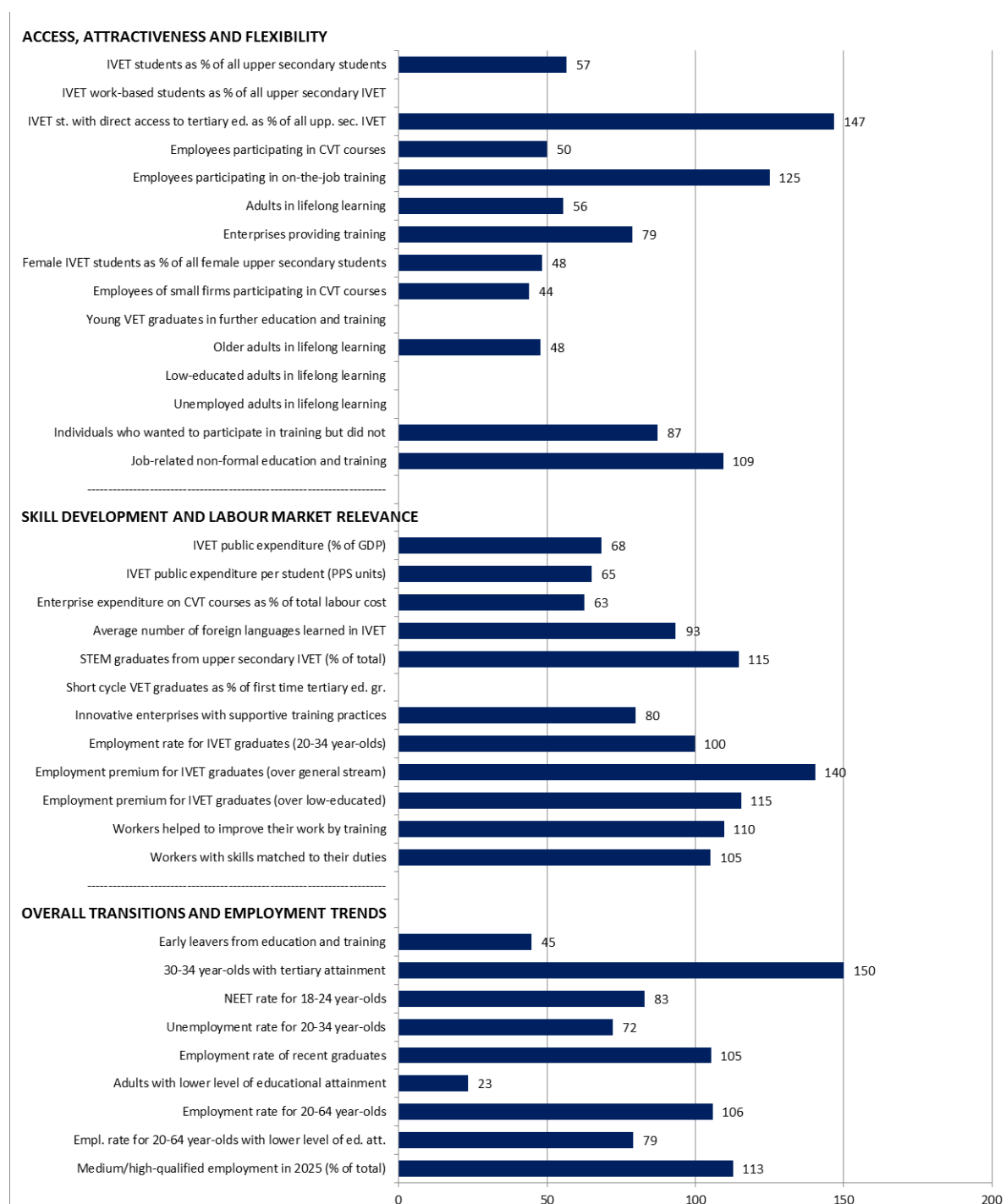


15. Lithuania

VET indicators for Lithuania 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.

Lithuania'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 Lithuania 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 Lithuania 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, Lithuania'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

IVET students comprise a relatively low share of the upper secondary student population in Lithuania (26.8% compared with 47.3% in the EU in 2015). The share of upper secondary IVET students enrolled in programmes giving direct access to tertiary education (98.0%) is well above the EU average (66.7%). But the percentage of young VET graduates participating in further education and training is markedly below the EU average (16.9% in Lithuania and 32.8% for the EU in 2016).

Data for 2016 also show that the percentage of adults participating in lifelong learning (6.0%) is well below the EU average (10.8%) and the average target (15%) set by the strategic framework *Education and training 2020*.

Based on 2010 CVTS data, the percentage of employers providing training (52%) is lower than the EU average (66%). The percentage of employees participating in CVT courses at 19% is half the EU average of 38% (and the difference is even more pronounced for employees of small firms), but the percentage of employees participating in on-the-job training, at 25%, is higher than the EU average of 20%.

Skill development and labour market relevance

Data for 2014 show that public expenditure on IVET as a percentage of GDP in Lithuania (0.37%) is below the EU average (0.54%). This is also reflected in the relatively low expenditure per student (5 500 PPS units compared to 8 400 PPS units in the EU). These expenditure data refer to 2014 and to IVET at ISCED levels 3-4. The average number of foreign languages learned by upper secondary IVET students (0.9) is below the EU average (1.0 in 2015). The percentage of graduates in STEM subjects from upper secondary IVET (35.3%) is above the EU average (30.8%).

The employment rate for IVET graduates (aged 20-34) at ISCED levels 3-4 (78.0%) is very close to the EU average (78.1%). Their employment rate is 8.0 percentage points higher than for graduates from general education (this is above the corresponding EU average premium of 5.7) and 27.0 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 percentage of early leavers from education and training in Lithuania (4.8%) is lower than the EU average (10.7%) and below the national target (9%) and the Europe 2020 average target (10%). Educational attainment is relatively high: the percentage of 30 to 34 year-olds who have completed tertiary-level education (at 58.7%) is well above the EU average (39.1%). This percentage has risen by 14.9 percentage points since 2010 and now is above the Europe 2020 average target (40%) and the national target (48.7%). The percentage of adults with only a lower level of educational attainment is low (5.4% compared with 23.0% in the EU as a whole).

Among 20 to 64 year-olds, 75.2% are employed, which is above the EU average (71.0%). Between 2010 and 2016, this percentage has increased by 10.9 percentage points. The employment rate for 20 to 64 year-olds with a lower level of educational attainment has also risen by 12.7 percentage points in the same period. The NEET rate and the unemployment rate for 20 to 34 year-olds are both low relative to EU averages: the NEET rate is 12.6% compared with 15.2% across the EU and the unemployment rate is 8.5% versus 11.8% for the EU. Both rates decreased more in Lithuania between 2010 and 2016 than in the EU as a whole over the same period. The employment rate of recent graduates has risen, since 2010, by 8.7 percentage points to 82.4% in 2016 (compared to 78.2% for the EU), achieving the EU target of 82%.

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 Lithuania and in the EU, 2010, last available year and recent change

Indicator label	2010		Last available year		Recent change			
	LT	EU	Yr	LT	EU	Range	LT	EU
Access, attractiveness and flexibility								
IVET students as % of all upper secondary students	A	A	'15	26.8 ^b	47.3 ^{b E1}	'13-'15 ↘	-0.8 ↘	-1.7
IVET work-based students as % of all upper secondary IVET	A	A	'15	0.0 ^{b z}	28.4 ^{b E2}	'13-'15 →	0.0 ↘	-1.0
IVET students with direct access to tertiary education as % of all upper secondary IVET			'15	98.0	66.7 ^{E3}	'13-'15 ↗	0.2 ↘	-2.8
Employees participating in CVT courses (%)	19.0	38.0 ^e	'10	19.0	38.0 ^e			
Employees participating in on-the-job training (%)	25.0	20.0 ^e	'10	25.0	20.0 ^e			
Adults in lifelong learning (%)	4.4		'16	6.0	10.8 ^b	'13-'16 ↗	0.1 ↗	0.1
Enterprises providing training (%)	52.0	66.0 ^e	'10	52.0	66.0 ^e			
Female IVET students as % of all female upper secondary students	A	A	'15	20.2 ^b	42.0 ^{b E1}	'13-'15 ↘	-0.2 ↘	-1.9
Employees of small firms participating in CVT courses (%)	11.0	25.0 ^e	'10	11.0	25.0 ^e			
Young VET graduates in further education and training (%)			'16	16.9 ^{b u}	32.8 ^b			
Older adults in lifelong learning (%)	1.2 ^u		'16	3.4	7.0	'13-'16 ↗	0.4 ↗	0.4
Low-educated adults in lifelong learning (%)			'16		4.2 ^{b c}			
Unemployed adults in lifelong learning (%)	3.3 ^u		'16		9.6 ^b			
Individuals who wanted to participate in training but did not (%)	8.3 ^b	9.5 ^{e B}	'11	8.3	9.5 ^e			
Job-related non-formal education and training (%)	87.8 ^b	80.2 ^{e B}	'11	87.8	80.2 ^e			
Skill development and labour market relevance								
IVET public expenditure (% of GDP)			'14	0.37 ^b	0.54 ^{b E4}	'12-'14 ↘	-0.01 ↘	-0.04
IVET public expenditure per student (1000 PPS units)			'14	5.5 ^b	8.4 ^{b E5}	'12-'14 ↗	0.4 ↗	2.7
Enterprise expenditure on CVT courses as % of total labour cost	0.5	0.8 ^e	'10	0.5	0.8 ^e			
Average number of foreign languages learned in IVET			'15	0.9 ^b	1.0 ^{b E6}	'13-'15 →	0.0 →	0.0
STEM graduates from upper secondary IVET (% of total)	A	A	'15	35.3 ^b	30.8 ^{b E7}	'13-'15 ↗	1.3 ↘	-0.3
Short cycle VET graduates as % of first time tertiary education graduates			'15	0.0 ^z	9.0 ^{E8}	'13-'15 →	0.0 ↗	0.2
Innovative enterprises with supportive training practices (%)			'14	35.7	44.8 ^{E9}			
Employment rate for IVET graduates (20-34 year-olds)			'16	78.0 ^b	78.1 ^b	'14-'16 ↗	4.0 ↗	1.3
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over general stream)			'16	8.0 ^b	5.7 ^b	'14-'16 ↗	6.4 ↘	-0.5
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over low-educated)			'16	27.0 ^b	23.4 ^b	'14-'16 ↗	4.3 ↘	-0.3
Workers helped to improve their work by training (%)			'15	91	83			
Workers with skills matched to their duties (%)	60	55	'15	61	58	'10-'15 ↗	1 ↗	3
Overall transitions and labour market trends								
Early leavers from education and training (%)	7.9	13.9	'16	4.8 ^c	10.7 ^c	'10-'16 ↘	-3.1 ↘	-3.2
30-34 year-olds with tertiary attainment (%)	43.8	33.8	'16	58.7 ^c	39.1 ^c	'10-'16 ↗	14.9 ↗	5.3
NEET rate for 18-24 year-olds (%)	18.1	16.6	'16	12.6	15.2	'10-'16 ↘	-5.5 ↘	-1.4
Unemployment rate for 20-34 year-olds (%)	21.9	13.1	'16	8.5	11.8	'10-'16 ↘	-13.4 ↘	-1.3
Employment rate of recent graduates (%)	73.7	77.4	'16	82.4 ^c	78.2 ^c	'10-'16 ↗	8.7 ↗	0.8
Adults with lower level of educational attainment (%)	8.1	27.3	'16	5.4 ^c	23.0 ^c	'10-'16 ↘	-2.7 ↘	-4.3
Employment rate for 20-64 year-olds (%)	64.3	68.6	'16	75.2	71.0	'10-'16 ↗	10.9 ↗	2.4
Employment rate for 20-64 year-olds with lower level of educational attainment (%)	29.6	53.4	'16	42.3 ^c	53.6 ^c	'10-'16 ↗	12.7 ↗	0.2
Medium/high-qualified employment in 2025 (% of total)			'16	95.4 ^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'.