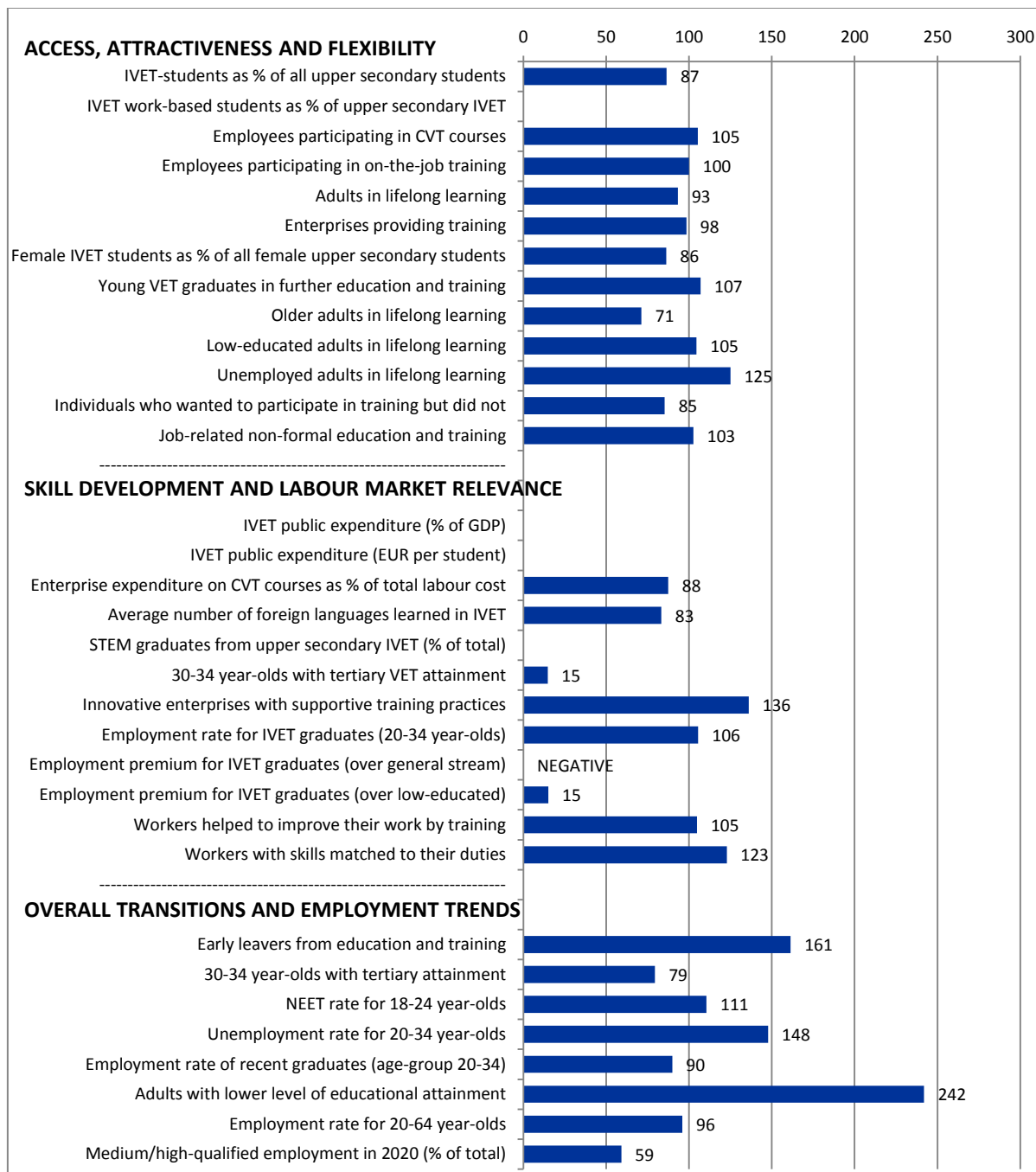


## 22. Portugal

### VET indicators for Portugal 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.

Portugal'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 Portugal 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 Portugal 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, Portugal'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**

Portugal's performance has improved and approached or surpassed the European average on several indicators. CVTS data for 2010 show that employee participation in CVT courses (40%) has surpassed the EU average of 38% and enterprise provision of training (65%) and employee participation in on-the-job training (20%) are also close, or equal to the EU average (66% and 20% respectively). The percentage of upper secondary students enrolled in IVET (43.6%) in 2012 is still lower than the EU average of 50.4%, but a substantial increase was observable between 2006 and 2010 (7.3 percentage points) and between 2010 and 2013 (4.8 percentage points).

At 9.8%, adult participation in lifelong learning is close to the EU average of 10.5%. The percentage of young VET graduates in further education and training is above the EU average (32.8% in Portugal; 30.7% in the EU, based on 2009 data).

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

The percentage of 30 to 34 year-olds with tertiary-level VET qualification (ISCED 5b) stands at 1.3%, much lower than the corresponding EU average of 8.7% (data for 2013). In contrast, at 56.6% (41.6% in the EU) Portugal scores higher than the EU in the percentage of innovative enterprises that support innovation with training practices, and also in the percentage of workers with skills matched to their duties (67.8% compared with 55.2% in the EU).

The employment rate of IVET graduates (aged 20-34) at 83.5% is higher than the EU average of 79.1% (based on 2009 data for ISCED levels 3-4). IVET graduates have an employment rate 1.4 percentage points lower than their counterparts from general education; on average, and in most countries, there is a positive premium attached to IVET. IVET graduates have an employment rate 2.6 percentage points higher than those with lower-level qualifications, but this positive employment premium is lower than that

observed across the EU (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. For many indicators, data for 2013 cannot be compared with earlier years because of a change in methodology.

The share of early leavers from education and training at 19.2% is nearly twice the EU average of 11.9%. Although it has been strongly decreasing between both 2006-2010 and 2010-2013, the figure for the indicator is still higher than the Europe 2020 average target and the national target (both set at 10%). The percentage of 30 to 34 year-olds who have completed tertiary-level education is 29.2%, relatively low compared with the EU average of 36.8%, and it is still well below the Europe 2020 average target and the national target (both set at 40%). The difference between Portugal and the EU average in the share of adults who have completed lower-level education is substantial (60.0% compared with 24.8% in the EU). Portugal scores above the European average both in the NEET rate for 18-24 year olds (18.8% compared to 17.0% in the EU) and in the unemployment rate of 20-34 year olds (22.3% compared to 15.1% in the EU). At 67.8%, the employment rate of recent graduates is well below the European average of 75.4%.

### Score on VET indicators in Portugal 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	
	PT	EU	PT	EU	PT	EU		PT	EU
<b>Access, attractiveness and flexibility</b>									
IVET-students as % of all upper secondary students	31.5	51.9	38.8	50.1	43.6	50.4	(2)	4.8	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 (%)	28	33	40	38					
Employees participating in on-the-job training (%)	9	16	20	20					
Adults in lifelong learning (%)					9.8 <sup>(b)</sup>	10.5 <sup>(b)</sup>	(3)		
Enterprises providing training (%)	44	60	65	66					
Female IVET students as % of all female upper secondary students	26.0	46.5	36.0	44.4	38.8	45.0	(2)	2.8	0.6
Young VET graduates in further education and training (%)			32.8	30.7					
Older adults in lifelong learning (%)					4.7 <sup>(b)</sup>	6.6 <sup>(b)</sup>	(3)		
Low-educated adults in lifelong learning (%)					4.6 <sup>(b)</sup>	4.4 <sup>(b)</sup>	(3)		
Unemployed adults in lifelong learning (%)					12.5 <sup>(b)</sup>	10.0 <sup>(b)</sup>	(3)		
Individuals who wanted to participate in training but did not (%)	6.5	14.2	8.1	9.5					
Job-related non-formal education and training (%)			82.3	80.2					
<b>Skill development and labour market relevance</b>									
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	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.8					
Average number of foreign languages learned in IVET	0.9		0.7	1.2 <sup>(d)</sup>	1.0	1.2	(2)	0.3	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 (%)		7.3		7.4	1.3 <sup>(d)</sup>	8.7	(3)		1.3
Innovative enterprises with supportive training practices (%)	54.6	43.1	56.6	41.6					
Employment rate for IVET graduates (20-34 year-olds)			83.5	79.1					
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over general stream)			-1.4	5.6					
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over low-educated)			2.6	17.4					
Workers helped to improve their work by training (%)			94.1	89.8					
Workers with skills matched to their duties (%)			67.8	55.2					
<b>Overall transitions and labour market trends</b>									
Early leavers from education and training (%)	39.1	15.4	28.7	13.9	19.2	11.9	(3)	-9.5	-2.0
30-34 year-olds with tertiary attainment (%)		28.8		33.4	29.2 <sup>(d)</sup>	36.8	(3)		3.4
NEET rate for 18-24 year-olds (%)	12.4	15.1	14.8	16.6	18.8	17.0	(3)	4.0	0.4
Unemployment rate for 20-34 year-olds (%)		10.6		13.1	22.3 <sup>(b)</sup>	15.1	(3)		2.0
Employment rate of recent graduates (age group 20-34) (%)	82.9	79.0	80.7	77.4	67.8	75.4	(3)	-12.9	-2.0
Adults with lower level of educational attainment (%)		30.0		27.3	60.0 <sup>(d)</sup>	24.8	(3)		-2.5
Employment rate for 20-64 year-olds (%)		68.9		68.5	65.6 <sup>(b)</sup>	68.3	(3)		-0.2
Medium/high-qualified employment in 2020 (% of total)					48.6	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).