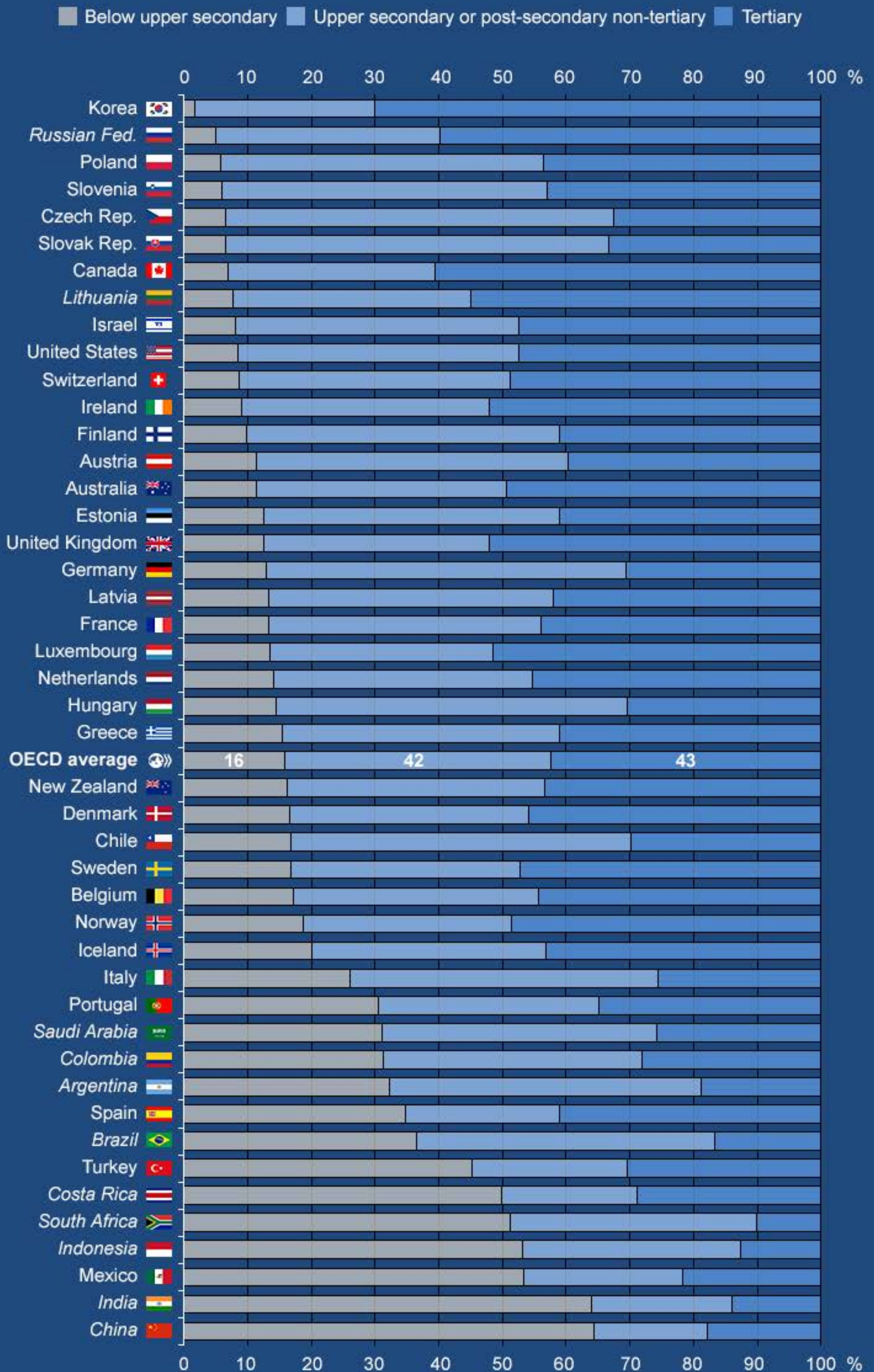




# 85% of young adults now have at least upper secondary education

Educational attainment of 25-34 year-olds

OECD and partner countries, 2016 or latest available year



Partner countries and OECD accession candidates are indicated in italics.

Source: Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators, Fig. A1.2.



## The teaching force continues to age...

Age distribution of teachers in OECD countries (primary to upper secondary)



... and the teaching profession attracts few men



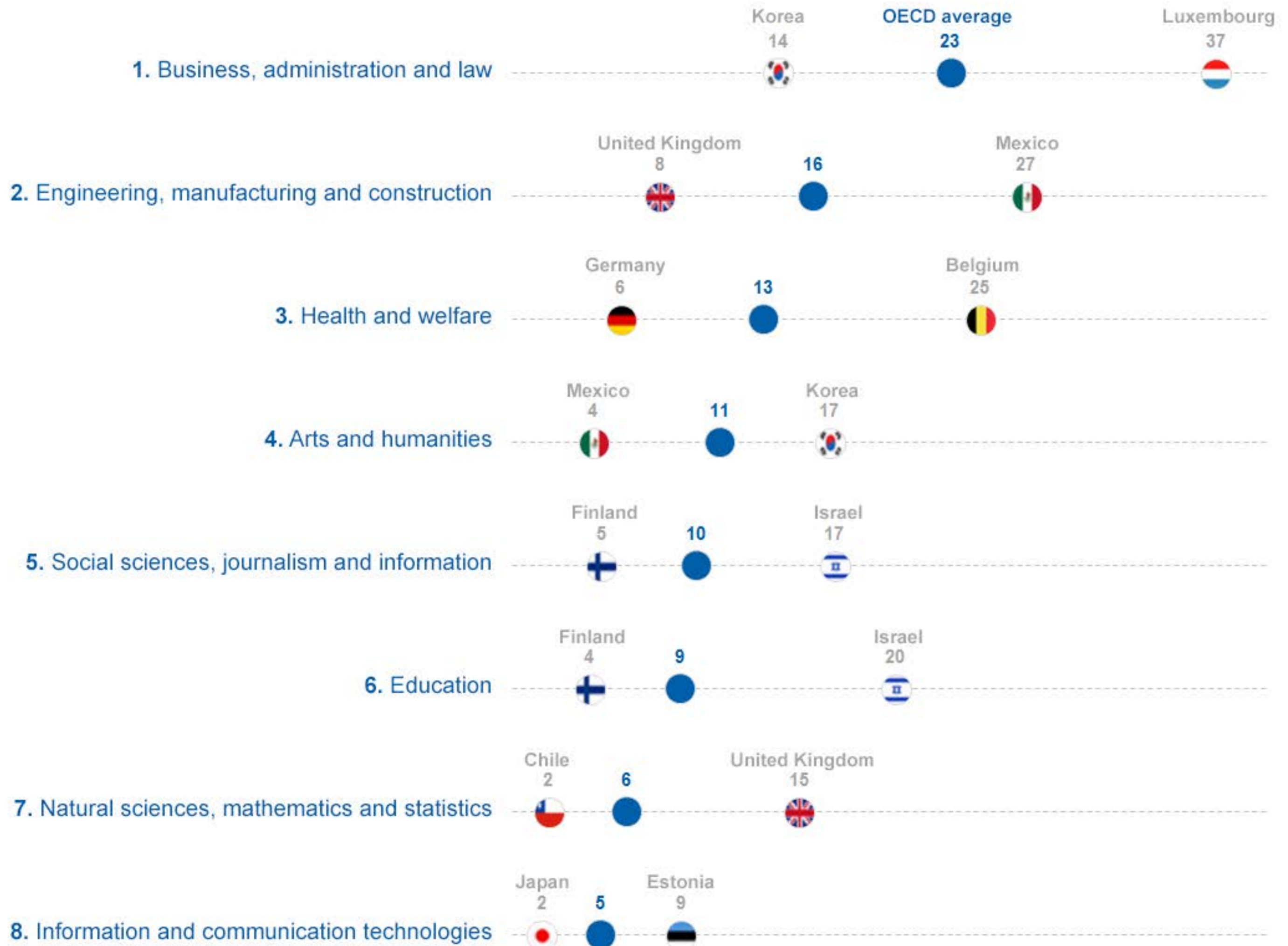
**70%** of teachers in the OECD are women



# What do young adults study?

Share of new entrants to tertiary education, by field of study (%)

Average, minimum and maximum for OECD countries with available data (2015)

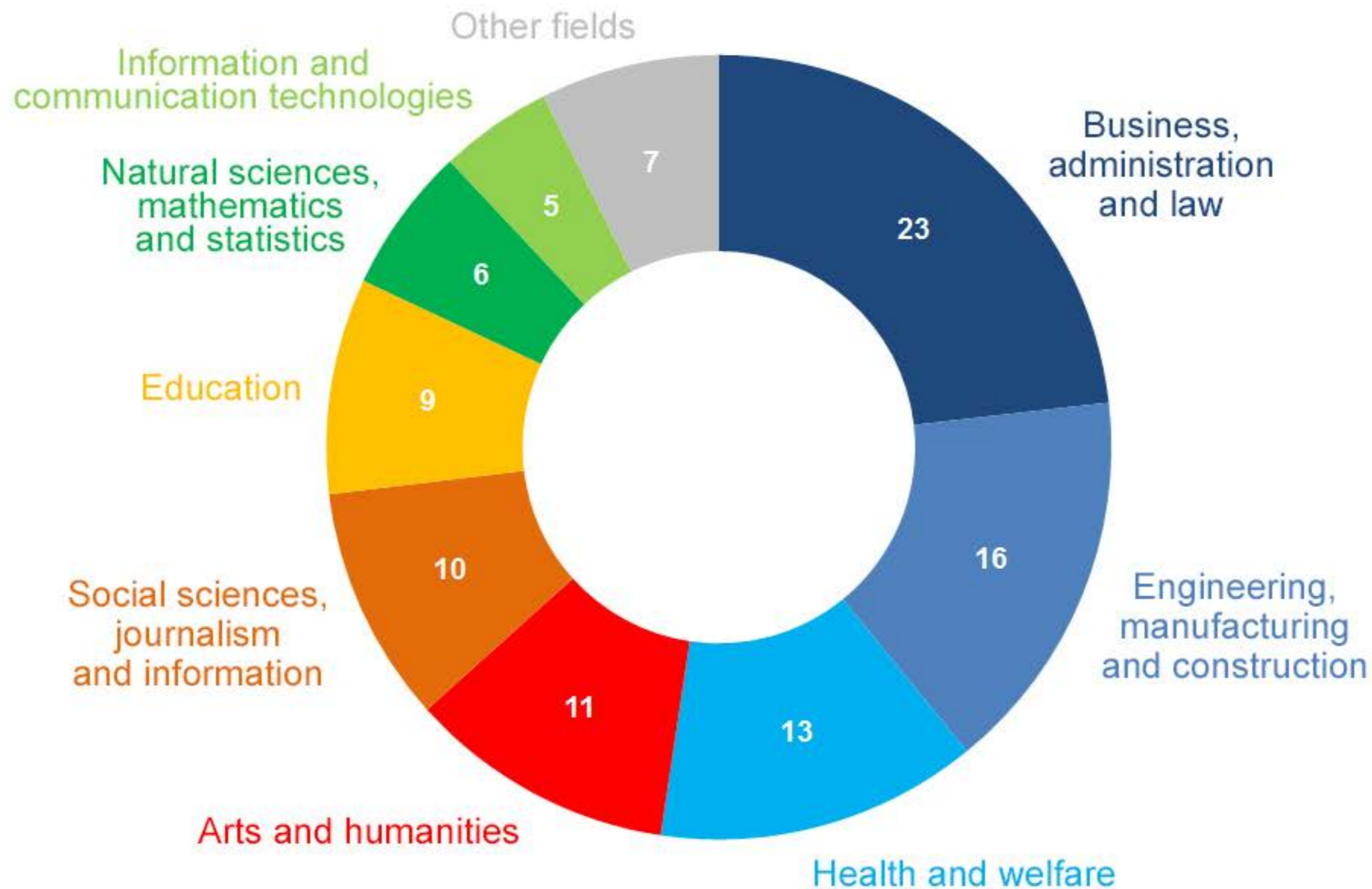


The distribution excludes two fields (Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary, and Services) which tend to represent a lower share of new entrants into tertiary education  
Source: Education at a Glance 2017: OECD Indicators, Tab. C3.1.



# What do young adults study?

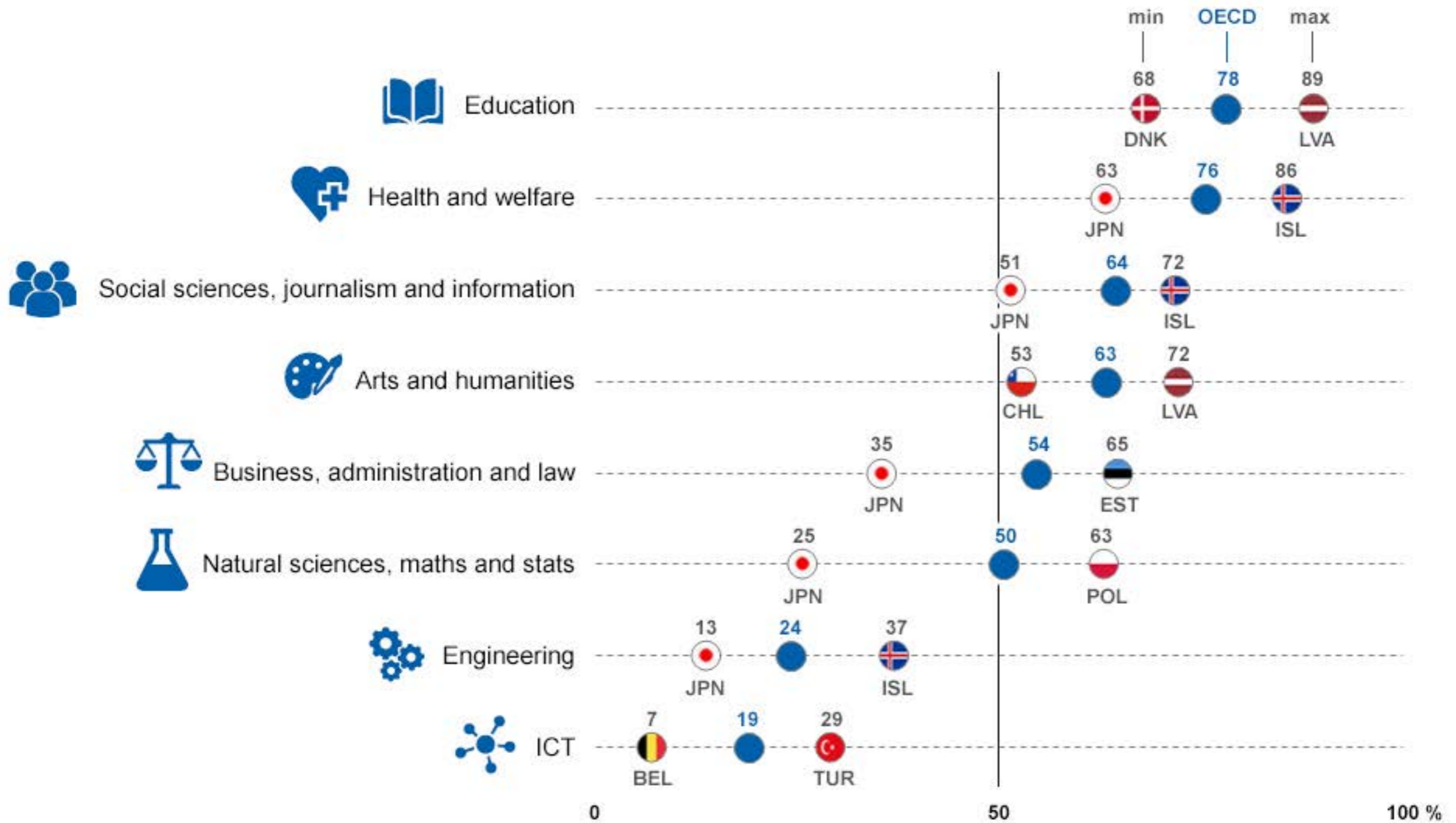
Share of new entrants to tertiary education, by field of study (%)  
Average for OECD countries with available data (2015)





# Gender parity across disciplines: still a long way to go

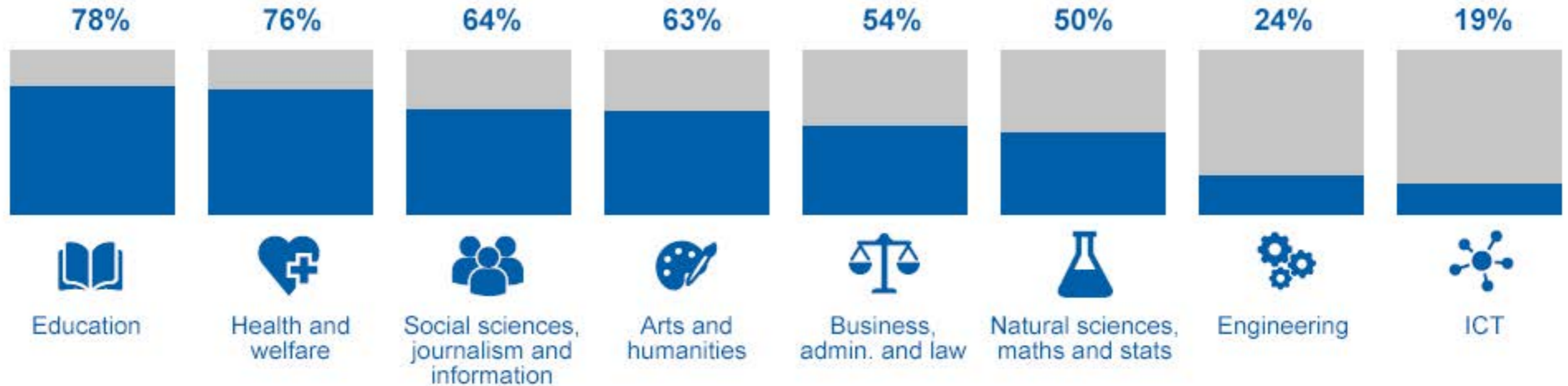
% of women entering tertiary-level studies in OECD countries (2015)





# Gender parity across disciplines: still a long way to go

% of women entering tertiary-level studies in OECD countries (2015)

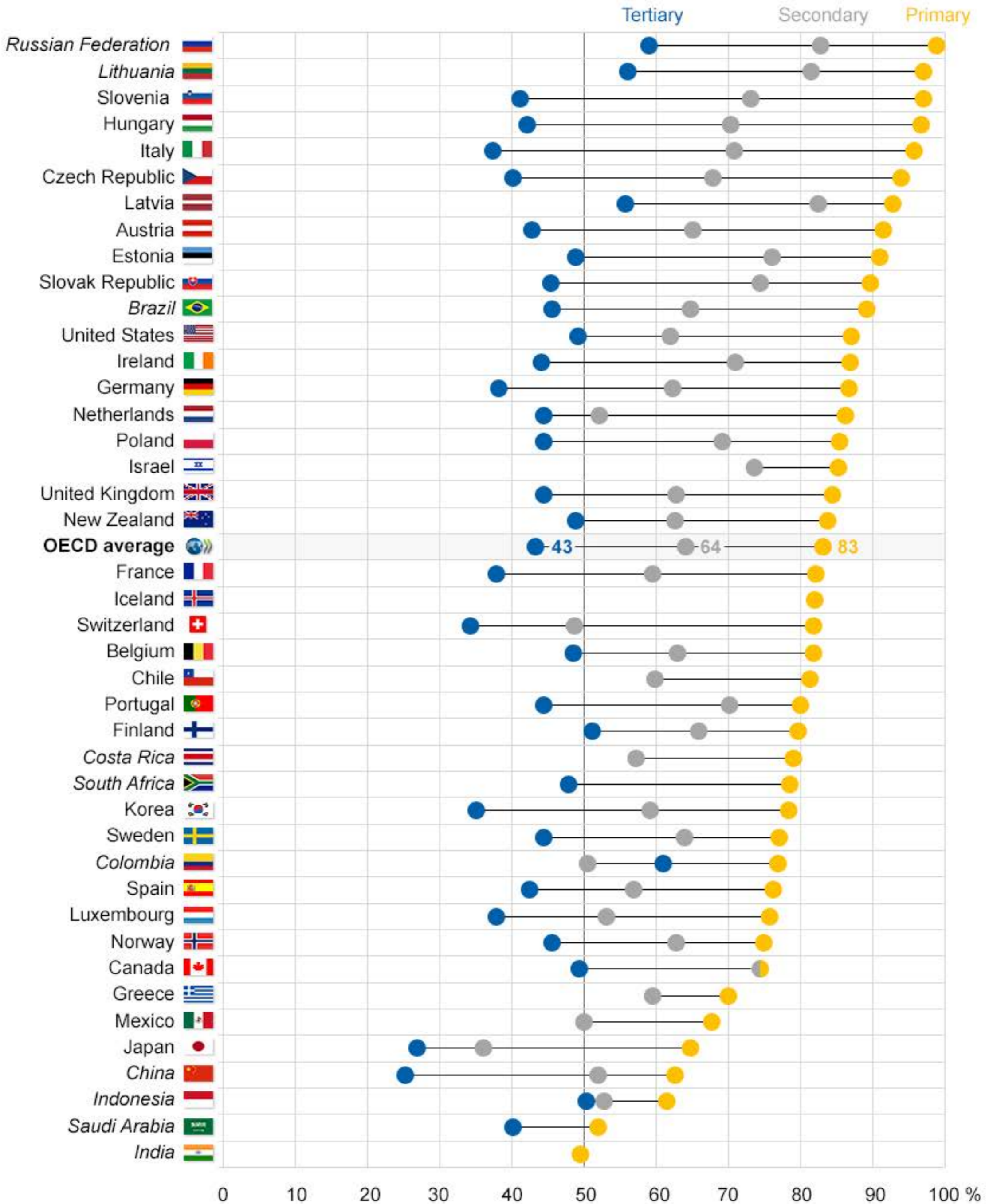


Source: Education at a Glance 2017: OECD Indicators, Tab. C3.1.



# The gender imbalance in teaching

% of women among teaching staff in public & private institutions, by level of education  
OECD and partner countries (2015 or latest available year)



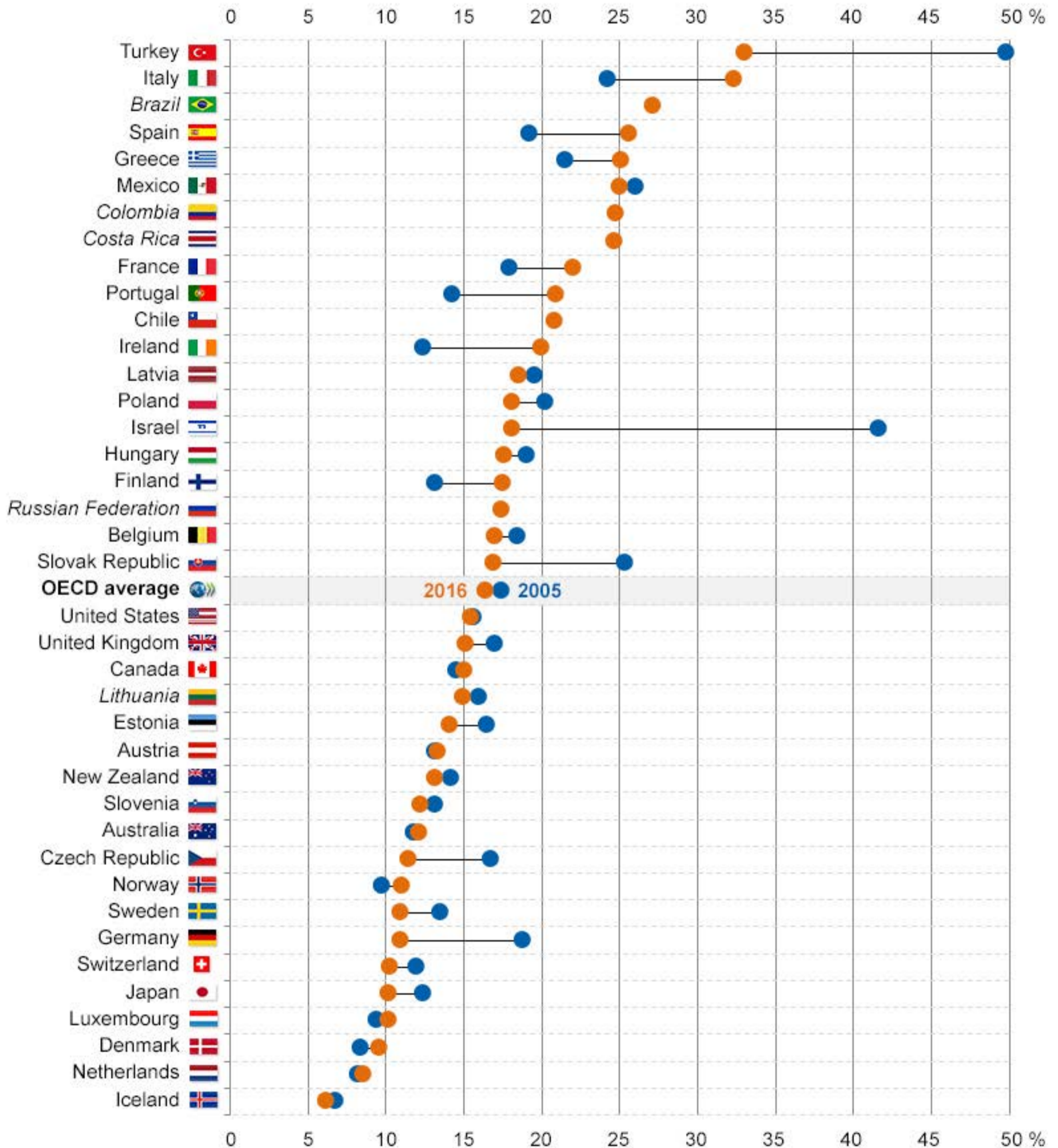
Partner countries and accession candidates are indicated in italics.

Source: Education at a Glance 2017: OECD Indicators, Fig. D5.2.



# Has the transition from school to work improved?

% of 20-24 year-olds neither in employment nor in education or training (NEETs)  
OECD and partner countries, 2005 and 2016 or latest available year



Partner countries and accession candidates are indicated in italics.

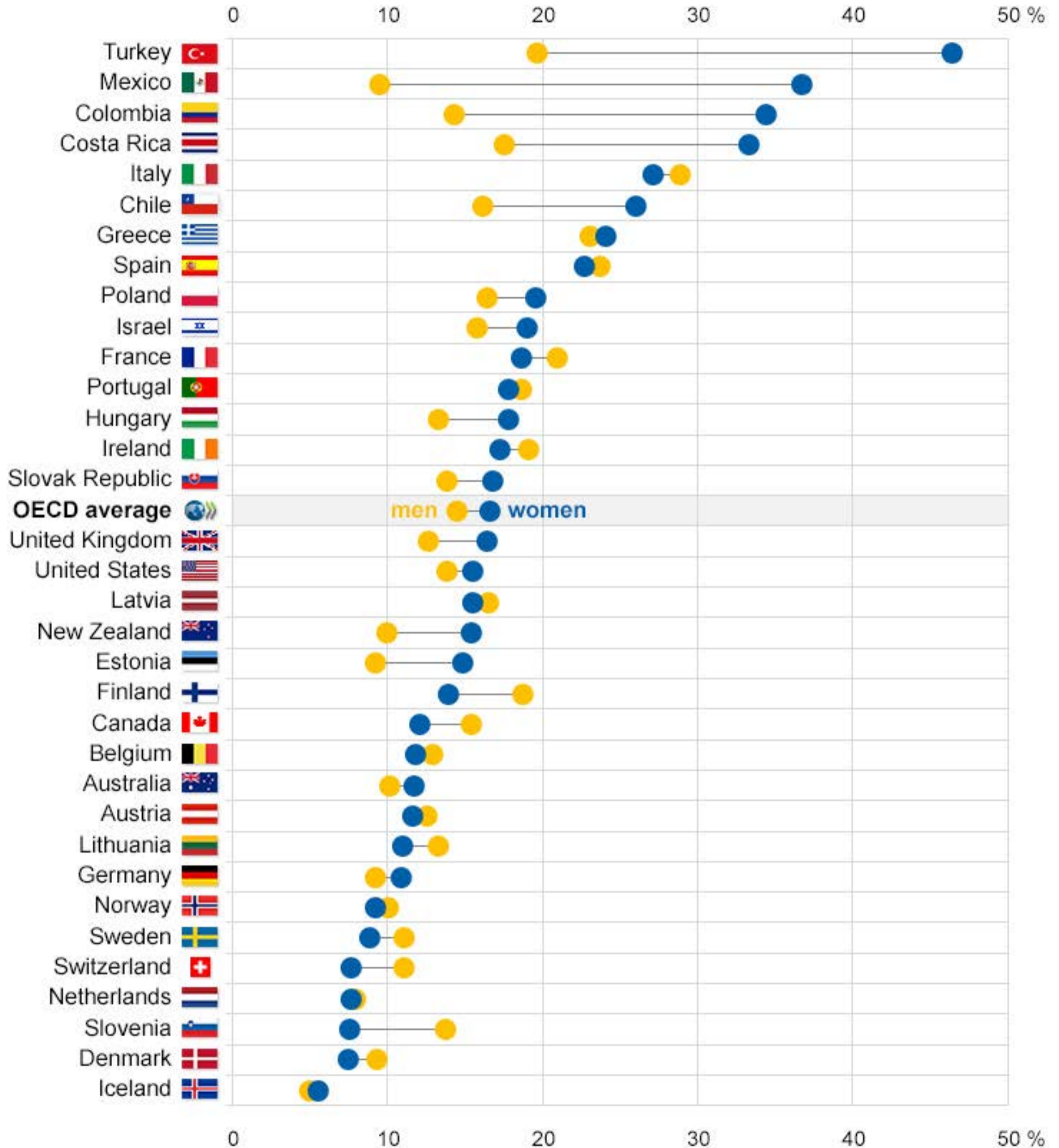
Source: Education at a Glance 2017: OECD Indicators, Fig. C5.3.





# Disconnected youth - NEET rates by gender

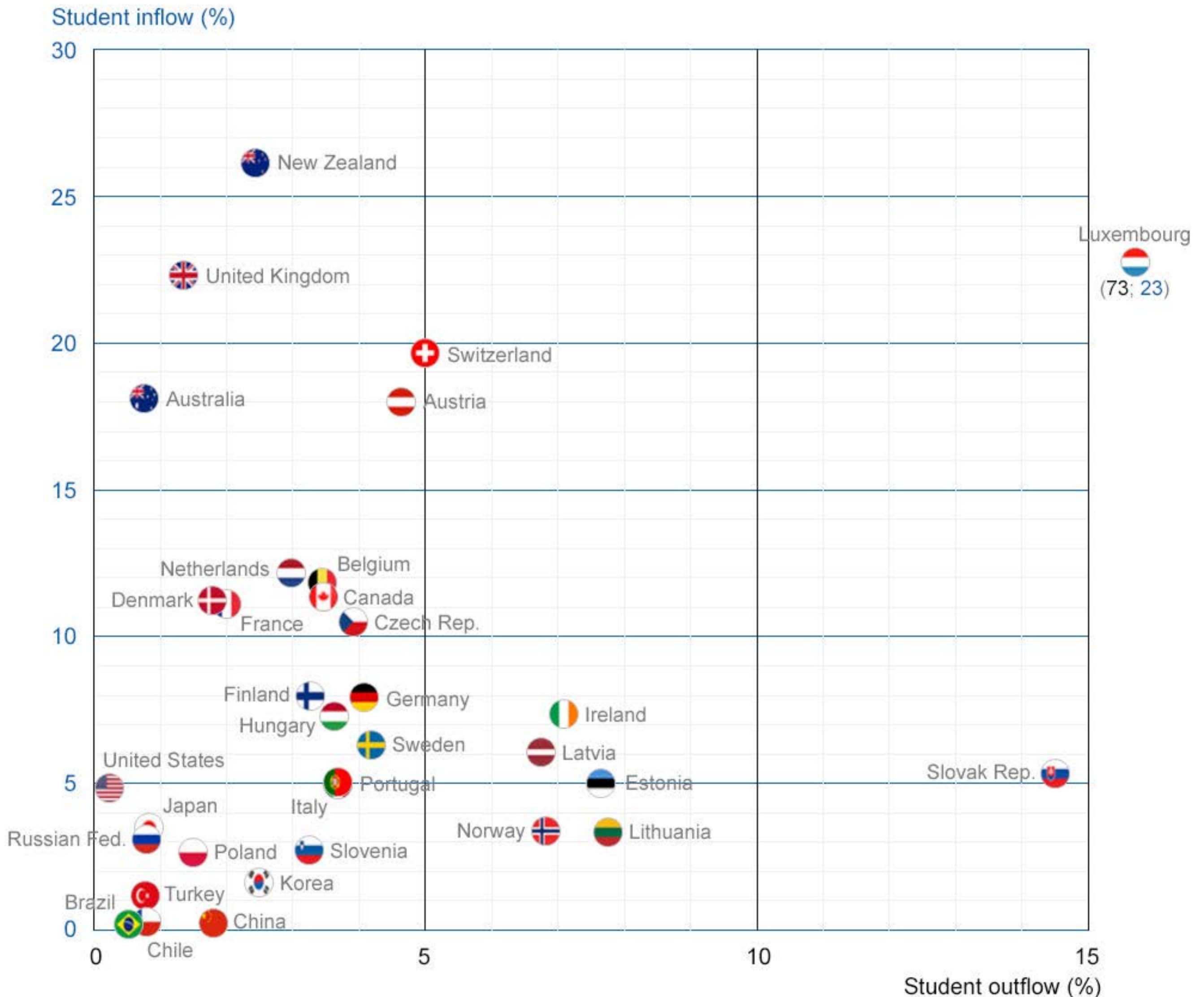
Percentage of 18-24 year-olds neither in employment nor in education or training  
 OECD and partner countries (2016 or latest available)

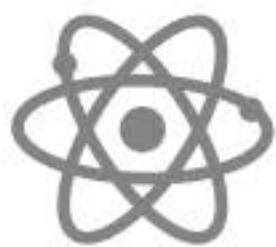




# Brain circulation in tertiary education

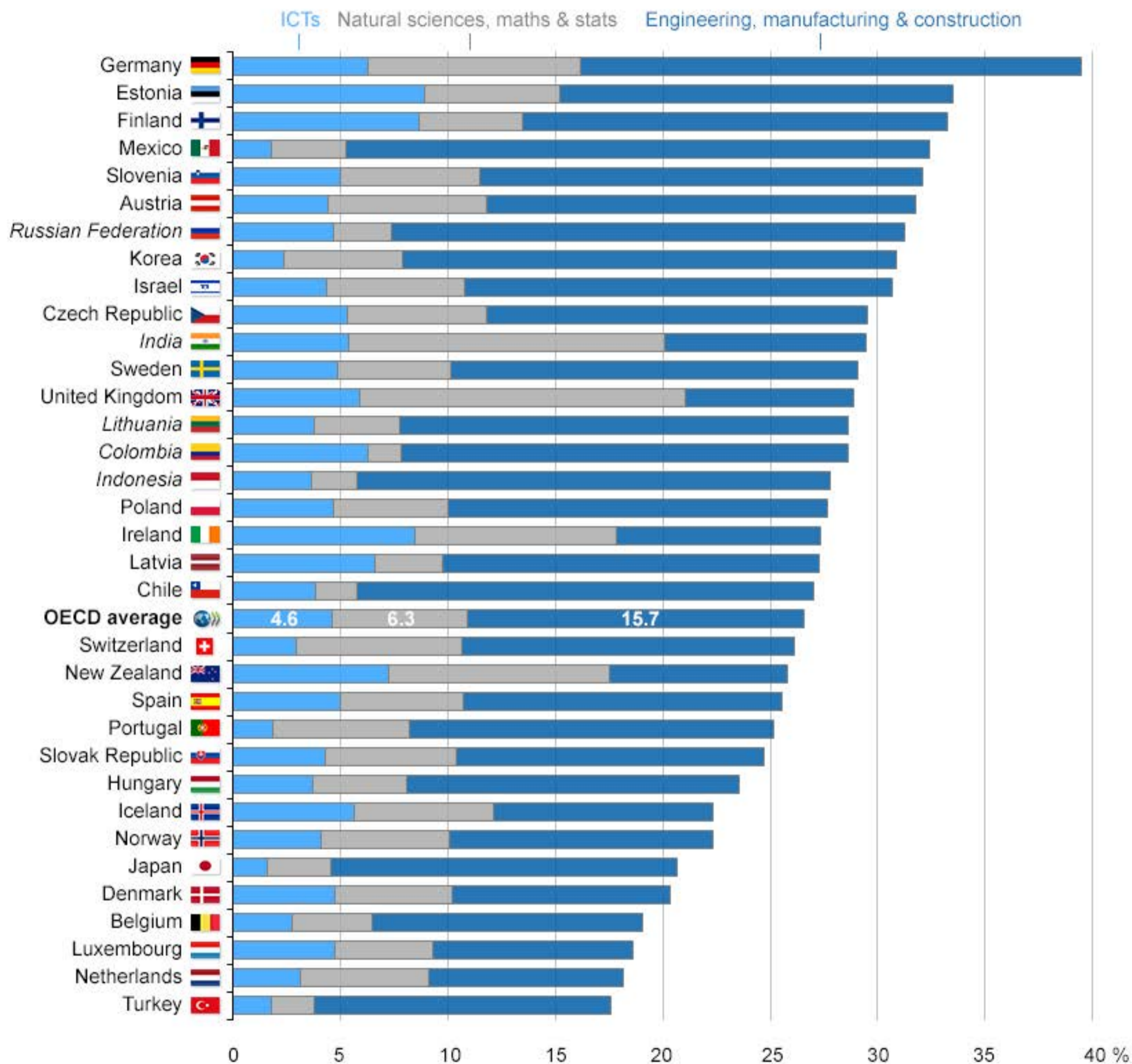
International/foreign students studying in the country and national students studying abroad  
OECD and partner countries (2015)





# Where will tomorrow's science professionals come from?

Distribution of new entrants to tertiary education, by STEM field of study  
OECD and partner countries, 2015 or latest available year



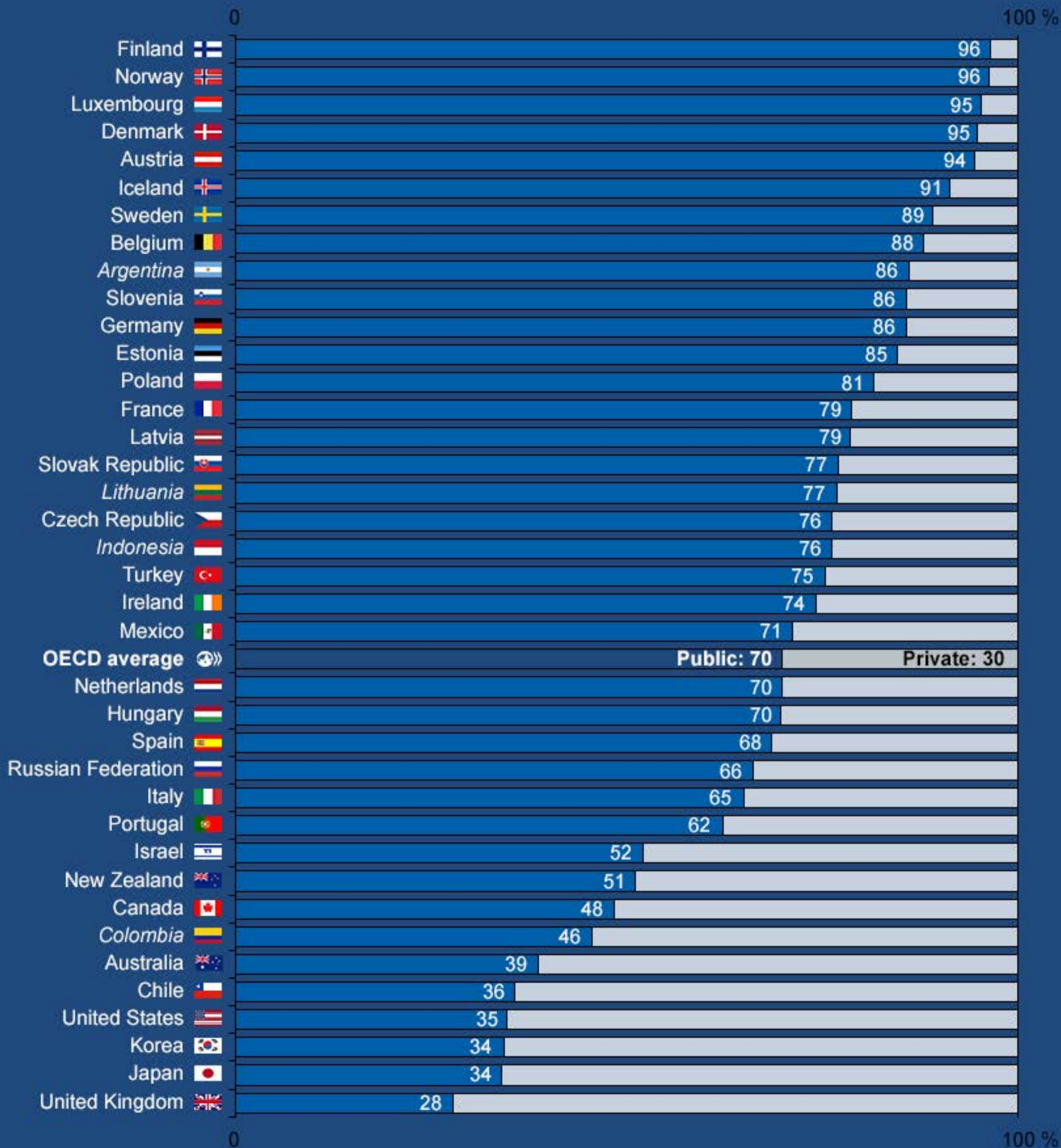
Partner countries and accession candidates are indicated in italics.

Source: Education at a Glance 2017: OECD Indicators, Fig. C3.1.



# Who pays the bill for higher education?

Share of public and private expenditures on educational institutions (%)  
 OECD and partner countries, 2014 or latest available year



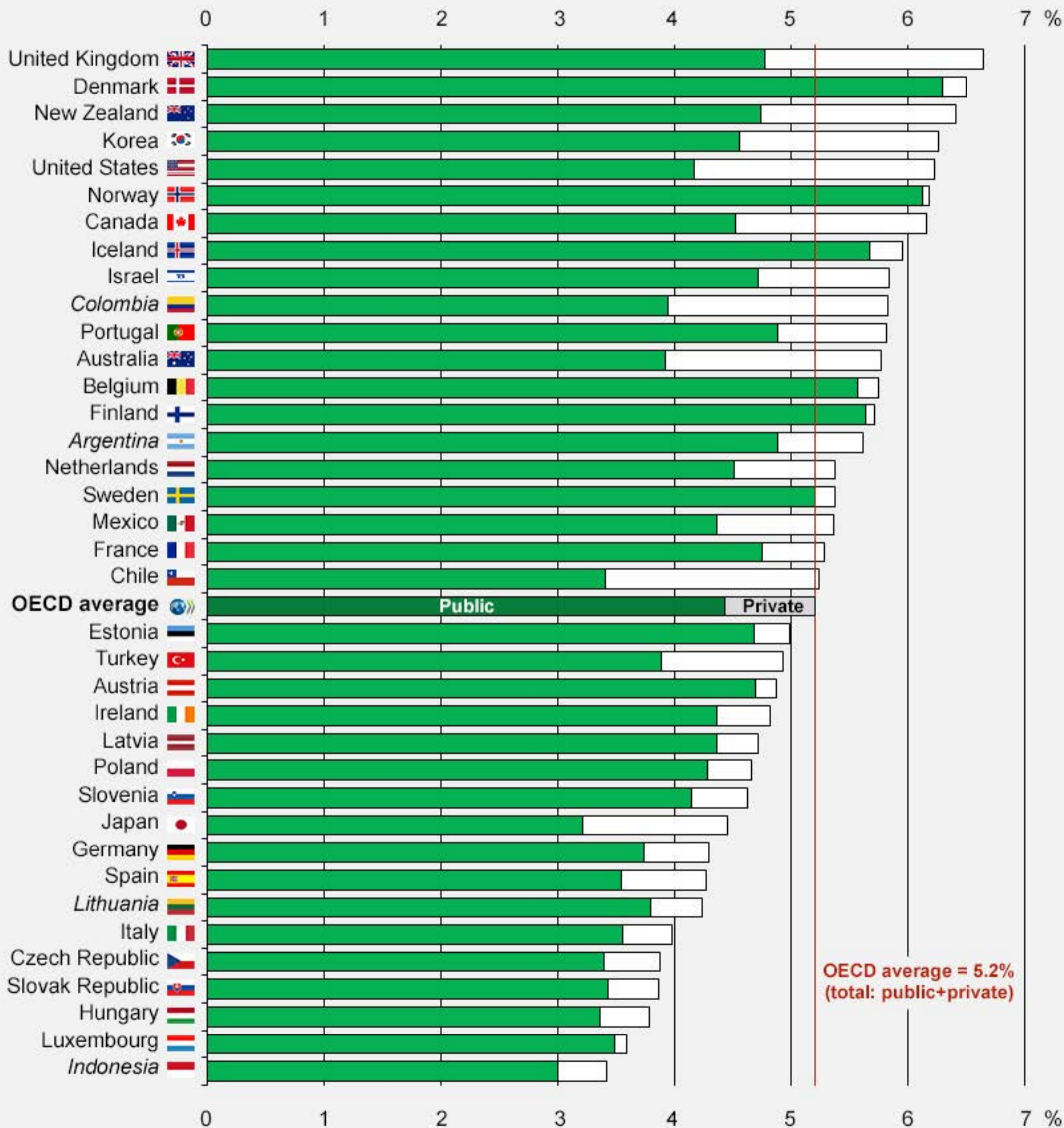
Partner countries and accession candidates are indicated in italics.

Source: Education at a Glance 2017: OECD Indicators, Fig. B3.1.



# What proportion of national wealth is spent on education?

Spending on educational institutions as % of GDP, public and private sources, primary to tertiary  
OECD and partner countries (2014 or latest available)



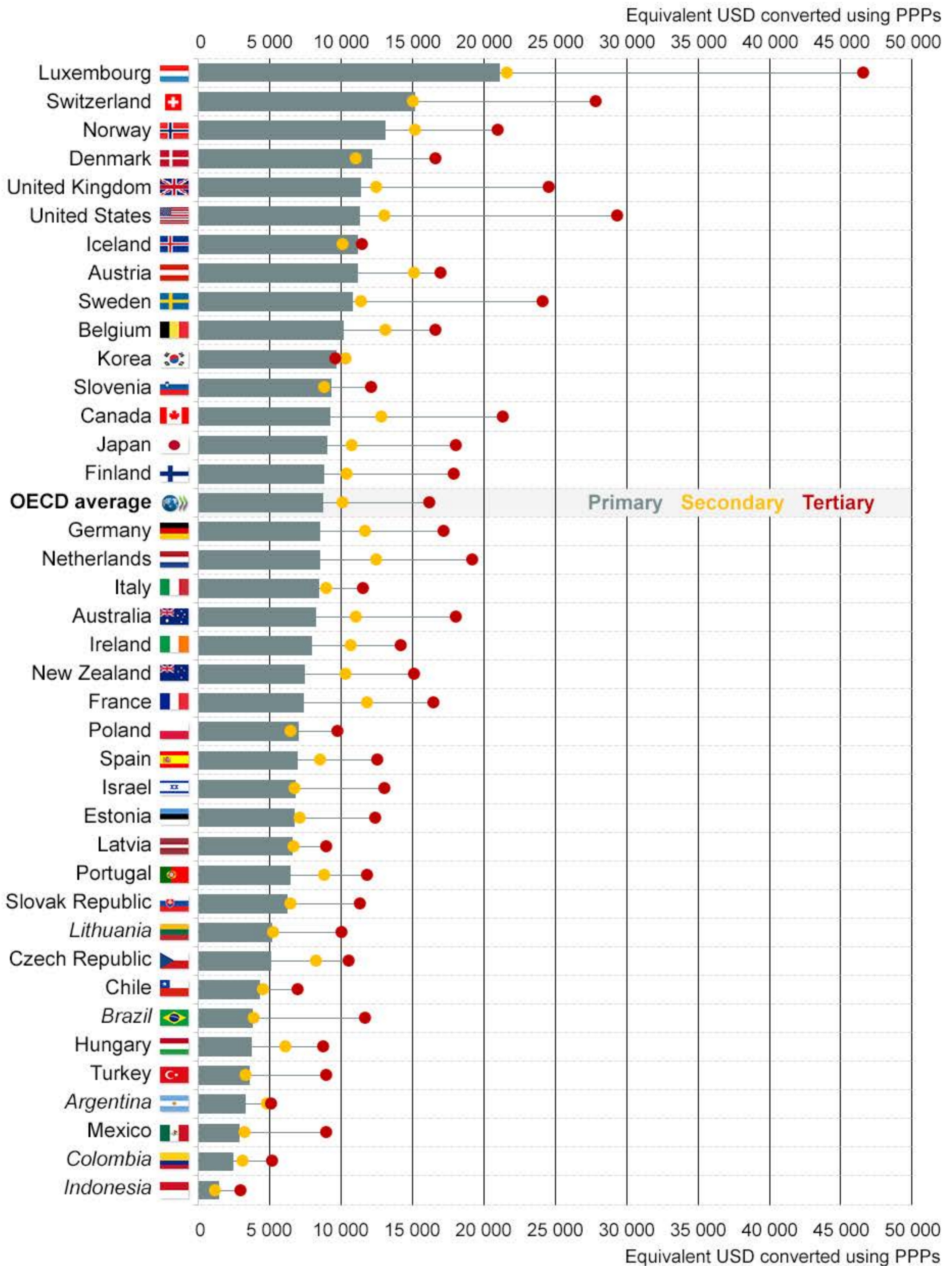
Partner countries and accession candidates are indicated in italics.

Source: Education at a Glance 2017: OECD Indicators, Fig. B2.1.



# How much is spent per student?

Countries' annual expenditure per student, by level of education  
OECD and partner countries, 2014 or latest available year



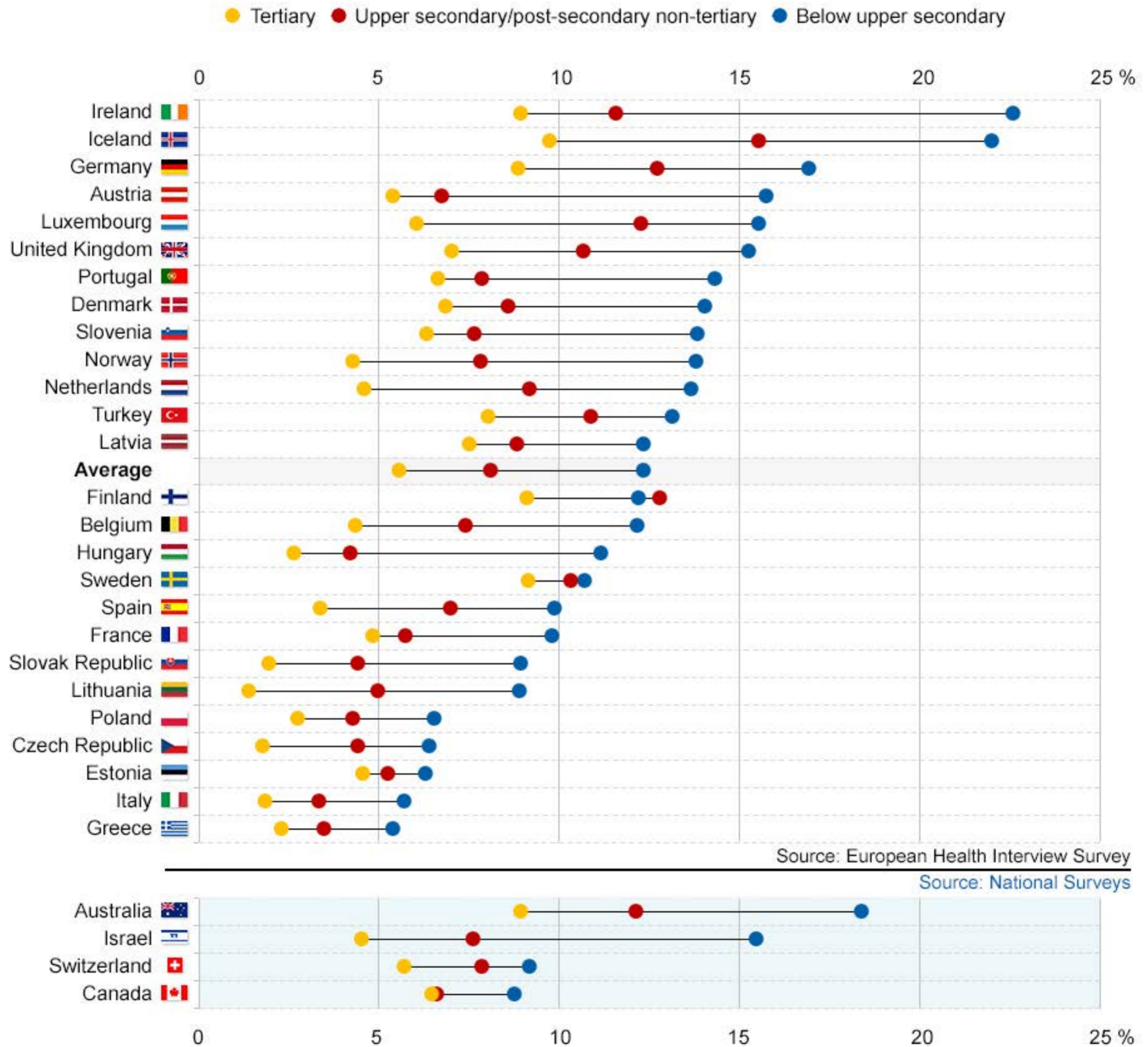
Partner countries and accession candidates are indicated in italics.

Source: Education at a Glance 2017: OECD Indicators, Fig. B1.2.



# People with higher education are less likely to report suffering from depression

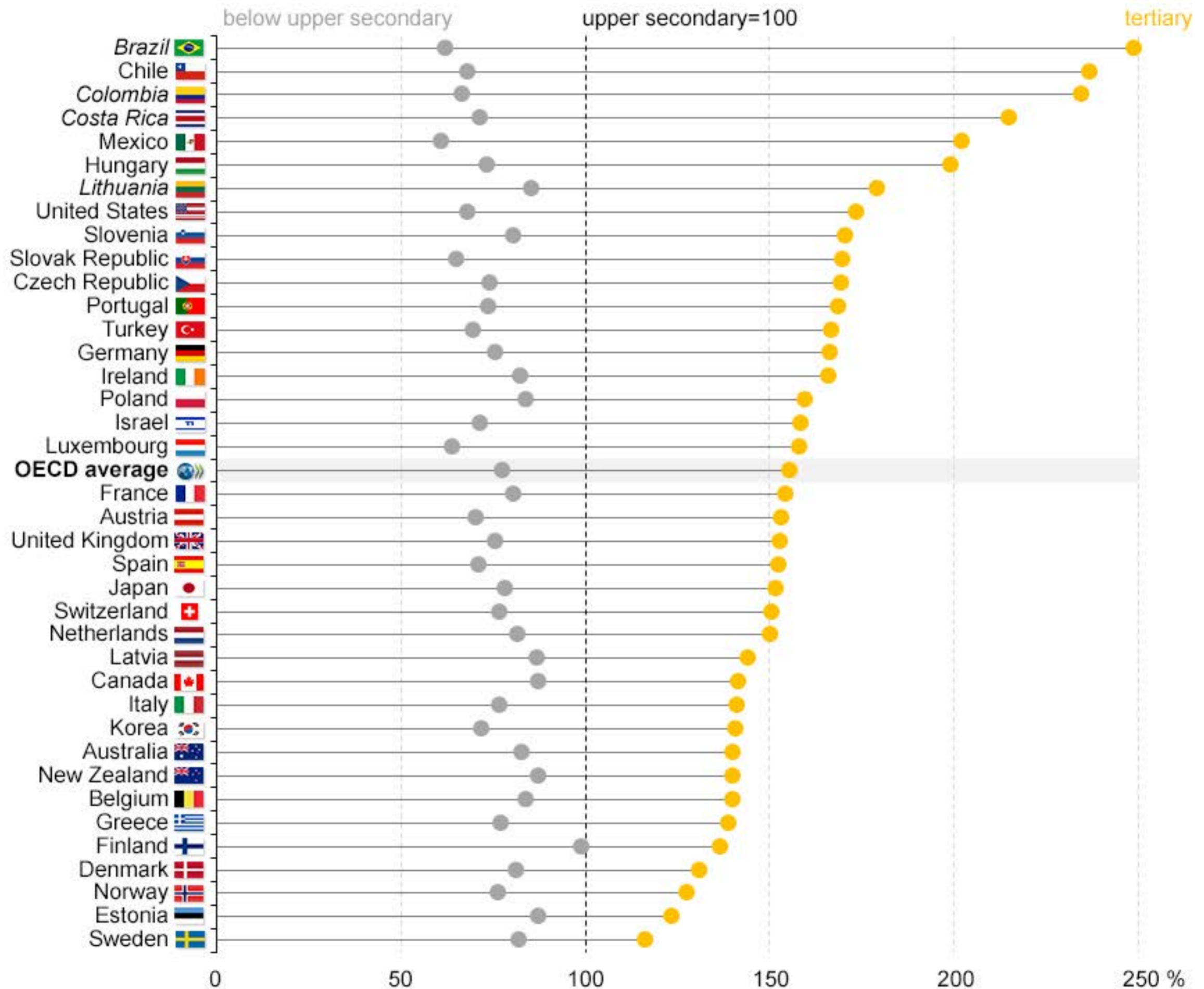
Percentage of adults who report having depression, by educational attainment (2014)





# Worth the effort: Adults with a tertiary degree earn 56% more on average than those with upper secondary education only

Relative earnings of 25-64 adults with income from employment, OECD and partner countries (2015)



Partner countries and accession candidates are indicated in italics.

Data refer to 25-64 year-olds with income from employment (2015 or latest available year).

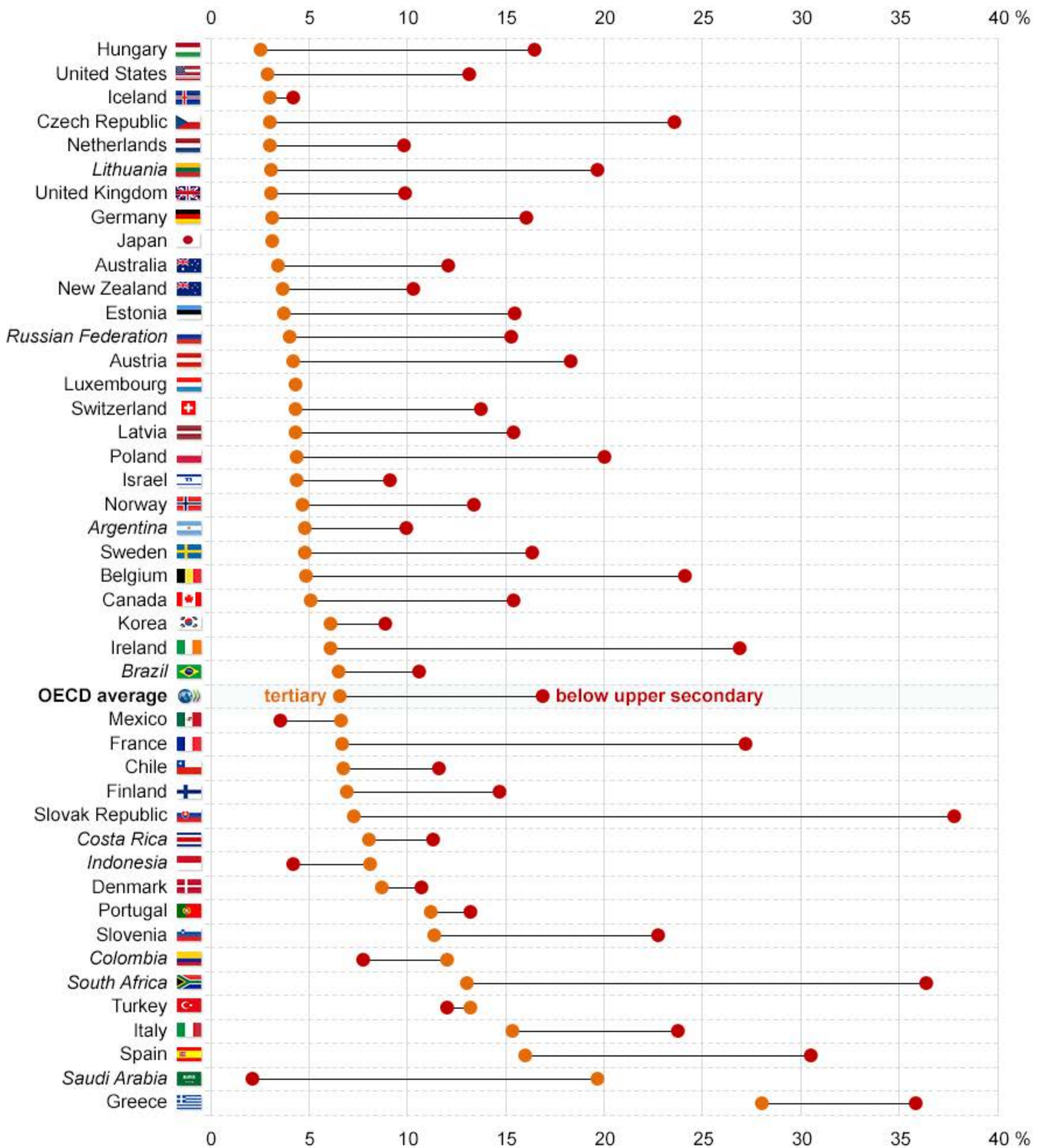
Source: Education at a Glance 2017: OECD Indicators, Fig. A6.1.





# Does higher education protect against unemployment?

Unemployment rates of 25-34 year-olds with below upper secondary and tertiary education  
OECD and partner countries (2016 or latest available year)



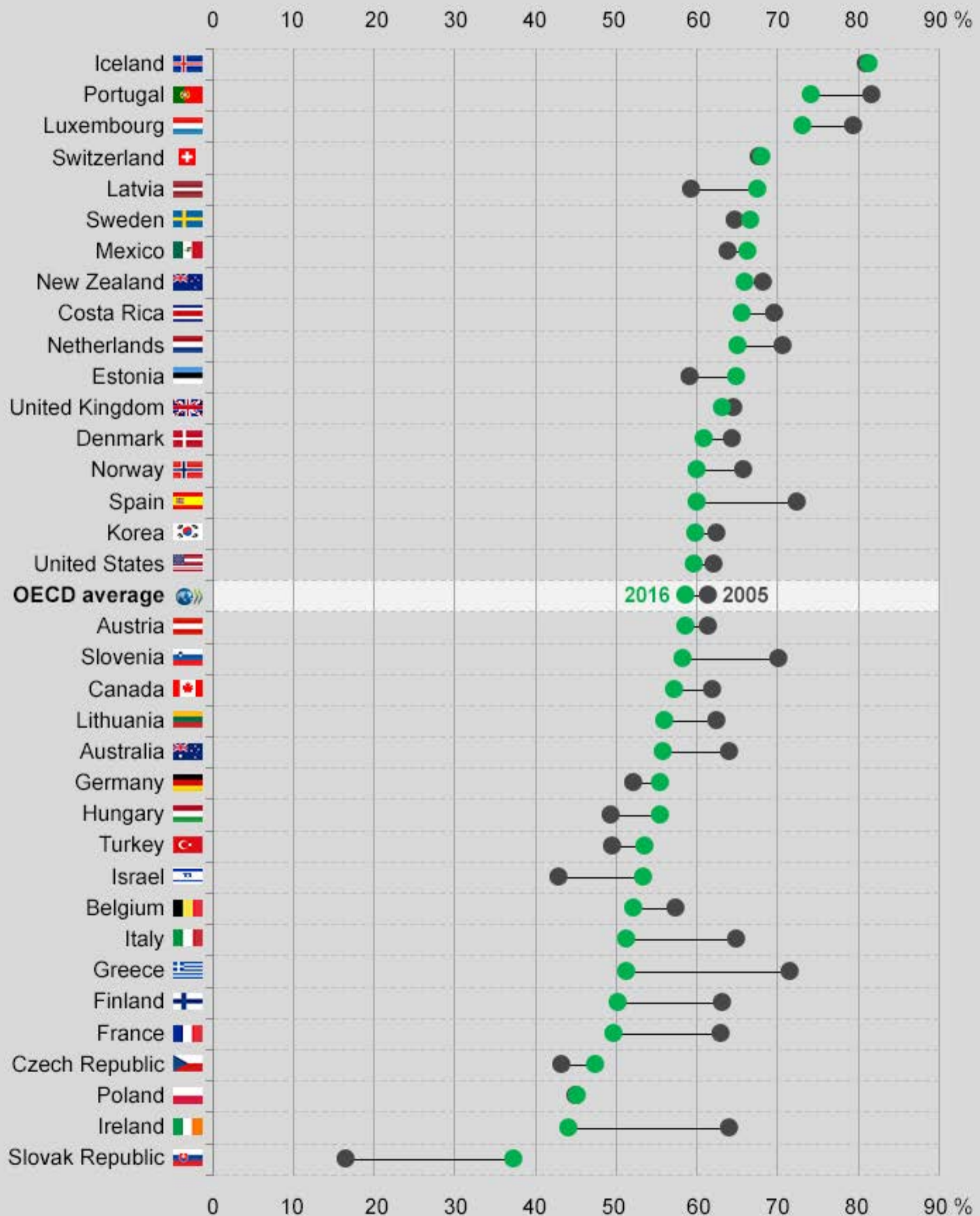
Partner countries and accession candidates are indicated in italics.

Source: Education at a Glance 2017: OECD Indicators, Fig. A5.4.



# In most OECD and partner countries, young adults without upper secondary education are less likely to be employed today than ten years ago

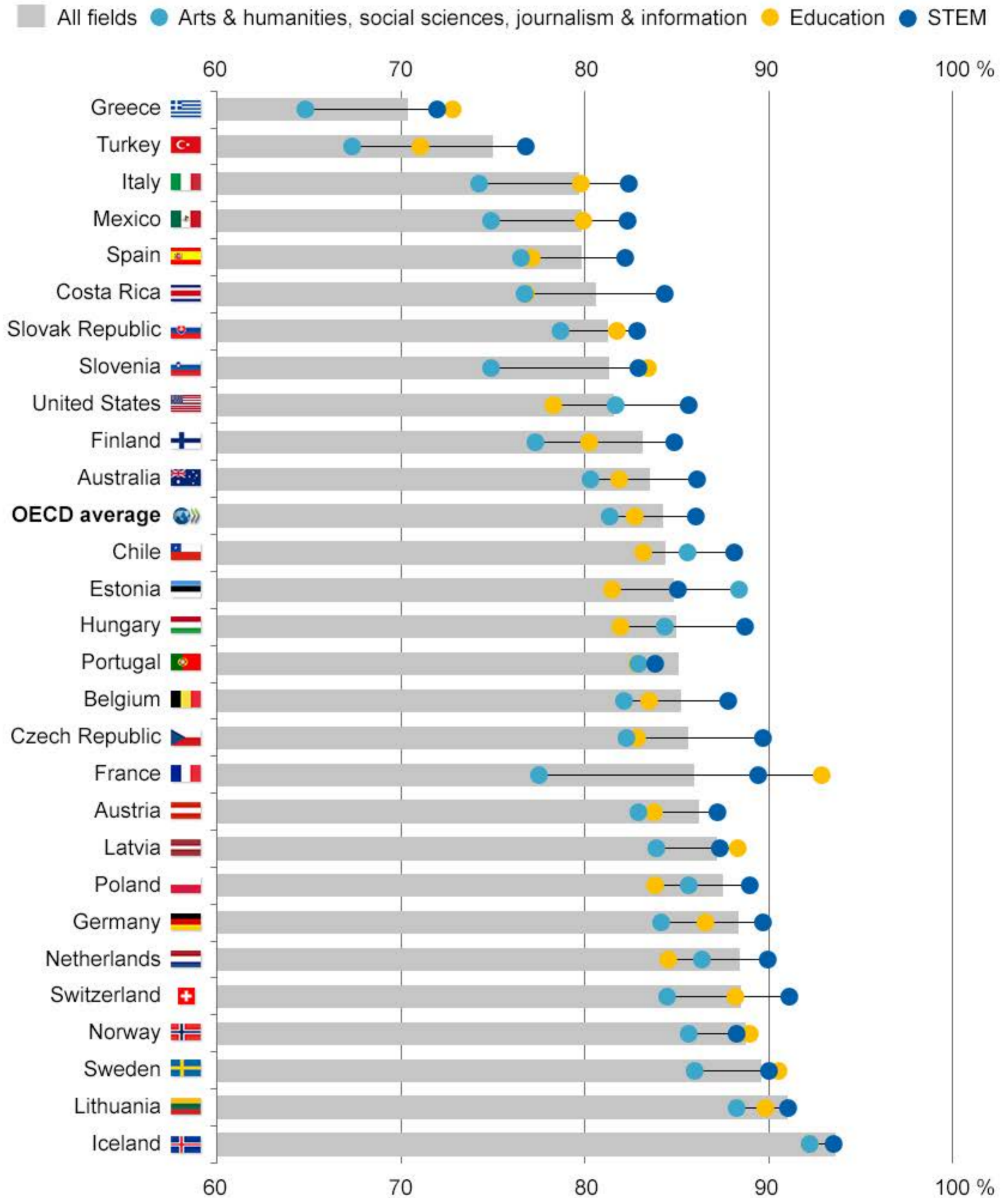
Employment rates of 25-34 year-olds with below upper secondary education (2005 & 2016)





# STEM graduates have better employment prospects, particularly engineers and ICT specialists

Employment rates of tertiary-educated 25-64 year-olds, by field of study (2016)



Science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) comprise the fields natural sciences, mathematics and statistics, information and communication technologies, and engineering, manufacturing and construction.

Data for France and Slovenia refer to 25-34 year-olds (both excluded from OECD average).

Source: Education at a Glance 2017: OECD Indicators, Fig. A5.1.

