



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.

Luxembourg

Annual expenditure per student in the early stages of education is triple the average in OECD and EU21* countries.

Luxembourg devotes the highest level of public resources to education among OECD countries in terms of spending per student. **At pre-primary level, annual expenditure per student** amounts to over USD 25 000, **more than three times the average across OECD and EU21** countries (USD 7 400 and USD 7 900 per student respectively). At primary level, annual expenditure per student amounts to almost USD 23 900, again well above the EU21 average of USD 8 500. At the secondary level, annual expenditure per student is over USD 16 200, while the average in OECD and EU21 countries is approximately USD 9 500.

A young teaching workforce that is getting younger.

Luxembourg has a relatively young teaching force with **more than half of primary and lower secondary teachers under the age of 40**, in contrast to the average for OECD countries, where the proportion of younger teachers is 15 and 20 percentage points less respectively. **At the primary level, 24% teachers in Luxembourg are under 30, compared to the 13% average across OECD countries.** At the lower secondary level the pattern is very similar: the proportion of teachers, under 30, in Luxembourg, is double the proportion for OECD and EU21 countries. Luxembourg is the only country whose teaching force not only did not age between 2002 and 2012 but instead rejuvenated the most: **the proportion of teachers over 50 diminished by 1.9%**, while in OECD countries it increased by 1.3% on average between 2002 and 2012..

Luxembourg has the largest proportion of repeaters across OECD: only 40% of students complete their upper secondary education in the expected time.

Only 40% of upper secondary students in Luxembourg successfully complete their studies within the stipulated time, in contrast to an average of 72% for OECD countries. The proportion of students who do not complete their upper secondary education in a timely fashion is higher among men (64%) than women (55%) and among students in vocational programmes (71%) than those in general programmes (36%).

Teachers' salaries are high in international terms and relative to other tertiary-educated workers.

The high level of teachers' pay in Luxembourg may explain the attractiveness of the profession to young people. Teachers are well paid in comparison with teachers in other OECD countries. **Between 2005 and 2012, primary education teachers' salaries increased by 35%**, in contrast to the average increase of 2% across OECD countries. After 15 years of experience, **an upper secondary teacher in Luxembourg can expect to earn almost USD 106 000, more than twice the average salary of their colleagues across the OECD (around USD 43 000)**. Luxembourg teachers are also well above the OECD average when compared with the earnings of other tertiary-educated 25-64 year-old full-time workers. **Secondary education teachers earn, on average, 26% more than other workers with tertiary education**. This is in contrast with the average across OECD countries, where lower and upper secondary teachers earn 12% and 8% less, respectively, than their similarly educated counterparts.

Other findings

- **Average class size in primary education is the smallest of all OECD countries:** fewer than 16 students against 21 on average. Luxembourg has the lowest student-teacher ratio in primary education, with 9 students per teacher against more than 13 on average across OECD countries.
- **The second lowest proportion of NEETs** (young people who are not employed nor in education or training): at 8%, Luxembourg ranks second among OECD countries only to the Netherlands, where less than 7% of 15-29 year olds were NEET. On average, the rate across OECD countries is 15%.
- **A wide generational gap in tertiary attainment:** there is a difference of 23 percentage points between younger (25-34 year-olds) and older (55-64 year-olds) adult attainment rates, against an OECD average of 15 percentage points. One in two younger adults in Luxembourg have attained tertiary education, the fifth highest rate among OECD countries and 10 percentage points above average, while only one in four older adults have attained .

* EU21 countries are those that are members of both the European Union and the OECD. These 21 countries are Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

This work is published under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD. The opinions expressed and arguments employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of OECD member countries.

This document and any map included herein are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

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

Questions can be directed to:
Corinne Heckmann
Directorate for Education and Skills
Email: Corinne.Heckmann@oecd.org

Country Note author:
David Valenciano
Directorate for Education and Skills
Email: David.Valenciano@oecd.org

Key Facts for Luxembourg in Education at a Glance 2014

Table	Indicator	Luxembourg		OECD average		EU21 average		Rank among OECD countries and partner countries*
Educational Access and Output								
	Enrolment rates	2012	2005	2012	2005	2012	2005	
C2.1	3-year-olds (in early childhood education)	73%	62%	70%	64%	79%	73%	21 of 37
	4-year-olds (in early childhood and primary education)	98%	96%	84%	79%	89%	84%	5 of 38
C1.1a	5-14 year-olds (all levels)	98%		98%		98%		25 of 44
	Percentage of population that has only attained below upper secondary education	2012	2000	2012	2000	2012	2000	
A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	22%	39%	24%	34%	23%	34%	18 of 36
	Percentage of the population whose highest level of attainment is upper secondary education	2012	2000	2012	2000	2012	2000	
A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	39%	43%	44%	44%	48%	46%	24 of 37
	Percentage of population that has attained tertiary education	2012	2000	2012	2000	2012	2000	
A1.3a A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	39%	18%	33%	22%	29%	20%	12 of 37
	25-34 year-olds	50%	23%	40%	26%	37%	24%	5 of 36
	55-64 year-olds	26%	13%	25%	15%	22%	14%	16 of 36
	Entry rates into tertiary education	2012	2000	2012	2000	2012	2000	
C3.1b	Youth expected to enter tertiary-type A programmes before turning 25	22%	m	48%	m	48%	m	35 of 35
	Graduation rates	2012	2000	2012	2000	2012	2000	
A2.2a	Percentage of today's young people expected to complete upper secondary education in their lifetime	69%	m	84%	76%	83%	77%	26 of 29
A3.2a	Percentage of today's young people expected to complete university education (tertiary-type A) in their lifetime	9%	m	38%	28%	38%	27%	27 of 27
Economic and Labour Market Outcomes								
	Unemployment rate of 25-64 year-olds - Men and Women	2012	2008	2012	2008	2012	2008	
A5.4a	Below upper secondary	6%	5%	14%	9%	17%	10%	30 of 35
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	4%	5%	8%	5%	9%	5%	29 of 36
	Tertiary	3%	2%	5%	3%	6%	3%	24 of 36
	Unemployment rate of 25-64 year-olds - Women	2012	2008	2012	2008	2012	2008	
A5.4c (Web)	Below upper secondary	7%	6%	13%	9%	16%	11%	27 of 35
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	5%	5%	9%	6%	10%	6%	26 of 35
	Tertiary	4%	3%	5%	4%	6%	4%	20 of 35
	Average earnings advantage for 25-64 year-olds with tertiary education**	2012 or latest year available		2012 or latest year available		2012 or latest year available		
A6.1a A6.1b (Web)	Men and women	168		159		159		14 of 33
	Men	176		164		166		10 of 33
	Women	161		162		160		17 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		2012 or latest year available		
A6.1a A6.1b (Web)	Men and women	70		78		79		28 of 33
	Men	73		78		80		25 of 33
	Women	67		75		76		30 of 34
	Percentage of 15-29 year-olds neither employed nor in education or training, by highest level of education	2012	2008	2012	2008	2012	2008	
C5.3d (Web)	Below upper secondary	9%	12%	15%	14%	15%	13%	31 of 35
	Upper secondary	7%	6%	16%	14%	16%	12%	33 of 34
	Tertiary	9%	m	13%	11%	12%	10%	25 of 34

Key Facts for Luxembourg in Education at a Glance 2014

Table	Indicator	Luxembourg		OECD average		EU21 average		Rank among OECD countries and partner countries*
Financial Investment in Education								
	Annual expenditure per student (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)	2011		2011		2011		
B1.1a	Pre-primary education	25074		7428		7933		1 of 36
	Primary education	23871		8296		8482		1 of 38
	Secondary education	16182		9280		9615		1 of 38
	Tertiary education	m		13958		13572		
	Total expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP	2011	2000	2011	2000	2011	2000	
B2.2	Percentage of GDP	m	m	6%	5%	6%	5%	
	Total public expenditure on education	2011	2000	2011	2000	2011	2000	
B4.2	As a percentage of total public expenditure	m	m	13%	13%	12%	11%	
	Share of private expenditure on educational institutions	2011		2011		2011		
B3.1	Pre-primary education	1%		19%		13%		32 of 33
B3.1	Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	2%		9%		6%		32 of 36
B3.1	Tertiary education	m		31%		21%		
B3.1	All levels of education	m		16%		11%		
Schools and Teachers								
	Ratio of students to teaching staff	2012		2012		2012		
D2.2	Pre-primary education	11		14		13		23 of 31
	Primary education	9		15		14		36 of 36
	Secondary education	9		13		12		36 of 37
	Number of hours of teaching time per year (for teachers in public institutions)	2012	2000	2012	2000	2012	2000	
D4.2	Pre-primary education	880		1001		988		19 of 28
	Primary education	810	m	782	780	761	776	13 of 33
	Lower secondary education	739	m	694	697	657	658	10 of 33
	Upper secondary education	739	m	655	628	638	635	9 of 33
	Index of change in statutory teachers' salaries for teachers with 15 years of experience/minimum training (2005 = 100)	2012	2008	2012	2008	2012	2008	
D3.5	Primary school teachers	135	96	103	103	99	103	2 of 26
	Lower secondary school teachers	110	107	102	103	99	103	6 of 25
	Upper secondary school teachers	110	107	101	103	98	103	7 of 25
	Ratio of teachers' salaries to earnings for full-time, full-year adult workers with tertiary education	2012		2012		2012		
D3.2	Pre-primary school teachers	1.11		0.80		0.76		4 of 25
	Primary school teachers	1.11		0.85		0.81		4 of 28
	Lower secondary school teachers	1.26		0.88		0.85		3 of 28
	Upper secondary school teachers	1.26		0.92		0.90		3 of 28

* 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.