

# Education at a Glance Interim Report:

*Update of Employment and  
Educational Attainment Indicators*

January 2015



The social consequences of the crisis are still deepening in 2013, especially among the most vulnerable groups such as low-educated young adults

# Chapter 1

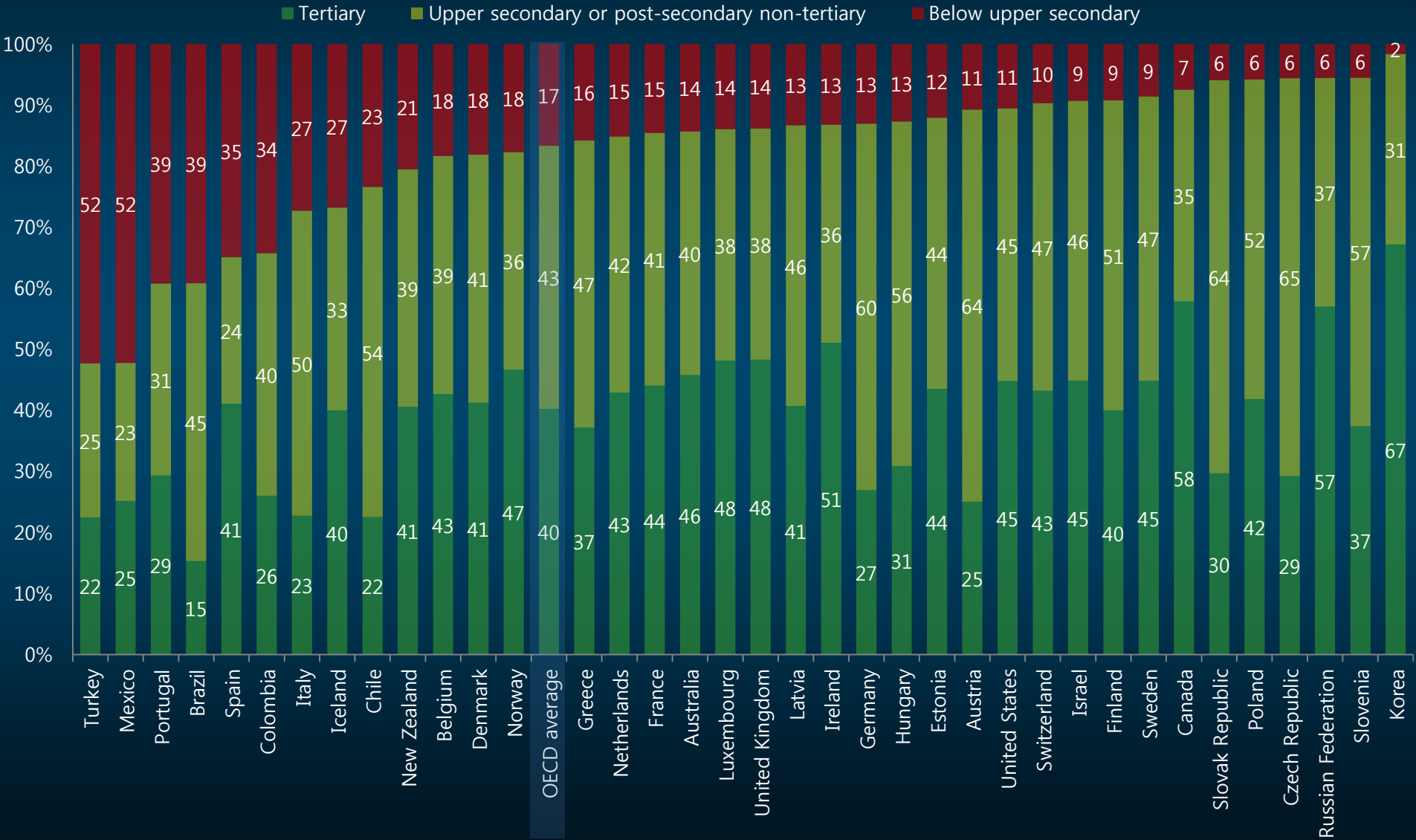
TO WHAT LEVEL HAVE ADULTS STUDIED?

Less than 1/5 of younger adults have not reached upper secondary

In most OECD countries more than four out of five younger adults have attained at least an upper secondary education, implying that less than 20% of them have qualifications below upper secondary education.

# Less than 1/5 of younger adults have not reached upper secondary education

Educational attainment among younger (25-34 year-olds) adults (2013)



## Lower proportion of older adults have tertiary credentials

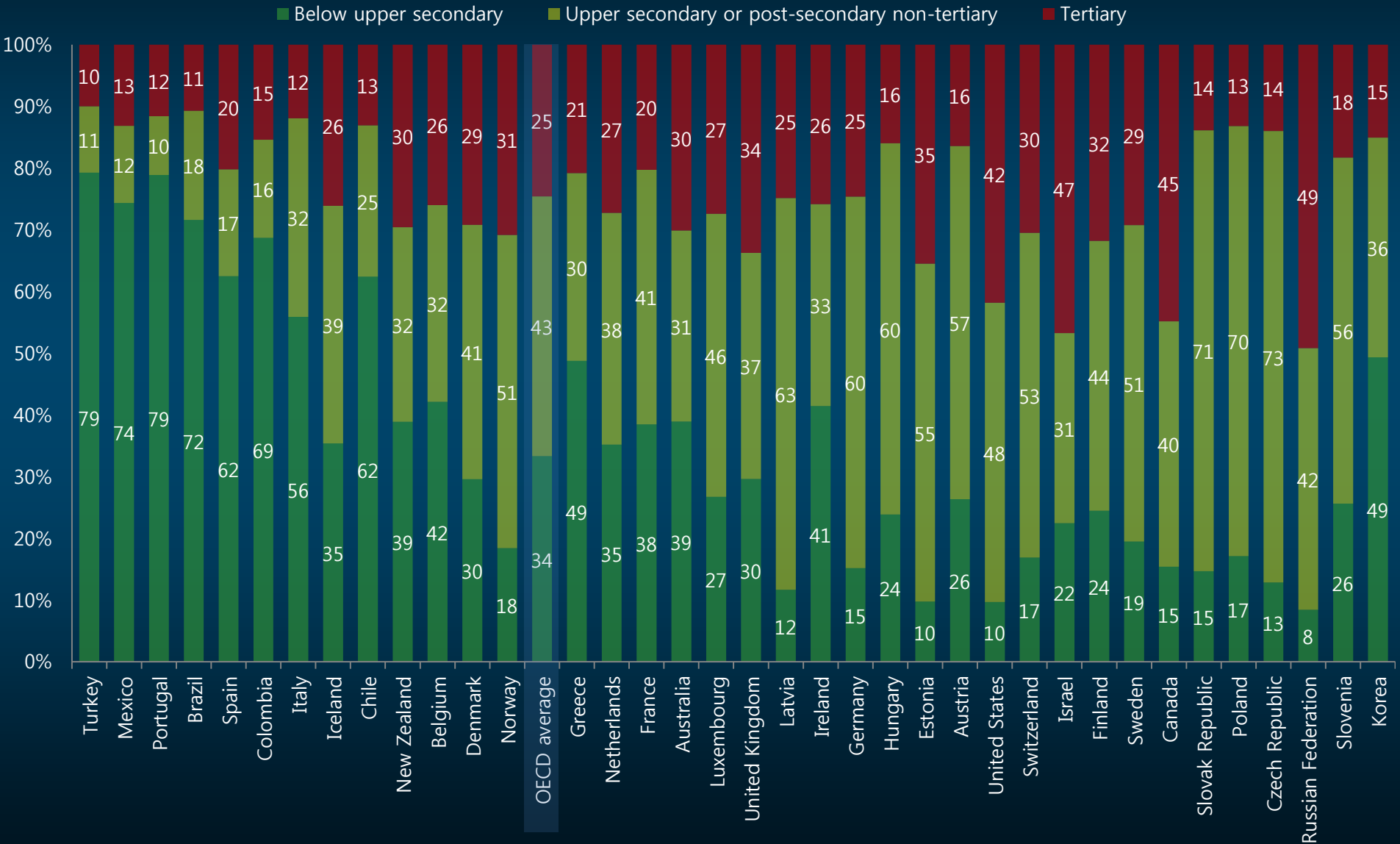
In 2013, on average across OECD countries, 34% of older adults (55-64 year-olds) have not attained upper secondary level.

Brazil, Colombia, Italy, Mexico, Portugal, Spain and Turkey have the highest proportion of older adults with low qualifications as well as the highest share of younger adults with low qualifications.

# Lower proportion of older adults have tertiary credentials

Chart 1.1

Educational attainment among older (55-64 year-olds) adults (2013)



## There is a larger proportion of young men with low qualifications compared to young women

On average across OECD countries, 18% of younger men (25-34 year-olds) have not attained an upper secondary education while the percentage among younger women is 15%.

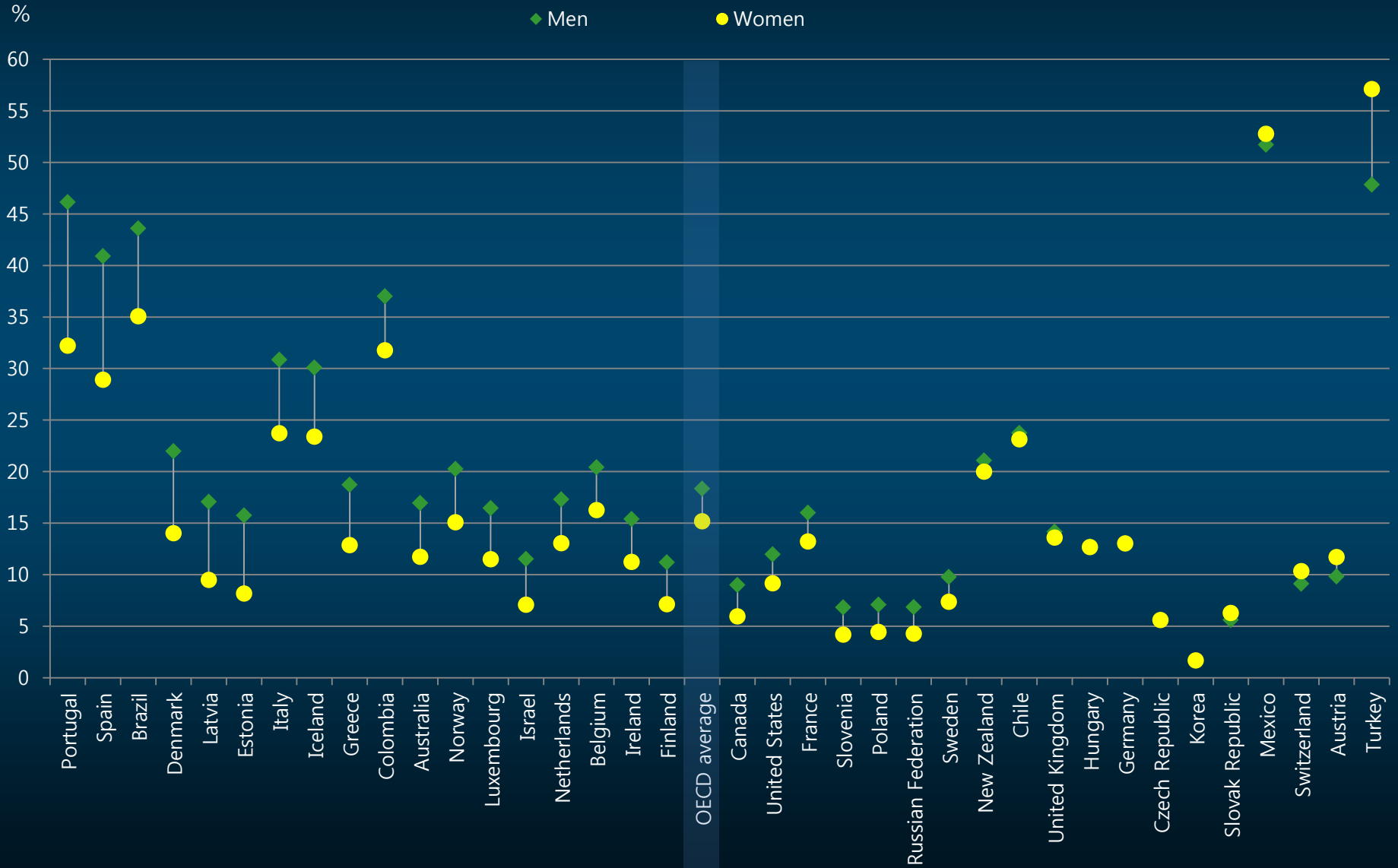
In Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Latvia and Norway the gender difference across younger adults is wider than 5 percentage points, and in Portugal and Spain it is larger than 10 percentage points.



# There is a larger proportion of young men with low qualifications compared to young women

Chart 1.2

Percentage of younger adults (25-34 year-olds) with attainment below upper secondary education, by gender (2013)



## The proportion of younger adults with tertiary education increased in all countries between 2000 and 2013

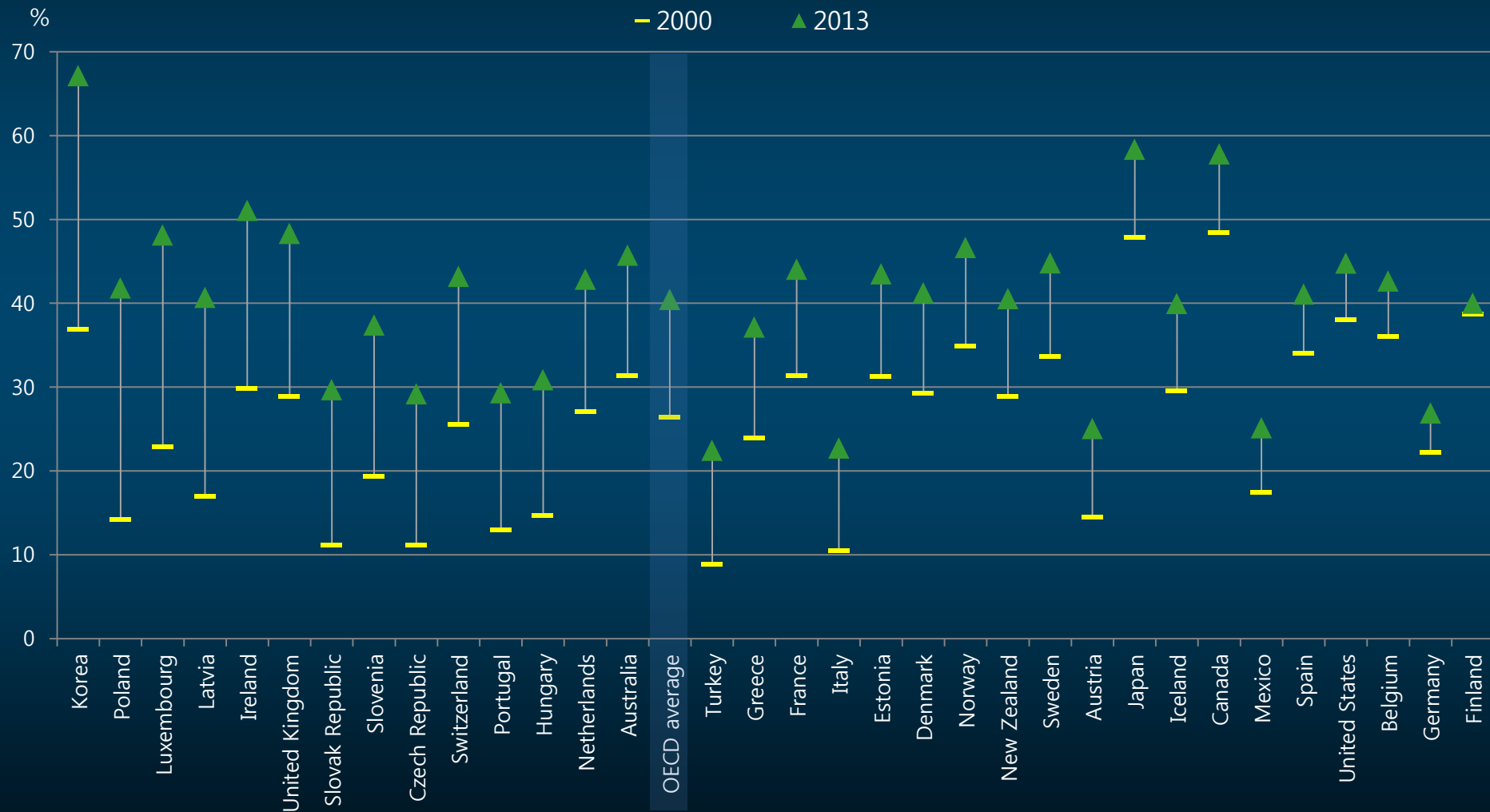
On average across OECD countries, the percentage of younger adults (25-34 year-olds) with tertiary education increased by 14 percentage points between 2000 and 2013.

The increase was lowest in Finland (1 percentage point) and highest in Korea, Luxembourg and Poland (25 percentage points or more).

# The proportion of younger adults with tertiary education increased in all countries between 2000 and 2013

Chart 1.4

Percentage of younger adults (25-34 year-olds) with tertiary education (2000 and 2013)



# Chapter 2

HOW DOES EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AFFECT  
PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET?

## Employment rates increase with education in all countries

On average across OECD countries the employment rate of 25-64 year-olds without an upper secondary qualification was as low as 55%, and 83% for those with a tertiary education.

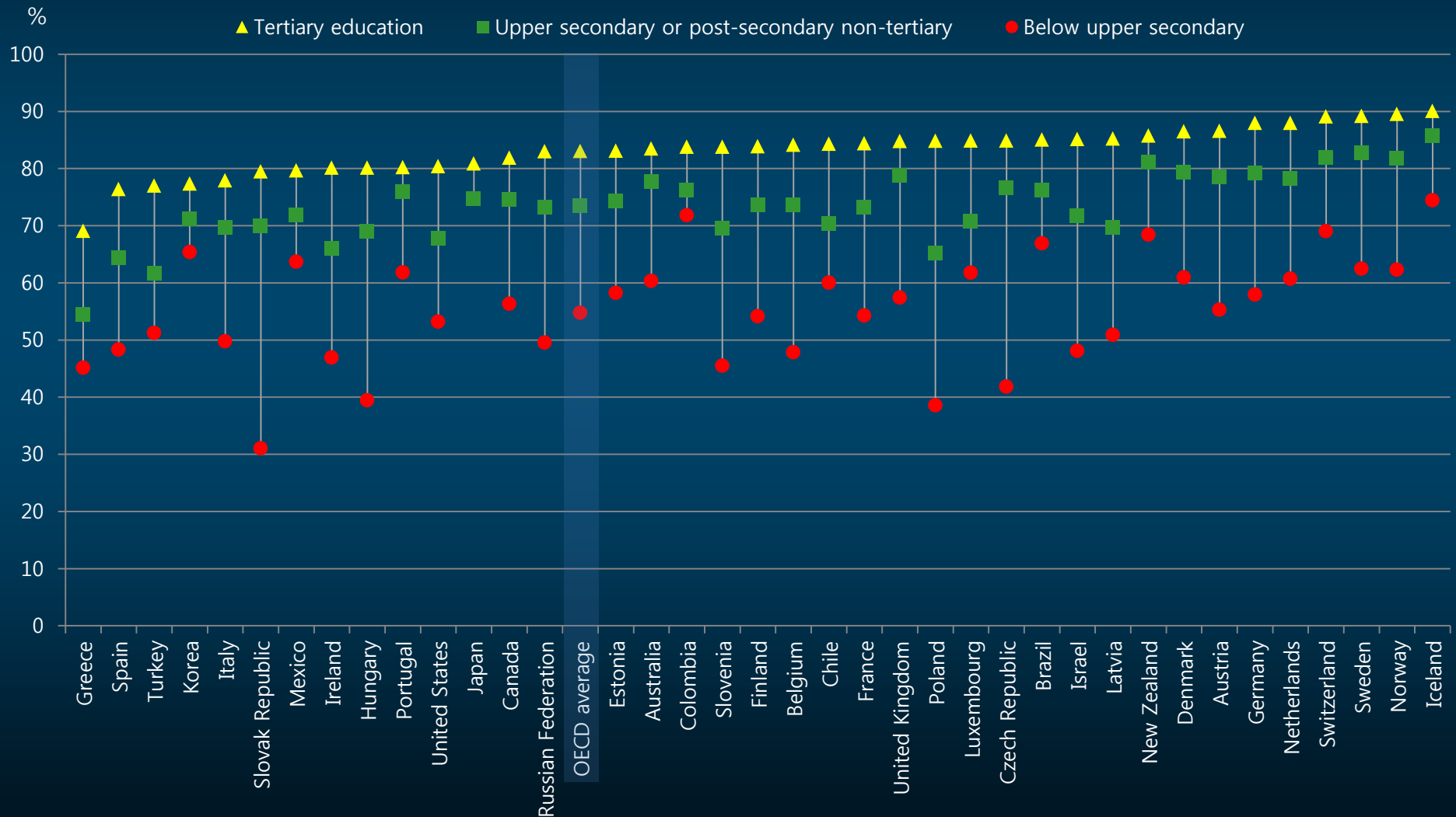
For adults without an upper secondary qualification the employment rate was lower than 40% in the Slovak Republic, Hungary and Poland.

For adults with a tertiary qualification the employment rate was about 90% in Austria, Denmark, Germany, Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

# Employment rates increase with education in all countries

Chart 2.1

Employment rates among adults (25-64 year-olds) by educational attainment (2013)



## More tertiary educated young men are employed but... more women have tertiary credentials

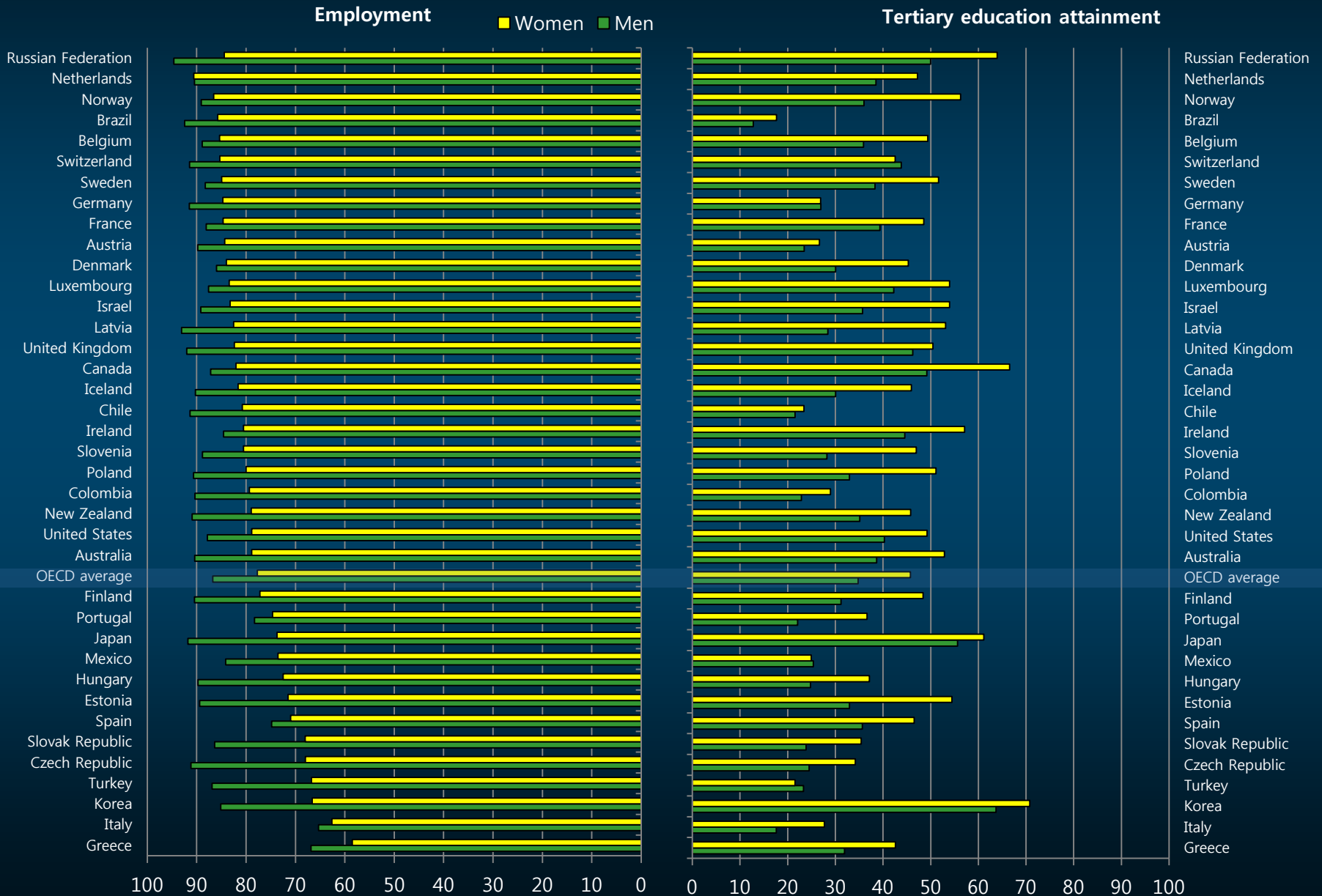
On average across OECD countries there is a gender gap in employment even for tertiary educated young adults: 87% of tertiary-educated men are employed versus 78% of tertiary educated women.

Even if employment is higher among tertiary educated men, data show that 25-34 year-old women have consistently higher attainment rates at the tertiary level compared with men of the same age. Across OECD countries, 46% of young women have reached tertiary education while it is the case for 35% of young men.

# More tertiary educated young men are employed but more women have tertiary credentials

Chart 2.2

Employment rates among young adults (25-34 year-olds) with tertiary education, by gender (2013)





## Small gap in unemployment among tertiary educated men and women

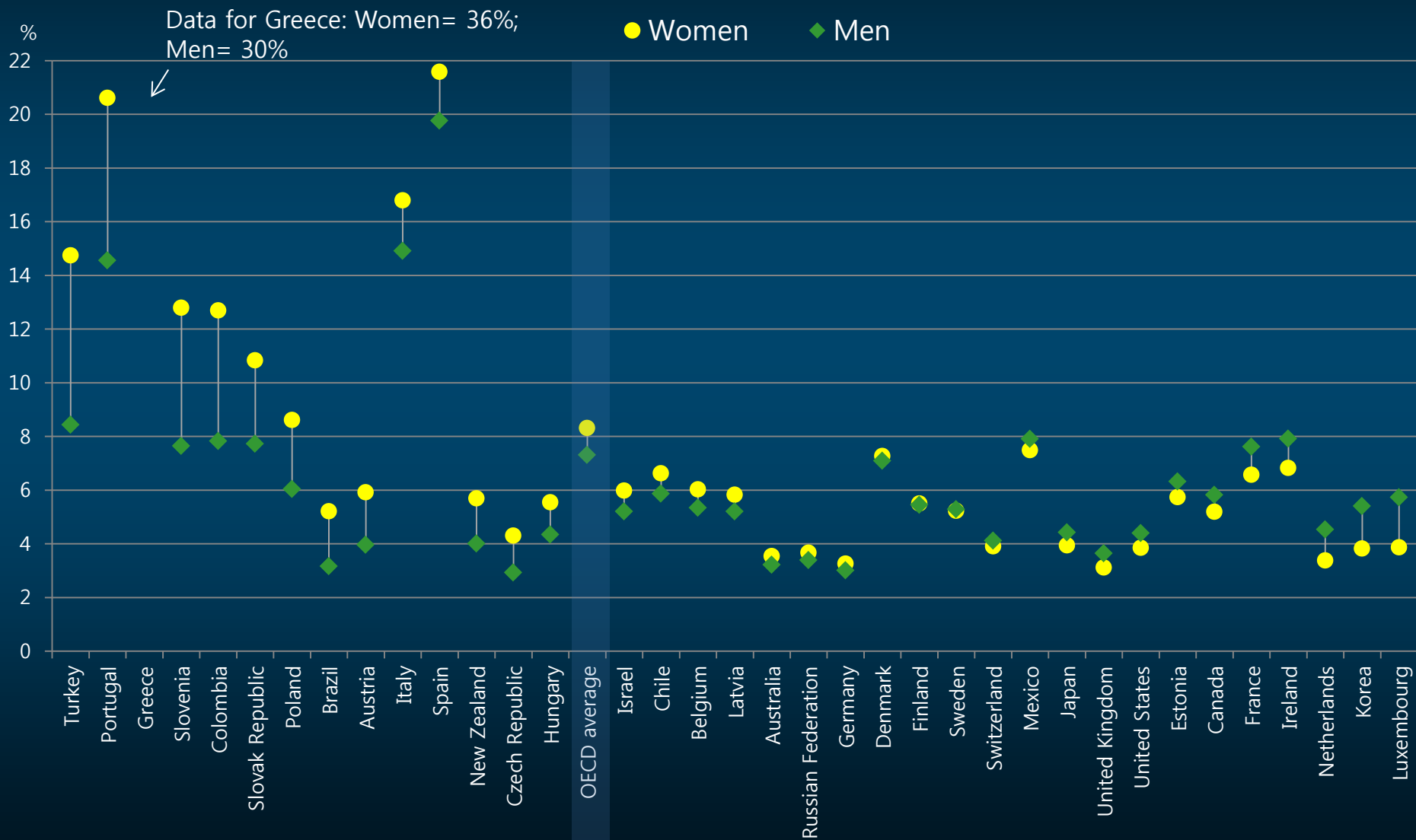
On average across OECD countries the gender gap in unemployment for tertiary educated young adults is very small: 7% of tertiary-educated men are unemployed versus 8% of tertiary educated women.

In 7 countries tertiary-educated women have lower unemployment rates than men, with a difference of over 2 percentage points: Colombia, Greece, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Turkey.

# Small gap in unemployment among tertiary educated men and women

Chart 2.5

Unemployment rates among young adults (25-34 year-olds) with tertiary education, by gender (2013)



## The gender gap widens among young adults with low qualification

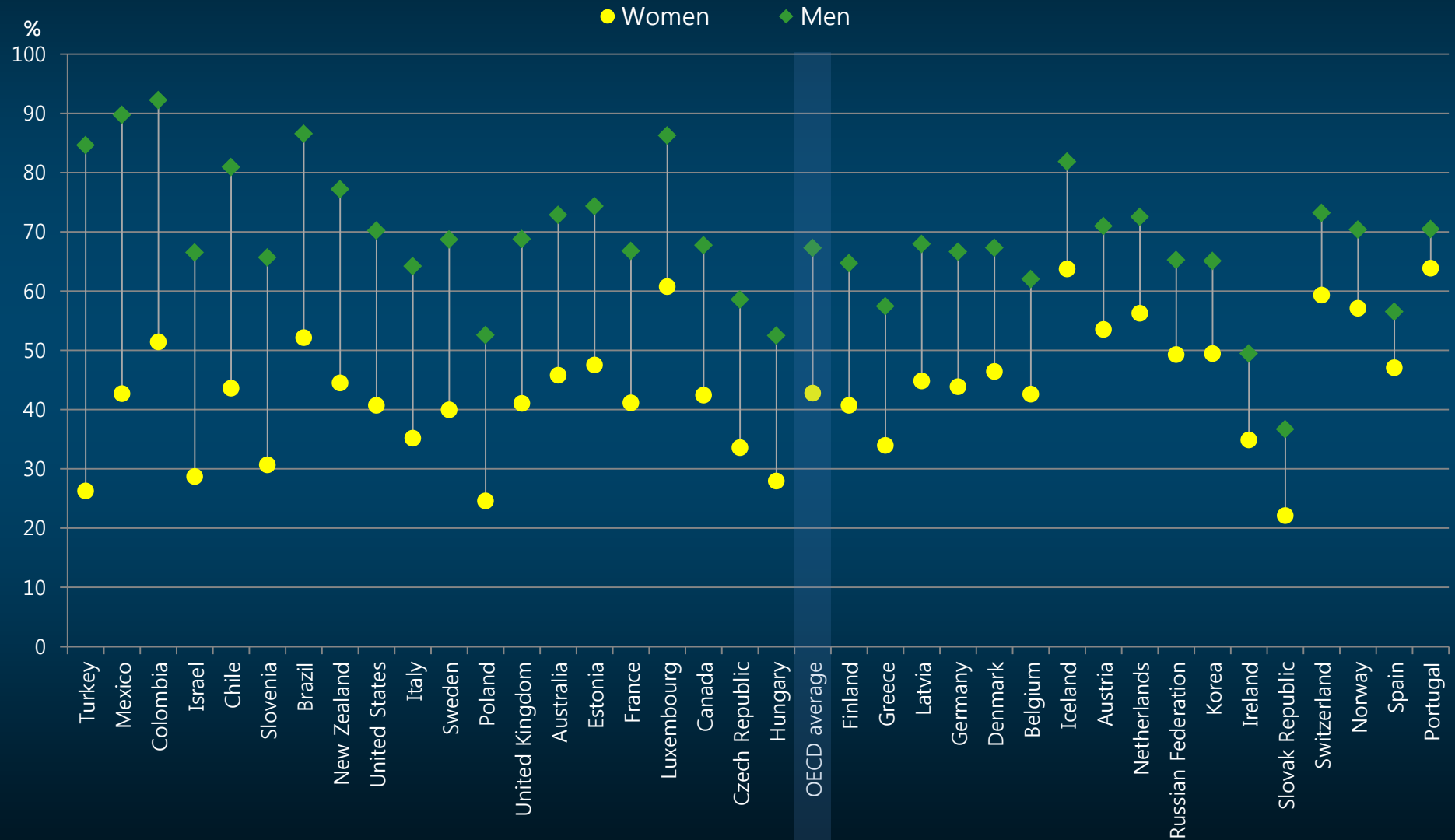
Across OECD countries, the gender gap is larger for young adults without an upper secondary education compared with young adults with a tertiary qualification: 67% of young men and 42% of young women without upper secondary education are employed.

The gender gap is over 40 percentage points in Colombia, Mexico and Turkey.

# The gender gap widens among young adults with low qualifications

Chart 2.3

Employment rates among young adults (25-34 year-olds) with attainment below upper secondary education, by gender (2013)



## Higher employment rates for vocational qualifications among upper secondary education

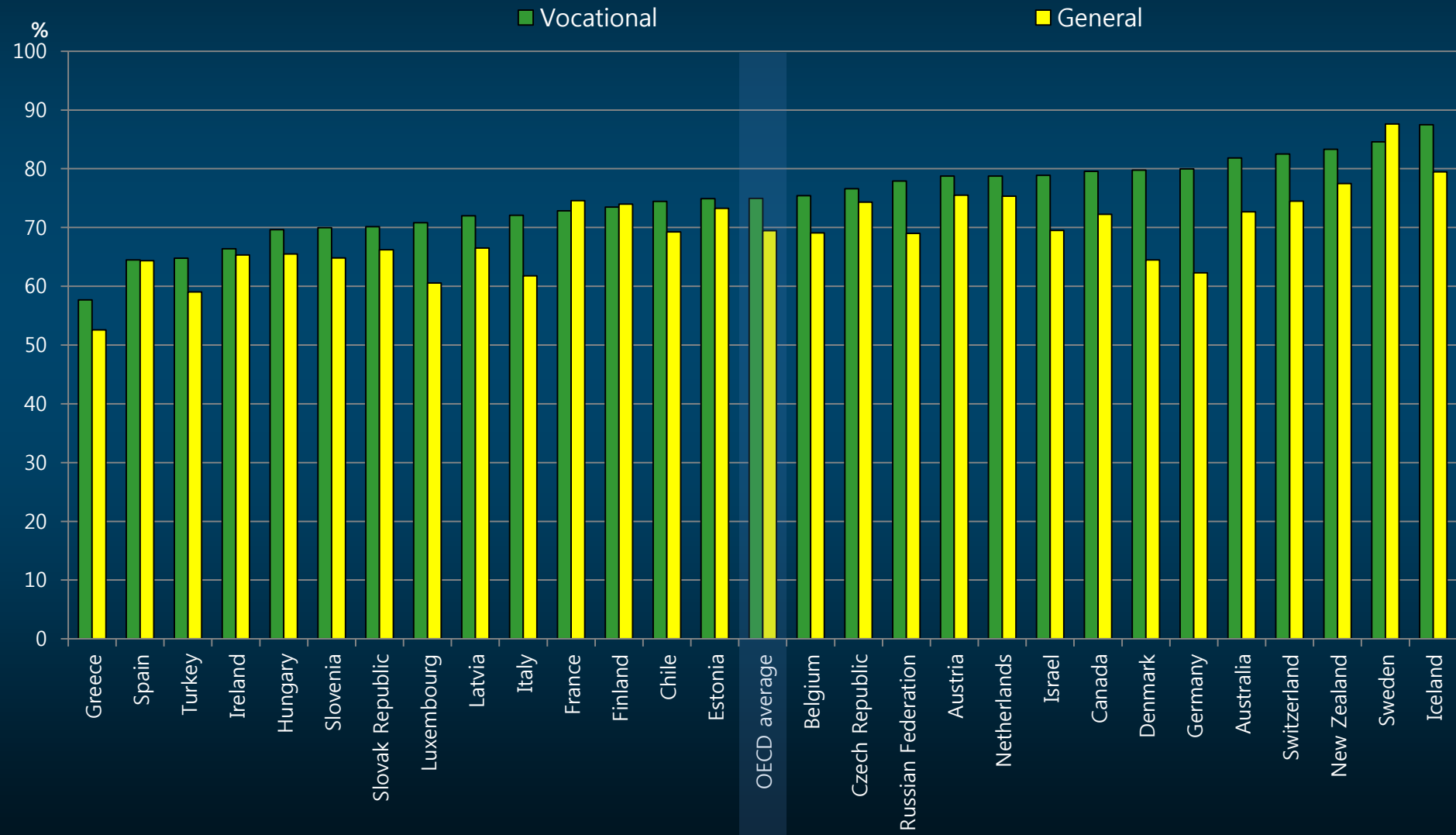
Across OECD countries, among 25-64 year-olds with upper secondary education as highest level of education the employment rate of adults with vocational qualifications was 75% on average, while it was 69% on average for those with general qualifications.

In Denmark and Germany employment rate for adults with a vocational upper secondary education is 15 percentage points or more above the employment rate for adults with a general upper secondary education.

# Higher employment rates for vocational qualifications among upper secondary education

Chart 2.4

Employment rates among adults (25-64 year-olds) with upper secondary education as highest level of education attained, by type of programme (2013)



# Chapter 3

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

## Almost one in five 20-24 year-olds is NEET

Among the 20-24 year-olds, 55% were not in education of which 26% were employed, 10% unemployed and 9% not looking for a job. So, about 19% can be seen as NEET (people neither employed nor in education or training).

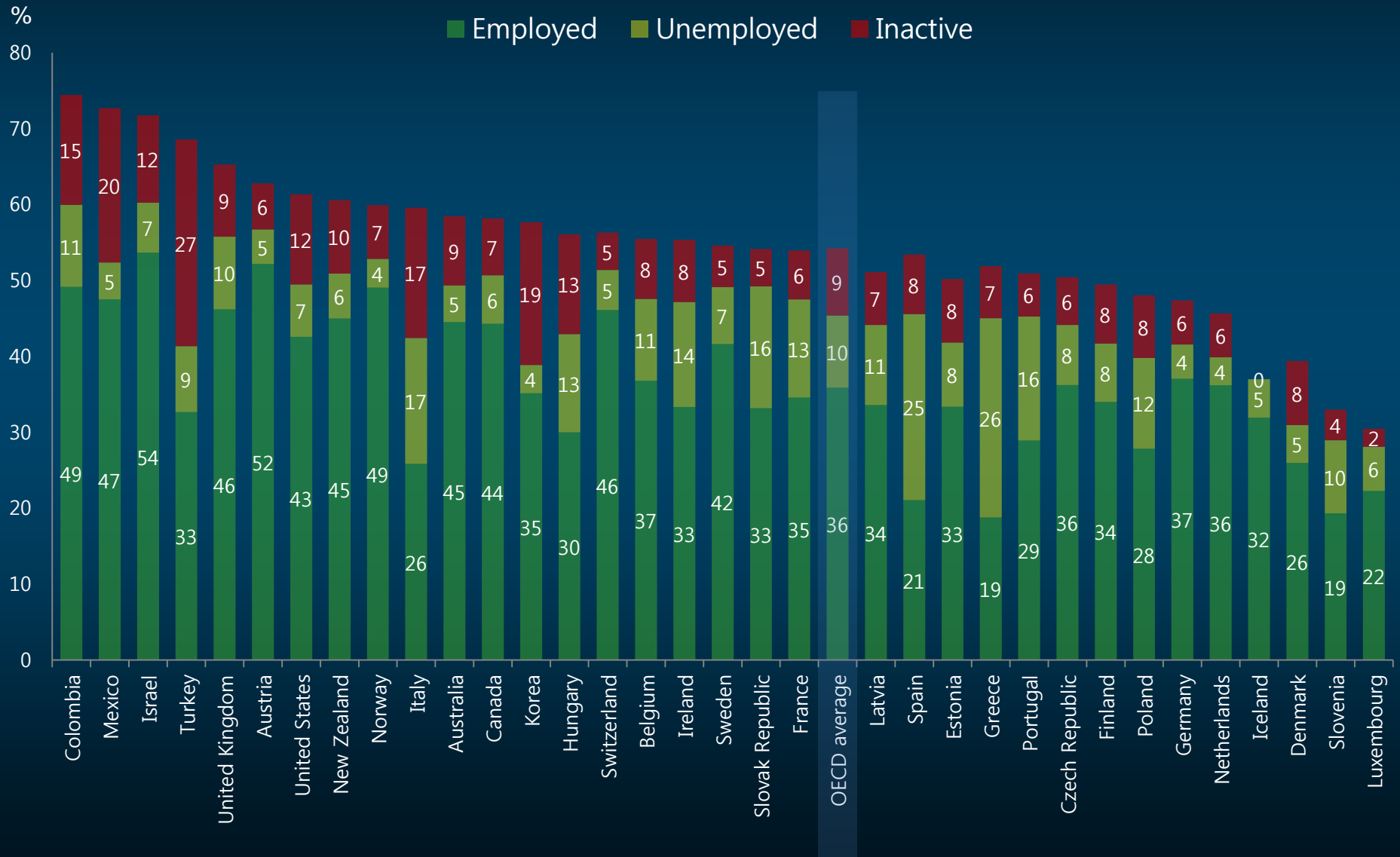
The NEET population is over 25% in 7 countries: Colombia, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Mexico, Spain and Turkey.



# Almost one in five 20-24 year-olds is NEET

Chart 3.1

Distribution of 20-24 year-olds not in education, by work status (2013)



## Employed 15-29 year-olds not in education are mostly working full time

Among the 15-29 year-olds who are not in education and are working, 68% were working 35 hours or more per week.

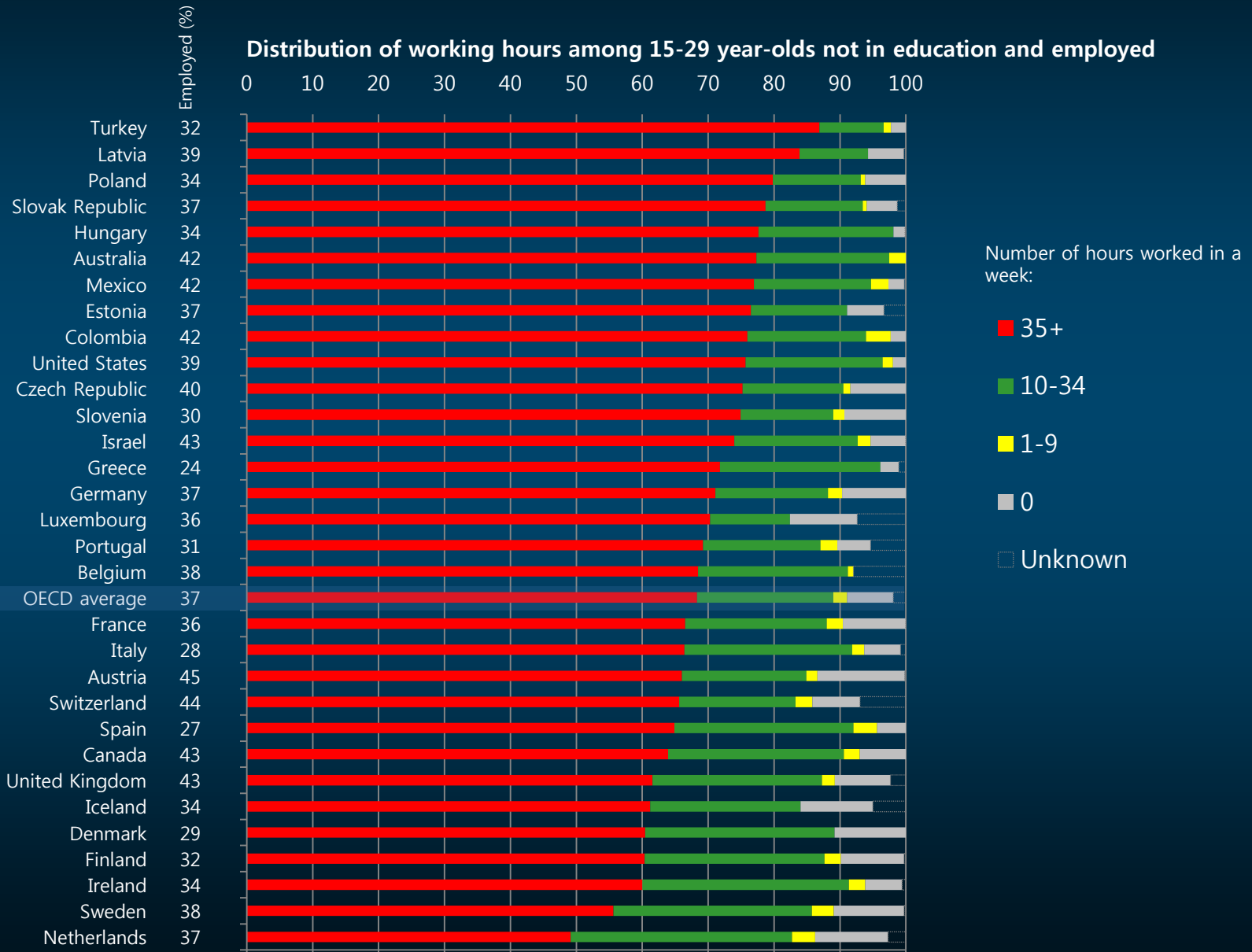
In Denmark, Finland, Ireland, the Netherlands and Sweden 60% or less young adults not studying but working are working 35 hours or more per week.

# Employed 15-29 year-olds not in education are mostly working full time

Chart 3.4

Number of hours worked in a week, by 15-29 year-olds not in education (2013)

Distribution of working hours among 15-29 year-olds not in education and employed



# Thank you

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[www.oecd.org/edu/eag-interim-report.htm](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag-interim-report.htm)

- The publication
- The methodologies
- The complete database

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and remember:

**Without data, you are just another person with an opinion**