

3. Czech Republic

VET indicators for the Czech Republic 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.

The Czech Republic'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 the Czech Republic 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 the Czech Republic 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, the Czech Republic'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

Based on 2015 data, the percentage of upper secondary students participating in IVET (73.2%) is much higher than the EU average of 47.3%. A part of them (8.8%), is enrolled in combined work- and school-based programmes (28.4% is the estimated value in the EU as whole).

Adult participation in lifelong learning (8.8%) is lower than the EU average of 10.8%. The participation rates in lifelong learning of low educated adults (2.3%) and unemployed adults (4.9%) are more substantially below the EU average (4.2% and 9.6% respectively).

Enterprise provision of training and employee participation in CVT courses – derived from 2010 CVTS data – are both higher than the EU average. For example, 61% of employees participated in CVT courses compared with 38% in the EU, and 72% of employers report providing training compared with 66% in the EU. Similar differences can be found for participation in on-the-job training (31% for the Czech Republic, 20% for the EU as a whole). The share of employees of small firms participating in CVT courses (46%) is above the EU average (25%).

Skill development and labour market relevance

Public expenditure on IVET as a percentage of GDP in the Czech Republic (0.68%), is higher than the estimated EU average (0.54%), though the amount spent per student, 6 200 PPS units, is below the EU average estimated at 8 400 PPS units. Czech upper secondary IVET students learn 1.3 foreign languages on average, while the EU average is one (in 2015). The percentage of short-cycle VET graduates among first time tertiary education graduates (0.7%) is well below the EU average (9.0%).

The employment rate for IVET graduates (aged 20 to 34) at ISCED 3-4 (73.2%) is below the EU average (78.1%), having fallen by 5.7 percentage points between 2014 and 2016. In the Czech Republic, the employment rate for IVET graduates is 26.1 percentage points higher than for graduates from lower ISCED levels. This is larger than the comparable average premium in the EU (which is at 23.4), but has decreased significantly (by 10.7 percentage points) between 2014 and 2016. Also, the employment rate for Czech IVET graduates is lower (by 12.1 percentages points) compared to that for graduates from

general education (the opposite holds in the majority of Member States and on average). All these data 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.

There has been a slight increase in the percentage of early leavers from education and training in the Czech Republic between 2013 and 2016 (by 1.2 percentage points) to the current value of 6.6%. This is still well below the EU average (10.7%) and the Europe 2020 average target (10%), but above the national target (5.5%). The unemployment rate for 20 to 34 year-olds at 5.8% is below the EU average of 11.8%. Fewer adults have low-level education than in the EU (6.6% compared with 23.0% in the EU). The share of 30 to 34 year-olds with tertiary-level education has increased by 9.1 percentage points since 2011 to 32.8% in 2016. It is below the EU average of 39.1% and the Europe 2020 average target of 40% but the national target of 32% has been attained. Both the employment rate of recent graduates (86.7%) and the employment rate for 20 to 64 year-olds (76.7%) are higher in the Czech Republic than for the EU as a whole (78.2% and 71% respectively). In contrast, the employment rate for 20 to 64 year-olds with lower level of educational attainment (43.7%) is below the EU average (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 the Czech Republic and in the EU, 2010,
last available year and recent change**

Indicator label	2010		Last available year		Recent change			
	CZ	EU	Yr	CZ	EU	Range	CZ	EU
Access, attractiveness and flexibility								
IVET students as % of all upper secondary students	A	A	'15	73.2 ^b	47.3 ^{b E1}	'13-'15	↘ -0.5	↘ -1.7
IVET work-based students as % of all upper secondary IVET	A	A	'15	8.8 ^b	28.4 ^{b E2}	'13-'15	↘ -0.1	↘ -1.0
IVET students with direct access to tertiary education as % of all upper secondary IVET			'15	67.6	66.7 ^{E3}	'13-'15	↘ -1.1	↘ -2.8
Employees participating in CVT courses (%)	61.0	38.0 ^e	'10	61.0	38.0 ^e			
Employees participating in on-the-job training (%)	31.0	20.0 ^e	'10	31.0	20.0 ^e			
Adults in lifelong learning (%)			'16	8.8 ^b	10.8 ^b	'13-'16	↘ -1.2	↗ 0.1
Enterprises providing training (%)	72.0	66.0 ^e	'10	72.0	66.0 ^e			
Female IVET students as % of all female upper secondary students	A	A	'15	67.6 ^b	42.0 ^{b E1}	'13-'15	↘ -0.7	↘ -1.9
Employees of small firms participating in CVT courses (%)	46.0	25.0 ^e	'10	46.0	25.0 ^e			
Young VET graduates in further education and training (%)			'16	38.0 ^b	32.8 ^b	'14-'16	↘ -2.9	↘ -0.6
Older adults in lifelong learning (%)			'16	5.3 ^b	7.0	'13-'16	↘ -0.5	↗ 0.4
Low-educated adults in lifelong learning (%)			'16	2.3 ^{b C}	4.2 ^{b C}	'13-'16	↘ -0.2	↘ -0.3
Unemployed adults in lifelong learning (%)			'16	4.9 ^b	9.6 ^b	'13-'16	↘ -0.5	↘ -0.7
Individuals who wanted to participate in training but did not (%)	4.8 ^B	9.5 ^{e B}	'11	4.8	9.5 ^e			
Job-related non-formal education and training (%)	82.5 ^B	80.2 ^{e B}	'11	82.5	80.2 ^e			
Skill development and labour market relevance								
IVET public expenditure (% of GDP)			'14	0.68 ^b	0.54 ^{b E4}	'12-'14	↘ -0.12	↘ -0.04
IVET public expenditure per student (1000 PPS units)			'14	6.2 ^b	8.4 ^{b E5}	'12-'14	↗ 1.1	↗ 2.7
Enterprise expenditure on CVT courses as % of total labour cost	0.6	0.8 ^e	'10	0.6	0.8 ^e			
Average number of foreign languages learned in IVET			'15	1.3 ^b	1.0 ^{b E6}	'13-'15	→ 0.0	→ 0.0
STEM graduates from upper secondary IVET (% of total)	A	A	'15	^b	30.8 ^{b E7}	'13-'14	↗ 1.7	↘ -0.5
Short cycle VET graduates as % of first time tertiary education graduates			'15	0.7	9.0 ^{E8}	'13-'15	↗ 0.1	↗ 0.2
Innovative enterprises with supportive training practices (%)			'14	44.9	44.8 ^{E9}			
Employment rate for IVET graduates (20-34 year-olds)			'16	73.2 ^b	78.1 ^b	'14-'16	↘ -5.7	↗ 1.3
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over general stream)			'16	12.1 ^{- b}	5.7 ^b	'14-'16	↘ -12.4	↘ -0.5
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over low-educated)			'16	26.1 ^b	23.4 ^b	'14-'16	↘ -10.7	↘ -0.3
Workers helped to improve their work by training (%)			'15	87	83			
Workers with skills matched to their duties (%)	61	55	'15	58	58	'10-'15	↘ -3	↗ 3
Overall transitions and labour market trends								
Early leavers from education and training (%)		13.9	'16	6.6 ^{b C}	10.7 ^C	'13-'16	↗ 1.2	↘ -1.2
30-34 year-olds with tertiary attainment (%)		33.8	'16	32.8 ^{b C}	39.1 ^C	'11-'16	↗ 9.1	↗ 4.3
NEET rate for 18-24 year-olds (%)		16.6	'16	9.1 ^b	15.2	'13-'16	↘ -2.7	↘ -1.9
Unemployment rate for 20-34 year-olds (%)		13.1	'16	5.8 ^b	11.8	'11-'16	↘ -2.8	↘ -1.6
Employment rate of recent graduates (%)		77.4	'16	86.7 ^{b C}	78.2 ^C	'13-'16	↗ 6.3	↗ 2.8
Adults with lower level of educational attainment (%)		27.3	'16	6.6 ^{b C}	23.0 ^C	'11-'16	↘ -1.1	↘ -3.6
Employment rate for 20-64 year-olds (%)		68.6	'16	76.7 ^b	71.0	'11-'16	↗ 5.8	↗ 2.4
Employment rate for 20-64 year-olds with lower level of educational attainment (%)		53.4	'16	43.7 ^{b C}	53.6 ^C	'11-'16	↗ 3.3	↗ 0.7
Medium/high-qualified employment in 2025 (% of total)			'16	96.2 ^D	84.6 ^{E10}			

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'.