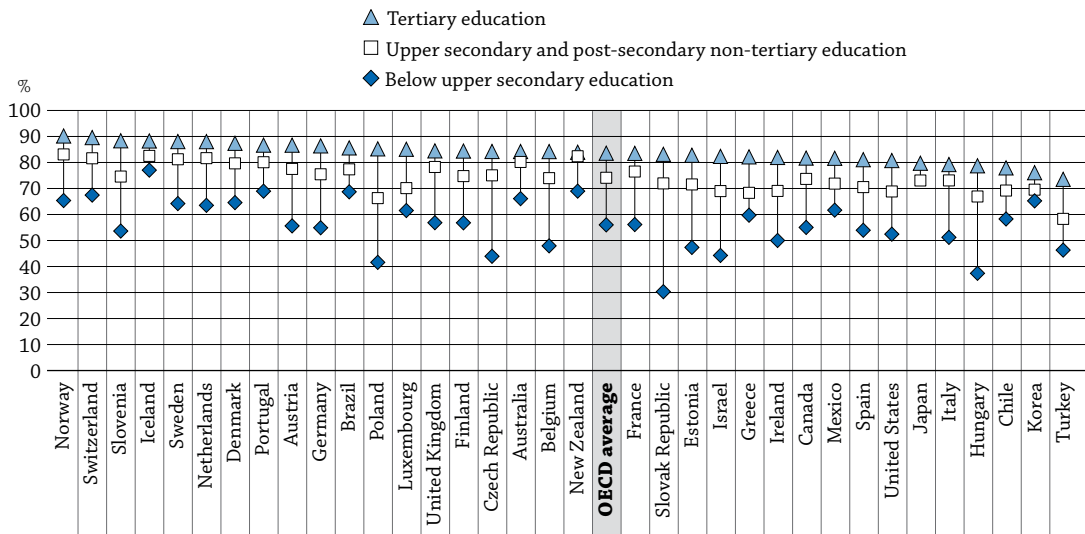


HOW DOES EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AFFECT PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET?

- In all OECD countries, individuals with a tertiary-level degree have a greater chance of being employed than those without such a degree.
- Higher education improves job prospects, in general, and the likelihood of remaining employed in times of economic hardship.
- Differences in employment rates between men and women are wider among less-educated groups.

Chart A7.1. Percentage of 25-64 year-olds in employment, by level of education (2009)



Countries are ranked in descending order of the employment rate for individuals with tertiary education.

Source: OECD. Table A7.3a. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2011).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932460420>

How to read this chart

The chart shows the positive relation between education and employment. People who have completed upper secondary education are more likely to be in work than people with below upper secondary education, and people with tertiary education are more likely to be in work than those with upper secondary education. The magnitude of the employment advantage varies across countries.

Context

OECD countries' economies and labour markets depend upon a sufficient supply of well-educated workers. Indicators related to labour-market outcomes by educational attainment show how well the supply of skills matches demand. However, most education programmes have a long time horizon, while shifts in the demand for labour can occur rapidly. The pace of this change has been accentuated by the recent economic downturn.

Labour-force statistics, such as the proportion of individuals in full-time work, employment and unemployment, by educational attainment, mirror this recent shake-up in the demand for skills.

They thus provide important information for policy makers about the supply, and potential supply, of skills available to the labour market and about employers' demand for these skills. Similarly, information on labour-force status over time provides a good basis for assessing the long-term trends and variations in employment and unemployment risks among groups with different levels of educational attainment.

■ Other findings

- On average across OECD countries, **84% of the population with a tertiary education is employed**. Overall, employment rates are more than 27 percentage points higher for those with a tertiary education than for those who have not completed an upper secondary education.
- **Those adults with low educational attainment are both less likely to be participants in the labour force and are more likely to be unemployed**. On average among OECD countries, men without an upper secondary education are almost twice as likely to be unemployed as men with an upper secondary education and almost three times as likely to be unemployed as men with a tertiary education.
- Among those adults who do not have upper secondary qualifications, men are 21 percentage points more likely to be employed than women; but **among the most highly qualified adults, men are only 9 percentage points more likely than women to be employed**.
- Full-time work generally increases with higher levels of education. **The proportion of individuals working full-time is 10 percentage points higher among those with a tertiary education than among those without an upper secondary education**. Finland, Portugal and the United Kingdom have succeeded in combining high employment levels with a high incidence of full-time work among those with a tertiary education.
- **Young individuals (25-34 year-olds) with a vocational upper secondary education typically do well in the labour market** when compared with the total 25-64 year-old population. Across OECD countries, the unemployment rate is somewhat higher (1.9 percentage points), but the rate of employment is 3.4 percentage points higher than among 25-64 year-olds with the same level of vocational education.

■ Trends

Education is generally good insurance against unemployment and for staying employed in difficult economic times. On average across OECD countries, unemployment rates of those with tertiary-level education have stayed at or below 4%, unemployment rates of those with an upper secondary education have stayed below 7%, while unemployment rates of those who have not attained an upper secondary education have breached 10% several times between 1997 and 2009. The most recent data suggest that this pattern is not unusual. In 2009, average unemployment rates across OECD countries stood at 4.4% for those with a tertiary education, 6.8% for those with an upper secondary education, and 11.5% for those who have not attained an upper secondary education.

Analysis

Employment

Higher levels of educational attainment typically lead to greater labour participation and higher employment rates. This is principally because adults with more education occupy a more competitive position in the labour market, but also because those adults have made a larger investment in their human capital and need to recoup their investment. Employment rates for men and women across OECD countries increase from an average of 70.1% for men and 48.9% for women with lower secondary qualifications to an average of 88.6% for men and 80.0% for women with tertiary-type A (largely theory-based) qualifications. Employment rates for women with lower secondary education are particularly low: below 40% in Chile, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, the Slovak Republic, Turkey and the United Kingdom. Employment rates for women with tertiary-type A education equal or exceed 75% everywhere except Chile, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico and Turkey, but remain below those of men in all countries (Table A7.1a).

Apart from education, variations in women's employment rates contribute to differences in overall employment rates among countries. The countries with the highest overall rate of employment for 25-64 year-olds – Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland – also have among the highest employment rates among women (Table A7.1a). Nevertheless, employment increases substantially with higher levels of education, and the gap between men's and women's employment rates typically narrows considerably with higher educational attainment. The gap between the employment rates of men and women with tertiary-type A education is five percentage points or less in Canada, Denmark, Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia and Sweden.

The employment advantage for women with a tertiary education is particularly pronounced in Belgium, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Poland, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Turkey and is at least 40 percentage points higher than for those who have not attained an upper secondary education (Table A7.3c, available on line). Similarly, in the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic, the employment gap is particularly wide between 25-64 year-old men who are upper secondary graduates and those who are not (Table A7.3b, available on line).

The past year saw a large change in employment between different educational groups. Until 2008, overall differences in employment rates between people with different educational qualifications narrowed marginally; but as employment prospects for less-educated individuals are more sensitive to changes in economic conditions, the gap has once again widened. On average across OECD countries, employment rates for those without an upper secondary education dropped by 2.1 percentage points to 56.0%; for those with an upper secondary education the employment rate fell by 1.9 percentage points to 74.2%; and for those with tertiary education the employment rate was 1 percentage point lower in 2009 than in 2008 and stood at 83.6% (Chart A7.1).

Unemployment rates fall with higher educational attainment

An individual's employment prospects depend largely on the requirements of labour markets and on the supply of workers with different skills. Unemployment rates thus indicate the match, or lack of it, between what the education system produces and what skills the labour market demands. Those with lower educational qualifications are at particular risk of economic marginalisation since they are both less likely to participate in the labour force and more likely to be without a job, even if they actively seek one.

Table A7.2a shows unemployment rates for different educational groups, by gender. On average across OECD countries, unemployment rates decrease as educational attainment increases for both men and women. Unemployment rates for those with a tertiary-type A education are still below 4% in many OECD countries (4.1% and 4.4%, on average, for men and women, respectively). Unemployment rates for those with a lower secondary education are above 10% in most countries (on average 12.0% for men and 12.3% for women). In many countries, those rates are above 15%, and both women and men with a lower secondary education are particularly vulnerable in the Czech Republic, Estonia and the Slovak Republic, where the unemployment rate among them is 20% or higher. This is also the case for women in Spain and Turkey and for men in Hungary.

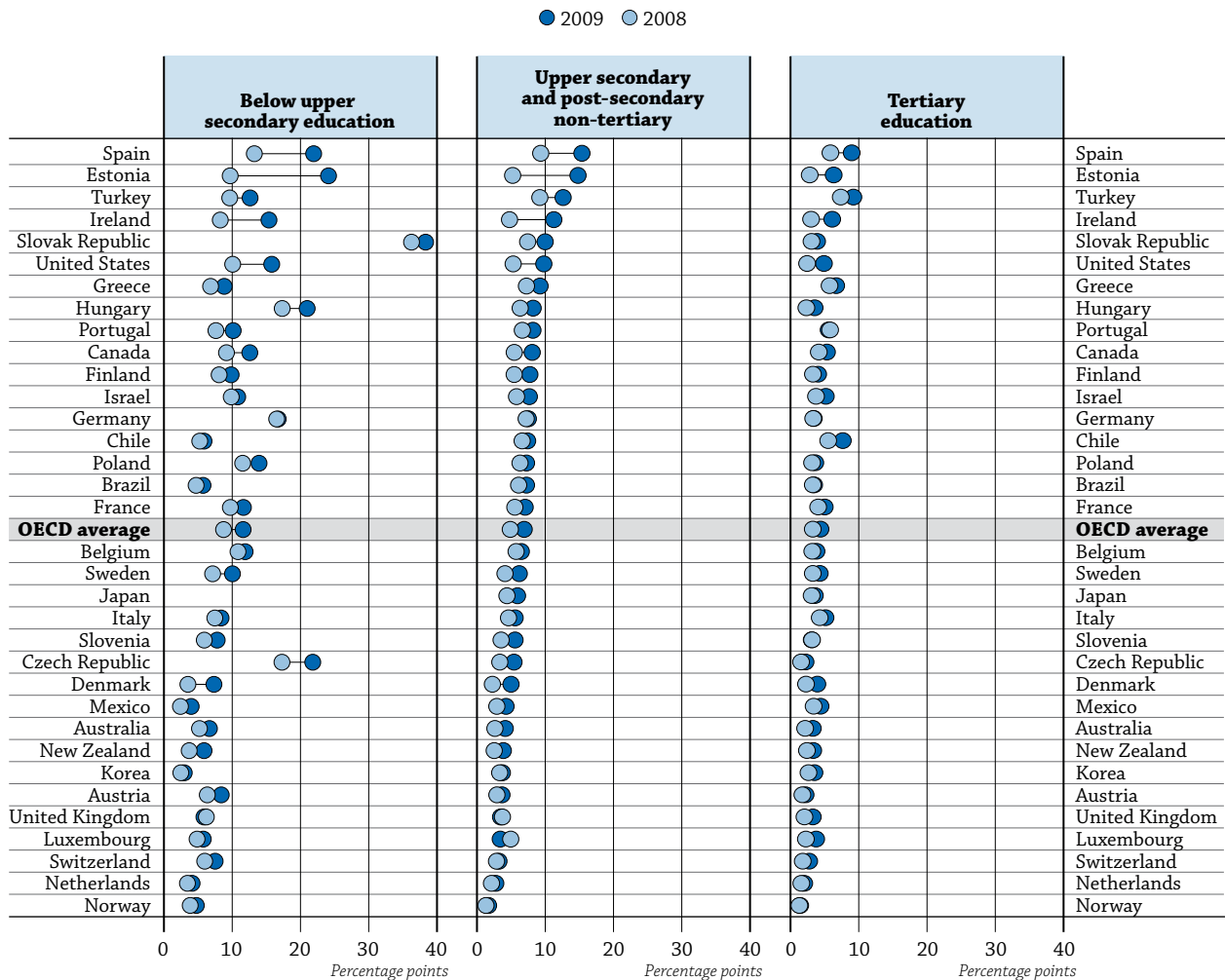
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A7

Not only did employment rates drop dramatically for those with low educational attainment in the past year, but unemployment rates also widened substantially between different educational groups. Chart A7.2 illustrates how the economic downturn affected unemployment rates in 2009.

With few exceptions, unemployment rates increased across the board but less so for those with higher education. They increased by 2.8 percentage points for those without an upper secondary education, by 2 percentage points for those with an upper secondary education and by 1.1 percentage points for those with a tertiary education. Individuals with less education were particularly hard hit by the recession in Estonia, Ireland, Spain, and the United States, where unemployment rates among those without an upper secondary education rose by more than five percentage points – more than twice as fast as that for those with a tertiary education.

Chart A7.2. Change in unemployment rates, by level of education (2008-09)



Countries are ranked in descending order of the employment rate in 2009 for individuals with upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education.

Source: OECD, Table A7.4a. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2011).

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Even those individuals with an upper secondary education have seen their job prospects deteriorate between 2008 and 2009. Difficult labour markets pushed unemployment rates among those with an upper secondary education above 10% in Estonia, Ireland, Spain and Turkey. Unemployment rates for those with a tertiary education remained below 10% in all countries.

A7

Still, on average across the OECD area, the rate of unemployment among those who have completed an upper secondary education is close to five percentage points lower than among those who have not completed this level. Only in Brazil, Chile, Greece, Korea and Mexico is the lack of an upper secondary education not associated with a higher risk of unemployment (Table A7.4a).

On average, 25-64 year-old men who have not attained an upper secondary education are nearly twice as likely to be unemployed as those who have, and are almost three times as likely to be unemployed as those who have a tertiary education (Table A7.4b, available on line). The negative association between unemployment and educational attainment is similar, but somewhat less marked, for women (Table A7.4c, available on line).

Countries with high unemployment rates typically also have a large portion of the population out of the labour force (Tables A7.3a and A7.4a). Once individuals are out of the labour force for an extended period, it is often difficult for them to re-enter because their skills no longer match labour-market demands and they are confronted with other barriers to re-entry. Many jobs that have been lost, particularly those in the lower skills segment, will not return.

With fewer than 60% of adults who have not completed an upper secondary education in employment, and unemployment rates above 10% across the OECD area (Tables A7.3a and A7.4a), few countries can afford not to address the issue of further education and training to improve this group's job prospects. When jobs are scarce, the price of retraining individuals is lower, as the opportunity costs are often negligible, both for the individual and society. In many countries, incentives to invest in education and training, and to prepare the workforce for new jobs, are strong. It is thus vital for education systems to respond to this opportunity of high demand and low investment costs by increasing access to and resources for educational institutions.

The supply of labour increases with higher educational attainment

While the economic downturn has made substantial portions of the work force idle in many countries, a key to economic growth in the long term is fully using the skills available to the labour market. In response to demand, over the past decades OECD countries have put significant resources into higher education. It is crucial, then, to take advantage of this lead by fully using these resources. Tertiary attainment levels and tertiary employment rates are plotted in Chart A7.3, to illustrate the overall investments made in high-end skills and the use of these skills in different countries.

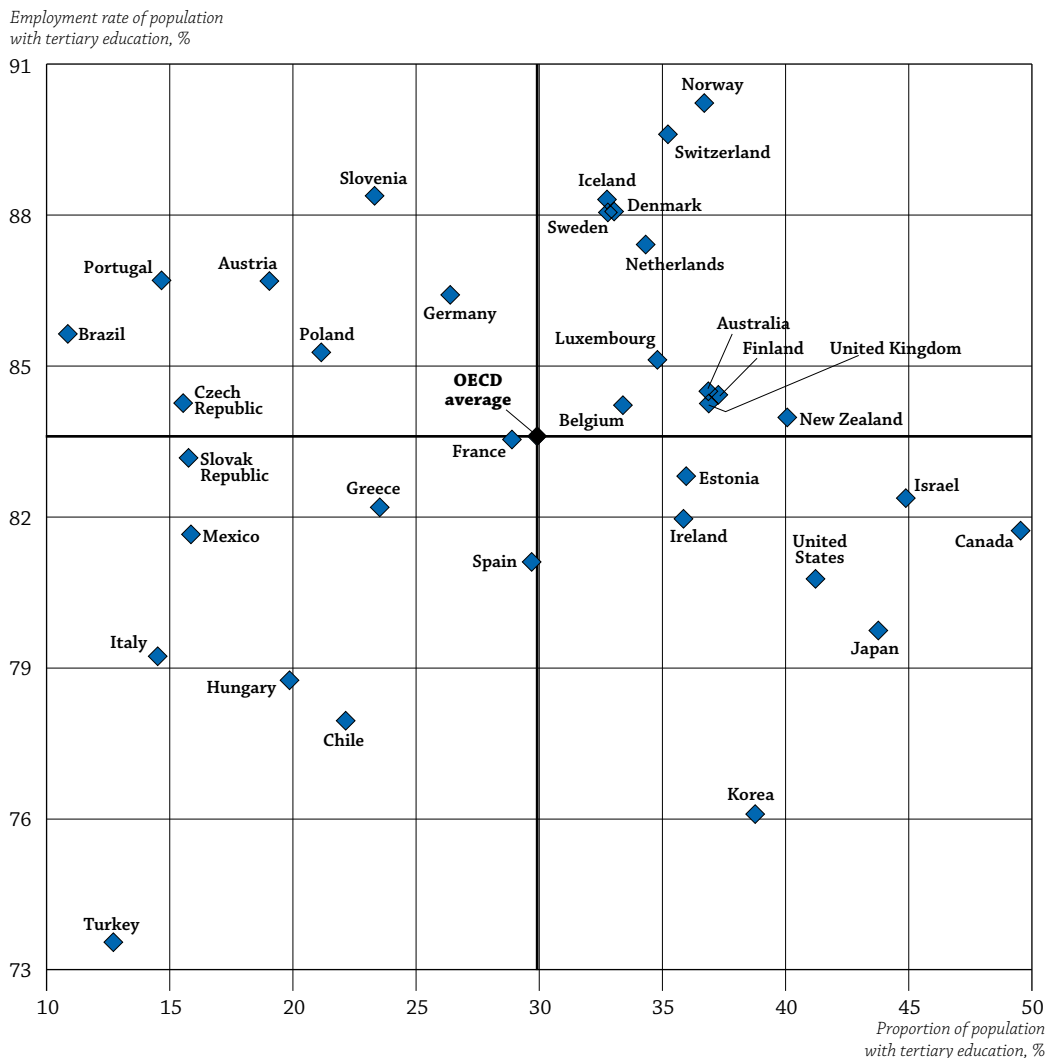
Labour markets in Denmark, Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland are characterised by high tertiary attainment as well as high employment rates among those with a tertiary education. It is striking that many of the countries with high employment rates among tertiary-educated individuals are also those in which such individuals pay comparatively high income taxes, on average (see Indicator A11).

Tertiary attainments are similarly high in Japan, Korea and the United States, but these countries show substantially lower employment rates among those with a tertiary education than in the top countries. Tertiary attainment is considerably lower in Austria, Germany, Portugal and Slovenia, but individuals with a tertiary education in these four countries are more likely to be employed than in the former group of countries. Tertiary attainment levels are low in Chile, Hungary, Italy, and Turkey, and so are employment rates among those with a tertiary education.

Overall, greater use could be made of the educated population. On average across OECD countries, over 15% of those who have a tertiary education are not employed and, as such, they represent a substantial untapped source of growth. In essence, there is no link between tertiary attainment levels and employment levels among those with a tertiary degree across OECD countries, which suggests that factors other than the supply of higher-educated individuals, such as taxes and social policies, are behind the differences in employment rates.

Information on the proportion of full-time earners is another way of examining the use of labour resources in different countries. Chart A7.4 provides a breakdown of the proportion of full-time earners (among all earners) by educational attainment. The proportion of full-time earners varies considerably between countries and, in most countries, between different educational groups.

Chart A7.3. Skills acquisition and use, 25-64 year-olds with a tertiary education (2009)



Source: OECD. Tables A7.3a and A1.3a. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2011).

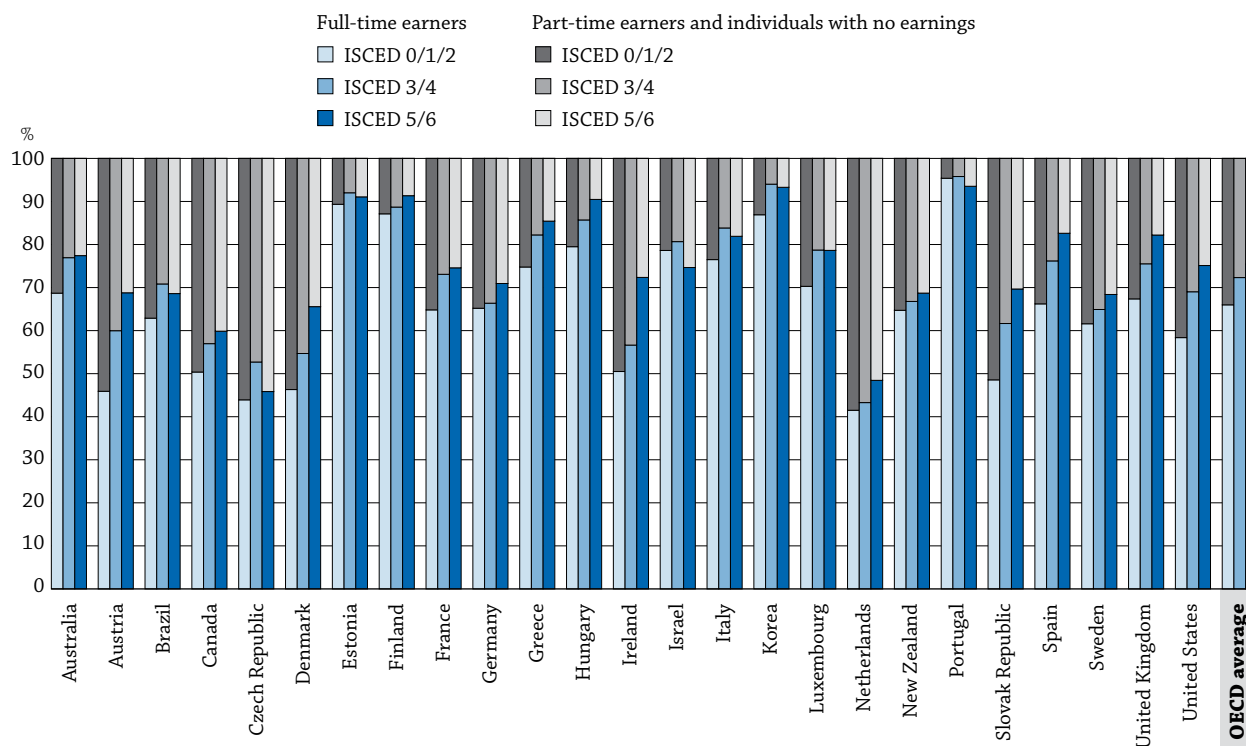
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Full-time work generally increases with higher levels of education. Across OECD countries, 66% of those who have not attained an upper secondary education work full-time, 72% of those with an upper secondary education do, and 75% of those with a tertiary education do. Much of the increase in the proportion of full-time workers is the result of the increasing supply of labour among women with higher educational attainment (Table A7.5).

The largest variation in full-time work is between countries and, to a lesser extent, between educational groups. In Estonia, Finland, Korea and Portugal, almost everyone (90%) works full-time, regardless of their educational attainment. In the Czech Republic and the Netherlands, only half of the population is in full-time work. There is a link between employment rates for those with a tertiary education and the prevalence of full-time work for the same group, suggesting that allowing for more flexibility in working hours might induce more people, particularly women, to take up employment.

However, this association explains 20% of the between-country variation, so other policies and norms are more important in determining the overall supply of labour in the higher skills segments. As a case in point, Finland, Portugal and the United Kingdom have succeeded in combining high employment levels with a high incidence of full-time work among those with a tertiary education (Tables A7.3a and A7.5).

Chart A7.4. Distribution of 25-64 year-olds by earnings categories, by educational attainment (2009 or latest year available)



Source: OECD, Table A7.5, LSO Network special data collection on full-time, full-year earnings, Economic Working Group. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2011).

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Labour-force status by vocational and general orientation of education

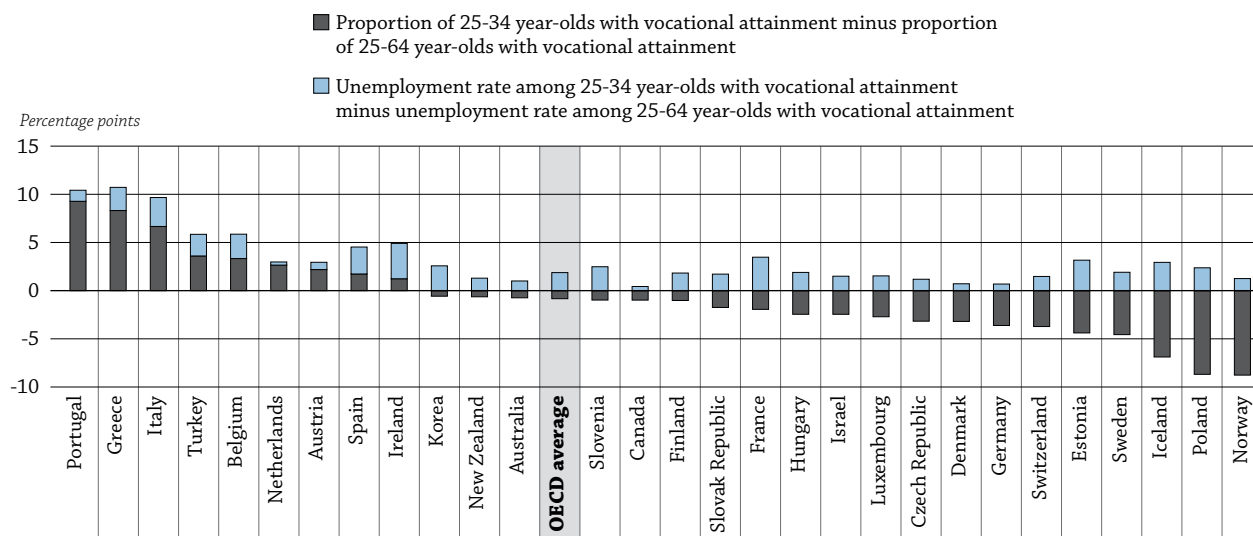
Matching supply and demand for skills not only concerns the level of education but also the specificity of skills acquired in the educational system. Vocational education and training (VET) is geared towards giving students labour market-relevant skills for a particular occupation or industry. This type of specialisation has the advantage of ensuring a closer match between employer needs for specific skills; as such, it reduces the need for initial on-the-job training and increases immediate, and potentially also long-term, productivity of new hires. The drawback is that the versatility of skills acquired might be limited in times of changing demand. Therefore, vocational education and training is, in many instances, developed in close co-operation with employers and other labour-market participants.

VET systems vary widely among countries, as do the perceptions of what is considered vocational education. Cross-country comparability is thus somewhat less stringent than in other areas of the ISCED classification, and this needs to be kept in mind when comparing the prevalence and outcomes of VET in different OECD countries (see also Box A1.1 in Indicator A1 for additional discussions on comparability). Table A7.6 provides, for the first time, a breakdown of labour-market outcomes by vocational and general education at upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 3/4) levels of education.

The proportion of 25-64 year-olds with vocational upper secondary (ISCED 3/4) attainment varies widely between countries. Over 70% of the adult population in the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic has an upper secondary vocational education as their highest level of education, whereas in Ireland, Spain and Turkey, less than 10% of the adult population has this specific orientation. A large portion of the differences between countries on this measure hinges on the relative importance of upper secondary education to other educational levels, particularly tertiary education.

On average across countries, 31% of the adult population, and slightly less (30%) among the younger age group, has attained a vocational upper secondary (ISCED 3/4) education. The change in the proportion of individuals with vocational education in the younger cohorts varies among countries. Chart A7.5 shows the difference between the proportion of those with a vocational upper secondary education among 25-34 year-olds and the total 25-64 year-old population, and the difference in the unemployment rate for this younger cohort compared to the total number of 25-64 year-olds.

Chart A7.5. Comparison of vocational attainment and unemployment rates between 25-34 year-olds and 25-64 year-olds (2009)



Countries are ranked in descending order of the difference between 25-34 and 25-64 year-olds with vocational education.

Source: OECD, Table A7.6, LSO network special data collection on vocational education, Learnings and Labour Transitions Working Group. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2011).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932460496>

The younger cohort with a vocational education fares well in the labour market when compared with 25-64 year-olds with upper secondary vocational education. Unemployment rates are, on average, only 1.9 percentage points higher, indicating a relatively smooth transition from education to work. This relative unemployment is somewhat higher in Estonia, France, Ireland and Italy (over three percentage points higher), whereas the unemployment rate among the younger cohort is below 0.5 percentage point of that of the total labour force in Canada and the Netherlands.

Iceland, Norway and Poland have seen less of their younger cohort attain a vocational education, but an expansion of vocational education has occurred in Greece, Italy and Portugal. Unemployment among the younger cohort relative to that of the total population with similar qualifications is generally unrelated to the expansion/contraction of vocational education, which suggests that country-specific changes in the vocational attainment of the younger cohort is largely a response to changing labour-market demands.

The notion that labour-market demands guide young people's choices is also supported by the positive relationship between the proportion of 25-34 year-olds with upper secondary vocational attainment and the difference in employment rates between young individuals with a vocational and those with a general upper secondary education (correlation 0.45). Not only do 25-34 year-olds with a vocational education do well in terms of unemployment, but their overall employment rates are 3.4 percentage points higher than that for the total 25-64 year-old population with vocational upper secondary education. Young, vocationally educated individuals also have substantially higher employment rates (8.5 percentage points) than their counterparts with a general education, indicating that investments in vocational education is money well spent in most countries.

Another picture that emerges from this new data is that labour-market outcomes among those with a vocational upper secondary education (ISCED 3/4) depend on access to higher education for those who have chosen a general track. There is a strong positive link between access – measured as the proportion of the population with general upper secondary education (ISCED 3/4) to tertiary education (ISCED 5/6) – and employment rates for those with an upper secondary vocational education.

This relationship explains over a third of the between-country variation among 25-64 year-olds and demonstrates that employment rates for those with an upper secondary vocational education improve as a larger fraction of those with a general education goes on to higher education. This relationship probably reflects either the fact that vocationally trained individuals face less competition for jobs at this skill level or that there are complementarities in the labour market between occupational and industry-specific skills and high-end skills. The relationship is stronger in the total population than among 25-34 year-olds, possibly illustrating a lowering of barriers, in recent years, for those with a vocational education to enter tertiary education.

Further refinement of the cross-country comparability of this aspect of the ISCED classification will improve the precision of estimates and open the way for greater analytical insights.

Definitions

Under the auspices of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and their conferences of labour statisticians, concepts and definitions for measuring labour force participation were established and are now used as a common reference (ILO, 1982).

Employed individuals are defined as those who, during the survey reference week: *i*) work for pay (employees) or profit (self-employed and unpaid family workers) for at least one hour; or *ii*) have a job but are temporarily not at work (through injury, illness, holiday, strike or lock-out, educational or training leave, maternity or parental leave, etc.).

The **employment rate** refers to the number of persons in employment as a percentage of the population of working age.

Unemployed individuals are defined as those who are, during the survey reference week, without work, actively seeking employment and currently available to start work.

The **unemployment rate** refers to unemployed persons as a percentage of the civil labour force.

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

References

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







- **Table A7.1b. Employment rates and educational attainment (2009)**
StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932462909>
- **Table A7.2b. Unemployment rates and educational attainment (2009)**
StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932462947>
- **Table A7.3b. Trends in employment rates of 25-64 year-old men, by educational attainment (1997-2009)**
StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932462985>
- **Table A7.3c. Trends in employment rates of 25-64 year-old women, by educational attainment (1997-2009)**
StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932463004>
- **Table A7.4b. Trends in unemployment rates of men, by educational attainment (1997-2009)**
StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932463042>
- **Table A7.4c. Trends in unemployment rates of women, by educational attainment (1997-2009)**
StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932463061>

Table A7.1a. [1/2] Employment rates and educational attainment, by gender (2009)
 Number of 25-64 year-olds in employment as a percentage of the population aged 25 to 64, by level of education attained and gender

OECD		Pre-primary and primary education	Lower secondary education	Upper secondary education			Post-secondary non-tertiary education	Tertiary education		All levels of education
				ISCED 3C Short	ISCED 3C Long/3B	ISCED 3A		Type B	Type A and advanced research programmes	
				(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)	
Australia	Men	65.5	80.6	a	89.6	83.2	90.4	88.1	89.4	85.0
	Women	41.2	62.5	a	72.3	67.1	82.5	77.1	81.5	70.4
Austria	Men	x(2)	64.1	79.2	80.7	79.4	88.0	86.6	91.2	81.1
	Women	x(2)	50.0	58.5	70.9	75.2	81.2	84.5	82.7	69.6
Belgium	Men	47.2	66.4	a	79.4	80.5	85.5	87.3	87.1	76.2
	Women	26.1	46.4	a	63.7	67.3	75.5	81.4	81.7	63.3
Canada	Men	52.3	67.3	a	x(5)	77.3	79.2	84.1	84.8	78.9
	Women	34.8	50.1	a	x(5)	67.4	73.0	79.0	79.9	71.9
Chile	Men	x(2)	83.2	x(5)	88.4	87.3	a	86.5	84.7	85.7
	Women	x(2)	36.6	x(5)	57.6	49.6	a	67.9	72.6	51.6
Czech Republic	Men	c	55.4	a	81.5	88.0	x(5)	x(8)	91.0	83.4
	Women	c	39.6	a	60.9	69.1	x(5)	x(8)	76.9	64.1
Denmark	Men	63.6	70.7	83.5	82.7	79.1	89.1	87.1	89.9	81.9
	Women	31.1	58.8	67.5	76.9	73.2	71.3	82.6	86.6	75.6
Estonia	Men	c	55.1	a	65.8	73.3	75.9	82.1	89.8	73.8
	Women	c	42.8	a	55.9	71.4	68.3	77.0	82.6	72.2
Finland	Men	46.7	71.6	a	a	76.3	93.7	82.2	89.4	76.4
	Women	42.4	61.2	a	a	72.4	93.6	82.6	82.6	73.8
France	Men	47.5	73.8	a	83.4	80.0	c	89.5	85.2	78.3
	Women	37.2	57.7	a	69.0	72.3	c	81.8	80.0	67.0
Germany	Men	55.8	67.9	a	80.7	64.0	86.0	88.3	90.5	81.3
	Women	35.1	51.5	a	70.1	55.3	79.2	82.2	82.1	69.5
Greece	Men	74.3	83.3	82.0	86.8	82.0	85.3	83.9	87.8	82.0
	Women	36.6	46.7	63.3	59.7	50.6	66.1	75.1	78.5	54.6
Hungary	Men	16.3	47.7	a	70.5	76.6	80.8	85.2	83.7	70.5
	Women	7.7	34.0	a	54.9	62.9	65.5	76.1	75.0	57.0
Iceland	Men	79.4	80.7	84.2	87.5	82.2	88.9	84.9	90.4	85.9
	Women	c	72.9	77.7	81.7	71.8	78.8	88.6	86.6	79.1
Ireland	Men	49.0	68.2	71.5	a	77.1	75.0	83.8	87.3	74.3
	Women	29.2	44.2	53.8	a	61.5	63.0	75.1	81.3	62.3
Israel	Men	55.6	64.0	a	80.1	73.9	a	85.7	87.6	77.0
	Women	18.8	41.9	a	63.2	61.8	a	72.8	81.9	64.3
Italy	Men	49.1	75.0	76.0	82.5	82.4	86.8	81.1	85.0	76.6
	Women	15.5	40.9	56.4	60.2	64.1	71.6	65.2	74.9	51.6
Japan	Men	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	85.8	a	92.0	92.4	88.7
	Women	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	60.8	a	64.9	69.9	63.3
Korea	Men	73.8	79.6	a	85.8	82.2	a	89.2	88.0	84.9
	Women	57.2	58.0	a	55.7	55.6	a	60.7	59.8	57.6
Luxembourg	Men	69.3	77.2	81.0	78.9	79.3	75.6	89.8	91.1	82.5
	Women	50.4	49.2	54.6	57.1	63.6	69.4	75.8	81.1	64.1
Mexico	Men	85.7	89.9	a	x(5)	89.8	a	x(8)	88.7	87.9
	Women	38.2	46.2	a	x(5)	57.7	a	x(8)	73.0	48.4
Netherlands	Men	68.2	81.3	x(4)	82.7	89.7	85.0	85.9	90.6	85.7
	Women	38.4	55.8	x(4)	71.9	79.8	78.4	76.1	86.6	72.2
New Zealand	Men	x(2)	74.4	86.5	86.0	88.8	89.5	88.9	90.8	86.0
	Women	x(2)	57.3	74.5	72.2	78.1	73.7	77.6	80.6	72.9
Norway	Men	c	70.6	a	86.0	84.0	91.4	88.1	92.2	84.8
	Women	c	62.3	a	79.8	78.3	81.8	93.9	88.7	79.7

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for a description of ISCED-97 levels, ISCED-97 country mappings and national data sources (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2011). Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932462890>

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 Table A7.1a. [2/2] **Employment rates and educational attainment, by gender (2009)**

Number of 25-64 year-olds in employment as a percentage of the population aged 25 to 64, by level of education attained and gender

		Pre-primary and primary education	Lower secondary education	Upper secondary education			Post-secondary non-tertiary education	Tertiary education		All levels of education	
				ISCED 3C Short	ISCED 3C Long/3B	ISCED 3A		Type B	Type A and advanced research programmes		
				(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)		(6)
OECD	Poland	Men	x(2)	53.4	a	72.8	78.1	78.0	x(8)	89.9	75.2
		Women	x(2)	31.0	a	51.5	59.1	68.6	x(8)	82.1	59.8
	Portugal	Men	73.9	83.2	x(5)	x(5)	83.8	84.1	x(8)	87.6	79.0
		Women	57.3	71.8	x(5)	x(5)	76.8	69.5	x(8)	86.1	67.8
	Slovak Republic	Men	c	42.0	x(4)	76.1	84.5	x(5)	88.7	89.4	78.6
		Women	c	27.1	x(4)	56.9	67.8	x(5)	67.0	78.4	61.5
	Slovenia	Men	34.2	66.8	a	76.0	80.1	a	86.2	93.7	78.0
		Women	21.6	48.8	a	65.6	73.1	a	82.8	90.7	70.5
	Spain	Men	56.2	72.0	a	78.3	76.3	80.3	83.1	85.4	73.6
		Women	32.0	49.3	a	61.9	65.3	c	72.5	79.9	57.6
	Sweden	Men	59.3	77.7	a	x(5)	83.9	87.2	85.4	90.4	83.7
		Women	40.4	63.0	a	x(5)	77.9	76.6	83.4	88.7	78.4
	Switzerland	Men	74.0	78.8	85.5	89.0	84.6	85.9	93.8	92.5	89.3
		Women	56.7	61.3	70.8	75.9	73.0	81.9	87.2	83.4	75.8
	Turkey	Men	69.6	74.2	a	79.8	76.1	a	x(8)	80.6	73.5
		Women	22.1	19.1	a	28.7	26.0	a	x(8)	63.1	27.2
	United Kingdom	Men	c	56.2	74.6	82.5	83.9	c	86.3	88.7	81.0
		Women	c	34.2	60.8	73.7	71.2	52.3	78.7	81.9	69.0
United States	Men	64.7	59.6	x(5)	x(5)	72.9	x(5)	80.5	86.8	76.4	
	Women	40.2	42.8	x(5)	x(5)	64.8	x(5)	75.2	77.3	67.6	
OECD average	Men	59.6	70.1	80.4	81.3	80.8	84.6	86.4	88.6	80.5	
	Women	35.2	48.9	63.8	64.2	65.9	73.7	77.4	80.0	65.0	
EU21 average	Men	54.1	67.1	78.3	78.9	79.9	83.5	85.7	88.8	78.7	
	Women	33.4	47.8	59.3	63.6	68.1	71.9	77.8	81.9	65.8	
Other G20	Argentina		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Brazil	Men	83.4	87.4	x(5)	x(5)	88.8	a	x(8)	91.3	86.3
		Women	51.8	58.9	x(5)	x(5)	67.7	a	x(8)	81.5	61.2
	China		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	India		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Indonesia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Russian Federation		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Saudi Arabia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	South Africa		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for a description of ISCED-97 levels, ISCED-97 country mappings and national data sources (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2011). Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932462890>

Table A7.2a. [1/2] **Unemployment rates and educational attainment, by gender (2009)**

Number of 25-64 year-olds in unemployment as a percentage of the labour force aged 25 to 64, by level of education attained and gender

OECD		Pre-primary and primary education	Lower secondary education	Upper secondary education			Post-secondary non-tertiary education	Tertiary education		All levels of education
				ISCED 3C Short	ISCED 3C Long/3B	ISCED 3A		Type B	Type A and advanced research programmes	
				(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)	
Australia	Men	12.0	6.3	a	3.0	5.7	1.9	4.0	3.5	4.7
	Women	6.7	5.3	a	5.8	4.3	3.0	3.4	2.8	4.1
Austria	Men	x(2)	10.8	c	4.1	4.2	3.3	c	2.3	4.2
	Women	x(2)	7.4	c	3.4	4.0	2.1	c	3.3	3.8
Belgium	Men	15.0	9.6	a	8.0	5.3	c	3.2	4.2	6.5
	Women	15.6	11.2	a	8.5	7.0	c	2.8	5.0	6.7
Canada	Men	14.7	12.5	a	x(5)	8.9	9.0	6.8	5.3	8.0
	Women	13.6	11.2	a	x(5)	7.0	6.6	5.0	4.5	6.0
Chile	Men	x(2)	5.8	x(5)	6.8	7.0	a	9.0	6.9	6.7
	Women	x(2)	6.3	x(5)	8.2	8.2	a	10.4	6.7	7.7
Czech Republic	Men	c	23.0	a	5.5	2.9	x(8)	x(8)	2.3	4.9
	Women	c	21.0	a	9.2	4.9	x(8)	x(8)	2.0	7.1
Denmark	Men	8.4	8.4	8.2	5.4	5.1	3.6	5.3	3.8	5.6
	Women	15.2	6.3	3.9	4.3	5.1	c	4.8	3.5	4.4
Estonia	Men	c	23.9	a	16.3	17.4	16.9	11.3	5.2	15.2
	Women	c	22.5	a	c	10.7	14.1	7.8	4.7	9.5
Finland	Men	9.3	10.4	a	a	8.3	c	4.9	3.6	7.0
	Women	7.1	10.9	a	a	7.3	c	3.2	4.7	6.0
France	Men	13.7	10.3	a	5.9	7.3	c	3.9	5.6	7.1
	Women	12.2	11.9	a	8.7	6.9	c	4.7	5.4	7.9
Germany	Men	23.4	17.8	a	8.4	8.3	4.8	3.2	3.2	7.7
	Women	20.5	13.1	a	7.5	7.4	4.3	3.4	3.8	7.1
Greece	Men	6.1	7.6	7.2	6.8	5.5	7.1	5.6	4.8	6.1
	Women	11.5	15.1	c	19.7	12.5	13.6	11.7	7.4	11.6
Hungary	Men	35.0	21.4	a	9.6	6.0	6.2	c	3.4	8.9
	Women	41.3	19.6	a	11.5	6.5	8.5	c	3.4	8.7
Iceland	Men	c	10.5	c	c	c	c	c	c	6.7
	Women	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	4.4
Ireland	Men	19.3	18.0	c	a	13.0	16.6	9.0	5.9	12.9
	Women	8.2	8.5	c	a	6.0	9.8	5.8	4.7	6.4
Israel	Men	11.6	9.8	a	7.0	7.1	a	6.0	4.5	6.7
	Women	10.4	11.6	a	8.9	8.2	a	6.6	4.7	6.8
Italy	Men	9.9	6.6	10.6	5.0	4.4	7.6	6.1	3.9	5.6
	Women	11.2	10.7	11.3	7.7	6.6	8.7	c	6.2	7.9
Japan	Men	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	6.4	a	4.2	3.1	5.0
	Women	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	5.3	a	4.1	3.3	4.6
Korea	Men	3.6	4.4	a	4.4	4.3	a	4.0	3.8	4.1
	Women	2.1	1.9	a	3.1	2.5	a	3.5	2.5	2.6
Luxembourg	Men	6.8	c	c	2.9	3.2	c	3.6	3.0	3.3
	Women	7.5	c	c	4.2	3.7	c	3.8	5.0	4.8
Mexico	Men	4.0	4.8	a	2.2	4.6	a	1.5	4.7	4.4
	Women	2.9	4.3	a	2.1	3.8	a	3.0	3.9	3.6
Netherlands	Men	5.3	3.5	x(4)	3.2	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.0	2.7
	Women	5.8	3.9	x(4)	2.9	2.9	2.1	4.0	1.8	2.8
New Zealand	Men	x(2)	6.9	4.1	5.2	3.4	3.4	4.0	3.2	4.3
	Women	x(2)	6.5	3.5	4.7	2.8	c	3.7	2.8	3.9
Norway	Men	c	5.7	a	1.9	c	c	c	1.5	2.5
	Women	c	c	a	c	c	c	c	1.5	1.6

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for a description of ISCED-97 levels, ISCED-97 country mappings and national data sources (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2011). Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.


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Table A7.2a. [2/2] Unemployment rates and educational attainment, by gender (2009)

Number of 25-64 year-olds in unemployment as a percentage of the labour force aged 25 to 64, by level of education attained and gender

		Pre-primary and primary education	Lower secondary education	Upper secondary education			Post-secondary non-tertiary education	Tertiary education		All levels of education	
				ISCED 3C Short	ISCED 3C Long/3B	ISCED 3A		Type B	Type A and advanced research programmes		
				(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)		(6)
OECD	Poland	Men	x(2)	13.2	a	7.2	5.3	7.4	x(8)	3.4	6.4
		Women	x(2)	15.0	a	10.2	7.6	6.3	x(8)	3.8	7.4
	Portugal	Men	9.9	8.3	x(5)	x(5)	6.5	c	x(8)	5.8	8.5
		Women	10.7	11.9	x(5)	x(5)	9.8	c	x(8)	5.4	9.7
	Slovak Republic	Men	74.7	36.8	x(4)	11.1	6.7	a	c	3.7	9.6
		Women	c	37.3	x(4)	15.7	8.6	a	c	4.0	11.7
	Slovenia	Men	15.4	7.3	a	5.5	5.1	a	4.2	1.9	5.1
		Women	22.4	6.9	a	6.5	5.6	a	3.5	3.0	5.2
	Spain	Men	23.9	19.1	a	14.1	14.8	c	10.0	7.4	15.6
		Women	24.7	23.2	a	17.7	15.6	c	13.2	8.2	16.5
	Sweden	Men	13.0	8.0	a	x(5)	6.5	4.7	6.6	4.2	6.3
		Women	16.8	8.7	a	x(5)	6.0	6.7	4.2	3.7	5.6
	Switzerland	Men	c	7.1	c	3.2	c	c	c	2.8	3.2
		Women	c	8.4	c	3.0	c	c	c	3.6	3.8
	Turkey	Men	13.4	12.8	a	9.4	11.1	x(8)	x(8)	7.7	11.8
		Women	9.1	20.1	a	22.3	21.7	x(8)	x(8)	11.8	12.6
	United Kingdom	Men	c	13.9	9.8	6.9	5.1	c	4.9	3.5	6.5
		Women	c	12.5	6.4	4.6	5.3	c	3.9	2.7	4.8
United States	Men	13.4	18.4	x(5)	x(5)	11.5	x(5)	8.0	4.7	9.5	
	Women	14.7	14.4	x(5)	x(5)	7.7	x(5)	5.6	4.0	6.6	
OECD average	Men	15.7	12.0	8.0	6.5	6.9	6.8	5.5	4.1	6.9	
	Women	13.2	12.3	6.3	8.4	7.1	7.1	5.3	4.4	6.6	
EU21 average	Men	18.1	13.9	9.0	7.4	6.8	7.3	5.6	3.9	7.4	
	Women	15.4	13.9	7.2	8.9	7.1	7.6	5.5	4.4	7.4	
Other G20	Argentina		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Brazil	Men	3.6	4.8	x(5)	x(5)	5.0	a	x(8)	2.8	4.1
		Women	7.6	10.2	x(5)	x(5)	9.7	a	x(8)	4.0	8.1
	China		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	India		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Indonesia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Russian Federation		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Saudi Arabia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
South Africa		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m		

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for a description of ISCED-97 levels, ISCED-97 country mappings and national data sources (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2011). Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.


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Table A7.3a. [1/2] **Trends in employment rates of 25–64 year-olds, by educational attainment (1997–2009)**


Number of 25–64 year-olds in employment as a percentage of the population aged 25 to 64, by level of educational attainment

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		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
OECD	Australia													
	Below upper secondary	59.5	59.5	59.1	60.8	59.9	60.0	61.0	60.6	62.9	63.5	63.9	61.5	66.1
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	76.1	75.9	76.2	76.7	78.0	77.8	78.7	78.8	79.8	80.4	80.5	80.9	80.2
	Tertiary education	83.4	83.8	82.0	82.9	83.1	83.5	83.2	83.3	84.4	84.4	84.8	83.1	84.3
	Austria													
	Below upper secondary	52.8	52.6	53.3	53.7	53.5	54.4	55.0	52.2	53.3	55.7	57.9	57.0	55.6
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	75.6	75.0	75.6	74.8	74.8	75.3	75.6	73.9	74.3	75.8	76.9	78.1	77.6
	Tertiary education	86.0	85.8	86.2	87.5	86.6	86.0	85.0	82.5	84.5	85.9	86.8	86.4	86.7
	Belgium													
	Below upper secondary	47.5	47.5	49.1	50.5	49.0	48.8	48.9	48.8	49.0	49.0	49.8	49.4	48.0
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	73.4	72.0	74.5	75.1	73.9	73.8	72.8	73.1	74.0	73.2	74.2	74.7	74.0
	Tertiary education	83.9	84.3	85.4	85.3	84.5	83.7	83.6	83.9	84.2	83.6	84.9	84.7	84.2
	Canada													
	Below upper secondary	52.5	53.5	54.4	54.7	54.4	55.0	56.4	57.0	56.4	56.9	57.3	57.7	55.1
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	73.9	74.4	75.3	76.0	75.4	75.8	76.3	76.7	76.3	76.0	76.5	76.5	73.7
	Tertiary education	81.7	82.3	82.4	82.7	81.9	82.0	82.1	82.2	82.2	82.6	82.9	82.6	81.7
	Chile													
	Below upper secondary	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	59.4	58.9
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	69.3	69.2
	Tertiary education	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	77.9	78.0	
	Czech Republic													
	Below upper secondary	51.1	49.5	46.9	46.9	46.7	45.3	46.0	42.3	41.2	43.9	45.7	46.5	43.9
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	79.7	78.2	76.4	75.5	75.7	76.2	75.8	74.8	75.5	75.6	76.1	76.6	75.1
	Tertiary education	89.3	88.7	87.4	86.8	87.8	87.1	86.5	86.4	85.8	85.1	85.2	85.1	84.3
	Denmark													
	Below upper secondary	m	60.9	61.7	62.2	61.5	61.2	62.6	61.7	61.5	62.8	66.6	66.9	64.6
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	79.1	80.7	81.0	81.0	80.3	79.8	79.9	79.9	81.3	82.5	83.2	79.7
	Tertiary education	m	87.5	87.9	88.6	87.2	86.0	85.2	85.5	86.4	87.4	87.8	89.2	87.4
	Estonia													
	Below upper secondary	m	m	m	m	m	44.1	49.0	50.9	50.0	56.5	56.7	58.3	47.4
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	m	m	m	71.9	72.9	72.6	73.6	78.1	79.4	79.7	71.6
	Tertiary education	m	m	m	m	m	81.6	80.3	82.4	84.5	87.7	87.4	85.8	82.8
	Finland													
	Below upper secondary	54.7	56.2	58.6	57.3	58.2	57.7	57.9	57.1	57.9	58.4	58.6	59.3	56.8
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	72.2	73.1	74.3	74.9	75.5	74.4	74.4	74.4	75.2	75.6	76.2	77.3	74.8
	Tertiary education	82.6	83.2	84.7	84.4	85.1	85.1	85.0	84.2	84.1	85.0	85.2	85.6	84.4
	France													
	Below upper secondary	56.3	56.3	56.4	57.0	57.7	57.8	58.9	59.1	58.6	58.2	57.8	57.4	56.2
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	75.0	75.0	75.1	75.8	76.5	76.7	76.3	75.7	75.7	75.6	75.7	75.8	76.5
	Tertiary education	81.3	81.6	81.8	83.1	83.7	83.3	83.3	82.9	83.0	83.0	83.4	84.6	83.5
	Germany													
	Below upper secondary	45.7	46.1	48.7	50.6	51.8	50.9	50.2	48.6	51.6	53.8	54.6	55.3	54.9
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	68.2	67.9	69.9	70.4	70.5	70.3	69.7	69.5	70.6	72.5	74.4	75.3	75.5
	Tertiary education	82.3	82.2	83.0	83.4	83.4	83.6	83.0	82.7	82.9	84.3	85.5	85.8	86.4
	Greece													
	Below upper secondary	57.4	57.1	57.0	57.5	57.2	58.3	59.7	57.9	59.1	59.5	59.9	60.3	59.7
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	63.3	64.8	64.6	64.6	65.0	65.3	66.8	68.1	68.7	69.7	69.4	69.8	68.4
	Tertiary education	80.2	80.5	80.7	80.9	80.3	81.2	81.5	81.4	81.8	83.1	82.6	82.6	82.2
	Hungary													
	Below upper secondary	36.2	36.2	35.8	35.8	36.6	36.7	37.4	36.9	38.1	38.2	38.5	38.7	37.4
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	70.7	70.9	72.1	72.1	71.9	71.7	71.4	70.9	70.4	70.4	70.2	68.7	67.0
	Tertiary education	81.4	81.0	82.1	82.4	82.6	82.0	82.7	82.9	83.0	81.8	80.4	79.9	78.8
	Iceland													
	Below upper secondary	83.8	85.6	87.2	87.3	87.2	86.4	83.7	81.6	83.0	83.6	84.1	83.1	77.1
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	88.0	88.6	90.5	89.0	89.7	89.4	88.7	87.8	88.2	88.6	88.6	86.3	82.6
	Tertiary education	94.6	94.7	95.1	95.0	94.7	95.4	92.7	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.2	91.0	88.3
	Ireland													
	Below upper secondary	50.3	53.4	54.4	60.7	58.4	56.7	56.6	57.5	58.4	58.7	58.7	56.8	50.0
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	68.7	71.7	74.8	77.0	77.3	76.6	75.6	75.9	76.7	77.3	77.1	75.5	69.1
	Tertiary education	81.9	85.2	87.2	87.2	87.0	86.3	86.1	86.2	86.8	86.5	86.7	85.2	82.0
	Israel													
	Below upper secondary	m	m	m	m	m	43.5	42.7	40.4	41.2	41.8	42.7	44.8	44.3
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	m	m	m	66.6	65.9	66.4	66.6	67.5	69.2	70.0	69.0
	Tertiary education	m	m	m	m	m	79.1	79.3	79.2	80.3	81.2	83.0	82.8	82.4
	Italy													
	Below upper secondary	m	47.8	48.0	48.6	49.4	50.5	50.7	51.7	51.7	52.5	52.8	52.5	51.2
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	70.1	70.3	71.2	72.1	72.3	72.4	73.5	73.5	74.4	74.5	74.3	73.1
	Tertiary education	m	80.8	80.7	81.4	81.6	82.2	82.0	81.2	80.4	80.6	80.2	80.7	79.2
	Japan													
	Below upper secondary	69.4	68.8	68.2	67.1	67.6	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	75.3	75.8	74.2	73.8	74.3	71.8	71.8	72.0	72.3	73.2	74.4	74.4	73.1
	Tertiary education	80.7	79.5	79.2	79.0	79.9	79.2	79.2	79.3	79.4	79.8	80.1	79.7	79.7
	Korea													
	Below upper secondary	71.2	66.1	66.9	68.0	67.8	68.4	66.5	66.4	65.9	66.2	66.0	66.1	65.3
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	71.7	66.5	66.4	68.7	69.3	70.5	69.6	70.1	70.1	70.3	70.7	70.7	69.6
	Tertiary education	80.2	76.1	74.6	75.4	75.7	76.1	76.4	76.7	76.8	77.2	77.2	77.1	76.1
	Luxembourg													
	Below upper secondary	m	m	56.5	58.3	60.0	59.3	60.3	59.1	61.8	60.8	62.3	61.1	61.6
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	73.9	74.6	74.8	73.6	73.3	72.6	71.7	73.4	73.9	70.7	70.2
	Tertiary education	m	m	85.0	84.3	85.5	85.2	82.3	84.1	84.0	85.2	84.5	84.7	85.1

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eqg2011).

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

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932462966>

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Table A7.3a. [2/2] Trends in employment rates of 25-64 year-olds, by educational attainment (1997-2009)
 Number of 25-64 year-olds in employment as a percentage of the population aged 25 to 64, by level of educational attainment

		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
OECD	Mexico	Below upper secondary	61.8	61.3	61.4	60.7	60.5	61.3	60.9	62.2	61.8	62.8	63.0	63.6	61.7
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	70.1	69.1	69.1	70.7	69.8	69.7	69.5	70.3	71.9	73.6	73.9	73.3	71.9
		Tertiary education	83.2	83.2	82.0	82.5	80.9	80.9	81.2	81.4	82.0	83.3	83.1	83.1	81.7
	Netherlands	Below upper secondary	m	55.3	60.7	57.6	58.8	60.7	59.4	59.4	59.5	60.6	61.9	63.7	63.6
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	76.8	79.5	79.4	80.0	79.8	78.8	77.9	77.9	79.1	80.3	81.5	81.7
		Tertiary education	m	85.4	87.2	86.3	86.3	86.5	85.9	85.3	85.6	86.4	87.7	88.3	88.1
	New Zealand	Below upper secondary	63.1	62.4	63.6	64.8	66.0	67.1	67.4	68.9	70.0	70.4	71.0	70.5	69.0
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	80.1	79.1	79.7	80.0	80.2	81.2	81.4	82.7	84.2	84.2	84.6	83.3	82.4
		Tertiary education	82.4	81.5	81.9	82.2	83.6	83.0	82.7	83.4	84.1	84.5	83.7	84.5	84.0
	Norway	Below upper secondary	66.7	67.7	67.1	65.3	63.3	64.2	64.1	62.1	64.3	64.7	66.3	66.0	65.4
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	83.3	83.9	82.9	82.7	82.7	81.5	79.6	78.8	82.4	83.1	84.0	84.4	83.1
		Tertiary education	90.2	90.2	90.2	89.9	89.6	89.5	88.8	89.3	88.8	89.2	90.4	90.6	90.2
	Poland	Below upper secondary	50.3	49.1	46.6	42.8	41.5	39.1	38.2	37.5	37.7	38.6	41.0	43.0	41.6
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	70.7	71.1	69.7	66.6	64.8	62.5	61.6	61.3	61.7	62.9	65.2	67.0	66.3
		Tertiary education	86.7	87.2	86.6	84.5	84.1	83.1	82.6	82.3	82.7	83.5	84.5	85.1	85.3
Portugal	Below upper secondary	m	71.6	71.8	72.8	73.1	73.0	72.4	71.9	71.5	71.7	71.6	71.7	69.0	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	80.1	81.9	83.3	82.7	82.2	81.5	80.3	79.3	80.2	79.8	80.6	80.1	
	Tertiary education	m	89.4	90.0	90.6	90.8	88.6	87.5	88.0	87.3	86.4	85.9	86.7	86.7	
Slovak Republic	Below upper secondary	38.9	37.4	33.2	30.9	30.5	28.2	28.5	26.6	26.3	28.9	29.1	32.3	30.3	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	75.9	75.1	72.5	70.6	70.2	70.5	71.2	70.3	70.8	71.9	73.2	74.8	72.0	
	Tertiary education	89.8	88.6	87.0	85.6	86.7	86.6	87.1	83.6	84.0	84.9	84.2	85.5	83.2	
Slovenia	Below upper secondary	m	m	m	m	m	55.6	54.2	55.9	56.1	55.9	56.2	55.0	53.7	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	m	m	m	74.0	72.7	74.4	74.6	74.1	75.1	76.4	74.6	
	Tertiary education	m	m	m	m	m	86.1	86.1	86.8	87.0	88.2	87.7	87.9	88.4	
Spain	Below upper secondary	48.2	49.5	51.0	53.8	55.1	55.7	56.6	57.6	58.6	59.8	60.5	59.1	54.0	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	66.6	67.5	69.6	72.1	71.8	71.6	72.4	73.2	74.7	75.9	76.3	75.2	70.6	
	Tertiary education	75.5	76.3	77.6	79.7	80.7	80.8	81.6	81.9	82.4	83.4	84.4	83.6	81.1	
Sweden	Below upper secondary	67.2	66.4	66.5	68.0	68.8	68.2	67.5	67.0	66.1	66.9	66.6	66.2	64.2	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	78.6	79.3	79.6	81.7	81.9	81.8	81.3	80.7	81.3	81.9	83.1	83.3	81.3	
	Tertiary education	85.0	85.5	85.6	86.7	86.9	86.5	85.8	85.4	87.3	87.3	88.6	89.2	88.1	
Switzerland	Below upper secondary	68.0	68.8	68.3	64.5	69.6	68.2	66.3	65.4	65.3	64.5	66.0	67.6	67.5	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	79.6	80.8	80.9	81.4	81.3	81.1	80.5	79.9	80.0	80.2	81.1	82.0	81.7	
	Tertiary education	89.1	90.3	90.7	90.4	91.3	90.6	89.7	89.7	90.0	90.2	90.0	90.5	89.6	
Turkey	Below upper secondary	56.9	57.4	55.8	53.1	51.9	50.5	49.1	47.7	47.2	47.3	46.9	46.7	46.3	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	66.8	66.0	63.9	64.0	62.4	61.8	61.1	60.3	61.8	61.5	60.9	60.8	58.3	
	Tertiary education	81.7	81.3	79.0	78.5	78.3	76.3	74.9	74.5	75.2	74.5	74.6	74.5	73.6	
United Kingdom	Below upper secondary	64.7	64.5	65.0	65.3	65.5	65.3	66.0	65.4	65.5	65.2	64.9	65.6	56.9	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	79.2	80.1	80.5	81.1	80.9	81.1	81.5	81.2	81.6	81.3	80.9	82.1	78.3	
	Tertiary education	87.2	87.1	87.7	87.8	88.1	87.6	87.8	87.7	88.0	88.1	87.8	87.8	84.5	
United States	Below upper secondary	55.2	57.6	57.8	57.8	58.4	57.0	57.8	56.5	57.2	58.0	58.3	56.2	52.5	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	75.7	75.8	76.2	76.7	76.2	74.0	73.3	72.8	72.8	73.3	73.6	72.8	68.9	
	Tertiary education	85.4	85.3	84.6	85.0	84.4	83.2	82.2	82.0	82.5	82.7	83.3	83.1	80.8	
OECD average	Below upper secondary	57.2	57.4	57.7	57.8	58.0	56.5	56.6	56.1	56.5	57.3	58.1	58.2	56.0	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	74.3	74.6	75.0	75.4	75.4	74.6	74.4	74.3	74.8	75.5	75.9	76.1	74.2	
	Tertiary education	84.2	84.4	84.5	84.7	84.7	84.2	83.7	83.6	84.0	84.5	84.5	84.6	83.6	
EU21 average	Below upper secondary	51.5	53.2	53.7	54.2	54.4	53.7	54.1	53.6	54.0	55.0	55.8	56.0	53.4	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	72.7	73.8	74.5	74.8	74.8	74.4	74.2	74.0	74.4	75.2	75.9	76.2	74.2	
	Tertiary education	83.8	84.5	84.9	85.1	85.2	84.7	84.3	84.2	84.6	85.1	85.3	85.5	84.4	
Other G20	Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Brazil	Below upper secondary	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	68.8	69.4	68.7
		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	76.9	77.7	77.4
		Tertiary education	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	85.8	86.0	85.6
	China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Indonesia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Russian Federation	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Saudi Arabia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
South Africa	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m		

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2011).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932462966>


Table A7.4a. [1/2] **Trends in unemployment rates of 25–64 year-olds, by educational attainment (1997–2009)**

Number of 25–64 year-olds unemployed as a percentage of the labour force aged 25 to 64, by level of educational attainment

		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
OECD	Australia													
	Below upper secondary	9.6	9.0	8.4	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.0	6.2	6.3	5.6	5.1	5.2	6.6
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	6.1	5.8	5.1	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.4	3.8	3.0	2.6	4.1
	Tertiary education	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	3.3
Austria	Below upper secondary	6.6	6.8	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.7	7.8	7.8	8.6	7.9	7.4	6.3	8.4
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	3.3	3.7	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.3	2.9	3.6
	Tertiary education	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.4	1.7	2.2
Belgium	Below upper secondary	12.5	13.1	12.0	9.8	8.5	10.3	10.7	11.7	12.4	12.3	11.3	10.8	11.9
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	6.7	7.4	6.6	5.3	5.5	6.0	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.2	5.7	6.5
	Tertiary education	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.7	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.8
Canada	Below upper secondary	12.9	11.9	10.8	10.2	10.5	11.0	10.9	10.2	9.8	9.3	9.5	9.1	12.6
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	8.1	7.5	6.7	5.9	6.3	6.7	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.5	8.1
	Tertiary education	5.4	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.7	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.6	4.1	3.9	4.1	5.3
Chile	Below upper secondary	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	4.6	5.2	5.9
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	6.0	6.6	7.4
	Tertiary education	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	6.0	5.5	7.7
Czech Republic	Below upper secondary	12.1	14.5	18.8	19.3	19.2	18.8	18.3	23.0	24.4	22.3	19.1	17.3	21.8
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	3.4	4.6	6.5	6.7	6.2	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.2	5.5	4.3	3.3	5.4
	Tertiary education	1.2	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.5	1.5	2.2
Denmark	Below upper secondary	m	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.7	8.2	6.5	5.5	4.2	3.5	7.3
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	4.6	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.7	4.4	4.8	4.0	2.7	2.5	2.2	5.0
	Tertiary education	m	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.9	4.7	4.4	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.3	3.9
Estonia	Below upper secondary	m	m	m	m	m	19.0	14.8	15.4	13.0	11.7	8.6	9.7	24.1
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	m	m	m	10.5	9.5	9.5	8.4	5.7	4.6	5.2	14.8
	Tertiary education	m	m	m	m	m	5.8	6.5	5.0	3.8	3.2	2.4	2.8	6.3
Finland	Below upper secondary	15.6	13.8	13.1	12.1	11.4	12.2	11.2	11.3	10.7	10.1	8.9	8.1	9.8
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	11.9	10.6	9.5	8.9	8.5	8.8	8.3	7.9	7.4	7.0	6.1	5.4	7.7
	Tertiary education	6.5	5.8	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.5	4.4	3.7	3.6	3.3	4.0
France	Below upper secondary	15.0	14.9	15.3	13.9	11.9	11.8	10.4	10.7	11.1	11.0	10.2	9.7	11.6
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	9.6	9.6	9.2	7.9	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6	5.9	5.5	7.0
	Tertiary education	7.0	6.6	6.1	5.1	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.7	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.0	5.0
Germany	Below upper secondary	16.7	16.5	15.6	13.7	13.5	15.3	18.0	20.4	20.2	19.9	18.0	16.5	16.7
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	10.1	10.3	8.6	7.8	8.2	9.0	10.2	11.2	11.0	9.9	8.3	7.2	7.5
	Tertiary education	5.7	5.5	4.9	4.0	4.2	4.5	5.2	5.6	5.5	4.8	3.8	3.3	3.4
Greece	Below upper secondary	6.5	7.7	8.8	8.2	8.2	7.8	7.2	8.7	8.3	7.2	7.0	6.8	8.8
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	9.6	10.7	11.5	11.2	10.4	10.5	10.1	10.0	9.6	8.9	8.2	7.2	9.2
	Tertiary education	7.3	6.8	8.0	7.5	7.2	6.8	6.5	7.4	7.1	6.3	6.1	5.7	6.7
Hungary	Below upper secondary	12.6	11.4	11.1	9.9	10.0	10.5	10.6	10.8	12.4	14.8	16.0	17.3	21.0
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	6.9	6.2	5.8	5.3	4.6	4.4	4.8	5.0	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.3	8.2
	Tertiary education	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.3	3.5
Iceland	Below upper secondary	4.4	3.2	2.0	2.6	2.6	3.2	3.3	2.5	2.3	c	c	2.5	7.4
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	2.7	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	5.8
	Tertiary education	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	3.9
Ireland	Below upper secondary	14.5	11.6	9.2	5.6	5.2	5.9	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.7	6.1	8.2	15.4
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	6.5	4.5	3.5	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.5	4.8	11.3
	Tertiary education	4.0	3.0	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.3	3.0	6.1
Israel	Below upper secondary	m	m	m	m	m	14.0	15.2	15.6	14.0	12.8	12.4	9.8	10.8
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	m	m	m	9.8	10.3	10.6	9.5	8.7	7.2	5.8	7.7
	Tertiary education	m	m	m	m	m	6.4	6.4	6.1	5.1	4.5	3.8	3.7	5.2
Italy	Below upper secondary	m	10.8	10.6	10.0	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.2	7.8	6.9	6.3	7.4	8.4
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	8.1	7.9	7.2	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.4	5.2	4.6	4.1	4.6	5.6
	Tertiary education	m	6.9	6.9	5.9	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.7	4.8	4.2	4.3	5.1
Japan	Below upper secondary	3.9	4.3	5.6	6.0	5.9	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	3.4	3.3	4.4	4.7	4.8	5.6	5.7	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.1	4.4	5.9
	Tertiary education	2.3	2.6	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.6
Korea	Below upper secondary	1.4	6.0	5.4	3.7	3.1	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.5	3.0
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	2.4	6.8	6.4	4.1	3.6	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.7
	Tertiary education	2.3	4.9	4.7	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.6	3.5
Luxembourg	Below upper secondary	m	m	3.4	3.1	1.7	3.8	3.3	5.7	5.1	4.9	4.1	4.8	5.8
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.2	2.6	3.7	3.2	3.8	2.8	4.9	3.4
	Tertiary education	m	m	c	c	c	1.8	4.0	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.2	3.7

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2011).

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

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932463023>

A corrigendum has been issued for this page. See: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/7/6/48864007.pdf>

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 Table A7.4a. [2/2] **Trends in unemployment rates of 25-64 year-olds, by educational attainment (1997-2009)**

Number of 25-64 year-olds unemployed as a percentage of the labour force aged 25 to 64, by level of educational attainment

		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
OECD	Mexico													
	Below upper secondary	2.6	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	4.0
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	4.4	3.3	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.9	4.2
	Tertiary education	2.8	3.1	3.5	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.7	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.4	4.4
	Netherlands													
	Below upper secondary	m	0.9	4.3	3.9	2.9	3.0	4.5	5.5	5.8	4.8	4.0	3.4	4.1
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	1.7	2.3	2.3	1.6	2.0	2.8	3.8	4.1	3.5	2.7	2.1	2.7
	Tertiary education	m	m	1.7	1.9	1.2	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.6	2.0
	New Zealand													
	Below upper secondary	7.6	8.9	7.8	6.6	5.8	5.0	4.3	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.7	5.9
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	4.4	5.1	5.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.5	3.9
	Tertiary education	3.5	4.0	3.7	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	3.3
	Norway													
	Below upper secondary	4.0	2.9	2.5	2.2	3.4	3.4	3.9	4.0	7.3	4.7	3.3	3.8	4.7
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.6	3.8	2.6	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.7
	Tertiary education	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.4
	Poland													
	Below upper secondary	13.8	13.9	16.4	20.6	22.6	25.2	25.9	27.8	27.1	21.5	15.5	11.5	13.9
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	9.9	9.1	10.7	13.9	15.9	17.8	17.8	17.4	16.6	12.7	8.7	6.3	7.2
	Tertiary education	2.1	2.5	3.1	4.3	5.0	6.3	6.6	6.2	6.2	5.0	3.8	3.1	3.6
	Portugal													
Below upper secondary	m	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.6	4.4	5.7	6.4	7.5	7.6	8.0	7.6	10.1	
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	5.1	4.5	3.5	3.3	4.4	5.3	5.6	6.7	7.1	6.8	6.6	8.2	
Tertiary education	m	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.8	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.4	5.4	6.6	5.8	5.6	
Slovak Republic														
Below upper secondary	22.4	24.3	30.3	36.3	38.7	42.3	44.9	47.7	49.2	44.0	41.3	36.3	38.3	
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	8.5	8.8	11.9	14.3	14.8	14.2	13.5	14.6	12.7	10.0	8.5	7.4	10.0	
Tertiary education	2.8	3.3	4.0	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.7	4.8	4.4	2.6	3.3	3.1	3.9	
Slovenia														
Below upper secondary	m	m	m	m	m	8.4	8.7	8.4	8.7	7.0	6.5	5.9	7.8	
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	m	m	m	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.6	4.3	3.5	5.6	
Tertiary education	m	m	m	m	m	2.3	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	
Spain														
Below upper secondary	18.9	17.0	14.7	13.7	10.2	11.2	11.3	11.0	9.3	9.0	9.0	13.2	21.9	
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	16.8	15.3	12.9	10.9	8.4	9.4	9.5	9.4	7.3	6.9	6.8	9.3	15.4	
Tertiary education	13.7	13.1	11.1	9.5	6.9	7.7	7.7	7.3	6.1	5.5	4.8	5.8	9.0	
Sweden														
Below upper secondary	11.9	10.4	9.0	8.0	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.5	8.5	7.3	7.0	7.1	10.0	
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	9.4	7.8	6.5	5.3	4.6	4.6	5.2	5.8	6.0	5.1	4.2	4.1	6.2	
Tertiary education	5.2	4.4	3.9	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.2	3.4	3.3	4.3	
Switzerland														
Below upper secondary	6.0	5.7	4.7	4.8	3.4	4.3	5.9	7.1	7.2	7.5	6.7	6.0	7.5	
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.4	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.2	
Tertiary education	4.4	2.8	1.7	1.4	1.3	2.2	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.7	
Turkey														
Below upper secondary	4.4	4.4	5.3	4.6	6.7	8.5	8.8	8.7	9.1	8.8	8.5	9.6	12.6	
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	6.3	6.6	8.2	5.5	7.4	8.7	7.8	10.1	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.2	12.6	
Tertiary education	3.9	4.8	5.1	3.9	4.7	7.5	6.9	7.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	7.3	9.9	
United Kingdom														
Below upper secondary	8.4	7.5	7.1	6.6	6.1	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.1	6.3	6.5	6.2	5.8	
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	5.5	4.4	4.4	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.5	
Tertiary education	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.0	3.3	
United States														
Below upper secondary	10.4	8.5	7.7	7.9	8.1	10.2	9.9	10.5	9.0	8.3	8.5	10.1	15.8	
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	4.8	4.5	3.7	3.6	3.8	5.7	6.1	5.6	5.1	4.6	4.5	5.3	9.8	
Tertiary education	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.1	3.0	3.4	3.3	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.4	4.9	
OECD average														
Below upper secondary	10.2	9.4	9.3	9.0	8.7	9.8	10.0	10.6	10.7	10.1	9.1	8.7	11.5	
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	6.7	6.5	6.1	5.7	5.5	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.2	5.6	5.0	4.9	6.8	
Tertiary education	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.3	4.4	
EU21 average														
Below upper secondary	13.4	11.5	11.4	11.1	10.6	11.6	11.7	12.7	12.8	11.8	10.7	10.4	13.5	
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	8.4	7.4	6.9	6.6	6.3	6.7	6.9	7.1	6.8	6.1	5.3	5.2	7.3	
Tertiary education	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.2	4.3	
Other G20	Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Brazil													
	Below upper secondary	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	5.6	4.7	5.7
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	7.0	6.1	7.2
	Tertiary education	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	3.3	3.3	3.5
	China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Indonesia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Russian Federation	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Saudi Arabia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
South Africa	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	

 Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2011).

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


 StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932463023>

Table A7.5. [1/2] **Proportion of individuals with earnings from employment working on a full-time basis¹ (2009 or latest available year)**

OECD			Below upper secondary education			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education			Tertiary education			All levels of education		
			25-64	35-44	55-64	25-64	35-44	55-64	25-64	35-44	55-64	25-64	35-44	55-64
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Australia	2009	Men	89	94	79	91	93	85	92	95	83	91	94	83
		Women	47	43	42	53	51	52	65	56	60	57	52	51
		M+W	69	69	61	77	77	74	77	75	72	75	75	69
Austria	2009	Men	58	58	66	75	77	78	79	82	82	74	76	77
		Women	37	34	43	42	38	42	56	47	79	44	39	49
		M+W	46	43	53	60	58	65	69	66	81	60	58	66
Belgium			m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Canada	2008	Men	59	64	51	66	72	55	68	75	58	61	67	52
		Women	37	43	30	46	49	41	52	53	40	46	48	37
		M+W	50	56	42	57	61	49	60	64	50	54	58	45
Chile			m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Czech Republic	2009	Men	51	52	51	59	61	56	55	57	51	58	60	54
		Women	39	39	36	44	45	41	34	30	28	42	42	38
		M+W	44	45	43	53	54	50	46	46	43	51	52	48
Denmark	2009	Men	48	48	46	57	60	53	74	80	67	60	64	56
		Women	44	43	42	52	55	46	59	61	56	53	56	48
		M+W	46	46	44	55	58	50	66	69	62	56	60	52
Estonia	2009	Men	91	88	86	95	96	96	95	98	89	95	96	92
		Women	87	91	80	89	94	89	89	93	89	89	93	88
		M+W	89	89	83	92	95	92	91	94	89	91	94	90
Finland	2009	Men	92	95	89	94	96	91	96	97	89	94	96	90
		Women	81	82	78	83	84	81	88	87	85	86	85	82
		M+W	87	90	83	89	90	85	91	91	87	90	91	85
France	2006	Men	80	84	71	87	90	68	84	90	77	84	88	71
		Women	49	43	50	56	54	53	66	64	72	58	55	56
		M+W	65	66	59	73	73	62	75	76	75	72	72	64
Germany	2009	Men	89	96	89	86	90	83	88	89	86	87	90	85
		Women	40	37	36	46	38	45	50	42	57	47	40	48
		M+W	65	68	61	66	66	64	71	69	74	68	68	68
Greece	2009	Men	80	85	73	88	90	92	87	88	89	85	88	82
		Women	65	65	63	73	76	73	83	86	80	75	77	70
		M+W	75	77	70	82	85	86	85	87	86	81	83	78
Hungary	2009	Men	81	83	78	87	88	83	90	92	86	87	88	83
		Women	78	80	71	84	85	80	91	91	88	85	86	80
		M+W	79	82	74	86	87	82	90	91	87	86	87	81
Iceland			m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Ireland	2009	Men	63	61	63	68	71	65	82	86	65	72	74	64
		Women	26	29	27	46	44	39	63	59	41	49	47	36
		M+W	50	50	53	58	59	51	72	74	55	62	63	53
Israel	2009	Men	88	93	84	91	92	86	86	92	87	88	92	86
		Women	54	73	44	66	65	58	63	65	58	64	65	56
		M+W	79	89	69	81	81	74	75	78	73	77	80	73
Italy	2009	Men	85	87	77	89	91	89	89	93	88	87	90	83
		Women	60	53	60	77	73	84	75	68	91	71	66	74
		M+W	76	75	71	84	82	87	82	79	89	81	79	80
Japan			m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Korea	2008	Men	87	85	87	96	97	94	97	97	91	95	96	90
		Women	87	85	87	90	94	81	86	81	76	88	87	85
		M+W	87	85	87	94	96	91	93	93	88	92	93	88
Luxembourg	2009	Men	90	89	87	94	93	88	91	91	91	92	92	88
		Women	46	44	46	54	56	37	63	56	62	55	53	47
		M+W	70	68	67	79	79	70	79	75	82	76	75	73

Note: The length of the reference period varies from one week to one year. Self-employed are excluded in some countries. See Annex 3 for details.

1. Full-time basis refers to people who have worked all year long and at least 30 hours per week.

Source: OECD, LSO Network special data collection on full-time, full-year earnings, Economic Working Group. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2011). Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932463080>

Table A7.5. [2/2] **Proportion of individuals with earnings from employment working on a full-time basis¹ (2009 or latest available year)**

			Below upper secondary education			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education			Tertiary education			All levels of education			
			25-64	35-44	55-64	25-64	35-44	55-64	25-64	35-44	55-64	25-64	35-44	55-64	
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
OECD	Mexico		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Netherlands	2008	Men	63	65	61	66	68	65	67	68	62	65	67	63
		Women	14	13	11	18	15	18	27	22	23	20	17	16	
		M+W	41	43	39	43	42	47	48	47	49	45	44	45	
	New Zealand	2009	Men	72	75	62	72	75	62	75	81	63	73	77	63
		Women	57	55	54	58	53	54	63	57	56	60	55	55	
		M+W	65	65	58	67	66	59	69	68	60	67	67	59	
	Norway		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Poland		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Portugal	2009	Men	99	99	99	97	98	97	94	95	89	98	98	98
		Women	91	92	86	95	96	94	93	94	89	92	93	87	
		M+W	95	96	94	96	97	96	94	95	89	95	96	93	
	Slovak Republic	2009	Men	52	51	56	64	68	60	72	77	68	64	68	60
		Women	46	44	45	59	60	60	67	71	67	58	60	57	
		M+W	49	47	50	62	64	60	70	74	67	61	64	59	
	Slovenia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Spain	2008	Men	77	76	78	85	87	84	89	92	88	83	84	82
		Women	48	43	56	66	63	80	76	73	86	64	61	67	
		M+W	66	63	71	76	76	83	83	83	87	75	74	77	
	Sweden	2008	Men	77	78	71	81	86	68	80	89	71	80	86	69
Women		34	41	32	46	50	39	59	58	56	51	53	44		
M+W		62	61	56	65	70	54	68	72	63	66	70	57		
Switzerland		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m		
Turkey		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m		
United Kingdom	2009	Men	87	86	83	94	96	87	94	97	83	93	96	85	
	Women	44	40	45	55	52	57	70	61	66	61	56	57		
	M+W	67	66	67	76	74	76	82	79	77	78	76	75		
United States	2009	Men	60	61	63	73	76	72	83	87	79	75	78	74	
	Women	55	54	63	65	66	65	69	69	65	66	66	64		
	M+W	58	58	63	69	71	68	76	78	73	71	73	70		
OECD average		Men	76	77	73	81	84	77	84	87	78	81	84	76	
	Women	53	53	51	61	61	59	67	64	65	62	60	58		
	M+W	66	67	63	72	73	70	75	76	73	72	73	69		
Other G20	Argentina		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Brazil	2009	Men	74	76	74	79	82	79	78	79	76	76	78	75
		Women	46	48	41	62	63	57	61	61	55	54	55	45	
		M+W	63	65	61	71	73	70	69	69	67	66	68	63	
	China		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	India		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Indonesia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Russian Federation		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Saudi Arabia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	South Africa		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	

Note: The length of the reference period varies from one week to one year. Self-employed are excluded in some countries. See Annex 3 for details.

1. Full-time basis refers to people who have worked all year long and at least 30 hours per week.

Source: OECD, LSO Network special data collection on full-time, full-year earnings, Economic Working Group. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2011).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932463080>

Table A7.6. [1/2] Size and labour outcomes of vocational education and training (2009)
 Percentage of the population whose highest level of education is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 3/4) aged 25-64 and 25-34 years old, by orientation and work status

	Age cohort	% in total population		Employment rates, % E/P		Unemployment rates, % U/E+U		Inactivity rates, %	
		ISCED 3/4 Vocational	ISCED 3/4 General	ISCED 3/4 Vocational	ISCED 3/4 General	ISCED 3/4 Vocational	ISCED 3/4 General	ISCED 3/4 Vocational	ISCED 3/4 General
Australia	25-34	17.2	20.9	86.4	76.6	4.4	4.5	9.6	19.7
	25-64	17.9	16.2	85.3	74.7	3.4	5.1	11.8	21.3
Austria	25-34	59.4	7.9	86.6	71.5	4.4	6.0	9.5	23.9
	25-64	57.2	5.6	77.6	77.1	3.6	4.1	19.5	19.6
Belgium	25-34	29.2	10.9	83.6	75.1	8.7	11.9	8.4	14.8
	25-64	25.9	10.8	75.2	71.2	6.2	7.1	19.9	23.3
Canada	25-34	10.9	25.0	82.7	73.7	8.7	10.5	9.5	17.6
	25-64	11.9	26.2	77.0	72.2	8.2	8.0	16.1	21.5
Chile		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Czech Republic	25-34	68.6	5.3	78.1	59.3	6.6	7.7	16.4	35.7
	25-64	71.8	4.1	75.6	66.0	5.4	6.0	20.1	29.8
Denmark	25-34	35.8	3.2	84.1	66.3	5.6	7.6	10.9	28.2
	25-64	39.0	1.7	80.4	64.9	4.9	8.1	15.5	29.4
Estonia	25-34	27.2	22.3	70.6	76.6	18.7	13.2	13.2	11.8
	25-64	31.6	21.2	71.5	71.5	15.5	13.8	15.3	17.0
Finland	25-34	37.0	13.3	77.1	71.7	9.4	9.5	15.0	20.8
	25-64	38.0	6.4	74.7	74.6	7.5	8.5	19.2	18.5
France	25-34	27.4	13.2	80.2	76.9	10.5	11.1	10.4	13.5
	25-64	29.4	11.7	77.0	75.4	7.0	7.1	17.2	18.8
Germany	25-34	52.4	7.9	81.2	52.5	8.2	7.1	11.6	43.4
	25-64	56.0	3.0	76.3	60.2	7.5	8.0	17.5	34.6
Greece	25-34	20.3	25.2	79.9	68.8	12.7	11.6	8.4	22.2
	25-64	12.0	25.7	75.9	64.9	10.3	8.6	15.4	29.0
Hungary	25-34	29.5	31.5	71.4	71.7	11.9	8.4	18.9	21.7
	25-64	31.9	28.8	65.4	68.7	10.0	6.3	27.3	26.7
Iceland	25-34	15.2	18.6	78.6	69.0	8.5	9.9	14.1	23.5
	25-64	22.1	10.7	85.8	75.8	5.6	6.2	9.1	19.2
Ireland	25-34	9.7	17.0	71.0	68.3	17.9	15.6	13.6	19.1
	25-64	8.5	17.2	69.7	68.4	14.2	10.3	18.8	23.8
Israel	25-34	8.5	36.0	77.3	63.8	9.1	9.2	14.9	29.8
	25-64	10.9	26.0	75.2	66.4	7.6	7.7	18.6	28.0
Italy	25-34	33.0	11.4	76.1	55.5	8.3	11.5	17.1	37.3
	25-64	26.4	8.5	76.1	65.0	5.3	6.1	19.7	30.8
Japan		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Korea	25-34	19.4	15.1	62.5	60.5	6.5	6.3	33.2	35.5
	25-64	20.0	21.2	71.5	67.8	3.9	3.5	25.6	29.8
Luxembourg	25-34	33.8	4.3	83.5	65.1	5.0	9.6	12.1	28.0
	25-64	36.5	4.6	71.0	65.1	3.4	4.1	26.5	32.1
Mexico		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Netherlands	25-34	38.2	3.2	88.8	85.5	3.3	3.8	8.2	11.1
	25-64	35.6	4.3	81.6	81.6	3.0	3.4	15.9	15.6
New Zealand	25-34	22.8	9.8	80.3	78.5	5.4	5.3	15.1	17.2
	25-64	23.4	8.7	82.3	82.9	4.1	3.1	14.2	14.4
Norway	25-34	23.5	10.7	90.7	81.7	2.9	2.9	6.5	15.9
	25-64	32.3	10.2	83.9	80.9	1.7	1.8	14.7	17.7
Poland	25-34	27.4	30.7	73.6	76.3	10.4	7.8	17.9	17.3
	25-64	36.1	30.8	65.1	67.8	8.0	6.4	29.3	27.6

Source: OECD, LSO network special data collection on vocational education, Learning and Labour Transitions Working Group. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2011).

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



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Table A7.6. [2/2] Size and labour outcomes of vocational education and training (2009)
 Percentage of the population whose highest level of education is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 3/4) aged 25-64 and 25-34 years old, by orientation and work status

	Age cohort	% in total population		Employment rates, % E/P		Unemployment rates, % U/E+U		Inactivity rates, %		
		ISCED 3/4 Vocational	ISCED 3/4 General	ISCED 3/4 Vocational	ISCED 3/4 General	ISCED 3/4 Vocational	ISCED 3/4 General	ISCED 3/4 Vocational	ISCED 3/4 General	
OECD	Portugal	25-34	22.8	2.0	79.6	83.5	9.6	8.2	11.9	9.1
		25-64	13.5	1.7	79.9	82.0	8.4	6.2	12.8	12.6
	Slovak Republic	25-34	69.0	5.1	75.6	61.8	11.7	12.6	14.5	29.3
		25-64	70.8	4.4	72.4	65.3	9.9	10.9	19.6	26.8
	Slovenia	25-34	53.8	9.3	85.7	66.3	8.0	7.4	6.8	28.4
		25-64	54.7	5.2	75.0	70.7	5.5	5.8	20.6	25.0
	Spain	25-34	9.7	16.2	73.3	69.3	18.6	19.2	10.0	14.2
		25-64	8.0	14.1	69.8	71.0	15.8	15.1	17.1	16.3
	Sweden	25-34	26.9	9.2	85.7	86.5	7.3	5.7	7.5	8.2
		25-64	31.5	10.7	83.0	85.9	5.4	4.5	12.2	10.0
	Switzerland	25-34	37.7	8.4	84.4	77.9	4.8	6.5	11.3	16.7
		25-64	42.5	6.5	82.2	77.2	3.1	4.4	15.2	19.2
	Turkey	25-34	12.1	12.9	66.5	58.3	14.1	17.1	22.6	29.7
		25-64	8.5	9.9	61.8	55.4	11.8	13.3	29.9	36.1
United Kingdom		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
United States		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
OECD average	25-34	30.3	14.0	79.1	70.6	9.0	9.2	13.1	22.2	
	25-64	31.2	12.3	75.8	71.4	7.1	7.0	18.4	23.3	
Other G20	Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Brazil	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Indonesia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Russian Federation	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Saudi Arabia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	South Africa	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	

Source: OECD, LSO network special data collection on vocational education, Learning and Labour Transitions Working Group. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2011).

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