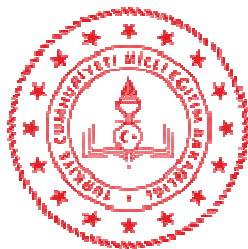


European Union Education and Training Benchmarks

STUDYING AND ANALYSIS FOR ABSENTEEISM AND IMMIGRATION INSERTION IN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM



Education and Training 2020 is a strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training that try to provide common strategic objectives for EU member countries. There are 4 strategic objectives:

1. **Lifelong learning and mobility** need to become a reality with education and vocational training systems being more responsive to change and to the wider world.
2. The quality and efficiency of **education and training need to be improved** by paying greater attention to raising the levels of **basic skills** such as literacy and numeracy, making mathematics, science and technology more attractive and strengthening linguistic abilities.
3. Equity, social cohesion and active citizenship need to be promoted so that all citizens, irrespective of their personal, social or economic circumstances, can continue to **develop job-specific skills** throughout their lifetime.
4. **Creativity and innovation**, including **entrepreneurship**, should be encouraged at all levels of education and training since these are key drivers of sustainable economic development. In particular, individuals should be helped to become **digitally competent** and to develop **initiative**, entrepreneurship and cultural awareness.

Education and Training 2020

8 benchmarks have been defined for 2020:

- a) **An average of at least 15 % of adults should participate in lifelong learning.**
- b) The share of low-achieving 15-year-olds in reading, mathematics and science should be less than 15 %.
- c) The share of 30-34 year-olds with tertiary educational attainment should be at least 40 %.
- d) The share of early leavers from education and training should be less than 10 %.**
- e) At least 95 % of children between 4 years old and the age for starting compulsory primary education should participate in early childhood education.
- f) The share of employed graduates (20-34 year-olds) having left education and training 1-3 years before the reference year should be at least 82 %.**
- g) An EU average of at least 20 % of higher education graduates should have had a period of higher education-related study or training (including work placements) abroad, representing a minimum of 15 ECTS credits or lasting a minimum of three months.
- h) An EU average of at least 6 % of 18-34 year-olds with an initial vocational education and training (IVET) qualification should have had an IVET-related study or training period (including work placements) abroad lasting a minimum of two weeks, or less if documented by Europass.

Absenteeism as early leaving from the educational system, is a main priority of the European Union. It is included on the Strategic Objective 3 (Council conclusions of 12 May 2009 on a strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training)

Strategic objective 3: Promoting equity, social cohesion and active citizenship

Pursue work on:

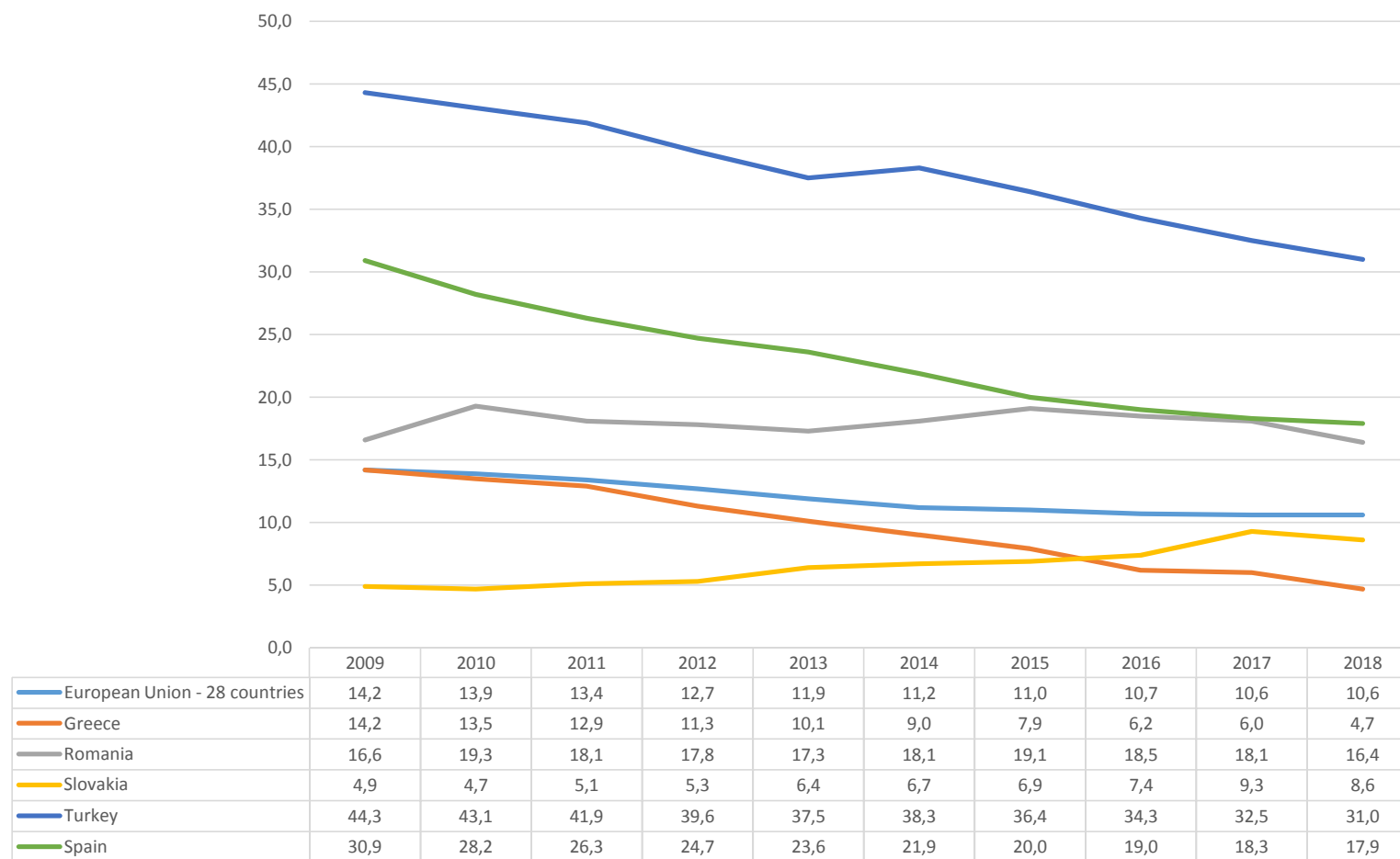
- **Early leavers** from education and training: Strengthen preventive approaches, build closer cooperation between general and vocational education sectors and remove barriers for drop-outs to return to education and training.

Develop cooperation on:

- *Pre-primary education*: Promote generalised equitable access and reinforce the quality of provision and teacher support.
- **Migrants**: Develop mutual learning on best practices for the education of learners from migrant backgrounds.
- *Learners with special needs*: Promote inclusive education and personalised learning through timely support, the early identification of special needs and well-coordinated services. Integrate services within mainstream schooling and ensure pathways to further education and training.

3) The share of early leavers from education and training should be less than 10 %.

EARLY LEAVERS FROM EDUCATION AND TRAINING (% OF 18-24 AGED POPULATION)

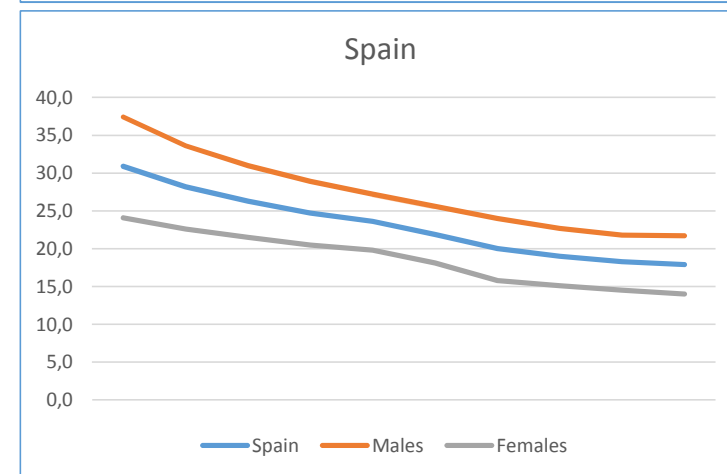
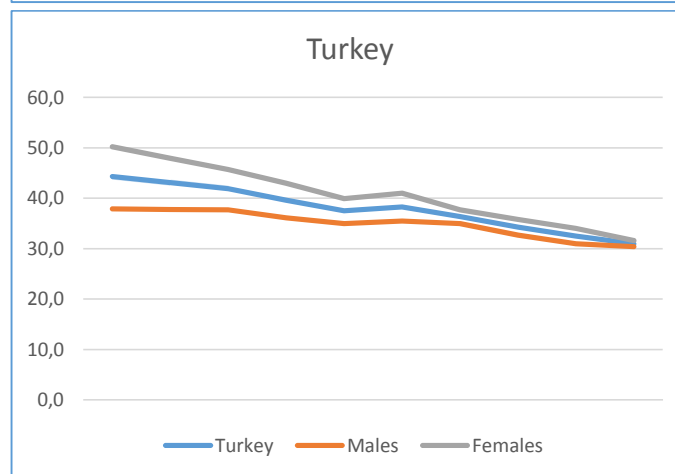
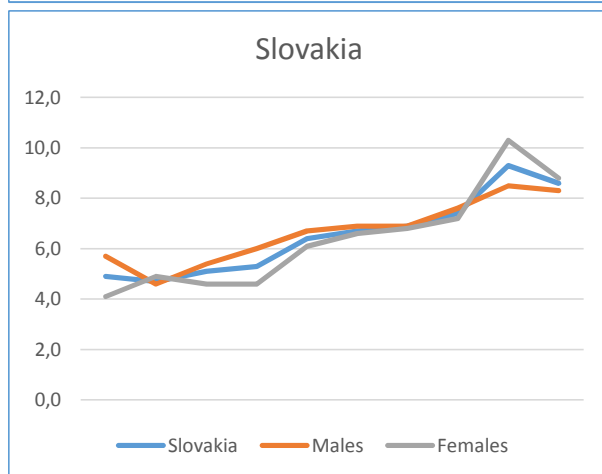
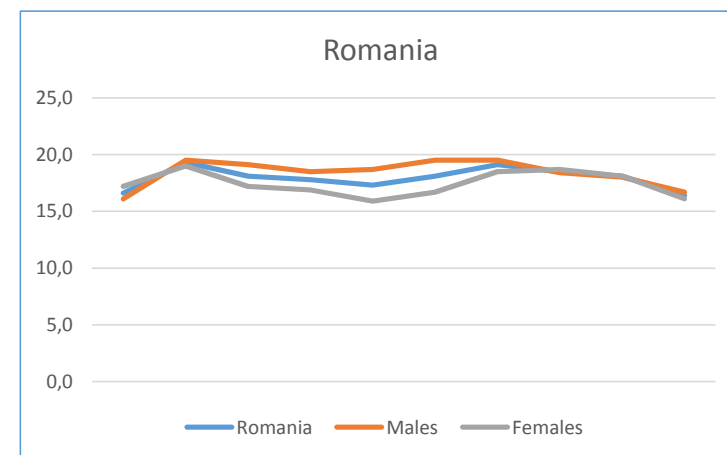
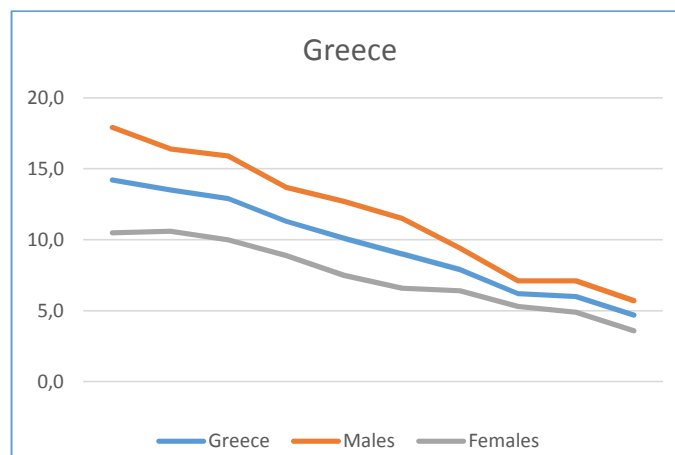
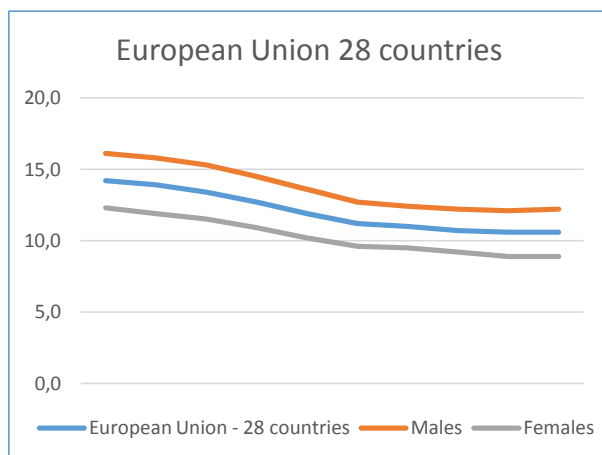


EU Objective: The share of early leavers from education and training should be less than 10 %.

- 3 countries are far away from the objective (Romania – 16 %, Turkey – 31 % and Spain-17,9%):
 - Romania has reduced this rate but not in a big amount (0,2 %)
 - Turkey and Spain have achieved a greater reduction (around 13 %)
- Two countries have achieved the objective (Greece- 4,7 % and Slovakia – 8,6 %), but with a different tendence:
 - Greece reducing it since 2009
 - Slovakia increasing it value.

GEO/TIME	Value 2018 - Value 2009
European Union - 28 countries	3,6
Greece	9,5
Romania	0,2
Slovakia	-3,7
Turkey	13,3
Spain	13,0

Distribution of early leavers from education and training (% of 18-24 aged population). Distribution by sex



Distribution of early leavers from education and training (% of 18-24 aged population). Distribution by sex

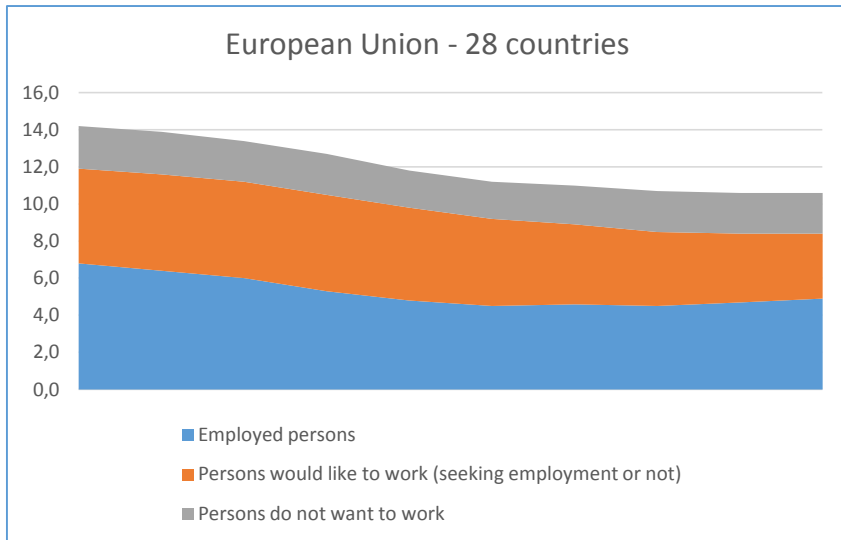
Except for Turkey and for the most recent data from Slovakia, early leaving is more common in men than in women.

The tendency to reduce early leaving from education and training is the same in men and women

Romania and Turkey have almost the same rate in men and women

Gender differences are greater in Spain, Slovakia and Greece, as in the average of the EU

Distribution of early leavers from education and training (% of 18-24 aged population). Distribution by labour status

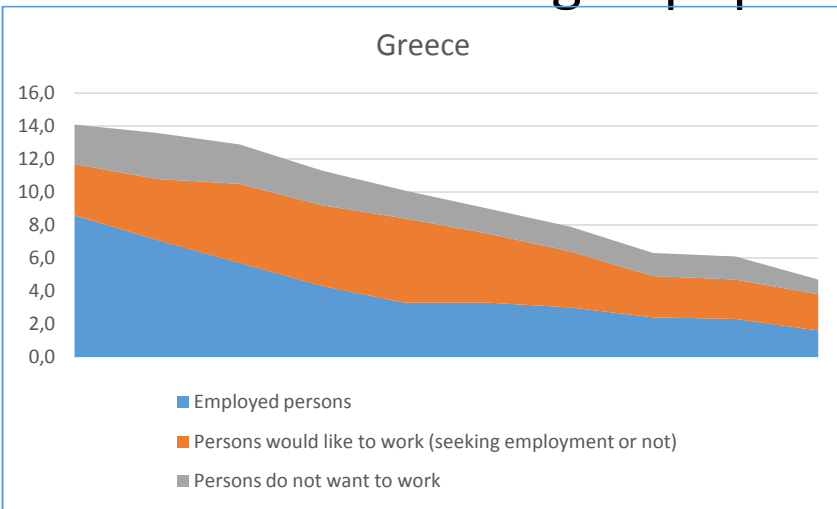


%	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
European Union - 28 countries	14,2	13,9	13,4	12,7	11,9	11,2	11,0	10,7	10,6	10,6
Employed persons	6,8	6,4	6,0	5,3	4,8	4,5	4,6	4,5	4,7	4,9
Not employed persons	7,4	7,5	7,4	7,4	7,0	6,7	6,4	6,2	5,9	5,7
Persons would like to work (seeking employment or not)	5,1	5,2	5,2	5,2	5,0	4,7	4,3	4,0	3,7	3,5
Persons do not want to work	2,3	2,3	2,2	2,2	2,0	2,0	2,1	2,2	2,2	2,2

Early leavers reduction is important by the employed persons and by the persons who do not want to work.

Early leavers with low interest to find a job is almost same rate during the period.

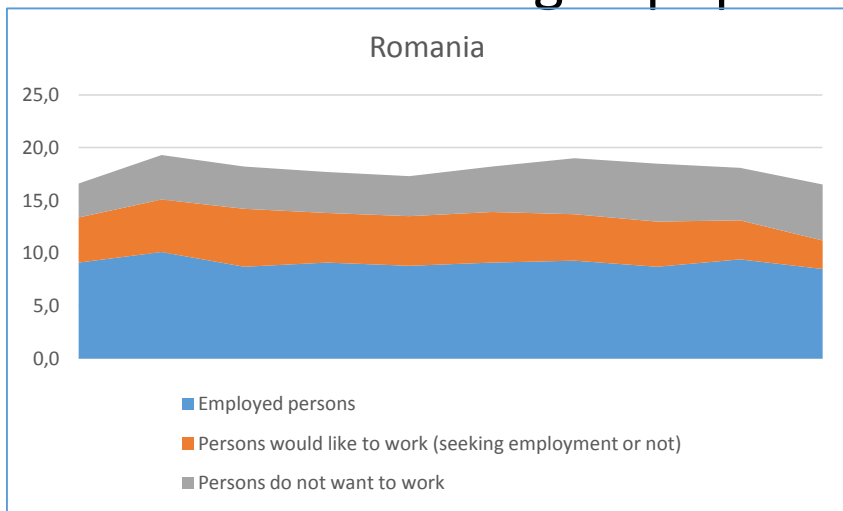
Distribution of early leavers from education and training (% of 18-24 aged population). Distribution by labour status



%	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Greece	14,2	13,5	12,9	11,3	10,1	9,0	7,9	6,2	6,0	4,7
Employed persons	8,6	7,1	5,7	4,3	3,3	3,3	3,0	2,4	2,3	1,6
Not employed persons	5,5	6,5	7,2	7,0	6,8	5,7	4,9	3,9	3,8	3,1
Persons would like to work (seeking employment or not)	3,1	3,7	4,8	4,9	5,1	4,2	3,4	2,5	2,4	2,2
Persons do not want to work	2,4	2,8	2,4	2,1	1,7	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,4	0,9

Early leavers reduction is important in all the possibilities of labour status.

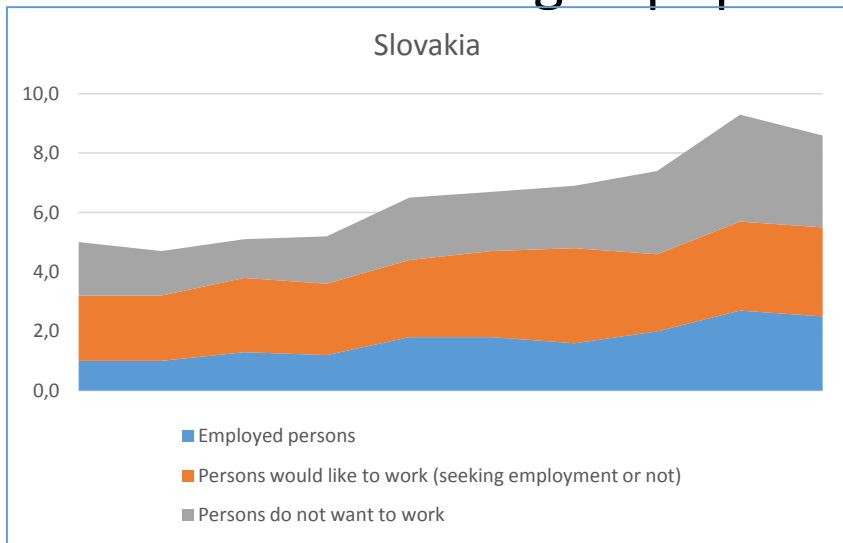
Distribution of early leavers from education and training (% of 18-24 aged population). Distribution by labour status



%	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Romania	16,6	19,3	18,1	17,8	17,3	18,1	19,1	18,5	18,1	16,4
Employed persons	9,1	10,1	8,7	9,1	8,8	9,1	9,3	8,7	9,4	8,5
Not employed persons	7,5	9,2	9,5	8,6	8,5	9,1	9,7	9,8	8,7	8,0
Persons would like to work (seeking employment or not)	4,3	5,0	5,5	4,7	4,7	4,8	4,4	4,3	3,7	2,7
Persons do not want to work	3,2	4,2	4,0	3,9	3,8	4,3	5,3	5,5	5,0	5,3

Early leavers reduction is low in all the possibilities of labour status. Percentage of persons who leaves education and training and are also not interested on finding a job is increased in Romania

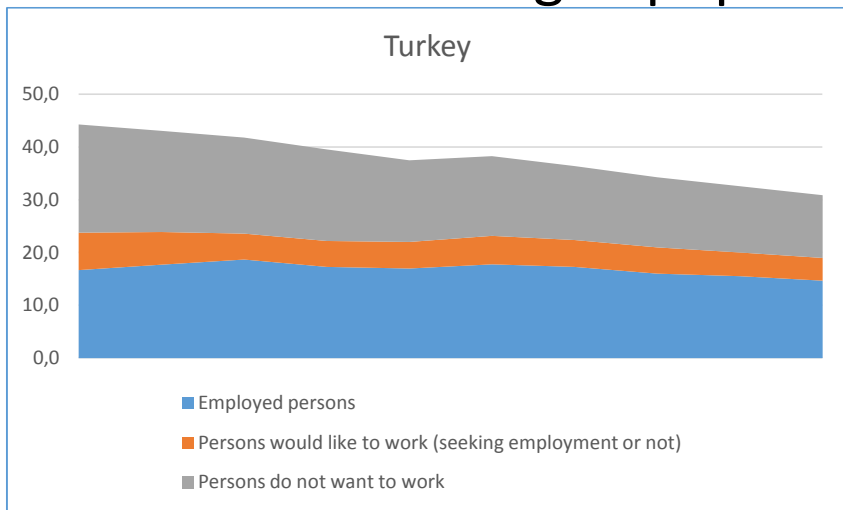
Distribution of early leavers from education and training (% of 18-24 aged population). Distribution by labour status



%	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Slovakia	4,9	4,7	5,1	5,3	6,4	6,7	6,9	7,4	9,3	8,6
Employed persons	1,0	1,0	1,3	1,2	1,8	1,8	1,6	2,0	2,7	2,5
Not employed persons	4,0	3,7	3,8	4,0	4,7	4,9	5,3	5,4	6,6	6,1
Persons would like to work (seeking employment or not)	2,2	2,2	2,5	2,4	2,6	2,9	3,2	2,6	3,0	3,0
Persons do not want to work	1,8	1,5	1,3	1,6	2,1	2,0	2,1	2,8	3,6	3,1

Early leavers have been increasing their percentage since 2009 until 2017. In 2018 early leavers has decreased in all the labour status possibilities

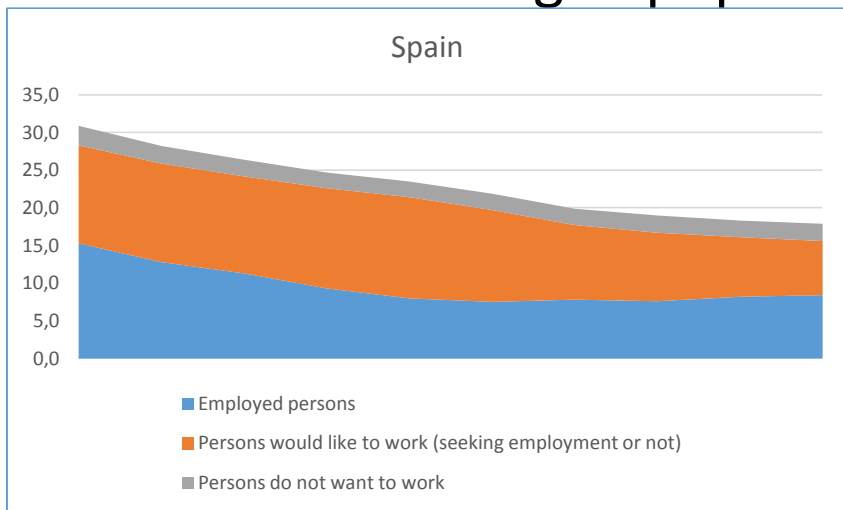
Distribution of early leavers from education and training (% of 18-24 aged population). Distribution by labour status



%	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Turkey	44,3	43,1	41,9	39,6	37,5	38,3	36,4	34,3	32,5	31,0
Employed persons	16,7	17,7	18,7	17,3	17,0	17,8	17,3	16,0	15,5	14,7
Not employed persons	27,6	25,4	23,1	22,3	20,5	20,5	19,1	18,3	17,1	16,2
Persons would like to work (seeking employment or not)	7,1	6,2	4,9	4,9	5,0	5,4	5,1	5,0	4,5	4,3
Persons do not want to work	20,5	19,2	18,2	17,4	15,5	15,1	14,0	13,3	12,6	11,9

Early leavers have been decreasing since 2009 and in all the labour status possibilities

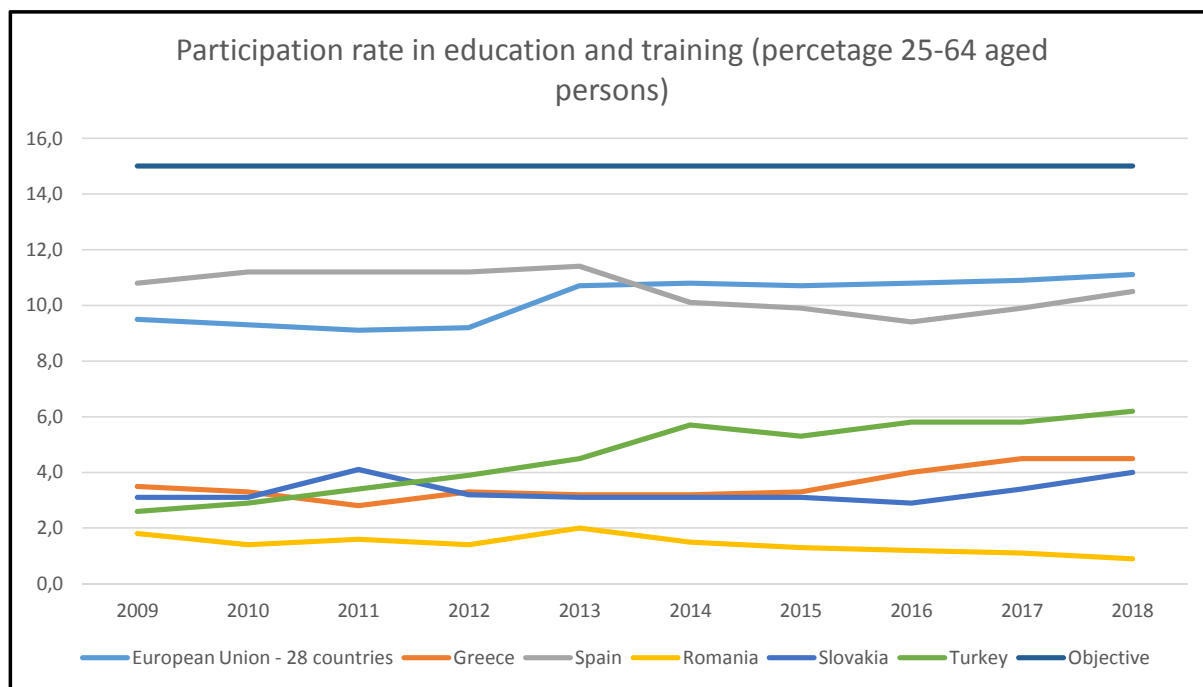
Distribution of early leavers from education and training (% of 18-24 aged population). Distribution by labour status



%	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Spain	30,9	28,2	26,3	24,7	23,6	21,9	20,0	19,0	18,3	17,9
Employed persons	15,3	12,8	11,3	9,3	8,0	7,5	7,8	7,6	8,2	8,4
Not employed persons	15,6	15,4	15,1	15,4	15,5	14,4	12,1	11,4	10,1	9,5
Persons would like to work (seeking employment or not)	13,0	13,1	12,9	13,3	13,4	12,2	9,9	9,1	7,9	7,2
Persons do not want to work	2,6	2,3	2,2	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	2,3	2,2	2,3

Early leavers have been decreasing since 2009 and in all the labour status possibilities

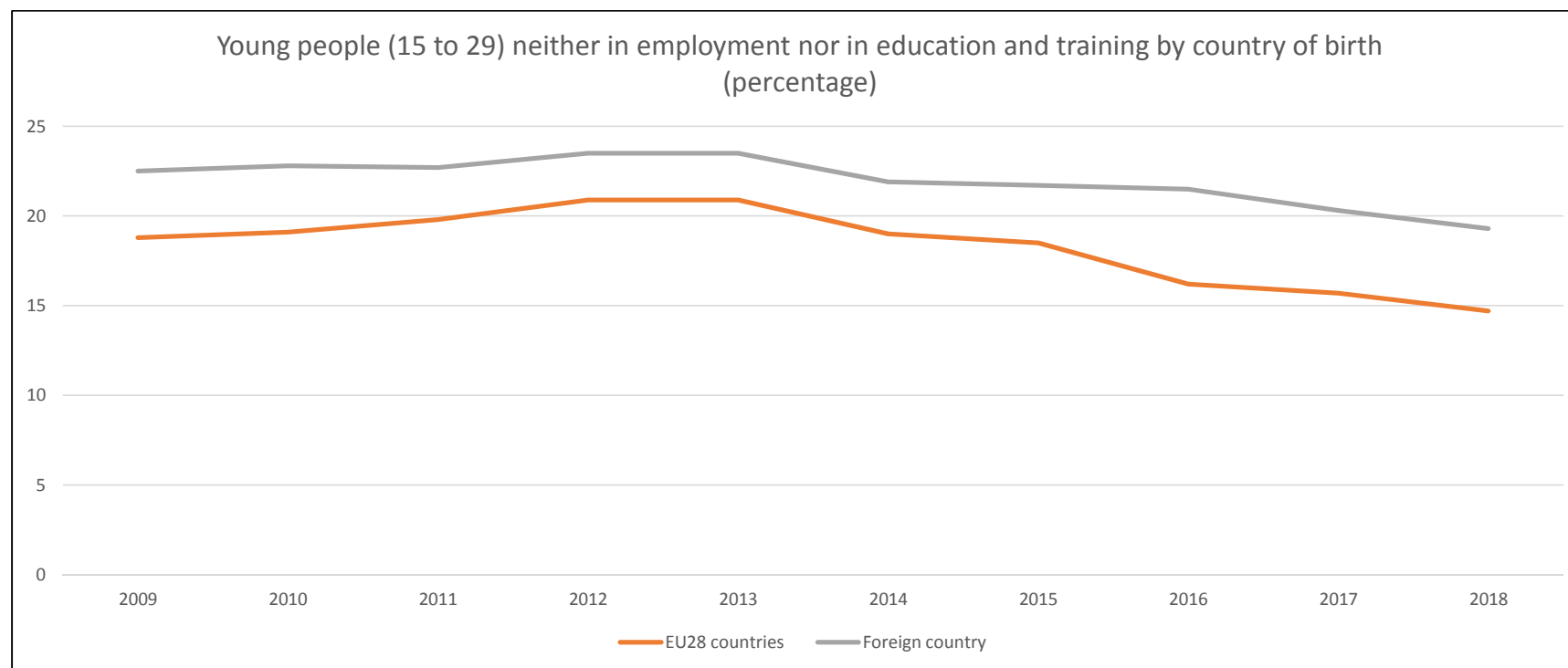
A) An average of at least 15 % of adults should participate in lifelong learning.



GEO/TIME	European Union - 28 countries	Greece	Spain	Romania	Slovakia	Turkey
2009	9,5	3,5	10,8	1,8	3,1	2,6
2010	9,3	3,3	11,2	1,4	3,1	2,9
2011	9,1	2,8	11,2	1,6	4,1	3,4
2012	9,2	3,3	11,2	1,4	3,2	3,9
2013	10,7	3,2	11,4	2,0	3,1	4,5
2014	10,8	3,2	10,1	1,5	3,1	5,7
2015	10,7	3,3	9,9	1,3	3,1	5,3
2016	10,8	4,0	9,4	1,2	2,9	5,8
2017	10,9	4,5	9,9	1,1	3,4	5,8
2018	11,1	4,5	10,5	0,9	4,0	6,2

All our countries and even European unión (28 countries) are far from the objective

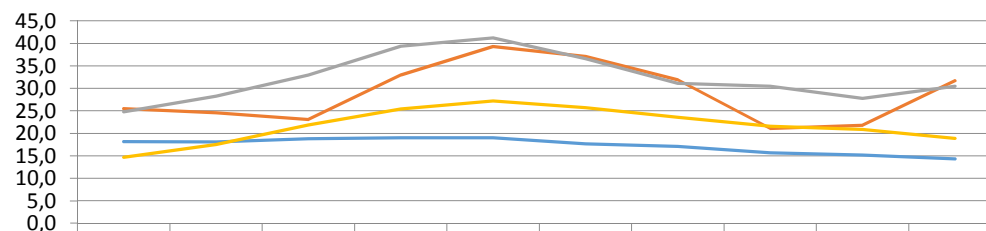
ACCESS OF IMMIGRATION TO EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL SERVICES.



Immigrant population use less than national the educational, even if they are also unemployed

ACCESS OF IMMIGRATION TO EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL SERVICES.

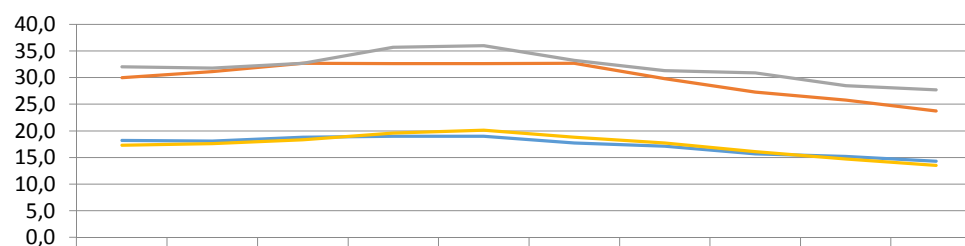
Young people (15 to 29) neither in employment nor in education and training by citizenship (Greece)



European Union - 28 countries
EU28 countries except reporting country
Foreign country
Greece Reporting country

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
European Union - 28 countries	18,2	18,1	18,8	19,0	19,0	17,7	17,1	15,7	15,2	14,3
EU28 countries except reporting country	25,5	24,6	23,1	33,0	39,3	37,1	31,9	21,1	21,8	31,7
Foreign country	24,8	28,3	33,0	39,4	41,2	36,6	31,1	30,5	27,8	30,5
Greece Reporting country	14,7	17,5	21,9	25,4	27,2	25,7	23,6	21,6	20,9	18,9

Young people (15 to 29) neither in employment nor in education and training citizenship (Spain)

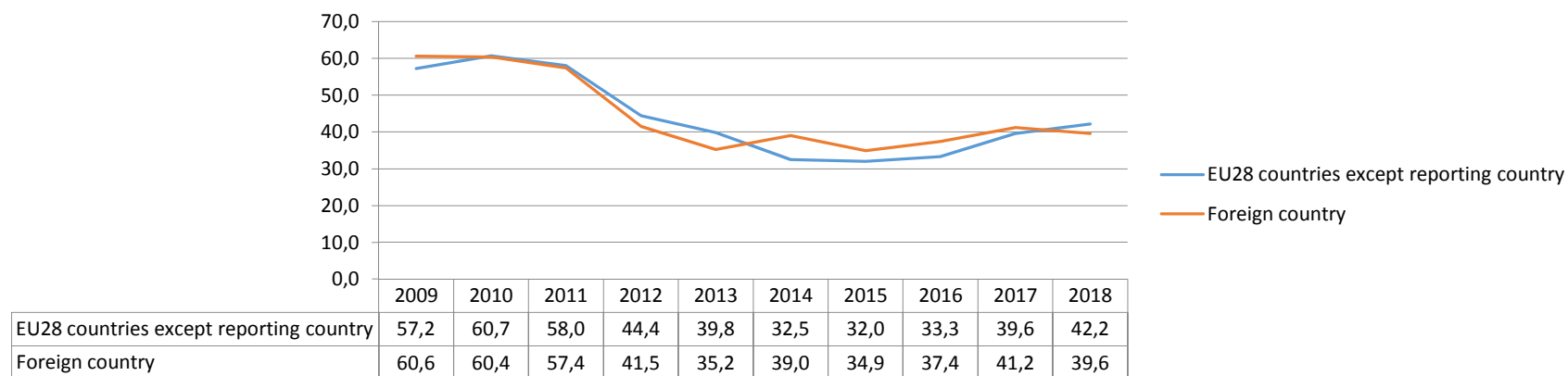


European Union - 28 countries
EU28 countries except reporting country
Foreign country
Spain Reporting country

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
European Union - 28 countries	18,2	18,1	18,8	19,0	19,0	17,7	17,1	15,7	15,2	14,3
EU28 countries except reporting country	30,0	31,1	32,7	32,6	32,6	32,7	29,8	27,3	25,8	23,7
Foreign country	32,0	31,8	32,7	35,7	36,0	33,2	31,3	30,9	28,5	27,7
Spain Reporting country	17,3	17,6	18,3	19,6	20,1	18,8	17,7	16,1	14,7	13,5

ACCESS OF IMMIGRATION TO EMPLOYMENT

Employed recent immigrants citizenship (Greece)



Employed recent immigrants citizenship (Spain)

