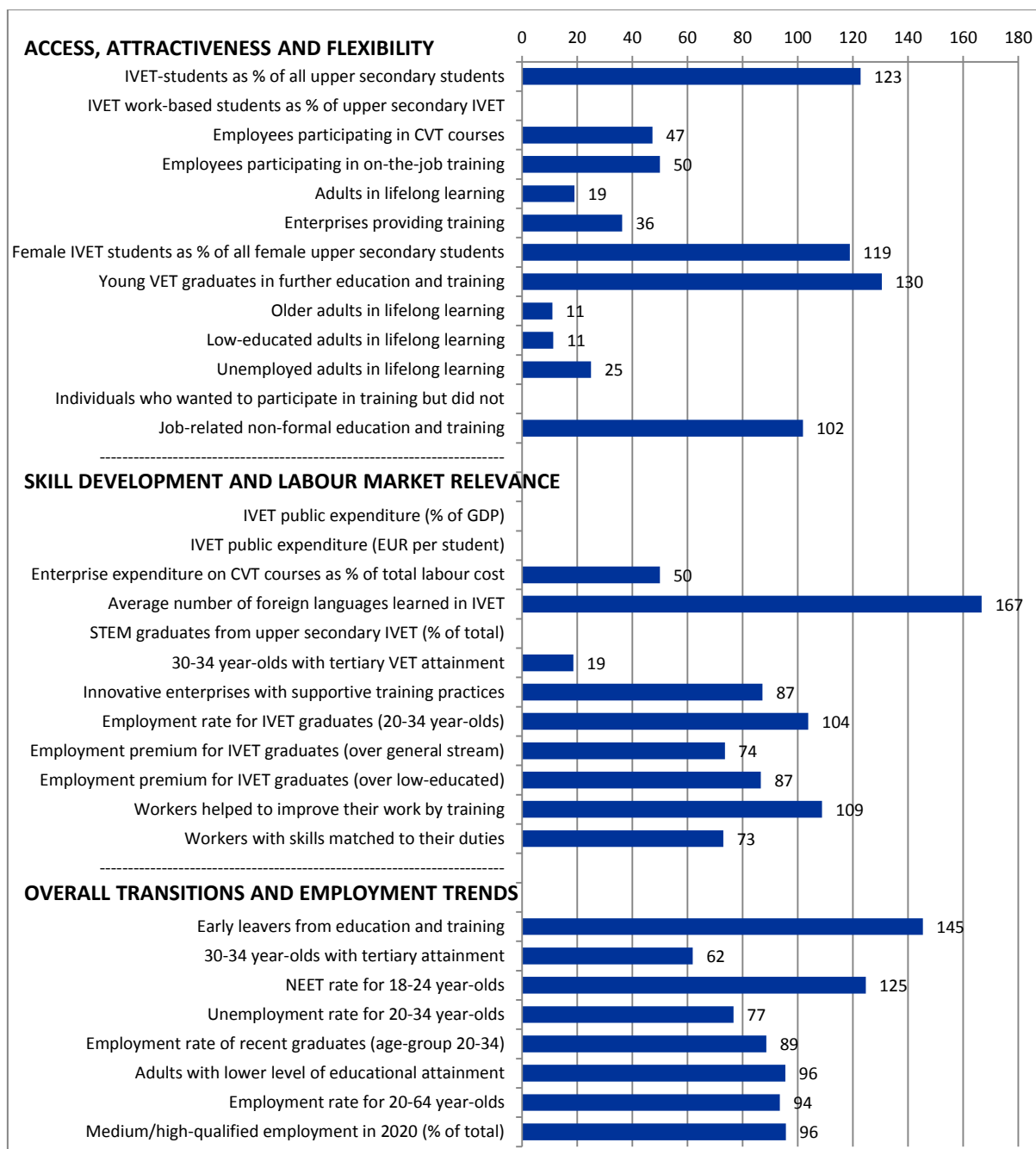


23. Romania

VET indicators for Romania 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.

Romania'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 Romania 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 Romania 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, Romania'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

Students in IVET programmes account for a relatively high share of all students in upper secondary education (61.9% compared with 50.4% in the EU in 2012). Adult participation in lifelong learning is 2.0%, much lower than the EU-average of 10.5% (data for 2013). The unemployed are less likely to engage in lifelong learning (2.5%) compared with the EU average (10.0%). The same holds for older people (0.7% versus 6.6% in the EU), and low-educated adults (0.5% versus 4.4% in the EU). Data from CVTS 2010 indicate the extent to which employees and enterprises engage in CVET. In 2010, 24% of employers reported providing training compared with 66% in the EU, and 18% of employees undertook CVT courses compared with 38% in the EU. Similarly, a smaller share of employees engaged in on-the-job training: 10% in Romania and 20% in the EU. When the CVTS data of 2010 and 2005 are compared, it shows that the gap between Romania and the EU with regard to employer participation in CVT has increased.

Skill development and labour market relevance

The percentage of 30 to 34 year-olds who have completed tertiary-level VET (ISCED 5b) is 1.6% in 2013, less than fifth of the EU average of 8.7%. Enterprise expenditure on CVT as a proportion of total labour costs (0.4%) is half that for Europe as a whole (data for 2010). The average number of foreign languages learned in upper secondary IVET education is relatively high (2.0 compared with 1.2 in the EU overall).

The employment rate for IVET graduates aged 20-34 years at ISCED levels 3-4 is 82.1%, three percentage points above the EU average of 79.1%. IVET graduates in Romania 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 4.1 percentage points higher than that of their counterparts from general education (even though this positive employment premium is

lower than the EU average premium of 5.6 percentage points). They also have an employment rate 15.1 percentage points higher than those with lower-level qualifications (lower than the EU average 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 share of early leavers from education and training is 17.3%, higher than the EU average of 11.9%, and higher than the Europe 2020 average target (10%) and the national target (11.3%). While the percentage of 30 to 34 year-olds with tertiary-level education has increased significantly (from 12.4% in 2006 to 18.1% in 2010, and then to 22.8% in 2013), it is still below the average EU of 36.8%, and the Europe 2020 average target (40%) and the national target (26.7%).

The employment rate of recent graduates (66.8%) is lower than in the EU (75.4%); this rate has also shown a 4.4 percentage points reduction since 2010, which is greater than in the EU (2 percentage points). The NEET rate (21.2%) is higher than in the EU overall (17.0%), but the general unemployment rate of 20 to 34 year-olds (11.6%) is lower (15.1% in the EU). This unemployment rate has increased less rapidly between 2010 and 2013 in Romania than across the EU as a whole (by 0.7 percentage points versus 2.0 percentage points in the EU).

Score on VET indicators in Romania 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	
	RO	EU	RO	EU	RO	EU		RO	EU
Access, attractiveness and flexibility									
IVET-students as % of all upper secondary students	64.9	51.9	63.8	50.1	61.9	50.4	(2)	-1.9	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 (%)	17	33	18	38					
Employees participating in on-the-job training (%)	14	16	10	20					
Adults in lifelong learning (%)	1.3		1.3		2.0	10.5 ^(b)	(3)	0.7	
Enterprises providing training (%)	40	60	24	66					
Female IVET students as % of all female upper secondary students	57.6	46.5	56.0	44.4	53.5	45.0	(2)	-2.5	0.6
Young VET graduates in further education and training (%)			40.1	30.7					
Older adults in lifelong learning (%)					0.7	6.6 ^(b)	(3)		
Low-educated adults in lifelong learning (%)					0.5	4.4 ^(b)	(3)		
Unemployed adults in lifelong learning (%)			1.4 ^(u)		2.5	10.0 ^(b)	(3)	1.1	
Individuals who wanted to participate in training but did not (%)	8.5	14.2		9.5					
Job-related non-formal education and training (%)			81.7	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	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.8					
Average number of foreign languages learned in IVET	1.4		1.8	1.2 ^(d)	2.0	1.2	(2)	0.2	0.0
STEM graduates from upper secondary IVET (% of total)	57.1	32.0	55.3	28.7		29.2	(2)		0.5
30-34 year-olds with tertiary VET attainment (%)	2.3	7.3	1.8	7.4	1.6	8.7	(3)	-0.2	1.3
Innovative enterprises with supportive training practices (%)	37.1	43.1	36.3	41.6					
Employment rate for IVET graduates (20-34 year-olds)			82.1	79.1					
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over general stream)			4.1	5.6					
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over low-educated)			15.1	17.4					
Workers helped to improve their work by training (%)			97.7	89.8					
Workers with skills matched to their duties (%)			40.3	55.2					
Overall transitions and labour market trends									
Early leavers from education and training (%)	17.9	15.4	18.4	13.9	17.3	11.9	(3)	-1.1	-2.0
30-34 year-olds with tertiary attainment (%)	12.4	28.8	18.1	33.4	22.8	36.8	(3)	4.7	3.4
NEET rate for 18-24 year-olds (%)	18.2	15.1	20.0	16.6	21.2	17.0	(3)	1.2	0.4
Unemployment rate for 20-34 year-olds (%)	10.1	10.6	10.9	13.1	11.6	15.1	(3)	0.7	2.0
Employment rate of recent graduates (age group 20-34) (%)	74.7	79.0	71.2	77.4	66.8	75.4	(3)	-4.4	-2.0
Adults with lower level of educational attainment (%)	25.8	30.0	25.7	27.3	23.7	24.8	(3)	-2.0	-2.5
Employment rate for 20-64 year-olds (%)	64.8	68.9	63.3	68.5	63.9	68.3	(3)	0.6	-0.2
Medium/high-qualified employment in 2020 (% of total)					78.8	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).