

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.

Luxembourg

The teaching profession

High teachers' salaries and smaller average class sizes attract a young teaching workforce.

- Around 60% of primary and lower secondary teachers in Luxembourg are under the age of 40. Primary and lower secondary teachers in other OECD countries tend to be older with only 40% under the age of 40.
- Lower secondary teachers earn almost twice as much as their counterparts in other OECD countries. Teachers' salaries are also high compared to the earnings of other tertiary-educated workers. Lower and upper secondary teachers earn, on average, 23% more than other tertiary-educated workers of a similar age and education level. Teachers in other OECD countries earn less, on average, than other tertiary-educated workers.
- Between 2000 and 2013, pre-primary and primary teachers' salaries increased by 40%, compared to the OECD average increase of 3%, and no increase, on average, across EU21 countries*. At the secondary level, salaries increased by 15% in the same time period, compared to an average 2% increase across OECD countries and a 1% decrease across EU21 countries.
- Classes in Luxembourg are generally smaller than those in other OECD countries. In public institutions, the average class has 15 pupils at primary and 19 students at lower secondary levels, compared to the OECD averages of 21 pupils and 24 students, respectively. *Education at a Glance 2015* shows that the larger the average class size is, the more time is spent keeping order in the classroom, and the less time is spent on teaching and learning.

Tertiary education: Short-cycle, bachelor's, master's and doctoral programmes

Tertiary attainment in Luxembourg is high, and higher educational attainment is rewarded in the labour market.

- Tertiary attainment in Luxembourg is among the highest across all OECD countries for 25-34 year-olds (53%, compared to the OECD average of 41%). Since 2000, this attainment rate has almost doubled. The tertiary attainment rate among 25-34 year-olds is around 21 percentage points above the tertiary attainment of 55-64 year-olds, one of the largest generational gaps among OECD countries.
- On average across OECD countries, 25-64 year-olds are more likely to have a bachelor's degree as their highest level of qualification (16%) than a master's degree (11%); but in Luxembourg, the

proportion is reversed, with 15% of adults holding a bachelor's degree and 20% holding a master's degree.

- Luxembourg shows the greatest student mobility among tertiary students across all OECD countries, both for nationals studying abroad and international students studying in Luxembourg. As it had no university until the University of Luxembourg was established in 2003, a high percentage of national tertiary students studied abroad. In 2013, 68% of tertiary students from Luxembourg studied abroad (above the OECD average of 2%) and 44% of students in Luxembourg were international or foreign students (above the OECD average of 9%).
- Employment rates among those with a master's degree or equivalent are around 27 percentage points higher than for those with below upper secondary education, which is similar to most OECD countries. In addition, 25-34 year-olds with a tertiary education earn 50% more, on average, than their peers with an upper secondary education, compared to the OECD average of 41% more.

Financing of education

Luxembourg's annual expenditure per student is one of the highest among all OECD countries and almost all of it comes from public sources.

- Luxembourg spends twice as much per student than other OECD countries: USD 22 545¹ per student from primary to tertiary education, compared with the OECD average of USD 10 220. The difference was particularly large at primary level (USD 20 020 against an OECD average of USD 8 247).
- Luxembourg spends less than other OECD countries on educational institutions as a share of GDP. In 2012, Luxembourg spent 3.7% of its GDP on educational institutions from primary to tertiary education, below the OECD average of 5.3% of GDP.
- Some 97% of expenditure on educational institutions in Luxembourg comes from public sources compared with the OECD average of 83%. Private funding for tertiary education in Luxembourg is only one-sixth the average share across OECD countries.

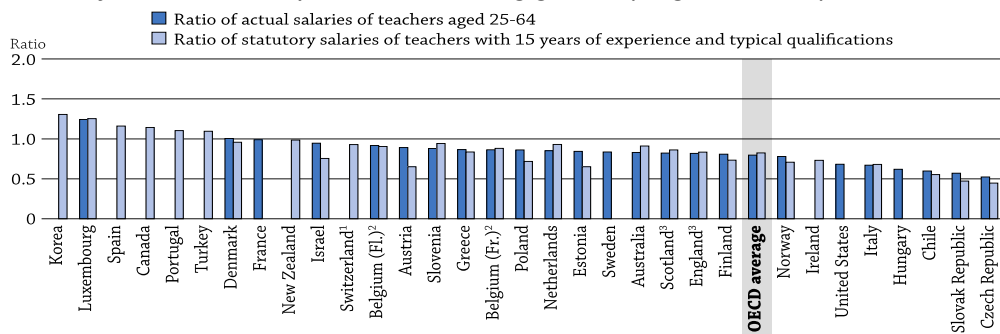
Equity in education and the labour market

Women in Luxembourg have similar educational attainment as men, but the difference in earnings between men and women has increased dramatically between 2005 and 2013.

- Adult men and women in Luxembourg have similar educational attainment. While the share of female first-time graduates is larger than that of men from short-cycle tertiary, bachelor's or master's programmes, men outnumber women among first-time graduates at the doctoral level. At that level, the proportion of female first-time graduates is smaller (39%) than the OECD average (47%).
- The employment rate of 25-64 year-old women in Luxembourg is 14 percentage points below the employment rate of men, and women also earn less than their male counterparts. Women (25-64 year-olds) with upper secondary education or below earned 66% of men's earnings in 2013, below the OECD averages (69% for women with below upper secondary education and 70% for women with upper secondary education). In contrast to most OECD countries, the earnings gap widened between 2005 and 2013 in Luxembourg. The earnings of women with below upper secondary education fell by 23 percentage points during that period.

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

Figure 1: Teachers' salaries relative to earnings for similar educated workers (2013)
Salaries of lower secondary teachers teaching general programmes in public institutions



Notes: The definition of teachers' typical qualification is based on a broad concept including the typical ISCED level of attainment and other criteria, as discussed in Box D3.2. For further details on the different metrics used to calculate these ratios, please refer to the *Methodology* section.

1. Statutory salaries of teachers with 11 years of experience and minimum qualification instead of 15 years of experience and typical qualifications.

2. Data on earnings for full-time, full-year workers with tertiary education refer to Belgium.

3. Data on earnings for full-time, full-year workers with tertiary education refer to the United Kingdom.

Countries are ranked in descending order of the ratio of teachers' salaries to earnings for full-time, full-year workers with tertiary education aged 25-64.

Source: OECD, Table D3.2a, and Table D3.2b, available on line. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933284456> (Education at a Glance 2015, chart D3.1)

* EU21 countries are those that are members of both the European Union and the OECD. These 21 countries are Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, the Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

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

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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.

Explore, compare and visualise more data and analysis using:



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

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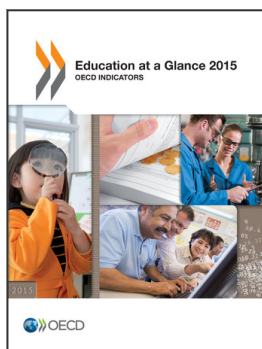
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Key Facts for Luxembourg in Education at a Glance 2015

Table	Indicator	Luxembourg	OECD average
Educational Access and Output			
	Enrolment rates	2013	2013
C2.1	3-year-olds (in early childhood education)	71%	74%
	Highest educational attainment level of 25-64 year-olds	2014	2014
A1.4a	Below upper secondary	18%	24%
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	36%	43%
	Tertiary	46%	34%
	Highest educational attainment level of 25-64 year-olds (disaggregation at tertiary level)	2014	2014
A1.1a	Short cycle tertiary	9%	8%
	Bachelor's or equivalent	15%	16%
	Master's or equivalent	20%	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	36%	67%
A3.1	Percentage of today's young people expected to graduate with a bachelor's or equivalent degree in their lifetime	9%	36%
Economic and Labour Market Outcomes			
	Unemployment rate of 25-64 year-olds	2014	2014
A5.4a	Below upper secondary	7.7%	12.8%
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	5.1%	7.7%
	Tertiary	3.6%	5.1%
	Average earnings premium for tertiary-educated 25-64 year-olds (upper secondary = 100)	2013	2013
A6.1a	Short cycle tertiary	**	125
	Bachelor's or equivalent	**	157
	Master's, Doctoral or equivalent	**	214
	All tertiary	158	160
	Percentage of people not in employment, education or training (NEET) for 15-29 year-olds	2014	2014
C5.2b	Men	9.8%	13.2%
	Women	6.6%	17.9%
Financial Investment in Education			
	Annual expenditure per student (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)	2012	2012
B1.1a	Primary education	20020 USD	8247 USD
	Secondary education	20617 USD	9518 USD
	Tertiary (including R&D activities)	32876 USD	15028 USD
	Total expenditure on primary to tertiary educational institutions	2012	2012
B2.2	As a percentage of GDP	3.7%	5.2%
	Total public expenditure on primary to tertiary education	2012	2012
B4.2	As a percentage of total public expenditure	8.5%	11.6%
Schools and Teachers			
	Ratio of students to teaching staff	2013	2013
D2.2	Primary education	9 students per teacher	15 students per teacher
	Secondary education	9 students per teacher	13 students per teacher
	Average actual teachers' salaries	2013	2013
D3.4	Pre-primary school teachers	96140 USD	37798 USD
	Primary school teachers	96140 USD	41248 USD
	Lower secondary school teachers (general programmes)	109420 USD	43626 USD
	Upper secondary school teachers (general programmes)	109420 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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