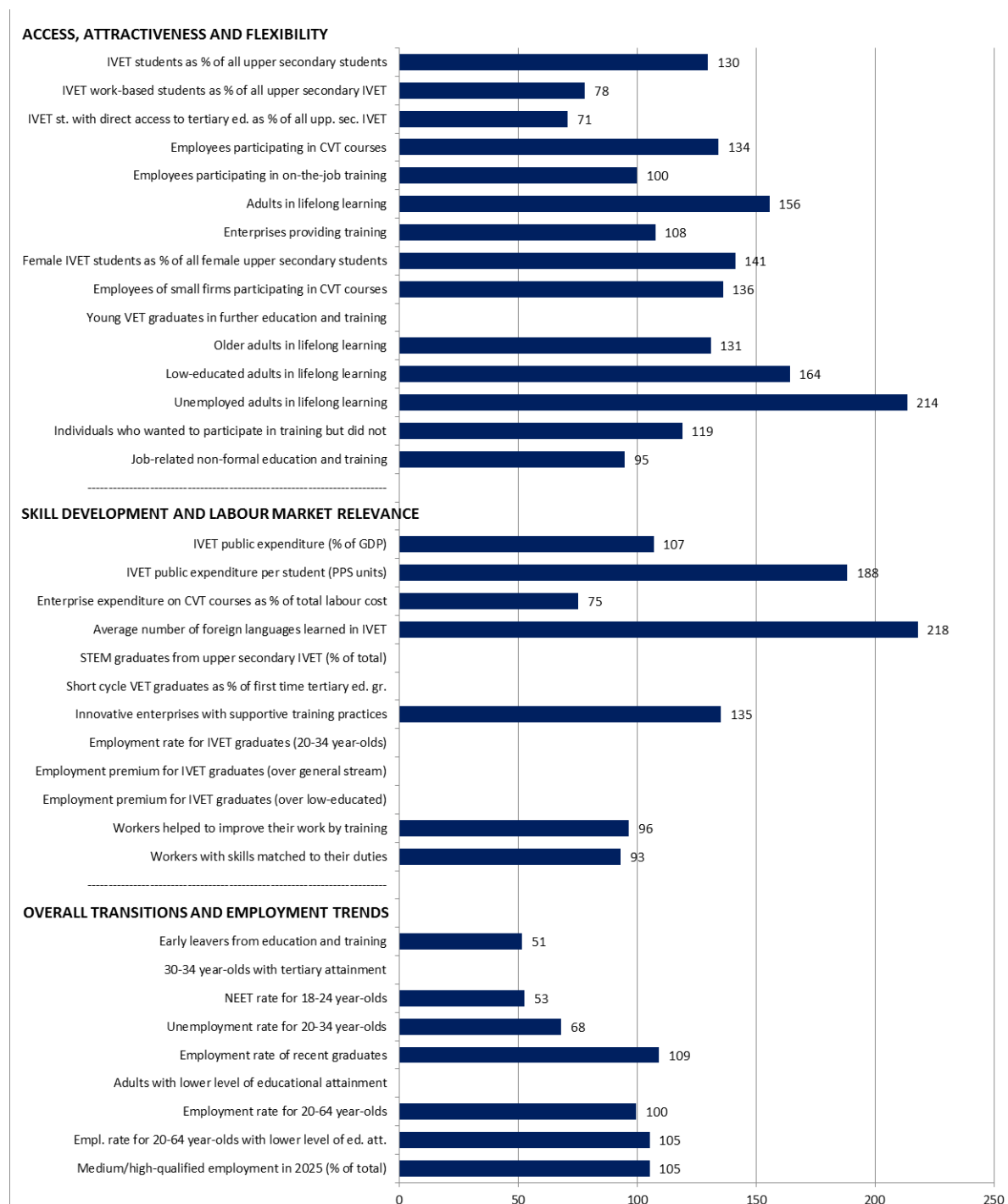


16. Luxembourg

VET indicators for Luxembourg 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.

Luxembourg'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 Luxembourg 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 Luxembourg 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, Luxembourg'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

Participation in IVET and CVET in Luxembourg is relatively high. Participation in IVET by upper secondary students (61.4%) is above the EU average (47.3% in 2015). In upper secondary vocational education, combined work- and school-based programmes account for 22.1% of enrolments (28.4% in the EU). The share of upper secondary IVET programmes providing direct access to tertiary education (47.3%) is below the EU average (66.7%).

The percentage of employees receiving CVT training courses, as reported by their employer (derived from the 2010 CVTS data), is relatively high compared with the EU average (51% versus 38%). The same holds for employees of small firms participating in CVT courses (34% versus 25%).

Indicators on participation of adults in lifelong learning in 2016 for various target groups (such as the unemployed, at 20.5%, older adults, at 9.2%, and low-educated adults, at 6.9%) are all well above the EU average, though figures are based on small sample sizes and should be interpreted with caution. The overall rate of adult participation in lifelong learning now stands at 16.8% in Luxembourg. This figure is above the EU average of 10.8% and also above the average target (15%) set by the strategic framework *Education and training 2020*.

Skill development and labour market relevance

Recent data for Luxembourg are missing for several indicators in this group. At ISCED levels 3-4, public expenditure on IVET per student (15 800 PPS units) is significantly higher than the EU average (8 400 PPS units) (data for 2014). The same is true for the percentage of innovative enterprises providing supportive training (60.5% versus 44.8% in the EU in 2014). The average number of foreign languages learned by upper secondary IVET students (2.1) is above the EU average (1.0 in 2015).

Overall transitions and labour market trends

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

A generally favourable picture emerges for Luxembourg, but most data are based on a small sample size and should be interpreted with caution. The share of early leavers from education and training in Luxembourg (5.5%) is below the EU average (10.7%). This is below both EU (10%) and country (10%) targets. The unemployment rate of 20 to 34 year-olds (8.0%) is lower than the EU average (11.8%). The NEET rate in Luxembourg is more favourable as well (8.0% in comparison with an EU average of 15.8%). The employment rate of 20 to 64 year-olds (at 70.7%) is near the EU average (71.0%). At 56.4%, the employment rate of 20 to 64 year-olds with a lower level of educational attainment is better than the rate (53.6%) in the EU as a whole.

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

Indicator label	2010		Last available year		Recent change			
	LU	EU	Yr	LU	EU	Range	LU	EU
Access, attractiveness and flexibility								
IVET students as % of all upper secondary students	A	A	'15	61.4 ^b	47.3 ^{bE1}	'13-'15 ↗	1.5 ↘	-1.7
IVET work-based students as % of all upper secondary IVET	A	A	'15	22.1 ^b	28.4 ^{bE2}	'13-'15 ↘	-1.2 ↘	-1.0
IVET students with direct access to tertiary education as % of all upper secondary IVET			'15	47.3	66.7 ^{E3}	'13-'15 ↘	-18.3 ↘	-2.8
Employees participating in CVT courses (%)	51.0	38.0 ^e	'10	51.0	38.0 ^e			
Employees participating in on-the-job training (%)	20.0	20.0 ^e	'10	20.0	20.0 ^e			
Adults in lifelong learning (%)			'16	16.8 ^b	10.8 ^b	'15-'16 ↘	-1.2 ↗	0.1
Enterprises providing training (%)	71.0	66.0 ^e	'10	71.0	66.0 ^e			
Female IVET students as % of all female upper secondary students	A	A	'15	59.3 ^b	42.0 ^{bE1}	'13-'15 ↗	1.8 ↘	-1.9
Employees of small firms participating in CVT courses (%)	34.0	25.0 ^e	'10	34.0	25.0 ^e			
Young VET graduates in further education and training (%)			'16		32.8 ^b			
Older adults in lifelong learning (%)			'16	9.2 ^b	7.0	'15-'16 ↘	-0.8 ↗	0.1
Low-educated adults in lifelong learning (%)			'16	6.9 ^{bC}	4.2 ^{bC}	'15-'16 ↘	-0.1 ↘	-0.1
Unemployed adults in lifelong learning (%)			'16	20.5 ^b	9.6 ^b	'15-'16 ↘	-1.5 ↗	0.1
Individuals who wanted to participate in training but did not (%)	11.3 ^B	9.5 ^{eB}	'11	11.3	9.5 ^e			
Job-related non-formal education and training (%)	75.9 ^B	80.2 ^{eB}	'11	75.9	80.2 ^e			
Skill development and labour market relevance								
IVET public expenditure (% of GDP)			'14	0.58 ^b	0.54 ^{bE4}	'12-'14 ↘	-0.06 ↘	-0.04
IVET public expenditure per student (1000 PPS units)			'14	15.8 ^b	8.4 ^{bE5}	'12-'14 ↗	7.8 ↗	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	2.1 ^b	1.0 ^{bE6}	'13-'15 →	0.0 →	0.0
STEM graduates from upper secondary IVET (% of total)	A	A	'15		30.8 ^{bE7}	'13-'14 ↗	0.8 ↘	-0.5
Short cycle VET graduates as % of first time tertiary education graduates			'15		9.0 ^{E8}	'13-'14 ↗	6.2 ↗	0.4
Innovative enterprises with supportive training practices (%)			'14	60.5	44.8 ^{E9}			
Employment rate for IVET graduates (20-34 year-olds)			'16		78.1 ^b			
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over general stream)			'16		5.7 ^b			
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over low-educated)			'16		23.4 ^b			
Workers helped to improve their work by training (%)			'15	80	83			
Workers with skills matched to their duties (%)	54	55	'15	54	58	'10-'15 →	0 ↗	3
Overall transitions and labour market trends								
Early leavers from education and training (%)		13.9	'16	5.5 ^{bC}	10.7 ^C	'15-'16 ↘	-3.8 ↘	-0.3
30-34 year-olds with tertiary attainment (%)		33.8	'16	54.6 ^{bUC}	39.1 ^C			
NEET rate for 18-24 year-olds (%)		16.6	'16	8.0 ^b	15.2	'15-'16 ↗	0.4 ↘	-0.6
Unemployment rate for 20-34 year-olds (%)		13.1	'16	8.0 ^b	11.8	'15-'16 ↘	-0.6 ↘	-1.2
Employment rate of recent graduates (%)		77.4	'16	85.4 ^{bC}	78.2 ^C	'15-'16 ↗	0.7 ↗	1.3
Adults with lower level of educational attainment (%)		27.3	'16	21.6 ^{bUC}	23.0 ^C			
Employment rate for 20-64 year-olds (%)		68.6	'16	70.7 ^b	71.0	'15-'16 ↘	-0.2 ↗	1.0
Employment rate for 20-64 year-olds with lower level of educational attainment (%)		53.4	'16	56.4 ^{bC}	53.6 ^C	'15-'16 ↘	-2.0 ↗	1.0
Medium/high-qualified employment in 2025 (% of total)			'16	89.0 ^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'.