

EDUCATION AT A GLANCE 2015

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 34 OECD countries and a number of partner countries.

Chile

Educational attainment, skills and participation in the labour market

Although educational attainment in Chile remains below average, current entrance and graduation patterns point to an increase in tertiary attainment in the following years.

- In Chile, about 39% of the population (25-64 year olds) have not attained upper secondary education, another 40% have completed upper secondary and about 21% have completed tertiary education. Although the share of the population with a tertiary degree is considerably below the OECD average (34%), the proportion of the population with an upper secondary education is comparable to the average among OECD countries (39%).
- If current patterns are maintained, 89% of young people in Chile are expected to enter tertiary education at least once in their lifetime – with 49% of them entering short-cycle programmes. These figures are well above the OECD averages of respectively 67% and 18%.
- Chile had relatively low unemployment rates in 2013. The unemployment rate for adults (25-64 year olds) with tertiary education was 4.9%, slightly lower than for adults with upper secondary education (5.6%) and for those with below upper secondary education (5.2%). The corresponding figures for the OECD average were respectively 5.1%, 7.7% and 12.8%.

Financing of education

Educational expenditure in Chile has increased for all levels of education. Still, private sources account for a large share this expenditure – the largest among all OECD countries.

- There has been a constant increase in the total expenditure per primary, secondary by educational institutions. Between 2005 and 2012 expenditure per student increased by 56% at these levels (compared to 21% on average among OECD countries) although Chile still had one of the lowest levels of expenditure per student among OECD countries in 2012 (4183 USD¹ compared to 8982 USD for OECD countries).
- At the tertiary level, even though expenditure increased by 87% between 2005 and 2012 (compared to 27% among OECD countries), it has barely kept up with the rising number of students. Over that period, the number of students enrolled in tertiary programmes grew by 78% (compared to 15% among OECD countries), meaning expenditure per student rose by just 5%.
- Chile spends a total of 6.1% of its gross domestic product (GDP) on educational institutions from primary to tertiary level, which is above the OECD average of 5.3%. Tertiary education receives the largest share, amounting to 2.5% of the country's GDP.

¹ Values reported in equivalent US dollars (USD) have been converted using purchasing power parities (PPPs).

- Chile is one of the OECD countries with the highest share of private expenditure on tertiary education, with 65% of all expenditure coming from private sources, more the double of the OECD average of 30%. It also has one of the highest shares of enrolment in private tertiary institutions: only 16% of all tertiary students enrol in a public institution, compared to 69% on average among OECD countries.
- Moreover, Chile is the only OECD country where public funding for primary, secondary educational institutions makes up less than 80% of the total, compared with an OECD average of 91%. However, while private funding at those levels of education remained constant between 2005 and 2012, public funding increased by 56%.

Equity in education and the labour market

Chile has the highest earnings premium for higher education of all OECD and partner countries with available data. It shares with Brazil the highest gender gap in earnings among tertiary-educated adults.

- Tertiary-educated individuals in Chile enjoy a very high earnings premium – they earn on average over 2.6 times the income of a person with upper secondary education. This is the highest premium of all OECD and partner countries with available data. Those with a master's, doctoral or equivalent degree earn over 5 times the income of those with upper secondary education.
- On average, about 72% of tertiary-educated workers earn more than 1.5 times the median. Chile has high income disparities compared to other OECD countries, where on average 43% of tertiary-educated workers earn more 1.5 times than the median.
- Chile also has a large gender gap in earnings: a tertiary-educated woman in Chile earns on average only 62% of what a similarly educated men earns. Tied with Brazil, this is the lowest percentage among all countries with available data.

The sharp increase in enrolment in early childhood education is a big step towards improving equity outcomes in Chile – especially since this level of education is mostly funded by the government.

- The enrolment rates of 4-year-olds in pre-primary education increased by 41 percentage points between 2005 and 2013, when it reached 83%. The average enrolment rate for this age among OECD countries is of 88%. There was also a sharp increase in the enrolment rates of 3-year-olds in Chile in the same period from 23% in 2005 to 45% in 2013, although this rate remains well below the OECD average of 72%.
- Expenditure on this level of education represents nearly 1% of Chilean's GDP, which is slightly above the OECD average. Moreover, 82% of the expenditure on early childhood education in Chile comes from public sources, compared with an OECD average of 78%.

The teaching profession

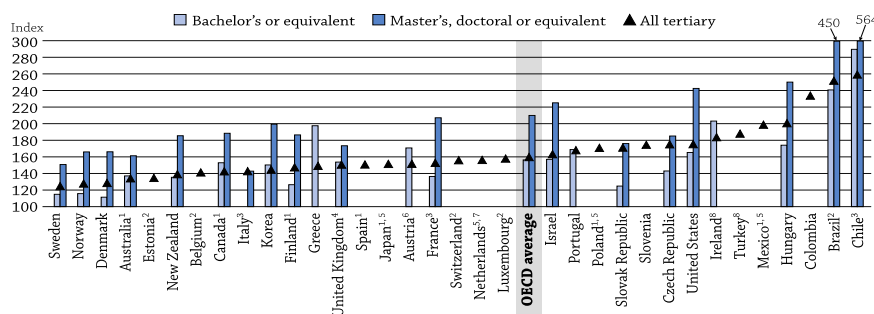
Teachers in Chile face comparatively low salaries and high student-teacher ratios. Nevertheless, the country has been able to attract young professionals to the field.

- Starting salaries in Chile are below the OECD average for every level between pre-primary and upper secondary education. However, salaries tend to increase relatively quickly with experience and qualifications. At all levels of education, salaries at the top of the scale for teachers with maximum qualifications are more than double starting salaries, although still well below the respective OECD averages.
- From primary to secondary education, the ratio of students to teaching staff in Chile is above the OECD average. At 23 students per teacher in primary school and 25 students per teacher in secondary, Chile's ratios are the second highest among all OECD countries with available data, behind only Mexico. Chile employs a significant number of teacher aides in early childhood education, which helps reduce the number of students per teaching staff member. In pre-primary

education, for instance, the student-teacher ratio is 27, but it decreases to 19 when taking into consideration teacher aides as well. Nevertheless, both ratios remain above the OECD average.

- Chile's teaching workforce has been getting younger since 2005, and is now relatively young compared to other OECD countries. In primary education, 22% of teachers are under 30, 52% are under 40, and 28% are over 50. The share of teachers over the age of 50 in Chile is below the OECD average for primary, lower and upper secondary education.

Figure : Relative earnings of tertiary-educated workers, by level of tertiary education (2013)
25-64 year-olds with income from employment; upper secondary education=100



Note: Tertiary education includes short cycle tertiary, bachelor's, master's, doctoral or equivalent degrees.

1. Australia, Canada, Finland, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Spain: Year of reference 2012.

2. Belgium, Brazil, Estonia, Luxembourg, Switzerland: Index 100 refers to the combined ISCED levels 3 and 4 of the educational attainment levels in the ISCED 2011 classification.

3. Chile, France, Italy: Year of reference 2011.

4. The United Kingdom: Data for upper secondary attainment includes completion of a sufficient volume and standard of programmes that would be classified individually as completion of intermediate upper secondary programmes (18% of the adults are under this group).

5. Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland: Index 100 refers to the combined ISCED levels 3 and 4 of the educational attainment levels in the ISCED-97 classification.

6. Austria: Master's, doctoral or equivalent are included in bachelor's or equivalent.

7. The Netherlands: Year of reference 2010.

8. Ireland, Turkey: Earnings net of income tax.

Countries are ranked in ascending order of the relative earnings of 25-64 year-olds with tertiary education.

Source: OECD, Table A6.1a.

See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933283686> (Education at a Glance 2015, Chart A6.1)

References

OECD (2015), *Education at a Glance 2015: OECD Indicators*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eqg-2015-en>.

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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 2015 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 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eqg-data-en> and by following the StatLinks  under the tables and charts in the publication.

Explore, compare and visualise more data and analysis using:



<http://gpseducation.oecd.org/CountryProfile?primaryCountry=CHL&threshold=10&topic=EO>

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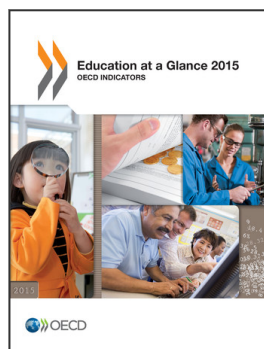
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Key Facts for Chile in Education at a Glance 2015

Table	Indicator	Chile	OECD average
Educational Access and Output			
	Enrolment rates	2013	2013
C2.1	3-year-olds (in early childhood education)	51%	74%
	Highest educational attainment level of 25-64 year-olds	2014	2014
A1.4a	Below upper secondary	39%	24%
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	40%	43%
	Tertiary	21%	34%
	Highest educational attainment level of 25-64 year-olds (disaggregation at tertiary level)	2014	2014
A1.1a	Short cycle tertiary	7%	8%
	Bachelor's or equivalent	13%	16%
	Master's or equivalent	1%	11%
	Doctoral or equivalent	0%	1%
	Entry and graduation rates	2013	2013
C3.1	Percentage of today's young people expected to enter tertiary education at least once during their lifetime	89%	67%
A3.1	Percentage of today's young people expected to graduate with a bachelor's or equivalent degree in their lifetime	31%	36%
Economic and Labour Market Outcomes			
	Unemployment rate of 25-64 year-olds	2014	2014
A5.4a	Below upper secondary	5.2%	12.8%
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	5.6%	7.7%
	Tertiary	4.9%	5.1%
	Average earnings premium for tertiary-educated 25-64 year-olds (upper secondary = 100)	2013	2013
A6.1a	Short cycle tertiary	151	125
	Bachelor's or equivalent	290	157
	Master's, Doctoral or equivalent	564	214
	All tertiary	260	160
	Percentage of people not in employment, education or training (NEET) for 15-29 year-olds	2014	2014
C5.2b	Men	12.8%	13.2%
	Women	24.6%	17.9%
Financial Investment in Education			
	Annual expenditure per student (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)	2012	2012
B1.1a	Primary education	4476 USD	8247 USD
	Secondary education	3909 USD	9518 USD
	Tertiary (including R&D activities)	7960 USD	15028 USD
	Total expenditure on primary to tertiary educational institutions	2012	2012
B2.2	As a percentage of GDP	6.1%	5.2%
	Total public expenditure on primary to tertiary education	2012	2012
B4.2	As a percentage of total public expenditure	16.4%	11.6%
Schools and Teachers			
	Ratio of students to teaching staff	2013	2013
D2.2	Primary education	23 students per teacher	15 students per teacher
	Secondary education	25 students per teacher	13 students per teacher
	Average actual teachers' salaries	2013	2013
D3.4	Pre-primary school teachers	26520 USD	37798 USD
	Primary school teachers	28573 USD	41248 USD
	Lower secondary school teachers (general programmes)	28849 USD	43626 USD
	Upper secondary school teachers (general programmes)	30512 USD	47702 USD

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

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



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