

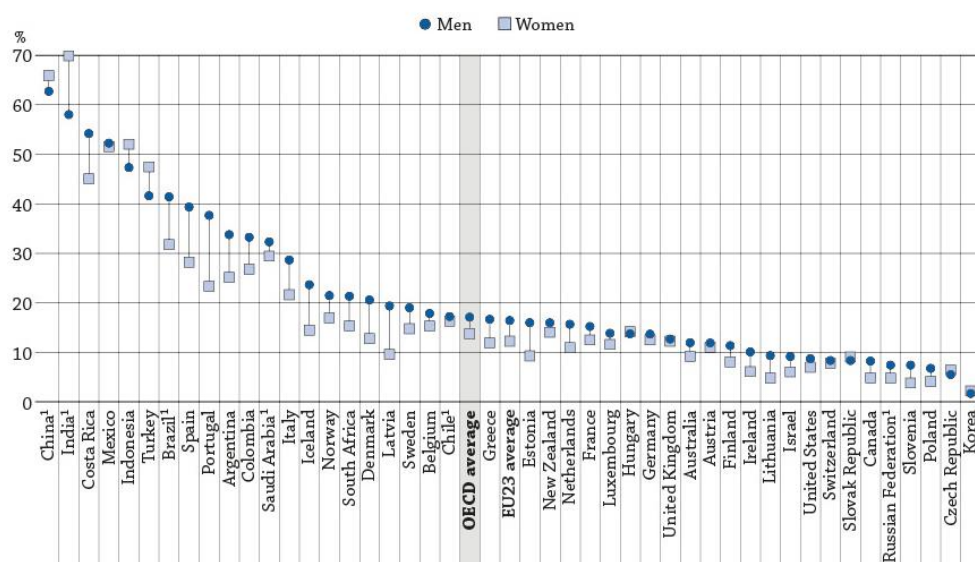
EDUCATION AT A GLANCE 2018

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.

India

- India remains the country with the largest share of adults (46%) aged 25-64 who have not attained primary education among all G20 and OECD countries.
- The gender gap in educational attainment remains very high in India; the share of young women without upper secondary education is 12 percentage points higher than that of young men.
- General programmes are much more attractive to young people than vocational ones, with 97% of students in upper secondary education attending general programmes. The share of students receiving vocational training in 2016 was the lowest among OECD and partner countries.
- At all educational levels, a majority of students, attend private institutions. This is particularly true for early childhood education and care and upper secondary education.
- Student-teacher ratios are quite similar in public and private secondary educational institutions. At the tertiary level, however, the difference grows and public institutions have the highest ratio of students to teachers across all OECD and partner countries.

Figure 1. Percentage of 25-34 year-olds without upper secondary education, by gender (2017)



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

Countries are ranked in descending order of the total percentage of 25-34 year-old men without upper secondary education.

Source: OECD (2018), Table A1.2. See Source section for more information and Annex 3 for notes (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-2018-36-en>).

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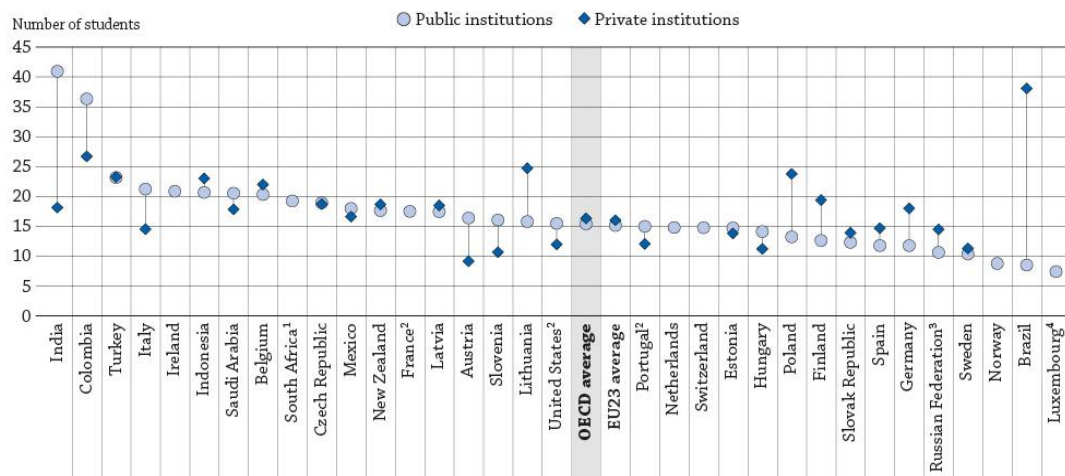
Educational attainment is still low in India, especially for women

- Almost half of 25-64 year-olds in India still had not attained primary education in 2011, by far the highest rate among all OECD and partner countries. In comparison, only 2% of the adult population had not attained primary education on average across OECD countries in 2017. Less than one-third of the adult population had attained at least upper secondary education.
- Education attainment is improving among the younger generation, as 36% of young adults (25-34 year-olds) had attained at least upper secondary education in 2011. Even so, this remains far below the OECD average of 85% in 2017. Just 14% of young adults have attained tertiary education, the second lowest share after South Africa (6%) and just below Indonesia (16%), Brazil (17%) and Argentina (18%). Despite this low figure, there are still over 1 billion Indians, which means India is expected to produce the largest share of tertiary graduates in the world by 2030 (OECD, 2018b).
- There is a significant gender gap in educational attainment in India: 70% of young women have not attained upper secondary education, compared to 58% of young men (Figure 1). India is one of just seven countries among OECD and partner countries where young women are less likely to have attained upper secondary education than young men, and has by far the largest gap between them.
- However, based on current patterns, it is estimated that 45% of today's young people in India will enter a bachelor's degree at least once in their life. So far, if current patterns continue, about 28%, are expected to graduate for the first time from this level.
- India does not attract many foreign students, as only 0.1% of students enrolled in tertiary education are foreign. Moreover, only 1% of national students are enrolled abroad, half the OECD average – and half the figure for the People's Republic of China. Among foreign tertiary students in India, 43% come from neighbouring countries, and only 5% from OECD countries.

Most students are enrolled in private institutions

- Early childhood education and care (ECEC) provision in India is mostly private. About three-quarters of children enrolled in pre-primary education in India are in independent private institutions, which are mainly privately funded.
- In secondary education, the division between public and private provision of education changes. While 58% of students in lower secondary education in India are in public institutions, this is still much lower than the G20 average of 81%, and the fourth lowest share among OECD and partner countries, after the United Kingdom (28%), Belgium (42%) and Chile (42%). In upper secondary education, only 41% of students attend public institutions in India, 33 percentage points lower than the G20 average.
- Lower and upper secondary students enrolled in private institutions do not necessarily benefit from a lower student-teacher ratio than their counterparts in public institutions. Both public and private lower secondary schools have a student-teacher ratio of 27:1, well over the G20 averages of 14:1 in private institutions and 17:1 in public institutions. At upper secondary level, the student-teacher ratio is 28:1 in public institutions, and 32:1 in private institutions, compared to 15:1 and 14:1 respectively on average across G20 countries.
- The situation is quite different for tertiary institutions, where there are 41 students for every teaching staff member in public institutions, the highest across all OECD and partner countries, and well above the OECD average of 15:1 (Figure 2). In private tertiary educational institutions, however, the ratio of students to teaching staff is 18:1 in India, very similar to the OECD average of 16:1. This sheds some light on the different resources available to public and private tertiary institutions in India.

Figure 2. Ratio of students to teaching staff in tertiary education, by type of institution (2016)



1. Year of reference is 2015.

2. Tertiary includes post-secondary non-tertiary education.

3. Tertiary includes part of vocational upper secondary education.

4. Short-cycle tertiary is not included.

Countries are ranked in descending order of the ratio of students to teaching staff in tertiary public institutions.

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

StatLink <https://doi.org/10.1787/888933805344>

An overwhelming majority of students in upper secondary education attend general programmes

- Based on current patterns, it is estimated that 33% of today's young people in India will graduate from upper secondary education, the lowest rate among OECD and partner countries.
- Upper secondary vocational programmes are almost nonexistent in India, with only 3% of students in upper secondary education attending them, compared to 32% on average across G20 countries and 44% across OECD countries. Almost all (99%) students enrolled in vocational programmes are boys, while over one-third are girls in 26 OECD and partner countries.
- Only 0.4% of students in lower secondary and 2% in upper secondary education are repeaters, both of which are lower than the G20 averages of 3% and 5% respectively. The low share of repeaters in India is counterbalanced by the very low graduation and attainment rates for upper secondary education, which indicate that only a small share of the population has access to upper secondary education, and that the drop-out rate might also be high.

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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 (2018a), *Education at a Glance 2018: OECD Indicators*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-2018-en>.
 OECD (2018b), "How is the tertiary-educated population evolving?", *Education Indicators in Focus*, No. 61, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/a17e95dc-en>.

India - Country Note - Education at a Glance 2018: OECD Indicators

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.

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=IND&treshold=10&topic=EQ>.

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Key Facts for India in Education at a Glance 2018

Source	Main topics in <i>Education at a Glance</i>	India	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	58%	70%	17%	14%	28%	26%
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	26%	18%	46%	37%	41%	36%
	Tertiary	16%	12%	38%	50%	32%	39%
	Share of girls among repeaters in secondary general programmes	2016					
Table B1.3	Lower secondary	46%	39%	39%			
	Upper secondary	44%	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	**	76%	**			
	Share of children enrolled in pre-primary education (ISCED 02), by type of institution	2016					
Table B2.2	Public institutions	23%	68%	58%			
	Private institutions	77%	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	3%	44%	3%			
	Tertiary education						
	Employment rate of 25-64 year-olds, by educational attainment	2017					
Table A3.1	Short-cycle tertiary	**	81%	**			
	Bachelor's or equivalent	**	84%	**			
	Master's or equivalent	**	88%	**			
	Doctoral or equivalent	**	92%	**			
	All tertiary levels of education	**	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	51%	83%	75%			
	Lower secondary	45%	69%	61%			
	Upper secondary	41%	60%	54%			
	Tertiary	39%	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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