

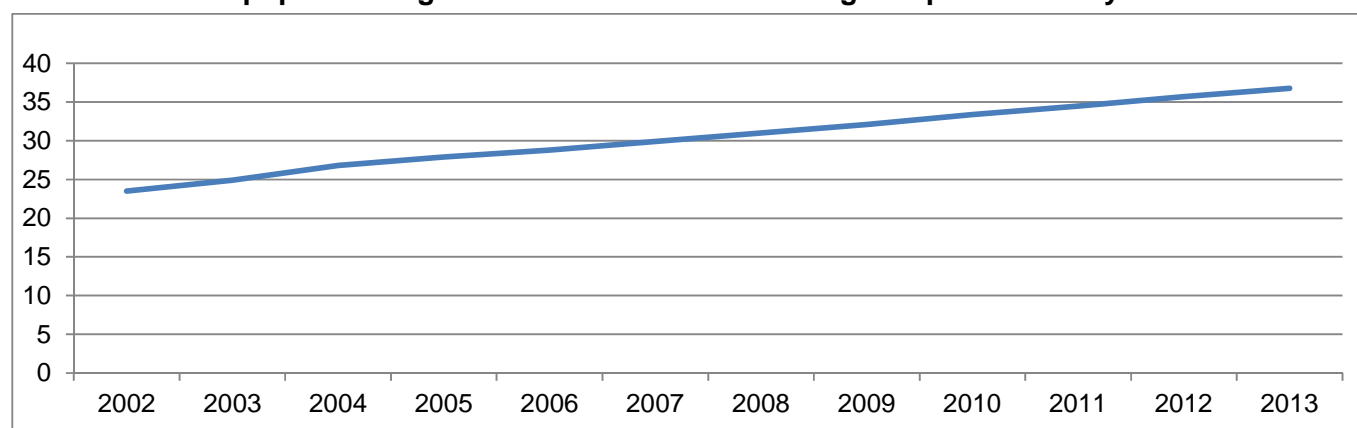
Europe 2020 education indicators in the EU28 in 2013

Share of young adults having completed tertiary education up to 37%

Share of early leavers from education and training down to 12%

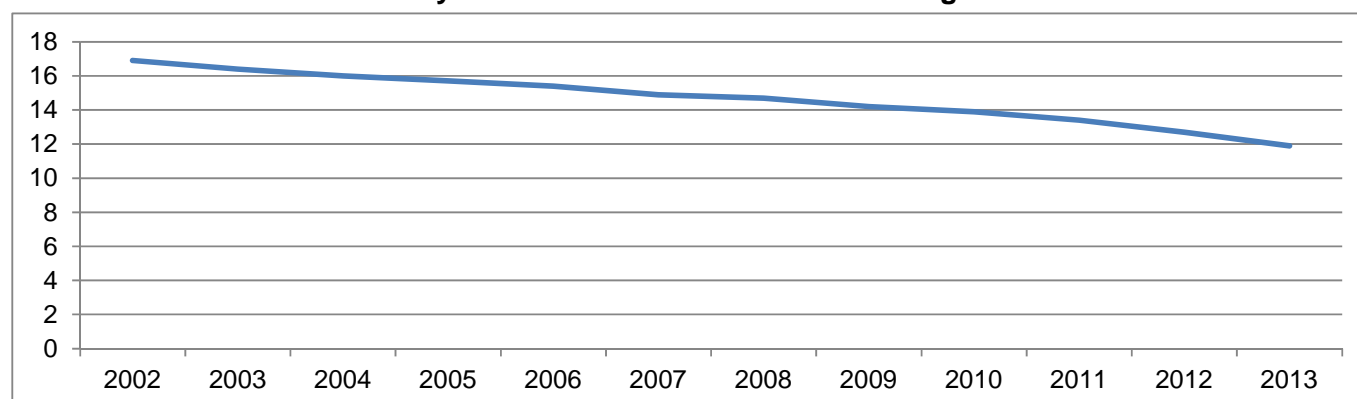
There has been a steady increase in the share of persons aged 30 to 34 in the **EU28** who have completed tertiary education, from 24% in 2002, when the series started, to 37% in 2013. The Europe 2020 strategy's¹ target is to increase the proportion of persons having completed tertiary education to at least 40% of the **EU28** population in this age group by 2020.

Share of population aged 30 to 34 in the EU28 having completed tertiary education



For early school leavers (persons aged 18-24 who had at most lower secondary education and were currently not in further education or training) in the **EU28**, there has been a steady decrease, from 17% in 2002 to 12% in 2013. The Europe 2020 target is to reduce the share of early leavers from education and training to below 10% of the **EU28** population in this age group by 2020.

Share of early leavers from education and training in the EU28



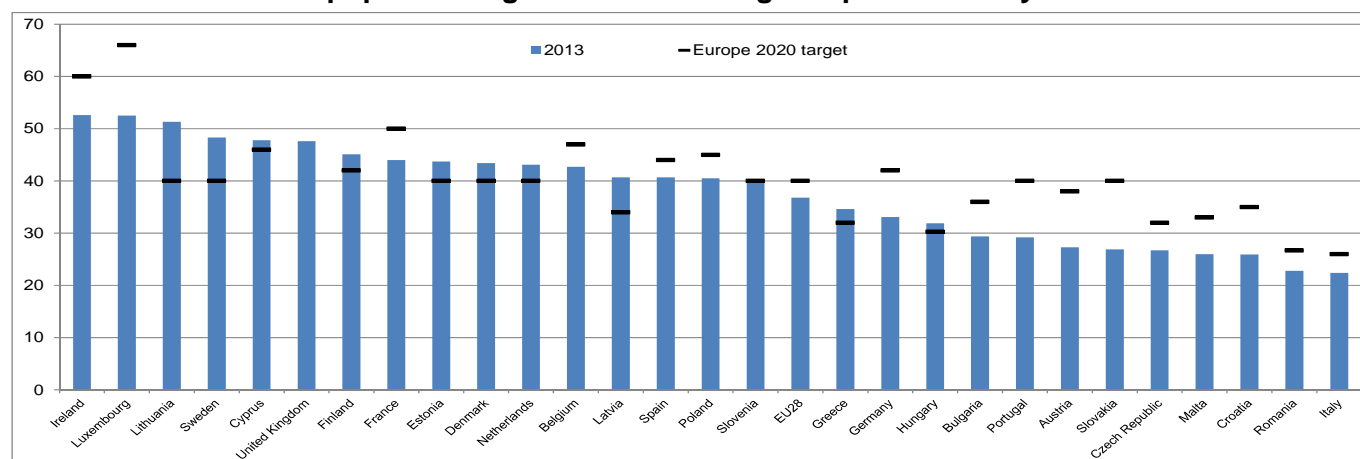
Improving the EU's performance in education is one of the key objectives of the Europe 2020 strategy. Today, **Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union**, publishes the most recent data for the EU and Member States on achievement against the targets set under this objective.

Highest proportion of those aged 30-34 who completed tertiary education in Ireland, Luxembourg and Lithuania

In 2013, the proportion of those aged 30 to 34 who had completed tertiary education increased compared with 2002 in all Member States. The proportion more than doubled in ten Member States: **Poland** (from 14.4% in 2002 to 40.5% in 2013), **Malta** (from 9.3% to 26.0%), **Slovakia** (from 10.5% to 26.9%), **Romania** (from 9.1% to 22.8%), **Latvia** (from 17.3% to 40.7%), **Portugal** (from 13.0% to 29.2%), **Luxembourg** (from 23.6% to 52.5%), **Hungary** (from 14.4% to 31.9%), **Lithuania** (from 23.4% to 51.3%) and the **Czech Republic** (from 12.6% to 26.7%).

In 2013, the highest proportions of those aged 30 to 34 having completed tertiary education were observed in **Ireland** (52.6%), **Luxembourg** (52.5%), **Lithuania** (51.3%), **Sweden** (48.3%), **Cyprus** (47.8%) and the **United Kingdom** (47.6%), and the lowest in **Italy** (22.4%), **Romania** (22.8%), **Croatia** (25.9%) and **Malta** (26.0%). Eleven Member States have already met or exceeded their 2020 national targets for this indicator (Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Finland and Sweden).

Share of population aged 30 to 34 having completed tertiary education



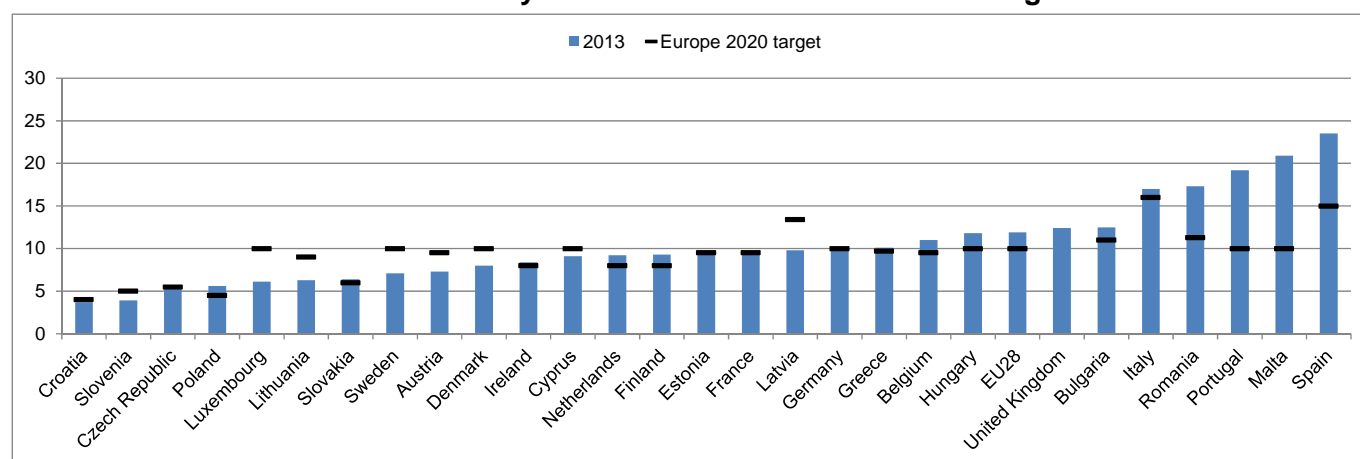
No national target for the United Kingdom. The national target for Germany includes post-secondary non-tertiary education (International Standard Classification of Education 1997 (ISCED97 4) and for Austria post-secondary non-tertiary education with programmes designed to provide direct access to first stage of tertiary education (ISCED97 4A)

Lowest shares of early leavers from education and training in Croatia, Slovenia and the Czech Republic

In 2013, the proportion of early leavers from education and training (population aged 18-24 who had at most lower secondary education and were currently not in further education or training) decreased compared with 2005 in all Member States, except **Poland** and **Slovakia**. The proportion halved in **Portugal** (from 38.8% to 19.2%) and **Cyprus** (from 18.2% to 9.1%).

In 2013, the lowest proportions of early school leavers observed in **Croatia** (3.7%), **Slovenia** (3.9%), the **Czech Republic** (5.4%) and **Poland** (5.6%), and the highest in **Spain** (23.5%), **Malta** (20.9%) and **Portugal** (19.2%). Eleven Member States have already fulfilled their 2020 national targets for this indicator (the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Austria, Slovenia and Sweden).

Share of early leavers from education and training



No national target for the United Kingdom.

Tertiary educational attainment

(% of those aged 30 to 34 having successfully completed tertiary education*)

	2002	2007	2012	2013			Headline target
	Total			Total	Men	Women	
EU28	23.5	29.9	35.7	36.8	32.6	41.0	40.0
Belgium	35.2	41.5	43.9	42.7	36.2	49.3	47.0
Bulgaria	23.2	26.0	26.9	29.4	21.8	37.6	36.0
Czech Republic	12.6	13.3	25.6	26.7	24.0	29.6	32.0
Denmark	34.2	38.1	43.0	43.4	35.2	52.4	40.0
Germany	24.2	26.5	32.0	33.1	32.2	54.9	42.0**
Estonia	28.1	33.3	39.1	43.7	33.1	58.7	40.0
Ireland	32.0	43.3	51.1	52.6	45.9	39.0	60.0
Greece	23.4	26.2	30.9	34.6	30.5	45.3	32.0
Spain	33.3	39.5	40.1	40.7	36.1	48.4	44.0
France	31.5	41.4	43.6	44.0	39.5	30.3	50.0
Croatia	16.2	16.7	23.7	25.9	22.3	54.9	35.0
Italy	13.1	18.6	21.7	22.4	17.7	27.2	26.0
Cyprus	36.0	46.2	49.9	47.8	41.6	53.4	46.0
Latvia	17.3	25.6	37.2	40.7	28.3	53.1	34.0
Lithuania	23.4	36.4	48.6	51.3	41.9	60.8	40.0
Luxembourg	23.6	35.3	49.6	52.5	49.2	55.6	66.0
Hungary	14.4	20.1	29.9	31.9	26.5	37.4	30.3
Malta	9.3	21.5	22.4	26.0	23.1	29.0	33.0
Netherlands	28.6	36.4	42.2	43.1	39.8	46.3	40.0
Austria	:	21.1	26.3	27.3	26.7	27.9	38.0**
Poland	14.4	27.0	39.1	40.5	32.9	48.4	45.0
Portugal	13.0	19.8	27.2	29.2	23.6	34.8	40.0
Romania	9.1	13.9	21.8	22.8	21.2	24.6	26.7
Slovenia	20.7	31.0	39.2	40.1	31.1	49.6	40.0
Slovakia	10.5	14.8	23.7	26.9	22.3	31.8	40.0
Finland	41.2	47.3	45.8	45.1	37.6	52.9	42.0
Sweden	28.3	41.0	47.9	48.3	41.8	55.2	40.0
United Kingdom	31.5	38.5	47.1	47.6	44.6	50.5	-

* Tertiary education: ISCED97 5 and 6

** The national target for Germany includes post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED97 4) and for Austria post-secondary non-tertiary education with programmes designed to provide direct access to first stage of tertiary education (ISCED97 4A).

: Data not available

- No national target for the United Kingdom.

Early leavers from education and training

(% of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and who are currently not in further education or training*)

	2005	2007	2012	2013			Headline target
	Total			Total	Men	Women	
EU28	15.7	14.9	12.7	11.9	13.6	10.2	10.0
Belgium	12.9	12.1	12.0	11.0	13.2	8.7	9.5
Bulgaria	20.4	14.9	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.7	11.0
Czech Republic	6.2	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5
Denmark**	:	12.9	9.1	8.0	9.9	6.2	10.0
Germany	13.5	12.5	10.6	9.9	10.4	9.3	10.0
Estonia	13.4	14.4	10.5	9.7	13.6	5.8	9.5
Ireland	12.5	11.6	9.7	8.4	9.8	6.9	8.0
Greece	13.6	14.6	11.4	10.1	12.7	7.6	9.7
Spain	30.8	31.0	24.9	23.5	27.0	19.9	15.0
France***	12.2	12.6	11.6	9.7	10.7	8.8	9.5
Croatia	(5.1)	3.9	4.2	3.7	(4.7)	(2.7)	4.0
Italy	22.3	19.7	17.6	17.0	20.2	13.7	16.0
Cyprus	18.2	12.5	11.4	9.1	14.8	4.2	10.0
Latvia	14.4	15.1	10.6	9.8	13.6	5.8	13.4
Lithuania	8.1	7.8	6.5	6.3	7.8	(4.7)	9.0
Luxembourg**	:	:	8.1	6.1	8.4	(3.7)	10.0
Hungary	12.5	11.4	11.5	11.8	12.5	11.1	10.0
Malta	33.0	32.7	22.6	20.9	23.2	18.2	10.0
Netherlands	13.5	11.7	8.8	9.2	10.9	7.4	8.0
Austria	9.1	10.7	7.6	7.3	7.7	7.0	9.5
Poland	5.3	5.0	5.7	5.6	7.9	3.2	4.5
Portugal	38.8	36.9	20.8	19.2	23.6	14.5	10.0
Romania	19.6	17.3	17.4	17.3	18.6	16.0	11.3
Slovenia	4.9	4.1	4.4	3.9	5.0	(2.6)	5.0
Slovakia	6.3	6.5	5.3	6.4	6.7	6.1	6.0
Finland	10.3	9.1	8.9	9.3	10.4	8.3	8.0
Sweden	10.8	8.0	7.5	7.1	7.9	6.2	10.0
United Kingdom**	:	16.6	13.6	12.4	13.7	11.2	-

Due to breaks in the series, data before 2005 have a limited comparability at Member State level.

* "At most lower secondary education" means that the highest educational level attained by the person may be: early childhood education (ISCED 0); primary education (ISCED97 1); lower secondary education (ISCED97 2); or short upper secondary education of less than 2 years (ISCED97 3c short).

** Break in the series for Denmark and the United Kingdom in 2007 and for Luxembourg in 2009. Data not comparable before those years and therefore not shown.

*** Break in the series for France in 2013. Reduced comparability of data before this year.

() Data with reduced reliability due to sample size

- No national target for the United Kingdom

1. For more information on the Europe 2020 strategy: http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/index_en.htm.

See also the dedicated section on the Eurostat website:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/europe_2020_indicators/headline_indicators

Further information about national targets:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/europe_2020_indicators/documents/Europe_2020_Targets.pdf

For more information about other Europe 2020 indicators, please see the Eurostat News Release on renewable energy

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_PUBLIC/8-10032014-AP/EN/8-10032014-AP-EN.PDF

and Eurostat News Release on persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_PUBLIC/3-05122013-AP/EN/3-05122013-AP-EN.PDF

Europe 2020 Statistics Illustrated:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/europe_2020_indicators/headline_indicators/statistical_dashboards

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