

Highlights

- Luxembourg has the highest average spending on education per student in the EU but growth in general government expenditure on education has slowed in recent years.
- Pupils' performance at school is heavily influenced by their ability to cope with the trilingual system.
- Grade repetition remains frequent and a major factor behind early school leaving.
- In 2018, more flexible conditions of access to the teachers' competition for early childhood and primary education attracted more candidates.
- Employment rates are significantly higher than the EU average across all education levels.

Key indicators

		Luxembourg		EU average	
		2014	2017	2014	2017
Education and training 2020 benchmarks					
Early leavers from education and training (age 18-24)		6.1%	7.3%	11.2%	10.6%
Tertiary educational attainment (age 30-34)		52.7%	52.7%	37.9%	39.9%
Early childhood education and care (from age 4 to starting age of compulsory primary education)		98.4%	94.2%	94.2%	95.3%
Proportion of 15 year-olds underachieving in:	Reading	22.2%	25.6%	17.8%	19.7%
	Maths	24.3%	25.8%	22.1%	22.2%
	Science	22.2%	25.9%	16.6%	20.6%
Employment rate of recent graduates by educational attainment (age 20-34 having left education 1-3 years before reference year)		83.8%	88.5%	76.0%	80.2%
Adult participation in learning (age 25-64)		14.5%	17.2%	10.8%	10.9%
Learning mobility	Degree mobile graduates	:	70.6%	:	3.1%
	Credit mobile graduates	:	13.8%	:	7.6%

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

Education and Training
Monitor 2018

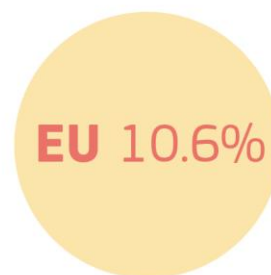
Luxembourg 7.3%



Men



Women



Source: Eurostat (EU-LFS, 2017)
Extracted on 08/2018
Illustration: © European Commission



Tertiary educational attainment (age 30-34)

Education and Training
Monitor 2018

Luxembourg 52.7%



49.8%

55.5%



Men



Women



Source: Eurostat (EU-LFS, 2017)
Extracted on 08/2018
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