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Early school-leavers, by Länder^{1,2}

Regional distribution	2005	2010	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 ³	2023 ⁴
	Share (%)									
Baden-Württemberg	12.5	9.8	8.3	8.7	9.7	9.2	9.2	11.4	11.4	12.2
Bavaria	11.2	9.4	6.2	7.2	7.2	7.6	8.4	10.2	9.8	10.7
Berlin	18.7	14.6	13.7	13.2	13.6	11.6	9.9	9.5	13.2	14.7
Brandenburg	10.2	9.6	11.6	12.3	11.5	10.8	c	(13.4)	(12.9)	12.0
Bremen	19.1	14.3	11.5	10.9	14.6	16.0	(15.6)	16.6	20.6	21.5
Hamburg	21.2	13.2	12.6	11.4	11.6	14.0	(11.5)	(12.9)	14.0	13.4
Hesse	13.3	11.8	9.5	10.2	10.7	10.3	12.6	14.5	14.6	14.9
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	14.0	9.2	10.6	9.8	11.1	11.4	13.9	14.4	14.4	14.2
Lower Saxony	16.0	13.9	10.7	11.3	11.0	11.9	10.3	13.3	13.8	15.0
North Rhine-Westphalia	15.8	14.6	11.4	11.6	12.0	11.2	10.7	12.9	12.8	12.8
Rhineland-Palatinate	16.4	15.5	12.2	11.7	11.5	11.6	10.4	14.3	13.8	14.0
Saarland	20.6	13.2	12.2	11.7	11.8	11.5	c	(13.9)	(11.0)	(14.0)
Saxony	9.8	7.6	8.4	8.6	7.5	8.3	8.2	9.3	8.9	11.3
Saxony-Anhalt	12.4	11.7	12.2	13.6	9.1	12.7	(13.5)	16.6	14.1	13.1
Schleswig-Holstein	15.1	12.6	10.6	9.1	10.1	11.0	11.7	13.8	15.2	17.0
Thuringia	6.6	6.3	8.3	8.7	8.5	9.6	(9.5)	11.6	10.9	13.1
Länder, total	13.8	11.9	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.2	12.4	12.4	13.1
EU average⁵	15.6	14.1	11.0	10.5	10.5	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.5

Data in parentheses () = statement value limited because the numerical value is statistically uncertain. / c = too few observations to provide reliable estimates. The calculation of the Länder averages includes those figures.

- 1 Population aged 18 to under 25 who are not in education or training and do not have an upper secondary education degree. The German Sustainable Development Strategy 2021 sets a target of 9.5% for this indicator by the year 2030.
- 2 The comparability of the results of the 2017 Microcensus with previous years is limited by methodological effects (including a change in the sample basis to the 2011 census) as well as the unusually strong immigration, especially by asylum seekers. Technical problems and ongoing effects of the Corona pandemic led to restrictions in the data collection for the Microcensus in the reporting years 2020 and 2021. Therefore, the year 2020 is only very limitedly comparable to previous years. In the years 2021 and 2022, these effects were significantly less pronounced than in the respective previous year.
- 3 The increased immigration in 2022 is not fully reflected in the Microcensus, which may have potential effects on the interpretation of results.
- 4 Preliminary results of the 2023 Microcensus.
- 5 The category EU average reflects the current status of EU membership of the states in the respective reference year (as of 2020, EU countries without the United Kingdom).

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Source: Federal Statistical Office (Internationale Bildungsindikatoren im Ländervergleich, special evaluation of the Microcensus)

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<https://www.govdata.de/dl-de/by-2-0>