

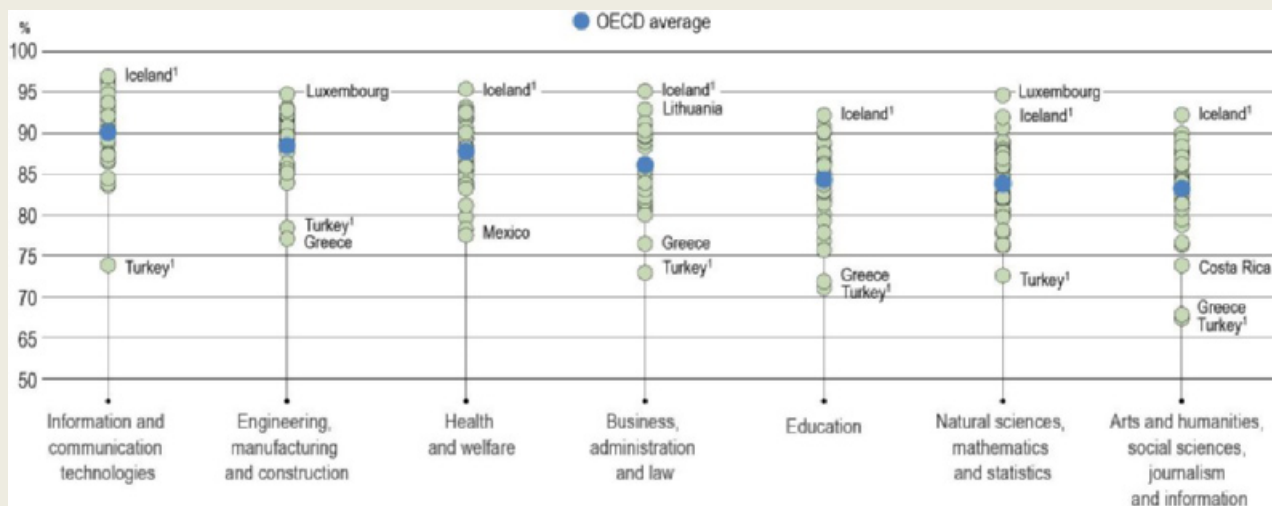
Indicator A3. How does educational attainment affect participation in the labour market?

Highlights

- The average employment rates of tertiary-educated adults in OECD countries can vary by up to 7 percentage points depending on their fields of study, while within fields of study, large variations in employment rates can also be observed across countries.
- Levels of long-term unemployment decrease with higher educational attainment in most OECD countries. In most countries, the proportion of unemployed adults who have been unemployed for 12 months or more is smaller for tertiary-educated adults than for adults with lower levels of educational attainment.
- In the majority of OECD and partner countries, older tertiary-educated adults have higher employment rates than younger tertiary-educated adults. On average across the OECD, the employment rate for 45-54 year-olds is 4 percentage points higher than for 25-34 year-olds, while in some countries the difference is more than 10 percentage points.

Figure A3.1. Employment rates of tertiary-educated adults, by field of study (2018)

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



1. Year of reference differs from 2018. Refer to the source table for more details.

Fields of study are ranked in descending order of the employment rates for the OECD average.

Source: OECD (2019), Table A3.4. See Source section for more information and Annex 3 for notes (<https://doi.org/10.1787/f8d7880d-en>).

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Context

The economies of OECD countries depend upon a supply of highly skilled workers. Expanded education opportunities have increased the pool of skilled people across countries, and those with higher qualifications

are more likely to find employment. On the other hand, while employment opportunities still exist for those with lower qualifications, their labour-market prospects are relatively challenging. People with the lowest educational qualifications have lower earnings (see Indicator A4) and are often working in routine jobs that are at greater risk of being automated, therefore increasing their likelihood of being unemployed (Arntz, Gregory and Zierahn, 2016^[1]). These disparities in labour-market outcomes can exacerbate inequalities in society.

Education systems face challenges in responding to changing demands for skills in the labour market. While the general pattern is for those with lower levels of education to have poorer labour-market prospects, in certain industries the high demand for skilled workers can result in narrower differences in employment rates across levels of education, if individuals have acquired the relevant skills. For example, given the technological advances that have been transforming the needs of the global labour market, those with qualifications in information and communication technologies (ICT), and those who are comfortable using ICT for problem solving often have the best employment prospects. In some cases, strong ICT skills can completely compensate for lower levels of educational attainment in the labour market (Lane and Conlon, 2016^[2]).

Comparing labour-market indicators across countries can help governments to better understand global trends and anticipate how economies may evolve in the coming years. In turn, these insights can inform the design of education policies, which aim to ensure that the students of today can be well prepared for the labour market of tomorrow.

Other findings

- Employment rates of tertiary-educated adults with master's or equivalent qualifications are higher than those with bachelor's or equivalent qualifications across most countries. Adults with doctoral qualifications generally have the highest employment rates, although there are some exceptions.
- Inactivity rates vary greatly across countries, and below-average employment rates also tend to correlate with above-average inactivity rates across countries.
- Among tertiary-educated adults, those who studied information and communication technologies (ICT) have the highest average employment rate across the OECD, while the lowest rates are found among those who studied arts and humanities, social sciences, journalism and information.
- In almost all OECD countries, the unemployment rate for adults with tertiary education is as low as or lower than the unemployment rate for adults with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education.

Analysis

Educational attainment and employment

Across the OECD, upper secondary education is generally considered the minimum educational attainment level for successful labour-market integration. Adults of all age groups without at least this level of education are penalised in the labour market. On average across OECD countries, the employment rate of adults (aged 25-64) is 85% for those with a tertiary qualification, 76% for those with an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary qualification, and 59% for those who have not completed upper secondary education (Table A3.1).

In all OECD and partner countries, younger adults (those aged 25-34) are better educated than their older peers (see Indicator A1). Employment rates for young adults are similar to those for 25-64 year-olds; on average across OECD countries, 84% of tertiary-educated younger adults are employed, as are 78% of those with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education, and 60% of those without upper secondary education (Table A3.2).

Despite being on average more highly educated as a group than young men (see Indicator A1), young women at all levels of educational attainment have lower employment rates. Women aged 25-34 with below upper secondary education have employment rates of 45% on average across the OECD, compared with 72% for men of the same educational attainment and age. Among tertiary-educated young adults, the gap in favour of men narrows to 8 percentage points (Table A3.2).

Across countries, there are substantial variations in employment rates by level of education. The highest employment premiums for tertiary-educated adults over those with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education are in Lithuania and Poland, where the difference between employment rates is more than 16 percentage points. Conversely, in the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, New Zealand, Portugal, Sweden and the United Kingdom, the average employment premium for tertiary-educated adults is 5 percentage points or less over those with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education (Table A3.1).

Smaller differences in employment rates for different levels of educational attainment may occur in a number of different national contexts, for example in countries with labour-market shortages, or countries with a strong emphasis on vocational education at the upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary levels. For example, in Germany and Switzerland, the majority of vocational graduates participate in combined school- and work-based programmes, which can smooth the transition from education to work (OECD, 2019^[31]).

Educational attainment and unemployment rates by duration of unemployment

In many OECD and partner countries, unemployment rates are especially high among 25-34 year-olds. On average across OECD countries, the unemployment rate is twice as high for younger adults who have not completed upper secondary education: 14% compared to 7% for those with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education. The unemployment rate for tertiary-educated younger adults is only 6% (Table A3.3).

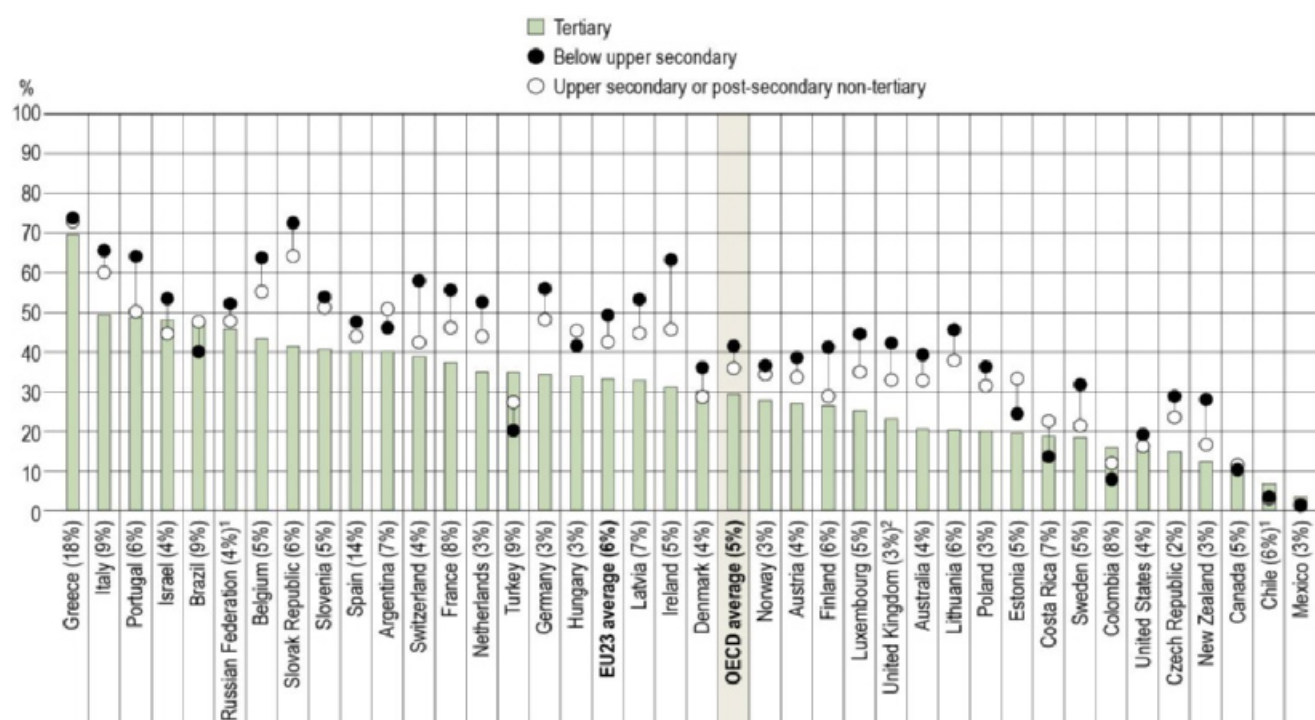
Unemployment rates for younger adults without an upper secondary education are especially high in the Slovak Republic and South Africa, where the unemployment rate in both cases exceeds 35%. It is also very high in France, Greece, Italy and Spain, where about one-quarter of these younger adults are unemployed (Table A3.3).

The positive impact of upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education on the unemployment rate is especially high in Australia, Austria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, the Slovak Republic and Sweden. In all these countries, the unemployment rate for younger adults with an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education is one-third or less of the unemployment rate for those with below upper secondary education (Table A3.3).

Duration of unemployment tends to decrease with higher educational attainment. On average across the OECD, 29% of unemployed adults with tertiary education have been unemployed for 12 months or longer, compared to 36% of those with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education and 41% of those with below upper secondary education. Tertiary-educated adults have a lower incidence of long-term unemployment than adults with lower levels of educational attainment in all OECD and partner countries with data except Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Israel, Mexico and Turkey (Figure A3.2 and Table A3.5).

Figure A3.2. Percentage of long-term unemployed 25-64 year-olds, by educational attainment (2018)

Adults who have been unemployed for 12 months or more as a percentage of unemployed 25-64 year-olds



Note: The percentage in parentheses represents the overall unemployment rate of 25-64 year-olds.

1. Year of reference differs from 2018. Refer to the source table for more details.

2. Data for upper secondary attainment include completion of a sufficient volume and standard of programmes that would be classified individually as completion of intermediate upper secondary programmes (13% of adults aged 25-64 are in this group).

Countries are ranked in descending order of the percentage of 25-64 year-olds with tertiary education who have been unemployed for 12 months or more.

Source: OECD (2019), Table A3.5. See *Source* section for more information and Annex 3 for notes (<https://doi.org/10.1787/f8d7880d-en>).

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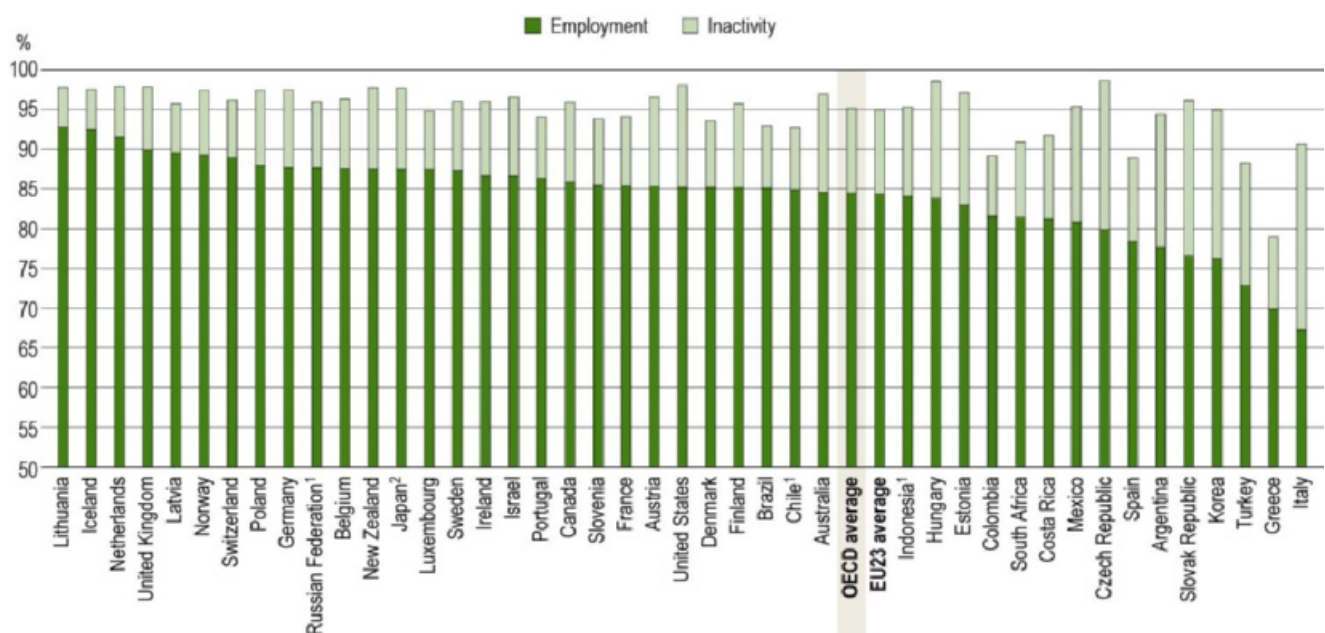
The share of tertiary-educated unemployed adults who have been unemployed for 12 months or more is over 40% in only 9 countries, rising to 18 countries for adults with an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education, and 22 countries for adults with below upper secondary education. The long-term unemployment rates for adults with below upper secondary education are highest in Belgium, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and the Slovak Republic, where the rate in each case is at least 60%. However, while in Ireland the long-term unemployment rate among adults with below upper secondary education is more than double the rate for those with tertiary education, in Greece the difference is 5 percentage points lower for tertiary-educated adults (Figure A3.2).

Educational attainment and inactivity

Across OECD countries, the percentage of inactive people (individuals who are not employed and not looking for a job) tends to be higher among those with lower educational attainment levels. On average, 30% of adults aged 25-34 who had not completed upper secondary education were inactive in 2018, compared to 16% of those with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education and 11% of those with a tertiary degree (Table A3.3).

Inactivity rates for tertiary-educated young adults are particularly high in Italy, where more than one in five are inactive. In contrast, some countries combine the highest employment rates for tertiary-educated adults with the lowest inactivity rates. In Iceland, Lithuania and the Netherlands, employment rates of over 90% for tertiary-educated 25-34 year-olds are combined with inactivity rates of 6% or less for the same group (Figure A3.3).

Figure A3.3. Employment and inactivity rates of tertiary-educated 25-34 year-olds (2018)



1. Year of reference differs from 2018. Refer to the source table for more details.

2. Data for tertiary education include upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary programmes (less than 5% of adults are in this group).

Countries are ranked in descending order of the employment rate of tertiary-educated 25-34 year-olds.

Source: OECD (2019), Table A3.3. See Source section for more information and Annex 3 for notes (<https://doi.org/10.1787/f8d7880d-en>).

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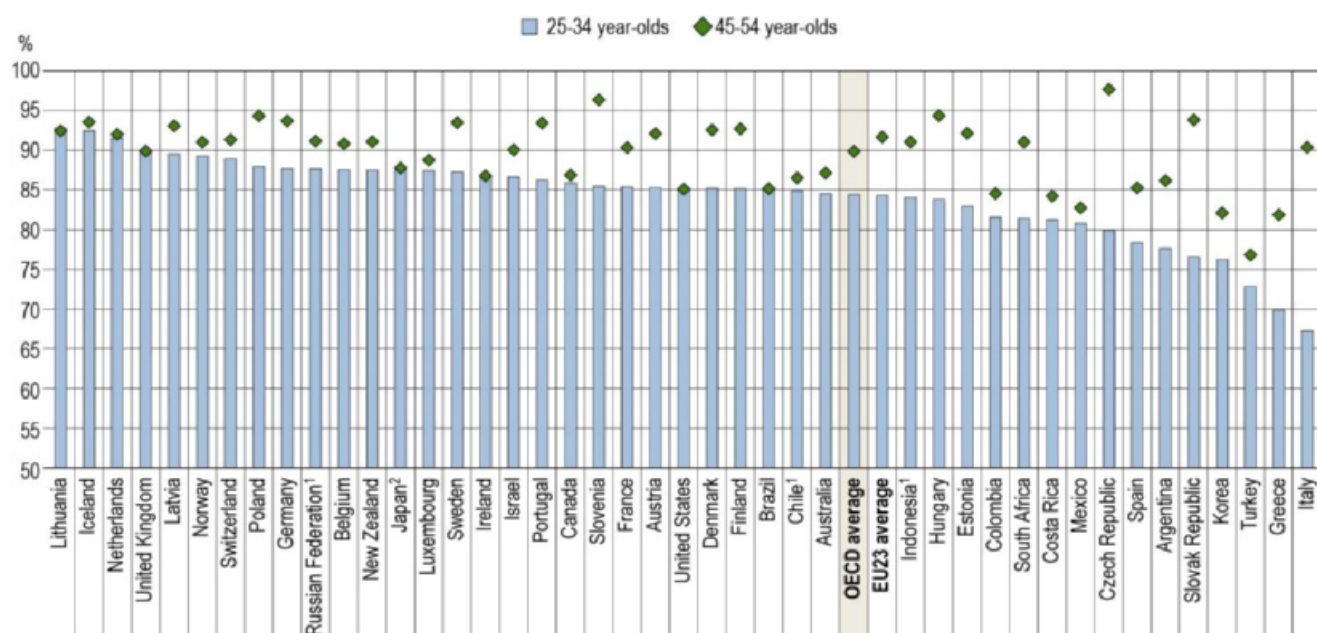
Women have consistently higher inactivity rates than men across all educational attainment levels, but rates are especially high among women who have not completed upper secondary education. On average across OECD countries, almost half (46%) of younger women with below upper secondary education are inactive, compared to less than one-fifth of younger men (18%). The gender gap in inactivity rates is highest in Mexico (56% of younger women compared to 5% of younger men) and Turkey (69% compared to 6%). Portugal is the only country where the gender gap in inactivity rates has been almost completely closed: among less-educated younger adults, the inactivity rates are 17% for women and 9% for men. Portugal's gender gap at higher educational attainment levels is one of the lowest among OECD countries (OECD, 2019^[3]).

Employment rates by age group

On average across OECD countries, a tertiary education improves employment rates for younger adults by roughly 25 percentage points compared to their peers with below upper secondary education. However, in the majority of OECD countries, younger adults with tertiary education have lower employment rates than 45-54 year-olds. In some countries, this could indicate that there are fewer opportunities for younger graduates, while in others it could be related to the likelihood of adults in the younger age cohort still being in education (see Indicator A2). The average difference in employment rates in favour of the older age group (45-54 year-olds) is 6 percentage points across OECD countries. However, in the Czech Republic, Greece, Italy, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia, the employment rate for younger adults is more than 10 percentage points lower than the rate for older adults (Figure A3.4 and Table A3.2).

Figure A3.4. Employment rates of younger and older tertiary-educated adults (2018)

25-34 year-olds and 45-54 year-olds



1. Year of reference differs from 2018. Refer to the source table for more details.

2. Data for tertiary education include upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary programmes (less than 5% of adults are in this group).

Countries are ranked in descending order of the employment rate of tertiary-educated 25-34 year-olds.

Source: OECD (2019), Table A3.3 and Education at a Glance Database, <http://stats.oecd.org>. See Source section for more information and Annex 3 for notes (<https://doi.org/10.1787/f8d7880d-en>).

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Employment rates for 25-34 year-olds and 45-54 year-olds are the same or similar (a difference of less than 1 percentage point) in eight countries: Brazil, Canada, Japan, Ireland, Lithuania, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. In every other country, the gap in employment rates between the younger and older adults is in favour of the older age group (Figure A3.4).

Employment rates by levels of tertiary education

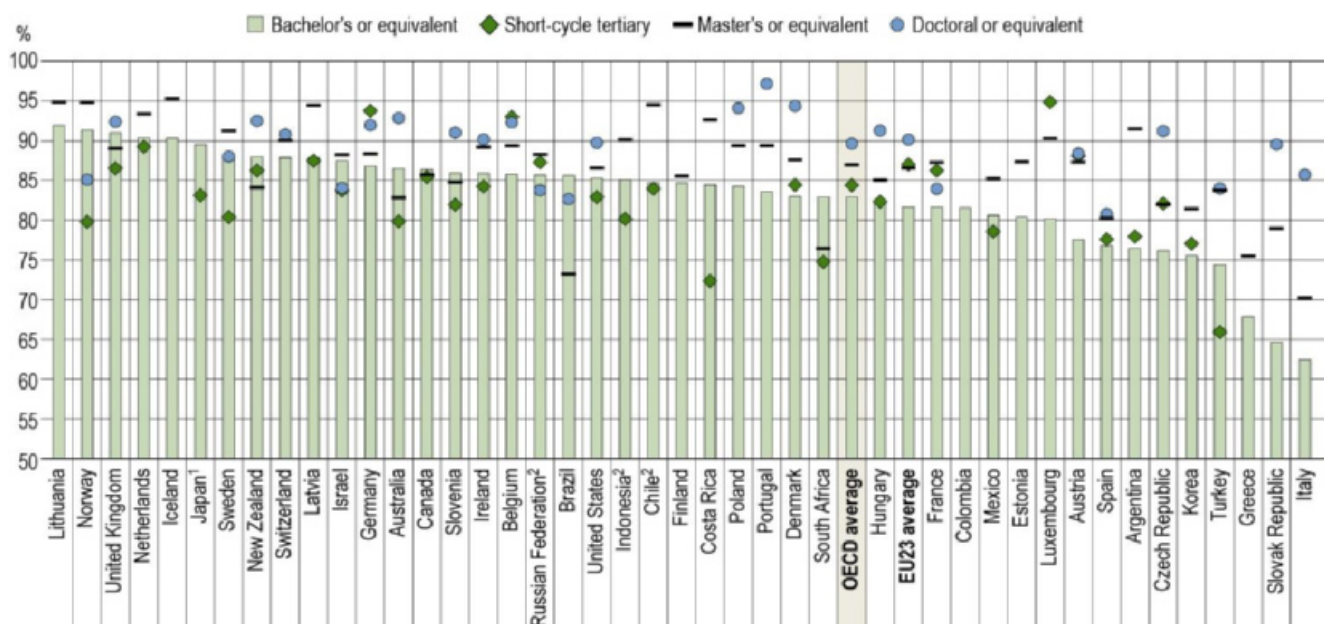
In general, employment rates continue to increase with further levels of tertiary education attainment. On average across OECD countries, the employment rate is 82% for adults with a short-cycle tertiary qualification, rising to

84% for those with a bachelor's or equivalent degree, 88% with a master's or equivalent degree and 92% with a doctoral or equivalent degree (Table A3.1).

In most countries, employment rates for adults with short-cycle tertiary education are lower than those with a bachelor's or equivalent degree. However, there are exceptions, including those countries where short-cycle education is especially prevalent. For example, employment rates are relatively high among short-cycle tertiary degree holders in Austria (87%, compared to 79% for bachelor's or equivalent degree holders), where 15% of 25-34 year-olds have a short-cycle tertiary qualification (see Indicator A1). On the other hand, in Poland, the share of those with short-cycle tertiary education is negligible, and they appear to face difficulties in finding a job compared to younger adults with higher levels of tertiary education and even adults with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education (Table A3.1).

Figure A3.5. Employment rates of tertiary-educated younger adults, by levels of tertiary education (2018)

25-34 year-olds



1. Data for tertiary education include upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary programmes (less than 5% of adults are in this group).

2. Year of reference differs from 2018. Refer to Table A3.1 for details.

Countries are ranked in descending order of the employment rate of tertiary-educated younger adults with a bachelor's or equivalent qualification.

Source: OECD (2019), Education at a Glance Database, <http://stats.oecd.org>. See Source section for more information and Annex 3 for notes (<https://doi.org/10.1787/f8d7880d-en>).

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Young adults with the most advanced qualifications (master's and doctoral or equivalent) generally have the best employment prospects. In most countries with available data, 25-34 year-old adults with a master's or equivalent qualification have employment rates at least as high as those with bachelor's or equivalent. In some countries, the employment advantage for the additional step of earning a master's or equivalent qualification is considerable, reaching at least 10 percentage points in Argentina, Chile, Luxembourg, the Slovak Republic and Turkey. Young doctorate holders also have strong employment outcomes, with employment rates at 90% or higher in 16 of the 26 countries with available data (Figure A3.5).

Doctoral training requires a substantial investment from both individuals and governments, as the key entry point into a career in academic research. Doctoral candidates also tend to specialise more heavily in many of the

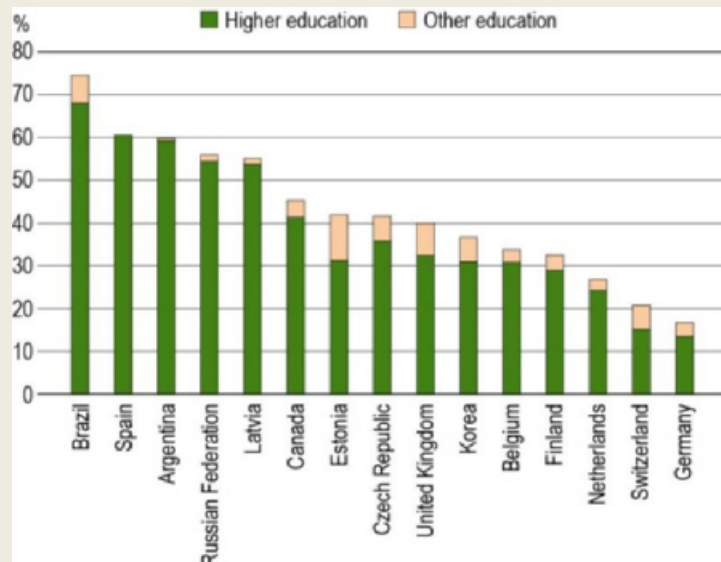
science and technology-related fields of study in high demand in the labour market (see Indicator B7). Therefore, there is growing policy interest in following the outcomes of doctorate holders in the labour market. New sources of data about adults with a doctorate are becoming available, which can provide more detailed insights than employment rates alone (Box A3.1).

Box A3.1. Profile and labour-market activities of doctorate holders

Doctorate holders tend to have diverse labour-market outcomes. As well as pursuing careers in academia, their advanced skills are in demand in industry and other sectors of the economy. The evidence suggests that many recent doctoral graduates are not able to easily find a stable career pathway in academia, and the increasing tendency towards casualisation of teaching and research jobs in higher education may be prompting those with a doctoral degree to seek career opportunities outside of academic research (OECD (2019^[4]) and see Indicator B7).

Figure A3.a. Share of doctorate holders employed in the education sector (2016)

As a percentage of all doctorate holders



Source: OECD data collection on Careers of Doctorate Holders (2017), <https://www.oecd.org/innovation/inno/careers-of-doctorate-holders.htm>.

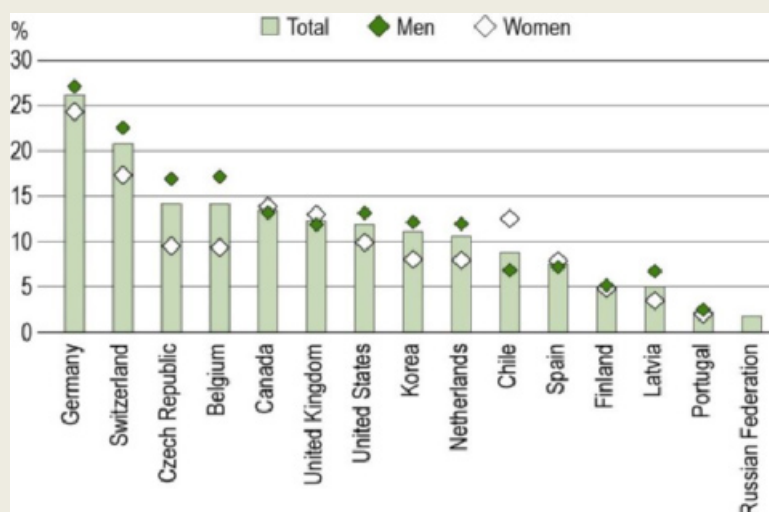
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It can be difficult to compile comparative information on graduates from doctoral level programmes due to the small numbers surveyed; doctorate holders make up only about 1% of the population on average across the OECD (see Indicator A1). However, as the number of doctorate holders in the population expands, it is becoming increasingly possible to identify and analyse the profile and outcomes of doctorate holders as a separate group. The OECD data collection on the Careers of Doctorate Holders (CDH) was initiated in 2011 in order to improve the information available about the profile and career patterns of doctorate holders in the population. The survey is conducted every two years in OECD member and partner countries. Returns are made based on a range of national data collections, including specific surveys of doctorate holders, labour-force surveys and population registers (OECD, 2017^[5]).

The results of the 2017 CDH collection demonstrate some of the differences in the profile and labour-market status of doctorate holders across the 15 OECD and partner countries for which comparable data are available. Figure A3.a shows the extent to which doctorate holders are employed in the education sector across OECD countries. In Germany and Switzerland, only around 15% of doctorate holders work in the higher education sector. This could indicate a lack of available opportunities for those with doctorates in academia, or more attractive working conditions outside academia. In contrast, in Brazil close to 70% work in the higher education sector.

The share of self-employed doctorate holders also varies importantly across OECD and partner countries with data. The proportion is low in countries such as Portugal and the Russian Federation, where less than 5% of doctorate holders are self-employed. On the other hand, in Germany the proportion of self-employed doctorate holders is more than 25% (Figure A3.b).

Figure A3.b. Share of self-employed doctorate holders in the population, by gender (2016)



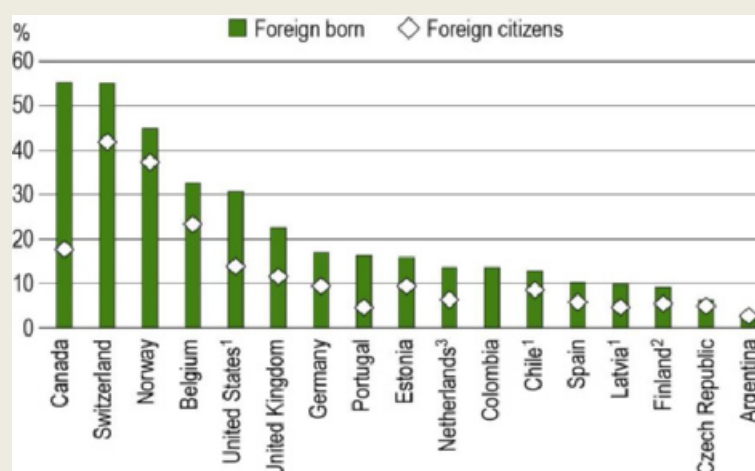
Source: OECD data collection on Careers of Doctorate Holders (2017), <https://www.oecd.org/innovation/inno/careers-of-doctorate-holders.htm>.

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In most countries, male doctorate holders have higher rates of self-employment than female ones, although the proportions are close to equal in Canada, Finland, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom, while in Chile a greater proportion of women are self-employed (Figure A3.b).

Many countries also appear to be able to create conditions that attract doctorate holders from abroad, or successfully retain foreign doctoral candidates in the country after they have completed their programme. This means that doctorate holders as a group tend to be more mobile and willing to move across borders to take up both study opportunities and opportunities in the labour market. In Norway and Switzerland, for example, around 40% of doctorate holders in the population are foreign citizens, while in Argentina, the Czech Republic, Finland, Latvia and Portugal, the share is 5% or less (Figure A3.c and see Indicator B7).

Figure A3.c. Share of foreign-born and foreign citizen doctorate holders in the population (2016)



1: Data refer to 2015.

2: Data refer to 2014.

3: Data refer to 2013.

Source: OECD data collection on Careers of Doctorate Holders (2017), <https://www.oecd.org/innovation/inno/careers-of-doctorate-holders.htm>.

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Employment rates at tertiary level by field of study

While employment rates are higher for tertiary-educated adults across OECD countries, they can vary considerably by field of study. On average across OECD countries, the overall employment rate of tertiary-educated adults (25-64 year-olds) ranges from 83% for those with a qualification in arts and humanities, social sciences, journalism and information to 90% for those with an ICT qualification (Figure A3.1 and Table A3.4).

Within individual countries, the largest differences between employment rates across fields of study are in Costa Rica, Estonia, Greece, Italy, the Russian Federation and the Slovak Republic, where employment rates among tertiary-educated adults vary by at least 15 percentage points, depending on the fields they studied. Other countries have much smaller differences between fields. For example in Australia, Iceland and the Netherlands, which have relatively high employment rates in general, the differences in employment rates between different fields of study do not exceed 5 percentage points (Table A3.4).

Employment rates for adults with tertiary qualifications in the education, health and welfare fields of study also vary substantially across countries. Labour-market prospects, expected salaries and the general perception of the role of teachers in society are a few of the factors that might influence young people's choice of education as field of study (see Indicator B4). In Denmark, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden, employment rates are 90% or above for those with a tertiary qualification in the field of education. Employment prospects are also strong for those with a medical or dental qualification in many countries. This field has the highest employment rates of all fields in Chile, Denmark, and Lithuania (Table A3.4).

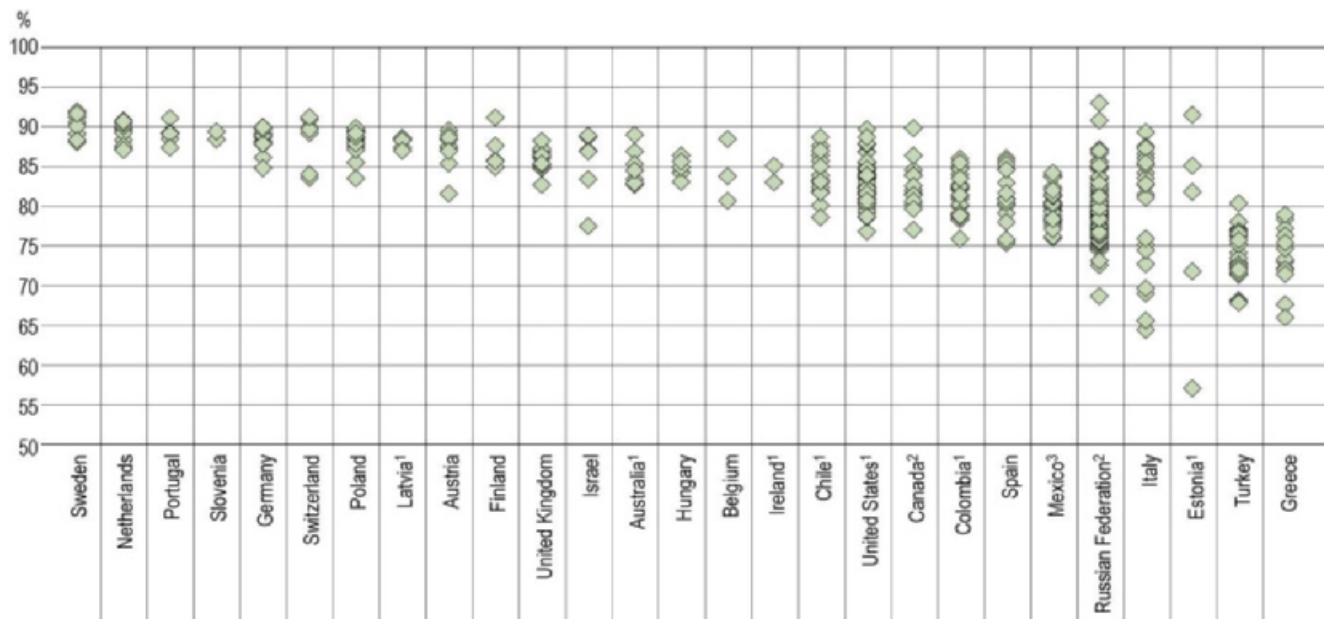
Subnational variations in labour-market outcomes by educational attainment level

On average, across OECD and partner countries with subnational data on labour-force status, there is more regional variation in employment rates among those with lower levels of education. For example, in the United States, the employment rates in different states for adults with below upper secondary education range

from 30% to 70%, while among adults with tertiary education they range from 77% to 90%. Similarly, in Italy, employment rates for adults who have not completed upper secondary education can more than double across regions, ranging from 35% to 74%, while the range across regions for adults with tertiary education is around 25 percentage points, from 64% to 89% (OECD, 2019^[6]).

Figure A3.6. Employment rates of tertiary-educated adults, by subnational regions (2018)

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



1. Year of reference 2017.

2. Year of reference 2016.

3. Year of reference 2015.

Countries are ranked in descending order of the national employment rates for tertiary-educated adults (unweighted average of regions).

Source: OECD INES/CFE Subnational Data Collection. See *Source* section for more information and Annex 3 for notes (<https://doi.org/10.1787/f8d7880d-en>).

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In many countries, there is very little regional variation in employment rates among adults with tertiary education. In Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia and Sweden, there is less than a 5% difference in employment rates between different regions of the country. Other countries have a broader range of employment rates among regions. The widest disparity can be observed in Estonia, where employment rates for tertiary-educated adults can vary by almost 35 percentage points (from 57% to 92%). The other countries with large regional differences in employment rates for tertiary-educated adults are Canada, Chile, Colombia, Greece, Israel, Italy, the Russian Federation, Spain, Turkey and the United States. In each of these countries the difference between the regions with the highest and lowest employment rates is at least 10 percentage points (Figure A3.6 and (OECD, 2019^[6])).

Capital city regions tend to have employment rates for tertiary-educated adults that are above the country average. In Colombia, for example, 86% of tertiary-educated adults in the capital region are employed, compared to the country average of 83%. In some other countries, the employment rate for the region including the capital is at a similar level to the national average. However, across OECD countries, the capital city region is often not the region with the highest employment rates for tertiary-educated adults. In Chile, for example, the capital city

region has an employment rate above the national average, but only the third highest employment rate overall (Figure A3.6 and OECD (2019^[6])).

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** refer to 25-64 year-olds; **younger adults** refer to 25-34 year-olds; and **older adults** refer to 55-64 year-olds.

Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education attained by a person.

Employed individuals are those who, during the survey reference week, were either working for pay or profit for at least one hour or had a job but were temporarily not at work. The employment rate refers to the number of persons in employment as a percentage of the working-age population.

Fields of study are categorised according to the ISCED Fields of Education and Training (ISCED-F 2013). See the *Reader's Guide* for a full listing of the ISCED fields used in this report.

Inactive individuals are those who, during the survey reference week, were neither employed nor unemployed (i.e. individuals who are not looking for a job). The inactivity 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).

Levels of education: See the *Reader's Guide* at the beginning of this publication for a presentation of all ISCED 2011 levels.

Unemployed individuals are those who, during the survey reference week, were without work, actively seeking employment, and currently available to start work. 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).

The **working-age population** is the total population aged 25-64.

Methodology

For information on methodology, see Indicator A1.

Please see the *OECD Handbook for Internationally Comparative Education Statistics* (OECD, 2018^[7]) for more information and Annex 3 for country-specific notes (<https://doi.org/10.1787/f8d7880d-en>).

Source

For information on sources, see Indicator A1.

Data on subnational regions for selected indicators are available in the OECD Regional Statistics Database (OECD, 2019^[8]).

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 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.

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Indicator A3 Tables

Table A3.1	Employment rates of 25-64 year-olds, by educational attainment (2018)
Table A3.2	Trends in employment rates of 25-34 year-olds, by educational attainment and gender (2008 and 2018)
Table A3.3	Employment, unemployment and inactivity rates of 25-34 year-olds, by educational attainment (2018)
Table A3.4	Employment rates of tertiary-educated adults, by field of study (2018)
Table A3.5	Unemployment rates of 25-64 year-olds, by duration of unemployment and educational attainment (2018)

Cut-off date for the data: 19 July 2019. Any updates on data can be found on line at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-data-en>. More breakdowns can also be found at <http://stats.oecd.org/>, Education at a Glance Database.

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Table A3.1. Employment rates of 25-64 year-olds, by educational attainment (2018)
 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
		Upper secondary	Post-secondary non-tertiary	Total	Short-cycle tertiary	Bachelor's or equivalent	Master's or equivalent	Doctoral or equivalent	Total	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
OECD Countries										
Australia	60	77	81	77	81	85	86	89	84	77
Austria	55	77	83	78	87	79	88	90	86	77
Belgium	46	74	86	74	84	85	87	90	86	73
Canada	56	72	80	74	81	84	85 ^d	x(7)	83	78
Chile ¹	62	72	a	72	81	85	93 ^d	x(7)	84	72
Colombia	71	75 ^d	x(2)	75	x(6)	82 ^d	x(6)	x(6)	82	75
Czech Republic	52	84 ^d	x(2)	84	89	83	88	93	87	83
Denmark	65	83	93	83	87	86	90	96	88	82
Estonia	65	80	79	80	80	84	87	91	85	80
Finland	55	75	97	76	84	86	88	97	87	78
France	53	74	64	73	83	83	88	91	85	73
Germany	61	81	87	82	90	89	89	93	89	81
Greece	50	60	63	61	67	73	82	90	74	62
Hungary	57	77	84	78	83	84	87	96	86	77
Iceland	77	86	93	87	89	90	95	96	92	87
Ireland	52	71	77	74	80	85	88	91	85	75
Israel	52	74	a	74	84	87	90	93	87	78
Italy	53	71	75	71	c	73	83	93	81	66
Japan ²	x(2)	81 ^d	x(5)	m	81 ^d	88 ^d	x(6)	x(6)	85	83
Korea	65	72	a	72	77	77	85 ^d	x(7)	78	74
Latvia	62	75	76	75	90	88	90	95	89	78
Lithuania	55	74	77	75	a	90	92	99	91	80
Luxembourg	62	75	75	75	80	81	89	92	86	77
Mexico	65	71	a	71	72	79	84	91	80	69
Netherlands	63	81	88	81	88	89	91	96	90	81
New Zealand	72	82	87	83	88	88	88	92	88	83
Norway	61	80	88	81	82	91	94	91	89	81
Poland	43	70	73	70	67	86	90	96	89	74
Portugal	70	84	86	84	c	82	90	94	88	78
Slovak Republic	38	77	83	77	81	76	83	86	83	75
Slovenia	51	76	a	76	84	90	89	93	89	77
Spain	57	71	81	71	80	80	84	89	82	70
Sweden	67	87	84	87	85	91	92	93	90	85
Switzerland	69	82 ^d	x(2)	82	x(6, 7, 8)	88 ^d	88 ^d	92 ^d	89	83
Turkey	52	63	a	63	66	76	85	92	74	59
United Kingdom ³	66	83	a	81	83	87	87	90	86	80
United States	57	70 ^d	x(2)	70	78	82	85	88	82	75
OECD average	59	76	82	76	82	84	88	92	85	77
EU23 average	56	76	80	77	82	84	88	93	86	77
Partners										
Argentina	64	74	a	74	79	82 ^d	94	x(6)	81	73
Brazil	59	72	a	72	x(6)	82 ^d	84	91	83	68
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Costa Rica	65	70	c	70	73	83	86	c	81	70
India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Indonesia ⁴	73	74 ^d	x(2)	74	78	87	94	98	85	75
Russian Federation ¹	54	68	77	73	78	88	86	89	83	77
Saudi Arabia ⁴	62	61	82	65	c	74 ^d	c	c	74	66
South Africa	44	55	75	57	80	85	88 ^d	x(6)	85	56
G20 average	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

Note: In most countries, data refer to ISCED 2011. For Indonesia and Saudi Arabia data refer to ISCED-97. See *Definitions* and *Methodology* sections for more information. Data and more breakdowns are available at <http://stats.oecd.org/>, Education at a Glance Database.

1. Year of reference 2017.

2. Data for tertiary education include upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary programmes (less than 5% of adults are in this group).

3. Data for upper secondary attainment include completion of a sufficient volume and standard of programmes that would be classified individually as completion of intermediate upper secondary programmes (13% of adults aged 25-64 are in this group).

4. Year of reference 2016.

Source: OECD / ILO (2019). See *Source* section for more information and Annex 3 for notes (<https://doi.org/10.1787/f8d7880d-en>).

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

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888933976650>

Table A3.2. Trends in employment rates of 25-34 year-olds, by educational attainment and gender (2008 and 2018)
 Percentage of employed 25-34 year-olds among all 25-34 year-olds

	Below upper secondary						Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary						Tertiary					
	Men		Women		Total		Men		Women		Total		Men		Women		Total	
	2008	2018	2008	2018	2008	2018	2008	2018	2008	2018	2008	2018	2008	2018	2008	2018	2008	2018
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
OECD																		
Countries																		
Australia	81 ^b	69	46 ^b	43	64 ^b	57	92 ^b	86	69 ^b	69	82 ^b	79	94 ^b	91	80 ^b	80	86 ^b	85
Austria	74	67	50	49	61	58	90	88	77	81	84	85	91	89	85	82	88	85
Belgium	71 ^b	62	43 ^b	35	59 ^b	50	90 ^b	84	74 ^b	71	83 ^b	78	92 ^b	89	90 ^b	87	91 ^b	88
Canada	68	70	49	40	61	58	86	84	72	70	80	78	89	89	82	84	85	86
Chile ¹	m	77	m	48	m	64	m	80	m	59	m	69	m	88	m	83	m	85
Colombia	m	90	m	49	m	72	m	88	m	61	m	75	m	89	m	76	m	82
Czech Republic	62 ^b	69	38 ^b	36	50 ^b	52	93 ^b	95	62 ^b	65	79 ^b	82	91 ^b	94	69 ^b	70	79 ^b	80
Denmark	81 ^b	67	69 ^b	49	75 ^b	63	92 ^b	84	82 ^b	73	88 ^b	81	91 ^b	88	89 ^b	82	90 ^b	85
Estonia	79	84	59	57	71	75	94	91	72	67	84	81	96	94	71	75	82	83
Finland	75	63	58	30	69	49	86	82	70	69	79	76	95	92	82	81	87	85
France	77	64	46	37	62	51	89	83	73	68	82	76	92	88	86	84	89	85
Germany	70 ^b	68	41 ^b	45	55 ^b	57	83 ^b	87	72 ^b	80	78 ^b	84	93 ^b	91	83 ^b	84	88 ^b	88
Greece	89 ^b	71	43 ^b	31	71 ^b	54	87 ^b	71	63 ^b	50	75 ^b	62	84 ^b	79	78 ^b	64	80 ^b	70
Hungary	60	75	32	39	47	57	86	91	61	67	75	81	93	94	75	76	82	84
Iceland	91	82	74	75	84	80	88	89	76	78	83	84	95	93	88	92	91	92
Ireland	67 ^b	63	43 ^b	34	57 ^b	50	87 ^b	83	70 ^b	76	79 ^b	75	91 ^b	89	85 ^b	85	88 ^b	87
Israel	63 ^b	74	22 ^b	44	47 ^b	62	75 ^b	74	60 ^b	66	68 ^b	71	87 ^b	90	82 ^b	84	84 ^b	87
Italy	79 ^b	66	42 ^b	35	63 ^b	53	83 ^b	72	64 ^b	53	74 ^b	63	76 ^b	70	69 ^b	66	72 ^b	67
Japan ²	m	m	m	m	m	m	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)	x(16)	x(17)	x(18)	92 ^{a,b}	94 ^a	69 ^{a,b}	81 ^a	80 ^{a,b}	76 ^a
Korea	72 ^b	76	48 ^b	55	63 ^b	65	74 ^b	71	50 ^b	54	63 ^b	65	84 ^b	82	65 ^b	71	74 ^b	87 ^a
Latvia	74	69	52	54	66	64	88	85	72	67	81	78	93	92	85	88	88	90
Lithuania	59 ^b	63	58 ^b	27	59 ^b	50	81 ^b	86	71 ^b	71	76 ^b	80	94 ^b	95	86 ^b	91	90 ^b	93
Luxembourg	88 ^b	81	59 ^b	55	75 ^b	67	85 ^b	85	71 ^b	83	78 ^b	84	87 ^b	89	83 ^b	86	85 ^b	87
Mexico	92	92	40	42	64	66	89	89	56	55	71	71	90	88	78	75	83	81
Netherlands	87 ^b	76	60 ^b	50	75 ^b	65	95 ^b	89	85 ^b	80	90 ^b	85	97 ^b	93	92 ^b	91	94 ^b	92
New Zealand	79	80	56	57	68	70	91	91	69	71	81	82	92	93	77	83	83	87
Norway	75	67	62	55	70	62	92	87	84	75	89	82	89	89	90	89	89	89
Poland	65 ^b	59	41 ^b	28	55 ^b	48	87 ^b	90	64 ^b	60	76 ^b	78	92 ^b	94	84 ^b	84	88 ^b	88
Portugal	88	84	72	74	81	80	81	85	79	83	80	84	90	86	84	87	87	86
Slovak Republic	34 ^b	43	25 ^b	26	30 ^b	35	89 ^b	91	65 ^b	66	78 ^b	80	93 ^b	91	74 ^b	67	82 ^b	77
Slovenia	78 ^b	74	56 ^b	31	70 ^b	61	90 ^b	88	83 ^b	79	87 ^b	85	94 ^b	91	89 ^b	82	91 ^b	85
Spain	77	72	58	52	69	63	84	73	73	65	78	69	87	81	81	76	84	78
Sweden	76 ^b	74	52 ^b	55	65 ^b	66	89 ^b	88	79 ^b	81	84 ^b	85	90 ^b	89	86 ^b	86	88 ^b	87
Switzerland	85 ^b	76	61 ^b	56	71 ^b	67	91 ^b	89	80 ^b	81	85 ^b	86	96 ^b	92	87 ^b	86	92 ^b	89
Turkey	82 ^b	84	20 ^b	27	49 ^b	54	86 ^b	87	33 ^b	35	65 ^b	65	86 ^b	84	70 ^b	62	79 ^b	73
United Kingdom ³	75 ^b	77	45 ^b	50	60 ^b	66	89 ^b	92	73 ^b	75	81 ^b	84	91 ^b	93	85 ^b	87	88 ^b	90
United States	73	73	42	41	60	59	81	79	67	65	75	73	90	89	82	82	86	85
OECD average	75	72	49	45	63	60	87	85	70	68	79	78	91	89	81	81	86	84
EU23 average	73	69	50	43	63	58	88	85	72	70	80	79	91	89	82	81	86	84
Partners																		
Argentina	m	82	m	40	m	64	m	91	m	58	m	75	m	83	m	74	m	78
Brazil	89 ^b	76	56 ^b	45	73 ^b	62	91 ^b	84	70 ^b	63	80 ^b	73	94 ^b	89	86 ^b	82	89 ^b	85
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Costa Rica	92	86	45	43	70	66	96	85	69	57	82	72	92	88	83	76	87	81
India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Indonesia ⁴	89 ^b	91	47 ^b	47	67 ^b	68	86 ^b	90	46 ^b	49	67 ^b	71	82 ^b	91	64 ^b	79	73 ^b	84
Russian Federation ¹	m	69	m	48	m	60	m	88	m	67	m	80	m	95	m	82	m	88
Saudi Arabia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
South Africa	59	49	31	30	46	41	71	56	50	43	60	49	87	83	87	80	87	81
G20 average	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

Note: In most countries, there is a break in the time series, represented by the code "b", as data for 2018 refer to ISCED 2011 while data for 2008 years refer to ISCED-97. See *Definitions and Methodology* sections for more information. Data and more breakdowns are available at <http://stats.oecd.org/>, Education at a Glance Database.

1. Year of reference 2017 instead of 2018.

2. Data for tertiary education include upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary programmes (less than 5% of the adults are under this group).

3. Data for upper secondary attainment include completion of a sufficient volume and standard of programmes that would be classified individually as completion of intermediate upper secondary programmes (13% of adults aged 25-64 are in this group).

Source: OECD / ILO (2019). See *Source* section for more information and Annex 3 for notes (<https://doi.org/10.1787/f8d7880d-en>).

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

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888933976669>

Table A3.3. Employment, unemployment and inactivity rates of 25-34 year-olds, by educational attainment (2018)

Employment and inactivity rates are measured as a percentage of all 25-34 year-olds; unemployment rates as a percentage of 25-34 year-olds in the labour force

	Employment rate			Unemployment rate			Inactivity rate		
	Below upper secondary	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	Tertiary	Below upper secondary	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	Tertiary	Below upper secondary	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	Tertiary
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
OECD Countries									
Australia	57	79	85	15	5	4	31	17	12
Austria	58	85	85	16	5	4	30	11	11
Belgium	50	78	88	20	8	4	38	15	9
Canada	58	78	86	11	7	5	35	16	10
Chile ¹	64	69	85	11	10	8	29	23	8
Colombia	72	75	82	8	11	12	22	16	8
Czech Republic	52	82	80	13	3	2	40	16	19
Denmark	63	81	85	10	5	7	30	15	8
Estonia	75	81	83	7	5	3	20	14	14
Finland	49	76	85	16	9	5	42	16	11
France	51	76	85	25	12	6	32	14	9
Germany	57	84	88	13	3	3	34	13	10
Greece	54	62	70	27	25	23	26	17	9
Hungary	57	81	84	13	4	2	34	16	15
Iceland	80	84	92	6	3	3	15	13	5
Ireland	50	75	87	15	7	4	41	19	9
Israel	62	71	87	5	6	4	35	25	10
Italy	53	63	67	22	15	12	33	26	23
Japan ²	m	x(3)	87 ^a	m	x(6)	3 ^a	m	x(9)	10 ^a
Korea	65	65	76	6	8	6	32	30	19
Latvia	64	78	90	19	10	5	22	14	6
Lithuania	50	80	93	18	7	2	39	13	5
Luxembourg	67	84	87	13	5	6	23	11	7
Mexico	66	71	81	3	4	5	32	26	15
Netherlands	65	85	92	7	3	2	30	13	6
New Zealand	70	82	87	7	4	2	25	14	10
Norway	62	82	89	10	4	3	31	14	8
Poland	48	78	88	13	5	3	45	18	9
Portugal	80	84	86	8	8	6	12	9	8
Slovak Republic	35	80	77	37	7	5	45	14	20
Slovenia	61	85	85	17	8	7	26	8	8
Spain	63	69	78	25	18	12	16	16	11
Sweden	66	85	87	17	5	4	20	11	9
Switzerland	67	86	89	13	5	4	23	10	7
Turkey	54	65	73	12	11	14	39	27	15
United Kingdom ¹	66	84	90	8	4	2	29	13	8
United States	59	73	85	9	6	2	35	22	13
OECD average	60	78	84	14	7	6	30	16	11
EU23 average	58	79	84	16	8	6	31	14	11
Partners									
Argentina	64	75	78	12	9	7	27	18	17
Brazil	62	73	85	14	13	8	27	16	8
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Costa Rica	66	72	81	10	13	9	26	18	11
India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Indonesia ¹	68	71	84	3	5	5	30	25	11
Russian Federation ¹	60	80	88	15	8	4	29	13	8
Saudi Arabia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
South Africa	41	49	81	37	35	10	35	24	10
G20 average	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

Note: In most countries, data refer to ISCED 2011. For Indonesia and Saudi Arabia, data refer to ISCED-97. See *Definitions* and *Methodology* sections for more information. Data and more breakdowns are available at <http://stats.oecd.org/>, Education at a Glance Database.

1. Year of reference 2017.

2. Data for tertiary education include upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary programmes (less than 5% of adults are in this group).

3. Data for upper secondary attainment include completion of a sufficient volume and standard of programmes that would be classified individually as completion of intermediate upper secondary programmes (13% of adults aged 25-64 are in this group).

Source: OECD / ILO (2019). See *Source* section for more information and Annex 3 for notes (<https://doi.org/10.1787/f8d7880d-en>).

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

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888933976688>

Table A3.4. Employment rates of tertiary-educated adults, by field of study (2018)
Percentage of employed 25-64 year-olds among all 25-64 year-olds

	Education	Arts or humanities (except languages), social sciences, journalism and information		Arts and humanities, social sciences, journalism and information	Business and administration or law		Business, administration and law	Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	Information and communication technologies	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	Health		Health and welfare	Total	
		Arts	Humanities (except languages), social sciences, journalism and information		Business and administration	Law					Health (medical and dental)	Health (nursing and associate health fields)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
OECD	Countries														
	Australia	84	x(4)	x(4)	81	x(7)	x(7)	84	82	84	85	x(13)	x(13)	86	84
	Austria	86	83	82	81	x(7)	x(7)	86	82	90	88	90	84	86	86
	Belgium	85	x(4)	86	84	x(7)	x(7)	86	82	90	90	x(13)	x(13)	88	86
	Canada	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	83
	Chile ¹	83	84	89	86	83	85	83	78	90	89	92	83	83	84
	Colombia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	82
	Czech Republic	83	85	82	82	85	88	85	84	92	91	90	82	84	87
	Denmark	90	83	85	83	90	x(7)	90	80	87	90	93	92	90	88
	Estonia	86	79	85	84	81	87	82	87	94	86	94	86	88	85
	Finland	88	x(4)	90	87	x(7)	x(7)	86	86	95	91	x(13)	x(13)	89	87
	France	81	x(4)	82	81	x(7)	x(7)	85	86	87	89	x(13)	x(13)	85	85
	Germany	87	87	86	86	89	89	90	87	92	91	90	88	89	89
	Greece	72	x(4)	72	68	x(7)	x(7)	76	76	84	77	x(13)	x(13)	81	74
	Hungary	84	x(4)	83	84	x(7)	x(7)	85	88	93	88	x(13)	x(13)	87	86
	Iceland ²	92	x(4)	x(4)	92	x(7)	x(7)	95	92	97	93	x(13)	x(13)	96	92
	Ireland	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	85
	Israel	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	87
	Italy	82	72	78	77	83	80	82	78	87	85	x(13)	x(13)	87	81
	Japan ³	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	85 ^d
	Korea	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	78
	Latvia	90	91	90	88	90	90	90	91	92	86	92	97	93	89
	Lithuania	91	87	91	90	93	x(7)	93	89	94	90	94	92	93	91
	Luxembourg	89	x(4)	93	89	x(7)	x(7)	90	95	89	95	x(13)	x(13)	89	86
	Mexico	78	83	74	76	79	82	80	76	84	84	79	76	78	80
	Netherlands	88	89	89	88	92	88	91	88	93	92	89	90	88	90
	New Zealand	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	88
	Norway	89	88	87	86	91	94	91	87	91	91	89	92	91	89
	Poland	85	x(4)	88	88	x(7)	x(7)	89	88	96	92	x(13)	x(13)	92	89
	Portugal	86	x(4)	86	85	x(7)	x(7)	90	89	91	89	x(13)	x(13)	92	88
	Slovak Republic	82	77	81	80	79	86	80	81	93	86	90	84	83	83
	Slovenia	87	x(4)	89	88	x(7)	x(7)	90	89	97	93	x(13)	x(13)	93	89
	Spain	76	x(4)	80	79	x(7)	x(7)	81	80	86	85	x(13)	x(13)	85	82
	Sweden	90	88	90	88	90	88	90	86	94	92	88	94	92	90
	Switzerland	87	82	86	84	89	85	88	86	93	92	92	90	90	89
	Turkey ²	71	x(4)	x(4)	67	x(7)	x(7)	73	73	74	78	x(13)	x(13)	78	74
	United Kingdom	79	x(4)	84	84	x(7)	x(7)	85	80	87	88	x(13)	x(13)	83	86
	United States ^{1, 4}	80	81	84	83	x(7)	x(7)	86	85	87	88	x(13)	x(13)	85	82
	OECD average	84	m	85	83	m	m	86	84	90	89	m	m	87	85
	EU23 average	85	m	85	84	m	m	87	85	91	89	m	m	88	86
Partners	Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	81
	Brazil	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	83
	China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Costa Rica	77	c	74	74	81	82	81	82	89	89	x(13)	x(13)	80	81
	India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Indonesia ¹	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	85
	Russian Federation ¹	82	m	84	85	x(7)	x(7)	81	83	96	84	x(13)	x(13)	84	83
	Saudi Arabia ²	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	74
	South Africa	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	85
	G20 average	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

Note: See *Definitions* and *Methodology* sections for more information. Data and more breakdowns are available at <http://stats.oecd.org/>, Education at a Glance Database.

1. Year of reference 2017.

2. Year of reference 2016.

3. Data for tertiary education include upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary programmes (less than 5% of adults are in this group).

4. Data refer to bachelor's degree field, even for those with additional tertiary degrees.

Source: OECD (2019). See *Source* section for more information and Annex 3 for notes (<https://doi.org/10.1787/f8d7880d-en>).

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

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888933976707>

Table A3.5. Unemployment rates of 25-64 year-olds, by duration of unemployment and educational attainment (2018)
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			
	Unemployment rate	Distribution by duration of unemployment			Unemployment rate	Distribution by duration of unemployment			Unemployment rate	Distribution by duration of unemployment		
		Less than 3 months	3 months to less than 12 months	12 months or more		Less than 3 months	3 months to less than 12 months	12 months or more		Less than 3 months	3 months to less than 12 months	12 months or more
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
OECD												
Countries												
Australia	7	x(3)	61 ^d	39	4	x(8)	67 ^d	33	3	x(13)	80 ^d	20
Austria	11	25	37	39	4	32	34	34	3	36	37	27
Belgium	12	13	24	64	5	17	28	55	3	26	31	43
Canada	9	55	35	10	6	56	32	11	4	55	33	11
Chile ¹	6	73	23	3	7	73	24	3	6	68	25	7
Colombia	6	x(3)	92 ^d	8	9	x(8)	88 ^d	12	9	x(13)	84 ^d	16
Czech Republic	9	21	50	29	2	32	45	23	1	48	37	15
Denmark	6	31	33	36	3	34	37	29	4	29	41	30
Estonia	8	41	35	24	5	33	34	33	4	39	42	19
Finland	12	35	24	41	7	39	32	29	4	34	39	26
France	14	16	28	56	8	19	35	46	5	26	37	37
Germany	9	19	25	56	3	24	28	48	2	33	33	34
Greece	22	9	17	74	20	9	18	73	14	11	20	69
Hungary	9	23	35	41	3	23	31	45	1	33	33	34
Iceland	3	m	m	m	2	m	m	m	2	m	m	m
Ireland	8	x(3)	37 ^d	63	5	x(8)	54 ^d	46	4	x(13)	69 ^d	31
Israel	5	13	33	53	4	13	43	45	3	10	42	48
Italy	13	13	21	66	8	16	24	60	6	23	28	49
Japan ²	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	2 ^d	m	m	m
Korea	3	m	m	m	4	m	m	m	3	m	m	m
Latvia	15	16	30	53	8	19	36	45	4	31	36	33
Lithuania	16	20	34	46	8	24	38	38	3	28	52	20
Luxembourg	6	20	36	44	5	31	34	35	4	34	41	25
Mexico	2	89	10	1	3	81	17	1	4	74	23	4
Netherlands	5	22	25	53	3	23	34	44	2	32	33	35
New Zealand	5	x(3)	72 ^d	28	3	x(8)	83 ^d	17	2	x(13)	88 ^d	12
Norway	6	28	35	37	3	31	35	34	2	33	40	28
Poland	9	26	38	36	4	30	39	31	2	35	45	20
Portugal	7	x(3)	36 ^d	64	7	x(8)	50 ^d	50	5	x(13)	51 ^d	49
Slovak Republic	27	9	18	72	5	13	23	64	3	28	31	41
Slovenia	9	20	26	54	5	18	31	51	4	26	34	41
Spain	21	25	27	48	14	28	29	44	8	29	31	40
Sweden	15	23	45	32	3	33	45	21	3	36	46	18
Switzerland	8	x(3)	42 ^d	58	4	x(8)	58 ^d	42	4	x(13)	61 ^d	39
Turkey	9	x(3)	80 ^d	20	9	x(8)	73 ^d	27	10	x(13)	65 ^d	35
United Kingdom ³	5	25	33	42	3	36	31	33	2	46	31	23
United States	7	54	27	19	5	55	29	16	2	55	30	15
OECD average	10	28	30	41	6	31	32	36	4	35	35	29
EU23 average	12	22	31	49	6	25	33	42	4	32	36	33
Partners												
Argentina	8	34	20	46	7	30	20	51	5	36	24	40
Brazil	10	33	27	40	10	22	30	48	6	23	30	47
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Costa Rica	8	65	21	14	9	54	23	22	6	54	27	19
India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Indonesia ⁴	2	m	m	m	3	m	m	m	3	m	m	m
Russian Federation ¹	12	18	30	52	6	20	32	48	3	22	33	46
Saudi Arabia ⁴	0	m	m	m	4	m	m	m	10	m	m	m
South Africa	25	m	m	m	26	m	m	m	6	m	m	m
G20 average	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

Note: See *Definitions* and *Methodology* sections for more information. Data and more breakdowns are available at <http://stats.oecd.org/>, Education at a Glance Database.

1. Year of reference 2017.

2. Data for tertiary education include upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary programmes (less than 5% of the adults are under this group).

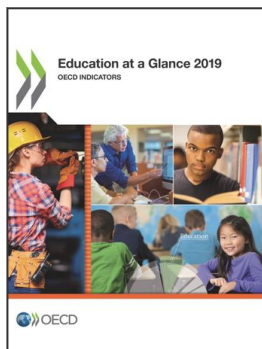
3. Data for upper secondary attainment include completion of a sufficient volume and standard of programmes that would be classified individually as completion of intermediate upper secondary programmes (13% of adults aged 25-64 are in this group).

4. Year of reference 2016.

Source: OECD (2019). See *Source* section for more information and Annex 3 for notes (<https://doi.org/10.1787/f8d7880d-en>).

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

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