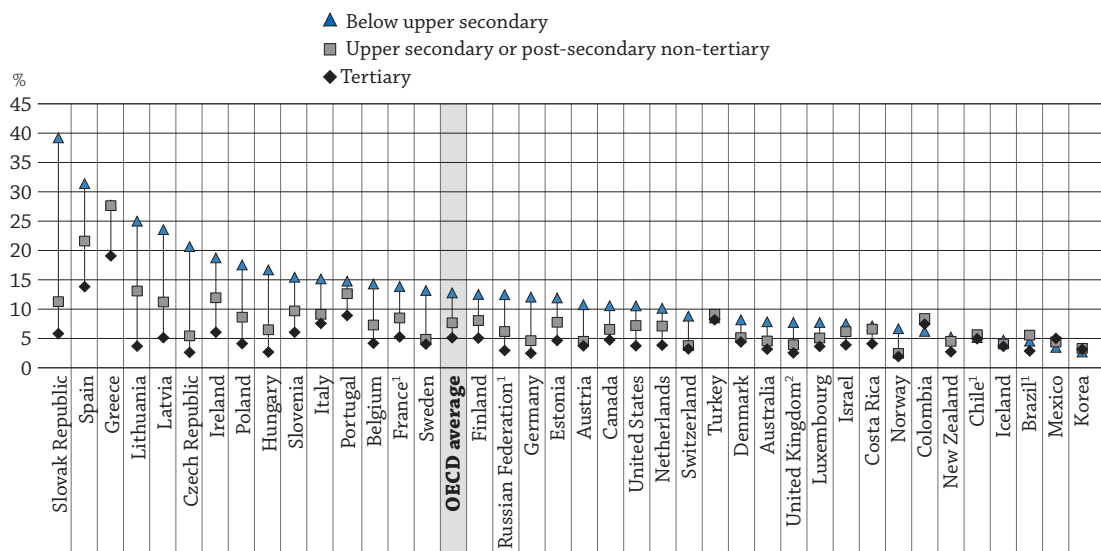


HOW DOES EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AFFECT PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET?

- 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.
- Unemployment rates are higher among younger adults (25-34 year-olds) than among older adults (55-64 year-olds), for all levels of education.
- Despite their higher educational attainment, young women still have lower employment rates than young men, although the gender gap is much narrower among tertiary-educated young adults than among those with lower educational attainment.

Chart A5.1. Unemployment rates, by educational attainment (2014)
25-64 year-olds



1. Brazil, Chile, France, the Russian Federation: Data for year 2014 refer to year 2013.

2. The United Kingdom: Data for upper secondary attainment includes completion of a sufficient volume and standard of programmes that would be classified individually as completion of intermediate upper secondary programmes (18% of the adults are under this group).

Countries are ranked in descending order of the unemployment rate of adults with below upper secondary education.

Source: OECD, Table A5.4a. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

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Context

Educational qualifications are frequently used as a proxy measure of the skills available in the population and the labour force. The economies of OECD countries depend upon a sufficient supply of high-skilled workers. In most OECD countries, people with high qualifications are most likely to be employed. 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. Favourable employment prospects confirm the value of attaining high levels of education: on average, 12.8% of adults with low qualifications are unemployed, while among those with tertiary qualifications only 5.1% are unemployed.

■ Other findings

- Unemployment rates are slightly lower among individuals with vocational upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education (8.5%), on average, than among individuals with a general upper secondary education (8.9%).
- In Colombia and Mexico, unemployment rates are higher among tertiary-educated adults (7.4% and 5.0%, respectively) than among those with below upper secondary education (6.2% and 3.5%, respectively).
- Employment rates among adults without an upper secondary qualification are below 40% in the Slovak Republic (33%) and Poland (39%).

Analysis

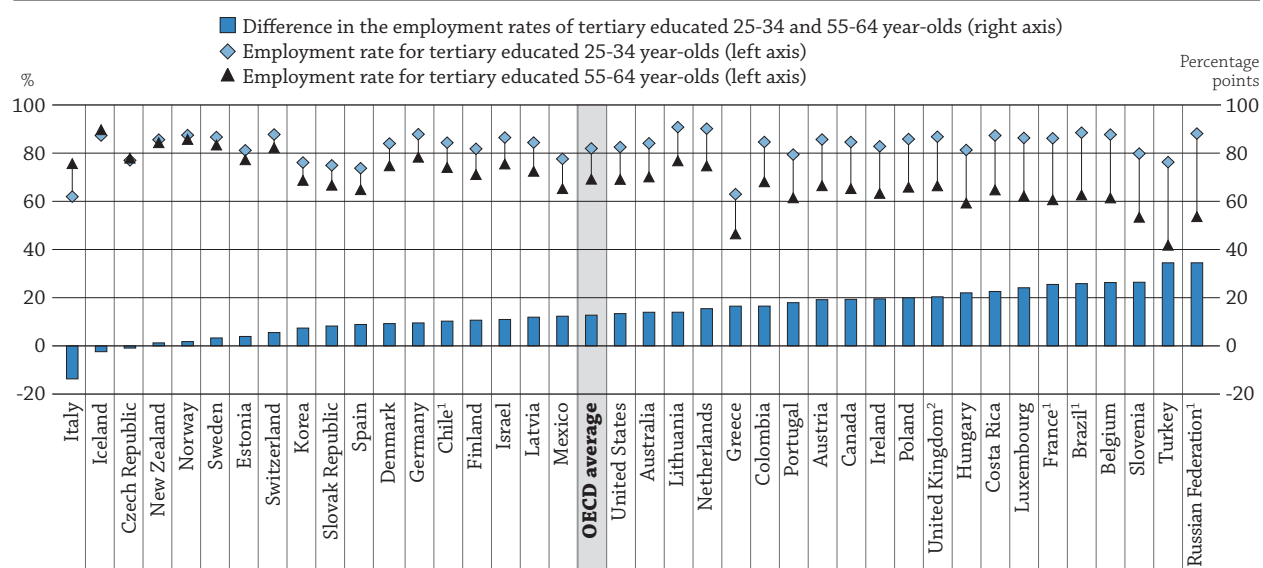
Labour market outcomes

Chart A5.1 shows that, across all countries for which data are available, having a tertiary education reduces the risks of being unemployed. Across OECD countries, 5.1% of adults with tertiary education are unemployed compared with 7.7% of adults with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education, and 12.8% of adults with below upper secondary education (Table A5.4a).

The difference in the unemployment rates between high- and low-qualified adults is largest in the Slovak Republic: 5.8% of tertiary-educated adults are unemployed compared with 39.2% of adults with below upper secondary education. More than 20% of adults with below upper secondary education in the Czech Republic and Latvia are unemployed, as are 31.4% of adults with that level of education in Spain. In all three countries unemployment rates among tertiary-educated adults are around 18 percentage points lower than unemployment rates among adults with below upper secondary education. Some other countries show relatively low unemployment rates across all levels of education. For instance, in Chile, the unemployment rate for adults with tertiary education (4.9%) is similar to that of adults with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education (5.6%) or with below upper secondary education (5.2%) (Table A5.4a).

On average across OECD countries, over 80% of tertiary-educated adults are employed compared with over 70% of adults with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education as their highest level of attainment, and less than 60% of people with below upper secondary as their highest level of attainment. In some countries, the difference 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, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, the Russian Federation, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia, for example, the difference in employment rates between these two groups is at least 30 percentage points (Table A5.3a).

Chart A5.2. Employment rates for younger and older tertiary-educated adults (2014)
25-34 and 55-64 year-olds, and percentage-point difference between these two groups



1. Brazil, Chile, France, the Russian Federation: Data for year 2014 refer to year 2013.

2. The United Kingdom: Data for upper secondary attainment includes completion of a sufficient volume and standard of programmes that would be classified individually as completion of intermediate upper secondary programmes (18% of the adults are under this group).

Countries are ranked in ascending order of the percentage-point difference between the employment rate of the tertiary-educated 25-34 and 55-64 year-olds.

Source: OECD, Table A5.3a. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

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By age group

A larger proportion of older adults (55-64 year-olds) than younger adults (25-34 year-olds) are out of the labour force, largely because of retirement. Chart A5.2 shows that employment rates are consistently higher for younger tertiary-educated adults. The proportion of 25-34 year-olds with tertiary education who are employed is,

on average, about 13 percentage points larger than that of 55-64 year-olds who have attained the same level of education (82% and 69%, respectively). The Russian Federation and Turkey show the largest difference in employment rates between younger and older adults (34 percentage points). In some countries, such as the Russian Federation, the large difference in employment rates is due to lower retirement ages (60 years or younger). In both countries, employment rates of tertiary-educated older adults (54% and 42%, respectively) are below the OECD average (69%), but are close to or above the OECD average among younger adults (88% and 76%, respectively) (Table A5.3a).

The largest gaps in employment rates between age groups and educational attainment are seen in Austria, Belgium, Mexico, the Russian Federation, Slovenia and Turkey among adults with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education. In those countries, the employment rates between younger and older adults with this level of attainment differ by more than 35 percentage points (Table A5.3a).

Unemployment hits younger people the hardest, and unemployment rates are higher among younger adults (25-34 year-olds) than among older adults (55-64 year-olds), for all levels of education. On average across OECD countries, about 9% of older adults who have not attained upper secondary education are unemployed compared with about 19% of younger adults with the same level of education. Similarly, 10.2% of younger adults with an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education are unemployed, compared to 6.5% of older adults with the same level of education. The gap between the two age groups is the smallest among tertiary-educated adults: about 7% of younger adults in this group are unemployed compared to about 4% of older adults (Table A5.4a).

By gender

Across all OECD countries and education levels, only 66% of women are employed compared with 80% of men – despite women's higher educational attainment, in general. On average, employment rates for those with the lowest qualifications (below upper secondary education) are significantly higher among younger men than among younger women. The gender gap in employment rates is the largest among adults with the least education (Tables A5.1b, A5.3b and c, available on line).

On average across OECD countries, the gender difference in employment rates among 25-64 year-olds with below upper secondary education as their highest level of attainment is 20 percentage points (66% for men and 46% for women). This difference shrinks to 15 percentage points among individuals with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education (81% for men and 66% for women), and to just 9 percentage points among tertiary-educated men and women (88% for men and 79% for women) (Tables A5.3b and c, available on line).

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 a larger proportion of women (36%) than men (31%) in OECD countries now has a tertiary education (Tables A1.4b, A5.3b and c, available on line).

In all OECD countries except the Slovak Republic, the gender gap in employment is smaller among 25-64 year-olds with tertiary education than among those who have not attained upper secondary education. The difference is particularly large in Chile, Mexico and Turkey, where it exceeds 25 percentage points (Tables A5.3b and c, available on line).

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 similar for women and men (12.6% and 12.9%, respectively). Among adults who have an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education, unemployment rates are higher among women (8.6%) than among men (7.1%). This is also observed among tertiary-educated adults, where the unemployment rate is about 6% for women and 5% for men (Tables A5.4b and c, available on line).

Gender differences in unemployment rates are particularly large in Greece and Turkey. In Turkey, 12.0% of tertiary-educated women were unemployed in 2014 compared to only 5.9% of tertiary-educated men; in Greece, 21.4% of tertiary-educated women and 16.8% of tertiary-educated men were unemployed that year. These differences were even more pronounced among adults with upper secondary education as their highest level of attainment: in Turkey, 16.7% of women were unemployed compared with 7.0% of men; while in Greece, 33.7% of women and 22.8% of men with this level of education were unemployed in 2014 (Tables A5.4b and c, available on line).

Among those with below upper secondary education

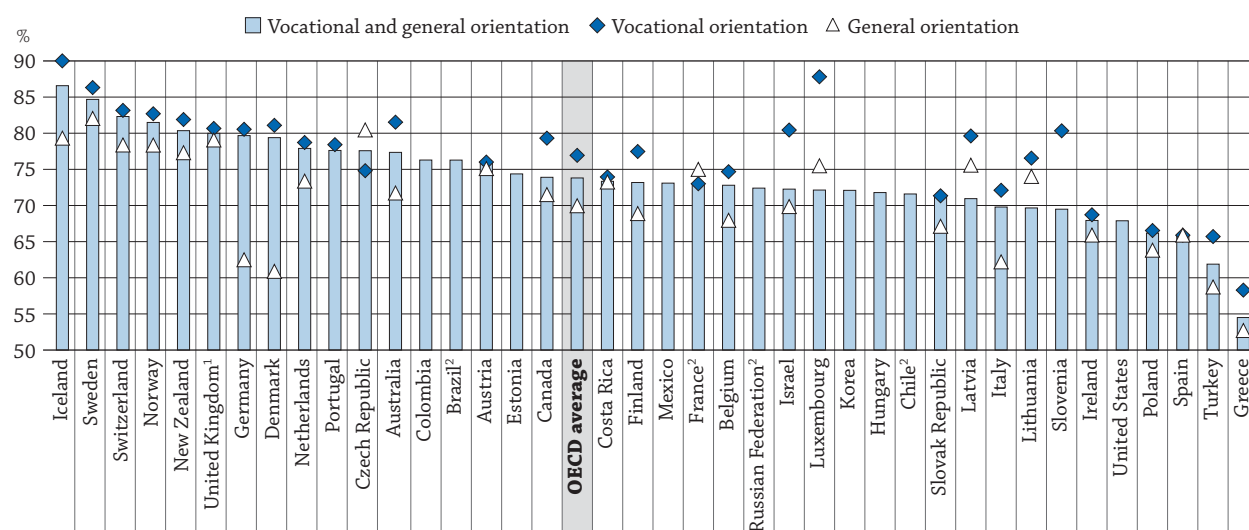
While there is still work for adults with low levels of education across OECD labour markets, unemployment among these individuals increased in many countries and unemployment rates are higher compared to those seen among better better-qualified people. Some 13% of adults with below upper secondary education are unemployed, on average. Among this group of adults, unemployment rates exceed the OECD average, and are around 20% or more, in the Czech Republic, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, the Slovak Republic and Spain. By contrast, less than 5% of people with below upper secondary education in Brazil, Iceland, Korea and Mexico are unemployed (Table A5.4a).

Across OECD countries, only about one in two adults with below upper secondary education is employed (56%) compared with 74% of adults with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary and 83% of adults with tertiary qualifications. The employment rates among adults without an upper secondary qualification drop below 40% in the Slovak Republic (33%) and Poland (39%). But in some countries, the employment rates for adults without an upper secondary qualification are high: in Brazil, Colombia, Iceland, Korea, New Zealand, Sweden and Switzerland at least two in three adults with low educational attainment are employed (Table 5.3a).

Among those with upper secondary education (vocational or general)

Higher levels of attainment come with a change in labour market outcomes. People with upper secondary education have lower unemployment rates (7.5%) and higher employment rates (74%) than people with a lower level of education (12.8% and 56%, respectively). In some countries that were hit hard by the economic crisis, like Greece, Lithuania and Spain, unemployment rates even among adults with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education were 20% or higher in 2014, and unemployment rates among those with below upper secondary education were even higher (Tables A5.3a and A5.4a).

Chart A5.3. Employment rates among adults whose highest level of education is upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary, by programme orientation (2014)
25-64 year-olds



Note: Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Slovenia: Data for the breakdown by programme orientation are only available for 15-34 year-olds and 35-64 year-olds if those individuals had completed their highest level of education 15 years, at most, before the date of the interview; the category "Vocational and general" covers all adults.

1. The United Kingdom: Data for upper secondary attainment includes completion of a sufficient volume and standard of programmes that would be classified individually as completion of intermediate upper secondary programmes (18% of the adults are under this group).

2. Brazil, Chile, France, the Russian Federation: Year of reference 2013.

Countries are ranked in descending order of the employment rate of 25-64 year-olds with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education as highest level of attainment, regardless of the orientation of the programmes.

Source: OECD, Table A5.5a. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933283620>

The labour market outcomes of the population with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education vary according to the type of programme pursued. Across OECD countries, three out of five adults with an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education have a vocational qualification, while one in three has a general qualification. As shown in Chart A5.3, across OECD countries, 77% of individuals with a vocational upper secondary

or post-secondary non-tertiary qualification are employed – a rate that is 7 percentage points higher than that among individuals with a general upper secondary education as their highest qualification. In Denmark, Germany and Slovenia, employment rates are 18 or more percentage points higher among adults with a vocational qualification than among those with a general qualification, whereas in the Czech Republic and France the employment rates among adults with a vocational qualification are slightly lower than among those with a general qualification (Table A5.5a and see Table A1.1a).

The difference may be explained by the high-quality vocational education and training (VET) programmes available in many countries. 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, 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 (CEDEFOP, 2011).

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).

Unemployment rates are generally slightly lower among individuals with vocational upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education (8.5%, on average) compared with adults with a general upper secondary education (8.9%, on average). In Denmark the unemployment rate among individuals with vocational upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education is about 5 percentage points lower than the unemployment rate among individuals with a general upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education. The opposite pattern is observed in the Czech Republic, Greece and Portugal (Table A5.5a).

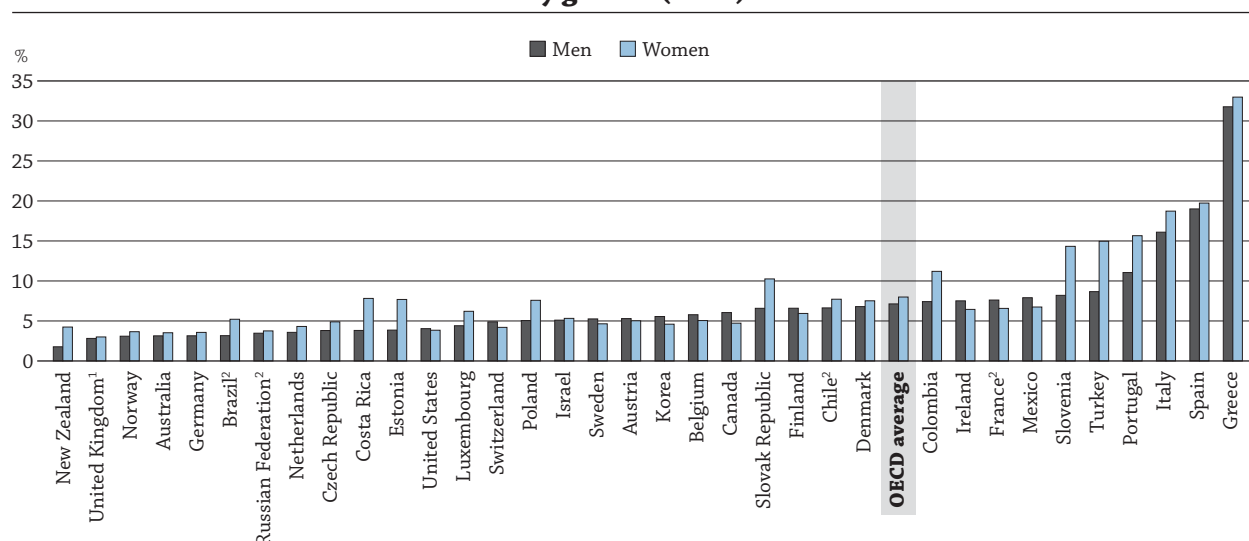
The lower employment rates and higher unemployment rates for people with an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary general qualification may be also explained by the fact that adults with a diploma in general programmes are more likely to continue education after they graduate from secondary school, while those who do not pursue further education seem to lack qualifications to ensure a successful integration into the labour market.

Among those with tertiary qualifications

Across OECD countries, tertiary-educated adults have the best outcomes in the labour market. On average, 83% of all tertiary-educated adults were employed in 2014 and 5% were unemployed. Employment rates among tertiary-educated adults are also higher than among adults with upper secondary vocational qualifications in all countries for which information is available. Some 77% of adults with a vocational upper secondary qualification were employed in 2014 compared with 83% of adults with a tertiary qualification. Only in a couple of countries are the differences in rates between the two levels of qualifications small and comparable. Employment rates among adults with upper secondary VET qualifications are similar to those among adults with tertiary education by less than three percentage points in Australia, Canada and Iceland (Tables A5.3a and A5.5a).

Unemployment rates are generally lower for adults with tertiary education than for adults with less education. Some 13% of adults without upper secondary education were unemployed in 2014 compared with 5.1% of adults with tertiary education. However, unemployment rates are still high among younger adults (25-34 year-olds) with a tertiary qualification in some countries, namely Greece (32.5%), Italy (17.7%), Portugal (14.0%), Slovenia (11.9%), Spain (19.4%) and Turkey (11.4%). In addition, in general, younger adults with tertiary education have higher unemployment rates than older adults with comparable qualifications: the OECD average is 7.5% among 25-34 year-olds and 3.8% among 55-64 year-olds (Table A5.4a).

In Colombia and Mexico, unemployment rates are higher among tertiary-educated adults than among those with below upper secondary as their highest level of attainment. For example, in Mexico, unemployment rates increase as education levels increase. The unemployment rate is higher among tertiary-educated adults than among those who have not attained upper secondary education. This is the case among all adults (5.0% and 3.5%, respectively) as among older (3.5% and 2.5%, respectively) and younger (7.3% and 4.7%, respectively) adults. In Mexico, the highest unemployment rates across all levels of education are those for the tertiary-educated, 25-34 year-old men (7.9%) (Table A5.4a).

Chart A5.4. Unemployment rates for 25-34 year-olds with tertiary education, by gender (2014)

1. The United Kingdom: Data for upper secondary attainment includes completion of a sufficient volume and standard of programmes that would be classified individually as completion of intermediate upper secondary programmes (18% of the adults are under this group).

2. Brazil, Chile, France, the Russian Federation: Data for year 2014 refer to year 2013.

Countries are ranked in ascending order of the unemployment rate of tertiary-educated 25-34 year-old men.

Source: OECD. Tables A5.4b and c, available on line. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933283632>

In general, the higher the level of educational attainment, the higher the employment rate and the lower the unemployment rate. This holds true for the various levels within tertiary education, as well. In OECD countries, the employment rate among adults with a short-cycle tertiary qualification or bachelor's or equivalent degree is about 10 percentage points lower than the employment rate among adults with a doctoral or equivalent degree (79%, 82% and 91%, respectively), while the respective unemployment rates are about two percentage points higher (5.1%, 5.6% and 3.4%, respectively) (Tables A5.1a and A5.2a).

In most OECD and partner countries, labour market opportunities are better for adults with a master's degree or equivalent than for adults with a bachelor's degree. For instance, in Austria, Chile, Costa Rica, Portugal and Turkey, the unemployment rates among adults with a master's degree are half or less of those among adults with a bachelor's degree. In these countries, except for Costa Rica, the employment rates are about 10 percentage points higher for those with a master's degree (Table A5.1a).

Skills and readiness to use information and communication technologies for problem solving

The 2012 Survey of Adult Skills, a product of the OECD Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC), measured problem-solving skills in technology-rich environments and estimated the frequency with which adults use those skills at work and at home. Greater proficiency in problem solving in technology-rich environments reflects both better problem-solving skills and better skills in using digital technology, communication tools and networks to acquire and evaluate information, communicate with others and perform practical tasks (PIAAC Expert Group in Problem Solving in Technology-Rich Environments, 2009).

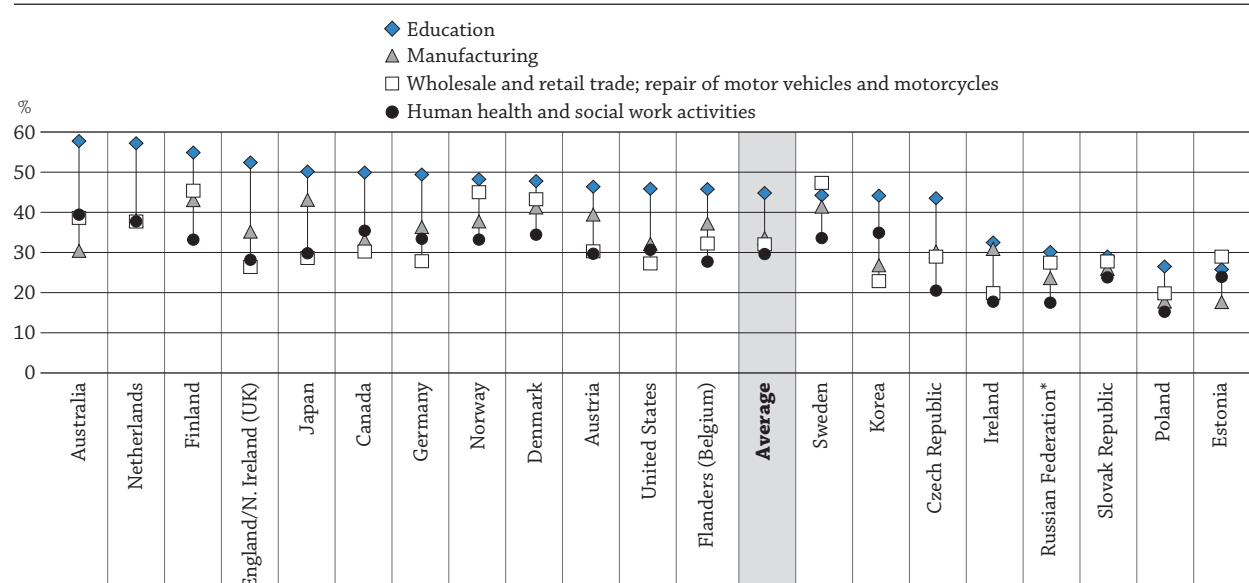
The information gathered through the Survey of Adult Skills allows for the creation of an indicator that measures skills and readiness to use ICT for problem solving. This indicator combines data about performance in the problem-solving assessment and information about why some adults did not participate in the computer-based assessment and thus do not have a score in problem solving (see the *Definitions* section at the end of this chapter).

For most of today's workers, ICT skills are key to getting a job and/or a better salary. For economies, they are crucial for remaining competitive in the global market. OECD countries anticipate that technology will continue to be a key driver of job creation, and have placed the development of ICT skills as the most important policy strategy for economic recovery (Chinien and Boutin, 2011; OECD, 2010).

Across all countries, skills and readiness to use ICT for problem solving increase with the complexity of ICT skills required at work. On average, 66% of adults who reported they are required to complete complex ICT tasks at work have good ICT and problem-solving skills. This proportion is the largest in Sweden (77%) and Germany (75%) and the smallest in Ireland (60%), Poland (53%) and the Russian Federation (42%). On average, a smaller proportion of people who are required to complete moderate-level ICT tasks at work has good ICT and problem-solving skills compared to those who are required to complete complex ICT tasks at work. For example, in Estonia 66% of the people who reported that they are required to complete complex ICT tasks at work have good ICT and problem-solving skills, but this proportion decreases to 39% among workers who are required to complete moderate-level ICT tasks at work. Across all participating countries and sub-national entities, there is a positive relationship between the complexity of ICT skills required at work and the skills and readiness to use ICT for problem solving (Table A5.6a).

Chart A5.5. Percentage of adults with good information and communication technologies and problem-solving skills, by selected industry (2012)

Survey of Adult Skills, 25-64 year-olds



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

Countries are ranked in descending order of the percentage of adults working in education with good ICT and problem-solving skills.

Source: OECD, Table A5.6d, available on line. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933283646>

Chart A5.5 shows the proportion of the survey respondents with the highest skills and readiness to use ICT for problem solving among workers in education, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and human health and social work activities. Across these industries, the largest proportion of respondents with good ICT and problem-solving skills was composed of people who work in education. This is especially true in Australia, Canada, England/Northern Ireland (UK), Finland, Japan and the Netherlands, where at least one in two respondents who work in education have good ICT and problem-solving skills. On average, 45% of workers in education have good ICT and problem-solving skills, as do 34% of workers in manufacturing, 32% of workers in wholesale and retail trade, and 30% of workers in human health and social work activities (Table A5.6d, available on line).

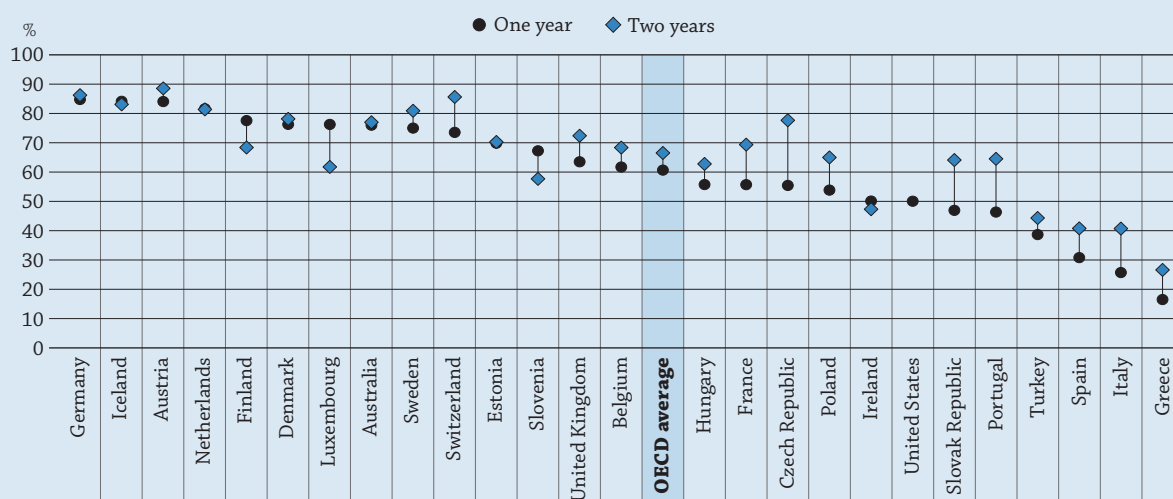
Box A5.1. Labour market outcomes for recent graduates

The difficulties young adults face in entering the labour force are apparent from both international and national indicators. For example, unemployment rates among tertiary-educated 25-34 year-olds increased 2.0 percentage points between 2005 and 2012 to an average of 7.4% across OECD countries. During the same period, unemployment rates among similarly educated 55-64 year-olds rose by 0.4 percentage points to 3.9% (Table A5.4a in OECD, 2014a). However, the unemployment rates among graduates who had completed their degrees in the previous year were appreciably higher than these rates, and graduates in some countries could not find work. ...

A5

In 2013, 31% of 15-34 year-olds who had completed an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary programme in the previous year, and who were not enrolled in further education, were unemployed. This unemployment rate ranged from 9% in Germany and 10% in Austria and the Netherlands, to 59% in Italy, 62% in Spain, and 76% in Greece. The majority of 15-34 year-old-non-students with an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education were able to find employment in the year following their graduation. Some 61% of these non-students across the 26 OECD countries with available data were employed in 2013. There was a wide range in employment rates among recent graduates from this level of education, ranging from 16% in Greece, 26% in Italy and 31% in Spain to 84% in Austria and Iceland, and 85% in Germany.

Chart A5.a. Employment rates of 15-34 year-olds with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education not in education or training, by years since graduation (2013)

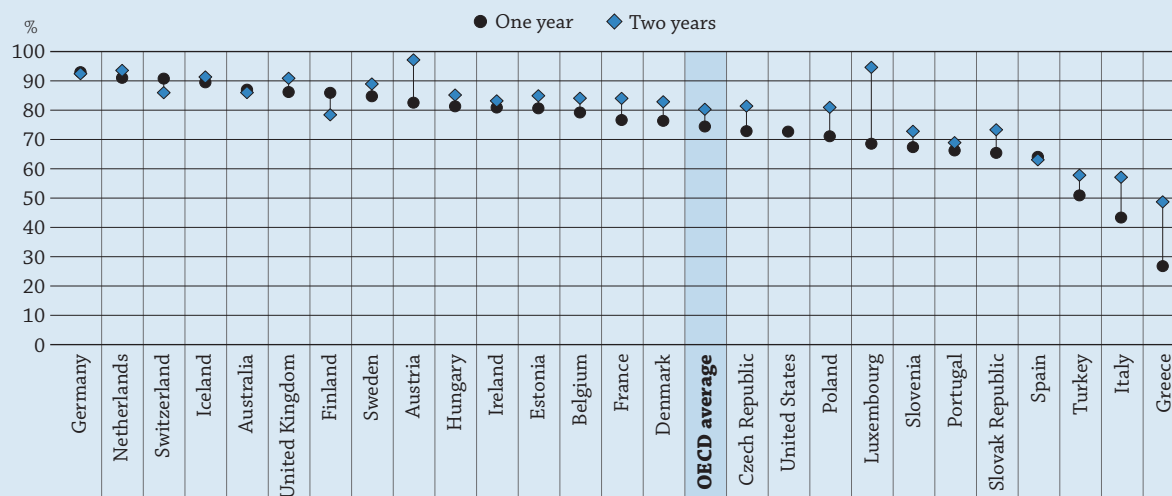


Countries are ranked in descending order of the employment rate after one year since graduation.

Source: OECD, Table A5.a, available on line. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933283658>

Chart A5.b. Employment rates among 20-34 year-olds with tertiary education and not in education or training, by years since graduation (2013)



Countries are ranked in descending order of the employment rate after one year since graduation.

Source: OECD, Table A5.b, available on line. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

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Most countries show higher employment rates among adults with tertiary education compared to adults with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education. For example, the average employment rate one year after completing education among tertiary-educated 20-34 year-olds who were no longer in education or training was 74% in 2013, compared to 61% among 15-34 year-olds who had completed only upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education. Some countries, such as Austria and Denmark, showed similar employment rates for these two groups of graduates. However, many countries showed wide differences, including Spain (64% among those with tertiary education compared to 31% among those with an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education) and the United States (73% and 50%, respectively). Employment rates among 20-34 year-old non-students with a tertiary education ranged from 27% in Greece, 43% in Italy and 51% in Turkey to 91% in the Netherlands and Switzerland, and 93% in Germany.

In 2013, 19% of 20-34 year-old non-students who had completed a tertiary programme in the past year were unemployed compared to 31% of 15-34 year-old non-students who had completed an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary programme. Consistent with other findings, unemployment rates among young adults with tertiary education fell in the years following their graduation. Some 19% of tertiary-educated young adults were unemployed in the year following graduation, compared to 14% two years after graduation and 13% three years after graduation. As observed in the unemployment rates among young non-students with an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education, there was also a wide range in unemployment rates among young tertiary-educated non-students. Unemployment rates among those who had completed a tertiary programme in the previous year ranged from 4% in Germany, 7% in Australia, 8% in the Netherlands and 9% in Sweden, to 34% in Spain, 37% in Italy and 62% in Greece. While the unemployment rates were typically lower two or three years after graduation, the high rates for young non-students in some countries underscore the challenges in securing stable employment.

Box A5.1 Tables

WEB [Table A5.a. Employment and unemployment rates among 15-34 year-olds with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education and not in education or training, by years since graduation \(2011, 2012, 2013\)](#)

WEB [Table A5.b. Employment and unemployment rates among 20-34 year-olds with tertiary education and not in education or training, by years since graduation \(2011, 2012, 2013\)](#)

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.

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.

Completion of intermediate programmes for educational attainment (ISCED 2011) corresponds to recognised qualification from an ISCED 2011 level programme which is not considered as sufficient for ISCED 2011 level completion and is classified at a lower ISCED 2011 level. In addition, this recognised qualification does not give direct access to an upper ISCED 2011 level programme.

Levels of education: In this Indicator two ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) classifications are used: ISCED 2011 and ISCED-97.

- When it is specified that ISCED 2011 is used, the levels of education are defined as: **below upper secondary** corresponds to ISCED 2011 Levels 0, 1 and 2, and includes recognised qualifications from ISCED 2011 Level 3 programmes, which are not considered as sufficient for ISCED 2011 Level 3 completion, and without direct access to post-secondary non-tertiary education or tertiary education; **upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary** corresponds to ISCED 2011 Levels 3 and 4; and **tertiary** corresponds to ISCED 2011 Levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2012).
- When it is specified that ISCED-97 is used, the levels of education are defined as: **below upper secondary** corresponds to ISCED-97 Levels 0, 1, 2 and 3C short programmes; **upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary** corresponds to ISCED-97 Levels 3A, 3B, 3C long programmes, and Level 4; and **tertiary** corresponds to ISCED-97 Levels 5A, 5B and 6.

See the section *About the new ISCED 2011 classification*, at the beginning of this publication, for a presentation of all ISCED 2011 levels, and Annex 3 for a presentation of all ISCED-97 levels.

Skill groups refer to skills and readiness to use information and communication technologies (ICT) for problem solving in technology-rich environments. Each group is described in terms of the characteristics of the types of tasks that can be successfully completed by adults and the related scores in the assessment of problem solving in technology-rich environments in the Survey of Adult Skills.

- Group 0 (no computer experience)
- Group 1 (refused the computer-based assessment)
- Group 2 (failed ICT core stage 1 or minimal problem-solving skills – scored below Level 1 in the problem solving in technology-rich environments assessment)
- Group 3 (moderate ICT and problem-solving skills – scored at Level 1 in the problem solving in technology-rich environments assessment)
- Group 4 (good ICT and problem-solving skills – scored at Level 2 or Level 3 in the problem solving in technology-rich environments assessment)

Skills required at work refers to the use of computers needed at work. Four levels of use are identified: “ICT skills not required at work” corresponds to individuals who reported they do not use a computer in their job; “Straightforward” indicates using a computer for routine tasks, such as data entry or sending and receiving e-mails; “Moderate” indicates using a computer for word-processing, spreadsheets or database management; and “Complex” indicates developing software or modifying computer games, programming using languages like java, sql, php or perl, or maintaining a computer network.

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 and educational attainment 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 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 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 Annex 3 for additional information (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

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, 2014b).

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Indicator A5 Tables


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Table A5.1a. **Employment rates, by educational attainment (2014)**

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

	Below upper secondary					Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary		Tertiary				All levels of education	
	Less than primary	Primary	Completion of intermediate lower secondary programmes	Lower secondary	Completion of intermediate upper secondary programmes	Upper secondary	Post-secondary non-tertiary	Short cycle tertiary	Bachelor's or equivalent	Master's or equivalent	Doctoral or equivalent		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		(12)
OECD													
Australia	x(2)	42 ^d	a	66	a	77	81	80	83	85	92	76	
Austria	x(2)	30 ^d	a	55	a	76	80	84	77	89	88	75	
Belgium	29	41	a	55	a	72	82	76	84	86	90	71	
Canada	x(2)	45 ^d	a	60	a	72	79	81	82	83 ^d	x(10)	76	
Chile ¹	53	55	a	66	a	72	a	81	85	94 ^d	x(10)	70	
Czech Republic	m	c	a	44	a	78 ^d	x(6)	89	79	86	94	77	
Denmark	m	42	a	67	a	79	93	85	84	90	96	78	
Estonia	c	40	m	63	m	74	75	78	83	86	95	77	
Finland	x(2)	38 ^d	a	60	a	73	92	81	82	86	91	75	
France ¹	40	43	a	61	a	73	68	84	82	87	87	72	
Germany	x(2)	47 ^d	a	61	a	78	85	90	88	87	93	79	
Greece	27	43	48	53	53 ^r	54	57	64	67	79	87	56	
Hungary	c	25	a	47	a	71	78	82	80	85	88	70	
Iceland	x(2)	66 ^d	a	77	a	86	95	88	89	94	99	86	
Ireland	c	35	a	55	a	67	69	77	81	86	92	69	
Israel	34	42	a	58	a	72	a	82	86	90	92	76	
Italy	31	28	a	55	a	70	73	c	69	80	90	63	
Japan	x(6)	x(6)	a	x(6)	a	76 ^d	x(8)	76 ^d	86 ^d	x(9)	x(9)	79	
Korea	x(2)	63	a	69	a	72	m	76	78 ^d	x(9)	x(9)	74	
Luxembourg	c	59	a	62	a	72	75	79	82	89	85	76	
Mexico	58	62	68	67	64	73	a	71	79 ^d	x(9)	x(9)	68	
Netherlands	35	51	a	64	a	78	87	84	87	89	94	77	
New Zealand	x(4)	x(4)	a	71 ^d	a	77	85	86	87	87	91	80	
Norway	35	50	a	62	a	82	79	84	91	93	97	81	
Poland	6	40	a	44	a	66	70	50	82	87	93	69	
Portugal	32	60	a	72	a	78	77	x(9)	72 ^d	85	91	70	
Slovak Republic	c	c	53	31	c	71	75	73	74	81	81	69	
Slovenia	c	33	a	50	a	69	a	76	81	86	94	70	
Spain	25	39	a	55	a	66	64	74	77	79	87	63	
Sweden	x(2)	44 ^d	a	68	82	85	84	84	89	92	94	83	
Switzerland	53	67	a	70	a	82	a	x(9,10,11)	89 ^d	88 ^d	93 ^d	83	
Turkey	35	50	a	60	a	62	a	68	78	87	95	57	
United Kingdom	41	61	a	60	77	83	a	83	85	86	91	78	
United States	57	58	a	53	a	68 ^d	x(6)	76	80	84	86	72	
OECD average	37	47	m	59	m	74	79	79	82	87	91	73	
EU21 average	30	42	m	56	m	73	77	79	80	86	90	72	
Partners													
Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Brazil ¹	x(4)	x(4)	x(4)	67 ^d	a	76 ^d	x(6)	x(9)	85 ^d	x(9)	x(9)	72	
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Colombia	x(4)	x(4)	a	72 ^d	a	76	a	x(9)	84 ^d	x(9)	x(9)	76	
Costa Rica	51	64	70	71	69	73	74	75	84	91 ^d	x(10)	71	
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	c	c	a	53	a	70	74	84	83	86	97	73	
Lithuania	c	c	a	46	64	67	73	x(9)	89	90	c	75	
Russian Federation ¹	x(4)	x(4)	a	49 ^d	a	72 ^d	x(6)	x(9)	83 ^d	x(9)	x(9)	77	
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: In most countries data refer to ISCED 2011. The countries with data that refer to ISCED-97 are: Brazil, Indonesia, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia and South Africa. See the description of the levels of education in the *Definitions* section.

1. Brazil, Chile, France, the Russian Federation: Year of reference 2013.

Source: OECD. Colombia, Costa Rica: OECD Education Database. Latvia, Lithuania: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

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


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Table A5.2a. Unemployment rates, by educational attainment (2014)
 Percentage of unemployed 25-64 year-olds among 25-64 year-olds in the labour force

	Below upper secondary					Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary		Tertiary				All levels of education
	Less than primary	Primary	Completion of intermediate lower secondary programmes	Lower secondary	Completion of intermediate upper secondary programmes	Upper secondary	Post-secondary non-tertiary	Short cycle tertiary	Bachelor's or equivalent	Master's or equivalent	Doctoral or equivalent	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
OECD												
Australia	x(2)	11.4 ^d	a	7.0	a	4.6	4.2	4.0	2.7	3.9	c	4.5
Austria	x(2)	23.1 ^d	a	10.2	a	4.6	c	3.5	6.5	3.4	5.7	5.0
Belgium	22.6	14.9	a	12.9	a	7.4	c	c	4.0	4.3	c	7.3
Canada	x(2)	11.7 ^d	a	10.3	a	6.7	6.2	4.8	4.7	4.8 ^d	x(10)	5.8
Chile ¹	4.6	5.1	a	5.4	a	5.6	a	5.7	4.9	1.3 ^d	x(10)	5.3
Czech Republic	m	c	a	20.7	a	5.4 ^d	x(6)	c	3.8	2.3	c	5.5
Denmark	x(2)	9.9 ^d	a	7.9	a	5.2	c	4.8	4.0	5.0	c	5.4
Estonia	c	c	m	11.5	m	7.8	7.7	5.7	5.0	4.3	0.0	6.8
Finland	x(2)	13.9 ^d	a	12.1	a	8.2	c	4.5	5.9	4.8	c	7.1
France ¹	14.1	13.2	a	14.1	a	8.5	c	4.8	6.0	5.3	5.1	8.4
Germany	x(2)	16.0 ^d	a	11.0	a	5.0	2.9	c	2.4	2.8	1.9	4.8
Greece	40.5	25.7	24.5 ^r	29.0	44.0 ^r	26.9	30.1	2.8 ^r	20.8	15.4	6.7 ^r	24.9
Hungary	c	29.2	a	16.2	a	6.7	5.2	c	3.1	2.0	c	6.7
Iceland	x(2)	c. ^d	a	4.8	a	4.3	c	c	3.5	3.8	c	4.1
Ireland	c	21.5	a	17.4	a	10.8	13.8	7.1	6.0	5.0	c	10.3
Israel	7.0	7.8	a	7.5	a	6.2	a	4.7	4.1	2.8	2.4	5.1
Italy	21.7	19.9	a	14.5	a	9.1	11.7	c	11.6	6.8	3.9	10.8
Japan	x(6)	x(6)	a	x(6)	a	4.1 ^d	x(8)	3.4 ^d	2.5 ^d	x(9)	x(9)	3.5
Korea	x(2)	2.8	a	2.6	a	3.3	m	3.3	3.1 ^d	x(9)	x(9)	3.1
Luxembourg	c	9.7	a	6.4	a	4.9	c	4.9	3.5	3.2	c	4.7
Mexico	2.3	2.9	5.3	4.2	4.4	4.4	a	5.9	5.0 ^d	x(9)	x(9)	4.0
Netherlands	18.2	11.1	a	9.4	a	7.1	c	4.6	4.0	3.6	c	6.4
New Zealand	x(4)	x(4)	a	5.2 ^d	a	5.3	3.5	3.7	2.4	3.0	c	4.0
Norway	0.0	7.1	a	6.7	m	2.4	3.0	3.3	1.2	1.8	0.9	2.8
Poland	0.0	16.9	a	27.6	a	8.7	7.8	0.0	6.0	3.7	0.9	7.7
Portugal	23.8	14.5	a	14.5	a	12.5	16.8	x(9)	14.1 ^d	7.7	c	12.8
Slovak Republic	c	c	16.8	42.7	c	11.4	c	c	7.5	5.5	c	11.8
Slovenia	c	22.4 ^r	a	15.1	a	9.7	a	4.9 ^r	9.4	5.6	2.6 ^r	9.1
Spain	47.7	36.6	a	29.0	a	21.6	c	17.0	12.9	12.4	8.2	22.4
Sweden	x(2)	26.2 ^d	a	11.7	8.8	4.6	6.1	5.7	3.8	3.3	c	5.8
Switzerland	c	c	a	9.4	a	3.8 ^d	x(6)	x(9,10,11)	2.9 ^d	3.8 ^d	c ^d	4.1
Turkey	11.1	8.0	a	9.5	a	9.1	a	10.0	8.1	4.6	c	8.6
United Kingdom	c	9.8	a	7.7	4.8	3.2	a	2.6	2.7	2.1	c	3.9
United States	7.3	7.5	a	12.5	a	7.2 ^d	x(6)	4.9	3.9	2.6	2.3	5.8
OECD average	15.8	14.8	m	12.9	m	7.5	9.1	5.1	5.6	4.5	3.4	7.3
EU21 average	23.6	18.6	m	16.3	m	9.0	11.3	5.2	6.8	5.2	3.9	9.0
Partners												
Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Brazil ¹	x(4)	x(4)	a	4.5 ^d	a	5.6 ^d	x(6)	x(9)	2.9 ^d	x(9)	x(9)	4.6
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Colombia	x(4)	x(4)	a	6.2 ^d	a	8.4 ^d	x(6)	x(9)	7.4 ^d	x(9)	x(9)	7.2
Costa Rica	7.7	7.0	7.4	7.5	6.1	6.8	6.0	5.3	4.4	1.4 ^d	x(10)	6.4
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	c	c	a	22.7	a	11.6	9.2	c	6.2	3.5	c	10.3
Lithuania	c	c	a	27	c	15	10	x(9)	5 ^d	c	c	10
Russian Federation ¹	x(4)	x(4)	a	12.5 ^d	a	6.2 ^d	x(6)	x(9)	2.9 ^d	x(9)	x(9)	4.6
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: In most countries data refer to ISCED 2011. The countries with data that refer to ISCED-97 are: Brazil, Indonesia, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia and South Africa. See the description of the levels of education in the *Definitions* section.

1. Brazil, Chile, France, the Russian Federation: Year of reference 2013.

Source: OECD, Colombia, Costa Rica: OECD Education Database. Latvia, Lithuania: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

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


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Table A5.3a. [1/3] **Trends in employment rates, by educational attainment and age group (2000, 2005, 2010 and 2014)**

Percentage of employed adults, by age group among all adults in the same age group

	Below upper secondary											
	Employment rates of 25-64 year-olds				Employment rates of 25-34 year-olds				Employment rates of 55-64 year-olds			
	2000	2005	2010	2014	2000	2005	2010	2014	2000	2005	2010	2014
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
OECD												
Australia	61 ^b	63 ^b	65 ^b	60	64 ^b	64 ^b	61 ^b	59	39 ^b	46 ^b	53 ^b	50
Austria	m	53	55	53	m	61	59	58	m	23	30	30
Belgium	51 ^b	49 ^b	49 ^b	47	64 ^b	57 ^b	56 ^b	52	19 ^b	21 ^b	26 ^b	30
Canada	55	56	55	56	60	62	58	57	37	40	43	48
Chile ¹	m	m	62 ^b	61	m	m	59 ^b	61	m	m	55 ^b	54
Czech Republic	47 ^b	41 ^b	43 ^b	43	51 ^b	43 ^b	47 ^b	46	17 ^b	20 ^b	26 ^b	29
Denmark	62 ^b	62 ^b	63 ^b	62	70 ^b	64 ^b	65 ^b	57	41 ^b	42 ^b	46 ^b	53
Estonia	42	50	45	60	53	60	51	66	24	36	30	44
Finland	60 ^b	58 ^b	55 ^b	54	69 ^b	63 ^b	59 ^b	52	33 ^b	43 ^b	44 ^b	45
France ¹	56	59	55	54	61	63	57	55	24	32	32	37
Germany	51 ^b	52 ^b	55 ^b	58	60 ^b	52 ^b	55 ^b	55	26 ^b	32 ^b	40 ^b	48
Greece	58 ^b	59 ^b	57 ^b	47	67 ^b	72 ^b	64 ^b	51	39 ^b	39 ^b	40 ^b	33
Hungary	36 ^b	38 ^b	38 ^b	45	50 ^b	49 ^b	40 ^b	49	12 ^b	16 ^b	20 ^b	25
Iceland	m	82	75	77	m	81	67	74	m	81	74	76
Ireland	56 ^b	58 ^b	48 ^b	47	68 ^b	64 ^b	44 ^b	38	39 ^b	45 ^b	41 ^b	42
Israel	m	41 ^b	45 ^b	49	m	43 ^b	45 ^b	56	m	32 ^b	38 ^b	43
Italy	49 ^b	52 ^b	50 ^b	50	60 ^b	65 ^b	57 ^b	50	23 ^b	24 ^b	26 ^b	33
Japan	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Korea	68	66	65	66	65	62	57	59	59	58	59	64
Luxembourg	58 ^b	62 ^b	62 ^b	61	78 ^b	79 ^b	78 ^b	73	15 ^b	22 ^b	25 ^b	26
Mexico	61 ^b	62 ^b	63 ^b	63	63 ^b	63 ^b	63 ^b	65	51 ^b	52 ^b	53 ^b	53
Netherlands	58 ^b	60 ^b	61 ^b	59	72 ^b	70 ^b	70 ^b	63	28 ^b	35 ^b	42 ^b	46
New Zealand	65 ^b	70 ^b	68 ^b	71	63 ^b	68 ^b	64 ^b	65	49 ^b	61 ^b	64 ^b	66
Norway	65 ^b	64 ^b	64 ^b	62	67 ^b	66 ^b	64 ^b	61	53 ^b	48 ^b	51 ^b	53
Poland	43 ^b	38 ^b	40 ^b	39	50 ^b	45 ^b	49 ^b	45	24 ^b	21 ^b	22 ^b	25
Portugal	73 ^b	71 ^b	68 ^b	63	83 ^b	81 ^b	75 ^b	71	50 ^b	50 ^b	48 ^b	45
Slovak Republic	31 ^b	26 ^b	30 ^b	33	29 ^b	16 ^b	21 ^b	28	7 ^b	9 ^b	21 ^b	24
Slovenia	53 ^b	56 ^b	51 ^b	49	75 ^b	70 ^b	60 ^b	53	20 ^b	27 ^b	28 ^b	29
Spain	54 ^b	59 ^b	53 ^b	49	65 ^b	72 ^b	59 ^b	55	33 ^b	38 ^b	36 ^b	35
Sweden	68 ^b	66 ^b	63 ^b	66	67 ^b	65 ^b	60 ^b	65	56 ^b	59 ^b	60 ^b	63
Switzerland	64 ^b	65 ^b	69 ^b	69	68 ^b	68 ^b	70 ^b	67	47 ^b	51 ^b	54 ^b	56
Turkey	53	47	49	51	55	49	51	54	38	30	31	33
United Kingdom ²	65 ^b	65 ^b	56 ^b	60	66 ^b	64 ^b	56 ^b	57	51 ^b	56 ^b	44 ^b	48
United States	58	57	52	55	64	62	55	58	40	39	40	40
OECD average	56 ^b	56 ^b	55 ^b	56	63 ^b	61 ^b	57 ^b	57	34 ^b	38 ^b	41 ^b	43
EU21 average	53 ^b	54 ^b	52 ^b	52	63 ^b	61 ^b	56 ^b	54	29 ^b	33 ^b	35 ^b	38
Partners												
Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Brazil ^{1, 3}	m	m	69 ^b	67	m	m	72 ^b	71	m	m	52 ^b	52
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Colombia	m	m	m	72	m	m	m	73	m	m	m	60
Costa Rica	m	m	64 ^b	65	m	m	67 ^b	69	m	m	51 ^b	53
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	40 ^b	52 ^b	49 ^b	51	50 ^b	60 ^b	58 ^b	59	26 ^b	35 ^b	31 ^b	33
Lithuania	37 ^b	46 ^b	32 ^b	48	52 ^b	62 ^b	41 ^b	57	26 ^b	32 ^b	c	28
Russian Federation ¹	m	m	m	49	m	m	m	58	m	m	m	28
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

Notes: In most countries, there is a break in the series, represented by the code "b", as data for the latest year refer to ISCED 2011 while data for previous years refer to ISCED-97. For Korea data refer to ISCED-97 for all years. See the description of the levels of education in the *Definitions* section. Columns showing data for other age groups are available for consultation on line (see *StatLink* below).

1. Brazil, Chile, France, the Russian Federation: Data for year 2014 refer to year 2013.

2. The United Kingdom: Data for upper secondary attainment includes completion of a sufficient volume and standard of programmes that would be classified individually as completion of intermediate upper secondary programmes (18% of the adults are under this group).

3. Brazil: Data for year 2010 refer to year 2009.

Source: OECD, Colombia, Costa Rica: OECD Education Database. Latvia, Lithuania: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933285001>

Table A5.3a. [2/3] **Trends in employment rates, by educational attainment and age group (2000, 2005, 2010 and 2014)***Percentage of employed adults, by age group among all adults in the same age group*

	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary											
	Employment rates of 25-64 year-olds				Employment rates of 25-34 year-olds				Employment rates of 55-64 year-olds			
	2000	2005	2010	2014	2000	2005	2010	2014	2000	2005	2010	2014
	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)
OECD												
Australia	77 ^b	80 ^b	80 ^b	77	80 ^b	81 ^b	78 ^b	78	53 ^b	62 ^b	71 ^b	67
Austria	m	73	76	76	m	83	83	83	m	28	39	44
Belgium	75 ^b	74 ^b	74 ^b	73	84 ^b	81 ^b	80 ^b	79	31 ^b	38 ^b	41 ^b	44
Canada	76	76	74	74	79	80	77	77	52	57	58	59
Chile ¹	m	m	72 ^b	72	m	m	74 ^b	70	m	m	59 ^b	62
Czech Republic	76 ^b	75 ^b	74 ^b	78	77 ^b	78 ^b	76 ^b	78	39 ^b	47 ^b	46 ^b	53
Denmark	81 ^b	80 ^b	79 ^b	79	85 ^b	83 ^b	82 ^b	79	57 ^b	61 ^b	59 ^b	63
Estonia	70	74	69	74	74	77	70	76	46	53	54	58
Finland	75 ^b	75 ^b	74 ^b	73	76 ^b	77 ^b	76 ^b	74	42 ^b	53 ^b	55 ^b	57
France ¹	75	76	74	73	80	80	79	76	31	40	41	46
Germany	70 ^b	71 ^b	76 ^b	80	79 ^b	74 ^b	78 ^b	82	37 ^b	43 ^b	56 ^b	64
Greece	65 ^b	69 ^b	67 ^b	54	69 ^b	73 ^b	71 ^b	54	31 ^b	38 ^b	37 ^b	27
Hungary	72 ^b	70 ^b	66 ^b	72	75 ^b	75 ^b	71 ^b	77	29 ^b	39 ^b	35 ^b	43
Iceland	m	89	83	87	m	82	73	78	m	87	82	87
Ireland	77 ^b	77 ^b	66 ^b	68	85 ^b	83 ^b	67 ^b	67	48 ^b	56 ^b	55 ^b	59
Israel	m	67 ^b	70 ^b	72	m	65 ^b	68 ^b	71	m	53 ^b	62 ^b	65
Italy	71 ^b	74 ^b	73 ^b	70	67 ^b	72 ^b	69 ^b	63	41 ^b	44 ^b	48 ^b	57
Japan	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Korea	69	70	71	72	64	64	64	63	53	59	62	67
Luxembourg	73 ^b	72 ^b	72 ^b	72	85 ^b	82 ^b	83 ^b	84	32 ^b	30 ^b	35 ^b	38
Mexico	71 ^b	71 ^b	72 ^b	73	71 ^b	71 ^b	72 ^b	71	48 ^b	46 ^b	50 ^b	60
Netherlands	79 ^b	78 ^b	80 ^b	78	88 ^b	86 ^b	87 ^b	82	43 ^b	49 ^b	57 ^b	63
New Zealand	80 ^b	84 ^b	82 ^b	80	78 ^b	82 ^b	77 ^b	76	65 ^b	75 ^b	78 ^b	78
Norway	83 ^b	82 ^b	82 ^b	81	84 ^b	84 ^b	85 ^b	84	68 ^b	70 ^b	68 ^b	71
Poland	67 ^b	62 ^b	65 ^b	66	71 ^b	68 ^b	74 ^b	74	28 ^b	28 ^b	34 ^b	42
Portugal	83 ^b	79 ^b	80 ^b	78	83 ^b	78 ^b	80 ^b	78	51 ^b	48 ^b	51 ^b	55
Slovak Republic	71 ^b	71 ^b	70 ^b	71	72 ^b	73 ^b	72 ^b	71	27 ^b	34 ^b	41 ^b	45
Slovenia	74 ^b	75 ^b	73 ^b	69	86 ^b	84 ^b	81 ^b	75	18 ^b	27 ^b	32 ^b	33
Spain	72 ^b	75 ^b	69 ^b	66	73 ^b	78 ^b	69 ^b	65	51 ^b	51 ^b	53 ^b	53
Sweden	82 ^b	81 ^b	81 ^b	85	83 ^b	81 ^b	80 ^b	84	66 ^b	69 ^b	70 ^b	75
Switzerland	81 ^b	80 ^b	81 ^b	82	84 ^b	83 ^b	84 ^b	85	66 ^b	65 ^b	67 ^b	70
Turkey	64	62	60	62	67	64	64	65	20	24	24	29
United Kingdom ²	81 ^b	82 ^b	78 ^b	80	83 ^b	81 ^b	79 ^b	81	65 ^b	69 ^b	63 ^b	67
United States	77	73	68	68	80	74	68	68	58	58	57	58
OECD average	75 ^b	75 ^b	74 ^b	74	78 ^b	77 ^b	76 ^b	75	45 ^b	50 ^b	53 ^b	56
EU21 average	74 ^b	74 ^b	73 ^b	73	79 ^b	78 ^b	77 ^b	75	41 ^b	45 ^b	48 ^b	52
Partners												
Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Brazil ^{1, 3}	m	m	77 ^b	76	m	m	79 ^b	78	m	m	55 ^b	54
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Colombia	m	m	m	76	m	m	m	76	m	m	m	61
Costa Rica	m	m	75 ^b	73	m	m	78 ^b	74	m	m	61 ^b	59
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	67 ^b	73 ^b	66 ^b	71	74 ^b	77 ^b	72 ^b	77	36 ^b	49 ^b	47 ^b	54
Lithuania	69 ^b	75 ^b	63 ^b	70	71 ^b	80 ^b	65 ^b	75	45 ^b	52 ^b	45	51
Russian Federation ¹	m	m	m	72	m	m	m	79	m	m	m	43
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

Notes: In most countries, there is a break in the series, represented by the code "b", as data for the latest year refer to ISCED 2011 while data for previous years refer to ISCED-97. For Korea data refer to ISCED-97 for all years. See the description of the levels of education in the *Definitions* section. Columns showing data for other age groups are available for consultation on line (see *StatLink* below).

1. Brazil, Chile, France, the Russian Federation: Data for year 2014 refer to year 2013.

2. The United Kingdom: Data for upper secondary attainment includes completion of a sufficient volume and standard of programmes that would be classified individually as completion of intermediate upper secondary programmes (18% of the adults are under this group).

3. Brazil: Data for year 2010 refer to year 2009.

Source: OECD. Colombia, Costa Rica: OECD Education Database. Latvia, Lithuania: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

Please refer to the *Reader's Guide* for information concerning symbols for missing data and abbreviations.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933285001>

Table A5.3a. [3/3] **Trends in employment rates, by educational attainment and age group (2000, 2005, 2010 and 2014)***Percentage of employed adults, by age group among all adults in the same age group*

A5

	Tertiary											
	Employment rates of 25-64 year-olds				Employment rates of 25-34 year-olds				Employment rates of 55-64 year-olds			
	2000	2005	2010	2014	2000	2005	2010	2014	2000	2005	2010	2014
	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)
OECD												
Australia	83 ^b	84 ^b	84 ^b	83	84 ^b	85 ^b	85 ^b	84	65 ^b	69 ^b	75 ^b	70
Austria	m	83	85	85	m	86	86	86	m	48	61	66
Belgium	85 ^b	84 ^b	84 ^b	85	92 ^b	90 ^b	89 ^b	88	46 ^b	49 ^b	53 ^b	61
Canada	83	82	81	82	86	85	84	85	58	62	65	65
Chile ¹	m	m	79 ^b	84	m	m	75 ^b	84	m	m	74 ^b	74
Czech Republic	87 ^b	86 ^b	83 ^b	84	83 ^b	81 ^b	77 ^b	77	66 ^b	69 ^b	71 ^b	78
Denmark	88 ^b	86 ^b	86 ^b	86	88 ^b	87 ^b	86 ^b	84	73 ^b	73 ^b	71 ^b	75
Estonia	83	84	80	84	85	84	81	81	62	74	66	77
Finland	84 ^b	84 ^b	84 ^b	83	84 ^b	86 ^b	84 ^b	82	60 ^b	66 ^b	70 ^b	71
France ¹	83	83	84	84	85	86	87	86	50	56	55	61
Germany	83 ^b	83 ^b	87 ^b	88	89 ^b	85 ^b	88 ^b	88	58 ^b	63 ^b	73 ^b	78
Greece	81 ^b	82 ^b	80 ^b	69	79 ^b	79 ^b	77 ^b	63	50 ^b	59 ^b	57 ^b	46
Hungary	82 ^b	83 ^b	79 ^b	82	83 ^b	83 ^b	79 ^b	81	52 ^b	60 ^b	54 ^b	59
Iceland	m	94	90	91	m	94	88	87	m	90	89	90
Ireland	88 ^b	87 ^b	81 ^b	81	91 ^b	89 ^b	83 ^b	83	67 ^b	70 ^b	66 ^b	63
Israel	m	81 ^b	82 ^b	86	m	82 ^b	82 ^b	86	m	68 ^b	71 ^b	75
Italy	81 ^b	80 ^b	78 ^b	78	73 ^b	69 ^b	67 ^b	62	58 ^b	67 ^b	67 ^b	76
Japan	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Korea	75	77	76	77	74	74	74	76	57	61	64	69
Luxembourg	84 ^b	84 ^b	85 ^b	85	83 ^b	87 ^b	87 ^b	86	65 ^b	60 ^b	67 ^b	62
Mexico	82 ^b	82 ^b	81 ^b	79	80 ^b	79 ^b	80 ^b	78	69 ^b	68 ^b	66 ^b	65
Netherlands	86 ^b	86 ^b	88 ^b	88	93 ^b	92 ^b	93 ^b	90	56 ^b	62 ^b	69 ^b	75
New Zealand	82 ^b	84 ^b	84 ^b	87	82 ^b	81 ^b	81 ^b	86	67 ^b	78 ^b	82 ^b	84
Norway	90 ^b	89 ^b	90 ^b	90	87 ^b	86 ^b	89 ^b	87	86 ^b	85 ^b	84 ^b	86
Poland	85 ^b	83 ^b	85 ^b	86	87 ^b	83 ^b	86 ^b	86	51 ^b	55 ^b	56 ^b	66
Portugal	91 ^b	87 ^b	85 ^b	83	91 ^b	87 ^b	85 ^b	79	69 ^b	61 ^b	58 ^b	61
Slovak Republic	86 ^b	84 ^b	82 ^b	80	83 ^b	84 ^b	78 ^b	75	54 ^b	54 ^b	66 ^b	67
Slovenia	86 ^b	87 ^b	87 ^b	83	92 ^b	91 ^b	88 ^b	80	48 ^b	51 ^b	57 ^b	53
Spain	80 ^b	83 ^b	80 ^b	77	75 ^b	82 ^b	79 ^b	74	64 ^b	65 ^b	64 ^b	65
Sweden	87 ^b	87 ^b	88 ^b	89	82 ^b	84 ^b	85 ^b	87	79 ^b	83 ^b	81 ^b	83
Switzerland	90 ^b	90 ^b	88 ^b	89	91 ^b	91 ^b	87 ^b	88	78 ^b	79 ^b	79 ^b	82
Turkey	78	75	76	76	83	79	77	76	37	34	38	42
United Kingdom ²	88 ^b	88 ^b	84 ^b	85	91 ^b	90 ^b	87 ^b	87	66 ^b	72 ^b	65 ^b	66
United States	85	82	80	80	87	83	82	82	70	72	70	69
OECD average	84 ^b	84 ^b	83 ^b	83	85 ^b	85 ^b	83 ^b	82	61 ^b	65 ^b	67 ^b	69
EU21 average	85 ^b	85 ^b	84 ^b	83	85 ^b	85 ^b	83 ^b	81	60 ^b	63 ^b	64 ^b	67
Partners												
Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Brazil ^{1, 3}	m	m	86 ^b	85	m	m	88 ^b	88	m	m	64 ^b	63
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Colombia	m	m	m	84	m	m	m	85	m	m	m	68
Costa Rica	m	m	85 ^b	85	m	m	87 ^b	87	m	m	63 ^b	65
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	80 ^b	85 ^b	81 ^b	84	85 ^b	86 ^b	82 ^b	84	56 ^b	70 ^b	64 ^b	72
Lithuania	80 ^b	88 ^b	87 ^b	89	81 ^b	89 ^b	87 ^b	91	59 ^b	69 ^b	74 ^b	77
Russian Federation ¹	m	m	m	83	m	m	m	88	m	m	m	54
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

Notes: In most countries, there is a break in the series, represented by the code "b", as data for the latest year refer to ISCED 2011 while data for previous years refer to ISCED-97. For Korea data refer to ISCED-97 for all years. See the description of the levels of education in the *Definitions* section. Columns showing data for other age groups are available for consultation on line (see *StatLink* below).

1. Brazil, Chile, France, the Russian Federation: Data for year 2014 refer to year 2013.

2. The United Kingdom: Data for upper secondary attainment includes completion of a sufficient volume and standard of programmes that would be classified individually as completion of intermediate upper secondary programmes (18% of the adults are under this group).

3. Brazil: Data for year 2010 refer to year 2009.

Source: OECD. Colombia, Costa Rica: OECD Education Database. Latvia, Lithuania: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

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StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933285001>

Table A5.4a. [1/3] **Trends in unemployment rates, by educational attainment and age group (2000, 2005, 2010 and 2014)***Percentage of unemployed adults, by age group among adults in the same age group who are in the labour force*

	Below upper secondary											
	Unemployment rates of 25-64 year-olds				Unemployment rates of 25-34 year-olds				Unemployment rates of 55-64 year-olds			
	2000	2005	2010	2014	2000	2005	2010	2014	2000	2005	2010	2014
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
OECD												
Australia	7.5 ^b	6.3 ^b	6.2 ^b	7.8	11.4 ^b	12.3 ^b	14.3 ^b	12.4	4.9 ^b	3.7 ^b	3.8 ^b	5.1
Austria	m	8.5	8.1	10.8	m	15.4	15.2	18.5	m	c	c	6.4
Belgium	9.8 ^b	12.4 ^b	13.2 ^b	14.3	17.5 ^b	23.0 ^b	23.4 ^b	24.7	3.8 ^b	6.1 ^b	6.4 ^b	8.0
Canada	10.2	9.7	12.3	10.6	14.9	13.3	17.8	14.4	6.9	7.8	10.0	8.9
Chile ¹	m	m	4.6 ^b	5.2	m	m	8.0 ^b	8.9	m	m	3.5 ^b	3.8
Czech Republic	19.3 ^b	24.4 ^b	22.7 ^b	20.7	28.3 ^b	35.5 ^b	28.9 ^b	26.8	8.1 ^b	13.7 ^b	14.7 ^b	14.0
Denmark	6.3 ^b	6.5 ^b	9.0 ^b	8.2	10.6 ^b	9.7 ^b	14.0 ^b	14.7	3.1 ^b	6.5 ^b	6.5 ^b	5.4
Estonia	21.8 ^b	13.0 ^b	27.7 ^b	11.9	29.0	17.0	33.6	15.0	23.4	c	17.5	c
Finland	11.9 ^b	10.7 ^b	11.6 ^b	12.5	16.4 ^b	17.4 ^b	16.4 ^b	18.1	11.5 ^b	9.0 ^b	8.5 ^b	10.4
France ¹	13.8	11.1	12.9	13.9	21.7	18.8	23.8	23.6	8.5	6.3	8.3	9.2
Germany	13.7 ^b	20.2 ^b	15.9 ^b	12.0	14.6 ^b	25.6 ^b	21.7 ^b	18.3	15.8 ^b	18.3 ^b	13.4 ^b	8.3
Greece	8.2 ^b	8.3 ^b	11.9 ^b	27.7	14.0 ^b	11.1 ^b	17.2 ^b	37.4	4.0 ^b	4.5 ^b	7.0 ^b	20.5
Hungary	9.9 ^b	12.4 ^b	23.5 ^b	16.7	14.1 ^b	16.7 ^b	32.6 ^b	23.4	3.9 ^b	6.4 ^b	16.2 ^b	12.7
Iceland	m	2.6	7.9	4.7	m	c	16.5	7.9	m	c	c	3.1
Ireland	7.1 ^b	6.0 ^b	19.4 ^b	18.7	9.8 ^b	10.4 ^b	32.0 ^b	34.3	3.0 ^b	3.1 ^b	11.4 ^b	13.0
Israel	m	14.0 ^b	9.8 ^b	7.5	m	14.1 ^b	12.2 ^b	9.7	m	10.2 ^b	8.0 ^b	6.5
Italy	10.0 ^b	7.8 ^b	9.1 ^b	15.2	14.9 ^b	11.8 ^b	15.0 ^b	25.1	6.4 ^b	4.8 ^b	5.6 ^b	8.9
Japan	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Korea	3.7	2.9	3.1	2.7	7.3	8.1	9.4	6.9	2.7	2.3	3.2	2.5
Luxembourg	3.1 ^b	5.1 ^b	4.1 ^b	7.7	5.4 ^b	8.1 ^b	7.6 ^b	14.2	c	c	c	c
Mexico	1.5 ^b	2.3 ^b	4.0 ^b	3.5	1.8 ^b	2.8 ^b	5.4 ^b	4.7	1.2 ^b	1.9 ^b	2.8 ^b	2.5
Netherlands	3.9 ^b	5.8 ^b	5.1 ^b	10.1	4.9 ^b	8.7 ^b	8.6 ^b	13.8	2.1 ^b	4.5 ^b	3.3 ^b	9.9
New Zealand	6.6 ^b	3.4 ^b	6.1 ^b	5.2	9.0 ^b	5.5 ^b	8.9 ^b	8.8	5.4 ^b	1.8 ^b	4.0 ^b	3.7
Norway	2.2 ^b	7.4 ^b	5.6 ^b	6.7	c	14.4 ^b	12.3 ^b	11.8	c	c	c	2.2
Poland	20.6 ^b	27.1 ^b	16.1 ^b	17.5	32.4 ^b	38.3 ^b	22.6 ^b	23.6	7.7 ^b	13.6 ^b	11.4 ^b	13.0
Portugal	3.6 ^b	7.5 ^b	11.8 ^b	14.8	4.2 ^b	9.0 ^b	15.3 ^b	17.6	3.3 ^b	6.4 ^b	9.7 ^b	15.6
Slovak Republic	36.3 ^b	49.2 ^b	40.8 ^b	39.2	55.7 ^b	73.8 ^b	63.8 ^b	55.9	30.6 ^b	36.5 ^b	22.8 ^b	25.4
Slovenia	9.8 ^b	8.7 ^b	11.2 ^b	15.4	11.3 ^b	16.1 ^b	18.9 ^b	29.2 ^r	4.5 ^b	2.9 ^b	4.2 ^b	7.9 ^r
Spain	13.7 ^b	9.3 ^b	24.5 ^b	31.4	17.8 ^b	11.3 ^b	31.4 ^b	36.7	10.8 ^b	7.0 ^b	18.4 ^b	27.0
Sweden	8.0 ^b	8.5 ^b	11.3 ^b	13.2	13.1 ^b	17.8 ^b	19.6 ^b	18.9	8.1 ^b	5.2 ^b	7.7 ^b	7.2
Switzerland	4.8 ^b	7.2 ^b	7.4 ^b	8.8	c	11.8 ^b	13.3 ^b	16.0	c	6.0 ^b	5.4 ^b	5.8
Turkey	4.6	9.1	10.6	8.5	5.7	11.3	12.6	10.2	2.4	4.2	6.4	6.5
United Kingdom ²	6.6 ^b	5.1 ^b	9.8 ^b	7.7	9.1 ^b	7.8 ^b	15.5 ^b	13.9	5.5 ^b	3.2 ^b	5.0 ^b	5.0
United States	7.9	9.0	16.8	10.6	10.3	11.7	20.3	13.7	5.2	7.5	10.1	8.2
OECD average	9.9 ^b	10.7 ^b	12.6 ^b	12.8	15.0 ^b	16.4 ^b	19.0 ^b	19.1	7.4 ^b	7.5 ^b	8.8 ^b	9.2
EU21 average	11.9 ^b	12.8 ^b	15.2 ^b	16.2	17.2 ^b	19.2 ^b	22.7 ^b	24.0	8.6 ^b	8.8 ^b	10.4 ^b	12.0
Partners												
Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Brazil ^{1, 3}	m	m	5.7 ^b	4.5	m	m	8.5 ^b	7.4	m	m	2.8 ^b	2.4
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Colombia	m	m	m	6.2	m	m	m	8.0	m	m	m	5.6
Costa Rica	m	m	7.5 ^b	7.1	m	m	9.4 ^b	9.9	m	m	5.6 ^b	4.9
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	19.0 ^b	12.9 ^b	27.6 ^b	23.6	25.7 ^b	16.4 ^b	26.7 ^b	24.3	8.0 ^b	7.6 ^b	24.0 ^b	22.9 ^r
Lithuania	21.0 ^b	c	37.8 ^b	25.0	c	c	39.2 ^b	c	c	c	c	c
Russian Federation ¹	m	m	m	12.5	m	m	m	15.3	m	m	m	6.6
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

Notes: In most countries, there is a break in the series, represented by the code "b", as data for the latest year refer to ISCED 2011 while data for previous years refer to ISCED-97. For Korea data refer to ISCED-97 for all years. See the description of the levels of education in the *Definitions* section. Columns showing data for other age groups are available for consultation on line (see *StatLink* below).

1. Brazil, Chile, France, the Russian Federation: Data for year 2014 refer to year 2013.

2. The United Kingdom: Data for upper secondary attainment includes completion of a sufficient volume and standard of programmes that would be classified individually as completion of intermediate upper secondary programmes (18% of the adults are under this group).

3. Brazil: Data for year 2010 refer to year 2009.

Source: OECD, Colombia, Costa Rica: OECD Education Database. Latvia, Lithuania: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933285011>

Table A5.4a. [2/3] **Trends in unemployment rates, by educational attainment and age group (2000, 2005, 2010 and 2014)**

Percentage of unemployed adults, by age group among adults in the same age group who are in the labour force

	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary											
	Unemployment rates of 25-64 year-olds				Unemployment rates of 25-34 year-olds				Unemployment rates of 55-64 year-olds			
	2000	2005	2010	2014	2000	2005	2010	2014	2000	2005	2010	2014
	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)
OECD												
Australia	4.5 ^b	3.4 ^b	3.6 ^b	4.6	5.3 ^b	4.0 ^b	5.0 ^b	5.9	4.1 ^b	3.4 ^b	2.5 ^b	2.9
Austria	m	4.5	4.0	4.5	m	5.3	5.7	6.3	m	c	2.8	3.6
Belgium	5.3 ^b	6.9 ^b	6.6 ^b	7.3	6.7 ^b	9.4 ^b	10.2 ^b	10.8	3.5 ^b	4.1 ^b	4.1 ^b	5.4
Canada	5.9	5.9	7.6	6.5	6.8	6.6	9.2	8.0	5.5	5.3	7.2	6.5
Chile ¹	m	m	6.2 ^b	5.6	m	m	8.1 ^b	7.5	m	m	4.3 ^b	3.8
Czech Republic	6.7 ^b	6.2 ^b	6.2 ^b	5.4	8.7 ^b	7.0 ^b	7.4 ^b	7.0	5.3 ^b	4.9 ^b	6.5 ^b	5.0
Denmark	3.9 ^b	4.0 ^b	6.1 ^b	5.1	3.9 ^b	4.3 ^b	7.6 ^b	6.9	4.9 ^b	5.7 ^b	6.3 ^b	5.2
Estonia	14.5	8.4	18.0	7.8	15.4	7.2	19.4	9.2	3.9	5.9	17.3	7.4
Finland	8.8 ^b	7.4 ^b	7.5 ^b	8.1	10.4 ^b	8.0 ^b	8.1 ^b	9.3	9.7 ^b	7.0 ^b	7.5 ^b	7.9
France ¹	8.0	6.6	7.2	8.5	10.3	9.3	10.8	13.5	7.7	4.6	6.4	6.6
Germany	7.8 ^b	11.0 ^b	6.9 ^b	4.6	6.2 ^b	10.9 ^b	7.4 ^b	4.9	13.7 ^b	13.9 ^b	8.4 ^b	5.6
Greece	11.2 ^b	9.6 ^b	12.5 ^b	27.6	15.6 ^b	13.1 ^b	16.3 ^b	36.0	c	c	7.5 ^b	20.4
Hungary	5.3 ^b	6.0 ^b	9.5 ^b	6.5	6.8 ^b	7.3 ^b	11.4 ^b	8.5	3.6 ^b	4.0 ^b	7.9 ^b	6.5
Iceland	m	c	6.8	4.1	m	c	11.8	7.1	m	c	c	3.1
Ireland	2.6 ^b	3.1 ^b	13.8 ^b	11.9	2.7 ^b	3.7 ^b	18.7 ^b	16.5	c	c	8.6 ^b	8.3
Israel	m	9.4 ^b	6.8 ^b	6.2	m	10.4 ^b	8.0 ^b	7.8	m	9.9 ^b	5.2 ^b	4.8
Italy	7.2 ^b	5.2 ^b	6.1 ^b	9.1	12.2 ^b	8.1 ^b	10.1 ^b	15.9	1.6 ^b	2.4 ^b	2.5 ^b	4.2
Japan	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Korea	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.3	5.0	5.7	6.2	7.0	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.5
Luxembourg	1.6 ^b	3.2 ^b	3.6 ^b	5.1	2.2 ^b	4.0 ^b	4.8 ^b	4.2 ^r	c	c	c	5.3 ^r
Mexico	2.2 ^b	3.1 ^b	4.5 ^b	4.4	2.5 ^b	4.1 ^b	5.8 ^b	5.7	2.6 ^b	2.4 ^b	3.9 ^b	4.1
Netherlands	2.3 ^b	4.1 ^b	3.1 ^b	7.1	2.2 ^b	3.9 ^b	3.4 ^b	7.1	2.5 ^b	4.6 ^b	2.5 ^b	8.4
New Zealand	3.9 ^b	2.3 ^b	4.5 ^b	4.5	4.7 ^b	3.0 ^b	7.2 ^b	6.7	3.8 ^b	1.7 ^b	3.4 ^b	3.1
Norway	2.6 ^b	2.6 ^b	2.2 ^b	2.4	3.7 ^b	4.1 ^b	3.8 ^b	3.7	c	c	c	1.4
Poland	13.9 ^b	16.6 ^b	8.9 ^b	8.6	16.8 ^b	19.9 ^b	11.5 ^b	11.7	11.6 ^b	13.0 ^b	7.8 ^b	7.1
Portugal	3.5 ^b	6.7 ^b	9.7 ^b	12.6	3.5 ^b	8.3 ^b	11.5 ^b	14.9	c	c	c	12.9
Slovak Republic	14.3 ^b	12.7 ^b	12.3 ^b	11.3	17.7 ^b	13.8 ^b	14.6 ^b	15.4	10.1 ^b	11.6 ^b	9.9 ^b	10.3
Slovenia	5.7 ^b	5.7 ^b	6.9 ^b	9.7	5.8 ^b	6.7 ^b	10.2 ^b	14.5	10.9 ^b	6.3 ^b	5.0 ^b	10.0
Spain	10.9 ^b	7.3 ^b	17.2 ^b	21.6	12.9 ^b	8.9 ^b	21.6 ^b	25.9	6.4 ^b	7.0 ^b	11.6 ^b	16.6
Sweden	5.3 ^b	6.0 ^b	6.4 ^b	4.9	5.6 ^b	8.5 ^b	8.4 ^b	6.2	6.6 ^b	5.4 ^b	6.3 ^b	5.8
Switzerland	2.2 ^b	3.7 ^b	4.1 ^b	3.8	2.8 ^b	4.7 ^b	5.4 ^b	5.1	c	3.7 ^b	3.6 ^b	3.1
Turkey	5.5	9.1	11.3	9.1	7.1	11.9	13.3	10.9	0.0	4.5	10.7	7.7
United Kingdom ²	4.0 ^b	3.1 ^b	5.9 ^b	3.9	4.7 ^b	4.1 ^b	8.1 ^b	5.4	4.0 ^b	2.4 ^b	5.0 ^b	3.3
United States	3.6	5.1	11.2	7.2	4.4	6.9	14.3	10.1	3.1	4.2	8.8	5.4
OECD average	6.1 ^b	6.2 ^b	7.6 ^b	7.7	7.3 ^b	7.5 ^b	9.9 ^b	10.2	5.6 ^b	5.7 ^b	6.4 ^b	6.5
EU21 average	7.1 ^b	6.9 ^b	8.5 ^b	9.1	8.5 ^b	8.2 ^b	10.8 ^b	11.9	6.6 ^b	6.4 ^b	7.1 ^b	7.9
Partners												
Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Brazil ^{1, 3}	m	m	7.2 ^b	5.6	m	m	9.8 ^b	7.5	m	m	4.2 ^b	2.6
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Colombia	m	m	m	8.4	m	m	m	10.3	m	m	m	5.6
Costa Rica	m	m	4.6 ^b	6.6	m	m	6.4 ^b	11.0	m	m	0.3 ^b	1.5
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	14.5 ^b	9.0 ^b	18.7 ^b	11.2	14.1 ^b	9.4 ^b	18.1 ^b	11.3	11.1 ^b	10.1 ^b	17.3 ^b	10.9
Lithuania	19.4 ^b	8.9 ^b	20.6 ^b	13.1 ^b	20.0 ^b	c	25.4 ^b	14.9	c	c	17.6 ^b	13.9
Russian Federation ¹	m	m	m	6.2	m	m	m	7.6	m	m	m	4.4
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

Notes: In most countries, there is a break in the series, represented by the code "b", as data for the latest year refer to ISCED 2011 while data for previous years refer to ISCED-97. For Korea data refer to ISCED-97 for all years. See the description of the levels of education in the *Definitions* section. Columns showing data for other age groups are available for consultation on line (see *StatLink* below).

1. Brazil, Chile, France, the Russian Federation: Data for year 2014 refer to year 2013.

2. The United Kingdom: Data for upper secondary attainment includes completion of a sufficient volume and standard of programmes that would be classified individually as completion of intermediate upper secondary programmes (18% of the adults are under this group).

3. Brazil: Data for year 2010 refer to year 2009.

Source: OECD, Colombia, Costa Rica: OECD Education Database. Latvia, Lithuania: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933285011>

Table A5.4a. [3/3] **Trends in unemployment rates, by educational attainment and age group (2000, 2005, 2010 and 2014)**

Percentage of unemployed adults, by age group among adults in the same age group who are in the labour force

	Tertiary											
	Unemployment rates of 25-64 year-olds				Unemployment rates of 25-34 year-olds				Unemployment rates of 55-64 year-olds			
	2000	2005	2010	2014	2000	2005	2010	2014	2000	2005	2010	2014
	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)
OECD												
Australia	3.6 ^b	2.5 ^b	2.8 ^b	3.2	3.8 ^b	2.8 ^b	3.1 ^b	3.3	3.5 ^b	2.6 ^b	1.8 ^b	3.2
Austria	m	3.0	2.8	3.7	m	3.7	3.8	5.2	m	c	c	2.7
Belgium	2.7 ^b	3.7 ^b	4.0 ^b	4.2	3.3 ^b	4.9 ^b	5.1 ^b	5.4	c	c	3.5 ^b	3.2
Canada	4.0	4.6	5.5	4.8	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.3	3.4	4.1	5.3	5.1
Chile ¹	m	m	5.6 ^b	4.9	m	m	9.5 ^b	7.2	m	m	3.1 ^b	3.3
Czech Republic	2.5 ^b	2.0 ^b	2.5 ^b	2.6	3.4 ^b	2.4 ^b	3.9 ^b	4.3	2.2 ^b	c	c	c
Denmark	2.6 ^b	3.7 ^b	4.6 ^b	4.4	4.2 ^b	5.0 ^b	7.2 ^b	7.2	2.9 ^b	3.6 ^b	3.5 ^b	3.6
Estonia	4.6	3.8	9.1	4.7	4.1	3.1	5.3	6.0	3.7	c	14.4	2.9
Finland	4.9 ^b	4.4 ^b	4.4 ^b	5.1	6.7 ^b	4.8 ^b	5.6 ^b	6.2	6.5 ^b	4.6 ^b	4.1 ^b	5.2
France ¹	5.1	5.4	4.9	5.3	6.6	6.4	6.3	7.0	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.8
Germany	4.0 ^b	5.5 ^b	3.1 ^b	2.5	2.7 ^b	5.8 ^b	3.5 ^b	3.4	7.5 ^b	7.8 ^b	4.3 ^b	3.0
Greece	7.5 ^b	7.1 ^b	8.7 ^b	19.1	13.7 ^b	13.3 ^b	16.9 ^b	32.5	c	c	c	7.8
Hungary	1.3 ^b	2.3 ^b	4.1 ^b	2.7	1.6 ^b	3.1 ^b	6.3 ^b	3.6	c	c	c	c
Iceland	m	c	3.6	3.6	m	c	c	4.6	m	c	c	2.9
Ireland	1.6 ^b	2.0 ^b	7.0 ^b	6.1	2.0 ^b	2.4 ^b	8.2 ^b	6.9	c	c	4.5 ^b	6.1
Israel	m	5.0 ^b	4.2 ^b	3.9	m	5.4 ^b	5.6 ^b	5.2	m	5.0 ^b	3.6 ^b	3.1
Italy	5.9 ^b	5.7 ^b	5.6 ^b	7.6	15.5 ^b	13.8 ^b	12.8 ^b	17.7	0.7 ^b	1.0 ^b	0.8 ^b	1.4
Japan	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Korea	3.6	2.9	3.3	3.1	4.6	4.2	5.0	5.1	3.1	1.8	2.2	2.4
Luxembourg	c	3.2 ^b	3.6 ^b	3.6	c	2.7 ^b	4.1 ^b	5.4	c	c	c	c
Mexico	2.4 ^b	3.7 ^b	4.9 ^b	5.0	3.5 ^b	5.5 ^b	6.5 ^b	7.3	2.2 ^b	3.1 ^b	4.4 ^b	3.5
Netherlands	1.9 ^b	2.8 ^b	2.3 ^b	3.9	2.0 ^b	2.6 ^b	2.3 ^b	4.0	c	3.1 ^b	2.8 ^b	5.2
New Zealand	3.3 ^b	2.3 ^b	3.8 ^b	2.7	3.6 ^b	3.3 ^b	5.5 ^b	3.1	3.9 ^b	1.9 ^b	2.7 ^b	3.2
Norway	1.9 ^b	2.1 ^b	1.6 ^b	1.9	2.7 ^b	3.1 ^b	2.3 ^b	3.4	c	c	c	0.6
Poland	4.3 ^b	6.2 ^b	4.2 ^b	4.1	7.4 ^b	9.8 ^b	6.5 ^b	6.5	6.7 ^b	4.5 ^b	2.0 ^b	2.6
Portugal	2.7 ^b	5.4 ^b	6.3 ^b	8.9	4.3 ^b	9.2 ^b	9.4 ^b	14.0	c	c	c	c
Slovak Republic	4.6 ^b	4.4 ^b	4.8 ^b	5.8	7.0 ^b	5.3 ^b	6.3 ^b	8.6	c	7.7 ^b	4.3 ^b	4.1 ^r
Slovenia	2.1 ^b	3.0 ^b	4.1 ^b	6.1	3.8 ^b	5.1 ^b	7.9 ^b	11.9	c	c	c	2.9 ^r
Spain	9.5 ^b	6.0 ^b	10.4 ^b	13.8	14.5 ^b	8.3 ^b	13.9 ^b	19.4	4.1 ^b	3.6 ^b	5.5 ^b	8.8
Sweden	3.0 ^b	4.5 ^b	4.5 ^b	4.0	3.2 ^b	7.1 ^b	5.8 ^b	4.9	2.9 ^b	2.3 ^b	3.5 ^b	3.6
Switzerland	1.4 ^b	2.7 ^b	2.9 ^b	3.2	c	3.4 ^b	4.0 ^b	4.6	c	c	2.4 ^b	2.6
Turkey	3.9	6.9	7.9	8.2	6.5	10.9	11.9	11.4	3.3	4.3	3.8	4.8
United Kingdom ²	2.1 ^b	2.1 ^b	3.5 ^b	2.5	2.0 ^b	2.4 ^b	4.1 ^b	2.9	3.7 ^b	2.8 ^b	3.8 ^b	3.0
United States	1.8	2.6	5.3	3.7	2.0	3.0	5.3	3.9	c	2.3	5.5	4.5
OECD average	3.5 ^b	3.9 ^b	4.7 ^b	5.1	5.2 ^b	5.4 ^b	6.6 ^b	7.5	3.8 ^b	3.7 ^b	4.0 ^b	3.8
EU21 average	3.8 ^b	4.1 ^b	5.0 ^b	5.7	5.7 ^b	5.8 ^b	6.9 ^b	8.7	4.1 ^b	4.1 ^b	4.4 ^b	4.2
Partners												
Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Brazil ^{1, 3}	m	m	3.5 ^b	2.9	m	m	5.3 ^b	4.4	m	m	2.0 ^b	1.5
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Colombia	m	m	m	7.4	m	m	m	9.5	m	m	m	5.7
Costa Rica	m	m	3.2 ^b	4.1	m	m	4.6 ^b	5.9	m	m	2.3 ^b	4.4
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	7.5 ^b	4.1 ^b	9.9 ^b	5.1	7.2 ^b	4.0 ^b	12.2 ^b	5.6	6.8 ^b	4.3 ^b	8.5 ^b	4.3 ^r
Lithuania	8.8 ^b	c	6.8 ^b	3.7	12.0 ^b	c	8.2 ^b	4.4	c	c	c	c
Russian Federation ¹	m	m	m	2.9	m	m	m	3.6	m	m	m	2.9
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

Notes: In most countries, there is a break in the series, represented by the code "b", as data for the latest year refer to ISCED 2011 while data for previous years refer to ISCED-97. For Korea data refer to ISCED-97 for all years. See the description of the levels of education in the *Definitions* section. Columns showing data for other age groups are available for consultation on line (see *StatLink* below).

1. Brazil, Chile, France, the Russian Federation: Data for year 2014 refer to year 2013.

2. The United Kingdom: Data for upper secondary attainment includes completion of a sufficient volume and standard of programmes that would be classified individually as completion of intermediate upper secondary programmes (18% of the adults are under this group).

3. Brazil: Data for year 2010 refer to year 2009.

Source: OECD, Colombia, Costa Rica: OECD Education Database. Latvia, Lithuania: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933285011>

Table A5.5a. **Employment, unemployment and inactivity rates of adults with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education, by programme orientation (2014)**
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	Vocational and general	Vocational	General	Vocational and general	Vocational	General	Vocational and general
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
OECD									
Australia	82	72	77	4.6	4.5	4.6	15	25	19
Austria	76	75	76	4.3	6.0	4.5	21	20	21
Belgium	75	68	73	6.6	9.1	7.3	20	25	21
Canada	79	72	74	6.2	6.7	6.5	15	23	21
Chile ¹	77	70	72	4.6	6.0	5.6	20	25	24
Czech Republic	75	80	78	6.9	4.0	5.4	20	16	18
Denmark	81	61	79	6.6	12.1r	5.1	13	31	16
Estonia	m	m	74	m	m	7.8	m	m	19
Finland	77	69	73	9.0	8.3	8.1	15	25	20
France ¹	73	75	73	9.0	8.0	8.0	20	19	20
Germany	81	62	80	4.6	6.2	4.6	16	33	16
Greece	58	53	54	30.4	26.1	27.6	16	29	25
Hungary	m	m	72	m	m	6.5	m	m	23
Iceland	90	79	87	3.5	5.3	4.1	7	16	10
Ireland	69	66	68	16.4	15.8	11.9	18	22	23
Israel	80	70	72	5.3	6.5	6.2	15	25	23
Italy	72	62	70	8.9	9.9	9.1	21	31	23
Japan	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Korea	m	m	72	m	m	3.3	m	m	25
Luxembourg	88	75	72	5.2	c	5.1	7	c	24
Mexico	m	m	73	m	m	4.4	m	m	24
Netherlands	79	73	78	6.9	8.6	7.1	16	20	16
New Zealand	82	77	80	4.6	4.3	4.5	14	19	16
Norway	83	78	81	2.1	3.3	2.4	16	19	16
Poland	67	64	66	8.4	10.4	8.6	27	29	28
Portugal	78	77	78	14.9	11.8	12.6	8	12	11
Slovak Republic	71	67	71	11.2	12.2	11.3	20	24	20
Slovenia	80	48r	69	13.7	c	9.7	7	42r	23
Spain	66	66	66	22.9	20.7	21.6	15	17	16
Sweden	86	82	85	4.3	5.8	4.9	10	13	11
Switzerland	83	78	82	3.5	5.2	3.8	14	17	14
Turkey	66	59	62	8.1	10.1	9.1	29	35	32
United Kingdom ²	81	79	80	4.1	3.6	3.9	16	18	17
United States	m	m	68	m	m	7.2	m	m	27
OECD average	77	70	74	8.5	8.9	7.7	16	23	20
EU21 average	75	69	73	10.2	10.5	9.1	16	24	20
Partners									
Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Brazil ¹	m	m	76	m	m	5.6	m	m	19
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Colombia	m	m	76	m	m	8.4	m	m	17
Costa Rica	74	73	73	4.2	6.9	6.6	23	21	21
India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Indonesia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Latvia	80	76	71	10.6	11.0	11.2	11	15	20
Lithuania	77	74	70	14.8	15.1	13.1	c	13	20
Russian Federation ¹	m	m	72	m	m	6.2	m	m	23
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

Notes: "Vocational and general" also includes people in programmes for which no orientation is specified. Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Slovenia: Data for the breakdown by programme orientation cover only 15-34 year-olds and 35-64 year-olds if those individuals had completed their highest level of education 15 years, at most, before the date of the interview. In most countries, data refer to ISCED 2011. The countries with data that refer to ISCED-97 are: Brazil, Indonesia, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia and South Africa. See the description of the levels of education in the *Definitions* section.

1. Brazil, Chile, France, the Russian Federation: Year of reference 2013.

2. The United Kingdom: Data for upper secondary attainment includes completion of a sufficient volume and standard of programmes that would be classified individually as completion of intermediate upper secondary programmes (18% of the adults are under this group).

Source: OECD. Colombia, Costa Rica: OECD Education Database. Latvia, Lithuania: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

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


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Table A5.6a. [1/2] **Skills and readiness to use information and communication technologies for problem solving among 25-64 year-olds, by ICT skills required at work (2012)**

	Complex ICT skills required at work								Moderate ICT skills required at work							
	Group 1 (Refused the computer- based assessment)		Group 2 (Failed ICT core test or minimal problem- solving skills)		Group 3 (Moderate ICT and problem- solving skills)		Group 4 (Good ICT and problem- solving skills)		Group 1 (Refused the computer- based assessment)		Group 2 (Failed ICT core test or minimal problem- solving skills)		Group 3 (Moderate ICT and problem- solving skills)		Group 4 (Good ICT and problem- solving skills)	
	%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
OECD	National entities															
Australia	3	(1.0)	4	(1.4)	26	(3.1)	67	(3.3)	6	(0.7)	8	(0.9)	30	(1.4)	56	(1.7)
Austria	c	c	7	(2.7)	25	(5.0)	68	(5.1)	4	(0.6)	9	(1.0)	36	(2.1)	51	(2.1)
Canada	1	(0.4)	9	(1.5)	24	(2.5)	66	(2.7)	2	(0.3)	13	(0.7)	32	(1.1)	53	(1.0)
Czech Republic	c	c	3	(3.4)	30	(7.6)	66	(7.6)	6	(1.0)	9	(1.4)	31	(2.7)	54	(2.6)
Denmark	1	(0.4)	6	(1.3)	24	(3.5)	69	(3.4)	2	(0.3)	11	(0.8)	36	(1.1)	51	(1.3)
Estonia	4	(1.4)	8	(2.3)	23	(3.8)	66	(4.1)	10	(0.6)	14	(0.9)	37	(1.2)	39	(1.4)
Finland	2	(0.8)	10	(2.4)	20	(3.8)	69	(4.4)	3	(0.4)	9	(0.9)	31	(1.2)	57	(1.1)
France	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Germany	c	c	5	(1.8)	19	(4.6)	75	(4.6)	2	(0.4)	9	(1.1)	34	(1.6)	56	(1.8)
Ireland	c	c	8	(2.3)	31	(4.0)	60	(4.5)	5	(0.7)	10	(1.1)	37	(2.0)	48	(1.8)
Italy	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Japan	c	c	11	(3.8)	14	(4.3)	73	(5.5)	6	(0.7)	15	(1.1)	23	(1.4)	57	(1.5)
Korea	c	c	7	(2.6)	31	(5.7)	61	(5.8)	1	(0.3)	14	(1.2)	37	(1.8)	48	(2.1)
Netherlands	c	c	6	(1.9)	24	(3.3)	69	(3.4)	1	(0.3)	8	(0.8)	33	(1.5)	58	(1.6)
Norway	c	c	8	(2.0)	25	(3.2)	66	(3.3)	1	(0.2)	9	(0.8)	34	(1.3)	56	(1.4)
Poland	8	(3.1)	17	(3.6)	23	(5.8)	53	(6.2)	18	(1.5)	17	(1.6)	29	(2.3)	36	(2.0)
Slovak Republic	c	c	6	(2.3)	28	(5.5)	64	(5.7)	7	(0.8)	11	(1.1)	39	(1.9)	42	(1.9)
Spain	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Sweden	c	c	5	(1.5)	16	(2.8)	77	(3.1)	2	(0.3)	9	(0.8)	31	(1.4)	58	(1.4)
United States	c	c	8	(2.6)	30	(4.1)	61	(4.6)	2	(0.5)	12	(1.2)	35	(2.1)	52	(2.2)
	Sub-national entities															
Flanders (Belgium)	c	c	7	(1.8)	30	(3.4)	62	(3.5)	2	(0.3)	10	(1.0)	35	(1.5)	54	(1.6)
England (UK)	c	c	4	(1.6)	21	(3.4)	73	(3.8)	2	(0.5)	9	(1.0)	33	(1.8)	55	(1.7)
Northern Ireland (UK)	c	c	c	c	26	(6.0)	71	(6.8)	0	(0.2)	10	(1.8)	40	(2.1)	49	(2.1)
England/N. Ireland (UK)	c	c	4	(1.6)	21	(3.3)	73	(3.7)	2	(0.5)	9	(1.0)	34	(1.7)	55	(1.6)
Average	m	m	7	(0.5)	24	(1.0)	66	(1.1)	4	(0.1)	11	(0.2)	33	(0.4)	52	(0.4)
Partners	Russian Federation*															
	8	(3.2)	22	(10.1)	28	(9.3)	42	(8.7)	13	(4.4)	16	(3.2)	32	(4.2)	39	(3.9)

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

Source: OECD. Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (2012). See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

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


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Table A5.6a. [2/2] **Skills and readiness to use information and communication technologies for problem solving among 25-64 year-olds, by ICT skills required at work (2012)**

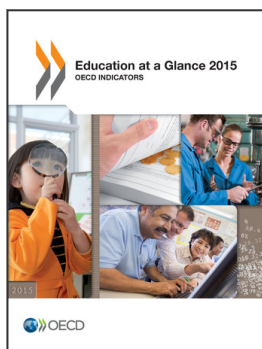
	Straightforward ICT skills required at work								ICT skills not required at work									
	Group 1 (Refused the computer- based assessment)		Group 2 (Failed ICT core test or minimal problem- solving skills)		Group 3 (Moderate ICT and problem- solving skills)		Group 4 (Good ICT and problem- solving skills)		Group 0 (No computer experience)		Group 1 (Refused the computer- based assessment)		Group 2 (Failed ICT core test or minimal problem- solving skills)		Group 3 (Moderate ICT and problem- solving skills)		Group 4 (Good ICT and problem- solving skills)	
	%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.	%	S.E.
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)
OECD	National entities																	
Australia	17	(1.4)	18	(1.8)	37	(1.8)	28	(2.0)	11	(1.0)	31	(1.8)	18	(1.6)	25	(2.2)	14	(1.9)
Austria	15	(1.4)	19	(1.9)	40	(2.6)	27	(1.9)	27	(1.6)	22	(1.4)	20	(1.7)	22	(2.0)	10	(1.4)
Canada	8	(0.7)	30	(1.2)	36	(1.6)	27	(1.2)	16	(0.8)	14	(0.9)	32	(1.4)	24	(1.2)	13	(1.1)
Czech Republic	20	(2.3)	21	(2.9)	38	(3.4)	21	(2.7)	20	(1.7)	19	(2.1)	25	(2.6)	24	(2.5)	12	(1.9)
Denmark	7	(0.7)	28	(1.9)	39	(1.9)	26	(1.8)	8	(1.0)	16	(1.5)	36	(2.3)	26	(2.4)	13	(2.1)
Estonia	22	(1.2)	28	(1.8)	34	(1.8)	16	(1.6)	19	(0.9)	26	(1.0)	24	(1.3)	22	(1.2)	8	(0.9)
Finland	11	(1.0)	25	(1.8)	37	(1.9)	28	(1.8)	12	(1.4)	24	(1.6)	26	(1.8)	25	(2.0)	14	(1.6)
France	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Germany	6	(0.9)	27	(2.5)	40	(2.2)	27	(1.8)	23	(1.9)	13	(1.4)	29	(2.0)	24	(1.7)	11	(1.2)
Ireland	22	(1.6)	25	(2.2)	35	(2.2)	18	(1.5)	23	(1.3)	28	(1.7)	21	(1.7)	19	(1.8)	8	(1.1)
Italy	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Japan	21	(1.7)	25	(1.9)	24	(1.6)	30	(1.7)	34	(1.8)	25	(1.9)	19	(1.5)	13	(1.3)	9	(1.4)
Korea	9	(1.0)	31	(1.7)	41	(2.2)	19	(1.6)	42	(1.5)	9	(0.8)	24	(1.3)	19	(1.3)	6	(0.8)
Netherlands	5	(0.9)	25	(2.3)	44	(2.6)	26	(2.2)	12	(1.4)	12	(1.4)	31	(2.1)	32	(2.3)	13	(1.8)
Norway	10	(1.1)	25	(1.9)	39	(2.1)	26	(1.7)	6	(0.9)	21	(1.8)	35	(2.7)	28	(2.8)	12	(1.7)
Poland	29	(2.0)	28	(2.2)	25	(2.3)	18	(2.0)	34	(1.2)	32	(1.3)	18	(1.4)	10	(1.1)	5	(0.8)
Slovak Republic	22	(2.1)	18	(2.5)	39	(3.0)	21	(2.2)	40	(1.4)	17	(1.1)	12	(1.1)	21	(1.3)	11	(1.2)
Spain	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Sweden	5	(0.7)	25	(1.7)	40	(2.0)	30	(1.9)	6	(1.5)	17	(1.9)	32	(2.5)	26	(2.6)	19	(2.1)
United States	7	(1.0)	28	(2.0)	44	(2.4)	22	(2.1)	20	(2.0)	14	(1.5)	34	(2.8)	23	(2.3)	8	(1.2)
	Sub-national entities																	
Flanders (Belgium)	6	(1.0)	30	(2.0)	41	(2.4)	23	(2.1)	21	(1.4)	11	(1.1)	33	(2.2)	26	(1.9)	10	(1.1)
England (UK)	5	(1.0)	32	(2.4)	41	(2.7)	23	(2.0)	10	(1.4)	10	(1.4)	35	(2.9)	32	(2.7)	12	(1.7)
Northern Ireland (UK)	3	(0.7)	32	(3.2)	42	(3.0)	23	(2.8)	29	(2.4)	4	(1.0)	35	(3.1)	26	(2.7)	6	(1.5)
England/N. Ireland (UK)	5	(0.9)	32	(2.3)	41	(2.6)	23	(1.9)	11	(1.4)	10	(1.4)	35	(2.9)	32	(2.6)	11	(1.6)
Average	13	(0.3)	26	(0.5)	38	(0.5)	24	(0.4)	20	(0.3)	19	(0.3)	27	(0.5)	23	(0.5)	11	(0.3)
Partners	Russian Federation*																	
	17	(2.4)	19	(3.6)	32	(3.7)	32	(3.9)	31	(3.3)	14	(1.7)	17	(2.7)	21	(2.0)	17	(1.7)

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

Source: OECD, Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (2012). See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

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