

## EDUCATION AND WORK STATUS OF THE YOUTH POPULATION

This indicator shows the years that young people are expected to spend in education, employment and non-employment and examines the education and employment status of young people by gender. During the past decade, young people have spent more time in initial education, delaying their entry into the world of work. Part of this additional time is spent combining work and education, a practice that is widespread in some countries. Once young people have completed their initial education, access to the labour market is often impeded by spells of unemployment or non-employment, although this situation affects males and females differently. Based on the current situation of persons between the ages of 15 and 29, this indicator gives a picture of major trends in the transition from school to work.

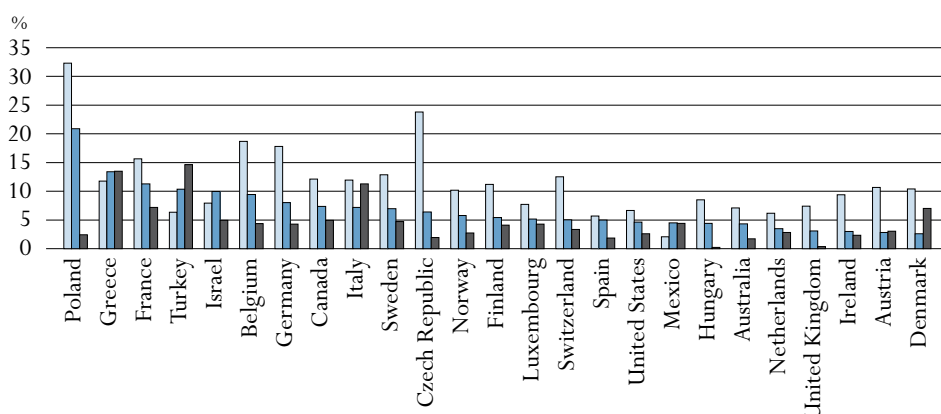
### Key results

#### **Chart C4.1. Share of the 25-to-29-year-olds who are unemployed and not in education, by level of educational attainment (2004)**

*In this chart, the height of the bars indicates the percentage of 25-to-29-year-olds not in education and unemployed, for each level of attainment.*

- Below upper secondary education
- Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education
- Tertiary education

At the end of the transition period, when most young people have finished studying, access to employment is linked to the education level attained. Not attaining an upper secondary qualification is clearly a serious handicap. Conversely, tertiary education offers a premium for most job seekers.



Countries are ranked in descending order of the ratio of the population not in education and unemployed to the 25-to-29-year-old population having attained upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education. Source: OECD, Table C4.3. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eqg2006](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eqg2006)).

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/244741462084>

### Other highlights of this indicator

- On average across OECD member countries, a young person aged 15 in 2004 can expect to continue in formal education for a little under seven years. In 18 of the 29 countries for which data are available, including Israel, this period ranges from five and a half years to seven and a half years. However, the range of this figure is wide, from a low of 3 years to a high of 9.7 years.
- In addition to the expected number of years spent in education, a young person aged 15 can expect to hold a job for 6 of the 15 years to come, to be unemployed for a total of 0.9 years and to be out of the labour market for 1.3 years.
- The percentage of 20-to-24-year-olds not in education ranges from 50 to 70% in 19 out of 27 OECD countries for which data are available. In 19 OECD countries, a higher proportion of female 15-to-19-year-olds take part in education than do males of the same age group. Males in the 15-to-19-year-old age group are more likely to be employed.
- In some countries, education and work largely occur consecutively, while in other countries they are concurrent. Work-study programmes, relatively common in European countries, offer coherent vocational education routes to recognised occupational qualifications. In other countries, initial education and work are rarely associated.

## Policy context

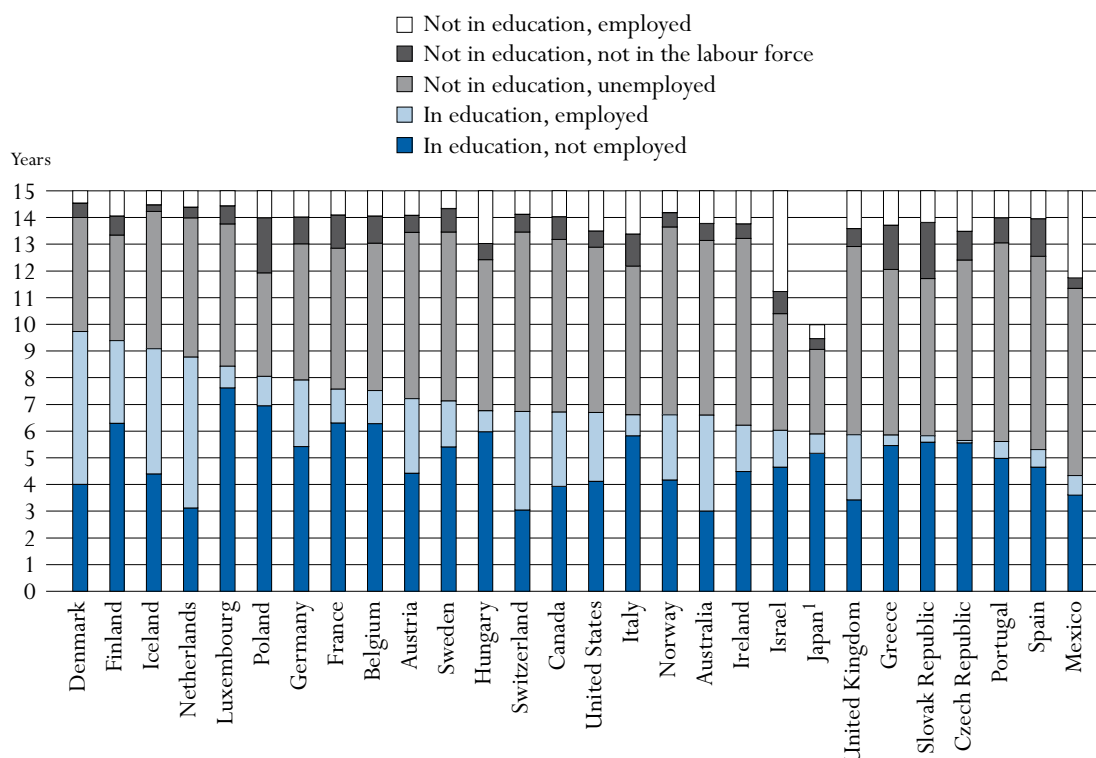
All OECD countries are experiencing rapid social and economic changes that make the transition to working life more uncertain for younger individuals. In some OECD countries, education and work largely occur consecutively, while in other OECD countries they may be concurrent. The ways in which education and work are combined can significantly affect the transition process. Of particular interest, for example, is the extent to which working (beyond the usual summer jobs for students) while studying may facilitate entry into the labour force.

## Evidence and explanations

On average, a young person aged 15 in 2004 can expect to continue in education for close to seven years (Table C4.1a). This average figure refers to all 15-year-olds, and some will evidently continue in education for a longer period while others will do so for a shorter time. In 18 of the 29 countries studied, including Israel, the average 15-year-old can expect to spend from 5.5 to 7.5 additional years in education. However, a large gap separates the groups at each extreme: with Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Poland (more than eight years in education on average) on the one hand, and Mexico, Spain and Turkey (with less than five and half years on average) on the other.

**Chart C4.2. Expected years in education and not in education for 15-to-29-year-olds (2004)**

*Number of years, by work status*



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

Countries are ranked in descending order of the expected years in education of the youth population.

Source: OECD, Table C4.1a. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eqq2006](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eqq2006)).

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/244741462084>

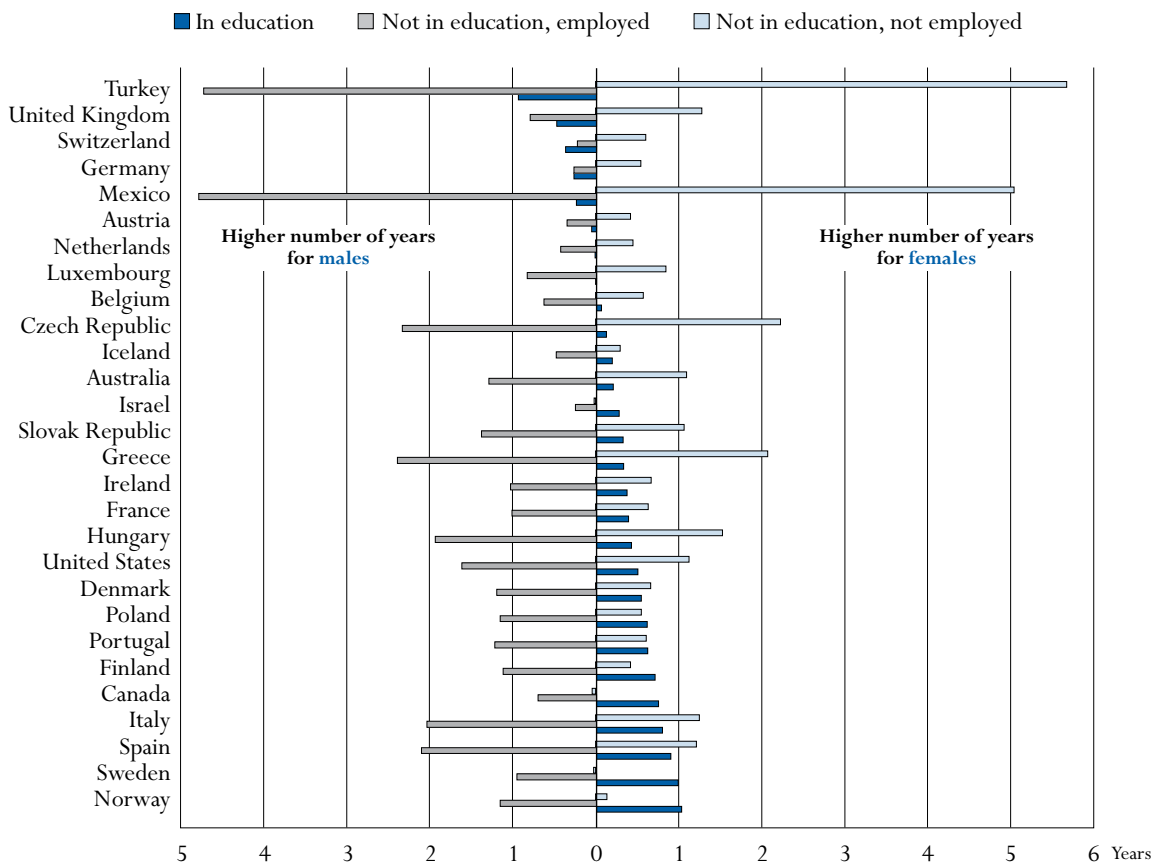


In addition to the average 6.9 years spent in education, a young person aged 15 can expect to hold a job for 6.0 of the 15 years to come, to be unemployed for a total of 0.9 years and to be out of the labour market for 1.3 years, neither in education nor seeking work (Table C4.1a).

The average cumulative duration of unemployment varies significantly among countries. This reflects differences in youth employment rates as well as differences in the duration of education. The cumulative average duration of unemployment is six months or less in Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands and Norway, but more than two years in Poland and the Slovak Republic.

The average overall number of expected years in education is higher for females (7.0 years compared with 6.7 for males). In all countries except Austria, Germany, Luxembourg, Mexico, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom, females spend more years in education than males. In Turkey, however, female students can expect to receive nearly one year less of education than their male counterparts (Chart C4.3).

**Chart C4.3. Gender difference in expected years in education and not in education for 15-to-29-year-olds (2004)**



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

Source: OECD, Table C4.1a. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2006](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2006)).

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/244741462084>

By and large, males and females differ very little in terms of the expected number of years in unemployment, even though expected periods of unemployment tend to be longer for males. While the situation is similar for both genders in many countries, females appear to be at a particular advantage in Canada, Finland, Germany, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Turkey. Periods of unemployment for females exceed those for males in only six countries: Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland (Table C4.1a).

Whereas young males can expect to spend 1.6 years neither in education nor in employment between the ages of 15 and 29, the average figure for females is 2.7 years. In the Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Mexico, the Slovak Republic and Turkey, there is a much stronger tendency for young females to leave the labour market and to spend time out of the educational system and not working. In some countries – Austria, Canada, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Japan, Norway, Portugal and Sweden – young males and young females do not differ by more than half a year in this measure.

Conversely, relative to males, females between the ages of 15 and 29 in all OECD countries can expect a lower duration of employment after education; this is partially a consequence of the time spent in education, but is also attributable to other factors such as time spent in childrearing (Table C4.1a).

### **Combining work and education**

Countries differ not only in the duration of education, but also in how education is combined with work experience. The 27 OECD countries which provide data on youth transitions show differences in both the duration of education and how education is combined with work experience or work study programmes (Table C4.2a). On average, 16.5% of 15-to-19-year-olds combine education with work. However, in Austria, Germany, Norway and the United States this figure is equal to or above 20%. In Australia, Canada, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, the figure is close to or above 30%.

The employment status of males and females during the years spent in education is broadly similar, except in Australia, Austria, the Czech Republic, Germany, the Slovak Republic and the United Kingdom, where noticeably more men participate in work-study programmes among 15-to-19-year-olds. In Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States, more females than males in the 20-to-24-year-old age group combine work outside school hours with education (Tables C4.2b and C4.2c).

### **Entry into the labour market after initial education**

The transition from education to work occurs at different points in time in different OECD countries, depending on a range of educational and labour market characteristics. As they grow older, young people spend less time in education and more in the labour force. On average, almost 17% of 15-to-19-year-olds are not in education. This average rises to almost 60% for 20-to-24-year-olds and above 84% for 25-to-29-year-olds (Table C4.2a). However, in many OECD countries young people begin their transition to work later, and in some cases over a longer period. This reflects not only the demand for education, but also the general state of the labour market, the length and orientation of educational programmes in relation to the labour market and the prevalence of part-time education.

Overall, older non-students are much more likely to be employed than non-students aged 15 to 19, while a higher percentage of male than female non-students are working. A significantly higher share of females than males are out of the labour force. This is particularly so for the 25-to-29-year-old age group, which is likely to reflect, in part, time spent in child-bearing and child-rearing (Tables C4.2b and C4.2c).

Employment-to-population ratios among young adults not in education provide information on the effectiveness of transition frameworks and thus help policy makers to evaluate transition policies. In 17 out of 27 OECD countries, and in the partner country Israel, 10% or less of 15-to-19-year-olds are not in education and working, which may suggest that few young people have left school early. While the average of employment-to-population ratios for 20-to-24-year-olds not in education exceeds 42 %, the ratios in some OECD countries such as Denmark and Finland are considerably lower (Table C4.2a).

### **Unemployment among young non-students**

Young people represent the principal source of new skills. In most OECD countries, education policy seeks to encourage young people to complete at least upper secondary education. Since many jobs in the current labour market require ever higher general skill levels, persons with low attainment are often penalised. Differences in unemployment rates among young non-students by level of educational attainment are an indicator of the degree to which further education improves the economic opportunities of young adults.

The unemployment rate by age group is the most common measure used for describing the labour market status of young people. However, unemployment rates do not take educational circumstances into account. For instance, an unemployed young person counted in the numerator may, in some OECD countries, be enrolled in education. And the denominator may include young people in vocational training, provided they are apprenticed. Hence, if almost all young people in a particular age group are still in education, the unemployment rate will reflect only the few present in the labour market. It may therefore appear very high, particularly among the youngest cohort who have usually left the education system with particularly low qualifications.

The ratio of unemployed non-students to the total age cohort is therefore a more appropriate way to reflect the likelihood of youth unemployment (Table C4.3). This is because young people who are looking for a job while still in education are usually seeking part-time or temporary work while studying, unlike those entering the labour market after leaving school.

On average, completing upper secondary education reduces this unemployment ratio (*i.e.* unemployment among non-students as a percentage of the age cohort) among 20-to-24-year-olds by 6.4 percentage points and that of 25-to-29-year-olds by 4.9 percentage points (Table C4.3). In 16 out of 27 OECD countries, the unemployment ratio among 20-to-24-year-olds not in education is equal to or less than 8% for those with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education. In the same age group, this proportion remains below 8% for those without upper secondary education in only five OECD countries: Denmark, Mexico, the Netherlands, Spain and Turkey. Since it has become the norm in most OECD countries to complete upper secondary education, many young persons who do not complete this level of education are much more likely to have employment difficulties during entry to the labour market.

At the end of the transition period, between the ages of 25 and 29, when most young people have finished studying, differences in access to employment are linked to the education level attained. Not attaining an upper secondary qualification is clearly a serious handicap. Conversely, tertiary education offers a premium for most job seekers.

In 15 OECD countries, for upper secondary graduates aged 25 to 29, the ratio of persons not in education and unemployed to the cohort population is at or above 5%. In a few OECD countries, even young people who have completed tertiary-level education are subject to considerable unemployment risk when they enter the labour market. At the tertiary level of attainment, among 20-to-24-year-olds, the ratio of unemployed non-students to the cohort population is on average 6.3% – and in some cases significantly more than 10% – in Greece, Italy, the Slovak Republic and Turkey (Table C4.3).

Focusing on the key transition period (*i.e.* ages 20 to 24) illustrates the changes both in the prevalence of unemployment and in withdrawal from the labour force – both representing non-employment – among individuals who have left education. Between 1998 and 2004, important changes are evident in several countries (Table C4.4). In some Mediterranean countries, where the proportion of non-employment is rather high, the improvement is notable, such as in Greece, Italy and Spain. Turkey presents an exception, with a non-employment ratio that is the highest of the OECD countries. Central and Eastern European countries have mixed profiles over this time period: there is a regular decrease of non-employment in Hungary, while the Czech Republic has remained unchanged.

However, the situation has been remarkably stable over the last six years for several countries: at a low level of the non-employment ratio in Denmark, Iceland and Luxembourg, at an intermediate level in France and the United Kingdom, and at a high level in Turkey. Other profiles are less pronounced, but a general picture appears. With the exception of Norway, which shows a trend increase in the non-employment ratio, and Switzerland, with a pronounced ‘V’ curve with a low point in 2000, most countries show a regular fall of unemployment and withdrawal from the labour force from 1998 to 2001, followed by a stabilization or even an increase of unemployment and withdrawal from the labour force to 2004. In Australia, Canada, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Italy and the Slovak Republic, the decrease continues into 2004.

### Definition and methodologies

The statistics presented here are calculated from labour force survey data on age-specific proportions of young people in each of the specified categories. These proportions are then totalled over the 15-to-29-year-old age group to yield the expected number of years spent in various states. For countries providing data from the age of 16 only, it is assumed that all 15-year-olds are in education and out of the labour force. This assumption tends to increase the average number of expected years in education compared to *Education at a Glance 2004* (OECD, 2004c).

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

Data for this indicator are collected as part of the annual OECD Labour Force Survey (for certain European countries the data come 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 section are defined according to International Labour Organisation (ILO) guidelines, with one exception. For the purposes of these indicators, persons in work-study programmes (see below) have been classified separately as being in education and employed, without reference to their ILO labour force status during the survey reference week, since they may not necessarily be in the work component of their programmes during that week and may therefore not be employed then. The category *other employed* includes individuals employed according to the ILO definition, but excludes those attending work-study programmes who are already counted as employed. Finally, the category *not in the labour force* includes individuals who are not working and who are not unemployed, *i.e.* individuals who are not looking for a job.

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

Enrolment counts are estimated on the basis of self-reports collected during labour force surveys that often correspond only imprecisely with enrolments obtained from administrative sources shown elsewhere in this publication, for several reasons. First, age may not be measured in the same way. For example, in administrative data, both enrolment and age are measured on 1 January in OECD countries in the northern hemisphere, whereas in some labour force surveys, enrolment is measured in the reference week, while the age recorded is the age that will be attained at the end of the calendar year, even if the survey is conducted in the early part of the year. This means that recorded enrolment rates may occasionally reflect a population that is almost one year younger than the specified age range. At ages when movements out of education may be significant, this affects enrolment rates. Second, young people may be enrolled in several programmes and can sometimes be counted twice in administrative statistics but only once in a labour force survey. Moreover, not all enrolments may be captured in administrative statistics, particularly in profit-making institutions. Third, the programme classification used in the self-reports in labour force surveys does not always correspond to the qualification standards used for administrative data collections.

The principle behind the estimation of expected years in education is that knowledge of the share of young adults in or out of education is used as a basis for assumptions about how long a typical individual will spend in different labour and educational states.

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

With respect to Table C4.4b, a break in the time series is noted for Finland. In 2004, military conscripts in Finland were not included in the data, whereas in previous years conscripts were included in the category “Not in education, not employed”.



## Further references

The following additional material relevant to this indicator is available on the Web at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/244741462084>

C4

- *Expected years in education and not in education for 15-to 29-year-olds (1998-2004)*  
*Table C4.1b: Trends by gender*
- *Percentage of the youth population in education and not in education (2004)*  
*Table C4.2b: Young males*  
*Table C4.2c: Young females*
- *Trends in the percentage of young population in education and not in education (1995-2004)*  
*Table C4.4b: Trends for young males*  
*Table C4.4c: Trends for young females*

Table C4.1a  
**Expected years in education and not in education for 15-to-29-year-olds (2004)**  
*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
Australia	Males	3.1	3.4	<b>6.5</b>	7.2	0.7	0.6	<b>8.5</b>
	Females	3.0	3.8	<b>6.7</b>	5.9	0.5	1.9	<b>8.3</b>
	M+F	3.0	3.6	<b>6.6</b>	6.5	0.6	1.2	<b>8.4</b>
Austria	Males	4.0	3.2	<b>7.3</b>	6.4	0.7	0.6	<b>7.7</b>
	Females	4.8	2.4	<b>7.2</b>	6.0	0.6	1.2	<b>7.8</b>
	M+F	4.4	2.8	<b>7.2</b>	6.2	0.6	0.9	<b>7.8</b>
Belgium	Males	6.2	1.3	<b>7.5</b>	5.8	1.1	0.6	<b>7.5</b>
	Females	6.4	1.2	<b>7.6</b>	5.2	0.9	1.3	<b>7.4</b>
	M+F	6.3	1.2	<b>7.5</b>	5.5	1.0	0.9	<b>7.5</b>
Canada	Males	3.9	2.4	<b>6.4</b>	6.8	1.1	0.7	<b>8.6</b>
	Females	4.0	3.2	<b>7.1</b>	6.1	0.6	1.2	<b>7.9</b>
	M+F	3.9	2.8	<b>6.7</b>	6.5	0.8	1.0	<b>8.3</b>
Czech Republic	Males	5.5	0.1	<b>5.6</b>	7.9	1.1	0.3	<b>9.4</b>
	Females	5.6	0.1	<b>5.7</b>	5.6	1.0	2.7	<b>9.3</b>
	M+F	5.6	0.1	<b>5.7</b>	6.8	1.1	1.5	<b>9.3</b>
Denmark	Males	3.8	5.7	<b>9.5</b>	4.9	0.4	0.2	<b>5.5</b>
	Females	4.2	5.8	<b>10.0</b>	3.7	0.6	0.7	<b>5.0</b>
	M+F	4.0	5.7	<b>9.7</b>	4.3	0.5	0.5	<b>5.3</b>
Finland	Males	6.2	2.9	<b>9.1</b>	4.5	0.9	0.5	<b>5.9</b>
	Females	6.5	3.3	<b>9.8</b>	3.4	0.5	1.4	<b>5.2</b>
	M+F	6.3	3.1	<b>9.4</b>	4.0	0.7	0.9	<b>5.6</b>
France	Males	6.1	1.3	<b>7.4</b>	5.8	1.3	0.5	<b>7.6</b>
	Females	6.6	1.2	<b>7.3</b>	4.8	1.1	1.3	<b>7.2</b>
	M+F	6.3	1.3	<b>7.6</b>	5.3	1.2	0.9	<b>7.4</b>
Germany	Males	5.4	2.6	<b>8.1</b>	5.2	1.2	0.5	<b>6.9</b>
	Females	5.5	2.3	<b>7.8</b>	5.0	0.7	1.5	<b>7.2</b>
	M+F	5.4	2.5	<b>7.9</b>	5.1	1.0	1.0	<b>7.1</b>
Greece	Males	5.3	0.4	<b>5.7</b>	7.4	1.3	0.6	<b>9.3</b>
	Females	5.6	0.4	<b>6.0</b>	5.0	2.0	2.0	<b>9.0</b>
	M+F	5.5	0.4	<b>5.9</b>	6.2	1.6	1.3	<b>9.1</b>
Hungary	Males	5.9	0.7	<b>6.6</b>	6.6	0.8	1.1	<b>8.4</b>
	Females	6.1	0.9	<b>7.0</b>	4.7	0.5	2.9	<b>8.0</b>
	M+F	6.0	0.8	<b>6.8</b>	5.7	0.6	2.0	<b>8.2</b>
Iceland	Males	4.6	4.4	<b>9.0</b>	5.4	0.3	0.3	<b>6.0</b>
	Females	4.2	5.0	<b>9.2</b>	4.9	0.2	0.7	<b>5.8</b>
	M+F	4.4	4.7	<b>9.1</b>	5.1	0.2	0.5	<b>5.9</b>
Ireland	Males	4.3	1.7	<b>6.1</b>	7.5	0.7	0.8	<b>8.9</b>
	Females	4.7	1.7	<b>6.4</b>	6.5	0.4	1.7	<b>8.6</b>
	M+F	4.5	1.7	<b>6.2</b>	7.0	0.5	1.2	<b>8.8</b>
Italy	Males	5.5	0.7	<b>6.2</b>	6.6	1.2	1.0	<b>8.8</b>
	Females	6.2	0.8	<b>7.0</b>	4.5	1.2	2.2	<b>8.0</b>
	M+F	5.8	0.8	<b>6.6</b>	5.6	1.2	1.6	<b>8.4</b>
Japan <sup>1</sup>	Males	5.4	0.7	<b>6.1</b>	3.0	0.5	0.3	<b>3.9</b>
	Females	5.0	0.7	<b>5.7</b>	3.3	0.3	0.7	<b>4.3</b>
	M+F	5.2	0.7	<b>5.9</b>	3.2	0.4	0.5	<b>4.1</b>
Luxembourg	Males	7.6	0.8	<b>8.5</b>	5.7	0.6	0.2	<b>6.5</b>
	Females	7.7	0.8	<b>8.4</b>	4.9	0.7	0.9	<b>6.6</b>
	M+F	7.6	0.8	<b>8.5</b>	5.3	0.7	0.6	<b>6.5</b>
Mexico	Males	3.5	1.0	<b>4.5</b>	9.5	0.5	0.6	<b>10.5</b>
	Females	3.7	0.5	<b>4.2</b>	4.7	0.3	5.7	<b>10.8</b>
	M+F	3.6	0.7	<b>4.4</b>	7.0	0.4	3.2	<b>10.6</b>

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

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2006](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2006)).

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

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/244741462084>

Table C4.1a (continued)  
**Expected years in education and not in education for 15-to-29-year-olds (2004)**  
*By gender and work status*

		Expected years in education			Expected years not in education				
		Not employed	Employed (including work study programmes)	Sub-total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Sub-total	
OECD countries	Netherlands	Males	3.1	5.7	8.8	5.4	0.5	0.3	6.2
		Females	3.2	5.6	8.8	5.0	0.3	0.9	6.2
		M+F	3.1	5.6	8.8	5.2	0.4	0.6	6.2
	Norway	Males	4.2	1.9	6.1	7.6	0.6	0.6	8.9
		Females	4.2	3.0	7.2	6.4	0.4	1.0	7.8
		M+F	4.2	2.4	6.6	7.0	0.5	0.8	8.4
	Poland	Males	6.7	1.1	7.8	4.5	2.3	0.5	7.2
		Females	7.3	1.1	8.4	3.3	1.8	1.5	6.6
		M+F	7.0	1.1	8.1	3.9	2.1	1.0	6.9
	Portugal	Males	4.7	0.6	5.3	8.0	0.9	0.8	9.7
		Females	5.3	0.7	5.9	6.8	1.0	1.2	9.1
		M+F	5.0	0.6	5.6	7.4	0.9	1.0	9.4
	Slovak Republic	Males	5.5	0.2	5.7	6.6	2.4	0.3	9.3
		Females	5.7	0.3	6.0	5.2	1.8	2.0	9.0
		M+F	5.6	0.2	5.8	5.9	2.1	1.2	9.2
	Spain	Males	4.3	0.6	4.9	8.3	1.3	0.6	10.1
		Females	5.1	0.7	5.8	6.2	1.5	1.5	9.2
		M+F	4.7	0.7	5.3	7.2	1.4	1.0	9.7
Sweden	Males	5.4	1.3	6.7	6.8	1.0	0.6	8.3	
	Females	5.5	2.1	7.6	5.8	0.7	0.8	7.4	
	M+F	5.4	1.7	7.1	6.3	0.9	0.7	7.9	
Switzerland	Males	3.1	3.9	6.9	6.8	0.6	0.6	8.1	
	Females	3.0	3.5	6.6	6.6	0.7	1.2	8.4	
	M+F	3.1	3.7	6.8	6.7	0.6	0.9	8.2	
Turkey	Males	3.0	0.4	3.4	8.1	1.6	1.9	11.6	
	Females	2.3	0.2	2.5	3.3	0.7	8.5	12.5	
	M+F	2.7	0.3	3.0	5.8	1.2	5.1	12.0	
United Kingdom	Males	3.9	2.2	6.1	7.4	0.8	0.6	8.9	
	Females	3.0	2.7	5.6	6.6	0.5	2.2	9.4	
	M+F	3.4	2.4	5.9	7.0	0.7	1.4	9.1	
United States	Males	4.1	2.3	6.5	7.0	0.7	0.9	8.5	
	Females	4.2	2.8	7.0	5.4	0.5	2.1	8.0	
	M+F	4.1	2.6	6.7	6.2	0.6	1.5	8.3	
OECD average	Males	4.8	2.0	6.7	6.7	1.0	0.6	8.3	
	Females	4.9	2.1	7.0	5.2	0.8	1.9	8.0	
	M+F	4.9	2.0	6.9	6.0	0.9	1.3	8.1	
EU19 average	Males	5.2	1.8	7.0	6.4	1.1	0.6	8.0	
	Females	5.5	1.8	7.3	5.2	0.9	1.6	7.7	
	M+F	5.4	1.8	7.1	5.8	1.0	1.1	7.9	
Partner country	Israel	Males	4.6	1.3	5.9	4.5	0.8	3.8	9.1
		Females	4.7	1.5	6.2	4.2	0.9	3.7	8.8
		M+F	4.7	1.4	6.0	4.4	0.8	3.7	9.0

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

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2006](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2006)).

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

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/244741462084>

Table C4.2a.  
**Percentage of the youth population in education and not in education (2004)**  
*By age group and work status*

OECD countries	Age group	In education					Not in education				Total in education and not in education
		Students in work-study programmes <sup>1</sup>	Other employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Sub-total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Sub-total	
Australia	15-19	7.0	29.5	5.3	36.6	<b>78.4</b>	14.1	4.0	3.5	<b>21.6</b>	<b>100</b>
	20-24	4.7	20.8	1.8	11.7	<b>39.0</b>	48.7	4.7	7.7	<b>61.0</b>	<b>100</b>
	25-29	0.7	12.3	0.9	3.8	<b>17.7</b>	65.0	3.9	13.4	<b>82.3</b>	<b>100</b>
Austria	15-19	20.4	3.4	1.0	58.4	<b>83.3</b>	9.3	4.4	3.0	<b>16.7</b>	<b>100</b>
	20-24	2.8	6.3	0.8	20.4	<b>30.3</b>	56.8	6.1	6.8	<b>69.7</b>	<b>100</b>
	25-29	0.5	6.3	0.3	5.8	<b>13.0</b>	72.6	4.6	9.8	<b>87.0</b>	<b>100</b>
Belgium	15-19	1.5	2.5	0.4	87.6	<b>92.1</b>	3.1	1.7	3.2	<b>7.9</b>	<b>100</b>
	20-24	0.8	4.1	0.6	33.3	<b>38.8</b>	44.4	10.6	6.3	<b>61.2</b>	<b>100</b>
	25-29	0.9	2.6	0.5	2.0	<b>6.0</b>	74.3	9.2	10.5	<b>94.0</b>	<b>100</b>
Canada	15-19	a	28.1	6.3	46.5	<b>81.0</b>	11.5	3.5	4.0	<b>19.0</b>	<b>100</b>
	20-24	a	20.1	1.7	18.5	<b>40.2</b>	46.7	6.7	6.3	<b>59.8</b>	<b>100</b>
	25-29	a	7.5	0.5	5.4	<b>13.5</b>	71.0	6.6	8.9	<b>86.5</b>	<b>100</b>
Czech Republic	15-19	19.6	0.3	0.1	70.1	<b>90.0</b>	4.4	3.5	2.2	<b>10.0</b>	<b>100</b>
	20-24	0.5	0.7	0.1	30.9	<b>32.3</b>	49.2	10.6	8.0	<b>67.7</b>	<b>100</b>
	25-29	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.4	<b>3.8</b>	71.6	7.0	17.5	<b>96.2</b>	<b>100</b>
Denmark	15-19	c	1.4	3.5	39.1	<b>91.2</b>	7.3	0.6	0.9	<b>8.8</b>	<b>100</b>
	20-24	c	5.0	3.4	20.9	<b>61.8</b>	29.7	5.0	3.5	<b>38.2</b>	<b>100</b>
	25-29	c	14.5	2.5	13.1	<b>45.4</b>	45.2	4.8	4.5	<b>54.6</b>	<b>100</b>
Finland	15-19	a	0.8	5.3	74.5	<b>90.3</b>	4.4	1.8	3.5	<b>9.7</b>	<b>100</b>
	20-24	a	4.5	5.5	30.9	<b>59.6</b>	27.0	6.8	6.6	<b>40.4</b>	<b>100</b>
	25-29	a	12.6	2.9	9.5	<b>39.9</b>	46.3	5.6	8.3	<b>60.1</b>	<b>100</b>
France	15-19	5.9	1.6	0.6	83.4	<b>91.5</b>	3.2	3.1	2.2	<b>8.5</b>	<b>100</b>
	20-24	3.7	6.9	1.2	33.4	<b>45.2</b>	37.2	11.2	6.3	<b>54.8</b>	<b>100</b>
	25-29	0.6	7.7	0.9	4.0	<b>13.2</b>	66.7	10.4	9.7	<b>86.8</b>	<b>100</b>
Germany	15-19	18.5	3.5	1.0	70.4	<b>93.4</b>	3.0	1.9	1.7	<b>6.6</b>	<b>100</b>
	20-24	14.1	5.8	0.5	23.6	<b>44.0</b>	38.5	9.6	7.9	<b>56.0</b>	<b>100</b>
	25-29	2.0	5.6	0.4	9.7	<b>17.6</b>	62.8	8.9	10.7	<b>82.4</b>	<b>100</b>
Greece	15-19	1.4	0.1	0.7	82.3	<b>84.4</b>	6.4	4.4	4.8	<b>15.6</b>	<b>100</b>
	20-24	2.6	0.7	1.6	31.7	<b>36.7</b>	41.0	14.7	7.7	<b>63.3</b>	<b>100</b>
	25-29	1.8	1.2	0.7	3.3	<b>7.0</b>	68.0	12.9	12.1	<b>93.0</b>	<b>100</b>
Hungary	15-19	a	0.4	0.2	89.9	<b>90.4</b>	3.4	1.4	4.8	<b>9.6</b>	<b>100</b>
	20-24	a	6.1	0.4	37.3	<b>43.8</b>	37.6	5.9	12.6	<b>56.2</b>	<b>100</b>
	25-29	a	7.9	0.2	4.8	<b>12.9</b>	63.2	4.5	19.4	<b>87.1</b>	<b>100</b>
Iceland	15-19	c	0.7	0.0	a	<b>82.8</b>	14.6	1.1	1.5	<b>17.2</b>	<b>100</b>
	20-24	c	4.9	0.3	a	<b>61.8</b>	32.1	2.2	3.9	<b>38.2</b>	<b>100</b>
	25-29	c	10.5	0.0	a	<b>41.3</b>	52.8	1.3	4.6	<b>58.7</b>	<b>100</b>
Ireland	15-19	11.8	0.2	0.4	68.2	<b>80.6</b>	10.9	2.3	6.2	<b>19.4</b>	<b>100</b>
	20-24	12.7	1.5	0.5	19.9	<b>34.6</b>	53.2	4.5	7.7	<b>65.4</b>	<b>100</b>
	25-29	4.7	3.7	0.2	3.6	<b>12.1</b>	73.5	3.9	10.5	<b>87.9</b>	<b>100</b>
Italy	15-19	1.3	0.3	0.9	80.3	<b>82.7</b>	7.6	3.7	6.0	<b>17.3</b>	<b>100</b>
	20-24	4.7	1.3	1.7	32.9	<b>40.7</b>	38.3	10.3	10.8	<b>59.3</b>	<b>100</b>
	25-29	4.3	3.0	1.6	10.6	<b>19.6</b>	57.2	9.2	14.0	<b>80.4</b>	<b>100</b>
Luxembourg	15-19	0.4	1.0	0.4	91.3	<b>93.2</b>	4.2	1.7	0.9	<b>6.8</b>	<b>100</b>
	20-24	0.2	5.0	1.0	51.7	<b>57.9</b>	32.1	6.5	3.5	<b>42.1</b>	<b>100</b>
	25-29	0.1	9.4	0.6	8.2	<b>18.3</b>	69.9	5.1	6.6	<b>81.7</b>	<b>100</b>
Mexico	15-19	a	7.1	0.5	47.3	<b>54.9</b>	28.0	2.2	14.9	<b>45.1</b>	<b>100</b>
	20-24	a	4.7	0.4	15.2	<b>20.3</b>	52.3	3.2	24.2	<b>79.7</b>	<b>100</b>
	25-29	a	1.9	0.1	2.4	<b>4.4</b>	65.4	2.7	27.6	<b>95.6</b>	<b>100</b>

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/eag2006](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2006)).

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

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/244741462084>

Table C4.2a. (continued)  
**Percentage of the youth population in education and not in education (2004)**  
*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		
OECD countries	Netherlands	15-19	3.0	41.4	5.2	39.5	89.0	7.6	1.4	1.9	11.0	100
		20-24	2.9	27.5	2.0	13.7	46.1	44.8	4.1	5.0	53.9	100
		25-29	0.9	11.4	0.9	3.5	16.7	71.9	3.8	7.6	83.3	100
	Norway	15-19	a	27.6	6.2	50.2	84.0	12.5	c	c	16.0	100
		20-24	a	17.1	2.7	21.0	40.8	49.6	4.0	5.6	59.2	100
		25-29	a	6.2	c	8.6	15.4	72.0	4.8	7.8	84.6	100
	Poland	15-19	a	3.0	0.5	93.0	96.5	0.9	1.5	1.1	3.5	100
		20-24	a	9.7	7.4	40.4	57.5	18.4	17.5	6.6	42.5	100
		25-29	a	8.3	1.8	5.5	15.5	53.7	19.6	11.2	84.5	100
	Portugal	15-19	a	1.4	c	72.6	74.4	15.2	4.2	6.2	25.6	100
		20-24	a	5.1	1.0	31.7	37.8	48.7	7.4	6.1	62.2	100
		25-29	a	5.3	0.6	5.4	11.3	74.7	6.7	7.3	88.7	100
	Slovak Republic	15-19	15.9	0.1	0.3	71.5	87.8	4.3	5.8	2.0	12.2	100
		20-24	0.2	2.6	0.4	24.3	27.5	44.7	19.9	7.9	72.5	100
		25-29	0.0	1.8	0.1	2.5	4.5	66.6	15.8	13.1	95.5	100
	Spain	15-19	0.4	2.3	1.3	71.8	75.9	13.8	6.2	4.1	24.1	100
		20-24	0.5	5.7	2.3	30.2	38.7	45.0	10.2	6.0	61.3	100
		25-29	0.3	4.0	1.3	5.7	11.3	69.3	10.3	9.1	88.7	100
	Sweden	15-19	a	14.3	4.8	67.7	86.8	7.2	2.6	3.4	13.2	100
		20-24	a	11.8	1.9	28.6	42.3	44.1	7.7	6.0	57.7	100
		25-29	a	8.7	1.4	10.8	20.9	68.6	6.7	3.8	79.1	100
Switzerland	15-19	33.2	8.9	1.5	41.4	84.9	7.9	2.5	4.7	15.1	100	
	20-24	10.6	11.4	1.1	14.1	37.2	51.8	5.2	5.8	62.8	100	
	25-29	1.2	9.7	0.4	4.2	15.6	72.3	5.1	7.0	84.4	100	
Turkey	15-19	a	1.8	0.3	41.4	43.5	21.2	4.4	30.9	56.5	100	
	20-24	a	2.3	0.8	9.9	13.0	39.1	10.6	37.2	87.0	100	
	25-29	a	1.6	0.3	1.2	3.1	54.0	8.4	34.5	96.9	100	
United Kingdom	15-19	3.5	24.9	3.8	36.9	69.1	20.7	5.1	5.2	30.9	100	
	20-24	2.1	11.3	1.0	22.0	36.3	49.6	4.5	9.5	63.7	100	
	25-29	0.8	8.4	0.4	3.6	13.2	69.9	3.7	13.2	86.8	100	
United States	15-19	a	21.4	3.8	58.7	83.9	9.2	2.3	4.6	16.1	100	
	20-24	a	20.6	1.6	13.1	35.2	47.9	5.7	11.1	64.8	100	
	25-29	a	8.8	0.4	3.7	13.0	68.7	4.1	14.3	87.0	100	
OECD average	15-19	8.0	8.5	2.1	64.2	82.8	9.5	3.0	4.9	17.2	100	
	20-24	5.4	8.3	1.6	25.4	40.7	42.5	8.0	8.8	59.3	100	
	25-29	2.7	6.7	0.8	5.6	15.8	65.5	7.0	11.7	84.2	100	
EU19 average	15-19	8.4	5.4	1.7	71.0	86.4	7.2	3.0	3.3	13.6	100	
	20-24	5.2	6.4	1.8	29.4	42.7	41.1	9.1	7.1	57.3	100	
	25-29	2.5	6.5	0.9	6.1	15.9	65.6	8.0	10.5	84.1	100	
Partner country	Israel	15-19	a	4.0	0.9	64.0	68.9	5.6	1.5	24.0	31.1	100
		20-24	a	11.2	1.3	16.1	28.6	30.5	8.4	32.6	71.4	100
		25-29	a	13.0	1.3	6.6	20.9	53.9	7.1	18.1	79.1	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/eag2006](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2006)).

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

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/244741462084>

Table C4.3.  
**Percentage of the cohort population not in education and unemployed (2004)**  
*By level of educational attainment, age group and gender*

OECD countries		Below upper secondary education			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education			Tertiary education		All levels of education			
		15-19	20-24	25-29	15-19 <sup>1</sup>	20-24	25-29	20-24 <sup>1</sup>	25-29	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29
Australia	Males	4.1	14.2	8.8	4.6	3.3	4.2	3.7	2.0	4.3	5.7	4.5	4.8
	Females	3.0	7.3	5.4	5.0	2.9	4.5	2.5	1.5	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.6
	M+F	3.6	11.1	7.1	4.8	3.1	4.3	3.0	1.7	4.0	4.7	3.9	4.2
Austria	Males	3.0	15.4	11.8	4.8	5.3	2.8	3.4	2.6	3.3	6.9	3.7	4.6
	Females	3.2	8.5	9.7	6.3	3.1	2.9	0.9	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9
	M+F	3.1	12.0	10.6	5.7	4.2	2.8	1.8	3.1	3.6	5.3	3.8	4.3
Belgium	Males	0.9	21.1	19.2	7.2	9.3	7.0	6.5	7.0	2.3	11.2	9.7	7.8
	Females	0.5	18.3	18.1	2.7	9.8	12.2	5.1	2.2	1.1	10.3	8.7	6.7
	M+F	0.7	19.9	18.7	4.9	9.5	9.4	5.6	4.4	1.7	10.6	9.2	7.3
Canada	Males	3.8	16.5	14.7	5.6	8.7	8.8	6.3	6.4	4.4	9.2	8.4	7.4
	Females	1.8	8.9	8.0	4.3	4.1	5.4	2.8	3.8	2.6	4.1	4.6	3.8
	M+F	2.9	13.4	12.1	4.9	6.6	7.3	4.2	4.9	3.5	6.7	6.5	5.6
Czech Republic	Males	1.4	30.8	28.4	19.3	10.9	5.3	6.1	2.3	3.8	12.5	6.5	7.6
	Females	1.3	19.0	19.7	15.0	7.6	7.5	7.4	1.6	3.2	8.6	7.6	6.7
	M+F	1.4	25.3	23.8	17.1	9.3	6.4	6.9	1.9	3.5	10.6	7.0	7.1
Denmark	Males	c	5.4	14.0	5.9	5.3	1.1	8.0	3.3	0.3	5.3	3.3	2.9
	Females	0.9	6.8	6.7	0.0	4.2	4.4	c	9.9	0.8	4.6	6.4	4.1
	M+F	0.4	6.0	10.4	2.7	4.7	2.6	4.8	7.0	0.6	5.0	4.8	3.5
Finland	Males	1.1	13.3	11.3	c	9.4	6.5	c	4.0	1.8	9.9	6.5	6.2
	Females	1.2	6.3	11.0	c	2.9	4.0	c	4.1	1.8	3.7	4.6	3.4
	M+F	1.2	10.5	11.2	c	6.0	5.4	c	4.1	1.8	6.8	5.6	4.8
France	Males	3.0	23.9	16.3	5.5	10.5	11.1	7.2	7.4	3.5	12.3	10.7	8.6
	Females	1.7	23.3	14.8	3.9	9.0	11.4	5.4	7.0	2.2	10.1	10.0	7.3
	M+F	2.4	23.7	15.6	4.7	9.8	11.3	6.2	7.2	2.9	11.2	10.4	7.9
Germany	Males	1.6	15.6	22.9	13.3	11.7	9.6	6.2	4.9	2.0	12.5	10.8	8.3
	Females	1.5	9.3	13.0	5.4	5.9	6.1	5.4	3.8	1.7	6.7	6.8	5.0
	M+F	1.5	12.6	17.8	8.8	8.8	8.0	5.7	4.3	1.8	9.6	8.8	6.7
Greece	Males	2.3	15.4	11.2	6.0	10.6	9.9	13.9	13.9	3.2	11.8	10.9	9.0
	Females	2.3	18.7	12.7	14.1	15.9	16.9	24.0	13.2	5.5	17.5	15.0	13.1
	M+F	2.3	16.7	11.8	10.2	13.4	13.4	20.6	13.5	4.4	14.7	12.9	11.0
Hungary	Males	1.4	14.6	10.6	5.8	5.7	5.1	0.3	0.3	2.0	7.3	5.4	5.0
	Females	0.3	6.0	6.2	2.9	4.2	3.7	0.5	0.2	0.8	4.5	3.5	3.0
	M+F	0.9	10.7	8.5	4.3	5.0	4.4	0.4	0.2	1.4	5.9	4.5	4.0
Iceland	Males	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	1.9
	Females	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	1.3
	M+F	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	1.6
Ireland	Males	2.3	13.5	12.1	4.4	3.2	3.8	3.7	2.4	2.8	5.1	5.0	4.4
	Females	1.2	10.2	5.2	3.2	2.5	2.2	4.4	2.3	1.8	3.9	2.6	2.8
	M+F	1.8	12.2	9.4	3.8	2.8	3.0	4.1	2.3	2.3	4.5	3.8	3.6
Italy	Males	3.3	15.4	11.3	5.9	7.7	7.3	11.7	11.5	3.6	10.2	9.1	7.9
	Females	2.9	17.4	12.7	8.6	8.2	7.1	13.4	11.1	3.8	10.4	9.2	8.1
	M+F	3.1	16.2	11.9	7.4	8.0	7.2	12.9	11.3	3.7	10.3	9.2	8.0
Luxembourg	Males	0.7	8.0	8.9	2.0	4.7	5.5	5.3	4.4	1.3	5.0	5.5	3.9
	Females	1.1	13.9	6.8	3.3	7.4	4.7	8.7	4.2	2.2	8.1	4.8	5.0
	M+F	0.9	11.4	7.7	2.7	6.0	5.2	7.2	4.3	1.7	6.5	5.1	4.4
Mexico	Males	2.6	3.6	2.8	7.3	2.9	5.1	3.1	4.5	2.7	3.5	3.2	3.1
	Females	1.5	2.4	1.4	5.5	6.4	4.3	3.8	4.3	1.6	2.9	2.2	2.2
	M+F	2.1	3.0	2.1	6.1	5.4	4.5	3.4	4.4	2.2	3.2	2.7	2.7

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

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/244741462084>

Table C4.3. (continued)  
**Percentage of the cohort population not in education and unemployed (2004)**  
*By level of educational attainment, age group and gender*

		Below upper secondary education			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education			Tertiary education		All levels of education				
		15-19	20-24	25-29	15-19 <sup>1</sup>	20-24	25-29	20-24 <sup>1</sup>	25-29	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29	
OECD countries	Netherlands	Males	1.5	8.1	6.2	2.0	3.3	3.4	3.9	3.2	1.6	4.8	3.9	3.4
		Females	1.2	6.4	6.1	1.1	2.2	3.5	4.0	2.5	1.2	3.4	3.6	2.7
		M+F	1.4	7.4	6.2	1.5	2.7	3.5	3.9	2.8	1.4	4.1	3.8	3.1
	Norway	Males	3.0	13.2	11.1	1.5	4.4	6.6	1.9	3.1	1.9	4.7	5.7	4.2
		Females	2.1	5.9	8.7	0.8	3.6	4.7	0.9	2.5	1.1	3.2	3.8	2.8
		M+F	2.6	10.9	10.2	1.1	4.0	5.8	1.2	2.8	1.5	4.0	4.8	3.5
	Poland	Males	0.8	29.1	35.3	9.8	19.3	21.4	0.2	1.8	0.9	10.1	10.4	7.4
		Females	0.3	20.0	28.1	6.0	14.9	20.3	0.3	3.0	0.5	7.3	9.2	5.9
		M+F	0.6	25.5	32.3	8.0	17.1	20.9	0.2	2.4	0.7	8.7	9.8	6.7
	Slovak Republic	Males	3.3	c	c	c	c	c	6.4	10.1	8.5	23.7	17.2	17.0
		Females	2.4	c	c	c	c	c	18.4	7.2	5.5	16.4	14.1	12.6
		M+F	2.9	c	c	c	c	c	13.9	8.5	7.0	20.1	15.7	14.8
	Spain	Males	3.4	6.7	4.7	1.9	2.7	4.2	1.2	1.5	2.1	3.2	2.8	2.8
		Females	3.4	8.3	7.0	1.6	2.8	5.8	1.7	2.2	2.0	3.4	3.8	3.2
		M+F	3.4	7.3	5.7	1.7	2.8	5.0	1.5	1.9	2.0	3.3	3.3	3.0
	Sweden <sup>2</sup>	Males	1.5	12.2	12.9	c	9.7	7.1	3.4	5.2	3.8	8.8	6.9	6.8
		Females	1.3	11.6	12.8	c	6.5	6.9	2.0	4.4	2.4	5.9	6.1	5.1
		M+F	1.4	11.9	12.9	c	8.2	7.0	2.6	4.7	3.1	7.4	6.5	6.0
Switzerland	Males	m	m	m	m	5.3	4.8	m	3.0	2.9	6.0	4.6	4.2	
	Females	m	m	m	m	5.0	5.2	m	4.0	m	6.6	5.7	4.5	
	M+F	6.1	19.2	12.5	m	5.1	5.0	m	3.4	2.5	6.3	5.1	4.3	
Turkey	Males	5.2	14.9	11.4	8.4	13.0	12.1	29.0	15.2	6.0	15.1	12.1	10.9	
	Females	1.4	2.2	1.8	7.4	9.6	7.3	30.7	13.9	2.7	6.6	4.2	4.5	
	M+F	3.4	7.5	6.4	8.0	11.5	10.3	29.9	14.6	4.4	10.7	8.4	7.8	
United Kingdom	Males	8.9	12.0	9.7	4.2	4.4	3.8	0.4	0.5	2.7	2.4	1.9	2.3	
	Females	4.4	9.7	5.5	2.6	3.1	2.4	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.5	
	M+F	6.8	10.7	7.4	3.4	3.7	3.1	0.3	0.4	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.9	
United States	Males	1.6	12.0	5.8	6.1	5.5	5.4	3.5	2.9	2.6	6.2	4.6	4.5	
	Females	1.0	10.4	7.7	5.3	4.7	3.8	3.9	2.4	2.0	5.2	3.7	3.6	
	M+F	1.4	11.3	6.7	5.7	5.1	4.6	3.7	2.6	2.3	5.7	4.2	4.1	
OECD average	Males	2.7	14.6	13.1	6.3	7.4	6.7	5.9	4.9	3.0	8.5	6.9	6.0	
	Females	1.8	10.9	10.0	5.0	6.1	6.6	6.7	4.6	2.3	6.5	6.0	4.9	
	M+F	2.3	13.2	11.6	5.6	6.8	6.7	6.3	4.7	2.6	7.5	6.5	5.5	
EU19 average	Males	2.4	15.3	14.5	6.5	7.9	6.8	5.2	4.8	2.7	9.1	7.2	6.4	
	Females	1.7	12.6	11.5	5.1	6.5	7.2	6.4	4.6	2.3	7.2	6.7	5.6	
	M+F	2.2	14.1	13.0	5.8	7.2	7.0	5.8	4.7	2.5	8.1	7.0	6.0	
Partner country	Israel	Males	5.1	14.9	8.6	1.3	9.0	9.1	1.1	4.4	1.7	7.9	6.8	5.3
		Females	3.9	14.0	6.8	1.3	13.5	11.0	2.4	5.4	1.4	8.9	7.5	5.8
		M+F	4.6	14.6	7.9	1.3	10.9	10.0	1.9	4.9	1.5	8.4	7.1	5.6

1. Differences between countries in these columns in part reflect the fact that the average age of graduation varies across countries. For instance, in some countries a smaller share of 15-to-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 where graduation occurs at an earlier age.

2. 15-year-olds are not included.

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

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/244741462084>

Table C4.4a.  
Trends in the percentage of the youth population in education and not in education (1995–2004)  
By age group and work status

	Age group	1995			1998			1999			2000			
		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	
OECD countries	Australia	15-19	73.4	16.7	9.9	77.3	13.8	8.8	78.2	14.4	7.4	79.5	13.7	6.8
		20-24	27.0	56.1	16.9	32.7	51.3	16.0	34.9	50.6	14.5	35.9	50.9	13.3
		25-29	11.4	67.1	21.5	13.7	67.1	19.2	15.0	66.5	18.5	15.5	65.5	19.0
Austria		15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
		20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
		25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Belgium		15-19	86.1	3.3	10.5	85.3	3.9	10.8	89.4	3.7	6.8	89.9	3.6	6.5
		20-24	37.5	43.6	19.0	40.6	42.5	16.9	43.7	38.6	17.7	43.8	40.2	16.0
		25-29	6.8	74.2	19.0	9.3	72.4	18.2	14.4	67.7	17.9	11.8	72.5	15.7
Canada		15-19	82.9	9.5	7.6	83.0	9.6	7.5	82.3	10.4	7.3	82.1	10.7	7.2
		20-24	36.2	46.4	17.4	39.0	44.5	16.5	39.0	46.4	14.6	37.9	47.8	14.3
		25-29	12.1	67.0	20.9	12.6	69.2	18.2	12.3	70.5	17.2	12.4	71.5	16.2
Czech Republic		15-19	69.8	23.7	6.5	77.1	15.8	7.2	75.6	14.8	9.7	82.1	10.0	7.9
		20-24	13.1	67.1	19.8	17.1	64.3	18.5	19.6	59.8	20.6	19.7	60.0	20.3
		25-29	1.1	76.1	22.9	1.8	75.1	23.1	2.4	71.7	25.9	2.4	72.1	25.6
Denmark		15-19	88.4	8.7	3.0	90.3	7.9	1.8	85.8	10.8	3.4	89.9	7.4	2.7
		20-24	50.0	39.3	10.7	55.0	38.0	7.0	55.8	36.6	7.6	54.8	38.6	6.6
		25-29	29.6	59.0	11.4	34.5	57.8	7.7	35.5	56.7	7.8	36.1	56.4	7.5
Finland		15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
		20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
		25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
France		15-19	96.2	1.3	2.5	95.6	1.3	3.1	95.7	1.0	3.3	95.3	1.5	3.3
		20-24	51.2	31.3	17.5	53.5	30.0	16.5	53.1	29.4	17.5	54.2	31.7	14.1
		25-29	11.4	67.5	21.0	11.4	66.5	22.1	11.9	66.6	21.4	12.2	69.2	18.6
Germany		15-19	m	m	m	91.6	5.0	3.4	89.4	6.1	4.5	87.4	6.8	5.7
		20-24	m	m	m	36.3	48.8	15.0	34.2	49.1	16.7	34.1	49.0	16.9
		25-29	m	m	m	13.9	68.4	17.7	13.6	68.2	18.2	12.7	69.8	17.5
Greece		15-19	80.0	9.6	10.5	80.1	10.1	9.8	81.8	7.9	10.3	82.7	8.3	9.0
		20-24	29.2	43.0	27.8	27.9	44.5	27.6	30.1	43.6	26.3	31.6	43.4	25.0
		25-29	4.7	65.2	30.2	4.2	66.4	29.4	5.5	66.7	27.8	5.2	66.6	28.1
Hungary		15-19	82.5	6.7	10.8	78.2	10.0	11.8	79.3	9.2	11.6	83.7	7.7	8.6
		20-24	22.5	44.4	33.1	26.5	45.9	27.6	28.6	47.7	23.6	32.3	45.7	22.0
		25-29	7.3	56.8	35.9	7.4	58.9	33.7	8.7	60.1	31.3	9.4	61.4	29.2
Iceland		15-19	59.5	25.7	14.8	82.2	15.1	2.7	81.6	17.0	1.4	83.1	14.8	2.1
		20-24	33.3	52.6	14.0	47.8	45.9	6.3	44.8	48.4	6.8	48.0	47.7	4.3
		25-29	24.1	64.7	11.1	32.8	57.4	9.8	34.7	58.8	6.5	34.9	59.2	5.9
Ireland		15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	79.4	15.4	5.2	80.0	15.6	4.4
		20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	24.6	64.6	10.8	26.7	63.6	9.7
		25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	3.1	82.4	14.5	3.3	83.4	13.3
Italy		15-19	m	m	m	75.4	9.5	15.2	76.9	8.3	14.8	77.1	9.8	13.1
		20-24	m	m	m	35.8	34.1	30.1	35.6	34.5	29.9	36.0	36.5	27.5
		25-29	m	m	m	16.5	54.1	29.4	17.7	53.4	28.9	17.0	56.1	26.9
Luxembourg		15-19	82.7	9.3	8.0	88.6	5.3	6.1	89.2	5.8	5.0	92.2	6.1	1.7
		20-24	36.5	52.7	10.8	40.4	50.1	9.5	47.2	43.2	9.6	42.8	48.9	8.2
		25-29	8.3	71.6	20.1	11.9	74.0	14.1	11.3	74.1	14.6	11.6	75.5	12.9
Mexico		15-19	45.0	31.8	23.2	46.9	33.8	19.3	49.6	32.7	17.7	47.9	33.8	18.3
		20-24	15.9	53.4	30.7	17.1	55.4	27.4	19.1	54.8	26.1	17.7	55.2	27.1
		25-29	4.6	62.0	33.4	4.2	65.2	30.6	4.9	65.0	30.1	4.0	65.8	30.2

Notes: Due to incomplete data, some averages have not been calculated. Break in Austrian time series is due to a change in survey methodology from 2003 to 2004. Break in French time series is due to a change in methodology: age is measured in the reference week from 2004, as is the participation in education.

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eqg2006](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eqg2006)).

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

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Table C4.4a. (continued-1)  
Trends in the percentage of the youth population in education and not in education (1995-2004)  
By age group and work status

	Age group	1995			1998			1999			2000			
		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	
OECD countries	Netherlands	15-19	m	m	m	89.7	7.6	2.7	88.2	8.9	3.0	80.6	15.7	3.7
		20-24	m	m	m	50.5	42.0	7.5	50.7	42.5	6.7	36.5	55.2	8.2
		25-29	m	m	m	24.4	64.9	10.7	25.0	65.2	9.8	5.0	83.0	12.1
	Norway	15-19	m	m	m	92.1	6.0	1.9	91.9	6.4	1.7	92.4	5.9	1.7
		20-24	m	m	m	40.2	51.4	8.4	38.4	53.8	7.8	41.7	50.3	8.0
		25-29	m	m	m	14.4	76.1	9.6	17.2	74.4	8.3	17.5	72.1	10.4
	Poland	15-19	89.6	4.2	6.2	91.0	4.2	4.8	93.2	2.3	4.6	92.8	2.6	4.5
		20-24	23.7	42.5	33.8	30.8	45.3	23.9	33.1	39.7	27.2	34.9	34.3	30.8
		25-29	3.1	67.5	29.4	5.7	70.5	23.8	5.4	68.0	26.6	8.0	62.9	29.1
	Portugal	15-19	72.4	18.5	9.1	71.6	20.1	8.3	72.3	19.6	8.1	72.6	19.7	7.7
		20-24	37.8	46.6	15.6	32.4	55.7	12.0	34.9	53.2	11.9	36.5	52.6	11.0
		25-29	11.6	70.9	17.4	9.5	74.8	15.8	11.5	75.1	13.4	11.0	76.6	12.5
	Slovak Republic	15-19	70.1	14.0	15.9	69.4	12.3	18.3	69.6	10.1	20.4	67.3	6.4	26.3
		20-24	14.8	54.9	30.3	17.4	56.3	26.3	17.4	51.2	31.4	18.1	48.8	33.1
		25-29	1.6	65.5	32.9	1.1	71.6	27.2	1.6	70.2	28.2	1.3	66.9	31.8
Spain	15-19	77.3	11.2	11.5	80.2	9.9	9.8	79.3	11.3	9.4	80.6	11.4	8.0	
	20-24	40.0	34.2	25.8	44.3	35.7	20.1	43.6	38.8	17.6	44.6	40.3	15.0	
	25-29	14.6	51.5	33.9	15.3	57.3	27.5	15.2	59.6	25.1	16.2	62.4	21.4	
Sweden	15-19	87.4	6.9	5.6	90.9	4.3	4.7	91.5	4.9	3.7	90.6	5.8	3.6	
	20-24	38.8	43.7	17.5	42.6	44.3	13.1	43.8	45.2	11.0	42.1	47.2	10.7	
	25-29	19.9	67.0	13.2	24.9	65.0	10.0	22.5	68.1	9.5	21.9	68.9	9.2	
Switzerland	15-19	65.6	10.2	24.2	85.5	9.6	4.8	84.4	8.0	7.6	84.6	7.5	7.9	
	20-24	29.5	59.2	11.3	34.8	54.2	11.0	35.8	55.8	8.4	37.4	56.7	5.9	
	25-29	10.6	76.2	13.2	10.1	77.9	12.1	10.4	79.3	10.3	15.0	73.9	11.1	
Turkey	15-19	38.7	34.2	27.2	40.2	32.1	27.7	42.9	30.2	26.9	39.2	29.6	31.2	
	20-24	10.3	46.5	43.2	13.4	44.7	42.0	13.1	45.6	41.4	12.7	43.1	44.2	
	25-29	2.7	59.6	37.8	2.9	60.4	36.7	3.4	57.7	38.8	2.9	58.8	38.3	
United Kingdom	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	77.0	15.0	8.0	
	20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	32.4	52.2	15.4	
	25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	13.3	70.3	16.3	
United States	15-19	81.5	10.7	7.8	82.2	10.5	7.3	81.3	11.3	7.4	81.3	11.7	7.0	
	20-24	31.5	50.7	17.8	33.0	52.6	14.4	32.8	52.1	15.1	32.5	53.1	14.4	
	25-29	11.6	71.4	17.0	11.9	72.7	15.4	11.1	73.2	15.7	11.4	72.8	15.8	
OECD average	15-19				80.2	11.2	8.6	80.4	11.3	8.4	80.5	11.2	8.3	
	20-24				35.2	46.9	18.0	35.6	46.9	17.5	35.4	47.7	16.9	
	25-29				12.8	67.1	20.1	13.1	67.5	19.4	12.5	68.5	19.0	
EU19 average	15-19				83.7	8.5	7.8	83.5	8.7	7.7	83.6	9.0	7.3	
	20-24				36.7	45.2	18.1	37.3	44.9	17.9	36.5	46.4	17.1	
	25-29				12.8	66.5	20.7	12.8	67.1	20.1	11.7	69.1	19.3	
Partner country	Israel	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
		20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
		25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	

Notes: Due to incomplete data, some averages have not been calculated. Break in Austrian time series is due to a change in survey methodology from 2003 to 2004. Break in French time series is due to a change in methodology: age is measured in the reference week from 2004, as is the participation in education.

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2006](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2006)).

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

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/244741462084>

Table C4.4a. (continued-2)  
Trends in the percentage of the youth population in education and not in education (1995-2004)  
By age group and work status

OECD countries	Age group	2001			2002			2003			2004		
		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education	
		Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed
Australia	15-19	79.5	13.0	7.6	79.7	13.3	7.0	79.6	13.6	6.8	78.4	14.1	7.5
	20-24	36.5	49.6	13.9	38.7	48.1	13.2	39.7	47.0	13.3	39.0	48.7	12.3
	25-29	15.8	67.0	17.2	16.5	65.7	17.8	17.7	64.7	17.6	17.7	65.0	17.3
Austria	15-19	m	m	m	81.5	12.1	6.3	83.6	10.7	5.6	83.3	9.3	7.3
	20-24	m	m	m	29.4	58.9	11.7	30.3	59.3	10.4	30.3	56.8	12.9
	25-29	m	m	m	10.3	77.3	12.4	12.5	75.2	12.3	13.0	72.6	14.4
Belgium	15-19	89.7	4.1	6.2	89.6	3.6	6.8	89.1	3.8	7.1	92.1	3.1	4.9
	20-24	44.2	42.8	13.0	38.2	44.4	17.4	39.9	43.0	17.1	38.8	44.4	16.9
	25-29	15.0	69.5	15.5	5.8	77.0	17.2	8.9	72.8	18.3	6.0	74.3	19.7
Canada	15-19	83.0	10.7	6.3	82.2	11.2	6.6	81.9	11.3	6.9	81.0	11.5	7.5
	20-24	38.7	46.9	14.3	38.8	47.2	14.0	39.0	48.0	12.9	40.2	46.7	13.0
	25-29	13.2	71.3	15.6	14.5	69.0	16.5	14.4	70.4	15.3	13.5	71.0	15.5
Czech Republic	15-19	87.0	6.2	6.8	88.3	5.7	6.0	89.0	5.2	5.8	90.0	4.4	5.7
	20-24	23.1	58.9	18.1	25.7	56.2	18.1	28.7	53.3	18.0	32.3	49.2	18.5
	25-29	3.0	72.1	25.0	2.9	73.3	23.8	3.0	73.0	24.1	3.8	71.6	24.5
Denmark	15-19	86.8	9.4	3.8	88.7	8.9	2.4	89.8	7.3	3.0	91.2	7.3	1.5
	20-24	55.3	38.1	6.6	55.3	37.4	7.3	57.7	34.1	8.2	61.8	29.7	8.5
	25-29	32.4	60.0	7.6	35.0	58.3	6.7	40.2	50.3	9.6	45.4	45.2	9.3
Finland	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	84.8	5.5	9.8	90.3	4.4	5.3
	20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	51.3	32.2	16.5	59.6	27.0	13.4
	25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	27.1	58.5	14.5	39.9	46.3	13.9
France	15-19	94.9	1.7	3.4	94.6	1.9	3.4	m	m	m	91.5	3.2	5.4
	20-24	53.6	33.1	13.4	53.2	32.5	14.4	m	m	m	45.2	37.2	17.6
	25-29	11.4	70.3	18.3	11.7	70.1	18.2	m	m	m	13.2	66.7	20.0
Germany	15-19	88.5	6.4	5.1	90.1	5.2	4.7	91.2	4.1	4.7	93.4	3.0	3.6
	20-24	35.0	48.7	16.4	38.1	46.0	15.9	41.2	43.1	15.6	44.0	38.5	17.5
	25-29	13.5	68.5	18.0	16.3	66.3	17.4	17.9	63.7	18.4	17.6	62.8	19.6
Greece	15-19	85.3	7.0	7.7	86.6	7.1	6.3	84.3	6.3	9.3	84.4	6.4	9.2
	20-24	35.3	40.8	24.0	35.6	41.9	22.5	38.6	39.9	21.4	36.7	41.0	22.3
	25-29	6.4	67.3	26.3	5.7	68.7	25.6	6.9	69.1	24.0	7.0	68.0	25.0
Hungary	15-19	85.0	6.7	8.3	87.5	4.5	8.0	89.7	3.5	6.8	90.4	3.4	6.2
	20-24	35.0	45.1	20.0	36.9	42.6	20.5	40.5	39.6	19.9	43.8	37.6	18.6
	25-29	9.4	63.4	27.1	8.6	63.1	28.3	12.6	59.9	27.5	12.9	63.2	23.9
Iceland	15-19	79.5	19.0	1.5	80.9	14.8	4.3	m	m	m	82.8	14.6	2.6
	20-24	50.3	45.6	4.1	53.8	40.1	6.2	m	m	m	61.8	32.1	6.1
	25-29	33.8	61.5	4.8	36.5	58.8	4.7	m	m	m	41.3	52.8	5.9
Ireland	15-19	80.3	15.5	4.1	81.6	13.6	4.8	81.4	13.4	5.2	80.6	10.9	8.5
	20-24	28.3	62.4	9.3	29.0	60.2	10.8	30.3	58.3	11.3	34.6	53.2	12.2
	25-29	3.3	83.1	13.5	3.5	81.8	14.7	4.8	80.2	14.9	12.1	73.5	14.4
Italy	15-19	77.6	9.8	12.6	80.8	8.7	10.5	m	m	m	82.7	7.6	9.7
	20-24	37.0	36.9	26.1	38.2	37.5	24.3	m	m	m	40.7	38.3	21.1
	25-29	16.4	58.0	25.6	15.6	59.5	24.8	m	m	m	19.6	57.2	23.2
Luxembourg	15-19	91.2	7.0	1.8	91.3	5.7	3.0	92.2	5.6	2.2	93.2	4.2	2.6
	20-24	46.7	44.2	9.0	47.8	45.2	7.0	50.5	41.3	8.2	57.9	32.1	10.0
	25-29	11.6	75.9	12.5	13.9	74.5	11.6	13.0	77.1	9.9	18.3	69.9	11.8
Mexico	15-19	50.3	31.9	17.8	53.4	29.0	17.5	54.0	28.2	17.8	54.9	28.0	17.0
	20-24	19.1	53.8	27.1	20.8	52.6	26.6	19.8	52.6	27.6	20.3	52.3	27.4
	25-29	4.1	64.9	31.0	4.6	64.8	30.6	4.2	64.8	31.0	4.4	65.4	30.2

Notes: Due to incomplete data, some averages have not been calculated. Break in Austrian time series is due to a change in survey methodology from 2003 to 2004. Break in French time series is due to a change in methodology: age is measured in the reference week from 2004, as is the participation in education.

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eqg2006](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eqg2006)).

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Table C4.4a. (continued-3)

## Trends in the percentage of the youth population in education and not in education (1995-2004)

By age group and work status

	Age group	2001			2002			2003			2004			
		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		
		Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	
OECD countries	Netherlands	15-19	79.6	16.3	4.2	80.7	14.7	4.6	m	m	m	89.0	7.6	3.3
		20-24	34.4	56.9	8.7	35.3	56.8	7.9	m	m	m	46.1	44.8	9.1
		25-29	6.4	82.3	11.3	6.2	80.9	12.9	m	m	m	16.7	71.9	11.4
	Norway	15-19	85.8	11.1	3.0	85.3	11.5	3.2	86.9	10.4	2.7	84.0	12.5	3.5
		20-24	39.6	51.7	8.7	38.5	51.8	9.7	38.7	50.8	10.6	40.8	49.6	9.6
		25-29	13.9	75.9	10.2	14.2	75.0	10.7	15.4	71.9	12.7	15.4	72.0	12.6
	Poland	15-19	91.8	2.4	5.8	95.9	1.0	3.1	95.6	1.1	3.3	96.5	0.9	2.6
		20-24	45.2	27.7	27.1	53.8	20.8	25.4	55.7	18.8	25.5	57.5	18.4	24.1
		25-29	11.4	59.9	28.7	14.9	53.3	31.8	17.3	52.4	30.2	15.5	53.7	30.8
	Portugal	15-19	72.8	19.8	7.4	72.4	20.3	7.3	74.8	16.4	8.8	74.4	15.2	10.4
		20-24	36.3	53.3	10.4	34.7	53.3	12.0	35.2	52.5	12.3	37.8	48.7	13.6
		25-29	11.2	77.3	11.6	10.7	77.1	12.2	11.7	73.7	14.6	11.3	74.7	14.0
	Slovak Republic	15-19	67.3	6.3	26.4	78.6	5.8	15.6	82.2	5.2	12.6	87.8	4.3	7.9
		20-24	19.4	45.7	34.9	22.1	44.0	33.9	24.0	46.4	29.6	27.5	44.7	27.8
		25-29	2.3	65.0	32.7	2.9	66.6	30.5	2.6	68.3	29.1	4.5	66.6	28.9
	Spain	15-19	81.4	11.6	6.9	81.9	11.0	7.2	82.6	10.1	7.3	75.9	13.8	10.4
		20-24	45.0	40.7	14.2	43.4	41.5	15.1	43.5	41.8	14.8	38.7	45.0	16.2
		25-29	17.0	63.1	19.8	16.1	64.2	19.8	15.4	65.0	19.5	11.3	69.3	19.4
	Sweden	15-19	88.4	7.3	4.3	88.4	7.0	4.6	88.7	7.0	4.2	86.8	7.2	5.9
		20-24	41.2	48.2	10.6	41.7	47.0	11.2	42.3	46.0	11.8	42.3	44.1	13.7
		25-29	22.7	70.0	7.2	22.4	69.5	8.1	22.8	67.9	9.4	20.9	68.6	10.5
Switzerland	15-19	85.7	7.5	6.8	86.2	8.0	5.8	83.6	8.4	8.0	84.9	7.9	7.2	
	20-24	39.3	52.3	8.4	38.0	52.3	9.7	35.8	51.5	12.7	37.2	51.8	11.0	
	25-29	13.5	75.1	11.4	12.7	74.7	12.6	12.2	73.6	14.2	15.6	72.3	12.1	
Turkey	15-19	41.0	26.7	32.3	42.2	24.8	32.9	45.9	21.3	32.8	43.5	21.2	35.3	
	20-24	12.7	43.1	44.2	14.1	40.6	45.3	15.8	36.5	47.8	13.0	39.1	47.8	
	25-29	2.6	57.1	40.2	3.0	56.2	40.7	3.7	53.2	43.1	3.1	54.0	42.8	
United Kingdom	15-19	76.1	15.7	8.2	75.3	16.2	8.6	76.3	14.3	9.4	68.8	20.9	10.3	
	20-24	33.5	51.7	14.8	31.0	53.7	15.3	32.6	52.1	15.3	34.9	51.3	13.8	
	25-29	13.3	70.6	16.0	13.3	70.7	16.0	15.0	68.7	16.3	12.2	71.3	16.5	
United States	15-19	81.2	11.4	7.5	82.9	10.2	7.0	m	m	m	83.9	9.2	6.9	
	20-24	33.9	50.5	15.6	35.0	48.5	16.5	m	m	m	35.2	47.9	16.9	
	25-29	11.8	70.5	17.7	12.3	70.3	17.4	m	m	m	13.0	68.7	18.4	
OECD average	15-19	80.4	11.4	8.2	81.8	10.6	7.6	81.9	9.7	8.4	82.8	9.5	7.7	
	20-24	36.7	46.7	16.5	37.2	46.2	16.6	37.7	44.9	17.4	40.7	42.6	16.7	
	25-29	12.6	68.8	18.6	12.7	68.7	18.6	13.6	67.0	19.4	15.8	65.5	18.7	
EU19 average	15-19	83.8	9.0	7.2	85.2	8.5	6.3	85.7	7.5	6.9	86.4	7.2	6.3	
	20-24	38.1	45.6	16.3	38.3	45.5	16.2	40.1	43.8	16.1	42.6	41.2	16.2	
	25-29	12.2	69.2	18.6	12.0	69.6	18.4	14.5	67.2	18.3	15.9	65.7	18.5	
Partner country	Israel	15-19	m	m	m	69.4	6.0	24.6	69.0	5.7	25.2	68.9	5.6	25.6
		20-24	m	m	m	26.8	31.7	41.6	28.1	27.7	44.2	28.6	30.5	40.9
		25-29	m	m	m	19.1	52.2	28.7	19.6	52.7	27.7	20.9	53.9	25.3

Notes: Due to incomplete data, some averages have not been calculated. Break in Austrian time series is due to a change in survey methodology from 2003 to 2004. Break in French time series is due to a change in methodology: age is measured in the reference week from 2004, as is the participation in education.

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2006](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2006)).

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StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/244741462084>

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Many people have contributed to the development of this publication. The following lists the names of the country representatives, researchers and experts who have actively taken part in the preparatory work leading to the publication of *Education at a Glance – OECD Indicators 2006*.

The OECD wishes to thank them all for their valuable efforts.

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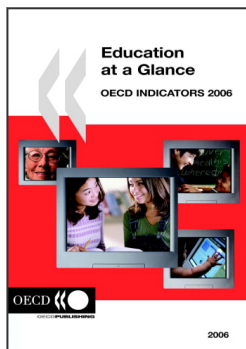
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**From:**  
**Education at a Glance 2006**  
OECD Indicators

**Access the complete publication at:**  
<https://doi.org/10.1787/eag-2006-en>

**Please cite this chapter as:**

OECD (2006), "Education and Work Status of the Youth Population", in *Education at a Glance 2006: OECD Indicators*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1787/eag-2006-22-en>

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