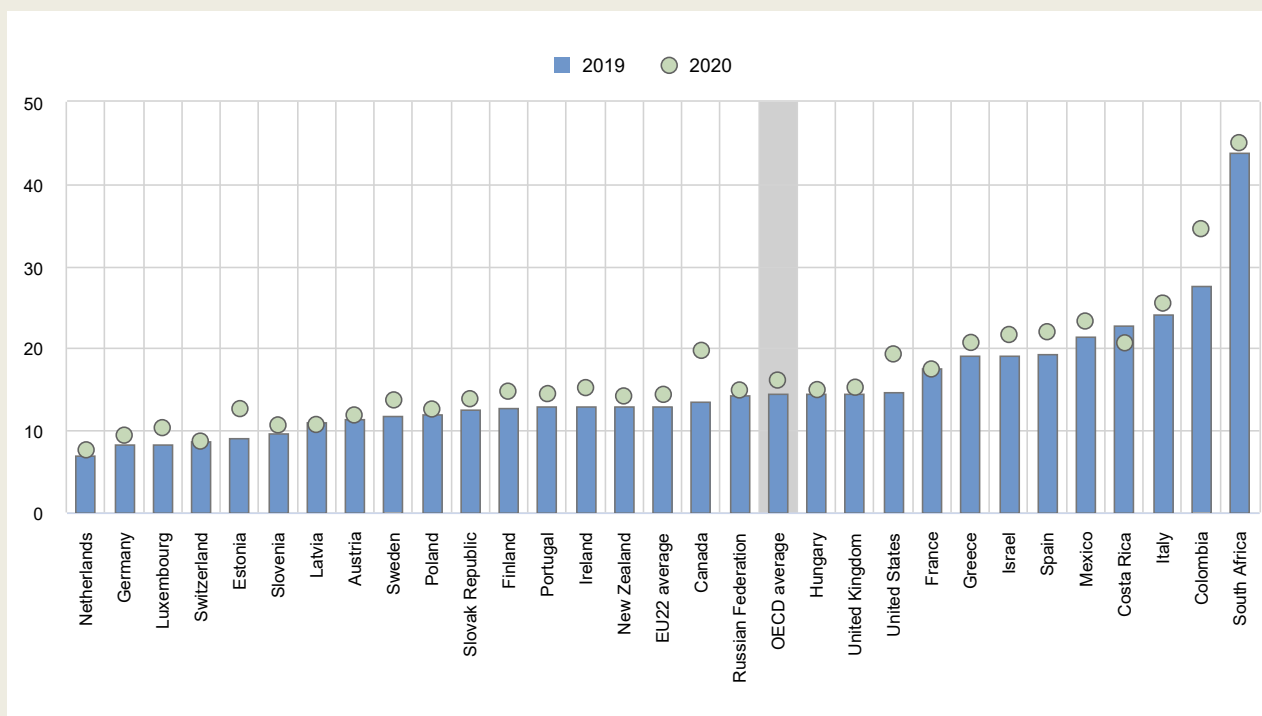


Indicator A2. Transition from education to work: Where are today's youth?

Highlights


- Despite the economic slowdown since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, in most countries, the share of young adults (18-24 year-olds) neither in employment nor in education or training (NEET) has not changed remarkably between 2019 and 2020. However, a few countries, including Canada, Colombia and the United States, have experienced an increase of more than 4 percentage points in the share of NEETs.
- In almost all OECD and partner countries, the share of inactive population among NEETs is higher for women than for men. On average, in 2020, almost 70% of NEET women are inactive, while the share is about 50% among NEET men.
- On average across OECD countries, foreign-borns are more likely to be NEETs than native-borns: 19% of foreign-born 15-29 year-olds are NEETs, while 14% of native-born 15-29 year-olds are NEETs.

Figure A2.1. Trends in the share of NEETs among 18-24 year-olds (between 2019 and 2020, annual data)
In per cent



Countries are ranked in ascending order of the share of 18-24 year-old NEETs in 2020.

Source: OECD (2021), Table A2.2. See Source section for more information and Annex 3 for notes (https://www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance/EAG2021_Annex3_ChapterA.pdf).

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Context

The length and the quality of the schooling that individuals receive have an impact on their transition from education to work, as do labour-market conditions, the economic environment and the cultural context. In some countries, young people traditionally complete education before they look for work, while in others education and employment are concurrent. In some countries, there is little difference between how young women and young men experience the transition from education to work, while in others significant proportions of young women go on to raise a family full time after leaving education and do not enter the labour force. When labour-market conditions are unfavourable, young people often tend to stay in education longer, because high unemployment rates drive down the opportunity costs of education, and they can develop their skills for when the situation improves.

To improve the transition from education to work, regardless of the economic climate, education systems should aim to ensure that individuals have the skills the labour market needs. Public investment in education can be a sensible way to counterbalance unemployment and invest in future economic growth, by building the necessary skills. In addition, public investment could be directed towards potential employers, through the creation of incentives to hire young people.

Being left out of employment can have long-lasting consequences, especially when people experience long spells of unemployment and become discouraged. Young people who are NEET are a current policy concern, with significant future consequences for individuals and society if insufficient action is taken to address this issue.

Young immigrants are particularly at risk. According to the *International Migration Outlook 2020* (OECD, 2020^[1]), 14% of the total population in OECD countries are foreign-born. In most countries, migrant youth experience higher unemployment rates than their non-migrant peers.

Other findings

- Approximately half of 18-24 year-olds have left the education system on average across OECD countries. However, there are broad variations in the proportion of employed among youth not in education: 82% are employed in Norway and less than 50% are employed in Greece, Italy and Turkey.
- The share of young adults who are NEETs in 2020 was 15.0% on average across OECD countries, one of the lowest rates since 2000. This reflects the decreasing trend since the 2008 financial crisis.
- The gender gap in inactivity rates among 18-24 year-old NEETs is the highest in the Slovak Republic, Sweden, and Turkey (at least 30 percentage points). In these countries, the share of NEETs among youth is mostly driven by the high share of inactive female NEETs.
- Among foreign-born young adults, arrival in the host country at an early age can reduce the risk of being NEET. On average across OECD countries, 22% of those who arrived in the country at the age of 16 or older are NEET, compared with only 14% of those who arrived by the age of 15.

Note

This indicator analyses the situation of young people in transition from education to work: those in education, those who are employed, and those who are neither employed nor in education or training (NEET). The NEET group includes not only those who have not managed to find a job (unemployed NEETs), but also those who are not actively seeking employment (inactive NEETs). Part of the analysis focuses on 18-24 year-olds, as those in this age group are no longer in compulsory education, but a significant proportion of them will still be continuing their studies.

Analysis

Education and the labour market for the youth and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic made economic conditions in 2020 difficult in most countries and they remain difficult in 2021. The job vacancy rate, the share of total posts that are vacant, in the 20 European countries of the OECD has dropped by about 25% from 2.2% in Q2 2019 to 1.6% in Q2 2020 as companies stopped hiring due to lockdown restrictions and a difficult economic context (Eurostat^[2]). In many countries, the economic crisis has led to massive job losses, with no certainty that all jobs will be recreated after the economic crisis as the pandemic accelerated broader economic transformations, such as the digitalisation and transformation of jobs.

In hard economic times, the transition from education to work, which is always difficult, becomes really problematic. In the aftermath of the 2008 financial crisis, the unemployment rate among youth increased by almost twice the rate of the unemployment rate among adults (Bell and Blanchflower, 2011^[3]). Indeed, the rise of youth unemployment during the first months of 2020 in some countries seems to repeat this scenario. For instance, in the United States, the unemployment rate among youth (15-24 year-olds) increased from 7.8% in February 2020 to 27.4% in April 2020. In Canada it increased from 10.4% to 27.3% over the same period. In many countries, unemployment rates reversed after the peak, but remained at a higher level than at the beginning of the year (OECD, 2021^[4]) (OECD, 2020^[5]). Moreover, vast research has shown that starting a career during a recession will have lasting economic and social consequences on job opportunities, pay, confidence and well-being (Scarpetta, Sonnet and Manfredi, 2010^[6]).

The share of young adults (18-24 year-olds) neither in employment nor in education or training (NEET) has not changed remarkably between 2019 and 2020 in most countries with comparable annual data, and has increased from 14.4% in 2019 to 16.1% in 2020, on average across OECD countries. However, this share has increased by more than 4 percentage points over this period in Canada, Colombia and the United States (Figure A2.1). Similarly, the increase in the share of NEETs among 25-29 year-olds is particularly marked only in the aforementioned countries and has increased from 16.4% in 2019 to 18.6% in 2020, on average across OECD countries. Annual data have been used for this analysis, which could hide some important variations over the months (Fry and Barroso, 2020^[7]).

The share of NEETs has increased only slightly between 2019 and 2020 in many countries, partly because more young people have extended their studies. Particularly, in Austria, France, Poland, Portugal and Slovenia, further education helped to limit the increase in the share of NEETs. For instance, in Portugal, the share of young adults aged 18-24 year-olds that are NEET has increased by less than 2 percentage points between 2019 and 2020, while the increase in young adults in education has increased by 4 percentage points, from 54% in 2019 to 58% in 2020. Similarly, in France, the share of NEETs has remained stable between 2019 and 2020, but the share of young adults in education has increased by 2 percentage points, from 54% to 56% over this period (Table A2.2).

Governments across the world reacted quickly to the economic challenges that the youth are facing. For example, the European Commission has launched the “Youth Employment Support: A bridge to jobs for the next generation” (European Commission, 2020^[8]). Depending on the speed of the economic recovery, the education-to-work transition may be smoother in the future.

Labour-market outcomes of young adults once they leave education

On average across OECD countries, almost half (47%) of 18-24 year-olds are not in the education system. In Brazil, Colombia and Israel, more than 65% of these young adults are not in education. The pattern is reversed in Greece, Luxembourg and the Netherlands and Slovenia, where about two out of three young adults are in education (Figure A2.1. and Table A2.1).

For the older group of 25-29 year-olds, only 16% are in education on average across OECD countries, and the share is less than 10% in Belgium, Colombia, the Czech Republic, France, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico, Poland and the Slovak Republic. However, in Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Israel and Sweden, over 25% of 25-29 year-olds are in education (OECD, 2021^[9]).

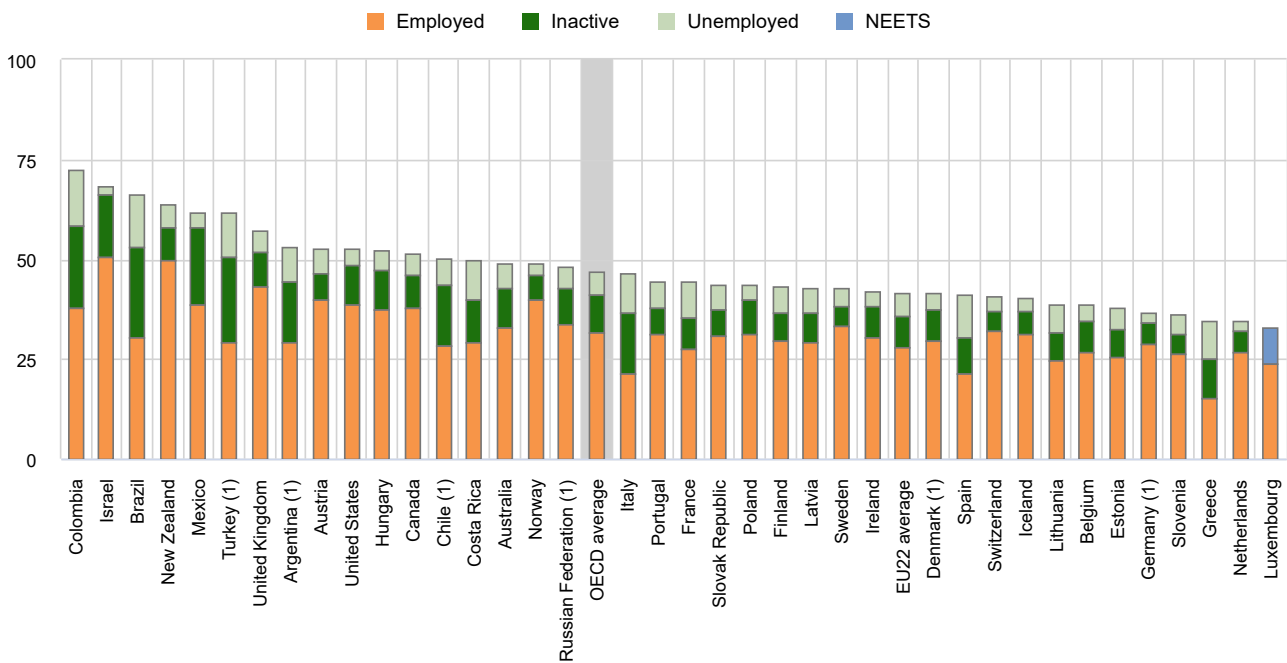
Young adults no longer in education may be employed, unemployed or inactive. On average across OECD countries, among the 47% of young adults aged 18-24 years-old who are not in education, about two-thirds of young adults are employed and about a third are inactive or unemployed (20% are inactive and 13% are unemployed). The proportion of young adults who are employed varies considerably from country to country. Across OECD and partner countries, among all 18-24 year-olds

not in education, 75% or more are employed in Austria, Germany, Iceland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, and 80% or more are employed in Norway. In other countries, young people have experienced more difficulty entering the labour market when they leave the education system. For instance, in Brazil, Greece, Italy and Turkey, less than half of 18-24 year-olds who are not in education are employed (Figure A2.2.).

On average across OECD countries, 15.1% of 18-24 year-olds are NEETs. Across OECD and partner countries, the range of NEETs is large: in Germany, Iceland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland, the share of NEETs is less than 10%; it is between 20% and 30% in Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Italy and Mexico; and more than 30% in Brazil, Colombia and Turkey. In most countries, inactivity is more common than unemployment: on average across OECD countries, 9.3% of 18-24 year-olds are inactive NEETs and 5.9% are unemployed NEETs. However, in France, Iceland, Portugal and Spain, the share of unemployed NEETs exceeds that of inactive NEETs (Figure A2.2.).

Figure A2.2. Percentage of 18-24 year-olds not in education, by labour-market status (2020)

In per cent



Note: NEET refers to young people neither in employment nor in education or training.

1. Year of reference differs from 2020. Refer to the source table for more details.

Countries are ranked in descending order of the total percentage of 18-24 year-olds not in education.

Source: OECD (2021), Table A2.1. See Source section for more information and Annex 3 for notes (https://www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance/EAG2021_Annex3_ChapterA.pdf).

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In 2020, the share of NEET young adults aged 18-24 years old was 15.1% on average across OECD countries, one of the lowest rates since 2000. This reflects the decreasing trend since the 2008 financial crisis. The share on average across OECD countries was 18.7% in 2009, reaching its peak of 19.2% in 2010, then gradually decreasing each year since (Table A2.1 and OECD (2021^[9])).

The diversity of the NEET population

Various dimensions such as gender, age, educational attainment and migration status affect the risk of becoming NEET.

Young women are more likely to be NEET than young men. Across OECD countries, 16.5% of 18-24 year-old women are NEET while the share among men of the same age is slightly lower (14.0%). Although women are more likely to be NEET,

the reasons for being so are not the same as for men: in almost all OECD and partner countries, most NEET women are inactive while most NEET men are unemployed. On average, in 2020 almost 70% of NEET women were inactive, while the share was about 50% among NEET men. The Slovak Republic, Sweden and Turkey show a strong gender gap in the composition of the inactive population: at least 30 percentage points in favour of men (OECD, 2021^[9]) and Figure A2.3.).

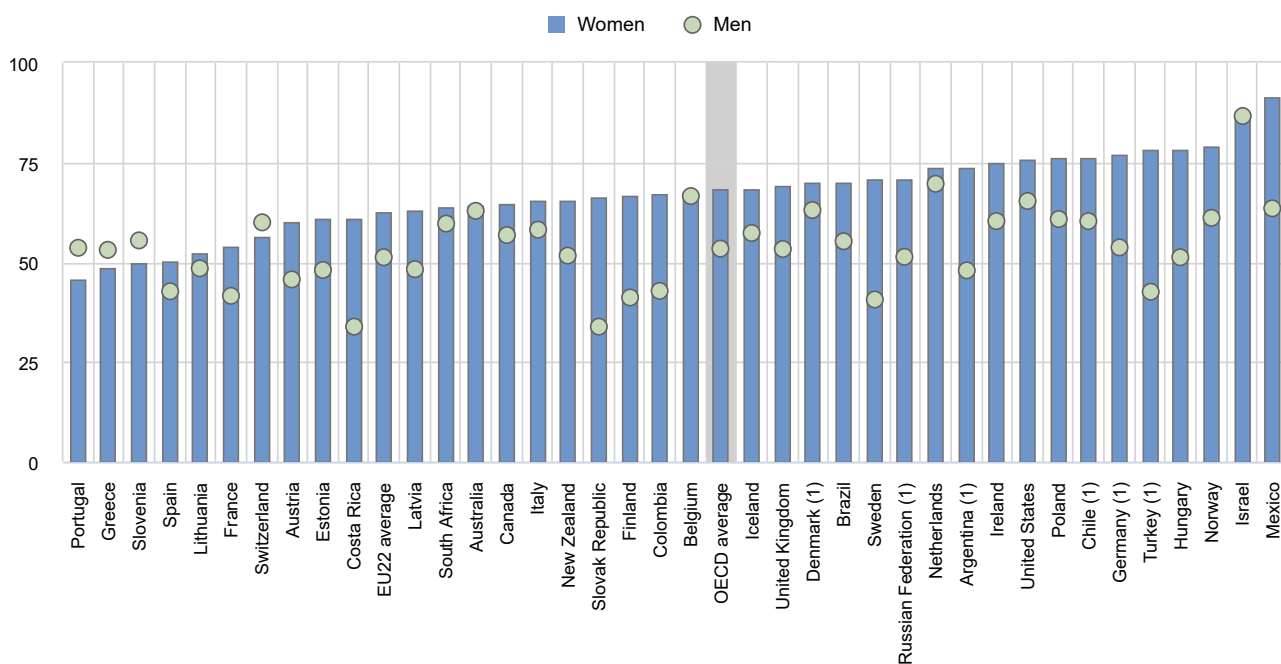
Several reasons account for inactivity among women, among them childcare responsibilities, while health and other factors are more prevalent factors of inactivity among men (OECD, 2016^[10]). When interpreting the figures for inactive NEETs, it should be noted that some are only temporarily inactive and may soon re-enter employment, education or training. Nevertheless, a small share may also have become discouraged and stopped looking for work because they believe that there are no job opportunities for them (Eurofound, 2016^[11]).

Young adults in their upper 20s are more likely to be NEET than their younger peers. This is particularly true for women. Among women, the share of inactive NEETs increases with age, while it remains more or less stable among men. On average across OECD countries, among 18-24 year-olds, 11.2% of women and 7.5% of men are inactive NEETs, a gender gap of 4 percentage points. Among 25-29 year-olds, the share increases to 17.3% for women and decreases to 6.4% for men, a gender gap of more than 10 percentage points (OECD, 2021^[9]).

The differences in the share of unemployed NEETs by gender and age are small. On average across OECD and partner countries, the share of 18-24 and 25-29 year-old women who are NEETs and unemployed is approximately 1-2 percentage points below the share for men. Shares of unemployed NEETs are all at about 5-7%, with the exceptions of Brazil, Colombia, France, Greece, Italy, South Africa, Spain and Turkey, all of which are above 7% for both genders and ages 18-24 and 25-29 (OECD, 2021^[9]).

Figure A2.3. Share of inactive among 18-24 year-old NEETs, by gender (2020)

In per cent



Note: NEET refers to young people neither in employment nor in education or training.

1. Year of reference differs from 2020. Refer to Education at a Glance Database for details.

Countries are ranked in ascending order of the share of the inactive among 18-24 year-old NEET women.

Source: OECD (2021), Refer to Education at a Glance database, <http://stats.oecd.org>. See Source section for more information and Annex 3 for notes (https://www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance/EAG2021_Annex3_ChapterA.pdf).

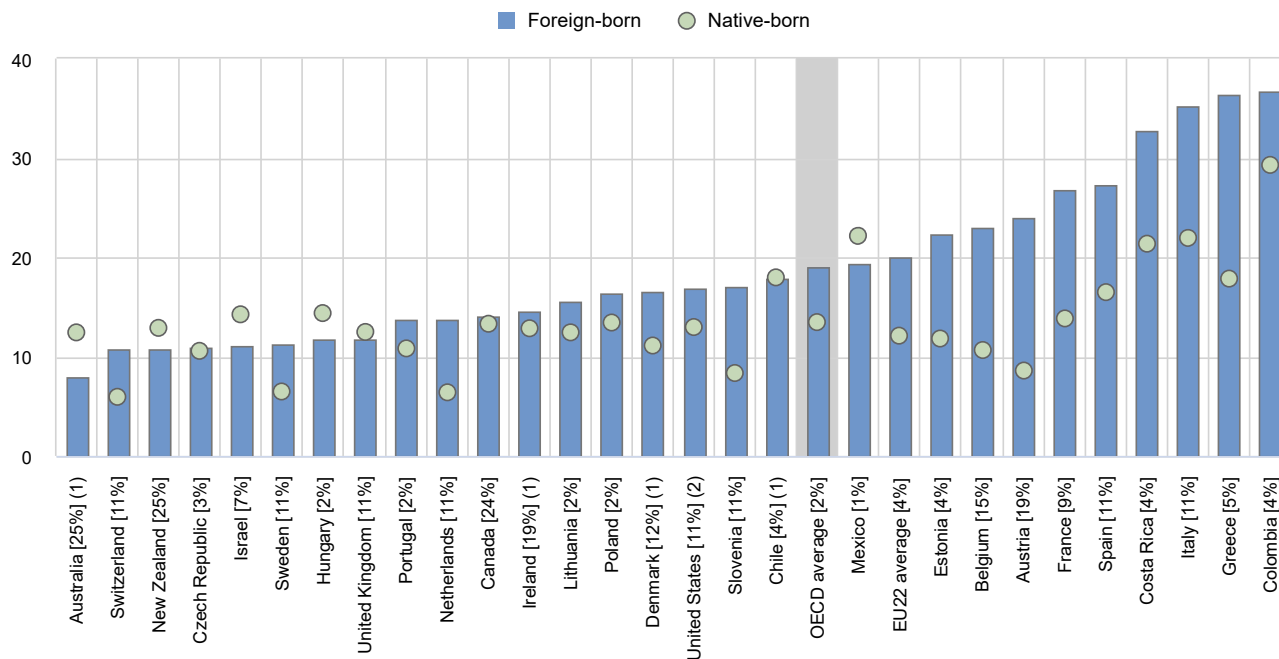
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In most OECD and partner countries, foreign-born young adults (15-29 year-olds) are more likely to be NEET than native-born ones. On average across OECD countries, 19% of foreign-born young adults are NEET, compared to 14% of their native-born peers. This pattern is particularly evident in Austria and Greece, where the difference exceeds 15 percentage points, but also in Belgium, Costa Rica, Estonia, France, Italy and Spain, where the difference in the share of NEETs between these two groups is still more than 10 percentage points. However, in some countries, no significant difference in the share of NEETs among native-born and foreign-born adults is found; this is the case in Canada, Chile, the Czech Republic and the United Kingdom (Figure A2.4.).

Early arrival in the country is associated with a lower risk of being NEET. On average across OECD countries, the share of NEETs among the native-born and those who arrived by the age of 15 or younger are 14% among both groups, while the share of NEETs among those who arrived at age of 16 or later is 22%. In Italy and Slovenia, the difference in the share of NEETs among foreign-born young adults who arrived in the country at the age of 16 or older is particularly high and exceeds 20 percentage points. This underlines the importance of education in helping younger people acquire sufficient language and cultural skills to participate in society and other key skills required by the labour market (OECD, 2018^[12]).

Figure A2.4. Percentage of native-born and foreign-born 15-29 year-old NEETs (2020)

In per cent



Note: NEET refers to young people neither in employment nor in education or training. The percentage in square brackets represents the share of foreign-born 15-29 year-olds.

1. Year of reference differs from 2020. Refer to the source table for more details.

2. The age group refers to 16-29 year-olds instead of 15-29 year-olds.

Countries are ranked in ascending order of the percentage of 15-29 year-old foreign-born NEETs.

Source: OECD (2021), Table A2.3. See Source section for more information and Annex 3 for notes (https://www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance/EAG2021_Annex3_ChapterA.pdf).

StatLink  <https://stat.link/8po629>

Subnational variations in the percentage of young people who are NEET

The proportion of young people who are neither employed nor in education or training (NEET) shows significant subnational variation as well as national variation across OECD and partner countries. Across OECD countries and regions, the share of 18-24 year-old NEETs ranges from as low as 2% in Toukai (Japan) to as high as 50% in South-eastern Anatolia – Middle (Turkey) (OECD, 2021^[13]).

In 18 OECD and partner countries, the subnational regions with the highest share of 18-24 year-old NEETs have at least a 10 percentage-point higher rate than the regions with the lowest shares. In Colombia, Greece, Italy, the Russian Federation and Turkey, the gap is higher than 20 percentage points. For instance, one of the highest regional disparities in the share of NEETs are found in Italy: in Sicily, more than one out of three young adults are NEET (39%), which is almost 30 percentage points higher than the share of NEETs in the Province of Bolzano-Bozen, the region with the lowest share of NEETs (11%) (OECD, 2021_[13]).

Across the OECD and partner countries, regional differences in NEET rates are the smallest in Denmark, Finland, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway and Slovenia, where the difference between the regions with the highest and lowest shares is less than 5 percentage points. Each of these countries has ten or fewer subnational regions. In Japan, the share of NEETs is less than 5% in all ten subnational regions (OECD, 2021_[13]).

Income and job opportunities tend to be more concentrated in cities across the OECD. However, distinct trends can be observed in the relative proportions of NEETs in capital cities across OECD countries. In 14 out of 34 OECD and partner countries with available data and at least 2 subnational regions, the capital city region has the lowest share of NEETs, while in Austria and Belgium, the capital city region has the highest NEET rate in the country (OECD, 2021_[13]).

Definitions

Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education successfully completed by an individual.

Employed, inactive and unemployed individuals: See *Definitions* section in Indicator A3.

Individuals in education are those who had received formal education and/or training in the regular educational system in the four weeks prior to being surveyed.

Levels of education: See the *Reader's Guide* at the beginning of this publication for a presentation of all ISCED 2011 levels.

NEET: Neither employed nor in education or training.

Methodology

Data from the national labour force surveys usually refer to the second quarter of studies, as this is the most relevant period for knowing if the young person is really studying or has left education for the labour force. This second quarter corresponds in most countries to the first three months of the calendar year, but in some countries to the second three months (i.e. April, May and June).

In the first section in this indicator, "Education and the labour market for the youth and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic", annual data from national labour force surveys (LFS) have been used for 2019 and 2020.

Education or training corresponds to formal education; therefore, someone not working but following non-formal studies is considered NEET.

When interpreting the results on subnational entities, readers should take into account that the population size of subnational entities can vary widely within countries.

Please see the *OECD Handbook for Internationally Comparative Education Statistics 2018* (OECD, 2018_[14]) for more information and Annex 3 for country-specific notes (https://www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance/EAG2021_Annex3_ChapterA.pdf).

Source

For information on the sources, see Indicator A1.

Data on subnational regions for selected indicators are available in the *OECD Regional Statistics* (database) (OECD, 2021_[13]).


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Indicator A2 tables

Tables Indicator A2. Transition from education to work: where are today's youth?

Table A2.1	Percentage of 18-24 year-olds in education/not in education, by work status (2020)
Table A2.2	Trends in the percentage of young adults in education/not in education, by gender, age group and work status (2019 and 2020, annual data)
Table A2.3	Percentage of native-born and foreign-born 15-29 year-old NEETs, by age at arrival in the country (2020)

StatLink  <https://stat.link/ntha6j>

Cut-off date for the data: 17 June 2021. Any updates on data can be found on line at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-data-en>. More breakdowns can also be found at: <http://stats.oecd.org>, *Education at a Glance Database*.

Table A2.1. Percentage of 18-24 year-olds in education/not in education, by work status (2020)

	In education						Not in education					Total	
	Employed			Unemployed	Inactive	Total	Employed	NEET			Total		
	Students in work-study programmes	Other employed	Total					Unemployed	Inactive	Total			
	(1)	(2)	(3) = (1) + (2)	(4)	(5)	(6) = (3) + (4) + (5)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10) = (8) + (9)	(11) = (7) + (10)		(12) = (6) + (11)
OECD	Countries												
	Australia	5	22	27	4.4	20	51	33	5.8	10.2	16.0	49	100
	Austria	8	12	20	0.7	26	47	40	5.9	6.5	12.4	53	100
	Belgium	1	7	8	0.9	52	61	27	4.0	8.1	12.1	39	100
	Canada	x(2)	22 ^d	22	2.8	24	49	38	5.4	8.1	13.6	51	100
	Chile ¹	x(2)	9 ^d	9	3.0	38	50	28	6.6	15.3	21.9	50	100
	Colombia	a	7	7	3.3	17	28	38	14.0	20.5	34.5	72	100
	Costa Rica	a	16	16	9.6	24	50	29	10.1	10.6	20.7	50	100
	Czech Republic	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Denmark ¹	x(2)	32 ^d	32	3.3	23	59	30	3.9	7.7	11.7	41	100
	Estonia	c	24	24	4.6	34	62	26	5.4	6.6	12.0	38	100
	Finland	x(2)	20 ^d	20	6.0	31	57	30	6.7	6.9	13.6	43	100
	France	8	5	13	0.9	42	56	28	8.8	8.0	16.8	44	100
	Germany ¹	17	16	33	1.0	29	63	29	2.8	5.3	8.1	37	100
	Greece	a	6	6	1.4	59	66	15	9.5	9.8	19.3	34	100
	Hungary	a	3	3	c	45	48	37	4.9	10.0	15.0	52	100
	Iceland	a	37	37	4.1	19	60	31	3.3	5.6	9.0	40	100
	Ireland	a	26	26	1.9	31	58	30	3.8	7.8	11.6	42	100
	Israel	x(2)	11 ^d	11	0.7	20	32	51	2.3	15.4	17.7	68	100
	Italy	a	3	3	1.1	50	54	22	9.5	15.3	24.8	46	100
	Japan	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Korea	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Latvia	a	16	16	1.9	39	57	29	6.1	7.7	13.8	43	100
	Lithuania	a	17	17	0.3	44	61	25	6.9	7.0	13.9	39	100
	Luxembourg	a	10	10	c	55	67	24	c	c	9.0	33	100
	Mexico	a	9	9	0.8	28	38	39	3.7	19.6	23.3	62	100
	Netherlands	x(2)	40 ^d	40	3.8	22	66	27	2.2	5.5	7.6	34	100
	New Zealand	a	18	18	2.0	16	36	50	5.8	8.4	14.2	64	100
	Norway	1	21	22	3.2	26	51	40	2.8	6.0	8.8	49	100
	Poland	a	8	8	0.9	47	56	31	3.9	8.7	12.6	44	100
	Portugal	a	5	5	2.4	47	55	31	6.6	6.5	13.2	45	100
	Slovak Republic	c	2	2	0.2	54	56	31	6.2	6.6	12.8	44	100
	Slovenia	x(2)	16 ^d	16	0.4	47	64	26	4.8	5.2	10.0	36	100
	Spain	x(2)	8 ^d	8	3.4	47	59	21	10.7	9.2	19.9	41	100
	Sweden	a	18	18	7.4	32	57	33	4.4	5.0	9.4	43	100
	Switzerland	18	18	36	2.0	21	59	32	3.5	4.9	8.4	41	100
	Turkey ¹	a	13	13	4.4	21	38	29	11.1	21.1	32.2	62	100
	United Kingdom	5	15	20	1.7	21	43	43	5.4	8.4	13.8	57	100
	United States	x(2)	20 ^d	20	1.5	26	47	39	4.1	9.8	13.8	53	100
	OECD average	m	15	17	2.6	34	53	32	5.9	9.3	15.1	47	100
	EU22 average	m	14	16	2.2	41	59	28	5.9	7.7	13.3	41	100
Partners	Argentina ¹	a	12	12	4.3	31	47	29	8.8	15	24.1	53	100
	Brazil	a	12	12	4.7	17	34	30	13.1	23	35.9	66	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 ¹	m	7	7	2.1	42	52	34	5.4	9	14.3	48	100
	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

Note: NEET refers to young people neither employed nor in education or training. See *Definitions* and *Methodology* sections for more information. Data and more breakdowns are available at <http://stats.oecd.org/>, Education at a Glance Database.

1. Reference year differs from 2020: 2019 for Denmark, Germany, the Russian Federation and Turkey; 2018 for Argentina; 2017 for Chile.

Source: OECD (2021). See *Source* section for more information and Annex 3 for notes (https://www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance/EAG2021_Annex3_ChapterA.pdf).

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

Table A2.2. Trends in the percentage of young adults in education/not in education, by gender, age group and work status (2019 and 2020, annual data)

	18-24 year-olds						18-24 year-olds						18-24 year-olds					
	Total						Men						Women					
	2019			2020			2019			2020			2019			2020		
	In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education	
		Employed	NEET		Employed	NEET		Employed	NEET		Employed	NEET		Employed	NEET		Employed	NEET
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
OECD	Countries																	
Australia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Austria	47	42	11.4	49	40	11.9	43	45	11.3	46	41	13.3	50	38	11.5	51	38	10.5
Belgium	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Canada	39	47	13.5	40	41	19.8	36	50	14.3	35	44	21.2	43	44	12.6	45	37	18.2
Chile	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Colombia	30	43	27.6	28	38	34.5	30	53	17.0	27	50	22.9	30	32	37.7	28	27	45.5
Costa Rica	50	27	22.8	50	29	20.7	48	34	18.9	47	39	14.6	53	19	27.4	54	19	27.1
Czech Republic	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Denmark	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Estonia	56	35	9.3	57	30	12.6	51	41	8.2	56	34	10.8	62	28	10.5	59	26	14.5
Finland	55	32	12.8	55	31	14.8	52	35	12.9	51	33	16.5	59	29	12.6	59	28	13.0
France	54	29	17.5	56	27	17.5	51	31	18.3	53	29	17.9	57	27	16.6	59	24	17.1
Germany	62	29	8.2	62	28	9.4	61	31	7.5	61	30	9.1	64	27	9.0	64	26	9.7
Greece	65	16	19.0	64	16	20.7	63	18	19.0	62	18	20.4	67	14	19.0	65	14	21.0
Hungary	50	35	14.5	48	37	15.0	46	42	11.4	45	43	12.2	54	28	17.6	50	32	17.8
Iceland	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Ireland	54	33	12.9	56	29	15.2	53	34	13.0	55	29	15.9	55	33	12.8	57	29	14.5
Israel	29	52	19.0	30	49	21.7	26	56	18.1	27	52	21.0	33	47	20.0	32	45	22.4
Italy	53	23	24.2	54	21	25.5	49	27	24.0	48	26	25.6	58	18	24.5	60	15	25.4
Japan	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Korea	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Latvia	61	28	10.9	60	29	10.7	57	31	12.2	55	35	10.4	66	24	9.5	65	24	11.1
Lithuania	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Luxembourg	64	27	8.3	65	24	10.3	58	33	9.3	64	25	10.8	71	21	c	67	23	9.9
Mexico	38	41	21.5	38	39	23.3	37	53	9.5	38	50	12.2	38	29	33.5	39	27	34.2
Netherlands	65	28	6.9	66	27	7.6	64	29	7.3	63	29	8.0	67	27	6.5	68	25	7.3
New Zealand	36	51	13.0	36	50	14.2	36	53	11.4	36	51	12.6	36	49	14.7	36	48	16.0
Norway	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Poland	54	34	11.9	56	31	12.6	50	40	10.2	51	37	11.5	59	27	13.7	62	24	13.7
Portugal	54	33	12.9	58	27	14.5	52	36	11.8	54	31	14.7	57	29	14.0	62	23	14.2
Slovak Republic	56	32	12.5	57	29	13.8	49	41	10.5	50	37	12.3	63	22	14.5	64	20	15.5
Slovenia	63	27	9.6	66	23	10.6	57	34	8.2	62	28	9.7	70	19	11.1	71	18	11.7
Spain	58	23	19.2	59	19	22.0	54	26	19.4	55	22	23.0	62	19	19.0	63	16	20.9
Sweden	49	40	11.7	50	36	13.7	45	43	12.0	46	40	14.1	53	36	11.4	54	33	13.3
Switzerland	56	35	8.8	57	34	8.7	54	35	10.9	55	34	10.6	58	35	6.6	59	34	6.7
Turkey	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
United Kingdom	41	44	14.5	42	43	15.2	40	45	14.5	40	44	16.2	42	43	14.5	44	42	14.2
United States ¹	43	42	14.6	43	38	19.3	41	45	14.1	40	41	19.0	46	39	15.1	45	35	19.5
OECD average	51	34	14.4	52	32	16.1	48	39	13.2	49	36	15.1	55	30	16.0	55	28	17.2
EU22 average	57	30	13.0	58	28	14.4	53	34	12.6	54	31	14.2	61	26	13.8	61	24	14.5
Partners																		
Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Brazil	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Indonesia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Russian Federation	52	34	14.4	53	32	14.9	49	38	c	50	37	13.0	54	30	16.7	56	27	16.8
Saudi Arabia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
South Africa	41	15	43.8	43	12	45.0	41	18	41.1	44	14	42.4	42	12	46.5	43	9	47.7
G20 average	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

Note: NEET refers to young people neither employed nor in education or training. See *Definitions* and *Methodology* sections for more information. Data and more breakdowns are available at <http://stats.oecd.org/>, Education at a Glance Database.

1. The age groups refer to 16-19 year-olds instead of 15-19 year-olds, 16-29 year-olds instead of 15-29 year-olds.

Source: OECD (2021). See *Source* section for more information and Annex 3 for notes (https://www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance/EAG2021_Annex3_ChapterA.pdf).

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

StatLink  <https://stat.link/jcm6wy>

Table A2.3. Percentage of native-born and foreign-born 15-29 year-old NEETs, by age at arrival in the country (2020)

	Native-born	Foreign-born			Total
		Arrival in the country by the age of 15	Arrival in the country at 16 or older	Total	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	
OECD Countries					
Australia ¹	12	7	8	8	11
Austria	9	17	28	24	12
Belgium	11	15	34	23	12
Canada	13	12	19	14	13
Chile ¹	18	14	19	18	18
Colombia	29	x(4)	x(4)	37	30
Costa Rica	21	x(4)	x(4)	33	22
Czech Republic	11	x(4)	x(4)	11	11
Denmark ¹	11	14	20	17	12
Estonia	12	16	26	22	12
Finland	m	m	m	m	m
France	14	23	30	27	15
Germany	m	m	m	m	m
Greece	18	31	46	36	19
Hungary	14	c	13	12	14
Iceland	m	m	m	m	m
Ireland ¹	13	16	14	14	13
Israel	14	10	15	11	14
Italy	22	27	49	35	23
Japan	m	m	m	m	m
Korea	m	m	m	m	m
Latvia	13	c	c	c	14
Lithuania	12	x(4)	x(4)	16 ¹	13
Luxembourg	c	c	c	c	9
Mexico	22	x(4)	x(4)	19	22
Netherlands	6	10	19	14	7
New Zealand	13	10	12	11	12
Norway	m	m	m	m	m
Poland	13	x(4)	x(4)	16	13
Portugal	11	12	17	14	11
Slovak Republic	14	c	m	c	14
Slovenia	8	2	29	17	9
Spain	16	22	35	27	18
Sweden	6	9	14	11	8
Switzerland	6	8	13	11	7
Turkey	m	m	m	m	m
United Kingdom	12	10	13	12	12
United States ²	13	14	21	17	13
OECD average	14	14	22	19	14
EU22 average	12	16	27	20	13
Partners					
Argentina	m	m	m	m	m
Brazil	m	m	m	m	m
China	m	m	m	m	m
India	m	m	m	m	m
Indonesia	m	m	m	m	m
Russian Federation	m	m	m	m	m
Saudi Arabia	m	m	m	m	m
South Africa	m	m	m	m	m
G20 average	m	m	m	m	m


Note: NEET refers to young people neither employed nor in education or training. See *Definitions* and *Methodology* sections for more information. Data and more breakdowns are available at <http://stats.oecd.org/>, Education at a Glance Database.

1. Reference year differs from 2020: 2019 for Australia; 2017 for Denmark, Germany and Ireland; 2015 for Chile.

2. The age group refers to 16-29 year-olds.

Source: OECD (2021). See *Source* section for more information and Annex 3 for notes (https://www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance/EAG2021_Annex3_ChapterA.pdf).

Please refer to the *Reader's Guide* for information concerning symbols for missing data and abbreviations.

StatLink  <https://stat.link/urphz3>



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