

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND LABOUR MARKET OUTCOMES | YEAR 2018

In 2018, 61,7% of people aged 25-64 with at least an upper secondary school certificate


 Rising educational levels in Italy, but still lower than the European average. The low share of tertiary educational attainment affects the gap.

Growing employment advantage of graduates.

Even though more educated, women suffered from considerably lower employment rates in comparison with men. Nevertheless, they benefited more from a higher educational level in terms of advantages in employment.

27,8%

People aged 30-34 with tertiary education

32,5% in the North, 29,9% in the Centre, 21,2% in the South and in the Islands. Increasing geographical differences

33,6%

Employment rate of early leavers from education and training (aged 18-24)

78,4%

Employment rate of graduated people aged 30-34

69,5% among upper secondary school graduates

www.istat.it

UFFICIO STAMPA
tel. +39 06 4673.2243/4
ufficiostampa@istat.it

CENTRO DIFFUSIONE DATI
tel. +39 06 4673.3102



Level of education still below the European average

The upper secondary diploma is considered as the minimum indispensable level to acquire the basic skills required in today's society and, reasonably, also in the future.

In 2018, 61,7% of people aged 25-64 attained at least upper secondary level of education (78.1% the European average). In particular, the gap was affected by the low share of tertiary educational attainment (19.3% in Italy; 32.3% in the EU).

In Italy, from 2014 to 2018 the share of university graduates increased by 2,4 points (3,0 points the European average).

Higher and rapidly increasing the level of female education

Among the major European countries, both in Italy and Spain women had higher education levels than men. More in detail, in our country women at least upper secondary graduated were 63.8% compared with 59.7% of men, while the gender difference in the EU average was less than one percentage point.

In terms of tertiary education, the female advantage - evident also in the European average - was more pronounced in Italy (22.1% women; 16.5% men). The female education levels were increasing faster than male levels: in four years, women with at least upper secondary education increased by +2,8 points and women with a tertiary degree by +3,2 points (men +2,1 and +1,6 points respectively).

Marked territorial gaps especially for women

In the southern regions the level of education was lower (one adult in two attained at least an upper secondary diploma), whereas the highest value was recorded in the Centre (more than two in three). Also, the level of tertiary education was minimal in the South (15.3%) and maximum in the Centre (23.3%). The territorial differences were gender neutral, even though more marked for women. Between 2014 and 2018 the adult education levels increased more in the North.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND LABOUR MARKET OUTCOMES: KEY FIGURES

Years 2008, 2014, 2017 and 2018, percentage values

	2008	2014	2017	2018	2018 EU28
Levels of education					
People aged 25-64 with at least an upper secondary education	53,3	59,3	60,9	61,7	78,1
People aged 25-64 with a tertiary education	14,3	16,9	18,7	19,3	32,3
Early leavers from education and training (aged 18-24)	19,6	15,0	14,0	14,5	10,6
Young adults aged 30-34 with tertiary education	19,2	23,9	26,9	27,8	40,7
Labour market outcomes					
Differential in the employment rate of 25-64 year-olds with tertiary education and upper secondary qualification (percentage points)	6,4	8,0	9,7	10,2	9,4
Differential rate of employment of 25-64 year-olds with upper secondary qualification and lower secondary education (percentage points)	22,1	20,2	19,1	18,4	19,6
15-29 year-olds neither in employment, nor in education or training (NEET)	19,3	26,2	24,1	23,4	12,9
Employment rate of the aged 18-24 early leavers from education and training (ELET)	51,0	31,4	31,5	33,6	46,2
Employment rate of upper secondary and tertiary graduated from one to three years before and not in education and training (aged 20-34)	65,2	45,0	55,2	56,5	81,6

Increasing gap between Italians' and foreigners' education levels

In Italy citizenship had a deep and growing impact on the gap in education levels, unlike the other European countries: only 47.9% of foreigners achieved at least the upper secondary diploma and only 12.4% a tertiary degree (63.3% and 20.1% among Italians, respectively) (Figure 1).

In Europe the citizenship gap was marked too, especially in France and Germany, except for The United Kingdom (foreigners reported a higher level of education) and Spain (similar shares of people with at least an upper secondary education).

More educated young people, but Italy still far from Europe

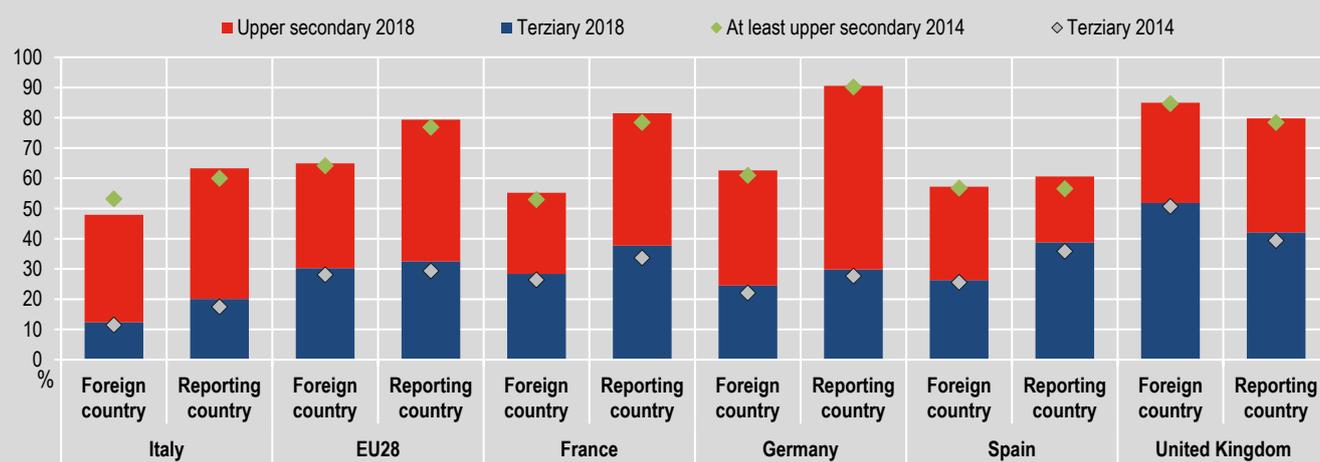
The youngest were also the most educated: 75.9% of people aged 25-34 had at least an upper secondary education (47.9% of people aged 60-64).

However, Italy discounted a remarkable disadvantage, compared with the rest of Europe, even in the younger age-groups, also affected by the territorial gap within the country.

Data highlighted the permanence of critical aspects in reaching the goal of adequate levels of education for all young people, fundamental to guaranteeing equal opportunities in accessing good social and professional conditions.

FIGURE 1. PEOPLE AGED 25-64 WITH AT LEAST AN UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION IN ITALY, EU28 AND IN THE MAJOUR EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, BY CITIZENSHIP

Years 2018 and 2014, percentage values



Increasing percentage of Early leavers from education and training

Italy showed considerable progress in school dropouts. In 2018, however, 18-24 years old with at the most a lower secondary qualification and outside the education and training system (ELET) grew to 14.5% (598 thousand), after the stationarity in 2017 and the significant decrease recorded up to 2016.

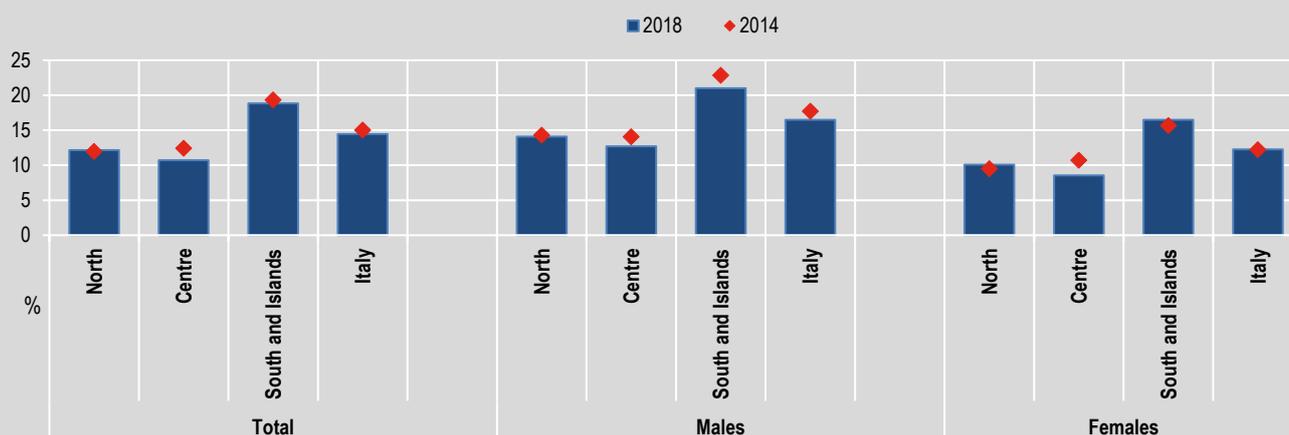
This indicator is one of those envisaged by the Europe2020 Strategy, which set the European target at 10%. The EU28, the UK and Germany were close to reach the objective, exceeded for several years in France. In 2018, in Italy the differential with the European average was still equal to 3.9 points.

The early school leaving phenomenon was more accentuated and increasing among foreign young people (37.6%; +4.5 points) than among young Italians (12.3%; +0.2 points), in spite progress in recent years.

Young women were less frequently involved in early school leaving than peers (12.3% and 16.5% respectively).

Territorial differences were wide and not declining: 18,8% of early leavers in the South and in the Islands, 12,2% in the North and 10,7% in the Centre (Figure 2).

FIGURE 2. EARLY LEAVERS FROM EDUCATION AND TRAINING AGED 18-24 BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND GENDER. Years 2018 and 2014, percentage values



Italy penultimate among EU countries for young graduates

In the Europe2020 strategy for education, the second target consists on achieving 40% of people aged 30-34 with tertiary educational attainment.

The European Union achieved its strategic goal in 2018 (40.7% the estimated value), as well as in France, Spain and the United Kingdom, where exceeded for several years. Italy, on the contrary, recorded 27.8%.

Despite the improvement of the last year (+0.9 points on 2017) and a growth higher than the European average between 2014 and 2018 (+3.9 points and +2.7 points respectively), tertiary attainment in Italy was the second lowest among the European countries (Figure 3).

The low percentage of young people with a tertiary degree also suffered from the lack of an effective alternative to university courses. Tertiary short-cycle vocational courses (corresponding to level 5 of ISCED2011) were not widespread in Italy, as opposed to Spain and France, for example, where about a third of tertiary titles attained by 30-34 year-olds had these features.

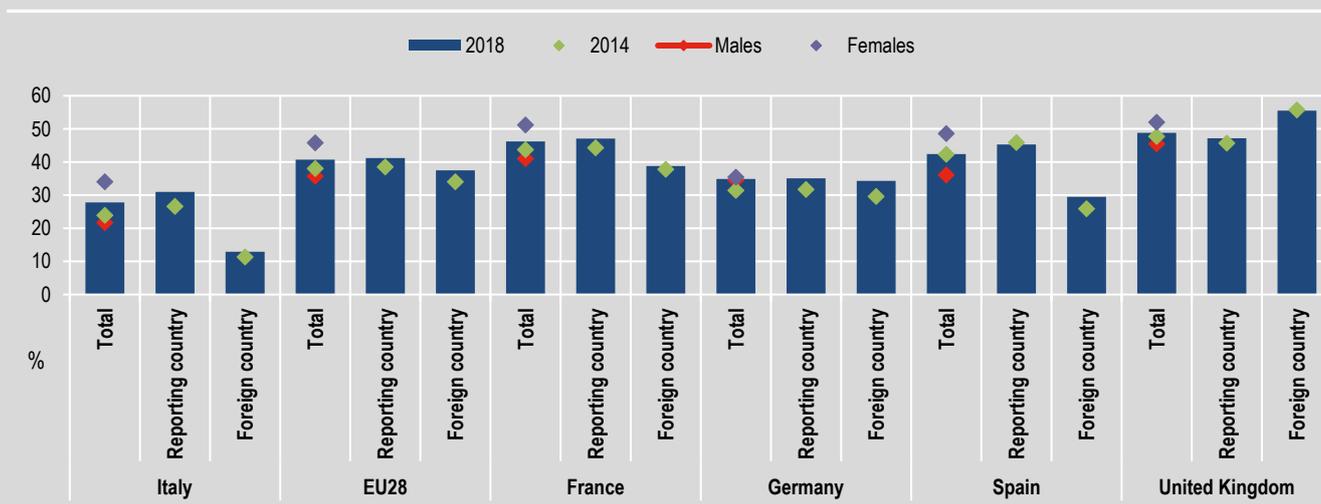
For young foreigners the gap with the European average was even more pronounced. In 2018, only 12.9% of foreign 30-34 year-olds had a tertiary qualification compared both with Italian peers (31%) and the EU average (37.5%). In fact, Italy attracted poorly educated foreigners.

The citizenship gap was below 4 points in the EU average, around 8 points in France, absent in Germany and in favor of foreigners in the United Kingdom. Spain, despite a high differential (15.8 points), had an higher share of tertiary foreigner graduates than in Italy.

The gender gap - in favor of women - was very strong in Italy: one out of three women (one out of five young men).

The territorial gap was somewhat accentuated: the share of 30-34 year-olds tertiary graduates, already contained in the North (32.5%) and in the Centre (29.9%), dropped to 21.2% in the South. The territorial differential has progressively increased over the years and accelerated in the last four.

FIGURE 3. TERTIARY GRADUATES AGED 30-34 IN ITALY, IN EU28 AND IN THE MAJOUR EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, BY CITIZENSHIP AND GENDER. Years 2014 and 2018, percentage values



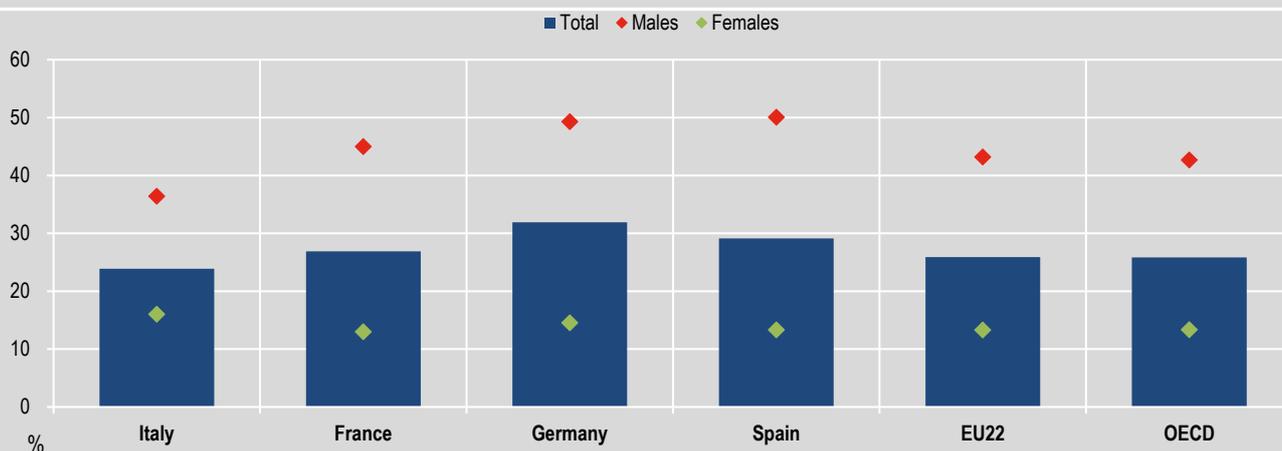
Wide gender gap in STEM degrees

In 2018, the percentage of 30-34 year-olds graduated in the STEM areas (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) was estimated at 25.3% and characterized by a strong gender gap: 37.8% among males and 17.3% among females.

The share of STEM graduates was lower in the South (23.3%) than in the North and in the Centre (26.0%).

The share of 25-34 year-olds STEM graduated was slightly lower in Italy (23.9%) compared with the average EU22-OECD member countries (25.9%). However, more marked differences were observed in comparison with some of the main European countries (26.9% in France; 31.9% in Germany; 29.1% in Spain) due exclusively to the male component: in Italy, 36.4% of young men had a degree in scientific disciplines, one in two in Germany and Spain and just under one out of two in France (Figure 4).

FIGURE 4. TERTIARY GRADUATES IN STEM AREA (AGED 25-34), IN ITALY, IN EU28 AND IN THE MAJOUR EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, BY GENDER. Year 2016, percentage values



Increasing advantage of tertiary degrees in employment

In 2018, the differential in employment rates between tertiary graduates aged 25-64 and those with at the most a lower secondary degree was 28.6 points (29.0 points in the EU average) (Figure 5). The education premium - the greater employability as education levels rise - was equal to 18.4 points when passing from a lower secondary degree to an upper secondary level and 10.2 points in comparison between the latter and the tertiary level (19.6 and 9.4 points respectively the EU values).

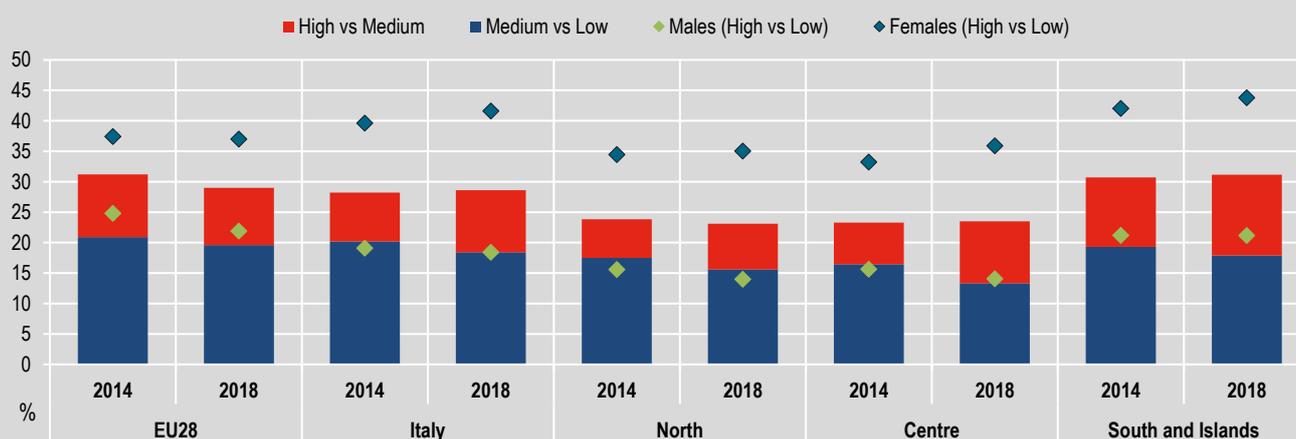
Between 2014 and 2018, the employment advantage of tertiary graduates compared to the upper secondary ones increased (+2.2 points), while the advantage of the upper secondary title reduced in comparison with the lower one (-1.8 points). This trend followed that observed during the period of the economic crisis 2008-2014. For upper secondary graduates, the result of the most recent period was attributable to the weaker employment recovery, while in the years of the crisis it was linked to a greater loss of jobs.

The employment advantage of a high level of education was decidedly more marked for the female component, especially in Italy. Women with an upper secondary qualification had a higher employment rate than their peers with a low level of education (+25 points) (double advantage compared to men). The difference between the tertiary degree and the upper secondary diploma was 16.7 points (deviation beyond three times the deviation observed among men).

The employment differential between people with a tertiary degree and with an upper secondary diploma grew more for women. The maximum employment educational advantages were observed in the South, affected by the greatest challenges, where women in particular benefited from tertiary degrees for a greater participation in the labour market.

Although in Italy the employment advantages deriving from the highest levels of education were similar to those recorded in the EU average, employment rates remained below the average, unemployment rates higher and gender and geographical gaps persisted.

FIGURE 5. EMPLOYMENT RATES DIFFERENTIAL (PEOPLE AGED 25-64) BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND GENDER, IN EU28, IN ITALY AND IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL AREA . Years 2014 and 2018, percentage points



Weaker employment advantages of education among young people

For people with at the most a lower secondary qualification, an upper secondary diploma and a tertiary degree, the employment rates of 30-34 year-olds were 56.5%, 69.5% and 78.4% respectively. The increase in the employment rate as the level of education rose was important: 13.0 points in the low-medium education comparison and 8.9 points between medium and high level.

However, the comparison with the adult population highlighted that in recent years the employment advantages of medium-high educational qualifications were weaker in our country. Moreover, the critical issues of the Italian youth labour market were confirmed by the comparison with the European peers (61.0%, 80.3% and 87.4% the employment rates for low, medium and high education levels respectively).

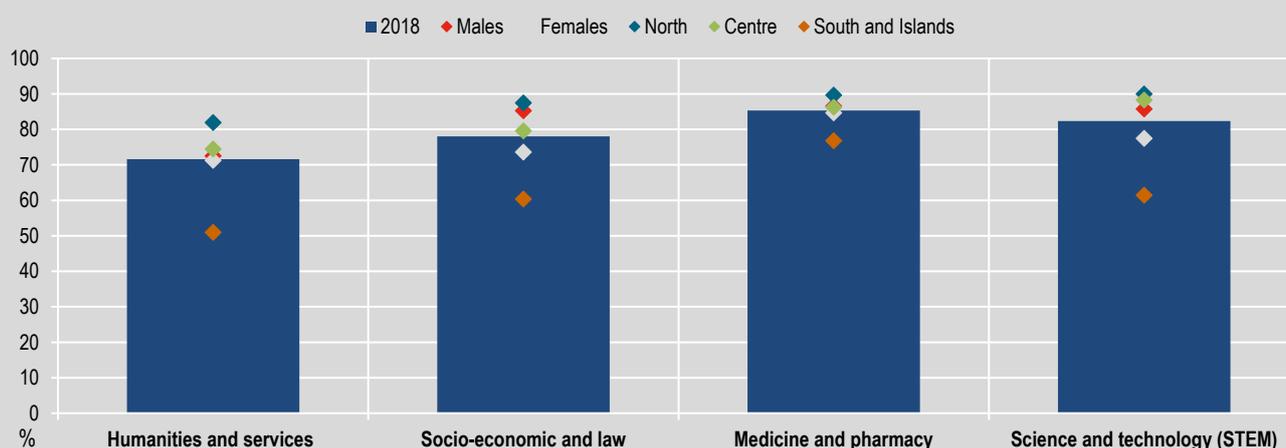
Women experienced strong employment advantages as their education level increased even in the younger generations, although the female employment rate remained lower for the tertiary graduates as well (75.0% against 83.7% of young men).

Employment results influenced by the disciplinary area of the tertiary degree

The employment rate of 30-34 year-olds reached the highest level for medicine and pharmacy (85.3%), followed by science and technology (the so-called STEM; 82.3%), socio-economic and law areas (78.1%) and humanities and services subjects (71.6%) (Figure 6).

The advantage of a degree in medicine and pharmacy compared with a STEM degree was maximum in the South. In fact, employment opportunities were affected by the productive system of the geographical area of residence. The under-utilization of youth human capital in the South also affected the most qualified profiles with technical and scientific skills. In a more dynamic and lively labour market these skills would be the most attractive and the most sought after by companies.

FIGURE 6. EMPLOYMENT RATE OF TERTIARY GRADUATES AGED 30-34 BY DISCIPLINARY AREA, GENDER AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA. Years 2018, percentage values



NEETs: stable the distance from Europe

Special attention at European level was dedicated to the so-called NEET (Neither in employment nor in Education or Training), young people no longer in a school/training path and not even employed, whose permanence in this condition could lead to concrete difficulties of reintegration.

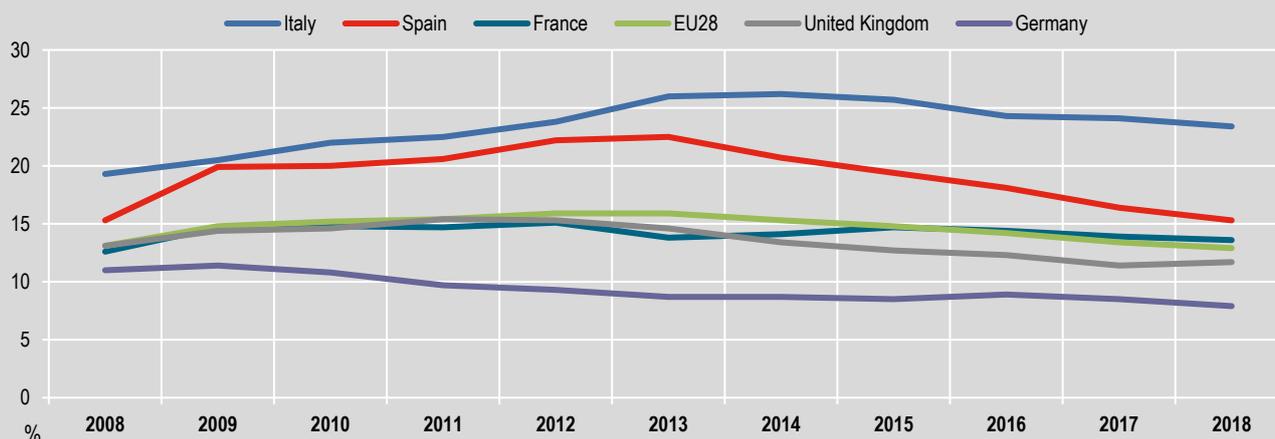
In 2018, in Italy young people aged 15-29 neither in employment nor in education or training were 2 million and 116 thousand (23.4%); 39.2% were actively seeking a job, 30.0% belonged to the potential labour force (see Glossary), 30.8% did not seek employment and would not be available to work.

In Italy, after the constant increase recorded since the beginning of the recession, the share of NEETs started to decrease since 2015, coinciding with the economic recovery (-2.8 points in the last four years; -0.7 points in the last year). However, the value still remained four points higher than in 2008 (19.3%) (Figure 7).

Despite the improvement in recent years, the share of NEETs was still the highest among the European countries (12.9% in the EU28) and the distance with the EU average - broadened during the economic crisis - was substantially unchanged.

FIGURE 7. NEET 15-29 YEAR OLDS IN ITALY, IN EU28 AND IN THE MAJOUR EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Years 2008-2018, percentage incidences



Highest incidence of NEETs among upper secondary graduates

In 2018, the NEET rate was equal to 24.8% among upper secondary graduates, 22.7% among people with at the most a lower secondary degree, 20.2% among tertiary graduates (Figure 8).

During the economic crisis and until 2014, the growth of NEETs mainly involved young people with medium and high education levels. In the last four years, the economic recovery has instead been accompanied by a marked drop in the NEET rate among tertiary graduates (-6.2 points), a significant decrease among upper secondary graduates (-3.5 points) and a less accentuated decline among young people with at the most a lower secondary education (-1.2 points). Despite the recent recovery, the NEET rates of upper secondary and tertiary graduates were still markedly higher than in 2008.

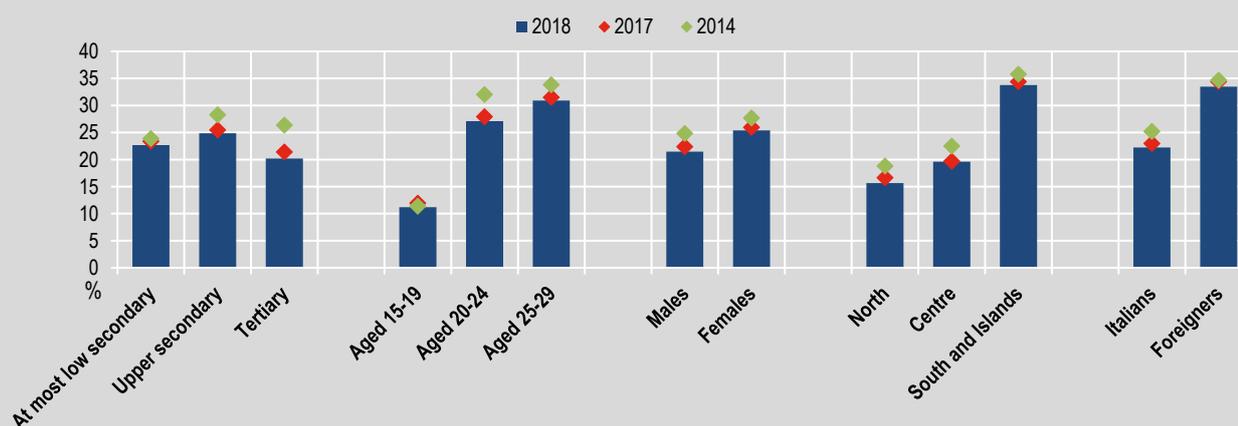
The NEET rate was minimum among 15-19 year-olds (11.2%) - mostly still students - and reached 30.9% among 25-29 year-olds. Among 15-19 year-olds, one out of two NEETs was looking for a job, more or less actively; the percentage rose to 76.1% among 20-24 year-olds and was equal to 68.8% among 25-29 year-olds.

Among women the share of NEETs was 25.4% (21.5% for men); those interested in working were 60.8% (78.5% of men).

In the South, the incidence of NEETs was more than double (33.8%) compared to the North (15.6%) and much higher than in the Centre (19.6%). The improvement recorded since 2015 was also stronger in the Centre-North (-3.2 points in the North, -2.9 points in the Centre, -2 points in the South), thus widening the territorial differential. Moreover, in the South the share of NEETs interested in working (75.1%) was higher than in the North (60.4%) and in the Centre (64.4%).

Among foreigners the NEETs were 33.5% (22.2% of Italians). This difference was due almost exclusively to the female component (23.2% of Italian women and 43.5% of foreign women), while practically zero among men.

FIGURE 8. NEET 15-29 YEAR OLDS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, AGE CLASSES, GENDER, GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND CITIZENSHIP. Years 2014-2018, percentage incidences



Slight recovery of employment among early leavers from education

The phenomenon of Early Leavers from Education and Training (ELET) is of great importance at European level, especially considering the advantage that higher levels of education offer in terms of inclusiveness in the labour market.

In 2018, among dropouts, it was estimated that one young person out of three worked (Figure 9). The ELET employment rate, after the sharp drop recorded during the economic crisis, showed signs of improvement only in 2018 (+2.1 points compared with 2017).

In 2018 the ELET employment rate, strongly increased during the economic crisis due to the more sustained decline in employment, was significantly lower in our country (-12.6 points compared with the European average) and continued to widen even during the recovery.

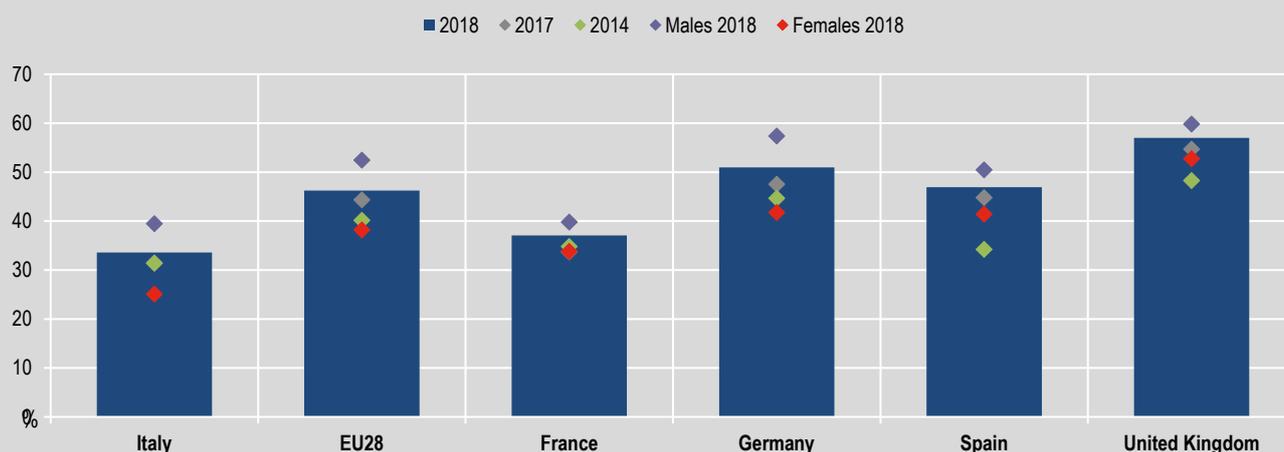
During the crisis period (2008-2014) the share of ELET interested in working increased by 20.3 points and in 2018 was equal to 46.6%.

Among the early leavers, the employment rate was 39.5% for boys and 25.1% for girls.

As far as territorial differences were concerned, the employment rate was 46,4% in the North, 46,3% in the Centre and 21.0% in the South.

Among foreigners, the employment rate of early leavers was higher than among Italians (41.5% and 31.3% respectively).

FIGURE 9. EMPLOYMENT RATES 18-24 YEAR OLDS EARLY LEAVERS FROM EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN ITALY AND IN THE MAJOR EUROPEAN COUNTRIES BY GENDER. Years 2014, 2017 and 2018, percentage values



Slowdown for the improvement in the school-to-work graduates' transition

To monitor the transition from school to work, a key indicator is the employment rate of 20-34 year-olds with an upper secondary or tertiary degree, graduated 1-3 years before and not currently in education or training.

In 2018, in Italy the indicator was equal to 56.5% (+1.3 points compared with 2017): a summary of the employment rate of upper secondary graduates (50.3%) and tertiary graduates (62,8%) (Figure 10).

Values markedly lower than the EU28 average (81.6%, 76.8% and 85.5% respectively), highlighted the strong critical issues of the italian school-to-work transition and the shortcomings in the connection between the education system and the labour market.

The comparison with the main European partners showed an isolated Italy as regards the employment prospects of young people no more in education and training: five upper secondary graduates and slightly more than six tertiary graduates out of ten were employed. The respective shares for France and Spain were about seven and eight out of ten, for the United Kingdom eight and nine out of ten while for Germany they did not fall below nine out of ten.

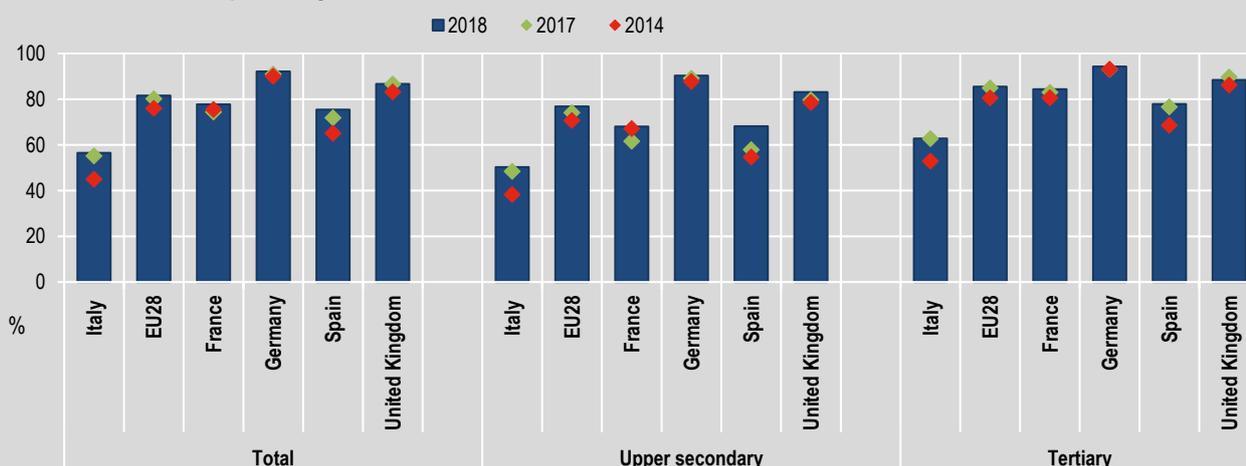
During the economic crisis, the employment opportunities for young people in school-to-work transition were suddenly and deeply reduced. Nevertheless, since 2015 the employment rate experimented a substantial increase, with a reduction in the Italy-Europe gap.

The increase in the employment rate of young people after leaving school was much more sustained in 2015-2017 (+10.1 percentage points for upper secondary graduates and +9.9 points for tertiary graduates), particularly in 2015 and 2016. In 2018 the rate growth slowed for upper secondary graduates (+1.9 points) and was practically zero for tertiary graduates.

However, despite the positive trend of recent years, employment rates remained remarkably low and still much below pre-crisis levels, both for upper secondary and tertiary graduates.

FIGURE 10. EMPLOYMENT RATES 20-34 YEAR OLDS WITH AN UPPER SECONDARY OR TERTIARY DEGREE, GRADUATED 1-3 YEARS BEFORE IN ITALY, IN EU28 AND IN THE MAJOUR EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Years 2014, 2017, 2018, percentage values

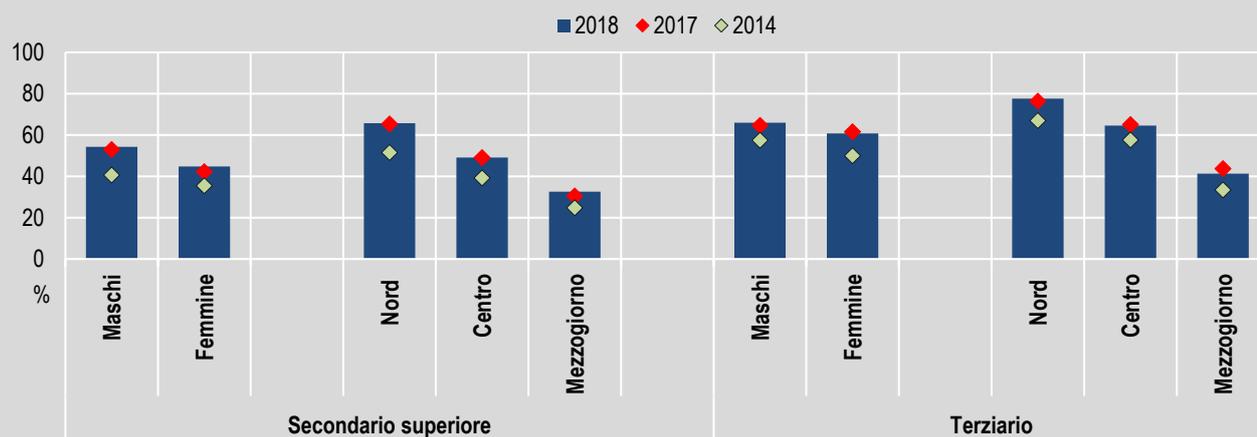


In the last four years the recovery of employment among young people in school-to-work transition has been more pronounced in the North, widening the gap with the South, especially for upper secondary graduates (Figure 11).

In 2018, the employment rate 1-3 years after the tertiary graduation was 77.6% in the North and only 41.3% in the South; the rate 1-3 years after upper secondary graduation was 65.7% in the North and fell to 32.6% in the South.

The analysis by gender conducted over the last four years showed a more intense employment recovery for the male upper secondary graduated and for the female tertiary graduated.

FIGURA 11. EMPLOYMENT RATES 20-34 YEAR OLDS WITH AN UPPER SECONDARY OR TERTIARY DEGREE, GRADUATED 1-3 YEARS BEFORE, BY GENDER AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA Anni 2014, 2017, 2018, valori percentuali



Glossary

Labour force: comprises employed and unemployed persons.

Employed persons: comprise persons aged 15 and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for at least one hour for pay or profit;
- worked for at least one hour as contributing family workers, even if unpaid;
- were temporarily absent from work (for instance due to holidays or sick leave). Employees are classified as employed if the total duration of the absence period is 3 months or less, or if they receive at least 50% of the wage. Self-employed (excluding contributing unpaid family workers) are classified as employed if they maintain their business. Contributing unpaid family workers are classified as employed if the total duration of the absence period is 3 months or less.

Unemployed persons: comprise persons aged 15-74 who:

- were actively seeking work, i.e. had carried out activities in the four week period ending with the reference week to seek paid employment or self-employment and were available to start working before the end of the two weeks following the reference week;
- or, they will start a job within three months from the reference week and would be available to work (or start a self-employed activity) before the end of the two weeks following the reference week, should it be possible to anticipate the start of work.

Inactive persons (persons outside the labour force): comprise persons that are not classified in the labour force, that is persons not classified neither employed nor unemployed.

Potential additional labour force: inactive persons aged 15-74 who belong to these two subgroups:

- persons who are available to work but don't seek work;
- persons who seek work but are not immediately available to start working.

At most lower secondary education: Corresponds to levels 0-2 of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED2011).

Upper secondary education (and post-secondary not-tertiary education): Corresponds to levels 3-4 of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED2011).

Tertiary education: Corresponds to levels 5-8 of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED2011).

Geographical areas: North: Piemonte, Valle d'Aosta, Lombardia, Liguria, Trentino-Alto Adige, Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Emilia-Romagna. Center: Toscana, Umbria, Marche, Lazio. South and Islands: Abruzzo, Molise, Campania, Puglia, Basilicata, Calabria, Sicilia, Sardegna.

Methodological note

The Labour force survey is a sample inquiry conducted through interviews on households, and its main goal is to estimate the main aggregates of the labour supply, employed and unemployed.

The main characteristics of the survey, from methodological aspects to the definition of the variables and indicators, are harmonised at the European level, and consistent with the international standards defined by the ILO, and are defined by specific regulations of the Council and of the European Commission.

The reference population is composed by all the individuals, belonging to de facto households whose head resides in the selected municipality. Therefore, members who permanently live together, including hospices, children's homes, religious institutes, barracks, etc. are excluded from the reference population.

The survey unit of analysis is de facto households, defined as a group of co-habiting people with residence in the same municipality, linked by bonds of marriage, family relation, kinship, adoption, supervision or affective relationships. Also a single person is a household. The unit of analysis in this report is the individual.

The sample design is a two stages one, respectively of municipalities and households, with a stratification of first stage units. All municipalities with populations above a pre-defined level for each province, known as selfrepresentative, are present in the sample with a probability equal to one. Municipalities whose populations are below the aforementioned thresholds, known as non-self-representative, are grouped into strata. They enter in the sample through a random selection mechanism that provides the extraction of one non-self-representative municipality from each stratum. For each sample municipality, a simple random sample of households is selected from the civil registry list.

Since January 2004, the survey is continuous; that is, the information is collected with reference to all the weeks of each quarter.

Accuracy of the estimates

For the purpose of evaluating the accuracy of the estimates produced by a sample survey, it is necessary to take into account the sampling error that arises from observing the variable of interest only on a part (sample) of the population. This error may be expressed in terms of absolute error (standard error) or relative error (the absolute error divided by the estimate, which is called the variation coefficient, VC). In this paragraph, the punctual estimate and its relative error are reported for each of the main variables of interest.

Table A shows the relative errors (VC) of the estimates of the main indicators.

TABLE A - RELATIVE ERRORS OF ESTIMATES OF THE MAIN INDICATORS. YEAR 2018

	Punctual estimate	Relative Error (CV)
Population aged 25-64 with at least an upper secondary education (%)	61,7	0,00150
Early leavers from education and training (aged 18-24) (values in thousands)	598	0,01578
30-34 year olds with tertiary education (%)	27,8	0,01069
Employment rate of the aged 18-24 early leavers from education and training (%)	33,6	0,02366
Employment rate of upper secondary and tertiary graduated from one to three years before and not in education and training (aged 20-34) (%)	56,5	0,01092

From these it is possible to build a confidence interval that, with a certain level of confidence, contains the true, but unknown value of the parameter subject to estimation. The confidence interval is calculated by adding and subtracting the absolute sampling error to its punctual estimate, multiplied by a coefficient that depends on the confidence level; considering the traditional confidence level of 95%, the corresponding coefficient is 1.96. Table B illustrates the calculations for the construction of the confidence intervals of an estimate in thousand and a percentage estimate.

TABLE B – EXAMPLE CALCULATION OF THE CONFIDENCE INTERVAL. YEAR 2018

	Early leavers from education and training (aged 18-24) (values in thousands)	Employment rate of the aged 18-24 early leavers from education and training (%)
Punctual estimate:	598	33,6
Relative Error (CV)	0,01578	0,02366
Interval estimate		
Half breadth of the interval::	$(598 \times 0,01578) \times 1,96 = 18,50$	$(33,6 \times 0,02366) \times 1,96 = 1,56$
Confidence interval lower bound:	$598 - 18,50 = 579,50$	$33,6 - 1,56 = 32,04$
Confidence interval upper bound:	$598 + 18,50 = 616,500$	$33,6 + 1,56 = 35,16$

NOTE