



# Bildung and EU benchmarking

**EUNEC seminar 'Bildung in a lifelong learning perspective'  
Budapest May 2011**

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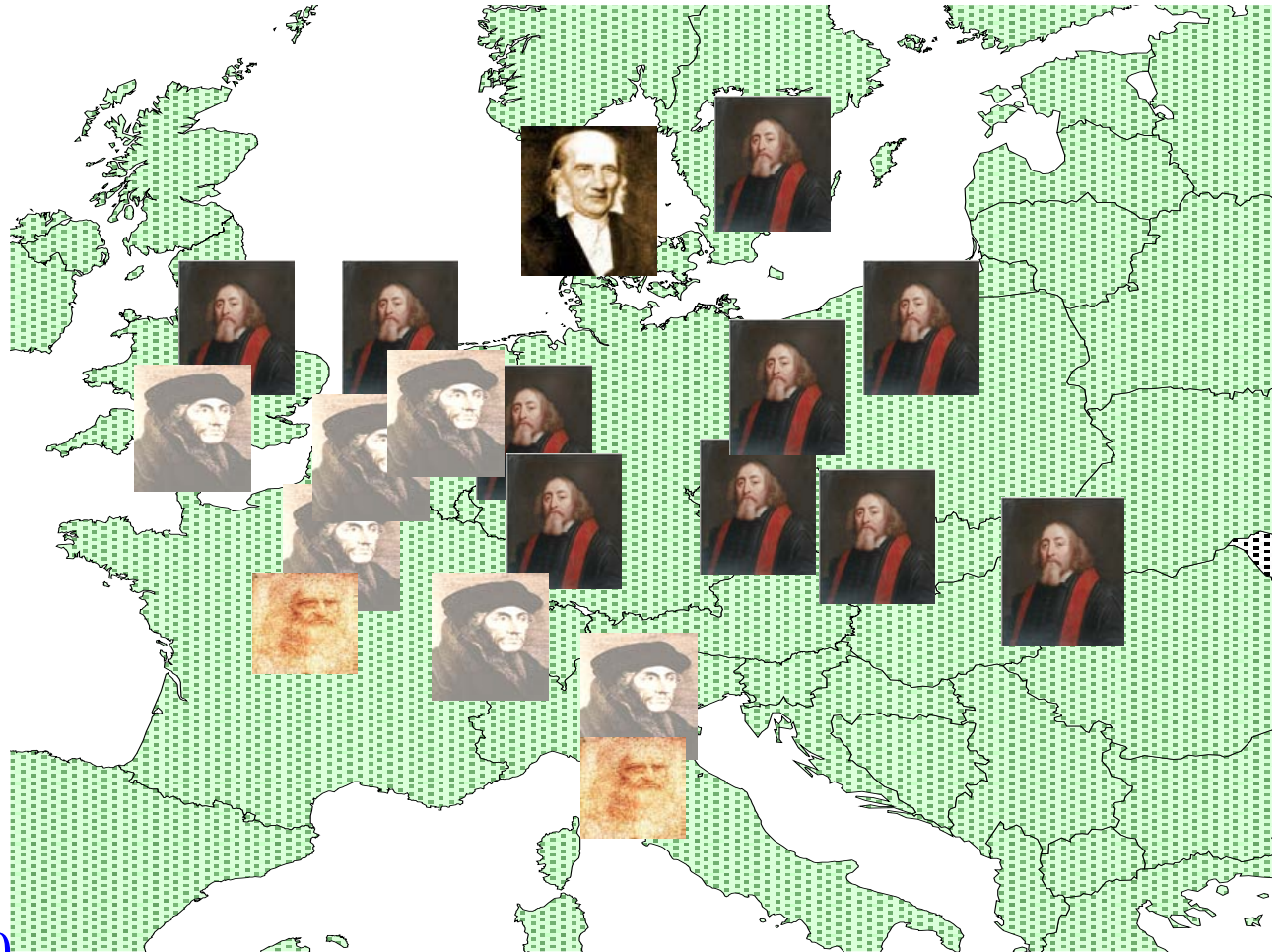
# Looking back (programme name givers)



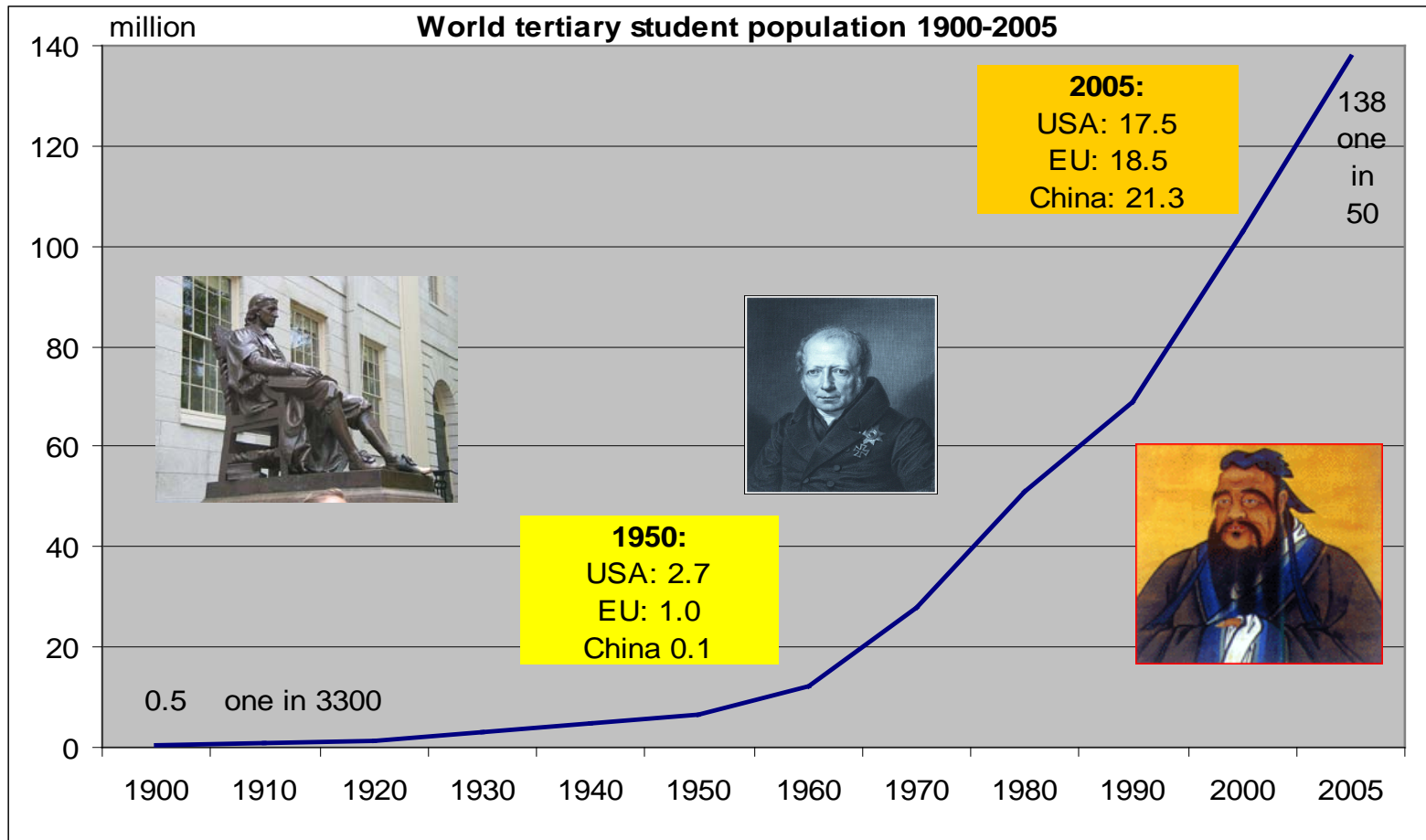
Erasmus  
1466-1536



Comenius 1592-1670

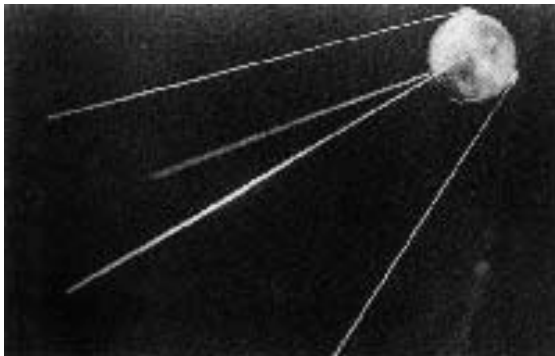


# Global trends



Those parents that attended university send their children to university and those that didn't.

# New studies



- **National Geographic study, correct answers**
- Germany 55%
- Sweden 40%
- Italy 37%
- UK 28%
- Japan 27%
- France 25%
- Canada 21%
- USA 17 %
- Mexico 12 %

# Spending on education

## Public spending (2007)

- EU: 5% of GDP , 600 billion Euro
- US: ca. 5%, Japan: < 4%
- Highest: Denmark: nearly 8%,
- Lowest Slovakia, Greece, Romania: ca. 4%

## Private Spending

- EU: over 2% des BIP, 240 billion Euro, of which private households 50 bn (1 € per day)
- Entreprises 190 bn Euro
- USA: 3%, >300 bn



There is one thing that costs more than education: the lack of it.  
*John F. Kennedy*

# Returns to education

EU-LFS data 2007	Lower sec	Upper sec	Tertiary
<b>unemployed</b>	9.2%	6.0%	3.6%
<b>Employment rate 55-64</b>	36%	47%	65%
<b>LLL participation</b>	4%	9%	18%



- 7% of people employed in education sector,
- ca. 7% of GDP spent on education (public 5%, private 2%)

# From Lisbon to Europe 2020



**March 2000:** Most competitive knowledge based economy in the world with better jobs and more social inclusion

**March 2002:** Barcelona European Council with goals for RTD, languages, pre-school

Reference years for latest data available in 2010 (PISA, LFS: 2009, UOE: 2008)

**March 2010:** Smart, sustainable and inclusive growth

# RECOMMENDATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 18 December 2006

on key competences for lifelong learning

(2006/962/EC)

- 1) Communication in the mother tongue;
- 2) Communication in foreign languages;
- 3) Mathematical competence and basic competences in
- 4) Digital competence;
- 5) Learning to learn;
- 6) Social and civic competences;
- 7) Sense of initiative and entrepreneurship; and
- 8) Cultural awareness and expression.

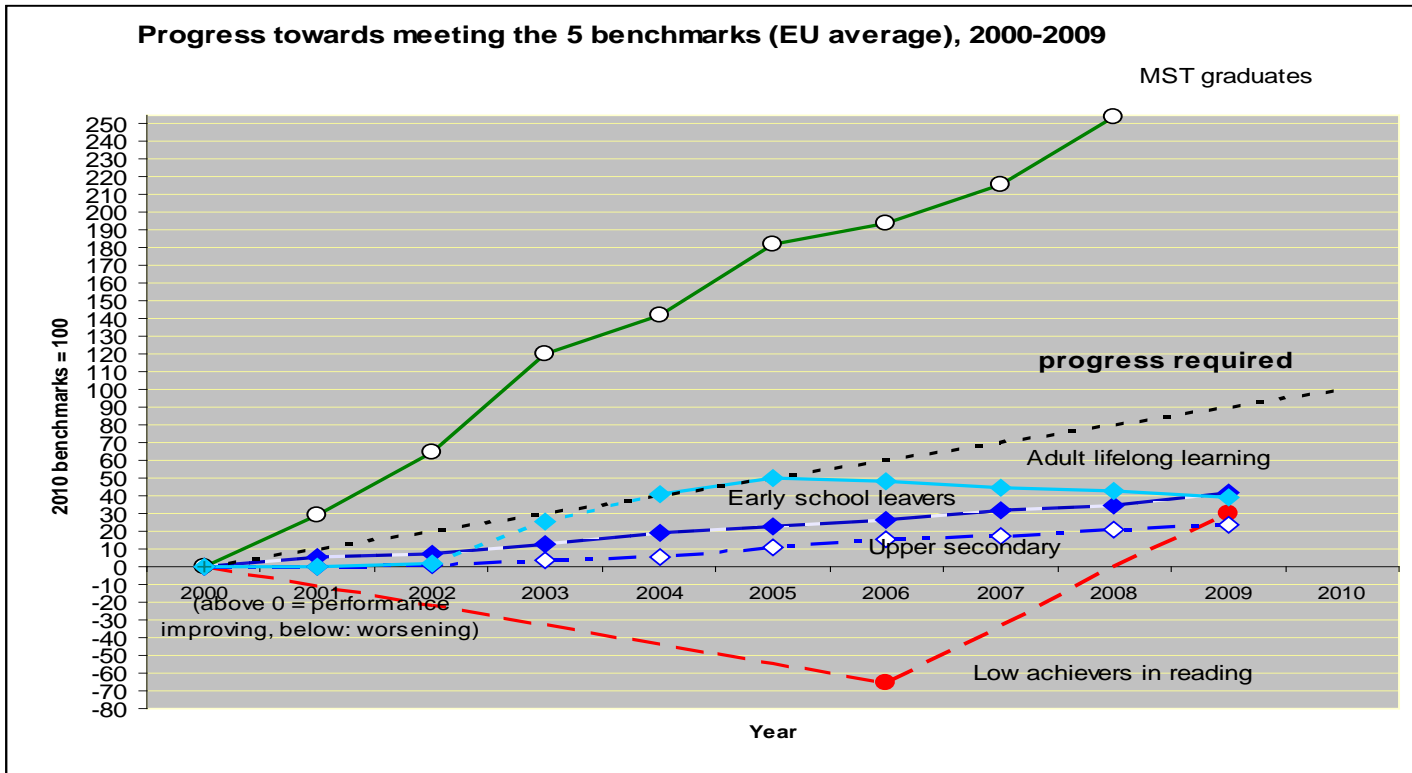




# 5 (old) education benchmarks: Evolution since 2000



Education and Culture



- Only one of 5 benchmarks reached (MST graduates)
- Progress in all other areas, but not enough to reach goals



## 5 (old) education benchmarks: Progress in EU 27

5 old benchmarks	Benchmark	EU	EU
	2010	2000	latest
Low achievers reading, %	-20 (to 17.0)	21.3	20.0
Early school leavers, %	10	17.6	14.4
Upper secondary, %	85	76.6	78.6
MST graduates (% growth)	+15	Female share 2000/2008 30.7/32.6	Growth 2000-2008 +37.2
Lifelong learning, %	12.5	8.5 (2003)	9.3

# Education and Training 2020

## Four overall strategic objectives

1. Making LLL and mobility a reality
2. Improving quality and efficiency of education and training
3. Promoting equity, social cohesion and active citizenship
4. Enhancing creativity and innovation



# Council Conclusion of May 2009 on new benchmarks



## 5 Reference levels of European performance ('European benchmarks')

### Based on existing ones

- Low achievers in basic skills (in reading, maths and science, max. 15%)
- Adult lifelong learning participation: 15% (previously: 12.5%)
- Early school leavers (10%, same as before)

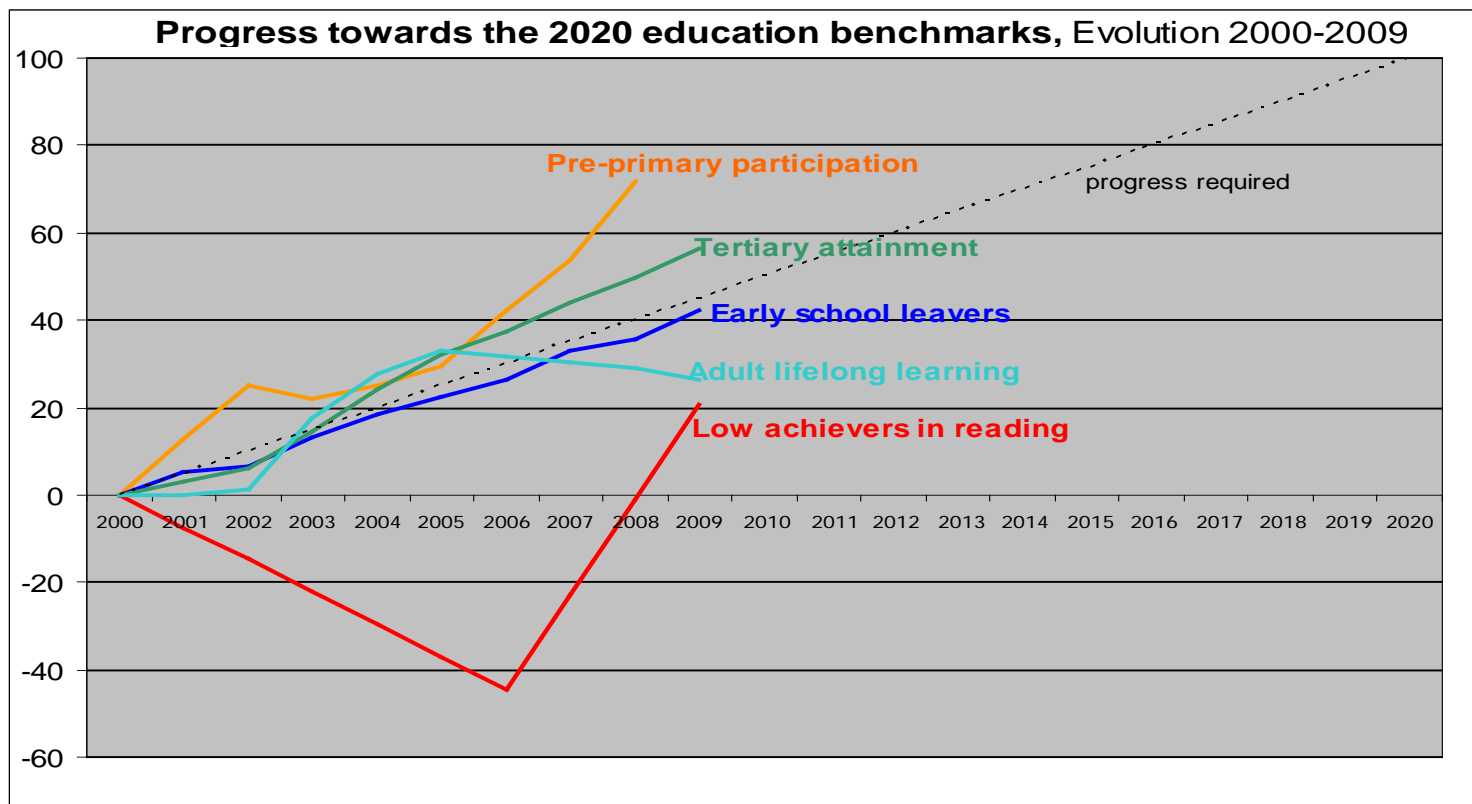
### New

- Pre-primary participation: 95% of children between 4 years old and the age for starting compulsory education (before 90% target for 4 year olds)
- Tertiary level attainment at least: 40% of age group 30-34 (instead of 45%)

### Commission to work further on following areas

- Employability (submit proposal by end 2010)
- Mobility (submit proposal by end 2010)
- Language learning (submit proposal by end 2012)

# 5 new education benchmarks: Evolution since 2000



- ❑ Tertiary: good progress (EU: 22.4%/32.3%)
- ❑ Early school leavers: on track
- ❑ Low achievers first decline, then improvement in performance
- ❑ Adult lifelong learning: decline in performance since 2005

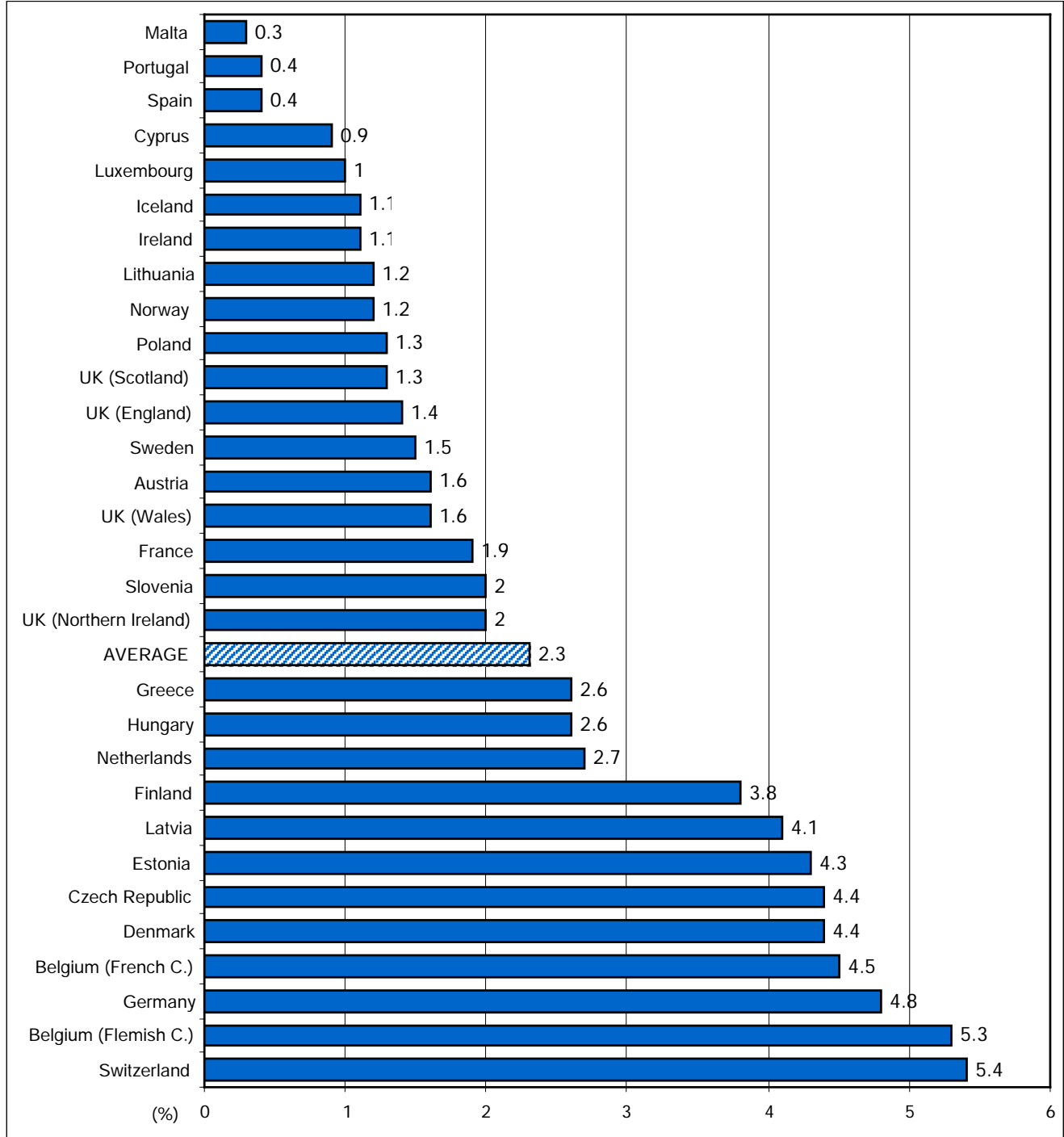
# DG Education and Culture

- Concentrating the responsibilities for Equity (Special needs education, Migrants, Gender issues, Roma etc.) in a new Unit:
- DG EAC Unit A.2: Equal opportunities and social inclusion



**Percentage of pupils with SEN in segregated settings of total pupils in compulsory education (2009)**

Source: 2010 draft progress report



# Europe 2020 Strategy

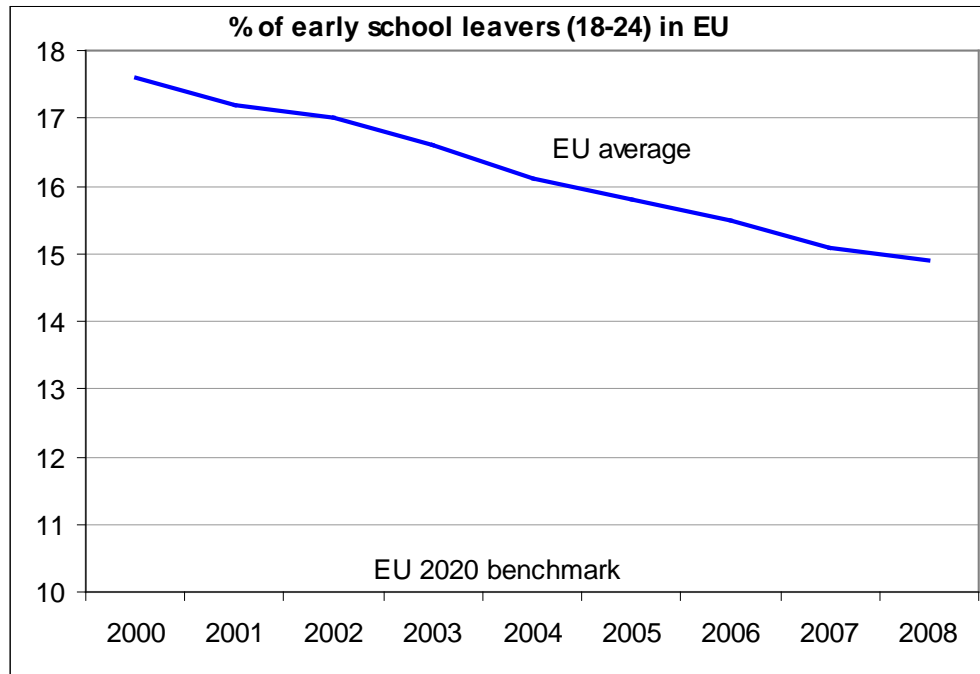
## Education among the 5 quantitative targets

- ❑ 75 % of the population aged 20-64 should be employed.
- ❑ 3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&D.
- ❑ The "20/20/20" climate/energy targets should be met.
- ❑ **The share of early school leavers (18-24) should be under 10% and at least 40% of 30-34 year olds should have tertiary attainment.**
- ❑ 20 million less people should be at risk of poverty.





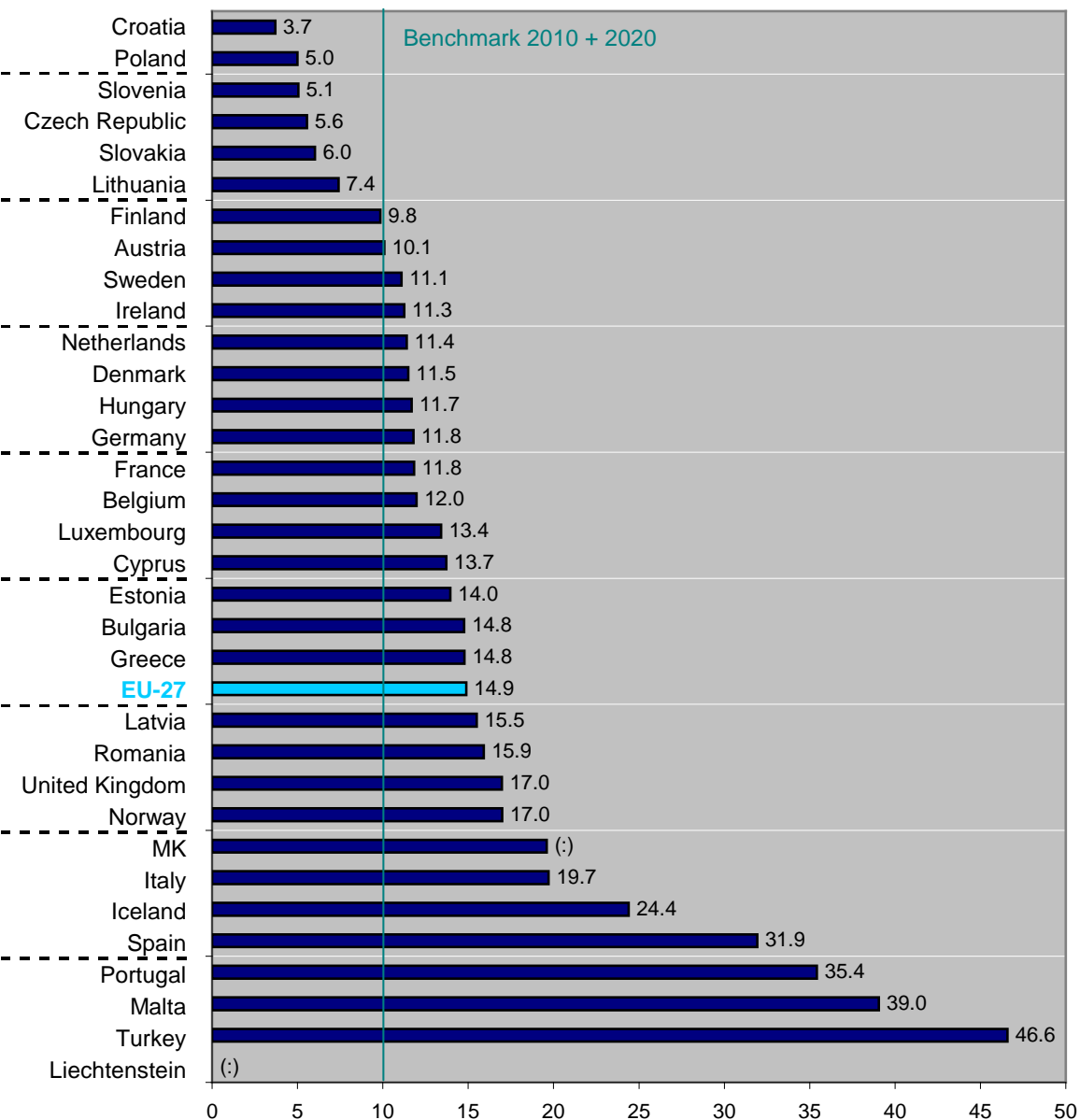
# Early school leavers



- ❑ Continuous progress in reducing share of early school leavers
- ❑ However, reaching 10% goal still ambitious



# Early school leavers



6 countries already below the 2020 10% target.

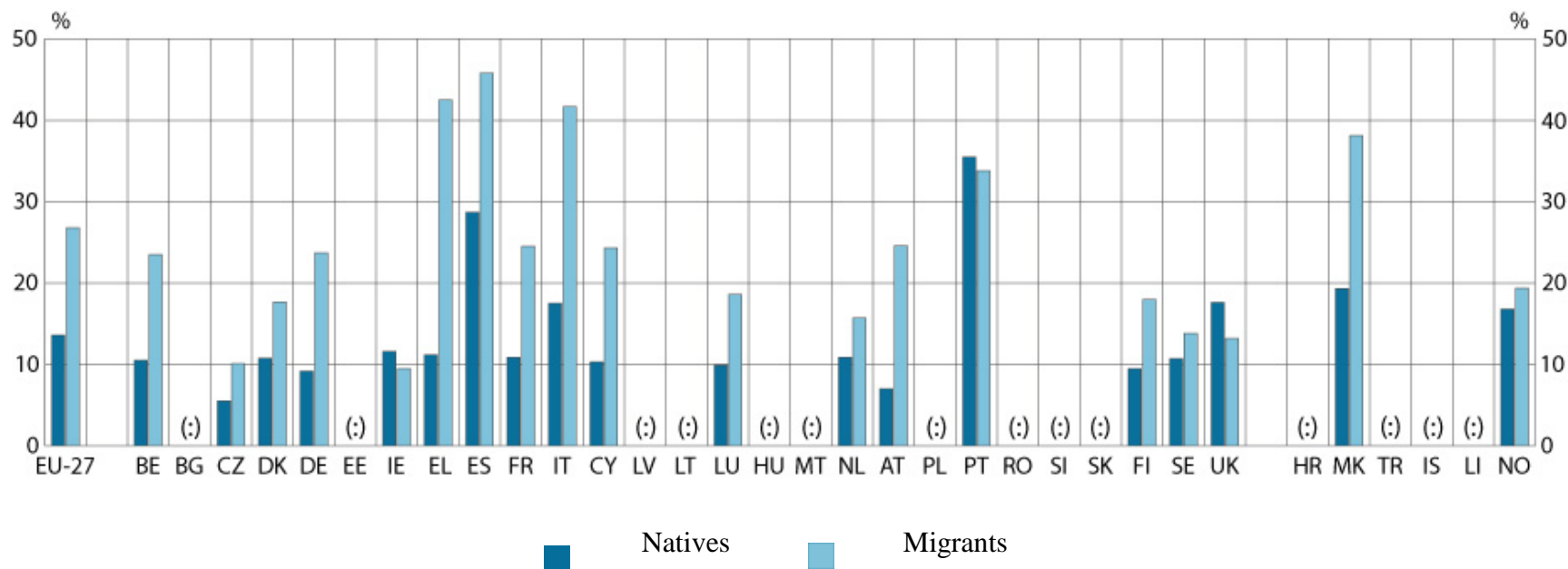
Lowest levels (< 6%) : Poland, Slovenia, Czech Republic

Highest levels (> 30%): Malta, Portugal, Spain

# Early school leavers



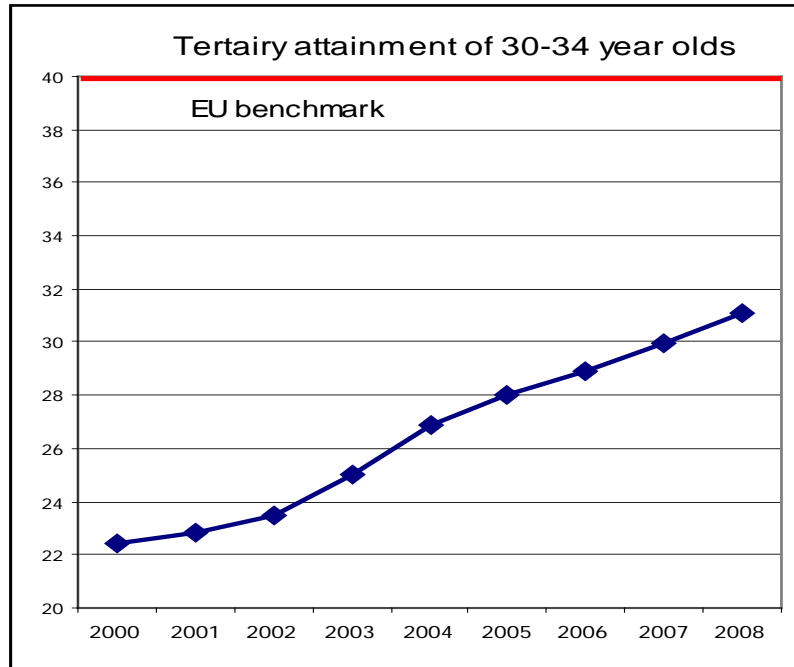
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- ❑ High early school leaving rates of certain socio-demographic
- ❑ Early school leaving rate of migrants (27%) twice as high as for nationals
- ❑ Rate for males 4 percentage points higher than for females



# Tertiary attainment

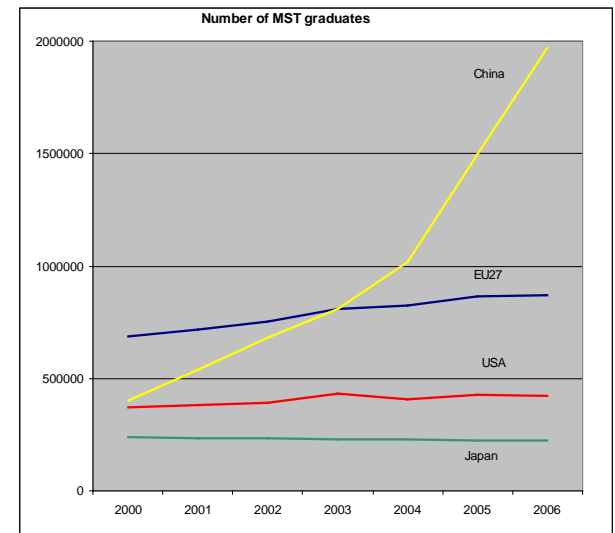
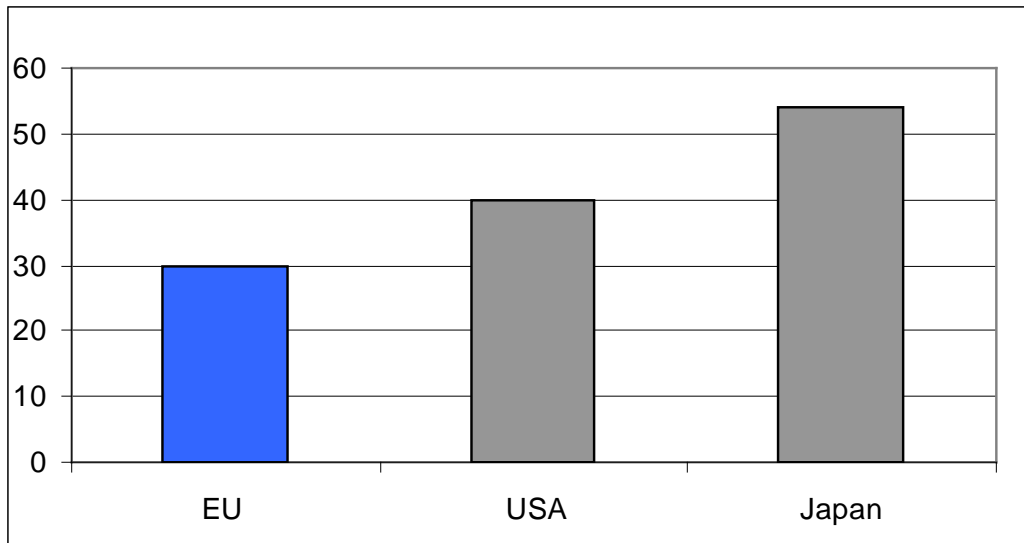


- ❑ Continuous progress of tertiary attainment since 2000 in the EU
- ❑ Tertiary attainment of 30-34 year olds 2000: 22%, 2009:32%
- ❑ 30-34 year olds in 2020 are 20-24 year old today



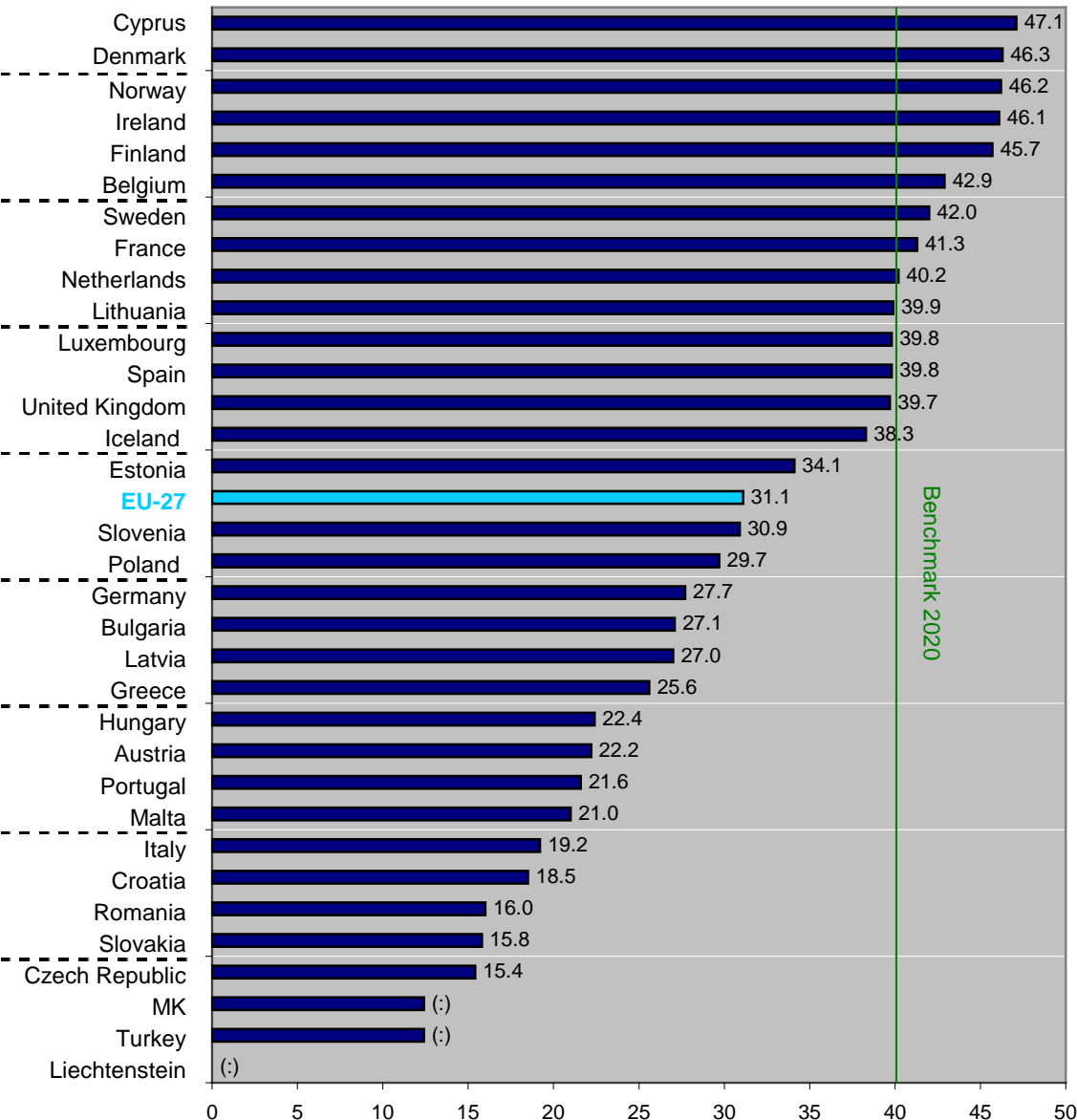
# Tertiary attainment

Share of population aged 25-34 with tertiary education



❑ However, tertiary attainment rates of young adults in the EU (32%) are still low compared to the US (40%) and Japan (50%).

# Tertiary attainment











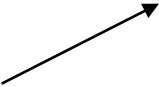
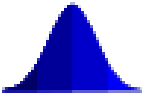






Wide range of results between Member States.

8 Member states already above 40% target

Highest performance (> 45%)  
Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Finland

Lowest performance: Czech republic, Slovakia, Romania (but strong progress).

# Research and analysis to improve understanding

<p>Credibility of data: fact or fiction</p>			<p>Cause and effect: first chicken or egg</p>		
<p>Comparability of systems: apples/oranges</p>			<p>Correlation: covariation or causality</p>		
<p>Change over time: trend or stat. noise</p>			<p>Skills: nature or nurture</p>		
<p>Impact: time lags or lack of elasticity</p>			<p>Degrees: Signalling/ own value</p>		

There are unknown unknowns, things we don't know we don't know. *D. Rumsfeld*

**Thank you for your attention !**

The Commission Progress report with many statistical data and information on composite indicators is available on the website of **DG Education & Culture**

[http://ec.europa.eu/education/lifelong-learning-policy/doc2881\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/education/lifelong-learning-policy/doc2881_en.htm)

