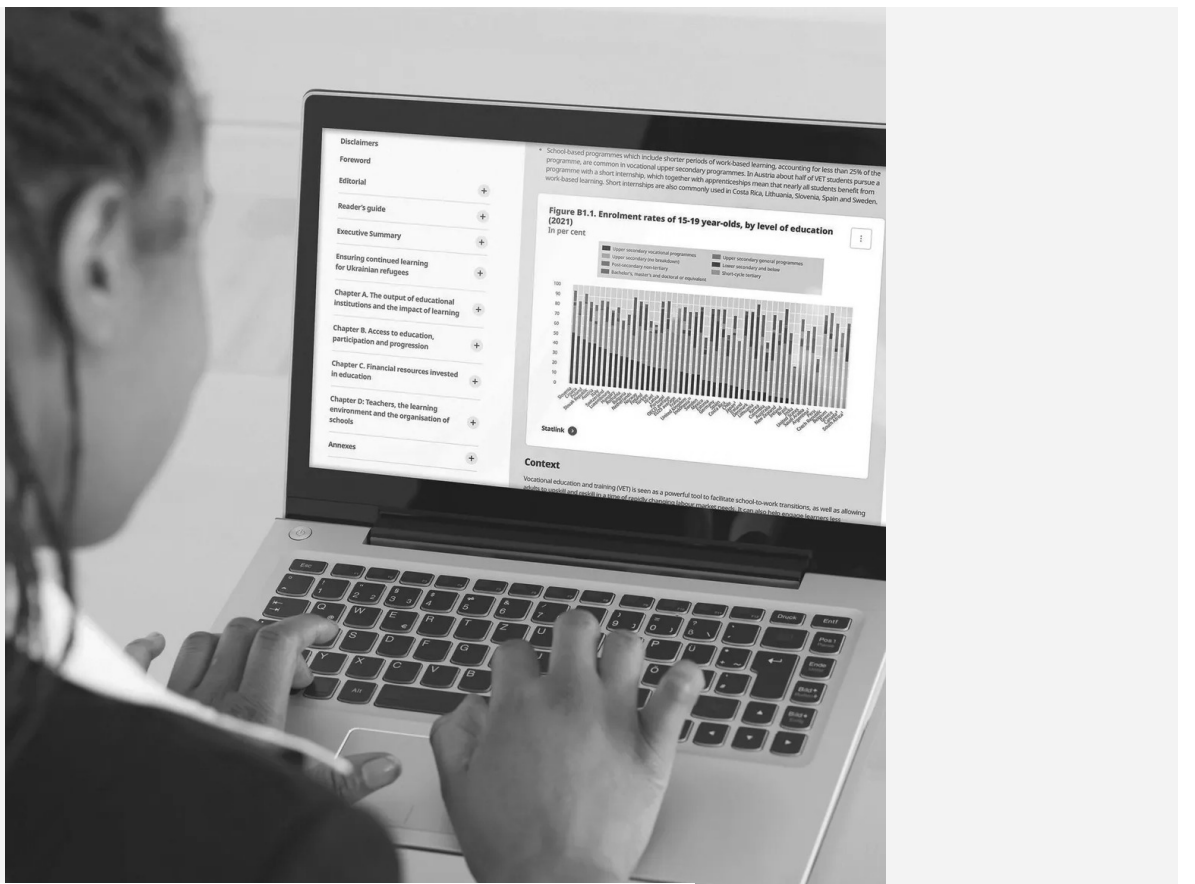


Education at a Glance 2024

OECD Indicators

Report

Education at a Glance • 10 September 2024



[Summary](#) [Full report](#) [Support materials](#)

Education at a Glance is the definitive guide to the state of education around the world. More than 100 charts and tables in the publication and country notes – as well as many more in the data explorer – describe the output of educational institutions; the impact of learning across countries; access, participation and progression in education; the financial resources invested in education; and teachers, the learning environment and the organisation of schools. The 2024 edition focuses on equity in education, providing indicators on gaps in educational outcomes and discussing the effect of educational attainment on labour market outcomes.

[Explore the data](#)

Findings from Education at a Glance 2024

Equity in education and the labour market

This spotlight draws from Education at a Glance 2024 data with the aim of providing the reader a snapshot of equity in education, investigating how progress through education and the associated learning and labour market outcomes are impacted by dimensions such as gender, socio-economic status, country of birth and regional location.

[Read more](#)

Secondary attainment improved across most OECD countries. Educational and labour-market outcomes have improved for the young adults most at risk of falling behind. Girls and women continue to earn lower than their male counterparts, despite outperforming boys and men by most available measures, though the earnings gap is shrinking. Although many countries now recognise the importance of early childhood education in contributing to positive outcomes later in life, accessing early childhood education often still requires substantial private financial contributions that remain unaffordable for the poorest households.

Read the [press release](#)

The number of 25-34 year-olds without secondary attainment fell across most OECD countries between 2016 and 2023

Costa Rica, Mexico, Portugal and Türkiye saw the biggest declines, with at least 10 percentage points more 25-34 year-olds attaining secondary education during that period. The share of 18-24 year-olds not in employment, education or training fell from 16% to 14% between 2016 and 2023 on average across the OECD, with substantial declines in Italy, Mexico, Croatia and Poland.



More 25-34 year-olds attained upper secondary education in 2023 than 2016

1 of 2

Trends in the share of 25-34 year-olds with below upper secondary attainment

Percentage, 2016 and 2023

Year 2016 2023

Note: 1. The OECD average is derived from the unweighted mean of all countries with available and comparable data for both years. Countries are ranked in descending order of the share of 25-34 year-olds with below upper secondary attainment in 2023. [Source: OECD \(2024\), Table A1.2. For more information see Source section and Education at a Glance 2024 Sources, Methodologies and Technical Notes](#)

Girls and women outperform boys in education, but remain disadvantaged in the labour market

Significantly more young women than men obtain advanced qualifications. However, the employment rate of women aged 25-34 remains below the employment rate of men. The employment rate of young women without an upper secondary qualification is 25 percentage points lower than the employment rate of their male counterparts. Among young adults with tertiary qualifications, the gender gap in employment rates is smaller but still significant at 6 percentage points. Young women also earn less than young men, with average earnings 15% lower for those lacking an upper secondary qualification and 17% lower for those with a tertiary qualification.



There are more women than men among general upper secondary graduates in most countries

1 of 3

Share of women upper secondary and post-secondary graduates

%, by level and programme orientation, 2022

Level Upper secondary general education Upper secondary vocational education
Post-secondary non-tertiary vocational education

Note: Countries with enrolment rates in post-secondary non-tertiary programmes of 3% and over among 15-19 year-olds have been highlighted with borders in the figure. Countries are ranked in descending order of the share of women among graduates from upper secondary general programmes. [Source: OECD \(2024\), Table B3.1. For more information see Source section and Education at a Glance 2024 Sources, Methodologies and Technical Notes](#)

Educational outcomes are strongly influenced by family background

Children from low-income families are on average 18 percentage points less likely to be enrolled in early childhood education and care before the age of three. Primary and secondary students from less advantaged socio-economic backgrounds perform worse in standardised assessments such as the Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS) and PISA.

← → **In most OECD countries, wealthier families are more likely to enroll their children in early childhood education and care**

1 of 2

Enrolment in early childhood education and care by household income

% of 0-2 year-olds within disposable income tertiles

1st Tertile 2nd Tertile 3rd Tertile

Note: Data are OECD estimates based on information from EU-SILC. Data refer to children using centre-based services (e.g. nurseries or day care centres and pre-schools, both public and private), organised family day care, and care services provided by (paid) professional childminders, regardless of whether or not the service is registered or ISCED-recognised. 1. The difference in the enrolment rate between at least one pair of tertiles is statistically significant at 5% significance level. 2. Year of reference differs from 2022: 2018 for Iceland and United Kingdom, 2020 for Norway and 2021 for Switzerland 3. The difference in the enrolment rate between at least one pair of tertiles is statistically significant at 10% significance level. [Source: OECD Family Database \(2022\), PF3.2 Enrolment in childcare and pre-school.](#)

Country notes

A - C D - I J - M N - R S - T U - Z

Australia	>	Bulgaria	>	Costa Rica	>
Austria	>	Canada	>	Croatia	>
Belgium	>	Chile	>	Czechia	>
Brazil	>	Colombia	>		

Explore the data

ECEC systems

This dashboard displays the structure of Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC) programmes and their...

[Learn more](#) >

Upper Secondary Education Systems

This dashboard provides an overview of the organisation and characteristics of upper secondary education...

[Learn more](#) >

OECD Education and Skills Database

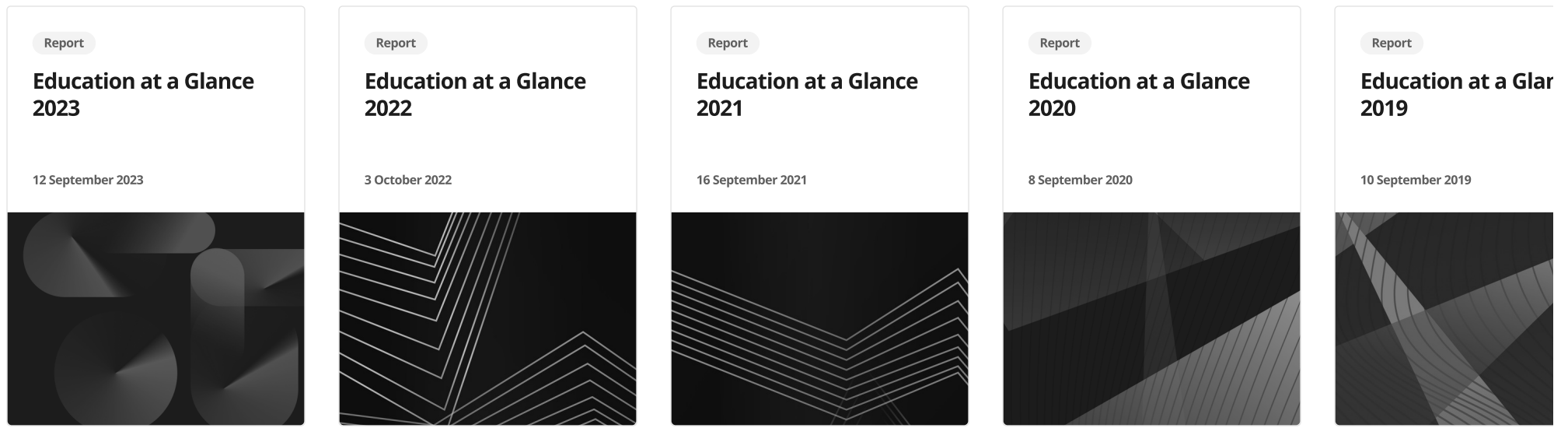
OECD Education and Skills Database

[Learn more](#) >

Education Indicators in Focus

<p>Policy paper</p> <p>How are demographic changes affecting education systems?</p> <p>17 December 2024</p>	<p>Policy paper</p> <p>How is the school year organised in OECD countries?</p> <p>1 August 2024</p>	<p>Policy brief</p> <p>What progress have countries made in closing gender gaps in education and beyond?</p> <p>12 March 2024</p>	<p>Policy brief</p> <p>How do public and private schools differ in OECD countries?</p> <p>29 January 2024</p>	<p>Policy brief</p> <p>What do OECD data tell us about teachers' salaries?</p> <p>27 October 2023</p>
--	--	--	--	--

In the same series



Related publications

