

EDUCATION
AT A GLANCE 2013**CHILE****Chileans at work**

In 2011, unemployment levels in Chile were among the lowest in the OECD. At all levels of education, unemployment in Chile was 5%, below the average for the OECD of 7.1%.

Unlike most OECD countries, in Chile unemployment is less dependent on educational attainment and does not increase with lower levels of education. The unemployment rate for 25-64 year-olds with tertiary education is 5.4% compared with 4.4% for those without upper secondary education, whereas the OECD average is 4.8% and 12.6% respectively. When it comes to age groups, however, unemployment rates do follow the same pattern as for other OECD countries. In Chile, unemployment rates are higher among younger adults (25-34 year-olds) than among older adults (55-64 year-olds) at all levels of education. While 4.4% of older adults who have not attained an upper secondary education are unemployed, the unemployment rate among younger adults with a similar level of education is 6%. In comparison, the OECD average is 12.6% and 18.1% respectively. Similarly, 7% of younger adults with an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education are unemployed, compared with 5% of older adults with a similar education (the OECD average is 9.5% and 7.3% respectively). The gap between the two age groups is even bigger among tertiary-educated adults: 8.2% of younger adults in this group are unemployed, compared with 5.4% of older adults.

Tertiary attainment: catching up with the average

Tertiary attainment levels in Chile have improved strongly over the last decade, and although they are still low compared with other OECD countries, Chile is catching up with the average. In 2011, 29% of the adult population had attained a tertiary qualification against an OECD average of 32%. Between 2007 and 2011, the proportion of young adults with tertiary attainment grew by 5 percentage points, from 25% in 2007 to 29% in 2011, more than the OECD average growth of 4 percentage points (from 28% in 2007 to 32% in 2011). There is now a 20 percentage point difference in tertiary attainment between young adults (25-34 years) and older adults (55-64 years), the sixth highest among OECD countries. Chile is catching up; in 2011, 41% of 25-34 year-olds had a tertiary qualification, 2 percentage points above the OECD average of 39%.

15-29 year-olds: where are they?

In Chile, half of 15-29 year-olds (56% in 2011) continued on to an upper secondary education after completing below upper secondary education, in contrast with the OECD average of about 67%. At the same time, 19% of that age group were employed (and no longer in education), higher than the OECD average. Chile had the fourth largest percentage of young people who are neither in education nor

in employment or training (NEET) among those who had not attained upper secondary education in OECD countries (25% versus the OECD average of 16%)

At the other end of the educational spectrum, among 15-29 year-olds with a tertiary qualification, 2% were still in education, 79% were employed and 19% were not employed compared with an OECD average of 23%, 63% and 13%, respectively.

Other findings:

- Chile has reduced the educational gap across generations. Among younger people (25-34 year-olds), 88% have earned an upper secondary qualification, compared with 56% of those aged 55-64 years old. At the tertiary level, 41% of 25-34 year-olds hold a tertiary qualification in comparison with 21% of the oldest generation (55-64 year-olds).
- To be educated up to tertiary level makes a significant difference to wages. On average, adults aged 25-64 with tertiary education can expect to earn more than double – 160% more than their counterparts with only upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education. This earnings premium is much higher in Chile than across the OECD, where the average earnings premium is only about 57% more for those who hold a tertiary degree. At the same time, those without an upper secondary education earn, on average, 34% less than their peers educated to upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary level (OECD average: 24% less).
- There has also been a reduction of the gender gap over the generations. As in most OECD countries, among the older generation (55-64 year-olds), tertiary attainment is higher among men, at 23%, than women, at 20%. However, for the youngest generation (25-34 year-olds), there is only 1 percentage point difference at tertiary attainment rates between men and women, at 42% and 41% respectively.
- Teachers in the public system in Chile earn less than other tertiary-educated workers. For example, upper secondary teachers' salaries amount to 77% of the average salary of other tertiary-educated workers in Chile, while the OECD average is 89%.
- The proportion of obese adults among 25-64 year olds in Chile is significantly higher than the OECD average, 29% compared with only 19%. When comparing the results for individuals who have completed tertiary education with those who have not completed upper secondary education, Chile shows one of the most significant difference across OECD countries. With a gap of more than 17 percentage points, 37% for the former and 19% for the latter, the difference is much higher than the OECD average of 12 percentage points.

Questions can be directed to:

Andreas Schleicher
Advisor to the Secretary-General on Education Policy,
Deputy Director for Education and Skills
Email: Andreas.Schleicher@oecd.org
Telephone: +33 6 07 38 54 64

For more information on *Education at a Glance 2013*, visit: www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm

Country Note Authors:

Guillermo Montt (guillermo.montt@oecd.org)
Ignacio Marin (ignacio.marin@oecd.org)

Key Facts for Chile in Education at a Glance 2013

Table	Indicator	Chile		OECD average		Rank among OECD countries and other G20 countries*
Educational Access and Output						
	Enrolment rates	2011	2005	2011	2005	
C2.1	3-year-olds (in early childhood education)	42%	m	67%	64%	30 of 36
	4-year-olds (in early childhood and primary education)	77%	m	84%	79%	26 of 36
C1.1a	5-14 year-olds (all levels)	94%		99%		36 of 38
	Percentage of population that has attained below upper secondary education	2011	2000	2011	2000	
A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	28%	m	26%	34%	11 of 35
	Percentage of population that has attained upper secondary education	2011	2000	2011	2000	
A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	44%	m	44%	44%	15 of 36
	Percentage of population that has attained tertiary education	2011	2000	2011	2000	
A1.3a A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	29%	m	31%	22%	23 of 36
	30-34 year-olds	m		39%		m
	25-34 year-olds	41%	m	39%	26%	16 of 36
	55-64 year-olds	21%	m	24%	15%	21 of 36
	Entry rates into tertiary education	2011	2000	2011	2000	
C3.1a	Vocational programmes (Tertiary-type B)	59%	m	19%	16%	1 of 32
	University programmes (Tertiary-type A)	45%	m	60%	48%	27 of 36
	Graduation rates	2011	2000	2011	2000	
A2.1a	Percentage of today's young people expected to complete upper secondary education in their lifetime	83%	m	83%	76%	17 of 27
A3.1a	Percentage of today's young people expected to complete university education (tertiary-type A) in their lifetime	24%	m	39%	28%	23 of 26
Economic and Labour Market Outcomes						
	Unemployment rate of 25-64 year-olds - Men and Women	2011	2008	2011	2008	
A5.4b	Below upper secondary	4.4%	5.2%	12.6%	8.8%	33 of 35
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	5.0%	6.6%	7.3%	4.9%	27 of 36
	Tertiary	5.4%	5.5%	4.8%	3.3%	7 of 36
	Unemployment rate of 25-64 year-olds - Women	2011	2008	2011	2008	
A5.4d	Below upper secondary	6.1%	7.2%	12.2%	9.5%	29 of 35
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	6.4%	7.6%	8.0%	5.7%	20 of 35
	Tertiary	6.3%	6.0%	5.1%	3.6%	7 of 36
	Average earnings premium for 25-64 year-olds with tertiary education**	2011 or latest year available		2011		
A6.1	Men and women	260		157		1 of 33
	Men	271		162		2 of 33
	Women	262		161		2 of 33
	Average earnings penalty for 25-64 year-olds who have not attained upper secondary education**	2011 or latest year available		2011		
A6.1	Men and women	66		76		29 of 33
	Men	64		77		31 of 33
	Women	65		74		29 of 33
	Percentage of people not in employment, education or training for 15-29 year-olds, by level of education attained	2011	2008	2011	2008	
C5.4d	Below upper secondary	24.8%	m	15.8%	14.4%	4 of 34
	Upper secondary	23.7%	m	16.2%	13.6%	5 of 34
	Tertiary	18.7%	m	13.3%	10.6%	7 of 34

Key Facts for Chile in Education at a Glance 2013

Table	Indicator	Chile		OECD average		Rank among OECD countries and other G20 countries*
Financial Investment in Education						
	Annual expenditure per student (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)	2010		2010		
B1.1a	Pre-primary education	3544 USD		6762 USD		27 of 32
	Primary education	3301 USD		7974 USD		30 of 34
	Secondary education	3110 USD		9014 USD		31 of 34
	Tertiary education	7101 USD		13528 USD		29 of 33
	Total expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP	2010	2000	2010	2000	
B2.1	As a percentage of GDP	6.4%	m	6.3%	5.4%	15 of 33
	Total public expenditure on education	2010	2000	2010	2000	
B4.1	As a percentage of total public expenditure	17.7%	m	13.0%	12.6%	4 of 32
	Share of private expenditure on educational institutions	2010	2000	2010	2000	
B3.2a	Pre-primary education	m		17.9%		13 of 28
B3.2a	Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	21.4%	m	8.5%	7.1%	2 of 31
B3.2b	Tertiary education	77.9%	m	31.6%	22.6%	1 of 30
B3.1	All levels of education	42.1%	m	16.4%	12.1%	1 of 29
Schools and Teachers						
	Ratio of students to teaching staff	2011		2011		
D2.2	Pre-primary education	22 students per teacher		14 students per teacher		5 of 31
	Primary education	23 students per teacher		15 students per teacher		2 of 35
	Secondary education	25 students per teacher		14 students per teacher		2 of 36
	Total intended instruction time for students (hours)	2011		2011		
D1.1	Primary education	6042 hours		4717 hours		4 of 31
	Lower secondary education	2166 hours		3034 hours		31 of 31
	Number of hours of teaching time per year (for teachers in public institutions)	2011	2000	2011	2000	
D4.2	Pre-primary education	1120 hours		994 hours		9 of 29
	Primary education	1120 hours	m	790 hours	780 hours	1 of 31
	Lower secondary education	1120 hours	m	709 hours	697 hours	1 of 30
	Upper secondary education	1120 hours	m	664 hours	628 hours	1 of 31
	Index of change in statutory teachers' salaries for teachers with 15 years of experience/minimum training (2000 = 100)	2011	2008	2011	2008	
D3.4	Primary school teachers	m	m	120	120	m
	Lower secondary school teachers	m	m	116	116	m
	Upper secondary school teachers	m	m	117	118	m
	Ratio of teachers' salaries to earnings for full-time, full-year adult workers with tertiary education	2011		2011		
D3.2	Pre-primary school teachers	0.73		0.80		14 of 22
	Primary school teachers	0.73		0.82		17 of 27
	Lower secondary school teachers	0.73		0.85		18 of 27
	Upper secondary school teachers	0.77		0.89		17 of 27

* Countries are ranked in descending order of values.

** Compared to people with upper secondary education; upper secondary = 100.



From:

Education at a Glance 2013

OECD Indicators

Access the complete publication at:

<https://doi.org/10.1787/eag-2013-en>

Please cite this chapter as:

OECD (2013), “Chile”, in *Education at a Glance 2013: OECD Indicators*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1787/eag-2013-41-en>

This work is published under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD. The opinions expressed and arguments employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of OECD member countries.

This document and any map included herein are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

You can copy, download or print OECD content for your own use, and you can include excerpts from OECD publications, databases and multimedia products in your own documents, presentations, blogs, websites and teaching materials, provided that suitable acknowledgment of OECD as source and copyright owner is given. All requests for public or commercial use and translation rights should be submitted to rights@oecd.org. Requests for permission to photocopy portions of this material for public or commercial use shall be addressed directly to the Copyright Clearance Center (CCC) at info@copyright.com or the Centre français d'exploitation du droit de copie (CFC) at contact@cfcopies.com.