



## EDUCATION AT A GLANCE 2014

*Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators* is the authoritative source for accurate and relevant information on the state of education around the world. It provides data on the structure, finances and performance of the education systems in the 34 OECD member countries, as well as a number of G20 and partner countries.

### Israel

#### A very well-educated population, particularly among older adults.

A high level of education is particularly common in Israel. **The country ranks fourth among OECD countries for tertiary attainment among 25-64 year-olds: 46% of adults held a tertiary degree in 2012** compared with 33% on average for OECD countries. In contrast, only 15% of 25-64 year-olds have not attained upper secondary education, compared with 24% on average for the OECD.

This statement holds true especially among the older generations. **Almost twice as many Israeli 55-64 year-olds held a tertiary education degree than the average for OECD countries** (47% compared with 25%). Unusually, holding a tertiary education degree is more common among this age group than in the younger generations in Israel: 47% of 55-64 year-olds have a tertiary degree, compared with 45% of 25-34 year-olds. Generally in other OECD countries more young people have attained a tertiary degree than those in the older age group.

#### Higher levels of education translate into higher earnings and lower risk of unemployment.

Having a high level of education is an important asset in the labour market in Israel. As of 2012, **the employment rates for adults (25-64 year-olds) with a tertiary education was 85% compared with 47% among those without an upper secondary education**, a difference of more than 30 percentage points. Israel joins Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Poland, the Russian Federation, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia in having such a significant gap. On average, OECD countries have a difference of less than 30 percentage points in employment rates between these two groups.

Earnings tend also to be higher: **when compared to those with upper secondary education, a tertiary degree increases adults' earnings by 52% in Israel**. This positive effect of education is greater for women than men: a tertiary degree increases women's earnings by 71% and men's earnings by 53%.

#### Education expenditure is growing, mostly due to increasing teachers' salaries.

Israel's annual expenditure by educational institutions from primary to tertiary education, for all services (including research and development activities) was around USD 7 167 per student in 2011,

which is almost one-quarter less than the OECD average of USD 9 487. This represents the ninth lowest expenditure per student of OECD countries. It should be noted that Israel's annual expenditure per student by educational institutions for all services in primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education increased by 10% between 2010 and 2011, while the OECD average remained stable. Despite low expenditure per student, **Israel ranks fifth among OECD and partner countries in expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP**, spending 7.3% of its GDP in 2011, 1.2 percentage points more than the OECD average. Because Israel has a high proportion of students among the overall population (31% for Israel against 24% for the OECD average) expenditure per student is lower than the OECD average.

This increase in expenditure is related to the Ofek Hadash (New Horizon) education reform which was implemented in Israeli pre-primary, primary and lower secondary schools from 2008. It aimed to improve the wages of teachers and the quality of students' education. In purchasing power parity (PPP) terms, teachers' salaries (after 15 years of experience) increased 43% in primary education and 17% in lower secondary education between 2000 and 2012, the fourth and sixth highest increases respectively among OECD countries. Teachers' salaries relative to earnings for tertiary educated 25-64 year-olds workers in Israel (0.88) are now around the OECD average (0.92).

## Other findings

- **Early childhood education is well developed in Israel:** the enrolment rate in early childhood education for 3-year-olds reached 86% in 2012 (compared with 70% on average in OECD countries). The average expenditure per student at the pre-primary level was USD 4 058 in 2011, compared with an OECD average of USD 7 428.
- **Private expenditure in education in Israel is important:** the share of private expenditure at all levels of education reached 25% in 2011, compared with 16% on average across OECD countries. The level of private expenditure increased 58% between 2000 and 2011. Private institutions make up a significant part of Israel's education system, especially in tertiary education: in 2012, only 10% of students enrolled in academic (tertiary-type A) and advanced research programmes were in a public institution.
- **Israel has made the largest improvements in mathematics performance among OECD countries** with an average improvement in PISA performance of more than four score points per year between 2003 and 2012.

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### Note regarding data from Israel

The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and are 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.

**For more information** on *Education at a Glance 2014* and to access the full set of Indicators, visit [www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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# Key Facts for Israel in Education at a Glance 2014

Table	Indicator	Israel		OECD average		Rank among OECD countries and partner countries*
Educational Access and Output						
	Enrolment rates	2012	2005	2012	2005	
C2.1	3-year-olds (in early childhood education)	86%	67%	70%	64%	13 of 37
	4-year-olds (in early childhood and primary education)	92%	84%	84%	79%	17 of 38
C1.1a	5-14 year-olds (all levels)	98%		98%		26 of 44
	Percentage of population that has only attained below upper secondary education	2012	2000	2012	2000	
A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	15%	m	24%	34%	23 of 36
	Percentage of the population whose highest level of attainment is upper secondary education	2012	2000	2012	2000	
A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	38%	m	44%	44%	25 of 37
	Percentage of population that has attained tertiary education	2012	2000	2012	2000	
A1.3a A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	46%	m	33%	22%	4 of 37
	25-34 year-olds	44%	m	40%	26%	11 of 36
	55-64 year-olds	47%	m	25%	15%	2 of 36
	Entry rates into tertiary education	2012	2000	2012	2000	
C3.1b	Youth expected to enter tertiary-type A programmes before turning 25	39%	m	48%	m	26 of 35
	Graduation rates	2012	2000	2012	2000	
A2.2a	Percentage of today's young people expected to complete upper secondary education in their lifetime	87%	m	84%	76%	15 of 29
A3.2a	Percentage of today's young people expected to complete university education (tertiary-type A) in their lifetime	40%	m	38%	28%	14 of 27
Economic and Labour Market Outcomes						
	Unemployment rate of 25-64 year-olds - Men and Women	2012	2008	2012	2008	
A5.4a	Below upper secondary	10%	10%	14%	9%	22 of 35
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	7%	6%	8%	5%	15 of 36
	Tertiary	4%	4%	5%	3%	17 of 36
	Unemployment rate of 25-64 year-olds - Women	2012	2008	2012	2008	
A5.4c (Web)	Below upper secondary	10%	11%	13%	9%	21 of 35
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	8%	7%	9%	6%	16 of 35
	Tertiary	4%	4%	5%	4%	17 of 35
	Average earnings advantage for 25-64 year-olds with tertiary education**	2012 or latest year available		2012 or latest year available		
A6.1a A6.1b (Web)	Men and women	152		159		19 of 33
	Men	153		164		19 of 33
	Women	171		162		13 of 34
	Average earnings penalty for 25-64 year-olds who have not attained upper secondary education**	2012 or latest year available		2012 or latest year available		
A6.1a A6.1b (Web)	Men and women	71		78		23 of 33
	Men	66		78		30 of 33
	Women	71		75		25 of 34
	Percentage of 15-29 year-olds neither employed nor in education or training, by highest level of education	2012	2008	2012	2008	
C5.3d (Web)	Below upper secondary	12%	16%	15%	14%	21 of 35
	Upper secondary	18%	37%	16%	14%	14 of 34
	Tertiary	14%	19%	13%	11%	12 of 34

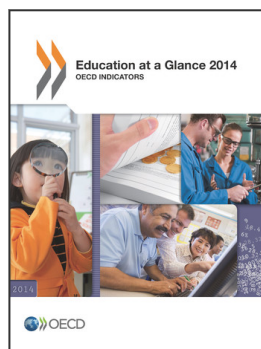
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Financial Investment in Education						
	Annual expenditure per student (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)	2011		2011		
B1.1a	Pre-primary education	4058		7428		29 of 36
	Primary education	6823		8296		24 of 38
	Secondary education	5712		9280		27 of 38
	Tertiary education	11554		13958		18 of 37
	Total expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP	2011	2000	2011	2000	
B2.2	Percentage of GDP	7.3%	7.7%	6.1%	5.4%	6 of 37
	Total public expenditure on education	2011	2000	2011	2000	
B4.2	As a percentage of total public expenditure	14%	12%	13%	13%	11 of 34
	Share of private expenditure on educational institutions	2011		2011		
B3.1	Pre-primary education	15%		19%		19 of 33
B3.1	Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	11%		9%		13 of 36
B3.1	Tertiary education	51%		31%		8 of 34
B3.1	All levels of education	25%		16%		8 of 33
Schools and Teachers						
	Ratio of students to teaching staff	2012		2012		
D2.2	Pre-primary education	27		14		1 of 31
	Primary education	15		15		21 of 36
	Secondary education	12		13		22 of 37
	Number of hours of teaching time per year (for teachers in public institutions)	2012	2000	2012	2000	
D4.1	Pre-primary education	1023		1001		13 of 28
	Primary education	838	731	782	780	10 of 33
D4.2	Lower secondary education	629	579	694	697	18 of 33
	Upper secondary education	558	524	655	628	25 of 33
	Index of change in statutory teachers' salaries for teachers with 15 years of experience/minimum training (2005 = 100)	2012	2008	2012	2008	
D3.5	Primary school teachers	143	121	103	103	1 of 26
	Lower secondary school teachers	117	109	102	103	3 of 25
	Upper secondary school teachers	114	110	101	103	3 of 25
	Ratio of teachers' salaries to earnings for full-time, full-year adult workers with tertiary education	2012		2012		
D3.2	Pre-primary school teachers	0.80		0.80		10 of 25
	Primary school teachers	0.87		0.85		13 of 28
	Lower secondary school teachers	0.85		0.88		14 of 28
	Upper secondary school teachers	0.88		0.92		14 of 28

\* Countries are ranked in descending order of values.

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

'm': data is not available. 'n': magnitude is either negligible or zero.



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