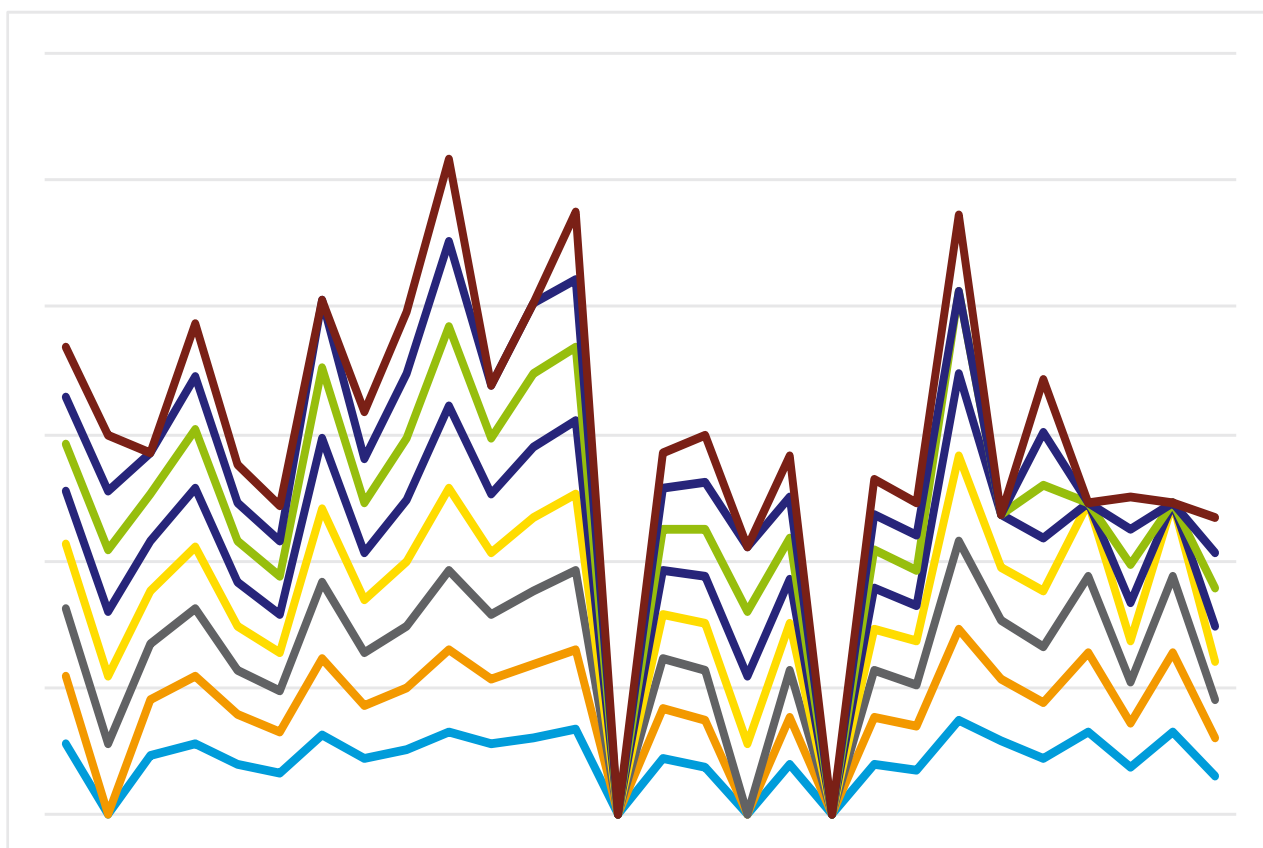


KEY INDICATORS ON EDUCATION, SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT 2019



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PREFACE

These 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 countries¹. They include data on vocational education and training (VET), skills, employment and labour market outcomes.

The indicators provide an overview of VET, skills and labour markets in the ETF partner countries. KIESE describe issues that influence human capital development and VET policies in the partner countries². They do not claim to assess national systems or policies in a comprehensive or 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 an 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 2019 data compilation exercise. It provides an essential, though partial, overview of the system, and one which needs to be read in conjunction with countries' own strategies, process developments and indigenous 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 2019,
3. data availability and quality,
4. indicators.

¹ The ETF uses other evidence, such as in-depth studies in 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 cover 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 (followed by data collection in a further eight partner countries in 2019). The aim is to gather in-depth information on VET in relation to providers, enrolment, graduates, teachers/trainers and expenditure. This data complements KIESE, allowing a better assessment to be made of the developments in VET and human capital development in those countries.

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THE INDICATORS AND THEIR DEFINITIONS

1. The **total population** is the estimated number of persons having their usual residence in a country on 1 January of the respective year. When information on the population usually resident 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 education 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 transaction 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:

- paid employment (whether at work or with a job but not at work);
- 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 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.

KEY FINDINGS FOR 2019

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, North Macedonia³ and Kosovo are enrolled in vocational programmes, which is also the average in the European Union. At the other end of the scale, in Georgia, Palestine⁴ 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 ([read more](#)).

Vocational 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 (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 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 ETF data. Fewer than 10% of 18–24-year-olds dropped out of school in countries such as Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia and North Macedonia in 2018. All these countries are similar in that they have 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 or Palestine, the incidence of early leaving remains higher while the number of vocational 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 education programmes for young people who have dropped out of school and are more at risk of having low skill levels ([read more](#)).

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

PISA 2018 results show high levels of underachievement (i.e. students who are failing Level 2 on the PISA scale in reading,

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.

⁴ 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.

mathematics and science) for more than half of the ETF partner countries. The indicator provides a measure of the youth population most at risk through a lack of foundation skills. Data shows that around three out of four students aged 15 in countries such as Kosovo* or Morocco, about two-thirds of students in Azerbaijan (Baku), Georgia, Kazakhstan or Lebanon and about half of the students in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova, Montenegro and North Macedonia, can be considered underachievers, failing to complete even simple tasks in the tested domains. At the other end of scale, only about a quarter of students aged 15 are underachievers in Belarus, Turkey or Ukraine. At the EU level, about one in five students falls under this category but the cross-country differences are sizeable. Compared with the previous round of the survey (2015), only North Macedonia and Turkey have witnessed sizeable decreases in the share of underachievers.

PISA also makes it possible to analyse national performance by gender, socio-economic status and immigrant background, and contains other contextual information and pupils' attitudes. The 2018 results show a wide performance gap in reading between pupils in general education and those in vocational programmes. Therefore, 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 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 attainment⁷, varies substantially across the ETF regions. Upper secondary

attainment has become the 'entry ticket' to the knowledge society and, in the vast majority of ETF partner countries, most people in the workforce have attained this educational level (this typically includes vocational programmes). 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 and Palestine, and about half of adults in Tunisia, Turkey, Albania and Jordan 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 active 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 young people entering the labour force, and this trend is expected to continue as most young people 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 Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia, one in three people aged 30–34 attained tertiary education, whereas in Turkey, Moldova or Albania this proportion was

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, North Macedonia, Tunisia and Turkey).

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 adult participation in training is available for only eight partner countries.

some 30% in 2018. 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).

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 limited⁸. 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 11%). In most countries men are more likely than women to attend continuing training. Furthermore, young adults have more training opportunities than older workers and better-educated adults are more likely to receive training.

To some extent, participation in adult education and training is also influenced by the structure of the economy (i.e. relatively small proportions of knowledge intensive sectors or sectors requiring continuous update of skills), the overall rate of employment and its distribution (see below), including incidence of informal work and limited public and private resources available to invest in workforce skills development. Also, limited employment opportunities and insufficient attractiveness of jobs available tend to inhibit participation in upgrading and reskilling programmes.

Insufficient opportunities for skills upgrading and incentives for continuing training score high among the trigger factors of unemployment, subsistence employment or informality. Uneven availability of lifelong learning (LLL) and employment opportunities remains a challenge in the ETF partner countries.

Also, limited employment opportunities or insufficient attractiveness of jobs available inhibit participation in upgrading/reskilling programmes to some extent. 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 ([read more](#)).

The situation of young people remains problematic in most ETF partner countries, with persistently high numbers who are not in employment, education or training (NEETs).

In 2018, one in three young people in Algeria, Kosovo and Palestine and one in four young people in most of the other partner countries for which there is data available⁹ (including Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Georgia, North 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 socio-cultural norms, less favourable working environments and family duties. This pattern is most evident in the Southern and 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 evidence¹⁰ 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,

⁸ Data on adult participation in training is available for only 12 partner countries.

⁹ Data on NEETs is available for two-thirds of the ETF partner countries.

¹⁰ ETF (2015), Young people not in employment, education or training in the EU neighbourhood countries.

lower employability as a result of skill gaps, and socio-economic background. The high heterogeneity of the NEET population needs to be further considered when designing policies for vulnerable groups and their re-engagement with the labour market or the education system.

Youth transition in the ETF partner countries is also characterised by persistently high youth unemployment rates.

Youth unemployment remained very high in 2018, affecting about half of young people in Kosovo, North Macedonia, Jordan and Palestine, and about one in three in several other countries, including Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Montenegro and Serbia (the EU average is 15%). The youth unemployment ratio also remained high, indicating that there are still large numbers of young people in these countries who are unemployed¹¹. 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.

Youth unemployment is also seen to be

increasingly linked to the existence of various types of skills mismatch¹². Young people face more challenges than adults 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 countries¹³.

Unemployment is typically 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. While employment opportunities still exist for those with lower qualifications, the labour market prospects for these individuals are declining. 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. 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, amongst others, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Jordan, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Ukraine). However, the

¹¹ The youth unemployment rate is the percentage of unemployed people in the 15–24 age group 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).

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, North Macedonia, Serbia, Moldova, Georgia, Egypt and Morocco.

¹⁴ ETF (2019), Skills mismatch measurement in ETF partner countries

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

situation is more mixed for those with higher attainment levels. In fact, in some partner countries, including Albania, Georgia, Palestine, 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 evidence¹⁴ from some partner countries shows a high incidence of occupational mismatch¹⁵; 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.

Vocational 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 available¹⁶, 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 2018 around half of recent graduates from VET programmes (ISCED 3–4 combined)¹⁷ in Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey were employed, and there has been good progress over recent years. This is positive, especially in countries such as Montenegro and Serbia, 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.

¹⁶ Although very relevant, information on graduate employability remains rather scarce in the ETF partner countries. Data is available for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey.

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

DATA AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

Data availability varies greatly among partner countries and remains the most significant 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, North Macedonia, Serbia 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.

INDICATORS (AS OF 5 DECEMBER 2019)

TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
ALBANIA	AL	2.907	2.903	2.897	2.885	2.875	2.876	2.870
ALGERIA	DZ	37.495	38.297	39.114	39.963	40.836	41.697	42.578
ARMENIA	AM	3.021	3.026	3.017	3.010	2.998	2.986	2.972
AZERBAIJAN	AZ	9.235	9.356	9.477	9.593	9.705	9.809	9.898
BELARUS	BY	9.465	9.463	9.468	9.480	9.498	9.504	9.491
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	BA	3.839	3.530	3.526	3.518	3.515	3.509	3.501
EGYPT	EG	81.396	83.661	85.783	87.963	90.086	92.115	96.279
GEORGIA	GE	3.739	3.718	3.716	3.721	3.728	3.726	3.729
ISRAEL	IL	7.837	7.985	8.135	8.297	8.463	8.629	8.798
JORDAN	JO	7.427	8.114	8.804	9.559	9.798	10.053	10.309
KAZAKHSTAN	KZ	16.673	16.910	17.160	17.415	17.669	17.918	18.157
KOSOVO (i)	XK	1.793	1.805	1.816	1.827	1.836	1.847	M
KYRGYZSTAN	KG	5.551	5.663	5.776	5.895	6.019	6.140	6.256
LEBANON	LB	4.924E	5.287E	5.612E	5.851E	6.007E	6.082E	M
MOLDOVA (i)	MD	3.559	3.559	3.557	3.555	3.553	3.550	3.547
MONTENEGRO	ME	620	620	621	622	622	622	622
MOROCCO	MA	32.524	32.855	33.183	34.124	34.487	34.851	M
NORTH MACEDONIA	MK	2.059	2.062	2.065	2.069	2.071	2.073	2.075
PALESTINE (i)	PS	4.175	4.277	4.378	4.479	4.581	4.682	4.793
RUSSIA	RU	143.056	143.347	143.666	146.267	146.500P	146.804	146.880
SERBIA	RS	7.219	7.183	7.149	7.114	7.076	7.040	7.001
TAJIKISTAN	TJ	7.807	7.987	8.161	8.352	8.551	8.742	8.931
TUNISIA	TN	10.784	10.895	11.007	11.154	11.305	11.446	M
TURKEY	TR	74.724	75.627	76.667	77.695	78.741	79.814	80.810
TURKMENISTAN	TM	5.267	5.366	5.466	5.565	5.662	5.758	M
UKRAINE (i)	UA	45.453	45.372	45.245	42.759	42.590	42.414	42.216
UZBEKISTAN	UZ	29.800	30.200	30.700	31.022	31.575	32.120	32.656
EUROPEAN UNION	EU	504.047B	505.163	507.235B	508.520B	510.181	511.373B	512.379

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

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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	2018
ALBANIA	AL	27.3	26.9	26.4	25.8	25.2	24.5	23.7	M
ALGERIA	DZ	M	M	27.5	26.5	25.5	24.6	23.8	21
ARMENIA	AM	22.8	22.5	21.7	20.7	19.6	18.4	17.2	M
AZERBAIJAN	AZ	27.8	26.9	25.8	24.7	23.7	22.6	21.6	20.7
BELARUS	BY	20.0	19	18.2	17.3	16.6	16	15.4	14.9
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	BA	15.8	16	16.2	15.4	15.3	14.9	14.1	14.2
EGYPT	EG	31.3	30.4	29.6	28.8	28.2	27.7	27.3	M
GEORGIA	GE	21.8	21.2	20.8	20.2	19.6	18.9	18.2	17.8
ISRAEL	IL	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.7	24.8	24.9	25
JORDAN	JO	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.1	33.3	32.1
KAZAKHSTAN	KZ	27.2	26.3	25.2	24.1	23	22	21.1	M
KOSOVO (i)	XK	29.5	29.3	29	28.8	28.6	28.3	27.9	M
KYRGYZSTAN	KG	33	32.1	31.1	30.1	29.2	28.2	27.3	26.4
LEBANON	LB	29.5E	29.4E	29.3E	29E	28.7E	28E	27.2E	M
MOLDOVA (i)	MD	21.3	20.3	19.3	18.2	17.3	16.3	15.5	14.8
MONTENEGRO	ME	18.6	18.5	19.4	18.9	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.3
MOROCCO	MA	M	M	M	27.2	26.6	26.1	25.6	M
NORTH MACEDONIA	MK	19.6	18.8	18.3	18.1	17.3	16.9	16.4	15.9
PALESTINE (i)	PS	37.3E	37E	36.7E	36.5E	36.2E	35.9E	35.7E	34.8E
RUSSIA	RU	19.8	18.7	17.7	16.7	15.8	15	14.5	14.2
SERBIA	RS	17.6	17.2	16.6	16.7	14.1	13.9	13.7	13.5
TAJIKISTAN	TJ	36.7	35.7	34.7	33.8	33.1	32.3	M	30.6
TUNISIA	TN	28.8	24.8	22.4	20.8	20.9	M	M	M
TURKEY	TR	22.4	22	21.6	21.5	21.3	21.1	20.7	20.3
TURKMENISTAN	TM	32	31.1	30.1	29.1	M	M	M	M
UKRAINE (i)	UA	18.2	17.4	16.7	15.9	15.3	14.6	13.7	13.2
UZBEKISTAN	UZ	32.3	31.3	30.3	29.2	M	M	M	M
EUROPEAN UNION	EU	15.3	15.1	14.9	14.7	14.5	14.4	14.3	14.2

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, RS, 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	2018
ALBANIA	AL	LOW	50.8	51	48.5	45.6	44.1	45.3	44.7	43.2
		MEDIUM	37	35.7	34.8	37.1	37.2	36.5	36.3	36.8
		HIGH	12.2	13.3	16.7	17.3	18.7	18.1	19	20
ALGERIA (D)	DZ	LOW	M	72.4	M	M	68.2	M	M	M
		MEDIUM	M	17.9	M	M	19.3	M	M	M
		HIGH	M	9.8	M	M	12.5	M	M	M
ARMENIA (D)	AM	LOW	7.8	7.5	6.6	4.1B	5.2	5.4	4.2	M
		MEDIUM	66.8	67.1	66.8	65.2B	66	65.8	66.1	M
		HIGH	25.4	25.4	26.6	30.7B	28.8	28.8	29.7	M
		VET	26.6	26.3	26.1	23.5	23.4	23.6	22.8	M
AZERBAIJAN (R)	AZ	LOW	M	7.4	7	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.1
		MEDIUM	M	76.3	76.7	76.4	76.2	76.2	75.9	76.4
		HIGH	M	16.3	16.2	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.4	16.6
		VET	M	15.8	15.8	16	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.6
BELARUS (D)	BY	LOW	M	M	M	M	M	1.3R	1.5R	1.5R
		MEDIUM	M	M	M	M	M	45.1R	44.8R	44.2R
		HIGH	M	M	M	M	M	53.6R	53.7R	54.3R
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	BA	LOW	20.6	20.3	19.7	18	17.7	16.5	16.5	14.8
		MEDIUM	64.5	65.2	63.9	65	66.7	66.8	67.6	68.9
		HIGH	14.9	14.5	16.4	17	15.6	16.7	15.8	16.3
		VET	60.8	61.2	59.9	60.7	62.3	62.9	62.4	63.3
EGYPT	EG	LOW (ISCED 0)	33.3	31.2	32.5	32.7	27.9	28	27.8	M
		LOW (ISCED 1-2)	10.4	11.1	11.4	11.6	13.8	13.8	13.5	M
		MEDIUM	37.2	38	37.5	37.6	39.2	39.2	39.4	M
		HIGH	19.2	19.7	18.7	18.1	19.1	18.9	19.2	M
GEORGIA (R)	GE	LOW	7.6	6.8	6.7	6.4	5.4	5.3	7.3B	6.6
		MEDIUM	59.2	59.5	59.8	60.3	60.4	59.1	58.5B	59.1
		HIGH	33.2	33.7	33.5	33.3	34.2	35.6	34.2B	34.3
ISRAEL	IL	LOW	11.4	10.9B	10.6	10	9.8	9.1	9.1	9.5
		MEDIUM	36	37.3B	36.3	35.2	35.3	34.9	34.4	34.3
		HIGH	52.6	51.8B	53.1	54.7	54.9	56	56.5	56.3
JORDAN (D)	JO	LOW	49	49.4	49.1	50.9	51.7	52.1	49.8	49.2
		MEDIUM	23.3	22.3	22.8	21.2	20	19.3	18.7	17.3
		HIGH	27.7	28.3	28.1	27.9	28.3	28.5	31.5	33.5
KAZAKHSTAN (D)	KZ	LOW	3.1	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.1
		MEDIUM	66.2	65.2	64.8	61.5	61.4	61.2	59.9	59.3
		HIGH	30.6	32.6	33.7	36.9	37	37.2	38.7	39.7
KOSOVO (D,I)	XK	LOW	M	M	23.2	22	19.1	19.8	M	M
		MEDIUM	M	M	56.6	57.2	58.1	57.5	M	M
		HIGH	M	M	20.5	20.8	22.8	22.8	M	M
		VET	M	M	41.1	39.9	37.9	M	M	M

			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
KYRGYZSTAN (D)	KG	LOW	8.8	8.4	7.9	8	7.9	7.9	8	M
		MEDIUM	71.2	71.6	72.1	71.2	70.7	69.9	69.7	M
		HIGH	20	20	20	20.8	21.4	22.3	22.3	M
		VET	22.3	22.4	16.8	17.1	17.3	17.6	18.1	M
MOLDOVA (I)	MD	LOW	16.9	16.5	18.5	19	19.6	20.5	19.9	21.2
		MEDIUM	59.5	57.8	56.1	56.6	56	55	55.6	54.5
		HIGH	23.6	25.7	25.3	24.4	24.4	24.5	24.5	24.2
		VET	23.2	22.6	22.2	23.5	22.3	22	23	22.9
MONTENEGRO	ME	LOW	10.1	9.6	8.8	8.5B	9.1	9.7	10.1	9.6
		MEDIUM	65.5	64.9	63.6	63.1B	62.8	60.7	61.4	62.6
		HIGH	24.4	25.5	27.6	28.4B	28.1	29.6	28.6	27.7
MOROCCO	MA	LOW	82.1	81.8	82.7	82.1	81.7	M	M	M
		MEDIUM	9.9	9.7	9.7	10.1	10.5	M	M	M
		HIGH	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.9	M	M	M
NORTH MACEDONIA	MK	LOW	26.6	24.6	24.5	24.7B	23.2	20.7	19.4	19.2
		MEDIUM	52.6	53.9	55	54.7B	54.1	54.5	55.7	56.4
		HIGH	20.7	21.5	20.4	20.7B	22.7	24.8	24.9	24.4
PALESTINE (I)	PS	LOW	62.7	61.3	61.1	61.6	60.5	60.3	59.5	58.1
		MEDIUM	21	21.5	21.6	20.6	21	20.9	21.1	21.3
		HIGH	16.3	17.2	17.3	17.8	18.5	18.8	19.4	20.6
RUSSIA (D)	RU	LOW	4.7	4.4	4.1	4	4	3.7	3.9	3.9
		MEDIUM	66.4	66	65	64.5	63.8	63.6	62.6	62.5
		HIGH	28.9	29.6	30.9	31.5	32.2	32.7	33.5	33.6
SERBIA	RS	LOW	20.4	19.7	19.8	17.7B	16.5	17.2	16.8	16.2
		MEDIUM	59.6	59.5	58.7	59.5B	59.1	58.2	58	58
		HIGH	19.9	20.8	21.5	22.8B	24.4	24.6	25.2	25.9
TUNISIA	TN	LOW	58.2	57.3	56.6	58.3	56.4	M	M	M
		MEDIUM	22.3	21.7	22	20.9	20.8	M	M	M
		HIGH	19.3	20.7	21.3	20.6	22.8	M	M	M
TURKEY	TR	LOW	63.1	61.4	60.4	59.9B	58.3	56.8	55.9	55
		MEDIUM	20.1	20.3	20.5	20.3B	20.4	20.6	20.8	21.2
		HIGH	16.8	18.3	19.1	19.8B	21.3	22.6	23.3	23.8
UKRAINE (D,I)	UA	LOW	6.6	5.4	4.9	2.2	2.1	2	2	M
		MEDIUM	45.3	45.6	45.7	45.8	45.5	45.5	45.1	M
		HIGH	48.1	49	49.5	52	52.3	52.6	52.9	M
EUROPEAN UNION	EU	LOW	22.8	22.1	21.2	20.5B	19.9	19.5	19.2	18.7
		MEDIUM	48.5	48.3	48.2	48.3B	48	47.8	47.5	47.2
		HIGH	28.7	29.6	30.6	31.3B	32.1	32.7	33.3	34.1

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	2018
ALBANIA	AL	12.5	12.6	15.6	17.6	19.5	19.5	19.8	M
ALGERIA	DZ	9.7	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
ARMENIA	AM	23.3	20.9R	22.8	25.7	26.2	26.2R	28.4R	M
AZERBAIJAN (R)	AZ	14.9	16.3	15.8	13.7	13.5	13.7	14.2	14.5
BELARUS	BY	42.7	44.3	41.8	42.8	42.6	42.4	41.9	41.7
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	BA	74.5	74.8	73.4	74.4	74.2	75	75.9	76.2
EGYPT	EG	50.8	49.5	48.8	46.6	M	46	46.5	M
GEORGIA	GE	M	M	14.6	10	9	8.8	8.8	M
ISRAEL	IL	38.5	39.1	40.3	40.8	40.7	40.3	40.5	40.8
JORDAN	JO	12.3	M	13.2	13.1	M	M	14	M
KAZAKHSTAN	KZ	35.3	35.3	34.8	39	40.5	40.1	39.7	40.3
KOSOVO (I)	XK	55.3	M	56.7	50.1	50.8	52.6	53.2	52.9
KYRGYZSTAN	KG	30.7	33.5	36.3	37.2	35	35.2	32.6	M
LEBANON	LB	31.6	26.5	27.3	27.2	26.2	24.2	27.7	M
MOLDOVA (I)	MD	34.8	35.4	37.1	39.5	43.4	45.7	48.7	46.6
MONTENEGRO	ME	67.8	67.5	67.6	68	67.2	67.1	67.9	M
MOROCCO	MA	11.7	11.6	M	M	M	M	M	M
NORTH MACEDONIA	MK	59.6	59.6	59.8	59.6	59.5	60	59.3	M
PALESTINE (D,I)	PS	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2	2.2	2.6	M
RUSSIA	RU	51.8	51.3	52.1	52.5	53.5	54.4	M	M
SERBIA	RS	76.2	75.9	75.7	75.2	75.1	74.6	74.4	M
TAJIKISTAN	TJ	10.3	6.5	6.4	M	M	M	M	M
TUNISIA	TN	10.6	M	9.6	9.3	9.6	9.6	M	M
TURKEY	TR	43.6	43.9	45.4	46.4	49	47.5	46.4	M
TURKMENISTAN	TM	M	M	M	21.7	M	M	M	M
UKRAINE (I)	UA	31.3	28.2	31	30.2	29.4	30.1	30.3	M
UZBEKISTAN	UZ	M	92.7	93.1	93.1	93	93.1	93.1	M
EUROPEAN UNION	EU	50.4	50.4	48.9BC	48C	47.3C	49.3C	47.8C	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; PS: data does not include commercial schools;

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NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN VOCATIONAL PROGRAMMES AT UPPER SECONDARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION (THOUSANDS)

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
ALBANIA	AL	19.1	24.2	26.6	27.2	25.4	25.1	M
ARMENIA	AM	22.5R	24.3	26.6	25.2	19.5R	19.6R	M
AZERBAIJAN (R)	AZ	24.8	24.3	20.9	19.4	19.7	19.8	19.2
BELARUS	BY	106.7	88.2	86	85	85.7	85	82.5
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	BA	122.2	124.4	116.2	106.7	99.9	96.2	94.5
EGYPT	EG	1.608	1.655	1.581	M	1.686	1.769	M
GEORGIA	GE	M	21.3	14	12.4	12.1	11.8	M
ISRAEL	IL	136.3	144.4	150.6	153.8	158.4	160.2	164.7
JORDAN	JO	M	28.8	28.2	M	M	26	M
KAZAKHSTAN	KZ	185	164.2	185.5	190.2	187.2	194	199.1
KOSOVO (I)	XK	M	59.5	55.8	41.9	42.6	45.4	M
KYRGYZSTAN	KG	61	64.6	66.3	59.8	61.4	53	M
LEBANON	LB	44.7	46.4	43.2	46.4	41.4	50.4	M
MOLDOVA (I)	MD	32.7	32.7	31.1	30.8	30.2	32.8	30.8
MONTENEGRO	ME	21.6	21.6	21.3	19.7	18.8	18.7	M
MOROCCO	MA	119.4	M	M	M	M	M	M
NORTH MACEDONIA	MK	53.5	54	51.8	50	48.5	45.2	M
PALESTINE (I)	PS	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.8	M
RUSSIA	RU	1.575	1.547	1.483	1.518	1.515	M	M
SERBIA	RS	214.7	212.2	203.3	197.5I	190.8I	187.3I	M
TAJIKISTAN	TJ	15	15	M	M	M	M	M
TUNISIA	TN	M	52.5	49.7	49.8	49.6	M	M
TURKEY	TR	1.830	2.269	2.513	2.788	2.760	2.713	M
TURKMENISTAN	TM	M	M	50.7	M	M	M	M
UKRAINE (I)	UA	256.9	271.3	243.1	193.1	186.1	178.9	177
UZBEKISTAN	UZ	1.599	1.573	1.514	1.450	1.394	1.358	M
EUROPEAN UNION	EU	10.818	10.814B	10.555	10.312	10.839	10.234	M

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

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

MK: data refer to regular upper secondary schools; PS: data does not include commercial schools

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.

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

RS: Including students with special needs

PS: 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.

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

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
ALBANIA	AL	% of GDP	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2P
		% of total public spending	12.7	13.3	11.2	10.5	10.2	10.7	10.4	10.9
ARMENIA (D)	AM	% of GDP	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.8	2.8	M	M
		% of total public spending	12.6	12.4	11.1	9.4	10.7	10.2	M	M
AZERBAIJAN (R)	AZ	% of GDP	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.6	3	2.9	2.5	2.5
		% of total public spending	8.2	8.3	7.5	8.3	9	9.9	9.9	8.7
BELARUS (D)	BY	% of GDP	4.7	5	5	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.9
		% of total public spending	18.1	17.5	17.9	18.4	17.2	17.2	17.7	17.9
GEOGIA	GE	% of GDP	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.8
		% of total public spending	8.8	9.5	10.5	10.6	11.1	12.2	12.7	12.7
ISRAEL	IL	% of GDP	4.7	4.9	4.8B	4.7	M	M	M	M
		% of total public spending	15.3	15.4	15.4B	15.8	16.5	16.3	16.7	16.6
JORDAN (D)	JO	% of GDP	7.90	7.70	7.83	8.10	8	7	M	M
KAZAKHSTAN (D)	KZ	% of gdp	3.8	4	3.8	3.5	3.6	M	M	M
		% of total public spending	18.2	19.3	18	17.4	16.6	M	M	M
KOSOVO (I)	XK	% of GDP	4.1	4	M	4.4	M	M	M	M
		% of total public spending	15.5	16	15.7	16.5	M	M	M	M
KYRGYZSTAN (D)	KG	% of GDP	6.8	7.4	6.8	5.5	6	6.6	7.2E	M
		% of total public spending	18.2	18.2	17.8	14.5	15.8	16.8	18.6	M
LEBANON	LB	% of GDP	1.6	2.2	2.6	M	M	M	M	M
		% of total public spending	5.7	7.1	8.6	M	M	M	M	M
MOLDOVA (I)	MD	% of GDP	8.3	8.4	7	7	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.4
		% of total public spending	21.4	20.9	18.3	17.6	18.2	17.7	17.8	17.6
MONTENEGRO	ME	% of GDP	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.5	M	M
		% of total public spending	9.4	9	9.1	10	9	9.7	M	M
MOROCCO	MA	% of GDP	M	M	M	M	4.8	4.7	M	M
		% of total public spending	M	M	M	M	23.7	23.6	M	M
NORTH MACEDONIA	MK	% of GDP	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.1	4	M	M
		% of total public spending	17.7	18	16.1	16.2	14.5	12	M	M
PALESTINE (I)	PS	% of GDP	5.7	5.1	5.3	M	5.1	5.7	5.3	M
RUSSIA (D)	RU	% of GDP	M	3.9	M	M	M	M	M	M
		% of total public spending	M	11.1	M	M	M	M	M	M
SERBIA	RS	% of GDP	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.3	4	3.9	M	M
		% of total public spending	10.6	9.6	9.4	9.1	9.6	M	M	M
TAJIKISTAN	TJ	% of GDP	4.6	4.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.8	M	M
		% of total public spending	16.7	16.9	18.2	17.8	15.6	17	M	M

			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
TUNISIA	TN	% of GDP	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.6	M	M	M
		% of total public spending	M	20.6	M	M	22.9	M	M	M
TURKEY	TR	% of GDP	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.6	M	M
		% of total public spending	M	12.2	12.6	12.7	13	13	M	M
TURKMENISTAN	TK	% of GDP	M	3.1	M	M	M	M	M	M
		% of total public spending	M	20.8	M	M	M	M	M	M
UKRAINE (D,I)	UA	% of GDP	6.2	6.7	6.7	5.9	M	5	M	M
		% of total public spending	13.5	13.7	13.9	13.1	M	12.4	M	M
UZBEKISTAN	UZ	% of GDP	M	M	7.3	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.4	M
		% of total public spending	M	M	22.1	22.9	21.1	22.3	20	M
EUROPEAN UNION	EU	% of GDP	5.4E	5.3E	M	5.1D	5.1D	M	M	M
		% of total public spending	M	M	10.5D	10.6D	M	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

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

PS: 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.

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.

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

EARLY LEAVERS FROM EDUCATION (% AGED 18–24)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
ALBANIA	AL	35.2	31.6	30.6	26	21.3	19.6	19.6	17.4
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	BA	8	7.9	6.7	5.8	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.4U
BELARUS	BY	M	M	M	M	M	1.6D	1.6D	1.8D
GEORGIA	GE	M	7.1	5.8	6.6	5.8	6.2	8.9B	9.6
ISRAEL	IL	8	8.5B	8.1	7.7	7.6	6.9	7.2	7.2
MOLDOVA (I)	MD	22.4	21.2	21.1	21.1	21.3	20	19.4	21.2
MONTENEGRO	ME	7.2	6.7	5.6	5.1B	5.7	5.5	5.4	4.6
NORTH MACEDONIA	MK	13.5	11.7	11.4	12.5B	11.3	9.9	8.5	7.1
PALESTINE (D,I)	PS	34.1	31.6	31.6	32.4	31.4	31	29.9	30.7
SERBIA	RS	8.5	8.1	8.9	8.4B	7.5	7	6.2	6.8
TUNISIA	TN	51	58.6	54.9	52.5	51.6	M	M	M
TURKEY	TR	41.9	39.6	37.5	38.3B	36.4	34.3	32.5	31
EUROPEAN UNION	EU	13.4	12.7	11.9	11.2B	11	10.7	10.6	10.6

Sources: National Statistical Offices, Eurostat

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

GE, IL, TN: data received

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TERTIARY EDUCATION ATTAINMENT (% AGED 30–34)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
ALBANIA	AL	13.3	14.3	15.7	16.7	22.1	20.9	23.5	27.3
ARMENIA	AM	25.3	26.5	29.8	30.7B	30.6	31.2	32.3	M
BELARUS	BY	M	M	M	M	M	55.7	55.8	58.3
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	BA	13.4	16.5	15.7	18.9	17.2	23.1	23.8	23.5
GEORGIA	GE	46.2	42.4	42.1	42.9	44.9	44.4	44.6B	44.1
ISRAEL	IL	52.4	50.7B	51.7	53.5	52.8	54.2	54.8	54.1
KYRGYZSTAN	KG	22.2	23.1	24.2	28	28.9	28.8	30	M
MOLDOVA (I)	MD	21.7	23.9	25.5	25.2	27.6	27.8	29.7	30.1
MONTENEGRO	ME	24.1	24.2	26.8	28.3B	31.0	33.9	34	32.4
NORTH MACEDONIA	MK	20.4	21.7	23.1	24.9B	28.6	29.1	30.6	33.3
MOROCCO (D)	MA	9.3	9.3	9.8	M	M	M	M	M
PALESTINE (I)	PS	22.4	23.6	25.1	26.6	28.4	29.4	31.2	33.7
SERBIA	RS	20.7	24.6	25.4	27.1B	28.9	29.9	31.4	32.8
TUNISIA	TN	21.1	19.8	21.4	25.8	23.8	M	M	M
TURKEY	TR	16.3	18	19.5	21.5B	23.6	26.5	27.3	28.8
EUROPEAN UNION	EU	34.8	36	37.1	37.9B	38.7	39.1	39.9	40.7

Sources: National Statistical Offices, Eurostat

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

AM, BY, BA, GE, IL, KG, PS, TN: data received

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

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PARTICIPATION IN TRAINING/LIFELONG LEARNING (% AGED 25–64)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
ALBANIA	AL	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9
AZERBAIJAN	AZ	M	M	M	6.5	M	M	M	M
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	BA	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.9
GEORGIA	GE	M	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.6B	1
ISRAEL	IL	7.5	9.7B	9.5	9.6	10	10.2	9.7	9.3
MONTENEGRO	ME	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.3	2.8	3.2
MOROCCO (D)	MA	M	M	M	M	1	1	M	M
NORTH MACEDONIA	MK	3.6	4.1	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.4
SERBIA	RS	3.5	3.6	3.9	4.4B	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.1
TUNISIA	TN	1.3	0.2	0.3	1.6	1.3	M	M	M
TURKEY	TR	3.4	3.9	4.5	5.7B	5.5	5.8	5.8	6.2
UKRAINE	UA	M	M	M	1	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
EUROPEAN UNION	EU	9.1	9.2	10.7B	10.8	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.1

Sources: National Statistical Offices, Eurostat

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

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

UNDERACHIEVEMENT (% AGED 15)

			2009	2012	2015	2018
ALBANIA	AL	READING	69.0	52.3	50.3	52.2
		MATHEMATICS	67.7	60.7	53.3	42.4
		SCIENCE	57.3	53.1	41.7	47.0
ALGERIA	DZ	READING	A	A	79	A
		MATHEMATICS	A	A	81	A
		SCIENCE	A	A	70.8	A
AZERBAIJAN	AZ	READING	72.7	A	A	60.4*
		MATHEMATICS	45.3	A	A	50.7*
		SCIENCE	70	A	A	57.8*
BELARUS	BY	READING	A	A	A	23.4
		MATHEMATICS	A	A	A	29.4
		SCIENCE	A	A	A	24.2
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	BA	READING	A	A	A	53.7
		MATHEMATICS	A	A	A	57.6
		SCIENCE	A	A	A	56.8
GEORGIA	GE	READING	A	A	51.7	64.4
		MATHEMATICS	A	A	57.1	61.1
		SCIENCE	A	A	50.8	64.4
ISRAEL	IL	READING	26.5	23.6	26.6	31.1
		MATHEMATICS	39.5	33.5	32.1	34.1
		SCIENCE	33.1	28.9	31.4	33.1
JORDAN	JO	READING	48	50.7	46.3	41.2
		MATHEMATICS	65.3	68.6	67.5	59.3
		SCIENCE	45.6	49.6	49.8	40.3
KAZAKHSTAN	KZ	READING	58.6	57.1	A	64.2
		MATHEMATICS	59.2	45.2	A	49.1
		SCIENCE	55.4	41.9	A	60.3
KOSOVO(I)	XK	READING	A	A	76.9	78.7
		MATHEMATICS	A	A	77.7	76.6
		SCIENCE	A	A	67.7	76.5
KYRGYZSTAN	KG	READING	83.3	A	A	A
		MATHEMATICS	86.6	A	A	A
		SCIENCE	82.0	A	A	A
LEBANON	LB	READING	A	A	70.4	67.8
		MATHEMATICS	A	A	60.2	59.8
		SCIENCE	A	A	62.6	62.3
MOLDOVA(I)	MD	READING	57.3	A	45.8	43.0
		MATHEMATICS	60.7	A	50.3	50.3
		SCIENCE	47.3	A	42.2	42.6

			2009	2012	2015	2018
MONTENEGRO	ME	READING	49.5	43.3	41.9	44.4
		MATHEMATICS	58.4	56.6	51.9	46.2
		SCIENCE	53.6	50.7	51	48.2
MOROCCO	MA	READING	A	A	A	73.3
		MATHEMATICS	A	A	A	75.6
		SCIENCE	A	A	A	69.4
NORTH MACEDONIA	MK	READING	A	A	70.7	55.1
		MATHEMATICS	A	A	70.2	61.0
		SCIENCE	A	A	62.9	49.5
RUSSIA	RU	READING	27.4	22.3	16.2	22.1
		MATHEMATICS	28.5	24	18.9	21.6
		SCIENCE	22.0	18.8	18.2	21.2
SERBIA	RS	READING	32.8	33.1	A	37.7
		MATHEMATICS	40.6	38.9	A	39.7
		SCIENCE	34.4	35	A	38.3
TUNISIA	TN	READING	50.2	49.3	71.6	A
		MATHEMATICS	73.6	67.8	74.8	A
		SCIENCE	53.7	55.3	65.9	A
TURKEY	TR	READING	24.5	21.6	40	26.1
		MATHEMATICS	42.1	42	51.4	36.7
		SCIENCE	30	26.4	44.5	25.2
UKRAINE (i)	UA	READING	A	A	A	25.9
		MATHEMATICS	A	A	A	35.9
		SCIENCE	A	A	A	26.4
EUROPEAN UNION	EU	READING	19.7	17.8	19.7	21.7
		MATHEMATICS	22.3	22.1	22.2	22.4
		SCIENCE	17.8	16.6	20.6	21.6

Source: OECD PISA database

Notes: a: not applicable; * results available for Baku only.

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

YOUNG PEOPLE NOT IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OR TRAINING (NEETS) (% AGED 15–24)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
ALBANIA	AL	30.0	29.3	33.4	34.5	32.8	30.0	29.7	M
ALGERIA (D)	DZ	26	22.7	21.5	22.8	21.2	27.6	33.1	28.3
ARMENIA (D)	AM	42.1	36.8	37.2	30.1B	27.5	28.5	28.7	M
BELARUS	BY	M	M	M	M	M	8.2	7.3	6.3
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	BA	27.7	28.4	25.8	26.1	27.7	26.4	24.3	21.6
EGYPT	EG	32.1	31.6	27.9	M	26.8	27.6	26.9	M
GEORGIA (D)	GE	32.6	30.6	29.9	27.9	26.6	25.9	24.8B	26.9
ISRAEL	IL	31.7	16.7B	15.7	15.6	15.5	14.9	14.9	14.7
JORDAN	JO	M	24.6	M	M	M	M	38.1	M
KAZAKHSTAN (D)	KZ	5.1	5.9	5.8	7	7.9B	7.2	6.4	6
KOSOVO (I)	XK	M	35.1	35.3	30.2	31.4	30.1	27.4	30.1
KYRGYZSTAN (D)	KG	M	M	21.2	20.7	21.4	20.4	21	M
MOLDOVA (I)	MD	20.2	19.8	18.9	20	21.1	19.7	20.2	17.3
MONTENEGRO	ME	18.3	17.8	18.5	17.7B	19.1	18.4	16.7	16.2
MOROCCO	MA	M	M	M	M	27.9	27.5	M	M
NORTH MACEDONIA	MK	25.2	24.8	24.2	25.2	24.7	24.3	24.9	24.1
PALESTINE (I)	PS	27.3	29.9	31.3	32.1	32.1B	32.3	33.2	33.4
RUSSIA	RU	12.7	12	11.8	12	12	12.4	M	M
SERBIA	RS	21.3	21.6	19.5	20.6B	20.1	17.7	17.2	16.5
TUNISIA	TN	28.6	34	30.9	32.6	29.1	M	M	M
TURKEY	TR	29.6	28.7	25.5	24.8B	23.9	23.9	24.2	24.4
UKRAINE	UA	17.8	17.1	16.2	19.8	17.6	18.3	16.5	14.5
EUROPEAN UNION	EU	12.9	13.2	13	12.5B	12	11.5	10.9	10.5

Sources: National Statistical Offices, Eurostat, ILOSTAT

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

AL: aged 15–29; KZ: aged 15–28

AM, BA, GE, IL, PS, TN, UA: 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).

ACTIVITY RATE (% AGED 15+)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
ALBANIA	AL	75.6	71.9	67.6	68.6	71.3	73.3	73.9	74.8
ALGERIA	DZ	40	42	43.2	40.7	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.7
ARMENIA	AM	63.0	62.7	63.4	63.1B	62.5	61	60.9	M
AZERBAIJAN	AZ	68.5	68.4	68.4	69.5	69.7	70.0	70.3	70.5
BELARUS	BY	M	M	M	M	M	70.8	71.3	70.9
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	BA	58.3	58.7	58.7	59.2	59.2	58.8	58.4	58.4
EGYPT	EG	48.8	48.5	48.4	48.1	47	46.7	45	M
GEORGIA	GE	64.4	65.6	65.2	65.5	66.8	66.3	65.8B	63.9
ISRAEL	IL	57.4	63.6B	63.7	64.2	64.1	64.1	64	63.9
JORDAN	JO	39	38	37.1	36.4	36.7	36	39.2	36.2
KAZAKHSTAN	KZ	71.6	71.7	71.7	70.7	71.1B	70	69.7	70
KOSOVO (i)	XK	M	36.9	40.5	41.6	37.6	38.7	42.8	40.9
KYRGYZSTAN	KG	64.9	64.2	62.5	62.4	62.4	61.5	60.1	M
MOLDOVA (i)	MD	51.5	49.5	49.9	49.2	50.2	50.6	50	50.7
MONTENEGRO	ME	48.5	50	50.1	52.7	53.7	54.5	54.7	56
MOROCCO	MA	49.2	48.4	48.3	48	47.4	46.4	M	M
NORTH MACEDONIA	MK	55.5	55.2	55.8	55.9	55.4	54.9	55.1	55.2
PALESTINE (i)	PS	43.1	43.7	43.7	45.9	45.8B	45.7	45.7	46.4
RUSSIA	RU	68.3	68.7	68.5	68.9	69.1	69.5	69.1	68.9
SERBIA	RS	46.5	46.8	48.5	52B	51.7	53.3	54	54.5
TAJIKISTAN	TJ	M	M	M	M	M	42.4	M	M
TUNISIA	TN	47.2	47.8	47.4	47.7	47.1	47.2	M	M
TURKEY	TR	49.3	49.4	50.3	50.5B	51.2	52	52.8	53.2
TURKMENISTAN	TM	64.5	64.7	65	65.3	65.4	65.5	65.5	65.4
UKRAINE	UA	64.3	64.6	65	62.4	62.4	62.2	62	62.6
UZBEKISTAN	UZ	64.2	64.5	64.7	65	65.2	65.3	65.4	65.5
EUROPEAN UNION	EU	57.3	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.8	57.9	58

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, TJ, UA: different age group

AZ, BY, GE, KZ: data received

BY: Based on administrative data (annual average labour resources estimates 2011-15)

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.

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

PS: 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.

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

EMPLOYMENT RATE (% AGED 15+)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
ALBANIA	AL	64.9	62.4	56.7	56.6	59.3	62.1	63.9	65.6
ALGERIA	DZ	36	37.4	39	36.4	37.1	37.4	36.9	36.8
ARMENIA	AM	51.4	51.9	53.2	52B	50.9	50	50.1	M
AZERBAIJAN	AZ	64.8	64.9	65.0	66.1	66.3	66.5	66.8	67.0
BELARUS	BY	M	M	M	M	M	66.7	67.2	67.5
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	BA	42.5	42.5	42.8	43.2	43.2	44.2	46.6	47.7
EGYPT	EG	43	42.4	42.1	41.8	40.9	40.9	39.7	M
GEORGIA	GE	53.2	54.3	54.1	55.9	57.4	57.1	56.7B	55.8
ISRAEL	IL	54.2	59.2B	59.7	60.4	60.7	61.1	61.3	61.4
JORDAN	JO	34	33.4	32.4	32.1	31.9	30.5	32	29.5
KAZAKHSTAN	KZ	67.8	67.9	68	67.1	67.6B	66.5	66.3	66.6
KOSOVO (I)	XK	M	25.5	28.4	26.9	25.2	28	29.8	28.8
KYRGYZSTAN	KG	59.3	58.8	57.3	57.3	57.7	57.1	55.9	M
MOLDOVA (I)	MD	48.1	46.7	47.4	47.3	47.8	48.4	48	49.2
MONTENEGRO	ME	39	40	40.3	43.2	44.3	44.9	45.9	47.5
MOROCCO	MA	44.8	44.1	43.8	43.3	42.8	42.2	M	M
NORTH MACEDONIA	MK	48.4	48.2	50.3	51.3	51.9	53.3	54.8	56.1
PALESTINE (I)	PS	34.1	33.7	33.5	33.5	33.9B	33.3	32.7	32.1
RUSSIA	RU	63.9	64.9	64.8	65.3	65.3	65.7	65.5	65.6
SERBIA	RS	35.8	35.6	37.8	42B	42.6	45.2	46.7	47.6
TAJIKISTAN	TJ	M	M	M	M	M	39.4	M	M
TUNISIA	TN	38.5	39.4	39.9	40.5	39.9	39.8	39.8	M
TURKEY	TR	45	45.4	45.9	45.5B	46	46.3	47.1	47.4
TURKMENISTAN	TM	62	62.4	62.7	62.9	63.1	63.2	63.2	63.2
UKRAINE (I)	UA	59.2	59.7	60.3	56.6	56.7	56.3	56.1	57.1
UZBEKISTAN	UZ	61	61.3	61.6	61.7	61.8	62	62.2	62.1
EUROPEAN UNION	EU	51.8	51.6	51.3	51.7	52.2	52.8	53.5	54.1

Sources: National Statistical Offices, Eurostat, ILOSTAT

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

AL, AM, BY, BA, XK, RU, MD, TJ, UA: different age group

BY, GE, KZ, PS: data received

BY: Based on administrative data (annual average labour resources estimates 2011-15)

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.

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

PS: 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.

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

EMPLOYMENT RATE BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (% AGED 15+)

			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
ALBANIA	AL	LOW	47.1	45.6	38.2	38.9	41.4	43.5	44.4	47.3
		MEDIUM	56.9	54.4	47.8	46.7	47.9	51.5	53.5	54
		HIGH	62.9	62.0	62.5	61.3	59.2	61.6	63.3	62.3
		VET	64.4	66.4	62.2	56.1	55.9	55.8	M	M
ALGERIA (D)	DZ	LOW (ISCED 0-1)	40.6	40.5	41.7	38	38.9	37.4	38.2	M
		LOW (ISCED 2)	41.5	44.5	46.8	44.3	44.7	46.1	45.8	M
		MEDIUM	38.0	37.8	38.1	36.1	37.4	38.5	37	M
		HIGH	43.9	46.7	49.1	46	46.1	44.0	41.3	M
		VET	59.6	60.6	64	59.5	58	59.7	56.2	M
ARMENIA (D)	AM	LOW	34.9	34.2	33.4	29.8B	35.6	32.3	28.5	M
		MEDIUM	51.4	51.9	53.1	50.9B	48.4	48.1	48.7	M
		HIGH	60.6	61.6	62.8	61.5B	63.3	62.1	60.5	M
		VET	53.5	53.9	56.1	55.5B	51.8	51.8	51.1	M
AZERBAIJAN (R)	AZ	LOW	M	M	28.9	31.1	32.3	33.2	34.1	M
		MEDIUM	M	M	66.5	66.5	66.6	67.0	67.1	M
		HIGH	M	M	74.7	74.9	74.8	75.0	75.4	M
		VET	M	M	77.8	79.0	79.7	79.2	79.7	M
BELARUS (D)	BY	LOW	M	M	M	M	M	12.2R	14.6R	15.2R
		MEDIUM	M	M	M	M	M	64.3R	64.4R	64.5R
		HIGH	M	M	M	M	M	76.7R	76.9R	77.2R
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	BA	LOW	14.9	15.3	14.8	13.3	14.4	13.9	15.2	13.9
		MEDIUM	41.4	41.0	40.2	41.4	40.3	40.6	42.6	43.8
		HIGH	63.2	59.5	61.1	59.5	59.3	57.6	60.3	59.5
		VET	42.9	42.5	41.6	42.7	41.7	42.1	43.5	44.5
GEORGIA (R)	GE	LOW	32.3	31.6	30.3	31.6	30.9	30.2	36.1B	31.9
		MEDIUM	56.1	57	57.1	58.5	60.1	59.2	57.9B	57.1
		HIGH	57.5	58.9	58.3	60.5	61.6	61.9	62.4B	62.8
		VET	60.6	60.4	61.8	63.7	63.7	62.6	60.3B	59.2
ISRAEL	IL	LOW	45.6	47.2B	48.1	48.6	48.6	48.1	50	50.8
		MEDIUM	70.9	71.7B	71.7	72.3	73.4	72.7	73.1	73.3
		HIGH	82.8	84.9B	85.1	86.1	86.5	87	87	87.8
JORDAN (D)	JO	LOW	45.6	47.2B	48.1	48.6	48.6	48.1	50	50.8
		MEDIUM	70.9	71.7B	71.7	72.3	73.4	72.7	73.1	73.3
		HIGH	82.8	84.9B	85.1	86.1	86.5	87	87	87.8
KAZAKHSTAN (D,R)	KZ	LOW	20.7	18.4	13.4	19.3	19.1B	18.5	17.5	15.1
		MEDIUM	70.9	70	69.9	66.7	67.5B	65.9	64.7	64.4
		HIGH	77.3	77	76.9	75.7	75.9B	76	76.1	77.2
		VET	77.6	76.9	75.7	71.9	72.5B	70.2	70.1	70.5
KYRGYZSTAN	KG	LOW	27.8	25.9	26	27.1	27.9	27.8	27.8	M
		MEDIUM	65.5	64.8	62.6	62.3	62.4	61.1	59.2	M
		HIGH	69.9	70.1	65.6	65.8	66.2	67.2	68.4	M
		VET	71.8	72	64.4	64.1	64.9	63.4	62.9	M

			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
MOLDOVA (I)	MD	LOW	21.5	21	23.9	25.3	26.4	27.8	27.8	31.2
		MEDIUM	43.9	41.8	41.7	42	42.5	42.9	42.2	42.9
		HIGH	59.2	59.5	59.3	57.8	57.0	57.1	56	56.6
		VET	50	46.4	45.5	47	46.9	47	46.3	M
MONTENEGRO	ME	LOW	14.3	13.5	11.6	14.1B	17.1	19.8	21.7	22.7
		MEDIUM	46.2	46.9	46.4	49.5B	49.8	49.4	50.3	52
		HIGH	68.4	70.4	72.9	72.8B	73.5	71.9	72.6	74.1
MOROCCO	MA	LOW	47.6	46.6	46.7	M	M	M	M	M
		MEDIUM	37.0	37.0	36.9	M	M	M	M	M
		HIGH	51.4	50.1	48.3	M	M	M	M	M
NORTH MACEDONIA	MK	LOW	23.9	22.7	24.7	26.1B	25.6	23.9	24.6	25.6
		MEDIUM	47.3	47.8	49.6	49.4B	50.1	51.7	52.1	53.2
		HIGH	63.6	62.8	62.0	62.8B	65.2	66.8	67.4	68.2
PALESTINE (I,R)	PS	LOW	30.6	30.6	30.3	30.3	30.7	30.3	30.2	29.3
		MEDIUM	25.5	25.0	25.4	25.7	25.7	25.2	24.6	24.4
		HIGH	58.6	55.3	54.6	53.2	53.6	52.0	49.3	48.0
RUSSIA (D)	RU	LOW	24.3	25.6	24.9	24.2	M	M	M	M
		MEDIUM	64.2	64.6	64.2	65	M	M	M	M
		HIGH	81.6	82.4	81.8	82.2	M	M	M	M
		VET	73.4	74	73.4	73.4	M	M	M	M
SERBIA	RS	LOW	25.4	25.2	27.7	29.7B	29.6	33.3	34	33.4
		MEDIUM	43.7	43	45.4	48.8B	49.3	51.9	53.5	54.6
		HIGH	58.4	56.7	56.5	62.2B	63.2	64.5	67.5	69.3
TURKEY	TR	LOW	41.5	41.6	41.9	41.5B	41.7	42	42.6	42.8
		MEDIUM	51.3	51.4	52	52.3B	52.9	52.5	52.9	53.3
		HIGH	71.5	71.5	72.2	71.3B	71.5	70.5	70.4	70
UKRAINE (D,I)		LOW	33.1	30.5	30	17	16.7	16.9	16.7	15.5
		MEDIUM	57.1	57.8	58.4	52.5	52.5	52.2	51.9	52.7
		HIGH	69.2	69.3	69.2	67.2	67.5	66.6	66.1	67.3
		VET	M	M	M	63.3	63.3	62.9	61.9	62.5
EUROPEAN UNION	EU	LOW	38.1	37.2	36.5	36.2B	36.4	37.1	37.9	38.5
		MEDIUM	62.9	62.4	61.9	62.3B	62.7	63.3	64	64.4
		HIGH	77.1	76.6	76.3	76.4B	76.8	77.4	77.8	78.2

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, KG, RU, UA: ETF calculations;

AM, BY, ME, MK, RS, 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

AZ: LOW: Main and primary education; MEDIUM: Secondary, Vocational and secondary specialised education; HIGH: Higher education; VET - secondary specialised education 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

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

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	2018
ALBANIA	AL	34.1	25.8	19	17.7	18.9	20.2	21.6	25.7
ALGERIA	DZ	20	19.5	21	19.4	17.7	18.4	19.5	18.4
ARMENIA	AM	22.6	22.9	23.4	23.7B	26.9	22.1	21.7	M
AZERBAIJAN (R)	AZ	30.2	31.7	33.5	36.7	37.5	39.8	40.4	41.1
BELARUS	BY	M	M	M	M	M	42.7	43.9	41.1
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	BA	13.2	10.8	11.6	10.9	12.1	13.8	17.6	19.7
EGYPT	EG	23.7	22	22.7	22.9	21.9	21.7	20.4	M
GEORGIA	GE	24	25.8	24	25.6	26.8	25.5	31.6B	28.3
ISRAEL	IL	26.6	43.5B	44.4	44.5	44.4	44.3	44.8	43.7
JORDAN	JO	17.7	17.2	16.1	16.1	17.2	16.9	17.7	15
KAZAKHSTAN	KZ	44.3	45.3	42.4	47.9	46.7B	44.8	42.5	43.7
KOSOVO (I)	XK	M	9.8	10	9	8.5	10.1	11.2	10.0
KYRGYZSTAN	KG	38.8	36.6	40.7	38	36.7	35.3	33.8	M
MOLDOVA (I)	MD	18.9	17.6	18.1	17.4	18.2	17.4	17.2	19.3
MONTENEGRO	ME	14.7	15.3	15.2	18.8	18.8	21	21.3	23.2
MOROCCO (C)	MA	28.7	27.3	26.1	26.1	24.2	22.1	M	M
NORTH MACEDONIA	MK	14.4	15.5	16.2	15.2	17.3	16.2	17.5	17.4
PALESTINE (I)	PS	18.3	18.1	17.3	17.7	19.3B	19	18.3	17.7
RUSSIA	RU	35	33.7	34.3	33.4	31.8	31.5	29.6	28.3
SERBIA	RS	14.0	14.6	14.7	15.1B	16.7	19.8	20.9	21.1
TAJIKISTAN	TJ	M	M	M	M	M	23.3	M	M
TUNISIA	TN	18.5	21.9	M	M	M	M	M	M
TURKEY	TR	32.0	31.5	32.2	33.5B	34.1	34.1	34.4	35
TURKMENISTAN	TM	43.1	43.6	44.1	44.5	44.6	44.5	44.1	43.5
UKRAINE (I)	UA	33.9	33.7	32.5	29.5	28.2	27	27.9	27.6
UZBEKISTAN	UZ	42.1	42.5	42.8	42.8	42.9	43	43.1	42.8
EUROPEAN UNION	EU	33.3	32.5	32.1	32.4	33	33.7	34.7	35.4

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

AZ, BY, GE, KZ, 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.

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).

EMPLOYMENT RATE OF RECENT GRADUATES FROM ISCED LEVELS 3–8 (% AGED 20–34)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	BA	43.6	33	37	34.9	35.9	39.5	44.5	51
MONTENEGRO	ME	57.4	53.5	62.3	54.8B	61.3	58.7	61.3	61.2
NORTH MACEDONIA	MK	45.9	44.8	43.3	42.6B	48.0	46.9	50	49.2
SERBIA	RS	45.5	47.2	46.5	49.8B	50.6	54.1	61.4	64.3
TURKEY	TR	61.1	62	61.7	62.5B	61.9	61.1	61.2	61.5
EUROPEAN UNION	EU	77	75.9	75.4	76B	76.9	78.2	80.2	81.6

Sources: National Statistical Offices, Eurostat
Notes: b: break in series

EMPLOYMENT RATE OF RECENT GRADUATES FROM ISCED LEVELS 3–4 BY PROGRAMME ORIENTATION (% AGED 20–34)

			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	BA	GENERAL AND VOCATIONAL	34.9	35.9	39.5	44.5	51
		GENERAL	40.2	44.7	42.8	48.8	56.2
		VOCATIONAL	27.3U	26.1U	36	40.6	46.4
MONTENEGRO	ME	GENERAL AND VOCATIONAL	42.5B	46.9	46.2	51.9	54
		GENERAL	M	M	M	M	M
		VOCATIONAL	40.1B	48.9	45.6	53	53.6
NORTH MACEDONIA	MK	GENERAL AND VOCATIONAL	33.8B	36.4	39.9	41.6	40.7
		GENERAL	M	M	34.1	23.9	30.9
		VOCATIONAL	M	M	42.1	47.9	45.4
SERBIA	RS	GENERAL AND VOCATIONAL	40.1B	44	50.8	57.3	58.3
		GENERAL	59.8B	U	41.7U	39.1U	41.8U
		VOCATIONAL	39.4B	44.4	51.4	58.2	59.3
TURKEY	TR	GENERAL AND VOCATIONAL	49.4B	53.3	50.7	53.9	53.1
		GENERAL	45.9B	47.4	46.4	52.1	51
		VOCATIONAL	53.1B	59.3	55.1	55.5	54.8
EUROPEAN UNION	EU	GENERAL AND VOCATIONAL	70.7B	70.9	72.8	74.1	76.8
		GENERAL	59.8B	61.2	62.9	64.1	66.3
		VOCATIONAL	73.1B	73	75	76.6	79.5

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

EMPLOYMENT BY BROAD ECONOMIC SECTORS (%)

			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
ALBANIA (I)	AL	Agriculture	45.3	47.4B	44.2	42.7	41.3	40.2	38.2	37.4
		Industry	18.8	16.5B	16.8	17.4	18.6	19.3	19.4	19.7
		Services	35.7	36.1B	38.9	39.4	39.9	40.4	42.4	42.9
ALGERIA	DZ	Agriculture	10.8	9	10.6	8.8	8.7	8	10.1	9.7
		Industry	30.8	29.5	29.6	30.4	29.8	31	30.8	59.2
		Services	58.4	61.6	59.8	60.8	61.6	61	59.1	61.1
ARMENIA	AM	Agriculture	38.9	37.3	36.3	34.8B	35.3	33.6	31.3	M
		Industry	16.7	17.7	17	16.7B	15.9	15.8	13.1	M
		Services	44.4	45.0	46.7	48.5B	48.8	50.6	55.5	M
AZERBAIJAN (R)	AZ	Agriculture	37.9	37.7	37.1	36.8	36.4	36.3	36.4	36.3
		Industry	14.1	14.3	14.4	14.3	14.1	14.3	14.4	14.6
		Services	48.0	48.1	48.5	48.9	49.6	49.3	49.2	49.1
BELARUS (D)	BY	Agriculture	10.2	9.9	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.3P
		Industry	34.2	33.5	33.3	32.8	31.5	30.3	29.9	29.8P
		Services	55.6	56.7	57.3	57.8	59	60	60.5	60.9P
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	BA	Agriculture	19.6	20.6	18.9	17.1	17.9	18	18.9	15.7
		Industry	28.9	30.4	29.8	30	29.5	31.3	29.5	32.1
		Services	51.5	49.1	51.3	52.9	52.6	50.7	51.6	52.1
EGYPT	EG	Agriculture	29.2	27.1	28	27.6	25.8	25.5	25	M
		Industry	23.5	24.9	24.1	24.4	25.1	25.5	26.5	M
		Services	47.1	48.1	47.9	48	49.1	48.8	48.3	M
GEORGIA (R)	GE	Agriculture	48.5	46.9	47.1	45.9	43.9	43.7	43.2B	38.9
		Industry	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.2	8.1B	8.3
		Services	44.1	45.8	45.5	46.8	49	49.1	48.8B	52.8
ISRAEL	IL	Agriculture	1.4	1.2B	1.3	1.1	1	1	1	1
		Industry	20.0	17.9B	17.9	17.8	17.7	17.6	17.5	17.2
		Services	78.5	80.9B	80.8	81.1	81.2	81.4	81.5	81.8
JORDAN (D)	JO	Agriculture	1.7	2	2	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8
		Industry	18.2	17.5	18.1	18.5	17.8	17.6	16.7	16.4
		Services	80.0	80.5	79.9	79.8	80.6	80.5	81.6	81.9
KAZAKHSTAN (R)	KZ	Agriculture	26.5	25.5	24.2	18.9	16.2B	16.2	15.4	14.1
		Industry	19	19.4	19.8	20.8	21B	20.7	19.9	19.9
		Services	54.6	55.1	56	60.4	62.8B	63.2	64.8	66
KOSOVO (I)	XK	Agriculture	M	4.6	5.9	2.6	2.3	4.2	4.4	3.5
		Industry	M	28.5	28.2	28.5	28.3	29.4	30.3	26.2
		Services	M	66.8	65.9	68.7	69.6	66.3	65.4	70.3
KYRGYZSTAN	KG	Agriculture	M	30.1	31.7	31.6	29.3	26.8	23	M
		Industry	M	21.7	20.2	20.4	20.9	22.1	23.1	M
		Services	M	48.2	48.1	48	49.8	51.1	53.8	M
MOLDOVA (I)	MD	Agriculture	27.5	26.5	28.8	30.5	31.7	33.7	32.3	36.1
		Industry	18.8	19.3	17.7	17.9	17.8	17.2	16.6	16.5
		Services	53.7	54.3	53.5	51.6	50.5	49.1	51	47.4

			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
MONTENEGRO (i)	ME	Agriculture	5.4	5.2	4.6	5.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8
		Industry	19.6	17.9	17.8	17.6	17.5	17.5	17.1	18.9
		Services	75.0	76.9	77.7	76.9	74.9	74.9	75.1	73.2
MOROCCO	MA	Agriculture	39.8	39.2	39.4	39.4	39	38	M	M
		Industry	21.8	21.4	20.8	20.3	20.5	21.1	M	M
		Services	38.3	39.3	39.7	40.2	40.3	40.8	M	M
NORTH MACEDONIA	MK	Agriculture	18.7	17.3	18.7	18.5	17.9	16.6	16.2	15.6
		Industry	30	29.9	30.4	30.4	30.5	30.3	30.6	31.4
		Services	51.3	52.8	50.9	51.2	51.6	53.1	53.2	53
PALESTINE (I,R)	PS	Agriculture	11.9	11.5	10.6	10.4	8.7B	7.4	6.7	6.3
		Industry	25.4	26.0	27.4	27.4	28.1B	29.6	30.2	30.7
		Services	62.7	62.5	62.0	62.1	63.2B	63.0	63.1	62.9
RUSSIA	RU	Agriculture	7.7	7.3	7	6.7	6.7	6.7	5.9	5.9
		Industry	27.4	27.7	27.8	27.5	27.2	26.9	27	26.8
		Services	64.9	64.9	65.5	65.9	66.1	66.3	67.1	67.3
SERBIA	RS	Agriculture	20.6	20.2	20.2	19.1B	18.9	18.1	16.8	15.5
		Industry	27.0	26.7	26.7	24.9B	24.7	24.7	25.6	27.2
		Services	52.4	53.1	53.1	55.9B	56.4	57.2	57.6	57.3
TAJIKISTAN	TJ	Agriculture	M	M	M	M	M	45.8	M	M
		Industry	M	M	M	M	M	15.4	M	M
		Services	M	M	M	M	M	38.8	M	M
TUNISIA	TN	Agriculture	16.2	17	15.3	14.8	15	14.7	14.7	M
		Industry	33.5	33	33.3	33.5	32.8	33.2	33.1	M
		Services	49.6	49.6	51.1	51.5	52.1	51.7	51.7	M
TURKEY	TR	Agriculture	23.9	23.3	22.7	20.8	20.2	19.3	19.2	18.2
		Industry	26.6	26.1	26.5	28.0	27.3	26.9	26.6	26.8
		Services	49.5	50.6	50.8	51.2	55.5	53.9	54.2	55.1
TURKMENISTAN	TM	Agriculture	11.7	10.7	10.1	9.4	8.9	8.4	8.2	7.9
		Industry	45.5	45.1	44.9	44.9	45	45	44.9	44.8
		Services	42.8	44.2	45	45.7	46.1	46.6	46.8	47.2
UKRAINE (i)	UA	Agriculture	20.3	19.8	20	14.8	15.3	15.6	15.4	14.9
		Industry	25.6	25.7	24.8	26.1	24.7	24.3	24.3	24.3
		Services	53.8	53.9	55.2	59.1	60.1	60.2	60.3	60.8
UZBEKISTAN	UZ	Agriculture	27.1	26.6	27.2	27.5	27.6	27.4	27.3	M
		Industry	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.8	22.9	23.1	23	M
		Services	50.2	50.7	50.1	49.7	49.5	49.5	49.7	M
EUROPEAN UNION	EU	Agriculture	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.1	4
		Industry	25.2	24.8	24.4	24.3	24.1	24.1	24.2	24.1
		Services	69.9	70.3	70.9	71.1	71.4	71.7	71.7	71.9

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, TN : 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

RU, ME, MK, TR: ETF calculations

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INCIDENCE OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT (%)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
ALBANIA	AL	60	62.2B	58.3	58.4	59	58.9	55.9	55.5
ALGERIA	DZ	33	30.5	31	29.1	30.2	30.2	31.7	32.7
ARMENIA	AM	44.4	43.5	42.8	44.2B	42.8	41.9	40.3	M
AZERBAIJAN	AZ	68.3	66.7	66.5	67	67.8	68.2	68.4	68.3
BELARUS	BY	M	M	M	M	M	4.1	4.4	4.2
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	BA	25.3	27.4	25.4	23	24.2	24.4	24.6	21.4
EGYPT	EG	38.8	37.5	38.9	39.2	37.5	30.3	32.1	M
GEORGIA	GE	58	56.4	57.2	55.7	53.5	53	51.7B	49.2
ISRAEL	IL	12.7	12.7B	12.6	12.5	12.6	12.8	12.4	12.4
JORDAN	JO	15.6	15.8	14.9	13.8	12.4	12.9	16	14.8
KAZAKHSTAN	KZ	32.8	31.7	30.6	28.2	25.4B	25.8	24.4	24
KOSOVO (I)	XK	M	25.5	30.8	31.8	28.9	30.1	31.2	M
KYRGYZSTAN	KG	36	36.1	43	41.9	39	37.2	34.8	M
MOLDOVA (I)	MD	29.4	29.2	31.2	32.7	34.6	37	34.8	37.9
MONTENEGRO	ME	16	17.7	16	18.7	20.9	21.5	22	21.9
MOROCCO	MA	53.9	53.5	52.2	52.2C	51	50.5	M	M
NORTH MACEDONIA	MK	28.2	26.8	28.1	26.7	26.1	24.1	23.7	23.6
PALESTINE (I)	PS	33.4	33.2	32.0	32.4	31.4	30.6	29.6	30.3
RUSSIA	RU	7.1	6.9	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.5	6.7B	6.8
SERBIA	RS	30.1	30.3	32.5	31.7	30.2	31.7	30.6	28.2
TAJIKISTAN	TJ	M	M	M	M	M	64.7	M	M
TUNISIA	TN	28.8	28.5	27.9	20.8	26.7	M	M	M
TURKEY	TR	38.3	37.1	35.9	33.9	32.9	32.4	32.7	32
TURKMENISTAN	TM	26.6	26.5	26.3	26.2	26	25.9	25.6	25.5
UKRAINE (I)	UA	19.3	18.8	19.1	15.9	15.9	15.6	15.7	15.8
UZBEKISTAN	UZ	43.9	43.6	43.2	42.9	42.5	42.2	41.9	41.7
EUROPEAN UNION	EU	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.3	16.0	15.7	15.4	15.3

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, PS, TN: data received

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INCIDENCE OF VULNERABLE EMPLOYMENT (%)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
ALBANIA	AL	58.1	62.8B	58.1	56.5	56.6	56.2	52.9	52.2
ARMENIA	AM	43.8	42.9	42.4	42.8B	41.9	40.9	39.1	M
AZERBAIJAN	AZ	57.6	57.1	56.4	57.0	55.5	55.1	55.2	55.2
BELARUS	BY	M	M	M	M	M	3.2R	3.4R	3.3R
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	BA	20.9	22.4	20.5	18.5	20.2	20.1	19.4	16.4
EGYPT	EG	23.1	21.8	26.4	25.5	25.5	19.9	21.7	M
GEORGIA (R)	GE	56.5	54.8	55.9	54.6	52.1	51.6	49.6B	47.2
ISRAEL	IL	8.4	8.6B	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.6	9
JORDAN	JO	9.5	9.8	9.5	9.0	8.3	8.4	10.2	10.2
KAZAKHSTAN	KZ	30.4	29.2	28.6	26.4	23.9B	24.4	23	22.6
KOSOVO (I)	XK	M	17	23.8	25	22.7	22.9	23.1	19.7
KYRGYZSTAN	KG	35.3	35.3	41.6	40.5	37.2	34.7	33.2	M
MOLDOVA (I)	MD	28.7	28.6	30.5	32	34.0	36.4	34.5	37.6
MONTENEGRO	ME	16.8	19.7	17.3	20.6	11.9	12.8	13.4	13.6
MOROCCO	MA	51.5	50.8	49.6	49.7	48.8	48.1	M	M
NORTH MACEDONIA	MK	22.5	22.1	23.4	22.8	21.8	19.7	19.2	19.4
PALESTINE (I,R)	PS	27	26.8	25.7	26	25.1B	24.1	23.1	23.2
RUSSIA	RU	5.8	5.7	6	5.9	6	6.2	5.3	5.4
SERBIA	RS	26.2	26.4	28.6	28.2	27.2	28.2	27.2	24.6
TAJIKISTAN	TJ	M	M	M	M	M	54	M	M
TUNISIA	TN	22.9	20.8	20.8	M	M	M	M	M
TURKEY	TR	33.1	32.1	31.3	29.4	28.4	27.9	28.2	27.6
TURKMENISTAN	TM	24.7	24.6	24.4	24.3	24.1	24	23.7	23.6
UKRAINE (I)	UA	18.2	17.8	18.1	14.6	14.7	14.4	14.8	14.8
UZBEKISTAN	UZ	42.3	42.0	41.6	41.3	40.9	40.6	40.3	40.1
EUROPEAN UNION	EU	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.1	11.8	11.6	11.3	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	2018
ALBANIA	AL	14.0	13.4	15.9	17.5	17.1	15.2	13.7	12.3
ALGERIA (D)	DZ	10.0	11.0	9.8	10.6	11.2	10.5	11.7	11.7
ARMENIA	AM	18.4	17.3	16.2	17.6B	18.5	18	17.8	M
AZERBAIJAN	AZ	5.4	5.2	5	4.9	5	5	5	4.9
BELARUS	BY	M	M	M	M	M	5.8R	5.6R	4.8R
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	BA	27.6	28	27.5	27.5	27.7	25.4	20.5	18.4
EGYPT	EG	11.9	12.6	13.2	13.1	13.1	12.4	11.7	M
GEORGIA (R)	GE	17.3	17.2	16.9	14.6	14.1	14	13.9B	12.7
ISRAEL	IL	5.6	6.8B	6.2	5.9	5.3	4.8	4.2	4
JORDAN	JO	12.9	12.2	12.6	11.9	13	15.3	18.3	18.6
KAZAKHSTAN (R)	KZ	5.4	5.3	5.2	5	5.1B	5	4.9	4.9
KOSOVO (I)	XK	M	30.9	30	35.3	32.9	27.5	30.5	29.6
KYRGYZSTAN	KG	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.1	7.6	7.2	6.9	M
MOLDOVA (I)	MD	6.7	5.6	5.1	3.9	4.9	4.2	4.1	3
MONTENEGRO	ME	19.7	20	19.5	18	17.6	17.8	16.1	15.2
MOROCCO	MA	8.9	9	9.2	9.9	9.7	9.4	M	M
NORTH MACEDONIA	MK	31.4	31	29	28	26.1	23.7	22.4	20.8
PALESTINE (I,R)	PS	20.9	22.9	23.3	27	26B	27.1	28.4	30.8
RUSSIA	RU	6.5	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.2	4.8
SERBIA	RS	23.1	24.1	22.3	19.4B	17.8	15.4	13.6	12.8
TAJIKISTAN	TJ	M	M	M	M	M	6.9	M	M
TUNISIA	TN	18.3	17.6	15.9	15.1	15.2	15.6	15.3	M
TURKEY	TR	8.8	8.2	8.8	9.9B	10.3	10.9	10.9	10.9
TURKMENISTAN	TM	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3
UKRAINE (I)	UA	7.9	7.5	7.2	9.3	9.1	9.3	9.5	8.8
UZBEKISTAN	UZ	5	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.2	5	5.2
EUROPEAN UNION	EU	9.7	10.5	10.9	10.2	9.4	8.5	7.6	6.8

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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UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (% AGED 15+)

			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
ALBANIA	AL	LOW	12.9	11.4	14.1	14.2	13.4	12.7	12.3	9.9
		MEDIUM	15.0	15.3	18.9	18.8	20.4	17.5	15.5	14.3
		HIGH	15.7	16.5	14.9	15.5	19.4	16.9	13.7	14
		VET	11	10.4	11.7	13.4	14.6	14.6	M	M
ALGERIA (D)	DZ	LOW (ISCED 0-1)	6.3	8.3	6.7	7	7.7	6.8	7.9	M
		LOW (ISCED 2)	12.6	13.3	11.1	12	13.4	10.6	12.2	M
		MEDIUM	8.6	9.7	9.7	9.7	10.1	9.5	11.3	M
		HIGH	15.2	14.6	14	15.4	14.1	16.7	17.8	M
		VET	12.4	14.4	12.3	12.7	13.4	13	14.2	M
ARMENIA (D,R)	AM	LOW	15.5	13.8	14.6	9.7BU	14.9	14.7	17.4	M
		MEDIUM	18.4	17.4	16.3	18.1B	19.1	18.6	17.8	M
		HIGH	19.5	18.2	16.4	17.7B	17.9	17.1	17.9	M
		VET	19.9	19	16.9	18B	21.5	19.8	18.7	M
AZERBAIJAN (D)	AZ	LOW	M	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.4	9.4	9	10.2
		MEDIUM	M	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6
		HIGH	M	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.1
		VET	M	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.2	6.2	6.1	5.8
BELARUS (D)	BY	LOW	M	M	M	M	M	13.4R	13.2R	10.5R
		MEDIUM	M	M	M	M	M	8.2R	7.5R	6.4R
		HIGH	M	M	M	M	M	3.7R	3.8R	3.3R
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	BA	LOW	29.2	26.9	28.2	30.2	27.3	25.6	18.2	18.5
		MEDIUM	29.9	30.6	30	28.9	30	26.6	22.3	19.2
		HIGH	15.4	17.9	16.9	19.3	18.4	20.3	15.5	15.1
		VET	29.7	30.7	29.9	28.8	29.8	26.3	22.1	M
EGYPT	EG	LOW (ISCED 0)	3.7	2.5	5.4	6.7	4.1	3.9	2.4	M
		LOW (ISCED 1-2)	8.6	9.9	9.9	11.5	9	8.5	6.8	M
		MEDIUM	15.9	17.2	16.5	15.8	16.7	15.9	15.6	M
		VET (ISCED 4)	15.7	15.1	14	11.4	13.7	12.3	10.8	M
		HIGH	19.9	21.2	22	19.9	21.6	20.6	20.8	M
GEORGIA (R)	GE	LOW	8.3	8.4	13U	9.7	8.5	10.7	10.5B	10
		MEDIUM	15.7	16	15.3	13.5	13.4	13	13.5B	12.8
		HIGH	22.4	21.1	20.6	17.7	16.1	16.1	15.5B	12.9
		VET	15	15.9	14.7	12.6	13.3	12.2	12.2B	11.1
ISRAEL	IL	LOW (ISCED 0-1)	8.8	13.1B	10.7	8.7	8.3	8.1	5.4	M
		LOW (ISCED 2)	8.8	14B	12.1	12.8	11.2	10.8	7.8	M
		MEDIUM	6.7	7.9B	7.3	6.9	6	5.6	4.9	4.9
		HIGH	4.1	4.4B	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.3	3.2	2.8

KEY INDICATORS ON EDUCATION, SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT 2019

			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
JORDAN (D)	JO	LOW	12.1	11.2	10.8	10.3	11.1	13.6	16.4	16.9
		MEDIUM	10.9	9.6	10.1	8.5	10.3	11.3	15.1	14.1
		HIGH	15.9	15.9	17.8	17.3	18.6	21.0	23.4	23.5
KAZAKHSTAN (R)	KZ	LOW	9.7	8.2	9.1	7.7	7.9B	8.5	7.9	9.1
		MEDIUM	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.8B	5.4	5.7	5.5
		HIGH	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4B	4	3.6	3.7
		VET	4.7	4.7	4.7	5	5.3B	5.1	5.2	5
KOSOVO (D,I)	XK	LOW	M	45.4	45.6	46.5	47	32.8	M	M
		MEDIUM	M	31.1	39	37	33.7	29.5	M	M
		HIGH	M	15.7	19.9	18.9	18.9	18	M	M
		VET	M	M	35.5	35.3	35.9	M	M	M
KYRGYZSTAN	KG	LOW	10.6	15.1	15	13.4	11	10.6	8.6	M
		MEDIUM	8.4	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.3	7.1	6.8	M
		HIGH	8.1	6.9	7.8	7.3	7.2	6.4	6.7	M
		VET	7	7.1	7.1	8.2	7.7	7.4	7.4	M
MOLDOVA (I)	MD	LOW	7.1	5.3	5.4	3.9	6.5	4.5	4.3	2.9
		MEDIUM	6.8	5.8	5.2	3.8	4.4	3.9	4.2	3.5
		HIGH	6.0	5.4	4.7	3.9	5.1	4.5	3.7	2.8
		VET	7.2	5.8	5.3	3.4	4.8	4	4.7	M
MONTENEGRO	ME	LOW	30.3	34.9	41.4	32.2B	28.3	24.6	22.2	20.1
		MEDIUM	20.5	21.4	20.6	19.8B	19.3	19.5	17.5	16.7
		HIGH	13.2	10.9	9.8	9.9B	10.3	11.9	10.9	10.3
MOROCCO	MA	LOW (ISCED 0-1)	6.1	6.4	6.9	7.1	5.9	M	M	M
		LOW (ISCED 2)	15.4	15.5	15.5	16.0	15.4	14	M	M
		MEDIUM	18.7	18.1	18.2	18.6	19.3	18.3	M	M
		MEDIUM-VET1	22.9	21.1	21.4	M	M	M	M	M
		MEDIUM-VET2	20	19.4	19.7	M	M	M	M	M
		HIGH	18.2	18.1	17.7	19.9	21.1	M	M	M
NORTH MACEDONIA	MK	LOW	37.6	37.8	34.3	32.2B	29.9	29.2	26.5	23.8
		MEDIUM	31.6	31.4	28.7	28.3B	26.6	23.7	22.6	21
		HIGH	23.0	22.5	23.5	22.5B	21.1	19.4	18.7	17.8
PALESTINE (I,R)	PS	LOW (ISCED 0-1)	20.2	21.4	21.1	25.4	24.2B	24.6	24.4	28.1
		LOW (ISCED 2)	20.4	21.6	22.6	25.3	24.7B	25.1	26.3	29.1
		MEDIUM	16.7	18.6	17.2	20.9	20.5B	23.0	24.5	26.8
		HIGH	24.8	28.4	29.8	33.8	31.9B	33.2	35.8	36.6
RUSSIA (D)	RU	LOW	16.4	13.9	13.9	13.3	13.9	13.9	13.5B	12.7
		MEDIUM	7.1	6	6.1	5.7	6.1	6.1	5.8B	5.3
		HIGH	3.6	3	3.1	3	3.4	3.5	3.2B	3
		VET	5.7	4.8	4.8	4.6	5.1	5	4.7B	4.2

			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
SERBIA	RS	LOW	21.5	23.4	20.6	18.2B	15.6	13.1	11.6	12.6
		MEDIUM	26	26.9	24.4	21.2B	19.4	16.7	14.8	13.8
		HIGH	15.9	17	18.2	15.4B	15.3	13.9	12.3	10.9
TUNISIA (D)	TN	LOW	12.4	12.2	9.9	10.8	8.8	8.6	M	M
		MEDIUM	20.6	21	16.2	15.6	16.3	16.5	M	M
		HIGH	29.2	26.1	30.2	20.2	26.8	28.6	M	M
TURKEY	TR	LOW	8.1	7.5	8.1	9.3B	9.7	9.9	9.6	9.9
		MEDIUM	10.7	9.6	10.2	11.3B	11.3	12.5	12.5	12.1
		HIGH	9.4	8.9	9.3	10.5B	10.9	11.8	12.4	12.2
UKRAINE (I)		LOW	6.6	6.3	6.8	13.4	12.1	8.4	11.9	13
		MEDIUM	8.8	8.4	7.6	10.4	10	10.7	10.7	9.9
		HIGH	7.1	6.9	6.8	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.4	7.7
		VET	M	M	M	10.5	10.4	10.6	11.1	9.9
EUROPEAN UNION	EU	LOW	16.2	18.2	19.2	18.5B	17.4	16.1	14.8	13.3
		MEDIUM	8.9	9.6	10	9.4B	8.7	7.8	6.9	6.2
		HIGH	5.5	6.1	6.4	6.1B	5.6	5.1	4.5	4.1

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–; HIGH: ISCED 5–8. For details see the annex.

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

KZ: 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

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.

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-UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (% AGED 15–24)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
ALBANIA	AL	23.9	29.8	31.4	39	39.8	36.5	31.9	28.3
ALGERIA (D)	DZ	22.4	27.5	24.8	25.2	29.9	26.7	28.3	29.1
ARMENIA	AM	39.2	35.4	36.1	37.2B	32.5	36.6	38.4	M
AZERBAIJAN	AZ	14.7	14.2	13.7	13.5	13.4	13.1	12.9	12.7
BELARUS	BY	M	M	M	M	M	10.7	9.3	10.7
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	BA	57.9	63.1	59.1	62.7	62.3	54.3	45.8	38.8
EGYPT	EG	29.3	34.4	34.1	32.2	31.6	30.8	29.6	M
GEORGIA	GE	39.8	36.1	38.9	34.8	33.8	33.2	28.9B	29.9
ISRAEL	IL	11.6	12.1B	10.5	10.6	9.3	8.6	7.3	7.2
JORDAN	JO	29.9	29.3	31.2	30.6	30.8	35.6	37.3	39.2
KAZAKHSTAN	KZ	4.6	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.2B	3.8	3.8	3.7
KOSOVO (I)	XK	M	55.3	55.9	61	57.7	52.4	52.7	55.4
KYRGYZSTAN	KG	16.6	17.6	13.4	14	15	15.5	14.8	M
MOLDOVA (I)	MD	14.9	13.1	12.2	9.8	12.8	11.2	11.8	7.4
MONTENEGRO	ME	36.6	42.2	40.5	35.8	37.6	35.9	31.7	29.4
MOROCCO	MA	17.9	18.6	19.3	20.1	20.8	22.5	M	M
NORTH MACEDONIA	MK	55.3	53.9	51.9	53.1	47.3	48.2	46.7	45.4
PALESTINE (I)	PS	35.9	39.1	41.3	44.1	41.1B	42.1	44.7	46.7
RUSSIA	RU	15.2	14.8	13.8	13.7	16	16.3	16.1	16.6
SERBIA	RS	50.9	51.2	49.4	47.3B	43.2	34.9	31.9	29.7
TAJIKISTAN	TJ	M	M	M	M	M	11.4	M	M
TUNISIA	TN	42.3	37.6	34.7	36.4	34	M	M	M
TURKEY	TR	16.7	15.7	16.9	17.8B	18.5	19.5	20.5	20.2
TURKMENISTAN	TM	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6
UKRAINE (I)	UA	18.6	17.3	17.4	23.1	22.4	23	18.9	17.9
UZBEKISTAN	UZ	8.8	8.7	8.7	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.7
EUROPEAN UNION	EU	21.7	23.3	23.7	22.2	20.3	18.7	16.8	15.2

Sources: National Statistical Offices, Eurostat, ILOSTAT, OECD

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

AZ, BY, GE, KZ, PS, 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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YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATIO (% AGED 15–24)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
ALBANIA	AL	10.7	10.4	10.6	11.3	12.5	11.6	10.1	10.1
ALGERIA	DZ	5.8	7.4	6.9	6.6	7.5	6.7	7.7	8
ARMENIA	AM	14.6	12.5	13.2	14.1B	12.9	12.7	13.5	M
AZERBAIJAN	AZ	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6
BELARUS	BY	M	M	M	M	M	5.1	4.5	4.9
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	BA	18.2	18.5	16.7	18.3	20	16.4	14.9	12.5
EGYPT	EG	9.8	11.6	11.8	10.9	10.1	9.7	8.6	M
GEORGIA	GE	15.8	14.6	15.3	13.7	13.6	12.7	12.8B	12.1
ISRAEL	IL	3.5	6B	5.2	5.3	4.6	4.2	3.5	3.4
JORDAN	JO	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.7	9.4	10.6	9.7
KAZAKHSTAN	KZ	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.1B	1.8	1.7	1.7
KOSOVO (I)	XK	M	12.6	12.9	14.4	11.4	10.8	M	M
KYRGYZSTAN	KG	7.7	7.8	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.5	5.9	M
MOLDOVA (I)	MD	3.3	2.6	2.5	1.9	2.7	2.2	2.3	1.5
MONTENEGRO	ME	8.5	11.2	10.3	10.5	11.3	11.8	9.9	9.7
MOROCCO	MA	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.4	6.4	M	M
NORTH MACEDONIA	MK	17.7	18.1	17.5	17.2	15.5	15.1	15.3	14.5
PALESTINE (I)	PS	10.3	11.6	12.1	14	13.5B	13.8	14.8	15.5
RUSSIA	RU	6.3	5.8	5.5	5.3	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.6
SERBIA	RS	14.5	15.3	14.3	13.6B	12.7	10.6	9.8	8.9
TAJIKISTAN	TJ	M	M	M	M	M	3	M	M
TUNISIA	TN	13.5	13.2	11.6	9.7	10.1	M	M	M
TURKEY	TR	6.4	5.9	6.6	7.3B	7.7	8.2	8.9	8.8
UKRAINE (I)	TM	7.8	7	6.8	8.9	8.1	8.1	6.5	6
EUROPEAN UNION	EU	9.2	9.8	9.9	9.3	8.4	7.8	7	6.3

Sources: National Statistical Offices, Eurostat, ILOSTAT, OECD

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

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

AZ, BY, GE, KZ, PS, 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).

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (% AGED 15+)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
ALBANIA	AL	10.3	10.3	11.5	11.2	11.3	10.1	8.9	8.3
ALGERIA	DZ	7.1	7.5	6	6.5	8.1	6.8	7	6.7
ARMENIA	AM	9.7	9.1	8.4	10.5B	11.2	10.6	9.9	M
AZERBAIJAN (R)	AZ	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	3
BELARUS	BY	M	M	M	M	M	1.2R	1.4R	1.2R
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	BA	22.3	23.1	22.9	23.4	22.6	21.7	16.8	15.2
EGYPT	EG	7.9	11.1	11.6	M	11.3	10.3	9.2	M
GEORGIA (R)	GE	7.1	7.5	7.3	6.5	6.2	6.2	5.8B	5.1
ISRAEL	IL	1.2	1B	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3
JORDAN	JO	M	M	M	M	M	M	11.4	12
KAZAKHSTAN (R)	KZ	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5B	2.2	2.2	2.2
KYRGYZSTAN	KG	1.1	1.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.4	M	M
MOLDOVA (I)	MD	2.2	1.7	1.3	1	1.4	0.9	1	0.8
MONTENEGRO	ME	15.7	15.6	16.1	14	13.5	13.4	12.5	11.4
MOROCCO	MA	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.4	M	M
NORTH MACEDONIA	MK	25.9	25.5	23.9	23.3	21.3	19.1	17.4	15.5
PALESTINE (I,R)	PS	8.4	9.1	9.3	12	9.5	8.9	12.2	14.3
RUSSIA	RU	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6B	1.4
SERBIA	RS	16.9	18.6	16.8	12.8B	10.6	9.1	7.2	6.5
TAJIKISTAN	TJ	M	M	M	M	M	1.1	M	M
TUNISIA	TN	5.8	7.7	M	M	M	M	M	M
TURKEY	TR	2.3	2	2.1	2	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4
UKRAINE (I)	UA	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.2	2.1	2.3	2.5	1.9
EUROPEAN UNION	EU	4.1	4.6	5.1	5	4.5	4	3.4	2.9

Sources: National Statistical Offices, Eurostat, ILOSTAT

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

AM, 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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