

5. Employment rate of recent graduates

BENCHMARK 2020: 82% of recent graduates from upper secondary to tertiary education (age group 20-34) who are no longer in education or training should be in employment.

BEST EU PERFORMERS: Malta, Germany, Netherlands
MOST PROGRESS 2012-2015: Bulgaria, Hungary, Slovakia

	2015 Total	Trend	2015	
			ISCED 3-4	ISCED 5-8
EU	76.9	1.0	70.8	81.9
Belgium	79.5	-1.4	70.0	85.3
Bulgaria	74.6	7.3	54.6	87.1
Czech Republic	82.2	-0.1	81.6	82.7
Denmark	81.7	-2.4	79.5	83.8
Germany	90.4	1.5	88.2	93.3
Estonia	80.6	5.7	74.4	86.1
Ireland	75.3	6.0	60.4	83.4
Greece	45.2	2.2	35.8	49.9
Spain	65.2	1.6	54.9	68.7
France	72.3	-4.1	62.5	79.2
Croatia	62.6	2.4	45.0	76.2
Italy	48.5	-5.6	40.7	57.5
Cyprus	68.8	-4.2	53.2	73.6
Latvia	78.8	4.5	70.0	84.4
Lithuania	82.1	6.5	72.2	88.5
Luxembourg	84.7 ^b	0.1	77.8 ^b	89.6 ^b
Hungary	80.4 ^b	7.1	75.6 ^b	86.7 ^b
Malta	95.1	2.7	91.6	96.9
Netherlands	88.2	0.1	84.7	90.9
Austria	86.9	-3.7	83.7	90.3
Poland	77.4	4.1	68.5	85.1
Portugal	72.2	4.7	68.6	75.5
Romania	68.1	-2.1	59.8	77.1
Slovenia	71.5	-1.7	60.2	78.5
Slovakia	75.2	6.6	69.3	80.3
Finland	75.5	-5.2	72.0	81.1
Sweden	85.9	2.7	80.6	90.9
UK	85.8	4.3	78.7	89.7
Iceland	92.0	5.1	89.1	95.4
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:
Norway	90.9	2.1	86.4	95.0
Albania	:	:	:	:
Montenegro	:	:	:	:
MK*	48.0	3.2	36.4	56.1
Serbia	:	:	:	:
Turkey	61.9	-0.1	53.3	64.3

A CLOSER LOOK: Enhancing the relevance of education for the labour market requires a systematic use of labour market forecasting or graduate tracking surveys. Introducing incentives or requirements for work placements for students in vocational and tertiary programmes can also increase employability.

Source: Eurostat (LFS). Notes: the indicator measures the employment rate of 20 to 34 year-olds, who graduated from ISCED 3-8 one to three years earlier and who are no longer in education or training. The trend depicted refers to the 2012-2015 change in percentage points.

6. Adult participation in learning

BENCHMARK 2020: An average of at least 15% of adults (age group 25-64) should participate in formal or non-formal learning [1].

BEST EU PERFORMERS: Denmark, Sweden, Finland
MOST PROGRESS 2012-2015: France, Hungary, Luxembourg

	2015 Total	Trend	2015		
			ISCED 0-2	ISCED 3-4	ISCED 5-8
EU	10.7	1.5	4.3	8.8	18.8
Belgium	6.9	0.0	3.0	5.5	11.2
Bulgaria	2.0	0.3	:	2.0	2.9
Czech Republic	8.5	-2.6	1.9	6.7	16.3
Denmark	31.3	-0.3	21.7	28.3	39.7
Germany	8.1	0.2	3.4	7.2	12.3
Estonia	12.4	-0.4	4.5	8.8	19.1
Ireland	6.5	-0.9	2.4	5.6	9.4
Greece	3.3	0.0	0.4	3.6	5.7
Spain	9.9	-1.3	3.6	9.9	17.5
France	18.6	12.9	7.7	15.5	29.7
Croatia	3.1	-0.2	:	2.8	6.3
Italy	7.3	0.7	2.0	8.4	17.0
Cyprus	7.5	-0.2	1.6	4.5	13.4
Latvia	5.7	-1.5	2.4	3.8	10.2
Lithuania	5.8	0.4	:	3.0	10.4
Luxembourg	18.0 ^b	3.8	7.0 ^b	15.5 ^b	25.9 ^b
Hungary	7.1 ^b	4.2	3.4 ^b	5.9 ^b	12.7 ^b
Malta	7.2	0.1	2.4	8.9	19.0
Netherlands	18.9	2.0	9.3	18.6	26.2
Austria	14.4	0.2	4.5	10.7	26.0
Poland	3.5	-1.0	(0.6)	1.9	8.1
Portugal	9.7	-0.8	4.2	12.0	20.7
Romania	1.3	-0.1	(0.3)	1.2	3.1
Slovenia	11.9	-1.9	2.8	9.7	20.2
Slovakia	3.1	-0.1	:	2.1	7.3
Finland	25.4	0.9	12.8	21.6	33.0
Sweden	29.4	2.4	20.0	24.7	38.5
UK	15.7	-0.6	6.8	13.3	22.6
Iceland	28.1	0.0	17.9	24.8	37.6
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	20.1	-0.3	12.9	16.6	26.1
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:
MK*	2.6	-1.5	(0.2)	2.9	6.1
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	5.5	1.6	2.7	8.6	12.9

A CLOSER LOOK: In several countries the gap between average population and adults with disadvantaged status has been increasing. Effective support for adults with low basic skills or low qualifications should start from skills validation schemes, including skills assessment, guidance support and outreach campaigns. Second chance education can also support low-skilled adults in further learning.

Source: Eurostat (EU-LFS). Notes: [1] the indicator covers formal and non-formal learning but excludes informal learning. The trend depicted refers to the 2012-2015 change in percentage points.

General notes:

The percentage point trends and progress shown in this leaflet are calculated with 1-decimal figures and do not exclude any intermediate breaks in series.

() = data lack reliability due to small sample size;

: = data either not available or not reliable due to very small sample size

^b = break in time series; ^d = definition differs

*MK = Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Member States that have reached EU benchmark at national level for the given year

ISCED: International Standard Classification of Education (2011)

- 0 Early childhood education
- 1 Primary education
- 2 Lower secondary education
- 3 Upper secondary education
- 4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education
- 5 Short-cycle tertiary education
- 6 Bachelor's or equivalent level
- 7 Master's or equivalent level
- 8 Doctoral or equivalent level

For further descriptions, analysis and notes see the Education and Training Monitor 2016 (ec.europa.eu/education/monitor)



compare countries and sub-groups across time with the online visualisation tool

ec.europa.eu/education/monitor

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Education and Training Monitor 2016

EU targets for 2020

