

EDUCATION
AT A GLANCE 2013

NEW ZEALAND

High attainment levels in tertiary education

A large percentage of the New Zealand population has attained tertiary education, and the figures remained high in 2011 with 39% of 25-64 year-olds and 46% of 25-34 year-olds holding a university degree compared with the OECD average of 32% and 39% respectively. Based on 2011 patterns of graduation, 55% of today's young people are expected to graduate from tertiary-type A programmes (more theoretical university-based courses) and 35% from tertiary-type B programmes (shorter, more vocationally oriented courses) during their lifetimes, against an average of 39% and 14% respectively for the OECD.

Unlike most OECD countries, gender differences have favoured women at this level of education right across the generations. In 2011, among the older generation (55-64 year-olds), men's tertiary attainment rate was 29%, 8 percentage points lower than the rate for women of 37%. For younger adults (25-34 year-olds), this difference is even larger, with 41% of men attaining tertiary education versus 51% of women.

New Zealand: an attractive destination for many international students

A significant feature of the tertiary education landscape in New Zealand is the large proportion of international students. In New Zealand, 16% of all tertiary-level enrolments in 2011 were international students, the fourth highest proportion among all OECD countries and against an OECD average of 7%. There are seven times more international students in New Zealand than there are New Zealand students who have chosen to study in tertiary programmes abroad.

Earnings premium from tertiary education is below the OECD average

Educational attainment not only increases the likelihood of being employed but also adds an earnings premium – although less so than in other OECD countries. In 2011, a tertiary-educated worker in New Zealand could expect to earn 18% more than a worker with an upper secondary education, against an OECD average of 57%. Furthermore, in New Zealand the tertiary education earnings premium over those without an upper secondary education has slightly decreased over the last decade by 2 percentage points. In 2001 New Zealand workers with a university degree could expect to earn 20% more than their less educated counterparts.

Competitive teacher salaries

The statutory teacher salaries in New Zealand are around the OECD average at the primary, lower secondary and upper secondary levels. Lower secondary teachers with 15 years of experience in New Zealand earn USD 42 241, just slightly more than the OECD average of USD 39 934. In addition,

teachers in New Zealand reach the top of the salary scale after only 8 years, one-third of the average across the OECD countries, where teachers need 24 years to reach the top of the scale. At the top of the scale, a teacher in New Zealand can expect to earn 50% more than new teachers entering the profession, which is less than the average for OECD countries of 61%.

However, when compared with the earnings of other tertiary-educated, 25-64 year-old full-time workers, teachers' salaries in New Zealand are more competitive than in most OECD countries. At the primary, lower secondary and upper secondary levels, teachers earn slightly more than other workers of a similar age and education level. This is in contrast with the average across OECD countries, where teachers earn between 18% and 11% less than their similarly educated counterparts, depending of the level of education they teach.

Other findings:

- In 2010 New Zealand spent USD 8 192 per student for primary through to tertiary education, compared with an average of USD 9 313 for OECD countries. At primary level, expenditure per student amounts to USD 6 842 rising to USD 8 170 at secondary level. These figures place New Zealand below the averages for OECD countries of USD 7 974 and USD 9 014 respectively. At tertiary level, annual expenditure per student is USD 10 418 (including research and development activities), less than the average across OECD countries of USD 13 528.
- At 17%, the share of private expenditure on all levels of education in New Zealand is slightly above the average for OECD countries of 16%. Private expenditure on pre-primary education is 15%, low in comparison with the average across OECD countries of 18%, while at the tertiary level 34% of all spending comes from private sources. This proportion of private spending is slightly higher than elsewhere but close to the average for OECD countries of 32%.
- In New Zealand, the high graduation rate of international tertiary students artificially inflates the national estimated graduation rate. For example, when international students are excluded from consideration, first-time tertiary-type A graduation rates for New Zealand drop by 10 percentage points, and first-time tertiary-type B graduation rates drop by 8 percentage points.

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Key Facts for New Zealand in Education at a Glance 2013

Table	Indicator	New Zealand		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)	85%	85%	67%	64%	14 of 36
	4-year-olds (in early childhood and primary education)	95%	96%	84%	79%	12 of 36
C1.1a	5-14 year-olds (all levels)	100%		99%		6 of 38
	Percentage of population that has attained below upper secondary education	2011	2000	2011	2000	
A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	26%	37%	26%	34%	15 of 35
	Percentage of population that has attained upper secondary education	2011	2000	2011	2000	
A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	35%	34%	44%	44%	31 of 36
	Percentage of population that has attained tertiary education	2011	2000	2011	2000	
A1.3a A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	39%	29%	31%	22%	8 of 36
	30-34 year-olds	47%		39%		10 of 34
	25-34 year-olds	46%	29%	39%	26%	9 of 36
	55-64 year-olds	33%	23%	24%	15%	6 of 36
	Entry rates into tertiary education	2011	2000	2011	2000	
C3.1a	Vocational programmes (Tertiary-type B)	45%	52%	19%	16%	2 of 32
	University programmes (Tertiary-type A)	76%	95%	60%	48%	5 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	m	m	83%	76%	m
A3.1a	Percentage of today's young people expected to complete university education (tertiary-type A) in their lifetime	52%	50%	39%	28%	3 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	6.5%	3.7%	12.6%	8.8%	27 of 35
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	4.4%	2.5%	7.3%	4.9%	29 of 36
	Tertiary	3.6%	2.4%	4.8%	3.3%	24 of 36
	Unemployment rate of 25-64 year-olds - Women	2011	2008	2011	2008	
A5.4d	Below upper secondary	6.7%	3.4%	12.2%	9.5%	27 of 35
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	5.3%	2.9%	8.0%	5.7%	26 of 35
	Tertiary	4.0%	2.5%	5.1%	3.6%	20 of 36
	Average earnings premium for 25-64 year-olds with tertiary education**	2011 or latest year available		2011		
A6.1	Men and women	118		157		33 of 33
	Men	123		162		33 of 33
	Women	131		161		31 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	79		76		14 of 33
	Men	79		77		14 of 33
	Women	87		74		2 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	19.8%	17.1%	15.8%	14.4%	8 of 34
	Upper secondary	11.1%	7.9%	16.2%	13.6%	24 of 34
	Tertiary	12.8%	11.2%	13.3%	10.6%	17 of 34

Key Facts for New Zealand in Education at a Glance 2013

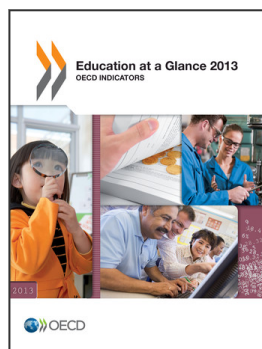
Table	Indicator	New Zealand		OECD average		Rank among OECD countries and other G20 countries*
Financial Investment in Education						
	Annual expenditure per student (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)	2010		2010		
B1.1a	Pre-primary education	11495 USD		6762 USD		2 of 32
	Primary education	6842 USD		7974 USD		20 of 34
	Secondary education	8170 USD		9014 USD		20 of 34
	Tertiary education	10418 USD		13528 USD		20 of 33
	Total expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP	2010	2000	2010	2000	
B2.1	As a percentage of GDP	7.3%	m	6.3%	5.4%	7 of 33
	Total public expenditure on education	2010	2000	2010	2000	
B4.1	As a percentage of total public expenditure	20%	m	13.0%	12.6%	2 of 32
	Share of private expenditure on educational institutions	2010	2000	2010	2000	
B3.2a	Pre-primary education	15.2%		17.9%		16 of 28
B3.2a	Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	12.6%	m	8.5%	7.1%	7 of 31
B3.2b	Tertiary education	33.7%	m	31.6%	22.6%	10 of 30
B3.1	All levels of education	17.4%	m	16.4%	12.1%	10 of 29
Schools and Teachers						
	Ratio of students to teaching staff	2011		2011		
D2.2	Pre-primary education	7 students per teacher		14 students per teacher		28 of 31
	Primary education	16 students per teacher		15 students per teacher		14 of 35
	Secondary education	15 students per teacher		14 students per teacher		12 of 36
	Total intended instruction time for students (hours)	2011		2011		
D1.1	Primary education	m		4717 hours		m
	Lower secondary education	m		3034 hours		m
	Number of hours of teaching time per year (for teachers in public institutions)	2011	2000	2011	2000	
D4.2	Pre-primary education	m		994 hours		m
	Primary education	935 hours	m	790 hours	780 hours	4 of 31
	Lower secondary education	848 hours	m	709 hours	697 hours	4 of 30
	Upper secondary education	760 hours	m	664 hours	628 hours	6 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	107	104	120	120	16 of 23
	Lower secondary school teachers	108	104	116	116	16 of 22
	Upper secondary school teachers	109	104	117	118	13 of 22
	Ratio of teachers' salaries to earnings for full-time, full-year adult workers with tertiary education	2011		2011		
D3.2	Pre-primary school teachers	m		0.80		m
	Primary school teachers	1.03		0.82		6 of 27
	Lower secondary school teachers	1.05		0.85		5 of 27
	Upper secondary school teachers	1.08		0.89		8 of 27

* Countries are ranked in descending order of values.

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

*** Rates above 100% in the calculation are shown in italics.

'm': data is not available.



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), "New Zealand", in *Education at a Glance 2013: OECD Indicators*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1787/eag-2013-63-en>

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