

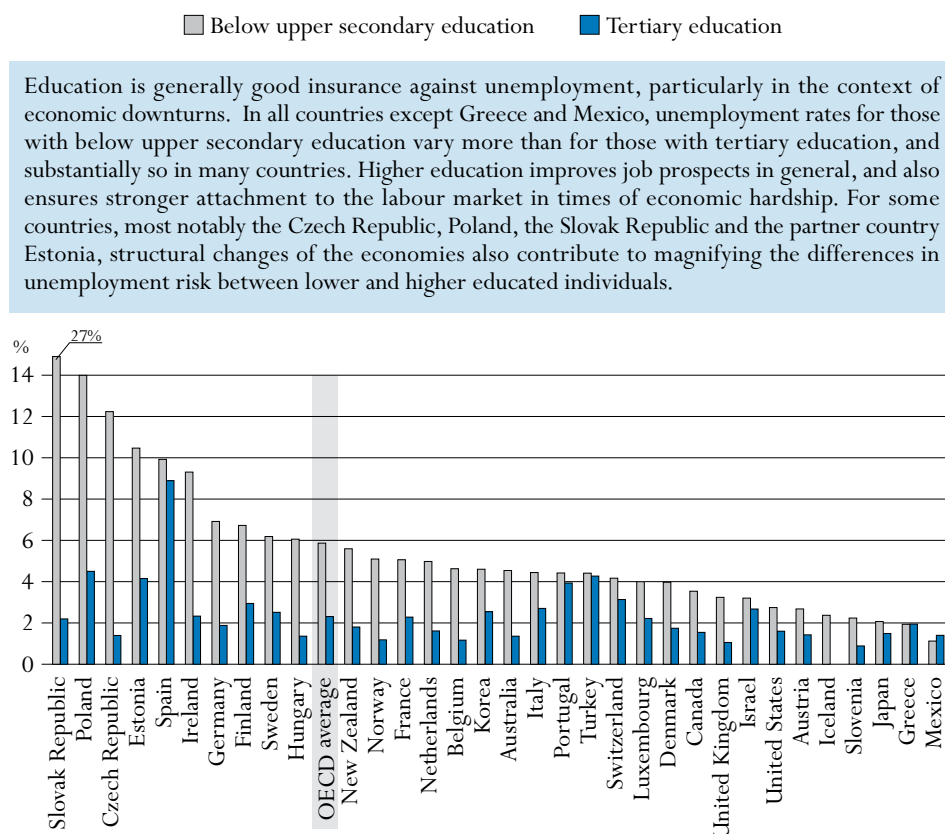
HOW DOES PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATION AFFECT PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET?

This indicator examines the relationship between educational attainment and labour force status for both males and females. Together, information on employment and unemployment provides a complete picture of labour market participation. Similarly, trend data show changes in labour force status over time, as well as the variation in employment and unemployment risks among groups with different levels of educational attainment.

Key results

Chart A6.1. Difference between highest and lowest unemployment rate for below upper secondary and tertiary educated 25-64 year-olds (1997-2007)

The chart shows the differences in unemployment rates over economic cycles for tertiary and below upper secondary educated individuals over the past decade.



Source: OECD, Table A6.4a. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eqg2009).

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Other highlights of this indicator

- Employment rates rise for both males and females with higher levels of educational attainment. With few exceptions, the employment rate for tertiary graduates is markedly higher than for upper secondary graduates. For males and females, the gap between upper secondary graduates and those without an upper secondary qualification is particularly wide.
- Those with low educational attainment are both less likely to be labour force participants and more likely to be unemployed. Differences in employment rates between males and females are also wider among less educated groups. The chance of being employed is close to 23 percentage points higher for males than for females among those without upper secondary qualifications but falls to less than 10 points for the most highly qualified.
- On average across OECD countries, more than 40% of individuals with below upper secondary education are not employed. In Belgium, the Czech Republic, Hungary, the Slovak Republic, Turkey and the partner country Israel more than half of the population with below upper secondary education is not employed.
- From 1997-2007 unemployment rates have, on average across OECD countries, improved by 1.8 percentage points for those with upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education, 1.1 percentage points for those with below upper secondary education, and 0.8 percentage point for those with tertiary education. Although differences in unemployment rates between educational groups have narrowed somewhat, it is likely that these differences will widen once again as the current economic downturn effects labour markets.

Policy context

OECD countries' economies and labour markets depend upon a stable supply of well-educated workers to further their economic development. Indicators related to labour market outcomes by educational attainment show how well the supply of skills is matched to demand. However, most educational programmes have a long investment horizon, while shifts in labour demand can occur rapidly. These and other factors need to be considered when interpreting the outcomes of the current labour market.

In times of economic downturn, governments play an important role in cushioning hardship and preparing the workforce for jobs that will become available when economic activity picks up. A key objective for any government is to ensure that cyclical unemployment does not turn into structural unemployment, or worse, that a large part of the population is forced outside the labour market. Once large portions of the population are outside the workforce it has proven difficult to reverse this negative trend.

Higher levels of educational attainment typically lead to higher employment rates. This is principally because those with higher levels of education have made a larger investment in their own human capital and they need to recoup their investment. However, between-country variations in employment rates often also reflect cultural differences and, most notably, differences in the labour participation rates among female workers. Similarly, unemployment rates are generally lower for higher-educated individuals, but this is typically because higher educational attainment makes an individual more attractive in the labour market. Unemployment rates therefore include information both on the individual's desire to work and on the individual's attractiveness to potential employers.

In a sense, employment rates are more closely tied to supply while unemployment rates are more closely tied to demand. Time series on both measures thus carry important information for policy makers about the supply, and potential supply, of skills available to the labour market and about employers' demand for these skills.

There is a link, however, between these two measures as the supply of labour also depends on the prospects of actually finding a job. High unemployment rates typically discourage new entrants to the labour market and this is particularly true if unemployment rates have been high over long periods of time. Active education and training policies are thus important to reducing unemployment by making the individual more attractive to employers and helping to ensure that they are not forced out of the labour market.

Evidence and explanations

Employment

The OECD labour market forecast suggests that unemployment rates will exceed 10% in many OECD countries by the end of 2010 (OECD, 2009b). The figures on unemployment and employment for 2007 published in this year's *Education at a Glance* will likely be the most positive observed for some time to come. The benefits of education in terms of employment prospects are likely to strengthen, as labour market outcomes for higher and lower educated groups are posed to widen in the coming years.

Employment rates for males as well as for females across OECD countries increase from an average of 73.7% for males and 50.8% for females with lower secondary qualifications, to an average of 89.7% for males and 79.9% for females with tertiary type-A qualifications (Table A6.1a). Employment rates for females with a lower secondary education are particularly low, and in Hungary, Poland, the Slovak Republic, Turkey and the partner country Chile employment rates are below 40%. Employment rates for females with tertiary-type A attainment equal or exceed 75% everywhere except Japan, Korea, Mexico and Turkey, but remain below those of males in all countries.

Apart from education, variations in the female employment rate are thus a contributing factor in differences in overall employment rates among countries. The countries with the highest overall rate of employment for 25-64 year-olds – Denmark, Iceland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom – also have among the highest female employment rates. The overall employment rate for males aged 25 to 64 ranges from 78% or less in Belgium, France, Hungary, Poland, and Turkey and the partner countries Chile and Israel to over 88% in Iceland, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand and Switzerland (Table A6.1a). In contrast, employment rates among females range from 55% or less in Greece, Italy, Mexico and Turkey to above 78% in Iceland, Norway and Sweden, a potential indication of different cultural and social patterns.

As is apparent in Chart A6.2, there is a marked difference in employment rates between different educational groups and between males and females. With few exceptions, education clearly improves the prospects of being employed. This is particularly true for females where an upper secondary education improves the prospects of employment by 19 percentage points and a tertiary education by almost 32 percentage points over those with no upper secondary education.

In Hungary, Italy, the Slovak Republic and the partner country Israel employment rates for 25-64 year-old females with an upper secondary education are at least 30 percentage points higher than for those with below upper secondary education. Females with a tertiary education appear to be particularly advantaged in Turkey where their employment rates are 35 percentage points higher than for females with an upper secondary education (Table A6.2c).

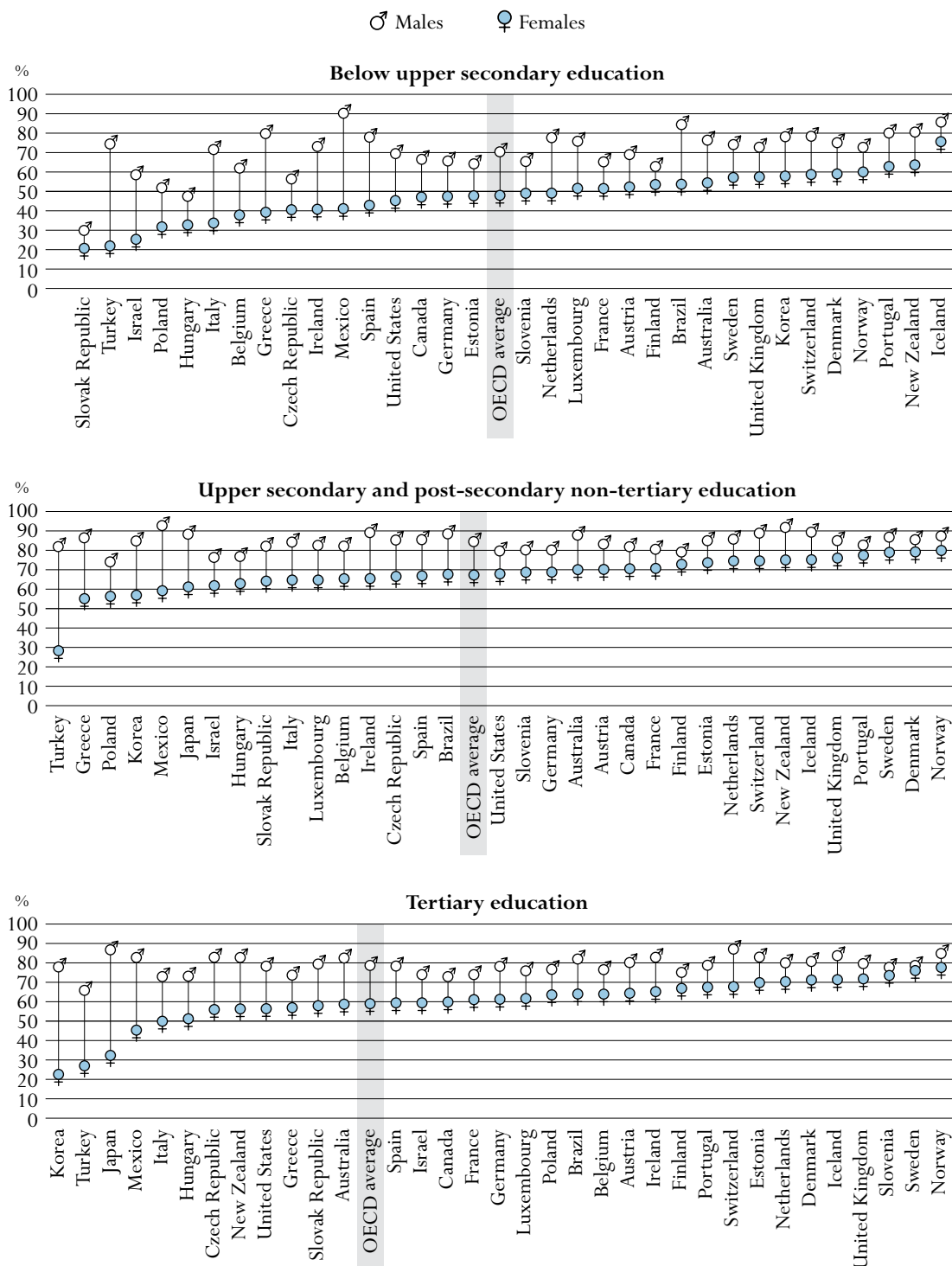
Similarly, in the group of males aged 25 to 64, there is a particularly wide gap in employment rates between those who are upper secondary graduates and those who are not. The extreme cases are the Czech Republic, Hungary and the Slovak Republic, where employment rates for males who have completed upper secondary education are at least 29 percentage points higher than for males who have not. The gap in employment rates between males with and without an upper secondary education is 4 percentage points or less in Iceland, Mexico, Portugal and the partner country Brazil (Chart A6.2 and Table A6.2b).

Employment rates for male tertiary graduates are also higher – around 5 percentage points on average for OECD countries – than for male upper secondary graduates. In 2007, the difference between these two groups ranges from a few percentage points to 9 percentage points or more in Germany, Hungary, Poland, the United States and the partner country Israel (Table A6.2b).

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Chart A6.2. Employment rates, by gender and educational attainment (2007)

Percentage of the 25-64 year-old population that is employed



Countries are ranked in ascending order of the employment rate of females.

Source: OECD, Table A6.2b and Table A6.2c, available on line. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eqg2009).

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On average among OECD countries, the difference between the employment rates of males and females decreases significantly at successively higher levels of educational attainment from 22.5 percentage points at the below upper secondary level to less than 10 percentage points at the tertiary level (Table A6.2b and Table A6.2c, available on line). The gap in the employment rates of tertiary educated males and females is 5 percentage points or less in Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the partner country Slovenia.

While there have been some large changes over time in employment rates of educational groups within countries, the differences between educational groups have narrowed marginally in recent years (Table A6.2a). As employment prospects for lower educated individuals are more sensitive to changes in economic conditions and business cycles, these differences are likely to widen once again.

Unemployment rates fall with higher educational attainment

The employment prospects of individuals with different levels of educational attainment depend largely on the requirements of labour markets and on the supply of workers with different skills. Unemployment rates therefore signal the match between what the education system produces and the skills demanded in the labour market. Those with lower educational qualifications are at particular risk of economic marginalisation since they are both less likely to be labour force participants and more likely to be without a job even if they actively seek one.

Table A6.3a shows unemployment rates for different educational groups, by gender. On average across OECD countries, unemployment rates decrease as educational attainment increases for both males and females. Unemployment rates for those with a tertiary type-A qualification are less than 4% in most OECD countries (on average 3.0% and 3.7% for males and females respectively). Unemployment rates for those with lower secondary education jump to 8.8% for males and 10.2% for females. Females and males with a lower secondary education are particularly vulnerable in the Czech Republic, Germany, Poland and the Slovak Republic where their unemployment rates are 15% or more. This is also the case for females in Greece and for males in Hungary.

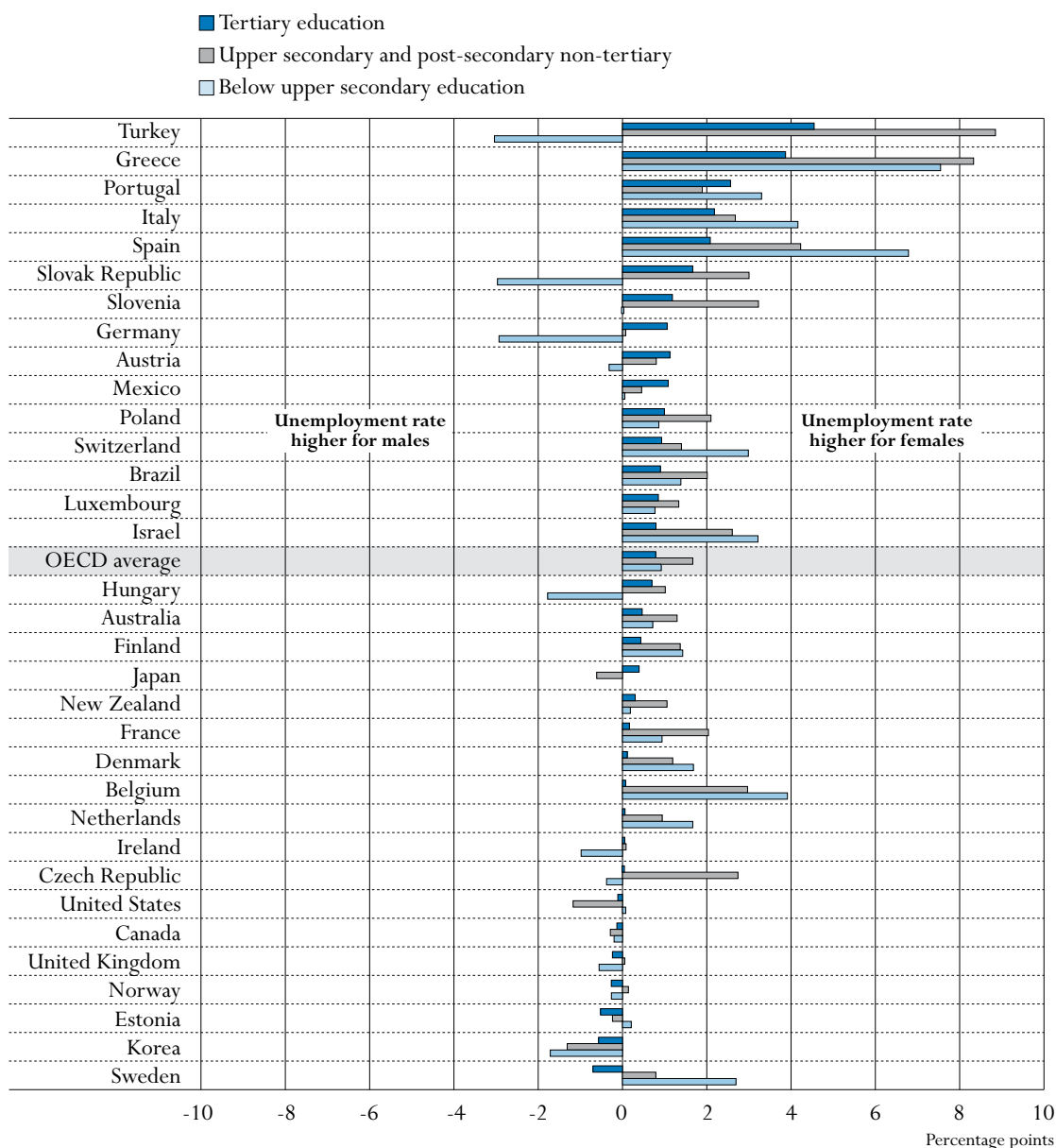
Among OECD countries, an upper secondary education is typically considered the minimum for a competitive position in the labour market. On average, the rate of unemployment among those who have completed an upper secondary education is 4 percentage points lower than among those who have not completed this level (Table A6.4a). The unemployment risk associated with the lack of an upper secondary level of education depends upon a country's industry composition and level of economic development. The risk is high in the Czech Republic, Hungary (10% or more) and particularly high in the Slovak Republic (32.8%). Only in Greece, Korea, Mexico, Turkey and the partner country Brazil is the lack of upper secondary education not associated with a higher risk of unemployment; in these countries the unemployment rate is lower for those with below upper secondary education than for those with upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education.

On average among OECD countries, male labour force participants aged 25 to 64 with below the upper secondary level are more than twice as likely to be unemployed as males in this age group with upper secondary education (Table A6.4b, available on line). The negative association between unemployment and educational attainment is similar but somewhat smaller for females

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(Table A6.4c, available on line). Differences in unemployment rates for males and females generally decrease with higher levels of educational attainment (Chart A6.3). Among females with tertiary education, unemployment rates are 2 percentage points higher than that for males only in Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Turkey. In 11 OECD countries, unemployment rates for males with less than upper secondary education are higher than for females with the same education level.

Chart A6.3. Difference between unemployment rates of females and males, by level of educational attainment (2007)



Countries are ranked in descending order of the difference in unemployment rates of females and males who have completed tertiary education.

Source: OECD, Table A6.4b and Table A6.4c, available on line. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2009).

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Between 1997 and 2007, on average among OECD countries, unemployment rates for those with upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education decreased by 1.8 percentage points (Table A6.4a). Unemployment rates for those with upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education have improved by 5 percentage points or more in Finland, Spain and Sweden. Unemployment rates for those with less than upper secondary education have also decreased by over 6 percentage points in Finland, Ireland and Spain. However, unemployment rates for those with less than upper secondary education have risen dramatically in the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic. Overall unemployment rates for this group have improved by 1.1 percentage points over this period. For those with tertiary education, the decrease in the unemployment rate is 0.8 percentage point.

Although the differences in unemployment rates between educational groups have narrowed somewhat over the past decade and especially between those with upper secondary and tertiary attainment, it also reflects the sensitivity of different educational groups to shifts in overall demand for labour. As shown in Chart A6.1, unemployment rates for those with below upper secondary education are more cyclical in nature than for those with tertiary education. On average across OECD countries, unemployment rates for individuals with tertiary attainment have stayed at or below 4.1% over the past decade. The most vulnerable group of individuals are thus the lower educated and it is likely that unemployment rates for those with below upper secondary education will once again increase sharply as the economic downturn starts to affect the labour force.

Higher unemployment rates in general, and widening unemployment rates between educational groups in particular, provide greater incentives for individuals to invest in education. First, because foregone earnings while in study will be lower as a consequence of higher unemployment. Second, because better employment prospects among more educated groups will add to the benefit-side of the investment equation. As incentives for individuals to invest in education improve, it is also important for education systems to respond by increasing access to and resources for educational institutions.

Links between unemployment and employment rates

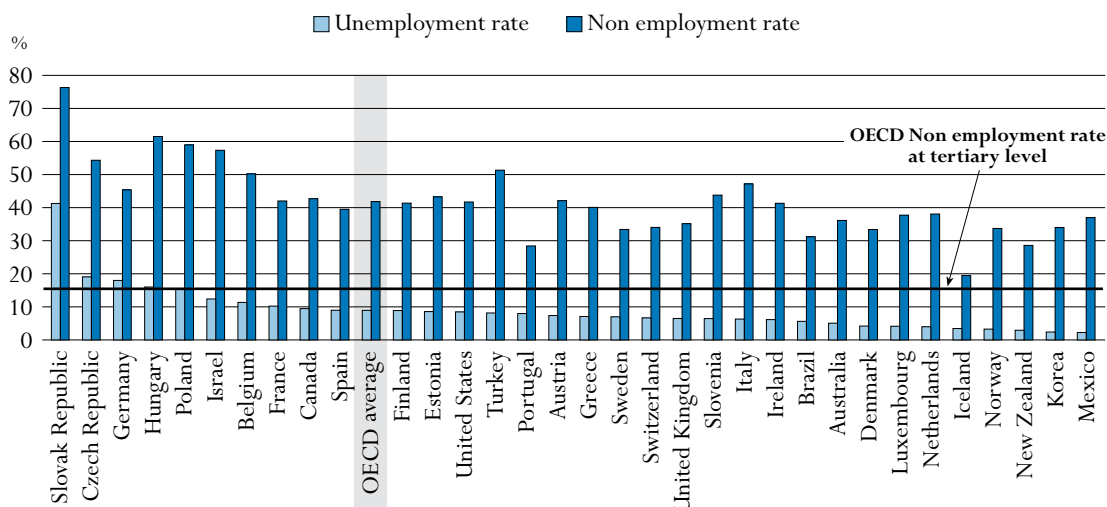
Since the risk of being unemployed in difficult economic times is typically larger for lower educated individuals, it is also among this group that cyclical unemployment can become a structural problem, where large parts of the working age population are not in the labour market and not actively seeking any employment. Once an individual is outside the labour force for an extended period it is, in many instances, difficult to reverse this situation because of skill obsolescence, deteriorating incentives to seek employment, and other barriers to labour market re-entry. Chart A6.4 shows the unemployment and non-employment rates for 25-64 year-olds with below upper secondary education.

The non-employment rate (the opposite of employment rate, and includes those who are unemployed as well as those who have dropped out of the labour market) for individuals with below upper secondary education is substantial, at more than 40% on average across OECD countries. In Belgium, the Czech Republic, Hungary, the Slovak Republic and Turkey and the partner country Israel more than half of the population with below upper secondary education is in the category of non-employed. A portion of this group is actively seeking employment, as reflected in the unemployment rate in the chart. While unemployment rates are substantially higher among those

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with below upper secondary education than among more educated groups, unemployment rates are typically only a fraction of the non-employed population. Note however, that employment rates are based on the total population whereas calculations of unemployment rates are based on the total labour force (employed and unemployed). The smaller base for calculating unemployment rates inflates the number of individuals actively seeking employment relative to those who are not.

Chart A6.4. Unemployment and non-employment¹ rates among 25-64 year-olds with below upper secondary education (2007)



1. The non-employment refers to 1 minus the employment rate.

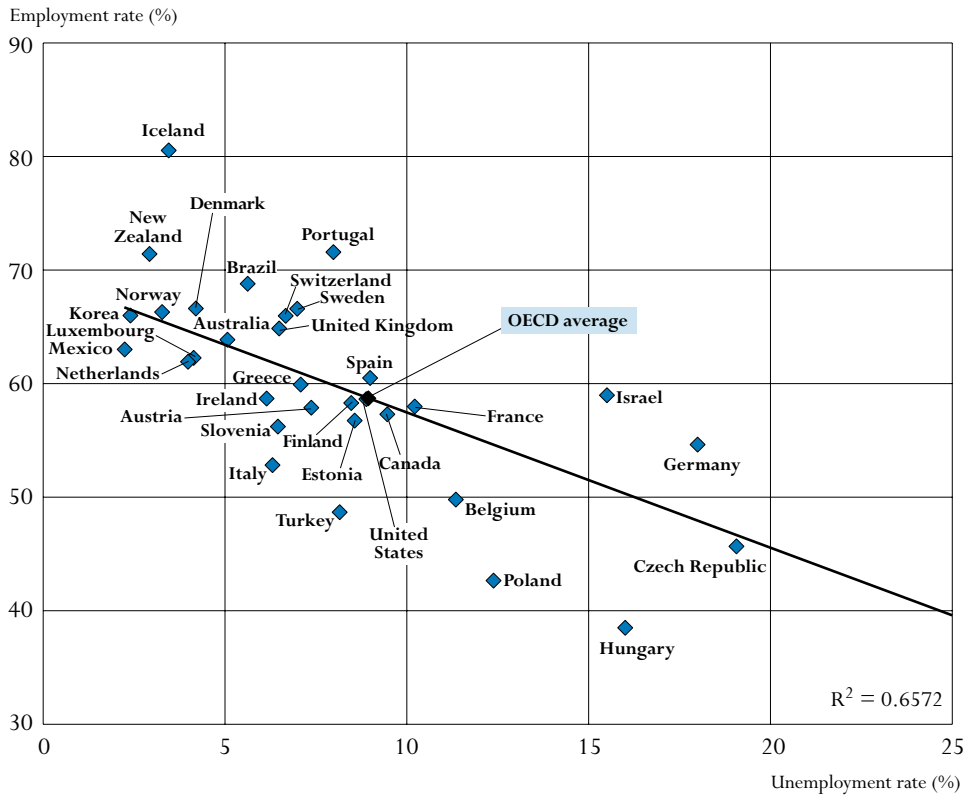
Countries are ranked in descending order of the unemployment rates of those who have completed below upper secondary education.

Source: OECD, Table A6.2a and Table A6.4a. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2009).

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Nevertheless, the proportion of the labour force with below upper secondary education actively seeking employment is in some countries sizable. In the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary and the Slovak Republic unemployment rates exceed average non-employment rates for tertiary educated individuals in OECD countries. In a few countries unemployment rates are marginal, while non-employment rates are still high. In Korea, Mexico, the Netherlands and Norway unemployment rates among those with below upper secondary education are at 4% or below, whereas non-employment rates still exceeds 30%. Some of these differences can, as noted earlier, be linked to female labour force participation rates, and may be explained to some extent, by differences in cultural and social patterns among countries.

Another explanation is, of course, that the lack of jobs, as measured in unemployment rates, discourages females as well as males from trying to enter the labour market. Differences in employment rates between those with below upper secondary education and tertiary education do, to some extent, support the notion of non-employment as a forced choice. Chart A6.5 examines the question of whether those with lower levels of education are forced out of the labour market by relating employment rates to unemployment rates for 25-64 year-olds with below upper secondary education and utilizing the fact that the unemployed are only a fraction of the non-employed.

Chart A6.5. Relationship between employment and unemployment rates for 25-64 year-olds with below upper secondary education (2007)

Note: The Slovak Republic has been excluded from the chart to preserve legibility.

Source: OECD, Table A6.2a and Table A6.4a. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2009).

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Employment rates for those with below upper secondary education are strongly dependent on unemployment rates. As unemployment increases, employment decreases. It seems that a large part of this relationship is due to a lack of suitable jobs, which increases the number of individuals outside the labour market (non-employed). The relationship between employment and unemployment is substantially stronger for those who have not completed an upper secondary education ($R^2 = 66\%$) than for those who have completed upper secondary and tertiary education. Not being employed thus appears to be more of a forced choice among those with below upper secondary education than among more educated groups.

Some caution is needed in interpreting the chart as part of the relationship is driven by the difference in the base population used to calculate the two rates. (*i.e.* total population and labour force). However, the pattern is qualitatively similar when using unemployed to total population instead of unemployed to labour force. For tertiary educated individuals some ceiling effects come into play, but overall these cross country correlations indicate that a substantial portion of employment and non-employment results from the lack of suitable jobs.

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Definition and methodologies

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

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

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

The unemployed are defined as individuals who are, during the survey reference week, without work, actively seeking employment and currently available to start work. The employed are defined as those who, during the survey reference week: *i*) work for pay (employees) or profit (self-employed and unpaid family workers) for at least one hour; or *ii*) have a job but are temporarily not at work (through injury, illness, holiday, strike or lock-out, educational or training leave, maternity or parental leave, etc.).

Further references

OECD (2009b), *OECD Economic Outlook, Interim Report, March 2009*, OECD, Paris.

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

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664108032182>

- *Table A6.1b. Employment rates and educational attainment (2007)*
- *Table A6.2b. Trends in employment rates of 25-64 year-old males, by educational attainment (1997-2007)*
- *Table A6.2c. Trends in employment rates of 25-64 year-old females, by educational attainment (1997-2007)*
- *Table A6.2d. Trends in employment rates for 55-64 year-olds, by educational attainment (1997-2007)*
- *Table A6.3b. Unemployment rates and educational attainment (2007)*
- *Table A6.4b. Trends in unemployment rates of males, by educational attainment (1997-2007)*
- *Table A6.4c. Trends in unemployment rates of females, by educational attainment (1997-2007)*

Table A6. 1a.

Employment rates and educational attainment, by gender (2007)

Number of 25-64 year-olds in employment as a percentage of the population aged 25 to 64, by level of education attained and gender

			Pre- primary and primary education	Lower secondary education	ISCED 3C Short	Upper secondary education		Post- secondary non- tertiary education	Tertiary education		All levels of education
						ISCED 3C Long/3B	ISCED 3A		Type B	Type A and advanced research programmes	
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
OECD countries	Australia	Males	64.7	81.1	x(5)	x(5)	87.9	86.8	90.5	91.5	85.7
		Females	36.2	59.9	x(5)	x(5)	68.7	78.9	76.0	80.8	67.7
	Austria	Males	x(2)	68.1	83.1	82.1	81.0	89.8	86.8	92.8	82.5
		Females	x(2)	51.4	61.2	67.9	69.1	79.8	83.8	81.2	67.2
	Belgium	Males	49.5	70.1	a	81.2	82.2	84.1	87.4	88.9	77.5
		Females	28.4	45.9	a	63.3	65.7	73.3	81.0	83.5	62.1
	Canada	Males	54.7	71.1	a	x(5)	81.4	82.5	86.5	86.4	81.6
		Females	33.5	53.6	a	x(5)	69.5	73.2	79.7	80.1	72.5
	Czech Republic	Males	c	58.1	a	83.2	88.5	x(5)	x(8)	91.4	84.4
		Females	c	40.9	a	61.4	70.7	x(5)	x(8)	77.9	64.6
	Denmark	Males	52.5	75.4	79.5	86.1	80.8	c	89.3	90.6	84.5
		Females	43.4	58.0	72.0	80.0	74.3	c	84.1	86.0	76.1
	Finland	Males	51.8	73.3	a	a	79.0	c	83.6	89.8	78.2
		Females	45.4	61.3	a	a	72.6	c	82.3	84.5	73.9
	France	Males	51.5	74.4	a	80.1	82.1	c	88.6	86.0	77.6
		Females	39.4	60.7	a	69.1	73.3	c	82.9	78.7	67.1
	Germany	Males	56.0	68.0	a	80.4	63.3	84.8	88.1	89.6	80.7
		Females	33.6	50.2	a	68.3	54.8	77.6	80.1	80.9	67.3
	Greece	Males	75.4	86.3	85.3	89.7	85.2	88.2	84.6	88.0	83.8
		Females	35.7	46.7	62.6	60.1	50.6	68.1	75.7	79.7	53.7
	Hungary	Males	18.8	49.6	a	74.9	79.6	81.2	86.5	86.5	73.3
		Females	5.9	34.6	a	58.6	65.7	64.5	81.7	75.4	58.1
	Iceland	Males	68.9	87.7	87.0	89.3	80.8	93.5	91.8	91.8	88.8
		Females	61.0	75.8	78.3	79.7	72.6	71.7	80.6	86.5	78.6
	Ireland	Males	62.1	82.7	c	a	88.4	90.4	91.1	91.6	84.1
		Females	31.6	48.7	c	a	63.9	69.4	78.3	85.0	64.2
	Italy	Males	51.9	78.3	81.3	84.6	84.2	86.9	81.5	86.7	78.5
		Females	16.9	42.8	53.7	60.3	65.2	71.1	70.0	75.1	51.5
	Japan	Males	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	88.2	a	93.9	93.2	90.4
		Females	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	61.2	a	64.7	68.8	63.1
	Korea	Males	74.0	81.6	a	x(5)	84.8	a	89.7	88.7	85.3
		Females	58.1	57.8	a	x(5)	56.5	a	61.9	60.9	58.3
	Luxembourg	Males	69.4	86.0	82.7	81.0	85.3	77.6	84.8	89.2	81.9
		Females	51.0	50.2	53.2	57.3	68.8	73.0	78.6	82.1	63.8
	Mexico	Males	88.7	93.4	a	92.0	92.6	a	92.1	91.4	90.9
		Females	38.6	47.6	a	59.7	59.1	a	77.3	72.6	48.4
	Netherlands	Males	66.9	81.6	x(4)	82.5	88.3	85.4	86.9	90.2	85.2
		Females	35.3	53.6	x(4)	70.1	77.2	77.4	84.9	85.1	70.0
	New Zealand	Males	x(2)	77.6	88.6	89.9	92.3	92.3	91.1	91.4	88.5
		Females	x(2)	59.7	73.0	74.2	75.5	75.1	77.4	78.6	73.0
	Norway	Males	c	72.7	a	87.3	86.2	91.7	93.7	92.2	85.9
		Females	c	60.5	a	79.6	78.7	88.3	93.6	88.6	78.9
	Poland	Males	x(2)	51.8	a	70.8	77.6	84.7	x(8)	88.3	73.3
		Females	x(2)	31.6	a	50.1	59.4	64.6	x(8)	81.7	58.0
	Portugal	Males	78.4	85.6	x(5)	x(5)	82.2	87.0	x(8)	89.3	81.4
		Females	60.0	73.3	x(5)	x(5)	78.0	64.3	x(8)	83.7	68.2
	Slovak Republic	Males	c	31.7	x(4)	77.6	87.8	a	76.9	90.1	78.4
		Females	c	21.3	x(4)	57.1	68.3	a	74.6	79.3	58.7
	Spain	Males	68.0	84.9	a	87.8	84.5	91.5	89.3	89.0	82.7
		Females	32.4	52.2	a	65.6	67.2	69.6	74.7	81.5	58.8
	Sweden	Males	65.7	78.3	a	x(5)	86.6	87.8	87.0	90.1	85.3
		Females	43.9	65.1	a	x(5)	78.8	80.2	85.5	89.0	79.2
	Switzerland	Males	73.6	81.1	c	89.6	82.7	85.9	94.8	93.0	89.6
		Females	51.8	59.7	63.1	74.5	72.8	80.0	87.8	82.4	73.9
	Turkey	Males	73.4	78.8	a	83.6	80.6	a	x(8)	82.9	77.1
		Females	22.0	20.6	a	29.4	27.4	a	x(8)	63.5	26.4
	United Kingdom	Males	c	60.4	83.0	84.6	86.2	c	88.6	90.2	82.8
		Females	c	43.2	69.0	76.1	75.8	c	84.3	86.5	72.8
	United States	Males	71.9	67.7	x(5)	x(5)	79.7	x(5)	86.0	89.9	81.9
		Females	42.1	47.3	x(5)	x(5)	67.6	x(5)	77.8	78.2	69.6
Partner countries	OECD average		63.1	73.7	82.4	84.4	83.7	85.9	88.1	89.7	82.7
	EU19 average		38.5	50.8	63.6	65.6	67.0	73.5	79.2	79.9	64.9
	Males		58.4	70.8	80.8	82.6	82.8	84.7	86.3	89.4	80.8
	Females		35.9	49.0	60.2	65.4	68.4	71.6	80.1	81.9	65.0
	Brazil	Males	83.8	86.8	x	x	88.5	x	x(8)	91.0	86.1
		Females	52.2	57.7	x	x	67.3	x	x(8)	81.9	60.4
	Chile ¹	Males	24.4	63.2	x(5)	x(5)	71.8	a	81.1	84.3	74.3
		Females	8.8	26.8	x(5)	x(5)	59.6	a	69.5	80.0	60.8
	Estonia	Males	c	67.2	a	69.8	86.6	88.5	89.2	92.5	83.9
		Females	c	49.4	a	60.2	73.1	80.3	79.3	88.0	75.7
	Israel	Males	52.2	66.0	a	81.9	74.0	a	85.9	87.5	76.8
		Females	17.8	40.1	a	64.4	60.5	a	73.1	83.2	63.4
	Slovenia	Males	35.8	70.1	a	77.4	83.6	a	86.7	90.7	79.5
		Females	30.6	51.1	a	65.7	70.4	a	83.8	89.5	69.3

1. Year of reference 2004.

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for a description of ISCED-97 levels, ISCED-97 country mappings and national data sources (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2009).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664108032182>

Table A6.2a.

Trends in employment rates of 25-64 year-olds by educational attainment (1997-2007)*Number of 25-64 year-olds in employment as a percentage of the population aged 25 to 64, by level of educational attainment*

OECD countries		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Australia	Below upper secondary	59.5	59.5	59.1	60.8	59.9	60.0	61.0	60.6	62.9	63.5	63.9
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	76.1	75.9	76.2	76.7	78.0	77.8	78.7	78.8	79.8	80.4	80.5
	Tertiary education	83.4	83.8	82.0	82.9	83.1	83.5	83.2	83.3	84.4	84.4	84.8
Austria	Below upper secondary	52.8	52.6	53.3	53.7	53.5	54.4	55.0	52.2	53.3	55.7	57.9
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	75.6	75.0	75.6	74.8	74.8	75.3	75.6	73.9	74.3	75.8	76.9
	Tertiary education	86.0	85.8	86.2	87.5	86.6	86.0	85.0	82.5	84.5	85.9	86.8
Belgium	Below upper secondary	47.5	47.5	49.1	50.5	49.0	48.8	48.9	48.8	49.0	49.0	49.8
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	73.4	72.0	74.5	75.1	73.9	73.8	72.8	73.1	74.0	73.2	74.2
	Tertiary education	83.9	84.3	85.4	85.3	84.5	83.7	83.6	83.9	84.2	83.6	84.9
Canada	Below upper secondary	52.5	53.5	54.4	55.0	54.4	55.3	56.4	57.1	56.4	56.9	57.3
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	73.9	74.5	75.4	76.1	75.4	75.9	76.3	76.7	76.3	76.0	76.5
	Tertiary education	81.7	82.3	82.4	82.7	81.9	82.0	82.0	82.2	82.2	82.6	82.9
Czech Republic	Below upper secondary	51.1	49.5	46.9	46.9	46.7	45.3	46.0	42.3	41.2	43.9	45.7
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	79.7	78.2	76.4	75.5	75.7	76.2	75.8	74.8	75.5	75.6	76.1
	Tertiary education	89.3	88.7	87.4	86.8	87.8	87.1	86.5	86.4	85.8	85.1	85.2
Denmark	Below upper secondary	m	60.9	61.7	62.2	61.5	61.2	62.6	61.7	61.5	62.8	66.6
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	79.1	80.7	81.0	81.0	80.3	79.8	79.9	79.9	81.3	82.5
	Tertiary education	m	87.5	87.9	88.6	87.2	86.0	85.2	85.5	86.4	87.4	87.8
Finland	Below upper secondary	54.7	56.2	58.6	57.3	58.2	57.7	57.9	57.1	57.9	58.4	58.6
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	72.2	73.1	74.3	74.9	75.5	74.4	74.4	74.4	75.2	75.6	76.2
	Tertiary education	82.6	83.2	84.7	84.4	85.1	85.1	85.0	84.2	84.1	85.0	85.2
France	Below upper secondary	56.3	56.3	56.4	57.0	57.7	57.8	58.9	59.1	58.6	58.1	58.0
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	75.0	75.0	75.1	75.8	76.5	76.7	76.3	75.7	75.7	75.6	75.8
	Tertiary education	81.3	81.6	81.8	83.1	83.7	83.3	83.3	82.9	83.0	83.0	83.5
Germany	Below upper secondary	45.7	46.1	48.7	50.6	51.8	50.9	50.2	48.6	51.6	53.8	54.6
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	68.2	67.9	69.9	70.4	70.5	70.3	69.7	69.5	70.6	72.5	74.4
	Tertiary education	82.3	82.2	83.0	83.4	83.4	83.6	83.0	82.7	82.9	84.3	85.5
Greece	Below upper secondary	57.4	57.3	57.1	57.9	57.6	58.5	59.7	58.2	59.2	59.5	59.9
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	63.3	64.6	64.7	64.7	65.2	65.7	66.8	68.0	69.1	69.7	69.6
	Tertiary education	80.2	80.8	81.1	81.4	80.4	81.3	81.9	82.0	82.0	83.3	82.9
Hungary	Below upper secondary	36.2	36.2	35.8	35.8	36.6	36.7	37.4	36.9	38.1	38.2	38.5
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	70.7	70.9	72.1	72.1	71.9	71.7	71.4	70.9	70.4	70.4	70.2
	Tertiary education	81.4	81.0	82.1	82.4	82.6	82.0	82.7	82.9	83.0	81.8	80.4
Iceland	Below upper secondary	83.8	85.6	87.2	87.3	87.2	86.4	83.7	81.6	83.0	83.6	80.5
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	88.0	88.6	90.5	89.0	89.7	89.4	88.7	87.8	88.2	88.6	83.2
	Tertiary education	94.6	94.7	95.1	95.0	94.7	95.4	92.7	92.0	92.0	92.0	88.6
Ireland	Below upper secondary	50.3	53.4	54.4	60.7	58.4	56.7	56.6	57.5	58.4	58.7	58.7
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	68.7	71.7	74.8	77.0	77.3	76.6	75.6	75.9	76.7	77.3	77.1
	Tertiary education	81.9	85.2	87.2	87.2	87.0	86.3	86.1	86.2	86.8	86.5	86.7
Italy	Below upper secondary	m	47.8	48.0	48.6	49.4	50.5	50.7	51.7	51.7	52.5	52.8
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	70.1	70.3	71.2	72.1	72.3	72.4	73.5	73.5	74.4	74.5
	Tertiary education	m	80.8	80.7	81.4	81.6	82.2	82.0	81.2	80.4	80.6	80.2
Japan	Below upper secondary	69.6	68.8	68.2	67.1	67.5	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	75.3	75.8	74.2	73.8	74.4	71.9	71.8	72.0	72.3	73.1	74.3
	Tertiary education	80.7	79.5	79.2	79.0	79.8	79.1	79.2	79.3	79.4	79.8	80.0
Korea	Below upper secondary	71.2	66.1	66.9	68.0	67.8	68.4	66.5	66.4	65.9	66.2	66.0
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	71.7	66.5	66.4	68.7	69.3	70.5	69.6	70.1	70.1	70.3	70.7
	Tertiary education	80.2	76.1	74.6	75.4	75.7	76.1	76.4	76.7	76.8	77.2	77.2
Luxembourg	Below upper secondary	m	m	56.5	58.3	60.0	59.3	60.3	59.1	61.8	60.8	62.3
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	73.9	74.6	74.8	73.6	73.3	72.6	71.7	73.4	73.9
	Tertiary education	m	m	85.0	84.3	85.5	85.2	82.3	84.1	84.0	85.2	84.5
Mexico	Below upper secondary	61.8	61.3	61.4	60.7	60.5	61.3	60.9	62.2	61.8	62.8	63.0
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	70.5	69.8	69.9	71.2	70.4	70.4	70.3	71.0	71.9	73.6	73.9
	Tertiary education	84.0	83.7	82.4	83.1	81.6	81.4	81.8	82.1	82.0	83.3	83.1
Netherlands	Below upper secondary	m	55.3	60.7	57.6	58.8	60.7	59.4	59.4	59.5	60.6	61.9
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	76.8	79.5	79.4	80.0	79.8	78.8	77.9	77.9	79.1	80.3
	Tertiary education	m	85.4	87.2	86.3	86.3	86.5	85.9	85.3	85.6	86.4	87.7

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2009).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664108032182>

Table A6.2a. (continued)

Trends in employment rates of 25-64 year-olds by educational attainment (1997-2007)

Number of 25-64 year-olds in employment as a percentage of the population aged 25 to 64, by level of educational attainment

		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
OECD countries	New Zealand	Below upper secondary	63.6	63.0	64.1	65.2	66.4	67.4	67.8	69.3	70.4	71.4
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	80.5	79.4	80.0	80.2	80.4	81.4	81.6	82.9	84.5	84.8
		Tertiary education	82.4	81.6	82.0	82.3	83.8	83.0	82.7	83.4	84.3	83.8
	Norway	Below upper secondary	66.7	67.7	67.1	65.3	63.3	64.2	64.1	62.1	64.3	66.3
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	83.3	83.9	82.9	82.7	82.7	81.5	79.6	78.8	82.4	84.0
		Tertiary education	90.2	90.2	90.2	89.9	89.6	89.5	88.8	89.3	88.8	90.4
	Poland	Below upper secondary	50.3	49.1	46.6	42.8	41.5	39.1	38.2	37.5	37.7	41.0
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	70.7	71.1	69.7	66.6	64.8	62.5	61.6	61.3	61.7	65.2
		Tertiary education	86.7	87.2	86.6	84.5	84.1	83.1	82.6	82.3	82.7	84.5
	Portugal	Below upper secondary	m	71.6	71.9	72.8	73.0	72.8	72.2	71.9	71.5	71.6
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	80.0	81.9	83.2	82.6	82.3	81.6	80.3	79.3	79.8
		Tertiary education	m	89.3	90.0	90.7	90.8	88.5	87.3	88.0	87.3	85.9
	Slovak Republic	Below upper secondary	38.9	37.4	33.2	30.9	30.5	28.2	28.5	22.0	21.7	23.5
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	75.9	75.1	72.5	70.6	70.2	70.5	71.2	70.3	70.8	71.9
		Tertiary education	89.8	88.6	87.0	85.6	86.7	86.6	87.1	83.6	84.0	84.9
	Spain	Below upper secondary	48.2	49.5	51.0	53.8	55.1	55.7	56.6	57.6	58.6	60.5
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	66.6	67.5	69.6	72.1	71.8	71.6	72.4	73.2	74.7	76.3
		Tertiary education	75.5	76.3	77.6	79.7	80.7	80.8	81.6	81.9	82.4	84.4
	Sweden	Below upper secondary	67.2	66.4	66.5	68.0	68.8	68.2	67.5	67.0	66.1	66.6
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	78.6	79.3	79.6	81.7	81.9	81.8	81.3	80.7	81.3	83.1
		Tertiary education	85.0	85.5	85.6	86.7	86.9	86.5	85.8	85.4	87.3	88.6
	Switzerland	Below upper secondary	68.0	68.8	68.3	64.5	69.6	68.2	66.3	65.4	65.3	66.0
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	79.6	80.8	80.9	81.4	81.3	81.1	80.5	79.9	80.0	81.1
		Tertiary education	89.1	90.3	90.7	90.4	91.3	90.6	89.7	89.7	90.0	90.0
	Turkey	Below upper secondary	56.9	57.4	55.8	53.1	51.9	50.5	49.1	50.1	49.1	48.7
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	66.8	66.0	63.9	64.0	62.4	61.8	61.1	61.5	63.2	62.7
		Tertiary education	81.7	81.3	79.0	78.5	76.3	76.3	74.9	75.2	76.1	75.5
	United Kingdom	Below upper secondary	64.7	64.5	65.0	65.3	65.5	65.3	66.0	65.4	65.5	64.9
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	79.2	80.1	80.5	81.1	80.9	81.1	81.5	81.2	81.6	80.9
		Tertiary education	87.2	87.1	87.7	87.8	88.1	87.6	87.8	87.7	88.0	87.8
	United States	Below upper secondary	55.2	57.6	57.8	57.8	58.4	57.0	57.8	56.5	57.2	58.0
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	75.7	75.8	76.2	76.7	76.2	74.0	73.3	72.8	72.8	73.3
		Tertiary education	85.4	85.3	84.6	85.0	84.4	83.2	82.2	82.0	82.5	83.3
	OECD average	<i>Below upper secondary</i>	<i>57.2</i>	<i>57.5</i>	<i>57.7</i>	<i>57.8</i>	<i>58.0</i>	<i>57.5</i>	<i>57.5</i>	<i>56.7</i>	<i>57.2</i>	<i>57.8</i>
		<i>Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary</i>	<i>74.4</i>	<i>74.6</i>	<i>75.1</i>	<i>75.4</i>	<i>75.4</i>	<i>75.1</i>	<i>74.8</i>	<i>74.6</i>	<i>75.2</i>	<i>76.2</i>
		<i>Tertiary education</i>	<i>84.3</i>	<i>84.5</i>	<i>84.5</i>	<i>84.7</i>	<i>84.8</i>	<i>84.4</i>	<i>83.9</i>	<i>83.8</i>	<i>84.1</i>	<i>84.4</i>
	EU19 average	<i>Below upper secondary</i>	<i>51.5</i>	<i>53.2</i>	<i>53.8</i>	<i>54.2</i>	<i>54.4</i>	<i>54.1</i>	<i>54.4</i>	<i>53.4</i>	<i>53.8</i>	<i>54.6</i>
		<i>Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary</i>	<i>72.7</i>	<i>73.7</i>	<i>74.5</i>	<i>74.8</i>	<i>74.8</i>	<i>74.5</i>	<i>74.3</i>	<i>74.1</i>	<i>74.4</i>	<i>75.2</i>
		<i>Tertiary education</i>	<i>83.8</i>	<i>84.5</i>	<i>85.0</i>	<i>85.1</i>	<i>85.2</i>	<i>84.8</i>	<i>84.5</i>	<i>84.1</i>	<i>84.5</i>	<i>85.1</i>
Partner countries	Brazil	Below upper secondary	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	68.8
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	76.9
		Tertiary education	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	85.8
	Estonia	Below upper secondary	m	m	m	m	m	44.1	49.0	50.9	50.0	56.5
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	m	m	m	71.9	72.9	72.6	73.6	79.4
		Tertiary education	m	m	m	m	m	81.6	80.3	82.4	84.5	87.7
	Israel	Below upper secondary	m	m	m	m	m	43.5	42.7	40.4	41.2	41.8
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	m	m	m	66.6	65.9	66.4	66.6	67.5
		Tertiary education	m	m	m	m	m	79.1	79.3	79.2	80.3	81.2
	Slovenia	Below upper secondary	m	m	m	m	m	55.6	54.2	55.9	56.1	55.9
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	m	m	m	74.0	72.7	74.4	74.6	74.1
		Tertiary education	m	m	m	m	m	86.1	86.1	86.8	87.0	87.7

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2009).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664108032182>

Table A6.3a.

Unemployment rates and educational attainment, by gender (2007)

Number of 25-64 year-olds in unemployment as a percentage of the labour force aged 25 to 64, by level of education attained and gender

		Pre- primary and primary education	Lower secondary education	ISCED 3C Short	Upper secondary education		Post- secondary non- tertiary education	Tertiary education		All levels of education	
					ISCED 3C Long/ 3B	ISCED 3A		Type B	Type A and advanced research programmes		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)			
OECD countries	Australia	Males	5.6	4.4	x(5)	x(5)	2.5	c	2.5	1.8	2.9
		Females	9.3	4.7	a	a	4.2	c	3.2	2.1	3.7
	Austria	Males	x(2)	7.8	c	3.0	4.2	c	c	2.3	3.3
		Females	x(2)	7.6	c	4.0	4.4	c	c	3.6	4.3
	Belgium	Males	13.7	7.9	a	6.3	4.5	c	3.2	c	5.7
		Females	14.9	13.1	a	8.2	7.9	c	2.9	c	7.2
	Canada	Males	10.6	9.2	a	x(5)	5.6	5.6	4.4	3.5	5.3
		Females	12.1	8.4	a	x(5)	5.2	5.4	4.1	3.5	4.8
	Czech Republic	Males	c	19.2	a	3.9	1.9	x(8)	x(8)	1.5	3.7
		Females	c	18.9	a	8.6	3.7	x(8)	x(8)	1.5	6.4
	Denmark	Males	c	3.2	c	1.6	4.7	c	2.8	2.9	2.6
		Females	c	5.1	c	3.1	3.7	c	3.1	3.0	3.5
	Finland	Males	8.8	8.0	a	a	5.5	c	3.6	3.2	5.3
		Females	9.1	10.2	a	a	6.9	c	4.0	3.6	5.8
	France	Males	10.1	9.6	a	4.9	5.6	c	4.5	4.9	6.2
		Females	12.6	9.8	a	7.2	6.7	c	3.9	5.7	7.3
	Germany	Males	25.3	18.0	a	8.5	9.0	5.8	3.1	3.6	8.1
		Females	25.9	15.0	a	9.0	7.8	4.6	4.5	4.5	8.6
	Greece	Males	4.5	4.6	c	c	3.8	5.9	4.1	c	4.3
		Females	10.5	15.3	c	c	11.7	12.6	10.3	c	11.1
	Hungary	Males	38.1	16.0	a	6.3	4.0	5.6	c	2.1	6.3
		Females	56.9	14.1	a	8.6	4.9	9.6	c	2.8	6.9
	Iceland	Males	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
		Females	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
	Ireland	Males	7.9	5.5	c	a	3.7	3.1	2.5	c	4.1
		Females	c	4.9	c	a	3.5	3.9	3.1	c	3.4
	Italy	Males	6.4	4.6	8.2	2.3	3.0	8.0	5.1	3.0	3.9
		Females	9.7	8.9	12.0	6.0	5.3	9.9	6.0	5.2	6.7
	Japan	Males	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	4.4	a	3.8	2.5	3.7
		Females	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	3.8	a	3.4	2.8	3.5
	Korea	Males	3.2	3.4	a	x(5)	3.8	a	4.8	2.5	3.4
		Females	1.3	1.9	a	x(5)	2.5	a	3.1	2.3	2.3
	Luxembourg	Males	c	5.9	c	2.4	c	c	c	c	c
		Females	c	c	c	c	3.4	c	c	c	c
	Mexico	Males	2.1	2.4	a	2.3	2.5	a	1.1	3.4	2.5
		Females	2.0	2.9	a	2.4	2.9	a	2.0	4.5	2.8
	Netherlands	Males	5.0	2.7	x(4)	2.6	2.1	c	2.2	1.7	2.3
		Females	5.6	4.8	x(4)	3.7	3.0	c	c	1.8	3.1
	New Zealand	Males	x(2)	3.3	1.8	c	1.8	1.1	1.9	2.1	2.0
		Females	x(2)	3.5	2.2	3.0	1.8	c	2.4	2.3	2.6
Norway	Males	c	3.4	a	c	c	c	c	c	c	
	Females	c	3.2	a	c	c	c	c	c	c	
Poland	Males	x(2)	15.1	a	9.4	5.9	5.3	x(8)	3.3	7.7	
	Females	x(2)	16.0	a	12.3	8.7	7.3	x(8)	4.3	8.8	
Portugal	Males	6.5	6.6	x(5)	x(5)	5.7	c	x(8)	5.1	6.3	
	Females	9.6	10.5	x(5)	x(5)	7.7	c	x(8)	7.6	9.1	
Slovak Republic	Males	c	41.8	x(4)	9.7	4.3	a	c	c	8.5	
	Females	c	38.9	x(4)	15.0	7.2	a	c	c	11.7	
Spain	Males	7.6	5.8	c	4.5	5.3	2.9	3.9	3.8	5.3	
	Females	14.1	12.9	c	10.0	8.7	14.3	7.9	5.2	9.5	
Sweden	Males	6.5	5.7	a	x(5)	3.9	4.0	4.3	3.6	4.2	
	Females	11.1	7.6	a	x(5)	4.5	5.8	3.3	3.0	4.4	
Switzerland	Males	c	4.9	c	2.3	c	c	c	2.1	2.4	
	Females	c	7.7	c	3.6	5.6	c	c	2.9	4.1	
Turkey	Males	9.0	8.1	a	6.4	8.1	x(8)	x(8)	5.4	8.0	
	Females	5.2	11.5	a	15.0	16.9	x(8)	x(8)	9.9	8.4	
United Kingdom	Males	c	9.0	5.4	4.0	3.4	c	2.5	2.3	4.2	
	Females	c	8.0	5.3	4.0	3.6	c	2.2	2.1	3.9	
United States	Males	c	9.1	x(5)	x(5)	5.1	x(5)	3.2	1.9	4.3	
	Females	c	c	x(5)	x(5)	3.9	x(5)	2.9	1.8	3.4	
OECD average	Males	10.1	8.8	5.1	4.7	4.4	4.7	3.3	3.0	4.7	
	Females	13.1	10.2	6.5	7.3	5.7	8.1	4.0	3.7	5.8	
	EU19 average	Males	11.7	10.4	6.8	5.0	4.5	5.1	3.5	3.1	5.1
	Females	16.4	12.3	8.6	7.7	6.0	8.5	4.6	3.8	6.8	
Partner countries	Brazil	Males	3.7	4.9	a	7.4	4.6	c	x(8)	2.6	4.1
		Females	7.1	10.4	a	c	9.5	c	x(8)	3.8	7.9
	Chile ¹	Males	5.8	6.9	x(5)	x(5)	6.8	a	12.6	6.0	6.6
		Females	6.1	8.9	x(5)	x(5)	9.2	a	10.7	7.1	8.4
	Estonia	Males	c	8.7	a	c	4.5	c	c	c	4.5
		Females	c	8.8	a	c	4.9	c	4.1	c	c
	Israel	Males	14.3	8.5	a	5.2	6.4	a	3.7	3.1	5.8
		Females	16.1	13.4	a	9.4	8.4	a	5.6	3.4	6.5
Slovenia	Males	c	5.5	0.0	3.1	2.8	0.0	2.7	2.5	3.4	
	Females	c	5.7	0.0	5.8	6.5	0.0	3.1	4.3	5.5	

1. Year of reference 2004.

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for a description of ISCED-97 levels, ISCED-97 country mappings and national data sources (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2009).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664108032182>

Table A6.4a.

Trends in unemployment rates by educational attainment (1997-2007)*Number of 25-64 year-olds unemployed as a percentage of the labour force aged 25 to 64, by level of educational attainment*

OECD countries		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Australia	Below upper secondary	9.6	9.0	8.4	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.0	6.2	6.3	5.6	5.1
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	6.1	5.8	5.1	4.5	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.0
	Tertiary education	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2
Austria	Below upper secondary	6.6	6.8	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.7	7.8	7.8	8.6	7.9	7.4
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	3.3	3.7	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.3
	Tertiary education	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.4
Belgium	Below upper secondary	12.5	13.1	12.0	9.8	8.5	10.3	10.7	11.7	12.4	12.3	11.3
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	6.7	7.4	6.6	5.3	5.5	6.0	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.2
	Tertiary education	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.7	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.3
Canada	Below upper secondary	12.9	11.9	10.8	10.2	10.5	11.0	10.9	10.2	9.8	9.3	9.5
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	8.1	7.5	6.7	5.9	6.3	6.7	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.4
	Tertiary education	5.4	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.7	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.6	4.1	3.9
Czech Republic	Below upper secondary	12.1	14.5	18.8	19.3	19.2	18.8	18.3	23.0	24.4	22.3	19.1
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	3.4	4.6	6.5	6.7	6.2	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.2	5.5	4.3
	Tertiary education	1.2	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.5
Denmark	Below upper secondary	m	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.7	8.2	6.5	5.5	4.2
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	4.6	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.7	4.4	4.8	4.0	2.7	2.5
	Tertiary education	m	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.9	4.7	4.4	3.7	3.2	2.9
Finland	Below upper secondary	15.6	13.8	13.1	12.1	11.4	12.2	11.2	11.3	10.7	10.1	8.9
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	11.9	10.6	9.5	8.9	8.5	8.8	8.3	7.9	7.4	7.0	6.1
	Tertiary education	6.5	5.8	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.5	4.4	3.7	3.6
France	Below upper secondary	15.0	14.9	15.3	13.9	11.9	11.8	10.4	10.7	11.1	11.0	10.2
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	9.6	9.6	9.2	7.9	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6	5.9
	Tertiary education	7.0	6.6	6.1	5.1	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.7	5.4	5.1	4.9
Germany	Below upper secondary	15.4	15.4	15.9	13.9	13.5	15.3	18.0	20.4	20.2	19.9	18.0
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	9.9	10.3	8.8	8.1	8.2	9.0	10.2	11.2	11.0	9.9	8.3
	Tertiary education	5.7	5.5	5.0	4.2	4.2	4.5	5.2	5.6	5.5	4.8	3.8
Greece	Below upper secondary	6.5	7.5	8.4	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.1	8.2	8.2	7.2	7.1
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	9.6	10.7	11.4	11.3	10.2	10.1	9.5	10.0	9.3	8.7	8.0
	Tertiary education	7.3	6.3	7.8	7.4	6.9	6.7	6.1	7.2	7.0	6.1	5.8
Hungary	Below upper secondary	12.6	11.4	11.1	9.9	10.0	10.5	10.6	10.8	12.4	14.8	16.0
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	6.9	6.2	5.8	5.3	4.6	4.4	4.8	5.0	6.0	6.1	5.9
	Tertiary education	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.6
Iceland	Below upper secondary	4.4	3.2	2.0	2.6	2.6	3.2	3.3	2.5	2.3	c	3.5
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	2.7	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	3.4
	Tertiary education	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	2.2
Ireland	Below upper secondary	14.5	11.6	9.2	5.6	5.2	5.9	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.7	6.1
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	6.5	4.5	3.5	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.5
	Tertiary education	4.0	3.0	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.3
Italy	Below upper secondary	m	10.8	10.6	10.0	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.2	7.8	6.9	6.3
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	8.1	7.9	7.2	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.4	5.2	4.6	4.1
	Tertiary education	m	6.9	6.9	5.9	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.7	4.8	4.2
Japan	Below upper secondary	3.9	4.4	5.6	5.9	5.9	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	3.4	3.3	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.6	5.7	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.2
	Tertiary education	2.3	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.9
Korea	Below upper secondary	1.4	6.0	5.4	3.7	3.1	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.4
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	2.4	6.8	6.4	4.1	3.6	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.3
	Tertiary education	2.3	4.9	4.7	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Luxembourg	Below upper secondary	m	m	3.4	3.1	1.7	3.8	3.3	5.7	5.1	4.9	4.1
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.2	2.6	3.7	3.2	3.8	2.8
	Tertiary education	m	m	c	c	c	1.8	4.0	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.0
Mexico	Below upper secondary	2.6	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	4.2	3.2	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.7
	Tertiary education	2.9	3.1	3.4	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.1	3.7	3.8	3.0	3.8
Netherlands	Below upper secondary	m	0.9	4.3	3.9	2.9	3.0	4.5	5.5	5.8	4.8	4.0
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	1.7	2.3	2.3	1.6	2.0	2.8	3.8	4.1	3.5	2.7
	Tertiary education	m	c	1.7	1.9	1.2	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.3	1.8

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2009).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664108032182>

Table A6.4a. (continued)


Trends in unemployment rates by educational attainment (1997-2007)

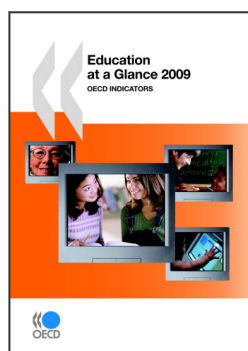
Number of 25-64 year-olds unemployed as a percentage of the labour force aged 25 to 64, by level of educational attainment

OECD countries		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
New Zealand	Below upper secondary	7.3	8.5	7.4	6.4	5.6	4.8	4.2	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.9
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	4.3	5.0	4.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9
	Tertiary education	3.5	4.0	3.6	3.3	2.7	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.2
Norway	Below upper secondary	4.0	2.9	2.5	2.2	3.4	3.4	3.9	4.0	7.3	4.7	3.3
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.6	3.8	2.6	2.1	1.3
	Tertiary education	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.4
Poland	Below upper secondary	13.8	13.9	16.4	20.6	22.6	25.2	25.9	27.8	27.1	21.5	15.5
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	9.9	9.1	10.7	13.9	15.9	17.8	17.8	17.4	16.6	12.7	8.7
	Tertiary education	2.1	2.5	3.1	4.3	5.0	6.3	6.6	6.2	6.2	5.0	3.8
Portugal	Below upper secondary	m	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.6	4.4	5.7	6.4	7.5	7.6	8.0
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	5.1	4.4	3.5	3.3	4.3	5.1	5.6	6.7	7.1	6.8
	Tertiary education	m	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.4	5.4	6.6
Slovak Republic	Below upper secondary	22.4	24.3	30.3	36.3	38.7	42.3	44.9	47.7	49.2	44.0	41.3
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	8.5	8.8	11.9	14.3	14.8	14.2	13.5	14.6	12.7	10.0	8.5
	Tertiary education	2.8	3.3	4.0	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.7	4.8	4.4	2.6	3.3
Spain	Below upper secondary	18.9	17.0	14.7	13.7	10.2	11.2	11.3	11.0	9.3	9.0	9.0
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	16.8	15.3	12.9	10.9	8.4	9.4	9.5	9.4	7.3	6.9	6.8
	Tertiary education	13.7	13.1	11.1	9.5	6.9	7.7	7.7	7.3	6.1	5.5	4.8
Sweden	Below upper secondary	11.9	10.4	9.0	8.0	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.5	8.5	7.3	7.0
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	9.4	7.8	6.5	5.3	4.6	4.6	5.2	5.8	6.0	5.1	4.2
	Tertiary education	5.2	4.4	3.9	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.2	3.4
Switzerland	Below upper secondary	6.0	5.7	4.7	4.8	3.4	4.3	5.9	7.1	7.2	7.5	6.7
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.4	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.0
	Tertiary education	4.4	2.8	1.7	1.4	1.3	2.2	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.1
Turkey	Below upper secondary	4.4	4.4	5.3	4.6	6.7	8.5	8.8	8.1	8.7	8.3	8.2
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	6.3	6.6	8.2	5.5	7.4	8.7	7.8	10.1	9.2	9.0	8.8
	Tertiary education	3.9	4.8	5.1	3.9	4.7	7.5	6.9	8.2	6.9	6.9	6.9
United Kingdom	Below upper secondary	8.4	7.5	7.1	6.6	6.1	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.1	6.3	6.5
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	5.5	4.4	4.4	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.8	3.9
	Tertiary education	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3
United States	Below upper secondary	10.4	8.5	7.7	7.9	8.1	10.2	9.9	10.5	9.0	8.3	8.5
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	4.8	4.5	3.7	3.6	3.8	5.7	6.1	5.6	5.1	4.6	4.5
	Tertiary education	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.1	3.0	3.4	3.3	2.6	2.5	2.1
OECD average	Below upper secondary	10.1	9.4	9.3	9.0	8.6	9.4	9.7	10.3	10.5	10.0	9.0
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	6.7	6.4	6.1	5.7	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.0	5.5	4.8
	Tertiary education	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.3
EU19 average	Below upper secondary	13.3	11.4	11.4	11.1	10.6	11.4	11.7	12.8	13.0	12.1	11.1
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	8.4	7.4	6.9	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.8	7.1	6.8	6.2	5.4
	Tertiary education	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.5
Partner countries	Brazil											
	Below upper secondary	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	5.6
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	7.0
Estonia	Tertiary education	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	3.3
	Below upper secondary	m	m	m	m	m	19.0	14.8	15.4	13.0	11.7	8.6
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	m	m	m	10.5	9.5	9.5	8.4	5.7	4.6
Israel	Tertiary education	m	m	m	m	m	5.8	6.5	5.0	3.8	3.2	2.4
	Below upper secondary	m	m	m	m	m	14.0	15.2	15.6	14.0	12.8	12.4
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	m	m	m	9.8	10.3	10.6	9.5	8.7	7.2
Slovenia	Tertiary education	m	m	m	m	m	6.4	6.4	6.1	5.1	4.5	3.8
	Below upper secondary	m	m	m	m	m	8.4	8.7	8.4	8.7	7.0	6.5
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	m	m	m	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.6	4.3
	Tertiary education	m	m	m	m	m	2.3	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.2

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2009).

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

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