

# Education at a Glance 2022

## Selected highlights

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Education and Skills, Innovation and Measuring Progress

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# Education at a Glance 2022

**COVID-19: From crisis management to  
recovery**

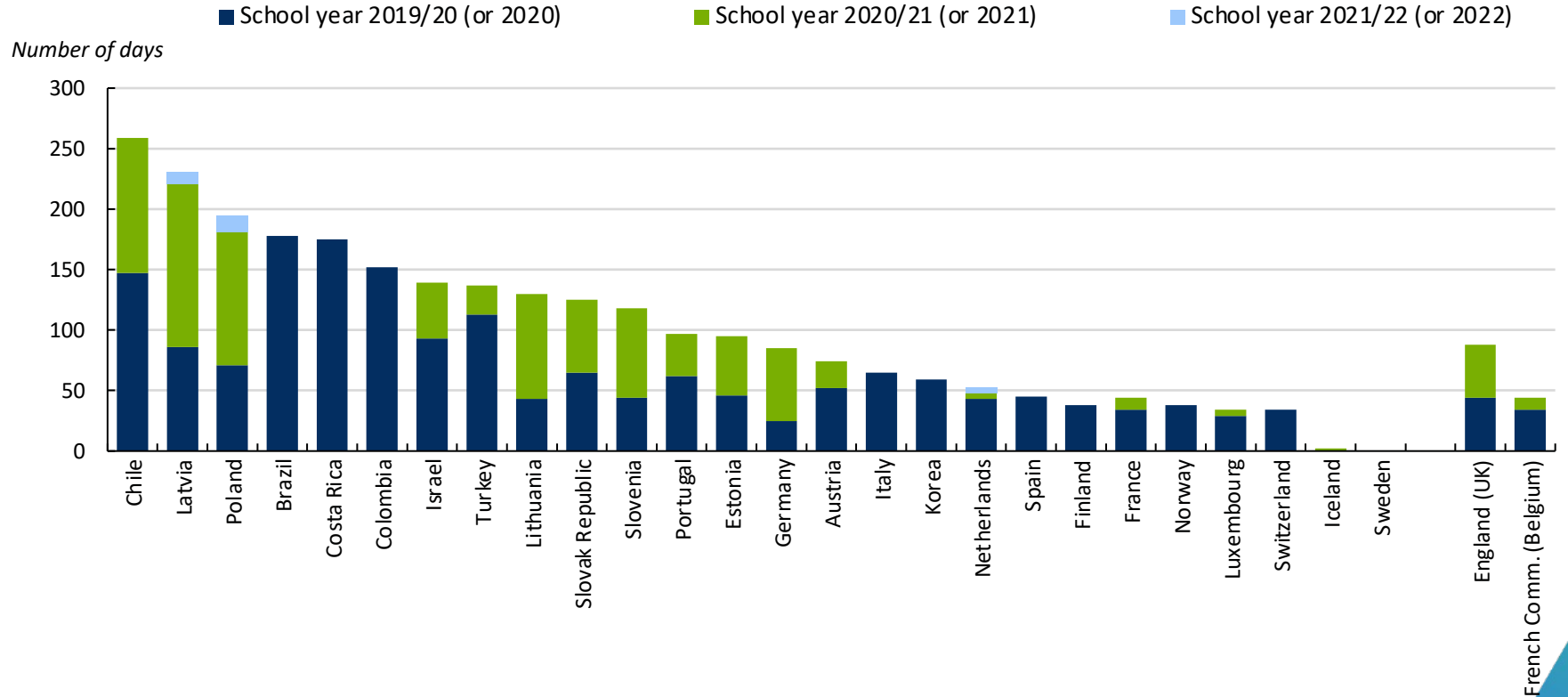




# School closures were rare in the school year 2021/22

Figure 1.

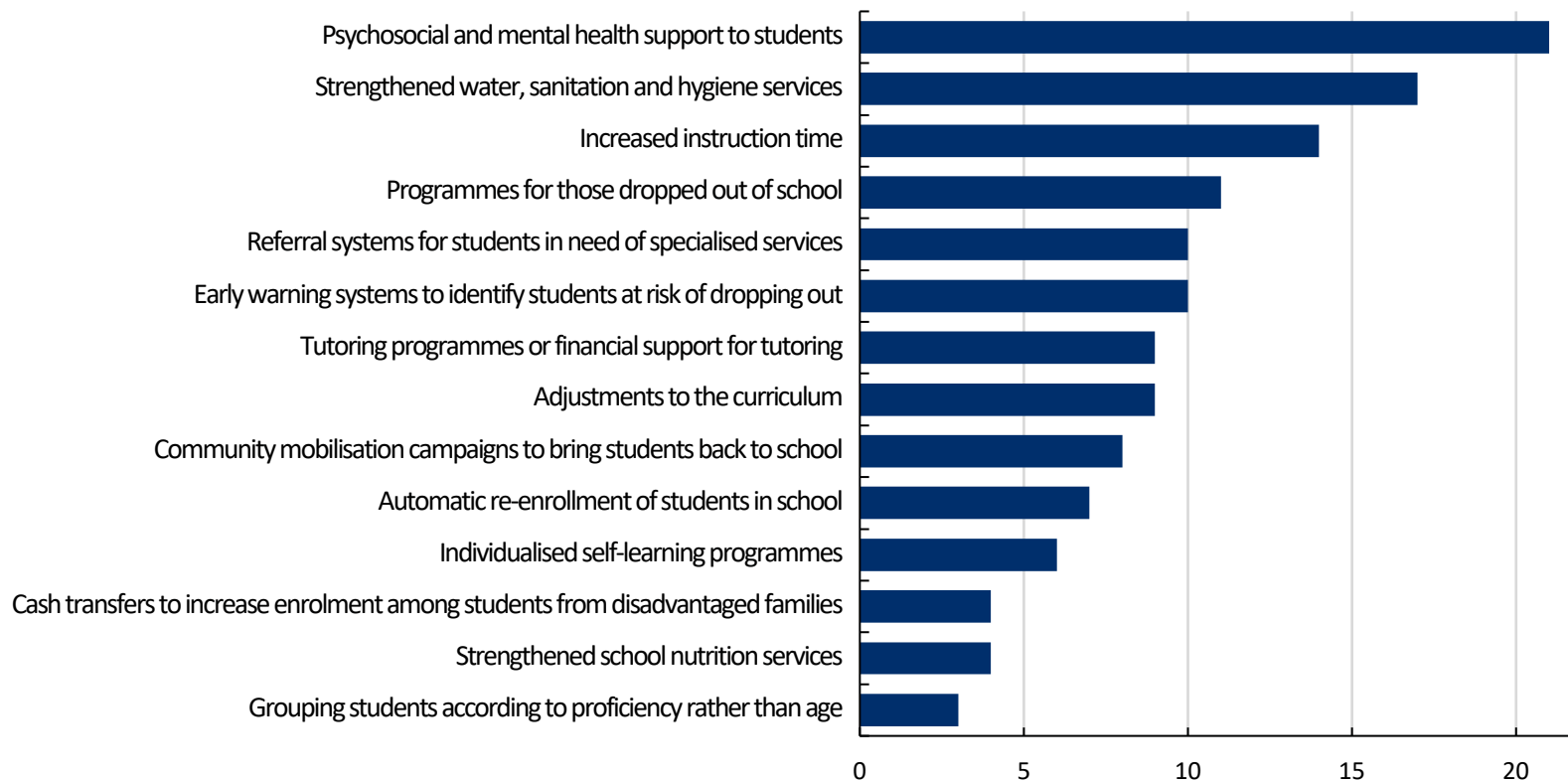
## School closures due to COVID-19 (2020, 2021 and the first quarter of 2022)



# Recovery measures to alleviate the effects of the pandemic covered many dimensions

Figure 5.

## Number of countries implementing recovery policies for students due to COVID-19 (2021/22 or 2022)

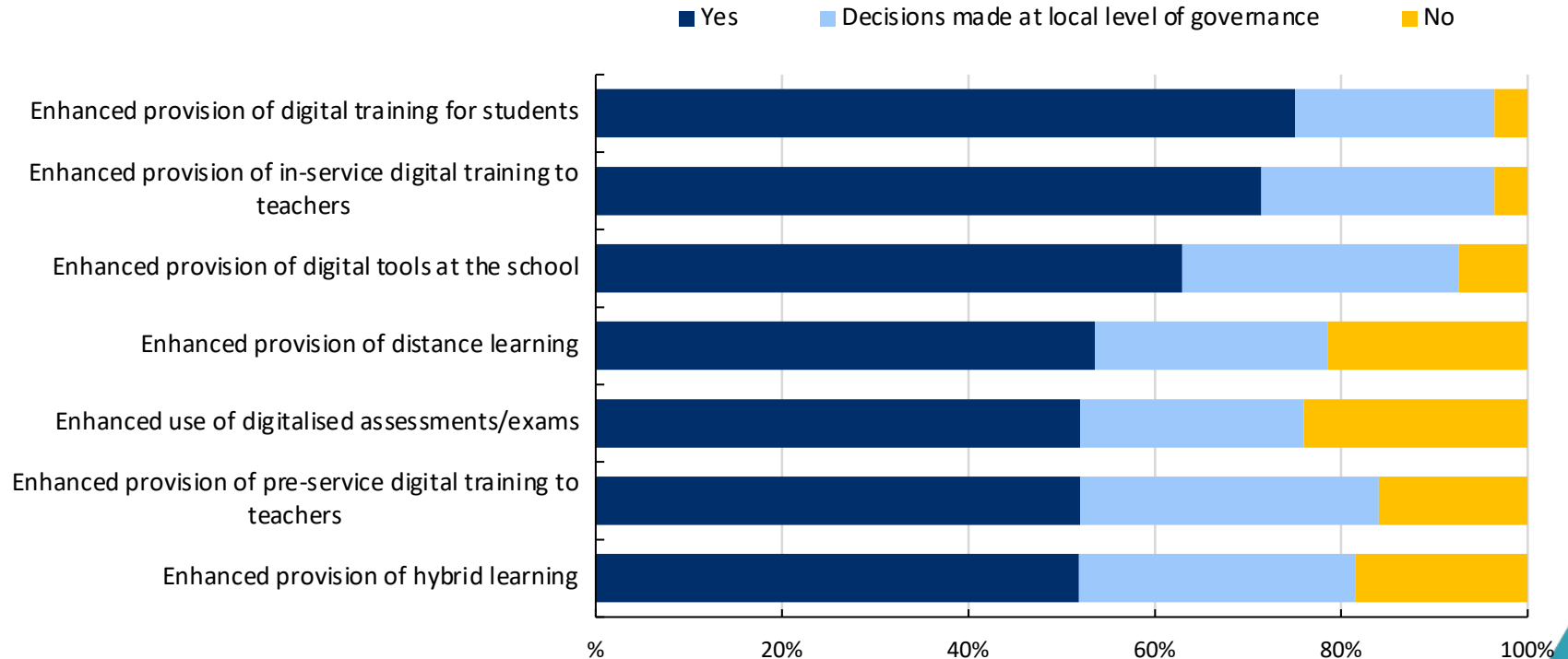




# Increased use of digital tools is an important legacy of the pandemic

Figure 4.

## Share of countries planning to maintain or develop digitalisation measures implemented due to COVID-19



## **Education at a Glance 2022**

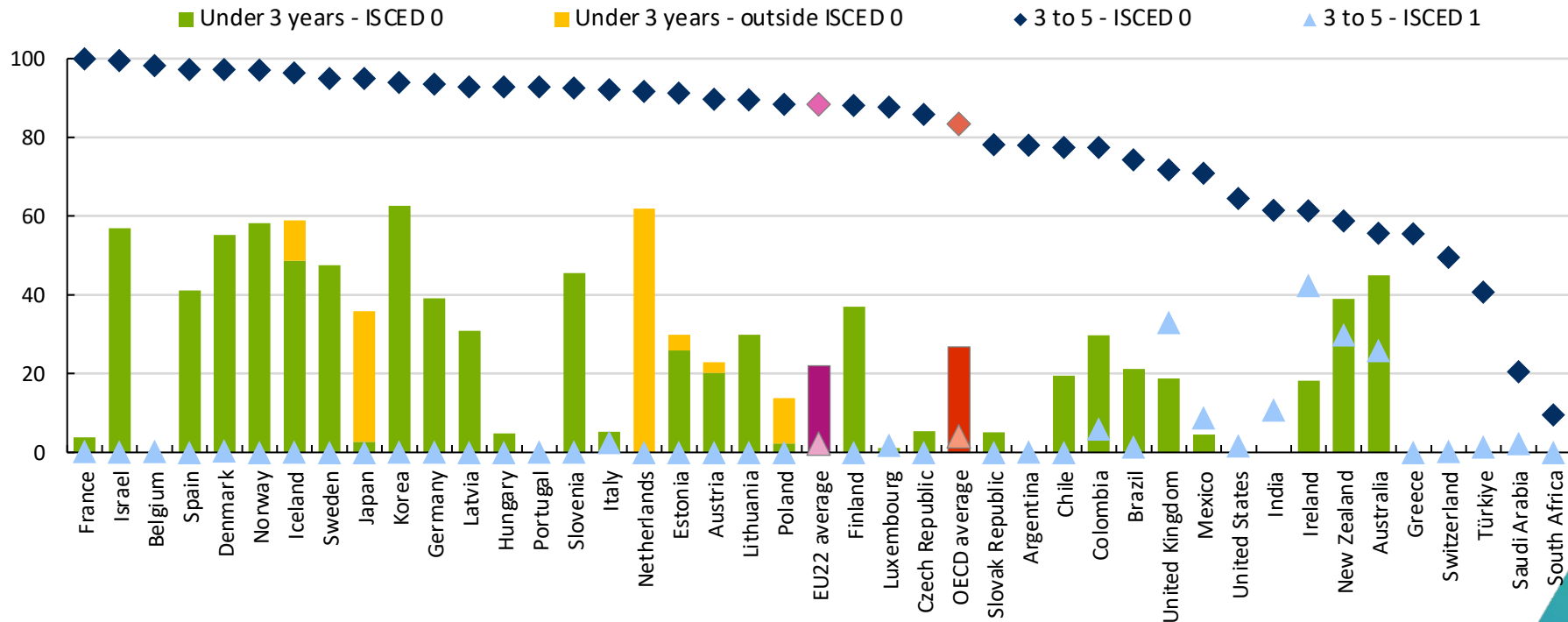
**Most young children are enrolled in early  
childhood education and care**



# Early childhood education is common above the age of 3, but at lower ages its importance varies across countries

Figure B2.1.

## Enrolment rates of young children by type of programme and by age group (2020)





## Education at a Glance 2022

Young adults not in employment, education or training (NEET) are a key challenge for the education system

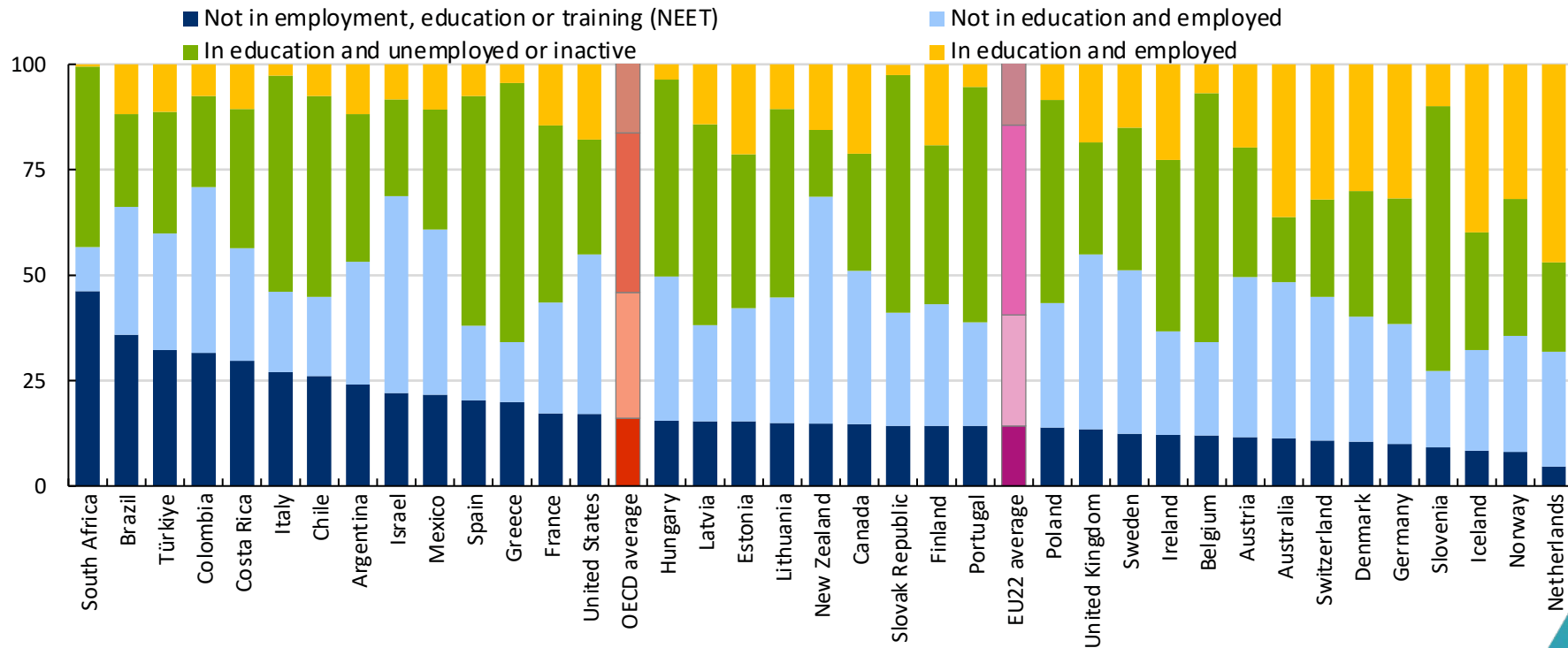




# The share of NEETs varies from less than 5% to more than 25% across the OECD

Figure A2.1.

## Distribution of 18-24 year-olds by education and work status (2021, quarterly data)



# Education at a Glance 2022

**Focus on tertiary education**



## **Education at a Glance 2022**

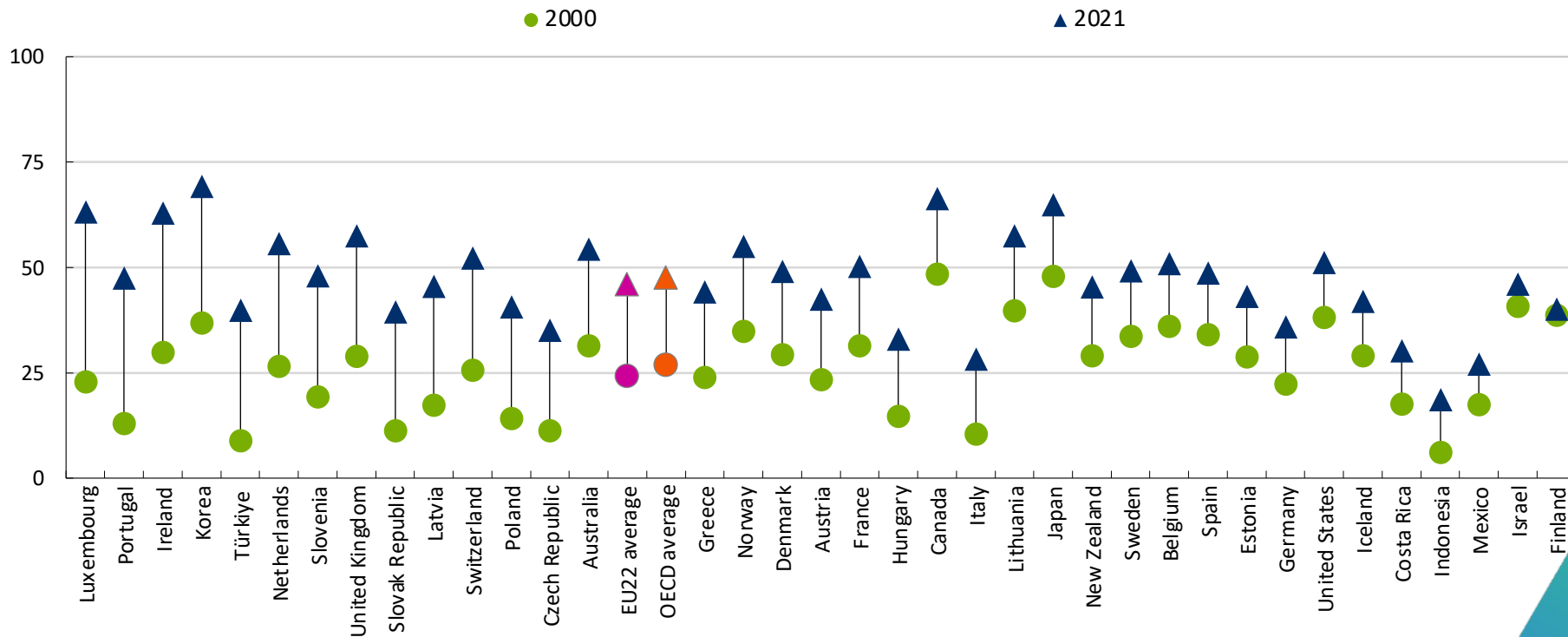
**The benefits from a tertiary degree remain strong  
despite a large increase in tertiary attainment**



# Tertiary attainment has increased strongly...

Figure A1.1

## Trends in the share of tertiary-educated 25-34 year-olds (2000 and 2021)



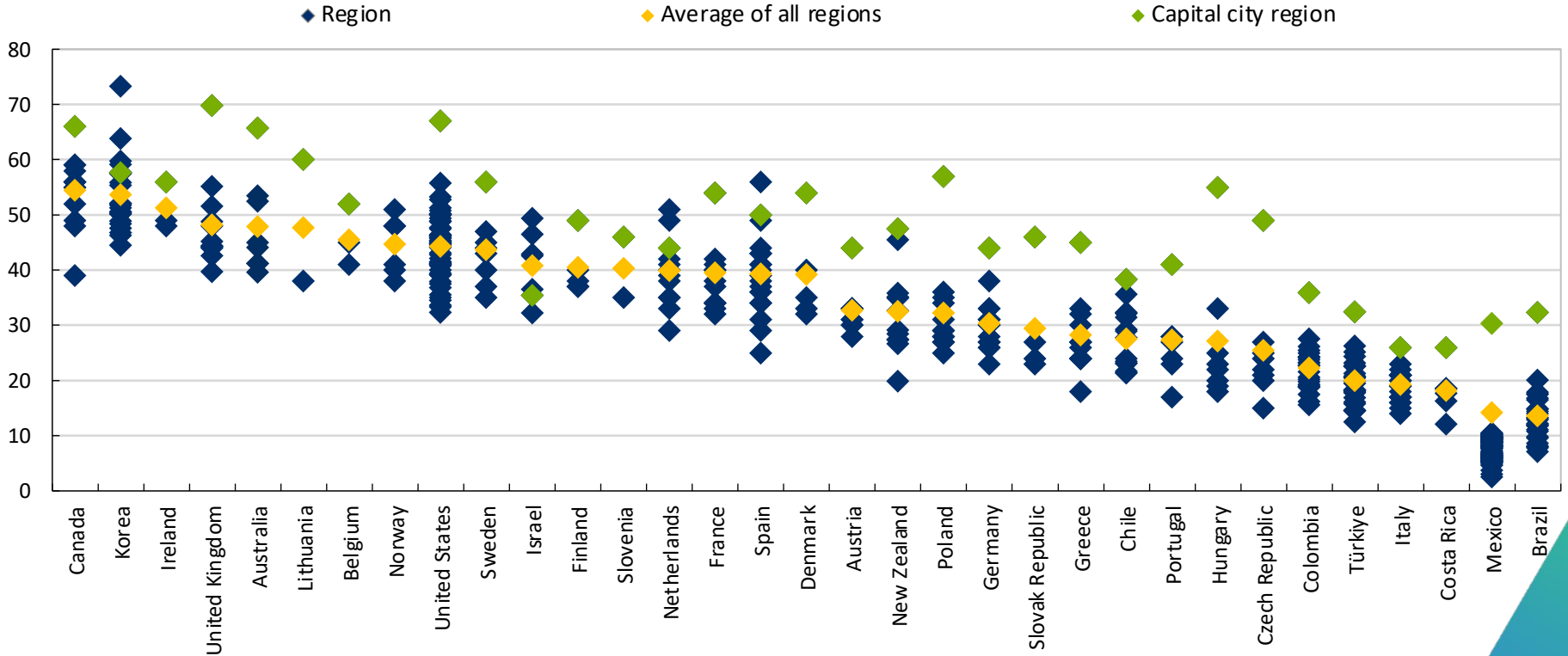
Note: Countries sorted in descending order of growth



# ...but large differences in tertiary attainment within countries remain

Figure A1.4

## Percentage of 25-64 year-olds with tertiary attainment, by subnational region (2021)

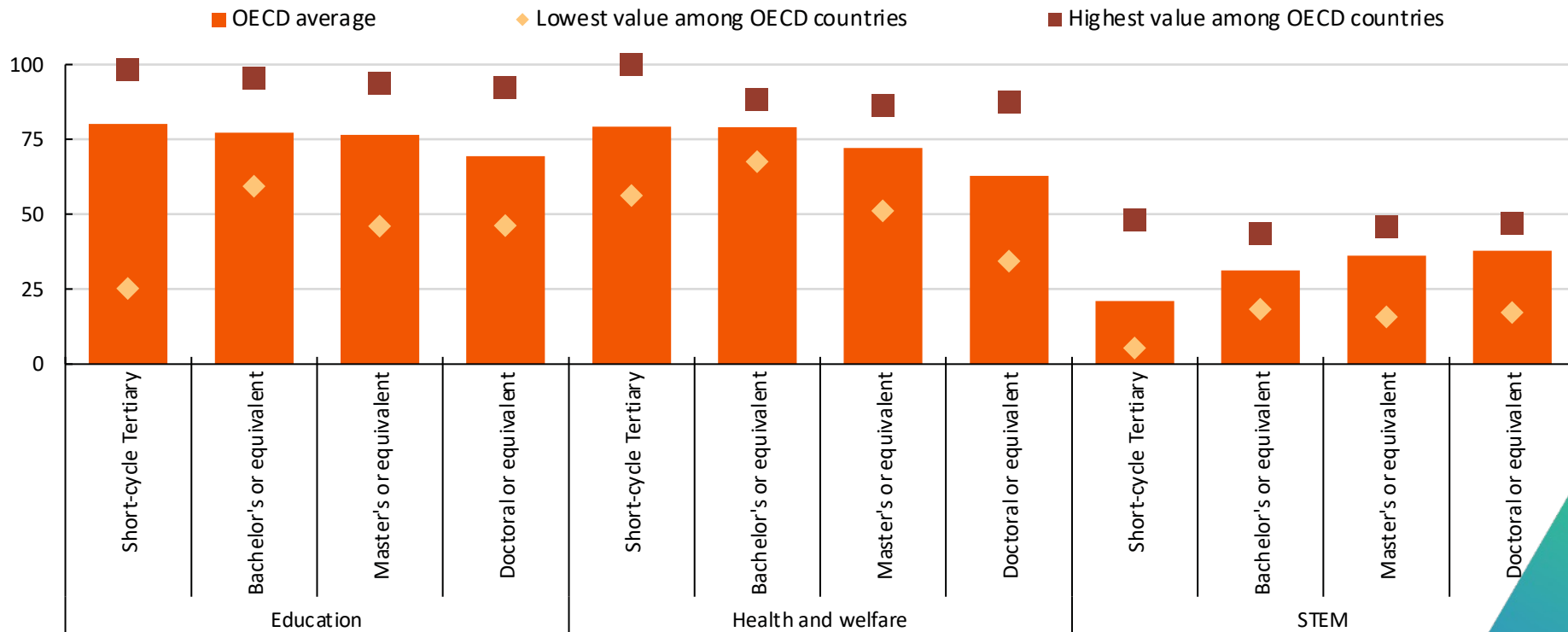




# Large gender gaps by field of study persist among new entrants

Figure B4.1.

## Share of women among new entrants to tertiary education, by selected fields of study and level of education (2020)







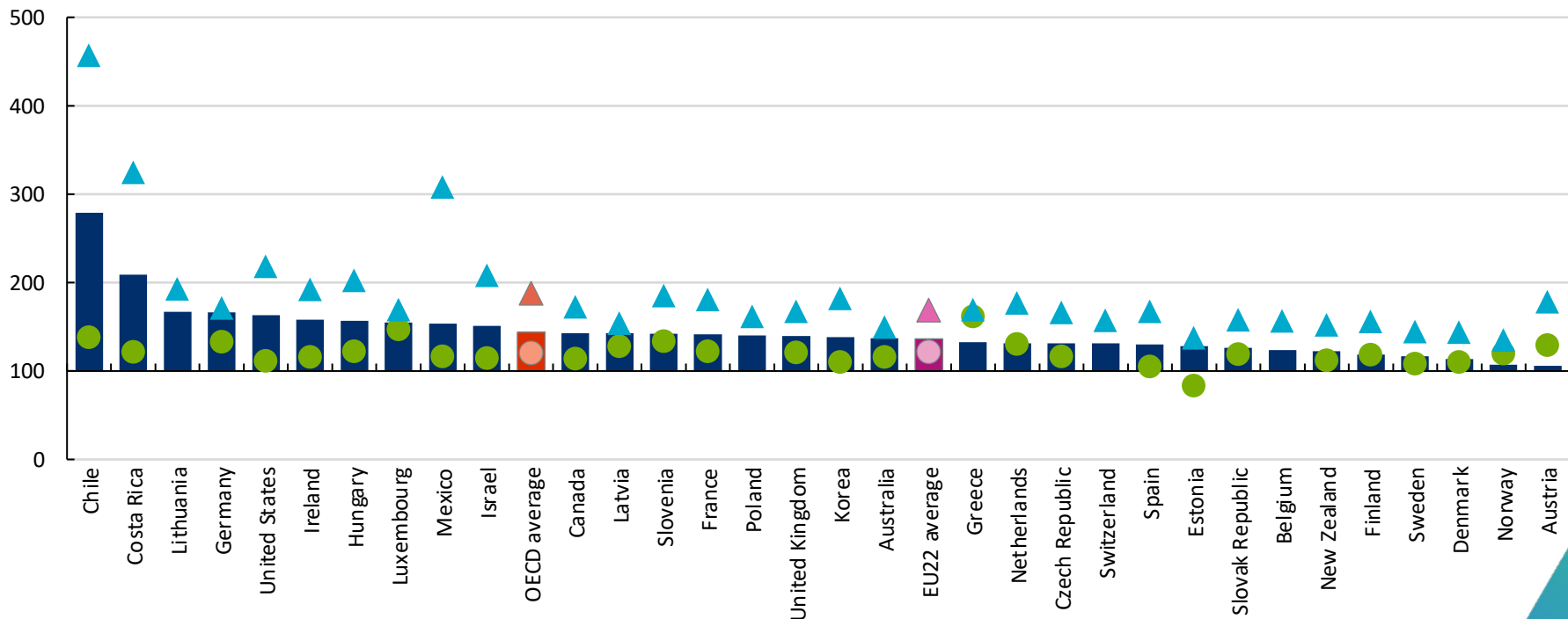
# The wage premium from tertiary education remains high

Figure A4.2.

## Relative earnings of tertiary-educated adults, by level of tertiary attainment (2020)

Upper secondary attainment = 100

■ Bachelor's or equivalent      ● Short-cycle tertiary      ▲ Master's or doctoral or equivalent

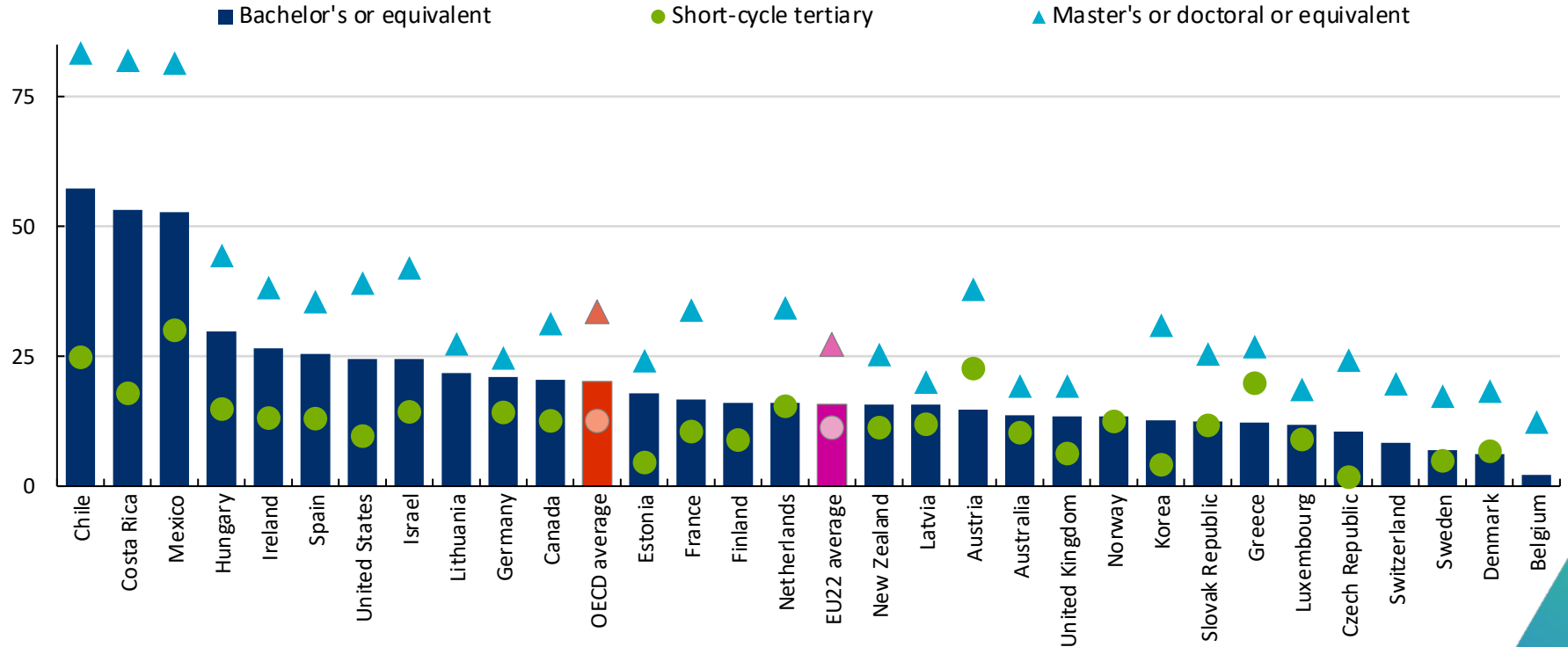




# Many tertiary-educated workers earn more than twice the median wage

Figure A4.6.

## Percentage of tertiary-educated adults earning more than twice the median, by level of tertiary attainment (2020)

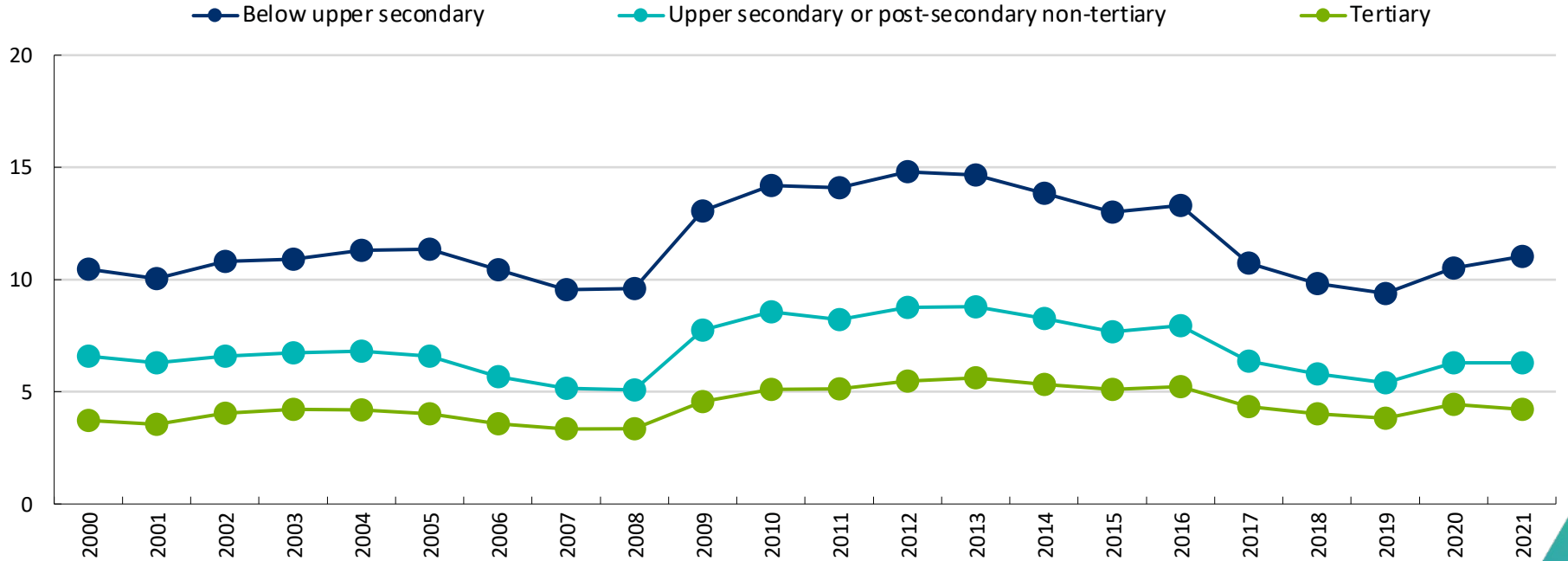




# Higher educational attainment protects from unemployment – especially during economic crises

Figure A3.3.

## Trends in unemployment rates, by educational attainment (2000 to 2021)



## **Education at a Glance 2022**

**Despite the benefits of tertiary attainment,  
completion rates are low**

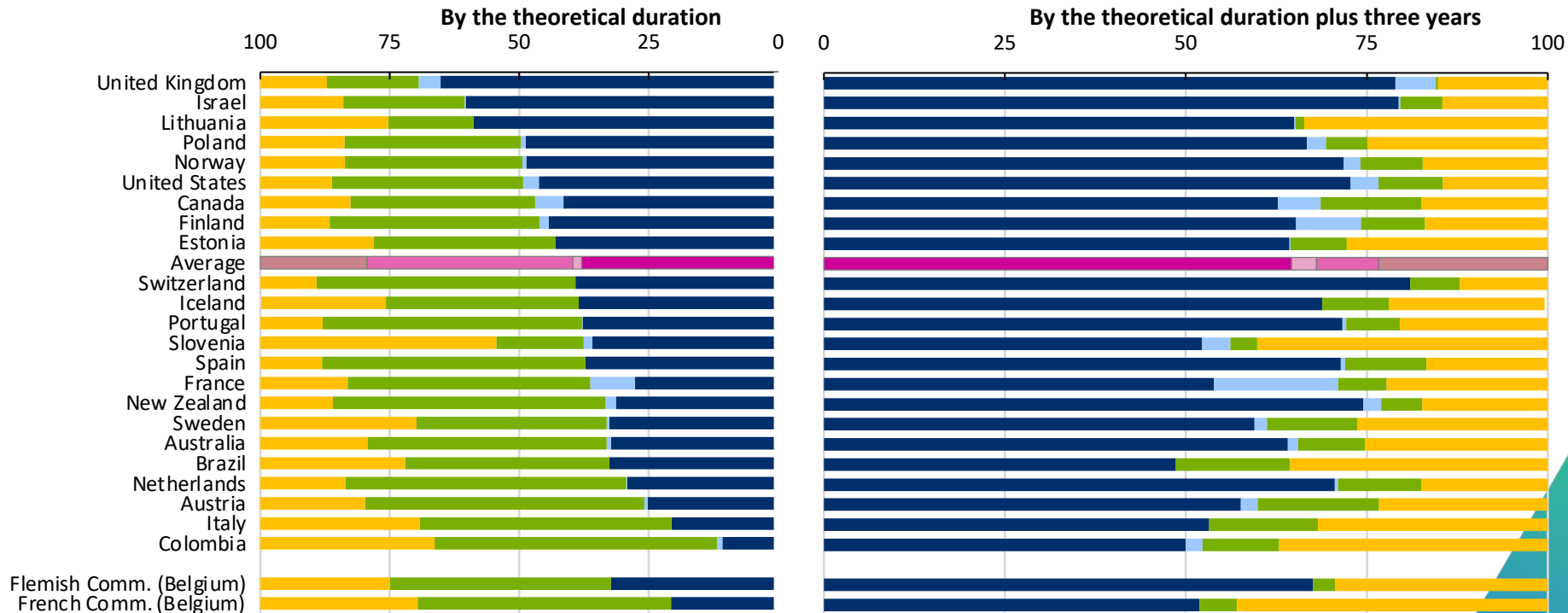


# Nearly one-third of bachelor's students have not graduated within three years of the end of the programme duration

Figure B5.2.

## Status of full-time bachelor's students, by timeframe (2020)

- Graduated from the same level
- Graduated from a different level
- Still in tertiary education
- Not graduated and not enrolled in tertiary education

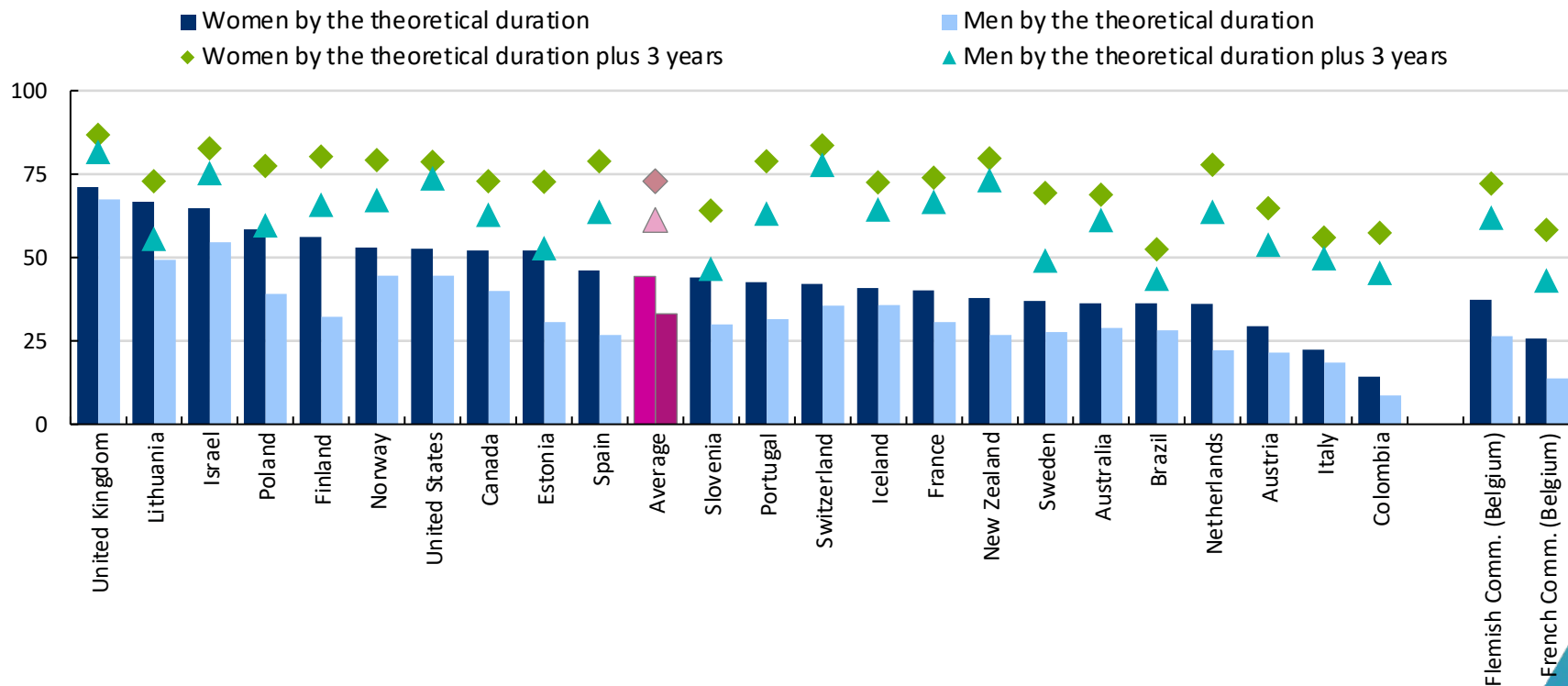




# Tertiary completion rates are especially low for men

Figure B5.1.

## Completion rates of full-time students who entered a bachelor's (or equivalent level) programme, by gender and timeframe (2020)



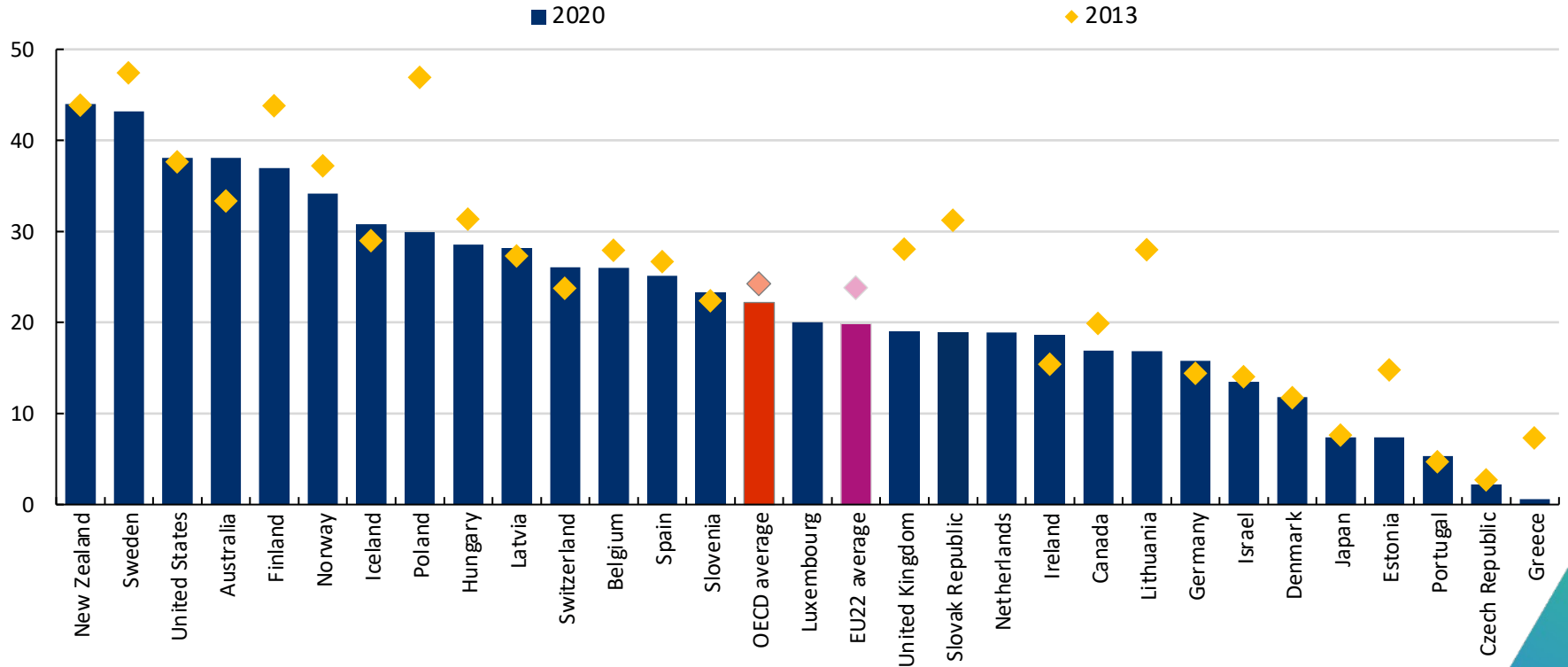




# The share of part-time students is decreasing

Figure B1.3.

## Share of tertiary students enrolled on a part time basis (2013 and 2020)



## **Education at a Glance 2022**

**OECD countries dedicate 5% of their GDP to  
education**



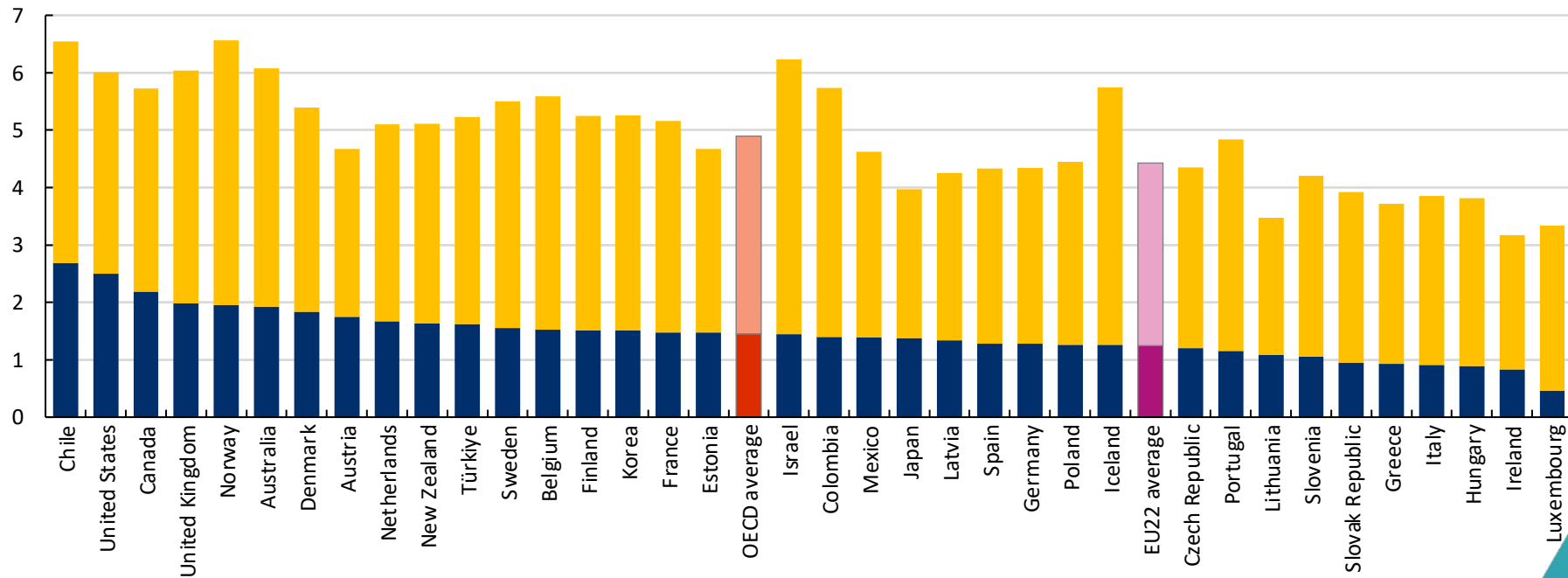
# OECD countries spend on average 5% of their GDP on educational institutions

Figure C2.1.

## Total expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP (2019)

■ Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary

■ Tertiary

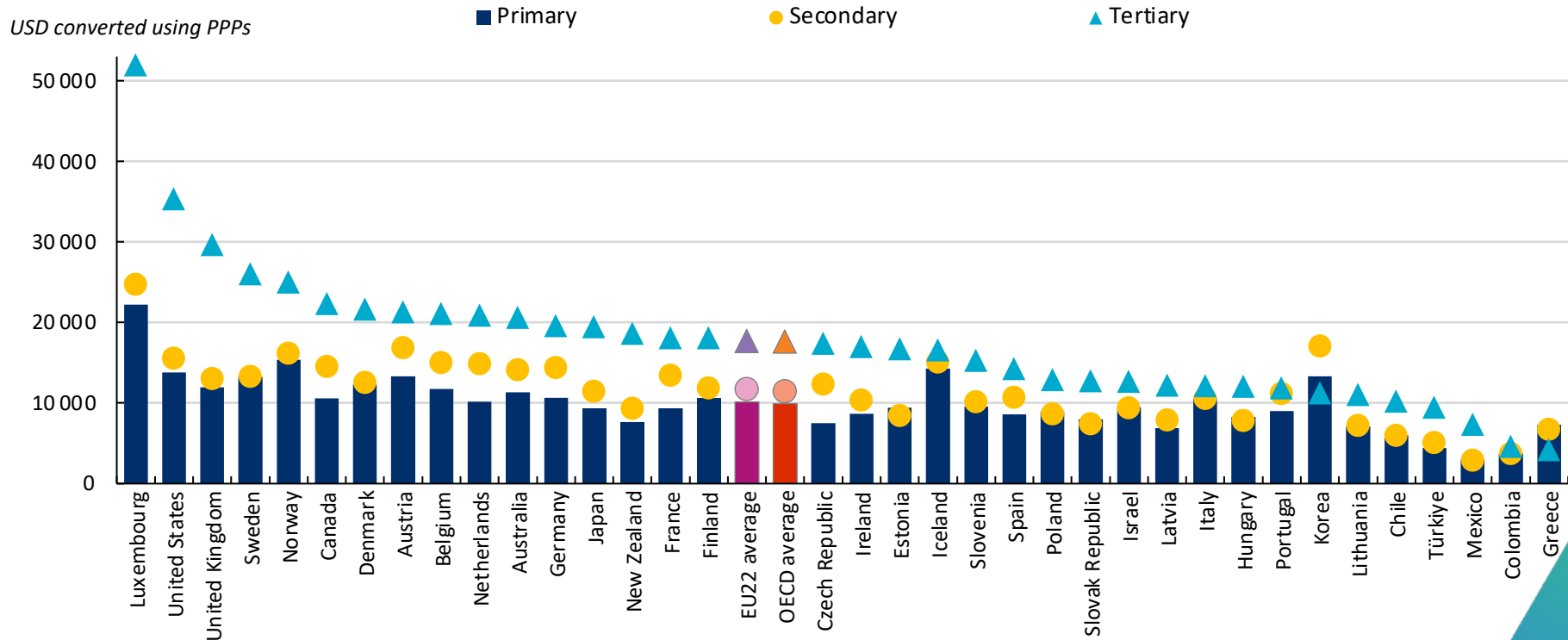




# Spending per student at tertiary level is high but varies strongly across countries

Figure C1.1.

## Total expenditure per full-time equivalent student by level of education (2019)

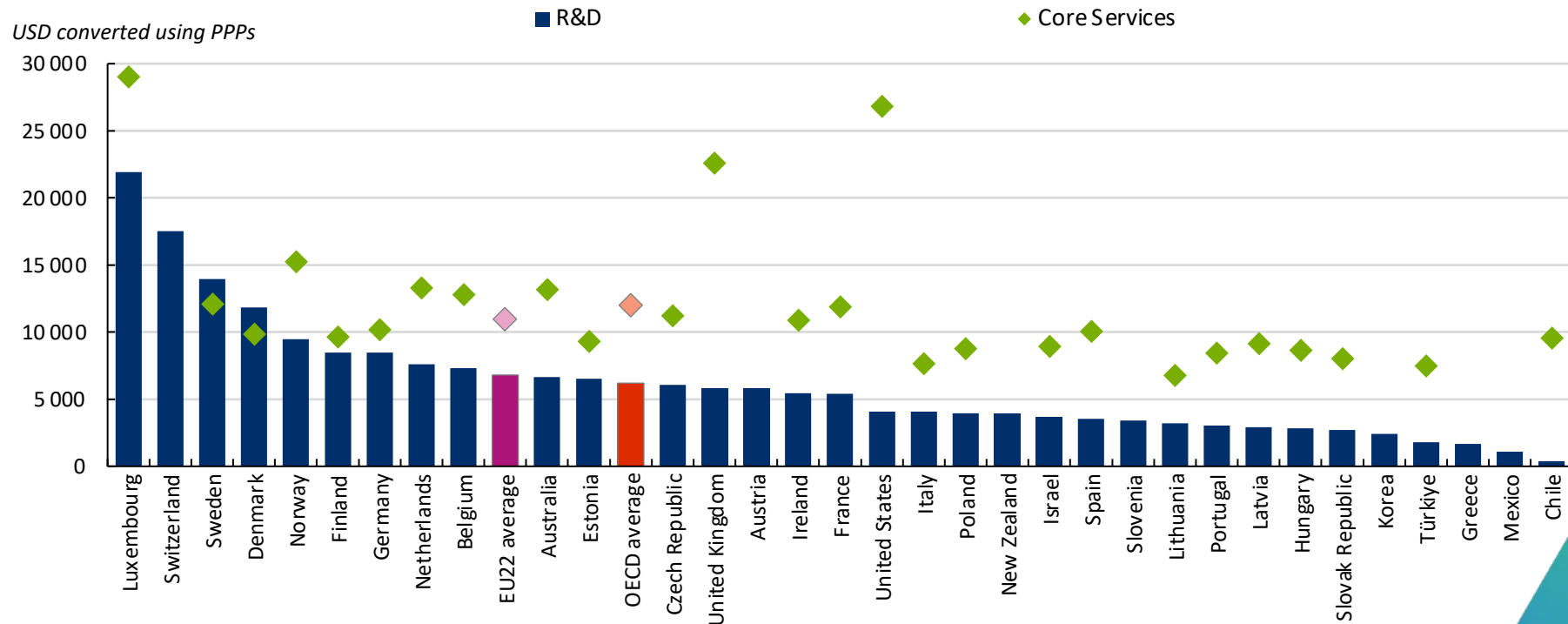




# Differences in R&D spending are an important reason for cross-country differences in the costs of tertiary education

Figure C1.3.

## Total expenditure per full-time equivalent student on tertiary educational institutions for R&D and core educational services (2019)

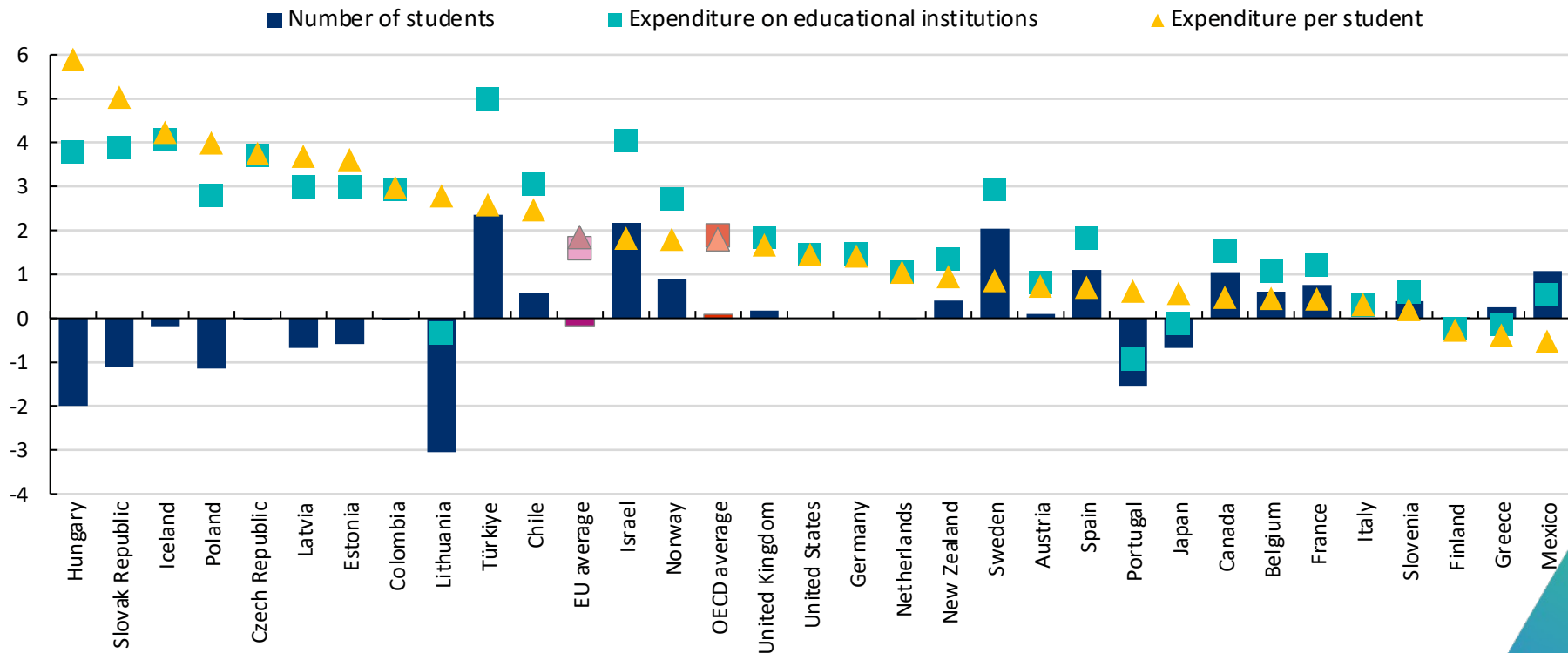




# Real spending per student from primary to tertiary education increased by 1.8% annually between 2012 and 2019...

Figure C1.5.

## Average annual growth in total expenditure on primary to tertiary educational institutions per full-time equivalent student (2012 to 2019)





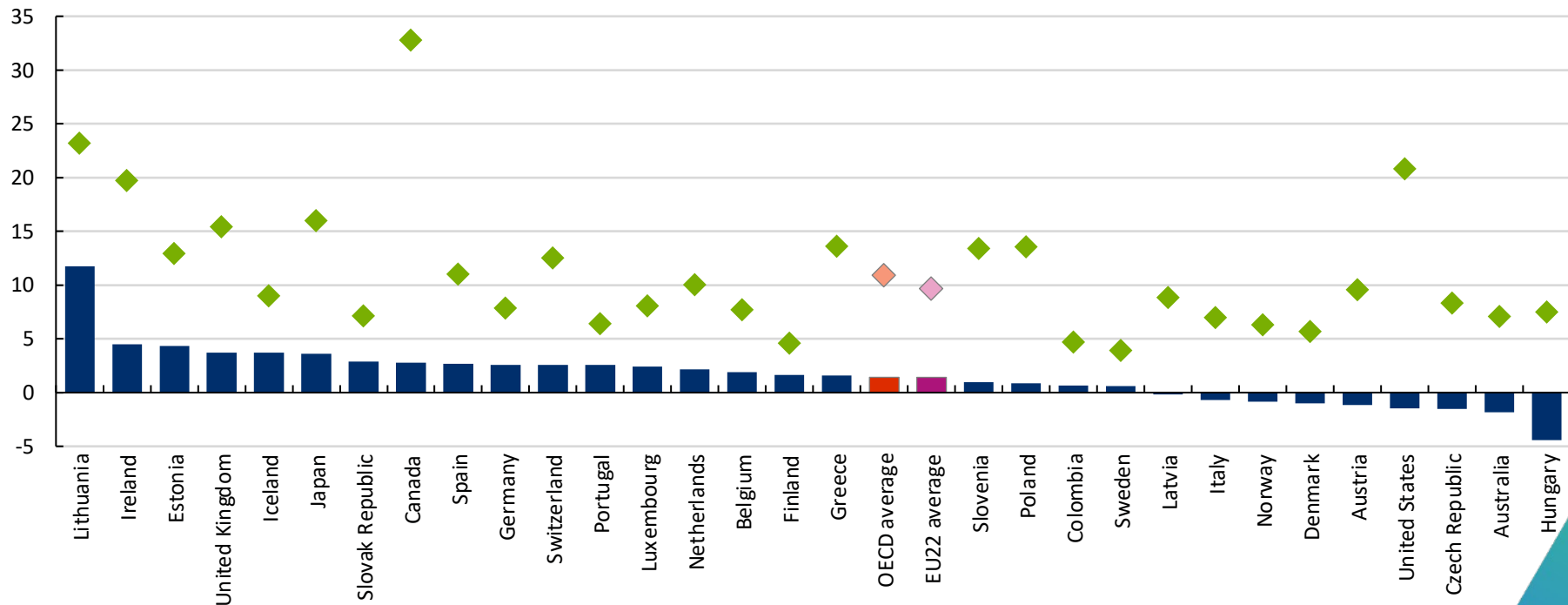


# ...although during the pandemic public spending grew much faster in other categories than education

Figure C4.4.

## Change in total public expenditure and public expenditure on education between 2019 and 2020

■ Change in government expenditure devoted to education      ◆ Change in total government expenditure

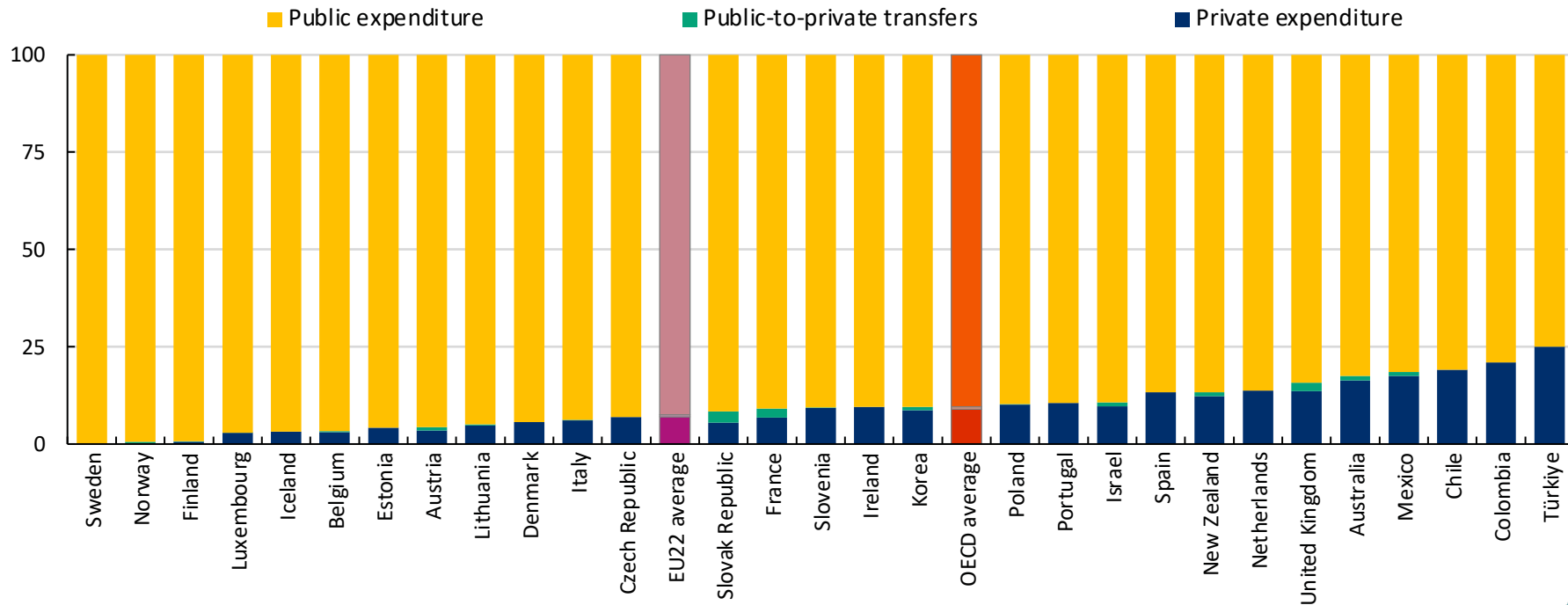




# At below-tertiary levels of education public spending dominates in all OECD countries...

Figure C3.3.

## Distribution of public and private expenditure on primary to post-secondary non-tertiary educational institutions (2019)

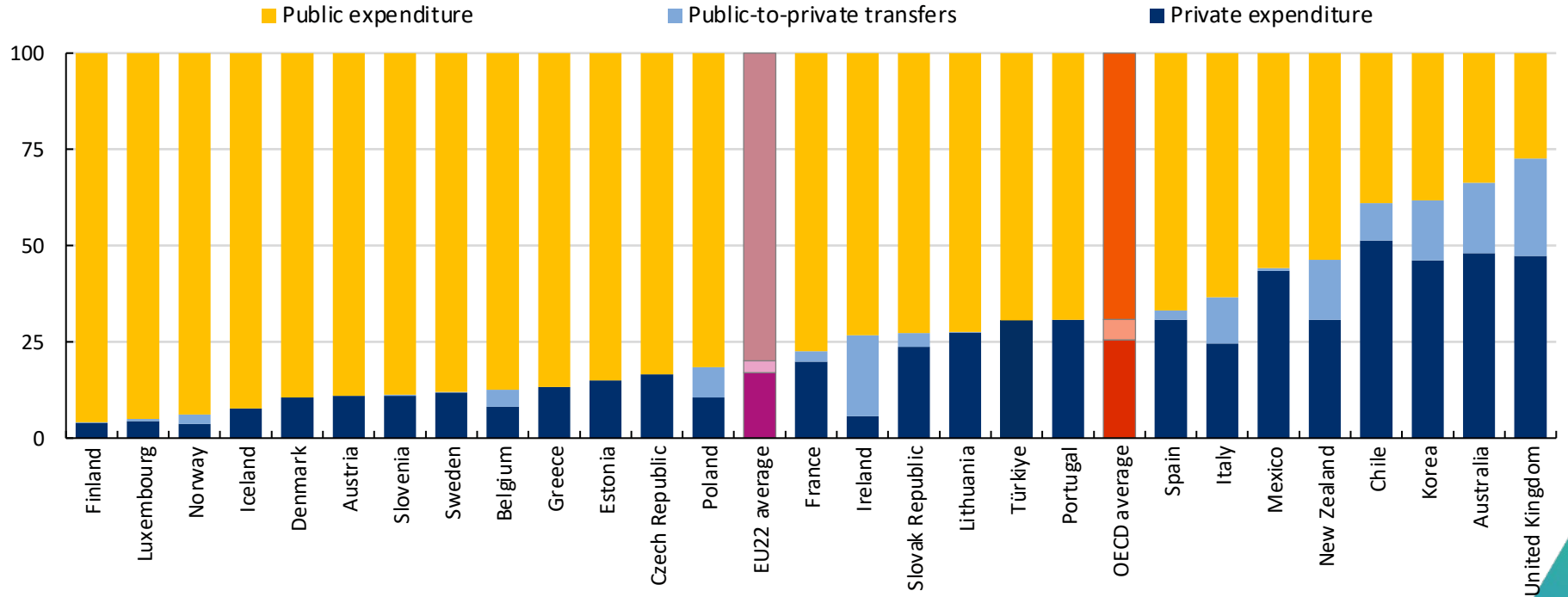




# ...but at tertiary level private spending is more important

Figure C3.1.

## Distribution of public and private expenditure on tertiary educational institutions (2019)





Thank you

More information : <https://oe.cd/EAG>

