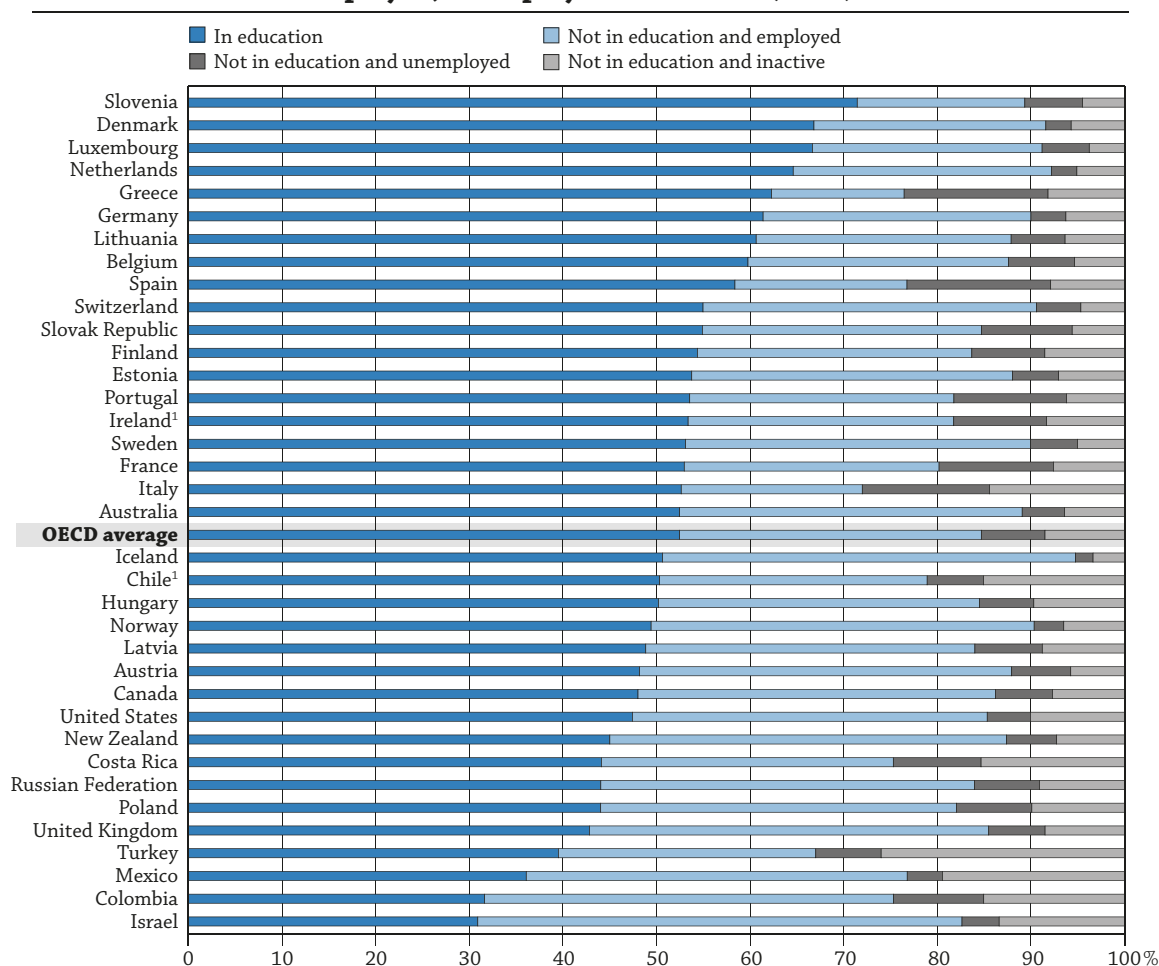


TRANSITION FROM SCHOOL TO WORK: WHERE ARE THE 15-29 YEAR-OLDS?

- On average across OECD countries, about half (53%) of 18-24 year-olds are in education, one-third (32%) are not in education but employed, and 15% are neither employed nor in education or training (NEET).
- In Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico and Turkey, the share of NEETs among 18-24 year-olds exceeds 20% and can be mainly attributed to a high share of women that are inactive NEETs. The share of unemployed NEETs is about 10% or less among both men and women.
- In general, the higher a country's percentage of low-performing students at age 15 in the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), the higher the percentage of NEETs at a later age. For instance, the share of NEETs is lowest in countries with only a small share of young adults with low literacy proficiency (below PISA Level 2) – such as Estonia, Finland or Japan – while it is highest in countries with the highest share of low-skilled students, such as Costa Rica, Mexico and Turkey.

Figure C5.1. Percentage of 18-24 year-olds in education/not in education, employed, unemployed or inactive (2016)



1. Year of reference differs from 2016. Refer to the source table for details.

Countries are ranked in descending order of the percentage of 18-24 year-olds in education.

Source: OECD (2017), Table C5.1. See Source section for more information and Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

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■ Context

The length and the quality of the schooling that individuals receive have an impact on their transition from education to work, as do labour market conditions, the economic environment and culture. For example, in some countries young people traditionally complete schooling before they look for work, while in others, education and employment are concurrent. In some countries, there is little difference between how young women and young men experience the transition from school to work, while in other countries significant proportions of young women raise families full time after leaving the education system and do not enter the labour force. When labour market conditions are unfavourable, young people often tend to stay in education longer, because high unemployment rates drive down the opportunity costs of education and they can improve their skills for when the labour market situation improves.

To improve the transition from school to work, regardless of the economic climate, education systems should aim to ensure that individuals have the skills required in the labour market. During recessions, public investment in education could be a sensible way to counterbalance unemployment and invest in future economic growth by building the needed skills. In addition, public investment could be directed towards potential employers in the form of incentives to hire young people.

■ Other findings

- The share of 20-24 year-olds not in education but employed has decreased on average across the OECD by about 5 percentage points, from 43% in 2005 to 39% in 2016. This reflects not only unfavourable employment prospects, but also a general trend of increased access to higher education among young adults.
- On average across the OECD, the share of 20-24 year-olds in education has increased by 5 percentage points – from 40% in 2005 to 45% in 2016. In the Czech Republic, Greece, Luxembourg, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain and Turkey, the percentage of young adults still in education has increased by more than 10 percentage points.
- In 11 of the 14 countries reporting subnational data on the transition from school to work, the share of NEETs in the capital city region is lower than the country average.

■ Note

This indicator analyses the situation of young people in transition from school to work: those in education, those employed, and those neither employed nor in education or training. The latter group includes not only those who have not managed to find a job (unemployed NEETs), but also those who are not actively seeking employment (inactive NEETs). The analysis focuses on 18-24 year-olds, as compulsory education does not affect the proportion of inactive or unemployed at this age when a significant proportion of young people are continuing their studies after compulsory education.

Analysis

How do young people fare in the labour market once they leave education?

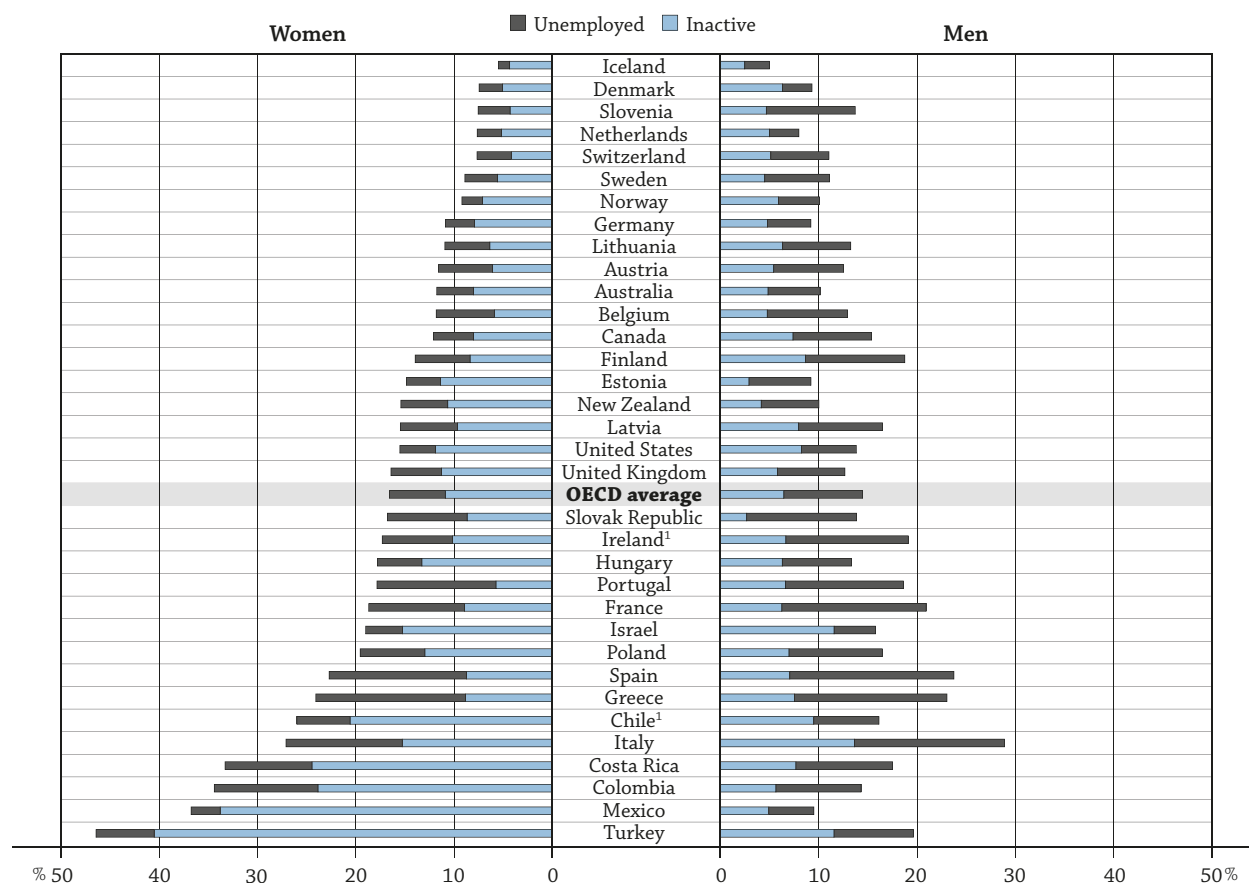
Across OECD countries on average, more than 90% of 17-year-olds are still enrolled in education. From the age of 18, the enrolment rate drops below 90% and decreases further with increasing age. Among 25-29 year-olds, only 16% are still in education. This suggests that the age group of 18-24 is a good reference age group for capturing young adults' transition from education to work (see Indicator C1 and Education at a Glance Database).

C5

Figure C5.1 shows that, on average across OECD countries, about half (53%) of 18-24 year-olds are in education. In Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Slovenia the proportion of 18-24 year-olds in education is at least 60%, while in Colombia, Israel, Mexico and Turkey the share is 40% or less. Among 25-29 year-olds the average share of young adults in education decreases to 16% and remains above 30% only in Denmark (Figure C5.1 and Education at a Glance Database).

Young adults no longer in education may be employed, unemployed or inactive. On average across OECD countries, two-thirds (68%) of 18-24 year-olds not in education are employed. This figure is above 75% in about one-quarter of OECD countries, including Australia, Austria, Iceland and the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. In the other countries young people have more difficulty entering the labour market when they leave the education system. For instance, in Italy, Greece, Spain and Turkey more than half of 18-24 year-olds have not found employment since leaving education.

Figure C5.2. Percentage of 18-24 year-old unemployed or inactive NEETs, by gender (2016)



Note: NEET refers to young people neither in employment nor in education or training.

1. Year of reference differs from 2016. Refer to Table C5.1 for details.

Countries are ranked in ascending order of the percentage of 18-24 year-old NEET women.

Source: OECD (2017), Education at a Glance Database. See *Source* section for more information and Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933558458>

A common measure of the smoothness of the transition from school to work is the proportion of young people neither employed nor in education or training (NEET). Figure C5.1 shows that across OECD countries on average, 15% of 18-24 year-olds are NEETs. In Denmark, Germany, Iceland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland the share of NEETs is 10% or less, while it is more than 20% in Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Greece, Italy, Mexico, Spain and Turkey (Figure C5.1).

The percentage of NEETs includes not only those who have not managed to find a job (unemployed), but also those who are not actively seeking employment (inactive). Figure C5.2 shows that in most countries, the inactive account for the majority of female NEETs, and the unemployed account for a larger share of male NEETs. On average across OECD countries, 11% of women aged 18-24 are inactive and no longer in education, compared to only 7% of men, while the share of the unemployed and not in education is 5.7% for women, compared to 8.0% for men (Figure C5.2).

Various factors contribute to people being inactive and not seeking employment. Among women, the main reasons for inactivity are childcare responsibilities, while health and other factors are more prevalent among men (OECD, 2016a). When interpreting the share of NEETs, it should be noted that a small share of inactive NEETs are only temporarily inactive and may soon re-enter employment, education or training. Some young adults become discouraged and stop looking for work because they believe that there are no job opportunities for them (Eurofound, 2016).

The gender gap in the share of inactive NEETs is largest in Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico and Turkey, where the share of inactive NEETs is more than 10 percentage points higher among women than among men. In Turkey, the country with the largest share of NEETs among all OECD countries (46% of 18-24 year-olds), about 40% of women are inactive NEETs compared to only 12% of men. In all these countries, the overall share of NEETs exceeds 30% and can be mainly attributed to the high share of inactive female NEETs. The share of unemployed NEETs is about 10% or less among all men and women aged 18-24 (Figure C5.2).

In Belgium, Canada, Ireland, Finland and France, where the share of NEETs ranges between 12% and 20%, a higher percentage of men than women are unemployed. For example, in France about 15% of men are not in education and unemployed, while the respective share among women is 10%. In all these countries, the shares of NEETs can be attributed more to unemployment than to inactivity (Figure C5.2).

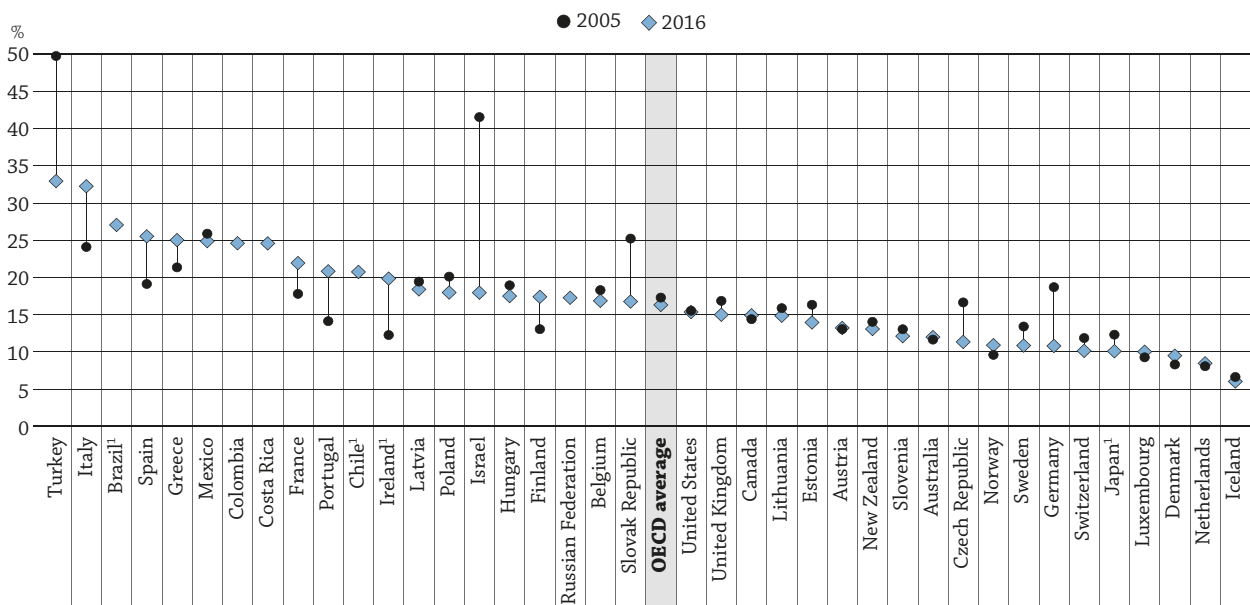
In the Netherlands and Portugal, the differences in the shares of inactive NEETs or unemployed NEETs among 18-24 year-old women and men are negligible (less than 1 percentage point). In Portugal the share of unemployed NEETs (12%) is double the respective share of inactive NEETs (6%), while in the Netherlands most NEETs are inactive and not unemployed (Figure C5.2).

Trends in the transition from school to work

Between 2005 and 2016, the share of 20-24 year-olds not in education and employed has fallen by about 5 percentage points on average across the OECD, from 43% to 39%. This reflects not only unfavourable employment prospects, but also a general trend of increased access to higher education among young adults (see Indicator C1). In Greece and Spain, the share of employed adults not in education is about 20 percentage points lower than in 2005. Some countries have not followed this general tendency though: in Belgium, Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, Israel and Poland, employment rates have increased by at least 5 percentage points among 20-24 year-olds over the past decade (Table C5.2).

Figure C5.3 shows that in many countries, the share of NEETs among 20-24 year-olds has fallen back to 2005 levels, and several countries have been able to reduce the number of NEETs considerably. In Turkey, almost one in two young adults was a NEET in 2005, but the ratio fell to one in three in 2016. The decrease was also large in Germany, where the share of NEETs has dropped by almost half over the last decade: in 2005, the share of NEETs (18.7%) was above the OECD average (17.3%), but by 2016, it fell to 10.8%, well below the OECD average (16.3%) (Figure C5.3).

In both Turkey and Germany, the reduction is due to increased access to further education among the young. In Turkey, the share of 20-24 year-olds in education has increased by 20 percentage points from 15% in 2005 to 36% in 2016. In the Czech Republic, Greece, Luxembourg, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain and Turkey the percentage of young adults still in education increased by more than 10 percentage points between 2005 and 2016 (Figure C5.2 and Table C5.2). Further education comprises different types of programmes, including short-cycle vocational training combined with practical training to equip young adults with the necessary skills needed in the labour market, and higher educational programmes.

Figure C5.3. Trends in the percentage of 20-24 year-old NEETs (2005 and 2016)

Note: NEET refers to young people neither in employment nor in education or training.

1. Year of reference differs from 2016. Refer to the source table for details.

Countries are ranked in descending order of the percentage of the 20-24 year-old NEET population in 2016.

Source: OECD (2017), Tables C5.1 and C5.2. See *Source* section for more information and Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933558477>

However, despite their efforts, in Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Spain the share of NEETs is still over 5 percentage points higher in 2016 than it was in 2005 before the financial crisis (Figure C5.3). These countries, affected severely by the crisis, also have many long-term NEETs (OECD, 2016a).

Basic skills and future labour market outcomes among 15-19 year-olds

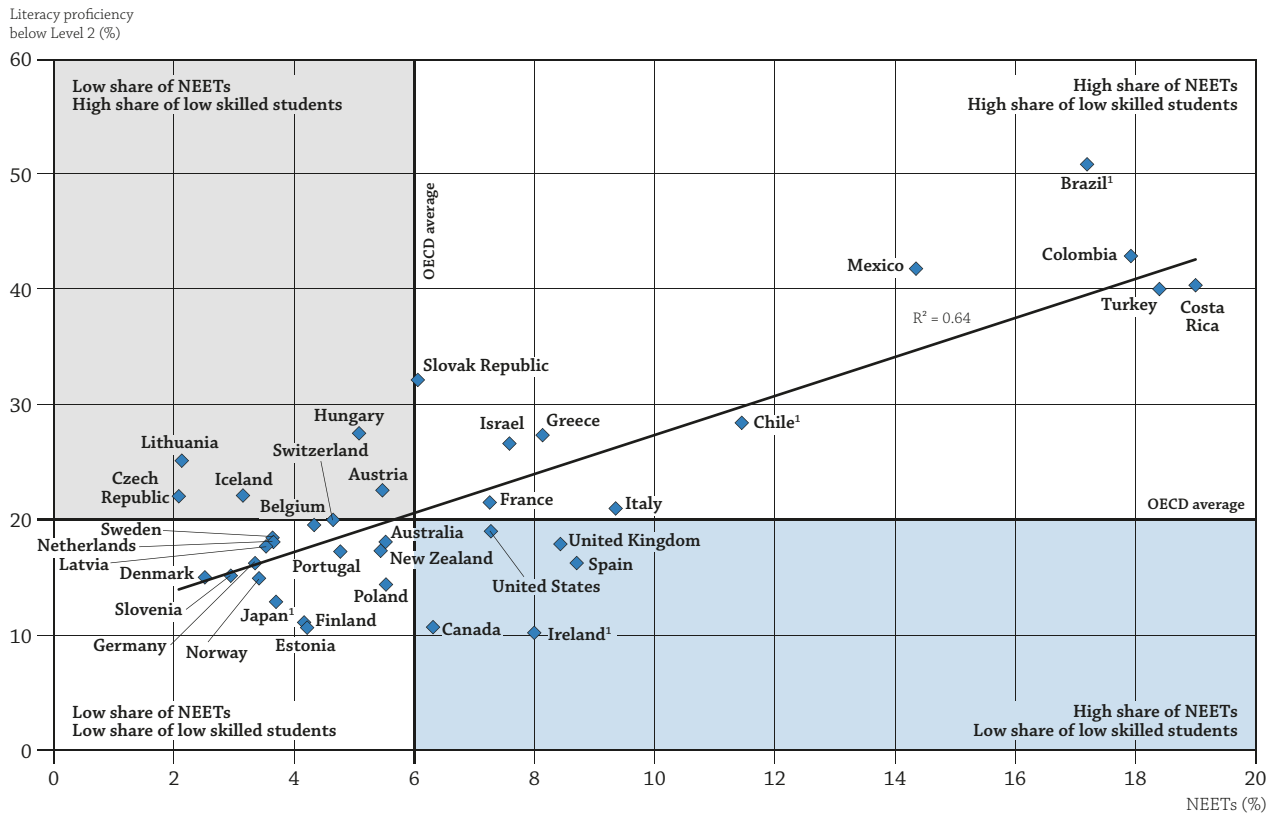
In most OECD countries compulsory education lasts until at least the age of 16 (see Indicator C1 and Table X1.3). As shown above, in most countries, the majority of students continue education well beyond the age of 16. Among those who have left education at an early age, many have difficulties finding employment.

Figure C5.4 shows that the OECD average of NEETs among 15-19 year-olds is 6%. However, it is more than 10% in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico and Turkey. On the other hand, the share of NEETs is lowest (less than 3%) in the Czech Republic, Denmark, Lithuania and Slovenia. Among all 15-19 year-olds not in education, about 50% are NEETs. In Greece, Italy and Spain, about three-quarters of 15-19 year-olds no longer in education are not employed (Figure C5.4 and Education at a Glance Database).

To what extent are shares of NEETs related to skills levels among young people? The OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) measures the proficiency in literacy, mathematics and science of 15-year-old students. PISA results show that in many countries a large share of students have not even reached Level 2 on the PISA scale of 6 levels. Such students lack the elementary skills required to read and understand simple texts, or to master basic mathematical and scientific concepts and procedures (OECD, 2016b).

The literature shows that low skills among 15-year-old students have a negative impact on the economy as a whole, as well as on the labour market outcomes of individuals (OECD et al., 2015). Moreover, a Canadian study has shown that 15-year-old students with a higher PISA score stay longer in education and attain higher qualifications (OECD, 2010).

Figure C5.4 shows that on average across OECD countries, 20% of 15-year-old students have low literacy skills, measured as having a literacy proficiency below Level 2. The percentage of students with low literacy skills is about 10% in Canada, Estonia and Ireland, but is at least 40% in Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico and Turkey. The share is highest in Brazil (51%) (Figure C5.4).

Figure C5.4. Percentage of 15-19 year-old NEETs (2016) and percentage of 15-year-old students with low literacy skills (2015)

Note: NEET refers to young people neither in employment nor in education or training. Low skilled students refer to 15 year-old students with below Level 2 in reading proficiency in PISA 2015.

1. Year of reference differs from 2016 for NEET rates. Refer to Table C5.1 for details.

Source: NEETs: OECD (2017), Education at a Glance Database. Literacy proficiency level: OECD (2016), PISA 2015 Database, Table I.4.2a. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

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Figure C5.4 compares the share of 15-year-old students with literacy proficiency below Level 2 with the share of NEETs among 15-19 year-olds. Data suggest that there is a relationship between the share of low-skilled 15-year-old students and the percentage of NEETs among 15-19 year-olds ($R^2=0.64$). In general, the higher the percentage of low-performing 15-year-old students in PISA, the higher the percentage of NEETs among 15-19 year-olds. The share of NEETs is lowest in countries with a small share of young adults with literacy proficiency below Level 2, such as Estonia, Finland and Japan, and highest in countries with the highest share of low-skilled students, such as Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico and Turkey (Figure C5.4).

Canada, Ireland and Spain are examples of outliers in terms of this relationship: their share of NEETs is much higher than the regression relationship would suggest given their small share of low-skilled students. The Slovak Republic is an outlier on the other end, because despite having a high share of low-skilled people (32%), its share of NEETs is rather low and largely below the OECD average (Figure C5.4).

A similarly close relationship to the one described for literacy can be found when comparing the share of low-performing students in mathematics or in science with the share of NEETs ($R^2=0.80$ and $R^2=0.71$ respectively).

Subnational variations in the transition from school to work

On average across OECD countries, 48% of young adults aged 15-29 are enrolled in education, irrespective of labour market status (i.e. young adults employed or not). However, the percentage varies within and across countries.

In 7 out of the 14 OECD and partner countries that reported subnational data on the transition from school to work, the share of NEETs is over twice as large in the subnational region with the highest share of NEETs as in the subnational region with the lowest share of NEETs. The ratio between the highest and lowest shares within a country is 3 in Canada: the distribution is skewed by one region with a small population but a very high rate of NEETs (OECD/NCES, 2017).

In 11 of the 14 countries reporting subnational data on transition from school to work, the share of NEETs in the capital city region is lower than the country average. In contrast, in Belgium, Germany and the United Kingdom, the share of NEETs is higher in the region including the capital city compared to the country average (OECD/NCES, 2017).

Definitions

Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education reached by a person.

Employed, inactive and unemployed individuals: See *Definitions* section in Indicator A5.

Individuals in education are those who had received formal education and/or training in the regular educational system in the four weeks prior to the survey.

Levels of education: See the *Reader's Guide* at the beginning of this publication for a presentation of all ISCED 2011 levels.

NEET: Neither employed nor in education or training.

Work-study programmes are formal education/training programmes combining interrelated study and work periods for which the student/trainee receives earnings.

Methodology

Data usually refer to the second quarter of the studies, as this is the most relevant period for knowing if the young person is really studying or has left the education for the labour force. This second quarter corresponds in most countries to the first three months of the calendar year, but in some countries to the spring quarter (i.e. March, April and May).

Education or training corresponds to formal education, therefore someone not working but following non-formal studies is considered a NEET.

For information on the methodology for subnational entities, see Indicator A1.

Please see the *OECD Handbook for Internationally Comparative Education Statistics: Concepts, Standards, Definitions and Classifications* (OECD, 2017) for more information and Annex 3 for country-specific notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

Source

For information on the sources, see Indicator A1.

Data on subnational regions for selected indicators have been released by the OECD, with the support from the US National Centre for Education Statistics (NCES), and are currently available for 14 countries: Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Poland, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. Subnational estimates were provided by countries using national data sources or by Eurostat based on data for Level 2 of the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS 2) with the exception of the United Kingdom using data based on NUTS 1.

Note regarding data from Israel

The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and are 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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Indicator C5 Tables


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933561194>

Table C5.1 Percentage of 18-24 year-olds in education/not in education, by work status (2016)

Table C5.2 Trends in the percentage of young adults in education/not in education, employed or not, by age (2000, 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2016)

Cut-off date for the data: 19 July 2017. Any updates on data can be found on line at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-data-en>. More breakdowns can also be found at <http://stats.oecd.org/>, Education at a Glance Database.

Table C5.1. **Percentage of 18-24 year-olds in education/not in education, by work status (2016)**


	In education						Not in education						
	Employed			Unemployed	Inactive	Total in education	Employed	NEET			Total not in education	Total in education/not in education	
	Students in work-study programmes	Other employed	Total employed					Unemployed	Inactive	Total NEET			
				(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)+(2)	(4)				(5)	(6)=(3)+(4)+(5)	(7)
OECD													
Australia	5.9	26.8	32.8	3.4	16.3	52.5	36.6	4.5	6.4	10.9	47.5	100	
Austria	7.7	12.0	19.8	1.5	26.9	48.2	39.8	6.3	5.7	12.1	51.8	100	
Belgium	c	3.6	4.0	c	55.0	59.8	27.8	7.0	5.3	12.4	40.2	100	
Canada	x(2)	21.8	21.8	2.3	23.9	48.0	38.2	6.1	7.7	13.8	52.0	100	
Chile ¹	x(2)	9.3	9.3	2.8	38.2	50.3	28.6	6.0	15.1	21.1	49.7	100	
Czech Republic	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Denmark	x(2)	37.8	37.8	4.1	25.0	66.8	24.8	2.7	5.7	8.4	33.2	100	
Estonia	c	15.9	15.9	2.0	35.8	53.8	34.3	4.9	7.0	12.0	46.2	100	
Finland	x(2)	18.9	18.9	4.7	30.7	54.4	29.3	7.8	8.5	16.3	45.6	100	
France	5.8	5.2	11.0	1.0	41.0	53.0	27.2	12.2	7.6	19.8	47.0	100	
Germany	15.8	13.6	29.4	0.9	31.1	61.4	28.6	3.7	6.3	10.0	38.6	100	
Greece	a	3.1	3.1	2.5	56.7	62.3	14.2	15.4	8.2	23.5	37.7	100	
Hungary	a	2.4	2.4	0.2	47.6	50.2	34.3	5.8	9.7	15.5	49.8	100	
Iceland	a	37.4	37.4	2.6	10.6	50.7	44.1	1.9	3.4	5.2	49.3	100	
Ireland ¹	a	12.0	12.0	1.0	40.4	53.4	28.4	9.9	8.3	18.2	46.6	100	
Israel	x(2)	12.3	12.3	1.0	17.7	30.9	51.7	4.0	13.4	17.4	69.1	100	
Italy	a	2.0	2.0	0.7	49.9	52.6	19.3	13.6	14.4	28.0	47.4	100	
Japan	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Korea	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Latvia	a	11.7	11.7	1.3	35.9	48.9	35.2	7.2	8.8	16.0	51.1	100	
Luxembourg	a	11.2	11.2	c	53.4	66.7	24.5	5.0	3.8	8.8	33.3	100	
Mexico	a	9.1	9.1	0.7	26.3	36.1	40.7	3.8	19.4	23.2	63.9	100	
Netherlands	x(2)	38.9	38.9	3.9	21.8	64.6	27.6	2.7	5.1	7.8	35.4	100	
New Zealand	a	23.7	23.7	2.1	19.2	45.0	42.4	5.3	7.2	12.6	55.0	100	
Norway	0.8	19.3	20.2	3.2	26.1	49.4	40.9	3.2	6.5	9.7	50.6	100	
Poland	a	10.4	10.4	1.3	32.4	44.0	38.0	8.1	9.9	18.0	56.0	100	
Portugal	a	4.8	4.8	2.7	46.1	53.6	28.2	12.0	6.2	18.2	46.4	100	
Slovak Republic	c	2.1	2.2	0.4	52.3	54.9	29.8	9.7	5.6	15.3	45.1	100	
Slovenia	x(2)	16.7	16.7	1.7	53.1	71.5	17.9	6.2	4.5	10.6	28.5	100	
Spain	x(2)	5.9	5.9	5.4	47.0	58.4	18.4	15.3	7.9	23.2	41.6	100	
Sweden	a	15.9	15.9	7.2	30.0	53.1	36.9	5.0	5.0	10.0	46.9	100	
Switzerland	19.1	16.5	35.7	1.7	17.6	55.0	35.6	4.7	4.7	9.4	45.0	100	
Turkey	a	13.6	13.6	3.1	22.8	39.5	27.5	7.0	26.0	33.0	60.5	100	
United Kingdom	4.8	14.0	18.8	2.3	21.8	42.8	42.7	6.0	8.5	14.5	57.2	100	
United States	x(2)	19.9	19.9	1.4	26.2	47.4	37.9	4.6	10.1	14.7	52.6	100	
OECD average	m	14.6	16.5	2.3	33.7	52.5	32.2	6.8	8.5	15.3	47.5	100	
EU22 average	m	12.3	13.9	2.4	39.7	55.9	28.9	7.9	7.2	15.2	44.1	100	
Partners													
Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Brazil	a	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Colombia	a	12.0	12.0	3.3	16.4	31.6	43.7	9.6	15.0	24.7	68.4	100	
Costa Rica	a	13.6	13.6	3.4	27.1	44.1	31.2	9.4	15.3	24.7	55.9	100	
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	
Lithuania	a	12.2	12.2	0.8	47.7	60.7	27.2	5.8	6.3	12.1	39.3	100	
Russian Federation	m	c	c	c	41.2	44.1	39.9	6.9	9.1	16.0	55.9	100	
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: NEET refers to young people neither in employment nor in education or training. See *Definitions* and *Methodology* sections for more information. Data and more breakdowns available at <http://stats.oecd.org/>, Education at a Glance Database.

1. Year of reference 2015.

Source: OECD (2017). See *Source* section for more information and Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

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

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A corrigendum has been issued for this page. See: <http://www.oecd.org/about/publishing/Corrigendum-Education-at-a-Glance2017.pdf>Table C5.2. [1/2] **Trends in the percentage of young adults in education/not in education, employed or not, by age (2000, 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2016)**

	20-24 year-olds															
	2000			2005			2010			2015			2016			
	In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		
		Employed	NEET		Employed	NEET		Employed	NEET		Employed	NEET		Employed	NEET	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)		
OECD	Australia	35.9 ^b	50.9 ^b	13.3 ^b	39.4 ^b	49.0 ^b	11.6 ^b	41.5 ^b	47.3 ^b	11.2 ^b	44.5	42.4	13.1	46.1	41.9	12.0
	Austria	m	m	m	31.3	55.6	13.1	34.6	52.0	13.4	41.4	46.9	11.7	39.0	47.8	13.2
	Belgium	43.8 ^b	40.2 ^b	16.0 ^b	38.1 ^b	43.6 ^b	18.3 ^b	43.0 ^b	38.9 ^b	18.0 ^b	45.3	38.9	15.8	28.9	54.2	16.9
	Canada	35.7	48.5	15.8	39.3	46.4	14.4	39.4	45.1	15.6	41.6	44.0	14.4	41.3	43.8	14.9
	Chile ¹	m	m	m	m	m	m	36.1 ^b	36.5 ^b	27.5 ^b	44.7	34.6	20.7	m	m	m
	Czech Republic	19.7 ^b	60.0 ^b	20.3 ^b	35.9 ^b	47.5 ^b	16.6 ^b	48.4 ^b	38.1 ^b	13.6 ^b	47.9	40.5	11.6	47.6	41.0	11.3
	Denmark	54.8 ^b	38.6 ^b	6.6 ^b	54.4 ^b	37.2 ^b	8.3 ^b	53.4 ^b	34.5 ^b	12.1 ^b	59.1	28.5	12.4	61.5	29.0	9.5
	Estonia	m	m	m	50.9	32.7	16.3	50.2	27.3	22.4	43.6	41.4	15.0	43.7	42.4	13.9
	Finland	m	m	m	52.8 ^b	34.1 ^b	13.0 ^b	52.0 ^b	32.2 ^b	15.8 ^b	47.8	33.9	18.3	47.8	34.8	17.4
	France	39.4	43.0	17.6	42.5	39.7	17.8	40.4	38.9	20.6	44.4	34.7	20.9	42.7	35.4	21.9
	Germany	34.1 ^b	49.0 ^b	16.9 ^b	44.2 ^b	37.1 ^b	18.7 ^b	47.5 ^b	38.8 ^b	13.7 ^b	54.4	36.3	9.3	53.5	35.7	10.8
	Greece	30.7 ^b	43.4 ^b	25.9 ^b	40.9 ^b	37.7 ^b	21.3 ^b	47.6 ^b	31.3 ^b	21.1 ^b	52.3	29.6	28.1	56.9	18.1	25.0
	Hungary	32.3	45.7	22.0	46.6	34.5	18.9	48.1	30.4	21.5	42.2	39.4	18.4	40.1	42.4	17.5
	Iceland	m	m	m	51.7	41.7	6.6	50.2	37.7	12.2	50.6	42.8	6.6	44.9	49.1	6.0
	Ireland	26.7 ^b	63.6 ^b	9.7 ^b	27.7 ^b	60.0 ^b	12.3 ^b	36.9 ^b	37.0 ^b	26.1 ^b	43.9	36.3	19.8	m	m	m
	Israel	m	m	m	26.6 ^b	31.9 ^b	41.5 ^b	29.8 ^b	32.8 ^b	37.4 ^b	28.1	53.4	18.6	30.3	51.8	17.9
	Italy	36.0 ^b	36.5 ^b	27.5 ^b	38.6 ^b	37.3 ^b	24.1 ^b	40.8 ^b	32.1 ^b	27.1 ^b	43.3	22.9	33.9	42.9	24.8	32.2
	Japan ²	m	m	m	31.9 ^b	55.8 ^b	12.3 ^b	34.6 ^b	53.1 ^b	12.4 ^b	36.0	53.9	10.1	m	m	m
	Korea	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Latvia	m	m	m	40.3	40.3	19.4	40.0	29.6	30.4	43.1	43.7	13.3	38.2	43.4	18.4
	Luxembourg	42.8 ^b	48.9 ^b	8.2 ^b	47.4 ^b	43.3 ^b	9.3 ^b	63.1 ^b	29.4 ^b	7.5 ^b	57.2	33.4	9.3	60.9	29.1	10.0
	Mexico	17.7 ^b	55.2 ^b	27.1 ^b	25.0	49.1	25.9	25.6	48.3	26.1	28.4	46.3	25.3	28.9	46.2	24.9
	Netherlands ³	50.7 ^b	42.5 ^b	6.7 ^b	48.8 ^b	43.1 ^b	8.1 ^b	55.3 ^b	37.3 ^b	7.4 ^b	57.7	33.5	8.8	57.6	34.0	8.5
	New Zealand	m	m	m	39.2	46.7	14.0	38.9	43.3	17.8	38.3	46.8	14.9	40.2	46.7	13.1
	Norway	41.7	50.3	8.0	41.5	48.9	9.6	42.2	48.8	9.0	42.1	47.7	10.2	44.0	45.1	10.9
	Poland	34.9 ^b	34.3 ^b	30.8 ^b	62.7 ^b	17.2 ^b	20.1 ^b	52.9 ^b	29.5 ^b	17.6 ^b	46.8	34.7	18.5	44.0	38.0	18.0
	Portugal	36.5	52.6	11.0	37.4	48.4	14.1	39.6	44.1	16.4	45.5	33.6	20.9	43.3	35.9	20.8
	Slovak Republic	18.1 ^b	48.8 ^b	33.1 ^b	31.0 ^b	43.8 ^b	25.2 ^b	44.8 ^b	33.0 ^b	22.1 ^b	44.2	37.0	18.8	45.7	37.6	16.8
	Slovenia	m	m	m	55.7 ^b	31.3 ^b	13.0 ^b	65.3 ^b	25.5 ^b	9.3 ^b	58.5	24.3	17.2	66.2	21.7	12.1
	Spain	44.9 ^b	39.9 ^b	15.2 ^b	35.2 ^b	45.7 ^b	19.1 ^b	39.7 ^b	33.3 ^b	27.0 ^b	50.2	22.6	27.2	51.0	23.5	25.5
	Sweden	42.1 ^b	47.2 ^b	10.7 ^b	42.5 ^b	44.1 ^b	13.4 ^b	46.0 ^b	39.8 ^b	14.2 ^b	46.0	42.2	11.8	46.1	43.0	10.8
	Switzerland	37.4 ^b	56.7 ^b	5.9 ^b	37.9 ^b	50.3 ^b	11.9 ^b	44.3 ^b	44.6 ^b	11.0 ^b	46.8	41.0	12.2	45.3	44.6	10.1
	Turkey	12.7	43.1	44.2	15.4	34.9	49.7	25.2	31.1	43.7	34.7	32.0	33.2	35.6	31.5	32.9
United Kingdom	32.4 ^b	52.2 ^b	15.4 ^b	32.1 ^b	51.0 ^b	16.8 ^b	33.7 ^b	46.9 ^b	19.3 ^b	33.8	50.5	15.6	33.3	51.7	15.0	
United States	32.5	53.1	14.4	36.1	48.4	15.5	38.6	42.0	19.4	38.5	45.7	15.8	39.0	45.6	15.3	
OECD average	34.7	47.7	17.6	40.0	42.7	17.3	43.2	38.0	18.8	44.8	38.4	16.8	44.7	39.0	16.2	
EU22 average	36.5	46.3	17.3	42.6	41.2	16.2	46.5	35.4	18.0	47.7	35.2	17.1	47.2	36.3	16.5	
Partners	Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Brazil ¹	m	m	m	m	m	23.9	52.8	23.3	24.9	48.1	27.0	m	m	m	
	China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Colombia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	25.6	49.6	24.8	26.2	49.2	24.6	
	Costa Rica	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	41.5	36.0	22.5	39.0	36.4	24.6	
	India	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	
	Lithuania	m	m	m	51.4 ^b	32.7 ^b	15.9 ^b	53.9 ^b	22.0 ^b	24.0 ^b	49.9	33.6	16.5	50.3	34.9	14.9
	Russian Federation	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	35.1	48.3	16.7	34.5	48.2	17.3	
	Saudi Arabia	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		
G20 average	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	

Note: NEET refers to young people neither in employment nor in education or training. See *Definitions* and *Methodology* sections for more information. Data and more breakdowns available at <http://stats.oecd.org/>, Education at a Glance Database.

1. Year of reference 2009 instead of 2010.

2. Year of reference 2014 instead of 2015.

3. Year of reference 1999 instead of 2000.

Source: OECD (2017). See *Source* section for more information and Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

Please refer to the *Reader's Guide* for information concerning symbols for missing data and abbreviations.


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Table C5.2. [2/2] Trends in the percentage of young adults in education/not in education, employed or not, by age (2000, 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2016)

	15-29 year-olds														
	2000			2005			2010			2015			2016		
	In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education	
		Employed	NEET		Employed	NEET		Employed	NEET		Employed	NEET		Employed	NEET
(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	
OECD															
Australia	42.8 ^b	44.0 ^b	13.2 ^b	45.0 ^b	43.5 ^b	11.4 ^b	45.6 ^b	42.6 ^b	11.8 ^b	47.4	40.8	11.8	48.2	40.4	11.4
Austria	m	m	m	42.0	46.6	11.4	44.9	43.4	11.7	47.3	42.3	10.4	45.8	43.3	10.9
Belgium	46.9 ^b	40.2 ^b	12.9 ^b	44.4 ^b	41.4 ^b	14.2 ^b	46.8 ^b	39.0 ^b	14.2 ^b	47.2	39.0	13.8	48.8	38.2	13.0
Canada	42.4	43.9	13.7	44.1	43.6	12.3	44.1	42.3	13.6	44.0	42.8	13.2	43.3	43.5	13.2
Chile ¹	m	m	m	m	m	m	44.4 ^b	32.0 ^b	23.6 ^b	48.5	33.5	18.0	m	m	m
Czech Republic	31.7 ^b	49.7 ^b	18.5 ^b	39.5 ^b	44.6 ^b	15.9 ^b	48.1 ^b	38.7 ^b	13.2 ^b	45.4	42.3	12.2	45.4	43.0	11.6
Denmark	57.7 ^b	36.5 ^b	5.8 ^b	55.5 ^b	36.3 ^b	8.2 ^b	57.2 ^b	32.3 ^b	10.5 ^b	60.5	29.0	10.5	62.1	29.7	8.2
Estonia	m	m	m	54.0	31.3	14.8	48.7	32.2	19.1	46.3	40.9	12.8	44.2	41.2	14.5
Finland	m	m	m	55.4 ^b	33.7 ^b	10.9 ^b	56.0 ^b	31.3 ^b	12.6 ^b	53.2	32.5	14.3	53.4	33.3	13.2
France	44.1	40.9	15.0	46.8	38.7	14.5	44.0	39.4	16.6	47.5	35.3	17.2	47.5	35.3	17.2
Germany	44.9 ^b	41.8 ^b	13.3 ^b	52.2 ^b	33.1 ^b	14.7 ^b	51.3 ^b	36.7 ^b	12.0 ^b	53.8	37.7	8.6	52.5	37.9	9.6
Greece	39.0 ^b	39.4 ^b	21.5 ^b	39.5 ^b	40.9 ^b	19.5 ^b	44.8 ^b	37.2 ^b	18.1 ^b	49.3	24.6	26.1	51.8	24.6	23.5
Hungary	40.7	39.1	20.2	46.3	36.5	17.2	48.3	32.8	18.9	44.1	40.0	15.9	43.0	41.8	15.2
Iceland	m	m	m	50.6	44.0	5.5	50.8	37.8	11.4	52.4	41.4	6.2	45.7	49.0	5.3
Ireland	37.9 ^b	53.2 ^b	9.0 ^b	36.2 ^b	53.4 ^b	10.5 ^b	41.1 ^b	38.1 ^b	20.8 ^b	48.7	35.1	16.2	m	m	m
Israel	m	m	m	37.9 ^b	31.3 ^b	30.8 ^b	42.6 ^b	29.6 ^b	27.8 ^b	43.5	42.5	14.1	44.5	41.8	13.8
Italy	39.9 ^b	36.8 ^b	23.3 ^b	41.5 ^b	37.5 ^b	21.1 ^b	45.3 ^b	31.7 ^b	23.0 ^b	47.1	25.5	27.4	47.6	26.4	26.0
Japan ²	m	m	m	38.8 ^b	48.8 ^b	12.4 ^b	41.1 ^b	47.0 ^b	12.0 ^b	42.9	47.2	9.8	m	m	m
Korea	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Latvia	m	m	m	49.5	33.2	17.2	45.9	31.3	22.8	40.7	46.4	13.0	41.3	44.2	14.4
Luxembourg	45.3 ^b	46.6 ^b	8.1 ^b	48.5 ^b	44.2 ^b	7.3 ^b	54.7 ^b	38.1 ^b	7.1 ^b	52.7	38.8	8.4	54.7	37.7	7.6
Mexico	25.4 ^b	50.0 ^b	24.6 ^b	33.1	43.2	23.7	34.1	42.2	23.7	37.0	41.1	21.9	37.1	41.1	21.8
Netherlands ³	51.8 ^b	41.4 ^b	6.8 ^b	52.4 ^b	40.4 ^b	7.3 ^b	55.4 ^b	37.9 ^b	6.8 ^b	55.9	35.9	8.3	55.8	36.4	7.8
New Zealand	m	m	m	46.3	41.7	12.0	46.1	38.6	15.3	44.4	42.3	13.3	46.2	42.5	11.3
Norway	48.4	44.6	7.0	48.6	43.4	8.1	46.2	45.4	8.4	45.6	45.3	9.2	45.4	45.2	9.4
Poland	43.8 ^b	34.1 ^b	22.1 ^b	55.7 ^b	26.0 ^b	18.4 ^b	50.2 ^b	34.8 ^b	15.0 ^b	45.0	39.3	15.6	43.3	41.7	15.1
Portugal	38.2	51.2	10.5	38.9	48.2	12.9	43.1	43.5	13.5	49.8	34.9	15.3	49.3	35.1	15.6
Slovak Republic	29.3 ^b	40.3 ^b	30.4 ^b	41.1 ^b	38.3 ^b	20.5 ^b	45.9 ^b	35.2 ^b	18.8 ^b	42.7	40.1	17.2	43.2	40.9	15.9
Slovenia	m	m	m	55.5 ^b	34.4 ^b	10.1 ^b	60.6 ^b	30.7 ^b	8.8 ^b	54.3	31.1	14.6	58.0	30.5	11.6
Spain	44.4 ^b	39.9 ^b	15.6 ^b	35.9 ^b	46.9 ^b	17.1 ^b	39.7 ^b	36.6 ^b	23.6 ^b	49.7	27.5	22.8	50.5	27.8	21.7
Sweden	50.2 ^b	41.9 ^b	7.9 ^b	52.9 ^b	38.0 ^b	9.2 ^b	54.5 ^b	35.2 ^b	10.3 ^b	51.1	39.8	9.1	50.2	41.6	8.2
Switzerland	45.1 ^b	46.6 ^b	8.3 ^b	44.4 ^b	45.2 ^b	10.4 ^b	48.5 ^b	41.7 ^b	9.8 ^b	49.0	42.5	8.5	48.9	42.4	8.7
Turkey	18.5	43.7	37.8	22.4	34.0	43.6	31.4	32.0	36.6	40.6	30.6	28.8	41.2	30.6	28.2
United Kingdom	40.0 ^b	46.6 ^b	13.3 ^b	41.2 ^b	44.6 ^b	14.2 ^b	42.1 ^b	42.0 ^b	15.9 ^b	41.0	45.2	13.7	40.2	46.6	13.2
United States	43.1	44.6	12.2	45.2	41.7	13.1	46.1	37.8	16.1	44.9	40.8	14.4	44.8	41.1	14.1
OECD average	41.3	43.2	15.5	44.9	40.3	14.9	46.7	37.3	16.0	47.5	38.0	14.5	47.6	38.5	13.9
EU22 average	42.7	42.3	15.0	46.6	39.5	14.0	48.6	36.3	15.2	48.8	36.5	14.7	49.0	37.0	14.0
Partners															
Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Brazil ¹	m	m	m	m	m	m	35.6	44.9	19.6	36.6	40.9	22.5	m	m	m
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Colombia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	35.7	43.3	21.0	35.7	43.1	21.2
Costa Rica	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	47.3	32.6	20.1	44.9	33.0	22.1
India	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
Lithuania	m	m	m	56.0 ^b	32.6 ^b	11.4 ^b	55.5 ^b	26.5 ^b	18.0 ^b	48.9	37.3	13.7	52.0	36.6	11.4
Russian Federation	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	33.6	52.3	14.0	32.9	53.0	14.1
Saudi Arabia	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
G20 average	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

Note: NEET refers to young people neither in employment nor in education or training. See *Definitions* and *Methodology* sections for more information. Data and more breakdowns available at <http://stats.oecd.org/>, Education at a Glance Database.


1. Year of reference 2009 instead of 2010.

2. Year of reference 2014 instead of 2015.

3. Year of reference 1999 instead of 2000.

Source: OECD (2017). See *Source* section for more information and Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

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