

Indicator	Results ¹	Comments
1. Relevance of quality assurance systems for VET providers a) share of providers applying internal quality assurance systems defined by law/at own initiative b) share of accredited VET providers	74 VET schools 53 Providers	IVET CVET
2. Investment in training of teachers and trainers a) share of teachers and trainers participating in further training b) amount of funds invested	N/A	N/A
3. Participation rate in VET programmes: Number of participants in VET programmes (1), according to the type of programme and the individual criteria (2)	57,44% students 1301 participants	IVET According to the Operational plan for active programmes and measures for employment
4. Completion rate in VET programmes: Number of persons having successfully completed/abandoned VET programmes, according to the type of programme and the individual criteria	54,75% 1860 participants 75,25% (979 participants)	IVET adult education – CVET According to the Operational plan for active programmes and measures for employment
5. Placement rate in VET programmes: a) destination of VET learners at a designated point in time after completion of training, according to the type of programme and the individual criteria (3) b) share of employed learners at a designated point in time after completion of training, according to the type of programme and the individual criteria	N/A 33%	According to the Operational plan for active programmes and measures for employment
6. Utilisation of acquired skills at the workplace: a) information on occupation obtained by individuals after completion of training, according to type of training and individual criteria b) satisfaction rate of individuals and employers with acquired skills/competences	183 programmes	CVET

7. Unemployment rate (4) according to individual criteria	24,6%	State statistical office
8. Prevalence of vulnerable groups: a) percentage of participants in VET classified as disadvantaged groups (in a defined region or catchment area) according to age and gender b) success rate of disadvantaged groups according to age and gender	0,87% (400/45611 students in vet schools) 0,87%	IVET IVET
9. Mechanisms to identify training needs in the labour market: a) information on mechanisms set up to identify changing demands at different levels b) evidence of their effectiveness	Conducts analysis of the demand for the occupation and an analysis of the labour market Annual report	ESA ESA
10. Schemes used to promote better access to VET: a) information on existing schemes at different levels b) evidence of their effectiveness	Schools' Promotion Compulsory education Promotion via media Scholarship by the State, by companies	

¹ Please indicate where applicable the data are for IVET and/or CVET and specify the year

(1) For IVET: a period of 6 weeks of training is needed before a learner is counted as a participant. For lifelong learning: percentage of population admitted to formal VET programmes. (2) Besides basic information on gender and age, other social criteria might be applied, e.g. early school leavers, highest educational achievement, migrants, persons with disabilities, length of unemployment. (3) For IVT: including information on the destination of learners who have dropped out. (4) Definition according to ILO and OECD: individuals aged 15-74 without work, actively seeking employment and ready to start work. hest educational achievement, migrants, persons with disabilities, length of unemployment. (3) For IVT: including information on the destination of learners who have dropped out. (4) Definition according to ILO and OECD: individuals aged 15-74 without work, actively seeking employment and ready to start work.