



EDUCATION AT A GLANCE 2013

BRAZIL

15-29 year-olds: where are they?

In Brazil, unlike in the vast majority of OECD countries, the percentage of those neither employed nor in education or training (NEETs) remained unaffected by the economic crisis. The proportion of NEETs among 15-29 year-olds remained at 19% between 2008 and 2011 compared with an increase of 2 percentage points on average across OECD countries to 16% in 2011.

Rates, however, vary significantly depending on the level of education. In 2011, 43% of young Brazilians continued their studies after completing below upper secondary education, compared with the average for OECD countries of 67%. This represents a decrease of almost 2 percentage points since 2008. Similarly, the share of those who were employed increased by 2 percentage points during the same period; in 2011 39% were employed and another 18% were NEET.

At the same time, young adults holding a university degree found themselves in a significantly better situation. In 2011, among this age group and level of education, 66% had a job, 16% were continuing in education and only 19% of them were NEET, the lowest ratio among all levels of education.

Making progress in attainment rates at all levels of education

Educational attainment rates in Brazil have been rising over the past decade, but are still lagging far behind the average for OECD countries. The proportion of people with an upper secondary qualification has risen from 26% among 55-64 year-olds to 53% among 25-34 year-olds. In 2011, 43% of 25-64 year-olds had attained this level of education, whereas across OECD countries 75% had.

Tertiary attainment rates have also increased, but at a slower pace. They now stand at 9% among 55-64 year-olds and 13% among 25-34 year-olds. At 12%, Brazil's tertiary educational attainment rate for 25-64 year-olds remains below the average of 32% for OECD countries and 26% for G20 ones.

Tertiary education: an asset in the labour market

Employment rates for people who have achieved tertiary levels of education are higher in Brazil than for OECD countries on average: 85% compared with 83%. At the same time, they are significantly higher than for those who have only attained upper secondary education (70%) as well as for those with no upper secondary education (67%). Having a tertiary education in Brazil increases the likelihood of being employed more than in many other countries. The employment rate among 25-64 year-olds with a tertiary qualification was 14 percentage points higher than for those with an upper

secondary education, compared with an average difference of 9 percentage points across OECD countries.

A tertiary education also makes a significant difference to an individual's wages. Adults aged 25-64 with a tertiary education earn 157% more than their counterparts with only upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education. That represents the second highest earnings premium among OECD and G20 countries (after Chile), where the average is 57%. At the same time, Brazilians without upper secondary education incur a high earnings penalty compared to those with an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary qualification, earning 42% less against an average for OECD countries of 24% less.

Other findings:

- Brazil's public investment in education increased steadily during the last decade. Between 2000 and 2010, public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP increased by 2.1 percentage points, from 3.5% in 2000 to 5.6% in 2010 but still below the average for OECD countries of 6.3%. In real terms, that represents USD 3 067 per student during that year. At the tertiary level, public expenditure on education increased 0.2 percentage points between 2000 and 2010, from 0.7% to 0.9%. Public annual expenditure per tertiary student (USD 13 137) is similar to the average across OECD countries for the same level of education, and more than five times higher than for primary (USD 2 778) and secondary (USD 2 571) students.
- While enrolment rates in early childhood education have increased between 2005 and 2011, pre-primary education is still rare in Brazil. Only 36% of 3-year-olds and 57% of 4-year-olds were enrolled in early childhood programmes in 2011, compared with an average for OECD countries of 67% and 85% respectively.
- In 2011, 95% of children between the ages of 5 and 14 were enrolled in education in Brazil. The enrolment rate of 15-19 year-olds has increased from 75% in 2007 to 77% in 2011 but is still well below the average for OECD countries of 84%.

Questions can be directed to:

Andreas Schleicher
 Advisor to the Secretary-General on Education Policy,
 Deputy Director for Education and Skills
Email: Andreas.Schleicher@oecd.org
Telephone: +33 6 07 38 54 64

For more information on *Education at a Glance 2013*,
visit: www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm

Country Note Contributors:

Diane Lalancette (diane.lalancette@oecd.org)
 Ignacio Marin (ignacio.marin@oecd.org)

Key Facts for Brazil in Education at a Glance 2013

Table	Indicator	Brazil		OECD average		Rank among OECD countries and other G20 countries*
Educational Access and Output						
Enrolment rates		2011	2005	2011	2005	
C2.1	3-year-olds (in early childhood education)	36%	21%	67%	64%	32 of 36
	4-year-olds (in early childhood and primary education)	57%	37%	84%	79%	33 of 36
C1.1a	5-14 year-olds (all levels)	95%		99%		35 of 38
Percentage of population that has attained below upper secondary education		2011	2000	2011	2000	
A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	57%	m	26%	34%	4 of 35
Percentage of population that has attained upper secondary education		2011	2000	2011	2000	
A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	32%	m	44%	44%	32 of 36
Percentage of population that has attained tertiary education		2011	2000	2011	2000	
A1.3a A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	12%	m	31%	22%	36 of 36
	30-34 year-olds	13%		39%		34 of 34
	25-34 year-olds	13%	m	39%	26%	36 of 36
	55-64 year-olds	9%	m	24%	15%	36 of 36
Entry rates into tertiary education		2011	2000	2011	2000	
C3.1a	Vocational programmes (Tertiary-type B)	m	m	19%	16%	m
	University programmes (Tertiary-type A)	m	m	60%	48%	m
Graduation rates		2011	2000	2011	2000	
A2.1a	Percentage of today's young people expected to complete upper secondary education in their lifetime	m	m	83%	76%	m
A3.1a	Percentage of today's young people expected to complete university education (tertiary-type A) in their lifetime	m	10%	39%	28%	m
Economic and Labour Market Outcomes						
Unemployment rate of 25-64 year-olds - Men and Women		2011	2008	2011	2008	
A5.4b	Below upper secondary	4.6%	4.7%	12.6%	8.8%	32 of 35
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	6.1%	6.1%	7.3%	4.9%	16 of 36
	Tertiary	2.9%	3.3%	4.8%	3.3%	29 of 36
Unemployment rate of 25-64 year-olds - Women		2011	2008	2011	2008	
A5.4d	Below upper secondary	6.8%	6.8%	12.2%	9.5%	26 of 35
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	9.6%	8.5%	8.0%	5.7%	10 of 35
	Tertiary	3.7%	3.9%	5.1%	3.6%	24 of 36
Average earnings premium for 25-64 year-olds with tertiary education**		2011 or latest year available		2011		
A6.1	Men and women	257		157		2 of 33
	Men	273		162		1 of 33
	Women	269		161		1 of 33
Average earnings penalty for 25-64 year-olds who have not attained upper secondary education**		2011 or latest year available		2011		
A6.1	Men and women	58		76		33 of 33
	Men	57		77		33 of 33
	Women	50		74		31 of 33
Percentage of people not in employment, education or training for 15-29 year-olds, by level of education attained		2011	2008	2011	2008	
C5.4d	Below upper secondary	18.3%	19.2%	15.8%	14.4%	12 of 34
	Upper secondary	21.1%	18.8%	16.2%	13.6%	8 of 34
	Tertiary	17.8%	m	13.3%	10.6%	8 of 34

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Financial Investment in Education						
	Annual expenditure per student (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)	2010		2010		
B1.1a	Pre-primary education	2111 USD		6762 USD		32 of 32
	Primary education	2778 USD		7974 USD		32 of 34
	Secondary education	2571 USD		9014 USD		33 of 34
	Tertiary education	13137 USD		13528 USD		17 of 33
	Total expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP	2010	2000	2010	2000	
B2.1	As a percentage of GDP	5.6%	3.5%	6.3%	5.4%	25 of 33
	Total public expenditure on education	2010	2000	2010	2000	
B4.1	As a percentage of total public expenditure	18.1%	10.5%	13.0%	12.6%	3 of 32
	Share of private expenditure on educational institutions	2010	2000	2010	2000	
B3.2a	Pre-primary education	m		17.9%		m
B3.2a	Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	m	m	8.5%	7.1%	m
B3.2b	Tertiary education	m	m	31.6%	22.6%	m
B3.1	All levels of education	m	m	16.4%	12.1%	m
Schools and Teachers						
	Ratio of students to teaching staff	2011		2011		
D2.2	Pre-primary education	17 students per teacher		14 students per teacher		9 of 31
	Primary education	23 students per teacher		15 students per teacher		3 of 35
	Secondary education	19 students per teacher		14 students per teacher		4 of 36
	Total intended instruction time for students (hours)	2011		2011		
D1.1	Primary education	m		4717 hours		m
	Lower secondary education	m		3034 hours		m
	Number of hours of teaching time per year (for teachers in public institutions)	2011	2000	2011	2000	
D4.2	Pre-primary education	m		994 hours		m
	Primary education	m	m	790 hours	780 hours	m
	Lower secondary education	m	m	709 hours	697 hours	m
	Upper secondary education	m	m	664 hours	628 hours	m
	Index of change in statutory teachers' salaries for teachers with 15 years of experience/minimum training (2000 = 100)	2011	2008	2011	2008	
D3.4	Primary school teachers	m	m	120	120	m
	Lower secondary school teachers	m	m	116	116	m
	Upper secondary school teachers	m	m	117	118	m
	Ratio of teachers' salaries to earnings for full-time, full-year adult workers with tertiary education	2011		2011		
D3.2	Pre-primary school teachers	m		0.80		m
	Primary school teachers	m		0.82		m
	Lower secondary school teachers	m		0.85		m
	Upper secondary school teachers	m		0.89		m

* Countries are ranked in descending order of values.

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

'm': data is not available.