



Erasmus+



**"T.A.C.K.E.D.:
Traditional Arts and Crafts to
Keep away Early Drop-out"
2018-1-EL01-KA201-047659**

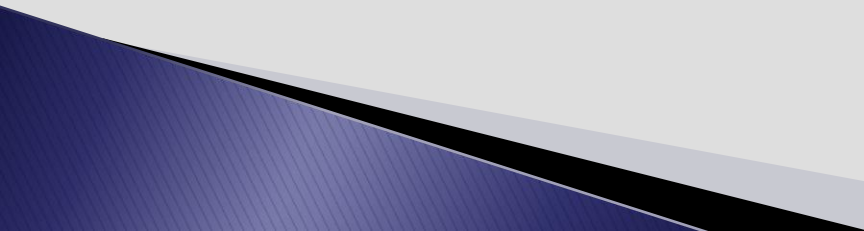


Drop-out

**Directorate of Secondary
Education in the Dodecanese**

ISCED

International Standard Classification of Education

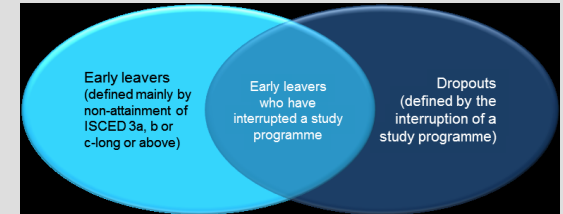
- ISCED 0: Early childhood education ('less than primary' for educational attainment)
 - ISCED 1: Primary education
 - ISCED 2: Lower secondary education
 - ISCED 3: Upper secondary education
 - ISCED 4: Post-secondary non-tertiary education
 - ISCED 5: Short-cycle tertiary education
 - ISCED 6: Bachelor's or equivalent level
 - ISCED 7: Master's or equivalent level
 - ISCED 8: Doctoral or equivalent level
- 

ELET

Early leaving from education and training (ELET) refers to **all forms of leaving education and training** before reaching the **end of upper secondary level** and an equivalent school leaving certificate.

This broad definition encompasses countries' own definitions of who in the national context is considered to be an early leaver. It includes, for example, countries who refer to young people who leave (or drop out of) school without completing what is considered in the national context as basic education (usually primary and secondary education), as well as those who define early leavers as young people who leave school without an upper secondary school leaving certificate.

ELVET



NEET



NEET' stands for young people aged 16-24 Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET). A person identified as NEET is either unemployed or economically inactive and is either looking for work or is inactive for reasons other than being a student or a carer at home.

Main policy areas tackling ELET

Data collection and monitoring

Comprehensive strategies against ELET

Prevention
policies

Intervention
policies

Compensation
policies

Governance and cooperation

Comprehensive strategy

Prevention policies, which aim to tackle the **root problems** that may eventually result in early leaving.

Intervention policies, which aim to combat any **emerging difficulties experienced** by students, by improving the quality of education and training and providing **targeted support**.

Compensation policies, which create **new opportunities** for those who have left education and training prematurely to gain qualifications.

Governance

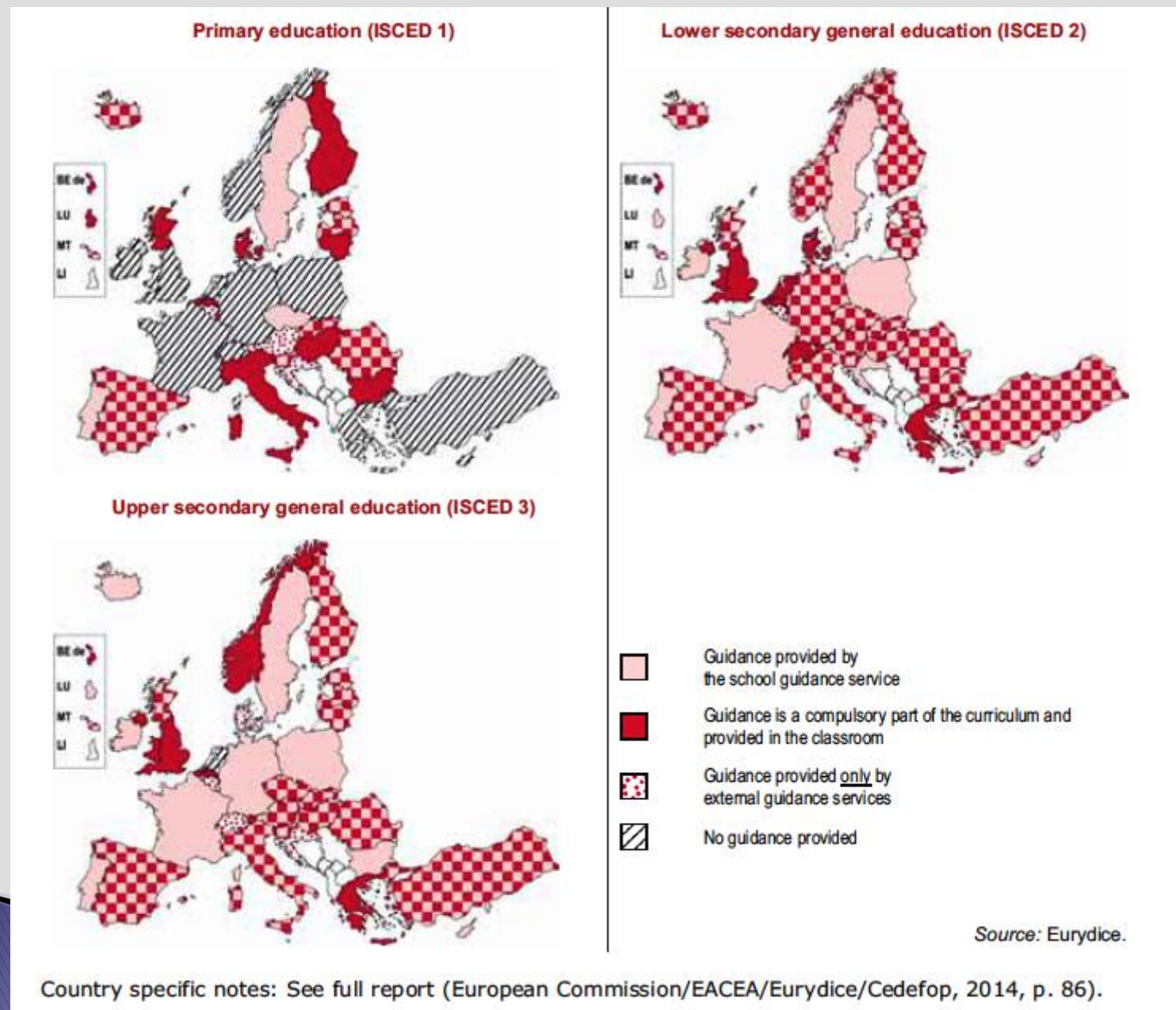
Education and career guidance, which encompasses all three areas, prevention, intervention and compensation, is being crucial for addressing early leaving.

Strong **governance arrangements** are needed to manage the relationships across the relevant policy areas and agencies ('horizontal cooperation') as well as between the various levels of government – national, regional, local and school level ('vertical cooperation'). The ability to work with private and non-governmental bodies such as employers and trade unions (cross-sector cooperation) is also essential.

Vocational education. VET can have a remedial role in tackling ELET, acting as a safety net for those who drop out from general education and who may otherwise have become early leavers.

Addressing ELET through non-formal and informal learning and quality youth work

Career guidance in primary and secondary education, 2013-14



Cumulative drop-out rate to the **last grade of primary education**, both sexes (%)

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Greece	9	8		4
Hungary	2	1	2	1,5
Italy	1	0,5	0,8	0,7

Cumulative drop-out rate to the **last grade of of lower secondary general education**, both sexes (%)

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Greece	7	9	0,8	3,3
Hungary		4,5	4,3	3,7
Italy	1,6	1,2	1,3	1,2

Enrolment in technical and vocational education and training (TVET) as % of the total enrolment in secondary education

Greece

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	30.69	31.7	33.07	33.68	31.46	29.91	29.13
Female	22.68	24.33	26.11	27.15	23.02	20.07	20.3
Male	37.97	38.47	39.47	39.74	39.06	38.56	37.01

Italy

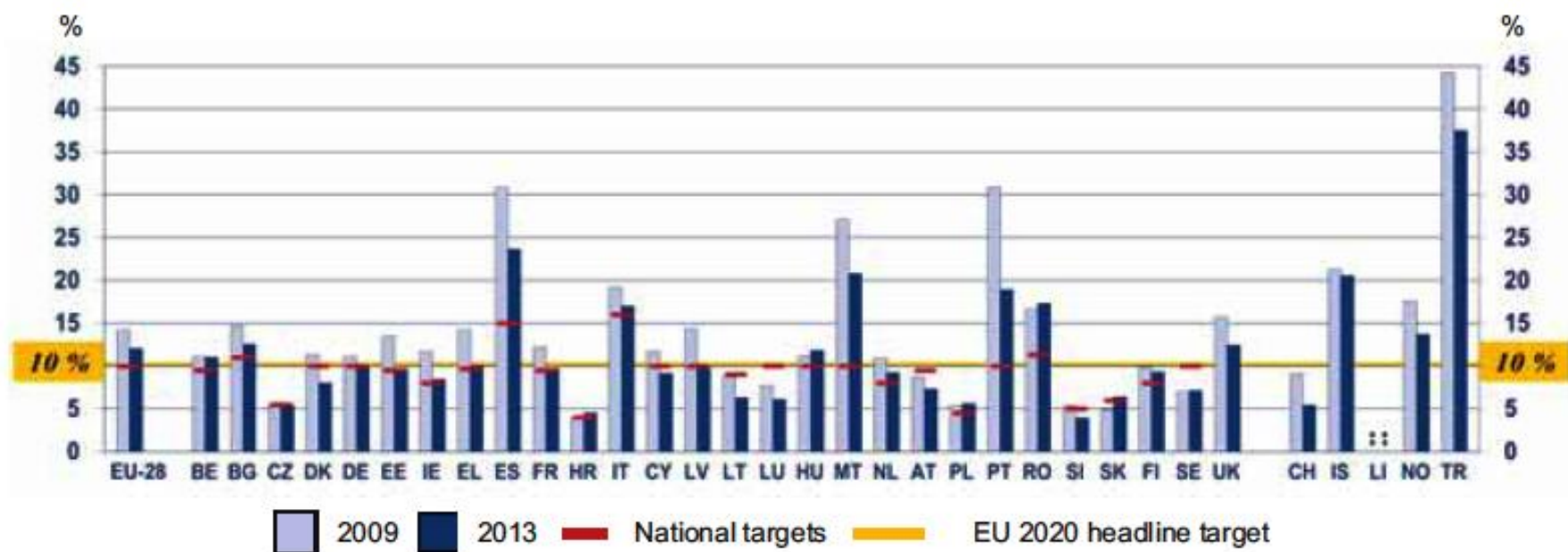
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	59.99	59.99	59.24	59.43	56.15	55.79	55.61
Female	49.09	49.22	48.43	48.75	44.08	43.65	43.41
Male	70.26	70.07	69.36	69.47	67.41	67.1	66.97

Hungary

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	27.56	28.26	28.95	26.47	25.07	23.18	21.43
Female	21.46	21.99	22.74	22.25	20.59	18.89	16.49
Male	33.37	34.14	34.75	30.58	29.41	27.33	26.15

Percentage of early leavers from education and training, 2009 to 2013

18-24 years



Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS [edat_lfse_14], (data extracted October 2014).

Total

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU	14,7	14,2	13,9	13,4	12,7	11,9	11,2	11,0	10,7	10,6
Greece	14,4	14,2	13,5	12,9	11,3	10,1	9,0	7,9	6,2	6,0
Italy	19,6	19,1	18,6	17,8	17,3	16,8	15,0	14,7	13,8	14,0
Hungary	11,7	11,5	10,8	11,4	11,8	11,9	11,4	11,6	12,4	12,5

Male

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU	16,7	16,1	15,8	15,3	14,5	13,6	12,7	12,4	12,2	12,1
Greece	18,0	17,9	16,4	15,9	13,7	12,7	11,5	9,4	7,1	7,1
Italy	22,4	21,8	21,8	20,6	20,2	20,0	17,7	17,5	16,1	16,6
Hungary	12,4	12,2	11,5	12,3	12,3	12,5	12,5	12,0	12,9	12,0

Female

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU	12,7	12,3	11,9	11,5	10,9	10,2	9,6	9,5	9,2	8,9
Greece	10,6	10,5	10,6	10,0	8,9	7,5	6,6	6,4	5,3	4,9
Italy	16,7	16,2	15,3	14,9	14,3	13,6	12,2	11,8	11,3	11,2
Hungary	11,0	10,8	10,1	10,6	11,2	11,4	10,3	11,2	11,8	13,0



Thank you