



EDUCATION AT A GLANCE 2016

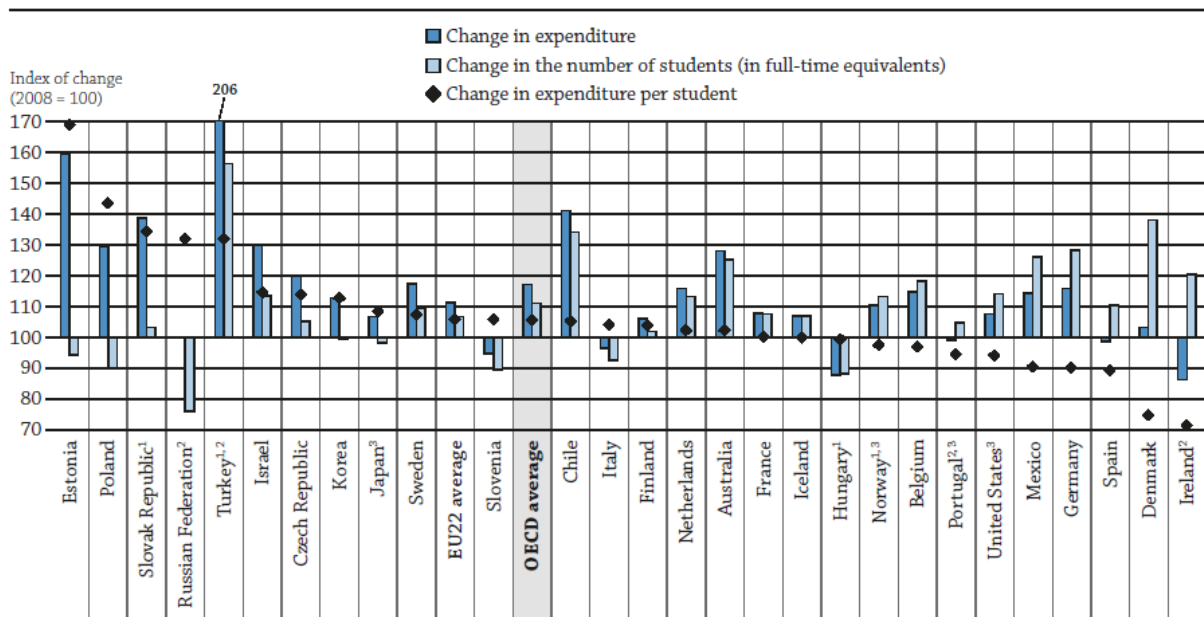
Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators is the authoritative source for information on the state of education around the world. It provides data on the structure, finances and performance of education systems in the 35 OECD countries and a number of partner countries.

Slovak Republic

- **Between 2008 and 2013, the Slovak Republic considerably increased its expenditure per student from primary to tertiary level.** Even so, total expenditure at those levels amounted to 3.8% of gross domestic product (GDP), below the OECD average of 5.2%.
- **Teachers in the Slovak Republic** are paid less than other tertiary-educated workers in the country and their salaries are below the OECD average.
- **Almost 60% of the adults in the Slovak Republic have vocational upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary level as their highest level of attainment,** the largest share among the OECD countries.
- **The share of adults with tertiary education in the Slovak Republic is below average,** but the share of adults with a master's degree as their highest level of educational attainment is one of the highest across OECD countries.
- Enrolment rates in early childhood education are relatively low in the Slovak Republic. **In 2014, 64% of 3-year-olds and 74% of 4-year-olds were enrolled in pre-primary education,** both considerably below the respective OECD averages.

Figure 1. Changes in the number of students, expenditure on educational institutions and expenditure per student in tertiary education (2008, 2013)

Index of change between 2008 and 2013 (2008=100, 2013 constant prices)



1. Public expenditure only.

2. Public institutions only.

3. Some levels of education are included with others. Refer to "x" code in Table B1.1 for details.

Countries are ranked in descending order of change in expenditure per student by educational institutions.

Source: OECD, Table B1.5b. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933397633>

High-quality education needs sustainable funding

- Between 2008 and 2013, while expenditure in primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary educational institutions increased on average by 6% among OECD countries, expenditure in the Slovak Republic grew by 13%. The number of students enrolled at these levels fell by 15% which translated into a 32% rise in expenditure per student, well above the OECD average of 8% (Figure 1). Despite this significant growth, expenditure per student at primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary levels remains significantly lower than in OECD and partner countries: USD 5 852¹ per year compared with the OECD average of USD 9 258.
- Annual expenditure on tertiary educational institutions increased by 39% in the Slovak Republic between 2008 and 2013. The number of students enrolled in tertiary institutions increased by 3%, resulting in a 34% increase in expenditure per student. Despite this growth, annual expenditure per student in public tertiary educational institutions was USD 6 735 in 2013, which is below the OECD average of USD 10 493
- In 2013, total expenditure on primary to tertiary education amounted to 3.8% of gross domestic product (GDP), below the OECD average of 5.2% of GDP. Some 85% of total expenditure on these levels of education comes from public sources, slightly above the OECD average of 84%.
- Public expenditure alone on primary to tertiary education accounted for 8.7% of total public spending in 2013, compared with an OECD average of 11.3%. Between 2008 and 2013, public expenditure at these levels increased by 25%, and by 6% as a percentage of total public spending.

Salary, the school environment and workload all influence teachers' decisions to enter – and remain in – the profession

- Teachers in primary, lower and upper secondary programmes in the Slovak Republic are paid 61% of the average salary for tertiary-educated full-time workers, whereas on average across the OECD the proportion is 81% at primary level, 85% at lower secondary and 89% at upper secondary programmes.
- From primary through to upper secondary education, teachers' statutory salaries in the Slovak Republic are lower than the OECD average at every point in their career. At the upper secondary level, for instance, a teacher with typical qualifications at the top of the scale earns USD 17 967 compared to an OECD average of USD 56 152.
- Across all levels of education, 77% of teaching staff are women compared to an OECD average of 69%. Women are the majority at all levels except for tertiary education, where 55% of teaching staff are men. In terms of leadership positions, 60% of lower secondary principals are women, compared to an OECD average of 45%.
- Average class sizes for primary and lower secondary education are relatively small in the Slovak Republic. The average class size is 18 in primary schools, compared with the OECD average of 21, and 19 in lower secondary education, compared with an OECD average of 23.
- Unlike the pattern across most OECD countries, the teaching workforce in the Slovak Republic has not aged considerably over the past decade. In 2014, 39% of secondary teachers were below the age of 40, higher than the OECD average of 35% and other eastern countries such as the Czech Republic or Hungary, which both have a share of 33%.

Vocational education and training can provide more direct pathways into the labour market

- In the Slovak Republic, 58% of 25-34 year-olds have an upper secondary or post-secondary vocational education as their highest level of attainment, the highest share of all OECD countries and considerably higher than the OECD average of 26%.
- The employment rate among 25-34 year-olds with upper secondary vocational education as their highest level of attainment is 76%, compared to the OECD average of 80%, which is 7 percentage points higher than the employment rate among their peers who followed a general programme.
- In the Slovak Republic, 46% of graduates from upper secondary vocational programmes are women. Moreover, graduates from these programmes are young on average: 95% of them are under 25 and the average age at

¹ Values reported in equivalent US dollars (USD) have been converted using purchasing power parities (PPPs) for GDP.

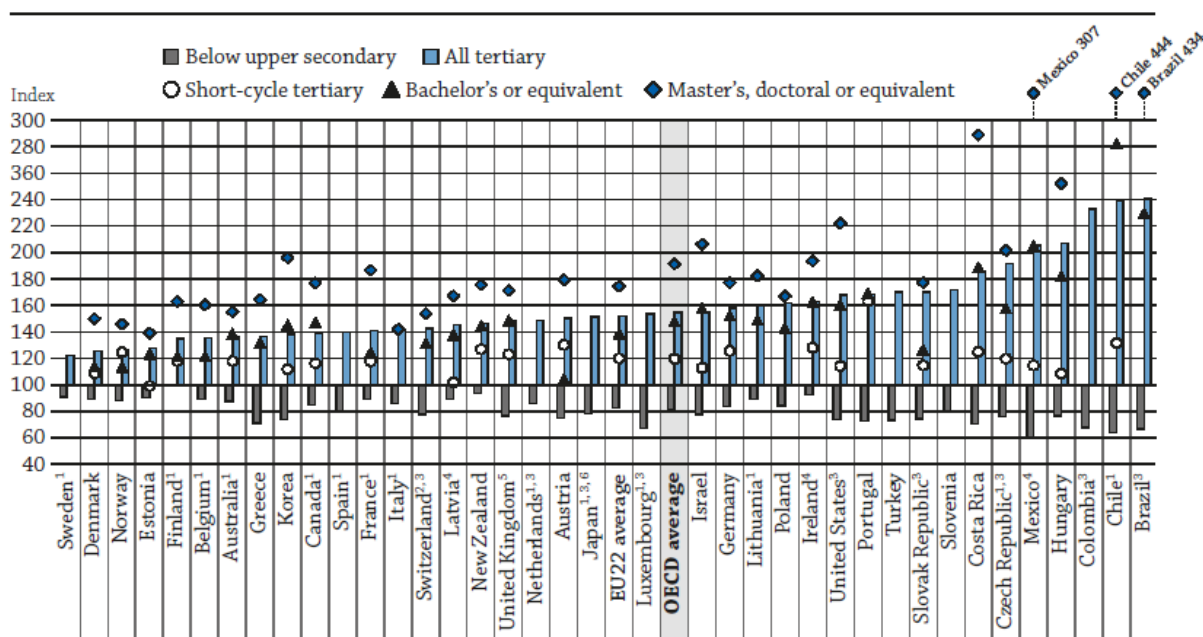
graduation is 19. On average across OECD countries, upper secondary vocational graduates are slightly older: 80% are under 25 and the average age at graduation is 23. This may be explained by the fact that in many countries vocational programmes are linked to second-chance programmes designed to encourage adults to re-enter education.

- Most graduates from upper secondary vocational programmes choose the field of services (40%, versus 18% on average for the OECD) followed by 19% for engineering, manufacturing and construction (OECD average 22%); 17% for social sciences, business and law (OECD average 20%); and 14% for health and welfare (OECD average 18%).

Tertiary education has a strong impact in the labour market

- In 2015, 21% of adults (25-64 year-olds) in the Slovak Republic had attained tertiary education, which is below the OECD average of 36%. Of those, most have a master's degree as their highest level of attainment. Indeed, 17% of adults overall had a master's degree in 2015, which is considerably above the OECD average of 11%.
- In 2015, the employment rate among 25-64 year-olds was 73% for those with a bachelor's degree, 81% for those with a master's degree and 85% for those with a doctoral degree, compared to the OECD average of 82%, 87% and 91% respectively.
- Tertiary-educated adults earn on average 70% more than people with upper secondary education, well above the average OECD differential of 55% (Figure 2). This differential increases with the level of tertiary educational attainment: compared to those with an upper secondary education, individuals with a bachelor's earn 27% more and those with a master's, doctoral or equivalent degree earn 77% more.
- There is also a wide gender gap in earnings, especially for tertiary-educated adults. Tertiary-educated women in the Slovak Republic earn only 68% of what men with same level of education earn, compared to the OECD average of 73%.

Figure 2. Relative earnings of adults working full-time, by educational attainment (2014)
25-64 year-olds with income from employment; upper secondary education = 100



Note: Tertiary education includes short-cycle tertiary, bachelor's, master's, doctoral or equivalent degrees.

1. Year of reference differs from 2014. Refer to Table A6.1 for details.

2. Some levels of education are included with others. Refer to "x" code in Table A6.1 for details.

3. Index 100 refers to the combined ISCED levels 3 and 4 of the educational attainment levels in the ISCED 2011 or ISCED-97 classification.

4. Earnings net of income tax.

5. Data for upper secondary attainment include completion of a sufficient volume and standard of programmes that would be classified individually as completion of intermediate upper secondary programmes (18% of the adults are under this group).

6. Data refer to all earners.

Countries are ranked in ascending order of the relative earnings of 25-64 year-olds with tertiary education.

Source: OECD, Table A6.1. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933397166>

Access to high-quality early childhood education makes a difference later on

- In 2014, 64% of 3-year-olds in the Slovak Republic were enrolled in early childhood education. This is considerably below the OECD average of 71%. At the age of four, the enrolment rate increases to 74%, but remains even further below the OECD average of 86%. It is only at the age of six that the enrolment rate reaches 90% in the Slovak Republic (40% in pre-primary education and 50% in primary education), but that is still below the enrolment rate on average across OECD countries of 98%.
- Total expenditure on pre-primary education reaches 0.5% of GDP, which is below the OECD average of 0.6% of GDP. Most of the expenditure (85%) at this level comes from public sources, which is above the OECD average of 83%.
- Some 95% of the students in pre-primary education in the Slovak Republic attend public institutions, one of the highest shares of all OECD countries and considerably higher than the OECD average of 68%.
- All of the pre-primary programmes offered in the country are integrated programmes in that they include both education and childcare services. There are about 13 children per teacher in these programmes, below the OECD average of 14.

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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.

Note regarding data from Israel

The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and are under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

OECD (2016), *Education at a Glance 2016: OECD Indicators*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-2016-en>.

For more information on **Education at a Glance 2016** and to access the full set of Indicators, visit www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm.

Updated data can be found on line at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-data-en> and by following the **StatLinks**  under the tables and charts in the publication.

Explore, compare and visualise more data and analysis using:  **EducationGPS**
<http://gpseducation.oecd.org/CountryProfile?primaryCountry=SVK&treshold=10&topic=EO>.

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Key Facts for the Slovak Republic in Education at a Glance 2016

Source	Main topics in <i>Education at a Glance</i>	Slovak Republic		OECD average		EU22 average	
Gender							
Employment rate of 25-64 year-olds, by educational attainment							
2015							
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Chart A5.2.	Below upper secondary	40%	31%	66%	46%	62%	44%
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	79%	65%	81%	67%	79%	68%
	Tertiary	88%	74%	88%	80%	88%	80%
Full-year earnings of women as a percentage of men's earnings, by educational attainment (25-64 year-olds)							
2014							
		Ratio (women/men)		Ratio (women/men)		Ratio (women/men)	
Table A6.2	Below upper secondary	72%		76%		77%	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	75%		77%		79%	
	Tertiary	68%		73%		74%	
Percentage of people not in employment, nor in education or training (NEET)							
2015							
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Table C5.2	15-29 year-olds	14%	21%	12%	17%	13%	16%
Percentage of female graduates, by tertiary levels of education							
2014							
		% Women		% Women		% Women	
Table A3.4	Short-cycle tertiary	70%		56%		59%	
	Bachelor's or equivalent	63%		58%		60%	
	Master's or equivalent	63%		57%		58%	
	Doctoral or equivalent	50%		47%		49%	
Field of education studied among tertiary-educated adults (25-64 year-old non-students)							
2012							
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Table A1.5.	Teacher training and education science	8%	21%	7%	18%	n.a.	n.a.
	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	36%	11%	31%	7%	n.a.	n.a.
Vocational Education and Training (VET)							
Distribution of enrolment, by programme orientation							
2014							
		General	Vocational	General	Vocational	General	Vocational
Table C1.3a	Upper secondary education	31%	69%	56%	44%	52%	48%
Educational attainment, by programme orientation							
2015							
		General	Vocational	General	Vocational	General	Vocational
Table A1.4.	25-34 year-olds with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education	4%	58%	17%	26%	13%	30%
Unemployment rate, by programme orientation							
2015							
		General	Vocational	General	Vocational	General	Vocational
Table A5.5	25-34 year-olds with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education as their highest educational attainment level	8.1%	12%	10%	9.2%	11.7%	10.8%
Financial Investment in Education							
Annual expenditure per student, by level of education (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)							
2013							
		USD		USD		USD	
Table B1.1	Primary education	5 942		8 477		8 545	
	Secondary education	5 795		9 811		10 053	
	Tertiary (including R&D activities)	10 321		15 772		15 664	
Total expenditure on primary to tertiary educational institutions							
2013							
Table B2.2	As a percentage of GDP	3.8%		5.2%		5%	
Total public expenditure on primary to tertiary education							
2013							
Table B4.2	As a percentage of total public expenditure	8.7%		11.2%		9.9%	
Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC)							
Enrolment rates in early childhood education at age 3							
2014							
Table C2.1	ISCED 01 and 02	64%		71%		77%	
Expenditure on all early childhood educational institutions							
2013							
Table C2.3	As a percentage of GDP	0.5%		0.8%		0.8%	
	Proportions of total expenditure from public sources	85%		81%		86%	
Teachers							
Actual salaries of teachers in public institutions relative to wages of full-time, full-year workers with tertiary education							
2014							
Table D3.2a	Pre-primary school teachers	0.45		0.74		0.74	
	Primary school teachers	0.61		0.81		0.81	
	Lower secondary school teachers (general programmes)	0.61		0.85		0.86	
	Upper secondary school teachers (general programmes)	0.61		0.89		0.92	
Annual statutory salaries of teachers in public institutions, based on typical qualifications, at different points in teachers' careers (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)							
2014							
		Starting salary	Salary after 15 years of experience	Starting salary	Salary after 15 years of experience	Starting salary	Salary after 15 years of experience
Table D3.1a	Pre-primary school teachers	USD 10 583	USD 12 177	USD 29 494	USD 39 245	USD 28 934	USD 38 992
	Primary school teachers	USD 11 838	USD 16 663	USD 31 028	USD 42 675	USD 30 745	USD 42 285
	Lower secondary school teachers (general programmes)	USD 11 838	USD 16 663	USD 32 485	USD 44 407	USD 32 274	USD 44 204
	Upper secondary school teachers (general programmes)	USD 11 838	USD 16 663	USD 34 186	USD 46 379	USD 33 420	USD 46 420

Slovak Republic - Country Note - Education at a Glance 2016: OECD Indicators

Source	Main topics in <i>Education at a Glance</i>	Slovak Republic		OECD average		EU22 average	
	Mean monthly earnings of tertiary-educated 25-64 year-old, by selected field of education studied	2012		2012¹		2012	
Table A6.4	Teacher training and education science	USD 1 300		USD 3 004		n.a.	
	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	USD 2 400		USD 3 883		n.a.	
	Ratio of students to teaching staff			2014			
Table D2.2	Primary education	17 students per teacher		15 students per teacher		14 students per teacher	
	Secondary education	13 students per teacher		13 students per teacher		12 students per teacher	
	Tertiary education	14 students per teacher		17 students per teacher		17 students per teacher	
	Tertiary Education						
	Percentage of adults who have attained tertiary education, by tertiary level of educational attainment and age group	2015					
		25-34 year-olds	25-64 year-olds	25-34 year-olds	25-64 year-olds	25-34 year-olds	25-64 year-olds
Table A1.2	Short-cycle tertiary	0%	0%	8%	8%	5%	6%
	Bachelor's or equivalent	6%	3%	21%	16%	18%	13%
	Master's or equivalent	24%	17%	14%	11%	16%	13%
	Doctoral or equivalent	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	All tertiary levels of education	31%	21%	42%	35%	40%	32%
	Employment rate of 25-64 year-olds, by tertiary educational attainment	2015					
Tables A5.1 & A5.3	Short-cycle tertiary	79%		80%		80%	
	Bachelor's or equivalent	73%		82%		81%	
	Master's or equivalent	81%		87%		86%	
	Doctoral or equivalent	85%		91%		91%	
	All tertiary levels of education	80%		84%		84%	
	Relative earnings of full-time full-year 25-64 year-old workers, by tertiary educational attainment (upper secondary education = 100)	2014					
Table A6.1	Short-cycle tertiary	115		120		120	
	Bachelor's or equivalent	127		148		139	
	Master's, doctoral or equivalent	177		191		175	
	All tertiary levels of education	170		155		152	
	Share of international or foreign students, by level of tertiary education	2014					
Table C4.1.	Bachelor's or equivalent	4%		5%		6%	
	Master's or equivalent	7%		12%		13%	
	Doctoral or equivalent	9%		27%		22%	
	All tertiary levels of education	6%		6%		8%	
	First-time entry rates into tertiary education	2014					
Table C3.1.	All tertiary levels (including international students)	59%		68%		63%	
	All tertiary levels (excluding international students)	55%		61%		57%	
	All tertiary levels (students younger than 25 years old and excluding international students)	49%		51%		50%	
	Other: Immigration and intergenerational mobility in education						
	Proportion of adults with same educational attainment levels as their parents, by parents' immigrant status²	2012		2012¹		2012	
		Native-born parents	Foreign-born parents	Native-born parents	Foreign-born parents	Native-born parents	Foreign-born parents
Table A4.3	25-44 year-old adults with below upper secondary education as their highest educational attainment level	42%	**	27%	37%	n.a.	n.a.
	Other: Adult education and learning						
	Participation of 25-64 year-olds in formal and/or non-formal education, by level of education²	2012		2012¹		2012	
Table C6.3	Below upper secondary	6%		26%		n.a.	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	30%		46%		n.a.	
	Tertiary	62%		70%		n.a.	
	Other: Education and social outcomes						
	Percentage of 25-64 year-old adults reporting that they are in good health, by selected literacy proficiency level	2012		2012¹		2012	
Table A8.1 (L)	Low literacy proficiency (Level 1 or below)	64%		67%		n.a.	
	High literacy proficiency (Level 4 or 5)	89%		90%		n.a.	
	Life satisfaction today and life satisfaction expected in five years for 25-64 year-olds, by educational attainment³	2015					
		Life satisfaction today	Life satisfaction in 5 years	Life satisfaction today	Life satisfaction in 5 years	Life satisfaction today	Life satisfaction in 5 years
Table A8.3a	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	77%	85%	83%	87%	83%	86%
	Tertiary	98%	99%	92%	94%	92%	93%

The reference year is the year cited or the latest year for which data are available.

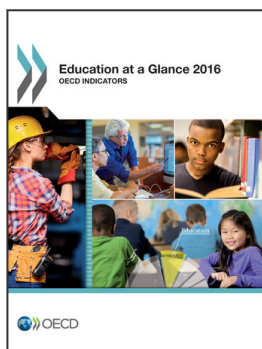
Refer to Annex 3 for notes and for more information on data presented in this key facts table (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

1. OECD average includes some countries with 2015 data.

2. Data refer to ISCED-97 instead of ISCED-A 2011.

3. Educational attainment categories collected by Gallup World Poll may differ from ISCED-A 2011.

** Please refer to the source table for details on this data.



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