

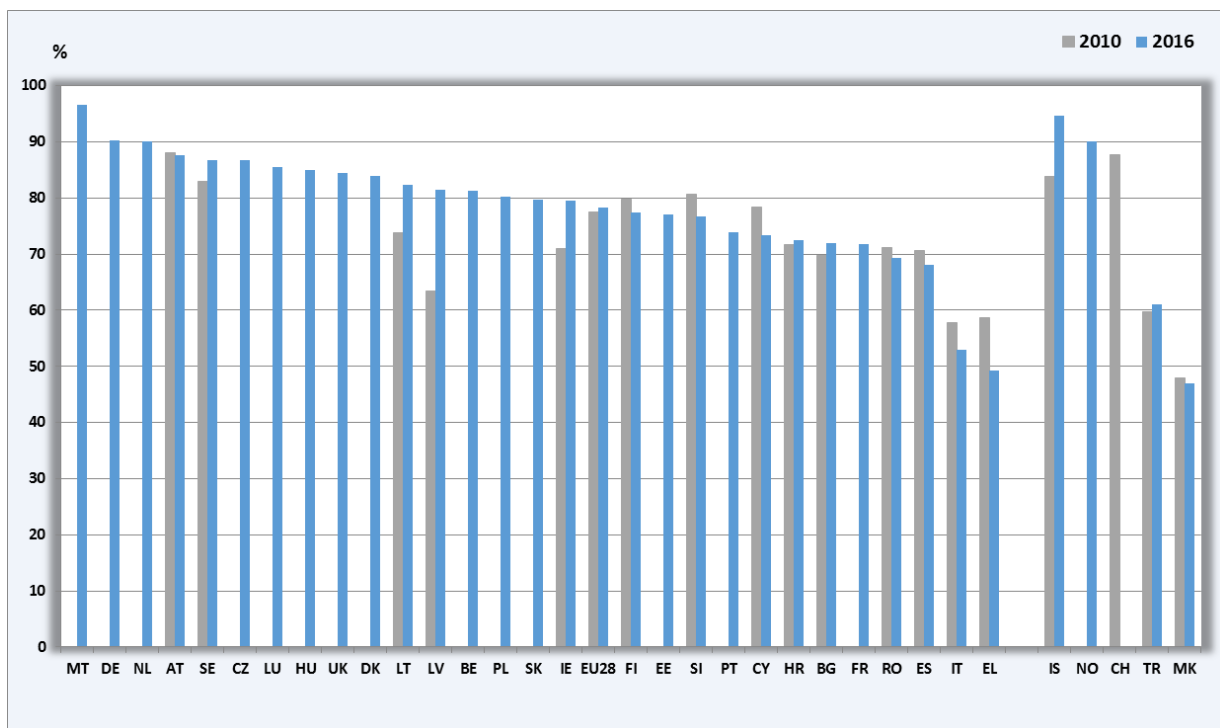
32. How many recent graduates are employed?

Indicator 3045: Employment rate of recent graduates

By 2020 the share of employed graduates (20 to 34 year-olds) having left education and training no more than three years before the reference year should be at least 82% (OJ C 169, 15.6.2012).

The indicator below is the share of employed graduates, i.e. the share of the employed population calculated among those aged between 20 and 34 years old who graduated 1, 2 and 3 years before the reference year and who are not enrolled in any further education or training activity.

Figure 32 Employment rate of recent graduates (%)



Source: Eurostat, EU labour force survey.

Key points

In 2016 the EU average employment rate for recent graduates was 78.2%, about 4 percentage points below the EU 2020 target of 82%. The highest rate was reported by Malta (96.6%), followed by Germany (90.2%) and the Netherlands (90.1%). In contrast, Greece (49.2%) and Italy (52.9%) had the lowest rates in 2016.

Between 2010 and 2016, the employment rate for recent graduates in the EU increased slightly, by 0.8 percentage points. This EU average change covers quite large differences between Member States: over the same period, Latvia reported the largest rise (by 18.0 percentage points) in the employment rate for recent graduates, while Greece experienced the sharpest drop (by 9.4 percentage points).

Among the non-EU countries considered, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia had a low employment rate of recent graduates, at 46.9% in 2016 (below the rate in Greece). By contrast, Iceland (94.7%) and Norway (90.1%) had high employment rates for recent graduates (comparable to the highest rates in the EU).

Table 32 Employment rate of recent graduates (%)

Country code	Country	2010		2016		Recent change				
		Value	Flag	Value	Flag	Range	Country	EU28		
EU28	European Union (28)	77.4		78.2		'10-'16	↗	0.8		
BE	Belgium			81.2	b	'11-'16	↗	0.4	↗	1.2
BG	Bulgaria	69.7		72.0		'10-'16	↗	2.3	↗	0.8
CZ	Czech Republic			86.7	b	'13-'16	↗	6.3	↗	2.8
DK	Denmark			83.9	b					
DE	Germany			90.2	b	'11-'16	↗	1.9	↗	1.2
EE	Estonia			77.1	b	'14-'16	↘	-3.8	↗	2.2
IE	Ireland	71.0		79.5		'10-'16	↗	8.5	↗	0.8
EL	Greece	58.6		49.2		'10-'16	↘	-9.4	↗	0.8
ES	Spain	70.6		68.0		'10-'16	↘	-2.6	↗	0.8
FR	France			71.7	b	'13-'16	↘	-4.6	↗	2.8
HR	Croatia	71.6		72.5		'10-'16	↗	0.9	↗	0.8
IT	Italy	57.8		52.9		'10-'16	↘	-4.9	↗	0.8
CY	Cyprus	78.4		73.3		'10-'16	↘	-5.1	↗	0.8
LV	Latvia	63.4		81.4		'10-'16	↗	18.0	↗	0.8
LT	Lithuania	73.7		82.4		'10-'16	↗	8.7	↗	0.8
LU	Luxembourg			85.4	b	'15-'16	↗	0.7	↗	1.3
HU	Hungary			85.0	b	'15-'16	↗	4.6	↗	1.3
MT	Malta			96.6	b	'11-'16	↗	5.2	↗	1.2
NL	Netherlands			90.1	b	'13-'16	↗	4.1	↗	2.8
AT	Austria	88.0		87.6		'10-'16	↘	-0.4	↗	0.8
PL	Poland			80.2	b	'13-'16	↗	7.0	↗	2.8
PT	Portugal			73.8	b	'11-'16	↘	-2.0	↗	1.2
RO	Romania	71.2		69.3		'10-'16	↘	-1.9	↗	0.8
SI	Slovenia	80.7		76.7		'10-'16	↘	-4.0	↗	0.8
SK	Slovakia			79.6	b	'11-'16	↗	9.5	↗	1.2
FI	Finland	79.7		77.4		'10-'16	↘	-2.3	↗	0.8
SE	Sweden	83.0		86.7		'10-'16	↗	3.7	↗	0.8
UK	United Kingdom			84.4	b	'11-'16	↗	3.4	↗	1.2
MK	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	47.9		46.9		'10-'16	↘	-1.0	↗	0.8
IS	Iceland	83.8		94.7		'10-'16	↗	10.9	↗	0.8
NO	Norway			90.1		'12-'16	↗	1.3	↗	2.3
CH	Switzerland	87.6				'10-'15	↘	-2.7	↘	-0.5
TR	Turkey	59.8		61.1		'10-'16	↗	1.3	↗	0.8

Arrows ↗ or ↘ signal a positive or negative change. Arrow → indicates: no change.

The 2014 "b" flags in the Eurostat online tables have been ignored, except for Estonia, on the basis of other relevant Eurostat metadata.

(b) Break after 2010. Therefore baseline data not included.

Source: Eurostat, EU labour force survey.

Please cite this document as: Cedefop (2018). 32. How many recent graduates are employed? Indicator 3045: Employment rate of recent graduates, (2017 update) In: Cedefop. *Statistics and indicators: Statistics and graphs*. <http://www.cedefop.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/statistics-and-indicators/statistics-and-graphs/32-how-many-recent>