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People & Skills

Danube Region Monitor

Danube Region Monitor ■ People & Skills

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DANUBE REGION strategy People & Skills

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EUROPEAN UNION

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Prepared by:
öibf Österreichisches Institut für Berufsbildungsforschung

Authors:
Roland Löffler
Alexander Petanovitsch

Table of Contents

Table of Contents


Czech Republic
Ukraine
Slovak
Republic
Germany
Republic of
Moldova
Austria
Hungary
Romania
Slovenia
Croatia
Bosnia
Herzegovina
Serbia
Bulgaria
Montenegro

1. Starting position and objective of the monitor

As part of the activities of Priority Area 9 „Investing in People and Skills“ of the European Strategy for the Danube Region (EUSDR), which includes Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Germany (Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria only), Hungary, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, the accession candidate countries Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia and the neighbouring countries Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova, a statistical monitoring will be set up.

The aim of the monitoring is to serve as a tool for evidence-based decision-making in EUSDR activities by presenting current developments in labour market and education systems based on quantitative data.

Therefore, a working group consisting of representatives of all the countries of the Danube Region has selected a set of possible indicators for each of the targets of Priority Area 9.

These indicators have been tested by the Austrian Institute for Research on Vocational Training in coordination with the departments of the Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Health and Consumer Protection and the Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research which are responsible for EUSDR in Austria, with the participation of L & R Social Research and KulturKontakt Austria and available data were selected for each indicator.

The challenges in creating this monitoring system were, on the one hand, the identification of comparable data-bases for the participating countries and, on the other, the comparative analysis of the data.
The databases are extensively documented in the appendix in terms of the type of survey, the completeness, the frequency and the plausibility.

2. Methodological approach and operationalisation

Ideally, a data-driven indicator system should be derived from available statistics which enable comparability between the countries of the Danube Region, using reliable data that are easy to use. Therefore the following questions needed to be considered:

In regard to meaningfulness:

- Which facts are represented by empirical data?
- Do the selected data adequately represent the target to be measured?
- What are the factors that depend on the selected data (for example, the economy, and the structure of the labour market)?
- What correlations exist between the selected indicators? Are there opposing factors?

In regard to comparability:

- Is the statistical data based on comparable definitions?
- To what extent are statistical data influenced by different frameworks (economic, labour market and educational policies)?
- Do the selected indicators relate to the same target groups?
- Are the survey methods different in the individual countries (register data, census, sample survey, panel data)?

In regard to reliability:

- How is the data collected?
- What coverage do the data have in each database?
- Which blurs or gaps in the data collection are to be considered?
- For sample surveys: Which extrapolation methods are used? Are there any suitable procedures for the plausibility check?

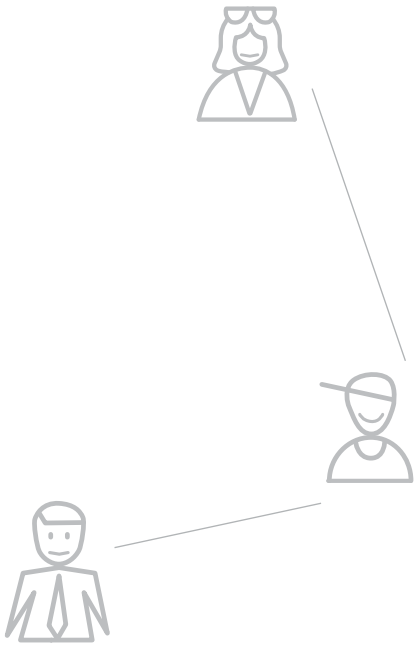
In regard to usability:

- Are the selected indicators easy to understand? In other words, are the indicators based on a clear concept?
- Do the indicators clearly represent the quantities to be measured or do they offer scope for different interpretations?
- Are the indicators easy to measure (absolute figures, shares, ratios)?

Taking into account the above mentioned questions, the first step was to identify indicators for each target in order to highlight changes that are significant. The indicator system was developed in close coordination with the Priority Areas Coordinators and the Working Group.

The next step was to track down sources and databases for the individual indicators for the countries in the Danube Region and document them in terms of definitions, available periods, degree of disaggregation, frequency of data compilation, type of data collection and plausibility. In every case, there was an initial check that the databases being examined contained data for every country in the Danube Region. If this was not the case, supplementary databases were sought and the available data were checked for comparability with the primary data sources used (usually Eurostat) with regard to the above criteria. Databases from international institutions (OECD, ILO, World Bank) were examined first, and national statistics were also used in isolated cases.

It would need a radical transformation in the data collection and homogenisation of indicators to establish datasets that provide comparable information for all the indicators with regard to the criteria of definition, frequency, available periods or plausibility, for all the countries in the Danube Region. In this case, possible deviations (e.g. with regard to the definition of age groups) are highlighted in the illustration of the results. Likewise, possible breaks in the time sequence resulting from a change in the type of data collection or in the definition of the variables presented are made transparent[1].



[1] ***Note:*** Detailed documentation on the databases used can be found in the annex.

3. Introduction: Basic information on the demographic, economic and educational conditions in the countries of the Danube Region

The Danube Region is made up of countries with different statuses with regard to the EU (older member states, member states of the 2004, 2007, and 2013 enlargements, (potential) candidate countries and countries of the European Neighbourhood countries and neighbouring countries). In addition, the Danube countries have different economic, social, political and institutional frameworks.

Economic development

The countries of the Danube Region were able to increase their GDP by a total of around 32 per cent between 2010 and 2018; by comparison, the increase in the EU-28 was 24 per cent. GDP per inhabitant adjusted for purchasing power also rose at an above-average rate in the countries in the Danube Region during the period under review, rising by 31 per cent compared with the EU-28 (21 per cent).

Despite the recorded increases, GDP per capita adjusted for purchasing power in the Danube Region overall in 2018 was not quite 70 per cent of the corresponding figure for the EU-28; this is where the economic differences between the country groups manifest themselves. These differences in economic development pose a challenge in developing a common development strategy on the one hand, but on the other also offer opportunities for cooperation that hold possibilities and advantages for all the partners involved.

The development in national debt has been very varied: While one group of countries (Austria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary and Bosnia-Herzegovina) were able to reduce their debt ratios, in the other countries there was a partly significant increase in national debt. On a positive note, all of the countries in the Danube Region recorded - in some cases substantially - lower debt ratios in the last statistically documented year (2018) than the EU-28 average. This means a lower interest and repayment burden and thus more scope for financing future public spending programmes such as infrastructure projects.

As expected, a look at the sectoral value-added structure also reveals differences in the region: Within the EU-28 and some countries in the Danube Region such as Austria, Germany, Slovenia and the Czech Republic, the agricultural sector plays a distinctly subordinate role, while in the other economies the corresponding proportional values range between four and twelve percent. The importance of the manufacturing sector also varies partly greatly among the countries surveyed. In Montenegro, for example, industrial production accounts for just under one fifth of economic added value; while in the Czech economy, with its strong focus on the automotive industry in particular, this share is just under 36 per cent; and in the traditional „industrial state“ of Baden-Württemberg it is around 40 per cent.

Austria, Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria spend more on research and development - measured as a proportion of GDP - than the EU-28 average of around two percent, while most other countries in the Danube Region spent considerably less on this area.

All of the countries considered here were able to increase their Human Development Index values and thus their quality of life between 2010 and 2017. This indicator measures three dimensions of human development: life expectancy, an education index (consisting of average length of schooling and expected duration of schooling) and living standards based on gross national income per capita. The strongest increases in relation to this indicator were recorded in Bulgaria and Moldova.

Labour market

Between 2010 and 2018, the size of the working population in the Danube Region rose only slightly from 98 million to 99 million, i.e. by nearly one per cent; by comparison, the size of the working population in the EU-28 increased by around three per cent. In Bulgaria, Romania, Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Ukraine, on the other hand, the potential working population actually declined slightly. The proportion of women in the working population has hardly changed over time and is still below the 50 per cent mark in every nation.

A measure of the productive performance of a labour market is labour productivity, defined as GDP per wage or salary earner in purchasing power standards. As expected, there are large differences between the countries in the Danube Region due to different economic framework conditions: In 2018, the highest value for this indicator was around USD 95,000 (Austria); the lowest was around USD 14,000 (Moldova). The regional differences increased between 2010 and 2018; in 2010 the difference between the highest and the lowest value was some USD 78,000; in 2018 this difference was just under USD 81,000.

The proportion of informal workers also varies greatly between the Danube states: While in the group of economically better established states (Austria, Germany, Slovenia, the Czech Republic) between five and ten percent of all employees pursue informal occupations, in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Romania and Moldova between 29 and 30 percent do so. In nine of the 12 countries identified, informal employment tends to involve men; only in Bosnia-Herzegovina are there significantly more women in informal employment.

The working poor are people who, in spite of being employed, still live in a household where the income or consumption level is below the poverty line. The indicator expresses the number of working poor as a percentage of total workers. In this case, too, differences between the Danube Regions are not surprising. While, for example, not quite four per cent of the working population in the Czech Republic were classified as working poor in 2018, at the same time it was 18 per cent in Ukraine.

Population and migration

The population in the Danube Region fell slightly during the period under observation: In 2010 there were around 211 million people living in the region; in 2018 there were just below 207 million, which represents a decline of about two percent. In comparison, the number of inhabitants in the EU-28 area rose by almost two percent over the same period, from 503 to 512 million.

If one observes demographic development at country level, three distinct groups can be identified: firstly, countries such as Austria, Germany and the Czech Republic, which recorded an increase in population. Another group of countries maintained their 2010 population levels (The Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Montenegro and Moldova). Finally, there is a majority of a total of seven nations in the Danube Region whose population has declined during the period under observation, in some of them to a considerable extent, such as Bosnia-Herzegovina and Ukraine, with well over seven per cent each.

The increasing ageing of societies is reflected in the development in the number of over-65s in the total population: In 2018, all of the 14 countries considered here had a higher share in this age cate-gory than in 2010. The extent of the increase ranges from around one percent (Ukraine) to around four percent (Czech Republic).

Migration movements have a long tradition in the Danube Region. In the accession countries (then part of the former Yugoslavia), the emigration of migrant workers began as early as the 1960s. In recent decades, the disintegration of Yugoslavia and the ensuing war have also led to large migratory flows from the region. One measure of the extent of migration is the net migration rate; this index reflects the difference between the number of immigrants and emigrants per 1,000 inhabitants. Looking at the period from 2007 to 2012[2], regional differences become apparent: On the one hand, there are countries that show a clear trend towards immigration, such as Austria and Germany. On the other hand, in some other countries of the Danube Region a tendency towards emigration can be observed; this is particularly clear in Romania and Serbia in the period under observation. The current figures for 2018 largely confirm these trends, although emigration is currently a clear challenge - especially for Moldova, with a net migration rate of -9.3.

Finally, a look can be taken in this context at financial remittances, the share of GDP for which provides an indication of the extent of a country‘s labour migration. The range of relevant figures here is extremely wide: It ranges from a figure of 0.4 percent of GDP in Germany, for example, to eleven percent each in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro and the Ukraine, and 16 percent in Moldova.

Educational developments

When analysing the development of the educational structure of the Danube Region’s population aged 15 to 64 between 2011 and 2018, the trend towards higher qualifications becomes apparent. In the last statistically documented year, all countries in the region showed (in some cases significantly) higher proportions of persons with a tertiary degree (ISCED 2011 levels 5 to 8). There are increases in this educational category of between one percent (Baden-Württemberg) and seven percent (Slovenia). The clearly above-average growth of almost 14 percent in Austria is mainly due to the change in the classification from ISCED 1997 to ISCED 2011, as a result of which the content of the last two grades of colleges for higher vocational education (Berufsbildende Höhere Schulen) was allocated to the tertiary level (Level 5).

The qualification development of the workforce between the ages of 15 and 64 also illustrates the trend towards higher qualification: There are increases in tertiary degrees ranging from one percent in Germany to eight percent in Croatia. In the case of Austria with regard to the 15 percent growth in the tertiary sector, it is also important here to take into account the change in educational classification.

[2] ***Note:*** See https://balkaninsight.com/2019/01/08/one-way-ticket-croatia-s-growing-emigration-crisis-12-21-2018/; https://www.hnb.hr/documents/20182/2101832/24-dec-drazenovic-kunovac-pripuzic.pdf . At the time of reporting, no current data was available.

Figure 1:
Selected indicators for the states in the Danube Region

Country	GDP*		GDP per inhabitant**		National debt***		GDP added value by sector (2018)			Expenditure on R&D***		Human development index****	
	2010	2018	2010	2018	2010	2018	Agriculture	Manu-facturing	Services	2010	2017	2010	2017
EU 28	12,841.5	15,880.8	25,493	30,935	79.1	81.5	1.6	25.1	73.3	1.9	2.1	0.874	0.895
Austria	295.9	386.1	32,156	39,300	82.7	73.8	1.3	28.4	70.3	2.7	3.2	0.895	0.908
Bulgaria	38.2	55.2	11,218	15,473	15.3	22.6	4.2	27.4	68.4	0.6	0.8	0.779	0.813
Croatia	45.2	51.5	15,134	19,354	57.3	74.6	3.6	25.8	70.6	0.7	0.9	0.808	0.831
Czech Republic	156.7	206.8	21,087	27,813	37.4	32.7	2.2	35.8	62.0	1.3	1.8	0.862	0.888
Germany	2,580.1	3,386.0	30,547	37,956	81.8	60.9	0.8	31.0	68.2	2.7	3.0	0.921	0.937
Baden-Württemberg	384.9	511.4	34,900	42,300	-	-	0.5	40.4	59.1	4.8	5.6	0.934	0.950
Bavaria	450.2	625.2	34,600	43,200	-	-	0.9	34.5	64.6	3.0	3.1	0.924	0.944
Hungary	98.8	131.9	16,480	21,608	80.2	70.8	4.3	31.2	64.5	1.1	1.4	0.823	0.838
Romania	125.4	202.9	12,984	19,818	29.8	35.0	4.8	32.1	63.1	0.5	0.5	0.797	0.811
Slovak Republic	67.6	90.2	18,968	24,025	41.2	48.9	3.3	34.9	61.8	0.6	0.9	0.829	0.855
Slovenia	36.3	45.9	21,226	26,898	38.4	70.1	2.2	33.2	64.6	2.1	1.9	0.882	0.896
Bosnia Herzegovina	17.2	19.9	9,348	13,735	40.8	37.0	7.0	27.7	65.3	-	0.2	0.713	0.768
Montenegro	4.1	5.4	13,635	19,355	45.0	72.1	8.4	19.4	72.2	-	0.3	0.793	0.814
Serbia	41.4	50.7	12,797	16,433	41.2	54.3	7.5	31.1	61.4	0.7	0.9	0.759	0.787
Republic of Moldova	7.0	11.4	4,638	7,301	22.3	27.1	11.8	26.6	61.7	0.4	0.3	0.670	0.700
Ukraine	136.0	124.6	7,664	9,233	40.6	63.9	12.0	27.5	60.6	0.8	0.4	0.733	0.751

Source: https://www.wko.at/service/zahlen-daten-fakten/laenderprofile-weltweit.html
Current prices, bn. USD
** Purchasing power parities: Adjustment for exchange rate fluctuations by taking into account the actual country-specific consumer purchasing power, USD
*** in per cent of GDP
**** 1 = very high human development; 0 = very low human development
Values from 2017 and 2011 respectively; OECD average

Figure 2:
selected indicators for the states in the Danube Region

Country	Population level (in millions)		Demographic development (as % of total population)						Working poor*		Proportion of informal workers among all workers				Net migration per 1,000 inhabitants**		Remittances as a share of GDP in 2018 (in %)
			Less than 15 years		15 to 64		65 years or older		Rate	Year	Total	Men	Women	Year	2007-2012	2018	
	2010	2018	2010	2018	2010	2018	2010	2018									
EU 28	503.2	512.4	15.7	15.6	66.8	64.7	17.5	19.7	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Austria	8.4	8.8	14.7	14.1	67.5	66.5	17.8	19.4	6.1	2012	10.0	9.2	11.1	2012	17.45	4.4	0.7
Bulgaria	7.4	7.1	13.3	14.4	68.6	64.5	18.1	21.1	x	x	15.9	17.6	13.9	2012	-6.84	-0.3	3.8
Croatia	4.3	4.1	15.4	14.7	67.0	65.1	17.6	20.1	x	x	13.0	14.0	11.8	2012	-4.69	-1.4	4.9
Czech Republic	10.5	10.6	14.2	15.5	70.3	65.0	15.4	19.5	3.5	2018	9.2	11.0	7.0	2012	2.85	2.3	1.6
Germany	81.8	82.8	13.6	13.1	65.9	65.3	20.5	21.7	9.1	2017	10.2	10.3	10.2	2013	15.54	1.5	0.4
Hungary	10.0	9.8	14.9	14.3	69.0	66.5	16.1	19.2	10.0	2016	12.2	14.5	9.6	2012	3.02	1.3	3.0
Romania	20.3	19.5	15.8	15.2	68.5	66.5	15.7	18.3	15.0	2018	28.9	29.1	28.6	2012	-21.80	-0.2	2.2
Slovak Republic	5.4	5.4	15.3	15.5	72.2	68.9	12.5	15.6	6.5	2016	16.7	20.7	12.1	2012	0.22	0.1	2.1
Slovenia	2.1	2.1	14.1	15.1	69.3	65.2	16.7	19.7	6.6	2017	5.0	6.3	3.5	2012	2.10	1.0	1.1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3.8	3.5	15.7	14.2	70.3	68.8	13.9	17.0	x	x	30.1	26.5	36.6	2005	-0.65	-0.4	11.0
Montenegro	0.6	0.6	19.2	18.0	67.8	66.8	13.0	15.3	x	x	x	x	x	x	-3.89	-4.9	11.4
Serbia	7.3	7.0	17.3	16.3	68.2	65.8	14.5	17.9	10.8	2017	22.1	21.3	23.0	2016	-13.89	0.0	9.1
Republic of Moldova	3.6	3.6	16.5	15.8	73.3	72.7	10.1	11.5	8.7	2015	28.9	32.0	25.9	2010	-2.68	-9.3	16.1
Ukraine	45.8	42.4	14.1	15.8	70.2	67.4	15.7	16.8	18.2	2018	x	x	x	x	4.28	4.6	11.4

Sources: Population, demographic development: https://www.wko.at/service/zahlen-daten-fakten/laenderprofile-weltweit.html. Working poor: https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/country-profiles/. Proportion of informal workers: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/publication/wcms_626831.pdf. Net migration: Values 2007-2012 World Bank https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_net_migration_rate; 2018: https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/fields/347.html. Remittances: https://www.knomad.org/sites/default/files/2019-04/Remittance Inflows Apr 2019.xlsx. * The working poor are people who, in spite of being employed, still live in a household classified as. This indicator expresses the number of working poor as a percentage of the working population. Age group: 18 to 64 years old.
**The net migration rate is the difference between the number of immigrants and the number of emigrants throughout the year. When the numbers of immigrants is larger than the number of emigrants, a positive net migration rate occurs. When more emigrate from a country, the result is a negative net migration rate, meaning that more people are leaving than entering the area. The net migration rate does not distinguish between economic migrants, refugees, and other types of migrants, nor does it distinguish between lawful migrants and undocumented migrants.

Figure 3:
selected indicators for the states in the Danube Region

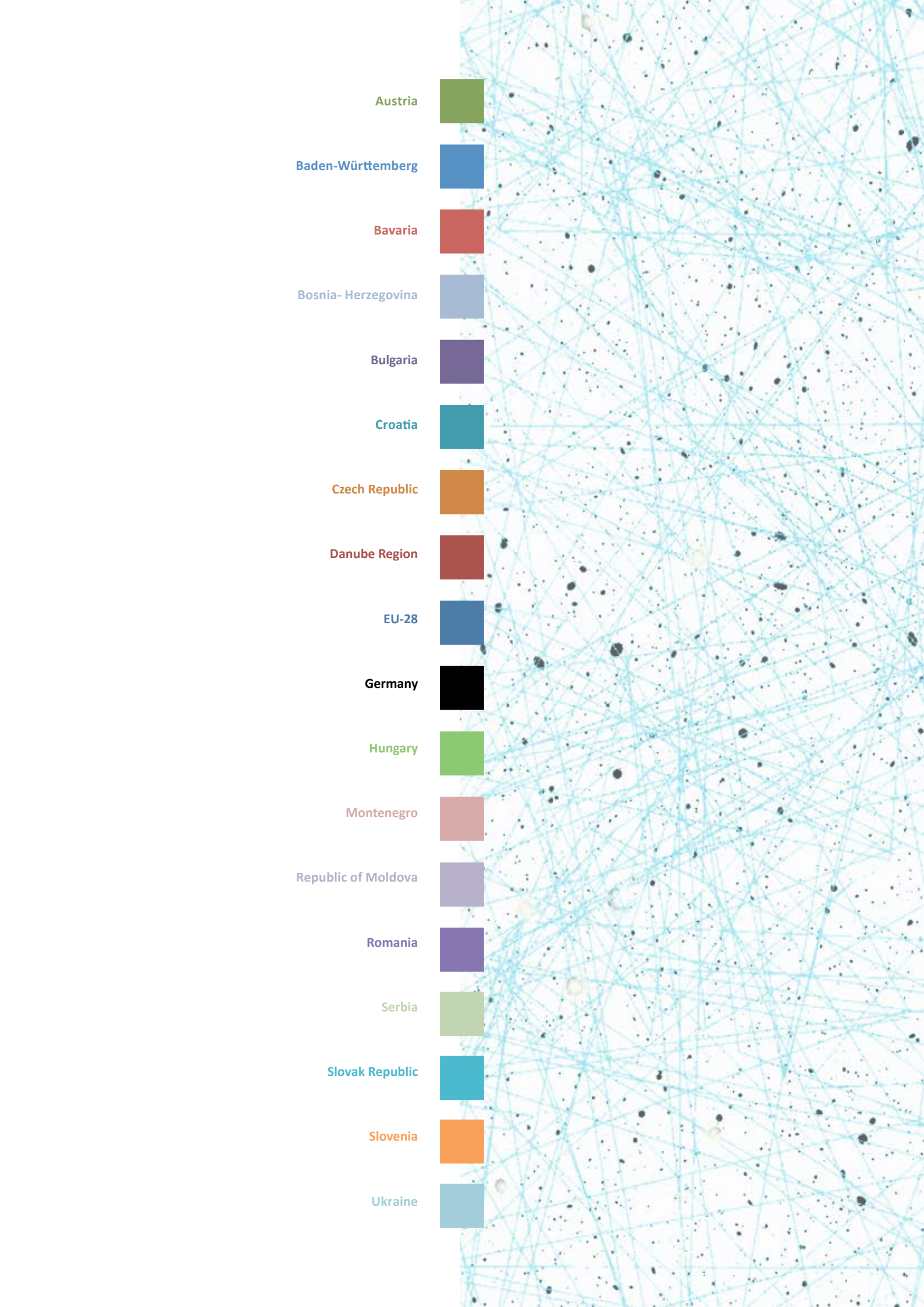
Country	Working population (in millions)		Proportion of women in working population		Labour productivity**	
	2010	2018	2010	2018	2010	2018
EU 28	228.7	235.8	-	-	-	-
Austria	3.9	4.3	46.1	46.7	88,549	95,137
Bulgaria	3.4	3.2	46.2	46.4	36,727	42,994
Croatia	1.8	1.8	46.0	46.3	52,300	57,463
Czech Republic	5.2	5.2	43.3	44.6	60,750	67,719
Germany	39.0	40.9	45.6	46.5	85,501	91,358
Baden-Württemberg	5.6	6.0	46.4	46.0	-	-
Bavaria	6.7	7.2	-	-	-	-
Hungary	4.2	4.6	46.1	45.6	59,088	60,702
Romania	8.8	8.6	43.8	43.6	40,368	55,054
Slovak Republic	2.7	2.7	44.8	45.7	58,897	65,991
Slovenia	1.0	1.0	45.7	46.6	60,826	70,005
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1.5	1.3	39.5	39.0	32,937	37,965
Montenegro	0.3	0.3	44.2	44.0	43,392	47,508
Serbia	3.1	3.2	43.5	44.5	30,144	29,481
Republic of Moldova	1.2	1.3	48.6	48.7	10,578	13,898
Ukraine	21.7	20.3	48.1	47.3	18,057	19,095

Source: https://www.wko.at/service/zahlen-daten-fakten/laenderprofile-weltweit.html
Values from 2017
*20 to 64 years; 15 and older
** Labour productivity is defined as GDP per worker in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS); illustration in PPS masks the differences in price levels between countries.

Figure 4:
selected indicators for the countries in the Danube Region

Country	Highest formal education attainment* - population aged 15-64 years, in %						Highest formal education attainment* - workforce aged 15-64 years, as % of total employment					
	2011			2018			2011			2018		
	ISCED 0-2	ISCED 3-4	ISCED 5-8	ISCED 0-2	ISCED 3-4	ISCED 5-8	ISCED 0-2	ISCED 3-4	ISCED 5-8	ISCED 0-2	ISCED 3-4	ISCED 5-8
EU-28	29.7	46.6	23.7	25.5	45.8	28.7	20.7	49.0	30.0	17.1	47.6	35.1
Austria	23.1	60.6	16.3	18.9	51.0	30.1	15.9	64.5	19.6	12.5	52.7	34.8
Bulgaria	24.0	55.9	20.1	21.5	53.6	24.8	11.3	60.8	27.9	11.1	57.4	31.6
Croatia	24.6	60.0	15.4	18.7	59.3	22.0	14.5	63.9	21.5	8.0	62.5	29.6
Czech Republic	13.9	70.3	15.8	12.1	66.2	21.7	4.5	75.9	19.5	4.3	70.9	24.8
Germany	18.1	57.6	24.3	19.6	55.2	25.2	12.7	58.5	28.5	12.5	58.1	29.2
Baden-Württemberg	19.7	54.0	26.2	20.7	52.6	26.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bavaria	16.6	57.9	25.5	17.2	55.4	27.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	24.3	57.7	18.0	20.2	58.1	21.7	11.1	63.3	25.5	11.5	61.8	26.7
Romania	30.0	57.2	12.9	26.3	58.2	15.5	20.7	61.3	18.0	17.3	61.6	21.1
Slovak Republic	15.7	68.0	16.4	14.4	63.6	22.0	3.9	74.9	21.2	4.5	69.6	25.9
Slovenia	19.7	58.8	21.6	16.4	54.9	28.7	10.8	60.6	28.6	8.4	56.1	35.5
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	22.4	61.2	16.4	18.6	61.1	20.3	8.4	65.3	26.3	8.6	62.2	29.2
Serbia	28.8	56.3	15.0	22.5	57.1	20.4	-	-	-	14.4	58.6	26.9
Republic of Moldova	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Eurostat
* N.B.: ISCED 2011 levels 0-2: less than primary, primary and lower secondary education, ISCED 2011 levels 3-4: upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education, ISCED 2011 levels 5-8: tertiary education (edat_lfse_03)


Austria
Baden-Württemberg
Bavaria
Bosnia- Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Czech Republic
Danube Region
EU-28
Germany
Hungary
Montenegro
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Serbia
Slovak Republic
Slovenia
Ukraine

4. Presentation of the indicators and interpretation

4.1. Target 1: Contribution to a higher employment rate in the Danube Region, especially through tackling youth and long-term unemployment

4.1.1. Employment rate

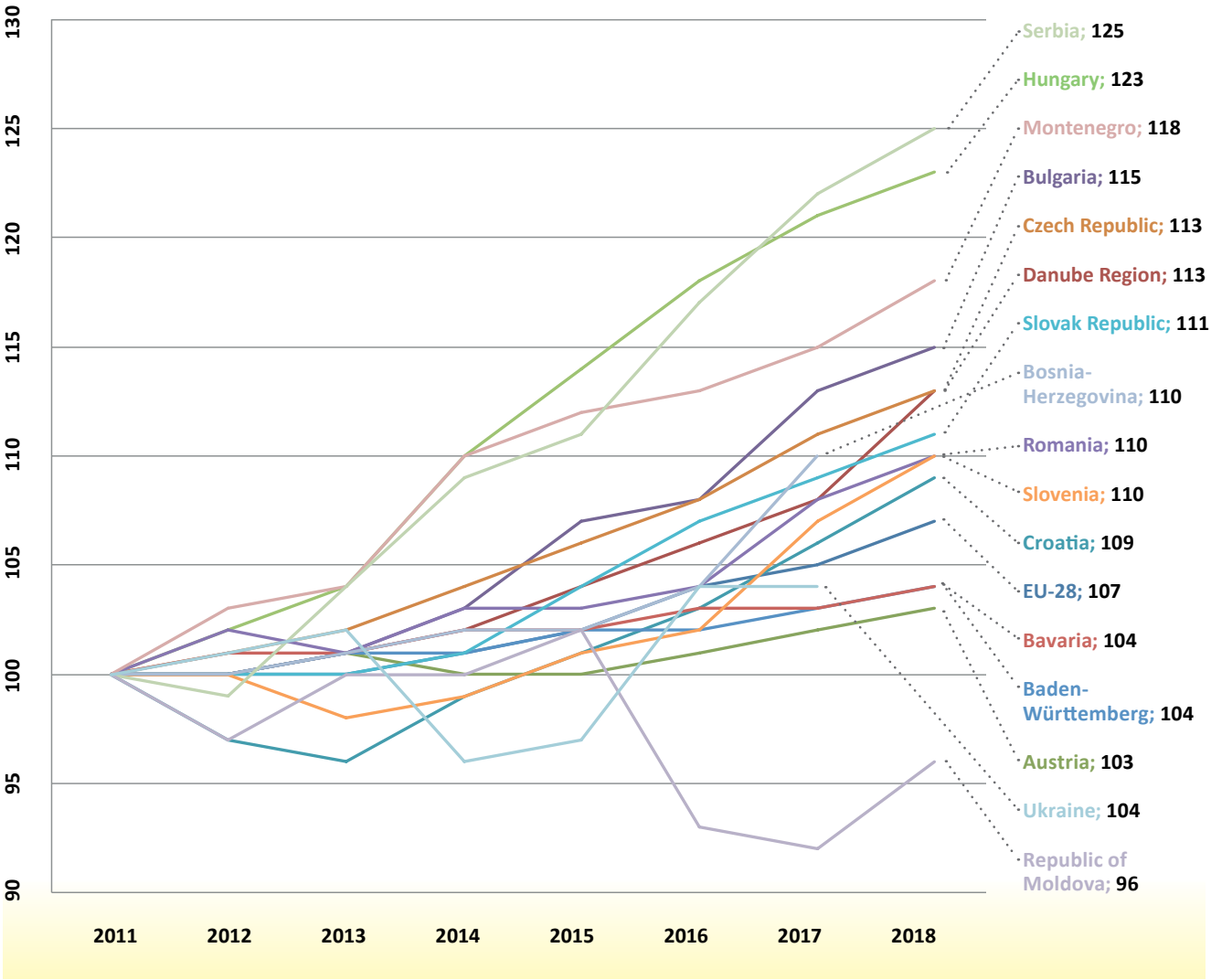
Positive change in the rate of employment is a central goal in order to sustainably promote and safeguard economic and social development in the Danube Region. Therefore, many activities of the European Strategy for the Danube Region are aimed at increasing the rate of employment and thus at providing sustainable economic performance and purchasing power development.

The employment rate indicator is the proportion of employees in the working-age population aged 20 to 64. For the EU-Member States, Ukraine and Moldova the database was taken from Eurostat (with additional data from the statistical offices of Ukraine and Moldova for 2016 to 2018) and from the Jobs Gateway for Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia.

With regard to the definition of the indicator, the databases are conditionally comparable. For the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine, different age definitions are used for the years 2015 and following (compared to EU Member States and accession countries): for the Republic of Moldova, the proportion of the employed population aged 15 and over is measured against the same age group in the population overall; in Ukraine, the proportion of the employed population aged 15 to 59 is measured against the same age group in the population overall.

As a whole, the Danube Region has undergone a more dynamic change in the employment rate than the average for the Member States of the European Union (EU-28). However, while the eastern EU Member States in the Danube Region have managed to significantly increase the employment rate and approach that of the western EU Member States in the Danube Region, participation in employment in the southern and south-eastern countries of the Danube Region is lagging behind the average for the region as a whole. This applies especially to Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro and the Republic of Moldova. The emigration that can be observed in these countries of younger people who are keen to work and economically active is also likely to play a role here.

Figure 5:
Change in the rate of employment 2011 to 2018 (2011 = 100)[3]



Source: EU Member States Eurostat Segment „lfsi_emp_a" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do; 02.10.2019); Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria: Eurostat Segment „lfst_r_lfe2emprt" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfst_r_lfe2emprt&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Bosnia Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia: https://www.seejobsgate-way.net; 21.9.2019; Republic of Moldova: For the years 2011 to 2015 data from Eurostat has been used (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=enpr_siemp&lang=en; 02.10.2019); for 2016 to 2018 data from the National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova has been used (http://statbank.statistica.md/pxweb/pxweb/en/30%20Statisti-ca%20sociala/30%20Statistica%20sociala__03%20FM__03%20MUN__MUN010/MUN011100reg.px/?rxid=cad8e7f8-4a94-4169-8bbb-1974c063a554; 22.9.2019); Ukraine: For the years 2011 to 2015 data from Eurostat has been used (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=enpr_siemp&lang=en; 02.10.2019); for the years 2016 and 2017 data from State Statistics Service of Ukraine has been used.

[3] ***Note:*** Age group for EU-Member States and Accession states: 20 to 64; Republic and Moldova: 15-64.

Nearly all of the included countries were able to increase their employment rates for20- to 64-year-olds during the observation period from 2011 to 2018. This increase was particularly pronounced in Serbia, Hungary and Bulgaria; however, considerable growth is also to be seen in Montenegro, Bosnia and the Czech Republic.

The annual percentage change shows consistently stable growth for almost all countries. . Gender-differentiated growth is also almost constant, with the highest percentage change in female employment rates in Serbia, with an increase of 29 per cent. In Hungary, both male and female employment rates showed significant increases of 22 and 20 per cent, respectively.

4.1.2. Unemployment rate

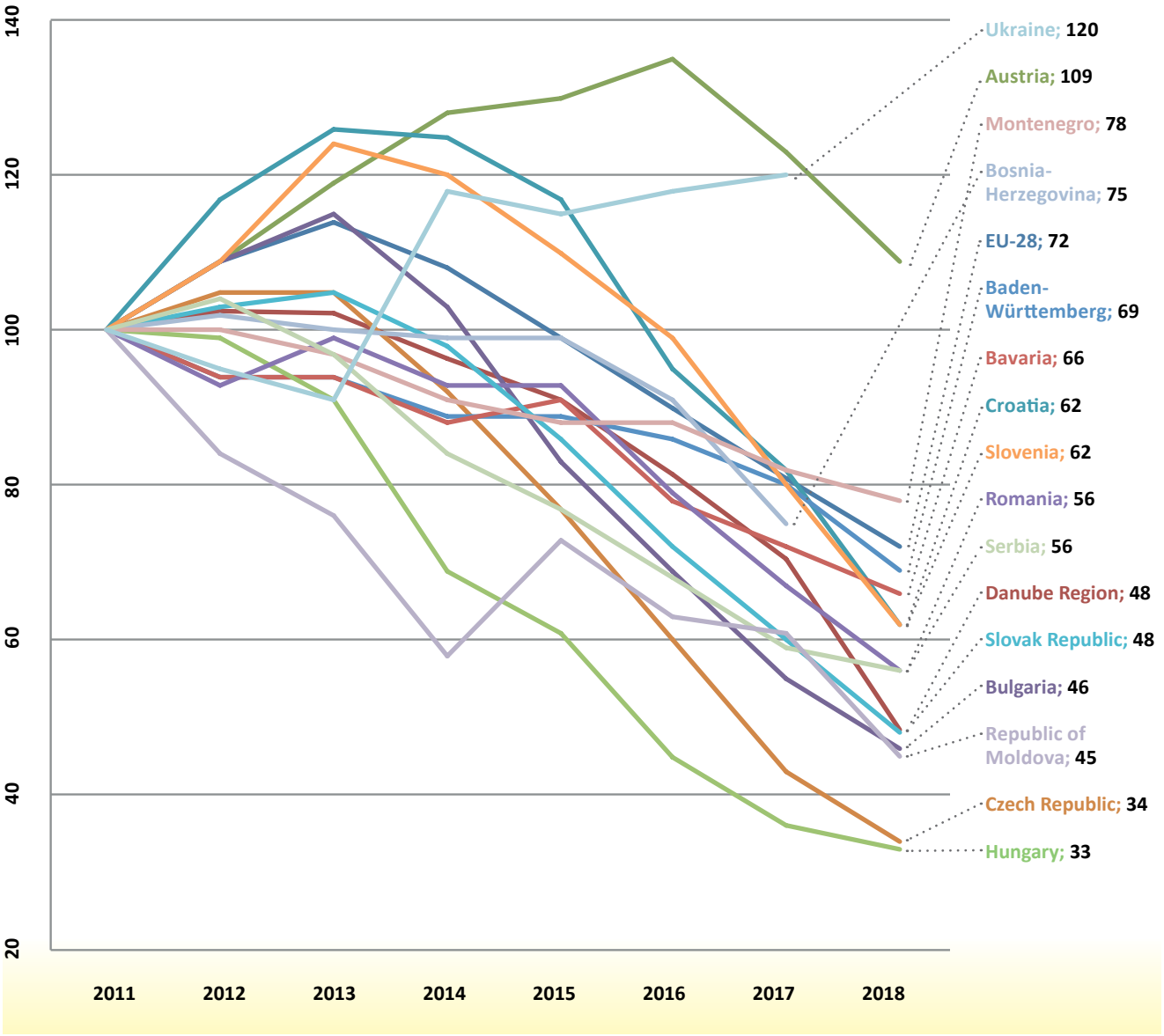
Unemployment is a challenge for economies in several respects: existing employment potential remains unused, formal and non-formal qualifications and competences are devalued over time and, for those affected, periods of unemployment are associated with loss of income and endangerment of livelihood, which also reduces available purchasing power.

The rate of unemployment is the number of people unemployed as a percentage of the labour force. An unemployed person (according to Eurostat) is someone aged 20 to 64 not employed during the reference week, currently available to start work within the next two weeks and actively seeking work. The data were taken from Eurostat for all countries except Bosnia, for this country the source is the Jobs Gateway.

The average unemployment rate in countries the Danube Region is well below the average of all 28 EU Member States. In some Central European Danube states and regions (Bavaria, Baden-Württemberg, the Czech Republic and Hungary), the unemployment rate is already close to the value that is generally regarded as an indicator of full employment. By contrast, the southern Balkan countries within the Danube Region still show above-average rates. Nevertheless, these countries have also managed to significantly reduce their unemployment rates. The decline in unemployment - as well as the rising employment rate - reflects the positive value added development in countries in the Danube Region, something also reflected in the gross domestic product (total and per capita).

Looking at the percentage change from year to year, the strong momentum in the developments becomes visible. In 2017, for example, almost all of the countries considered here managed to reduce their unemployment rates - significantly in some cases: the extent of the decline was (at various initial levels) between 2 (Republic of Moldova) and 28 per cent (Czech Republic).

Figure 6:
Change in the rate of unemployment, 2011-2018, all countries (2011 = 100)[4]



Source: Eurostat Segment „lfsa_urgacob" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_urgacob&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria: Eurostat Segment „lfst_r_lfu3rt" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfst_r_lfu3rt&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Bosnia Herzegovina: https://www.seejobsgate-way.net; 21.9.2019; Eurostat Segment „enpr_pslm" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_urgacob&lang=en; 02.10.2019).

[4] ***Note:*** Age group for EU-Member States, Accession states, Republic of Moldova: 20 to 64; Ukraine: 15-70. Different definition for Ukraine

With a few exceptions, all countries in the Danube Region Monitor were able to reduce their unemployment rates significantly in recent years. In Hungary, for example, this rate fell from 11 per cent in 2011 to 4 per cent in 2017. However, the Czech Republic, Bulgaria and Serbia have also been extremely successful in combating unemployment with a correspondingly high reduction in unemployment rates.

The graph also shows that the range of unemployment rates (i.e. the difference between the highest and the lowest value) has fallen from around 23 percentage points (2011) to less than 18 percentage points (2017). The countries of the Danube Region have thus converged on this indicator, reflecting success in combating unemployment, especially in Hungary, the Czech Republic and Bulgaria.

Gender differentiation shows that the decline in unemployment is more pronounced among men in the majority of cases. The breakdown by age group shows decreases in unemployment across all age groups. In the group of 20- to 24-year-olds, the decrease is particularly large: in Serbia, for example, a reduction of 19 per cent was achieved; the decline in this age group was also quite high in Hungary (around 16 per cent), the Slovak Republic (around 14 per cent) and Bulgaria with eleven per cent.

4.1.3. Long-term unemployment

In practical terms, the long-term unemployment is measured as a percentage of the total number of unemployed; the individuals have to be registered as unemployed for at least 12 months. For the EU-Member States, Montenegro and Serbia the database was taken from Eurostat and from Jobs Gateway for Bosnia-Herzegovina. For Ukraine and Moldova, national data were used.

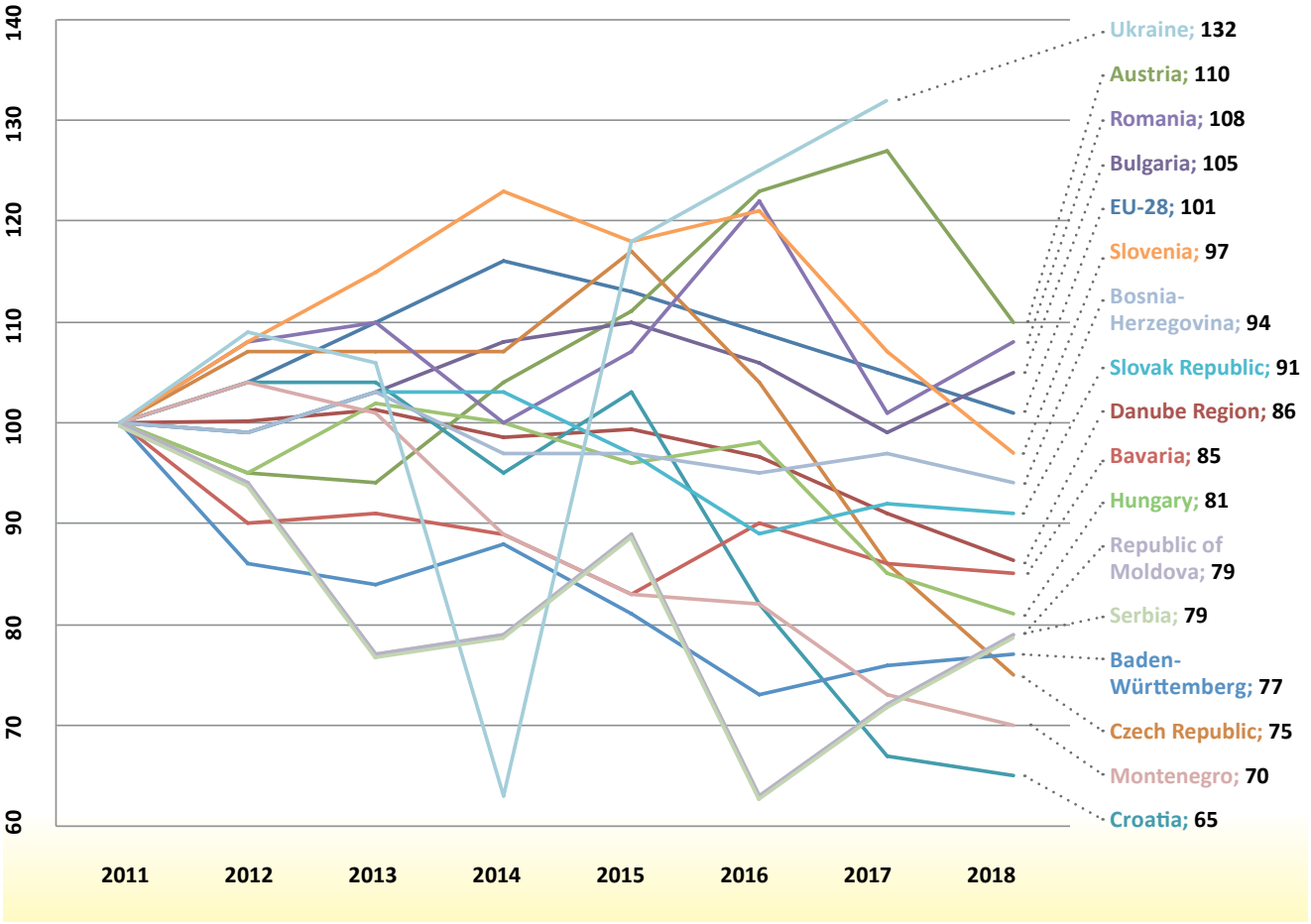
Despite the different databases, the data used are easily comparable because they are based on the same definition. The surveys differ mainly in frequency and degree of disaggregation.

Short-term fluctuations in the proportions of long-term unemployed among all unemployed persons may be due to temporary changes in legislation or to special regional developments.[5]

The high proportion of long-term unemployment ranges from just below 26 per cent in Austria to 75 per cent in Montenegro in 2018 - indicates that, despite falling unemployment rates in all countries in the Danube Region, re-employment opportunities for individuals who find themselves unemployed are very unequally distributed. Even in countries such as the Czech Republic, the German federal states of Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg, and Hungary, where there is an even greater shortage of skilled workers than in the rest of the Danube region, a considerable proportion of the unemployed do not succeed in re-entering the employment system within one year. It therefore seems reasonable to assume that these individuals do not have the formal and/or practical qualifications required by the labour market or in demand in the labour market, or they are unable to integrate permanently into the labour market due to their life circumstances (health restrictions, care obligations, etc.).

[5] ***Note:*** This is especially true of Ukraine and Serbia, where time series breaks are likely to be responsible for the volatile development.

Figure 7:
change in long-term unemployment 2011 – 2018, all countries (2011 = 100)[6]



Source: EU-Member States: Eurostat Segment „lfsa_upgan" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/lfsa_upgan; 21.9.2019); Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria: Eurostat Segment „lfst_r_lfu2tu" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfst_r_lfu2ltu&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro: https://www.seejobsgate-way.net; 21.9.2019; Republic of Moldova: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova (http://statbank.statistica.md/pxweb/pxweb/en/30%20Statisti-ca%20sociala/30%20Statistica%20sociala__03%20FM__03%20MUN__MUN010/MUN011100reg.px/?rxid=cad8e7f8-4a94-4169-8bbb-1974c063a554; 22.9.2019);
Ukraine: State Statistics Service of Ukraine (https://ukrstat.org/en/operativ/operativ2006/rp/ean/ean_e/brntp_rik_b_e.htm; 02.10.2019).

As regards long-term unemployment, a successful reduction of the corresponding values was achieved in almost all of the countries considered here. Croatia, Serbia and the Republic of Moldova, with declines of between 33 and 27 per cent, are particularly notable examples in this regard.

In the annual percentage change, there are differing trends: in some countries, there are always major jumps, either in the direction of growth or in the form of a decline. In Romania, for example, there was a rise in 2016 in the corresponding value of almost 14 percentage points compared to the previous year, followed immediately by a decline of 17 percentage points.

[6] ***Note:*** break in time series 2014 in Serbia.

In almost all countries men were more affected by long-term unemployment; this applies in particular to Slovenia, the Slovak Republic and Romania. However, this is certainly also linked with the trend towards lower labour market activity of women (see the „Activity Rate“ indicator).

4.1.4. Activity rate/inactivity rate

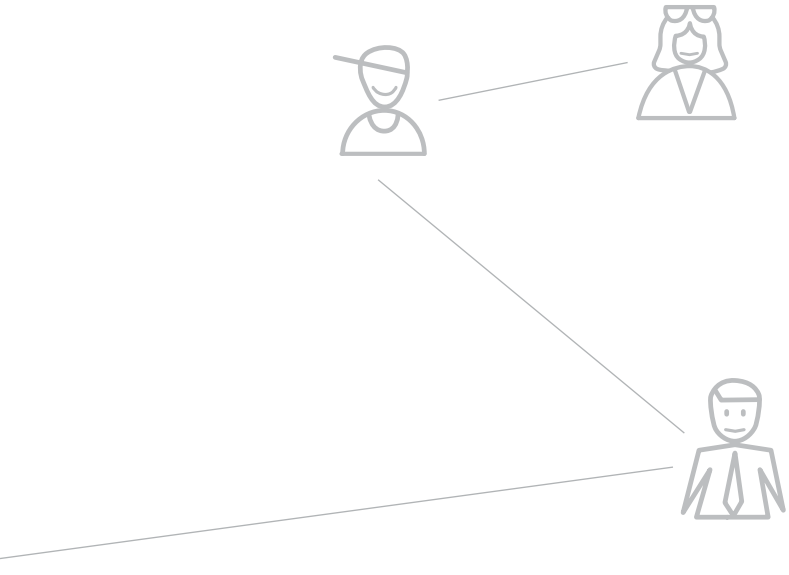
Statistically, „Activity Rate” measures the proportion of active persons among all persons of working age (15 to 64 years). The inactivity rate, on the other hand, represents that proportion of the working-age population that is not actively participating in the labour market. Data for all countries except Ukraine were provided by Eurostat, while for Ukraine reasonably comparable data were available at country level. The age definition of active persons applied in Ukraine differs from that of Eurostat: the proportion of economically active persons aged 15 to 70 in the total population of the same age group is used here (15 to 64 for Eurostat).

The activity rate among 15- to 64-year-olds remained relatively stable in almost all countries during the period under observation. Only Hungary and Montenegro recorded slightly above-average increases. The differences between the countries have also hardly changed over time.

In addition, the annual percentage change in activity rate shows relatively little development momentum overall. The strongest growth from 2016 to 2017 was achieved by Bulgaria and Slovenia, each with about 2.5 percentage points.

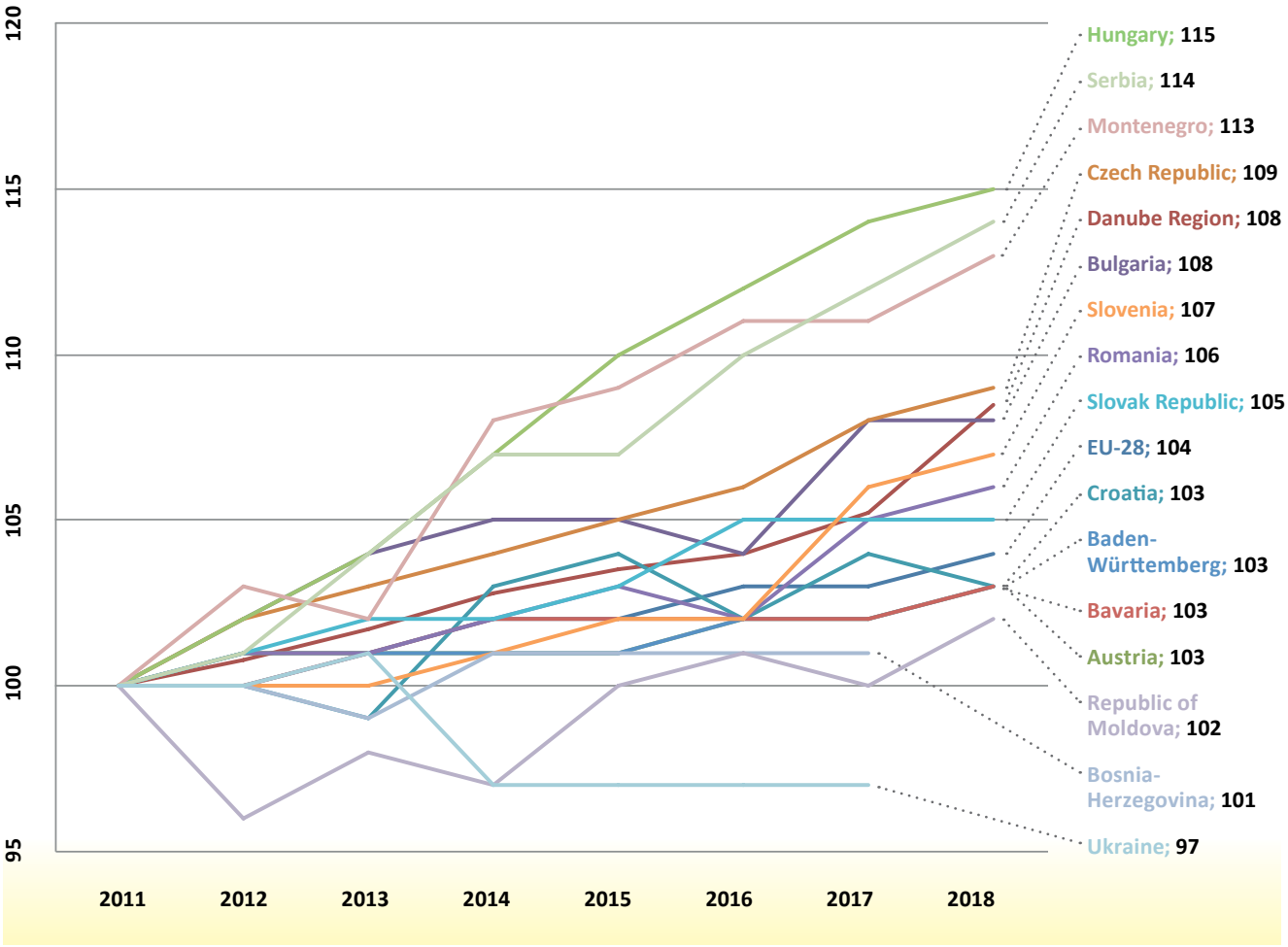
Overall, the activity rate in the Danube Region is increasing somewhat more strongly than the average for all 28 EU Member States. This is mainly due to the more dynamic change in the rate of employment in countries in the Danube Region (especially the eastern EU Member States).

Gender differentiation shows that women‘s labour force participation in the countries studied has hardly increased and is still significantly below that of men in some cases. Currently, these differences are least pronounced in Slovenia and the Republic of Moldova.



[7] ***Note:*** People, who are actively offering their services on the labour market, i.e. are employed or self-employed or are registered as unemployed, are considered to be economically active.

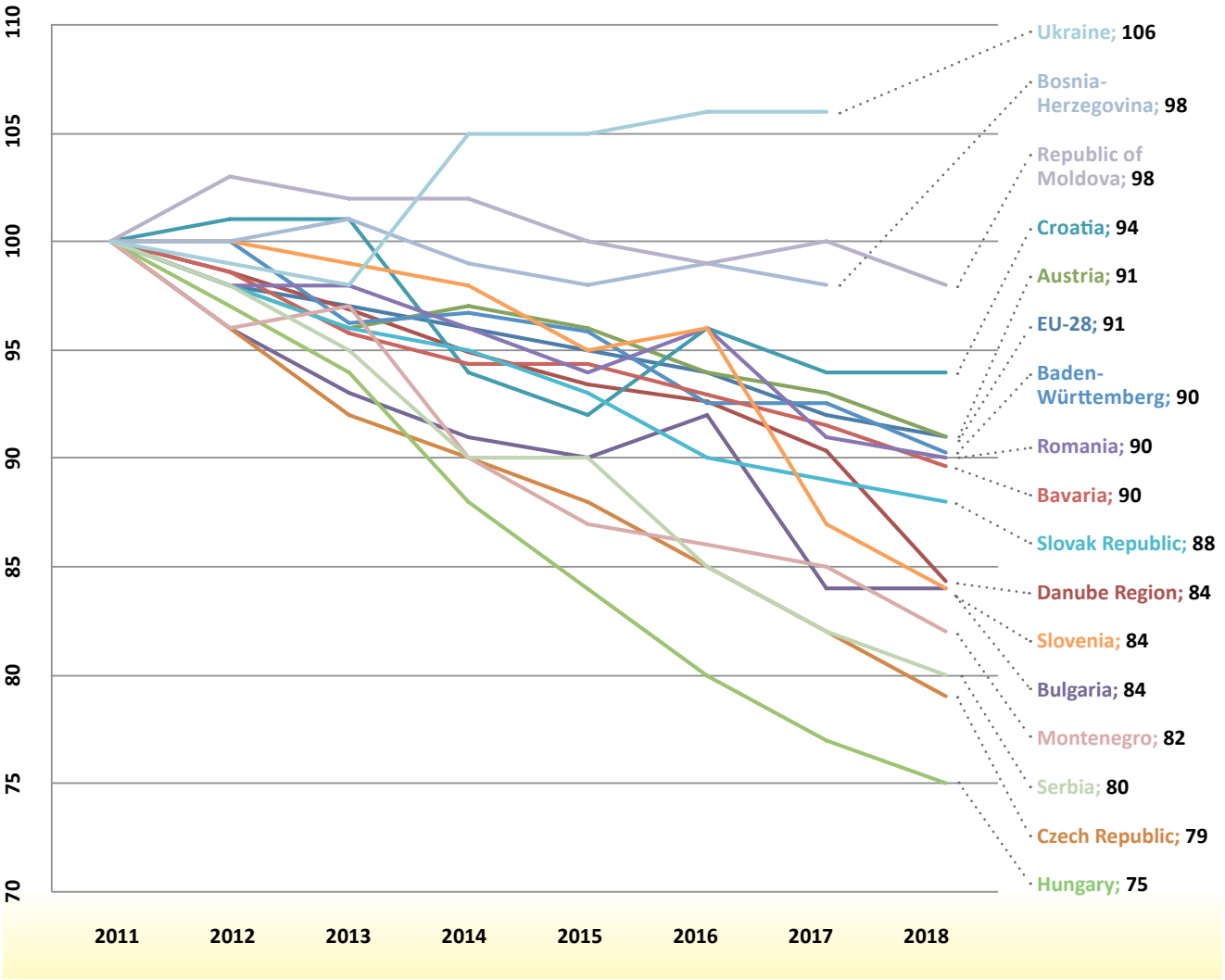
Figure 8:
change in activity rate 2011 - 2017, all countries (2011 = 100)[8]



Source: EU-Member States, Montenegro, Serbia: Eurostat Segment „lfsa_argacob" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/lfsa_argacob; 2.10.2019) ; Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria: Eurostat Segment „lfst_r_lfp2actrt" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfst_r_lfp2actrt&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina: https://www.seejobsgate-way.net; 21.9.2019; Republic of Moldova: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova (http://statbank.statistica.md/pxweb/pxweb/en/30%20Statisti-ca%20sociala/30%20Statistica%20sociala__03%20FM__03%20MUN__MUN010/MUN011100reg.px/?rxid=cad8e7f8-4a94-4169-8bbb-1974c063a554; 22.9.2019); Ukraine: State Statistics Service of Ukraine (https://ukrstat.org/en/operativ/operativ2007/rp/ean/ean_e/osp_rik_b_07_e.htm; 21.9.2019).

[8] ***Note:*** break in time series 2014 in Serbia.

Figure 9:
change in inactivity rate 2011 – 2018 (2011 = 100)[9]



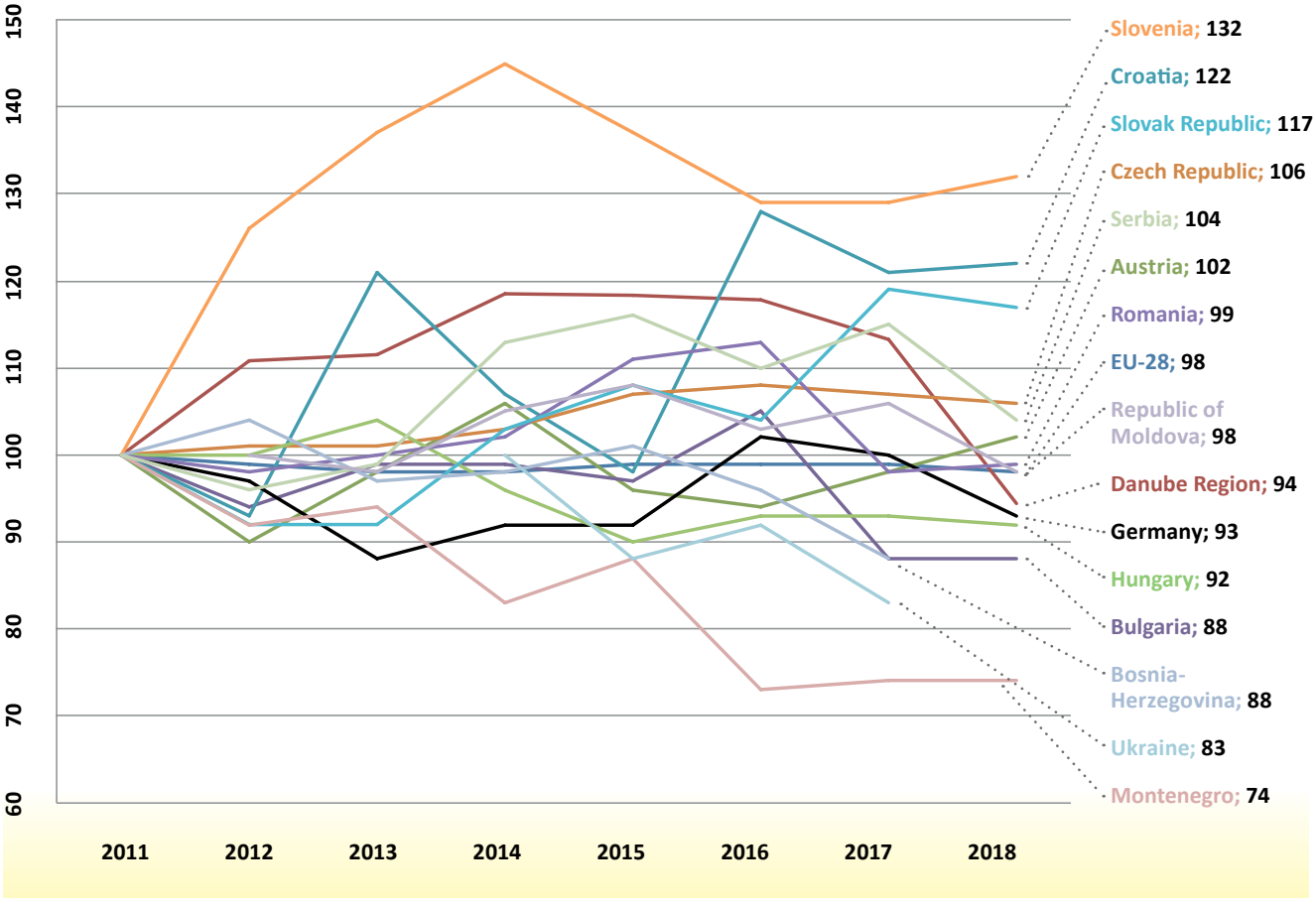
Source: EU-Member States, Montenegro, Serbia: Eurostat Segment „lfsa_argacob" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/lfsa_argacob; 2.10.2019) ; Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria: Eurostat Segment „lfst_r_lfp2actrt" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfst_r_lfp2actrt&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina: https://www.seejobsgate-way.net; 21.9.2019; Republic of Moldova: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova (http://statbank.statistica.md/pxweb/pxweb/en/30%20Statisti-ca%20sociala/30%20Statistica%20sociala__03%20FM__03%20MUN__MUN010/MUN011100reg.px/?rxid=cad8e7f8-4a94-4169-8bbb-1974c063a554; 22.9.2019); Ukraine: State Statistics Service of Ukraine (https://ukrstat.org/en/operativ/operativ2007/rp/ean/ean_e/osp_rik_b_07_e.htm; 21.9.2019).

[9] ***Note:*** break in time series 2014 in Serbia.

4.1.5. NEETs Rates

The NEETs indicator (young people Not in Employment, Education or Training) corresponds to the percentage of the population of the age group 15 to 29 who are not employed and have not received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey.
The data for EU member states is provided by Eurostat; for Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia by Jobs Gateway; for the Republic of Moldova by Statistica Moldovei; and for Ukraine by the ILO. These various data sources use the same implementation of the indicator (based on a definition by the International Labour Organisation) and are therefore easily comparable.

Figure 10:
change in NEETs rate 2011 – 2018 (2011 = 100)[10]



Source: EU-Member States, Montenegro, Serbia: Eurostat Segment „yth_empl_150" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/yth_empl_150; 22.9.2019) ; Bosnia-Herzegovina: https://www.seejobsgate-way.net; 21.9.2019; Republic of Moldova: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova (http://statbank.statistica.md/pxweb/pxweb/en/30%20Statisti-ca%20sociala/30%20Statistica%20sociala__03%20FM__03%20MUN__MUN010/MUN011100reg.px/?rxid=cad8e7f8-4a94-4169-8bbb-1974c063a554; 22.9.2019); Ukraine: International Labour Organization (ILO) (http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/Excel/MBI_20_EN.xlsx; 22.9.2019).

[10] ***Note:*** break in time series 2014 in Serbia, 2015 in Hungary. Different age groups: EU-Member States and (Potential) accession states, Republic of Moldova: 15 to 29; Ukraine: 15 to 24.

The change in NEET rates shows two different trends. The majority of countries managed to reduce these rates between 2011 and 2018; this applies to Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Montenegro and Serbia, plus Ukraine. In particular, Serbia and the Ukraine were successful in this regard with changes in the index of 18 and 19 per cent, respectively. The other group of countries (Croatia, the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia and the Republic of Moldova) recorded a small increase in NEET shares during the observation period.

The extent of differences in NEET rates between the countries of the Danube Region decreased between 2011 and 2018: in 2011, the range between the lowest and highest values was around 29 percentage points; in 2017, this value was not quite 22 percentage points.

The annual percentage changes show no consistent development: here, slight increases in declines have often followed and vice versa, for example in Austria, Germany, Croatia, Bulgaria and Romania.

If this indicator is differentiated by gender, in some countries significantly higher proportions of female NEETs can be seen. These differences have not only remained stable over the observation period, but have increased in some cases.

There are many reasons for the differing levels of the NEETs indicator within the Danube Region.

- In Austria, the struggle against youth unemployment and the provision of support measures in the transition between school and work play a central role in active labour market policy. The establishment of an obligation for training up to the age of 18 is an expression of this.

- In Germany as well as in Slovenia, the increasing shortage of skilled labour is helping to offer young people more opportunities in the areas of employment and training.

- Countries such as Bulgaria, Romania and the Republic of Moldova are struggling with an outflow of predominantly young people to other countries. At the same time, the proportion of disadvantaged minorities who are still insufficiently integrated into the education and employment system is particularly high in these countries.

4.2. Target 2: contribution to improved educational outcomes and relevant skills and competences in the Danube Region, focusing on learning outcomes for employability, entrepreneurship, innovation, active citizenship and well-being

4.2.1. Participation in education

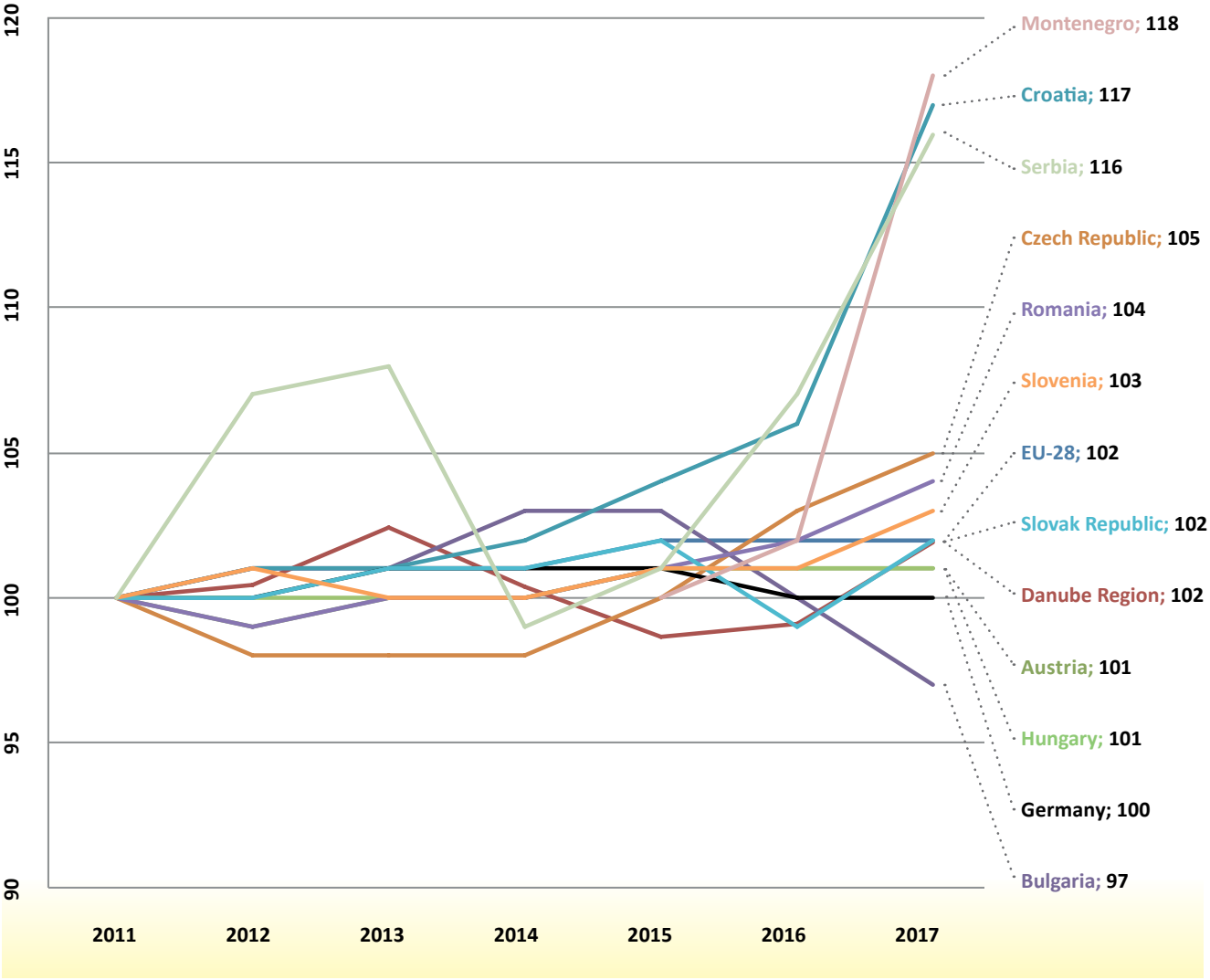
For a successful education and employment career, it is important that children are prepared in their early years in educational institutions for their future education and employment careers. Therefore, one of the objectives of the Education and Training Strategic Framework (ET2020) is to bring as many children as possible from the age of 4 to early childhood education. While the ET2020 targets are not addressed directly to the Danube region, these objectives are nevertheless taken into account, even though the institutional conditions are quite different.

This indicator was defined as the proportion of children cared for in ISCED 0 and 1 educational institutions, in all children in the age group. For the EU member states, the data come from Eurostat; for Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia, from the South East Europe 2020 Progress Tracker. For the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine, no data were available, for Bosnia-Herzegovina only the year 2013. For 2018, no data were available. Within the databases, breaks in the time line are documented for some countries - in 2013 for the Czech Republic and the EU 28; in 2014 for Montenegro; and in 2015 for Hungary. This should be taken into account when looking at changes over a period of time.

The proportion of children participating in early childhood education is below EU 28 average in the countries considered here, with the values of individual countries remaining relatively constant over time (with the exception of Montenegro and Serbia). It should be noted, however, that the extent of diversification between 2011 and 2016/17 has decreased. If this difference between the highest and the lowest value in 2011 was just below 38 percentage points, the corresponding value in 2017 was only around 28 percentage points.

This convergence is mainly due to increased pre-school and primary school education in Montenegro, Croatia and Serbia. Overall, the relative increase in the number of children enrolled in educational institutions at ISCED levels 0 and 1 corresponds on average in countries in the Danube Region to that of all 28 EU Member States.

Figure 11:
participation in pre-school and primary education 2011 – 2017 by country, total



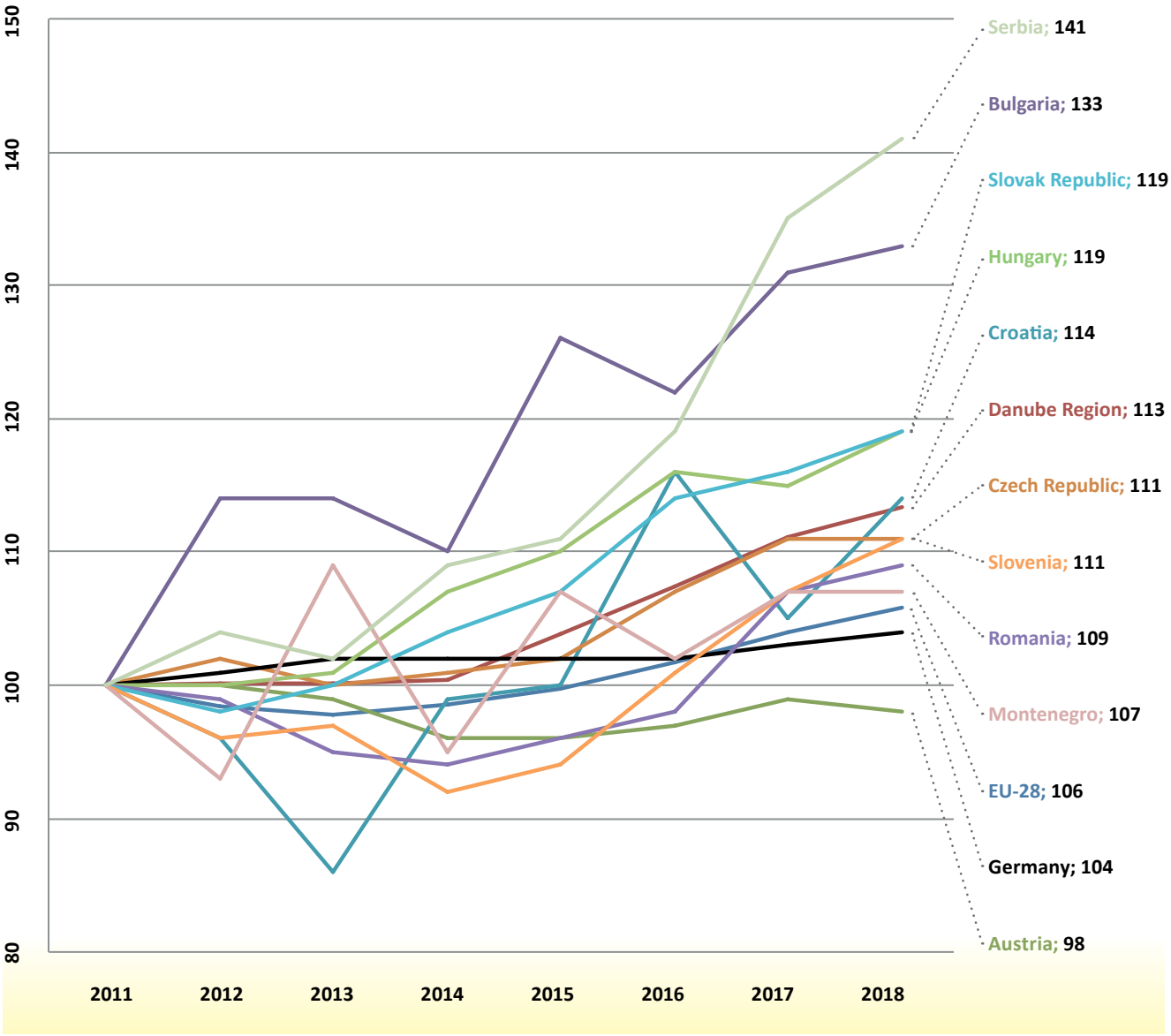
Source: EU-Member States, Montenegro, Serbia: Eurostat: Eurostat Segment „sdg_04_30" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/sdg_04_30/default/table?lang=en; 02.10.2019), Bosnia-Herzegovina: Regional Cooperation Council (https://www.rcc.int/seeds/results/1/see2020-progress-tracker; 02.10.2019); Ukraine: Statistical Yearbook 2017, Table 6.3; 23.9.2019.

4.2.2. Employment rate by educational attainment level

Sufficient education is the key to a successful career. Therefore, in ET2020, the goal of increasing the proportion of persons in the 20-34 age group who have completed training at least at ISCED 3 level, was set as 82%. The Danube Region Monitor uses this objective as a model for the „Youth education attainment level" indicator for Target 2.

The indicator is defined as the proportion of employed persons aged 20 to 24 who have successfully completed at least upper secondary education among all persons of this age group with the same level of education. The data were taken from Eurostat; for Bosnia-Herzegovina, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine no data were available.

Figure 12:
Change in the Employment rate of people aged 20 to 24 who have completed at least upper secondary education, 2011 – 2018 (2011 = 100)



Source: Eurostat Segment „lfsa_ergaedcob" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_ergaedcob&lang=en; 02.10.2019).

Many countries in the Danube Region have already achieved the ET2020 goal in 2018, and almost all of them have also achieved a significant increase in this indicator in recent years.

In particular, Serbia (index value 141) and Bulgaria (index value 133) show strong growth in the employment rate of young graduates. Since most of the other countries were able to show an increase here as well, the differences among the Danube countries with regard to this indicator have become much smaller: in 2011 this difference was still 45 percentage points; in the last statistically documented year 2017, this spread is on about 30 percentage points.

Overall, the average of 79.4% for the countries in the Danube Region for which data were available in 2018 is only slightly below that of the EU 28 (81.6%) and has declined by 5.3 percentage points since 2011. If one considers the comparable employment rates for the 15 to 39 age group, the figure for the Danube Region of 69% is actually higher than the EU 28 average. If the age group is extended to all people aged between 15 and 64, 70.7% of this age group are in employment in the Danube Region in 2018 (EU 28 average = 71.6%). The employment rates for people in this age group who have completed tertiary education are significantly higher in both regions: 83.9% in the Danube Region, 84.5% in the EU 28 countries.

Among women, employment rates are, in most cases, lower than men's. These differences are relatively stable over the observation period 2011 to 2018. Increases in the employment of young graduates are even more pronounced among men in most countries. Interestingly, in the case of Croatia, there is actually a decline in women on the basis of available data.

Looking at the employment rates for young people (15 to 24 years old) with upper secondary education and post-secondary (non-tertiary) education, this group of people, with few exceptions, shows an increase in employment over the observation period. This development was particularly pronounced in Hungary and the Slovak Republic. Here again, the differences between the countries of the Danube Region have narrowed from just under 49 percentage points in 2011 to 34 percentage points in 2018.

The employment rates of young tertiary graduates were above average, especially in Romania and Montenegro.

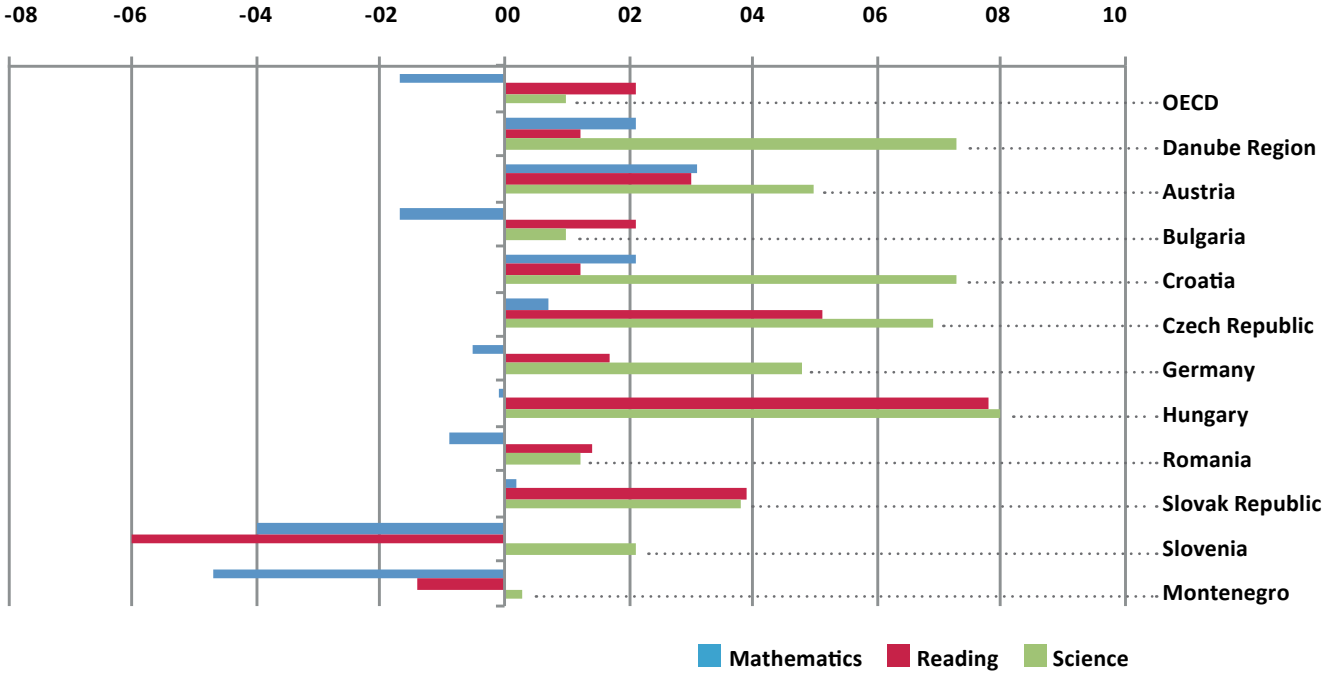
4.2.3. Performance in basic competences

The indicator used is the results of the PISA study commissioned by the OECD. In the case of lower secondary school students, the competences in the field of mathematics, intelligent reading and natural sciences are assessed using standardised test procedures. This study is conducted every three years. For the Danube Region, the results of the last two waves of surveys are available for all countries (with the exception of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Ukraine). For Serbia, only data from 2012 are available, and for the Republic of Moldova only those for 2015. The overview shows the percentage of low-achieving students in the total population.

The proportion of particularly low-achieving students (aged 15 years) in mathematics, reading and science should be less than 15 per cent according to the ET2020 target. For most of the countries included in this study, the PISA data allow for consideration of the indicator underlying this objective.

The empirical results show two groups of countries for mathematics: on the one hand are those who recorded a decline in the share of low-performing students between the surveys in 2012 and 2015. Here, however, it should be noted that the respective initial levels in this group of countries were sometimes very different. For the other countries, there was a slight increase in the corresponding share values. In terms of reading literacy, the picture is more consistent: in the majority of cases, benefits tend to worsen slightly. Only in Slovenia was a significant minus of six per cent seen. In the sciences, the result is even clearer, since all countries show more or less slight deterioration compared to the 2012 results.

Figure 13:
change in the share of low-achieving students in mathematics, reading and science, 2012 t0 2015, selected countries

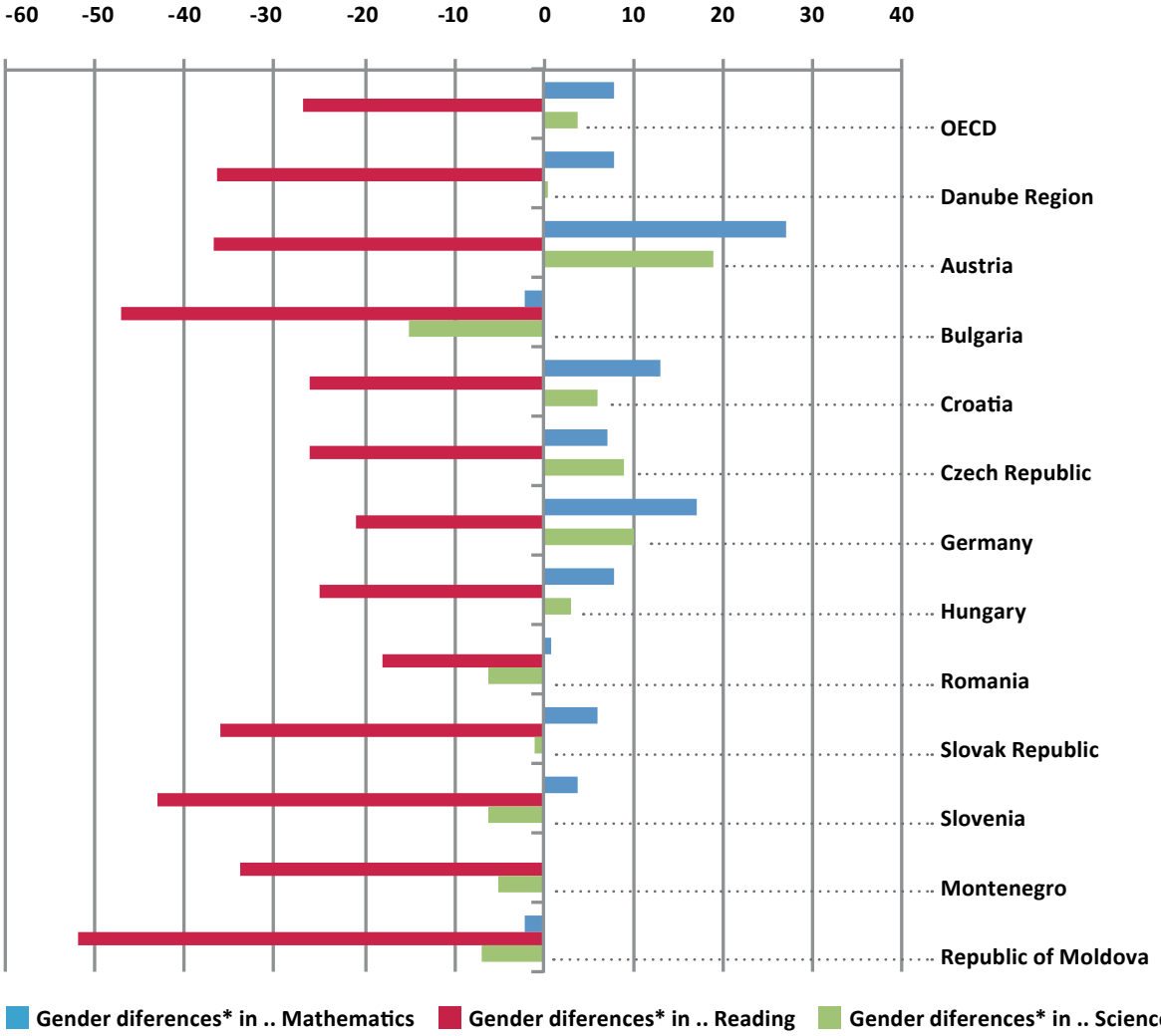


Source: OECD 2012 (https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/education/pisa-2012-results-what-students-know-and-can-do-volume-i_9789264201118-en; 02.10.2019) und 2015 (https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/education/pisa-2015-results-volume-i_9789264266490-en; 02.10.2019).

Gender-specific analysis reveals clear differences. In all countries in the Danube Region for which data are available, girls perform better in (comprehension-based) reading. This also corresponds to the results observed throughout the OECD. The greatest differences in reading literacy between girls and boys are found in Bulgaria and the Republic of Moldova. In most countries in the Danube Region, boys perform better in mathematics and science than girls. Only in Bulgaria and the Republic of Moldova do girls score better than boys in both areas.

The gender gap in mathematics and science is particularly large in Austria.

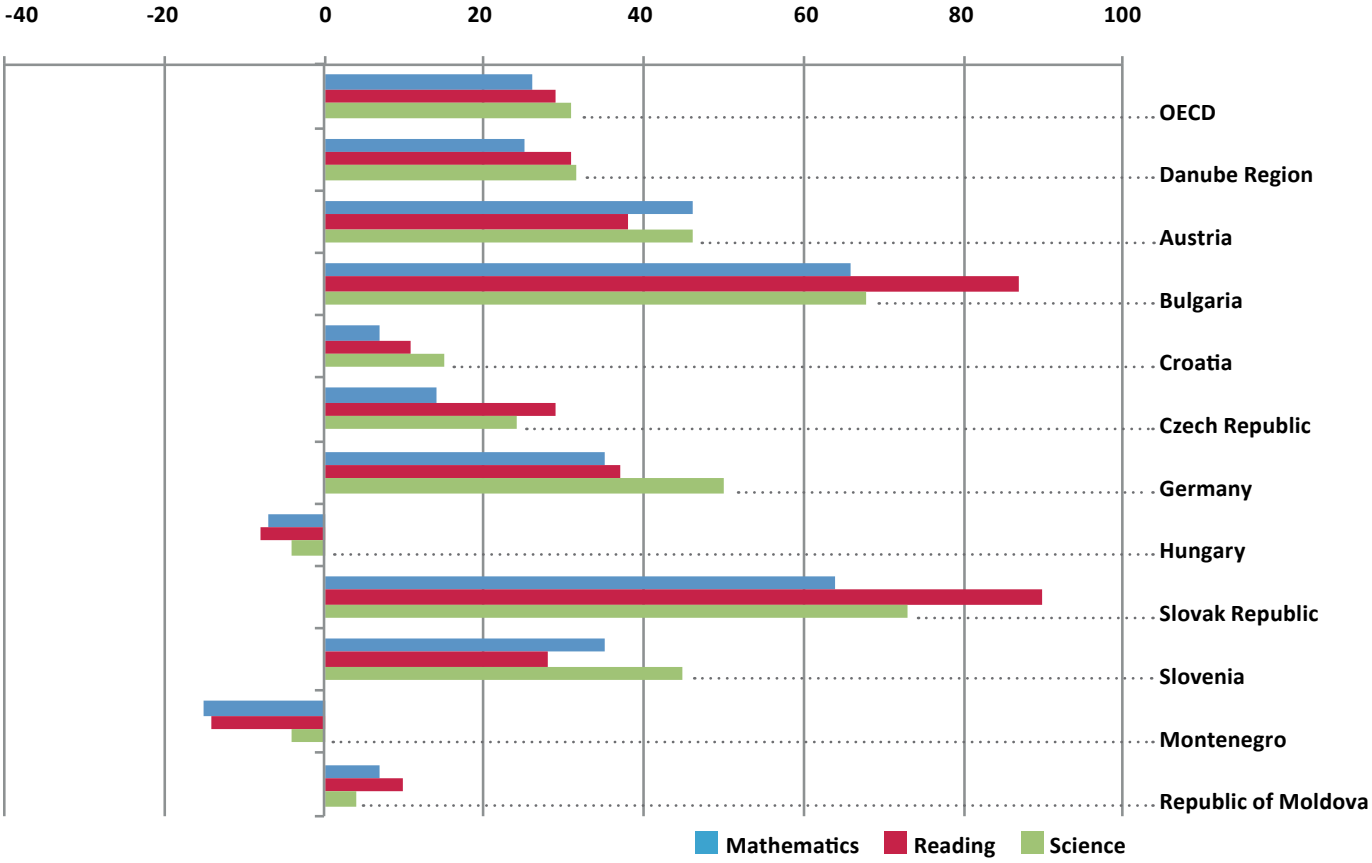
Figure 14:
gender differences in mathematics, reading and science, PISA 2015, selected countries



Source: OECD 2012 (https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/education/pisa-2012-results-what-students-know-and-can-do-volume-i_9789264201118-en; 02.10.2019) und 2015 (https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/education/pisa-2015-results-volume-i_9789264266490-en; 02.10.2019).

If the migration background of the pupils tested is taken into account, it can be seen that, in almost all countries in the Danube Region (with the exception of Hungary and Montenegro), pupils without a migration background achieve better test results than their migrant colleagues. This applies to all three areas (mathematics, reading, science). Particularly marked differences can be observed in Bulgaria and the Slovak Republic. Across all countries in the Danube Region, the advantage of non-immigrant pupils over migrants in all three areas corresponds roughly to the OECD average.

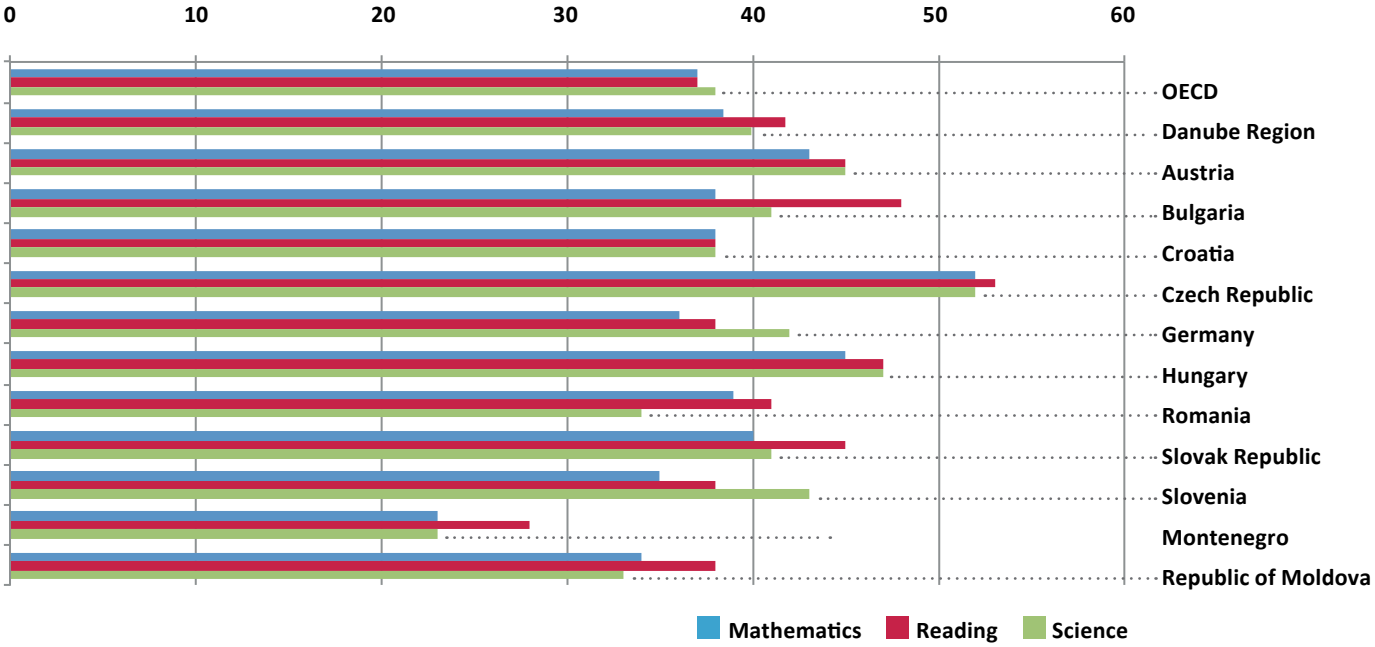
Figure 15:
differences between migrant and non-migrant students, PISA 2015, selected countries



Source: OECD 2012 (https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/education/pisa-2012-results-what-students-know-and-can-do-volume-i_9789264201118-en; 02.10.2019) und 2015 (https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/education/pisa-2015-results-volume-i_9789264266490-en; 02.10.2019).

The social status of the family of origin has an influence on the basic competences acquired by pupils at school level. When assigning the participating pupils to different categories based on their social status, it can be seen (Figure 16) that the results of the next higher status category in all three areas are significantly higher than those of the lower status category. In the OECD average, the difference in performance in all three areas is about 36 points. On average in the countries in the Danube Region, students in the next highest category scored 41 points better in reading, 40 points better in science and 38 points better in mathematics. The influence of social status on PISA performance is lowest in Montenegro (well below 30 points) and highest in the Czech Republic (over 50 points respectively). This indicates that, in all countries in the Danube Region, education is „inherited", i.e. access to education and success in the education system are unequally distributed among individual population groups.

Figure 16:
influence of social status on test performance, PISA 2015, selected countries



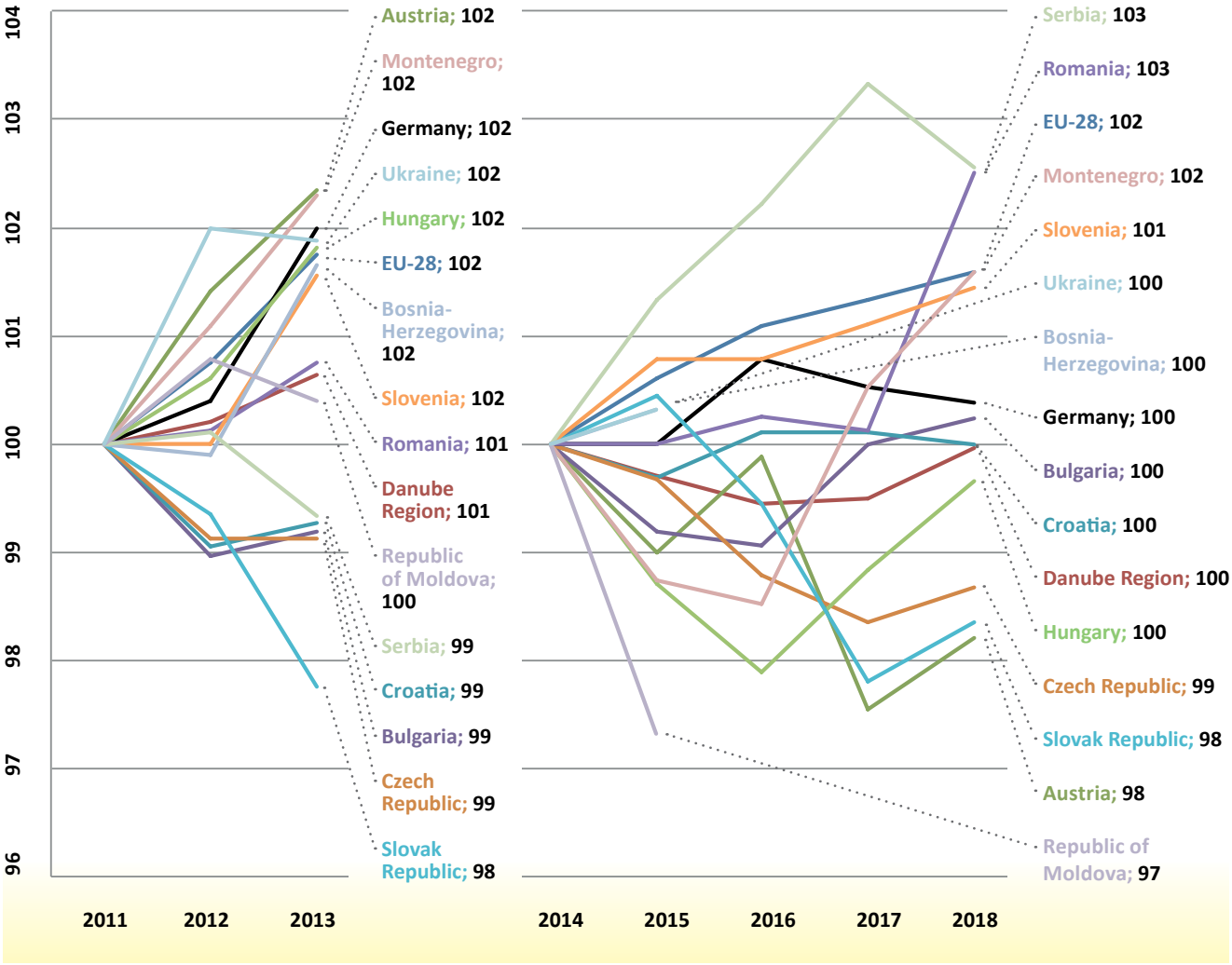
Source: OECD 2012 (https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/education/pisa-2012-results-what-students-know-and-can-do-volume-i_9789264201118-en; 02.10.2019) und 2015 (https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/education/pisa-2015-results-volume-i_9789264266490-en; 02.10.2019). Section 4.4.5 (Educational Equality) deals with the question of the unequal distribution of educational opportunities in more detail using supplementary indicators.


Czech Republic
Germany
Slovak Republic
Ukraine
Republic of Moldova
Austria
Hungary
Romania
Slovenia
Croatia
Bosnia Herzegovina
Serbia
Bulgaria
Montenegro

4.2.4. Proportion of population (20-24) having completed at last upper secondary education

This indicator used is the proportion of people aged 20-24 who have reached at least upper secondary level of education. The database is based on surveys by Eurostat, which are available for all countries of the Danube Region (although not always for the last few years).

Figure 17:
change in the share of people aged 20 to 24 who have graduated at least from upper secondary education, 2011 – 2018, by country (2011-2013: 2011 = 100; 2014-2018: 2014=100)[11]



Source: Eurostat; Member States, Serbia, Montenegro: Eurostat Segment „tps00186" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tps00186&plugin=1; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina: Eurostat Segment „cpc_siinr" (http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=cpc_siinr&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Republic of Moldova, Ukraine: Eurostat Segment „enpr_siinr" (http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=cpc_siinr&lang=en; 02.10.2019).

[11] ***Note:*** Break in time series in 2014.

On average, 88.5% of the population aged 20 to 24 in the countries in the Danube Region had completed at least upper secondary education as of 2018. This means that the countries in the Danube Region are above the EU 28 average (83.5%). The highest proportion of young adults who have completed upper secondary education is in Croatia and Montenegro, the lowest in Germany[12].

The proportions of young adults between the ages of 20 and 24 who have completed at least upper secondary education have remained relatively stable in the countries considered over the period 2011-2017. The biggest changes are in Montenegro with an increase in value from around 91 per cent in 2011 to 96 per cent in 2017, and in the Slovak Republic, down from 93 per cent to 89 per cent.

Differentiation by gender does not result in significant deviation from the overall result. Only in the Republic of Moldova are there slightly above-average differences between men and women in relation to this indicator: among men, the proportion of people with completed education at least upper secondary education was around 80 per cent in 2015 and among women almost 72 per cent.

In all countries in the Danube Region (with the exception of the Slovak Republic and Montenegro), the proportion of women aged 20 to 24 with an upper secondary qualification among all women in this age group is higher than the comparable figure for young male adults. This suggests that men tend to start their working lives earlier, without completing any upper secondary education programme.

4.2.5. Tertiary educational attainment

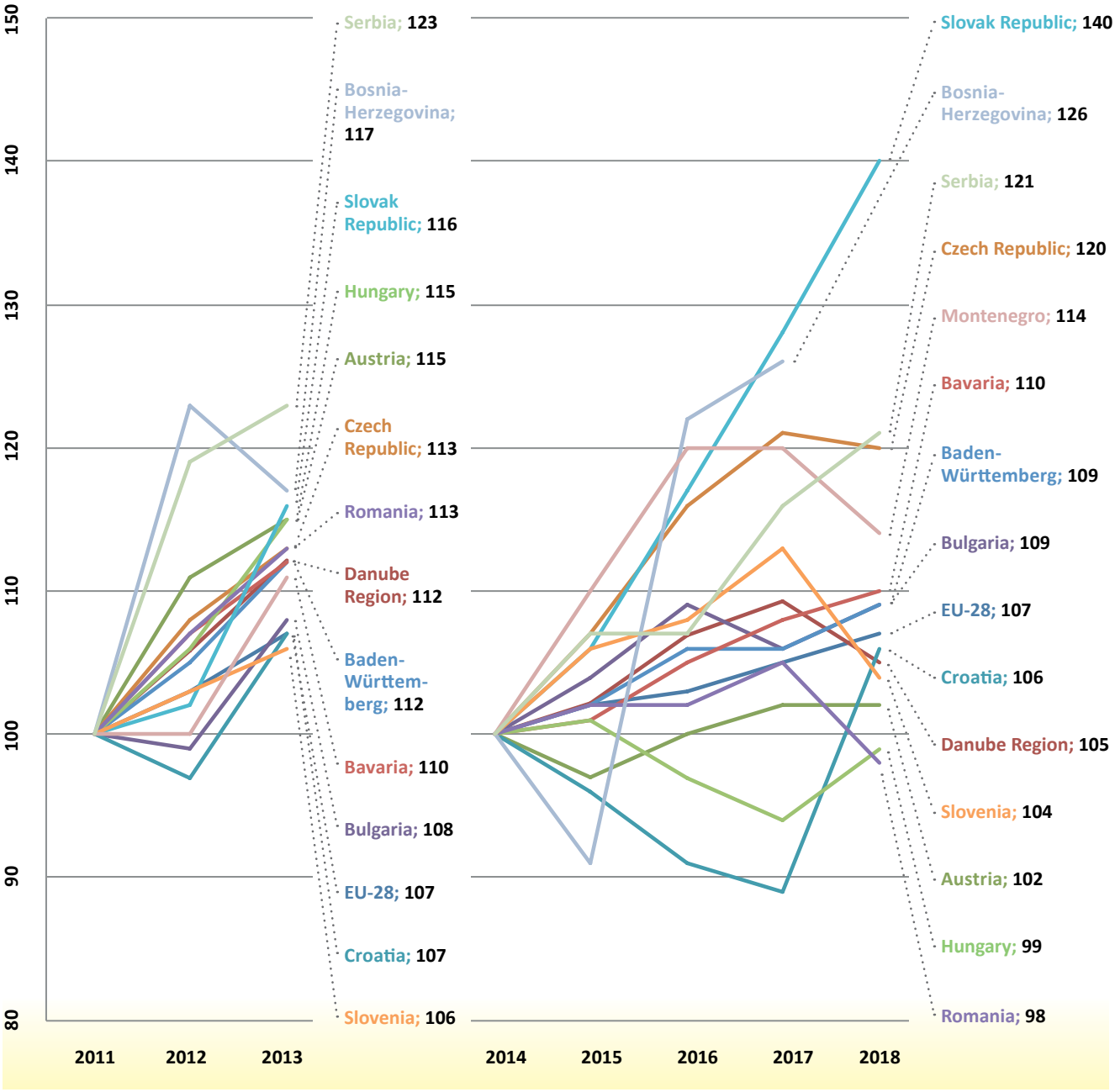
Persons who have completed tertiary education are regarded as „high potentials“ of a society that can make substantial contributions to economic and social development. The indicators used are data from Eurostat (for Bosnia-Herzegovina, from the SEE-2020 progress tracker), which measure this proportion. When interpreting the data, it should be noted that the redefinition of ISCED levels in 2014 results in a break in the time series. Therefore, the historical presentation was based on two base years (2011 and 2014) in order to better represent the development.

Taking this approach as a basis, there are some significant increases in some countries in the number of tertiary graduates. Between 2014 and 2018, this share increased from around 27 per cent to 37 per cent in the Slovak Republic. Montenegro also grew from 28 to 34 per cent. In the other countries, the corresponding values were relatively stable or increased slightly.

On average in the EU 28, almost 41% of people aged 30 to 34 had completed tertiary education at ISCED Level 5 or 6 as of 2018. The average for all countries in the Danube Region is significantly lower, at 30.4%. However, the gap to the EU 28 has narrowed slightly during the period under observation. There are clear differences, however, within the countries in the Danube Region. While Austria, Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg are roughly in line with the EU 28 average and Slovenia actually exceeds it at 42.7%, the proportion of 30- to 34-year-olds with tertiary education is 23.8% in Bosnia-Herzegovina (2017) and 24.6% in Romania. The lower proportions of people in the southern Balkan countries and in Romania who have completed tertiary education should be seen against the background of significant net emigration mainly of young people.

[12] ***Note:*** However, it must be borne in mind that no data by federal state are available for Germany. In Germany, education is a matter for the federal states, and the education systems differ relatively strongly from one another. It can be assumed that the proportion of young adults in upper secondary education in the federal states of Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg, which are part of the Danube Region, is above the national average for Germany.

Figure 18:
change in the proportion of people aged 30-34 who have graduated from tertiary education, 2011 -2018 (2011-2013: 2011 = 100; 2014-2018: 2014=100)[13]



Source: EU-Member States, Serbia, Montenegro: Eurostat Segment „sdg_ 04_20“ (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/sdg_04_20/default/table?lang=en; 02.10.2019)) 0; Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria: Eurostat Segment „tgs_00105“ (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfst_r_lfe2emprt&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina: Regional Cooperation Council (https://www.rcc.int/seeds/results/1/see2020-progress-tracker; 02.10.2019).

[13] ***Note:*** Break in time series in 2014.

The breakdown by gender brings interesting results: among women, the proportion of 30- to 34-year-olds with a tertiary degree is in some cases noticeably higher than among men in all the countries surveyed. In Slovenia, this figure was just under 31 per cent for men in 2018, but nearly 58 per cent for women. In Croatia, Bulgaria, the Slovak and Czech Republics, Hungary and Serbia, there are also large gender differences in this indicator. These differences already existed in 2014, but in most cases have increased further over time; this applies in particular to Slovenia and the Czech Republic.

4.2.6. LLL – Share of individuals having participated in education and/or training

The measurement indicator used is the proportion of 25- to 64-year-olds surveyed by the Eurostat Labour Force Survey who have participated in education or training during the four weeks prior to the survey. For Bosnia-Herzegovina, data from the SEE2020 Progress tracker were used for 2016 and 2017.

The data shows differences in the changes in the Danube Region. Slightly more than half of the countries for which data are available achieved slight increases in Life-long learning (LLL) participation in the period under review. This affected Hungary, Bulgaria and Montenegro. In the other countries, there were also slight decreases, such as in Romania.

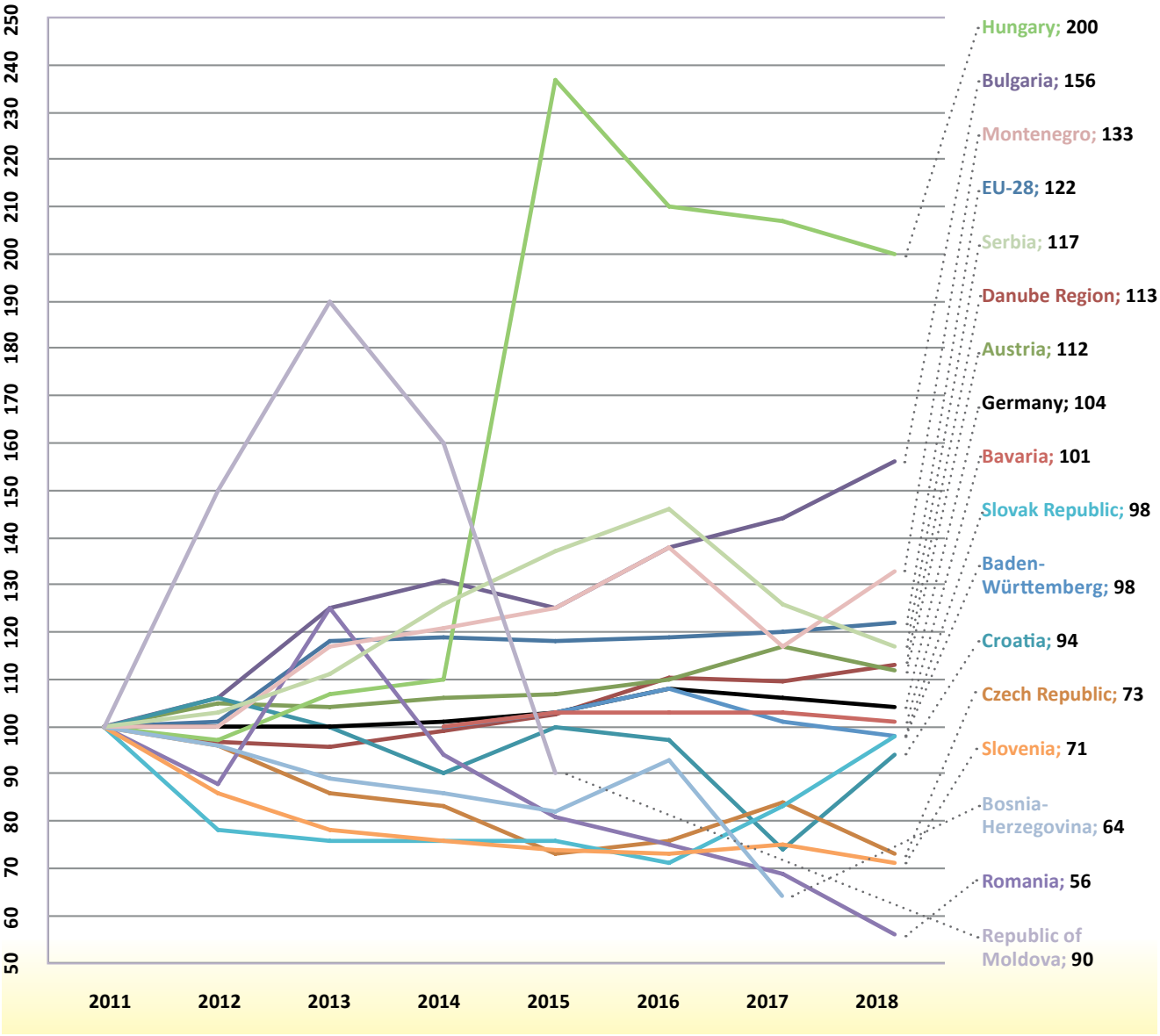
The differences between the Danube countries have remained relatively stable over time, meaning that in 2018 there were also countries with a higher, double-digit LLL participation rate (Austria and Slovenia) and countries with lower participation rates.

These differences in continuing education and training activities are due on the one hand to the difference in the breadth of (formal and non-formal) continuing education and training available in the individual countries, and on the other to the fact that, in some countries in the Danube Region, the (financial) scope for individuals to participate in continuing education and training is smaller. In addition, Austria, which has the highest proportion of people active in continuing education and training (15.1%), is characterised by a relatively high proportion of continuing education and training organised and financed by the public sector (e.g. in the form of labour market policy qualification programmes).

There are hardly any differences between men and women participating in lifelong learning; only Slovenia (2018: men = 9.5 per cent, women = 14 per cent) and Austria (2018: men = 13.9 per cent, women = 16.8 per cent) show slightly higher proportions among the female population. These differences are also stable over the observation period.

Another analytical perspective is the consideration of LLL participation by age. The highest LLL share values are found in all Danube Region countries in the age group of 25- to 34-year-olds. Even in the next age group, there are clearly lower participation rates for all countries; this is particularly evident in Austria (decline from 25.5 to 15.5 per cent) and Germany (decline from 18.9 to 7.9 per cent). In the other age groups (45+), there are also some very strong declines in participation in lifelong learning.

Figure 19:
change in the proportion of people aged 25 to 64 having taken part in further education or training four weeks prior to the survey, 2011 – 2018 (2011 = 100)



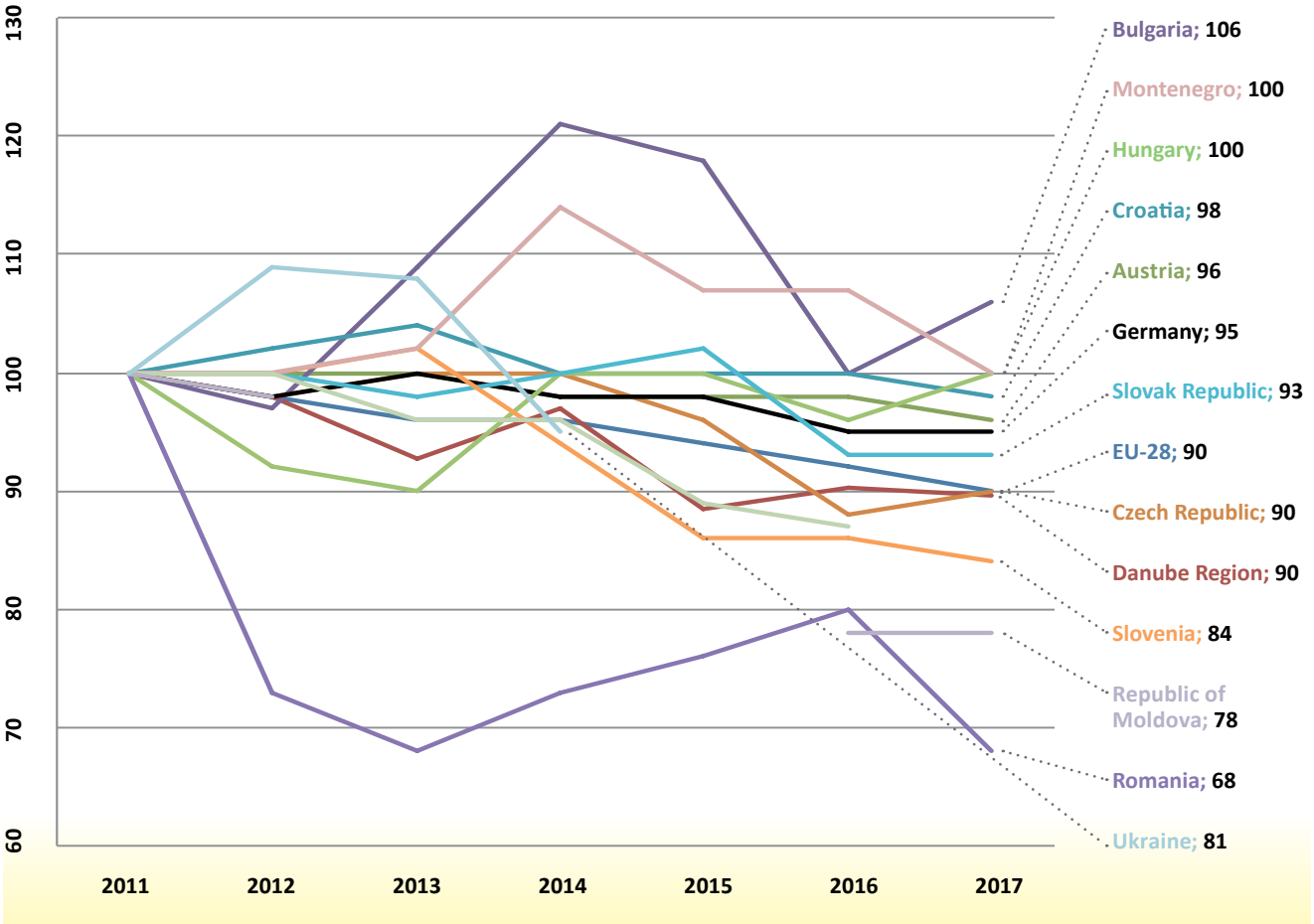
Source: EU-Member States, Serbia, Montenegro: Eurostat Segment „trng_lfse_01" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?query=BOOKMARK_DS-108835_QID_17104A5B_UID_-3F171EB0&layout=AGE,L,X,0;GEO,L,Y,0;UNIT,L,Z,0;TIME,C,Z,1;SEX,L,Z,2;INDICATORS,C,Z,3;&zSelection=DS-108835UNIT,PC;DS-108835SEX,T;DS-108835TIME,2014;DS-108835INDICATORS,OBS_FLAG;&rankName1=TIME_1_0_-1_2&rankName5=AGE_1_2_0_0&rankName6=GEO_1_2_0_1&rStp=&cStp=&rDCh=&cDCh=&rDM=true&cDM=true&footnes=false&empty=false&wai=false&time_mode=ROLLING&time_most_recent=true&lang=EN&cfo=%23%23%23%2C%23%23%23.%23%23%23&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria: Eurostat Segment „trng_lfse_04" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=trng_lfse_04&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina: for the years 2011 to 2015 data from Eurostat has been used (http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=cpc_siinr&lang=en; 02.10.2019); for 2016 and 2017 data from the „Regional Cooperation Council" has been used (https://www.rcc.int/seeds/results/1/see2020-progress-tracker; 02.10.2019).

4.3. Target 3: contribution to increased quality and efficiency of education, training and labour market systems

4.3.1. Public expenditure on education

The share of GDP is used as a measure of the extent of public spending on education. The data were taken from Eurostat (for the EU Member States), the SEE2020 Progress Tracker (for Montenegro and Serbia) and the World Bank (for the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine). Unfortunately, there are no data for Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Figure 20:
change in the proportion of public expenditure on education in GDP, 2011 – 2017 (2011 = 100)



Source: EU-Member States: Eurostat Segment „gov_10a_exp" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?query=BOOKMARK_DS-471197_QID_5A0B07B7_UID_-3F171EB0&layout=TIME,C,X,0;GEO,L,Y,0;UNIT,L,Z,0;SECTOR,L,Z,1;COFOG99,L,Z,2;NA_ITEM,L,Z,3;INDICATORS,C,Z,4;&zSelection=DS-471197UNIT,MIO_EUR;DS-471197COFOG99,TOTAL;DS-471197SECTOR,S13;DS-471197INDICATORS,OBS_FLAG;DS-471197NA_ITEM,TE;&rankName1=UNIT_1_2_-1_2&rankName2=SECTOR_1_2_-1_2&rankName3=INDICATORS_1_2_-1_2&rankName4=NA-ITEM_1_2_-1_2&rankName5=COFOG99_1_2_-1_2&rankName6=TIME_1_0_0_0&rankName7=GEO_1_2_0_1&sortC=ASC_-1_FIRST&rStp=&cStp=&rDCh=&cDCh=&rDM=true&cDM=true&footnes=false&empty=false&wai=false&time_mode=FIXED&time_most_recent=false&lang=EN&cfo=%23%23%23%2C%23%23%23.%23%23%23&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Montenegro, Serbia: Regional Cooperation Council (https://www.rcc.int/seeds/results/1/see2020-progress-tracker; 02.10.2019); Republic of Moldova, Ukraine: World Bank Group (http://api.worldbank.org/v2/en/indicator/SE.XPD.TOTL.GD.ZS?downloadformat=excel; 09.08.2019).

In the European Union, around 4.6% of GDP was spent on public expenditure on education in 2017. This proportion has been declining in recent years - it was as high as 5.1% in 2011. A similar change can be observed in the countries in the Danube Region. From 2011 to 2017, the average proportion of public expenditure on education in GDP in the Danube Region fell by 0.6 percentage points to 4.5%. This change can be observed in almost all countries in the Danube Region. Only in Bulgaria did public spending on education rise slightly as a percentage of GDP during the period under review, albeit at a lower level. Romania has the lowest share of public spending on education in GDP, this having fallen by 1.3 percentage points since 2011.

Public spending on education (as a share of GDP) is relatively stable over time for most of the countries considered and currently ranges between three and seven per cent of GDP. Above-average declines are recorded only for Romania and the Republic of Moldova.

4.3.2. Private Expenditure on Education

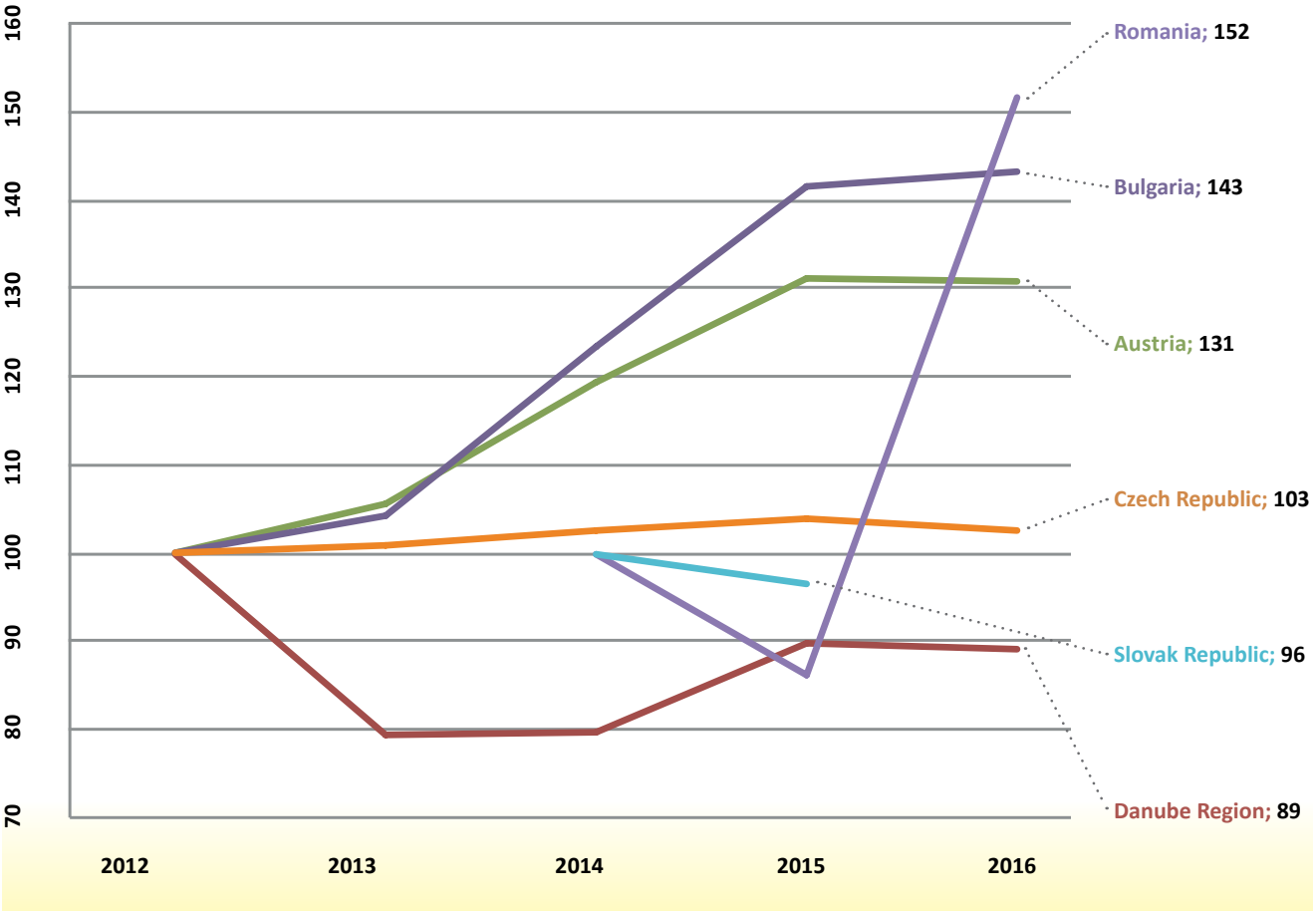
Private spending on education is difficult to quantify statistically. For this indicator, Eurostat data on private household expenditure on individual levels of education (from pre-school to tertiary education) have been used. However, these data are only available for selected countries up to 2016, which is why no comparison with the average for all EU Member States is possible. The data for the individual educational levels - where available - are documented in the attached table.

Overall, private households in those countries in the Danube Region for which data are available for all educational levels spent an average of 538 million euros on education in 2016 (adjusted for purchasing power). Compared to 2012, this represents a decline of 11 per cent.

In Austria, private households spent almost 788 million euros on education in 2016 (adjusted for purchasing power). The increase in expenditure compared to 2012 was 31%. An even bigger increase in private spending on education can be observed in Bulgaria. In 2016, private households spent 52% more than in 2012.

On average, the relatively largest amount of private funds in the countries under review in the Danube Region was spent on tertiary education (219 million euros or 41% of the total education expenditure in private households). Around 20% of private expenditure on education goes to pre-school education, 22% to primary and lower secondary education, and 16% to upper secondary education. Post-secondary (non-tertiary) education accounts for 1% of private expenditure on education.

Figure 21:
private expenditure on education (households), 2012 – 2016; selected countries



Source: Eurostat Segment „educ_uoe_fine03" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=educ_uoe_fine03&lang=en; 02.10.2019)

4.3.3. Distribution of teachers and staff

The quality of education, in addition to the training of teachers, the infrastructure and the learning resources, depends also on the average number of students supervised by a teacher[14]. The smaller the group size that a teacher has to look after continuously, the more intensive and individualised the education can be. Of course, this ratio also depends on the age and educational level of the students to be taught. The data for the indicator shown are provided by Eurostat for the EU Member States from 2013, for the (potential) accession countries except Serbia and neighbouring countries, no comparable data are available.

[14] ***Note:*** For an example of the impact of class size on educational success, see: Christoph Paulus (2009): The Influence of Class Size on Student Achievements at Primary Schools. PsyDok http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.11780/3345

Table 4:
ratio of pupils and students to teachers and academic staff in pre-primary education, 2013 – 2017, selected countries[15]

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU-28	13,8	13,8	x	14,3	13,3
Danube Region	12,6	12,6	12,4	12,2	12,3
Austria	13,7	13,9	13,5	13,3	13,8
Bulgaria	12,7	12,8	12,7	12,3	x
Croatia	12,2	12,0	12,0	11,8	11,5
Czech Republic	13,9	13,7	13,5	13,4	x
Germany	10,3	10,1	9,7	9,6	9,5
Hungary	11,2	13,0	12,5	12,4	x
Romania	16,6	16,0	16,0	15,5	15,2
Slovak Republic	12,6	12,6	12,4	12,2	12,0
Slovenia	9,4	9,3	9,3	9,3	x
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x	x	x
Serbia	12,9	12,9	12,3	12,0	12,0
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x

Source:
Eurostat Segment „educ_uoe_perp04" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/educ_uoe_perp04; 02.10.2019).

Table 5:
ratio of pupils and students to teachers and academic staff in primary education, 2013 – 2017, selected countries[16]

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU-28	15,1	14,8	15	14,4	14,7
Danube Region	15,7	15,8	14,5	14,5	15,4
Austria	11,9	12,0	11,8	11,6	11,3
Bulgaria	17,7	17,8	17,8	17,7	x
Croatia	14,3	14,3	1,5	14,1	14,0
Czech Republic	18,8	18,7	19,0	19,1	x
Germany	15,6	15,4	15,4	15,3	15,4
Hungary	10,6	11,5	11,2	11,0	x
Romania	18,6	18,8	19,1	9,4	19,4
Slovak Republic	16,9	17,2	17,2	17,1	17,4
Slovenia	16,0	15,9	15,9	14,3	x
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x	x	x
Serbia	16,9	16,1	15,8	15,2	15,0
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x

Source:
Eurostat Segment „educ_uoe_perp04" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/educ_uoe_perp04; 02.10.2019).

[15]***Note,*** [16]***Note:*** Different definitions highlighted in yellow

Table 6:
ratio of pupils and students to teachers and academic staff in lower secondary education, 2013 – 2017, selected countries[17]

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU-28	12,2	12,5	12,6	12,3	12,2
Danube Region	11,1	11,1	10,9	10,6	10,9
Austria	9,0	8,8	8,7	8,6	8,6
Bulgaria	13,0	13,0	12,8	12,9	x
Croatia	9,1	9,3	9,0	8,8	8,6
Czech Republic	11,2	11,9	11,8	12,0	x
Germany	13,6	13,4	13,3	13,2	13,2
Hungary	10,4	10,9	10,6	10,3	x
Romania	12,8	12,6	11,9	12,2	12,1
Slovak Republic	12,5	12,5	11,6	12,3	12,4
Slovenia	8,2	8,3	8,5	6,1	x
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x	x	x
Serbia	11,2	10,7	10,9	9,5	10,3
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x

Source:
Eurostat Segment „educ_uoe_perp04" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/educ_uoe_perp04; 02.10.2019).

Table 7:
ratio of pupils and students to teachers and academic staff in upper secondary education, 2013 – 2017, selected countries[18]

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU-28	12,4	12,7	12,6	12,0	12,2
Danube Region	12,2	12,1	11,9	11,6	11,5
Austria	9,9	10,0	10,1	10,1	10,1
Bulgaria	12,2	12,2	12,2	12,1	x
Croatia	9,7	10,3	9,7	9,2	8,6
Czech Republic	11,1	11,7	11,1	11,0	x
Germany	13,2	13,1	13,0	12,9	12,7
Hungary	12,0	12,5	11,5	11,1	x
Romania	15,7	15,1	14,3	13,8	13,7
Slovak Republic	13,6	13,5	13,5	13,7	13,6
Slovenia	13,5	13,7	13,4	14,2	x
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x	x	x
Serbia	11,1	8,9	10,4	8,3	10,3
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x

Source:
Eurostat Segment „educ_uoe_perp04" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/educ_uoe_perp04; 02.10.2019).

[17]***Note,*** [18]***Note:*** Different definitions highlighted in yellow.

Table 8:

Ratio of pupils and students to teachers and academic staff in post-secondary non-tertiary education, 2013 – 2017, selected countries

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU-28	x	x	x	x	x
Danube Region	22,2	20,3	21,3	21,4	24,8
Austria	10,4	10,9	11,9	12,4	11,9
Bulgaria	5,7	5,0	4,8	4,1	x
Croatia	x	x	x	x	x
Czech Republic	31,0	20,7	21,1	18,2	x
Germany	13,4	13,3	13,4	12,9	12,9
Hungary	13,0	13,8	14,4	14,4	x
Romania	68,7	65,2	69,8	67,1	60,2
Slovak Republic	13,2	13,3	13,8	20,6	14,0
Slovenia	x	x	x	x	x
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x	x	x
Serbia	x	x	x	x	x
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x

Source:
Eurostat Segment „educ_uoe_perp04" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/educ_uoe_perp04; 02.10.2019).

Table 9:

Ratio of pupils and students to teachers and academic staff in post-secondary non-tertiary education, 2013 – 2017, selected countries[19]

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU-28	x	15,5	15,4	15,2	15,4
Danube Region	13,3	16,5	16,3	15,5	15,2
Austria	15,0	14,7	14,4	14,4	14,0
Bulgaria	12,9	13,1	12,9	12,4	12,0
Croatia	12,4	12,8	12,8	12,6	12,8
Czech Republic	21,9	22,3	23,3	18,9	18,4
Germany	11,7	11,8	12,0	12,1	12,1
Hungary	14,8	15,1	14,6	13,7	12,1
Romania	1,0	19,6	18,7	16,8	19,4
Slovak Republic	13,8	13,7	13,0	15,1	11,9
Slovenia	18,5	17,5	17,1	15,3	14,9
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x	x	x
Serbia	10,9	24,6	23,8	23,9	24,2
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x

Source:
Eurostat Segment „educ_uoe_perp04" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/educ_uoe_perp04; 02.10.2019).

[19] ***Note:*** Different definitions highlighted in yellow.

On average in the EU in 2017, 13.3 children were looked after by one person in pre-school education. The average for the Danube Region was 12.3 children. The care ratio in the countries under review in the Danube Region varies between 9.5 children per care person in Germany and 15.2 children in Romania.

At the elementary level, the ratio is 14.7 pupils per teacher; in the Danube Region, the average is 15.4 pupils. At the lower secondary level, the EU average is 12.2 pupils per teacher; in the Danube Region, 10.9. At the upper secondary level, the ratio of pupils per teacher in the Danube Region rises to 11.5, but is still below the EU 28 average. In post-secondary education, there are 24.8 students per teacher in the Danube Region (EU 28 data not available here) and 15.2 students per teacher in tertiary education (EU 28 = 15.4).

The available figures in the sector below the primary level show a relatively stable picture over time and in the year 2017 range between nine (Germany) and 15 (Romania) pupils per teacher. In the primary area, the range is slightly larger. Here, the student-teacher ratio in 2017 is between eleven (Austria) and 19 (Romania).

Differences in secondary education have also barely changed over time between the countries for which data are available. The teacher-pupil care rate is between nine (Austria) and 13 (Germany) in lower secondary education and between nine (Croatia) and 14 (Romania) in upper secondary education. Finally, in terms of tertiary education, teacher-student numbers range between twelve (Slovak Republic) and 19 (Romania).

When analysing these figures, it should be borne in mind that the ratio can vary widely from region to region. In Austria, for example, educational institutions of all educational levels in conurbations have a much less favourable student-teacher ratio than institutions in rural regions with a lower population density.

4.3.4. Public expenditure on labour market policies

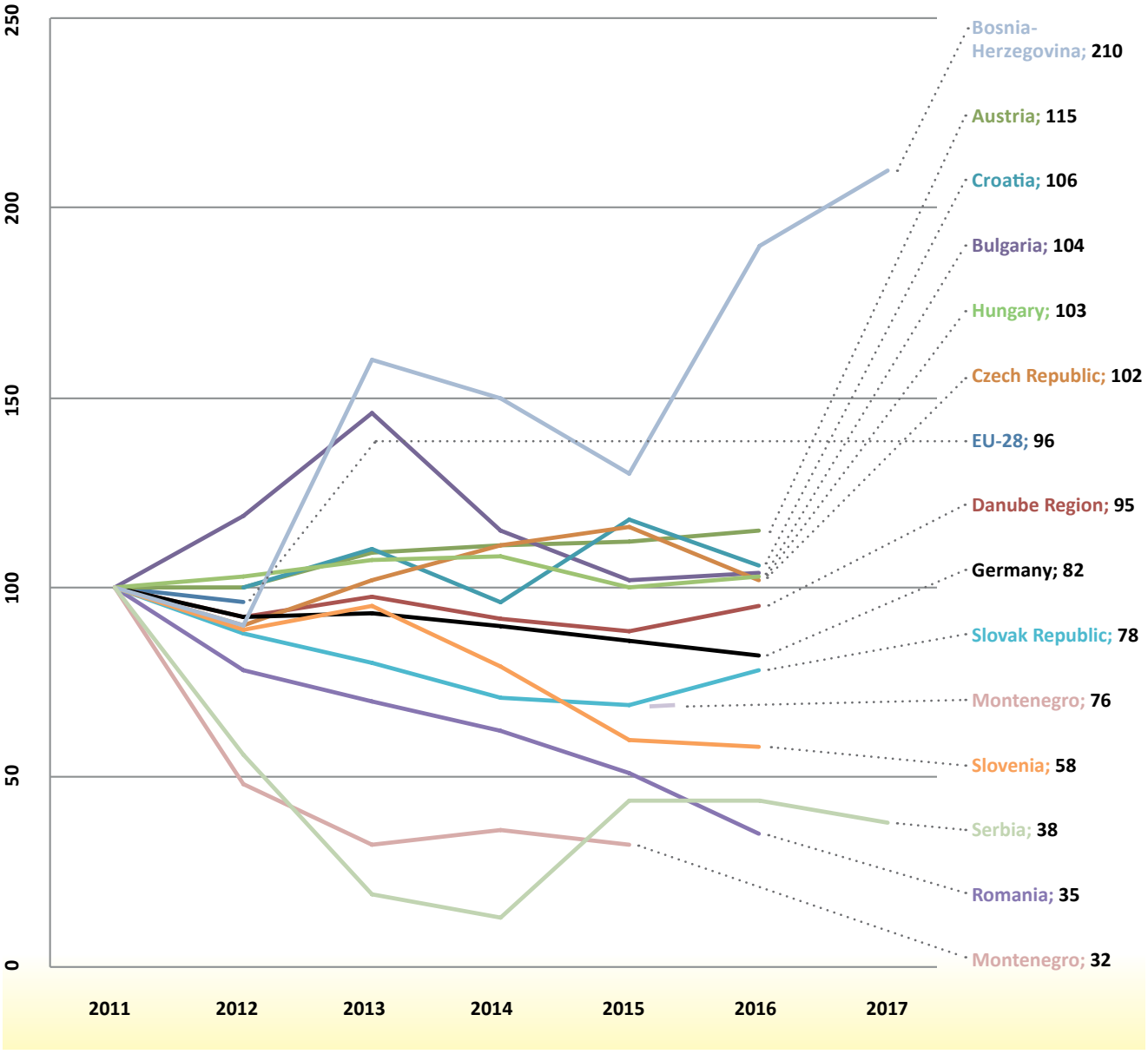
The extent of the investments in active labour market policies can be measured as a share of GDP. Equally solid data are not available for all countries in the Danube Region; Croatia, Germany, Hungary and Romania are estimates, while data from Eurostat are available for the other EU Member States. For Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia, data from the SEE2020 Progress Tracker was used; for the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine no data was available. For most of the countries under review, only data up to and including 2016 are available; additional data for 2017 are only available for Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro. A comparison with the average for all 28 EU Member States is only possible for 2011 and 2012 because some Member States have not provided data for later years.

The development of public expenditure on labour market policies (as a share of GDP) differs in the countries of the Danube Region. While on the one hand slight increases were recorded (e.g. in Bosnia, Croatia, Bulgaria), in other countries the corresponding expenditure has declined.

Overall, the countries under review in the Danube Region spent an average of between 0.71 and 0.8 per cent of their GDP on active labour market policy between 2011 and 2016. Within the countries in the Danube Region, this budget share varies considerably. For years, Austria has been the country with the highest expenditure on labour market policy measures (both in the Danube Region and in the EU), measured as a share of GDP. This is due on the one hand to the fact that active labour market policy in Austria is enshrined in law (e.g. in the Public Employment Service Act) and, on the other, to the fact that there is a broad social consensus (not least due to the active role of the social partner institutions in Public Employment Service Austria) on the importance of active measures for a successful labour market and economic policy. Different institutional settings in the countries in the Danube Region, on the one hand, and the sometimes narrow budgetary leeway on the other, may explain why the public sector in countries such as Romania, Bulgaria or Serbia spends or can spend a smaller share of GDP on active labour market policy.

Figure 22

Change in public expenditure on labour market policies as share of GDP, 2011 – 2017 (2011 =100)



Source: EU-Member States: Labour market policy database (LMP) (https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/empl/redisstat/databrowser/view/LMP_EXPSUMM$TPS00076/default/table; 02.10.2019); Accession States: Regional Cooperation Council (https://www.rcc.int/seeds/results/1/see2020-progress-tracker; 2.10.2019).

4.4. Target 4: Contribution to ensuring inclusive education and training and promoting inclusive labour markets, equal opportunities and non-discrimination as well as the promotion of civic competences and lifelong learning opportunities for all

4.4.1. Early leavers from education and training

The indicator for early school leavers is the proportion of those aged 18 to 24 who have left the education system at a time when they have completed, at most, lower secondary education and are not receiving further education or training. These data are available from Eurostat for all Danube Region countries except Ukraine.

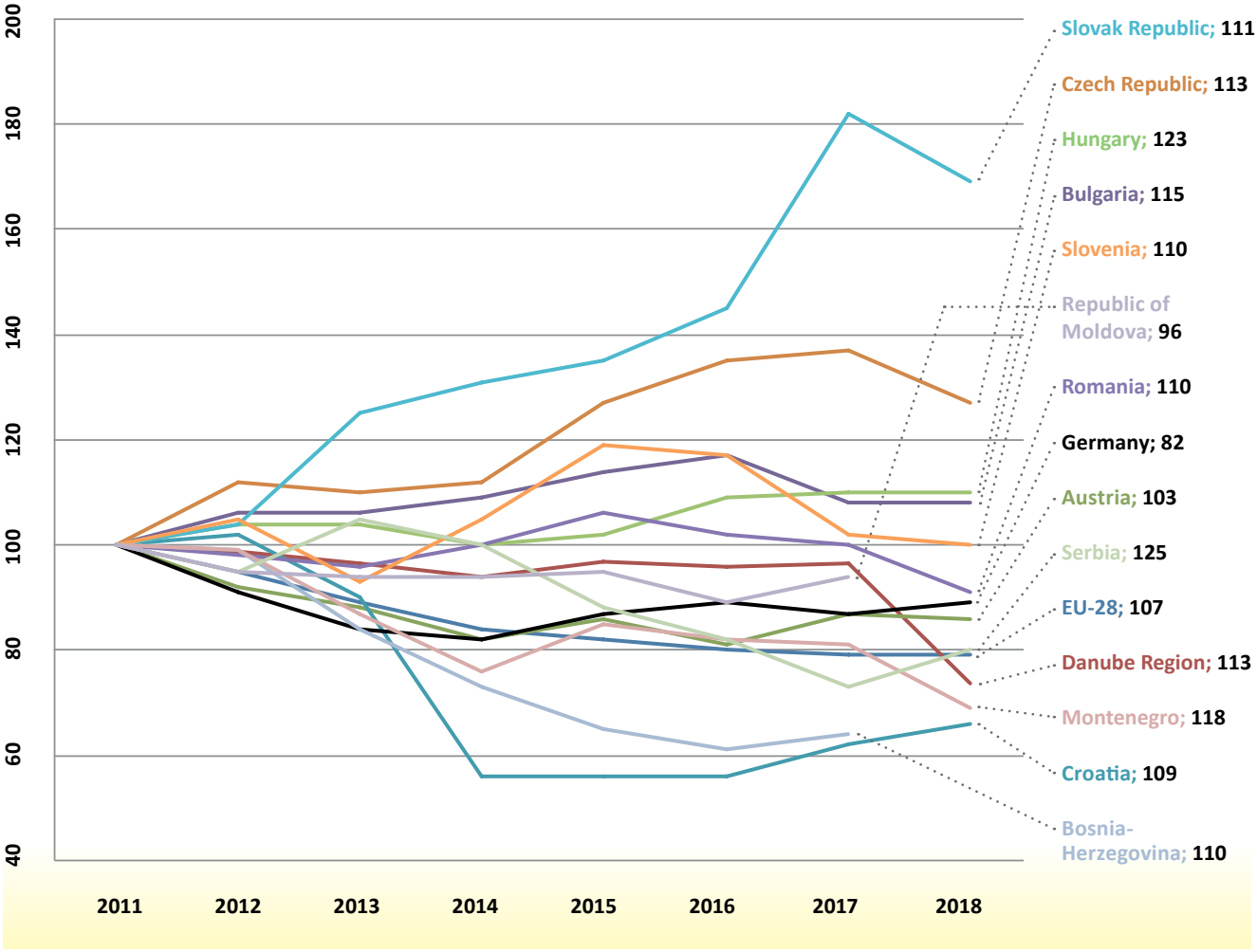
The developments of the proportion of 18- to 24-year-olds who have, at most, a lower secondary education qualification and are not receiving further education and training has changed in the Danube Region. In some cases, there has been a reduction in this proportion. It is striking that, with a few exceptions, most of the countries considered here were already able to reach the ET2020 target (shares of early school leavers and trainees of a maximum of ten per cent) in 2017.

Overall, the average proportion of early school leavers in the countries of the Danube Region over the whole period under review is below the EU-28 average. Whereas in 2011, 9.7% of 18-24-year-olds in the Danube Region could still be classified as early school leavers or training dropouts, in 2018 the figure was only 7.1%; in the same period, the average share of early school leavers in the EU fell from 13.4% to 10.6%.

However, this must not hide the fact that there are highly differing proportions of early school leavers in the Danube Region. In Croatia only 3.3% of young adults have not completed any education or training pathway beyond lower secondary level (and additionally are no longer in education), whereas the comparable share in Romania is 16.4%.

There is a tendency for fewer early leavers among female adolescents; however, these differences are rather small. Based on the shares in male early leavers, it can be seen that in the majority of countries a reduction in the corresponding figures has been achieved between 2011 and 2018. The gender-specific rates of young early school leavers in the countries of the Danube Region differ less on average than the EU-28 average. In 2018, 7.5% of young male adults and 6.8% of young female adults belonged to this problem group, while the EU average was 12.2% and 8.9% respectively. In almost all countries of the Danube Region, the share of female early school leavers in the age group is lower than that of their male peers. Exceptions are Bulgaria and the Slovak Republic.

Figure 23:
Change in early school leavers 2011 – 2018 (2011 = 100)



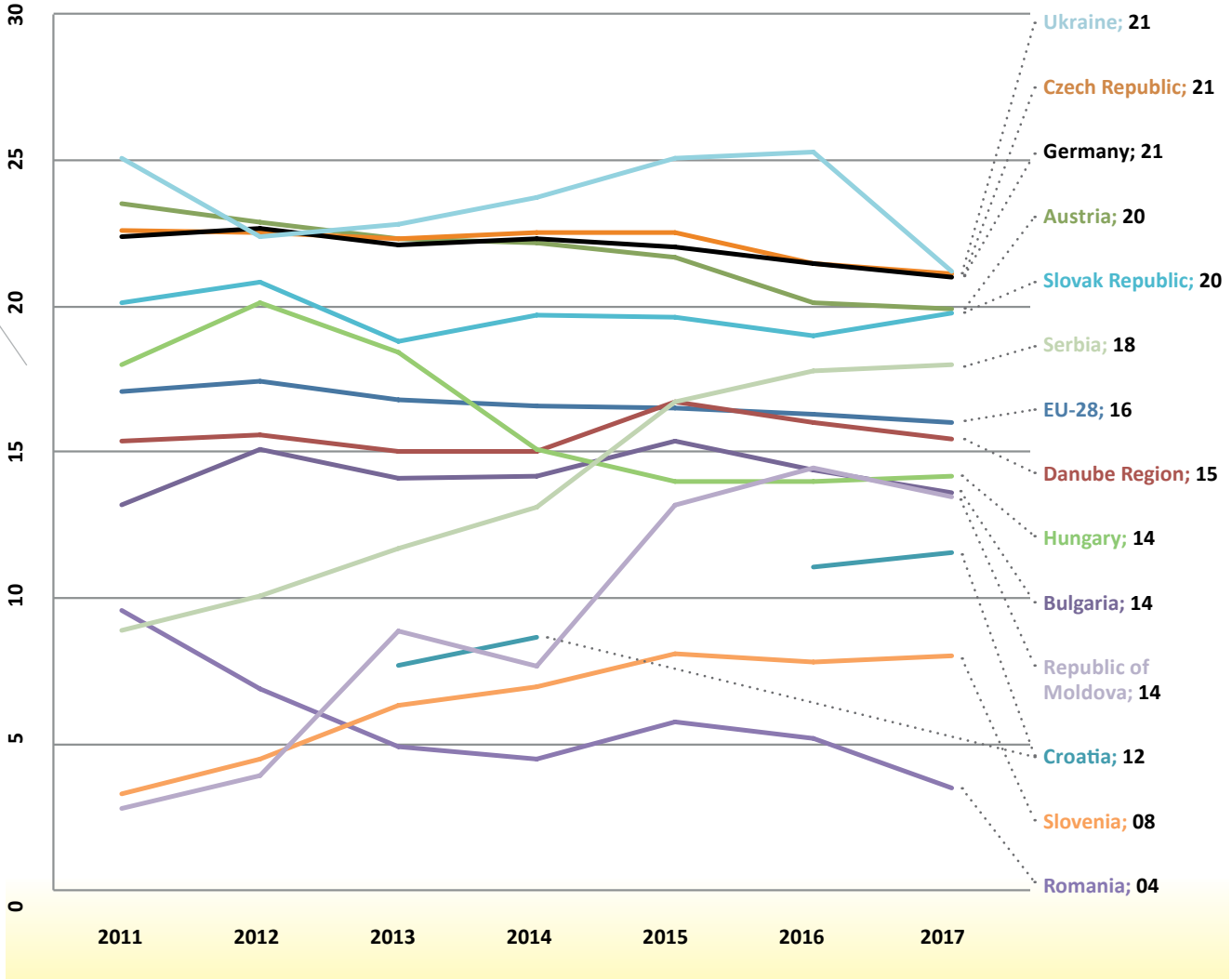
Source: EU-Member States, Montenegro, Serbia: Eurostat Segment „edat_lfse_02" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do; 02.10.2019); Bosnia and Herzegovina: Eurostat Segment „cpc_pseduc" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/cpc_pseduc; 02.10.2019); Republic of Moldova: Eurostat Segment „enpr_pseduc" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/cpc_pseduc; 02.10.2019).

The interpretation of the rates of early school leavers and apprentices by country of birth is difficult because the data are only available to a limited extent. The figures that are available, however, show a fairly clear picture: the proportion of early dropouts among young people born in a foreign country is significantly higher. This finding is supported by data from Austria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Slovenia and Serbia.

4.4.2. Gender Pay Gap

Income differentials are in many ways negative for the sustainable economic and social development of societies: they create social imbalances and limit the purchasing power of disadvantaged groups. Indicators for this can be the average hourly or, alternatively, the average monthly gross.

Figure 24:
Change in gender pay gap 2011 – 2017



Source: EU-Member States: Eurostat Segment „tesem180" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tesem180/default/table?lang=en; 02.10.2019); Serbia, Republic of Moldova, and Ukraine: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Statistical Database (https://w3.unece.org/PXWeb2015/pxweb/en/STAT/STAT30-GE00-GenderOverView; 02.10.2019).

The gender pay gap data are available in two definitions: for the Member States (and for one value for Montenegro), they are the differences in terms of hourly earnings; for Serbia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine, the only available figures are those that take into account the differences in monthly wages as a basis for comparison. These databases can only be compared to a limited extent. Therefore, the analysis did not focus on the absolute levels reflected in the data, but on medium-term developments in the various countries. However, when interpreting these developments, it should be borne in mind that the change in monthly incomes is not independent of the change in the number of working hours on which incomes are based.

Most countries in the Danube Region were able to reduce the differences in pay between men and women during the observation period. Overall, there has been no sustained change in the gap between the average male and female incomes in the countries of the Danube Region over the period under observation, while the gender pay gap has decreased slightly on average in the EU-28 Member States. In the Danube Region, those countries for which data based on average hourly wages are available show significant differences in the extent of the gender pay gap. While in Romania the difference between the average hourly wages of women and men was only 3.5% in 2018 (and has narrowed significantly since 2011), the gap between the average hourly wages of women and men in Slovenia increased from 3.3% to 8% between 2011 and 2017. The income gap between men and women is particularly marked in the highly industrialised countries of Austria, Germany and the Czech Republic.

This finding is also underlined by the fact that the differences between countries have decreased: in 2011, the difference between the lowest and the highest percentage was still 22 percentage points; in 2017 the difference was about 18 percentage points.

4.4.3. People at risk of poverty

Poverty or the risk of poverty not only means inadequate material security to meet the most basic needs of life, it is always linked to the exclusion of social participation. Combating poverty and reducing people at risk of poverty is therefore a key objective of the European Union. In terms of integration, this also applies to the Danube Region.

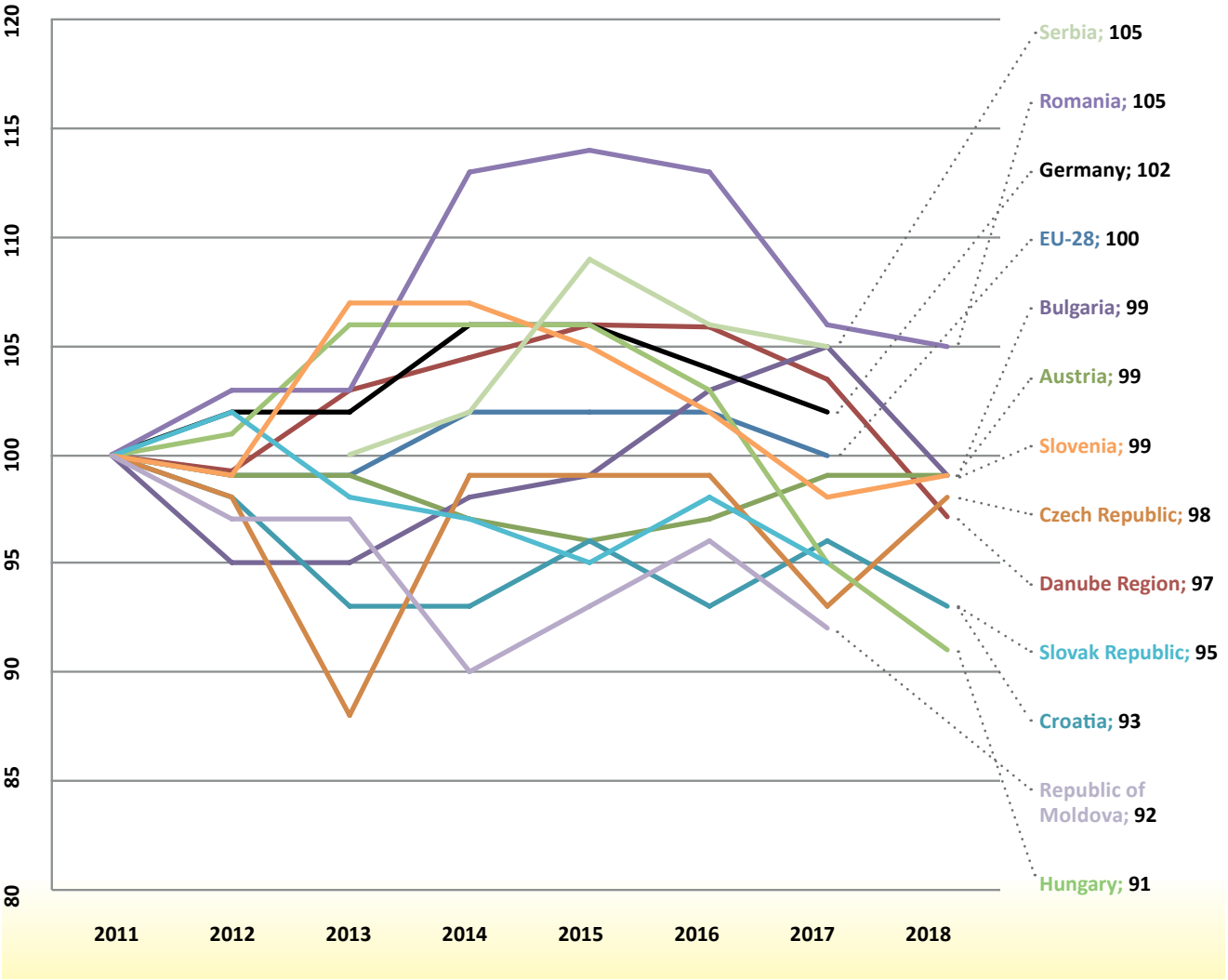
The indicator used is the proportion of persons in the total population whose disposable income, including social transfers, is below the limit of 60% of median equalised income after social transfers.

This indicator measures not wealth or poverty per se, but low income compared to the rest of the population.

The majority of the Danube countries managed to reduce the proportion of people at risk of poverty in the population during the observation period. On average, up to 18% of the population in the Danube region was at risk of poverty throughout the observation period. For 2018, the proportion of these persons was 16.4%. Over the same period, the share of persons at risk of poverty in the entire population ranged between 16.8% and 17.3% on average in the EU-28. The extent of the risk of (relative) income-based poverty was lowest in the Czech Republic (below 10%) and highest in Romania, Bulgaria, the Republic of Moldova and Serbia (well above 20%).

Overall, there is a slightly higher risk of poverty for women in all countries; this phenomenon has remained constant between 2011 and 2017. Furthermore, among men, the risk of poverty has tended to be more sharply reduced in recent years (in seven of the countries considered), while only four countries have succeeded in achieving such a reduction among women.

Figure 25:
Change in the proportion of people at risk of poverty, 2011 – 2018 (2011 = 100)



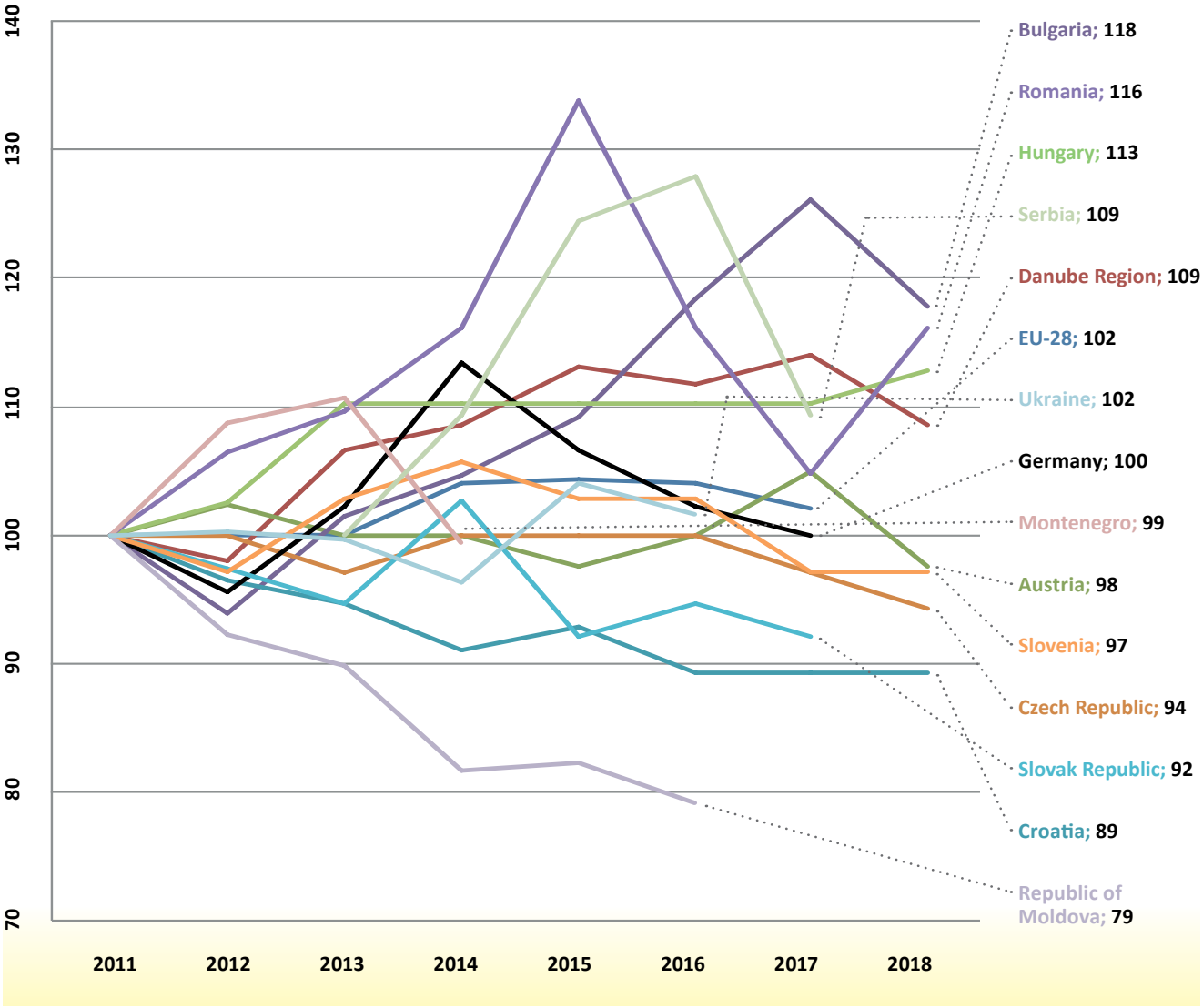
Source: EU-Member States, Serbia: Eurostat Segment „ilc_li02" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/ilc_li02; 02.10.2019); Republic of Moldova: Eurostat Segment „enpr_psilc" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/enpr_psilc; 02.10.2019).

4.4.4. Inequality of income distribution

If the level of inequality of income in an economy is too high it can pose a risk of social tension and an increased risk of poverty for broader sections of the population. Therefore, one goal of balanced economic and social policies is to limit the inequality of income distribution.

As a measure of income inequality, the ratio between the income of the 20% of the population earning the highest income and the income of the 20% of the population earning the lowest income is used. The indicator of inequality in income distribution is calculated as the ratio of the share of the richest and poorest income-related population quintiles. The lower the corresponding value the lower the income inequality.

Figure 26:
Change in the Inequality of income distribution, 2011 – 2018 (2011 = 100)



Source: EU-Member States, Serbia: Eurostat Segment „tespm151" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/tespm151; 02.10.2019); Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine: Calculations provided by the „The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies"(wiiw), based on data from the World Bank Group.

For the countries in the Danube Region, the indicator for income inequality ranged between an average of 4.5 and 5.3 in the period under observation. This means that over the entire period it is roughly at the level of the EU-28. The Czech Republic and Slovenia show the lowest degree of inequality of income distribution in 2018 (as measured by the ratio between the top and bottom income quintile). The top fifth of the income pyramid earns at least 3.3 and 3.4 times as much respectively as the bottom fifth. Income in Bulgaria and Romania is much more unequally distributed (2018: 7.7 and 7.2 respectively) and in Serbia (2017: 9.4).

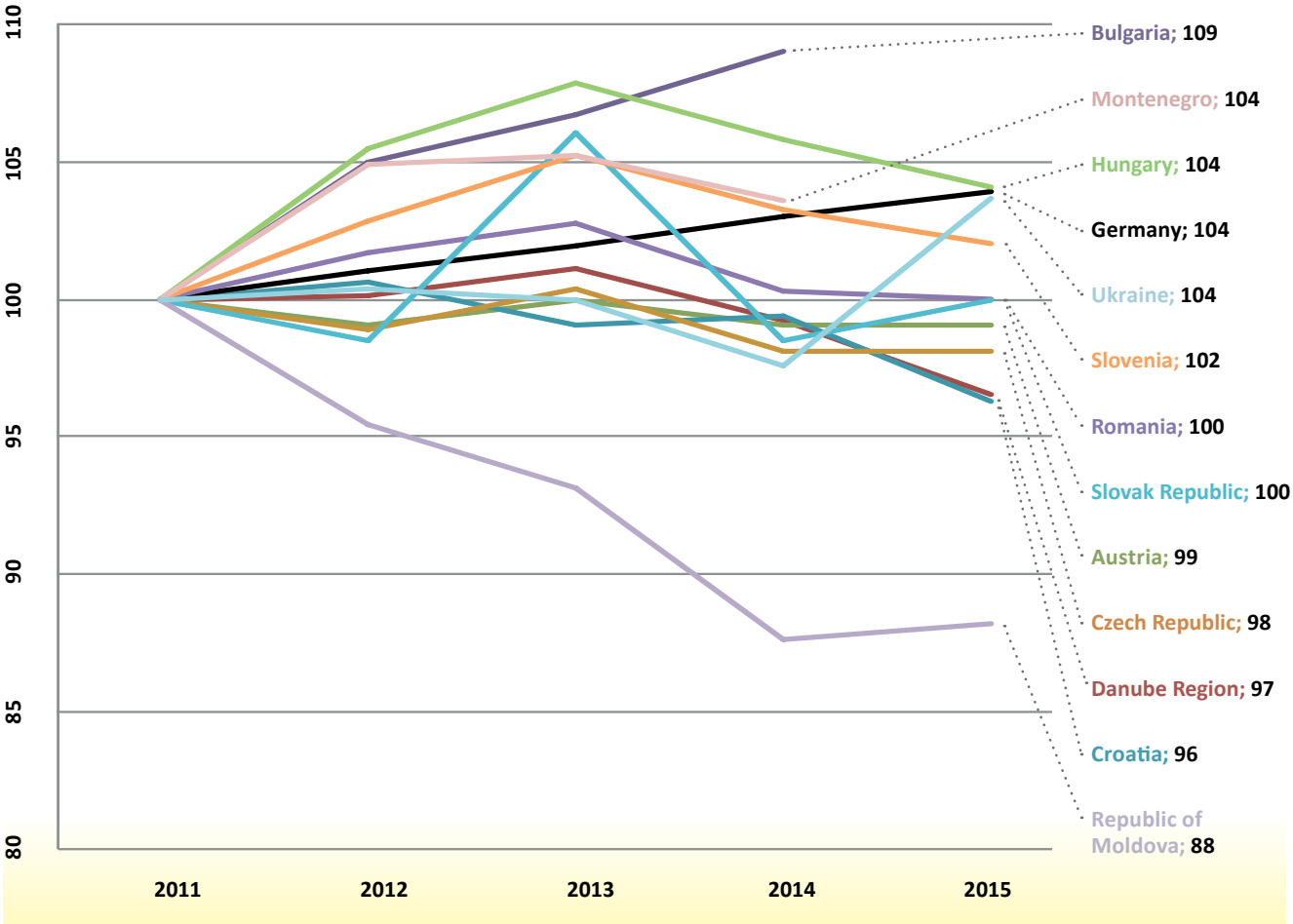
When analysing the income distribution of men and women separately, the situation is not very different. The factor between the top and bottom income quintile

varies on average between 4.7 and 5.7 for men and between 4.5 and 5.4 for women in the countries of the Danube Region. In 2018, the indicator for women and men was 5.0. For both sexes, income inequality is slightly less pronounced on average in the countries of the Danube Region than in the EU-28.

Another indicator of income inequality is the Gini index. It measures how far a country's income distribution deviates from totally equal distribution. A Gini index of 1 represents perfect equality of incomes and a value of 100 perfect inequality of incomes. The data for this indicator have been taken from the World Bank. They are available for most countries of the Danube Region up to 2015, for subsequent years too for Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova. Comparative figures for the EU-28 average are not available.

The average Gini index for the countries of the Danube Region is between 30.3 (2013) and 28.9 (2015). Overall, there is a slight tendency towards a reduction in the inequality of distribution. However, the individual countries show different developments. Whereas in Austria, Croatia, the Czech Republic and the Republic of Moldova income inequality is decreasing slightly, it is increasing in the other countries (Germany and Hungary being the most affected). The Gini coefficient has the lowest value in Ukraine, Slovenia and the Czech Republic, while Germany has the highest inequality.

Figure 27:
Inequality of income distribution: GINI index, change 2011 -2015 (2011 = 100)



Source: World Bank Group (http://api.worldbank.org/v2/en/indicator/SI.POV.GINI?downloadformat=excel; 02.10.2019).

4.4.5. Educational equality

Educational imbalances are not easy to measure. One way is through standardised competence assessments at specific stages of the educational career. One such instrument is the PISA survey, which measures competences in basic education. According to the OECD, the „PISA Index of Economic, Social and Cultural Status“ (ESCS) is composed of the following variables: the PISA index of economic, social and cultural status (ESCS) was derived, as in previous surveys, from three family background variables- parents', highest education (PARED), parents' highest occupational status (HISEI) and parental home equipment (HOMEPOS), including the number of books in the household.

Table 10:
Education Equality, Mathematics and ESCS Index 2009, 2015, selected countries

	2006	2015	Development (2006=100)
Austria	0,70	0,70	100
Bulgaria	x	x	x
Croatia	x	x	x
Czech Republic	0,71	0,64	90
Germany	0,68	0,76	112
Hungary	0,63	0,56	89
Romania	x	x	x
Slovak Republic	0,65	0,61	94
Slovenia	0,71	0,80	113
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x
Serbia	x	x	x
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x

Source:
OECD (2016): PISA 2015. Ergebnisse (Band 1): Exzellenz und Chancengerechtigkeit in der Bildung, Anhang A. (https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/pisa-2015-technische-hinweise_5jllq56zq69t.pdf?itemId=%2Fcontent%2Fcomponent%2F9789264267879-13-de&mimeType=pdf; 24.9.2019).

An ESCS value of 1 means „perfect parity“ (i.e. no social background on test performance); if, for example, the value drops from 2006 to 2015 (as is the case in the Educational Equality Excel spreadsheet in Hungary), this means that the discrepancy between upper and lower quartile students of the ESCS index in terms of math achievements between 2006 and 2015 has increased. The different educational opportunities, which are significantly influenced by family background, are thus (measured by the ESCS index) distributed quite differently in the countries under review and are also subject to a high degree of dynamism. While between 2006 and 2015 the unequal distribution of educational opportunities increased in the Czech Republic, Hungary and The Slovak Republic, it decreased in Germany and Slovenia.

Educational opportunities and achievements are also unequally distributed within the individual countries, for example between the sexes. This can be seen not only in the PISA results (see Chapter 4.2.3) but also in other surveys. The "Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study" (TIMSS) measures the basic skills of 4th and 8th grade students in the form of standardised tests. In the participating countries in the Danube Region, 4th grade students achieved an average score of 508 points in mathematics in 2011 and 518 points in 2015. The comparative values for science were 524 and 533 points respectively. On average, girls in the countries of the Danube Region have lower scores in mathematics than boys in both years under observation, likewise in science. As an international average, however, the scores of boys and girls in these domains have converged.

Table 11/1:
Performance in Basic Competences: TIMSS 2011 and 2015, 4th grade students[20]

	Mathematics		Science	
	2011	**2015**	**2011**	**2015**
Danube Region	508	518	524	533
Austria	508	x	532	x
Bulgaria	x	524	x	536
Croatia	490	502	516	533
Czech Republic	511	528	536	534
Germany	528	522	528	528
Hungary	515	529	534	542
Romania	482	x	505	x
Slovak Republic	507	498	532	520
Slovenia	513	520	520	543
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x	x
Serbia	516	518	516	525
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x

Source: TIMSS (Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study) 2011: https://timss.bc.edu/timss2011/downloads/T11_IR_Mathematics_FullBook.pdf (03.10.2019); https://timss.bc.edu/timss2011/downloads/T11_IR_Science_FullBook.pdf (03.10.2019) 2015: http://timssandpirls.bc.edu/timss2015/international-results/timss-2015/mathematics/student-achievement/distribution-of-mathematics-achievement/ (03.10.2019); http://timssandpirls.bc.edu/timss2015/international-results/timss-2015/science/student-achievement/distribution-of-science-achievement/ (03.10.2019).

[20] ***Note:*** Average scale scores; each scale has a range from 0 to 1.000.

Table 11/2:
Performance in Mathematics by gender: TIMSS 2011 and 2015, 4th grade students[21]

	Girls		Boys	
	2011	**2015**	**2011**	**2015**
International average	490	505	505	505
Danube Region	504	516	512	520
Austria	504	x	513	x
Bulgaria	x	527	x	522
Croatia	485	496	495	508
Czech Republic	505	525	516	532
Germany	523	520	532	523
Hungary	514	526	517	532
Romania	481	x	484	x
Slovak Republic	503	493	511	504
Slovenia	508	518	518	522
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x	x
Serbia	513	520	519	517
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x

Source: TIMSS (Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study) 2011: https://timss.bc.edu/timss2011/downloads/T11_IR_Mathematics_FullBook.pdf (03.10.2019); https://timss.bc.edu/timss2011/downloads/T11_IR_Science_FullBook.pdf (03.10.2019) 2015: http://timssandpirls.bc.edu/timss2015/international-results/timss-2015/mathematics/student-achievement/distribution-of-mathematics-achievement/ (03.10.2019); http://timssandpirls.bc.edu/timss2015/international-results/timss-2015/science/student-achievement/distribution-of-science-achievement/ (03.10.2019).

Table 12:
Performance in Science by gender: TIMSS 2011 and 2015, 4th grade students[22]

	Girls		Boys	
	2011	**2015**	**2011**	**2015**
International average	487	505	508	504
Danube Region	521	531	528	534
Austria	525	x	538	x
Bulgaria	x	540	x	532
Croatia	514	532	518	534
Czech Republic	529	530	544	538
Germany	522	527	534	529
Hungary	532	538	537	546
Romania	505	x	506	x
Slovak Republic	528	516	536	524
Slovenia	517	539	523	546
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x	x
Serbia	514	526	517	523
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x

Source: TIMSS (Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study) 2011: https://timss.bc.edu/timss2011/downloads/T11_IR_Mathematics_FullBook.pdf (03.10.2019); https://timss.bc.edu/timss2011/downloads/T11_IR_Science_FullBook.pdf (03.10.2019) 2015: http://timssandpirls.bc.edu/timss2015/international-results/timss-2015/mathematics/student-achievement/distribution-of-mathematics-achievement/ (03.10.2019); http://timssandpirls.bc.edu/timss2015/international-results/timss-2015/science/student-achievement/distribution-of-science-achievement/ (03.10.2019).

[21]***Note,*** [22]***Note:*** Average scale scores; each scale has a range from 0 to 1.000.

The performance of girls and boys in reading (comprehension) is completely different. This is also shown by the results of the Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS), which tests pupils in the fourth grade or at the end of primary school. In both cycles shown, which were carried out in 2011 and 2016, girls achieve better results than boys. This applies both to the international average and to the countries of the Danube Region.

These results reveal that role models among boys and girls strengthen and perhaps even solidify as early as at the beginning of their educational careers. This is not so much due to a genetic predisposition as to different demands made and support given regarding competences, both in the family as well as in the school environment. These developments can be observed in all countries of the Danube Region for which data are available in these surveys. An exception is Serbia, where fourth grade girls outperform boys in science.

Table 13:
Performance in Reading by gender: PIRLS 2011 and 2016[23]

	2011			2016		
	Total	**Girls**	**Boys**	**Total**	**Girls**	**Boys**
International average	x	520	504	x	520	501
Danube Region	534	540	528	543	550	538
Austria	529	533	525	541	544	538
Bulgaria	532	539	524	552	559	544
Croatia	553	560	546	x	x	x
Czech Republic	545	549	542	543	549	538
Germany	541	545	537	537	543	532
Hungary	539	547	532	554	561	548
Romania	502	510	495	x	x	x
Slovak Republic	535	540	530	535	539	530
Slovenia	530	539	523	542	552	533
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x	x	x	x
Serbia	x	x	x	x	x	x
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: PIRLS (Progress in International Reading Literacy Study) 2011: https://timssandpirls.bc.edu/pirls2011/downloads/P11_IR_FullBook.pdf (03.10.2019) 2016: http://timssandpirls.bc.edu/pirls2016/international-results/pirls/student-achievement/pirls-achievement-results/ (03.10.2019).

The basic competences of adults are also very differently distributed. Results from the PIAAC surveys, which are available for Austria, Germany, the Czech Republic and The Slovak Republic for 2011, for Slovenia for 2014 and for Hungary for 2017, show that, on an OECD average, 4.5% of adults were unable to understand even the simplest texts and 14.4% can read and understand only the simplest text category. The top two categories are understood by just over one tenth of the respondents. The results for the average of the countries in the Danube Region are slightly better. 3% of adults must be described as non-literate, 13.2% understand Level 1 texts at the most.

The same can be said for basic numeracy skills. On average in the OECD, 6.7% of the people tested have not even mastered Level 1 tasks, 16% cannot solve any tasks beyond this complexity. In the average of the countries under observation in the Danube Region, 4.1% fail in tasks of Level 1, 12.9% can manage tasks of Level 1, but not higher-level tasks.

[23] ***Note:*** Average scale scores; each scale has a range from 0 to 1.000.

Table 14:
Literacy proficiency among adults: PIAAC[24]

	Percentage of adults scoring at each proficiency level in literacy				
	Below level 1	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Level 4 or 5**
OECD average	4,5	14,4	33,9	35,4	10,6
Danube Region	3,0	13,2	36,5	38,2	8,1
Austria	2,5	12,8	37,2	37,3	8,4
Bulgaria	x	x	x	x	x
Croatia	x	x	x	x	x
Czech Republic	1,5	10,3	37,5	41,4	8,7
Germany	3,3	14,2	33,9	36,4	10,6
Hungary	x	x	x	x	x
Romania	x	x	x	x	x
Slovak Republic	1,9	9,7	36,2	44,4	7,4
Slovenia	6,0	18,9	37,7	31,2	5,6
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x	x	x
Serbia	x	x	x	x	x
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x

Source:
OECD (https://www.oecd.org/skills/piaac/; 02.10.2019).

Table 15:
Numeracy proficiency among adults: PIAAC[25]

	Percentage of 16-65 year-olds scoring at each proficiency level in numeracy				
	Below level 1	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Level 4 or 5**
OECD average	6,7	16,0	33,0	31,8	11,2
Danube Region	4,1	12,9	25,2	36,9	12,1
Austria	3,4	10,9	33,1	37,2	13,6
Bulgaria	x	x	x	x	x
Croatia	x	x	x	x	x
Czech Republic	1,7	11,1	-4,7	40,4	11,4
Germany	4,5	13,9	31,0	34,9	14,3
Hungary	x	x	x	x	x
Romania	x	x	x	x	x
Slovak Republic	3,5	10,3	32,2	41,1	12,6
Slovenia	7,5	18,3	34,3	30,8	8,6
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x	x	x
Serbia	x	x	x	x	x
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x

Source: OECD (https://www.oecd.org/skills/piaac/; 02.10.2019).

Thus, educational achievements are not equally distributed and are not only attributable to different potentials[26], but are also an expression of different approaches to education and different framework conditions.

[24]***Note:*** The literacy proficiency scale is divided into six levels of proficiency: Levels 1 through 5 and below Level 1.
[25]***Note:*** The numeracy proficiency scale is divided into six levels of proficiency: Levels 1 through 5 and below Level 1.
[26]***Note:*** Detailed studies of the Austrian PIAAC results, for example, have shown that around 60% of those people tested who have only poor literacy skills are in employment.

5. Conclusions and further recommendations

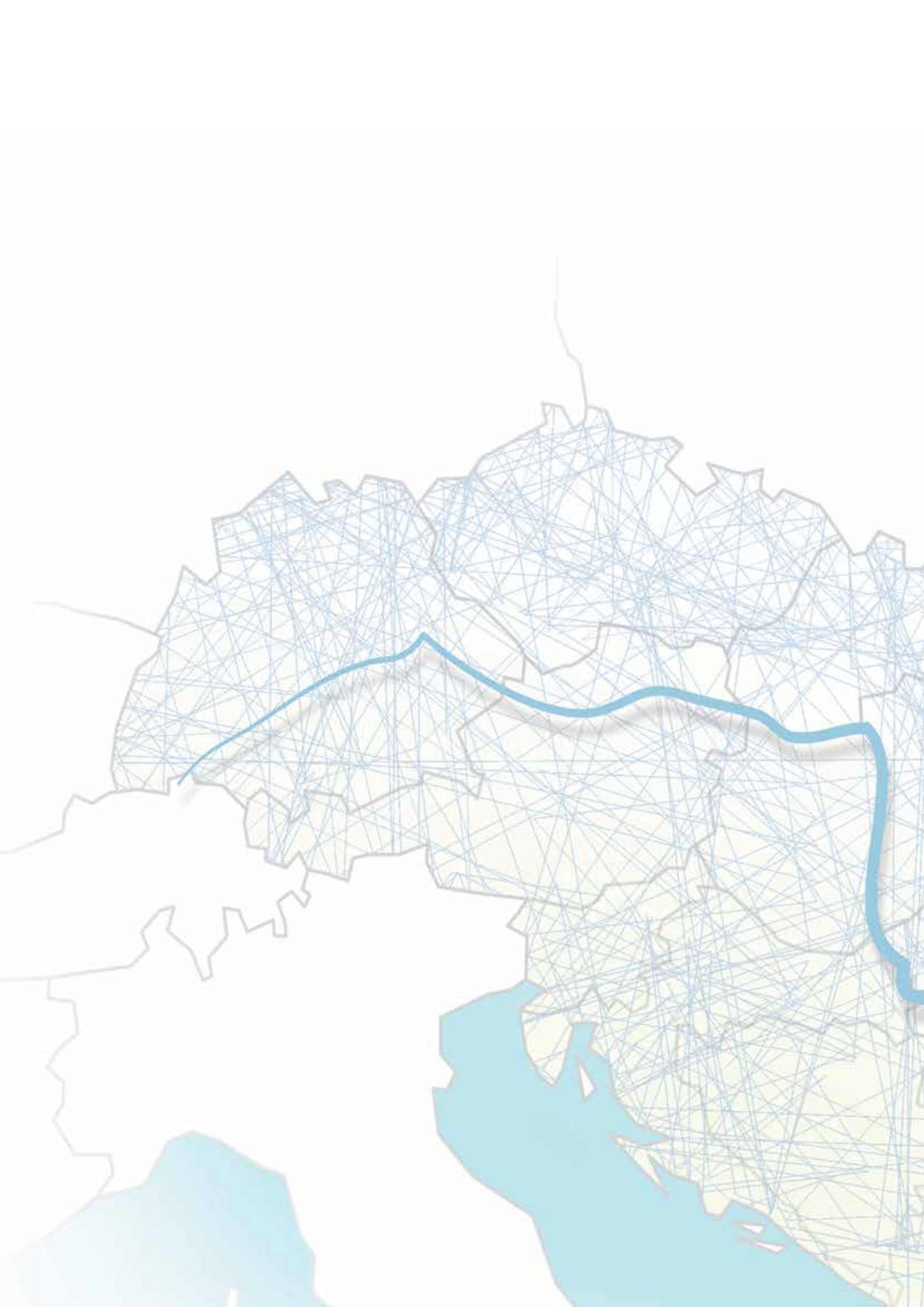
The analysis of the indicators presented gives the following picture of the fields of action of a development strategy in the field of labour market and education, coordinated throughout the Danube Region:

- The Danube Region as a whole is experiencing dynamic development in terms of employment rates, but not to the same extent in all countries. The gap between the countries with the highest employment rates and those with the lowest has actually widened in recent years. Here, initiatives need to be taken at both national and transnational level to increase employment rates, especially in those countries which are below the average of all countries in the Danube Region.
- Unemployment fell noticeably in all countries of the Danube Region in the period under review. This is not least due to the good economic situation in recent years. However, the range of rates in the individual countries has also narrowed considerably during the period under observation. In some countries of the Danube Region, the unemployment rate is already well below the overall European average, and well above-average rates can still be observed in Serbia and Montenegro. Against the background of an internationally weakening economy, it is necessary to take precautions at the national level, as well as at the level of the Danube Region, to prevent a renewed rise in unemployment or at least to slow it down.
- Long-term unemployment is a key threat both to economic development and to the cohesion of societies. In the Danube Region, no uniform development can be observed with regard to this indicator. Although the proportion of long-term unemployed as a proportion of all unemployed fell during the period under observation and is roughly in line with the EU-28 average, the number of long-term unemployed varies considerably between countries (between 28.9% in Austria and 75.1% in Montenegro). The aim here is to develop programmes at national level to reduce long-time unemployment, on the basis of best practice examples from countries that have been able to reduce the proportion of long-term unemployed on a sustainable basis.
- The activity rate, i.e. the proportion of the working-age population in the active population, has risen in all countries of the Danube Region and in some countries even exceeds the European average. Nevertheless, the neighbouring countries and the accession candidate countries especially need to catch up with these developments. This requires interventions in the area of employment incentives and labour market-orientated qualification programmes.
- Also, the countries in the Danube Region show different developments in regard to the NEETs rate. Nevertheless, the extent of differences is decreasing. In order to improve the development opportunities of young people and sustainably reduce long-term unemployment and the poverty risk of the target group, there needs to be an increased exchange of information on best practice for the reduction of NEETs and, if necessary, concerted action in the region.
- Participation in pre-school and primary education in the Danube Region is below the EU-28 average (although it is increasing steadily). In order to facilitate the transition to a successful educational career, for which high-quality pre-school education and care is an essential cornerstone, incentives are needed from the public sector (by providing comprehensive care services and financial support for households).

- Sufficient formal education (at upper secondary level) is an important prerequisite for successful labour market integration. This is shown by the data on the participation in employment of persons who have at least completed this level. During the period under observation, the proportion of employed people with upper secondary education in the countries of the Danube Region has experienced marked increases and has approached the EU-28 average. In order to ensure this development in the long term, it is necessary to continually review and adapt the training content to its relevance to the labour market.
- The proportion of those who have completed upper secondary education or higher has risen noticeably in some of the countries in the Danube Region and, with the exception of Germany and Romania, has reached at least the average of all EU Member States. The average proportion of people who have completed tertiary education in the countries of the Danube Region is still below that of all of the EU-28, and in some countries even well below that. In these countries, an increase in tertiary education should be pursued further. The examples of Austria and Germany show, however, that it is not only the proportion of graduates of tertiary education that has a positive impact on the labour market and economic development, but also the proportion of people who can furnish proof of work-related vocational qualifications at upper secondary level. It is therefore important to establish or expand sufficient numbers of formal education and training programmes with a high proportion of practical in-company training in all countries.
- For a successful educational and employment career, mastering basic key competences (such as mathematics and comprehension reading) is of central importance. Data from various surveys (PISA, TIMSS, and PIRLS) show a positive development for the countries of the Danube Region in this respect. It also shows, however, that the performance of the pupils in the individual areas of competence varies according to gender. In order to counteract inequality in educational opportunities, it is necessary to develop and implement cross-regional concepts for gender-sensitive didactics.
- Lifelong learning promotes the safeguarding of acquired knowledge and the adaptation of individual competences to the qualification requirements of the labour market and society. Overall, lifelong participation in education is still at too low a level in the countries of the Danube Region. On average, only six out of every hundred people of working age in the countries of the Danube Region participate in continuing education and training programmes. In some countries this share is still significantly lower. The aim here is to increase the participation of, above all, older people in education through national incentives as well as through the use of international support programmes.
- Education requires investment, both by the public sector and by private households. During the period under review, public expenditure on education (as a percentage of GDP) declined on average both in the countries of the Danube Region and in the EU. In order to secure sufficient resources for the formal education sector in the long term, political initiatives should be taken, especially in the Danube Region Strategy. This includes the promotion of socially graded support systems for private households to facilitate private investment in education.
- The average student-teacher ratios at the individual education levels in the countries of the Danube Region have improved slightly in the lower education levels (pre-school, primary school, lower secondary level) during the period under observation, but are still higher than comparable values for educational institutions in the Scandinavian countries.

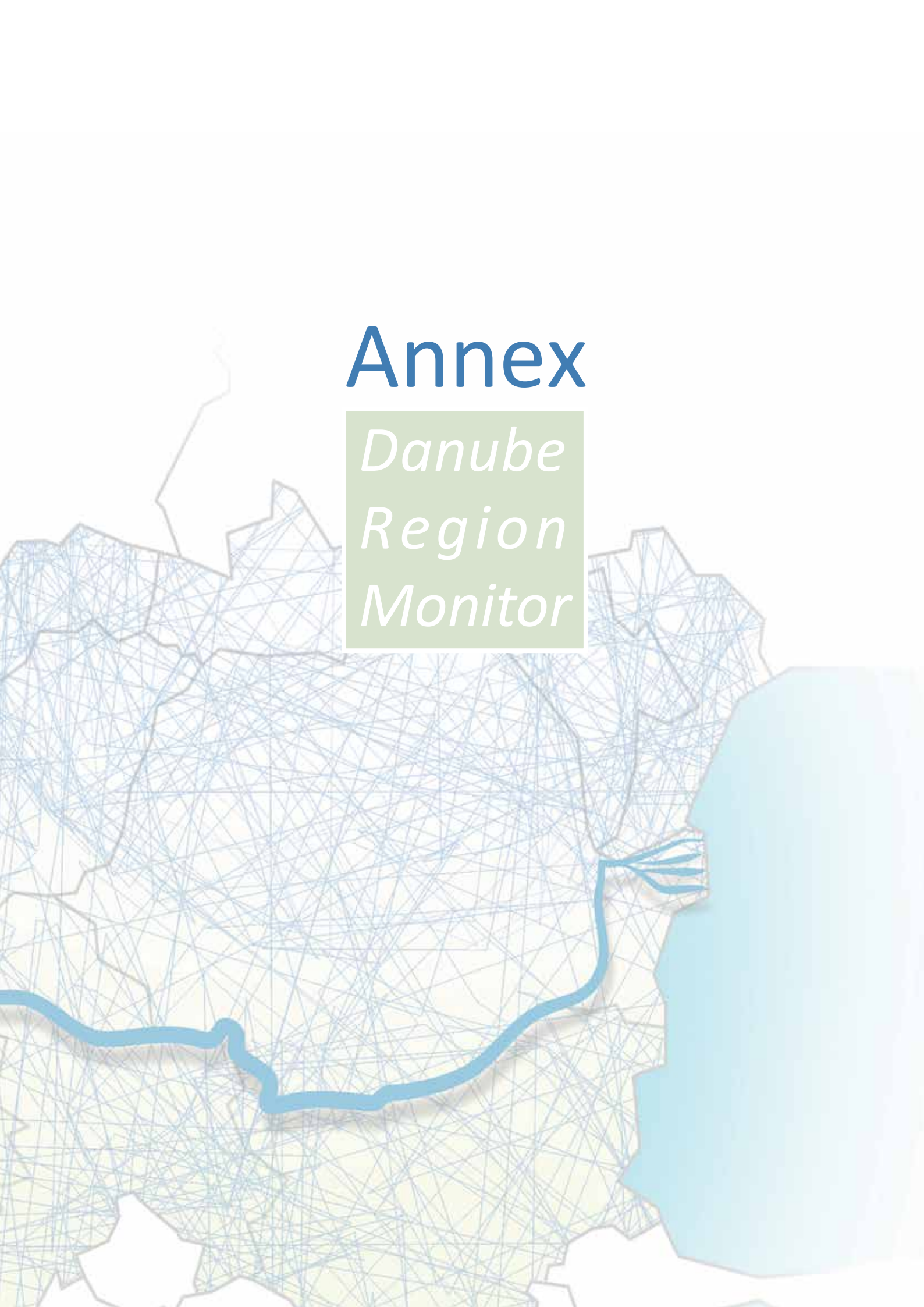
Particularly in regions and countries that are faced with major challenges in terms of the diversity of the student population, it is important to use resources to reduce the student-teacher ratios and thus increase the quality of education in the medium term.

- The level of resources allocated to active labour market policy (measured as a share of GDP) varies widely in the countries of the Danube Region, ranging from 2.28% in Austria to 0.19% in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Even though the use of funds for active labour market policy is nationally dependent on institutional and budgetary framework conditions, strategies need to be developed at the level of the Danube Region to be able to expand active labour market policy measures (also by making use of international programmes and strategic partnerships).
- Early school leavers pose a challenge to education and labour market systems. On average in the countries of the Danube Region, the share of this target group fell significantly in the period under observation and is below the ET-2020 targets. However, there is an increased need for action in some countries. As part of the Danube Region Strategy, best practice examples from those countries that have succeeded in significantly reducing the proportion of early school leavers should therefore be used as a starting point for national and transnational initiatives (e.g. in the field of the training guarantee).
- Income inequality between women and men was not reduced on average in the Danube Region countries during the period under observation. However, individual countries in the Danube Region have succeeded in significantly reducing the gender pay gap (Romania), while in other countries it has increased significantly (Slovenia, Serbia, and Republic of Moldova). Even though wage formation differs considerably from country to country due to differing political and institutional frameworks, the Danube Region Strategy needs to develop concepts for reducing the gender pay gaps in the medium term.
- The risk of poverty (measured as the proportion of people whose earned income accounts for less than 60% of the median income including social transfers) remained relatively stable in the Danube Region during the period under observation (between 16.4% and 17.9% on average). This also applies to the indicator of income inequality per se (measured by the ratio of the highest to the lowest income quintile or the Gini index). Initiatives should be promoted in the field of minimum wages and collective bargaining guarantees for earned income in order to reduce income inequalities that carry the risk of in-work poverty.
- Even though there are only a few indicators for the unequal distribution of educational opportunities (available in an equivalent manner and timescale for all countries of the Danube Region), international surveys of the competences of children, young people and adults (PISA, TIMSS, PIRLS, PIAAC) reveal that educational opportunities are very closely linked to gender, origin, family environment and social setting. The findings for the countries of the Danube Region do not differ significantly from those of other countries. An education policy geared towards diversity and inclusion (both at the national and transnational and the international level) must therefore ensure that individual educational disadvantages due to origin and social environment are reduced through appropriate educational support measures.



Annex

Danube Region Monitor



6. Annex

6.1. Tables

6.1.1. Target 1

Table A-1:
Employment rate 2011 – 2018 by country, total[27]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	68.6	68.4	68.4	69.2	70.1	71.1	72.2	73.2
Danube Region	62.3	62.4	62.9	63.8	64.8	65.8	67.4	70.5
Austria	74.2	74.4	74.6	74.2	74.3	74.8	75.4	76.2
Bulgaria	62.9	63,0	63.5	65.1	67.1	67.7	71.3	72.4
Croatia	59.8	58.1	57.2	59.2	60.6	61.4	63.6	65.2
Czech Republic	70.9	71.5	72.5	73.5	74.8	76.7	78.5	79.9
Germany	76.5	76.9	77.3	77.7	78.0	78.6	79.2	79.9
Baden-Württemberg	79.9	80.1	80.7	80.9	81.3	81.8	81.9	82.8
Bavaria	79.6	80.2	80.7	81.2	81.3	81.8	82.3	82.8
Hungary	60.4	61.6	63.0	66.7	68.9	71.5	73.3	74.4
Romania	63.8	64.8	64.7	65.7	66.0	66.3	68.8	69.9
Slovak Republic	65.0	65.1	65.0	65.9	67.7	69.8	71.1	72.4
Slovenia	68.4	68.3	67.2	67.7	69.1	70.1	73.4	75.4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	42.5	42.5	42.8	43.2	43.2	44.2	46.6	x
Montenegro	50.7	52.0	52.7	55.6	56.7	57.1	58.2	59.8
Serbia	50.4	50,0	52.3	54.8	56.0	59.1	61.4	63.1
Republic of Moldova	43.8	42.7	43.6	43.8	44.5	40.8	40.5	42.0
Ukraine	61.9	62.4	62.9	59.6	60.2	64.2	64.5	x

Source: EU Member States Eurostat Segment „lfsi_emp_a" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do; 02.10.2019); Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria: Eurostat Segment „lfst_r_lfe2emprt" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfst_r_lfe2emprt&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Bosnia Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia: https://www.seejobsgate-way.net; 21.9.2019; Republic of Moldova: For the years 2011 to 2015 data from Eurostat has been used (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=enpr_siemp&lang=en; 02.10.2019); for 2016 to 2018 data from the National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova has been used (http://statbank.statistica.md/pxweb/pxweb/en/30%20Statisti-ca%20sociala/30%20Statistica%20sociala__03%20FM__03%20MUN__MUN010/MUN011100reg.px/?rxid=cad8e7f8-4a94-4169-8bbb-1974c063a554; 22.9.2019); Ukraine: For the years 2011 to 2015 data from Eurostat has been used (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=enpr_siemp&lang=en; 02.10.2019); for the years 2016 and 2017 data from State Statistics Service of Ukraine has been used.

[27] ***Note:*** Age group for EU-Member States and (Potential) accession states: 20 to 64; Republic of Moldova: 15-64.

Table A-2:
Employment rate 2011 – 2018 by country, Male[28]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	75.0	74.6	74.3	75.0	75.9	76.9	78.0	79.0
Danube Region	68.2	68.3	68.4	68.8	69.7	70.7	72.3	76.2
Austria	79.2	79.3	79.1	78.3	78.4	78.7	79.4	80.7
Bulgaria	66.0	65.8	66.4	68.1	70.4	71.3	75.3	76.5
Croatia	66.1	63.7	61.6	64.2	65.4	66.2	68.9	70.3
Czech Republic	79.9	80.2	81.0	82.2	83.0	84.6	86.3	87.4
Germany	81.7	82.1	82.1	82.2	82.3	82.7	83.1	83.9
Baden-Württemberg	85.8	85.8	85.9	85.7	86.0	86.1	86.5	87.2
Bavaria	85.3	85.9	86.1	86.1	86.1	86.3	86.8	87.4
Hungary	66.4	67.3	69.3	73.5	75.8	78.6	81.0	82.1
Romania	71.5	72.8	72.8	74.0	74.7	75.0	77.3	78.9
Slovak Republic	72.5	72.8	72.2	73.2	75.0	76.9	77.5	79.2
Slovenia	71.8	71.8	71.2	71.6	73.3	73.3	76.9	79.0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	41.3	41.5	40.6	41.2	41.0	43.0	43.2	x
Montenegro	57.0	57.9	58.1	61.4	61.9	63.0	65.2	66.7
Serbia	x	x	x	62.4	63.7	66.3	68.5	70.5
Republic of Moldova	45.3	43.7	45.1	45.2	45.5	43	43.1	44.2
Ukraine	66.7	67.5	68.1	64.4	65.2	68.4	68.6	x

Source: EU Member States Eurostat Segment „lfsi_emp_a" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do; 02.10.2019); Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria: Eurostat Segment „lfst_r_lfe2emprt" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfst_r_lfe2emprt&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia: https://www.seejobsgate-way.net; 21.9.2019; Republic of Moldova: For the years 2011 to 2015 data from Eurostat has been used (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=enpr_siemp&lang=en; 02.10.2019); for 2016 to 2018 data from the National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova has been used (http://statbank.statistica.md/pxweb/pxweb/en/30%20Statisti-ca%20sociala/30%20Statistica%20sociala__03%20FM__03%20MUN__MUN010/MUN011100reg.px/?rxid=cad8e7f8-4a94-4169-8bbb-1974c063a554; 22.9.2019); Ukraine: For the years 2011 to 2015 data from Eurostat has been used (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=enpr_siemp&lang=en; 02.10.2019); for the years 2016 and 2017 data from State Statistics Service of Ukraine has been used.

[28]***Note:*** Age group for EU-Member States and (Potential accession states: 20 to 64; Republic of Moldova: 15-64.

Table A-3:
Employment rate 2011 – 2018 by country, Female[29]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	62.2	62.4	62.6	63.5	64.3	65.3	66.5	67.4
Danube Region	55.8	56.1	56.5	56.6	57.6	58.6	60.0	64.8
Austria	69.2	69.6	70.0	70.1	70.2	70.9	71.4	71.7
Bulgaria	59.8	60.2	60.7	62.0	63.8	64.0	67.3	68.3
Croatia	53.6	52.6	52.8	54.2	55.9	56.6	58.3	60.1
Czech Republic	61.7	62.5	63.8	64.7	66.4	68.6	70.5	72.2
Germany	71.3	71.6	72.5	73.1	73.6	74.5	75.2	75.8
Baden-Württemberg	74.0	74.4	75.4	76.0	76.5	77.3	77.2	78.2
Bavaria	73.9	74.5	75.2	76.2	76.3	77.2	77.6	78.0
Hungary	54.7	56.2	56.9	60.2	62.1	64.6	65.7	66.8
Romania	56.2	56.7	56.5	57.3	57.2	57.4	60.2	60.6
Slovak Republic	57.4	57.3	57.8	58.6	60.3	62.7	64.7	65.5
Slovenia	64.8	64.6	63.0	63.6	64.7	66.7	69.7	71.7
Bosnia-Herzegovina	23.0	22.6	23.0	22.7	23.2	22.5	24.9	x
Montenegro	33.6	34.6	35.4	37.8	39.4	39.5	39.4	52.9
Serbia	x	x	x	47.2	48.4	51.9	54.5	55.8
Republic of Moldova	42.3	41.7	42.2	42.5	43.7	39.0	38.1	40.0
Ukraine	57.5	57.8	58.2	55.2	55.5	60.2	60.5	x

Source: EU Member States Eurostat Segment „lfsi_emp_a" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do; 02.10.2019); Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria: Eurostat Segment „lfst_r_lfe2emprt" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfst_r_lfe2emprt&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia: https://www.seejobsgate-way.net; 21.9.2019; Republic of Moldova: For the years 2011 to 2015 data from Eurostat has been used (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=enpr_siemp&lang=en; 02.10.2019); for 2016 to 2018 data from the National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova has been used (http://statbank.statistica.md/pxweb/pxweb/en/30%20Statisti-ca%20sociala/30%20Statistica%20sociala__03%20FM__03%20MUN__MUN010/MUN011100reg.px/?rxid=cad8e7f8-4a94-4169-8bbb-1974c063a554; 22.9.2019); Ukraine: for the years 2011 to 2015 data from Eurostat has been used (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=enpr_siemp&lang=en; 02.10.2019); for the years 2016 and 2017 data from State Statistics Service of Ukraine has been used.

[29] ***Note:*** Age group for EU-Member States and (Potential) accession states: 20 to 64; Republic of Moldova: 15-64.

Table A-4:
Unemployment rate 2011-2018, by country, total[30]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	9.3	10.1	10.6	10.0	9.2	8.4	7.5	6.7
Danube Region	11.0	11.3	11.3	10.6	10.1	9.0	7.8	5.4
Austria	4.3	4.7	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.3	4.7
Bulgaria	11.0	12.0	12.7	11.3	9.1	7.6	6.1	5.1
Croatia	13.2	15.5	16.6	16.5	15.5	12.5	10.8	8.2
Czech Republic	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.0	5.0	3.9	2.8	2.2
Germany	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.1	3.7	3.3
Baden-Württemberg	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.4
Bavaria	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.1
Hungary	11.0	10.9	10.0	7.6	6.7	5.0	4.0	3.6
Romania	7.2	6.7	7.1	6.7	6.7	5.7	4.8	4.0
Slovak Republic	13.2	13.6	13.9	12.9	11.3	9.5	7.9	6.4
Slovenia	8.2	8.9	10.2	9.8	9.0	8.1	6.6	5.1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	27.1	27.6	27.0	26.9	26.9	24.7	20.3	x
Montenegro	19.6	19.6	19.0	17.8	17.2	17.3	16.0	15.2
Serbia	23.1	24.0	22.4	19.4	17.8	15.6	13.7	12.9
Republic of Moldova	6.7	5.6	5.1	3.9	4.9	4.2	4.1	3.0
Ukraine	7.9	7.5	7.2	9.3	9.1	9.3	9.5	x

Source: Eurostat Segment „lfsa_urgacob" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_urgacob&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria: Eurostat Segment „lfst_r_lfu3rt" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfst_r_lfu3rt&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina: https://www.seejobsgate-way.net; 21.9.2019; Eurostat Segment „enpr_pslm" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_urgacob&lang=en; 02.10.2019).

Table A-5:
Unemployment rate 2011-2018, by country, Male[31]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	9.2	10.1	10.5	9.9	9.1	8.2	7.2	6.5
Danube Region	11.1	11.4	11.4	10.5	10.0	9.0	7.7	5.7
Austria	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.8	6.0	6.2	5.8	4.9
Bulgaria	12.1	13.3	13.7	12.3	9.7	8.1	6.3	5.6
Croatia	13.2	15.4	17.1	15.7	14.9	11.8	10.0	7.4
Czech Republic	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.1	3.3	2.3	1.7
Germany	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.8
Baden-Württemberg	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.6
Bavaria	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.2
Hungary	11.0	11.2	10.0	7.4	6.5	5.0	3.7	3.3
Romania	7.7	7.3	7.6	7.2	7.4	6.4	5.5	4.5
Slovak Republic	13.2	13.1	13.6	12.5	10.1	8.5	7.6	5.9
Slovenia	8.2	8.4	9.5	9.1	8.1	7.5	5.8	4.6
Bosnia-Herzegovina	26.1	26.4	26.5	25.2	25.8	22.5	18.9	x
Montenegro	19.5	19.3	20.1	17.8	17.7	18.2	15.4	15.1
Serbia	22.4	23.2	20.8	18.3	16.8	14.6	12.8	12.2
Republic of Moldova	7.7	6.8	6	4.6	6.2	5.5	4.8	3.5
Ukraine	9.3	9.1	8.5	11.2	10.4	11.2	11.5	x

Source: Eurostat Segment „lfsa_urgacob" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_urgacob&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria: Eurostat Segment „lfst_r_lfu3rt" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfst_r_lfu3rt&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina: https://www.seejobsgate-way.net; 21.9.2019; Eurostat Segment „enpr_pslm" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_urgacob&lang=en; 02.10.2019).

[30]***Note,*** [31]***Note:*** Age group for EU-Member States, (Potential) accession states, Republic of Moldova: 20 to 64; Ukraine: 15-70. Different definition for Ukraine. Break in Time series in 2014 for Serbia.

Table A-6:

Unemployment rate 2011-2018, by country, Female[32]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	9.4	10.2	10.6	10.1	9.3	8.6	7.7	7.0
Danube Region	11.2	11.6	11.5	11.0	10.4	9.2	8.0	5.9
Austria	4.3	4.5	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.3	4.8	4.5
Bulgaria	9.8	10.5	11.7	10.3	8.3	7.0	5.9	4.6
Croatia	13.3	15.5	16.1	17.5	16.3	13.2	11.6	9
Czech Republic	7.7	8.1	8.2	7.3	6.0	4.6	3.5	2.8
Germany	5.5	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.2	2.9
Baden-Württemberg	3.6	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.1
Bavaria	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.2	2
Hungary	10.9	10.5	10.0	7.8	6.9	5.0	4.5	3.9
Romania	6.5	6.1	6.3	6.1	5.7	4.8	3.8	3.4
Slovak Republic	13.3	14.2	14.3	13.4	12.7	10.6	8.2	6.9
Slovenia	8.2	9.4	11	10.7	10.1	8.6	7.5	5.8
Bosnia-Herzegovina	29.9	30.7	29.0	31.2	30.7	30.0	23.1	x
Montenegro	20.0	20.3	18.8	18.2	17.3	17.1	16.9	15.3
Serbia	24.4	25.6	24.6	20.3	18.8	16.1	14.3	13.9
Republic of Moldova	5.6	4.3	4.1	3.1	3.6	2.9	3.3	2.5
Ukraine	7.9	7.2	7	8	8.5	8	8.1	x

Source: Eurostat Segment „lfsa_urgacob" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_urgacob&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria: Eurostat Segment „lfst_r_lfu3rt" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfst_r_lfu3rt&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina: https://www.seejobsgate-way.net; 21.9.2019; Eurostat Segment „enpr_pslm" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_urgacob&lang=en; 02.10.2019).

Table A-7:

Long-term unemployment rate 2011 – 2018 by country, total[33]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	42.9	44.5	47.3	49.6	48.5	46.8	45.1	43.5
Danube Region	49.8	49.9	50.5	49.1	49.6	48.1	45.4	43.0
Austria	26.2	24.9	24.6	27.2	29.2	32.2	33.3	28.9
Bulgaria	55.7	55.2	57.3	60.3	61.1	58.9	54.9	58.3
Croatia	61.4	63.7	63.6	58.5	63.1	50.6	41.0	40.2
Czech Republic	40.6	43.4	43.4	43.6	47.4	42.1	35.0	30.6
Germany	47.9	45.4	44.6	44.3	44.0	41.1	41.9	41.3
Baden-Württemberg	39.8	34.4	33.5	35.2	32.3	29.0	30.2	30.7
Bavaria	37.7	33.8	34.4	33.6	31.2	34.0	32.3	31.9
Hungary	47.6	45.4	48.5	47.4	45.5	46.5	40.4	38.6
Romania	41.0	44.2	45.2	41.1	43.9	50.0	41.5	44.1
Slovak Republic	67.9	67.3	70.2	70.2	65.8	60.2	62.4	61.7
Slovenia	44.2	47.9	51.0	54.5	52.3	53.3	47.5	42.9
Bosnia-Herzegovina	80.7	81.9	83.1	84.8	81.8	84.9	82.1	x
Montenegro	79.7	79.0	82.3	77.6	76.9	75.6	77.4	75.1
Serbia	72.2	75.4	73.1	63.9	59.7	59.1	52.6	50.5
Republic of Moldova	32.5	30.6	25.2	25.7	29.1	20.4	23.3	25.6
Ukraine	20.3	22.1	21.5	12.8	24.0	25.3	26.7	x

Source: EU-Member States: Eurostat Segment „lfsa_upgan" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/lfsa_upgan; 21.9.2019); Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria: Eurostat Segment „lfst_r_lfu2tu" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfst_r_lfu2ltu&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro: https://www.seejobsgate-way.net; 21.9.2019; Republic of Moldova: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova (http://statbank.statistica.md/pxweb/pxweb/en/30%20Statisti-ca%20sociala/30%20Statistica%20sociala__03%20FM__03%20MUN__MUN010/MUN011100reg.px/?rxid=cad8e7f8-4a94-4169-8bbb-1974c063a554; 22.9.2019); Ukraine: State Statistics Service of Ukraine (https://ukrstat.org/en/operativ/operativ2006/rp/ean/ean_e/brntp_rik_b_e.htm; 02.10.2019).

[32]***Note:*** Age group for EU-Member States, (Potential) accession states, Republic of Moldova: 20 to 64; Ukraine: 15-70. Different definition for Ukraine. Break in Time series in 2014 for Serbia.

[33]***Note:*** break in time series 2014 in Serbia.

Table A-8:
Long-term unemployment rate 2011 – 2018 by country, Male[34]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	43.6	44.7	47.6	50.0	48.9	47.0	45.5	43.6
Danube Region	54.1	54.4	55.2	54.3	54.3	52.6	49.9	45.5
Austria	27.9	25.9	25.9	28.3	31.8	34.2	33.5	29.1
Bulgaria	57.0	56.7	58.3	62.3	62.3	58.9	56.6	59.7
Croatia	61.4	63.7	63.9	58.2	64.7	53.9	43.7	40.3
Czech Republic	40.6	43.4	41.8	43.9	47.8	41.5	35.2	32.8
Germany	49.3	46.8	45.3	46.2	45.7	43.0	43.7	43.0
Hungary	47.3	45.6	48.6	47.9	46.9	45.8	40.6	40.7
Romania	41.9	44.2	44.1	41.8	43.8	50.2	43.6	47.1
Slovak Republic	69.2	68.9	71.7	72.9	66.9	62.3	65.7	65.2
Slovenia	45.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	50.7	54.1	52.7	44.0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	80.5	81.3	81.9	85.0	81.8	85.1	81.0	x
Montenegro	77.3	79.1	84.0	77.7	76.7	75.8	79.1	74.0
Serbia	71.5	74.6	72.9	62.5	58.3	58.2	51.4	48.9
Republic of Moldova	33.7	27.9	27.2	24.2	29.1	21.4	22.2	21.6
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: EU-Member States: Eurostat Segment „lfsa_upgan“ (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/lfsa_upgan; 21.9.2019) ; Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria: Eurostat Segment „lfst_r_lfu2tu” (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfst_r_lfu2ltu&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro: https://www.seejobsgate-way.net; 21.9.2019; Republic of Moldova: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova (http://statbank.statistica.md/pxweb/pxweb/en/30%20Statisti-ca%20sociala/30%20Statistica%20sociala__03%20FM__03%20MUN__MUN010/MUN011100reg.px/?rxid=cad8e7f8-4a94-4169-8bbb-1974c063a554; 22.9.2019); Ukraine: State Statistics Service of Ukraine (https://ukrstat.org/en/operativ/operativ2006/rp/ean/ean_e/brntp_rik_b_e.htm; 02.10.2019).

Table A-9:
Long-term unemployment rate 2011 – 2018 by country, Female[35]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	42.2	44.1	47.0	49.1	48.0	46.6	44.7	43.3
Danube Region	53.2	54.0	54.1	53.1	53.1	51.0	47.3	44.0
Austria	24.4	23.6	23.1	25.8	25.7	29.5	33.1	28.8
Bulgaria	54.0	53.1	55.9	57.4	59.5	58.9	52.8	56.2
Croatia	61.4	63.7	63.2	58.8	61.3	47.2	38.1	40.1
Czech Republic	40.6	43.5	44.9	43.3	47.0	42.7	34.8	28.9
Germany	46.1	43.6	43.7	41.9	41.7	38.5	39.1	38.8
Hungary	47.9	45.1	48.4	46.8	43.9	47.4	40.1	36.4
Romania	39.8	44.1	46.8	40.0	44.0	49.8	37.5	38.6
Slovak Republic	66.3	65.4	68.5	67.1	64.7	58.1	58.6	58.1
Slovenia	43.1	47.0	50.0	54.0	53.8	52.5	42.8	41.9
Bosnia-Herzegovina	81.1	82.8	84.8	84.7	81.6	85.0	83.6	x
Montenegro	82.2	78.5	79.9	77.6	77.0	75.2	75.2	76.6
Serbia	73.2	76.4	73.4	65.5	61.4	60.1	53.9	52.2
Republic of Moldova	31.3	35.3	21.3	27.1	28.1	17.5	25.1	31.9
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: EU-Member States: Eurostat Segment „lfsa_upgan“ (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/lfsa_upgan; 21.9.2019); Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria: Eurostat Segment „lfst_r_lfu2tu” (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfst_r_lfu2ltu&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro: https://www.seejobsgate-way.net; 21.9.2019; Republic of Moldova: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova (http://statbank.statistica.md/pxweb/pxweb/en/30%20Statisti-ca%20sociala/30%20Statistica%20sociala__03%20FM__03%20MUN__MUN010/MUN011100reg.px/?rxid=cad8e7f8-4a94-4169-8bbb-1974c063a554; 22.9.2019); Ukraine: State Statistics Service of Ukraine (https://ukrstat.org/en/operativ/operativ2006/rp/ean/ean_e/brntp_rik_b_e.htm; 02.10.2019).

[34]***Note,*** [35]***Note:*** Break in time series 2014 in Serbia.

Table A-10:

Activity rate 2011 – 2018 per country, total[36]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	71.1	71.7	72.0	72.3	72.5	72.9	73.3	73.7
Danube Region	64.9	65.4	66.0	66.7	67.2	67.5	68.3	70.4
Austria	74.6	75.1	75.5	75.4	75.5	76.2	76.4	76.8
Bulgaria	65.9	67.1	68.4	69.0	69.3	68.7	71.3	71.5
Croatia	64.1	63.9	63.7	66.1	66.9	65.6	66.4	66.3
Czech Republic	70.5	71.6	72.9	73.5	74.0	75.0	75.9	76.6
Germany	77.3	77.2	77.6	77.7	77.6	77.9	78.2	78.6
Baden-Württemberg	78.5	78.5	79.3	79.2	79.4	80.1	80.1	80.6
Bavaria	78.8	79.1	79.7	80.0	80.0	80.3	80.6	81.0
Hungary	62.4	63.7	64.7	67.0	68.6	70.1	71.2	71.9
Romania	64.1	64.8	64.9	65.7	66.1	65.6	67.3	67.8
Slovak Republic	68.7	69.4	69.9	70.3	70.9	71.9	72.1	72.4
Slovenia	70.3	70.4	70.5	70.9	71.8	71.6	74.2	75.0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	53.8	53.9	53.5	54.2	54.6	54.2	54.5	x
Montenegro	57.2	58.8	58.6	61.6	62.6	63.4	63.5	64.7
Serbia	59.5	60.2	61.7	63.4	63.7	65.6	66.7	67.8
Republic of Moldova	42.3	40.7	41.4	41.2	42.4	42.6	42.2	43.3
Ukraine	64.2	64.5	64.9	62.4	62.4	62.2	62.0	x

Source: EU-Member States, Montenegro, Serbia: Eurostat Segment „lfsa_argacob" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/lfsa_argacob; 2.10.2019) ; Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria: Eurostat Segment „lfst_r_lfp2actrt" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfst_r_lfp2actrt&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina: https://www.seejobsgate-way.net; 21.9.2019; Republic of Moldova: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova (http://statbank.statistica.md/pxweb/pxweb/en/30%20Statisti-ca%20sociala/30%20Statistica%20sociala__03%20FM__03%20MUN__MUN010/MUN011100reg.px/?rxid=cad8e7f8-4a94-4169-8bbb-1974c063a554; 22.9.2019); Ukraine: State Statistics Service of Ukraine (https://ukrstat.org/en/operativ/operativ2007/rp/ean/ean_e/osp_rik_b_07_e.htm; 21.9.2019).

Table A-11:

Inactivity rate 2011 – 2018 per country, total[37]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	28.9	28.3	28.0	27.7	27.5	27.1	26.7	26.3
Danube Region	35.1	34.6	34.0	33.3	32.8	32.5	31.7	29.6
Austria	25.4	24.9	24.5	24.6	24.5	23.8	23.6	23.2
Bulgaria	34.1	32.9	31.6	31.0	30.7	31.3	28.7	28.5
Croatia	35.9	36.1	36.3	33.9	33.1	34.4	33.6	33.7
Czech Republic	29.5	28.4	27.1	26.5	26.0	25.0	24.1	23.4
Germany	22.7	22.8	22.4	22.3	22.4	22.1	21.8	21.4
Baden-Württemberg	21.5	21.5	20.7	20.8	20.6	19.9	19.9	19.4
Bavaria	21.2	20.9	20.3	20.0	20.0	19.7	19.4	19.0
Hungary	37.6	36.3	35.3	33.0	31.4	29.9	28.8	28.1
Romania	35.9	35.2	35.1	34.3	33.9	34.4	32.7	32.2
Slovak Republic	31.3	30.6	30.1	29.7	29.1	28.1	27.9	27.6
Slovenia	29.7	29.6	29.5	29.1	28.2	28.4	25.8	25.0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	46.2	46.1	46.5	45.8	45.4	45.8	45.5	x
Montenegro	42.8	41.2	41.4	38.4	37.4	36.6	36.5	35.3
Serbia	40.5	39.8	38.3	36.6	36.3	34.4	33.3	32.2
Republic of Moldavia	57.7	59.3	58.6	58.8	57.6	57.4	57.8	56.7
Ukraine	35.8	35.5	35.1	37.6	37.6	37.8	30.0	x

Source: EU-Member States, Montenegro, Serbia: Eurostat Segment „lfsa_argacob" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/lfsa_argacob; 2.10.2019) ; Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria: Eurostat Segment „lfst_r_lfp2actrt" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfst_r_lfp2actrt&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina: https://www.seejobsgate-way.net; 21.9.2019; Republic of Moldova: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova (http://statbank.statistica.md/pxweb/pxweb/en/30%20Statisti-ca%20sociala/30%20Statistica%20sociala__03%20FM__03%20MUN__MUN010/MUN011100reg.px/?rxid=cad8e7f8-4a94-4169-8bbb-1974c063a554; 22.9.2019); Ukraine: State Statistics Service of Ukraine (https://ukrstat.org/en/operativ/operativ2007/rp/ean/ean_e/osp_rik_b_07_e.htm; 21.9.2019).

[36]***Note,*** [37]***Note:*** Break in time series 2014 in Serbia.

Table A-12:

Activity rate 2011 – 2018 per country, Male[38]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	77.5	77.8	78.0	78.1	78.3	78.5	78.9	79.2
Danube Region	66.1	66.4	66.8	72.08	72.5	72.8	73.5	76.0
Austria	79.9	80.2	80.4	80.0	80.1	80.7	81.0	81.6
Bulgaria	69.9	71.0	72.2	72.9	73.2	72.7	75.4	75.9
Croatia	70.7	69.8	68.9	70.9	71.6	70.3	71.5	70.9
Czech Republic	78.7	79.5	80.5	81.2	81.4	82.2	82.9	83.3
Germany	82.7	82.6	82.6	82.5	82.1	82.2	82.4	82.9
Baden-Württemberg	84.0	84.0	84.2	84.1	84.1	84.3	84.5	85.1
Bavaria	84.3	84.6	84.9	84.9	84.7	84.7	85.1	85.5
Hungary	68.4	69.6	71.0	73.4	75.3	76.9	78.2	79.1
Romania	72.1	73.2	73.4	74.3	75.3	74.8	76.2	76.9
Slovak Republic	76.6	77.1	77.2	77.6	77.5	78.3	78.2	78.7
Slovenia	73.9	73.7	74.2	74.3	75.4	74.5	77.1	78.2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	55.9	56.4	55.3	55.0	55.1	54.9	53.3	x
Montenegro	63.9	65.0	64.9	67.7	68.3	70.2	70.5	72.3
Serbia	68.2	69.1	70.3	71.5	71.7	73.1	73.8	75.1
Republic of Moldova	45.6	43.5	44.5	44.1	45.1	45.4	45.3	45.8
Ukraine	x	x	x	69.3	69.2	69.1	69.0	x

Source: EU-Member States, Montenegro, Serbia: Eurostat Segment „lfsa_argacob" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/lfsa_argacob; 2.10.2019) ; Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria: Eurostat Segment „lfst_r_lfp2actrt" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfst_r_lfp2actrt&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina: https://www.seejobsgate-way.net; 21.9.2019; Republic of Moldova: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova (http://statbank.statistica.md/pxweb/pxweb/en/30%20Statisti-ca%20sociala/30%20Statistica%20sociala__03%20FM__03%20MUN__MUN010/MUN011100reg.px/?rxid=cad8e7f8-4a94-4169-8bbb-1974c063a554; 22.9.2019); Ukraine: State Statistics Service of Ukraine (https://ukrstat.org/en/operativ/operativ2007/rp/ean/ean_e/osp_rik_b_07_e.htm; 21.9.2019).

Table A-13:

Activity rate 2011 – 2018 per country, Female[39]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	64.8	65.5	66.1	66.5	66.8	67.3	67.8	68.2
Danube Region	54.0	54.6	55.2	59.9	60.6	60.9	61.6	64.8
Austria	69.3	70.0	70.7	70.8	70.9	71.7	71.8	72.0
Bulgaria	61.9	63.2	64.5	65.0	65.4	64.6	67.1	67.0
Croatia	57.6	58.0	58.5	61.3	62.3	60.9	61.4	61.7
Czech Republic	62.2	63.5	65.1	65.6	66.5	67.6	68.7	69.6
Germany	71.9	71.9	72.6	72.9	73.1	73.6	74.0	74.3
Baden-Württemberg	73.0	73.0	74.3	74.3	74.7	75.9	75.7	75.9
Bavaria	73.2	73.6	74.4	75.1	75.3	75.8	76.0	76.3
Hungary	56.6	58.0	58.6	60.7	62.2	63.5	64.2	64.9
Romania	56.1	56.4	56.3	56.9	56.7	56.2	58.2	58.3
Slovak Republic	60.8	61.7	62.5	62.9	64.3	65.4	65.9	65.9
Slovenia	66.5	66.9	66.6	67.2	67.9	68.6	71.2	71.7
Bosnia-Herzegovina	32.8	32.6	32.5	33.0	33.5	32.1	32.4	x
Montenegro	50.4	52.6	52.4	55.4	56.9	56.6	56.5	57.2
Serbia	50.7	51.4	53.3	55.4	55.7	58.2	59.6	60.6
Republic of Moldova	39.3	38.2	38.6	38.6	39.9	40.1	39.4	41.0
Ukraine	x	x	x	56.1	56.2	55.9	55.7	x

Source: EU-Member States, Montenegro, Serbia: Eurostat Segment „lfsa_argacob" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/lfsa_argacob; 2.10.2019) ; Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria: Eurostat Segment „lfst_r_lfp2actrt" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfst_r_lfp2actrt&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina: https://www.seejobsgate-way.net; 21.9.2019; Republic of Moldova: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova (http://statbank.statistica.md/pxweb/pxweb/en/30%20Statisti-ca%20sociala/30%20Statistica%20sociala__03%20FM__03%20MUN__MUN010/MUN011100reg.px/?rxid=cad8e7f8-4a94-4169-8bbb-1974c063a554; 22.9.2019); Ukraine: State Statistics Service of Ukraine (https://ukrstat.org/en/operativ/operativ2007/rp/ean/ean_e/osp_rik_b_07_e.htm; 21.9.2019).

[38]***Note,*** [39]***Note:*** Break in time series 2014 in Serbia.

Table A-14:

Inactivity rate 2011 – 2018 per country, Male[40]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	22.5	22.2	22	21.9	21.7	21.5	21.1	20.8
Danube Region	33.9	33.6	33.2	27.9	27.5	27.2	26.5	24.0
Austria	20.1	19.8	19.6	20.0	19.9	19.3	19.0	18.4
Bulgaria	30.1	29.0	27.8	27.1	26.8	27.3	24.6	24.1
Croatia	29.3	30.2	31.1	29.1	28.4	29.7	28.5	29.1
Czech Republic	21.3	20.5	19.5	18.8	18.6	17.8	17.1	16.7
Germany	17.3	17.4	17.4	17.5	17.9	17.8	17.6	17.1
Baden-Württemberg	16.0	16.0	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.7	15.5	14.9
Bavaria	15.7	15.4	15.1	15.1	15.3	15.3	14.9	14.5
Hungary	31.6	30.4	29.0	26.6	24.7	23.1	21.8	20.9
Romania	27.9	26.8	26.6	25.7	24.7	25.2	23.8	23.1
Slovak Republic	23.4	22.9	22.8	22.4	22.5	21.7	21.8	21.3
Slovenia	26.1	26.3	25.8	25.7	24.6	25.5	22.9	21.8
Bosnia-Herzegovina	44.1	43.6	44.7	45.0	44.9	45.1	46.7	x
Montenegro	36.1	35.0	35.1	32.3	31.7	29.8	29.5	27.7
Serbia	31.8	30.9	29.7	28.5	28.3	26.9	26.2	24.9
Republic of Moldavia	54.4	56.5	55.5	55.9	54.9	54.6	54.7	54.2
Ukraine	x	x	x	30.7	30.8	30.9	31.0	x

Source: EU-Member States, Montenegro, Serbia: Eurostat Segment „lfsa_argacob" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/lfsa_argacob; 2.10.2019) ; Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria: Eurostat Segment „lfst_r_lfp2actrt" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfst_r_lfp2actrt&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina: https://www.seejobsgate-way.net; 21.9.2019; Republic of Moldova: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova (http://statbank.statistica.md/pxweb/pxweb/en/30%20Statisti-ca%20sociala/30%20Statistica%20sociala__03%20FM__03%20MUN__MUN010/MUN011100reg.px/?rxid=cad8e7f8-4a94-4169-8bbb-1974c063a554; 22.9.2019); Ukraine: State Statistics Service of Ukraine (https://ukrstat.org/en/operativ/operativ2007/rp/ean/ean_e/osp_rik_b_07_e.htm; 21.9.2019).

Table A-15:

Inactivity rate 2011 – 2018 per country, Female[41]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	35.2	34.5	33.9	33.5	33.2	32.7	32.2	31.8
Danube Region	46.0	45.4	44.8	40.1	39.4	39.1	38.4	35.2
Austria	30.7	30.0	29.3	29.2	29.1	28.3	28.2	28.0
Bulgaria	38.1	36.8	35.5	35.0	34.6	35.4	32.9	33.0
Croatia	42.4	42.0	41.5	38.7	37.7	39.1	38.6	38.3
Czech Republic	37.8	36.5	34.9	34.4	33.5	32.4	31.3	30.4
Germany	28.1	28.1	27.4	27.1	26.9	26.4	26.0	25.7
Baden-Württemberg	27.0	27.0	25.7	25.7	25.3	24.1	24.3	24.1
Bavaria	26.8	26.4	25.6	24.9	24.7	24.2	24.0	23.7
Hungary	43.4	42.0	41.4	39.3	37.8	36.5	35.8	35.1
Romania	43.9	43.6	43.7	43.1	43.3	43.8	41.8	41.7
Slovak Republic	39.2	38.3	37.5	37.1	35.7	34.6	34.1	34.1
Slovenia	33.5	33.1	33.4	32.8	32.1	31.4	28.8	28.3
Bosnia-Herzegovina	67.2	67.4	67.5	67.0	66.5	67.9	67.6	x
Montenegro	49.6	47.4	47.6	44.6	43.1	43.4	43.5	42.8
Serbia	49.3	48.6	46.7	44.6	44.3	41.8	40.4	39.4
Republic of Moldavia	60.7	61.8	61.4	61.4	60.1	59.9	60.6	59.0
Ukraine	x	x	x	43.9	43.8	44.1	44.3	x

Source: EU-Member States, Montenegro, Serbia: Eurostat Segment „lfsa_argacob" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/lfsa_argacob; 2.10.2019) ; Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria: Eurostat Segment „lfst_r_lfp2actrt" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfst_r_lfp2actrt&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina: https://www.seejobsgate-way.net; 21.9.2019; Republic of Moldova: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova (http://statbank.statistica.md/pxweb/pxweb/en/30%20Statisti-ca%20sociala/30%20Statistica%20sociala__03%20FM__03%20MUN__MUN010/MUN011100reg.px/?rxid=cad8e7f8-4a94-4169-8bbb-1974c063a554; 22.9.2019); Ukraine: State Statistics Service of Ukraine (https://ukrstat.org/en/operativ/operativ2007/rp/ean/ean_e/osp_rik_b_07_e.htm; 21.9.2019).

[40]***Note,*** [41]***Note:*** Break in time series 2014 in Serbia.

Table A-16:
NEET Rate, 2011 – 2018 per country, total[42]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8
Danube Region	10.7	11.9	12.0	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.2	10.1
Austria	5.0	4.5	4.9	5.3	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.1
Bulgaria	16.6	15.6	16.5	16.5	16.1	17.4	14.6	14.6
Croatia	5.8	5.4	7.0	6.2	5.7	7.4	7.0	7.1
Czech Republic	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.6
Germany	5.9	5.7	5.2	5.4	5.4	6.0	5.9	5.5
Hungary	10.6	10.6	11.0	10.2	9.5	9.9	9.9	9.8
Romania	12.6	12.4	12.6	12.8	14.0	14.2	12.3	12.5
Slovak Republic	7.8	7.2	7.2	8.0	8.4	8.1	9.3	9.1
Slovenia	3.8	4.8	5.2	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	32.6	33.9	31.6	31.8	32.8	31.4	28.8	x
Montenegro	11.9	11.0	11.2	9.9	10.5	8.7	8.8	8.8
Serbia	9.1	8.7	9.0	10.3	10.6	10.0	10.5	9.5
Republic of Moldova	x	27.6	27.1	28.9	29.7	28.3	29.3	27.1
Ukraine	x	x	x	20.0	17.6	18.3	16.5	x

Source: EU-Member States, Montenegro, Serbia: Eurostat Segment „yth_empl_150" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/yth_empl_150; 22.9.2019) ; Bosnia-Herzegovina: https://www.seejobsgate-way.net; 21.9.2019; Republic of Moldova: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova (http://statbank.statistica.md/pxweb/pxweb/en/30%20Statisti-ca%20sociala/30%20Statistica%20sociala__03%20FM__03%20MUN__MUN010/MUN011100reg.px/?rxid=cad8e7f8-4a94-4169-8bbb-1974c063a554; 22.9.2019); Ukraine: International Labour Organization (ILO) (http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/Excel/MBI_20_EN.xlsx; 22.9.2019).

Table A-17:
NEET Rate, 2011 – 2018 per country, Male[43]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
Danube Region	7.7	8.3	8.2	8.9	9.1	8.9	8.1	6.4
Austria	3.3	2.9	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.4
Bulgaria	13.4	12.1	13.1	12.7	12.7	12.8	9.6	10.1
Croatia	4.3	4.0	5.1	5.4	5.2	6.6	5.3	5.8
Czech Republic	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.0
Germany	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.6	3.6	3.3
Hungary	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.6	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.3
Romania	8.6	8.1	7.9	8.2	7.8	8.1	6.5	6.3
Slovak Republic	2.7	2.3	1.8	2.4	3.3	2.9	3.4	3.2
Slovenia	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.7
Bosnia-Herzegovina	29.2	30.5	27.4	27.9	29.2	28.0	24.5	x
Montenegro	10.0	8.1	8.9	8.5	8.3	6.2	7.4	6.9
Serbia	7.1	6.0	5.9	6.8	8.1	7.3	7.9	6.3
Republic of Moldova	x	18.6	17.8	18.1	19.7	18.4	17.7	21.6
Ukraine	x	x	x	16.2	14.9	15.4	13.5	x

Source: EU-Member States, Montenegro, Serbia: Eurostat Segment „yth_empl_150" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/yth_empl_150; 22.9.2019) ; Bosnia-Herzegovina: https://www.seejobsgate-way.net; 21.9.2019; Republic of Moldova: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova (http://statbank.statistica.md/pxweb/pxweb/en/30%20Statisti-ca%20sociala/30%20Statistica%20sociala__03%20FM__03%20MUN__MUN010/MUN011100reg.px/?rxid=cad8e7f8-4a94-4169-8bbb-1974c063a554; 22.9.2019); Ukraine: International Labour Organization (ILO) (http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/Excel/MBI_20_EN.xlsx; 22.9.2019).

[42]***Note,*** [43]***Note:*** Break in time series 2014 in Serbia, 2015 in Hungary. Different age groups: EU-Member States and (potential) accession states, Republic of Moldova: 15 to 29; Ukraine: 15 to 24.

Table A-18:
NEET Rate, 2011 – 2018 per country, Female[44]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.5	10.4
Danube Region	13.0	13.6	13.8	14.6	14.5	14.7	14.5	14.0
Austria	6.7	6.0	6.3	6.8	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.9
Bulgaria	19.9	19.3	20.2	20.5	19.7	22.2	19.8	19.4
Croatia	7.3	6.9	9.0	7.0	6.2	8.2	8.9	8.4
Czech Republic	12.7	12.9	13.0	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.5
Germany	8.6	8.5	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.6	8.4	8
Hungary	15.7	15.4	16.1	15.1	14.4	15.2	15.5	15.6
Romania	16.8	17.0	17.5	17.8	20.6	20.8	18.5	19.1
Slovak Republic	13.1	12.3	12.8	13.9	13.6	13.5	15.5	15.2
Slovenia	4.2	5.9	6.3	6.9	6.2	5.6	5.8	6.5
Bosnia-Herzegovina	26.1	26.2	24.1	24.0	26.0	24.7	24.0	x
Montenegro	13.8	14.0	13.5	11.4	12.8	11.4	10.4	10.8
Serbia	11.3	11.8	12.3	13.9	13.2	12.9	13.3	12.8
Republic of Moldova	x	20.9	20	21.9	22.4	21.1	22.7	32.2
Ukraine	x	x	x	23.9	20.5	21.3	19.7	x

Source: EU-Member States, Montenegro, Serbia: Eurostat Segment „yth_empl_150" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/yth_empl_150; 22.9.2019) ; Bosnia-Herzegovina: https://www.seejobsgate-way.net; 21.9.2019; Republic of Moldova: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova (http://statbank.statistica.md/pxweb/pxweb/en/30%20Statisti-ca%20sociala/30%20Statistica%20sociala__03%20FM__03%20MUN__MUN010/MUN011100reg.px/?rxid=cad8e7f8-4a94-4169-8bbb-1974c063a554; 22.9.2019); Ukraine: International Labour Organization (ILO) (http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/Excel/MBI_20_EN.xlsx; 22.9.2019).

[44]***Note:*** Break in time series 2014 in Serbia, 2015 in Hungary. Different age groups: EU-Member States and (potential) accession states, Republic of Moldova: 15 to 29; Ukraine: 15 to 24.

6.1.2. Target 2

Table A- 19:
Participation in pre-school and primary education 2011 – 2017 by country, Total[45]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU-28	93.3	94.0	94.1	94.2	94.9	95.3	95.4
Danube Region	84.3	84.7	86.3	84.6	83.1	83.6	85.9
Austria	94.3	93.8	93.9	94.0	94.8	94.9	95.6
Bulgaria	86.6	87.1	87.8	89.3	89.2	86.5	83.9
Croatia	71.0	71.7	71.4	72.4	73.8	75.1	82.8
Czech Republic	87.8	86.1	85.7	86.4	88.0	90.7	92.0
Germany	96.4	96.5	97.5	97.4	97.4	96.6	96.4
Hungary	94.5	94.5	94.7	94.7	95.3	95.7	95.6
Romania	86.4	85.5	86.4	86.4	87.6	88.2	89.6
Slovak Republic	76.9	77.1	77.5	77.4	78.4	76.5	78.2
Slovenia	89.8	90.9	89.8	89.4	90.5	90.9	92.1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	14.7	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x	x	59.7	60.6	70.4
Serbia	59.3	63.7	64.0	58.6	59.9	63.4	68.6
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: EU-Member States, Montenegro, Serbia: Eurostat: Eurostat Segment „sdg_04_30" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/sdg_04_30/default/table?lang=en; 02.10.2019), Bosnia-Herzegovina: Regional Cooperation Council (https://www.rcc.int/seeds/results/1/see2020-progress-tracker; 02.10.2019); Ukraine: Statistical Yearbook 2017, Table 6.3; 23.9.2019.

Table A-20:
Participation in pre-school and primary education 2011 – 2017 by country, Male[46]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU-28	93.2	94.0	94.2	94.2	94.9	95.4	94.7
Danube Region	87.1	87.0	87.2	87.6	85.6	86.0	85.9
Austria	93.9	93.6	93.3	93.5	93.1	94.3	95.2
Bulgaria	86.8	87.1	87.8	89.5	89.2	87.0	84.3
Croatia	71.3	71.9	71.9	73.2	74.8	76.4	82.7
Czech Republic	87.7	86.1	85.9	86.5	88.2	90.8	92.2
Germany	96.2	96.4	97.4	97.1	97.2	96.3	96.2
Hungary	94.6	94.5	94.7	94.9	95.5	96.0	95.8
Romania	85.9	84.7	86.1	86.1	87.6	88.2	89.4
Slovak Republic	76.9	76.9	77.4	77.3	78.4	76.4	77.9
Slovenia	91.0	91.6	90.7	90.0	90.8	91.7	92.3
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x	x	61.2	62.5	70.1
Serbia	x	x	x	x	x	x	68.5
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: EU-Member States, Montenegro, Serbia: Eurostat: Eurostat Segment „sdg_04_30" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/sdg_04_30/default/table?lang=en; 02.10.2019), Bosnia-Herzegovina: Regional Cooperation Council (https://www.rcc.int/seeds/results/1/see2020-progress-tracker; 02.10.2019); Ukraine: Statistical Yearbook 2017, Table 6.3; 23.9.2019.

[45] ***Note:*** Different definition highlighted in yellow.
[46] ***Note:*** Different definition highlighted in yellow. EU-28-average for 2016 estimated.

Table A-21:
Participation in pre-school and primary education 2011 – 2017 by country, Female[47]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU-28	93.3	94.0	93.9	94.2	94.9	95.3	94.8
Danube Region	87.0	87.1	87.1	87.4	85.3	85.2	86.0
Austria	94.8	93.9	94.6	94.4	96.5	95.5	96.1
Bulgaria	86.3	87.1	87.7	89.1	89.1	86.1	83.6
Croatia	70.7	71.6	71.0	71.5	72.7	73.8	83.0
Czech Republic	88	86	85.6	86.3	87.8	90.7	91.8
Germany	96.5	96.7	97.6	97.6	97.6	96.9	96.6
Hungary	94.4	94.4	94.6	94.5	95.0	95.5	95.3
Romania	86.9	86.4	86.6	86.7	87.5	88.3	89.7
Slovak Republic	76.9	77.2	77.6	77.6	78.5	76.7	78.5
Slovenia	88.5	90.2	88.9	88.7	90.3	90.2	91.9
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x	x	58.1	58.5	70.6
Serbia	x	x	x	x	x	x	68.7
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: EU-Member States, Montenegro, Serbia: Eurostat: Eurostat Segment „sdg_04_30" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/sdg_04_30/default/table?lang=en; 02.10.2019), Bosnia-Herzegovina: Regional Cooperation Council (https://www.rcc.int/seeds/results/1/see2020-progress-tracker; 02.10.2019); Ukraine: Statistical Yearbook 2017, Table 6.3; 23.9.2019.

Table A-22:
Employment rate of people aged 20 to 24 who have completed at least upper secondary education, 2011 – 2018, all countries, total

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	77.1	75.9	75.4	76.0	76.9	78.4	80.2	81.6
Danube Region	70.4	70.5	70.5	70.7	73.1	75.7	78.2	79.8
Austria	90.5	90.6	89.7	87.2	86.9	87.6	89.4	88.6
Bulgaria	59.2	67.3	67.7	65.4	74.6	72.0	77.7	78.6
Croatia	62.7	60.2	53.8	62	62.9	72.5	65.9	71.2
Czech Republic	80.7	82.3	80.4	81.3	82.2	86.7	89.9	89.6
Germany	88.3	88.9	89.7	90	90.4	90.1	90.9	92.1
Hungary	73.4	73.3	74.2	78.5	80.4	85.0	84.7	87.5
Romania	70.8	70.2	67.2	66.2	68.1	69.3	76.0	77.4
Slovak Republic	70.1	68.6	70.3	72.7	75.2	79.6	81.5	83.4
Slovenia	76	73.2	73.8	70.1	71.5	76.7	81.6	84.2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	57.4	53.5	62.3	54.8	61.3	58.7	61.3	61.2
Serbia	45.5	47.2	46.5	49.8	50.6	54.1	61.4	64.3
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: Eurostat Segment „lfsa_ergaedcob" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_ergaedcob&lang=en; 02.10.2019).

[47] ***Note:*** Different definition highlighted in yellow. EU-28-average for 2016 estimated.

Table A-23:
Employment rate of people aged 20 to 24 who have completed at least upper secondary education, 2011 – 20172018, all countries, Male

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	79.2	78.2	77.6	77.9	78.6	80.8	82.0	82.3
Danube Region	71.7	72.5	72.9	73.6	75.5	78.7	81.2	83.8
Austria	91.1	91.1	91.4	87.5	87.4	87.1	88.9	91.0
Bulgaria	57.9	67.2	66.2	64.6	75.2	75.5	78.0	82.4
Croatia	58.9	60.5	53.9	61.5	62.6	72.1	69.2	76.1
Czech Republic	86.4	87.2	87.5	88.5	90.3	94.2	95.2	95.9
Germany	88.9	90.6	91.2	91.6	92.1	92.0	92.7	94.1
Hungary	75.9	74.4	77.9	81.8	83.1	89.1	90.2	91.6
Romania	73.0	72.5	69.5	70.6	74.1	75.1	77.6	82.8
Slovak Republic	73.7	72.1	73.1	78.0	79.5	86.2	87.6	91.4
Slovenia	78.4	78.3	79.3	76.8	75.1	78.3	88.8	88.9
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	57.9	52.9	63.1	54.3	57.7	58.3	59.2	58.0
Serbia	47.1	51.2	48.8	53.9	53.8	58.2	66.0	69.8
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: Eurostat Segment „lfsa_ergaedcob" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_ergaedcob&lang=en; 02.10.2019).

Table A-24:
Employment rate of people aged 20 to 24 who have completed at least upper secondary education, 2011 – 2018, all countries, Female

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	75.0	73.7	73.2	74.3	75.3	76.1	78.4	80.0
Danube Region	69.1	68.5	68.5	68.1	70.8	72.6	75.2	78.7
Austria	91.1	91.1	91.4	87.5	87.4	87.1	88.9	91.0
Bulgaria	60.6	67.3	69.1	66.4	73.9	68.9	77.5	74.6
Croatia	66.3	59.7	53.7	62.6	63.2	72.8	63.2	66.5
Czech Republic	74.7	77.2	73.1	74.7	75.0	79.3	85.5	83.3
Germany	87.6	87.1	88.0	88.3	88.6	88.2	88.9	90.0
Hungary	71.2	72.4	71.0	75.0	77.8	81.1	79.4	83.4
Romania	68.5	67.9	65.0	61.7	62.0	63.6	74.5	72.3
Slovak Republic	66.4	65.3	68.0	68.3	70.8	72.8	75.6	75.6
Slovenia	73.4	68.5	68.1	63.9	68.5	75.2	73.7	79.6
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	56.9	54.2	61.5	55.2	64.6	59.1	62.8	64.1
Serbia	43.4	42.8	44.1	46.0	47.3	50.1	57.0	85.7
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: Eurostat Segment „lfsa_ergaedcob" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_ergaedcob&lang=en; 02.10.2019).

Table A- 25:

Employment rate of people aged 20 to 24 who have completed upper secondary and post-secondary non tertiary education, 2011 – 20172018, all countries[48]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	44.2	43.3	42.6	43.0	44.0	45.1	46.1	46.9
Danube Region	38.2	37.2	37.0	37.8	39.4	41.8	44.5	44.7
Austria	68.8	68.1	68.4	61.5	59.9	60.8	61.0	61.2
Bulgaria	34.4	32.2	31.6	30.8	31.0	30.0	35.0	30.9
Croatia	31.2	26.9	24.2	28.1	28.6	39.5	40.7	40.2
Czech Republic	41.3	41.7	41.4	43.5	47.3	48.8	49.4	49.0
Germany	65.0	64.0	63.9	63.4	63.4	63.5	64.4	65.1
Hungary	29.1	29.3	31.8	35.8	38.8	42.4	44.6	44.5
Romania	29.8	30.1	29.9	29.6	33.0	30.1	32.4	34.0
Slovak Republic	35.8	36.1	36.3	38.8	40.8	45.6	49.6	51.3
Slovenia	43.5	38.2	36.8	36.9	42.5	43.0	51.8	52.1
Bosnia Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	20.2	21.8	21.3	26.5	24.6	28.7	30.5	31.5
Serbia	20.6	21.1	21.4	20.8	23.0	27.5	30.1	31.5
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: Eurostat Segment „lfsa_ergaedcob" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_ergaedcob&lang=en; 02.10.2019).

Table A-26:

Employment rate of people aged 20 to 24 who have tertiary education, 2011 – 2018, all countries[49]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	55.5	54.5	54.7	56.1	58.4	59.1	60.9	62.1
Danube Region	48.0	47.4	45.2	45.6	48.3	49.4	52.1	52.4
Austria	65.5	71.6	66.9	64.8	64.3	64.4	66.1	66.3
Bulgaria	58.5	62.0	58.5	53.0	54.0	53.6	60.8	57.6
Croatia	37.1	33.7	22.7	34.4	31.8	30.2	33.2	28.1
Czech Republic	38.9	37.3	40.2	38.3	38.8	39.9	44.1	44.8
Germany	78.7	76.4	76.5	71.9	71.7	71.5	71.5	73.1
Hungary	57.3	54.7	51.5	56.8	58.4	68.0	63.1	61.8
Romania	44.7	42.6	39.1	34.5	50.4	43.8	57.1	54.1
Slovak Republic	23.7	23.2	22.1	19.8	27.3	25.0	28.2	26.6
Slovenia	53.9	53.7	43.6	43.8	44.3	49.9	57.2	61.5
Bosnia Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	40.1	41.1	54.0	52.7	57.3	62.3	52.5	61.7
Serbia	29.7	25.2	21.6	31.5	33.2	34.9	39.4	41.0
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: Eurostat Segment „lfsa_ergaedcob" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_ergaedcob&lang=en; 02.10.2019).

[48] ***Note:*** Break in time series in 2014.

[49] ***Note:*** Break in time series in 2014. Data with low reliability highlighted in red.

Table A-27:
Share of low-achieving students in Mathematics, Reading and Science, PISA 2012 and 2015, per country

	Mathematics		Reading		Science	
	2012	2015	2012	2015	2012	2015
OECD	23.0	23.4	18.0	20.1	17.8	21.2
Danube Region	31.2	31.7	26.5	29.4	25.2	29.5
Austria	18.7	21.8	19.5	22.5	15.8	20.8
Bulgaria	43.8	42.1	39.4	41.5	36.9	37.9
Croatia	29.9	32.0	18.7	19.9	17.3	24.6
Czech Republic	21.0	21.7	16.9	22.0	13.8	20.7
Germany	17.7	17.2	14.5	16.2	12.2	17.0
Hungary	28.1	28.0	19.7	27.5	18.0	26.0
Romania	40.8	39.9	37.3	38.7	37.3	38.5
Slovak Republic	27.5	27.7	28.2	32.1	26.9	30.7
Slovenia	20.1	16.1	21.1	15.1	12.9	15.0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	56.6	51.9	43.3	41.9	50.7	51.0
Serbia	38.9	x	33.1	x	35.0	x
Republic of Moldova	x	50.3	x	45.8	x	42.2
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: OECD 2012 (https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/education/pisa-2012-results-what-students-know-and-can-do-volume-i_9789264201118-en; 02.10.2019) und 2015 (https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/education/pisa-2015-results-volume-i_9789264266490-en; 02.10.2019).

Table A-28:
Gender difference in performance in Mathematics, Reading and Science, PISA 2012 and 2015, per country[50]

	Gender diferences* in ..					
	Mathematics		Reading		Science	
	2012	2015	2012	2015	2012	2015
OECD	11	8	-38	-27	1	4
Danube Region	9	8	-47	-37	-3	1
Austria	22	27	-37	-37	9	19
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-70	-47	-20	-15
Croatia	12	13	-48	-26	-2	6
Czech Republic	12	7	-39	-26	1	9
Germany	14	17	-44	-21	-1	10
Hungary	9	8	-40	-25	3	3
Romania	4	1	-40	-18	-5	-6
Slovak Republic	9	6	-39	-36	7	-1
Slovenia	3	4	-56	-43	-9	-6
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	0	0	-62	-34	-17	-5
Serbia	9	x	-46	x	-4	x
Republic of Moldova	x	-2	x	-52	x	-7
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: OECD 2012 (https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/education/pisa-2012-results-what-students-know-and-can-do-volume-i_9789264201118-en; 02.10.2019) und 2015 (https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/education/pisa-2015-results-volume-i_9789264266490-en; 02.10.2019).

[50] ***Note:*** Statistically significant differences are highlighted in yellow.

Table A-29:

Differences in performance between migrant and non-migrant students; PISA 2015, per country[51]

	Differences* between immigrant and non-immigrant students			
	Percentage of immigrant students	Mathematics	Reading	Science
OECD	12.5	26	29	31
Danube Region	7.4	25	30	32
Austria	20.3	46	38	46
Bulgaria	1.0	66	87	68
Croatia	10.8	7	11	15
Czech Republic	3.4	14	29	24
Germany	16.9	35	37	50
Hungary	2.7	-7	-8	-4
Slovak Republic	1.2	64	90	73
Slovenia	7.8	35	28	45
Montenegro	5.6	-15	-14	-4
Republic of Moldova	1.4	7	10	4

Source: OECD 2012 (https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/education/pisa-2012-results-what-students-know-and-can-do-volume-i_9789264201118-en; 02.10.2019) und 2015 (https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/education/pisa-2015-results-volume-i_9789264266490-en; 02.10.2019).

Table A-30:

Influence of social status of pupils on their test performance, PISA 2012 and 2015; per country

	Score-point difference associated with one unit increase in ESCS in …					
	Mathematics		Reading		Science	
	2012	2015	2012	2015	2012	2015
OECD	39	37	38	37	38	38
Danube Region	42	38	41	42	41	40
Austria	43	43	42	45	46	45
Bulgaria	42	38	53	48	47	41
Croatia	36	38	34	38	31	38
Czech Republic	51	52	46	53	46	52
Germany	43	36	37	38	42	42
Hungary	47	45	42	47	44	47
Romania	38	39	38	41	34	34
Slovak Republic	54	40	56	45	56	41
Slovenia	42	35	40	38	39	43
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	33	23	34	28	32	23
Serbia	34	x	30	x	29	x
Republic of Moldova	x	34	x	38	x	33
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: OECD 2012 (https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/education/pisa-2012-results-what-students-know-and-can-do-volume-i_9789264201118-en; 02.10.2019) und 2015 (https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/education/pisa-2015-results-volume-i_9789264266490-en; 02.10.2019).

[51] ***Note:*** Statistically significant differences are highlighted in yellow.

Table A-31:
Share of people aged 20 to 24 who have graduated at least from upper secondary education, 2011 – 2018 per country, total[52]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	79.7	80.3	81.1	82.2	82.7	83.1	83.3	83.5
Danube Region	87.4	87.6	88.0	88.5	88.3	88.0	88.1	88.5
Austria	85.2	86.4	87.2	89.6	88.7	89.5	87.4	88.0
Bulgaria	86.7	85.8	86.0	85.8	85.1	85.0	85.8	86.0
Croatia	94.9	94.0	94.2	96.2	95.9	96.3	96.3	96.2
Czech Republic	91.7	90.9	90.9	90.7	90.4	89.6	89.2	89.5
Germany	75.5	75.8	77.0	77.1	77.1	77.7	77.5	77.4
Hungary	82.7	83.2	84.2	85.3	84.2	83.5	84.3	85.0
Romania	79.7	79.8	80.3	79.7	79.7	79.9	79.8	81.7
Slovak Republic	93.3	92.7	91.2	90.9	91.3	90.4	88.9	89.4
Slovenia	90.1	90.1	91.5	90.2	90.9	90.9	91.2	91.5
Bosnia-Herzegovina	90.9	90.8	92.4	93.5	93.8	x	x	x
Montenegro	91.3	92.3	93.4	94.6	93.4	93.2	95.1	96.1
Serbia	90.0	90.1	89.4	90.2	91.4	92.2	93.2	92.5
Republic of Moldova	76.6	77.2	76.9	78.3	76.2	x	x	x
Ukraine	95.6	97.5	97.4	97.1	97.4	x	x	x

Source: Eurostat; Member States, Serbia, Montenegro: Eurostat Segment „tps00186" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tps00186&plugin=1; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina: Eurostat Segment „cpc_siinr" (http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=cpc_siinr&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Republic of Moldova, Ukraine: Eurostat Segment „enpr_siinr" (http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=cpc_siinr&lang=en; 02.10.2019).

Table A-32:
Share of people aged 20 to 24 who have graduated at least from upper secondary education, 2011 – 2018 per country, Male[53]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	76.9	77.6	78.5	79.8	80.5	80.8	80.9	81.0
Danube Region	86.7	87.4	87.6	88.1	88.0	87.4	87.4	87.8
Austria	83.8	85.7	87.1	89.5	88.0	88.0	84.7	85.7
Bulgaria	87.4	86.0	85.7	85.8	84.7	84.8	85.8	85.9
Croatia	93.8	93.5	92.8	95.0	94.6	95.5	95.9	96.7
Czech Republic	90.6	90.2	90.4	89.9	90.2	89.7	88.8	88.5
Germany	73.3	73.9	75.3	75.4	75.2	75.8	75.3	74.8
Hungary	81.5	81.8	83.0	83.3	83.3	82.9	84.2	84.9
Romania	78.6	79.0	79.5	78.4	79.3	80.5	80.0	81.1
Slovak Republic	92.6	91.8	90.5	90.6	91.4	90.5	90.0	89.6
Slovenia	86.8	88.1	89.1	87.3	88.0	87.6	88.9	89.9
Bosnia-Herzegovina	90.7	93.7	92.3	94.2	94.4	x	x	x
Montenegro	91.2	91.9	92.2	94.5	93.1	94.2	95.1	96.2
Serbia	88.5	89.2	89.9	90.1	90.7	91.4	92.7	92.3
Republic of Moldova	81.2	81.9	81.0	82.1	80.4	x	x	x
Ukraine	94.0	96.9	97.5	97.2	98.3	x	x	x

Source: Eurostat; Member States, Serbia, Montenegro: Eurostat Segment „tps00186" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tps00186&plugin=1; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina: Eurostat Segment „cpc_siinr" (http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=cpc_siinr&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Republic of Moldova, Ukraine: Eurostat Segment „enpr_siinr" (http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=cpc_siinr&lang=en; 02.10.2019).

[52] ***Note:*** Break in time series in 2014. Different definitions highlighted in yellow.
[53] ***Note:*** Break in time series in 2014.

Table A-33:

Share of people aged 20 to 24 who have graduated at least from upper secondary education, 2011 – 2018 per country, Female[54]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	82.5	83.1	83.9	84.7	85.1	85.6	85.9	86.1
Danube Region	88.2	87.8	88.4	88.9	88.5	88.7	88.8	89.2
Austria	86.6	87.0	87.3	89.6	89.4	91.1	90.2	90.3
Bulgaria	86.0	85.5	86.3	85.8	85.6	85.2	85.8	86.3
Croatia	96.2	94.5	95.8	97.4	97.2	97.1	96.7	95.9
Czech Republic	92.8	91.7	91.4	91.4	90.6	89.6	89.6	90.5
Germany	77.8	77.7	78.7	79.0	79.2	79.7	80.0	80.3
Hungary	84.0	84.7	85.4	87.3	85.2	84.1	84.5	85.4
Romania	80.9	80.7	81.1	81.1	80.2	79.3	79.5	81.7
Slovak Republic	94.0	93.6	92.0	91.3	91.3	90.3	87.6	89.1
Slovenia	94.1	92.5	94.4	93.3	93.7	94.1	93.8	93.7
Bosnia-Herzegovina	91.1	87.7	92.6	92.8	93.1	x	x	x
Montenegro	91.4	92.8	94.6	94.8	93.7	92.1	95.1	95.8
Serbia	91.8	91.2	88.9	90.3	92.1	93.0	93.7	92.7
Republic of Moldova	71.5	72.1	72.2	73.8	71.7	x	x	x
Ukraine	97.2	98.1	97.3	97.0	96.5	x	x	x

Source: Eurostat; Member States, Serbia, Montenegro: Eurostat Segment „tps00186" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tps00186&plugin=1; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina: Eurostat Segment „cpc_siinr" (http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=cpc_siinr&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Republic of Moldova, Ukraine: Eurostat Segment „enpr_siinr" (http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=cpc_siinr&lang=en; 02.10.2019).

Table A-34:

Share of the population aged 30-34 years who have successfully completed university or university-like (tertiary-level) education with an education level ISCED 1997 5-6, 2011 -2018 per country, total[55]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	34.8	36.0	37.1	38.0	38.7	39.2	39.9	40.7
Danube Region	23.9	25.3	26.8	28.9	29.6	30.9	31.6	30.4
Austria	23.6	26.1	27.1	40.0	38.7	40.1	40.8	40.7
Bulgaria	27.3	26.9	29.4	30.9	32.1	33.8	32.8	33.7
Croatia	23.9	23.1	25.6	32.1	30.8	29.3	28.7	34.1
Czech Republic	23.7	25.6	26.7	28.2	30.1	32.8	34.2	33.7
Germany	30.6	31.8	32.9	31.4	32.3	33.2	34.0	34.9
Baden-Württemberg	34.6	36.5	38.6	35.8	36.5	38.0	38.1	39.1
Bavaria	34.0	36.5	38.0	36.4	36.7	38.3	39.2	39.9
Hungary	28.2	29.8	32.3	34.1	34.3	33.0	32.1	33.7
Romania	20.3	21.7	22.9	25.0	25.6	25.6	26.3	24.6
Slovak Republic	23.2	23.7	26.9	26.9	28.4	31.5	34.3	37.7
Slovenia	37.9	39.2	40.1	41.0	43.4	44.2	46.4	42.7
Bosnia-Herzegovina	13.4	16.5	15.7	18.9	17.2	23.1	23.8	x
Montenegro	24.1	24.2	26.8	28.3	31.0	33.9	34.0	32.4
Serbia	20.7	24.6	25.4	27.1	28.9	28.9	31.4	32.8
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: EU-Member States, Serbia, Montenegro: Eurostat Segment „sdg_ 04_20" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/sdg_04_20/default/table?lang=en; 02.10.2019)) 0; Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria: Eurostat Segment „tgs_00105" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfst_r_lfe2emprt&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina: Regional Cooperation Council (https://www.rcc.int/seeds/results/1/see2020-progress-tracker; 02.10.2019).

[54]***Note,*** [55]***Note:*** Break in time series in 2014.

Table A-35:

Share of the population aged 30-34 years who have successfully completed university or university-like (tertiary-level) education with an education level ISCED 1997 5-6, 2011 -2018 per country, Male[56]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	31.0	31.8	32.9	33.6	34.0	34.4	34.9	35.7
Danube Region	22.6	23.6	25.0	26.4	27.1	28.1	28.2	30.9
Austria	22.8	25.6	26.4	38.3	37.5	38.3	37.7	37.2
Bulgaria	20.9	20.5	21.8	23.4	24.8	27.2	25.5	27.0
Croatia	19.5	18.6	21.7	25.6	23.7	22.2	22.1	26.5
Czech Republic	21.5	22.4	24.0	24.2	24.7	27.2	27.7	27.3
Germany	29.9	31.0	32.2	32.0	32.2	33.4	33.8	34.5
Baden-Württemberg	23.6	24.6	26.8	28.0	27.6	26.4	27.0	27.3
Bavaria	37.2	38.3	40.4	37.6	38.1	40.6	40.3	41.0
Hungary	34.8	37.0	39.4	38.7	38.2	39.9	40.5	41.3
Romania	20.1	20.5	21.6	22.9	24.2	23.9	23.9	21.4
Slovak Republic	19.4	19.4	22.3	22.5	22.8	24.0	26.7	31.1
Slovenia	29.4	29.5	31.1	30.0	32.0	33.6	34.7	31.6
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	20.2	22.8	22.5	25.3	29.9	31.8	30.0	29.3
Serbia	16.5	20.3	20.3	21.4	24.2	24.7	25.4	26.4
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: EU-Member States, Serbia, Montenegro: Eurostat Segment „sdg_ 04_20“ (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/sdg_04_20/default/table?lang=en; 02.10.2019)) 0; Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria: Eurostat Segment „tgs_00105“ (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfst_r_lfe2emprt&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina: Regional Cooperation Council (https://www.rcc.int/seeds/results/1/see2020-progress-tracker; 02.10.2019).

Table A-36:

Share of the population aged 30-34 years who have successfully completed university or university-like (tertiary-level) education with an education level ISCED 1997 5-6, 2011 -2018 per country, Female[57]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	38.7	40.2	41.4	42.3	43.4	43.9	44.9	45.8
Danube Region	27.9	29.3	31.2	33.4	34.4	35.4	36.5	40.2
Austria	24.3	26.5	27.8	41.6	40.0	42.0	44.0	44.2
Bulgaria	34.2	33.6	37.6	39.0	39.9	41.0	40.5	40.8
Croatia	28.5	27.8	29.7	38.9	38.1	36.7	35.4	41.9
Czech Republic	26.1	29.1	29.6	32.5	35.9	38.7	41.0	40.6
Germany	31.3	32.6	33.7	30.8	32.4	33.0	34.2	35.4
Baden-Württemberg	32.9	35.1	37.8	40.3	41.0	39.6	37.5	40.5
Bavaria	32.0	34.7	36.7	33.9	35.0	35.2	35.8	37.1
Hungary	33.2	36.1	36.7	34.2	35.3	36.6	37.7	38.3
Romania	20.6	22.9	24.2	27.2	27.2	27.4	28.9	28.1
Slovak Republic	27.3	28.2	31.8	31.5	34.4	39.4	42.4	44.6
Slovenia	47.3	49.6	49.6	53.6	56.4	55.3	58.8	56.3
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	28.1	25.5	31.3	31.3	32.2	35.9	37.7	35.5
Serbia	25.3	29.0	30.5	33.0	33.7	35.3	37.7	39.4
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: EU-Member States, Serbia, Montenegro: Eurostat Segment „sdg_ 04_20“ (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/sdg_04_20/default/table?lang=en; 02.10.2019)) 0; Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria: Eurostat Segment „tgs_00105“ (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfst_r_lfe2emprt&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina: Regional Cooperation Council (https://www.rcc.int/seeds/results/1/see2020-progress-tracker; 02.10.2019).

[56]***Note,*** [57]***Note:*** Break in time series in 2014.

Table A-37:
Share of people aged 25 to 64 having taken part in further education or training four weeks prior to the survey, 2011 – 2018, per country, total[58]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	9.1	9.2	10.7	10.8	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.1
Danube Region	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.7	6.1	6.1	6.3
Austria	13.5	14.2	14.1	14.3	14.4	14.9	15.8	15.1
Bulgaria	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5
Croatia	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.9
Czech Republic	11.6	11.1	10.0	9.6	8.5	8.8	9.8	8.5
Germany	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.5	8.4	8.2
Baden-Württemberg	x	x	x	9.3	9.6	10.0	9.4	9.1
Bavaria	x	x	x	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5
Hungary	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.3	7.1	6.3	6.2	6.0
Romania	1.6	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9
Slovak Republic	4.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.4	4.0
Slovenia	16.0	13.8	12.5	12.1	11.9	11.6	12.0	11.4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.6	1.8	x
Montenegro	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.3	2.8	3.2
Serbia	3.5	3.6	3.9	4.4	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.1
Republic of Moldova	1.0	1.5	1.9	1.6	0.9	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: EU-Member States, Serbia, Montenegro: Eurostat Segment „trng_lfse_01" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?query=BOOKMARK_DS-108835_QID_17104A5B_UID_-3F171EB0&layout=AGE,L,X,0;GEO,L,Y,0;UNIT,L,Z,0;TIME,C,Z,1;SEX,L,Z,2;INDICATORS,C,Z,3;&zSelection=DS-108835UNIT,PC;DS-108835SEX,T;DS-108835TIME,2014;DS-108835INDICATORS,OBS_FLAG;&rankName1=TIME_1_0_-1_2&rankName2=UNIT_1_2_-1_2&rankName3=INDICATORS_1_2_-1_2&rankName4=SEX_1_2_-1_2&rankName5=AGE_1_2_0_0&rankName6=GEO_1_2_0_1&rStp=&cStp=&rDCh=&cDCh=&rDM=true&cDM=true&footnes=false&empty=false&wai=false&time_mode=ROLLING&time_most_recent=true&lang=EN&cfo=%23%23%23%2C%23%23%23.%23%23%23&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria: Eurostat Segment „trng_lfse_04" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=trng_lfse_04&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina: for the years 2011 to 2015 data from Eurostat has been used (http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=cpc_siinr&lang=en; 02.10.2019); for 2016 and 2017 data from the „Regional Cooperation Council" has been used (https://www.rcc.int/seeds/results/1/see2020-progress-tracker; 02.10.2019).

[58] ***Note:*** Break in time series highlighted in red. Different source for Bosnia-Herzegovina for 2016 and 2017.

Table A-38:
Share of people aged 25 to 64 having taken part in further education or training four weeks prior to the survey, 2011 – 2018 per country, Male[59]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	8.3	8.5	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.1
Danube Region	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0
Austria	12.3	13.2	12.8	13.2	13.3	13.5	14.2	13.7
Bulgaria	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4
Croatia	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.7	3.1	2.1	2.4
Czech Republic	11.4	10.8	10.0	9.3	8.3	8.6	9.6	8.3
Germany	7.9	8.1	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.7	8.7	8.5
Baden-Württemberg	x	x	x	9.7	9.7	10.5	9.9	9.6
Bavaria	x	x	x	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.9	7.9
Hungary	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.0	6.8	5.6	5.9	5.6
Romania	1.7	1.5	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0
Slovak Republic	3.5	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.6	3.5	4.2
Slovenia	13.8	11.6	10.5	10.5	10.7	10.2	10.0	9.4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	2.6	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.1	3.3
Serbia	3.2	3.4	3.4	4.1	4.5	4.8	4.2	3.7
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: EU-Member States, Serbia, Montenegro: Eurostat Segment „trng_lfse_01" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?query=BOOKMARK_DS-108835_QID_17104A5B_UID_-3F171EB0&layout=AGE,L,X,0;GEO,L,Y,0;UNIT,L,Z,0;TIME,C,Z,1;SEX,L,Z,2;INDICATORS,C,Z,3;&zSelection=DS-108835UNIT,PC;DS-108835SEX,T;DS-108835TIME,2014;DS-108835INDICATORS,OBS_FLAG;&rankName1=TIME_1_0_-1_2&rankName2=UNIT_1_2_-1_2&rankName3=INDICATORS_1_2_-1_2&rankName4=SEX_1_2_-1_2&rankName5=AGE_1_2_0_0&rankName6=GEO_1_2_0_1&rStp=&cStp=&rDCh=&cDCh=&rDM=true&cDM=true&footnes=false&empty=false&wai=false&time_mode=ROLLING&time_most_recent=true&lang=EN&cfo=%23%23%23%2C%23%23%23.%23%23%23&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria: Eurostat Segment „trng_lfse_04" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=trng_lfse_04&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina: for the years 2011 to 2015 data from Eurostat has been used (http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=cpc_siinr&lang=en; 02.10.2019); for 2016 and 2017 data from the „Regional Cooperation Council" has been used (https://www.rcc.int/seeds/results/1/see2020-progress-tracker; 02.10.2019).

[59] ***Note:*** Break in time series highlighted in red.

Table A-39:

Share of people aged 25 to 64 having taken part in further education or training four weeks prior to the survey, 2011 – 2018 per country, Female[60]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	9.8	9.9	11.6	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.8	12.1
Danube Region	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.6
Austria	14.6	15.3	15.4	15.4	15.4	16.3	17.3	16.5
Bulgaria	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6
Croatia	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.6	2.9	2.6	3.4
Czech Republic	11.9	11.4	9.9	9.8	8.6	9.0	10.0	8.7
Germany	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.1	8.0
Baden-Württemberg	x	x	x	8.8	9.4	9.6	9.0	8.7
Bavaria	x	x	x	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.1
Hungary	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.6	7.5	7.0	6.4	6.4
Romania	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9
Slovak Republic	4.6	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.8
Slovenia	18.3	16.2	14.6	13.8	13.3	13.2	14.1	13.5
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.5	3.0
Serbia	3.8	3.8	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.5	4.6	4.5
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: EU-Member States, Serbia, Montenegro: Eurostat Segment „trng_lfse_01" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?query=BOOKMARK_DS-108835_QID_17104A5B_UID_-3F171EB0&layout=AGE,L,X,0;GEO,L,Y,0;UNIT,L,Z,0;TIME,C,Z,1;SEX,L,Z,2;INDICATORS,C,Z,3;&zSelection=DS-108835UNIT,PC;DS-108835SEX,T;DS-108835TIME,2014;DS-108835INDICATORS,OBS_FLAG;&rankName1=TIME_1_0_-1_2&rankName2=UNIT_1_2_-1_2&rankName3=INDICATORS_1_2_-1_2&rankName4=SEX_1_2_-1_2&rankName5=AGE_1_2_0_0&rankName6=GEO_1_2_0_1&rStp=&cStp=&rDCh=&cDCh=&rDM=true&cDM=true&footnes=false&empty=false&wai=false&time_mode=ROLLING&time_most_recent=true&lang=EN&cfo=%23%23%23%2C%23%23%23.%23%23%23&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria: Eurostat Segment „trng_lfse_04" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=trng_lfse_04&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina: for the years 2011 to 2015 data from Eurostat has been used (http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=cpc_siinr&lang=en; 02.10.2019); for 2016 and 2017 data from the „Regional Cooperation Council" has been used (https://www.rcc.int/seeds/results/1/see2020-progress-tracker; 02.10.2019).

[60] ***Note:*** Break in time series highlighted in red.

Table A-40:

Share of people aged 25 to 34 having taken part in further education or training four weeks prior to the survey, 2011 – 2018, per country, total[61]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	15.6	15.7	17.5	17.5	17.4	17.3	17.6	17.8
Danube Region	13.1	12.5	12.6	9.7	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.5
Austria	22.9	23.9	23.9	24.3	24.4	24.6	26.3	24.8
Bulgaria	5.4	5.8	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.4	7.6	8.2
Croatia	10.5	10.6	10.0	8.6	9.9	9.6	7.5	9.0
Czech Republic	17.7	17.0	16.1	14.9	13.5	13.8	14.8	13.3
Germany	17.8	18.1	18.2	18.3	18.5	18.8	19.1	18.7
Hungary	7.6	7.2	7.5	7.1	11.6	10.1	9.7	10.1
Romania	4.5	4.1	4.9	3.9	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.7
Slovak Republic	7.6	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.7	5.6	6.3	6.4
Slovenia	29.6	24.9	22.4	22.4	22.3	21.5	20.9	18.2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	8.2	7.4	9.1	8.9	9.2	10.3	9.2	9.7
Serbia	12.0	12.5	13.3	13.6	13.5	13.9	12.3	11.6
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: EU-Member States, Serbia, Montenegro: Eurostat Segment „trng_lfse_01" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?query=BOOKMARK_DS-108835_QID_17104A5B_UID_-3F171EB0&layout=AGE,L,X,0;GEO,L,Y,0;UNIT,L,Z,0;TIME,C,Z,1;SEX,L,Z,2;INDICATORS,C,Z,3;&zSelection=DS-108835UNIT,PC;DS-108835SEX,T;DS-108835TIME,2014;DS-108835INDICATORS,OBS_FLAG;&rankName1=TIME_1_0_-1_2&rankName2=UNIT_1_2_-1_2&rankName3=INDICATORS_1_2_-1_2&rankName4=SEX_1_2_-1_2&rankName5=AGE_1_2_0_0&rankName6=GEO_1_2_0_1&rStp=&cStp=&rDCh=&cDCh=&rDM=true&cDM=true&footnes=false&empty=false&wai=false&time_mode=ROLLING&time_most_recent=true&lang=EN&cfo=%23%23%23%2C%23%23%23.%23%23%23&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria: Eurostat Segment „trng_lfse_04" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=trng_lfse_04&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina: for the years 2011 to 2015 data from Eurostat has been used (http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=cpc_siinr&lang=en; 02.10.2019); for 2016 and 2017 data from the „Regional Cooperation Council" has been used (https://www.rcc.int/seeds/results/1/see2020-progress-tracker; 02.10.2019).

[61] ***Note:*** Break in time series highlighted in red.

Table A-41:

Share of people aged 35 to 44 having taken part in further education or training four weeks prior to the survey, 2011 – 2018, per country, total[62]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	9.1	9.1	10.7	11.0	10.8	10.8	11.1	11.3
Danube Region	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.7	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.1
Austria	13.6	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.2	15.2	15.9	15.3
Bulgaria	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3
Croatia	1.4	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.6	2.0
Czech Republic	13.1	11.9	10.1	10.1	8.8	8.9	10.5	8.7
Germany	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.5	7.4	7.3
Hungary	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.0	7.8	6.8	6.6	5.7
Romania	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7
Slovak Republic	3.7	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.8	4.1
Slovenia	16.9	15.0	13.4	12.8	13.5	12.8	12.8	12.8
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Serbia	3.0	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.7	4.2	3.3	3.0
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: EU-Member States, Serbia, Montenegro: Eurostat Segment „trng_lfse_01" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?query=BOOKMARK_DS-108835_QID_17104A5B_UID_-3F171EB0&layout=AGE,L,X,0;GEO,L,Y,0;UNIT,L,Z,0;TIME,C,Z,1;SEX,L,Z,2;INDICATORS,C,Z,3;&zSelection=DS-108835UNIT,PC;DS-108835SEX,T;DS-108835TIME,2014;DS-108835INDICATORS,OBS_FLAG;&rankName1=TIME_1_0_-1_2&rankName2=UNIT_1_2_-1_2&rankName3=INDICATORS_1_2_-1_2&rankName4=SEX_1_2_-1_2&rankName5=AGE_1_2_0_0&rankName6=GEO_1_2_0_1&rStp=&cStp=&rDCh=&cDCh=&rDM=true&cDM=true&footnes=false&empty=false&wai=false&time_mode=ROLLING&time_most_recent=true&lang=EN&cfo=%23%23%23%2C%23%23%23.%23%23%23&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria: Eurostat Segment „trng_lfse_04" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=trng_lfse_04&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina: for the years 2011 to 2015 data from Eurostat has been used (http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=cpc_siinr&lang=en; 02.10.2019); for 2016 and 2017 data from the „Regional Cooperation Council" has been used (https://www.rcc.int/seeds/results/1/see2020-progress-tracker; 02.10.2019).

[62] ***Note:*** Break in time series highlighted in red. Values with low reliability highlighted in yellow.

Table A-42:
Share of people aged 45 to 54 having taken part in further education or training four weeks prior to the survey, 2011 – 2018, per country, total[63]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	7.2	7.5	8.9	9.1	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.3
Danube Region	4.8	4.8	4.6	3.0	5.0	3.3	3.5	3.5
Austria	11.0	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.9	13.0	12.2
Bulgaria	x	x	x	0.4	x	0.4	0.4	0.7
Croatia	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.8
Czech Republic	10.0	10.3	8.7	8.5	7.6	8.0	8.7	7.6
Germany	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2
Hungary	1.2	1.4	1.9	2.4	6.4	5.5	5.6	5.9
Romania	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3
Slovak Republic	2.7	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.5	3.2
Slovenia	10.7	9.7	9.3	8.6	8.5	8.7	9.5	9.7
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Serbia	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.7
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: EU-Member States, Serbia, Montenegro: Eurostat Segment „trng_lfse_01" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?query=BOOKMARK_DS-108835_QID_17104A5B_UID_-3F171EB0&layout=AGE,L,X,0;GEO,L,Y,0;UNIT,L,Z,0;TIME,C,Z,1;SEX,L,Z,2;INDICATORS,C,Z,3;&zSelection=DS-108835UNIT,PC;DS-108835SEX,T;DS-108835TIME,2014;DS-108835INDICATORS,OBS_FLAG;&rankName1=TIME_1_0_-1_2&rankName2=UNIT_1_2_-1_2&rankName3=INDICATORS_1_2_-1_2&rankName4=SEX_1_2_-1_2&rankName5=AGE_1_2_0_0&rankName6=GEO_1_2_0_1&rStp=&cStp=&rDCh=&cDCh=&rDM=true&cDM=true&footnes=false&empty=false&wai=false&time_mode=ROLLING&time_most_recent=true&lang=EN&cfo=%23%23%23%2C%23%23%23.%23%23%23&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria: Eurostat Segment „trng_lfse_04" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=trng_lfse_04&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina: for the years 2011 to 2015 data from Eurostat has been used (http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=cpc_siinr&lang=en; 02.10.2019); for 2016 and 2017 data from the „Regional Cooperation Council" has been used (https://www.rcc.int/seeds/results/1/see2020-progress-tracker; 02.10.2019).

[63] ***Note:*** Break in time series highlighted in red. Values with low reliability highlighted in yellow.

Table A- 43:

Share of people aged 55 to 64 having taken part in further education or training four weeks prior to the survey, 2011 – 2018, per country, total[64]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	4.3	4.5	5.7	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.4
Danube Region	3.3	2.9	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.1	3.9	3.4
Austria	6.4	6.8	6.7	7.1	7.5	7.8	8.1	8.5
Bulgaria	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Croatia	x	0.3	0.2	x	x	0.3	x	0.4
Czech Republic	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.4	3.7	4.1	4.7	4.1
Germany	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.2
Hungary	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.1	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.6
Romania	x	x	0.5	0.3	x	x	x	x
Slovak Republic	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.9
Slovenia	6.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.0	4.5	5.9	5.9
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Serbia	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: EU-Member States, Serbia, Montenegro: Eurostat Segment „trng_lfse_01" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?query=BOOKMARK_DS-108835_QID_17104A5B_UID_-3F171EB0&layout=AGE,L,X,0;GEO,L,Y,0;UNIT,L,Z,0;TIME,C,Z,1;SEX,L,Z,2;INDICATORS,C,Z,3;&zSelection=DS-108835UNIT,PC;DS-108835SEX,T;DS-108835TIME,2014;DS-108835INDICATORS,OBS_FLAG;&rankName1=TIME_1_0_-1_2&rankName2=UNIT_1_2_-1_2&rankName3=INDICATORS_1_2_-1_2&rankName4=SEX_1_2_-1_2&rankName5=AGE_1_2_0_0&rankName6=GEO_1_2_0_1&rStp=&cStp=&rDCh=&cDCh=&rDM=true&cDM=true&footnes=false&empty=false&wai=false&time_mode=ROLLING&time_most_recent=true&lang=EN&cfo=%23%23%23%2C%23%23%23.%23%23%23&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria: Eurostat Segment „trng_lfse_04" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=trng_lfse_04&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina: for the years 2011 to 2015 data from Eurostat has been used (http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=cpc_siinr&lang=en; 02.10.2019); for 2016 and 2017 data from the „Regional Cooperation Council" has been used (https://www.rcc.int/seeds/results/1/see2020-progress-tracker; 02.10.2019).

[64] ***Note:*** Break in time series highlighted in red. Values with low reliability highlighted in yellow.

6.1.3. Target 3

Table A-44:
Proportion of public expenditure on education in GDP, 2011 – 2017 by country

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU-28	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6
Danube Region	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.5
Austria	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8
Bulgaria	3.4	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.4	3.6
Croatia	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7
Czech Republic	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.6
Germany	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1
Hungary	5.1	4.7	4.6	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.1
Romania	4.1	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3	2.8
Slovak Republic	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.8	3.8
Slovenia	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.2
Serbia	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.9	x
Republic of Moldova	8.6	8.3	x	7.5	x	6.7	6.7
Ukraine	6.2	6.7	6.7	5.9	x	5.0	x

Source: EU-Member States: Eurostat Segment „gov_10a_exp" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?query=BOOKMARK_DS-471197_QID_5A0B07B7_UID_-3F171EB0&layout=TIME,C,X,0;GEO,L,Y,0;UNIT,L,Z,0;SECTOR,L,Z,1;COFOG99,L,Z,2;NA_ITEM,L,Z,3;INDICATORS,C,Z,4;&zSelection=DS-471197UNIT,MIO_EUR;DS-471197COFOG99,TOTAL;DS-471197SECTOR,S13;DS-471197INDICATORS,OBS_FLAG;DS-471197NA_ITEM,TE; &rankName1=UNIT_1_2_-1_2&rankName2=SECTOR_1_2_-1_2&rankName3=INDICATORS_1_2_-1_2&rankName4=NA-ITEM_1_2_-1_2&rankName5=COFOG99_1_2_-1_2&rankName6=TIME_1_0_0_0&rankName7=GEO_1_2_0_1&sortC=ASC_-1_FIRST&rStp=&cStp=&rDCh=&cDCh=&rDM=true&cDM=true&footnes=false&empty=false&wai=false&time_mode=FIXED&time_most_recent=false&lang=EN&cfo=%23%23%23%2C%23%23%23.%23%23%23&lang=en; 02.10.2019); Montenegro, Serbia: Regional Cooperation Council (https://www.rcc.int/seeds/results/1/see2020-progress-tracker; 02.10.2019); Republic of Moldova, Ukraine: ‚World Bank Group (http://api.worldbank.org/v2/en/indicator/SE.XPD.TOTL.GD.ZS?downloadformat=excel; 09.08.2019).

Table A-45:
Private expenditure on education (households, million Euros), 2012 – 2016; per country

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Danube Region	385.3	332.9	330.0	371.4	417.6
Austria	653.4	710.4	781.6	836.8	854.6
Bulgaria	233.3	246.2	282.8	325.4	337.8
Croatia	x	x	x	x	x
Czech Republic	533.7	523.7	493.1	499.2	507.2
Germany	x	x	x	x	x
Hungary	x	x	x	x	x
Romania	x	x	23.0	19.8	26.6
Slovak Republic	x	x	332.9	316.6	x
Slovenia	x	x	x	x	x
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x	x	x
Serbia	x	x	x	x	x
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x

Source: Eurostat Segment „educ_uoe_fine03" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=educ_uoe_fine03&lang=en; 02.10.2019).

Table A-46:
Private expenditure on early childhood education (households, million Euros), 2012 – 2016; per country

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Danube Region	80.7	80.8	72.3	83.0	95.8
Austria	221.2	233.6	252.6	282.9	283.5
Bulgaria	31.6	32.5	33.9	33.9	33.8
Croatia	19.1	21.9	23.6	x	x
Czech Republic	52.1	51.2	48.5	49.2	50.0
Germany	x	x	x	x	x
Hungary	x	x	x	x	x
Romania	x	x	1.1	1.4	3.4
Slovak Republic	60.6	55.3	54.7	50.4	x
Slovenia	99.6	110.7	106.9	106.6	108.3
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x	x	x
Serbia	x	60.2	57.0	56.7	x
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x

Source: Eurostat Segment „educ_uoe_fine03" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=educ_uoe_fine03&lang=en; 02.10.2019).

Table A-47:
Private Expenditure on primary and lower secondary education (households, million Euros), 2012 – 2016; per country[65]

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Danube Region	76.4	83.5	85.9	95.0	96.5
Austria	181.8	192.8	218.3	223.5	228.5
Bulgaria	4.5	5.1	5.9	9.5	9.5
Croatia	4.5	4.1	4.2	x	x
Czech Republic	161.0	158.6	147.6	149.7	152.5
Germany	x	x	x	x	x
Hungary	95.6	x	x	x	x
Romania	7.7	0.0	9.3	7.8	8.8
Slovak Republic	:	143.8	133.7	96.4	x
Slovenia	79.4	80.3	82.6	83.0	83.0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x	x	x
Serbia	x	x	x	x	x
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x

Source: Eurostat Segment „educ_uoe_fine03" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=educ_uoe_fine03&lang=en; 02.10.2019).

[65] ***Note:*** Different definitions highlighted in yellow.

Table A-48:

Private expenditure on upper secondary education (households, million Euros), 2012 – 2016; per country[66]

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Danube Region	57.0	50.9	51.5	55.8	83.8
Austria	126.7	129.4	135.4	137.7	141.9
Bulgaria	11.9	12.6	13.1	15.6	16.6
Croatia	14.1	14.8	14.9	x	x
Czech Republic	150.0	146.6	138.3	139.7	141.7
Germany	:	x	x	x	x
Hungary	48.8	x	x	x	x
Romania	5.6	0.0	4.5	3.6	
Slovak Republic	41.6	45.4	49.3	38.1	x
Slovenia	x	35.4	35.3	35.6	35.1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x	x	x
Serbia	x	23.2	21.3	20.6	x
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x

Source: Eurostat Segment „educ_uoe_fine03" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=educ_uoe_fine03&lang=en; 02.10.2019).

Table A-49:

Private expenditure on post-secondary non-tertiary education (households, million Euros), 2012 – 2016; per country[67]

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Danube Region	4.3	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.9
Austria	8.2	8.6	8.7	7.6	8.9
Bulgaria	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7
Croatia	x	x	x	x	x
Czech Republic	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8
Germany	x	x	x	x	x
Hungary	5.9	x	x	x	x
Romania	5.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
Slovak Republic	x	2.2	2.3	1.7	x
Slovenia	x	x	x	x	x
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x	x	x
Serbia	x	x	x	x	x
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x

Source: Eurostat Segment „educ_uoe_fine03" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=educ_uoe_fine03&lang=en; 02.10.2019).

[66]***Note,*** [67]***Note:*** Different definitions highlighted in yellow.

Table A-50:
Private expenditure on tertiary education (households, million Euros), 2012 – 2016; per country[68]

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Danube Region	167.0	115.1	117.5	135.2	138.7
Austria	115.5	146.0	166.6	185.1	191.8
Bulgaria	184.7	195.5	229.1	265.9	277.2
Croatia	0.0	83.6	79.3	x	x
Czech Republic	169.0	165.6	156.8	158.7	161.2
Germany	x	x	x	x	x
Hungary	562.0	x	x	x	x
Romania	89.3	0.0	7.8	6.8	14.2
Slovak Republic	x	x	92.9	130.0	x
Slovenia	48.3	42.3	47.1	42.9	48.9
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x	x	x
Serbia	x	172.7	160.4	156.8	x
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x

Source: Eurostat Segment „educ_uoe_fine03" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=educ_uoe_fine03&lang=en; 02.10.2019).

Table A-51:
Public expenditure (percentage of GDP) on labour market policies, 2011 – 2017 by country

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU-28	1.90	1.83	x	x	x	x	x
Danube Region	0.80	0.74	0.78	0.74	0.71	0.76	x
Austria	1.97	1.97	2.15	2.18	2.21	2.28	x
Bulgaria	0.55	0.66	0.81	0.64	0.57	0.57	x
Croatia	x	0.64	0.70	0.61	0.75	0.68	x
Czech Republic	0.53	0.47	0.54	0.59	0.61	0.54	x
Germany	1.76	1.62	1.64	1.59	1.51	1.44	x
Hungary	1.13	1.16	1.21	1.22	1.13	1.17	x
Romania	0.36	0.28	0.25	0.22	0.18	0.13	x
Slovak Republic	0.77	0.68	0.62	0.55	0.53	0.60	x
Slovenia	1.26	1.12	1.20	0.99	0.76	0.73	x
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0.10	0.09	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.19	0.21
Montenegro	0.25	0.12	0.08	0.09	0.08	x	0.19
Serbia	0.16	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.07	0.06
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: EU-Member States: Labour market policy database (LMP) (https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/empl/redisstat/databrowser/view/LMP_EXPSUMM$TPS00076/default/table; 02.10.2019); (Potential accession States: Regional Cooperation Council (https://www.rcc.int/seeds/results/1/see2020-progress-tracker; 02.10.2019).

[68] ***Note:*** Different definitions highlighted in yellow.

6.1.4. Target 4

Table A-52:
Early School Leavers 2011 to 2018 by country, total[69]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	13.4	12.7	11.9	11.2	11.0	10.7	10.6	10.6
Danube Region	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.1	9.4	9.3	9.4	7.1
Austria	8.5	7.8	7.5	7.0	7.3	6.9	7.4	7.3
Bulgaria	11.8	12.5	12.5	12.9	13.4	13.8	12.7	12.7
Croatia	5.0	5.1	4.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.3
Czech Republic	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.5	6.2	6.6	6.7	6.2
Germany	11.6	10.5	9.8	9.5	10.1	10.3	10.1	10.3
Hungary	11.4	11.8	11.9	11.4	11.6	12.4	12.5	12.5
Romania	18.1	17.8	17.3	18.1	19.1	18.5	18.1	16.4
Slovak Republic	5.1	5.3	6.4	6.7	6.9	7.4	9.3	8.6
Slovenia	4.2	4.4	3.9	4.4	5.0	4.9	4.3	4.2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	8.0	7.9	6.7	5.8	5.2	4.9	5.1	x
Montenegro	6.7	6.6	5.8	5.1	5.7	5.5	5.4	4.6
Serbia	8.5	8.1	8.9	8.5	7.5	7.0	6.2	6.8
Republic of Moldova	22.4	21.2	21.0	21.0	21.2	20.0	21.0	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: EU-Member States, Montenegro, Serbia: Eurostat Segment „edat_lfse_02" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina: Eurostat Segment „cpc_pseduc" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/cpc_pseduc; 02.10.2019); Republic of Moldova: Eurostat Segment „enpr_pseduc" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/cpc_pseduc; 02.10.2019).

Table A-53:
Early School Leavers 2011 to 2018 by country, Male[70]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	15.3	14.5	13.6	12.7	12.4	12.2	12.1	12.2
Danube Region	10.7	10.2	10.1	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.9	7.5
Austria	9.0	8.0	7.9	7.6	7.8	7.7	9.0	8.9
Bulgaria	11.2	12.1	12.3	12.8	13.3	13.7	12.0	12.6
Croatia	5.9	5.7	5.5	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.5
Czech Republic	5.4	6.1	5.4	5.8	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.4
Germany	12.5	11.1	10.2	10.0	10.4	11.0	11.1	11.5
Hungary	12.3	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.0	12.9	12.0	12.6
Romania	19.1	18.5	18.7	19.5	19.5	18.4	18.0	16.7
Slovak Republic	5.4	6.0	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.6	8.5	8.3
Slovenia	5.7	5.4	5.0	6.0	6.4	6.7	5.8	5.3
Bosnia-Herzegovina	8.2	5.8	6.6	4.9	4.8	4.4	5.3	x
Montenegro	7.6	6.6	6.0	5.8	4.9	4.3	5.6	4.4
Serbia	9.6	8.7	8.2	8.3	7.7	7.3	6.3	6.8
Republic of Moldova	27.2	25.8	25.9	25.1	25.6	23.4	24.5	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: EU-Member States, Montenegro, Serbia: Eurostat Segment „edat_lfse_02" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina: Eurostat Segment „cpc_pseduc" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/cpc_pseduc; 02.10.2019); Republic of Moldova: Eurostat Segment „enpr_pseduc" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/cpc_pseduc; 02.10.2019)..

[69]***Note,*** [70]***Note:*** Break in time series highlighted in yellow. Values with low reliability highlighted in red.

Table A-54:
Early School Leavers 2011 to 2018 by country, Female[71]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	11.5	10.9	10.2	9.6	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.9
Danube Region	8.7	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.8	8.8	8.8	6.8
Austria	8.0	7.6	7.1	6.5	6.8	6.0	5.8	5.7
Bulgaria	12.6	13.0	12.7	12.9	13.4	13.9	13.5	12.8
Croatia	4.0	4.4	3.4	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.2	3.1
Czech Republic	4.4	4.9	5.5	5.2	6.0	6.6	6.7	6.1
Germany	10.7	9.9	9.3	8.9	9.8	9.5	9.0	9.1
Hungary	10.6	11.2	11.4	10.3	11.2	11.8	13.0	12.3
Romania	17.2	16.9	15.9	16.7	18.5	18.7	18.1	16.1
Slovak Republic	4.6	4.6	6.1	6.6	6.8	7.2	10.3	8.8
Slovenia	2.5	3.2	2.6	2.7	3.4	3.1	2.5	3.0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	7.7	10.1	6.9	6.8	5.6	5.4	4.8	x
Montenegro	6.1	6.9	6.0	4.2	6.6	6.8	5.2	4.9
Serbia	7.2	7.4	9.7	8.6	7.2	6.7	6.1	6.8
Republic of Moldova	17.2	16.2	15.5	16.2	16.5	16.1	17.0	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: EU-Member States, Montenegro, Serbia: Eurostat Segment „edat_lfse_02" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina: Eurostat Segment „cpc_pseduc" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/cpc_pseduc; 02.10.2019); Republic of Moldova: Eurostat Segment „enpr_pseduc" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/cpc_pseduc; 02.10.2019).

Table A-55:
Gender pay gap 2011 – 2017 per country[72]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU-28	17.1	17.4	16.8	16.6	16.5	16.3	16.0
Danube Region	15.4	15.6	15.0	15.7	16.7	16.0	15.5
Austria	23.5	22.9	22.3	22.2	21.7	20.1	19.9
Bulgaria	13.2	15.1	14.1	14.2	15.4	14.4	13.6
Croatia	x	x	7.7	8.7	x	11.1	11.6
Czech Republic	22.6	22.5	22.3	22.5	22.5	21.5	21.1
Germany	22.4	22.7	22.1	22.3	22.0	21.5	21.0
Hungary	18.0	20.1	18.4	15.1	14.0	14.0	14.2
Romania	9.6	6.9	4.9	4.5	5.8	5.2	3.5
Slovak Republic	20.1	20.8	18.8	19.7	19.6	19.0	19.8
Slovenia	3.3	4.5	6.3	7.0	8.1	7.8	8.0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x	7.7	x	x	x
Serbia	8.9	10.1	11.7	13.1	16.7	17.8	18.0
Republic of Moldova	2.8	3.9	8.9	7.7	13.2	14.5	13.5
Ukraine	25.1	22.4	22.8	23.7	25.1	25.3	21.2

[71] ***Note:*** Break in time series highlighted in yellow. Values with low reliability highlighted in red.
[72] ***Note:*** Values for EU-28 2015 to 2017 provisional.

Table A-56:
People at risk of poverty 2011 – 2018 by country, total[73]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	16.9	16.8	16.7	17.2	17.3	17.3	16.9	x
Danube Region	16.9	16.8	17.4	17.7	17.9	17.9	17.5	16.4
Austria	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.1	13.9	14.1	14.4	14.3
Bulgaria	22.2	21.2	21.0	21.8	22.0	22.9	23.4	22.0
Croatia	20.9	20.4	19.5	19.4	20.0	19.5	20.0	19.4
Czech Republic	9.8	9.6	8.6	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.1	9.6
Germany	15.8	16.1	16.1	16.7	16.7	16.5	16.1	x
Hungary	14.1	14.3	15.0	15.0	14.9	14.5	13.4	12.8
Romania	22.3	22.9	23.0	25.1	25.4	25.3	23.6	23.5
Slovak Republic	13.0	13.2	12.8	12.6	12.3	12.7	12.4	x
Slovenia	13.6	13.5	14.5	14.5	14.3	13.9	13.3	13.5
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Serbia	x	x	24.5	25.0	26.7	25.9	25.7	x
Republic of Moldova	23.1	22.4	22.3	20.7	21.4	22.2	21.3	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: EU-Member States, Serbia: Eurostat Segment „ilc_li02" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/ilc_li02; 02.10.2019); Republic of Moldova: Eurostat Segment „enpr_psilc" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/enpr_psilc; 02.10.2019).

Table A-57:
People at risk of poverty 2011 – 2018 by country, Male[74]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.7	16.9	16.6	16.3	x
Danube Region	16.2	16.1	16.9	17.2	17.3	17.2	16.6	15.3
Austria	14.0	13.5	13.5	13.3	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.3
Bulgaria	20.8	19.5	19.7	20.9	20.0	21.7	21.8	20.4
Croatia	19.7	19.4	18.8	18.7	19.3	18.6	18.9	18.3
Czech Republic	8.9	8.7	7.7	8.9	8.5	8.5	7.6	7.8
Germany	14.9	14.9	15.0	15.9	15.9	15.2	15.0	x
Hungary	14.5	14.8	15.5	15.5	15.6	14.4	13.1	11.9
Romania	21.9	23.1	23.0	25.3	25.1	24.8	22.9	22.5
Slovak Republic	12.8	13.2	12.8	12.7	12.1	12.7	12.4	x
Slovenia	12.2	12.5	13.5	13.7	13.0	12.5	12.0	12.6
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Serbia	x	x	24.9	25.6	27.5	26.3	25.4	x
Republic of Moldova	21.8	21.2	21.0	18.5	19.8	20.5	19.8	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: EU-Member States, Serbia: Eurostat Segment „ilc_li02" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/ilc_li02; 02.10.2019); Republic of Moldova: Eurostat Segment „enpr_psilc" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/enpr_psilc; 02.10.2019).

[73]***Note,*** [74]***Note:*** Break in time series highlighted in yellow. Provisional values highlighted in red.

Table A-58:
People at risk of poverty 2011 – 2018 by country, Female[75]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	17.6	17.4	17.2	17.7	17.7	17.9	17.6	x
Danube Region	17.7	17.5	17.9	18.1	18.5	18.6	18.4	17.5
Austria	15.0	15.3	15.2	14.9	14.3	14.6	15.3	15.2
Bulgaria	23.6	22.8	22.2	22.6	23.8	24.1	24.9	23.4
Croatia	22.1	21.3	20.3	20.1	20.6	20.4	20.9	20.5
Czech Republic	10.6	10.5	9.4	10.5	11.0	10.8	10.7	11.4
Germany	16.8	17.2	17.2	17.4	17.4	17.8	17.1	x
Hungary	13.7	14.0	14.5	14.5	14.4	14.5	13.7	13.6
Romania	22.6	22.8	22.9	24.9	25.7	25.7	24.2	24.5
Slovak Republic	13.1	13.3	12.9	12.6	12.4	12.8	12.3	x
Slovenia	15.0	14.6	15.4	15.2	15.6	15.2	14.5	14.0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Serbia	x	x	24.1	24.4	26.0	25.5	26.0	x
Republic of Moldova	24.3	23.5	23.3	22.5	22.7	23.5	22.4	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: EU-Member States, Serbia: Eurostat Segment „ilc_li02" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/ilc_li02; 02.10.2019); Republic of Moldova: Eurostat Segment „enpr_psilc" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/enpr_psilc; 02.10.2019).

Table A-59:
Income quintile share ratio, 2011 – 2018, per country, total[76]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	x
Danube Region	4.6	4.5	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.0
Austria	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.0
Bulgaria	6.5	6.1	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.7	8.2	7.7
Croatia	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0
Czech Republic	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3
Germany	4.5	4.3	4.6	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.5	x
Hungary	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4
Romania	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.2	8.3	7.2	6.5	7.2
Slovak Republic	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.5	x
Slovenia	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	5.4	x	x	x	5.3	x	x	x
Montenegro	4.8	5.2	5.3	4.8	x	x	x	x
Serbia	x	x	8.6	9.4	10.7	11.0	9.4	x
Republic of Moldova	4.6	4.3	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.7	x	x
Ukraine	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.5	x	x

Source: EU-Member States, Serbia: Eurostat Segment „tespm151" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/tespm151; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine: calculations provided by the „The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies"(wiiw), based on data from the World Bank Group.

[75] ***Note:*** Break in time series highlighted in yellow. Provisional values highlighted in red.
[76] ***Note:*** The ratio of total income received by the 20% of the population with the highest income (top quintile) to that received by the 20% of the population with the lowest income (lowest quintile). Income must be understood as equalised disposable income.
Break in times series highlighted in red. Provisional values highlighted in red.

Table A-60:
Income quintile share ratio, 2011 – 2018, per country, Male[77]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.1	x
Danube Region	4.7	4.6	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.0
Austria	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1
Bulgaria	6.4	6.0	6.4	7.0	7.2	8.0	8.4	7.9
Croatia	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0
Czech Republic	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3
Germany	4.6	4.4	4.6	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.5	x
Hungary	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3
Romania	6.4	6.8	7.0	7.6	8.6	7.5	6.5	7.2
Slovak Republic	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.6	x
Slovenia	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Serbia	x	x	8.9	9.7	11.4	12.1	9.8	x
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: EU-Member States, Serbia: Eurostat Segment „tespm151" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/tespm151; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine: calculations provided by the „The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies"(wiiw), based on data from the World Bank Group.

Table A-61:
Income quintile share ratio, 2011 – 2018, per country, Female[78]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	x
Danube Region	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.0
Austria	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.0
Bulgaria	6.5	6.3	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.4	8.0	7.4
Croatia	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0
Czech Republic	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3
Germany	4.3	4.2	4.5	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.4	x
Hungary	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4
Romania	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.0	8.1	7.0	6.4	7.2
Slovak Republic	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.4	x
Slovenia	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Serbia	x	x	8.3	9.4	10.2	10.6	9.1	x
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: EU-Member States, Serbia: Eurostat Segment „tespm151" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/tespm151; 02.10.2019); Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine: calculations provided by the „The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies"(wiiw), based on data from the World Bank Group.

[77]***Note,*** [78]***Note:*** The ratio of total income received by the 20% of the population with the highest income (top quintile) to that received by the 20% of the population with the lowest income (lowest quintile). Income must be understood as equalised disposable income.
Break in time series highlighted in yellow. Provisional values highlighted in red.

Table A-62:
GINI-Index 2011 – 2017 per country[79]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Danube Region	30.0	30.0	30.3	29.8	28.9	x	x	x
Austria	30.8	30.5	30.8	30.5	30.5	x	x	x
Bulgaria	34.3	36.0	36.6	37.4		x	x	x
Croatia	32.3	32.5	32.0	32.1	31.1	x	x	x
Czech Republic	26.4	26.1	26.5	25.9	25.9	x	x	x
Germany	30.5		31.1		31.7	x	x	x
Hungary	29.2	30.8	31.5	30.9	30.4	x	x	x
Romania	35.9	36.5	36.9	36.0	35.9	x	x	x
Slovak Republic	26.5	26.1	28.1	26.1	26.5	x	x	x
Slovenia	24.9	25.6	26.2	25.7	25.4	x	x	x
Bosnia-Herzegovina	33.0					x	x	x
Montenegro	30.8	32.3	32.4	31.9		x	x	x
Serbia			29.0		28.5	x	x	x
Republic of Moldova	30.6	29.2	28.5	26.8	27.0	26.3	25.9	x
Ukraine	24.6	24.7	24.6	24.0	25.5	25.0	x	x

Source: World Bank Group (http://api.worldbank.org/v2/en/indicator/SI.POV.GINI?downloadformat=excel; 02.10.2019).

Table A-63:
Performance in mathematics and science 2011, students of 4th and 8th grade[80]

	4th grade		8th grade	
	Mathematics	**Science**	**Mathematics**	**Science**
Danube Region	508	524	487	508
Austria	508	532	x	x
Bulgaria	x	x	x	x
Croatia	490	516	x	x
Czech Republic	511	536	x	x
Germany	528	528	x	x
Hungary	515	534	505	522
Romania	482	505	458	465
Slovak Republic	507	532	x	x
Slovenia	513	520	505	543
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x	x
Serbia	516	516	x	x
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	479	501

Source: TIMSS (Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study) 2011: https://timss.bc.edu/timss2011/downloads/T11_IR_Mathematics_FullBook.pdf (03.10.2019); https://timss.bc.edu/timss2011/downloads/T11_IR_Science_FullBook.pdf (03.10.2019) 2015: http://timssandpirls.bc.edu/timss2015/international-results/timss-2015/mathematics/student-achievement/distribution-of-mathematics-achievement/ (03.10.2019); http://timssandpirls.bc.edu/timss2015/international-results/timss-2015/science/student-achievement/distribution-of-science-achievement/ (03.10.2019).

[79]***Note:*** The Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Gini index of zero represents perfect equality and 100 perfect inequality.
[80]***Note:*** Average scale scores; each scale has a range from 0 to 1.000. No international average available.

Table A-64:
Performance in mathematics and science 2011, students of 4th grade by gender[81]

	4th grade			
	Mathematics		Science	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
International average	490	491	487	485
Danube Region	504	512	521	528
Austria	504	513	525	538
Bulgaria	x	x	x	x
Croatia	485	495	514	518
Czech Republic	505	516	529	544
Germany	523	532	522	534
Hungary	514	517	532	537
Romania	481	484	505	506
Slovak Republic	503	511	528	536
Slovenia	508	518	517	523
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x	x
Serbia	513	519	514	517
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x

Source: TIMSS (Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study) 2011: https://timss.bc.edu/timss2011/downloads/T11_IR_Mathematics_FullBook.pdf (03.10.2019); https://timss.bc.edu/timss2011/downloads/T11_IR_Science_FullBook.pdf (03.10.2019) 2015: http://timssandpirls.bc.edu/timss2015/international-results/timss-2015/mathematics/student-achievement/distribution-of-mathematics-achievement/ (03.10.2019); http://timssandpirls.bc.edu/timss2015/international-results/timss-2015/science/student-achievement/distribution-of-science-achievement/ (03.10.2019).

Table A-65:
Performance in mathematics and science 2011, students of 8th grade by gender[82]

	8th grade			
	Mathematics		Science	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
International average	469	465	480	474
Danube Region	487	487	505	511
Austria	x	x	x	x
Bulgaria	x	x	x	x
Croatia	x	x	x	x
Czech Republic	x	x	x	x
Germany	x	x	x	x
Hungary	502	508	513	531
Romania	464	453	466	464
Slovak Republic	x	x	x	x
Slovenia	502	507	541	545
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x	x
Serbia	x	x	x	x
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	478	481	499	503

Source: TIMSS (Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study) 2011: https://timss.bc.edu/timss2011/downloads/T11_IR_Mathematics_FullBook.pdf (03.10.2019); https://timss.bc.edu/timss2011/downloads/T11_IR_Science_FullBook.pdf (03.10.2019) 2015: http://timssandpirls.bc.edu/timss2015/international-results/timss-2015/mathematics/student-achievement/distribution-of-mathematics-achievement/ (03.10.2019); http://timssandpirls.bc.edu/timss2015/international-results/timss-2015/science/student-achievement/distribution-of-science-achievement/ (03.10.2019).

[81]***Note,*** [82]***Note:*** Average scale scores; each scale has a range from 0 to 1.000.

Table A-66:
Performance in mathematics and science 2015, students of 4th and 8th grade[83]

	4th grade		8th grade	
	Mathematics	Science	Mathematics	Science
Danube Region	518	533	258	270
Austria	x	x	x	x
Bulgaria	524	536	x	x
Croatia	502	533	x	x
Czech Republic	528	534	x	x
Germany	522	528	x	x
Hungary	529	542	514	527
Romania	x	x	x	x
Slovak Republic	498	520	x	x
Slovenia	520	543	516	551
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x	x
Serbia	518	525	x	x
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x

Source: TIMSS (Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study) 2011: https://timss.bc.edu/timss2011/downloads/T11_IR_Mathematics_FullBook.pdf (03.10.2019); https://timss.bc.edu/timss2011/downloads/T11_IR_Science_FullBook.pdf (03.10.2019) 2015: http://timssandpirls.bc.edu/timss2015/international-results/timss-2015/mathematics/student-achievement/distribution-of-mathematics-achievement/ (03.10.2019); http://timssandpirls.bc.edu/timss2015/international-results/timss-2015/science/student-achievement/distribution-of-science-achievement/ (03.10.2019).

Table A-67:
Performance in mathematics and science 2015, students of 4th grade by gender[84]

	4th grade			
	Mathematics		Science	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
International average	505	505	508	504
Danube Region	516	520	531	534
Austria	x	x	x	x
Bulgaria	527	522	540	532
Croatia	496	508	532	534
Czech Republic	525	532	530	538
Germany	520	523	527	529
Hungary	526	532	538	546
Romania	x	x	x	x
Slovak Republic	493	504	516	524
Slovenia	518	522	539	546
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x	x
Serbia	520	517	526	523
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x

Source: TIMSS (Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study) 2011: https://timss.bc.edu/timss2011/downloads/T11_IR_Mathematics_FullBook.pdf (03.10.2019); https://timss.bc.edu/timss2011/downloads/T11_IR_Science_FullBook.pdf (03.10.2019) 2015: http://timssandpirls.bc.edu/timss2015/international-results/timss-2015/mathematics/student-achievement/distribution-of-mathematics-achievement/ (03.10.2019); http://timssandpirls.bc.edu/timss2015/international-results/timss-2015/science/student-achievement/distribution-of-science-achievement/ (03.10.2019).

[83] ***Note:*** Average scale scores; each scale has a range from 0 to 1.000. No international average available.
[84] ***Note:*** Average scale scores; each scale has a range from 0 to 1.000.

Table A-68:
Performance in mathematics and science 2015, students of 8th grade by gender[85]

	8th grade			
	Mathematics		Science	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
International average	483	480	491	481
Danube Region	513	519	536	542
Austria	x	x	x	x
Bulgaria	x	x	x	x
Croatia	x	x	x	x
Czech Republic	x	x	x	x
Germany	x	x	x	x
Hungary	510	519	519	535
Romania	x	x	x	x
Slovak Republic	x	x	x	x
Slovenia	515	518	553	549
Bosnia-Herzegovina	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x	x
Serbia	x	x	x	x
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x

Source: TIMSS (Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study) 2011: https://timss.bc.edu/timss2011/downloads/T11_IR_Mathematics_FullBook.pdf (03.10.2019); https://timss.bc.edu/timss2011/downloads/T11_IR_Science_FullBook.pdf (03.10.2019) 2015: http://timssandpirls.bc.edu/timss2015/international-results/timss-2015/mathematics/student-achievement/distribution-of-mathematics-achievement/ (03.10.2019); http://timssandpirls.bc.edu/timss2015/international-results/timss-2015/science/student-achievement/distribution-of-science-achievement/ (03.10.2019).

[85] ***Note:*** Average scale scores; each scale has a range from 0 to 1.000.

6.2. Description of the data sources by indicators

6.2.1. Target 1

6.2.1.1. Employment Rate

EU-Member States	**Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia**
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, by sex, by age group
Frequency of collection	Quarterly
Years available	2005 to 2017
Data source(s)	Eurostat Segment „tesem010“ and „tepsr_wc110“ (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/tesem010; https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/tepsr_wc110; 02.03.2019).
Survey	The LFS makes available harmonised data at European level using the same concepts and definitions, following International Labour Organisation guidelines, using common classifications (NACE, ISCO, ISCED, NUTS) and recording the same set of characteristics in each country.
Plausibility	The LFS makes available harmonised data at European level using the same concepts and definitions, following International Labour Organisation guidelines, using common classifications (NACE, ISCO, ISCED, NUTS) and recording the same set of characteristics in each country.
Definition in detail	The employment rate of the total population is calculated by dividing the number of person.
	Aged 20 to 64 in employment by the total population of the same age group.
Notes	-

Federal states	**Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria**
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, by sex, by age group and NUTS 2 region
Frequency of collection	Quarterly
Years available	1999 to 2018
Data source(s)	Eurostat Segment „lfst_r_lfe2emprt” (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfst_r_lfe2emp rt&lang=en; 02.10.2019).
Survey	The LFS makes available harmonised data at European level using the same concepts and definitions, following International Labour Organisation guidelines, using common classifications (NACE, ISCO, ISCED, NUTS) and recording the same set of characteristics in each country.
Plausibility	The LFS makes available harmonised data at European level using the same concepts and definitions, following International Labour Organisation guidelines, using common classifications (NACE, ISCO, ISCED, NUTS) and recording the same set of characteristics in each country.
Definition in detail	The employment rate of the total population is calculated by dividing the number of person aged 20 to 64 in employment by the total population of the same age group.
Notes	-

(Potential) Accession countries	Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, by sex, by age group
Frequency of collection	Serbia and Montenegro: quarterly. Bosnia: annual.
Years available	2010 to 2017
Data source(s)	SEE Jobs Gateway Database, based on data provided by national statistical offices and Eurostat. (https://www.seejobsgate-way.net/).
Survey	Labour force surveys of the respective countries. The LFS in the Western Bal- kans have steadily improved and are being har-monized with EU and ILO definitions.
Plausibility	All data have been collected directly from national statistical offices of the three Western Balkan countries and Eurostat, with the objective of harmonizing data as much as possible across countries. The data have been collected in the framework of the SEE Jobs Gateway.
Definition in detail	Employed persons aged 20 to 64 in percent of working-age population of the respective gender, age and education group.
Notes	-

Neighbouring countries	Republic of Moldova
Grade of Disaggregation	Sex
Frequency of collection	Annual
Years available	2000 to 2018
Data source(s)	For the years 2011 to 2015 data from Eurostat has been used (https://appsso.eurostat.ec. europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=enpr_siemp&l ang=en; 02.10.2019); for 2016 to 2018 data from the National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova has been used (http:// statbank.statistica.md/pxweb/pxweb/en/30%20Statistica%20sociala/ 30%20Statistica%20sociala__03%20FM__03%20MUN__MUN010/ MUN011100reg.px/ ?rxid=cad8e7f8-4a94-4169-8bbb-1974c063a554; 22.9.2019).
Survey	Labour force survey of the Republic of Moldova.
Plausibility	The survey is carried out in line with the international recommendations in force in the labor force statistics, adopted by the International Labor Organization (ILO). The LFS methodology, with some exceptions, corresponds to the EU Frame Regulation on Labor Force Survey in EU countries.
Definition in detail	The share of employed population aged 15 years and over in the total population of the same age group, expressed in percentage.
Notes	-

Neighbouring countries	Ukraine
Grade of Disaggregation	Sex
Frequency of collection	Monthly
Years available	2011 to 2017
Data source(s)	For the years 2011 to 2015 data from Eurostat has been used (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=enpr_siemp&l ang=en; 02.10.2019); for the years 2016 and 2017 data from State Statistics Service of Ukraine has been used.
Survey	Population (households) sample survey on issues of economic Activity (EAP survey). The objective of the EAP survey is to obtain data about the composition and structure of labour force, the measurement of employment and the ections of activities of the population.
Plausibility	The basic definitions and notions about the economic activity of the population developed according to standards and recommendations of ILO that take into account the national specifics of legislative and normative basis.
Definition in detail	The employment rate is compiled as a ratio (per cent) of the employed population in working age (aged 15-59) to the total population of the specific age or population by relevant social and demographic group.
Notes	-

6.2.1.2. Unemployment Rate

Countries	**Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Montenegro, Serbia**
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, by sex, by age group
Frequency of collection	Quarterly
Years available	1995 to 2018
Data source(s)	Eurostat Segment „lfsa_urgacob" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_urgacob&lang=en; 02.10.2019).
Survey	The European Union Labour Force Survey (EU LFS) is a large household sample survey providing quarterly results on labour participation of people aged 15 and over as well as on persons outside the labour force. All definitions apply to persons aged 15 years and over living in private households.
Plausibility	The LFS makes available harmonised data at European level using the same concepts and definitions, following International Labour Organisation guidelines, using common classifications (NACE, ISCO, ISCED, NUTS) and recording the same set of characteristics in each country.
Definition in detail	Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 20 to 64 years who were: • not employed according to the definition of employment above; • currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment before the end of the two weeks following the reference week; • actively seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps in the four week period ending with the reference week to seek paid employment or self-employment or who found a job to start later, i.e. within a period of at most three months from the end of the reference week. The unemployment rate is the number of people unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.
Notes	-

Federal states	Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, by sex, by age group and NUTS 2 region
Frequency of collection	Quarterly
Years available	1999 to 2018
Data source(s)	Eurostat Segment „lfst_r_lfu3rt" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfst_r_lfu3rt&lang=en; 02.10.2019).
Survey	The LFS makes available harmonised data at European level using the same concepts and definitions, following International Labour Organisation guidelines, using common classifications (NACE, ISCO, ISCED, NUTS) and recording the same set of characteristics in each country.
Plausibility	The LFS makes available harmonised data at European level using the same concepts and definitions, following International Labour Organisation guidelines, using common classifications (NACE, ISCO, ISCED, NUTS) and recording the same set of characteristics in each country.
Definition in detail	Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 20 to 64 years who were: • not employed according to the definition of employment above; • currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment before the end of the two weeks following the reference week; • actively seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps in the four week period ending with the reference week to seek paid employment or self-employment or who found a job to start later, i.e. within a period of at most three months from the end of the reference week. The unemployment rate is the number of people unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.
Notes	-

(Potential) Accession countries	Bosnia-Herzegovina
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, by sex, by age group
Frequency of collection	Annual
Years available	2010 to 2017
Data source(s)	SEE Jobs Gateway Database, based on data provided by national statistical offices and Eurostat. (https://www.seejobsgate-way.net/).
Survey	Labour force surveys of the respective countries. The LFS in the Western Balkans have steadily improved and are being harmonized with EU and ILO definitions.
Plausibility	All data have been collected directly from national statistical offices of the three Western Balkan countries and Eurostat, with the objective of harmonizing data as much as possible across countries. The data have been collected in the framework of the SEE Jobs Gateway.
Definition in detail	Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 20 to 64 years who were: • not employed according to the definition of employment above; • currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment before the end of the two weeks following the reference week; • actively seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps in the four week period ending with the reference week to seek paid employment or self-employment or who found a job to start later, i.e. within a period of at most three months from the end of the reference week. The unemployment rate is the number of people unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.
Notes	-

Neighbouring countries	**Republic of Moldova, Ukraine**
Grade of Disaggregation	Total
Frequency of collection	Annual
Years available	2009 to 2017
Data source(s)	Eurostat Segment „enpr_pslm" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_urgacob&lang=en; 02.10.2019).
Survey	-
Plausibility	The vast majority of the indicators that have been collected for ENP-East countries are ones that are also collected for EU Member States. As such, the definitions that countries have been asked to follow are based on international and EU standards.
Definition in detail	Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 20 to 64 years who were: • not employed according to the definition of employment above; • currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment before the end of the two weeks following the reference week; • actively seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps in the four week period ending with the reference week to seek paid employment or self-employment or who found a job to start later, i.e. within a period of at most three months from the end of the reference week. The unemployment rate is the number of people unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.
Notes	-

6.2.1.3. Long-term Unemployment

EU-Member States	**Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Montenegro, Serbia**
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, by sex, by age group
Frequency of collection	Quarterly
Years available	1995 to 2018
Data source(s)	Eurostat Segment „lfsa_upgan" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_upgan&lang=en; 02.10.2019).
Survey	The European Union Labour Force Survey (EU LFS) is a large household sample survey providing quarterly results on labour participation of people aged 15 and over as well as on persons outside the labour force. All definitions apply to persons aged 15 years and over living in private households.
Plausibility	The LFS makes available harmonised data at European level using the same concepts and definitions, following International Labour Organisation guidelines, using common classifications (NACE, ISCO, ISCED, NUTS) and recording the same set of characteristics in each country.
Definition in detail	Long-term unemployment (12 months or more) as a percentage of the total unemployment.
Notes	-

Federal states	**Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria**
Grade of Disaggregation	Total and NUTS 2 region
Frequency of collection	Quarterly
Years available	1999 to 2018
Data source(s)	Eurostat Segment „lfst_r_lfu2tu" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfst_r_lfu2ltu&lang=en; 02.10.2019).
Survey	The LFS makes available harmonised data at European level using the same concepts and definitions, following International Labour Organisation guidelines, using common classifications (NACE, ISCO, ISCED, NUTS) and recording the same set of characteristics in each country.
Plausibility	The LFS makes available harmonised data at European level using the same concepts and definitions, following International Labour Organisation guidelines, using common classifications (NACE, ISCO, ISCED, NUTS) and recording the same set of characteristics in each country.
Definition in detail	Long-term unemployment (12 months or more) as a percentage of the total unemployment.
Notes	-

Accession countries	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, by sex, by age group
Frequency of collection	Annual
Years available	2010 to 2017
Data source(s)	SEE Jobs Gateway Database, based on data provided by national statistical offices and Eurostat. (https://www.seejobsgate-way.net/).
Survey	Labour force surveys of the respective countries. The LFS in the Western Bal-kans have steadily improved and are being har-monized with EU and ILO definitions.
Plausibility	All data have been collected directly from national statistical offices of the three Western Balkan countries and Eurostat, with the objective of harmonizing data as much as possible across countries. The data have been collected in the framework of the SEE Jobs Gateway.
Definition in detail	Long-term unemployed (12 months or more) in % of total unemployed.
Notes	-

Neighbouring countries	Republic of Moldova
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, sex
Frequency of collection	Annual
Years available	2000 to 2018
Data source(s)	National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova (http://statbank.statistica.md/pxweb/pxweb/en/30%20Statisti-ca%20sociala/30%20Statistica%20sociala__03%20FM__03%20MUN__MUN010/MUN011100reg.px/?rxid=cad8e7f8-4a94-4169-8bbb-1974c063a554; 22.9.2019).
Survey	Labour force survey of the Republic of Moldova.
Plausibility	The survey is carried out in line with the international recommendations in force in the labor force statistics, adopted by the International Labor Organization (ILO). The LFS methodology, with some exceptions, corresponds to the EU Frame Regulation on Labor Force Survey in EU countries.
Definition in detail	Long-term unemployed (12 months or more) in % of total unemployed.
Notes	Own calculations

Neighbouring countries	Ukraine
Grade of Disaggregation	Total
Frequency of collection	Monthly
Years available	2011 to 2017
Data source(s)	State Statistics Service of Ukraine (https://ukrstat.org/en/operativ/operativ2006/rp/ean/ean_e/brntp_rik_b_e.htm; 02.10.2019).
Survey	Population (households) sample survey on issues of economic Activity (EAP survey). The objective of the EAP survey is to obtain data about the composition and structure of labour force, the measurement of employment and the ections of activities of the population.
Plausibility	The basic definitions and notions about the economic activity of the population developed according to standards and recommendations of ILO that take into account the national specifics of legislative and normative basis.
Definition in detail	Long-term unemployed (12 months or more) in % of total unemployed.
Notes	Persons aged 15 to 70

6.2.1.4. Activity/Inactivity Rate

EU-Member States	Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Montenegro, Serbia
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, by sex, by age group and country of birth
Frequency of collection	Quarterly
Years available	1995 to 2018
Data source(s)	Eurostat Segment „lfsa_argacob" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_argacob&lang=en; 02.10.2019).
Survey	The European Union Labour Force Survey (EU LFS) is a large household sample survey providing quarterly results on labour participation of people aged 15 and over as well as on persons outside the labour force. All definitions apply to persons aged 15 years and over living in private households.
Plausibility	The LFS makes available harmonised data at European level using the same concepts and definitions, following International Labour Organisation guidelines, using common classifications (NACE, ISCO, ISCED, NUTS) and recording the same set of characteristics in each country.
Definition in detail	The activity rate is the percentage of economically active population aged 15-64 on the total population of the same age. According to the definitions of the ILO people are classified as employed, unemployed and economically inactive. The economically active population (also called labour force) is the sum of employed and unemployed persons. Inactive persons are those who, during the reference week, were neither employed nor unemployed.
Notes	-

Federal states	Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, by sex, by age group and NUTS 2 region
Frequency of collection	Quarterly
Years available	1999 to 2018
Data source(s)	Eurostat Segment „lfst_r_lfp2actrt" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfst_r_lfp2actrt&lang=en; 02.10.2019).
Survey	The LFS makes available harmonised data at European level using the same concepts and definitions, following International Labour Organisation guidelines, using common classifications (NACE, ISCO, ISCED, NUTS) and recording the same set of characteristics in each country.
Plausibility	The LFS makes available harmonised data at European level using the same concepts and definitions, following International Labour Organisation guidelines, using common classifications (NACE, ISCO, ISCED, NUTS) and recording the same set of characteristics in each country.
Definition in detail	The activity rate is the percentage of economically active population aged 15-64 on the total population of the same age. According to the definitions of the ILO people are classified as employed, unemployed and economically inactive. The economically active population (also called labour force) is the sum of employed and unemployed persons. Inactive persons are those who, during the reference week, were neither employed nor unemployed.
Notes	-

(Potential) Accession countries	Bosnia-Herzegovina
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, by sex, by age group
Frequency of collection	Annual
Years available	2010 to 2017
Data source(s)	SEE Jobs Gateway Database, based on data provided by national statistical offices and Eurostat. (https://www.seejobsgate-way.net/).
Survey	Labour force surveys of the respective countries. The LFS in the Western Bal-kans have steadily improved and are being har-monized with EU and ILO definitions.
Plausibility	All data have been collected directly from national statistical offices of the three Western Balkan countries and Eurostat, with the objective of harmonizing data as much as possible across countries. The data have been collected in the framework of the SEE Jobs Gateway.
Definition in detail	Activity rate: labor force in % of working-age population of the respective gender, age and education group.
Notes	-

Neighbouring countries	Republic of Moldova
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, sex
Frequency of collection	Annual
Years available	2000 to 2018
Data source(s)	National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova (http://statbank.statistica.md/pxweb/pxweb/en/30%20Statisti-ca%20sociala/30%20Statistica%20sociala__03%20FM__03%20MUN__MUN010/MUN011100reg.px/?rxid=cad8e7f8-4a94-4169-8bbb-1974c063a554; 22.9.2019).
Survey	Labour force survey of the Republic of Moldova.
Plausibility	The survey is carried out in line with the international recommendations in force in the labor force statistics, adopted by the International Labor Organization (ILO). The LFS methodology, with some exceptions, corresponds to the EU Frame Regulation on Labor Force Survey in EU countries.
Definition in detail	Activity rate of the population aged 15 years and over represents the share of active population aged 15 years and over in total population aged 15 years and over (%).
Notes	-

Neighbouring countries	Ukraine
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, sex
Frequency of collection	Monthly
Years available	2010/2014 to 2017
Data source(s)	State Statistics Service of Ukraine (https://ukrstat.org/en/operativ/operativ2007/rp/ean/ean_e/osp_rik_b_07_e.htm; 08.08.2019).
Survey	Population (households) sample survey on issues of economic Activity (EAP survey). The objective of the EAP survey is to obtain data about the composition and structure of labour force, the measurement of employment and the ections of activities of the population.
Plausibility	The basic definitions and notions about the economic activity of the population developed according to standards and recommendations of ILO that take into account the national specifics of legislative and normative basis.
Definition in detail	Economic activity rate is defined as a ratio (per cent) of the number of economically active population aged 15-70 to the total population of the men-tioned age or population of relevant social and demographic group.
Notes	Persons aged 15 to 70

6.2.1.5. Neet Rates

EU-Member States	**Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Montenegro, Serbia**
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, by sex, by age group
Frequency of collection	Quarterly
Years available	2004 to 2018
Data source(s)	Eurostat Segment „yth_empl_150" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/yth_empl_150; 22.9.2019).
Survey	The European Union Labour Force Survey (EU LFS) is a large household sample survey providing quarterly results on labour participation of people aged 15 and over as well as on persons outside the labour force. All definitions apply to persons aged 15 years and over living in private households.
Plausibility	The LFS makes available harmonised data at European level using the same concepts and definitions, following International Labour Organisation guidelines, using common classifications (NACE, ISCO, ISCED, NUTS) and recording the same set of characteristics in each country.
Definition in detail	The indicator on young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) corresponds to the percentage of the population of a given age group and sex who is not employed and not involved in further education or training. The indicator refers to persons who meet the following two conditions: (a) they are not employed (i.e. unemployed or inactive according to the ILO definition) and (b) they have not received any education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) in the four weeks preceding the survey.
Notes	-

(Potential) Accession countries	**Bosnia-Herzegovina**
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, by sex, by age group
Frequency of collection	Annual
Years available	2010 to 2017
Data source(s)	SEE Jobs Gateway Database, based on data provided by national statistical offices and Eurostat. (https://www.seejobsgate-way.net/) .
Survey	Labour force surveys of the respective countries. The LFS in the Western Bal-kans have steadily improved and are being har-monized with EU and ILO definitions.
Plausibility	All data have been collected directly from national statistical offices of the three Western Balkan countries and Eurostat, with the objective of harmonizing data as much as possible across countries. The data have been collected in the framework of the SEE Jobs Gateway.
Definition in detail	NEET rate: Young people neither in employment nor education and training (NEET) in % of young population of the respective gender and age group.
Notes	**-**

Neighbouring countries	Republic of Moldova
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, sex
Frequency of collection	Annual
Years available	2012 to 2018
Data source(s)	National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova (http://statbank.statistica.md/pxweb/pxweb/en/30%20Statisti-ca%20sociala/30%20Statistica%20sociala__03%20FM__03%20MUN__MUN010/MUN011100reg.px/?rxid=cad8e7f8-4a94-4169-8bbb-1974c063a554; 22.9.2019).
Survey	Labour force survey of the Republic of Moldova.
Plausibility	The survey is carried out in line with the international recommendations in force in the labor force statistics, adopted by the International Labor Organization (ILO). The LFS methodology, with some exceptions, corresponds to the EU Frame Regulation on Labor Force Survey in EU countries.
Definition in detail	-
Notes	-

Neighbouring countries	Ukraine
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, sex
Frequency of collection	-
Years available	2014 to 2017
Data source(s)	International Labour Organization (ILO) (http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/Excel/MBI_20_EN.xlsx; 22.9.2019).
Survey	Population (households) sample survey on issues of economic Activity (EAP survey). The objective of the EAP survey is to obtain data about the composition and structure of labour force, the measurement of employment and the ections of activities of the population.
Plausibility	The basic definitions and notions about the economic activity of the population developed according to standards and recommendations of ILO that take into account the national specifics of legislative and normative basis.
Definition in detail	The share of youth not in education, employment or training (also known as „the NEET rate“) conveys the number of young persons not in education, employment or training as a percentage of the total youth population.
Notes	-

6.2.2. Target 2

6.2.2.1. Participation in Education

EU-Member States	Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Montenegro, Serbia
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, by sex
Frequency of collection	Annual
Years available	2000 to 2017
Data source(s)	Eurostat Segment „sdg_04_30" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/sdg_04_30/default/table?lang=en; 02.10.2019).
Survey	Data collected within the European Statistical System (ESS): The ESS was built with the objective of providing comparable statistics at EU level. It is the partnership between Eurostat and the national statistical institutes. Member States collect data and compile statistics for national and EU pur-poses.
Plausibility	Data are comparable between all EU Member States respectively other presented countries.
Definition in detail	The share of the population aged 4 to the age when the compulsory primary education starts who is participating in early education.
Notes	-

(Potential) Accession countries	Bosnia-Herzegovina
Grade of Disaggregation	Total
Frequency of collection	Annual
Years available	2010 to 2017
Data source(s)	Regional Cooperation Council (https://www.rcc.int/seeds/results/1/see2020-progress-tracker; 02.10.2019).
Survey	-
Plausibility	-
Definition in detail	The share of the population aged 4 to the age when the compulsory primary education starts who is participating in early education.
Notes	No further information available.

Indikator	**Pupils in early childhood and primary education by education level and age - as % of corresponding age population**
EU-Member States	**Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Serbia, Montenegro**
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, by education level and age
Frequency of collection	Annual
Years available	2012/13 to 2017
Data source(s)	Eurostat Segment „educ_uoe_enrp07" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=educ_uoe_enrp07&lang=en; 02.10.2019).
Survey	The UOE data collection is the joint collection of education data by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics (UIS), the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and Eurostat regarding education administrative data from 2013 onwards.
Plausibility	The quality of the education systems statistics from UOE data collection is ensured through specific requirements set in various binding regulatory documents. Countries participating in this collection are compiling their data according to the concepts and definitions of the UOE data collection manuals on education systems statistics.
Definition in detail	Pupils in early childhood and primary education as % of corresponding age population.
Notes	-

6.2.2.2. Employment rates of recent graduates (ET2020)

Countries	**Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Serbia, Montenegro**
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, by sex
Frequency of collection	Quarterly
Years available	2007 to 2018
Data source(s)	Eurostat Segment „tps00053" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/tps00053; 02.10.2019).
Survey	The European Union Labour Force Survey (EU LFS) is a large household sample survey providing quarterly results on labour participation of people aged 15 and over as well as on persons outside the labour force. All definitions apply to persons aged 15 years and over living in private households.
Plausibility	The LFS makes available harmonised data at European level using the same concepts and definitions, following International Labour Organisation guidelines, using common classifications (NACE, ISCO, ISCED, NUTS) and recording the same set of characteristics in each country.
Definition in detail	The indicator „employment rates of recent graduates" presents the employment rates of persons aged 20 to 34 fulfilling the following conditions: first, being employed according to the ILO definition, second, having attained at least upper secondary education (ISCED 3) as the highest level of education, third, not having received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey and four, having successfully completed their highest educational attainment 1, 2 or 3 years before the survey.
Notes	-

6.2.2.3. Employment rates by educational attainment level

Countries	**Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Serbia, Montenegro**
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, by sex, age group and educational attainament
Frequency of collection	Quarterly
Years available	1995 to 2018
Data source(s)	Eurostat Segment „lfsa_ergaedcob" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_ergaedcob&lang=en; 02.10.2019).
Survey	The European Union Labour Force Survey (EU LFS) is a large household sample survey providing quarterly results on labour participation of people aged 15 and over as well as on persons outside the labour force. All definitions apply to persons aged 15 years and over living in private households.
Plausibility	The LFS makes available harmonised data at European level using the same concepts and definitions, following International Labour Organisation guidelines, using common classifications (NACE, ISCO, ISCED, NUTS) and recording the same set of characteristics in each country.
Definition in detail	The employment rate of the total population is calculated by dividing the number of persons of a certain age in employment by the total population of the same age group.
Notes	**-**

6.2.2.4. Performance in basic competences

Countries	**Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Serbia, Montenegro; Republic of Moldova**
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, sex, immigrant status and social background
Frequency of collection	Triennial
Years available	2012 and 2015
Data source(s)	OECD 2012 (https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/education/pisa-2012-results-what-students-know-and-can-do-volume-i_9789264201118-en; 02.10.2019) und 2015 (https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/education/pisa-2015-results-volume-i_9789264266490-en; 02.10.2019).
Survey	The students tested by PISA are aged between 15 years and 3 months and 16 years and 2 months at the beginning of the assessment period. The school year pupils are in is not taken into consideration. To fulfill OECD requirements, each country must draw a sample of at least 5,000 students.
Plausibility	Before data is used for scaling and population modelling, different analyses are carried out to examine the quality of data and to ensure that data meets the test design criteria.
Definition in detail	In each of the three core subjects PISA assesses – reading, mathematics and science –, proficiency is measured on a continuous numerical scale in score points. On average across OECD countries, these scales have a mean of 500 score points and a standard deviation of 100 points. To allow for more nuanced interpretations of the assessment results, the proficiency scales are divided into six levels, ranging from lowest (Level 1) to highest (Level 6) proficiency. Low-performing students in mathematics are those who score under 420 points, low performers in reading are those who score under 407 points, and low performers in science are those who score below 410 points.
Notes	Serbia: Only data for 2012 available; Republic of Moldova: Only data for 2015 available.

6.2.2.5. Proportion of Population (20-24) having completed at last upper secondary education

Countries	**Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Serbia, Montenegro**
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, by sex
Frequency of collection	Quarterly
Years available	2007 to 2018
Data source(s)	Eurostat Segment „tps00186" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tps00186&plugin=1; 02.10.2019).
Survey	The European Union Labour Force Survey (EU LFS) is a large household sample survey provid-ing quarterly results on la-bour participation of people aged 15 and over as well as on persons outside the labour force. All definitions apply to persons aged 15 years and over living in private households.
Plausibility	The LFS makes available harmonised data at European level using the same concepts and definitions, following International Labour Organisation guidelines, using common classifications (NACE, ISCO, ISCED, NUTS) and recording the same set of characteristics in each country.
Definition in detail	The indicator is defined as the percentage of people aged 20-24 who have successfully completed at least upper secondary education. This educational attainment refers to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) 2011 level 3-8 for data from 2014 onwards and to ISCED 1997 level 3-6 for data up to 2013.
Notes	-

(Potential) Accession Countries	**Bosnia-Herzegovina**
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, by sex
Frequency of collection	Annual
Years available	2006 to 2015
Data source(s)	Eurostat Segment „cpc_siinr" (http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=cpc_siinr&lang=en; 02.10.2019).
Survey	-
Plausibility	Most of the data are provided by the national statistical authorities of the enlargement countries on a tailor-made questionnaire. The data comes from a wide range of sources.
Definition in detail	The vast majority of the indicators that have been collected for the enlargement countries are ones that are also collected for EU Member States. As such, the definitions that countries have been asked to follow are based on international and EU standards.
Notes	-

Countries	**Republic of Moldova, Ukraine**
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, by sex
Frequency of collection	Annual
Years available	2006 to 2015
Data source(s)	Eurostat Segment „enpr_siinr" (http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=cpc_siinr&lang=en; 02.10.2019).
Survey	-
Plausibility	Most of the data are provided by the national statistical authorities of the enlargement countries on a tailor-made questionnaire. The data comes from a wide range of sources.
Definition in detail	The vast majority of the indicators that have been collected for the enlargement countries are ones that are also collected for EU Member States. As such, the definitions that countries have been asked to follow are based on international and EU standards.
Notes	Ukraine uses a different definition but no further information is avaliable.

6.2.2.6. Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30-34)

Countries	**Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Montenegro, Serbia**
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, by sex
Frequency of collection	Quarterly
Years available	2005 to 2018
Data source(s)	Eurostat Segment „sdg_ 04_20" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/sdg_04_20/default/table?lang=en; 02.10.2019).
Survey	The European Union Labour Force Survey (EU LFS) is a large household sample survey providing quarterly results on labour participation of people aged 15 and over as well as on persons outside the labour force. All definitions apply to persons aged 15 years and over living in private households.
Plausibility	The LFS makes available harmonised data at European level using the same concepts and definitions, following International Labour Organisation guidelines, using common classifications (NACE, ISCO, ISCED, NUTS) and recording the same set of characteristics in each country.
Definition in detail	The indicator related to tertiary educational attainment is defined as the percentage of the population aged 30-34 who have successfully completed tertiary studies (e.g. university, higher technical institution, etc.). This educational attainment refers to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) 2011 level 5-8 for data from 2014 onwards and to ISCED 1997 level 5-6 for data up to 2013. Data are however comparable over time for all Member States, except Austria.
Notes	-

Federal states	Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, by sex and NUTS 2 region
Frequency of collection	Quarterly
Years available	2007 to 2018
Data source(s)	Eurostat Segment „tgs_00105" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfst_r_lfe2emprt&lang=en; 02.10.2019).
Survey	The European Union Labour Force Survey (EU LFS) is a large household sample survey providing quarterly results on labour participation of people aged 15 and over as well as on persons outside the labour force. All definitions apply to persons aged 15 years and over living in private households.
Plausibility	The LFS makes available harmonised data at European level using the same concepts and definitions, following International Labour Organisation guidelines, using common classifications (NACE, ISCO, ISCED, NUTS) and recording the same set of characteristics in each country.
Definition in detail	The indicator related to tertiary educational attainment is defined as the percentage of the population aged 30-34 who have successfully completed tertiary studies (e.g. university, higher technical institution, etc.). This educational attainment refers to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) 2011 level 5-8 for data from 2014 onwards and to ISCED 1997 level 5-6 for data up to 2013. Data are however comparable over time for all Member States, except Austria.
Notes	-

(Potential) Accession countries	Bosnia-Herzegovina
Grade of Disaggregation	Total
Frequency of collection	Annual
Years available	2010 to 2017
Data source(s)	Regional Cooperation Council (https://www.rcc.int/seeds/results/1/see2020-progress-tracker; 02.10.2019).
Survey	Labour force surveys of the respective countries. The LFS in the Western Balkans have steadily improved and are being har-monized with EU and ILO definitions.
Plausibility	All data have been collected directly from national statistical offices of the three Western Balkan countries and Eurostat, with the objective of harmonizing data as much as possible across countries. The data have been collected in the framework of the SEE Jobs Gateway.
Definition in detail	-
Notes	No further information avaliable.

6.2.2.7. LLL - Share of persons (25-64) having participated in education and/or training

Countries	**Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Montenegro, Serbia**
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, by sex and age group
Frequency of collection	Quarterly
Years available	1992 to 2018
Data source(s)	Eurostat Segment „trng_lfse_01" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?query=BOOKMARK_DS-108835_QID_17104A5B_UID_-3F171EB0&layout=AGE,L,X,0;GEO,L,Y,0;UNIT,L,Z,0;TIME,C,Z,1;SEX,L,Z,2;INDICATORS,C,Z,3;&zSelection=DS-108835UNIT,PC;DS-108835SEX,T;DS-108835TIME,2014;DS-108835INDICATORS,OBS_FLAG;&rankName1=TIME_1_0_-1_2&rankName2=UNIT_1_2_-1_2&rankName3=INDICATORS_1_2_-1_2&rankName4=SEX_1_2_-1_2&rankName5=AGE_1_2_0_0&rankName6=GEO_1_2_0_1&rStp=&cStp=&rDCh=&cDCh=&rDM=true&cDM=true&footnes=false&empty=false&wai=false&time_mode=ROLLING&time_most_recent=true&lang=EN&cfo=%23%23%23%2C%23%23%23.%23%23%23&lang=en; 02.10.2019).
Survey	The European Union Labour Force Survey (EU LFS) is a large household sample survey providing quarterly results on labour participation of people aged 15 and over as well as on persons outside the labour force. All definitions apply to persons aged 15 years and over living in private households.
Plausibility	The LFS makes available harmonised data at European level using the same concepts and definitions, following International Labour Organisation guidelines, using common classifications (NACE, ISCO, ISCED, NUTS) and recording the same set of characteristics in each country.
Definition in detail	The participation rate in education and training covers participation in formal and non-formal education and training. The reference period for the participation in education and training is the four weeks prior to the interview.
Notes	-

Federal states	Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, by sex and NUTS 2 region
Frequency of collection	Quarterly
Years available	2007 to 2018
Data source(s)	Eurostat Segment „trng_lfse_04" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=trng_lfse_04&lang=en; 02.10.2019).
Survey	The European Union Labour Force Survey (EU LFS) is a large household sample survey providing quarterly results on labour participation of people aged 15 and over as well as on persons outside the labour force. All definitions apply to persons aged 15 years and over living in private households.
Plausibility	The LFS makes available harmonised data at European level using the same concepts and definitions, following International Labour Organisation guidelines, using common classifications (NACE, ISCO, ISCED, NUTS) and recording the same set of characteristics in each country.
Definition in detail	The participation rate in education and training covers participation in formal and non-formal education and training. The reference period for the participation in education and training is the four weeks prior to the interview.
Notes	-

(Potential) Accession countries	Bosnia-Herzegovina
Grade of Disaggregation	Total
Frequency of collection	Annual
Years available	2000 to 2015
Data source(s)	For the years 2011 to 2015 data from Eurostat has been used (http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=cpc_siinr&lang=en; 02.10.2019); for 2016 and 2017 data from the „Regional Cooperation Council" has been used (https://www.rcc.int/seeds/results/1/see2020-progress-tracker; 02.10.2019).
Survey	-
Plausibility	Most of the data are provided by the national statistical authorities of the enlargement countries on a tailor-made questionnaire. The data comes from a wide range of sources.
Definition in detail	The vast majority of the indicators that have been collected for the enlargement countries are ones that are also collected for EU Member States. As such, the definitions that countries have been asked to follow are based on international and EU standards.
Notes	-

Neighbouring countries	Republic of Moldova
Grade of Disaggregation	Total
Frequency of collection	Annual
Years available	2006 to 2015
Data source(s)	Eurostat Segment „enpr_siemp“ (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=enpr_siemp&lang=en; 02.10.2019).
Survey	-
Plausibility	Most of the data are provided by the national statistical authorities of the enlargement countries on a tailor-made questionnaire. The data comes from a wide range of sources.
Definition in detail	The vast majority of the indicators that have been collected for the enlargement countries are ones that are also collected for EU Member States. As such, the definitions that countries have been asked to follow are based on international and EU standards.
Notes	-

6.2.3. Target 3

6.2.3.1. Public expenditure on education

Countries	Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, by level of education
Frequency of collection	Annual
Years available	1990 to 2017
Data source(s)	Eurostat Segment „gov_10a_exp" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?query=BOOKMARK_DS-471197_QID_5A0B07B7_UID_-3F171EB0&layout=TIME,C,X,0;GEO,L,Y,0;UNIT,L,Z,0;SECTOR,L,Z,1;COFOG99,L,Z,2;NA_ITEM,L,Z,3;INDICATORS,C,Z,4;&zSelection=DS-471197UNIT,MIO_EUR;DS-471197COFOG99,TOTAL;DS-471197SECTOR,S13;DS-471197INDICATORS,OBS_FLAG;DS-471197NA_ITEM,TE;&rankName1=UNIT_1_2_-1_2&rankName2=SECTOR_1_2_-1_2&rankName3=INDICATORS_1_2_-1_2&rankName4=NA-ITEM_1_2_-1_2&rankName5=COFOG99_1_2_-1_2&rankName6=TIME_1_0_0_0&rankName7=GEO_1_2_0_1&sortC=ASC_-1_FIRST&rStp=&cStp=&rDCh=&cDCh=&rDM=true&cDM=true&footnes=false&empty=false&wai=false&time_mode=FIXED&time_most_recent=false&lang=EN&cfo=%23%23%23%2C%23%23%23.%23%23%23&lang=en; 02.10.2019).
Survey	EU Member States are obliged to deliver data to Eurostat in the field of national accounts. The underlying methodological framework is the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010). The indicator is based on the data provided by the member states.
Plausibility	The European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 2010) is the newest internationally compatible EU accounting framework for a systematic and detailed description of an economy.
Definition in detail	Total general government expenditure on education as a percentage of gross domestic product.
Notes	-

Accession countries	Montenegro, Serbia
Grade of Disaggregation	Total
Frequency of collection	Annual
Years available	2010 to 2017
Data source(s)	Regional Cooperation Council (https://www.rcc.int/seeds/results/1/see2020-progress-tracker; 02.10.2019).
Survey	-
Plausibility	-
Definition in detail	Public expenditure on education (as a percentage of gross domestic product GDP or as a percentage of total public expenditure).
Notes	No further information avaliable.

Neighbouring countries	**Republic of Moldova, Ukraine**
Grade of Disaggregation	Total
Frequency of collection	Annual
Years available	1970 to 2017
Data source(s)	World Bank Group (http://api.worldbank.org/v2/en/indicator/SE.XPD.TOTL.GD.ZS?downloadformat=excel; 09.08.2019).
Survey	Within the programme „Education Statistics“ (Edstats) the World Bank gathers data on countries' expenditure on education from administrative data reported by countries to UNESCO's Institute for Statistics and on the World Bank Education Public Expenditure Database.
Plausibility	The World Bank EdStats All Indicator Query holds over 4,000 internationally comparable indicators that describe education access, progression, completion, literacy, teachers, population, and expenditures.
Definition in detail	General government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers) is expressed as a percentage of GDP. It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. General government usually refers to local, regional and central governments.
Notes	-

6.2.3.2. Private educational expenditure

Countries	**Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Serbia**
Grade of Disaggregation	By level of education, programme orientation, type of source and expenditure category
Frequency of collection	Annual
Years available	2012 to 2016
Data source(s)	Eurostat Segment „educ_uoe_fine03” (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=educ_uoe_fine03&lang=en; 02.10.2019).
Survey	Countries participating in this collection are compiling their data according to the concepts and definitions of the UOE data collec-tion (UNESCO OECD Eurostat joint data collection) manuals on education systems statistics.
Plausibility	The objective of the UOE data collection on education statistics is to provide internationally comparable data on key aspects of formal education systems, specifically on the participation and completion of education programmes, as well as the cost and type of resources dedicated to education.
Definition in detail	Expenditure on educational institutions from private sources (households) comprises school fees; materials such as textbooks and teaching equipment; transport to school (if organised by the school); meals (if provided by the school); boarding fees; and expenditure by employers on initial vocational training.
Notes	Data within this Eurostat-Segment is incomplete.

6.2.3.3. Public expenditure on labour market policies (share of GDP)

EU-Member States	**Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia**
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, by type of action
Frequency of collection	Annual
Years available	1998 to 2016
Data source(s)	Labour market policy database (LMP) (https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/empl/redisstat/databrowser/view/LMP_EXPSUMM$TPS00076/default/table; 02.10.2019).
Survey	The unit of observation in the LMP database is the labour market intervention and data on the expenditure and participants for each intervention are collected annually from administrative sources in each country. The LMP database provides information on labour market interventions, which are government actions to help and support the unemployed and other disadvantaged groups in the transition from unemployment or inactivity to work.
Plausibility	LMP data are based on administrative sources, and Member States compile LMP data according to the rules and guidelines established in the LMP methodology; all countries received training on the LMP methodology.
Definition in detail	Expenditure on labour market policies (LMP) is limited to public interventions which are explicitly targeted at groups of persons with difficulties in the labour market: the unemployed, the employed at risk of involuntary job loss and inactive persons who would like to enter the labour market. Total expend-ture is broken down into LMP services (category 1), which covers the costs of the public employment service (PES) together with any other publicly funded services for jobseekers; LMP measures (cate-gories 2-7), which covers activation measures for the unemployed and other target groups including the categories of training, job rotation and job sharing, employment incentives, supported employment and rehabilitation, direct job creation, and start-up incentives; and LMP supports (categories 8-9), which covers out-of-work income maintenance and support (mostly unemployment benefits) and early retirement benefits.boarding fees; and expenditure by employers on initial vocational training.
Notes	**-**

(Potential) Accession countries	**Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia**
Grade of Disaggregation	Total
Frequency of collection	Annual
Years available	2010 to 2017
Data source(s)	Regional Cooperation Council (https://www.rcc.int/seeds/results/1/see2020-progress-tracker; 02.10.2019).
Survey	-
Plausibility	-
Definition in detail	Public expenditure on Labour Market Policies, as % of GDP.
Notes	No further information avaliable.

6.2.3.4. Distribution of teachers and staff

EU-Member States	**Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia**
Grade of Disaggregation	By education level and programme orientation
Frequency of collection	Annual
Years available	2013 to 2017
Data source(s)	Eurostat Segment „educ_uoe_perp04" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/educ_uoe_perp04; 02.10.2019).
Survey	Education administrative data from 2013 onwards: Countries participating in this collection are compiling their data according to the concepts and definitions of the UOE data collection manuals (UNESCO OECD Eurostat joint data collection) on education systems statistics.
Plausibility	The quality of the education systems statistics from UOE data collection is ensured through specific requirements set in various binding regulatory documents.
Definition in detail	Ratio of pupils and students to teachers and academic staff.
Notes	-

6.2.4. Target 4

6.2.4.1. Early leavers from education and training

Countries	**Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Montenegro, Serbia**
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, by sex and country of origin
Frequency of collection	Quarterly
Years available	2004 to 2018
Data source(s)	Eurostat Segment „edat_lfse_02" (https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do; 02.10.2019).
Survey	The European Union Labour Force Survey (EU LFS) is a large household sample survey providing quarterly results on labour partici-pation of people aged 15 and over as well as on persons outside the labour force. All definitions apply to persons aged 15 years and over living in private households.
Plausibility	The LFS makes available harmonised data at European level using the same concepts and definitions, following International Labour Organisation guidelines, using common classifications (NACE, ISCO, ISCED, NUTS) and recording the same set of characteristics in each country.
Definition in detail	The indicator measures the share of the population aged 18 to 24 with at most lower secondary education who were not involved in any education or training during the four weeks preceding the survey. Lower secondary education refers to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) 2011 level 0-2 for data from 2014 on-wards and to ISCED 1997 level 0-3C short for data up to 2013.
Notes	The category „Country of origin" is only available in-completely.

(Potential) Accession countries	**Bosnia-Herzegovina**
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, by sex
Frequency of collection	Annual
Years available	2009 to 2017
Data source(s)	Eurostat Segment „cpc_pseduc" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/cpc_pseduc; 02.10.2019).
Survey	-
Plausibility	Most of the data are provided by the national statistical authorities of the enlargement countries on a tailor-made questionnaire. The data comes from a wide range of sources.
Definition in detail	The vast majority of the indicators that have been collected for enlargement countries are ones that are also collected for EU Member States. As such, the defi-nitions that countries have been asked to follow are based on in-ternational and EU standards.
Notes	-

Neighbouring countries	Republic of Moldova
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, by sex
Frequency of collection	Annual
Years available	2009 to 2017
Data source(s)	Eurostat Segment „enpr_pseduc" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/cpc_pseduc; 02.10.2019).
Survey	-
Plausibility	Most of the data are provided by the national statistical authorities of the enlargement countries on a tailor-made questionnaire. The data comes from a wide range of sources.
Definition in detail	Activity rate of the population aged 15 years and over represents the share of active population aged 15 years and over in total population aged 15 years and over (%).
Notes	-

6.2.4.2. Gender pay gap

EU-Member States	Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic,Hungary, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia
Grade of Disaggregation	Total
Frequency of collection	Annual
Years available	2007 to 2017
Data source(s)	Eurostat Segment „tesem180" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tesem180/default/table?lang=en; 02.10.2019).
Survey	The Gender Pay Gap is calculated on the basis of: - the four-yearly Structure of Earnings Survey (SES) 2002, 2006, 2010 and 2014, - national estimates based on national sources for the years between the SES years, from reference year 2007 onwards, with the same coverage as the SES.
Plausibility	The Gender Pay Gap indicator is calculated within the framework of the data collected according to the methodology of the Structure of Earnings Survey.
Definition in detail	The unadjusted Gender Pay Gap represents the difference be-tween average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees and of female paid employees as a percentage of average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees.
Notes	Frame of reference: Hourly earnings.

Countries	**Serbia, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine**
Grade of Disaggregation	Total
Frequency of collection	Annual
Years available	2000 to 2017
Data source(s)	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Statistical Database (https://w3.unece.org/PXWeb2015/pxweb/en/STAT/STAT__30-GE__00-GenderOverView; 02.10.2019).
Survey	-
Plausibility	The Statistical Division of UNECE plays a central role in coordinating international statistical activities between the countries of the UNECE region helping to harmonize statistical systems. Statistical procedures are guided by the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.
Definition in detail	Gender pay gap as difference in monthly earnings: Percent.
Notes	Frame of reference: Monthly earnings

6.2.4.3. People at risk of poverty

Countries	**Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Serbia**
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, by sex and age groups
Frequency of collection	Annual
Years available	1995 to 2018
Data source(s)	Eurostat Segment „ilc_li02" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/ilc_li02; 02.10.2019).
Survey	The European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) is an instrument aiming at collecting timely and comparable cross-sectional and longitudinal multidimensional microdata on income, poverty, social exclusion and living conditions.
Plausibility	EU-SILC is based on a framework Regulation that defines the scope, definitions, time reference, characteristics of the data, data required, sampling, sample sizes, transmission of data, publication, access for scientific purposes, financing, reports and studies.
Definition in detail	The at-risk-of-poverty rate is the share of people with an equivalised disposable income (after social transfer) below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income after social transfers. This indicator does not measure wealth.
Notes	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers

Neighbouring countries	Republic of Moldova
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, by sex
Frequency of collection	Annual
Years available	2005 to 2017
Data source(s)	Eurostat Segment „enpr_psilc" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/enpr_psilc; 02.10.2019).
Survey	-
Plausibility	Most of the data are provided by the national statistical authorities of the enlargement countries on a tailor-made questionnaire. The data comes from a wide range of sources.
Definition in detail	Activity rate of the population aged 15 years and over represents the share of active population aged 15 years and over in total population aged 15 years and over (%).
Notes	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers.

6.2.4.4. Inequality of income distribution

Countries	Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Serbia
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, by sex
Frequency of collection	Annual
Years available	2007 to 2018
Data source(s)	Eurostat Segment „tespm151" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/tespm151; 02.10.2019).
Survey	The European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) is an instrument aiming at collecting timely and comparable cross-sectional and longitudinal multidimensional microdata on income, poverty, social exclusion and living conditions.
Plausibility	EU-SILC is based on a framework Regulation that defines the scope, definitions, time reference, characteristics of the data, data required, sampling, sample sizes, transmission of data, publication, access for scientific purposes, financing, reports and studies.
Definition in detail	Income quintile share ratio: The ratio of total income received by the 20 % of the population with the highest income (top quintile) to that received by the 20 % of the population with the lowest income (lowest quintile). Income must be understood as equivalised disposable income.
Notes	-

Countries	**Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro; Republic of Moldova, Ukraine**
Grade of Disaggregation	Total
Frequency of collection	Annual
Years available	2011 to 2017
Data source(s)	Calculations provided by the „The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies“ (wiiw), based on data from the World Bank Group.
Survey	-
Plausibility	The poverty and inequality data and indicators as published by the World Bank Group are compiled from officially recognized international sources.
Definition in detail	Income quintile share ratio: The ratio of total income received by the 20 % of the population with the highest income (top quintile) to that received by the 20 % of the population with the lowest income (lowest quintile).
Notes	-

6.2.4.5. GINI Index

Countries	**Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia; Republic of Moldova, Ukraine**
Grade of Disaggregation	Total
Frequency of collection	Annual
Years available	1979 to 2017
Data source(s)	World Bank Group (http://api.worldbank.org/v2/en/indicator/SI.POV.GINI?downloadformat=excel; 02.10.2019).
Survey	Data are based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments.
Plausibility	At the World Bank, the Development Data Group coordinates statistical and data work and maintains a number of macro, financial and sector databases. Working closely with the Bank’s regions and Global Practices, the group is guided by professional standards in the collection, compilation and dissemination of data to ensure that all data users can have confidence in the quality and integrity of the data produced.
Definition in detail	The Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.
Notes	-

6.2.4.6. TIMMS

Countries	**Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Germany, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Serbia, Ukraine**
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, by sex
Frequency of collection	Every four years
Years available	2011, 2015
Data source(s)	2011: https://timss.bc.edu/timss2011/downloads/T11_IR_Mathematics_FullBook.pdf (03.10.2019); https://timss.bc.edu/timss2011/downloads/T11_IR_Science_FullBook.pdf (03.10.2019) 2015: http://timssandpirls.bc.edu/timss2015/international-results/timss-2015/mathematics/student-achievement/distribution-of-mathematics-achievement/ (03.10.2019); http://timssandpirls. bc.edu/timss2015/international-results/timss-2015/science/student-achievement/distribution-of-science-achievement/ (03.10.2019).
Survey	Since 1995, TIMSS has monitored trends in mathematics and science achievement every four years, at the fourth and eighth grades. TIMSS conducts comprehensive state-of the-art assessments of student achievement supported with extensive data about country, school, and classroom learning environments. TIMSS is conducted by the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA), an independent, international cooperative of national research institutions and governmental research agencies.
Plausibility	The IEA carries out a comprehensive quality monitoring (eg international control of the translations, international control of testing by so-called TIMSS quality monitors as well as rigorous control processes in the evaluation of the open answers, in the input of the data and in the preparation of the national database).
Definition in detail	The questions in the TIMSS achievement tests were based on the curricula in participating countries, and to the extent that these curricula reflected national standards in science and mathematics, the tests provide a general indication of how well students are meeting those standards.
Notes	-

6.2.4.7. PIRLS

Countries	Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia
Grade of Disaggregation	Total, by sex
Frequency of collection	Every five years
Years available	2011, 2016
Data source(s)	2011: https://timssandpirls.bc.edu/pirls2011/downloads/P11_IR_FullBook.pdf (03.10.2019) 2016: http://timssandpirls.bc.edu/pirls2016/international-results/pirls/student-achievement/pirls-achievement-results/ (03.10.2019).
Survey	The Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS) is conducted by the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA), an independent, international cooperative of national research institutions and governmental research agencies. PIRLS has monitored trends in reading achievement at the fourth grade since 2001.
Plausibility	There are numerous elaborate quality assurance steps and procedures implemented by all those involved in the PIRLS assessments.
Definition in detail	Reading literacy is the ability to understand and use those written language forms required by society and/or valued by the individual. Readers can construct meaning from texts in a variety of forms. They read to learn, to participate in communities of readers in school and everyday life, and for enjoyment.
Notes	-

6.2.4.8. PIAAC

Countries	Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Slovak Republic, Slovenia
Grade of Disaggregation	Total
Frequency of collection	The study is being conducted every 10 years; the first cycle of PIAAC started in 2008 with around 40 countries participating worldwide. In the majority of participating countries data collection took place in 2011/12.
Years available	2011 (Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Slovak Republic); 2014 (Slovenia).
Data source(s)	OECD (https://www.oecd.org/skills/piaac/; 02.10.2019).
Survey	The Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) is a worldwide study of assessment and analysis of adult skills carried out by the OECD. The major survey conducted as part of PIAAC is the Survey of Adult Skills. The Survey measures adults' (between the ages of 16 and 65) proficiency in key information-processing skills - literacy, numeracy and problem solving - and gathers information and data on how adults use their skills at home, at work and in the wider community. This international survey is conducted in over 40 countries and measures the key cognitive and workplace skills needed for individuals to participate in society.
Plausibility	The OECD is committed to ensuring that PIAAC meets the highest quality standards, in particular with regard to sample design and study design, in order to provide reliable data to governments, academia and other users.
Definition in detail	Literacy: Literacy is defined as the ability to understand, evaluate, use and engage with written texts to participate in society, to achieve one's goals, and to develop one's knowledge and potential. Literacy encompasses a range of skills from the decoding of written words and sentences to the comprehension, interpretation, and evaluation of complex texts. It does not, however, involve the production of text (writing). Numeracy: Numeracy is defined as the ability to access, use, interpret and communicate mathematical information and ideas in order to engage in and manage the mathematical demands of a range of situations in adult life. To this end, numeracy involves managing a situation or solving a problem in a real context, by responding to mathematical content/information/ideas represented in multiple ways.
Notes	-

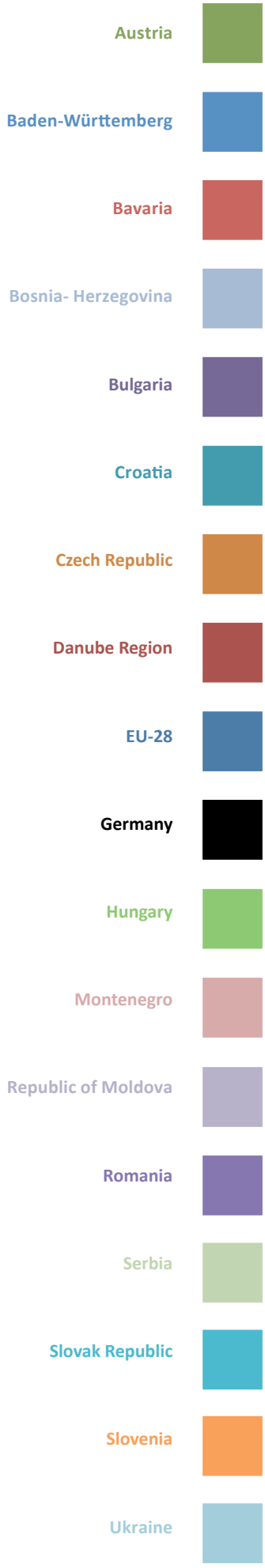
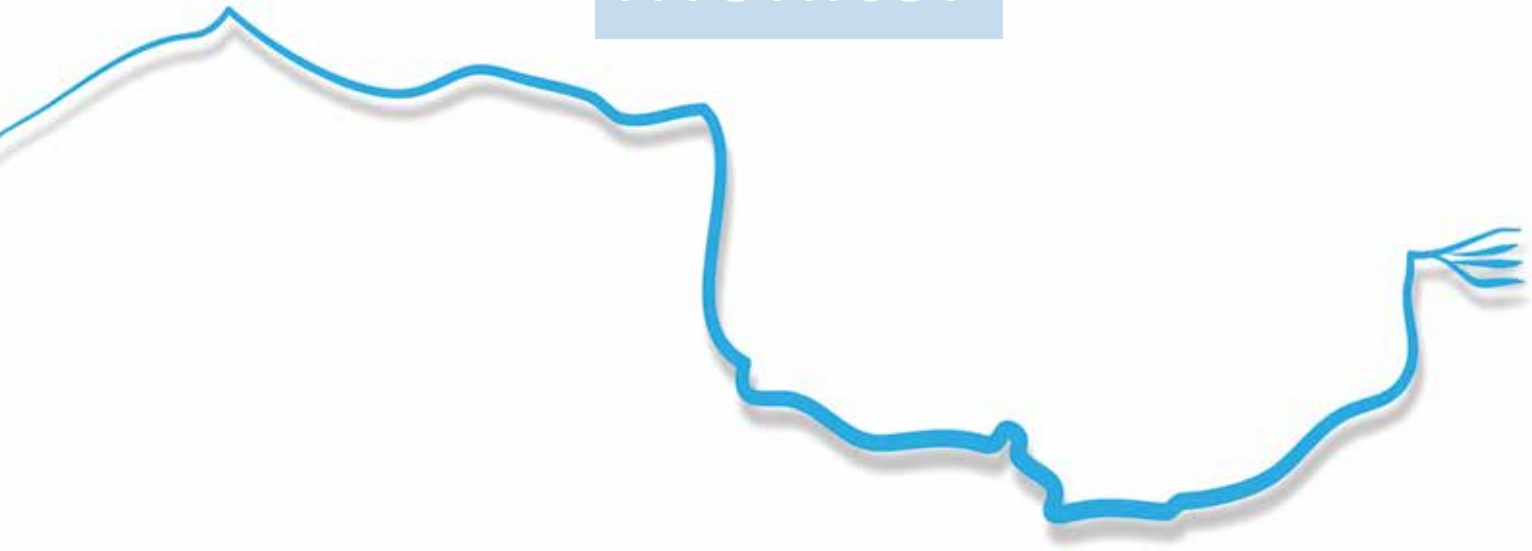

Austria
Baden-Württemberg
Bavaria
Bosnia- Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Czech Republic
Danube Region
EU-28
Germany
Hungary
Montenegro
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Serbia
Slovak Republic
Slovenia
Ukraine

Table of Figures

Table of Annex Tables

People & Skills

Danube Region Monitor



People & Skills

Danube
Region
Monitor

Federal Ministry
Republic of Austria
Labour, Social Affairs, Heal
and Consumer Protection

Federal Ministry
Republic of Austria
Education, Science
and Research

Ministry of Health,
Labor and Social Protection

Ministry of Education,
Culture and Research

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
AND SCIENCE
OF UKRAINE

DANUBE REGION
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