

Ministry of Education, Culture and Science

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Why a specific policy for ESL?

Because education has a high rate of return:

- Chance to find a job is two times as high;
- Regions with low ESL score low on youth unemployment;
- Crime rates are 5 times as high for ESL's;
- Lower costs of healthcare (3 million Euro/year);

Overall conclusion:

Annual benefits of tackling ESL are higher than costs (900 vs 700 million Euro)



How to tackle ESL?

- Keep focus on pupil / student instead of system: total approach (bottom up)
- Output based policy (covenants): Each reduced individual ESL results in a 2500 Euro payment to the school
- Own choice of instrument to achieve objectives (menu list)
- Facilitate, monitor and evaluate; pressure and support: Benchmark / compare regions



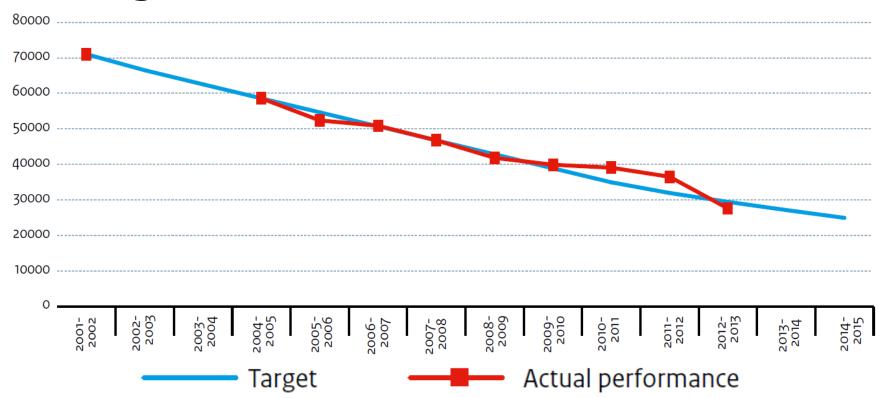
Measurements on school level

- Continuous learning pathway prevocational to secondary vocational education
- Improving education: secondary vocational education levels 3 and 4
- More guidance and counseling systems in the schools
- Extra facilities for vulnerable youth: a combination of regular education with care and support and vocational training if necessary.



Results

- New early school leavers 2012/2013: 27.760
- Target 2016: 25.000

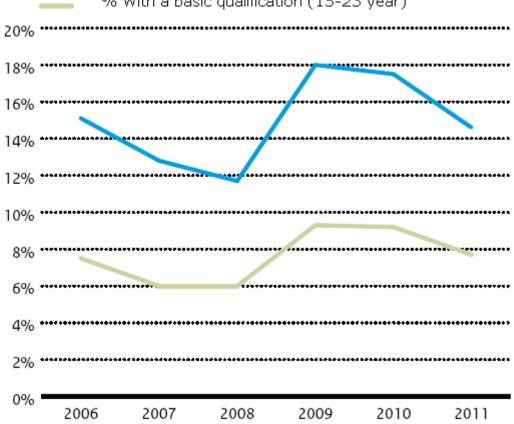




Youth Unemployment

% Without a basic qualification (15-23 year)

% With a basic qualification (15-23 year)





Recommendations

- Comprehensive approach: policy is based on strong, long-term cooperation between national, regional, municipal and school level.
- Clear ambition shared by partners
- Focus on figures: fix targets, measure, monitore and motivate (M-M-M).
- Monitoring and benchmarking (analyzing).
- Long term political and financial committent to reduce early school leaving.