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KEY INDICATORS ON EDUCATION, SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT 2018

PREFACE

The Key Indicators on Education, Skills and Employment (KIESE) are a collection of statistics that are part of a broader set of indicators proposed by the ETF to enable an assessment of developments in the field of human capital in the partner countries[1]. They include data on vocational education and training (VET), skills, employment and labour market outcomes.

The indicators provide an overview of ETF partner countries' VET, skills and labour market settings. KIESE describe issues that influence human capital development and VET policies in the partner countries[2]. However, they do not claim to assess national systems or policies in a comprehensive and in-depth way. Furthermore, statistics have their limitations in that they can oversimplify complex issues, and to be understood properly they must be contextualised.

In order to allow for cross-country analysis and international perspective, it is vital to ensure data comparability. KIESE use standard statistical frameworks to categorise and report cross-nationally comparable statistics. Comparability remains one of the most important features of KIESE.

The indicators are compiled annually for all ETF partner countries and are used in various ETF documents and publications. As some of the indicators are also EU2020 targets for education and employment, they also allow the ETF partner countries to reference themselves against the European Union.

This document presents the main findings and results from the 2018 data compilation. They provide an essential, though partial, overview of the system, and one which needs to be read in conjunction with the countries' own strategies, process developments and endogenous factors that can impact the performance of the sector (for instance, it is not only education and training results that have an impact on labour market indicators). Time lags are also inevitable and must be taken into consideration.

Comprehensive analysis of VET and skills requires more detailed data and other information, to which KIESE are an important but not an exhaustive contribution. One important objective of this report is to provide an overview of trends and developments in partner countries, and also to raise awareness on the use of indicators to drive the policy cycle.

This report is divided into four parts:

1. the indicators and their definitions,
2. key findings for 2018,
3. data availability and quality,
4. indicators.

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[1] The ETF uses other evidence, such as in-depth studies in the thematic areas and national sources of evidence, to compile its intelligence on each country and thematic domains. KIESE provide an overview that is comparable among countries and covers quantitative key indicators. They are an important input to be considered in conjunction with country strategy papers to better understand the country context and key features.

[2] In 2018 the ETF launched a pilot data collection exercise in 13 partner countries that aims to gather in-depth information on VET in relation to providers, enrolments, graduates, teachers/trainers and expenditure. This data will complement KIESE, allowing a better assessment to be made of the developments in VET and human capital development in those countries.

Contents

1. THE INDICATORS AND THEIR DEFINITIONS

1. The total population is estimated as the number of persons having their usual residence in a country on 1 January of the respective year. When information on the usually resident population is not available, countries may report legal or registered residents.

2. Relative size of youth population is the ratio of the youth population (aged 15–24) to the working-age population. The indicator provides a measure of the size of the potential group of new entrants to the labour market relative to the whole working-age population and the scale of the challenge facing each country's education and training system to provide young people with appropriate skills.

3. Educational attainment of active population is the percentage of the active population that has reached a certain level of education and holds a formal qualification at that level. This is usually measured with respect to the highest educational programme successfully completed which is typically certified by a recognised qualification. Recognised intermediate qualifications are classified at a lower level than the programme itself. For more details on the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) see the annex. The broad levels of educational attainment considered in this document are: LOW (no schooling, ISCED levels 0–2), MEDIUM (ISCED levels 3–4), HIGH (ISCED levels 5–8). The indicator provides a measure of the stock of skills (as proxied by educational attainment) that are potentially available to employers and which are a key driver of economic growth. It is frequently used as a proxy measure of human capital and the level of an individual's skills - in other words, a measure of the skills associated with a given level of education and available in the labour force.

4. Students in vocational education refers to students enrolled in vocational programmes in upper secondary education (ISCED level 3). Vocational programmes prepare participants for direct entry into specific occupations without further training. Successful completion of such programmes leads to labour-market-relevant vocational qualifications acknowledged as occupationally oriented by the relevant national authorities and/or the labour market. Vocational education may have work-based components (e.g. apprenticeships and dual-system education programmes). They may include programmes that involve concurrent school-based and work-based training, as well as programmes that involve alternating periods of attendance at educational institutions and participation in work-based training. The degree to which a programme has a vocational or general orientation does not necessarily determine whether participants have access to tertiary education.

5. Public expenditure on education provides a measure of public investment in human capital relative to the total resources available in the economy. Generally, the public sector funds education either by directly bearing the current and capital expenses of educational institutions, or by supporting students and their families with scholarships and public loans as well as by transferring public subsidies for educational activities to private firms or non-profit organisations. Both types of transactions together are reported as total public expenditure on education.

6. Early leaving from education and training is defined as the percentage of the population aged 18–24 with at most lower secondary education who were not in further education or training during the four weeks preceding the survey. Lower secondary education refers to ISCED 1997 levels 0–2 and 3C short (i.e. programmes with duration less than two years) for data up to 2013 and to ISCED 2011 levels 0–2 for data from 2014 onwards. The indicator provides a measure of the youth population most at risk of being marginalised from education and training. **This indicator is a EU2020 target in education and training.**

7. Tertiary attainment is defined as the percentage of the population aged 30–34 who have successfully completed tertiary studies (e.g. university, higher technical institution). Educational

attainment refers to ISCED 1997 level 5–6 up to 2013 and ISCED 2011 level 5–8 from 2014 onwards. The indicator provides a measure of the stock of skills that are potentially available to employers and that are a key driver of economic growth. **This indicator is a EU2020 target in education and training.**

8. **Lifelong learning** refers to persons aged 25–64 who stated that they received education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey (numerator). The denominator consists of the total population of the same age group, excluding those who did not answer the question on participation in education and training. The information collected relates to all education or training, whether or not it is relevant to the respondent's current or possible future job. The indicator provides a measure of lifelong learning as well as of the supply of additional skills in the country. **This indicator is a EU2020 target in education and training.**

9. **Low achievers** are the 15-year-olds who are failing level 2 on the OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) scale for reading, mathematics and science. The indicator provides a measure of the youth population most at risk due to lack of foundation/basic skills. **This indicator is a EU2020 target in education and training.**

10. **Persons not in employment, education or training (*NEETs*)** provides information on young people aged 15–24 who meet the following two conditions: first, they are not employed (i.e. unemployed or inactive according to the ILO definition); and second, they have not received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey. Data is expressed as a percentage of the total population of the same age group and gender, excluding the respondents who have not answered the question on participation in education and training. The indicator provides a measure of the youth population most at risk of being marginalised from the labour market and underutilising their skills.

11. **The activity rate** is calculated by dividing the active population by the population of the same age group. The active population (also called 'labour force') is defined as the sum of employed and unemployed persons. The inactive population consists of all persons who are classified as neither employed nor unemployed. The indicator is a broad measure of the degree of success of the economy in engaging the population in some form of production activity. It provides an indication of the size of the supply of labour available to engage in the production of goods and services, relative to the population of working age. The indicator can be used for understanding the labour market behaviour of different categories of the population.

12. **The employment rate** is calculated by dividing the number of employed persons by the population of the same age group. Employed persons are all persons who worked at least one hour for pay or profit during the reference period or were temporarily absent from such work. The indicator can be used to evaluate the ability of the economy to create jobs. It can be used in conjunction with the unemployment rate for a general evaluation of the situation on the labour market. **This indicator is a EU2020 target in employment.**

13. **The employment rate of recent graduates** is estimated for persons aged 20–34 who fulfil the following conditions: (1) being employed, according to the ILO definition; (2) having attained at least upper secondary education (International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) levels 3–8) as the highest level of education; (3) not having received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey; and (4) having successfully completed their highest educational attainment one, two or three years before the survey. The indicator provides a measure of employability and transition from school to work of recent graduates. **This indicator is a EU2020 target in education and training.**

The indicators by **status in employment** distinguish two categories of the employed:

a. **paid employment** (whether at work or with a job but not at work);
b. **self-employed** workers (whether at work or with an enterprise but not at work), with the latter further sub-divided into the following sub-categories: **employers, own-account workers, contributing family workers.** They provide a statistical basis for describing workers' behaviour and conditions of work, and for defining an individual's socio-economic group.

14. The **incidence of self-employment** is expressed by the self-employed (i.e. employers + own-account workers + contributing family workers) as a proportion of the total employed. The indicator provides information on the distribution of the workforce, i.e. what proportion of employed persons in a country, run their enterprises (with or without hired labour) or work without pay within the family unit.

15. The **incidence of vulnerable employment** is expressed by the own-account workers and contributing family workers as a proportion of the total employed.

16. Employment by economic activity/broad economic sectors provides information on the relative importance of different economic activities with regard to employment. Data is presented by broad branches of economic activity (i.e. *Agriculture, Industry, Services*) which is based on the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC). Information by sector of economic activity is particularly useful in identifying broad shifts in employment and stages of economic development of countries. Categorisation by employment status can also help in understanding both the dynamics of the labour market and the level of development of countries.

17. The unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force. The labour force is the total number of people who are employed or unemployed. Unemployed persons comprise those aged 15 and over who were without work during the reference week; are currently available for work (were available for paid employment or self-employment before the end of the two weeks following the reference week); are actively seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps in the four-week period ending with the reference week to seek paid employment or self-employment, or had found a job to start later (within a period of, at most, three months). The indicator provides a measure of the overall probability of being unemployed and the associated underutilisation of skills. It is probably the best-known labour market measure and certainly one of the most widely quoted by media in many countries. It reflects the inability of an economy to generate employment for those persons who want to work but are not doing so, even though they are available for employment and actively seeking work. It is thus seen as an indicator of the efficiency and effectiveness of an economy to absorb its labour force and of the performance of the labour market. Often quoted as a measure of skills gaps and imbalances on the labour market, the indicator fails to provide a robust image on the incidence and causes of skills mismatches.

18. The youth unemployment rate is calculated by dividing the number of unemployed persons aged 15–24 by the active population of the same age group.

19. The youth unemployment ratio is calculated by dividing the number of unemployed persons aged 15–24 by the population of the same age group.

20. The long-term unemployment rate is the share of unemployed persons since 12 months or more in the total active population. The duration of unemployment is defined as the duration of a search for a job or as the period of time since the last job was held (if this period is shorter than the duration of the search for a job). The indicator is also of particular concern for policy makers, as high rates of long-term unemployment indicate that labour markets are operating inefficiently.

2. KEY FINDINGS FOR 2018

The percentage of students following vocational programmes at the upper secondary level of education varies widely across the ETF partner countries and regions.

Nearly all upper secondary students in Uzbekistan, three out of four upper secondary students in Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, and at least half of students in Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Kosovo[3] are enrolled in vocational programmes (the EU average is 47%). At the other end of the scale, in Georgia, Palestine[4] and Tunisia, fewer than 10% of upper secondary students follow vocational programmes. The distribution of secondary students enrolled in vocational versus general programmes depends mainly on the education programmes available, as well as the labour market outcomes of these programmes. However, VET programmes are sometime chosen by students who have found it difficult to progress through lower levels of education and are thus more at risk of not completing the upper secondary level of education.

VET programmes can be successful in preventing early leaving from education and training.

The proportion of early leavers remains high in some countries, affecting one in three young people in Turkey and Palestine and two in five young people in Albania and Moldova in 2017 (the EU average is 10.6%). However, the incidence of early leaving from education is decreasing in all countries, according to the data available. In particular, Turkey, Palestine and Albania have witnessed significantly lower proportions of young people aged 18–24 leaving the education system prematurely in recent years.

VET can mitigate the risk of early leaving, though the relationship is not always a straightforward one. Nevertheless, some patterns can be identified based on the ETF data. Fewer than 10% of 18–24-year-olds dropped out of school in countries such as Bosnia and Herzegovina, Israel, Montenegro, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in 2017. All these countries have in common a very high proportion (up to 75%) of upper secondary students enrolled in vocational programmes. Keeping young people in education while upskilling them through vocational qualifications has proved to be a successful policy option in these countries. Conversely, in Albania, Palestine and Turkey, the incidence of early leaving remains higher while the number of VET students is relatively lower. Reducing the incidence of early leaving is an important element in mitigating the risk of social exclusion. High-quality VET systems can help in this respect by providing second-chance educational programmes for young people who have dropped out of school and are more at risk of having low skill levels.

One of the main challenges in the ETF partner countries is tackling underachievement in key competences.

Recent results from the OECD PISA survey show a high level of underachievement[5] in reading, mathematics and science for most ETF partner countries[6]. Data shows that around three out of four students aged 15 in countries such as Algeria, Kosovo, Tunisia, Kyrgyzstan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Lebanon and about half of students in Albania, Georgia and Jordan can

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[3] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

[4] This designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of Member States on this issue.

[5] Low achievers are the 15-year-olds who are failing Level 2 on the PISA scale for reading, mathematics and science. The indicator provides a measure of the youth population most at risk through a lack of foundation/basic skills. It is one of the EU targets for 2020 in education and training.

[6] Most ETF partner countries take part in the OECD PISA survey (Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Kosovo, Lebanon, Moldova, Montenegro, Russia, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia and Turkey).

be considered underachievers. Compared with the previous rounds of the survey, few ETF partner countries have been successful in reducing the proportion of underachievers (Turkey and Tunisia witnessed the highest increases in the number of underachievers in 2015). When analysing the incidence of low achievement among students aged 15, it is worth noting that in most ETF partner countries, this is the typical age for entering VET. Thus, students entering VET are at high risk as a result of a lack of foundation skills (i.e. reading, mathematics and science). The VET systems in the ETF partner countries are under pressure not only to provide skills for employment but also to ensure that young people acquire key competences.

The composition of the workforce is constantly changing in all countries. In most countries, the general trend is towards increasing the educational attainment levels of the workforce.

The skills profile of the workforce, as proxied by educational attainment[7], varies substantially across the ETF regions. In the vast majority of ETF partner countries, most people in the workforce have attained upper or post-secondary education (this typically includes vocational programmes). The proportion ranges from only 10% in Morocco to over 70% in Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan (the EU average is 48%). Upper secondary attainment has become the 'entry ticket' to the knowledge society. As the skills that are needed in the labour market are becoming more knowledge-based, workers are progressively required to adapt to a rapidly changing global economy.

However, the low-skilled population remains sizeable in some countries; three out of four adults in Morocco, about two out of three adults in Algeria, Jordan, Lebanon and Palestine and half of adults in Tunisia and Turkey have attained at most lower secondary education (in most countries this usually corresponds to compulsory education). The proportions are lower in other regions. In particular, in Eastern Europe, in all countries except Moldova, the proportion of low-skilled adults is below 10% of the total adult population. Relatively lower proportions of low-skilled adults (below 5%) can also be observed in Central Asia, whereas in all South Eastern European countries except Albania, the share of low-skilled adults is below 25%.

In most ETF partner countries, the general trend is towards increasing the educational attainment level of the workforce. The composition of the workforce is constantly changing in all countries, with more better-educated youths entering the labour force. This is most often linked to the proportion of young people who continue studying beyond general education. An increasing number of people are now completing tertiary education programmes and in some countries they now represent up to one-third of the population. Some countries with a low proportion of tertiary graduates have seen a sizeable and rapid increase in the size of this group in the past decade; in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Turkey, the proportion increased by 10 percentage points, and in 2017 one in four people aged 30–34 attained tertiary education. However, this increase has not always led to better employment prospects, and in some countries, holding a university degree does not always mean being employed and/or job-matched (see below).

School-to-work transition remains problematic in most ETF partner countries, with persistently high numbers of young people who are not in employment, education or training (NEETs).

In 2017, one in three young people in Algeria and Palestine and one in four young people in most of the other partner countries for which there is data available[8] (including Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kosovo, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey) were classified as NEETs. Young girls are typically over-represented in this group, and in some countries the proportion of young girls who are NEETs is close to 40%. This is linked to several factors, such as

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[7] Educational attainment is frequently used as a proxy for human capital as it provides a measure of the stock of skills that are potentially available to employers.

[8] Data on NEETs is available for almost half of the ETF partner countries, including Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Israel, Kosovo, Moldova, Montenegro, Palestine, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey.

socio-cultural norms, less favourable working environments and family duties. This pattern is most evident in the South Eastern Mediterranean countries, where the female NEET rate is sometimes double the male rate.

NEETs are at higher risk of being socially and economically excluded and so are more likely to become vulnerable in the long term. However, the NEETs category contains a variety of sub-groups, some of which are vulnerable and some not. ETF evidence[9] shows that some factors are more important than others in the determinants of NEETs. The high incidence of NEETs in the ETF partner countries is often related to lower educational attainment, gender, lower employability as a result of skill gaps, and socio-economic background. The high heterogeneity of the NEETs population needs to be further considered when designing policies for vulnerable groups and their re-engagement with the labour market or the education system.

Upskilling through training remains rather limited and adults are often unlikely to participate in further training, with negative consequences for their careers. Young adults and those who are better educated enjoy more training opportunities.

Information on adult training remains very limited[10]. In countries for which data exists, participation ranges from 1% in Albania to around 6% in Turkey and 10% in Israel (the EU average is close to 11%). In most countries men are more likely than women to attend continuing training. Furthermore, young adults have more training opportunities than older workers. In 2017, for instance, some 13% of people aged 25–34 participated in training in Turkey, compared to less than 1% of 55–64-year-olds. In all countries for which data is available (Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey), better-educated adults are more likely to receive training. Many adults who have no further opportunity to participate in training are trapped in low-skill jobs, with negative consequences for their careers. Increasing access to training should not be pursued in purely quantitative terms: the content and focus of skills should also match future labour market contexts.

The labour market situation in the ETF partner countries is characterised by persistently high youth unemployment rates.

Youth unemployment remained very high in 2017, affecting half of young people in Kosovo, around 45% in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Palestine, and about one in three in Albania, Montenegro and Serbia. The youth unemployment ratio stood at around 15% in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Palestine, indicating that there are still large numbers of young people in these countries who are unemployed[11]. This situation remains serious in most partner countries, with long-term economic and social consequences.

Youth unemployment rates have traditionally been higher than those of other age groups, and there are clearly some strong determinants. Youth unemployment is more responsive than adult unemployment to the business cycle. This is because young people are more concentrated in certain economic sectors and a disproportionate number hold part-time jobs and temporary contracts. As such, they are also more affected by periods of economic crisis and are often among the first to lose their jobs.

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[9] ETF (2015), Young people not in employment, education or training in the EU neighbourhood countries.

[10] Data on adult participation in training is available for only eight partner countries.

[11] The youth unemployment rate is the percentage of unemployed people in the age group 15–24 compared to the total labour force (both employed and unemployed) in that age group. However, it should be remembered that a large share of people between these ages are outside the labour market (since many young people are studying full time and are thus not available for work). Because not every young person is in the labour market, the youth unemployment rate does not reflect the total number of young adults who are unemployed. For this reason, the youth unemployment ratio is also often used: the percentage of unemployed young people compared to the total population of that age group (not only the active, but also the inactive, such as students).

Youth unemployment is also seen to be increasingly linked to the existence of various types of skills mismatch[12]. Young people face more challenges than adults do in entering the labour market owing to their lack of work experience and the mismatch between the skills they have to offer and those required by employers. Indeed, most ETF partner countries have identified skills imbalances in the labour market as one reason for the persistence of high levels of youth unemployment. In 2018 the ETF started to develop indicators to measure the incidence, extent and nature of the skills mismatch in some partner countries[13].

Unemployment is linked to educational attainment levels, but this relationship is mixed in the partner countries.

Joblessness is especially severe for people who have not completed upper secondary education. Unemployment rates are lower for people with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education (including VET graduates) than for those who have not completed upper secondary education in the majority of countries for which data is available (including Israel, Moldova, Montenegro, Palestine, Russia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia). However, the situation is more mixed for those with higher attainment levels. In fact, in some partner countries, including Albania, Georgia, Palestine, Serbia and Turkey, the unemployment rates of tertiary graduates are higher than those of their less educated counterparts (i.e. those who have attained lower secondary education at most).

Labour market outcomes can also be affected by skills mismatch. Recent ETF evidence[14] from some partner countries shows a high incidence of occupational mismatch[15]; in most countries it is higher for tertiary graduates than for secondary school graduates. This shows that education systems face many challenges in responding to changing demands for skills. It can suggest that many higher-skilled graduates have to accept positions below their level of formal qualifications. High unemployment levels and limited opportunities on the labour market force medium- and especially higher-educated individuals to accept such positions. As education programmes are typically rather theoretical in nature, the lack of practical skills, especially among higher-educated individuals, is a problem. During their (first) transition to the labour market, young people often gain practical experience by accepting jobs requiring lower levels of skills. Together with low labour mobility, this leads to a higher level of observed overqualification.

In nearly all ETF partner countries, employment prospects improve for those who have gone beyond compulsory education.

Increasing skill requirements are likely to be reflected in a decreasing share of elementary occupations, rising shares of high-skilled occupational groups such as professional and technical, and the need for increased attainment levels. While employment opportunities still exist for those with lower qualifications, the labour market prospects for these individuals are declining. The employment rates for people with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education (including graduates from vocational programmes) are higher than for those who have not gone beyond compulsory education in the vast majority of countries; they are three times higher in Bosnia and Herzegovina and twice as high in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro. Furthermore, the rates for tertiary-educated people are higher than for those with at most lower secondary education in all ETF partner countries.

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[12] Skills mismatch is a complex phenomenon, expressed in different types and dimensions of labour market conditions. Measuring and understanding the magnitude and the interrelatedness of the different forms of skills mismatch requires a combination of indicators and analysis of results from different methods.

[13] Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Moldova, Georgia, Egypt and Morocco.

[14] ETF (forthcoming), Skills mismatch measurement in the ETF partner countries.

[15] Semi-skilled people working in elementary occupations and highly skilled people holding semi-skilled jobs (for more details, see above).

VET programmes can be effective in developing skills and ensuring a smooth and successful transition to the labour market.

In nearly all countries for which there is data available[16], employment rates tend to be higher among young adults who graduated from vocational training than among those who pursued an upper secondary general programme as their highest level of educational attainment. In 2017 around half of recent graduates from VET programmes (ISCED 3–4 combined)[17] in Turkey, Serbia, Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia were employed, and there has been good progress over recent years. This is positive, especially in countries such as Serbia and Montenegro, where large proportions of upper secondary students follow vocational programmes. It shows that VET can be successful in equipping young adults with the skills demanded in the labour market, ensuring a smooth transition and a better integration into the world of work. Efforts should be made to equip VET graduates with the skills needed in the knowledge economy and to foster their key competences, in particular their entrepreneurial and digital skills.

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[16] Although very relevant, information on graduates' employability remains rather scarce in the ETF partner countries. Data is available for Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey.

[17] Aged 20–34, no longer in education or training, 1–3 years after graduation.

3. DATA AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

Data availability varies greatly among partner countries and remains the most important challenge. Although the coverage of labour market indicators is satisfactory, the availability of other indicators, in particular on education and training, remains limited. Only a very few countries provide information on educational outcomes such as graduate employability and early leavers. Information on tertiary attainment and on adult training is also very often missing. Thus, the key findings are limited only to a few countries where data is available, and this affects the overall analysis. Efforts should be continued to ensure better coverage and quality of data.

South Eastern Europe and Turkey (SEET)

Data availability in the SEET region is generally quite high, but data quality is not equally good for all countries. Coverage of labour market indicators is very good and most countries have data from recent labour force surveys, which guarantees a good level of comparability within the region. As most SEET countries have a close cooperation with Eurostat, most indicators on education and employment are also published on the Eurostat website for some countries (Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey). The EU2020 indicators are also generally readily available in all countries except Kosovo.

Southern and Eastern Mediterranean (SEMED)

Data availability needs to be further improved in the region. Although demographic data is readily available, the availability of educational data is lower than in other regions. Most countries do not provide information on early leavers from education or on adult participation in training. Labour market data is generally readily available in the region. Most countries run regular labour force surveys. Nevertheless, comparison is sometimes made difficult by the use of different age ranges. Some labour market indicators (e.g. the unemployment rate) by programme orientation are available. One important problem with educational data is the use of different national classifications instead of ISCED levels for educational levels. This, of course, affects the comparability of both education and labour market indicators. All countries cooperate with Eurostat, and so some data (especially on the labour market) is also published on the Eurostat website. However, not all indicators are always regularly updated.

Eastern Europe

Data coverage in these countries is good, especially concerning demographic and labour market indicators. However, the coverage of education varies widely among indicators and countries. Labour market data is usually available, as most countries carry out labour force surveys. However, information on early leavers from education and on adult participation in training is poorly covered. The main problems encountered are the reference age used in the labour force surveys and the use of national educational classifications instead of ISCED levels. These cannot necessarily be matched, which complicates data comparisons between different countries.

Central Asia

Data coverage in this region is generally poorer than it is in other regions. Labour market data is usually available, as most of the countries carry out labour force surveys. Most countries do not provide information on early leavers from education, tertiary attainment or adult participation in training. Only a very few indicators (mainly on demography and VET) are available for Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan; the other countries have better coverage. One important issue is that countries use their own educational classifications instead of ISCED levels, which makes comparisons difficult.

4. INDICATORS (AS OF 1 OCTOBER 2018)

Total population (000)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Albania	AL	2,907	2,907	2,903	2,897	2,892	2,885	2,876
Algeria	DZ	39,717	37,495	38,297	39,114	39,963	40,836	41,697
Armenia	AM	3,018	3,021	3,026	3,017	3,010	2,998	2,986
Azerbaijan	AZ	9,111	9,235	9,356	9,477	9,593	9,705	9,810
Belarus	BY	9,481	9,465	9,463	9,468	9,480	9,498	9,504
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	3,843	3,839	3,530	3,526	3,518	3,511	3,509
Egypt	EG	79,603	81,396	83,661	85,783	87,963	90,086	m
Georgia	GE	3,773	3,739	3,718	3,716	3,721	3,728	3,726
Israel	IL	7,836	7,984	8,134	8,296	8,463	8,629	8,796
Jordan	JO	6,993	7,427	8,114	8,804	9,559	9,798	10,053
Kazakhstan	KZ	16,440	16,673	16,910	17,160	17,415	17,669	17,918
Kosovo (i)	XK	1,780	1,793	1,805	1,816	1,827	1,836	1,847
Kyrgyzstan	KG	5,477	5,551	5,663	5,776	5,895	6,019	6,140
Lebanon	LB	4,592e	4,924e	5,287e	5,612e	5,851e	6,007e	6,082e
Moldova (i)	MD	3,560	3,559	3,559	3,557	3,555	3,553	3,550
Montenegro	ME	619	620	620	621	622	622	622
Morocco	MA	32,185	32,524	32,855	33,183	34,124	34,487	34,851
Palestine (i)	PS	4,124e	4,226e	4,327e	4,429e	4,530e	4,632e	4,733e
Russia	RU	142,856	143,056	143,347	143,666	146,267	146,500p	146,804p
Serbia	RS	7,253	7,219	7,183	7,149	7,114	7,076	7,040
FYR of Macedonia	MK	2,057	2,059	2,062	2,065	2,069	2,071	2,073
Tajikistan	TJ	7,621	7,807	7,987	8,161	8,352	8,551	m
Tunisia	TN	10,674	10,784	10,895	11,007	11,154	11,305	11,446
Turkey	TR	73,722	74,724	75,627	76,667	77,695	78,741	79,814
Turkmenistan	TM	5,174	5,267	5,366	5,466	5,565	5,662	m
Ukraine (i)	UA	45,598	45,453	45,372	45,245	42,759	42,590	42,414
Uzbekistan	UZ	29,300	29,800	30,200	30,700	31,022	31,575	32,120
European Union	EU	502,964b	504,041b	505,161	507,011be	508,504be	510,277ep	511,522bp

Sources: National Statistical Offices, Eurostat, UN Population Division, World Bank

Notes: b: break in series; e: estimated; i: see information; m: missing; p: provisional;

DZ, AZ, BY, AM, BA, GE, IL, PS: data received
XK: This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

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UA: Data without the population of Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Sevastopol and part of the conflict zone (2014 onwards).

Relative size of youth population (% aged 15–24)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Albania	AL	27.3	26.9	26.4	25.8	25.2	24.5	23.7
Algeria	DZ	m	m	27.5	26.5	25.5	24.6	23.8
Armenia	AM	22.8	22.5	21.7	20.7	19.6	18.4	17.2
Azerbaijan	AZ	27.8	26.9	25.8	24.7	23.7	22.6	21.6c
Belarus	BY	20.0	19	18.2	17.3	16.6	16	15.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	15.8	16	16.2	15.4	15.3	14.9	14.1
Egypt	EG	31.3	30.4	29.6	28.8	28.2	27.7	27.3
Georgia	GE	21.8	21.2	20.8	20.2	19.6	18.9	18.2
Israel	IL	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.7	24.8	24.9	m
Jordan	JO	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.1
Kazakhstan	KZ	27.2	26.3	25.2	24.1	23	22	21.1
Kosovo (i)	XK	29.5	29.3	29	28.8	28.6	28.3	27.9
Kyrgyzstan	KG	33	32.1	31.1	30.1	29.2	28.2	27.3
Lebanon	LB	29.5e	29.4e	29.3e	29e	28.7e	28e	27.2e
Moldova (i)	MD	21.3	20.3	19.3	18.2	17.3	16.3	15.5
Montenegro	ME	18.6	18.5	19.4	18.9	18.4	18.4	18.4
Morocco	MA	m	m	m	27.2	26.6	26.1	25.6
Palestine (i)	PS	37.3e	37e	36.7e	36.5e	36.2e	35.9e	35.7e
Russia	RU	19.8	18.7	17.7	16.7	15.8	15	14.5
Serbia	RS	17.6	17.2	16.6	16.7	16.4	16.2	16
FYR of Macedonia	MK	19.6	18.8	18.3	18.1	17.3	16.9	16.4
Tajikistan	TJ	36.7	35.7	34.7	33.8	33.1	32.3	m
Tunisia	TN	28.8	24.8	22.4	20.8	20.9	m	m
Turkey	TR	22.4	22	21.6	21.5	21.3	21.1	20.7
Turkmenistan	TM	32	31.1	30.1	29.1	m	m	m
Ukraine (i)	UA	18.2	17.4	16.7	15.9	15.3	14.6	m
Uzbekistan	UZ	32.3	31.3	30.3	29.2	m	m	m
European Union	**EU**	**15.3**	**15.1**	**14.9**	**14.7**	**14.5**	**14.4**	**14.3**

Sources: National Statistical Offices, Eurostat, UNDP

Notes: c: ETF calculations, e: estimated; i: see information; m: missing;

AM, BA, GE, XK, KG, RU, ME, MK, TJ, TR, EU: ETF calculations

AZ, BY, GE, IL, PS: data received

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Educational attainment of active population (% aged 15+)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Albania	**AL**							
Low		50.8	51	48.5	45.6	44.1	45.3	44.7
Medium		37	35.7	34.8	37.1	37.2	36.5	36.3
High		12.2	13.3	16.7	17.3	18.7	18.1	19
Algeria (d)	**DZ**							
Low		m	72.4	m	m	68.2	m	m
Medium		m	17.9	m	m	19.3	m	m
High		m	9.8	m	m	12.5	m	m
Armenia (d)	**AM**							
Low		7.8	7.5	6.6	4.1b	5.2	5.4	m
Medium		66.8	67.1	66.8	65.2b	66	65.8	m
High		25.4	25.4	26.6	30.7b	28.8	28.8	m
VET		26.6	26.3	26.1	23.5	23.4	23.6	m
Azerbaijan	**AZ**							
Low		m	6.3	5.9	6.5	6.5	6.5	m
Medium		m	76.9	77.4	76.8	76.7	76.8	m
High		m	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.8	m
Belarus (d)	**BY**							
Low		m	m	m	m	m	1.3r	1.5r
Medium		m	m	m	m	m	45.1r	44.8r
High		m	m	m	m	m	53.6r	53.7r
Bosnia and Herzegovina	**BA**							
Low		20.6	20.3	19.7	18	17.7	16.5	16.5
Medium		64.5	65.2	63.9	65	66.7	66.8	67.6
High		14.9	14.5	16.4	17	15.6	16.7	15.8
VET		60.8	61.2	59.9	60.7	62.3	62.9	62.4
Egypt	**EG**							
Low (ISCED 0)		36.2	34	34.6	34.8	30.4	30.2	m
Low (ISCED 1–2)		9	9.5	9.7	9.9	10.7	11.8	m
Medium		34.7	35.8	36	36.1	38.4	38.1	m
High		20.1	20.6	19.8	19.2	20.5	19.8	m
Georgia (r)	**GE**							
Low		4.1	4	4.2	3.6	3.1	3.3	4.9b
Medium		59.4	59.1	59.3	59.6	59.3	57.4	57.5b
High		36.5	36.9	37.5	36.8	37.5	39.3	37.6b
Israel	**IL**							
Low		11.4	10.9b	10.6	10	9.8	9.1	9.1
Medium		36.0	37.3b	36.3	35.2	35.3	34.9	34.4
High		52.6	51.8b	53.1	54.7	54.9	56	56.5
Jordan (d)	**JO**							
Low		49.0	49.4	49.1	50.9	51.7	52.1	59.1
Medium		23.3	22.3	22.8	21.2	20	19.3	23.2
High		27.7	28.3	28.1	27.9	28.3	28.5	17.7
Kazakhstan (d)	**KZ**							
Low		3.1	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4
Medium		66.2	65.2	64.8	61.5	61.4	61.2	59.9
High		30.6	32.6	33.7	36.9	37	37.2	38.7

Kosovo (d,i)	XK							
Low		m	m	23.2	22	19.1	19.8	m
Medium		m	m	56.6	57.2	58.1	57.5	m
High		m	m	20.5	20.8	22.8	22.8	m
VET		m	m	41.1	39.9	37.9	m	m
Kyrgyzstan (d)	KG							
Low		5.2	5.2	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	m
Medium		72.8	72.4	73.1	72.2	71.6	70.9	m
High		22	22.4	22.3	23.2	23.7	24.5	m
Lebanon	LB							
Low		m	66.5	m	m	m	m	m
Medium		m	15.3	m	m	m	m	m
High		m	17.9	m	m	m	m	m
Moldova (i)	MD							
Low		16.9	16.5	18.5	19	19.6	20.5	19.9
Medium		59.5	57.8	56.1	56.6	56	55	55.6
High		23.6	25.7	25.3	24.4	24.4	24.5	24.5
VET		23.2	22.6	22.2	23.5	22.3	22	23
Montenegro	ME							
Low		10.1	9.6	8.8	8.5b	9.1	9.7	10.1
Medium		65.5	64.9	63.6	63.1b	62.8	60.7	61.4
High		24.4	25.5	27.6	28.4b	28.1	29.6	28.6
Morocco	MA							
Low		82.1	81.8	82.7	82.1	81.7	m	m
Medium		9.9	9.7	9.7	10.1	10.5	m	m
High		7.4	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.9	m	m
Palestine (i)	PS							
Low		63.6	62	61.5	62	60.9	60.4	59.3
Medium		15.1	15.8	16.0	15.2	15.5	16	16.3
High		21.3	22.2	22.5	22.8	23.6	23.6	24.4
Russia (d)	RU							
Low		4.7	4.4	4.1	4	4	3.7	3.9
Medium		66.4	66	65	64.5	63.8	63.6	62.6
High		28.9	29.6	30.9	31.5	32.2	32.7	33.5
Serbia	RS							
Low		21	20.3	20.5	18.3b	17	17.8	17.4
Medium		59.2	59.1	58.2	59b	58.7	57.8	57.6
High		19.8	20.6	21.4	22.7b	24.2	24.4	25
FYR of Macedonia	MK							
Low		26.6	24.6	24.5	24.7b	23.2	20.7	19.4
Medium		52.6	53.9	55	54.7b	54.1	54.5	55.7
High		20.7	21.5	20.4	20.7b	22.7	24.8	24.9
Tunisia	TN							
Low		58.2	57.3	56.6	58.3	56.4	m	m
Medium		22.3	21.7	22	20.9	20.8	m	m
High		19.3	20.7	21.3	20.6	22.8	m	m
Turkey	TR							
Low		63.1	61.4	60.4	59.9b	58.3	56.8	55.9
Medium		20.1	20.3	20.5	20.3b	20.4	20.6	20.8

		High	16.8	18.3	19.1	19.8b	21.3	22.6	23.3
Ukraine (d,i)	UA								
		Low	6.6	5.4	4.9	2.2	2.1	2.	2
		Medium	45.3	45.6	45.7	45.8	45.5	45.5	45.1
		High	48.1	49.0	49.5	52	52.3	52.6	52.9
European Union	EU								
		Low	22.8	22.1	21.2	20.5b	19.9	19.5	19.2
		Medium	48.5	48.3	48.2	48.3b	48	47.8	47.5
		High	28.7	29.6	30.6	31.3b	32.1	32.7	33.3

Sources: National Statistical Offices, Eurostat

Notes: b: break in series; d:different definition; i: see information; m: missing; r: data received

Broad educational attainment levels: LOW: ISCED 0–2; MEDIUM: ISCED 3–4; HIGH: ISCED 5–8. For details see the annex.

AM, AZ, BA, GE, KZ, XK, KG, UA: ETF calculations

DZ, AZ, BY, EG, GE, KG, MA, PS, TN, UA: different age group

DZ: LOW: ISCED level 0–2 and includes no schooling; MEDIUM: ISCED level 3–4; HIGH refers to ISCED level beyond 5

AM: LOW: General basic, primary and lower; MEDIUM: General secondary, secondary specialised, vocational; HIGH: Tertiary, post-graduate, VET: vocational, secondary specialised

BY: LOW: primary and basic general education; MEDIUM: general secondary and vocational-technical education; HIGH: secondary special and higher education

JO: LOW: less than secondary + illiterate; MEDIUM: secondary + intermediate diploma, includes VET, HIGH: Bachelor and above; data refers to total population

KZ: LOW: basic education and less; MEDIUM: secondary general, initial and secondary professional; HIGH: (incomplete) higher education

XK: LOW: No School. I-VII/IX classes; MEDIUM: Secondary vocational + secondary gymnasium; HIGH: Tertiary; VET: secondary vocational

KG: LOW: basic education and less; MEDIUM: complete secondary general, initial and secondary professional; HIGH: (incomplete) higher education

RU: LOW: basic education and less; MEDIUM: secondary general and secondary vocational; HIGH: higher education

UA: LOW: General basic, primary and lower; MEDIUM: General secondary, professional-technical; HIGH: incomplete tertiary, (basic and full) tertiary

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Students in vocational programmes as a percentage of total upper secondary students (ISCED level 3)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Albania	AL	12.5	12.6	15.6	17.6	19.5	19.5	19.8
Algeria	DZ	9.7	m	m	m	m	m	m
Armenia	AM	23.3	20.9r	22.8	25.7	26.2	26.2r	m
Belarus	BY	42.7	44.3	41.8	42.8	42.6	42.4	m
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	74.5r	74.8r	73.4r	74.4r	74.2r	75r	75.9r
Egypt	EG	50.8	49.5	48.8	46.6	m	46	m
Georgia	GE	m	m	14.6	10	9	8.8	m
Israel	IL	38.5	39.1	40.3	40.8	40.7	40.3	m
Jordan	JO	12.3	m	13.2	13.1	m	m	m
Kazakhstan	KZ	35.3	35.3	34.8	39	40.5	40.1	39.7
Kosovo (d,i)	XK	55.3	m	56.7	55.6	50.1	50.8	52.6
Kyrgyzstan	KG	30.7	33.5	36.3	37.2	35	35.2	m
Lebanon	LB	31.6	26.5	27.3	27.2	26.2	24.2	m
Moldova (i)	MD	34.8	35.4	37.1	39.5	43.4	45.7	48.7
Montenegro	ME	67.8	67.5	67.6	68	67.2	67.1	67.9
Morocco	MA	11.7	11.6	m	m	m	m	m
Palestine (d,i)	PS	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2	2.2	m
Russia	RU	51.8	51.3	52.1	52.5	53.5	54.4	m
Serbia	RS	76.2	75.9	75.7	75.2	75.1i	74.6i	74.4i
FYR of Macedonia	MK	59.6	59.6	59.4	59.3	59.8	59.3	59.6
Tajikistan	TJ	10.3	6.5	6.4	m	m	m	m
Tunisia	TN	10.6	m	9.6	9.3	9.6	9.6	m
Turkey	TR	43.6	43.9	45.4	46.4	49	47.5	46.4
Turkmenistan	TM	m	m	m	21.7	m	m	m
Ukraine (i)	UA	31.3	28.2	31	30.2	29.4	30.1	m
Uzbekistan	UZ	m	92.7	93.1	93.1	93	93.1	93.1
European Union	**EU**	**50.4**	**50.4**	**48.9bc**	**48c**	**47.2c**	**m**	**m**

Sources: National Statistical Offices/Ministries, Unesco Institute for Statistics, Eurostat

Notes: b: break in series; c: ETF calculations; d: different definition; i: see information; m: missing; r: data received

MK: data refer to regular upper secondary schools; XK: only public schools; PS: data does not include commercial schools; RS: Including students with special needs

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Number of students enrolled in vocational programmes at upper secondary level of education (000)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Albania	AL	18,6	19,1	24,2	26,6	27,2	25,4	25,1
Algeria	DZ	129,5	m	m	m	m	m	m
Armenia	AM	21,6	22,5r	24,3	26,6	25,2	19,5r	m
Belarus	BY	114	106,7	88,2	86	85	85,7	m
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	112,9r	122,2r	124,4br	116,2r	106,7r	99,9r	96,2r
Egypt	EG	1,589	1,608	1,655	1,581	m	1,686	m
Georgia	GE	m	m	21,3	14	12,4	12,1	m
Israel	IL	132	136,3	144,4	150,6	153,8	158,4	m
Jordan	JO	25	m	28,8	28,2	m	m	m
Kazakhstan	KZ	197,2	185	164,2	185,5	190,2	187,2	194
Kosovo (i)	XK	58,9	m	59,5	55,8	41,9	42,6	45,4
Kyrgyzstan	KG	55,3	61	64,6	66,3	59,8	61,4	m
Lebanon	LB	56,2	44,7	46,4	43,2	46,4	41,4	m
Moldova (i)	MD	33,4	32,7	32,7	31,1	30,8	30,2	32,8
Montenegro	ME	21,7	21,6	21,6	21,3	19,7	18,8	18,7
Morocco	MA	115,1	119,4	m	m	m	m	m
Palestine (i)	PS	2,7	2,8	2,7	2,7	2,8	3,1	m
Russia	RU	1,554	1,575	1,547	1,483	1,518	1,515	m
Serbia	RS	217,4	214,7	212,2	203,3	197,5i	190,8i	187,3i
FYR of Macedonia	MK	55,4	53,5	51,2	49,4	47,9	45,2	42,5
Tajikistan	TJ	22,6	15	15	m	m	m	m
Tunisia	TN	60,6	m	52,5	49,7	49,8	49,6	m
Turkey	TR	1,839	1,830	2,269	2,513	2,788	2,760	2,713
Turkmenistan	TM	m	m	m	50,7	m	m	m
Ukraine (i)	UA	257,9	256,9	271,3	243,1	193,1	186,1	m
Uzbekistan	UZ	m	1,599	1,573	1,514	1,450	1,394	1,358
European Union	**EU**	**10,924**	**10,818**	**10,812b**	**10,554**	**10,317**	**m**	**m**

Sources: National Statistical Offices/Ministries, Unesco Institute for Statistics, Eurostat

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Public expenditure on education

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Albania	AL							
% of GDP		3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1
% of total public spending		12.7	13.3	11.2	10.5	10.2	10.7	10.4
Armenia	AM							
% of GDP		3.1	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.8	2.8	m
% of total public spending		12.6	12.4	11.1	9.4	10.7	10.2	m
Azerbaijan	AZ							
% of GDP		2.4	2.7	2.5	2.6	3	m	m
% of total public spending		8.2	8.3	7.5	8.3	9	m	m
Belarus (d)	BY							
% of GDP		4.7	5	5	4.8	4.8	5	m
% of total public spending		18.1	17.5	17.9	18.4	17.2	17.2	m
Georgia	GE							
% of GDP		2.7	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.8	m
% of total public spending		8.8	9.5	10.5	10.6	11.1	12.2	m
Israel	IL							
% of GDP		4.7	4.9	4.8b	4.7	m	m	m
% of total public spending		15.3	15.4	15.4b	15.8	16.5	16.3	16.7
Jordan	JO							
% of GDP		m	m	m	m	m	3.9	m
% of total public spending		m	m	m	m	m	13.5	m
Kazakhstan	KZ							
% of GDP		3.8	4	3.8	3.5	3.6	m	m
% of total public spending		18.2	19.3	18	17.4	16.6	m	m
Kosovo (i)	XK							
% of GDP		4.1	4	m	4.4	m	m	m
% of total public spending		15.5	16	15.7	16.5	m	m	m
Kyrgyzstan	KG							
% of GDP		6.8	7.4	6.8	5.5	6	m	m
% of total public spending		18.2	18.2	17.8	16.1	16.3	m	m
Lebanon	LB							
% of GDP		1.6	2.2	2.6	m	m	m	m
% of total public spending		5.7	7.1	8.6	m	m	m	m
Moldova (i)	MD							
% of GDP		8.3	8.4	7	7	6.9	6.3d	6.4d
% of total public spending		21.4	20.9	18.3	17.6	18.2	17.7d	17.8d
Montenegro	ME							
% of GDP		4.2	4.2	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.5	m
% of total public spending		9.4	9	9.1	10	9	9.7	m
Morocco	MA							
% of GDP		m	m	m	m	4.8	4.7	m
% of total public spending		m	m	m	m	23.7	23.6	m
Palestine (i)	PS							
% of GDP		5.7	5.1	5.3	m	5.1	5.7	m
Russia	RU							
% of GDP		m	3.9	m	m	m	m	m
% of total public spending		m	11.1	m	m	m	m	m

Serbia	RS							
% of GDP		4.5	4.5	4.3	4.3	4	3.9	m
% of total public spending		10.6	9.6	9.4	9.1	9.6	m	m
FYR of Macedonia	MK							
% of GDP		4.7	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.1	4	m
% of total public spending		17.7	18	16.1	16.2	14.5	12	m
Tajikistan	TJ							
% of GDP		4.6	4.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.8	m
% of total public spending		16.7	16.9	18.2	17.8	15.6	17	m
Tunisia	TN							
% of GDP		6.5	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.6	m	m
% of total public spending		m	20.6	m	m	22.9	m	m
Turkey	TR							
% of GDP		4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.6	m
% of total public spending		m	12.2	12.6	12.7	13	13	m
Turkmenistan	TM							
% of GDP		m	3.1	m	m	m	m	m
% of total public spending		m	20.8	m	m	m	m	m
Ukraine	UA							
% of GDP		6.2	6.7	6.7	5.9	m	m	m
% of total public spending		13.5	13.7	13.9	13.1	m	m	m
Uzbekistan	UZ							
% of GDP		7.1	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.1	m	m
% of total public spending		33.4	34.1	34.1	34	33.5	m	m
European Union	EU							
% of GDP		5.4e	5.3e	m	5.1d	5.1d	m	m
% of total public spending		m	m	10.5d	10.6d	m	m	m

Sources: National Statistical Offices/Ministries, Unesco Institute for Statistics, Eurostat, Asian Development Bank

Notes: b: break in series; d: different definition; e: estimated; i: see information; m: missing; p: provisional

AL, AZ, GE, IL, KZ, KG, MK, MD, ME, RS, TR: data received

BY: Public expenditure (incl. capital construction costs) from the consolidated budget

MA: % of total expenditure as part of the General State Budget
MD: as % of expenditures and non-financial assets

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Early leavers from education (% aged 18–24)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Albania	AL	35.2	31.6	30.6	26	21.3	19.6	19.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	8	7.9	6.7	5.8	5.2	4.9	5.1
Egypt	EG	m	27.8c	m	m	m	m	m
Georgia	GE	m	7.6	5.8	6.9	6.3	6.7	8.9b
Israel	IL	8	8.5b	8.1	7.7	7.6	6.9	7.2
Moldova (i)	MD	22.4	21.2	21.1	21.1	21.3	20	19.4
Montenegro	ME	7.2	6.7	5.6	5.1b	5.7	5.5	5.4
Palestine (i)	PS	34.1	31.6	31.6	32.4	31.4	31	29.9
Russia	RU	m	m	m	m	24.3	m	m
Serbia	RS	8.5	8.1	8.7	8.3b	7.4	7	6.2
FYR of Macedonia	MK	13.5	11.7	11.4	12.5b	11.3	9.9	8.5
Tunisia	TN	51	58.6	54.9	52.5	51.6	m	m
Turkey	TR	41.9	39.6	37.5	38.3b	36.4	34.3	32.5
European Union	EU	13.4	12.7	11.9	11.2b	11	10.7	10.6

Sources: National Statistical Offices, Eurostat

Notes: b: break in series; c: ETF calculations; i: see information; m: missing; p: provisional; u: unreliable

BA, GE, IL, RU, TN: data received

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Tertiary education attainment (% aged 30–34)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Albania	AL	13.3	14.3	15.7	16.7	22.1	20.9	23.5
Armenia	AM	25.3	26.5	29.8	30.7b	30.6	31.2	m
Belarus	BY	m	m	m	m	m	37.3	37.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	13.4	16.5	15.7	18.9	17.2	23.1	23.8
Egypt	EG	m	m	m	20.4c	m	m	m
Georgia	GE	46.2	42.4	42.1	42.9	44.9	44.4	44.6b
Israel	IL	52.4	50.7b	51.7	53.5	52.8	54.2	54.8
Kosovo (i)	XK	m	m	m	10	m	m	m
Kyrgyzstan	KG	22.2	23.1	24.2	28	28.9	28.8	m
Moldova (i)	MD	21.7	23.9	25.5	25.2	27.6	27.8	29.7
Montenegro	ME	24.1	24.2	26.8	28.3b	31.0	33.9	34
Morocco (d)	MA	9.3	9.3	9.8	m	m	m	m
Palestine (i)	PS	22.4	23.6	25.1	26.6	28.4	29.4	31.2
Serbia	RS	20.6	24.7	25.3	27.1b	28.9	29.9	31.4
FYR of Macedonia	MK	20.4	21.7	23.1	24.9b	28.6	29.1	30.6
Tunisia	TN	21.1	19.8	21.4	25.8	23.8	m	m
Turkey	TR	16.3	18	19.5	21.5b	23.6	26.5	27.3
European Union	EU	34.8	36	37.1	37.9b	38.7	39.1	39.9

Sources: National Statistical Offices, Eurostat

Notes: b: break in series; d: different age group; i: see information; m: missing

EG, GE, KG: ETF calculations

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Participation in training/lifelong learning (% aged 25–64)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Albania	AL	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9
Azerbaijan	AZ	m	m	m	6.5	m	m	m
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.6	1.8
Georgia	GE	m	m	m	m	m	m	1.6
Israel	IL	7.5	9.7b	9.5	9.6	10	10.2	9.7
Montenegro	ME	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.3	2.8
Serbia	RS	3.5	3.6	4.0	4b	4.8	5.1	4.4
FYR of Macedonia	MK	3.6	4.1	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.9	2.3
Morocco (d)	MA	m	m	m	m	1	1	m
Tunisia	TN	1.3	0.2	0.3	1.6	1.3	m	m
Turkey	TR	3.4	3.9	4.5	5.7b	5.5	5.8	5.8
European Union	**EU**	9.1	9.2	10.7b	10.8	10.7	10.8	10.9

Sources: National Statistical Offices, Eurostat

Notes: b: break in series; d: different definition; m: missing

AZ, BA, GE, IL, TN: data received

Underachievement (% aged 15)

		2009	2012	2015
Albania	**AL**			
Reading		69.0	52.3	50.3
Mathematics		67.7	60.7	53.3
Science		57.3	53.1	41.7
Algeria	**DZ**			
Reading		a	a	79
Mathematics		a	a	81
Science		a	a	70.8
Azerbaijan	**AZ**			
Reading		72.7	a	a
Mathematics		45.3	a	a
Science		70	a	a
Georgia	**GE**			
Reading		a	a	51.7
Mathematics		a	a	57.1
Science		a	a	50.8
Israel	**IL**			
Reading		26.5	23.6	26.6
Mathematics		39.5	33.5	32.1
Science		33.1	28.9	31.4
Jordan	**JO**			
Reading		48	50.7	46.3
Mathematics		65.3	68.6	67.5
Science		45.6	49.6	49.8
Kazakhstan	**KZ**			
Reading		58.6	57.1	41.3u
Mathematics		59.2	45.2	32.2u
Science		55.4	41.9	28.1u
Kyrgyzstan	**KG**			
Reading		83.3	a	a
Mathematics		86.6	a	a
Science		82.0	a	a
Kosovo (i)	**XK**			
Reading		a	a	76.9
Mathematics		a	a	77.7
Science		a	a	67.7
Lebanon	**LB**			
Reading		a	a	70.4
Mathematics		a	a	60.2
Science		a	a	62.6
Moldova (i)	**MD**			
Reading		57.3	a	41.9
Mathematics		60.7	a	50.3
Science		47.3	a	42.2
Montenegro	**ME**			
Reading		49.5	43.3	41.9
Mathematics		58.4	56.6	51.9

	Science		53.6	50.7	51
Russia		RU			
	Reading		27.4	22.3	16.2
	Mathematics		28.5	24	18.9
	Science		22.0	18.8	18.2
Serbia		RS			
	Reading		32.8	33.1	a
	Mathematics		40.6	38.9	a
	Science		34.4	35	a
FYR of Macedonia		MK			
	Reading		a	a	70.7
	Mathematics		a	a	70.2
	Science		a	a	62.9
Tunisia		TN			
	Reading		50.2	49.3	71.6
	Mathematics		73.6	67.8	74.8
	Science		53.7	55.3	65.9
Turkey		TR			
	Reading		24.5	21.6	40
	Mathematics		42.1	42	51.4
	Science		30	26.4	44.5
European Union		EU			
	Reading		19.7	17.8	19.7
	Mathematics		22.3	22.1	22.2
	Science		17.8	16.6	20.6

Source: OECD PISA database
Notes: a: not applicable;
u: not reliable
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Youths not in employment, education or training-NEETs (% aged 15–24)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Albania	AL	29.9	27.4	30.8	30.9	29.6	27	25.9
Algeria (d)	DZ	26	22.7	21.5	22.8	21.2	27.6	33.1
Armenia	AM	42.1	36.8	37.2	30.1bd	27.5d	28.5d	m
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	27.7	28.4	25.8	26.1	27.7	26.4	24.3
Egypt	EG	32.1	31.6	27.9	m	26.8	27.6	m
Georgia (d)	GE	32.6	30.6	29.9	27.9	26.6	25.9	24.8b
Israel	IL	31.7	16.7b	15.7	15.6	15.5	14.9	14.9
Jordan	JO	m	24.6	m	m	m	m	m
Kazakhstan (d)	KZ	7.8	8	8	8.8	9.5	9.2	m
Kosovo (i)	XK	m	35.1	35.3	30.2	31.4	30.1	27.4
Kyrgyzstan (d)	KG	m	m	21.2	20.7	21.4	20.4	m
Moldova (i)	MD	20.2	19.8	18.9	20	21.1	19.7	20.2
Montenegro	ME	18.3	17.8	18.5	17.7b	19.1	18.4	16.7
Morocco	MA	m	m	m	m	27.9	27.5	m
Palestine (i)	PS	27.3	29.9	31.3	32.1	32.1b	32.3	33.2
Russia	RU	12.7	12	11.8	12	12	12.4	m
Serbia	RS	21.3	21.5	19.5	20.4b	19.9	17.7	17.2
FYR of Macedonia	MK	25.2	24.8	24.2	25.2	24.7	24.3	24.9
Tunisia	TN	28.6	34	30.9	32.6	29.1	m	m
Turkey	TR	29.6	28.7	25.5	24.8b	23.9	23.9	24.2
Ukraine (i)	UA	m	m	m	20	17.6	18.3	m
European Union	**EU**	12.9	13.2	13	12.5b	12	11.5	10.9

Sources: National Statistical Offices, Eurostat, ILOSTAT

Notes: b: break in series; d: different definition; i: see information; m: missing

KZ: aged 15–28

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Activity rate (% aged 15+)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Albania	AL	75.6	71.9	67.6	68.6	71.3	73.3	73.9
Algeria	DZ	40	42	43.2	40.7	41.8	41.8	41.8
Armenia	AM	63.0	62.7	63.4	63.1b	62.5	61	m
Azerbaijan	AZ	64.4	64.5	64.7	65.1	65.4	66	m
Belarus (d)	BY	81.8	81.2	81.4	81.8	82.1	86.1b	86.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	58.3	58.7	58.7	59.2	59.2	58.8	58.4
Egypt	EG	48.8	48.5	48.4	48.1	47	46.7	m
Georgia	GE	64.4	65.6	65.2	65.5	66.8	66.3	65.8b
Israel	IL	57.4	63.6b	63.7	64.2	64.1	64.1	64
Jordan	JO	39	38	37.1	36.4	36.7	36	39.2
Kazakhstan	KZ	71.6	71.7	71.7	70.7	71.1	70	69.7
Kosovo (i)	XK	m	36.9	40.5	41.6	37.6	38.7	42.8
Kyrgyzstan	KG	64.9	64.2	62.5	62.4	62.4	61.5	m
Lebanon	LB	m	38.7	m	m	m	m	m
Moldova (i)	MD	51.5	49.5	49.9	49.2	50.2	50.6	50
Montenegro	ME	63	64.7	65.1	67.6	68.5	69.1	69.3
Morocco	MA	49.2	48.4	48.3	48	47.4	46.4	m
Palestine (i)	PS	43.0	43.6	43.6	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.3
Russia	RU	68.3	68.7	68.5	68.9	69.1	69.5	69.1
Serbia	RS	64.1	64.3	66	67.8b	68	70	71.2
FYR of Macedonia	MK	70.1	69.6	70.4	70.8	70.2	69.6	70.3
Tajikistan	TJ	59.2	59.2	59.2	59.2	59.2	59.2	59.3
Tunisia	TN	47.2	47.8	47.4	47.7	47.1	47.2	m
Turkey	TR	57.2	57.4	58.4	58.9	59.9	60.9	61.9
Turkmenistan	TM	64.5	64.7	65	65.3	65.4	65.5	65.5
Ukraine (i)	UA	64.3	64.6	65	62.4	62.4	62.2	62
Uzbekistan	UZ	64.4	64.6	64.9	65.2	65.4	65.5	65.7
European Union	**EU**	**75.6**	**76.2**	**76.5**	**76.9**	**77.1**	**77.5**	**78**

Sources: National Statistical Offices, Eurostat, ILOSTAT

Notes: b: break in series; d: different definition; i: see information; m: missing

AL, AM, BY, BA, XK, RU, MD, ME, MK, RS, TR, UA, EU: different age group

AZ, BY, GE: data received

BY: Based on administrative data (annual average labour resources estimates 2011–15)
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Employment rate (% aged 15+)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Albania	AL	64.9	62.4	56.7	56.6	59.3	62.1	63.9
Algeria	DZ	36	37.4	39	36.4	37.1	37.4	36.9
Armenia	AM	51.4	51.9	53.2	52b	50.9	50	m
Azerbaijan	AZ	60.9	61.2	61.4	61.9	62.1	62.7	m
Belarus (d)	BY	81.2	80.7	81	81.4	81.3	80.9b	82
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	42.5	42.5	42.8	43.2	43.2	44.2	46.6
Egypt	EG	43	42.4	42.1	41.8	40.9	40.9	m
Georgia	GE	53.2	54.3	54.1	55.9	57.4	57.1	56.7b
Israel	IL	54.2	59.2b	59.7	60.4	60.7	61.1	61.3
Jordan	JO	34	33.4	32.4	32.1	31.9	30.5	32
Kazakhstan	KZ	67.8	67.9	68	67.1	67.6	66.5	66.3
Kosovo (i)	XK	m	25.5	28.4	26.9	25.2	28	29.8
Kyrgyzstan	KG	59.3	58.8	57.3	57.3	57.7	57.1	m
Lebanon	LB	m	44.9	m	m	m	m	m
Moldova (i)	MD	48.1	46.7	47.4	47.3	47.8	48.4	48
Montenegro	ME	50.7	52.2	52.7	55.6	56.7	57.1	58.2
Morocco	MA	44.8	44.1	43.8	43.3	42.8	42.2	m
Palestine (i)	PS	34	33.6	33.4	33.4	33.9b	33.5	32.7
Russia	RU	63.9	64.9	64.8	65.3	65.3	65.7	65.5
Serbia	RS	49.2	48.9	51.2	54.7b	55.9	59.1	61.4
FYR of Macedonia	MK	48.4	48.2	50.3	51.3	51.9	53.3	54.8
Tajikistan	TJ	52.6	52.8	52.9	53	53.1	53.1	53.2
Tunisia	TN	38.5	39.4	39.9	40.5	39.9	39.8	39.8
Turkey	TR	52.2	52.8	53.4	53.2	53.9	54.4	55.3
Turkmenistan	TM	62	62.4	62.7	62.9	63.1	63.2	63.2
Ukraine (i)	UA	59.2	59.7	60.3	56.6	56.7	56.3	56.1
Uzbekistan	UZ	59.1	59.4	59.7	60	60.2	60.6	60.9
European Union	**EU**	**68.6**	**68.4**	**68.4**	**69.2**	**70.1**	**71**	**72.1**

Sources: National Statistical Offices, Eurostat, ILOSTAT

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BY, GE, PS: data received

BY: Based on administrative data (annual average labour resources estimates 2011–15)
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Employment rate by educational attainment (% aged 15+)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Albania	**AL**							
Low		47.1	45.6	38.2	38.9	41.4	43.5	44.4
Medium		56.9	54.4	47.8	46.7	47.9	51.5	53.5
High		62.9	62.0	62.5	61.3	59.2	61.6	63.3
VET		64.4	66.4	62.2	56.1	55.9	55.8	m
Algeria (d)	**DZ**							
Low (ISCED 0–1)		40.6	40.5	41.7	38	38.9	37.4	38.2
Low (ISCED 2)		41.5	44.5	46.8	44.3	44.7	46.1	45.8
Medium		38.0	37.8	38.1	36.1	37.4	38.5	37
High		43.9	46.7	49.1	46	46.1	44.0	41.3
VET		59.6	60.6	64	59.5	58	59.7	56.2
Armenia (d)	**AM**							
Low		34.9	34.2	33.4	29.8b	35.6	32.3	m
Medium		51.4	51.9	53.1	50.9b	48.4	48.1	m
High		60.6	61.6	62.8	61.5b	63.3	62.1	m
VET		53.5	53.9	56.1	55.5b	51.8	51.8	m
Belarus (d)	**BY**							
Low		m	m	m	m	m	12.2r	14.6r
Medium		m	m	m	m	m	64.3r	64.4r
High		m	m	m	m	m	76.7r	76.9r
Bosnia and Herzegovina	**BA**							
Low		14.9	15.3	14.8	13.3	14.4	13.9	15.2
Medium		41.4	41.0	40.2	41.4	40.3	40.6	42.6
High		63.2	59.5	61.1	59.5	59.3	57.6	60.3
VET		42.9	42.5	41.6	42.7	41.7	42.1	43.5
Georgia (r)	**GE**							
Low		32.3	31.6	30.3	31.6	30.9	30.2	36.1b
Medium		56.1	57	57.1	58.5	60.1	59.2	57.9b
High		57.5	58.9	58.3	60.5	61.6	61.9	62.4b
VET		60.6	60.4	61.8	63.7	63.7	62.6	60.3b
Israel	**IL**							
Low		45.6	47.2b	48.1	48.6	48.6	48.1	50
Medium		70.9	71.7b	71.7	72.3	73.4	72.7	73.1
High		82.8	84.9b	85.1	86.1	86.5	87	87
Jordan (d)	**JO**							
Low		28	27.7	27	27.1	27.4	26.1	29.6
Medium		32	31	30.3	29.4	28.2	27.3	30.9
High		61.8	59.6	57.2	56.6	55.8	53.5	49.7
Kazakhstan (d)	**KZ**							
Low		20.7	18.4	13.4	19.3	19.1	18.5	m
Medium		70.9	70	69.9	66.7	67.5	65.9	m
High		77.3	77	76.9	75.7	75.9	76	m
VET		77.6	76.9	75.7	71.9	72.5	70.2	m
Kyrgyzstan	**KG**							
Low		27.8	25.9	26	27.1	27.9	27.8	m
Medium		65.5	64.8	62.6	62.3	62.4	61.1	m
High		69.9	70.1	65.6	65.8	66.2	67.2	m

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		VET	**71.8**	**72**	**64.4**	**64.1**	**64.9**	**63.4**	**m**
Moldova (i)	**MD**								
		Low	**21.5**	**21**	**23.9**	**25.3**	**26.4**	**27.8**	**27.8**
		Medium	**43.9**	**41.8**	**41.7**	**42**	**42.5**	**42.9**	**42.2**
		High	**59.2**	**59.5**	**59.3**	**57.8**	**57.0**	**57.1**	**56**
		VET	**50**	**46.4**	**45.5**	**47**	**46.9**	**47**	**46.3**
Montenegro	**ME**								
		Low	**14.3**	**13.5**	**11.6**	**14.1b**	**17.1**	**19.8**	**21.7**
		Medium	**46.2**	**46.9**	**46.4**	**49.5b**	**49.8**	**49.4**	**50.3**
		High	**68.4**	**70.4**	**72.9**	**72.8b**	**73.5**	**71.9**	**72.6**
Morocco	**MA**								
		Low	**47.6**	**46.6**	**46.7**	**m**	**m**	**m**	**m**
		Medium	**37.0**	**37.0**	**36.9**	**m**	**m**	**m**	**m**
		High	**51.4**	**50.1**	**48.3**	**m**	**m**	**m**	**m**
Palestine (i)	**PS**								
		Low	**32.4**	**32.3**	**32**	**32**	**32.5b**	**32.1**	**31.8**
		Medium	**25.2**	**24.7**	**25.1**	**25.5**	**25.5b**	**25.2**	**10.3**
		High	**58.7**	**55.4**	**54.8**	**53.4**	**53.8b**	**52.2**	**24.6**
Russia (d)	**RU**								
		Low	**24.3**	**25.6**	**24.9**	**24.2**	**m**	**m**	**m**
		Medium	**64.2**	**64.6**	**64.2**	**65**	**m**	**m**	**m**
		High	**81.6**	**82.4**	**81.8**	**82.2**	**m**	**m**	**m**
		VET	**73.4**	**74**	**73.4**	**73.4**	**m**	**m**	**m**
Serbia	**RS**								
		Low	**21**	**20.7**	**23**	**25b**	**24.5**	**27.8**	**28.2**
		Medium	**41.7**	**41.1**	**43.5**	**46.9b**	**47.4**	**49.8**	**51.3**
		High	**53.2**	**51.6**	**51.8**	**58.4b**	**58.9**	**60.5**	**63.1**
FYR of Macedonia	**MK**								
		Low	**23.9**	**22.7**	**24.7**	**26.1b**	**25.6**	**23.9**	**24.6**
		Medium	**47.3**	**47.8**	**49.6**	**49.4b**	**50.1**	**51.7**	**52.1**
		High	**63.6**	**62.8**	**62.0**	**62.8b**	**65.2**	**66.8**	**67.4**
Turkey	**TR**								
		Low	**41.5**	**41.6**	**41.9**	**41.5b**	**41.7**	**42**	**42.6**
		Medium	**51.3**	**51.4**	**52**	**52.3b**	**52.9**	**52.5**	**52.9**
		High	**71.5**	**71.5**	**72.2**	**71.3b**	**71.5**	**70.5**	**70.4**
Ukraine (d,i)	**UA**								
		Low	**33.1**	**30.5**	**30**	**17**	**16.7**	**16.9**	**m**
		Medium	**57.1**	**57.8**	**58.4**	**52.5**	**52.5**	**52.2**	**m**
		High	**69.2**	**69.3**	**69.2**	**67.2**	**67.5**	**66.6**	**m**
		VET	**m**	**m**	**m**	**63.3**	**63.3**	**62.9**	**m**
European Union	**EU**								
		Low	**38.1**	**37.2**	**36.5**	**36.2b**	**36.4**	**37.1**	**37.9**
		Medium	**62.9**	**62.4**	**61.9**	**62.3b**	**62.7**	**63.3**	**64**
		High	**77.1**	**76.6**	**76.3**	**76.4b**	**76.8**	**77.4**	**77.8**

Sources: National Statistical Offices, Eurostat, ILOSTAT

Notes: b: break in series; d: different definition; i: see information; m: missing; r: data received; u: unreliable
Broad educational attainment levels: LOW: ISCED 0–2; MEDIUM: ISCED 3–4; HIGH: ISCED 5–8. For details see the annex.

AM, BA, JO, KZ, KG, RU, UA: ETF calculations;

AM, BY, XK, ME, MK, TR, UA, EU: different age group

DZ: Low (ISCED 0–1) corresponds to 'Primaire', Low (ISCED 2) corresponds to 'Moyen', Medium corresponds to 'Secondaire', High corresponds to 'Supérieur'

AM: LOW: General basic, primary and lower; MEDIUM: General secondary, secondary specialised, vocational; HIGH: Tertiary, post-graduate; VET: secondary specialised and vocational education

BY: LOW: primary and basic general education; MEDIUM: general secondary and vocational-technical education; HIGH: secondary special and higher education

GE: VET: secondary professional and vocational programmes

JO: LOW: illiterate, basic education, preparatory, elementary; MEDIUM: secondary, intermediate diploma; HIGH: bachelor and above

KG: LOW: basic education and less; MEDIUM: complete secondary general, initial and secondary professional; HIGH: (incomplete) higher education; VET: Initial and secondary professional

XK: LOW: no School. I-VII/IX classes; MEDIUM: secondary; HIGH: tertiary

RU: LOW: basic education and less; MEDIUM: secondary general and secondary vocational; HIGH: higher education

UA: LOW: General basic, primary and lower; MEDIUM: General secondary, professional-technical; HIGH: incomplete tertiary, (basic and full) tertiary; VET: professional-technical

MD: Information is presented without the data on districts from the left side of the river Nistru and municipality Bender.

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UA: Data without the population of Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Sevastopol and part of the conflict zone (2014 onwards).

Youth employment rate (% aged 15–24)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Albania	AL	34.1	25.8	19	17.7	18.9	20.2	21.6
Algeria	DZ	20	19.5	21	19.4	17.7	18.4	19.5
Armenia	AM	22.6	22.9	23.4	23.7b	26.9	22.1	m
Azerbaijan	AZ	28.3	m	m	m	m	m	m
Belarus	BY	m	m	m	m	m	42.7	43.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	13.2	10.8	11.6	10.9	12.1	13.8	17.6
Egypt	EG	23.7	22	22.7	22.9	21.9	21.7	m
Georgia	GE	24	25.8	24	25.6	26.8	25.5	31.6b
Israel	IL	26.6	43.5b	44.4	44.5	44.4	44.3	44.8
Jordan	JO	17.7	17.2	16.1	16.1	17.2	16.9	m
Kazakhstan	KZ	44.3	45.3	42.4	47.9	47.7	44.8	m
Kosovo (i)	XK	m	9.8	10	9	8.5	10.1	11
Kyrgyzstan	KG	38.8	36.6	40.7	38	36.7	35.3	m
Moldova (i)	MD	18.9	17.6	18.1	17.4	18.2	17.4	17.2
Montenegro	ME	14.7	15.3	15.2	18.8	18.8	21	21.3
Morocco (c)	MA	28.7	27.3	26.1	26.1	24.2	22.1	m
Palestine (i)	PS	18.3	18.1	17.3	17.8	19.4b	19	18.3
Russia	RU	35	33.7	34.3	33.4	31.8	31.5	29.6
Serbia	RS	14.0	14.5	14.5	14.9b	16.6	19.7	20.9
FYR of Macedonia	MK	14.4	15.5	16.2	15.2	17.3	16.2	17.5
Tajikistan	TJ	36.2	37	37.3	37.5	37.7	37.8	37.9
Tunisia	TN	18.5	21.9	m	m	m	m	m
Turkey	TR	32.0	31.5	32.2	33.5b	34.1	34.1	34.3
Turkmenistan	TM	43.1	43.6	44.1	44.5	44.6	44.5	44.1
Ukraine (i)	UA	33.9	33.7	32.5	29.5	28.2	27	27.9
Uzbekistan	UZ	39.1	39.4	39.7	39.9	40.1	40.5	40.7
European Union	**EU**	**33.3**	**32.5**	**32.1**	**32.4**	**33**	**33.7**	**34.7**

Sources: National Statistical Offices, Eurostat, ILOSTAT

Notes: b: break in series; d: different age group; i: see information; m: missing

GE, KZ, MA: ETF calculations

BY, GE, PS: data received

XK: This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

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UA: Data without the population of Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Sevastopol and part of the conflict zone (2014 onwards).

Employment rate of recent graduates from ISCED levels 3–8 (% aged 20–34)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	43.6	33	37	34.9	35.9	39.5	44.5
Kosovo (i)	XK	m	m	m	22.3	m	m	m
Montenegro	ME	57.4	53.5	62.3	54.8b	61.3	58.7	61.3
Russia	RU	m	m	m	72.3	74.5	m	m
Serbia	RS	42.2	44.5	40.1	46.8b	46.7	51.5	56.9
FYR of Macedonia	MK	45.9	44.8	43.3	42.6b	48.0	46.9	50
Turkey	TR	61.1	62	61.7	62.5b	61.9	61.1	61.2
European Union	EU	77	75.9	75.4	76b	76.9	78.2	80.2

Sources: National Statistical Offices, Eurostat

Notes: b: break in series; m: missing

BA, RU: data received

XK: This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Employment rate of recent graduates from ISCED levels 3–4 by programme orientation (% aged 20–34)

		2014	2015	2016	2017
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA				
General and Vocational		34.9r	35.9r	39.5r	44.5r
General		40.2r	44.7r	42.8r	48.8r
Vocational		27.3ru	26.1ru	36r	40.6r
FYR of Macedonia	MK				
General and Vocational		33.8b	36.4	39.9	41.6
General		m	m	34.1	23.9
Vocational		m	m	42.1	47.9
Montenegro	ME				
General and Vocational		42.5b	46.9	46.2	51.9
General		m	m	m	m
Vocational		40.1b	48.9	45.6	53
Serbia	RS				
General and Vocational		41.5b	41.5	45.2	51.4
General		58.5b	23.9	49.5	58.5
Vocational		40.8b	42.2	51.4	40.9
Turkey					
General and Vocational		49.4b	53.3	50.7	53.9
General		45.9b	47.4	46.4	52.1
Vocational		53.1b	59.3	55.1	55.5
European Union	EU				
General and Vocational		70.7b	70.9	72.8	74.1
General		59.8b	61.2	62.9	64.1
Vocational		73.1b	73	75	76.6

Source: National Statistical Offices, Eurostat
Notes: b: break in series; m: missing; r: data received; u: unreliable

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Employment by broad economic sectors (%)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Albania (i)	AL							
Agriculture		45.3	47.4b	44.2	42.7	41.3	40.2	38.2
Industry		18.8	16.5b	16.8	17.4	18.6	19.3	19.4
Services		35.7	36.1b	38.9	39.4	39.9	40.4	42.4
Algeria	DZ							
Agriculture		10.8	9	10.6	8.8	8.7	8	10.1
Industry		30.8	29.5	29.6	30.4	29.8	31	30.8
Services		58.4	61.6	59.8	60.8	61.6	61	59.1
Armenia	AM							
Agriculture		38.9	37.3	36.3	34.8b	35.3	33.6	m
Industry		16.7	17.7	17	16.7b	15.9	15.8	m
Services		44.4	45.0	46.7	48.5b	48.8	50.6	m
Azerbaijan	AZ							
Agriculture		37.9	37.7	37.1	36.8	36.4	36.3	m
Industry		14.1	14.3	14.4	14.3	14.1	14.3	m
Services		48.0	48.1	48.5	48.9	49.6	49.3	m
Belarus (d)								
Agriculture		10.2	9.9	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.6p
Industry		34.2	33.5	33.3	32.8	31.5	30.3	30.1p
Services		55.6	56.7	57.3	57.8	59	60	60.3p
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA							
Agriculture		19.6	20.6	18.9	17.1	17.9	18	18.9
Industry		28.9	30.4	29.8	30	29.5	31.3	29.5
Services		51.5	49.1	51.3	52.9	52.6	50.7	51.6
Egypt	EG							
Agriculture		29.2	27.1	28	27.6	25.8	25.5	m
Industry		23.5	24.9	24.1	24.4	25.1	25.5	m
Services		47.1	48.1	47.9	48	49.1	48.8	m
Georgia (r)	GE							
Agriculture		48.5	46.9	47.1	45.9	43.9	43.7	43.2b
Industry		7.4	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.2	8.1b
Services		44.1	45.8	45.5	46.8	49	49.1	48.8b
Israel	IL							
Agriculture		1.4	1.2b	1.3	1.1	1	1	1
Industry		20.0	17.9b	17.9	17.8	17.7	17.6	17.5
Services		78.5	80.9b	80.8	81.1	81.2	81.4	81.5
Jordan	JO							
Agriculture		1.7	2	2	1.8	1.7	1.9	m
Industry		18.2	17.5	18.1	18.5	17.8	17.6	m
Services		80.0	80.5	79.9	79.8	80.6	80.5	m
Kazakhstan	KZ							
Agriculture		26.5	25.5	24.2	18.9	18	16.2	15.4
Industry		19	19.4	19.8	20.8	20.6	20.7	19.9
Services		54.6	55.1	56	60.4	61.4	63.2	64.8
Kosovo (i)	XK							
Agriculture		m	4.6	5.9	2.6	2.3	4.2	4.4
Industry		m	28.5	28.2	28.5	28.3	29.4	30.3

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	Services		m	66.8	65.9	68.7	69.6	66.3	65.4
Kyrgyzstan		KG							
	Agriculture		m	30.1	31.7	31.6	29.3	26.8	m
	Industry		m	21.7	20.2	20.4	20.9	22.1	m
	Services		m	48.2	48.1	48	49.8	51.1	m
Lebanon		LB							
	Agriculture		m	4.5	m	m	m	m	m
	Industry		m	19.3	m	m	m	m	m
	Services		m	76.3	m	m	m	m	m
Moldova (i)		MD							
	Agriculture		27.5	26.5	28.8	30.5	31.7	33.7	32.3
	Industry		18.8	19.3	17.7	17.9	17.8	17.2	16.6
	Services		53.7	54.3	53.5	51.6	50.5	49.1	51
Montenegro (i)		ME							
	Agriculture		5.4	5.2	4.6	5.6	7.6	7.6	7.7
	Industry		19.6	17.9	17.8	17.6	17.5	17.5	17.1
	Services		74.9	76.5	77.3	76.4	74	74	74.3
Morocco		MA							
	Agriculture		39.8	39.2	39.4	39.4	39	38	m
	Industry		21.8	21.4	20.8	20.3	20.5	21.1	m
	Services		38.3	39.3	39.7	40.2	40.3	40.8	m
Palestine (i)		PS							
	Agriculture		11.9	11.5	10.5	10.4	8.7	7.4	6.7
	Industry		25.7	26.3	27.7	27.8	28.5	29.9	30.3
	Services		62.4	62.2	61.7	61.7	62.8	62.7	63
Russia		RU							
	Agriculture		7.7	7.3	7	6.7	6.7	6.7	5.9
	Industry		27.4	27.7	27.8	27.5	27.2	26.9	27
	Services		64.9	64.9	65.5	65.9	66.1	66.3	67.1
Serbia		RS							
	Agriculture		21.2	21	21.3	19.9b	19.4	18.6	17.2
	Industry		26.8	26.5	25.9	24.7b	24.5	24.4	25.3
	Services		52.0	52.6	52.9	55.5b	56.1	57	57.5
FYR of Macedonia		MK							
	Agriculture		18.7	17.3	18.7	18.5	17.9	16.6	16.2
	Industry		30	29.9	30.4	30.4	30.5	30.3	30.6
	Services		51.3	52.8	50.9	51.2	51.6	53.1	53.2
Tajikistan		TJ							
	Agriculture		55.9	54.8	54.7	53.7	51.8	50.7	51.6
	Industry		13.3	13.3	13.8	14.9	16.1	16.6	16.4
	Services		30.8	31.8	31.6	31.4	32.1	32.7	32
Tunisia		TN							
	Agriculture		16.2	17	15.3	14.8	15	14.7	14.7
	Industry		33.5	33	33.3	33.5	32.8	33.2	33.1
	Services		49.6	49.6	51.1	51.5	52.1	51.7	51.7
Turkey		TR							
	Agriculture		24.2	23.6	22.9	21.1	20.4	19.5	19.2
	Industry		26.5	26	26.4	27.9	27.2	26.8	26.6
	Services		49.4	50.4	50.7	51.1	52.4	53.7	54.2

Turkmenistan	**TM**							
Agriculture		11.7	10.7	10.1	9.4	8.9	8.4	8.2
Industry		45.5	45.1	44.9	44.9	45	45	44.9
Services		42.8	44.2	45	45.7	46.1	46.6	46.8
Ukraine (i)	**UA**							
Agriculture		20.3	19.8	20	14.8	15.3	15.6	m
Industry		25.6	25.7	24.8	26.1	24.7	24.3	m
Services		53.8	53.9	55.2	59.1	60.1	60.2	m
Uzbekistan	**UZ**							
Agriculture		27.1	26.6	27.2	27.5	27.6	27.7	m
Industry		22.7	22.7	22.7	22.8	22.9	23	m
Services		50.2	50.7	50.1	49.7	49.5	49.3	m
European Union	**EU**							
Agriculture		4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.1
Industry		25.2	24.8	24.4	24.3	24.1	24.1	24.2
Services		69.9	70.3	70.9	71.1	71.4	71.7	71.7

Sources: National Statistical Offices, Eurostat, ILOSTAT, Asian Development Bank

Notes: b: break in series; d: different definition; i: see information; m: missing; p: provisional data; r: data received

AL, ME: for some years data do not sum up to 100% due to 'sector not stated'

BY: Based on administrative data (annual average labour resources estimates), data received

XK, KZ, RU, ME, MK, TR, EU: ETF calculations
XK: This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

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UA: Data without the population of Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Sevastopol and part of the conflict zone (2014 onwards).

Incidence of self-employment (%)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Albania	AL	60	62.2b	58.3	58.4	59	58.9	55.9
Algeria	DZ	33	30.5	31	29.1	30.2	30.2	31.7
Armenia	AM	44.4	43.5	42.8	44.2b	42.8	41.9	m
Azerbaijan	AZ	68.3	66.7	66.5	67	67.8	68.2	m
Belarus	BY	m	m	m	m	m	4.1	4.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	25.3	27.4	25.4	23	24.2	24.4	24.6
Egypt	EG	38.8	37.5	38.9	39.2	37.5	30.8	m
Georgia	GE	58	56.4	57.2	55.7	53.5	53	51.7b
Israel	IL	12.7	12.7b	12.6	12.5	12.6	12.8	12.4
Jordan	JO	15.6	15.8	14.9	13.8	12.4	12.9	16
Kazakhstan	KZ	32.8	31.7	30.6	28.2	27	25.8	m
Kosovo (i)	XK	m	25.5	30.8	31.8	28.9	30.1	31.2
Kyrgyzstan	KG	36	36.1	43	41.9	39	37.2	m
Lebanon	LB	m	28.9	m	m	m	m	m
Moldova (i)	MD	29.4	29.2	31.2	32.7	34.6	37	34.8
Montenegro	ME	16	17.7	16	18.7	20.8	21.3	21.8
Morocco	MA	53.9	53.5	52.2	52.2c	51	50.5	m
Palestine (i)	PS	33.3	33.1	31.8	32.3	31.3b	30.5	29.6
Russia	RU	7.1	6.9	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.5	6.6b
Serbia	RS	30.1	30.3	32.5	31.7b	30.1	31.7	30.6
FYR of Macedonia	MK	28.2	26.8	28.1	26.7	26.1	24.1	23.7
Tajikistan	TJ	53.3	53.3	53.7	51.8	50.1	48.8	48.1
Tunisia	TN	28.8	28.5	27.9	20.8	26.7	m	m
Turkey	TR	38.3	37.1	35.9	33.9	32.9	32.4	32.5
Ukraine (i)	UA	19.3	18.7	19.1	15.9	16	15.7	m
Uzbekistan	UZ	53.3	53.3	53.7	51.8	50.1	48.8	48.1
European Union	**EU**	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.3	16.0	15.7	15.4

Sources: National Statistical Offices, Eurostat, ILOSTAT

Notes: b: break in series; c: ETF calculation; i: see information; m: missing

AZ, BA, XK, GE, KZ, RU, UA : ETF calculations

BY, AZ, GE, TN: data received
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UA: Data without the population of Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Sevastopol and part of the conflict zone (2014 onwards).

Incidence of vulnerable employment (%)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Albania	AL	58.1	62.8b	58.1	56.5	56.6	56.2	52.9
Armenia	AM	43.8	42.9	42.4	42.8b	41.9	40.9	m
Azerbaijan	AZ	57.6	57.1	56.4	57.0	55.5	55.1	m
Belarus	BY	m	m	m	m	m	3.2r	3.4r
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	20.9	22.4	20.5	18.5	20.2	20.1	19.4
Egypt	EG	23.1	21.8	26.4	25.5	25.5	20.4	m
Georgia (r)	GE	58	56.4	57.2	55.7	53.5	53	51.7b
Israel	IL	8.4	8.6b	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.6
Jordan	JO	9.5	9.8	9.5	9.0	8.3	8.4	10.2
Kazakhstan	KZ	30.4	29.2	28.6	26.4	25.6	24.4	m
Kosovo (i)	XK	m	17	23.8	25	22.7	22.9	23.1
Kyrgyzstan	KG	35.3	35.3	41.6	40.5	37.2	34.7	m
Lebanon	LB	m	21.1	m	m	m	m	m
Moldova (i)	MD	28.7	28.6	30.5	32	34.0	36.4	34.5
Montenegro	ME	16.8	19.7	17.3	20.6	23.2	23.6	24.6
Morocco	MA	51.5	50.8	49.6	49.7	48.8	48.1	m
Palestine (i)	PS	27	26.7	25.6	25.9	25.1b	24.1	23.1
Russia	RU	5.8	5.7	6	5.9	6	6.2	5.3
Serbia	RS	26.2	26.4	28.6	28.1b	26.3	28.2	27.2
FYR of Macedonia	MK	22.5	22.1	23.4	22.8	21.8	19.7	19.2
Tajikistan	TJ	52.8	52.8	53.2	51.2	49.5	48.2	47.5
Tunisia	TN	22.9	20.8	20.8	m	m	m	m
Turkey	TR	33.1	32.1	31.3	29.4	28.4	27.9	28
Turkmenistan	TM	24.4	22.9	22.5	22.6	21.4	21.1	21.1
Ukraine (i)	UA	18.2	17.7	18.1	14.6	14.8	14.5	m
Uzbekistan	UZ	52.8	52.8	53.2	51.2	49.5	48.2	47.5
European Union	**EU**	**12.2**	**12.2**	**12.1**	**12.1**	**11.8**	**11.6**	**11.3**

Sources: National Statistical Offices, Eurostat, ILOSTAT

Notes: b: break in series; i: see information; m: missing; r: data received

AM, AZ, BA, XK, GE, KZ, RU, UA: ETF calculations
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Unemployment rate (% aged 15+)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Albania	AL	14.0	13.4	15.9	17.5	17.1	15.2	13.7
Algeria (d)	DZ	10.0	11.0	9.8	10.6	11.2	10.5	11.7
Armenia	AM	18.4	17.3	16.2	17.6b	18.5	18	m
Azerbaijan	AZ	5.4	5.2	5	4.9	5.0	5.0	m
Belarus	BY	m	m	m	m	m	5.8r	5.6r
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	27.6	28	27.5	27.5	27.7	25.4	20.5
Egypt	EG	11.9	12.6	13.2	13.1	13.1	12.4	m
Georgia (r)	GE	17.3	17.2	16.9	14.6	14.1	14	13.9b
Israel	IL	5.6	6.8b	6.2	5.9	5.3	4.8	4.2
Jordan	JO	12.9	12.2	12.6	11.9	13	15.3	18.3
Kazakhstan	KZ	5.4	5.3	5.2	5	5.1	5	4.9
Kosovo (i)	XK	m	30.9	30	35.3	32.9	27.5	30.5
Kyrgyzstan	KG	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.1	7.6	7.2	m
Lebanon	LB	m	9.7	m	m	m	m	m
Moldova (i)	MD	6.7	5.6	5.1	3.9	4.9	4.2	4.1
Montenegro	ME	19.7	20	19.5	18	17.6	17.8	13.3
Morocco	MA	8.9	9	9.2	9.9	9.7	9.4	m
Palestine (i)	PS	20.9	23	23.4	26.9	25.9b	26.9	27.7
Russia	RU	6.5	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.2b
Serbia	RS	23	23.9	22.1	19.2b	17.7	15.3	13.5
FYR of Macedonia	MK	31.4	31	29	28	26.1	23.7	22.4
Tajikistan	TJ	11.2	10.8	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.3
Tunisia	TN	18.3	17.6	15.9	15.1	15.2	15.6	15.3
Turkey	TR	8.8	8.2	8.8	9.9b	10.3	10.9	10.9
Turkmenistan	TM	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4
Ukraine (i)	UA	7.9	7.5	7.2	9.3	9.1	9.3	9.5
Uzbekistan	UZ	11.2	10.8	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.3
European Union	**EU**	9.7	10.5	10.9	10.2	9.4	8.5	7.6

Sources: National Statistical Offices, Eurostat, ILOSTAT

Notes: b: break in series; d: different definition; i: see information; m: missing; r: data received

DZ, AM, BY, XK, ME, MK, TR, UA, EU: different age group
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UA: Data without the population of Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Sevastopol and part of the conflict zone (2014 onwards).

Unemployment rate by educational attainment (% aged 15+)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Albania	**AL**							
Low		12.9	11.4	14.1	14.2	13.4	12.7	12.3
Medium		15.0	15.3	18.9	18.8	20.4	17.5	15.5
High		15.7	16.5	14.9	15.5	19.4	16.9	13.7
VET		11	10.4	11.7	13.4	14.6	14.6	m
Algeria (d)	**DZ**							
Low (ISCED 0–1)		6.3	8.3	6.7	7	7.7	6.8	7.9
Low (ISCED 2)		12.6	13.3	11.1	12	13.4	10.6	12.2
Medium		8.6	9.7	9.7	9.7	10.1	9.5	11.3
High		15.2	14.6	14	15.4	14.1	16.7	17.8
VET		12.4	14.4	12.3	12.7	13.4	13	14.2
Armenia (d)	**AM**							
Low		15.5	13.8	14.6	9.7bu	14.9	14.7	m
Medium		18.4	17.4	16.3	18.1b	19.1	18.6	m
High		19.5	18.2	16.4	17.7b	17.9	17.1	m
VET		19.9	19	16.9	18b	21.5	19.8	m
Azerbaijan (d)	**AZ**							
Low		m	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.4	9.4	m
Medium		m	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.8	m
High		m	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.3	m
VET		m	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.2	6.2	m
Belarus (d)	**BY**							
Low		m	m	m	m	m	13.4r	13.2r
Medium		m	m	m	m	m	8.2r	7.5r
High		m	m	m	m	m	3.7r	3.8r
Bosnia and Herzegovina	**BA**							
Low		29.2	26.9	28.2	30.2	27.3	25.6	18.2
Medium		29.9	30.6	30	28.9	30	26.6	22.3
High		15.4	17.9	16.9	19.3	18.4	20.3	15.5
VET		29.7	30.7	29.9	28.8	29.8	26.3	22.1
Egypt	**EG**							
Low (ISCED 0)		3.7	2.5	5.4	6.7	4.1	3.9	m
Low (ISCED 1–2)		8.6	9.9	9.9	11.5	9	8.5	m
Medium		15.9	17.2	16.5	15.8	16.7	15.9	m
VET (ISCED 4)		15.7	15.1	14	11.4	13.7	12.3	m
High		19.9	21.2	22	19.9	21.6	20.6	m
Georgia (r)	**GE**							
Low		8.3	8.4	13u	9.7	8.5	10.7	10.5b
Medium		15.7	16	15.3	13.5	13.4	13	13.5b
High		22.4	21.1	20.6	17.7	16.1	16.1	15.5b
VET		15	15.9	14.7	12.6	13.3	12.2	12.2b
Israel	**IL**							
Low (ISCED 0–1)		8.8	13.1b	10.7	8.7	8.3	8.1	5.4
Low (ISCED 2)		8.8	14b	12.1	12.8	11.2	10.8	7.8
Medium		6.7	7.9b	7.3	6.9	6	5.6	4.9
High		4.1	4.4b	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.3	3.2
Jordan (d)	**JO**							

	Low		12.2	11.2	10.9	10.4	11.1	13.8	m
	Medium		9.5	8.6	8.5	7.5	8.2	9.4	m
	High		15.9	15.9	17.8	17.3	18.6	21	m
Kazakhstan		KZ							
	Low		9.7	8.2	9.1	7.7	7.9	8.5	m
	Medium		5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.4	m
	High		4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4	4	m
	VET		4.7	4.7	4.7	5	5.3	5.1	m
Kosovo (d,i)		XK							
	Low		m	45.4	45.6	46.5	47	32.8	m
	Medium		m	31.1	39	37	33.7	29.5	m
	High		m	15.7	19.9	18.9	18.9	18	m
	VET		m	m	35.5	35.3	35.9	m	m
Kyrgyzstan		KG							
	Low		10.6	15.1	15	13.4	11	m	m
	Medium		8.4	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.3	m	m
	High		8.1	6.9	7.8	7.3	7.2	m	m
	VET		7	7.1	7.1	8.2	7.7	m	m
Lebanon		LB							
	Low (ISCED 0–1)		m	8.1	m	m	m	m	m
	Low (ISCED 2)		m	8.7	m	m	m	m	m
	Medium		m	13.9	m	m	m	m	m
	High		m	11.4	m	m	m	m	m
Moldova (i)		MD							
	Low		7.1	5.3	5.4	3.9	6.5	4.5	4.3
	Medium		6.8	5.8	5.2	3.8	4.4	3.9	4.2
	High		6.0	5.4	4.7	3.9	5.1	4.5	3.7
	VET		7.2	5.8	5.3	3.4	4.8	4	4.7
Montenegro		ME							
	Low		30.3	34.9	41.4	32.2b	28.3	24.6	22.2
	Medium		20.5	21.4	20.6	19.8b	19.3	19.5	17.5
	High		13.2	10.9	9.8	9.9b	10.3	11.9	10.9
Morocco		MA							
	Low (ISCED 0–1)		6.1	6.4	6.9	7.1	5.9	m	m
	Low (ISCED 2)		15.4	15.5	15.5	16.0	15.4	14	m
	Medium		18.7	18.1	18.2	18.6	19.3	18.3	m
	Medium-VET1		22.9	21.1	21.4	m	m	m	m
	Medium-VET2		20	19.4	19.7	m	m	m	m
	High		18.2	18.1	17.7	19.9	21.1	m	m
Palestine (i)		PS							
	Low (ISCED 0–1)		20.5	21.7	21.3	25.4	24.2b	m	25.4
	Low (ISCED 2)		20.5	21.7	22.7	25.2	24.6b	m	23.3
	Medium		16.7	18.7	17.3	20.8	20.3b	m	23.8
	High		24.8	28.4	29.8	33.7	31.8b	m	35.1
Russia (d)		RU							
	Low		16.4	13.9	13.9	13.3	13.9	13.9	13.5b
	Medium		7.1	6	6.1	5.7	6.1	6.1	5.8b
	High		3.6	3	3.1	3	3.4	3.5	3.2b
	VET		5.7	4.8	4.8	4.6	5.1	5	4.7b

Serbia	**RS**							
Low		20.9	22.6	19.7	17.3b	15	12.4	11
Medium		26	26.8	24.4	21.2b	19.4	16.7	14.8
High		15.9	17	18.3	15.4b	15.3	13.9	12.2
FYR of Macedonia	**MK**							
Low		37.6	37.8	34.3	32.2b	29.9	29.2	26.5
Medium		31.6	31.4	28.7	28.3b	26.6	23.7	22.6
High		23.0	22.5	23.5	22.5b	21.1	19.4	18.7
Tunisia (d)	**TN**							
Low		12.4	12.2	9.9	10.8	8.8	8.6	m
Medium		20.6	21	16.2	15.6	16.3	16.5	m
High		29.2	26.1	30.2	20.2	26.8	28.6	m
Turkey	**TR**							
Low		8.1	7.5	8.1	9.3b	9.7	9.9	9.6
Medium		10.7	9.6	10.2	11.3b	11.3	12.5	12.5
High		9.4	8.9	9.3	10.5b	10.9	11.8	12.4
Ukraine (i)	**UA**							
Low		6.6	6.1	6.6	13.1	11.8	7.8	m
Medium		8.8	8.4	7.6	10.4	10.0	10.7	m
High		7.1	6.9	6.8	8.1	8.2	8.2	m
VET		m	m	m	10.5	10.4	10.6	m
European Union	**EU**							
Low		16.2	18.2	19.2	18.5b	17.4	16.1	14.8
Medium		8.9	9.6	10	9.4b	8.7	7.8	6.9
High		5.5	6.1	6.4	6.1b	5.6	5.1	4.5

Sources: National Statistical Offices, Eurostat, ILOSTAT

Notes: b: break in series; d:different definition; i: see information; m: missing; r: data received; u: unreliable

Broad educational attainment levels: LOW: ISCED 0–2; MEDIUM: ISCED 3–4; HIGH: ISCED 5–8. For details see the annex.

AZ, BA, KZ, XK, KG, RU, UA: ETF calculations

AM, BY, XK, ME, MK, TR, UA, EU: different age group

DZ: LOW (ISCED 0–1) corresponds to 'Primaire', LOW (ISCED 2) corresponds to 'Moyen', MEDIUM corresponds to 'Secondaire', HIGH corresponds to 'Supérieur'

AM: LOW: general basic, primary and lower; MEDIUM: general secondary, secondary specialised, vocational; HIGH: tertiary, post-graduate; VET: vocational and secondary specialised education

AZ: LOW: main and primary education; MEDIUM: secondary, vocational and secondary specialised education; HIGH: higher education; VET: vocational and secondary specialised education

BY: LOW: primary and basic general education; MEDIUM: general secondary and vocational-technical education; HIGH: secondary special and higher education

JO: LOW: illiterate, basic education, preparatory, elementary; MEDIUM: secondary, intermediate diploma; HIGH: bachelor and above

KG: LOW: basic education and less; MEDIUM: complete secondary general, initial and secondary professional; HIGH: (incomplete) higher education; VET: initial and secondary professional

XK: LOW: No School. I-VII/IX classes; MEDIUM: Secondary vocational + secondary gymnasium; HIGH: tertiary; VET: secondary vocational

MA: MEDIUM-VET1 refers to ISCED levels 2 and 3 together (in national classification: diplômes en qualification professionnelle et certificats en spécialisation professionnelle); MEDIUM-VET2 refers to ISCED level 4 (diplômes de techniciens in national classification) and ' cadres moyens' in national classification

RU: LOW: basic education and less; MEDIUM: secondary general and secondary vocational; HIGH: higher education

TN: LOW: ISCED 0–1 ('Primaire'), MEDIUM: ISCED 3–4 ('Secondaire'), HIGH: ISCED 5–6 from ISCED 97 ('Supérieur')

UA: LOW: general basic, primary and lower; MEDIUM: general secondary, professional-technical; HIGH: incomplete tertiary, (basic and full) tertiary; VET: professional-technical

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UA: Data without the population of Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Sevastopol and part of the conflict zone (2014 onwards).

Youth unemployment rate (% aged 15–24)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Albania	AL	23.9	29.8	31.4	39	39.8	36.5	31.4
Algeria (d)	DZ	22.4	27.5	24.8	25.2	29.9	26.7	28.3
Armenia	AM	39.2	35.4	36.1	37.2b	32.5	36.6	m
Azerbaijan	AZ	14.7	14.2	13.7	13.5	13.4	13.1p	m
Belarus	BY	m	m	m	m	m	10.7	9.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	57.9	63.1	59.1	62.7	62.3	54.3	45.8
Egypt	EG	29.3	34.4	34.1	32.2	31.6	30.8	m
Georgia	GE	39.8	36.1	38.9	34.8	33.8	33.2	28.9b
Israel	IL	11.6	12.1b	10.5	10.6	9.3	8.6	7.3
Jordan	JO	29.9	29.3	31.2	30.6	30.8	35.6	m
Kazakhstan	KZ	4.6	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.8
Kosovo (i)	XK	m	55.3	55.9	61	57.7	52.4	52.7
Kyrgyzstan	KG	16.6	17.6	13.4	14	15	15.5	m
Moldova (i)	MD	14.9	13.1	12.2	9.8	12.8	11.2	11.8
Montenegro	ME	36.6	42.2	40.5	35.8	37.6	35.9	31.7
Morocco	MA	17.9	18.6	19.3	20.1	20.8	22.5	m
Palestine (i)	PS	35.7	38.8	41	43.6	40.7b	41.7	43.8
Russia (c)	RU	15.2	14.8	13.8	13.7	16	16.3	16.1
Serbia	RS	50.9	51.1	49.4	47.5b	43.2	34.9	31.9
FYR of Macedonia	MK	55.3	53.9	51.9	53.1	47.3	48.2	46.7
Tajikistan	TJ	20.2	19	18.7	18.5	18.3	18.5	18.9
Tunisia	TN	42.3	37.6	34.7	36.4	34	m	m
Turkey	TR	16.7	15.7	16.9	17.8b	18.5	19.5	20.5
Turkmenistan	TM	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5
Ukraine (i)	UA	18.6	17.3	17.4	23.1	22.4	23	18.9
Uzbekistan	UZ	20.2	19	18.7	18.5	18.3	18.5	18.9
European Union	**EU**	**21.7**	**23.3**	**23.7**	**22.2**	**20.3**	**18.7**	**16.8**

Sources: National Statistical Offices, Eurostat, ILOSTAT, OECD

Notes: b: break in series; c: ETF calculation; d: different age group; i: see information; m: missing

BY, GE, TN: data received

XK: This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

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UA: Data without the population of Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Sevastopol and part of the conflict zone (2014 onwards).

Youth unemployment ratio (% aged 15–24)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Albania	AL	10.7	10.4	10.6	11.3	12.5	11.6	10.1
Algeria	DZ	5.8	7.4	6.9	6.6	7.5	6.7	7.7
Armenia	AM	14.6	12.5	13.2	14.1b	12.9	12.7	m
Azerbaijan	AZ	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.0	m	m
Belarus	BY	m	m	m	m	m	5.1	4.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	18.2	18.5	16.7	18.3	20	16.4	14.9
Egypt	EG	9.8	11.6	11.8	10.9	10.1	9.7	m
Georgia	GE	15.8	14.6	15.3	13.7	13.6	12.7	12.8b
Israel	IL	3.5	6b	5.2	5.3	4.6	4.2	3.5
Jordan	JO	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.7	9.4	m
Kazakhstan	KZ	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.9	2	1.8	m
Kosovo (i)	XK	m	12.6	12.9	14.4	11.4	10.8	m
Kyrgyzstan	KG	7.7	7.8	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.5	m
Moldova (i)	MD	3.3	2.6	2.5	1.9	2.7	2.2	2.3
Montenegro	ME	8.5	11.2	10.3	10.5	11.3	11.8	9.9
Morocco	MA	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.4	6.4	m
Palestine (i)	PS	10.2	11.5	12	m	13.3b	13.6	14.2
Russia	RU	6.3	5.8	5.5	5.3	6.1	6.1	5.7
Serbia	RS	14.5	15.1	14.2	12.6b	13.5	10.6	9.8
FYR of Macedonia	MK	17.7	18.1	17.5	17.2	15.5	15.1	15.3
Tunisia	TN	13.5	13.2	11.6	9.7	10.1	m	m
Turkey	TR	6.4	5.9	6.6	7.3b	7.7	8.2	8.9
Ukraine (i)	UA	7.8	7	6.8	8.9	8.1	8.1	m
European Union	**EU**	**9.2**	**9.8**	**9.9**	**9.3**	**8.4**	**7.8**	**7**

Sources: National Statistical Offices, Eurostat, ILOSTAT, OECD

Notes: b: break in series; i: see information; m: missing

BA, KZ, XK, KG, MA, RU, UA: ETF calculations

AZ, BY, GE, TN: data received

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Long-term unemployment rate (% aged 15+)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Albania	AL	10.3	10.3	11.5	11.2	11.3	10.1	8.9
Algeria	DZ	7.1	7.5	6	6.5	8.1	6.8	7
Armenia	AM	9.7	9.1	8.4	10.5b	11.2	10.6	m
Azerbaijan	AZ	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	m
Belarus	BY	m	m	m	m	m	1.2br	1.4r
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	22.3	23.1	22.9	23.4	22.6	21.7	16.8
Egypt	EG	8.2	11.4	11.9	11.8	m	m	m
Georgia (r)	GE	7.1	7.5	7.3	6.5	6.2	6.2	5.8b
Israel	IL	1.2	1b	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5
Kazakhstan	KZ	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2
Kyrgyzstan	KG	1.1	1.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.4	m
Moldova (i)	MD	2.2	1.7	1.3	1	1.4	0.9	1
Montenegro	ME	15.7	15.6	16.1	14	13.5	13.4	12.5
Morocco	MA	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.4	m
Palestine (i)	PS	m	m	m	11.8	m	m	m
Russia	RU	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6b
Serbia	RS	16.9	18.6	16.8	12.8b	11.3	9.9	8.2
FYR of Macedonia	MK	25.9	25.5	23.9	23.3	21.3	19.1	17.4
Tunisia	TN	5.8	7.7	m	m	m	m	m
Turkey	TR	2.3	2	2.1	2	2.2	2.2	2.4
Ukraine (i)	UA	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.2	2.1	2.3	2.5p
European Union	**EU**	**4.1**	**4.6**	**5.1**	**5**	**4.5**	**4**	**3.4**

Sources: National Statistical Offices, Eurostat, ILOSTAT

Notes: b: break in series; i: see information; m: missing; p: provisional; r: data received

AM, AZ, BA, KG, RU: ETF calculations

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ANNEX: CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

Educational attainment (broad levels)	ISCED-11 level	ISCED-97 level	Description
LOW	No schooling	No schooling	Less than one year of schooling
	0 Early childhood education	**0** Pre-primary education	Education delivered in kindergartens, nursery schools or infant classes
	1 Primary education	**1** Primary education or first stage of basic education	Programmes are designed to give students a sound basic education in reading, writing and arithmetic. Students are generally 5–7 years old. Might also include adult literacy programmes.
	2 Lower secondary education	**2** Lower secondary education or second stage of basic education	Continuation of basic education, but with the introduction of more specialised subject matter. The end of this level often coincides with the end of compulsory education where it exists. Also includes vocational programmes designed to train for specific occupations as well as apprenticeship programmes for skilled trades.
MEDIUM	**3** Upper secondary education	**3** Upper secondary education	Completion of basic level education, often with classes specialising in one subject. Admission usually restricted to students who have completed the 8–9 years of basic education or whose basic education and vocational experience indicate an ability to handle the subject matter of that level.
	4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education	**4** Post-secondary non-tertiary education	Captures programmes that straddle the boundary between upper-secondary and post-secondary education. Programmes of between six months and two years typically serve to broaden the knowledge of participants who have successfully completed level 3 programmes.
HIGH	**5** Short-cycle tertiary education	**5** First stage of tertiary education (not leading directly to an advanced research qualification); sub-divided into:	
	6 Bachelor's or equivalent level	**5A**	Programmes are largely theoretically based and are intended to provide sufficient qualifications for gaining entry into advanced research programmes. Duration is generally 3–5 years.
		5B	Programmes are of a typically 'practical' orientation designed to prepare students for particular vocational fields (high-level technicians, teachers, nurses, etc.).
	7 Master's or equivalent level	**6** Second stage of tertiary education (leading to an advanced research qualification)	Programmes are devoted to advanced study and original research and typically require the submission of a thesis or dissertation.
	8 Doctoral or equivalent level		

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