Education and training in the EU – facts and figures is an Eurostat online publication providing recent statistics on education and training in the European Union (EU), focusing on different areas: participation in education, learning mobility, education personnel, education finance, language learning etc ...

**One out of ten young people in the EU have completed at most a lower secondary education and are not in further education and training**

Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18–24) (2018)

**95% of children in the EU between four and the starting age of primary education attend school**

Share of children from 4 years old to the starting age of compulsory education participating in early childhood pre-primary education (2016)
Pre-primary education

Data from 2016.

All indicates for the EU-28 exclude data for the United Kingdom.

* Luxembourg, although the official language is Luxembourgish, is French-speaking. German and Luxembourgish, for the purpose of education statistics, are French and German and counted as foreign languages.

Upper secondary education typically begins at the end of full-time compulsory education. The entry age to this level is typically 15 or 16 years.

Only foreign languages studied as compulsory subjects or as compulsory optional subjects are included. The study of languages which the subject is different in addition to the current curriculum is not included.

Foreign language learning

Education and training statistics - introduction
1. Early childhood and primary education

Which are the foreign languages studied most commonly?
(% of students in general upper secondary education)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>EU Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>94 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>22 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>17 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>16 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>3 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data from 2016.

EU Member States with the highest share of students learning the given language
(% of students in general upper secondary education)

**English**
- Sweden: 100%
- Denmark: 100%
- Finland: 100%
- Austria: 100%
- Malta: 100%
- Spain: 100%
- Croatia: 100%

**French**
- Luxembourg*: 100%
- Romania: 84%
- Spain: 57%

**German**
- Luxembourg*: 100%
- Slovenia: 65%
- Croatia: 64%

**Spanish**
- France: 73%
- Sweden: 40%
- Germany: 20%

**Italian**
- Malta: 38%
- Spain: 23%
- Cyprus: 17%

**Russian**
- Estonia: 68%
- Latvia: 57%
- Lithuania: 30%

* Luxembourg: although the official language in Luxembourg is French, German and Luxembourgish, for the purpose of education statistics, French and German are counted as foreign languages.

Upper secondary education typically begins at the end of lower secondary education. The entrance age to this level is typically 15 or 16 years.

Only foreign languages studied as compulsory subjects are in compulsory curricula systems are included.

The study of languages other than the subject is offered in addition to the minimum curriculum is not included.

Data from 2016.
2. Secondary education
3. Tertiary education
4. Educational attainment level
5. Transition from education to work
   5.1 Early leavers from education and training
   5.2 Neither in employment nor in education or training
   5.3 Employment rates of recent graduates
6. Lifelong learning
   6.1 Adult learning
   6.2 Adult learning: characteristics of education and training
7. Vocational education and training
8. Learning mobility
9. Education finance
10. Languages
   10.1 Language learning
   10.2 Language skills (self-reported)
11. Regional analysis
   11.1 Education and training statistics at regional level
12. Education and training statistics methodology
   12.1 UNESCO OECD Eurostat (UOE) joint data collection – methodology
   12.2 Labour Force Survey (LFS) methodology
   12.3 Adult Education Survey (AES) methodology
   12.4 Continuing Vocational Training Survey (CVTS) methodology
   12.5 ISCED methodology