



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.

Israel

Educational attainment, skills and participation in the labour market

Israel has some of the highest educational attainment rates of all OECD countries, especially at tertiary level and among the older population.

- In Israel, 85% of the population aged 25-64 have completed upper secondary education, above the OECD average of 76%. This trend, beginning with the older generation, has continued to the present day: 78% of 55-64 year-olds and 91% of 25-34 year-olds attained an upper-secondary qualification, above the OECD averages of 66% and 83%, respectively.
- Almost half (49%) of Israel's adult population aged 25-64 have attained tertiary education, well above the OECD average of 34%, and the second highest rate of all OECD countries. Israel has the highest percentage of adults between the ages of 55-64 who have acquired tertiary education (47%), almost twice the OECD average (25%). Israel is above the OECD average in its tertiary educated population among every age group.
- In Israel, 22% of the adult population aged 25-64 have a bachelor's degree, above the OECD average of 15%. The percentage of the adult population with a master's degree is on par with the OECD average of 11%, while the percentage of the 25-64 year-olds with doctoral degrees is slightly above the OECD average of 1%.
- The gender gap in tertiary attainment is pronounced in Israel, with 53% of women between the ages of 25-64 achieving a tertiary degree and just 44% of men in the same age group, compared with the OECD average of 35% and 32%, respectively.
- Most Israelis enrolled in tertiary programmes attend private institutions (85%), far above the OECD average of 31%, and the second highest of all OECD countries. Most of them are enrolled in government dependent private institutions (73%). The proportion of enrolled students in Israel that attend independent private institutions (12%) is relatively low compared to most OECD countries.

Early childhood through upper-secondary education

Israel has a high early childhood enrolment rate and students are more likely to attend private primary institutions than the OECD average.

- Almost one-half (45%) of 2-year-olds and 100% of 3 year-olds are enrolled in early-childhood programmes in Israel, above the OECD averages of 39% and 74%, respectively.

- More Israelis attend private primary education than private secondary education, in stark contrast to the pattern across OECD countries: 23% of Israeli students in primary education attend private institutions, above the OECD average of 10%, while 6% of Israeli students at the upper secondary level attend private institutions, below the OECD average of 19%. However, it should be noted that virtually all private education at primary and secondary levels in Israel is government dependent.

Financing of education

Although Israel spends relatively little on education per student, it spends one of the highest percentages of its gross domestic product (GDP) on education, which may partially be due to its high enrolment rates among the total population.

- Israel spends the equivalent of 6.5% of its GDP on education; 4.4% on all non-tertiary education (above the OECD average of 3.7%), and 1.6% on tertiary education, on par with the OECD average of 1.5%.
- However, Israel still spends less per student for all services across all education levels than the OECD average (USD 7 903¹ compared with USD 10 220), with 33% of the population enrolled in education, above the OECD average of 24%.
- Between 2005 and 2012, Israel increased its spending per student in non-tertiary education (38%) by more than the OECD average (21%).
- The share of private expenditure on educational institutions in Israel is 23%, above the OECD average of 16.5%. The largest difference in public and private expenditure is at the tertiary level, where public investment covers 52% of tertiary education compared to the OECD average of almost 70%.

Equity in education and the labour market

Women in Israel earn relatively less than their similarly educated male counterparts in the same age group; however, the gap between older and younger workers with the same level of education is relatively small.

- For all levels of education, women in Israel earn less than men with the same level of education, 72% of earnings compared with the OECD average of 80%. Tertiary-educated women earn just 63% of men with the same level of education, less than the OECD average of 73%. Women with an upper-secondary level of education do slightly better, earning 75% of what their male counterparts earn, on a par with the OECD average.
- Among the tertiary-educated population, Israel has one of the smallest gaps between the earnings of its older and younger workers: 8% compared to the OECD average of 36%.

The teaching profession

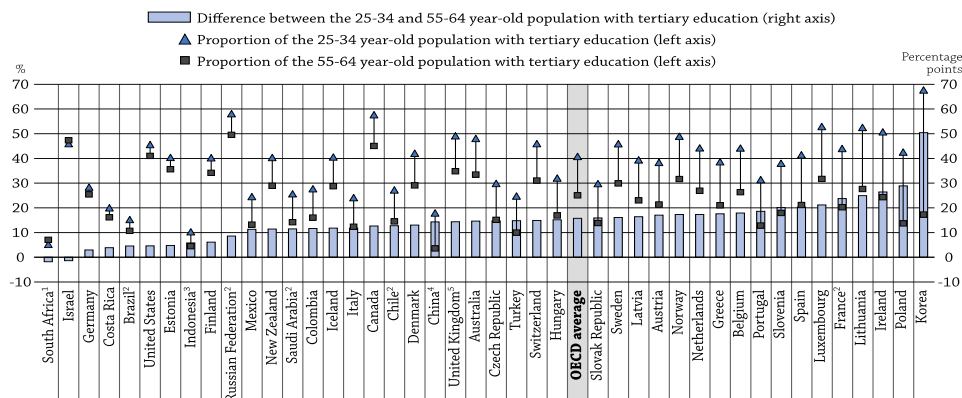
Teachers in Israel work longer hours in larger classes for relatively better pay.

- The average class size in Israel is 27 students in primary education and 28 students in lower secondary education, larger than the OECD average of 21 and 24 students, respectively.

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

- Israeli students have more hours of compulsory instruction time per year in primary (5831 hours) and lower secondary education (3070 hours) than OECD countries on average.
- Teachers are relatively well paid in Israel: salaries range from 91% to 96% of the average for similarly educated workers, depending on the level of education taught from pre-primary to upper secondary education. In OECD countries on average, teachers only earn between 78% and 82% of the salaries of their similarly educated peers.

Figure 1: Percentage of younger and older tertiary-educated adults (2014)
25-34 and 55-64 year-olds, and percentage-point difference between these two groups



1. South Africa: Year of reference 2012.
2. Brazil, Chile, France, Korea, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia: Year of reference 2013.
3. Indonesia: Year of reference 2011.
4. China: Year of reference 2010.
5. 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).
Countries are ranked in ascending order of the percentage-point difference between the 25-34 and 55-64 year-old population with tertiary education.

Source: OECD. Table A1.4a.

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

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933283393> (Education at a Glance 2015, Chart A1.2)

References

OECD (2015), *Education at a Glance 2015: OECD Indicators*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-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/eag-data-en> and by following the StatLinks under the tables and charts in the publication.

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

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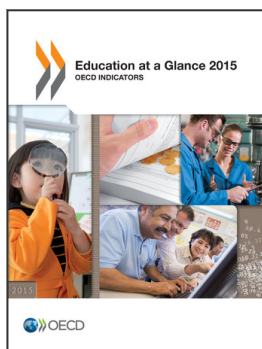
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Key Facts for Israel in Education at a Glance 2015

Table	Indicator	Israel	OECD average
Educational Access and Output			
	Enrolment rates	2013	2013
C2.1	3-year-olds (in early childhood education)	100%	74%
	Highest educational attainment level of 25-64 year-olds	2014	2014
A1.4a	Below upper secondary	15%	24%
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	37%	43%
	Tertiary	49%	34%
	Highest educational attainment level of 25-64 year-olds (disaggregation at tertiary level)	2014	2014
A1.1a	Short cycle tertiary	14%	8%
	Bachelor's or equivalent	22%	16%
	Master's or equivalent	11%	11%
	Doctoral or equivalent	1%	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	71%	67%
A3.1	Percentage of today's young people expected to graduate with a bachelor's or equivalent degree in their lifetime	42%	36%
Economic and Labour Market Outcomes			
	Unemployment rate of 25-64 year-olds	2014	2014
A5.4a	Below upper secondary	7.5%	12.8%
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	6.2%	7.7%
	Tertiary	3.9%	5.1%
	Average earnings premium for tertiary-educated 25-64 year-olds (upper secondary = 100)	2013	2013
A6.1a	Short cycle tertiary	117	125
	Bachelor's or equivalent	157	157
	Master's, Doctoral or equivalent	225	214
	All tertiary	163	160
	Percentage of people not in employment, education or training (NEET) for 15-29 year-olds	2014	2014
C5.2b	Men	11.6%	13.2%
	Women	16%	17.9%
Financial Investment in Education			
	Annual expenditure per student (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)	2012	2012
B1.1a	Primary education	6931 USD	8247 USD
	Secondary education	5689 USD	9518 USD
	Tertiary (including R&D activities)	12338 USD	15028 USD
	Total expenditure on primary to tertiary educational institutions	2012	2012
B2.2	As a percentage of GDP	6%	5.2%
	Total public expenditure on primary to tertiary education	2012	2012
B4.2	As a percentage of total public expenditure	12.8%	11.6%
Schools and Teachers			
	Ratio of students to teaching staff	2013	2013
D2.2	Primary education	15 students per teacher	15 students per teacher
	Secondary education	12 students per teacher	13 students per teacher
	Average actual teachers' salaries	2013	2013
D3.4	Pre-primary school teachers	34581 USD	37798 USD
	Primary school teachers	36394 USD	41248 USD
	Lower secondary school teachers (general programmes)	35949 USD	43626 USD
	Upper secondary school teachers (general programmes)	34527 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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