

CO3.1: Educational attainment by gender

Definitions and methodology

This indicator measures the educational attainment of the adult population in terms of their successful completion of formal education programmes. Educational attainment is measured primarily through two main measures, based on the [International Standard Classification of Education \(ISCED\) 2011](#) (see [OECD Education at a Glance 2016: OECD Indicators](#) and [OECD Education at a Glance 2019: OECD Indicators](#)):

- *The percentage of population that has attained at least upper secondary education, by gender and age group*, that is, the percentage of the population that has attained qualifications corresponding to ISCED 2011 level 3 ('upper secondary education') or above. Data are presented separately for men and women, and for three age groups: 25-64 year olds, 25-34 year olds (i.e. recent graduates) and 45-54 year olds (i.e. those who would have been recent graduates 20-30 years ago)
- *The percentage of population that has attained tertiary education, by gender and age group*, that is, the percentage of the population that has attained any kind of tertiary qualification, including short-cycle tertiary and Bachelor's level qualifications (ISCED 2011 levels 5 and 6) and Master's or Doctoral level qualifications (ISCED 2011 levels 7 and 8). Data are again presented separately for men and women and for the age groups 25-64, 25-34 and 45-54.

To illustrate how educational attainment varies with socio-economic background, this indicator also uses data from the OECD Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) to present information on educational attainment by the education level and migrant status of parents:

- *Highest level of education attained by non-student adults (25-44 year-olds) by the highest level of education attained by either parent*, with educational attainment of both adults and their parents grouped into 'below upper secondary', 'upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary' and 'tertiary' (see below). The educational attainment level of the parents refers to the highest level of education attained by either parent. Data cover 'non-student' adults aged 25-44 only, with 'non-student' meaning an individual who was not enrolled as a student at the time of the survey. Only data for all non-student adults (aged 25-44) are shown in this document, but gender-specific data are provided in the associated [xls](#) file (see the tables labelled 'Table CO3.1.Y' and 'Table CO3.1.Z').
- *Highest level of education attained by non-student adults (25-44 year-olds) by the migrant status of the parents*, with the educational attainment of adults again grouped into 'below upper secondary', 'upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary' and 'tertiary' (see below). Parents' migrant status is based on country of birth, with adults classified into those with both parents 'native-born' and both parents 'foreign-born'. Data for adults with one native-born parent and one foreign-born parent are not shown due to a low number of observations. Again, only data for all non-student adults (aged 25-44) are shown in this document, with data disaggregated by gender unfortunately not available.

In this instance educational attainment is measured based on the older [International Standard Classification of Education 1997](#) classification, with 'below upper secondary' corresponding to qualifications classified under ISCED-97 levels 0, 1, 2 and 3C short programmes, 'upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary' corresponding to qualifications classified under ISCED-97 levels 3A, 3B, 3C long programmes, and 'tertiary' corresponding to qualifications classified under ISCED-97 levels 5A, 5B and 6.

Other relevant indicators: LMF1.4 Employment profiles over the life-course; PF1.4 Neutrality of tax-benefit systems; CO3.2 Gender differences in university graduates by fields of study; CO3.5 Young people not in education or employment; CO3.4 Literacy scores by gender at age 15

Key findings

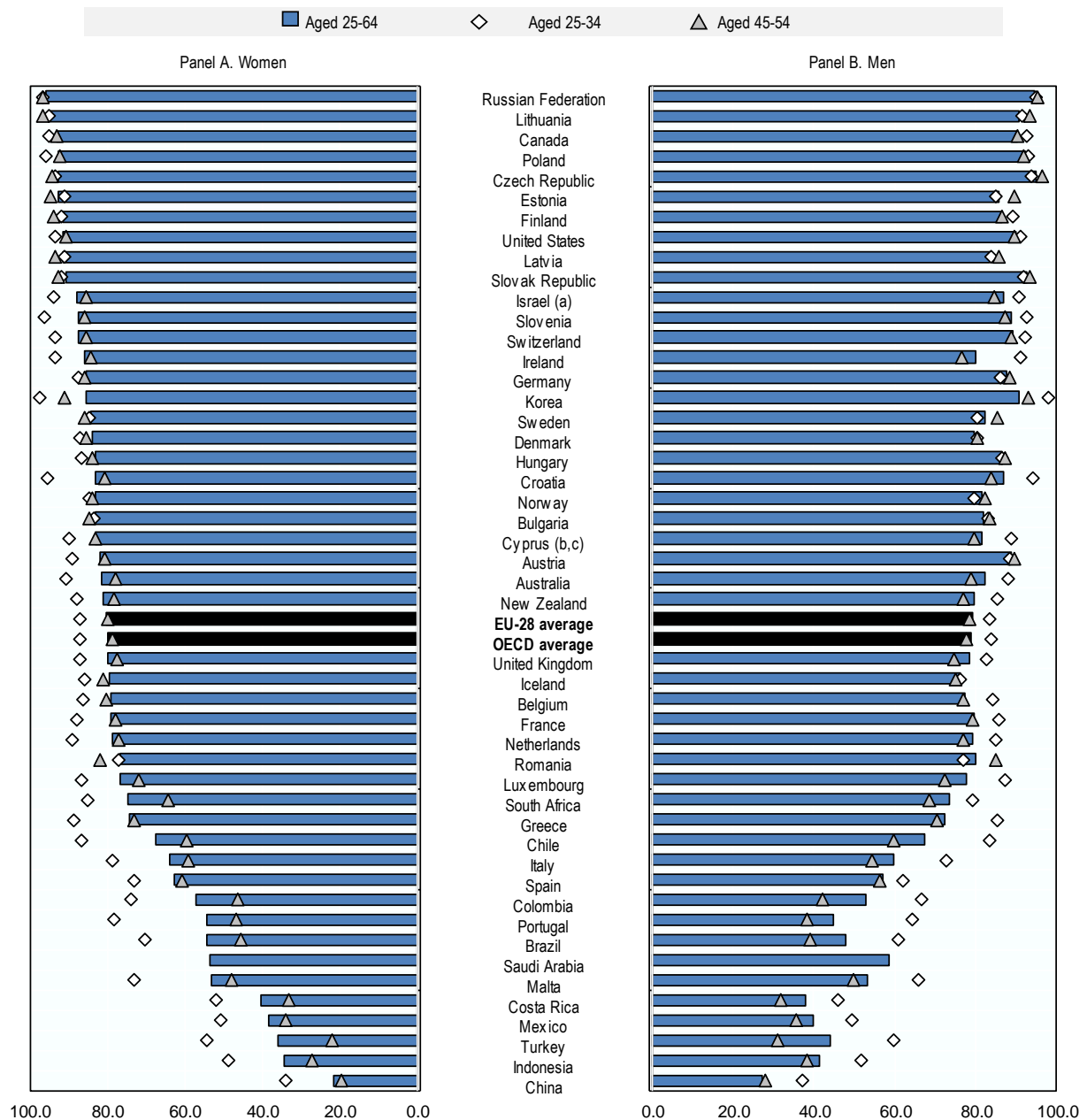
Chart CO3.1.A presents upper secondary attainment by gender and three age cohorts: 25-64 year olds, 25-34 year olds (i.e. recent graduates) and 45-54 year olds (i.e. those who would have been recent graduates 20-30 years ago). In most countries there have been large increases in the proportion of the population with at least upper secondary level qualifications, particularly among women. On average across OECD countries 87% of women in the 25-34 year-old age group have attained at least upper secondary level, compared to only 79% in the older 45-54 year-old cohort. The largest increases have been in Chile, Turkey and Portugal, where the proportion 25-34-year-old women with at least upper secondary education is around 30 percentage points higher than the proportion of 45-54-year-old women. Only Estonia, the Czech Republic, Finland, Lithuania, Latvia, Slovak Republic and Sweden have seen decreases. In Estonia and Latvia, the proportion of 25-34-year-old women with at least upper secondary education is about 3 percentage points lower than the proportion of 45-54-year-old women.

The proportion of young people, and young women in particular, attaining university (or tertiary) level qualifications has increased at an even faster rate (Chart CO3.1.B). On average across OECD countries, about 32% of 45-54 year-old men and almost 36% of 45-54 year-old women hold a tertiary qualification. For 25-34 year olds, these rates increase to 39% and 51%, respectively. In all OECD countries, young women are more likely to hold a tertiary qualification than young men. In some (e.g. Latvia and Slovenia), the proportion of 25-34 year-old women to have attained tertiary education is above 20 percentage points higher than the proportion of 25-34 year-old men.

Across OECD countries, adults are far more likely to have attained high levels of education when their parents also have high levels of educational attainment (Table CO3.1.A). On average across OECD countries and subnational entities, 68% of non-student adults aged 25-44 who have at least one parent with tertiary education have also attained tertiary education, compared to 39% among those with parents with at most upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education, and 22% among those with parents with at most below upper secondary education. Differences in the likelihood of having attained tertiary education across levels of parental education are particularly large in Chile, the Czech Republic, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Turkey, where the share of non-student adults aged 25-44 having attained tertiary education is around or greater than 60 percentage points higher among those with highly-educated parents than among those with parents with low levels of education.

On average across OECD countries, the share of adults with high levels of education is about the same among those with native-born parents and those with foreign-born parents, but this does vary considerably across countries (Table CO3.1.B). In some countries and subnational entities, including Belgium (Flanders), Slovenia, and Spain, non-student adults aged 25-44 with foreign-born parents are considerably *less* likely to have attained tertiary education than those with native-born parents. In others, like Australia, Canada and New Zealand, the share of adults with tertiary education is higher among adults with foreign-born parents than among those with native-born parents.

Chart CO3.1.A. **Percentage of population that has attained at least upper secondary education, by gender and age group, 2018**



Countries ranked in descending order of female educational attainment for the age group 25-64

Notes: Data for most countries are based on ISCED 2011. For Indonesia, Saudi Arabia and South Africa, data are based on ISCED-97. Data for China refer to 2010, for Saudi Arabia to 2016, for Chile, Indonesia and Russian Federation to 2017. For the United Kingdom, 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 (In 2015, 17% of 25-64 year-olds were under this group). The EU-28 average refers to the 28 European Union members of the OECD.

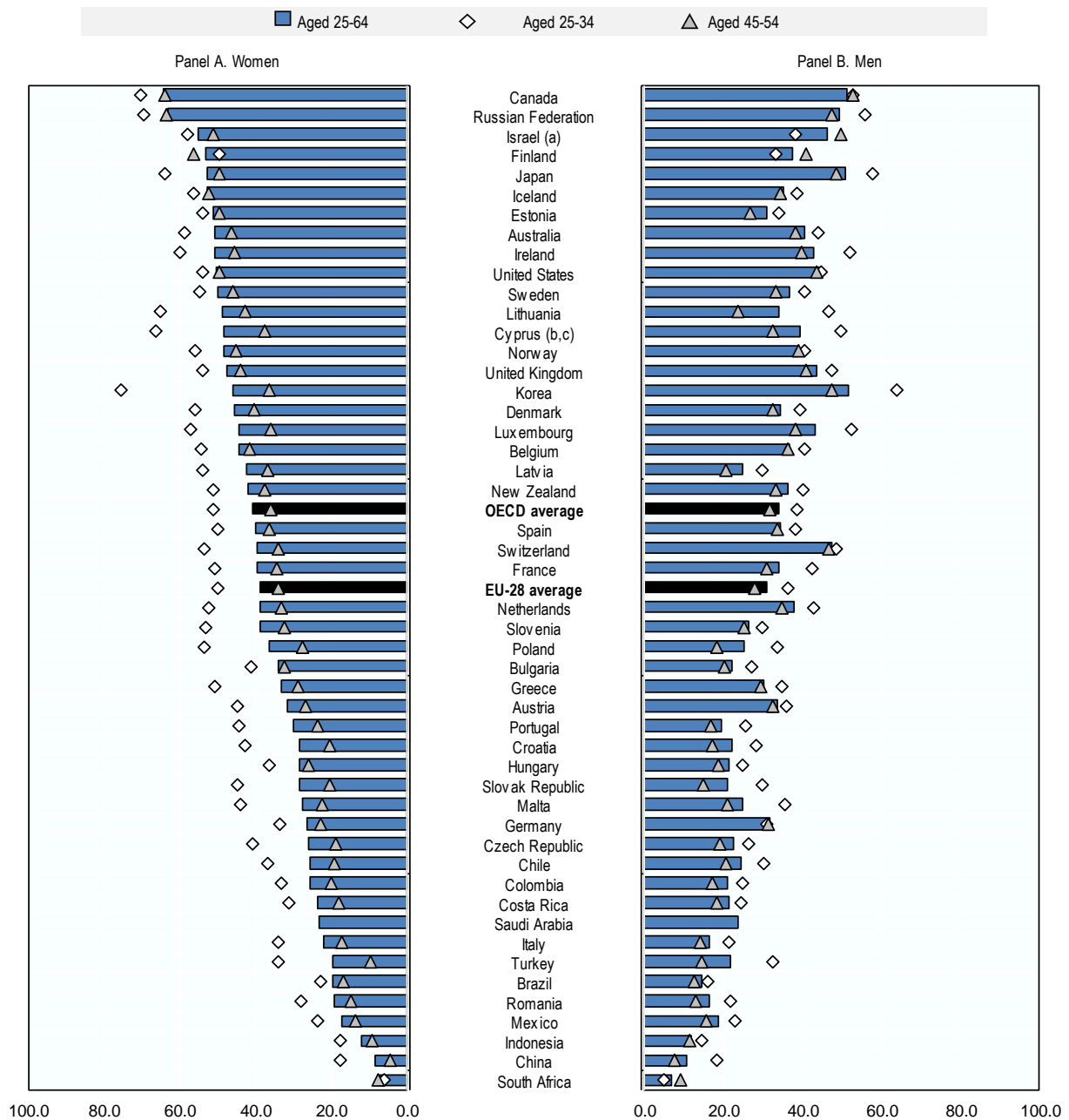
a. The data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

b. Footnote by Turkey: The information in this document with reference to « Cyprus » relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognizes the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the "Cyprus issue";

c. Footnote by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Commission: The Republic of Cyprus is recognized by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Source: OECD (2019), *Education at a Glance 2019: OECD Indicators*; Eurostat Education Statistics

Chart CO3.1.B. Percentage of population that has attained tertiary education, by gender and age group, 2018



Countries ranked in descending order of female educational attainment for the age group 25-64

Notes: Data for most countries are based on ISCED 2011. For Indonesia, Saudi Arabia and South Africa, data are based on ISCED-97. Data for China refer to 2010, for Saudi Arabia to 2016, for Chile, Indonesia and Russian Federation to 2017. For Japan, data include some upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary programmes (less than 5% of the adults are under this group). The EU-28 average refers to the 28 European Union members of the OECD.

a. See note a. to Chart CO3.1.A

b. See note b. to Chart CO3.1.A

c. See note c. to Chart CO3.1.A

Source: OECD (2019), Education at a Glance 2019: OECD Indicators; Eurostat Education Statistics

Table CO3.1.A. Educational attainment by highest level of education attained by parents, 2012 or 2015
 Highest level of education attained by non-student adults (25-44 year-olds), by the highest level of education attained by either parent

	Highest level of education attained by parents: below upper secondary						Highest level of education attained by parents: upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary						Highest level of education attained by parents: tertiary					
	Below upper secondary		Upper sec. or post-sec. non-tertiary		Tertiary		Below upper secondary		Upper sec. or post-sec. non-tertiary		Tertiary		Below upper secondary		Upper sec. or post-sec. non-tertiary		Tertiary	
	%	S.E	%	S.E	%	S.E	%	S.E	%	S.E	%	S.E	%	S.E	%	S.E	%	S.E
Australia	25.4	(1.7)	45.6	(2.0)	29.0	(1.7)	18.0	(1.8)	44.9	(2.2)	37.2	(2.1)	6.0	(1.2)	24.7	(1.7)	69.3	(2.1)
Austria	30.0	(1.9)	60.6	(1.9)	9.3	(1.2)	10.6	(0.9)	72.0	(1.2)	17.3	(0.9)	5.2	(1.4)	54.4	(2.7)	40.4	(2.3)
Belgium (Flanders)	16.6	(2.0)	57.5	(2.8)	25.8	(2.1)	6.7	(1.0)	51.9	(2.0)	41.4	(1.9)	2.2	(0.6)	26.3	(2.2)	71.5	(2.3)
Canada	19.8	(1.6)	38.7	(2.0)	41.6	(2.1)	6.9	(0.8)	41.4	(1.7)	51.6	(1.7)	2.8	(0.4)	24.2	(1.2)	72.9	(1.2)
Chile	37.1	(1.8)	50.4	(2.2)	12.5	(1.9)	15.8	(2.7)	46.8	(4.1)	37.4	(3.4)	3.6	(1.2)	21.7	(2.6)	74.7	(2.9)
Czech Republic	12.7	(4.0)	84.8	(4.7)	2.5	(1.4)	6.1	(0.8)	77.1	(1.4)	16.7	(1.0)	2.4	(1.1)	34.6	(3.3)	63.0	(3.4)
Denmark	27.4	(2.2)	42.2	(2.3)	30.4	(2.0)	13.8	(1.6)	49.5	(1.9)	36.7	(1.5)	8.6	(1.4)	24.3	(1.8)	67.1	(1.8)
Estonia	26.5	(2.2)	52.8	(2.7)	20.7	(2.0)	12.2	(1.0)	47.7	(1.6)	40.0	(1.4)	6.5	(0.8)	35.4	(1.5)	58.1	(1.7)
Finland	10.5	(1.6)	50.7	(2.0)	38.8	(2.1)	6.2	(0.9)	46.6	(1.5)	47.2	(1.5)	3.6	(1.2)	29.1	(2.5)	67.3	(2.7)
France	26.4	(1.3)	49.0	(1.5)	24.5	(1.3)	8.5	(1.0)	51.0	(1.4)	40.5	(1.3)	3.7	(0.8)	20.1	(1.8)	76.2	(1.9)
Germany	39.2	(4.4)	50.9	(4.3)	9.9	(2.3)	7.5	(0.9)	66.3	(1.5)	26.3	(1.3)	5.3	(1.2)	37.9	(1.9)	56.8	(1.8)
Greece	34.6	(1.7)	46.9	(1.6)	18.5	(1.3)	8.6	(2.0)	49.8	(2.5)	41.6	(2.4)	1.5	(0.9)	30.3	(3.1)	68.1	(3.2)
Ireland	29.2	(1.2)	43.0	(1.3)	27.8	(1.2)	9.7	(1.0)	45.4	(1.8)	45.0	(1.9)	3.1	(0.7)	25.8	(2.0)	71.1	(2.1)
Israel (a)	20.9	(1.6)	49.2	(2.4)	29.9	(2.0)	6.1	(1.2)	44.1	(2.5)	49.9	(2.5)	2.2	(0.5)	22.0	(1.6)	75.8	(1.7)
Italy	54.3	(1.5)	37.5	(1.4)	8.2	(0.7)	13.4	(2.1)	54.7	(2.2)	31.9	(2.0)	5.9	(3.2)	29.1	(4.4)	65.0	(4.8)
Japan	14.6	(2.7)	57.4	(3.7)	27.9	(3.1)	8.0	(0.8)	48.0	(1.4)	44.0	(1.4)	3.6	(0.8)	21.2	(1.6)	75.2	(1.6)
Korea	7.2	(0.8)	49.7	(1.2)	43.1	(1.0)	1.3	(0.4)	38.9	(1.4)	59.7	(1.4)	..	..	17.8	(1.9)	81.9	(1.9)
Netherlands	31.1	(2.1)	42.9	(2.0)	26.0	(1.7)	13.2	(1.4)	46.3	(2.1)	40.5	(2.4)	8.6	(1.4)	28.7	(2.3)	62.7	(2.5)
New Zealand	25.2	(2.2)	33.9	(2.4)	40.9	(2.5)	10.5	(1.5)	39.6	(2.9)	49.9	(2.7)	7.2	(1.0)	22.8	(1.9)	70.0	(1.9)
Norway	30.5	(2.9)	40.4	(3.2)	29.1	(2.6)	16.1	(1.3)	45.5	(1.8)	38.4	(1.7)	8.6	(1.3)	27.6	(2.2)	63.8	(2.0)
Poland	15.6	(2.4)	69.4	(3.2)	15.0	(2.5)	4.7	(0.6)	60.7	(1.4)	34.6	(1.4)	1.3	(0.6)	19.3	(2.6)	79.4	(2.6)
Slovak Republic	42.0	(2.7)	53.0	(2.7)	5.0	(1.3)	5.1	(0.5)	73.6	(1.4)	21.3	(1.4)	..	..	34.6	(3.1)	65.0	(3.1)
Slovenia	31.5	(2.5)	55.1	(2.4)	13.3	(1.5)	8.6	(1.0)	57.7	(1.3)	33.8	(1.2)	3.1	(1.1)	36.7	(2.6)	60.2	(2.9)
Spain	49.2	(1.0)	22.4	(0.9)	28.4	(1.0)	23.6	(2.5)	29.6	(2.7)	46.8	(2.8)	10.7	(1.6)	20.8	(2.4)	68.6	(2.7)
Sweden	20.7	(2.1)	55.6	(2.4)	23.7	(1.7)	14.2	(2.1)	52.8	(2.6)	33.0	(2.1)	6.0	(1.1)	41.0	(1.6)	53.1	(1.7)
Turkey	68.5	(0.8)	19.9	(0.8)	11.7	(0.5)	15.3	(2.3)	33.5	(3.2)	51.3	(3.4)	10.1	(3.9)	16.8	(4.4)	73.1	(5.1)

OECD Family database <http://www.oecd.org/els/family/database.htm>
 OECD - Social Policy Division - Directorate of Employment, Labour and Social Affairs

UK (England)	35.0	(2.8)	40.2	(2.9)	24.7	(2.6)	15.1	(1.4)	40.4	(2.2)	44.5	(1.9)	5.1	(1.1)	18.3	(1.8)	76.6	(2.1)
UK (Northern Ireland)	44.1	(2.9)	37.1	(2.7)	18.8	(1.9)	18.4	(1.8)	41.7	(2.1)	39.9	(1.9)	2.2	(1.1)	22.9	(3.3)	74.9	(3.4)
United States	34.1	(3.2)	58.1	(2.7)	7.8	(1.6)	6.9	(1.1)	58.5	(1.6)	34.6	(1.7)	3.3	(0.8)	34.6	(1.9)	62.2	(2.1)
OECD average	29.7	(0.4)	48.1	(0.5)	22.2	(0.3)	10.7	(0.3)	50.2	(0.4)	39.1	(0.4)	4.9	(0.3)	27.7	(0.5)	67.7	(0.5)
Indonesia (Jakarta)	35.4	(1.2)	50.2	(1.2)	14.4	(0.8)	3.3	(1.5)	18.0	(3.4)	78.7	(3.6)	..	..	..	..	95.5	(3.1)
Lithuania	19.4	(2.5)	72.8	(2.7)	7.8	(1.7)	14.2	(1.8)	67.0	(2.7)	18.8	(2.5)	4.6	(0.7)	42.0	(2.0)	53.5	(1.7)

Note: 'S.E' refers to the standard error on the estimate. Where data are missing (".."), there are too few observations to provide reliable estimates. See OECD (2016) Education at a Glance 2016: OECD indicators (<http://www.oecd.org/edu/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm>) Indicator A.4 for more detail and Annex 3 (<http://www.oecd.org/education/skills-beyond-school/EAG2016-Annex3.pdf>) for notes and further information. Data for Chile, Greece, Israel, Indonesia (Jakarta), Lithuania, New Zealand, Slovenia and Turkey refer to 2015. Data for all other countries refer to 2012. The OECD average includes Belgium (Flanders), the UK (England) and the UK (Northern Ireland).
 a. See note a to chart CO3.1.A

Source: [OECD \(2016\), Education at a Glance 2016: OECD Indicators, based on OECD Survey of Adult Skills \(PIAAC\) \(2012, 2015\)](#).

Table CO3.1.B. Educational attainment by parents' migrant status, 2012 or 2015
 Highest level of education attained by non-student adults (25-44 year-olds), by the migrant status of the parents

	Parents' migrant status: both native-born						Parents' migrant status: both foreign-born					
	Below upper secondary		Upper sec. or post-sec. non-tertiary		Tertiary		Below upper secondary		Upper sec. or post-sec. non-tertiary		Tertiary	
	%	S.E	%	S.E	%	S.E	%	S.E	%	S.E	%	S.E
Australia	19.8	(1.5)	43.4	(1.5)	36.8	(1.6)	13.0	(1.4)	29.9	(1.9)	57.0	(2.0)
Austria	9.7	(0.8)	70.9	(0.9)	19.4	(0.7)	27.8	(1.9)	50.7	(2.4)	21.5	(1.6)
Belgium (Flanders)	6.3	(0.7)	44.7	(1.3)	49.0	(1.3)	20.8	(3.7)	50.6	(3.8)	28.6	(3.4)
Canada	8.0	(0.5)	38.6	(1.1)	53.4	(1.0)	6.2	(0.9)	24.4	(1.5)	69.4	(1.6)
Chile	22.6	(1.9)	43.6	(2.7)	33.8	(3.4)	25.8	(2.8)	40.4	(4.2)	33.8	(4.9)
Czech Republic	5.5	(0.7)	70.8	(1.2)	23.7	(1.0)	16.1	(6.9)	42.5	(8.9)	41.4	(8.6)
Denmark	14.0	(1.0)	39.8	(1.4)	46.2	(1.1)	21.9	(1.5)	31.4	(2.1)	46.7	(2.2)
Estonia	12.2	(0.7)	41.6	(1.3)	46.1	(1.1)	10.4	(1.5)	46.3	(2.5)	43.3	(2.5)
Finland	6.0	(0.6)	43.9	(1.1)	50.1	(1.1)	17.2	(5.1)	44.0	(6.3)	38.8	(5.9)
France	8.5	(0.7)	46.0	(1.0)	45.5	(0.9)	33.5	(2.0)	36.8	(2.0)	29.7	(2.1)
Germany	5.3	(0.8)	57.6	(1.3)	37.1	(1.1)	25.2	(2.5)	48.9	(2.9)	25.9	(2.7)
Greece	22.1	(1.3)	44.7	(1.3)	33.2	(0.9)	30.4	(5.1)	51.4	(5.5)	18.3	(3.6)
Ireland	19.3	(0.7)	39.8	(1.0)	41.0	(1.0)	9.6	(1.5)	38.8	(2.3)	51.6	(2.5)
Israel (a)	13.0	(1.1)	40.1	(1.8)	46.9	(1.6)	4.3	(0.8)	33.6	(2.1)	62.0	(2.3)
Italy	40.4	(1.5)	40.9	(1.3)	18.7	(0.8)	50.4	(4.4)	43.7	(4.1)	5.9	(1.7)
Japan	7.0	(0.6)	38.5	(0.8)	54.5	(0.8)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea	3.7	(0.4)	40.2	(0.5)	56.1	(0.3)	19.6	(7.3)	49.4	(8.3)	31.0	(8.0)
Netherlands	16.9	(1.0)	39.8	(1.2)	43.3	(1.3)	34.9	(4.0)	39.2	(4.2)	25.9	(3.3)
New Zealand	17.2	(1.3)	37.7	(1.6)	45.2	(1.8)	8.1	(1.3)	20.7	(2.2)	71.2	(2.2)
Norway	14.8	(0.9)	38.0	(1.2)	47.2	(1.0)	21.6	(2.6)	32.9	(3.1)	45.5	(3.1)
Poland	5.8	(0.6)	55.8	(1.1)	38.4	(1.1)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	11.3	(0.8)	64.5	(1.1)	24.2	(1.1)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	10.9	(0.7)	50.6	(1.1)	38.5	(1.1)	26.1	(3.1)	60.3	(3.3)	13.6	(2.0)
Spain	38.5	(1.0)	21.5	(0.8)	40.1	(0.9)	45.1	(2.6)	34.8	(2.5)	20.1	(1.9)
Sweden	9.5	(1.0)	51.1	(1.4)	39.4	(1.3)	23.7	(2.5)	39.8	(2.8)	36.6	(2.4)
Turkey	62.4	(0.8)	20.7	(0.7)	17.0	(0.6)	..	..	..	..	..	..
UK (England)	17.1	(1.3)	36.8	(1.8)	46.2	(1.7)	14.6	(2.2)	27.4	(2.6)	58.0	(2.9)
UK (Northern Ireland)	24.4	(1.4)	37.9	(1.6)	37.7	(1.3)	21.7	(5.9)	25.2	(4.7)	53.1	(5.9)
United States	5.7	(0.7)	50.4	(1.4)	43.9	(1.5)	21.0	(2.9)	40.2	(2.6)	38.8	(2.5)
OECD average	15.8	(0.2)	44.5	(0.2)	39.7	(0.2)	22.0	(0.7)	39.3	(0.8)	38.7	(0.8)
Indonesia (Jakarta)	33.4	(1.2)	48.0	(1.2)	18.5	(1.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	10.2	(0.8)	53.1	(1.3)	36.6	(1.2)	..	..	68.7	(8.7)	31.3	(8.7)

Note: 'S.E' refers to the standard error on the estimate. Where data are missing (".."), there are too few observations to provide reliable estimates. See OECD (2016) Education at a Glance 2016: OECD indicators (<http://www.oecd.org/edu/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm>) Indicator A.4 for more detail and Annex 3 (<http://www.oecd.org/education/skills-beyond-school/EAG2016-Annex3.pdf>) for notes and further information. Data for Chile, Greece, Israel, Indonesia (Jakarta), Lithuania, New Zealand, Slovenia and Turkey refer to 2015. Data for all other countries refer to 2012. The OECD average includes Belgium (Flanders), the UK (England) and the UK (Northern Ireland). Data on 25-44 year-olds with one native-born parent and one foreign-born parent are not shown due to a low number of observations.

a. See note a to chart CO3.1.A

Source: OECD (2016), Education at a Glance 2016: OECD Indicators, based on OECD Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (2012, 2015).

Comparability and data issues

All data in this indicator are taken from [OECD Education at a Glance 2018: OECD Indicators](#) and [OECD Education at a Glance 2016: OECD Indicators](#). There are few major issues with the cross-national comparability of this data as the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011) provides comprehensive guidelines and instructions on how to classify education programmes in a comparable manner across countries. That said, it remains possible at times that a formal education programme in one country could be classified differently in another. For more details and notes for specific countries, see Indicators B.1 (for Charts CO3.1.A and CO3.1.B) in [OECD Education at a Glance 2018: OECD Indicator](#) A.4 (for Tables CO3.1.A and CO3.1.B and the respective notes for each indicators provided in OECD (2018) Education at a Glance 2018 Annex 3 (<http://www.oecd.org/edu/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm>)).

Sources and further reading: *OECD Education database* and *OECD (2019) OECD Education at a Glance 2019: OECD Indicators*, <http://www.oecd.org/edu/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm>. For details on country's mapping of national programmes to ISCED please refer to Annex 1 of *OECD Education at a Glance 2015*.