

OECD (2010) – Off to a Good Start? Jobs for Youth

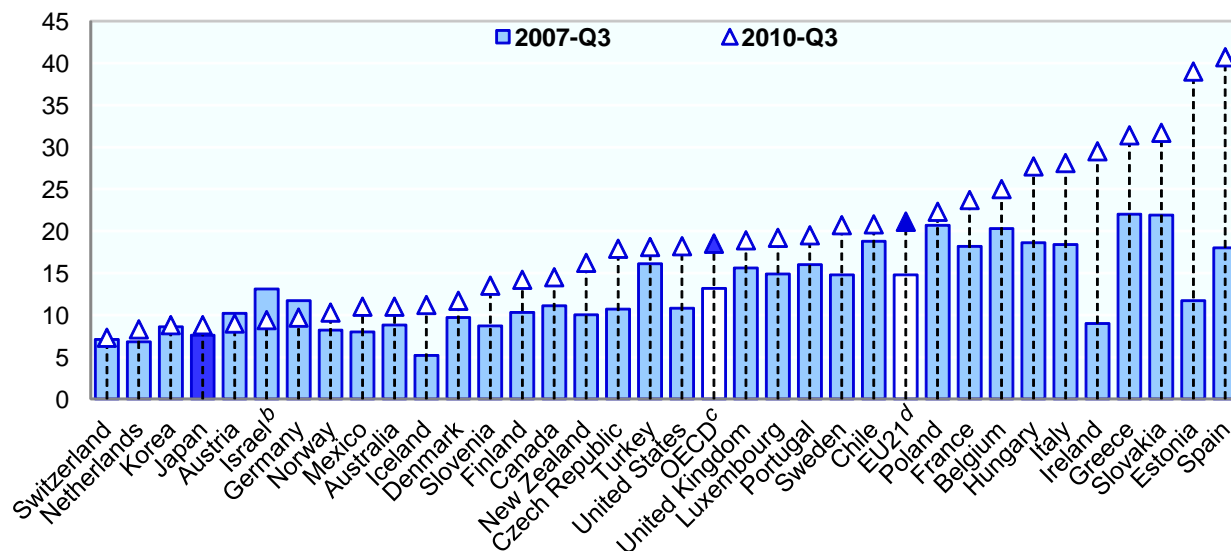
JAPAN

Recent data

- The youth unemployment rate in Japan, at 8.8% in the third quarter of 2010, was **below** the OECD average (-9.7 percentage points) (Table A and Figure A)
- Between the third quarters of 2007 and 2010, youth unemployment rate increased **less** in Japan than on average in the OECD (respectively +1.2 and +5.3 percentage points).

Figure A. Youth unemployment rate in the third quarter of 2007 and 2010^a, OECD countries

Unemployed people aged 15-24 as a percentage of the labour force aged 15-24



a) Non seasonally adjusted data. Data for Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Israel, Italy, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom refer to 2010-Q2 and 2007-Q2 instead of 2010-Q3 and 2007-Q3. Data for Chile refer to 2009-Q4 and 2006-Q4 instead of 2010-Q3 and 2007-Q3.

b) The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

c) Unweighted average of the 21 OECD and EU countries.

d) Unweighted average of the 34 OECD member countries.

Source: National labour force surveys.

Table A. Scoreboard for youth aged 16-24,^a Japan, Europe and OECD, 1999, 2009 and 2010-Q3^b

	1999			2009			2010-Q3		
	Japan	EU ^c	OECD ^c	Japan	EU ^c	OECD ^c	Japan	EU ^c	OECD ^c
Employment rate (% of the age group)	42.9	39.8	42.8	39.9	35.8	38.9	40.0	33.8	37.3
Unemployment rate (UR) (% of the labour force)	9.3	17.7	15.4	9.1	20.3	18.2	8.8	21.1	18.5
Relative UR youth/adult (15-24)/(25-54)	2.3	2.5	2.5	1.8	2.8	2.7	2.1	2.8	2.7
Unemployment to population ratio (% of the age group)	4.4	7.8	7.1	4.0	8.5	8.0	4.6	9.0	8.5
Incidence of long-term unemployment (% of unemployment)	13.0	27.6	21.0	21.6	21.0	16.9	-	-	-
Incidence of temporary work (% of employment)	22.8	33.5	31.8	25.5	39.0	35.9	-	-	-
Incidence of part-time work (% of employment)	23.5	17.2	20.6	27.4	23.7	26.4	-	-	-
NEET rate (% of the age group)	7.6	12.5	13.2	7.4	9.8	11.3	-	-	-
School drop-outs (% of the age group) ^d	4.0	18.1	20.0	4.5	14.5	16.1	-	-	-
Relative UR low skills/high skills (ISCED<3/ISCED>3)	3.0	2.3	2.3	4.3	2.4	2.4	-	-	-

ISCED 3: International Standard Classification of Education referring to upper secondary education; LTU: long-term unemployment; NEET: neither in employment nor in education or training; UR: unemployment rate.

- a) Youth aged 16-24 for Iceland, Norway (for 1998 only), Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States; and 15-24 for all other countries.
- b) Non seasonally adjusted data. All indicators refer to second quarter except the unemployment rate which refers to the third. Data for Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Israel, Italy, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom refer to 2010-Q2 and 2007-Q2 instead of 2010-Q3 and 2007-Q3. Data for Chile refer to 2009-Q4 and 2006-Q4 instead of 2010-Q3 and 2007-Q3.
- c) Unweighted averages for the 21 OECD and EU countries and for the 34 OECD countries.
- d) Share of youth not in education and without an upper secondary qualification (youth holding qualifications at ISCED levels 0, 1, 2 or 3C).

Source: National labour force surveys; and *OECD Education database*.

.For more details about the project, visit www.oecd.org/employment/youth.

Jobs for Youth: Japan was published in 2008 as part of a series of [OECD reports on youth employment policies](#) that now covers sixteen countries. The report is available online to subscribers and accredited journalists via [SourceOECD](#), the OECD online library. It is also available for purchase at the [OECD Online Bookshop](#).