

## Early Leavers from Education and Training – Total

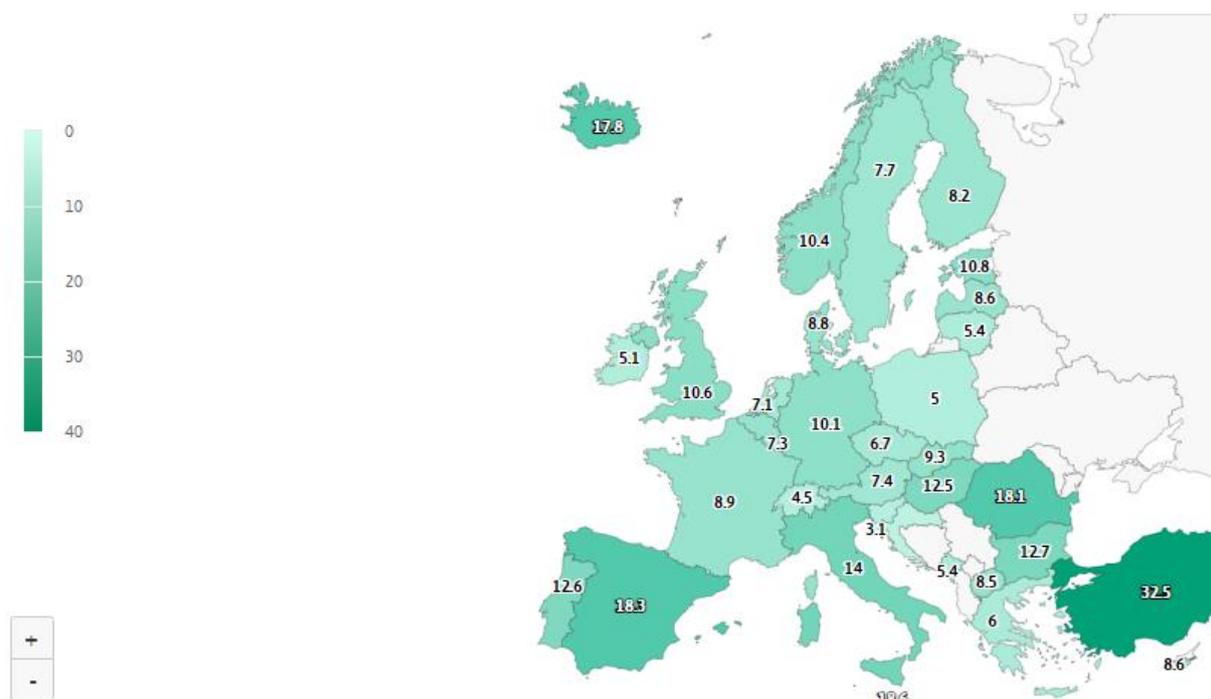
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The ELET-rate is one of the most important EU indicators. Within the framework of the Lisbon process, the Commission set a target of 10% for 2010, but the actual rate was around 14% at that time. The 2020 target is again 10%, according to the trend shown in the figure, and this is expected to be broadly achieved.

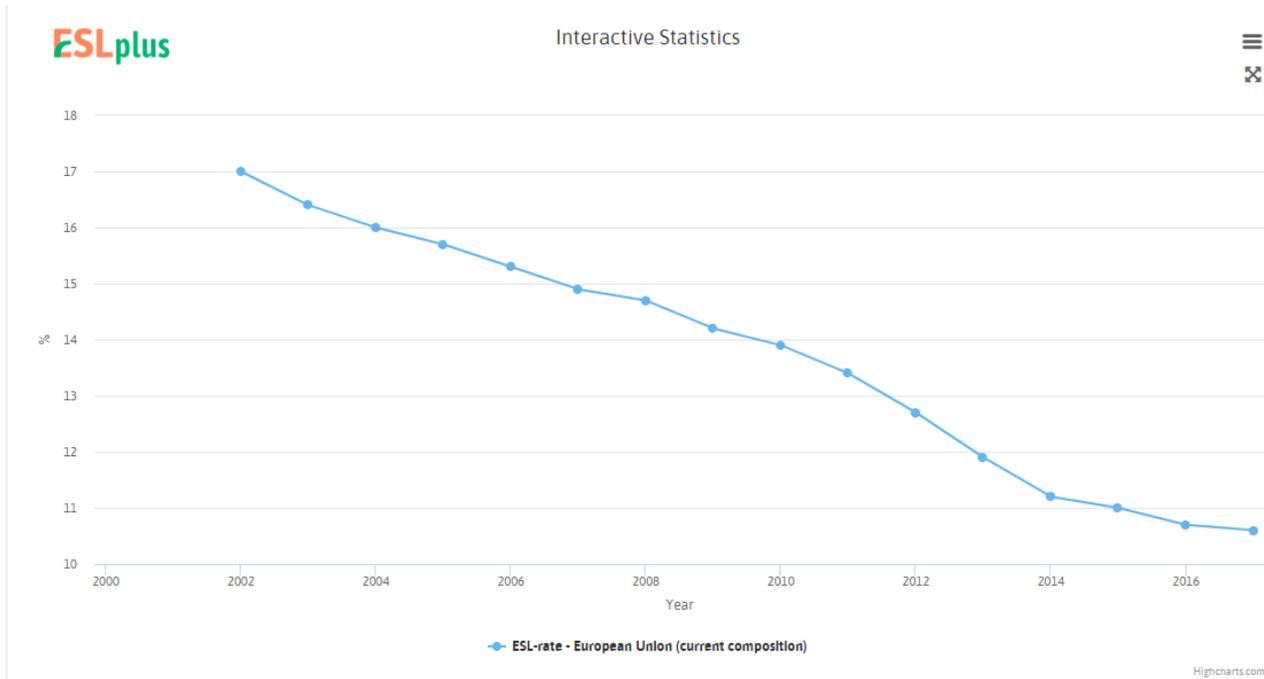
ESLplus

ESL-rate  
2017



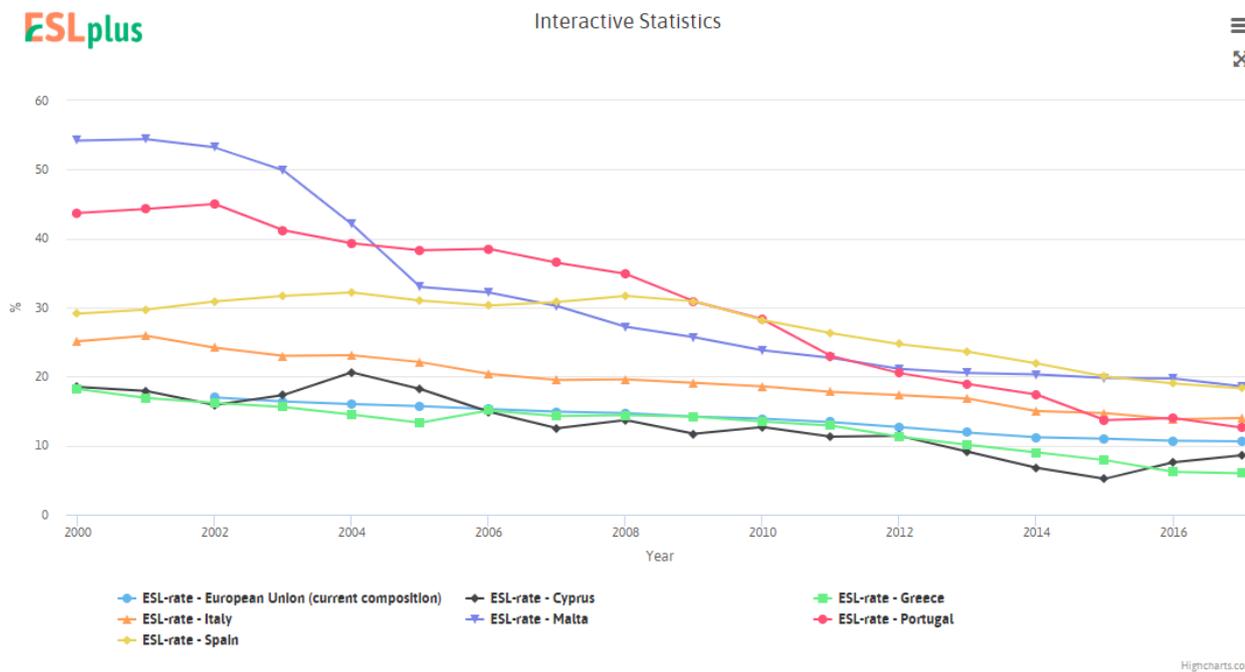
For many reasons, ELET can be considered an estimate, typically a low estimate. In the Labour Force Survey (LFS), social groups belonging to the social periphery, such as Roma, immigrants and addicts, are typically not questioned in the right proportion; sadly, they are not easily accessible. This also distorts the rate noted, since it covers not only those 18 to 24-year-olds who are not included in early school leavers who participate in a program leading to an ISCED 3 level certificate, but also those who do not even have a lower secondary qualification and have just participated in any competency development course in the four weeks prior to the survey. Another fact also makes country-to-country comparisons difficult in that all at least two-year-long upper secondary education programs are taken into consideration and their graduates might have very different levels of qualification.

Not only the European Union's rate, but, as a trend, the general rate has declined here in almost all member states over the past decade. This study examines the trend change in certain groups of countries from certain perspectives.



### Mediterranean region

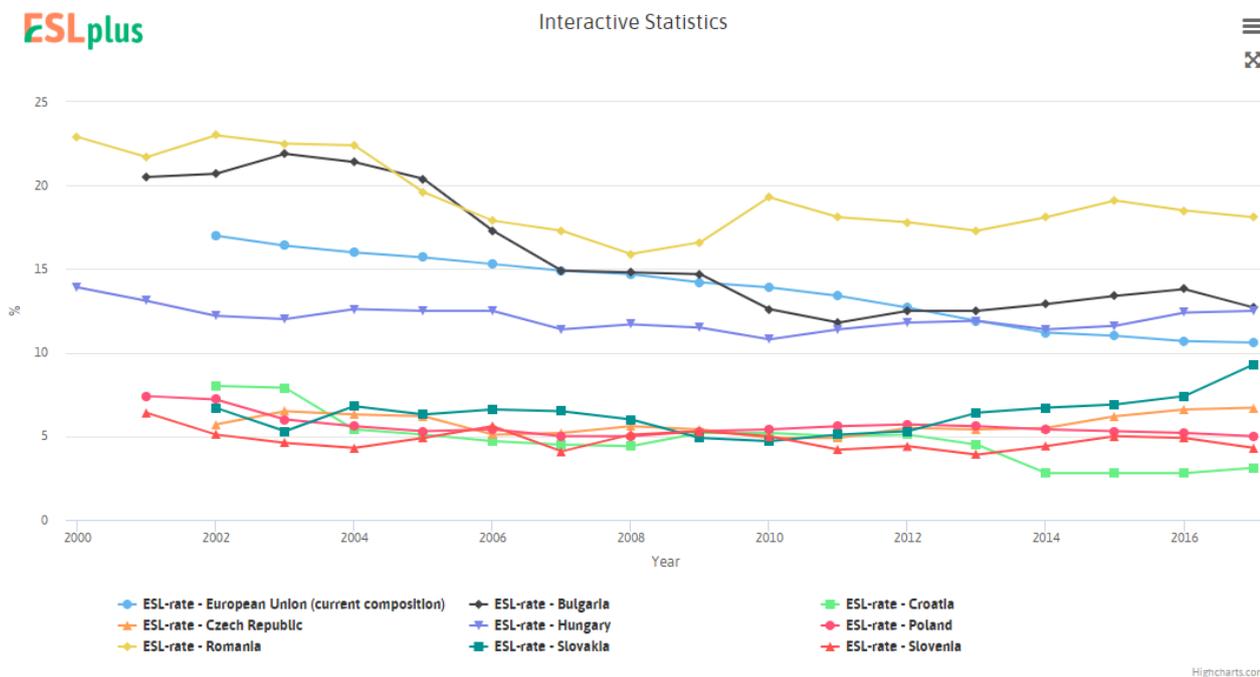
Countries with the worst indicators are usually countries in the Mediterranean region, except for Greece and Cyprus whose indicators are sometimes excellent. At the same time, all the weakest countries were able to significantly reduce early school leaving, not only Cyprus and Greece.



### Eastern and Central Europe

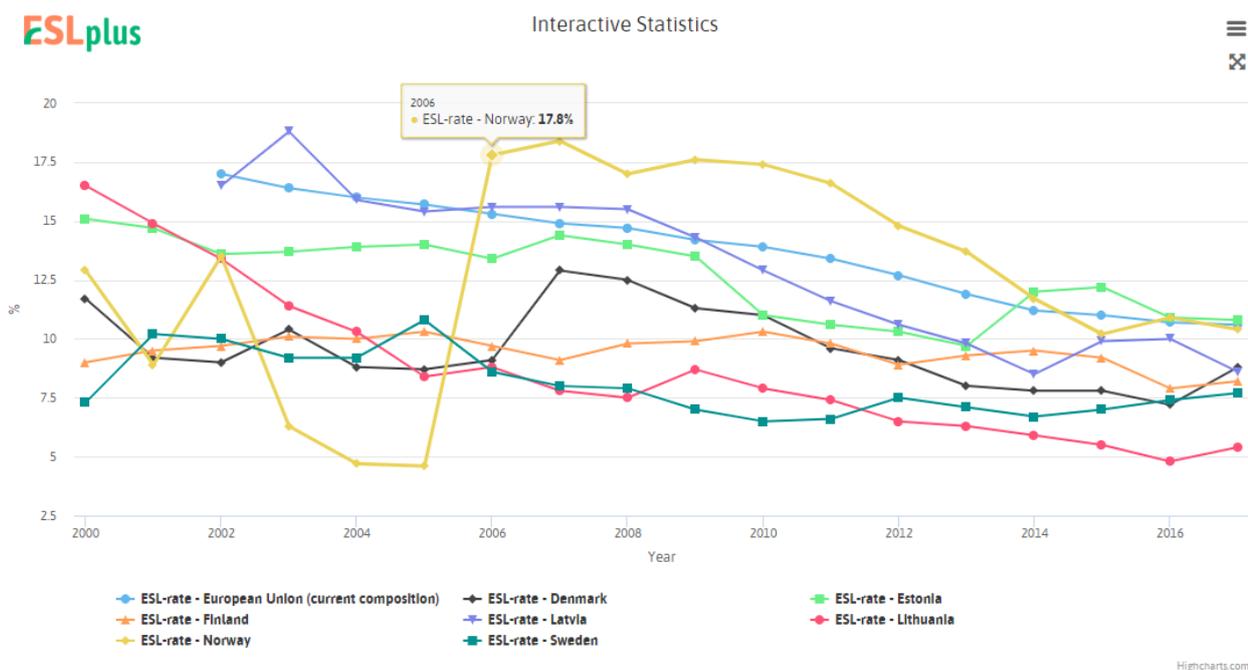
The Eastern and Central European post-communist countries have a diverse picture. Many of them – the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, Croatia and Slovenia – produce the best indicators in the EU with 3 to 7%. At this excellent level, they are currently unable to achieve any further improvement except for Croatia. Three countries have a higher rate than the EU average, with Bulgaria and Romania showing improvement

in the last one and a half decades, with Hungary seeing a stagnating trend. However, in the last few years, the trend has been reversed in all these countries; the trend worsened slightly.



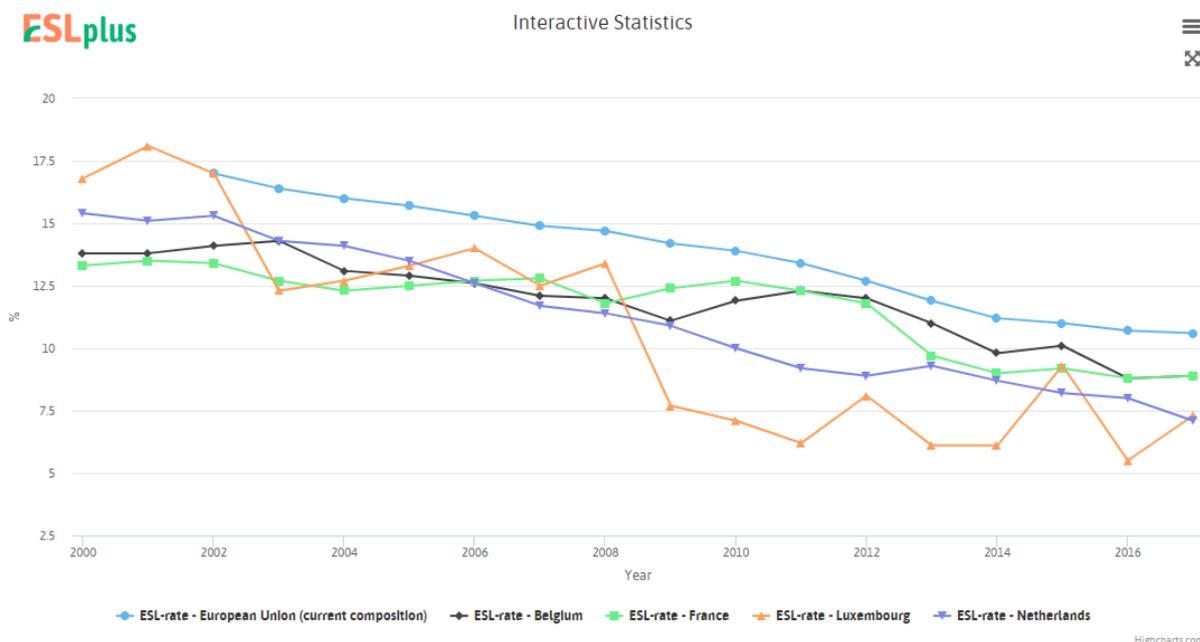
### Scandinavian and Baltic countries

The Scandinavian and Baltic states have all improved their performances over the past one and a half decades and each rate is lower than the EU average. It is worth noting the deteriorating rates of the last two years in Latvia and the Danish change in 2007. For statistical reasons such a significant increase cannot theoretically happen, so these changes are due to methodological reasons.

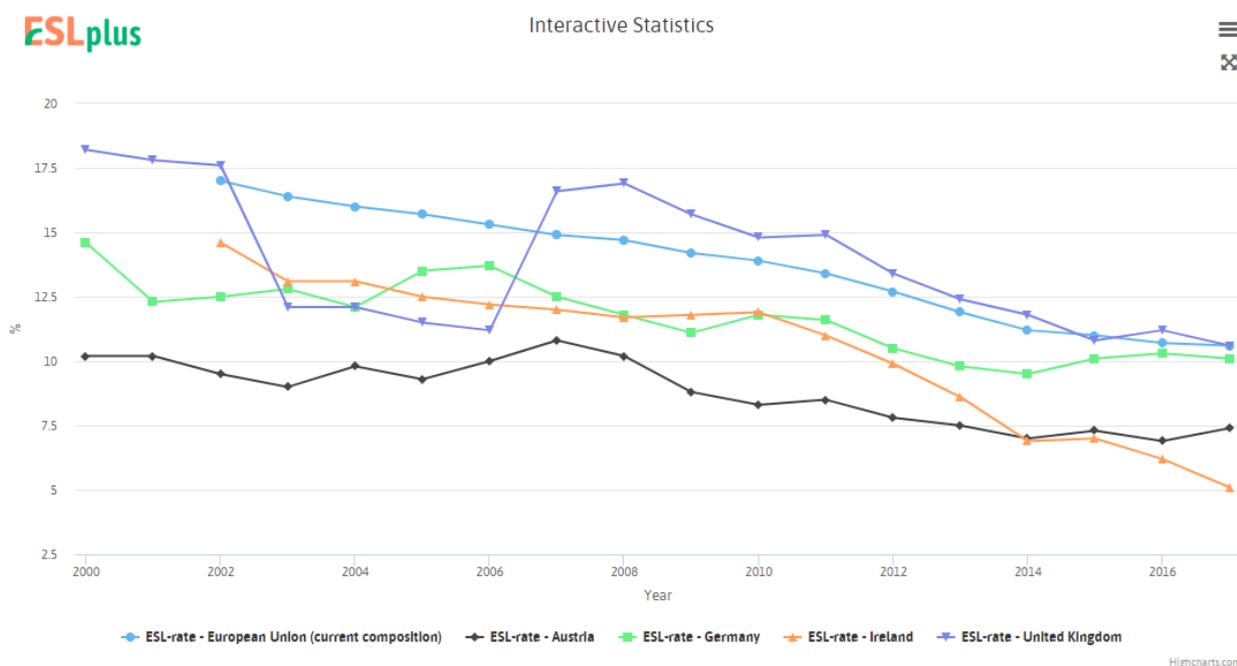


### Benelux States' and France

Benelux States' and France's data are also better than the EU average and tend to improve in the long term. Fluctuating figures for Luxembourg may be attributable to the low number of survey items due to small country size. This also warns readers browsing regional data that they should be careful regarding concrete data and be more credulous of timeline trends.



Data of **German and English-speaking countries** are getting better and better, and except for Great-Britain they are better than the EU average.



Summarizing, we can say that not only will the expected EU target be achieved and not only the overall improvement of the community can be seen, but we can barely find any country where trends are stagnating or have recently begun to rise.