.2	17.8	9.5					
Job-related non-formal education and training (%)			69.9	80.2					
Skill development and labour market relevance									
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	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.8					
Average number of foreign languages learned in IVET	1.4		1.4	1.2 ^(d)	1.4	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 (%)	0.7	7.3	0.3	7.4	0.2	8.7	(3)	-0.1	1.3
Innovative enterprises with supportive training practices (%)	45.1	43.1	31.9	41.6					
Employment rate for IVET graduates (20-34 year-olds)			74.6	79.1					
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over general stream)			7.8	5.6					
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over low-educated)			13.6	17.4					
Workers helped to improve their work by training (%)			92.2	89.8					
Workers with skills matched to their duties (%)			62.1	55.2					
Overall transitions and labour market trends									
Early leavers from education and training (%)	20.6	15.4	18.8	13.9	17.0	11.9	(3)	-1.8	-2.0
30-34 year-olds with tertiary attainment (%)	17.7	28.8	19.8	33.4	22.4	36.8	(3)	2.6	3.4
NEET rate for 18-24 year-olds (%)	20.6	15.1	24.2	16.6	29.3	17.0	(3)	5.1	0.4
Unemployment rate for 20-34 year-olds (%)	11.2	10.6	14.5	13.1	21.7	15.1	(3)	7.2	2.0
Employment rate of recent graduates (age group 20-34) (%)	66.2	79.0	57.7	77.4	48.3	75.4	(3)	-9.4	-2.0
Adults with lower level of educational attainment (%)	48.7	30.0	44.8	27.3	41.8	24.8	(3)	-3.0	-2.5
Employment rate for 20-64 year-olds (%)	62.5	68.9	61.1	68.5	59.8	68.3	(3)	-1.3	-0.2
Medium/high-qualified employment in 2020 (% of total)					71.3	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).