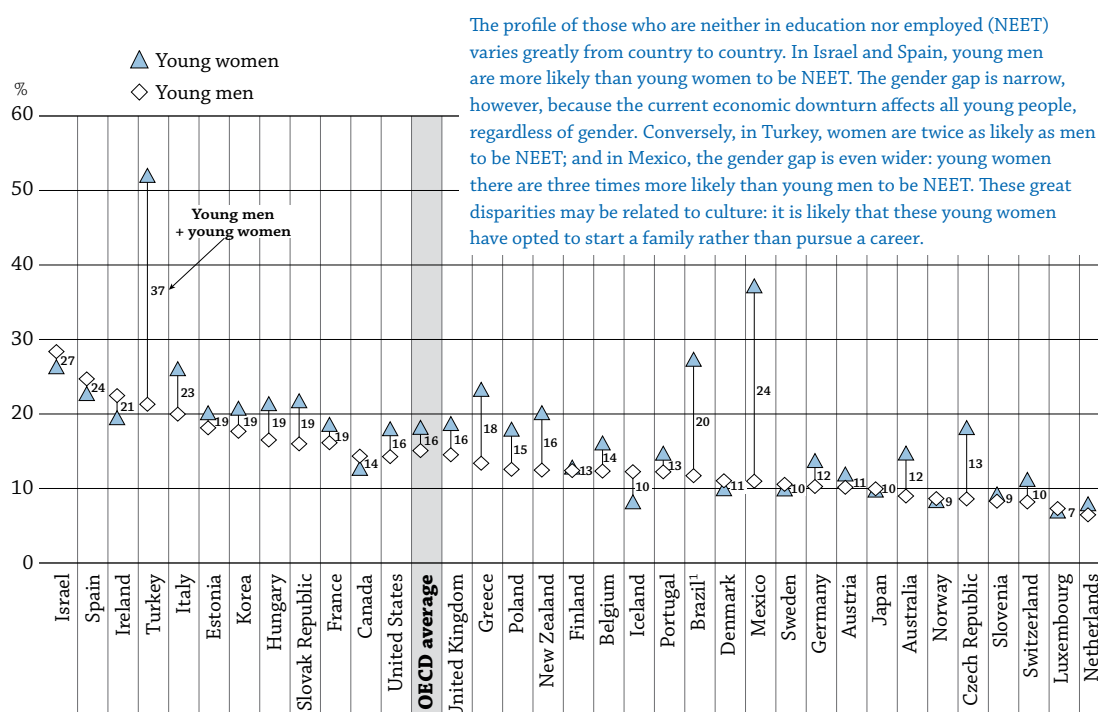


## TRANSITION FROM SCHOOL TO WORK: WHERE ARE THE 15-29 YEAR-OLDS?

- On average across OECD countries in 2010, 16% of individuals between the ages of 15 and 29 were neither employed, nor in education or training (the “NEET” population).
- Overall, the proportion of NEETs in 2010 was 4 percentage points higher among 15-29 year-old women than among 15-29 year-old men, but situations vary widely from one country to another.
- On average across OECD countries, the proportion of NEETs between the ages of 15 and 29 increased substantially in 2009 (above 1999 levels) and in 2010.
- The lack of an upper secondary qualification is a serious impediment to finding a job, while holding a tertiary degree increases the likelihood of being employed, particularly during difficult economic times.

**Chart C5.1. Percentage of 15-29 year-olds neither in education nor employed (2010)**



1. Year of reference 2009.

Countries are ranked in descending order of the percentage of young men who are neither in education nor employed.

Source: OECD, Tables C5.4a, C5.4b and C5.4c (available on line). See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012)).

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### Context

The transition from education to work is a complex process that is affected by the length and quality of schooling that individuals receive, labour market conditions, the economic environment and demography.

National traditions also play an important role. For example, in some countries, young people traditionally complete schooling before they look for work; in others, education and employment are concurrent. In some cultures, young women and men transition from school to work in similar proportions, while in others, significant proportions of young women raise families full-time after leaving the education system.

The ageing of the population and the declining size of the population of 15-19 year-olds in OECD countries should favour employment among young adults. However, during recessionary periods, high general unemployment rates make the transition from school to work substantially more difficult

for the younger population, as those with more work experience are favoured over new entrants into the labour market. In addition, when labour market conditions are unfavourable, younger people often tend to stay in education longer, because high unemployment rates drive down the opportunity costs of education. In these circumstances, public investment in education can be a sensible way to counterbalance inactivity and invest in future economic growth by building needed skills.

To improve the transition of young people from school to work in any economic climate, education systems should work to ensure that individuals have skills that match the requirements of the labour market, and to minimise the proportion of young adults who are neither in school nor in work.

### ■ Other findings

- On average across OECD countries, **a 15-year-old in 2010 could expect to spend about 7.0 additional years in formal education** (compared to 6.8 years in 2008). In addition, he/she can expect to hold a job for 5.5 of the subsequent 15 years, to be unemployed for a total of 0.8 years and to be out of the labour force – that is, neither in education nor seeking work – for 1.3 years (Table C5.1a and Table C5.1b, available on line).
- In 2010, **a 15-year-old girl in an OECD country could expect to spend an average of 7.2 additional years in formal education**, or 0.3 years more than a 15-year-old boy. As a woman, she can expect to hold a job for 5.0 years (0.9 years less than a man), and be unemployed (0.8 years) for less time than a man (1.2 years). However, women are twice as likely as men to be inactive. Women can expect to be completely out of the labour force for 1.8 years, compared to 0.9 years for men (Table C5.1a).
- **The amount of time a 15-29 year-old can expect to be in education changes over time and varies greatly from country to country.** In Spain, expected years in education decreased from 6.8 in 1998 to 6.0 in 2010. Between 1998 and 2010 in Hungary, Luxembourg and Turkey, expected years in education increased by more than one year and a half, and in the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic, expected years in education increased by more than two years (Table C5.1b).
- **On average in 2010, completion of upper secondary education reduced unemployment among 20-24 year-olds who are not in school by 8 percentage points, and among 25-29 year-olds by 6.7 percentage points.** On average, completion of tertiary education reduces unemployment among 25-29 year-olds by 2.3 percentage points, compared to individuals who completed upper secondary education (Table C5.3, available on line). It also reduces long-term unemployment among 15-29 year-olds (Table C5.2d).

### ■ Trends

Efforts by governments to raise people's level of education have led to significant changes in educational participation. In 1998, on average across OECD countries, 41.1% of 15-29 year-olds were in education. By 2010, the proportion of young adults (15-29 year-olds) in education reached 47.1%.

During the same period, the proportion of 15-29 year-olds not in education but employed fell from 42.8% to 37.1%. While the percentage of individuals in education increased steadily between 1998 and 2010, youth employment trends have been marked by two periods of large decrease, between 2000 and 2003 (-3.3 percentage points) and between 2008-10 (-3.5 percentage points). Interestingly, these decreases in youth employment occurred at the same time as the burst of the so-called "Internet bubble" (2000-03) and the burst of the real estate bubble in 2008.

The proportion of 15-29 year-olds not in education and not employed (NEET) decreased from 16.0% in 1998 to 15.8% in 2010. During this 13-year period, however, the NEET population decreased substantially on two occasions – consecutively between 1998 and 2001 (-1.3 percentage points) and between 2002 and 2008 (-1.6 percentage points). It then increased substantially by 2.1 percentage points between 2008 and 2010, during the emergence of the global economic crisis.

## Analysis

Young adults represent the principal source of labour with new skills. On average across OECD countries in 2010, a 15-year-old could expect to spend the next 15 years of his or her life as follows: 7.0 years in education, 5.5 years in a job, unemployed for a total of 1 year, and out of the labour force entirely (neither in education nor seeking work) for 1.3 years (Table C5.1a). Looking at the population of 15-29 year-olds as a whole, 47.1% are in education, 37.1% hold a job, 6.7% are unemployed, and 9.1% are outside of the labour force (Table C5.2a).

### Youth in education

On average across OECD countries in 2010, 47% of 15-29 year-olds were in education (Table C5.4a). This proportion varies across countries. In Denmark, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Slovenia and Sweden, more than 50% of 15-29 year-olds were in education. In Denmark, Finland, Germany, Iceland, the Netherlands and Sweden, the average duration of tertiary studies is also above the OECD average (see Table B1.3a). Conversely, less than 35% of 15-29 year-olds were in education in Mexico and Turkey, and the average duration of tertiary studies for individuals in these countries tends to be shorter. While individuals in Slovenia do not have a particularly long duration in tertiary education, Project Learning for Young Adults (PLYA) – an initiative begun in 1999 to assist 15-25 year-olds – has boosted education participation among the 20-29 year-old age group due to a rising number of student workers who are not in regular employment (OECD, 2009, page 106).

The proportion of individuals in education decreases with age in all OECD countries. On average across OECD countries in 2010, 86% of 15-19 year-olds were in education (Table C5.4a). In most OECD countries, education policy seeks to encourage youth to complete at least upper secondary education. The effect of these efforts is seen in young people's strong participation in education beyond compulsory schooling (Table C5.4a).

In Belgium, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Luxembourg, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia, more than 90% of 15-19 year-olds were in education in 2010. In Mexico and Turkey, less than 61% of 15-19 year-olds were in education.

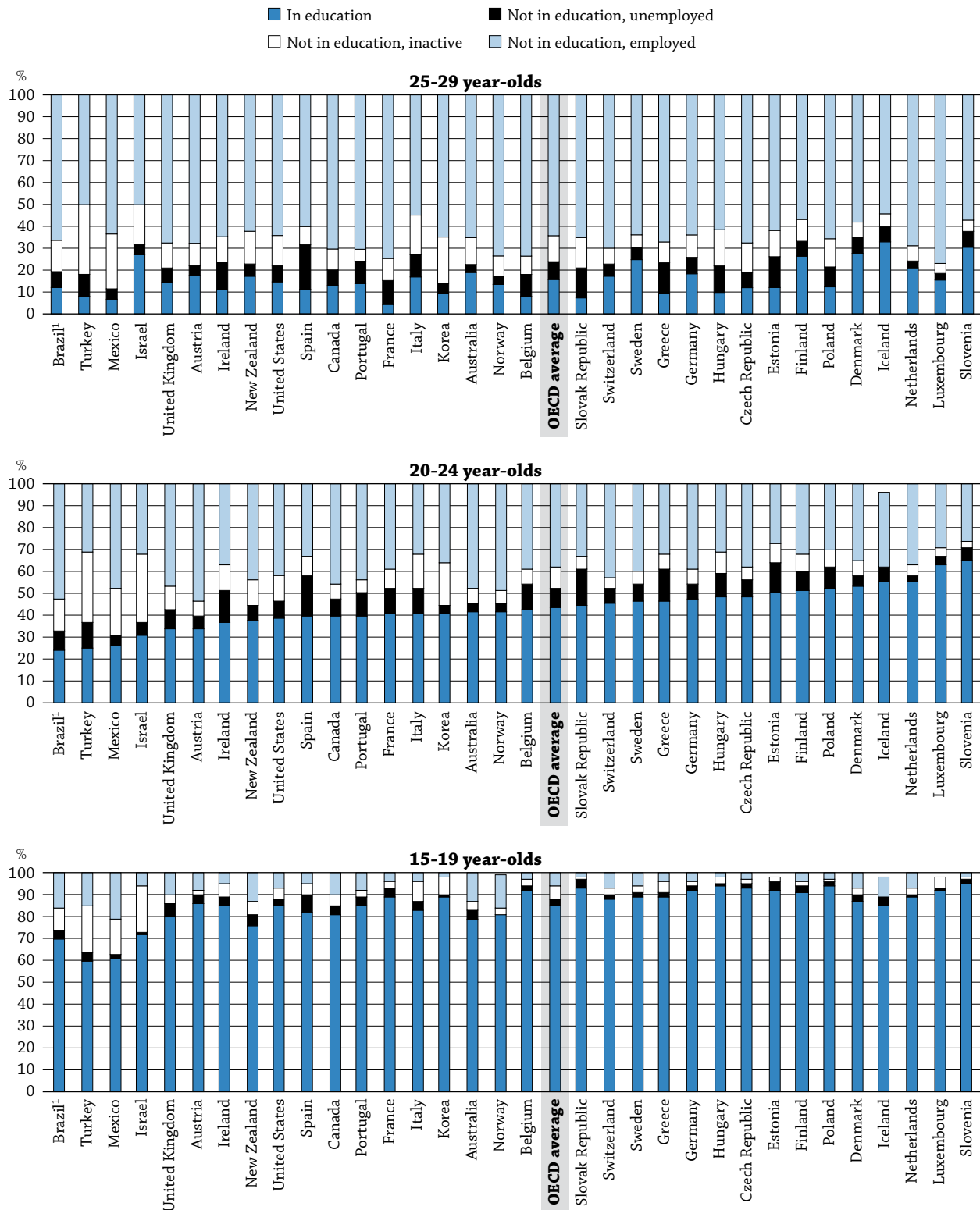
In 2010, 44% of 20-24 year-olds were in education, on average across OECD countries. Figures range from more than 60% in Luxembourg and Slovenia to around 25% in Mexico and Turkey (Table C5.4a).

Some 16% of 25-29 year-olds were in education in 2010, on average across OECD countries, with more than 30% in Iceland and Slovenia to less than 10% in Belgium, France, Greece, Hungary, Korea, Mexico, the Slovak Republic and Turkey (Table C5.4a).

Between 1998 and 2010, the proportion of 15-19 year-olds in education increased on average by 6 percentage points (an increase of 8%). The proportion of 20-24 year-olds in education increased on average by 10 percentage points (an increase of 28%), while the proportion of 25-29 year-olds in education increased on average by 3 percentage points (an increase of 26%) (Table C5.4a).

The average number of years expected in formal education after compulsory schooling has changed considerably over the past decade. In the Czech Republic, Hungary, Luxembourg, the Slovak Republic and Turkey, the average number of years in education increased by at least 1.5 years between 1998 and 2010, while in Estonia (between 2003 and 2010) and Spain, it decreased by at least 5 months (Table C5.1b, available on line).

In 2010, for all countries except Germany, Japan, Korea, Mexico, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Turkey, young women spend more time in education than young men. In Iceland, Norway and Sweden, young women are likely to spend one full year more in education than their male counterparts. Mexico and Turkey are the countries with the lowest average number of years in education for women between the ages of 15 and 29 – 5.0 and 4.3 years, respectively. In these two countries, women also have the highest average number of years expected outside the labour force – 5.1 and 7.0 years, respectively. These figures likely reflect the high numbers of women in Mexico and Turkey who start families following education, rather than entering the workforce (Table C5.1a).

**Chart C5.2. Education and employment among young people (2010)***Distribution of the population by education and work status***Note:** Missing bars refer to cells below reliability thresholds.

1. Year of reference 2009.

Countries are ranked in ascending order of the percentage of 20-24 year-olds in education.

**Source:** OECD, Table C5.2a. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012)).**StatLink** <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932663321>

The Anglo-Saxon and Nordic countries, which have long traditions of working students, now have the highest percentage of unemployment among students, with more than 4% of 15-29 year-olds not working in Denmark, Finland, New Zealand and Sweden. In Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States, unemployment among 15-29 year-olds who are still in school ranges from 2% to 6.5% (Table C5.2a).

### **Youth in employment (excluding work-study programmes)**

In Australia, Canada, Denmark, Iceland, the Netherlands and Norway, more than 60% of 15-29 year-olds were employed in 2010, while in Hungary, Israel, Italy, the Slovak Republic and Turkey, less than 40% of 15-29 year-olds were employed. On average across OECD countries in 2010, 48% of 15-29 year-olds were in employment (Table C5.2a).

Almost one quarter of these individuals were still in education. On average across OECD countries in 2010, 11% of 15-29 year-olds had a job and were in education. In some countries, being a student and holding a job is driven by national traditions, and may also reflect the condition of the labour market and the structure of the education system (e.g. the presence of vocational education and training programmes). In Denmark and the Netherlands, more than 30% of 15-29 year-olds held a job while they also participated in education. As a result, the employment rate among the student population in this cohort surpassed 50% in these countries, and this was true even among the youngest cohorts.

In Denmark and the Netherlands, the proportion of 15-19 year-olds in education and employment is the highest among OECD countries, at 43% and 46%, respectively. Among 20-24 year-olds, the proportion of those in education and employment is also highest in these two countries, at 32% and 36%, respectively. On average across OECD countries, 60% of students in the 25-29 year-old cohort held a job in 2010, and in the Netherlands, the proportion reached more than 75%. Conversely, in Belgium, the Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, the Slovak Republic and Spain, less than 5% of 15-29 year-olds held a job while in education, representing less than 12% of students (Table C5.2a).

In 2010, on average across OECD countries, 12% of 15-29 year-old women held a job and participated in education, compared to 10.2% of young men. Men aged 15-29 year-old are more likely to have a job and participate in education than young women only in France, Greece, Luxembourg, Mexico and Turkey (Tables C5.2b and C5.2c, available on line).

Most individuals currently in temporary employment but not working one year earlier were either unemployed or pursuing full-time studies at that time. Temporary jobs are particularly important points of entry into the labour market for the unemployed in Spain, while over one-quarter of temporary workers in Denmark were full-time students (OECD, 2002). In periods of economic crisis, when the number of unemployed people increases, it may be more difficult for students to obtain a temporary position. On average across OECD countries, the proportion of 15-29 year-olds who held a job and were in education decreased from 11.7% in 2009 (see Table C4.2a in OECD, 2011) to 11.1% in 2010 (Table C5.2a), suggesting that individuals with more work experience may have been favoured over students.

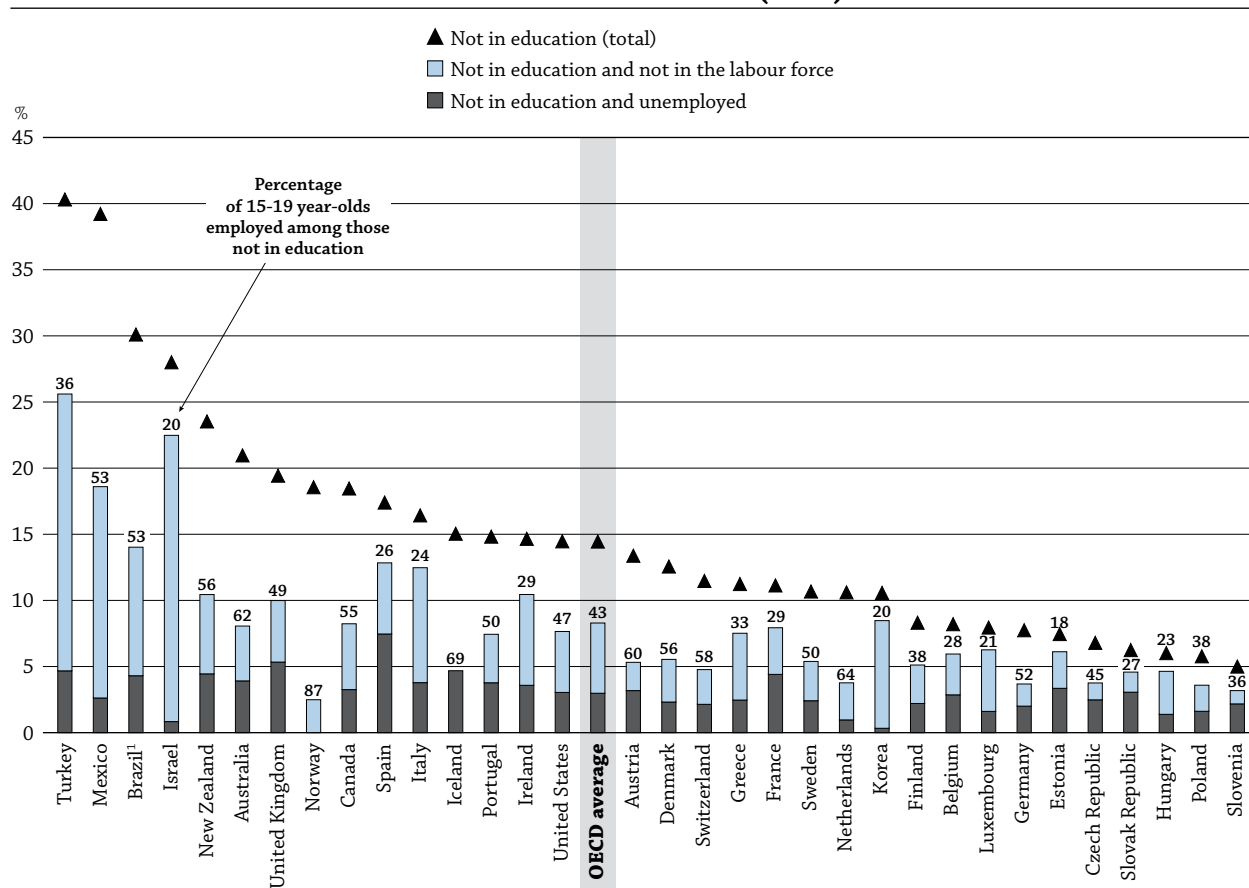
### **Individuals who are neither employed, nor in education and training (NEET)**

The transition from education to work is closely related to general economic activity. On average across OECD countries in 2010, 37.1% of 15-29 year-olds had a job and were no longer in education (Table C5.2a). In 2000, the proportion of young adults in employment (not in education) represented 43.6% of 15-29 year-olds; by 2003, this proportion had fallen 3.3 percentage points, to 40.3%. The proportion of young adults in employment (not in education) then stabilised (decreasing to 39.9% by 2005 and increasing slightly to 40.7% by 2008), before decreasing to 38.4% in 2009 and 37.1% in 2010 (Table C5.4a). Although the reasons for this progression are unclear, it is interesting to note that decreases correspond with the burst of the Internet bubble between 2000 and 2003, and the burst of the real estate bubble between 2008 and 2010.

The worsening conditions in the labour market between 2008 and 2010 had more severe effects for younger workers than older workers. Among 15-19 year-olds, the proportion of those employed fell from 8.5% in 2008 to 6.6% in 2010, representing a 22% decrease, while among 25-29 year-olds, employment rates fell from 68.3% to 64.3% during the same period, representing a 6% decrease. Similarly, between 2000 and 2003, among 15-19 year-olds, the proportion of those employed fell from 11.4% in 2000 to 8.7% in 2003, representing a 24% decrease, while among 25-29 year-olds employment rates fell from 68.7% to 66.6% during the same period, representing a 3% decrease (Table C5.4a).

In 2010, the majority of 15-19 year-olds were still in education (85.6% compared to 84.4% in 2009). Those who were not (14.4%) were, in many instances, unemployed (3.0% compared to 3.1% in 2009), out of the labour force (5.3% compared to 5.5% in 2009) or employed (6.6% compared to 7.4% in 2009). These numbers for those not in education who are unemployed or not in the labour force range from 3.2% in Slovenia (2.2% unemployed and 1.0%, not in the labour force), to 25.6% in Turkey (4.7% unemployed and 20.9% not in the labour force) (see Table C5.2a and Table C4.2a in OECD, 2011).

**Chart C5.3. Percentage of 15-19 year-olds not in education and unemployed or not in the labour force (2010)**



**Note:** Missing bars refer to cells below reliability thresholds.

1. Year of reference 2009.

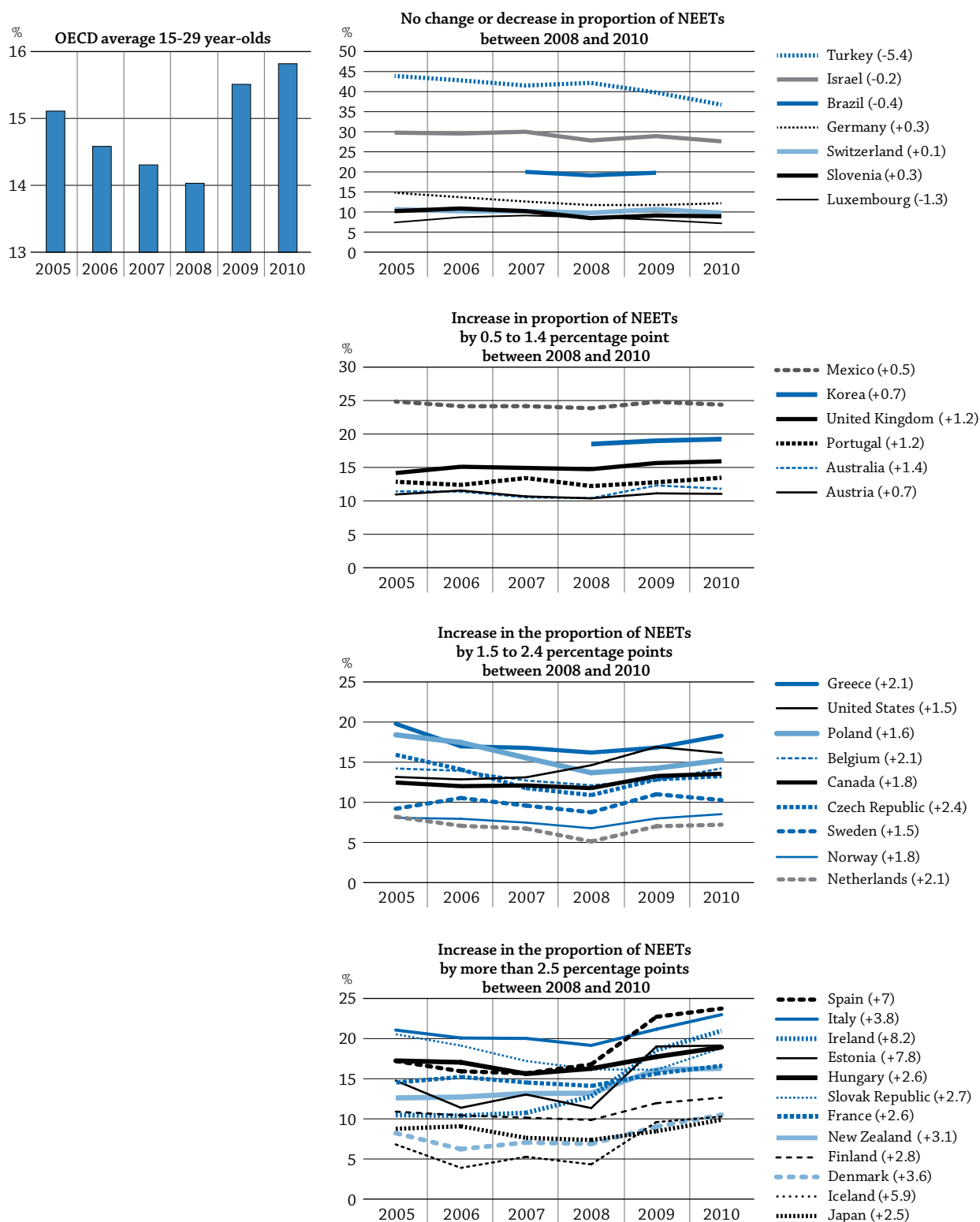
Countries are ranked in descending order of the percentage of 15-19 year-olds not in education.

**Source:** OECD, Table C5.2a. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012)).

**StatLink** <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932663340>

Young adults leaving school and entering a difficult labour market may be unemployed or may exit the labour force entirely. Unemployment and employment rates are useful indicators of the performance of youth in the labour market, but young people are particularly likely to drop out of the labour force and become inactive.



**Chart C5.4. Change in the percentage of 15-29 year-olds neither in education nor employed between 2005 and 2010**

Countries are ranked in ascending order of the percentage of 15-29 year-olds who are neither in education nor employed (NEETs) in 2010.

Source: OECD, Table C5.4a. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012)).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932663359>

While a growing share of young people tend to stay in education beyond the age of compulsory schooling and are counted as inactive individuals too, it would be inappropriate to consider these young people as a high-risk group. Consequently, the proportion of young people not in employment, education or training is a better measure of young adults' difficulty in finding a job.

The size of the NEET population often reflects declining economic situations and increasing uncertainty regarding the future. More seriously, it can also reflect the disenfranchisement of people from the traditional pathway from school to work or family life. In some countries, the NEET population is a source of concern for authorities, because people who are not in education or the labour force may be more likely to be involved in the “informal” (e.g. underground) economy and criminal activity. Individuals in the NEET population are also less likely to be reintegrated in the labour market and more likely to experience long-term effects in terms of their future employment and earnings prospects, which also results in a loss of human capital and foregone tax revenues for national economies. Many studies have confirmed the association between unemployment and poor mental health, including depression, which may also result in extra social costs for society (OECD, 2008).

At the same time, the size of the NEET population can also be influenced by other factors. In some countries such as Mexico, the high percentage of NEETs may reflect the large population of women who are not in education or employment because they are raising families. In Korea, data on the category ISCED 4 are not available, and the NEET population include some people who are not classified as being in formal education, but who are training (in education) for employment or for tertiary entrance examinations.

In Ireland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Spain and Turkey, more than 20% of 15-29 year-olds were not in education or employment. In Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia and Switzerland, less than 10% of 15-29 year-olds were not in education or employment. On average across OECD countries in 2010, 16% of 15-29 year-olds were not in education or employment (Table C5.4a).

In 2010, on average among OECD countries, young men between the ages of 15 and 29 are likely to work 5.9 years after leaving the education system, 0.9 years longer than young women. When not in education, young women are less likely than men to work and more likely than men to be outside of the labour market. Young men can expect to spend 2.1 years not in education and not employed (1.2 years unemployed and 0.9 year inactive), while young women can expect to spend 2.6 years not in education and not employed (0.8 years unemployed and 1.8 year inactive). In Brazil, Israel, Mexico and Turkey, there is a much stronger tendency for young women to spend time out of the education system and not working, either because they are unemployed or are not in the labour force. In Finland, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway and Sweden, young men and women differ by less than 0.1 year on this measure (Table C5.1a).

In most countries, when not working and not in school, young men are more likely to be unemployed (e.g. willing to work and actively looking for a job), while young women are more likely to be inactive (not looking for employment). In all countries but Israel, the proportion of 15-29 year-olds not in education and inactive is higher for young women than for young men. In all countries but Brazil and Greece, the proportion of 15-29 year-olds not in education and unemployed is higher for young men than for young women (Tables C5.2b and C5.2c, available on line). Overall, between 1998 and 2010, the NEET population among women has been rather stable compared to men. The NEET population among 15-29 year-old women steadily decreased from 21.6% in 1998, to 20.0% in 2000, and 17.1% in 2008 and then slightly increased to 17.9% in 2009 (+ 0.8 percentage points, representing a 5% increase). In 2010, the percentage remained stable at 17.9% (Table C5.4c, available on line). Over the same period, the evolution of the NEET population among 15-29 year-old men held steady at 10.9% in 1998, 10.6% in 2000, and 10.6% in 2008 but then jumped to 13.0% in 2009 (+ 2.4 percentage points, representing a 23% increase). In 2010, the percentage reached 13.7% (Table C5.4b, available on line). This suggests that the population of young men has been more severely affected by the global economic crisis.

### **Variation in unemployment among individuals not in school**

In Estonia, Ireland, the Slovak Republic and Spain, more than 13% of young men (15-29 year-olds) are unemployed. In all of these countries except Ireland, more than 59% of this unemployed population have been



looking for a job for more than 6 months. In Ireland, long-term unemployment is less prevalent but increasing: the proportion of 15-29 year-olds unemployed for more than 6 months doubled between 2009 and 2010, from 0.5% of 15-29 year-olds in 2009 (Table C4.2a in OECD, 2011) to 1.1% in 2010 (Table C5.2a).

On average across OECD countries, the proportion of individuals unemployed for more than 6 months increased from 2.4% of 15-29 year-olds in 2009 (Table C4.2a in OECD, 2011), representing 16% of the NEET population, to 3.1% of 15-29 year-olds in 2010 (Table C5.2a), representing 20% of the NEET population. Younger people in this age cohort have been less affected: 1.3% of 15-19 year-olds were unemployed for more than 6 months in 2010, the same rate as in 2009. Conversely, 25-29 year-olds have been the most affected: 4.2% of 25-29 year-olds were unemployed for more than 6 months in 2010, an increase of 1.2 percentage points from 2009.

Because of the expansion of upper secondary education over the years, fewer 15-19 year-olds are outside the education system. Those not engaged in employment, education or training are at particular risk, as they receive little or no support from welfare systems in most countries. Compared with older age groups, they are twice as likely to give up looking for work and lose contact with the labour market (Quintini, et al., 2007). Inactive individuals – those out of the labour force – represent 37% of 15-19 year-olds who are not in school, 18% of 20-24 year-olds who are not in school, and 14% of 25-29 year-olds who are not in school (Table C5.2a).

When the labour market deteriorates, young people making the transition from school to work are often the first to encounter difficulties. In these circumstances, it is often very difficult for young people to gain a foothold in the labour market, as employers tend to prefer more experienced workers for the few jobs on offer. Some countries are more able than others to provide employment for young adults (15-19 year-olds) with relatively low levels of educational attainment (indicated by the difference between the bars and the triangles in Chart C5.3). In Austria, Australia, Iceland, the Netherlands and Norway, 60% or more of young adults with relatively low levels of educational attainment who are not in education find employment.

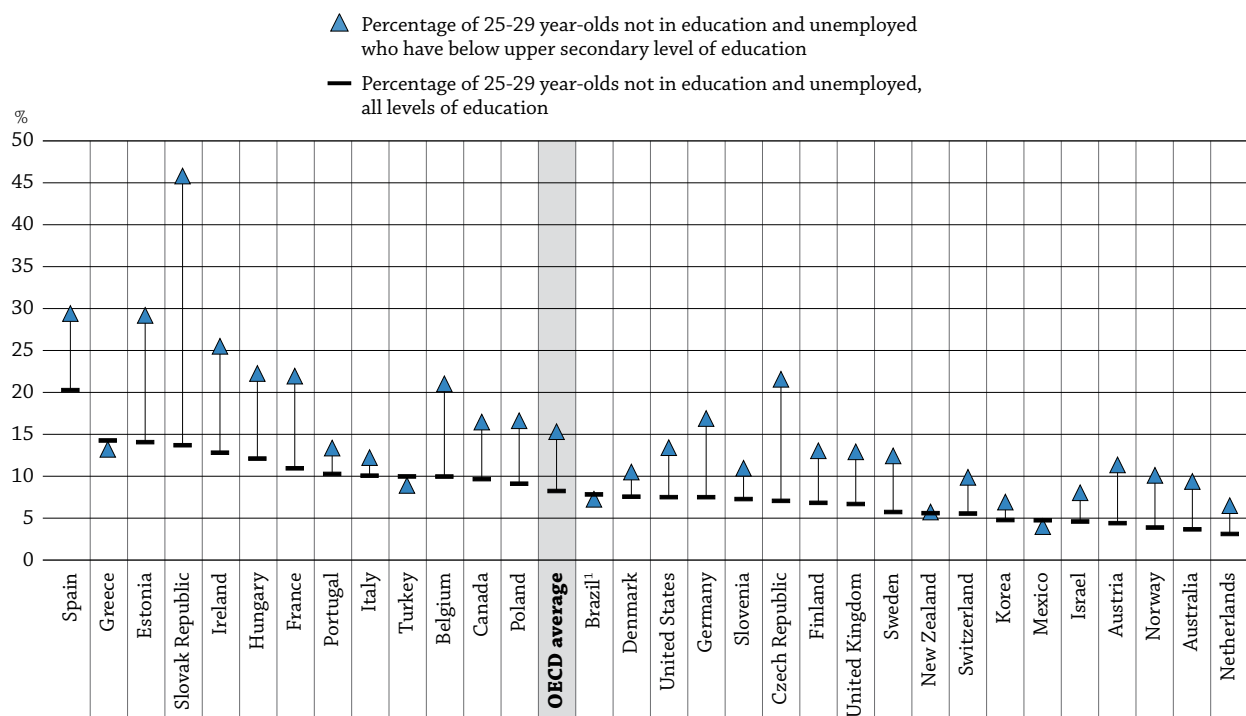
In the past, the transition between education and work has typically been smoother in countries with work-study programmes at the upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary levels of education. In the crisis period, the relative advantage of countries with work-study programmes weakened on average. Australia, Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, the Slovak Republic, Switzerland and the United Kingdom offer work-study programmes at these levels of education, although participation in Belgium and Italy is somewhat lower. In 2010, average youth unemployment in these countries was almost the same as the OECD average (6.6% compared to 6.7% on average across the OECD) though it ranged from a low of 3.9% in Australia to 11.3% in the Slovak Republic. On average across countries with work study-programmes, 3.8% of 15-29 year-olds were unemployed for more than 6 months, compared to the OECD average of 3.1% (Table C5.2a). The situation was better in Australia, Austria and Switzerland, where youth unemployment was below 2%, than in the Slovak Republic, where youth unemployment was above 8%.

On average, completing upper secondary education reduces the unemployment rate among 20-24 year-olds who are not in school by 8 percentage points (10.2 percentage points for young men and 5.2 percentage points for young women; Table C5.3, available on line). Since it has become the norm in most OECD countries to complete upper secondary education (see Indicator A2), those who do not are potentially more likely to have difficulty finding employment when they enter the labour market. In Estonia, France, Ireland, the Slovak Republic and Spain, at least 25% of 20-24 year-olds who have not attained an upper secondary education are not in school and unemployed. By contrast, in Denmark, Korea, Mexico and the Netherlands, that proportion is between 4.9% and 6.8%. Notably, in Brazil, the proportion of unemployed 20-24 year-olds who are not in school, but who have attained an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education, is greater than that of the same age group who have not attained an upper secondary education (10.5% and 8.9%; Table C5.3).

Completing tertiary education reduces the unemployment rate among 25-29 year-olds who are not in school by an average of 2.3 percentage points, compared to those who completed upper secondary education. In Australia, Austria and the Netherlands, the unemployment rate among 25-29 year-olds who are not in school

and who have completed tertiary education is 3% or less. In Greece, Italy, Spain and Turkey, this rate is between 10.4% and 15.6%. In Canada, Hungary, Ireland and the Slovak Republic, completing tertiary education reduces the unemployment rate among 25-29 year-olds who are not in school by five percentage points or more. Some countries are an exception to this pattern: in Denmark, Greece, Italy, Korea, Mexico, Slovenia and Turkey, unemployment rates among 25-29 year-old upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary graduates who are not in education are lower than the rate for those with tertiary qualifications in this age cohort (Table C5.3).

**Chart C5.5. Percentage of 25-29 year-olds not in education and unemployed, by educational attainment level (2010)**



1. Year of reference 2009.

Countries are ranked in descending order of the percentage of 25-29 year-olds not in education and unemployed, all levels of education.

Source: OECD, Table C5.3, available on line. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012)).

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Individuals with a tertiary education are also less likely to become inactive. In 2010, 16.0% of young people who had not attained an upper secondary education were not in school and were either unemployed (6.0%) or inactive (10.0%). For those with tertiary education, the distribution was more balanced, with 6.5% unemployed and 6.7% inactive (Table C5.2d).

The incidence of long-term unemployment decreases as the level of educational attainment rises. On average across OECD countries, the proportion of 15-29 year-olds who have completed upper secondary education, are not in school, and who have been unemployed for more than 6 months is 0.6 percentage point higher than the proportion of 15-29 year-olds who have completed tertiary education (3.5% and 2.9%, respectively). The proportion of 15-29 year-olds who have completed upper secondary education, are not in school, and who have been unemployed for less than 6 months is 0.2 percentage points lower than the proportion of 15-29 year-olds who have completed tertiary education (4.1% and 3.9%, respectively).

Further education improves young people's economic opportunities, but the economic downturn over the past several years has created difficulties for young people to find long-term, stable employment.

## Definitions

The labour-force status categories shown in this indicator are defined according to the International Labour Organization (ILO) guidelines, with one exception. For the purposes of this indicator, the term being in education and employed is used to describe persons in work-study programmes (see Annex 3), 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. 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.

## Methodology

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 unemployment and employment rates are examined by considering their proportion in the total population, not only the labour force.

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

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







- **Table C5.1b. Trends in expected years in education and not in education for 15-29 year-olds, by gender (1998-2010)**  
StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932667406>
- **Table C5.2b. Percentage of 15-29 year-old young men in education and not in education, by age group (2010)**  
StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932667444>
- **Table C5.2c. Percentage of 15-29 year-old young women in education and not in education, by age group (2010)**  
StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932667463>
- **Table C5.3. Percentage of the cohort population not in education and unemployed (2010)**  
StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932667501>
- **Table C5.4b. Trends in the percentage of young men in education and not in education (1997-2010)**  
StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932667539>
- **Table C5.4c. Trends in the percentage of young women in education and not in education (1997-2010)**  
StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932667558>

Table C5.1a. [1/2] **Expected years in education and not in education for 15-29 year-olds (2010)**

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
OECD	Australia	Young men	3.2	3.6	6.7	6.9	0.7	0.6	8.3
		Young women	3.1	3.8	6.9	5.8	0.5	1.7	8.1
		M+W	3.2	3.7	6.8	6.4	0.6	1.2	8.2
	Austria	Young men	3.8	2.9	6.7	6.8	0.8	0.8	8.3
		Young women	4.4	2.4	6.8	6.4	0.5	1.2	8.2
		M+W	4.1	2.6	6.7	6.6	0.7	1.0	8.3
	Belgium	Young men	6.4	0.6	7.0	6.2	1.3	0.6	8.0
		Young women	6.5	0.6	7.1	5.5	1.2	1.3	7.9
		M+W	6.4	0.6	7.0	5.9	1.2	0.9	8.0
	Canada	Young men	4.1	2.2	6.3	6.6	1.2	0.9	8.7
		Young women	3.8	3.1	6.9	6.2	0.6	1.3	8.1
		M+W	3.9	2.7	6.6	6.4	0.9	1.1	8.4
	Chile		m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Czech Republic	Young men	5.1	1.8	6.8	6.9	1.0	0.3	8.2
		Young women	6.4	1.3	7.6	4.6	0.8	2.0	7.4
		M+W	5.7	1.5	7.2	5.8	0.9	1.1	7.8
	Denmark	Young men	3.9	4.2	8.2	5.2	0.9	0.8	6.8
		Young women	4.0	5.1	9.0	4.5	0.6	0.9	6.0
		M+W	4.0	4.6	8.6	4.8	0.7	0.8	6.4
	Estonia	Young men	5.7	1.2	6.9	5.4	2.0	0.7	8.1
		Young women	6.3	1.5	7.7	4.2	1.2	1.8	7.3
		M+W	6.0	1.3	7.3	4.8	1.6	1.2	7.7
	Finland	Young men	6.0	2.0	8.1	5.1	1.1	0.7	6.9
		Young women	6.1	2.7	8.7	4.3	0.6	1.3	6.3
		M+W	6.1	2.3	8.4	4.7	0.9	1.0	6.6
	France	Young men	5.4	1.0	6.4	6.3	1.6	0.7	8.6
		Young women	5.9	0.8	6.7	5.6	1.2	1.5	8.3
		M+W	5.6	0.9	6.6	5.9	1.4	1.1	8.4
	Germany	Young men	4.9	2.9	7.8	5.6	1.1	0.5	7.2
		Young women	4.9	2.6	7.6	5.4	0.6	1.4	7.4
		M+W	4.9	2.8	7.7	5.5	0.8	0.9	7.3
	Greece	Young men	6.0	0.5	6.5	6.5	1.4	0.6	8.5
		Young women	6.3	0.4	6.7	4.8	1.9	1.6	8.3
		M+W	6.2	0.4	6.6	5.7	1.6	1.1	8.4
	Hungary	Young men	6.8	0.3	7.1	5.4	1.6	0.9	7.9
		Young women	7.1	0.3	7.4	4.4	0.9	2.3	7.6
		M+W	6.9	0.3	7.2	4.9	1.3	1.6	7.8
	Iceland	Young men	4.1	3.6	7.7	5.5	1.5	c	7.0
		Young women	4.2	4.9	9.1	4.7	c	0.9	5.6
		M+W	4.1	4.3	8.4	5.1	1.0	0.6	6.6
Ireland	Young men	4.9	1.0	5.9	5.7	2.3	1.1	9.1	
	Young women	4.8	1.3	6.1	6.0	1.0	2.0	8.9	
	M+W	4.8	1.2	6.0	5.9	1.6	1.5	9.0	
Israel	Young men	5.2	1.4	6.5	4.2	0.6	3.7	8.5	
	Young women	4.9	1.8	6.7	4.4	0.5	3.4	8.3	
	M+W	5.0	1.6	6.6	4.3	0.5	3.6	8.4	
Italy	Young men	6.0	0.4	6.3	5.7	1.4	1.6	8.7	
	Young women	6.8	0.5	7.3	3.8	1.2	2.7	7.7	
	M+W	6.4	0.4	6.8	4.8	1.3	2.2	8.2	
Japan <sup>1</sup>	Young men	5.6	0.8	6.3	2.7	0.5	0.5	3.7	
	Young women	5.2	0.8	6.0	3.0	0.3	0.7	4.0	
	M+W	5.4	0.8	6.2	2.8	0.4	0.6	3.8	
Korea	Young men	6.6	0.7	7.3	5.1	0.5	2.1	7.7	
	Young women	5.6	0.8	6.4	5.5	0.4	2.7	8.6	
	M+W	6.1	0.8	6.8	5.3	0.4	2.4	8.2	
Luxembourg	Young men	7.0	0.9	7.9	6.0	0.6	0.5	7.1	
	Young women	8.0	0.6	8.5	5.4	0.3	0.8	6.5	
	M+W	7.5	0.7	8.2	5.7	0.4	0.6	6.8	
Mexico	Young men	3.9	1.4	5.2	8.1	0.8	0.9	9.8	
	Young women	4.1	0.9	5.0	4.4	0.4	5.1	10.0	
	M+W	4.0	1.1	5.1	6.2	0.6	3.1	9.9	

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

2. Year of reference 2009.

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

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932667387>

Table C5.1a. [2/2] **Expected years in education and not in education for 15-29 year-olds (2010)***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)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
OECD	Netherlands	Young men	3.4	4.9	8.4	5.7	0.4	0.6	6.6
		Young women	3.3	4.9	8.3	5.5	0.3	0.9	6.7
		M+W	3.4	4.9	8.3	5.6	0.3	0.7	6.7
	New Zealand	Young men	4.2	2.5	6.7	6.4	0.9	0.9	8.3
		Young women	4.1	2.7	6.8	5.2	0.7	2.3	8.2
		M+W	4.2	2.6	6.8	5.8	0.8	1.6	8.2
	Norway	Young men	4.6	1.8	6.4	7.3	0.6	0.7	8.6
		Young women	4.6	2.9	7.5	6.3	0.3	1.0	7.5
		M+W	4.6	2.3	6.9	6.8	0.4	0.8	8.1
	Poland	Young men	5.7	1.3	7.0	6.1	1.2	0.7	8.0
		Young women	6.4	1.4	7.8	4.5	0.9	1.8	7.2
		M+W	6.1	1.4	7.4	5.3	1.1	1.2	7.6
	Portugal	Young men	5.8	0.6	6.4	6.8	1.3	0.5	8.6
		Young women	5.9	0.7	6.5	6.3	1.3	0.9	8.5
		M+W	5.8	0.6	6.5	6.5	1.3	0.7	8.5
	Slovak Republic	Young men	5.7	0.9	6.5	6.1	2.1	0.3	8.5
		Young women	6.4	0.8	7.3	4.5	1.3	2.0	7.7
		M+W	6.0	0.9	6.9	5.3	1.7	1.1	8.1
	Slovenia	Young men	5.9	2.7	8.6	5.1	0.9	0.4	6.4
		Young women	6.5	3.0	9.6	4.0	0.7	0.7	5.4
		M+W	6.2	2.9	9.1	4.6	0.8	0.5	5.9
	Spain	Young men	5.2	0.6	5.8	5.5	2.8	0.9	9.2
		Young women	5.5	0.8	6.3	5.3	2.1	1.3	8.7
		M+W	5.3	0.7	6.0	5.4	2.5	1.1	9.0
	Sweden	Young men	6.4	1.3	7.7	5.7	1.0	0.6	7.3
		Young women	6.7	2.0	8.7	4.8	0.6	0.9	6.3
		M+W	6.6	1.6	8.2	5.3	0.8	0.7	6.8
	Switzerland	Young men	3.3	4.3	7.6	6.1	0.7	0.5	7.4
		Young women	3.3	3.9	7.1	6.2	0.7	1.0	7.9
		M+W	3.3	4.1	7.4	6.2	0.7	0.7	7.6
	Turkey	Young men	4.2	0.9	5.2	6.6	1.7	1.5	9.8
		Young women	3.7	0.6	4.3	2.9	0.8	7.0	10.7
		M+W	4.0	0.8	4.7	4.8	1.3	4.2	10.3
	United Kingdom	Young men	4.3	2.0	6.3	6.7	1.3	0.7	8.7
		Young women	4.0	2.3	6.3	5.9	0.7	2.0	8.7
		M+W	4.2	2.2	6.3	6.3	1.0	1.4	8.7
	United States	Young men	4.8	2.0	6.7	6.2	1.1	1.1	8.3
		Young women	4.7	2.4	7.1	5.2	0.8	1.9	7.9
		M+W	4.7	2.2	6.9	5.7	0.9	1.5	8.1
Other G20	OECD average excluding Japan	Young men	5.1	1.8	6.9	5.9	1.2	0.9	8.0
		Young women	5.3	2.0	7.2	5.0	0.8	1.8	7.7
		M+W	5.2	1.9	7.0	5.5	1.0	1.3	7.8
	EU21 average	Young men	5.4	1.6	7.1	5.9	1.3	0.7	7.9
		Young women	5.8	1.7	7.5	5.0	0.9	1.5	7.5
		M+W	5.6	1.7	7.3	5.5	1.1	1.1	7.7
	Argentina Brazil <sup>2</sup>	Young men	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
		Young women	2.8	2.4	5.2	8.1	0.9	0.9	9.8
		M+W	3.5	1.9	5.5	5.4	1.2	2.9	9.5
	China India	Young men	3.2	2.2	5.3	6.7	1.0	1.9	9.7
		Young women	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
		M+W	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Indonesia Russian Fed.	Young men	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
		Young women	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
		M+W	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Saudi Arabia South Africa	Young men	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
		Young women	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
		M+W	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	G20 average		m	m	m	m	m	m	m

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

2. Year of reference 2009.

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

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932667387>

Table C5.2a. [1/3] **Percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, by 5-year age group and work status (2010)**

		Age group	In education							Not in education						Total in education and not in education
			Students in work-study programmes <sup>1</sup>	Other employed	Unemployed			Not in the labour force	Sub-total	Employed	Unemployed			Not in the labour force	Sub-total	
					For any length	Less than 6 months	More than 6 months				For any length	Less than 6 months	More than 6 months			
OECD	Australia	15-19	5.8	28.0	5.3	4.3	1.0	39.9	<b>79.0</b>	12.9	3.9	2.9	1.1	4.1	<b>21.0</b>	100
		20-24	4.3	22.6	1.1	0.9	0.2	13.4	<b>41.5</b>	47.3	4.2	3.1	1.2	7.0	<b>58.5</b>	100
		25-29	1.0	12.5	0.4	0.4	c	5.0	<b>18.9</b>	65.2	3.7	2.6	1.1	12.2	<b>81.1</b>	100
		15-29	3.6	20.9	2.2	1.8	0.4	18.9	<b>45.6</b>	42.6	3.9	2.8	1.1	7.9	<b>54.4</b>	100
	Austria	15-19	23.8	5.5	1.0	0.9	0.1	56.3	<b>86.6</b>	8.1	3.2	1.7	1.5	2.1	<b>13.4</b>	100
		20-24	2.5	10.5	1.4	0.8	0.5	20.0	<b>34.4</b>	53.0	5.4	3.7	1.7	7.2	<b>65.6</b>	100
		25-29	0.3	11.2	0.8	0.7	0.1	5.2	<b>17.5</b>	67.8	4.4	2.9	1.5	10.3	<b>82.5</b>	100
		15-29	8.4	9.2	1.1	0.8	0.2	26.1	<b>44.8</b>	44.1	4.3	2.8	1.6	6.7	<b>55.2</b>	100
	Belgium	15-19	1.5	2.1	c	c	c	87.9	<b>91.8</b>	2.3	2.9	1.4	1.5	3.1	<b>8.2</b>	100
		20-24	1.4	3.0	0.9	c	c	37.8	<b>43.0</b>	38.9	11.3	4.2	7.2	6.7	<b>57.0</b>	100
		25-29	c	3.0	0.8	c	c	3.6	<b>8.1</b>	73.6	10.0	3.3	6.6	8.3	<b>91.9</b>	100
		15-29	1.2	2.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	42.2	<b>46.8</b>	39.0	8.1	3.0	5.1	6.1	<b>53.2</b>	100
	Canada	15-19	a	27.3	6.6	5.9	0.5	47.6	<b>81.5</b>	10.2	3.3	3.0	0.2	5.0	<b>18.5</b>	100
		20-24	a	19.4	1.6	1.4	0.1	18.5	<b>39.5</b>	45.1	7.6	6.6	0.8	7.7	<b>60.5</b>	100
		25-29	a	7.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	5.2	<b>12.9</b>	70.4	7.2	5.9	1.2	9.5	<b>87.1</b>	100
		15-29	a	17.8	2.9	2.5	0.2	23.3	<b>43.9</b>	42.5	6.1	5.2	0.7	7.5	<b>56.1</b>	100
	Chile		m	m	m	m	m	m	<b>m</b>	m	m	m	m	m	<b>m</b>	m
	Czech Republic	15-19	20.4	0.9	c	c	c	71.7	<b>93.2</b>	3.0	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	<b>6.8</b>	100
		20-24	1.2	5.2	0.6	0.4	c	41.4	<b>48.4</b>	38.1	7.6	2.9	4.7	6.0	<b>51.6</b>	100
		25-29	c	4.9	0.5	c	c	6.7	<b>12.0</b>	67.6	7.1	2.8	4.3	13.4	<b>88.0</b>	100
		15-29	6.4	3.8	0.4	0.3	c	37.5	<b>48.1</b>	38.7	5.9	2.4	3.5	7.3	<b>51.9</b>	100
	Denmark	15-19	a	42.7	7.4	6.1	1.3	37.3	<b>87.4</b>	7.0	2.3	1.8	c	3.2	<b>12.6</b>	100
		20-24	a	32.5	3.8	3.4	c	17.0	<b>53.4</b>	34.5	5.3	3.7	1.5	6.9	<b>46.6</b>	100
		25-29	a	15.9	1.2	1.0	c	10.5	<b>27.6</b>	58.1	7.6	4.3	3.2	6.8	<b>72.4</b>	100
		15-29	a	30.9	4.3	3.6	0.7	22.1	<b>57.2</b>	32.3	5.0	3.2	1.7	5.6	<b>42.8</b>	100
	Estonia	15-19	a	c	c	c	c	88.2	<b>92.5</b>	c	3.4	c	c	2.8	<b>7.5</b>	100
		20-24	a	14.5	4.1	c	2.4	31.6	<b>50.2</b>	27.3	13.6	4.5	9.1	8.8	<b>49.8</b>	100
		25-29	a	8.2	c	c	c	2.9	<b>12.1</b>	61.9	14.1	5.0	9.1	12.0	<b>87.9</b>	100
15-29		a	8.8	2.4	1.3	1.2	37.4	<b>48.7</b>	32.2	10.9	3.9	7.0	8.2	<b>51.3</b>	100	
Finland	15-19	a	11.7	6.3	5.8	c	73.7	<b>91.7</b>	3.2	2.2	1.6	c	2.9	<b>8.3</b>	100	
	20-24	a	19.2	4.8	4.5	c	28.0	<b>52.0</b>	32.2	8.4	5.5	2.7	7.4	<b>48.0</b>	100	
	25-29	a	16.0	2.1	1.9	c	8.2	<b>26.3</b>	56.9	6.8	4.1	2.4	10.0	<b>73.7</b>	100	
	15-29	a	15.6	4.4	4.0	0.3	36.1	<b>56.0</b>	31.3	5.8	3.7	1.9	6.8	<b>44.0</b>	100	
France	15-19	a	7.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	81.0	<b>88.9</b>	3.2	4.4	1.9	2.4	3.5	<b>11.1</b>	100	
	20-24	a	9.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	30.7	<b>40.4</b>	39.0	12.4	5.9	6.3	8.3	<b>59.6</b>	100	
	25-29	a	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.1	<b>4.3</b>	74.7	11.0	4.9	6.0	10.1	<b>95.7</b>	100	
	15-29	a	6.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	37.2	<b>43.8</b>	39.5	9.3	4.3	4.9	7.3	<b>56.2</b>	100	
Germany	15-19	16.5	6.7	1.2	0.7	0.5	67.9	<b>92.3</b>	4.1	2.0	0.8	1.2	1.7	<b>7.7</b>	100	
	20-24	15.1	8.2	0.9	0.7	0.2	23.3	<b>47.5</b>	38.8	7.1	3.2	3.8	6.6	<b>52.5</b>	100	
	25-29	2.4	7.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	8.1	<b>18.3</b>	63.9	7.5	3.3	4.1	10.2	<b>81.7</b>	100	
	15-29	11.1	7.4	0.9	0.5	0.3	31.9	<b>51.3</b>	36.7	5.7	2.5	3.1	6.3	<b>48.7</b>	100	
Greece	15-19	a	1.5	c	c	c	87.1	<b>88.8</b>	3.7	2.5	c	c	5.1	<b>11.2</b>	100	
	20-24	a	4.6	c	c	c	40.9	<b>46.6</b>	31.8	14.8	6.6	8.2	6.7	<b>53.4</b>	100	
	25-29	a	2.6	c	c	c	5.8	<b>9.2</b>	67.2	14.3	5.1	9.2	9.4	<b>90.8</b>	100	
	15-29	a	2.9	0.7	c	c	40.3	<b>43.9</b>	37.8	11.0	4.4	6.6	7.3	<b>56.1</b>	100	
Hungary	15-19	a	c	c	c	c	93.5	<b>94.0</b>	1.4	1.4	c	0.9	3.3	<b>6.0</b>	100	
	20-24	a	2.6	c	c	c	44.9	<b>48.1</b>	30.4	10.9	3.6	7.3	10.6	<b>51.9</b>	100	
	25-29	a	3.1	c	c	c	6.4	<b>9.8</b>	61.5	12.1	3.9	8.2	16.5	<b>90.2</b>	100	
	15-29	a	2.0	0.4	c	0.3	45.9	<b>48.3</b>	32.8	8.4	2.7	5.7	10.5	<b>51.7</b>	100	

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

2. Year of reference 2009.

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

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932667425>



Table C5.2a. [2/3] **Percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, by 5-year age group and work status (2010)**

		Age group	In education							Not in education						Total in education and not in education
			Students in work-study programmes <sup>1</sup>	Other employed	Unemployed			Not in the labour force	Sub-total	Employed	Unemployed			Not in the labour force	Sub-total	
					For any length	Less than 6 months	More than 6 months				For any length	Less than 6 months	More than 6 months			
OECD	Iceland	15-19	a	38.7	6.5	c	c	39.8	85.0	8.2	4.7	c	c	c	15.0	100
		20-24	a	29.2	c	c	c	22.7	55.3	34.1	7.3	5.0	c	c	44.7	100
		25-29	a	19.5	c	c	m	13.0	32.9	54.3	6.9	c	c	5.9	67.1	100
		15-29	a	28.4	3.2	2.6	c	24.2	55.8	33.9	6.4	4.2	2.1	3.9	44.2	100
	Ireland	15-19	a	6.5	1.0	1.0	m	77.9	85.3	4.2	3.6	3.4	c	6.9	14.7	100
		20-24	a	12.3	1.1	1.1	c	23.2	36.6	36.9	15.2	13.2	1.7	11.3	63.4	100
		25-29	a	5.3	0.6	0.6	m	5.0	10.9	64.7	12.8	11.4	1.4	11.5	89.1	100
		15-29	a	7.7	0.9	0.9	c	31.4	40.0	39.0	10.9	9.6	1.1	10.1	60.0	100
	Israel	15-19	a	3.8	0.8	0.7	0.1	67.4	72.0	5.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	21.6	28.0	100
		20-24	a	12.1	1.4	1.2	m	17.4	30.9	32.1	5.5	3.7	1.5	31.5	69.1	100
		25-29	a	16.3	1.0	0.7	0.2	9.7	27.0	50.1	4.6	3.0	1.4	18.3	73.0	100
		15-29	a	10.5	1.1	0.9	0.1	32.4	44.0	28.6	3.6	2.3	1.1	23.8	56.0	100
	Italy	15-19	c	0.6	0.3	0.2	c	82.5	83.6	4.0	3.8	1.5	2.3	8.7	16.4	100
		20-24	0.3	3.6	1.0	0.4	0.6	35.9	40.8	32.1	11.4	3.9	7.5	15.7	59.2	100
		25-29	0.1	3.7	1.2	0.7	0.6	11.8	16.9	54.9	10.1	3.6	6.4	18.1	83.1	100
		15-29	0.2	2.7	0.9	0.4	0.5	41.5	45.3	31.7	8.6	3.0	5.5	14.4	54.7	100
	Japan	15-24	a	7.8	0.2	m	m	53.6	61.7	28.4	3.9	m	m	6.0	38.3	100
	Korea	15-19	a	4.0	0.5	0.3	m	84.9	89.4	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	8.1	10.6	100
		20-24	a	8.7	0.9	0.5	0.0	31.3	40.9	35.5	3.7	3.1	0.2	19.8	59.1	100
		25-29	a	3.3	0.3	0.2	m	5.6	9.2	64.9	4.8	4.0	0.4	21.1	90.8	100
		15-29	a	5.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	39.9	45.4	35.3	3.0	2.5	0.2	16.3	54.6	100
	Luxembourg	15-19	a	5.4	0.0	m	m	86.7	92.1	c	1.6	c	c	4.7	7.9	100
		20-24	a	2.5	c	c	c	59.0	63.1	29.4	3.9	c	1.8	3.6	36.9	100
		25-29	a	6.4	c	c	c	7.8	15.5	76.9	3.0	1.9	c	4.6	84.5	100
		15-29	a	4.8	1.0	0.6	c	48.9	54.7	38.1	2.8	1.5	1.1	4.3	45.3	100
	Mexico	15-19	a	9.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	50.3	60.8	20.6	2.6	2.4	0.1	16.0	39.2	100
		20-24	a	7.8	0.9	0.8	0.1	17.4	26.1	47.3	4.9	4.4	0.3	21.7	73.9	100
		25-29	a	3.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	3.0	6.7	63.5	4.8	4.2	0.4	25.1	93.3	100
		15-29	a	7.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	26.1	34.1	41.5	4.0	3.5	0.2	20.4	65.9	100
	Netherlands	15-19	a	46.3	5.8	3.8	1.7	37.3	89.4	6.8	1.0	0.6	0.3	2.8	10.6	100
		20-24	a	36.1	2.5	1.7	0.5	16.9	55.4	36.8	2.8	1.6	1.0	5.0	44.6	100
		25-29	a	16.0	0.8	0.5	0.2	4.3	21.1	68.9	3.1	1.8	1.1	7.0	78.9	100
		15-29	a	32.9	3.0	2.0	0.8	19.6	55.5	37.3	2.3	1.3	0.8	4.9	44.5	100
	New Zealand	15-19	a	22.8	7.3	5.1	1.8	46.3	76.5	13.1	4.4	3.0	1.1	6.0	23.5	100
		20-24	a	18.3	3.3	2.7	0.5	16.6	38.2	43.4	6.5	4.7	1.2	11.9	61.8	100
		25-29	a	9.9	1.5	1.0	0.4	5.9	17.2	62.2	5.6	3.9	1.3	14.9	82.8	100
		15-29	a	17.3	4.1	3.0	0.9	23.7	45.1	38.6	5.5	3.8	1.2	10.8	54.9	100
	Norway	15-19	a	22.1	4.0	3.7	c	55.3	81.4	15.1	c	c	c	2.5	18.6	100
		20-24	a	18.7	1.7	1.6	c	21.8	42.2	48.8	3.7	2.4	c	5.4	57.8	100
		25-29	a	5.6	c	c	c	7.4	13.5	73.5	3.9	2.7	c	9.1	86.5	100
		15-29	a	15.6	2.0	1.9	c	28.5	46.2	45.3	3.0	2.0	0.8	5.5	53.8	100
	Poland	15-19	a	3.5	0.9	0.6	0.2	89.9	94.2	2.2	1.6	1.0	0.6	2.0	5.8	100
		20-24	a	15.1	3.7	2.2	1.4	34.0	52.8	29.6	9.6	4.9	4.6	8.1	47.2	100
		25-29	a	8.0	1.0	0.5	0.4	3.4	12.3	65.7	9.1	4.2	4.9	12.9	87.7	100
		15-29	a	9.0	1.8	1.1	0.7	38.5	49.3	35.4	7.1	3.5	3.6	8.2	50.7	100
	Portugal	15-19	a	0.9	c	c	c	83.7	85.2	7.4	3.8	2.3	1.4	3.7	14.8	100
		20-24	a	4.8	1.2	c	c	33.5	39.6	44.1	11.2	4.7	6.5	5.2	60.4	100
		25-29	a	6.3	1.6	c	1.1	5.9	13.8	70.5	10.3	4.5	5.8	5.4	86.2	100
		15-29	a	4.2	1.2	0.5	0.7	37.7	43.1	43.5	8.6	3.9	4.7	4.8	56.9	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.

2. Year of reference 2009.

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

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Table C5.2a. [3/3] **Percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, by 5-year age group and work status (2010)**

		Age group	In education							Not in education						Total in education and not in education	
			Students in work-study programmes <sup>1</sup>	Other employed	Unemployed			Not in the labour force	Sub-total	Employed	Unemployed			Not in the labour force	Sub-total		
					For any length	Less than 6 months	More than 6 months				For any length	Less than 6 months	More than 6 months				
																	(1)
OECD	Slovak Republic	15-19	10.5	c	c	c	m	82.9	93.8	1.7	3.1	0.9	2.1	1.5	6.2	100	
		20-24	c	3.6	0.6	c	c	40.4	44.8	33.0	16.1	3.4	12.7	6.0	55.2	100	
		25-29	c	3.1	0.1	m	c	3.9	7.3	65.1	13.7	3.1	10.6	13.8	92.7	100	
		15-29	3.3	2.4	0.3	c	c	40.0	45.9	35.2	11.3	2.5	8.8	7.5	54.1	100	
	Slovenia	15-19	a	10.0	0.3	m	c	84.7	95.0	1.8	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	5.0	100	
		20-24	a	24.4	2.6	1.2	1.3	38.3	65.3	25.5	5.6	2.6	3.1	3.6	34.7	100	
		25-29	a	20.7	2.4	0.4	2.1	7.3	30.4	57.2	7.3	3.2	4.1	5.1	69.6	100	
		15-29	a	19.1	1.9	0.6	1.3	39.5	60.6	30.7	5.3	2.4	2.9	3.5	39.4	100	
	Spain	15-19	a	2.0	2.4	1.3	1.0	78.2	82.6	4.6	7.5	3.2	4.0	5.4	17.4	100	
		20-24	a	7.1	3.8	1.5	2.1	28.4	39.3	33.3	19.4	7.5	11.1	8.0	60.7	100	
		25-29	a	4.8	1.9	0.8	1.0	4.5	11.3	60.1	20.3	8.0	11.5	8.3	88.7	100	
		15-29	a	4.7	2.6	1.2	1.4	32.9	40.3	35.9	16.4	6.5	9.2	7.4	59.7	100	
	Sweden	15-19	a	10.5	8.4	7.0	c	70.4	89.3	5.3	2.4	1.8	c	3.0	10.7	100	
		20-24	a	12.2	7.5	5.2	1.9	26.6	46.3	39.4	8.6	5.8	2.4	5.7	53.7	100	
		25-29	a	9.9	3.3	2.4	c	11.6	24.8	63.9	5.7	3.8	1.8	5.6	75.2	100	
		15-29	a	10.9	6.5	4.9	1.1	37.2	54.6	35.2	5.5	3.7	1.5	4.7	45.4	100	
	Switzerland	15-19	37.2	6.8	2.4	0.6	1.5	42.1	88.5	6.7	2.1	1.1	1.0	2.6	11.5	100	
		20-24	11.1	17.2	1.6	0.6	0.5	16.0	45.8	43.1	6.3	4.3	2.0	4.8	54.2	100	
		25-29	1.0	10.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	5.0	17.2	70.0	5.6	3.2	2.4	7.2	82.8	100	
		15-29	15.8	11.6	1.5	0.5	0.7	20.4	49.3	41.1	4.7	2.9	1.8	5.0	50.7	100	
	Turkey	15-19	a	4.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	54.4	59.7	14.7	4.7	2.9	1.8	20.9	40.3	100	
		20-24	a	6.6	2.8	1.5	1.3	15.8	25.2	31.1	11.4	5.7	5.7	32.3	74.8	100	
		25-29	a	4.3	1.1	0.4	0.7	2.6	8.1	50.1	10.0	5.2	4.8	31.9	91.9	100	
		15-29	a	5.0	1.5	0.8	0.8	24.8	31.4	32.0	8.5	4.5	4.0	28.1	68.6	100	
	United Kingdom	15-19	4.3	14.8	5.3	2.9	2.5	56.1	80.6	9.4	5.3	2.8	2.5	4.7	19.4	100	
		20-24	2.5	12.4	1.9	1.2	0.7	16.9	33.7	46.9	8.6	4.5	4.1	10.7	66.3	100	
		25-29	1.2	8.3	0.6	0.5	c	4.2	14.3	67.6	6.7	3.5	3.1	11.4	85.7	100	
		15-29	2.6	11.8	2.6	1.5	1.1	25.1	42.1	42.0	6.9	3.6	3.3	9.0	57.9	100	
United States	15-19	a	15.8	4.8	3.6	1.2	64.9	85.5	6.8	3.0	2.3	0.8	4.6	14.5	100		
	20-24	a	18.8	2.3	1.6	0.7	17.6	38.6	42.0	8.3	4.8	3.4	11.2	61.4	100		
	25-29	a	9.0	1.0	0.5	0.4	4.7	14.6	64.2	7.5	4.3	3.2	13.7	85.4	100		
	15-29	a	14.5	2.7	1.9	0.8	28.9	46.0	37.8	6.3	3.8	2.5	9.8	54.0	100		
OECD average	15-19		12.5	3.2	2.5	0.9	67.8	85.6	6.6	3.0	1.8	1.3	5.3	14.4	100		
	20-24		13.2	2.2	1.6	0.8	27.4	43.9	37.5	8.7	4.6	4.2	10.0	56.1	100		
	25-29		8.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	6.1	15.7	64.3	8.2	4.1	4.2	11.9	84.3	100		
	15-29		11.1	1.9	1.4	0.6	32.5	47.1	37.1	6.7	3.5	3.1	9.1	52.9	100		
	15-19		9.9	2.9	2.5	0.9	75.0	89.4	4.4	3.0	1.7	1.6	3.5	10.6	100		
	20-24		11.6	2.4	1.8	1.1	31.8	46.8	35.8	10.0	4.8	5.2	7.5	53.2	100		
	25-29		7.9	1.2	0.8	0.6	6.2	15.4	65.2	9.4	4.2	5.3	10.0	84.6	100		
	15-29		9.5	1.8	1.4	0.7	35.7	48.6	36.6	7.6	3.6	4.0	7.2	51.4	100		
	Other G20	Argentina		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
		Brazil <sup>2</sup>	15-19	a	20.4	6.6	m	m	42.9	69.9	16.1	4.3	m	m	9.7	30.1	100
			20-24	a	14.1	2.8	m	m	7.0	23.9	52.8	8.8	m	m	14.5	76.1	100
			25-29	a	8.9	1.1	m	m	2.1	12.0	66.4	7.3	m	m	14.3	88.0	100
15-29			a	14.5	3.5	m	m	17.5	35.6	44.9	6.8	m	m	12.8	64.4	100	
China			m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m		
India			m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m		
Indonesia			m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m		
Russian Federation			m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m		
Saudi Arabia			m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m		
South Africa			m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m		
G20 average			m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m		

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

2. Year of reference 2009.

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

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StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932667425>

Table C5.2d. [1/3] **Percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, by educational attainment and work status (2010)**

		Educational attainment	In education							Not in education						Total in education and not in education
			Students in work-study programmes <sup>1</sup>	Other employed	Unemployed			Not in the labour force	Sub-total	Employed	Unemployed			Not in the labour force	Sub-total	
					For any length	Less than 6 months	More than 6 months				For any length	Less than 6 months	More than 6 months			
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
OECD	Australia	0/1/2	5.4	18.9	3.9	3.0	0.9	34.8	63.0	21.7	5.3	3.4	1.9	10.0	37.0	100
		3/4	4.2	23.2	1.9	1.7	0.2	13.8	43.1	45.4	3.9	3.0	0.9	7.6	56.9	100
		5/6	0.3	19.0	0.4	0.4	m	7.6	27.3	64.8	2.2	1.8	0.4	5.6	72.7	100
		Total	3.6	20.9	2.2	1.8	0.4	18.9	45.6	42.6	3.9	2.8	1.1	7.9	54.4	100
Austria	0/1/2	20.9	3.9	1.2	1.0	0.2	47.5	73.5	13.6	4.7	2.4	2.3	8.3	26.5	100	
	3/4	1.6	10.4	0.9	0.7	0.2	14.6	27.5	62.2	4.3	3.0	1.3	6.0	72.5	100	
	5/6	0.1	24.5	1.3	0.7	0.5	10.2	36.0	56.5	3.1	2.4	0.7	4.3	64.0	100	
	Total	8.4	9.2	1.1	0.8	0.2	26.1	44.8	44.1	4.3	2.8	1.6	6.7	55.2	100	
Belgium	0/1/2	1.3	1.8	c	c	c	64.3	67.8	15.1	8.5	2.5	5.9	8.6	32.2	100	
	3/4	1.4	2.6	0.8	c	c	37.1	42.0	44.0	9.2	3.5	5.7	4.8	58.0	100	
	5/6	c	4.5	c	c	c	13.5	19.2	71.1	5.5	2.8	2.6	4.2	80.8	100	
	Total	1.2	2.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	42.2	46.8	39.0	8.1	3.0	5.1	6.1	53.2	100	
Canada	0/1/2	a	20.8	6.0	5.5	0.4	43.8	70.7	15.1	5.4	4.6	0.7	8.9	29.3	100	
	3/4	a	18.3	2.2	1.9	0.2	19.1	39.6	45.0	7.4	6.4	0.7	8.0	60.4	100	
	5/6	a	14.2	0.9	0.8	0.0	10.9	26.0	63.8	4.9	4.0	0.8	5.3	74.0	100	
	Total	a	17.8	2.9	2.5	0.2	23.3	43.9	42.5	6.1	5.2	0.7	7.5	56.1	100	
Chile		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Czech Republic	0/1/2	19.7	0.7	c	c	c	63.5	84.0	5.9	4.2	1.0	3.2	5.8	16.0	100	
	3/4	0.7	4.0	0.4	0.3	c	27.2	32.3	52.1	7.2	3.1	4.1	8.3	67.7	100	
	5/6	a	10.6	c	c	c	21.5	33.1	56.7	4.0	2.2	1.7	6.2	66.9	100	
	Total	6.4	3.8	0.4	0.3	c	37.5	48.1	38.7	5.9	2.4	3.5	7.3	51.9	100	
Denmark	0/1/2	a	36.4	5.8	4.8	1.0	30.6	72.8	16.7	4.0	2.3	1.7	6.4	27.2	100	
	3/4	a	26.6	3.1	2.8	c	14.7	44.4	45.9	5.5	4.0	1.5	4.3	55.6	100	
	5/6	a	24.5	2.0	c	c	9.4	35.8	53.5	7.0	4.8	2.1	3.7	64.2	100	
	Total	a	30.9	4.3	3.6	0.7	22.1	57.2	32.3	5.0	3.2	1.7	5.6	42.8	100	
Estonia	0/1/2	a	2.7	c	c	c	65.8	70.3	11.9	9.5	2.6	7.0	8.2	29.7	100	
	3/4	a	12.4	3.5	1.5	2.0	26.7	42.6	35.9	14.3	5.3	9.0	7.1	57.4	100	
	5/6	a	11.9	c	c	c	9.0	21.7	62.3	4.8	c	c	11.2	78.3	100	
	Total	a	8.8	2.4	1.3	1.2	37.4	48.7	32.2	10.9	3.9	7.0	8.2	51.3	100	
Finland	0/1/2	a	11.0	5.3	4.8	c	64.6	80.9	8.7	3.4	1.8	1.3	7.0	19.1	100	
	3/4	a	18.6	4.4	4.1	c	22.3	45.4	39.8	7.7	5.2	2.4	7.1	54.6	100	
	5/6	a	17.8	1.9	1.6	c	5.9	25.6	63.3	5.9	3.8	1.9	5.3	74.4	100	
	Total	a	15.6	4.4	4.0	0.3	36.1	56.0	31.3	5.8	3.7	1.9	6.8	44.0	100	
France	0/1/2	a	4.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	58.9	63.8	16.5	10.0	3.9	6.1	9.7	36.2	100	
	3/4	a	7.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	30.7	38.5	44.2	10.0	4.8	5.2	7.3	61.5	100	
	5/6	a	6.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	17.7	24.4	64.3	7.2	4.1	2.9	4.1	75.6	100	
	Total	a	6.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	37.2	43.8	39.5	9.3	4.3	4.9	7.3	56.2	100	
Germany	0/1/2	18.1	5.6	1.0	0.5	0.5	51.2	75.9	11.3	5.7	1.8	3.7	7.1	24.1	100	
	3/4	6.7	8.8	0.8	0.6	0.2	19.6	35.9	52.1	6.0	3.1	2.9	6.0	64.1	100	
	5/6	1.3	9.0	0.7	0.6	c	6.6	17.6	74.6	3.4	2.5	0.9	4.3	82.4	100	
	Total	11.1	7.4	0.9	0.5	0.3	31.9	51.3	36.7	5.7	2.5	3.1	6.3	48.7	100	
Greece	0/1/2	a	c	c	c	c	57.1	58.2	25.9	7.0	2.9	4.0	8.9	41.8	100	
	3/4	a	4.4	1.1	c	c	39.1	44.6	37.2	11.3	4.5	6.8	7.0	55.4	100	
	5/6	a	3.1	c	c	c	5.9	9.7	66.6	19.2	7.5	11.7	4.6	90.3	100	
	Total	a	2.9	0.7	c	c	40.3	43.9	37.8	11.0	4.4	6.6	7.3	56.1	100	
Hungary	0/1/2	a	c	c	c	c	72.6	73.1	8.2	6.3	1.9	4.4	12.3	26.9	100	
	3/4	a	2.8	c	c	c	35.3	38.5	41.7	10.1	3.4	6.6	9.7	61.5	100	
	5/6	a	4.5	0.6	m	c	7.5	12.5	71.3	7.8	2.4	5.4	8.3	87.5	100	
	Total	a	2.0	0.4	c	0.3	45.9	48.3	32.8	8.4	2.7	5.7	10.5	51.7	100	

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

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

3. Year of reference 2009.

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

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932667482>

Table C5.2d. [2/3] **Percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, by educational attainment and work status (2010)**

		Educational attainment	In education							Not in education						Total in education and not in education
			Students in work-study programmes <sup>1</sup>	Other employed	Unemployed			Not in the labour force	Sub-total	Employed	Unemployed			Not in the labour force	Sub-total	
					For any length	Less than 6 months	More than 6 months				For any length	Less than 6 months	More than 6 months			
OECD	Iceland	0/1/2	a	28.9	4.5	3.5	c	26.2	59.7	28.5	6.7	4.1	c	5.2	40.3	100
		3/4	a	30.4	c	c	c	25.5	58.2	32.4	7.3	5.1	c	c	41.8	100
		5/6	a	20.3	0.0	m	m	c	28.6	64.8	3.0	c	m	c	71.4	100
		Total	a	28.4	3.2	2.6	c	24.2	55.8	33.9	6.4	4.2	2.1	3.9	44.2	100
	Ireland	0/1/2	a	3.1	0.6	0.6	m	63.1	66.8	9.8	8.8	7.2	1.6	14.6	33.2	100
		3/4	a	10.7	1.2	1.2	c	23.9	35.8	41.4	13.7	12.3	1.3	9.1	64.2	100
		5/6	a	9.0	0.7	0.6	m	9.0	18.7	67.1	8.9	8.4	c	5.2	81.3	100
		Total	a	7.7	0.9	0.9	c	31.4	40.0	39.0	10.9	9.6	1.1	10.1	60.0	100
	Israel	0/1/2	a	3.4	0.8	0.7	0.0	67.7	71.9	10.4	2.6	1.3	1.1	15.1	28.1	100
		3/4	a	13.3	1.2	1.0	0.1	19.4	33.9	30.7	3.9	2.6	1.1	31.5	66.1	100
		5/6	a	15.2	1.0	0.7	0.2	6.5	22.8	58.9	4.3	3.0	1.1	14.1	77.2	100
		Total	a	10.5	1.1	0.9	0.1	32.4	44.0	28.6	3.6	2.3	1.1	23.8	56.0	100
	Italy	0/1/2	c	0.6	0.3	0.2	c	54.3	55.2	20.8	6.9	2.1	4.8	17.0	44.8	100
		3/4	0,2	3.8	1.2	0.4	0.7	32.0	37.2	40.4	10.0	3.7	6.3	12.3	62.8	100
		5/6	0,5	7.1	2.2	1.4	0.8	27.7	37.5	41.0	9.1	4.0	5.1	12.4	62.5	100
		Total	0,2	2.7	0.9	0.4	0.5	41.5	45.3	31.7	8.6	3.0	5.5	14.4	54.7	100
	Japan <sup>2</sup>	1/2/3	a	13.4	0.5	m	m	37.6	51.5	33.9	5.5	m	m	9.2	48.5	100
		5/6	a	a	0.0	m	m	a	0.0	81.5	8.2	m	m	10.3	100.0	100
		Total	a	7.8	0.2	m	m	53.6	61.7	28.4	3.9	m	m	6.0	38.3	100
	Korea	0/1/2	a	1.3	0.2	0.2	m	90.5	92.0	2.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	5.1	8.0	100
		3/4	a	8.5	0.9	0.9	0.0	27.1	36.5	35.6	3.1	2.9	0.2	24.8	63.5	100
		5/6	a	1.5	0.1	0.1	m	1.7	3.3	71.4	5.6	5.1	0.5	19.7	96.7	100
		Total	a	5.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	39.9	45.4	35.3	3.0	2.5	0.2	16.3	54.6	100
	Luxembourg	0/1/2	a	4.1	0.0	m	m	70.0	74.1	16.0	3.7	1.8	1.6	6.2	25.9	100
		3/4	a	4.1	c	c	m	44.2	49.6	45.1	2.6	c	c	2.7	50.4	100
		5/6	a	6.3	2.4	m	c	9.5	18.1	77.1	1.7	c	m	c	81.9	100
		Total	a	4.8	1.0	0.6	c	48.9	54.7	38.1	2.8	1.5	1.1	4.3	45.3	100
	Mexico	0/1/2	a	5.8	0.4	0.4	0.0	26.3	32.6	40.1	3.5	3.2	0.2	23.8	67.4	100
		3/4	a	11.7	1.1	1.0	0.0	30.5	43.3	38.5	3.8	3.4	0.2	14.4	56.7	100
		5/6	a	7.6	1.0	0.9	0.1	11.9	20.5	62.2	8.5	7.2	0.7	8.8	79.5	100
		Total	a	7.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	26.1	34.1	41.5	4.0	3.5	0.2	20.4	65.9	100
	Netherlands	0/1/2	a	36.8	4.7	3.0	1.4	30.2	71.7	19.2	2.5	1.2	1.2	6.6	28.3	100
		3/4	a	34.3	2.3	1.6	0.5	15.1	51.6	42.1	2.1	1.3	0.6	4.2	48.4	100
		5/6	a	23.4	1.2	0.9	c	7.9	32.6	63.3	1.9	1.4	0.3	2.2	67.4	100
		Total	a	32.9	3.0	2.0	0.8	19.6	55.5	37.3	2.3	1.3	0.8	4.9	44.5	100
	New Zealand	0/1/2	a	11.4	4.9	3.1	1.5	36.1	52.4	26.3	6.0	3.7	1.7	15.3	47.6	100
		3/4	a	24.1	4.0	3.1	0.8	22.3	50.4	36.8	4.7	3.7	0.9	8.1	49.6	100
		5/6	a	14.6	3.1	2.4	0.2	6.9	24.6	61.9	6.0	4.5	1.0	7.5	75.4	100
		Total	a	17.3	4.1	3.0	0.9	23.7	45.1	38.6	5.5	3.8	1.2	10.8	54.9	100
	Norway	0/1/2	a	15.2	3.1	2.7	c	38.8	57.1	30.7	4.3	2.7	1.4	7.9	42.9	100
		3/4	a	16.8	c	c	c	18.6	36.9	56.7	2.2	1.6	c	4.2	63.1	100
		5/6	a	17.7	c	c	c	18.5	37.3	59.1	c	c	c	c	62.7	100
		Total	a	15.6	2.0	1.9	c	28.5	46.2	45.3	3.0	2.0	0.8	5.5	53.8	100
	Poland	0/1/2	a	3.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	75.7	79.8	8.0	4.2	1.7	2.5	7.9	20.2	100
		3/4	a	10.7	2.5	1.5	1.0	24.5	37.7	42.8	9.3	4.6	4.7	10.2	62.3	100
		5/6	a	14.2	2.0	1.3	0.7	9.2	25.4	61.9	7.2	4.0	3.2	5.6	74.6	100
		Total	a	9.0	1.8	1.1	0.7	38.5	49.3	35.4	7.1	3.5	3.6	8.2	50.7	100
	Portugal	0/1/2	a	2.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	42.1	46.0	38.7	9.0	3.6	5.4	6.3	54.0	100
		3/4	a	5.1	1.2	c	c	40.5	46.8	42.4	7.8	4.0	3.9	3.0	53.2	100
		5/6	a	7.7	2.0	c	c	12.2	22.0	66.2	9.1	5.5	3.7	2.7	78.0	100
		Total	a	4.2	1.2	0.5	0.7	37.7	43.1	43.5	8.6	3.9	4.7	4.8	56.9	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.

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

3. Year of reference 2009.

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

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932667482>

Table C5.2d. [3/3] **Percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, by educational attainment and work status (2010)**

		Educational attainment	In education							Not in education						Total in education and not in education
			Students in work-study programmes <sup>1</sup>	Other employed	Unemployed			Not in the labour force	Sub-total	Employed	Unemployed			Not in the labour force	Sub-total	
					For any length	Less than 6 months	More than 6 months				For any length	Less than 6 months	More than 6 months			
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
OECD	Slovak Republic	0/1/2	9.9	c	c	c	m	74.2	<b>84.5</b>	2.2	7.1	1.3	5.8	6.1	<b>15.5</b>	100
		3/4	c	2.4	c	c	c	24.9	<b>27.8</b>	49.1	14.6	3.4	11.3	8.5	<b>72.2</b>	100
		5/6	a	8.2	c	c	c	18.1	<b>26.9</b>	59.4	7.2	2.1	5.1	6.4	<b>73.1</b>	100
		Total	3.3	2.4	0.3	c	c	40.0	<b>45.9</b>	35.2	11.3	2.5	8.8	7.5	<b>54.1</b>	100
	Slovenia	0/1/2	a	10.6	1.1	c	0.9	72.6	<b>84.3</b>	8.5	3.5	1.0	2.5	3.7	<b>15.7</b>	100
		3/4	a	23.1	2.5	0.7	1.7	31.0	<b>56.6</b>	34.7	5.4	2.6	2.8	3.3	<b>43.4</b>	100
		5/6	a	19.8	1.1	c	c	4.6	<b>25.5</b>	62.2	8.7	4.7	4.1	3.5	<b>74.5</b>	100
		Total	a	19.1	1.9	0.6	1.3	39.5	<b>60.6</b>	30.7	5.3	2.4	2.9	3.5	<b>39.4</b>	100
	Spain	0/1/2	a	1.9	1.9	0.8	1.1	39.1	<b>43.0</b>	27.9	19.8	7.4	11.7	9.3	<b>57.0</b>	100
		3/4	a	6.5	3.6	1.6	1.7	36.5	<b>46.6</b>	35.6	12.6	5.4	6.8	5.3	<b>53.4</b>	100
		5/6	a	9.2	3.1	1.5	1.5	13.5	<b>25.8</b>	55.5	13.1	5.8	6.5	5.7	<b>74.2</b>	100
		Total	a	4.7	2.6	1.2	1.4	32.9	<b>40.3</b>	35.9	16.4	6.5	9.2	7.4	<b>59.7</b>	100
	Sweden	0/1/2	a	11.2	9.4	7.2	1.3	61.0	<b>81.7</b>	9.3	4.3	2.8	1.2	4.8	<b>18.3</b>	100
		3/4	a	10.0	5.8	4.1	1.3	20.5	<b>36.2</b>	50.1	8.0	5.4	2.2	5.7	<b>63.8</b>	100
		5/6	a	16.1	4.8	4.0	c	18.3	<b>39.2</b>	54.5	3.5	2.6	c	2.7	<b>60.8</b>	100
		Total	a	10.9	6.5	4.9	1.1	37.2	<b>54.6</b>	35.2	5.5	3.7	1.5	4.7	<b>45.4</b>	100
	Switzerland	0/1/2	37.4	5.6	2.1	0.4	1.1	34.4	<b>79.5</b>	11.3	3.9	2.2	1.7	5.4	<b>20.5</b>	100
		3/4	3.7	15.5	1.4	0.8	0.6	13.7	<b>34.3</b>	55.3	5.5	3.7	1.8	4.9	<b>65.7</b>	100
		5/6	0.8	14.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	7.4	<b>23.0</b>	68.6	4.5	2.2	2.2	3.9	<b>77.0</b>	100
		Total	15.8	11.6	1.5	0.5	0.7	20.4	<b>49.3</b>	41.1	4.7	2.9	1.8	5.0	<b>50.7</b>	100
	Turkey	0/1/2	a	3.1	0.8	0.4	0.4	28.7	<b>32.5</b>	28.3	7.2	4.4	2.8	31.9	<b>67.5</b>	100
		3/4	a	7.6	2.7	1.4	1.3	23.0	<b>33.3</b>	31.9	9.7	4.6	5.2	25.1	<b>66.7</b>	100
		5/6	a	10.2	3.4	1.6	1.8	5.7	<b>19.3</b>	55.2	13.5	5.0	8.5	12.0	<b>80.7</b>	100
		Total	a	5.0	1.5	0.8	0.8	24.8	<b>31.4</b>	32.0	8.5	4.5	4.0	28.1	<b>68.6</b>	100
	United Kingdom	0/1/2	3.5	2.3	1.7	0.8	0.9	48.5	<b>56.1</b>	18.2	9.2	3.5	5.6	16.5	<b>43.9</b>	100
		3/4	3.2	15.5	3.6	2.0	1.6	24.1	<b>46.5</b>	39.4	6.6	3.7	2.9	7.6	<b>53.5</b>	100
		5/6	0.8	12.2	0.8	0.6	c	8.8	<b>22.6</b>	68.4	5.2	3.3	1.8	3.9	<b>77.4</b>	100
		Total	2.6	11.8	2.6	1.5	1.1	25.1	<b>42.1</b>	42.0	6.9	3.6	3.3	9.0	<b>57.9</b>	100
United States	0/1/2	a	9.1	3.7	2.8	1.0	59.8	<b>72.6</b>	13.7	4.5	2.6	1.9	9.2	<b>27.4</b>	100	
	3/4	a	18.1	2.9	2.0	0.9	19.0	<b>40.0</b>	40.5	7.9	4.7	3.1	11.6	<b>60.0</b>	100	
	5/6	a	13.6	0.8	0.5	0.2	8.7	<b>23.1</b>	65.1	5.1	3.3	1.7	6.7	<b>76.9</b>	100	
	Total	a	14.5	2.7	1.9	0.8	28.9	<b>46.0</b>	37.8	6.3	3.8	2.5	9.8	<b>54.0</b>	100	
OECD average	0/1/2		9.2	2.5	2.0	0.7	52.9	<b>67.1</b>	16.9	6.0	2.8	3.1	10.0	<b>32.9</b>	100	
	3/4		12.8	2.2	1.6	0.8	25.5	<b>41.0</b>	42.7	7.4	4.1	3.5	9.0	<b>59.0</b>	100	
	5/6		12.5	1.4	1.1	0.5	10.7	<b>23.8</b>	63.5	6.5	3.9	2.9	6.7	<b>76.2</b>	100	
	Total		11.0	1.8	1.4	0.6	33.1	<b>47.5</b>	36.9	6.6	3.5	3.1	9.0	<b>52.5</b>	100	
EU21 average	0/1/2		8.0	2.3	1.9	0.7	57.5	<b>69.7</b>	14.9	6.8	2.7	4.0	8.6	<b>30.3</b>	100	
	3/4		10.7	2.2	1.6	1.0	27.8	<b>41.1</b>	43.7	8.5	4.3	4.4	6.6	<b>58.9</b>	100	
	5/6		11.9	1.7	1.2	0.7	11.7	<b>25.2</b>	62.7	6.8	3.9	3.5	5.3	<b>74.8</b>	100	
	Total		9.5	1.8	1.4	0.7	35.7	<b>48.6</b>	36.6	7.6	3.6	4.0	7.2	<b>51.4</b>	100	
Other G20	Argentina		m	m	m	m	m	<b>m</b>	m	m	m	m	m	<b>m</b>	m	
	Brazil <sup>3</sup>	0/1/2	a	14.9	4.5	m	m	26.2	<b>45.6</b>	34.9	5.2	m	m	14.3	<b>54.4</b>	100
		3/4	a	14.7	2.3	m	m	6.4	<b>23.4</b>	55.7	9.3	m	m	11.6	<b>76.6</b>	100
		5/6	a	9.6	0.9	m	m	4.0	<b>14.5</b>	74.2	5.8	m	m	5.5	<b>85.5</b>	100
		Total	a	14.5	3.5	m	m	17.5	<b>35.6</b>	44.9	6.8	m	m	12.8	<b>64.4</b>	100
	China		m	m	m	m	m	<b>m</b>	m	m	m	m	m	<b>m</b>	m	
	India		m	m	m	m	m	<b>m</b>	m	m	m	m	m	<b>m</b>	m	
	Indonesia		m	m	m	m	m	<b>m</b>	m	m	m	m	m	<b>m</b>	m	
	Russian Federation		m	m	m	m	m	<b>m</b>	m	m	m	m	m	<b>m</b>	m	
	Saudi Arabia		m	m	m	m	m	<b>m</b>	m	m	m	m	m	<b>m</b>	m	
	South Africa		m	m	m	m	m	<b>m</b>	m	m	m	m	m	<b>m</b>	m	
	G20 average		m	m	m	m	m	m	<b>m</b>	m	m	m	m	m	<b>m</b>	m

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

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

3. Year of reference 2009.

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

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932667482>

Table C5.4a. [1/6] **Trends in the percentage of the youth population in education and not in education (1997<sup>1</sup>-2010)**

By 5-year age group and work status

		Age group	1998			1999			2000			2001			2002			2003			2004		
			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		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
			(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
OECD	Australia	15-19	77.3	13.8	8.8	78.2	14.4	7.4	79.5	13.7	6.8	79.5	13.0	7.6	79.7	13.3	7.0	79.6	13.6	6.8	78.4	14.1	7.5
		20-24	32.7	51.3	16.0	34.9	50.6	14.5	35.9	50.9	13.3	36.5	49.6	13.9	38.7	48.1	13.2	39.7	47.0	13.3	39.0	48.7	12.3
		25-29	13.7	67.1	19.2	15.0	66.5	18.5	15.5	65.5	19.0	15.8	67.0	17.2	16.5	65.7	17.8	17.7	64.7	17.6	17.7	65.0	17.3
		15-29	40.0	45.1	14.9	41.9	44.5	13.6	42.8	44.0	13.2	43.4	43.6	13.0	44.5	42.7	12.7	45.4	42.0	12.6	45.4	42.3	12.3
	Austria	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	81.5	12.1	6.3	83.6	10.7	5.6	83.3	9.3	7.3
		20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	29.4	58.9	11.7	30.3	59.3	10.4	30.3	56.8	12.9
		25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	10.3	77.3	12.4	12.5	75.2	12.3	13.0	72.6	14.4
		15-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	39.5	50.3	10.2	41.1	49.4	9.5	41.3	47.1	11.7
	Belgium	15-19	85.3	3.9	10.8	89.4	3.7	6.8	89.9	3.6	6.5	89.7	4.1	6.2	89.6	3.6	6.8	89.1	3.8	7.1	92.1	3.1	4.9
		20-24	40.6	42.5	16.9	43.7	38.6	17.7	43.8	40.2	16.0	44.2	42.8	13.0	38.2	44.4	17.4	39.9	43.0	17.1	38.8	44.4	16.9
		25-29	9.3	72.4	18.2	14.4	67.7	17.9	11.8	72.5	15.7	15.0	69.5	15.5	5.8	77.0	17.2	8.9	72.8	18.3	6.0	74.3	19.7
	Canada	15-29	43.2	41.3	15.4	47.5	38.2	14.3	46.9	40.2	12.9	48.2	40.0	11.7	43.2	42.8	14.0	44.8	40.8	14.4	44.6	41.4	14.0
		15-19	81.6	9.9	8.5	80.8	10.9	8.3	80.6	11.2	8.2	81.3	11.4	7.3	80.2	11.8	8.0	80.0	11.9	8.1	79.1	12.2	8.7
		20-24	36.8	45.4	17.8	37.1	47.2	15.7	35.8	48.5	15.7	36.4	47.9	15.6	36.5	48.3	15.3	36.7	49.0	14.3	38.1	47.7	14.2
		25-29	10.8	70.1	19.0	10.7	71.2	18.1	10.6	72.2	17.2	11.6	72.1	16.3	12.7	69.8	17.5	12.7	71.2	16.1	11.9	71.9	16.2
	Chile	15-29	42.7	42.1	15.2	42.8	43.1	14.1	42.5	43.9	13.7	43.3	43.6	13.1	43.3	43.1	13.6	43.2	43.9	12.9	43.1	43.9	13.0
		15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Czech Republic	15-19	77.1	15.8	7.2	75.6	14.8	9.7	82.1	10.0	7.9	87.0	6.2	6.8	88.3	5.7	6.0	89.0	5.2	5.8	89.9	4.4	5.7
		20-24	17.1	64.3	18.5	19.6	59.8	20.6	19.7	60.0	20.3	23.1	58.9	18.1	25.7	56.2	18.1	28.7	53.3	18.0	32.3	49.2	18.5
		25-29	1.8	75.1	23.1	2.4	71.7	25.9	2.4	72.1	25.6	3.0	72.1	25.0	2.9	73.3	23.8	3.0	73.0	24.1	3.8	71.6	24.5
		15-29	31.5	52.2	16.3	30.9	50.1	19.0	31.7	49.7	18.5	33.7	48.8	17.4	34.5	48.6	16.9	35.9	47.2	16.9	37.7	45.1	17.2
	Denmark	15-19	90.3	7.9	1.8	85.8	10.8	3.4	89.9	7.4	2.7	86.8	9.4	3.8	88.7	8.9	2.4	89.8	7.7	2.5	89.5	8.4	2.1
		20-24	55.0	38.0	7.0	55.8	36.6	7.6	54.8	38.6	6.6	55.3	38.1	6.6	55.3	37.4	7.3	52.1	36.1	11.8	54.0	34.8	11.3
		25-29	34.5	57.8	7.7	35.5	56.7	7.8	36.1	56.4	7.5	32.4	60.0	7.6	35.0	58.3	6.7	23.9	64.6	11.5	28.3	59.8	11.9
		15-29	58.0	36.3	5.7	56.4	37.1	6.5	57.7	36.5	5.8	55.1	38.7	6.2	57.1	37.3	5.6	52.5	38.6	8.9	55.5	35.9	8.6
	Estonia	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	94.4	2.3	3.3	91.0	1.4	7.6
		20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	39.7	42.3	18.0	48.6	31.9	19.5
		25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	14.7	59.8	25.5	14.9	65.3	19.8
		15-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	51.4	33.5	15.1	53.1	31.6	15.3
	Finland	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	88.1	5.7	6.2	88.9	5.2	5.9
		20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	52.5	33.1	14.4	53.1	31.5	15.4
		25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	27.2	58.7	14.1	25.7	58.8	15.5
		15-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	55.6	32.7	11.6	55.2	32.4	12.4
	France	15-19	90.0	3.9	6.2	88.7	3.9	7.3	88.2	4.8	7.0	88.1	5.3	6.6	88.3	4.9	6.8	90.3	4.3	5.4	91.3	3.3	5.4
		20-24	38.8	40.7	20.5	37.3	41.5	21.2	39.4	43.0	17.6	39.5	43.4	17.1	39.3	43.1	17.6	40.0	43.3	16.7	39.9	41.3	18.8
		25-29	5.9	70.2	23.9	5.7	71.6	22.8	5.9	73.7	20.4	5.7	74.6	19.7	5.7	74.3	20.0	5.0	74.7	20.3	5.0	75.1	19.9
		15-29	43.9	39.1	17.0	43.1	39.7	17.1	44.1	40.9	15.0	44.0	41.5	14.5	44.6	40.7	14.7	45.1	40.7	14.1	45.9	39.5	14.6
	Germany	15-19	m	m	m	89.5	6.0	4.5	87.4	6.8	5.7	88.5	6.4	5.1	90.1	5.2	4.7	91.2	4.1	4.7	93.4	3.0	3.6
		20-24	m	m	m	34.3	49.0	16.7	34.1	49.0	16.9	35.0	48.7	16.4	38.1	46.0	15.9	41.2	43.1	15.6	44.0	38.5	17.5
		25-29	m	m	m	13.6	68.2	18.1	12.7	69.8	17.5	13.5	68.5	18.0	16.3	66.3	17.4	17.9	63.7	18.4	17.6	62.8	19.6
		15-29	m	m	m	44.9	41.9	13.2	44.9	41.8	13.3	46.0	40.9	13.1	48.6	38.8	12.6	50.5	36.7	12.9	52.2	34.3	13.5
	Greece	15-19	79.0	9.8	11.2	82.4	8.2	9.4	82.6	8.1	9.3	86.2	6.5	7.3	85.8	6.5	7.8	84.1	6.3	9.6	82.7	6.6	10.8
		20-24	26.7	44.0	29.3	29.5	43.0	27.5	30.7	43.4	25.9	36.2	39.9	23.9	34.8	41.1	24.1	37.5	40.3	22.1	34.7	41.6	23.7
		25-29	4.3	66.1	29.6	5.1	66.4	28.5	5.1	65.8	29.2	6.6	66.1	27.2	5.6	67.1	27.3	6.8	68.0	25.1	5.3	69.0	25.7
		15-29	36.3	40.3	23.4	38.9	39.3	21.8	39.0	39.4	21.5	41.4	38.7	19.9	39.6	40.1	20.3	39.6	40.8	19.6	37.3	42.0	20.7
	Hungary	15-19	78.2	10.0	11.8	79.3	9.2	11.6	83.7	7.7	8.6	85.0	6.7	8.3	87.5	4.5	8.0	89.7	3.5	6.8	90.4	3.4	6.2
		20-24	26.5	45.9	27.6	28.6	47.7	23.6	32.3	45.7	22.0	35.0	45.1	20.0	36.9	42.6	20.5	40.5	39.6	19.9	43.8	37.6	18.6
		25-29	7.4	58.9	33.7	8.7	60.1	31.3	9.4	61.4	29.2	9.4	63.4	27.1	8.6	63.1	28.3	12.6	59.9	27.5	12.9	63.2	23.9
		15-29	37.7	38.0	24.2	38.3	39.5	22.2	40.7	39.1	20.2	41.5	39.7	18.9	42.1	38.4	19.5	44.7	36.5	18.8	45.2	37.8	17.1

1.Data for 1997 (Columns 1 to 3) are available on line (see StatLink below).

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

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932667520>



Table C5.4a. [2/6] **Trends in the percentage of the youth population in education and not in education (1997<sup>1</sup>-2010)**


By 5-year age group and work status

		Age group	2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010		
			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
OECD		(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(37)	(38)	(39)	
	Australia	15-19	78.3	14.3	7.4	79.3	13.7	7.1	79.6	13.9	6.5	79.4	14.3	6.3	77.9	13.8	8.3	79.0	12.9	8.1
		20-24	39.4	49.0	11.6	39.0	49.5	11.5	39.1	50.1	10.7	39.3	50.0	10.7	39.9	48.5	11.6	41.5	47.3	11.2
		25-29	16.6	68.0	15.4	16.6	67.7	15.7	17.7	68.0	14.4	15.4	70.5	14.1	15.6	67.5	16.8	18.9	65.2	15.9
		15-29	45.0	43.5	11.4	45.1	43.5	11.4	45.4	44.1	10.5	44.4	45.2	10.4	43.9	43.7	12.3	45.6	42.6	11.8
	Austria	15-19	84.4	8.7	6.9	85.0	8.5	6.6	85.6	9.1	5.3	84.3	10.0	5.6	84.3	9.2	6.5	86.6	8.1	5.3
		20-24	30.4	57.2	12.4	32.6	54.8	12.5	32.5	56.5	11.0	32.3	56.3	11.4	33.5	54.6	11.8	34.4	53.0	12.6
		25-29	12.0	74.6	13.4	13.7	71.0	15.3	14.2	70.4	15.4	14.6	71.7	13.7	16.5	68.9	14.6	17.5	67.8	14.7
		15-29	41.3	47.7	11.0	42.9	45.6	11.6	43.1	46.2	10.7	42.6	47.0	10.4	43.6	45.3	11.1	44.8	44.1	11.1
	Belgium	15-19	90.1	3.7	6.2	88.9	4.0	7.1	91.9	2.9	5.2	90.5	4.0	5.5	91.1	3.3	5.7	91.8	2.3	5.9
		20-24	38.1	43.6	18.3	35.6	47.6	16.9	39.4	45.2	15.4	41.5	44.4	14.1	44.9	39.0	16.1	43.0	38.9	18.0
		25-29	7.4	74.9	17.7	7.2	75.3	17.5	7.2	75.5	17.2	7.7	75.8	16.5	7.8	75.9	16.3	8.1	73.6	18.3
		15-29	44.4	41.4	14.2	43.2	42.9	13.9	45.5	41.8	12.7	45.9	42.0	12.1	47.2	40.1	12.7	46.8	39.0	14.2
	Canada	15-19	80.3	12.7	7.0	81.1	11.5	7.3	80.2	12.5	7.3	80.2	12.5	7.3	80.2	11.6	8.1	81.5	10.2	8.2
		20-24	39.2	46.4	14.5	38.5	48.5	13.0	38.5	47.8	13.7	38.9	48.1	13.0	38.0	46.8	15.2	39.5	45.1	15.3
		25-29	12.5	71.7	15.8	12.3	72.0	15.6	12.2	72.5	15.3	12.4	72.6	14.9	12.0	71.7	16.3	12.9	70.4	16.8
		15-29	44.0	43.5	12.4	44.1	43.9	12.0	43.7	44.2	12.1	43.8	44.5	11.7	43.1	43.7	13.3	43.9	42.5	13.5
	Chile		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Czech Republic	15-19	90.3	4.4	5.3	91.0	4.5	4.5	92.7	4.4	2.9	92.7	4.5	2.7	92.8	3.7	3.5	93.2	3.0	3.8
		20-24	35.9	47.5	16.6	40.0	45.8	14.1	42.1	46.9	11.0	44.8	44.7	10.6	46.1	40.8	13.1	48.4	38.1	13.6
		25-29	4.4	72.4	23.2	7.7	71.0	21.4	9.0	71.6	19.4	11.1	71.2	17.7	11.2	68.7	20.1	12.0	67.6	20.4
		15-29	39.5	44.6	15.9	42.7	43.2	14.1	44.8	43.5	11.7	46.6	42.5	10.9	47.2	40.0	12.8	48.1	38.7	13.2
	Denmark	15-19	88.4	7.3	4.3	88.9	6.7	4.4	84.3	11.6	4.1	86.3	9.7	4.0	86.2	8.7	5.0	87.4	7.0	5.5
		20-24	54.4	37.2	8.3	55.3	38.8	5.9	48.9	43.1	8.0	51.3	40.6	8.2	53.5	36.3	10.1	53.4	34.5	12.1
		25-29	27.0	61.3	11.6	29.4	62.2	8.4	24.8	66.0	9.2	23.7	67.6	8.6	25.2	62.5	12.3	27.6	58.1	14.3
		15-29	55.5	36.3	8.2	58.0	35.8	6.2	52.8	40.1	7.1	54.3	38.8	6.9	55.9	35.1	9.0	57.2	32.3	10.5
	Estonia	15-19	92.0	2.9	5.2	90.7	5.6	3.7	86.0	8.2	5.7	88.8	6.3	4.9	89.2	2.8	8.0	92.5	c	6.1
		20-24	50.9	32.7	16.3	47.6	37.0	15.4	45.4	39.3	15.3	46.5	42.8	10.7	46.7	33.5	19.8	50.2	27.3	22.4
		25-29	14.2	61.8	24.0	9.4	75.0	15.6	10.1	71.4	18.4	14.9	66.6	18.5	10.2	61.6	28.2	12.1	61.9	26.1
		15-29	54.0	31.3	14.8	50.7	37.9	11.4	48.0	38.9	13.0	49.9	38.7	11.3	47.4	33.6	19.0	48.7	32.2	19.1
	Finland	15-19	90.2	4.5	5.2	91.8	4.6	3.6	92.2	4.3	3.5	90.3	4.6	5.1	90.3	4.5	5.1	91.7	3.2	5.1
		20-24	52.8	34.1	13.0	51.7	35.0	13.3	51.9	34.8	13.3	50.5	37.5	12.0	49.3	35.7	15.1	52.0	32.2	15.8
		25-29	25.7	60.3	14.0	25.6	60.4	13.9	27.2	59.5	13.3	29.2	58.4	12.4	25.4	59.1	15.5	26.3	56.9	16.8
		15-29	55.4	33.7	10.9	55.5	34.1	10.4	56.5	33.4	10.1	56.2	34.0	9.9	54.4	33.6	12.0	56.0	31.3	12.6
	France	15-19	90.5	3.2	6.3	89.3	3.7	7.0	90.3	3.4	6.3	90.3	3.9	5.8	90.2	2.9	6.8	88.9	3.2	7.9
		20-24	42.5	39.7	17.8	42.1	38.9	19.0	41.9	40.1	17.9	42.2	41.2	16.6	40.0	40.0	20.0	40.4	39.0	20.6
		25-29	5.1	75.1	19.8	5.5	74.7	19.8	5.5	75.2	19.3	5.2	75.1	19.7	5.0	75.1	19.9	4.3	74.7	21.0
		15-29	46.8	38.7	14.5	46.2	38.7	15.2	46.1	39.4	14.5	45.8	40.2	14.0	44.6	39.7	15.6	43.8	39.5	16.7
	Germany	15-19	92.9	2.7	4.4	92.4	3.3	4.2	92.2	3.6	4.2	92.4	3.9	3.7	92.7	3.6	3.8	92.3	4.1	3.7
		20-24	44.2	37.1	18.7	45.5	37.8	16.7	45.7	39.1	15.2	46.7	39.3	14.0	48.5	37.8	13.7	47.5	38.8	13.7
		25-29	18.5	60.3	21.2	18.5	61.5	20.0	18.7	62.8	18.5	19.2	63.8	17.0	18.6	64.5	16.9	18.3	63.9	17.8
		15-29	52.2	33.1	14.7	52.3	34.1	13.6	52.4	35.0	12.6	52.3	36.1	11.6	52.4	36.0	11.6	51.3	36.7	12.0
	Greece	15-19	82.2	6.1	11.7	86.3	5.9	7.8	86.7	4.8	8.5	86.8	4.8	8.4	87.9	4.2	7.9	88.8	3.7	7.5
		20-24	40.4	38.0	21.6	44.0	37.7	18.4	47.3	35.0	17.7	48.5	34.4	17.1	47.2	34.6	18.2	46.6	31.8	21.6
		25-29	6.4	69.8	23.7	7.6	70.1	22.2	7.9	70.2	21.9	8.9	70.0	21.1	8.9	69.1	22.0	9.2	67.2	23.6
		15-29	38.6	41.7	19.7	41.4	41.6	16.9	42.8	40.5	16.8	43.7	40.1	16.2	43.4	39.8	16.8	43.9	37.8	18.3
	Hungary	15-19	90.6	3.0	6.4	91.3	2.7	6.0	92.3	2.7	5.0	91.8	2.5	5.7	92.7	1.7	5.6	94.0	1.4	4.6
		20-24	46.6	34.5	18.9	47.8	33.7	18.5	49.2	33.9	16.9	48.4	33.2	18.4	49.2	29.9	20.9	48.1	30.4	21.5
		25-29	13.1	63.0	24.0	13.5	62.2	24.3	13.9	63.2	22.9	9.9	67.1	23.1	9.8	65.1	25.1	9.8	61.5	28.6
		15-29	46.3	36.5	17.2	47.3	35.6	17.0	48.6	35.7	15.6	47.2	36.5	16.3	48.1	34.1	17.7	48.3	32.8	18.9

1. Data for 1997 (Columns 1 to 3) are available on line (see StatLink below).

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

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

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932667520>

**Table C5.4a. [3/6] Trends in the percentage of the youth population in education and not in education (1997<sup>1</sup>-2010)***By 5-year age group and work status*

		Age group	1998			1999			2000			2001			2002			2003			2004		
			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	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			
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)			
OECD	Iceland	15-19	82.2	15.1	c	81.6	17.0	c	83.1	14.8	c	79.5	19.0	c	80.9	14.8	c	88.5	7.6	c	85.4	11.8	c
		20-24	47.8	45.9	6.3	44.8	48.4	6.8	48.0	47.7	c	50.3	45.6	c	53.8	40.1	6.2	57.1	35.1	7.8	56.1	37.5	6.4
		25-29	32.8	57.4	9.8	34.7	58.8	6.5	34.9	59.2	5.9	33.8	61.5	c	36.5	58.8	c	26.8	61.7	11.5	30.2	64.0	5.8
	15-29	55.3	38.6	6.1	54.5	40.7	4.8	56.0	39.9	4.1	54.7	41.8	3.4	57.0	38.0	5.1	59.0	33.5	7.6	57.7	37.3	5.0	
	Ireland	15-19	m	m	m	79.4	15.4	5.2	80.0	15.6	4.4	80.3	15.5	4.1	81.5	13.6	4.9	81.2	13.5	5.3	83.3	11.8	4.9
		20-24	m	m	m	24.6	64.6	10.8	26.7	63.6	9.7	28.3	62.4	9.3	28.9	60.1	10.9	30.5	58.0	11.5	29.0	59.4	11.6
		25-29	m	m	m	3.1	82.4	14.5	3.3	83.4	13.3	3.3	83.1	13.5	3.6	81.4	15.0	5.0	79.7	15.3	4.8	80.1	15.1
	15-29	m	m	m	37.8	52.3	9.9	37.9	53.2	9.0	37.6	53.5	9.0	37.9	51.8	10.3	38.2	51.0	10.8	37.7	51.6	10.7	
	Israel	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	69.4	6.0	24.6	69.0	5.7	25.2	68.9	5.6	25.6
		20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	26.8	31.7	41.6	28.1	27.7	44.2	28.6	30.5	40.9
		25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	19.1	52.2	28.7	19.6	52.7	27.7	20.9	53.9	25.3
	15-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	39.3	29.2	31.5	39.9	27.8	32.3	40.3	29.1	30.5
	Italy	15-19	75.4	9.5	15.2	76.9	8.3	14.8	77.1	9.8	13.1	77.6	9.8	12.6	80.8	8.7	10.5	83.8	6.9	9.3	81.2	7.8	11.0
		20-24	35.8	34.1	30.1	35.6	34.5	29.9	36.0	36.5	27.5	37.0	36.9	26.1	38.2	37.5	24.3	44.1	34.2	21.7	37.7	38.7	23.6
		25-29	16.5	54.1	29.4	17.7	53.4	28.9	17.0	56.1	26.9	16.4	58.0	25.6	15.6	59.5	24.8	22.8	54.7	22.5	15.4	59.8	24.8
	15-29	39.5	34.8	25.7	40.1	34.6	25.3	39.9	36.8	23.3	40.1	37.8	22.2	41.0	38.3	20.7	46.6	34.8	18.6	41.2	38.3	20.5	
	Japan	15-24	60.0	32.4	7.6	60.0	31.0	9.0	62.1	29.2	8.8	62.6	28.9	8.4	58.6	32.0	9.5	58.4	31.7	9.8	59.1	31.7	9.2
	Korea	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
		20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
		25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	15-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Luxembourg	15-19	88.6	5.3	6.1	89.2	5.8	5.0	92.2	6.1	c	91.2	7.0	c	91.3	5.7	3.0	92.2	5.7	2.1	91.4	5.5	3.2
		20-24	40.4	50.1	9.5	47.2	43.2	9.6	42.8	48.9	8.2	46.7	44.2	9.0	47.8	45.2	7.0	46.0	45.9	8.1	49.1	40.8	10.1
		25-29	11.9	74.0	14.1	11.3	74.1	14.6	11.6	75.5	12.9	11.6	75.9	12.5	13.9	74.5	11.6	7.6	82.2	10.2	6.1	81.5	12.4
15-29	42.1	47.5	10.5	44.1	45.5	10.4	45.3	46.6	8.1	46.7	45.1	8.2	48.5	44.0	7.5	46.1	46.9	7.0	46.8	44.4	8.7		
Mexico	15-19	46.9	33.8	19.3	49.6	32.7	17.7	47.9	33.8	18.3	50.3	31.9	17.8	53.4	29.0	17.5	54.0	28.2	17.8	54.9	28.0	17.0	
	20-24	17.1	55.4	27.4	19.1	54.8	26.1	17.7	55.2	27.1	19.1	53.8	27.1	20.8	52.6	26.6	19.8	52.6	27.6	20.3	52.3	27.4	
	25-29	4.2	65.2	30.6	4.9	65.0	30.1	4.0	65.8	30.2	4.1	64.9	31.0	4.6	64.8	30.6	4.2	64.8	31.0	4.4	65.4	30.3	
15-29	24.8	49.9	25.2	26.5	49.4	24.1	25.4	50.0	24.6	26.9	48.5	24.6	28.8	46.9	24.2	28.7	46.6	24.8	29.0	46.7	24.2		
Netherlands	15-19	89.7	7.6	2.7	88.2	8.9	3.0	80.6	15.7	3.7	86.5	9.9	3.6	86.7	9.5	3.8	87.0	8.7	4.3	89.2	7.5	3.3	
	20-24	50.5	42.0	7.5	50.7	42.5	6.7	36.5	55.2	8.2	44.2	47.8	8.0	45.1	47.7	7.3	44.2	46.5	9.4	46.6	44.2	9.3	
	25-29	24.4	64.9	10.7	25.0	65.2	9.8	5.0	83.0	12.1	15.3	73.7	11.0	16.2	71.6	12.2	16.5	71.4	12.1	16.9	71.2	11.9	
15-29	51.5	41.1	7.4	51.8	41.4	6.8	38.1	53.6	8.3	46.8	45.5	7.7	48.1	44.0	7.9	48.6	42.7	8.7	50.6	41.2	8.2		
New Zealand	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	74.2	16.8	9.0	
	20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	38.5	46.9	14.6	
	25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	17.9	64.4	17.7	
15-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	45.1	41.4	13.5	
Norway	15-19	92.1	6.0	1.9	91.9	6.4	c	92.4	5.9	c	85.8	11.1	3.0	85.3	11.5	3.2	86.9	10.4	2.7	87.2	9.9	2.8	
	20-24	40.2	51.4	8.4	38.4	53.8	7.8	41.7	50.3	8.0	39.6	51.7	8.7	38.5	51.8	9.7	38.7	50.8	10.6	40.6	49.6	9.8	
	25-29	14.4	76.1	9.6	17.2	74.4	8.3	17.5	72.1	10.4	13.9	75.9	10.2	14.2	75.0	10.7	15.4	71.9	12.7	15.4	71.5	13.1	
15-29	46.4	46.8	6.8	46.8	47.1	6.1	48.4	44.6	7.0	44.7	47.8	7.5	44.8	47.2	8.0	46.3	44.9	8.7	47.6	43.8	8.6		
Poland	15-19	91.0	4.2	4.8	93.2	2.3	4.6	92.8	2.6	4.5	91.8	2.4	5.8	95.9	1.0	3.1	95.6	1.1	3.3	96.5	0.9	2.6	
	20-24	30.8	45.3	23.9	33.1	39.7	27.2	34.9	34.3	30.8	45.2	27.7	27.1	53.8	20.8	25.4	55.7	18.8	25.5	57.5	18.4	24.1	
	25-29	5.7	70.5	23.8	5.4	68.0	26.6	8.0	62.9	29.1	11.4	59.9	28.7	14.9	53.3	31.8	17.3	52.4	30.2	15.5	53.7	30.8	
15-29	42.6	39.8	17.6	42.7	37.4	19.9	43.8	34.1	22.1	49.2	30.1	20.7	52.8	26.2	21.0	54.3	25.1	20.5	53.8	25.9	20.3		
Portugal	15-19	71.6	20.1	8.3	72.3	19.6	8.1	72.6	19.7	7.7	72.8	19.8	7.4	72.4	20.3	7.3	74.8	16.4	8.8	75.1	15.1	9.8	
	20-24	32.4	55.7	12.0	34.9	53.2	11.9	36.5	52.6	11.0	36.3	53.3	10.4	34.7	53.3	12.0	35.2	52.5	12.3	38.7	47.8	13.5	
	25-29	9.5	74.8	15.8	11.5	75.1	13.4	11.0	76.6	12.5	11.2	77.3	11.6	10.7	77.1	12.2	11.7	73.7	14.6	11.0	75.0	14.0	
15-29	36.7	51.2	12.1	38.2	50.5	11.3	38.2	51.2	10.5	38.3	51.8	9.9	37.4	51.9	10.7	38.7	49.2	12.1	38.0	49.3	12.7		
Slovak Republic	15-19	69.4	12.3	18.3	69.6	10.1	20.4	67.3	6.4	26.3	67.3	6.3	26.4	78.6	5.8	15.6	82.2	5.2	12.6	87.8	4.3	7.9	
	20-24	17.4	56.3	26.3	17.4	51.2	31.4	18.1	48.8	33.1	19.4	45.7	34.9	22.1	44.0	33.9	24.0	46.4	29.6	27.5	44.7	27.8	
	25-29	1.1	71.6	27.2	1.6	70.2	28.2	1.3	66.9	31.8	2.3	65.0	32.7	2.9	66.6	30.5	2.6	68.3	29.1	4.5	66.6	28.9	
15-29	31.0	45.3	23.8	30.3	43.0	26.7	29.3	40.3	30.4	29.6	39.0	31.4	34.4	38.8	26.8	36.2	39.9	23.9	39.0	39.2	21.8		

1.Data for 1997 (Columns 1 to 3) are available on line (see StatLink below).

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

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932667520>

Table C5.4a. [4/6] **Trends in the percentage of the youth population in education and not in education (1997<sup>1</sup>-2010)**

By 5-year age group and work status

		Age group	2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010		
			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
OECD		(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(37)	(38)	(39)	
Iceland	15-19	86.4	10.7	c	86.9	9.9	c	83.8	13.3	c	85.5	12.0	c	85.4	10.0	c	85.0	8.2	6.8	
	20-24	53.0	37.1	10.0	53.6	41.9	c	55.8	37.8	6.4	56.7	39.8	c	59.1	31.5	9.4	55.3	34.1	10.5	
	25-29	30.9	61.5	7.6	33.7	62.3	c	29.0	64.3	6.6	30.6	62.6	6.9	35.5	50.8	13.7	32.9	54.3	12.8	
	15-29	57.0	36.2	6.8	58.3	37.8	3.9	56.5	38.2	5.3	57.5	38.2	4.3	57.9	32.5	9.6	55.8	33.9	10.3	
Ireland	15-19	82.4	13.1	4.5	81.7	13.3	5.0	82.6	12.3	5.1	81.4	10.1	8.5	83.0	6.0	11.0	85.3	4.2	10.4	
	20-24	27.7	60.0	12.3	26.5	61.7	11.8	25.9	62.0	12.1	30.2	55.3	14.6	34.2	45.0	20.8	36.6	36.9	26.4	
	25-29	5.3	80.9	13.8	5.6	81.1	13.3	4.9	81.5	13.5	10.1	75.6	14.3	9.7	68.2	22.0	10.9	64.7	24.3	
	15-29	36.2	53.4	10.5	34.6	55.0	10.4	33.3	55.9	10.7	36.1	51.1	12.8	37.7	43.7	18.6	40.0	39.0	21.0	
Israel	15-19	68.9	6.3	24.7	69.0	6.8	24.3	68.5	5.7	25.7	70.7	7.1	22.2	68.8	6.5	24.7	72.0	5.5	22.5	
	20-24	28.3	31.4	40.3	29.3	30.1	40.6	28.5	31.9	39.6	28.9	33.6	37.5	28.5	34.0	37.5	30.9	32.1	36.9	
	25-29	21.4	54.3	24.2	24.8	51.8	23.4	24.5	52.0	23.5	24.0	53.1	22.9	26.6	49.2	24.2	27.0	50.1	22.9	
	15-29	40.2	30.2	29.6	41.5	29.1	29.4	41.0	29.3	29.7	42.1	30.3	27.5	42.0	29.3	28.7	44.0	28.6	27.4	
Italy	15-19	81.8	7.0	11.2	81.6	6.6	11.8	83.5	6.3	10.2	84.5	5.9	9.6	83.8	5.0	11.2	83.6	4.0	12.5	
	20-24	38.6	37.3	24.1	40.2	37.0	22.8	41.7	35.7	22.6	42.6	35.4	22.0	42.3	32.9	24.8	40.8	32.1	27.1	
	25-29	14.4	59.8	25.8	15.2	60.7	24.1	16.1	58.3	25.6	15.5	60.0	24.5	15.7	57.9	26.4	16.9	54.9	28.2	
	15-29	41.5	37.5	21.1	42.7	37.2	20.1	44.5	35.5	20.0	45.3	35.5	19.2	45.3	33.5	21.2	45.3	31.7	23.0	
Japan	15-24	59.7	31.5	8.8	56.7	34.2	9.1	58.4	34.0	7.6	58.6	34.0	7.4	58.4	33.1	8.5	61.7	28.4	9.9	
Korea	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	90.6	2.3	7.0	91.2	1.9	7.0	89.4	2.1	8.5	
	20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	41.1	36.7	22.2	41.2	35.8	23.0	40.9	35.5	23.5	
	25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	9.4	65.1	25.5	9.2	64.2	26.5	9.2	64.9	25.9	
	15-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	44.8	36.7	18.5	45.4	35.6	19.0	45.4	35.3	19.2	
Luxembourg	15-19	93.4	4.4	2.2	93.1	2.8	4.1	94.3	2.7	2.9	94.0	3.8	2.1	94.5	2.8	2.7	92.1	c	6.3	
	20-24	47.4	43.3	9.3	50.3	39.4	10.3	55.1	35.6	9.2	55.9	34.3	9.8	66.0	25.3	8.7	63.1	29.4	7.5	
	25-29	8.6	81.2	10.3	9.2	79.6	11.2	7.1	79.1	13.9	11.2	75.8	13.0	7.4	80.7	11.9	15.5	76.9	7.6	
	15-29	48.5	44.2	7.3	49.6	41.8	8.6	49.8	41.2	8.9	51.9	39.6	8.5	53.5	38.6	7.9	54.7	38.1	7.1	
Mexico	15-19	57.6	24.2	18.2	58.8	23.4	17.8	59.9	22.6	17.5	60.0	22.2	17.8	60.8	20.8	18.4	60.8	20.6	18.6	
	20-24	24.3	48.7	27.0	24.3	49.0	26.6	24.5	48.9	26.5	25.1	48.4	26.5	25.7	46.7	27.6	26.1	47.3	26.6	
	25-29	5.7	62.8	31.5	6.5	63.4	30.1	6.2	63.2	30.6	6.6	63.9	29.5	6.4	63.2	30.4	6.7	63.5	29.8	
	15-29	31.9	43.2	24.9	32.7	43.1	24.2	33.0	42.8	24.2	33.7	42.5	23.9	33.9	41.3	24.8	34.1	41.5	24.4	
Netherlands	15-19	89.2	7.0	3.9	91.7	5.2	3.0	88.1	8.3	3.6	90.7	7.2	2.1	89.7	6.8	3.6	89.4	6.8	3.8	
	20-24	49.1	41.8	9.1	50.3	42.4	7.3	50.8	42.2	6.9	52.1	42.3	5.6	52.5	39.6	7.9	55.4	36.8	7.8	
	25-29	18.2	70.2	11.6	18.1	71.2	10.8	19.8	70.6	9.6	18.7	73.5	7.8	19.1	71.3	9.6	21.1	68.9	10.1	
	15-29	52.1	39.7	8.2	53.1	39.8	7.1	53.1	40.2	6.7	54.3	40.6	5.1	54.1	38.9	7.0	55.5	37.3	7.2	
New Zealand	15-19	74.9	17.1	8.0	73.2	17.8	9.0	72.6	17.8	9.7	74.7	16.8	8.5	72.7	14.9	12.4	76.5	13.1	10.4	
	20-24	38.8	46.7	14.5	37.6	48.8	13.7	38.1	47.7	14.2	38.7	46.1	15.3	38.8	42.9	18.3	38.2	43.4	18.4	
	25-29	18.3	65.7	16.1	16.4	67.5	16.2	19.1	64.7	16.2	15.4	68.1	16.5	15.4	66.5	18.1	17.2	62.2	20.5	
	15-29	45.7	41.7	12.6	44.1	43.2	12.7	44.9	41.9	13.2	44.6	42.2	13.2	43.7	40.2	16.1	45.1	38.6	16.3	
Norway	15-19	87.4	10.1	2.5	82.1	14.5	3.4	80.6	15.8	3.7	78.3	17.7	4.0	80.6	15.2	4.2	81.4	15.1	3.5	
	20-24	41.5	48.9	9.6	39.2	51.7	9.1	37.7	53.6	8.8	39.3	53.6	7.0	41.6	49.0	9.4	42.2	48.8	9.0	
	25-29	15.7	72.0	12.3	12.2	76.3	11.5	12.2	77.4	10.4	12.6	78.2	9.2	12.7	76.7	10.6	13.5	73.5	13.0	
	15-29	48.6	43.4	8.1	45.3	46.8	7.9	44.3	48.2	7.5	44.1	49.2	6.8	45.6	46.5	8.0	46.2	45.3	8.5	
Poland	15-19	97.9	0.4	1.7	94.9	1.3	3.8	95.9	1.7	2.5	95.8	1.9	2.4	94.3	2.1	3.6	94.2	2.2	3.6	
	20-24	62.7	17.2	20.1	55.1	24.2	20.7	56.4	25.2	18.3	56.8	27.6	15.6	54.4	29.2	16.4	52.8	29.6	17.7	
	25-29	16.4	54.3	29.3	12.2	61.2	26.6	12.8	62.9	24.3	11.4	67.1	21.5	12.4	66.8	20.8	12.3	65.7	22.0	
	15-29	55.7	26.0	18.4	52.9	29.6	17.4	53.5	31.0	15.5	52.5	33.8	13.7	50.7	35.1	14.2	49.3	35.4	15.2	
Portugal	15-19	79.3	12.2	8.4	80.2	12.0	7.8	80.4	11.1	8.6	81.7	11.2	7.1	84.5	8.6	6.9	85.2	7.4	7.4	
	20-24	37.4	48.4	14.1	37.7	48.9	13.3	35.5	49.3	15.2	36.5	50.0	13.5	37.9	46.3	15.7	39.6	44.1	16.4	
	25-29	11.5	73.6	14.9	12.2	72.9	14.9	12.1	72.4	15.5	11.9	73.0	15.1	14.2	71.0	14.8	13.8	70.5	15.7	
	15-29	38.9	48.2	12.9	39.6	48.1	12.4	39.1	47.5	13.4	40.1	47.6	12.2	42.3	44.9	12.8	43.1	43.5	13.5	
Slovak Republic	15-19	90.4	3.3	6.3	90.5	2.9	6.7	90.2	4.4	5.4	90.6	3.8	5.7	91.5	4.0	4.5	93.8	1.7	4.6	
	20-24	31.0	43.8	25.2	35.4	41.9	22.8	29.4	50.7	19.9	39.3	44.1	16.6	45.3	37.6	17.1	44.8	33.0	22.1	
	25-29	6.1	64.9	29.0	5.7	67.9	26.4	6.8	68.0	25.2	6.5	68.7	24.7	7.5	67.6	24.9	7.3	65.1	27.5	
	15-29	41.1	38.3	20.5	41.8	39.1	19.1	40.5	42.3	17.2	43.2	40.6	16.2	45.7	38.2	16.1	45.9	35.2	18.8	

1. Data for 1997 (Columns 1 to 3) are available on line (see StatLink below).

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

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932667520>

Table C5.4a. [5/6] **Trends in the percentage of the youth population in education and not in education (1997<sup>1</sup>-2010)**

By 5-year age group and work status

		Age group	1998			1999			2000			2001			2002			2003			2004					
			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			
																								(4)	(5)	(6)
OECD	Slovenia	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	92.8	2.4	4.8	92.2	3.5	4.3				
		20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	56.8	30.2	13.0	60.9	27.9	11.2				
		25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	25.3	63.1	11.5	26.6	61.8	11.5				
		15-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	57.2	32.8	10.0	58.4	32.4	9.2				
	Spain	15-19	80.2	9.9	9.8	79.3	11.3	9.4	80.6	11.4	8.0	81.4	11.6	6.9	81.9	11.0	7.2	82.6	10.1	7.3	82.2	10.1	7.6			
		20-24	44.3	35.7	20.1	43.6	38.8	17.6	44.6	40.3	15.0	45.0	40.7	14.2	43.4	41.5	15.1	43.5	41.8	14.8	41.3	43.2	15.6			
		25-29	15.3	57.3	27.5	15.2	59.6	25.1	16.2	62.4	21.4	17.0	63.1	19.8	16.1	64.2	19.8	15.4	65.0	19.5	15.3	66.2	18.5			
		15-29	45.4	35.1	19.4	44.4	37.8	17.8	45.0	39.8	15.3	45.1	40.7	14.2	43.8	41.5	14.6	43.4	42.0	14.6	42.2	43.2	14.6			
	Sweden	15-19	90.9	4.3	4.7	91.5	4.9	3.7	90.6	5.8	3.6	88.4	7.3	4.3	88.4	7.0	4.6	88.7	7.0	4.2	89.4	5.8	4.8			
		20-24	42.6	44.3	13.1	43.8	45.2	11.0	42.1	47.2	10.7	41.2	48.2	10.6	41.7	47.0	11.2	42.3	46.0	11.8	42.8	43.6	13.6			
		25-29	24.9	65.0	10.0	22.5	68.1	9.5	21.9	68.9	9.2	22.7	70.0	7.2	22.4	69.5	8.1	22.8	67.9	9.4	21.5	68.0	10.5			
		15-29	51.3	39.3	9.4	51.1	40.7	8.1	50.2	41.9	7.9	49.6	43.1	7.3	50.1	42.0	7.9	51.0	40.6	8.4	51.5	39.0	9.5			
	Switzerland	15-19	85.5	9.6	4.9	84.4	8.0	7.6	84.6	7.5	7.9	85.7	7.5	6.8	86.2	8.0	5.8	83.6	8.6	7.8	84.9	7.9	7.2			
		20-24	34.7	54.1	11.3	35.8	55.9	8.3	37.4	56.7	5.9	39.3	52.3	8.4	37.9	52.7	9.4	35.8	51.8	12.4	37.3	51.7	11.0			
		25-29	10.1	78.0	11.9	10.3	79.4	10.3	15.1	73.9	11.0	13.5	75.1	11.4	12.6	74.5	12.9	12.2	74.0	13.8	15.7	72.1	12.2			
		15-29	41.6	48.9	9.5	42.9	48.4	8.7	45.1	46.6	8.3	46.4	44.7	8.9	44.3	46.2	9.5	42.7	45.8	11.4	45.1	44.7	10.2			
	Turkey	15-19	40.2	32.1	27.7	42.9	30.2	26.9	39.2	29.6	31.2	41.0	26.7	32.3	42.2	24.8	32.9	45.9	21.3	32.8	43.5	21.2	35.3			
		20-24	13.4	44.7	42.0	13.1	45.6	41.4	12.7	43.1	44.2	12.7	43.1	44.2	14.1	40.6	45.3	15.8	36.5	47.8	13.0	39.1	47.8			
		25-29	2.9	60.4	36.7	3.4	57.7	38.8	2.9	58.8	38.3	2.6	57.1	40.2	3.0	56.2	40.7	3.7	53.2	43.1	3.1	54.0	42.8			
		15-29	19.9	45.0	35.1	21.1	43.7	35.2	18.5	43.7	37.8	18.8	42.4	38.9	19.6	40.8	39.6	21.7	37.2	41.1	19.7	38.4	41.9			
	United Kingdom	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	77.0	15.0	8.0	76.1	15.7	8.2	75.3	16.2	8.6	76.3	14.3	9.4	74.3	16.7	9.0			
		20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	32.4	52.2	15.4	33.5	51.7	14.8	31.0	53.7	15.3	32.6	52.1	15.3	31.1	54.1	14.8			
		25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	13.3	70.3	16.3	13.3	70.6	16.0	13.3	70.7	16.0	15.0	68.7	16.3	14.2	69.0	16.8			
		15-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	40.0	46.6	13.3	40.2	46.7	13.1	39.5	47.2	13.3	41.4	44.9	13.6	40.5	46.0	13.5			
United States	15-19	82.2	10.5	7.3	81.3	11.3	7.4	81.3	11.7	7.0	81.2	11.4	7.5	82.9	10.2	7.0	m	m	m	83.9	9.2	6.9				
	20-24	33.0	52.6	14.4	32.8	52.1	15.1	32.5	53.1	14.4	33.9	50.5	15.6	35.0	48.5	16.5	m	m	m	35.2	47.9	16.9				
	25-29	11.9	72.7	15.4	11.1	73.2	15.7	11.4	72.8	15.8	11.8	70.5	17.7	12.3	70.3	17.4	m	m	m	13.0	68.7	18.4				
	15-29	43.3	44.5	12.2	43.0	44.4	12.6	43.1	44.6	12.2	44.0	42.7	13.3	45.1	41.5	13.4	m	m	m	44.8	41.3	13.9				
OECD average	15-19	79.3	11.6	9.4	80.0	11.4	9.2	80.1	11.4	9.4	80.4	11.3	8.9	81.2	10.4	8.6	83.2	8.7	8.2	83.1	8.8	8.3				
	20-24	34.3	47.3	18.5	34.8	47.4	17.8	34.7	48.2	17.7	36.5	46.8	17.2	36.5	45.7	17.7	38.9	43.3	17.8	39.6	42.6	17.7				
	25-29	12.4	67.3	20.3	12.7	67.7	19.6	12.2	68.7	19.1	12.7	68.6	19.3	13.0	67.9	19.7	14.0	66.6	19.4	14.0	67.0	19.0				
	15-29	41.1	42.8	16.0	41.7	42.9	15.4	41.4	43.6	15.1	42.2	43.1	14.7	42.6	42.2	15.3	44.5	40.3	15.2	44.7	40.2	15.1				
	EU21 average	15-19	82.6	8.9	8.5	83.1	8.9	7.9	83.2	9.2	7.9	83.8	8.8	7.7	85.1	8.3	6.5	87.0	6.9	6.1	87.4	6.5	6.1			
		20-24	35.6	45.6	18.7	36.2	45.6	18.2	35.6	47.0	17.3	37.9	45.6	16.4	38.0	45.6	16.4	40.8	43.1	16.0	42.0	41.4	16.6			
		25-29	12.3	66.6	21.0	12.4	67.4	20.2	11.3	69.3	19.4	12.4	68.9	18.8	12.2	69.2	18.6	14.0	67.5	18.5	13.5	67.9	18.6			
		15-29	42.2	41.5	16.3	42.5	41.8	15.7	41.9	43.0	15.0	43.1	42.4	14.4	43.5	42.4	14.1	45.9	40.3	13.8	46.1	39.9	14.0			
Other G20	Argentina		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m				
	Brazil	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
		20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
		25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
		15-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
	China		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
	India		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
	Indonesia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
	Russian Federation		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
	Saudi Arabia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
South Africa		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m				
G20 average			m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m				

1. Data for 1997 (Columns 1 to 3) are available on line (see StatLink below).

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

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932667520>

Table C5.4a. [6/6] **Trends in the percentage of the youth population in education and not in education (1997<sup>1</sup>-2010)**


By 5-year age group and work status

		Age group	2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010		
			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
(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(37)	(38)	(39)			
OECD	Slovenia	15-19	92.4	2.7	4.9	92.7	3.1	4.2	91.2	4.5	4.3	92.2	3.4	4.4	94.1	3.4	2.5	95.0	1.8	3.2
		20-24	55.7	31.3	13.0	55.8	30.5	13.7	58.7	30.9	10.4	60.6	29.2	10.3	62.9	25.7	11.4	65.3	25.5	9.3
		25-29	24.6	63.9	11.5	26.3	60.3	13.3	26.1	59.5	14.4	26.9	63.2	9.9	27.1	61.3	11.6	30.4	57.2	12.4
		15-29	55.5	34.4	10.1	55.7	33.5	10.8	56.3	33.6	10.1	57.1	34.5	8.5	58.2	32.7	9.0	60.6	30.7	8.8
	Spain	15-19	78.2	11.0	10.8	79.5	10.5	10.1	77.8	11.3	10.9	78.9	10.5	10.5	80.4	6.2	13.4	82.6	4.6	12.8
		20-24	35.1	45.5	19.4	34.5	48.6	16.9	34.5	48.2	17.2	34.0	46.5	19.4	34.9	38.9	26.3	39.3	33.3	27.4
		25-29	10.9	69.3	19.8	10.9	70.1	19.1	10.0	72.4	17.6	9.5	71.5	18.9	9.9	63.8	26.3	11.3	60.1	28.6
		15-29	37.1	45.7	17.2	37.1	47.0	15.9	36.3	48.1	15.7	36.3	46.9	16.8	37.4	39.9	22.7	40.3	35.9	23.7
	Sweden	15-19	89.6	5.8	4.7	87.7	7.0	5.3	86.9	7.7	5.4	87.4	8.2	4.4	87.9	6.6	5.5	89.3	5.3	5.4
		20-24	42.5	44.1	13.4	43.0	41.8	15.2	39.6	47.3	13.1	39.5	47.5	12.9	39.0	44.5	16.5	46.3	39.4	14.3
		25-29	23.6	66.5	10.0	20.9	67.5	11.6	20.2	69.2	10.6	21.7	68.7	9.5	21.5	67.0	11.5	24.8	63.9	11.3
		15-29	52.9	38.0	9.2	51.5	38.0	10.5	50.3	40.2	9.6	51.3	39.9	8.7	51.0	38.0	11.0	54.6	35.2	10.3
	Switzerland	15-19	85.3	7.2	7.5	84.4	8.0	7.6	84.4	7.5	8.2	82.9	7.7	9.4	84.7	7.4	7.9	88.5	6.7	4.8
		20-24	37.9	50.3	11.9	36.9	52.3	10.8	41.0	48.6	10.4	42.7	48.2	9.1	43.4	45.9	10.7	45.8	43.1	11.1
		25-29	12.3	75.9	11.8	14.7	73.8	11.5	12.9	75.2	11.9	14.4	75.5	10.1	14.3	72.9	12.8	17.2	70.0	12.8
		15-29	44.4	45.2	10.4	44.7	45.3	10.0	45.5	44.3	10.2	46.0	44.5	9.6	46.5	43.0	10.5	49.3	41.1	9.7
	Turkey	15-19	45.8	18.1	36.1	47.9	17.0	35.0	48.7	16.8	34.5	44.7	18.2	37.1	56.3	15.0	28.7	59.7	14.7	25.6
		20-24	15.4	34.9	49.7	17.3	33.9	48.8	18.6	35.1	46.3	20.0	33.9	46.1	23.9	30.0	46.1	25.2	31.1	43.7
		25-29	4.0	50.2	45.8	5.7	49.4	45.0	4.6	51.5	43.9	4.9	51.6	43.5	7.7	47.4	44.9	8.1	50.1	41.8
		15-29	22.4	34.0	43.6	24.2	33.2	42.6	24.3	34.4	41.3	23.4	34.6	42.0	29.5	30.9	39.6	31.4	32.0	36.6
	United Kingdom	15-19	76.0	14.6	9.3	75.7	13.4	10.9	76.2	13.0	10.7	76.5	13.7	9.8	78.3	12.1	9.6	80.6	9.4	10.0
		20-24	32.1	51.0	16.8	30.2	51.6	18.2	29.7	52.3	18.1	28.3	53.4	18.3	31.5	49.3	19.1	33.7	46.9	19.3
		25-29	13.3	70.1	16.6	14.1	69.5	16.4	12.7	71.1	16.2	12.3	71.9	15.8	13.2	68.9	18.0	14.3	67.6	18.1
		15-29	41.2	44.6	14.2	40.6	44.3	15.1	40.1	45.0	14.9	38.2	47.1	14.8	40.4	43.9	15.7	42.1	42.0	15.9
	United States	15-19	85.6	8.3	6.1	85.0	8.6	6.3	85.2	8.5	6.3	85.2	7.6	7.2	84.7	6.5	8.8	85.5	6.8	7.6
		20-24	36.1	48.4	15.5	35.0	49.4	15.6	35.7	48.1	16.2	36.9	45.9	17.2	38.7	41.2	20.1	38.6	42.0	19.4
		25-29	11.9	70.0	18.1	11.7	71.5	16.8	12.4	70.7	16.9	13.2	67.3	19.5	13.5	64.7	21.8	14.6	64.2	21.2
		15-29	45.2	41.7	13.1	44.4	42.7	12.8	44.8	42.1	13.1	45.3	40.1	14.6	45.7	37.4	16.9	46.0	37.8	16.1
	OECD average	15-19	83.6	8.3	8.2	83.6	8.3	8.2	83.4	8.8	8.0	83.8	8.5	7.9	84.4	7.2	8.4	85.6	6.6	8.1
		20-24	40.3	42.2	17.5	40.4	42.9	17.1	40.6	43.3	16.1	41.7	42.6	16.0	43.1	39.0	17.9	43.9	37.5	18.5
		25-29	14.1	67.1	18.8	14.3	67.8	18.4	14.1	68.1	17.8	14.3	68.3	17.4	14.5	65.9	19.5	15.7	64.3	20.0
		15-29	45.1	39.9	15.0	45.3	40.4	14.3	45.2	40.8	14.0	45.6	40.7	13.7	46.2	38.4	15.4	47.1	37.1	15.8
	EU21 average	15-19	87.7	6.1	6.2	87.9	6.1	6.1	87.7	6.6	5.7	88.0	6.4	5.6	88.5	5.1	6.3	89.4	4.4	6.5
		20-24	42.6	41.2	16.1	42.9	41.7	15.4	42.9	42.5	14.5	44.2	41.9	13.9	45.7	37.9	16.4	46.8	35.8	17.5
		25-29	13.7	68.0	18.3	13.7	68.8	17.4	13.7	69.1	17.2	14.3	69.4	16.4	14.1	67.4	18.5	15.4	65.2	19.4
		15-29	46.4	39.8	13.8	46.6	40.1	13.2	46.6	40.7	12.7	47.2	40.6	12.2	47.6	38.3	14.0	48.6	36.6	14.8
Other G20	Argentina		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Brazil	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	67.0	18.3	14.7	69.1	17.2	13.8	69.9	16.1	14.0	m	m	m
		20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	24.6	52.0	23.4	23.8	53.7	22.5	23.9	52.8	23.3	m	m	m
		25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	12.2	66.0	21.8	12.2	67.1	20.7	12.0	66.4	21.6	m	m	m
		15-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	35.1	45.0	19.9	35.4	45.7	19.0	35.6	44.9	19.6	m	m	m
	China		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	India		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Indonesia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Russian Federation		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Saudi Arabia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	South Africa		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	G20 average		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

1.Data for 1997 (Columns 1 to 3) are available on line (see StatLink below).

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

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

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932667520>







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