## (ETS. TOELC

## 2022

## Report on <br> Test Takers

## Worldwide

## minilliiin



## Contents

The TOEIC ${ }^{\circledR}$ Background Questionnaire .....  .2
Description of TOEIC ${ }^{\circledR}$ Listening and Reading Test Takers in 2022 .....  3
Mean TOEIC ${ }^{\circledR}$ Listening and Reading Scores Across Native Countries .....  4
Relationship Between Listening and Reading Scores .....  6
Test Takers by Demographic Variables .....  6
Age ..... 12
Gender .....  13
Education ..... 14
Academic Major ..... 15
Employment Status .....  .16
Type of Industry .....  17
Type of Job .....  19
Years Spent Studying English .....  .20
Type of Language Skill Most Emphasized When Studying English .....  .21
Daily English Use Requirement .....  22
Most Frequently Used Language Skill .....  23
Difficulty with English Affecting Communication .....  .24
Time Spent in a Native English-Speaking Country .....  .25
Purpose for Time in a Native English-Speaking Country .....  .26
TOEIC ${ }^{\ominus}$ Test-Taking Experience .....  27
Purpose for Taking the TOEIC ${ }^{\circledR}$ Listening and Reading Test .....  .28
APPENDIX A - TOEIC ${ }^{\oplus}$ Background Questionnaire .....  .29
APPENDIX B - Response Rates to Each Background Question ..... 31
APPENDIX C - Correlations Between Listening and Reading Scores by Region .....  .32

## The TOEIC ${ }^{\circledR}$ Background Questionnaire

The TOEIC ${ }^{\circledR}$ Background Questionnaire is a selfsurvey that gathers information about TOEIC test takers' educational background, work experience, English language study and use, and the TOEIC test-taking experience. Responses to the questionnaire enable score users to learn more about the backgrounds of people who take the test and some of the factors that affect their TOEIC scores and related improvement in English proficiency. Test takers are asked to complete the TOEIC Background Questionnaire before taking the TOEIC test.

The TOEIC Background Questionnaire is presented in Appendix A.

This report is based on the information gathered from all test takers who completed the TOEIC Background Questionnaire administered in 2022.

The vast majority of test takers included in this report are from Asia, so the results may not be representative of other regions. In addition, the response rates varied across different background questions (Appendix B). Consequently, care should be taken in making inferences based on this data.

Please note that all percentages within the text are rounded to the nearest whole number and in some cases may sum to more than 100 percent. Also note that all tables and figures reflect results only for categories containing 500 or more test takers.

## Description of TOEIC ${ }^{\circledR}$ Listening and Reading Test Takers in 2022

Background information was collected from all test takers who took the TOEIC ${ }^{\circledR}$ Listening and Reading test in 2022, through either the Public Testing Program or the Institutional Testing Program. The following are highlights about TOEIC test takers based on the collected data. As noted earlier, the number of test takers who responded to each background question varied across questions.

- The largest proportion of test takers (44\%) were between 21 and 25 years of age;
- $51 \%$ of test takers were male and $49 \%$ were female;
- $57 \%$ of test takers had an undergraduate degree as their highest level of education or were pursuing one;
- $25 \%$ of test takers majored in engineering while 19\% majored in liberal arts and 18\% in businessrelated majors;
- $55 \%$ of test takers were full-time students, while $33 \%$ were employed full-time;
- $8 \%$ of test takers worked in the manufacturingelectronic industry and $13 \%$ in the service-other industry;
- $25 \%$ of test takers worked in scientific/technical professional positions, $16 \%$ worked in clerical/ administrative positions, and $14 \%$ worked in marketing/sales positions;
- $80 \%$ of test takers had spent more than 6 years studying English;
- $22 \%$ of test takers indicated Listening, Reading, Speaking, and Writing as their most emphasized skills when studying English. Another 22\% of test takers indicated Listening and Speaking as their most emphasized skills when studying English;
- $41 \%$ of test takers indicated that they used English 1 to 10\% of the time in their daily life;
- $34 \%$ and $20 \%$ of test takers selected Reading and Listening, respectively, as their most often used English language skills;
- $33 \%$ of test takers indicated that they "sometimes" had difficulty with English communication;
- Only $10 \%$ of test takers had spent six months or more in a native English-speaking country;
- When spending time in English-speaking countries, travel (30\%) and participation in language programs (29\%) were indicated by test takers as the most frequent purposes;
- $37 \%$ of test takers indicated that they had previously taken the TOEIC test three or more times;
- $29 \%$ of test takers had taken the TOEIC test for learning, 28\% for graduation, and 24\% for job application purposes.


## Mean TOEIC ${ }^{\circledR}$ Listening and Reading Test Scores Across Native Countries

Figure 1, below, shows the mean and standard deviation of TOEIC ${ }^{\circledR}$ Listening and Reading test scores by geographic region. Table 1 , on the following page, is organized by the native country of test takers and shows the average test scores of all individuals from a given country. Please keep in
mind that the native country of a test taker is not necessarily the country in which he or she took the TOEIC Listening and Reading test. Only countries with more than 500 TOEIC Listening and Reading test takers are included in this table.


Figure 1: Mean TOEIC Listening and Reading Scores by Region
*Note: All charts reflect results only for categories containing 500 or more test takers. Mexico is included in the data for North America.

## Table 1: Mean Performance by Native Country

| Country | Listening |  | Reading |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mean | (SD)* | Mean | (SD)* | Mean | (SD)* |
| ALBANIA | 300 | (100) | 256 | (99) | 556 | (193) |
| ALGERIA | 358 | (102) | 301 | (108) | 660 | (204) |
| BELGIUM | 402 | (87) | 370 | (98) | 771 | (179) |
| BENIN | 313 | (113) | 275 | (106) | 587 | (212) |
| BRAZIL | 357 | (104) | 319 | (110) | 675 | (207) |
| BURKINA FASO | 300 | (100) | 261 | (97) | 561 | (189) |
| CAMEROON | 328 | (100) | 280 | (100) | 609 | (191) |
| CHILE | 338 | (121) | 295 | (133) | 633 | (249) |
| CHINA, PEOPLE`S REPUBLIC & 286 & (100) & 262 & (101) & 548 & (193) \\ \hline COLOMBIA & 350 & (107) & 316 & (110) & 666 & (209) \\ \hline CONGO REPUBLIC & 284 & (114) & 231 & (107) & 515 & (214) \\ \hline COSTA RICA & 396 & (91) & 333 & (108) & 729 & (194) \\ \hline COTE D`IVOIRE (IVORY COAST) | 312 | (107) | 274 | (104) | 585 | (203) |
| EGYPT | 374 | (85) | 296 | (95) | 670 | (172) |
| FRANCE | 372 | (99) | 330 | (112) | 702 | (205) |
| GABON | 292 | (106) | 240 | (105) | 533 | (203) |
| GERMANY | 439 | (71) | 384 | (100) | 823 | (166) |
| GREECE | 343 | (81) | 280 | (82) | 623 | (154) |
| HONG KONG | 300 | (113) | 229 | (120) | 529 | (226) |
| INDONESIA | 274 | (111) | 198 | (105) | 472 | (208) |
| ITALY | 403 | (88) | 369 | (101) | 773 | (184) |
| JAPAN | 309 | (91) | 252 | (99) | 561 | (182) |
| JORDAN | 375 | (100) | 311 | (115) | 686 | (210) |
| KOREA (ROK) | 374 | (82) | 301 | (103) | 675 | (178) |
| LEBANON | 426 | (73) | 378 | (89) | 804 | (156) |
| MADAGASCAR | 359 | (102) | 314 | (107) | 673 | (203) |
| MALAYSIA | 360 | (94) | 286 | (114) | 647 | (202) |
| MEXICO | 301 | (130) | 254 | (131) | 555 | (256) |
| MONGOLIA | 308 | (97) | 223 | (102) | 531 | (191) |
| MOROCCO | 387 | (91) | 330 | (102) | 717 | (186) |
| MYANMAR (BURMA) | 359 | (99) | 309 | (113) | 668 | (207) |
| PERU | 358 | (102) | 333 | (104) | 690 | (199) |
| PHILIPPINES | 407 | (74) | 341 | (92) | 749 | (159) |
| POLAND | 361 | (102) | 302 | (116) | 663 | (211) |
| REUNION | 304 | (113) | 254 | (118) | 558 | (226) |
| SENEGAL | 298 | (118) | 251 | (113) | 549 | (224) |
| SPAIN | 386 | (86) | 362 | (91) | 749 | (170) |
| TAIWAN | 308 | (102) | 259 | (109) | 568 | (204) |
| THAILAND | 302 | (106) | 225 | (106) | 526 | (205) |
| TUNISIA | 384 | (91) | 333 | (100) | 717 | (184) |
| VIETNAM | 293 | (96) | 245 | (102) | 538 | (191) |

*SD = Standard Deviation

## Relationship Between Listening and Reading Scores

The correlation between the two sections of the TOEIC ${ }^{\circledR}$ Listening and Reading test was about 0.85 . (Appendix C presents the correlations between Listening and Reading across regions.) This is consistent with previous research and with the findings presented in the 2021 Worldwide Data

Report. This level of correlation indicates that the two measures are closely related, given that both measured test takers' proficiencies in using English in business communication and test takers tended to put forth the same amount of effort to study both skills together.

## Test Takers by Demographic Variables

Table 2 presents the number and percentage of test takers falling into different demographic categories, as well as the average TOEIC Listening Comprehension, Reading Comprehension, and Total scores for each category. More in-depth
information about test takers in these categories is shown later in this report. The categories used in this report are those found in the TOEIC Background Questionnaire.

Table 2: Mean Performance by Demographic Categories

|  |  | \% of Test takers | Listening |  | Reading |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Mean | (SD)* | Mean | (SD)* | Mean | (SD)* |
| $\stackrel{9}{\mathbf{o}}$ | 26-30 | 14.9 | 363 | (90) | 302 | (103) | 664 | (184) |
|  | 31-35 | 7.2 | 350 | (95) | 294 | (105) | 644 | (192) |
|  | 21-25 | 44.1 | 341 | (95) | 279 | (106) | 620 | (193) |
|  | Over 45 | 5.2 | 333 | (96) | 283 | (105) | 616 | (194) |
|  | 36-40 | 4.6 | 335 | (97) | 280 | (105) | 614 | (194) |
|  | 41-45 | 3.4 | 330 | (96) | 277 | (105) | 607 | (194) |
|  | 20 or under | 20.6 | 296 | (99) | 231 | (105) | 527 | (196) |
|  | Female | 48.8 | 343 | (96) | 277 | (107) | 621 | (195) |
|  | Male | 51.2 | 326 | (99) | 270 | (108) | 597 | (199) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Graduate school | 12.6 | 362 | (88) | 318 | (98) | 680 | (179) |
|  | Undergraduate college | 56.6 | 346 | (91) | 288 | (101) | 634 | (184) |
|  | High school | 7.3 | 305 | (104) | 243 | (112) | 549 | (207) |
|  | Junior high school | 0.7 | 295 | (110) | 217 | (111) | 512 | (213) |
|  | Elementary school | 0.3 | 285 | (112) | 219 | (112) | 504 | (216) |
|  | Community college | 14.5 | 283 | (91) | 217 | (93) | 500 | (176) |
|  | Language institution | 1.2 | 289 | (102) | 201 | (102) | 489 | (195) |
|  | Vocational school after high school | 3.7 | 272 | (103) | 203 | (101) | 475 | (197) |
|  | Vocational school | 3.1 | 266 | (91) | 189 | (88) | 455 | (171) |

*SD = Standard Deviation

## Table 2: Mean Performance by Demographic Categories (Continued)

|  |  | \% of Test takers | Listening |  | Reading |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Mean | (SD)* | Mean | (SD)* | Mean | (SD)* |
| $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ | Social studies | 10.7 | 345 | (93) | 291 | (105) | 637 | (189) |
|  | Liberal arts | 18.6 | 348 | (93) | 284 | (106) | 631 | (191) |
|  | Business related | 17.7 | 339 | (97) | 285 | (106) | 623 | (196) |
|  | Health related | 6.7 | 340 | (94) | 279 | (107) | 619 | (192) |
|  | Sciences | 12.1 | 329 | (93) | 279 | (102) | 608 | (187) |
|  | Engineering | 24.7 | 317 | (94) | 261 | (103) | 578 | (189) |
|  | Other | 9.5 | 313 | (103) | 250 | (110) | 562 | (205) |
| Current Status | Not employed | 6.4 | 365 | (88) | 300 | (103) | 665 | (182) |
|  | Part time employee | 5.6 | 334 | (107) | 276 | (117) | 611 | (216) |
|  | Full time employee | 32.8 | 331 | (97) | 276 | (106) | 607 | (195) |
|  | Full time student | 55.2 | 321 | (96) | 261 | (106) | 582 | (194) |
| Kıısnpul jo ədKı | Service-Foreign Affairs | 0.1 | 398 | (93) | 353 | (110) | 751 | (198) |
|  | Service-Education (High school or below) | 2.7 | 371 | (92) | 323 | (103) | 694 | (187) |
|  | Public Utility Production | 1.6 | 370 | (84) | 321 | (94) | 691 | (170) |
|  | Mass Media | 1.3 | 373 | (88) | 318 | (103) | 691 | (183) |
|  | Service-Education (College or above) | 2.6 | 368 | (100) | 317 | (113) | 685 | (206) |
|  | Other | 6.2 | 358 | (96) | 304 | (108) | 663 | (197) |
|  | Insurance | 1.1 | 354 | (85) | 305 | (95) | 659 | (171) |
|  | Finance | 5.9 | 352 | (91) | 305 | (101) | 657 | (185) |
|  | Manufacturing-Pharmaceuticals | 2.3 | 349 | (83) | 300 | (93) | 649 | (169) |
|  | Trading | 3.5 | 349 | (91) | 293 | (101) | 641 | (185) |
|  | Real Estate | 0.8 | 349 | (90) | 292 | (101) | 641 | (183) |
|  | Telecommunication | 2.2 | 343 | (89) | 290 | (101) | 633 | (183) |
|  | Service-Health | 3.7 | 343 | (92) | 284 | (104) | 627 | (189) |
|  | Service-Other | 12.9 | 340 | (92) | 286 | (102) | 626 | (186) |
|  | Manufacturing-Clothing | 0.5 | 345 | (93) | 276 | (104) | 621 | (189) |
|  | Service-Legislative | 5.6 | 332 | (99) | 282 | (107) | 614 | (199) |

*SD = Standard Deviation

Table 2: Mean Performance by Demographic Categories (Continued)

|  |  | \% of Test takers | Listening |  | Reading |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Mean | (SD)* | Mean | (SD)* | Mean | (SD)* |
| Type of Industry (cont.) | Transportation |  | 3.5 | 337 | (90) | 273 | (98) | 610 | (179) |
|  | Manufacturing-Food | 1.7 | 332 | (98) | 275 | (107) | 607 | (198) |
|  | Service-Armed forces | 2.8 | 330 | (103) | 276 | (116) | 606 | (212) |
|  | Service-Traveling | 2.6 | 338 | (100) | 268 | (106) | 606 | (197) |
|  | Manufacturing-Petroleum | 0.7 | 324 | (106) | 277 | (111) | 600 | (210) |
|  | Retail/Wholesale | 2.3 | 329 | (101) | 268 | (107) | 597 | (201) |
|  | Manufacturing-Glass | 0.2 | 324 | (92) | 271 | (101) | 595 | (186) |
|  | Manufacturing-Chemicals | 3.3 | 319 | (92) | 271 | (98) | 590 | (183) |
|  | Agriculture | 0.7 | 322 | (104) | 267 | (111) | 589 | (208) |
|  | Construction | 2.6 | 319 | (101) | 261 | (109) | 580 | (203) |
|  | Manufacturing-Other | 3.0 | 318 | (103) | 262 | (112) | 579 | (209) |
|  | Manufacturing-Machinery | 6.1 | 303 | (96) | 246 | (103) | 549 | (192) |
|  | Manufacturing-Metals | 1.8 | 299 | (95) | 248 | (101) | 548 | (188) |
|  | Manufacturing-Vehicles | 6.7 | 301 | (90) | 241 | (99) | 541 | (182) |
|  | Manufacturing-Electronic | 7.8 | 293 | (99) | 245 | (104) | 537 | (196) |
|  | Manufacturing-Fabric | 0.9 | 281 | (101) | 225 | (106) | 506 | (200) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\text { qor } \ddagger 0 \text { әdKı }$ | Teaching/Training | 6.0 | 368 | (98) | 318 | (109) | 686 | (200) |
|  | Professional Specialist | 9.7 | 350 | (89) | 306 | (99) | 656 | (181) |
|  | Management | 6.1 | 346 | (101) | 301 | (110) | 647 | (204) |
|  | Clerical/Administrative | 16.0 | 352 | (93) | 294 | (105) | 647 | (190) |
|  | Services | 6.4 | 347 | (98) | 287 | (107) | 633 | (196) |
|  | Marketing/Sales | 14.3 | 340 | (90) | 284 | (99) | 623 | (182) |
|  | Scientific/Technical Professionals | 24.9 | 317 | (91) | 265 | (101) | 582 | (184) |
|  | Other | 8.9 | 314 | (109) | 259 | (117) | 573 | (219) |
|  | Technician | 7.7 | 309 | (100) | 255 | (104) | 564 | (196) |
|  | > 10 years | 46.9 | 366 | (87) | 311 | (101) | 677 | (180) |
|  | > 6 - 10 years | 33.3 | 312 | (90) | 254 | (98) | 566 | (180) |
|  | > 4-6 years | 10.3 | 291 | (95) | 228 | (99) | 519 | (186) |
|  | <= 4 years | 9.5 | 279 | (96) | 215 | (100) | 494 | (188) |

*SD = Standard Deviation

## Table 2: Mean Performance by Demographic Categories (Continued)

|  |  | \% of Test takers | Listening |  | Reading |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Mean | (SD)* | Mean | (SD)* | Mean | (SD)* |
|  | Listening, Reading, Speaking and Writing | 22.1 | 363 | (95) | 308 | (109) | 672 | (197) |
|  | Speaking | 14.2 | 339 | (95) | 274 | (106) | 613 | (193) |
|  | Reading \& Writing | 6.1 | 328 | (96) | 280 | (107) | 608 | (196) |
|  | Listening \& Speaking | 21.8 | 336 | (93) | 269 | (105) | 606 | (190) |
|  | Reading | 20.9 | 306 | (88) | 261 | (96) | 566 | (176) |
|  | Listening | 12.8 | 312 | (95) | 249 | (103) | 561 | (190) |
|  | Writing | 2.1 | 304 | (106) | 250 | (114) | 554 | (213) |
|  | 51-100\% | 4.4 | 397 | (86) | 340 | (106) | 737 | (185) |
|  | 21-50\% | 12.8 | 368 | (90) | 309 | (106) | 677 | (189) |
|  | 11-20\% | 19.7 | 348 | (93) | 289 | (106) | 637 | (191) |
|  | 1-10\% | 41.2 | 324 | (94) | 266 | (103) | 589 | (189) |
|  | None | 21.8 | 299 | (92) | 244 | (98) | 544 | (182) |
|  | Listening, Reading, Speaking and Writing | 9.7 | 375 | (91) | 316 | (108) | 691 | (192) |
|  | Reading \& Writing | 7.7 | 352 | (93) | 299 | (106) | 652 | (191) |
|  | Listening \& Speaking | 15.6 | 341 | (92) | 272 | (104) | 613 | (188) |
|  | Reading | 34.4 | 321 | (92) | 274 | (101) | 595 | (185) |
|  | Listening | 20.1 | 324 | (98) | 261 | (107) | 586 | (198) |
|  | Writing | 2.8 | 312 | (105) | 257 | (111) | 568 | (208) |
|  | Speaking | 9.7 | 317 | (100) | 249 | (107) | 567 | (200) |
|  | Sometimes | 32.9 | 348 | (91) | 290 | (103) | 638 | (186) |
|  | Seldom | 21.8 | 341 | (97) | 286 | (108) | 627 | (197) |
|  | Frequently | 17.2 | 329 | (89) | 267 | (101) | 596 | (181) |
|  | Almost never | 19.0 | 315 | (100) | 263 | (109) | 578 | (202) |
|  | Almost always | 9.1 | 295 | (97) | 231 | (103) | 526 | (191) |

*SD = Standard Deviation

Table 2: Mean Performance by Demographic Categories (Continued)

|  |  | \% of Test takers | Listening |  | Reading |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Mean | (SD)* | Mean | (SD)* | Mean | (SD)* |
|  | Yes, > 2 years | 3.6 | 422 | (77) | 363 | (98) | 785 | (168) |
|  | Yes, > 1-2 years | 2.2 | 400 | (85) | 338 | (103) | 738 | (181) |
|  | Yes, 6-12 months | 3.9 | 391 | (84) | 327 | (101) | 718 | (178) |
|  | Yes, < 6 months | 20.1 | 350 | (87) | 289 | (100) | 639 | (179) |
|  | No | 70.3 | 317 | (95) | 261 | (104) | 578 | (191) |
|  | To study | 19.6 | 391 | (90) | 332 | (107) | 723 | (190) |
|  | Other | 8.0 | 386 | (93) | 322 | (109) | 708 | (195) |
|  | To work | 14.2 | 369 | (90) | 315 | (104) | 685 | (187) |
|  | To participate in language program | 28.7 | 367 | (83) | 301 | (97) | 668 | (172) |
|  | To travel | 29.6 | 347 | (88) | 287 | (101) | 635 | (181) |
|  | Three times or more | 37.2 | 356 | (84) | 295 | (97) | 650 | (173) |
|  | Twice | 11.7 | 334 | (92) | 275 | (103) | 609 | (186) |
|  | Once | 18.8 | 323 | (96) | 265 | (107) | 587 | (195) |
|  | Never | 32.2 | 310 | (103) | 256 | (113) | 566 | (209) |
| Purpose for Takingthe TOEIC Test | For job application | 24.2 | 349 | (91) | 285 | (104) | 634 | (186) |
|  | For learning | 28.9 | 334 | (94) | 277 | (105) | 612 | (191) |
|  | For graduation | 27.8 | 322 | (100) | 266 | (111) | 588 | (204) |
|  | To assess language program | 8.5 | 321 | (100) | 263 | (108) | 584 | (200) |
|  | For promotion | 10.7 | 310 | (95) | 252 | (102) | 562 | (189) |

[^0]
## Age

A closer look at the demographic categories revealed that across all countries, the typical TOEIC ${ }^{\circledR}$ Listening and Reading test taker was between 21 and 25 years of age (44\%). Twenty-one percent of test takers were 20 years of age or younger. Fifteen percent were between 26 and 30 years of age and the remaining $20 \%$ were 31 years of age or older.

Greece (62\%) and Egypt (53\%) had the highest percentages of test takers who were 20 years of age or younger. Lebanon (80\%) and Morocco (77\%) had the highest percentages of test takers
between 21 and 25 years of age. For the 26 to 30 years of age group, Congo Republic (35\%) and Gabon (34\%) had the highest proportions of test takers.

Figure 2 shows the mean total TOEIC Listening and Reading scores as illustrated by a composite of Listening Comprehension and Reading Comprehension scores.


Figure 2: Mean TOEIC Listening and Reading Scores Across Age Levels

## Gender

Overall, a slightly larger proportion of males (51\%) than females (49\%) took the TOEIC ${ }^{\circledR}$ Listening and Reading test (as shown in Table 2).

Countries that had a large male test-taking population include Burkina Faso (67\%), Belgium (65\%), and Benin (63\%). In other countries, there were higher proportions of female than male test takers. These countries include Myanmar (72\%),

Thailand (65\%), Poland (62\%), and Costa Rica (60\%).

Figure 3 shows that females had higher average total scores than males for both Listening and Reading.


Figure 3: Mean TOEIC Listening and Reading Scores Across Gender

## Education

More than half of test takers (57\%) held an undergraduate degree as their highest degree or were pursuing an undergraduate degree at the time that they answered the Background Questionnaire. A higher percentage of women (59\%) than men (55\%) held or were pursuing an undergraduate degree as their highest degree. In contrast, a higher percentage of men (15\%) than women (10\%) held or were pursuing a graduate degree.

Because of differences among countries in educational systems, comparisons of educational level are somewhat subjective. Results show that
the Philippines (81\%), and Korea and Thailand (77\% each) had the highest proportions of test takers holding or pursuing an undergraduate degree as their highest degree, while Burkina Faso (79\%), Morocco (68\%), Benin (65\%), and Tunisia (64\%) had the largest proportions of test takers holding or pursuing a graduate degree. Chile (36\%) had the highest proportion of test takers with a vocational degree after high school.


Figure 4: Mean TOEIC Listening and Reading Scores Across Education

## Academic Major

The largest percentage of TOEIC ${ }^{\circledR}$ Listening and Reading test takers majored in engineering (25\%). The highest percentages of test takers with engineering majors were in Burkina Faso (65\%), Cameroon (55\%), Benin (46\%), and Belgium (45\%). Liberal arts (19\%) and business-related majors (18\%) were the second and third most popular majors. Costa Rica (27\%) has the highest percentage of test takers with liberal arts majors.

Countries with high percentages of test takers with business-related majors include Peru (52\%), Albania (49\%), Italy (44\%), and Madagascar (40\%).

Across all test takers, in terms of percentage, more females (28\%) majored in liberal arts than males (11\%), and more males (36\%) majored in engineering than females (11\%).


Figure 5: Mean TOEIC Listening and Reading Scores Across Academic Major

## Employment Status

Overall the majority of TOEIC ${ }^{\circledR}$ Listening and Reading test takers were full-time students (55\%). The Philippines and Belgium ( $82 \%$ each), and Burkina Faso and Cameroon (77\% each) had the highest proportions of full-time students.

Thirty-three percent of test takers indicated they were full-time employees. Results show that testing populations in China (71\%), Mongolia
(67\%), Peru (62\%), and Brazil (52\%) had the highest percentages of full-time employees.

In terms of percentage, more males (39\%) than females (26\%) were full-time employees. More females (60\%) than males (52\%) were full-time students.


Figure 6: Mean TOEIC Listening and Reading Scores Across Employment Status

## Type of Industry

As seen in Table 2, most test takers who were employed full-time worked in either the manufacturing or the service industries.

Figures 7a (service), 7b (manufacturing) and 7c (other than service or manufacturing) provide average TOEIC ${ }^{\circledR}$ Listening and Reading scores for the various industry types.


Figure 7a: Mean TOEIC Listening and Reading Scores Across Type of Industry (Service)


Figure 7b: Mean TOEIC Listening and Reading Scores Across Type of Industry (Manufacturing)


Figure 7c: Mean TOEIC Listening and Reading Scores Across Type of Industry (Other)

## Type of Job

The types of jobs performed by test takers varied greatly across countries. Overall, the largest group of test takers was scientific/technical professionals (25\%).

Burkina Faso (38\%), Japan (33\%), and Senegal (32\%) had the largest percentages of test takers working in scientific/technical positions. For management positions, Jordan (100\%) and Egypt (29\%) had the largest percentages of test takers. For teaching/training positions, Costa Rica
(36\%) and the Philippines (29\%) had the largest percentages of test takers.

Overall, in terms of percentage, more females (10\%) worked in teaching/training positions than males (3\%). More females (24\%) worked in clerical/administration positions than males (11\%). More males (32\%) worked in scientific/technical positions than females (13\%).


Figure 8: Mean TOEIC Listening and Reading Scores Across Type of Job

## Years Spent Studying English

The 2022 test takers exhibited very similar patterns to those in previous years in the length of time spent studying English. Eighty percent of 2022 test takers indicated that they studied English for more than six years.

Peru (52\%), Brazil (38\%), Costa Rica (37\%), and Congo Republic (36\%) had the largest percentages
of test takers who studied English for less than or equal to four years.

In contrast, countries that had high proportions of test takers who studied English for more than ten years include Egypt (73\%), Malaysia (69\%), and Korea (67\%).


Figure 9: Mean TOEIC Listening and Reading Scores Across Years Spent Studying English

## Type of Language Skill Most Emphasized When Studying English

After indicating the number of years spent studying English, test takers were asked to identify which language skills were most emphasized during their studies. Twenty-two percent of all test takers indicated that all four English language skills (Listening, Reading, Speaking, and Writing) were emphasized. Similarly, twenty-two percent of test
takers indicated that Listening and Speaking skills were the skills most emphasized.

Test takers from Belgium (57\%), Burkina Faso (54\%), and Reunion (52\%) indicated an emphasis on all four English language skills.


Figure 10: Mean TOEIC Listening and Reading Scores Across Language Skills Most Emphasized

## Daily English Use Requirement

In response to the question, "How much time must you use English in your daily life?," $41 \%$ of all test takers indicated that they had to use English for only 1 to $10 \%$ of their daily life. China (44\%), Taiwan and Japan ( $43 \%$ each), Korea ( $41 \%$ ), and Hong Kong (40\%) had large proportions of test takers in this category.

Test takers from China and Mongolia (33\% each) responded that they spent 11-20\% of their daily life using English. Test takers in Jordan (50\%) and Thailand (33\%) indicated that they spent 51-100\% of their daily life using English.


Figure 11: Mean TOEIC Listening and Reading Scores Across Time Spent Daily Using English

## Most Frequently Used Language Skill

Thirty-four percent of all test takers indicated that Reading was the English language skill that they used most often. Taiwan (44\%), China (41\%), Japan (39\%), and Peru and Brazil (38\% each) had the highest percentages of test takers with Reading as their most used skill. For Listening, 20\% of all test takers indicated that was the skill used most often. Countries that had high percentages of test takers selecting Listening include Reunion, Greece,
and Albania (40\% each). Ten percent of test takers indicated that they use all four language skills equally.

Overall, in terms of percentage, males were more inclined than females (38\% vs. 30\%) to choose Reading as the English language skill they used most often.


Figure 12: Mean TOEIC Listening and Reading Scores Across English Language Skills Used Most Often

## Difficulty with English Affecting Communication

When asked, "How often has difficulty with English affected your ability to communicate?," $33 \%$ of all test takers responded "sometimes," 22\% responded that difficulty with English "seldom" affected their
ability to communicate, and $17 \%$ responded that difficulty with English "frequently" affected their ability to communicate.


Figure 13: Mean TOEIC Listening and Reading Scores Across Difficulty with English Communication

## Time Spent in a Native English-Speaking Country

Respondents were asked, "Have you ever lived in a country in which English is the main spoken language?" Only 10\% of all test takers indicated that they had spent six months or more in a
country in which English was the main spoken language. Seventy percent indicated that they had never spent time in an English-speaking country.


Figure 14: Mean TOEIC Listening and Reading Scores Across Time in English-Speaking Country

## Purpose for Time in a Native English-Speaking Country

In response to a question asking, "What was your main purpose for living in a country in which English is the main spoken language?," 29\% indicated participating in a language program as the purpose for spending time there. Thirty percent of test takers indicated they did so for the purpose of traveling.

In terms of percentage, more females (35\%) than males (22\%) indicated that the purpose was to participate in a language program. More males (20\%) than females (8\%) indicated that the purpose was to work.


Figure 15: Mean TOEIC Listening and Reading Scores Across Purpose for Time in English-Speaking Country

## TOEIC ${ }^{\oplus}$ Test-Taking Experience

The percentages of test takers who had previously taken the TOEIC ${ }^{\ominus}$ test varied widely across countries, from lows of $7 \%$ in Lebanon, $10 \%$ in Poland, and 10\% in Egypt, to highs of $76 \%$ in Japan and $74 \%$ in Korea.

The majority of test takers (68\%) had taken the TOEIC test before, with the largest percentage of test takers (37\%) having taken the TOEIC test three or more times previously.


Figure 16: Mean TOEIC Listening and Reading Scores Across Number of Times the TOEIC Test Was Taken

## Purpose for Taking the TOEIC ${ }^{\circledR}$ Listening and Reading Test

High percentages of test takers indicated that the purpose of taking the TOEIC ${ }^{\circledR}$ Listening and Reading test was for learning (29\%), graduation (28\%), and job application (24\%).

A large proportion of test takers in Mongolia (48\%), Thailand (47\%), Costa Rica (42\%), and Korea (41\%) took the test for job application purposes.

For learning purposes, Myanmar (46\%), Jordan (40\%), Japan (39\%), and Hong Kong (36\%) had the highest proportions of test takers.

For graduation, Burkina Faso (88\%), Benin (83\%), and Cote d'Ivoire (80\%) had the highest percentages of test takers.


Figure 17: Mean TOEIC Listening and Reading Scores Across Purpose for Taking the TOEIC Listening and Reading Test

## Read the choices below each question and select the one best answer. Fill in only one answer for each question.

## Section I.

## Your educational and/or work-related background

1. Choose either the level of education in which you are currently enrolled or the highest level that you have completed.
A. Elementary school (primary school)
B. General secondary school (junior high school)
C. Secondary school for university entrance qualification or equivalent (high school)
D. Vocational/technical high school
E. Vocational/technical school after high school
F. Community/junior college (for associate degree)
G. Undergraduate college or university (for bachelor's degree)
H. Graduate or professional school (for master's or doctoral degree)
I. Language institution
2. Choose the major that you are currently enrolled in or the major of your highest degree.
(The majors shown in parentheses are examples only.)
A. Liberal arts (education, fine arts, languages, literature, music, psychology)
B. Social studies/law (international studies, law studies, political science, sociology)
C. Accounting/business/economics
D. Finance/marketing/trading
E. Sciences (agriculture, computer science, mathematics, physics, statistics)
F. Health (medicine, nursing, pharmacy, public health)
G. Engineering/architecture
H. Other/none
3. Which of the following best describes your current status?
A. I am employed full-time (including self-employed).
B. I am employed part-time and/or study part-time.
C. I am not employed. (Skip to Question \#6.)
D. I am a full-time student. (Skip to Question \#6.)

[^1]4. If you are currently employed, which industry best describes that of your current employer?

1. Agriculture/fishing/forestry/mining
2. Construction/building design
3. Manufacturing-food
4. Manufacturing-pharmaceuticals
5. Manufacturing-chemicals
6. Manufacturing-fabric/paper
7. Manufacturing-oil/petroleum/rubber
8. Manufacturing-steel/other metals
9. Manufacturing-machinery/fine machinery
10. Manufacturing-electronic
11. Manufacturing-vehicles (includes manufacturing of all modes of transportation)
12. Manufacturing-cement/glass
13. Manufacturing-clothing
14. Manufacturing-other
15. Service-education (high school equivalent or below)
16. Service-education (college equivalent or above, assessment, research)
17. Service-court/legislative/municipal/prefecture
18. Service-foreign affairs
19. Service-armed forces
20. Service—health/hospital/medical research
21. Service-hotel/recreation/restaurant/travel
22. Service-other
23. Public utilities production/management (electricity/water supply)
24. Broadcasting/mass media
25. Telecommunication
26. Retail/wholesale
27. Trading
28. Accounting/banking/finance/security
29. Insurance
30. Real estate
31. Transportation
32. Other
33. If you are currently employed, which of the following best describes the type of job you do?
(The jobs shown in parentheses are examples only.)
A. Management (executive, manager, director)
B. Scientific/technical professionals (engineer, mathematician, programmer, researcher, scientist)
C. Teaching/training
D. Professional specialist (accountant, broker, financial specialist, lawyer)

Background Questionnaire - Side 2
E. Technician (carpenter, electrician, equipment operator, plumber)
F. Marketing/sales (foreign exchange broker, marketing analyst, real estate agent, sales representative, travel agent)
G. Clerical/administrative (office staff member, receptionist, secretary)
H. Services (customer service representative, human resources representative, hotel staff member, public relations representative)
I. Other

## Section II.

## Your English-Ianguage experience

6. How many years have you spent studying English?
A. Less than or equal to 4 years
B. More than 4 years but less than or equal to 6 years
C. More than 6 years but less than or equal to 10 years
D. More than 10 years
7. Which of the following language skills are/were most emphasized?
A. Listening
B. Reading
C. Speaking
D. Writing
E. Listening and speaking
F. Reading and writing
G. Listening, reading, speaking, and writing
8. How much time must you use English in your daily life?
A. None at all
B. 1 to $10 \%$
C. 11 to $20 \%$
D. 21 to $50 \%$
E. 51 to $100 \%$
9. Which of the following English-language skills do you use most often?
A. Listening
B. Reading
C. Speaking
D. Writing
E. Listening and speaking
F. Reading and writing
G. Listening, reading, speaking, and writing
10. How often has difficulty with English affected your ability to communicate?
A. Almost never
B. Seldom
C. Sometimes
D. Frequently
E. Almost always
11. Have you ever lived in a country in which English is the main spoken language?
A. No (Skip to Question \#13.)
B. Yes, for less than 6 months
C. Yes, for 6 to 12 months
D. Yes, for more than 1 but less than or equal to 2 years
E. Yes, for more than 2 years
12. What was your main purpose for living in a country in which English is the main spoken language?
A. To study (in other than an English-language program)
B. To participate in an English-language program
C. To travel (not work related)
D. To work
E. Other

## Section III.

## Your experience in taking the TOEIC ${ }^{\circ}$ test

13. Before today, how many times have you taken the TOEIC test?
A. Never
B. Once
C. Twice
D. Three times or more
14. What is your main purpose for taking today's TOEIC test?
A. For a job application
B. For promotion
C. To assess the effectiveness of an Englishlanguage program
D. To assess future learning needs
E. To graduate from a course of study

## APPENDIX B

Response Rates to Each Background Question

|  | N | Response Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total number of people using new Background Questionnaire | 3,222,821 | . |
| Education | 2,291,969 | 71\% |
| Major | 2,099,282 | 65\% |
| Current Status | 2,293,778 | 71\% |
| Type of Industry | 813,703 | 93\% |
| Type of Job | 749,071 | 85\% |
| Years Spent Studying English | 2,089,183 | 65\% |
| Language Skills Most Emphasized | 2,082,041 | 65\% |
| Time Spent Daily Using English | 2,086,037 | 65\% |
| English Language Skills Used Most Often | 2,065,118 | 64\% |
| Difficulty with English Communication | 2,075,997 | 64\% |
| Time in English-Speaking Country | 2,066,717 | 64\% |
| Purpose for Time in English-Speaking Country | 608,794 | 99\% |
| Number of Times the TOEIC Test Was Taken | 2,089,433 | 65\% |
| Purpose for Taking the TOEIC Test | 2,167,527 | 67\% |

*Note: $N=879,677$ was used to calculate response rates for question 4 and 5 (after excluding test takers who selected option 03 and 04 in question 3 ); $N=614,833$ was used to calculate the response rate for question 12 (after excluding test takers who selected option 01 in question 11).

## APPENDIX C

Correlations Between Listening and Reading Scores by Region

| Region | Correlations |
| :---: | :---: |
| Africa | 0.87 |
| Asia | 0.84 |
| Europe | 0.89 |
| North America | 0.92 |
| South America | 0.89 |

READING



[^0]:    *SD = Standard Deviation

[^1]:    Copyright © 2022 by ETS. All rights reserved. ETS, the ETS logo, and TOEIC are registered trademarks of ETS.

