

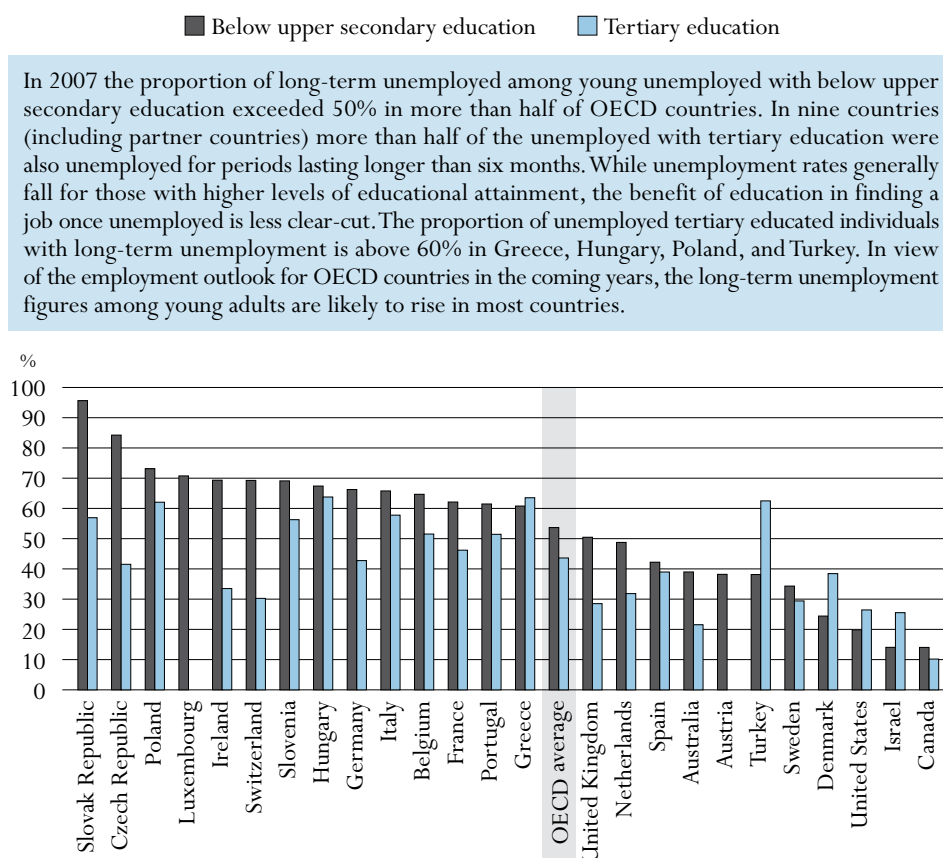
HOW SUCCESSFUL ARE STUDENTS IN MOVING FROM EDUCATION TO WORK?

This indicator shows the number of years that young adults are expected to spend in education, employment and non-employment, and notes their status by gender. Once students have completed their initial education, they may face periods of unemployment, non-employment, or involuntary part-time work. The indicator also tracks the length of unemployment spells and the proportion of young adults in part-time work.

Key results

Chart C3.1. Proportion of long-term unemployed among unemployed 25-34 year-olds (2007)

This chart shows the proportion of unemployed tertiary and below upper secondary educated individuals with unemployment spells over 6 months.



Countries are ranked in descending order of the proportion long-term unemployed among those with below upper secondary education.

Source: OECD, Table C3.5. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2009).

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Other highlights of this indicator

- On average across OECD countries, a young person aged 15 in 2007 can expect to spend about 6.7 additional years in formal education. In addition, he or she can expect to hold a job for 6.2 of the subsequent 15 years, to be unemployed for a total of 0.7 years and to be out of the labour market (not employed, not in education and not looking for a job) for 1.3 years.
- The 15-19 year-old population that is not in education is generally associated with being unemployed or out of the labour force. However, some countries are better able than others to provide employment for young adults with relatively low educational attainment. In Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, and the Netherlands, 70% or more of individuals in this age group who are not in education are employed.
- On average, having completed upper secondary education reduces unemployment among 20-24 year-olds by 6.7 percentage points and that of 25-29 year-olds by 6.2 percentage points. The lack of an upper secondary qualification is clearly a serious impediment to finding employment. A tertiary qualification further increases the likelihood of finding employment.
- Because completing an upper secondary education has become the norm among OECD countries, young adults that have passed their teenage years are the most vulnerable group in an economic downturn. Over the past 10 years, the rates for not being in education nor in employment among 20-24 year-olds have varied substantially in most countries and in Greece, Hungary, Poland and the Slovak Republic, rates have varied by 10 percentage points or more over economic cycles (chart C3.4).
- Involuntary part-time work is generally more prevalent among young females than males. This difference between the genders generally decreases with higher levels of educational attainment. Among females with below upper secondary education in Austria, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and the partner country Israel 10% or more hold a part-time job despite a preference for full-time employment.

Policy context

All OECD countries are experiencing rapid social and economic changes that make the transition to working life more uncertain for younger individuals. In some OECD countries, education and work are largely consecutive, while in others they may be concurrent. The ways in which education and work are combined can significantly affect the transition process.

The transition from education to work is a complex process that depends not only on the length and quality of the schooling received but also on a country's general labour market and economic conditions. High general unemployment rates make the transition substantially more difficult. Moreover, those entering the labour market for the first time typically experience higher unemployment rates than those with more work experience.

General labour market conditions also influence the schooling decisions of younger individuals: when labour markets are poor, younger individuals tend to increase enrolment in education and remain in education longer; the opposite applies when labour markets are good. Decisions to invest in education and stay on longer in school when the labour market is poor make sense. High unemployment rates drive down the opportunity costs of education. Moreover, by continuing education individuals decrease their risk of being stranded with outdated skills once the labour market picks up again.

National education systems thus play a crucial role in accommodating for increasing numbers of students in adverse economic times. When job prospects diminish, investments in education also make good sense from a public perspective. Opportunity costs such as foregone taxes decrease and as government may need to provide additional unemployment benefits or social transfers, opportunity costs can turn into opportunity benefits. In these circumstances, public investments in education can be a sensible way to counterbalance inactivity and to invest in future economic growth.

Evidence and explanations

On average, a person who is 15 years-old in 2007 can expect to remain in school for an additional 6.7 years (Table C3.1a). Some will continue longer than others. In Finland, Iceland, the Netherlands, Poland and the partner country Slovenia, a 15-year-old can expect to spend an additional eight years or more in education. By contrast, a 15-year-old in Ireland and Turkey can expect, on average, to spend five or fewer years in education.

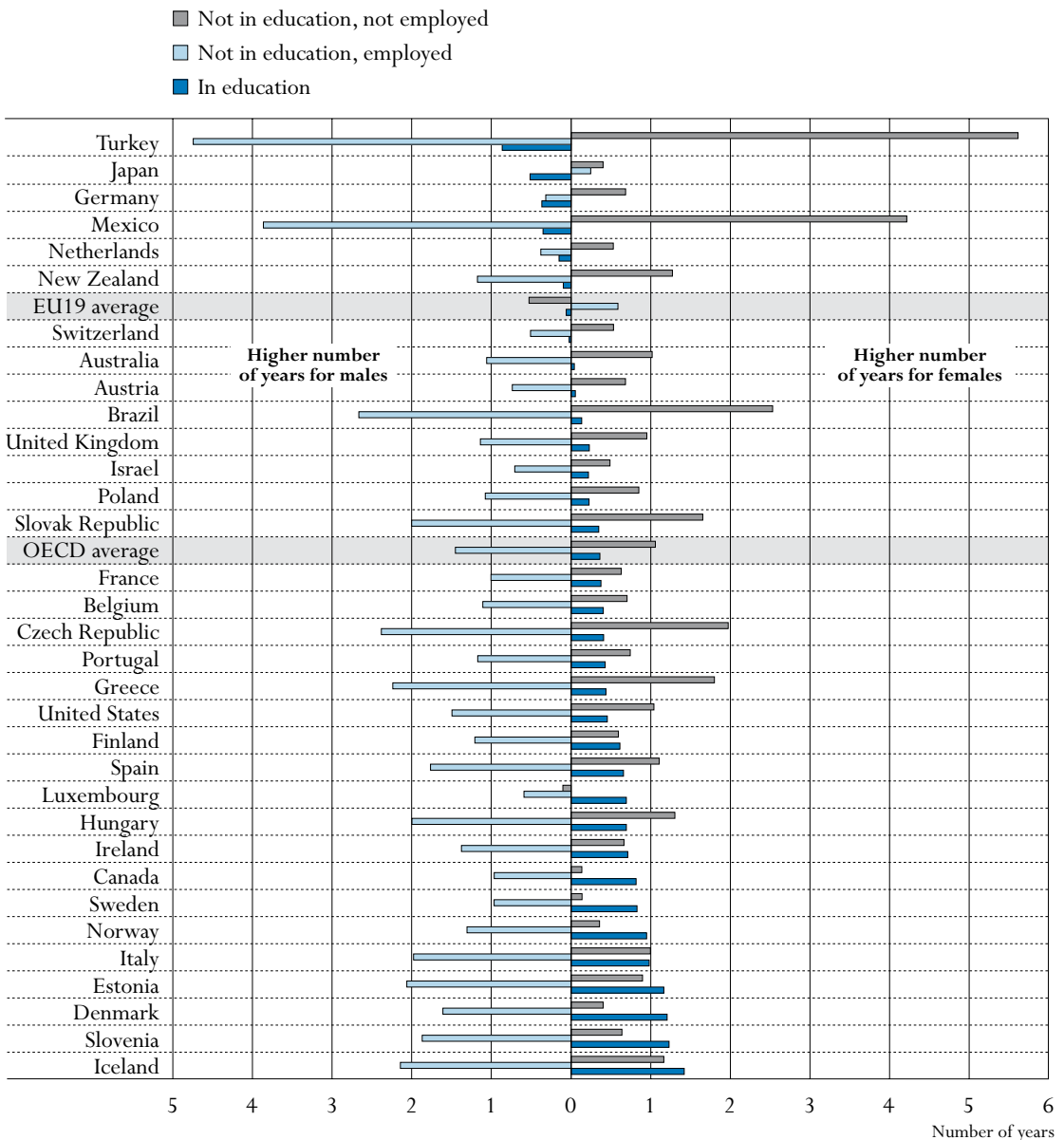
In addition to the average 6.7 years spent in education, a person aged 15 can expect to hold a job for 6.2 of the subsequent 15 years, to be unemployed for a total of 0.7 years and to be out of the labour market for 1.3 years – neither in education nor seeking work (Table C3.1a).

The average cumulative duration of unemployment varies significantly among countries, owing to differences in general unemployment rates as well as differences in the duration of education. The cumulative average duration of unemployment is less than six months in Australia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Iceland, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, and Norway, but over a year in France, Greece, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic and Turkey.

The average overall number of expected years in education is higher for females (6.9 years compared to 6.5 for males). In all countries except Germany, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Switzerland and Turkey, females spend more years in education than males. In Turkey, female students can expect to spend nearly one year less in education than their male

counterparts; in Denmark, Iceland, Italy and the partner countries Estonia and Slovenia, the opposite applies (Chart C3.2). However, between the ages of 15 and 29, males are likely to have been in the labour market one and a half years longer than females. This reflects the fact that females are more likely to be outside the labour market when not in education (not in education, not employed and not looking for a job).

Chart C3.2. Gender difference in expected years in education and not in education for 15-29 year-olds (2007)



Countries are ranked in descending order of the difference between females and males in expected years in education of the 15-29 year-olds.

Source: OECD, Table C3.1a. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2009).

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However, males and females differ very little in terms of the expected number of years they will spend in unemployment, although these periods tend to be marginally longer for males (0.8 for males, 0.7 for females). Females appear to have a particular advantage in Canada, Germany, Luxembourg, Turkey and the United Kingdom where they can expect to spend almost five months fewer in unemployment than their male counterparts (Table C3.1a).

Between the ages of 15 and 29, young males can expect to spend 1.5 years not in education and not employed, and young females can expect to spend 2.6 years not in education and not employed. In Mexico, Turkey and the partner countries Brazil and Israel, there is a much stronger tendency for young females to leave the labour market and to spend time out of the educational system and not working. In Canada, Denmark, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the partner country Israel young males and young females differ with less than half a year in this measure.

Conversely, relative to males, females between the ages of 15 and 29 in all OECD countries can expect a shorter duration of employment after education; this is partly a consequence of the time spent in education, but is also attributable to other factors such as time spent in childrearing (Table C3.1a).

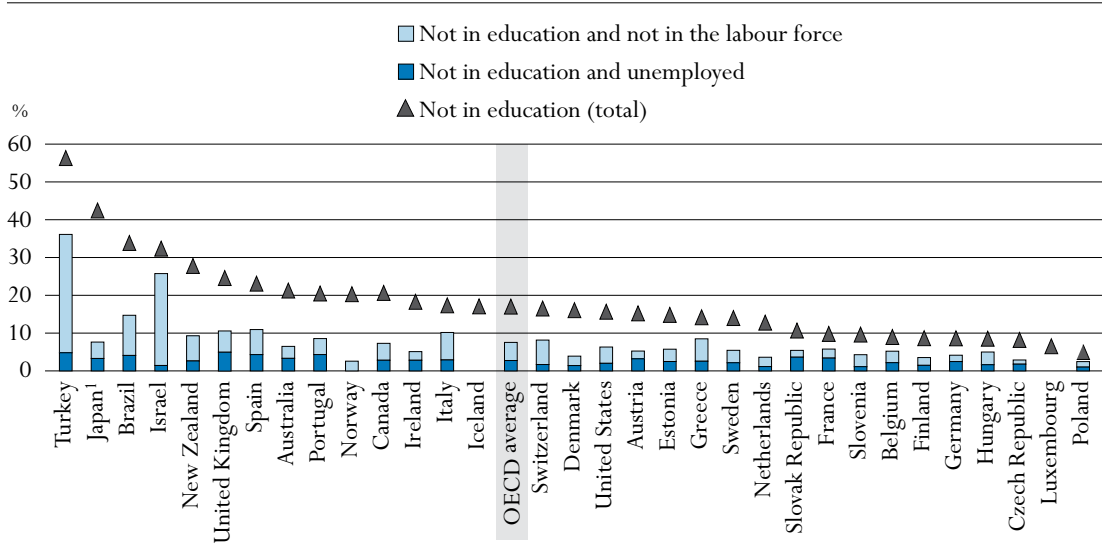
Unemployment and non-employment among young non-students

Young adults represent the principal source of labour with new skills. In most OECD countries, education policy seeks to encourage youth to complete at least upper secondary education. Since many jobs in the current labour market require ever-higher general skill levels, persons with low attainment are often penalised.

The majority of the 15-19 year-old population is still in education. The 15-19 year-old population that is not in education is generally associated with being unemployed or out of the labour force. The situation of the 15-19 year-old population not in education varies substantially, from 18% not in the labour force or unemployed in Japan to 82% in the partner country Israel. On average among OECD countries, close to half of the 15-19 year-old population not in education were not in the labour force or unemployed (Chart C3.3). It is worth noting that there was a slight improvement in 2007.

Some countries are better able than others to provide employment for young adults with relatively low levels of educational attainment (indicated by the difference between the bars and the triangles). In Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, Japan and the Netherlands, 70% or more of those not in education find employment. Low unemployment levels among the working age population in general (25-64 year-olds) typically contribute to a smoother transition from school to work for young adults with low levels of education.

The group of young adults aged 15-19 years old not currently engaged in employment, education or training (NEET) has attracted considerable attention in some countries. However, this group receives little or no support from the welfare system in most countries. The proportion of 15-19 year-olds not in education and not in the labour force ranges from over 31% in Turkey to 1.1% in the Czech Republic. On average across OECD countries, 4.8% of this cohort is not in education and not in the labour force (Table C3.2a).

Chart C3.3. Percentage of 15-19 year-olds not in education and unemployed or not in the labour force (2007)

Note: Missing bars refer to cells below reliability thresholds.

1. Japan refers to 15-24 year-olds.

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

Source: OECD, Table C3.2a. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2009).

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Unemployment rates among young non-students differ according to their level of educational attainment, indicating the degree to which further education improves their economic opportunities. On average, completing upper secondary education reduces the unemployment rate among 20-24 year-olds by 6.7 percentage points and among 25-29 year-olds by 6.2 percentage points (Table C3.3). Since it has become the norm in most OECD countries to complete upper secondary education, those who do not complete this level of education are much more likely to have difficulty finding employment when they enter the labour market. In Belgium, France, Poland and the Slovak Republic, the unemployment rate for 20-24 year-olds with less than upper secondary education attainment is 15% or more.

In 15 OECD countries and 3 partner countries, 5% or more of 25-29 year-old upper secondary graduates are not in education and are unemployed. In a few OECD countries, even young adults who have completed tertiary education are subject to considerable unemployment risk when they enter the labour market. In Greece, Italy, Portugal and Turkey more than 10% of 25-29 year-olds with tertiary education are unemployed. In these countries, plus Denmark, Spain, and the partner countries Israel and Slovenia, unemployment rates for upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary graduates are lower than for those with tertiary qualifications in this age cohort.

Among 20-24 year-olds with tertiary attainment, the ratio of unemployed non-students to the cohort population is 19% or more in Greece, Portugal and Turkey (Table C3.3). Countries with high unemployment rates among young tertiary educated individuals are also those with high unemployment rates for tertiary educated individuals in the general working age population (25-64 year-olds). Unemployment rates among young adults largely mirror those of the labour market in general (Indicator A6).

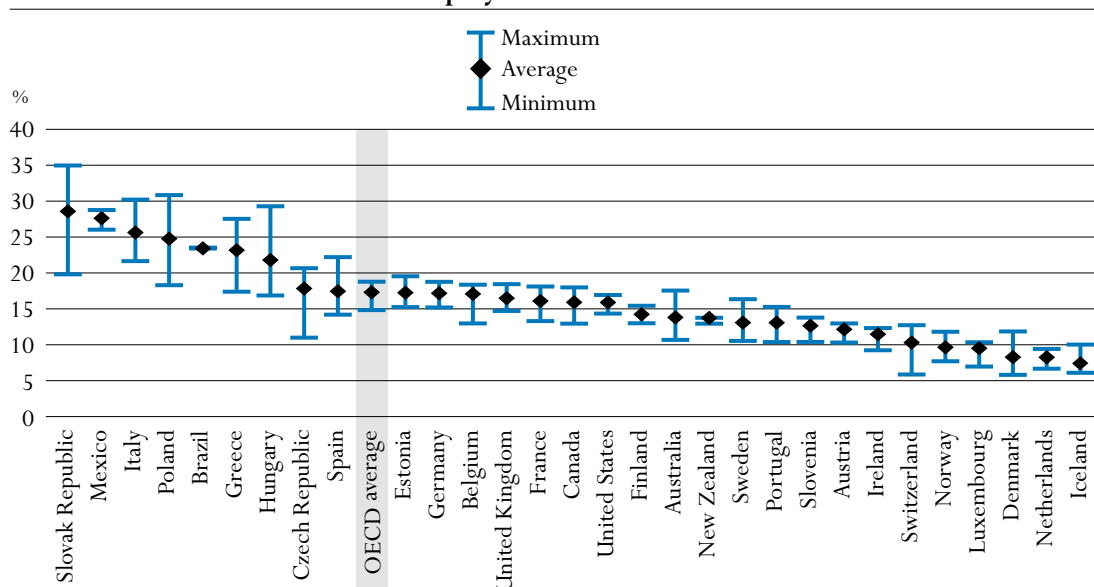
Education and economic cycles

When the labour market deteriorates, those making the transition from school to work are the first to encounter difficulties. As employers are shedding workers it is, in many circumstances virtually impossible for young individuals to get a foothold in the labour market as they compete with more experienced workers for jobs. Because of the expansion of upper secondary education over the years, few 15-19 year-olds are outside the education system. In 2007, less than 17% were not in education, and 7.3% were not in education and not employed (Table C3.4a).

A key constituency for support during difficult economic times is thus the age group 20-29 year-olds. Even though employment rates were substantially higher among 20-29 year-olds, the non-employment rate (*i.e.* not in education and not employed) was twice as high for 20-24 year-olds (14.9%) as for 15-19 year-olds (7.3%). Among 25-29 year-olds, the non-employment rate was 17% in 2007. Not only are non-employment rates higher among the 20-29 year-old population, but this group is also generally more sensitive to shifts in demand for labour. To illustrate this risk, Chart C3.4 shows the lowest, highest, and average proportion of the 20-24 year-old cohort not in education and not employed between 1997 and 2007.


Rates for not being in education and not being employed have varied with 10 percentage points or more in Greece, Hungary, Poland and the Slovak Republic, indicating that the 20-24 year-old population has experienced very different labour market conditions over the past 10 years. Although, the proportion of non-employed youth has generally been lower in Australia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Spain and Switzerland, the non-employment rates have varied substantially relative to the mean in these countries as well. In most countries, a smooth transition from school to work for young adults is highly dependent on the business cycle and economic conditions. As economic conditions worsen, unemployment rates increases and this is particularly true among younger cohorts.

Chart C3.4. The highest and lowest proportion of the 20-24 year-old cohort not in education and not employed between 1997 and 2007



Countries are ranked in descending order of the average inactivity rate of the 20-24 year-olds.

Source: OECD, Table C3.4a. See Annex 3 (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2009).

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At the same time, as employment rates drop and the prospects of finding a job decrease, the incentives to invest in education improve. The latest labour market forecast suggests that overall unemployment rates are expected to rise above 10 percentage points in most OECD countries in the coming years (OECD, 2009b). With an additional 25 million unemployed across OECD countries, the prospect of finding a job thus appears dire not only for young adults, but also for the workforce as a whole. The potential earnings that students forego while studying will in many cases be close to zero, and individuals therefore have a strong incentive to pursue further education. In this context, it is important for education systems to increase access and to make additional resources available to educational institutions.

Investments in education also make good economic sense from a policy point of view, as the public opportunity costs are similarly low. Part of the benefit of an active education policy response to weak employment prospects will be immediate in terms of lower non activity rates. Most importantly, however, the stock of human capital and the skills available in the workforce will take a leap forward in the years to come. It is, in other words, a good time to invest in education – not only from the private but also from the public point of view.

Long-term unemployment and prevalence of involuntary part-time work among young adults

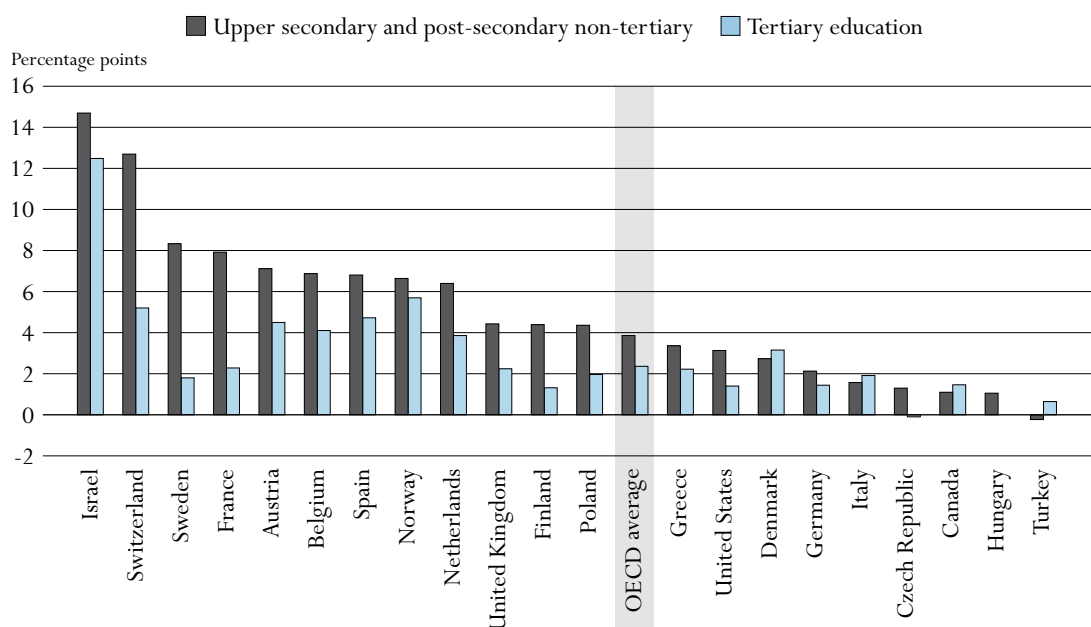
Education typically provides effective insurance against unemployment. However, the advantage of an education is less clear-cut once a young individual becomes unemployed (Table C3.5). On average across OECD countries, 55% of the unemployed 25-34 year-olds with below upper secondary education, 50% among those with upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary, and 42% among those with a tertiary education are in the group of long-term unemployed. These figures have worsened somewhat since 2003, with the exception of Spain, the United States, and the partner country Israel where the proportion of long-term unemployed has dropped by 9 percentage points or more.

In most countries an upper secondary education provides some insurance against long-term unemployment, but this varies substantially among countries. In Denmark, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Turkey, and the partner country Israel the long-term unemployment rates among 25-34 year olds are higher for those with upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education than for those with qualifications below the upper secondary level. However, the lower proportion of long-term unemployed needs to be considered in the light of substantially higher overall unemployment rates among those with below upper secondary education.

The long-term unemployment rate is somewhat lower for males than for females, but this varies substantially based on the level of educational attainment and the country. There is, however, a large difference in the prevalence of part-time work and involuntary part-time work within the 25-34 year-old male and female populations (Table C3.6). Females are significantly more likely to have a part-time job than males, 22% compared with 4%, regardless of the educational level attained. Involuntary part-time work is similarly higher among females than males. Females are more than twice as more likely to hold a part-time job involuntarily than are males (5% compared to 2%). Among females with a below upper secondary education, 10% or more hold a part-time job despite a preference for working full-time in Austria, Belgium France, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the partner country Israel.

The difference between males and females working part-time involuntarily generally drops with increasing levels of educational attainment. Chart C3.5 shows the difference in the prevalence of involuntary part-time work between 25-34 year-old female and male workers by educational attainment. In all countries, except in Canada, Denmark, Italy, and Turkey the gender difference in involuntary part-time work is lower among those with tertiary education than among those with an upper secondary education.

Chart C3.5. Percentage point difference in the prevalence of involuntary part-time work between 25-34 year-old female and male workers by educational attainment (2007)



Countries are ranked in descending order of the difference between males and females in involuntary part-time work among those with upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education.

Source: OECD, Table C3.6. See Annex 3 (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2009).

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Education thus improves the prospects for females to obtain full-time work when desired. This is particularly true for females with a tertiary education in Sweden and Switzerland where the gender difference drops by more than 6 percentage points. Overall, and with a few exceptions, young female workers are typically disadvantaged in finding full-time work in comparison to males, although these differences are small in number of countries.

Definitions and methodologies

The statistics presented here are calculated from labour force survey data on age-specific proportions of young people in each of the specified categories. These proportions are then totalled over the 15-29 year-old age group to yield the expected number of years spent in various situations. For countries providing data only from age 16, it is assumed that all 15-year-olds are in education and out of the labour force. The principle behind the estimation of expected years in education is that

knowledge of the proportion of young adults in or out of education is used as a basis for assumptions about how long a typical individual will spend in different labour and educational situations.

Persons in education include part-time as well as full-time students, as the coverage should be as close as possible to that of formal education in administrative sources on enrolment. Therefore, non-formal education or educational activities of very short duration (for example, at the work place) are excluded.

Data for this indicator are collected as part of the annual OECD Labour Force Survey (for certain European countries the data are from the annual European Labour Force Survey; see Annex 3) and usually refer to the first quarter, or the average of the first three months of the calendar year, thereby excluding summer employment. The labour force status categories shown in this indicator are defined according to International Labour Organisation (ILO) guidelines, with one exception. For the purposes of this indicator, persons in work-study programmes (see below) have been classified separately as being in education and employed, without reference to their ILO labour force status during the survey reference week. This is because they may not necessarily be in the work component of their programmes during the survey reference week and may therefore not count as being employed at that point. The category *other employed* includes individuals employed according to the ILO definition, but excludes those attending work-study programmes who are already counted as employed. Finally, the category *not in the labour force* includes individuals who are not working and who are not unemployed, *i.e.* individuals who are not looking for a job.

Work-study programmes combine work and education as part of an integrated, formal education or training activity, such as the dual system in Germany; *apprentissage* or *formation en alternance* in France and Belgium; internship or co-operative education in Canada; and apprenticeship in Ireland. Vocational education and training take place both in school settings and working environments. Students or trainees may or may not be paid, usually depending on the type of job and the course or training.

Participation rates in education and training are estimated here on the basis of self-reports collected during labour force surveys, which often correspond imprecisely to enrolments obtained from administrative sources shown elsewhere in this publication for several reasons. First, age may not be measured in the same way. For example, in OECD countries in the northern hemisphere, in administrative data, both enrolment and age are measured on 1 January, whereas in some labour force surveys, both participation in education and age are measured in the reference week, which does not make a significant difference for the administrative measure. However, in other surveys, the age recorded is the age to be attained at the end of the calendar year, even if the survey is conducted early in the year; in this case, the rates of participation in education reflect a population that is one year younger than the specified age range. At ages when movements out of education may be significant, this affects the recorded rates of participation in education and training, which are overestimated. From 2003, the French data take into account the age measured in the reference week. Second, young people may be enrolled in several programmes and may sometimes be counted twice in administrative statistics but only once in a labour force survey. Moreover, not all enrolments may be captured in administrative statistics, particularly in profit-making institutions. Third, the programme classification used in self-reports in labour force surveys does not always correspond to the qualification standards used for administrative data collections.

The unemployment-to-population and the employment-to-population ratios are calculated by dividing the total number of individuals unemployed or employed by the number of individuals in that population.


With respect to Table C3.4b, available on line, there is a break in the time series for Finland. In 2004, military conscripts in Finland were not included in the data, but in previous years they were included in the category “Not in education, not employed”.

The data on duration of unemployment and involuntary part-time work were collected in the data collection on Monitoring Transition Systems, which was conducted by the former Network B in 2008. Data mainly refer to the national Labour Force Surveys for the first quarter of the years 2003 and 2007. EUROSTAT has provided data from the EU-LFS for countries in the European Statistical System. In a few cases the EUROSTAT data have been replaced by national data. See Annex 3 for detailed information about data sources.

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/10.1787/664770480457>

- *Table C3.1b. Trends in expected years in education and not in education for 15-to-29-year-olds (1998-2007), by gender*
- *Table C3.2b. Percentage of young males in education and not in education (2007), by age group and work status*
- *Table C3.2c. Percentage of young females in education and not in education (2007), by age group and work status*
- *Table C3.4b. Trends in the percentage of young males in education and not in education (1995, 1997-2007), by age group and work status*
- *Table C3.4c. Trends in the percentage of young females in education and not in education (1995, 1997-2007), by age group and work status*

Table C3.1a.
Expected years in education and not in education for 15-29 year-olds (2007)
By gender and work status

		Expected years in education			Expected years not in education				
		Not employed	Employed (including work study programmes)	Sub-total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Sub-total	
									(1)
OECD countries	Australia	Males	2.9	3.9	6.8	7.1	0.6	0.5	8.2
		Females	2.8	4.0	6.8	6.1	0.4	1.7	8.2
		M+F	2.9	3.9	6.8	6.6	0.5	1.1	8.2
	Austria	Males	3.7	2.8	6.4	7.3	0.7	0.6	8.6
		Females	4.2	2.3	6.5	6.6	0.5	1.4	8.5
		M+F	4.0	2.5	6.5	6.9	0.6	1.0	8.5
	Belgium	Males	6.1	0.5	6.6	6.8	0.9	0.6	8.4
		Females	6.5	0.6	7.0	5.7	1.0	1.2	8.0
		M+F	6.3	0.5	6.8	6.3	1.0	0.9	8.2
	Canada	Males	3.8	2.4	6.1	7.1	0.9	0.9	8.9
		Females	3.6	3.3	7.0	6.2	0.5	1.4	8.0
		M+F	3.7	2.8	6.5	6.6	0.7	1.1	8.5
	Czech Republic	Males	4.9	1.6	6.5	7.7	0.6	0.2	8.5
		Females	5.9	1.1	6.9	5.3	0.5	2.3	8.1
		M+F	5.4	1.3	6.7	6.5	0.5	1.2	8.3
	Denmark	Males	2.9	4.3	7.2	6.9	0.4	0.5	7.8
		Females	3.5	5.0	8.5	5.3	0.4	0.9	6.5
		M+F	3.2	4.7	7.8	6.1	0.4	0.7	7.2
	Finland	Males	6.0	2.2	8.2	5.6	0.7	0.5	6.8
		Females	5.8	2.9	8.8	4.4	0.6	1.2	6.2
		M+F	5.9	2.6	8.5	5.0	0.7	0.9	6.5
	France	Males	5.9	1.5	7.4	6.0	1.1	0.4	7.6
		Females	6.4	1.4	7.8	5.0	1.0	1.2	7.2
		M+F	6.2	1.4	7.6	5.5	1.1	0.8	7.4
Germany	Males	5.0	3.1	8.0	5.4	1.1	0.4	7.0	
	Females	4.9	2.7	7.7	5.1	0.8	1.5	7.3	
	M+F	4.9	2.9	7.9	5.3	0.9	0.9	7.1	
Greece	Males	5.8	0.4	6.2	7.2	1.1	0.6	8.8	
	Females	6.3	0.4	6.6	4.9	1.6	1.8	8.4	
	M+F	6.0	0.4	6.4	6.1	1.3	1.2	8.6	
Hungary	Males	6.4	0.5	7.0	6.3	0.9	0.8	8.0	
	Females	6.9	0.8	7.6	4.4	0.6	2.4	7.4	
	M+F	6.6	0.6	7.3	5.4	0.8	1.6	7.7	
Iceland	Males	3.8	3.9	7.8	6.8	c	c	7.2	
	Females	3.6	5.6	9.2	4.6	c	0.9	5.8	
	M+F	3.7	4.8	8.5	5.7	0.2	0.5	6.5	
Ireland	Males	3.9	0.8	4.6	9.1	0.7	0.6	10.4	
	Females	4.2	1.1	5.4	7.7	0.5	1.5	9.6	
	M+F	4.1	0.9	5.0	8.4	0.6	1.0	10.0	
Italy	Males	5.8	0.4	6.2	6.3	1.0	1.5	8.8	
	Females	6.6	0.5	7.2	4.3	0.9	2.6	7.8	
	M+F	6.2	0.5	6.7	5.3	0.9	2.1	8.3	
Japan ¹	Males	5.1	1.0	6.1	3.3	0.4	0.3	3.9	
	Females	4.7	0.8	5.6	3.5	0.3	0.6	4.4	
	M+F	4.9	0.9	5.8	3.4	0.3	0.4	4.2	
Luxembourg	Males	6.6	0.5	7.1	6.5	1.0	0.4	7.9	
	Females	7.6	0.2	7.8	5.9	0.6	0.7	7.2	
	M+F	7.1	0.3	7.5	6.2	0.8	0.5	7.5	
Mexico	Males	3.8	1.5	5.2	8.5	0.5	0.8	9.8	
	Females	4.0	0.9	4.9	4.6	0.3	5.2	10.1	
	M+F	3.9	1.2	5.1	6.5	0.4	3.1	9.9	
Netherlands	Males	3.1	4.9	8.0	6.2	0.2	0.5	7.0	
	Females	3.2	4.7	7.9	5.8	0.3	1.0	7.1	
	M+F	3.2	4.8	8.0	6.0	0.3	0.7	7.0	
New Zealand	Males	3.6	3.2	6.8	6.9	0.4	0.9	8.2	
	Females	3.5	3.2	6.7	5.7	0.4	2.1	8.3	
	M+F	3.6	3.2	6.8	6.3	0.4	1.5	8.2	

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

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664770480457>

Table C3.1a. (continued)
Expected years in education and not in education for 15-29 year-olds (2007)
By gender and work status

		Expected years in education			Expected years not in education				
		Not employed	Employed (including work study programmes)	Sub-total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Sub-total	
									(1)
OECD countries	Norway	Males	4.4	1.8	6.2	7.9	0.3	0.6	8.8
		Females	4.1	3.0	7.1	6.6	0.3	1.0	7.9
		M+F	4.3	2.4	6.7	7.2	0.3	0.8	8.3
	Poland	Males	6.4	1.5	7.9	5.2	1.2	0.7	7.1
		Females	6.9	1.3	8.1	4.1	1.0	1.8	6.9
		M+F	6.6	1.4	8.0	4.6	1.1	1.2	7.0
	Portugal	Males	5.1	0.6	5.7	7.7	1.0	0.6	9.3
		Females	5.6	0.5	6.1	6.5	1.3	1.1	8.9
		M+F	5.3	0.5	5.9	7.1	1.2	0.8	9.1
	Slovak Republic	Males	4.9	1.0	5.9	7.3	1.3	0.4	9.1
		Females	5.3	0.9	6.3	5.3	1.1	2.4	8.7
		M+F	5.1	1.0	6.1	6.3	1.2	1.4	8.9
	Spain	Males	4.3	0.8	5.1	8.1	0.9	0.9	9.9
		Females	4.9	0.9	5.8	6.3	1.1	1.8	9.2
		M+F	4.6	0.9	5.4	7.2	1.0	1.3	9.6
	Sweden	Males	5.9	1.2	7.1	6.5	0.8	0.6	7.9
		Females	6.1	1.8	8.0	5.5	0.6	0.9	7.0
		M+F	6.0	1.5	7.5	6.0	0.7	0.7	7.5
	Switzerland	Males	2.7	4.2	6.8	6.9	0.5	0.8	8.2
		Females	3.2	3.6	6.8	6.4	0.6	1.2	8.2
		M+F	2.9	3.9	6.8	6.6	0.5	1.0	8.2
	Turkey	Males	3.1	0.6	3.8	7.9	1.5	1.9	11.2
		Females	2.6	0.3	2.9	3.1	0.6	8.3	12.1
		M+F	2.8	0.5	3.3	5.5	1.1	5.1	11.7
United Kingdom	Males	3.8	2.1	5.9	7.3	0.9	0.8	9.1	
	Females	3.8	2.4	6.1	6.2	0.6	2.1	8.9	
	M+F	3.8	2.2	6.0	6.7	0.8	1.5	9.0	
United States	Males	4.3	2.2	6.5	7.1	0.7	0.8	8.5	
	Females	4.2	2.7	6.9	5.6	0.4	2.0	8.1	
	M+F	4.3	2.5	6.7	6.3	0.6	1.4	8.3	
OECD average	Males	4.6	1.9	6.5	6.9	0.8	0.7	8.3	
	Females	4.9	2.0	6.9	5.4	0.7	1.9	7.9	
	M+F	4.7	2.0	6.7	6.1	0.7	1.3	8.1	
	EU19 average	Males	5.1	1.6	6.7	6.8	0.9	0.6	8.3
		Females	5.5	1.7	7.2	5.5	0.8	1.6	7.8
		M+F	5.3	1.6	6.9	6.2	0.8	1.1	8.1
Partner countries	Brazil	Males	2.7	2.5	5.2	8.1	0.7	1.0	9.8
		Females	3.3	2.0	5.3	5.4	1.1	3.1	9.7
		M+F	3.0	2.2	5.3	6.7	0.9	2.0	9.7
	Estonia	Males	5.4	1.2	6.6	6.9	0.7	0.8	8.4
		Females	6.5	1.3	7.8	4.8	0.4	2.0	7.2
		M+F	5.9	1.3	7.2	5.8	0.6	1.4	7.8
	Israel	Males	4.7	1.4	6.0	4.7	0.5	3.7	9.0
		Females	4.5	1.8	6.3	4.0	0.7	4.0	8.7
		M+F	4.6	1.6	6.1	4.4	0.6	3.8	8.9
	Slovenia	Males	5.5	2.4	7.9	5.9	0.6	0.6	7.1
		Females	6.6	2.5	9.1	4.1	0.8	1.0	5.9
		M+F	6.0	2.4	8.5	5.0	0.7	0.8	6.5

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

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664770480457>

Table C3.2a.
Percentage of the youth population in education and not in education (2007)
By age group and work status

OECD countries		Age group	In education					Not in education				Total in education and not in education
			Students in work-study programmes ¹	Other employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Sub-total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Sub-total	
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Australia	15-19	7.6	30.9	4.7	36.5	79.6	13.9	3.3	3.2	20.4	100	
	20-24	6.2	20.9	1.4	10.6	39.1	50.1	3.3	7.4	60.9	100	
	25-29	1.1	11.8	0.7	4.0	17.7	68.0	3.0	11.4	82.3	100	
Austria	15-19	25.9	4.0	c	55.1	85.6	9.1	3.2	2.0	14.4	100	
	20-24	2.7	10.0	c	19.3	32.5	56.5	5.0	6.0	67.5	100	
	25-29	c	8.6	c	5.3	14.2	70.4	4.0	11.4	85.8	100	
Belgium	15-19	1.0	2.6	0.8	87.5	91.9	2.9	2.2	3.0	8.1	100	
	20-24	c	2.8	0.9	35.0	39.4	45.2	8.5	6.9	60.6	100	
	25-29	c	2.9	c	3.3	7.2	75.5	8.8	8.4	92.8	100	
Canada	15-19	a	30.2	4.9	45.2	80.2	12.5	2.8	4.5	19.8	100	
	20-24	a	19.7	1.3	17.5	38.5	47.8	5.6	8.2	61.5	100	
	25-29	a	6.9	0.4	4.9	12.2	72.6	5.5	9.7	87.8	100	
Czech Republic	15-19	19.9	0.5	c	72.2	92.7	4.4	1.8	1.1	7.3	100	
	20-24	0.9	3.3	0.2	37.6	42.1	46.9	4.6	6.4	57.9	100	
	25-29	c	3.7	0.1	5.2	9.0	71.6	4.0	15.4	91.0	100	
Denmark	15-19	a	47.1	5.4	32.3	84.8	11.3	1.4	2.5	15.2	100	
	20-24	a	31.5	1.6	14.9	48.0	43.8	3.2	5.0	52.0	100	
	25-29	a	14.8	1.5	8.0	24.2	66.8	3.0	5.9	75.8	100	
Finland	15-19	a	13.4	6.4	72.4	92.2	4.3	1.5	2.1	7.8	100	
	20-24	a	20.7	4.2	27.0	51.9	34.8	6.7	6.6	48.1	100	
	25-29	a	16.8	1.9	8.5	27.2	59.5	4.8	8.5	72.8	100	
France	15-19	5.6	2.0	0.9	82.6	91.1	3.1	3.4	2.4	8.9	100	
	20-24	3.7	7.7	1.6	34.1	47.1	37.8	9.7	5.4	52.9	100	
	25-29	0.6	8.8	0.6	4.2	14.2	69.0	8.4	8.5	85.8	100	
Germany	15-19	18.7	6.8	1.5	65.2	92.2	3.6	2.5	1.7	7.8	100	
	20-24	14.2	9.2	0.6	21.7	45.7	39.1	8.1	7.2	54.3	100	
	25-29	2.2	7.2	0.6	8.7	18.7	62.8	8.5	10.0	81.3	100	
Greece	15-19	a	1.6	c	84.8	86.7	4.8	2.6	5.9	13.3	100	
	20-24	a	4.5	1.4	41.5	47.3	35.0	11.1	6.6	52.7	100	
	25-29	a	2.3	c	5.1	7.9	70.2	11.7	10.2	92.1	100	
Hungary	15-19	a	c	c	92.0	92.3	2.7	1.6	3.4	7.7	100	
	20-24	a	4.5	0.8	43.9	49.2	33.9	6.7	10.2	50.8	100	
	25-29	a	7.3	0.7	5.9	13.9	63.2	6.3	16.6	86.1	100	
Iceland	15-19	a	41.0	c	39.2	83.8	13.3	c	c	16.2	100	
	20-24	a	34.8	c	19.8	55.8	37.8	c	c	44.2	100	
	25-29	a	19.3	0.0	9.7	29.0	64.3	c	5.6	71.0	100	
Ireland	15-19	a	11.0	0.9	70.7	82.6	12.3	2.8	2.3	17.4	100	
	20-24	a	7.8	c	17.6	25.9	62.0	4.9	7.2	74.1	100	
	25-29	a	1.6	c	3.2	4.9	81.5	4.0	9.6	95.1	100	
Italy	15-19	c	0.7	0.2	82.6	83.5	6.3	2.9	7.3	16.5	100	
	20-24	0.3	3.8	1.2	36.4	41.7	35.7	8.1	14.5	58.3	100	
	25-29	c	4.0	0.7	11.3	16.1	58.3	7.4	18.2	83.9	100	
Japan	15-24	a	9.1	0.1	49.2	58.4	34.0	3.3	4.3	41.6	100	
Luxembourg	15-19	a	5.3	c	88.7	94.3	2.7	c	c	5.7	100	
	20-24	a	c	0.0	53.9	55.1	35.6	5.9	3.3	44.9	100	
	25-29	a	c	0.0	6.6	7.1	79.1	8.0	5.9	92.9	100	
Mexico	15-29	a	7.7	0.5	25.4	33.7	43.2	2.7	20.5	66.3	100	
Netherlands	15-19	a	46.1	5.5	36.6	88.1	8.3	1.1	2.5	11.9	100	
	20-24	a	46.1	5.5	36.6	50.8	8.3	1.1	2.5	49.2	100	
	25-29	a	15.4	0.4	4.0	19.8	70.6	2.0	7.6	80.2	100	
New Zealand	15-19	a	29.9	4.5	38.7	73.1	17.6	2.6	6.7	26.9	100	
	20-24	a	20.5	1.2	17.1	38.9	47.5	3.2	10.5	61.1	100	
	25-29	a	12.7	1.3	5.1	19.2	65.2	2.5	13.2	80.8	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.

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eqg2009).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664770480457>

Table C3.2a. (continued)
Percentage of the youth population in education and not in education (2007)
By age group and work status

	Age group	In education					Not in education				Total in education and not in education	
		Students in work-study programmes ¹	Other employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Sub-total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Sub-total		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		(10)
OECD countries	Norway	15-19	a	24.3	3.6	52.7	80.6	15.8	c	2.6	19.4	100
		20-24	a	18.0	c	18.7	37.7	53.6	2.9	5.8	62.3	100
		25-29	a	5.3	c	6.4	12.2	77.4	2.1	8.3	87.8	100
	Poland	15-19	a	3.9	0.8	91.1	95.9	1.7	1.0	1.5	4.1	100
		20-24	a	15.6	3.9	36.9	56.4	25.2	10.2	8.1	43.6	100
		25-29	a	8.1	0.9	3.8	12.8	62.9	9.9	14.4	87.2	100
	Portugal	15-19	a	1.4	c	78.8	80.4	11.1	4.3	4.2	19.6	100
		20-24	a	4.0	1.1	30.4	35.5	49.3	9.2	6.0	64.5	100
		25-29	a	4.5	1.4	6.2	12.1	72.4	9.1	6.4	87.9	100
	Slovak Republic	15-19	12.0	c	c	78.0	90.2	4.4	3.6	1.8	9.8	100
		20-24	0.9	3.4	c	24.7	29.4	50.7	10.7	9.2	70.6	100
		25-29	a	3.3	c	3.3	6.8	68.0	9.6	15.6	93.2	100
	Spain	15-19	a	3.7	1.4	72.7	77.8	11.3	4.3	6.6	22.2	100
		20-24	a	8.0	1.7	24.8	34.5	48.2	8.4	8.9	65.5	100
		25-29	a	5.3	0.8	4.0	10.0	72.4	7.3	10.3	90.0	100
	Sweden	15-19	a	10.4	7.1	69.4	86.9	7.7	2.2	3.3	13.1	100
		20-24	a	11.4	3.7	24.5	39.6	47.3	6.9	6.2	60.4	100
		25-29	a	8.7	1.9	9.6	20.2	69.2	5.2	5.4	79.8	100
	Switzerland	15-19	35.6	6.8	2.0	39.9	84.4	7.5	1.7	6.5	15.6	100
		20-24	10.6	16.1	c	13.7	41.0	48.6	5.2	5.2	59.0	100
		25-29	1.5	8.4	c	2.6	12.9	75.2	3.9	8.0	87.1	100
	Turkey	15-19	a	2.7	0.4	41.5	44.6	19.3	4.8	31.3	55.4	100
		20-24	a	4.6	1.2	11.8	17.6	36.7	9.1	36.6	82.4	100
		25-29	a	2.7	0.4	1.5	4.7	53.5	7.4	34.4	95.3	100
United Kingdom	15-19	3.4	16.8	4.0	52.1	76.2	13.0	5.1	5.6	23.8	100	
	20-24	2.7	12.2	1.5	13.2	29.7	52.3	6.6	11.5	70.3	100	
	25-29	1.0	8.0	0.3	3.4	12.7	71.1	3.9	12.3	87.3	100	
United States	15-19	a	20.7	3.0	61.5	85.2	8.5	2.0	4.3	14.8	100	
	20-24	a	19.7	1.2	14.8	35.7	48.1	5.3	11.0	64.3	100	
	25-29	a	8.7	c	3.4	12.4	70.7	3.8	13.1	87.6	100	
OECD average	15-19		14.5	3.0	63.7	84.3	8.6	2.7	4.7	15.7	100	
	20-24		13.9	1.7	25.8	41.0	42.9	6.5	8.5	59.0	100	
	25-29		8.0	0.8	5.5	14.0	68.9	5.9	11.3	86.0	100	
EU19 average	15-19		10.4	2.9	71.8	87.7	6.6	2.6	3.3	12.3	100	
	20-24		11.5	1.9	30.2	42.2	41.5	7.1	7.2	57.8	100	
	25-29		7.3	0.8	5.8	13.6	69.2	6.6	10.6	86.4	100	
Partner countries	Brazil	15-19	a	21.0	6.7	39.4	67.0	18.3	4.1	10.6	33.0	100
		20-24	a	14.9	2.4	7.3	24.6	52.0	8.2	15.2	75.4	100
		25-29	a	8.8	1.1	2.2	12.2	66.0	6.6	15.2	87.8	100
	Estonia	15-19	a	21.0	6.7	39.4	86.0	18.3	4.1	10.6	14.0	100
		20-24	a	14.1	c	30.4	45.4	39.3	4.4	10.9	54.6	100
		25-29	a	8.0	0.0	2.1	10.1	71.4	4.6	13.8	89.9	100
	Israel	15-19	a	21.0	6.7	39.4	68.5	18.3	4.1	10.6	31.5	100
		20-24	a	11.4	1.1	16.0	28.5	31.9	7.1	32.5	71.5	100
		25-29	a	16.5	0.9	7.1	24.5	52.0	3.9	19.6	75.5	100
	Slovenia	15-19	a	7.2	0.4	83.6	91.2	4.5	1.1	3.2	8.8	100
		20-24	a	23.1	2.4	33.2	58.7	30.9	4.5	5.9	41.3	100
		25-29	a	16.8	1.3	7.9	26.1	59.5	8.1	6.3	73.9	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.

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eqg2009).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664770480457>

Table C3.3.
Percentage of the cohort population not in education and unemployed (2007)
By level of educational attainment, age group and gender

OECD countries		Below upper secondary education			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education			Tertiary education		All levels of education			
		15-19	20-24	25-29	15-19 ¹	20-24	25-29	20-24 ¹	25-29	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Australia	Males	3.5	9.6	8.0	4.5	2.2	3.0	c	c	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.7
	Females	3.2	5.2	c	c	2.6	c	c	2.1	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.7
	M+F	3.3	7.8	6.0	3.2	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.0	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.2
Austria	Males	2.9	11.8	14.8	c	4.7	2.9	m	c	3.5	5.9	4.2	4.5
	Females	2.5	c	c	c	3.2	3.4	c	c	3.0	4.1	3.8	3.7
	M+F	2.7	11.2	10.5	6.4	3.9	3.2	c	c	3.2	5.0	4.0	4.1
Belgium	Males	2.1	18.0	16.8	c	5.5	5.8	c	6.2	2.3	8.2	8.0	6.2
	Females	c	21.3	22.3	c	7.9	9.9	c	4.8	2.1	8.8	9.6	6.9
	M+F	1.7	19.4	19.3	3.9	6.6	7.6	4.1	5.4	2.2	8.5	8.8	6.5
Canada	Males	2.9	13.3	13.5	4.4	7.2	7.7	5.4	4.1	3.4	7.5	6.7	5.9
	Females	1.9	7.2	7.3	3.1	3.5	4.9	2.9	3.5	2.2	3.6	4.3	3.4
	M+F	2.4	11.0	11.0	3.8	5.5	6.6	3.9	3.8	2.8	5.6	5.5	4.6
Czech Republic	Males	1.1	17.3	16.9	8.4	4.0	3.2	c	1.8	2.0	5.2	3.8	3.7
	Females	0.7	7.0	15.8	7.2	3.8	3.9	c	1.9	1.5	4.0	4.3	3.4
	M+F	0.9	12.6	16.4	7.8	3.9	3.5	4.3	1.9	1.8	4.6	4.0	3.5
Denmark	Males	2.0	4.7	c	c	c	c	m	c	2.1	3.1	2.8	2.7
	Females	c	7.3	c	c	c	3.0	c	c	c	3.3	3.2	2.4
	M+F	1.2	5.7	6.4	c	1.7	2.3	c	2.4	1.4	3.2	3.0	2.5
Finland	Males	c	15.5	9.6	c	7.1	4.0	c	4.5	1.4	8.3	4.9	4.9
	Females	c	c	c	c	3.7	5.6	c	3.9	1.5	5.2	4.7	3.8
	M+F	0.9	13.2	7.4	7.4	5.4	4.7	c	4.1	1.5	6.7	4.8	4.4
France	Males	3.9	21.2	17.5	5.2	7.3	8.3	5.9	6.1	4.0	9.8	9.0	7.6
	Females	2.5	23.6	14.9	3.5	7.4	8.2	6.5	5.2	2.7	9.6	7.7	6.7
	M+F	3.2	22.2	16.3	4.3	7.4	8.3	6.2	5.6	3.4	9.7	8.4	7.1
Germany	Males	2.7	15.3	25.5	9.1	7.2	8.8	c	2.9	3.0	9.5	10.3	7.5
	Females	1.7	8.8	12.3	5.7	6.1	6.2	c	4.0	1.9	6.6	6.7	5.1
	M+F	2.2	12.2	18.6	7.1	6.6	7.6	4.9	3.5	2.5	8.1	8.5	6.3
Greece	Males	c	12.3	9.1	c	6.7	8.0	c	11.5	c	8.4	9.1	7.0
	Females	c	c	13.8	c	10.9	15.0	27.9	14.4	2.9	13.9	14.6	10.9
	M+F	c	13.4	10.8	5.9	8.8	11.4	23.7	13.1	2.6	11.1	11.7	8.9
Hungary	Males	1.8	14.6	19.2	c	6.1	6.5	c	c	2.3	7.8	7.4	6.0
	Females	c	8.2	9.0	c	5.0	5.0	c	3.4	0.9	5.6	5.1	4.0
	M+F	1.3	11.7	14.1	4.0	5.6	5.8	7.6	2.9	1.6	6.7	6.3	5.0
Iceland	Males	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
	Females	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
	M+F	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	1.6
Ireland	Males	3.2	15.9	9.2	c	4.2	4.9	c	3.0	3.6	5.8	4.6	4.7
	Females	c	c	c	c	3.2	c	3.8	c	2.0	3.9	3.3	3.2
	M+F	2.4	12.8	8.3	3.3	3.7	4.6	3.8	2.5	2.8	4.9	4.0	4.0
Italy	Males	2.4	12.5	9.6	9.3	7.8	4.9	c	9.0	3.3	8.9	7.0	6.5
	Females	1.7	11.9	8.5	7.5	6.1	6.0	5.0	11.4	2.5	7.2	7.8	6.0
	M+F	2.1	12.3	9.2	8.3	6.9	5.4	4.1	10.5	2.9	8.1	7.4	6.3
Luxembourg	Males	c	13.4	19.9	c	c	11.4	m	c	c	7.2	11.1	6.8
	Females	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	4.7	4.8	3.9
	M+F	c	9.6	14.4	c	3.7	7.7	c	4.9	c	5.9	8.0	5.4
Mexico	Males	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	3.3
	Females	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	2.1
	M+F	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	2.7
Netherlands	Males	0.9	3.9	4.5	2.1	1.2	1.0	c	1.4	1.1	1.9	1.9	1.6
	Females	1.0	5.7	4.2	1.8	1.2	2.2	c	1.5	1.2	2.1	2.2	1.8
	M+F	0.9	4.6	4.4	2.0	1.2	1.6	c	1.5	1.1	2.0	2.0	1.7
New Zealand	Males	2.4	6.9	4.1	2.5	c	c	3.3	2.2	2.5	3.1	2.5	2.7
	Females	3.3	6.5	4.5	2.1	2.1	3.3	2.9	1.4	2.8	3.2	2.5	2.8
	M+F	2.8	6.7	4.3	2.3	1.8	2.5	3.1	1.7	2.6	3.2	2.5	2.8

1. Differences between countries in these columns reflect in part the fact that the average age of graduation varies across countries. For instance, in some countries a smaller share of 15-19 year-olds attain upper secondary education simply because graduation typically occurs at 19. This means that the denominator in the ratio for the reported columns will be smaller than those for which graduation occurs at an earlier age.

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/10.1787/664770480457>

Table C3.3. (continued)
Percentage of the cohort population not in education and unemployed (2007)
By level of educational attainment, age group and gender

		Below upper secondary education			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education			Tertiary education		All levels of education				
		15-19	20-24	25-29	15-19 ¹	20-24	25-29	20-24 ¹	25-29	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
OECD countries	Norway	Males	c	c	c	c	c	1.3	0.0	c	c	c	1.9	2.1
		Females	c	c	c	c	c	1.4	c	c	c	c	2.4	1.8
		M+F	c	c	c	c	c	1.3	c	c	c	2.9	2.1	2.0
	Poland	Males	0.6	20.8	19.5	7.1	10.0	10.7	9.3	8.5	1.2	11.1	10.8	7.9
		Females	c	13.2	7.4	5.7	8.9	10.6	9.5	6.9	0.8	9.3	8.9	6.6
		M+F	0.3	17.9	14.3	6.3	9.4	10.6	9.5	7.5	1.0	10.2	9.9	7.3
	Portugal	Males	4.7	10.3	7.7	c	4.2	4.6	c	8.9	4.7	8.4	7.1	6.9
		Females	3.4	13.2	12.0	c	5.8	8.9	19.0	11.9	3.9	10.0	11.1	8.7
		M+F	4.0	11.5	9.5	6.3	5.1	6.7	19.9	10.8	4.3	9.2	9.1	7.8
	Slovak Republic	Males	2.8	37.5	48.1	15.7	10.2	8.1	c	c	4.2	12.6	10.1	9.0
		Females	1.7	14.3	33.5	11.1	7.7	8.9	c	c	3.0	8.7	9.1	7.0
		M+F	2.3	25.6	41.4	13.2	9.0	8.5	c	4.2	3.6	10.7	9.6	8.0
	Spain	Males	4.1	10.2	7.7	5.6	4.4	5.4	5.2	5.9	4.2	7.1	6.5	6.1
		Females	4.6	14.4	11.3	3.1	7.4	6.8	7.4	6.9	4.4	9.7	8.2	7.6
		M+F	4.3	11.9	9.2	4.2	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.4	4.3	8.4	7.3	6.8
	Sweden	Males	c	c	c	c	8.6	4.4	c	c	2.3	7.9	5.2	5.0
		Females	c	c	c	c	7.0	6.1	c	c	2.0	5.9	5.3	4.3
		M+F	c	12.8	12.7	9.6	7.9	5.1	c	3.6	2.2	6.9	5.2	4.7
	Switzerland	Males	c	c	c	c	4.2	c	c	c	c	5.0	3.3	3.4
		Females	c	c	c	c	4.7	4.6	c	c	c	5.4	4.5	3.8
		M+F	1.6	8.3	c	c	4.4	3.6	c	3.5	1.7	5.2	3.9	3.6
	Turkey	Males	6.2	15.0	11.4	7.5	9.3	8.9	18.1	10.0	6.7	12.8	10.4	9.7
		Females	1.5	2.4	1.7	6.4	7.6	7.3	20.3	11.2	2.8	5.9	4.2	4.3
		M+F	3.9	7.5	6.2	7.0	8.6	8.3	19.3	10.5	4.8	9.1	7.4	7.0
United Kingdom	Males	8.0	14.2	8.3	4.1	6.1	4.8	4.8	c	6.4	7.9	4.5	6.3	
	Females	4.0	9.4	5.4	3.4	4.2	3.5	4.2	1.6	3.7	5.3	3.2	4.1	
	M+F	6.2	11.8	6.9	3.7	5.1	4.1	4.5	1.6	5.1	6.6	3.9	5.2	
United States	Males	1.1	10.1	5.7	6.0	5.9	6.0	4.8	c	2.4	6.3	4.5	4.4	
	Females	c	7.8	c	3.3	4.1	4.1	3.0	1.7	1.6	4.2	3.2	3.0	
	M+F	0.9	9.1	5.6	4.6	5.0	5.1	3.8	1.8	2.0	5.3	3.8	3.7	
OECD average	Males	3.0	14.1	13.9	6.5	6.1	5.9	6.3	5.7	3.2	7.3	6.2	5.4	
	Females	2.4	10.4	11.5	4.9	5.4	6.0	9.4	5.4	2.4	6.1	5.7	4.6	
	M+F	2.3	12.1	11.8	5.7	5.4	5.6	7.7	4.8	2.7	6.6	5.9	4.9	
EU19 average	Males	2.9	15.0	15.5	7.4	6.2	6.0	6.3	5.8	3.0	7.6	6.8	5.8	
	Females	2.4	12.2	13.1	5.5	5.8	6.7	10.4	6.0	2.4	6.7	6.5	5.3	
	M+F	2.3	13.3	13.2	6.1	5.7	6.0	8.2	5.1	2.6	7.2	6.6	5.5	
Partner countries	Brazil	Males	2.6	5.9	4.6	9.3	7.4	5.7	6.9	3.4	3.5	6.6	4.9	5.0
		Females	2.7	8.2	7.7	13.8	11.3	9.4	7.4	5.8	4.7	9.8	8.2	7.6
		M+F	2.7	7.0	6.1	11.9	9.5	7.7	7.2	4.8	4.1	8.2	6.6	6.3
	Estonia	Males	3.6	12.2	c	c	c	c	m	c	3.6	6.2	5.3	5.0
		Females	c	c	c	c	c	8.1	c	c	c	2.7	3.9	2.6
		M+F	2.3	10.9	c	c	3.1	5.4	c	c	2.5	4.4	4.6	3.8
	Israel	Males	1.1	8.0	7.6	c	5.4	2.4	c	3.9	1.2	6.0	3.6	3.6
		Females	c	14.4	c	4.1	7.9	4.1	7.3	4.3	1.7	8.3	4.2	4.7
		M+F	0.8	10.2	6.5	2.7	6.6	3.1	7.3	4.1	1.4	7.1	3.9	4.1
	Slovenia	Males	c	12.7	13.7	3.7	4.4	5.5	c	c	1.2	5.5	5.7	4.3
		Females	m	c	20.9	6.3	3.4	9.0	c	11.7	1.0	3.4	10.6	5.4
		M+F	c	8.3	16.2	4.7	3.9	7.0	c	8.8	1.1	4.5	8.1	4.8

1. Differences between countries in these columns reflect in part the fact that the average age of graduation varies across countries. For instance, in some countries a smaller share of 15-19 year-olds attain upper secondary education simply because graduation typically occurs at 19. This means that the denominator in the ratio for the reported columns will be smaller than those for which graduation occurs at an earlier age.

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eqg2009).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664770480457>

Table C3.4a.
Trends in the percentage of the youth population in education and not in education (1995, 1997-2007)
By age group and work status

	Age group	1995			1997			2000			2005			2007			
		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		
		Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(34)	(35)	(36)	
OECD countries	Australia	15-19	73.4	16.7	9.9	77.8	14.2	8.1	79.5	13.7	6.8	78.3	14.3	7.4	79.6	13.9	6.5
	20-24	27.0	56.1	16.9	31.5	51.0	17.5	35.9	50.9	13.3	39.4	49.0	11.6	39.1	50.1	10.7	
	25-29	11.4	67.1	21.5	12.8	65.4	21.7	15.5	65.5	19.0	16.6	68.0	15.4	17.7	68.0	14.4	
	Austria	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	84.4	8.7	6.9	85.6	9.1	5.3
	20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	30.4	57.2	12.4	32.5	56.5	11.0	
	25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	12.0	74.6	13.4	14.2	70.4	15.4	
	Belgium	15-19	86.1	3.3	10.5	88.0	3.0	9.0	89.9	3.6	6.5	90.1	3.7	6.2	91.9	2.9	5.2
	20-24	37.5	43.6	19.0	39.1	42.6	18.3	43.8	40.2	16.0	38.1	43.6	18.3	39.4	45.2	15.4	
	25-29	6.8	74.2	19.0	7.2	74.8	17.9	11.8	72.5	15.7	7.4	74.9	17.7	7.2	75.5	17.2	
	Canada	15-19	79.9	10.5	9.5	82.9	9.4	7.7	80.6	11.2	8.2	80.2	12.8	7.0	80.2	12.5	7.3
	20-24	33.9	47.3	18.7	36.8	45.3	17.9	35.7	48.5	15.7	39.2	46.3	14.4	38.5	47.8	13.7	
	25-29	10.3	67.7	22.1	10.3	68.1	21.6	10.6	72.3	17.1	12.5	71.7	15.8	12.2	72.6	15.2	
	Czech Republic	15-19	69.8	23.7	6.5	76.9	18.1	5.0	82.1	10.0	7.9	90.3	4.4	5.3	92.7	4.4	2.9
	20-24	13.1	67.1	19.8	16.3	65.5	18.2	19.7	60.0	20.3	35.9	47.5	16.6	42.1	46.9	11.0	
	25-29	1.1	76.1	22.9	1.6	74.2	24.3	2.4	72.1	25.6	4.4	72.4	23.2	9.0	71.6	19.4	
	Denmark	15-19	88.4	8.7	3.0	89.4	9.2	1.4	89.9	7.4	2.7	88.4	7.3	4.3	84.8	11.3	3.9
	20-24	50.0	39.3	10.7	54.1	39.4	6.5	54.8	38.6	6.6	54.4	37.2	8.3	48.0	43.8	8.2	
	25-29	29.6	59.0	11.4	32.3	58.9	8.8	36.1	56.4	7.5	27.0	61.3	11.6	24.2	66.8	8.9	
	Finland	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	90.2	4.5	5.2	92.2	4.3	3.5
	20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	52.8	34.1	13.0	51.9	34.8	13.3
	25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	25.7	60.3	14.0	27.2	59.5	13.3
	France	15-19	96.2	1.3	2.5	96.0	1.1	2.9	95.3	1.5	3.3	91.0	3.0	6.0	91.1	3.1	5.8
	20-24	51.2	31.3	17.5	53.4	28.5	18.0	54.2	31.7	14.1	46.8	37.4	15.8	47.1	37.8	15.1	
	25-29	11.4	67.5	21.0	12.2	65.8	22.0	12.2	69.2	18.6	12.8	70.0	17.3	14.2	69.0	16.8	
Germany	15-19	m	m	m	89.6	5.4	5.0	87.4	6.8	5.7	92.9	2.7	4.4	92.2	3.6	4.2	
20-24	m	m	m	32.7	48.9	18.4	34.1	49.0	16.9	44.2	37.1	18.7	45.7	39.1	15.2		
25-29	m	m	m	14.1	67.3	18.5	12.7	69.8	17.5	18.5	60.3	21.2	18.7	62.8	18.5		
Greece	15-19	80.0	9.6	10.5	82.3	8.1	9.6	82.7	8.3	9.0	84.5	5.7	9.8	86.7	4.8	8.5	
20-24	29.2	43.0	27.8	31.9	40.6	27.5	31.5	43.7	24.9	42.6	37.3	20.1	47.3	35.0	17.7		
25-29	4.7	65.2	30.2	5.2	65.4	29.4	5.3	66.9	27.8	6.8	70.2	23.0	7.9	70.2	21.9		
Hungary	15-19	82.5	6.7	10.8	85.8	5.3	8.9	83.7	7.7	8.6	90.6	3.0	6.4	92.3	2.7	5.0	
20-24	22.5	44.4	33.1	28.5	42.3	29.2	32.3	45.7	22.0	46.6	34.5	18.9	49.2	33.9	16.9		
25-29	7.3	56.8	35.9	6.5	58.2	35.3	9.4	61.4	29.2	13.1	63.0	24.0	13.9	63.2	22.9		
Iceland	15-19	59.5	25.7	14.8	78.9	17.0	c	83.1	14.8	c	86.4	10.7	c	83.8	13.3	c	
20-24	33.3	52.6	14.0	51.0	42.4	6.6	48.0	47.7	c	53.0	37.1	10.0	55.8	37.8	6.4		
25-29	24.1	64.7	11.1	26.5	64.7	8.8	34.9	59.2	5.9	30.9	61.5	7.6	29.0	64.3	6.6		
Ireland	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	80.0	15.6	4.4	82.4	13.1	4.5	82.6	12.3	5.1	
20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	26.7	63.6	9.7	27.7	60.0	12.3	25.9	62.0	12.1	
25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	3.3	83.4	13.3	5.3	80.9	13.8	4.9	81.5	13.5	
Italy	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	77.1	9.8	13.1	81.8	7.0	11.2	83.5	6.3	10.2	
20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	36.0	36.5	27.5	38.6	37.3	24.1	41.7	35.7	22.6	
25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	17.0	56.1	26.9	14.4	59.8	25.8	16.1	58.3	25.6	
Japan	15-24	58.0	34.9	7.1	58.7	33.6	7.7	62.1	29.2	8.8	59.7	31.5	8.8	58.4	34.0	7.6	
Luxembourg	15-19	82.7	9.3	8.0	90.2	4.2	5.6	92.2	6.1	c	93.4	4.4	2.2	94.3	2.7	2.9	
20-24	36.5	52.7	10.8	35.2	54.5	10.3	42.8	48.9	8.2	47.4	43.3	9.3	55.1	35.6	9.2		
25-29	8.3	71.6	20.1	8.2	76.2	15.6	11.6	75.5	12.9	8.6	81.2	10.3	7.1	79.1	13.9		
Mexico	15-19	45.0	31.8	23.2	49.4	31.6	19.0	47.9	33.8	18.3	m	m	m	m	m	m	
20-24	15.9	53.4	30.7	18.5	52.9	28.7	17.7	55.2	27.1	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
25-29	4.6	62.0	33.4	4.9	64.8	30.3	4.0	65.8	30.2	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Netherlands	15-19	m	m	m	88.9	8.2	2.8	80.6	15.7	3.7	89.2	7.0	3.9	88.1	8.3	3.6	
20-24	m	m	m	51.0	41.9	7.1	36.5	55.2	8.2	49.1	41.8	9.1	50.8	42.2	6.9	9.6	
25-29	m	m	m	23.7	64.3	12.0	5.0	83.0	12.1	18.2	70.2	11.6	19.8	70.6	9.6	9.6	

Note: Columns showing the percentage of youth population in education and not in education for the years 1998, 1999, 2001-04 and 2006 (i.e. columns 7-12, 16-27 and 31-33) are available for consultation on line (see StatLink below).

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/10.1787/664770480457>

Table C3.4a. (continued)
Trends in the percentage of the youth population in education and not in education (1995, 1997-2007)
By age group and work status

	Age group	1995						1997						2000						2005						2007					
		In education			Not in education			In education			Not in education			In education			Not in education			In education			Not in education			In education			Not in education		
		Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(34)	(35)	(36)																	
OECD countries	New Zealand	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	75.9	16.9	7.2	73.1	17.6	9.3												
		20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	39.7	46.6	13.7	38.9	47.5	13.7												
		25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	18.3	66.2	15.5	19.2	65.2	15.7												
	Norway	15-19	m	m	m	87.1	11.4	c	92.4	5.9	c	87.4	10.1	2.5	80.6	15.8	3.7														
		20-24	m	m	m	34.6	53.7	11.7	41.7	50.3	8.0	41.5	48.9	9.6	37.7	53.6	8.8														
		25-29	m	m	m	13.6	74.1	12.2	17.5	72.1	10.4	15.7	72.0	12.3	12.2	77.4	10.4														
	Poland	15-19	89.6	4.2	6.2	90.8	3.8	5.3	92.8	2.6	4.5	97.9	0.4	1.7	95.9	1.7	2.5														
		20-24	23.7	42.5	33.8	28.8	45.9	25.3	34.9	34.3	30.8	62.7	17.2	20.1	56.4	25.2	18.3														
		25-29	3.1	67.5	29.4	5.4	68.7	25.9	8.0	62.9	29.1	16.4	54.3	29.3	12.8	62.9	24.3														
	Portugal	15-19	72.4	18.5	9.1	73.0	17.1	9.8	72.6	19.7	7.7	79.3	12.2	8.4	80.4	11.1	8.6														
		20-24	37.8	46.6	15.6	38.4	47.4	14.2	36.5	52.6	11.0	37.4	48.4	14.1	35.5	49.3	15.2														
		25-29	11.6	70.9	17.4	13.2	71.8	15.0	11.0	76.6	12.5	11.5	73.6	14.9	12.1	72.4	15.5														
	Slovak Republic	15-19	70.1	14.0	15.9	71.0	12.3	16.7	67.3	6.4	26.3	90.4	3.3	6.3	90.2	4.4	5.4														
		20-24	14.8	54.9	30.3	14.5	60.0	25.5	18.1	48.8	33.1	31.0	43.8	25.2	29.4	50.7	19.9														
		25-29	1.6	65.5	32.9	4.6	69.1	26.3	1.3	66.9	31.8	6.1	64.9	29.0	6.8	68.0	25.2														
	Spain	15-19	77.3	11.2	11.5	79.2	9.9	10.9	80.6	11.4	8.0	78.2	11.0	10.8	77.8	11.3	10.9														
		20-24	40.0	34.2	25.8	43.0	34.8	22.1	44.6	40.3	15.0	35.1	45.5	19.4	34.5	48.2	17.2														
		25-29	14.6	51.5	33.9	15.0	54.3	30.7	16.2	62.4	21.4	10.9	69.3	19.8	10.0	72.4	17.6														
	Sweden	15-19	87.4	6.9	5.6	91.1	4.3	4.6	90.6	5.8	3.6	89.6	5.8	4.7	86.9	7.7	5.4														
		20-24	38.8	43.7	17.5	42.3	41.4	16.3	42.1	47.2	10.7	42.5	44.1	13.4	39.6	47.3	13.1														
		25-29	19.9	67.0	13.2	21.4	64.2	14.5	21.9	68.9	9.2	23.6	66.5	10.0	20.2	69.2	10.6														
	Switzerland	15-19	65.6	10.2	24.2	85.4	6.0	8.5	84.6	7.5	7.9	84.9	7.9	7.2	84.4	7.5	8.2														
		20-24	29.5	59.2	11.3	30.6	59.1	10.3	37.4	56.7	5.9	37.3	51.7	11.0	41.0	48.6	10.4														
		25-29	10.6	76.2	13.2	10.7	77.5	11.9	15.0	73.9	11.1	15.6	72.3	12.1	12.9	75.2	11.9														
	Turkey	15-19	38.7	34.2	27.2	36.1	33.6	30.2	39.2	29.6	31.2	42.5	19.9	37.7	44.6	19.3	36.1														
		20-24	10.3	46.5	43.2	13.3	38.3	48.4	12.7	43.1	44.2	15.2	37.7	47.1	17.6	36.7	45.7														
		25-29	2.7	59.6	37.8	2.7	59.4	37.9	2.9	58.8	38.3	4.3	53.5	42.2	4.7	53.5	41.8														
	United Kingdom	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	77.0	15.0	8.0	76.0	14.6	9.3	76.2	13.0	10.7														
		20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	32.4	52.2	15.4	32.1	51.0	16.8	29.7	52.3	18.1														
		25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	13.3	70.3	16.3	13.3	70.1	16.6	12.7	71.1	16.2														
	United States	15-19	81.5	10.7	7.8	82.6	10.3	7.1	81.3	11.7	7.0	85.6	8.3	6.1	85.2	8.5	6.3														
		20-24	31.5	50.7	17.8	34.3	50.7	15.1	32.5	53.1	14.4	36.1	48.4	15.5	35.7	48.1	16.2														
		25-29	11.6	71.4	17.0	11.8	72.2	15.9	11.4	72.8	15.8	11.9	70.0	18.1	12.4	70.7	16.9														
OECD average	15-19	75.1	13.5	11.4	80.6	11.1	8.9	80.4	11.3	9.2	84.5	8.2	7.4	84.3	8.6	7.2															
	20-24	30.3	47.8	21.8	34.5	46.7	18.8	35.3	47.8	17.5	40.6	43.1	16.3	41.0	44.1	14.9															
	25-29	10.3	66.4	23.3	12.0	67.3	20.7	12.4	68.6	19.0	14.1	67.9	18.0	14.0	68.9	17.0															
EU19 average	15-19	81.9	9.8	8.3	85.2	7.9	7.0	83.6	9.0	7.7	87.4	6.4	6.2	87.7	6.6	5.8															
	20-24	32.9	45.3	21.8	36.4	45.3	18.4	36.5	46.4	17.1	41.9	42.0	16.1	42.2	43.2	14.6															
	25-29	10.0	66.1	23.9	12.2	66.7	21.1	11.7	69.1	19.3	13.5	68.3	18.2	13.6	69.2	17.2															
Partner countries	Brazil	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	67.0	18.3	14.7															
		20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	24.6	52.0	23.4															
		25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	12.2	66.0	21.8															
	Estonia	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	92.0	2.9	5.2	86.0	8.2	5.7														
		20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	50.9	32.7	16.3	45.4	39.3	15.3														
		25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	14.2	61.8	24.0	10.1	71.4	18.4														
	Israel	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	68.9	6.3	24.7	68.5	5.7	25.7														
		20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	28.3	31.4	40.3	28.5	31.9	39.6														
		25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	21.4	54.3	24.2	24.5	52.0	23.5														
	Slovenia	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	92.4	2.7	4.9	91.2	4.5	4.3														
		20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	55.7	31.3	13.0	58.7	30.9	10.4														
		25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	24.6	63.9	11.5	26.1	59.5	14.4														

Note: Columns showing the percentage of youth population in education and not in education for the years 1998, 1999, 2001-04 and 2006 (i.e. columns 7-12, 16-27 and 31-33) are available for consultation on line (see StatLink below).

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eqg2009).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664770480457>

Table C3.5.

Proportion of long-term unemployed among unemployed 25-34 year-olds (2003 and 2007)*Proportion of unemployed with unemployment spells over 6 months by educational attainment and gender*

			Proportion of unemployed with unemployment spells over 6 months				Proportion of unemployed males with unemployment spells over 6 months				Proportion of unemployed females with unemployment spells over 6 months			
			Below upper secondary	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	Tertiary education	All educational levels	Below upper secondary	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	Tertiary education	All educational levels	Below upper secondary	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	Tertiary education	All educational levels
OECD countries	Australia	2007	39	26	22	29	34	23	20	26	43	28	22	31
		2003	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Austria	2007	38	41	c	37	48	40	c	41	29	42	c	33
		2003	40	36	63	41	34	31	c	35	46	42	59	46
	Belgium	2007	65	62	52	61	67	57	44	58	62	66	59	63
		2003	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Canada	2007	14	10	10	11	13	10	11	11	17	8	10	10
		2003	14	12	16	14	13	13	18	15	17	10	13	13
	Czech Republic	2007	84	64	42	68	84	58	40	65	85	67	43	70
		2003	83	67	48	69	87	58	40	64	77	72	66	72
	Denmark	2007	24	36	38	34	c	39	c	36	c	33	35	32
		2003	32	29	31	30	c	15	47	26	43	42	21	34
	Finland	2007	c	c	c	38	c	c	c	40	c	c	c	35
		2003	c	c	c	43	c	c	c	43	c	c	c	42
	France	2007	62	52	46	54	59	45	55	52	66	59	39	55
		2004	55	56	49	53	55	56	53	55	54	56	46	52
	Germany	2007	66	60	43	60	66	61	33	60	67	59	52	60
		2003	61	59	47	58	61	58	49	58	61	61	46	59
	Greece	2007	61	67	63	65	51	57	62	57	68	73	64	69
		2003	62	73	78	72	55	68	69	65	68	76	84	76
	Hungary	2007	67	70	64	69	68	68	71	68	66	72	59	69
		2003	56	55	38	54	57	54	m	54	55	56	m	54
	Ireland	2007	69	43	33	50	74	42	39	54	59	44	26	44
		2003	71	49	44	57	74	51	53	64	60	47	34	47
	Italy	2007	66	68	58	65	61	68	56	63	72	68	59	67
		2003	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Luxembourg	2007	71	59	c	67	c	c	c	74	c	c	c	60
		2003	51	55	49	52	c	c	c	58	c	c	c	46
	Netherlands	2007	49	46	32	43	42	51	35	44	57	42	28	43
		2003	56	42	27	43	56	41	29	44	56	42	24	43
	Norway	2007	c	c	c	36	c	c	c	37	c	c	c	35
		2003	m	26	24	23	m	27	c	26	m	c	c	19
	Poland	2007	73	72	62	70	68	68	57	67	84	75	65	74
		2003	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Portugal	2007	61	57	51	59	58	61	59	58	64	56	48	59
		2003	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Slovak Republic	2007	96	83	57	85	98	81	c	85	92	85	40	84
		2003	89	82	82	83	88	80	c	82	91	83	m	84
	Spain	2007	42	35	39	39	41	34	34	38	43	35	42	41
		2003	51	50	54	52	43	45	51	46	57	52	55	55
Sweden	2007	34	28	29	30	40	32	28	33	28	24	30	27	
	2003	28	22	25	24	35	22	23	24	21	22	27	23	
Switzerland	2007	69	58	30	54	c	69	29	54	71	52	32	54	
	2003	52	42	27	40	45	37	19	32	57	47	40	48	
Turkey	2007	38	56	62	46	36	48	62	42	51	70	63	62	
	2003	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
United Kingdom	2007	50	38	28	41	50	44	31	44	52	29	26	36	
	2003	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
United States	2007	20	20	26	21	9	19	33	20	34	20	21	23	
	2003	24	32	33	30	22	30	31	28	28	34	34	33	
Partner countries	OECD average	2007	55	50	42	49	53	49	42	49	58	50	41	49
		2003	52	46	43	47	52	43	40	45	53	49	42	47
	Estonia	2007	c	c	c	48	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
		2003	c	64	c	56	c	78	m	61	c	c	c	51
	Israel	2007	14	29	26	25	9	20	12	15	c	40	31	33
		2003	30	33	45	38	30	26	53	37	c	42	38	39
	Slovenia	2007	69	69	56	66	59	66	m	63	77	72	57	68
		2003	75	59	48	60	77	51	46	57	71	65	50	63

Note: First quarter 2007, except for Austria, Ireland, Switzerland, where second quarter is used and the United States where the third quarter is used. Data for Norway refer to the old classification in 2003.

Austrian and Finland data are based on very small cells and the results should therefore be observed with caution.

Source: OECD, Network B special data collection, Monitoring Transition Systems working group.

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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Table C3.6.

Part-time and involuntary part-time work among 25-34 year-olds, by educational attainment (2007)*Proportion of employed 25-34 year-olds with part-time work and proportion of employed with involuntary part-time employment*


		Prevalence of part-time and involuntary part-time work among males and females				Prevalence of part-time and involuntary part-time work among males				Prevalence of part-time and involuntary part-time work among females				
		Below upper secondary	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	Tertiary education	All educational levels	Below upper secondary	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	Tertiary education	All educational levels	Below upper secondary	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	Tertiary education	All educational levels	
														(1)
OECD countries	Austria	Part-time	27	18	14	18	7	3	5	4	48	38	24	36
		Involuntary part-time	10	5	4	5	c	2	2	2	18	9	6	9
	Belgium	Part-time	19	19	15	17	4	5	4	4	49	42	23	32
		Involuntary part-time	6	5	3	4	0	2	1	1	17	9	5	8
	Canada	Part-time	13	10	9	10	5	5	4	5	28	19	13	16
		Involuntary part-time	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	3	2	2	2
	Czech Republic	Part-time	5	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	9	8	6	7
		Involuntary part-time	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	1
	Denmark	Part-time	16	11	12	12	8	3	4	4	26	22	19	21
		Involuntary part-time	3	2	3	3	c	1	2	1	5	4	5	4
	Finland	Part-time	c	c	c	7	c	c	c	3	c	c	c	12
		Involuntary part-time	c	c	c	3	c	c	c	2	c	c	c	4
	France	Part-time	12	10	9	10	5	3	3	4	27	22	13	18
		Involuntary part-time	7	5	3	4	3	2	2	2	14	10	4	7
	Germany	Part-time	33	20	15	20	14	6	5	7	61	37	25	36
		Involuntary part-time	2	1	2	2	1	0	1	1	4	3	3	3
	Greece	Part-time	6	5	6	6	3	2	4	3	17	9	8	10
		Involuntary part-time	3	3	5	3	3	1	3	2	6	5	6	5
	Hungary	Part-time	5	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	8	5	3	4
		Involuntary part-time	c	1	c	1	c	1	c	1	5	2	0	2
	Ireland	Part-time	17	11	6	10	5	2	2	3	49	25	10	18
		Involuntary part-time	1	0	1	1	1	c	c	0	2	0	1	1
	Italy	Part-time	12	13	12	13	4	4	6	4	33	24	17	25
		Involuntary part-time	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	5	3	3	3
	Luxembourg	Part-time	18	14	11	14	1	5	1	3	41	23	20	25
		Involuntary part-time	0	1	2	1	c	c	c	c	0	1	4	2
	Netherlands	Part-time	32	36	32	34	10	8	12	10	73	67	50	61
		Involuntary part-time	8	5	5	6	3	2	3	3	17	9	7	9
	Norway	Part-time	24	21	16	19	10	6	9	8	46	43	22	33
		Involuntary part-time	6	4	5	5	c	2	2	2	11	8	7	8
	Poland	Part-time	15	7	4	6	12	3	1	3	22	13	7	10
		Involuntary part-time	8	4	2	3	8	2	1	2	7	7	3	5
Portugal	Part-time	4	3	8	5	2	3	4	3	8	3	10	7	
	Involuntary part-time	2	c	4	2	1	c	c	1	3	c	5	3	
Slovak Republic	Part-time	3	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	6	3	3	3	
	Involuntary part-time	c	0	c	0	c	c	c	c	c	1	c	1	
Spain	Part-time	11	12	10	11	2	4	4	3	29	22	15	21	
	Involuntary part-time	6	5	4	5	1	2	2	2	14	9	7	9	
Sweden	Part-time	19	18	16	17	10	5	8	6	38	39	22	31	
	Involuntary part-time	6	5	4	5	4	2	3	3	11	10	5	8	
Switzerland	Part-time	25	27	20	24	6	5	9	7	44	50	37	46	
	Involuntary part-time	14	8	5	8	4	2	3	3	24	15	8	14	
Turkey	Part-time	10	3	3	7	4	2	2	3	30	6	4	18	
	Involuntary part-time	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	3	1	1	2	
United Kingdom	Part-time	20	16	11	15	6	4	3	4	45	34	20	29	
	Involuntary part-time	6	4	2	3	3	2	1	2	11	6	3	6	
United States	Part-time	13	11	8	10	8	5	3	4	26	19	13	17	
	Involuntary part-time	8	4	2	c	6	3	2	c	13	6	3	5	
	OECD average	Part-time	16	13	11	12	6	4	4	4	33	25	17	22
		Involuntary part-time	5	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	9	5	4	5
Partner countries	Estonia	Part-time	10	4	4	5	4	1	2	2	c	9	6	9
		Involuntary part-time	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
	Israel	Part-time	15	18	23	20	9	10	10	10	40	30	32	32
		Involuntary part-time	15	14	16	15	c	8	9	8	35	23	21	22
Slovenia	Part-time	2	3	4	3	1	1	3	1	3	6	4	5	5
		Involuntary part-time	c	1	2	1	c	c	c	1	c	3	2	2

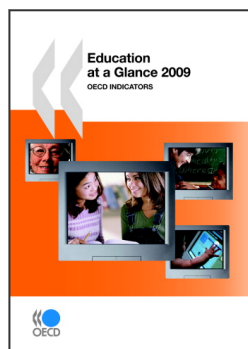
Note: First quarter 2007, except for Austria, Ireland, Switzerland, where second quarter is used and the United States where the third quarter is used.

Source: OECD, Network B special data collection, Monitoring Transition Systems working group.

See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eqq2009).

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