

Education at a Glance

OECD Indicators 2017

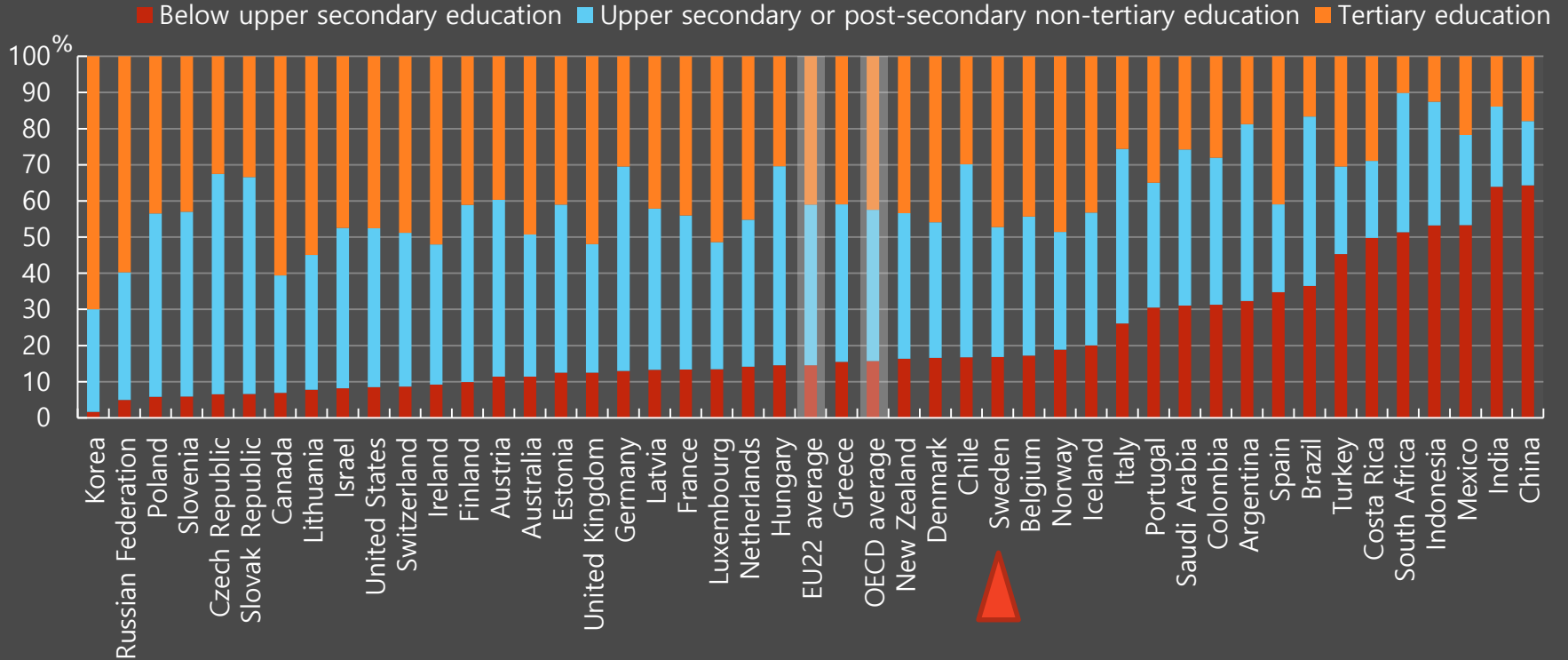


The demand for education is growing

85% of young adults have at least upper secondary education in 2016 compared to 76% in 2000

Figure A1.2

Educational attainment of 25-34 year-olds (2016)

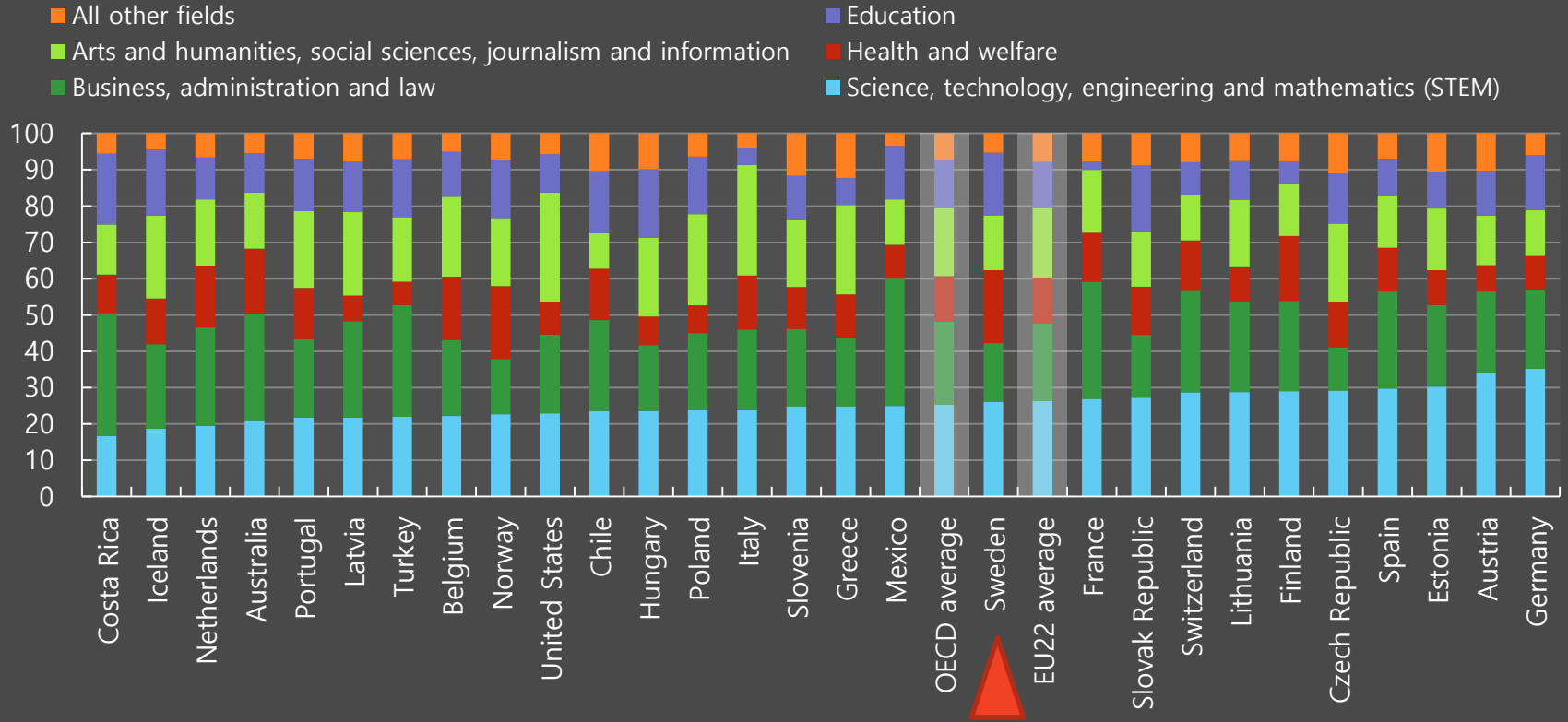


Students' career choices will determine
the skillset of future generations

The largest share of tertiary-educated adults hold a degree in business, administration, and law

Figure A1.1

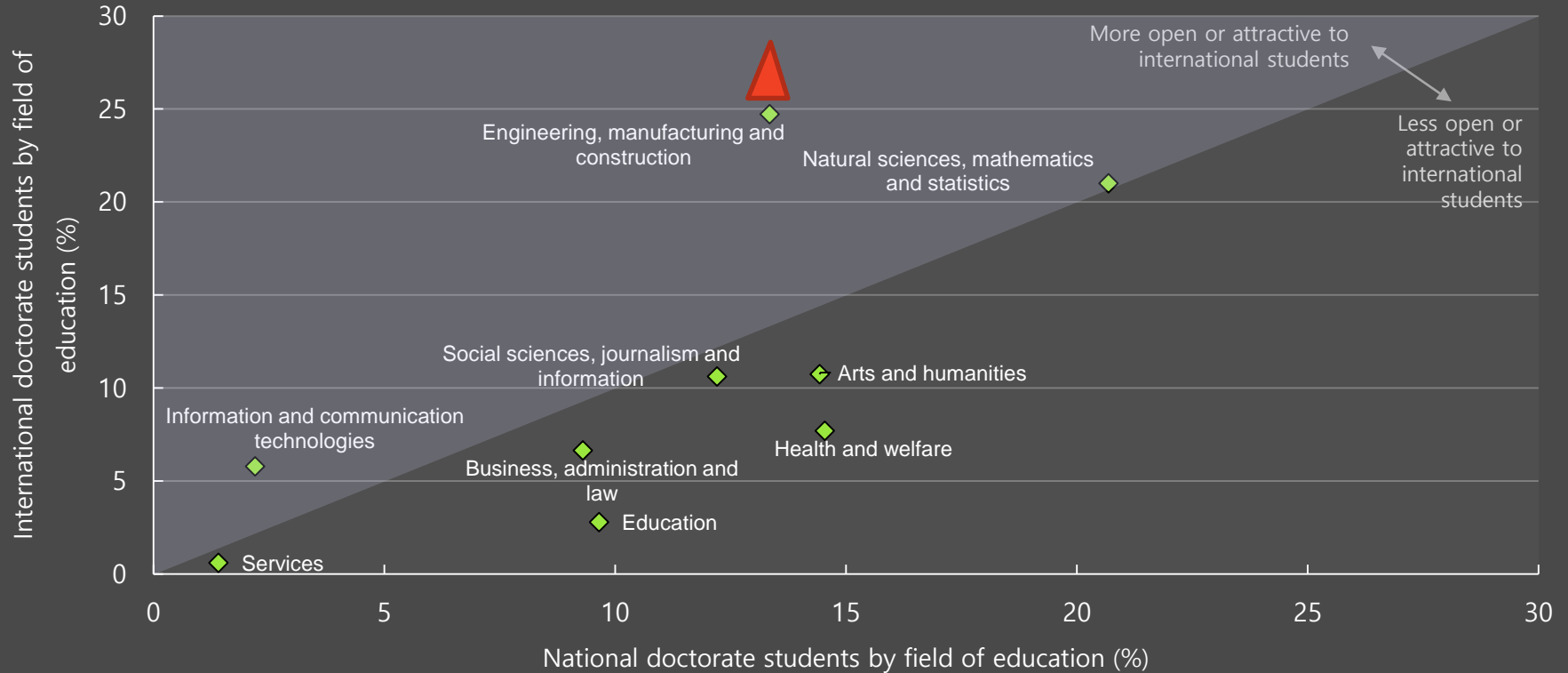
Fields of study among tertiary-educated 25-64 year-olds (2016)



International students are more drawn to science-related fields, particularly at doctoral level

Figure C4.2

Doctorate student mobility by field of education, OECD average (2015)

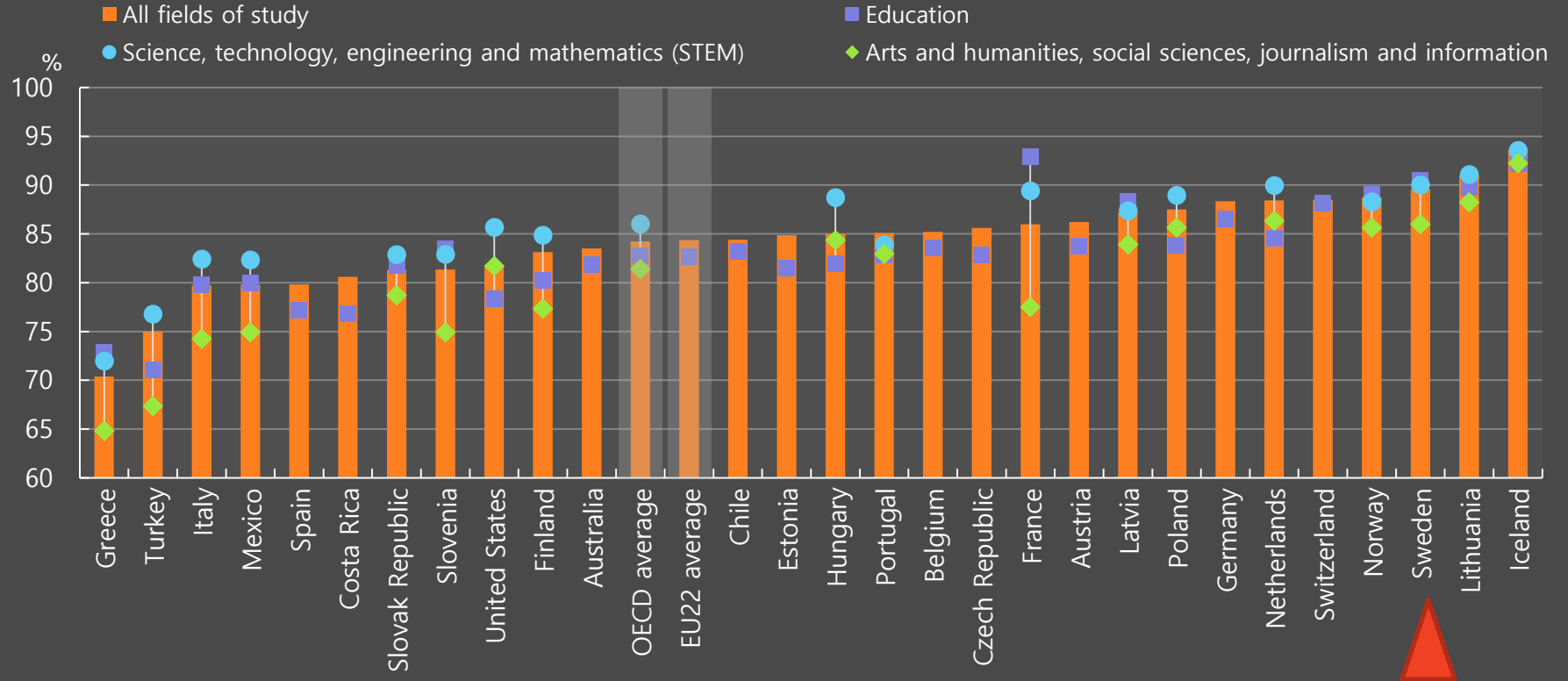


Students' selected field of study will affect their employment prospects after graduation

Science-related fields have higher employment rate though not across the board

Figure A5.1

Employment rates of tertiary-educated 25-64 year-olds, by field of study (2016)

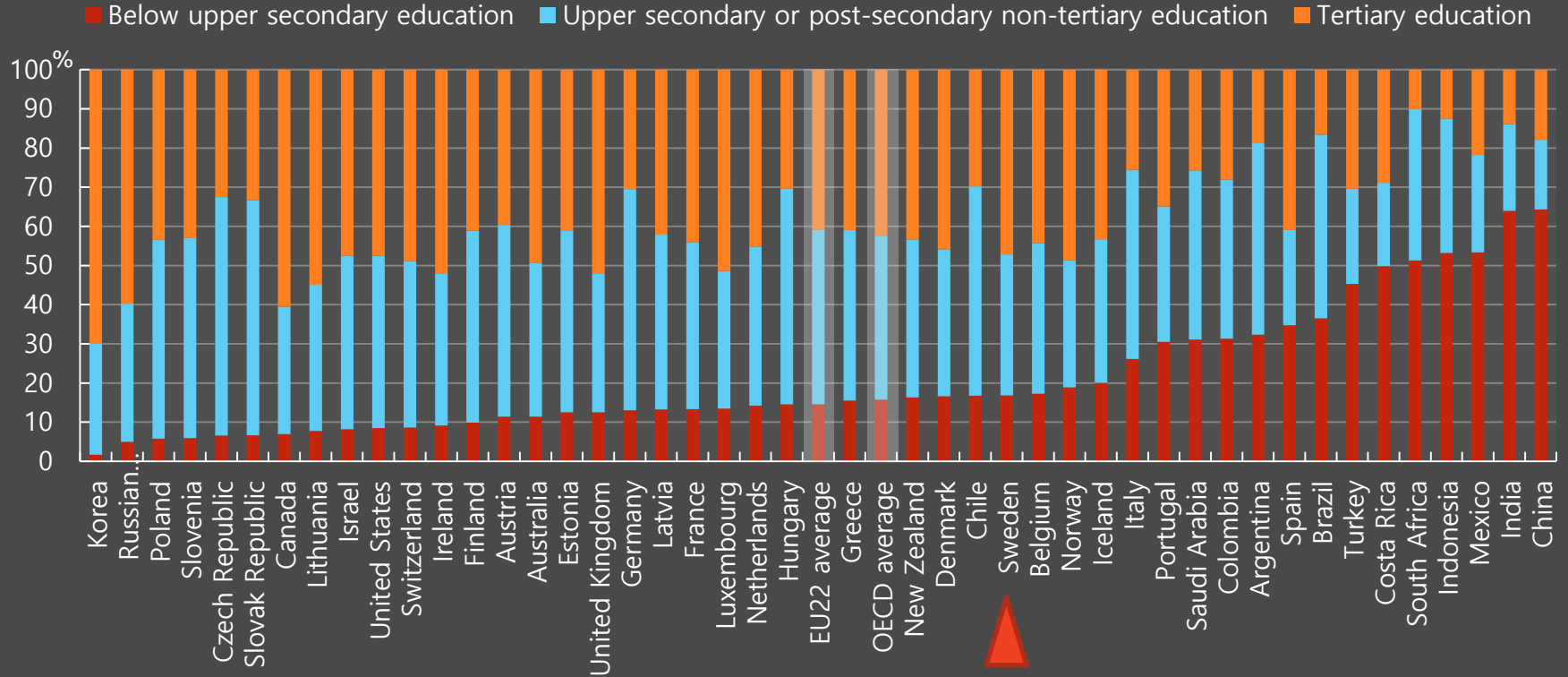


In spite of this positive trend for higher education,
some are still left behind

Still 16% of young adults across OECD countries do not have upper secondary education

Figure A1.2

Educational attainment of 25-34 year-olds (2016)

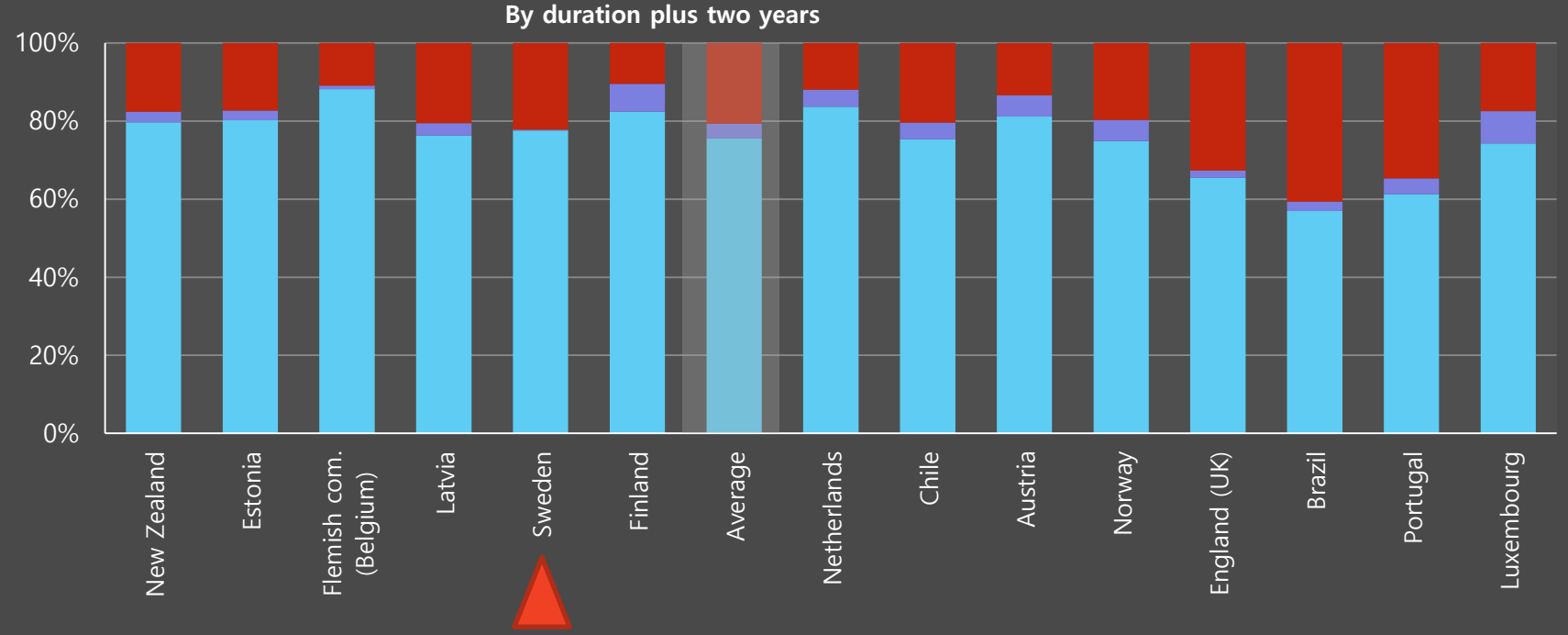


Completion of upper secondary level is still a challenge for some

Figure A9.2

Outcomes for students who entered upper secondary education, by duration (2015)

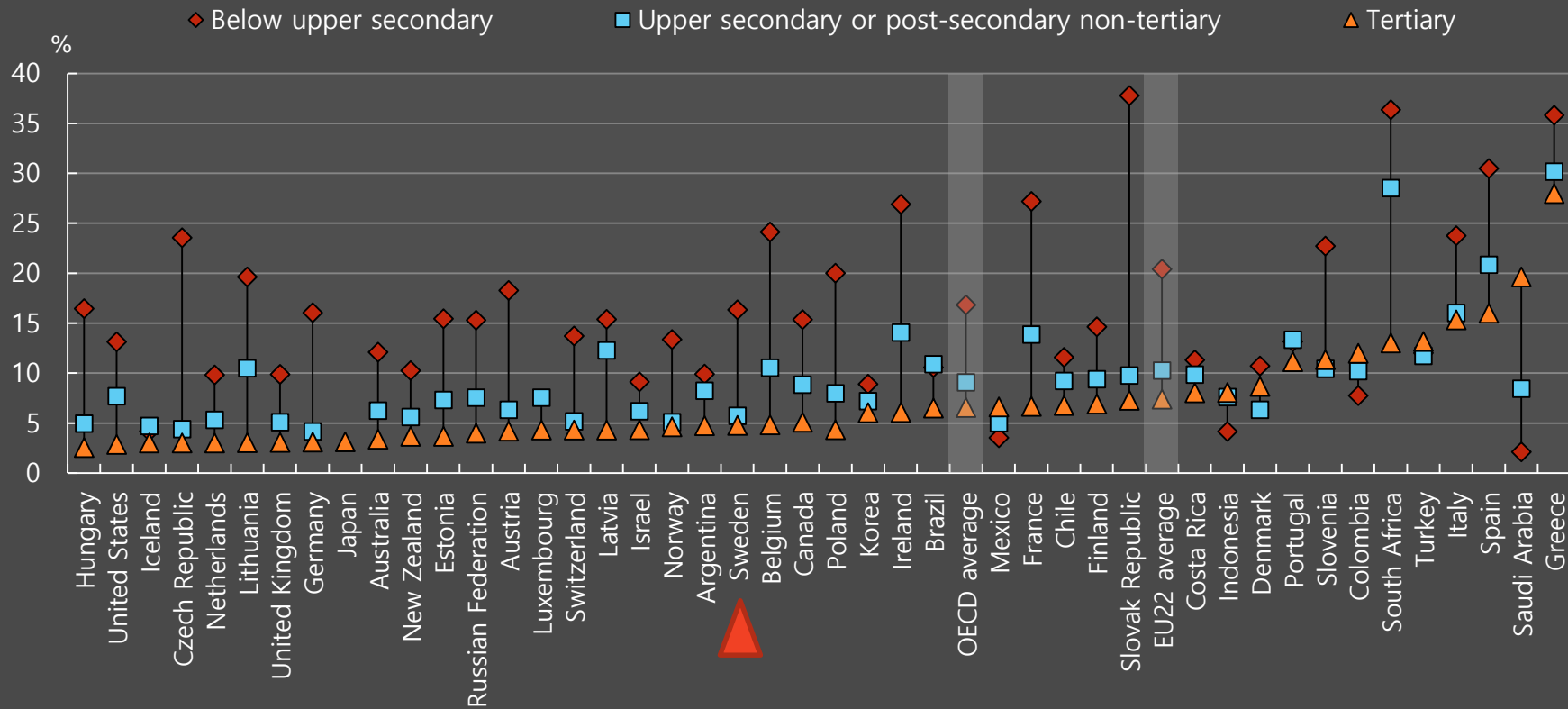
■ Graduated from any upper secondary programme ■ Still in education ■ Not graduated and not enrolled



And the unemployment rate of adults who have not attained upper secondary education is nearly twice that for those who have

Figure A5.4

Unemployment rates of 25-34 year-olds, by educational attainment (2016)

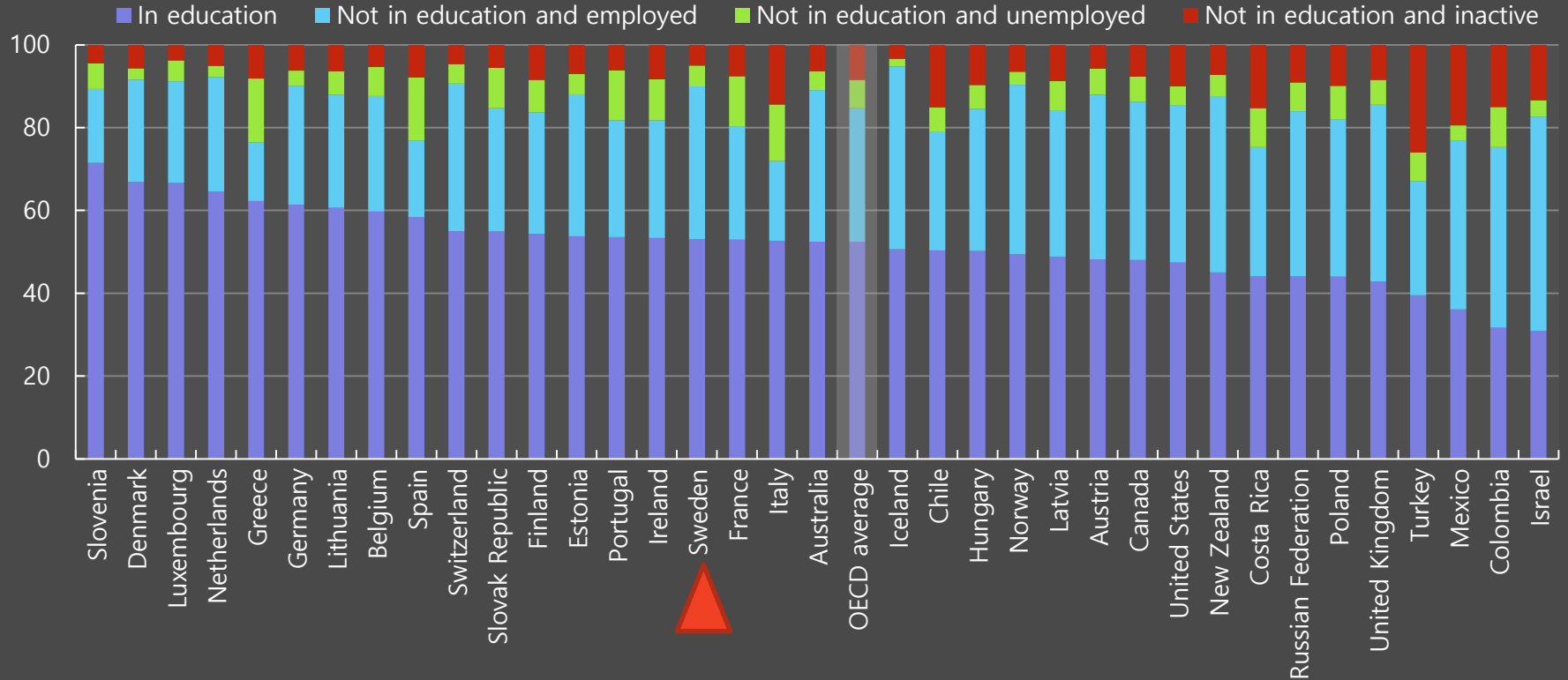


The transition from school to work is not always smooth,
and reveals the relevance of skills acquired through education
to the labour market

15% of 20-24 year-olds were neither in employment nor in education or training in 2016

Figure C5.1

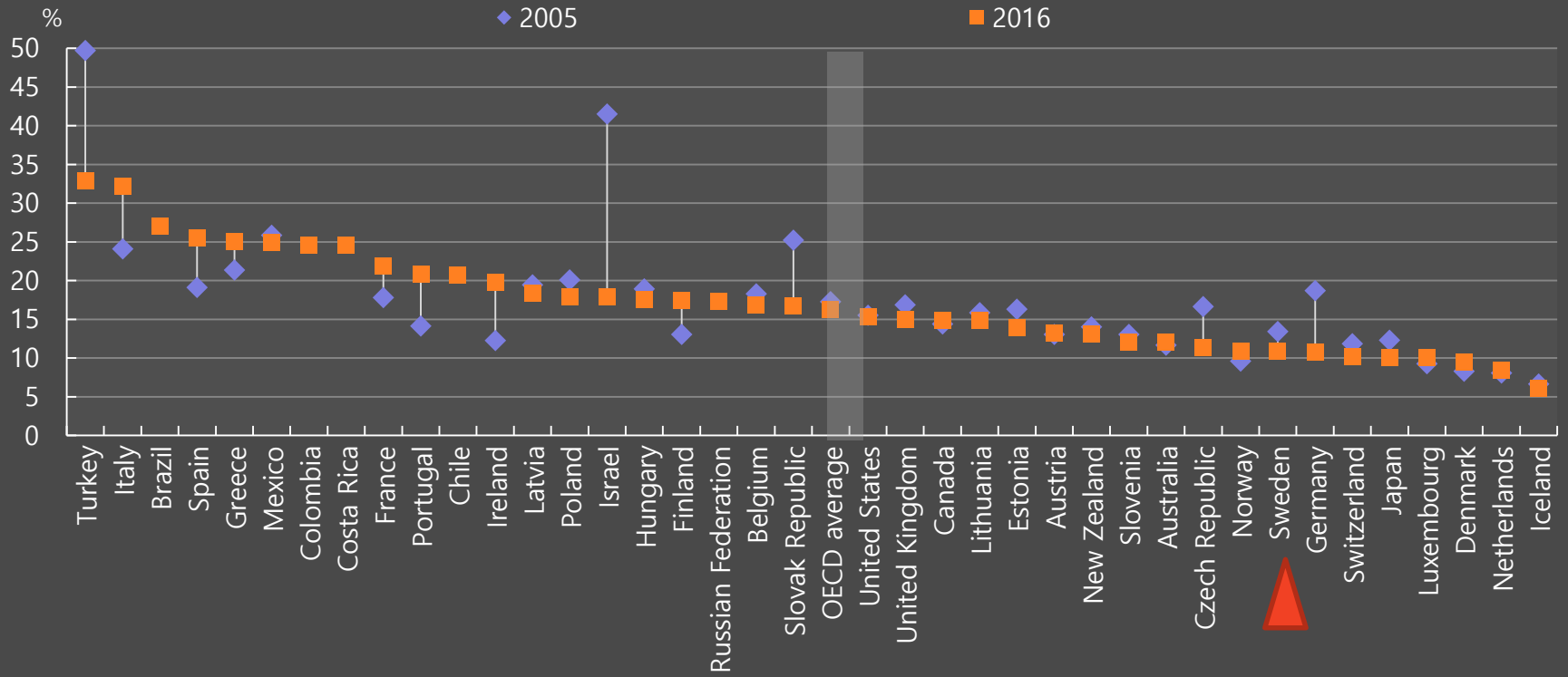
Percentage of 20-24 year-olds in education/not in education, employed, unemployed or inactive (2016)



The share of NEETs has remained relatively stable on average across OECD countries in the past decade

Figure C5.3

Trends in the percentage of 20-24 year-old NEETs (2005 and 2016)

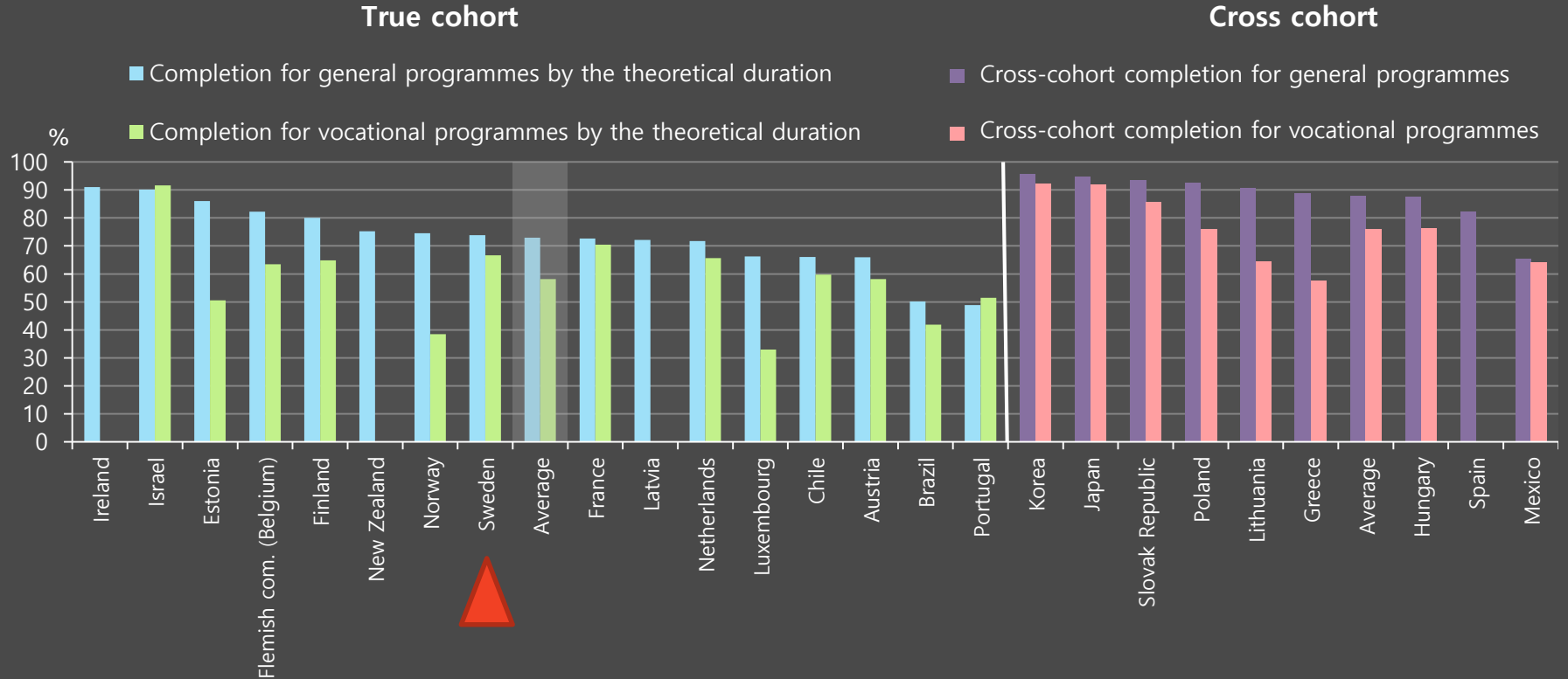


Vocational programmes offer flexible pathways through education and into the labour market

However completion of such programmes is more difficult than for general programmes

Figure A9.3

Completion rate of upper secondary education by programme orientation (2015)



Graduates with vocational training are likely to be employed...

Figure A5.3

Employment rates of 25-34 year-olds, by educational attainment and programme orientation (2016)

