

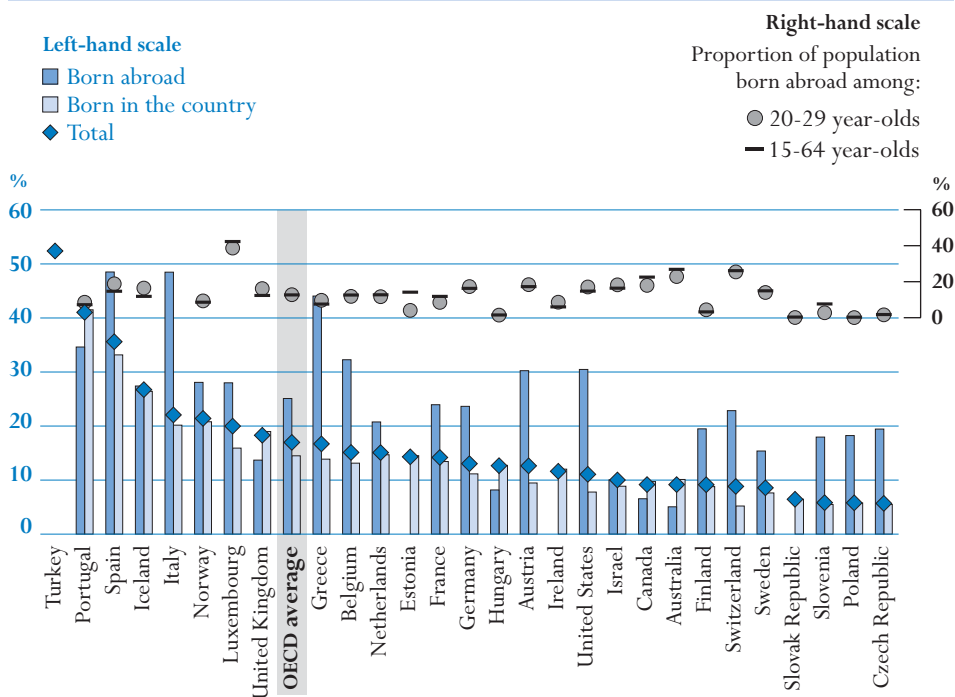
## HOW SUCCESSFUL ARE STUDENTS IN MOVING FROM EDUCATION TO WORK?

This indicator shows the number of years young adults are expected to spend in education and how many continue their education beyond compulsory schooling. Once students have completed their initial education, they may face difficulties entering the labour market. To better understand the interactions between school and work, this indicator analyses unemployment, non-employment, temporary and part-time work, as well as educational attainment and occupation matches.

### Key results

**Chart C3.1. Proportion of 20-24 year-olds who are not in education and have not attained upper secondary education, by migrant status (2007)**

The proportion of 20-24 year-olds who are not in education and have not attained upper secondary education is typically higher for individuals born abroad than for those born in the country. On average across OECD countries, this difference is nearly 11 percentage points but variations among countries are large. In Austria, the Czech Republic, Greece, Poland, Switzerland, the United States and the partner country Slovenia, foreign-born 20-24 year-olds are three times more likely not to be in education and not to have attained upper secondary education. Immigrants do better than natives in Australia, Canada, Hungary, Portugal and the United Kingdom, where foreign-born 20-24 year-olds have an advantage in terms of upper secondary attainment over those born in the country. For countries with a large immigrant population like Australia and Canada, the foreign-born may influence overall secondary attainment levels.



Countries are ranked in descending order of the percentage of 20-24 year-olds who are not in education and have not attained upper secondary education.

Source: OECD, Network on Labour Market, Economic and Social Outcomes of Learning (LSO), special data collection, Monitoring Transition Systems Working Group. Table C3.5. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010)).

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### Other highlights of this indicator

- On average across OECD countries, a 15-year-old in 2008 can expect to spend about 6.8 additional years in formal education. In addition, he/she can expect to hold a job for 6.1 of the subsequent 15 years, to be unemployed for a total of 0.7 year and to be out of the labour force for 1.2 years, *i.e.* neither in education nor seeking work.
- On average, completion of upper secondary education reduces unemployment among 20-24 year-olds by 8.3 percentage points and among 25-29 year-olds by 5.3 percentage points. The lack of an upper secondary qualification is clearly a serious impediment to finding employment. On average completion of tertiary education reduces unemployment among 25-29 year-olds by 0.9 percentage point. A tertiary qualification further increases the likelihood of finding employment.
- The reference year 2008 for this edition does not yet take into account effects of the global recession. Preliminary data for 2009 (see Box C3.1) suggest that higher education provides some protection against unemployment. Increased participation in education has also kept unemployment rates down as students preferred remaining in education rather than to face difficult labour market conditions.
- The disadvantage at the upper secondary level of education for those born abroad disappears in tertiary education. This indicates that some immigrants do well but that parts of the immigrant population are at risk in many countries. Such two-tier results are particularly pronounced in Austria, the Czech Republic, Luxembourg and Poland.
- The proportion of 15-29 year-old non-students in employment who work full-time signals strong labour market links in most countries. On average, 85% of those with below upper secondary education, 89% with upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education, and 91% of those with tertiary education working full-time. Education is particularly important for scaling down differences between male and female full-time work.
- Few tertiary-educated 25-29 year-olds work below their skill levels in their first labour market years. On average, 23% worked in jobs below their professional level in 2007, a figure similar to 2003 (21%). Tertiary-educated 25-29 year-olds in Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, Spain, the United States and the partner country Israel have more difficulty finding a job that matches their educational level (more than 30% work below the professional level). Less than 10% find themselves in this situation in the Czech Republic and Luxembourg.

## Policy context

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

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

Entering the labour market can often be difficult for individuals even if they find work. Young individuals sometimes have to fill vacancies below their skill (educational) level, take temporary jobs, or work less than they would like in order to gain a foothold in the labour market.

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

National education systems thus play a crucial role in accommodating increasing numbers of students in adverse economic times. When job prospects diminish, investments in education also make good sense from a public perspective. In these circumstances, public investments in education can be a sensible way to counterbalance inactivity and to invest in future economic growth.

## Evidence and explanations

Young adults represent the principal source of labour with new skills. In most OECD countries, education policy seeks to encourage youth to complete at least upper secondary education. These efforts are readily illustrated by the number of additional years in education a young individual can expect beyond compulsory schooling (age 15).

On average, a 15-year-old in 2008 can expect to remain in school for an additional 6.8 years (Table C3.1a). Some will continue longer than others. In Denmark, Finland, Iceland, the Netherlands and the partner country Slovenia, a 15-year-old can expect to spend an additional eight years or more in education. By contrast, a 15-year-old in Mexico and Turkey can expect, on average, to spend five or fewer years in education.

The average overall number of expected years in education is slightly higher for females (6.9 years) than for males (6.7 years). In all countries except Australia, Germany, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Switzerland and Turkey, females spend more years in education than males. In Turkey, female students are likely to spend nearly one year less in education than their male counterparts; in Italy, Norway, Sweden and the partner countries Estonia and Slovenia, the opposite applies.

On average, a 15-year-old can expect to spend the subsequent 15 years as follows: 6.8 years in education, 6.1 years holding a job, to be unemployed for a total of 0.7 year and to be out of the labour force for 1.2 years, *i.e.* neither in education nor seeking work (Table C3.1a).



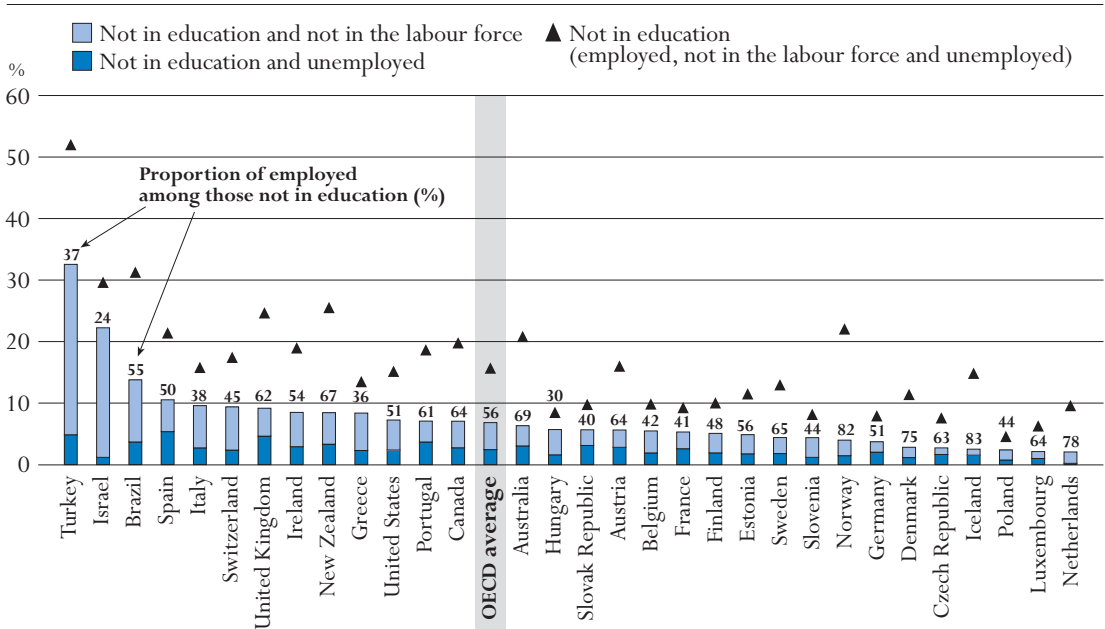
Between the ages of 15 and 29, males are likely to have worked 1.3 years longer than females. This reflects the fact that females are more likely to be outside employment when not in education. Young males can expect to spend 1.4 years not in education and not employed and young females 2.4 years. In Mexico, Turkey and the partner country Brazil, there is a much stronger tendency for young females to spend time out of the educational system and not working (unemployed or not in the labour force). In Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the partner country Israel, young males and young females differ by less than half a year on this measure (Table C3.1a).

The average cumulative duration of unemployment varies significantly among countries, owing to differences in general unemployment rates as well as differences in the duration of education. The average duration of unemployment is less than six months in Australia, Austria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Iceland, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and the partner countries Estonia and Israel, but over a year in Greece, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Spain and Turkey (Table C3.1a for 15-29 year-olds).

**Unemployment and non-employment among young non-students**

The majority of 15-19 year-olds are still in education (84.6%). Those who are not in education (15.4%) are in many instances unemployed (2.4%) or out of the labour force (4.4%) or employed (8.6%). Their situation varies substantially, from 2% (respectively 0.2% and 1.9%) unemployed or not in the labour force in the Netherlands to 33% (respectively 4.9% and 27.7% not in the labour force) in Turkey. On average among OECD countries, close to half of the 15-19 year-olds not in education were not in the labour force or were unemployed (Chart C3.2).

**Chart C3.2. Percentage of 15-19 year-olds not in education and unemployed or not in the labour force (2008)**



Countries are ranked in descending order of the percentage of 15-19 year-olds not in education and unemployed or not in the labour force.

Source: OECD. Table C3.2a. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010)).

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Since many jobs in the current labour market require ever-higher general skill levels, persons with low attainment are often penalised. Some countries are better able than others to provide employment for young adults with relatively low levels of educational attainment (indicated by the difference between the bars and the triangles). In Denmark, Iceland, the Netherlands and Norway, 70% or more of those not in education find employment (Chart C3.2).

The 15-19 year-olds not currently engaged in employment, education or training (NEET) are at particular risk as they receive little or no support from the welfare system in most countries. The proportion of 15-19 year-olds not in education and not in the labour force or unemployed ranges over 32.6% in Turkey to 2.1% in the Netherlands. On average across OECD countries, 6.8% of this cohort is not in education and not in the labour force (Table C3.2a).

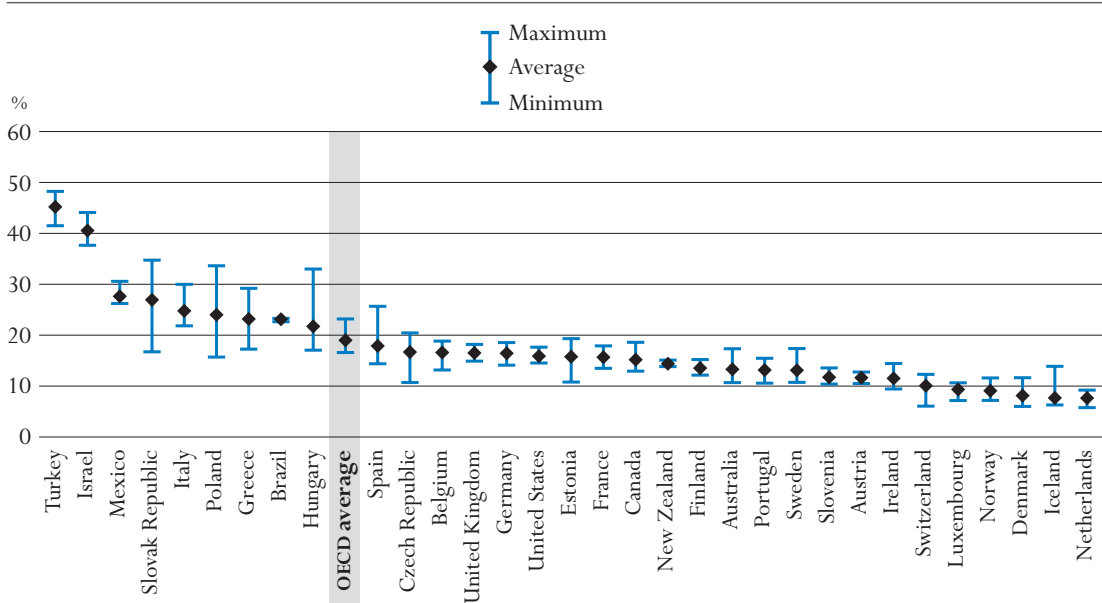
Unemployment rates among young non-students differ according to their level of educational attainment, an indication of the degree to which further education improves their economic opportunities. On average, completing upper secondary education reduces the unemployment rate among 20-24 year old non-students by 8.3 percentage points. Since it has become the norm in most OECD countries to complete upper secondary education (see Indicator A2), those who do not do so are much more likely to have difficulty finding employment when they enter the labour market. In Belgium, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Slovak Republic, Spain and the United Kingdom, the unemployment rate for 20-24 year old non-students with less than upper secondary education attainment is 15% or more (Table C3.3).

In 13 OECD countries and one partner country, 5% or more of 25-29 year-old upper secondary graduates are unemployed. In a few OECD countries, even young adults who have completed tertiary education face considerable risk of unemployment when they enter the labour market. In Greece, Portugal and Turkey more than 10% of 25-29 year-olds with tertiary education are unemployed. In these countries, and in Italy, New Zealand and the partner country Slovenia, unemployment rates among 25-29 year-old upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary graduates who are not in education, are lower than for those with tertiary qualifications in this age cohort.

### Variation in non-employment among non-students

When the labour market deteriorates, those making the transition from school to work are often the first to encounter difficulties. In such circumstances employers shed workers and it is often virtually impossible for young individuals to get a foothold in the labour market, as they compete with more experienced workers for jobs. Because of the expansion of upper secondary education over the years, few 15-19 year-olds are outside the education system. In 2008, less than 16% were not in education, and 7.0% were not in education and not employed (Table C3.4a).

For those aged 15 to 29, the most vulnerable age groups in difficult economic times are those past the age of upper secondary education. In 2008, the non-employment rate among non-students was twice as high for 20-24 year-olds (16.5%) and 25-29 year-olds (14.7%) as for 15-19 year-olds (7%) (Table C3.4a). Family-raising is more likely to occur in these latter years 20-29 than in the 15-19 years. Not only are non-employment rates among non-students higher among 20-29 year-olds, this group is also generally more sensitive to shifts in demand for labour. To illustrate this risk, Chart C3.3 shows the lowest, highest and average proportion of the 20-24 year-old cohort not in education and not employed between 1997 and 2008.

**Chart C3.3. The highest and lowest proportions of the 20-24 year-old cohort not in education and not employed between 1997 and 2008**

Countries are ranked in descending order of the proportion of 20-24 year-olds not in education and not employed (on average between 1997 and 2008).

Source: OECD, Table C3.4a. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010)).

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Over the past 12 years, rates for those not in education and not employed have varied by 10 percentage points or more in the Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Spain, indicating that 20-24 year-olds have experienced very different labour market conditions. Although the proportion of non-employed youth has generally been lower in Australia, Iceland, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland and the partner country Estonia, the non-employment rates among non-students have varied substantially relative to the mean in these countries as well.

### Educational attainment and job matches among the young and immigrants

Most 20-24 year-olds have an upper secondary education (83%). 15% of those born in the country and 25% of those born abroad were not in school or have not completed an upper secondary education in 2007. In some countries the shortcomings of those born abroad are linked to the immigration of individuals with less education and with little or no intention of continuing their education. In terms of upper secondary education, immigrants do less well in Austria, Greece, Italy and the United States where the difference with those born in the country is 20 percentage points or more (Table C3.5).

Some immigrants do well but that parts of the immigrant population are at risk in many countries. The disadvantage at upper secondary level for those born abroad disappears in tertiary education. This shows that the presence of these two-tier results is particularly pronounced in Austria, the Czech Republic, Luxembourg and Poland, where a disadvantage of immigrants at the upper secondary education drops by over 20 percentage points at the tertiary level of education.

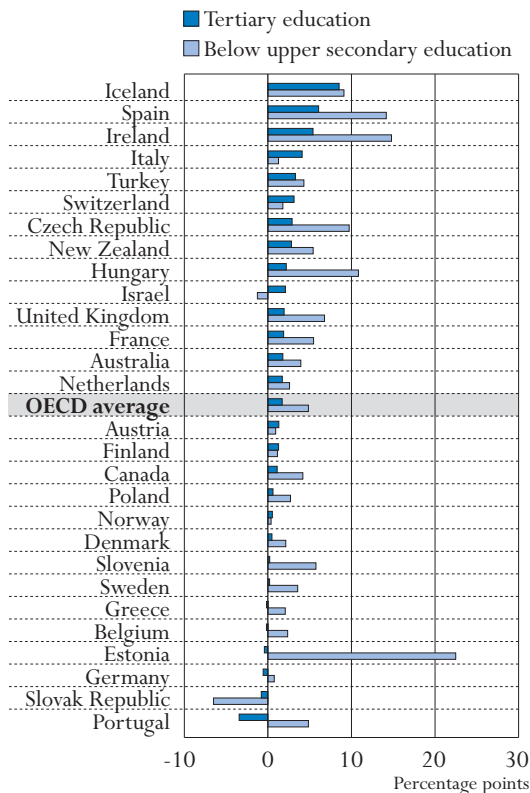
**Box C3.1 Youth and economic crisis**

The economic crisis has affected labour markets in a number of ways. Part-time work has increased, average actual hours worked by the full-time employed have decreased, and the number of employees with temporary contracts has decreased in European countries (Hijman, 2009). While the overall unemployment rate among the OECD countries increased by 2.0 percentage points between 2008 and 2009 (from 5.0% to 7.0%), the extent of the increase varies with age and level of education.

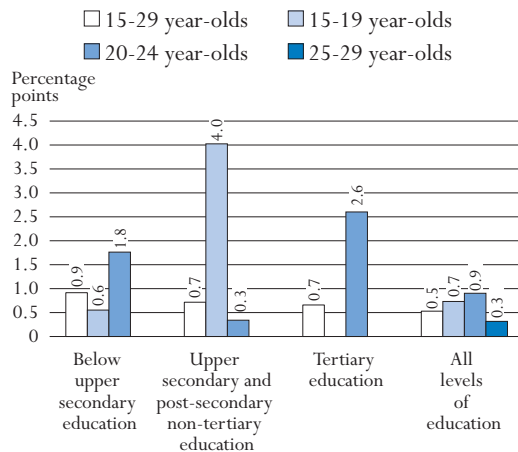
The youth population has been the most affected. The unemployment rate for 15-29 year-olds in the OECD countries increased on average by 3.3 percentage points from 10.2% to 13.5% (OECD, 2010b). As a result of the economic crisis, the labour market is becoming more selective and the lack of relevant skills/ experience brings a higher risk of unemployment for recent entrants. The extent of risk varies with the level of education.

Among OECD countries (excluding Chile, Japan, Korea, Mexico and the United States), the lowest increase in the unemployment rate between 2008 and 2009 has been among those with higher levels of education. It increased by 4.8 percentage points for those who did not complete upper secondary education, and by 1.7 percentage points for those who completed tertiary education. Workers with the lowest educational attainment are more likely to be in sectors such as construction or the automobile industry which have been severely affected by the crisis (Hijman, 2009).

**Change in unemployment rate for the 15-29 year-old population (2008-09)**



**Change between 2008 and 2009 in population participating in education, by completed levels of education**



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Participation in education should mitigate the effect of the crisis on 15-29 year-olds. In a crisis context, returning to or remaining in education may be considered alternatives to the labour market. Between 2008 and 2009, the proportion of 15-29 year-olds among OECD countries (excluding Chile, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico and the United States), in education overall increased by 0.5 percentage point, among 15-19 year-olds by 0.7 percentage point, among 20-24 year-olds by 0.9 percentage point and among 25-29 year-olds by 0.3 percentage point. The largest increases among 15-19 year-olds with completed upper secondary education and among 20-24 year-olds who had completed tertiary education were 4.0 and 2.6 percentage points, respectively, suggesting that increasing participation in education is more likely the result of remaining in education than a return to education.

Hijman (2009), "The Impact of the Crisis on Employment", *Statistics in Focus* 79/2009, Eurostat.

OECD (2010b), *OECD Employment Outlook 2010*, OECD Publishing.

Most young highly-educated individuals find a skilled job when entering the labour market (Table C3.5). Across OECD countries, 71% of 25-29 year-olds with a tertiary education find employment as professionals (ISCO 2) or technicians and associate professionals (ISCO 3), a proportion similar to that in 2003. Other young tertiary graduates will work as legislators, senior officials or managers (ISCO 1), a category that is not covered by this analysis. Note that the proportion working in these occupations (ISCO 1) can be derived by comparing Tables C3.5 and C3.7 (see methodology section).

Immigrants are at a disadvantage in finding a job that matches their skill level compared with those born in the country. On average, 64% of the foreign-born with tertiary education find skilled jobs compared to 72% of those born in the country. There is a link, however, between immigrants' demand for tertiary education and the chance of obtaining a skilled job, particularly in relation to the native population. In Belgium, Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain, immigrants have at least a 20 percentage point disadvantage in finding a job at the professional levels compared with those born in the country. At the same time, the demand for tertiary education among immigrants in these countries is among the lowest among OECD countries.

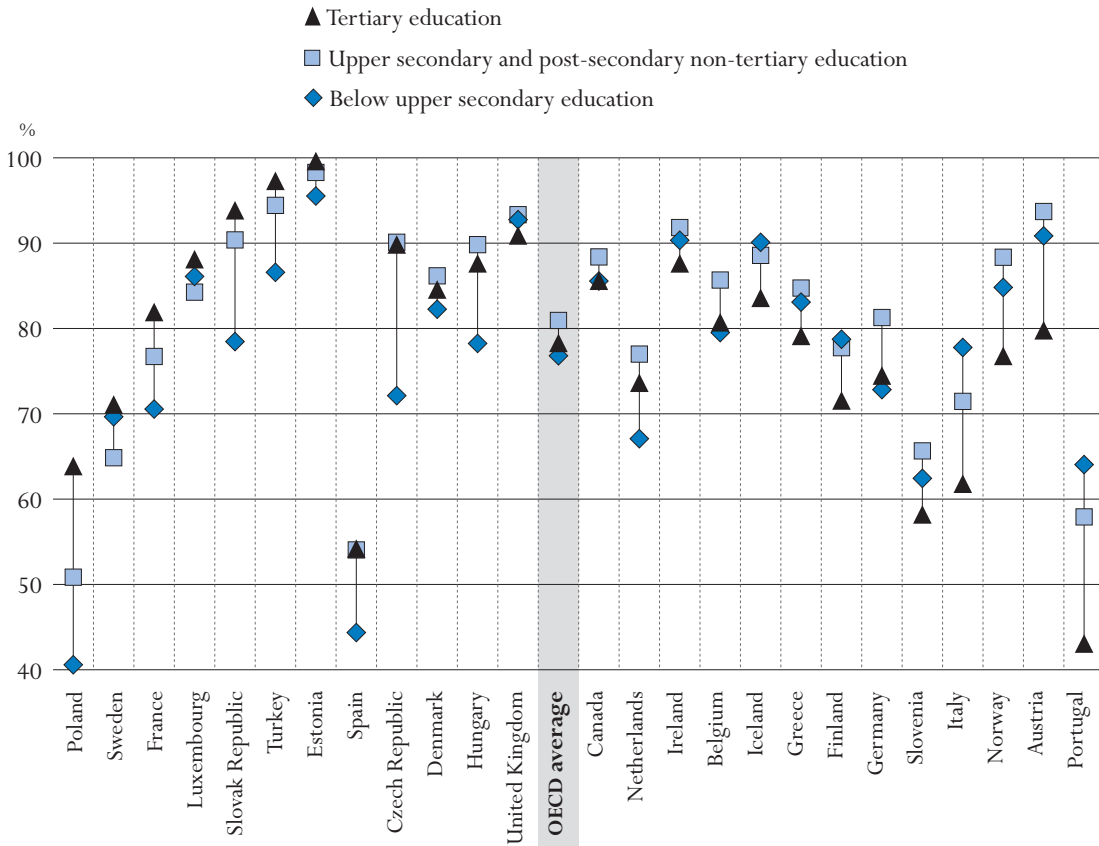
### Labour market attachment of young adults

Apart from finding a job that matches their skills, young individuals sometimes work under less favourable conditions at the start of their career. Table C3.6 presents the proportion of 15-29 year-old non-students in permanent jobs, the proportion working full-time and the proportion of those involuntarily in part-time work. Most young individuals find permanent employment. Across OECD countries 77% of those with below upper secondary education, 81% with upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education, and 79% of those with tertiary education have a permanent job.

Chart C3.4 shows the ratio of 15-29 year-old non-students working in permanent jobs to all 15-29 year-old non-students working, by attainment levels. There are generally large differences among countries in the prevalence of permanent jobs for young individuals, with some, albeit smaller, differences in attainment levels across countries. Compared to individuals with upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education, those with a tertiary education have at least a 5% advantage in this respect in France, Poland and Sweden, and a disadvantage of 10% or more in Austria, Norway and Portugal.



**Chart C3.4. Ratio of 15-29 year-old non-students working in permanent jobs to all 15-29 year-old non-students working, by level of educational attainment (2007)**



Countries are ranked in descending order of the difference between the proportion of 15-29 year-old non-students working in permanent jobs with an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary level of education and those with tertiary education. Source: OECD, LSO Network, special data collection, Monitoring Transition Systems Working Group. Table C3.6. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eqq2010](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eqq2010)).

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The proportion of 15-29 year-old non-students in employment who work full-time signals strong labour market links. Overall, 85% of those with below upper secondary education, 89% with upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education, and 91% of those with tertiary education working full-time. Education is particularly important for evening out differences between male and female full-time work. For those with less than upper secondary education there is a 20 percentage point difference between genders, with upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education the differences is 14 percentage points, and the difference falls to 8 percentage points at the tertiary level (Table C3.6)

Both the proportion in permanent jobs and the proportion of those employed in full-time work suggest that the labour market attachment of young adults was strong in most countries before the economic crisis. The fact that tertiary-educated individuals fare well in comparison with their peers with less education reinforces the benefits of higher education, considering their later graduation age and short time in the labour market.

Relatively few young employed individuals are not in full-time work (the OECD average ranges from 15% for below upper secondary education to 9% for tertiary education). Among those in part-time work, less than half are working part-time involuntarily (Table C3.6). Those who have not completed upper secondary education are more prone to be in part-time work and somewhat more likely to be in this situation involuntarily. In Austria, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, 20% or more of 15-29 year-old non-students are employed in part-time work and 30% of those are working part-time despite a preference for full-time work.

### Entry level jobs and occupational mismatches

Young individuals sometimes have to enter the labour market below their acquired skill level to find a job and to gain experience. Occupational matches are generally more difficult for those with tertiary education because of the narrower range of jobs and the specificity and complexity of the work at high skill levels.

Table C3.7 provides information on education and occupational mismatches for 25-29 year-old workers not in education. It shows the proportion of workers with upper secondary education working in elementary occupations (ISCO 9) and the proportion of those with a tertiary degree working below the professional level (*i.e.* at ISCO 4-9). On average across OECD countries 7% of individuals with upper secondary education work in elementary occupations. The figure is 10% or more in Belgium, Canada, Ireland, Spain and the United Kingdom.

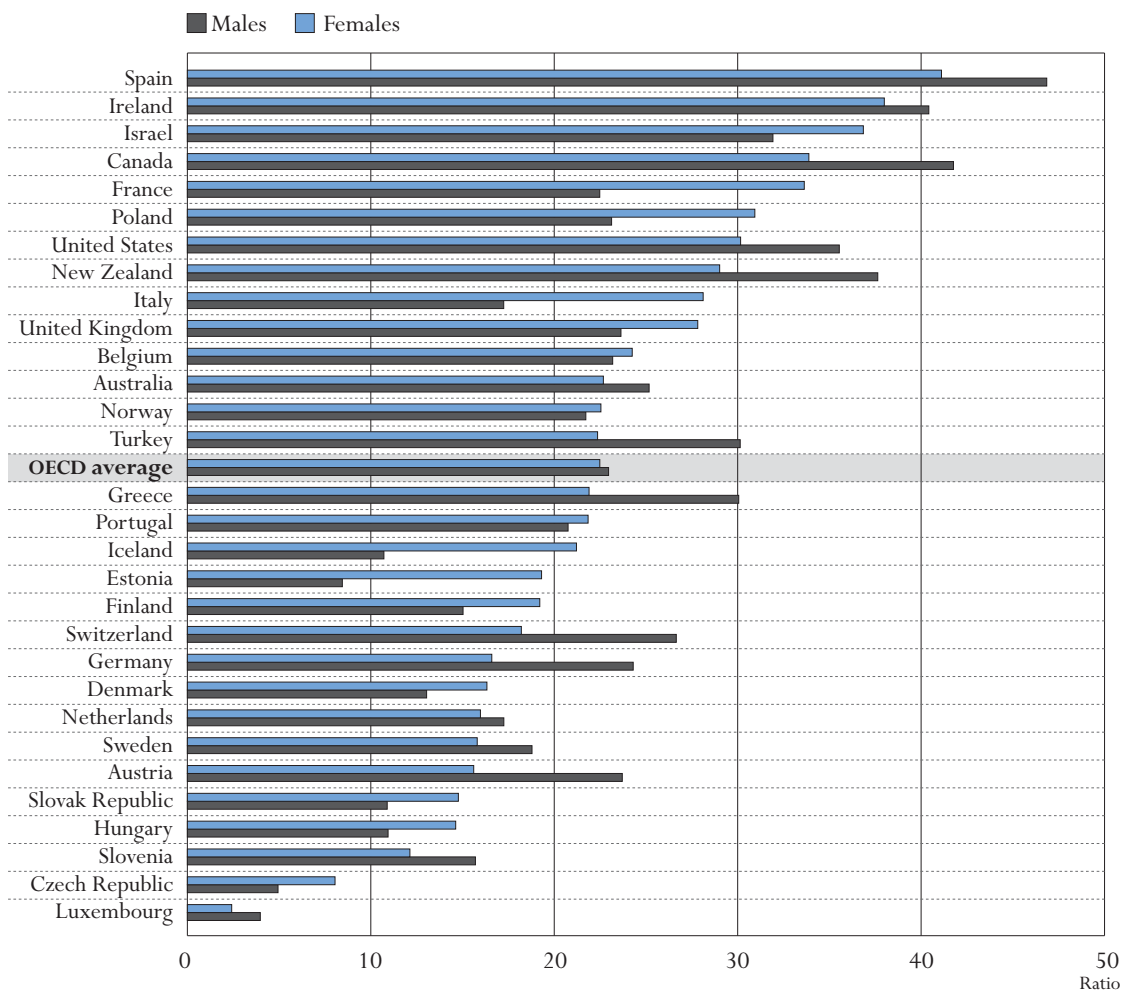
The mismatch for tertiary-educated individuals is higher, partly because of the short time since graduation. Individuals with upper secondary education have typically had an additional four to five years to find a job that matches their qualification. Across OECD countries, 23% of tertiary-educated individuals work in jobs below the professional level (21% in 2003). Young tertiary-educated individuals in Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, Spain, the United States and the partner country Israel have more difficulties finding a job that matches their educational level (more than 30% work in ISCO occupational categories 4-9). Like New Zealand, those countries may have higher levels of graduates travelling overseas after graduating. Those graduates would therefore be more likely to be working in ‘mismatched’ jobs initially in order to fund their travel. Many will settle into more matched professions after the return from their travel. Less than 10% are in this situation in the Czech Republic and Luxembourg.

Chart C3.5 presents educational and occupational mismatches for males and females. It shows the proportion of 25-29 year-old workers not in education with a tertiary education degree who are working below the professional level (*i.e.* at ISCO 4-9). There are large differences among countries in how well the tertiary-educated are matched to skilled jobs. Less than 3% of females work below the professional level in Luxembourg while 47% of males do so in Spain.

Overall females and males show little difference in terms of finding a skilled job. On average across OECD countries 22% of females and 23% of males work below the professional level in their first years in the labour market. Females have a better chance to find a professional job than males in Austria, Canada, Germany, Greece, New Zealand, Switzerland and Turkey, where the difference is 8 percentage points or more. Females are more likely than males to work below their skill level in France, Iceland, Italy and the partner country Estonia where the gender difference is 10 percentage points or more.

**Chart C3.5. Education and occupational mismatches between young males and females (2007)**

Ratio of 25-29 year-old workers not in education with a tertiary-level degree working at skill levels 1 or 2 (ISCO 4-9) to all 25-29 year-old workers not in education with a tertiary degree



Countries are ranked in descending order of the proportion of 25-29 year-old female workers not in education with a tertiary degree working at skill levels 1 or 2 (ISCO 4-9) to all 25-29 year-old workers not in education with a tertiary degree.

Source: OECD, Table C3.7. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010)).

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## Definitions and methodologies

Data for this indicator are collected as part of the annual OECD Labour Force Survey (for certain European countries the data are from the annual European Labour Force Survey; see Annex 3) and usually refer to the first quarter, or the average of the first three months of the calendar year, thereby excluding summer employment. The labour force status categories shown in this indicator are defined according to the International Labour Organization (ILO) guidelines, with one exception. For the purposes of this indicator, persons in work-study programmes (see Annex 3) have been classified separately as being in education and employed, without reference to their ILO labour force status during the survey reference week. This is because they may not necessarily be in the


work component of their programmes during the survey reference week and may therefore not count as being employed at that point. The category *other employed* includes individuals employed according to the ILO definition, but excludes those attending work-study programmes who are already counted as employed. Finally, the category *not in the labour force* includes individuals who are not working and who are not unemployed, *i.e.* individuals who are not looking for a job.

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

The data for Tables C3.5, C3.6 and C3.7 were collected by the Monitoring Transition Systems working group, LSO Network in 2008. The data mainly refer to the national labour force surveys for the first quarter of the years 2003 and 2007. Eurostat has provided data from the EU-LFS for countries in the European Statistical System. In a few cases the Eurostat data have been replaced by national data. The matching of tertiary educated individuals to occupations in Tables C3.5 and C3.7 are calculated the same way. To derive the overall proportion of tertiary educated working in ISCO 1 occupations add column 9 in Table C3.5 and column 6 in Table C3.7. ISCO 1 occupations constitutes the difference to arrive at 100 percent. For further information about data sources and the ISCO classification see Annex 3.

### Further references

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

**StatLink**  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932310453>

- *Table C3.1b. Trends in expected years in education and not in education for 15-to-29 year-olds (1998-2008), by gender*
- *Table C3.2b. Percentage of young males in education and not in education, by age group (2008)*
- *Table C3.2c. Percentage of young females in education and not in education, by age group (2008)*
- *Table C3.4b. Trends in the percentage of young males in education and not in education (1995, 1997-2008)*
- *Table C3.4c. Trends in the percentage of young females in education and not in education (1995, 1997-2008)*

Table C3.1a.  
**Expected years in education and not in education for 15-29 year-olds (2008)**  
*By gender and work status*

OECD countries		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)
Australia	Males	2.9	4.0	6.9	7.1	0.5	0.5	8.1
	Females	2.9	3.8	6.7	6.2	0.4	1.7	8.3
	M + F	2.9	3.9	6.8	6.7	0.5	1.1	8.2
Austria	Males	3.6	2.6	6.3	7.4	0.6	0.7	8.7
	Females	4.2	2.3	6.5	6.7	0.5	1.3	8.5
	M + F	3.9	2.5	6.4	7.1	0.5	1.0	8.6
Belgium	Males	6.2	0.6	6.8	6.7	0.9	0.7	8.2
	Females	6.4	0.6	7.0	5.9	0.8	1.3	8.0
	M + F	6.3	0.6	6.9	6.3	0.9	1.0	8.1
Canada	Males	3.8	2.5	6.3	7.1	0.8	0.8	8.7
	Females	3.6	3.4	6.9	6.2	0.5	1.3	8.1
	M + F	3.7	2.9	6.6	6.7	0.7	1.1	8.4
Czech Republic	Males	5.2	1.5	6.7	7.5	0.5	0.3	8.3
	Females	6.1	1.2	7.3	5.2	0.4	2.2	7.7
	M + F	5.6	1.4	7.0	6.4	0.4	1.2	8.0
Denmark	Males	3.5	4.6	8.1	6.1	0.3	0.4	6.9
	Females	3.9	4.9	8.7	5.2	0.3	0.8	6.3
	M + F	3.7	4.8	8.4	5.7	0.3	0.6	6.6
Finland	Males	5.6	2.5	8.1	5.7	0.6	0.6	6.9
	Females	5.7	3.1	8.8	4.4	0.6	1.2	6.2
	M + F	5.6	2.8	8.4	5.1	0.6	0.9	6.6
France	Males	5.7	1.5	7.2	6.2	1.1	0.5	7.8
	Females	6.1	1.4	7.5	5.4	0.8	1.3	7.5
	M + F	5.9	1.4	7.4	5.8	1.0	0.9	7.6
Germany	Males	4.7	3.4	8.1	5.6	1.0	0.4	6.9
	Females	4.7	2.9	7.6	5.3	0.6	1.5	7.4
	M + F	4.7	3.2	7.8	5.4	0.8	0.9	7.2
Greece	Males	5.8	0.5	6.3	7.0	1.1	0.6	8.7
	Females	6.4	0.4	6.8	5.0	1.4	1.8	8.2
	M + F	6.1	0.4	6.6	6.0	1.2	1.2	8.4
Hungary	Males	6.5	0.3	6.8	6.4	0.9	0.9	8.2
	Females	6.9	0.4	7.3	4.6	0.7	2.4	7.7
	M + F	6.7	0.4	7.1	5.5	0.8	1.6	7.9
Iceland	Males	4.1	4.3	8.5	6.2	0.2	0.2	6.5
	Females	4.2	4.6	8.8	5.2	0.1	0.9	6.2
	M + F	4.2	4.5	8.6	5.7	0.1	0.5	6.4
Ireland	Males	3.8	1.5	5.3	8.0	0.9	0.8	9.7
	Females	4.1	1.5	5.5	7.3	0.4	1.7	9.5
	M + F	4.0	1.5	5.4	7.7	0.7	1.3	9.6
Italy	Males	5.9	0.5	6.4	6.3	1.0	1.4	8.6
	Females	6.6	0.6	7.2	4.3	0.9	2.5	7.8
	M + F	6.2	0.6	6.8	5.3	0.9	1.9	8.2
Japan <sup>1</sup>	Males	5.2	1.0	6.1	3.2	0.3	0.3	3.9
	Females	4.7	0.8	5.6	3.6	0.3	0.5	4.4
	M + F	4.9	0.9	5.9	3.4	0.3	0.4	4.1
Luxembourg	Males	7.2	0.6	7.8	6.3	0.5	0.4	7.2
	Females	7.6	0.2	7.8	5.6	0.9	0.7	7.2
	M + F	7.4	0.4	7.8	5.9	0.7	0.6	7.2
Mexico	Males	3.8	1.5	5.2	8.5	0.5	0.7	9.8
	Females	3.9	0.9	4.9	4.6	0.4	5.2	10.1
	M + F	3.8	1.2	5.0	6.5	0.4	3.1	10.0
Netherlands	Males	2.8	5.4	8.2	6.3	0.1	0.4	6.8
	Females	2.8	5.3	8.1	5.9	0.1	0.9	6.9
	M + F	2.8	5.3	8.1	6.1	0.1	0.7	6.9
New Zealand	Males	3.6	3.2	6.8	6.7	0.5	0.9	8.2
	Females	3.6	3.0	6.6	5.9	0.4	2.1	8.4
	M + F	3.6	3.1	6.7	6.3	0.5	1.5	8.3

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

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010)).


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932310453>

Table C3.1a. (continued)  
**Expected years in education and not in education for 15-29 year-olds (2008)**  
 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 countries	Norway	Males	4.1	2.0	6.1	8.0	0.3	0.6	8.9
		Females	4.0	3.2	7.2	6.7	0.3	0.9	7.8
		M + F	4.0	2.6	6.6	7.4	0.3	0.7	8.4
	Poland	Males	6.2	1.6	7.8	5.7	0.8	0.7	7.2
		Females	6.6	1.3	8.0	4.4	0.7	1.9	7.0
		M + F	6.4	1.5	7.9	5.1	0.8	1.3	7.1
	Portugal	Males	5.2	0.6	5.7	7.9	0.8	0.5	9.3
		Females	5.6	0.7	6.3	6.4	1.3	1.1	8.7
		M + F	5.4	0.6	6.0	7.1	1.1	0.8	9.0
	Slovak Republic	Males	5.1	1.0	6.1	7.2	1.2	0.5	8.9
		Females	5.9	0.9	6.9	4.9	1.0	2.2	8.1
		M + F	5.5	1.0	6.5	6.1	1.1	1.3	8.5
	Spain	Males	4.4	0.8	5.2	7.7	1.2	0.9	9.8
		Females	4.9	0.9	5.8	6.3	1.3	1.7	9.2
		M + F	4.6	0.8	5.5	7.0	1.3	1.3	9.5
	Sweden	Males	5.9	1.4	7.3	6.5	0.6	0.6	7.7
		Females	6.1	2.0	8.1	5.5	0.6	0.8	6.9
		M + F	6.0	1.7	7.7	6.0	0.6	0.7	7.3
	Switzerland	Males	2.9	4.2	7.1	6.6	0.4	0.8	7.9
		Females	3.0	3.7	6.7	6.7	0.5	1.1	8.3
		M + F	2.9	4.0	6.9	6.7	0.5	1.0	8.1
Turkey	Males	3.3	0.8	4.1	7.6	1.5	1.8	10.9	
	Females	2.9	0.4	3.3	3.1	0.7	7.9	11.7	
	M + F	3.1	0.6	3.7	5.4	1.1	4.8	11.3	
United Kingdom	Males	3.6	2.1	5.7	7.6	1.0	0.7	9.3	
	Females	3.6	2.3	5.8	6.5	0.6	2.1	9.2	
	M + F	3.6	2.2	5.8	7.1	0.8	1.4	9.2	
United States	Males	4.5	2.1	6.6	6.5	0.9	1.0	8.4	
	Females	4.3	2.7	7.0	5.5	0.5	2.0	8.0	
	M + F	4.4	2.4	6.8	6.0	0.7	1.5	8.2	
OECD average	<i>Males</i>	4.7	2.0	6.7	6.8	0.7	0.7	8.2	
	<i>Females</i>	4.9	2.0	6.9	5.5	0.6	1.8	7.9	
	<i>M + F</i>	4.8	2.0	6.8	6.1	0.7	1.2	8.0	
EU19 average	<i>Males</i>	5.1	1.7	6.8	6.7	0.8	0.6	8.2	
	<i>Females</i>	5.5	1.7	7.2	5.5	0.7	1.5	7.8	
	<i>M + F</i>	5.3	1.7	7.0	6.1	0.8	1.1	8.0	
Partner countries	Brazil	Males	2.7	2.5	5.2	8.2	0.7	0.9	9.8
		Females	3.4	2.0	5.4	5.5	1.0	3.0	9.6
		M + F	3.0	2.3	5.3	6.8	0.9	2.0	9.7
	Estonia	Males	5.6	1.4	7.0	7.1	0.4	0.6	8.0
		Females	6.4	1.6	8.0	4.5	0.3	2.2	7.0
		M + F	6.0	1.5	7.5	5.8	0.3	1.4	7.5
	Israel	Males	4.8	1.4	6.2	4.7	0.4	3.6	8.8
		Females	4.7	1.7	6.4	4.4	0.6	3.7	8.6
		M + F	4.8	1.5	6.3	4.5	0.5	3.6	8.7
	Slovenia	Males	5.5	2.5	8.1	5.8	0.6	0.4	6.9
		Females	6.3	2.8	9.1	4.4	0.7	0.8	5.9
		M + F	5.9	2.6	8.6	5.2	0.7	0.6	6.4

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

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010)).


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Table C3.2a.  
**Percentage of the youth population in education and not in education, by age group (2008)**  
*By age group and work status*

	Age group	In education					Not in education				Total in education and not in education	
		Students in work-study programmes <sup>1</sup>	Other employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Sub-total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Sub-total		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		(10)
OECD countries	<b>Australia</b>	15-19	8.0	30.0	4.6	37.0	79.5	14.2	3.0	3.3	20.5	100
	20-24	5.3	22.8	1.6	10.8	40.5	49.0	3.7	6.8	59.5	100	
	25-29	1.5	11.2	0.5	3.9	17.0	69.1	2.5	11.3	83.0	100	
	<b>Austria</b>	15-19	24.4	5.4	1.4	53.2	84.3	10.0	2.8	2.8	15.7	100
	20-24	2.1	10.4	0.8	19.0	32.3	56.3	4.6	6.8	67.7	100	
	25-29	c	8.0	c	5.9	14.6	71.7	3.4	10.3	85.4	100	
	<b>Belgium</b>	15-19	1.2	2.0	c	86.8	90.5	4.0	1.9	3.6	9.5	100
	20-24	0.8	3.6	0.9	36.2	41.5	44.4	7.8	6.4	58.5	100	
	25-29	c	3.8	c	3.0	7.7	75.8	7.3	9.2	92.3	100	
	<b>Canada</b>	15-19	a	30.9	4.7	44.8	80.4	12.4	2.9	4.4	19.6	100
	20-24	a	20.3	1.3	17.4	38.9	48.0	5.6	7.4	61.1	100	
	25-29	a	7.1	0.4	5.0	12.4	72.7	5.0	9.9	87.6	100	
	<b>Czech Republic</b>	15-19	18.9	0.8	c	73.0	92.7	4.5	1.6	1.1	7.3	100
	20-24	0.9	3.9	0.2	39.9	44.8	44.7	4.1	6.5	55.2	100	
	25-29	c	4.6	0.2	6.3	11.1	71.2	3.0	14.7	88.9	100	
	<b>Denmark</b>	15-19	a	46.8	3.3	38.7	88.9	8.3	1.1	1.7	11.1	100
	20-24	a	32.3	2.1	18.8	53.2	39.1	2.8	4.9	46.8	100	
	25-29	a	15.8	0.5	9.3	25.5	66.9	2.3	5.3	74.5	100	
	<b>Finland</b>	15-19	a	13.8	5.4	71.1	90.3	4.6	1.9	3.2	9.7	100
	20-24	a	22.8	3.5	24.2	50.5	37.5	5.5	6.5	49.5	100	
	25-29	a	19.5	1.4	8.3	29.2	58.4	4.2	8.1	70.8	100	
	<b>France</b>	15-19	6.2	2.3	0.7	81.9	91.1	3.6	2.6	2.7	8.9	100
	20-24	3.5	9.1	1.2	31.5	45.3	41.0	8.3	5.5	54.7	100	
	25-29	0.9	6.8	0.7	3.7	12.1	70.1	8.3	9.5	87.9	100	
<b>Germany</b>	15-19	20.5	6.5	1.2	64.2	92.4	3.9	2.0	1.7	7.6	100	
20-24	17.5	9.0	0.7	19.5	46.7	39.3	7.0	7.0	53.3	100		
25-29	2.7	7.4	0.4	8.8	19.2	63.8	7.1	9.9	80.8	100		
<b>Greece</b>	15-19	a	1.7	0.2	84.9	86.8	4.8	2.3	6.1	13.2	100	
20-24	a	4.0	1.3	43.2	48.5	34.4	9.9	7.2	51.5	100		
25-29	a	2.9	0.8	5.1	8.9	70.0	11.1	10.0	91.1	100		
<b>Hungary</b>	15-19	a	0.3	0.1	91.5	91.8	2.5	1.6	4.1	8.2	100	
20-24	a	2.4	0.5	45.4	48.4	33.2	7.5	10.9	51.6	100		
25-29	a	4.4	0.3	5.1	9.9	67.1	6.6	16.5	90.1	100		
<b>Iceland</b>	15-19	a	41.7	3.5	40.3	85.5	12.0	1.5	1.0	14.5	100	
20-24	a	30.5	2.5	23.7	56.7	39.8	0.8	2.7	43.3	100		
25-29	a	17.1	0.7	12.8	30.6	62.6	0.7	6.2	69.4	100		
<b>Ireland</b>	15-19	a	11.3	0.4	69.7	81.4	10.1	2.9	5.6	18.6	100	
20-24	a	12.8	0.3	17.1	30.2	55.3	5.8	8.7	69.8	100		
25-29	a	6.2	0.2	3.8	10.1	75.6	4.4	9.9	89.9	100		
<b>Italy</b>	15-19	c	0.9	0.5	83.0	84.5	5.9	2.7	6.9	15.5	100	
20-24	0.4	5.0	1.4	35.7	42.6	35.4	8.3	13.7	57.4	100		
25-29	0.2	4.4	1.0	9.9	15.5	60.0	7.2	17.3	84.5	100		
<b>Japan</b>	15-24	a	9.1	0.2	49.3	58.6	34.0	3.2	4.2	41.4	100	
<b>Luxembourg</b>	15-19	a	4.0	c	90.1	94.0	3.8	1.0	1.1	6.0	100	
20-24	a	3.0	0.8	52.1	55.9	34.3	7.8	2.1	44.1	100		
25-29	a	1.0	0.6	9.6	11.2	75.8	5.7	7.4	88.8	100		
<b>Mexico</b>	15-29	a	8.0	0.5	25.1	33.6	43.2	2.8	20.4	66.4	100	
<b>Netherlands</b>	15-19	a	53.4	4.0	33.3	90.7	7.2	0.2	1.9	9.3	100	
20-24	a	37.2	1.3	13.7	52.1	42.3	1.1	4.6	47.9	100		
25-29	a	15.5	0.4	3.2	18.7	73.5	1.1	6.7	81.3	100		
<b>New Zealand</b>	15-19	a	29.1	5.1	40.6	74.8	16.8	3.3	5.1	25.2	100	
20-24	a	20.5	1.9	16.3	38.7	46.0	3.0	12.2	61.3	100		
25-29	a	10.7	0.6	4.2	15.5	68.1	3.0	13.4	84.5	100		

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

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eqg2010](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eqg2010)).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932310453>

Table C3.2a. (continued)  
**Percentage of the youth population in education and not in education, by age group (2008)**  
*By age group and work status*

	Age group	In education					Not in education				Total in education and not in education	
		Students in work-study programmes <sup>1</sup>	Other employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Sub-total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Sub-total		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		(10)
OECD countries	Norway	15-19	a	26.3	4.4	47.5	78.3	17.7	1.5	2.5	21.7	100
		20-24	a	19.8	1.2	18.2	39.3	53.6	2.1	5.0	60.7	100
		25-29	a	5.6	0.5	6.5	12.6	78.2	2.5	6.7	87.4	100
	Poland	15-19	a	4.0	0.6	91.2	95.8	1.9	0.7	1.6	4.2	100
		20-24	a	17.6	3.5	35.7	56.8	27.6	7.1	8.5	43.2	100
		25-29	a	7.3	0.7	3.4	11.4	67.1	7.0	14.5	88.6	100
	Portugal	15-19	a	1.4	0.6	79.8	81.7	11.2	3.7	3.4	18.3	100
		20-24	a	4.7	0.9	30.9	36.5	50.0	8.2	5.2	63.5	100
		25-29	a	5.8	0.6	5.5	11.9	73.0	8.5	6.5	88.1	100
	Slovak Republic	15-19	12.1	c	c	77.9	90.6	3.8	3.1	2.5	9.4	100
		20-24	c	3.7	c	35.0	39.3	44.1	9.0	7.6	60.7	100
		25-29	a	3.6	c	2.6	6.5	68.7	9.1	15.7	93.5	100
	Spain	15-19	a	3.8	1.6	73.5	78.9	10.5	5.4	5.2	21.1	100
		20-24	a	7.7	1.5	24.9	34.0	46.5	10.4	9.1	66.0	100
		25-29	a	4.9	0.8	3.8	9.5	71.5	8.9	10.0	90.5	100
	Sweden	15-19	a	11.5	7.7	68.2	87.4	8.2	1.8	2.6	12.6	100
		20-24	a	12.9	4.1	22.6	39.5	47.5	6.5	6.4	60.5	100
		25-29	a	10.2	2.0	9.6	21.7	68.7	4.2	5.4	78.3	100
Switzerland	15-19	34.8	8.1	1.5	38.5	82.9	7.7	2.4	7.0	17.1	100	
	20-24	10.5	15.6	1.8	14.7	42.7	48.2	3.7	5.4	57.3	100	
	25-29	1.3	9.9	c	2.8	14.4	75.5	3.1	7.0	85.6	100	
Turkey	15-19	a	3.1	0.6	44.7	48.3	19.1	4.9	27.7	51.7	100	
	20-24	a	5.5	1.6	12.8	19.9	35.5	9.4	35.2	80.1	100	
	25-29	a	3.1	0.5	1.8	5.4	52.9	8.0	33.7	94.6	100	
United Kingdom	15-19	2.6	18.4	4.0	54.6	75.7	15.2	4.6	4.5	24.3	100	
	20-24	0.8	13.1	1.5	15.5	29.3	53.5	6.7	10.5	70.7	100	
	25-29	0.2	8.7	0.3	3.7	12.5	71.4	4.0	12.1	87.5	100	
United States	15-19	a	18.8	3.8	62.5	85.2	7.6	2.4	4.9	14.8	100	
	20-24	a	20.0	1.5	15.4	36.9	45.9	6.4	10.8	63.1	100	
	25-29	a	9.1	0.5	3.6	13.2	67.3	5.4	14.1	86.8	100	
OECD average	15-19		14.5	2.6	63.8	84.6	8.6	2.4	4.4	15.4	100	
	20-24		13.7	1.5	25.6	42.3	43.4	6.0	8.3	57.7	100	
	25-29		8.0	0.6	5.6	14.4	69.1	5.3	11.2	85.6	100	
EU19 average	15-19		10.5	2.1	71.9	87.9	6.5	2.3	3.3	12.1	100	
	20-24		11.3	1.5	29.5	43.5	42.4	6.8	7.3	56.5	100	
	25-29		7.4	0.7	5.8	14.1	69.5	6.0	10.5	85.9	100	
Partner countries	Brazil	15-19	a	21.4	6.0	41.7	69.1	17.2	3.7	10.1	30.9	100
		20-24	a	14.8	2.4	6.7	23.8	53.7	7.6	14.9	76.2	100
		25-29	a	9.1	1.0	2.1	12.2	67.1	6.0	14.7	87.8	100
	Estonia	15-19	a	2.9	1.1	84.9	88.8	6.3	1.7	3.1	11.2	100
		20-24	a	17.0	0.9	28.6	46.5	42.8	2.1	8.6	53.5	100
		25-29	a	9.7	0.7	4.4	14.9	66.6	3.1	15.4	85.1	100
	Israel	15-19	a	4.1	0.4	66.2	70.7	7.1	1.2	21.1	29.3	100
		20-24	a	11.5	0.7	16.7	28.9	33.6	5.3	32.2	71.1	100
		25-29	a	15.7	0.8	7.4	24.0	53.1	3.6	19.3	76.0	100
	Slovenia	15-19	a	9.7	0.2	82.3	92.2	3.4	1.2	3.2	7.8	100
		20-24	a	22.6	1.7	36.3	60.6	29.2	6.3	3.9	39.4	100
		25-29	a	19.1	0.9	6.9	26.9	63.2	5.2	4.6	73.1	100

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

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010)).

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


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Table C3.2d.  
**Percentage of the youth population in education and not in education, by level of education (2008)**  
*15-29 year-olds, by level of education and work status*

OECD countries	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	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Sub-total	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Australia	Below upper secondary education	6.7	19.7	3.7	30.6	60.7	25.1	4.5	9.7	39.3	100
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	5.8	23.8	1.7	11.8	43.1	47.9	2.7	6.3	56.9	100
	Tertiary education	c	18.6	0.9	6.8	26.9	66.3	1.7	5.0	73.1	100
Austria	Below upper secondary education	21.1	3.6	1.2	44.0	69.9	16.8	5.3	8.0	30.1	100
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	0.9	9.8	0.6	14.5	25.9	65.3	2.6	6.3	74.1	100
	Tertiary education	a	17.1	c	9.3	27.7	66.0	c	4.0	72.3	100
Belgium	Below upper secondary education	1.2	1.9	c	63.8	67.5	16.2	6.2	10.1	32.5	100
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	c	3.0	c	35.2	39.1	50.4	5.7	4.8	60.9	100
	Tertiary education	c	5.8	c	10.9	18.3	74.4	4.7	2.6	81.7	100
Canada	Below upper secondary education	a	24.8	4.4	39.6	68.8	17.5	4.5	9.2	31.2	100
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	a	19.1	1.5	18.6	39.2	48.0	5.2	7.6	60.8	100
	Tertiary education	a	14.4	0.8	10.8	26.0	65.4	3.6	5.0	74.0	100
Czech Republic	Below upper secondary education	18.3	0.5	c	65.5	84.4	6.7	2.9	6.0	15.6	100
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	0.4	3.6	0.1	25.4	29.5	58.2	3.1	9.2	70.5	100
	Tertiary education	a	10.0	c	18.6	29.0	62.6	2.3	6.2	71.0	100
Denmark	Below upper secondary education	a	40.3	2.6	30.7	73.6	19.1	2.4	4.9	26.4	100
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	a	26.5	1.7	15.9	44.1	51.2	1.5	3.2	55.9	100
	Tertiary education	a	17.8	0.4	8.8	26.9	69.1	2.2	1.7	73.1	100
Finland	Below upper secondary education	a	13.2	4.9	61.7	79.7	11.3	2.8	6.2	20.3	100
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	a	23.4	2.9	20.9	47.3	42.0	4.8	5.9	52.7	100
	Tertiary education	a	17.0	0.8	4.1	21.9	69.0	3.5	5.6	78.1	100
France	Below upper secondary education	4.9	2.0	0.7	59.8	67.4	16.7	7.3	8.5	32.6	100
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	3.2	6.7	1.2	30.0	41.1	46.4	6.8	5.8	58.9	100
	Tertiary education	1.9	11.6	0.6	20.0	34.0	59.8	4.1	2.0	66.0	100
Germany	Below upper secondary education	20.6	5.3	1.1	49.9	76.9	11.0	5.3	6.8	23.1	100
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	6.8	9.7	0.7	18.3	35.5	52.8	5.8	5.9	64.5	100
	Tertiary education	1.4	8.0	0.8	4.6	14.7	77.1	3.5	4.6	85.3	100
Greece	Below upper secondary education	a	1.2	0.1	55.6	57.0	29.0	5.3	8.7	43.0	100
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	a	3.8	1.2	38.7	43.7	39.5	8.4	8.3	56.3	100
	Tertiary education	a	4.1	1.2	5.8	11.1	69.5	14.3	5.1	88.9	100
Hungary	Below upper secondary education	a	0.4	0.2	70.1	70.8	11.4	4.5	13.2	29.2	100
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	a	3.1	0.3	34.6	37.9	45.7	6.3	10.0	62.1	100
	Tertiary education	a	6.7	0.7	6.6	14.1	74.8	3.7	7.5	85.9	100
Iceland	Below upper secondary education	a	32.5	3.1	28.2	63.8	31.2	1.3	3.7	36.2	100
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	a	28.4	1.1	25.6	55.2	40.8	0.8	3.2	44.8	100
	Tertiary education	a	16.5	n	9.5	26.1	72.7	n	1.2	73.9	100
Ireland	Below upper secondary education	a	6.2	0.4	56.1	62.7	19.7	5.2	12.4	37.3	100
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	a	12.6	0.3	18.6	31.5	55.9	4.8	7.8	68.5	100
	Tertiary education	a	9.9	0.1	7.1	17.1	76.0	3.1	3.7	82.9	100
Italy	Below upper secondary education	0.1	0.8	0.4	53.0	54.3	24.4	5.3	16.0	45.7	100
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	0.4	5.2	1.3	31.7	38.7	44.1	6.9	10.3	61.3	100
	Tertiary education	c	8.3	2.2	23.3	34.1	47.3	7.2	11.4	65.9	100
Japan	Uppersecondary education and below	a	14.3	0.1	37.4	51.9	36.9	4.4	6.9	48.1	100
	Tertiary education	a	n	n	n	n	91.3	5.3	3.4	100.0	100
	Below upper secondary education	a	3.7	n	63.1	66.8	21.0	6.6	5.7	33.2	100
Luxembourg	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	a	1.8	0.6	45.9	48.4	45.8	3.5	2.3	51.6	100
	Tertiary education	a	1.1	1.3	13.5	15.9	80.5	2.4	1.1	84.1	100
	Below upper secondary education	a	4.6	0.2	19.0	23.7	46.2	2.6	27.4	76.3	100
Mexico	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	a	10.0	0.9	33.9	44.8	38.4	2.8	14.0	55.2	100
	Tertiary education	a	17.1	1.3	32.4	50.7	40.1	3.6	5.6	49.3	100
	Below upper secondary education	a	40.9	3.2	26.3	70.4	22.0	1.0	6.6	29.6	100
Netherlands	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	a	35.2	1.1	12.0	48.3	47.8	0.7	3.2	51.7	100
	Tertiary education	a	24.5	n	6.1	30.7	67.3	0.4	1.6	69.3	100

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

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010)).

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A corrigendum has been issued for this page. See: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/43/33/46131885.pdf>

Table C3.2d. (continued)  
Percentage of the youth population in education and not in education, by level of education (2008)  
15-29 year-olds, by level of education and work status

	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	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Sub-total		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
OECD countries	New Zealand	Below upper secondary education	a	17.4	3.7	30.4	51.4	29.8	4.0	14.8	48.6	100
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	a	28.1	2.6	20.1	50.8	40.8	2.1	6.3	49.2	100
		Tertiary education	a	15.9	1.4	8.6	25.9	62.4	3.4	8.3	74.1	100
	Norway	Below upper secondary education	a	18.4	3.7	34.2	56.3	33.6	2.9	7.2	43.7	100
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	a	15.9	1.0	16.9	33.9	61.8	1.4	2.9	66.1	100
		Tertiary education	a	19.3	1.2	13.5	34.0	62.8	1.3	1.8	66.0	100
	Poland	Below upper secondary education	a	3.9	0.6	76.6	81.2	8.4	2.6	7.9	18.8	100
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	a	12.6	2.4	25.7	40.6	41.7	6.6	11.1	59.4	100
		Tertiary education	a	14.8	1.4	5.3	21.6	67.0	6.5	4.9	78.4	100
	Portugal	Below upper secondary education	a	2.4	0.5	36.4	39.3	46.6	6.8	7.4	60.7	100
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	a	5.6	0.8	45.2	51.6	41.2	5.2	2.0	48.4	100
		Tertiary education	a	9.3	1.5	7.3	18.1	67.4	12.3	2.2	81.9	100
	Slovak Republic	Below upper secondary education	11.5	c	n	70.6	82.2	3.1	6.7	8.0	17.8	100
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	c	3.3	c	23.0	26.8	55.8	7.8	9.6	73.2	100
		Tertiary education	a	7.8	c	6.1	14.4	72.1	5.6	8.0	85.6	100
	Spain	Below upper secondary education	a	2.5	1.0	35.7	39.2	40.1	10.4	10.3	60.8	100
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	a	8.3	1.5	32.5	42.3	44.7	6.4	6.6	57.7	100
		Tertiary education	a	8.5	1.4	12.3	22.3	65.0	6.3	6.4	77.7	100
Sweden	Below upper secondary education	a	12.9	8.1	57.4	78.4	13.0	3.6	5.0	21.6	100	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	a	7.0	2.7	12.1	21.8	66.2	6.2	5.8	78.2	100	
	Tertiary education	a	20.1	3.6	23.5	47.2	47.1	2.8	3.0	52.8	100	
Switzerland	Below upper secondary education	33.8	7.0	1.4	31.8	73.9	15.5	2.9	7.7	26.1	100	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	4.9	14.3	1.3	11.4	31.8	58.7	3.5	6.0	68.2	100	
	Tertiary education	c	12.3	c	6.0	19.3	73.7	c	5.0	80.7	100	
Turkey	Below upper secondary education	a	2.2	0.4	22.9	25.5	32.3	6.0	36.2	74.5	100	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	a	5.7	1.4	19.1	26.2	36.1	7.8	29.8	73.8	100	
	Tertiary education	a	8.3	1.9	4.1	14.3	58.8	14.1	12.7	85.7	100	
United Kingdom	Below upper secondary education	1.0	4.4	n	27.4	32.8	32.1	11.0	24.1	67.2	100	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	1.7	16.4	n	28.1	46.1	42.5	4.4	6.9	53.9	100	
	Tertiary education	0.1	13.2	n	12.9	26.2	67.6	2.7	3.5	73.8	100	
United States	Below upper secondary education	a	12.4	3.2	56.6	72.2	14.7	3.7	9.4	27.8	100	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	a	18.9	1.7	16.8	37.4	44.7	6.1	11.9	62.6	100	
	Tertiary education	a	14.6	0.7	7.7	23.0	67.7	3.1	6.1	77.0	100	
OECD average	Below upper secondary education		10.7	2.2	45.6	61.9	22.4	4.7	10.9	38.1	100	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education		12.9	1.3	24.4	39.4	48.4	4.7	7.6	60.6	100	
	Tertiary education		12.6	1.2	10.9	24.7	66.9	4.8	4.8	76.2	100	
EU19 average	Below upper secondary education		8.1	1.8	50.0	63.2	18.1	5.0	8.4	31.6	100	
	Upper secondary education		10.1	1.1	25.1	36.9	47.0	4.8	6.0	57.8	100	
	Tertiary education		10.9	1.1	9.6	21.6	64.9	4.5	3.9	73.1	100	
Partner countries	Brazil	Below upper secondary education	a	15.7	3.9	24.8	44.4	36.4	4.3	14.8	55.6	100
		Upper secondary education	a	14.1	2.0	5.9	22.0	59.2	7.9	10.9	78.0	100
		Tertiary education	a	69.4	6.5	24.1	100.0	n	n	n	n	100
	Estonia	Below upper secondary education	a	2.7	1.0	65.7	69.5	20.8	2.8	7.0	30.5	100
		Upper secondary education	a	15.7	0.8	23.3	39.8	47.0	2.2	11.1	60.2	100
		Tertiary education	a	14.4	0.8	8.4	23.7	66.1	1.4	8.8	76.3	100
	Israel	Below upper secondary education	a	3.6	0.5	68.8	72.9	11.2	2.1	13.8	27.1	100
		Upper secondary education	a	12.9	0.7	17.0	30.5	32.8	3.9	32.8	69.5	100
		Tertiary education	a	14.1	0.7	5.4	20.2	61.0	3.8	15.0	79.8	100
	Slovenia	Below upper secondary education	a	8.2	0.7	75.1	84.0	9.4	2.1	4.5	16.0	100
		Upper secondary education	a	22.4	1.2	28.7	52.3	39.2	4.8	3.7	47.7	100
		Tertiary education	a	14.3	0.7	3.5	18.5	68.6	8.7	4.2	81.5	100

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

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010)).

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


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Table C3.3.

## Percentage of the cohort population not in education and unemployed, by level of education (2008)

By level of educational attainment, age group and gender

OECD countries		Below upper secondary education				Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education				Tertiary education			All levels of education			
		15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29	15-19 <sup>1</sup>	20-24	25-29	15-29	20-24 <sup>1</sup>	25-29	15-29	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Australia	Males	2.9	12.0	6.2	5.1	4.4	3.2	1.9	3.1	c	c	1.8	3.3	4.9	2.5	3.6
	Females	2.6	c	7.1	3.7	2.9	2.4	c	2.4	c	c	1.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
	M+F	2.7	9.1	6.6	4.5	3.6	2.8	1.9	2.7	2.2	1.4	1.7	3.0	3.7	2.5	3.1
Austria	Males	2.7	18.8	c	6.0	c	3.5	2.5	3.0	c	c	c	2.7	6.2	3.5	4.2
	Females	2.8	c	11.7	4.7	c	2.1	c	2.2	c	c	c	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.1
	M+F	2.7	13.4	10.7	5.3	c	2.8	2.3	2.6	c	c	c	2.8	4.6	3.4	3.6
Belgium	Males	1.8	20.8	15.1	7.1	c	4.6	5.3	5.1	c	c	4.3	2.5	8.0	7.0	5.8
	Females	c	14.2	14.5	5.0	c	5.9	9.0	6.3	6.6	4.1	5.0	c	7.5	7.7	5.5
	M+F	1.4	17.8	14.8	6.2	c	5.2	7.1	5.7	6.2	3.9	4.7	1.9	7.8	7.3	5.7
Canada	Males	2.9	14.9	12.7	5.8	4.9	6.2	7.0	6.1	5.0	3.8	4.2	3.6	7.0	6.0	5.6
	Females	1.6	8.5	6.8	2.9	3.5	4.0	4.7	4.1	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.2	4.2	3.9	3.4
	M+F	2.3	10.5	10.5	4.5	4.2	5.2	6.0	5.2	4.0	3.4	3.6	2.9	5.6	5.0	4.5
Czech Republic	Males	0.9	17.5	14.5	3.5	6.9	3.7	2.2	3.2	c	2.2	2.4	1.7	4.9	2.9	3.2
	Females	1.0	9.7	9.1	2.3	5.9	2.6	3.1	3.0	c	2.0	2.2	1.6	3.2	3.2	2.7
	M+F	1.0	14.0	11.9	2.9	6.4	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.0	2.1	2.3	1.6	4.1	3.0	3.0
Denmark	Males	1.4	5.7	c	2.9	m	c	c	c	m	c	c	1.4	3.0	2.5	2.3
	Females	c	6.0	c	1.8	c	c	c	1.8	c	c	c	c	2.5	2.1	1.8
	M+F	1.0	5.8	4.2	2.4	c	1.5	c	1.5	c	2.3	2.2	1.1	2.8	2.3	2.1
Finland	Males	1.9	15.6	c	3.9	c	4.8	4.2	4.6	c	c	c	2.2	6.3	3.7	4.0
	Females	c	c	c	1.5	c	4.1	5.7	5.1	c	3.9	4.7	1.6	4.6	4.9	3.7
	M+F	1.3	10.8	c	2.8	8.8	4.5	4.8	4.8	c	3.0	3.5	1.9	5.5	4.2	3.9
France	Males	c	25.8	17.6	9.1	c	6.5	9.2	7.2	4.5	3.4	3.7	2.9	9.9	8.9	7.2
	Females	c	16.1	12.1	5.4	c	6.0	8.5	6.4	3.8	5.1	4.5	2.3	6.8	7.6	5.6
	M+F	2.1	21.5	15.2	7.3	4.4	6.2	8.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	4.1	2.6	8.3	8.3	6.4
Germany	Males	2.3	13.3	21.1	6.5	5.2	6.8	7.1	6.9	c	3.3	3.2	2.4	8.5	8.5	6.5
	Females	1.3	8.6	11.3	3.9	4.5	4.5	5.1	4.7	5.0	3.3	3.7	1.6	5.5	5.6	4.3
	M+F	1.8	11.1	16.2	5.3	4.8	5.6	6.1	5.8	4.1	3.3	3.5	2.0	7.0	7.1	5.4
Greece	Males	c	12.7	9.0	5.7	c	6.5	8.2	6.9	c	12.4	12.5	c	8.3	9.5	7.1
	Females	c	c	c	4.9	c	8.6	13.3	10.1	23.5	13.3	15.5	c	11.6	12.9	9.4
	M+F	c	14.1	9.8	5.3	c	7.5	10.6	8.4	20.0	12.9	14.3	2.3	9.9	11.1	8.2
Hungary	Males	1.7	15.5	16.2	5.9	c	7.1	6.4	6.7	c	c	3.2	2.2	8.7	7.0	6.1
	Females	c	8.3	10.7	3.0	c	5.8	6.7	5.9	c	3.0	4.0	0.9	6.3	6.1	4.6
	M+F	1.1	12.2	13.6	4.5	4.3	6.5	6.5	6.3	8.0	2.8	3.7	1.6	7.5	6.6	5.3
Iceland	Males	c	c	m	c	m	c	c	c	m	m	m	c	c	c	c
	Females	c	m	c	c	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	c	m	c	c
	M+F	c	c	c	c	m	c	c	c	m	m	m	c	c	c	c
Ireland	Males	2.8	21.0	12.2	7.4	c	5.5	6.2	6.0	c	3.5	4.4	3.8	8.0	5.9	6.0
	Females	c	c	c	2.4	c	3.7	c	3.5	c	c	2.2	2.0	3.7	2.8	2.9
	M+F	2.1	15.8	9.4	5.2	5.3	4.6	4.9	4.8	3.9	2.7	3.1	2.9	5.8	4.4	4.4
Italy	Males	2.3	12.5	9.9	6.0	9.0	7.2	6.1	6.8	c	7.2	5.8	3.0	8.3	7.5	6.4
	Females	1.5	11.2	8.1	4.5	8.5	7.3	6.3	7.0	9.6	7.4	7.9	2.4	8.3	7.0	6.0
	M+F	1.9	11.9	9.1	5.3	8.7	7.2	6.2	6.9	6.6	7.3	7.2	2.7	8.3	7.2	6.2
Luxembourg	Males	c	c	c	4.6	m	c	m	c	m	c	c	c	5.6	4.2	3.6
	Females	c	30.8	c	9.1	m	c	7.5	4.4	m	c	c	c	10.1	7.1	5.9
	M+F	c	19.0	12.7	6.6	m	3.8	4.0	3.5	m	c	c	c	7.8	5.7	4.8
Mexico	Males	m	m	m	3.6	m	m	m	2.7	m	m	3.1	m	m	m	3.3
	Females	m	m	m	1.6	m	m	m	3.0	m	m	4.0	m	m	m	2.4
	M+F	m	m	m	2.6	m	m	m	2.8	m	m	3.6	m	m	m	2.8
Netherlands	Males	0.5	2.9	2.2	1.2	m	0.7	1.0	0.7	m	m	m	0.4	1.3	0.9	0.8
	Females	m	2.1	2.8	0.7	m	0.7	1.0	0.7	m	1.0	0.7	m	0.9	1.3	0.7
	M+F	0.3	2.6	2.4	1.0	m	0.7	1.0	0.7	m	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.1	1.1	0.8
New Zealand	Males	4.2	7.0	5.2	4.9	2.5	2.0	c	2.1	c	4.8	4.1	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.5
	Females	2.1	5.1	c	2.8	2.2	2.1	c	2.2	2.0	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.7
	M+F	3.3	6.1	3.8	4.0	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.2	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.1

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

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010)).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932310453>

Table C3.3. (continued)  
**Percentage of the cohort population not in education and unemployed, by level of education (2008)**  
*By level of educational attainment, age group and gender*

		Below upper secondary education				Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education				Tertiary education			All levels of education				
		15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29	15-19 <sup>1</sup>	20-24	25-29	15-29	20-24 <sup>1</sup>	25-29	15-29	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
OECD countries	Norway	Males	c	c	c	3.1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	2.3
		Females	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	1.7
		M + F	c	c	c	2.9	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	2.1	2.5	2.0
	Poland	Males	0.7	12.2	13.3	3.5	c	6.9	7.3	6.9	10.2	6.9	7.5	0.8	7.6	7.7	5.5
		Females	c	8.8	c	1.5	c	6.1	7.1	6.3	7.7	5.4	5.9	0.7	6.5	6.3	4.7
		M + F	0.6	10.8	9.2	2.6	3.5	6.5	7.2	6.6	8.5	6.0	6.5	0.7	7.1	7.0	5.1
	Portugal	Males	4.2	8.5	5.8	5.8	c	c	5.6	3.8	c	8.3	9.5	4.1	6.3	6.2	5.6
		Females	2.9	13.1	12.0	8.0	c	5.8	7.9	6.5	18.6	12.1	13.7	3.3	10.2	10.9	8.5
		M + F	3.5	10.4	8.3	6.8	c	4.3	6.8	5.2	17.3	10.8	12.3	3.7	8.2	8.5	7.0
	Slovak Republic	Males	2.5	38.1	33.1	8.2	10.8	6.9	8.0	7.6	c	c	5.9	3.5	10.2	8.9	7.7
		Females	c	21.8	35.1	5.0	12.7	6.7	8.4	7.9	c	5.3	5.3	2.7	7.7	9.2	6.7
		M + F	1.9	31.5	34.0	6.7	11.8	6.8	8.2	7.8	c	4.9	5.6	3.1	9.0	9.1	7.2
	Spain	Males	5.8	16.8	11.9	10.5	4.3	5.0	7.5	6.0	4.7	5.4	5.2	5.6	10.4	8.5	8.3
		Females	5.3	16.8	13.8	10.2	4.5	7.0	7.8	6.9	7.8	6.9	7.2	5.2	10.3	9.3	8.5
		M + F	5.5	16.8	12.7	10.4	4.4	6.1	7.6	6.4	6.6	6.2	6.3	5.4	10.4	8.9	8.4
	Sweden	Males	c	14.9	c	4.2	c	7.3	c	6.0	c	c	3.2	1.8	7.4	4.1	4.3
		Females	c	c	c	2.8	c	6.6	5.2	6.5	c	c	2.4	1.8	5.6	4.3	3.8
		M + F	c	13.6	9.8	3.6	8.3	7.0	4.4	6.2	c	2.9	2.8	1.8	6.5	4.2	4.1
Switzerland	Males	c	c	c	2.8	c	3.0	c	3.2	c	c	c	c	3.8	2.9	3.0	
	Females	c	c	c	2.9	c	3.7	c	3.8	c	c	c	2.6	3.6	3.3	3.2	
	M + F	1.8	c	c	2.9	c	3.3	3.0	3.5	c	c	c	2.4	3.7	3.1	3.1	
Turkey	Males	6.6	15.8	12.5	10.3	6.8	9.3	8.7	8.4	14.3	11.4	12.5	6.7	12.6	11.1	9.9	
	Females	1.7	2.6	2.3	2.1	6.2	7.5	7.1	7.0	23.2	10.7	15.8	2.8	6.6	4.7	4.7	
	M + F	4.2	7.8	7.0	6.0	6.6	8.5	8.0	7.8	19.1	11.1	14.1	4.9	9.4	8.0	7.3	
United Kingdom	Males	6.5	21.7	9.2	10.4	4.9	6.3	5.3	5.5	6.0	2.3	3.6	5.6	8.5	4.8	6.3	
	Females	2.8	10.4	5.0	4.9	3.3	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.0	1.5	2.1	3.2	4.7	3.2	3.7	
	M + F	4.8	16.5	7.1	7.8	4.1	5.2	4.6	4.6	4.4	1.9	2.8	4.4	6.6	4.0	5.0	
United States	Males	1.5	16.9	10.4	4.5	6.9	7.7	7.8	7.6	5.2	2.7	3.5	3.1	8.3	6.4	5.9	
	Females	c	10.1	8.5	2.8	3.3	3.9	5.8	4.4	3.9	2.1	2.8	1.7	4.5	4.4	3.5	
	M + F	1.2	13.7	9.6	3.7	5.1	5.9	6.9	6.1	4.5	2.4	3.1	2.4	6.4	5.4	4.7	
OECD average	Males	2.8	15.7	12.5	5.7	6.1	5.5	5.9	5.3	7.1	5.5	5.2	3.0	7.1	5.8	5.1	
	Females	2.3	11.3	10.7	3.9	5.2	4.8	6.5	4.8	9.1	5.2	5.3	2.3	5.7	5.4	4.3	
	M + F	2.2	13.2	10.8	4.8	5.7	4.9	5.5	4.9	7.3	4.5	5.0	2.6	6.2	5.5	4.7	
EU19 average	Males	2.5	16.4	13.7	5.9	6.9	5.6	5.7	5.5	6.3	5.5	5.3	2.7	7.2	5.9	5.3	
	Females	2.5	12.7	12.2	4.3	6.6	5.1	6.7	5.2	9.5	5.3	5.5	2.3	6.3	6.0	4.8	
	M + F	2.1	14.2	11.7	5.2	6.2	5.0	5.8	5.2	7.7	4.6	5.0	2.4	6.7	6.0	5.1	
Partner countries	Brazil	Males	2.4	6.0	4.2	3.8	8.7	7.0	4.8	6.3	m	m	m	3.2	6.5	4.5	4.7
		Females	2.5	8.0	6.7	4.9	11.7	9.4	8.2	9.2	m	m	m	4.2	8.8	7.5	6.8
		M + F	2.4	6.9	5.4	4.3	10.4	8.3	6.6	7.9	m	m	m	3.7	7.6	6.0	5.8
	Estonia	Males	c	c	c	2.7	c	c	c	2.6	c	c	c	c	3.1	c	2.5
		Females	c	c	c	2.8	m	c	c	c	m	c	c	c	c	4.2	2.1
		M + F	1.7	c	7.4	2.8	c	1.8	2.7	2.2	c	c	c	1.7	2.1	3.1	2.3
	Israel	Males	1.1	5.8	c	2.2	2.8	4.2	2.3	3.3	c	4.0	3.8	1.6	4.3	3.1	3.0
		Females	c	19.8	c	2.1	c	5.2	5.4	4.5	6.6	2.9	3.9	c	6.4	4.2	3.7
		M + F	0.6	10.2	4.4	2.1	2.4	4.7	3.6	3.9	5.4	3.4	3.8	1.2	5.3	3.6	3.3
	Slovenia	Males	c	8.0	14.5	2.6	c	6.7	3.0	4.7	c	4.1	6.1	c	7.2	3.9	4.2
		Females	m	10.5	c	1.4	6.9	4.1	5.3	4.9	16.3	9.2	10.2	1.6	5.3	6.7	4.8
		M + F	c	8.9	11.8	2.1	4.5	5.5	4.0	4.8	18.8	7.3	8.7	1.2	6.3	5.2	4.5

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

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010)).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932310453>

Table C3.4a.  
Trends in the percentage of the youth population in education and not in education (1995, 1997-2008)  
By age group and work status

OECD countries	Age group	1995			1998			2000			2005			2008		
		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education	
		Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(37)	(38)	(39)
Australia	15-19	73.4	16.7	9.9	77.3	13.8	8.8	79.5	13.7	6.8	78.3	14.3	7.4	79.5	14.2	6.3
	20-24	27.0	56.1	16.9	32.7	51.3	16.0	35.9	50.9	13.3	39.4	49.0	11.6	40.5	49.0	10.5
	25-29	11.4	67.1	21.5	13.7	67.1	19.2	15.5	65.5	19.0	16.6	68.0	15.4	17.0	69.1	13.8
Austria	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	84.4	8.7	6.9	84.3	10.0	5.6
	20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	30.4	57.2	12.4	32.3	56.3	11.4
	25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	12.0	74.6	13.4	14.6	71.7	13.7
Belgium	15-19	86.1	3.3	10.5	85.3	3.9	10.8	89.9	3.6	6.5	90.1	3.7	6.2	90.5	4.0	5.5
	20-24	37.5	43.6	19.0	40.6	42.5	16.9	43.8	40.2	16.0	38.1	43.6	18.3	41.5	44.4	14.1
	25-29	6.8	74.2	19.0	9.3	72.4	18.2	11.8	72.5	15.7	7.4	74.9	17.7	7.7	75.8	16.5
Canada	15-19	79.9	10.5	9.5	81.5	9.9	8.5	80.6	11.2	8.2	80.2	12.8	7.0	80.4	12.4	7.3
	20-24	33.9	47.3	18.7	36.7	45.4	17.8	35.7	48.5	15.7	39.2	46.3	14.4	38.9	48.0	13.1
	25-29	10.3	67.7	22.1	10.8	70.1	19.1	10.6	72.3	17.1	12.5	71.7	15.8	12.4	72.7	14.9
Czech Republic	15-19	69.8	23.7	6.5	77.1	15.8	7.2	82.1	10.0	7.9	90.3	4.4	5.3	92.7	4.5	2.7
	20-24	13.1	67.1	19.8	17.1	64.3	18.5	19.7	60.0	20.3	35.9	47.5	16.6	44.8	44.7	10.6
	25-29	1.1	76.1	22.9	1.8	75.1	23.1	2.4	72.1	25.6	4.4	72.4	23.2	11.1	71.2	17.7
Denmark	15-19	88.4	8.7	3.0	90.3	7.9	1.8	89.9	7.4	2.7	88.4	7.3	4.3	88.9	8.3	2.8
	20-24	50.0	39.3	10.7	55.0	38.0	7.0	54.8	38.6	6.6	54.4	37.2	8.3	53.2	39.1	7.7
	25-29	29.6	59.0	11.4	34.5	57.8	7.7	36.1	56.4	7.5	27.0	61.3	11.6	25.5	66.9	7.6
Finland	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	90.2	4.5	5.2	90.3	4.6	5.1
	20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	52.8	34.1	13.0	50.5	37.5	12.0
	25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	25.7	60.3	14.0	29.2	58.4	12.4
France	15-19	96.2	1.3	2.5	95.6	1.3	3.1	95.3	1.5	3.3	91.0	3.0	5.9	91.1	3.6	5.3
	20-24	51.2	31.3	17.5	53.5	30.0	16.5	54.2	31.7	14.1	46.8	37.3	15.9	45.3	41.0	13.8
	25-29	11.4	67.5	21.0	11.4	66.5	22.1	12.2	69.2	18.6	12.5	70.1	17.4	12.1	70.1	17.8
Germany	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	87.4	6.8	5.7	92.9	2.7	4.4	92.4	3.9	3.7
	20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	34.1	49.0	16.9	44.2	37.1	18.7	46.7	39.3	14.0
	25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	12.7	69.8	17.5	18.5	60.3	21.2	19.2	63.8	17.0
Greece	15-19	80.0	9.6	10.5	79.0	9.8	11.2	82.6	8.1	9.3	82.2	6.1	11.7	86.8	4.8	8.4
	20-24	29.2	43.0	27.8	26.7	44.0	29.3	30.7	43.4	25.9	40.4	38.0	21.6	48.5	34.4	17.1
	25-29	4.7	65.2	30.2	4.3	66.1	29.6	5.1	65.8	29.2	6.4	69.8	23.7	8.9	70.0	21.1
Hungary	15-19	82.5	6.7	10.8	78.2	10.0	11.8	83.7	7.7	8.6	90.6	3.0	6.4	91.8	2.5	5.7
	20-24	22.5	44.4	33.1	26.5	45.9	27.6	32.3	45.7	22.0	46.6	34.5	18.9	48.4	33.2	18.4
	25-29	7.3	56.8	35.9	7.4	58.9	33.7	9.4	61.4	29.2	13.1	63.0	24.0	9.9	67.1	23.1
Iceland	15-19	59.5	25.7	14.8	82.2	15.1	c	83.1	14.8	c	86.4	10.7	c	85.5	12.0	c
	20-24	33.3	52.6	14.0	47.8	45.9	6.3	48.0	47.7	c	53.0	37.1	10.0	56.7	39.8	c
	25-29	24.1	64.7	11.1	32.8	57.4	9.8	34.9	59.2	5.9	30.9	61.5	7.6	30.6	62.6	6.9
Ireland	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	80.0	15.6	4.4	82.4	13.1	4.5	81.4	10.1	8.5
	20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	26.7	63.6	9.7	27.7	60.0	12.3	30.2	55.3	14.6
	25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	3.3	83.4	13.3	5.3	80.9	13.8	10.1	75.6	14.3
Italy	15-19	m	m	m	75.4	9.5	15.2	77.1	9.8	13.1	81.8	7.0	11.2	84.5	5.9	9.6
	20-24	m	m	m	35.8	34.1	30.1	36.0	36.5	27.5	38.6	37.3	24.1	42.6	35.4	22.0
	25-29	m	m	m	16.5	54.1	29.4	17.0	56.1	26.9	14.4	59.8	25.8	15.5	60.0	24.5
Japan	15-24	58.0	34.9	7.1	60.0	32.4	7.6	62.1	29.2	8.8	59.7	31.5	8.8	58.6	34.0	7.4
Luxembourg	15-19	82.7	9.3	8.0	88.6	5.3	6.1	92.2	6.1	c	93.4	4.4	2.2	94.0	3.8	2.1
	20-24	36.5	52.7	10.8	40.4	50.1	9.5	42.8	48.9	8.2	47.4	43.3	9.3	55.9	34.3	9.8
	25-29	8.3	71.6	20.1	11.9	74.0	14.1	11.6	75.5	12.9	8.6	81.2	10.3	11.2	75.8	13.0
Mexico	15-19	45.0	31.8	23.2	46.9	33.8	19.3	47.9	33.8	18.3	m	m	m	m	m	m
	20-24	15.9	53.4	30.7	17.1	55.4	27.4	17.7	55.2	27.1	m	m	m	m	m	m
	25-29	4.6	62.0	33.4	4.2	65.2	30.6	4.0	65.8	30.2	m	m	m	m	m	m
Netherlands	15-19	m	m	m	89.7	7.6	2.7	80.6	15.7	3.7	89.2	7.0	3.9	90.7	7.2	2.1
	20-24	m	m	m	50.5	42.0	7.5	36.5	55.2	8.2	49.1	41.8	9.1	52.1	42.3	5.6
	25-29	m	m	m	24.4	64.9	10.7	5.0	83.0	12.1	18.2	70.2	11.6	18.7	73.5	7.8

Note: Years 1997, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2006 and 2007 are available for consultation on line (see StatLink below).

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010)).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932310453>

Table C3.4a. (continued)  
Trends in the percentage of the youth population in education and not in education (1995, 1997–2008)  
By age group and work status

	Age group	1995			1998			2000			2005			2008			
		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		
		Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(37)	(38)	(39)	
OECD countries	New Zealand	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	74.8	17.1	8.0	74.8	16.8	8.4	
		20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	38.8	46.7	14.4	38.7	46.0	15.2	
		25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	18.3	65.6	16.1	15.5	68.1	16.4	
	Norway	15-19	m	m	m	92.1	6.0	1.9	92.4	5.9	c	87.4	10.1	2.5	78.3	17.7	4.0
		20-24	m	m	m	40.2	51.4	8.4	41.7	50.3	8.0	41.5	48.9	9.6	39.3	53.6	7.0
		25-29	m	m	m	14.4	76.1	9.6	17.5	72.1	10.4	15.7	72.0	12.3	12.6	78.2	9.2
	Poland	15-19	89.6	4.2	6.2	91.0	4.2	4.8	92.8	2.6	4.5	97.9	0.4	1.7	95.8	1.9	2.4
		20-24	23.7	42.5	33.8	30.8	45.3	23.9	34.9	34.3	30.8	62.7	17.2	20.1	56.8	27.6	15.6
		25-29	3.1	67.5	29.4	5.7	70.5	23.8	8.0	62.9	29.1	16.4	54.3	29.3	11.4	67.1	21.5
	Portugal	15-19	72.4	18.5	9.1	71.6	20.1	8.3	72.6	19.7	7.7	79.3	12.2	8.4	81.7	11.2	7.1
		20-24	37.8	46.6	15.6	32.4	55.7	12.0	36.5	52.6	11.0	37.4	48.4	14.1	36.5	50.0	13.5
		25-29	11.6	70.9	17.4	9.5	74.8	15.8	11.0	76.6	12.5	11.5	73.6	14.9	11.9	73.0	15.1
	Slovak Republic	15-19	70.1	14.0	15.9	69.4	12.3	18.3	67.3	6.4	26.3	90.4	3.3	6.3	90.6	3.8	5.7
		20-24	14.8	54.9	30.3	17.4	56.3	26.3	18.1	48.8	33.1	31.0	43.8	25.2	39.3	44.1	16.6
		25-29	1.6	65.5	32.9	1.1	71.6	27.2	1.3	66.9	31.8	6.1	64.9	29.0	6.5	68.7	24.7
	Spain	15-19	77.3	11.2	11.5	80.2	9.9	9.8	80.6	11.4	8.0	78.2	11.0	10.8	78.9	10.5	10.5
		20-24	40.0	34.2	25.8	44.3	35.7	20.1	44.6	40.3	15.0	35.1	45.5	19.4	34.0	46.5	19.4
		25-29	14.6	51.5	33.9	15.3	57.3	27.5	16.2	62.4	21.4	10.9	69.3	19.8	9.5	71.5	18.9
	Sweden	15-19	87.4	6.9	5.6	90.9	4.3	4.7	90.6	5.8	3.6	89.6	5.8	4.7	87.4	8.2	4.4
		20-24	38.8	43.7	17.5	42.6	44.3	13.1	42.1	47.2	10.7	42.5	44.1	13.4	39.5	47.5	12.9
		25-29	19.9	67.0	13.2	24.9	65.0	10.0	21.9	68.9	9.2	23.6	66.5	10.0	21.7	68.7	9.5
	Switzerland	15-19	65.6	10.2	24.2	85.5	9.6	4.9	84.6	7.5	7.9	85.3	7.2	7.5	82.9	7.7	9.4
		20-24	29.5	59.2	11.3	34.7	54.1	11.3	37.4	56.7	5.9	37.9	50.3	11.9	42.7	48.2	9.1
		25-29	10.6	76.2	13.2	10.1	78.0	11.9	15.1	73.9	11.0	12.3	75.9	11.8	14.4	75.5	10.1
	Turkey	15-19	38.7	34.2	27.2	40.2	32.1	27.7	39.2	29.6	31.2	42.5	19.9	37.7	48.3	19.1	32.6
		20-24	10.3	46.5	43.2	13.4	44.7	42.0	12.7	43.1	44.2	15.2	37.7	47.1	19.9	35.5	44.6
		25-29	2.7	59.6	37.8	2.9	60.4	36.7	2.9	58.8	38.3	4.3	53.5	42.2	5.4	52.9	41.7
United Kingdom	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	77.0	15.0	8.0	76.0	14.6	9.3	76.7	14.5	8.8	
	20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	32.4	52.2	15.4	32.1	51.0	16.8	30.3	52.7	17.0	
	25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	13.3	70.3	16.3	13.3	70.1	16.6	12.8	71.2	16.0	
United States	15-19	81.5	10.7	7.8	82.2	10.5	7.3	81.3	11.7	7.0	85.6	8.3	6.1	85.2	7.6	7.2	
	20-24	31.5	50.7	17.8	33.0	52.6	14.4	32.5	53.1	14.4	36.1	48.4	15.5	36.9	45.9	17.2	
	25-29	11.6	71.4	17.0	11.9	72.7	15.4	11.4	72.8	15.8	11.9	70.0	18.1	13.2	67.3	19.5	
OECD average	15-19	75.1	13.5	11.4	79.6	11.5	9.2	80.4	11.2	9.2	84.4	8.2	7.5	84.6	8.6	7.0	
	20-24	31.9	46.1	22.0	36.2	45.5	18.3	36.3	46.7	18.2	41.3	42.4	16.4	42.7	43.0	14.7	
	25-29	10.3	66.4	23.3	12.7	67.1	20.2	12.4	68.5	19.1	14.0	68.0	18.0	14.4	69.1	16.5	
EU19 average	15-19	81.9	9.8	8.3	83.0	8.7	8.3	83.6	9.0	7.7	87.3	6.4	6.3	87.9	6.5	5.6	
	20-24	32.9	45.3	21.8	36.7	44.9	18.5	36.5	46.4	17.1	41.8	42.1	16.2	43.6	42.4	14.0	
	25-29	10.0	66.1	23.9	12.7	66.4	20.9	11.7	69.0	19.3	13.4	68.3	18.3	14.1	69.5	16.4	
Partner countries	Brazil	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	69.1	17.2	13.8
		20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	23.8	53.7	22.5
		25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	12.2	67.1	20.7
	Estonia	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	92.0	2.9	5.2	88.8	6.3	4.9
		20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	50.9	32.7	16.3	46.5	42.8	10.7
		25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	14.2	61.8	24.0	14.9	66.6	18.5
	Israel	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	68.9	6.3	24.7	70.7	7.1	22.2
		20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	28.3	31.4	40.3	28.9	33.6	37.5
		25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	21.4	54.3	24.2	24.0	53.1	22.9
	Slovenia	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	92.4	2.7	4.9	92.2	3.4	4.4
		20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	55.7	31.3	13.0	60.6	29.2	10.3
		25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	24.6	63.9	11.5	26.9	63.2	9.9

Note: Years 1997, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2006 and 2007 are available for consultation on line (see StatLink below).

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010)).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932310453>

Table C3.5.

**Educational attainment and occupational matches by migrant status, and proportion of population born abroad among 20-29 year-olds and 15-64 year-olds (2003 and 2007)**

Proportion of 20-24 year-old non-students with below upper secondary education, proportion of 25-29 year-olds with tertiary education, proportion of 25-29 year-old tertiary-educated non-students in skilled jobs, by migrant status, and proportion of population born abroad among 20-29 year-olds and 15-64 year-olds

			Proportion of 20-24 year-olds who are not in education and have not attained upper secondary education, by migrant status			Proportion of 25-29 year-olds who either have a tertiary education qualification or are currently enrolled in a tertiary education programme, by migrant status			Proportion of employed 25-29 year-old non-students with a tertiary education, working as technicians and associate professionals (ISCO 3) or as professionals (ISCO 2), by migrant status			Proportion of population born abroad among		
			Country of birth			Country of birth			Country of birth			20-29 year-olds	15-64 year-olds	
			Born abroad	Born in the country	Total	Born abroad	Born in the country	Total	Born abroad	Born in the country	Total			
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
OECD countries	Australia	2007	QX	7	17	15	62	40	45	53	65	62	23	27
		2003		11	20	18	56	36	40	59	65	63	21	27
	Austria	2007	Q1	30	9	13	26	26	26	66	70	69	18	17
		2003		m	m	m	m	m	m	52	65	64	14	14
	Belgium	2007	Q1	32	13	15	37	43	42	45	66	64	12	13
		2003		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	10	13
	Canada	2007	Q1	7	10	9	62	56	57	49	57	56	18	23
		2003		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Czech Republic	2007	Q1	19	5	6	35	23	24	91	86	87	2	2
		2003		22	5	6	19	10	10	83	86	86	2	2
	Denmark	2007	Q1	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
		2003		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Finland	2007	Q1	19	9	9	31	50	49	59	78	77	5	3
		2003		20	9	9	38	54	53	m	70	70	4	3
	France	2007	Q1	24	13	14	33	44	43	53	63	63	9	12
		2004		31	13	14	29	43	42	59	66	66	m	m
	Germany	2007	Q1	24	11	13	26	32	31	66	76	74	17	16
		2003		31	10	13	24	32	30	63	72	72	15	13
	Greece	2007	Q1	44	14	17	10	33	31	45	70	69	10	8
		2003		42	15	17	15	28	27	38	70	68	9	7
	Hungary	2007	Q1	8	13	13	35	30	30	90	77	77	2	2
		2003		11	13	13	29	22	22	43	79	79	2	2
	Iceland	2007	Q1	27	26	27	54	30	32	68	77	75	11	8
		2003		m	24	24	m	m	30	m	m	71	17	12
	Ireland	2007	Q1	m	12	12	m	46	47	m	52	49	9	6
		2003		m	m	m	m	m	m	43	55	53	0.5	0.3
	Italy	2007	Q1	48	20	22	14	31	29	55	75	74	m	m
		2003		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	12	10
	Luxembourg	2007	Q1	28	16	20	49	30	38	95	100	97	39	42
		2003		20	13	15	22	28	25	93	97	95	35	39
	Netherlands	2007	Q1	21	15	15	31	44	42	81	76	77	12	13
		2003		31	16	18	29	40	39	67	75	74	12	13
Norway	2007	Q1	28	21	21	34	48	47	70	77	77	9	9	
	2003		12	3	4	37	44	44	57	79	78	9	7	
Poland	2007	Q1	18	6	6	92	39	40	100	66	66	0.2	0.4	
	2003		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Portugal	2007	Q1	35	42	41	30	30	30	47	77	73	9	7	
	2003		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Slovak Republic	2007	Q1	m	6	6	m	23	23	m	78	78	0.3	0.5	
	2003		m	4	4	54	16	16	63	76	75	0.5	1	
Spain	2007	Q1	49	33	36	22	48	42	19	58	53	19	15	
	2003		45	33	34	28	45	44	31	54	52	10	8	
Sweden	2007	Q1	15	8	9	39	46	45	66	82	81	14	15	
	2003		13	8	8	34	42	41	76	88	87	13	13	
Switzerland	2007	Q2	23	5	9	35	44	41	68	70	70	26	26	
	2003		28	6	11	32	35	34	72	69	70	25	26	
Turkey	2007	Q1	m	m	52	m	m	16	m	m	64	m	m	
	2003		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
United Kingdom	2007	Q1	14	19	18	39	40	40	61	58	59	16	13	
	2003		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	13	10	
United States	2007	Q3	31	9	12	34	46	43	m	m	m	17	15	
	2003		32	8	11	34	48	46	m	m	m	16	16	
	OECD average	2007		25	15	17	38	38	37	64	72	71	13	13
		2003		25	13	14	32	35	34	60	73	72	12	12
Partner countries	Estonia	2007	Q1	m	15	14	54	36	37	m	65	68	4	14
		2003		m	15	15	m	37	36	m	54	53	4	15
	Israel	2007	Q1	10	9	10	53	50	50	60	59	59	18	17
		2003		10	10	10	57	49	50	52	64	61	18	17
	Slovenia	2007	Q1	18	5	6	14	46	45	m	85	83	3	8
		2003		17	5	5	29	38	37	100	82	82	3	8

Source: OECD, LSO Network, special data collection, Monitoring Transition Systems Working Group. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010)). Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.


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Table C3.6.

**Permanent jobs, full-time work and involuntary part-time work among 15-29 year-old non-students (2007)**

Proportion of 15-29 year-old non-students working in permanent jobs, working full-time and working involuntarily part-time among all 15-29 year-old non-students, by level of educational attainment and gender

OECD countries				Ratio of 15-29 year-old non-students working in permanent jobs to all 15-29 year-old non-students working			Ratio of 15-29 year-old non-students working full-time to all 15-29 year-old non-students working			Ratio of 15-29 year-old non-students working involuntarily part-time to all 15-29 year-old non-students working part-time		
				Males	Females	M + F	Males	Females	M + F	Males	Females	M + F
				(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Australia	2007	QX	Below upper secondary	m	m	m	86	58	77	m	m	m
			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	m	89	73	82	m	m	m
			Tertiary education	m	m	m	91	84	87	m	m	m
			All levels of education	m	m	m	89	75	82	m	m	m
Austria	2007	Q2	Below upper secondary	89	93	91	88	58	75	74	51	57
			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	93	95	94	97	78	88	59	35	39
			Tertiary education	87	74	80	94	81	87	33	47	43
			All levels of education	92	92	92	95	76	86	61	40	44
Belgium	2007	Q1	Below upper secondary	81	77	80	95	65	85	44	53	51
			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	87	83	86	94	61	81	53	39	42
			Tertiary education	83	79	81	96	84	89	63	49	51
			All levels of education	85	81	83	95	72	85	53	44	46
Canada	2007	Q1	Below upper secondary	86	85	86	84	67	78	14	13	14
			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	89	88	88	90	77	85	19	11	14
			Tertiary education	89	83	86	93	85	89	15	20	19
			All levels of education	88	85	87	91	81	86	17	15	16
Czech Republic	2007	Q1	Below upper secondary	70	77	72	96	90	94	47	40	44
			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	91	89	90	99	96	98	27	31	30
			Tertiary education	93	87	90	98	95	97	45	13	21
			All levels of education	90	89	89	99	96	98	35	29	30
Denmark	2007	Q1	Below upper secondary	83	80	82	87	73	82	41	36	38
			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	90	81	86	92	78	86	53	41	45
			Tertiary education	84	85	85	94	80	87	60	39	43
			All levels of education	87	82	85	91	78	85	47	40	42
Finland	2007	Q1	Below upper secondary	82	69	79	95	70	88	52	38	42
			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	83	70	78	94	78	88	62	48	52
			Tertiary education	81	66	72	96	93	94	26	40	36
			All levels of education	82	68	76	95	83	90	55	46	49
France	2007	Q1	Below upper secondary	72	67	71	93	68	84	63	64	64
			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	79	73	77	95	76	87	68	63	64
			Tertiary education	85	80	82	96	88	92	51	54	53
			All levels of education	80	75	78	95	81	88	62	61	61
Germany	2007	Q1	Below upper secondary	72	74	73	78	48	66	13	6	8
			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	80	83	81	94	75	86	7	11	10
			Tertiary education	80	70	74	93	80	85	34	19	21
			All levels of education	79	79	79	92	73	83	12	11	11
Greece	2007	Q1	Below upper secondary	83	84	83	96	84	94	92	52	71
			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	84	86	85	96	91	94	62	67	65
			Tertiary education	89	73	79	95	89	92	94	71	77
			All levels of education	84	81	83	96	89	93	78	65	70
Hungary	2007	Q1	Below upper secondary	77	80	78	98	94	96	48	66	58
			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	89	91	90	98	96	97	50	48	49
			Tertiary education	91	85	88	98	99	99	m	m	45
			All levels of education	88	88	88	98	97	98	46	53	50
Iceland	2007	Q1	Below upper secondary	92	85	90	m	m	m	m	m	m
			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	88	89	89	m	m	m	m	m	m
			Tertiary education	81	85	84	m	m	m	m	m	m
			All levels of education	90	86	88	m	m	m	m	m	m
Ireland	2007	Q2	Below upper secondary	93	84	90	94	61	85	17	3	7
			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	93	91	92	96	83	91	20	7	10
			Tertiary education	90	86	88	97	92	94	17	14	14
			All levels of education	92	88	90	96	86	92	18	8	10
Italy	2007	Q1	Below upper secondary	79	75	78	94	71	88	21	17	19
			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	71	72	71	94	79	87	29	15	19
			Tertiary education	63	61	62	90	83	86	18	16	17
			All levels of education	74	71	73	94	78	87	25	16	18
Luxembourg	2007	Q1	Below upper secondary	81	93	86	98	78	89	m	20	19
			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	88	80	84	96	87	92	m	14	24
			Tertiary education	89	87	88	99	82	90	m	31	35
			All levels of education	86	85	86	97	83	91	m	22	26

Source: OECD, LSO Network, special data collection, Monitoring Transition Systems Working Group. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eqg2010](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eqg2010)). Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.


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Table C3.6. (continued)

**Permanent jobs, full-time work and involuntary part-time work among 15-29 year-old non-students (2007)**

Proportion of 15-29 year-old non-students working in permanent jobs, working full-time and working involuntarily part-time among all 15-29 year-old non-students, by level of educational attainment and gender

				Ratio of 15-29 year-old non-students working in permanent jobs to all 15-29 year-old non-students working			Ratio of 15-29 year-old non-students working full-time to all 15-29 year-old non-students working			Ratio of 15-29 year-old non-students working involuntarily part-time to all 15-29 year-old non-students working part-time			
				Males	Females	M + F	Males	Females	M + F	Males	Females	M + F	
				(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
OECD countries	Netherlands	2007	Q1	Below upper secondary	69	64	67	86	39	69	43	35	38
				Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	77	77	77	88	45	68	41	26	29
				Tertiary education	73	74	74	88	60	72	43	22	26
				All levels of education	74	74	74	87	49	69	43	27	31
	New Zealand	2007	Q1	Below upper secondary	m	m	m	94	70	86	42	20	26
				Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	m	96	78	89	41	29	31
				Tertiary education	m	m	m	92	85	88	58	30	39
				All levels of education	m	m	m	94	81	88	50	27	33
	Norway	2007	Q1	Below upper secondary	87	81	85	87	51	74	42	47	46
				Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	92	83	88	93	65	81	36	35	35
				Tertiary education	84	72	77	88	74	80	27	54	48
				All levels of education	88	79	84	90	65	79	36	45	42
Poland	2007	Q1	Below upper secondary	43	33	41	85	80	84	50	56	52	
			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	53	47	51	96	87	92	75	63	67	
			Tertiary education	72	59	64	98	93	95	45	47	47	
			All levels of education	57	51	54	96	89	93	66	58	61	
Portugal	2007	Q1	Below upper secondary	64	63	64	97	94	96	40	37	38	
			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	59	57	58	96	94	95	40	39	39	
			Tertiary education	52	39	43	95	90	92	m	43	51	
			All levels of education	62	56	59	97	93	95	46	40	42	
Slovak Republic	2007	Q1	Below upper secondary	80	75	78	100	84	95	m	m	m	
			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	90	90	90	100	97	99	m	21	29	
			Tertiary education	94	94	94	99	98	98	m	m	20	
			All levels of education	90	91	91	100	97	98	62	21	29	
Spain	2007	Q1	Below upper secondary	43	46	44	95	75	89	55	55	55	
			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	52	57	54	93	80	87	55	53	54	
			Tertiary education	56	53	54	94	85	89	54	56	55	
			All levels of education	49	52	50	95	80	89	55	55	55	
Sweden	2007	Q1	Below upper secondary	76	58	70	85	59	76	52	41	45	
			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	72	55	65	89	58	76	52	48	49	
			Tertiary education	76	67	71	93	85	89	49	42	44	
			All levels of education	73	59	67	88	67	79	49	47	47	
Turkey	2007	Q1	Below upper secondary	87	84	87	95	74	89	29	7	15	
			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	93	97	94	97	93	96	33	19	27	
			Tertiary education	97	97	97	98	96	97	37	16	23	
			All levels of education	91	93	91	96	84	92	30	9	17	
United Kingdom	2007	Q1	Below upper secondary	93	92	93	89	65	81	64	38	47	
			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	93	94	93	93	73	84	61	35	42	
			Tertiary education	92	90	91	94	88	91	48	37	40	
			All levels of education	93	92	93	92	77	85	59	36	43	
United States	2007	Q3	Below upper secondary	m	m	m	91	71	85	59	50	54	
			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	m	91	80	86	65	40	50	
			Tertiary education	m	m	m	96	89	92	66	40	46	
			All levels of education	m	m	m	92	83	88	64	41	50	
OECD average	2007		Below upper secondary	78	75	77	92	72	85	46	37	39	
			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	82	80	81	95	81	89	46	35	39	
			Tertiary education	82	76	79	95	88	91	44	37	39	
			All levels of education	82	78	80	94	82	89	47	36	39	
Partner countries	Estonia	2007	Q1	Below upper secondary	94	100	96	97	80	93	m	m	m
				Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	100	96	98	99	100	99	m	m	m
				Tertiary education	99	100	100	97	92	94	m	m	m
				All levels of education	98	98	98	98	94	96	m	m	20
Israel	2007	Q1	Below upper secondary	m	m	m	85	62	81	77	m	77	
			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	m	86	73	81	81	74	77	
			Tertiary education	m	m	m	90	61	72	m	78	80	
			All levels of education	m	m	m	87	67	78	81	76	78	
Slovenia	2007	Q1	Below upper secondary	62	63	62	100	93	99	m	m	m	
			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	67	64	66	99	92	96	29	41	38	
			Tertiary education	71	52	58	94	97	96	71	51	61	
			All levels of education	67	60	64	98	93	96	47	41	43	

Source: OECD, LSO Network, special data collection, Monitoring Transition Systems Working Group. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eqg2010](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eqg2010)).

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


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Table C3.7.


**Education and occupational mismatches for young individuals (2003, 2007)**

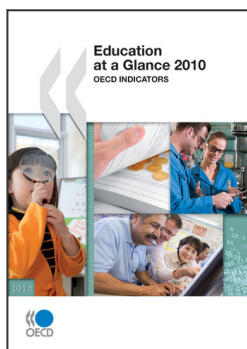
Proportion of 25-29 year-olds not in education with upper secondary education working in elementary occupations and proportion of 25-29 year-olds not in education with tertiary education working in semi-skilled occupations, by gender

				Ratio of 25-29 year-old workers not in education with an upper secondary education, working at skill level 1 (ISCO 9) to all 25-29 year-old workers not in education with an upper secondary education			Ratio of 25-29 year-old workers not in education with a tertiary education degree, working at skill levels 1 or 2 (ISCO 4-9) to all 25-29 year-old workers not in education with a tertiary education		
			Males	Females	M + F	Males	Females	M + F	
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
OECD countries	Australia	2007	QX	4	4	4	25	23	24
		2003		7	4	6	23	26	25
	Austria	2007	Q1	9	8	9	24	16	19
		2003		5	3	4	23	15	19
	Belgium	2007	Q1	12	11	12	23	24	24
		2003		m	m	m	m	m	m
	Canada	2007	Q1	11	8	10	42	34	37
		2003		10	8	9	44	36	39
	Czech Republic	2007	Q1	4	2	3	5	8	7
		2003		3	4	3	7	9	8
	Denmark	2007	Q1	4	4	4	13	16	15
		2003		6	5	6	14	14	14
	Finland	2007	Q1	8	8	8	15	19	18
		2003		10	12	11	13	28	22
	France	2007	Q1	9	9	9	22	34	29
		2003		8	7	7	21	29	25
	Germany	2007	Q1	6	4	5	24	17	20
		2003		5	4	5	26	19	22
	Greece	2007	Q1	3	2	3	30	22	25
		2003		5	3	4	33	25	28
	Hungary	2007	Q1	4	5	5	11	15	13
		2003		3	5	4	13	11	12
	Iceland	2007	Q1	3	6	4	11	21	17
		2003		3	13	7	9	31	21
	Ireland	2007	Q1	11	7	10	40	38	39
		2003		9	4	7	30	35	33
	Italy	2007	Q1	5	5	5	17	28	24
		2003		m	m	m	m	m	m
Luxembourg	2007	Q1	0	7	4	4	2	3	
	2003		2	3	2	2	1	1	
Netherlands	2007	Q1	4	5	5	17	16	17	
	2003		4	4	4	18	16	17	
New Zealand	2007	Q2	3	3	3	38	29	33	
	2003		m	m	m	m	m	m	
Norway	2007	Q1	3	4	3	22	23	22	
	2003		3	6	4	22	15	18	
Poland	2007	Q1	8	11	9	23	31	28	
	2003		m	m	m	m	m	m	
Portugal	2007	Q1	5	12	9	21	22	21	
	2003		m	m	m	m	m	m	
Slovak Republic	2007	Q1	10	8	9	11	15	13	
	2003		7	5	6	16	13	14	
Spain	2007	Q1	14	21	17	47	41	44	
	2003		16	21	19	48	42	45	
Sweden	2007	Q1	5	8	6	19	16	17	
	2003		3	6	5	11	12	11	
Switzerland	2007	Q2	3	5	4	27	18	23	
	2003		4	3	3	27	17	23	
Turkey	2007	Q1	9	6	9	30	22	27	
	2003		m	m	m	m	m	m	
United Kingdom	2007	Q1	15	7	12	24	28	26	
	2003		m	m	m	m	m	m	
United States	2007	Q3	6	3	4	36	30	33	
	2003		6	2	4	34	29	32	
OECD average	2007		7	7	7	23	22	23	
	2003		6	6	6	22	21	21	
Partner countries	Estonia	2007	Q1	10	5	8	8	19	15
		2003		10	10	10	3	16	11
	Israel	2007	Q1	9	9	9	32	37	35
		2003		9	7	8	35	32	34
	Slovenia	2007	Q1	3	4	3	16	12	13
		2003		2	2	2	6	11	9

Source: OECD, LSO Network, special data collection, Monitoring Transition Systems Working Group. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010)).

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