

## EDUCATION AT A GLANCE 2015

*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, including countries in the accession process to the OECD.

This Country Note on Lithuania focuses on four major topics covered in the present edition of *Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators*. These topics, which are the only ones with data for this country, are: the educational attainment of the adult population, labour market outcomes by educational attainment, transition from education to the labour market for young adults, and the gender gap in education and employment.

# Lithuania

## Educational attainment and participation in the labour market

*Educational attainment increased significantly among younger adults, although Lithuania has a long tradition of tertiary-education. Tertiary education brings substantial labour market advantages compared to lower qualification levels.*

- In Lithuania 12% of young adults (25-34 year-olds) did not attain upper secondary education in 2014, a lower proportion than the OECD average where 17% of younger adults had not finished upper secondary education in 2014.
- In Lithuania, an above-average proportion of adults aged 25-64 years old had a tertiary qualification in 2014 (37%, compared with 33% on average in OECD countries). Nonetheless tertiary attainment was relatively high among older adults (28% among 55-64 year-olds, compared to the OECD average of 25%), but it has increased further among younger age groups. Attainment rates were 24 percentage points higher for 25-34 year-olds than 55-64 year-olds.
- In most OECD and partner countries, higher educational attainment brings better labour-market opportunities. In 2014 in Lithuania, adults without a tertiary qualification had employment rates at or below the OECD average, but tertiary-educated adults had employment rates above the OECD average: 89% for tertiary-educated 25-64 year-olds, compared with 83% on average in OECD countries, and 91% for tertiary-educated 25-34 year-olds (82% on average in OECD countries). Moreover, in 2014 unemployment rates in Lithuania were higher than the OECD average except for tertiary-educated adults: (3.7% of tertiary-educated 25-64 year-olds were unemployed, compared with 5.1% on average in OECD countries).

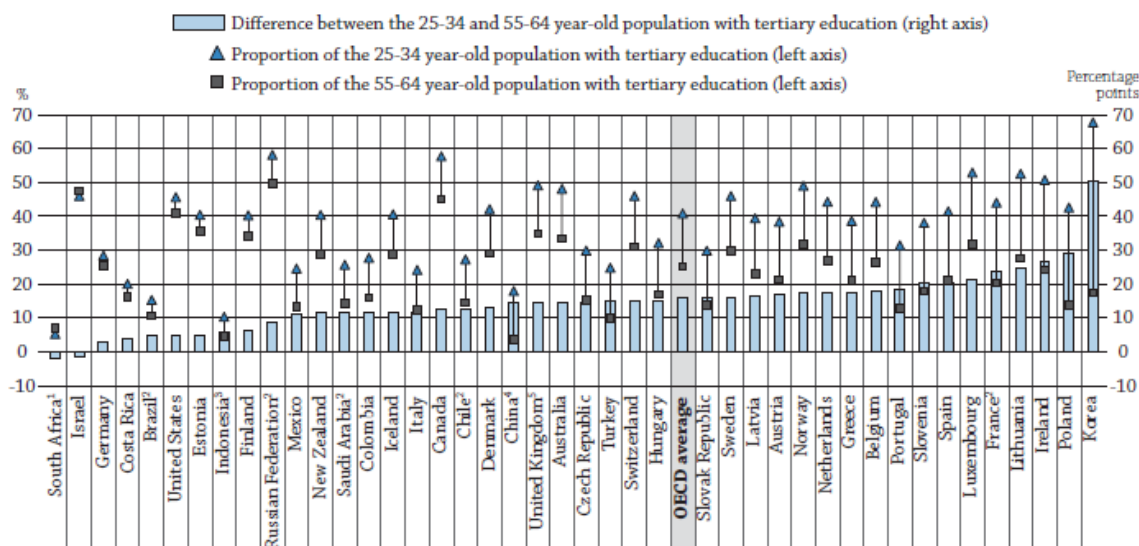
## Equity in education and labour market

*Although women face the same gender gap on labour market opportunities in Lithuania as in most OECD countries, inequalities are significantly reduced among those with a tertiary education.*

- Young women have lower employment rates than young men in most OECD countries, and the gender gap usually decreases at higher attainment levels. In Lithuania the gender gap in employment rates decreases more significantly than the OECD average as educational attainment rises. In 2014, among the 25-34 year-olds in Lithuania, 67% of women with an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary qualification were employed, compared to 81% of men with similar education level (similar to OECD averages of 66% and 82% respectively); and 88% of tertiary-educated women are employed, compared to 94% of tertiary-educated men (OECD averages of 78% and 87% respectively).
- On average across OECD countries, one in five 20-24 year-olds (17.8%) were neither employed nor in education or training (NEET) in 2014. It may be difficult to re-integrate these young people as they may have dropped off the radar of their country's education, social and labour-market systems. The proportion was lower in Lithuania, where 16.6% of 20-24 year-olds were NEET in 2014. However, the gap between men and women was slightly larger than on average across OECD countries. In 2014 among the 20-24 year-olds, 14.8% of men and 18.1% of women were NEET in Lithuania, compared to 16.4% of men and 19.4% of women on average in OECD countries.
- Among 15-year-olds, an above-average proportion of boys and below-average proportion of girls in Lithuania did not reach the PISA baseline level of proficiency in mathematics, reading and sciences, and there are significant differences between these proportions for boys and girls: for example, 16% of boys and 8% of girls are low achievers in all the three domains, compared with 14% of boys, and 9% of girls on average across OECD countries.

### Percentage of younger and older tertiary-educated adults (2014)

*25-34 and 55-64 year-olds, and percentage-point difference between these two groups*



1. South Africa: Year of reference 2012.

2. Brazil, Chile, France, Korea, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia: Year of reference 2013.

3. Indonesia: Year of reference 2011.


4. China: Year of reference 2010.

5. The United Kingdom: Data for upper secondary attainment includes 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).

Countries are ranked in ascending order of the percentage-point difference between the 25-34 and 55-64 year-old population with tertiary education.

Source: OECD, Table A1.4a.

See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm](http://www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm)).

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933283393> (Education at a Glance 2015, Chart A1.2)


**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.

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For more information on **Education at a Glance 2015** and to access the full set of Indicators, visit [www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm](http://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.

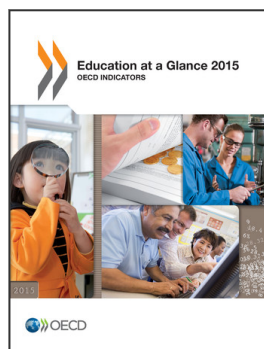
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## Key Facts for Lithuania in Education at a Glance 2015

Table	Indicator	Lithuania	OECD average
<b>Educational Access and Output</b>			
	<b>Enrolment rates</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2013</b>
C2.1	3-year-olds (in early childhood education)	**	74%
	<b>Highest educational attainment level of 25-64 year-olds</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2014</b>
A1.4a	Below upper secondary	9%	24%
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	55%	43%
	Tertiary	37%	34%
	<b>Highest educational attainment level of 25-64 year-olds (disaggregation at tertiary level)</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2014</b>
A1.1a	Short cycle tertiary	**	8%
	Bachelor's or equivalent	22%	16%
	Master's or equivalent	14%	11%
	Doctoral or equivalent	**	1%
	<b>Entry and graduation rates</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2013</b>
C3.1	Percentage of today's young people expected to enter tertiary education at least once during their lifetime	**	67%
A3.1	Percentage of today's young people expected to graduate with a bachelor's or equivalent degree in their lifetime	**	36%
<b>Economic and Labour Market Outcomes</b>			
	<b>Unemployment rate of 25-64 year-olds</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2014</b>
A5.4a	Below upper secondary	25%	12.8%
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	13.1%	7.7%
	Tertiary	3.7%	5.1%
	<b>Average earnings premium for tertiary-educated 25-64 year-olds (upper secondary = 100)</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2013</b>
A6.1a	Short cycle tertiary	**	125
	Bachelor's or equivalent	**	157
	Master's, Doctoral or equivalent	**	214
	All tertiary	**	160
	<b>Percentage of people not in employment, education or training (NEET) for 15-29 year-olds</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2014</b>
C5.2b	Men	12.5%	13.2%
	Women	16%	17.9%
<b>Financial Investment in Education</b>			
	<b>Annual expenditure per student (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2012</b>
B1.1a	Primary education	**	8247 USD
	Secondary education	**	9518 USD
	Tertiary (including R&D activities)	**	15028 USD
	<b>Total expenditure on primary to tertiary educational institutions</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2012</b>
B2.2	As a percentage of GDP	**	5.2%
	<b>Total public expenditure on primary to tertiary education</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2012</b>
B4.2	As a percentage of total public expenditure	**	11.6%
<b>Schools and Teachers</b>			
	<b>Ratio of students to teaching staff</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2013</b>
D2.2	Primary education	**	15 students per teacher
	Secondary education	**	13 students per teacher
	<b>Average actual teachers' salaries</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2013</b>
D3.4	Pre-primary school teachers	**	37798 USD
	Primary school teachers	**	41248 USD
	Lower secondary school teachers (general programmes)	**	43626 USD
	Upper secondary school teachers (general programmes)	**	47702 USD

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

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



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