



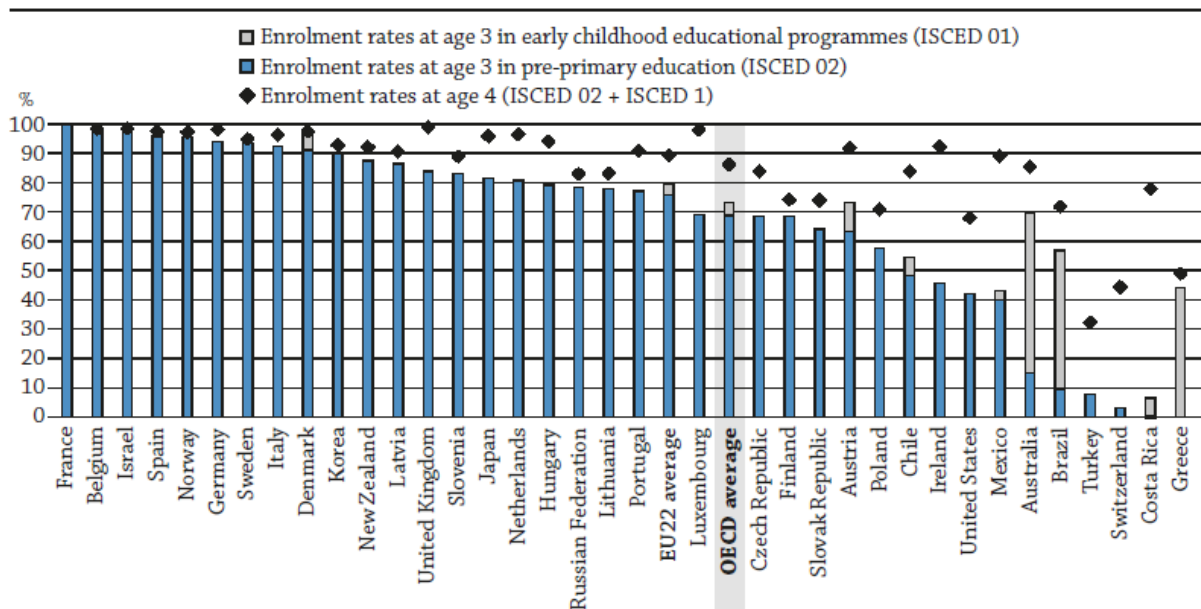
EDUCATION AT A GLANCE 2016

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.

Poland

- In 2015, 28% of adults in Poland had attained a tertiary degree. Of those, three-quarters graduated with a master's or equivalent degree.
- Enrolment rates for 3- and 4-year-olds increased by 30 and 33 percentage points respectively between 2005 and 2014.
- The highest gender gap in earnings is between men and women with tertiary degrees. Tertiary-educated women earn on average 70% as much as tertiary-educated men.
- As in many other OECD countries, actual teachers' salaries are low compared to the wages of other tertiary-educated workers. Teachers in Poland can expect to earn from 71% (for pre-primary) to 83% (for lower secondary) of the average earnings of tertiary-educated workers in other professions.

Figure 1. Enrolment rates at age 3 and 4 in early childhood and primary education (2014)



Countries are ranked in descending order of the enrolment rates of 3-year-olds in pre-primary programmes.

Source: OECD, Table C2.1. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

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Tertiary education has a strong impact in the labour market

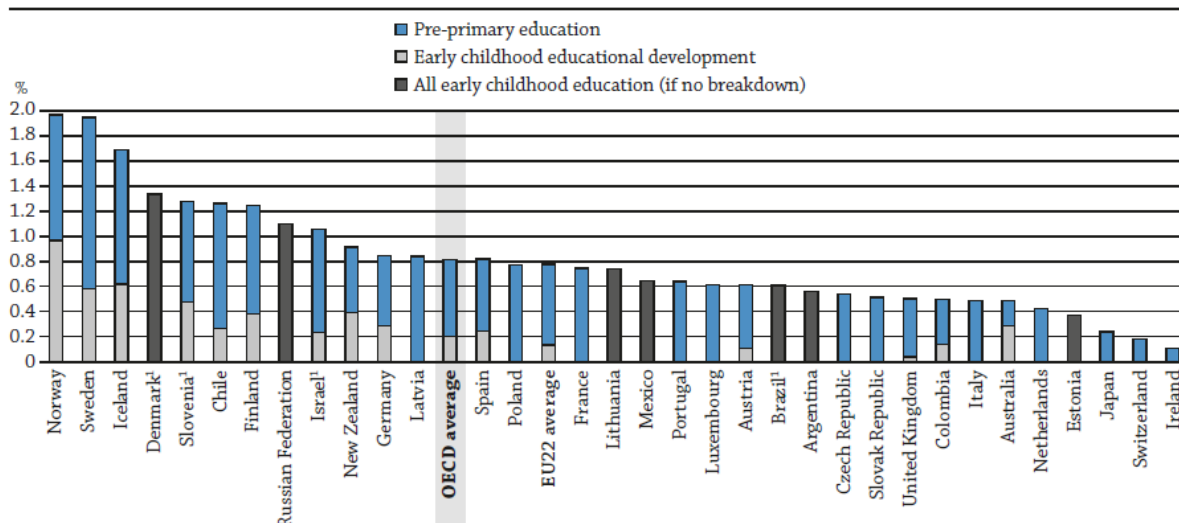
- In 2015, 28% of adults in Poland aged 25-64 had attained a tertiary degree, up from 17% in 2005, but still below the OECD average of 35%. However, tertiary attainment among 25-34 year-olds is considerably higher at 43%, slightly above the OECD average of 42%.
- Three-quarters (77%) of those obtaining a tertiary degree in Poland graduated with a master's or equivalent. Although only 6% of adults in Poland have a bachelor's or equivalent qualification, 21% of the adult population have a master's, which is the highest share of all OECD countries with available data. Over 42% of master's students in Poland study in the field of social sciences, business, and law. The next two most popular fields – engineering, manufacturing and construction; and education – attracted roughly 12% each in 2014.
- While employment rates across the OECD for tertiary-educated adults aged 25-34 decreased from 84% to 83% between 2005 and 2015, employment rates in Poland for the same age group increased from 83% to 87% over the same period.
- The unemployment rate for Polish adults with a tertiary degree in 2015 was more than 12 percentage points lower than the rate for those with below upper secondary as their highest level of attainment.
- Expenditure per tertiary student in Poland remains low compared to other OECD countries: USD 8 929,1 against the OECD average of USD 15 772. However, it has increased dramatically – by 43% between 2008 and 2013. Poland's total expenditure on bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees in 2013 was 1.4% of gross domestic product (GDP), slightly below the OECD average of 1.6%.

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

- In 2014, 57% of 3-year-olds in Poland were enrolled in pre-primary education, below the OECD average of 69%. Although the enrolment rate is relatively low, significant strides have been made in recent years. Enrolment rates for 3- and 4-year-olds increased by 30 and 33 percentage points respectively between 2005 and 2014.

Figure 2. Expenditure on early childhood educational institutions (2013)

As a percentage of GDP, by category



1. Includes some expenditure on childcare.

Countries are ranked in descending order of public and private expenditure on educational institutions.

Source: OECD, Table C2.3. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

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- Poland's expenditure on pre-primary education was 0.8% of GDP, close to the OECD average for expenditure on all early childhood education. Over three-quarters (77%) of total expenditure on pre-primary education came from public funds, but this is still 6 percentage points below the OECD average.
- Over 80% of children who are enrolled in pre-primary education attend public institutions, 13 percentage points more than the average across the OECD. Public institutions, with lower tuition fees compared to private

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

institutions, can be instrumental in making early childhood education more available and accessible to vulnerable families.

Gender gaps in education and employment persist

- Similar to many other OECD countries, gender differences persist in fields of study at tertiary level in Poland. The most popular field of study for men is engineering, manufacturing and construction, where there are roughly half as many female as male students. Meanwhile education remains a female-dominated field: nearly six times more women study teacher training and education science than men.
- The over-representation of women in the field of education translates into an imbalanced gender distribution of teachers. Across all levels of education 74% of teaching staff are women, 5 percentage points more than the OECD average. At the tertiary level, however, the share of female teaching staff falls to 44%.
- The employment rate for tertiary-educated men is 7 percentage points higher than it is for tertiary-educated women, slightly below the OECD average difference of 9 percentage points. In line with the OECD average, the gender gap in employment is even wider among those who did not attain upper secondary education, when the employment rate for men is over 20 points higher than for woman.
- The gender gap in full-time, full-year earnings is greatest between men and women with tertiary degrees. The difference is particularly acute for tertiary-educated women aged 35-44, who have the largest earnings gap and the greatest deviation from the OECD average: they earn 67% of male earnings, while the OECD average is 74%.
- Tertiary-educated women in Poland earn 30% less than their male counterparts, against an OECD average of 27%. The pay gap is even wider among the younger generation: 35-44 year-old tertiary-educated women earn 33% less than their male counterparts whereas 55-64 year-old women earn only 27% less.

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

- Statutory salaries for primary and lower secondary teachers increased by 7.3% between 2010 and 2014, compared with average increases across the OECD of just 1.3% (primary) and 1.4% (lower secondary). Over the same period, the ratio of students to teaching staff fell by 18% at the lower secondary level. This combination of increasing salaries and falling ratio of students to teaching staff ratio resulted in one of the largest increases (30.8%) in salary cost of teachers per student of any OECD country with available data. These figures reflect a policy introduced in 2007 to increase teachers' salaries.
- However, as with similar trends across OECD countries, actual teachers' salaries remain low relative to the wages of other tertiary-educated workers. Teachers in Poland can expect to earn from 71% of what other tertiary-educated workers earn (at pre-primary) to 83% (at lower secondary) compared with 74% and 85% respectively on average for OECD countries.
- The share of secondary school teachers aged below 30 fell from 16% to 7% between 2005 and 2014 (the OECD average fell from 12% to 9% over the same period). The diminishing numbers of young teachers is mirrored by a 2.4% annual growth in the share of secondary teachers aged over 50, outpacing the OECD average trend of an 1.3% annual increase.

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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.

References

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=POL&treshold=10&topic=EO>.

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Key Facts for Poland in Education at a Glance 2016

Source	Main topics in <i>Education at a Glance</i>	Poland		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	51%	30%	66%	46%	62%	44%
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	76%	57%	81%	67%	79%	68%
	Tertiary	91%	84%	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	71%		76%		77%	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	78%		77%		79%	
	Tertiary	70%		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%	18%	12%	17%	13%	16%
Percentage of female graduates, by tertiary levels of education							
2014							
		% Women		% Women		% Women	
Table A3.4	Short-cycle tertiary	85%		56%		59%	
	Bachelor's or equivalent	**		58%		60%	
	Master's or equivalent	**		57%		58%	
	Doctoral or equivalent	54%		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%	24%	7%	18%	n.a.	n.a.
	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	35%	8%	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	51%	49%	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	12%	39%	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	10.2%	9.1%	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	6 919		8 477		8 545	
	Secondary education	6 505		9 811		10 053	
	Tertiary (including R&D activities)	8 929		15 772		15 664	
Total expenditure on primary to tertiary educational institutions							
2013							
Table B2.2	As a percentage of GDP	4.8%		5.2%		5%	
Total public expenditure on primary to tertiary education							
2013							
Table B4.2	As a percentage of total public expenditure	10.3%		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	57%		71%		77%	
Expenditure on all early childhood educational institutions							
2013							
Table C2.3	As a percentage of GDP	0.8%		0.8%		0.8%	
	Proportions of total expenditure from public sources	77%		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	0.71		0.74		0.74	
	Primary school teachers	0.82		0.81		0.81	
	Lower secondary school teachers (general programmes)	0.83		0.85		0.86	
	Upper secondary school teachers (general programmes)	0.81		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 15 135	USD 24 828	USD 29 494	USD 39 245	USD 28 934	USD 38 992
	Primary school teachers	USD 15 135	USD 24 828	USD 31 028	USD 42 675	USD 30 745	USD 42 285
	Lower secondary school teachers (general programmes)	USD 15 135	USD 24 828	USD 32 485	USD 44 407	USD 32 274	USD 44 204
	Upper secondary school teachers (general programmes)	USD 15 135	USD 24 828	USD 34 186	USD 46 379	USD 33 420	USD 46 420

Poland - Country Note - Education at a Glance 2016: OECD Indicators

Source	Main topics in Education at a Glance	Poland		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 1 900		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	11 students per teacher		15 students per teacher		14 students per teacher	
	Secondary education	11 students per teacher		13 students per teacher		12 students per teacher	
	Tertiary education	15 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%	8%	8%	5%	6%
	Bachelor's or equivalent	12%	6%	21%	16%	18%	13%
	Master's or equivalent	31%	21%	14%	11%	16%	13%
	Doctoral or equivalent	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	All tertiary levels of education	43%	28%	42%	35%	40%	32%
	Employment rate of 25-64 year-olds, by tertiary educational attainment	2015					
Tables A5.1 & A5.3	Short-cycle tertiary	62%		80%		80%	
	Bachelor's or equivalent	83%		82%		81%	
	Master's or equivalent	88%		87%		86%	
	Doctoral or equivalent	95%		91%		91%	
	All tertiary levels of education	87%		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	**		120		120	
	Bachelor's or equivalent	143		148		139	
	Master's, doctoral or equivalent	167		191		175	
	All tertiary levels of education	162		155		152	
	Share of international or foreign students, by level of tertiary education	2014					
Table C4.1.	Bachelor's or equivalent	2%		5%		6%	
	Master's or equivalent	3%		12%		13%	
	Doctoral or equivalent	2%		27%		22%	
	All tertiary levels of education	2%		6%		8%	
	First-time entry rates into tertiary education	2014					
Table C3.1.	All tertiary levels (including international students)	74%		68%		63%	
	All tertiary levels (excluding international students)	72%		61%		57%	
	All tertiary levels (students younger than 25 years old and excluding international students)	65%		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	16%	**	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	14%		26%		n.a.	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	24%		46%		n.a.	
	Tertiary	67%		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)	62%		67%		n.a.	
	High literacy proficiency (Level 4 or 5)	92%		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	80%	83%	83%	87%	83%	86%
	Tertiary	91%	90%	92%	94%	92%	93%

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

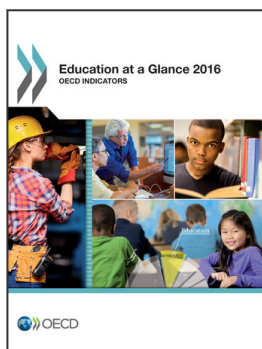
Refer to Annex 3 for notes and for more information on data presented in this key facts table (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

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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