

Early School Leaving in Catalonia



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CATALONIA REGION

11/02/2020 – BUDAPEST

USING AND IMPROVING THE EU-SPI

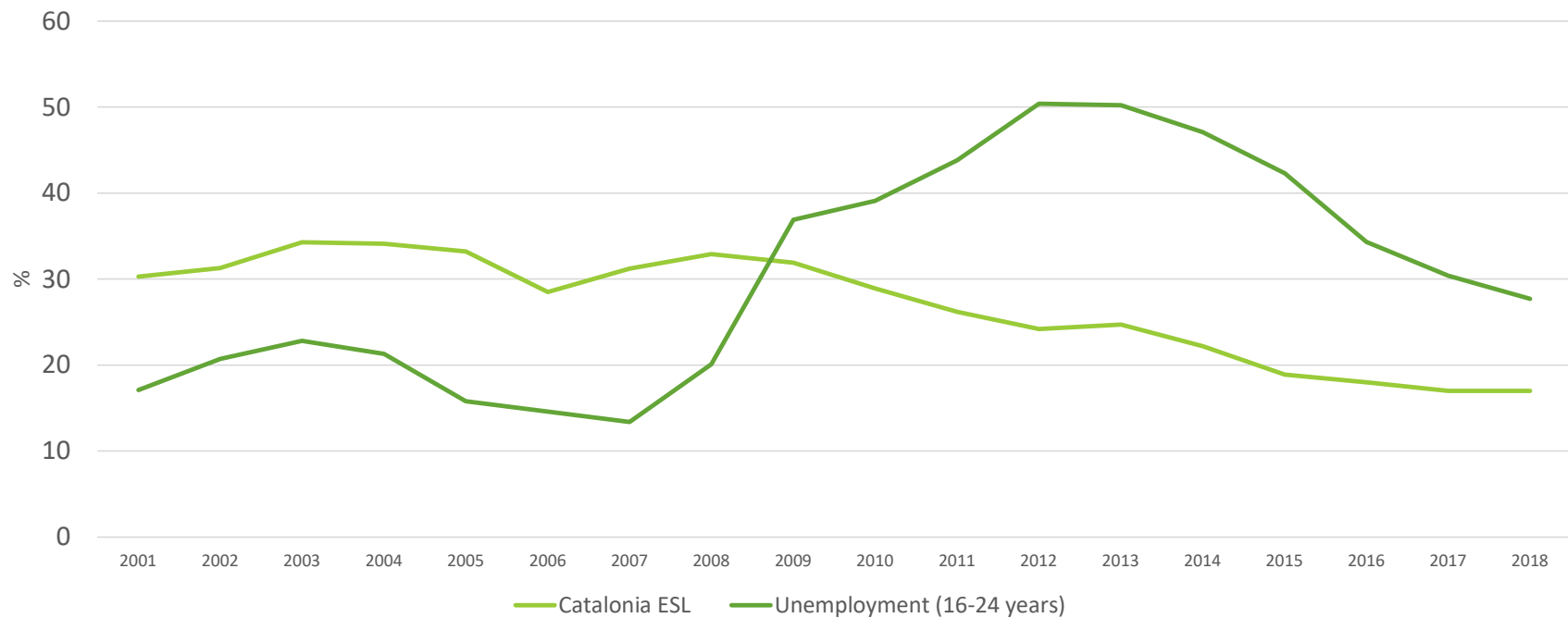
IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION & LIFELONG LEARNING

1. Access to Basic Education in Catalonia

	Score	Rank
European Union Regional Social Progress Index	65,5	163
Foundations of Wellbeing	60,6	167
Access to Basic Knowledge	52,4	250

Indicator	Score	Rank	Definition
Secondary enrolment rate	0,93	156	Enrolment rates of age group 12-18 in upper-secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED 3-4)
Lower secondary completion only	44,6	241	Percentage of people aged 25 to 64 who have successfully completed at most lower secondary education (ISCED 0-2)
Early school leaving	25,0	253	Percentage of people aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education (ISCED 0-2) and who were not in further education or training during the last four weeks preceding the survey

ESL and Unemployment in Catalonia (2001-2018)



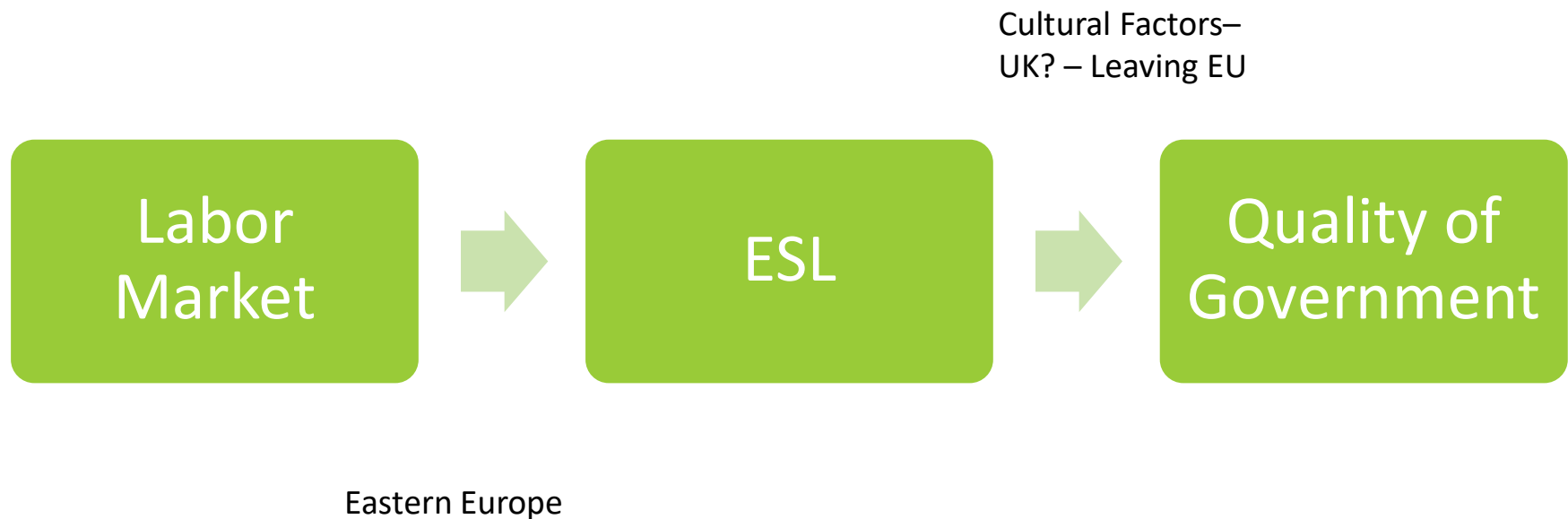
2. Main Hipotesis (Catalonia)

Labor
Market



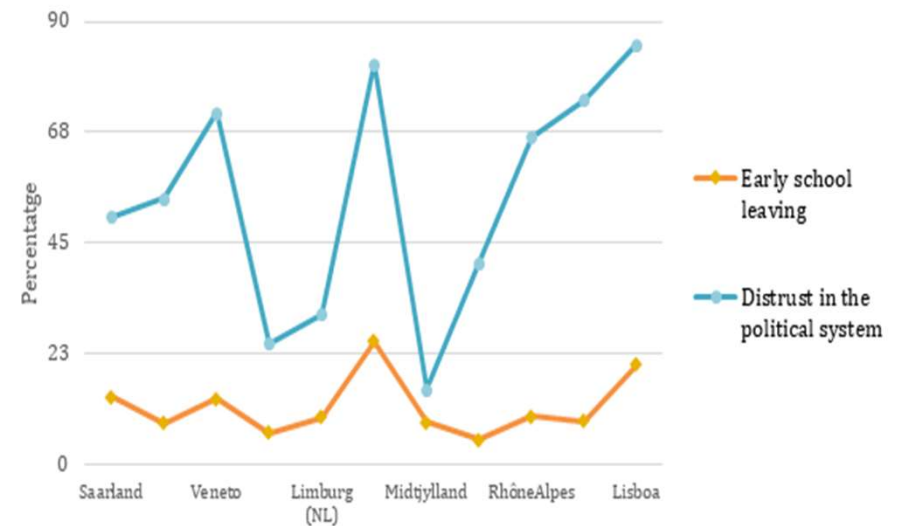
ESL

2. The Impact of Early School Leaving




2. Early School Leaving Dynamics around Europe

<i>Regió</i>	<i>País</i>	<i>SPI</i>	<i>ESL</i>
Saarland	Germany	70,6	13,9
Prov. Brabant Wallon	Belgium	68,9	8,53
Veneto	Italy	59,9	13,4
Västsverige	Sweden	79,5	6,57
Limburg (NL)	Netherlands	77,4	9,7
Cataluña	Spain	65,5	25,0
Midtjylland	Denmark	82,0	8,7
Steiermark	Austria	73,8	5,1
RhôneAlpes	France	69,6	9,8
Attiki	Greece	57,3	8,8
Lisboa	Portugal	64,0	20,3



3. What can we do?

- Using the crisis as an opportunity.
 - Minimum wage
 - Changes in economic structure
 - Collective bargaining.
 - Regulation of the labor market (titles).
 - Increase the supply of Vocational training, bring it closer to the user and increase the attractiveness of the titles. Keymob II as an example.
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Thank you



1. NEETs in Catalonia

