

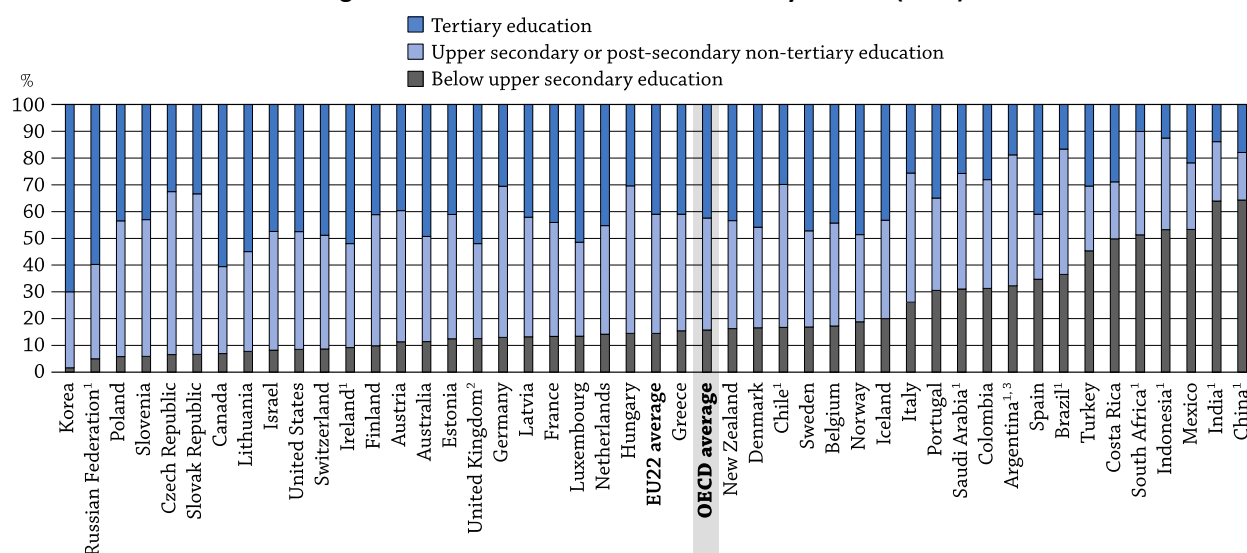
EDUCATION AT A GLANCE 2017

Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators is the authoritative source for information on the state of education around the world. It provides data on the structure, finances and performance of education systems in the 35 OECD countries and a number of partner countries.

Argentina

- **Argentina has the second lowest share of tertiary graduates in the science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) fields: 14%, compared to 23% on average across the OECD.**
- Although **Argentina's annual expenditure per student is relatively low compared to other countries**, Argentina spends an **above-average share of its gross domestic product (GDP) on education** from the primary to upper secondary levels. For instance, spending on primary education amounts to 1.9% of GDP, compared to 1.5% on average across the OECD.
- **The share of 25-34 year-olds with an upper secondary education has increased over the past decade**, from 42% in 2005 to 49% in 2014. It is now higher than the OECD average of 42%.
- **The employment rate is considerably higher for young adults (aged 25-34) with a tertiary degree (88%) than for those with an upper secondary education (72%).** However, only 19% of young adults have a tertiary degree – significantly lower than the OECD average of 42%.

Figure 1. Educational attainment of 25-34 year-olds (2016)



1. Year of reference differs from 2016. Refer to the source table for more details.

2. Data for upper secondary attainment include completion of a sufficient volume and standard of programmes that would be classified individually as completion of intermediate upper secondary programmes (16% of adults aged 25-64 are in this group).

3. Data should be used with caution. See *Methodology* section for more information.

Countries are ranked in ascending order of the percentage of 25-34 year-olds with below upper secondary education.

Source: OECD / ILO / UIS (2017), Education at a Glance Database, <http://stats.oecd.org/>. See Source section for more information and Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933556957>

STEM fields are less popular in Argentina than in many countries

- In Argentina, a low share (14%) of tertiary graduates obtained a degree in the science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) fields in 2013. This proportion is well below the OECD average of 23%. In fact, Argentina had the second lowest share of STEM graduates of all countries with available data after Costa Rica (13%).
- In contrast, Argentina had a relatively high share of tertiary graduates in the field of education: 16%, compared to 10% on average across the OECD. While this proportion is higher than in most OECD countries with available data, it is lower than in Latin American countries such as Brazil (20%) and Costa Rica (22%).

High-quality education needs sustainable funding

- In 2014, annual expenditure per student in Argentina was low compared to other countries. For instance, Argentina spent USD 4 240 per student at all education levels from primary to tertiary, compared to USD 10 759 on average across OECD countries. This level of expenditure, however, is in line with other Latin American countries: USD 5 610 in Brazil, USD 5 135 in Chile, USD 3 245 in Colombia and USD 3 703 in Mexico.
- Argentina spends an above-average share of its GDP on education from the primary to upper secondary levels. For example, in 2014, spending on primary education amounted to 1.9% of GDP compared to 1.5% on average across OECD countries. This pattern is consistent with other Latin American countries, with values ranging from 1.5% in Chile to 2.1% in Colombia. However, Argentina spends 1.2% of its GDP on tertiary education, which is below the OECD average of 1.5%.
- At the primary and lower secondary levels, a relatively high share of education funding comes from private sources in Argentina: 15% for primary education and 11% for lower secondary education (compared to 7% for both levels on average across OECD countries). At the upper secondary level, the share is similar to the OECD average, at 12%.
- Argentina devotes 4.4% of total government expenditure to primary education and 6.1% to secondary education. Both shares are above the OECD averages of 3.5% and 4.6% respectively. Tertiary education accounts for 3% of total government expenditure, similar to the OECD average of 3.1%.
- At the primary and secondary levels, 96% of public funds come from the regional level (after transfers between levels of government). In contrast, at the tertiary level, 75% of public funds come from the central government. Among other federal countries with available data, Mexico exhibits a similar pattern: 69% of the funds for primary and secondary education come from the regional level, while 77% of the funds for tertiary education come from the central level.

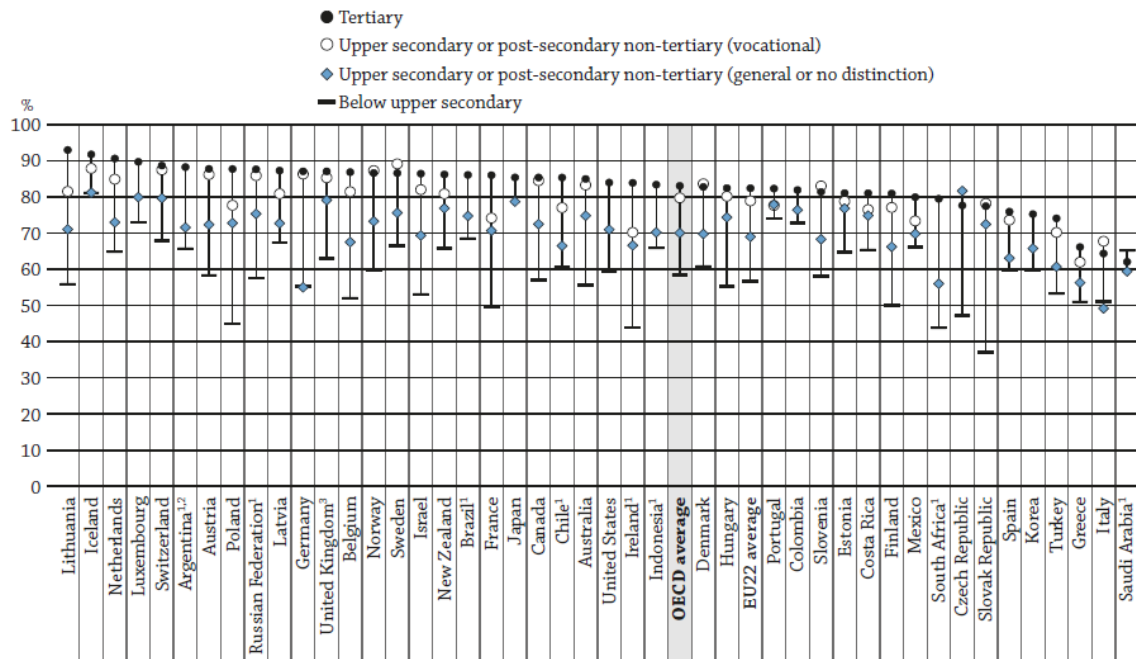
The share of young adults with an upper secondary education has increased over the past decade

- In Argentina, 38% of 25-64 year-olds had completed their upper secondary education in 2014. This is close to the OECD average of 39%, but it is relatively high compared to other Latin American countries: the share is 34% in Brazil, 30% in Colombia, 17% in Costa Rica and 20% Mexico. In fact, Chile is the only Latin American country with a higher share (42%) than Argentina.
- Among 25-34 year-olds, the share of individuals with an upper secondary education has been increasing over the past decade, from 42% in 2005 to 46% in 2009 and 49% in 2014. It is now higher than the OECD average of 42%. This increase was triggered by a decrease in the proportion of young adults without an upper secondary education, from 41% in 2005 to 32% in 2014.

Tertiary education has a significant impact in the labour market, but access to it is still limited

- In 2014, 21% of 25-64 year-olds had attained a tertiary education in Argentina, less than the OECD average of 37%. This is higher than Latin American countries like Brazil (15%) and Mexico (17%), and only slightly lower than in Chile (22%), Colombia (22%) and Costa Rica (23%).
- Argentina's share of tertiary-educated young adults (25-34 year-olds) is 19%, which is well below the OECD average of 42% (Figure 1). Strikingly, this proportion is also lower than in other Latin American countries such as Chile (30%), Colombia (27%), Costa Rica (28%) and Mexico (21%). It is, however, higher than in Brazil (17%).
- In 2014, the employment rate for tertiary-educated young adults was 88%, higher than the 72% rate faced by those with an upper secondary education (Figure 2). Argentina's employment rate among tertiary-educated young adults is 6 percentage points above the OECD average, but 4 percentage points below the OECD average for those with upper secondary education. Similar patterns are observed for individuals aged 25-64.
- If current patterns continue, 56% of Argentinians are expected to enter a short-cycle tertiary programme over their lifetime. This is the highest share of all countries with available data – well above the OECD average of 16%. The proportion of adults expected to enter a bachelor's or equivalent programme is also high (53%) but it is slightly lower than the OECD average (57%). In contrast, only 5% of adults are expected to enter a master's or equivalent programme, and 0.7% a doctoral or equivalent one. Both shares are lower than the respective OECD averages, but they are in line with the patterns observed in other Latin American countries with available data.

Figure 2. Employment rates of 25-34 year-olds, by educational attainment and programme orientation (2016)



Note: The label upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary (general or no distinction) refers to "general" for countries with a value for "vocational" and to "no distinction" for the others.


1. Year of reference differs from 2016. Refer to the Table A5.1 for more details.

2. Data should be used with caution. See Methodology section for more information.

3. Data for upper secondary attainment include completion of a sufficient volume and standard of programmes that would be classified individually as completion of intermediate upper secondary programmes (16% of the adults aged 25-64 are in this group).

Countries are ranked in descending order of the employment rate of tertiary-educated 25-34 year-olds.

Source: OECD/ILO (2017), Education at a Glance Database, <http://stats.oecd.org/>. See Source section for more information and Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

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Note regarding data from Israel

The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

References

OECD (2017), *Education at a Glance 2017: OECD Indicators*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-2017-en>.

For more information on Education at a Glance 2017 and to access the full set of Indicators, visit www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm.

Updated data can be found on line at [OECD.Stat](http://stats.oecd.org/) as well as by following the *StatLinks*  under the tables and charts in the publication <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-data-en>.

Explore, compare and visualise more data and analysis using:  **EducationGPS**
<http://gpseducation.oecd.org/CountryProfile?primaryCountry=ARG&treshold=10&topic=EO>

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Key Facts for Argentina in Education at a Glance 2017

Source	Main topics in <i>Education at a Glance</i>	Argentina		OECD average		G20 average	
Fields of study							
New entrants to tertiary education							
2015							
		%	% Women	%	% Women	%	% Women
Table C3.1	Education	**	**	9%	78%	9%	72%
	Business, administration and law	**	**	23%	54%	23%	48%
	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	**	**	16%	24%	18%	23%
Early childhood education							
Expenditure on all early childhood educational institutions							
2014							
Table C2.3	As a percentage of GDP	0.6%		0.8%		**	
	Proportions of total expenditure from public sources	78%		82%		**	
Vocational education and training (VET)							
Enrolment in upper secondary education, by programme orientation							
2015							
		General	Vocational	General	Vocational	General	Vocational
Table C1.3	Enrolment rate among population aged 15-19 year-olds	46%	**	37%	25%	38%	18%
Tertiary education							
Educational attainment of 25-64 year-olds							
2016							
Table A1.1	Short-cycle tertiary	**		8%		10%	
	Bachelor's or equivalent	21%		16%		16%	
	Master's or equivalent	**		12%		9%	
	Doctoral or equivalent	**		1%		**	
Employment rate of 25-64 year-olds, by educational attainment							
2016							
Table A5.1	Short-cycle tertiary	**		81%		**	
	Bachelor's or equivalent	87%		83%		**	
	Master's or equivalent	**		87%		**	
	Doctoral or equivalent	**		91%		**	
	All tertiary levels of education	87%		84%		**	
Financial investment in education							
Annual expenditure per student, by level of education (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)							
2014							
Table B1.1	Primary education	USD 3 356		USD 8 733		**	
	Secondary education	USD 4 790		USD 10 106		**	
	Tertiary (including R&D activities)	USD 5 085		USD 16 143		**	
Total expenditure on primary to tertiary educational institutions							
2014							
Table B2.1	As a percentage of GDP	5.6%		5.2%		**	
Total public expenditure on primary to tertiary education							
2014							
Table B4.1	As a percentage of total public expenditure	13.5%		11.3%		12.3%	
Teachers							
Share of female teachers in public and private institutions							
2015							
Table D5.2	Primary education	**		83%		76%	
	Upper secondary education	**		59%		54%	
	Tertiary education	**		43%		42%	
Ratio of students to teaching staff							
2015							
Table D2.2	Primary education	**		15		19	
	Secondary education	**		13		16	
	Tertiary education	**		16		18	

The reference year is the year cited or the latest year for which data are available.

Refer to Annex 3 for country-specific notes and for more information on data presented in this key facts table (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

** Please refer to the source table for details on this data.

Cut-off date for the data: 19 July 2017. Any updates on data can be found on line at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-data-en>



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