

## Labour Status Differences of Early School Leavers

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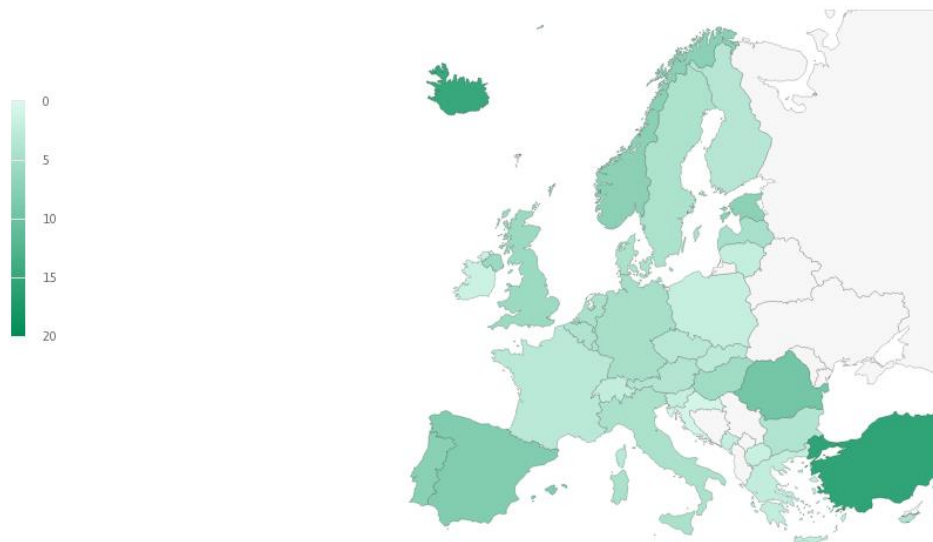
*Edited by Eszter Szegedi*

### Differences between Employed and Not-Employed

Eurostat report breakdowns for early school leaving were then broken down further in terms of labour market activity. The Employed and Not-Employed categories together make up the total ELET-rate. As we can see, the value of the rate has fallen sharply among the employed over the last decade, while among those who do not work there is only a very slight decline. Prior to the economic crisis in 2008, there were more people between 18 and 24 years of early school leavers who had a job. Since then, a considerably smaller proportion of them find work.

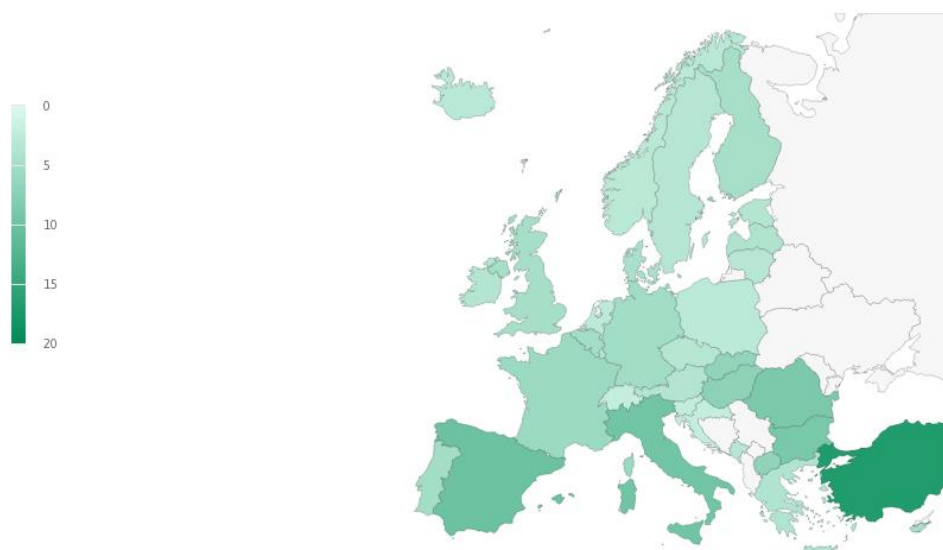
ESLplus

ESL-rate Employed  
2017



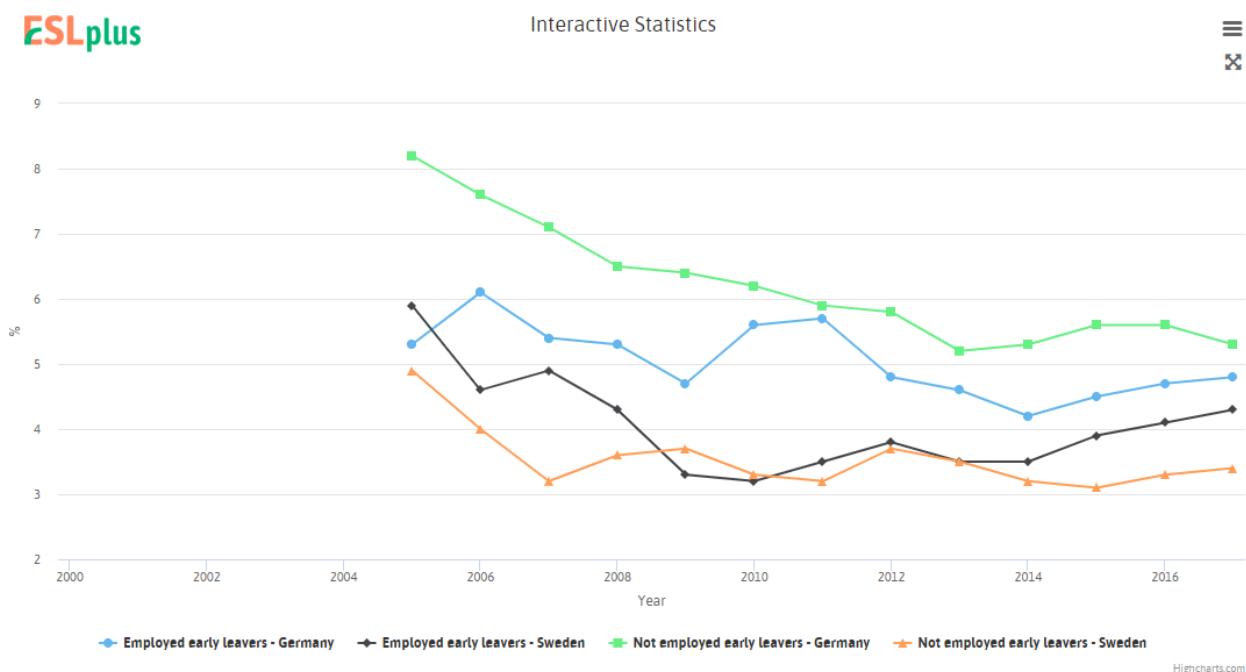
ESLplus

ESL-rate Not employed  
2017

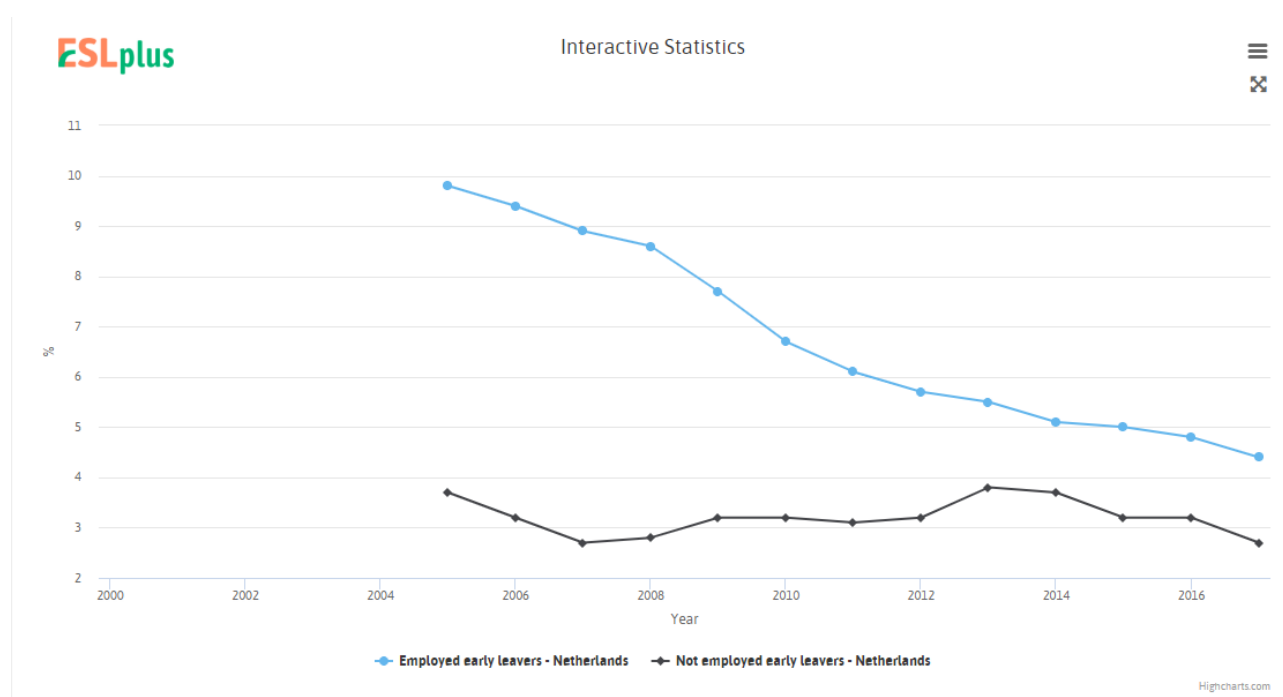


We have examined the data series of five Member States which represent four models, but none of them represents what is characteristic for the whole European labour market.

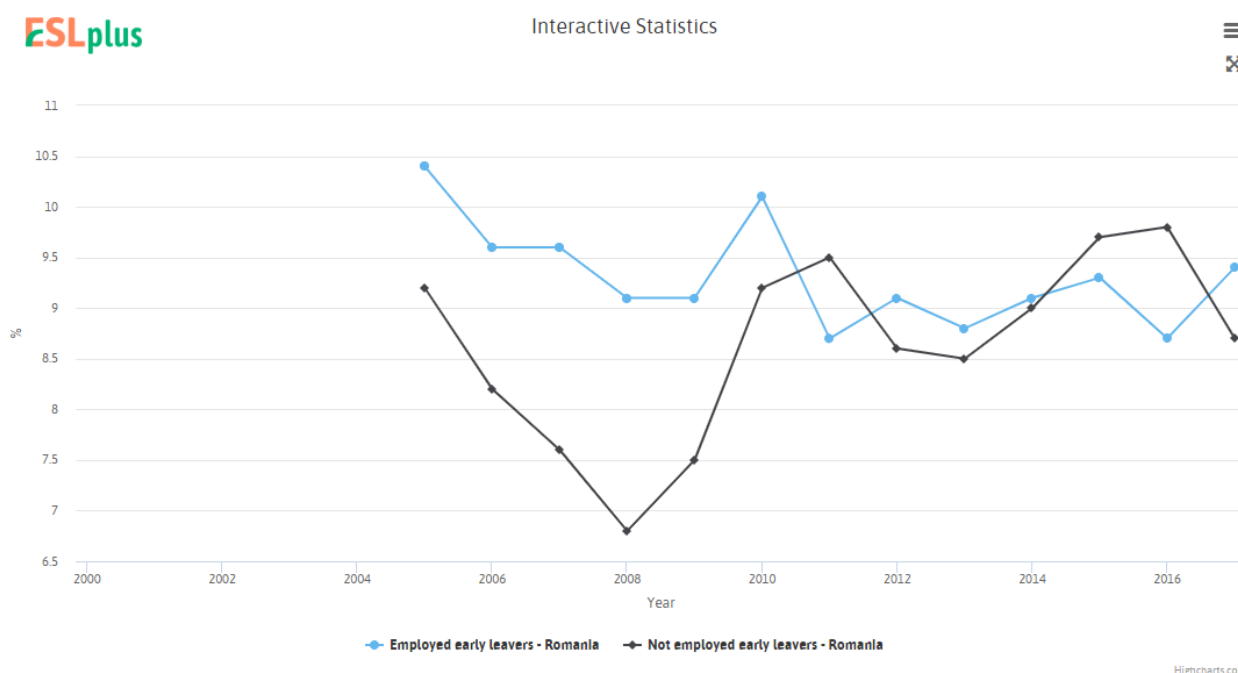
In **Germany and Sweden**, we see a continuous, trending decline in both categories. In Germany, slightly more early school leavers do not have a job. In Sweden the picture is rather the opposite.



In the **Netherlands**, compared to other countries, it is an even greater advantage in the labour market if someone has an upper secondary level diploma or leavers' certificate.



Romania has a trend opposite to developed countries. Here, the proportion of not-employed people among early school leavers has increased, while the number of those who work has decreased slightly during the last decade.



Hungary's figure is untypical. Though the trend lines are almost horizontal, the data of the last three years make a definite break. We might think that under-educated people are getting into the world of work more easily. Practically, this break is a consequence of new regulations of social policy. In Hungary social welfare allowance is bound to some temporary public work which is offered to large masses of less educated people.

