



PARTICIPATION OF THE POPULATION AGED 25 - 64 IN LIFELONG LEARNING

(ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN RESULTS OF THE ADULT EDUCATION SURVEY 2011)

The lifelong learning (LLL) has proved as a key cause for achieving of the overall purpose of the European Union to be 'the most competitive and dynamic, based on knowledge, with stable economic growth economy in the world, offering better working places and better social cohesion'. Lifelong learning must be understood as way of thinking that stimulate each individual to become aware about his/her own necessity of gaining new knowledge, skills and competences. As a systematic process, it is predominantly directed towards the individual himself and his personal and professional development. Participation in LLL raises considerable consequences not only for the individual, who no matter his/her age and formal education completed has a possibility to realize his own potential, but for the employer also - as users of human resources.

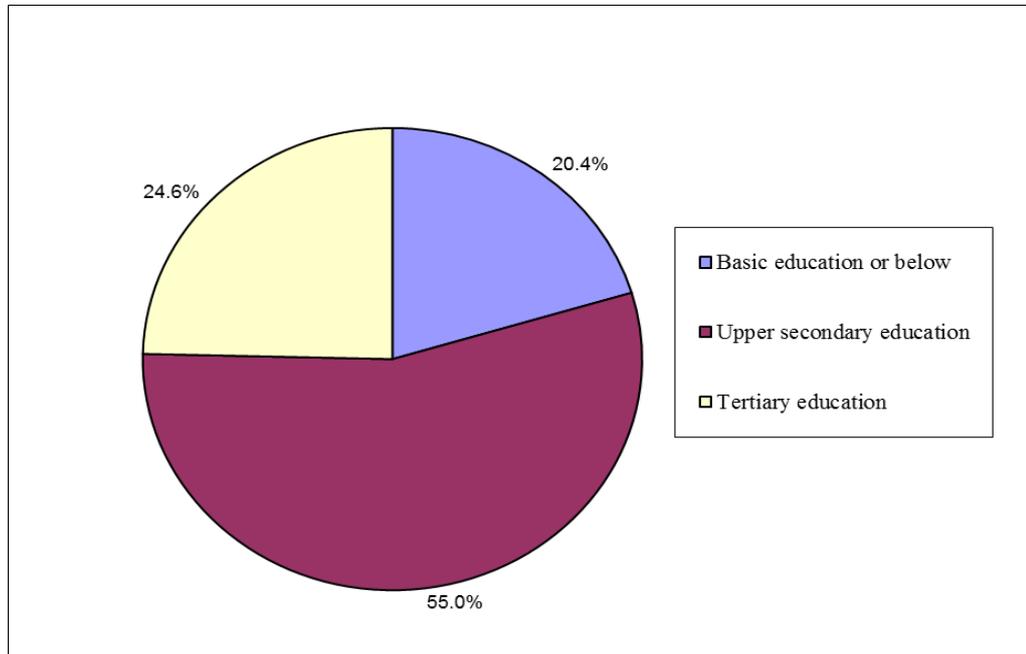
Adult Education Survey as type and contents was conducted for the second time in Bulgaria, after the pilot survey held in 2007. Survey object covers broad range of topics, connected to the education and training of adults, like participation in different forms of LLL (formal, non-formal and informal), reasons for non-participation, access to information on possibilities for education and training, use of computers, language skills, participation in cultural and social events.

Population aged 25 - 64 by educational attainment

Based on the Adult Education Survey data at the end of 2011, the educational attainment of the population aged 25 - 64 is as follows - population with lower secondary and lower education - 20.4%, with secondary education - 55.0% and with tertiary education - 24.6%. There is a tendency of improvement expressed in increase of the share of people with secondary and high education together with the decrease of the number and share of people with low education. The share of women with tertiary education is significantly higher than of the men, respectively 29.8% and 19.5%.



Figure 1: Educational attainment structure of population aged 25 - 64 years (%)



Educational attainment influences the employment status¹. Probability to become unemployment decreases for highly educated people. Only 10.9% of the employed are persons with lower secondary and lower education, and conversely 10.3% of the unemployed are with tertiary education.

Table 1: Distribution of population aged 25 - 64 years by educational attainment, sex, employment status and residence

	Total - Number	Basic education or below		Upper secondary education		Tertiary education	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	4128579	840719	20.4	2270572	55.0	1017287	24.6
By sex							
Male	2071202	418832	20.2	1248639	60.3	403730	19.5
Female	2057377	421886	20.5	1021933	49.7	613557	29.8
By labour status							
Employed	2596714	283415	10.9	1480919	57.0	832379	32.1
Unemployed	779558	320892	41.2	378565	48.6	80102	10.3
Inactive	749500	236412	31.5	408282	54.5	104806	14.0
By residence							
Urban	3113171	404256	13.0	1773732	57.0	935183	30.0
Rural	1015408	436463	43.0	496841	48.9	82105	8.1

¹ According to the methodology of the survey, the distribution by labour status is based on the opinion of the interviewed persons (self-assessment), not according to the International Labour Organization (ILO) definitions.



Population aged 25 - 64 years by educational attainment and by parents' education

The family background influences considerably the future social and personal development of each individual. The survey results show that the parents' education is an important factor for the future development of young generations. Questions connected to the parents, concern the time when the respondents have been 12 - 16 years of age.

Table 2: Distribution of persons by educational attainment and by education of parents (respondents participating in formal education at the survey moment are excluded)

Total	Total - Number	Parents with basic or lower education		At least one parent with secondary education		At least one parent with tertiary education	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	3997958	2010751	50.3	1553521	38.9	433686	10.8
Basic education or below	820089	767251	93.6	50721	6.2	2117	0.3
Upper secondary education	2206989	1124805	51.0	979674	44.4	102509	4.6
Tertiary education	970880	118694	12.2	523126	53.9	329060	33.9

According to the survey results 93.6% of persons with lower secondary and lower education originate from a family in which both parents are with low education, 6.2% - from families where at least one parent has secondary education completed and 0.3% only have at least one parent with tertiary education. Distribution of persons with secondary education according to their parents' education is as follows: 51.0% - parents are with lower secondary or lower education completed, 44.4% - at least one parent has secondary education completed and 4.6% - at least one parent has tertiary education completed. Each third person (33.9%) with tertiary education originates from family, in which at least one parent is with tertiary education, 53.9% has at least one parent with secondary education and for 12.9% of respondents with tertiary education both parents are with lower secondary and lower education. Therefore, it is more frequent in families in which at least one parent is with secondary or tertiary education, the children (at present in active working age) to complete higher or the same level of education, whereas children from families in which both parents are with lower secondary or lower education quite rarely complete higher education compared to their parents.

Population aged 25 - 64 participating in formal education or training

Persons in active working age (25 - 64 years of age) quite rarely could be found in schools or universities, in the formal education system, compared to the young population in typical school age (7 - 24 years). Hardly 2.4% of elderly are visiting educational institutions. Man more often are studying - 2.6%, compared to women - 2.1%. Enrolled at schools, colleges or universities represent the highest share - 7.4% amongst the younger population - aged 25 - 34 years - compared to the persons in higher ages.



Population aged 25 - 64 participating in non-formal education

Each fourth person (24.4%) of the population aged 25 - 64 has participated in at least one non-formal education during the last 12 months. Men are slightly more active again than women with share of participating respondents respectively 25.7% and 23.2%. The share of population aged 25-64 with tertiary education have participated in any formal training is 37.3% for a period of 12 months. The level of participation in non-formal education is significantly lower - 23.4% for those with secondary education and the lowest - 11.9% for those with lower secondary and lower education.

More than 1/3 of the employed (37.3%) have participated in at least one type of non-formal education, whereas the unemployed and economically inactive persons have lower participation - 3.8 and 1.6% respectively.

Residence influences also the participation in non-formal education. Urban residents are more active and have better possibilities for participation in non-formal education - 26.2% compared to 18.9% - for rural residents.

For 94.0% of the participants, non-formal learning is work-related and acquisition opportunities for professional development. For 89.5% of the participants, the non-formal education is conducted only or predominantly during the working time.

Nearly 3/4 (74.2%) of the participants in non-formal education 12 months prior to the interview, have participated in one education only, each fifth (19.0%) - in two, 5.3% - in three and 1.4% - in four and more.

On average, over the last 12 months each participant has allocated 39 hours for participation in non-formal education or training.

Population aged 25 - 64 participating in informal education

Informal education is important part of the LLL, because the people have a possibility to gain more knowledge and skills, without direct participation of a teacher and educational institution, i.e. out of the frame of formal education system and non-formal education.

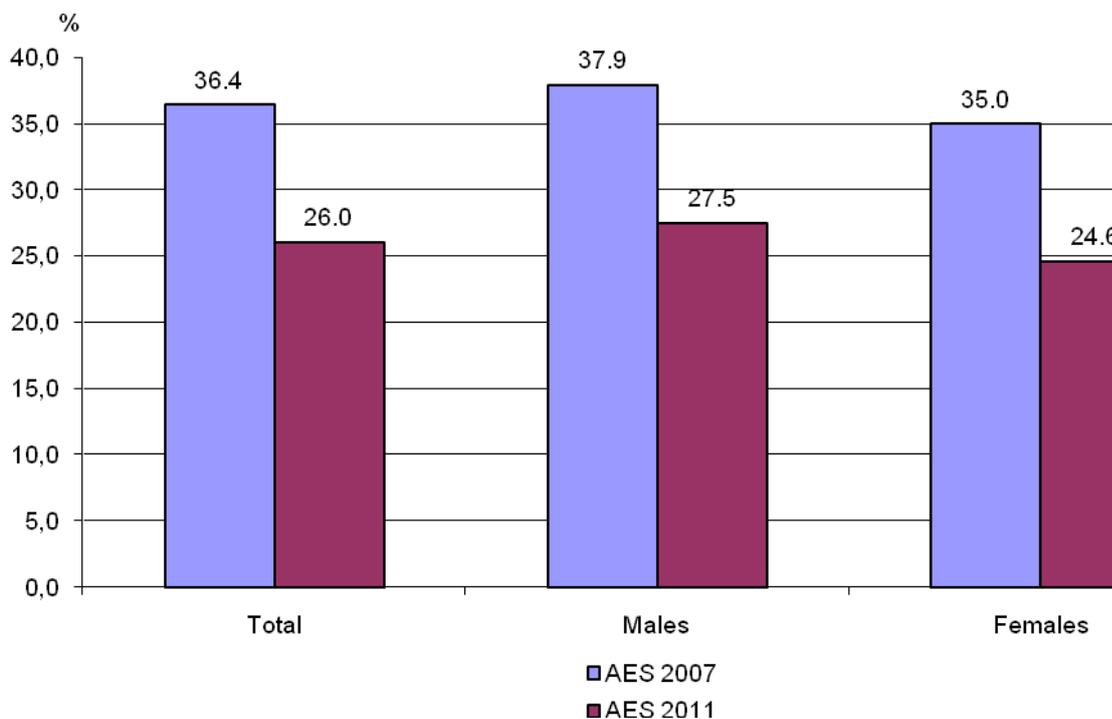
Survey results show that 12.0% of population aged 25 - 64 has participated in basic forms of informal education. Women are more active compared to the men - 12.2% and 11.9% respectively. Level of education completed influences the participation considerably or as better educated is a person, as bigger the probability to participate in informal education is. While 1/4 of persons with tertiary education (24.7%) have participated in a given type of informal education, whereas the share of persons with lower secondary or lower education is hardly 4.0%. Employment status has an influence also - each seventh employed person has participated in informal education, whereas the share of unemployed and inactive participants in informal education is twice lower. Urban residents participate in the informal education more often - 13.4% compared to the rural residents - 7.9%. Most popular type of informal education is use of PCs (Internet) - 80.6% of the self-learning individuals. Next method is use of printed materials (books, textbooks, specialized magazines, manuals, etc.) and it is used by far fewer self-learning people - 10.5%.



Comparison of participation rates of the population aged 25 - 64 years in formal or non-formal education and training in 2007 and 2011

According to the conducted by the National Statistical Institute surveys, the participation rate of the population aged 25 - 64 in formal or non-formal education and training decrease considerably - from 36.4% in 2007 to 26.0% in 2011 (Figure 2). There are number of factors for the decrease, but the most important are: overall economic crisis in the country and especially the reduction of the number of employees which are the main participants in education and learning. Among the all participants in formal or non-formal education and training in 2011, 92.9% are employed, and in 2007 this share was 94.1%.

Figure2. Participation rates of the population aged 25 - 64 years in formal or non-formal education in 2007 and 2011 by sex (%)



Access to information concerning the possibilities for education and training

7.4% amongst the population aged 25 - 64 have been searching information on the possibilities for education and training. Women are more active in this respect compared to men - 8.7% and 6.1% respectively. Each seventh (13.8%) of the youngest age group (25-34 years) is interested in the possibility to improve his/her knowledge and skills. Despite the highest level of education achieved, each sixth respondent with tertiary education (16.3%) is searching information on additional education or learning. Different is the situation for respondents with lower secondary or lower education - only 1.6% of them are searching possibilities to gain new knowledge and skills.



Amongst the respondents who have searched information on the possibilities for education or learning 89.9% succeed to find such, which shows the easy access to information and availability of number of variants to be chosen.

Respondents who have searched information use different methods. Most often used and most effective is the use of Internet - 3/4 (76.3%) of respondents who have searched information use it and these are predominantly young respondents (79.3%) and respondents with tertiary education (80.6%). At the second place is the share of the respondents who have searched information at the educational institution directly - 24.7% and these are mainly persons with lower secondary or lower education (40.1%). Considerable is also the share of respondents who have used books and reference books - 20.4%. Relatively low is the share of those who have found information at the Employment Offices and intermediary companies - 18.5%. At the same time 56.7% of the unemployed respondents have found information at the Employment Offices and intermediary companies.

Language skills

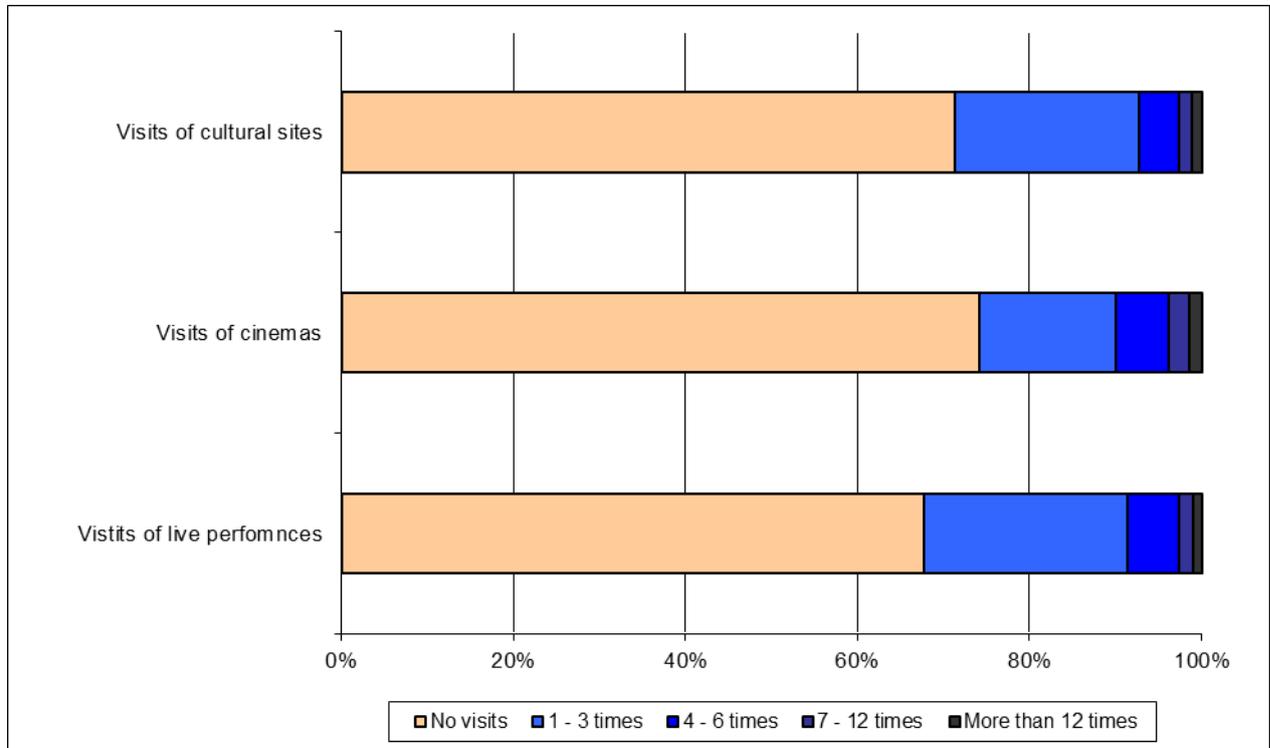
Use of foreign languages is a question of a special interest not only on the part of the European institutions, but for the national institutions and non-government organization. Survey result show that 38.9% of the population in active working age (25 - 64) use actively or passively at least one foreign language. 23.4% of the population aged 25 - 64 years use English language, 18.3% - Russian, 5.6% - German and 3.5% - French language. There are considerable differences in the shares of people, using at least one foreign language, by age. Among the youngest (25-34) more than a half are using at least one foreign language - 52.4%, while for persons aged 35-54 years and the oldest these shares are respectively - 38.8% and 26.4%. More considerable difference is that the use of English language is twice more spread amongst the younger people aged 25-34 years (45.5%), compared to the population aged 35-49 years - 20.8% and least amongst the elderly (50-64 years) - 7.2%. On the contrary, the use of Russian language is much more frequent amongst the persons aged 35-49 years (22.5%) and 50-64 years (18.6%) than amongst the younger - 9.3%. Fully expected is that at least one foreign language use 78.2% of the persons with tertiary education, 32.6% - of the persons with secondary education and 8.5% - of the persons with lower secondary and lower education. Similar are the differences in use of a foreign language according to the employment status - considerably higher is the level of use amongst the employed (46.3%) compared to the unemployed (26.6%) and economically inactive (26.5%).

Participation in cultural events

Although the participation in cultural events is not directly related to education and training, it is assessed for the spiritual development of society. Almost 1/3 of population aged 25 - 64 years (32.2%) have visited at least once live performances (theatre, concert, opera, ballet, dance and show s performances) during the last 12 months and women are more active compared to the men - 37.3% and 27.3% respectively. Each fourth (25.7%) have visited a cinema during the last year and 28.7% amongst the population aged 25 - 64 years have visited at least once a cultural sight (museums, art galleries, historic or archaeological sites, nature reserves). Characteristic for the above listed visits is that the persons with tertiary education are more active than those with lower education. The share of participants in cultural events is higher for urban residents compared to the rural.



Figure 3. Visits of cultural events during the last 12 months (%)



More than half of the population aged 25 - 64 years (51.1%) declared having not read a book at all during the last 12 months. Women are more active amongst the book readers - 57.4%, compared to 40.4% for men. There are no considerable differences according to the age of readers. Only 8.8% of the people with low education have read a book, whereas amongst the persons with high education the respective share is 87.8%. Reading is more frequent amongst the employed compared to the unemployed - 55.6% and 31.9% respectively. Almost twice more are readers in urban areas (55.5%) compared to residents of rural areas - 28.8 %.

More considerable is the share of population reading newspapers - 87.8%. Newspapers are mainly read everyday (45.8%) or at least once a week (30.7%). Men prefer daily papers - each second man (52.2%) is reading newspapers every day or 12.7% more compared to the women. 34.0% of the women and 27.5% of the men are reading newspapers at least once a week, but not every day. Each third person (38.6%) with lower secondary or lower education does not read newspapers at all, whereas the same shares amongst the people with tertiary or secondary education are 3.0% and 6.7% respectively.

Participation in social events

The estimate on participation in social events is subjective, of the interviewed persons. The participation should include a given period of time spend on participation in the activity. 17.4% of the population aged 25 - 64 years have participated in at least one the surveyed forms of social activities. 5.0% of the respondents have participated in activities organized by political parties or trade unions and interesting fact is that rural residents are more active compared to the urban - 7.3% and 4.3% respectively. 3.2% of the population in active working age and predominantly self-employed have participated in the activities



organized by branch or professional organizations. 5.0% of the respondents have participated in the events organized by churches, religious communities or associations and the highest is the share of participants with lower secondary or lower education. Participants in recreational leisure activities organized by amateur groups, hobby groups and clubs of interest are 7.3%. Participants in activities organized by charity organizations are only 1.5% and in voluntary initiatives for assisting persons in need - 2.5%.



Methodological notes

Adult Education Survey as type and contents was conducted for the second time in Bulgaria, after the pilot survey held in 2007 and for the future it will be implemented once per 4-5 years. The methodology used had been prepared by Eurostat and was applied in all EU countries. All requirements for using the accepted definitions and classifications are fulfilled as well as for the results' representativeness and punctuality. The Adult Education Survey is prepared and conducted by National Statistical Institute in December 2011 - January 2012 with a representative sample of the 3 600 regular households and all members aged 25-64 at the moment of the observation are interviewed. Additionally the population aged 18-24 was also interviewed. The survey method is personal interview, i.e. the person had to answer personally and the possibility for some other member of the household to answer the questions was excluded.

The main goal of the survey is to assess the participation of active employed population (aged 25-64) in Lifelong Learning (LLL) and particularly in the three forms of LLL - formal education, non-formal education and informal learning.

When representing the results non-responses for some questions are excluded and are not submitted. Absolute data and relative shares included in the analysis are directly rounded, thus some of the totals are not equal to the sum of the components.

The participation in the different forms of LLL is observed for the reference period of 12 months before the moment of interview.

Lifelong learning includes all purposeful learning activities - formal and non formal, which are undertaken to improve knowledge, skills and competences of the person both for professional and common interest with personal and public goals.

Formal Education is education provided in the system of formal educational institutions - schools, colleges, universities, and in vocational schools and colleges, which leads to obtaining of an educational and/or professional qualification degree.

Similarly to the Formal Education, Non Formal Education is organized and purposeful but its successful completion does not lead to obtaining of an educational and/or professional qualification degree. The most widespread forms of Non Formal Education are courses, private lessons, seminars and workshops, guided on-the-job-training, instructions on a labour safety. Successful completion of Non Formal Education could be or could not be accompanied by a document - certificate, diploma, etc. The guided on-the-job-training is a special form of Non Formal Education. It is characterized by planned period of training, instructions or practical experience, using normal tools of work, either as the immediate place of work or in the work-situation with the presence of a tutor Informal learning is purposeful (intentional) learning activity aimed to enhance personal knowledge and skills. The most widespread forms (methods) of Informal learning are: training with the help of a family member, colleague or friend; usage of printed materials/issues - books, manuals, specialized journals, guidelines; PC usage; watching educational TV programmes or audio/video tapes with educational topics; visits of museums, historical and natural sights with a guide; visits of training centers, libraries and community centers with educational goals. . According to the Eurostat's recommendations in the present survey were not observed all types of informal learning and data are not comparable to AES 2007.



In the analysis are included non-formal education and informal learning activities with a minimal duration of 4 hours.

The number of unemployed is done on the basis of the respondent's own perception only, but not on the International Labour Organisation (ILO) criteria, i.e. the group of "unemployed" includes the persons who do not have a work, but simultaneously have not take any steps to find one or are not ready to start.

It is considered that the person 'can use' foreign language when she/he communicates actively or passively that requires comprehension and/or using words and language structure. Bulgarian and the language learnt in the early childhood in the family are not considered as "foreign language". Due the changes in general methodology data on foreign languages is not comparable to the pilot AES.



Annex

Table 1

Participation in formal education by sex, age, education, labour status and residence

	Total - Number	Persons who have participated in formal education in the last 12 months		Persons who have not participated in formal education in the last 12 months	
		Number	%	Number	%
Total	4128579	97185	2.4	4031394	97.6
By sex					
Male	2071202	53614	2.6	2017588	97.4
Female	2057377	43570	2.1	2013807	97.9
By age					
25-34	1008917	74887	7.4	934030	92.6
35-54	2068823	21204	1.0	2047619	99.0
55-64	1050839	1093	0.1	1049746	99.9
By educational attainment					
Basic education or below	840719	6044	0.7	834675	99.3
Upper secondary education	2270572	48517	2.1	2222055	97.9
Tertiary education	1017287	42624	4.2	974664	95.8
By labour status					
Employed	2596714	57021	2.2	2539693	97.8
Unemployed	779558	11475	1.5	768084	98.5
Inactive	749500	28689	3.8	720811	96.2
By residence					
Urban	3113171	88375	2.8	3024796	97.2
Rural	1015408	8810	0.9	1006598	99.1



Table 2

Participation in non-formal education and training by sex, age, education, labour status and residence

	Total - Number	Persons who have participated in non- formal education and training in the last 12 months		Persons who have not participated in non- formal education and training in the last 12 months	
		Number	%	Number	%
Total	4128579	1009401	24.4	3119178	75.6
By sex					
Male	2071202	531304	25.7	1539898	74.3
Female	2057377	478097	23.2	1579280	76.8
By age					
25-34	1008917	260521	25.8	748396	74.2
35-54	2068823	590934	28.6	1477889	71.4
55-64	1050839	157946	15.0	892892	85.0
By educational attainment					
Basic education or below	840719	99911	11.9	740808	88.1
Upper secondary education	2270572	530502	23.4	1740070	76.6
Tertiary education	1017287	378988	37.3	638299	62.7
By labour status					
Employed	2596714	967998	37.3	1628716	62.7
Unemployed	779558	29551	3.8	750008	96.2
Inactive	749500	11853	1.6	737647	98.4
By residence					
Urban	3113171	817093	26.2	2296079	73.8
Rural	1015408	192309	18.9	823099	81.1



Table 3

Participation in informal learning by sex, age, education, labour status and residence

	Total - Number	Persons who have participated in informal learning in the last 12 months		Persons who have not participated in informal learning in the last 12 months	
		Number	%	Number	%
Total	4128579	496239	12.0	3632340	88.0
By sex					
Male	2071202	245947	11.9	1825255	88.1
Female	2057377	250292	12.2	1807085	87.8
By age					
25-34	1008917	133404	13.2	875513	86.8
35-54	2068823	280321	13.5	1788502	86.5
55-64	1050839	82514	7.9	968325	92.1
By educational attainment					
Basic education or below	840719	33887	4.0	806832	96.0
Upper secondary education	2270572	211245	9.3	2059328	90.7
Tertiary education	1017287	251107	24.7	766180	75.3
By labour status					
Employed	2596714	382592	14.7	2214122	85.3
Unemployed	779558	61188	7.8	718370	92.2
Inactive	749500	52458	7.0	697042	93.0
By residence					
Urban	3113171	415862	13.4	2697309	86.6
Rural	1015408	80377	7.9	935031	92.1



Table 4

Persons who have looked for information concerning education and training possibilities by sex, age, education, labour status and residence

	Total - Number	Persons who have looked for information in the last 12 months		Persons who have not looked for any information in the last 12 months	
		Number	%	Number	%
Total	4095384	302566	7.4	3792817	92.6
By sex					
Male	2052044	124359	6.1	1927685	93.9
Female	2043339	178208	8.7	1865132	91.3
By age					
25-34	999736	138303	13.8	861433	86.2
35-54	2056146	143017	7.0	1913129	93.0
55-64	1039502	21247	2.0	1018255	98.0
By educational attainment					
Basic education or below	827873	13338	1.6	814535	98.4
Upper secondary education	2259272	124657	5.5	2134616	94.5
Tertiary education	1008238	164572	16.3	843666	83.7
By labour status					
Employed	2583471	219345	8.5	2364126	91.5
Unemployed	768029	56142	7.3	711887	92.7
Inactive	741792	27079	3.7	714712	96.3
By residence					
Urban	3081920	271304	8.8	2810617	91.2
Rural	1013463	31263	3.1	982200	96.9



Table 5

Persons who have found information concerning education and training possibilities by sex, age, education, labour status and residence

	Total - Number	Persons who have found information in the last 12 months		Persons who have not found information in the last 12 months	
		Number	%	Number	%
Total	301675	271318	89.9	30357	10.1
By sex					
Male	123467	112448	91.1	11019	8.9
Female	178208	158870	89.1	19338	10.9
By age					
25-34	138303	130566	94.4	7737	5.6
35-54	142125	124931	87.9	17194	12.1
55-64	21247	15821	74.5	5426	25.5
By educational attainment					
Basic education or below	13338	11783	88.3	1555	11.7
Upper secondary education	123765	105875	85.5	17890	14.5
Tertiary education	164572	153660	93.4	10911	6.6
By labour status					
Employed	218453	206070	94.3	12383	5.7
Unemployed	56142	40498	72.1	15644	27.9
Inactive	27079	24750	91.4	2329	8.6
By residence					
Urban	270412	245397	90.7	25015	9.3
Rural	31263	25921	82.9	5342	17.1



Table 6

Use of foreign languages by sex, age, education, labour status, residence and main languages

	Total - Number	At least one foreign language used		By main languages used:							
				Russian		English		German		French	
		Number	%	Number	%	брой	%	брой	%	брой	%
Total	4089086	1592573	38.9	746774	18.3	954941	23.4	228518	5.6	142830	3.5
By sex				By sex							
Male	2049606	760701	37.1	337869	16.5	458805	22.4	114856	5.6	56109	2.7
Female	2039481	831872	40.8	408905	20.0	496136	24.3	113662	5.6	86721	4.3
By age											
25-34	997939	522578	52.4	92699	9.3	453607	45.5	73143	7.3	35897	3.6
35-54	2050408	795024	38.8	460363	22.5	425918	20.8	111191	5.4	70018	3.4
55-64	1040739	274970	26.4	193713	18.6	75416	7.2	44184	4.2	36915	3.5
By educational attainment											
Basic education or below	836420	71448	8.5	19932	2.4	3346	0.4	3294	0.4	1820	0.2
Upper secondary education	2245064	732874	32.6	362265	16.1	356791	15.9	82252	3.7	53692	2.4
Tertiary education	1007602	788252	78.2	364578	36.2	594804	59.0	142972	14.2	87318	8.7
By labour status											
Employed	2570993	1189425	46.3	565359	22.0	761383	29.6	169525	6.6	107908	4.2
Unemployed	771310	205230	26.6	80116	10.4	107732	14.0	29977	3.9	16456	2.1
Inactive	743978	196872	26.5	101300	13.6	84780	11.4	29017	3.9	18465	2.5
By residence											
Urban	3080274	1360058	44.2	632544	20.5	875581	28.4	209636	6.8	121163	3.9
Rural	1008813	232515	23.0	114231	11.3	79360	7.9	18881	1.9	21667	2.1



Table 7

Persons who have visited cultural events in the last 12 months by type of the event, sex, age, education, labour status and residence

	Live performances		Cinemas		Cultural sites	
	Number	%	Number	%	брой	%
Total	1316729	32.3	1051600	25.7	1164397	28.7
By sex						
Male	557538	27.3	529823	25.9	534680	26.3
Female	759191	37.3	521777	25.6	629717	31.0
By age						
25-34	407211	40.9	476594	47.6	346846	35.0
35-54	671607	32.9	493673	24.1	603714	29.7
55-64	237911	22.8	81333	7.8	213837	20.6
By educational attainment						
Basic education or below	60184	7.2	20820	2.5	38492	4.6
Upper secondary education	607056	27.1	517934	23.1	545347	24.5
Tertiary education	649489	64.3	512846	50.8	580558	58.0
By labour status						
Employed	1019132	39.7	839247	32.7	915025	35.8
Unemployed	139559	18.0	126310	16.3	115498	15.0
Inactive	156992	21.2	84996	11.5	132828	18.0
By residence						
Urban	1156773	37.7	943218	30.7	1023738	33.5
Rural	159956	15.8	108382	10.7	140659	14.0



Table 8

Participation in social activities by sex, age, education, labour status and residence

	Total - Number	Persons who have participated in social activities		Persons who have not participated in social activities	
		Number	%	Number	%
Total	4078320	707987	17.4	3370333	82.6
By sex					
Male	2043739	348657	17.1	1695082	82.9
Female	2034581	359330	17.7	1675252	82.3
By age					
25-34	1000550	159405	15.9	841145	84.1
35-54	2041254	368631	18.1	1672623	81.9
55-64	1036516	179951	17.4	856565	82.6
By educational attainment					
Basic education or below	831195	119136	14.3	712059	85.7
Upper secondary education	2232640	332327	14.9	1900314	85.1
Tertiary education	1014484	256524	25.3	757960	74.7
By labour status					
Employed	2567038	495230	19.3	2071807	80.7
Unemployed	770354	90276	11.7	680079	88.3
Inactive	738835	122481	16.6	616355	83.4
By residence					
Urban	3068988	485579	15.8	2583409	84.2
Rural	1009332	222408	22.0	786924	78.0