In Poland, the phenomenon of early school leaving does not seem to be perceived as a problem or a major challenge for the Polish education system for the future. Although Poland, having one of the lowest ESL rates in the EU, is mentioned among the best performing countries, it appears that this positive outcome is a result of other processes related to the education system and not to the specific policy of ESL prevention. In literature, factors related to such a low rate of ESL in our country are: a long cycle of compulsory education and prevalence of upper secondary education. After the interviews with stakeholders we can conclude that the fact that Poland’s ESL rate is low is also linked to the absence of a selective education system and is a consequence of compulsory schooling/education and its enforcement as well as a system of financing education. Doubts are also evoked by the way this phenomenon is defined, which leads to the situation in which statistics do not include some significant manifestations of ESL.