

Reader's guide – Regional education

1. Regional database framework

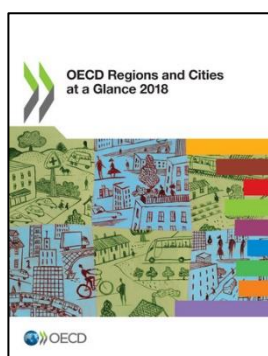
2. Regional education – data description and sources

Document updated the 9th of July 2019

1. Regional database framework

Objective of the regional database

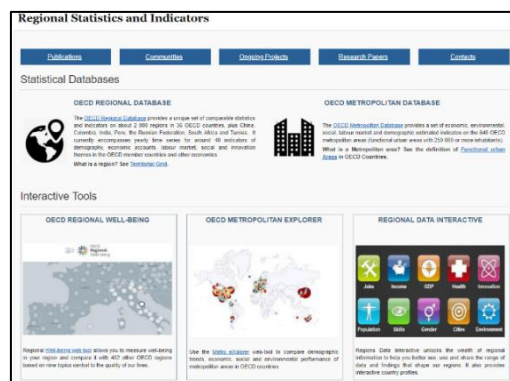
The Regional database contains annual data from 1995 to the most recent available year (e.g. in July 2019, data are generally available up to 2018 for demographic and labour market data, 2017 for regional accounts, education, innovation and social statistics). The data collection is undertaken by the *Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Regions and Cities*, within the *Economic Analysis, Statistics and Multi-level Governance section* (CFE/ESG). Statistics are collected through Eurostat and annual questionnaires sent to the delegates of the *Working Party on Territorial Indicators* (WPTI). The WPTI is responsible for developing regional (subnational) and urban statistics and providing analysis to support policy evaluations.



The Regional database and the Metropolitan database (with data for functional cities above 250 000 inhabitants) include statistics on spatial distribution of resources, disparities, and how regions and cities contribute to national growth and the well-being of society. The indicators from both databases are presented in the report [OECD Regions and Cities at a Glance](#), published every two years.

Further information about the projects undertaken by the WPTI, the publications produced by the CFE directorate, the regional and the metropolitan databases and their visualisation is accessible at:

<http://www.oecd.org/cfe/regional-policy/regionalstatisticsandindicators.htm>



Territorial level classification

In any analytical study conducted at sub-national levels, the choice of the territorial unit is of prime importance. In the Regional database, regions for the 36 OECD countries are classified on two territorial levels reflecting the administrative organisation of countries. The 389 OECD large (TL2) regions represent the first administrative tier of subnational government, for example, the Ontario Province in Canada. The 2 251 OECD small (TL3) regions are contained in a TL2 region (with the exception of the United States for which the Economic Areas cross the States' borders). For example, the TL2 region of Aragon in Spain encompasses three TL3 regions: Huesca, Teruel and Zaragoza. TL3 regions correspond to administrative regions, with the exception of Australia, Canada, Germany and the United States¹. All the regions are defined within national borders (see Table 1 for the regional classification of each country).

This classification – which, for European countries, is largely consistent with the Eurostat NUTS classification – facilitates greater comparability of geographic units at the same territorial level². Indeed, these two levels, which are officially established and relatively stable in all member countries, are used as a framework for implementing regional policies in most countries.

Due to limited data availability, labour market indicators in Canada are presented for groups of TL3 regions. Since these groups are not part of the OECD official territorial grids, they are labelled – for the sake of simplicity – as non-official grids (NOGs) and compared with TL3 in the other countries. Germany also has a NOG category with the 96 Spatial Planning Regions, an intermediate level between the 16 Länder (TL2) and the 400 Kreise (TL3). The German NOGs allow for a level of spatial disaggregation comparable to the other countries. Also, territories change over times, and therefore NOG classification is used in order to provide flexibility to users during a transition period, for example, the previous TL2 classification being kept as NOG classification for France³.

For the non-OECD countries, only TL2 regions have been identified for Brazil, People's Republic of China, Colombia, India, Peru, the Russian Federation and South Africa.

¹ The U.S. TL3 regions are based on the Bureau of Economic Analysis' Economic Areas. For the latest information on the methodology, please refer to:
<https://www.bea.gov/scb/pdf/2004/11November/1104Econ-Areas.pdf>.

² For European countries, the Eurostat NUTS 2 and 3 classifications correspond to the OECD TL2 and 3, with the exception of Belgium, France, Germany, and the United Kingdom where the NUTS 1 level corresponds to the OECD TL2

³ In France, a territorial reform has been taken in place in 2016, changing the number of TL2 regions from 22 (plus 5 overseas) to 13 regions (plus 5 overseas). The previous TL2 are still accessible in the Regional database and categorised as NOG.

Table 1. Territorial grid of OECD member countries (as of June 2019)

| Code | Country | Territorial level 2 (TL2) | Territorial level 3 (TL3) |
|------|-----------------|---|---|
| AUS | Australia | States/territories (8) | Statistical Areas Level 4 and Greater Capital City Statistical Area (49) |
| AUT | Austria | Bundesländer (9) | Gruppen von Politischen Bezirken (35) |
| BEL | Belgium | Régions (3) | Arrondissements (44) |
| CAN | Canada | Provinces and territories (13) | Census divisions (294) |
| CHL | Chile | Regions (15) | Provincias (54) |
| CZE | Czech Republic | Oblasti (8) | Kraje (14) |
| DNK | Denmark | Regioner (5) | Landsdeler (11) |
| EST | Estonia | Region (1) | Groups of maakond (5) |
| FIN | Finland | Suuralueet (5) | Maakunnat (19) |
| FRA | France | Régions de France métropolitaine (13) + Régions d'outre-mer (5) | Départements de France métropolitaine (96) + Départements d'outre-mer (5) |
| DEU | Germany | Bundesländer (16) | Kreise (400) NEW |
| GRC | Greece | Regions (13) | Regional units and combination of regional units (52) |
| HUN | Hungary | Planning statistical regions (8) NEW | Counties and Budapest (20) |
| ISL | Iceland | Regions (2) | Landsvaedi (8) |
| IRL | Ireland | Groups Regional Authority Regions (3) NEW | Regional Authority Regions (8) |
| ISR | Israel | Districts (6) | Districts (6) |
| ITA | Italy | Regioni (21) | Province (110) |
| JPN | Japan | Groups of prefectures (10) | Prefectures (47) |
| KOR | Korea | Regions (7) | Special city, metropolitan area and province (17) |
| LVA | Latvia | Region (1) | Statistical regions (6) |
| LTU | Lithuania | Central and Western Lithuania and Capital Region (2) NEW | Counties (Apskritis) (10) |
| LUX | Luxembourg | State (1) | State (1) |
| MEX | Mexico | Estados (32) | Grupos de municipios (209) |
| NDL | Netherlands | Provinces (12) | COROP regions (40) |
| NZL | New Zealand | Regional councils (14) | Regional councils (14) |
| NOR | Norway | Landsdeler (7) | Fylker (19) |
| POL | Poland | Wojewodztwa (17) NEW | Podregiony (66) |
| PRT | Portugal | Comissões de Coordenação e Desenvolvimento Regional e Regiões Autónomas (7) | Grupos de municipios (25) |
| SVK | Slovak Republic | Zoskupenia krajov (4) | Kraj (8) |
| SVN | Slovenia | Kohezijske regije (2) | Statistične regije (12) |
| ESP | Spain | Comunidades autonomas (19) | Provincias (59) |
| SWE | Sweden | Riksomraden (8) | Län (21) |
| CHE | Switzerland | Grandes régions (7) | Cantons (26) |
| TUR | Turkey | Regions (26) | Provinces (81) |
| GBR | United Kingdom | Regions and countries (12) | Upper tier authorities or groups of lower tier authorities or groups of unitary authorities or LECs or groups of districts (180) NEW |
| USA | United States | States and the District of Columbia (51) | Economic areas (179) |

| Code | Country | Non-official grid (NOG) |
|------|---------|--|
| CAN | Canada | LFS, Economic areas (71) |
| FRA | France | Régions (avant la réforme territoriale de 2016) (22) |
| DEU | Germany | Raumordnungsregionen / Spatial planning regions (96) |

Table 2. Territorial grid of selected emerging economies

| Code | Country | Territorial level 2 (TL2) |
|------|--------------------|---|
| BRA | Brazil | Estados + distrito federal (27) |
| CHN | China | 31 provinces; special administrative region of Hong Kong, China special administrative region of Macao, China and Chinese Taipei (33) |
| COL | Colombia | Departamentos + Capital District (33) |
| IND | India | States and union territories (35) |
| LTU | Lithuania | Region (1) |
| PER | Peru | Departamentos + Provincia Constitucional del Callao (25) |
| RUS | Russian Federation | Oblast or okrug (83) |
| ZAF | South Africa | Provinces (9) |

Changes in the Territorial Grids

The OECD Territorial Grids ([link to pdf](#)) presents the maps of the territorial levels of member countries and reflects the last changes occurring in the territorial classification. In 2019, the NUTS 2016 classification is implemented (cf. Table 3). The Regional database has been updated consequently in June 2019.

Table 3. Summary of changes due to NUTS 2016 implementation

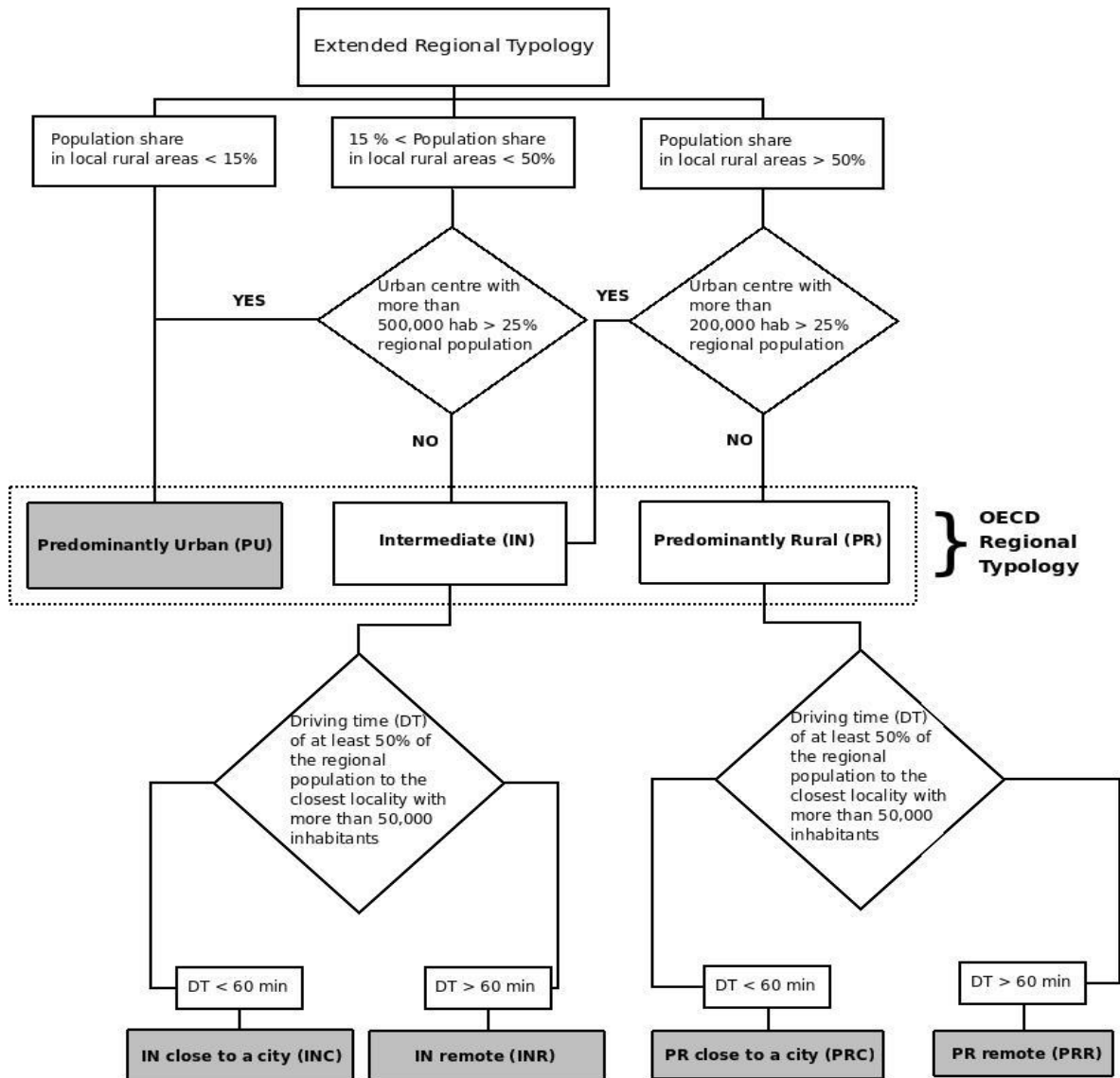
| Country | Changes in Territorial level 2 (TL2) | Changes in Territorial level 3 (TL3) |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Finland | .. | 2 regions with shifts in borders |
| France | .. | All regions recoded |
| Germany | .. | 2 regions with boundary shift + 1 merge |
| Hungary | Split of 1 region | 2 regions recoded |
| Ireland | The 2 regions changed into 3 | All regions recoded + 5 boundary shift |
| Lithuania | Split into 2 regions | All regions recoded |
| Netherlands | .. | 7 regions with boundary shift |
| Poland | 5 regions recoded + 1 split | All regions recoded + 1 split |
| United Kingdom | .. | 16 regions recoded+1 shift+10 new regions-4 regions removed |

Source: Eurostat, <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/nuts/history>.

Regional typology

Traditionally the OECD has classified TL3 regions as predominantly urban (PU), intermediate (IN), or predominantly rural (PR) regions. This typology is mainly based on population density in each local unit, combined with the existence of urban centres where at least one-quarter of the regional population reside. An extended regional typology has been adopted to distinguish between rural regions that are located close to larger urban centres and those that are not. The result is a four-fold classification of TL3 regions: predominantly urban (PU), intermediate regions (IN), predominantly rural regions close to a city (PRC) and predominantly rural remote regions (PRR). The distance from urban centres is measured by the driving time necessary for a certain share of the regional population to reach an urban centre with at least 50 000 people (see Figure 1 for a detailed description of the criteria and the resulting classification of TL3 regions). Due to a lack of data, the extended typology has not been applied yet to Australia, Chile or Korea. In 2014, the European Union modified the rural-urban typology, using 1 kilometre population grids as building blocks to identify rural or urban communities, with the aim of improving international comparability; for the OECD-EU countries this rural-urban typology is presented in the publication.

Figure 1. Extended regional typology



2. Regional education – data descriptions and sources

The data on education at the subnational level is collected by *Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Regions and Cities* (CFE), in coordination with the *Directorate for Education and Skills* (EDU). The data are collected through the network composed by the delegates of the Working Party on Territorial Indicators (WPTI), and involve the participation of the delegates of the Working Party on Indicators of Educational Systems (INES). Data are also collected from Eurostat website along with customised tables from the European Union Labour Force Survey, and include the historical data collected in the previous years through the INES working party.

Dataset access: http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=REGION_EDUCAT

Territorial levels

Data are collected at TL2 level for all countries and TL3 for Japan, Korea, Switzerland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. For these last three countries, data at TL3 have been collected through a questionnaire sent to NSOs. In addition, data are also reported at NUTS2 level for countries for which TL2 equal to NUTS1 (Belgium, France, Germany and the United Kingdom).

Definitions

Educational attainment is defined as the highest grade completed within the most advanced level attended in the educational system of the country where the education was received. Educational attainments are internationally standardised through the ISCED-2011 (<http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/Pages/international-standard-classification-of-education.aspx>) used to define the levels of education: ISCED 0 Early childhood and pre-primary, ISCED 1 Primary, ISCED 2 Lower secondary, ISCED 3 Upper secondary, ISCED 4 Post-secondary non-tertiary, ISCED 5 Short-cycle tertiary, ISCED 6 Bachelor or equivalent, ISCED 7 Master or equivalent, ISCED 8 Doctoral or equivalent.

Share of population by educational attainment (both sex, female and male) is the share of persons in the population aged 25 to 64 and 25-34 year-olds by qualified by groups of ISCED 2011 levels (0-2), (3-4), (5-8), and disaggregated tertiary education 5,6,7,8.

Employment rate by level of education (both sex, female and male) is the number of persons employed aged 25 to 64 and 25-34 year-olds by groups of ISCED 2011 levels (0-2), (3-4), (5-8), and disaggregated tertiary education 5,6,7,8 over the population of the respective age.

Enrolment rates (both sex) are defined as the share of individuals of each age group enrolled in all types of schools and education institutions, including public, private and all other institutions that provide organised educational programmes according to the ISCED 2011 classification, regardless of education level enrolled in (share of individuals enrolled over the population of the same age group). Age groups are defined as 3-5, 6-14, 15-19, 20-29, 30-39 and >40.

Lifelong learning: percentage of the population aged 25-64 participating in formal and/or non-formal education and training in the past 12 months

NEET rate: rate of young people not in employment and not in any education and training (NEET), by gender. Rate of young NEET generally refers to persons aged 18 to 24, expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 18 to 24.

Early leavers: rate of early leavers from education and training by gender. Early leavers refers to persons aged 18 to 24 who have finished no more than a lower secondary education and are not involved in further education or training. The early leavers rate is expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 18 to 24.

*Data sources and reference year***Share of population by educational attainment (female, male, both sex)**

| Country | Source | Years |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| EU26 countries 1 plus Norway | 25 to 64 year olds: Eurostat, regional education, table [edat_lfse_04] (30 th April 2019). 25 to 34 year olds: Eurostat, customised data (unpublished), received the 17 th May 2019. | 2000-18 (25 to 64) 2014-18 (25 to 34) |
| Australia 2 | Survey of Education and Work (cat. no. 6227.0), ABS (unpublished) 2016 Census of Population and Housing | 2016-17 |
| Canada | Historical data provided by the delegate of the INES Working Party | 2012-16 |
| Chile 3 | INE, National Socioeconomic Characterization Survey (2009, 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2017). | 2009-17 |
| Israel 4 | Central Bureau of Statistics Israel. Labour Force Survey | 2012-17 |
| Japan | n.a. | .. |
| Korea | n.a. | .. |
| Mexico | Customised data provided by the delegate of the WPTI | 2015 |
| New Zealand | n.a. | .. |
| Switzerland | Federal Statistical Office, Structural Survey | 2001-18 (25 to 64) 2010-18 (25 to 34) |
| Turkey | Customised data provided by the delegate of the WPTI | 2006-18 (25 to 64) .. (25 to 34) |
| United States | American Community Survey, 2000 to 2017 | 2000-17 |
| Brazil | Historical data provided by the delegate of the INES Working Party | 2013-15 |
| Colombia | Customised data provided by the delegate of the WPTI | 2001-17 |
| Costa Rica | n.a. | .. |
| Russian Federation | Historical data provided by the delegate of the INES Working Party | 2014-16 |
| South Africa | n.a. | .. |

Employment rate by level of education (female, male, both sex)

| Country | Source | Years |
|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| EU26 countries 1,5,6 | 25 to 64 year olds: Eurostat, customised data (unpublished) | 2014-18 (25 to 64) |
| Norway, Switzerland | 25 to 34 year olds: Eurostat, customised data (unpublished) | 2014-18 (25 to 34) |
| Australia 2 | Survey of Education and Work (cat. no. 6227.0) for State/Territory, ABS (unpublished) 2016 Census of Population and Housing for TL3 regions. | 2016-17 (25 to 64) 2017 (25 to 34) |
| Canada | Historical data provided by the delegate of the INES Working Party | 2012-16 (25 to 64) 2016 (25 to 34) |
| Chile 3 | INE, National Socioeconomic Characterization Survey (2009, 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2017). | 2009-17 |
| Israel 4 | Central Bureau of Statistics Israel. Labour Force Survey | 2012-17 |
| Japan | n.a. | .. |
| Korea | n.a. | .. |
| Mexico | Customised data provided by the delegate of the WPTI | 2015 |
| New Zealand | n.a. | .. |
| Turkey | Customised data provided by the delegate of the WPTI | 2014-18 |
| United States | American Community Survey, 2000 to 2017 | 2000-17 (25 to 64) .. (25 to 34) |
| Brazil | Historical data provided by the delegate of the INES Working Party | 2013-15 |
| Colombia | 25 to 64 year olds: Customised data provided by the delegate of the WPTI 25 to 34 year olds: Historical data provided by the delegate of the INES Working Party | 2001-17 (25 to 64) 2017 (25 to 34) |
| Costa Rica | n.a. | .. |
| Russian Federation | Historical data provided by the delegate of the INES Working Party | 2015-16 (25 to 64) 2016 (25 to 34) |
| South Africa | n.a. | .. |

1. EU26 countries : Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France (only education attainment for 25-64), Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom, plus Bulgaria, Croatia and Romania.
2. Australia: Survey and Census data has been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.
3. Chile: For the years 2009 to 2015, data are confidentialised when sample size was less than 50 cases, and less than 20 cases for the year 2017.
4. Israel: data have been flagged as to be interpreted with caution.(control code 'r') when input values are lower than 1000 (sampling error >20%) and confidentialised when input values are less than 500.
5. Quality report of the European Union Labour Force Survey 2017:
<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/7870049/9518973/KS-FT-19-001-EN-N.pdf/82999927-d333-44b6-8743-49210af40882>
6. Estonia: Education of population uses de jure place of living and Labor Force Survey uses de facto place of living.

Enrolment rates by age group (both sex)

| Country | Source | Years |
|--------------------|---|---------|
| EU26 countries 1,2 | Eurostat, regional education statistics, table [educ_uoe_enra12] and population by age, table [table demo_r_d2jan] (downloaded the 15 th May 2019) | 2013-17 |
| Australia 3 | ABS (unpublished) 2016 Census of Population and Housing | 2016 |
| Canada | n.a. | .. |
| Chile | INE, Chile. Census by school (via web application) for ISCED 0-3 levels, and census by institution (via electronic report) for ISCED 5-6 levels. Population projections, based on the 2012 Census, for the 2016 population report by region and age, and the 2017 Census, for the 2017 population report by region and age. | 2016-17 |
| Israel | n.a. | .. |
| Japan | n.a. | .. |
| Korea | Korean Ministry of Education, Statistics of Education | 2016-17 |
| Mexico | n.a. | .. |
| New Zealand | 2015: Survey by Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology " | .. |
| Norway | Eurostat, regional education statistics, table [educ_uoe_enra12] (downloaded the 15 th May 2019) and population by age, table [table demo_r_d2jan] | 2013-17 |
| Switzerland | Eurostat, regional education statistics, table [educ_uoe_enra12] (downloaded the 15 th May 2019) and population by age, table [table demo_r_d2jan] | 2013-17 |
| Turkey | Eurostat, regional education statistics, table [educ_uoe_enra12] (downloaded the 15 th May 2019) and population by age, table [table demo_r_d2jan] | 2013-16 |
| United States | US Census. American Community Survey (ACS) | 2000-17 |
| Brazil | Historical data provided by the delegate of the INES Working Party | 2013-15 |
| Colombia | Customised data provided by the delegate of the WPTI | 2015-17 |
| Costa Rica | n.a. | .. |
| Russian Federation | Data provided by the delegate of the INES Working Party | 2017 |
| South Africa | n.a. | .. |

Rate of young people not in employment and not in any education and training (NEET)

| Country | Source | Years |
|--------------------|--|---------|
| EU26 countries 1 | Eurostat, regional education statistics, table [edat_lfse_22] (downloaded the 30 th April 2019) | 2000-18 |
| Australia | Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). Work Related Training and Adult Learning (cat. no. 4234.0) | 2009-17 |
| Canada | n.a. | .. |
| Chile | INE, Chile. National Socioeconomic Characterization Survey (2009, 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2017) | 2015-17 |
| Israel | Central Bureau of Statistics Israel. Labour Force Survey | 1990-17 |
| Japan 4 | Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. Labour Force Survey | 1990-17 |
| Korea | n.a. | .. |
| Mexico | Customised data provided by the delegate of the WPTI | 2015 |
| New Zealand | Statistics New Zealand. Household Labour Force Survey. Year Ended June. Employed Persons aged 15 and over | 2004-17 |
| Norway | Eurostat, regional education statistics, table [edat_lfse_22] (downloaded the 30 th April 2019) | 2000-17 |
| Switzerland | Swiss Labour Force Survey | 2001-17 |
| Turkey | TURKSTAT, Household Labour Force Survey Results | 2006-17 |
| United States | US Census. American Community Survey (ACS) | 2000-17 |
| Brazil | Customised data provided by the delegate of the WPTI | 2004-13 |
| Colombia | Customised data provided by the delegate of the WPTI | 2001-17 |
| Costa Rica | n.a. | .. |
| Russian Federation | Customised data provided by the delegate of the WPTI | 2000-15 |
| South Africa | Customised data provided by the delegate of the WPTI | 2011-13 |

1. Denmark 2007-17, Ireland 2002-11, Lithuania TL3 1999-15. France: only data for enrolment rate (NEET and early leavers data have been removed due to insufficient reliability).
2. Estonia: For the year 2017 and onwards, figures reflect boundaries according to the new administrative division. Age is the age as of September 1st in the given year.
3. Australia: Enrolment is not available in Census data; attendance has been used as a proxy. Those whose attendance status was not stated were excluded. Census data has been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between components and totals. Data have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between component items and totals.
4. Japan: NEET rate is calculated by the number of those aged 15-24 not in labour force nor attending school. Values for Tohoku region in 2011 are missing due to the damage caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake.

Lifelong learning

| Country | Source | Years | Territorial Level |
|--------------------|--|---------|-------------------|
| Australia 1 | Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). Work Related Training and Adult Learning (cat. no. 4234.0) | 2013-16 | 2 |
| Austria | Statistics Austria, Labour Force Survey | 2004-17 | 2 |
| Belgium | Customised data provided by the delegate of the WPTI | 2000-15 | 2 |
| Canada | n.a. | .. | .. |
| Chile 2 | INE, Chile. National Socioeconomic Characterization Survey (2009, 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2017). | 2009-17 | 2 |
| Czech Republic | n.a. | .. | .. |
| Denmark | Customised data provided by the delegate of the WPTI | 2015-17 | 2 |
| Estonia | Statistics Estonia, Adult Education Survey | 2007-16 | 3 |
| Finland | n.a. | .. | .. |
| France | n.a. | .. | .. |
| Germany | Federal Statistical Office, Labour Force Survey (Mikrozensus) | 2005-18 | 2 |
| Greece | Hellenic Statistical Authority. EL.STAT - Labour Force Survey | 1990-17 | 2 |
| Hungary | Labour force survey of HCSO | 1999-17 | 2 |
| Ireland | CSO, Adult Education Survey 2017 | 2017 | 2 (NUTS13) |
| Israel | n.a. | .. | .. |
| Italy | Customised data provided by the delegate of the WPTI | 2007-16 | 2 |
| Japan | n.a. | .. | .. |
| Korea | Customised data provided by the delegate of the WPTI | 2012 | 2 |
| Latvia 3 | CSB Labour Force Survey. | 2002-17 | 3 |
| Lithuania | Statistics Lithuania, Labour Force Survey | 1999-17 | 3 |
| Mexico | n.a. | .. | .. |
| Netherlands | n.a. | .. | .. |
| New Zealand 4 | Statistics New Zealand. Household Labour Force Survey. Year Ended June. Employed Persons aged 15 and over. | 2005-17 | 2 |
| Norway | n.a. | .. | .. |
| Poland | Statistics Poland, Labour Force Survey | 2010-17 | 2 |
| Portugal | Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey | 2011-18 | 2 |
| Slovak Republic | Statistical Office of the SR. AES (Adult Education Survey) | 2011;16 | 2 |
| Slovenia | n.a. | .. | .. |
| Spain | Customised data provided by the delegate of the WPTI | 2005-17 | 2 |
| Sweden | Statistics Sweden, Adult Education Survey. | 2011;16 | 2 |
| Switzerland 3 | Swiss Labour Force Survey | 2003-17 | 2 |
| Turkey | TURKSTAT, Household Labour Force Survey Results. | 2004-15 | 2 |
| United Kingdom | n.a. | .. | .. |
| United States | n.a. | .. | .. |
| Brazil | n.a. | .. | .. |
| Colombia 5 | DANE - Great Integrated Household Survey (GEIH). | 2001-17 | 2 |
| Costa Rica | Customised data provided by the delegate of the WPTI. | 1990-15 | 2 |
| Russian Federation | n.a. | .. | .. |

1. Australia: data have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.
2. Chile: The classification only include formal education. For the years 2009 to 2015, data have been removed when sample size was less than 50 cases, and less than 20 cases for the year 2017.
3. Latvia and Switzerland: reference period for the survey is the last 4 weeks
4. New Zealand: Gisborne/Hawke's Bay combined (NZ16 included in NZ15), Tasman/Nelson/ Marlborough/West Coast combined (NZ22 included in NZ21).
5. Colombia: Exclude attendance at non-formal education or training courses.

*Codebook***Indicators**

| Theme and code | Description |
|--|--|
| Population educational attainment | |
| NEAC_SHARE_EA_Y25T64 | Share of population 25 to 64 year-olds by educational attainment |
| NEAC_SHARE_EA_Y25T34 | Share of population 25 to 34 year-olds by educational attainment |
| Employment rate by level of education | |
| NEAC_RATE_EMPLOYMENT_Y25T64 | Employment rate for 25 to 64 year-olds age range |
| NEAC_RATE_EMPLOYMENT_Y25T34 | Employment rate for 25 to 34 year-olds age range |
| Enrolment rate by age | |
| ENRL_RATE_AGE_Y3T5 | Enrolment rate for 3 to 5 year-olds age range |
| ENRL_RATE_AGE_Y6T14 | Enrolment rate for 6 to 14 year-olds age range |
| ENRL_RATE_AGE_Y15T19 | Enrolment rate for 15 to 19 year-olds age range |
| ENRL_RATE_AGE_Y20T29 | Enrolment rate for 20 to 29 year-olds age range |
| ENRL_RATE_AGE_Y30T39 | Enrolment rate for 30 to 39 year-olds age range |
| ENRL_RATE_AGE_Y40T64 | Enrolment rate for 40 to 64 year-olds age range |
| Lifelong learning | |
| PIAAC_AL_FNFAET12_Y25T64 | Participation in formal and/or non-formal training (25 to 64 year-olds population) |
| Exclusion from education | |
| TRANS_SHARE_EDULABOUR_NE_U_I_Y18T24 | Share of 18-24 year-olds population not in education and unemployed or inactive (NEET) |
| EARLY_LEAVERS_RATE_Y18T24 | Rate of Early Leavers from Education and Training (in % of the total population aged 18 to 24) |

Education levels

| Code | Description |
|------|---|
| T | All ISCED levels |
| L0T2 | Below upper secondary education |
| L3T4 | Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education |
| L5T8 | Total tertiary education (ISCED2011 levels 5 to 8) |
| L5 | Short-cycle tertiary education (ISCED2011 level 5) |
| L6 | Bachelor's or equivalent level (ISCED2011 level 6) |
| L7 | Master's or equivalent level (ISCED2011 level 7) |
| L8 | Doctoral or equivalent level (ISCED2011 level 8) |