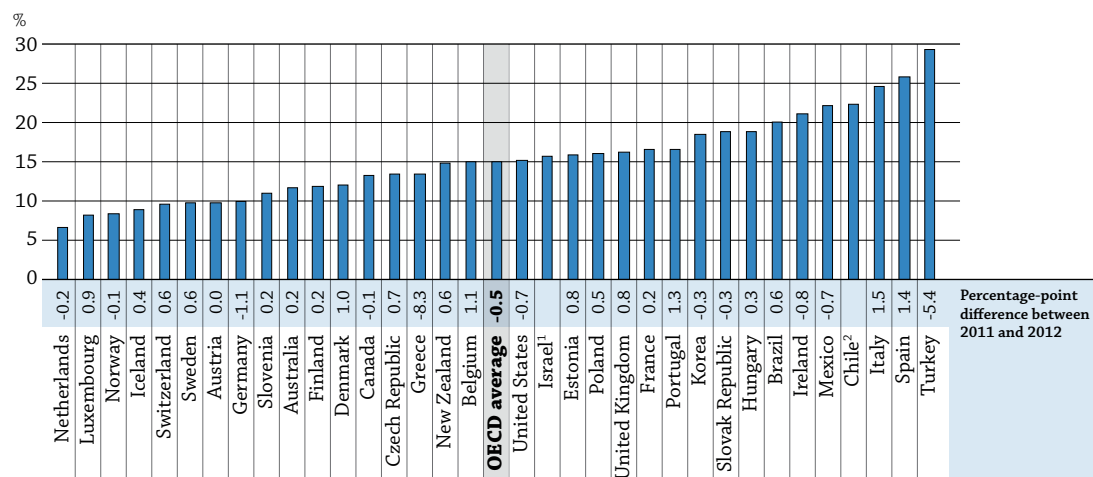


TRANSITION FROM SCHOOL TO WORK: WHERE ARE THE 15-29 YEAR-OLDS?

- During the height of the economic crisis, the proportion of employed 15-29 year-olds who are no longer in education shrank from 41% in 2008 to 36% in 2012, on average across OECD countries.
- In 2012, 15% of individuals between the ages of 15 and 29 were neither employed nor in education or training (the “NEET” population), on average across OECD countries.
- On average across OECD countries, about 40% of 15-29 year-olds working part time in 2012 would have liked to work more.

Chart C5.1. NEET population among 15-29 year-olds (2012) and change between 2011 and 2012

NEET population: People neither employed nor in education or training




1. 2011 and 2012 data are not comparable. See *Methodology* section below.

2. Year of reference 2011.

Countries are ranked in ascending order of the 2012 percentage of NEET population among 15-29 year-olds with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education.

Source: OECD, Table C5.3d, available on line. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm)

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933119017>

■ Context

The length and the quality of the schooling individuals receive have an impact on students' transition from education to work; so do labour-market conditions, the economic environment and demographics. National traditions also play an important role. For example, in some countries, young people traditionally complete schooling before they look for work; in others, education and employment are concurrent. In some countries, there is little difference between how young women and men experience their transitions 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 employment.

The ageing of the population in OECD countries should favour employment among young adults, as, theoretically, when older people leave the labour market their jobs are made available to the young. However, during recessionary periods, fewer job vacancies make the transition from school to work substantially more difficult for young people, as those with more work experience are favoured over new entrants into the labour market. When labour-market conditions are unfavourable, younger people often tend to stay in education longer, because high unemployment rates drive down the opportunity costs of education. At the same time, most countries are adopting policies that raise the age of retirement. Delaying retirement slows job rotation, what tends to lead to a decrease in job vacancies. This may account for differences in the number of young people (entrants) and older people (leavers) in the labour market.

To improve the transition from school to work, regardless of the economic climate, education systems should aim to ensure that individuals have the skills that are needed in the labour market. During recessions, public investment in education can 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.

INDICATOR C5

■ Other findings

- On average across OECD countries in 2012, **49% of 15-29 year-olds were in education. Of the remaining 51%, 36% held a job, 7% were unemployed, and 8% were outside of the labour force.**
- In 2012, a typical **15-year-old in an OECD country could expect to spend about seven additional years in formal education during the next 15 years.** In addition, before turning 30, he/she could expect to hold a job for over five years, to be unemployed for nearly one year, and to be out of the labour force – that is, neither in education nor seeking work – for over one year.
- **Women between the ages of 15 and 29 were twice as likely as men of that age to be inactive.** During that period, they could expect to be completely out of the labour force for 1.7 years, compared to 0.8 years for men.

■ Trends

Governments' efforts to improve educational attainment among their populations have resulted in significant changes in participation in education over the years. In 2000, an average of 41% of 15-29 year-olds in OECD countries were in education; by 2012, that proportion had grown to 49% (Table C5.3a).

During the same period, the proportion of 15-29 year-olds not in education but employed fell from 44% to 36%. While the percentage of individuals in education increased steadily between 2000 and 2012, trends in youth employment have been marked by two periods of large drops: between 2000 and 2003 (-3.3 percentage points) and between 2008 and 2012 (-4.4 percentage points). These decreases in youth employment coincided with the slowdown in economic activity in the early 2000s and the recession triggered by the global financial crisis in 2008. The proportion of 15-29 year-olds neither in education nor employed (NEET) remained stable at around 15% between 2000 and 2012 (Table C5.3a).

Analysis

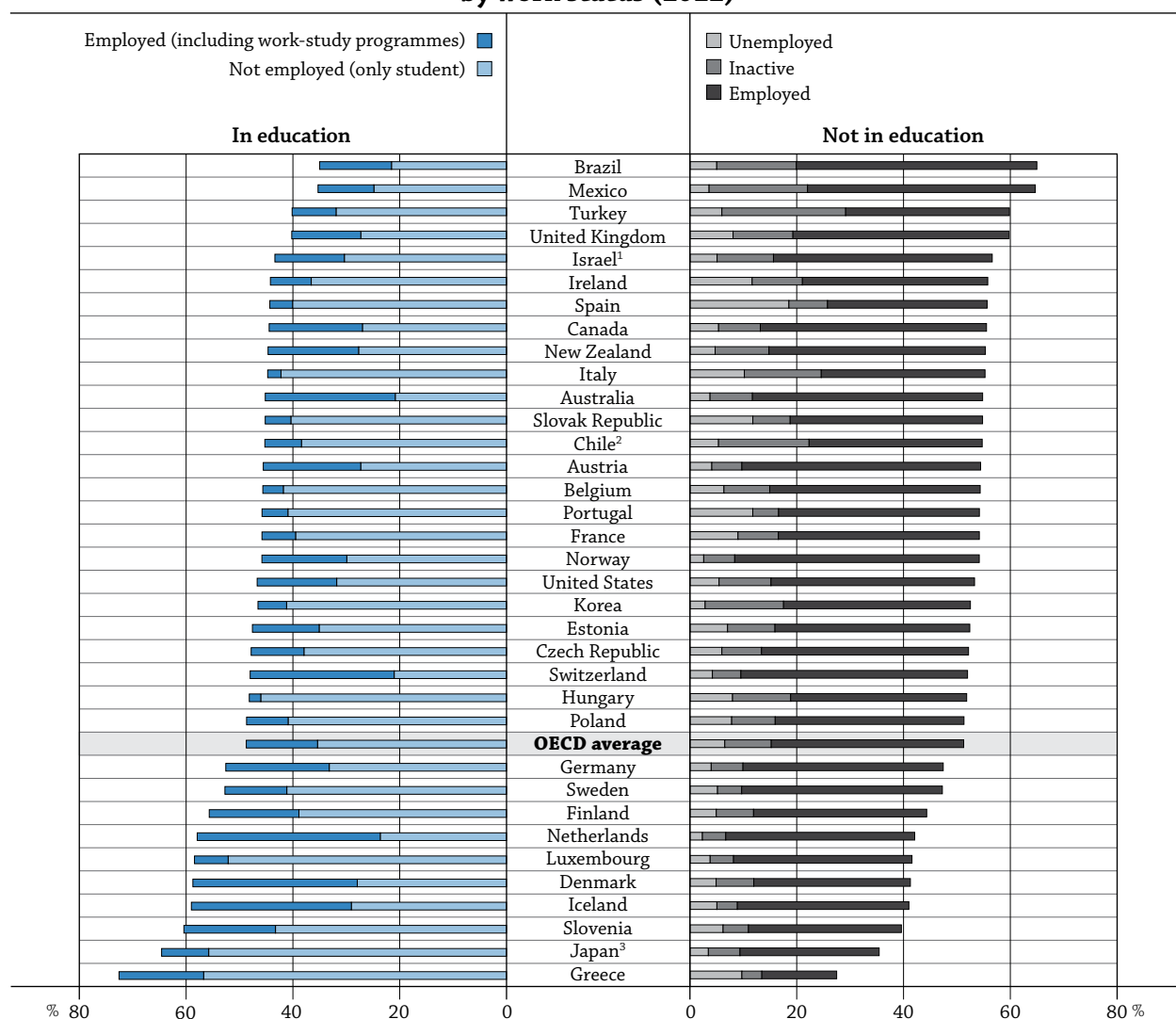
Youth in education or not, and their labour market status

While further education improves young people's economic opportunities, the downturn in the global economy over the past several years has made it difficult for young people to find work.

C5

Chart C5.2 shows that across OECD countries, about half the 15-29 year-olds are studying, and the picture is similar across countries, ranging from below 40% in Brazil and Mexico to over 60% in Greece, Japan and Slovenia. The differences among countries are greater when we look at the labour status of this population. Over half of the student population in Australia, Denmark, Iceland, the Netherlands and Switzerland is working at least part time while studying. In all other countries, the proportion of these young adults who work and study simultaneously is smaller; it is below 10% in Belgium, Hungary, Italy and Spain. For young adults who are no longer studying, the differences among countries are also large, but in all countries, most of these young adults are employed.

Chart C5.2. Percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, by work status (2012)



1. The low proportion of population in education at these ages is due to mandatory military service for 18-21 year-olds.

2. Year of reference 2011.

3. Data refer to 15-24 year-olds.

Countries are ranked in descending order of the percentage of 15-29 year-olds not in education.

Source: OECD, Table C5.2a, available on line. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933119036>

Unemployment and employment rates are useful indicators of how people engage in the labour market, but young individuals are particularly likely to delay their entry into the labour market or drop out of the labour force and become inactive (i.e. not employed and not looking actively for a job; see the *Definitions* section below). While increasing numbers of young people tend to stay in education beyond the age of compulsory schooling and are counted as inactive individuals too, it would be inappropriate to consider these young people as a high-risk group. Consequently, the proportion of young people neither in employment nor in education or training (NEET) is a better measure of the difficulties young adults face in finding a job, as it includes not only those who don't manage to enter the labour force but also those who don't continue studying.

Young people neither in employment nor in education or training (NEET)

Young adults leaving school and entering a difficult labour market may remain unemployed for long periods or may exit the labour force entirely, i.e. become inactive. The proportion of young people neither in employment nor in education or training (NEET) is a better indicator of the difficulty young people face in finding a job than the unemployment rate, as it includes not only those who don't manage to get a job (unemployed), but also those who are discouraged and do not actively seek employment (inactive).

A large NEET population often results from a declining economic situation. It can also indicate a break in the pathway from school to work or a mismatch between the skills of young people and the skills required by the labour market.

Inactive and long-term unemployed individuals in the NEET population may lose valuable skills and experience long-term effects on their future employment and earnings prospects, which, in turn, may result in fewer opportunities to accumulate human capital and foregone tax revenues for national economies. In addition, many studies have confirmed the association between unemployment and poor mental health, including depression, which may also translate into extra social costs for society (OECD, 2008).

Chart C5.1 shows that, across OECD countries between 2011 and 2012, the percentage of 15-29 year-olds who were neither employed nor in education or training fell by a slight 0.5 percentage point. However, in many countries, there was no such improvement. In Italy, for example, there was a 2.5 percentage-point increase in this population during the period, while the increase in Portugal was about 4.0 percentage points (Table C5.3d, available on line).

The 15-19 year-olds (youngest cohort) not in education or training

Because access to upper secondary education has expanded over the years, fewer 15-19 year-olds are outside the education system. Among these young people, those neither in employment nor in education or training (the NEET population) are particularly at risk.

When the labour market deteriorates, the youngest people (15-19 year-olds) making the transition from school to work are often the first to encounter difficulties. These young people might have lower qualifications, while employers tend to prefer more experienced workers for the few jobs on offer. Chart C5.3 shows that some countries are more successful than others in providing employment for 15-19 year-olds (shown in the chart as “not in education, employed”). Across OECD countries, about one in two 15-19 year-olds not in education is working; but in Greece, Italy, Slovenia and Spain, fewer than one young adult in five who is no longer in education is employed.

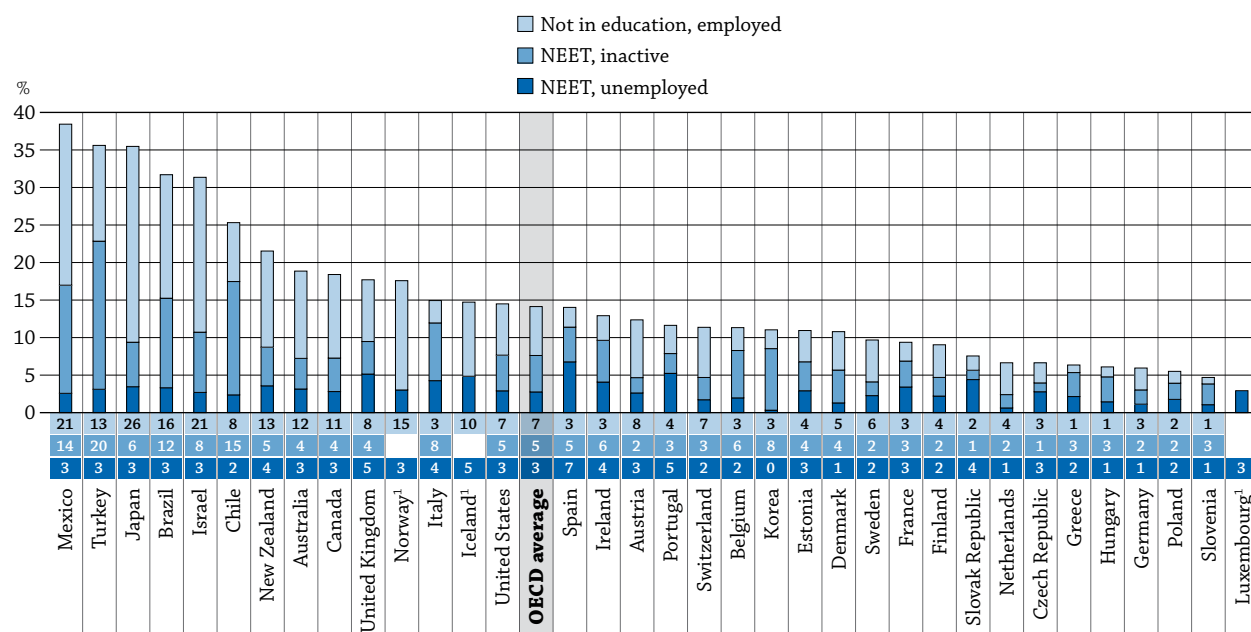
About 5% of the 15-19 year-olds across OECD countries are NEET and inactive, and these youth are considered to be at risk of exclusion because they have given up both further studying and looking for a job. In Brazil, Chile, Mexico and Turkey, over 15% of 15-19 year-olds are in this situation of not studying, not working and not looking for a job (Table C5.2a).

NEET population unemployed or inactive

The proportion of young people neither in employment nor in education or training (NEET) includes those who are unemployed or inactive. The latter group is particularly important as it includes discouraged young people who gave up looking for a job.

For all levels of education combined, in Chile, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Spain and Turkey, more than 20% of 15-29 year-olds are NEET. In Spain, 19% of 15-29 year-olds are unemployed NEET youth and 7% are inactive. In Brazil, Chile, Mexico and Turkey the reverse pattern is seen: around 15% of NEET youth are inactive while 6% or fewer are unemployed. In Austria, Germany, Iceland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, fewer than 10% of 15-29 year-olds were neither in education nor employed (Table C5.2a).

On average across OECD countries in 2012, 17% of 15-29 year-old women were NEET (6% unemployed and 12% inactive) as were 13% of 15-29 year-old men (7% unemployed and 5% inactive) (Tables C5.2b and c, available on line).

Chart C5.3. Percentage of 15-19 year-olds not in education, by labour market status (2012)


1. Total NEET population (unemployed + inactive).

Countries are ranked in descending order of the percentage of 15-19 year olds not in education.

Source: OECD. Table C5.2a. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933119055>

Part-time and full-time employment for those in education or not

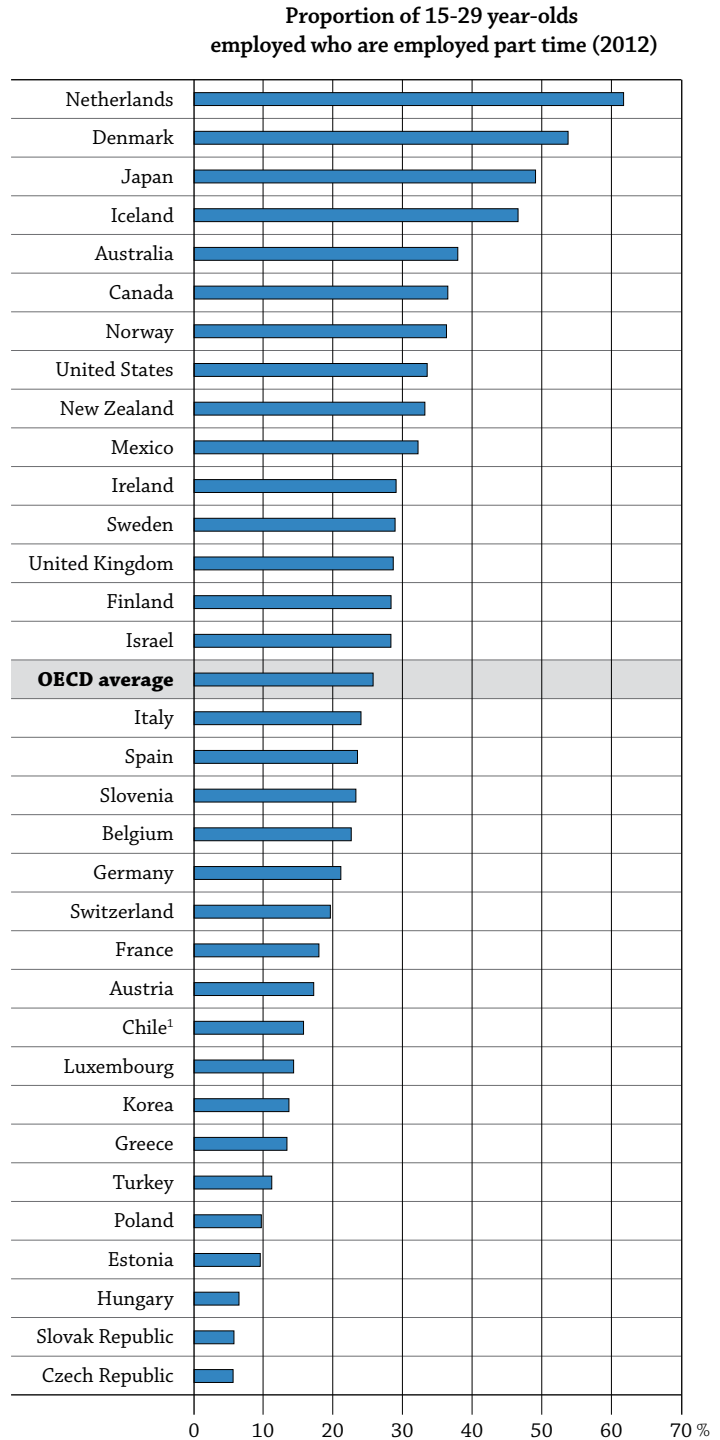
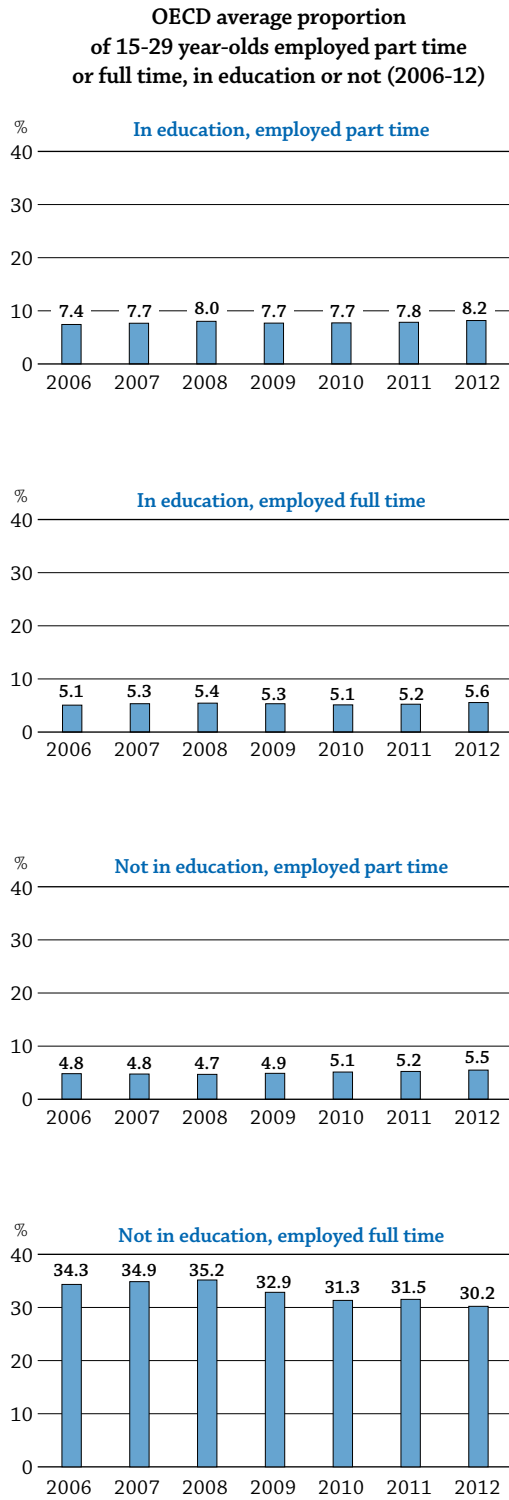
About one in two 15-29 year-olds in OECD countries is employed. Some 8% of these young people work part time while studying; 5% work part time but are no longer studying; 6% work full time while studying; and 30% work full time and are no longer in education. Considering only this age group, about one in four individuals works part time (14% of this 50% of young people), and, of those part-time workers, over 40% would like to work more, i.e. they are involuntarily in part-time work (Table C5.5).

Chart C5.4 shows that the prevalence of part-time work among young people differs significantly among countries. The OECD average proportion of 15-29 year-olds working part time is about one in four but it ranges from one in 20 in the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic, to one in two in Denmark. This chart also shows that the proportion of young people who work part time or full time while studying has increased across OECD countries, while among those no longer in education, there has been a decrease in full-time employment that was only partially offset by an increase in part-time employment.

Part-time workers often would like to work longer hours, if they were given the opportunity to do so. Part-time work is considered positive only when voluntary. On average across the 19 OECD countries with comparable data, fewer than one in two young non-students who work part time do so voluntarily (Table C5.4). A large proportion of involuntary part-time work signals that individuals are having difficulty finding full-time jobs, and suggests that this employment is precarious. A part-time worker will progress more slowly up the salary and experience scales than a full-time worker, making it potentially more difficult for the individual to “catch up”, in pay and in status in the work force, with his or her peers who work full time (OECD, 2010).

Among 15-29 year-olds who have completed their initial education, the level of education completed is positively associated with employment rates. Both part-time and full-time work are more frequent among the more qualified workers, but the share of part-time workers among the employed decreases with educational attainment, as does the share of involuntary part-time work (as a proportion of total employment). In 2012, 13% of employed 15-29 year-olds with tertiary education who were no longer in education worked part time (7.9% of the 61.5% not in education and employed work part time), while 21% of employed 15-29 year-olds with below upper secondary education who were no longer in education worked part time (3.2% of the 15.5% total).

Chart C5.4. Part-time and full-time employment among 15-29 year-olds (2006-12)



1. Year of reference 2011.

Countries are ranked in descending order of the proportion of part-time among 15-29 year-olds employed.

Source: OECD, Table C5.5. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933119074>

The relative share of voluntary part-time employment also decreases as the education level increases: 7% of employed 15-29 year-olds with tertiary education who are no longer in education work part time voluntarily (4.2% of the 61.5% total), while 12% of employed 15-29 year-olds with below upper secondary education who are no longer in education work part time voluntarily (1.8% of the 15.5% total) (Table C5.4).

The gender gap in part-time employment among young people who are no longer in school is significant. On average across OECD countries, in 2012, 15-29 year-old women were twice as likely (7.2%) as men (3.8%) of the same age to be part-time workers when no longer in education. Across the 17 countries that reported information on involuntary part-time work, the proportion of young women working part time involuntarily was larger than that of men (3.5% versus 2.0%); but as a proportion of total part-time employment, according to gender, the share of involuntary part-time work was larger among men than women. Men are less likely to work part time; but when they do, it is less likely to be their choice (Tables C5.2b and c, available on line).

Expected years in education

On average across OECD countries, between the ages of 15 and 29, individuals spend seven years in education (studying part or full time) and almost eight years not in education (employed, unemployed or inactive, i.e. out of the labour market). On average, for nearly six of those eight years not in education young people are employed, for nearly one year they are unemployed, and for one year they are inactive. There are large differences among countries, however: in Brazil and Mexico, these young people spend an average of five years in education; in Denmark, Iceland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Slovenia, they spend an average of nine years; and in Greece, they spend an average of 11 years in education (Table C5.1a).

In most countries, 15-year-old students are about to finish compulsory education and efforts have been made over the past decade to encourage their participation in education beyond this level. As a result, the average number of years of formal education expected after compulsory schooling has increased considerably. On average across OECD countries, since 2000, one year has been added to the duration of formal education; in the Czech Republic, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Turkey and the Slovak Republic, two years have been added, while in Greece five years have been added during this period (Table C5.1c, available on line).

In most countries, years spent in education are normally not combined with work; the only exceptions are Iceland, the Netherlands and Switzerland, where young people spend an average of more than four years working (including work-study programmes) while studying. On average across OECD countries, students spend two out of seven years in education working while studying (Table C5.1a).

There are no large differences between the genders in expected years in education, but there are larger differences, in some countries, in the employment experience of those who have left education. In Brazil, the Czech Republic, Mexico, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Turkey, men work about two years more than women (Table C5.1b, available on line).

Definitions

Employed individuals are those who had a job or were at work for one hour or more in paid employment or self-employment (following the ILO definition). The definition followed in this indicator excludes those attending work-study programmes. Please refer to Indicator A5 and Annex 3 for further explanations.

Full-time workers are those working usually 30 hours or more on their main job. A threshold ranging from 30 to 36 working hours is applied in a number of countries while others report self-designated full time status. Please refer to Indicator A6 and Annex 3 for further explanation.

Inactive individuals are those who are not in the labour force, i.e. those who are neither working nor looking for a job (unemployed). Please refer to Indicator A5 and Annex 3 for further explanations.

Levels of education: below upper secondary corresponds to ISCED levels 0, 1, 2 and 3C short programmes; **upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary** corresponds to ISCED levels 3A, 3B, 3C long programmes and ISCED level 4; and **tertiary** corresponds to ISCED levels 5A, 5B and 6. See the *Reader's Guide* at the beginning of the book for a presentation of all ISCED levels.

NEET: Neither in employment nor in education or training.

Part-time work is split between voluntary part-time, involuntary part-time and unknowns. Involuntary part-time comprises the following three categories, as measured in labour-force surveys: persons who usually work full-time,

but during the reference week worked fewer hours than usual at their job for economic reasons, irrespective of how many fewer hours, or who worked part-time for economic reasons; persons who usually work part-time because they cannot find a full-time job; and persons who usually work part-time for reasons other than the inability to find full-time work and who worked fewer hours than usual at their job during the reference week for economic reasons. Involuntary part-time work includes all people wanting to work more hours, not necessarily full time.

Unemployed individuals are those who are, during the survey reference week, without work (i.e. neither had a job nor were at work for one hour or more in paid employment or self-employment), actively seeking employment (i.e. had taken specific steps during the four weeks prior to the reference week to seek paid employment or self-employment), and currently available to start work (i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment before the end of the two weeks following the reference week). Please refer to Indicator A5 and Annex 3 for further explanations.

Methodology

Data on population, educational attainment and labour-market status for most countries are taken from OECD and Eurostat databases, which are compiled from National Labour Force Surveys by the OECD LSO (Labour Market and Social Outcomes of Learning) Network, and usually refer to the first quarter, or the average of the first three months of the calendar year. See Annex 3 (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm) for additional information.

Some discrepancies may exist in the data collected. Some countries may refer to all jobs instead of main job, or part time may refer to less than 35 hours per week instead of 30 hours. Details regarding coverage of involuntary part-time work are available in Annex 3.

For Israel, the proportion of NEETs in 2012 is not comparable with that in 2011. Conscripts in the army are now considered to be employed, as opposed to the previous year, when they were counted as not in the labour force.

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.

References

OECD (2010), “How good is part-time work?”, in *OECD Employment Outlook 2010: Moving beyond the Jobs Crisis*, OECD Publishing, Paris, http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/empl_outlook-2010-5-en.

OECD (2008), “Mental health in OECD countries”, *OECD Policy Brief*, November 2008, www.oecd.org/els/health-systems/mental-health-systems.htm.

Tables of Indicator C5


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933118903>

	Table C5.1a	Expected years in education and not in education for 15-29 year-olds, by work status (2012)
WEB	Table C5.1b	Expected years in education and not in education for 15-29 year-olds, by work status and gender (2012)
WEB	Table C5.1c	Trends in expected years in education and not in education for 15-29 year-olds, by gender (1999-2012)
	Table C5.2a	Percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, by age group and work status (2012)
WEB	Table C5.2b	Percentage of 15-29 year-old men in education and not in education, by age group and work status (2012)
WEB	Table C5.2c	Percentage of 15-29 year-old women in education and not in education, by age group and work status (2012)

...

Table C5.3a Trends in the percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, employed or not, by age group (1997-2012)

WEB **Table C5.3b** Trends in the percentage of 15-29 year-old men in education and not in education, employed or not, by age group (1997-2012)

WEB **Table C5.3c** Trends in the percentage of 15-29 year-old women in education and not in education, employed or not, by age group (1997-2012)

WEB **Table C5.3d** Trends in the percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, employed or not, by educational attainment (2006-12)

Table C5.4 Percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, by educational attainment and work status (2012)

Table C5.5 Trends in the percentage of 15-29 year-old part-time and full-time workers in education and not in education (2006-12)

Table C5.1a. **Expected years in education and not in education for 15-29 year-olds, by work status (2012)**

	Expected years in education			Expected years not in education			
	Not employed	Employed (including work-study programmes) ¹	Sub-total	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Sub-total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
OECD							
Australia	3.1	3.6	6.8	6.5	0.6	1.2	8.2
Austria	4.1	2.7	6.8	6.7	0.6	0.8	8.2
Belgium	6.3	0.6	6.8	5.9	1.0	1.3	8.2
Canada	4.0	2.6	6.7	6.4	0.8	1.2	8.3
Chile ²	5.8	1.0	6.8	4.9	0.8	2.5	8.2
Czech Republic	5.7	1.5	7.2	5.8	0.9	1.1	7.8
Denmark	4.2	4.6	8.8	4.4	0.7	1.1	6.2
Estonia	5.3	1.9	7.1	5.5	1.1	1.3	7.9
Finland	5.8	2.5	8.3	4.9	0.7	1.0	6.7
France	5.9	0.9	6.9	5.7	1.4	1.1	8.1
Germany	5.0	2.9	7.9	5.6	0.6	0.9	7.1
Greece	8.5	2.4	10.9	2.1	1.5	0.6	4.1
Hungary	6.9	0.3	7.2	4.9	1.2	1.6	7.8
Iceland	4.4	4.5	8.8	4.8	0.8	0.6	6.2
Ireland	5.5	1.1	6.6	5.2	1.7	1.4	8.4
Israel	4.6	1.9	6.5	6.2	0.8	1.6	8.5
Italy	6.3	0.4	6.7	4.6	1.5	2.2	8.3
Japan ³	5.6	0.9	6.5	2.6	0.3	0.6	3.5
Korea	6.2	0.8	7.0	5.3	0.4	2.3	8.0
Luxembourg	7.8	0.9	8.8	5.0	0.6	0.7	6.2
Mexico	3.7	1.6	5.3	6.4	0.5	2.8	9.7
Netherlands	3.5	5.1	8.7	5.3	0.4	0.7	6.3
New Zealand	4.2	2.5	6.7	6.1	0.7	1.5	8.3
Norway	4.5	2.4	6.9	6.9	0.4	0.9	8.1
Poland	6.1	1.2	7.3	5.3	1.2	1.2	7.7
Portugal	6.1	0.7	6.9	5.6	1.8	0.7	8.1
Slovak Republic	6.1	0.7	6.8	5.4	1.8	1.1	8.2
Slovenia	6.5	2.6	9.1	4.3	0.9	0.7	5.9
Spain	6.0	0.6	6.6	4.5	2.8	1.1	8.4
Sweden	6.2	1.7	7.9	5.6	0.8	0.7	7.1
Switzerland	3.2	4.0	7.2	6.4	0.6	0.8	7.8
Turkey	4.8	1.2	6.0	4.6	0.9	3.5	9.0
United Kingdom	4.2	2.0	6.2	6.3	1.1	1.3	8.8
United States	4.8	2.2	7.0	5.7	0.8	1.5	8.0
OECD average (excluding Chile and Japan)	5.3	2.0	7.3	5.4	1.0	1.3	7.7
EU21 average	5.8	1.8	7.6	5.2	1.1	1.1	7.4
Partners							
Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Brazil	3.2	2.0	5.2	6.8	0.8	2.2	9.8
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Colombia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Indonesia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Latvia	5.7	1.3	6.9	5.2	1.6	1.3	8.1
Russian Federation	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Saudi Arabia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
South Africa	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
G20 average							

1. Students in work-study programmes are considered to be both in education and employed, irrespective of their labour market status according to the ILO definition.

2. Year of reference 2011.

3. Data refer to 15-24 year-olds.

Sources: OECD, Argentina, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Latvia: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933118922>

Table C5.2a. [1/6] **Percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, by age group and work status (2012)**

	Age group	In education										Sub-total (employed + unemployed + inactive) (11) = (1) + (7) + (10)	
		All employed (1) = (2) + (3) and/or (4) + (5) + unknowns	Employed		Type of employment			Unemployed (7) = (8) + (9) + unknowns	Duration of unemployment		Inactive (10)		
			Students in work-study programmes ¹ (2)	Other employed (3)	Full time (4)	Part time (PT) (5) + involuntary PT (6)	Voluntary PT (6)		Less than 6 months (8)	More than 6 months (9)			
OECD	Australia	15-19	35.9	6.1	29.8	1.6	28.1	21.7	6.0	4.8	1.2	39.3	81.1
		20-24	26.9	4.7	22.2	5.6	16.6	13.8	2.4	2.0	0.4	12.4	41.7
		25-29	11.7	1.3	10.4	6.0	4.4	3.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	4.6	17.3
		15-29	24.3	3.9	20.4	4.6	15.8	12.5	3.0	2.4	0.6	17.8	45.1
Austria		15-19	29.7	24.6	5.1	c	4.3	m	1.2	0.9	c	56.8	87.6
		20-24	15.8	3.0	12.8	4.1	8.7	m	1.4	1.3	c	20.3	37.5
		25-29	10.6	c	10.5	5.0	5.5	m	0.8	0.7	c	5.3	16.8
		15-29	18.2	8.6	9.6	3.4	6.2	m	1.1	1.0	c	26.2	45.5
Belgium		15-19	3.2	1.5	1.7	c	1.5	1.5	c	c	c	85.4	88.7
		20-24	4.2	0.8	3.4	1.4	2.0	1.8	0.9	0.6	c	37.8	42.9
		25-29	4.1	c	3.8	2.6	1.2	0.9	0.5	c	c	4.2	8.8
		15-29	3.8	0.8	3.0	1.5	1.6	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	41.3	45.6
Canada		15-19	24.9	a	24.9	1.3	23.7	23.0	5.9	5.3	0.5	50.7	81.6
		20-24	21.2	a	21.2	3.6	17.6	16.8	2.0	1.8	0.1	18.9	42.1
		25-29	7.1	a	7.1	3.4	3.7	3.4	0.6	0.5	0.1	5.8	13.5
		15-29	17.4	a	17.4	2.8	14.7	14.1	2.7	2.4	0.2	24.2	44.4
Chile ³		15-19	4.2	a	4.2	2.6	1.6	0.8	2.2	2.1	0.0	68.3	74.7
		20-24	8.8	a	8.8	5.2	3.6	1.7	2.3	2.2	0.1	28.9	40.0
		25-29	7.5	a	7.5	5.2	2.3	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.0	7.7	15.9
		15-29	6.8	a	6.8	4.3	2.5	1.1	1.8	1.7	0.0	36.6	45.2
Czech Republic		15-19	20.2	19.5	0.7	c	0.4	c	c	c	c	73.0	93.4
		20-24	7.1	1.5	5.6	3.1	2.5	2.4	0.6	0.5	c	42.4	50.1
		25-29	4.9	c	4.8	3.8	1.0	1.0	0.4	c	c	6.9	12.2
		15-29	9.9	5.9	4.0	2.6	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.4	c	37.5	47.8
Denmark		15-19	39.9	a	39.9	3.9	36.1	m	8.3	6.2	1.8	41.0	89.2
		20-24	34.0	a	34.0	9.9	24.1	m	4.3	3.2	1.1	18.5	56.9
		25-29	17.1	a	17.1	4.2	13.0	m	1.5	1.1	c	8.4	27.0
		15-29	30.8	a	30.8	6.0	24.8	m	4.8	3.6	1.1	23.1	58.7
Estonia		15-19	3.9	a	3.9	c	1.7	c	c	c	c	83.9	89.1
		20-24	18.9	a	18.9	14.0	4.9	4.8	2.4	c	c	28.4	49.6
		25-29	12.0	a	12.0	9.6	2.4	2.3	c	c	c	4.8	17.8
		15-29	12.5	a	12.5	9.4	3.1	3.1	1.6	1.0	c	33.5	47.5
Finland		15-19	11.0	a	11.0	1.4	9.6	m	6.7	5.9	c	73.3	91.0
		20-24	20.6	a	20.6	4.9	15.7	m	3.9	3.5	c	25.7	50.2
		25-29	18.5	a	18.5	11.8	6.6	m	1.9	1.8	c	8.4	28.7
		15-29	16.8	a	16.8	6.2	10.6	m	4.1	3.6	0.2	34.8	55.6
France		15-19	6.8	a	6.8	5.1	1.7	m	0.5	0.4	0.1	83.3	90.6
		20-24	9.7	a	9.7	5.8	3.9	m	0.7	0.5	0.2	32.9	43.3
		25-29	2.4	a	2.4	1.6	0.8	m	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.6	5.3
		15-29	6.3	a	6.3	4.2	2.1	m	0.5	0.4	0.1	39.0	45.8
Germany		15-19	22.9	15.3	7.6	16.9	6.0	c	1.2	0.8	0.4	70.0	94.1
		20-24	25.1	13.7	11.4	17.2	7.9	c	0.6	0.5	0.1	25.2	51.0
		25-29	10.5	2.2	8.4	4.8	5.8	c	0.4	0.3	0.1	8.0	18.9
		15-29	19.4	10.2	9.2	12.8	6.6	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	32.5	52.5
Greece		15-19	2.0	a	2.0	1.1	0.9	c	3.1	1.4	1.7	88.6	93.7
		20-24	13.9	a	13.9	11.3	2.6	c	14.5	4.8	9.7	44.8	73.3
		25-29	28.3	a	28.3	25.1	3.2	0.9	16.1	4.0	12.1	10.6	55.0
		15-29	15.8	a	15.8	13.5	2.3	0.8	11.6	3.4	8.1	45.1	72.5
Hungary		15-19	c	a	c	c	0.1	c	c	c	c	93.8	93.9
		20-24	2.5	a	2.5	1.5	1.0	0.9	c	c	c	45.0	48.2
		25-29	3.5	a	3.5	3.1	0.4	c	c	c	c	6.2	9.9
		15-29	2.1	a	2.1	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	c	c	45.7	48.1
Iceland		15-19	37.7	a	37.7	c	35.6	m	9.0	8.3	c	38.6	85.3
		20-24	36.5	a	36.5	7.4	29.2	m	6.0	5.1	c	20.4	62.9
		25-29	15.9	a	15.9	7.1	8.8	m	c	c	c	14.3	31.5
		15-29	29.9	a	29.9	5.7	24.2	m	5.3	4.6	c	23.7	59.0

1. Students in work-study programmes are considered to be both in education and employed, irrespective of their labour market status according to the ILO definition.

2. Young people neither in employment nor in education or training.

3. Year of reference 2011.

Sources: OECD, Argentina, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Latvia: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933118941>

Table C5.2a. [2/6] **Percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, by age group and work status (2012)**

	Age group	Not in education										Total in education and not in education = (11) + (21)	
		All employed (12) = (13) + (14) + unknowns	Type of employment			NEETS ² (16) = (17) + (20)	Unemployed (17) = (18) + (19)	Type of unemployment		Inactive (20)	Sub-total (employed + unemployed + inactive) (21) = (12) + (17) + (20)		
			Full time (13)	Part time (PT) (14) = (15) + involuntary PT	Voluntary PT (15)			Less than 6 months (18)	More than 6 months (19)				
OECD	Australia	15-19	11.6	6.0	5.6	2.4	7.2	3.1	2.2	1.0	4.1	18.9	100
		20-24	46.1	35.6	10.5	4.6	12.2	4.8	3.3	1.5	7.4	58.3	100
		25-29	67.6	56.3	11.3	7.4	15.1	3.3	2.5	0.8	11.8	82.7	100
		15-29	43.2	33.8	9.3	4.9	11.7	3.8	2.7	1.1	7.9	54.9	100
Austria	15-19	7.7	7.1	c	m	4.7	2.6	1.4	1.2	2.0	12.4	100	
	20-24	51.3	47.7	3.6	m	11.1	5.1	3.9	1.2	6.1	62.5	100	
	25-29	70.4	61.5	8.9	m	12.8	4.5	2.7	1.7	8.3	83.2	100	
	15-29	44.8	40.2	4.6	m	9.7	4.1	2.7	1.4	5.6	54.5	100	
Belgium	15-19	3.1	2.4	0.7	c	8.3	2.0	0.9	1.1	6.3	11.3	100	
	20-24	39.6	31.8	7.8	2.2	17.5	8.3	3.6	4.7	9.3	57.1	100	
	25-29	72.7	58.2	14.5	7.9	18.5	8.5	4.1	4.4	10.0	91.2	100	
	15-29	39.5	31.6	7.9	3.6	15.0	6.4	2.9	3.5	8.6	54.4	100	
Canada	15-19	11.1	6.6	4.5	2.3	7.3	2.8	2.5	0.2	4.5	18.4	100	
	20-24	43.0	34.4	8.6	3.4	14.8	6.6	5.6	0.8	8.2	57.9	100	
	25-29	69.7	61.6	8.1	3.7	16.8	6.4	5.2	1.0	10.4	86.5	100	
	15-29	42.4	35.3	7.1	3.2	13.2	5.4	4.5	0.7	7.8	55.6	100	
Chile ³	15-19	7.8	6.6	1.2	0.7	17.5	2.4	2.3	0.1	15.1	25.3	100	
	20-24	35.1	31.4	3.7	1.5	24.9	7.2	6.9	0.3	17.7	60.0	100	
	25-29	59.1	52.6	6.6	2.3	25.0	6.7	6.3	0.4	18.3	84.1	100	
	15-29	32.5	28.8	3.6	1.4	22.3	5.4	5.1	0.2	17.0	54.8	100	
Czech Republic	15-19	2.7	2.5	0.2	c	4.0	2.8	1.5	1.3	1.2	6.6	100	
	20-24	36.5	35.6	0.9	0.7	13.4	7.8	3.2	4.6	5.6	49.9	100	
	25-29	67.4	65.7	1.7	1.4	20.4	6.6	2.7	3.9	13.7	87.8	100	
	15-29	38.8	37.8	1.0	0.8	13.4	6.0	2.6	3.4	7.4	52.2	100	
Denmark	15-19	5.1	2.1	3.0	m	5.7	1.3	1.0	c	4.4	10.8	100	
	20-24	28.7	19.7	9.0	m	14.5	5.8	4.5	1.2	8.7	43.1	100	
	25-29	56.8	45.8	11.0	m	16.2	7.9	5.5	2.3	8.3	73.0	100	
	15-29	29.4	21.8	7.5	m	12.0	4.9	3.6	1.2	7.1	41.3	100	
Estonia	15-19	4.2	3.9	0.3	c	6.8	2.9	c	c	3.9	10.9	100	
	20-24	33.3	32.3	1.1	c	17.1	9.1	4.4	4.7	8.0	50.4	100	
	25-29	61.3	58.4	2.8	2.7	21.0	7.8	2.3	5.5	13.1	82.2	100	
	15-29	36.5	35.0	1.5	1.3	15.9	7.1	2.9	4.2	8.9	52.5	100	
Finland	15-19	4.4	3.1	1.2	m	4.7	2.2	1.7	c	2.5	9.0	100	
	20-24	34.6	30.6	4.1	m	15.2	7.0	5.3	1.6	8.2	49.8	100	
	25-29	55.9	51.3	4.6	m	15.4	5.5	3.8	1.6	9.9	71.3	100	
	15-29	32.5	29.1	3.4	m	11.9	4.9	3.6	1.2	7.0	44.4	100	
France	15-19	2.5	1.7	0.8	m	6.9	3.4	1.7	1.7	3.5	9.4	100	
	20-24	36.6	29.2	7.4	m	20.1	12.0	5.4	6.5	8.0	56.7	100	
	25-29	72.3	63.5	8.8	m	22.4	11.3	5.6	5.7	11.0	94.7	100	
	15-29	37.7	31.9	5.7	m	16.6	9.0	4.3	4.7	7.6	54.2	100	
Germany	15-19	2.9	2.2	0.8	0.3	3.0	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.9	5.9	100	
	20-24	37.8	33.3	4.6	2.0	11.2	4.9	2.7	2.1	6.3	49.0	100	
	25-29	66.5	56.4	10.2	2.4	14.6	5.5	2.9	2.6	9.0	81.1	100	
	15-29	37.5	32.1	5.4	1.6	9.9	4.0	2.2	1.8	6.0	47.5	100	
Greece	15-19	1.0	0.8	0.2	c	5.3	2.1	0.9	1.3	3.2	6.3	100	
	20-24	11.4	9.7	1.6	c	15.4	11.7	3.5	8.2	3.7	26.7	100	
	25-29	26.4	23.6	2.9	0.7	18.5	14.3	3.6	10.7	4.2	45.0	100	
	15-29	14.0	12.3	1.7	0.4	13.5	9.7	2.7	7.0	3.7	27.5	100	
Hungary	15-19	1.3	1.2	0.1	c	4.8	1.4	c	c	3.3	6.1	100	
	20-24	29.4	27.3	2.0	c	22.5	10.9	3.9	7.0	11.6	51.8	100	
	25-29	62.8	59.9	2.9	1.1	27.3	10.8	4.1	6.7	16.5	90.1	100	
	15-29	33.0	31.2	1.8	0.6	18.9	8.0	3.0	5.0	10.9	51.9	100	
Iceland	15-19	9.9	8.2	c	m	4.8	c	c	c	c	14.7	100	
	20-24	28.1	21.6	6.3	m	9.0	5.9	4.7	c	c	37.1	100	
	25-29	56.2	50.6	5.6	m	12.4	6.2	4.9	c	6.1	68.5	100	
	15-29	32.2	27.4	4.7	m	8.9	5.1	4.0	c	3.8	41.0	100	

1. Students in work-study programmes are considered to be both in education and employed, irrespective of their labour market status according to the ILO definition.

2. Young people neither in employment nor in education or training.

3. Year of reference 2011.

Sources: OECD. Argentina, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Latvia: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933118941>

Table C5.2a. [3/6] **Percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, by age group and work status (2012)**

	Age group	In education										Sub-total (employed + unemployed + inactive) (11) = (1) + (7) + (10)
		All employed (1) = (2) + (3) and/or (4) + (5) + unknowns	Employed		Type of employment			Unemployed (7) = (8) + (9) + unknowns	Duration of unemployment		Inactive (10)	
			Students in work-study programmes ¹ (2)	Other employed (3)	Full time (4)	Part time (PT) (5) = (6) + involuntary PT	Voluntary PT (6)		Less than 6 months (8)	More than 6 months (9)		
OECD												
Ireland	15-19	6.1	a	6.1	0.4	5.6	m	1.4	0.5	0.8	79.7	87.1
	20-24	12.0	a	12.0	2.8	9.2	m	1.3	0.6	0.7	28.6	41.8
	25-29	5.4	a	5.4	3.7	1.6	m	0.8	c	0.6	5.6	11.8
	15-29	7.6	a	7.6	2.4	5.2	m	1.1	0.4	0.7	35.4	44.2
Israel	15-19	5.3	a	5.3	0.5	4.8	4.5	1.3	1.0	c	62.0	68.6
	20-24	13.5	a	13.5	4.9	8.6	8.1	1.4	1.2	c	14.8	29.7
	25-29	20.4	a	20.4	9.1	11.4	10.7	1.6	1.4	c	8.7	30.7
	15-29	13.0	a	13.0	4.8	8.2	7.8	1.4	1.2	0.1	28.9	43.3
Italy	15-19	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	c	83.9	85.1
	20-24	2.9	0.2	2.6	0.8	1.9	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.6	34.8	38.9
	25-29	3.6	0.2	3.4	1.7	1.7	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.8	10.9	15.6
	15-29	2.5	0.2	2.3	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.5	41.3	44.7
Japan	15-24	8.8	a	8.8	0.3	8.5	m	0.2	m	m	55.6	64.5
Korea	15-19	4.5	a	4.5	1.3	3.2	3.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	84.1	89.0
	20-24	9.4	a	9.4	3.4	6.0	5.9	0.7	0.7	0.0	32.3	42.4
	25-29	2.8	a	2.8	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	5.7	8.8
	15-29	5.3	a	5.3	2.2	3.2	3.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	40.7	46.5
Luxembourg	15-19	2.8	a	2.8	c	c	m	0.3	c	c	92.6	95.7
	20-24	10.5	a	10.5	4.3	6.0	m	3.8	c	3.1	51.5	65.9
	25-29	5.7	a	5.7	3.7	2.0	m	c	c	c	13.2	20.0
	15-29	6.3	a	6.3	3.1	3.1	m	1.7	0.6	1.1	50.4	58.4
Mexico	15-19	14.2	a	14.2	3.1	11.0	4.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	46.8	61.6
	20-24	10.9	a	10.9	4.8	6.1	2.4	0.8	0.7	0.0	16.8	28.5
	25-29	4.9	a	4.9	3.1	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	2.6	7.8
	15-29	10.4	a	10.4	3.7	6.7	2.5	0.6	0.5	0.0	24.2	35.3
Netherlands	15-19	47.8	a	47.8	1.7	46.1	m	7.1	5.0	1.8	38.5	93.4
	20-24	37.8	a	37.8	5.6	32.2	m	3.2	2.1	1.0	17.3	58.3
	25-29	17.2	a	17.2	7.9	9.3	m	0.9	0.6	0.3	4.1	22.2
	15-29	34.2	a	34.2	5.1	29.2	m	3.7	2.6	1.0	19.9	57.9
New Zealand	15-19	20.8	a	20.8	2.5	18.2	16.2	6.9	4.9	1.3	50.8	78.5
	20-24	18.6	a	18.6	6.9	11.8	10.0	2.8	1.7	0.5	15.1	36.5
	25-29	11.0	a	11.0	7.5	3.5	2.8	1.3	0.7	c	5.6	17.9
	15-29	16.9	a	16.9	5.6	11.3	9.8	3.7	2.5	0.7	24.0	44.6
Norway	15-19	23.2	a	23.2	c	22.8	m	3.7	3.1	c	55.5	82.4
	20-24	18.3	a	18.3	c	17.5	m	c	c	c	20.9	40.6
	25-29	6.1	a	6.1	c	6.0	m	c	c	c	7.8	14.6
	15-29	15.9	a	15.9	c	15.4	m	1.9	1.6	c	28.0	45.8
Poland	15-19	2.9	a	2.9	0.8	2.1	c	1.0	0.7	0.3	90.6	94.5
	20-24	12.8	a	12.8	9.5	3.3	0.4	3.6	1.8	1.8	35.5	52.0
	25-29	7.0	a	7.0	6.0	0.9	c	1.0	0.5	0.6	3.4	11.4
	15-29	7.8	a	7.8	5.7	2.1	0.2	1.9	1.0	0.9	39.0	48.6
Portugal	15-19	1.9	a	1.9	m	m	m	1.6	0.9	c	84.9	88.4
	20-24	5.1	a	5.1	m	m	m	3.5	1.6	1.9	33.0	41.6
	25-29	6.9	a	6.9	m	m	m	2.8	0.8	2.0	5.6	15.3
	15-29	4.8	a	4.8	m	m	m	2.6	1.1	1.6	38.3	45.7
Slovak Republic	15-19	11.0	10.8	0.1	c	c	m	c	c	c	81.3	92.4
	20-24	2.3	c	1.9	1.4	c	m	c	c	c	44.1	46.7
	25-29	2.3	c	2.2	2.0	c	m	c	c	c	4.9	7.6
	15-29	4.8	3.3	1.5	1.2	0.3	m	0.3	c	0.2	40.1	45.1
Slovenia	15-19	7.0	a	7.0	1.6	5.4	m	c	c	c	87.9	95.3
	20-24	24.1	a	24.1	8.9	15.2	m	3.2	2.3	0.9	41.5	68.8
	25-29	18.1	a	18.1	12.6	5.5	m	2.2	1.3	0.9	7.0	27.3
	15-29	17.1	a	17.1	8.3	8.8	m	2.1	1.3	0.8	41.2	60.4

1. Students in work-study programmes are considered to be both in education and employed, irrespective of their labour market status according to the ILO definition.

2. Young people neither in employment nor in education or training.

3. Year of reference 2011.

Sources: OECD, Argentina, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Latvia: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933118941>

Table C5.2a. [4/6] **Percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, by age group and work status (2012)**

	Age group	Not in education										Total in education and not in education = (11) + (21)	
		All employed = (13) + (14) + unknowns	Type of employment			NEETS ² = (17) + (20)	Unemployed = (18) + (19)	Type of unemployment		Inactive (20)	Sub-total (employed + unemployed + inactive) (21) = (12) + (17) + (20)		
			Full time (13)	Part time (PT) (14) + (15) + involuntary PT	Voluntary PT (15)			Less than 6 months (18)	More than 6 months (19)				
													(12)
OECD	Ireland	15-19	3.3	1.6	1.7	m	9.6	4.1	1.0	3.0	5.6	12.9	100
		20-24	32.5	23.8	8.6	m	25.7	16.0	4.3	11.6	9.7	58.2	100
		25-29	61.7	51.6	10.1	m	26.5	14.1	3.0	11.0	12.3	88.2	100
		15-29	34.7	27.7	7.1	m	21.1	11.7	2.8	8.7	9.4	55.8	100
Israel		15-19	20.6	18.1	2.5	1.5	10.7	2.7	2.1	0.6	8.0	31.4	100
		20-24	51.5	42.7	8.7	5.4	18.7	6.5	4.6	1.5	12.3	70.3	100
		25-29	51.6	41.5	10.1	6.8	17.7	6.2	4.0	1.7	11.5	69.3	100
		15-29	41.0	33.9	7.1	4.5	15.7	5.1	3.5	1.2	10.6	56.7	100
Italy		15-19	3.0	2.2	0.8	c	12.0	4.3	1.3	3.0	7.7	14.9	100
		20-24	29.5	23.0	6.5	0.8	31.5	14.6	5.4	9.1	17.0	61.1	100
		25-29	55.4	44.0	11.3	2.4	29.0	11.2	4.2	7.1	17.8	84.4	100
		15-29	30.7	24.2	6.5	1.1	24.6	10.2	3.7	6.5	14.4	55.3	100
Japan		15-24	26.1	17.4	8.6	m	9.4	3.5	m	m	5.9	35.5	100
	Korea	15-19	2.5	2.0	0.5	0.4	8.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	8.2	11.0	100
Korea		20-24	35.1	32.2	3.0	2.6	22.5	3.7	3.5	0.2	18.8	57.6	100
		25-29	66.4	62.8	3.6	3.1	24.7	4.6	4.0	0.6	20.2	91.2	100
		15-29	35.0	32.7	2.3	2.0	18.5	2.9	2.6	0.3	15.6	53.5	100
	Luxembourg	15-19	c	c	c	m	2.9	c	c	c	1.9	4.3	100
Luxembourg		20-24	23.8	21.2	2.7	m	10.3	6.2	3.3	2.9	4.1	34.1	100
		25-29	69.1	64.8	4.3	m	10.9	4.2	2.8	c	6.7	80.0	100
		15-29	33.4	30.9	2.6	m	8.2	3.8	2.2	1.6	4.4	41.6	100
	Mexico		15-19	21.5	14.7	6.7	1.9	17.0	2.6	2.3	0.1	14.4	38.4
		20-24	48.0	37.1	10.6	3.2	23.6	4.3	3.8	0.3	19.3	71.5	100
		25-29	65.1	49.6	15.1	4.8	27.1	4.2	3.7	0.3	22.9	92.2	100
		15-29	42.7	32.1	10.4	3.1	22.0	3.6	3.2	0.2	18.5	64.7	100
Netherlands		15-19	4.2	1.6	2.7	m	2.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.8	6.6	100
		20-24	34.5	19.8	14.7	m	7.1	2.8	1.8	0.9	4.3	41.7	100
		25-29	67.3	43.3	23.9	m	10.6	3.6	2.1	1.4	7.0	77.8	100
		15-29	35.4	21.6	13.8	m	6.7	2.3	1.5	0.8	4.4	42.1	100
New Zealand		15-19	12.8	7.5	5.3	3.1	8.7	3.6	2.4	0.7	5.1	21.5	100
		20-24	46.6	37.6	9.0	5.9	16.9	6.2	3.9	1.7	10.7	63.5	100
		25-29	63.2	54.2	9.0	5.7	18.9	4.3	2.6	1.0	14.6	82.1	100
		15-29	40.6	32.8	7.7	4.9	14.8	4.7	3.0	1.1	10.1	55.4	100
Norway		15-19	14.6	10.1	2.7	m	3.0	c	c	c	2.3	17.6	100
		20-24	48.8	38.2	9.3	m	10.7	3.9	2.9	c	6.7	59.4	100
		25-29	74.0	64.4	8.8	m	11.4	3.0	2.2	c	8.4	85.4	100
		15-29	45.8	37.6	7.0	m	8.4	2.6	1.9	0.5	5.8	54.2	100
Poland		15-19	1.6	1.3	0.3	c	3.9	1.8	1.1	0.7	2.2	5.5	100
		20-24	29.1	26.8	2.3	0.6	18.9	10.5	4.4	6.1	8.4	48.0	100
		25-29	66.2	62.8	3.3	0.9	22.4	10.0	4.1	5.9	12.4	88.6	100
		15-29	35.4	33.3	2.1	0.6	16.0	7.8	3.3	4.5	8.2	51.4	100
Portugal		15-19	3.8	m	m	m	7.9	5.2	3.2	2.0	2.6	11.6	100
		20-24	35.7	m	m	m	22.7	16.4	6.3	10.1	6.3	58.4	100
		25-29	66.4	m	m	m	18.3	13.0	4.3	8.7	5.3	84.7	100
		15-29	37.6	m	m	m	16.6	11.8	4.6	7.2	4.8	54.3	100
Slovak Republic		15-19	1.9	1.5	c	m	5.6	4.4	0.8	3.6	1.2	7.6	100
		20-24	33.1	31.4	1.7	m	20.2	14.6	2.8	11.9	5.6	53.3	100
		25-29	64.9	61.7	3.1	m	27.5	14.8	2.2	12.7	12.7	92.4	100
		15-29	36.1	34.2	1.9	m	18.8	11.8	2.0	9.8	7.0	54.9	100
Slovenia		15-19	0.9	c	c	m	3.8	1.1	c	1.1	2.8	4.7	100
		20-24	19.8	18.2	1.6	m	11.4	7.2	3.0	4.2	4.2	31.2	100
		25-29	56.9	54.0	3.0	m	15.7	9.0	3.6	5.4	6.7	72.7	100
		15-29	28.7	26.9	1.8	m	11.0	6.2	2.4	3.8	4.8	39.6	100

1. Students in work-study programmes are considered to be both in education and employed, irrespective of their labour market status according to the ILO definition.

2. Young people neither in employment nor in education or training.

3. Year of reference 2011.

Sources: OECD, Argentina, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Latvia: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933118941>

Table C5.2a. [5/6] **Percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, by age group and work status (2012)**

	Age group	In education											
		All employed (1) = (2) + (3) and/or (4) + (5) + unknowns	Employed		Type of employment			Unemployed (7) = (8) + (9) + unknowns	Duration of unemployment		Inactive (10)	Sub-total (employed + unemployed + inactive) (11) = (1) + (7) + (10)	
			Students in work-study programmes ¹ (2)	Other employed (3)	Full time (4)	Part time (PT) (5) = (6) + involuntary PT	Voluntary PT (6)		Less than 6 months (8)	More than 6 months (9)			
OECD	Spain	15-19	1.1	a	1.1	c	0.9	0.8	2.7	1.2	1.4	82.2	86.0
		20-24	6.0	a	6.0	1.6	4.4	3.4	6.0	1.7	4.1	31.9	43.9
		25-29	5.2	a	5.2	3.2	2.0	1.3	3.1	1.0	2.0	5.0	13.2
		15-29	4.3	a	4.3	1.8	2.4	1.8	3.9	1.3	2.5	36.1	44.3
	Sweden	15-19	10.6	a	10.6	c	10.0	8.6	7.6	6.4	c	72.1	90.3
		20-24	13.1	a	13.1	3.0	10.0	8.5	6.5	4.5	1.2	25.5	45.0
		25-29	10.9	a	10.9	4.9	5.9	5.0	2.9	1.6	1.0	10.3	24.1
		15-29	11.6	a	11.6	2.8	8.6	7.4	5.7	4.2	0.9	35.4	52.7
	Switzerland	15-19	44.4	36.8	7.6	1.5	6.1	5.9	1.5	c	c	42.7	88.6
		20-24	26.6	11.3	15.3	5.6	9.7	9.6	1.6	c	c	15.4	43.7
		25-29	12.4	1.3	11.1	5.0	6.1	6.1	c	c	c	4.5	17.4
		15-29	26.9	15.5	11.4	4.1	7.3	7.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	19.8	48.0
	Turkey	15-19	5.6	a	5.6	3.2	2.4	m	1.0	0.5	0.5	57.8	64.4
		20-24	11.2	a	11.2	9.8	1.4	m	2.2	1.3	1.0	25.0	38.4
		25-29	8.2	a	8.2	7.6	0.6	m	0.9	0.4	0.5	8.0	17.1
		15-29	8.2	a	8.2	6.7	1.5	m	1.3	0.7	0.7	30.5	40.1
	United Kingdom	15-19	18.2	3.8	14.3	0.5	13.3	13.1	6.0	3.3	2.6	58.1	82.3
		20-24	13.7	2.6	11.1	3.8	6.9	6.6	2.0	1.3	0.7	17.9	33.6
		25-29	8.9	0.9	8.0	5.7	2.0	1.8	0.7	c	0.4	4.4	14.0
		15-29	13.5	2.4	11.1	3.5	7.2	6.9	2.8	1.5	1.2	25.4	41.6
United States	15-19	15.6	a	15.6	1.7	13.4	13.0	3.8	2.8	1.0	66.1	85.5	
	20-24	20.0	a	20.0	6.3	13.4	12.7	2.1	1.5	0.6	18.1	40.2	
	25-29	8.7	a	8.7	5.8	2.9	2.6	0.9	0.6	c	4.3	14.0	
	15-29	14.9	a	14.9	4.6	10.0	9.5	2.3	1.6	0.6	29.5	46.6	
OECD average (excluding Chile and Japan)	15-19	15.5		11.7	2.5	10.9	8.9	3.4	2.7	1.0	68.6	86.5	
	20-24	15.8		14.6	5.8	10.0	6.4	3.0	1.8	1.4	27.9	46.4	
	25-29	9.8		9.6	6.0	4.0	2.8	1.8	0.9	1.3	6.6	17.9	
	15-29	13.5		12.0	4.7	7.9	4.8	2.4	1.6	1.0	32.9	48.8	
EU21 average	15-19	12.5		8.7	3.1	8.1	4.9	3.3	2.4	1.2	76.2	90.6	
	20-24	13.9		12.9	5.7	8.5	3.3	3.3	1.8	1.9	32.5	49.5	
	25-29	9.7		9.5	6.1	3.7	1.8	2.2	1.1	1.7	6.7	18.2	
	15-29	11.9		10.4	4.8	6.4	2.2	2.5	1.5	1.3	36.2	50.6	
Partners	Argentina		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Brazil	15-19	18.4	a	18.4	10.5	7.9	m	5.2	5.1	0.1	44.6	68.3
		20-24	13.4	a	13.4	10.8	2.6	m	1.9	1.8	0.1	7.7	23.0
		25-29	8.2	a	8.2	7.0	1.2	m	0.7	0.7	0.0	2.2	11.1
		15-29	13.4	a	13.4	9.4	4.0	m	2.7	2.6	0.1	18.8	35.0
	China		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Colombia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	India		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Indonesia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Latvia	15-19	1.0	a	1.0	0.9	0.1	m	1.0	0.6	0.4	89.1	91.0
		20-24	11.9	a	11.9	7.6	4.3	m	4.0	1.5	2.5	30.1	46.0
		25-29	10.9	a	10.9	10.3	0.6	m	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.7	13.5
		15-29	8.5	a	8.5	6.8	1.8	m	2.0	0.9	1.1	35.7	46.3
	Russian Federation		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Saudi Arabia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	South Africa		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
G20 average		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	

1. Students in work-study programmes are considered to be both in education and employed, irrespective of their labour market status according to the ILO definition.

2. Young people neither in employment nor in education or training.

3. Year of reference 2011.

Sources: OECD, Argentina, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Latvia: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933118941>

Table C5.2a. [6/6] **Percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, by age group and work status (2012)**

	Age group	Not in education										Total in education and not in education = (11) + (21)	
		All employed = (13) + (14) + unknowns	Type of employment			NEETS ² = (16) + (17) + (20)	Unemployed = (18) + (19)	Type of unemployment		Inactive (20)	Sub-total (employed + unemployed + inactive) (21) = (12) + (17) + (20)		
			Full time (13)	Part time (PT) (14) + involuntary PT (15)	Voluntary PT (15)			Less than 6 months (18)	More than 6 months (19)				
													(12)
OECD	Spain	15-19	2.6	1.7	0.9	0.3	11.4	6.8	2.1	4.5	4.6	14.0	100
		20-24	25.2	19.0	6.2	1.2	30.9	23.0	7.3	14.9	8.0	56.1	100
		25-29	54.3	45.7	8.6	2.0	32.5	23.8	7.7	15.1	8.6	86.8	100
		15-29	29.9	24.3	5.6	1.2	25.8	18.6	5.9	11.9	7.2	55.7	100
	Sweden	15-19	5.6	3.6	2.0	c	4.1	2.3	1.7	c	1.8	9.7	100
		20-24	41.5	33.2	8.2	3.3	13.5	7.5	5.2	1.9	5.9	55.0	100
		25-29	64.8	58.5	6.2	3.1	11.1	5.4	3.8	1.5	5.6	75.9	100
		15-29	37.6	32.0	5.6	2.4	9.7	5.2	3.6	1.3	4.5	47.3	100
	Switzerland	15-19	6.7	5.5	1.2	1.2	4.7	1.7	c	c	3.0	11.4	100
		20-24	44.2	38.6	5.6	5.5	12.1	6.0	4.0	1.9	6.1	56.3	100
		25-29	71.3	60.5	10.8	10.7	11.3	4.7	2.7	1.9	6.6	82.6	100
		15-29	42.5	36.4	6.1	6.1	9.6	4.2	2.6	1.5	5.3	52.0	100
	Turkey	15-19	12.8	10.8	1.9	m	22.8	3.1	2.1	1.0	19.7	35.6	100
		20-24	30.6	27.7	3.0	m	30.9	7.2	4.2	3.0	23.7	61.6	100
		25-29	48.8	45.1	3.7	m	34.1	7.8	4.4	3.4	26.3	82.9	100
		15-29	30.7	27.8	2.9	m	29.2	6.0	3.6	2.4	23.2	59.9	100
United Kingdom	15-19	8.2	4.6	3.3	1.2	9.5	5.1	2.5	2.6	4.3	17.7	100	
	20-24	46.1	34.7	10.4	4.9	20.2	10.2	4.6	5.6	10.0	66.4	100	
	25-29	67.7	55.1	10.9	7.6	18.3	7.0	3.3	3.7	11.2	86.0	100	
	15-29	42.1	32.7	8.4	4.7	16.3	7.6	3.5	4.0	8.7	58.4	100	
United States	15-19	6.8	3.8	2.9	1.6	7.7	2.9	2.1	0.8	4.8	14.5	100	
	20-24	42.1	32.6	9.3	4.2	17.7	6.8	4.2	2.6	10.9	59.8	100	
	25-29	65.8	56.0	9.6	5.2	20.2	6.6	3.7	2.9	13.6	86.0	100	
	15-29	38.2	30.7	7.3	3.7	15.2	5.5	3.3	2.1	9.7	53.4	100	
OECD average (excluding Chile and Japan)	15-19	6.5	4.8	2.0	1.5	7.2	2.8	1.6	1.5	4.6	13.5	100	
	20-24	36.1	29.9	6.1	3.1	17.5	8.5	4.2	4.5	9.1	53.6	100	
	25-29	62.7	54.5	8.0	4.2	19.4	8.0	3.7	4.5	11.3	82.1	100	
	15-29	36.2	30.7	5.4	2.7	15.0	6.6	3.2	3.4	8.4	51.2	100	
EU21 average	15-19	3.5	2.5	1.2	0.6	6.1	2.9	1.3	1.9	3.3	9.4	100	
	20-24	32.9	27.4	5.3	2.0	17.6	10.1	4.2	5.8	7.6	50.5	100	
	25-29	62.2	54.3	7.7	2.9	19.5	9.5	3.7	5.9	10.0	81.8	100	
	15-29	34.5	29.5	4.8	1.7	14.8	7.7	3.1	4.5	7.2	49.4	100	
Partners	Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Brazil	15-19	16.5	13.9	2.5	m	15.2	3.3	3.2	0.1	11.9	31.7	100
		20-24	53.3	47.7	5.6	m	23.7	6.8	6.4	0.4	16.9	77.0	100
		25-29	67.6	60.2	7.4	m	21.3	5.1	4.7	0.4	16.2	88.9	100
		15-29	45.1	40.0	5.1	m	20.0	5.0	4.7	0.3	14.9	65.0	100
	China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Colombia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Indonesia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Latvia	15-19	1.8	1.5	0.3	m	7.2	4.0	2.4	1.6	3.1	9.0	100
		20-24	33.7	30.8	2.9	m	20.3	12.5	4.4	8.1	7.8	54.0	100
		25-29	59.9	55.6	4.3	m	26.7	13.9	5.7	8.2	12.8	86.5	100
		15-29	34.6	31.9	2.7	m	19.1	10.7	4.3	6.4	8.4	53.7	100
	Russian Federation	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Saudi Arabia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	South Africa	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	

1. Students in work-study programmes are considered to be both in education and employed, irrespective of their labour market status according to the ILO definition.

2. Young people neither in employment nor in education or training.

3. Year of reference 2011.

Sources: OECD. Argentina, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Latvia: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933118941>

Table C5.3a. [1/3] **Trends in the percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, employed or not, by age group (1997-2012)**

	Age group	2000			2005			2010			2012			
		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		
		Total (10)	Employed (11)	Not employed (12)	Total (25)	Employed (26)	Not employed (27)	Total (40)	Employed (41)	Not employed (42)	Total (46)	Employed (47)	Not employed (48)	
OECD	Australia	15-19	79.5	13.7	6.8	78.3	14.3	7.4	79.0	12.9	8.1	81.1	11.6	7.2
		20-24	35.9	50.9	13.3	39.4	49.0	11.6	41.5	47.3	11.2	41.7	46.1	12.2
		25-29	15.5	65.5	19.0	16.6	68.0	15.4	18.9	65.2	15.9	17.3	67.6	15.1
		15-29	42.8	44.0	13.2	45.0	43.5	11.4	45.6	42.6	11.8	45.1	43.2	11.7
	Austria	15-19	m	m	m	84.4	8.7	6.9	86.6	8.1	5.3	87.6	7.7	4.7
		20-24	m	m	m	30.4	57.2	12.4	34.4	53.0	12.6	37.5	51.3	11.1
		25-29	m	m	m	12.0	74.6	13.4	17.5	67.8	14.7	16.8	70.4	12.8
		15-29	m	m	m	41.3	47.7	11.0	44.8	44.1	11.1	45.5	44.8	9.7
	Belgium	15-19	89.9	3.6	6.5	90.1	3.7	6.2	91.8	2.3	5.9	88.7	3.1	8.3
		20-24	43.8	40.2	16.0	38.1	43.6	18.3	43.0	38.9	18.0	42.9	39.6	17.5
		25-29	11.8	72.5	15.7	7.4	74.9	17.7	8.1	73.6	18.3	8.8	72.7	18.5
		15-29	46.9	40.2	12.9	44.4	41.4	14.2	46.8	39.0	14.2	45.6	39.5	15.0
	Canada	15-19	80.6	11.2	8.2	80.3	12.7	7.0	81.5	10.2	8.2	81.6	11.1	7.3
		20-24	35.8	48.5	15.7	39.2	46.4	14.5	39.5	45.1	15.3	42.1	43.0	14.8
		25-29	10.6	72.2	17.2	12.5	71.7	15.8	12.9	70.4	16.8	13.5	69.7	16.8
		15-29	42.5	43.9	13.7	44.0	43.5	12.4	43.9	42.5	13.5	44.4	42.4	13.2
Chile		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Czech Republic	15-19	82.1	10.0	7.9	90.3	4.4	5.3	93.2	3.0	3.8	93.4	2.7	4.0	
	20-24	19.7	60.0	20.3	35.9	47.5	16.6	48.4	38.1	13.6	50.1	36.5	13.4	
	25-29	2.4	72.1	25.6	4.4	72.4	23.2	12.0	67.6	20.4	12.2	67.4	20.4	
	15-29	31.7	49.7	18.5	39.5	44.6	15.9	48.1	38.7	13.2	47.8	38.8	13.4	
Denmark	15-19	89.9	7.4	2.7	88.4	7.3	4.3	87.4	7.0	5.5	89.2	5.1	5.7	
	20-24	54.8	38.6	6.6	54.4	37.2	8.3	53.4	34.5	12.1	56.9	28.7	14.5	
	25-29	36.1	56.4	7.5	27.0	61.3	11.6	27.6	58.1	14.3	27.0	56.8	16.2	
	15-29	57.7	36.5	5.8	55.5	36.3	8.2	57.2	32.3	10.5	58.7	29.4	12.0	
Estonia	15-19	m	m	m	92.0	2.9	5.2	92.5	c	6.1	89.1	4.2	6.8	
	20-24	m	m	m	50.9	32.7	16.3	50.2	27.3	22.4	49.6	33.3	17.1	
	25-29	m	m	m	14.2	61.8	24.0	12.1	61.9	26.1	17.8	61.3	21.0	
	15-29	m	m	m	54.0	31.3	14.8	48.7	32.2	19.1	47.5	36.5	15.9	
Finland	15-19	m	m	m	90.2	4.5	5.2	91.7	3.2	5.1	91.0	4.4	4.7	
	20-24	m	m	m	52.8	34.1	13.0	52.0	32.2	15.8	50.2	34.6	15.2	
	25-29	m	m	m	25.7	60.3	14.0	26.3	56.9	16.8	28.7	55.9	15.4	
	15-29	m	m	m	55.4	33.7	10.9	56.0	31.3	12.6	55.6	32.5	11.9	
France	15-19	88.2	4.8	7.0	90.5	3.2	6.3	88.9	3.2	7.9	90.6	2.5	6.9	
	20-24	39.4	43.0	17.6	42.5	39.7	17.8	40.4	38.9	20.6	43.3	36.6	20.1	
	25-29	5.9	73.7	20.4	5.1	75.1	19.8	4.3	74.7	21.0	5.3	72.3	22.4	
	15-29	44.1	40.9	15.0	46.8	38.7	14.5	44.0	39.4	16.6	45.8	37.7	16.6	
Germany	15-19	87.4	6.8	5.7	92.9	2.7	4.4	92.3	4.1	3.7	94.1	2.9	3.0	
	20-24	34.1	49.0	16.9	44.2	37.1	18.7	47.5	38.8	13.7	51.0	37.8	11.2	
	25-29	12.7	69.8	17.5	18.5	60.3	21.2	18.3	63.9	17.8	18.9	66.5	14.6	
	15-29	44.9	41.8	13.3	52.2	33.1	14.7	51.3	36.7	12.0	52.5	37.5	9.9	
Greece	15-19	82.6	8.1	9.3	82.2	6.1	11.7	88.8	3.7	7.5	93.7	1.0	5.3	
	20-24	30.7	43.4	25.9	40.4	38.0	21.6	46.6	31.8	21.6	73.3	11.4	15.4	
	25-29	5.1	65.8	29.2	6.4	69.8	23.7	9.2	67.2	23.6	55.0	26.4	18.5	
	15-29	39.0	39.4	21.5	38.6	41.7	19.7	43.9	37.8	18.3	72.5	14.0	13.5	
Hungary	15-19	83.7	7.7	8.6	90.6	3.0	6.4	94.0	1.4	4.6	93.9	1.3	4.8	
	20-24	32.3	45.7	22.0	46.6	34.5	18.9	48.1	30.4	21.5	48.2	29.4	22.5	
	25-29	9.4	61.4	29.2	13.1	63.0	24.0	9.8	61.5	28.6	9.9	62.8	27.3	
	15-29	40.7	39.1	20.2	46.3	36.5	17.2	48.3	32.8	18.9	48.1	33.0	18.9	
Iceland	15-19	83.1	14.8	c	86.4	10.7	c	85.0	8.2	6.8	85.3	9.9	4.8	
	20-24	48.0	47.7	c	53.0	37.1	10.0	55.3	34.1	10.5	62.9	28.1	9.0	
	25-29	34.9	59.2	5.9	30.9	61.5	7.6	32.9	54.3	12.8	31.5	56.2	12.4	
	15-29	56.0	39.9	4.1	57.0	36.2	6.8	55.8	33.9	10.3	59.0	32.2	8.9	

Note: Columns showing additional years are available for consultation on line (see *StatLink* below).

Sources: OECD. Argentina, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Latvia: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933118960>

Table C5.3a. [2/3] Trends in the percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, employed or not, by age group (1997-2012)

	Age group	2000			2005			2010			2012			
		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		
		Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	
		(10)	(11)	(12)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(46)	(47)	(48)	
OECD	Ireland	15-19	80.0	15.6	4.4	82.4	13.1	4.5	85.7	4.2	10.1	87.1	3.3	9.6
		20-24	26.7	63.6	9.7	27.7	60.0	12.3	36.9	37.0	26.1	41.8	32.5	25.7
		25-29	3.3	83.4	13.3	5.3	80.9	13.8	11.1	64.6	24.2	11.8	61.7	26.5
		15-29	37.9	53.2	9.0	36.2	53.4	10.5	41.1	38.1	20.8	44.2	34.7	21.1
	Israel	15-19	m	m	m	68.9	6.3	24.7	72.0	5.5	22.5	68.6	20.6	10.7
		20-24	m	m	m	28.3	31.4	40.3	30.9	32.1	36.9	29.7	51.5	18.7
		25-29	m	m	m	21.4	54.3	24.2	27.0	50.1	22.9	30.7	51.6	17.7
		15-29	m	m	m	40.2	30.2	29.6	44.0	28.6	27.4	43.3	41.0	15.7
	Italy	15-19	77.1	9.8	13.1	81.8	7.0	11.2	83.6	4.0	12.5	85.1	3.0	12.0
		20-24	36.0	36.5	27.5	38.6	37.3	24.1	40.8	32.1	27.1	38.9	29.5	31.5
		25-29	17.0	56.1	26.9	14.4	59.8	25.8	16.9	54.9	28.2	15.6	55.4	29.0
		15-29	39.9	36.8	23.3	41.5	37.5	21.1	45.3	31.7	23.0	44.7	30.7	24.6
Japan	15-24	62.1	29.2	8.8	59.7	31.5	8.8	61.7	28.4	9.9	64.5	26.1	9.4	
Korea	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	89.4	2.1	8.5	89.0	2.5	8.5	
	20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	40.9	35.5	23.5	42.4	35.1	22.5	
	25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	9.2	64.9	25.9	8.8	66.4	24.7	
	15-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	45.4	35.3	19.2	46.5	35.0	18.5	
Luxembourg	15-19	92.2	6.1	c	93.4	4.4	2.2	92.1	c	6.3	95.7	c	2.9	
	20-24	42.8	48.9	8.2	47.4	43.3	9.3	63.1	29.4	7.5	65.9	23.8	10.3	
	25-29	11.6	75.5	12.9	8.6	81.2	10.3	15.5	76.9	7.6	20.0	69.1	10.9	
	15-29	45.3	46.6	8.1	48.5	44.2	7.3	54.7	38.1	7.1	58.4	33.4	8.2	
Mexico	15-19	47.9	33.8	18.3	57.6	24.2	18.2	60.7	22.3	17.1	61.6	21.5	17.0	
	20-24	17.7	55.2	27.1	24.3	48.7	27.0	26.1	49.2	24.6	28.5	48.0	23.6	
	25-29	4.0	65.8	30.2	5.7	62.8	31.5	6.6	65.8	27.6	7.8	65.1	27.1	
	15-29	25.4	50.0	24.6	31.9	43.2	24.9	34.1	43.3	22.5	35.3	42.7	22.0	
Netherlands	15-19	80.6	15.7	3.7	89.2	7.0	3.9	90.3	6.6	3.1	93.4	4.2	2.4	
	20-24	36.5	55.2	8.2	49.1	41.8	9.1	55.3	37.3	7.4	58.3	34.5	7.1	
	25-29	5.0	83.0	12.1	18.2	70.2	11.6	19.5	70.6	9.9	22.2	67.3	10.6	
	15-29	38.1	53.6	8.3	52.1	39.7	8.2	55.4	37.9	6.8	57.9	35.4	6.7	
New Zealand	15-19	m	m	m	75.6	17.2	7.2	78.3	13.1	8.6	78.5	12.8	8.7	
	20-24	m	m	m	39.2	46.7	14.0	38.9	43.3	17.8	36.5	46.6	16.9	
	25-29	m	m	m	19.1	65.5	15.4	17.7	62.3	20.1	17.9	63.2	18.9	
	15-29	m	m	m	46.3	41.7	12.0	46.1	38.6	15.3	44.6	40.6	14.8	
Norway	15-19	92.4	5.9	c	87.4	10.1	2.5	81.4	15.1	3.5	82.4	14.6	3.0	
	20-24	41.7	50.3	8.0	41.5	48.9	9.6	42.2	48.8	9.0	40.6	48.8	10.7	
	25-29	17.5	72.1	10.4	15.7	72.0	12.3	13.5	73.5	13.0	14.6	74.0	11.4	
	15-29	48.4	44.6	7.0	48.6	43.4	8.1	46.2	45.3	8.5	45.8	45.8	8.4	
Poland	15-19	92.8	2.6	4.5	97.9	0.4	1.7	94.2	2.2	3.6	94.5	1.6	3.9	
	20-24	34.9	34.3	30.8	62.7	17.2	20.1	52.9	29.5	17.6	52.0	29.1	18.9	
	25-29	8.0	62.9	29.1	16.4	54.3	29.3	12.3	65.8	21.9	11.4	66.2	22.4	
	15-29	43.8	34.1	22.1	55.7	26.0	18.4	50.2	34.8	15.0	48.6	35.4	16.0	
Portugal	15-19	72.6	19.7	7.7	79.3	12.2	8.4	85.2	7.4	7.4	88.4	3.8	7.9	
	20-24	36.5	52.6	11.0	37.4	48.4	14.1	39.6	44.1	16.4	41.6	35.7	22.7	
	25-29	11.0	76.6	12.5	11.5	73.6	14.9	13.8	70.5	15.7	15.3	66.4	18.3	
	15-29	38.2	51.2	10.5	38.9	48.2	12.9	43.1	43.5	13.5	45.7	37.6	16.6	
Slovak Republic	15-19	67.3	6.4	26.3	90.4	3.3	6.3	93.8	1.7	4.6	92.4	1.9	5.6	
	20-24	18.1	48.8	33.1	31.0	43.8	25.2	44.8	33.0	22.1	46.7	33.1	20.2	
	25-29	1.3	66.9	31.8	6.1	64.9	29.0	7.3	65.1	27.5	7.6	64.9	27.5	
	15-29	29.3	40.3	30.4	41.1	38.3	20.5	45.9	35.2	18.8	45.1	36.1	18.8	
Slovenia	15-19	m	m	m	92.4	2.7	4.9	95.0	1.8	3.2	95.3	0.9	3.8	
	20-24	m	m	m	55.7	31.3	13.0	65.3	25.5	9.3	68.8	19.8	11.4	
	25-29	m	m	m	24.6	63.9	11.5	30.4	57.2	12.4	27.3	56.9	15.7	
	15-29	m	m	m	55.5	34.4	10.1	60.6	30.7	8.8	60.4	28.7	11.0	

Note: Columns showing additional years are available for consultation on line (see StatLink below).

Sources: OECD, Argentina, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Latvia: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933118960>

Table C5.3a. [3/3] **Trends in the percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, employed or not, by age group (1997-2012)**

	Age group	2000			2005			2010			2012			
		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		
		Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	
		(10)	(11)	(12)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(46)	(47)	(48)	
OECD	Spain	15-19	80.6	11.4	8.0	78.2	11.0	10.8	82.6	4.6	12.8	86.0	2.6	11.4
		20-24	44.6	40.3	15.0	35.1	45.5	19.4	39.3	33.3	27.4	43.9	25.2	30.9
		25-29	16.2	62.4	21.4	10.9	69.3	19.8	11.3	60.1	28.6	13.2	54.3	32.5
		15-29	45.0	39.8	15.3	37.1	45.7	17.2	40.3	35.9	23.7	44.3	29.9	25.8
	Sweden	15-19	90.6	5.8	3.6	89.6	5.8	4.7	89.5	5.2	5.3	90.3	5.6	4.1
		20-24	42.1	47.2	10.7	42.5	44.1	13.4	46.0	39.8	14.2	45.0	41.5	13.5
		25-29	21.9	68.9	9.2	23.6	66.5	10.0	24.8	63.6	11.6	24.1	64.8	11.1
		15-29	50.2	41.9	7.9	52.9	38.0	9.2	54.5	35.2	10.3	52.7	37.6	9.7
	Switzerland	15-19	84.6	7.5	7.9	85.3	7.2	7.5	88.5	6.7	4.8	88.6	6.7	4.7
		20-24	37.4	56.7	5.9	37.9	50.3	11.9	45.8	43.1	11.1	43.7	44.2	12.1
		25-29	15.1	73.9	11.0	12.3	75.9	11.8	17.2	70.0	12.8	17.4	71.3	11.3
		15-29	45.1	46.6	8.3	44.4	45.2	10.4	49.3	41.1	9.7	48.0	42.5	9.6
Turkey	15-19	39.2	29.6	31.2	45.8	18.1	36.1	59.7	14.7	25.6	64.4	12.8	22.8	
	20-24	12.7	43.1	44.2	15.4	34.9	49.7	25.2	31.1	43.7	38.4	30.6	30.9	
	25-29	2.9	58.8	38.3	4.0	50.2	45.8	8.1	50.1	41.8	17.1	48.8	34.1	
	15-29	18.5	43.7	37.8	22.4	34.0	43.6	31.4	32.0	36.6	40.1	30.7	29.2	
United Kingdom	15-19	77.0	15.0	8.0	76.0	14.6	9.3	80.6	9.4	10.0	82.3	8.2	9.5	
	20-24	32.4	52.2	15.4	32.1	51.0	16.8	33.7	46.9	19.3	33.6	46.1	20.2	
	25-29	13.3	70.3	16.3	13.3	70.1	16.6	14.3	67.6	18.1	14.0	67.7	18.3	
	15-29	40.0	46.6	13.3	41.2	44.6	14.2	42.1	42.0	15.9	41.6	42.1	16.3	
United States	15-19	81.3	11.7	7.0	85.6	8.3	6.1	85.5	6.8	7.6	85.5	6.8	7.7	
	20-24	32.5	53.1	14.4	36.1	48.4	15.5	38.6	42.0	19.4	40.2	42.1	17.7	
	25-29	11.4	72.8	15.8	11.9	70.0	18.1	14.6	64.2	21.2	14.0	65.8	20.2	
	15-29	43.1	44.6	12.2	45.2	41.7	13.1	46.0	37.8	16.1	46.6	38.2	15.2	
OECD average (excluding Japan)	15-19	80.1	11.4	9.4	83.7	8.3	8.2	85.6	6.7	8.0	86.5	6.5	7.2	
	20-24	34.7	48.2	17.7	40.3	42.2	17.5	44.0	37.6	18.4	46.4	36.1	17.5	
	25-29	12.2	68.7	19.1	14.1	67.1	18.8	15.7	64.4	19.9	17.9	62.7	19.4	
	15-29	41.4	43.6	15.1	45.1	39.9	14.9	47.2	37.1	15.7	48.8	36.2	15.0	
EU21 average	15-19	83.2	9.2	7.9	87.7	6.1	6.2	89.5	4.4	6.4	90.6	3.5	6.1	
	20-24	35.6	47.0	17.3	42.6	41.2	16.1	46.8	35.8	17.4	49.5	32.9	17.6	
	25-29	11.3	69.3	19.4	13.7	68.0	18.3	15.4	65.2	19.4	18.2	62.2	19.5	
	15-29	41.9	43.0	15.0	46.4	39.8	13.8	48.7	36.5	14.8	50.6	34.5	14.8	
Partners	Argentina		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Brazil	15-19		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	68.3	16.5	15.2
		20-24		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	23.0	53.3	23.7
		25-29		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	11.1	67.6	21.3
		15-29		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	35.0	45.1	20.0
	China		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Colombia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	India		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Indonesia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Latvia	15-19		m	m	m	m	m	91.8	1.8	6.4	91.0	1.8	7.2
		20-24		m	m	m	m	m	39.8	30.3	29.9	46.0	33.7	20.3
		25-29		m	m	m	m	m	10.0	60.9	29.2	13.5	59.9	26.7
		15-29		m	m	m	m	m	44.5	32.7	22.9	46.3	34.6	19.1
	Russian Federation		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Saudi Arabia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	South Africa		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
G20 average		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m		

Note: Columns showing additional years are available for consultation on line (see *StatLink* below).

Sources: OECD. Argentina, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Latvia: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933118960>

Table C5.4. [1/6] **Percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, by educational attainment and work status (2012)**

	Educational attainment	In education											
		All employed (1) = (2) + (3) and/or (4) + (5) + unknowns	Employed		Type of employment			Unemployed (7) = (8) + (9) + unknowns	Duration of unemployment		Inactive (10)	Sub-total (employed + unemployed + inactive) (11) = (1) + (7) + (10)	
			Students in work-study programmes ¹ (2)	Other employed (3)	Full time (4)	Part time (PT) (5) = (6) + involuntary PT	Voluntary PT (6)		Less than 6 months (8)	More than 6 months (9)			
OECD	Australia	0/1/2	25.0	4.7	20.3	1.2	19.1	15.3	4.8	3.7	1.2	34.1	63.9
		3/4	28.1	5.1	23.0	5.4	17.6	13.7	2.6	2.3	0.4	12.9	43.6
		5/6	16.5	0.9	15.6	7.1	8.4	6.7	1.4	1.0	0.4	7.5	25.3
Austria		0/1/2	26.4	22.3	4.1	c	3.4	m	1.0	0.8	c	47.5	74.9
		3/4	13.0	1.6	11.4	3.8	7.5	m	1.3	1.1	c	15.5	29.7
		5/6	19.7	a	19.7	11.0	8.7	m	c	c	c	10.6	31.1
Belgium		0/1/2	2.9	1.3	1.7	c	1.5	1.3	0.5	c	c	61.5	64.9
		3/4	3.8	0.5	3.2	1.8	1.4	1.3	0.5	c	c	37.4	41.7
		5/6	5.4	0.7	4.7	2.8	1.9	1.5	c	c	c	16.7	22.6
Canada		0/1/2	19.0	a	19.0	0.8	18.2	17.6	5.6	4.9	0.6	46.3	71.0
		3/4	18.3	a	18.3	2.7	15.6	14.9	2.3	2.0	0.1	20.8	41.4
		5/6	15.1	a	15.1	4.4	10.6	10.1	1.1	1.0	0.1	11.4	27.6
Chile ³		0/1/2	3.7	a	3.7	2.6	1.1	0.6	1.8	1.8	0.0	54.6	60.1
		3/4	10.1	a	10.1	6.2	3.9	1.7	2.1	2.0	0.1	28.8	41.0
		5/6	1.1	a	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.1
Czech Republic		0/1/2	19.2	18.4	0.8	c	0.3	c	c	c	c	63.4	82.7
		3/4	4.9	0.9	4.0	2.6	1.4	1.3	0.5	0.4	c	27.8	33.2
		5/6	10.3	a	10.3	6.9	3.4	3.4	c	c	c	22.6	33.8
Denmark		0/1/2	35.2	a	35.2	6.7	28.5	m	7.2	5.2	1.8	34.2	76.6
		3/4	29.2	a	29.2	5.5	23.8	m	3.0	2.4	0.5	14.7	46.8
		5/6	24.8	a	24.8	5.9	18.8	m	2.4	1.8	c	9.9	37.1
Estonia		0/1/2	4.3	a	4.3	2.8	1.4	c	c	c	c	62.9	68.5
		3/4	16.3	a	16.3	12.5	3.8	3.6	1.9	c	c	22.3	40.5
		5/6	17.3	a	17.3	12.9	4.5	4.5	c	c	c	10.7	29.2
Finland		0/1/2	10.7	a	10.7	2.2	8.4	m	5.9	5.1	c	64.3	80.8
		3/4	19.9	a	19.9	6.5	13.4	m	3.4	3.2	c	20.6	44.0
		5/6	22.0	a	22.0	15.4	6.6	m	c	c	c	6.4	29.7
France		0/1/2	4.2	a	4.2	3.4	0.8	m	0.2	0.1	0.1	60.6	65.0
		3/4	7.7	a	7.7	4.6	3.1	m	0.8	0.6	0.2	32.4	40.9
		5/6	6.7	a	6.7	4.4	2.3	m	0.5	0.4	0.1	18.7	26.0
Germany		0/1/2	24.1	17.5	6.6	19.3	4.8	c	1.0	0.6	0.3	52.9	78.0
		3/4	16.8	6.0	10.9	8.8	8.0	c	0.5	0.4	0.1	20.6	37.9
		5/6	12.6	0.9	11.7	5.6	6.9	c	0.8	0.6	c	7.8	21.1
Greece		0/1/2	13.4	a	13.4	11.5	1.9	c	9.3	2.6	6.7	49.7	72.3
		3/4	18.7	a	18.7	15.9	2.8	0.9	14.2	4.4	9.8	32.3	65.2
		5/6	28.6	a	28.6	25.5	3.1	c	19.2	5.1	14.1	4.4	52.2
Hungary		0/1/2	c	a	c	c	0.0	c	c	c	c	73.2	73.3
		3/4	2.4	a	2.4	1.8	0.6	0.6	c	c	c	36.0	38.8
		5/6	6.6	a	6.6	5.1	1.4	c	c	c	c	9.5	16.4
Iceland		0/1/2	31.5	a	31.5	4.1	27.4	m	7.4	6.3	c	27.6	66.5
		3/4	32.4	a	32.4	7.1	25.4	m	c	c	c	22.8	58.6
		5/6	14.4	a	14.4	c	c	m	c	c	c	c	24.5
Ireland		0/1/2	2.6	a	2.6	0.3	2.2	m	0.9	c	0.6	64.1	67.5
		3/4	10.6	a	10.6	2.2	8.4	m	1.6	0.6	1.0	29.1	41.3
		5/6	9.6	a	9.6	5.6	4.0	m	0.8	c	0.5	10.8	21.2

Note: Rows showing data for all levels of education combined are available for consultation on line (see StatLink below).

1. Students in work-study programmes are considered to be both in education and employed, irrespective of their labour market status according to the ILO definition.

2. Young people neither in employment nor in education or training.

3. Year of reference 2011.

4. Data refer to 15-24 year-olds.

Sources: OECD. Argentina, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Latvia: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933118979>

Table C5.4. [2/6] **Percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, by educational attainment and work status (2012)**

	Educational attainment	Not in education										Total in education and not in education (22)	
		All employed (12) + unknowns	Type of employment			NEETS ² (16) = (17) + (20)	Unemployed (17) = (18) + (19) + unknowns	Type of unemployment		Inactive (20)	Sub-total (employed + unemployed + inactive) (21) = (12) + (17) + (20)		
			Full time (13)	Part time (PT) (14) + involuntary PT (15)	Voluntary PT (15)			Less than 6 months (18)	More than 6 months (19)				
OECD	Australia	0/1/2	20.8	15.1	5.6	2.5	15.4	4.8	3.2	1.6	10.6	36.1	100
		3/4	45.2	35.0	10.3	5.5	11.2	3.7	2.5	1.2	7.5	56.4	100
		5/6	66.3	54.3	12.0	6.7	8.4	2.8	2.5	c	5.6	74.7	100
Austria		0/1/2	13.3	10.4	2.8	m	11.8	4.8	2.5	2.4	7.0	25.1	100
		3/4	61.3	55.8	5.5	m	9.0	4.0	3.1	0.9	5.0	70.3	100
		5/6	62.4	56.7	5.7	m	6.5	c	c	c	4.5	68.9	100
Belgium		0/1/2	16.0	12.1	3.8	1.8	19.1	6.7	2.9	3.8	12.4	35.1	100
		3/4	43.8	34.4	9.4	4.2	14.5	7.1	3.0	4.1	7.4	58.3	100
		5/6	68.2	56.8	11.4	5.4	9.3	4.6	2.8	1.8	4.6	77.4	100
Canada		0/1/2	14.9	11.4	3.5	1.9	14.1	4.6	3.8	0.7	9.5	29.0	100
		3/4	44.3	36.0	8.4	3.8	14.3	6.2	5.2	0.7	8.2	58.6	100
		5/6	61.5	53.2	8.3	3.3	10.9	4.9	4.1	0.6	6.0	72.4	100
Chile ³		0/1/2	18.5	16.1	2.5	1.0	21.3	4.1	4.0	0.1	17.2	39.9	100
		3/4	35.4	31.8	3.5	1.4	23.7	5.9	5.6	0.3	17.8	59.0	100
		5/6	79.2	69.4	9.9	3.3	18.7	7.7	7.1	0.7	11.0	97.9	100
Czech Republic		0/1/2	5.6	5.3	0.3	c	11.6	5.2	1.2	4.0	6.4	17.3	100
		3/4	51.7	50.5	1.1	0.9	15.1	6.9	3.3	3.5	8.3	66.8	100
		5/6	55.8	53.8	2.0	1.7	10.4	4.2	2.5	1.7	6.2	66.2	100
Denmark		0/1/2	11.9	8.3	3.7	m	11.5	3.5	2.3	1.2	8.0	23.4	100
		3/4	41.5	30.9	10.6	m	11.7	5.7	4.5	1.1	6.0	53.2	100
		5/6	52.1	41.7	10.4	m	10.8	8.0	6.3	c	2.9	62.9	100
Estonia		0/1/2	15.5	14.8	0.7	c	16.0	7.7	2.5	5.2	8.3	31.5	100
		3/4	42.1	40.7	1.3	c	17.4	7.9	3.5	4.4	9.6	59.5	100
		5/6	58.4	55.1	3.3	c	12.4	4.1	c	c	8.3	70.8	100
Finland		0/1/2	8.7	7.7	1.1	m	10.4	3.2	2.5	0.7	7.2	19.2	100
		3/4	41.9	37.0	4.9	m	14.1	7.1	5.1	1.9	7.0	56.0	100
		5/6	61.8	57.6	4.1	m	8.5	2.2	1.8	c	6.3	70.3	100
France		0/1/2	15.9	12.6	3.3	m	19.0	9.2	3.3	5.8	9.9	35.0	100
		3/4	41.5	33.9	7.5	m	17.6	10.3	5.2	5.0	7.4	59.1	100
		5/6	63.0	56.8	6.2	m	11.0	6.5	4.0	2.4	4.5	74.0	100
Germany		0/1/2	10.3	7.3	3.0	1.0	11.7	4.3	1.9	2.4	7.4	22.0	100
		3/4	52.8	46.1	6.7	2.1	9.3	4.2	2.6	1.6	5.1	62.1	100
		5/6	73.1	64.4	8.7	1.9	5.8	1.8	1.3	0.5	4.0	78.9	100
Greece		0/1/2	12.9	11.3	1.6	c	14.8	8.9	2.4	6.5	5.9	27.7	100
		3/4	17.1	15.0	2.1	c	17.7	12.2	3.5	8.7	5.5	34.8	100
		5/6	27.4	24.4	3.0	c	20.5	18.4	5.1	13.3	2.1	47.8	100
Hungary		0/1/2	7.7	6.9	0.7	c	19.0	5.4	2.1	3.3	13.6	26.7	100
		3/4	42.0	39.9	2.1	0.8	19.2	10.0	3.5	6.5	9.2	61.2	100
		5/6	66.2	63.1	3.1	c	17.3	7.3	3.2	4.1	10.0	83.6	100
Iceland		0/1/2	24.4	20.3	3.9	m	9.1	5.7	4.8	c	3.3	33.5	100
		3/4	33.7	28.9	4.9	m	7.7	c	c	c	c	41.4	100
		5/6	63.5	55.6	c	m	12.0	c	c	c	c	75.5	100
Ireland		0/1/2	9.0	6.2	2.8	m	23.5	10.4	2.1	8.3	13.1	32.5	100
		3/4	35.3	25.9	9.4	m	23.4	14.6	3.6	10.9	8.8	58.7	100
		5/6	65.3	56.8	8.5	m	13.5	8.5	2.3	6.0	5.0	78.8	100

Note: Rows showing data for all levels of education combined are available for consultation on line (see *StatLink* below).

1. Students in work-study programmes are considered to be both in education and employed, irrespective of their labour market status according to the ILO definition.

2. Young people neither in programme nor in education or training.

3. Year of reference 2011.

4. Data refer to 15-24 year-olds.

Sources: OECD, Argentina, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Latvia: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933118979>

Table C5.4. [3/6] **Percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, by educational attainment and work status (2012)**

	Educational attainment	In education										Sub-total (employed + unemployed + inactive)
		All employed (1) = (2) + (3) and/or (4) + (5) + unknowns	Employed		Type of employment			Unemployed (7) = (8) + (9) + unknowns	Duration of unemployment		Inactive (10)	
			Students in work-study programmes ¹ (2)	Other employed (3)	Full time (4)	Part time (PT) (5) + involuntary PT (6)	Voluntary PT (6)		Less than 6 months (8)	More than 6 months (9)		
OECD Israel	0/1/2	5.2	a	5.2	0.5	4.7	4.4	1.4	1.1	c	68.1	74.7
	3/4	15.7	a	15.7	5.7	10.0	9.5	1.4	1.2	c	15.2	32.3
	5/6	18.1	a	18.1	9.4	8.7	7.9	1.7	1.4	c	4.7	24.5
Italy	0/1/2	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	56.0	57.0
	3/4	3.3	0.3	3.0	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.6	30.8	35.2
	5/6	6.4	0.4	6.0	2.5	3.4	1.7	2.6	0.7	1.9	26.5	35.5
Japan ⁴	0/1/2/3	14.9	a	14.9	0.7	14.3	m	0.3	m	m	40.6	55.9
	3/4	m	a	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	5/6	m	a	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Korea	0/1/2	1.6	a	1.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	n	90.5	92.3
	3/4	10.8	a	10.8	4.1	6.7	6.6	0.9	0.9	n	36.8	48.5
	5/6	1.4	a	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	n	1.8	3.3
Luxembourg	0/1/2	5.6	a	5.6	3.3	2.3	m	0.4	c	c	73.2	79.1
	3/4	7.3	a	7.3	2.9	4.4	m	3.0	c	2.4	44.1	54.4
	5/6	5.7	a	5.7	c	c	m	c	c	c	11.1	18.9
Mexico	0/1/2	8.3	a	8.3	2.2	6.1	2.2	0.4	0.3	n	25.0	33.7
	3/4	16.5	a	16.5	6.7	9.7	3.8	1.0	0.9	n	27.4	44.9
	5/6	9.9	a	9.9	6.0	3.7	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.1	9.7	20.4
Netherlands	0/1/2	38.3	a	38.3	3.1	35.2	m	5.9	4.0	1.7	30.6	74.7
	3/4	35.4	a	35.4	5.5	29.8	m	3.0	2.0	0.9	15.5	53.9
	5/6	25.7	a	25.7	8.4	17.3	m	1.2	1.0	c	8.5	35.4
New Zealand	0/1/2	11.5	a	11.5	2.2	9.3	8.4	4.7	3.5	0.9	37.9	54.2
	3/4	23.2	a	23.2	7.7	15.6	13.7	4.0	2.6	0.7	23.3	50.5
	5/6	13.4	a	13.4	6.9	6.4	4.6	1.9	1.1	c	6.4	21.7
Norway	0/1/2	17.5	a	17.5	c	17.1	m	2.8	2.3	c	41.7	62.0
	3/4	16.5	a	16.5	c	16.0	m	c	c	c	19.2	36.8
	5/6	11.0	a	11.0	c	10.5	m	c	c	c	11.2	23.4
Poland	0/1/2	3.2	a	3.2	0.9	2.3	c	0.8	0.4	0.4	76.1	80.0
	3/4	9.0	a	9.0	6.9	2.0	0.2	2.5	1.3	1.2	24.8	36.2
	5/6	12.4	a	12.4	10.0	2.4	0.4	2.3	1.2	1.0	11.8	26.5
Portugal	0/1/2	2.5	a	2.5	m	m	m	2.7	1.0	1.7	47.3	52.5
	3/4	6.0	a	6.0	m	m	m	2.1	1.1	1.0	36.3	44.4
	5/6	9.5	a	9.5	m	m	m	3.7	c	2.5	13.8	26.9
Slovak Republic	0/1/2	10.3	n	c	c	c	m	c	c	c	73.2	83.6
	3/4	1.7	c	1.5	1.2	c	m	0.5	c	c	24.6	26.8
	5/6	4.6	c	4.6	3.9	c	m	c	c	c	27.9	32.7
Slovenia	0/1/2	7.5	a	7.5	2.3	5.3	m	1.2	c	0.8	75.7	84.4
	3/4	21.9	a	21.9	10.9	11.0	m	2.3	1.4	0.9	31.7	55.9
	5/6	17.5	a	17.5	10.3	7.2	m	3.1	3.0	c	7.1	27.7
Spain	0/1/2	1.3	a	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	3.1	0.9	2.1	42.4	46.9
	3/4	5.9	a	5.9	1.6	4.3	3.4	5.0	2.0	2.8	41.8	52.6
	5/6	9.0	a	9.0	4.9	4.1	2.8	4.3	1.3	2.9	14.2	27.5
Sweden	0/1/2	9.7	a	9.7	c	8.9	7.6	7.8	6.3	0.8	66.3	83.9
	3/4	8.2	a	8.2	2.6	5.6	4.6	4.7	2.9	1.3	13.8	26.7
	5/6	19.1	a	19.1	6.0	12.9	11.4	4.3	3.3	c	26.0	49.4

Note: Rows showing data for all levels of education combined are available for consultation on line (see StatLink below).

1. Students in work-study programmes are considered to be both in education and employed, irrespective of their labour market status according to the ILO definition.

2. Young people neither in employment nor in education or training.

3. Year of reference 2011.

4. Data refer to 15-24 year-olds.

Sources: OECD, Argentina, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Latvia: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933118979>

Table C5.4. [4/6] **Percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, by educational attainment and work status (2012)**

	Educational attainment	Not in education										Total in education and not in education
		All employed	Type of employment			NEETS ²	Unemployed	Type of unemployment			Sub-total (employed + unemployed + inactive)	
			Full time	Part time (PT)	Voluntary PT			Less than 6 months	More than 6 months	Inactive		
OECD	0/1/2	12.8	10.2	2.6	1.4	12.5	3.6	2.3	1.1	8.9	25.3	100
	3/4	50.0	42.5	7.5	4.8	17.6	5.6	4.0	1.2	12.1	67.7	100
	5/6	61.2	47.5	13.7	9.3	14.2	6.1	4.0	1.8	8.1	75.5	100
Italy	0/1/2	18.7	14.7	4.0	0.6	24.3	7.9	2.6	5.4	16.4	43.0	100
	3/4	39.3	30.8	8.4	1.5	25.5	12.2	4.3	7.9	13.3	64.8	100
	5/6	42.8	34.4	8.4	1.4	21.7	10.8	5.8	5.0	10.9	64.5	100
Japan ⁴	0/1/2/3	30.4	19.2	11.2	m	13.8	4.8	m	m	9.0	44.1	100
	3/4	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	5/6	80.7	57.9	22.8	m	19.3	8.2	m	m	11.1	100.0	100
Korea	0/1/2	2.7	2.4	0.3	0.2	5.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	4.9	7.7	100
	3/4	28.7	26.3	2.3	2.0	22.9	2.6	2.4	0.2	20.3	51.5	100
	5/6	72.3	68.2	4.1	3.6	24.4	5.6	4.9	0.7	18.9	96.7	100
Luxembourg	0/1/2	12.0	11.1	c	m	8.9	3.5	c	2.3	5.4	20.9	100
	3/4	38.7	34.4	4.3	m	6.9	3.9	3.1	c	3.0	45.6	100
	5/6	71.8	68.8	3.0	m	9.3	4.4	2.8	c	4.9	81.1	100
Mexico	0/1/2	41.4	30.3	10.8	3.0	24.9	3.1	2.8	0.2	21.8	66.3	100
	3/4	38.3	30.5	7.5	2.5	16.9	3.7	3.3	0.2	13.2	55.1	100
	5/6	64.8	49.3	15.0	5.8	14.8	7.1	5.7	0.8	7.7	79.6	100
Netherlands	0/1/2	17.3	11.0	6.3	m	8.0	2.1	1.1	0.9	5.9	25.3	100
	3/4	40.2	23.1	17.1	m	5.9	2.6	1.6	1.0	3.3	46.1	100
	5/6	60.7	39.3	21.4	m	3.9	2.0	1.7	c	1.9	64.6	100
New Zealand	0/1/2	25.1	18.7	6.5	3.8	20.7	5.9	3.6	1.9	14.7	45.8	100
	3/4	37.6	29.7	7.9	5.2	11.9	4.2	2.5	1.1	7.7	49.5	100
	5/6	66.4	57.0	9.3	6.0	12.0	4.0	3.0	c	8.0	78.3	100
Norway	0/1/2	28.4	22.1	4.8	m	9.6	2.7	1.8	c	6.9	38.0	100
	3/4	55.8	46.2	8.3	m	7.4	2.6	1.9	c	4.8	63.2	100
	5/6	70.5	60.0	9.9	m	6.0	c	c	c	3.7	76.6	100
Poland	0/1/2	8.0	7.0	0.9	c	12.0	4.4	1.7	2.7	7.5	20.0	100
	3/4	42.8	40.2	2.6	0.7	21.0	10.5	4.4	6.1	10.5	63.8	100
	5/6	59.9	56.9	3.0	0.8	13.7	7.9	3.7	4.2	5.8	73.5	100
Portugal	0/1/2	30.5	m	m	m	17.0	10.5	4.0	6.5	6.4	47.5	100
	3/4	40.1	m	m	m	15.5	11.9	4.9	7.0	3.6	55.6	100
	5/6	55.0	m	m	m	18.1	15.4	6.0	9.4	2.6	73.1	100
Slovak Republic	0/1/2	3.6	1.6	2.0	m	12.9	6.8	0.7	6.0	6.1	16.4	100
	3/4	49.8	47.9	1.9	m	23.4	15.5	2.7	12.8	7.9	73.2	100
	5/6	52.8	51.1	1.7	m	14.5	8.7	1.7	7.0	5.8	67.3	100
Slovenia	0/1/2	6.0	5.3	0.7	m	9.6	3.2	0.5	2.7	6.4	15.6	100
	3/4	32.9	30.7	2.2	m	11.2	7.0	3.0	4.1	4.1	44.1	100
	5/6	59.3	56.9	2.4	m	13.1	9.2	4.1	5.1	3.9	72.3	100
Spain	0/1/2	22.5	18.6	4.0	0.8	30.6	21.5	6.0	14.9	9.1	53.1	100
	3/4	27.7	22.4	5.3	1.4	19.7	14.5	5.2	8.8	5.2	47.4	100
	5/6	49.9	40.3	9.6	1.9	22.6	16.9	6.7	9.2	5.7	72.5	100
Sweden	0/1/2	8.6	6.8	1.7	c	7.5	3.3	2.2	0.9	4.3	16.1	100
	3/4	59.0	48.5	10.3	4.5	14.3	8.5	5.8	2.0	5.8	73.3	100
	5/6	45.4	41.4	3.8	1.8	5.2	2.9	2.2	c	2.4	50.6	100

Note: Rows showing data for all levels of education combined are available for consultation on line (see *StatLink* below).

1. Students in work-study programmes are considered to be both in education and employed, irrespective of their labour market status according to the ILO definition.
2. Young people neither in employment nor in education or training.
3. Year of reference 2011.
4. Data refer to 15-24 year-olds.

Sources: OECD, Argentina, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Latvia: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933118979>

Table C5.4. [5/6] **Percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, by educational attainment and work status (2012)**

	Educational attainment	In education										Sub-total (employed + unemployed + inactive) (11) = (1) + (7) + (10)	
		All employed (1) = (2) + (3) and/or (4) + (5) + unknowns	Employed		Type of employment			Unemployed (7) = (8) + (9) + unknowns	Duration of unemployment		Inactive (10)		
			Students in work-study programmes ¹ (2)	Other employed (3)	Full time (4)	Part time (PT) + involuntary PT (5) = (6)	Voluntary PT (6)		Less than 6 months (8)	More than 6 months (9)			
OECD	Switzerland	0/1/2	43.2	37.0	6.2	1.2	5.0	4.9	1.2	c	c	34.7	79.1
		3/4	18.9	4.3	14.6	5.8	8.8	8.8	1.1	0.8	c	12.8	32.8
		5/6	14.7	c	14.0	6.0	8.0	8.0	c	c	c	7.3	23.6
	Turkey	0/1/2	7.5	a	7.5	5.7	1.8	m	0.8	0.4	0.4	37.4	45.7
		3/4	8.1	a	8.1	7.1	1.1	m	2.0	1.3	0.7	25.8	35.9
		5/6	12.0	a	12.0	11.2	0.8	m	2.7	1.0	1.7	6.0	20.7
	United Kingdom	0/1/2	4.5	2.1	2.4	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.5	0.7	0.7	46.4	52.4
		3/4	17.6	3.3	14.2	2.6	11.1	10.7	4.1	2.3	1.8	25.3	46.9
		5/6	13.2	0.7	12.5	7.9	4.3	4.2	1.2	0.8	0.5	10.0	24.4
United States	0/1/2	10.2	a	10.2	0.7	9.0	8.8	3.3	2.3	1.0	61.8	75.2	
	3/4	18.2	a	18.2	5.4	12.5	11.8	2.4	1.7	0.6	19.5	40.0	
	5/6	13.8	a	13.8	8.0	5.6	5.2	0.8	c	c	8.7	23.3	
OECD average (excluding Chile and Japan)	0/1/2	13.1		9.5	3.2	7.6	5.7	2.9	2.3	1.1	54.0	69.3	
	3/4	14.4		13.8	5.3	9.3	5.9	2.5	1.6	1.2	25.5	42.4	
	5/6	13.0		12.8	7.4	6.1	4.4	2.6	1.3	1.8	11.3	26.2	
EU21 average	0/1/2	11.3		7.7	4.1	5.8	2.2	2.9	2.1	1.4	58.2	71.4	
	3/4	12.4		11.8	5.1	7.6	2.8	2.8	1.7	1.7	27.5	42.5	
	5/6	13.6		13.5	8.2	6.3	3.7	3.6	1.8	2.9	13.6	29.8	
Partners	Argentina		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Brazil	0/1/2	13.2	a	13.2	7.9	5.3	m	3.6	3.6	0.1	28.9	45.7
		3/4	14.6	a	14.6	12.0	2.6	m	1.6	1.6	0.1	7.1	23.4
		5/6	8.6	a	8.6	6.7	1.9	m	1.0	0.9	0.1	4.7	14.3
	China		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Colombia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	India		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Indonesia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Latvia	0/1/2	1.3	a	1.3	1.2	0.1	m	0.9	0.4	0.5	66.0	68.2
		3/4	12.3	a	12.3	9.7	2.7	m	3.7	1.6	2.1	25.7	41.7
		5/6	12.9	a	12.9	10.0	2.9	m	0.2	0.2	n	4.9	18.0
	Russian Federation		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Saudi Arabia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
South Africa		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m		
G20 average		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	

Note: Rows showing data for all levels of education combined are available for consultation on line (see *StatLink* below).

1. Students in work-study programmes are considered to be both in education and employed, irrespective of their labour market status according to the ILO definition.

2. Young people neither in employment nor in education or training.

3. Year of reference 2011.

4. Data refer to 15-24 year-olds.

Sources: OECD. Argentina, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Latvia: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933118979>

Table C5.4. [6/6] **Percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, by educational attainment and work status (2012)**

	Educational attainment	Not in education										Total in education and not in education (22) = (11) + (21)	
		All employed (12) + unknowns	Type of employment			NEETS ² (16) = (17) + (20)	Unemployed (17) = (18) + (19) + unknowns	Type of unemployment		Inactive (20)	Sub-total (employed + unemployed + inactive) (21) = (12) + (17) + (20)		
			Full time (13)	Part time (PT) (14) = (15) + involuntary PT	Voluntary PT (15)			Less than 6 months (18)	More than 6 months (19)				
OECD	Switzerland	0/1/2	12.4	9.9	2.5	2.5	8.5	3.2	1.5	1.6	5.4	20.9	100
		3/4	56.5	48.9	7.6	7.5	10.7	4.8	3.0	1.7	5.9	67.2	100
		5/6	68.4	58.6	9.7	9.7	8.0	4.5	3.9	c	3.5	76.4	100
	Turkey	0/1/2	25.0	21.6	3.4	m	29.2	5.0	3.5	1.5	24.3	54.3	100
		3/4	32.8	31.3	1.5	m	31.3	6.3	3.8	2.5	25.0	64.1	100
		5/6	54.8	52.1	2.8	m	24.5	10.6	3.5	7.0	13.9	79.3	100
	United Kingdom	0/1/2	22.4	16.2	5.6	2.8	25.2	10.0	3.9	6.1	15.2	47.6	100
		3/4	38.1	28.0	9.3	5.3	14.9	7.5	3.5	4.0	7.4	53.1	100
		5/6	66.1	56.0	8.7	4.6	9.5	5.1	3.1	2.0	4.3	75.6	100
	United States	0/1/2	12.1	9.0	3.1	1.4	12.6	3.9	2.4	1.5	8.7	24.8	100
		3/4	41.3	31.6	9.4	4.6	18.7	7.0	4.1	2.9	11.7	60.0	100
		5/6	65.9	57.5	8.0	4.6	10.9	4.1	2.9	1.2	6.7	76.7	100
OECD average (excluding Chile and Japan)	0/1/2	15.5	11.8	3.2	1.8	15.2	5.8	2.5	3.4	9.4	30.7	100	
	3/4	41.8	35.5	6.3	3.3	15.8	7.4	3.7	3.8	8.7	57.6	100	
	5/6	61.6	53.7	7.9	4.2	13.0	6.9	3.8	4.0	6.4	74.5	100	
EU21 average	0/1/2	13.2	9.8	2.6	1.4	15.5	6.8	2.4	4.4	8.7	28.6	100	
	3/4	41.9	35.8	6.1	2.4	15.6	8.8	3.8	5.1	6.8	57.5	100	
	5/6	58.0	51.6	6.4	2.4	12.3	7.4	3.5	5.1	5.1	70.2	100	
Partners	Argentina		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Brazil	0/1/2	34.1	29.2	4.9	m	20.2	4.0	3.8	0.2	16.3	54.3	100
		3/4	55.7	50.7	5.0	m	20.9	6.6	6.2	0.4	14.3	76.6	100
		5/6	74.1	66.4	7.7	m	11.6	4.5	4.2	0.4	7.1	85.7	100
	China		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Colombia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	India		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Indonesia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Latvia	0/1/2	14.9	13.0	1.9	m	16.9	7.6	3.6	4.0	9.3	31.8	100
		3/4	36.3	34.0	2.3	m	22.0	13.7	4.9	8.7	8.3	58.3	100
		5/6	65.7	60.7	5.1	m	16.3	9.5	4.4	5.1	6.8	82.0	100
	Russian Federation		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Saudi Arabia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m		
South Africa		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m		
G20 average		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m		

Note: Rows showing data for all levels of education combined are available for consultation on line (see *StatLink* below).

1. Students in work-study programmes are considered to be both in education and employed, irrespective of their labour market status according to the ILO definition.

2. Young people neither in employment nor in education or training.

3. Year of reference 2011.

4. Data refer to 15-24 year-olds.

Sources: OECD, Argentina, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Latvia: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933118979>

Table C5.5. [1/2] Trends in the percentage of 15-29 year-old part-time and full-time workers in education and not in education (2006-12)

	2006					2010				
	Employed PT as % of 15-29 year-olds		Employed FT as % of 15-29 year-olds		PT as % of employed	Employed PT as % of 15-29 year-olds		Employed FT as % of 15-29 year-olds		PT as % of employed
	In education	Not in education	In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education	In education	Not in education	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	
OECD										
Australia	16.2	8.0	9.3	35.6	35.0	15.9	8.6	8.6	34.0	36.5
Austria	4.0	3.9	11.3	41.7	12.9	5.9	4.3	11.7	39.8	16.5
Belgium	1.3	6.8	1.6	36.1	17.6	1.3	6.3	1.8	32.7	18.1
Canada	15.7	6.4	2.9	37.5	35.4	15.0	7.0	2.8	35.5	36.5
Chile	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Czech Republic	0.6	0.6	1.7	42.5	2.6	1.3	0.7	2.6	37.9	4.7
Denmark	24.2	5.9	8.1	29.8	44.1	23.1	4.8	7.6	27.4	44.2
Estonia	3.2	1.3	5.0	36.6	9.8	3.2	1.2	5.7	31.0	10.6
Finland	10.4	4.3	5.4	29.7	29.5	10.1	3.7	5.5	27.6	29.5
France	2.7	5.2	3.3	33.5	17.6	2.0	5.9	4.2	33.5	17.3
Germany	5.4	5.7	12.9	28.4	21.2	5.4	5.7	13.2	31.0	20.1
Greece	0.9	2.9	1.4	38.7	8.7	1.0	3.1	1.9	34.7	10.2
Hungary	0.3	0.6	3.8	32.5	2.1	0.3	0.8	1.5	30.0	3.4
Iceland	21.2	5.4	6.2	32.5	40.6	23.3	7.9	5.2	25.9	50.0
Ireland	m	m	m	m	m	5.3	6.8	2.7	31.3	26.2
Israel	7.7	7.8	3.5	21.3	38.5	6.9	7.2	3.6	21.3	36.0
Italy	1.8	4.5	1.6	32.7	15.6	1.5	5.2	1.4	26.6	19.4
Japan ¹	7.0	11.3	0.2	22.9	44.2	7.7	8.8	0.2	19.6	45.5
Korea	m	m	m	m	m	2.7	2.6	2.3	32.7	13.0
Luxembourg	0.6	2.9	1.2	38.9	8.2	1.6	3.5	3.3	34.5	11.9
Mexico	3.5	5.0	3.9	37.9	16.8	6.6	10.5	3.3	32.6	32.0
Netherlands	22.8	6.9	7.9	32.9	41.9	24.6	7.6	7.9	30.3	45.5
New Zealand	13.4	5.4	6.5	37.7	29.9	12.4	7.6	4.8	31.0	35.9
Norway	15.4	7.3	0.4	38.7	36.3	15.2	6.4	0.3	38.0	35.5
Poland	2.2	2.8	5.8	26.9	13.3	2.1	2.0	6.9	32.8	9.5
Portugal	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Slovak Republic	0.3	0.8	1.7	38.3	2.7	0.3	1.2	2.1	34.0	4.1
Slovenia	6.4	1.9	9.1	31.7	16.9	9.5	2.2	9.6	28.5	23.5
Spain	3.5	5.3	2.3	41.7	16.5	2.8	5.4	2.0	30.6	20.1
Sweden	7.9	5.3	2.4	32.2	27.5	8.2	5.3	2.6	29.7	29.3
Switzerland	6.7	6.4	18.7	38.9	18.4	8.0	5.3	19.4	35.8	19.3
Turkey	0.4	2.0	2.8	31.2	6.5	1.0	3.2	4.0	28.8	11.5
United Kingdom	9.8	7.4	6.0	36.8	26.8	8.0	7.0	4.8	33.7	26.9
United States	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
OECD average (excluding Chile, Ireland, Japan, Korea, Portugal and the United States)	7.4	4.8	5.1	34.3	22.0	7.7	5.1	5.1	31.3	24.3
EU21 average	5.7	3.9	4.9	34.8	17.7	5.9	4.1	4.9	31.9	19.5
Partners										
Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Brazil	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Colombia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Indonesia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Latvia	m	m	m	m	m	1.9	2.9	5.2	29.7	12.2
Russian Federation	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Saudi Arabia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
South Africa	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
G20 average	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

Note: Columns showing additional years are available for consultation on line (see StatLink below).

1. Data refer to 15-24 year-olds.

Sources: OECD, Argentina, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Latvia: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933118998>

Table C5.5. [2/2] Trends in the percentage of 15-29 year-old part-time and full-time workers in education and not in education (2006-12)


	2012					
	Employed PT as % of 15-29 year-olds		Employed FT as % of 15-29 year-olds		PT as % of employed	Involuntary PT/ Total PT
	In education	Not in education	In education	Not in education		
	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)
OECD						
Australia	16.3	9.3	8.1	33.8	37.9	30.7
Austria	6.2	4.6	12.0	40.2	17.2	m
Belgium	1.8	7.9	1.6	31.6	22.6	46.9
Canada	14.7	7.1	2.8	35.3	36.5	21.1
Chile	m	m	m	m	m	m
Czech Republic	1.4	1.0	2.7	37.8	5.6	8.6
Denmark	24.8	7.5	6.0	21.8	53.7	m
Estonia	3.1	1.5	9.4	35.0	9.5	c
Finland	10.6	3.4	6.2	29.1	28.3	m
France	2.1	5.7	4.2	31.9	17.9	m
Germany	6.6	5.4	12.8	32.1	21.1	86.1
Greece	2.3	1.7	13.5	12.3	13.3	71.3
Hungary	0.5	1.8	1.6	31.2	6.5	51.2
Iceland	24.2	4.7	5.7	27.4	46.5	m
Ireland	5.2	7.1	2.4	27.7	29.0	m
Israel	8.2	7.1	4.8	33.9	28.3	19.4
Italy	1.5	6.5	1.0	24.2	24.0	75.1
Japan ¹	8.5	8.6	0.3	17.4	49.1	m
Korea	3.2	2.3	2.2	32.7	13.6	6.5
Luxembourg	3.1	2.6	3.1	30.9	14.3	m
Mexico	6.7	10.4	3.7	32.1	32.2	16.7
Netherlands	29.2	13.8	5.1	21.6	61.7	m
New Zealand	11.3	7.7	5.6	32.8	33.2	23.1
Norway	15.4	7.0	0.4	37.6	36.3	m
Poland	2.1	2.1	5.7	33.3	9.7	81.5
Portugal	m	m	m	m	m	m
Slovak Republic	0.3	1.9	1.2	34.2	5.7	m
Slovenia	8.8	1.8	8.3	26.9	23.3	m
Spain	2.4	5.6	1.8	24.3	23.5	62.0
Sweden	8.6	5.6	2.8	32.0	28.9	30.9
Switzerland	7.5	6.1	19.5	36.4	19.6	c
Turkey	1.5	2.9	6.7	27.8	11.2	m
United Kingdom	7.2	8.1	4.7	31.3	28.6	25.4
United States	10.3	7.5	4.6	30.7	33.5	23.0
OECD average (excluding Chile, Ireland, Japan, Korea, Portugal and the United States)	8.2	5.5	5.6	30.2	25.7	43.3
EU21 average	6.4	4.8	5.3	29.5	22.2	53.9
Partners						
Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m
Brazil	4.0	5.1	9.4	40.0	15.6	m
China	m	m	m	m	m	m
Colombia	m	m	m	m	m	m
India	m	m	m	m	m	m
Indonesia	m	m	m	m	m	m
Latvia	1.8	2.7	6.8	31.9	10.5	m
Russian Federation	m	m	m	m	m	m
Saudi Arabia	m	m	m	m	m	m
South Africa	m	m	m	m	m	m
G20 average	m	m	m	m	m	m

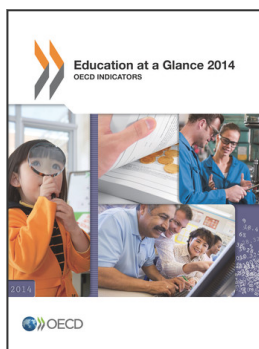
Note: Columns showing additional years are available for consultation on line (see StatLink below).

1. Data refer to 15-24 year-olds.

Sources: OECD. Argentina, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Latvia: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933118998>



From:
Education at a Glance 2014
OECD Indicators

Access the complete publication at:
<https://doi.org/10.1787/eag-2014-en>

Please cite this chapter as:

OECD (2014), "Indicator C5 Transition from school to work: where are the 15-29 year-olds?", in *Education at a Glance 2014: OECD Indicators*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1787/eag-2014-26-en>

This work is published under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD. The opinions expressed and arguments employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of OECD member countries.

This document and any map included herein are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

You can copy, download or print OECD content for your own use, and you can include excerpts from OECD publications, databases and multimedia products in your own documents, presentations, blogs, websites and teaching materials, provided that suitable acknowledgment of OECD as source and copyright owner is given. All requests for public or commercial use and translation rights should be submitted to rights@oecd.org. Requests for permission to photocopy portions of this material for public or commercial use shall be addressed directly to the Copyright Clearance Center (CCC) at info@copyright.com or the Centre français d'exploitation du droit de copie (CFC) at contact@cfcopies.com.