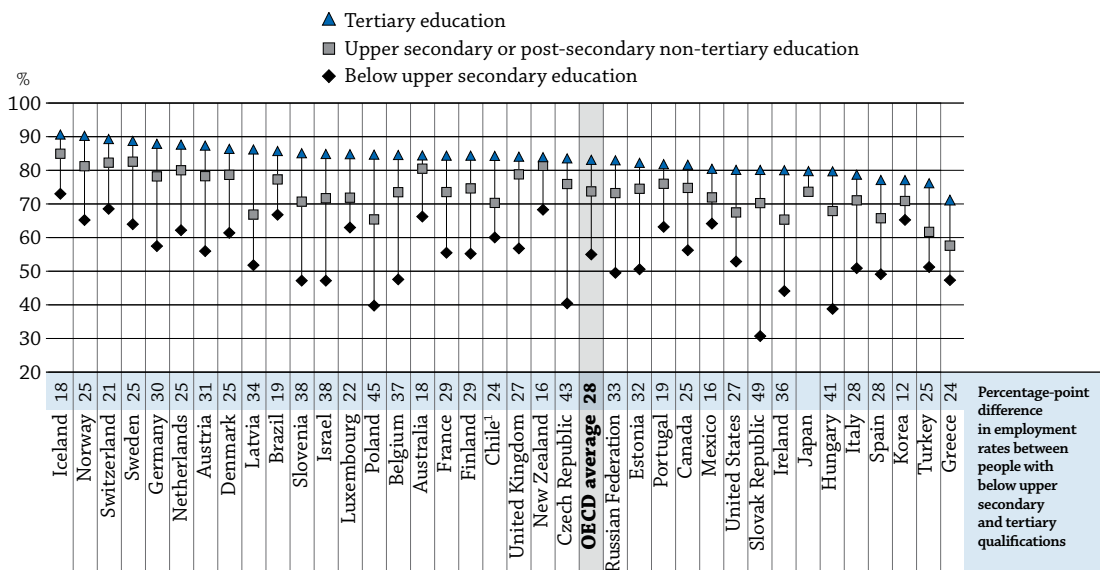


HOW DOES EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AFFECT PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET?

- On average, over 80% of tertiary-educated people are employed compared with over 70% of people with an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education and less than 60% of people with below upper secondary education.
- Tertiary-educated younger adults have higher unemployment rates than tertiary-educated older adults: about 7% and 4%, respectively.
- Among employed adults, 74% of those with a tertiary degree work full time, compared with 71% of those with an upper secondary education. Some 64% of employed adults without an upper secondary education work full time.

Chart A5.1. Employment rates among 25-64 year-olds, by educational attainment (2012)



1. Year of reference 2011.

Countries are ranked in descending order of the employment rate of tertiary-educated 25-64 year-olds.

Source: OECD. Table A5.3a. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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Context

The economies of OECD countries depend upon a sufficient supply of high-skilled workers. Educational qualifications are frequently used to measure human capital and the level of an individual's skills. In most OECD countries people with high qualifications have the highest employment rates. At the same time, people with the lowest educational qualifications are at greater risk of being unemployed. Given the technological advances that have been transforming the needs of the global labour market, people with higher or specific skills are in strong demand.

For the first time, this indicator draws from both the Survey of Adult Skills, a product of the OECD Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC), and the OECD data collections to show how well the supply of people with certain education qualifications and basic skills matches the demands of the labour market. While qualifications are used as a proxy for certain sets of skills that workers are expected to have, proficiency in basic skills, like literacy and numeracy, has been measured separately.

Even if these basic skills are generally acquired through schooling, they are not developed through formal education alone. Indeed, basic skills are well developed in education and maintained throughout a lifetime when they are used, notably in the workplace.

Still, as shown in Indicator A1, schooling does have a significant impact on individuals' proficiency in foundation skills: people with low levels of education tend to have lower scores in literacy or numeracy, as measured by the Survey of Adult Skills, than people with high levels of education. Thus, education qualifications and proficiency in certain skills are considered together in analysing labour market outcomes.

■ Other findings

- **On average across countries, 87% of people who perform at the highest levels of literacy proficiency – Level 4 or 5 – in the Survey of Adult Skills are employed, 3.5% are unemployed and 10% are inactive in the labour market.** In Estonia, Flanders (Belgium), Germany, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, 90% or more of high-skilled people are employed.
- In Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Poland, the Russian Federation, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia, **employment rates among tertiary-educated adults are at least 30 percentage points higher than the rates among adults with only below upper secondary education.**
- **Unemployment rates are generally lower among individuals with vocational upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education (8%) than those for adults with a general upper secondary education (9%).**

■ Trends

Data on employment and unemployment rates over time provide a basis for assessing the long-term trends and variations in labour-market risks among men and women with different levels of education and at different ages. Over the past 15 years, employment rates across OECD countries have been consistently higher for people with a tertiary education than for those without that level of education. Conversely, unemployment rates among lower-educated men and women have been higher than among those who have attained a tertiary education. Overall, younger adults struggle the most, and unemployment rates are highest among those who have only below upper secondary education; in 2012, about 20% of young adults in OECD countries were unemployed, the highest rate registered in more than a decade.

Analysis

Labour market outcomes, by educational attainment, age group and gender

Employment, by educational attainment and age group

Skills are one of the major drivers of economic growth, and labour markets reward highly skilled workers (see Indicator A6). Thus, having a tertiary education increases the likelihood of being employed. As shown in Chart A5.1, this finding holds true across all OECD and G20 countries for which data are available. On average, over 80% of tertiary-educated people are employed compared with over 70% of people with an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education and less than 60% of people with below upper secondary education. In some countries, the gap in employment rates between people who hold a tertiary qualification and those whose highest qualification is below upper secondary education is large. In Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Poland, the Russian Federation, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia, for example, there is a difference in employment rates between these two groups of at least 30 percentage points (Table A5.3a).

There are also significant differences in employment rates between younger and older adults. Not only are younger adults attaining higher levels of education than older adults (see Indicator A1), they are also more likely to be employed. The proportion of 25-34 year-olds with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education who are employed is, on average, 20 percentage points larger than that of 55-64 year-olds who have attained the same level of education (75% and 55%, respectively). Some 60% of younger adults with below upper secondary education are employed compared to only about 40% of older adults with that same level of education; while among tertiary-educated adults, more than 80% of younger adults are employed compared to less than 70% of older adults (Table A5.3a).

The largest gap between age groups and educational attainment are seen in Austria, Luxembourg, the Russian Federation, Slovenia and Turkey. In Slovenia, for example, 80% of younger adults with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education are employed while only 30% of older adults with the same level of education are (Table A5.3a).

Employment, by gender

Across all OECD countries and education levels, gender differences in employment persist. Only 65% of women are employed compared with 80% of men. The gender gap in employment rates is the largest among those adults with the least education: the gap is around 20 percentage points between men and women with lower secondary education (68% for men and 48% for women); around 15 percentage points among men and women with an upper secondary education (80% for men and 64% for women at ISCED 3C (long programme)/3B level; 80% for men and 65% for women at ISCED 3A level); and around 10 percentage points between men and women with a tertiary education (86% for men and 76% for women at ISCED 5B level; 89% for men and 80% for women at ISCED 5A/6 level). Although the gap between men's and women's employment rates narrows as educational attainment increases, the employment rate among tertiary-educated women across OECD countries is still considerably lower than that of men – despite the fact that in 2012 a slightly higher proportion of women (34%) than men (31%) in OECD countries had a tertiary education (Table A5.1b, and see Table A1.1b, available on line).

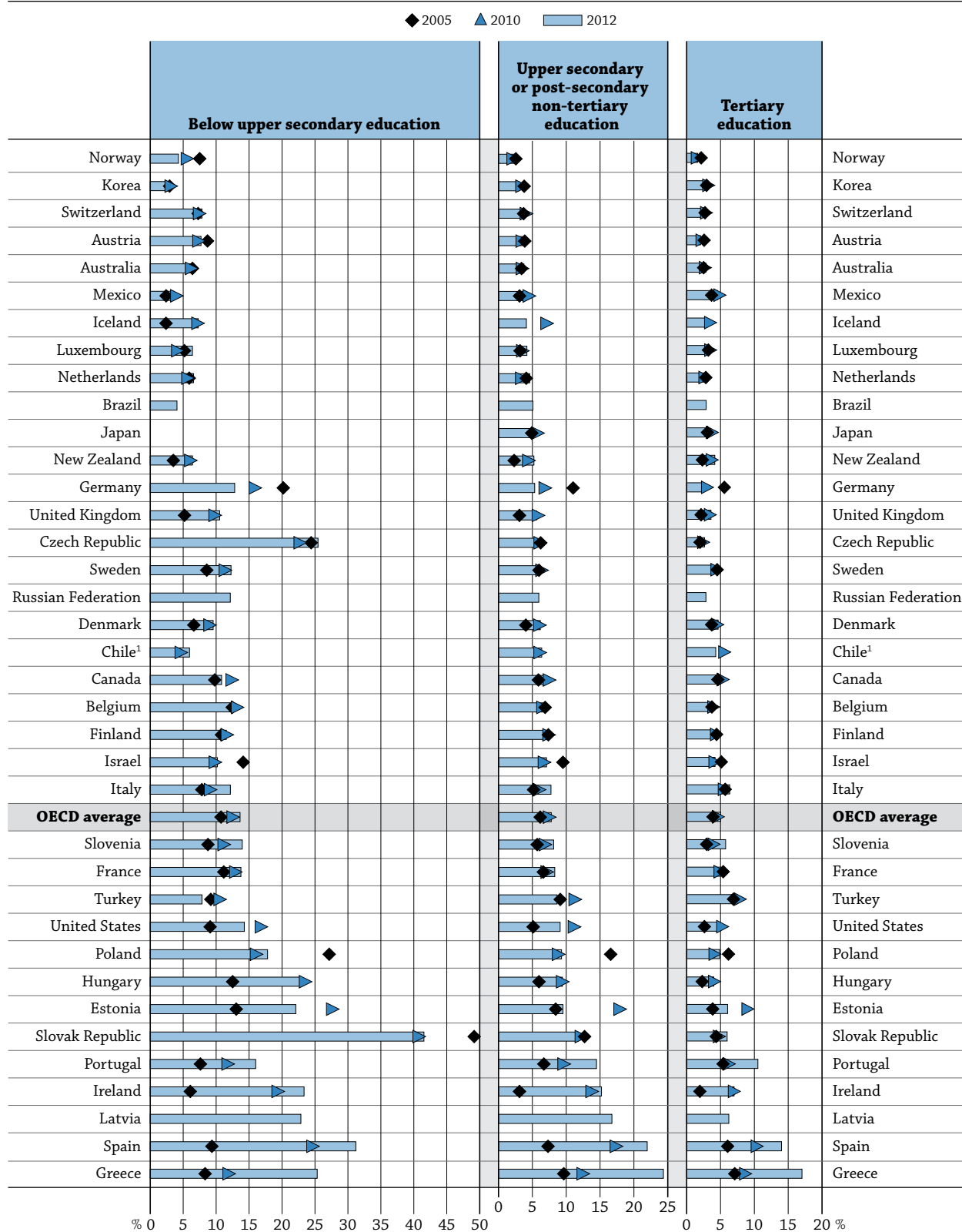
The difference in employment rates between men and women with a tertiary-type A qualification or an advanced research degree is particularly large in the Czech Republic, Japan, Korea, Mexico and Turkey, where it exceeds 15 percentage points. In Iceland, Norway, Portugal and Sweden, the difference in employment rates between the genders is less than 3 percentage points (Table A5.1b).

Unemployment, by educational attainment and age group

The risk of being unemployed is also closely related to educational attainment: those with higher educational attainment are less likely to be unemployed. As shown in Chart A5.2, across OECD countries, an average of 14% of adults with below upper secondary education were unemployed in 2012. This proportion remained largely unchanged between 2005 and 2012 (11% in 2005 and 14% in 2012). However, some countries reported significant changes. In Greece, Hungary, Ireland and Spain unemployment rates for people with low attainment increased considerably – by more than 10 percentage points – during this period. Between 2010 and 2012, unemployment rates dropped significantly in Canada, Estonia, Germany, Turkey and the United States (Table A5.4a).

Some 8% of adults who have attained upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education were unemployed across OECD countries in 2012. Unemployment rates among adults with this level of education vary considerably by country, ranging from only 2% in Norway to about 24% in Greece. Across OECD countries, 5% of adults with a tertiary education were unemployed; only in Greece, Portugal and Spain did unemployment rates among tertiary-educated adults exceed 10% (Chart A5.2).

Chart A5.2. Unemployment rates among 25-64 year-olds, by educational attainment (2005, 2010 and 2012)



1. Year of reference 2011.

Countries are ranked in ascending order of 2012 unemployment rates among 25-64 year-olds with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education.

Source: OECD, Table A5.4a. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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In some countries, the difference in unemployment rates between adults with high and low levels of education is narrow or even inverted. In Brazil, Korea, Mexico and Turkey, for example, unemployment rates are higher among people with an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education than for people with below upper secondary education. In Mexico, unemployment rates among adults who do not have an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education are lower than those among tertiary-educated adults (Table A5.4a).

Unemployment seems to hit the younger generations hardest. Unemployment rates are higher among younger adults than among older adults at all levels of education. On average across OECD countries, about 10% of older adults who have not attained upper secondary education are unemployed compared with an unemployment rate of 20% among younger adults with a similar level of education. Similarly, 10% of younger adults with an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education are unemployed, compared to 7% of older adults with similar education. The gap between the two age groups is smallest among tertiary-educated adults: 7% of younger adults in this group are unemployed compared to 4% of older adults. This indicates the growing importance of attaining a tertiary education. The fact that younger adults have both higher unemployment rates and higher employment rates than older adults is closely related to the higher inactivity rates among older adults (Table A5.4a).

Unemployment, by gender

Gender differences in unemployment rates are, on average, less pronounced than they are in employment rates. Among adults with below upper secondary education, unemployment rates are very similar for women and men (13% for women and 14% for men). Among adults who have an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education, unemployment rates are higher among women than among men (9% for women and 7% for men). This is true, too, among tertiary-educated adults, where the unemployment rate is about 5% among both women and men (Tables A5.4b and c, available on line).

Gender differences in unemployment rates are particularly large in Greece and Turkey. For instance, in Turkey, 11% of tertiary-educated women were unemployed in 2012 compared to only 6% of tertiary-educated men (in Greece, 20% and 14%, respectively). These differences were even more pronounced among adults with upper secondary education: 17% of women were unemployed compared with 7% of men (in Greece, 30% and 21%, respectively) (Tables A5.4b and c, available on line).

Unemployment, by field of education at the tertiary level

Even if tertiary-educated workers have lower unemployment rates compared to workers with less than tertiary education, this does not mean that all tertiary-educated individuals enjoy this advantage, or that the lower unemployment rates are consistently observed for graduates from all types of tertiary programmes. In the United States and other countries, a considerable range of employment outcomes has been observed for workers who completed ISCED 5A first degrees in various tertiary programmes. For example, in the United States, the earnings data for 25-29 year-olds show relatively high earnings for graduates in engineering and computer fields, and lower earnings for graduates in education and social services.

However, the US unemployment rate data did not show consistently low unemployment rates that might be associated with high-demand, highly paid fields of study. For example, the unemployment rate among graduates from the high-paying field of computer and information systems (5%) was higher than the unemployment rates among graduates of the relatively low-paying secondary teaching programmes (2%), which had one of the lowest unemployment figures of any programme. Moreover, a study of 2005 tertiary graduates in Canada found that the 2007 unemployment rates for ISCED 5A graduates ranged from 3% for those in agriculture, health, and engineering, to 8% for those in education. These findings illustrate the complexity and diversity in outcomes for tertiary graduates entering the labour force (see Box A5.1 in OECD, 2013a).

Labour force status, by programme orientation (vocational or general)

The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED-97) defines vocational education and training (VET) as “education which is mainly designed to lead participants to acquire the practical skills, know-how and understanding necessary for employment in a particular occupation or trade or class of occupations or trades. Successful completion of such programmes leads to a labour-market relevant vocational qualification recognised by the competent authorities in the country in which it is obtained” (UNESCO, 1997).

Vocational education and training is generally geared towards students with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education. In some countries, reforms have it made easier for VET graduates to directly access tertiary education; in others, VET programmes are also offered at the tertiary level.

In some systems, school-based learning is widely combined with workplace learning. Examples of this type of “dual system” can be found in Austria, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Switzerland. One of the strengths of this practice is that it forms a series of public-private partnerships, allowing social partners and employers to get involved in the development of VET programmes, often including the definition of curricular frameworks. In many of these systems, employers invest significantly in VET programmes by financing apprenticeships, assuming the costs of instructors, materials and/or equipment.

Among other positive effects, combining school-based and workplace learning in an integrated formal education supports the incorporation of VET students into the labour market. Research has shown that VET can yield good economic returns on public investment, and some countries with strong VET systems, like Germany, have been relatively successful in tackling the problem of youth unemployment (CEDEFOP, 2011).

Across OECD countries for which data are available, 75% of individuals with a vocational upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary qualification are employed – a rate that is 5 percentage points higher than that among individuals with a general upper secondary education as their highest qualification.

Unemployment rates are generally lower among individuals with vocational upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education: 8% on average compared with 9% among adults with a general upper secondary education. In Denmark and Slovenia, unemployment rates among individuals with vocational upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education are at least 3 percentage points lower than those of individuals with a general upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary degree. The opposite pattern is observed in Greece and Ireland (Table A5.5a).

A potential drawback is that the skills that individuals acquire through VET might be of limited use in a rapidly changing labour market. Likewise, VET graduates usually face other disadvantages. As shown in Indicator A1, people with upper secondary VET qualifications generally have lower levels of literacy proficiency, as measured in the Survey of Adult Skills, than people with general upper secondary education. This is not surprising, given that the survey measures skills that are emphasised more in general programmes than in VET programmes, while VET-specific skills are not measured. Yet this finding signals the importance of fostering information-processing skills, like literacy and numeracy, to increase the adaptability of VET graduates in the labour market (OECD, 2013b).

Full-time earners among tertiary-educated adults

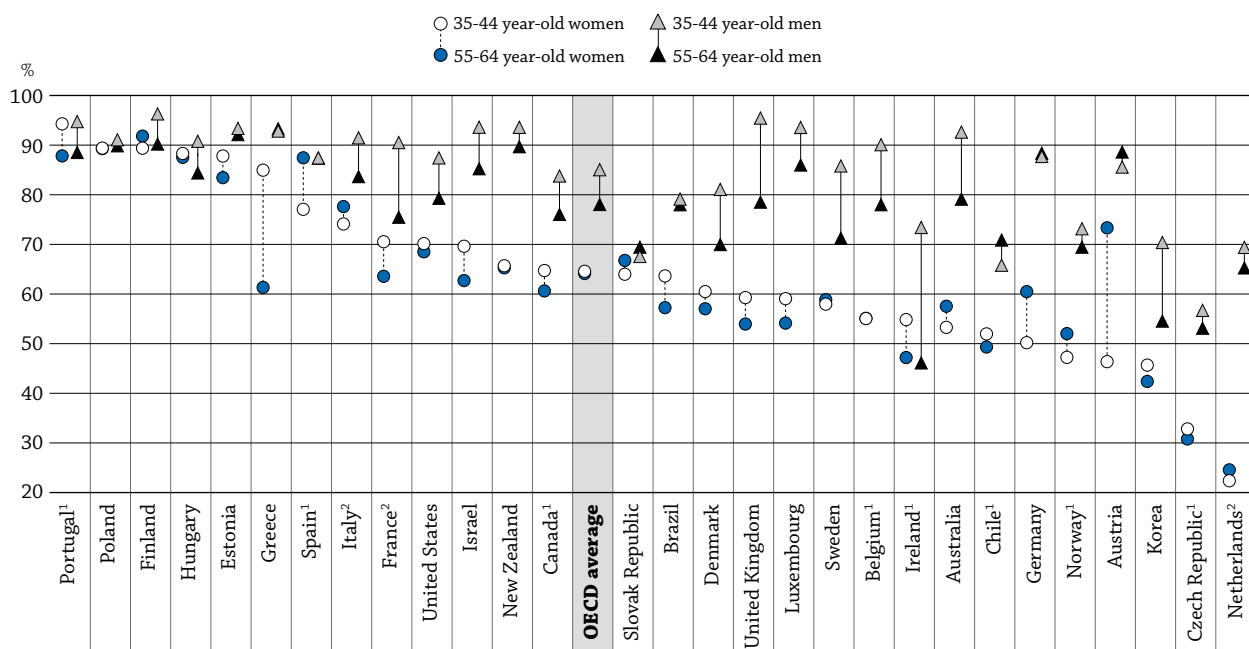
Not only does the likelihood of being employed rise with educational attainment, so does the likelihood of being employed full time. Across OECD countries, 70% of earners at all education levels work full time. Among employed adults, 71% of those with upper secondary education work full time, compared with 74% of those with a tertiary degree. Some 64% of those with below upper secondary education are employed full time (Table A5.6). The definition of full time varies among countries: in some countries the term is defined by the respondent; in others, there is an official minimum number of hours. The minimum number of hours ranges from 30 hours per week in the Czech Republic, Greece and New Zealand, to 44 hours per week in Chile. For further information on the specific definitions, see the *Definitions* section in Indicator A6 and Annex 3 (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

In most OECD countries, the share of 35-44 year-old men who work full time is considerably larger than the share of 55-64 year-old men who do so. No such pattern is evident among women. In fact, the share of 55-64 year-old women working full time is similar to that of 35-44 year-old women with the same educational attainment, at each level of education (Table A5.6).

Chart A5.3 shows the proportion of full-time earners among tertiary-educated men and women aged 35-44 and 55-64. The length of the black lines indicates the difference in the share of men from the two age groups who work full time; the length of the dashed lines indicates the difference in the share of women from the two age groups who work full time.

Many women aged 35-44 have young children and often work part time. In Austria, Germany and Spain, for example, the share of tertiary-educated older women who work full time is significantly larger than the share of tertiary-educated younger women who do. In other countries, like France, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Luxembourg, Portugal and the United Kingdom, a larger share of younger women than older women works full time. The difference between the two age groups in the share of women who work full time is minimal in Belgium, the Czech Republic, Finland, Hungary, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Sweden and the United States. Still, in all OECD countries, the proportion of tertiary-educated women who work full time is considerably smaller than the share of men with the same level of education who do, although in Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Poland and Portugal, more than 80% of tertiary-educated women and men of both age groups work full time (Table A5.6).

Chart A5.3. Tertiary-educated workers, by gender and age group (2012)
 Percentage of full-time, full-year earners



1. Year of reference 2011.

2. Year of reference 2010.

Countries are ranked in descending order of the proportion of full-time earners among tertiary-educated 35-44 year-old women.

Source: OECD. Table A5.6. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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Moreover, students and parents of young children typically have to choose between working part time or not working at all. As shown in Indicator A6, an average of 10% of tertiary-educated adults (tertiary-type A or advanced research programmes) do not have earnings from employment, and this proportion is higher among women (12%) than among men (7%) (see Indicator A6, Table A6.4, available on line).

Labour market outcomes and literacy and numeracy skills

Assessing the relationship between individuals' skills and their labour force status is one of the central objectives of the Survey of Adult Skills (OECD, 2013c). Nevertheless, even if literacy, numeracy and problem-solving competencies – the skills that are explicitly tested in the survey – are important elements of people's overall skills set, they represent only some of the abilities that workers bring to the workplace (OECD, 2013b).

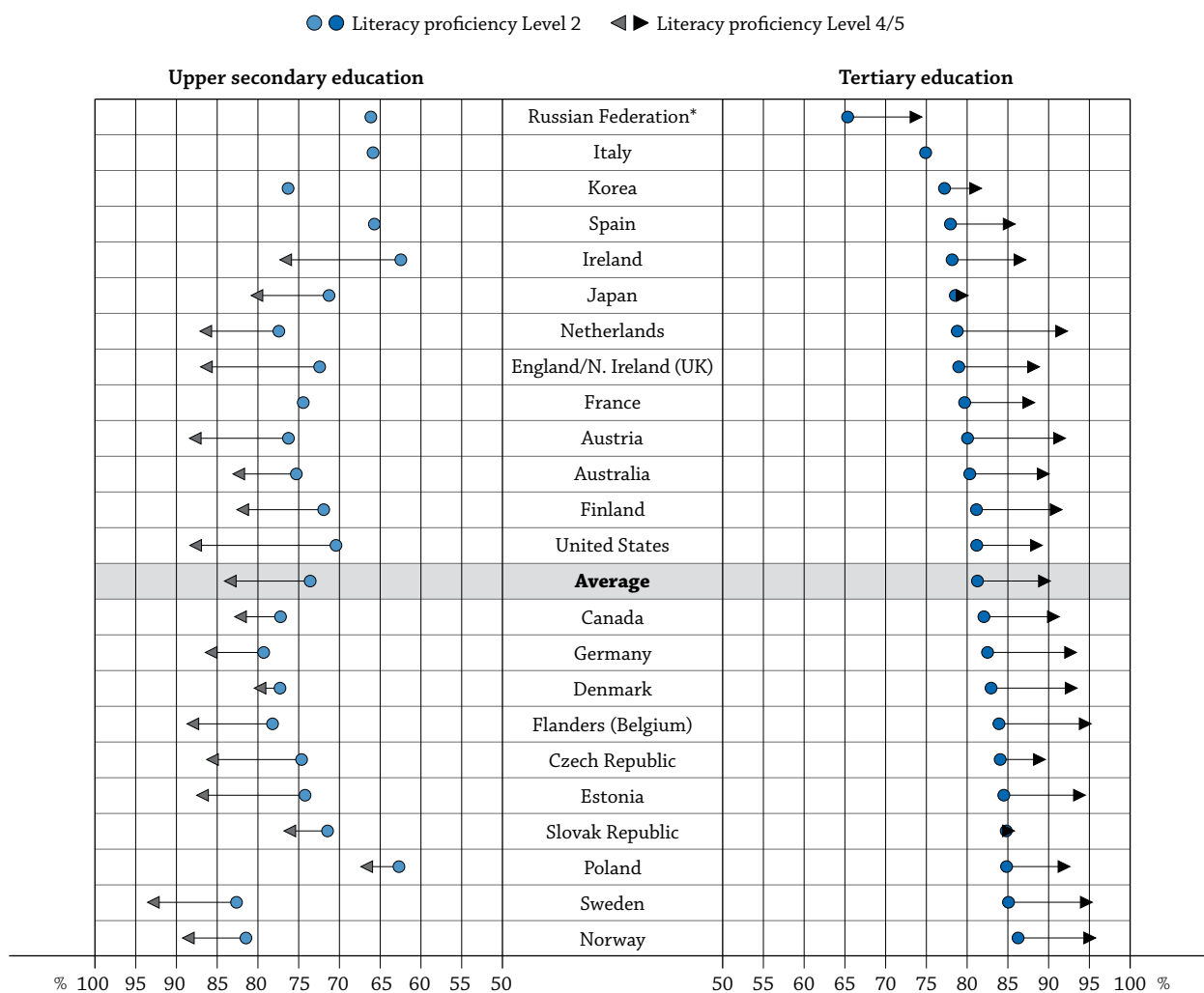
On average across countries, 87% of people who perform at Level 4 or 5 in literacy, the highest levels, as measured by the Survey of Adult Skills, are employed, 3.5% are unemployed and 10% are inactive. In Estonia, Flanders (Belgium), Germany, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, 90% of high-skilled people are employed (Table A5.9a [L]).

Employment and literacy skills

As shown in Chart A5.4, higher proficiency levels (triangles) are associated with higher employment rates in almost all countries where information is available. This is as true among people with tertiary education as among those with upper secondary qualifications (Table A5.7a [L]).

As shown in Indicator A1, the proportion of people who hold an upper secondary qualification and perform at literacy proficiency Level 4 or 5 in the Survey of Adult Skills is very small (below 5% in France, Italy, Korea, Poland and Spain). Among tertiary-educated adults, these proportions are larger than 10% on average (see Indicator A1).

This analysis indicates that the labour market rewards people with high levels of proficiency in literacy, which is generally associated with the attainment of higher levels of formal education – even in countries like Australia, Finland, Japan, the Netherlands and Sweden, where about one in three adults with a tertiary education performs at Level 4 or 5 in literacy (see Table A1.6a [L]).

Chart A5.4. Employed adults at literacy proficiency Level 2 or Level 4/5, by educational attainment (2012)
Survey of Adult Skills, percentage of 25-64 year-olds


* See note on data for the Russian Federation in the *Methodology* section.

Countries are ranked in ascending order of the proportion of employed adults with tertiary education who score at literacy proficiency Level 2.

Source: OECD, Table A5.7a (L). See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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Chart A5.4 also shows that in Austria, Finland, Flanders (Belgium) and Sweden, employment rates are more than 10 percentage points higher among individuals scoring at literacy proficiency Level 4 or 5 in the Survey of Adult Skills than among those scoring at Level 2, regardless of their educational attainment. However, labour markets in different countries seem to give different weight to qualifications and skills. In some contexts, educational qualifications have more of an impact on employment than skills proficiency does. For example, among tertiary-educated adults in Japan, Korea and the Slovak Republic, or among adults with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education (including VET qualifications) in Denmark and Poland, differences in employment rates related to literacy proficiency levels are very small (Table A5.7a [L]).

Unemployment and inactivity, and literacy skills

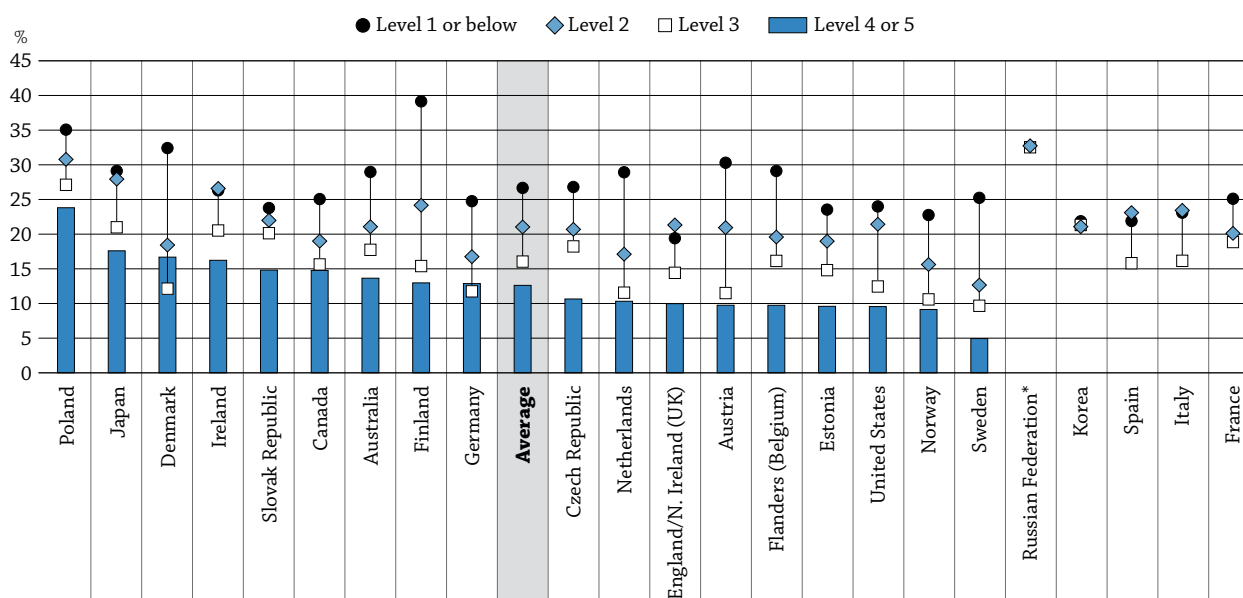
Overall, there is a relatively large pool of skilled individuals who are either unemployed or inactive. There may be several reasons for this. While some unemployed individuals may have scores in literacy, numeracy and problem solving in technology-rich environments that are similar to those of employed individuals, they may lack other key skills needed to get a job, such as job-specific skills or generic skills frequently required at work.

Some inactivity might be voluntary and/or temporary, such as among young people who are still engaged in full-time education or people taking care of family members. At the same time, to the extent that literacy is a proxy for a more comprehensive set of competencies, the relatively high proficiency found among unemployed individuals is important for labour market policy. Mismatches between people's skills and the skill requirements of jobs, in addition to various institutional constraints, are likely to be preventing skilled people from engaging in employment or looking for work (OECD, 2013b).

Across OECD countries, 20% of adults who have upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education as their highest level of attainment, regardless of the orientation of the programme, were inactive and some 8% were unemployed in 2012 (Table A5.5a). Data show that the lower the level of skills proficiency, the higher the unemployment and inactivity rates. However, as shown in Chart A5.5, in most countries there is a large pool of skilled adults that is not being tapped. This is shown in the large proportions of inactive people with high levels of proficiency, particularly people who have already completed compulsory education and who hold an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary qualification. In Denmark, Ireland, Japan and Poland, more than 15% of adults with an upper secondary qualification and who perform at Level 4 or 5 in literacy are inactive (Table A5.7a [L]).

Chart A5.5. Inactive adults with lower than tertiary education, by literacy proficiency level (2012)


Survey of Adult Skills, percentage of 25-64 year-olds with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education as the highest level of attainment



* See note on data for the Russian Federation in the *Methodology* section.

Countries are ranked in descending order of the percentage of adults with upper secondary education and who perform at literacy proficiency Level 4 or 5 who are inactive.

Source: OECD, Table A5.7a. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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Definitions

Active population (labour force) is the total number of employed and unemployed persons, in accordance with the definition in the Labour Force Survey.

Age groups: Adults refers to 25-64 year-olds; **younger adults** refers to 25-34 year-olds; and **older adults** refers to 55-64 year-olds. The **working-age population** is the total population aged 25-64.

Employed individuals are those who, during the survey reference week: *i*) work for pay (employees) or profit (self-employed and unpaid family workers) for at least one hour; or *ii*) have a job but are temporarily not at work (through injury, illness, holiday, strike or lock-out, educational or training leave, maternity or parental leave, etc.).

The **employment rate** refers to the number of persons in employment as a percentage of the working-age population (the number of employed people is divided by the number of all working-age people). Employment rates by gender, age, educational attainment, programme orientation and age groups are calculated within each of these categories; for example the employment rate among women is calculated by dividing the number of employed women by the total number of working-age women.

Full-time basis refers to people who have worked all year long and at least 30 hours per week. The length of the reference period varies from one week to one year. Self-employed people are excluded in some countries. Data for Table A5.10 are taken from the Survey of Adult Skills. A person is considered to be working full time if the working hours per week are equal to or greater than 30. For national definitions of full-time employment, see the *Methodology* section in Indicator A6 and Annex 3 (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

Inactive individuals are those who are, during the survey reference week, neither employed nor unemployed, i.e. individuals who are not looking for a job. The number of inactive individuals is calculated by subtracting the number of active people (labour force) from the number of all working-age people.

The **inactive rate** refers to inactive persons as a percentage of the population (i.e. the number of inactive people is divided by the number of all working-age people). Inactive rates by gender, age, educational attainment, programme orientation and age groups are calculated within each of these categories; for example, the inactive rate among individuals with a tertiary education degree is calculated by dividing the number of inactive individuals with tertiary education by the total number of working-age people with tertiary education.

Levels of education: **Below upper secondary** education level corresponds to ISCED levels 0, 1, 2 and 3C short programmes. **Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary** education level corresponds to ISCED levels 3C long programmes, and levels 3B, 3A and 4. **Tertiary education** corresponds to ISCED levels 5B, 5A and 6. See the Reader's Guide at the beginning of the book for a presentation of all ISCED levels.

The **unemployment rate** refers to unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force (i.e. the number of unemployed people is divided by the sum of employed and unemployed people). Unemployment rates by gender, age, educational attainment, programme orientation and age groups are calculated within each of these categories; for example, the unemployment rate among women is calculated by dividing the number of unemployed women by the total number of women who are active in the labour force.

Unemployed individuals are those who are, during the survey reference week, without work (i.e. neither had a job nor were at work for one hour or more in paid employment or self-employment), actively seeking employment (i.e. had taken specific steps during the four weeks prior to the reference week to seek paid employment or self-employment), and currently available to start work (i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment before the end of the two weeks following the reference week).

Methodology

Data on population, educational attainment and labour-market status for most countries are taken from OECD and Eurostat databases, which are compiled from National Labour Force Surveys by the OECD LSO (Labour Market and Social Outcomes of Learning) Network. Data on educational attainment for Argentina, China, Colombia, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia and South Africa are taken from the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) database on educational attainment of the population aged 25 and older. Data on earnings are taken from a special data collection carried out by the OECD LSO Network on the earnings of those working full time and full year. For national definitions of full-time employment, see the *Methodology* section in Indicator A6. Data on proficiency levels and mean scores are based on the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (2012). PIAAC is the OECD Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies. See *About the Survey of Adult Skills* at the beginning of this publication and Annex 3 (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm) for additional information.

Note regarding data from Israel

The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and are 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.

Note regarding data from the Russian Federation in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC)

Readers should note that the sample for the Russian Federation does not include the population of the Moscow municipal area. The data published, therefore, do not represent the entire resident population aged 16-65 in Russia but rather the population of Russia *excluding* the population residing in the Moscow municipal area. More detailed information regarding the data from the Russian Federation as well as that of other countries can be found in the *Technical Report of the Survey of Adult Skills* (OECD, forthcoming).

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Tables of Indicator A5


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WEB Table A5.5c	Distribution of adults by labour market status, educational attainment, programme orientation and age (2012)
Table A5.6	Percentage of full-time, full-year earners among all earners, by educational attainment and age group (2012)
Table A5.7a (L)	Labour market status, by educational attainment and literacy proficiency level (2012)
WEB Table A5.7a (N)	Labour market status, by educational attainment and numeracy proficiency level (2012)
WEB Table A5.7b (L)	Labour market status, by educational attainment, literacy proficiency level and gender (2012)
WEB Table A5.7b (N)	Labour market status, by educational attainment, numeracy proficiency level and gender (2012)
WEB Table A5.7c (L)	Labour market status, by educational attainment, literacy proficiency level and age group (2012)
WEB Table A5.7c (N)	Labour market status, by educational attainment, numeracy proficiency level and age group (2012)

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	Table A5.8 (L)	Mean literacy score among adults with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education, by labour market status and programme orientation (2012)
WEB	Table A5.8 (N)	Mean numeracy score among adults with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education, by labour market status and programme orientation (2012)
	Table A5.9a (L)	Distribution of the adult population by literacy proficiency levels and labour market status (2012)
WEB	Table A5.9a (N)	Distribution of the adult population by numeracy proficiency levels and labour market status (2012)
WEB	Table A5.9b (L)	Mean literacy score, by educational attainment and labour market status (2012)
WEB	Table A5.9b (N)	Mean numeracy score, by educational attainment and labour market status (2012)
	Table A5.10a (L)	Distribution of people working full time/part time by literacy proficiency level and age group (2012)
WEB	Table A5.10a (N)	Distribution of people working full time/part time by numeracy proficiency level and age group (2012)
WEB	Table A5.10b (L)	Distribution of people working full time/part time by literacy proficiency level, age group and gender (2012)
WEB	Table A5.10b (N)	Distribution of people working full time/part time by numeracy proficiency level, age group and gender (2012)

Table A5.1a. **Employment rates, by educational attainment (2012)**

Percentage of employed 25-64 year-olds among all 25-64 year-olds

	Pre-primary and primary education	Lower secondary education	ISCED 3C (short programme)	Upper secondary education		Post-secondary non-tertiary education	Tertiary education		All levels of education
				ISCED 3C (long programme)/ 3B	ISCED 3A		Type B	Type A or advanced research programmes	
				(4)	(5)				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
OECD									
Australia	52	71	a	83	76	86	82	86	79
Austria	x(2)	55	67	77	76	84	85	89	76
Belgium	36	56	a	71	74	82	84	85	70
Canada	44	61	a	x(5)	73	79	81	83	76
Chile ¹	52	66	a	x(5)	70	a	80	86	68
Czech Republic	c	41	a	73	79	x(5)	x(8)	84	75
Denmark	47	61	74	80	74	c	85	87	78
Estonia	28 ^r	52	a	73	75	76	78	84	75
Finland	41	63	a	a	74	92	82	85	76
France	42	63	a	73	74	c	85	84	72
Germany	48	60	a	78	62	84	88	88	78
Greece	43	55	x(4)	64	55	60	66	74	58
Hungary	14	41	a	66	70	71	79	80	65
Iceland	72	76	77	88	76	91	87	91	83
Ireland	32	51	60	x(5)	66	65	75	83	66
Israel	39	60	a	78	70	a	81	87	74
Italy	29	57	62	69	71	73	71	79	64
Japan	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	74	a	74	85	76
Korea	61	68	a	x(5)	71	a	75	78	72
Luxembourg	62	61	68	69	73	76	80	87	75
Mexico	61	69	a	66	74	a	78	81	69
Netherlands	51	67	x(4)	77	83	81	80	88	78
New Zealand	x(2)	65	77	77	81	88	81	86	79
Norway	c	66	a	82	78	86	93	90	82
Poland	x(2)	40	a	62	69	69	x(8)	85	67
Portugal	59	72	x(5)	x(5)	76	67	x(8)	82	69
Slovak Republic	c	32	x(4)	65	75	x(5)	76	80	69
Slovenia	18	50	a	68	73	a	82	88	71
Spain	37	56	a	66	66	67	73	79	62
Sweden	48	70	a	x(5)	83	83	85	90	82
Switzerland	66	69	69	83	75	86	92	88	83
Turkey	49	60	a	65	59	a	x(8)	76	57
United Kingdom	c	44	66	79	78	a	82	85	76
United States	55	52	x(5)	x(5)	67	x(5)	76	82	71
OECD average	46	59	m	73	73	78	81	84	73
EU21 average	40	55	m	71	73	75	80	84	72
Partners									
Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Brazil	65	72	x(5)	x(5)	77	a	x(8)	86	73
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Colombia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Indonesia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Latvia	24	53	x(4)	66	66	x(4)	92	86	71
Russian Federation	26	53	x(4)	78	69	x(4)	79	87	77
Saudi Arabia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
South Africa	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
G20 average	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

1. Year of reference 2011.

Source: OECD, Argentina, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Latvia: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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
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Table A5.1b. [1/2] **Employment rates, by educational attainment and gender (2012)**

Percentage of employed 25-64 year-olds among all 25-64 year-olds

OECD		Pre-primary and primary education	Lower secondary education	ISCED 3C (short programme)	Upper secondary education		Post-secondary non-tertiary education	Tertiary education		All levels of education
					ISCED 3C (long programme)/ 3B	ISCED 3A		Type B	Type A or advanced research programmes	
					(4)	(5)				
Australia	Men	67	81	a	88	86	92	90	91	87
	Women	39	62	a	71	68	80	76	81	71
Austria	Men	x(2)	63	86	81	81	88	88	92	82
	Women	x(2)	50	60	72	72	81	81	85	71
Belgium	Men	46	65	a	78	80	88	86	88	76
	Women	27	46	a	64	67	74	82	83	64
Canada	Men	54	68	a	x(5)	79	82	84	86	80
	Women	34	50	a	x(5)	67	73	78	80	72
Chile ¹	Men	77	88	a	x(5)	86	a	90	92	86
	Women	33	45	a	x(5)	56	a	72	81	53
Czech Republic	Men	c	51	a	81	89	x(5)	x(8)	91	84
	Women	c	36	a	62	71	x(5)	x(8)	76	66
Denmark	Men	51 ^r	67	74	82	78	c	88	90	81
	Women	45	54	74	76	69	c	81	85	74
Estonia	Men	c	57	a	76	81	83	79	90	78
	Women	c	45	a	67	69	72	78	81	72
Finland	Men	43	68	a	a	77	92	81	89	77
	Women	40	56	a	a	71	91	83	82	74
France	Men	49	71	a	77	79	c	89	87	77
	Women	36	56	a	68	71	c	82	81	67
Germany	Men	60	70	a	83	67	87	91	92	84
	Women	38	54	a	73	56	82	84	84	73
Greece	Men	56	68	x(4)	70	69	71	71	78	68
	Women	31	40	x(4)	47	44	51	60	69	47
Hungary	Men	22	50	a	70	77	80	90	86	72
	Women	c	34	a	57	65	61	75	75	59
Iceland	Men	77	80	c	90	80	91	91	92	87
	Women	67	73	66	82	74	91	86	90	80
Ireland	Men	39	61	66	x(5)	73	71	81	86	71
	Women	25	38	55	x(5)	58	59	71	80	61
Israel	Men	56	72	a	84	75	a	88	90	80
	Women	24	42	a	68	65	a	75	84	69
Italy	Men	47	71	76	80	80	82	81	84	75
	Women	16	41	55	58	62	68	64	75	53
Japan	Men	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	85	a	92	92	88
	Women	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	62	a	67	69	64
Korea	Men	71	81	a	x(5)	84	a	91	90	86
	Women	56	59	a	x(5)	57	a	60	62	59
Luxembourg	Men	68	76	77	79	80	78	87	91	83
	Women	57	49	60	58	68	74	74	82	67
Mexico	Men	87	91	a	90	91	a	89	88	89
	Women	41	49	a	58	55	a	73	72	51
Netherlands	Men	64	78	x(4)	82	87	85	84	90	84
	Women	40	56	x(4)	72	79	76	76	86	72
New Zealand	Men	x(2)	74	86	84	88	91	88	90	86
	Women	x(2)	56	71	71	75	74	76	82	73
Norway	Men	c	70	a	86	83	88	94	91	85
	Women	c	61	a	77	73	82	91	89	79

1. Year of reference 2011.

Source: OECD. Argentina, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Latvia: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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Table A5.1b. [2/2] **Employment rates, by educational attainment and gender (2012)**

Percentage of employed 25-64 year-olds among all 25-64 year-olds

		Pre-primary and primary education	Lower secondary education	ISCED 3C (short programme)	Upper secondary education		Post-secondary non-tertiary education	Tertiary education		All levels of education	
					ISCED 3C (long programme)/ 3B	ISCED 3A		Type B	Type A or advanced research programmes		
					(1)	(2)					(3)
OECD	Poland	Men	x(2)	50	a	70	80	81	x(8)	89	75
		Women	x(2)	30	a	50	58	64	x(8)	82	60
	Portugal	Men	66	76	x(5)	x(5)	78	67	x(8)	82	73
		Women	51	68	x(5)	x(5)	74	68	x(8)	82	66
	Slovak Republic	Men	c	38	x(4)	73	85	x(5)	79	86	77
		Women	c	28	x(4)	54	67	x(5)	75	76	61
	Slovenia	Men	22	59	a	72	77	a	84	90	75
		Women	14	41	a	61	69	a	80	86	67
	Spain	Men	45	63	a	72	71	c	78	82	68
		Women	29	48	a	60	60	c	67	76	56
	Sweden	Men	58	77	a	x(5)	86	86	86	91	85
		Women	38	60	a	x(5)	79	78	83	90	80
	Switzerland	Men	76	78	77	90	78	90	95	93	90
		Women	58	62	67	76	73	83	87	82	76
	Turkey	Men	74	79	a	83	79	a	x(8)	84	78
		Women	27	25	a	32	30	a	x(8)	65	33
United Kingdom	Men	c	54	76	84	83	a	88	89	82	
	Women	c	35	59	73	73	a	76	80	70	
United States	Men	68	60	x(5)	x(5)	73	x(5)	79	87	77	
	Women	40	42	x(5)	x(5)	62	x(5)	73	77	66	
OECD average	Men	58	68	m	80	80	84	86	89	80	
	Women	38	48	m	64	65	74	76	80	65	
EU21 average	Men	51	64	m	78	79	82	85	88	78	
	Women	36	47	m	64	67	72	77	81	66	
Partners	Argentina		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Brazil	Men	82	87	x(5)	x(5)	89	a	x(8)	92	86
		Women	48	57	x(5)	x(5)	67	a	x(8)	81	60
	China		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Colombia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	India		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Indonesia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Latvia	Men	34	60	x(4)	63	71	x(4)	94	87	73
		Women	c	42	x(4)	72	61	x(4)	91	85	69
	Russian Federation	Men	c	61	x(4)	83	77	x(4)	86	91	83
		Women	c	43	x(4)	71	60	x(4)	75	83	72
	Saudi Arabia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	South Africa		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	G20 average		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

1. Year of reference 2011.

Source: OECD. Argentina, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Latvia: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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Table A5.2a. **Unemployment rates, by educational attainment (2012)**

Percentage of unemployed 25-64 year-olds among 25-64 year-olds in the labour force

	Pre-primary and primary education	Lower secondary education	ISCED 3C (short programme)	Upper secondary education		Post-secondary non-tertiary education	Tertiary education		All levels of education
				ISCED 3C (long programme)/ 3B	ISCED 3A		Type B	Type A or advanced research programmes	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
OECD									
Australia	8.5	5.7	a	3.7	3.9	3.3	3.3	2.7	3.9
Austria	x(2)	8.2	c	3.4	4.7	3.1	c	2.6	3.7
Belgium	14.6	10.8	a	7.7	6.4	5.7 ^r	3.0	3.8	6.5
Canada	12.6	10.4	a	x(5)	6.7	6.3	5.2	4.8	6.1
Chile ¹	5.9	6.0	a	x(5)	6.4	a	4.6	4.2	5.8
Czech Republic	c	25.5	a	7.3	4.0	x(5)	x(8)	2.6	6.1
Denmark	c	9.8	c	5.8	8.4	c	5.1	4.6	6.2
Estonia	c	21.6	a	11.9	8.6	8.9	8.6	4.8	9.1
Finland	10.9	11.8	a	a	7.2	c	3.8	4.0	6.2
France	14.6	13.4	a	8.3	8.2	c	4.8	5.2	8.4
Germany	16.7	11.8	a	5.5	7.0	3.7	2.0	2.6	5.2
Greece	24.9	26.0	x(4)	25.9	23.0	26.9	21.1	15.1	22.4
Hungary	44.5	21.9	a	11.3	7.6	9.6	c	3.9	9.7
Iceland	8.0	c	c	4.4	c	c	c	2.9	4.5
Ireland	26.4	22.4	19.1	x(5)	13.5	17.8	9.1	5.8	13.1
Israel	11.0	9.3	a	6.6	7.2	a	4.9	3.9	5.9
Italy	16.2	11.5	14.4	7.6	7.7	10.9	9.2	6.3	9.0
Japan	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	5.1	a	3.7	2.8	4.2
Korea	2.4	2.7	a	x(5)	3.0	a	3.2	2.7	2.9
Luxembourg	7.5 ^r	4.9 ^r	7.1 ^r	5.1	3.8	c	3.4 ^r	3.4	4.2
Mexico	3.3	3.8	a	2.8	4.4	a	3.7	4.6	3.8
Netherlands	7.7	6.2	x(4)	4.8	4.3	3.7	5.0	2.9	4.4
New Zealand	m	7.2	4.5	7.6	4.3	3.2	6.0	3.1	5.0
Norway	c	4.1	a	2.0	2.9	c	c	1.7	2.3
Poland	m	17.8	a	10.9	7.8	9.5	x(8)	4.9	8.6
Portugal	16.1	15.8	x(5)	x(5)	14.2	24.4	x(8)	10.5	14.5
Slovak Republic	2.0	40.9	x(4)	15.2	8.8	a	c	6.1	12.2
Slovenia	30.5 ^r	13.4	a	8.5	7.9	a	6.4	5.3	8.1
Spain	35.8	29.3	a	22.8	21.5	c	17.6	12.5	22.8
Sweden	19.8	10.0	a	m	5.6	6.3	5.0	3.7	5.8
Switzerland	7.2	8.1	7.5 ^r	3.2	5.4	2.7	2.0	3.0	3.6
Turkey	7.3	9.8	a	7.6	9.6	a	x(8)	7.5	7.9
United Kingdom	c	13.7	8.9	5.7	5.1	a	3.6	3.6	5.6
United States	11.2	16.2	x(5)	x(5)	9.1	x(5)	6.5	4.1	7.4
OECD average	14.6	13.4	m	8.2	7.7	9.1	6.0	4.8	7.5
EU21 average	19.2	16.5	m	9.9	8.8	10.9	7.2	5.4	9.1
Partners									
Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Brazil	3.7	4.9	x(5)	x(5)	5.1	a	x(8)	2.9	4.2
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Colombia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Indonesia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Latvia	42.1	22.2	x(4)	14.9	17.5	x(4)	c	6.4	13.9
Russian Federation	c	11.7	x(4)	5.1	6.8	x(4)	3.4	2.3	4.4
Saudi Arabia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
South Africa	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
G20 average	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

1. Year of reference 2011.

Source: OECD. Argentina, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Latvia: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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Table A5.2b. [1/2] **Unemployment rates, by educational attainment and gender (2012)**

Percentage of unemployed 25-64 year-olds among 25-64 year-olds in the labour force

OECD		Pre-primary and primary education	Lower secondary education	ISCED 3C (short programme)	Upper secondary education		Post-secondary non-tertiary education	Tertiary education		All levels of education
					ISCED 3C (long programme)/3B	ISCED 3A		Type B	Type A or advanced research programmes	
					(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	
Australia	Men	7.7	5.8	a	3.5	3.3	2.0 ^r	2.7	2.4	3.5
	Women	9.8	5.6	a	4.3	4.6	4.7	3.9	3.0	4.2
Austria	Men	x(2)	10.0	c	3.5	4.3 ^r	3.5	c	2.3	3.7
	Women	x(2)	6.8	c	3.4	5.0 ^r	2.7	c	3.0	3.7
Belgium	Men	15.0	10.3	a	7.6	5.5	c	3.1	3.9	6.5
	Women	13.8	11.7	a	7.9	7.6	c	3.0	3.7	6.4
Canada	Men	12.0	10.4	a	x(5)	6.9	6.3	5.4	4.9	6.3
	Women	13.4	10.2	a	x(5)	6.5	6.4	5.0	4.7	5.8
Chile ¹	Men	4.9	4.5	a	x(5)	4.8	a	4.7	4.2	4.7
	Women	7.8	8.5	a	x(5)	8.4	a	4.4	4.1	7.3
Czech Republic	Men	n	26.8	a	5.7	2.9	x(5)	x(8)	2.3	4.9
	Women	c	24.5	a	10.3	5.1	x(5)	x(8)	3.1	7.5
Denmark	Men	c	10.0	c	5.8	7.6	c	4.0 ^r	4.3	6.3
	Women	c	9.6	c	5.8	9.4	n	6.5	4.7	6.1
Estonia	Men	c	23.3	a	11.2	8.3	8.7 ^r	9.5	4.0	9.7
	Women	c	18.2	a	13.2	9.0	9.0 ^r	8.0	5.4	8.6
Finland	Men	10.4	10.9	a	a	7.6	c	5.7	4.0	6.9
	Women	11.5 ^r	13.4	a	a	6.5	c	2.6	3.9	5.5
France	Men	14.6	13.1	a	7.6	8.0	c	4.8	5.1	8.2
	Women	14.7	13.8	a	9.3	8.3	c	4.9	5.3	8.6
Germany	Men	17.8	13.4	a	5.8	7.2	4.3	1.8	2.4	5.4
	Women	15.0	10.4	a	5.3	6.7	3.1	2.1	2.9	5.0
Greece	Men	25.3	22.9	x(4)	22.1	19.5	21.9	17.7	12.5	19.9
	Women	24.2	31.8	x(4)	39.0	27.3	31.9	25.1	17.9	25.7
Hungary	Men	c	21.9	a	11.0	7.9	c	c	3.9	10.0
	Women	c	22.0	a	11.9	7.3	13.5	c	3.9	9.4
Iceland	Men	7.7	c	n	c	c	c	c	3.8	4.7
	Women	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	2.2	4.3
Ireland	Men	31.6	25.2	23.1	x(5)	16.1	20.1	10.2	6.3	16.0
	Women	14.4	15.8	c	x(5)	10.0	14.5	8.2	5.4	9.4
Israel	Men	11.5	8.9	a	6.0	6.9	a	4.2	3.8	5.9
	Women	10.1	10.2	a	7.9	7.6	a	5.6	4.0	5.9
Italy	Men	16.0	10.3	13.2	6.3	6.7	8.8	8.9	5.2	8.3
	Women	16.8	13.8	15.2	9.1	9.0	12.4	9.5	7.2	10.1
Japan	Men	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	5.5	a	4.2	2.9	4.4
	Women	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	4.5	a	3.4	2.7	3.9
Korea	Men	3.8	3.3	a	x(5)	3.4	a	3.2	2.7	3.2
	Women	1.3	2.1	a	x(5)	2.5	a	3.1	2.7	2.5
Luxembourg	Men	8.3 ^r	c	c	3.1 ^r	3.4 ^r	c	3.3 ^r	2.8 ^r	3.6
	Women	6.6 ^r	8.1 ^r	c	8.2 ^r	4.2 ^r	c	3.4 ^r	4.2 ^r	5.0
Mexico	Men	3.5	3.4	a	2.4	4.2	a	3.7	4.6	3.8
	Women	3.0	4.4	a	3.0	4.7	a	3.7	4.7	3.9
Netherlands	Men	8.6	6.2	x(4)	5.1	4.5	3.3 ^r	4.7	3.0	4.6
	Women	6.5	6.1	x(4)	4.5	4.2	4.1 ^r	5.2	2.7	4.1
New Zealand	Men	x(2)	6.8	4.6	7.1	4.5	3.1	5.4	2.9	4.7
	Women	x(2)	7.8	4.4	8.0	4.1	4.3	6.4	3.3	5.5
Norway	Men	c	4.4	a	2.2	c	c	n	2.3	2.6
	Women	n	3.9	a	c	c	c	c	1.2	1.9

1. Year of reference 2011.

Source: OECD. Argentina, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Latvia: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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Table A5.2b. [2/2] **Unemployment rates, by educational attainment and gender (2012)**

Percentage of unemployed 25-64 year-olds among 25-64 year-olds in the labour force

		Pre-primary and primary education	Lower secondary education	ISCED 3C (short programme)	Upper secondary education		Post-secondary non-tertiary education	Tertiary education		All levels of education	
					ISCED 3C (long programme)/ 3B	ISCED 3A		Type B	Type A or advanced research programmes		
					(4)	(5)					(7)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
OECD	Poland	Men	x(2)	17.2	a	9.9	6.1	8.1	x(8)	4.3	8.0
		Women	x(2)	18.7	a	12.9	9.8	10.2	x(8)	5.3	9.3
	Portugal	Men	17.0	15.2	x(5)	x(5)	12.6	c	x(8)	10.8	14.8
		Women	14.9	16.6	x(5)	x(5)	15.8	c	x(8)	10.3	14.3
	Slovak Republic	Men	c	43.6	x(4)	13.9	7.3	a	c	5.3	11.4
		Women	c	38.4	x(4)	17.8	10.3	a	c	6.9	13.2
	Slovenia	Men	32.6	13.1	a	7.5	7.5	a	5.1	3.9	7.5
		Women	26.4	13.8	a	10.8	8.3	a	7.3	6.3	8.7
	Spain	Men	36.0	28.4	a	21.4	20.2	c	15.3	11.2	22.5
		Women	35.7	30.5	a	24.2	23.0	c	20.9	13.5	23.2
	Sweden	Men	18.5	9.4	a	x(5)	5.6	5.8	5.9	4.2	6.0
		Women	21.4	11.3	a	x(5)	5.7	7.1	4.3	3.4	5.5
	Switzerland	Men	5.6 ^r	8.2	11.1 ^r	3.1	6.2 ^r	2.8 ^r	1.9	2.6	3.3
		Women	8.7 ^r	8.1	6.1 ^r	3.3	4.8 ^r	2.6 ^r	2.2 ^r	3.8	4.0
	Turkey	Men	7.8	8.7	a	5.6	7.4	a	x(8)	5.6	7.3
		Women	6.3	15.7	a	16.0	16.9	a	x(8)	10.8	9.8
	United Kingdom	Men	c	14.3	9.2	5.6	5.1	a	3.2	3.7	5.6
		Women	c	12.9	8.6	5.9	5.0	a	3.9	3.5	5.5
	United States	Men	10.2	15.8	x(5)	x(5)	9.7	x(5)	6.9	4.3	8.0
		Women	12.9	16.7	x(5)	x(5)	8.4	x(5)	6.1	3.8	6.8
OECD average	Men	13.6	13.7	m	7.6	7.4	7.6	5.6	4.5	7.0	
	Women	12.8	13.8	m	10.5	8.5	8.4	6.3	5.1	7.2	
EU21 average	Men	17.1	16.8	m	8.7	8.2	8.7	6.6	4.9	8.8	
	Women	16.5	16.2	m	11.3	9.2	9.3	7.3	5.7	9.0	
Partners	Argentina		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Brazil	Men	2.8	3.4	x(5)	x(5)	3.4	a	x(8)	2.2	3.0
		Women	5.3	7.1	x(5)	x(5)	7.0	a	x(8)	3.5	5.8
	China		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Colombia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	India		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Indonesia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Latvia	Men	c	19.2	x(4)	17.9	17.4	x(4)	c	7.4	15.0
		Women	c	28.6	x(4)	c	17.6	x(4)	c	5.8	12.8
	Russian Federation	Men	c	12.2	x(4)	5.0	6.6	x(4)	3.6	2.4	4.7
		Women	c	11.0	x(4)	5.2	7.1	x(4)	3.3	2.3	4.1
	Saudi Arabia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	South Africa		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	G20 average		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

1. Year of reference 2011.

Source: OECD. Argentina, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Latvia: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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Table A5.3a. [1/2] Trends in employment rates, by educational attainment and age group (2000, 2005-12)
 Percentage of employed 25-64 year-olds/25-34 year-olds/55-64 year-olds among all 25-64 year-olds/25-34 year-olds/55-64 year-olds

OECD	Country	Educational attainment	Employment rates of 25-64 year-olds				Employment rates of 25-34 year-olds				Employment rates of 55-64 year-olds			
			2000	2005	2010	2012	2000	2005	2010	2012	2000	2005	2010	2012
			(1)	(2)	(7)	(9)	(11)	(12)	(17)	(19)	(41)	(42)	(47)	(49)
Australia	Below upper secondary	61	63	65	66	64	64	61	62	39	46	53	56	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	77	80	80	80	80	81	78	81	53	62	71	72	
	Tertiary	83	84	84	84	84	85	85	84	65	69	75	76	
Austria	Below upper secondary	54	53	56	56	70	61	61	65	19	24	31	30	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	75	74	78	78	84	84	84	86	29	31	41	42	
	Tertiary	87	85	86	87	92	87	87	89	59	54	64	67	
Belgium	Below upper secondary	51	49	49	48	64	57	56	54	19	21	26	26	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	75	74	74	73	84	81	80	78	31	38	41	44	
	Tertiary	85	84	84	85	92	90	89	89	46	49	53	57	
Canada	Below upper secondary	55	56	55	56	60	62	58	59	37	41	43	44	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	76	76	74	75	79	80	77	79	52	57	58	60	
	Tertiary	83	82	81	82	86	85	84	84	57	62	65	65	
Chile	Below upper secondary	m	m	62	m	m	m	59	m	m	m	55	m	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	72	m	m	m	74	m	m	m	59	m	
	Tertiary	m	m	79	m	m	m	75	m	m	m	74	m	
Czech Republic	Below upper secondary	47	41	43	40	51	43	47	43	17	20	26	27	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	76	75	74	76	77	78	76	77	39	47	46	49	
	Tertiary	87	86	83	84	83	81	77	75	66	69	71	76	
Denmark	Below upper secondary	62	62	63	61	70	64	65	62	41	42	46	47	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	81	80	79	79	85	83	82	79	57	61	59	63	
	Tertiary	88	86	86	86	88	87	86	85	73	73	71	73	
Estonia ¹	Below upper secondary	42	50	45	51	53	60	51	57	24	36	30	34	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	70	74	69	75	74	77	70	77	46	53	54	58	
	Tertiary	83	84	80	82	85	84	81	79	62	74	66	73	
Finland	Below upper secondary	60	58	55	55	69	63	59	56	33	43	44	44	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	75	75	74	75	76	77	76	76	42	53	55	58	
	Tertiary	84	84	84	84	84	86	84	83	60	66	70	70	
France	Below upper secondary	56	59	55	55	61	63	57	56	24	32	32	36	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	75	76	74	74	80	80	79	77	31	40	41	45	
	Tertiary	83	83	84	84	85	86	87	86	50	56	55	61	
Germany	Below upper secondary	51	52	55	57	60	52	55	56	26	32	40	44	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	70	71	76	78	79	74	78	81	37	43	56	60	
	Tertiary	83	83	87	88	89	85	88	89	58	63	73	75	
Greece	Below upper secondary	58	59	57	47	67	72	64	51	39	39	40	33	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	65	69	67	58	69	73	71	58	31	38	37	33	
	Tertiary	81	82	80	71	79	79	77	65	50	59	57	50	
Hungary	Below upper secondary	36	38	38	39	50	49	40	43	12	16	20	21	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	72	70	66	68	75	75	71	72	29	39	35	38	
	Tertiary	82	83	79	80	83	83	79	79	52	60	54	57	
Iceland	Below upper secondary	89	83	76	73	89	81	68	72	83	82	75	70	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	89	88	82	85	82	81	71	77	89	86	82	84	
	Tertiary	97	92	89	91	96	92	86	87	92	89	88	89	
Ireland	Below upper secondary	56	58	48	44	68	64	44	40	39	45	41	38	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	77	77	66	65	85	83	67	65	48	56	55	56	
	Tertiary	88	87	81	80	91	89	83	83	67	70	66	61	
Israel	Below upper secondary	m	41	45	47	m	43	45	50	m	32	38	41	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	m	67	70	72	m	65	68	70	m	52	62	65	
	Tertiary	m	80	82	85	m	80	82	86	m	68	71	73	
Italy	Below upper secondary	49	52	50	51	60	65	57	56	23	24	26	29	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	71	74	73	71	68	72	69	67	40	44	48	51	
	Tertiary	82	80	78	79	73	69	67	67	58	67	67	70	
Japan	Below upper secondary	67	m	m	m	70	m	m	m	59	m	m	m	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	74	72	73	74	74	76	76	76	61	62	64	63	
	Tertiary	79	79	80	80	78	78	81	81	72	72	70	70	
Korea	Below upper secondary	68	66	65	65	65	62	57	59	59	58	59	61	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	69	70	71	71	64	64	64	63	53	59	62	64	
	Tertiary	75	77	76	77	74	74	74	75	57	61	64	68	
Luxembourg	Below upper secondary	58	62	62	63	78	79	78	78	15	22	25	29	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	73	72	72	72	85	82	83	80	32	30	35	35	
	Tertiary	84	84	85	85	83	87	87	87	65	60	67	65	
Mexico	Below upper secondary	61	62	63	64	63	63	63	65	51	52	53	54	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	71	71	72	72	71	71	73	72	48	46	50	53	
	Tertiary	82	82	81	80	80	79	80	79	69	68	67	66	
Netherlands	Below upper secondary	58	60	61	62	73	70	70	69	27	35	42	47	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	79	78	80	80	88	86	87	85	43	49	57	60	
	Tertiary	86	86	87	88	94	92	92	91	54	62	68	73	

Note: Columns showing additional years and additional age groups are available for consultation on line (see StatLink below).

1. Figures for 2012 for Estonia and Slovenia in this table may differ from figures in other tables of Indicator A5 because the source of the figures is different. This table uses EU-LFS for all years.

2. Figures for 2000 are not comparable with more recent years as in 2000 the former classification of educational attainment was used.

Sources: OECD, Argentina, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Latvia: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933115806>

Table A5.3a. [2/2] **Trends in employment rates, by educational attainment and age group (2000, 2005-12)**
 Percentage of employed 25-64 year-olds/25-34 year-olds/55-64 year-olds among all 25-64 year-olds/25-34 year-olds/55-64 year-olds

OECD	Educational attainment	Employment rates of 25-64 year-olds				Employment rates of 25-34 year-olds				Employment rates of 55-64 year-olds			
		2000	2005	2010	2012	2000	2005	2010	2012	2000	2005	2010	2012
		(1)	(2)	(7)	(9)	(11)	(12)	(17)	(19)	(41)	(42)	(47)	(49)
New Zealand	Below upper secondary	65	70	68	68	63	68	64	63	49	61	64	65
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	80	84	82	81	78	82	77	77	65	75	78	80
	Tertiary	82	84	84	84	82	81	81	82	67	78	82	81
Norway ²	Below upper secondary	65	64	64	65	67	66	64	67	53	48	51	53
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	83	82	82	81	84	84	85	82	68	70	68	69
	Tertiary	90	89	90	90	87	86	89	89	86	85	84	85
Poland	Below upper secondary	43	38	40	40	50	45	49	47	24	21	22	24
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	67	62	65	65	71	68	74	73	28	28	34	38
	Tertiary	85	83	85	85	87	83	86	84	51	55	56	62
Portugal	Below upper secondary	73	71	68	63	83	81	75	71	50	50	48	44
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	83	79	80	76	83	78	80	75	51	48	51	52
	Tertiary	91	87	85	82	91	87	85	78	69	61	58	62
Slovak Republic	Below upper secondary	31	26	30	31	29	16	21	30	7	9	21	20
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	71	71	70	70	72	73	72	72	27	34	41	43
	Tertiary	86	84	82	80	83	84	78	75	54	54	66	65
Slovenia ¹	Below upper secondary	53	56	51	47	75	70	60	52	20	27	28	25
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	74	75	73	71	86	84	81	80	18	27	32	30
	Tertiary	86	87	87	85	92	91	88	84	48	51	57	55
Spain	Below upper secondary	54	59	53	49	65	71	58	53	33	38	36	36
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	72	75	69	66	73	77	68	63	51	51	53	53
	Tertiary	80	82	80	77	75	81	78	73	64	65	64	65
Sweden	Below upper secondary	68	66	63	64	67	65	60	59	56	59	60	61
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	82	81	81	83	83	81	80	80	66	69	70	73
	Tertiary	87	87	88	89	82	84	85	86	79	83	81	83
Switzerland	Below upper secondary	64	65	69	69	68	68	70	69	47	51	54	54
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	81	80	81	82	84	83	84	84	66	65	67	70
	Tertiary	90	90	88	89	91	91	87	89	78	79	79	81
Turkey	Below upper secondary	53	47	49	51	55	49	51	54	38	30	31	34
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	64	62	60	62	67	64	64	65	20	24	24	27
	Tertiary	78	75	76	76	83	79	77	77	37	34	38	40
United Kingdom	Below upper secondary	65	65	56	57	66	64	56	56	51	56	44	44
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	81	82	78	79	83	81	79	80	65	69	63	65
	Tertiary	88	88	84	84	91	90	87	86	66	72	65	66
United States	Below upper secondary	58	57	52	53	64	62	55	56	40	39	40	39
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	77	73	68	67	80	74	68	68	58	58	57	57
	Tertiary	85	82	80	80	87	83	82	82	70	72	70	71
OECD average	Below upper secondary	57	57	56	55	64	61	58	57	36	38	41	41
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	75	75	74	74	78	77	75	75	46	50	53	55
	Tertiary	85	84	83	83	85	84	83	82	63	66	67	68
OECD average for countries with data available for all reference years	Below upper secondary	57	57	56	55	64	62	58	57	35	39	40	41
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	75	75	74	74	78	78	76	75	46	50	52	54
	Tertiary education	85	84	83	83	86	85	83	82	62	65	67	68
EU21 average	Below upper secondary	53	54	52	51	63	61	56	55	29	33	35	35
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	74	74	73	73	79	78	77	75	40	45	48	50
	Tertiary education	85	85	84	83	86	85	83	82	60	63	64	66
Partners	Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Brazil	m	m	m	67	m	m	m	71	m	m	m	50
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	m	77	m	m	m	79	m	m	m	55
China	m	m	m	86	m	m	m	89	m	m	m	65	
Colombia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Indonesia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Latvia	Below upper secondary	m	m	m	52	m	m	m	56	m	m	m	33
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	m	67	m	m	m	72	m	m	m	50
	Tertiary education	m	m	m	86	m	m	m	87	m	m	m	73
Russian Federation	Below upper secondary	m	m	m	50	m	m	m	59	m	m	m	28
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	m	73	m	m	m	80	m	m	m	44
	Tertiary education	m	m	m	83	m	m	m	89	m	m	m	53
Saudi Arabia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
South Africa	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
G20 average	Below upper secondary	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

Note: Columns showing additional years and additional age groups are available for consultation on line (see StatLink below).

1. Figures for 2012 for Estonia and Slovenia in this table may differ from figures in other tables of Indicator A5 because the source of the figures is different. This table uses EU-LFS for all years.

2. Figures for 2000 are not comparable with more recent years as in 2000 the former classification of educational attainment was used.

Sources: OECD. Argentina, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Latvia: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933115806>

Table A5.4a. [1/2] **Trends in unemployment rates, by educational attainment and age group (2000, 2005-12)**

Percentage of unemployed 25-64 year-olds/25-34 year-olds/55-64 year-olds
among 25-64 year-olds/25-34 year-olds/55-64 year-olds in the labour force

OECD	Country	Educational attainment	Unemployment rates of 25-64 year-olds				Unemployment rates of 25-34 year-olds				Unemployment rates of 55-64 year-olds			
			2000	2005	2010	2012	2000	2005	2010	2012	2000	2005	2010	2012
			(1)	(2)	(7)	(9)	(11)	(12)	(17)	(19)	(41)	(42)	(47)	(49)
Australia	Below upper secondary	7.5	6.3	6.2	6.2	11.4	12.3	14.3	10.6	4.9	3.7	3.8	3.9	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	4.5	3.4	3.6	3.7	5.3	4.0	5.0	4.1	4.1	3.4	2.5	3.3	
	Tertiary	3.6	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.8	2.8	3.1	3.7	3.5	2.6	1.8	2.1	
Austria	Below upper secondary	6.2	8.6	7.3	7.7	8.1	14.9	14.1	14.0	6.4	5.0	2.7 ^r	c	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	2.9	3.9	3.5	3.5	2.7	4.5	5.0	4.3	6.0	3.8	2.5	3.4	
	Tertiary	1.5	2.6	2.3	2.1	c	3.9	3.4	2.7	c	c	c	c	
Belgium	Below upper secondary	9.8	12.4	13.2	12.1	17.5	23.0	23.4	22.1	3.8 ^r	6.1	6.4	6.6	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	5.3	6.9	6.6	6.7	6.7	9.4	10.2	10.9	3.5 ^r	4.1	4.1	4.0^r	
	Tertiary	2.7	3.7	4.0	3.4	3.3	4.9	5.1	4.3	c	2.8 ^r	3.5	3.2^r	
Canada	Below upper secondary	10.2	9.7	12.4	10.8	15.0	13.3	17.5	15.4	7.2	7.9	10.1	8.7	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	5.9	5.9	7.5	6.6	6.8	6.7	9.1	7.7	5.5	5.3	7.1	6.7	
	Tertiary	4.1	4.6	5.4	5.0	4.5	5.2	5.9	5.5	4.0	4.2	5.3	5.3	
Chile	Below upper secondary	m	m	4.6	m	m	m	8.0	m	m	m	3.5	m	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	6.2	m	m	m	8.1	m	m	m	4.3	m	
	Tertiary	m	m	5.6	m	m	m	9.5	m	m	m	3.1	m	
Czech Republic	Below upper secondary	19.3	24.4	22.7	25.5	28.3	35.5	28.9	32.8	8.1	13.7	14.7	14.7	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	6.7	6.2	6.2	5.7	8.7	7.0	7.4	7.2	5.3	4.9	6.5	5.7	
	Tertiary	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.6	3.4	2.4	3.9	4.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	
Denmark	Below upper secondary	6.3	6.5	9.0	9.6	10.6	9.7	14.0	14.8	3.1	6.5	6.5	8.1	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	3.9	4.0	6.1	6.2	3.9	4.3	7.6	8.7	4.9	5.7	6.3	4.8	
	Tertiary	2.6	3.7	4.6	4.7	4.2	5.0	7.2	7.7	2.9	3.6	3.5	4.3	
Estonia ¹	Below upper secondary	21.8	13.0	27.7	22.1	29.0	17.0	33.6	25.8	23.4	c	17.5 ^r	c	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	14.5	8.4	18.0	9.5	15.4	7.2	19.4	10.6	3.9 ^r	5.9	17.3	7.8	
	Tertiary	4.6	3.8	9.1	6.1	4.1 ^r	3.1 ^r	5.3	6.6	3.7	c	14.4	5.3^r	
Finland	Below upper secondary	11.9	10.7	11.6	11.6	16.4	17.4	16.4	16.6	11.5	9.0	8.5	9.2	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	8.8	7.4	7.5	7.1	10.4	8.0	8.1	8.7	9.7	7.0	7.5	7.0	
	Tertiary	4.9	4.4	4.4	3.9	6.7	4.8	5.6	4.5	6.5	4.6	4.1	4.8	
France	Below upper secondary	13.8	11.1	12.9	13.8	21.7	18.8	23.8	23.2	8.5	6.3	8.3	9.5	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	8.0	6.6	7.2	8.3	10.3	9.3	10.8	12.4	7.7	4.6	6.4	7.0	
	Tertiary	5.1	5.4	4.9	5.1	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.8	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.1	
Germany	Below upper secondary	13.7	20.1	15.9	12.8	14.6	25.6	21.7	18.8	15.8	18.3	13.4	10.2	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	7.8	11.0	6.9	5.3	6.2	10.9	7.4	5.4	13.7	13.9	8.4	6.6	
	Tertiary	4.0	5.6	3.1	2.4	2.7	5.9	3.5	2.8	7.5	7.8	4.3	3.1	
Greece	Below upper secondary	8.2	8.3	11.9	25.3	14.0	11.1	17.2	35.7	4.0	4.5	7.0	16.6	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	11.2	9.6	12.5	24.4	15.6	13.1	16.3	32.4	5.0	c	7.5	14.9	
	Tertiary	7.5	7.1	8.7	17.0	13.7	13.3	16.9	30.0	c	c	c	6.7	
Hungary	Below upper secondary	9.9	12.4	23.5	22.8	14.1	16.7	32.6	27.9	3.9	6.4	16.2	15.2	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	5.3	6.0	9.5	9.4	6.8	7.3	11.4	12.7	3.6	4.0	7.9	7.4	
	Tertiary	1.3	2.3	4.1	4.0	1.6	3.1	6.3	5.7	c	1.8	2.0	4.1	
Iceland	Below upper secondary	2.0	2.3	7.2	7.3	c	c	15.6	c	c	c	c	c	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	c	c	7.2	4.1	c	c	12.5	c	c	c	c	c	
	Tertiary	c	c	3.5	2.9	c	c	c	c	0.0	c	c	c	
Ireland	Below upper secondary	7.1	6.0	19.4	23.3	9.8	10.4	32.0	37.3	3.0	3.1	11.4	14.7	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	2.6	3.1	13.8	15.2	2.7	3.7	18.7	20.4	c	c	8.6	9.4	
	Tertiary	1.6	2.0	7.0	7.0	2.0	2.4	8.2	7.9	c	c	4.5	6.3	
Israel	Below upper secondary	m	14.0	9.8	10.2	m	14.2	12.2	13.8	m	10.3	8.0	8.4	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	m	9.5	6.8	7.1	m	10.9	8.0	9.0	m	10.0	5.2	5.5	
	Tertiary	m	5.1	4.2	4.2	m	5.7	5.6	5.5	m	5.1	3.6	3.4	
Italy	Below upper secondary	9.8	7.8	9.1	12.2	15.1	11.8	15.0	19.0	5.8	4.8	5.6	8.5	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	7.4	5.2	6.1	7.7	12.3	8.1	10.1	13.3	1.8	2.4	2.5	3.7	
	Tertiary	5.9	5.7	5.6	6.4	15.5	13.8	12.8	13.7	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.2	
Japan	Below upper secondary	6.0	m	m	m	9.6	m	m	m	6.5	m	m	m	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	4.7	4.9	5.8	5.1	6.6	7.0	7.8	7.4	5.5	4.5	5.5	4.5	
	Tertiary	3.5	3.1	3.8	3.2	4.4	4.6	5.0	4.1	4.8	2.4	3.9	3.2	
Korea	Below upper secondary	3.7	2.9	3.1	2.6	7.3	8.1	9.4	6.5	2.7	2.3	3.2	2.5	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.0	5.0	5.7	6.2	5.4	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.6	
	Tertiary	3.6	2.9	3.3	2.9	4.6	4.2	5.0	4.4	3.1	1.8	2.2	2.3	
Luxembourg	Below upper secondary	3.1	5.1	4.1	6.4	5.4 ^r	8.1 ^r	7.6 ^r	11.3^r	c	c	c	c	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	1.6 ^r	3.2	3.6	4.2	2.2 ^r	4.0 ^r	4.8 ^r	6.4^r	c	c	c	c	
	Tertiary	c	3.2	3.6	3.4	c	2.7 ^r	4.1 ^r	4.5	c	c	c	c	
Mexico	Below upper secondary	1.5	2.3	4.0	3.5	1.8	2.8	5.5	4.5	1.2	1.9	2.8	2.7	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	2.2	3.1	4.6	4.0	2.5	4.1	5.8	5.6	2.6	2.4	4.0	2.7	
	Tertiary	2.4	3.7	4.9	4.6	3.5	5.5	6.7	6.7	2.2	3.1	4.4	2.9	
Netherlands	Below upper secondary	3.4	5.8	5.7	6.6	4.5	8.7	9.1	9.4	c	4.5	4.6	5.1	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	1.9	4.1	3.4	4.6	1.6	3.9	3.7	5.1	1.9	4.6	4.0	5.6	
	Tertiary	1.7	2.8	2.7	3.0	1.5	2.6	2.5	3.3	c	3.1	3.6	3.5	

Note: Columns showing additional years and additional age groups are available for consultation on line (see StatLink below).

1. Figures for 2012 for Estonia and Slovenia in this table may differ from figures in other tables of Indicator A5 because the source of the figures is different. This table uses EU-LFS for all years.

2. Figures for 2000 are not comparable with more recent years as in 2000 the former classification of educational attainment was used.

Sources: OECD, Argentina, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Latvia: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data and the "r" symbol next to some figures.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933115825>

Table A5.4a. [2/2] **Trends in unemployment rates, by educational attainment and age group (2000, 2005-12)**

Percentage of unemployed 25-64 year-olds/25-34 year-olds/55-64 year-olds
among 25-64 year-olds/25-34 year-olds/55-64 year-olds in the labour force

	Educational attainment	Unemployment rates of 25-64 year-olds				Unemployment rates of 25-34 year-olds				Unemployment rates of 55-64 year-olds				
		2000	2005	2010	2012	2000	2005	2010	2012	2000	2005	2010	2012	
		(1)	(2)	(7)	(9)	(11)	(12)	(17)	(19)	(41)	(42)	(47)	(49)	
OECD	New Zealand	6.6	3.4	6.1	6.4	9.0	5.5	8.9	10.7	5.4	1.8	4.0	4.5	
		3.9	2.3	4.5	5.2	4.7	3.0	7.2	7.5	3.8	1.7	3.4	3.6	
		3.3	2.3	3.8	4.2	3.6	3.3	5.5	4.8	3.9	1.9	2.7	3.6	
	Norway ²	2.2	7.4	5.6	4.3	c	14.4	12.3	6.7^r	c	c	c	c	
		2.6	2.6	2.2	2.3	3.7	4.1	3.8	3.2	c	c	c	c	
		1.9	2.1	1.6	1.6	2.7	3.1	2.3	2.6	c	c	c	c	
	Poland	20.6	27.1	16.1	17.8	32.4	38.3	22.6	25.4	7.7	13.6	11.4	12.2	
		13.9	16.6	8.9	9.3	16.8	19.9	11.5	12.2	11.6	13.0	7.8	8.0	
		4.3	6.2	4.2	4.9	7.4	9.8	6.5	7.6	6.7	4.5	2.0 ^r	2.4^r	
	Portugal	3.6	7.5	11.8	16.0	4.2	9.0	15.3	19.9	3.3	6.4	9.7	14.2	
		3.5	6.7	9.7	14.5	3.5	8.3	11.5	16.8	c	c	7.1	13.6	
		2.7	5.4	6.3	10.5	4.3	9.2	9.4	17.1	c	c	3.4	c	
Slovak Republic	36.3	49.2	40.8	41.5	55.7	73.8	63.8	53.3	30.6	36.5	22.8	30.8		
	14.3	12.7	12.3	11.7	17.7	13.8	14.6	15.4	10.1	11.6	9.9	11.0		
	4.6	4.4	4.8	6.0	7.0	5.3	6.3	9.5	6.2	7.7	4.3	3.2		
Slovenia ¹	9.8	8.7	11.2	14.0	11.3	16.1	18.9	c	c	2.9	4.2	5.6		
	5.7	5.7	6.9	8.1	5.8	6.7	10.2	10.8	10.9	6.3	5.0	7.3		
	2.1	3.0	4.1	5.8	3.8	5.1	7.9	11.0	c	c	c	4.3		
Spain	13.7	9.3	24.7	31.2	17.8	11.4	31.7	38.4	10.8	6.9	18.3	23.2		
	10.9	7.3	17.4	22.0	12.9	9.0	22.0	27.9	6.4	6.6	11.5	14.8		
	9.5	6.1	10.4	14.0	14.5	8.5	14.2	19.8	4.1	3.5	5.4	8.1		
Sweden	8.0	8.5	11.3	12.3	13.1	17.8	19.6	21.4	8.1	5.2	7.7	7.8		
	5.3	6.0	6.4	5.7	5.6	8.5	8.4	8.1	6.6	5.4	6.3	5.6		
	3.0	4.5	4.5	4.0	3.2	7.1	5.8	5.4	2.9	2.3	3.5	3.2		
Switzerland	4.8	7.2	7.4	7.9	c	11.8	13.3	14.4	7.0	6.0	5.4	5.8		
	2.2	3.7	4.1	3.3	2.8	4.7	5.4	4.3	1.8	3.7	3.6	2.9		
	1.4	2.7	2.9	2.7	c	3.4	4.0	3.7	c	2.3	2.4	2.1^r		
Turkey	4.6	9.1	10.6	7.9	5.7	11.3	12.6	9.7	2.4	4.2	6.4	4.9		
	5.5	9.1	11.3	8.6	7.1	11.9	13.3	10.3	0.0	4.5	10.7	7.1		
	3.9	6.9	7.9	7.5	6.5	10.9	11.9	11.1	3.3	4.3	3.8	4.5		
United Kingdom	6.6	5.1	9.8	10.5	9.1	7.8	15.5	17.2	5.6	3.2	5.0	6.9		
	4.0	3.1	5.9	5.6	4.7	4.1	8.1	7.8	4.0	2.4	5.0	4.8		
	2.1	2.1	3.5	3.6	2.0	2.4	4.1	4.2	3.7	2.8	3.8	3.4		
United States	7.9	9.0	16.8	14.3	10.3	11.7	20.3	16.8	5.2	7.5	10.1	11.5		
	3.6	5.1	11.2	9.1	4.4	6.9	14.3	12.2	3.1	4.2	8.8	7.3		
	1.8	2.6	5.3	4.6	2.0	3.0	5.3	4.9	1.5	2.3	5.5	5.1		
OECD average	Below upper secondary	9.4	10.7	12.5	13.6	14.6	16.4	19.0	19.8	7.6	7.5	8.6	10.1	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	5.9	6.2	7.6	7.8	7.1	7.5	9.8	10.4	5.4	5.5	6.4	6.6	
	Tertiary	3.5	3.9	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.4	6.5	7.4	3.7	3.4	3.9	3.9	
OECD average for countries with data available for all reference years	Below upper secondary	9.5	10.6	12.9	13.7	14.7	16.5	19.6	20.0	7.7	7.3	8.8	10.1	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	6.0	6.1	7.7	7.9	7.2	7.4	10.0	10.6	5.4	5.4	6.6	6.7	
	Tertiary education	3.4	3.9	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.4	6.5	7.5	3.6	3.4	3.9	3.9	
EU21 average	Below upper secondary	11.6	12.8	15.2	16.9	16.8	19.2	22.7	24.2	9.1	8.6	10.1	12.2	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	6.9	6.8	8.5	9.3	8.2	8.1	10.8	12.3	6.5	6.3	7.1	7.6	
	Tertiary education	3.7	4.1	5.0	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.9	8.5	4.3	3.7	4.1	4.1	
Partners	Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Brazil	m	m	m	4.1	m	m	m	6.5	m	m	m	2.3	
		m	m	m	5.1	m	m	m	6.9	m	m	m	2.8	
		m	m	m	2.9	m	m	m	4.0	m	m	m	1.7	
	China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Colombia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Indonesia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Latvia	Below upper secondary	m	m	m	23	m	m	m	24	m	m	m	23
		Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	m	12.2	m	m	m	15.5	m	m	m	c
		Tertiary education	m	m	m	5.9	m	m	m	7.4	m	m	m	4.0
	Russian Federation	Below upper secondary	m	m	m	2.8	m	m	m	3.5	m	m	m	2.6
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Tertiary education	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Saudi Arabia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
South Africa	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
G20 average	Below upper secondary	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	

Note: Columns showing additional years and additional age groups are available for consultation on line (see StatLink below).

1. Figures for 2011 for Estonia and Slovenia in this table may differ from figures in other tables of Indicator A5 because the source of the figures is different. This table uses EU-LFS for all years.

2. Figures for 2000 are not comparable with more recent years as in 2000 the former classification of educational attainment was used.

Sources: OECD. Argentina, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Latvia: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data and the "r" symbol next to some figures.


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Table A5.5a. **Distribution of adults with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education, by labour market status and programme orientation (2012)**

25-64 year-olds with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education as the highest level of attainment

	Employment rate			Unemployment rate			Inactivity rate		
	Vocational	General	Total ¹	Vocational	General	Total ¹	Vocational	General	Total ¹
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
OECD									
Australia	84	76	80	3.6	3.9	3.7	13	20	16
Austria	78	76	78	3.4	4.7	3.5	19	20	19
Belgium	76	69	73	5.9	8.7	6.7	20	25	21
Canada	79	73	75	6.3	6.7	6.6	16	22	20
Chile ²	74	69	70	6.9	6.2	6.4	20	26	25
Czech Republic	76	72	76	5.7	c	5.7	19	c	19
Denmark	79	61	79	5.9	12.5	6.2	16	30	16
Estonia	76	72	75	9.1	10.1	9.5	17	19	18
Finland	75	73	75	6.8	8.2	7.1	20	21	20
France	73	74	74	8.3	8.3	8.3	20	19	20
Germany	79	62	78	5.3	7.0	5.3	17	34	17
Greece	62	55	58	26.4	23.0	24.4	16	28	24
Hungary	69	63	68	9.4	9.4	9.4	24	30	25
Iceland	88	76	85	3.7	c	4.1	9	19	11
Ireland	66	65	65	17.8	13.9	15.2	20	25	23
Israel	79	69	72	6.2	7.4	7.1	16	25	23
Italy	74	63	71	7.4	8.9	7.7	21	31	23
Japan	x(3)	x(3)	74	x(6)	x(6)	5.1	x(9)	x(9)	22
Korea	x(3)	x(3)	71	x(6)	x(6)	3.0	x(9)	x(9)	27
Luxembourg	72	67	72	4.5	c	4.2	25	30	25
Mexico	x(3)	x(3)	72	x(6)	x(6)	4.0	x(9)	x(9)	25
Netherlands	81	77	80	4.3	5.3	4.6	15	18	16
New Zealand	82	81	81	5.5	4.3	5.2	14	16	14
Norway	x(3)	x(3)	81	x(6)	x(6)	2.3	x(9)	x(9)	17
Poland	x(3)	x(3)	65	x(6)	x(6)	9.3	x(9)	x(9)	28
Portugal	x(3)	x(3)	76	x(6)	x(6)	14.5	x(9)	x(9)	11
Slovak Republic	71	66	70	11.6	13.9	11.7	20	24	20
Slovenia	71	66	71	7.9	11.0	8.1	23	25	23
Spain	66	66	66	22.8	21.5	22.0	15	16	16
Sweden	84	87	83	5.1	3.5	5.7	11	9	12
Switzerland	83	76	82	3.2	5.1	3.3	15	20	15
Turkey	65	59	62	7.6	9.6	8.6	29	35	32
United Kingdom	x(3)	x(3)	79	x(6)	x(6)	5.6	x(9)	x(9)	17
United States	x(3)	x(3)	67	x(6)	x(6)	9.1	x(9)	x(9)	26
OECD average	75	70	74	8.1	9.3	7.7	18	24	20
EU21 average	76	70	74	8.8	10.0	8.7	17	23	19
Partners									
Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Brazil	x(3)	x(3)	77	x(6)	x(6)	5.1	x(9)	x(9)	19
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Colombia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Indonesia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Latvia	69	64	67	15.0	19.3	16.7	19	21	20
Russian Federation	78	69	73	5.1	6.8	5.9	18	26	22
Saudi Arabia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
South Africa	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
G20 average	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

1. "Total" refers to the weighted averages of the employment/unemployment/inactivity rate of individuals at ISCED 3/4 level.

2. Year of reference 2011.

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933115844>

Table A5.6. [1/2] **Percentage of full-time, full-year earners among all earners, by educational attainment and age group (2012)¹**

How to read this table: In Australia, 86% of 25-64 year-old men with below upper secondary education that have earnings from employment work full time. Among 25-64 year-old women, 46% of those that have income from employment work full time.

OECD			Below upper secondary education			Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education			Tertiary education			All levels of education		
			25-64	35-44	55-64	25-64	35-44	55-64	25-64	35-44	55-64	25-64	35-44	55-64
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Australia	2012	Men	86	90	78	90	93	84	89	93	79	89	92	81
		Women	46	42	44	52	45	48	61	53	58	56	49	51
		M+W	68	68	62	76	74	72	74	72	68	74	72	67
Austria	2012	Men	62	60	69	76	77	80	83	86	89	76	77	81
		Women	36	33	41	41	35	47	54	46	73	43	37	52
		M+W	47	44	53	60	56	68	69	68	82	60	57	69
Belgium	2011	Men	77	m	69	64	64	60	86	90	78	83	88	73
		Women	32	m	m	57	55	55	58	55	55	49	45	46
		M+W	59	66	55	65	65	60	72	72	69	67	68	62
Canada	2011	Men	74	70	68	78	79	75	71	84	76	74	80	74
		Women	69	50	50	53	60	55	61	65	61	59	62	58
		M+W	73	63	61	68	71	66	66	74	68	67	72	67
Chile	2011	Men	55	52	60	64	69	70	65	66	71	61	62	65
		Women	38	34	43	51	49	53	53	52	49	47	45	48
		M+W	49	46	55	58	60	63	59	59	62	55	55	59
Czech Republic	2011	Men	53	54	54	61	64	57	57	57	53	60	62	56
		Women	40	41	40	46	48	42	35	32	30	43	45	39
		M+W	46	48	46	55	57	51	47	46	45	52	54	49
Denmark	2012	Men	50	50	51	58	62	55	74	81	70	61	66	58
		Women	43	41	45	51	52	46	58	60	57	52	54	50
		M+W	47	47	48	55	57	51	65	69	63	57	60	54
Estonia	2012	Men	98	95	98	98	99	95	94	93	92	97	97	95
		Women	84	79	69	89	90	83	88	88	83	88	88	82
		M+W	93	89	85	93	94	88	90	90	86	92	92	87
Finland	2012	Men	92	94	90	93	95	91	95	96	90	94	96	91
		Women	88	88	90	92	93	93	91	89	92	91	90	92
		M+W	90	92	90	93	94	92	93	92	91	93	93	91
France	2010	Men	72	78	59	81	86	62	87	90	75	81	86	64
		Women	46	49	39	59	60	59	69	71	64	61	63	53
		M+W	59	64	48	71	74	60	77	80	70	71	75	59
Germany	2012	Men	85	90	90	84	89	82	86	88	88	84	88	85
		Women	38	30	35	44	40	41	56	50	60	47	42	46
		M+W	61	61	59	64	64	61	72	70	77	66	65	66
Greece	2012	Men	74	68	75	81	86	76	91	93	93	82	84	80
		Women	59	52	67	70	72	68	80	85	61	72	75	66
		M+W	69	63	72	77	81	72	86	89	84	78	80	75
Hungary	2012	Men	76	78	73	84	85	81	89	91	84	84	86	81
		Women	75	78	66	79	79	75	89	88	88	81	82	77
		M+W	76	78	69	82	83	79	89	89	86	83	84	79
Iceland			m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Ireland	2011	Men	41	44	32	50	54	43	67	73	46	55	63	39
		Women	24	31	21	38	35	38	58	55	47	46	46	36
		M+W	35	39	29	44	45	40	63	64	47	51	55	37
Israel	2012	Men	86	88	81	90	91	88	87	94	85	88	92	85
		Women	46	50	41	65	70	55	66	70	63	66	70	59
		M+W	74	80	67	80	82	74	77	82	74	78	82	73
Italy	2010	Men	78	82	67	85	89	78	88	91	84	82	86	74
		Women	48	45	46	62	58	72	72	74	78	60	58	62
		M+W	67	69	59	75	75	75	80	82	81	73	74	69
Japan			m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Korea	2012	Men	74	77	70	79	81	75	68	70	55	73	74	68
		Women	64	66	62	63	63	58	50	46	42	58	55	60
		M+W	68	71	65	72	73	70	62	62	53	67	67	65
Luxembourg	2012	Men	84	89	66	90	92	70	91	94	86	88	92	75
		Women	44	46	39	56	58	60	65	59	54	55	55	50
		M+W	65	69	52	76	78	66	79	78	76	74	75	64

Note: The length of the reference period varies from one week to one year. Self-employed individuals are excluded in some countries.

1. Full-time basis refers to people who have worked all year long and at least 30 hours per week. See Indicator A6 and Annex 3 for details.

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933115863>

Table A5.6. [2/2] **Percentage of full-time, full-year earners among all earners, by educational attainment and age group (2012)¹**

How to read this table: In Australia, 86% of 25-64 year-old men with below upper secondary education that have earnings from employment work full time. Among 25-64 year-old women, 46% of those that have income from employment work full time.

			Below upper secondary education			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education			Tertiary education			All levels of education				
			25-64	35-44	55-64	25-64	35-44	55-64	25-64	35-44	55-64	25-64	35-44	55-64		
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
OECD	Mexico		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m		
	Netherlands	2010	Men	71	72	70	70	73	69	68	69	65	70	71	68	
			Women	15	14	11	19	15	17	29	22	25	22	17	17	
			M+W	46	46	42	45	43	48	49	46	50	47	45	47	
		New Zealand	2012	Men	90	92	86	93	94	89	92	94	90	92	94	88
			Women	63	64	58	64	57	63	71	66	65	67	63	63	
			M+W	77	80	72	82	79	80	81	79	76	80	79	76	
		Norway	2011	Men	52	53	49	66	69	60	69	73	69	63	67	61
			Women	28	28	26	37	37	34	47	47	52	39	41	39	
			M+W	41	42	38	53	56	48	56	59	61	52	55	51	
		Poland	2012	Men	96	97	94	97	98	95	91	91	90	95	95	93
			Women	89	90	88	92	92	91	89	89	89	91	91	90	
			M+W	93	94	92	95	95	93	90	90	90	93	93	92	
		Portugal	2011	Men	98	98	98	96	98	96	94	95	88	97	97	97
			Women	90	92	86	93	95	93	93	94	88	92	93	86	
			M+W	95	95	93	95	96	95	94	94	88	94	95	93	
		Slovak Republic	2012	Men	52	51	58	64	66	65	66	68	69	63	64	64
			Women	49	46	51	59	59	61	62	64	67	58	59	60	
			M+W	50	48	53	62	63	63	64	66	68	60	62	62	
		Slovenia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Spain	2011	Men	75	73	77	78	77	83	84	87	87	79	79	81	
		Women	51	43	61	63	64	76	75	77	87	65	64	72		
		M+W	66	62	71	72	71	80	79	82	87	72	73	78		
	Sweden	2010	Men	74	77	69	79	84	63	79	86	71	78	84	67	
		Women	37	46	30	48	49	43	60	58	59	52	53	47		
		M+W	60	65	55	65	69	53	68	70	64	66	69	57		
	Switzerland		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m		
	Turkey	2012	Men	61	64	58	75	79	71	82	91	80	69	73	64	
		Women	47	46	59	70	74	63	76	86	90	62	63	62		
		M+W	58	60	58	74	78	70	80	90	80	67	71	63		
	United Kingdom	2012	Men	83	82	84	92	95	83	92	95	78	91	94	82	
		Women	43	40	41	54	50	50	65	59	54	59	54	50		
		M+W	66	67	62	74	73	68	79	78	67	76	76	68		
	United States	2012	Men	66	68	66	76	78	75	84	87	79	79	81	76	
		Women	52	55	55	64	65	65	70	70	68	66	67	66		
		M+W	61	64	61	71	73	70	77	79	74	73	75	71		
	OECD average		Men	74	75	71	79	82	75	82	85	78	79	82	75	
		Women	51	51	50	60	59	59	66	65	64	60	60	58		
		M+W	64	65	61	71	72	68	74	75	72	70	71	67		
	EU21 average		Men	74	75	72	79	82	74	83	86	79	80	83	75	
		Women	52	52	51	61	60	60	67	66	66	61	61	59		
		M+W	65	65	62	71	72	68	75	76	74	71	72	68		
Partners	Argentina		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m		
	Brazil	2012	Men	73	75	74	79	82	80	78	79	78	76	77	76	
		Women	48	50	44	64	65	60	63	64	57	57	58	49		
		M+W	64	65	63	72	74	72	70	70	68	67	69	65		
	China		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m		
	Colombia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m		
	India		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m		
	Indonesia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m		
	Latvia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m		
	Russian Federation		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m		
	Saudi Arabia		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m		
	South Africa		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m		
	G20 average		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m		

Note: The length of the reference period varies from one week to one year. Self-employed individuals are excluded in some countries.

1. Full-time basis refers to people who have worked all year long and at least 30 hours per week. See Indicator A6 and Annex 3 for details.

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933115863>

Table A5.7a (L). [1/2] **Labour market status, by educational attainment and literacy proficiency level (2012)**

Literacy proficiency in the Survey of Adult Skills, percentage of 25-64 year-olds

OECD	National entities	Proficiency level	Employed						Unemployed						Inactive					
			Below upper secondary education		Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education		Tertiary education		Below upper secondary education		Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education		Tertiary education		Below upper secondary education		Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education		Tertiary education	
			%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
	Australia	0/1	50 (3.4)	66 (3.7)	70 (5.7)	3.4 (1.3)	5.3 (2.3)	5.2 (3.7)	47 (3.5)	29 (3.9)	25 (5.2)									
		2	65 (3.0)	75 (2.2)	80 (2.5)	3.6 (1.2)	3.7 (1.0)	4.2 (1.6)	32 (2.9)	21 (2.0)	16 (2.5)									
		3	73 (2.8)	79 (1.8)	85 (1.5)	3.2 (1.7)	3.3 (0.9)	3.0 (0.8)	24 (2.5)	18 (1.8)	12 (1.4)									
		4/5	c c	82 (4.1)	89 (1.5)	c c	3.9 (2.4)	2.2 (0.8)	c c	14 (3.7)	8 (1.4)									
	Austria	0/1	54 (3.5)	67 (2.9)	c c	6.9 (1.9)	3.1 (1.1)	c c	39 (3.4)	30 (2.7)	c c									
		2	59 (3.4)	76 (1.5)	80 (3.6)	3.9 (1.3)	2.8 (0.7)	2.8 (1.7)	38 (3.3)	21 (1.5)	17 (3.3)									
		3	68 (4.6)	86 (1.4)	89 (1.9)	2.6 (1.6)	2.6 (0.7)	2.0 (0.9)	29 (4.8)	11 (1.3)	9 (1.7)									
		4/5	c c	88 (3.4)	91 (2.4)	c c	2.5 (1.6)	c c	c c	10 (2.8)	7 (2.3)									
	Canada	0/1	54 (2.3)	70 (2.0)	75 (2.9)	4.5 (1.1)	4.7 (1.1)	4.3 (1.4)	42 (2.4)	25 (1.8)	21 (2.6)									
		2	61 (3.3)	77 (1.4)	82 (1.5)	4.7 (1.5)	3.8 (0.7)	3.3 (0.7)	35 (3.0)	19 (1.3)	15 (1.4)									
		3	68 (5.1)	81 (1.4)	87 (0.9)	5.1 (3.1)	2.9 (0.6)	2.7 (0.5)	26 (4.6)	16 (1.2)	10 (0.8)									
		4/5	c c	82 (3.8)	91 (1.1)	c c	3.0 (2.0)	2.3 (0.6)	c c	15 (3.5)	7 (1.0)									
	Czech Republic	0/1	39 (7.0)	70 (4.1)	c c	13.8 (5.6)	2.8 (0.9)	c c	48 (6.8)	27 (4.1)	c c									
		2	47 (5.8)	75 (1.8)	84 (4.3)	15.0 (3.7)	4.7 (1.0)	2.4 (1.8)	38 (5.9)	21 (1.7)	14 (4.0)									
		3	c c	78 (1.9)	83 (3.4)	c c	3.3 (1.0)	3.3 (1.6)	c c	18 (1.7)	14 (3.0)									
		4/5	c c	86 (5.3)	89 (4.1)	c c	3.7 (2.4)	0.7 (0.5)	c c	11 (4.6)	10 (4.0)									
	Denmark	0/1	52 (2.8)	62 (2.9)	69 (4.0)	7.1 (1.5)	5.4 (1.7)	4.5 (1.8)	41 (2.6)	32 (2.6)	26 (3.7)									
		2	65 (3.4)	77 (1.7)	83 (1.8)	5.7 (1.7)	4.3 (0.8)	3.8 (1.1)	29 (3.1)	18 (1.6)	13 (1.5)									
		3	76 (5.0)	82 (1.7)	89 (1.0)	7.1 (2.5)	5.4 (1.0)	3.3 (0.7)	17 (4.2)	12 (1.3)	8 (0.8)									
		4/5	c c	80 (5.4)	93 (1.7)	c c	3.5 (3.0)	3.0 (1.2)	c c	17 (5.0)	4 (1.2)									
	Estonia	0/1	49 (3.4)	68 (2.7)	79 (4.2)	8.7 (2.3)	8.1 (1.5)	5.7 (1.9)	42 (3.6)	24 (2.5)	15 (3.7)									
		2	56 (3.2)	74 (1.5)	85 (1.6)	11.3 (2.0)	6.8 (0.8)	3.9 (0.8)	32 (3.2)	19 (1.3)	12 (1.4)									
		3	65 (4.4)	80 (1.5)	88 (1.0)	6.5 (2.2)	5.6 (0.8)	3.9 (0.6)	28 (4.5)	15 (1.3)	8 (0.9)									
		4/5	c c	87 (3.0)	94 (1.3)	c c	3.5 (1.8)	1.9 (0.7)	c c	10 (2.7)	4 (1.2)									
	Finland	0/1	39 (4.4)	55 (3.9)	c c	3.1 (1.7)	6.1 (1.9)	c c	58 (4.6)	39 (3.9)	c c									
		2	57 (3.9)	72 (2.0)	81 (2.3)	3.9 (1.4)	3.9 (1.1)	2.6 (1.0)	39 (3.7)	24 (2.1)	16 (2.0)									
		3	68 (6.0)	80 (1.6)	89 (1.3)	5.3 (2.3)	4.7 (1.0)	2.4 (0.6)	27 (5.2)	15 (1.6)	9 (1.1)									
		4/5	c c	82 (2.6)	91 (1.2)	c c	5.1 (1.6)	3.0 (0.6)	c c	13 (2.3)	6 (1.0)									
	France	0/1	50 (1.8)	68 (2.5)	65 (4.6)	6.5 (1.1)	7.3 (1.1)	8.1 (2.9)	44 (1.8)	25 (2.2)	27 (4.2)									
		2	57 (2.2)	74 (1.5)	80 (2.0)	6.4 (1.1)	5.5 (0.7)	4.1 (1.0)	37 (2.1)	20 (1.4)	16 (1.8)									
		3	61 (3.8)	75 (1.7)	87 (1.0)	7.1 (2.2)	6.3 (0.9)	3.0 (0.6)	32 (3.8)	19 (1.6)	10 (1.0)									
		4/5	c c	c c	88 (2.3)	c c	c c	4.6 (1.4)	c c	c c	8 (1.9)									
	Germany	0/1	52 (3.9)	70 (2.6)	c c	9.3 (2.6)	5.1 (1.2)	c c	38 (3.9)	25 (2.4)	c c									
		2	60 (5.4)	79 (1.7)	83 (2.4)	8.3 (3.7)	4.0 (0.9)	3.0 (1.1)	32 (5.0)	17 (1.6)	15 (2.3)									
		3	c c	84 (1.7)	91 (1.4)	c c	4.3 (1.0)	2.1 (0.6)	c c	12 (1.5)	7 (1.2)									
		4/5	c c	86 (3.4)	93 (2.1)	c c	c c	1.7 (0.8)	c c	13 (3.2)	6 (1.9)									
	Ireland	0/1	41 (3.2)	60 (4.4)	72 (5.9)	9.1 (1.7)	13.4 (2.6)	5.0 (2.6)	50 (3.6)	26 (3.8)	23 (5.7)									
		2	52 (2.9)	62 (1.8)	78 (2.2)	11.2 (2.0)	11.0 (1.2)	5.9 (1.2)	36 (2.9)	27 (1.8)	16 (2.0)									
		3	56 (4.9)	70 (2.2)	82 (1.6)	6.4 (2.7)	9.4 (1.5)	4.1 (0.8)	38 (4.7)	21 (1.6)	14 (1.3)									
		4/5	c c	77 (5.7)	86 (2.9)	c c	7.1 (3.7)	2.4 (1.2)	c c	16 (4.6)	11 (2.3)									
	Italy	0/1	50 (2.4)	69 (4.3)	c c	11.2 (1.5)	8.2 (2.2)	c c	39 (2.2)	23 (3.4)	c c									
		2	54 (2.3)	66 (2.5)	75 (3.8)	7.6 (1.5)	10.7 (1.7)	9.2 (3.0)	38 (2.1)	23 (2.1)	16 (3.1)									
		3	63 (4.6)	75 (2.7)	83 (2.8)	7.8 (2.5)	8.6 (1.7)	5.1 (2.2)	30 (4.0)	16 (2.1)	11 (2.4)									
		4/5	c c	c c	c c	c c	c c	c c	c c	c c	c c									
	Japan	0/1	65 (5.9)	71 (6.6)	c c	c c	c c	c c	33 (5.7)	29 (6.6)	c c									
		2	66 (4.0)	71 (2.4)	79 (3.1)	c c	c c	c c	34 (4.0)	28 (2.4)	21 (3.0)									
		3	77 (5.1)	76 (1.5)	80 (1.4)	c c	2.5 (0.7)	1.4 (0.5)	20 (4.8)	21 (1.6)	19 (1.3)									
		4/5	c c	80 (3.8)	79 (1.6)	c c	2.2 (1.8)	3.0 (0.7)	c c	18 (4.0)	18 (1.6)									
	Korea	0/1	61 (2.6)	76 (3.4)	c c	2.1 (0.9)	1.9 (1.0)	c c	37 (2.7)	22 (3.4)	c c									
		2	65 (2.4)	76 (1.4)	77 (1.7)	1.7 (0.8)	2.6 (0.6)	2.3 (0.7)	33 (2.4)	21 (1.5)	21 (1.6)									
		3	69 (5.5)	76 (2.0)	80 (1.2)	2.9 (1.7)	3.1 (0.8)	2.3 (0.6)	28 (5.7)	21 (1.9)	18 (1.3)									
		4/5	c c	c c	81 (2.6)	c c	c c	4.2 (1.7)	c c	c c	15 (2.6)									
	Netherlands	0/1	54 (3.3)	68 (5.6)	c c	6.8 (1.8)	3.5 (2.1)	c c	39 (3.4)	29 (5.0)	c c									
		2	64 (2.8)	77 (2.1)	79 (3.7)	3.6 (1.2)	5.5 (1.3)	c c	33 (2.7)	17 (2.0)	19 (3.5)									
		3	76 (3.3)	85 (1.4)	90 (1.5)	1.8 (1.0)	3.1 (0.7)	2.5 (0.8)	22 (3.0)	12 (1.4)	8 (1.2)									
		4/5	c c	86 (3.7)	92 (1.5)	c c	3.2 (1.6)	3.0 (1.0)	c c	10 (3.1)	5 (1.2)									

* See note on data for the Russian Federation in the *Methodology* section.Note: Columns showing data for all levels of education combined are available for consultation on line (see *StatLink* below)Source: OECD. Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (2012). PIAAC refers to the OECD Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933115882>

Table A5.7a (L). [2/2] **Labour market status, by educational attainment and literacy proficiency level (2012)**

Literacy proficiency in the Survey of Adult Skills, percentage of 25-64 year-olds

	Proficiency level	Employed						Unemployed						Inactive					
		Below upper secondary education		Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education		Tertiary education		Below upper secondary education		Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education		Tertiary education		Below upper secondary education		Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education		Tertiary education	
		%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
OECD	National entities																		
	Norway	0/1	57 (4.5)	72 (3.6)	c	c	4.2 (1.7)	4.8 (2.0)	c	c	39 (4.1)	23 (3.6)	c	c					
		2	72 (3.3)	81 (2.0)	86 (2.3)	2.8 (1.3)	2.9 (0.9)	2.2 (1.0)	26 (3.1)	16 (1.8)	12 (2.3)								
		3	78 (3.6)	87 (1.7)	93 (0.9)	3.0 (1.3)	2.8 (0.8)	1.6 (0.4)	19 (3.3)	11 (1.6)	5 (0.8)								
		4/5	c	c	89 (3.4)	95 (1.0)	c	c	0.7 (0.4)	c	4 (0.9)								
	Poland	0/1	37 (4.1)	57 (2.7)	c	c	9.5 (2.5)	7.5 (1.5)	c	c	53 (4.2)	35 (2.4)	c	c					
		2	45 (4.7)	63 (2.0)	85 (2.6)	13.2 (3.6)	6.5 (1.0)	3.1 (1.2)	41 (4.6)	31 (2.1)	12 (2.2)								
		3	c	c	67 (2.1)	87 (1.5)	c	c	5.5 (1.1)	3.5 (0.8)	9 (1.4)								
		4/5	c	c	67 (6.4)	92 (2.0)	c	c	9.5 (4.3)	2.0 (0.9)	6 (1.7)								
	Slovak Republic	0/1	25 (3.4)	65 (3.9)	c	c	13.6 (2.2)	11.3 (2.3)	c	c	24 (3.4)	c	c						
		2	36 (3.2)	71 (1.6)	85 (2.9)	12.1 (1.9)	6.6 (0.9)	2.1 (1.1)	51 (3.1)	22 (1.4)	13 (2.8)								
		3	43 (5.3)	73 (1.6)	88 (1.9)	10.1 (3.1)	6.7 (0.9)	3.9 (1.0)	46 (5.4)	20 (1.4)	9 (1.6)								
		4/5	c	c	76 (4.5)	85 (4.4)	c	c	9.0 (3.1)	2.3 (1.4)	13 (4.0)								
	Spain	0/1	43 (1.4)	66 (4.5)	73 (4.5)	18.4 (1.3)	12.1 (2.9)	8.3 (2.7)	38 (1.6)	22 (3.4)	19 (4.0)								
		2	54 (1.7)	66 (2.8)	78 (2.3)	16.8 (1.6)	11.2 (1.9)	9.5 (1.5)	29 (1.9)	23 (2.5)	13 (1.8)								
		3	63 (3.7)	72 (3.4)	81 (1.7)	14.4 (2.7)	12.5 (2.4)	8.8 (1.1)	23 (3.2)	16 (2.8)	10 (1.3)								
		4/5	c	c	c	85 (3.4)	c	c	5.7 (1.9)	c	9 (2.7)								
	Sweden	0/1	50 (4.3)	67 (4.0)	c	c	11.7 (2.8)	7.6 (1.9)	c	c	38 (4.1)	25 (3.7)	c	c					
		2	69 (3.3)	83 (2.1)	85 (3.0)	6.7 (2.4)	4.7 (1.1)	3.3 (1.5)	24 (2.8)	13 (1.8)	12 (2.6)								
		3	79 (5.6)	87 (1.4)	92 (1.2)	7.5 (3.6)	3.0 (0.8)	2.8 (0.8)	14 (4.3)	10 (1.2)	6 (1.0)								
		4/5	c	c	93 (2.8)	95 (1.3)	c	c	2.2 (1.4)	1.2 (0.7)	4 (1.1)								
	United States	0/1	61 (3.5)	67 (3.1)	c	c	7.3 (1.7)	8.8 (1.6)	c	c	31 (3.2)	24 (2.9)	c	c					
		2	63 (6.0)	70 (2.0)	81 (2.3)	9.2 (3.5)	8.2 (1.1)	5.0 (1.4)	28 (5.0)	21 (1.9)	14 (2.0)								
		3	c	c	81 (1.7)	86 (1.2)	c	c	6.2 (1.2)	4.8 (0.8)	9 (1.1)								
		4/5	c	c	88 (3.7)	88 (1.9)	c	c	2.7 (1.9)	2.6 (0.7)	9 (1.8)								
	Sub-national entities																		
	Flanders (Belgium)	0/1	45 (3.3)	69 (2.8)	c	c	2.0 (0.8)	2.4 (1.0)	c	c	53 (3.4)	29 (2.8)	c	c					
		2	57 (3.6)	78 (1.7)	84 (2.6)	2.3 (0.9)	2.2 (0.6)	1.4 (0.8)	41 (3.6)	20 (1.7)	15 (2.6)								
		3	63 (6.3)	83 (1.7)	89 (1.2)	c	c	1.0 (0.5)	1.4 (0.4)	16 (1.7)	9 (1.1)								
		4/5	c	c	88 (3.3)	94 (1.3)	c	c	0.8 (0.5)	c	5 (1.2)								
	England (UK)	0/1	51 (2.9)	72 (4.5)	73 (7.0)	9.8 (1.9)	9.0 (2.5)	5.3 (2.4)	40 (2.7)	19 (3.9)	22 (6.3)								
		2	65 (2.6)	72 (2.2)	79 (2.7)	7.2 (1.5)	6.3 (1.4)	4.0 (1.4)	28 (2.4)	21 (2.1)	17 (2.4)								
		3	68 (4.1)	81 (1.8)	86 (1.3)	2.4 (1.6)	4.3 (1.0)	2.6 (0.6)	30 (3.9)	14 (1.7)	12 (1.2)								
		4/5	c	c	86 (3.2)	88 (1.8)	c	c	3.7 (1.9)	1.9 (0.7)	10 (1.6)								
	Northern Ireland (UK)	0/1	47 (3.5)	63 (4.9)	c	c	3.7 (1.0)	9.2 (3.4)	c	c	49 (3.4)	28 (4.8)	c	c					
		2	58 (2.9)	71 (2.9)	78 (3.4)	2.9 (1.1)	5.7 (1.6)	3.4 (1.4)	39 (2.8)	23 (2.7)	18 (3.1)								
		3	60 (4.8)	78 (2.9)	87 (1.7)	4.4 (2.1)	4.1 (1.8)	2.5 (1.0)	36 (4.9)	18 (2.5)	11 (1.5)								
		4/5	c	c	c	90 (3.5)	c	c	3.9 (2.6)	c	6 (2.3)								
	England/N. Ireland (UK)	0/1	50 (2.8)	72 (4.3)	73 (6.8)	9.5 (1.8)	9.0 (2.4)	5.4 (2.3)	40 (2.6)	19 (3.8)	22 (6.1)								
		2	64 (2.5)	72 (2.1)	79 (2.6)	7.0 (1.4)	6.3 (1.3)	3.9 (1.3)	29 (2.3)	21 (2.0)	17 (2.3)								
		3	67 (3.9)	81 (1.8)	86 (1.2)	2.5 (1.5)	4.3 (1.0)	2.6 (0.5)	30 (3.7)	14 (1.6)	12 (1.2)								
		4/5	c	c	86 (3.1)	88 (1.7)	c	c	3.6 (1.9)	2.0 (0.7)	10 (1.6)								
	Average	0/1	49 (0.8)	67 (0.8)	72 (1.8)	8.0 (0.5)	6.6 (0.4)	5.8 (0.9)	42 (0.8)	27 (0.8)	22 (1.6)								
		2	59 (0.8)	74 (0.4)	81 (0.6)	7.5 (0.5)	5.6 (0.2)	3.9 (0.3)	34 (0.7)	21 (0.4)	15 (0.5)								
		3	67 (1.1)	79 (0.4)	87 (0.3)	5.8 (0.6)	4.9 (0.2)	3.2 (0.2)	27 (1.0)	16 (0.4)	10 (0.3)								
		4/5	c	c	83 (1.0)	89 (0.5)	c	c	4.3 (0.6)	2.5 (0.2)	8 (0.4)								
Partners	Russian Federation*	0/1	c	c	c	53 (4.7)	c	c	c	2.5 (1.8)	44 (4.5)								
		2	c	c	66 (4.1)	65 (2.5)	c	c	c	2.4 (1.1)	32 (2.2)								
		3	c	c	63 (6.4)	72 (2.3)	c	c	4.1 (2.2)	2.6 (0.9)	25 (2.3)								
		4/5	c	c	c	74 (4.2)	c	c	c	4.3 (2.0)	22 (4.8)								

 * See note on data for the Russian Federation in the *Methodology* section.

 Note: Columns showing data for all levels of education combined are available for consultation on line (see *StatLink* below)

 Source: OECD. Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (2012). PIAAC refers to the OECD Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.


 StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933115882>

Table A5.8 (L). Mean literacy score among adults with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education, by labour market status and programme orientation (2012)

Mean literacy score in the Survey of Adult Skills, 25-64 year-olds

	Employed						Unemployed						Inactive					
	Vocational		General		Total		Vocational		General		Total		Vocational		General		Total	
	Score	S.E.	Score	S.E.	Score	S.E.	Score	S.E.	Score	S.E.	Score	S.E.	Score	S.E.	Score	S.E.	Score	S.E.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
OECD	National entities																	
Australia	279	(1.7)	285	(2.8)	282	(1.7)	265	(10.5)	c	c	272	(9.7)	268	(4.7)	269	(4.9)	269	(3.8)
Austria	269	(1.1)	290	(3.6)	272	(1.1)	258	(6.0)	c	c	263	(6.0)	251	(2.2)	274	(9.0)	253	(2.2)
Canada	272	(1.6)	265	(1.6)	268	(1.2)	273	(9.9)	249	(6.6)	258	(5.4)	255	(4.0)	255	(3.5)	255	(2.6)
Czech Republic	269	(1.2)	291	(5.0)	271	(1.1)	266	(4.4)	c	c	270	(4.6)	258	(2.8)	294	(5.7)	263	(2.7)
Denmark	264	(1.3)	286	(3.2)	268	(1.2)	258	(6.2)	c	c	264	(5.5)	243	(3.1)	277	(7.1)	250	(2.8)
Estonia	266	(1.3)	274	(1.8)	270	(1.1)	257	(4.4)	262	(5.0)	259	(3.7)	257	(3.1)	255	(3.3)	257	(2.5)
Finland	278	(1.5)	308	(4.0)	282	(1.5)	271	(6.3)	c	c	275	(6.9)	250	(3.4)	303	(7.5)	259	(3.3)
France	254	(1.1)	278	(1.7)	260	(1.0)	254	(4.4)	259	(7.6)	256	(4.0)	250	(2.0)	269	(3.7)	254	(1.9)
Germany	264	(1.2)	295	(6.7)	265	(1.2)	255	(4.7)	c	c	256	(4.5)	247	(2.6)	273	(17.7)	249	(2.4)
Ireland	269	(2.5)	270	(2.0)	269	(1.7)	255	(5.4)	267	(5.5)	261	(4.2)	264	(2.9)	260	(4.1)	262	(2.6)
Italy	253	(3.0)	c	c	266	(1.6)	251	(5.1)	c	c	261	(3.7)	251	(4.5)	c	c	256	(2.6)
Japan	287	(2.1)	288	(1.6)	289	(1.2)	c	c	c	c	c	c	280	(3.6)	279	(2.9)	281	(2.3)
Korea	267	(1.4)	263	(1.5)	265	(1.0)	c	c	269	(7.3)	270	(6.1)	268	(3.2)	265	(2.9)	266	(2.4)
Netherlands	281	(1.4)	305	(2.7)	286	(1.3)	271	(6.9)	c	c	277	(6.3)	259	(3.3)	288	(7.7)	269	(3.8)
Norway	269	(1.4)	286	(2.5)	274	(1.5)	259	(10.0)	c	c	265	(7.6)	255	(3.9)	273	(6.4)	259	(3.7)
Poland	256	(1.3)	272	(3.5)	258	(1.2)	248	(5.2)	272	(8.3)	252	(4.6)	248	(1.9)	259	(4.6)	249	(1.8)
Slovak Republic	267	(1.4)	283	(1.4)	277	(1.0)	265	(4.6)	279	(6.0)	273	(3.8)	260	(2.2)	281	(2.4)	272	(1.9)
Spain	246	(4.9)	261	(1.9)	259	(1.8)	c	c	260	(5.2)	258	(4.8)	c	c	254	(3.5)	254	(3.2)
Sweden	276	(1.9)	284	(2.2)	281	(1.3)	c	c	c	c	256	(6.3)	249	(6.1)	260	(6.3)	256	(3.8)
United States	271	(2.8)	251	(2.1)	263	(1.6)	c	c	242	(4.4)	251	(3.5)	252	(6.0)	241	(3.8)	246	(2.8)
	Sub-national entities																	
Flanders (Belgium)	251	(2.2)	c	c	268	(1.3)	c	c	c	c	257	(8.9)	239	(3.5)	c	c	255	(2.7)
England (UK)	267	(3.7)	278	(2.1)	277	(1.7)	c	c	256	(7.0)	259	(6.0)	254	(6.4)	264	(3.5)	265	(3.5)
Northern Ireland (UK)	269	(4.3)	271	(2.9)	273	(2.9)	c	c	c	c	257	(8.1)	258	(5.5)	263	(3.9)	262	(3.7)
England/N. Ireland (UK)	267	(3.6)	278	(2.0)	276	(1.7)	251	(9.8)	257	(6.9)	259	(5.9)	254	(6.1)	264	(3.3)	265	(3.3)
Average	267	(0.5)	281	(0.7)	271	(0.3)	260	(1.7)	262	(2.0)	262	(1.3)	255	(0.8)	270	(1.4)	259	(0.6)
Partners	Russian Federation*																	
	274	(3.4)	264	(5.7)	270	(3.5)	c	c	c	c	c	c	271	(11.2)	273	(8.3)	272	(7.6)

* See note on data for the Russian Federation in the *Methodology* section.Source: OECD. Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (2012). PIAAC refers to the OECD Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933115901>

Table A5.9a (L). **Distribution of the adult population by literacy proficiency levels and labour market status (2012)**

Literacy proficiency in the Survey of Adult Skills, percentage of 25-64 year-olds

	Employed								Unemployed							
	Level 0/1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4/5		Level 0/1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4/5	
	%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
OECD	National entities															
Australia	57	(2.2)	73	(1.4)	80	(1.0)	86	(1.6)	4.2	(1.0)	3.8	(0.7)	3.1	(0.6)	2.9	(0.9)
Austria	61	(2.2)	73	(1.4)	85	(1.3)	89	(1.9)	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Canada	66	(1.3)	77	(0.9)	84	(0.7)	89	(1.1)	4.5	(0.7)	3.7	(0.4)	2.9	(0.4)	2.5	(0.6)
Czech Republic	62	(3.7)	72	(1.6)	78	(1.8)	87	(3.3)	5.9	(1.9)	5.7	(0.8)	3.6	(0.7)	2.1	(1.2)
Denmark	58	(1.8)	76	(1.2)	85	(0.9)	90	(1.8)	6.1	(1.0)	4.5	(0.6)	4.5	(0.6)	3.4	(1.3)
Estonia	65	(2.1)	75	(1.2)	83	(0.9)	92	(1.2)	7.8	(1.1)	6.5	(0.6)	4.8	(0.5)	2.5	(0.7)
Finland	50	(2.7)	71	(1.5)	83	(1.0)	88	(1.1)	4.2	(1.2)	3.6	(0.6)	3.6	(0.5)	3.6	(0.6)
France	58	(1.4)	71	(1.0)	79	(0.8)	84	(1.8)	6.9	(0.7)	5.4	(0.5)	4.8	(0.6)	4.5	(1.2)
Germany	65	(2.1)	78	(1.3)	87	(1.0)	90	(1.7)	6.4	(1.1)	4.1	(0.7)	3.4	(0.6)	1.6	(0.7)
Ireland	50	(2.3)	63	(1.2)	74	(1.4)	84	(2.5)	9.9	(1.2)	9.8	(0.9)	6.5	(0.8)	3.7	(1.2)
Italy	55	(2.0)	61	(1.4)	74	(1.8)	86	(4.7)	10.4	(1.3)	8.9	(0.9)	7.5	(1.1)	5.9	(3.1)
Japan	69	(4.3)	72	(1.7)	78	(0.9)	79	(1.6)	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Korea	69	(2.2)	74	(0.9)	78	(1.1)	78	(2.8)	1.9	(0.6)	2.3	(0.4)	2.6	(0.5)	3.7	(1.4)
Netherlands	59	(2.6)	72	(1.6)	85	(0.9)	90	(1.4)	5.6	(1.4)	4.1	(0.7)	2.7	(0.5)	3.0	(0.8)
Norway	66	(2.7)	80	(1.4)	89	(0.9)	93	(1.2)	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Poland	55	(2.2)	65	(1.7)	75	(1.3)	85	(2.2)	7.5	(1.1)	6.6	(0.8)	4.9	(0.7)	4.0	(1.4)
Slovak Republic	46	(3.0)	66	(1.4)	75	(1.2)	80	(3.4)	11.8	(1.5)	7.0	(0.8)	6.1	(0.7)	5.7	(1.8)
Spain	50	(1.4)	63	(1.4)	75	(1.5)	83	(3.3)	16.5	(1.1)	13.5	(1.1)	10.8	(1.0)	7.2	(2.1)
Sweden	58	(2.5)	79	(1.3)	88	(1.0)	94	(1.3)	10.1	(1.5)	5.0	(0.9)	3.4	(0.6)	1.5	(0.7)
United States	66	(2.4)	73	(1.6)	83	(1.1)	88	(1.6)	8.1	(1.1)	7.4	(0.9)	5.6	(0.8)	2.6	(0.7)
	Sub-national entities															
Flanders (Belgium)	58	(2.0)	75	(1.2)	85	(1.0)	93	(1.2)	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
England (UK)	61	(2.2)	72	(1.6)	82	(1.1)	87	(1.7)	8.8	(1.2)	5.9	(0.7)	3.2	(0.5)	2.5	(0.7)
Northern Ireland (UK)	53	(2.9)	67	(1.6)	79	(1.3)	88	(2.7)	5.5	(1.2)	4.0	(0.7)	3.4	(0.8)	3.7	(2.0)
England/N. Ireland (UK)	61	(2.1)	72	(1.5)	82	(1.1)	87	(1.6)	8.7	(1.1)	5.8	(0.7)	3.2	(0.5)	2.5	(0.7)
Average	59	(0.5)	72	(0.3)	81	(0.2)	87	(0.5)	7.6	(0.3)	6.0	(0.2)	4.7	(0.2)	3.5	(0.3)
Partners	Russian Federation*															
	55	(3.8)	64	(2.3)	68	(2.6)	69	(5.6)	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c

* See note on data for the Russian Federation in the *Methodology* section.

Note: Columns showing data for all literacy proficiency levels combined and for inactivity rates by literacy proficiency levels are available for consultation on line (see *StatLink* below).

Source: OECD. Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (2012). PIAAC refers to the OECD Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.



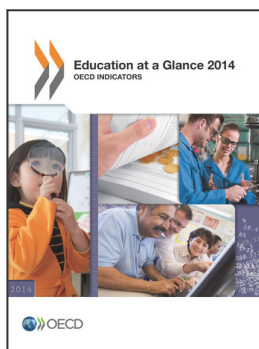
StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933115920>

Table A5.10a (L). **Distribution of people working full time/part time by literacy proficiency level and age group (2012)**

Literacy proficiency in the Survey of Adult Skills

	Work intensity	25-34 year-olds								55-64 year-olds							
		Level 0/1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4/5		Level 0/1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4/5	
		%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
OECD	National entities																
	Australia	Part-time	13 (3.1)	7 (1.3)	26 (4.0)	23 (1.8)	39 (4.4)	45 (3.0)	24 (2.3)	16 (3.1)	15 (1.8)	35 (4.1)	33 (3.0)	40 (4.5)	39 (2.7)	9 (2.1)	13 (2.2)
	Austria	Part-time	13 (3.8)	8 (1.6)	28 (5.0)	31 (2.6)	46 (5.8)	47 (2.8)	14 (1.8)	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
		Full-time	8 (1.6)	9 (1.1)	31 (2.6)	27 (2.0)	47 (2.8)	42 (2.6)	22 (1.6)	17 (2.8)	15 (1.4)	50 (4.1)	35 (1.7)	30 (3.4)	33 (1.6)	4 (1.4)	10 (1.1)
	Canada	Part-time	7 (2.2)	9 (1.1)	29 (4.0)	27 (2.0)	41 (4.4)	42 (2.6)	23 (3.4)	15 (2.5)	21 (1.4)	39 (3.7)	35 (1.7)	35 (3.5)	33 (1.6)	10 (2.4)	10 (1.1)
		Full-time	9 (1.1)	9 (1.1)	27 (2.0)	27 (2.0)	42 (2.6)	42 (2.6)	22 (1.6)	21 (1.4)	21 (1.4)	35 (1.7)	35 (1.7)	33 (1.6)	33 (1.6)	10 (1.1)	10 (1.1)
	Czech Republic	Part-time	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
		Full-time	6 (1.4)	6 (1.4)	26 (3.2)	26 (3.2)	51 (3.4)	16 (2.4)	16 (2.4)	15 (2.7)	42 (5.3)	42 (5.3)	37 (4.4)	37 (4.4)	6 (2.4)	6 (2.4)	6 (2.4)
	Denmark	Part-time	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	25 (3.5)	45 (4.5)	27 (3.6)	3 (1.2)	3 (1.2)	3 (1.2)
		Full-time	9 (1.2)	9 (1.2)	27 (2.5)	27 (2.5)	46 (2.8)	18 (2.2)	18 (2.2)	17 (1.3)	43 (1.7)	43 (1.7)	36 (1.8)	36 (1.8)	4 (0.8)	4 (0.8)	4 (0.8)
	Estonia	Part-time	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
		Full-time	8 (1.2)	8 (1.2)	28 (1.7)	28 (1.7)	46 (2.0)	18 (1.8)	18 (1.8)	15 (1.5)	40 (2.3)	40 (2.3)	37 (2.3)	37 (2.3)	7 (1.2)	7 (1.2)	7 (1.2)
	Finland	Part-time	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	9 (3.3)	51 (6.3)	32 (5.8)	8 (3.2)	8 (3.2)	8 (3.2)
		Full-time	4 (1.0)	4 (1.0)	15 (2.1)	15 (2.1)	42 (2.3)	39 (1.9)	14 (1.6)	14 (1.6)	38 (2.2)	40 (2.1)	40 (2.1)	40 (2.1)	8 (1.1)	8 (1.1)	8 (1.1)
	France	Part-time	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	36 (4.0)	38 (4.5)	25 (3.9)	2 (1.1)	2 (1.1)	2 (1.1)
		Full-time	9 (1.2)	9 (1.2)	31 (1.9)	31 (1.9)	45 (2.3)	15 (1.2)	30 (1.9)	30 (1.9)	42 (2.1)	25 (1.7)	25 (1.7)	3 (0.8)	3 (0.8)	3 (0.8)	3 (0.8)
	Germany	Part-time	12 (3.5)	12 (1.8)	25 (3.9)	29 (2.3)	44 (6.2)	43 (2.5)	16 (1.8)	20 (4.8)	16 (2.9)	45 (6.8)	44 (3.5)	29 (4.8)	3 (1.7)	3 (1.7)	3 (1.7)
		Full-time	12 (1.8)	12 (1.8)	29 (2.3)	29 (2.3)	43 (2.5)	16 (1.8)	16 (1.8)	16 (2.9)	44 (3.5)	35 (2.8)	35 (2.8)	5 (1.4)	5 (1.4)	5 (1.4)	5 (1.4)
	Ireland	Part-time	12 (3.3)	8 (1.2)	41 (4.6)	31 (2.2)	38 (4.5)	45 (2.4)	16 (2.1)	9 (3.0)	22 (3.9)	43 (5.2)	31 (5.1)	31 (5.1)	3 (1.5)	3 (1.5)	3 (1.5)
		Full-time	8 (1.2)	8 (1.2)	31 (2.2)	31 (2.2)	45 (2.4)	16 (2.1)	16 (2.1)	24 (3.6)	41 (4.3)	31 (3.1)	31 (3.1)	4 (1.9)	4 (1.9)	4 (1.9)	4 (1.9)
	Italy	Part-time	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
		Full-time	20 (2.8)	20 (2.8)	35 (3.3)	35 (3.3)	38 (3.3)	7 (1.6)	7 (1.6)	35 (4.8)	43 (5.3)	21 (3.8)	21 (3.8)	2 (1.1)	2 (1.1)	2 (1.1)	2 (1.1)
	Japan	Part-time	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	15 (3.1)	36 (4.0)	40 (4.2)	9 (2.3)	9 (2.3)	9 (2.3)
		Full-time	2 (0.7)	2 (0.7)	12 (1.7)	12 (1.7)	53 (2.3)	33 (2.4)	11 (1.7)	11 (1.7)	36 (2.8)	43 (2.8)	43 (2.8)	10 (1.7)	10 (1.7)	10 (1.7)	10 (1.7)
	Korea	Part-time	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	36 (4.5)	45 (5.5)	18 (4.3)	c	c	c
		Full-time	4 (0.9)	4 (0.9)	28 (2.2)	28 (2.2)	54 (2.3)	14 (1.7)	14 (1.7)	28 (2.3)	47 (2.9)	23 (2.6)	23 (2.6)	2 (0.9)	2 (0.9)	2 (0.9)	2 (0.9)
	Netherlands	Part-time	8 (2.4)	5 (1.2)	21 (3.8)	17 (2.0)	46 (4.8)	47 (3.1)	32 (3.3)	19 (2.9)	16 (2.7)	39 (3.8)	36 (4.0)	40 (3.0)	5 (2.0)	5 (2.0)	5 (2.0)
		Full-time	5 (1.2)	5 (1.2)	17 (2.0)	17 (2.0)	47 (3.1)	32 (3.3)	32 (3.3)	16 (2.7)	34 (3.6)	40 (3.0)	40 (3.0)	10 (2.1)	10 (2.1)	10 (2.1)	10 (2.1)
	Norway	Part-time	18 (4.2)	9 (1.3)	20 (4.7)	20 (2.0)	43 (5.6)	48 (2.6)	24 (2.1)	19 (4.1)	24 (4.7)	46 (5.4)	27 (5.2)	3 (2.0)	3 (2.0)	3 (2.0)	3 (2.0)
		Full-time	9 (1.3)	9 (1.3)	20 (2.0)	20 (2.0)	48 (2.6)	24 (2.1)	24 (2.1)	12 (1.9)	40 (3.1)	41 (2.7)	41 (2.7)	7 (1.4)	7 (1.4)	7 (1.4)	7 (1.4)
	Poland	Part-time	6 (3.5)	12 (1.5)	30 (5.7)	33 (2.8)	48 (7.5)	38 (2.7)	16 (1.6)	16 (5.3)	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
		Full-time	12 (1.5)	12 (1.5)	33 (2.8)	33 (2.8)	38 (2.7)	16 (1.6)	16 (1.6)	20 (2.5)	42 (3.9)	32 (3.5)	32 (3.5)	6 (2.1)	6 (2.1)	6 (2.1)	6 (2.1)
	Slovak Republic	Part-time	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
		Full-time	6 (1.1)	6 (1.1)	30 (2.1)	30 (2.1)	52 (2.3)	12 (1.7)	12 (1.7)	11 (2.1)	41 (3.4)	44 (2.9)	44 (2.9)	4 (1.2)	4 (1.2)	4 (1.2)	4 (1.2)
	Spain	Part-time	12 (3.4)	18 (2.1)	33 (4.7)	42 (2.6)	45 (4.9)	34 (2.2)	7 (1.3)	10 (3.8)	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
		Full-time	18 (2.1)	18 (2.1)	42 (2.6)	42 (2.6)	34 (2.2)	7 (1.3)	7 (1.3)	39 (3.0)	38 (3.1)	21 (3.0)	21 (3.0)	2 (1.1)	2 (1.1)	2 (1.1)	2 (1.1)
	Sweden	Part-time	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
		Full-time	6 (1.2)	6 (1.2)	20 (2.1)	20 (2.1)	45 (2.6)	28 (2.2)	13 (1.5)	13 (1.5)	36 (2.8)	41 (2.9)	41 (2.9)	9 (1.5)	9 (1.5)	9 (1.5)	9 (1.5)
	United States	Part-time	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
		Full-time	16 (1.8)	16 (1.8)	29 (2.8)	29 (2.8)	37 (2.5)	18 (2.2)	18 (2.2)	18 (2.4)	34 (3.0)	38 (2.6)	38 (2.6)	10 (1.4)	10 (1.4)	10 (1.4)	10 (1.4)
	Sub-national entities																
	Flanders (Belgium)	Part-time	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	20 (4.7)	46 (6.3)	28 (5.4)	5 (3.2)	5 (3.2)	5 (3.2)
		Full-time	5 (1.0)	5 (1.0)	22 (2.1)	22 (2.1)	49 (2.8)	24 (2.3)	18 (2.7)	18 (2.7)	37 (3.4)	37 (3.6)	37 (3.6)	8 (1.9)	8 (1.9)	8 (1.9)	8 (1.9)
	England (UK)	Part-time	17 (4.3)	8 (1.6)	29 (4.7)	28 (2.4)	38 (5.0)	42 (2.7)	21 (2.1)	16 (4.2)	16 (3.6)	36 (5.9)	39 (4.8)	9 (3.4)	9 (3.4)	9 (3.4)	9 (3.4)
		Full-time	8 (1.6)	8 (1.6)	28 (2.4)	28 (2.4)	42 (2.7)	21 (2.1)	21 (2.1)	17 (3.2)	38 (3.4)	33 (3.6)	33 (3.6)	12 (2.4)	12 (2.4)	12 (2.4)	12 (2.4)
	Northern Ireland (UK)	Part-time	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
		Full-time	9 (2.5)	9 (2.5)	28 (3.8)	28 (3.8)	46 (3.7)	17 (2.2)	20 (4.7)	20 (4.7)	38 (5.0)	32 (4.5)	32 (4.5)	9 (2.7)	9 (2.7)	9 (2.7)	9 (2.7)
	England/N. Ireland (UK)	Part-time	17 (4.1)	8 (1.5)	29 (4.7)	28 (2.4)	38 (4.9)	43 (2.6)	21 (2.1)	16 (4.1)	16 (3.5)	37 (5.8)	39 (4.7)	9 (3.4)	9 (3.4)	9 (3.4)	9 (3.4)
		Full-time	8 (1.5)	8 (1.5)	28 (2.4)	28 (2.4)	43 (2.6)	21 (2.1)	21 (2.1)	17 (3.2)	38 (3.3)	33 (3.5)	33 (3.5)	12 (2.3)	12 (2.3)	12 (2.3)	12 (2.3)
	Average	Part-time	12 (1.1)	12 (1.1)	28 (1.4)	28 (1.4)	43 (1.7)	17 (1.3)	17 (1.3)	21 (1.1)	42 (1.5)	32 (1.3)	32 (1.3)	6 (0.7)	6 (0.7)	6 (0.7)	6 (0.7)
		Full-time	9 (0.3)	9 (0.3)	26 (0.5)	26 (0.5)	45 (0.6)	20 (0.4)	20 (0.4)	19 (0.5)	40 (0.7)	34 (0.6)	34 (0.6)	7 (0.3)	7 (0.3)	7 (0.3)	7 (0.3)
Partners	Russian Federation*	Part-time	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
		Full-time	12 (2.2)	12 (2.2)	34 (3.9)	34 (3.9)	44 (3.8)	10 (2.4)	10 (2.4)	8 (3.2)	34 (6.8)	44 (7.2)	44 (7.2)	13 (4.1)	13 (4.1)	13 (4.1)	13 (4.1)

* See note on data for the Russian Federation in the *Methodology* section.Note: Columns showing data for age groups 35-44, 45-54 and 25-64 are available for consultation on line (see *StatLink* below).Source: OECD. Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (2012). PIAAC refers to the OECD Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).Please refer to the *Reader's Guide* for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933115939>



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