



EDUCATION AT A GLANCE 2015

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 34 OECD countries and a number of partner countries.

Slovak Republic

Educational attainment and participation in the labour market

Two out of three adults have a vocational secondary qualification, which reduces their chances of unemployment. A tertiary education is even better protection against unemployment and a relatively large proportion of young people are expected to earn a master's degree.

- The Slovak Republic has one of the largest proportions of adults with at least upper secondary education (91% against an OECD average of 76%). The country has the largest share of adults with vocational upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary qualifications as their highest level of attainment: 67% of 25-64 year-olds have attained an upper secondary or post-secondary vocational qualification as their highest level of attainment, compared with an average of 26% across OECD countries.
- Adults with vocational upper secondary education are less likely to be unemployed than those with general upper secondary education: 11.2% of 25-64 year-olds with vocational upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education are unemployed compared with 12.2% of those with a general education. This rate is higher than OECD average of 8.5%.
- Only 8% of 25-34 year-olds have below upper secondary education (OECD average: 17%). They face the highest unemployment rate for low-educated young adults among OECD countries: 60%, well above the next highest rate, which is Spain at 37%. However, only 8.6% of adults with tertiary education are unemployed, much lower than in Spain (19.4%) and close to the EU21* average of 8.7%. Among adults with income from employment, those without upper secondary education earn about 32% less than those who do (OECD average: 23% less), while those with a tertiary degree earn about 71% more (OECD average: 60% more).
- In 2014, only 20% of adults had a tertiary education against an OECD average of 34%. However, the share of young people who are expected to start a bachelor's degree over their lifetime is nearly the same as the OECD average (56% compared to 57%), while the share of young people expected to enter a master's degree or equivalent programme is one of the highest (39%, compared to the OECD average of 22%).

Equity in education

Young adults in the Slovak Republic are less likely to exceed their parents' educational attainment than anywhere else except the Czech Republic. Despite its benefits for equity and future outcomes, enrolment in early childhood education remains below the OECD average.

- Familial background has a significant impact on young adults' educational attainment in the Slovak Republic: 67% of 25-34 year-olds have the same educational attainment as their parents. This is the second highest proportion across all OECD countries, after the Czech Republic where the figure is 71%.
- Only 23% of 25-34 year-olds have surpassed their parents' educational attainment, against an OECD average of 32%. These young adults are either attaining upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education (6%) or tertiary education (17%).
- Early childhood education can mitigate social inequalities and promote better student outcomes later on. However, only 63% of 3-year-olds and 74% of 4-year-olds are enrolled in early childhood education in the Slovak Republic compared with 74% and 88% respectively across OECD countries.

Financing of education

While total expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP remains comparatively low, spending at all levels of education is increasing much faster than the OECD average.

- In 2012, public and private expenditure on primary to tertiary education amounted to 3.8% of gross domestic product (GDP), below the OECD average of 5.3% of GDP.
- Between 2005 and 2012, expenditure on primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary educational institutions increased by 25 percentage points, well above the OECD average increase of 14 percentage points. Boosted by a fall in the student population, expenditure per student at those levels increased by 59 percentage points, compared with an OECD average of 21 percentage points.
- At tertiary level, expenditure on educational institutions increased by 52 percentage points against an OECD average of 27 percentage points. As the student population has increased at tertiary level, the increase per student was 30 percentage points, still above the OECD average of 11 percentage points.

The teaching profession

Teachers are not only paid less than other similarly educated adults but their salaries are also among the lowest of OECD countries. Class sizes are small, and teachers are predominantly women.

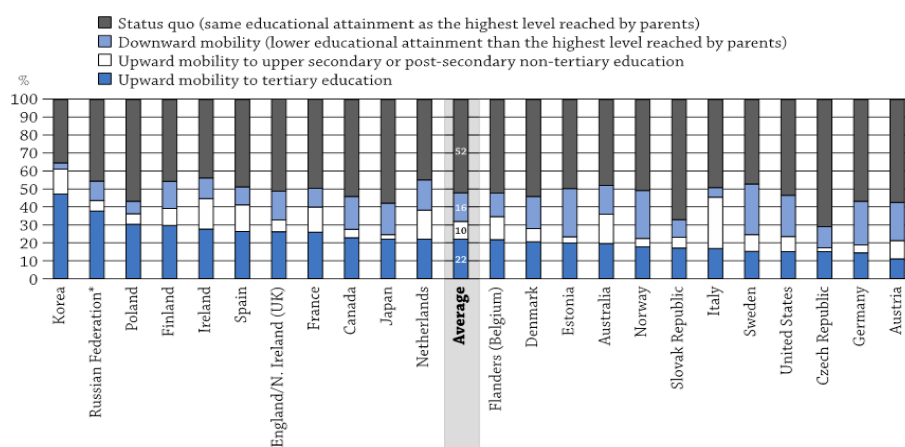
- Primary, lower secondary and upper secondary teachers in the Slovak Republic are paid 57% of the average salary for similarly educated 25-64 year-olds, whereas across the OECD they earn 78% at primary level, 80% at lower secondary and 82% at upper secondary.
- After 15 years of experience, primary and upper secondary teachers can expect to earn USD 15 650,¹ the third lowest salary after Hungary and Estonia. The OECD average is USD 41 245 for primary, USD 42 825 for lower secondary and USD 44 600 for upper secondary teachers.
- At all levels of education, 76% of teaching staff are women, the highest share among OECD countries.

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

- The Slovak Republic has small average class sizes for primary and lower secondary education, especially in private institutions. The average class size for primary education is 17 students in private institutions and 18 in public institutions (compared with an OECD average of 21). In lower secondary education, the average class size is 18 in private and 19 in public institutions (compared with OECD averages of 22 and 24 students respectively).

Figure: Intergenerational mobility in education (2012)

Survey of Adult Skills, educational attainment of 25-34 year-old non-students compared with their parents



* See note on data for the Russian Federation in the Methodology section.
Countries are ranked in descending order of upward mobility to tertiary education among tertiary-educated 25-34 year-old non-students.

Source: OECD, Table A4.1a.

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

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933283540> (Education at a Glance 2015, Chart A4.1)

References

OECD (2015), *Education at a Glance 2015: OECD Indicators*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-2015-en>.

* EU21 countries are those that are members of both the European Union and the OECD. These 21 countries are Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, the Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

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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.

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www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm

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<http://gpseducation.oecd.org/CountryProfile?primaryCountry=UKM&treshold=10&topic=EO>

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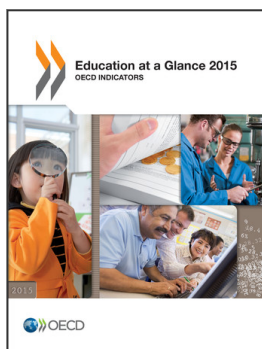
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Key Facts for Slovak Republic in Education at a Glance 2015

| Table | Indicator | Slovak Republic | OECD average |
|---|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Educational Access and Output | | | |
| Enrolment rates | | | |
| C2.1 | 3-year-olds (in early childhood education) | 63% | 74% |
| Highest educational attainment level of 25-64 year-olds | | | |
| | | 2014 | 2014 |
| A1.4a | Below upper secondary | 9% | 24% |
| | Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary | 70% | 43% |
| | Tertiary | 20% | 34% |
| Highest educational attainment level of 25-64 year-olds (disaggregation at tertiary level) | | | |
| | | 2014 | 2014 |
| A1.1a | Short cycle tertiary | 0% | 8% |
| | Bachelor's or equivalent | 3% | 16% |
| | Master's or equivalent | 16% | 11% |
| | Doctoral or equivalent | 1% | 1% |
| Entry and graduation rates | | | |
| | | 2013 | 2013 |
| C3.1 | Percentage of today's young people expected to enter tertiary education at least once during their lifetime | 60% | 67% |
| A3.1 | Percentage of today's young people expected to graduate with a bachelor's or equivalent degree in their lifetime | 42% | 36% |
| Economic and Labour Market Outcomes | | | |
| Unemployment rate of 25-64 year-olds | | | |
| | | 2014 | 2014 |
| A5.4a | Below upper secondary | 39.2% | 12.8% |
| | Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary | 11.3% | 7.7% |
| | Tertiary | 5.8% | 5.1% |
| Average earnings premium for tertiary-educated 25-64 year-olds (upper secondary = 100) | | | |
| | | 2013 | 2013 |
| A6.1a | Short cycle tertiary | 125 | 125 |
| | Bachelor's or equivalent | 125 | 157 |
| | Master's, Doctoral or equivalent | 176 | 214 |
| | All tertiary | 171 | 160 |
| Percentage of people not in employment, education or training (NEET) for 15-29 year-olds | | | |
| | | 2014 | 2014 |
| C5.2b | Men | 15.8% | 13.2% |
| | Women | 21.8% | 17.9% |
| Financial Investment in Education | | | |
| Annual expenditure per student (in equivalent USD, using PPPs) | | | |
| | | 2012 | 2012 |
| B1.1a. | Primary education | 5415 USD | 8247 USD |
| | Secondary education | 5152 USD | 9518 USD |
| | Tertiary (including R&D activities) | 9022 USD | 15028 USD |
| Total expenditure on primary to tertiary educational institutions | | | |
| | | 2012 | 2012 |
| B2.2 | As a percentage of GDP | 3.7% | 5.2% |
| Total public expenditure on primary to tertiary education | | | |
| | | 2012 | 2012 |
| B4.2 | As a percentage of total public expenditure | 9% | 11.6% |
| Schools and Teachers | | | |
| Ratio of students to teaching staff | | | |
| | | 2013 | 2013 |
| D2.2 | Primary education | 17 students per teacher | 15 students per teacher |
| | Secondary education | 13 students per teacher | 13 students per teacher |
| Average actual teachers' salaries | | | |
| | | 2013 | 2013 |
| D3.4 | Pre-primary school teachers | 14063 USD | 37798 USD |
| | Primary school teachers | 18918 USD | 41248 USD |
| | Lower secondary school teachers (general programmes) | 18918 USD | 43626 USD |
| | Upper secondary school teachers (general programmes) | 18859 USD | 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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