

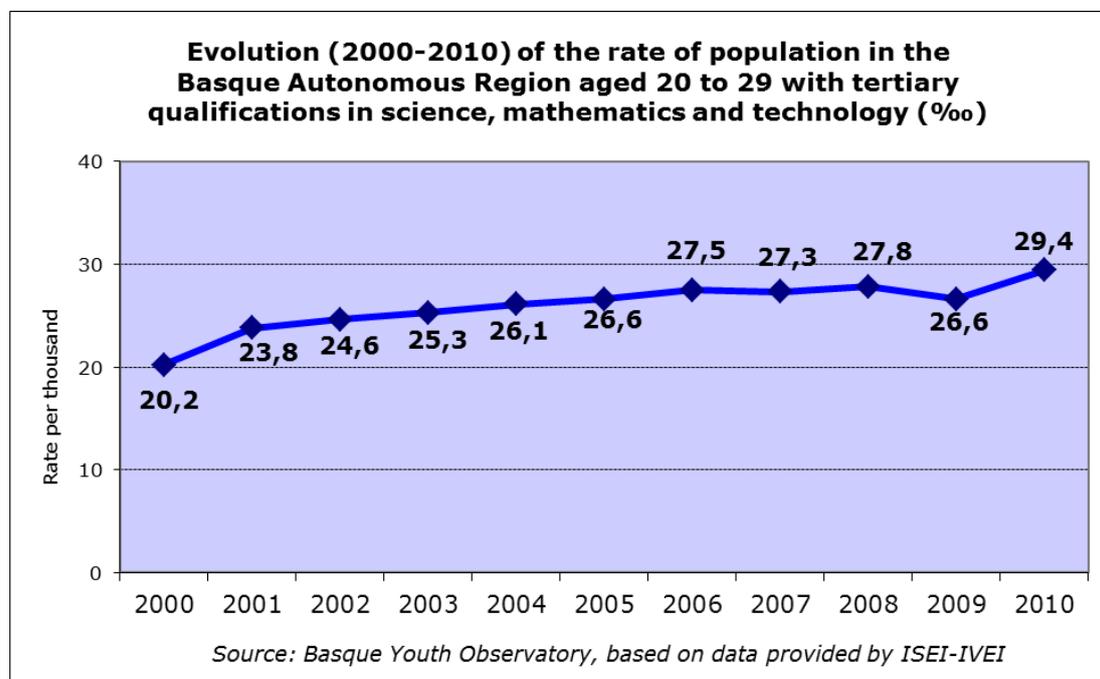
Zientzia Astea 2014

The graduation rate in higher education in Science, Mathematics and Technology in the Basque Autonomous Region (29.4 ‰) is higher than the European and Spanish average

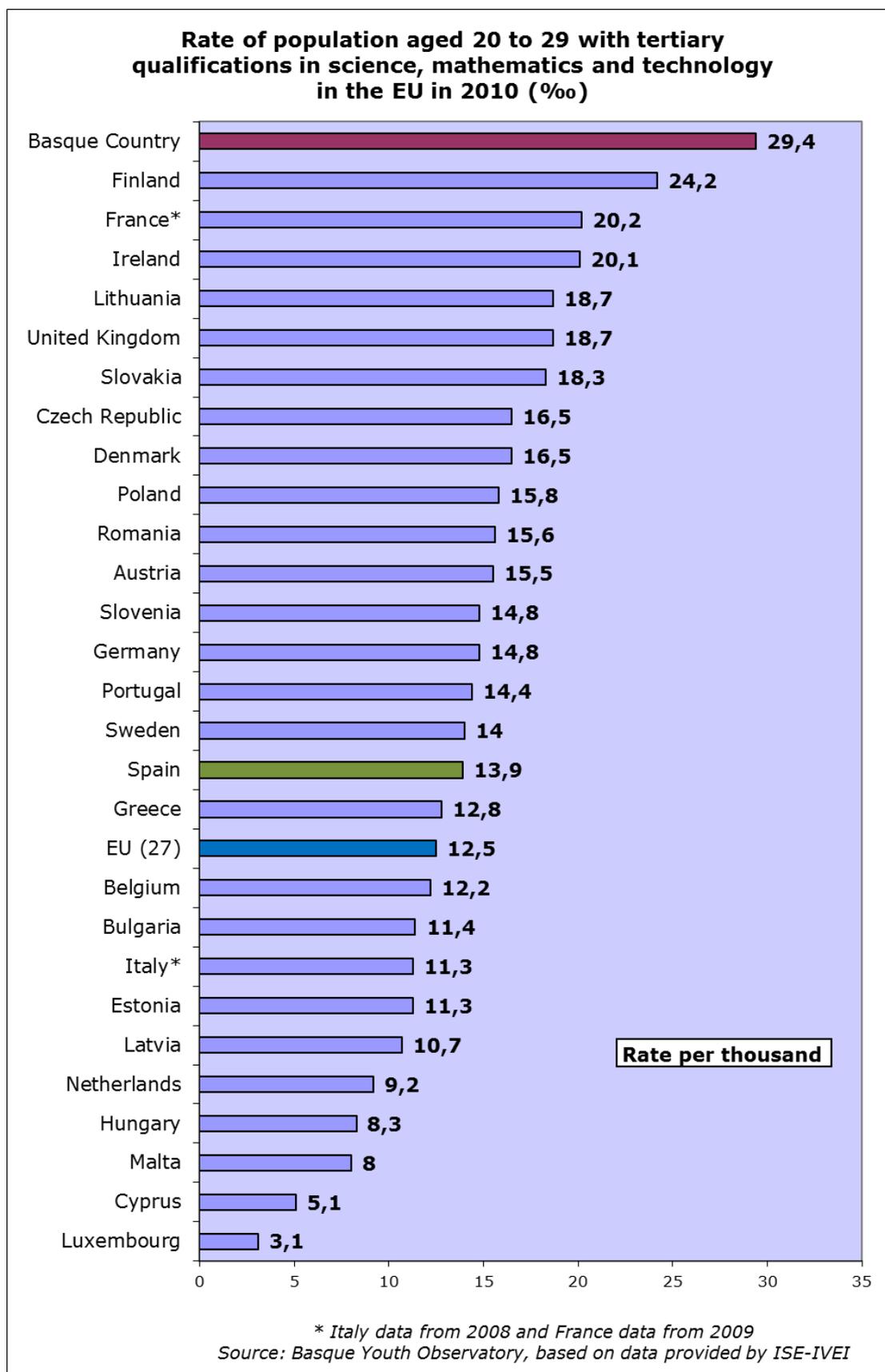
The 14th edition of the Science, Technology and Innovation Week (Zientzia Astea) will be held between 5th and 9th November in the Basque capitals. Seizing this opportunity, the Basque Youth Observatory would like to provide some data regarding higher education in science and technology among young people in the Basque Autonomous Region.

More specifically, we shall take into consideration the rates of the population aged 20 to 29 with higher education qualifications in science, mathematics and technology in the Basque Country published by the Basque Institute for Educational Assessment and Research (ISEI-IVEI), dependent on the Department of Education, Language Policy and Culture of the Basque Government. These rates have been calculated taking into account young people aged 20 to 29 who have tertiary qualifications (which includes university education and higher education levels: ISCED 5A, 5B and 6) in science, mathematics or technology per 1000 people of the same age group.

This rate was 29.4 ‰ in 2010, and has experienced a notable increase since the year 2000, when it was 20.2 ‰.



This rate is higher than that of any state in the EU27, and well above the European (12.5 ‰) and Spanish (13.9 ‰) averages.



The Basque Institute for Educational Assessment and Research argues that this difference compared with European countries may be due to the importance of Technological Vocational Training (ISCED 5B) in the Basque Autonomous Region.

In any case, the overall rate of young people with tertiary qualifications (ISCED 5A, 5B and 6) in science, mathematics and technology differs greatly according to sex: in the Basque Autonomous Region in 2010 the rate was 41.2 ‰ among men, while among women it was 17.3 ‰; in other words, a difference of 24 points between men and women.

This difference between the sexes has existed over the years, since although the rate of women with tertiary qualifications (ISCED 5A, 5B and 6) in science, mathematics and technology has increased in recent years, the same can be said in the case of men (more than ten points between 2000 and 2010).

Evolution (2000-2010) of the population aged 20 to 29 with tertiary qualifications in science, mathematics and technology, in the Basque Country by sex (rate per thousand)			
Year	Men	Women	Difference (Men-Women)
2000	29,1	10,9	18,2
2001	33,7	13,3	20,4
2002	35,3	13,3	22
2003	35,2	14,8	20,4
2004	36,6	15,1	21,5
2005	37,2	15,4	21,8
2006	38	16,5	21,5
2007	38,1	15,8	22,3
2008	38,6	16,6	22
2009	36,9	15,9	21
2010	41,2	17,3	23,9

Moreover, this difference between men and women is the highest in Europe, where the difference between the rates for both sexes in 2010 was 8.3 points on average. In any case, it is noteworthy that the rate for higher education qualifications in science and technology among women in the Basque Country is the highest in Europe.

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