

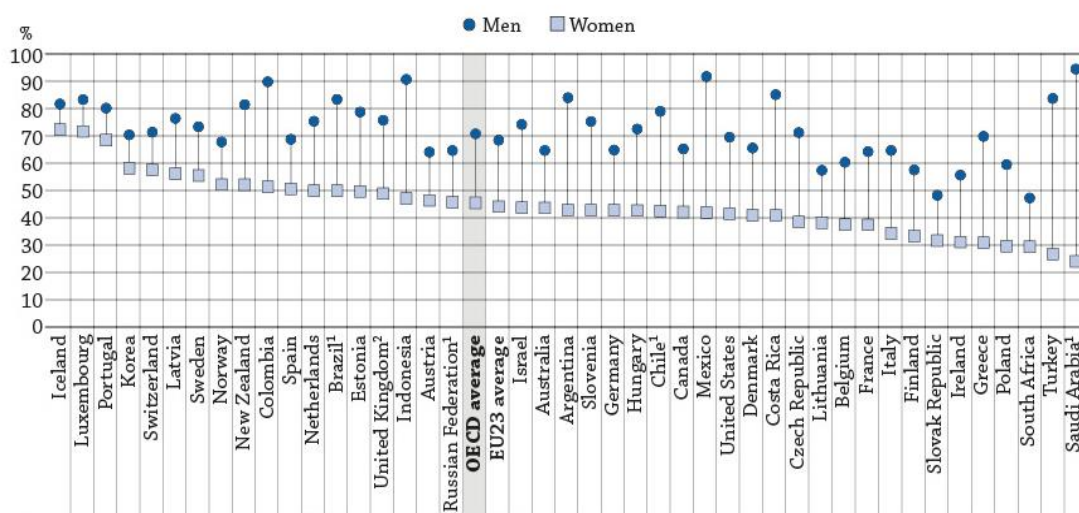
## EDUCATION AT A GLANCE 2018

*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 OECD and partner countries.

### Argentina

- **Employment rates among young adults (25-34 year-olds) display a distinct gender bias**, with 43% of women with below secondary education employed in 2017, compared to 84% for similarly educated men. This gap tends to narrow with rising levels of education.
- **Access to early childhood education and care (ECEC) is less widespread among 2- and 3-year-olds in Argentina than OECD countries and neighbouring Brazil and Colombia.** Argentina's expenditure on these services as a share of gross domestic product (GDP) is about half the average across OECD countries.
- **The share of tertiary-educated 25-34 year-olds is lower in Argentina than the OECD and G20 averages;** however, more women than men attain tertiary education, a similar trend to other OECD countries.

**Figure 1. Employment rates of 25-34 year-olds with below upper secondary education, by gender (2017)**



1. Year of reference differs from 2017. Refer to the source table for details.

2. Data for upper secondary attainment include completion of a sufficient volume and standard of programmes that would be classified individually as completion of intermediate upper secondary programmes (17% of adults aged 25-64 are in this group).

Countries are ranked in descending order of the employment rate of 25-34 year-old women with below upper secondary education.

Source: OECD / ILO (2018), Table A3.2. See Source section for more information and Annex 3 for notes (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-2018-36-en>).

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888933802057>

### Despite the highly positive effects of higher education on employment rates, gender differences in the labour market remain significant

- The employment advantages from attaining a tertiary degree in Argentina are significant: 88% of tertiary-educated adults were employed in 2017, compared to 72% of those with upper or post-secondary non-tertiary

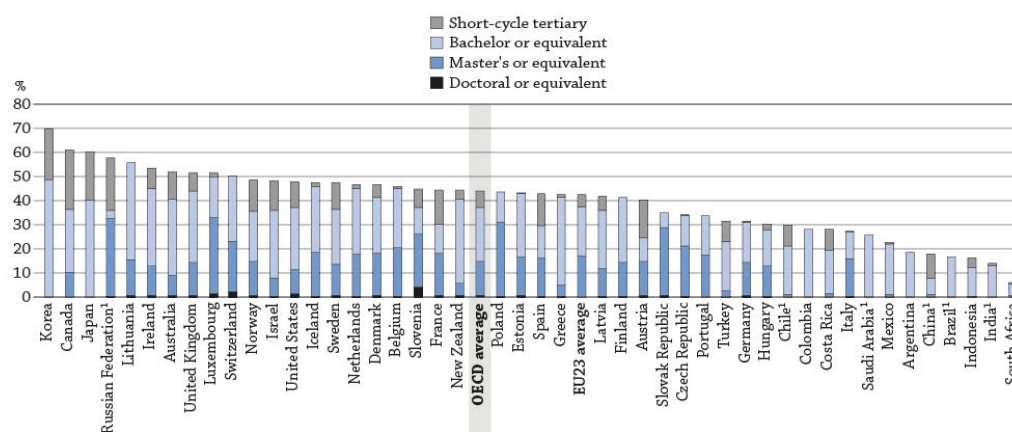
education. The employment rate for tertiary-educated adults in Argentina is higher than in Brazil and Colombia, and the average across OECD countries. Conversely, the unemployment rate for tertiary-educated adults in Argentina was half that among upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary educated ones in 2017. The inactivity rate among tertiary-educated people in Argentina is 8%, lower than the average of 11% across OECD.

- There is significant gender inequity in the relationship between education and employment in Argentina. Among young adults (25-34 year-olds) with below secondary education, the employment rate for women was just 43% in 2017, compared to 84% for similarly educated men. This gap is slightly wider than in neighbouring Brazil and Chile and is considerably wider than the average across OECD countries (Figure 1).
- The gender gap in employment rate decreases with higher levels of education. From a 41 percentage-point difference for young adults with below upper secondary education, the gap narrows drastically to 25 percentage points for those with upper secondary education, and 7 percentage points for tertiary-educated adults, although always in favour of men.

## Fewer than one in five young adults have a tertiary degree

- In 2017, only about 18% of 25-34 year-olds in Argentina had completed a tertiary degree, less than the averages across G20 and OECD countries of 35% and 44% respectively (Figure 2). Older adults are more likely to attain tertiary education in Argentina. In 2016, the share of tertiary-educated 25-64 year-olds was 21%.
- Gender differences in educational attainment in Argentina follow the general trend across OECD countries, with more women than men attaining a tertiary degree: 22% of women earned a bachelor's degree or equivalent in 2017 compared to 15% of men.

**Figure 2. Percentage of 25-34 year-olds with tertiary education, by level of tertiary education (2017)**



**Note:** Some categories might be included in other categories. Please refer to Table A1.1 for details.

1. Year of reference differs from 2017. Refer to Table A1.1 for more details.

Countries are ranked in descending order of the percentage of tertiary-educated 25-34 year-olds.

**Source:** OECD (2018), Education at a Glance Database, <http://stats.oecd.org/>. See Source section for more information and Annex 3 for notes (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-2018-36-en>).

StatLink <https://doi.org/10.1787/888933801677>

- In Argentina, more men (34%) had below upper secondary as their highest form of educational attainment than women (25%) in 2017. The opposite holds true at upper secondary level, with 53% of 25-34 year-old women attaining upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education as their highest qualification level, compared to 51% of young men.

## Both enrolment rates and spending on early childhood education and care are very low

- Early childhood education and care (ECEC) plays a fundamental role in building children's cognitive development in support of their future learning. However early childhood education starts later in Argentina than in other countries: in 2016, 10% of 2-year-olds were enrolled in ECEC services, compared to 39% in Brazil and 45% on average across OECD countries. In the same year, 40% of 3-year-olds were enrolled compared to 62% in Brazil and 75% on average across OECD countries.

- Spending on early childhood education is low in Argentina. Expenditure on ECEC services as a share of gross domestic product (GDP) was 0.4% in 2015. While this is about the same level as Colombia and Costa Rica, it is half the OECD average of 0.8%.
- The majority of children attending early childhood development programmes (56%) are enrolled in private institutions in Argentina. However, the trend reverses among pre-primary programmes where 68% of enrolment is accounted for by public institutions. Both rates are similar rate to the average across OECD countries.

### Staff compensation makes up a larger share of total current expenditure at tertiary level than at lower levels of education

- In Argentina, 96% of spending on public tertiary education is devoted to current expenditure, higher than the OECD average of 86%, implying a lower share of capital expenditure at this level. Argentina also allocates a larger share of current expenditure to staff compensation than most OECD countries at tertiary level, but a smaller share at primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary levels. The share of current expenditure dedicated to staff compensation in public tertiary institutions is 88% in Argentina, compared to 68% on average across OECD countries. In contrast, for primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education, 67% of current expenditure is spent on staff compensation in Argentina compared to 80% on average across OECD countries.

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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.

Lithuania was not an OECD member at the time of preparation of Education at a Glance and is therefore not included in the zone aggregates mentioned in the publication. However this country note, produced at a later stage, includes updated figures for the OECD and EU averages including Lithuania and therefore may differ from the figures mentioned in Education at a Glance.

#### References

OECD (2018), *Education at a Glance 2018: OECD Indicators*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-2018-en>.

**For more information on Education at a Glance 2018** and to access the full set of Indicators, visit [www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm](http://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=ARG&treshold=10&topic=EO>.

<b>Questions can be directed to:</b>	<b>Country note author:</b>
Marie-Helene Doumet	Soumyajit Kar
Directorate for Education and Skills	Directorate for Education and Skills
<a href="mailto:marie-helene.doumet@oecd.org">marie-helene.doumet@oecd.org</a>	<a href="mailto:soumyajit.kar@oecd.org">soumyajit.kar@oecd.org</a>

### Key Facts for Argentina in Education at a Glance 2018

Source	Main topics in <i>Education at a Glance</i>	Argentina		OECD average		G20 average	
	Equity						
	Educational attainment of 25-34 year-olds by gender	2017					
Table A1.2		% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
	Below upper secondary	34%	25%	17%	14%	28%	26%
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	51%	53%	46%	37%	41%	36%
	Tertiary	15%	22%	38%	50%	32%	39%
	Share of girls among repeaters in secondary general programmes	2016					
Table B1.3	Lower secondary	41%		39%		39%	
	Upper secondary	42%		42%		41%	
	Early childhood education and care (ECEC)						
	Enrolment rates in ECEC at age 3	2016					
Table B2.1a	ECEC services (ISCED 0) and other registered ECEC services	40%		76%		**	
	Share of children enrolled in pre-primary education (ISCED 02), by type of institution	2016					
Table B2.2	Public institutions	68%		68%		58%	
	Private institutions	32%		32%		42%	
	Vocational education and training (VET)						
	Enrolment in upper secondary education, by programme orientation	2016					
Table B1.3	Percentage of upper secondary students enrolled in vocational programmes	**		44%		**	
	Tertiary education						
	Employment rate of 25-64 year-olds, by educational attainment	2017					
Table A3.1	Short-cycle tertiary	**		81%		**	
	Bachelor's or equivalent	85%		84%		**	
	Master's or equivalent	**		88%		**	
	Doctoral or equivalent	**		92%		**	
	All tertiary levels of education	85%		85%		**	
	Financial investment in education						
	Total expenditure on educational institutions per full-time equivalent student, by level of education (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)	2015					
Table C1.1	Primary	**		USD 8 539		**	
	Secondary	**		USD 9 868		**	
	Tertiary (excluding R&D activities)	**		USD 11 049		**	
	Teachers and the learning environment						
	Share of female teachers in public and private institutions	2016					
Table D5.2	Primary	**		83%		75%	
	Lower secondary	**		69%		61%	
	Upper secondary	**		60%		54%	
	Tertiary	**		43%		43%	
	Average class size by level of education	2016					
Table D2.1	Primary	**		21		**	
	Lower secondary	**		23		**	

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 these data.

Cut-off date for the data: 18 July 2018. Any updates on data can be found on line at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-data-en>.



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