Lithuanians – learning attainment leaders

Population by educational attainment level
Inhabitants with at least upper secondary education or higher, %, 2022

*Lithuania: 94.6%
*Croatia: 80.0%
*Montenegro: 86.0%
*Hungary: 85.0%
*Switzerland: 88.0%
*Austria: 89.0%
*Cyprus: 84.0%
*Bulgaria: 78.0%
*Serbia: 70.0%
*France: 83.0%
*Germany: 74.0%
*Norway: 85.0%
*Belgium: 79.0%
*Romania: 63.0%
*Denmark: 75.0%
*Luxembourg: 73.0%
*Iceland: 70.0%
*United Kingdom: 68.0%
*Greece: 58.0%
*European Union: 78.0%
*North Macedonia: 54.0%
*Malta: 52.0%
*Spain: 60.0%
*Italy: 64.0%
*Portugal: 58.0%
*Turkey: 46.0%

* – latest known data

Source: Eurostat, 2023-11-30
Lithuanians are seeking education more and more

Early leavers from education and training, 18-24, %, 2022

Source: Eurostat, 2023-11-30
Women in Lithuania are best educated in EU already for 15 years

Source: Eurostat, 2023-11-30

Population by educational attainment level
Female with at least upper secondary education or higher, %

Source: Eurostat, 2023-11-30
## SDG4 indicators, politically satisfactory for Lithuania, % (without benchmarks)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Latest year</th>
<th>Latest value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1.1.b Proportion of students at the end of primary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in math</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>81.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.1.b Proportion of students at the end of primary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>97.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.2.i Completion rate primary</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.2.ii Completion rate lower secondary</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>99.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender gap in upper secondary completion rate</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.4.i Out-of-school rate, primary</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.4.ii Out-of-school rate, lower secondary</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.4.iii Out-of-school rate, upper secondary</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.a.1.i Proportion of primary schools with access to Internet for pedagogical purposes (%)</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>97.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.a.1.ii Proportion of lower secondary schools with access to Internet for pedagogical purposes (%)</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>99.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.a.1.iii Proportion of upper secondary schools with access to Internet for pedagogical purposes (%)</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<td>2020</td>
<td>99.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.c.1.b Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, primary (%)</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>91.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## SDG4 indicators with national benchmarks for Lithuania

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Latest year</th>
<th>Latest value</th>
<th>2025 national benchmark</th>
<th>2030 national benchmark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education)</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>12,7</td>
<td>15,0</td>
<td>15,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.a. GDP Government expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>4,8</td>
<td>4,0</td>
<td>4,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.1.c Proportion of students at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in math</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>72,2</td>
<td>80,0</td>
<td>85,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.1.c Proportion of students at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>80,0</td>
<td>85,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.2.iii Completion rate upper secondary</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>91,4</td>
<td>90,0</td>
<td>91,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>96,4</td>
<td>96,0</td>
<td>96,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.c.1.a Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, pre-primary</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>82,9</td>
<td>90,0</td>
<td>95,0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Investment in education is growing.

Government of Lithuania expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP (%)

MINIMAL GOAL OF UNESCO

Sources: UIS, 2023-11-30
Trends of achievements at the end of primary education

**READING (PIRLS)**

- **2021 achievements were influenced by COVID-19**

- Girls have achieved 563 – statistically significant higher than boys 542

**MATHEMATICS (TIMSS)**

- 2003–2011 materials were only in Lithuanian language

- There is no statistically significant differences between girls and boys

- Nevertheless girls improved in the last study by 3 points, boys – by 10 points
Trends of achievements at the end of lower secondary

READING

MATHEMATICS
Learning is more complicated in an unfriendly socioeconomic context
“Firstly, a school should become not an object, which is ruled by somebody from outside, but a subject – player, with its own face, traditions, pulse (pace)”

hbil. dr. Meilė Lukšienė, 1993 originator of education reform in Lithuania Winner of UNESCO Jan Amos Komensky award
Status of learning in Lithuania

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Dr. Rita Dukynaitė

Ministry of Education, Science and Sports
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