EDUCATION AND TRAINING
RECENT POLICY DEVELOPMENTS
AT EU LEVEL

Information Day
European Policy Experimentations
Brussels, 29th January 2018

DG Education, Youth, Sport and Culture
EUROPE 2020 TARGETS

Early leavers from education and training (age 18-24)

TARGET < 10.0%
NOW 10.7%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Foreign-born</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Native-born</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.2%</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: Eurostat (EU-LFS, 2016)

Tertiary educational attainment

TARGET 40.0%
NOW 39.1%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Foreign-born</th>
<th>Native-born</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34.4%</td>
<td>43.9%</td>
<td>35.3%</td>
<td>39.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Eurostat (EU-LFS, 2016)
EUROPE 2020 TARGETS
Education remains the fourth largest government expenditure item after (from left to right) social protection, health and general public services.

Source: Eurostat 2016
https://europa.eu/european-union/eu60_en
ROME DECLARATION 2017

"... a Union where young people receive the best education and training and can study and find jobs across the continent; a Union which preserves our cultural heritage and promotes cultural diversity."

EUROPEAN PILLAR OF SOCIAL RIGHTS

- Equal opportunities and access to the labour market

1. Education, training and life-long learning: Everyone has the right to quality and inclusive education, training and life-long learning in order to maintain and acquire skills that enable them to participate fully in society and manage successfully transitions in the labour market.

2. People with disabilities or those from disadvantaged backgrounds should be ensured access on an equal basis

on a renewed EU agenda for higher education

(SWD(2017) 164 final)


School development and excellent teaching for a great start in life

(SWD(2017) 165 final)

Strasbourg, 14.11.2017
COM(2017) 673 final


Strengthening European Identity through Education and Culture

The European Commission's contribution to the Leaders' meeting in Gothenburg, 17 November 2017

Strengthening European Identity through Education and Culture

Towards an ambitious shared European Agenda on education and culture

- Boosting mobility - EU student card
- More cross-border cooperation – EU Universities
- Investing in people and their education
- Promote EU values and EU dimension of teaching
- Launch the digital for Culture strategy
SOCIAL SUMMIT for FAIR GROWTH and JOBS

Gothenburg, 17/11/2017

http://www.government.se/socialsummit
EUROPEAN COUNCIL
14/12/2017

EUROPEAN COUNCIL CONCLUSIONS

- Mobility and exchanges, stronger Erasmus+
- 20 'European Universities' (bottom-up networks of EU universities) by 2024
- Language learning (mother tongue + 2)
- Student mobility (European Student Card)
- Mutual recognition of higher education and school leaving diplomas at secondary education level
- European Year of Cultural Heritage
Proposal for a

COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION

on promoting common values, inclusive education, and the European dimension of teaching

{SWD(2018) 13 final}

COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

Accompanying the document

proposal for a Council Recommendation

on common values, inclusive education and the European dimension of teaching

{COM(2018) 23 final}

... It is very important for people to **increase their understanding of the EU’s** and other Member States’ history, culture and values in order to fully understand their role as responsible and active member of European societies.

HAS ADOPTED THIS RECOMMENDATION
The Member States should act on:

- **Promotion of common values**  ...  
- **Provision of inclusive education**  ...  
- **Promotion of a European dimension of teaching**  ...  
- **Support teachers and teaching**  ...
First European Education Summit

Brussels, 25 January 2018
#EduSummitEU

Laying the foundations of the European Education Area: for an innovative, inclusive and values-based education

https://ec.europa.eu/education/education-summit_en
European policy experimentation
in the fields of education, training and youth
led by high-level public authorities

Erasmus+ programme Key Action 3 - Support for policy reform

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DG Education, Youth, Sport and Culture
Erasmus + Key Action 3
Support for policy reform

implementation of the Union policy agenda on education and training in the context of the OMC, Bologna, Copenhagen processes

* Initiatives for policy innovation:

* ....

- **Forward-looking cooperation projects**, to stimulate innovative policy development

- **European policy experimentations**, led by high level public authorities, field trials based on sound evaluation methods. How?
European policy experimentations: Meaning?

- **European**
  - Support EU policy agenda, transnational cooperation

- **Policy**
  - Focus on EU policy agenda, led by policy makers, systemic impact

- **Experimentation**
  - Empirical evidence
European policy experimentations : What for?

Supporting evidence-based policy and peer learning

"ET 2020 cooperation complements national action and supports Member States through peer exchanges, mutual learning, evidence and data collection, in pursuing reforms ... ET 2020 is an important contributor to the EU agenda for jobs, growth and investment, including the European Semester. In this respect, the evidence base and mutual learning around reform challenges could be strengthened as well as the country-specific relevance of the framework" (ET 2020 Joint Report 2015)

"... the Programme shall pursue the following specific objectives: to support the development of knowledge and evidence-based youth policy" (Erasmus+ Regulation n°1288/2013)
EU tools for evidence-based policy:
Where do European policy experimentations fit?
European policy experimentations: Bridging the gap between theory and practice
EU policy experimentations: Increasing effectiveness of policies

- Find out what works and prevent mistakes/failures
- Challenge traditional assumptions
- Quantify benefits of an intervention
- Identify most effective elements
- Exploit existing implementation and monitoring frameworks
European policy experimentations: Challenges

Trans-national comparability

Follow-up options

Shifts in government priorities

Experimentations showing no or negative results