

Graduates from Higher Education in Europe.

Summary

Parts of the results from the Swedish survey "Inträdet på arbetsmarknaden" (Entry into the Labour Market) 2006 has been compared with the corresponding parts of the international survey "REFLEX" (The Flexible Professional in the Knowledge Society). The Swedish survey had questions that were designed to allow comparisons with REFLEX, but as the questions are not always identical there is need to consider differences in the design of the survey and of the individual questions. The REFLEX survey was conducted about five years after graduation while the Swedish survey refers to about 3-4 years after the student has claimed the certificate. It should also be noted that in Sweden it is not unusual that students complete all courses needed for the degree and leave the educational institution, without proceeding with the administrative process to graduate and receive an examination certificate.

The comparison showed that 70 percent of the Swedish graduates answered that their first job after graduation required higher education, while the average for all the compared countries was 75 percent. In Sweden, however, it was more common that the first job was a job they had already before graduation. The graduates were older in Sweden than in the other countries in the comparison. As many as 41 percent of the graduates in Sweden were 30 years of age or older, while the average for all compared countries was 16 percent.

Sweden was the only country where the rate of graduates who had been unemployed for 2 months or more was considerably much higher for men than for women. Sweden was also the country with the highest rate of graduates from education programmes in the fields of "Engineering, manufacturing and construction" who had been unemployed at least 2 months after graduation, 41 percent compared to an average of 26 percent for all countries.

Sweden was one of the countries where the highest rate of graduates had temporary employment contracts.

Sweden had the lowest rate of employed graduates from the fields of "arts and Humanities", "Science, Mathematics and computing", "Engineering, manufacturing and construction" or "Health and social science" who answered that the current work demanded a university degree.

Sweden had the highest rate of employed graduates who were working in the area of "Education", 25 percent.

Sweden was the country where the highest rate of graduates answered that their education to a high or very high extent (levels 4-5 on a scale with 5 levels) gave a good basis for the personal development, 78 percent.

Background

A number of European countries have participated in the survey called REFLEX (The Flexible Professional in the Knowledge Society), a follow-up survey of graduates from higher education five years after graduation. The target population was, in most countries, persons who graduated the academic year 1999/2000. The survey contained questions about the education, the transition from education to work, the first job and the current labour market situation. There were also questions about qualifications needed for the job and subjective measures of the value of the education.

Sweden did not participate in the REFLEX survey, but the Swedish Ministry of Education initiated modifications in a regular Swedish follow-up survey, "Inträdet på arbetsmarknaden" (Entry into the Labour Market) 2006, to get good correspondence between the Swedish survey and REFLEX for selected questions. The Swedish survey was targeting graduates from tertiary education the academic year 2002/2003, which means that the survey was conducted 3-4 years after graduation.

The Swedish survey was published in December 2006. Soon after that the Swedish answers to the questions that were also included in REFLEX were recoded to the code structure that was used in the REFLEX survey. The Swedish answers were delivered to the REFLEX secretariat in ROA in Maastricht. Timo Huijens in ROA prepared a separate result dataset where the corresponding REFLEX variables were recoded to fit the structure of the Swedish data. This report is based on the dataset prepared by ROA in May 2007.

Survey data

Most of the countries participating in REFLEX conducted surveys of persons who graduated the academic year 1999-2000 or the calendar year 2000, but some countries conducted their surveys later. The table below shows the distribution of the answers to the question about year of graduation.

Table 1. Respondents in the REFLEX survey by country and year of graduation.

Country	1999	2000	2001	2002	2 003	Unknown, before 1999 or later than 2003	Total
Austria	26	71	1	0	1	2	100
Belgium	0	2	94	1	0	2	100
Czech Republic	0	0	44	52	2	2	100
Estonia	10	83	1	1	0	6	100
Finland	0	100	0	0	0	0	100
France	4	83	3	2	1	7	100
Germany	21	74	2	0	0	2	100
Italy	1	98	0	0	0	1	100
Netherlands	12	84	1	0	1	2	100
Norway	88	9	0	0	0	3	100
Spain	8	86	2	0	0	3	100
Sweden	0	0	0	39	61	0	100
United Kingdom	10	88	1	0	0	2	100
Total	14	60	11	7	5	2	100

Most countries conducted their survey later than 5 years after graduation, while the Swedish survey was conducted in March-May 2006, i.e. 3-4 years after the graduation during the academic year 2002/2003.

The response dataset that was compiled for comparison with the Swedish data contains data for 36 919 persons in 13 countries including Sweden, distributed as follows:.

Table 2. Number of persons in the response dataset by country and gender

Country	Women	Men	No answer	Total
Austria	908	741	172	1 821
Belgium	725	563	3	1 291
Czech Republic	3 945	2 829	20	6 794
Estonia	669	287	4	960
Finland	1 649	882	145	2 676
France	1 081	538	81	1 700
Germany	821	824	55	1 700
Italy	1 698	1 306	135	3 139
Netherlands	1 969	1 223	233	3 425
Norway	1 333	783	85	2 201
Spain	2 435	1 325	156	3 916
Sweden	3 362	2 356		5 718
United Kingdom	954	602	22	1 578
Total	21 549	14 259	1 111	36 919

The response rate varied from 20 percent in Spain to 45 percent in Norway. The response rate in the Swedish survey was 71 percent.

For analysis and conclusions based on the tables presented here it needs to be considered that the response rate is low. For a deeper analysis it is also recommended to review possible differences in the sampling method between countries.

When comparing data for Sweden and the REFLEX countries it is also recommended to discuss the possible effects of differences between the Swedish question and the corresponding REFLEX question and also that the Swedish survey was conducted shorter after the graduation than the surveys in the other compared countries. To facilitate for the reader to compare the survey questionnaire, copies of the questions from the two surveys are presented as an introduction to the presentation of the comparisons for each respective variable.

Means for all countries in the tables presented here refer to “normalised unweighted” means, i.e. all countries have the same weight in the calculation of the overall mean.

In tables where it is not obvious from the magnitude of the numbers that the estimate is based on few sample items, values based on fewer than 20 responses have been presented within parenthesis.

Summary comparisons of results

Here follows a sample of tables with cross-tabulations of the main variables in the dataset with combined REFLEX and Swedish and selected background variables. The presentation for each variable contains copies of the Swedish questionnaire and the corresponding REFLEX question.

Field of education

The distribution of the graduates by field of education is shown in the table below:

Table 3. Graduates from higher education by field of education. Percent

Country	Teacher training and education science	Humanities and arts	Social sciences, business and law	Science Mathematics, computing	Engineering, manufacturing, construction	Agriculture and veterinary	Health and welfare	Services	No answer	Total
Austria	13	10	40	9	14	2	10	1	0	100
Belgium	2	20	34	9	18	1	12	2	1	100
Czech Republic	14	7	35	6	22	4	7	2	3	100
Estonia	12	11	44	8	11	2	6	6	0	100
Finland	6	12	26	7	23	3	20	2	0	100
France	5	12	26	14	17	1	21	2	2	100
Germany	8	15	25	11	23	3	12	2	0	100
Italy	3	13	42	8	18	2	12	1	1	100
Netherlands	15	8	35	6	12	1	18	5	0	100
Norway	23	5	18	7	11	2	31	4	0	100
Spain	13	9	36	11	14	4	12	1	1	100
Sweden	20	5	21	8	20	1	25	1	0	100
United Kingdom	3	23	29	21	8	2	9	3	1	100
All countries	11	12	32	10	16	2	15	2	1	100

The differences in distribution of the graduates by field of education/degree shows interesting differences between the countries. In Norway and Sweden a high proportion of the graduates had degrees in the fields of “Teacher training and education science” or “Health and Welfare”.

Gender

In all the compared countries there was a high rate of women among graduates with degrees in the fields of “Teacher training and education science” and “Health and Welfare”. The lowest rates of female graduates were found in Germany and Austria.

Table 4. Rate of female graduates by field of education/degree. Percent

Country	Teacher training and education science	Humanities and arts	Social sciences, business and law	Science Mathematics, computing	Engineering, manufacturing, construction	Agriculture and veterinary	Health and welfare	Services	No answer	Total
Austria	70	59	52	31	24	42	65	71		51
Belgium	70	71	61	50	29	(71)	75	70	(50)	58
Czech Republic	82	68	64	40	30	47	74	48	59	57
Estonia	91	83	72	44	37	44	83	65	(0)	70
Finland	83	73	68	50	21	50	85	67		60
France	85	65	67	48	46	(54)	77	54	73	63
Germany	72	68	49	38	21	40	64	90	(49)	49
Italy	89	77	55	53	24	33	66	60	72	54
Netherlands	74	67	50	34	24	54	79	59		57
Norway	78	61	47	28	22	39	80	34		60
Spain	83	70	67	49	34	53	78	28	33	63
Sweden	81	67	62	53	29	67	85	52		64
United Kingdom	91	72	61	49	13	38	75	63	(52)	59
All countries	80	70	60	44	27	47	77	59	58	59

Age

There were significant differences in age at the time of graduation¹. In United Kingdom about 63 percent of the graduates were younger than 24 years of age at the end of the year of graduation. The graduates in Sweden were older than in the other compared countries. About 41 percent of the Swedish graduates were 30 years of age or older, while the average for all compared countries was 16 percent.

Table 5. Distribution of graduates from higher education by age the year of graduation. Percent

Country	- 21 years	22-23 years	24-25 years	26-27 years	28-29 years	30-34 years	35+ years	Unknown	Total
Austria	0	6	21	26	16	14	7	10	100
Belgium	1	66	24	3	1	1	1	2	100
Czech Republic	3	28	44	12	4	3	4	2	100
Estonia	4	39	24	12	5	6	6	5	100
Finland	0	15	31	22	10	9	8	5	100
France	7	37	30	7	4	4	3	8	100
Germany	0	4	19	29	19	16	7	5	100
Italy	0	5	26	31	16	11	5	6	100
Netherlands	4	30	29	13	5	4	6	8	100
Norway	0	16	27	22	10	10	10	5	100
Spain	9	34	30	12	5	3	2	7	100
Sweden	0	7	20	20	12	16	25	0	100
United Kingdom	21	42	10	3	2	4	16	2	100
Total	4	25	26	16	9	8	8	5	100

¹ Age the year of graduation is calculated as the difference between year of graduation and year of birth.

Table 6. Rate of graduates not older than indicated age the year of graduation. Percent

Country	21 years	22 years	23 years	24 years	25 years	26 years	27 years	28 years	29 years	30 years
Austria	0	1	6	16	30	45	59	70	77	82
Belgium	1	33	69	86	94	96	97	98	98	99
Czech Republic	3	10	32	60	77	85	89	91	93	94
Estonia	4	24	45	59	70	77	83	85	88	91
Finland	0	5	16	32	48	63	71	77	82	85
France	7	25	48	68	80	86	88	91	93	94
Germany	0	1	4	12	24	40	55	67	75	81
Italy	0	2	6	16	33	52	66	76	83	88
Netherlands	5	19	38	56	69	79	84	87	90	91
Norway	0	7	17	30	45	58	68	75	79	83
Spain	9	23	45	64	77	85	90	93	95	96
Sweden	0	2	7	17	27	38	47	54	59	64
United Kingdom	21	49	65	72	75	77	78	79	80	81
All countries	4	15	31	45	58	68	75	80	84	87

While about two thirds of the graduates were 26 years of age or younger at the end of the year of graduation, the same was true for only 38 percent of the graduates in Sweden.

Parental level of educational attainment

Table 7. Distribution of graduates from higher education by parental level of educational attainment. Percent

Country	Parental level of educational attainment				Total
	ISCED 1+2	ISCED 3+4	ISCED 5+6	No answer	
Austria	43	18	28	11	100
Belgium	9	25	66	1	100
Czech Republic	1	60	38	1	100
Estonia	5	25	68	2	100
Finland	25	40	28	7	100
France	26	17	49	8	100
Germany	2	29	64	4	100
Italy	35	37	21	6	100
Netherlands	28	20	43	9	100
Norway	20	26	48	6	100
Spain	0	0	0	100	100
Sweden	8	35	42	15	100
United Kingdom	0	0	0	100	100
Total	16	26	38	21	100

More than 60 percent of the graduates in Belgium, Estonia and Germany answered that at least one of their parents had attained ISCED-level 5 or higher, while the same was true for only 21 percent of the graduates in Italy. In Sweden graduates with a degree in the fields of "Teacher training and education science" and "Health and Welfare" more seldom had at least one parent who had attained an ISCED 5-6 qualification than graduates with degrees in other fields.

Table 8. Rate of graduates having at least one parent who had attained ISCED 5-6 by field of degree. Percent

Country	Teacher training and education science	Humanities and arts	Social sciences, business and law	Science Mathematics, computing	Engineering, manufacturing, construction	Agriculture and veterinary	Health and welfare	Services	No answer	Total
Austria	17	34	25	27	30	32	41	16		28
Belgium	85	70	61	67	60	(57)	73	91	(64)	66
Czech Republic	35	43	39	46	34	31	50	36	31	38
Estonia	63	68	68	74	64	72	76	66	(0)	68
Finland	24	32	29	30	30	36	20	28		28
France	38	45	50	47	56	(65)	51	52	29	49
Germany	58	64	66	63	60	70	72	72	(49)	64
Italy	10	22	23	23	19	26	22	20	10	21
Netherlands	40	43	44	44	43	24	42	53		43
Norway	42	68	55	53	51	41	44	36		48
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	31	48	50	46	52	62	34	52		42
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0)	0
All countries	34	39	38	36	40	36	39	44	27	38

Labour market experience

REFLEX	C1	Have you ever had paid work since graduation in 1999/2000?
INTRÅDET	1	Have you had any work with a duration of at least 6 months after you completed your education in 2002/03?

Table 9. Rate of graduates having work experience after graduation. Percent.

Country	Continued in the job I had before graduation	Started to work after graduation	Never worked after graduation	No answer	Total
Austria	23	73	2	1	100
Belgium	5	92	2	1	100
Czech Republic	25	61	12	2	100
Estonia	48	48	3	1	100
Finland	40	55	4	1	100
France	14	79	5	2	100
Germany	13	82	4	1	100
Italy	14	73	12	1	100
Netherlands	21	75	3	1	100
Norway	15	82	1	1	100
Spain	14	80	6	1	100
Sweden	41	55	4	0	100
United Kingdom	19	75	5	1	100
Total	22	72	5	1	100

Sweden, Estonia and Finland were the countries where the highest rate of the graduated had employment at the time of graduation. In Sweden it is not unusual that students complete all courses needed for the degree and leave the educational institution, without proceeding with the administrative process to graduate and receive an examination certificate, but later decide to graduate. Some also continue to study while looking for a job and therefore postpone their graduation until they have found a job.

Work and study abroad

REFLEX	K6	Have you spent any time abroad since graduation from higher education for study or work?	Values: 0 Not mentioned 1 Mentioned Missing: -9 No answer
INTRÅDET	9	Have you spend any time working abroad after your graduation 2002/03? <i>More than one alternative may be selected</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, in another Nordic country <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, in another European country (except the Nordic countries) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, in USA <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, in other country <input type="checkbox"/> No
	33	Have you continued to study after you completed your education 2002/03? <i>More than one alternative may be selected</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, in Sweden <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, in another European country (except the Nordic countries) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, in USA <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, in other country <input type="checkbox"/> No

Table 10. Rate of graduates who had worked or studied abroad after graduation. Percent

Country	Women	Men	No answer	Total
Austria	7	8	(1)	7
Belgium	9	9	(0)	9
Czech Republic	7	7	(0)	7
Estonia	12	16	(0)	13
Finland	4	3	(0)	3
France	5	6	(0)	5
Germany	5	6	(2)	5
Italy	8	12	(1)	9
Netherlands	4	5	(0)	4
Norway	5	6	(0)	5
Spain	7	8	(2)	7
Sweden	7	15		10
United Kingdom	5	6	(4)	6
Total	7	8	(1)	7

About 10 percent of the graduates in Sweden had worked or studied abroad after graduation. Estonia was the only country where the rate of graduates who had worked or studied abroad after graduation was higher than in Sweden. In Sweden 15 percent of the male graduates had worked or studied abroad, -twice as often as the female graduates. It should be noted that the question to great extent indicates the rate of graduates who have return to their home country after working or studying abroad, as those who were still abroad at the time of the survey are much less likely not to have answered the survey.

Educational qualifications required for the first job

REFLEX	D9	What type of education do you feel was most appropriate for this work?	1 PhD 2 Other postgraduate qualification 3 Master 4 Bachelor 5 Lower than higher education Missing: -4 Not relevant: no paid work since graduation longer than 6 months -9 No answer
INTRÄDET	3	What level of education/degree do you judge sufficient for you first job after graduation?	<input type="checkbox"/> Lower secondary level <input type="checkbox"/> Upper secondary level <input type="checkbox"/> Advanced vocational education (KY) <input type="checkbox"/> University or university college <input type="checkbox"/> First research degree <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor's degree

Table 11. Self-rated judgement about educational qualifications required for the first job after graduation.

Country	University or university college	Lower than university level education	Not relevant, not employed	No answer	Total
Austria	75	17	2	6	100
Belgium	91	6	2	1	100
Czech Republic	70	9	12	9	100
Estonia	85	6	3	6	100
Finland	81	12	4	3	100
France	83	6	5	6	100
Germany	80	7	4	9	100
Italy	64	21	12	3	100
Netherlands	77	17	3	3	100
Norway	89	7	1	4	100
Spain	59	31	6	3	100
Sweden	70	21	4	4	100
United Kingdom	58	33	5	3	100
Total	75	15	5	5	100

About 40 percent of the graduates in United Kingdom and Spain answered that their first job after graduation did not require a university degree. In Sweden about 30 percent gave the same answer, while only about 10 percent of the graduates in Norway and Belgium did not feel that a university degree was most appropriate for the their first job.

The highest rate of graduates who answered that the first job required a university degree was found in the field of "Health and Welfare". This was true also in Sweden.

Table 12. Rate of graduates who felt that a university degree was the most appropriate educational qualification for their first job. Percent.

Country	Teacher training and education science	Humanities and arts	Social sciences, business and law	Science, mathematics and computing	Engineering, manufacturing, construction	Agriculture and veterinary	Health and welfare	Services	No answer	Total
Austria	67	56	77	80	78	80	88	66		75
Belgium	96	81	92	92	94	(100)	99	83	(86)	91
Czech Republic	77	67	69	67	68	57	82	69	70	70
Estonia	83	86	85	87	82	79	90	87	(100)	85
Finland	92	77	78	87	88	74	76	66		81
France	88	69	82	76	87	(100)	90	82	86	83
Germany	69	70	78	77	88	85	88	86	(74)	80
Italy	68	48	58	70	73	73	77	85	55	64
Netherlands	86	63	77	86	77	74	74	73		77
Norway	90	80	89	90	87	90	90	76		89
Spain	44	50	50	59	80	73	83	53	87	59
Sweden	77	53	62	60	67	73	80	61		70
United Kingdom	83	46	52	59	83	65	85	37	(47)	58
Total	77	65	72	74	81	76	84	72	74	75

Change of employment after the first job

REFLEX	D13	Are you still in your first employment?	Values: 1 Yes 2 No, I left that employment in (month) and (year) Missing: -4 Not relevant: no paid work since graduation -9 No answer
INTRÄDET	4	Are you still in your first employment? <i>Only employment of a duration of at least 6 months should be counted</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Table 13. Rate of graduates who are still in their first employment after graduation.

Country	Still in the first employment	Other employment	No employment after graduation	No answer	Total
Austria	38	55	2	5	100
Belgium	43	55	2	1	100
Czech Republic	46	33	12	9	100
Estonia	34	62	3	1	100
Finland	40	53	4	2	100
France	39	51	5	4	100
Germany	44	51	4	2	100
Italy	45	41	12	2	100
Netherlands	36	58	3	3	100
Norway	35	62	1	2	100
Spain	26	65	6	3	100
Sweden	43	49	4	4	100
United Kingdom	28	65	5	2	100
Total	38	54	5	3	100

Sweden had a slightly higher rate of graduates who were still in their first employment compared to many of the other countries. The highest rates of graduates who had changed employment were found in Spain and United Kingdom.

Unemployment after graduation

REFLEX	E3	Have you ever been unemployed (that is, not employed and seeking employment) since graduation in 1999/2000?	Values: 1 Yes, (number of) times, for a total of approximately (number of) months 2 No Missing: -9 No answer
INTRÅDET	4	Have you been unemployed after you completed your education the academic year 2002/2003? <i>Unemployed here means that you did not have any job, wanted to work, could work and was actively looking for a job</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Table 14. Rate of graduates who had been unemployed after graduation. Percent

Country	Yes, unemployed after leaving education	No, not unemployed after leaving education	No answer	Total
Austria	36	60	4	100
Belgium	35	64	0	100
Czech Republic	38	62	0	100
Estonia	23	76	1	100
Finland	34	65	2	100
France	36	61	3	100
Germany	35	63	1	100
Italy	37	62	2	100
Netherlands	24	73	3	100
Norway	21	77	2	100
Spain	61	37	2	100
Sweden	33	67	0	100
United Kingdom	33	66	1	100
Total	34	64	2	100

Norway, Estonia and the Netherlands had the lowest rates of graduates who had been unemployed after graduation. About one third of the graduates in Sweden had been unemployed, which about the same rate as in Finland, Germany and United Kingdom.

Duration of unemployment

REFLEX	E3	Have you ever been unemployed (that is, not employed and seeking employment) since graduation in 1999/2000?	Values: 1 Yes, (number of) times, for a total of approximately (number of) months 2 No Missing: -9 No answer
INTRÄDET	5	How many months in total have you been unemployed after you completed your education 2002/03? <i>Do not include labour market programmes</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 0-1 month <input type="checkbox"/> 2-3 months <input type="checkbox"/> 4-6 months <input type="checkbox"/> 7-12 months <input type="checkbox"/> 13-24 months <input type="checkbox"/> More than 24 months

As the Swedish survey had response intervals for the total duration of unemployment after graduation, the responses in REFLEX were grouped to the same intervals.

Table 15. Unemployment experience for graduates by total duration of unemployment. Percent

Country	0-1 month	2-3 months	4-6 months	7-12 months	13-24 months	24+ months	Never unemployed	No answer	All countries
Austria	5	10	9	6	3	1	60	6	100
Belgium	5	9	7	8	3	1	64	3	100
Czech Republic	6	15	10	5	2	0	62	0	100
Estonia	3	7	6	5	1	1	76	2	100
Finland	6	9	7	5	3	1	65	4	100
France	2	6	10	8	6	3	61	5	100
Germany	4	9	8	7	4	2	63	3	100
Italy	2	5	6	9	5	5	62	7	100
Netherlands	5	8	5	3	1	1	73	4	100
Norway	4	6	5	3	1	1	77	3	100
Spain	11	8	12	13	8	5	37	6	100
Sweden	4	8	8	7	5	2	67	1	100
United Kingdom	5	11	8	4	2	1	66	3	100
Total	5	9	8	6	3	2	64	3	100

As unemployment for one month or less can be regarded as a normal transition from education to work, the comparisons here focus on those who had been unemployed at least 2 months after graduation.

Table 16. Distribution of graduates by unemployment experience and duration of unemployment. Percent

Country	0-1 month	At least 2 months	Never unemployed	No answer	Total
Belgium	5	28	64	3	100
Estonia	3	19	76	2	100
Finland	6	26	65	4	100
France	2	32	61	5	100
Italy	2	30	62	7	100
Netherlands	5	19	73	4	100
Norway	4	16	77	3	100
Spain	11	46	37	6	100
United Kingdom	5	26	66	3	100
Sweden	4	29	67	1	100
Czech Republic	6	32	62	0	100
Germany	4	30	63	3	100
Austria	5	29	60	6	100
Total	5	28	64	3	100

The rate of graduates who had been unemployed in total at least two months after graduation was 29 percent in Sweden, which was about the same rate as in France, Germany and Italy. Lower rates were found in Norway, Estonia and the Netherlands.

Table 17. Rate of graduated who had been unemployed in total at least two months after graduation by gender. Percent.

Country	Women	Men	No answer	Total
Austria	33	26	21	29
Belgium	29	27	0	28
Czech Republic	34	29	33	32
Estonia	20	16	0	19
Finland	32	16	14	26
France	34	32	10	32
Germany	36	24	24	30
Italy	33	27	15	30
Netherlands	20	18	13	19
Norway	17	16	8	16
Spain	51	40	31	46
Sweden	26	36		29
United Kingdom	25	28	23	26
Total	30	26	17	28

Sweden was the only country where a significantly higher rate of men than of women had been unemployed for at least two months after graduation. About 26 percent of the female graduates and 36 percent of the male graduates had been unemployed for at least 2 months. Sweden was the country with the second highest rate of male graduates who had been unemployed at least two months after graduation.

Table 18. Rate of graduates who had been unemployed in total at least two months after graduation by field of degree. Percent.

Country	Teacher training and education science	Humanities and arts	Social sciences, business and law	Science, mathematics and computing	Engineering, manufacturing, construction	Agriculture and veterinary	Health and welfare	Services	No answer	Total
Austria	28	32	31	22	26	(33)	29	(36)		29
Belgium	(30)	42	26	40	19	(11)	(12)	(43)	(43)	28
Czech Republic	28	34	34	25	32	47	20	38	30	32
Estonia	24	22	18	(17)	(17)	(17)	(12)	(16)	(0)	19
Finland	26	41	26	22	12	(23)	33	36		26
France	(11)	49	41	38	36	(34)	(12)	(27)	(36)	32
Germany	28	28	38	33	23	34	28	(23)	(12)	30
Italy	(24)	40	31	39	24	(30)	19	(40)	(24)	30
Netherlands	8	29	19	34	18	(27)	16	22		19
Norway	15	32	17	24	24	(25)	8	(17)		16
Spain	51	55	47	46	34	50	46	(47)	(28)	46
Sweden	18	49	42	45	41	31	9	(26)		29
United Kingdom	(12)	31	26	33	20	(22)	(10)	(25)	(24)	26
Total	23	36	30	33	26	33	18	26	30	28

Sweden was the country with the highest rate of graduates in the field of "Engineering, manufacturing and construction" who had been unemployed at least two months, 41 percent compared to a mean of 26 percent for all compared countries. Sweden and Norway had the lowest rate of graduates with degrees in "Health and welfare" who had been unemployed at least two months.

The fields showing a high rate of unemployment experience were often the same as those where a high proportion of the graduates answered that their first job after graduation did not require a university degree.

Employment at the time of the survey

REFLEX	E7	Are you currently in paid employment?	1 Yes, I have one job 2 Yes, I have more than one job 3 No
INTRÄDET	11	Did you have any work during the week 20-26 March 2006 (even if only for one hour)? <i>Answer "Yes" if you were employed but was on parental leave, ill, on holidays, other leave etc.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Table 19. Rate of graduates who had (at least one) job at the time of the survey. Percent.

Country	Teacher training and education science	Humanities and arts	Social sciences, business and law	Science, mathematics and computing	Engineering, manufacturing, construction	Agriculture and veterinary	Health and welfare	Services	No answer	Total
Austria	82	74	84	85	88	79	88	90		84
Belgium	96	92	97	90	96	(100)	98	91	(100)	95
Czech Republic	83	84	90	89	92	91	87	89	89	89
Estonia	87	91	92	94	96	83	88	89	(100)	91
Finland	82	81	89	87	93	88	79	81		86
France	91	69	84	79	90	(100)	91	89	76	84
Germany	88	84	91	83	91	88	90	89	(86)	89
Italy	84	79	84	85	92	85	86	90	93	85
Netherlands	92	82	92	86	92	86	92	95		91
Norway	93	88	93	95	94	96	92	94		93
Spain	86	76	86	84	92	87	90	98	92	86
Sweden	95	85	93	89	93	98	96	89		94
United Kingdom	98	82	87	91	89	95	91	88	(63)	88
Total	89	82	89	87	92	89	90	90	86	89

In a number of countries, whereof Sweden was one, the employment rates for graduates with a degree in "Humanities and arts" were lower than for other graduates. Graduates in Belgium and Sweden had the highest employment rates. The high rate for Sweden was mainly an effect of a high female employment rate in Sweden. It should be noted that only few Swedish women leave their employment while on parental leave.

Table 20. Rate of graduates who had at least one job at the time of the survey by gender. Percent.

Country	Women	Men	No answer	Total
Austria	80	93	62	84
Belgium	96	94	(100)	95
Czech Republic	84	96	59	89
Estonia	89	97	(100)	91
Finland	83	94	67	86
France	87	83	44	84
Germany	87	92	60	89
Italy	83	91	58	85
Netherlands	92	94	65	91
Norway	93	97	51	93
Spain	84	92	71	86
Sweden	94	93		94
United Kingdom	87	89	74	88
Total	88	93	62	89

The rate of employed female graduates was highest in Belgium, Sweden, Norway and Netherlands and lowest in Austria. France, Sweden and Belgium had higher employment rates for female graduates than for male graduates.

Employment and type of employment contract

REFLEX	F 3	Are you self-employed?	Values: 1 Yes 2 No
	F 5	What is your current type of contract?	Values: 1 Unlimited term (or in probationary period prior to unlimited contract) 2 Fixed-term or temporary contract, for (number of) months 3 Other Missing: -3 Not relevant: currently no paid employment -4 Not relevant: self-employed -9 No answer
	1 0	Which was your main activity during the week 20-26 March 2006? <i>Fill in only one alternative!</i> <i>If temporarily absent less than 3 months (e.g. illness, holidays, child care), please indicate your normal activity</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Work → Go to question 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Own business → Go to question 14 <input type="checkbox"/> Working in a labour market program <i>E.g. wage subsidy, employment subsidy, "plusjob"</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Studying under a labour market program <i>E.g. work training, labour market training</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Student in a folk high school or municipal adult education, <input type="checkbox"/> Student in advanced vocational training (KY) <input type="checkbox"/> Student in university or university college (undergraduate level) <input type="checkbox"/> Student in a research program <input type="checkbox"/> Other studies <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed/looking for a job <input type="checkbox"/> Parental leave <input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify _____ <hr/>
INTRÄDET	1 2	What type of employment contract did you have the week 20-26 March 2006?	<input type="checkbox"/> Permanent <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary replacement for other employee <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary, trial <input type="checkbox"/> Project <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Other time limited employment <input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify _____

The comparability between REFLEX and the Swedish survey is here somewhat limited, especially because the questions about own enterprise are different. In REFLEX all respondents who have answered that they have an own business/enterprise are presented as having an own business while in Sweden only those having an own business as their main activity are reported in the same category. The difference in the classification is probably the reason while Sweden has the lowest rate of graduates running an own enterprise. Sweden was one of the countries with the highest rate of graduates in temporary employment.

Table 21. Graduates by type of activity and type of employment at the time of the survey. Percent.

Country	Perman-ent em-ployment	Tempor-ary em-ployment	Own en-terprise	Other	Not em-ployed	No answer	Total
Austria	55	15	11	0	12	7	100
Belgium	62	16	12	3	4	3	100
Czech Republic	66	10	13	1	10	0	100
Estonia	68	10	10	2	8	3	100
Finland	58	17	6	2	12	5	100
France	61	11	8	1	12	8	100
Germany	57	18	12	0	9	3	100
Italy	45	18	19	1	13	4	100
Netherlands	66	15	6	1	6	5	100
Norway	73	10	5	1	5	5	100
Spain	46	27	8	3	12	4	100
Sweden	70	19	2	1	6	2	100
United Kingdom	65	12	4	1	11	5	100
Total	61	15	9	1	9	4	100

Table 22. Rate of employed having a temporary employment by field of degree. Percent.

Country	Teache-r training and education scienc-e	Human-ities and arts	Social scienc-es, busines-s and law	Scienc-e, mathe-matics and comput-ing	Engine-ering, manu-factur-ing, const-ruccion	Agricult-ure and veterinar-y	Health and welfare	Service-s	No answer	Total
Austria	31	19	7	22	7	9	48	12		17
Belgium	19	25	9	32	11	(19)	17	33	(14)	16
Czech Republic	11	21	8	14	10	11	16	8	7	11
Estonia	11	20	6	24	6	(32)	16	10	(0)	11
Finland	26	24	18	31	8	15	33	18		20
France	5	25	14	19	6	(14)	8	18	(13)	13
Germany	14	16	14	28	9	27	54	15	(29)	20
Italy	29	40	16	34	11	27	20	(28)	26	21
Netherlands	8	17	18	24	17	14	19	17		17
Norway	13	15	9	16	5	12	13	3		11
Spain	38	39	26	33	22	34	41	48	14	31
Sweden	15	38	22	31	15	29	20	21		20
United Kingdom	19	13	13	13	5	9	30	7	(0)	14
Total	17	23	14	24	10	19	23	15	13	17

Working hours

REFLEX	F6	What are your average working hours?	Regular/contract hours in main employment Paid or unpaid average overtime in main employment Average hours in other paid work
INTRÄDET	¹⁵	<i>How many hours do you work a normal working week?</i> <i>Include ALL paid employment.</i> <i>Include overtime</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> More than 50 hours per week <input type="checkbox"/> 41-50 hours per week <input type="checkbox"/> 35-40 hours per week <input type="checkbox"/> 20-34 hours per week <input type="checkbox"/> 5-19 hours per week <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 5 hours per week

The answers in REFLEX were grouped to the intervals in the Swedish questionnaire.

Table 23. Graduates by average working hours per week. Percent.

Country	1-19 hours	20 - 34 hours	35 - 40 hours	41 - 50 hours	>50 hours	Not employed	No answer	Total
Belgium	3	11	70	6	4	4	2	100
Estonia	3	9	73	3	1	8	4	100
Finland	3	9	67	2	1	12	5	100
France	6	9	55	7	2	12	9	100
Italy	7	10	54	8	3	13	5	100
Netherlands	4	25	55	4	1	6	4	100
Norway	4	9	70	7	1	5	4	100
Spain	5	12	61	5	1	12	4	100
United Kingdom	3	8	63	9	3	11	2	100
Sweden	2	7	38	41	5	6	1	100
Czech Republic	3	6	61	13	1	10	5	100
Germany	4	14	54	12	4	9	3	100
Austria	3	13	49	12	6	12	5	100
Total	4	11	59	10	3	9	4	100

The respondents in the Swedish survey answered to a much higher extent than the respondents in REFLEX that they normally worked more than 40 hours per week.

Table 24. Rate of graduates answering that they on average worked less than 35 hours per week by gender. Percent.

Country	Women	Men	Total
Austria	30	8	19
Belgium	20	8	15
Czech Republic	15	7	12
Estonia	15	8	13
Finland	18	9	15
France	22	15	19
Germany	32	10	21
Italy	28	10	20
Netherlands	46	12	32
Norway	20	6	15
Spain	25	13	21
Sweden	12	5	9
United Kingdom	16	8	13
Total	23	9	17

Sweden had a lower rate of graduates who answered that they on average worked less than 35 hours per week than the other compared countries.

Table 25. Rate of graduates with temporary employment who worked on average less than 35 hours per week by gender. Percent.

Country	Women	Men	Total
Austria	37	10	26
Belgium	40	17	30
Czech Republic	20	14	17
Estonia	31	20	27
Finland	23	16	22
France	23	34	26
Germany	31	15	24
Italy	49	23	40
Netherlands	41	18	33
Norway	28	14	24
Spain	30	20	27
Sweden	16	12	15
United Kingdom	23	19	21
Total	30	17	26

Respondents with temporary employment more often worked less than 35 hours per week compared to those with permanent employment. In most countries the difference was larger for women than for men.

Earnings from employment at the time of the survey

REFLEX	F7	<p>What are your gross monthly earnings?</p> <p>From contract hours in main employment From overtime or extras in main employment From other work</p>	<p>about [] EURO per month</p> <p>about [] EURO per month</p> <p>about [] EURO per month</p>
INTRÅDET	17	<p><i>How much did you earn from the job you had the week 20-26 March 2006?</i></p> <p><i>Recalculate to full-time earnings..</i></p> <p><i>Include compensation for working odd working hours.</i></p> <p><i>Exclude overtime compensation</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 0-14 999 SEK/month</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 15 000- 17 499 SEK/month</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 17 500- 19 999 SEK/month</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 20 000- 22 499 SEK/month</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 22 500- 24 999 SEK/month</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 25 000- 27 499 SEK/month</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 27 500- 29 999 SEK/month</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 30 000- 34 999 SEK/month</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 35 000- 39 999 SEK/month</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 40 000 SEK or more per month</p>

The interval limits in the Swedish survey were recalculated to EUR using the exchange rate 9.20 SEK/EUR, and after that the responses in REFLEX were classified into the same intervals as the Swedish answers. As the Swedish answers were recalculated to full-time equivalents, the earnings in other countries were recalculated to correspond to 40 hours work per week. It is obvious that a comparison of earnings between countries to a large extent reflects differences in purchase power. Graduates in Sweden had smaller relative differences in earnings than in countries like Finland, France, Netherlands, United Kingdom and Austria.

Table 26. Graduates with paid employment by monthly earnings. Percent.

Country	<= 1630 euros	1631 - 1902 euros	1903 - 2174 euros	2175 - 2446 euros	2447 - 2717 euros	2718 - 2989 euros	2990 - 3261 euros	3262 - 3804 euros	3805 - 4348 euros	>= 4349 euros	No answer	Total
Austria	12	8	10	12	11	7	10	9	5	7	10	100
Belgium	6	6	8	11	14	14	11	12	4	7	7	100
Czech Republic	84	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	10	100
Estonia	83	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	100
Finland	6	10	10	9	11	10	10	13	6	7	7	100
France	17	11	10	9	8	7	6	10	4	8	11	100
Germany	6	2	5	7	7	8	10	16	11	16	11	100
Italy	35	9	8	6	4	2	3	2	1	3	27	100
Netherlands	6	6	8	16	16	11	10	11	4	5	8	100
Norway	1	1	2	3	4	8	13	25	16	19	9	100
Spain	52	11	9	7	4	2	2	2	1	2	7	100
Sweden	4	3	13	28	20	14	7	7	2	1	1	100
United Kingdom	11	8	9	9	10	9	7	11	7	11	7	100
Total	25	6	7	9	9	7	7	9	5	7	9	100

Educational requirements for current work

REFLEX	F8	What type of education do you feel is most appropriate for this work?	Values: 1 PhD 2 Other postgraduate qualification 3 Master 4 Bachelor 5 Lower than higher education Missing: -3 Not relevant: currently no paid employment -9 No answer
INTRÄDET	¹⁹	What level of education/degree do think is sufficient for the work you had the week 20-26 March 2006?	<input type="checkbox"/> Lower secondary education <input type="checkbox"/> Upper secondary education <input type="checkbox"/> Advanced vocational education (KY) <input type="checkbox"/> University first degree <input type="checkbox"/> First research degree <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor's degree

Table 27. Rate of employed graduates answering that their work demanded a university degree by field of degree. Percent.

Country	Teacher training and education science	Humanities and arts	Social sciences, business and law	Science, mathematics and computing	Engineering, manufacturing, construction	Agriculture and veterinary	Health and welfare	Services	No answer	Total
Austria	80	76	89	93	87	92	98	(85)		88
Belgium	100	93	96	99	97	(100)	98	(90)	(100)	96
Czech Republic	96	96	95	95	95	91	98	92	99	95
Estonia	93	98	91	96	92	(97)	93	77	(100)	92
Finland	97	89	91	93	95	87	90	91		92
France	95	93	95	92	93	(91)	95	92	(97)	94
Germany	80	77	80	80	92	91	89	83	(100)	84
Italy	86	81	85	87	87	86	93	(94)	(70)	86
Netherlands	95	85	93	94	92	92	88	91		92
Norway	94	93	97	98	93	96	94	87		94
Spain	73	71	78	84	95	86	92	(64)	92	82
Sweden	85	69	80	80	84	88	87	83		83
United Kingdom	93	78	80	83	95	83	94	76	(100)	83
Total	89	85	89	89	92	90	92	85	95	89

The lowest rates of graduates who answered that their work demanded a university degree were found in Germany, Spain, United Kingdom and Sweden. Sweden had the

lowest rate of employed graduates in the fields "Humanities and arts", "Science, mathematics and computing", "Engineering, manufacturing, construction" and "Health and welfare" answering that their job demanded a university qualification.

Table 28. Rate of employed graduates answering that their job demanded a university qualification by type of employment. Percent.

Country	Permanent employment	Temporary employment	Own enterprise	Other	No answer	Total
Austria	88	95	85	(37)	69	88
Belgium	96	97	96	95	98	96
Czech Republic	95	95	95	96		95
Estonia	93	94	88	(77)	79	92
Finland	93	95	92	88	62	92
France	95	91	92	(94)	85	94
Germany	85	86	78	(100)	79	84
Italy	84	87	90	86	77	86
Netherlands	93	87	95	78	80	92
Norway	95	98	90	91	83	94
Spain	83	79	89	91	55	82
Sweden	85	82	79	52	66	83
United Kingdom	84	85	85	82	75	83
Total	90	89	89	86	76	89

In many countries, persons in temporary employment more often answered that their job demanded a university qualification than those with permanent employment.

Table 29. Rate of employed graduated answering that their job demanded a university qualification by gender. Percent.

Country	Women	Men	Total
Austria	87	91	88
Belgium	95	98	96
Czech Republic	95	96	95
Estonia	91	93	92
Finland	91	93	92
France	93	96	94
Germany	80	88	84
Italy	85	87	86
Netherlands	91	94	92
Norway	94	95	94
Spain	80	86	82
Sweden	84	82	83
United Kingdom	85	81	83
Total	89	91	89

In Sweden women somewhat more often than men answered that their job demanded a university qualification. The differences between the sexes were small in most countries except in Germany and Spain, where a lower rate of women answered that their work demanded a university qualification.

Table 30. Rate of employed graduates answering that the job demanded a university qualification by change of employment. Percent.

Country	Still in first job after graduation	Changed employment after graduation
Austria	88	87
Belgium	97	96
Czech Republic	95	95
Estonia	90	93
Finland	92	92
France	94	94
Germany	86	82
Italy	87	85
Netherlands	93	91
Norway	94	94
Spain	81	82
Sweden	85	83
United Kingdom	85	83
Total	90	89

Graduates who had changed employment answered to about the same extent that their job demanded a university qualification as those who had not changed employment.

Relation between field of degree and occupation

REFLEX	F9	What field of study for you feel is most appropriate for this work?	Values: 1 Exclusively own field 2 Own or a related field 3 A completely different field 4 No particular field Missing: -3 Not relevant: currently no paid employment -9 No answer
INTRÄDET	18	How well did the work you had the week 20-26 March 2006 correspond to the education you completed 2002/03?	<input type="checkbox"/> The work was only or mainly in an area which the education was aiming at <input type="checkbox"/> The work was to some extent in an area which the education was aiming at <input type="checkbox"/> The work was in another area than the education was aiming at <input type="checkbox"/> My education did not aim at a specific labour market area

Both the REFLEX and the Swedish survey had questions about correspondence between area of work and field of education/degree. However, there were differences in the way of asking the questions that led to the conclusion that the answers could not be compared.

Table 31. Employed graduates by correspondence between field of education and area of work. Percent.

Country	Exclusively own field (SE:mainly an area the education was aiming at)	Own or related field (SE: partly an area the education was aiming at)	Other	No particular field (SE: Education not aiming at any specific area)	No answer	Total
Austria	34	50	5	10	2	100
Belgium	26	59	6	9	0	100
Czech Republic	29	54	10	6	1	100
Estonia	29	54	10	6	2	100
Finland	32	57	5	4	2	100
France	43	42	5	8	1	100
Germany	34	52	5	8	2	100
Italy	39	45	6	9	1	100
Netherlands	24	58	8	9	1	100
Norway	33	60	3	3	1	100
Spain	26	55	8	10	1	100
Sweden	66	22	10	1	2	100
United Kingdom	27	42	10	18	2	100
Total	34	50	7	8	1	100

Content of work and own knowledge and skills

REFLEX	F11	To what extent are your knowledge and skills utilized in your current work?	Values: 1 Not at all 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 To a very high extent
INTRÅDET	21	To what extent did you use your knowledge and skills in the work you had the week 20-26 March 2006? <i>Include all knowledge and skills you have obtained from education, work and other experience.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> To a very high extent <input type="checkbox"/> To a high extent <input type="checkbox"/> To neither high nor low extent <input type="checkbox"/> To a low extent <input type="checkbox"/> To a very low extent

Table 32. Judgement about use of knowledge and skills in the current work. Percent.

Country	To a high or very high extent	To neither high nor low extent	To low extent	Not at all/to a very low extent	No answer	Total
Austria	74	17	6	1	2	100
Belgium	71	20	7	2	1	100
Czech Republic	67	23	8	2	1	100
Estonia	74	17	6	2	1	100
Finland	77	15	6	1	1	100
France	73	17	7	2	1	100
Germany	72	18	8	1	1	100
Italy	69	20	7	3	1	100
Netherlands	71	19	7	2	1	100
Norway	81	14	4	1	1	100
Spain	66	19	9	5	1	100
Sweden	83	10	3	2	1	100
United Kingdom	67	19	9	4	1	100
Total	73	18	7	2	1	100

There was a high rate of graduates in Sweden who answered that they used their knowledge and skills to a high or very high extent. The scale in the Swedish survey was slightly different, which can explain the difference compared to REFLEX.

Table 33. Rate of employed graduates answering that they used their knowledge and skills to a high or very high extent in their job by gender. Percent.

Country	Women	Men	Total
Austria	73	79	74
Belgium	71	71	71
Czech Republic	65	69	67
Estonia	76	71	74
Finland	79	74	77
France	73	74	73
Germany	70	74	72
Italy	69	71	69
Netherlands	73	70	71
Norway	84	75	81
Spain	67	65	66
Sweden	84	79	83
United Kingdom	70	63	67
Total	74	72	73

In Norway and United Kingdom there were significantly higher rates of women than men answering that they used their knowledge and skills to a high or very high extent in their work. Also in Sweden there was a higher rate of women than men who gave this answer. Austria, the Czech Republic and Germany were the countries where there were higher rates of men than women who answered that they used their knowledge and skills to a high or very high extent in their work.

Table 34. Rates of employed graduates who answered that they used their knowledge and skills to a high or very high extent in their work by field of degree. Percent.

Country	Teacher training and education science	Humanities and arts	Social sciences, business and law	Science, mathematics and computing	Engineering, manufacturing, construction	Agriculture and veterinary	Health and welfare	Services	No answer	Total
Austria	65	70	77	72	76	72	79	88		74
Belgium	81	59	71	73	72	(95)	84	71	(64)	71
Czech Republic	72	66	64	67	64	63	84	59	70	67
Estonia	79	80	73	76	69	(78)	74	69	(0)	74
Finland	92	77	73	74	72	70	87	68		77
France	58	69	70	66	66	(74)	91	74	(86)	73
Germany	70	71	72	70	68	78	82	67	(57)	72
Italy	75	66	68	67	66	84	81	(78)	48	69
Netherlands	79	68	71	64	66	64	74	59		71
Norway	87	71	76	75	68	78	87	76		81
Spain	68	66	60	59	67	70	87	78	61	66
Sweden	90	76	75	77	76	82	91	77		83
United Kingdom	88	61	63	65	68	67	92	55	(75)	67
Total	79	68	70	69	69	73	85	68	67	73

Graduates with degrees in "Health and Social welfare" or "Teacher training and education science" were those who to the highest extent answered that they used their knowledge and skills to a high or very high extent in their work.

Work demands in relation to own knowledge and skills.

REFLEX	F12	To what extent does your current work demand more knowledge and skills than you can actually offer?	Values: 1 Not at all 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 To a very high extent
INTRÄDET	22	To what extent did the work you had the week 20-26 March 2006 demand more knowledge and skills than you could offer? <i>Consider all knowledge and skills you acquired through education, work and other experience.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> To a very high extent <input type="checkbox"/> To a high extent <input type="checkbox"/> To neither high nor low extent <input type="checkbox"/> To a low extent <input type="checkbox"/> To a very low extent

Table 35. Employed graduates by their judgement about the extent to which the work demanded more knowledge and skills than they could offer. Percent.

Country	Not at all/to a very low extent	To a low extent	To a neither high nor low extent	To a high extent	To a very high extent	No answer	Total
Austria	12	30	28	6	22	2	100
Belgium	11	30	32	4	22	1	100
Czech Republic	16	39	26	3	15	1	100
Estonia	6	26	32	7	28	1	100
Finland	6	30	36	4	22	2	100
France	14	35	31	4	15	1	100
Germany	11	32	31	4	21	1	100
Italy	16	29	30	9	15	1	100
Netherlands	11	29	34	3	22	1	100
Norway	6	27	38	5	23	1	100
Spain	17	30	28	6	18	1	100
Sweden	30	31	29	2	7	1	100
United Kingdom	17	28	28	5	20	1	100
Total	13	30	31	5	19	1	100

Sweden was the country with the lowest rate of graduates who answered that the work "To a very high extent" demanded more knowledge and skills than they could offer.

Institutional labour market sector

REFLEX	G3	Do you work in the public or private sector?	Values: 1 Public sector 2 Private non-profit sector 3 Private profit sector 4 Other
INTRÄDET	13	In which labour market sector did you work during the week 20-26 March 2006?	<input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Municipality <input type="checkbox"/> Regional administration <input type="checkbox"/> Publicly owned enterprises <input type="checkbox"/> Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> Other, _____

Publicly owned enterprises are reported as "private profit sector" in the Swedish survey.

Table 36. Employed graduates by labour market sector for the current job. Percent.

Country	Private profit sector	Private non-profit sector	Public sector	Other	No answer	Total
Austria	50	9	37	1	3	100
Belgium	46	17	32	3	3	100
Czech Republic	57	3	36	3	1	100
Estonia	46	5	45	1	2	100
Finland	51	4	42	2	1	100
France	49	7	42	0	2	100
Germany	50	6	41	0	2	100
Italy	57	12	28	1	2	100
Netherlands	34	10	48	2	5	100
Norway	30	8	60	1	1	100
Spain	59	7	31	2	1	100
Sweden	38	2	58	0	1	100
United Kingdom	42	7	49	1	1	100
Total	47	8	42	1	2	100

The highest rates of graduates employed in the public sector were found in Norway and Sweden, 60 and 58 percent respectively. The lowest rates of graduates employed in the public sector were found in Italy, Spain and Belgium.

In all countries there was a higher rate of female than male graduates working in the public sector.

Table 37. Rate of employed graduates employed in the public sector by gender. Percent.

Country	Women	Men	Total
Austria	45	30	37
Belgium	35	28	32
Czech Republic	43	27	36
Estonia	49	37	45
Finland	51	29	42
France	48	30	42
Germany	52	32	41
Italy	35	20	28
Netherlands	57	38	48
Norway	71	43	60
Spain	34	26	31
Sweden	68	39	58
United Kingdom	56	38	49
Total	50	32	42

Table 38. Rate of employed graduates employed in the public sector by field of degree. Percent.

Country	Teacher training and education science	Humanities and arts	Social sciences, business and law	Science, mathematics and computing	Engineering, manufacturing, construction	Agriculture and veterinary	Health and welfare	Services	No answer	Total
Austria	64	36	28	35	16	32	71	23		37
Belgium	73	42	27	44	22	(10)	27	43	(36)	32
Czech Republic	76	45	31	31	13	33	53	40	43	36
Estonia	77	58	33	61	29	(80)	36	58	(100)	45
Finland	84	46	30	60	20	34	67	39		42
France	96	55	26	42	12	(30)	60	62	(81)	42
Germany	69	65	24	47	19	39	64	77	(43)	41
Italy	62	43	17	35	16	28	49	(56)	41	28
Netherlands	78	55	39	42	33	28	58	39		48
Norway	74	57	38	35	17	41	84	67		60
Spain	51	39	24	27	14	38	52	30	14	31
Sweden	86	44	41	45	19	35	88	43		58
United Kingdom	87	54	44	37	18	36	85	55	(62)	49
Total	75	50	30	41	19	36	66	51	48	42

The highest rates of graduates employed in the public sector were found among graduates in the fields of "Teacher training and education science" and Health and social welfare" while the lowest were found among graduates in the field of "Engineering, manufacturing, construction". For the analysis of differences between countries it has to be considered to what extent the education system and the health care are operated by public employers.

Economic sector

REFLEX	G2	In what economic sector do you work?	Open question coded from respondent's answer to International Standard Industrial Classification (revision 3.1), section
INTRÄDET	14	In what economic sector did you work during the week 20-26 March 2006?	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing industry <input type="checkbox"/> Electricity, gas, heating, water <input type="checkbox"/> Construction industry <input type="checkbox"/> Trade <input type="checkbox"/> Hotel- and restaurant <input type="checkbox"/> IT/Telecom <input type="checkbox"/> Business services <i>e.g. staff rental, auditing, law consultants</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Transport, goods services, tourism <input type="checkbox"/> Financial services <input type="checkbox"/> Education <i>e.g. pre-primary education, compulsory education, culture education</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Health and veterinary services <input type="checkbox"/> Social services <input type="checkbox"/> Public administration <input type="checkbox"/> Other services <i>e.g. personal services, sports, cleaning, media</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Can not classify, specify

Table 39. Employed graduates by economic sector. Percent.

Economic sector	Belgium	Estonia	Finland	France	Italy	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	United Kingdom	Sweden	Czech Republic	Germany	Austria	Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
C Extraction	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	1
D Manufacturing	17	7	18	13	15	9	7	8	9	9	16	13	14	12
E Electricity, gas, and water services	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	1
F Construction industry	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	6	3	2	5	3	2	3
G Trade	6	6	5	6	5	4	3	5	4	3	5	3	4	4
H Hotel and restaurant	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
I Transport, storage and communication	3	5	6	6	4	3	2	5	2	2	4	2	2	4
J Financial services	5	7	4	4	7	6	2	7	6	2	5	4	6	5
K Business services	17	18	17	15	28	20	12	12	19	14	14	18	22	17
L Public administration	8	17	5	6	5	9	9	8	11	10	12	6	8	9
M Education	19	21	21	17	13	17	19	19	21	25	17	22	18	19
N Health and health care	14	4	17	24	13	18	37	10	16	21	11	14	14	16
O Social services	5	6	4	5	3	4	2	9	4	7	6	5	5	5
P Other services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Q International organisations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
No answer	2	2	1	1	3	7	1	4	2	3	1	7	4	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

About 25 percent of the graduates in Sweden were employed in the "Education" sector, which was the highest proportion for the compared countries. In Norway 37 percent of the graduates were employed in the health sector.

The education as basis for starting to work

REFLEX	I1	To what extent has your study programme been a good basis for: Starting work?	Values: 1 Not at all 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 To a very high extent
INTRÅDET	30	To what extent has the education you completed 2002/2003 been a good basis for ... Starting to work	<input type="checkbox"/> To a very low extent <input type="checkbox"/> To a low extent <input type="checkbox"/> To a neither high nor low extent <input type="checkbox"/> To a high extent <input type="checkbox"/> To a very high extent

Table 40. Answers to the question about to what extent the education was a good basis for starting to work. Percent.

Country	Not at all/to a very low extent	To a low extent	To a neither high nor low extent	To a high extent	To very high extent	No answer	Total
Austria	7	9	18	28	28	10	100
Belgium	5	12	26	38	18	0	100
Czech Republic	5	11	25	32	25	1	100
Estonia	4	14	27	32	23	1	100
Finland	3	9	25	40	18	6	100
France	10	11	18	25	31	4	100
Germany	6	14	24	32	20	3	100
Italy	12	14	23	25	22	5	100
Netherlands	4	9	25	42	14	7	100
Norway	3	4	12	28	49	4	100
Spain	12	14	19	27	24	4	100
Sweden	6	7	21	41	23	2	100
United Kingdom	12	14	24	28	20	2	100
Total	7	11	22	32	24	4	100

Table 41. Rate of graduates answering that the education to a high or very high extent gave a good basis for starting to work by field of degree. Percent.

Country	Teacher training and education science	Humanities and arts	Social sciences, business and law	Science, mathematics and computing	Engineering, manufacturing, construction	Agriculture and veterinary	Health and welfare	Services	No answer	Total
Austria	45	41	61	66	65	53	52	49		57
Belgium	44	37	63	51	63	(62)	64	57	(57)	56
Czech Republic	63	46	53	60	60	58	70	52	63	58
Estonia	57	47	54	65	57	57	53	49	(100)	54
Finland	55	42	59	54	64	57	63	52		58
France	34	24	59	46	58	(80)	84	47	48	56
Germany	41	34	59	52	65	65	49	34	(62)	53
Italy	40	40	45	46	51	39	55	25	48	47
Netherlands	53	33	58	55	62	53	58	60		55
Norway	76	59	77	73	73	69	84	73		77
Spain	35	35	48	48	74	51	68	66	62	51
Sweden	70	39	56	46	66	70	76	39		64
United Kingdom	71	40	43	48	52	76	70	51	(34)	48
Total	57	39	55	53	63	59	68	53	55	57

Table 42. Rate of graduates answering that the education to a high or very high extent gave a good basis for starting to work by unemployment duration after graduation. Percent.

Country	Never unemployed	0-1 months	At least 2 months	No answer	Total
Austria	62	61	54	19	57
Belgium	65	56	38	39	56
Czech Republic	60	59	52	(62)	58
Estonia	58	62	40	51	54
Finland	61	59	54	27	58
France	65	68	46	13	56
Germany	57	49	47	21	53
Italy	52	57	41	22	47
Netherlands	59	53	49	19	55
Norway	81	76	68	33	77
Spain	60	54	47	29	51
Sweden	70	68	50	52	64
United Kingdom	52	39	43	32	48
Total	62	57	48	26	57

Those who had never been unemployed answered, as one could expect, to a higher extent that the studies gave a good basis for starting to work.

The education as basis for personal development

REFLEX	I1	To what extent has your study programme been a good basis for: Your personal development?	Values: 1 Not at all 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 To a very high extent
INTRÅDET	30	To what extent has the education you completed the academic year 2002/2003 been a good basis for My personal development	<input type="checkbox"/> To a very low extent <input type="checkbox"/> To a low extent <input type="checkbox"/> To a neither high nor low extent <input type="checkbox"/> To a high extent <input type="checkbox"/> To a very high extent

Table 43. Answer to the question about to what extent the education was a good basis for the personal development. Percent.

Country	Not at all/to a very low extent	To a low extent	To a neither high nor low extent	To a high extent	To a very high extent	No answer	Total
Austria	1	5	16	32	37	9	100
Belgium	1	6	20	47	25	1	100
Czech Republic	2	6	23	41	27	1	100
Estonia	1	4	23	41	30	1	100
Finland	1	6	27	45	15	6	100
France	2	9	22	37	25	5	100
Germany	2	6	19	39	32	3	100
Italy	3	7	21	31	32	7	100
Netherlands	1	6	21	45	20	7	100
Norway	1	4	20	42	29	4	100
Spain	4	9	23	37	23	4	100
Sweden	1	3	16	48	30	1	100
United Kingdom	2	6	20	41	29	1	100
Total	2	6	21	41	27	4	100

Among the compared countries Sweden had the highest rate of graduates answering that the education to a high or very high extent gave a good basis for the personal development.

On average among graduates with degrees in "Humanities and arts" more often answered that their education to a high or very high extent gave a good basis for their personal development.

Table 44. Rate of graduates answering that the education to a high or very high extent gave a good basis for their personal development by field of degree. Percent.

Country	Teacher training and education science	Humanities and arts	Social sciences, business and law	Science, mathematics and computing	Engineering, manufacturing, construction	Agriculture and veterinary	Health and welfare	Services	No answer	Total
Austria	74	74	72	69	69	63	49	36		69
Belgium	85	77	77	66	66	(52)	65	65	(93)	73
Czech Republic	63	85	68	68	64	60	66	72	70	67
Estonia	66	76	73	74	69	60	72	55	(100)	71
Finland	69	60	62	53	57	58	65	55		61
France	47	73	65	49	60	(89)	63	59	77	62
Germany	70	79	68	69	68	80	68	77	(74)	70
Italy	71	66	63	60	59	51	63	65	79	63
Netherlands	58	69	68	58	56	75	70	68		65
Norway	73	82	71	61	63	68	73	67		71
Spain	60	65	61	57	55	51	65	70	64	60
Sweden	78	81	82	75	72	75	81	63		78
United Kingdom	63	72	71	67	69	80	78	66	(79)	71
Total	68	73	69	63	64	64	69	63	76	68

Table 45. Rate of graduates answering that the education to a high or very high extent gave a good basis for the personal development by gender. Percent.

Country	Women	Men	Total
Austria	75	74	69
Belgium	74	71	73
Czech Republic	67	67	67
Estonia	73	67	71
Finland	66	60	61
France	65	61	62
Germany	73	72	70
Italy	66	64	63
Netherlands	71	66	65
Norway	76	69	71
Spain	63	61	60
Sweden	81	72	78
United Kingdom	73	67	71
Total	71	67	68

Female graduates in Sweden answered to a higher extent than female graduates in other countries to a high or very high extent that their education gave a good basis for their personal development. In all countries there were higher rates of women than of men answering that their education to a high or very high extent gave a good basis for their personal development. Sweden and Norway were the countries with the biggest differences between women and men in this respect.

The education as basis for performing current working tasks

REFLEX	I1	To what extent has your study programme been a good basis for: Performing your current work tasks?	Values: 1 Not at all 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 To a very high extent
INTRÅDET	30	To what extent has the education you completed the academic year 2002/2003 been a good basis for ... Performing my current working tasks	<input type="checkbox"/> To a very low extent <input type="checkbox"/> To a low extent <input type="checkbox"/> To a neither high nor low extent <input type="checkbox"/> To a high extent <input type="checkbox"/> To a very high extent

Table 46. Judgement by employed graduates of to what extent the education gave a good basis for performing the current working tasks. Percent.

Country	Not at all/to a very low extent	To a low extent	To a neither high not low extent	To a high extent	To very high extent	No answer	Total
Austria	5	13	24	31	22	6	100
Belgium	5	13	29	38	15	0	100
Czech Republic	5	14	31	33	16	1	100
Estonia	4	15	29	33	19	1	100
Finland	2	12	25	39	18	4	100
France	6	15	23	31	23	2	100
Germany	5	18	31	31	14	1	100
Italy	9	16	25	26	18	7	100
Netherlands	4	13	28	40	10	5	100
Norway	2	8	20	36	32	3	100
Spain	11	18	26	28	14	3	100
Sweden	5	6	18	45	23	3	100
United Kingdom	11	18	30	26	14	1	100
Total	6	14	26	34	18	3	100

Norway and Sweden with the highest rates of graduates answering that their education to a high or very high extent gave a god basis for performing their current tasks.

Graduates with degrees in the fields of "Health and welfare" and "Teacher training and education science" answered more often that their education to a high or very high extent gave a god basis for performing their current tasks.

Table 47. Rate of employed graduates answering that their education to a high or very high extent gave a good basis for performing their current tasks by field of degree. Percent.

Country	Teacher training and education science	Humanities and arts	Social sciences, business and law	Science, mathematics and computing	Engineering, manufacturing, construction	Agriculture and veterinary	Health and welfare	Services	No answer	Total
Austria	57	52	59	63	56	57	55	49		57
Belgium	65	48	53	52	53	(52)	69	52	(57)	54
Czech Republic	60	53	50	55	50	53	66	52	58	53
Estonia	67	50	54	58	54	68	57	51	(100)	56
Finland	79	62	62	64	54	58	75	50		63
France	41	50	54	50	47	(86)	86	36	84	59
Germany	41	45	53	50	48	59	47	36	(71)	49
Italy	55	54	49	47	46	47	59	39	33	50
Netherlands	56	49	54	57	46	63	54	51		53
Norway	74	69	74	51	51	63	78	64		70
Spain	37	43	41	44	52	39	60	52	47	45
Sweden	75	55	59	60	66	68	76	56		68
United Kingdom	63	43	37	42	47	55	68	47	(42)	45
Total	61	50	53	52	52	56	69	50	59	56

Table 48. Rate of graduates answering that their education to a high or very high extent gave a good basis for performing their current tasks by gender. Percent.

Country	Women	Men	Total
Austria	51	56	51
Belgium	52	52	52
Czech Republic	48	48	48
Estonia	48	48	48
Finland	59	52	54
France	55	50	52
Germany	38	46	42
Italy	42	40	40
Netherlands	51	50	48
Norway	70	60	65
Spain	40	42	40
Sweden	62	60	61
United Kingdom	39	36	37
Total	51	49	49

The education as basis for the future career

REFLEX	I1	To what extent has your study programme been a good basis for: Future career?	Values: 1 Not at all 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 To a very high extent
INTRÅDET	30	To what extent has the education you completed the academic year 2002/2003 been a good basis for ... My future professional career	<input type="checkbox"/> To a very low extent <input type="checkbox"/> To a low extent <input type="checkbox"/> To a neither high nor low extent <input type="checkbox"/> To a high extent <input type="checkbox"/> To a very high extent

Table 49. Answers to the question about to what extent the education gave a good basis for the future career. Percent.

Country	Not at all/to a very low extent	To a low extent	To a neither high nor low extent	To a high extent	To a very high extent	No answer	Total
Austria	5	9	22	31	23	10	100
Belgium	3	11	30	41	15	1	100
Czech Republic	4	12	31	35	16	2	100
Estonia	2	12	28	36	19	1	100
Finland	3	13	30	35	13	6	100
France	7	12	25	29	21	6	100
Germany	6	17	30	30	15	3	100
Italy	10	15	26	24	18	7	100
Netherlands	3	12	28	38	12	7	100
Norway	2	6	20	36	31	4	100
Spain	7	14	27	31	17	4	100
Sweden	3	4	18	46	28	1	100
United Kingdom	8	13	24	33	20	2	100
Total	5	12	26	34	19	4	100

Sweden was the country with the highest rate of graduates answering that their education to a high or very high extent gave a god basis for their future professional career.

Graduates with degrees in the fields of "Health and Welfare" answered to a higher extent than other graduates that their education to a high or very high extent gave a god basis for their future professional career.

Table 50. Rate of employed graduates answering that their education to a high or very high extent gave a god basis for their future professional career by field of degree. Percent.

Country	Teacher training and education science	Humanities and arts	Social sciences, business and law	Science, mathematics and computing	Engineering, manufacturing, construction	Agriculture and veterinary	Health and welfare	Services	No answer	Total
Austria	49	37	62	50	51	36	61	49		54
Belgium	63	42	61	41	60	(46)	69	48	(43)	55
Czech Republic	47	43	54	48	49	44	63	47	55	51
Estonia	51	55	57	62	58	51	49	53	(100)	56
Finland	43	37	54	44	51	46	47	44		48
France	36	40	56	37	42	(78)	66	38	42	50
Germany	30	33	56	41	47	43	47	23	(62)	45
Italy	46	39	47	31	40	31	40	30	31	42
Netherlands	44	37	57	48	49	52	49	42		50
Norway	63	58	80	57	63	58	70	58		67
Spain	37	35	50	41	61	47	52	58	67	48
Sweden	73	56	74	62	73	82	81	62		74
United Kingdom	56	45	49	52	58	64	81	49	(58)	53
Total	52	42	57	47	53	48	61	47	51	53

Table 51. Rate of graduates answering that the education to a high or very high extent gave a god basis for their future professional career by gender. Percent.

Country	Women	Men	No answer	Total
Austria	56	63	8	54
Belgium	54	57	(100)	55
Czech Republic	50	52	24	51
Estonia	56	57	(29)	56
Finland	50	52	4	48
France	53	49	2	50
Germany	40	52	8	45
Italy	43	45	3	42
Netherlands	51	56	6	50
Norway	70	69	7	67
Spain	47	54	5	48
Sweden	75	71		74
United Kingdom	54	53	22	53
Total	54	56	7	53

In Sweden and France a higher rate of women than men answered that their education to a high or very high extent gave a god basis for their future professional career, while the opposite was the case in Germany, Austria and Spain.

The education as basis for development of entrepreneurial skills

REFLEX	I1	To what extent has your study programme been a good basis for: Development of entrepreneurial skills?	Values: 1 Not at all 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 To a very high extent
INTRÅDET	30	To what extent has the education you completed the academic year 2002/2003 been a good basis for ... Development of my entrepreneurial skills	<input type="checkbox"/> To a very low extent <input type="checkbox"/> To a low extent <input type="checkbox"/> To a neither high nor low extent <input type="checkbox"/> To a high extent <input type="checkbox"/> To a very high extent

Table 52. Answers to the question about to what extent the education gave a good basis for development of entrepreneurial skills. Percent.

Country	Not at all/to a very low extent	To a low extent	To a neither high nor low extent	To a high extent	To very high extent	No answer	Total
Austria	30	25	21	10	4	10	100
Belgium	24	32	25	16	3	1	100
Czech Republic	39	27	20	9	3	3	100
Estonia	14	21	29	23	10	2	100
Finland	32	34	18	8	2	6	100
France	13	17	26	27	11	6	100
Germany	37	28	20	10	3	3	100
Italy	27	25	21	12	8	7	100
Netherlands	28	31	21	11	2	7	100
Norway	43	25	16	7	3	6	100
Spain	18	25	27	17	8	5	100
Sweden	18	20	39	15	5	3	100
United Kingdom	29	27	25	12	4	2	100
Total	27	26	24	14	5	5	100

In most compared countries, whereof Sweden was one, there were low rates of graduates answering that their education had been a good basis for development of entrepreneurial skills. Graduates in France and Estonia had the most positive judgements about the education as basis for development of entrepreneurial skills.

Table 53. Rate of employed graduates answering that their education to a high or very high extent gave a good basis for development of entrepreneurial skills by field of degree. Percent.

Country	Teacher training and education science	Humanities and arts	Social sciences, business and law	Science, mathematics and computing	Engineering, manufacturing, construction	Agriculture and veterinary	Health and welfare	Services	No answer	Total
Austria	6	10	22	11	15	12	3	16		14
Belgium	7	8	31	6	21	(14)	12	22	(29)	19
Czech Republic	7	9	17	14	9	16	5	12	9	12
Estonia	16	13	48	17	32	28	29	18	(100)	33
Finland	4	4	18	3	10	16	5	17		10
France	20	18	47	28	42	(69)	44	30	40	38
Germany	9	7	24	4	15	23	3	4	(0)	13
Italy	14	19	25	16	19	14	11	0	10	20
Netherlands	6	5	22	4	9	13	8	31		13
Norway	8	8	14	11	20	19	6	4		10
Spain	31	24	24	20	27	15	32	32	31	26
Sweden	18	16	25	19	22	23	16	11		20
United Kingdom	15	14	20	12	25	40	15	21	(8)	17
Total	12	12	27	13	19	21	14	18	21	19

Table 54. Rate of graduates answering that the education to a high or very high extent gave a good basis for development of entrepreneurial skills by gender. Percent.

Country	Women	Men	No answer	Total
Austria	12	20	3	14
Belgium	17	22	(0)	19
Czech Republic	11	14	6	12
Estonia	32	35	(29)	33
Finland	9	12	1	10
France	40	36	6	38
Germany	10	16	3	13
Italy	20	22	1	20
Netherlands	11	19	1	13
Norway	8	15	2	10
Spain	28	24	5	26
Sweden	19	21		20
United Kingdom	17	17	5	17
Total	19	21	3	19

On average a slightly lower rate of women than of men answered that their education to a high or very high extent gave a good basis for development of entrepreneurial skills.

Table 55. Rate of graduates answering that the education to a high or very high extent gave a good basis for development of entrepreneurial skills by type of employment. Percent.

Country	Permanent employment	Temporary employment	Self-employed	Other	Not employed	No answer	Total
Austria	18	7	17	(0)	12	4	14
Belgium	21	12	22	17	7	19	19
Czech Republic	11	8	24	3	10		12
Estonia	34	18	52	(23)	28	18	33
Finland	11	4	21	8	9	9	10
France	43	37	33	(70)	19	26	38
Germany	15	4	17	(0)	7	19	13
Italy	20	20	24	3	18	6	20
Netherlands	14	13	17	3	13	6	13
Norway	10	7	19	3	6	9	10
Spain	27	24	37	27	20	19	26
Sweden	20	17	37	22	14	24	20
United Kingdom	17	10	31	6	19	19	17
Total	20	14	26	17	15	14	19

Self-employed answered more often that the education to a high or very high extent gave a good basis for development of entrepreneurial skills. Graduates in temporary job had the lowest rates of respondents answering that their education to a high or very high extent gave a good basis for development of entrepreneurial skills

Satisfaction with the choice of education

REFLEX	I2	Looking back, if you were free to choose again would you choose the same study programme at the same institute of higher education?	Values: 1 Yes 2 No, a different study programme at the same institute 3 No, the same study programme at a different institute 4 No, a different study programme at a different institute 5 No, I would decide not to study at all
INTRÄDET	32	If you could have made the choice with the information you have today, would you then have chosen the same education as you completed 2002/2003 at the same educational institution?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No, but the same education at another educational institution <input type="checkbox"/> No, another educational programme, but at the same educational institution <input type="checkbox"/> No, another educational programme at another educational institution <input type="checkbox"/> No, I would decide not to study <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

Table 56. Preference regarding choice of education and educational institution if the choice could have been changed. Percent.

Country	Same programme at the same educational institution	Same programme at another educational institution	Another programme at the same educational institution	Another programme at another educational institution	Not continued to study	Don't know/No answer	Total
Austria	60	5	9	13	3	10	100
Belgium	68	3	14	13	0	1	100
Czech Republic	64	6	13	17	1	1	100
Estonia	52	9	15	22	1	1	100
Finland	55	7	10	22	0	6	100
France	67	5	4	18	1	5	100
Germany	56	11	10	16	4	4	100
Italy	62	7	13	10	3	6	100
Netherlands	58	8	8	18	0	7	100
Norway	61	7	8	18	1	4	100
Spain	47	11	19	11	8	5	100
Sweden	53	8	11	9	2	17	100
United Kingdom	63	7	16	10	1	2	100
Total	59	7	11	15	2	5	100

Sweden had the highest rate of respondents not answering or answering "Don't know". The reason was that the Swedish questionnaire had an answer category "Don't know", while this was not the case in the REFLEX study.