

Education at a Glance

OECD Indicators 2018



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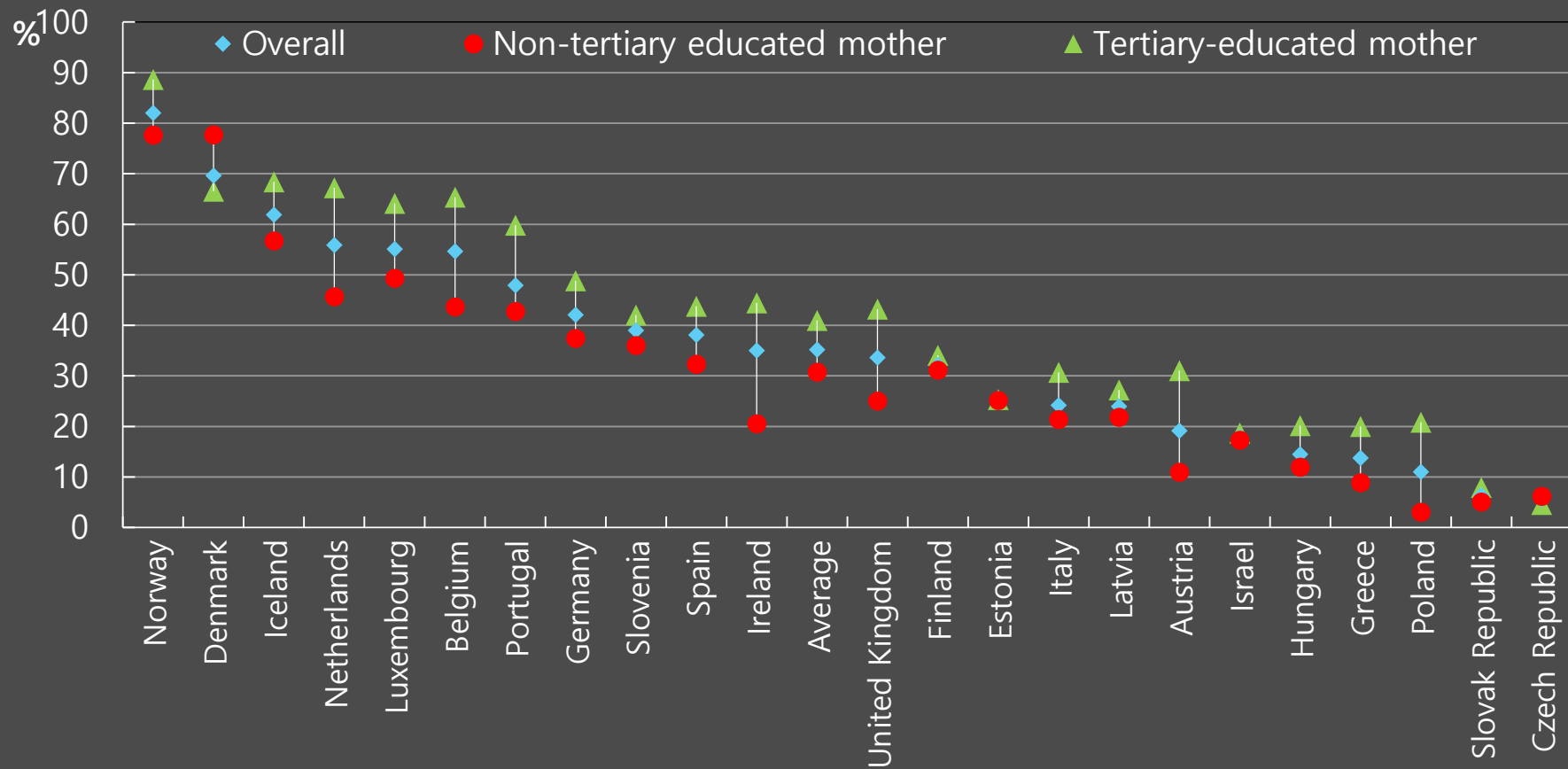
Compounding inequality

The impact of social background on a person's education and life can be compounded over time

Socio-economic background can influence educational opportunities from the start

Figure B2.2

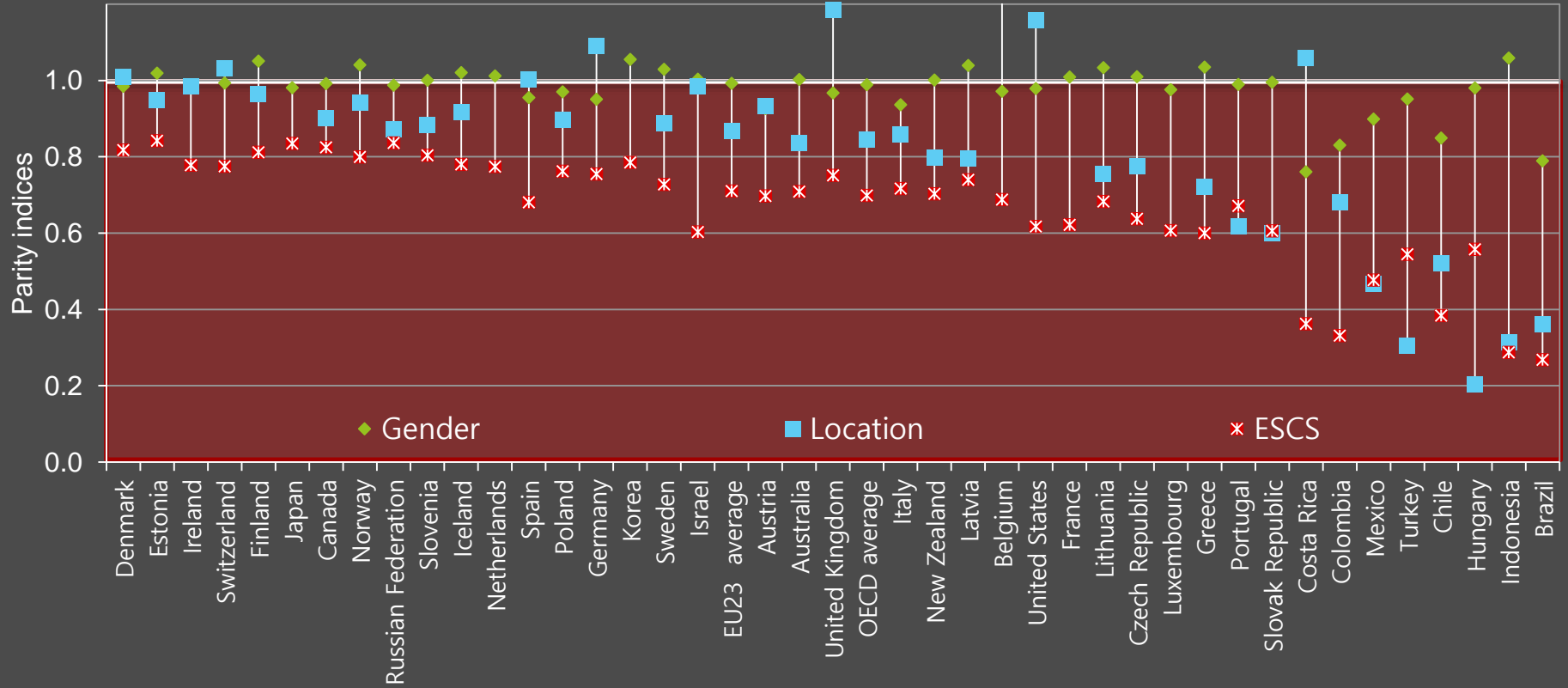
Enrolment rates of children under the age of 3, by mother's educational attainment (2014)



At secondary level, social background affects teenagers' learning outcomes

SDG Fig1

Proportion of 15-year-olds achieving at least proficiency level 2 (PISA) in mathematics by gender, socio-economic status (ESCS), and location parity indices

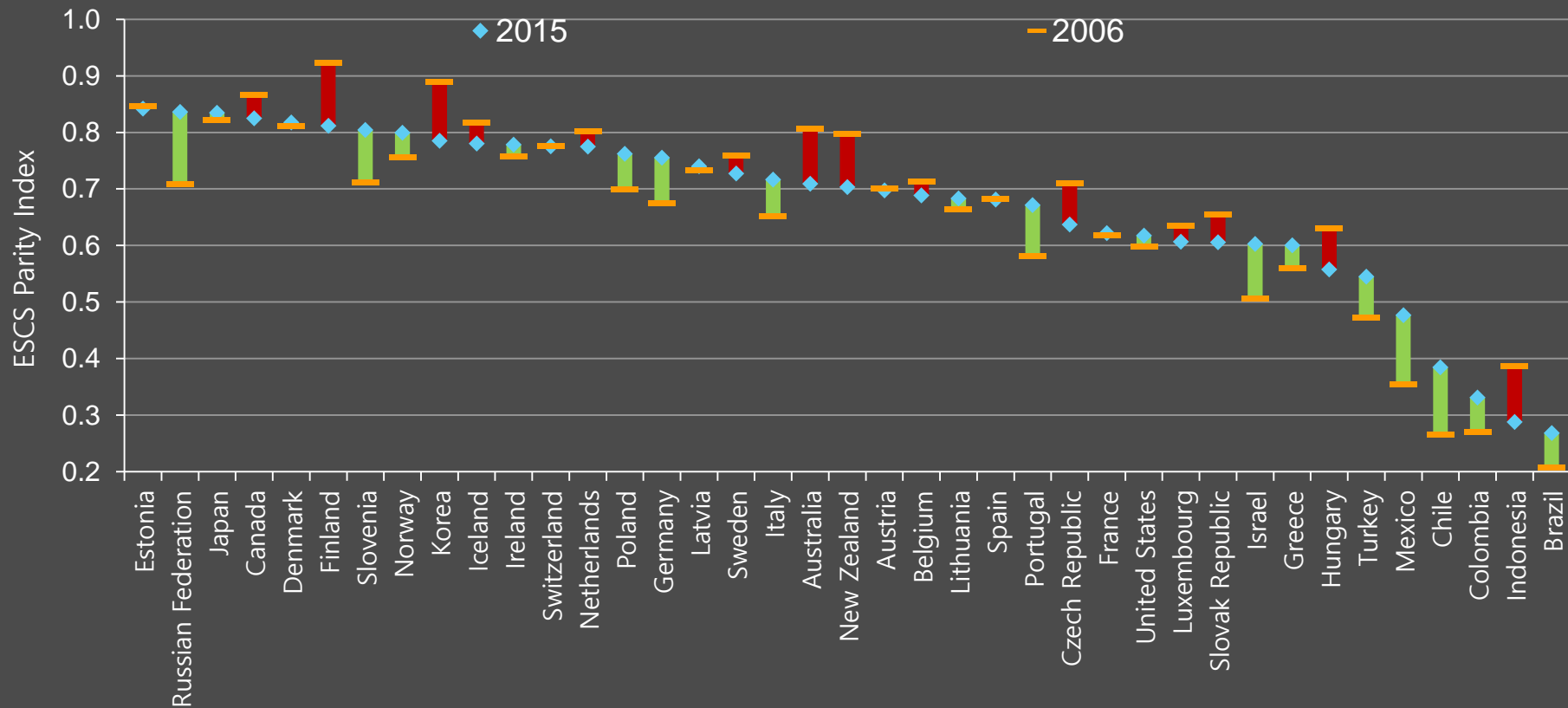


Equity in education has not improved significantly over the past decade

SDG Fig 3

Proportion of 15-year-olds achieving at least proficiency level 2 (PISA) in mathematics

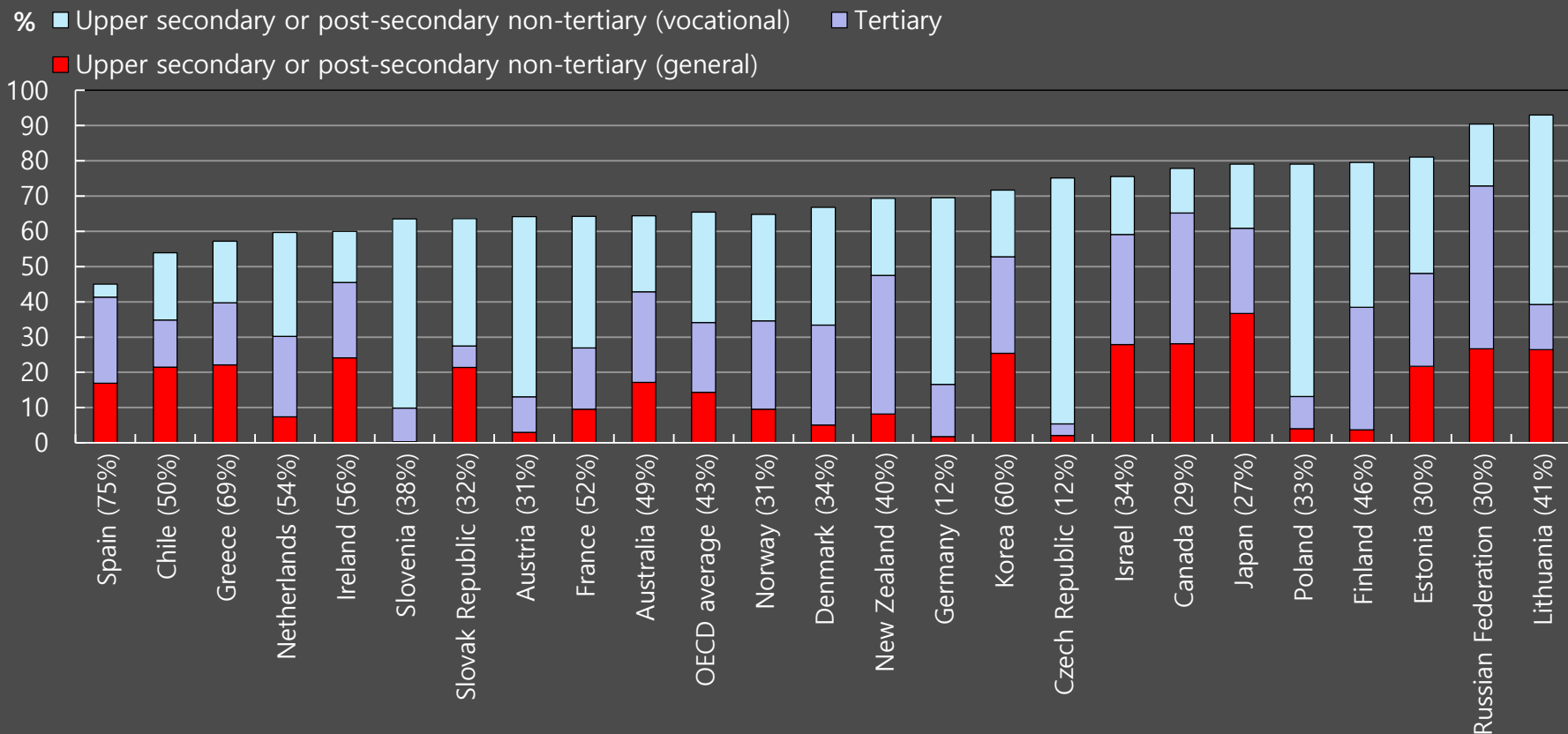
Trends in socio-economic (ESCS) parity index (2006, 2015)



Two out of three adults from disadvantaged families attain a higher level of education than their parents, but most follow a vocational path

Figure A1.a

Educational attainment of 25-64 year-olds whose parents had not attained upper secondary education (2012 or 2015)



The percentage in parentheses represents the share of 25-64 year-olds whose parents have below upper secondary education

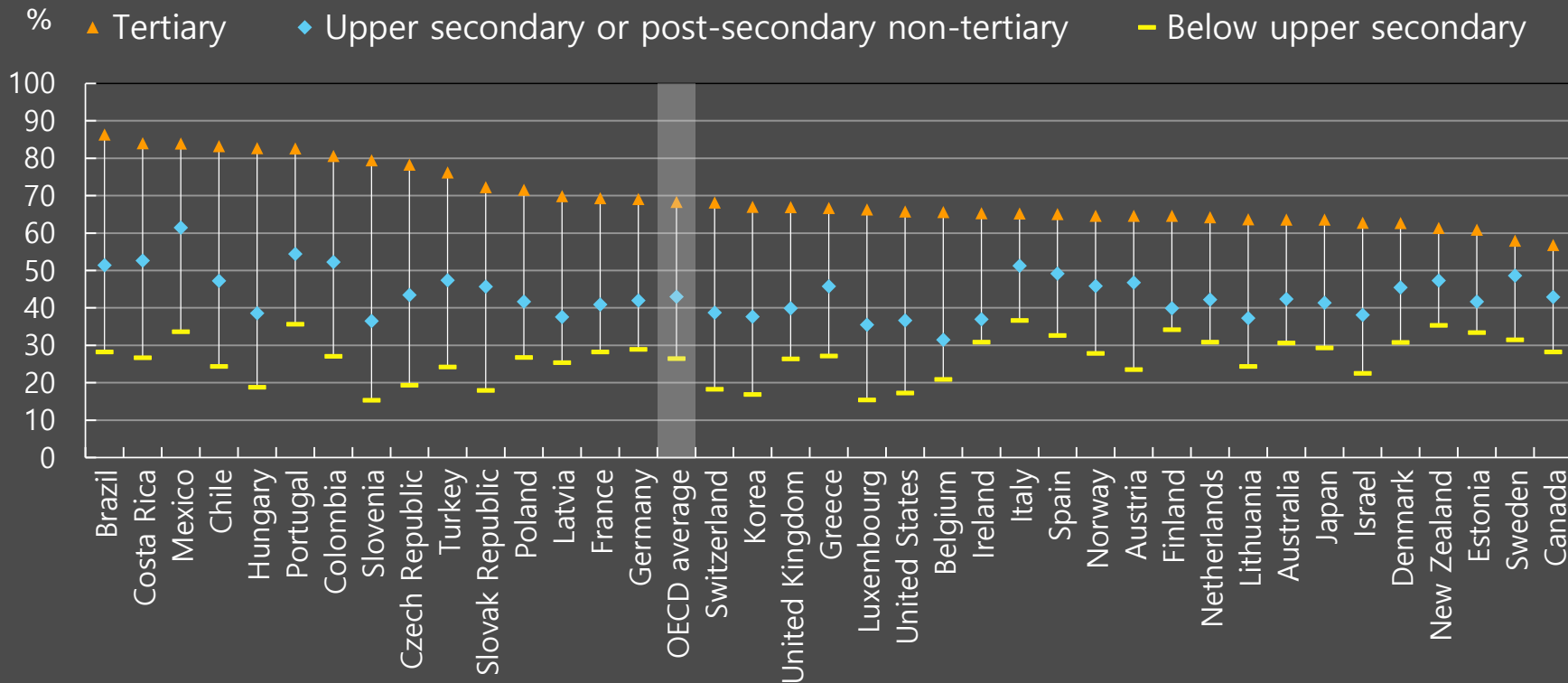
Inequality shaping life chances

Equal access to higher education can mean more equitable employment and social outcomes

Countries with lower educational attainment have higher earning disparities...

Figure A4.2

Percentage of adults (25-64 year-old workers) earning more than the median, by educational attainment (2016)



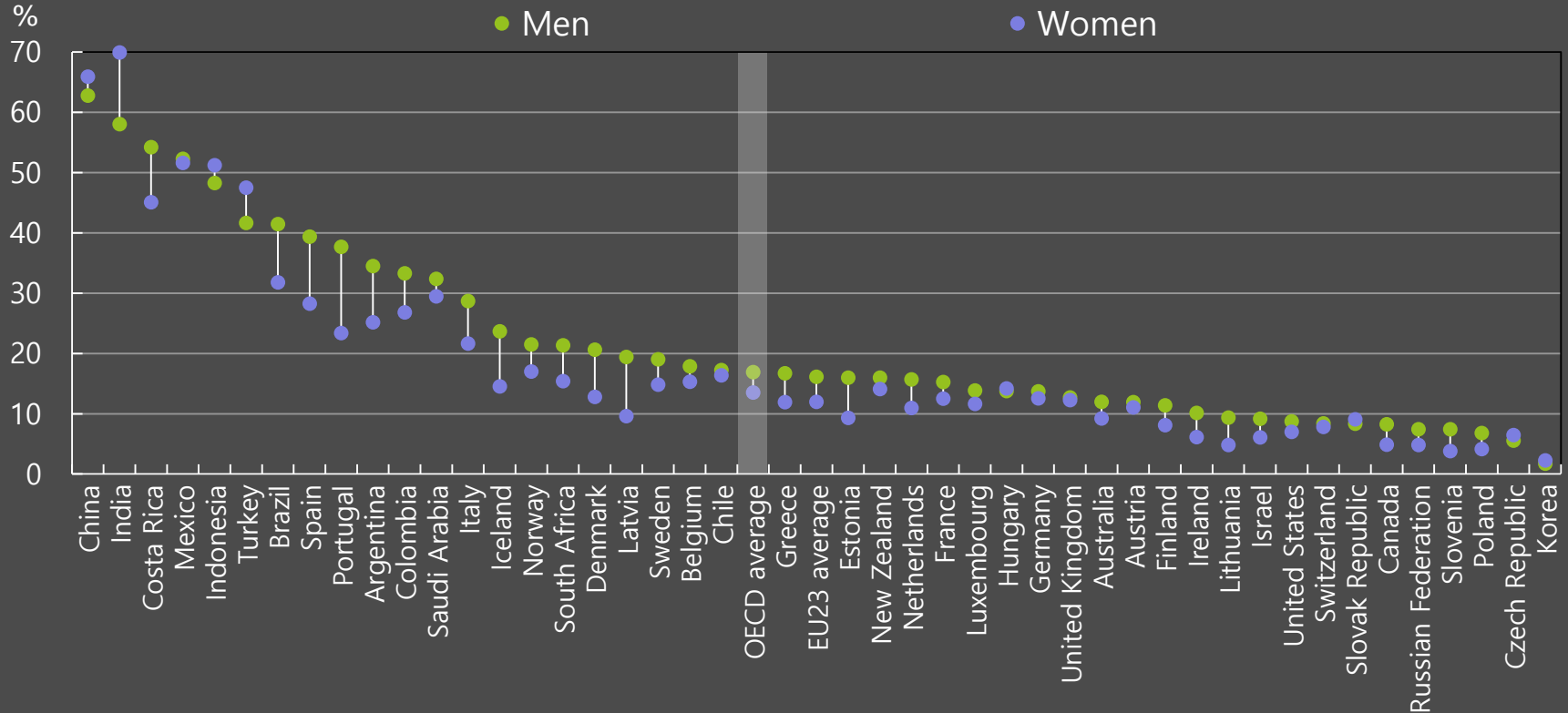
Gender and education

Gender also affects participation in education and employment, but in different ways

Men are more likely than women to not attain upper secondary education

Figure A1.1

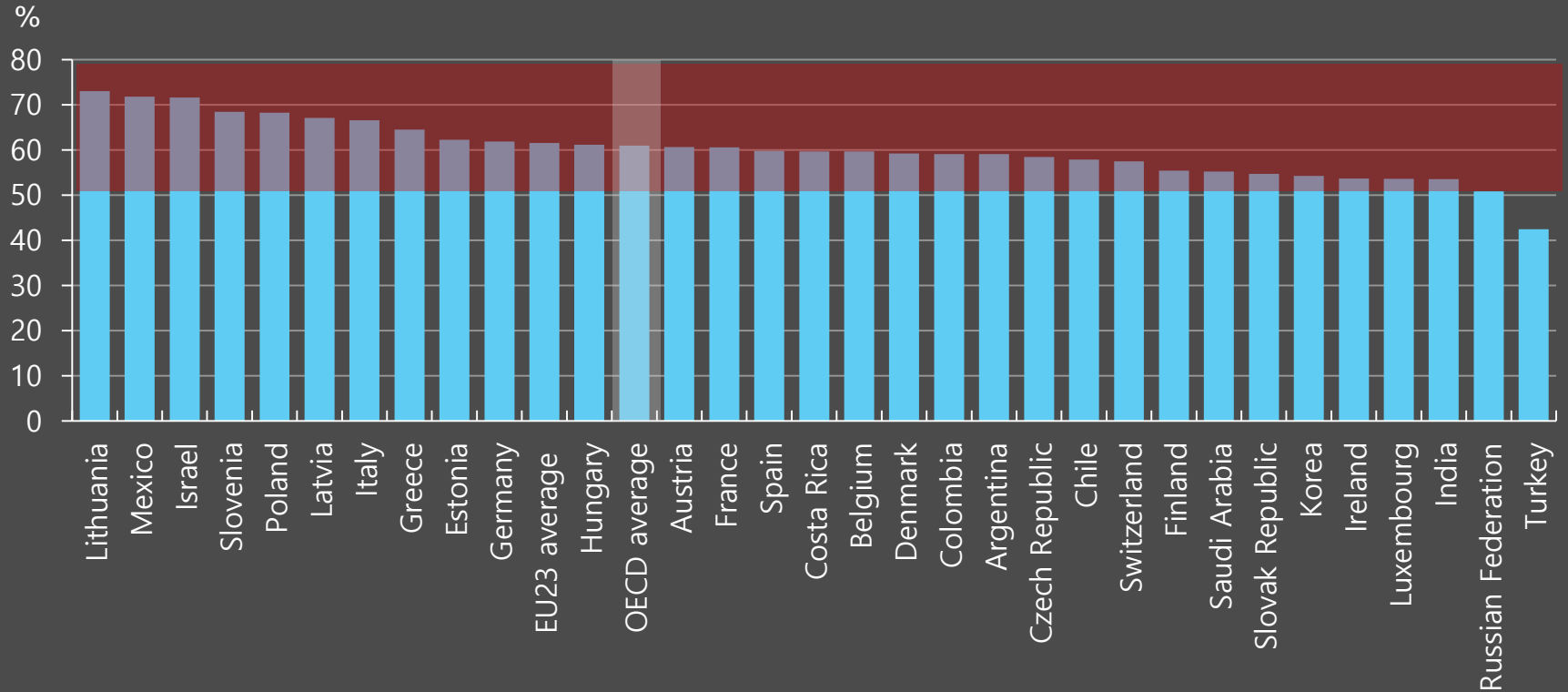
Percentage of 25-34 year-olds without upper secondary education, by gender (2017)



Most repeaters in lower secondary schools are boys

Figure B1.2

Share of boys among repeaters in lower secondary education (2016)



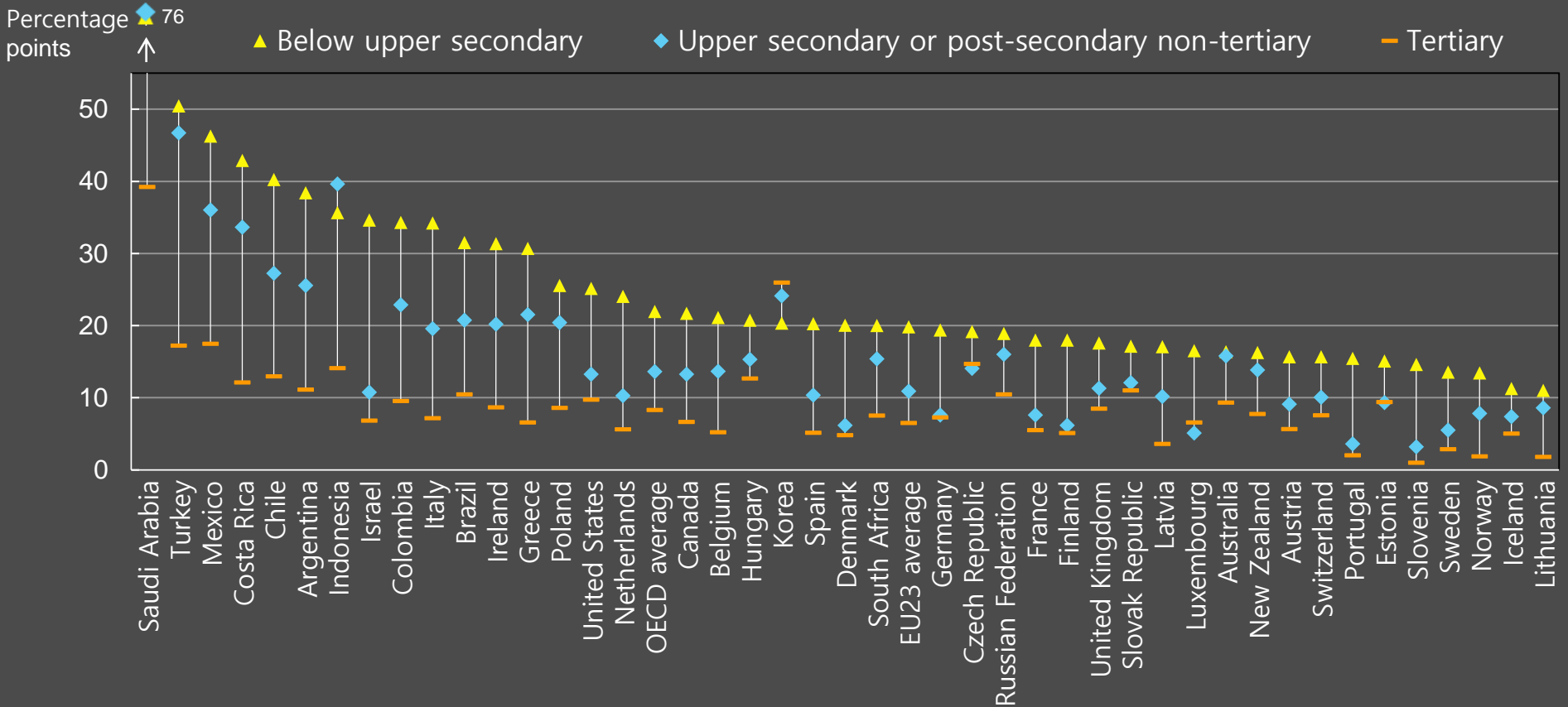
Gender, education and life chances

Even though they attain higher levels of education than men, women have poorer employment outcomes

Women – even if tertiary-educated – are more likely to be inactive

Figure A3.2.

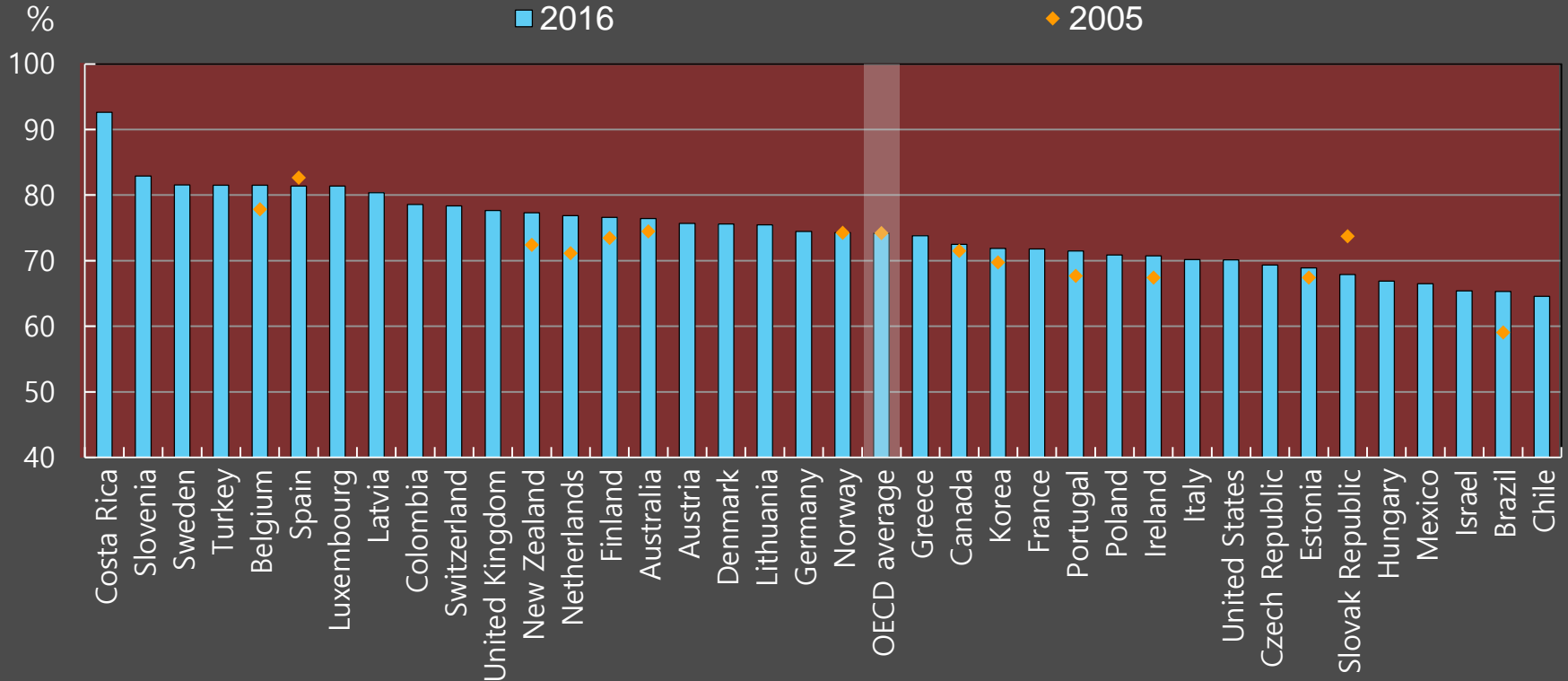
Gender differences in inactivity rates (women - men), by educational attainment (2017)



Women earn 26% less than men, although the pay gap has narrowed in some countries

Figure A4.1

Trends in women's earnings as a percentage of men's earnings
for full-time workers with tertiary education (2005, 2016)



Lower earnings for women result in a lower financial return for a tertiary degree

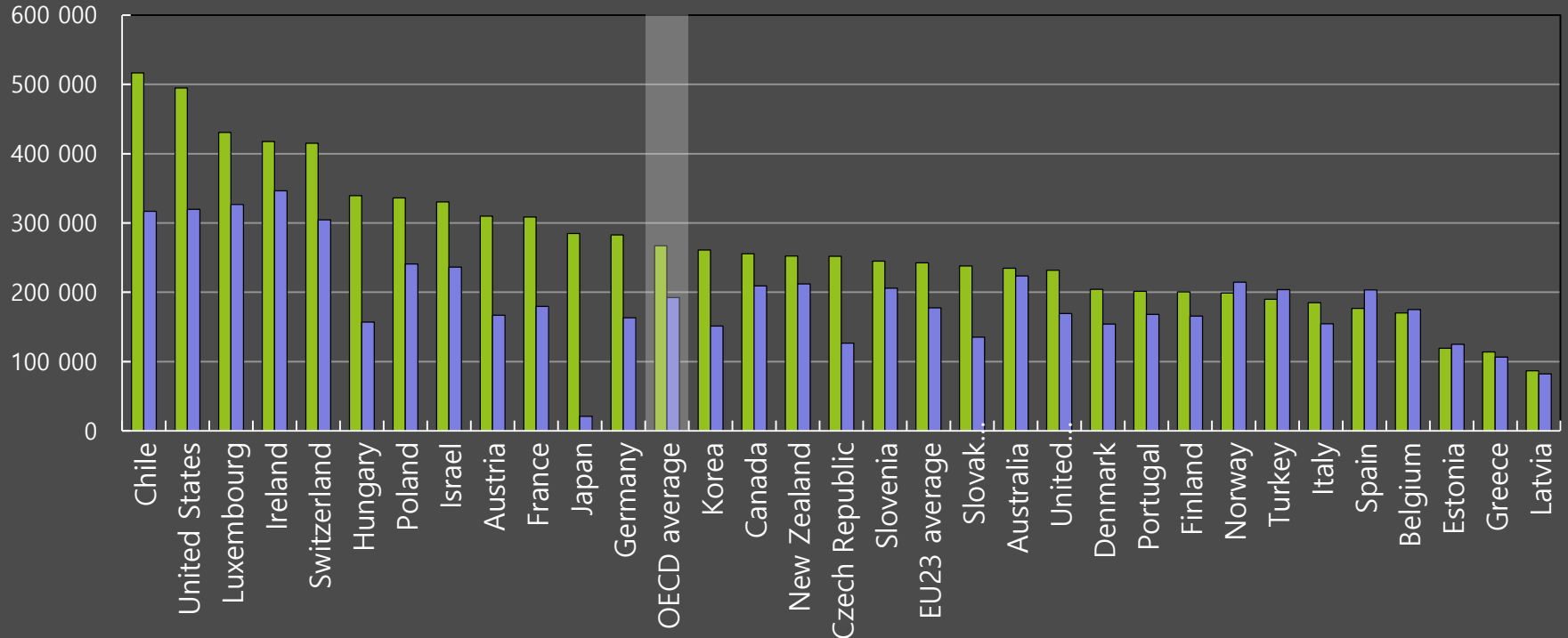
Figure A5.1

Private net financial returns for a man or a woman attaining tertiary education (2015)

USD converted using PPPs for GDP

■ Man

■ Woman



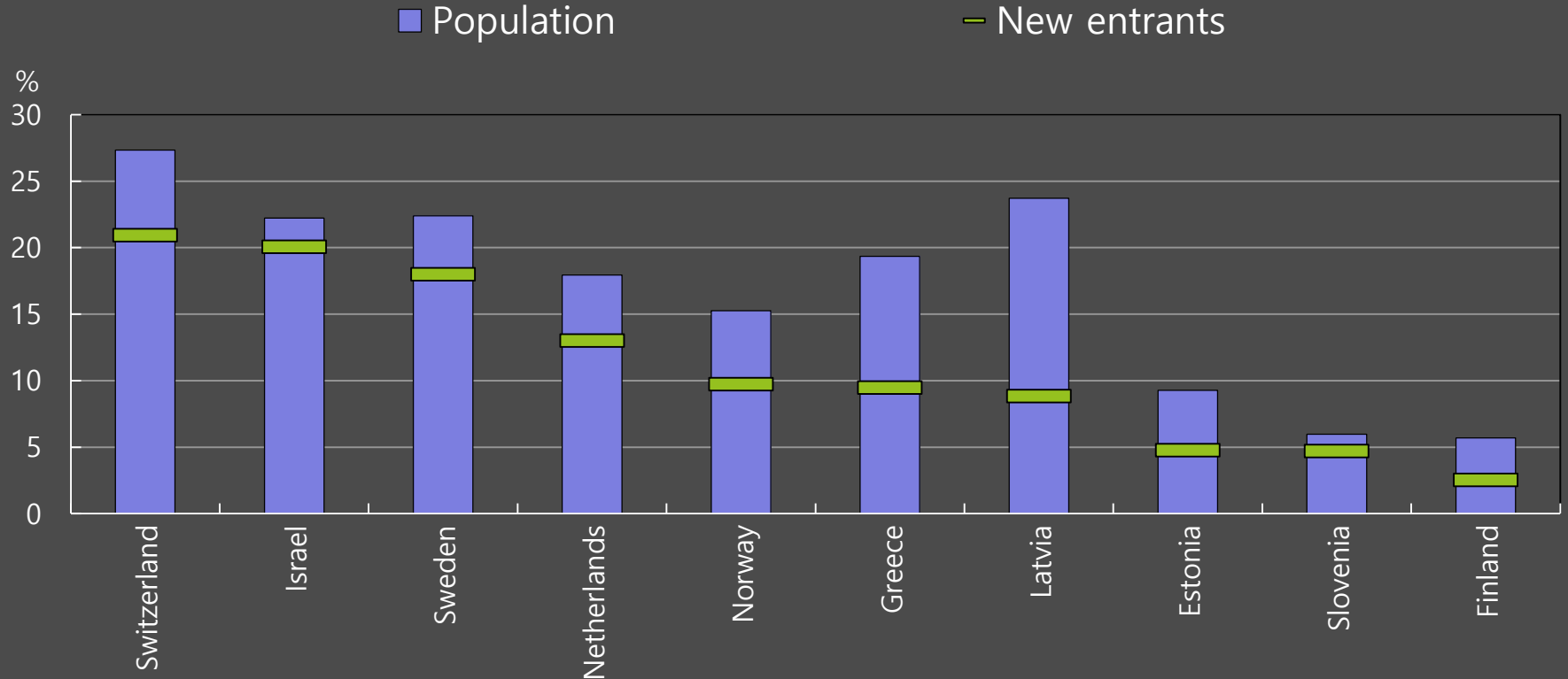
Migration and education

Migration is also profoundly changing our communities and education systems

Those with an immigrant background are under-represented among new entrants to tertiary education

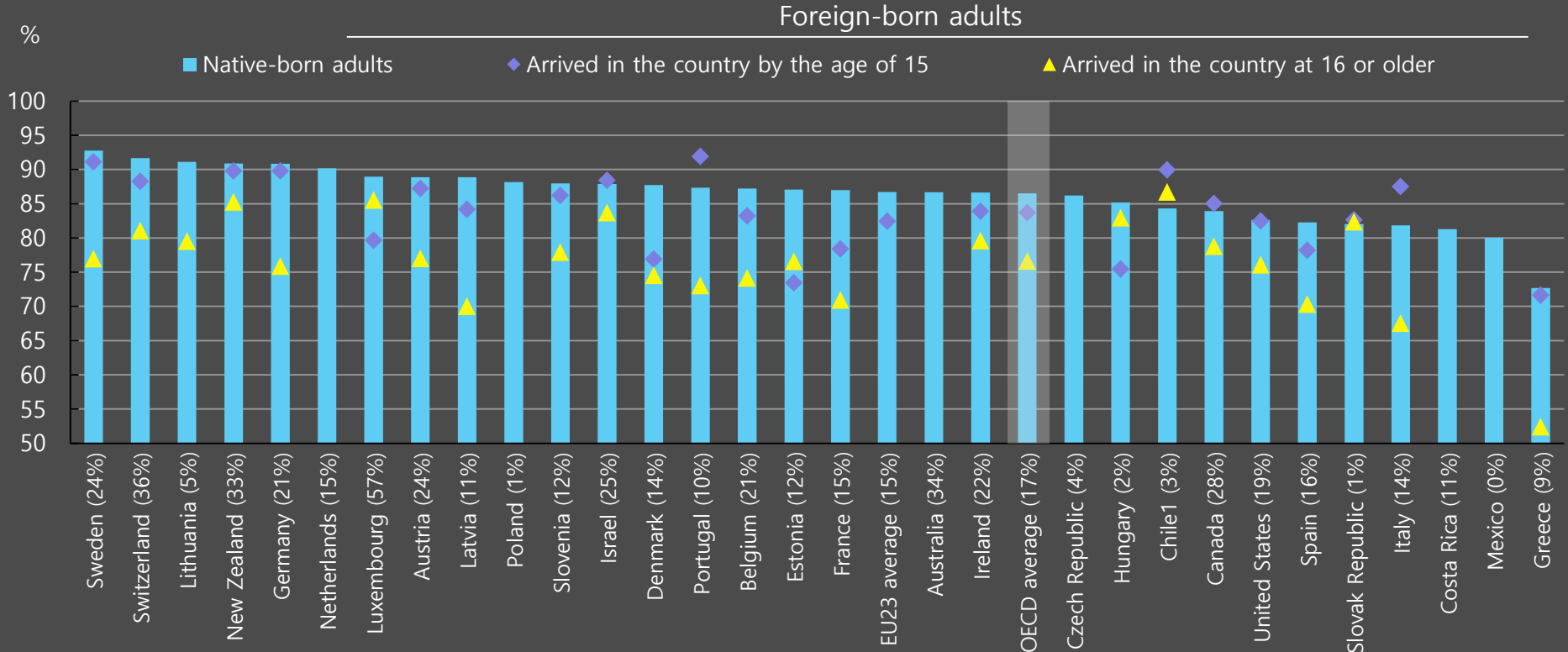
Figure B7.2

Share of 18-24 year-olds who are first- or second- generation immigrants among new entrants to bachelor's, long first degree or equivalent programmes and in the population (2015)



However, a tertiary degree does not always lead to a job in their host country...

Employment rates of native- and foreign-born 25-64 year-olds with tertiary education, by age at arrival in the country (2017)

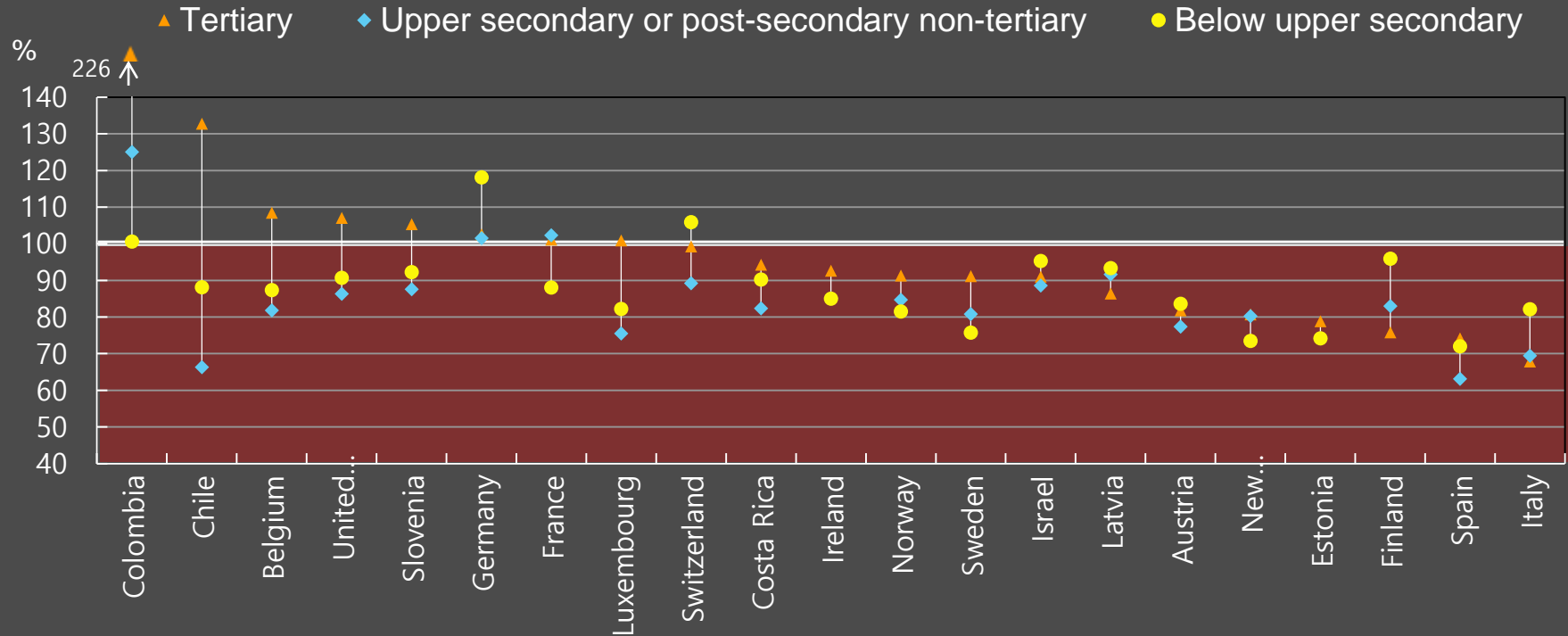


The percentage in parentheses represents the share of foreign-born adults among 25-64 year-olds.

A tertiary degree does not always lead to higher earnings

Figure A4.4

Earnings of foreign-born workers as a percentage of earnings of native-born full-time workers, by educational attainment (2016)



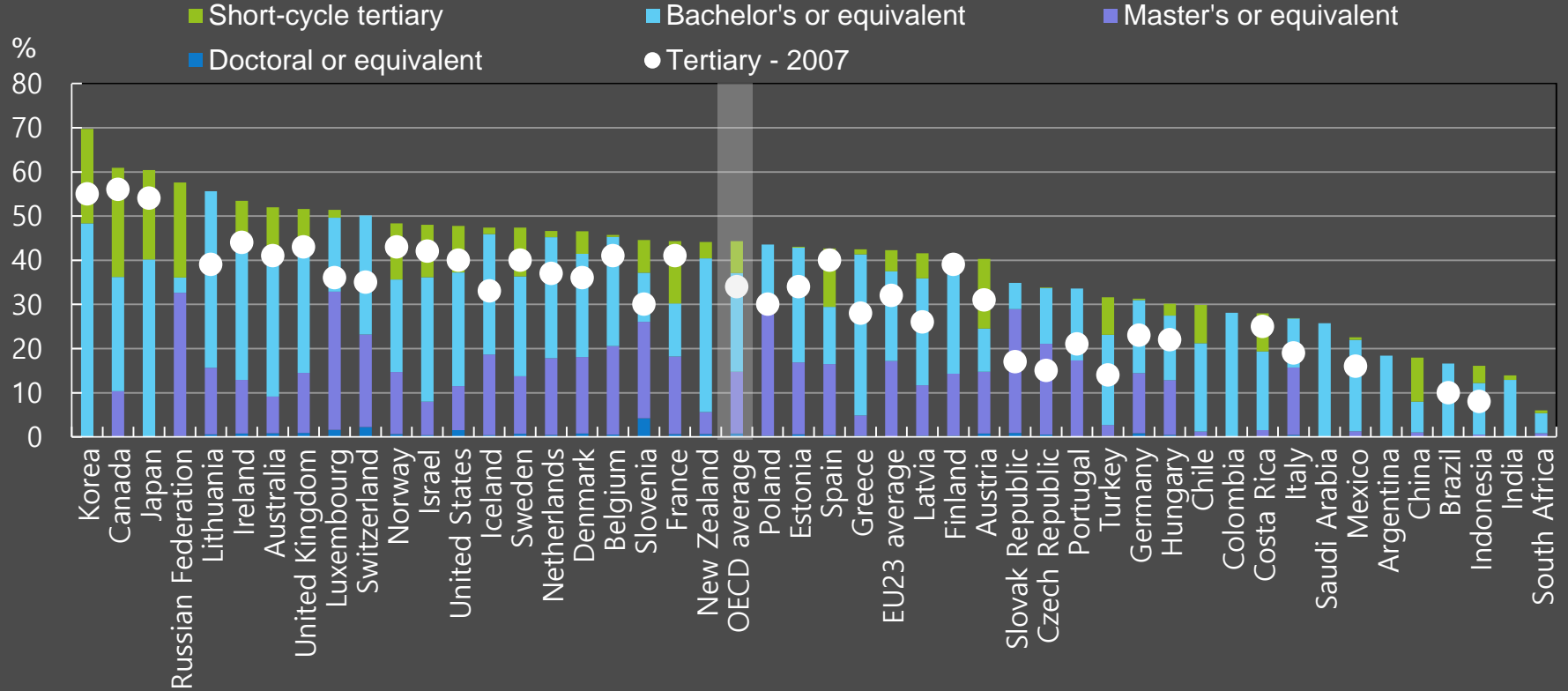
Improving equity

One way to improve equity is to provide flexible pathways through education

The share of young adults who hold a tertiary degree has grown significantly over the past decade

Figure A1.2

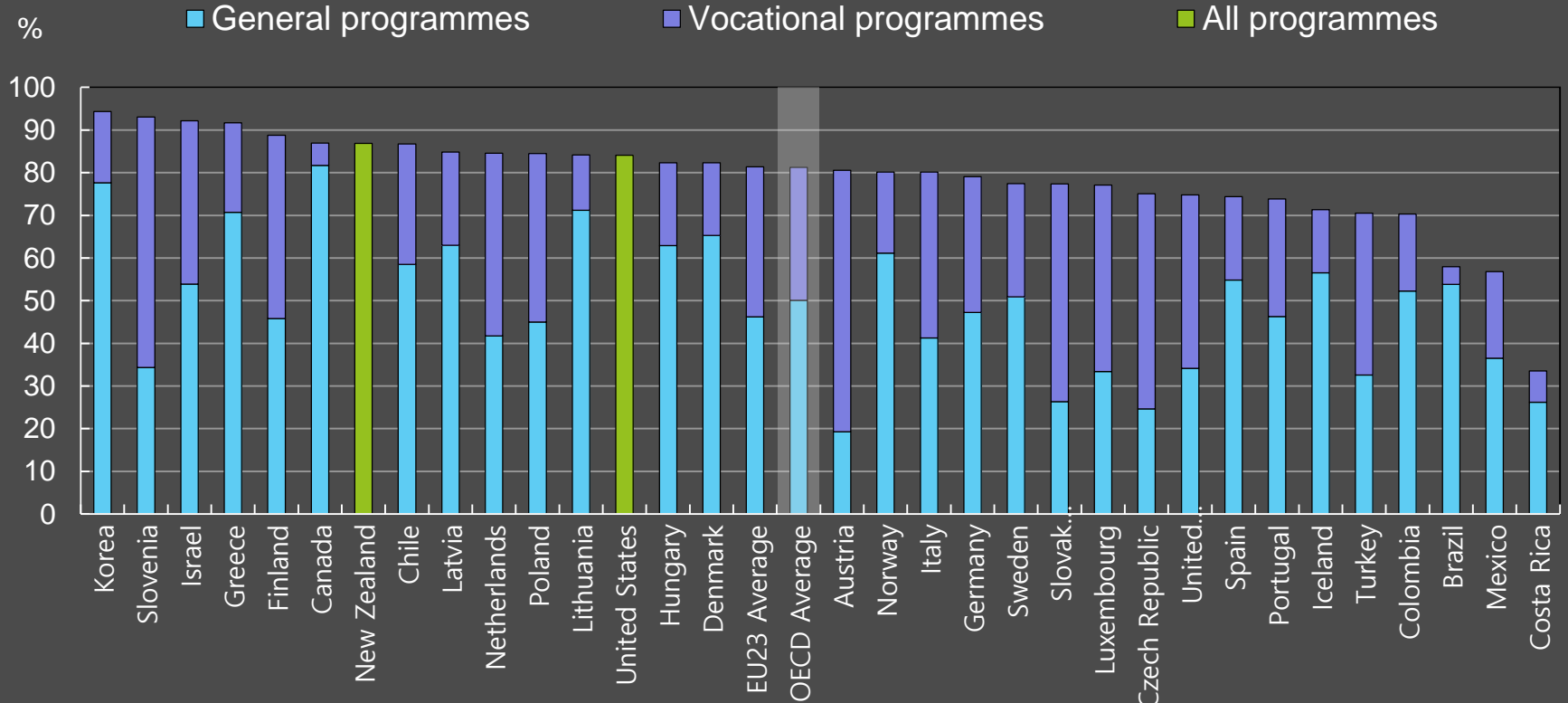
Percentage of 25-34 year-olds with tertiary education, by level of tertiary education (2017)



In some countries, the majority of students graduate from vocational programmes

Figure B3.3

First-time upper secondary graduation rates for students below the age of 25 by programme orientation (2016)



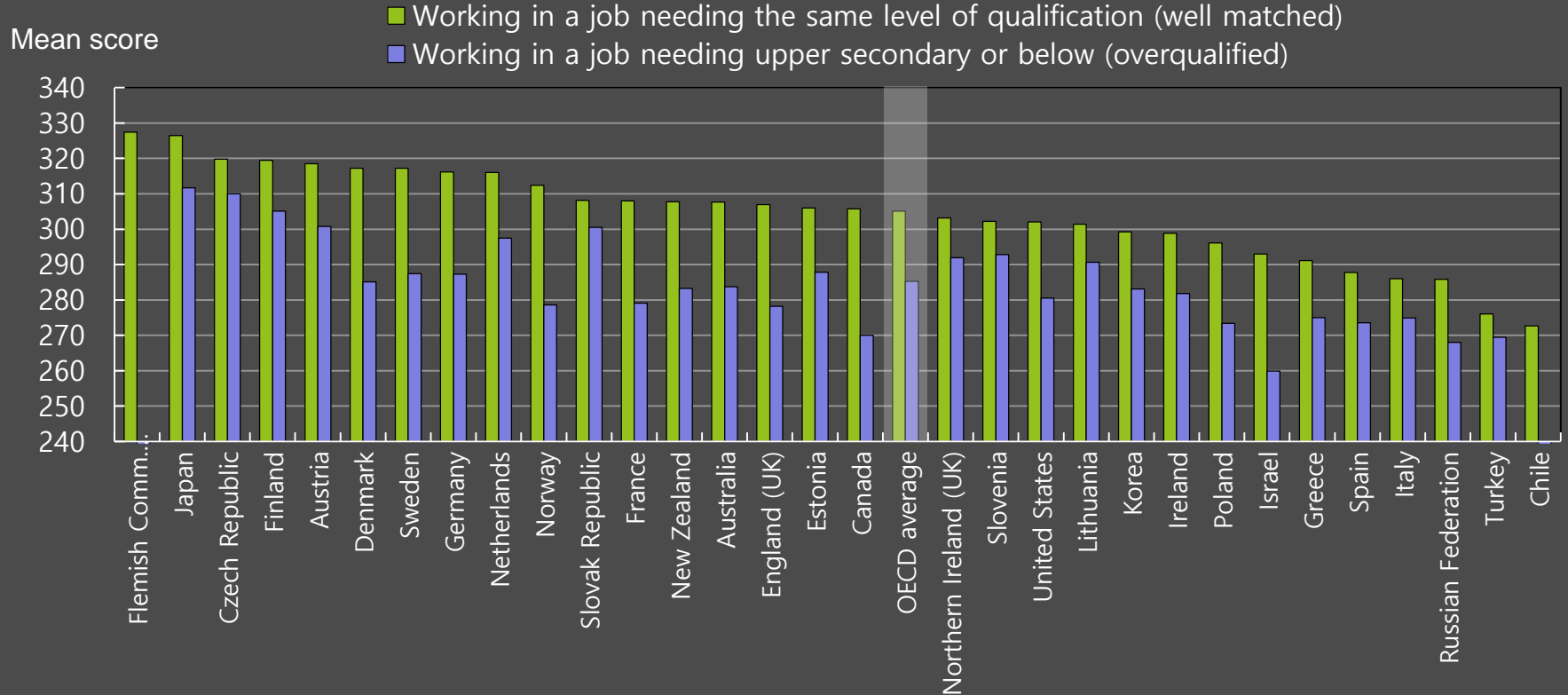
Not every degree shines

Not all degrees lead to positive outcomes in the labour market

Across similarly-educated adults, workers who are overqualified for their jobs tend to be less skilled

Figure A3.b

Mean numeracy score among adults with tertiary-type A or advanced research programmes, by selected qualification match or mismatch among workers (2012 or 2015)



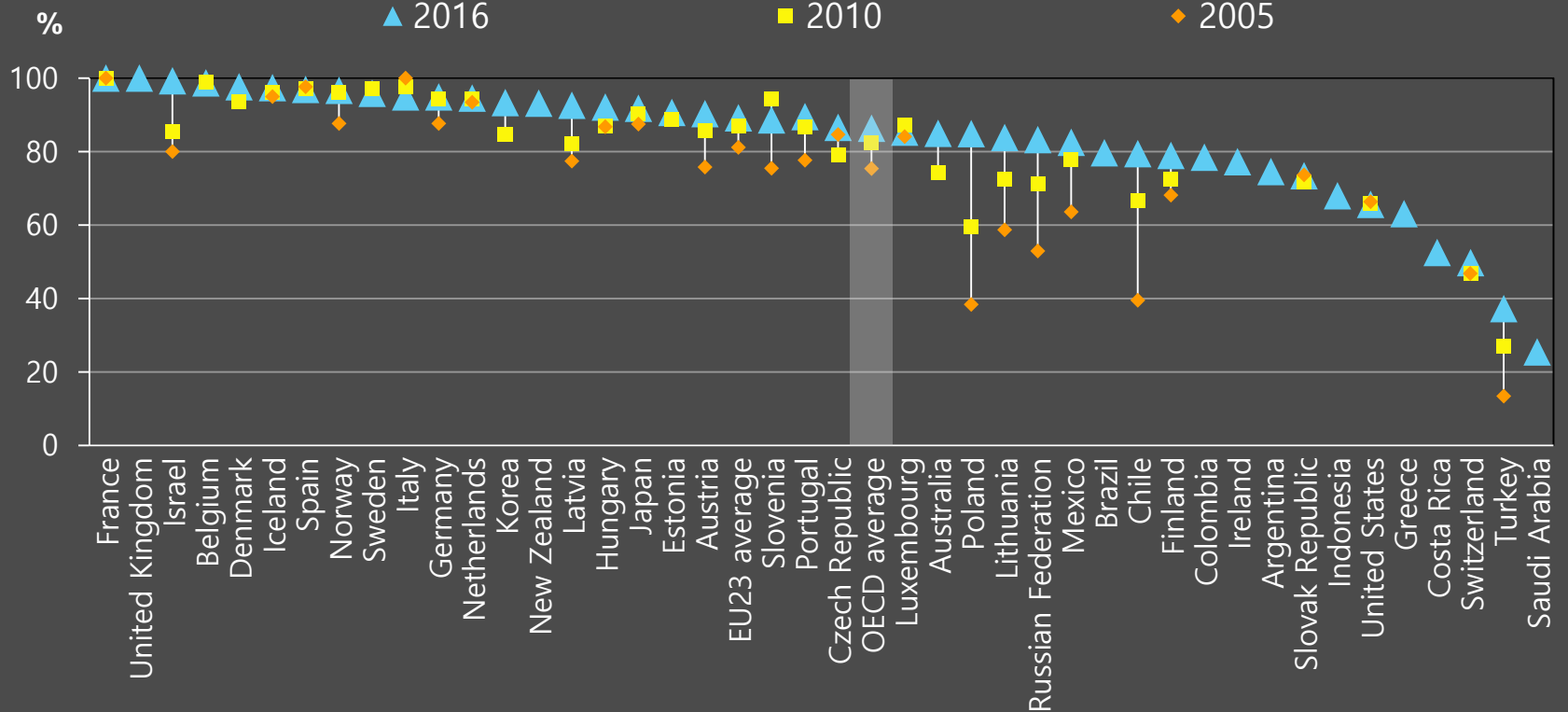
Starting strong

Access and staff ratios have for small children have improved markedly

Enrolment of 3 to 5-year-olds increased by more than 10 percentage points on average in the past decade

Figure B2.3

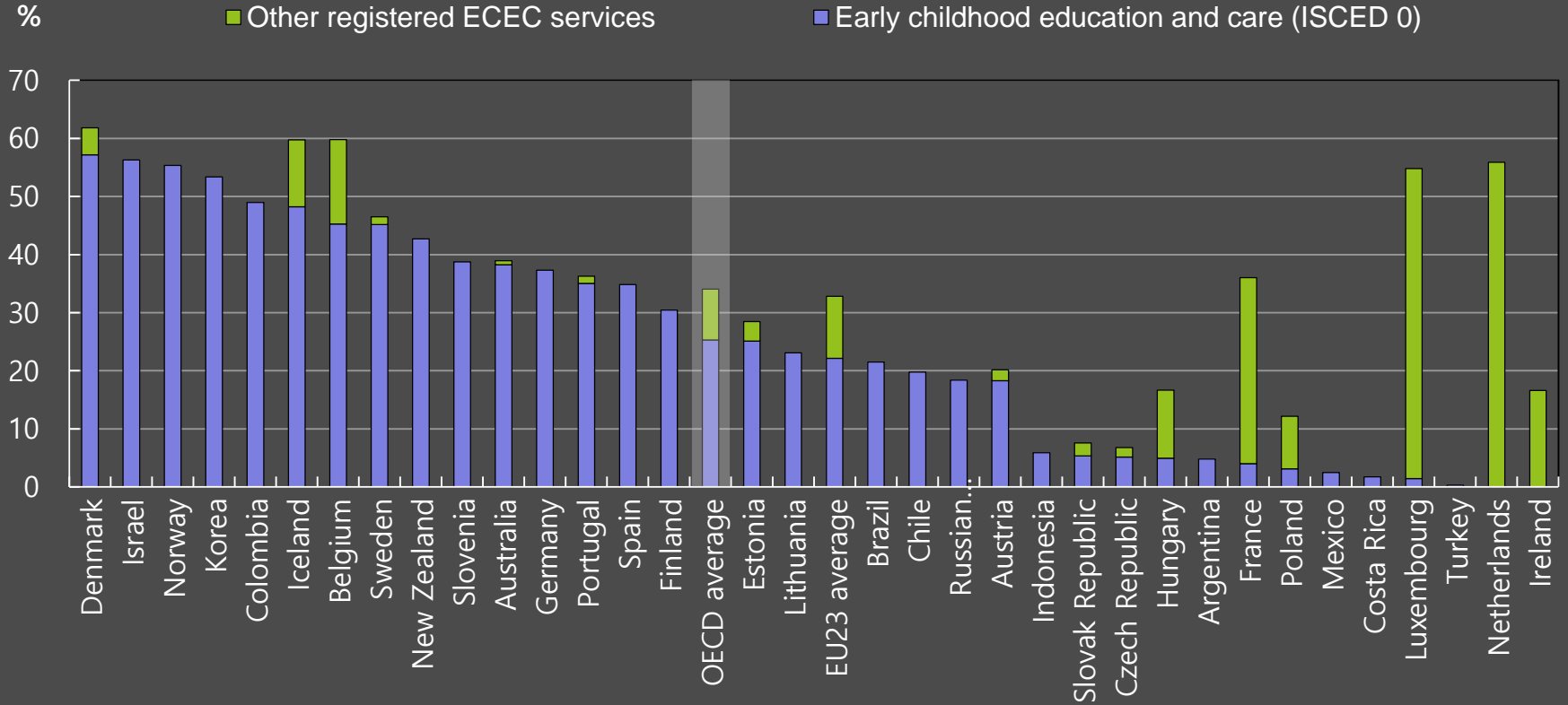
Change in enrolment rates of children aged 3 to 5 years (2005, 2010 and 2016)



In many countries, most children under the age of three are not enrolled

Figure B2.1

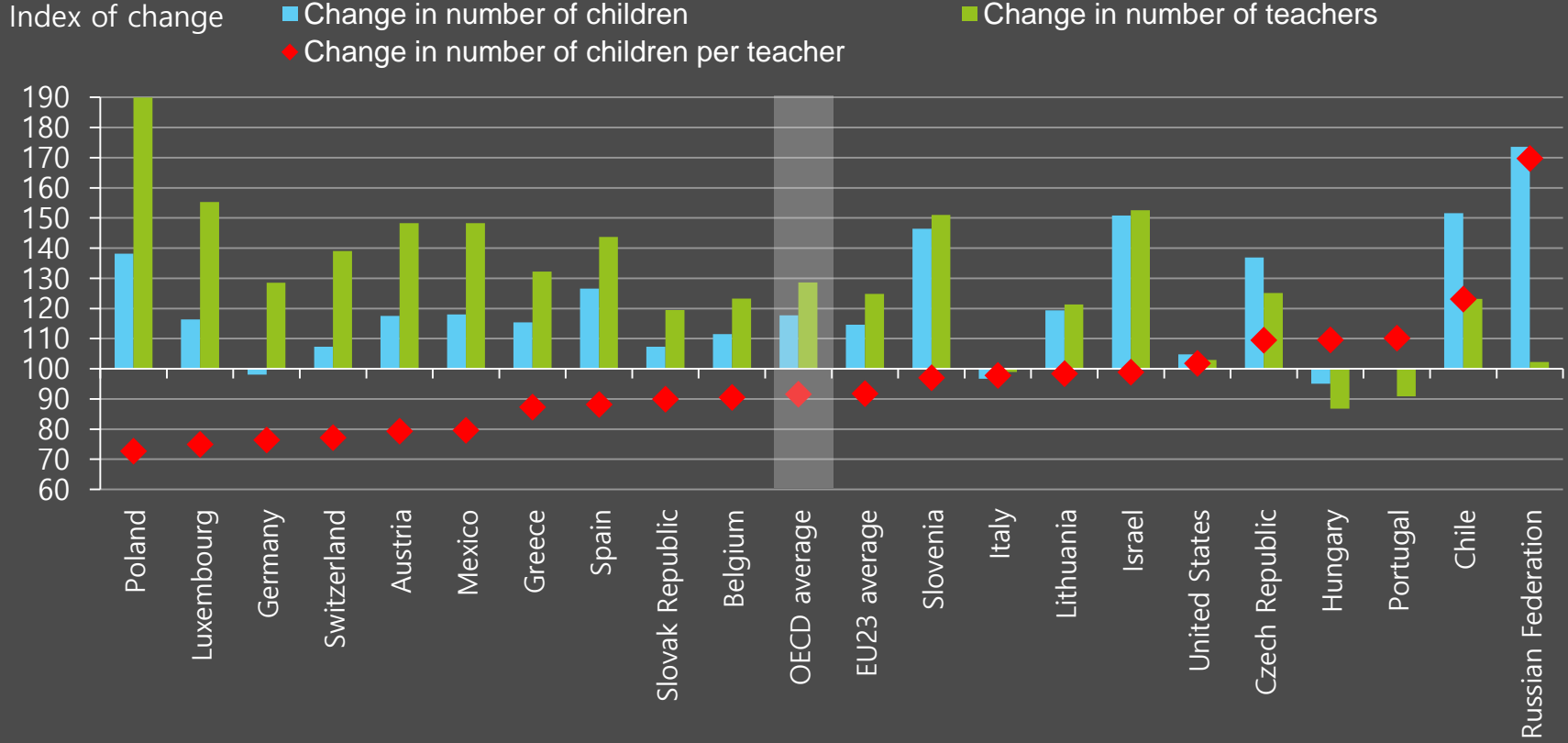
Enrolment rates of children under the age of 3 in early childhood education and care (ECEC), by type of service (2016)



The number of pre-primary teachers has increased even more, resulting in a smaller teacher to child ratio

Figure B2.5

Changes in number of children, number of teachers and number of children per teacher in pre-primary education (2005, 2016)



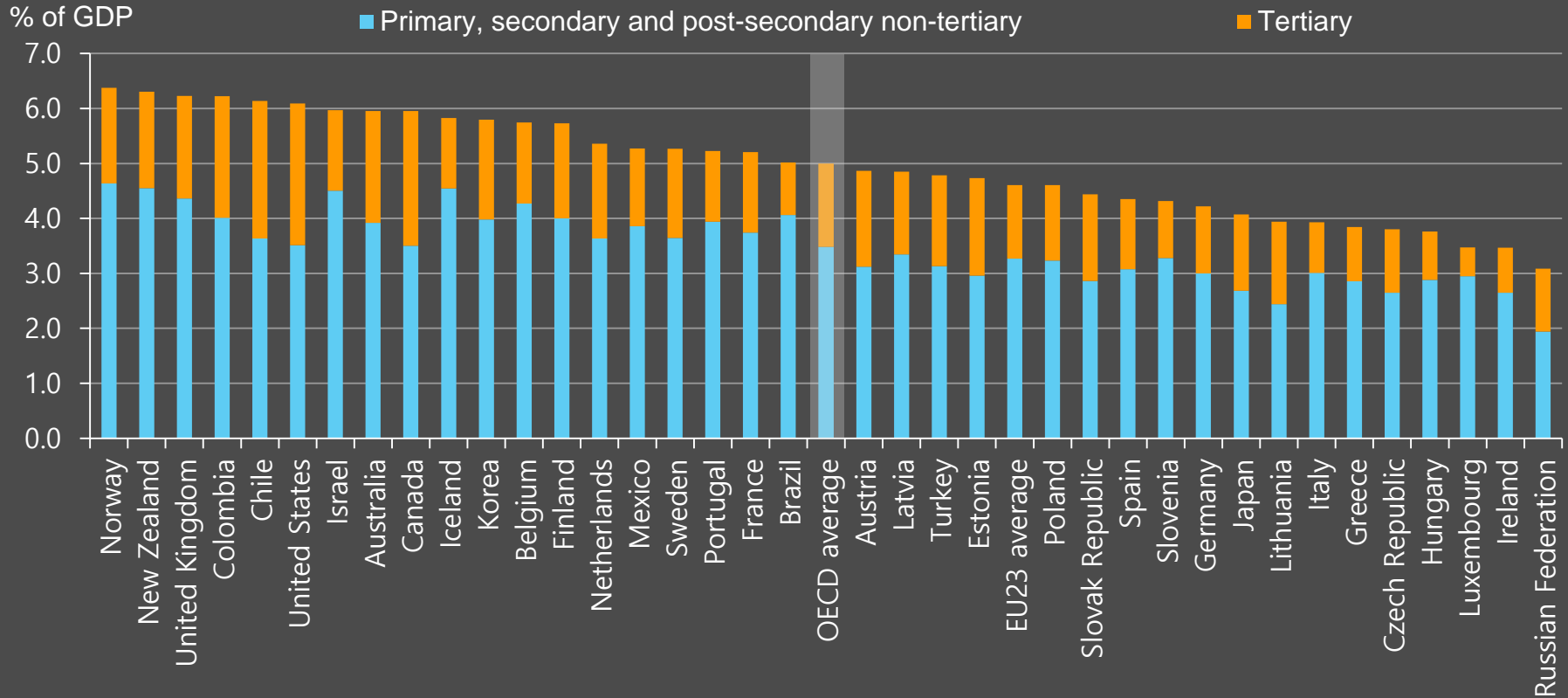
Investment in education



Spending on education institutions ranges from 3.1% of GDP in Russia to 6.4% in Norway

Figure C2.1.

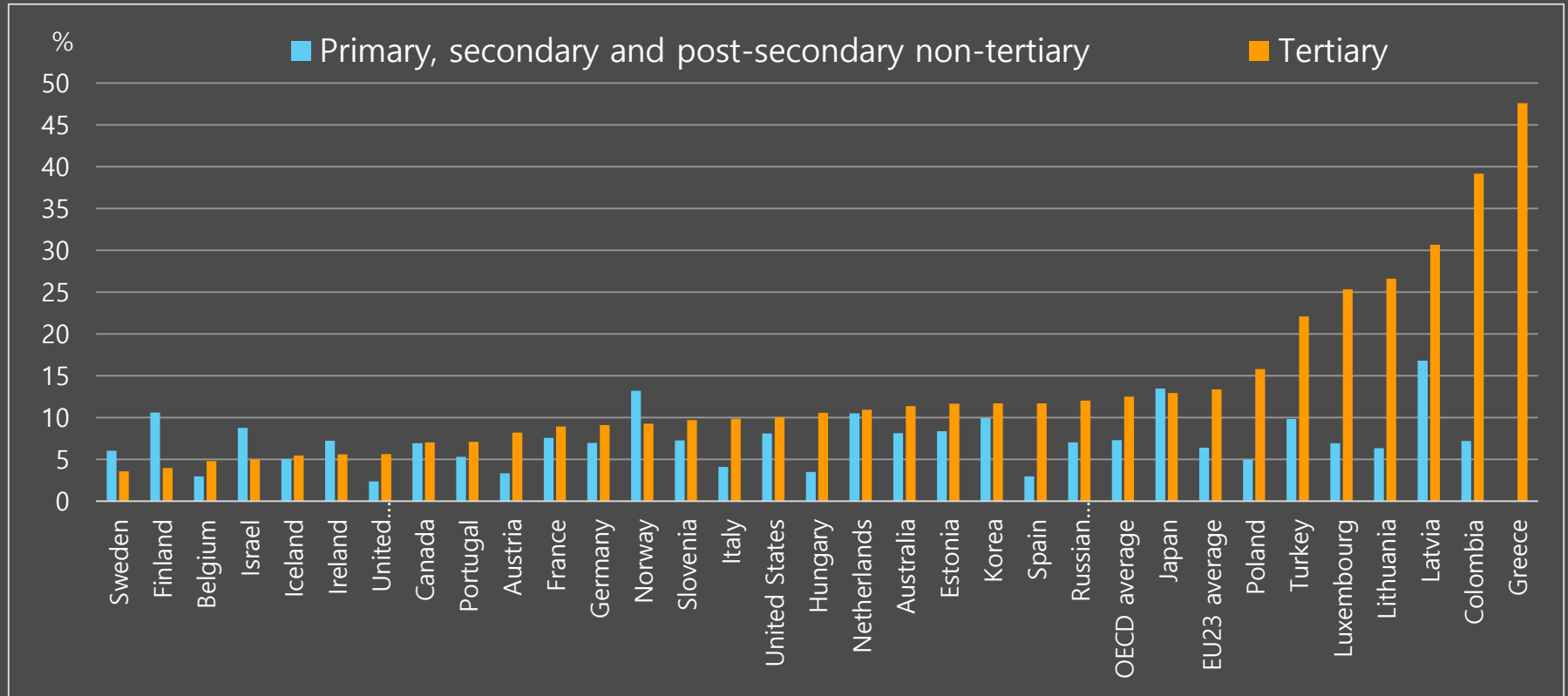
Total expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP (2015)



Capital expenditure represents a significant share of total costs at the tertiary level

Table C6.1

Share of capital expenditure as a percentage of total expenditure, by level of education (2015)



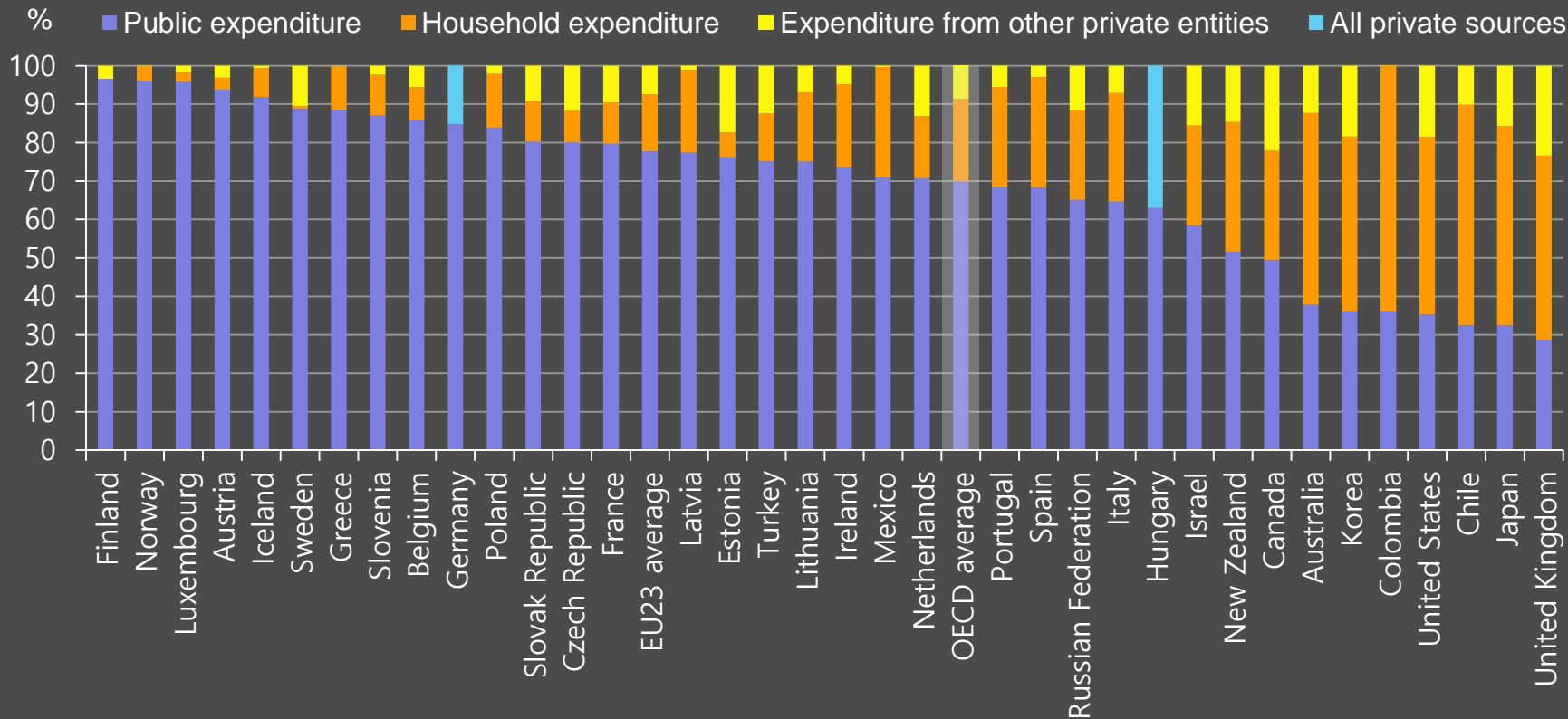
Investment in advanced skills

Greater resources are invested in tertiary education than in lower levels of education

In some countries, the private sector funds a large share of tertiary education

Figure C3.2b

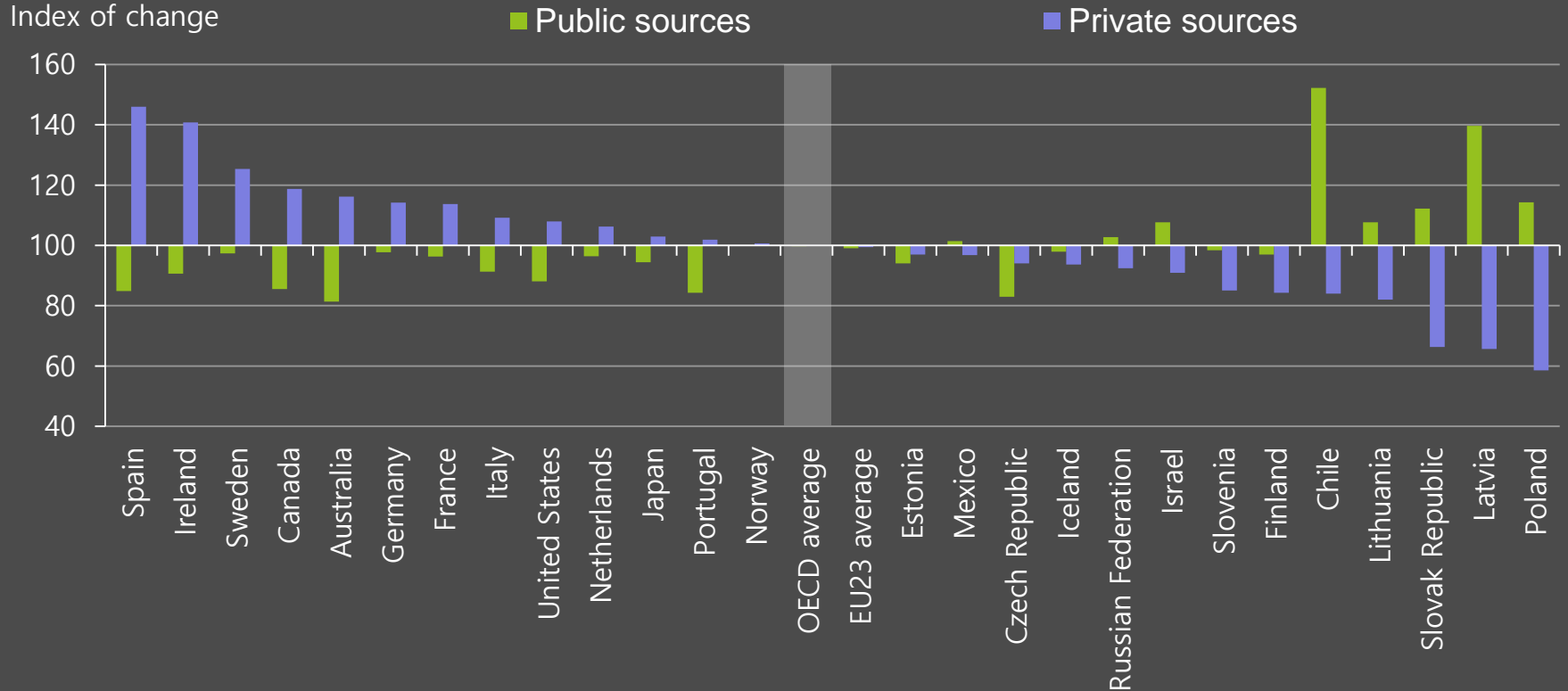
Distribution of public and private expenditure on tertiary educational institutions (2015)



Changes in public and private spending on tertiary education vary across countries

Figure C3.3

Change in relative share of public and private expenditure on tertiary educational institutions
(between 2010 and 2015)



Investment in foundations

Greater resources are invested in tertiary education than in lower levels of education

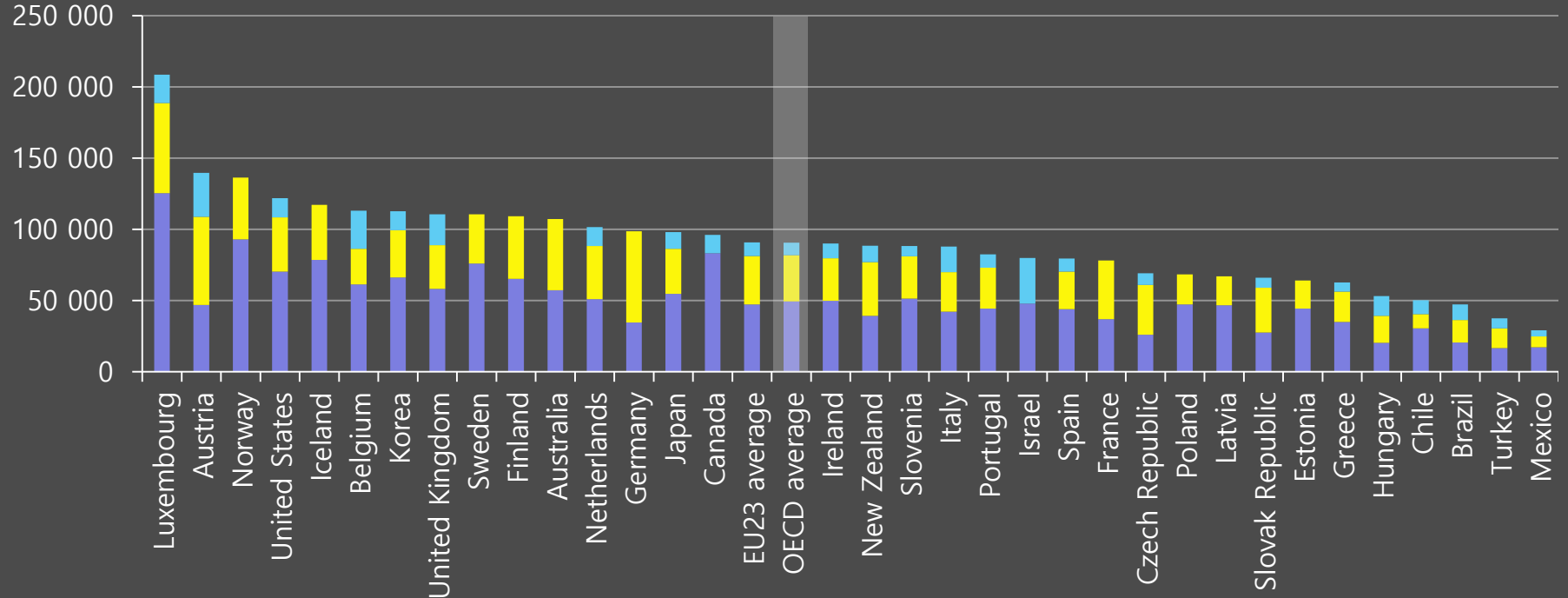
OECD countries spend USD 90 700 per student on average on primary and secondary education

Figure C1.2.

Cumulative expenditure on educational institutions per student
between the age of 6 and 15 (2015)

Equivalent USD converted
using PPPs

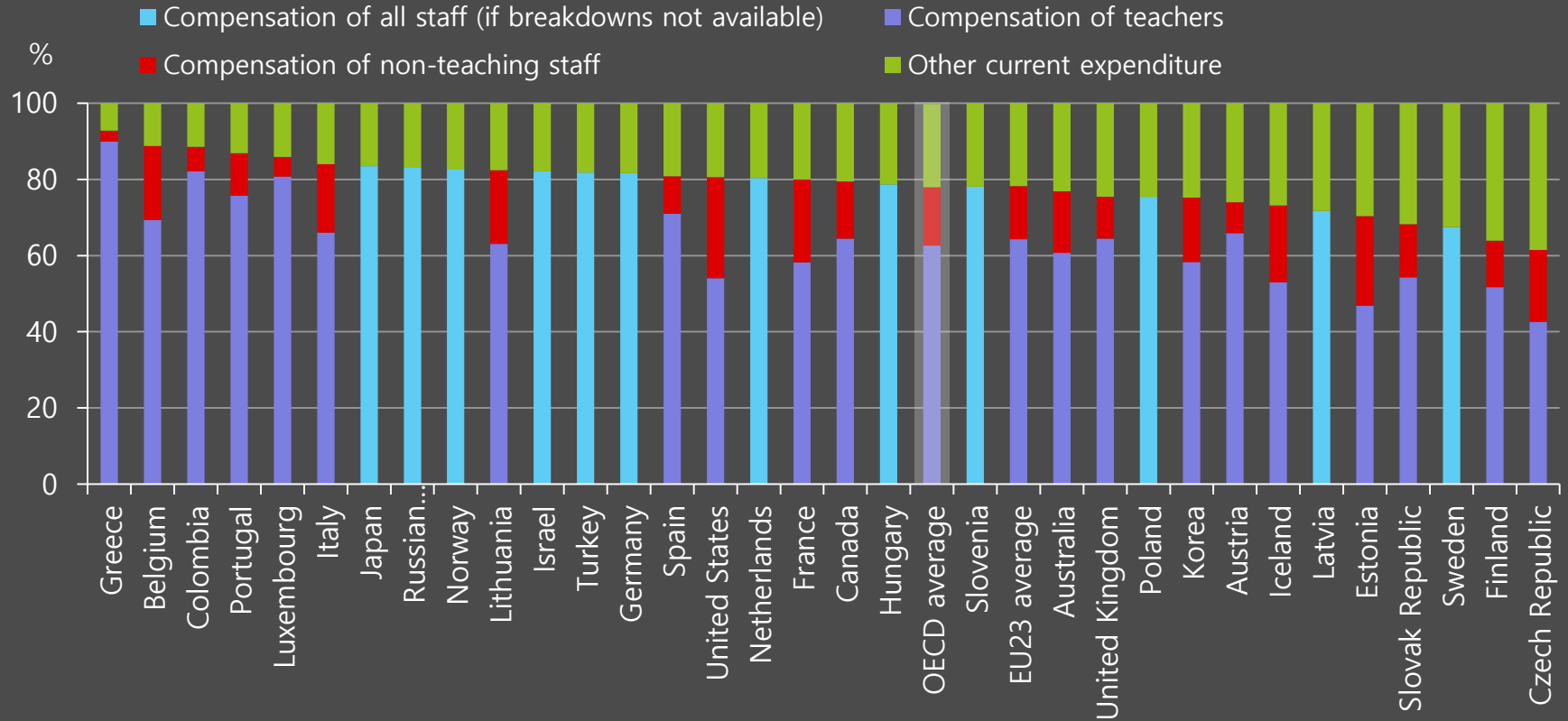
Primary Lower secondary Upper secondary



Teacher compensation makes up the largest share of current expenditure on primary and secondary education

Figure C6.2a

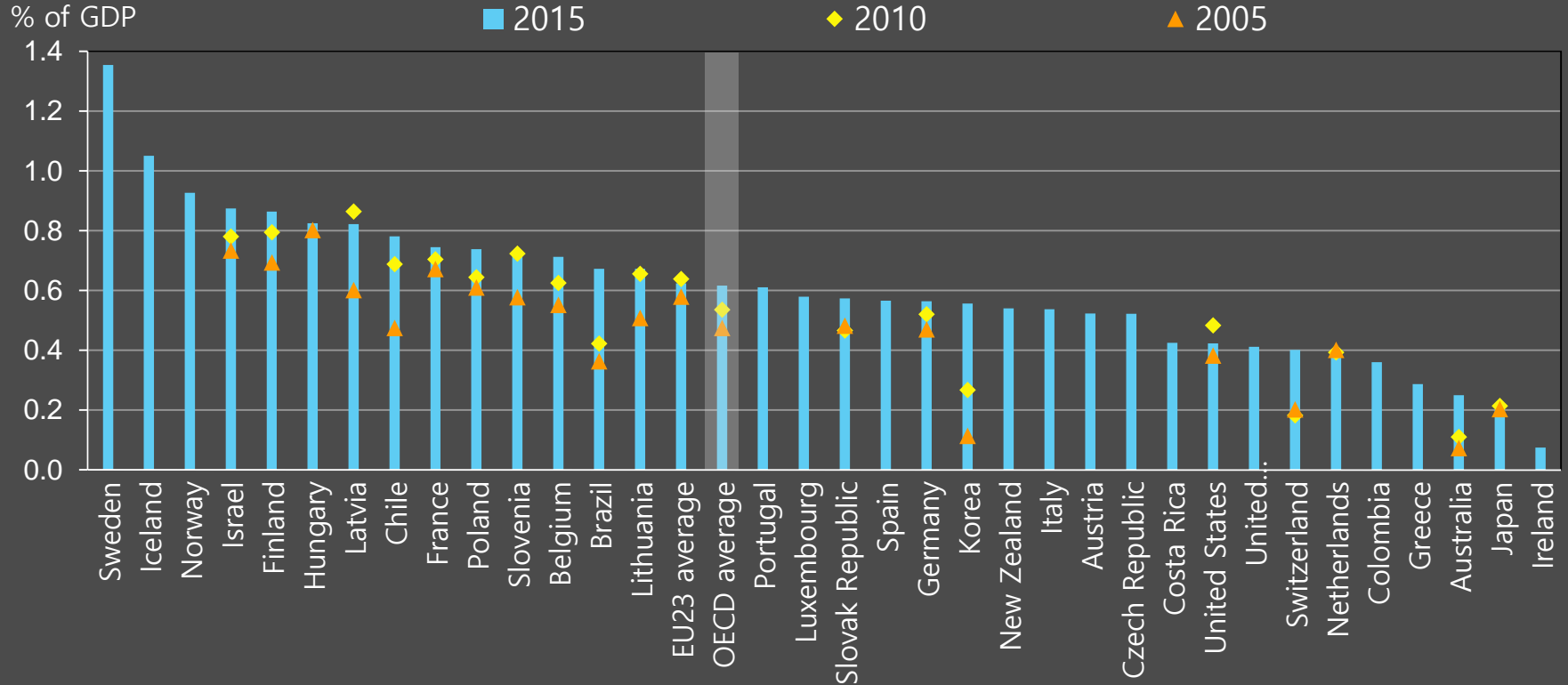
Composition of current expenditure in public and private educational institutions (2015)



Investment in early learning

A decorative graphic consisting of two horizontal lines. The top line is a solid red line. The bottom line is a segmented line with five distinct color sections: red, yellow, blue, yellow, and teal.

Expenditure on pre-primary (ISCED 02) education as a percentage of GDP (2005, 2010 and 2015)



Student learning conditions

Salaries and working time

Compulsory instruction time varies significantly across countries

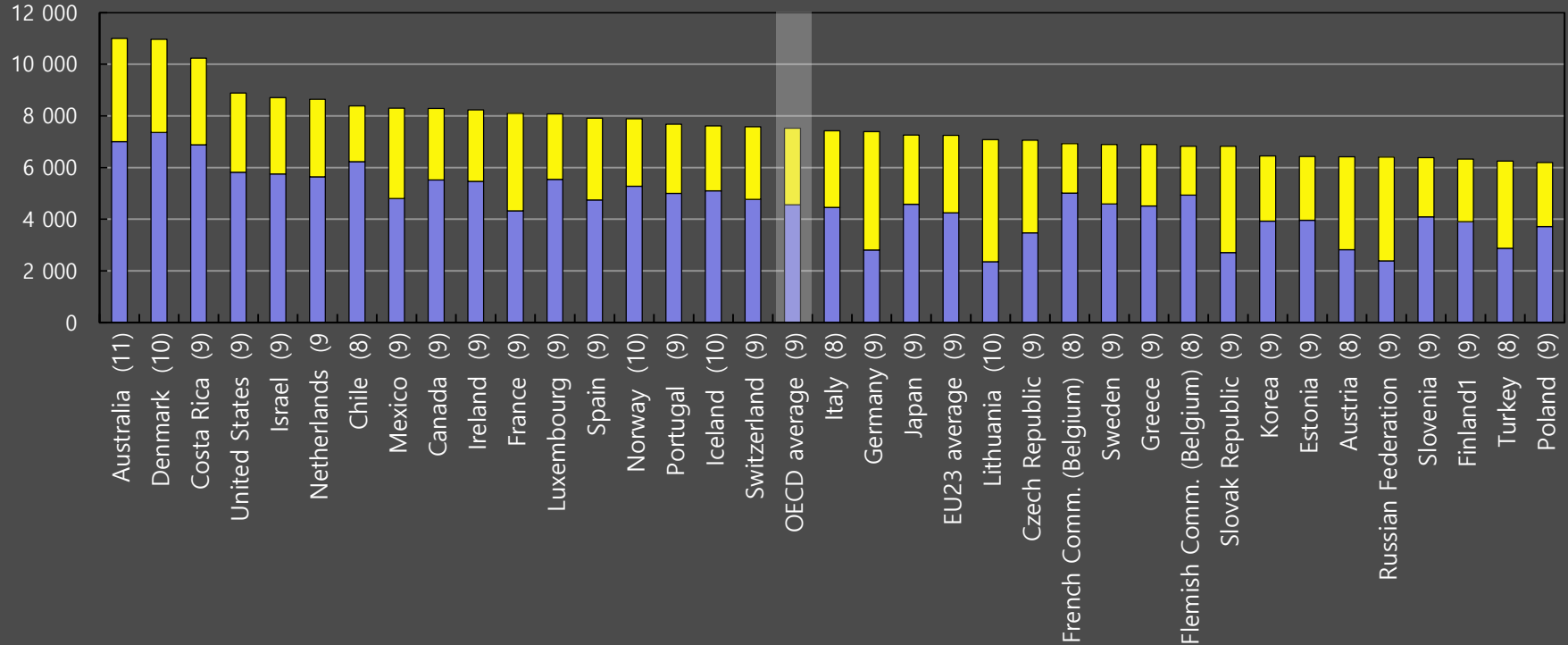
Figure D1.1

Compulsory instruction time in general education (2018)

Total number of compulsory instruction hours

Primary

Lower secondary

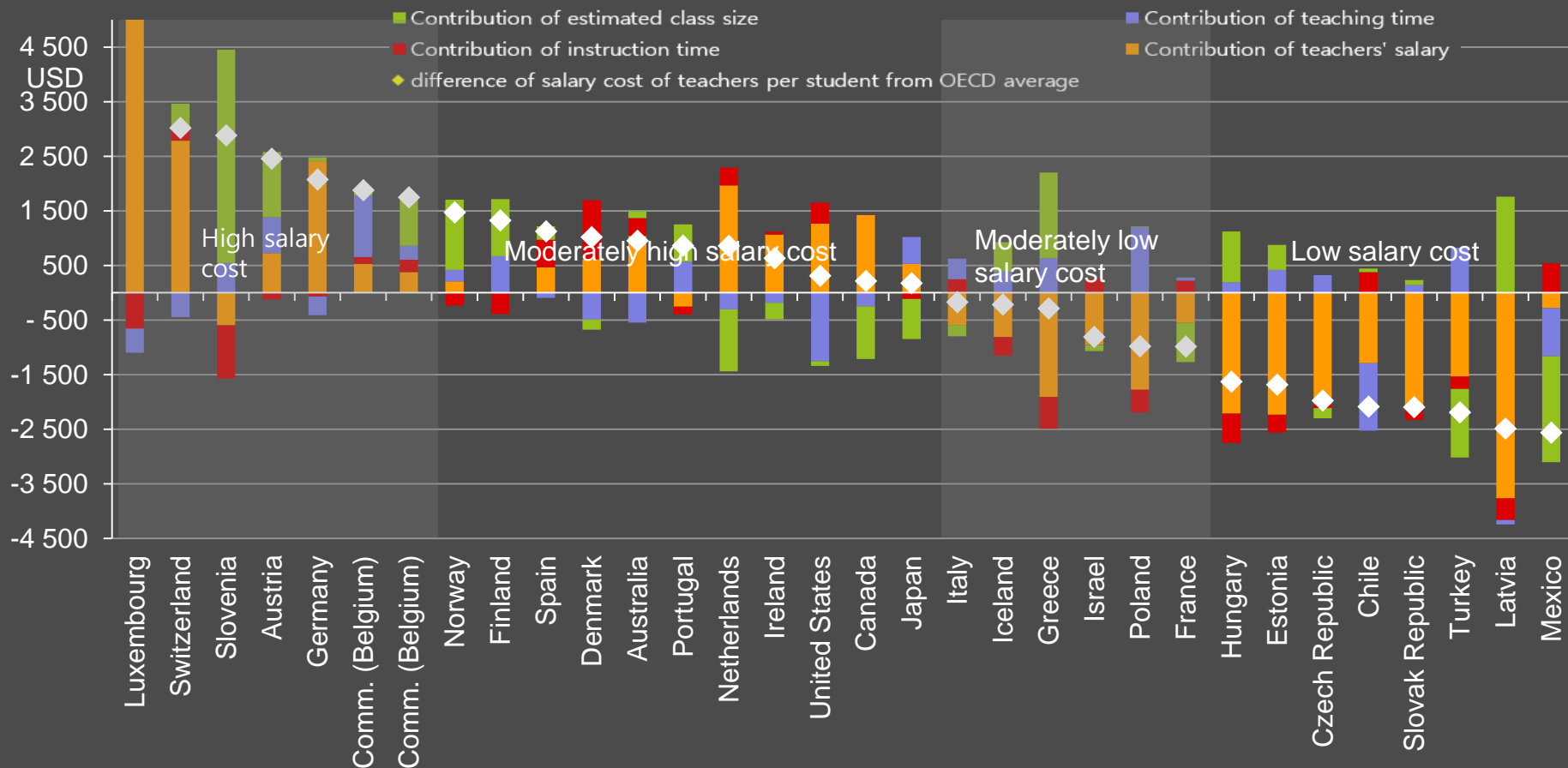


In parenthesis the duration of primary and lower secondary education, in years

Various factors contribute to the total salary cost of teachers per student

Figure C7.2

Contribution of various factors to salary cost of teachers per student in public institutions, lower secondary education (2016)



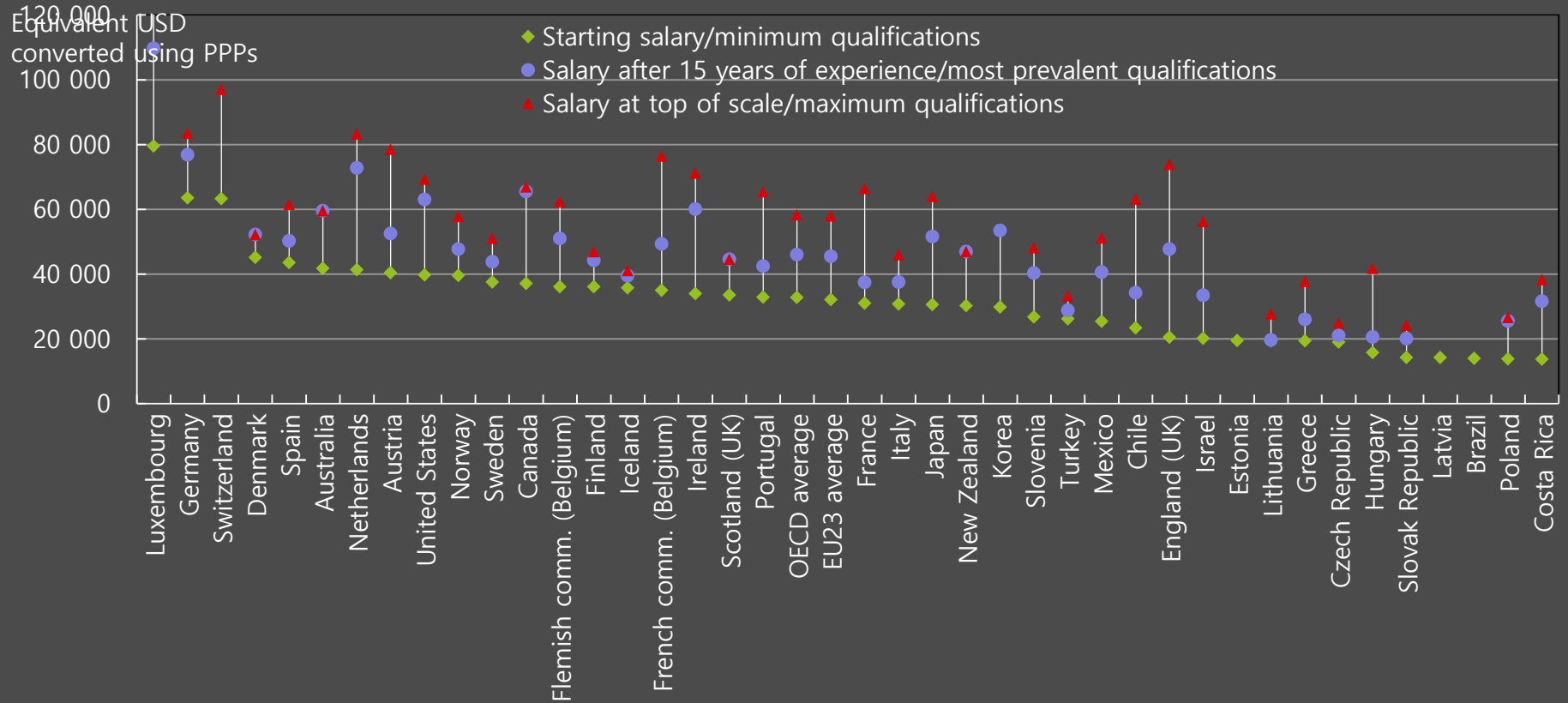
Teacher working conditions

Salaries and working time

In many countries teachers' salaries are still low and the earnings progression is relatively flat

Figure D3.2

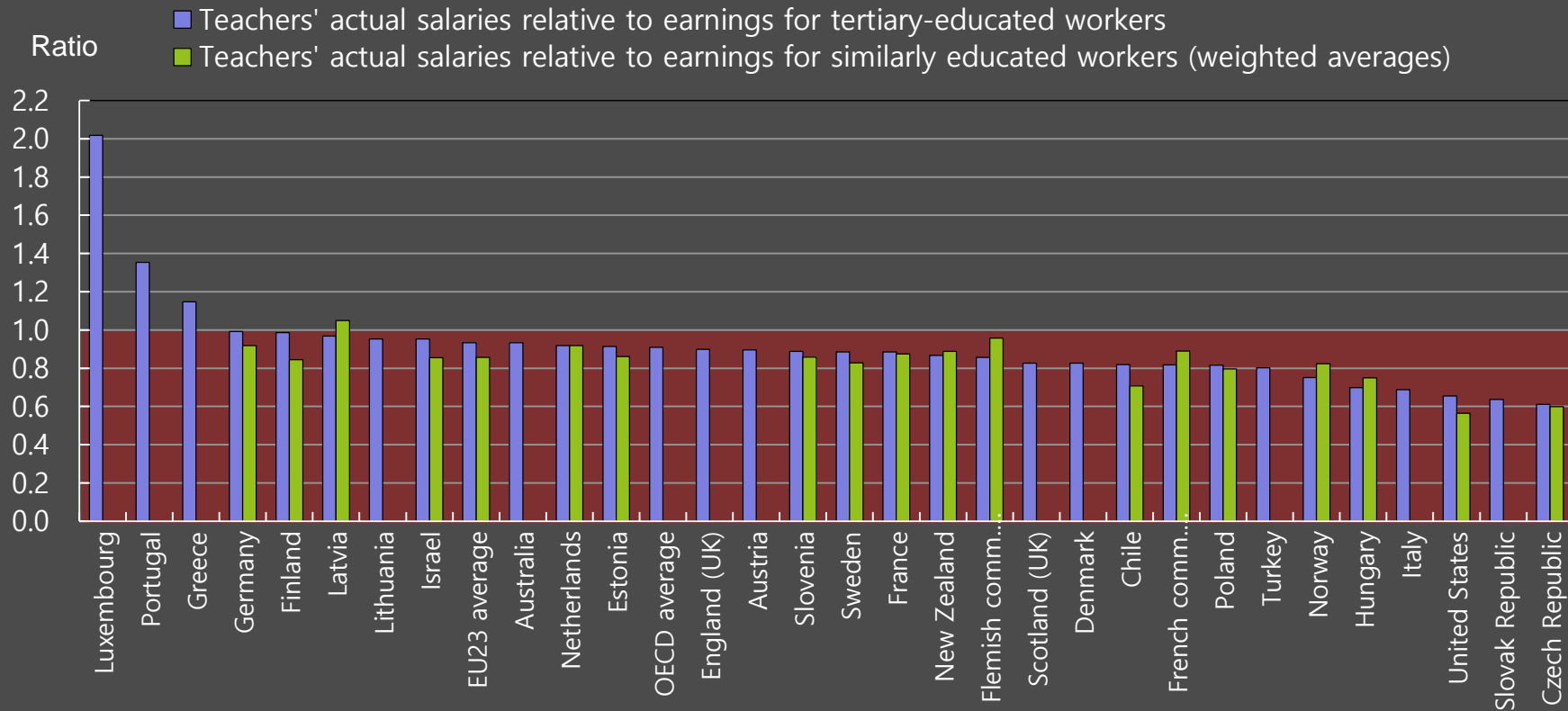
Lower secondary teachers' statutory salaries at different points in teachers' careers (2017)



In many countries teachers' salaries are still low and the earnings progression is flat

Figure D3.1.

Lower secondary teachers' salaries relative to earnings for tertiary-educated workers (2017)

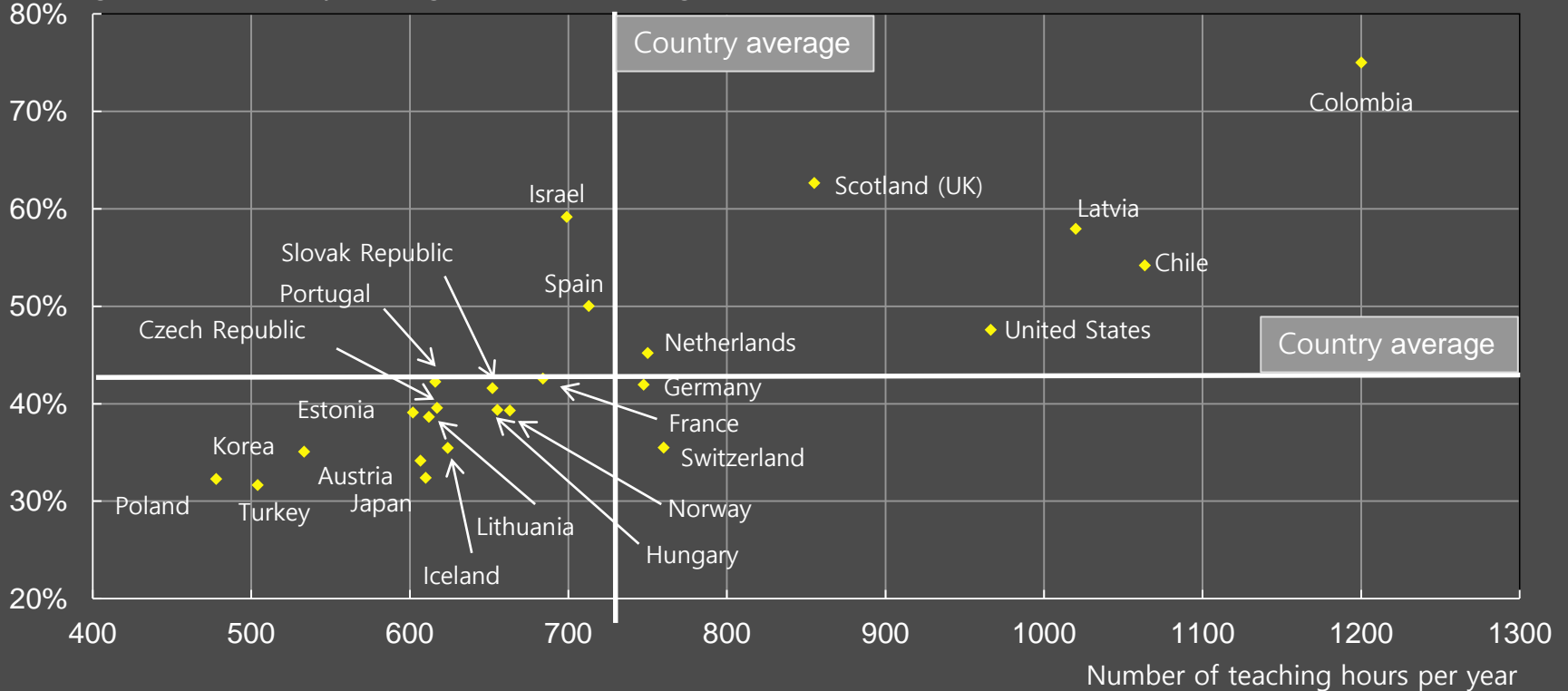


The time teachers have for other things than teaching varies greatly

Figure D4.4

Percentage of lower secondary teachers' working time spent teaching (2017)

Percentage of total statutory working time spent teaching



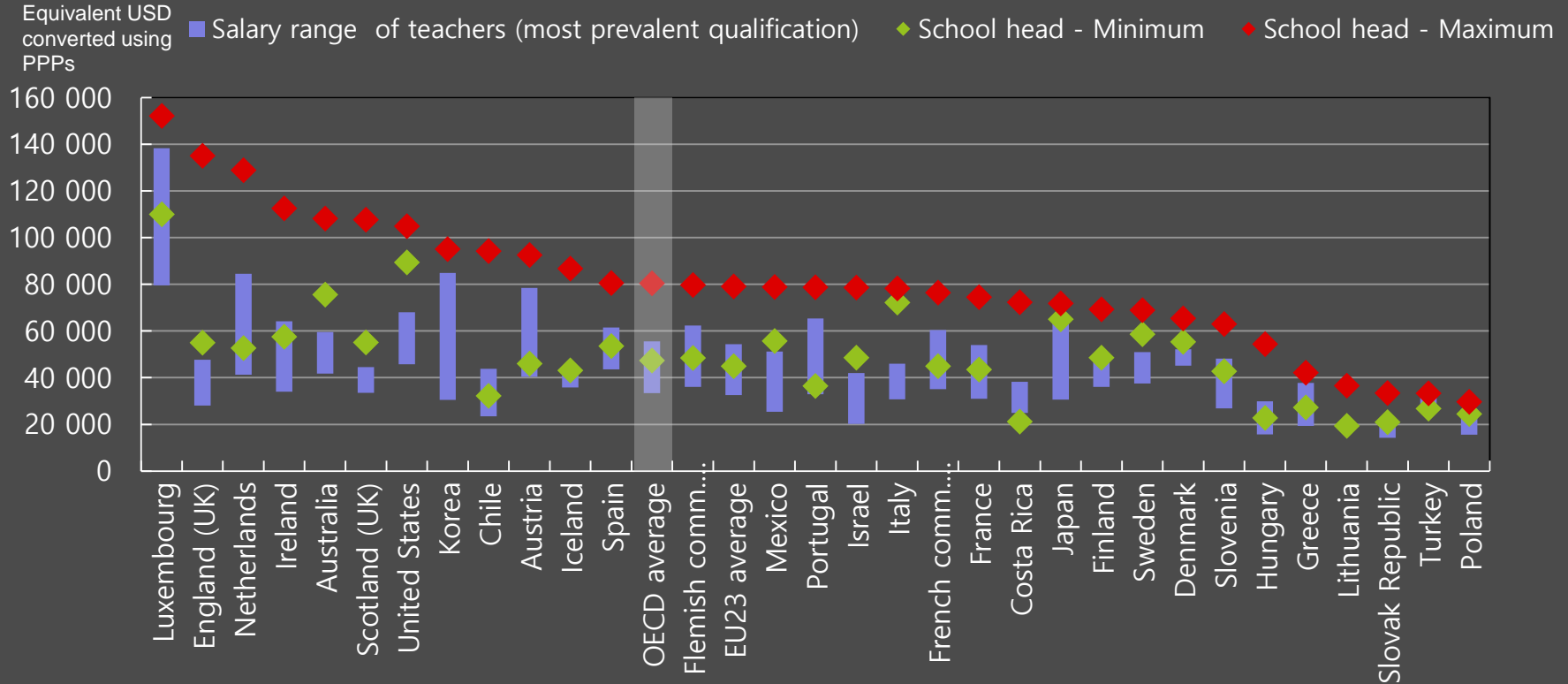
Is leadership a rewarding career choice?



School heads can earn much more than teachers

Figure D3.4

Minimum and maximum statutory salaries for lower secondary teachers and school heads (2017)



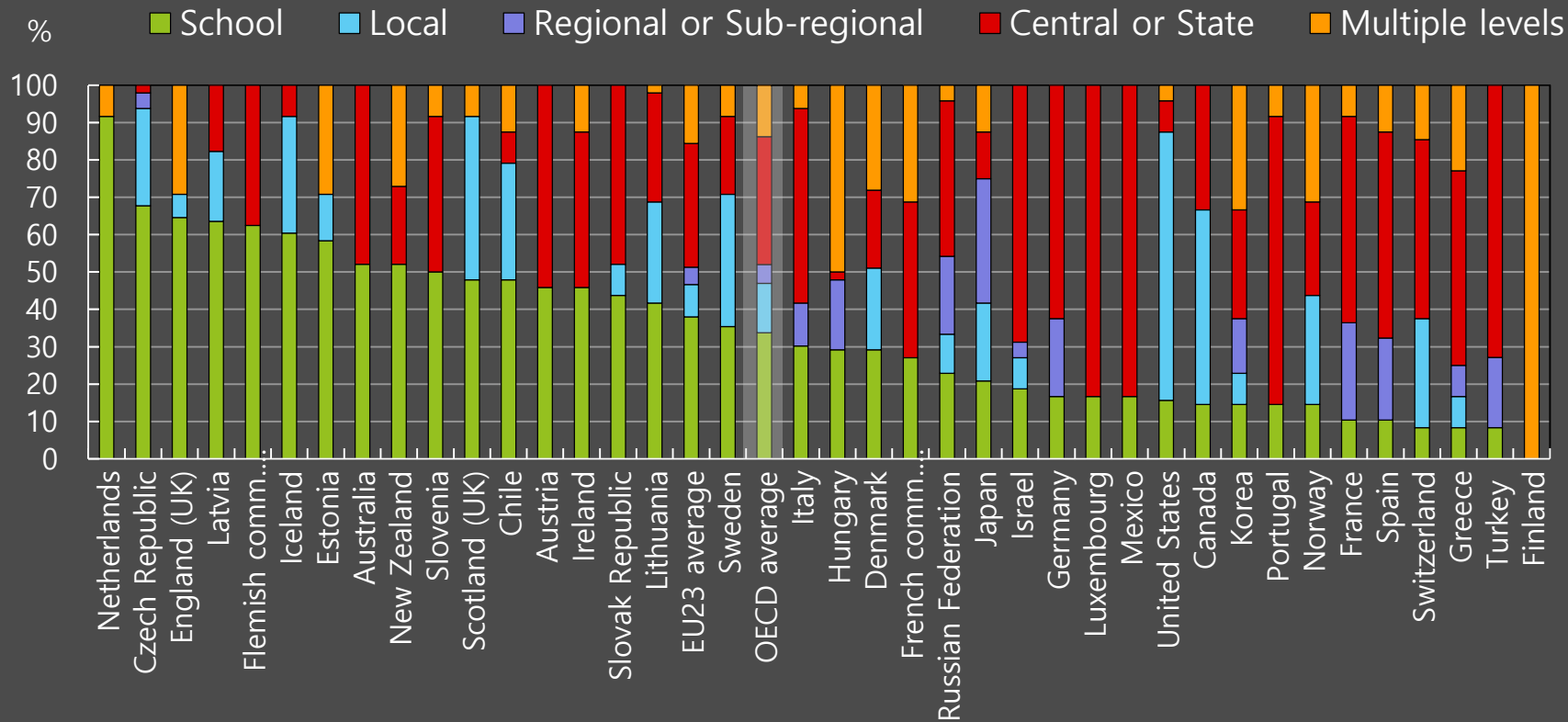
Who decides?



Only one in three decisions is taken at the school level on average across OECD countries

Table D6.1

Percentage of decisions taken at each level of government in public lower secondary education (2017)



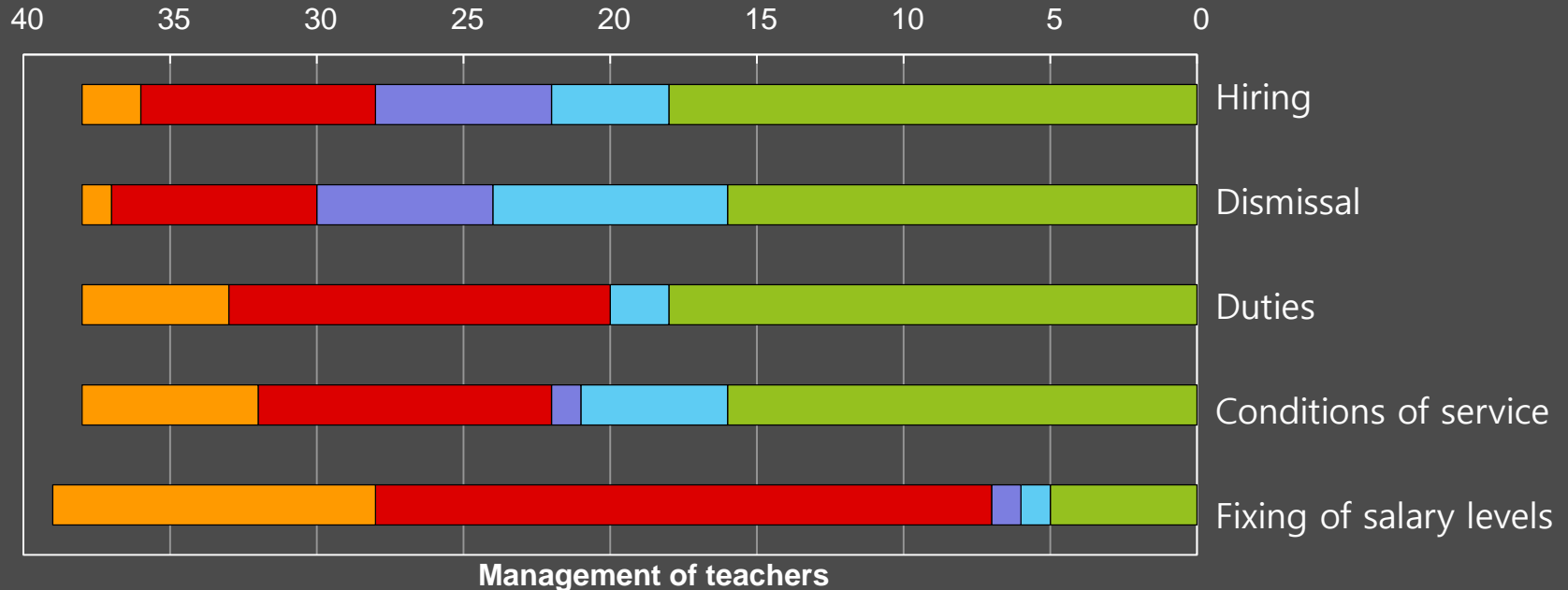
Decisions on teacher salary are often centralised while those on staff management are made at school level

Figure D6.3

Decisions taken at each level of government in public lower secondary education, planning and structure (2017)

In number of countries and economies

■ School
 ■ Local
 ■ Regional or Sub-regional
 ■ Central or State
 ■ Multiple levels



Internationalisation



The number of international students has more than doubled in less than 20 years

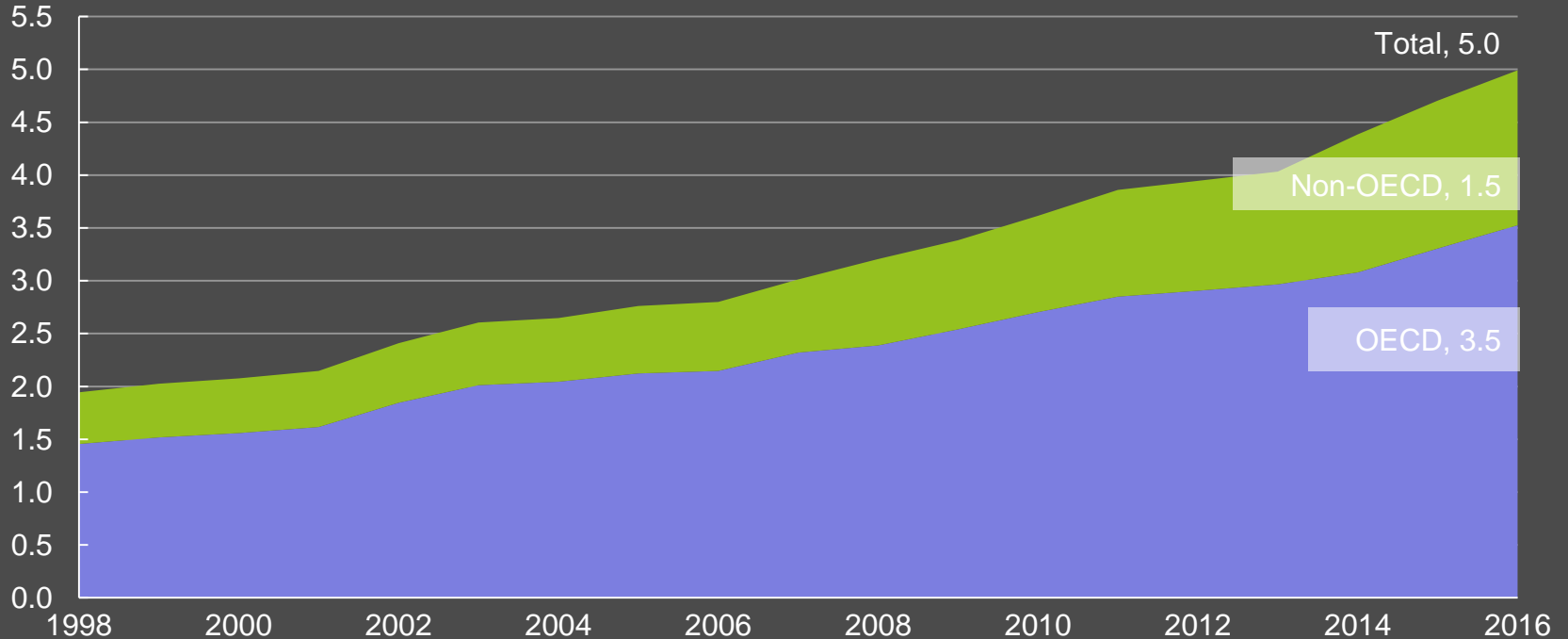
Figure B6.a

Growth in international or foreign enrolment in tertiary education worldwide (1998 to 2016)

Millions of mobile students

■ OECD

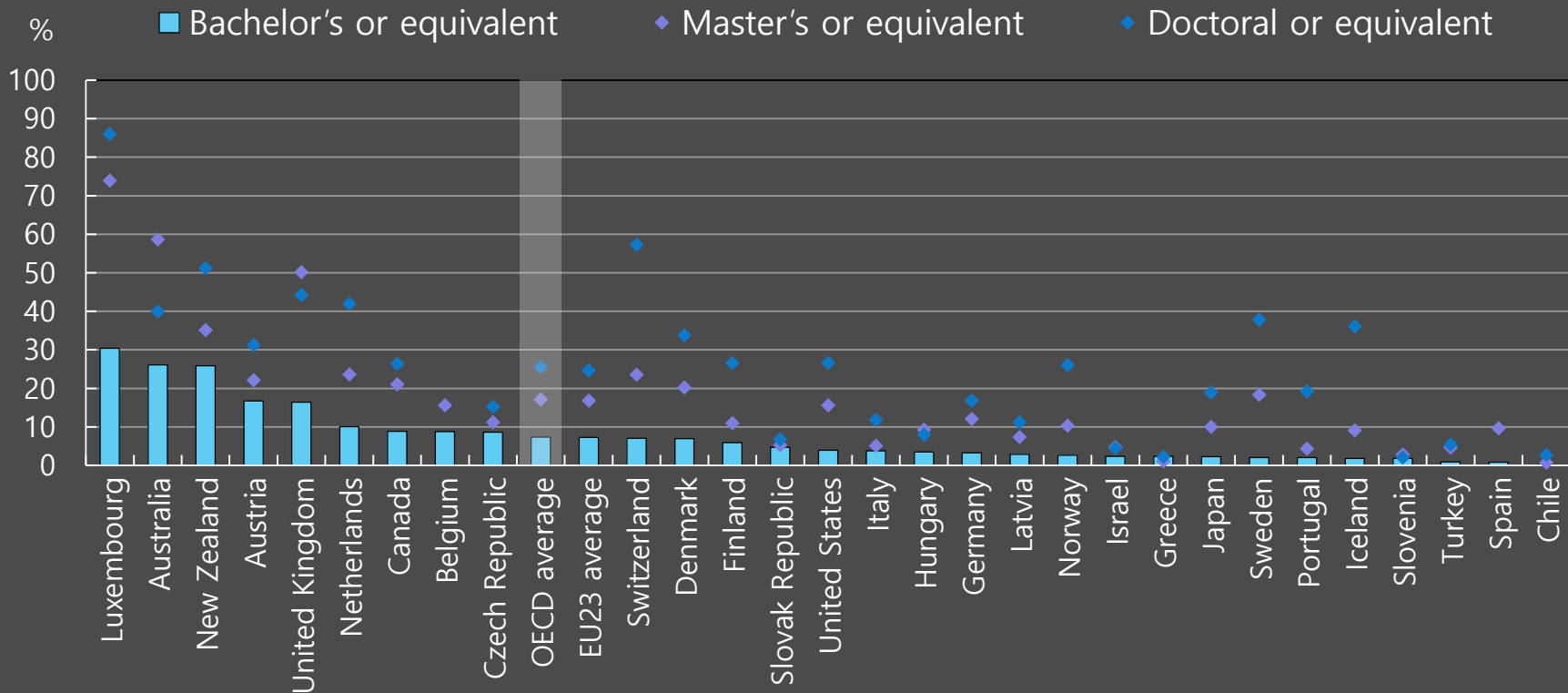
■ Non-OECD



The share of international students increases with each successive level of tertiary education

Figure B5.2

Share of first-time international graduates, by level of education (2016)



Thank you

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- All publications
- The complete micro-level database

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