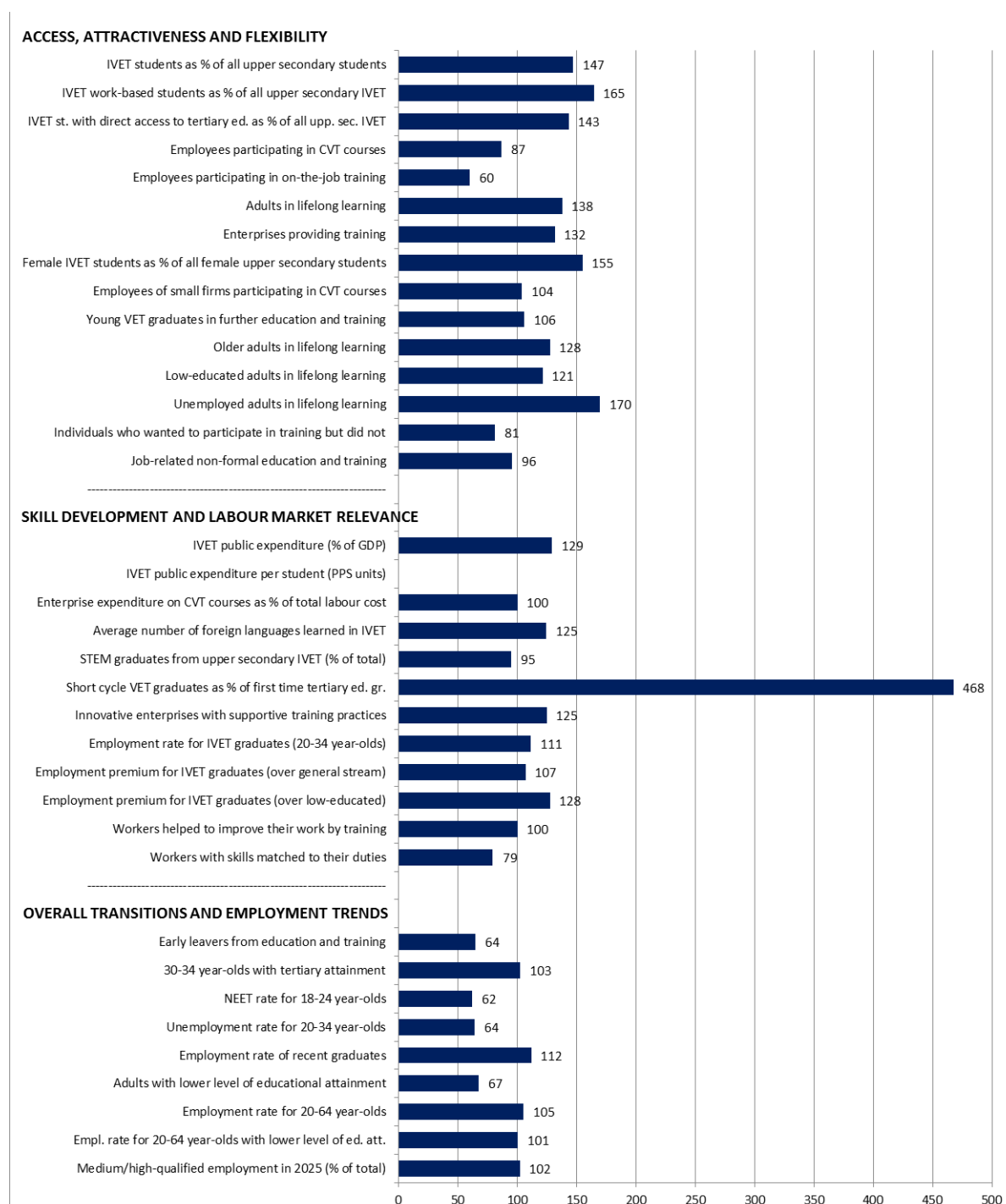


## 20. Austria

### VET indicators for Austria for the last available year Index numbers (EU=100)



NB: The index numbers are derived from data summarised in the table. Data in the table have been rounded to one or two decimal places. The calculation of index numbers is instead based on not rounded data.

Austria'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 Austria 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 Austria 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, Austria'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**

Levels of participation in IVET and lifelong learning are high in Austria. The share of upper secondary students enrolled in vocational programmes (69.5%) is well above the corresponding EU average (47.3%) (data for 2015).

Data for 2016 show that Austria has a relatively high share of its adult population participating in lifelong learning (14.9% compared with 10.8% in the EU), even more so for the unemployed (16.3% versus 9.6% for the EU as a whole).

Employers are more likely to report the provision of training (87% of employers do so, compared to 66% in the EU; based on 2010 CVTS data). In contrast, the shares of employees participating in employer-sponsored CVT courses (33% compared with 38% percent in the EU) and on-the-job training (12% compared with 20%) are both lower than in the EU as a whole (based on 2010 CVTS data).

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

Indicators of skill development and labour market relevance of VET in Austria tend to show higher levels than the corresponding EU averages. Public expenditure on IVET at ISCED 3-4 accounted for 0.70% of GDP, higher than in the EU (0.54%) (data for 2014). Austria also has a relatively high percentage of innovative enterprises providing supportive training in the workplace (55.8% compared with 44.8% in the EU, based on data for 2014).

The employment rate for IVET graduates (aged 20-34) at ISCED levels 3-4 (87.0%) is higher than the EU average (78.1). Their employment rate is 6.1 percentage points higher than for graduates from general education (slightly above the corresponding EU average premium of 5.7) and 29.9 percentage points higher than for graduates with lower-level qualifications (also above the EU average premium of 23.4). All these employment figures relate to 2016 and exclude young people in further education and training.

### **Overall transitions and labour market trends**

In this section all data refer to 2016 unless otherwise stated.

The data indicate a favourable situation concerning educational attainment and the labour market in Austria. The share of early leavers from education and training (6.9%) is

lower than the EU average (10.7%). This percentage is below both the Europe 2020 average target (10%) and the national target (9.5%). The share of 30 to 34 year-olds who have completed tertiary education is 40.1% in Austria, a little above the share in the EU (39.1%).

The NEET rate (9.4%) and the unemployment rate of 20 to 34 year-olds (7.5%) are below the averages for the EU (15.2% and 11.8% respectively). The employment rate for 20 to 64 year-olds (74.8%) and that of recent graduates (87.6%) are both relatively high compared with the EU (71.0% and 78.2% respectively). The share of adults with a low level of educational attainment is relatively small (15.5% in Austria, 23.0% in the EU). The employment rate of 20 to 64 year-olds with a low level of educational attainment is (at 53.9%) very near the rate in the EU (53.6%).

## References

Annex 1 – [Short descriptions of indicators and additional notes](#)

Annex 2 – [Reading the Country statistical overviews](#)

Annex 3 – [2017 Masterfile Country statistical overviews](#)

**Score on VET indicators in Austria and in the EU, 2010,  
last available year and recent change**

Indicator label	2010		Last available year		Recent change			
	AT	EU	Yr	AT	EU	Range	AT	EU
<b>Access, attractiveness and flexibility</b>								
IVET students as % of all upper secondary students	A	A	'15	69.5 <sup>b</sup>	47.3 <sup>b E1</sup>	'13-'15	↘ -0.6	↘ -1.7
IVET work-based students as % of all upper secondary IVET	A	A	'15	46.8 <sup>b</sup>	28.4 <sup>b E2</sup>	'13-'15	↘ -1.3	↘ -1.0
IVET students with direct access to tertiary education as % of all upper secondary IVET			'15	95.6	66.7 <sup>E3</sup>	'13-'15	↘ -0.3	↘ -2.8
Employees participating in CVT courses (%)	33.0	38.0 <sup>e</sup>	'10	33.0	38.0 <sup>e</sup>			
Employees participating in on-the-job training (%)	12.0	20.0 <sup>e</sup>	'10	12.0	20.0 <sup>e</sup>			
Adults in lifelong learning (%)	13.8		'16	14.9	10.8 <sup>b</sup>	'13-'16	↗ 0.8	↗ 0.1
Enterprises providing training (%)	87.0	66.0 <sup>e</sup>	'10	87.0	66.0 <sup>e</sup>			
Female IVET students as % of all female upper secondary students	A	A	'15	65.0 <sup>b</sup>	42.0 <sup>b E1</sup>	'13-'15	↘ -0.9	↘ -1.9
Employees of small firms participating in CVT courses (%)	26.0	25.0 <sup>e</sup>	'10	26.0	25.0 <sup>e</sup>			
Young VET graduates in further education and training (%)			'16	34.7 <sup>b</sup>	32.8 <sup>b</sup>	'14-'16	↗ 0.4	↘ -0.6
Older adults in lifelong learning (%)	8.1		'16	9.0	7.0	'13-'16	↗ 0.6	↗ 0.4
Low-educated adults in lifelong learning (%)	4.6		'16	5.1 <sup>C</sup>	4.2 <sup>b C</sup>	'13-'16	↗ 0.3	↘ -0.3
Unemployed adults in lifelong learning (%)	19.8		'16	16.3	9.6 <sup>b</sup>	'13-'16	↘ -5.3	↘ -0.7
Individuals who wanted to participate in training but did not (%)	7.7 <sup>B</sup>	9.5 <sup>e B</sup>	'11	7.7	9.5 <sup>e</sup>			
Job-related non-formal education and training (%)	76.7 <sup>B</sup>	80.2 <sup>e B</sup>	'11	76.7	80.2 <sup>e</sup>			
<b>Skill development and labour market relevance</b>								
IVET public expenditure (% of GDP)			'14	0.70 <sup>b</sup>	0.54 <sup>b E4</sup>	'12-'14	↘ -0.05	↘ -0.04
IVET public expenditure per student (1000 PPS units)			'14	<sup>b</sup>	8.4 <sup>b E5</sup>			
Enterprise expenditure on CVT courses as % of total labour cost	0.8	0.8 <sup>e</sup>	'10	0.8	0.8 <sup>e</sup>			
Average number of foreign languages learned in IVET			'15	1.2 <sup>b</sup>	1.0 <sup>b E6</sup>	'13-'15	→ 0.0	→ 0.0
STEM graduates from upper secondary IVET (% of total)	A	A	'15	29.2 <sup>b</sup>	30.8 <sup>b E7</sup>	'13-'15	↗ 1.1	↘ -0.3
Short cycle VET graduates as % of first time tertiary education graduates			'15	42.2	9.0 <sup>E8</sup>	'13-'15	↗ 2.0	↗ 0.2
Innovative enterprises with supportive training practices (%)			'14	55.8	44.8 <sup>E9</sup>			
Employment rate for IVET graduates (20-34 year-olds)			'16	87.0 <sup>b</sup>	78.1 <sup>b</sup>	'14-'16	↗ 0.7	↗ 1.3
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over general stream)			'16	6.1 <sup>b</sup>	5.7 <sup>b</sup>	'14-'16	↘ -0.6	↘ -0.5
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over low-educated)			'16	29.9 <sup>b</sup>	23.4 <sup>b</sup>	'14-'16	↗ 1.0	↘ -0.3
Workers helped to improve their work by training (%)			'15	83	83			
Workers with skills matched to their duties (%)	58	55	'15	46	58	'10-'15	↘ -12	↗ 3
<b>Overall transitions and labour market trends</b>								
Early leavers from education and training (%)	8.3	13.9	'16	6.9 <sup>C</sup>	10.7 <sup>C</sup>	'10-'16	↘ -1.4	↘ -3.2
30-34 year-olds with tertiary attainment (%)		33.8	'16	40.1 <sup>b</sup>	39.1 <sup>C</sup>	'14-'16	↗ 0.1	↗ 1.2
NEET rate for 18-24 year-olds (%)	9.1	16.6	'16	9.4	15.2	'10-'16	↗ 0.3	↘ -1.4
Unemployment rate for 20-34 year-olds (%)	6.7	13.1	'16	7.5	11.8	'10-'16	↗ 0.8	↘ -1.3
Employment rate of recent graduates (%)	88.0	77.4	'16	87.6 <sup>C</sup>	78.2 <sup>C</sup>	'10-'16	↘ -0.4	↗ 0.8
Adults with lower level of educational attainment (%)	17.6	27.3	'16	15.5 <sup>C</sup>	23.0 <sup>C</sup>	'10-'16	↘ -2.1	↘ -4.3
Employment rate for 20-64 year-olds (%)	73.9	68.6	'16	74.8	71.0	'10-'16	↗ 0.9	↗ 2.4
Employment rate for 20-64 year-olds with lower level of educational attainment (%)	54.9	53.4	'16	53.9 <sup>C</sup>	53.6 <sup>C</sup>	'10-'16	↘ -1.0	↗ 0.2
Medium/high-qualified employment in 2025 (% of total)			'16	86.6 <sup>D</sup>	84.6 <sup>E10</sup>			

EU refers to EU-28, unless otherwise specified. Arrows ↗ or ↘ signal a positive or negative change. Arrow → indicates: no change.

(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, with partial information for NL. (E2) Based on 28 countries, with partial information for EL, ES, NL, PL, RO. (E3) Based on 28 countries, with partial information for IT, NL. (E4) Based on 23 countries (missing: DK, EL, HR, IT, PT), with partial information for IE and FR. (E5) Based on 23 countries (missing: DK, EL, HR, IT, PT), with partial information for IE and FR. (E6) Based on 28 countries, with partial information for DK, EL, NL. (E7) Based on 25 countries (missing: HR, IT, UK), with partial information for BE, CZ, DK, DE, EE, EL, LU, NL, PL, SE. (E8) Based on 25 countries (missing: IE, FR, UK), with partial information for BE, EL, LU. (E9) Based on 26 countries (missing: IE, UK), with partial information for DK, DE. (E10) Based on 28 countries. (b) Break after 2010, therefore baseline data not included. (u) Eurostat: 'low reliability'. (z) Eurostat: 'not applicable'. (e) Eurostat: 'estimated'.