

## **48.9% of the Basque population between 30 and 34 years old received higher education in 2014**

***It exceeded the EU-28 average (37.9%) by eleven percentage points***

48.9% of the Basque population between 30 and 34 years old received higher education, according to Eustat and Eurostat data for 2014. This figure is much higher than the average for the EU-28 countries, which was 37.9%. For Spain, this percentage was 42.3% for that same year.

If we compare these data with the data for each of the EU-28 countries, it is clear that the Basque Country was in an extremely positive position. In that indicator, only Lithuania (53.3%), Luxembourg (52.7%), Cyprus (52.5%), Ireland (52.2%) and Sweden (49.9%) had higher rates than us. Italy (23.9%), Romania (25.0%), Malta (26.6%) and Slovakia (26.9%) were at the bottom of the list.

Positive growth in this indicator has been recorded in the Basque Country in recent years, as is clear when observing the 2005 figures. In that year, 35.4% of the population between 30 and 34 years old in our community had received higher education, while the EU-28 average was 28.1% and the Spanish average was 39.9%.

In 2010, 43.5% of the Basque population aged between 30 and 34 had received higher education, compared to 42.0% of the Spanish population and 33.8% of the EU-28 average.

Also in the educational sphere, it was notable that the percentage in 2014 of the Basque population between 20 and 24 years old which have continued their studies at least beyond secondary education, 86.7%, was also higher than the average for the EU-28 countries, which was 82.3%. The Spanish rate, at 65.8%, was far lower than this average.

Croatia (96.3%), Ireland (92.6%), Cyprus (92.4%), Lithuania (91.4%) and Slovakia (90.9%) were the countries with the highest rates. By contrast, the countries with the lowest percentages of the population between 20 to 24 years old who have continued their studies at least beyond secondary education were Spain (65.8%), Portugal (72.1%), Denmark (72.5%), Luxembourg (73.7%) and Malta (75.5%).

## Percentage of the population between 30 and 34 years old with higher education in the EU-28

	2005	2010	2014
<b>Basque Country</b>	<b>35,4</b>	<b>43,5</b>	<b>48,9</b>
<b>EU 28</b>	<b>28,1</b>	<b>33,8</b>	<b>37,9</b>
<b>EU 27</b>	<b>28,2</b>	<b>33,9</b>	<b>38,0</b>
Lithuania	37,7	43,8	53,3
Luxemburg	37,6	46,1	52,7
Cyprus	40,8	45,3	52,5
Ireland	39,2	50,1	52,2
Sweden	37,6	45,3	49,9
United Kingdom	34,6	43,1	47,7
Estonia	31,7	40,2	46,6
Finland	43,7	45,7	45,3
Netherlands	34,9	41,4	44,6
Denmark	43,1	41,2	44,1
France	37,7	43,4	44,1
Belgium	39,1	44,4	43,8
Spain	39,9	42,0	42,3
Poland	22,7	34,8	42,1
Eslovenia	24,6	34,8	41,0
Austria	20,7	23,4	40,0
Latvia	18,5	32,6	39,9
Grece	25,5	28,6	37,2
Hungary	17,9	26,1	34,1
Croatia	17,4	24,5	32,2
Germany	26,1	29,8	31,4
Portugal	17,5	24,0	31,3
Bulgary	24,9	27,7	30,9
Czech Republic	13,0	20,4	28,2
Slovakia	14,3	22,1	26,9
Malta	17,6	22,1	26,6
Romania	11,4	18,3	25,0
Italy	17,1	19,9	23,9

**Source: Eurostat and Eustat. Survey on the population in relation to activity**

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