

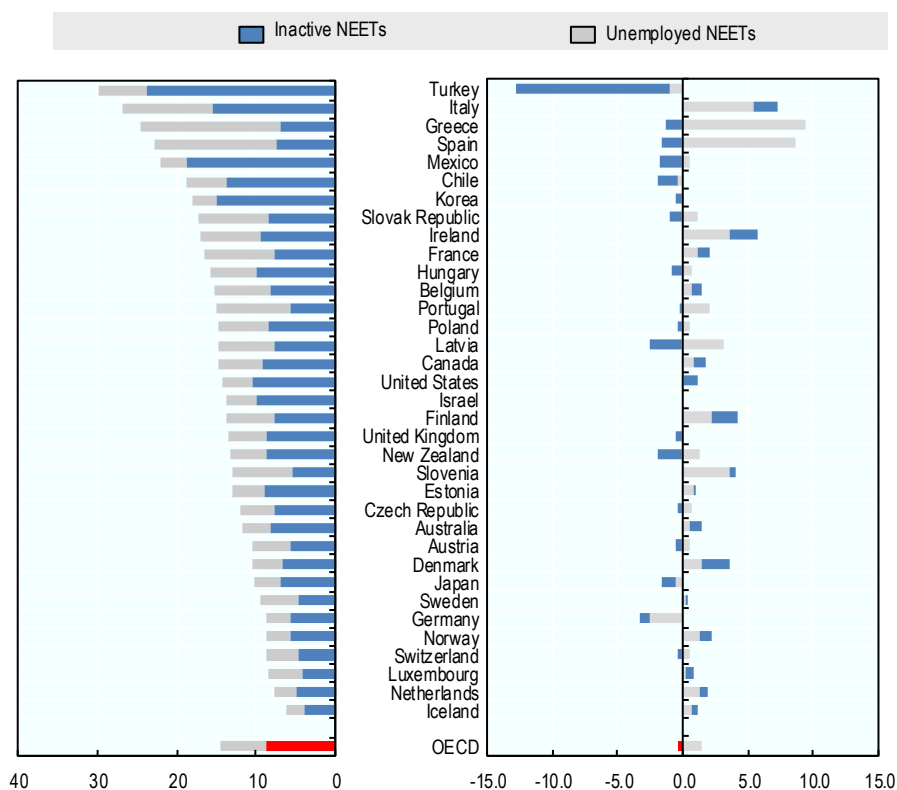
Corrigendum

Page 20, Figure 1.5: revision of NEET data for Canada – it should be as follows:

Figure 1.5. Rising NEET rates mostly reflect higher unemployment among young people

Panel A. The share of NEETs as percentages of all young people

Panel B. Percentage-point change in the rates of inactive and unemployed NEETs, 2007-15



Note: Countries are arranged, from top to bottom, in order of overall NEET rates.

Data on Israel are not comparable before and after 2011, so the percentage point change is not presented for Israel. Data for Chile refer to 2006-13, for Korea to 2008-13, and to 2014 for Israel.

Source: OECD calculations based on national labour force surveys and OECD National Educational Attainment Classification (NEAC) Database 2015, https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?datasetcode=EAG_NEAC# (Australia, Israel, Korea and New Zealand).

Statlink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933404842>

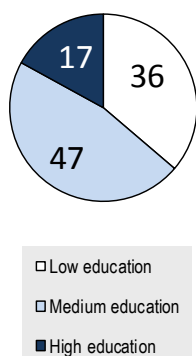
Page 24, paragraph 1: the below sentence has been revised to:

Actually, just **over** one-third of all NEETs have only reached lower-secondary school (Figure 1.9, Panel A), while **47%** have gone no further than upper-secondary school. **Less than one-fifth** of NEETs have higher education qualifications.

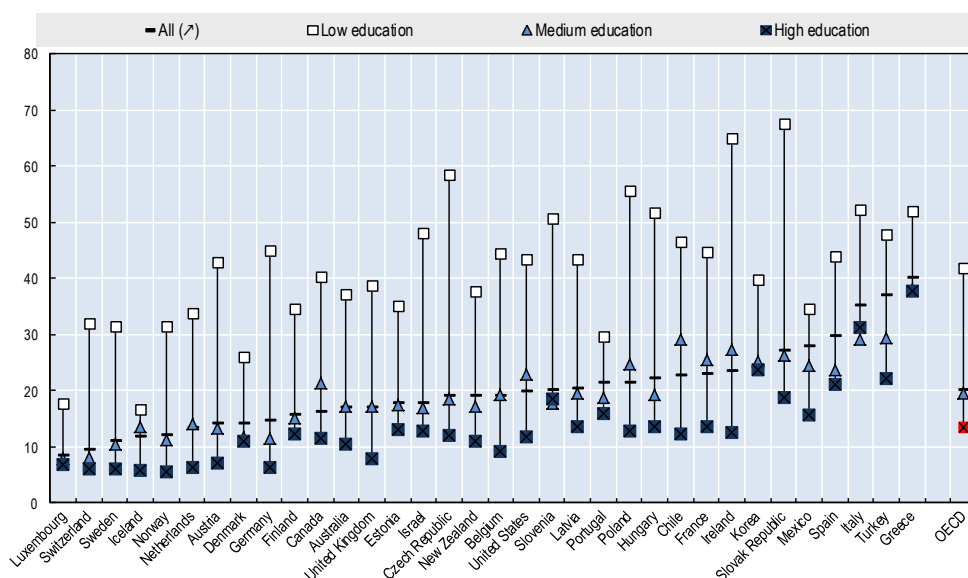
Page 24, Figure 1.9: revision of data in pie chart on breakdown of NEET (15-29) by level of education - it should read as follows:

Figure 1.9. NEET rates are substantially higher among young people with low education

Panel A. Breakdown of NEETs (15-29) by level of education, as percentages, 2013-14



Panel B. NEET rates as percentages, 25 to 29 year-olds, by level of education, 2013-14



Note: Data in Panel B refer to 2014, except for Australia, Chile, Germany, Israel, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand and Turkey (2013). No data were available for Japan.

“Low-education” denotes lower-secondary school and lower (Levels 0-2 in the International Standard Classification of Education [ISCED]); “medium education” refers to upper- or post-secondary education (ISCED Levels 3-4); and “high education” means higher, or tertiary, education (ISCED Levels 5-6).

Source: OECD calculations based on the European Labour Force Survey and national labour force surveys; for Australia, Germany, Israel, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand and Turkey, OECD Education Database https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?datasetcode=EAG_TRANS

Page 27, Figure 1.11: revision of the age group in the note for the United States – it should read as follows:

Note: Age group for Japan is 15 to 24 years old, and the United States 16 to 29 years old. For Chile and Turkey, data apply to 2013. In all other countries, the data relate to 2014.

Instead of “Age group for the United States 16 to 24 years old”

Statlink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933404903>

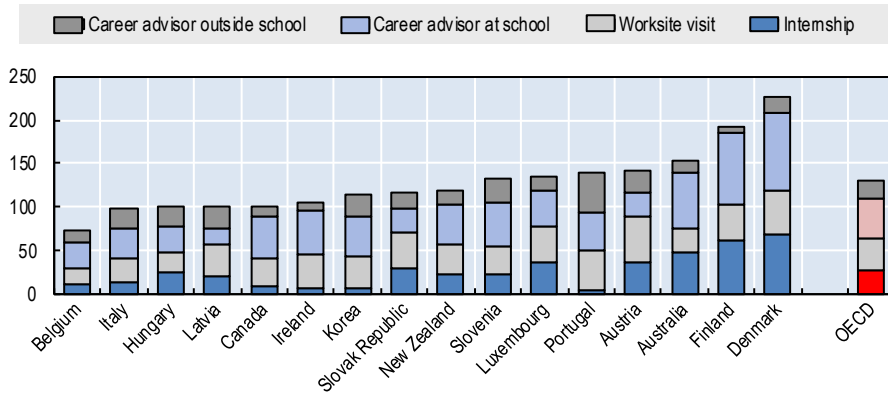
Page 39, Figure 1.21: the below note has been added:

Note: Young people are considered benefit recipients if they received unemployment or disability benefits at any point in the previous year.

Statlink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933405006>

Figure 1.29. Most young people benefit from some form of career

Percentages of 15 year-olds who report having accessed different types of career guidance, selected OECD countries, 2012



Note: Countries are sorted in ascending order of the share of students who accessed all four forms of career guidance.

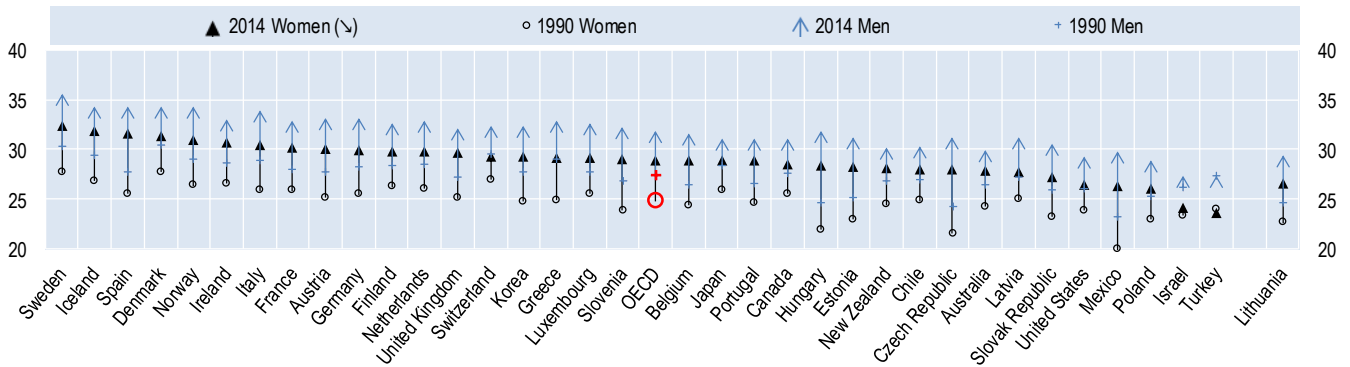
Source: OECD PISA 2012, www.oecd.org/pisa/pisaproducts/pisa2012database-downloadabledata.htm.

Statlink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933405084>

Page 85, Figure 3.11: revision 2104 mean age at first marriage for women and men for Ireland – it should be as follows:

3.11 Increase in mean age at first marriage for both women and men of 4.5 years on average since 1990

Mean age at first marriage, by gender, 1990 and 2014 (or nearest year)



Source: OECD Family Database (indicator SF3.1), based from National statistical offices and Eurostat.

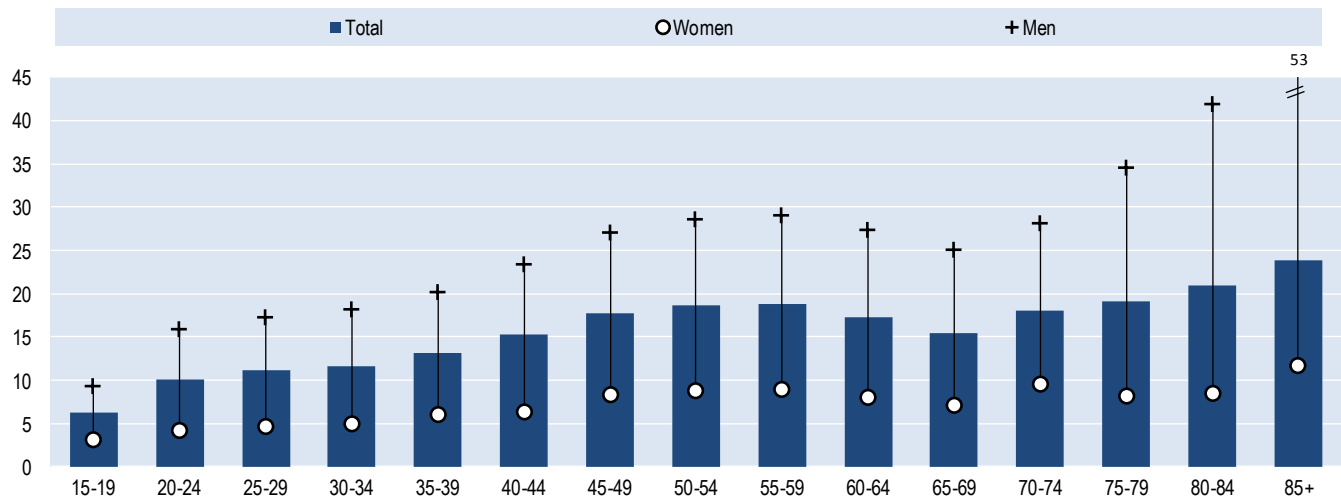
Statlink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933405210>

Page 108, paragraph 1 of Social spending has been revised as follows:

The text should read “At the other end of the spectrum are non-European countries such as Turkey, Korea, Chile and Mexico which spend less than 15% of GDP on social support”.

Page 119, Figure 6.8: highest average suicide rate for 85+ is 53 per 100 000 – it should be shown as follows:

6.8. Suicide rates increase with age, except in the first years of retirement
 Suicide rate per 100 000 persons, by age-group and gender, OECD average, 2013 (or nearest year)



Source: OECD Health Statistics 2016, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/health-data-en> and OECD Secretariat calculations from WHO Mortality database, http://www.who.int/healthinfo/mortality_data/en

Statlink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933405611>

Page 130, Figure 7.7: the below note and source have been completed by:

Note: The VAP is an estimate; for instance, in Korea the Voter turnout for presidential election defined as the total number of votes cast (valid or invalid) divided by the number of individuals on the voters' register was 75.84% in 2012.

Source: International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA) voter turnout database as extracted in Autumn 2015.