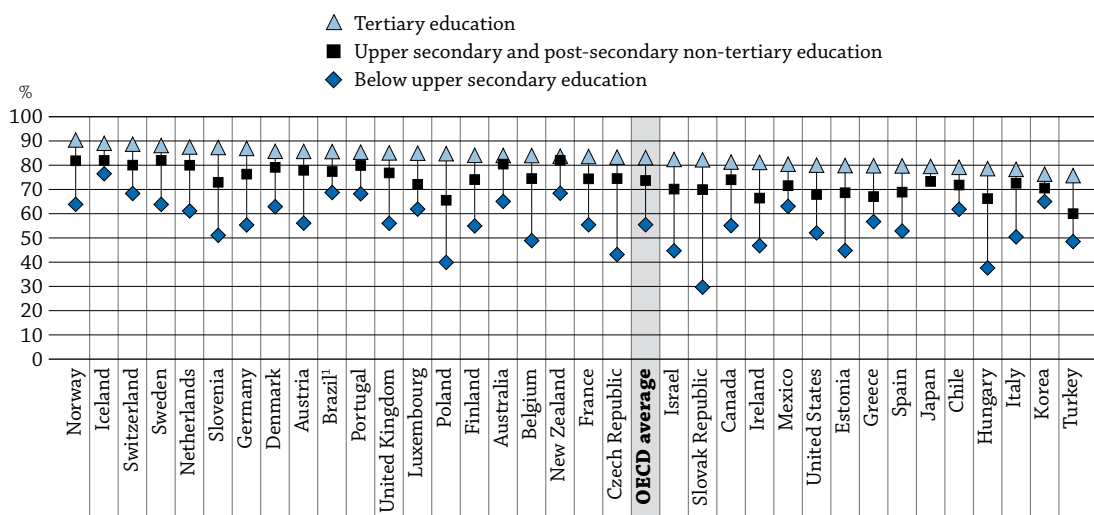


HOW DOES EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AFFECT PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET?

- Across OECD countries, individuals with at least an upper secondary education have a greater chance of being employed than people without an upper secondary education. On average, employment rates are 18 percentage points higher for those with an upper secondary education and 28 percentage points higher for those with a tertiary education, compared to individuals who have not completed an upper secondary education. In Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, for example, the average employment rate of tertiary-educated individuals is over 88%.
- During the recent economic crisis, the increase in the average unemployment rate for individuals without an upper secondary education was 1.1 percentage points higher than for those with at least an upper secondary degree and 2.4 percentage points higher than for those with a tertiary education.
- Despite the fact that women have higher tertiary attainment rates on average across OECD countries, their employment rates are much lower than those for men. The difference is greater than 25 percentage points in favour of men in some countries.

Chart A7.1. Percentage of 25-64 year-olds in employment, by educational attainment level (2010)



1. Year of reference 2009.

Countries are ranked in descending order of the employment rate of tertiary-educated individuals.

Source: OECD, Table A7.3a. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932662029>

How to read this chart

The chart shows a positive relationship between education and employment. The likelihood of being in employment increases with higher levels of education. Individuals with tertiary education have the highest employment rate, compared to those with upper secondary education and below upper secondary education. However, the magnitude of this employment advantage varies across countries.

Context

Unemployment rates increased substantially in most OECD countries in 2009 and have remained higher ever since. There is considerable variation among countries, with some more severely affected than others. The impact of economic conditions on the likelihood that an individual will be employed varies significantly by both educational attainment and gender. Data on the

relationship between educational attainment and both employment and unemployment provide valuable information to policy makers seeking to understand and respond to challenging economic circumstances.

Rapid technological progress has also been transforming the needs of the global labour market. People with higher or specific skills are in strong demand, while low-skilled workers face a greater likelihood that their jobs will be automated. Therefore, when designing education policies, it is critical to understand the changing needs of employers and identify current and potential skills gaps and mismatches. It is particularly important for policy makers to distinguish between the impact of the economic crisis and the long-term structural changes occurring in OECD economies.

■ Other findings

- In most OECD countries, **individuals without an upper secondary education are more likely to be unemployed**. On average among OECD countries, men without an upper secondary education are almost twice as likely to be unemployed as men with an upper secondary education, and almost three times as likely to be unemployed as men with a tertiary education.
- Although the gap in the employment rate between men and women narrows among tertiary-educated individuals, **the employment rate of women is far below that of men at all levels of education**. Policies boosting the labour market participation of women can help utilise the skills of women in the workforce more effectively.
- **The probability of working full time generally increases with higher levels of education for both men and women, but most full-time earners are men**. The proportion of individuals working full time is 10 percentage points higher among those with a tertiary education than among those without an upper secondary education. However, among tertiary-educated earners, only 69% of women work full time, while 84% of men are full-time earners, on average across OECD countries.
- **Individuals with a vocational upper secondary education have higher employment rates compared to people with a general upper secondary education**. On average, the employment rate of people who attained a vocational upper secondary education (ISCED level 3/4) as their highest qualification is 4.8 percentage points higher than the rate for those with a general upper secondary education (ISCED 3/4). In addition, the rate of inactivity in the labour force is about five percentage points lower among 25-64 year-olds with a vocational education, compared to those with a general education.

■ Trends

Education is generally good insurance against unemployment, even in difficult economic times. Over the past 13 years, employment rates for tertiary-educated men and women across OECD countries have consistently been higher than the rates for people without a tertiary degree. On average across OECD countries, unemployment rates for people with tertiary education have remained below 5% while they have remained below 8% for those with an upper secondary education, and have exceeded 10% several times between 1998 and 2010 for those who have not attained an upper secondary education.

Analysis

Labour market outcomes by education attainment and age group

Higher levels of education generally lead to better prospects for employment across OECD countries. The average employment rate for individuals with a lower secondary qualification was 69.1% for men and 48.7% for women, while the average employment rate for individuals with a tertiary-type A (largely theory-based) qualification was 88.3% for men and 79.3% for women in 2010 (Table A7.1a).

On average, the employment rate is 18.2 percentage points higher for people with an upper secondary education, compared to the rate for people without an upper secondary education. The difference is exceptionally large in Belgium, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Slovak Republic. In the Slovak Republic, for example, the average employment rate of people with an upper secondary education is 70%, but falls to 30% for those without an upper secondary degree, meaning that only 3 out of 10 people at this educational level are employed. This suggests that holding at least an upper secondary degree is especially important for employability in these countries (Table A7.1b, available on line).

Tertiary education increases the likelihood of being employed even further. Tertiary-educated individuals are employed at a higher rate than people with an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education. On average, 83% of 25-64 year-olds with a tertiary education were employed in 2010, compared to 74% of those with an upper secondary education. In Ireland, Poland and Turkey, for instance, the employment rate for individuals with a tertiary education is notably higher than the rate for individuals with an upper secondary education, by 15, 19 and 16 percentage points, respectively (Table A7.3a and Chart A7.1).

Unemployment rates vary considerably, depending on the age group. Overall, unemployment rates among 55-64 year-olds are much lower than those for the younger age cohort (25-34 year-olds). On average across OECD countries, among individuals without an upper secondary education aged 25 to 34, the unemployment rate in 2010 was 19.1%, whereas among 55-64 year-olds the rate was 8.8% – less than half that of the younger cohort. At the same time, tertiary-educated individuals had the lowest unemployment rates for both age groups. For 55-64 year-olds with a tertiary education, the unemployment rate was 4%, while it was 6.5% for 25-34 year-olds (Tables A7.4d and A7.4e, available on line).

The effect of the global economic crisis on labour market outcomes

An individual's employment prospects depend largely on whether his or her skills meet the requirements of the labour market. Unemployment rates are therefore a good indication of whether education systems are producing the supply of skills the labour market demands. High unemployment rates among people with different levels of educational attainment suggest that there are mismatches between the supply of and the demand for skills in the labour market. In the increasingly knowledge-based global economy, people with high skills are in greater demand in the labour market, while those with less education are more likely to be at risk of being unemployed, especially during periods of economic downturn.

Since the onset of the global recession in 2008, individuals without an upper secondary education have been hardest hit by unemployment. Unemployment rates among 25-64 year-olds without an upper secondary education rose by 3.8 percentage points between 2008 and 2010, whereas for individuals with an upper secondary education, the unemployment rate increased by 2.7 percentage points. Among tertiary-educated individuals, the rate rose by 1.4 percentage points between 2008 and 2010 (Table A7.4a and Chart A7.2).

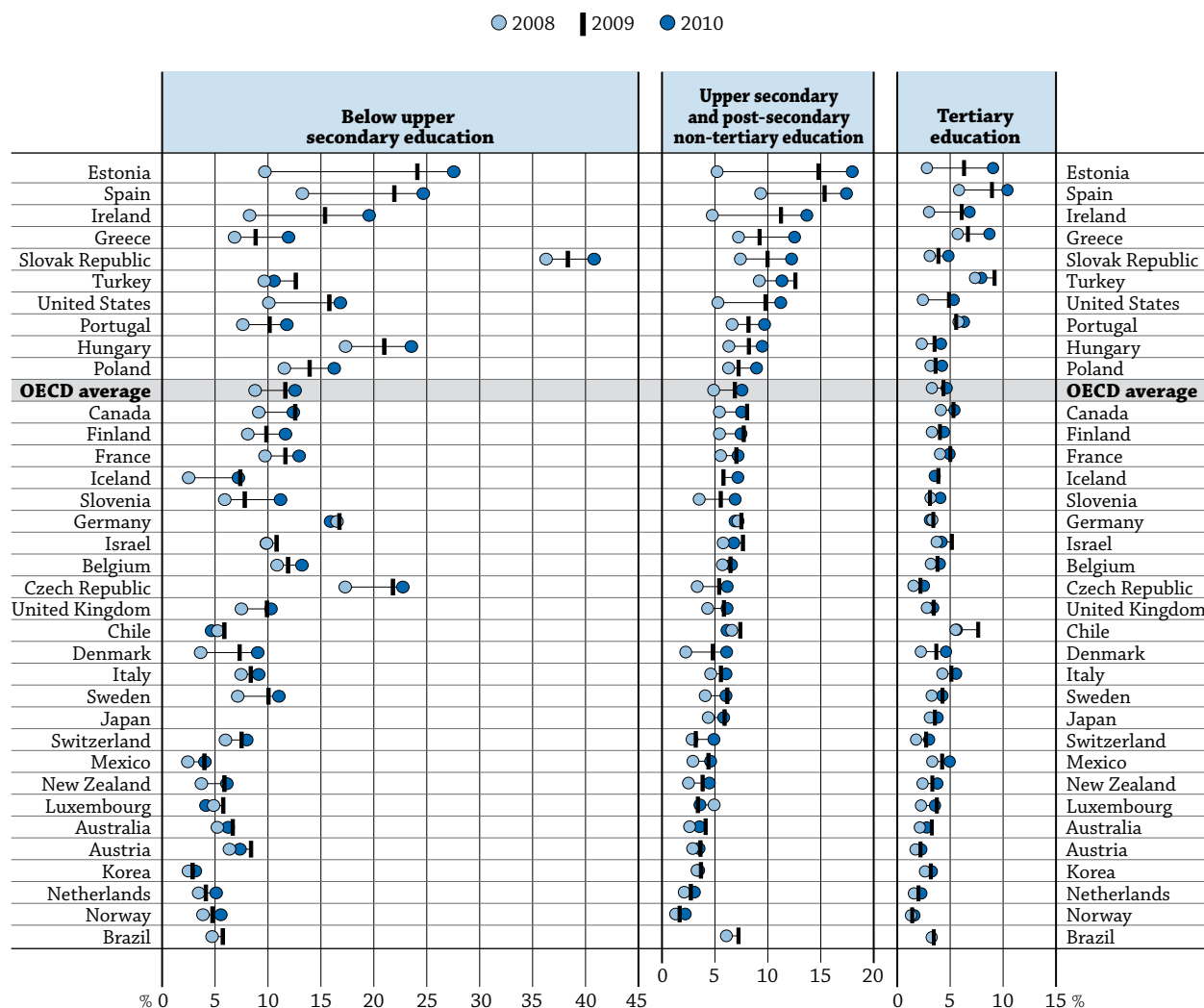
The increase in the unemployment rate was particularly evident among men without an upper secondary education compared to women with the same level of education: it increased by 4.3 percentage points compared to 2.3 percentage points for women (Tables A7.4b and A7.4c, available on line).

The younger age cohort (25-34 year-olds) without an upper secondary education was also hit harder by the crisis than 55-64 year-olds without an upper secondary education. On average across OECD countries, the increase in the unemployment rate among 25-34 year-olds without an upper secondary education was 5.6 percentage points, while among 55-64 year-olds with the same educational attainment, the unemployment

rate increased by 2.6 percentage points (Tables A7.4d and A7.4e, available on line). This may be due to the greater prevalence of young men in private sector fields such as the construction industry, which was hit harder by the crisis (Veric, 2009).

Estonia, Iceland, Ireland, Spain and the United States reported the most significant increase in unemployment rates among people without an upper secondary education between 2008 and 2009. This continued in 2010 for Estonia, Ireland and Spain, although the increase was smaller than in 2009 (Table A7.4a and Chart A7.2).

Chart A7.2. Unemployment rates of 25-64 year-olds, by educational attainment level (2008, 2009 and 2010)



Countries are ranked in descending order of 2010 unemployment rate for individuals with upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education.

Source: OECD, Table A7.4a. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012).

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The economic crisis also affected individuals with upper secondary education and tertiary education, but to a lesser degree. On average across OECD countries, the unemployment rate among 25-64 year-olds with an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education increased 2.7 percentage points between 2008 and 2010, which is 1.1 percentage points less than the increase among individuals who have not attained that level of education (Table A7.4a and Chart A7.2).

Tertiary-educated people also fared better than their less-educated counterparts during the same period. Overall, unemployment rates among 25-64 year-olds with a tertiary education rose 1.4 percentage points between 2008 and 2010, from 3.3% to 4.7%. Even in countries where the crisis hit hardest, individuals with a tertiary education managed to retain high employment rates and low unemployment rates compared to individuals with lower levels of education. In general, those with a tertiary education tend to be less likely to lose their jobs during an economic crisis and also tend to have a higher likelihood of re-entering the labour market. This holds for both men and women, and for younger and older age cohorts (Table A7.4a and Chart A7.2). Studies show a positive correlation between re-employment rates and educational attainment among unemployed job-seekers, and a negative correlation with the probability of job loss (Riddell and Song, 2011).

Labour-market participation of women

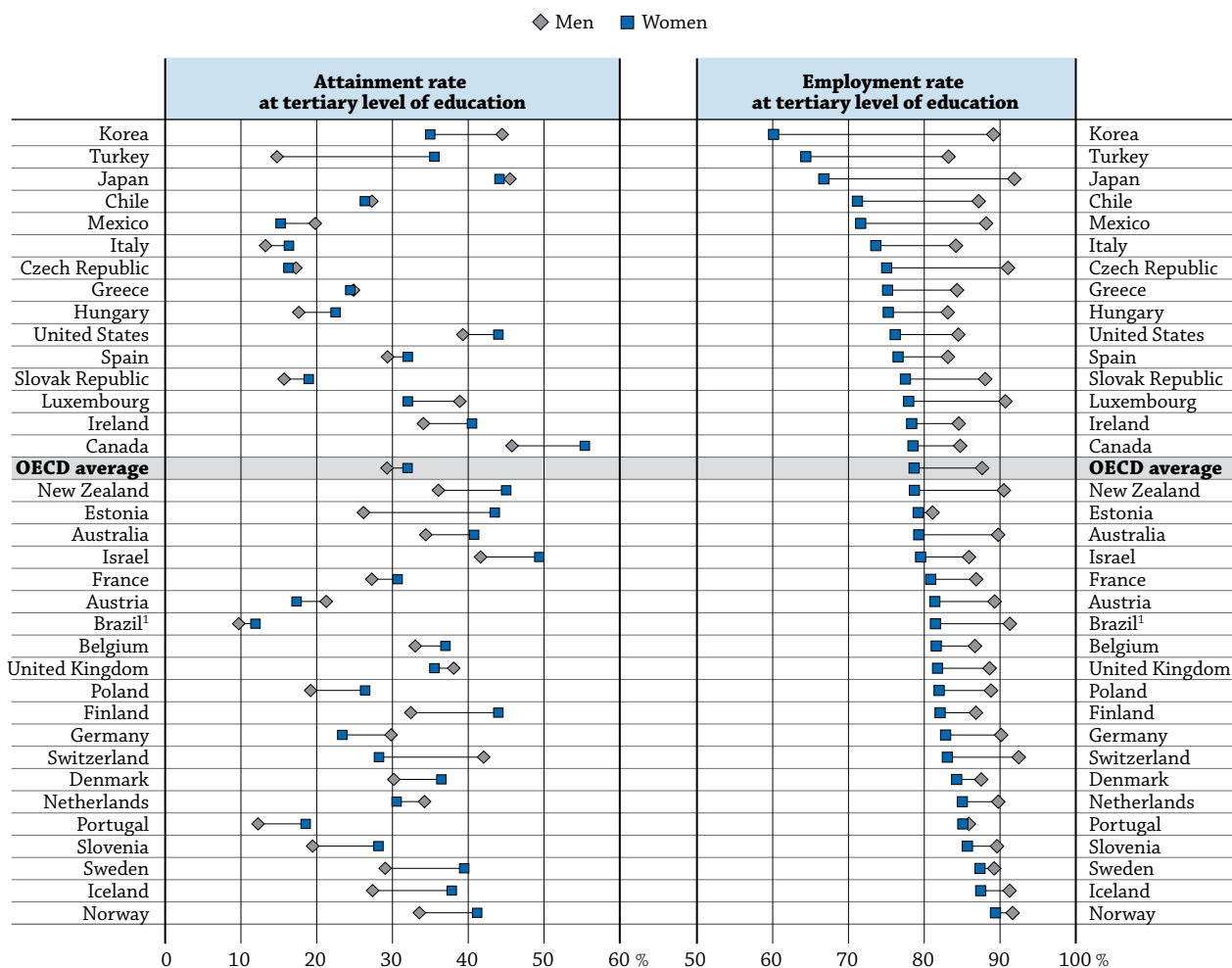
Fully using the skills available in the labour market is vital for spurring long-term economic growth, especially in ageing societies and during periods of economic recession. However, on average across OECD countries, the employment rate among 25-64 year-old women with a tertiary education is still remarkably low at 79%, compared to 88% for men (Tables A7.3b and A7.3c, available on line).

On average in OECD countries in 2010, 32% of 25-64 year-old women had a tertiary education, compared to 29% of men. In 24 of 34 OECD countries, an equal or greater proportion of women attained a university-level qualification compared to men (see Indicator A1, Tables A1.3b and A1.3c, available on line). However, the employment rates of women are lower than those of men, without exception across OECD countries. Although the gap between men's and women's employment rates narrows considerably with higher educational attainment, the employment rate for tertiary-educated women is still 9 percentage points lower than that of men, on average across OECD countries. The difference in employment rates between tertiary-educated men and women is particularly large in Chile, the Czech Republic, Japan, Korea, Mexico and Turkey, where it is as high as 29 percentage points. By contrast, the countries with the highest overall employment rates for 25-64 year-olds – Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland – also have some of the highest employment rates among women (Tables A7.1a, Chart A7.3 and Table A7.3c, available on line).

In Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the United States, where there are large proportions of tertiary-educated women compared to the OECD average, the employment rate among women is still below the OECD average, and far behind the rate for men. Consequently, efforts to remove barriers that hinder highly-educated women from participating in the labour market could benefit overall growth. Examples of policy measures to increase women's participation include providing childcare subsidies with employment; increasing the availability of affordable, flexible, high-quality childcare services, especially for single mothers; providing maternity and paternity leave; and offering flexible working hours. In the Nordic countries, where the proportion of women in the workforce is highest, childcare services were expanded specifically to make it easier for women to work. In Sweden, the expansion of childcare services during the 1970s is thought to have helped increase women's employment rates from 60% to over 80% (Kamerma and Moss, 2009).

Women are also over- and under-represented in some fields of education, contributing to gender gaps in occupations. In 2010, in every OECD country except Japan and Turkey, more than 70% of tertiary-type A and advanced research qualifications in the field of education were awarded to women. On average across OECD countries, 74% of the degrees awarded in the field of health and welfare also went to women. By contrast, on average across OECD countries, fewer than 30% of all graduates in the fields of engineering, manufacturing and construction were women (Table A4.6 and Chart A4.5). Perhaps not surprisingly, women are thus under-represented in high-technology industries (see Indicator A4).

Analysing data on the proportion of full-time earners is another way of examining the use of labour resources in different countries. Chart A7.4 provides a breakdown of the proportion of full-time earners (among all earners) with a tertiary education, by gender. The proportion of full-time earners varies considerably among countries, among different educational groups and, more significantly, between men and women.

Chart A7.3. Percentage of 25-64 year-olds with tertiary education, and their employment rate, by gender (2010)


1. Year of reference 2009.

Countries are ranked in ascending order of 2010 employment rate for women with tertiary education.

Source: OECD. Tables A1.3b, A1.3c, A7.3b and Table A7.3c, available on line. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012).

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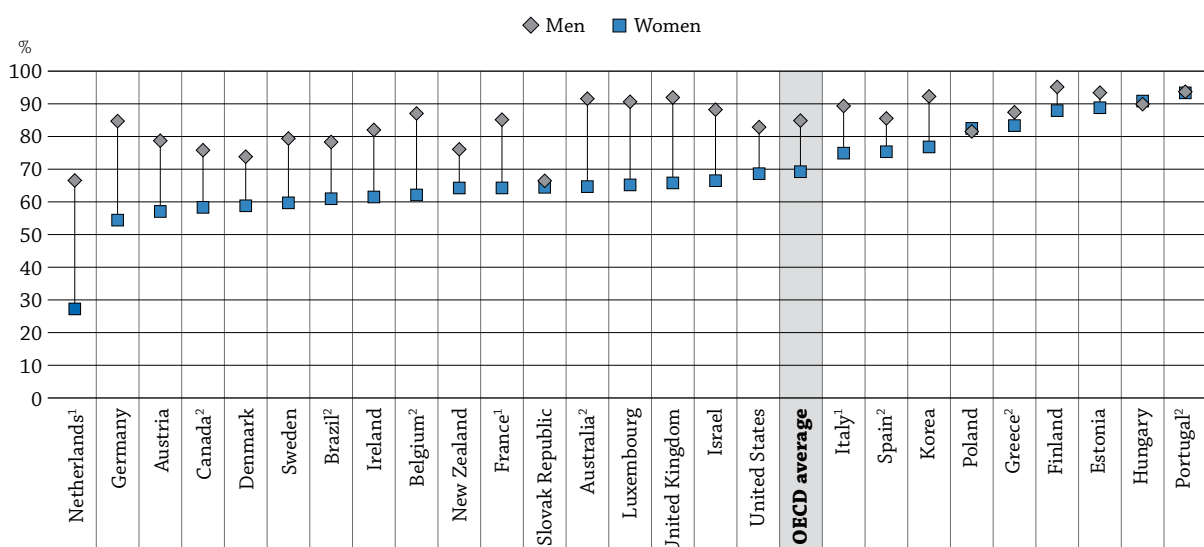
Full-time earners among tertiary-educated individuals

Full-time work generally increases with higher levels of education. Among wage-earners across OECD countries, 67% of people who have not attained an upper secondary education work full time, 73% of those with an upper secondary education do, and 76% of those with a tertiary education do. Much of the increase in the proportion of full-time workers is the result of the greater proportion of highly educated women now in the labour force (Table A7.5).

The largest difference in the proportion of full-time workers is between men and women. In all OECD countries except Hungary, smaller proportions of women are working full time compared to men (Table A7.5). Despite the fact that the proportion of women working full time increases with higher level of education, on average across OECD countries and among all wage earners, only 69% of tertiary-educated women work full time, while 84% of tertiary-educated men do. In the Netherlands, the proportion of tertiary-educated women working full time is particularly low, at 27.2%. At the same time, the overall employment rate among women in the Netherlands is significantly higher than the OECD average, suggesting that a large proportion of women with a tertiary education are participating in the labour market on a part-time basis (Chart A7.4).

In Canada, Ireland, Luxembourg and the Slovak Republic employment rates of tertiary-educated women are lower than the OECD average, and the percentage of women working full time is also lower than the OECD average. In countries such as Finland and Portugal, employment rates among women are substantially higher than the OECD average, and most tertiary-educated women work full time (Charts A7.3 and A7.4).

Chart A7.4. Proportion of full-time earners among 25-64 year-old tertiary-educated individuals with earnings from employment, by gender (2010)




1. Year of reference 2008.

2. Year of reference 2009.

Countries are ranked in ascending order of proportion of full time women earners with tertiary education.

Source: OECD, Table A7.5. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012).

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Labour-force status by vocational and general orientation of education

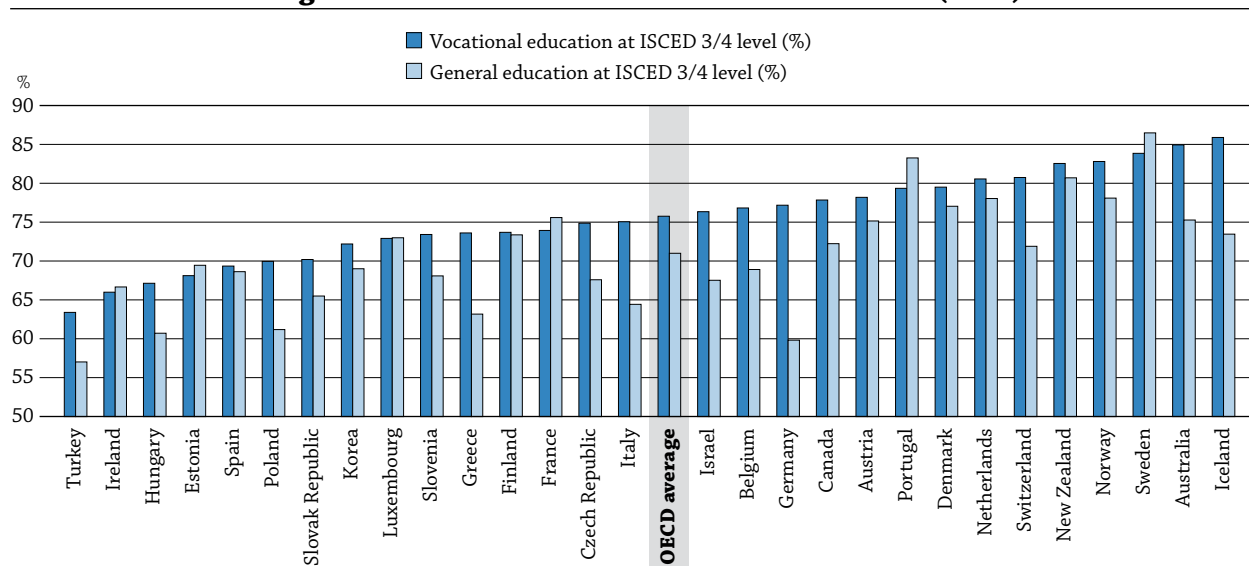
Matching the supply of and demand for skills not only concerns the level of education that individuals attain, but also the specificity of skills they acquire in the educational system. The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED-97) defines vocational education and training (VET) as “education which is mainly designed to lead participants to acquire the practical skills, know-how and understanding necessary for employment in a particular occupation or trade or class of occupations or trades. Successful completion of such programmes leads to a labour-market relevant vocational qualification recognised by the competent authorities in the country in which it is obtained.”

In other words, VET is generally geared towards giving students with upper secondary and/or post-secondary non-tertiary education relevant labour-market skills for a particular occupation or industry, even if reforms have made direct access to tertiary education easier in some countries. This type of specialisation may also include apprenticeship or work-study programmes, which can help to ensure a closer match between employers’ needs for specific skills and the skills workers make available to the labour market (OECD, 2010). VET and programmes that contain work-based elements are often developed in close co-operation with employers, reducing the need for extensive initial on-the-job training and increasing the immediate and long-term productivity of new hires. Research has shown that VET can yield good economic returns on public investment, and countries with strong VET systems, like Germany, have been relatively successful in tackling youth unemployment (CEDEFOP, 2011). A potential drawback is that the versatility of skills that individuals acquire through VET might be limited in times of changing demand.

VET systems vary widely among countries. Therefore, cross-country comparability is somewhat more limited than in other areas of the ISCED classification, and this needs to be kept in mind when comparing VET participation and outcomes across different OECD countries. For example, about 70% of the adult population in the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic attained an upper secondary VET qualification as their highest level of education, whereas in Spain and Turkey, less than 10% of the adult population attained an upper secondary VET qualification (Table A1.5). Enrolment rates also show a similar tendency. In Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Italy, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia, more than 40% of 15-19 year-olds participate in pre-vocational or vocational programmes at the upper secondary level on a full-time basis. However, in Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Japan, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, the Russian Federation and Spain, less than 14% of 15-19 year-old students were enrolled in pre-vocational or vocational programmes at that level on a full-time basis in 2010 (see Indicator C1, Table C1.3).


Table A7.6 provides a breakdown of labour-market outcomes by vocational and general education attainment at the upper secondary and/or post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 3/4) levels of education. The average employment rate among individuals with a vocational upper secondary (ISCED 3/4) qualification is 75.5%, which is 4.8 percentage points higher than the rate among individuals with a general upper secondary (ISCED 3/4) education as their highest qualification (Table A7.6 and Chart A7.5).

Chart A7.5. Employment rates of individuals with vocational and general education attainment at ISCED 3/4 level (2010)



Countries are ranked in ascending order of the employment rate of 25-64 year-olds with vocational education at ISCED 3/4 level.

Source: OECD, Table A7.6. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012).

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While unemployment rates among people with vocational education and among those with general education are similar, the inactivity rate of individuals with vocational upper secondary education is, on average across countries with comparable data, about 5 percentage points lower than that for individuals with general upper secondary education (Table A7.6 and Chart A7.5).

The stronger labour-market outcomes among individuals with a vocational upper secondary education as their highest degree compared to individuals with a general upper secondary education may be due to the fact that the former group learns specific skills that are immediately needed in the labour market. In addition, they appear to use previous work experience to land their first job (CEDEFOP, 2012). By contrast, skills learned in general education at an upper secondary level tend to have fewer obvious links to the labour market and are

A7

designed to prepare individuals to choose more specific fields of education at the tertiary level. Therefore, it might be more difficult for those with a general upper secondary degree than those with a vocational qualification to find a job.

Further refinement of the cross-country comparability of this aspect of the ISCED classification will improve the precision of estimates and allow for more explicit analysis.

Definitions

Under the auspices of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and their conferences of labour statisticians, concepts and definitions for measuring labour-force participation were established and are now used as a common reference (ILO, 1982).

Employed individuals are those who, during the survey reference week: *i*) work for pay (employees) or profit (self-employed and unpaid family workers) for at least one hour; or *ii*) have a job but are temporarily not at work (through injury, illness, holiday, strike or lock-out, educational or training leave, maternity or parental leave, etc.).

The **employment rate** refers to the number of persons in employment as a percentage of the working-age population.

Full-time basis refers to people who have worked all year long and at least 30 hours per week. The length of the reference period varies from one week to one year. Self-employed people are excluded in some countries.

Unemployed individuals are those who are, during the survey reference week, without work, actively seeking employment and currently available to start work.

The **unemployment rate** refers to unemployed persons as a percentage of the civil labour force.

The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

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The following additional material relevant to this indicator is available on line:

- **Table A7.1b. Employment rates, by educational attainment (2010)**

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/88893265069>

- **Table A7.2b. Unemployment rates, by educational attainment (2010)**
StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932665107>
- **Table A7.3b. Trends in employment rates of 25-64 year-old men, by educational attainment (1997-2010)**
StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932665145>
- **Table A7.3c. Trends in employment rates of 25-64 year-old women, by educational attainment (1997-2010)**
StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932665164>
- **Table A7.4b. Trends in unemployment rates of 25-64 year-old men, by educational attainment (1997-2010)**
StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932665202>
- **Table A7.4c. Trends in unemployment rates of 25-64 year-old women, by educational attainment (1997-2010)**
StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932665221>
- **Table A7.4d. Trends in unemployment rates of 55-64 year-olds, by educational attainment (1997-2010)**
StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932665240>
- **Table A7.4e. Trends in unemployment rates of 25-34 year-olds, by educational attainment (1997-2010)**
StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932665259>

Table A7.1a. [1/2] **Employment rates, by educational attainment and gender (2010)**

Number of 25-64 year-olds in employment as a percentage of the population aged 25-64

		Pre-primary and primary education	Lower secondary education	Upper secondary education			Post-secondary non-tertiary education	Tertiary education		All levels of education	
				ISCED 3C Short	ISCED 3C Long/3B	ISCED 3A		Type B	Type A and advanced research programmes		
				(1)	(2)	(3)					(4)
OECD	Australia	Men	67.0	81.1	a	88.8	85.3	91.7	88.3	90.3	85.9
	Women	37.3	60.1	a	74.1	66.3	80.7	75.4	80.9	69.6	
	Austria	Men	x(2)	63.8	79.3	81.2	77.2	87.9	86.8	90.9	81.2
	Women	x(2)	50.3	64.5	71.4	73.5	82.4	79.7	82.3	70.0	
	Belgium	Men	46.2	67.5	a	81.7	81.1	86.7	85.4	87.6	76.5
	Women	27.6	47.1	a	64.3	66.8	77.8	80.2	83.5	64.0	
	Canada	Men	53.4	66.7	a	x(5)	77.1	80.9	84.3	85.1	79.4
	Women	31.8	51.4	a	x(5)	67.4	72.3	77.8	79.2	71.7	
	Chile	Men	78.6	87.0	x(5)	88.4	88.2	a	88.4	86.5	86.3
	Women	39.0	46.3	x(5)	57.6	56.3	a	69.1	72.7	56.2	
	Czech Republic	Men	c	54.4	a	80.8	87.1	x(5)	x(8)	91.0	83.0
	Women	c	39.0	a	59.6	69.2	x(5)	x(8)	75.0	63.7	
	Denmark	Men	73.2	69.5	75.4	81.2	79.3	c	86.7	87.8	80.2
	Women	41.3	55.7	67.6	77.4	74.7	c	80.1	84.9	74.5	
	Estonia	Men	c	49.7	a	69.8	73.3	70.2	74.2	84.4	70.7
	Women	c	45.8	a	62.4	66.6	61.9	77.1	80.6	69.4	
	Finland	Men	47.2	68.3	a	a	75.9	90.4	82.0	89.3	76.3
	Women	41.3	55.6	a	a	71.3	92.5	81.5	82.5	73.0	
	France	Men	47.4	71.0	a	78.0	80.8	c	88.0	86.2	76.3
	Women	36.6	57.9	a	68.6	72.0	c	82.2	79.9	66.9	
	Germany	Men	56.8	68.6	a	81.3	63.4	86.3	88.9	90.9	81.8
	Women	35.8	51.8	a	71.3	55.4	80.3	83.7	82.3	70.5	
	Greece	Men	70.6	79.5	82.0	83.3	79.2	83.3	81.2	85.8	79.3
	Women	36.8	46.8	63.3	54.5	50.0	62.5	72.3	76.2	53.9	
	Hungary	Men	20.0	46.6	a	68.6	75.6	77.4	82.2	83.1	69.4
	Women	12.4	34.3	a	57.1	61.9	65.3	81.2	75.1	57.6	
	Iceland	Men	78.1	80.5	84.6	89.0	76.4	87.5	91.0	91.3	85.8
	Women	c	71.0	83.6	80.4	71.6	81.7	91.6	86.7	79.1	
	Ireland	Men	45.9	63.5	66.2	a	74.9	69.9	81.9	86.1	72.0
	Women	25.8	42.3	54.3	a	59.3	60.6	74.3	81.6	61.5	
	Israel	Men	53.8	65.8	a	80.1	73.7	a	83.7	87.0	76.8
	Women	20.3	43.3	a	66.9	63.5	a	73.9	82.2	65.7	
	Italy	Men	48.4	73.2	77.2	82.0	81.7	84.6	80.8	84.3	75.8
	Women	15.4	39.6	55.1	59.3	63.8	68.7	70.7	73.7	51.4	
	Japan	Men	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	85.7	a	91.6	92.0	88.5
	Women	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	61.2	a	65.8	68.4	63.7	
	Korea	Men	73.1	80.2	a	86.1	83.2	a	89.3	89.0	85.5
	Women	55.8	58.3	a	57.0	56.7	a	59.4	60.5	58.0	
	Luxembourg	Men	70.3	78.5	78.9	79.5	83.7	76.8	89.5	91.5	83.6
	Women	54.2	48.5	53.0	56.2	67.2	72.6	78.1	77.8	65.1	
	Mexico	Men	86.0	90.7	a	89.3	90.3	a	86.4	88.2	88.2
	Women	39.9	47.7	a	57.3	55.5	a	70.3	71.7	49.6	
	Netherlands	Men	64.8	78.3	x(4)	81.0	87.8	83.3	84.9	90.2	84.0
	Women	37.4	54.0	x(4)	69.6	78.4	76.0	76.9	85.7	70.7	
	New Zealand	Men	x(2)	73.3	86.5	86.4	88.4	90.2	88.7	91.6	86.2
	Women	x(2)	57.7	72.1	70.9	74.4	76.9	76.7	80.1	72.4	
	Norway	Men	c	68.4	a	85.3	80.8	85.7	90.3	91.8	83.8
	Women	c	60.3	a	78.8	75.8	82.6	94.6	89.2	79.1	

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for a description of ISCED-97 levels, ISCED-97 country mappings and national data sources (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012). Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932665050>

Table A7.1a. [2/2] **Employment rates, by educational attainment and gender (2010)**

Number of 25-64 year-olds in employment as a percentage of the population aged 25-64

		Pre-primary and primary education	Lower secondary education	Upper secondary education			Post-secondary non-tertiary education	Tertiary education		All levels of education	
				ISCED 3C Short	ISCED 3C Long/3B	ISCED 3A		Type B	Type A and advanced research programmes		
				(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)		(6)
OECD	Poland	Men	x(2)	49.6	a	70.9	78.2	79.5	x(8)	88.8	74.3
		Women	x(2)	30.9	a	50.7	58.7	65.7	x(8)	82.0	60.1
	Portugal	Men	72.4	82.8	x(5)	x(5)	83.5	86.9	x(8)	85.9	78.1
		Women	56.8	70.2	x(5)	x(5)	76.5	70.7	x(8)	85.1	67.7
	Slovak Republic	Men	c	39.9	x(4)	73.0	82.3	x(5)	78.4	88.3	76.0
		Women	c	26.1	x(4)	53.3	67.8	x(5)	66.5	78.1	61.0
	Slovenia	Men	34.8	64.3	a	73.7	78.4	a	84.7	93.5	76.4
		Women	23.0	45.0	a	65.3	71.0	a	82.1	88.6	68.8
	Spain	Men	52.8	70.1	a	77.8	74.4	c	80.8	84.4	71.9
		Women	31.9	49.3	a	61.3	62.3	c	70.4	78.6	57.3
	Sweden	Men	61.8	78.5	a	x(5)	85.2	87.4	86.4	90.1	84.8
		Women	35.5	59.9	a	x(5)	78.1	76.9	83.1	88.9	78.4
	Switzerland	Men	68.9	78.3	87.0	87.2	78.1	87.5	95.3	91.0	87.9
		Women	57.4	62.3	74.3	74.5	67.7	80.6	88.8	81.1	74.9
	Turkey	Men	71.9	76.4	a	81.0	77.9	a	x(8)	83.2	75.7
		Women	24.4	21.2	a	30.9	27.0	a	x(8)	64.4	29.3
	United Kingdom	Men	c	53.7	75.7	82.4	83.9	c	87.2	88.7	81.2
		Women	c	34.2	59.2	73.0	72.6	c	78.3	80.9	68.8
	United States	Men	63.6	59.8	x(5)	x(5)	72.2	x(5)	78.6	86.1	75.7
		Women	39.5	42.8	x(5)	x(5)	63.5	x(5)	74.3	76.8	66.9
OECD average	Men	60.3	69.1	79.3	81.0	80.1	83.7	85.5	88.3	80.0	
	Women	35.7	48.7	64.7	63.8	65.4	74.4	77.2	79.3	65.0	
EU21 average	Men	54.2	65.3	76.4	78.0	79.4	82.2	83.9	88.0	77.8	
	Women	34.1	46.9	59.6	63.3	67.5	72.4	77.7	81.1	65.4	
Other G20	Argentina		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Brazil ¹	Men	83.4	87.4	x(5)	x(5)	88.8	a	x(8)	91.3	86.3
		Women	51.8	58.9	x(5)	x(5)	67.7	a	x(8)	81.5	61.2
	China		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	India		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Indonesia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Russian Federation		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Saudi Arabia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	South Africa		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	G20 average		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

1. Year of reference 2009.

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for a description of ISCED-97 levels, ISCED-97 country mappings and national data sources (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932665050>

Table A7.2a. [1/2] **Unemployment rates, by educational attainment and gender (2010)**

Number of 25-64 year-olds in unemployment as a percentage of the labour force aged 25-64

OECD		Pre-primary and primary education	Lower secondary education	Upper secondary education			Post-secondary non-tertiary education	Tertiary education		All levels of education
				ISCED 3C Short	ISCED 3C Long/3B	ISCED 3A		Type B	Type A and advanced research programmes	
				(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)	
Australia	Men	9.0	5.8	a	2.9	3.7	c	2.9	2.7	3.8
	Women	6.9	5.6	a	4.3	4.5	3.8	2.8	2.8	4.0
Austria	Men	x(2)	10.2	c	3.5	4.9	3.6	c	2.6	4.0
	Women	x(2)	5.9	c	3.5	4.0	2.5	c	3.1	3.5
Belgium	Men	18.3	10.0	a	6.5	5.3	c	3.7	4.2	6.8
	Women	17.9	11.9	a	9.7	7.1	c	3.6	4.7	7.2
Canada	Men	14.1	12.1	a	x(5)	8.3	7.5	6.1	5.2	7.3
	Women	14.7	11.3	a	x(5)	6.9	7.0	5.5	5.0	6.3
Chile	Men	3.8	3.7	x(5)	6.8	5.4	a	5.3	5.0	4.9
	Women	5.0	7.4	x(5)	8.2	7.3	a	6.5	6.1	6.7
Czech Republic	Men	c	24.1	a	6.1	3.7	x(8)	x(8)	2.5	5.4
	Women	c	21.8	a	10.8	5.3	x(8)	x(8)	2.5	7.8
Denmark	Men	c	10.0	c	6.6	7.6	c	4.7	5.3	6.9
	Women	c	8.3	c	5.0	6.9	c	5.4	3.9	5.3
Estonia	Men	c	30.4	a	19.8	16.4	20.6	16.5	10.2	17.8
	Women	c	18.6	a	23.8	14.9	23.2	8.0	6.7	13.1
Finland	Men	10.7	12.1	a	a	8.0	c	5.5	4.2	7.3
	Women	9.4	12.9	a	a	6.9	c	3.9	4.5	6.1
France	Men	13.6	12.4	a	6.3	7.0	c	4.8	4.7	7.5
	Women	13.0	13.3	a	8.5	7.4	c	4.4	5.6	8.2
Germany	Men	23.1	16.9	a	7.8	8.6	5.2	2.8	3.1	7.2
	Women	19.1	12.1	a	6.6	7.9	4.0	2.9	3.5	6.3
Greece	Men	9.7	11.5	7.2	9.5	8.7	10.2	8.3	5.9	8.9
	Women	13.0	17.7	c	24.9	15.5	18.4	15.0	9.5	14.5
Hungary	Men	36.3	24.4	a	11.1	7.1	9.1	c	4.3	10.3
	Women	47.8	21.1	a	11.7	8.0	12.6	c	3.8	9.7
Iceland	Men	c	9.3	c	c	c	c	c	c	6.6
	Women	c	6.3	c	c	c	c	c	c	5.2
Ireland	Men	23.1	23.3	c	a	14.7	20.9	10.4	6.3	15.2
	Women	10.9	11.4	c	a	8.7	10.6	6.9	5.2	7.9
Israel	Men	11.9	8.8	a	6.5	6.5	a	4.3	4.0	6.0
	Women	10.5	6.9	a	9.0	6.7	a	5.3	3.8	5.6
Italy	Men	11.0	7.5	9.3	4.9	5.0	8.8	6.3	4.4	6.2
	Women	12.7	10.8	14.4	7.1	7.3	11.9	6.0	6.6	8.3
Japan	Men	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	6.4	a	4.9	3.4	5.2
	Women	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	5.0	a	4.2	3.2	4.5
Korea	Men	3.9	4.2	a	3.8	4.1	a	4.3	2.9	3.7
	Women	2.1	2.3	a	3.0	2.6	a	3.7	2.9	2.8
Luxembourg	Men	c	c	c	2.6	3.3	c	3.3	2.7	2.9
	Women	c	c	c	5.3	4.7	c	4.1	4.8	4.7
Mexico	Men	4.1	4.3	a	3.5	4.8	a	3.2	5.1	4.4
	Women	3.2	4.8	a	4.0	5.3	a	1.9	5.2	4.2
Netherlands	Men	6.8	4.9	x(4)	3.9	3.2	2.4	2.7	2.6	3.4
	Women	2.8	5.2	x(4)	3.7	2.9	2.1	4.0	2.3	3.0
New Zealand	Men	x(2)	7.4	3.6	5.6	3.3	2.9	4.4	2.8	4.2
	Women	x(2)	6.4	4.3	7.5	4.0	3.5	5.0	3.5	4.9
Norway	Men	c	7.2	a	2.1	c	c	c	1.5	3.0
	Women	c	3.8	a	c	c	c	c	1.7	1.9

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for a description of ISCED-97 levels, ISCED-97 country mappings and national data sources (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012). Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932665088>

Table A7.2a. [2/2] **Unemployment rates, by educational attainment and gender (2010)**

Number of 25-64 year-olds in unemployment as a percentage of the labour force aged 25-64

		Pre-primary and primary education	Lower secondary education	Upper secondary education			Post-secondary non-tertiary education	Tertiary education		All levels of education	
				ISCED 3C Short	ISCED 3C Long/3B	ISCED 3A		Type B	Type A and advanced research programmes		
				(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)		(6)
OECD	Poland	Men	x(2)	15.8	a	9.3	6.8	8.1	x(8)	4.0	7.9
		Women	x(2)	16.9	a	11.9	9.2	7.2	x(8)	4.4	8.5
	Portugal	Men	11.3	9.1	x(5)	x(5)	7.5	c	x(8)	5.5	9.4
		Women	12.0	15.7	x(5)	x(5)	11.7	c	x(8)	6.8	11.6
	Slovak Republic	Men	90.0	40.8	x(4)	13.9	8.5	a	c	5.1	12.0
		Women	c	38.9	x(4)	20.3	9.4	a	c	4.3	13.1
	Slovenia	Men	21.6	11.4	a	6.6	6.7	a	5.7	2.6	6.7
		Women	c	9.6	a	8.0	7.0	a	4.3	4.0	6.6
	Spain	Men	28.1	21.5	a	15.3	16.3	c	12.2	8.1	17.6
		Women	27.7	25.1	a	19.1	19.3	c	15.7	9.8	18.6
	Sweden	Men	14.0	8.0	a	x(5)	6.1	4.7	6.2	4.2	6.0
		Women	22.0	10.4	a	x(5)	6.2	7.5	4.6	3.8	5.9
	Switzerland	Men	10.4	9.2	c	5.4	c	c	1.8	3.7	4.7
		Women	11.1	6.8	c	4.5	6.9	c	c	3.3	4.5
	Turkey	Men	11.0	10.7	a	8.2	9.8	x(8)	x(8)	6.1	9.8
		Women	8.2	19.5	a	19.8	20.9	x(8)	x(8)	11.3	11.6
	United Kingdom	Men	c	14.9	8.9	6.4	5.3	c	4.6	3.6	6.2
		Women	c	12.0	6.7	5.7	4.3	c	3.7	3.0	5.1
	United States	Men	15.0	19.5	x(5)	x(5)	12.8	x(5)	8.9	5.1	10.5
Women		15.6	14.7	x(5)	x(5)	9.3	x(5)	6.1	4.3	7.5	
OECD average	Men	17.4	13.2	7.3	7.1	7.3	8.7	5.8	4.4	7.3	
	Women	13.6	12.4	8.5	9.8	7.9	8.8	5.6	4.7	7.2	
EU21 average	Men	22.7	16.0	8.5	8.3	7.7	9.4	6.5	4.6	8.4	
	Women	17.4	15.0	10.6	10.9	8.3	10.0	6.2	4.9	8.3	
Other G20	Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Brazil ¹	Men	3.6	4.8	x(5)	x(5)	5.0	a	X(8)	2.8	4.1
		Women	7.6	10.2	x(5)	x(5)	9.7	a	X(8)	4.0	8.1
	China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Indonesia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Russian Federation	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Saudi Arabia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	South Africa	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	G20 average	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	

1. Year of reference 2009.


Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for a description of ISCED-97 levels, ISCED-97 country mappings and national data sources (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012). Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932665088>

Table A7.3a. [1/2] **Trends in employment rates of 25-64 year-olds, by educational attainment (1998-2010)**

Number of 25-64 year-olds in employment as a percentage of the population aged 25-64

		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
OECD	Australia	Below upper secondary	59.5	59.1	60.8	59.9	60.0	61.0	60.6	62.9	63.5	63.9	61.5	66.1	65.1
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	75.9	76.2	76.7	78.0	77.8	78.7	78.8	79.8	80.4	80.5	80.9	80.2	80.5
		Tertiary education	83.8	82.0	82.9	83.1	83.5	83.2	83.3	84.4	84.4	84.8	83.1	84.3	84.0
Austria		Below upper secondary	52.6	53.3	53.7	53.5	54.4	55.0	52.2	53.3	55.7	57.9	57.0	55.6	56.1
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	75.0	75.6	74.8	74.8	75.3	75.6	73.9	74.3	75.8	76.9	78.1	77.6	77.9
		Tertiary education	85.8	86.2	87.5	86.6	86.0	85.0	82.5	84.5	85.9	86.8	86.4	86.7	85.7
Belgium		Below upper secondary	47.5	49.1	50.5	49.0	48.8	48.9	48.8	49.0	49.0	49.8	49.4	48.0	48.9
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	72.0	74.5	75.1	73.9	73.8	72.8	73.1	74.0	73.2	74.2	74.7	74.0	74.5
		Tertiary education	84.3	85.4	85.3	84.5	83.7	83.6	83.9	84.2	83.6	84.9	84.7	84.2	84.0
Canada		Below upper secondary	53.5	54.4	54.7	54.4	55.0	56.4	57.1	56.4	56.8	57.2	57.7	55.0	55.1
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	74.4	75.3	76.0	75.4	75.8	76.3	76.7	76.3	76.0	76.5	76.5	73.7	74.0
		Tertiary education	82.4	82.4	82.7	81.9	82.0	82.1	82.2	82.1	82.5	82.8	82.6	81.7	81.3
Chile		Below upper secondary	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	59.4	58.9	58.3	61.8
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	69.3	70.1	69.2	71.8
		Tertiary education	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	77.9	79.5	78.0	79.1
Czech Republic		Below upper secondary	49.5	46.9	46.9	46.7	45.3	46.0	42.3	41.2	43.9	45.7	46.5	43.9	43.2
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	78.2	76.4	75.5	75.7	76.2	75.8	74.8	75.5	75.6	76.1	76.6	75.1	74.5
		Tertiary education	88.7	87.4	86.8	87.8	87.1	86.5	86.4	85.8	85.1	85.2	85.1	84.3	83.3
Denmark		Below upper secondary	60.9	61.7	62.2	61.5	61.2	62.6	61.7	61.5	62.8	67.5	68.4	65.2	62.9
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	79.1	80.7	81.0	81.0	80.3	79.8	79.9	79.9	81.3	82.3	82.7	80.0	79.1
		Tertiary education	87.5	87.9	88.6	87.2	86.0	85.2	85.5	86.4	87.4	87.2	88.5	86.8	85.7
Estonia		Below upper secondary	m	m	m	m	44.1	49.0	50.9	50.0	56.5	56.7	58.3	47.4	44.8
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	m	m	71.9	72.9	72.6	73.6	78.1	79.4	79.7	71.6	68.6
		Tertiary education	m	m	m	m	81.6	80.3	82.4	84.5	87.7	87.4	85.8	82.8	79.9
Finland		Below upper secondary	56.2	58.6	57.3	58.2	57.7	57.9	57.1	57.9	58.4	58.6	59.3	56.8	55.0
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	73.1	74.3	74.9	75.5	74.4	74.4	74.4	75.2	75.6	76.2	77.3	74.8	74.1
		Tertiary education	83.2	84.7	84.4	85.1	85.1	85.0	84.2	84.1	85.0	85.2	85.6	84.4	84.1
France		Below upper secondary	56.3	56.4	57.0	57.7	57.8	58.9	59.1	58.6	58.2	57.8	57.4	56.2	55.4
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	75.0	75.1	75.8	76.5	76.7	76.3	75.7	75.7	75.6	75.7	75.8	74.8	74.4
		Tertiary education	81.6	81.8	83.1	83.7	83.3	83.3	82.9	83.0	83.0	83.4	84.6	83.5	83.6
Germany		Below upper secondary	46.1	48.7	50.6	51.8	50.9	50.2	48.6	51.6	53.8	54.6	55.3	54.9	55.3
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	67.9	69.9	70.4	70.5	70.3	69.7	69.5	70.6	72.5	74.4	75.3	75.5	76.3
		Tertiary education	82.2	83.0	83.4	83.4	83.6	83.0	82.7	82.9	84.3	85.5	85.8	86.4	86.9
Greece		Below upper secondary	57.1	57.0	57.5	57.2	58.3	59.7	57.9	59.1	59.5	59.9	60.3	59.7	56.7
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	64.8	64.6	64.6	65.0	65.3	66.8	68.1	68.7	69.7	69.4	69.8	68.4	67.1
		Tertiary education	80.5	80.7	80.9	80.3	81.2	81.5	81.4	81.8	83.1	82.6	82.6	82.2	79.8
Hungary		Below upper secondary	36.2	35.8	35.8	36.6	36.7	37.4	36.9	38.1	38.2	38.5	38.7	37.4	37.6
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	70.9	72.1	72.1	71.9	71.7	71.4	70.9	70.4	70.4	70.2	68.7	67.0	66.2
		Tertiary education	81.0	82.1	82.4	82.6	82.0	82.7	82.9	83.0	81.8	80.4	79.9	78.8	78.6
Iceland		Below upper secondary	85.6	87.2	87.3	87.2	86.4	83.7	81.6	83.0	83.6	84.1	83.1	77.1	76.5
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	88.6	90.5	89.0	89.7	89.4	88.7	87.8	88.2	88.6	88.6	86.3	82.6	82.0
		Tertiary education	94.7	95.1	95.0	94.7	95.4	92.7	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.2	91.0	88.3	89.1
Ireland		Below upper secondary	53.4	54.4	60.7	58.4	56.7	56.6	57.5	58.4	58.7	58.2	56.8	50.0	46.8
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	71.7	74.8	77.0	77.3	76.6	75.6	75.9	76.7	77.3	77.1	75.5	69.1	66.4
		Tertiary education	85.2	87.2	87.2	87.0	86.3	86.1	86.2	86.8	86.5	86.7	85.2	82.0	81.1
Israel		Below upper secondary	m	m	m	m	43.5	42.7	40.4	41.2	41.8	42.7	44.8	44.3	44.7
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	m	m	66.6	65.9	66.4	66.6	67.5	69.2	70.0	69.0	70.1
		Tertiary education	m	m	m	m	79.1	79.3	79.2	80.3	81.2	83.0	82.8	82.4	82.4
Italy		Below upper secondary	47.8	48.0	48.6	49.4	50.5	50.7	51.7	51.7	52.5	52.8	52.5	51.2	50.4
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	70.1	70.3	71.2	72.1	72.3	72.4	73.5	73.5	74.4	74.5	74.3	73.1	72.6
		Tertiary education	80.8	80.7	81.4	81.6	82.2	82.0	81.2	80.4	80.6	80.2	80.7	79.2	78.3
Japan		Below upper secondary	68.8	68.2	67.1	67.6	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	75.8	74.2	73.8	74.3	71.8	71.8	72.0	72.3	73.2	74.4	74.4	73.1	73.3
		Tertiary education	79.5	79.2	79.0	79.9	79.2	79.2	79.3	79.4	79.8	80.1	79.7	79.7	79.5
Korea		Below upper secondary	66.1	66.9	68.0	67.8	68.4	66.5	66.4	65.9	66.2	66.0	66.1	65.3	65.0
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	66.5	66.4	68.7	69.3	70.5	69.6	70.1	70.1	70.3	70.7	70.7	69.7	70.6
		Tertiary education	76.1	74.6	75.4	75.7	76.1	76.4	76.7	76.8	77.2	77.2	77.1	76.3	76.3
Luxembourg		Below upper secondary	m	56.5	58.3	60.0	59.3	60.3	59.1	61.8	60.8	62.3	61.1	61.6	61.9
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	73.9	74.6	74.8	73.6	73.3	72.6	71.7	73.4	73.9	70.7	70.2	72.1
		Tertiary education	m	85.0	84.3	85.5	85.2	82.3	84.1	84.0	85.2	84.5	84.7	85.1	85.0

 Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.


 StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932665126>

Table A7.3a. [2/2] Trends in employment rates of 25–64 year-olds, by educational attainment (1998–2010)
Number of 25–64 year-olds in employment as a percentage of the population aged 25–64

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		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
OECD	Mexico	Below upper secondary	61.3	61.4	60.7	60.5	61.3	60.9	62.2	61.8	62.8	63.0	63.6	61.7	63.0
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	69.1	69.1	70.7	69.8	69.7	69.5	70.3	71.2	73.1	73.5	72.9	71.5	71.6
		Tertiary education	83.2	82.0	82.5	80.9	80.9	81.2	81.4	82.0	83.3	83.0	82.8	81.5	80.4
	Netherlands	Below upper secondary	55.3	60.7	57.6	58.8	60.7	59.4	59.4	59.5	60.6	61.9	63.7	63.6	61.1
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	76.8	79.5	79.4	80.0	79.8	78.8	77.9	77.9	79.1	80.3	81.5	81.7	80.0
		Tertiary education	85.4	87.2	86.3	86.3	86.5	85.9	85.3	85.6	86.4	87.7	88.3	88.1	87.5
	New Zealand	Below upper secondary	62.4	63.6	64.8	66.0	67.1	67.4	68.9	70.0	70.4	71.0	70.5	69.0	68.4
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	79.1	79.7	80.0	80.2	81.2	81.4	82.7	84.2	84.2	84.6	83.3	82.4	82.0
		Tertiary education	81.5	81.9	82.2	83.6	83.0	82.7	83.4	84.1	84.5	83.7	84.5	84.0	83.8
	Norway	Below upper secondary	67.7	67.1	65.3	63.3	64.2	64.1	62.1	64.3	64.7	66.3	66.0	65.4	63.9
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	83.9	82.9	82.7	82.7	81.5	79.6	78.8	82.4	83.1	84.0	84.4	83.1	81.8
		Tertiary education	90.2	90.2	89.9	89.6	89.5	88.8	89.3	88.8	89.2	90.4	90.6	90.2	90.4
	Poland	Below upper secondary	49.1	46.6	42.8	41.5	39.1	38.2	37.5	37.7	38.6	41.0	43.0	41.6	39.9
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	71.1	69.7	66.6	64.8	62.5	61.6	61.3	61.7	62.9	65.2	67.0	66.3	65.6
		Tertiary education	87.2	86.6	84.5	84.1	83.1	82.6	82.3	82.7	83.5	84.5	85.1	85.3	84.8
Portugal	Below upper secondary	71.6	71.8	72.8	73.1	73.0	72.4	71.9	71.5	71.7	71.6	71.7	69.0	68.2	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	80.1	81.9	83.3	82.7	82.2	81.5	80.3	79.3	80.2	79.8	80.6	80.1	79.9	
	Tertiary education	89.4	90.0	90.6	90.8	88.6	87.5	88.0	87.3	86.4	85.9	86.7	86.7	85.4	
Slovak Republic	Below upper secondary	37.4	33.2	30.9	30.5	28.2	28.5	26.6	26.3	28.9	29.1	32.3	30.3	29.7	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	75.1	72.5	70.6	70.2	70.5	71.2	70.3	70.8	71.9	73.2	74.8	72.0	69.9	
	Tertiary education	88.6	87.0	85.6	86.7	86.6	87.1	83.6	84.0	84.9	84.2	85.5	83.2	82.2	
Slovenia	Below upper secondary	m	m	m	m	55.6	54.2	55.9	56.1	55.9	56.2	55.0	53.7	51.1	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	m	m	74.0	72.7	74.4	74.6	74.1	75.1	76.4	74.6	73.0	
	Tertiary education	m	m	m	m	86.1	86.1	86.8	87.0	88.2	87.7	87.9	88.4	87.3	
Spain	Below upper secondary	49.5	51.0	53.8	55.1	55.7	56.6	57.6	58.6	59.8	60.5	59.1	54.0	52.9	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	67.5	69.6	72.1	71.8	71.6	72.4	73.2	74.7	75.9	76.3	75.2	70.6	68.9	
	Tertiary education	76.3	77.6	79.7	80.7	80.8	81.6	81.9	82.4	83.4	84.4	83.6	81.1	79.7	
Sweden	Below upper secondary	66.4	66.5	68.0	68.8	68.2	67.5	67.0	66.1	66.9	66.6	66.2	64.2	63.8	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	79.3	79.6	81.7	81.9	81.8	81.3	80.7	81.3	81.9	83.1	83.3	81.3	82.0	
	Tertiary education	85.5	85.6	86.7	86.9	86.5	85.8	85.4	87.3	87.3	88.6	89.2	88.1	88.1	
Switzerland	Below upper secondary	68.8	68.3	64.5	69.6	68.2	66.3	65.4	65.3	64.5	66.0	67.6	67.5	68.3	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	80.8	80.9	81.4	81.3	81.1	80.5	79.9	80.0	80.2	81.1	82.0	81.7	80.0	
	Tertiary education	90.3	90.7	90.4	91.3	90.6	89.7	89.7	90.0	90.2	90.0	90.5	89.6	88.7	
Turkey	Below upper secondary	57.4	55.8	53.1	51.9	50.5	49.1	47.7	47.2	47.3	46.9	46.7	46.3	48.5	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	66.0	63.9	64.0	62.4	61.8	61.1	60.3	61.8	61.5	60.9	60.8	58.3	60.0	
	Tertiary education	81.3	79.0	78.5	78.3	76.3	74.9	74.5	75.2	74.5	74.6	74.5	73.6	75.7	
United Kingdom	Below upper secondary	64.5	65.0	65.3	65.5	65.3	66.0	65.4	65.5	63.1	63.3	59.3	56.9	56.0	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	80.1	80.5	81.1	80.9	81.1	81.5	81.2	81.6	81.6	82.3	80.1	78.3	76.8	
	Tertiary education	87.1	87.7	87.8	88.1	87.6	87.8	87.7	88.0	87.5	87.4	85.0	84.5	85.1	
United States	Below upper secondary	57.6	57.8	57.8	58.4	57.0	57.8	56.5	57.2	58.0	58.3	56.2	52.5	52.1	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	75.8	76.2	76.7	76.2	74.0	73.3	72.8	72.8	73.3	73.6	72.8	68.9	67.9	
	Tertiary education	85.3	84.6	85.0	84.4	83.2	82.2	82.0	82.5	82.7	83.3	83.1	80.8	80.0	
OECD average	Below upper secondary	57.4	57.7	57.8	58.0	56.5	56.6	56.1	56.5	57.3	58.1	58.0	56.1	55.5	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	74.6	75.0	75.4	75.4	74.6	74.4	74.3	74.8	75.5	76.0	76.0	74.1	73.7	
	Tertiary education	84.4	84.5	84.7	84.7	84.2	83.7	83.6	84.0	84.5	84.5	84.5	83.6	83.1	
EU21 average	Below upper secondary	53.2	53.7	54.2	54.4	53.7	54.1	53.6	54.0	54.9	55.8	55.8	53.4	52.3	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	73.8	74.5	74.8	74.8	74.4	74.2	74.0	74.4	75.3	76.0	76.1	74.1	73.3	
	Tertiary education	84.5	84.9	85.1	85.2	84.7	84.3	84.2	84.6	85.1	85.2	85.3	84.4	83.6	
Other G20	Argentina		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Brazil	Below upper secondary	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	68.8	69.4	68.7	m
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	76.9	77.7	77.4	m
		Tertiary education	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	85.8	86.0	85.6	m
	China		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	India		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Indonesia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Russian Federation		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Saudi Arabia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	South Africa		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
G20 average		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932665126>

Table A7.4a. [1/2] **Trends in unemployment rates of 25-64 year-olds, by educational attainment (1998-2010)**

Number of 25-64 year-olds unemployed as a percentage of the labour force aged 25-64

		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
OECD	Australia	9.0	8.4	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.0	6.2	6.3	5.6	5.1	5.2	6.6	6.2
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	5.8	5.1	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.4	3.8	3.0	2.6	4.1	3.6
	Tertiary education	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	3.3	2.8
Austria	Below upper secondary	6.8	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.7	7.8	7.8	8.6	7.9	7.4	6.3	8.4	7.3
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	3.7	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.3	2.9	3.6	3.5
	Tertiary education	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.4	1.7	2.2	2.3
Belgium	Below upper secondary	13.1	12.0	9.8	8.5	10.3	10.7	11.7	12.4	12.3	11.3	10.8	11.9	13.2
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	7.4	6.6	5.3	5.5	6.0	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.2	5.7	6.5	6.6
	Tertiary education	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.7	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.8	4.0
Canada	Below upper secondary	11.9	10.8	10.2	10.5	11.0	10.8	10.1	9.7	9.3	9.5	9.1	12.6	12.4
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	7.5	6.7	5.9	6.3	6.7	6.5	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.4	8.1	7.5
	Tertiary education	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.7	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.6	4.1	3.9	4.1	5.3	5.4
Chile	Below upper secondary	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	4.6	5.2	5.9	4.6
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	6.0	6.6	7.4	6.2
	Tertiary education	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	6.0	5.5	7.7	5.6
Czech Republic	Below upper secondary	14.5	18.8	19.3	19.2	18.8	18.3	23.0	24.4	22.3	19.1	17.3	21.8	22.7
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	4.6	6.5	6.7	6.2	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.2	5.5	4.3	3.3	5.4	6.2
	Tertiary education	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.5
Denmark	Below upper secondary	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.7	8.2	6.5	5.5	4.3	3.6	7.3	9.0
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	4.6	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.7	4.4	4.8	4.0	2.7	2.6	2.3	4.8	6.1
	Tertiary education	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.9	4.7	4.4	3.7	3.2	3.0	2.2	3.7	4.6
Estonia	Below upper secondary	m	m	m	m	19.0	14.8	15.4	13.0	11.7	8.6	9.7	24.1	27.5
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	m	m	10.5	9.5	9.5	8.4	5.7	4.6	5.2	14.8	18.0
	Tertiary education	m	m	m	m	5.8	6.5	5.0	3.8	3.2	2.4	2.8	6.3	9.1
Finland	Below upper secondary	13.8	13.1	12.1	11.4	12.2	11.2	11.3	10.7	10.1	8.9	8.1	9.8	11.6
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	10.6	9.5	8.9	8.5	8.8	8.3	7.9	7.4	7.0	6.1	5.4	7.7	7.5
	Tertiary education	5.8	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.5	4.4	3.7	3.6	3.3	4.0	4.4
France	Below upper secondary	14.9	15.3	13.9	11.9	11.8	10.4	10.7	11.1	11.0	10.2	9.7	11.6	12.9
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	9.6	9.2	7.9	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6	5.9	5.5	7.0	7.2
	Tertiary education	6.6	6.1	5.1	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.7	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.0	5.0	4.9
Germany	Below upper secondary	16.5	15.6	13.7	13.5	15.3	18.0	20.4	20.2	19.9	18.0	16.5	16.7	15.9
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	10.3	8.6	7.8	8.2	9.0	10.2	11.2	11.0	9.9	8.3	7.2	7.5	6.9
	Tertiary education	5.5	4.9	4.0	4.2	4.5	5.2	5.6	5.5	4.8	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.1
Greece	Below upper secondary	7.7	8.8	8.2	8.2	7.8	7.2	8.7	8.3	7.2	7.0	6.8	8.8	11.9
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	10.7	11.5	11.2	10.4	10.5	10.1	10.0	9.6	8.9	8.2	7.2	9.2	12.5
	Tertiary education	6.8	8.0	7.5	7.2	6.8	6.5	7.4	7.1	6.3	6.1	5.7	6.7	8.7
Hungary	Below upper secondary	11.4	11.1	9.9	10.0	10.5	10.6	10.8	12.4	14.8	16.0	17.3	21.0	23.5
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	6.2	5.8	5.3	4.6	4.4	4.8	5.0	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.3	8.2	9.5
	Tertiary education	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.3	3.5	4.1
Iceland	Below upper secondary	3.2	2.0	2.6	2.6	3.2	3.3	2.5	2.3	c	c	2.5	7.4	7.2
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	5.8	7.2
	Tertiary education	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	3.9	3.5
Ireland	Below upper secondary	11.6	9.2	5.6	5.2	5.9	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.7	6.1	8.2	15.4	19.5
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	4.5	3.5	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.5	4.8	11.3	13.7
	Tertiary education	3.0	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.3	3.0	6.1	6.8
Israel	Below upper secondary	m	m	m	m	14.0	15.2	15.6	14.0	12.8	12.4	9.8	10.8	9.8
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	m	m	9.8	10.3	10.6	9.5	8.7	7.2	5.8	7.7	6.8
	Tertiary education	m	m	m	m	6.4	6.4	6.1	5.1	4.5	3.8	3.7	5.2	4.2
Italy	Below upper secondary	10.8	10.6	10.0	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.2	7.8	6.9	6.3	7.4	8.4	9.1
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	8.1	7.9	7.2	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.4	5.2	4.6	4.1	4.6	5.6	6.1
	Tertiary education	6.9	6.9	5.9	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.7	4.8	4.2	4.3	5.1	5.6
Japan	Below upper secondary	4.3	5.6	6.0	5.9	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	3.3	4.4	4.7	4.8	5.6	5.7	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.1	4.4	5.9	5.8
	Tertiary education	2.6	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.6	3.8
Korea	Below upper secondary	6.0	5.4	3.7	3.1	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.1
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	6.8	6.4	4.1	3.6	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.5
	Tertiary education	4.9	4.7	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.6	3.2	3.3
Luxembourg	Below upper secondary	m	3.4	3.1	1.7	3.8	3.3	5.7	5.1	4.9	4.1	4.8	5.8	4.1
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.2	2.6	3.7	3.2	3.8	2.8	4.9	3.4	3.6
	Tertiary education	m	c	c	c	1.8	4.0	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.2	3.7	3.6

 Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.



 StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932665183>

Table A7.4a. [2/2] Trends in unemployment rates of 25–64 year-olds, by educational attainment (1998–2010)
Number of 25–64 year-olds unemployed as a percentage of the labour force aged 25–64

		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
OECD	Mexico														
		Below upper secondary	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	4.0	4.0
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	3.3	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.9	4.4	4.6
		Tertiary education	3.1	3.5	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.7	3.7	2.9	3.6	3.3	4.2	5.0
	Netherlands														
		Below upper secondary	0.9	4.3	3.9	2.9	3.0	4.5	5.5	5.8	4.8	4.0	3.4	4.1	5.1
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	1.7	2.3	2.3	1.6	2.0	2.8	3.8	4.1	3.5	2.7	2.1	2.7	3.1
		Tertiary education	m	1.7	1.9	1.2	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.3
	New Zealand														
		Below upper secondary	8.9	7.8	6.6	5.8	5.0	4.3	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.7	5.9	6.1
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	5.1	5.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.5	3.9	4.5
		Tertiary education	4.0	3.7	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	3.3	3.8
	Norway														
		Below upper secondary	2.9	2.5	2.2	3.4	3.4	3.9	4.0	7.3	4.7	3.3	3.8	4.7	5.5
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.6	3.8	2.6	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.2
	Tertiary education	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	
Poland															
	Below upper secondary	13.9	16.4	20.6	22.6	25.2	25.9	27.8	27.1	21.5	15.5	11.5	13.9	16.2	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	9.1	10.7	13.9	15.9	17.8	17.8	17.4	16.6	12.7	8.7	6.3	7.2	8.9	
	Tertiary education	2.5	3.1	4.3	5.0	6.3	6.6	6.2	6.2	5.0	3.8	3.1	3.6	4.2	
Portugal															
	Below upper secondary	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.6	4.4	5.7	6.4	7.5	7.6	8.0	7.6	10.1	11.8	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	5.1	4.5	3.5	3.3	4.4	5.3	5.6	6.7	7.1	6.8	6.6	8.2	9.7	
	Tertiary education	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.8	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.4	5.4	6.6	5.8	5.6	6.3	
Slovak Republic															
	Below upper secondary	24.3	30.3	36.3	38.7	42.3	44.9	47.7	49.2	44.0	41.3	36.3	38.3	40.8	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	8.8	11.9	14.3	14.8	14.2	13.5	14.6	12.7	10.0	8.5	7.4	10.0	12.3	
	Tertiary education	3.3	4.0	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.7	4.8	4.4	2.6	3.3	3.1	3.9	4.8	
Slovenia															
	Below upper secondary	m	m	m	m	8.4	8.7	8.4	8.7	7.0	6.5	5.9	7.8	11.2	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	m	m	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.6	4.3	3.5	5.6	6.9	
	Tertiary education	m	m	m	m	2.3	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	4.1	
Spain															
	Below upper secondary	17.0	14.7	13.7	10.2	11.2	11.3	11.0	9.3	9.0	9.0	13.2	21.9	24.7	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	15.3	12.9	10.9	8.4	9.4	9.5	9.4	7.3	6.9	6.8	9.3	15.4	17.4	
	Tertiary education	13.1	11.1	9.5	6.9	7.7	7.7	7.3	6.1	5.5	4.8	5.8	9.0	10.4	
Sweden															
	Below upper secondary	10.4	9.0	8.0	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.5	8.5	7.3	7.0	7.1	10.0	11.0	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	7.8	6.5	5.3	4.6	4.6	5.2	5.8	6.0	5.1	4.2	4.1	6.2	6.1	
	Tertiary education	4.4	3.9	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.2	3.4	3.3	4.3	4.3	
Switzerland															
	Below upper secondary	5.7	4.7	4.8	3.4	4.3	5.9	7.1	7.2	7.5	6.7	6.0	7.5	8.0	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.4	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.2	4.9	
	Tertiary education	2.8	1.7	1.4	1.3	2.2	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.7	3.0	
Turkey															
	Below upper secondary	4.4	5.3	4.6	6.7	8.5	8.8	8.7	9.1	8.8	8.5	9.6	12.6	10.6	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	6.6	8.2	5.5	7.4	8.7	7.8	10.1	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.2	12.6	11.3	
	Tertiary education	4.8	5.1	3.9	4.7	7.5	6.9	7.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	7.3	9.2	7.9	
United Kingdom															
	Below upper secondary	7.5	7.1	6.6	6.1	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.1	6.6	6.3	7.5	9.9	10.3	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	4.4	4.4	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.7	3.3	4.3	5.9	6.2	
	Tertiary education	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.8	3.4	3.4	
United States															
	Below upper secondary	8.5	7.7	7.9	8.1	10.2	9.9	10.5	9.0	8.3	8.5	10.1	15.8	16.8	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	4.5	3.7	3.6	3.8	5.7	6.1	5.6	5.1	4.6	4.5	5.3	9.8	11.2	
	Tertiary education	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.1	3.0	3.4	3.3	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.4	4.9	5.3	
	OECD average														
	Below upper secondary	9.4	9.3	9.0	8.7	9.8	10.0	10.6	10.7	10.1	9.1	8.8	11.6	12.5	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	6.5	6.1	5.7	5.5	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.2	5.6	4.9	4.9	6.9	7.6	
	Tertiary education	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.3	4.4	4.7	
	EU21 average														
	Below upper secondary	11.5	11.4	11.1	10.6	11.6	11.7	12.7	12.8	11.8	10.7	10.4	13.7	15.2	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	7.4	6.9	6.6	6.3	6.7	6.9	7.1	6.8	6.1	5.3	5.2	7.4	8.5	
	Tertiary education	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.2	4.3	4.9	
Other G20	Argentina		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Brazil														
		Below upper secondary	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	5.6	4.7	5.7	m
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	7.0	6.1	7.2	m
		Tertiary education	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	3.3	3.3	3.5	m
	China		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	India		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Indonesia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Russian Federation		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Saudi Arabia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
South Africa		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
G20 average		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932665183>

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Table A7.5. [1/2] **Proportion of wage earners who worked full-time among all earners, by educational attainment and age group¹ (2010)**

OECD			Below upper secondary education			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education			Tertiary education			All levels of education		
			25-64	35-44	55-64	25-64	35-44	55-64	25-64	35-44	55-64	25-64	35-44	55-64
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Australia	2009	Men	89	94	79	91	93	85	92	95	83	91	94	83
		Women	47	43	42	53	51	52	65	56	60	57	52	51
		M+W	69	69	61	77	77	74	77	75	72	75	75	69
Austria	2010	Men	61	58	67	76	78	81	79	84	82	75	78	79
		Women	39	38	42	42	38	46	57	48	76	45	40	51
		M+W	48	46	52	60	59	68	69	67	80	60	59	68
Belgium	2009	Men	79	82	73	86	91	64	87	90	73	84	89	69
		Women	37	40	35	43	38	38	62	59	51	51	48	42
		M+W	62	65	56	68	67	54	74	75	64	69	70	59
Canada	2009	Men	66	73	64	70	76	65	76	81	71	72	78	67
		Women	49	54	44	54	58	51	58	60	49	56	59	49
		M+W	59	65	55	63	68	59	67	70	61	65	69	59
Chile			m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Czech Republic			m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Denmark	2010	Men	49	49	48	57	61	53	74	80	68	60	65	56
		Women	44	42	43	51	54	46	59	61	57	53	55	49
		M+W	46	46	45	55	57	50	65	70	62	56	60	53
Estonia	2010	Men	94	95	81	96	96	90	93	98	84	95	96	88
		Women	86	90	86	87	86	89	89	91	83	88	88	86
		M+W	91	93	83	92	91	89	90	93	83	91	92	87
Finland	2010	Men	92	94	89	93	95	90	95	97	89	94	96	90
		Women	79	80	77	82	83	80	88	86	85	85	85	81
		M+W	86	89	82	88	90	84	91	90	87	89	90	85
France	2008	Men	75	84	53	83	89	57	85	89	76	82	88	60
		Women	46	44	40	57	56	50	64	62	58	57	56	47
		M+W	61	65	46	71	74	54	74	75	68	70	73	54
Germany	2010	Men	88	88	95	79	83	79	85	88	81	82	85	81
		Women	36	29	26	44	38	39	54	49	57	47	41	42
		M+W	61	58	54	62	61	60	71	71	71	65	64	63
Greece	2009	Men	80	85	73	88	90	92	87	88	89	85	88	82
		Women	65	65	63	73	76	73	83	86	80	75	77	70
		M+W	75	77	70	82	85	86	85	87	86	81	83	78
Hungary	2010	Men	78	81	75	85	86	82	90	92	86	85	87	81
		Women	77	79	72	84	85	82	91	91	89	85	86	81
		M+W	78	80	73	85	86	82	90	91	88	85	86	81
Iceland			m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Ireland	2010	Men	63	69	56	69	74	56	82	87	71	72	77	60
		Women	25	21	16	46	49	47	61	57	66	50	48	45
		M+W	49	51	45	58	61	51	71	73	69	62	64	54
Israel	2010	Men	87	91	82	91	95	86	88	93	87	89	93	86
		Women	48	54	39	67	69	59	66	71	56	66	70	56
		M+W	77	85	67	82	84	75	77	82	73	79	83	73
Italy	2008	Men	85	87	77	89	91	89	89	93	88	87	90	83
		Women	60	53	60	77	73	84	75	68	91	71	66	74
		M+W	76	75	71	84	82	87	82	79	89	81	79	80
Japan			m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Korea	2010	Men	83	84	83	92	93	90	92	93	85	91	93	86
		Women	76	76	74	80	79	70	77	72	65	78	76	72
		M+W	80	81	78	87	86	85	87	87	81	86	86	80
Luxembourg	2010	Men	88	91	80	91	93	75	91	98	82	90	94	79
		Women	43	50	27	53	46	41	65	55	63	54	51	40
		M+W	67	71	54	76	75	64	78	76	76	74	74	64

Note: The length of the reference period varies from one week to one year. Self-employed individuals are excluded in some countries. See Annex 3 for details.
1. Full-time refers to people who have worked all year long and at least 30 hours per week.

Source: OECD, LSO Network special data collection on full-time, full-year earnings, Economic Working Group. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012). Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932665278>

Table A7.5. [2/2] **Proportion of wage earners who worked full-time among all earners, by educational attainment and age group¹ (2010)**

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			Below upper secondary education			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education			Tertiary education			All levels of education			
			25-64	35-44	55-64	25-64	35-44	55-64	25-64	35-44	55-64	25-64	35-44	55-64	
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
OECD	Mexico		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Netherlands	2008	Men	63	65	61	66	68	65	67	68	62	65	67	63
		Women	14	13	11	18	15	18	27	22	23	20	17	16	
		M+W	41	43	39	43	42	47	48	47	49	45	44	45	
	New Zealand	2010	Men	72	74	63	72	76	60	76	79	64	73	77	62
		Women	58	56	58	59	56	57	64	58	58	62	57	58	
		M+W	65	64	60	67	68	59	70	68	61	68	67	60	
	Norway		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Poland	2010	Men	85	87	86	88	90	86	82	83	85	86	88	86
		Women	79	78	77	85	86	84	82	85	84	84	84	85	83
		M+W	82	83	83	87	88	85	82	85	84	84	85	86	85
	Portugal	2009	Men	99	99	99	97	98	97	94	95	89	98	98	98
		Women	91	92	86	95	96	94	93	94	89	92	93	87	
		M+W	95	96	94	96	97	96	94	95	89	95	96	93	
	Slovak Republic	2010	Men	53	52	57	63	65	64	66	67	70	62	64	64
		Women	47	43	48	59	60	61	64	68	67	67	59	60	59
		M+W	49	47	52	61	62	63	65	67	69	69	61	62	62
	Slovenia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Spain	2009	Men	76	76	80	82	86	84	86	90	87	81	83	83
		Women	51	49	55	63	58	85	75	75	85	85	64	63	69
M+W		66	66	71	74	73	85	80	82	86	86	73	74	78	
Sweden	2010	Men	74	77	69	79	84	63	79	86	71	78	84	67	
	Women	37	46	30	48	49	43	60	58	59	52	53	47		
	M+W	60	65	55	65	69	53	68	70	64	66	69	57		
Switzerland		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m		
Turkey		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m		
United Kingdom	2010	Men	86	83	84	93	96	86	92	95	78	92	94	84	
	Women	43	42	41	53	50	47	66	59	55	58	54	49		
	M+W	67	67	63	75	74	69	79	78	68	76	76	68		
United States	2010	Men	62	62	66	74	76	73	83	87	78	77	79	75	
	Women	53	53	59	64	65	64	69	68	66	66	66	65		
	M+W	59	59	63	70	71	68	76	77	73	71	73	70		
OECD average		Men	77	79	74	82	85	77	84	88	79	82	85	77	
	Women	53	53	50	62	61	60	69	66	67	63	62	59		
	M+W	67	68	63	73	74	70	76	77	74	73	74	69		
Other G20	Argentina		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Brazil	2009	Men	74	76	74	79	82	79	78	79	76	76	78	75
		Women	46	48	41	62	63	57	61	61	55	54	55	45	
		M+W	63	65	61	71	73	70	69	69	67	66	68	63	
	China		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	India		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Indonesia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Russian Federation		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Saudi Arabia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
South Africa		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m		
G20 average		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m		

Note: The length of the reference period varies from one week to one year. Self-employed individuals are excluded in some countries. See Annex 3 for details.

1. Full-time basis refers to people who have worked all year long and at least 30 hours per week.

Source: OECD, LSO Network special data collection on full-time, full-year earnings, Economic Working Group. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932665278>

Table A7.6. Labour market outcomes of 25-64 year-olds, by programme orientation at ISCED 3/4 level (2010)

Labour status of 25-64 year-olds whose highest level of education is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED 3/4), by educational orientation

	Employment rate (%)						Unemployment rate (%)						Inactivity rate (%)						
	ISCED 3/4 Vocational			ISCED 3/4 General			ISCED 3/4 Vocational			ISCED 3/4 General			ISCED 3/4 Vocational			ISCED 3/4 General			
	Men	Women	M+W	Men	Women	M+W	Men	Women	M+W	Men	Women	M+W	Men	Women	M+W	Men	Women	M+W	
OECD																			
Australia	89.3	76.3	84.9	85.3	66.3	75.3	2.7	4.1	3.1	3.7	4.5	4.1	8.2	20.4	12.3	11.3	30.6	21.5	
Austria	82.2	73.7	78.2	77.2	73.5	75.2	3.6	3.3	3.4	4.9	4.0	4.5	14.8	23.8	19.0	18.8	23.5	21.3	
Belgium	83.2	69.0	76.8	76.9	62.2	68.9	5.0	7.5	6.0	7.6	8.4	8.0	12.4	25.4	18.2	16.8	32.1	25.1	
Canada	80.9	72.3	77.9	77.1	67.4	72.2	7.5	7.0	7.3	8.3	6.9	7.7	12.6	22.3	16.0	15.9	27.6	21.8	
Chile	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Czech Republic	83.5	65.2	74.9	77.6	62.5	67.6	5.1	7.7	6.2	5.7	7.0	6.5	12.1	29.4	20.2	17.7	32.8	27.7	
Denmark	81.2	77.4	79.5	79.3	74.7	77.1	6.6	5.0	5.9	7.6	6.9	7.3	13.1	18.5	15.5	14.2	19.8	16.9	
Estonia	71.7	64.0	68.1	72.4	66.4	69.5	18.1	20.0	18.9	17.3	15.5	16.5	12.5	20.1	16.0	12.4	21.4	16.8	
Finland	76.0	71.0	73.7	75.9	69.9	73.4	8.3	7.1	7.8	8.0	5.3	6.9	17.1	23.6	20.1	17.4	26.2	21.2	
France	78.0	68.6	73.9	80.6	72.0	75.6	6.3	8.5	7.2	7.0	7.4	7.2	16.7	25.0	20.3	13.3	22.2	18.5	
Germany ¹	81.9	72.6	77.2	63.4	55.4	59.8	7.4	6.2	6.9	8.6	7.9	8.3	11.5	22.6	17.1	30.7	39.9	34.8	
Greece	83.3	60.5	73.6	79.2	50.0	63.2	9.8	20.0	13.6	8.7	15.5	11.8	7.7	24.4	14.8	13.3	40.8	28.4	
Hungary	71.7	61.2	67.1	69.5	56.5	60.7	9.7	9.6	9.7	7.0	9.0	8.2	20.6	32.3	25.7	25.3	38.0	33.8	
Iceland	88.4	80.7	85.9	76.3	71.6	73.5	5.9	7.0	6.2	12.6	7.0	9.4	6.1	13.2	8.4	12.7	23.0	18.9	
Ireland	70.0	61.3	66.0	74.9	59.1	66.7	20.9	10.3	16.7	14.7	8.8	12.1	11.5	31.7	20.8	12.2	35.2	24.1	
Israel	81.2	69.3	76.4	72.7	62.4	67.5	6.3	8.2	7.0	6.6	6.8	6.7	13.4	24.5	17.9	22.2	33.0	27.6	
Italy	82.9	64.7	75.1	75.0	60.0	64.4	4.8	7.6	5.8	6.7	6.9	6.8	12.9	30.0	20.3	19.6	35.5	30.9	
Japan	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Korea	86.1	57.0	72.2	83.2	56.7	69.0	3.8	3.0	3.5	4.1	2.6	3.4	10.5	41.3	25.2	13.2	41.8	28.5	
Luxembourg	81.9	64.0	72.9	84.9	61.6	73.0	2.4	4.4	3.3	1.7	3.3	2.4	16.1	33.0	24.6	13.6	36.3	25.2	
Netherlands	85.5	75.5	80.6	83.6	73.1	78.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.6	2.4	2.0	12.0	22.2	17.0	15.0	25.1	20.4	
New Zealand	88.9	72.2	82.6	88.4	74.4	80.7	3.9	6.6	4.8	3.3	4.0	3.7	7.6	22.7	13.3	8.6	22.5	16.2	
Norway	85.4	79.1	82.8	80.8	75.8	78.1	2.2	1.3	1.9	4.9	1.8	3.3	12.7	19.8	15.6	15.1	22.9	19.2	
Poland	78.9	60.8	70.0	75.1	54.0	61.2	6.3	8.6	7.3	9.2	10.9	10.2	15.8	33.5	24.5	17.2	39.4	31.8	
Portugal	83.1	75.7	79.4	87.0	80.0	83.3	7.8	12.0	9.9	6.2	10.8	8.6	9.9	14.0	11.9	7.3	10.3	8.9	
Slovak Republic	77.3	62.2	70.2	74.9	61.1	65.5	11.5	13.6	12.4	10.3	10.5	10.4	12.7	28.1	19.9	16.5	31.8	26.9	
Slovenia	76.4	69.4	73.4	71.8	65.0	68.1	6.2	7.1	6.6	12.5	9.4	10.9	18.6	25.3	21.4	17.9	28.3	23.6	
Spain	77.8	61.3	69.4	74.4	62.3	68.6	15.3	19.1	17.1	16.3	19.3	17.6	8.1	24.3	16.4	11.0	22.8	16.7	
Sweden	86.9	79.5	83.9	88.5	84.4	86.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.2	3.9	4.0	8.2	16.0	11.5	7.7	12.2	9.9	
Switzerland	87.2	75.0	80.7	79.9	67.0	71.9	5.4	4.3	4.9	4.6	7.4	6.2	7.8	21.7	15.1	16.2	27.7	23.3	
Turkey	81.0	30.9	63.4	77.9	27.0	57.0	8.2	19.8	10.5	9.8	20.9	12.2	11.7	61.5	29.2	13.6	65.9	35.1	
United Kingdom	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
United States	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
OECD average	81.4	67.9	75.5	78.1	64.6	70.7	7.2	8.5	7.7	7.7	8.1	7.8	12.2	25.9	18.2	15.4	29.9	23.3	
Other G20																			
Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Brazil	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Indonesia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Russian Federation	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Saudi Arabia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
South Africa	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
G20 average	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	

1. Individuals with attainment ISCED 4A in Germany have successfully completed both a general and a vocational programme. In this table they have been allocated to vocational.

Source: OECD, LSO network special data collection on vocational education, Learnings and Labour Transitions Working Group. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932665297>



From:
Education at a Glance 2012
OECD Indicators

Access the complete publication at:
<https://doi.org/10.1787/eag-2012-en>

Please cite this chapter as:

OECD (2012), "Indicator A7 How does educational attainment affect participation in the labour market?", in *Education at a Glance 2012: OECD Indicators*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1787/eag-2012-11-en>

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