

Education at a Glance 2009

OECD Indicators

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-2009-en>

ISBN 978-92-64-02475-5 (print)

ISBN 978-92-64-02476-2 (PDF)

© OECD 2009

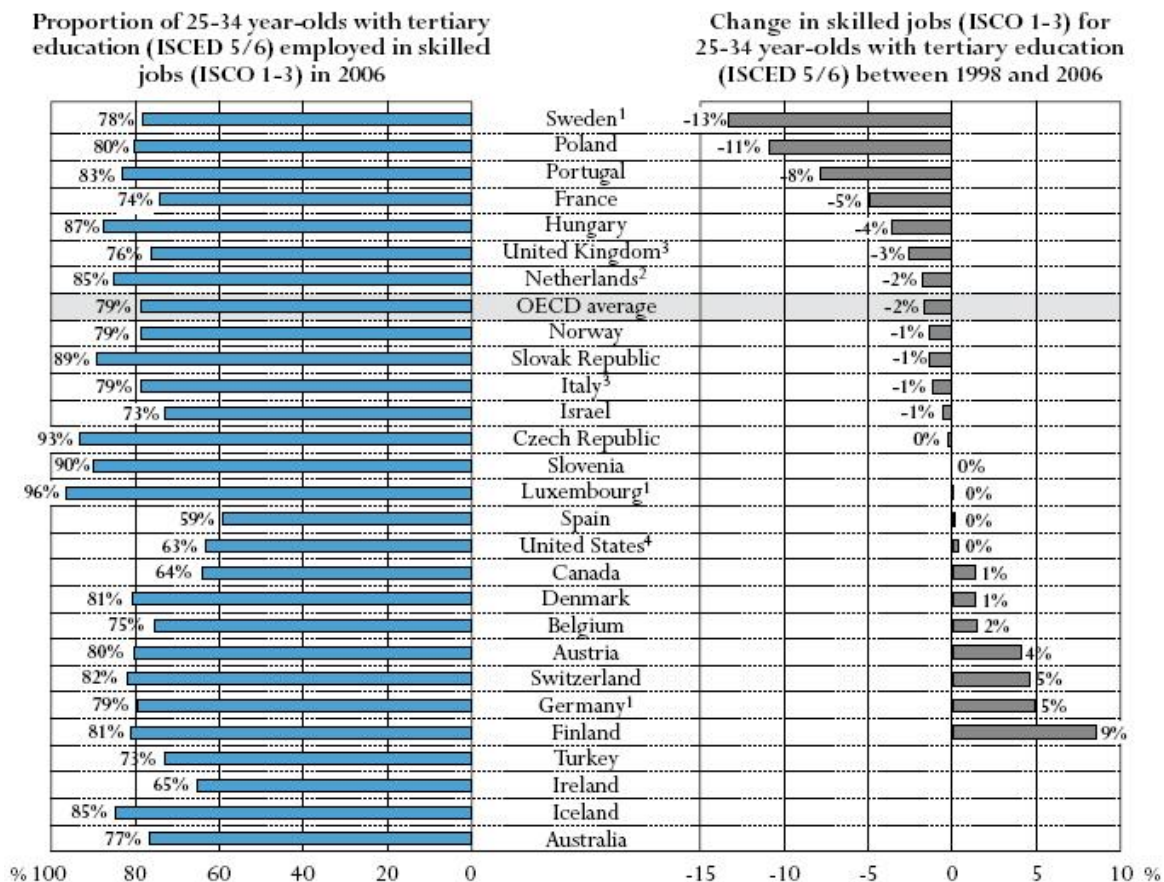
Revised version September 2009

The following list provides a description of the changes made to the publication since the original version was printed:

Page 33, Indicator A1, Chart A1.4.

Chart A1.4 has been replaced by the chart below. There has been a modification in the ranking of two countries. See also <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664024334566>

**Chart A1.4. Proportion of 25-34 year-olds with tertiary education employed in skilled jobs in 2006 and change in skilled jobs for 25-34 year-olds with tertiary education between 2006 and 1998**



Page 75, Indicator A3, Table A3.3

In the column Tertiary-type A programmes (second degree) / Adjusted graduation rate, Japan should list 5.1.

See also <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664042306054>.

The table below replaces Table A5.4a. See also <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664103188707>.

Table A5.4a.  
Indices of instrumental motivation and future-oriented motivation to learn science for strong performers  
and top performers

	Index of instrumental motivation to learn science					Index of future-oriented motivation to learn science						
	Strong performers		Top performers		Difference in the mean index between strong performers and top performers		Strong performers		Top performers		Difference in the mean index between strong performers and top performers	
	Mean index	S.E.	Mean index	S.E.	Dif.	S.E.	Mean index	S.E.	Mean index	S.E.	Dif.	S.E.
<b>OECD countries</b>												
Australia	0.31 (0.03)		0.65 (0.03)		-0.33 (0.05)		0.13 (0.02)		0.54 (0.03)		-0.41 (0.03)	
Austria	-0.33 (0.06)		-0.13 (0.07)		-0.20 (0.09)		-0.15 (0.05)		0.18 (0.07)		-0.33 (0.09)	
Belgium	-0.10 (0.03)		0.18 (0.04)		-0.29 (0.05)		0.19 (0.03)		0.62 (0.04)		-0.43 (0.05)	
Canada	0.46 (0.03)		0.79 (0.04)		-0.33 (0.04)		0.36 (0.02)		0.79 (0.03)		-0.44 (0.04)	
Czech Republic	-0.21 (0.04)		-0.02 (0.05)		-0.19 (0.05)		-0.09 (0.04)		0.16 (0.05)		-0.25 (0.05)	
Denmark	0.25 (0.04)		0.50 (0.08)		-0.24 (0.10)		0.10 (0.05)		0.51 (0.09)		-0.40 (0.12)	
Finland	-0.15 (0.03)		0.24 (0.03)		-0.39 (0.04)		-0.11 (0.03)		0.29 (0.04)		-0.39 (0.05)	
France	0.22 (0.03)		0.68 (0.05)		-0.46 (0.07)		0.28 (0.04)		0.83 (0.06)		-0.54 (0.08)	
Germany	-0.01 (0.04)		0.27 (0.05)		-0.27 (0.06)		-0.01 (0.04)		0.38 (0.06)		-0.38 (0.09)	
Greece	0.28 (0.06)		0.50 (0.11)		-0.22 (0.14)		0.43 (0.05)		0.81 (0.12)		-0.38 (0.13)	
Hungary	-0.07 (0.05)		0.23 (0.08)		-0.30 (0.09)		0.17 (0.04)		0.56 (0.09)		-0.39 (0.09)	
Iceland	0.49 (0.05)		0.86 (0.07)		-0.37 (0.09)		0.39 (0.04)		0.81 (0.08)		-0.42 (0.09)	
Ireland	0.42 (0.04)		0.71 (0.05)		-0.29 (0.07)		0.24 (0.04)		0.64 (0.06)		-0.39 (0.08)	
Italy	0.30 (0.03)		0.48 (0.05)		-0.17 (0.06)		0.39 (0.03)		0.69 (0.06)		-0.30 (0.06)	
Japan	-0.27 (0.03)		0.16 (0.04)		-0.42 (0.05)		-0.10 (0.03)		0.32 (0.04)		-0.42 (0.05)	
Korea	-0.06 (0.04)		0.23 (0.10)		-0.29 (0.09)		-0.05 (0.04)		0.33 (0.10)		-0.38 (0.08)	
Luxembourg	-0.02 (0.04)		0.27 (0.08)		-0.28 (0.09)		0.15 (0.04)		0.55 (0.08)		-0.39 (0.09)	
Mexico	0.60 (0.06)	c	c	c	c	c	0.66 (0.06)	c	c	c	c	c
Netherlands	-0.18 (0.04)		0.18 (0.05)		-0.36 (0.06)		-0.15 (0.03)		0.36 (0.05)		-0.52 (0.07)	
New Zealand	0.31 (0.04)		0.64 (0.04)		-0.33 (0.07)		0.14 (0.04)		0.56 (0.04)		-0.41 (0.05)	
Norway	0.09 (0.05)		0.44 (0.07)		-0.35 (0.10)		0.05 (0.04)		0.43 (0.07)		-0.38 (0.08)	
Poland	0.18 (0.04)		0.36 (0.05)		-0.18 (0.07)		0.21 (0.03)		0.44 (0.06)		-0.22 (0.07)	
Portugal	1.02 (0.04)		1.19 (0.09)		-0.18 (0.11)		0.73 (0.05)		1.16 (0.10)		-0.43 (0.11)	
Slovak Republic	-0.12 (0.04)		0.03 (0.06)		-0.16 (0.07)		0.18 (0.05)		0.34 (0.08)		-0.16 (0.11)	
Spain	0.44 (0.04)		0.79 (0.05)		-0.35 (0.06)		0.50 (0.03)		0.95 (0.05)		-0.45 (0.05)	
Sweden	0.17 (0.04)		0.62 (0.06)		-0.45 (0.07)		0.03 (0.03)		0.51 (0.05)		-0.48 (0.06)	
Switzerland	-0.12 (0.03)		0.26 (0.04)		-0.38 (0.05)		-0.06 (0.04)		0.46 (0.05)		-0.52 (0.07)	
Turkey	0.78 (0.08)	c	c	c	c	c	1.14 (0.09)	c	c	c	c	c
United Kingdom	0.30 (0.03)		0.64 (0.04)		-0.35 (0.05)		0.04 (0.04)		0.49 (0.04)		-0.45 (0.05)	
United States	0.44 (0.03)		0.65 (0.06)		-0.22 (0.07)		0.37 (0.04)		0.68 (0.06)		-0.31 (0.07)	
<b>OECD average</b>	<b>0.14 (0.01)</b>		<b>0.44 (0.01)</b>		<b>-0.30 (0.01)</b>		<b>0.16 (0.01)</b>		<b>0.55 (0.01)</b>		<b>-0.39 (0.01)</b>	
<b>Partner countries and economies</b>												
Argentina	0.44 (0.12)	c	c	c	c	c	0.43 (0.11)	c	c	c	c	c
Azerbaijan	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Brazil	0.50 (0.10)	c	c	c	c	c	0.47 (0.10)	c	c	c	c	c
Bulgaria	0.32 (0.05)		0.40 (0.10)		-0.08 (0.12)		0.36 (0.06)		0.47 (0.12)		-0.11 (0.13)	
Chile	0.72 (0.08)	c	c	c	c	c	0.56 (0.08)	c	c	c	c	c
Colombia	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Croatia	0.08 (0.04)		0.19 (0.07)		-0.12 (0.08)		0.31 (0.04)		0.52 (0.08)		-0.21 (0.08)	
Estonia	0.04 (0.03)		0.19 (0.04)		-0.14 (0.05)		-0.07 (0.03)		0.17 (0.04)		-0.23 (0.05)	
Hong Kong-China	0.22 (0.04)		0.48 (0.04)		-0.26 (0.05)		0.38 (0.04)		0.70 (0.03)		-0.32 (0.05)	
Indonesia	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Israel	-0.68 (0.06)		-0.87 (0.07)		0.19 (0.08)		0.60 (0.06)		0.86 (0.07)		-0.25 (0.09)	
Jordan	1.12 (0.05)	c	c	c	c	c	1.46 (0.06)	c	c	c	c	c
Kyrgyzstan	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Latvia	0.05 (0.04)		0.18 (0.08)		-0.13 (0.08)		0.00 (0.05)		0.23 (0.08)		-0.23 (0.09)	
Liechtenstein	-0.35 (0.13)		0.14 (0.16)		-0.48 (0.22)		-0.26 (0.11)		0.22 (0.20)		-0.47 (0.26)	
Lithuania	0.42 (0.04)		0.57 (0.07)		-0.15 (0.08)		0.24 (0.04)		0.46 (0.07)		-0.22 (0.07)	
Macao-China	0.54 (0.04)		0.76 (0.08)		-0.22 (0.09)		0.26 (0.03)		0.51 (0.07)		-0.25 (0.08)	
Montenegro	0.29 (0.11)	c	c	c	c	c	0.30 (0.13)	c	c	c	c	c
Qatar	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Romania	0.44 (0.09)	c	c	c	c	c	0.57 (0.07)	c	c	c	c	c
Russian Federation	0.11 (0.04)		0.18 (0.06)		-0.07 (0.07)		0.26 (0.04)		0.40 (0.07)		-0.14 (0.08)	
Serbia	0.14 (0.08)	c	c	c	c	c	0.45 (0.07)	c	c	c	c	c
Slovenia	0.09 (0.04)		0.28 (0.06)		-0.19 (0.08)		0.10 (0.04)		0.46 (0.06)		-0.35 (0.08)	
Chinese Taipei	0.35 (0.02)		0.56 (0.03)		-0.21 (0.04)		0.25 (0.02)		0.50 (0.04)		-0.25 (0.04)	
Thailand	1.07 (0.07)	c	c	c	c	c	1.09 (0.09)	c	c	c	c	c
Tunisia	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Uruguay	0.26 (0.06)	c	c	c	c	c	0.29 (0.07)	c	c	c	c	c

Note: Values that are statistically significant are indicated in bold.

Source: OECD, PISA 2006 Database.

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information on the abbreviations used in this table.


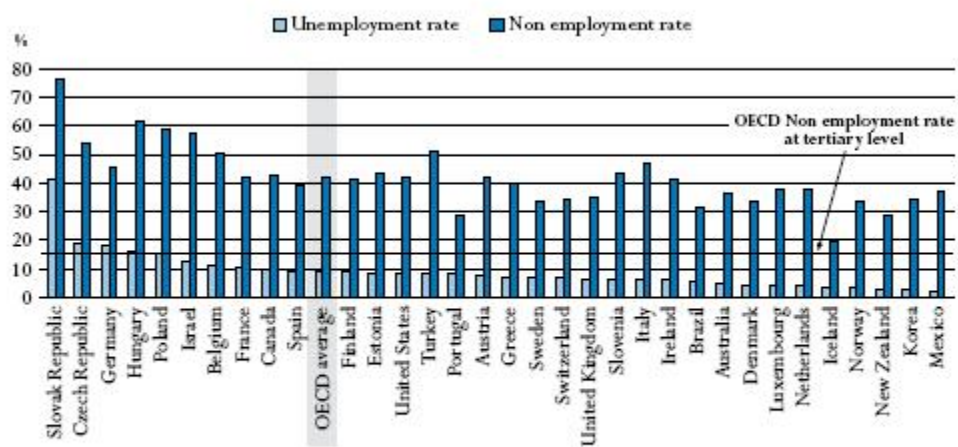
StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664103188707>

Chart A6.4 has been replaced by the chart below. There has been a modification in the ranking of two countries. See also <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664108032182>.

**Chart A6.4. Unemployment and non-employment<sup>1</sup> rates among 25-64 year-olds with below upper secondary education (2007)**

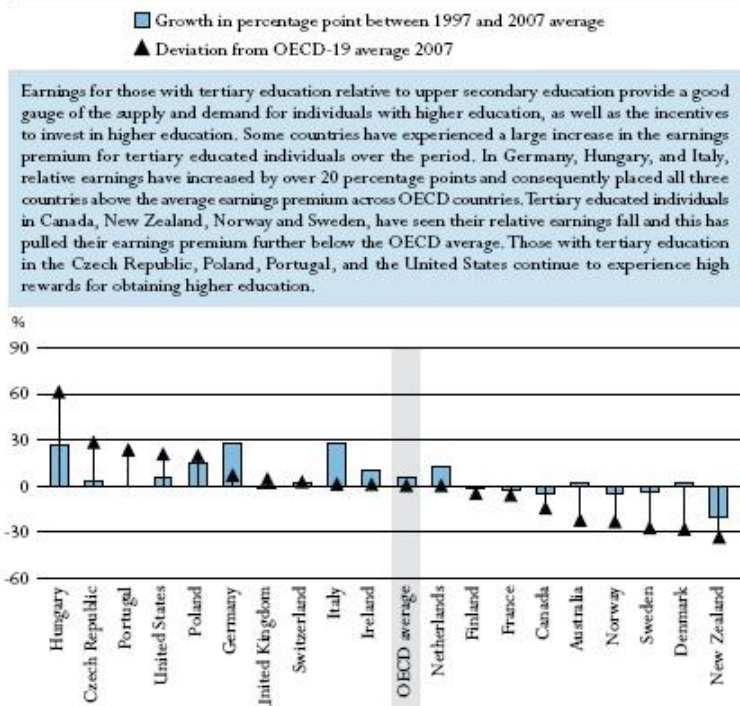


1. The non-employment refers to 1 minus the employment rate.  
 Countries are ranked in descending order of the unemployment rates of those who have completed below upper secondary education.  
 Source: OECD, Table A6.2a and Table A6.4a. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2009](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2009)).  
 StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664108032182>

**Pages 136, 139 and 141, Indicator A7, Charts A7.1, A7.2 (only males tertiary) and A7.3**

The data for Norway has been corrected in Charts A7.1-3. See <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664140647056> and note the three corrected graphics as follows:

**Chart A7.1. Average relative earnings growth at the tertiary level of education between 1997 and 2007 and average relative earnings at the tertiary level of education deviation from the OECD average (2007)**

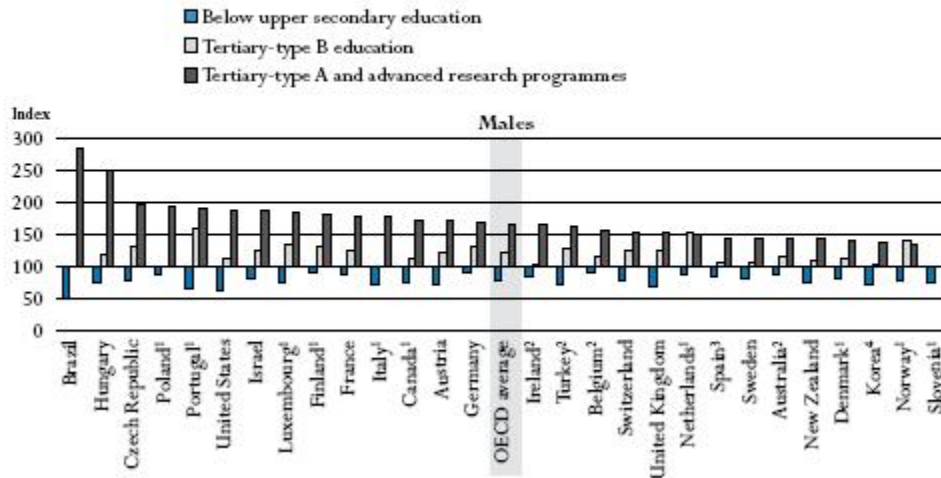


Earnings for those with tertiary education relative to upper secondary education provide a good gauge of the supply and demand for individuals with higher education, as well as the incentives to invest in higher education. Some countries have experienced a large increase in the earnings premium for tertiary educated individuals over the period. In Germany, Hungary, and Italy, relative earnings have increased by over 20 percentage points and consequently placed all three countries above the average earnings premium across OECD countries. Tertiary educated individuals in Canada, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden, have seen their relative earnings fall and this has pulled their earnings premium further below the OECD average. Those with tertiary education in the Czech Republic, Poland, Portugal, and the United States continue to experience high rewards for obtaining higher education.

Note: Difference between relative earnings at the tertiary level of education average for years 1997/1998/1999 and average for years 2005/2006/2007.  
 Difference between relative earnings at the tertiary level of education average for years 2005/2006/2007 for each country and the OECD average based on 19 countries with available data.  
 Countries are ranked in descending order of deviation from the OECD average.  
 Source: OECD, Table A7.2a. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2009](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2009)).  
 StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664140647056>

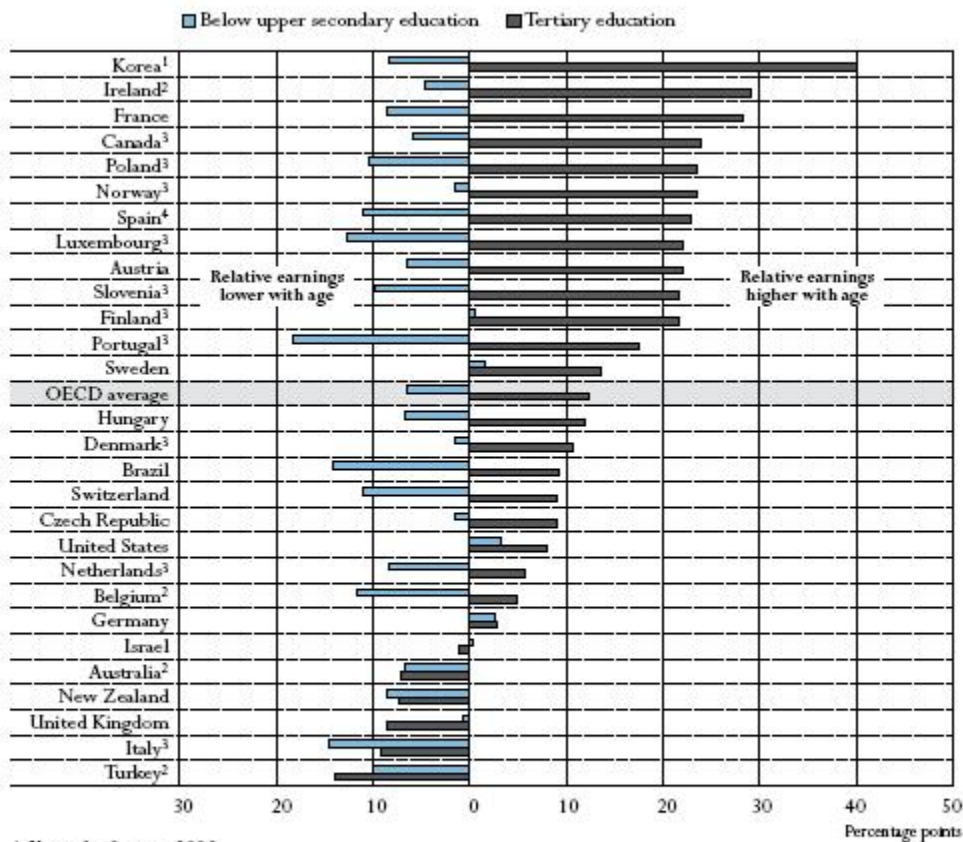
**Chart A7.2. Relative earnings from employment (2007 or latest available year)**

*By level of educational attainment and gender for 25-64 year-olds  
(upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education = 100) latest available year*



**Chart A7.3. Difference in relative earnings for the 55-64 year-olds and 25-64 year-olds (2007 or latest available year)**

*Earnings relative to upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education*



1. Year of reference 2003.

2. Year of reference 2005.

3. Year of reference 2006.

4. Year of reference 2004.

Countries are ranked in descending order of the difference in relative earnings for the 55-64 year-old population and total population (25-64 year-olds) at the tertiary level of education.

Source: OECD, Table A7.1a, See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2009](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2009)).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664140647056>

Page 144, Indicator A7, Table A7.1a

The table subtitle should read:


“By level of educational attainment and gender of 25-64 year-olds, 25-34 year-olds and 55-64 year-olds (upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education = 100)”

Page 145, Indicator A7, Table A7.1a (continued)

The data for Norway has been corrected. See the corrected table below and <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664140647056>:

Table A7.1a. (continued)  
**Relative earnings of the population with income from employment (2007 or latest available year)**  
*By level of educational attainment and gender of 25-64 year-olds, 25-34 year-olds and 55-64 year-olds*  
*(upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education = 100)*

			Below upper secondary education			Post-secondary non-tertiary education			Tertiary-type B education			Tertiary-type A and advanced research programmes			All tertiary education		
			25-64	25-34	55-64	25-64	25-34	55-64	25-64	25-34	55-64	25-64	25-34	55-64	25-64	25-34	55-64
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
OECD countries	Norway	2006 Males	79	76	77	116	109	123	139	124	142	133	106	153	134	107	151
		2006 Females	81	76	77	117	113	129	146	143	149	134	127	148	134	127	148
		2006 M+F	78	76	77	122	117	129	149	126	165	127	107	151	129	108	152
	Poland	2006 Males	86	85	79	114	110	119	m	m	m	194	169	216	194	169	216
		2006 Females	76	82	60	116	115	112	m	m	m	165	157	168	165	157	168
		2006 M+F	84	86	73	109	106	114	m	m	m	173	155	197	173	155	197
	Portugal	2006 Males	66	74	49	95	97	92	158	148	161	190	170	201	183	165	192
		2006 Females	67	73	51	105	109	105	152	150	147	178	173	194	173	169	179
		2006 M+F	68	76	50	99	103	95	155	148	157	182	168	206	177	164	194
	Spain	2004 Males	84	94	76	83	100	m	107	111	143	144	130	155	132	123	153
		2004 Females	78	86	64	95	103	177	97	106	120	156	154	170	141	139	162
		2004 M+F	85	94	74	89	104	133	104	108	138	144	135	158	132	126	155
	Sweden	2007 Males	83	79	83	123	85	125	106	97	113	144	117	159	135	113	147
		2007 Females	84	77	86	109	85	127	114	94	121	132	126	148	127	121	138
		2007 M+F	84	79	86	122	83	133	105	95	112	134	116	153	126	112	140
Switzerland	2007 Males	77	81	68	109	84	134	125	118	113	154	126	165	144	123	147	
	2007 Females	76	74	70	118	104	160	135	144	137	164	161	167	156	157	158	
	2007 M+F	75	78	64	113	91	149	140	132	133	168	140	185	159	138	168	
Turkey	2005 Males	72	77	60	m	m	m	128	154	121	162	178	133	153	171	129	
	2005 Females	43	37	49	m	m	m	131	93	m	162	150	307	154	133	307	
	2005 M+F	69	70	59	m	m	m	125	131	128	157	166	138	149	156	135	
United Kingdom	2007 Males	69	68	70	m	m	m	124	112	115	153	148	147	145	140	137	
	2007 Females	70	67	74	m	m	m	139	131	149	199	191	200	181	179	183	
	2007 M+F	70	72	70	m	m	m	127	116	123	169	160	161	157	151	148	
United States	2007 Males	63	69	69	111	108	106	113	119	112	188	171	188	180	165	181	
	2007 Females	61	59	59	109	106	114	120	121	112	173	169	171	167	165	165	
	2007 M+F	65	69	68	109	105	110	114	117	113	180	164	188	172	160	181	
OECD average	Males	79	83	74	108	102	113	123	119	122	167	145	181	156	139	168	
	Females	75	76	70	105	104	114	128	123	130	164	155	175	153	146	163	
	M+F	78	83	71	107	102	111	123	118	127	162	144	178	152	138	164	
Partne countries	Brazil	2007 Males	51	58	38	m	m	m	m	m	m	284	251	282	284	251	282
		2007 Females	44	50	32	m	m	m	m	m	m	270	268	261	270	268	261
		2007 M+F	51	58	37	m	m	m	m	m	m	268	248	277	268	248	277
	Israel	2007 Males	80	77	83	125	122	120	124	123	125	186	170	182	165	155	163
		2007 Females	67	55	76	138	159	173	117	120	111	174	176	177	155	161	151
		2007 M+F	83	79	83	127	130	132	115	115	112	172	160	175	153	147	152
	Slovenia	2006 Males	75	77	67	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	210	173	228
		2006 Females	72	77	54	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	188	169	192
		2006 M+F	74	79	64	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	193	162	215

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eaq2009](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eaq2009)).  
 Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.  
 SeatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664140647056>

Page 146, Indicator A7, Table A7.2a

For Norway, the 2006 data for tertiary should read “129”. See also <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664140647056>.

## Page 147, Indicator A7, Table A7.2b

For Norway, the 2006 data for tertiary should read “134”. See also <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664140647056>.

## Page 170, Indicator A9, Chart A9.1

The third line of the note should read “ranked by ascending order”. See also <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664176010158>.

## Pages 180-181, Indicator A9, Tables A9.1-4

The column headings should read “Difference in outcome between below upper secondary and upper secondary” to “Difference in outcome from below upper secondary to upper secondary”, and “Difference in outcome between upper secondary and tertiary” to “Difference in outcome from upper secondary to tertiary”. See also <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664176010158>.

## Page 277, Indicator B7, Box 7.1

The fourth line of the fourth paragraph should read “*Education at a Glance 2008*”.

## Page 316, Indicator C2, Box C2.2

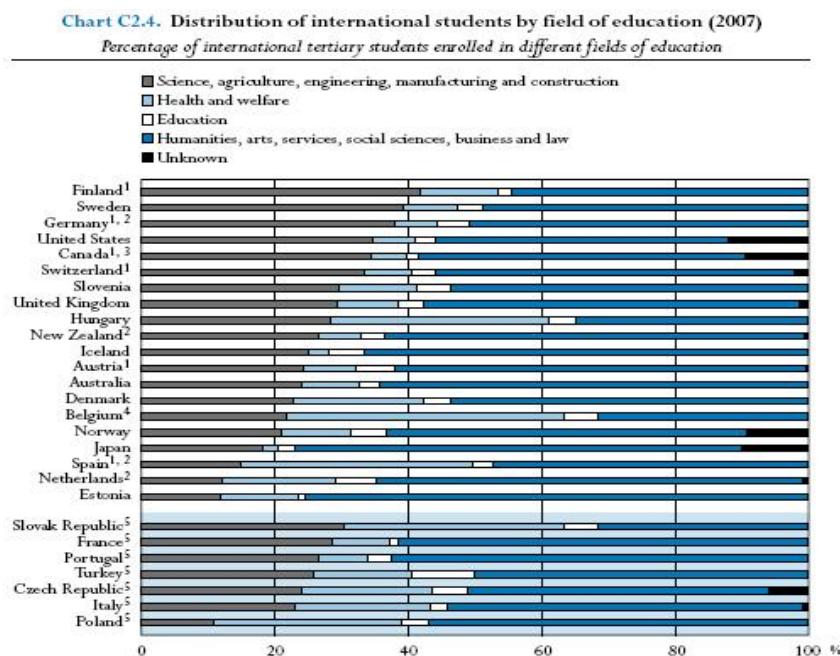
“Portugal” should be removed from the list of countries in the category “No or nearly no programme offered in English”.

## Page 321, Indicator C2

The data for Germany has been corrected. As a result, the third line of the third complete paragraph should read “Germany (21.5%)”.

## Page 322, Indicator C2, Chart C2.4

The data for Germany has been corrected in Chart C2.4. See the corrected graphic below and <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664653153762>:



1. Excludes tertiary-type B programmes.

2. Excludes advanced research programmes.

3. Year of reference 2006.

4. Excludes data for social advancement education.

5. Distribution of foreign students by field of education. These data are not comparable with data on international students and are therefore presented separately.

Countries are ranked in descending order of the proportion of international students enrolled in sciences, agriculture, engineering, manufacturing and construction.

Source: OECD, Table C2.5. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2009](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2009)).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664653153762>

The data for Germany has been corrected. Note the corrected table below and see also <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664653153762>:

Table C2.5.  
Distribution of international and foreign students in tertiary education, by field of education (2007)

	Agriculture	Education	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	Health and welfare	Humanities and arts	Sciences	Services	Social sciences, business and law	Not known or unspecified	Total all fields of education	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
<b>International students by field of education</b>											
<b>OECD countries</b>	Australia <sup>1</sup>	0.8	3.0	10.5	8.6	7.1	12.8	1.6	55.6	n	100
	Austria <sup>1,2</sup>	2.1	6.0	11.8	7.7	12.9	10.5	1.5	37.1	0.4	100
	Belgium <sup>1,3</sup>	8.3	4.9	7.1	41.8	14.1	6.2	2.2	15.3	0.1	100
	Canada <sup>1,2,4</sup>	1.1	1.6	14.9	5.3	8.2	18.5	1.2	39.7	9.4	100
	Denmark <sup>1</sup>	2.1	4.1	13.5	19.6	17.9	7.1	0.7	35.0	n	100
	Finland <sup>2,5</sup>	1.9	2.0	30.0	11.6	15.1	10.0	3.9	25.6	n	100
	Germany <sup>2,5,6</sup>	1.5	4.9	19.5	6.3	21.5	17.0	1.7	27.6	0.1	100
	Greece	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Hungary <sup>1</sup>	11.1	4.2	9.0	32.7	10.6	8.2	2.6	21.5	n	100
	Iceland <sup>2</sup>	1.1	5.2	6.0	2.9	42.9	18.0	1.3	12.5	n	100
	Ireland	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Japan <sup>1</sup>	2.4	2.5	14.6	2.3	15.4	1.2	2.0	39.7	9.9	100
	Korea	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Luxembourg	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Mexico	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Netherlands <sup>6</sup>	1.5	6.2	5.2	16.8	12.8	5.5	5.8	45.4	0.7	100
	New Zealand <sup>1,4</sup>	1.2	3.3	7.2	6.3	14.6	18.2	2.8	45.7	0.6	100
	Norway <sup>1</sup>	1.3	5.3	4.7	10.4	16.9	15.0	3.6	33.6	9.3	100
	Spain <sup>1,2,4</sup>	1.2	2.9	6.8	34.7	12.7	7.0	3.3	31.3	n	100
	Sweden <sup>1</sup>	1.0	3.8	23.6	8.1	16.0	14.7	1.8	30.7	0.2	100
	Switzerland <sup>2,5</sup>	0.9	3.6	16.0	7.1	17.4	16.7	2.1	34.2	2.2	100
	United Kingdom <sup>1</sup>	0.8	3.8	14.7	9.2	14.3	13.9	1.3	40.8	1.3	100
	United States <sup>1</sup>	0.3	3.0	15.6	6.5	11.0	18.7	1.8	31.0	12.0	100
<b>Partner countries</b>	Brazil	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Chile	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Estonia <sup>1</sup>	7.0	0.8	0.9	11.8	17.8	3.8	0.7	57.0	n	100
	Israel	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Russian Federation	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Slovenia <sup>1</sup>	2.1	5.1	16.7	11.5	21.3	10.9	3.3	29.0	n	100
<b>Foreign students by field of education</b>											
<b>OECD countries</b>	Czech Republic <sup>7</sup>	2.5	5.2	11.1	19.5	8.1	10.6	1.7	35.5	6.0	100
	France <sup>7</sup>	0.2	1.1	12.6	8.7	20.1	15.8	1.5	39.8	0.1	100
	Italy <sup>7</sup>	2.0	2.3	14.5	20.4	19.9	6.6	1.7	31.8	0.9	100
	Poland <sup>7</sup>	0.5	4.2	4.6	28.2	18.3	5.6	3.4	35.2	n	100
	Portugal <sup>7</sup>	1.0	3.6	18.3	7.3	8.5	7.3	5.0	49.1	n	100
	Slovak Republic <sup>7</sup>	11.6	5.1	12.4	33.0	14.6	6.3	4.5	12.4	a	100
	Turkey <sup>7</sup>	2.4	9.5	14.6	14.7	10.1	8.8	3.2	36.8	n	100

1. International students are defined on the basis of their country of residence.

2. Excludes tertiary-type B programmes.

3. Excludes data for social advancement education.

4. Reference year 2006.

5. International students are defined on the basis of their country of prior education.


6. Excludes advanced research programmes.

7. Foreign students are defined on the basis of their country of citizenship; these data are not comparable with data on international students and

are therefore presented separately in the table and chart.

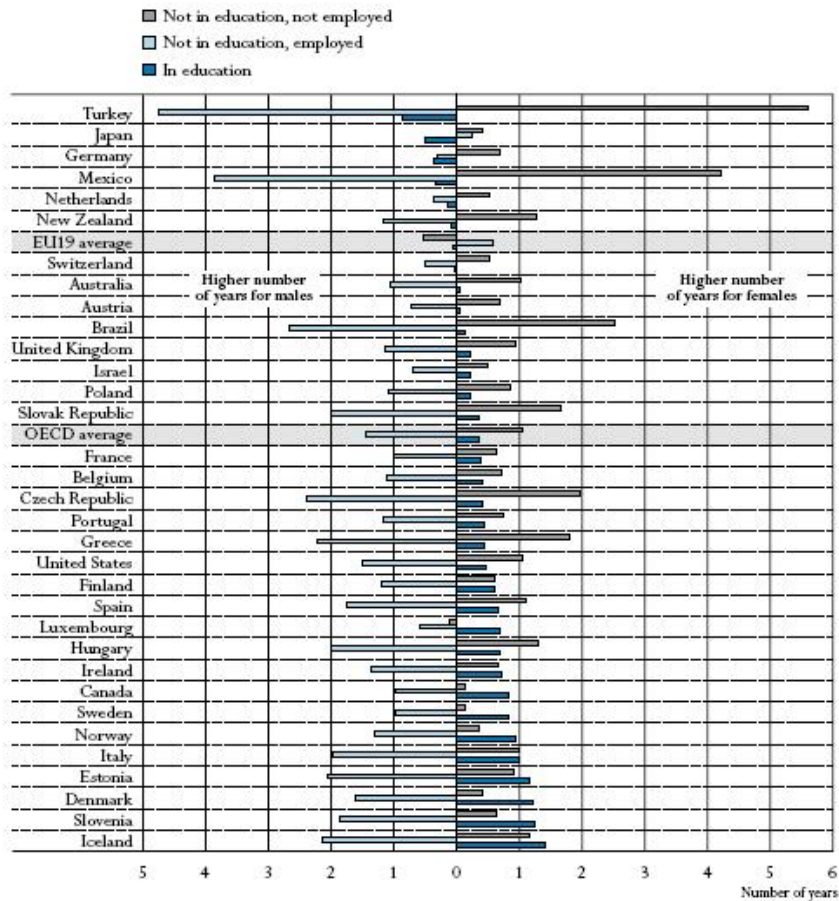
Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/asp2009](http://www.oecd.org/edu/asp2009)).

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

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664653153762>

The data for the United Kingdom has been corrected. See <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664770480457> and the corrected graphics below:

**Chart C3.2. Gender difference in expected years in education and not in education for 15-29 year-olds (2007)**

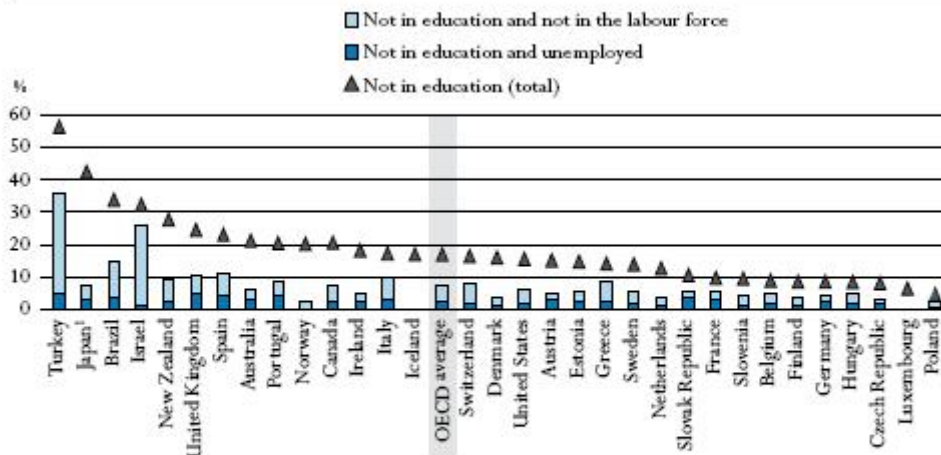


Countries are ranked in descending order of the difference between females and males in expected years in education of the 15-29 year-olds.

Source: OECD, Table C3.1a, See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2009](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2009)).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664770480457>

**Chart C3.3. Percentage of 15-19 year-olds not in education and unemployed or not in the labour force (2007)**



Note: Missing bars refer to cells below reliability thresholds.

1. Japan refers to 15-24 year-olds.

Countries are ranked in descending order of the percentage of 15-19 year-olds not in education.

Source: OECD, Table C3.2a, See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2009](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2009)).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664770480457>



The data for the United Kingdom has been corrected. See <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664770480457> and the corrected tables follow:

Table C3.1a. (continued)  
Expected years in education and not in education for 15-29 year-olds (2007)  
By gender and work status

		Expected years in education			Expected years not in education				
		Not employed	Employed (including work study programmes)	Sub-total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Sub-total	
									(1)
OECD countries	Norway	Males	4.4	1.8	6.2	7.9	0.3	0.6	8.8
	Females	4.1	3.0	7.1	6.6	0.3	1.0	7.9	
	M+F	4.3	2.4	6.7	7.2	0.3	0.8	8.3	
	Poland	Males	6.4	1.5	7.9	5.2	1.2	0.7	7.1
	Females	6.9	1.3	8.1	4.1	1.0	1.8	6.9	
	M+F	6.6	1.4	8.0	4.6	1.1	1.2	7.0	
	Portugal	Males	5.1	0.6	5.7	7.7	1.0	0.6	9.3
	Females	5.6	0.5	6.1	6.5	1.3	1.1	8.9	
	M+F	5.3	0.5	5.9	7.1	1.2	0.8	9.1	
	Slovak Republic	Males	4.9	1.0	5.9	7.3	1.3	0.4	9.1
	Females	5.3	0.9	6.3	5.3	1.1	2.4	8.7	
	M+F	5.1	1.0	6.1	6.3	1.2	1.4	8.9	
	Spain	Males	4.3	0.8	5.1	8.1	0.9	0.9	9.9
	Females	4.9	0.9	5.8	6.3	1.1	1.8	9.2	
	M+F	4.6	0.9	5.4	7.2	1.0	1.3	9.6	
	Sweden	Males	5.9	1.2	7.1	6.5	0.8	0.6	7.9
	Females	6.1	1.8	8.0	5.5	0.6	0.9	7.0	
	M+F	6.0	1.5	7.5	6.0	0.7	0.7	7.5	
	Switzerland	Males	2.7	4.2	6.8	6.9	0.5	0.8	8.2
	Females	3.2	3.6	6.8	6.4	0.6	1.2	8.2	
	M+F	2.9	3.9	6.8	6.6	0.5	1.0	8.2	
Turkey	Males	3.1	0.6	3.8	7.9	1.5	1.9	11.2	
Females	2.6	0.3	2.9	3.1	0.6	8.3	12.1		
M+F	2.8	0.5	3.3	5.5	1.1	5.1	11.7		
United Kingdom	Males	3.8	2.1	5.9	7.3	0.9	0.8	9.1	
Females	3.8	2.4	6.1	6.2	0.6	2.1	8.9		
M+F	3.8	2.2	6.0	6.7	0.8	1.5	9.0		
United States	Males	4.3	2.2	6.5	7.1	0.7	0.8	8.5	
Females	4.2	2.7	6.9	5.6	0.4	2.0	8.1		
M+F	4.3	2.5	6.7	6.3	0.6	1.4	8.3		
OECD average	Males	4.6	1.9	6.5	6.9	0.8	0.7	8.3	
Females	4.9	2.0	6.9	5.4	0.7	1.9	7.9		
M+F	4.7	2.0	6.7	6.1	0.7	1.3	8.1		
EU 19 average	Males	5.1	1.6	6.7	6.8	0.9	0.6	8.3	
Females	5.5	1.7	7.2	5.5	0.8	1.6	7.8		
M+F	5.3	1.6	6.9	6.2	0.8	1.1	8.1		
Partner countries	Brazil	Males	2.7	2.5	5.2	8.1	0.7	1.0	9.8
	Females	3.3	2.0	5.3	5.4	1.1	3.1	9.7	
	M+F	3.0	2.2	5.3	6.7	0.9	2.0	9.7	
	Estonia	Males	5.4	1.2	6.6	6.9	0.7	0.8	8.4
	Females	6.5	1.3	7.8	4.8	0.4	2.0	7.2	
	M+F	5.9	1.3	7.2	5.8	0.6	1.4	7.8	
	Israel	Males	4.7	1.4	6.0	4.7	0.5	3.7	9.0
	Females	4.5	1.8	6.3	4.0	0.7	4.0	8.7	
	M+F	4.6	1.6	6.1	4.4	0.6	3.8	8.9	
	Slovenia	Males	5.5	2.4	7.9	5.9	0.6	0.6	7.1
	Females	6.6	2.5	9.1	4.1	0.8	1.0	5.9	
	M+F	6.0	2.4	8.5	5.0	0.7	0.8	6.5	

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

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2009](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2009)).


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664770480457>

Table C3.2a. (continued)  
 Percentage of the youth population in education and not in education (2007)  
 By age group and work status

	Age group	In education					Not in education				Total in education and not in education	
		Students in work-study programmes <sup>1</sup>	Other employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Sub-total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Sub-total		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		(10)
OECD countries	Norway	15-19	a	24.3	3.6	52.7	80.6	15.8	c	2.6	19.4	100
		20-24	a	18.0	c	18.7	37.7	53.6	2.9	5.8	62.3	100
		25-29	a	5.3	c	6.4	12.2	77.4	2.1	8.3	87.8	100
	Poland	15-19	a	3.9	0.8	91.1	95.9	1.7	1.0	1.5	4.1	100
		20-24	a	15.6	3.9	36.9	56.4	25.2	10.2	8.1	43.6	100
		25-29	a	8.1	0.9	3.8	12.8	62.9	9.9	14.4	87.1	100
	Portugal	15-19	a	1.4	c	78.8	80.4	11.1	4.3	4.2	19.6	100
		20-24	a	4.0	1.1	30.4	35.5	49.3	9.2	6.0	64.5	100
		25-29	a	4.5	1.4	6.2	12.1	72.4	9.1	6.4	87.9	100
	Slovak Republic	15-19	12.0	c	c	78.0	90.2	4.4	3.6	1.8	9.8	100
		20-24	0.9	3.4	c	24.7	29.4	50.7	10.7	9.2	70.6	100
		25-29	a	3.3	c	3.3	6.8	68.0	9.6	15.6	93.2	100
	Spain	15-19	a	3.7	1.4	72.7	77.8	11.3	4.3	6.6	22.2	100
		20-24	a	8.0	1.7	24.8	34.5	48.2	8.4	8.9	65.5	100
		25-29	a	5.3	0.8	4.0	10.0	72.4	7.3	10.3	90.0	100
Sweden	15-19	a	10.4	7.1	69.4	86.9	7.7	2.2	3.3	13.1	100	
	20-24	a	11.4	3.7	24.5	39.6	47.3	6.9	6.2	60.4	100	
	25-29	a	8.7	1.9	9.6	20.1	69.2	5.2	5.4	79.8	100	
Switzerland	15-19	35.6	6.8	2.0	39.9	84.4	7.5	1.7	6.5	15.6	100	
	20-24	10.6	16.1	c	13.7	41.0	48.6	5.2	5.2	59.0	100	
	25-29	1.5	8.4	c	2.6	12.9	75.2	3.9	8.0	87.1	100	
Turkey	15-19	a	2.7	0.4	41.5	44.6	19.3	4.8	31.3	55.4	100	
	20-24	a	4.6	1.2	11.8	17.6	36.7	9.1	36.6	82.4	100	
	25-29	a	2.7	0.4	1.5	4.7	53.5	7.4	34.4	95.3	100	
United Kingdom	15-19	3.4	16.8	4.0	52.1	76.2	13.0	5.1	5.6	23.8	100	
	20-24	2.7	12.2	1.5	13.2	29.7	52.3	6.6	11.5	70.3	100	
	25-29	1.0	8.0	0.3	3.4	12.7	71.1	3.9	12.3	87.3	100	
United States	15-19	a	20.7	3.0	61.5	85.2	8.5	2.0	4.3	14.8	100	
	20-24	a	19.7	1.2	14.8	35.7	48.1	5.3	11.0	64.3	100	
	25-29	a	8.7	c	3.4	12.4	70.7	3.8	13.1	87.6	100	
OECD average	15-19		14.5	3.0	62.7	84.3	8.6	2.7	4.7	15.7	100	
	20-24		13.9	1.7	25.8	41.0	42.9	6.5	8.5	59.0	100	
	25-29		8.0	0.8	5.5	14.0	68.9	5.9	11.3	86.0	100	
EU19 average	15-19		10.4	2.9	71.8	87.7	6.6	2.6	3.3	12.2	100	
	20-24		11.5	1.9	30.2	42.2	41.5	7.1	7.2	57.8	100	
	25-29		7.3	0.8	5.8	13.6	69.2	6.6	10.6	86.4	100	
Partner countries	Brazil	15-19	a	21.0	6.7	39.4	67.0	18.3	4.1	10.6	33.0	100
		20-24	a	14.9	2.4	7.3	24.6	51.0	8.2	15.2	75.4	100
		25-29	a	8.8	1.1	2.2	12.2	66.0	6.6	15.2	87.8	100
	Estonia	15-19	a	21.0	6.7	39.4	86.0	18.3	4.1	10.6	14.0	100
		20-24	a	14.1	c	30.4	45.4	39.3	4.4	10.9	54.6	100
		25-29	a	8.0	0.0	2.1	10.1	71.4	4.6	13.8	89.9	100
	Israel	15-19	a	21.0	6.7	39.4	68.5	18.3	4.1	10.6	31.5	100
		20-24	a	11.4	1.1	16.0	28.5	31.9	7.1	32.5	71.5	100
		25-29	a	16.5	0.9	7.1	24.5	52.0	3.9	19.6	75.5	100
	Slovenia	15-19	a	7.2	0.4	83.6	91.2	4.5	1.1	3.2	8.8	100
		20-24	a	23.1	2.4	33.2	58.7	30.9	4.5	5.9	41.3	100
		25-29	a	16.8	1.3	7.9	26.1	59.5	8.1	6.3	73.9	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/eag2009/](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2009/)).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664770480457>

Table C3.3. (continued)  
Percentage of the cohort population not in education and unemployed (2007)  
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	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
OECD countries	Norway	Males	c	c	c	c	c	1.3	0.0	c	c	c	1.9	2.1
		Females	c	c	c	c	c	1.4	c	c	c	c	2.4	1.8
		M+F	c	c	c	c	c	1.3	c	c	c	c	2.9	2.1
		Males	0.6	20.8	19.5	7.1	10.0	10.7	9.3	8.5	1.2	11.1	10.8	7.9
		Females	c	13.2	7.4	5.7	8.9	10.6	9.5	6.9	0.8	9.3	8.9	6.6
		M+F	0.3	17.9	14.3	6.3	9.4	10.6	9.5	7.5	1.0	10.2	9.9	7.3
		Males	4.7	10.3	7.7	c	4.2	4.6	c	8.9	4.7	8.4	7.1	6.9
		Females	3.4	13.2	12.0	c	5.8	8.9	19.0	11.9	3.9	10.0	11.1	8.7
		M+F	4.0	11.5	9.5	6.3	5.1	6.7	19.9	10.8	4.3	9.2	9.1	7.8
		Males	2.8	37.5	48.1	15.7	10.2	8.1	c	c	4.2	12.6	10.1	9.0
		Females	1.7	14.3	33.5	11.1	7.7	8.9	c	c	3.0	8.7	9.1	7.0
		M+F	2.3	25.6	41.4	13.2	9.0	8.5	c	4.2	3.6	10.7	9.6	8.0
		Males	4.1	10.2	7.7	5.6	4.4	5.4	5.2	5.9	4.2	7.1	6.5	6.1
		Females	4.6	14.4	11.3	3.1	7.4	6.8	7.4	6.9	4.4	9.7	8.2	7.6
		M+F	4.3	11.9	9.2	4.2	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.4	4.3	8.4	7.3	6.8
		Males	c	c	c	c	8.6	4.4	c	c	2.3	7.9	5.2	5.0
		Females	c	c	c	c	7.0	6.1	c	c	2.0	5.9	5.3	4.3
		M+F	c	12.8	12.7	9.6	7.9	5.1	c	3.6	2.2	6.9	5.2	4.7
	Males	c	c	c	c	4.2	c	c	c	c	5.0	3.3	3.4	
	Females	c	c	c	c	4.7	4.6	c	c	c	5.4	4.5	3.8	
	M+F	1.6	8.3	c	c	4.4	3.6	c	3.5	1.7	5.2	3.9	3.6	
	Males	6.2	15.0	11.4	7.5	9.3	8.9	18.1	10.0	6.7	12.8	10.4	9.7	
	Females	1.5	2.4	1.7	6.4	7.6	7.3	20.3	11.2	2.8	5.9	4.2	4.3	
	M+F	3.9	7.5	6.2	7.0	8.6	8.3	19.3	10.5	4.8	9.1	7.4	7.0	
	Males	8.0	14.2	8.3	4.1	6.1	4.8	4.8	c	6.4	7.9	4.5	6.3	
	Females	4.0	9.4	5.4	3.4	4.2	3.5	4.2	1.6	3.7	5.3	3.2	4.1	
	M+F	6.2	11.8	6.9	3.7	5.1	4.1	4.5	1.6	5.1	6.6	3.9	5.2	
	Males	1.1	10.1	5.7	6.0	5.9	6.0	4.8	c	2.4	6.3	4.5	4.4	
	Females	c	7.8	c	3.3	4.1	4.1	3.0	1.7	1.6	4.2	3.2	3.0	
	M+F	0.9	9.1	5.6	4.6	5.0	5.1	3.8	1.8	2.0	5.3	3.8	3.7	
	Males	2.0	14.1	12.9	6.5	6.1	5.9	6.2	5.7	3.2	7.2	6.2	5.4	
	Females	2.4	10.4	11.5	4.9	5.4	6.0	9.4	5.4	2.4	6.1	5.7	4.6	
	M+F	2.3	12.1	11.8	5.7	5.4	5.6	7.7	4.8	2.7	6.6	5.9	4.9	
	Males	2.9	15.0	15.5	7.4	6.2	6.0	6.2	5.8	3.0	7.6	6.8	5.8	
	Females	2.4	12.2	13.1	5.5	5.8	6.7	10.4	6.0	2.4	6.7	6.5	5.2	
	M+F	2.3	13.2	12.2	6.1	5.7	6.0	8.2	5.1	2.6	7.2	6.6	5.5	
Partner countries	Brazil	Males	2.6	5.9	4.6	9.3	7.4	5.7	6.9	3.4	3.5	6.6	4.9	5.0
		Females	2.7	8.2	7.7	13.8	11.3	9.4	7.4	5.8	4.7	9.8	8.2	7.6
		M+F	2.7	7.0	6.1	11.9	9.5	7.7	7.2	4.8	4.1	8.2	6.6	6.3
		Males	3.6	12.2	c	c	c	c	m	c	3.6	6.2	5.3	5.0
		Females	c	c	c	c	c	c	8.1	c	c	2.7	3.9	2.6
		M+F	2.3	10.9	c	c	3.1	5.4	c	c	2.5	4.4	4.6	3.8
		Males	1.1	8.0	7.6	c	5.4	2.4	c	3.9	1.2	6.0	3.6	3.6
		Females	c	14.4	c	4.1	7.9	4.1	7.3	4.3	1.7	8.3	4.2	4.7
		M+F	0.8	10.2	6.5	2.7	6.6	3.1	7.3	4.1	1.4	7.1	3.9	4.1
		Males	c	12.7	13.7	3.7	4.4	5.5	c	c	1.2	5.5	5.7	4.3
		Females	m	c	20.9	6.3	3.4	9.0	c	11.7	1.0	3.4	10.6	5.4
		M+F	c	8.3	16.2	4.7	3.9	7.0	c	8.8	1.1	4.5	8.1	4.8

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

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eqg2009](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eqg2009)).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664770480457>

Table C3.4a. (continued)  
Trends in the percentage of the youth population in education and not in education (1995, 1997-2007)  
By age group and work status

	Age group	1995			1997			2000			2005			2007			
		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		In education	Not in education		
		Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	Total	Employed	Not employed	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(34)	(35)	(36)	
OECD countries	New Zealand	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	75.9	16.9	7.2	73.1	17.6	9.3
		20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	39.7	46.6	13.7	38.9	47.5	13.7
		25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	18.3	66.2	15.5	19.2	65.2	15.7
	Norway	15-19	m	m	m	87.1	11.4	c	92.4	5.9	c	87.4	10.1	2.5	80.6	15.8	3.7
		20-24	m	m	m	34.6	53.7	11.7	41.7	50.3	8.0	41.5	48.9	9.6	37.7	53.6	8.8
		25-29	m	m	m	13.6	74.1	12.2	17.5	71.1	10.4	15.7	72.0	12.3	11.2	77.4	10.4
	Poland	15-19	89.6	4.2	6.2	90.8	3.8	5.3	92.8	2.6	4.5	97.9	0.4	1.7	95.9	1.7	2.5
		20-24	23.7	42.5	33.8	28.8	45.9	25.3	34.9	34.3	30.8	62.7	17.2	20.1	56.4	25.2	18.3
		25-29	3.1	67.5	29.4	5.4	68.7	25.9	8.0	62.9	29.1	16.4	54.3	29.3	12.8	62.9	24.3
	Portugal	15-19	72.4	18.5	9.1	73.0	17.1	9.8	72.6	19.7	7.7	79.3	12.1	8.4	80.4	11.1	8.6
		20-24	37.8	46.6	15.6	38.4	47.4	14.2	36.5	52.6	11.0	37.4	48.4	14.1	35.5	49.3	15.2
		25-29	11.6	70.9	17.4	13.2	71.8	15.0	11.0	76.6	12.5	11.5	73.6	14.9	12.1	72.4	15.5
	Slovak Republic	15-19	70.1	14.0	15.9	71.0	12.3	16.7	67.3	6.4	26.3	90.4	3.3	6.3	90.2	4.4	5.4
		20-24	14.8	54.9	30.3	14.5	60.0	25.5	18.1	48.8	33.1	31.0	43.8	25.2	29.4	50.7	19.9
		25-29	1.6	65.5	32.9	4.6	69.1	26.3	1.3	66.9	31.8	6.1	64.9	29.0	6.8	68.0	25.2
Spain	15-19	77.3	11.2	11.5	79.2	9.9	10.9	80.6	11.4	8.0	78.2	11.0	10.8	77.8	11.3	10.9	
	20-24	40.0	34.2	25.8	43.0	34.8	22.1	44.6	40.3	15.0	35.1	45.5	19.4	34.5	48.1	17.2	
	25-29	14.6	51.5	33.9	15.0	54.3	30.7	16.2	62.4	21.4	10.9	69.3	19.8	10.0	72.4	17.6	
Sweden	15-19	87.4	6.9	5.6	91.1	4.3	4.6	90.6	5.8	3.6	89.6	5.8	4.7	86.9	7.7	5.4	
	20-24	38.8	43.7	17.5	42.3	41.4	16.3	42.1	47.2	10.7	42.5	44.1	13.4	39.6	47.3	13.1	
	25-29	19.9	67.0	13.2	21.4	64.2	14.5	21.9	68.9	9.2	23.6	66.5	10.0	20.2	69.2	10.6	
Switzerland	15-19	65.6	10.2	24.2	85.4	6.0	8.5	84.6	7.5	7.9	84.9	7.9	7.2	84.4	7.5	8.2	
	20-24	29.5	59.2	11.3	30.6	59.1	10.3	37.4	56.7	5.9	37.3	51.7	11.0	41.0	48.6	10.4	
	25-29	10.6	76.2	13.1	10.7	77.5	11.9	15.0	73.9	11.1	15.6	72.3	12.1	11.9	75.2	11.9	
Turkey	15-19	38.7	34.2	27.2	36.1	33.6	30.2	39.2	29.6	31.2	42.5	19.9	37.7	44.6	19.3	36.1	
	20-24	10.3	46.5	43.3	13.3	38.3	48.4	12.7	43.1	44.2	15.2	37.7	47.1	17.6	36.7	45.7	
	25-29	2.7	59.6	37.8	2.7	59.4	37.9	2.9	58.8	38.3	4.3	53.5	42.2	4.7	53.5	41.8	
United Kingdom	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	77.0	15.0	8.0	76.0	14.6	9.3	76.2	13.0	10.7	
	20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	32.4	52.2	15.4	32.1	51.0	16.8	29.7	52.3	18.1	
	25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	13.3	70.3	16.3	13.3	70.1	16.6	12.7	71.1	16.2	
United States	15-19	81.5	10.7	7.8	82.6	10.3	7.1	81.3	11.7	7.0	85.6	8.3	6.1	85.2	8.5	6.3	
	20-24	31.5	50.7	17.8	34.3	50.7	15.1	32.5	53.1	14.4	36.1	48.4	15.5	35.7	48.1	16.2	
	25-29	11.6	71.4	17.0	11.8	72.2	15.9	11.4	72.8	15.8	11.9	70.0	18.1	12.4	70.7	16.9	
OECD average	15-19	75.1	13.5	11.4	80.6	11.1	8.9	80.4	11.7	9.2	84.5	8.2	7.4	84.7	8.6	7.2	
	20-24	30.3	47.8	21.8	34.5	46.7	18.8	35.3	47.8	17.5	40.6	43.1	16.3	41.0	44.1	14.9	
	25-29	10.3	66.4	23.3	12.0	67.3	20.7	12.4	68.6	19.0	14.1	67.9	18.0	14.0	68.9	17.0	
EU19 average	15-19	81.9	9.8	8.3	85.2	7.9	7.0	82.6	9.0	7.7	87.4	6.4	6.2	87.7	6.6	5.8	
	20-24	32.9	45.3	21.8	36.4	45.3	18.4	36.5	46.4	17.1	41.9	42.0	16.1	42.2	43.2	14.6	
	25-29	10.0	66.1	23.9	12.2	66.7	21.1	11.7	69.1	19.3	13.5	68.3	18.2	13.6	69.2	17.2	
Partners countries	Brazil	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	67.0	18.3	14.7
		20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	24.6	52.0	23.4
		25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	12.2	66.0	21.8
	Estonia	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	92.0	2.9	5.2	86.0	8.2	5.7
		20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	50.9	32.7	16.3	45.4	39.3	15.3
		25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	14.2	61.8	24.0	10.1	71.4	18.4
	Israel	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	68.9	6.3	24.7	68.5	5.7	25.7
		20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	28.3	31.4	40.3	28.5	31.9	39.6
		25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	21.4	54.3	24.2	24.5	52.0	23.5
	Slovenia	15-19	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	92.4	2.7	4.9	91.2	4.5	4.3
		20-24	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	55.7	31.3	13.0	58.7	30.9	10.4
		25-29	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	24.6	63.9	11.5	26.1	59.5	14.4

Note: Columns showing the percentage of youth population in education and not in education for the years 1998, 1999, 2001-04 and 2006 (i.e. columns 7-12, 16-27 and 31-33) are available for consultation on line (see StatLink below).  
Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/iaq2009/](http://www.oecd.org/edu/iaq2009/)).  
Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.  
StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664770480457>

## Page 414, Indicator D5, Chart D5.1

The fourth line in the blue box should read, "On average across TALIS countries, 22% of teachers did not receive any feedback or appraisal in the previous five years."