



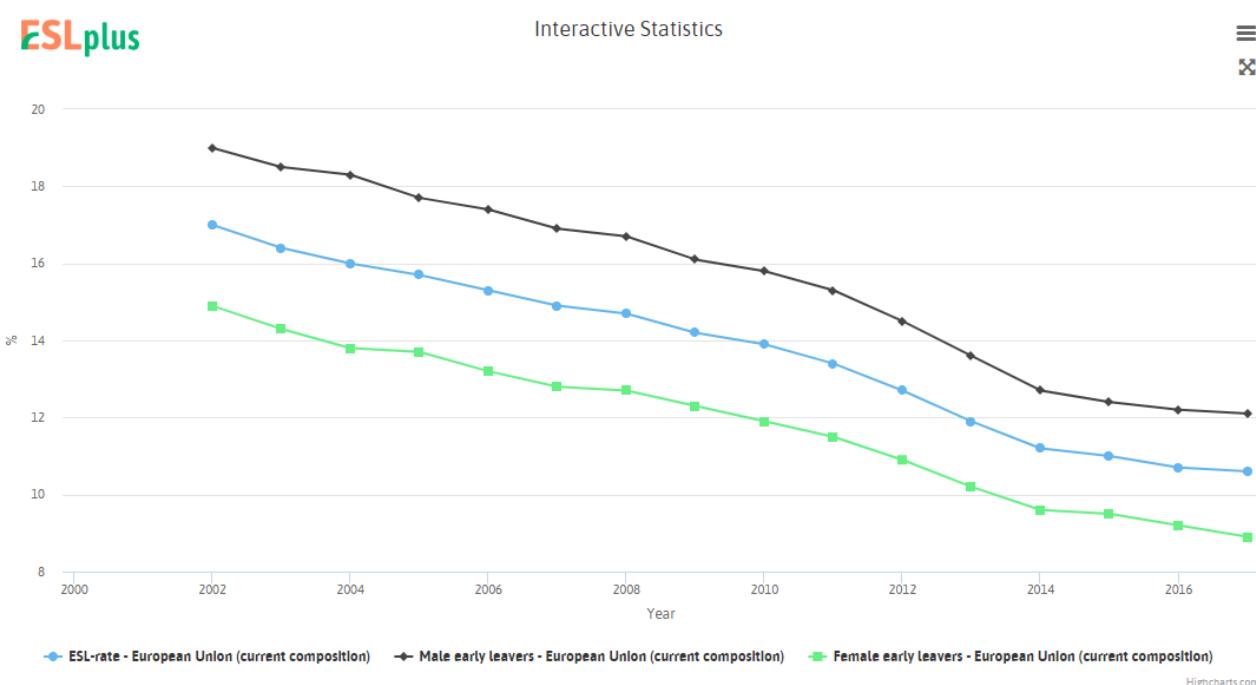
Gender Differences of Early School Leavers

Author: György Mártonfi, Hungary

Edited by: Eszter Szegedi

ELET-rate of males and females, EU-28

As we can see, there was always a significant difference between the boys' and girls' ELET rates to the advantage of girls at EU-level. However, the difference of over 4 per cent in 2002 and 2003 has now fallen to 3 per cent, although the figure for girls fell somewhat more sharply, namely to 62.4 per cent by 2016 since 2002 while only to 64.7 per cent for boys.



There are no Member States where boys perform better than girls, but we have now been able to see some slightly better rates for boys in six countries for several concrete years. The fluctuation of data is close to the statistical error limit. There are virtually no differences between boys and girls in early school leaving in Bulgaria and the Czech Republic regarding both recent rates and trends. Hungary and Romania are also countries where the gender gap is relatively modest. The relative gender gap (the ratio of the rate difference of boys and girls and the national ELET-rate) is the highest in Cyprus, Slovenia, Latvia, Croatia, Poland, Lithuania and Ireland. In these countries the index calculated is more than 50 per cent.

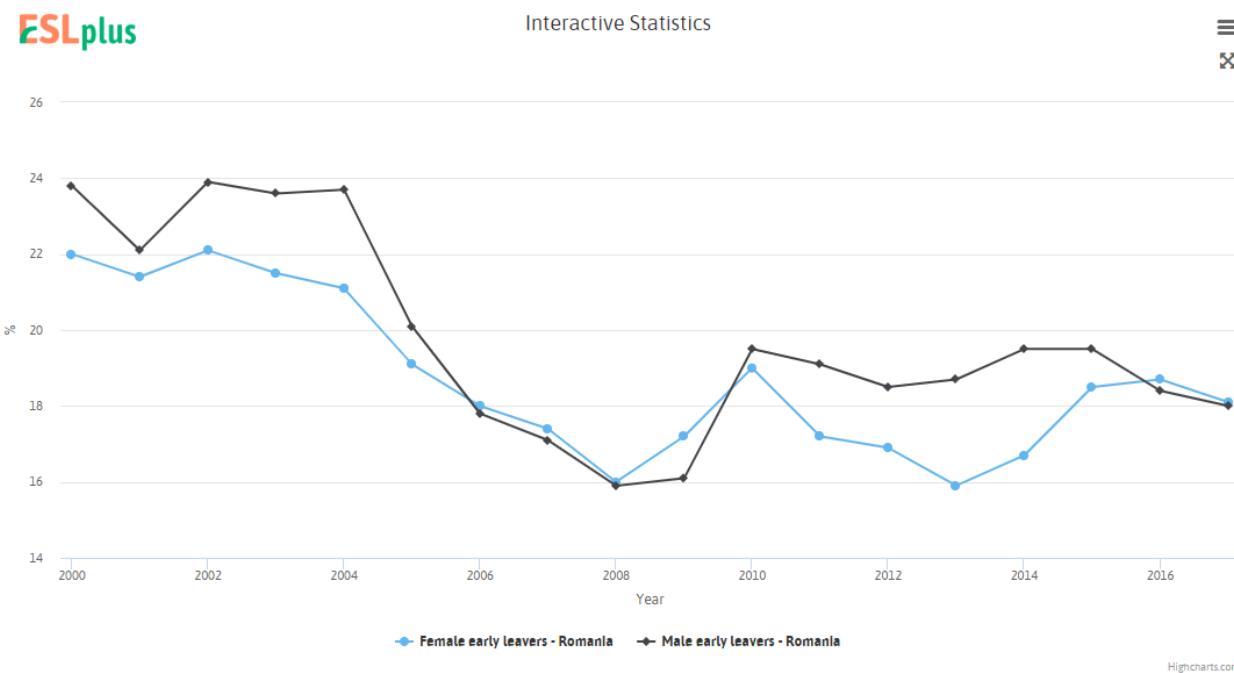
Here, we illustrate gender differences in some countries mentioned as being extreme. Let's now consider the fluctuation of yearly data (indicates the level of reliability of a data subset).



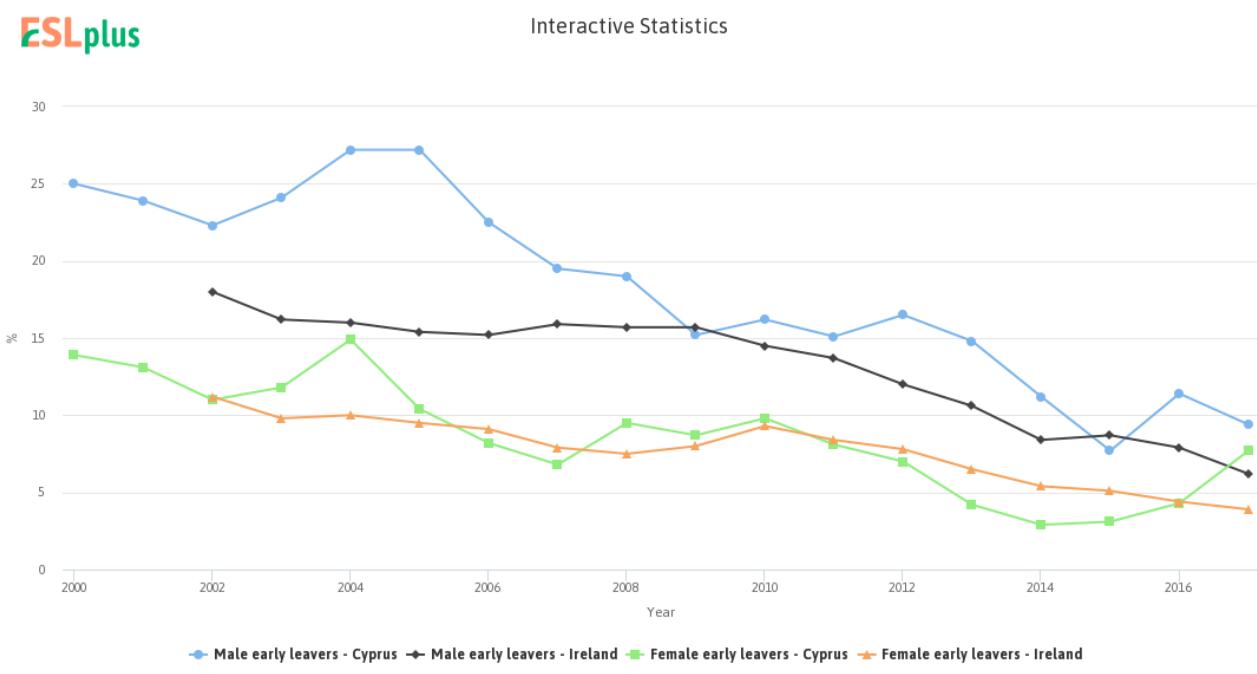
Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

ESLplus

In **Romania**, there are hardly any differences between girls' and boys' rates, although the trend lines prove some lasting gender differences.

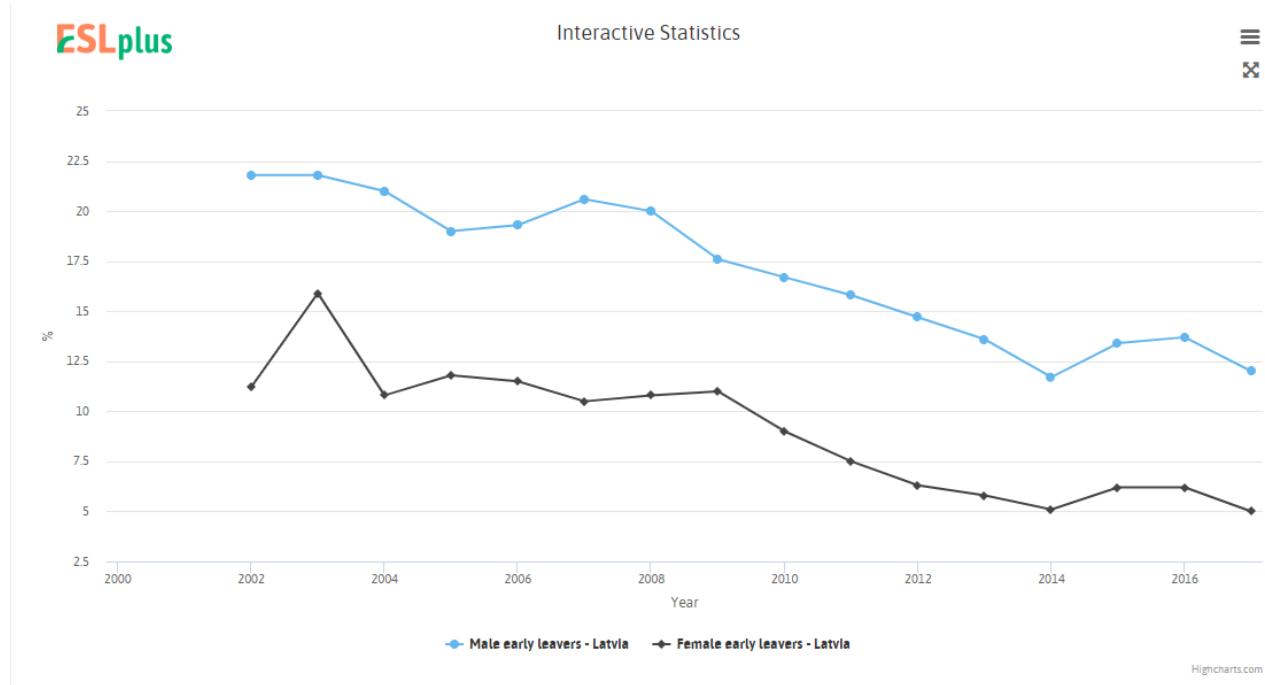


In **Ireland**, even though gender differences are high, the ELET-rates, and the relative improvement of girls and boys, are similar, and as a result the nominal differences are decreasing. Data for Cyprus show a similar pattern.





Latvia, with large gender differences shows trending gender differences.



In **Poland**, girls' performance has improved more intensively in the long run, and to the strongly fluctuating curve of males compared to the steadily improving performance of girls is noteworthy.

