



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.

Czech Republic

Upper secondary attainment is almost universal, with vocational programmes playing a major role.

The Czech Republic ranks first in the OECD for the share of the adult (25-64 year-olds) population with at least an upper secondary education: 92% versus 75% for the OECD average. Based on 2012 data, enrolment rates among 15-19 year-olds, i.e. those typically in upper secondary programmes or in transition to upper levels of education, were 90% in the Czech Republic, higher than the OECD average of 84%.

Vocational education plays a major role in the Czech Republic's education system. Among 15-19 year-olds, more than 50% are enrolled in pre-vocational or vocational programmes at the upper secondary level, compared with an average of only 25% across OECD countries. In most countries, vocational education at the upper secondary level is school-based only. In contrast, some 22% of all upper secondary students in the Czech Republic are enrolled in joint vocational programmes that combine both school and work.

Access to higher levels of education is expanding, but not at the same speed for all.

Tertiary attainment levels in the Czech Republic have improved over the last decade. Although these levels are still low compared with other OECD countries, the Czech Republic is catching up with the average. In 2012, only 19% of the adult population had attained a tertiary qualification, against an OECD average of 32%. However, **between 2000 and 2012, the proportion of Czechs with tertiary attainment grew by 8 percentage points.** Great strides have been made especially among the youngest generation: for 25-34 year-olds the rate of tertiary education has recorded a 17 percentage point-increase, reaching 28% in 2012, while the rate for 55-64 year-olds only increased by 4 percentage points from 9% to 13% during the same period. In fact, Czech youth is moving at a faster pace than the average across the OECD countries, which recorded a 14 percentage-point increase, although attainment rates still lag behind.

However, although it is true that the expansion of tertiary education has given many young people the opportunity to access higher levels of education, opportunities are not the same for all. Among all the countries which participated in the OECD 2012 Survey of Adult Skills¹, the Czech Republic ranked the

¹ The Survey of Adult Skills is a product of the OECD Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC).

lowest for educational mobility. This measures the proportion of individuals whose level of education is different from that of their parents: higher in the case of upward mobility, and lower in the case of downward mobility across generations. **Two-thirds (66%) of Czechs will attain the same educational level as their parents, and only 21% will surpass them.**

The level of skills for those who reach tertiary education is above average.

Among the Czech adult population with tertiary education, the level of skills is high compared with other countries. The Survey of Adult Skills assessed the proficiency of adults in literacy and numeracy skills, which are considered to be foundation skills in that they are essential for other types of learning. In this survey, **Czech adults with a tertiary degree scored slightly higher than the average in both literacy (303, against an OECD average of 297) and numeracy (311 versus 297).**

A rather high wage premium for tertiary education.

As in all OECD countries, adults with tertiary education in the Czech Republic earn more than adults with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education. Despite relatively lower income levels compared with other OECD countries, the earnings premium is higher than the OECD average. **A person with a tertiary degree in the Czech Republic can expect to earn 76% more than a person with an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education,** compared with the OECD average, which stands at 59% for the adult population. This may be explained by the still relatively low tertiary attainment levels in the working-age population which, in turn, suggests a shortage of individuals with higher education.

Other findings

- **Compared to international standards, the Czech Republic has one of the lowest salaries per teaching hour for primary education teachers after 15 years of experience:** USD 23, in contrast to an average statutory salary of USD 50 across the OECD countries. Moreover, teachers' salaries in general are among the lowest relative to those with comparable education. Across all educational levels, teachers earn on average 53% of the salary of a full-time, full-year worker in the Czech Republic with a tertiary education.
- **While the total expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP remains comparatively low in the Czech Republic, the country is making an effort to strengthen funding of the educational system.** Between 2000 and 2011, the percentage of total public expenditure devoted to education (for all levels of education combined) increased significantly (from 3.8% of GDP in 2000 to 4.5% in 2011) and at a faster rate than the average across the OECD countries for the same years (from 5.2% in 2000 to 5.6% in 2011).
- **At primary level, one-third of the instruction time is primarily devoted to reading, writing and literature.** Across OECD countries, only one-fourth of the instruction time on average is spent on these subjects.

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

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Key Facts for Czech Republic in Education at a Glance 2014

Table	Indicator	Czech Republic		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)	59%	65%	70%	64%	79%	73%	25 of 37
	4-year-olds (in early childhood and primary education)	82%	91%	84%	79%	89%	84%	25 of 38
C1.1a	5-14 year-olds (all levels)	99%		98%		98%		19 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	8%	14%	24%	34%	23%	34%	35 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	73%	75%	44%	44%	48%	46%	1 of 37
	Percentage of population that has attained tertiary education	2012	2000	2012	2000	2012	2000	
A1.3a A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	19%	11%	33%	22%	29%	20%	30 of 37
	25-34 year-olds	28%	11%	40%	26%	37%	24%	30 of 36
	55-64 year-olds	13%	9%	25%	15%	22%	14%	30 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	51%	m	48%	m	48%	m	15 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	82%	m	84%	76%	83%	77%	21 of 29
A3.2a	Percentage of today's young people expected to complete university education (tertiary-type A) in their lifetime	40%	14%	38%	28%	38%	27%	15 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	25%	17%	14%	9%	17%	10%	3 of 35
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	6%	3%	8%	5%	9%	5%	22 of 36
	Tertiary	3%	2%	5%	3%	6%	3%	33 of 36
	Unemployment rate of 25-64 year-olds - Women	2012	2008	2012	2008	2012	2008	
A5.4c (Web)	Below upper secondary	25%	17%	13%	9%	16%	11%	5 of 35
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	7%	5%	9%	6%	10%	6%	17 of 35
	Tertiary	3%	2%	5%	4%	6%	4%	29 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	176		159		159		6 of 33
	Men	187		164		166		7 of 33
	Women	160		162		160		19 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	73		78		79		22 of 33
	Men	76		78		80		22 of 33
	Women	74		75		76		19 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	12%	9%	15%	14%	15%	13%	25 of 35
	Upper secondary	15%	12%	16%	14%	16%	12%	18 of 34
	Tertiary	10%	8%	13%	11%	12%	10%	23 of 34

Key Facts for Czech Republic in Education at a Glance 2014

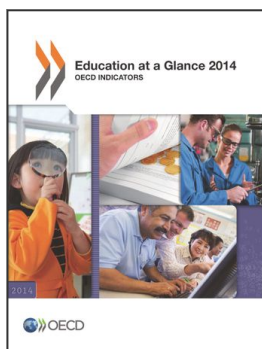
Table	Indicator	Czech Republic		OECD average		EU21 average		Rank among OECD countries and partner countries*
Financial Investment in Education								
	Annual expenditure per student (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)	2011		2011		2011		
B1.1a	Pre-primary education	4302		7428		7933		28 of 36
	Primary education	4587		8296		8482		30 of 38
	Secondary education	7270		9280		9615		24 of 38
	Tertiary education	9392		13958		13572		26 of 37
	Total expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP	2011	2000	2011	2000	2011	2000	
B2.2	Percentage of GDP	5%	4%	6%	5%	6%	5%	32 of 37
	Total public expenditure on education	2011	2000	2011	2000	2011	2000	
B4.2	As a percentage of total public expenditure	10%	9%	13%	13%	12%	11%	30 of 34
	Share of private expenditure on educational institutions	2011		2011		2011		
B3.1	Pre-primary education	8%		19%		13%		25 of 33
B3.1	Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	9%		9%		6%		16 of 36
B3.1	Tertiary education	19%		31%		21%		25 of 34
B3.1	All levels of education	12%		16%		11%		20 of 33
Schools and Teachers								
	Ratio of students to teaching staff	2012		2012		2012		
D2.2	Pre-primary education	14		14		13		16 of 31
	Primary education	19		15		14		9 of 36
	Secondary education	11		13		12		25 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	1166		1001		988		6 of 28
	Primary education	827	m	782	780	761	776	11 of 33
	Lower secondary education	620	650	694	697	657	658	21 of 33
	Upper secondary education	592	621	655	628	638	635	19 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	102	115	103	103	99	103	13 of 26
	Lower secondary school teachers	103	117	102	103	99	103	12 of 25
	Upper secondary school teachers	104	123	101	103	98	103	12 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	0.46		0.80		0.76		24 of 25
	Primary school teachers	0.54		0.85		0.81		26 of 28
	Lower secondary school teachers	0.54		0.88		0.85		26 of 28
	Upper secondary school teachers	0.58		0.92		0.90		27 of 28
New data from the Survey of Adult Skills				Czech Republic		Average of countries with available data		
	Students in tertiary education... (20-34 year-olds)			2012		2012		
A4.1a	...whose parents have not attained upper secondary education			c		9%		
	...whose parents have an upper secondary education			62%		37%		
	...whose parents have a tertiary education degree			38%		55%		
	Adults in formal and non-formal education			2012		2012		
C6.1(L)	25-64 year-olds			50%		51%		

* Countries are ranked in descending order of values.

** Compared to people with upper secondary education; upper secondary = 100.

The Survey of Adult Skills is a product of the OECD Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies

m': data is not available. 'n': magnitude is either negligible or zero. 'c': there are too few observations to provide reliable estimates.



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