

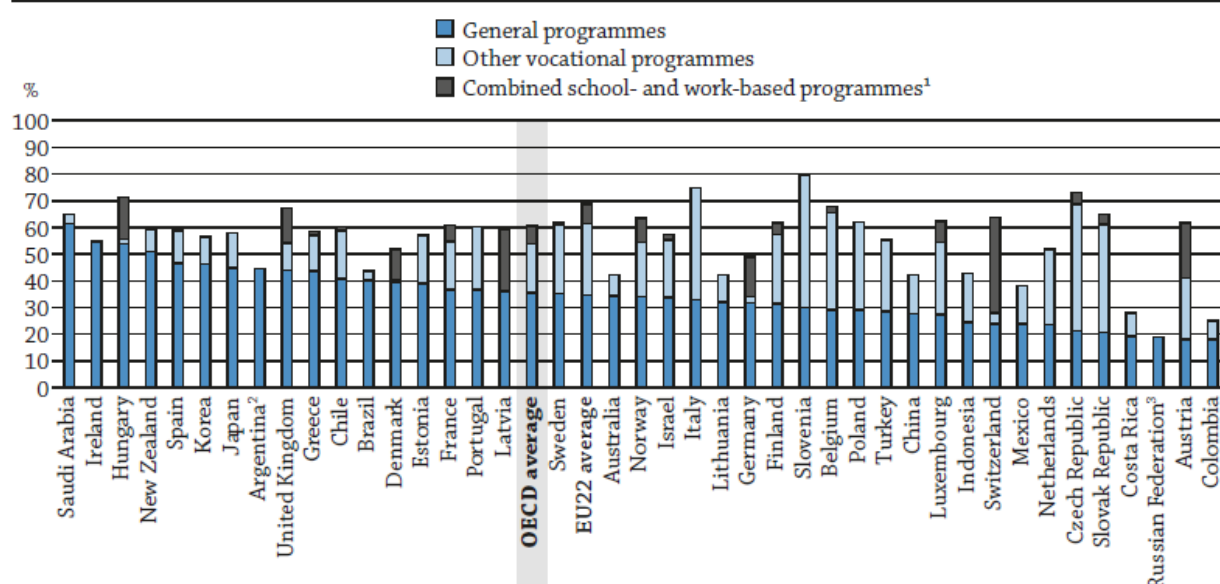
EDUCATION AT A GLANCE 2016

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.

Austria

- **Austria spends considerably more on each vocational student than on each general student per year.** Upper secondary students in Austria are more likely to follow vocational programmes than on average among OECD countries.
- **Gender gaps persist in fields of study in tertiary education and in earnings later in life.** Women earn less than men across all educational attainment levels.
- **The share of adults with tertiary education is still increasing,** but is still slightly lower than the OECD average.
- **The educational attainment of adults in Austria reflects their parents' origin and educational attainment.** Upward educational mobility is less common among those whose parents are foreign born.

Figure 1. Upper secondary enrolment rates of 15-19 year-olds, by programme orientation (2014)




1. Estimate based on the enrolment rate to vocational programmes and the share of students in school- and work-based programmes over the total vocational enrolment for all ages. The enrolment rate of 15-19 year-olds to combined school- and work based programmes is likely to be over-estimated, as these programmes often target older students.

2. Year of reference 2013.

3. Enrolments in upper secondary vocational programmes (ISCED 3-Vocational) are partially included in indicators for post-secondary non-tertiary and tertiary education.

Countries are ranked in descending order of the share of students enrolled in general programmes.

Source: OECD, Table C1.3a. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933398250>

Vocational education and training can provide more direct pathways into the labour market

- Austria spends USD 16 554¹ per student in vocational programmes at upper secondary level each year, the third highest among all countries with available and comparable data. This is more than the annual expenditure per student in general programmes of USD 13 260. On average among OECD countries, the expenditure in upper secondary vocational programmes is also higher than in general programmes: USD 9 955 for vocational programmes and USD 9 066 for general programmes.
- Seven out of ten upper secondary students in Austria are enrolled in vocational programmes, the third highest share among OECD countries. One in three upper secondary students follows a combined school- and work-based programme in Austria, whereas the average among OECD countries is slightly more than one in ten. Most other students are enrolled in a vocational programme that leads to tertiary education.
- More people are expected to graduate from an upper secondary vocational programme in Austria (79%) than the average among OECD countries (46%). At post-secondary non-tertiary level, Austria's graduation rate from vocational programmes is 11%, slightly above the average for OECD countries (10%).
- Among 25-35 year-old adults whose highest educational attainment is a vocational programme at upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary level, 5.7% are unemployed in Austria compared with 7.7% among those who followed a general programme. This difference of 2 percentage points in favour of vocational programmes is higher than the difference of the averages of the OECD countries which is 0.8 percentage points.

Gender gaps in education and employment persist

- In Austria, 40% of tertiary-educated men between 25 and 64 years old studied in the field of engineering manufacturing and construction, which is above the OECD average of 31%, according to the Survey of Adult Skills, a product of the OECD Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC). Among women, the share is only 9%. On the other hand, 26% of tertiary-educated Austrian women studied in the field of teacher training and education sciences – which is also above the OECD average of 18% – whereas only 9% of men did so.
- This gender imbalance in fields of study is also observed among recent graduates: in 2014 83% of tertiary graduates from education in 2014 were women, compared to the OECD average of 78%. Similarly, men made up the vast majority of graduates from engineering, manufacturing and construction at all tertiary levels.
- The earning gap between men and women persists at all levels of educational attainment. Female tertiary-educated workers earn 30% less than their male counterparts, which is a slightly greater difference than the OECD average of 27%. However, higher educational attainment levels provide considerable earning advantages to both men and women.

Access to high-quality early childhood education makes a difference later on

- The enrolment rate of 3-year-olds in early childhood education is 73% in Austria, against 71% on average among OECD countries. At the age of four, enrolment at this level is 92% in Austria, higher than the OECD average of 86%. At the age of five, 96% of children are enrolled in pre-primary education, compared to a much lower average of 81% in OECD countries. This difference is due to the fact that in some OECD countries, 5-year-olds are enrolled in primary education, something which only starts at the age of six in Austria.
- Most pupils in early childhood educational development programmes are enrolled in private institutions in Austria (67%) and on average among OECD countries (58%). Most private programmes are run by not-for-profit providers, often religious institutions. The picture is reversed for pre-primary education, where 72% of pupils in Austria attend public institutions, against 68% on average for OECD countries.
- Austria spends 0.6% of its GDP on early childhood education institutions (compared with 0.8% on average among OECD countries), 85% of which comes from public sources (81% on average among OECD countries). In Austria,

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

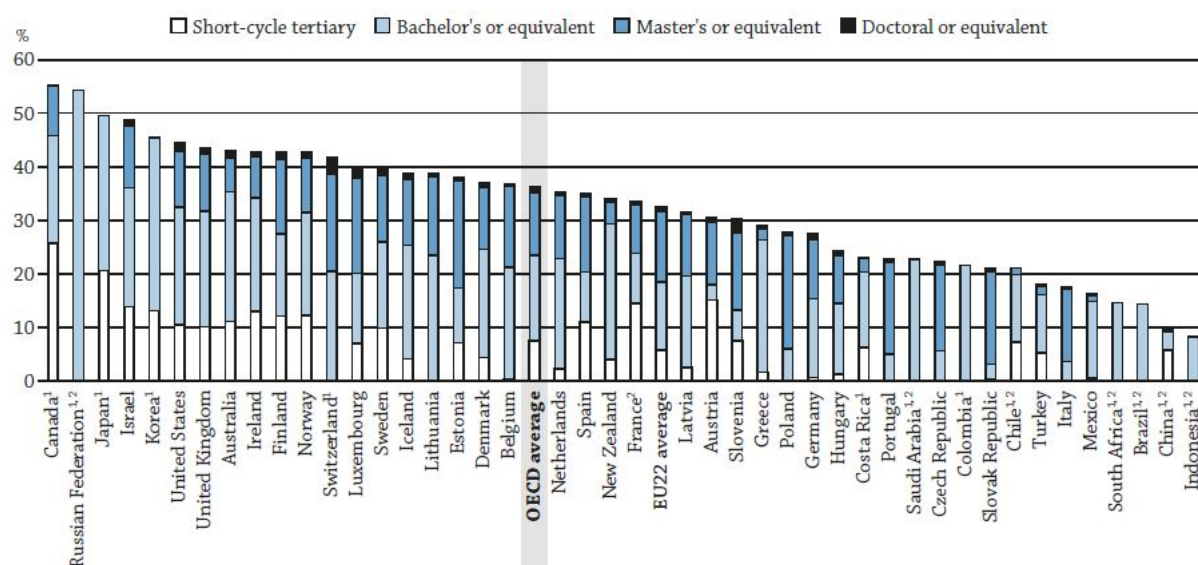
expenditure on pre-primary institutions is five times higher than in early childhood educational development institutions, while it is three times higher among OECD countries.

- The annual expenditure per student is USD 1 570 higher in early childhood educational development programmes than in pre-primary programmes in Austria, compared to a difference of USD 4 431 among OECD countries.

Tertiary education has a strong impact in the labour market

- The share of the population in Austria with tertiary education has been increasing. In 2005, 31% of young adults between 25 and 34 years old held a tertiary degree. Ten years later, this share had risen to 39%, an increase of 8 percentage points. This was slightly lower than the increase in the OECD averages, which was 9 percentage points, from 33% in 2005 to 42% in 2015.
- Overall 31% of 25-64 year-olds in Austria have attained tertiary education. Approximately half of them hold a short-cycle tertiary degree as their highest attainment level, which corresponds to 15% of all 25-64 year-olds. This is a higher share than the OECD average of 8%. Just 3% of Austrians in this age group have a bachelor's degree as their highest educational attainment, compared with an average of 16% in OECD countries. This is due to the fact that Bachelor programmes were introduced rather recently in the Austrian Higher Education System. At higher tertiary attainment levels, the proportions in Austria are similar to the OECD average: 12% of 25-64 year-olds have a master's or equivalent degree as their highest attainment level, compared with 11% among OECD countries, and 1% hold a doctorate, the same as the average among OECD countries.
- The share of international students among first-time tertiary graduates is higher in Austria (14%) than on average in OECD countries (10%). Less than 1% of graduates from short-cycle tertiary programmes in Austria are international students but at bachelor's level the proportion is 16% compared with 7% on average for OECD countries, 20% at master's level (16% among OECD countries) and 31% at doctoral level (26% among OECD countries).
- Most international students enrolled in tertiary programmes in Austria come from Europe (81%), mainly from Germany (39%) and Italy (12%).

Figure 2. Percentage of 25-64 year-olds with tertiary education, by level of tertiary education (2015)




1. Some levels of education are included in others. Refer to the source table for more details.

2. Reference year differs from 2015. Refer to the source table for more details.

Countries are ranked in descending order of the percentage of 25-64 year-olds with tertiary education, regardless of the level of tertiary attainment.

Source: OECD, Table A1.1. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933396600>

Immigrants face particular obstacles in attaining higher levels of education

- In Austria, as in many other OECD countries, upward educational mobility among 25-44 year-old non-students whose parents are foreign born appears to be lower than among those whose parents are native born.
- Among adults aged 25-44 years old whose parents were both foreign born and did not attain upper secondary education, 50% did not complete their upper secondary education either (OECD average 37%). The same is true for only 16% of their counterparts whose parents are native-born (OECD average 27%).
- Upward mobility to tertiary education is less common in Austria than across OECD countries: only 6% of 25-44 year-olds whose parents were foreign born and had below upper secondary education attain tertiary education, whereas the OECD average is 22%. Among those with native-born parents, 23% attain tertiary education on average in OECD countries, but only 12% in Austria.

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

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Key Facts for Austria in Education at a Glance 2016

Source	Main topics in <i>Education at a Glance</i>	Austria		OECD average		EU22 average	
	Gender						
	Employment rate of 25-64 year-olds, by educational attainment	2015					
Chart A5.2.		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	Below upper secondary	59%	49%	66%	46%	62%	44%
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	79%	72%	81%	67%	79%	68%
	Tertiary	87%	83%	88%	80%	88%	80%
	Full-year earnings of women as a percentage of men's earnings, by educational attainment (25-64 year-olds)	2014					
Table A6.2		Ratio (women/men)		Ratio (women/men)		Ratio (women/men)	
	Below upper secondary	77%		76%		77%	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	81%		77%		79%	
	Tertiary	70%		73%		74%	
	Percentage of people not in employment, nor in education or training (NEET)	2015					
Table C5.2	15-29 year-olds	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
		11%	10%	12%	17%	13%	16%
	Percentage of female graduates, by tertiary levels of education	2014					
Table A3.4		% Women		% Women		% Women	
	Short-cycle tertiary	54%		56%		59%	
	Bachelor's or equivalent	59%		58%		60%	
	Master's or equivalent	54%		57%		58%	
	Doctoral or equivalent	42%		47%		49%	
	Field of education studied among tertiary-educated adults (25-64 year-old non-students)	2012		2012 ¹		2012	
Table A1.5.		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	Teacher training and education science	9%	26%	7%	18%	n.a	n.a
	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	40%	9%	31%	7%	n.a	n.a
Vocational Education and Training (VET)							
	Distribution of enrolment, by programme orientation	2014					
Table C1.3a		General	Vocational	General	Vocational	General	Vocational
	Upper secondary education	30%	70%	56%	44%	52%	48%
	Educational attainment, by programme orientation	2015					
Table A1.4.		General	Vocational	General	Vocational	General	Vocational
	25-34 year-olds with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education	8%	43%	17%	26%	13%	30%
	Unemployment rate, by programme orientation	2015					
Table A5.5		General	Vocational	General	Vocational	General	Vocational
	25-34 year-olds with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education as their highest educational attainment level	7.7%	5.7%	10%	9.2%	11.7%	10.8%
Financial Investment in Education							
	Annual expenditure per student, by level of education (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)	2013					
Table B1.1	Primary education	USD 10 780		USD 8 477		USD 8 545	
	Secondary education	USD 15 024		USD 9 811		USD 10 053	
	Tertiary (including R&D activities)	USD 16 695		USD 15 772		USD 15 664	
	Total expenditure on primary to tertiary educational institutions	2013					
Table B2.2	As a percentage of GDP	5%		5.2%		5%	
	Total public expenditure on primary to tertiary education	2013					
Table B4.2	As a percentage of total public expenditure	9.9%		11.2%		9.9%	
Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC)							
	Enrolment rates in early childhood education at age 3	2014					
Table C2.1	ISCED 01 and 02	73%		71%		77%	
	Expenditure on all early childhood educational institutions	2013					
Table C2.3	As a percentage of GDP	0.6%		0.8%		0.8%	
	Proportions of total expenditure from public sources	85%		81%		86%	
Teachers							
	Actual salaries of teachers in public institutions relative to wages of full-time, full-year workers with tertiary education	2014					
Table D3.2a							
	Pre-primary school teachers	**		0.74		0.74	
	Primary school teachers	0.75		0.81		0.81	
	Lower secondary school teachers	0.86		0.85		0.86	
	Upper secondary school teachers	0.94		0.89		0.92	
	Annual statutory salaries of teachers in public institutions, based on typical qualifications, at different points in teachers' careers (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)	2014					
Table D3.1a		Starting salary	Salary after 15 years of experience	Starting salary	Salary after 15 years of experience	Starting salary	Salary after 15 years of experience
	Pre-primary school teachers	**	**	USD 29 494	USD 39 245	USD 28 934	USD 38 992
	Primary school teachers	USD 32 830	USD 43 276	USD 31 028	USD 42 675	USD 30 745	USD 42 285
	Lower secondary school teachers	USD 34 345	USD 46 852	USD 32 485	USD 44 407	USD 32 274	USD 44 204
	Upper secondary school teachers	USD 36 043	USD 50 508	USD 34 186	USD 46 379	USD 33 420	USD 46 420

Austria - Country Note - Education at a Glance 2016: OECD Indicators

Source	Main topics in <i>Education at a Glance</i>	Austria		OECD average		EU22 average	
	Mean monthly earnings of tertiary-educated 25-64 year-old, by selected field of education studied	2012		2012 ¹		2012	
Table A6.4	Teacher training and education science	USD 4 100		USD 3 004		n.a.	
	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	USD 4 700		USD 3 883		n.a.	
	Ratio of students to teaching staff	2014					
Table D2.2	Primary education	12 students per teacher		15 students per teacher		14 students per teacher	
	Secondary education	9 students per teacher		13 students per teacher		12 students per teacher	
	Tertiary education	15 students per teacher		17 students per teacher		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	25-34 year-olds	25-64 year-olds
Table A1.2	Short-cycle tertiary	16%	15%	8%	8%	5%	6%
	Bachelor's or equivalent	7%	3%	21%	16%	18%	13%
	Master's or equivalent	14%	12%	14%	11%	16%	13%
	Doctoral or equivalent	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	All tertiary levels of education	39%	31%	42%	35%	40%	32%
	Employment rate of 25-64 year-olds, by tertiary educational attainment	2015					
Tables A5.1 & A5.3	Short-cycle tertiary	84%		80%		80%	
	Bachelor's or equivalent	77%		82%		81%	
	Master's or equivalent	89%		87%		86%	
	Doctoral or equivalent	89%		91%		91%	
	All tertiary levels of education	85%		84%		84%	
	Relative earnings of full-time full-year 25-64 year-old workers, by tertiary educational attainment (upper secondary education = 100)	2014					
Table A6.1	Short-cycle tertiary	130		120		120	
	Bachelor's or equivalent	105		148		139	
	Master's, doctoral or equivalent	179		191		175	
	All tertiary levels of education	150		155		152	
	Share of international or foreign students, by level of tertiary education	2014					
Table C4.1.	Bachelor's or equivalent	19%		5%		6%	
	Master's or equivalent	18%		12%		13%	
	Doctoral or equivalent	25%		27%		22%	
	All tertiary levels of education	15%		6%		8%	
	First-time entry rates into tertiary education	2014					
Table C3.1.	All tertiary levels (including international students)	70%		68%		63%	
	All tertiary levels (excluding international students)	57%		61%		57%	
	All tertiary levels (students younger than 25 years old and excluding international students)	47%		51%		50%	
Other: Immigration and intergenerational mobility in education							
	Proportion of adults with same educational attainment levels as their parents, by parents' immigrant status ²	2012		2012 ¹		2012	
		Native-born parents	Foreign-born parents	Native-born parents	Foreign-born parents	Native-born parents	Foreign-born parents
Table A4.3	25-44 year-old adults with below upper secondary education as their highest educational attainment level	16%	50%	27%	37%	n.a.	n.a.
Other: Adult education and learning							
	Participation of 25-64 year-olds in formal and/or non-formal education, by level of education ²	2012		2012 ¹		2012	
Table C6.3	Below upper secondary	25%		26%		n.a.	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	48%		46%		n.a.	
	Tertiary	71%		70%		n.a.	
Other: Education and social outcomes							
	Percentage of 25-64 year-old adults reporting that they are in good health, by selected literacy proficiency level	2012		2012 ¹		2012	
Table A8.1 (L)	Low literacy proficiency (Level 1 or below)	67%		67%		n.a	
	High literacy proficiency (Level 4 or 5)	95%		90%		n.a.	
	Life satisfaction today and life satisfaction expected in five years for 25-64 year-olds, by educational attainment ³	2015					
		Life satisfaction today	Life satisfaction in 5 years	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	95%	93%	83%	87%	83%	86%
	Tertiary	84%	91%	92%	94%	92%	93%

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

Refer to Annex 3 for notes and for more information on data presented in this key facts table (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

1. OECD average includes some countries with 2015 data.

2. Data refer to ISCED-97 instead of ISCED-A 2011.

3. 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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