



Building More Resilient and Inclusive Labour Markets

How does your country compare?

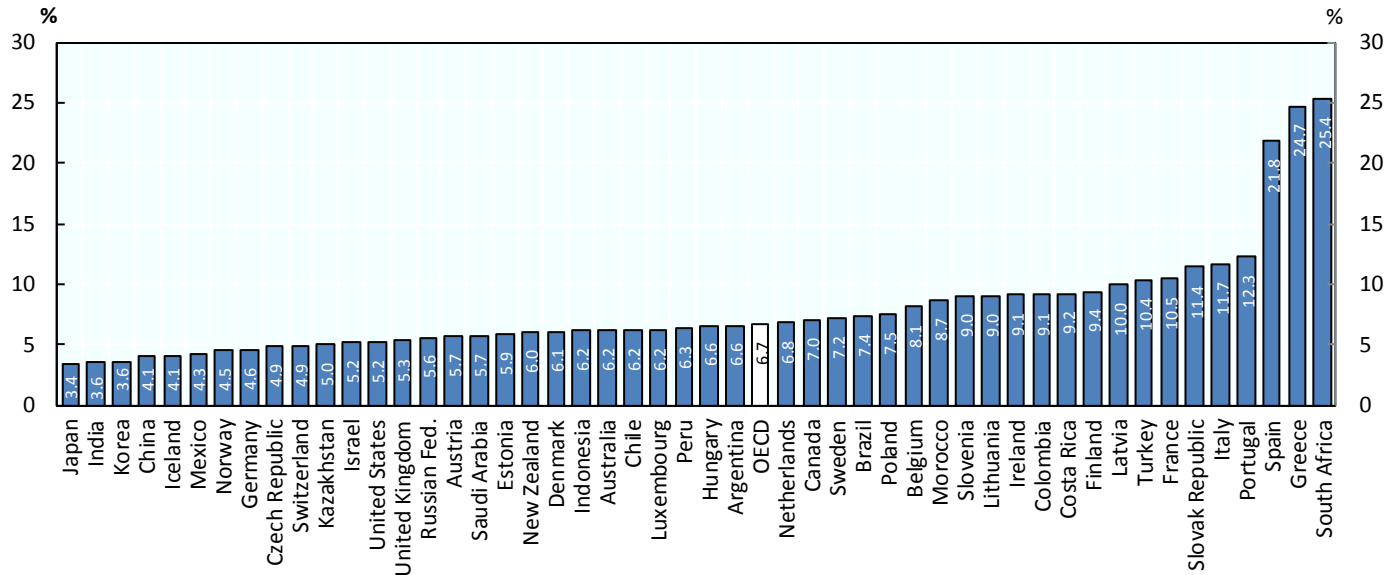
OECD Labour and Employment Ministerial Meeting

15 January 2016



Unemployment rate, 2015 Q3

As a percentage of the civilian labour force



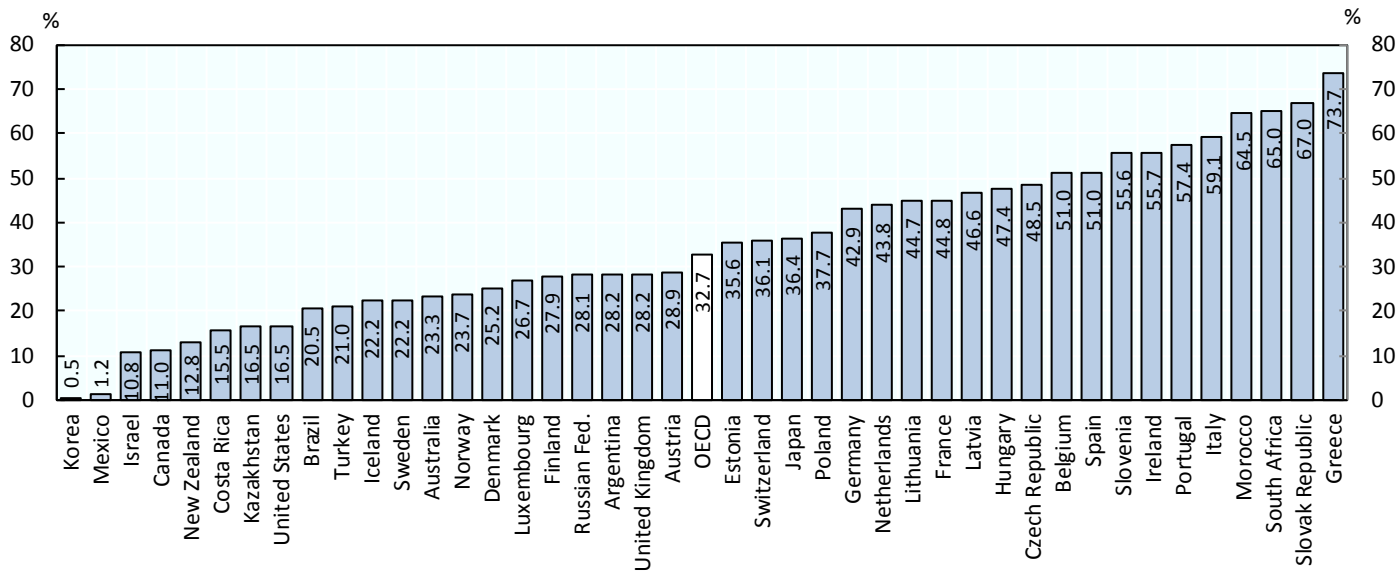
Note: The data for OECD countries refer to harmonised unemployment rates. OECD is a weighted average.

Source: OECD database on Short-Term Labour Market Statistics (<https://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?queryid=35253>) and OECD estimates based on national labour force surveys.



Long-term unemployment, 2015 Q3

Persons unemployed for one year or more
as a percentage of the total unemployed



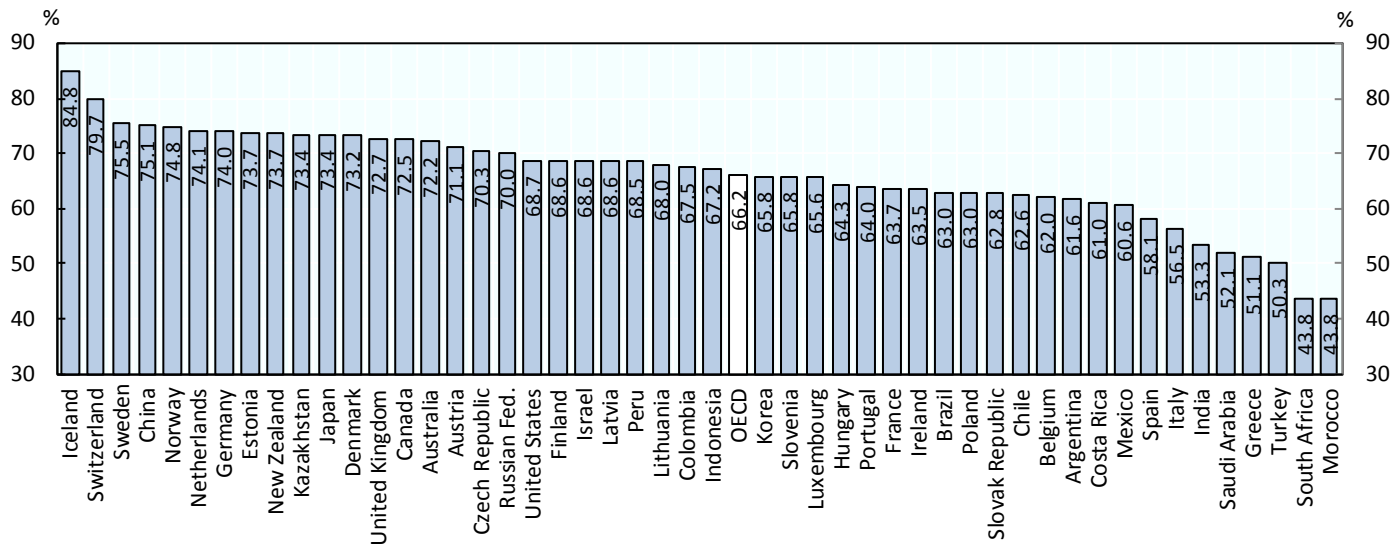
Note: OECD is a weighted average excluding Chile.

Source: OECD employment database (www.oecd.org/employment/database).



Employment rate, 2015 Q3

Total employment as a percentage of the population (persons aged 15 to 64)



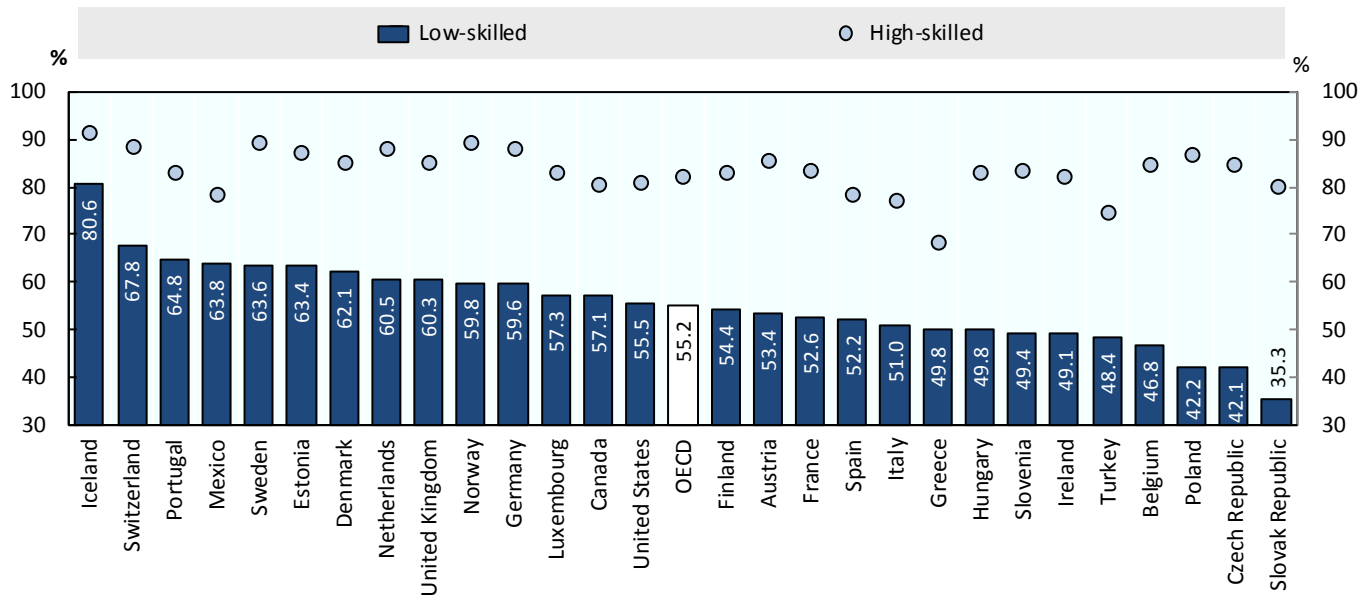
Note: OECD is a weighted average.

Source: OECD database on Short-Term Labour Market Statistics (<https://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?queryid=35253>) and OECD estimates based on national labour force surveys.



Employment rate of low-skilled, 2015 Q3

As a percentage of the low-skilled population aged 25 to 64



Note: OECD is the weighted average of 28 OECD countries (excluding Australia, Chile, Israel, Japan, Korea and New Zealand).

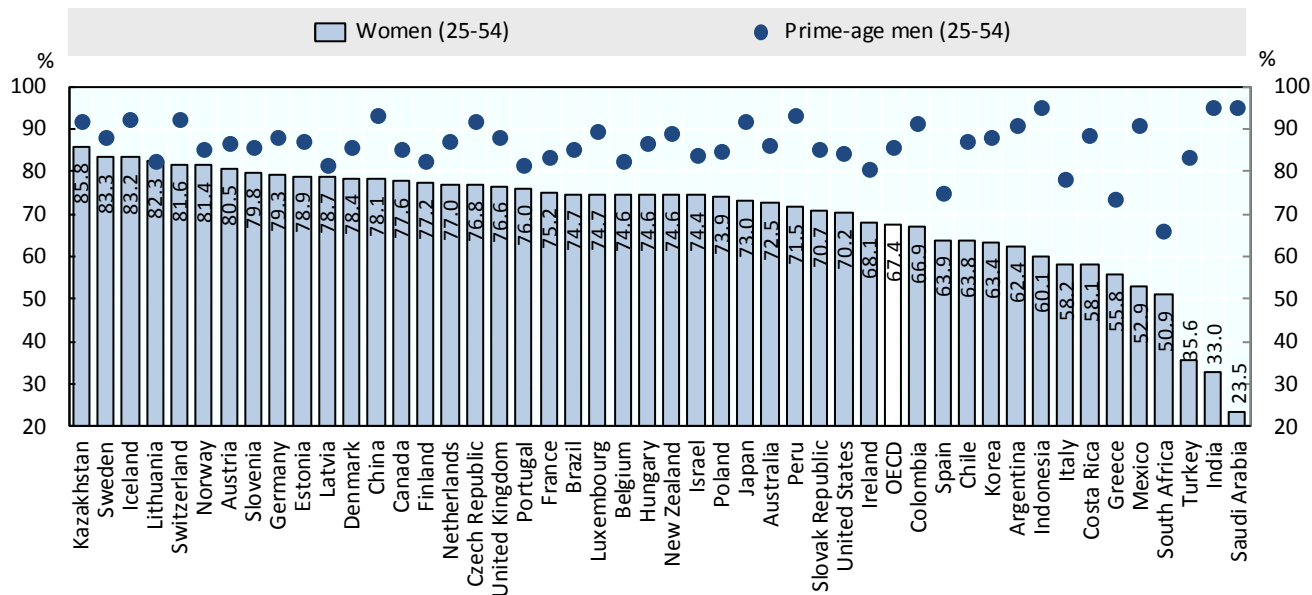
Low skill corresponds to less than upper secondary educational attainment. High skill corresponds to tertiary level educational attainment.

Source: OECD estimates based on national labour force surveys.



Employment rate of prime-age women, 2015 Q3

As a percentage of the female population aged 25 to 54



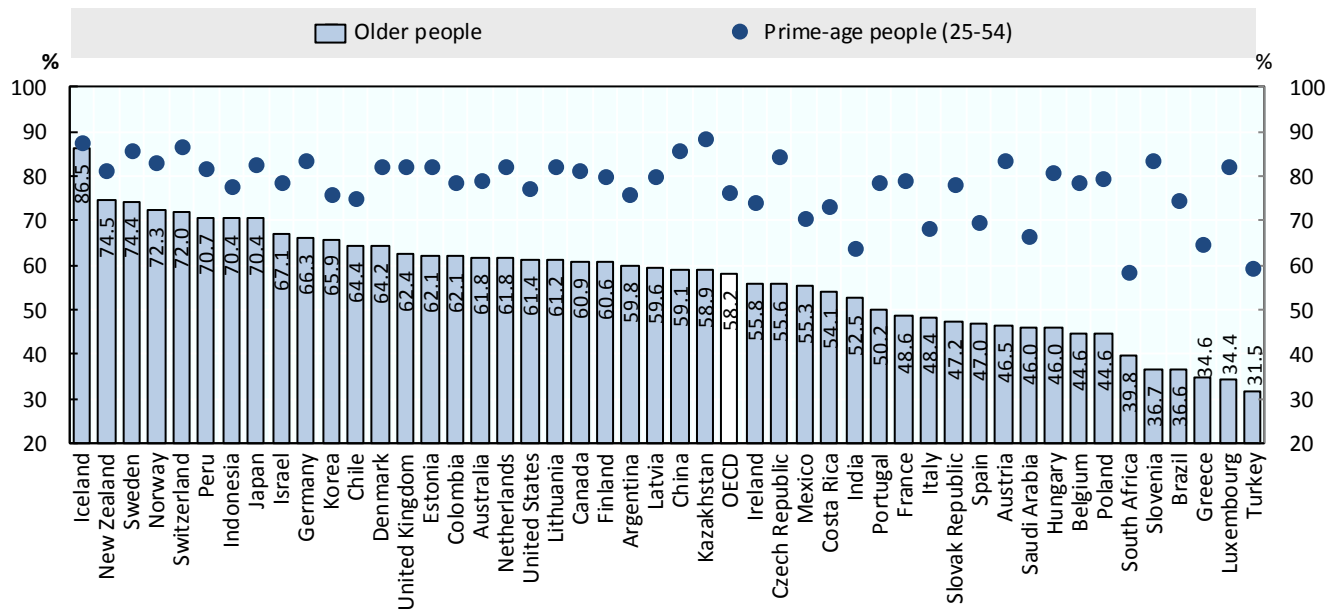
Note: OECD is a weighted average.

Source: OECD database on Short-Term Labour Market Statistics (<https://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?queryid=35253>) and OECD estimates based on national labour force surveys.



Employment rate of older people, 2015 Q3

As a percentage of the population aged 55 to 64



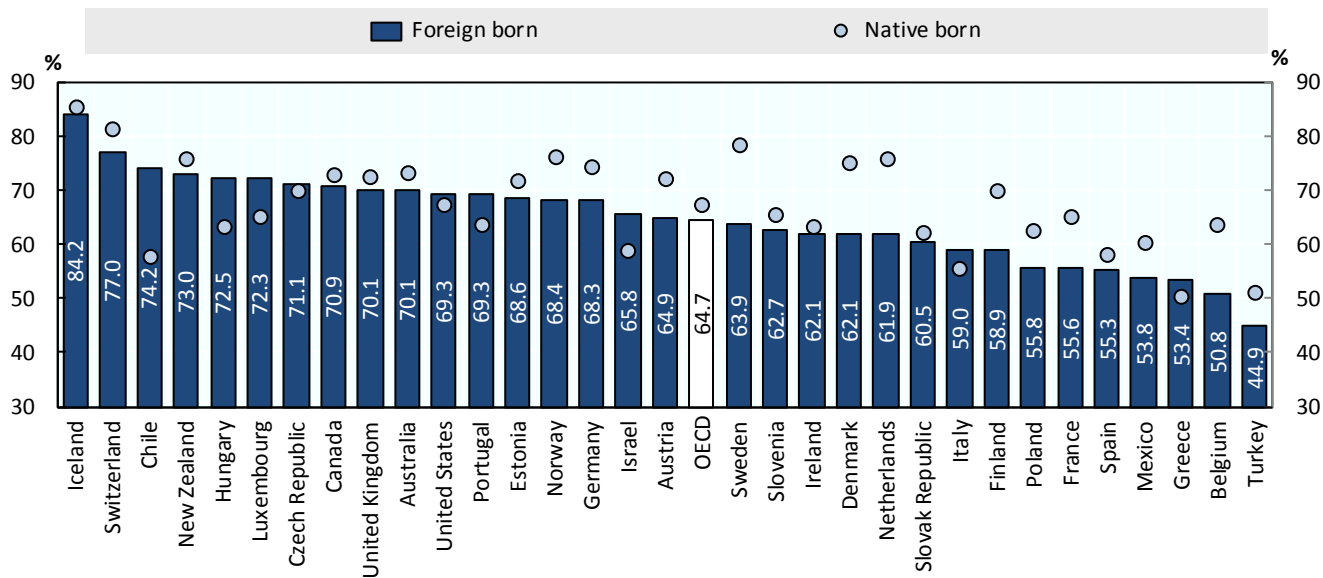
Note: OECD is a weighted average.

Source: OECD database on Short-Term Labour Market Statistics (<https://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?queryid=35253>) and OECD estimates based on national labour force surveys.



Migrant employment rate, 2015 Q2

As a percentage of foreign born persons aged 15 to 64



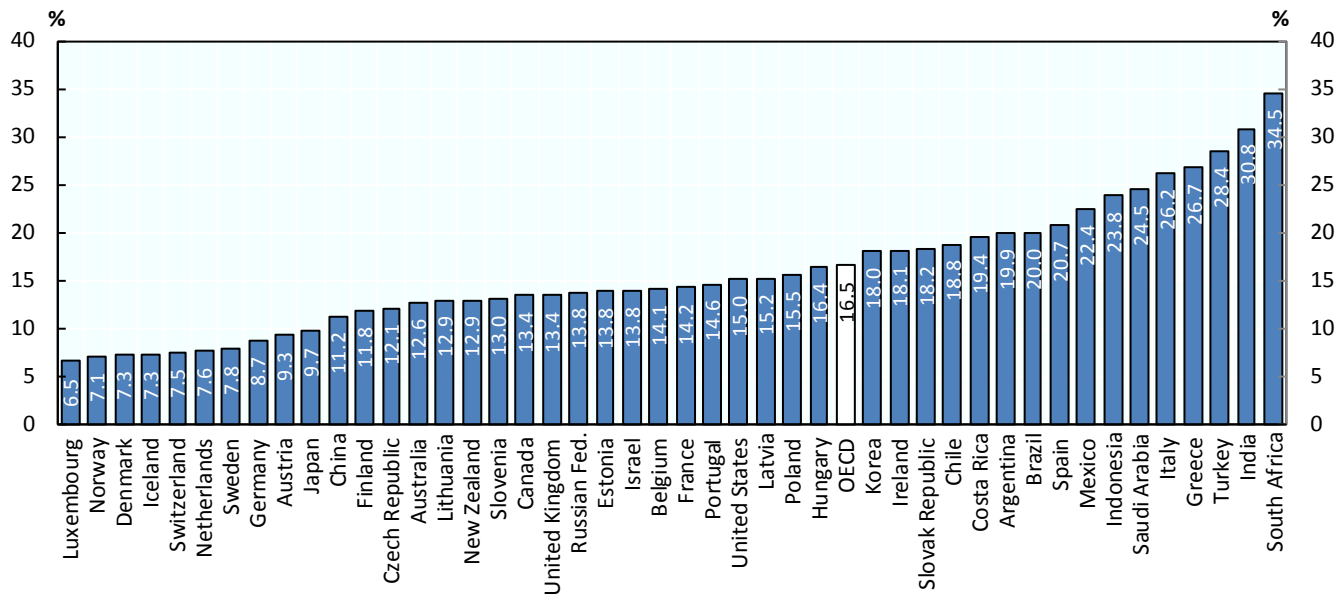
Note: OECD is an unweighted average.

Source: OECD database on Migration Statistics.



NEET rates of youth, 2014

Young people neither in education or training nor in employment, as a percentage of all young people aged 15 to 29



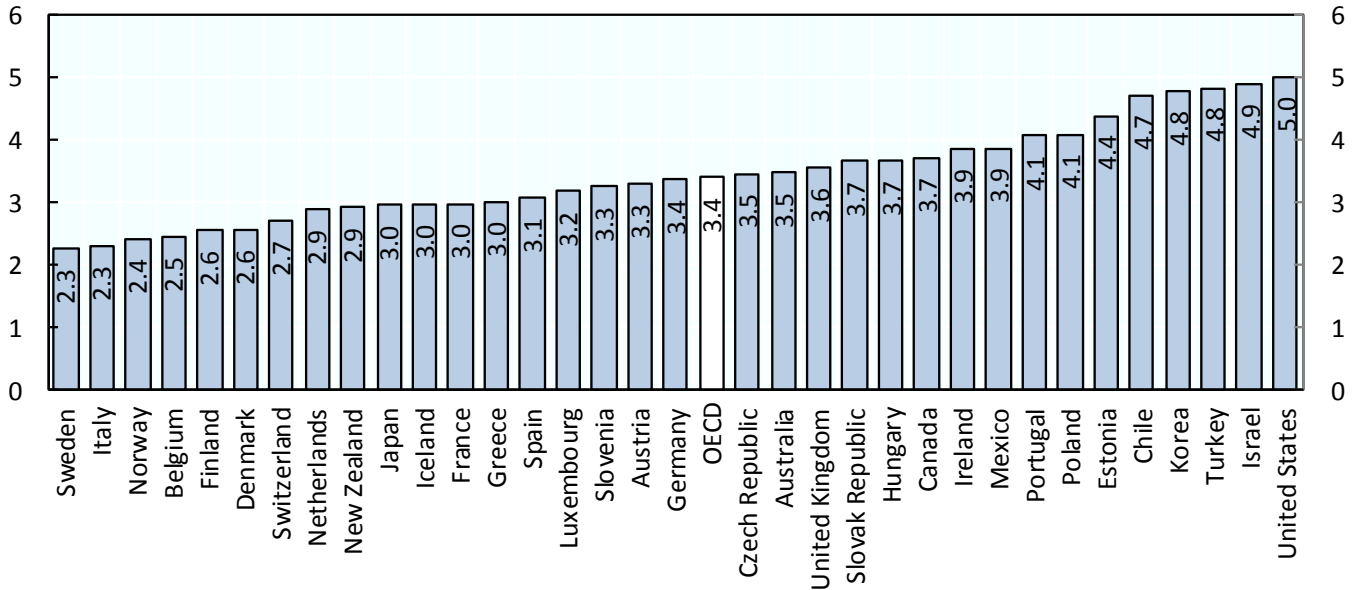
Note: OECD is a weighted average.

Source: OECD Employment Outlook 2015, Chapter 1 (www.oecd.org/els/oecd-employment-outlook-19991266.htm) and OECD estimates based on national labour force surveys.



Earnings dispersion, 2013

90th to 10th earnings percentile ratio



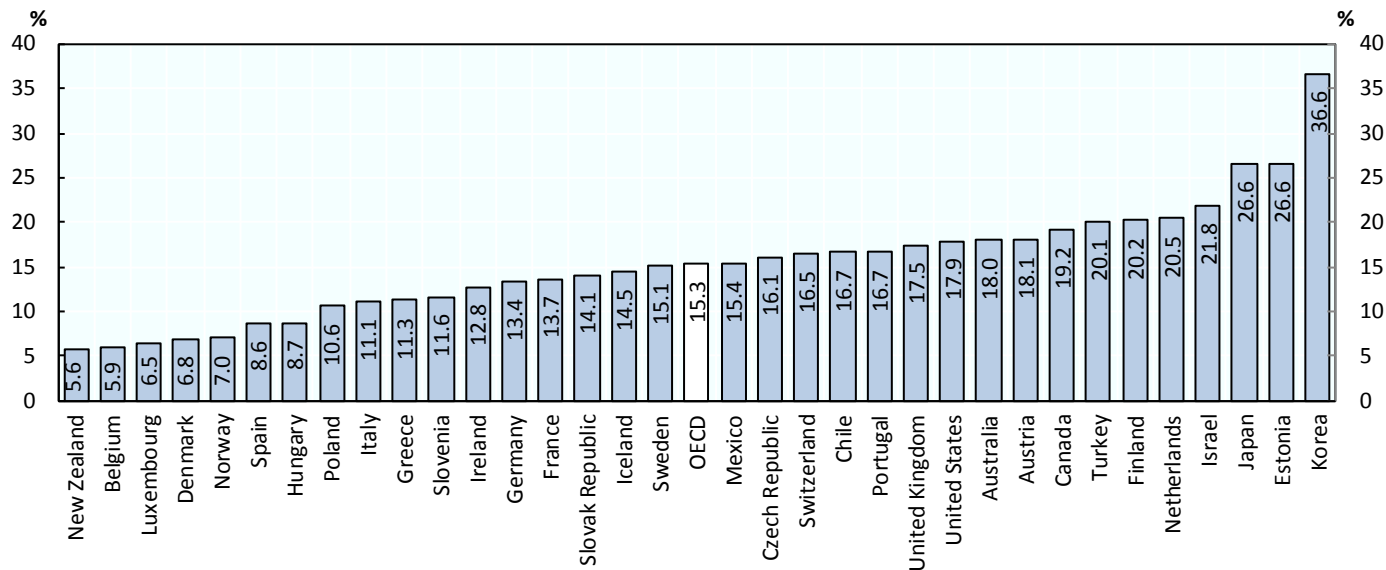
Note: The earnings dispersion is measured by the earnings of full-time employees at the 90th percentile of the earnings distribution relative to those at the 10th percentile. OECD is an unweighted average. The data refer to 2013 or the most recent year available.

Source: OECD Earnings Distribution Database (www.oecd.org/employment/onlineoecdemploymentdatabase.htm).



Gender wage gap, 2013

Men versus women



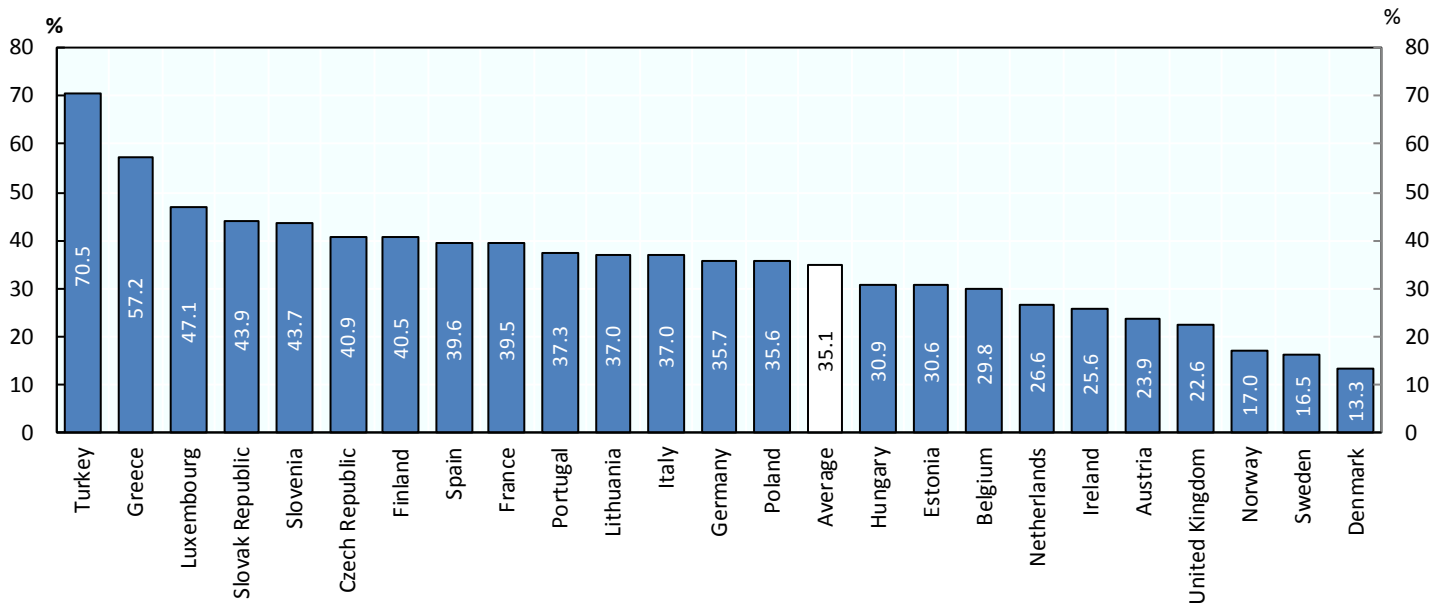
Note: The gender wage gap is measured for full-time workers as the difference in earnings between men and women as a percentage of the earnings of men. OECD is an unweighted average.

Source: OECD Employment Outlook 2015, Statistical Annex, Table P (www.oecd.org/els/emp/employment-outlook-statistical-annex.htm).



Poor quality workplaces: Workers experiencing job strain

As a percentage of all workers



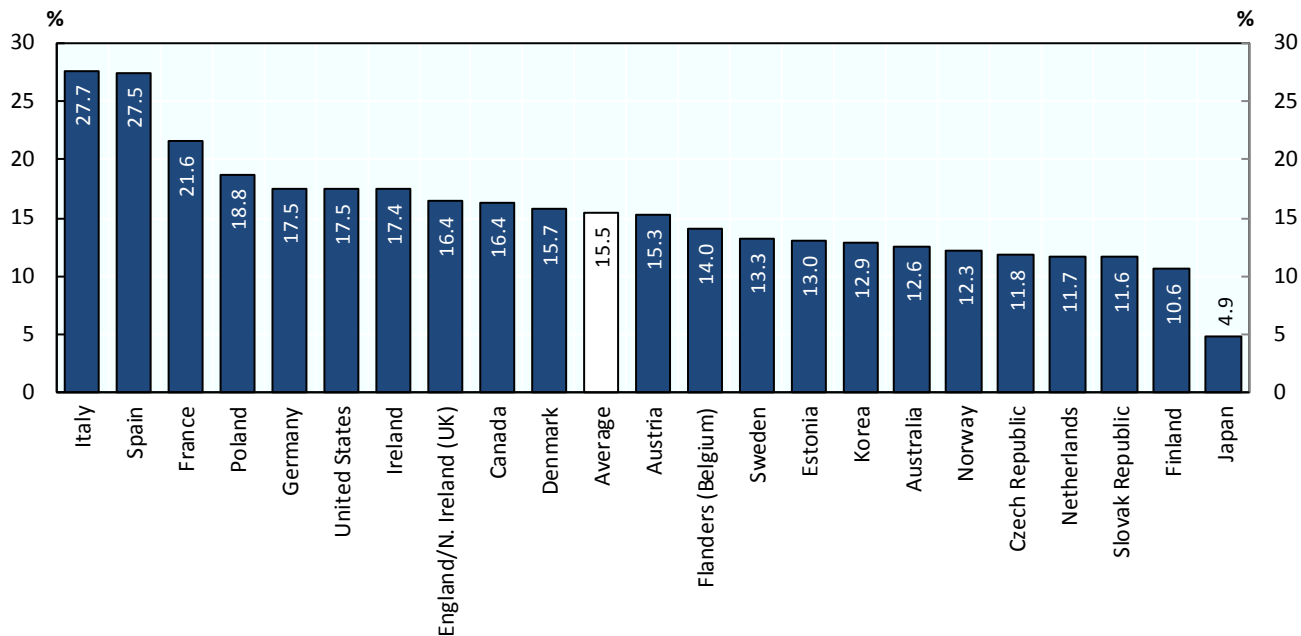
Note: Job strain is defined to occur when workers face more job demands (such as time pressure or health risks) than the number of resources they have at their disposal (such as work autonomy or good workplace relationships) to accomplish their job duties. OECD is the unweighted average of countries shown.

Source: OECD estimates based on Eurofound (2010), "5th European Working Conditions Survey", EWCS.



Adults with poor literacy skills

As a percentage of all adults (aged 16 to 65)



Note: Poor literacy corresponds to a score on the literacy scale (running up to Level 5) at Level 1 or below. Average is the unweighted average of countries shown.

Source: PIAAC – Survey of Adult Skills (2012).

Notes

The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and 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.

Chart on Unemployment rate

Data refer to Q1 2015 for Kazakhstan; Q2 2015 for Argentina (selected urban areas), Morocco and Saudi Arabia; 2014 for China (registered unemployment rate in urban areas); and 2011-12 for India.

Chart on Long-term unemployment

Data refer to Q2 2015 for Argentina (selected urban areas) and Morocco; 2014 for Russia; and 2012 for Kazakhstan.

Chart on Employment rate

Data refer to Q2 2015 for Argentina, Morocco (persons aged 15 or more) and Saudi Arabia; 2013 for Kazakhstan; 2011-12 for India; and 2010 for China.

Chart on Employment rate of prime-age women

Data refer to Q2 2015 for Argentina and Saudi Arabia; 2013 for Kazakhstan; 2011-12 for India; and 2010 for China.

Chart on Employment rate of older people

Data refer Q2 2015 for Argentina, Estonia and Saudi Arabia; 2013 for Kazakhstan; 2011-12 for India; and 2010 for China.

Chart on Migrant employment rate

Data refer to Q4 2014 for Canada, Mexico and New Zealand; to 2013 for Chile; and to Q4 2011 Israel.

Chart on NEET rates of youth

Data refer to 2013 for Russia; 2011-12 for India; and 2010 for China.



For more information:
www.oecd.org/employment/ministerial