



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.

Slovak Republic

An increasing proportion of the population are gaining a tertiary education.

Over the past decade, the proportion of the Slovak population with an educational attainment of below upper secondary education has fallen as the proportion with tertiary education has grown. **In 2000, 16% of the population had an educational attainment of below upper secondary education and only 10% had tertiary education. By 2012 the shares were 8% and 19% respectively.** However, those adults who did not complete upper secondary education face a greater challenge than in other OECD countries when it comes to finding a job: **42% of 25-64 year-olds without upper secondary education are unemployed.** This is the highest proportion across all OECD countries, far above the level of Spain (31%), the country with the second highest unemployment rate among this group.

Despite increasing participation at the tertiary level, the majority of the Slovak population do not pursue their studies beyond upper secondary education. At 19%, the proportion of 25-64 year-olds who reached tertiary level is much lower than the OECD average of 33%. Among 25-34 year-olds, 27% have attained tertiary level, still much lower than the OECD and EU21* average (40% and 37% respectively), but this has increased from 16% in 2005 and 11% in 2000.

On average in the Slovak Republic, **25-64 year-olds with a tertiary education level earn more than 1.7 times the salary of their peers with only an upper secondary education, compared with 1.6 times in other OECD countries.** This should encourage the younger generation to complete tertiary education.

Excluding bonuses, teachers earn less than half the average earnings of other tertiary-educated workers.

Teachers in public institutions receive the same statutory salary in Slovak Republic from primary to upper secondary level. They start with salaries of a little over USD 10 000 per year at the beginning of their career, while teachers at the end of their career only receive USD 4 000 more. These salary levels are the lowest among all OECD countries, where teachers receive on average around USD 30 000 at the start of their career. This means that, when excluding bonuses, **even an upper secondary teacher at the end of his or her career in the Slovak Republic earns less than half of the average starting salary of a primary teacher in OECD countries.**

Not only are Slovak teachers paid the least compared with teachers in other OECD countries, but they also receive a lot less than the average tertiary-educated worker in their own country. **The ratio of public teachers' salaries relative to earnings for tertiary-educated workers aged 25-64 is the**

lowest among OECD countries with available data. Irrespective of the level of education taught, teachers receive a salary that is equivalent to only 43% of the earnings of an average tertiary-educated worker, compared with an OECD average that ranges from 85% for primary teachers to 92% for upper secondary teachers. This situation may be explained by the fact that relative earnings reported for the Slovak Republic are based on statutory salaries excluding bonuses and allowances, but these can represent a significant addition to Slovak teachers' basic salary. Depending on the financial resources of the school and the evaluation of individual teachers, teachers' total average salaries, including these bonuses, can be double the base statutory salary.

Low participation in early childhood education.

In the Slovak Republic, participation in early childhood education is below the OECD average for all ages. Enrolment rates at 3, 4, 5 and 6 years of age are 63%, 73%, 81% and 91% respectively, compared to an average of 70%, 84%, 94% and 98% for OECD countries. These lower enrolment rates may be explained by the absence of integrated programmes (programmes that combine an educational programme with childcare) or by low investment. The total expenditure at this level of education represents less than 0.5% of GDP and amounts to USD 4 653 per student per year, compared to an average of 0.6% of GDP and USD 7446 per student per year for OECD countries.

Other findings

- **Investment in educational institutions as a percentage of GDP is one of the lowest across the OECD:** for all levels of education, the total spending on educational institutions is only 4.4% of GDP, compared with an OECD average of 6.1%. This represents a decrease from the level in 2009 (4.8%).
- **Educational mobility is low:** 60% of 25-64 year-old non students in the Slovak Republic have the same level of education as their parents (which is upper secondary for 69% of the parents) and 8% have a lower level. Therefore only 33% have seen upward educational mobility, compared with an OECD average of 39%.
- **Participation in education among young adults is high:** The barriers faced by the adult population who did not complete upper secondary education seem to be affecting the choices made by the younger generation. This is reflected in the proportion of 15-29 year-olds who have not completed upper secondary education but are still in school (84%). This is one of the highest proportions across all OECD countries. The participation in tertiary education among this age group is also higher at 33%, compared with an average of 27% for OECD countries.

* 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, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

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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

Questions can be directed to: Corinne Heckmann Directorate for Education and Skills Email: Corinne.Heckmann@oecd.org	Country Note author: Simon Normandeau Directorate for Education and Skills Email: Simon.normandeau@oecd.org
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Key Facts for Slovak Republic in Education at a Glance 2014

Table	Indicator	Slovak 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)	63%	61%	70%	64%	79%	73%	24 of 37
	4-year-olds (in early childhood and primary education)	73%	74%	84%	79%	89%	84%	30 of 38
C1.1a	5-14 year-olds (all levels)	94%		98%		98%		36 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%	16%	24%	34%	23%	34%	34 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%	73%	44%	44%	48%	46%	2 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%	10%	33%	22%	29%	20%	31 of 37
	25-34 year-olds	27%	11%	40%	26%	37%	24%	31 of 36
	55-64 year-olds	14%	8%	25%	15%	22%	14%	28 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	52%	m	48%	m	48%	m	14 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	86%	87%	84%	76%	83%	77%	16 of 29
A3.2a	Percentage of today's young people expected to complete university education (tertiary-type A) in their lifetime	44%	m	38%	28%	38%	27%	10 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	42%	36%	14%	9%	17%	10%	1 of 35
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	12%	7%	8%	5%	9%	5%	6 of 36
	Tertiary	6%	3%	5%	3%	6%	3%	9 of 36
	Unemployment rate of 25-64 year-olds - Women	2012	2008	2012	2008	2012	2008	
A5.4c (Web)	Below upper secondary	38%	35%	13%	9%	16%	11%	1 of 35
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	13%	9%	9%	6%	10%	6%	6 of 35
	Tertiary	7%	4%	5%	4%	6%	4%	7 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	173		159		159		10 of 33
	Men	185		164		166		8 of 33
	Women	167		162		160		15 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	67		78		79		29 of 33
	Men	70		78		80		26 of 33
	Women	71		75		76		24 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	13%	15%	15%	14%	15%	13%	19 of 35
	Upper secondary	23%	17%	16%	14%	16%	12%	4 of 34
	Tertiary	14%	14%	13%	11%	12%	10%	11 of 34

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Financial Investment in Education								
	Annual expenditure per student (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)	2011		2011		2011		
B1.1a	Pre-primary education	4653		7428		7933		25 of 36
	Primary education	5517		8296		8482		27 of 38
	Secondary education	4938		9280		9615		29 of 38
	Tertiary education	8177		13958		13572		31 of 37
	Total expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP	2011	2000	2011	2000	2011	2000	
B2.2	Percentage of GDP	4%	4%	6%	5%	6%	5%	36 of 37
	Total public expenditure on education	2011	2000	2011	2000	2011	2000	
B4.2	As a percentage of total public expenditure	11%	8%	13%	13%	12%	11%	28 of 34
	Share of private expenditure on educational institutions	2011		2011		2011		
B3.1	Pre-primary education	16%		19%		13%		15 of 33
B3.1	Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	11%		9%		6%		11 of 36
B3.1	Tertiary education	23%		31%		21%		19 of 34
B3.1	All levels of education	14%		16%		11%		15 of 33
Schools and Teachers								
	Ratio of students to teaching staff	2012		2012		2012		
D2.2	Pre-primary education	12		14		13		18 of 31
	Primary education	17		15		14		13 of 36
	Secondary education	13		13		12		15 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	1035		1001		988		12 of 28
	Primary education	819	m	782	780	761	776	12 of 33
	Lower secondary education	635	m	694	697	657	658	17 of 33
	Upper secondary education	607	m	655	628	638	635	17 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	m	m	103	103	99	103	
	Lower secondary school teachers	m	m	102	103	99	103	
	Upper secondary school teachers	m	m	101	103	98	103	
	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	0.35		0.80		0.76		25 of 25
	Primary school teachers	0.43		0.85		0.81		28 of 28
	Lower secondary school teachers	0.43		0.88		0.85		28 of 28
	Upper secondary school teachers	0.43		0.92		0.90		28 of 28
New data from the Survey of Adult Skills				Slovak 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			2%		9%		
	...whose parents have an upper secondary education			59%		37%		
	...whose parents have a tertiary education degree			39%		55%		
	Adults in formal and non-formal education			2012		2012		
C6.1(L)	25-64 year-olds			33%		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.