



EDUCATION AT A GLANCE 2014

Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators is the authoritative source for accurate and relevant information on the state of education around the world. It provides data on the structure, finances and performance of the education systems in the 34 OECD member countries, as well as a number of G20 and partner countries.

Brazil

Public investment in education has sharply increased since 2000 and is now one of the highest among OECD and partner countries.

In 2011, the Brazilian government spent 19% of its total expenditure on education, which is well above the OECD average of 13%, and is the fourth highest among all OECD and partner countries with available data. **Public expenditure on education represented 6.1% of GDP, which is again above the OECD average of 5.6%**, as well as above that of other Latin American countries such as Chile (4.5%), Mexico (5.2%), and Colombia (4.5%).

In fact, expenditure on educational institutions has increased at a faster rate than GDP in the period 2000-2011. **Brazil's public educational expenditure rose from 3.5% of GDP in 2000 to 6.1% in 2011, the sharpest rise of all OECD and G20 partner countries** with available data in that period.

However, when calculated per student, annual public expenditure on public institutions for all levels of education combined was of USD 2 985, which is considerably below the OECD average of USD 8 952 in purchasing power parity terms, and is the second lowest among all OECD and partner countries.

Enrolment rates in Brazil continue to rise, but the proportion of those neither employed nor in education or training remained constant.

Enrolment rates have sharply increased for every age group in early childhood and primary education. **Between 2005 and 2012, the enrolment rate of 4-year-olds increased from 37% to 61% and that of 5-year-olds from 63% to 83%**. For comparison, OECD average enrolment rates in 2012 were 84% for 4-year-olds and 94% for 5-year-olds. Enrolment rates for young adults also increased but at a slower pace, reaching 78% for 15-19 year-olds and 22% for 20-29 year-olds in 2012. Enrolment rates still remain low and are below the OECD average for every age group between 3 and 29 years old.

Despite these increases, the percentage of young adults who are neither employed nor in education or training (NEET) has remained nearly constant throughout the same period (2005-2012), at around 20% for all levels of education. In the same period, the OECD average remained at 15%.

Highly educated men earn considerably more than their less educated or female counterparts.

Brazilian workers experience one of the largest differences in earnings according to the level of education. **Tertiary-educated adults (both men and women) earn over 2.5 times more than**

those with upper secondary education. That is considerably higher than the OECD average multiple of about 1.6, and is the second highest of all OECD and partner countries with available information. In addition, adults without an upper secondary education suffer the greatest penalty in their wages, earning 42% less than people with that qualification.

Brazil also displays one of the largest earning differentials between genders – **women with tertiary education earn 63% of what similarly educated men earn.** In comparison, the OECD average is 73%.

Other findings

- **Brazil is one of the few countries where the unemployment rate is lower for less educated people.** The unemployment rate for adults with below upper secondary education in 2012 was 4.1%, whereas for those with an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education it was 5.1%. Tertiary-educated adults, however, still face the lowest rate of unemployment, at 2.9%.
- **Brazil has the lowest percentage of foreign student enrolment of all OECD and partner countries with available data: less than 0.5% of total tertiary enrolments.** Of those, 27% come from countries with the same official language, which is not surprising considering that Brazil offers no or nearly no programmes in English at the tertiary level. Of the Brazilian students enrolled in tertiary education abroad, 23% go to the United States, followed by 18% to Portugal and 10% to France.
- **Brazilian public educational institutions spend four times more per tertiary student than per primary or secondary student.** This is the highest differential among all OECD and partner countries with available data, and the expenditure per tertiary student corresponds to 93% of the country's GDP per capita. However, between 1995 and 2011, spending per student on the lower levels of education increased by about 128%, whereas it actually decreased at the tertiary level.
- **Teachers in Brazil are younger than in most other OECD countries.** In 2012, 17% of teachers in secondary education were less than 30 years old, compared with an OECD average of 10%. This represents a sharp decrease since 2002, when the percentage of teachers under 30 was of 26%. Secondary education teachers also experience a high ratio of students to teaching staff in educational institutions: 18, compared with the OECD average of 13.
- **At the secondary level in Brazil, there are seven more students per teacher in public institutions than in private institutions.** This is the fourth largest difference among all OECD and partner countries with available data. Additionally, the difference between students' performance in mathematics for PISA 2012 is the fourth largest in favour of private school students out of all OECD and partner countries with available data.

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For more information on *Education at a Glance 2014* and to access the full set of Indicators, visit www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm.

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Key Facts for Brazil in Education at a Glance 2014

Table	Indicator	Brazil		OECD average		Rank among OECD countries and partner countries*
Educational Access and Output						
	Enrolment rates	2012	2005	2012	2005	
C2.1	3-year-olds (in early childhood education)	37%	21%	70%	64%	33 of 37
	4-year-olds (in early childhood and primary education)	61%	37%	84%	79%	33 of 38
C1.1a	5-14 year-olds (all levels)	95%		98%		35 of 44
	Percentage of population that has only attained below upper secondary education	2012	2000	2012	2000	
A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	55%	m	24%	34%	4 of 36
	Percentage of the population whose highest level of attainment is upper secondary education	2012	2000	2012	2000	
A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	32%	m	44%	44%	33 of 37
	Percentage of population that has attained tertiary education	2012	2000	2012	2000	
A1.3a A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	13%	m	33%	22%	36 of 37
	25-34 year-olds	14%	m	40%	26%	36 of 36
	55-64 year-olds	10%	m	25%	15%	36 of 36
	Entry rates into tertiary education	2012	2000	2012	2000	
C3.1b	Youth expected to enter tertiary-type A programmes before turning 25	m	m	48%	m	
	Graduation rates	2012	2000	2012	2000	
A2.2a	Percentage of today's young people expected to complete upper secondary education in their lifetime	m	m	84%	76%	
A3.2a	Percentage of today's young people expected to complete university education (tertiary-type A) in their lifetime	m	10%	38%	28%	
Economic and Labour Market Outcomes						
	Unemployment rate of 25-64 year-olds - Men and Women	2012	2008	2012	2008	
A5.4a	Below upper secondary	4%	5%	14%	9%	33 of 35
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	5%	6%	8%	5%	27 of 36
	Tertiary	3%	3%	5%	3%	28 of 36
	Unemployment rate of 25-64 year-olds - Women	2012	2008	2012	2008	
A5.4c (Web)	Below upper secondary	6%	7%	13%	9%	32 of 35
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	7%	8%	9%	6%	18 of 35
	Tertiary	3%	4%	5%	4%	23 of 35
	Average earnings advantage for 25-64 year-olds with tertiary education**	2012 or latest year available		2012 or latest year available		
A6.1a A6.1b (Web)	Men and women	247		159		2 of 33
	Men	259		164		2 of 33
	Women	262		162		1 of 34
	Average earnings penalty for 25-64 year-olds who have not attained upper secondary education**	2012 or latest year available		2012 or latest year available		
A6.1a A6.1b (Web)	Men and women	58		78		33 of 33
	Men	57		78		33 of 33
	Women	53		75		33 of 34
	Percentage of 15-29 year-olds neither employed nor in education or training, by highest level of education	2012	2008	2012	2008	
C5.3d (Web)	Below upper secondary	20%	19%	15%	14%	8 of 35
	Upper secondary	21%	19%	16%	14%	8 of 34
	Tertiary	12%	m	13%	11%	18 of 34

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Table	Indicator	Brazil		OECD average		Rank among OECD countries and partner countries*
Financial Investment in Education						
	Annual expenditure per student (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)	2011		2011		
B1.1a	Pre-primary education	2349		7428		34 of 36
	Primary education	2673		8296		33 of 38
	Secondary education	2662		9280		36 of 38
	Tertiary education	10902		13958		19 of 37
	Total expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP	2011	2000	2011	2000	
B2.2	Percentage of GDP	6%	3%	6%	5%	21 of 37
	Total public expenditure on education	2011	2000	2011	2000	
B4.2	As a percentage of total public expenditure	19%	10%	13%	13%	4 of 34
	Share of private expenditure on educational institutions	2011		2011		
B3.1	Pre-primary education	m		19%		
B3.1	Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	m		9%		
B3.1	Tertiary education	m		31%		
B3.1	All levels of education	m		16%		
Schools and Teachers						
	Ratio of students to teaching staff	2012		2012		
D2.2	Pre-primary education	17		14		8 of 31
	Primary education	22		15		4 of 36
	Secondary education	18		13		4 of 37
	Number of hours of teaching time per year (for teachers in public institutions)	2012	2000	2012	2000	
D4.1	Pre-primary education	m		1001		
	Primary education	m	m	782	780	
D4.2	Lower secondary education	m	m	694	697	
	Upper secondary education	m	m	655	628	
	Index of change in statutory teachers' salaries for teachers with 15 years of experience/minimum training (2005 = 100)	2012	2008	2012	2008	
D3.5	Primary school teachers	m	m	103	103	
	Lower secondary school teachers	m	m	102	103	
	Upper secondary school teachers	m	m	101	103	
	Ratio of teachers' salaries to earnings for full-time, full-year adult workers with tertiary education	2012		2012		
D3.2	Pre-primary school teachers	m		0.80		
	Primary school teachers	m		0.85		
	Lower secondary school teachers	m		0.88		
	Upper secondary school teachers	m		0.92		

* Countries are ranked in descending order of values.

** Compared to people with upper secondary education; upper secondary = 100.

'm': data is not available. 'n': magnitude is either negligible or zero.