

EDUCATION AT A GLANCE 2016

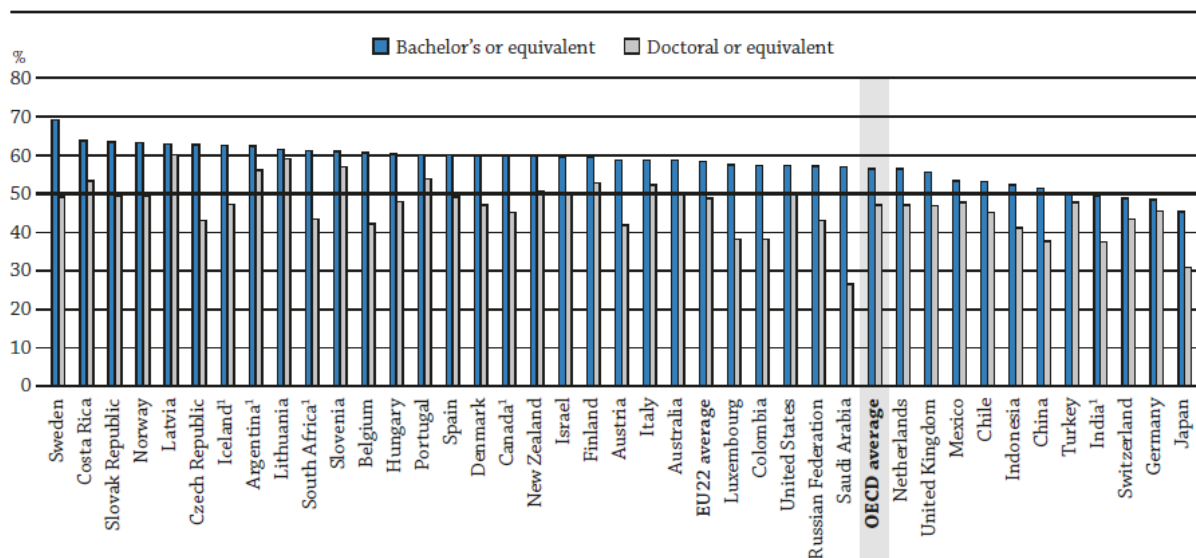
Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators is the authoritative source for information on the state of education around the world. It provides data on the structure, finances and performance of education systems in the 35 OECD countries and a number of partner countries.

The topics covered in this country note were selected according to data availability.

Argentina

- In common with other Latin American countries, **Argentina devotes a large share of its national resources to primary and secondary educational programmes**, which combined account for 4.4% of its gross domestic product (GDP).
- Argentina has a high gender imbalance in fields such as education and humanities, where women make up the great majority of graduates. **However, in science, technology, engineering and maths (STEM) fields, Argentina has more gender equality than OECD countries on average.**
- **More young adults in Argentina are expected to graduate from a short-cycle tertiary degree than from a bachelor's degree.** This contrasts with most OECD and Latin American countries, where bachelor's or equivalent programmes are more popular among young adults.
- The Argentinian education funding system is decentralised: **regional governments are the main source of funding for primary and secondary education and the central government is the main source for tertiary education**, which is itself almost entirely funded by public sources.

Figure 1. Percentage of female graduates in tertiary levels of education (2014)




Note: The black line shows the 50% mark.

¹ Year of reference 2013.

Countries are ranked in descending order of percentage of women graduating with bachelor's or equivalent.

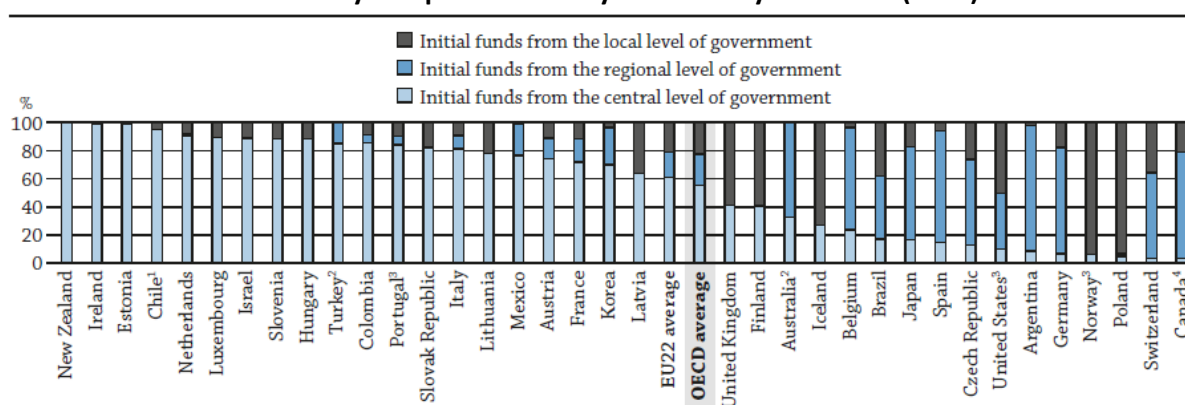
Source: OECD, Table A3.4. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933396824>

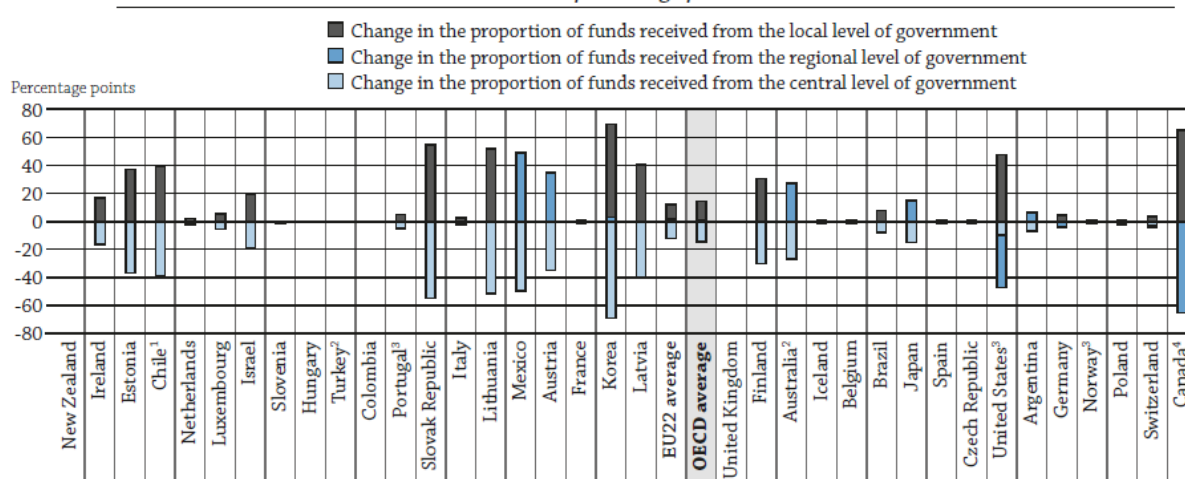
High-quality education needs sustainable funding

- In 2012, Argentina spent 4.4% of its GDP on primary and secondary institutions, and 1.1% on tertiary education institutions. On average OECD countries spend 3.7% of GDP on primary and secondary education and 1.6% on tertiary education. Argentina thus follows similar investment patterns to many other Latin American countries, where expenditure as a share of GDP is above the OECD average for primary and secondary but below the OECD average for tertiary.
- Annual expenditure per student on primary education represents 16% of Argentina's GDP per capita and secondary education 24%. This puts Argentina 5 percentage points below the average for OECD countries for primary institutions, but at about the same level for secondary education. Compared to other Latin American countries, Argentina's expenditure on primary education as a percentage of GDP per capita is similar to Colombia's and Mexico's and below Brazil's and Chile's. For secondary education it is above Chile, Colombia and Mexico and equal to Brazil.

Figure 2. Distribution of initial sources of public funds for education by level of government in primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (2013)



Change in the proportion of educational funds received from the different levels of government between initial and final purchasers of educational resources (2013)
In percentage points



1. Year of reference 2014.

2. Some levels of education are included with others. Refer to "x" code in Table B1.1 for details.

3. Funds from the local level included in funds from the regional level of government.

4. Year of reference 2012.

Countries are ranked in descending order of the share of initial sources of funds from the central level of government.

Source: OECD, Table B4.3. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933397912>

- Private sources of funding play a prominent role in Argentina. Some 85% of expenditure on primary through to post-secondary non-tertiary educational institutions comes from public funding, below the OECD average of 91%. The share of private expenditure at these levels in Argentina is either equal to or above all other Latin American countries with available data.

- As in many federal republics, two different levels of government fund education in Argentina (Figure 2). Primary and secondary education are mainly funded by regional governments, which are responsible for 96% of final funds. Across OECD countries, the average distribution is 41% from the central level, 23% from the regional level and 36% from the local level. In tertiary education, which is almost entirely (99%) funded by public sources in Argentina, 76% of the public expenditure comes from central government, against an OECD average of 86%.

Gender gaps in education and employment persist

- As in all OECD and partner countries, more women than men in Argentina are expected to graduate from upper secondary education in their lifetime: 69% compared with 49%. This gap of 20 percentage points is among the highest of all OECD and partner countries, and considerably above the average gap of 5 percentage points for the OECD and 6 of the G20. At tertiary level, most of the first-time graduates were also women in 2013, who made up 62% of bachelor's graduates, 58% of master's graduates and 56% of doctoral graduates (Figure 1). These are all above the OECD and G20 average shares of female graduates for these tertiary levels.
- Argentina's gender imbalance in some fields of study at the tertiary level is even greater than the OECD average. In 2013, five women graduated from the field of education and three from humanities for every man graduating from these fields. Across OECD countries, the ratio is 4:1 and 2:1 respectively, while Argentina's imbalance is also higher than in all other Latin American countries with available data. In contrast, in STEM fields, Argentina has more gender equality than on average across OECD countries. In the sciences, there is a perfect balance between male and female graduates, compared with the OECD average of 1.5 men for every woman. In engineering, manufacturing and construction, there are almost two men for every woman against an OECD average of nearly three men for every woman.

Tertiary education is still expanding

- Short-cycle tertiary programmes are the most popular form of tertiary education among young people in Argentina. Some 18% of young adults in Argentina are expected to graduate from a short-cycle tertiary programme, compared with 13% from a bachelor's or equivalent programme. In contrast, in most OECD and partner countries the bachelor's degree is the most common tertiary qualification, with 38% of young adults expected to graduate from one on average versus 11% from a short-cycle tertiary one. Not many young adults will graduate from a master's or doctoral degree in Argentina: 2% are expected to graduate from a master's degree (OECD average 18%) and 0.3% from a doctoral degree (OECD average 1.7%) over their lifetimes.
- In 2013, some 32% of 20-24 year-olds were enrolled in tertiary education, in line with the OECD average of 33%. This is higher than some Latin American countries such as Brazil (19%) and Mexico (18%), but below Chile (40%). Almost all tertiary-educated Argentineans choose to study in their country: only 0.3% of national students were enrolled in a tertiary programme abroad in 2014. Of those doing a master's or doctoral programme abroad, most go to the United States (34%), followed by France (15%), Spain (12%) and Germany (10%).

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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.

References

OECD (2016), *Education at a Glance 2016: OECD Indicators*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-2016-en>.

For more information on Education at a Glance 2016 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:  **EducationGPS**
<http://gpseducation.oecd.org/CountryProfile?primaryCountry=ARG&treshold=10&topic=EO>.

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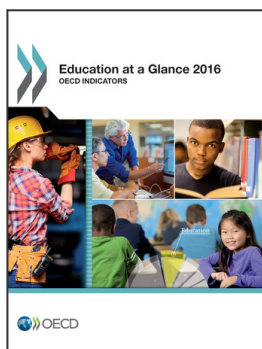
Key Facts for Argentina in Education at a Glance 2016

Source	Main topics in <i>Education at a Glance</i>	Argentina		OECD average		
Gender						
	Employment rate of 25-64 year-olds, by educational attainment	2015				
		Men	Women	Men	Women	
Chart A5.2.		Below upper secondary	**	**	66%	46%
		Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	**	**	81%	67%
	Tertiary	**	**	88%	80%	
	Percentage of people not in employment, nor in education or training (NEET)	2015				
		Men	Women	Men	Women	
Table C5.2	15-29 year-olds	**	**	12%	17%	
	Percentage of female graduates, by tertiary levels of education	2014				
		% Women		% Women		
Table A3.4		Short-cycle tertiary	68%		56%	
		Bachelor's or equivalent	62%		58%	
		Master's or equivalent	58%		57%	
		Doctoral or equivalent	56%		47%	
Vocational Education and Training (VET)						
	Distribution of enrolment, by programme orientation	2014				
		General	Vocational	General	Vocational	
Table C1.3a	Upper secondary education	100%	0%	56%	44%	
Financial Investment in Education						
	Annual expenditure per student, by level of education (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)	2013				
Table B1.1		Primary education	**		USD 8 477	
		Secondary education	USD 5 399		USD 9 811	
		Tertiary (including R&D activities)	**		USD 15 772	
Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC)						
	Expenditure on all early childhood educational institutions	2013				
Table C2.3	As a percentage of GDP	0.6%		0.8%		
Teachers						
	Ratio of students to teaching staff	2014				
Table D2.2	Primary education	**		15 students per teacher		
	Secondary education	**		13 students per teacher		
	Tertiary education	**		17 students per teacher		
Tertiary Education						
	Percentage of adults who have attained tertiary education, by tertiary level of educational attainment and age group	2015				
		25-34 year-olds	25-64 year-olds	25-34 year-olds	25-64 year-olds	
Table A1.2		Short-cycle tertiary	**	**	8%	8%
		Bachelor's or equivalent	**	**	21%	16%
		Master's or equivalent	**	**	14%	11%
		Doctoral or equivalent	**	**	1%	1%
Other: Education and Social Outcomes						
	Life satisfaction today and in five years for 25-64 year-olds, by educational attainment ¹	2015				
		Life satisfaction today	Life satisfaction in 5 years	Life satisfaction today	Life satisfaction in 5 years	
Table A8.3a		Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	92%	96%	83%	87%
	Tertiary	88%	96%	92%	94%	

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

1. Educational attainment categories collected by Gallup World Poll may differ from ISCED-A 2011.

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



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