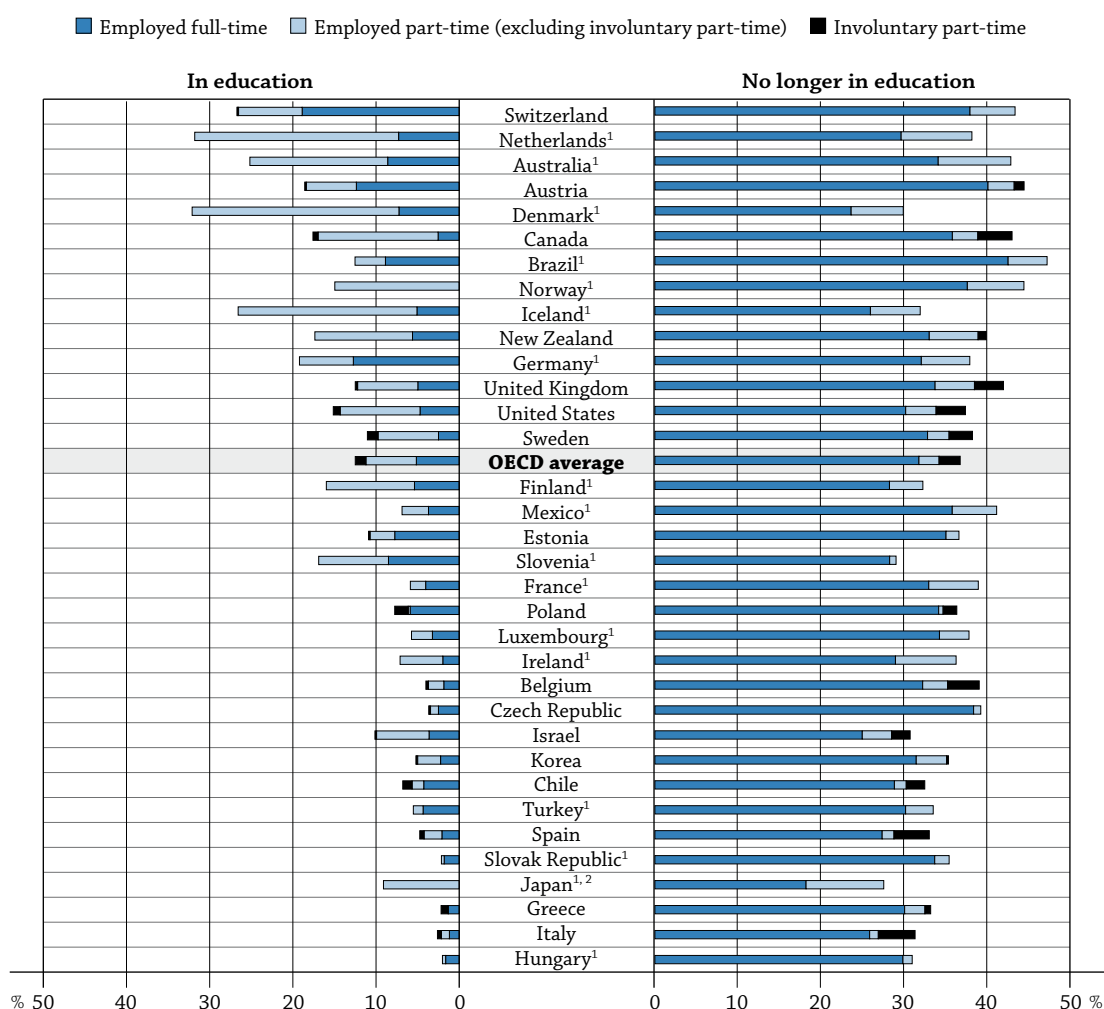


## TRANSITION FROM SCHOOL TO WORK: WHERE ARE THE 15-29 YEAR-OLDS?

- During the height of the economic crisis, the proportion of 15-29 year-olds no longer in education and employed shrank from 41% in 2008 to 37% in 2011, on average across OECD countries.
- In 2011, 16% of individuals between the ages of 15 and 29 were neither employed nor in education or training (the “NEET” population), on average across OECD countries.
- On average across OECD countries, almost 30% of 15-29 year-olds working part time in 2011 would have liked to work more.

**Chart C5.1. Proportion of part-time (PT), involuntary part-time and full-time (FT) workers among 15-29 year-olds in education and no longer in education (2011)**



**Note:** In this chart part time (PT) includes voluntary PT and unknowns.

1. No data on involuntary part-time workers available.

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

Countries are ranked in descending order of total employment among 15-29 year-olds.

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

**StatLink** <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932847640>

## ■ Context

The length and the quality of the schooling individuals receive have an impact on students' transition from education to work; so do labour-market conditions, the economic environment and demographics. National traditions also play an important role. For example, in some countries, young people traditionally complete schooling before they look for work; in others, education and employment are concurrent. In some countries, there is little difference between how young women and men experience their transitions from school to work, while in other countries, significant proportions of young women raise families full-time after leaving the education system and do not enter employment.

The ageing of the population in OECD countries should favour employment among young adults, as, theoretically, when older people leave the labour market, their jobs are made available to the young. However, during recessionary periods, high general unemployment rates make the transition from school to work substantially more difficult for young people, as those with more work experience are favoured over new entrants into the labour market. 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.

To improve the transition from school to work, regardless of the economic climate, education systems should work to ensure that individuals have the skills that are needed in the labour market, and reduce the proportion of young adults who are neither in school nor in work. In these circumstances, public investment in education can be a sensible way to counterbalance unemployment and invest in future economic growth by building the needed skills. In addition, public investment could be directed towards potential employers in the form of incentives to hire these young people.

## ■ Other findings

- On average across OECD countries in 2011, **47% of 15-29 year-olds were in education. Of the remaining 53%, 37% held a job, 7% were unemployed, and 9% were outside of the labour force.**
- In 2011, a typical **15-year-old in an OECD country could expect to spend about 7.1 additional years in formal education (compared to 6.8 years in 2007)**. In addition, before turning 30, he/she could expect to hold a job for 5.6 years, to be unemployed for a total of 1 year, and to be out of the labour force – that is, neither in education nor seeking work – for 1.4 years.
- **Women between 15 and 29 years old were twice as likely as men of that age to be inactive.** During that period, they could expect to be completely out of the labour force for 1.9 years, compared to 0.9 years for men.
- On average across OECD countries, in 2011, **14% of 25-29 year-olds who had not completed upper secondary education were unemployed as compared with 8% of those who had completed upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education, and 6% of 25-29 year-olds who had completed tertiary education.**

## ■ Trends

Governments' efforts to improve educational attainment among their populations have resulted in significant changes in participation in education over the years. In 2000, an average of 41% of 15-29 year-olds in OECD countries were in education; by 2011, that proportion had grown to 47% (Table C5.4a).

During the same period, the proportion of 15-29 year-olds not in education but employed fell from 44% to 37%. While the percentage of individuals in education increased steadily between 2000 and 2011, trends in youth employment have been marked by two periods of large drops: between 2000 and 2003 (-3.3 percentage points) and between 2008 and 2011 (-3.7 percentage points). These decreases in youth employment coincided with 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 neither employed nor in education or training (NEET) remained stable at around 15% between 2000 and 2011 (Table C5.4a).

## Analysis

### Transition from education to work and the crisis

The transition from education to work is affected by the prevailing economic conditions – as was made evident during the last economic crisis. In 2000, an average of 44% of 15-29 year-olds in OECD countries were not in education, but employed. In 2008, this proportion fell to 41% and dropped again in 2011 to 37%. The rates for those neither in education nor employed changed only marginally from 15% in 2000 to 14% in 2008 to 16% in 2011 (Table C5.4a).

The worsening conditions in the labour market between 2008 and 2011 had different impacts on 15-19 year-olds and 25-29 year-olds. In 2011, the large majority of 15-19 year-olds (about 86%, on average across OECD countries) were still in education, a 2 percentage-point increase from 2008. This increase in the proportion of 15-19 year-olds in education coincided with a 2 percentage-point decrease in the proportion of 15-19 year-olds employed and not in education. During the same period of time, the proportion of 15-19 year-olds employed and not in education fell from 8.5% in 2008 to 6.2% in 2011. For those neither in education nor employed, the proportion remain stable at roughly 8%. Among 25-29 year-olds, the proportion of those in education increased from 14% in 2008 to 16% in 2011, on average across OECD countries, while employment rates for those not in education fell from 68% to 64% during the same period. That drop in the employment rate of 25-29 year-olds not in education is linked to a 1 percentage-point increase in the proportion of 25-29 year-olds in education (from 14.4% in 2008 to 15.8% in 2011), and a 3 percentage-point increase in proportion of 25-29 year-olds neither in education nor employed (from 17.4% in 2008 to 20% in 2011) (Table C5.4a).

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. 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 there is somewhat less participation in these programmes in Belgium and Italy (Table C5.2a).

Trend data show some signs of recovery, or at least improvements, between 2010 and 2011. During that period, 20 of 34 countries reported an increase in the proportion of 15-29 year-olds employed and no longer in education. The increase was above 3 percentage points in Estonia and Sweden. However, only 2012 data will be able to confirm whether that trend continues (Table C5.4a).

### Young people in employment, including those in education and those not in education

#### *The 15-29 year-olds*

When unemployment rates rise, usually during periods of economic crisis, it may be more difficult for students to find a job. On average across OECD countries, 11% of 15-29 year-olds held a job while participating in education in 2011 (Table C5.2a).

In some countries, being a student and holding a job at the same time is common and may also reflect labour-market conditions and the structure of the education system (e.g. the availability of vocational education and training programmes). In Denmark and the Netherlands, more than 32% 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 age group surpassed 50% in these countries, even among the youngest cohorts (Table C5.2a).

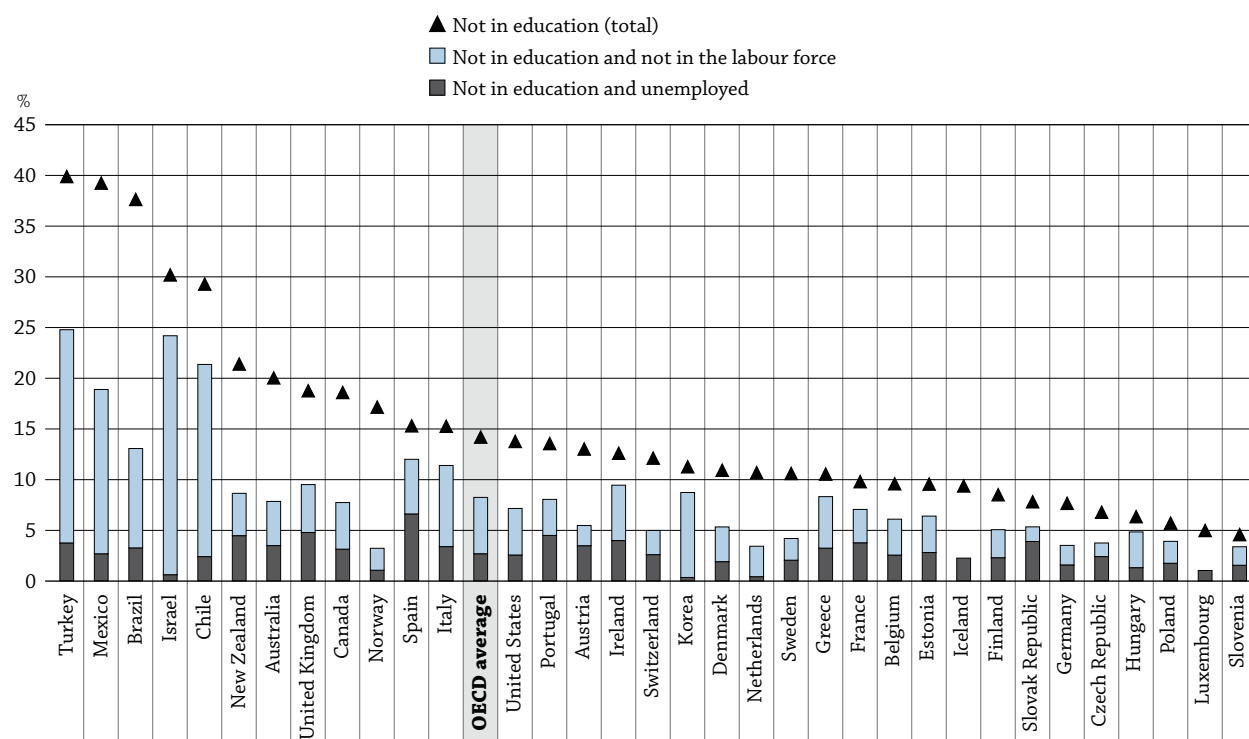
In Belgium, the Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Italy, the Slovak Republic and Spain, fewer than 5% of 15-29 year-olds held a job while in education, representing less than 12% of all students (Table C5.2d, available on line). Indicator A6 in this publication provides further information on student earnings.

#### *The youngest cohort: 15-19 year-olds*

Because access to upper secondary education has expanded 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. Individuals without upper secondary education are less likely to participate in continuous education or training and

lifelong learning, and have lower-paying jobs than secondary school graduates. Since they earn lower wages, they also pay less taxes, which translates into lower income-tax revenues (OECD, 2012a). They are also more likely to rely on public assistance – although 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).

**Chart C5.2. Percentage of 15-19 year-olds not in education and unemployed or not in the labour force (2011)**



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

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

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

**StatLink** <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932847659>

The employment rate among 15-19 year-olds varies across countries. When the labour market deteriorates, young people making the transition from school to work are often the first to encounter difficulties. Employers tend to prefer more experienced workers for the few jobs on offer. Some countries are more successful than others in providing employment for 15-19 year-olds (indicated by the difference between the bars and the triangles in Chart C5.2). In Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Iceland, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, one young adult out of two who is no longer in education is employed. In Denmark and Iceland, employment rates among 15-19 year-olds no longer in education remain relatively high, despite the drops that occurred between 2008 and 2011. Conversely, in Greece, Hungary, Israel (because of military conscription), Korea and Spain, fewer than one young adult in four who is no longer in education is employed (Chart C5.2).

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

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 how young people engage in the labour market, but these individuals are particularly likely to drop out of the labour force and become inactive (i.e. not employed and not looking actively for a job; see *Definitions* section below). While increasing numbers

of young people tend to stay in education beyond the age of compulsory schooling and are counted as inactive individuals too, it would be inappropriate to consider these young people as a high-risk group. Consequently, the proportion of young people neither in employment nor in education or training is a better measure of the difficulties young adults face in finding a job, as it includes not only inactive but also unemployed youth.

On average across OECD countries, 16% of 15-29 year-olds were neither employed nor in education or training in 2011 (7% unemployed and 9% inactive), as were 8% of 15-19 year-olds (2.7% unemployed and 5.8% inactive), and 20% of 25-29 year-olds (8% unemployed and 12% inactive). Inactivity is more of a problem among the NEET population than unemployment is among all age cohorts. The 6% of inactive individuals among 15-19 year-olds represented 40% of 15-19 year-olds not in education. The 12% of inactive young adults among 25-29 year-olds represented 14% of all 25-29 year-olds not in education (Table C5.2d, available on line, and Chart C5.3). These proportions grew by 2 percentage points between 2010 and 2011 (OECD, 2012b).

A large NEET population often reflects a declining economic situation; it can also indicate a break in the traditional pathway from school to work. 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” economy (i.e. that part of an economy that is not taxed, monitored by any part of government, or included in any calculation of gross national product, unlike the formal economy). Individuals in the NEET population are also less likely to be reintegrated into the labour market and more likely to experience long-term effects on their future employment and earnings prospects, which, in turn, may result 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 translate into extra social costs for society (OECD, 2008).

During the recent economic crisis, the number of NEETs increased as employment among young people and low-skilled workers fell sharply. While unemployment rates will probably fall as the world’s economies recover, it will be more difficult for governments to integrate the population of young people who have withdrawn from the labour market entirely.

In Chile, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Spain and Turkey, more than 20% of 15-29 year-olds were neither in education nor employment in 2011. Unemployment levels are particularly worrying in Greece (14.6%) and Spain (17.0%), as is inactivity among young people in those countries (7.1% and 7.5%, respectively). In Chile, Israel, Italy, Korea, Mexico and Turkey, more than 15% of people in this age group were inactive and 8% or fewer were unemployed in 2011.

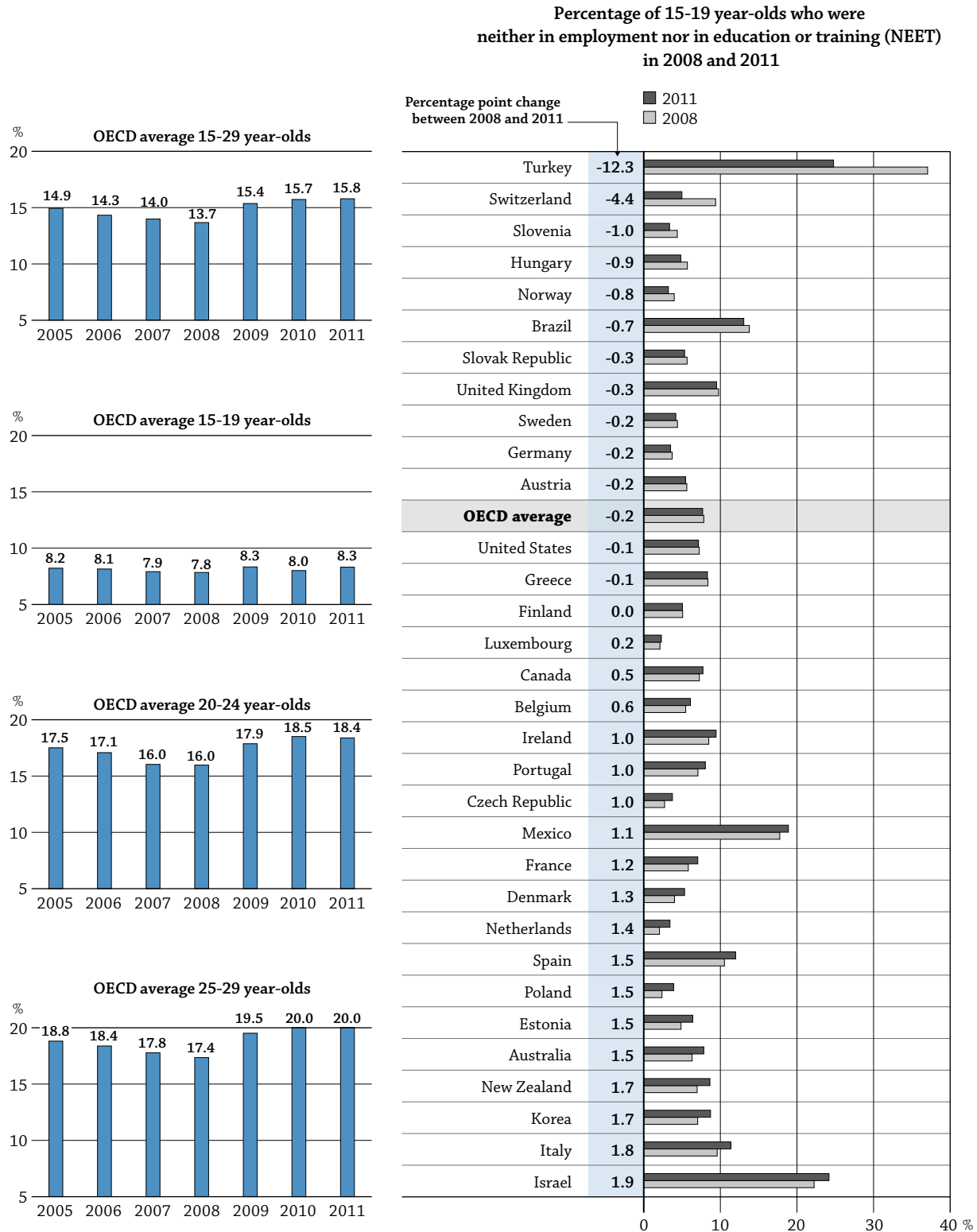
The size of the NEET population can also be influenced by other factors. In Brazil, Chile, Mexico and Turkey, for example, the high percentage of NEETs may reflect the large proportion of women who are neither employed nor in education or training because they are raising families.

In Austria, Iceland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, fewer than 10% of 15-29 year-olds were neither in education or nor employed. In Iceland and Sweden, unemployment is a larger problem than inactivity. In Luxembourg, there are nearly equal proportions of inactive (3.7%) and unemployed (3.6%) young people, while in Austria, the Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland, inactivity is a larger problem than unemployment (Table C5.2a).

On average across OECD countries in 2011, 18% of 15-29 year-old women were NEET (12% inactive and 6% unemployed) as were 13% of 15-29 year-old men (7% unemployed and 6% inactive) (Tables C5.2b and c, available on line).

### Higher levels of education reduce the rate of unemployment

Completing upper secondary education dramatically reduces the unemployment rate among 25-29 year-olds who are not in school. On average across OECD countries, 14.0% of 25-29 year-olds who had completed below upper secondary education were unemployed in 2011, 7.9% of those who had completed upper secondary education were unemployed, and 6.5% of those who had completed tertiary education were unemployed.

**Chart C5.3. Change in the percentage of NEETs across different age groups<sup>1</sup> (2005-2011)**

1. Young people who are neither in employment nor in education or training.

Countries are ranked in ascending order of the percentage-point difference in the proportion of NEETs between 2008 and 2011.

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

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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 difficulties finding employment when they enter the labour market. In Ireland, the Slovak Republic and Spain, at least 25% of 25-29 year-olds who have not attained an upper secondary education are not in school and are unemployed (Table C5.5b, available on line).

The incidence of long-term unemployment decreases as the level of educational attainment rises. On average across OECD countries, the proportion of 25-29 year-olds who are not in school, and who have been unemployed for more than six months is 9.3% among those with below upper secondary education, 5.1% among those with upper secondary education, and 3.7% among those with tertiary education (Table C5.5b, available on line).

### **Full-time, part-time, and involuntary part-time work**

Part-time work is positive when voluntary; but of the 15 countries with available data on involuntary part-time work, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Italy, Poland, Spain and Sweden report more than half of part-time work as involuntary for young people no longer in education (Table C5.3a). When part-time work is involuntary it signals that individuals are having difficulty finding full-time jobs, and suggests that this employment is precarious. A part-time worker will progress more slowly up the salary and experience scales than a full-time worker, making it potentially more difficult for the individual to “catch up”, in pay and in status in the work force, with his or her full-time peers (OECD, 2010).

Job quality appears to be an issue among many young workers. In 2011, 5% of 15-29 year-olds no longer in education were part-time workers; 32% worked full time. In Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States, between 6% and almost 10% of 15-29 year-olds worked part-time after education (Table C5.7).

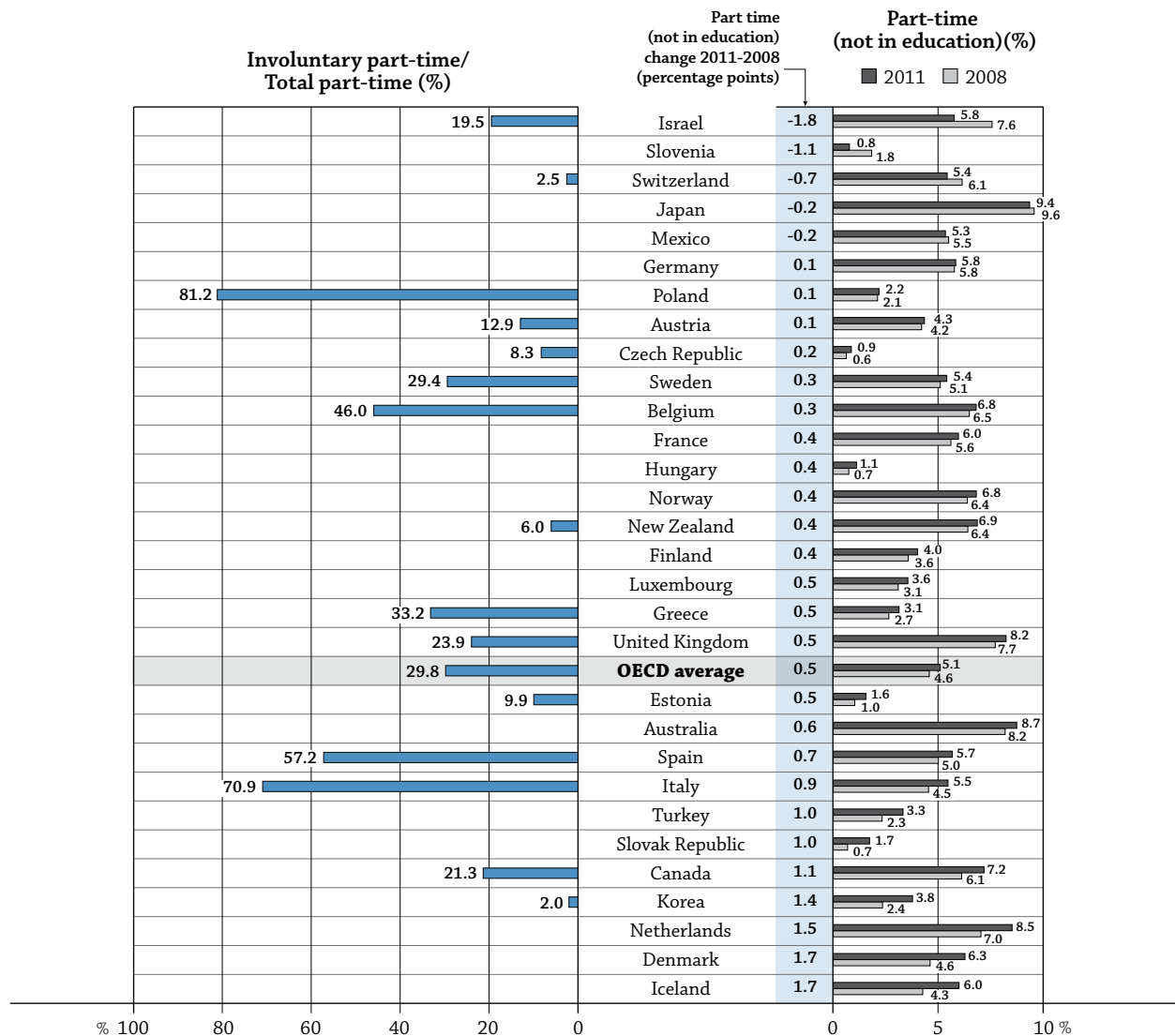
Many young people working part time want to work more. On average across the 17 countries that reported on involuntary part-time work or on people wishing to work more and available to do so, about a third of 15-29 year-olds are underemployed part-time workers. This proportion varies widely from fewer than 10% in the Czech Republic, Estonia, Korea, New Zealand and Switzerland, to almost 60% in Chile and Spain, 70% in Italy, and more than 80% in Poland. No correlation is apparent between part-time underemployment and the size or evolution of part-time employment (Chart C5.4). Considering countries in the European Union, CEDEFOP reported that “compared to 2008, the share of young people who work part-time although they would like to have a full-time job increased in all EU countries except for Germany, where it remained at a similar level” (CEDEFOP, 2012).

While further education improves young people’s economic opportunities, the downturn in the global economy over the past several years has made it difficult for young people to find work. On average across OECD countries, in 2011 the proportion of 15-29 year-olds no longer in education and working part-time increased as the education level increased: 3% for those who completed below upper secondary education, 6% for those who completed upper secondary, and 7% for those who completed tertiary education. As individuals with higher education are more likely to work, the relative share of part-time work in employment shrinks as education levels rise: 11% of employed 15-29 year-olds with tertiary education who are no longer in education work part time (7.5% of 63.6%), while 18% of employed 15-29 year-olds with below upper secondary education who are no longer in education work part time (3.2% of 16.7%). The relative share of involuntary part-time work in employment also decreases as the education level increases: 6% of employed 15-29 year-olds with tertiary education who are no longer in education work part time involuntarily (3.9% of 63.6%), while 9% of employed 15-29 year-olds with below upper secondary education who are no longer in education work part time involuntarily (1.5% of 16.7%) (Table C5.6).

The gender gap in part-time employment among young people who are no longer in school is significant (OECD, 2012c). On average across the 34 OECD countries, in 2011, 15-29 year-old women were twice as likely (6%) as men (3%) of the same age to be part-time workers when no longer in education. Across the 17 countries that reported information on involuntary part-time work, the proportion of young women working part time involuntarily was larger than that of men (3% versus 2%); but as a proportion of total

part-time employment, according to gender, the share of involuntary part-time work was larger among men than women. Men are less likely to work part time; and when they do, it is less likely to be their choice (Tables C5.3b and c, available on line).

**Chart C5.4. Involuntary part-time 15-29 year-old workers among total part-time workers (2011), and change in part-time employment (2008-11)**



Countries are ranked in ascending order of the percentage-point difference of part-time workers among 15-29 year-olds no longer in education between 2008 and 2011.

Source: OECD. Table C5.7. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm)).

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### Expected years in education

On average across OECD countries, in 2011, individuals spent 7 years in education and almost 8 years not in education between the ages of 15 and 29 (Table C5.1a).

In most OECD countries, education policies encourage young people to complete at least upper secondary education. The effect of these efforts is seen in young people's participation in education beyond compulsory schooling. In addition, the average number of years of formal education expected after compulsory schooling has changed considerably over the past decade (Table C5.4a).



In 2011, in all countries except Chile, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Turkey, young women spent more time in education than young men. Only in Brazil are young women expected to spend the same number of years studying (5 years) as their male counterparts. In the Slovak Republic and Slovenia, young women are likely to spend one full year more in education than their male counterparts. On average, 15-29 year-old men are expected to spend 7 years in education, 6 years employed, 1 year unemployed and almost 1 year out of the labour force; 15-29 year-old women are expected to spend 7 years studying, 5 years employed, less than one year unemployed, and almost 2 years out of the labour force (Tables C5.1b and c, available on line).

## Definitions

**Employed** individuals includes individuals employed according to the ILO definition, but excludes those attending work-study programmes who are already counted. Please refer to A5 and Annex 3 for further explanations.

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

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

**NEET:** Young people neither in employment nor in education or training.

**Part-time work** is split between voluntary part-time, involuntary part-time and unknowns. Involuntary part-time comprises the following three categories, as measured in labour-force surveys: persons who usually work full-time, but during the reference week worked fewer hours than usual at their job for economic reasons, irrespective of how many fewer hours, or who worked part-time for economic reasons; persons who usually work part-time because they cannot find a full-time job; and persons who usually work part-time for reasons other than the inability to find full-time work and who worked fewer hours than usual at their job during the reference week for economic reasons. Involuntary part-time includes also people wanting to work more hours, not necessarily full-time.

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

## 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.











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

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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## Indicator C5 Tables

	<b>Table C5.1a</b>	<b>Expected years in education and not in education for 15-29 year-olds, by work status (2011)</b>
		StatLink  <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932850889">http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932850889</a>
WEB	<b>Table C5.1b</b>	<b>Expected years in education and not in education for 15-29 year-old men, by work status (2011)</b>
		StatLink  <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932850908">http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932850908</a>
WEB	<b>Table C5.1c</b>	<b>Expected years in education and not in education for 15-29 year-old women, by work status (2011)</b>
		StatLink  <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932850927">http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932850927</a>
WEB	<b>Table C5.1d</b>	<b>Trends in expected years in education and not in education for 15-29 year-olds, by gender (1999-2011)</b>
		StatLink  <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932850946">http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932850946</a>
	<b>Table C5.2a</b>	<b>Percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, by work status, including duration of unemployment (2011)</b>
		StatLink  <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932850965">http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932850965</a>
WEB	<b>Table C5.2b</b>	<b>Percentage of 15-29 year-old men in education and not in education, by work status, including duration of unemployment (2011)</b>
		StatLink  <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932850984">http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932850984</a>
WEB	<b>Table C5.2c</b>	<b>Percentage of 15-29 year-old women in education and not in education, by work status, including duration of unemployment (2011)</b>
		StatLink  <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851003">http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851003</a>
WEB	<b>Table C5.2d</b>	<b>Percentage of young people in education and not in education, by age group and work status, including duration of unemployment (2011)</b>
		StatLink  <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851022">http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851022</a>
	<b>Table C5.3a</b>	<b>Percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, by work status, including part-time workers (2011)</b>
		StatLink  <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851041">http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851041</a>
WEB	<b>Table C5.3b</b>	<b>Percentage of 15-29 year-old men in education and not in education, by work status, including part-time workers (2011)</b>
		StatLink  <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851060">http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851060</a>

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



<b>WEB</b>	<b>Table C5.3c</b>	<b>Percentage of 15-29 year-old women in education and not in education, by work status, including part-time workers (2011)</b> <i>StatLink  <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851079">http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851079</a></i>
<b>WEB</b>	<b>Table C5.3d</b>	<b>Percentage of young people in education and not in education, by 5-year age group and work status, including part-time workers (2011)</b> <i>StatLink  <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851098">http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851098</a></i>
	<b>Table C5.4a</b>	<b>Trends in the percentage of young people in education and not in education, employed or not, by 5-year age group (1997-2011)</b> <i>StatLink  <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851117">http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851117</a></i>
<b>WEB</b>	<b>Table C5.4b</b>	<b>Trends in the percentage of young men in education and not in education, employed or not, by 5-year age group (1997-2011)</b> <i>StatLink  <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851136">http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851136</a></i>
<b>WEB</b>	<b>Table C5.4c</b>	<b>Trends in the percentage of young women in education and not in education, employed or not, by 5-year age group (1997-2011)</b> <i>StatLink  <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851155">http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851155</a></i>
<b>WEB</b>	<b>Table C5.4d</b>	<b>Trends in the percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, employed or not, by educational attainment (2006-11)</b> <i>StatLink  <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851174">http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851174</a></i>
	<b>Table C5.5a</b>	<b>Percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, by educational attainment and work status, including duration of unemployment (2011)</b> <i>StatLink  <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851193">http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851193</a></i>
<b>WEB</b>	<b>Table C5.5b</b>	<b>Percentage of 25-29 year-olds in education and not in education, by educational attainment and work status (2011)</b> <i>StatLink  <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851212">http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851212</a></i>
	<b>Table C5.6</b>	<b>Percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, by educational attainment and work status, including part-time (PT) workers (2011)</b> <i>StatLink  <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851231">http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851231</a></i>
	<b>Table C5.7</b>	<b>Trends in the percentage of 15-29 year-old part-time (PT) and full-time (FT) workers in education and not in education (2006-11)</b> <i>StatLink  <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851250">http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851250</a></i>

Table C5.1a. **Expected years in education and not in education for 15-29 year-olds, by work status (2011)**

		Expected years in education			Expected years not in education				
		Not employed	Employed (including work-study programmes) <sup>1</sup>	Sub-total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Sub-total	
									(1)
OECD	Australia	3.1	3.8	6.8	6.4	0.6	1.1	8.2	
	Austria	4.1	2.8	6.9	6.7	0.6	0.9	8.1	
	Belgium	6.4	0.7	7.1	5.9	0.9	1.2	7.9	
	Canada	3.9	2.6	6.6	6.5	0.9	1.1	8.4	
	Chile	5.5	1.0	6.6	4.9	0.8	2.8	8.4	
	Czech Republic	5.8	1.4	7.2	5.9	0.8	1.1	7.8	
	Denmark	4.0	4.8	8.9	4.5	0.7	0.9	6.1	
	Estonia	5.6	1.6	7.2	5.5	1.2	1.1	7.8	
	Finland	6.0	2.4	8.4	4.8	0.8	1.0	6.6	
	France	5.8	0.9	6.7	5.8	1.4	1.1	8.3	
	Germany	4.8	2.9	7.7	5.7	0.7	1.0	7.3	
	Greece	6.4	0.3	6.8	5.0	2.2	1.1	8.2	
	Hungary	6.9	0.3	7.3	5.0	1.1	1.6	7.7	
	Iceland	5.0	4.0	9.0	4.8	0.8	0.4	6.0	
	Ireland	5.2	1.1	6.3	5.4	1.8	1.5	8.7	
	Israel	4.6	1.6	6.2	4.7	0.5	3.7	8.8	
	Italy	6.4	0.4	6.8	4.7	1.2	2.3	8.2	
	Japan <sup>2</sup>	5.3	0.9	6.2	2.8	0.3	0.7	3.8	
	Korea	6.1	0.8	6.9	5.3	0.4	2.4	8.1	
	Luxembourg	7.4	0.9	8.2	5.7	0.5	0.5	6.8	
	Mexico	4.0	1.0	5.1	6.2	0.6	3.1	9.9	
	Netherlands	3.4	4.9	8.2	5.7	0.3	0.8	6.8	
	New Zealand	4.3	2.6	6.9	6.0	0.7	1.4	8.1	
	Norway	4.6	2.3	6.9	6.8	0.4	0.9	8.1	
	Poland	6.0	1.2	7.2	5.5	1.1	1.2	7.8	
	Portugal	5.9	0.8	6.7	6.0	1.5	0.8	8.3	
	Slovak Republic	6.1	0.7	6.8	5.3	1.6	1.2	8.2	
	Slovenia	6.5	2.5	9.0	4.4	1.0	0.6	6.0	
	Spain	5.7	0.7	6.4	5.0	2.5	1.1	8.6	
	Sweden	6.2	1.7	7.9	5.8	0.7	0.6	7.1	
	Switzerland	3.1	4.0	7.1	6.5	0.6	0.8	7.9	
	Turkey	3.9	0.8	4.8	5.0	1.1	4.1	10.2	
	United Kingdom	4.2	2.1	6.2	6.5	1.0	1.3	8.8	
	United States	4.7	2.3	7.0	5.6	0.9	1.5	8.0	
	OECD average (excluding Japan)		5.2	1.9	7.1	5.6	1.0	1.4	7.9
	EU21 average		5.7	1.7	7.3	5.5	1.1	1.1	7.7
Other G20	Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Brazil	3.1	1.9	5.0	7.1	0.9	2.0	10.0	
	China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Indonesia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Russian Federation	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Saudi Arabia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	South Africa	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	G20 average	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. Data refer to 15-24 year-olds.

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

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932850889>

Table C5.2a. **Percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, by work status, including duration of unemployment (2011)**

		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	NEETs <sup>2</sup>	Unemployed			Not in the labour force	Sub-total		
				For any length of time	Less than 6 months					For any length of time	Less than 6 months	More than 6 months				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8) = (9) + (12)	(9) = (10) + (11) + unknowns	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)			
OECD	Australia	4.0	21.1	2.4	1.9	18.1	45.6	42.9	11.5	3.9	2.8	1.1	7.6	54.4	100	
	Austria	9.0	9.6	1.1	0.9	26.1	45.8	44.5	9.8	3.9	2.4	1.5	5.8	54.2	100	
	Belgium	1.0	3.5	0.7	0.3	41.9	47.0	39.1	13.9	6.1	2.8	3.2	7.8	53.0	100	
	Canada	a	17.6	2.6	2.3	23.5	43.7	43.0	13.3	5.7	4.8	0.8	7.5	56.3	100	
	Chile	a	6.8	1.8	1.7	35.2	43.8	32.5	23.7	5.4	5.1	0.2	18.3	56.2	100	
	Czech Republic	5.9	3.6	0.4	0.3	38.1	48.0	39.3	12.7	5.3	2.3	3.0	7.4	52.0	100	
	Denmark	a	32.1	4.6	3.5	22.4	59.1	29.9	11.0	4.9	3.5	1.4	6.0	40.9	100	
	Estonia	a	10.9	1.9	1.2	35.4	48.2	36.6	15.2	8.1	2.8	5.3	7.0	51.8	100	
	Finland	a	16.0	4.3	3.9	35.6	56.0	32.3	11.8	5.2	3.8	1.3	6.6	44.0	100	
	France	a	5.9	0.4	0.3	38.4	44.6	39.0	16.4	9.3	4.4	4.8	7.1	55.4	100	
	Germany	10.7	8.5	0.8	0.6	31.0	51.1	37.9	11.0	4.6	2.1	2.4	6.4	48.9	100	
	Greece	a	2.2	1.2	0.6	41.6	45.0	33.2	21.8	14.6	5.3	9.4	7.1	55.0	100	
	Hungary	a	2.2	0.3	c	45.8	48.4	33.1	18.5	7.6	2.6	5.0	10.9	51.6	100	
	Iceland	a	26.6	4.2	3.3	29.3	60.1	32.0	7.9	5.1	3.6	c	2.9	39.9	100	
	Ireland	a	7.1	1.1	0.5	33.5	41.7	36.3	22.0	12.0	3.3	8.6	10.0	58.3	100	
	Israel	a	10.5	0.8	0.6	29.8	41.1	31.3	27.6	3.3	2.3	0.8	24.4	58.9	100	
	Italy	0.1	2.5	0.7	0.3	42.2	45.5	31.3	23.2	8.2	2.8	5.4	15.0	54.5	100	
	Japan <sup>3</sup>	a	9.1	0.3	m	52.9	62.3	27.6	10.1	3.1	m	m	7.0	37.7	100	
	Korea	a	5.2	0.5	0.5	40.2	45.9	35.3	18.8	2.8	2.6	0.2	16.0	54.1	100	
	Luxembourg	a	5.9	0.9	0.8	48.2	54.9	37.8	7.2	3.6	1.7	1.9	3.7	45.1	100	
	Mexico	a	6.9	0.6	0.5	26.4	33.9	41.4	24.7	3.9	3.4	0.3	20.8	66.1	100	
	Netherlands	a	32.4	2.5	m	20.0	54.9	38.2	6.9	1.8	m	m	5.1	45.1	100	
	New Zealand	a	17.4	3.7	2.7	24.7	45.8	39.9	14.3	4.9	3.5	1.2	9.4	54.2	100	
	Norway	a	15.3	1.8	1.6	29.0	46.1	45.4	8.5	2.8	1.9	0.7	5.7	53.9	100	
	Poland	a	7.8	1.8	1.0	38.4	47.9	36.4	15.7	7.5	3.4	4.1	8.3	52.1	100	
	Portugal	a	5.3	2.0	1.0	37.5	44.8	39.9	15.3	10.2	4.4	5.8	5.1	55.2	100	
	Slovak Republic	2.8	2.1	0.3	c	40.1	45.4	35.4	19.1	10.9	2.4	8.5	8.2	54.6	100	
	Slovenia	a	16.9	2.1	1.1	41.2	60.2	29.1	10.7	6.7	2.9	3.8	4.0	39.8	100	
	Spain	a	4.7	3.1	1.2	34.6	42.5	33.1	24.4	17.0	5.9	10.3	7.5	57.5	100	
	Sweden	a	11.1	6.1	4.4	35.4	52.6	38.4	9.0	4.9	3.5	1.1	4.1	47.4	100	
	Switzerland	14.9	11.9	1.3	0.7	19.5	47.6	43.4	9.0	3.8	2.1	1.7	5.2	52.4	100	
	Turkey	a	5.5	1.5	0.8	24.8	31.8	33.5	34.6	7.1	4.1	3.0	27.6	68.2	100	
	United Kingdom	2.4	11.3	2.6	1.6	25.2	41.4	43.1	15.5	6.7	3.5	3.2	8.8	58.6	100	
	United States	a	15.1	2.4	1.7	29.2	46.7	37.4	15.9	5.9	3.5	2.5	9.9	53.3	100	
	OECD average (excluding Japan)			11.0	1.9	1.4	32.8	47.2	37.0	15.8	6.5	3.3	3.3	9.3	52.8	100
	EU21 average			9.6	1.9	1.3	35.8	48.8	36.4	14.8	7.6	3.3	4.5	7.2	51.2	100
Other G20	Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Brazil	a	12.5	2.6	m	18.2	33.4	47.2	19.3	5.8	m	m	13.6	66.6	100	
	China	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	
	Indonesia	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	
	Saudi Arabia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	South Africa	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	G20 average	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	


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. 15-29 year-olds who are neither in employment nor in education or training.

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

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

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

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932850965>

**Table C5.3a. Percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, by work status, including part-time workers (2011)**

		In education							Not in education						Total in education and not in education	
		Students in work-study programmes <sup>1</sup> + Other employed	Employed, including			Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Sub-total	Employed	Employed, including			NEETs <sup>2</sup>	Sub-total		
			Full time	Part time (PT)	Voluntary PT					Full time	Part time (PT)	Involuntary PT				
		(1)	(2)	(3) = (4) + involuntary PT + unknowns	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10) = (11) + voluntary PT + unknowns	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
OECD	Australia	25.2	8.6	16.6	m	2.4	18.1	45.6	42.9	34.1	8.7	m	11.5	54.4	100	
	Austria	18.6	12.4	6.2	6.0	1.1	26.1	45.8	44.5	40.1	4.3	1.2	9.8	54.2	100	
	Belgium	4.4	1.9	2.2	1.8	0.7	41.9	47.0	39.1	32.3	6.8	3.8	13.9	53.0	100	
	Canada	17.6	2.5	15.0	14.4	2.6	23.5	43.7	43.0	35.8	7.2	4.1	13.3	56.3	100	
	Chile	6.8	4.3	2.5	1.4	1.8	35.2	43.8	32.5	28.9	3.7	2.2	23.7	56.2	100	
	Czech Republic	9.6	2.5	1.1	1.1	0.4	38.1	48.0	39.3	38.4	0.9	c	12.7	52.0	100	
	Denmark	32.1	7.2	24.9	m	4.6	22.4	59.1	29.9	23.6	6.3	m	11.0	40.9	100	
	Estonia	10.9	7.8	3.1	3.1	1.9	35.4	48.2	36.6	35.1	1.6	c	15.2	51.8	100	
	Finland	16.0	5.4	10.6	m	4.3	35.6	56.0	32.3	28.3	4.0	m	11.8	44.0	100	
	France	5.9	4.0	1.8	m	0.4	38.4	44.6	39.0	33.0	6.0	m	16.4	55.4	100	
	Germany	19.2	12.7	6.5	m	0.8	31.0	51.1	37.9	32.1	5.8	m	11.0	48.9	100	
	Greece	2.2	1.3	0.9	c	1.2	41.6	45.0	33.2	30.1	3.1	0.7	21.8	55.0	100	
	Hungary	2.2	1.6	0.4	m	0.3	45.8	48.4	33.1	29.9	1.1	m	18.5	51.6	100	
	Iceland	26.6	5.1	21.5	m	4.2	29.3	60.1	32.0	26.0	6.0	m	7.9	39.9	100	
	Ireland	7.1	2.0	5.1	m	1.1	33.5	41.7	36.3	29.0	7.3	m	22.0	58.3	100	
	Israel	10.5	3.6	6.5	6.4	0.8	29.8	41.1	31.3	25.0	5.8	2.2	27.6	58.9	100	
	Italy	2.6	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.7	42.2	45.5	31.3	25.9	5.5	4.4	23.2	54.5	100	
	Japan <sup>3</sup>	9.1	m	9.1	m	0.3	52.9	62.3	27.6	18.2	9.4	m	10.1	37.7	100	
	Korea	5.2	2.2	2.9	2.9	0.5	40.2	45.9	35.3	31.5	3.8	0.1	18.8	54.1	100	
	Luxembourg	5.9	3.2	2.5	m	0.9	48.2	54.9	37.8	34.3	3.6	m	7.2	45.1	100	
	Mexico	6.9	3.7	3.2	m	0.6	26.4	33.9	41.4	35.8	5.3	m	24.7	66.1	100	
	Netherlands	32.4	7.3	24.5	24.5	2.5	20.0	54.9	38.2	29.7	8.5	m	6.9	45.1	100	
	New Zealand	17.4	5.6	11.7	m	3.7	24.7	45.8	39.9	33.1	6.9	1.0	14.3	54.2	100	
	Norway	15.3	c	15.0	m	1.8	29.0	46.1	45.4	37.6	6.8	m	8.5	53.9	100	
	Poland	7.8	5.9	1.8	0.2	1.8	38.4	47.9	36.4	34.2	2.2	1.6	15.7	52.1	100	
	Portugal	5.3	m	m	m	2.0	37.5	44.8	39.9	m	m	m	15.3	55.2	100	
	Slovak Republic	4.9	1.8	0.3	m	0.3	40.1	45.4	35.4	33.7	1.7	m	19.1	54.6	100	
	Slovenia	16.9	8.5	8.4	m	2.1	41.2	60.2	29.1	28.3	0.8	m	10.7	39.8	100	
	Spain	4.7	2.1	2.7	2.1	3.1	34.6	42.5	33.1	27.4	5.7	4.3	24.4	57.5	100	
	Sweden	11.1	2.5	8.5	7.3	6.1	35.4	52.6	38.4	32.8	5.4	2.8	9.0	47.4	100	
	Switzerland	26.7	18.9	7.8	7.8	1.3	19.5	47.6	43.4	38.0	5.4	c	9.0	52.4	100	
	Turkey	5.5	4.3	1.2	m	1.5	24.8	31.8	33.5	30.2	3.3	m	34.6	68.2	100	
	United Kingdom	13.7	5.0	7.5	7.2	2.6	25.2	41.4	43.1	33.8	8.2	3.5	15.5	58.6	100	
	United States	15.1	4.7	10.4	9.6	2.4	29.2	46.7	37.4	30.2	7.2	3.5	15.9	53.3	100	
	OECD average (excluding Japan)		12.5	5.2	7.3	6.1	1.9	32.8	47.2	37.0	31.8	5.0	2.5	15.8	52.8	100
	EU21 average		11.1	4.8	6.0	5.4	1.9	35.8	48.8	36.4	31.6	4.4	2.8	14.8	51.2	100
Other G20	Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Brazil	12.5	8.9	3.7	m	2.6	18.2	33.4	47.2	42.6	4.7	m	19.3	66.6	100	
	China	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	
	Indonesia	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	
	Saudi Arabia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	South Africa	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	G20 average		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

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. 15-29 year-olds who are neither in employment nor in education or training.

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

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

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851041>



Table C5.4a. [1/3] **Trends in the percentage of young people in education and not in education, employed or not, by age group (1997-2011)<sup>1</sup>**

		Age group	2000			2005			2008			2011		
			In education		Not in education	In education		Not in education	In education		Not in education	In education		Not in education
			Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed
			(10)	(11)	(12)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)
OECD	Australia	15-19	79.5	13.7	6.8	78.3	14.3	7.4	79.4	14.3	6.3	80.0	12.2	7.8
		20-24	35.9	50.9	13.3	39.4	49.0	11.6	39.3	50.0	10.7	42.1	46.2	11.7
		25-29	15.5	65.5	19.0	16.6	68.0	15.4	15.4	70.5	14.1	18.9	66.6	14.6
		15-29	42.8	44.0	13.2	45.0	43.5	11.4	44.4	45.2	10.4	45.6	42.9	11.5
	Austria	15-19	m	m	m	84.4	8.7	6.9	84.3	10.0	5.6	87.0	7.5	5.5
		20-24	m	m	m	30.4	57.2	12.4	32.3	56.3	11.4	36.0	53.6	10.5
		25-29	m	m	m	12.0	74.6	13.4	14.6	71.7	13.7	19.1	68.1	12.8
		15-29	m	m	m	41.3	47.7	11.0	42.6	47.0	10.4	45.8	44.5	9.8
	Belgium	15-19	89.9	3.6	6.5	90.1	3.7	6.2	90.5	4.0	5.5	90.4	3.5	6.1
		20-24	43.8	40.2	16.0	38.1	43.6	18.3	41.5	44.4	14.1	43.1	39.8	17.1
		25-29	11.8	72.5	15.7	7.4	74.9	17.7	7.7	75.8	16.5	10.6	71.4	18.0
		15-29	46.9	40.2	12.9	44.4	41.4	14.2	45.9	42.0	12.1	47.0	39.1	13.9
	Canada	15-19	80.6	11.2	8.2	80.3	12.7	7.0	80.2	12.5	7.3	81.4	10.9	7.7
		20-24	35.8	48.5	15.7	39.2	46.4	14.5	38.9	48.1	13.0	40.1	45.3	14.6
		25-29	10.6	72.2	17.2	12.5	71.7	15.8	12.4	72.6	14.9	12.7	70.3	17.1
		15-29	42.5	43.9	13.7	44.0	43.5	12.4	43.8	44.5	11.7	43.7	43.0	13.3
	Chile	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	70.7	7.9	21.4
		20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	39.9	35.2	24.9
		25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	15.8	59.1	25.0
		15-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	43.8	32.5	23.7
	Czech Republic	15-19	82.1	10.0	7.9	90.3	4.4	5.3	92.7	4.5	2.7	93.2	3.0	3.7
		20-24	19.7	60.0	20.3	35.9	47.5	16.6	44.8	44.7	10.6	50.0	37.2	12.8
		25-29	2.4	72.1	25.6	4.4	72.4	23.2	11.1	71.2	17.7	11.9	68.6	19.5
		15-29	31.7	49.7	18.5	39.5	44.6	15.9	46.6	42.5	10.9	48.0	39.3	12.7
	Denmark	15-19	89.9	7.4	2.7	88.4	7.3	4.3	86.3	9.7	4.0	89.1	5.6	5.3
		20-24	54.8	38.6	6.6	54.4	37.2	8.3	51.3	40.6	8.2	55.8	32.3	11.9
		25-29	36.1	56.4	7.5	27.0	61.3	11.6	23.7	67.6	8.6	29.3	54.5	16.2
		15-29	57.7	36.5	5.8	55.5	36.3	8.2	54.3	38.8	6.9	59.1	29.9	11.0
	Estonia	15-19	m	m	m	92.0	2.9	5.2	88.8	6.3	4.9	90.5	3.2	6.4
		20-24	m	m	m	50.9	32.7	16.3	46.5	42.8	10.7	48.5	35.7	15.8
		25-29	m	m	m	14.2	61.8	24.0	14.9	66.6	18.5	17.6	61.6	20.8
		15-29	m	m	m	54.0	31.3	14.8	49.9	38.7	11.3	48.2	36.6	15.2
	Finland	15-19	m	m	m	90.2	4.5	5.2	90.3	4.6	5.1	91.5	3.4	5.1
		20-24	m	m	m	52.8	34.1	13.0	50.5	37.5	12.0	52.4	33.3	14.3
		25-29	m	m	m	25.7	60.3	14.0	29.2	58.4	12.4	26.5	57.9	15.6
		15-29	m	m	m	55.4	33.7	10.9	56.2	34.0	9.9	56.0	32.3	11.8
	France	15-19	88.2	4.8	7.0	90.5	3.2	6.3	90.3	3.9	5.8	90.2	2.7	7.1
		20-24	39.4	43.0	17.6	42.5	39.7	17.8	42.2	41.2	16.6	40.7	39.0	20.3
		25-29	5.9	73.7	20.4	5.1	75.1	19.8	5.2	75.1	19.7	4.9	73.6	21.5
		15-29	44.1	40.9	15.0	46.8	38.7	14.5	45.8	40.2	14.0	44.6	39.0	16.4
	Germany	15-19	87.4	6.8	5.7	92.9	2.7	4.4	92.4	3.9	3.7	92.3	4.1	3.5
		20-24	34.1	49.0	16.9	44.2	37.1	18.7	46.7	39.3	14.0	49.0	38.5	12.6
		25-29	12.7	69.8	17.5	18.5	60.3	21.2	19.2	63.8	17.0	18.5	65.8	15.7
		15-29	44.9	41.8	13.3	52.2	33.1	14.7	52.3	36.1	11.6	51.1	37.9	11.0
	Greece	15-19	82.6	8.1	9.3	82.2	6.1	11.7	86.8	4.8	8.4	89.5	2.2	8.3
		20-24	30.7	43.4	25.9	40.4	38.0	21.6	48.5	34.4	17.1	47.0	28.7	24.3
		25-29	5.1	65.8	29.2	6.4	69.8	23.7	8.9	70.0	21.1	9.8	60.2	30.0
		15-29	39.0	39.4	21.5	38.6	41.7	19.7	43.7	40.1	16.2	45.0	33.2	21.8
	Hungary	15-19	83.7	7.7	8.6	90.6	3.0	6.4	91.8	2.5	5.7	93.7	1.5	4.8
		20-24	32.3	45.7	22.0	46.6	34.5	18.9	48.4	33.2	18.4	47.9	29.7	22.4
		25-29	9.4	61.4	29.2	13.1	63.0	24.0	9.9	67.1	23.1	10.3	63.1	26.6
		15-29	40.7	39.1	20.2	46.3	36.5	17.2	47.2	36.5	16.3	48.4	33.1	18.5

1. Years 1997, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2009 and 2010 are available for consultation on line (see Statlink below).

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

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851117>

Table C5.4a. [2/3] **Trends in the percentage of young people in education and not in education, employed or not, by age group (1997-2011)<sup>1</sup>**

C5

	Age group	2000			2005			2008			2011		
		In education		Not in education	In education		Not in education	In education		Not in education	In education		Not in education
		Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed
		(10)	(11)	(12)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)
OECD	Iceland	15-19	83.1	14.8	c	86.4	10.7	c	85.5	12.0	90.6	5.4	c
		20-24	48.0	47.7	c	53.0	37.1	10.0	56.7	39.8	58.7	32.8	8.5
		25-29	34.9	59.2	5.9	30.9	61.5	7.6	30.6	62.6	6.9	28.8	59.6
		15-29	56.0	39.9	4.1	57.0	36.2	6.8	57.5	38.2	4.3	60.1	32.0
Ireland		15-19	80.0	15.6	4.4	82.4	13.1	4.5	81.4	10.1	8.5	87.4	3.1
		20-24	26.7	63.6	9.7	27.7	60.0	12.3	30.2	55.3	14.6	38.7	34.9
		25-29	3.3	83.4	13.3	5.3	80.9	13.8	10.1	75.6	14.3	10.6	61.3
		15-29	37.9	53.2	9.0	36.2	53.4	10.5	36.1	51.1	12.8	41.7	36.3
Israel		15-19	m	m	m	68.9	6.3	24.7	70.7	7.1	22.2	69.8	6.0
		20-24	m	m	m	28.3	31.4	40.3	28.9	33.6	37.5	26.9	35.7
		25-29	m	m	m	21.4	54.3	24.2	24.0	53.1	22.9	27.4	51.2
		15-29	m	m	m	40.2	30.2	29.6	42.1	30.3	27.5	41.1	31.3
Italy		15-19	77.1	9.8	13.1	81.8	7.0	11.2	84.5	5.9	9.6	84.7	3.9
		20-24	36.0	36.5	27.5	38.6	37.3	24.1	42.6	35.4	22.0	41.0	30.6
		25-29	17.0	56.1	26.9	14.4	59.8	25.8	15.5	60.0	24.5	16.2	55.3
		15-29	39.9	36.8	23.3	41.5	37.5	21.1	45.3	35.5	19.2	45.5	31.3
Japan	15-24	62.1	29.2	8.8	59.7	31.5	8.8	58.6	34.0	7.4	62.3	27.6	10.1
Korea		15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	90.6	2.3	7.0	88.7	2.5
		20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	41.1	36.7	22.2	42.3	34.4
		25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	9.4	65.1	25.5	8.5	66.6
		15-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	44.8	36.7	18.5	45.9	35.3
Luxembourg		15-19	92.2	6.1	c	93.4	4.4	2.2	94.0	3.8	2.1	95.0	2.7
		20-24	42.8	48.9	8.2	47.4	43.3	9.3	55.9	34.3	9.8	62.1	29.4
		25-29	11.6	75.5	12.9	8.6	81.2	10.3	11.2	75.8	13.0	12.8	76.6
		15-29	45.3	46.6	8.1	48.5	44.2	7.3	51.9	39.6	8.5	54.9	37.8
Mexico		15-19	47.9	33.8	18.3	57.6	24.2	18.2	60.0	22.2	17.8	60.8	20.4
		20-24	17.7	55.2	27.1	24.3	48.7	27.0	25.1	48.4	26.5	26.2	46.6
		25-29	4.0	65.8	30.2	5.7	62.8	31.5	6.6	63.9	29.5	7.0	63.5
		15-29	25.4	50.0	24.6	31.9	43.2	24.9	33.7	42.5	23.9	33.9	41.4
Netherlands		15-19	80.6	15.7	3.7	89.2	7.0	3.9	90.7	7.2	2.1	89.3	7.3
		20-24	36.5	55.2	8.2	49.1	41.8	9.1	52.1	42.3	5.6	55.2	37.9
		25-29	5.0	83.0	12.1	18.2	70.2	11.6	18.7	73.5	7.8	20.0	69.7
		15-29	38.1	53.6	8.3	52.1	39.7	8.2	54.3	40.6	5.1	54.9	38.2
New Zealand		15-19	m	m	m	75.6	17.2	7.2	76.2	16.8	7.0	78.6	12.8
		20-24	m	m	m	39.3	46.7	14.0	39.9	46.0	14.1	40.5	43.0
		25-29	m	m	m	19.1	65.4	15.5	15.9	68.1	16.0	16.1	65.9
		15-29	m	m	m	46.4	41.7	12.0	45.7	42.2	12.1	45.8	39.9
Norway		15-19	92.4	5.9	c	87.4	10.1	2.5	78.3	17.7	4.0	82.9	13.9
		20-24	41.7	50.3	8.0	41.5	48.9	9.6	39.3	53.6	7.0	41.0	48.6
		25-29	17.5	72.1	10.4	15.7	72.0	12.3	12.6	78.2	9.2	13.8	74.2
		15-29	48.4	44.6	7.0	48.6	43.4	8.1	44.1	49.2	6.8	46.1	45.4
Poland		15-19	92.8	2.6	4.5	97.9	0.4	1.7	95.8	1.9	2.4	94.3	1.8
		20-24	34.9	34.3	30.8	62.7	17.2	20.1	56.8	27.6	15.6	51.6	29.7
		25-29	8.0	62.9	29.1	16.4	54.3	29.3	11.4	67.1	21.5	11.5	66.7
		15-29	43.8	34.1	22.1	55.7	26.0	18.4	52.5	33.8	13.7	47.9	36.4
Portugal		15-19	72.6	19.7	7.7	79.3	12.2	8.4	81.7	11.2	7.1	86.5	5.5
		20-24	36.5	52.6	11.0	37.4	48.4	14.1	36.5	50.0	13.5	41.3	40.0
		25-29	11.0	76.6	12.5	11.5	73.6	14.9	11.9	73.0	15.1	15.2	66.7
		15-29	38.2	51.2	10.5	38.9	48.2	12.9	40.1	47.6	12.2	44.8	39.9
Slovak Republic		15-19	67.3	6.4	26.3	90.4	3.3	6.3	90.6	3.8	5.7	92.2	2.5
		20-24	18.1	48.8	33.1	31.0	43.8	25.2	39.3	44.1	16.6	46.2	32.4
		25-29	1.3	66.9	31.8	6.1	64.9	29.0	6.5	68.7	24.7	8.3	63.9
		15-29	29.3	40.3	30.4	41.1	38.3	20.5	43.2	40.6	16.2	45.4	35.4

1. Years 1997, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2009 and 2010 are available for consultation on line (see Statlink below).

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

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851117>

Table C5.4a. [3/3] **Trends in the percentage of young people in education and not in education, employed or not, by age group (1997-2011)<sup>1</sup>**

		Age group	2000			2005			2008			2011		
			In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education	
Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed			
(10)	(11)	(12)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)			
OECD	Slovenia	15-19	m	m	m	92.4	2.7	4.9	92.2	3.4	4.4	95.4	1.2	3.4
		20-24	m	m	m	55.7	31.3	13.0	60.6	29.2	10.3	68.7	20.0	11.3
		25-29	m	m	m	24.6	63.9	11.5	26.9	63.2	9.9	27.1	57.3	15.6
		15-29	m	m	m	55.5	34.4	10.1	57.1	34.5	8.5	60.2	29.1	10.7
	Spain	15-19	80.6	11.4	8.0	78.2	11.0	10.8	78.9	10.5	10.5	84.7	3.3	12.0
		20-24	44.6	40.3	15.0	35.1	45.5	19.4	34.0	46.5	19.4	40.8	30.0	29.2
		25-29	16.2	62.4	21.4	10.9	69.3	19.8	9.5	71.5	18.9	13.2	57.1	29.6
		15-29	45.0	39.8	15.3	37.1	45.7	17.2	36.3	46.9	16.8	42.5	33.1	24.4
	Sweden	15-19	90.6	5.8	3.6	89.6	5.8	4.7	87.4	8.2	4.4	89.4	6.4	4.2
		20-24	42.1	47.2	10.7	42.5	44.1	13.4	39.5	47.5	12.9	43.4	43.7	12.9
		25-29	21.9	68.9	9.2	23.6	66.5	10.0	21.7	68.7	9.5	24.1	66.1	9.8
		15-29	50.2	41.9	7.9	52.9	38.0	9.2	51.3	39.9	8.7	52.6	38.4	9.0
	Switzerland	15-19	84.6	7.5	7.9	85.3	7.2	7.5	82.9	7.7	9.4	87.9	7.1	5.0
		20-24	37.4	56.7	5.9	37.9	50.3	11.9	42.7	48.2	9.1	41.5	47.8	10.7
		25-29	15.1	73.9	11.0	12.3	75.9	11.8	14.4	75.5	10.1	17.7	71.4	10.9
		15-29	45.1	46.6	8.3	44.4	45.2	10.4	46.0	44.5	9.6	47.6	43.4	9.0
	Turkey	15-19	39.2	29.6	31.2	45.8	18.1	36.1	44.7	18.2	37.1	60.1	15.1	24.8
		20-24	12.7	43.1	44.2	15.4	34.9	49.7	20.0	33.9	46.1	25.6	34.7	39.6
		25-29	2.9	58.8	38.3	4.0	50.2	45.8	4.9	51.6	43.5	8.9	50.9	40.2
		15-29	18.5	43.7	37.8	22.4	34.0	43.6	23.4	34.6	42.0	31.8	33.5	34.6
	United Kingdom	15-19	77.0	15.0	8.0	76.0	14.6	9.3	76.5	13.7	9.8	81.2	9.3	9.5
		20-24	32.4	52.2	15.4	32.1	51.0	16.8	28.3	53.4	18.3	33.1	47.8	19.1
		25-29	13.3	70.3	16.3	13.3	70.1	16.6	12.3	71.9	15.8	13.7	69.0	17.3
		15-29	40.0	46.6	13.3	41.2	44.6	14.2	38.2	47.1	14.8	41.4	43.1	15.5
	United States	15-19	81.3	11.7	7.0	85.6	8.3	6.1	85.2	7.6	7.2	86.2	6.6	7.1
		20-24	32.5	53.1	14.4	36.1	48.4	15.5	36.9	45.9	17.2	39.9	41.6	18.5
		25-29	11.4	72.8	15.8	11.9	70.0	18.1	13.2	67.3	19.5	14.8	63.4	21.7
		15-29	43.1	44.6	12.2	45.2	41.7	13.1	45.3	40.1	14.6	46.7	37.4	15.9
	OECD average	15-19	80.1	11.4	9.4	83.7	8.3	8.2	83.8	8.5	7.8	85.6	6.2	8.3
		20-24	34.7	48.2	17.7	40.3	42.2	17.5	41.8	42.6	16.0	44.2	37.5	18.4
		25-29	12.2	68.7	19.1	14.1	67.1	18.8	14.4	68.3	17.4	15.8	64.2	20.0
	EU21 average	15-29	41.4	43.6	15.1	45.1	39.9	14.9	45.7	40.7	13.7	47.2	37.0	15.8
		15-19	83.2	9.2	7.9	87.7	6.1	6.2	88.0	6.4	5.6	89.9	4.0	6.1
		20-24	35.6	47.0	17.3	42.6	41.2	16.1	44.2	41.9	13.9	47.3	35.4	17.3
		25-29	11.3	69.3	19.4	13.7	68.0	18.3	14.3	69.4	16.4	15.8	64.5	19.7
		15-29	41.9	43.0	15.0	46.4	39.8	13.8	47.2	40.6	12.2	48.8	36.4	14.8
Other G20	Argentina		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Brazil	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	69.1	17.2	13.8	62.4	24.6	13.1
		20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	23.8	53.7	22.5	22.5	53.2	24.3
		25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	12.2	67.1	20.7	11.1	67.3	21.6
		15-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	35.4	45.7	19.0	33.4	47.2	19.3
	China		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	India		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Indonesia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Russian Federation		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Saudi Arabia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	South Africa		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	G20 average		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	

1. Years 1997, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2009 and 2010 are available for consultation on line (see *Statlink* below).

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

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851117>

Table C5.5a. [1/3] **Percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, by educational attainment and work status, including duration of unemployment (2011)**

		Completed level of education	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	NEETs <sup>2</sup>	Unemployed		Not in the labour force	Sub-total	
					For any length of time	More than 6 months					For any length of time	More than 6 months			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8) = (9) + (11)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)			
OECD	Australia	0/1/2	5.2	19.2	3.6	3.0	33.6	61.5	23.3	15.3	5.1	1.7	10.2	38.5	100
		3/4	5.1	23.7	2.2	1.7	12.7	43.7	46.0	10.2	3.6	1.0	6.7	56.3	100
		5/6	0.5	18.8	1.1	0.9	7.3	27.6	63.4	8.9	3.2	0.6	5.8	72.4	100
		Total	4.0	21.1	2.4	1.9	18.1	45.6	42.9	11.5	3.9	1.1	7.6	54.4	100
	Austria	0/1/2	22.4	3.9	0.8	0.4	47.4	74.5	13.2	12.3	4.8	2.2	7.6	25.5	100
		3/4	1.7	11.6	1.1	1.0	14.7	29.0	62.3	8.7	3.8	1.2	4.9	71.0	100
		5/6	c	20.5	2.7	2.1	10.6	34.0	60.2	5.8	1.4	c	4.4	66.0	100
		Total	9.0	9.6	1.1	0.9	26.1	45.8	44.5	9.8	3.9	1.5	5.8	54.2	100
	Belgium	0/1/2	1.1	2.1	0.7	0.4	61.6	65.5	16.2	18.3	7.4	4.2	10.9	34.5	100
		3/4	1.2	2.9	0.7	0.3	38.9	43.8	43.2	13.0	6.1	3.4	6.9	56.2	100
		5/6	c	6.9	0.5	c	13.8	21.5	70.6	8.0	3.6	1.2	4.4	78.5	100
		Total	1.0	3.5	0.7	0.3	41.9	47.0	39.1	13.9	6.1	3.2	7.8	53.0	100
	Canada	0/1/2	a	20.4	5.8	5.1	44.3	70.5	15.5	14.0	4.6	0.6	9.4	29.5	100
		3/4	a	18.4	2.1	1.8	20.5	41.0	44.1	14.9	6.8	0.9	8.0	59.0	100
		5/6	a	14.1	0.8	0.6	10.4	25.3	64.3	10.4	5.1	0.8	5.3	74.7	100
		Total	a	17.6	2.6	2.3	23.5	43.7	43.0	13.3	5.7	0.8	7.5	56.3	100
	Chile	0/1/2	a	3.5	1.8	1.7	51.2	56.5	18.7	24.8	4.2	0.1	20.7	43.5	100
		3/4	a	10.1	2.1	2.0	28.8	41.0	35.4	23.7	5.9	0.3	17.8	59.0	100
		5/6	a	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.1	79.2	18.7	7.7	0.7	11.0	97.9	100
		Total	a	6.8	1.8	1.7	35.2	43.8	32.5	23.7	5.4	0.2	18.3	56.2	100
	Czech Republic	0/1/2	18.3	0.7	c	c	64.5	83.7	5.8	10.5	4.5	3.3	6.0	16.3	100
		3/4	0.8	3.8	0.4	0.3	28.0	33.0	52.8	14.2	6.1	3.2	8.1	67.0	100
		5/6	a	9.6	0.6	c	20.9	31.2	57.2	11.6	4.0	1.5	7.7	68.8	100
		Total	5.9	3.6	0.4	0.3	38.1	48.0	39.3	12.7	5.3	3.0	7.4	52.0	100
Denmark	0/1/2	a	38.1	6.5	5.0	31.7	76.3	13.4	10.3	3.9	1.3	6.3	23.7	100	
	3/4	a	26.7	3.2	2.5	13.9	43.9	45.0	11.1	5.8	1.2	5.3	56.1	100	
	5/6	a	29.7	1.9	1.5	10.1	41.7	50.1	8.2	6.7	1.5	1.5	58.3	100	
	Total	a	32.1	4.6	3.5	22.4	59.1	29.9	11.0	4.9	1.4	6.0	40.9	100	
Estonia	0/1/2	a	3.0	1.7	1.4	63.0	67.7	18.0	14.4	6.8	4.4	7.6	32.3	100	
	3/4	a	13.0	2.4	1.4	26.0	41.4	42.6	16.0	9.6	7.0	6.3	58.6	100	
	5/6	a	19.8	c	c	9.7	30.5	55.0	14.5	6.7	2.8	7.8	69.5	100	
	Total	a	10.9	1.9	1.2	35.4	48.2	36.6	15.2	8.1	5.3	7.0	51.8	100	
Finland	0/1/2	a	10.1	5.7	5.2	63.4	79.3	10.0	10.7	3.6	1.1	7.1	20.7	100	
	3/4	a	20.7	3.7	3.3	21.6	46.0	41.0	13.0	6.9	1.7	6.1	54.0	100	
	5/6	a	16.0	2.7	2.7	7.0	25.6	64.1	10.3	3.2	c	7.0	74.4	100	
	Total	a	16.0	4.3	3.9	35.6	56.0	32.3	11.8	5.2	1.3	6.6	44.0	100	
France	0/1/2	a	4.3	0.2	0.1	60.3	64.8	15.8	19.4	10.0	6.4	9.4	35.2	100	
	3/4	a	7.1	0.6	0.4	32.0	39.7	43.0	17.3	10.2	4.8	7.1	60.3	100	
	5/6	a	6.1	0.3	0.3	17.1	23.5	66.1	10.4	6.4	2.4	3.9	76.5	100	
	Total	a	5.9	0.4	0.3	38.4	44.6	39.0	16.4	9.3	4.8	7.1	55.4	100	
Germany	0/1/2	17.5	6.1	1.2	0.7	50.9	75.7	11.9	12.5	5.0	2.9	7.5	24.3	100	
	3/4	6.9	9.9	0.6	0.5	19.4	36.9	52.4	10.8	4.8	2.2	6.0	63.1	100	
	5/6	1.3	11.2	0.7	0.5	6.1	19.2	74.9	5.9	2.0	0.8	3.9	80.8	100	
	Total	10.7	8.5	0.8	0.6	31.0	51.1	37.9	11.0	4.6	2.4	6.4	48.9	100	
Greece	0/1/2	a	0.7	c	c	59.2	60.0	20.7	19.3	9.9	6.1	9.3	40.0	100	
	3/4	a	3.2	1.8	1.2	40.7	45.7	33.7	20.7	14.1	9.2	6.6	54.3	100	
	5/6	a	2.8	1.9	c	5.5	10.1	59.6	30.3	26.4	17.0	3.9	89.9	100	
	Total	a	2.2	1.2	0.6	41.6	45.0	33.2	21.8	14.6	9.4	7.1	55.0	100	
Hungary	0/1/2	a	0.5	c	c	72.0	72.6	8.4	19.0	6.0	4.1	13.0	27.4	100	
	3/4	a	2.7	0.4	c	35.7	38.8	42.4	18.9	9.0	5.8	9.9	61.2	100	
	5/6	a	5.6	c	c	8.9	15.2	69.1	15.7	7.3	5.1	8.4	84.8	100	
	Total	a	2.2	0.3	c	45.8	48.4	33.1	18.5	7.6	5.0	10.9	51.6	100	

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

2. 15-29 year-olds neither in employment nor in education or training.

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

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

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851193>

Table C5.5a. [2/3] **Percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, by educational attainment and work status, including duration of unemployment (2011)**

		Completed level of education	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	NEETs <sup>2</sup>	Unemployed		Not in the labour force	Sub-total	
					For any length of time	More than 6 months					For any length of time	More than 6 months			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8) = (9) + (11)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)			
OECD	Iceland	0/1/2	a	29.4	5.1	4.2	36.7	71.3	21.5	7.2	4.4	c	2.8	28.7	100
		3/4	a	26.1	3.4	2.7	25.8	55.3	37.3	7.4	4.5	c	3.0	44.7	100
		5/6	a	14.8	c	c	c	21.9	65.2	12.9	9.8	c	c	78.1	100
		Total	a	26.6	4.2	3.3	29.3	60.1	32.0	7.9	5.1	1.4	2.9	39.9	100
	Ireland	0/1/2	a	3.1	0.6	0.3	62.4	66.1	10.6	23.4	10.0	8.2	13.3	33.9	100
		3/4	a	10.8	1.5	0.8	26.0	38.3	36.7	25.0	15.6	10.9	9.5	61.7	100
		5/6	a	7.1	1.0	0.5	9.5	17.7	68.5	13.8	8.9	5.5	5.0	82.3	100
		Total	a	7.1	1.1	0.5	33.5	41.7	36.3	22.0	12.0	8.6	10.0	58.3	100
	Israel	0/1/2	a	3.2	0.4	0.3	68.3	71.9	10.9	17.2	2.2	0.6	15.0	28.1	100
		3/4	a	13.5	1.1	0.8	16.2	30.8	33.8	35.4	3.3	0.8	32.1	69.2	100
		5/6	a	13.3	0.8	0.6	7.5	21.6	59.1	19.3	4.9	1.0	14.4	78.4	100
		Total	a	10.5	0.8	0.6	29.8	41.1	31.3	27.6	3.3	0.8	24.4	58.9	100
	Italy	0/1/2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	56.0	56.7	19.7	23.6	6.3	4.4	17.4	43.3	100
		3/4	0.1	3.6	1.0	0.5	31.9	36.6	40.4	23.0	9.8	6.5	13.1	63.4	100
		5/6	0.3	7.0	1.6	0.7	26.9	35.8	42.4	21.8	8.8	4.3	13.0	64.2	100
		Total	0.1	2.5	0.7	0.3	42.2	45.5	31.3	23.2	8.2	5.4	15.0	54.5	100
	Japan <sup>3</sup>	0/1/2/3	a	15.5	0.7	m	37.7	53.9	30.4	15.7	4.8	m	10.9	46.1	100
		3/4	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
		5/6	a	a	0.0	m	a	0.0	84.2	15.8	5.1	m	10.7	100.0	100
		Total	a	9.1	0.3	m	52.9	62.3	27.6	10.1	3.1	m	7.0	37.7	100
	Korea	0/1/2	a	1.5	0.2	0.2	90.0	91.7	2.4	5.9	0.8	0.1	5.1	8.3	100
		3/4	a	9.2	1.0	1.0	28.6	38.8	34.1	27.1	2.9	0.2	24.2	61.2	100
		5/6	a	1.7	0.1	0.1	1.6	3.4	72.6	24.0	5.0	0.4	19.0	96.6	100
		Total	a	5.2	0.5	0.5	40.2	45.9	35.3	18.8	2.8	0.2	16.0	54.1	100
	Luxembourg	0/1/2	a	7.1	0.8	c	72.6	80.5	14.1	5.4	2.1	1.3	3.3	19.5	100
		3/4	a	6.6	1.3	1.3	34.2	42.1	49.9	8.0	5.4	3.3	2.6	57.9	100
		5/6	a	1.8	c	c	16.4	18.7	73.5	7.8	3.1	c	4.7	81.3	100
		Total	a	5.9	0.9	0.8	48.2	54.9	37.8	7.2	3.6	1.9	3.7	45.1	100
	Mexico	0/1/2	a	5.3	0.4	0.4	26.8	32.5	39.8	27.6	3.4	0.2	24.2	67.5	100
		3/4	a	11.1	1.1	1.0	30.8	42.9	38.2	18.9	4.0	0.3	14.9	57.1	100
		5/6	a	8.5	0.6	0.5	10.9	19.9	63.3	16.8	7.4	0.8	9.4	80.1	100
		Total	a	6.9	0.6	0.5	26.4	33.9	41.4	24.7	3.9	0.3	20.8	66.1	100
	Netherlands	0/1/2	a	37.2	4.4	m	30.3	72.0	19.5	8.6	1.8	m	6.8	28.0	100
		3/4	a	33.0	1.7	m	15.9	50.6	43.3	6.1	1.8	m	4.3	49.4	100
		5/6	a	22.2	0.4	m	8.3	30.8	64.7	4.5	2.1	m	2.4	69.2	100
		Total	a	32.4	2.5	m	20.0	54.9	38.2	6.9	1.8	m	5.1	45.1	100
	New Zealand	0/1/2	a	12.2	5.9	4.3	38.5	56.6	23.7	19.8	5.5	1.8	14.3	43.4	100
		3/4	a	22.5	3.4	2.4	23.9	49.9	39.0	11.1	4.5	1.0	6.6	50.1	100
		5/6	a	15.6	1.2	1.0	7.5	24.4	62.8	12.8	5.1	0.7	7.8	75.6	100
		Total	a	17.4	3.7	2.7	24.7	45.8	39.9	14.3	4.9	1.2	9.4	54.2	100
	Norway	0/1/2	a	16.4	2.6	2.2	42.8	61.8	28.4	9.8	3.0	0.9	6.8	38.2	100
		3/4	a	16.8	1.3	1.1	20.0	38.1	54.7	7.2	2.5	c	4.7	61.9	100
		5/6	a	9.9	c	c	11.3	22.1	71.3	6.6	2.7	c	3.9	77.9	100
		Total	a	15.3	1.8	1.6	29.0	46.1	45.4	8.5	2.8	0.7	5.7	53.9	100
	Poland	0/1/2	a	3.3	0.6	0.3	75.7	79.6	8.2	12.2	4.0	2.3	8.2	20.4	100
		3/4	a	8.9	2.4	1.3	24.6	35.9	43.4	20.7	10.0	5.5	10.6	64.1	100
		5/6	a	12.4	2.1	1.3	10.1	24.6	62.6	12.8	7.5	3.9	5.3	75.4	100
		Total	a	7.8	1.8	1.0	38.4	47.9	36.4	15.7	7.5	4.1	8.3	52.1	100
	Portugal	0/1/2	a	3.9	2.0	0.8	43.6	49.4	32.6	18.1	10.5	6.2	7.6	50.6	100
		3/4	a	6.2	2.1	1.1	39.6	47.9	40.7	11.4	9.0	5.2	2.4	52.1	100
		5/6	a	8.7	2.0	1.5	11.2	21.9	63.9	14.2	12.1	6.1	2.1	78.1	100
		Total	a	5.3	2.0	1.0	37.5	44.8	39.9	15.3	10.2	5.8	5.1	55.2	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. 15-29 year-olds neither in employment nor in education or training.

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

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

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851193>

Table C5.5a. [3/3] **Percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, by educational attainment and work status, including duration of unemployment (2011)**

		Completed level of education	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	NEETs <sup>2</sup>	Unemployed		Not in the labour force	Sub-total	
					For any length of time	More than 6 months					For any length of time	More than 6 months			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8) = (9) + (11)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)			
OECD	Slovak Republic	0/1/2	8.7	c	0.1	m	73.9	82.8	4.0	13.3	6.6	5.7	6.7	17.2	100
		3/4	0.3	2.2	0.5	c	25.1	28.1	48.4	23.5	14.1	10.8	9.4	71.9	100
		5/6	a	6.3	c	c	25.9	32.5	52.7	14.8	7.9	5.9	6.8	67.5	100
		Total	2.8	2.1	0.3	c	40.1	45.4	35.4	19.1	10.9	8.5	8.2	54.6	100
	Slovenia	0/1/2	a	8.5	1.2	0.8	75.4	85.0	6.5	8.5	4.2	2.8	4.3	15.0	100
		3/4	a	21.1	2.6	1.3	32.2	55.9	33.0	11.1	7.0	4.0	4.1	44.1	100
		5/6	a	16.1	1.3	0.8	7.8	25.3	60.7	14.1	11.0	4.8	3.1	74.7	100
		Total	a	16.9	2.1	1.1	41.2	60.2	29.1	10.7	6.7	3.8	4.0	39.8	100
	Spain	0/1/2	a	1.6	2.3	0.9	41.0	44.9	26.1	28.9	19.9	13.1	9.1	55.1	100
		3/4	a	6.7	4.3	1.7	39.2	50.3	31.1	18.7	13.0	7.3	5.6	49.7	100
		5/6	a	9.4	3.5	1.3	14.2	27.1	51.5	21.4	15.2	7.6	6.2	72.9	100
		Total	a	4.7	3.1	1.2	34.6	42.5	33.1	24.4	17.0	10.3	7.5	57.5	100
	Sweden	0/1/2	a	11.9	10.1	7.4	59.8	81.7	10.1	8.1	3.5	1.1	4.6	18.3	100
		3/4	a	9.9	4.9	3.5	19.1	34.0	54.2	11.8	7.2	1.5	4.6	66.0	100
		5/6	a	15.8	4.0	3.0	17.3	37.1	58.0	4.9	2.7	c	2.2	62.9	100
		Total	a	11.1	6.1	4.4	35.4	52.6	38.4	9.0	4.9	1.1	4.1	47.4	100
	Switzerland	0/1/2	35.9	5.3	1.5	c	33.9	76.5	13.4	10.1	4.6	2.6	5.5	23.5	100
		3/4	2.8	14.5	1.5	1.0	12.4	31.1	60.0	8.9	3.7	1.3	5.2	68.9	100
		5/6	c	19.9	c	c	6.5	27.4	66.4	6.2	2.4	c	3.8	72.6	100
		Total	14.9	11.9	1.3	0.7	19.5	47.6	43.4	9.0	3.8	1.7	5.2	52.4	100
Turkey	0/1/2	a	3.9	0.9	0.5	28.7	33.5	30.0	36.5	5.9	2.2	30.6	66.5	100	
	3/4	a	7.4	2.2	1.1	23.6	33.3	33.7	33.0	7.3	3.3	25.7	66.7	100	
	5/6	a	10.6	3.5	1.4	4.5	18.6	54.1	27.3	13.8	7.6	13.5	81.4	100	
	Total	a	5.5	1.5	0.8	24.8	31.8	33.5	34.6	7.1	3.0	27.6	68.2	100	
United Kingdom	0/1/2	2.9	2.6	1.4	0.7	45.7	52.6	23.5	24.0	10.0	5.8	14.0	47.4	100	
	3/4	3.0	14.1	3.9	2.3	25.6	46.5	39.1	14.4	6.5	2.8	7.9	53.5	100	
	5/6	0.8	13.7	1.0	0.8	9.6	25.2	66.5	8.4	4.4	1.6	4.0	74.8	100	
	Total	2.4	11.3	2.6	1.6	25.2	41.4	43.1	15.5	6.7	3.2	8.8	58.6	100	
United States	0/1/2	a	9.4	3.1	2.4	61.1	73.6	13.9	12.5	3.7	1.6	8.8	26.4	100	
	3/4	a	18.7	2.5	1.8	19.3	40.6	40.0	19.4	7.7	3.3	11.7	59.4	100	
	5/6	a	14.8	1.1	0.7	8.2	24.0	63.8	12.2	5.0	1.7	7.2	76.0	100	
	Total	a	15.1	2.4	1.7	29.2	46.7	37.4	15.9	5.9	2.5	9.9	53.3	100	
OECD average (excluding Japan)	0/1/2		8.7	2.4	1.9	53.5	67.5	16.7	15.8	5.7	3.2	10.1	32.5	100	
	3/4		12.6	2.0	1.4	25.7	40.9	42.9	16.2	7.0	3.7	9.2	59.1	100	
	5/6		11.9	1.4	1.0	10.7	23.2	63.6	13.3	6.7	3.4	6.6	76.8	100	
	Total		11.0	1.9	1.4	32.8	47.2	37.0	15.8	6.5	3.2	9.3	52.8	100	
EU21 average	0/1/2		7.4	2.2	1.6	57.6	70.1	14.7	15.3	6.7	4.4	8.6	29.9	100	
	3/4		10.7	2.0	1.4	27.8	41.2	43.7	15.1	8.4	4.9	6.7	58.8	100	
	5/6		11.8	1.7	1.3	12.7	26.1	61.5	12.3	7.2	4.5	5.1	73.9	100	
	Total		9.6	1.9	1.3	35.8	48.8	36.4	14.8	7.6	4.5	7.2	51.2	100	
Other G20	Argentina		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Brazil	0/1/2	a	12.1	3.4	m	27.4	42.9	38.8	18.3	4.0	m	14.3	57.1	100
		3/4	a	13.6	1.7	m	6.8	22.1	56.8	21.1	7.4	m	13.7	77.9	100
		5/6	a	9.8	1.0	m	5.4	16.2	66.0	17.8	11.1	m	6.8	83.8	100
		Total	a	12.5	2.6	m	18.2	33.4	47.2	19.3	5.8	m	13.6	66.6	100
	China		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	
	Indonesia		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	
	Saudi Arabia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
South Africa		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m		
G20 average		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	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. 15-29 year-olds neither in employment nor in education or training.

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

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

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851193>



Table C5.6. [1/3] **Percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, by educational attainment and work status, including part-time (PT) workers (2011)**

		Completed level of education	In education							Not in education						Total in education and not in education
			Students in work-study programmes <sup>1</sup> + Other employed	Employed			Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Sub-total	Employed	Employed			NEETs <sup>2</sup>	Sub-total	
				Full time	Part time (PT)	Voluntary PT					For any length	Full time	Part time (PT)			
							(1)									
OECD	Australia	0/1/2	24.4	6.1	18.2	m	3.6	33.6	61.5	23.3	17.5	5.8	m	15.3	38.5	100
		3/4	28.8	9.6	19.2	m	2.2	12.7	43.7	46.0	35.9	10.1	m	10.2	56.3	100
		5/6	19.3	10.0	9.3	m	1.1	7.3	27.6	63.4	53.2	10.2	m	8.9	72.4	100
		Total	25.2	8.6	16.6	m	2.4	18.1	45.6	42.9	34.1	8.7	m	11.5	54.4	100
	Austria	0/1/2	26.3	23.1	3.2	3.1	0.8	47.4	74.5	13.2	10.4	2.8	0.9	12.3	25.5	100
		3/4	13.3	5.4	7.9	7.8	1.1	14.7	29.0	62.3	57.2	5.1	1.3	8.7	71.0	100
		5/6	20.8	12.7	8.1	7.0	c	10.6	34.0	60.2	54.4	5.8	c	5.8	66.0	100
		Total	18.6	12.4	6.2	6.0	1.1	26.1	45.8	44.5	40.1	4.3	1.2	9.8	54.2	100
	Belgium	0/1/2	3.2	0.5	2.0	1.9	0.7	61.6	65.5	16.2	12.3	3.8	2.4	18.3	34.5	100
		3/4	4.1	1.5	2.2	1.8	0.7	38.9	43.8	43.2	35.1	8.1	4.9	13.0	56.2	100
		5/6	7.1	4.8	2.4	1.7	c	13.8	21.5	70.6	61.1	9.4	4.1	8.0	78.5	100
		Total	4.4	1.9	2.2	1.8	0.7	41.9	47.0	39.1	32.3	6.8	3.8	13.9	53.0	100
	Canada	0/1/2	20.4	0.6	19.7	19.1	5.8	44.3	70.5	15.5	11.8	3.7	1.9	14.0	29.5	100
		3/4	18.4	2.3	16.1	15.4	2.1	20.5	41.0	44.1	35.9	8.2	4.7	14.9	59.0	100
		5/6	14.1	4.4	9.7	9.1	0.8	10.4	25.3	64.3	55.7	8.6	5.2	10.4	74.7	100
		Total	17.6	2.5	15.0	14.4	2.6	23.5	43.7	43.0	35.8	7.2	4.1	13.3	56.3	100
	Chile	0/1/2	3.5	2.4	1.1	0.6	1.8	51.2	56.5	18.7	16.2	2.5	1.5	24.8	43.5	100
		3/4	10.1	6.2	3.9	1.7	2.1	28.8	41.0	35.4	31.8	3.5	2.1	23.7	59.0	100
		5/6	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.9	2.1	79.2	69.4	9.9	6.6	18.7	97.9	100
		Total	6.8	4.3	2.5	1.1	1.8	35.2	43.8	32.5	28.9	3.7	2.2	23.7	56.2	100
	Czech Republic	0/1/2	19.0	c	0.3	c	c	64.5	83.7	5.8	5.4	0.3	c	10.5	16.3	100
		3/4	4.6	2.8	1.1	1.1	0.4	28.0	33.0	52.8	51.9	1.0	c	14.2	67.0	100
		5/6	9.6	6.2	3.4	3.3	c	20.9	31.2	57.2	55.6	1.6	c	11.6	68.8	100
		Total	9.6	2.5	1.1	1.1	0.4	38.1	48.0	39.3	38.4	0.9	c	12.7	52.0	100
	Denmark	0/1/2	38.1	7.8	30.3	m	6.5	31.7	76.3	13.4	10.3	3.2	m	10.3	23.7	100
		3/4	26.7	6.9	19.8	m	3.2	13.9	43.9	45.0	35.8	9.2	m	11.1	56.1	100
		5/6	29.7	8.1	21.6	m	1.9	10.1	41.7	50.1	42.1	8.1	m	8.2	58.3	100
		Total	32.1	7.2	24.9	m	4.6	22.4	59.1	29.9	23.6	6.3	m	11.0	40.9	100
	Estonia	0/1/2	3.0	c	1.1	c	c	63.0	67.7	18.0	16.9	1.1	c	14.4	32.3	100
		3/4	13.0	9.6	3.4	3.4	2.4	26.0	41.4	42.6	41.1	1.5	c	16.0	58.6	100
		5/6	19.8	13.7	6.1	5.8	c	9.7	30.5	55.0	52.4	2.6	c	14.5	69.5	100
		Total	10.9	7.8	3.1	3.1	1.9	35.4	48.2	36.6	35.1	1.6	c	15.2	51.8	100
	Finland	0/1/2	10.1	1.6	8.5	m	5.7	63.4	79.3	10.0	8.8	1.2	m	10.7	20.7	100
		3/4	20.7	7.1	13.6	m	3.7	21.6	46.0	41.0	35.2	5.8	m	13.0	54.0	100
		5/6	16.0	10.0	6.0	m	2.7	7.0	25.6	64.1	58.3	5.9	m	10.3	74.4	100
		Total	16.0	5.4	10.6	m	4.3	35.6	56.0	32.3	28.3	4.0	m	11.8	44.0	100
	France	0/1/2	4.3	3.6	0.6	m	0.2	60.3	64.8	15.8	12.4	3.4	m	19.4	35.2	100
		3/4	7.1	4.4	2.7	m	0.6	32.0	39.7	43.0	35.5	7.5	m	17.3	60.3	100
		5/6	6.1	4.1	2.0	m	0.3	17.1	23.5	66.1	59.1	7.0	m	10.4	76.5	100
		Total	5.9	4.0	1.8	m	0.4	38.4	44.6	39.0	33.0	6.0	m	16.4	55.4	100
	Germany	0/1/2	23.7	18.8	4.9	m	1.2	50.9	75.7	11.9	8.5	3.3	m	12.5	24.3	100
		3/4	16.8	9.2	7.7	m	0.6	19.4	36.9	52.4	45.1	7.3	m	10.8	63.1	100
		5/6	12.5	5.2	7.2	m	0.7	6.1	19.2	74.9	65.8	9.1	m	5.9	80.8	100
		Total	19.2	12.7	6.5	m	0.8	31.0	51.1	37.9	32.1	5.8	m	11.0	48.9	100
	Greece	0/1/2	c	c	0.3	c	c	59.2	60.0	20.7	18.1	2.6	c	19.3	40.0	100
		3/4	3.2	1.6	1.5	c	1.8	40.7	45.7	33.7	30.9	2.8	c	20.7	54.3	100
		5/6	2.8	c	0.4	c	c	5.5	10.1	59.6	54.3	5.4	c	30.3	89.9	100
		Total	2.2	1.3	0.9	c	1.2	41.6	45.0	33.2	30.1	3.1	0.7	21.8	55.0	100
	Hungary	0/1/2	c	c	c	m	c	72.0	72.6	8.4	7.3	c	m	19.0	27.4	100
		3/4	2.7	1.8	0.5	m	c	35.7	38.8	42.4	37.9	1.4	m	18.9	61.2	100
		5/6	5.6	4.7	c	m	c	8.9	15.2	69.1	64.5	c	m	15.7	84.8	100
		Total	2.2	1.6	0.4	m	0.3	45.8	48.4	33.1	29.9	1.1	m	18.5	51.6	100

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

2. 15-29 year-olds neither in employment nor in education or training.

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

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

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851231>

Table C5.6. [2/3] **Percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, by educational attainment and work status, including part-time (PT) workers (2011)**

		Completed level of education	In education							Not in education						Total in education and not in education
			Students in work-study programmes <sup>1</sup> + Other employed	Employed			Unemployed For any length	Not in the labour force	Sub-total	Employed	Employed			NEETs <sup>2</sup>	Sub-total	
				Full time	Part time (PT)	Voluntary PT					Full time	Part time (PT)	Involuntary PT			
							(1)	(2)	(3) = (4) + involuntary PT + unknowns							
OECD	Iceland	0/1/2	29.4	4.0	25.5	m	5.1	36.7	71.3	21.5	16.9	4.7	m	7.2	28.7	100
		3/4	26.1	6.6	19.6	m	c	25.8	55.3	37.3	30.3	6.9	m	7.4	44.7	100
		5/6	14.8	c	c	m	c	c	21.9	65.2	55.4	c	m	12.9	78.1	100
		Total	26.6	5.1	21.5	m	4.2	29.3	60.1	32.0	26.0	6.0	m	7.9	39.9	100
	Ireland	0/1/2	3.1	0.5	2.6	m	0.6	62.4	66.1	10.6	7.1	3.5	m	23.4	33.9	100
		3/4	10.8	2.0	8.7	m	1.5	26.0	38.3	36.7	27.4	9.3	m	25.0	61.7	100
		5/6	7.1	3.9	3.2	m	1.0	9.5	17.7	68.5	59.9	8.6	m	13.8	82.3	100
		Total	7.1	2.0	5.1	m	1.1	33.5	41.7	36.3	29.0	7.3	m	22.0	58.3	100
	Israel	0/1/2	3.2	c	2.8	2.8	0.4	68.3	71.9	10.9	9.2	1.6	0.6	17.2	28.1	100
		3/4	13.5	4.3	8.7	8.5	1.1	16.2	30.8	33.8	27.7	5.6	2.0	35.4	69.2	100
		5/6	13.3	7.5	5.5	5.2	0.8	7.5	21.6	59.1	44.1	13.8	6.1	19.3	78.4	100
		Total	10.5	3.6	6.5	6.4	0.8	29.8	41.1	31.3	25.0	5.8	2.2	27.6	58.9	100
	Italy	0/1/2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	56.0	56.7	19.7	16.4	3.3	2.6	23.6	43.3	100
		3/4	3.7	1.6	2.1	1.4	1.0	31.9	36.6	40.4	33.1	7.3	5.9	23.0	63.4	100
		5/6	7.3	3.7	3.5	2.2	1.6	26.9	35.8	42.4	35.8	6.6	5.5	21.8	64.2	100
		Total	2.6	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.7	42.2	45.5	31.3	25.9	5.5	4.4	23.2	54.5	100
	Japan <sup>3</sup>	0/1/2/3	15.5	m	15.5	m	0.7	37.7	53.9	30.4	17.9	12.5	m	15.7	46.1	100
		3/4	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
		5/6	m	m	m	m	m	m	0.0	84.2	62.7	21.5	m	15.8	100.0	100
		Total	9.1	m	9.1	m	0.3	52.9	62.3	27.6	18.2	9.4	m	10.1	37.7	100
	Korea	0/1/2	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.2	90.0	91.7	2.4	2.1	0.4	0.0	5.9	8.3	100
		3/4	9.2	3.8	5.4	5.4	1.0	28.6	38.8	34.1	30.5	3.7	0.2	27.1	61.2	100
		5/6	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.1	1.6	3.4	72.6	65.0	7.7	0.2	24.0	96.6	100
		Total	5.2	2.2	2.9	2.9	0.5	40.2	45.9	35.3	31.5	3.8	0.1	18.8	54.1	100
Luxembourg	0/1/2	7.1	3.6	3.3	m	c	72.6	80.5	14.1	12.6	1.5	m	5.4	19.5	100	
	3/4	6.6	3.5	3.1	m	c	34.2	42.1	49.9	44.8	5.1	m	8.0	57.9	100	
	5/6	c	c	0.0	m	c	16.4	18.7	73.5	67.4	6.1	m	7.8	81.3	100	
	Total	5.9	3.2	2.5	m	0.9	48.2	54.9	37.8	34.3	3.6	m	7.2	45.1	100	
Mexico	0/1/2	5.3	2.4	2.8	m	0.4	26.8	32.5	39.8	34.1	5.5	m	27.6	67.5	100	
	3/4	11.1	6.5	4.5	m	1.1	30.8	42.9	38.2	33.8	4.1	m	18.9	57.1	100	
	5/6	8.5	6.1	2.3	m	0.6	10.9	19.9	63.3	55.0	7.9	m	16.8	80.1	100	
	Total	6.9	3.7	3.2	m	0.6	26.4	33.9	41.4	35.8	5.3	m	24.7	66.1	100	
Netherlands	0/1/2	37.2	6.2	30.4	30.4	4.4	30.3	72.0	19.5	14.7	4.7	m	8.6	28.0	100	
	3/4	33.0	7.3	24.8	24.8	1.7	15.9	50.6	43.3	32.4	10.9	m	6.1	49.4	100	
	5/6	22.2	9.8	12.4	12.4	0.4	8.3	30.8	64.7	53.4	11.3	m	4.5	69.2	100	
	Total	32.4	7.3	24.5	24.5	2.5	20.0	54.9	38.2	29.7	8.5	m	6.9	45.1	100	
New Zealand	0/1/2	12.2	2.7	9.4	m	5.9	38.5	56.6	23.7	18.0	5.7	0.8	19.8	43.4	100	
	3/4	22.5	6.2	16.3	m	3.4	23.9	49.9	39.0	32.5	6.5	0.7	11.1	50.1	100	
	5/6	15.6	8.5	7.2	m	1.2	7.5	24.4	62.8	53.7	9.1	1.6	12.8	75.6	100	
	Total	17.4	5.6	11.7	m	3.7	24.7	45.8	39.9	33.1	6.9	1.0	14.3	54.2	100	
Norway	0/1/2	16.4	c	16.2	m	2.6	42.8	61.8	28.4	22.6	4.6	m	9.8	38.2	100	
	3/4	16.8	c	16.2	m	c	20.0	38.1	54.7	45.6	8.2	m	7.2	61.9	100	
	5/6	9.9	c	9.7	m	c	11.3	22.1	71.3	61.0	9.7	m	6.6	77.9	100	
	Total	15.3	c	15.0	m	1.8	29.0	46.1	45.4	37.6	6.8	m	8.5	53.9	100	
Poland	0/1/2	3.3	1.0	2.3	c	0.6	75.7	79.6	8.2	7.2	0.9	0.8	12.2	20.4	100	
	3/4	8.9	7.2	1.7	0.3	2.4	24.6	35.9	43.4	40.8	2.6	2.0	20.7	64.1	100	
	5/6	12.4	10.3	2.1	0.4	2.1	10.1	24.6	62.6	59.4	3.2	2.4	12.8	75.4	100	
	Total	7.8	5.9	1.8	0.2	1.8	38.4	47.9	36.4	34.2	2.2	1.6	15.7	52.1	100	
Portugal	0/1/2	3.9	m	m	m	2.0	43.6	49.4	32.6	m	m	m	18.1	50.6	100	
	3/4	6.2	m	m	m	2.1	39.6	47.9	40.7	m	m	m	11.4	52.1	100	
	5/6	8.7	m	m	m	2.0	11.2	21.9	63.9	m	m	m	14.2	78.1	100	
	Total	5.3	m	m	m	2.0	37.5	44.8	39.9	m	m	m	15.3	55.2	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. 15-29 year-olds neither in employment nor in education or training.

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

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

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851231>

Table C5.6. [3/3] **Percentage of 15-29 year-olds in education and not in education, by educational attainment and work status, including part-time (PT) workers (2011)**

		Completed level of education	In education							Not in education						Total in education and not in education
			Students in work-study programmes <sup>1</sup> + Other employed	Employed			Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Sub-total	Employed			NEETs <sup>2</sup>	Sub-total		
				Full time	Part time (PT)	Voluntary PT				Part time (PT)	Involuntary PT					
							(1)					(2)			(3) = (4) + involuntary PT + unknowns	
OECD	Slovak Republic	0/1/2	8.8	m	c	m	c	73.9	82.8	4.0	2.2	1.7	m	13.3	17.2	100
		3/4	2.5	1.9	c	m	0.5	25.1	28.1	48.4	46.8	1.6	m	23.5	71.9	100
		5/6	6.3	5.3	c	m	c	25.9	32.5	52.7	50.3	2.4	m	14.8	67.5	100
		Total	4.9	1.8	0.3	m	0.3	40.1	45.4	35.4	33.7	1.7	m	19.1	54.6	100
	Slovenia	0/1/2	8.5	1.8	6.6	m	1.2	75.4	85.0	6.5	6.4	c	m	8.5	15.0	100
		3/4	21.1	10.6	10.4	m	2.6	32.2	55.9	33.0	32.3	0.7	m	11.1	44.1	100
		5/6	16.1	13.3	2.8	m	1.3	7.8	25.3	60.7	58.1	2.6	m	14.1	74.7	100
		Total	16.9	8.5	8.4	m	2.1	41.2	60.2	29.1	28.3	0.8	m	10.7	39.8	100
	Spain	0/1/2	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	2.3	41.0	44.9	26.1	21.6	4.5	3.4	28.9	55.1	100
		3/4	6.7	1.8	4.9	4.4	4.3	39.2	50.3	31.1	25.4	5.6	4.4	18.7	49.7	100
		5/6	9.4	5.7	3.7	2.7	3.5	14.2	27.1	51.5	43.0	8.5	6.1	21.4	72.9	100
		Total	4.7	2.1	2.7	2.1	3.1	34.6	42.5	33.1	27.4	5.7	4.3	24.4	57.5	100
	Sweden	0/1/2	11.9	c	11.0	9.5	10.1	59.8	81.7	10.1	8.0	2.0	1.1	8.1	18.3	100
		3/4	9.9	2.4	7.4	6.1	4.9	19.1	34.0	54.2	45.4	8.7	4.7	11.8	66.0	100
		5/6	15.8	6.7	9.1	8.0	4.0	17.3	37.1	58.0	53.6	4.4	1.7	4.9	62.9	100
		Total	11.1	2.5	8.5	7.3	6.1	35.4	52.6	38.4	32.8	5.4	2.8	9.0	47.4	100
	Switzerland	0/1/2	41.2	36.4	4.8	4.7	1.5	33.9	76.5	13.4	10.4	3.0	c	10.1	23.5	100
		3/4	17.3	8.0	9.3	9.2	1.5	12.4	31.1	60.0	52.7	7.2	c	8.9	68.9	100
		5/6	20.3	9.2	11.0	11.0	c	6.5	27.4	66.4	60.6	5.9	m	6.2	72.6	100
		Total	26.7	18.9	7.8	7.8	1.3	19.5	47.6	43.4	38.0	5.4	c	9.0	52.4	100
	Turkey	0/1/2	3.9	2.7	1.3	m	0.9	28.7	33.5	30.0	26.0	4.0	m	36.5	66.5	100
		3/4	7.4	6.3	1.1	m	2.2	23.6	33.3	33.7	32.1	1.6	m	33.0	66.7	100
		5/6	10.6	9.9	0.8	m	3.5	4.5	18.6	54.1	50.9	3.2	m	27.3	81.4	100
		Total	5.5	4.3	1.2	m	1.5	24.8	31.8	33.5	30.2	3.3	m	34.6	68.2	100
	United Kingdom	0/1/2	5.5	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.4	45.7	52.6	23.5	17.1	5.6	2.2	24.0	47.4	100
		3/4	17.1	4.6	11.3	10.9	3.9	25.6	46.5	39.1	29.5	8.7	3.7	14.4	53.5	100
		5/6	14.5	9.0	4.9	4.6	1.0	9.6	25.2	66.5	55.7	9.3	4.1	8.4	74.8	100
		Total	13.7	5.0	7.5	7.2	2.6	25.2	41.4	43.1	33.8	8.2	3.5	15.5	58.6	100
	United States	0/1/2	9.4	0.6	8.8	8.2	3.1	61.1	73.6	13.9	10.3	3.6	1.8	12.5	26.4	100
		3/4	18.7	5.7	13.0	12.0	2.5	19.3	40.6	40.0	30.7	9.3	4.8	19.4	59.4	100
		5/6	14.8	8.1	6.7	5.9	1.1	8.2	24.0	63.8	56.5	7.3	3.1	12.2	76.0	100
		Total	15.1	4.7	10.4	9.6	2.4	29.2	46.7	37.4	30.2	7.2	3.5	15.9	53.3	100
	OECD average (excluding Japan)	0/1/2	12.6	5.4	7.4	6.5	2.6	53.5	67.5	16.7	13.1	3.2	1.5	15.8	32.5	100
		3/4	13.3	5.1	8.7	7.1	2.0	25.7	40.9	42.9	37.0	5.8	3.2	16.2	59.1	100
		5/6	12.3	7.2	5.6	5.0	1.4	10.7	23.2	63.6	56.0	7.5	3.9	13.3	76.8	100
		Total	12.5	5.2	7.3	6.0	1.9	32.8	47.2	37.0	31.8	5.0	2.5	15.8	52.8	100
	EU21 average	0/1/2	11.5	5.1	6.1	6.8	2.5	57.6	70.1	14.7	11.2	2.8	1.9	15.3	29.9	100
		3/4	11.4	4.7	7.1	6.2	2.1	27.8	41.2	43.7	38.2	5.5	3.8	15.1	58.8	100
		5/6	12.5	7.6	5.5	4.8	1.7	12.7	26.1	61.5	55.2	6.2	4.0	12.3	73.9	100
		Total	11.1	4.8	6.0	5.4	1.9	35.8	48.8	36.4	31.6	4.4	2.8	14.8	51.2	100
Other G20	Argentina		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Brazil	0/1/2	12.1	7.4	4.8	m	3.4	27.4	42.9	38.8	34.4	4.5	m	18.3	57.1	100
		3/4	13.6	11.3	2.3	m	1.7	6.8	22.1	56.8	52.0	4.8	m	21.1	77.9	100
		5/6	9.8	7.8	2.0	m	1.0	5.4	16.2	66.0	59.5	6.4	m	17.8	83.8	100
		Total	12.5	8.9	3.7	m	2.6	18.2	33.4	47.2	42.6	4.7	m	19.3	66.6	100
	China		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
	Indonesia		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
	Saudi Arabia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	South Africa		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	G20 average		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

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. 15-29 year-olds neither in employment nor in education or training.

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

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

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851231>

Table C5.7. [1/2] **Trends in the percentage of 15-29 year-old part-time (PT) and full-time (FT) workers in education and not in education (2006-11)<sup>1</sup>**

		2006					2008				
		Employed PT as % of 15-29 year-olds		Employed FT as % of 15-29 year-olds		PT as % of employed	Employed PT as % of 15-29 year-olds		Employed FT as % of 15-29 year-olds		PT as % of employed
		In education	Not in education	In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education	In education	Not in education	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
OECD	Australia	16.2	8.0	9.3	35.6	35.0	16.4	8.2	9.1	37.0	34.8
	Austria	4.0	3.9	11.3	41.7	12.9	5.3	4.2	11.1	42.8	15.0
	Belgium	1.3	6.8	1.6	36.1	17.6	1.9	6.5	1.8	35.5	18.3
	Canada	15.7	6.4	2.9	37.5	35.4	16.4	6.1	3.0	38.4	35.2
	Chile	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Czech Republic	0.6	0.6	1.7	42.5	2.6	1.0	0.6	2.4	41.9	3.4
	Denmark	24.2	5.9	8.1	29.8	44.1	23.9	4.6	9.3	34.1	39.6
	Estonia	3.2	1.3	5.0	36.6	9.8	3.1	1.0	7.0	37.7	8.4
	Finland	10.4	4.3	5.4	29.7	29.5	11.6	3.6	7.1	30.4	28.7
	France	2.7	5.2	3.3	33.5	17.6	2.8	5.6	3.9	34.6	18.0
	Germany	5.4	5.7	12.9	28.4	21.2	6.3	5.8	13.9	30.3	21.4
	Greece	0.9	2.9	1.4	38.7	8.7	1.0	2.7	1.9	37.5	8.4
	Hungary	0.3	0.6	3.8	32.5	2.1	0.3	0.7	2.1	33.5	2.7
	Iceland	21.2	5.4	6.2	32.5	40.6	22.3	4.3	7.3	33.9	39.2
	Ireland	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Israel	7.7	7.8	3.5	21.3	38.5	6.9	7.6	3.3	22.8	35.7
	Italy	1.8	4.5	1.6	32.7	15.6	2.2	4.5	1.6	31.0	17.1
	Japan <sup>2</sup>	7.0	11.3	0.2	22.9	44.2	8.9	9.6	0.2	24.5	42.8
	Korea	m	m	m	m	m	2.2	2.4	2.7	34.2	11.0
	Luxembourg	0.6	2.9	1.2	38.9	8.2	0.8	3.1	1.8	36.5	9.3
	Mexico	3.5	5.0	3.9	37.9	16.8	3.8	5.5	4.4	36.7	18.3
	Netherlands	22.8	6.9	7.9	32.9	41.9	26.4	7.0	8.8	33.6	43.9
	New Zealand	13.3	5.0	6.7	38.1	29.0	14.2	6.4	6.4	35.8	32.9
	Norway	15.4	7.3	0.4	38.7	36.3	17.0	6.4	0.3	41.9	35.1
	Poland	2.2	2.8	5.8	26.9	13.3	2.2	2.1	7.6	31.7	9.8
	Portugal	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Slovak Republic	0.3	0.8	1.7	38.3	2.7	0.5	0.7	2.3	39.9	2.7
	Slovenia	6.4	1.9	9.1	31.7	16.9	8.5	1.8	9.2	32.6	19.8
	Spain	3.5	5.3	2.3	41.7	16.5	3.2	5.0	2.2	41.9	15.7
	Sweden	7.8	5.3	2.4	32.6	25.4	8.8	5.1	2.7	34.8	27.1
	Switzerland	6.7	6.4	18.7	38.9	18.4	7.4	6.1	19.0	38.3	19.1
	Turkey	0.4	2.0	2.8	31.2	6.5	0.4	2.3	2.9	32.3	7.1
	United Kingdom	9.8	7.4	6.0	36.8	26.8	9.0	7.7	5.5	39.4	27.1
	United States	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	OECD average (excluding Japan)	7.4	4.6	5.2	34.8	21.1	7.8	4.4	5.5	35.5	20.9
	OECD average (excluding Chile, Ireland, Japan, Korea and the United States)	7.4	4.6	5.2	34.8	21.1	8.0	4.5	5.6	35.6	21.2
	EU21 average	5.7	3.9	4.9	34.8	16.7	6.2	3.8	5.4	35.8	17.7
Other G20	Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Brazil	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Indonesia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Russian Federation	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Saudi Arabia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	South Africa	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	G20 average	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

1. Years 2007 and 2009 are available for consultation on line (see *Statlink* below).

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

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

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851250>

Table C5.7. [2/2] **Trends in the percentage of 15-29 year-old part-time (PT) and full-time (FT) workers in education and not in education (2006-11)<sup>1</sup>**


		2010					2011					
		Employed PT as % of 15-29 year-olds		Employed FT as % of 15-29 year-olds		PT as % of employed	Employed PT as % of 15-29 year-olds		Employed FT as % of 15-29 year-olds		PT as % of employed	Involuntary PT / Total PT
		In education	Not in education	In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education	In education	Not in education		
OECD	Australia	15.9	8.6	8.6	34.0	36.5	16.6	8.7	8.6	34.1	37.2	m
	Austria	5.9	4.3	11.7	39.8	16.5	6.2	4.3	12.4	40.1	16.7	12.9
	Belgium	1.3	6.3	1.8	32.7	18.1	2.2	6.8	1.9	32.3	20.8	46.0
	Canada	15.0	7.0	2.8	35.5	36.5	15.0	7.2	2.5	35.8	36.7	21.3
	Chile	m	m	m	m	m	2.5	3.7	4.3	28.9	15.7	58.8
	Czech Republic	1.3	0.7	2.6	37.9	4.7	1.1	0.9	2.5	38.4	4.7	8.3
	Denmark	23.1	4.8	7.6	27.4	44.2	24.9	6.3	7.2	23.6	50.2	m
	Estonia	3.2	1.2	5.7	31.0	10.6	3.1	1.6	7.8	35.1	9.9	9.9
	Finland	10.1	3.7	5.5	27.6	29.5	10.6	4.0	5.4	28.3	30.3	m
	France	2.0	5.9	4.2	33.5	17.3	1.8	6.0	4.0	33.0	17.4	m
	Germany	5.4	5.7	13.2	31.0	20.1	6.5	5.8	12.7	32.1	21.6	m
	Greece	1.0	3.1	1.9	34.7	10.2	0.9	3.1	1.3	30.1	11.3	33.2
	Hungary	0.3	0.8	1.5	30.0	3.4	0.4	1.1	1.6	29.9	4.2	m
	Iceland	21.7	7.4	4.8	24.2	50.0	21.5	6.0	5.1	26.0	47.0	m
	Ireland	5.0	6.9	2.7	32.2	25.4	5.1	7.3	2.0	29.0	28.7	m
	Israel	6.9	7.2	3.6	21.3	36.0	6.5	5.8	3.6	25.0	29.4	19.5
	Italy	1.5	5.2	1.4	26.6	19.4	1.4	5.5	1.2	25.9	20.3	70.9
	Japan <sup>2</sup>	7.7	8.8	0.2	19.6	45.5	9.1	9.4	0.0	18.2	50.3	m
	Korea	1.8	2.3	1.5	30.7	10.3	2.9	3.8	2.2	31.5	16.6	2.0
	Luxembourg	1.6	3.5	3.3	34.5	11.9	2.5	3.6	3.2	34.3	13.9	m
	Mexico	3.6	5.7	3.6	35.6	19.0	3.2	5.3	3.7	35.8	17.6	m
	Netherlands	24.6	7.6	7.9	30.3	45.5	24.5	8.5	7.3	29.7	46.8	m
	New Zealand	12.2	6.8	5.1	31.9	33.9	11.7	6.9	5.6	33.1	32.5	6.0
	Norway	15.2	6.4	0.3	38.0	35.5	15.0	6.8	0.3	37.6	35.9	m
	Poland	2.1	2.1	6.9	33.3	9.4	1.8	2.2	5.9	34.2	9.1	81.2
	Portugal	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Slovak Republic	0.3	1.2	2.1	34.0	4.1	0.3	1.7	1.8	33.7	5.5	m
	Slovenia	9.5	2.2	9.6	28.5	23.5	8.4	0.8	8.5	28.3	19.9	m
	Spain	2.8	5.4	2.0	30.6	20.1	2.7	5.7	2.1	27.4	22.1	57.2
	Sweden	8.2	5.3	2.6	29.6	29.4	8.5	5.4	2.5	32.8	28.2	29.4
	Switzerland	8.0	5.3	19.4	35.8	19.3	7.8	5.4	18.9	38.0	18.9	2.5
	Turkey	1.0	3.2	4.0	28.8	11.5	1.2	3.3	4.3	30.2	11.5	m
	United Kingdom	8.0	7.0	4.8	33.7	26.9	7.5	8.2	4.9	33.8	27.8	23.9
United States	m	m	m	m	m	10.4	7.2	4.7	30.2	33.5	23.0	
	OECD average (excluding Japan)	7.3	4.8	5.1	31.8	22.6	7.3	5.0	5.0	31.8	23.2	29.8
	OECD average (excluding Chile, Ireland, Japan, Korea and the United States)	7.6	4.8	5.3	31.8	23.0	7.6	4.9	5.2	32.1	23.1	30.2
	EU21 average	5.9	4.1	4.9	31.9	19.5	6.0	4.4	4.8	31.6	20.5	37.3
Other G20	Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Brazil	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Indonesia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Russian Federation	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Saudi Arabia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	South Africa	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	G20 average	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

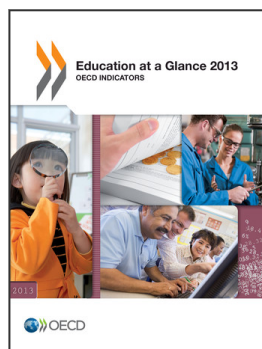
1. Years 2007 and 2009 are available for consultation on line (see *Statlink* below).

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

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

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

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932851250>



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