

# STATISTICAL RELEASE

# DD60

Number 131 - Year LXVIII, 30.05.2018

**Education statistics**

SERB131 DD60 300518

## Adult Education Survey, 2016

**Adult Education Survey – AES** was conducted for the second time in the Republic of Serbia in 2016.

According to the obtained results, **share of adults in some type of formal or non - formal education or training** amounted to **19.8%**, presenting the increase relative to 2011 (16.5%), but being significantly below the EU member states' average (45.1%).

In some sort of education or training in the 12-month period preceding the survey, somewhat more women participated in education/ training (21.4%) than men (18%). Participation rate was the greatest in population aged 25-34, amounting to 29.2%.

**The most frequently, in lifelong learning participates a woman aged 25-34, with completed tertiary education, employed, living in town.**

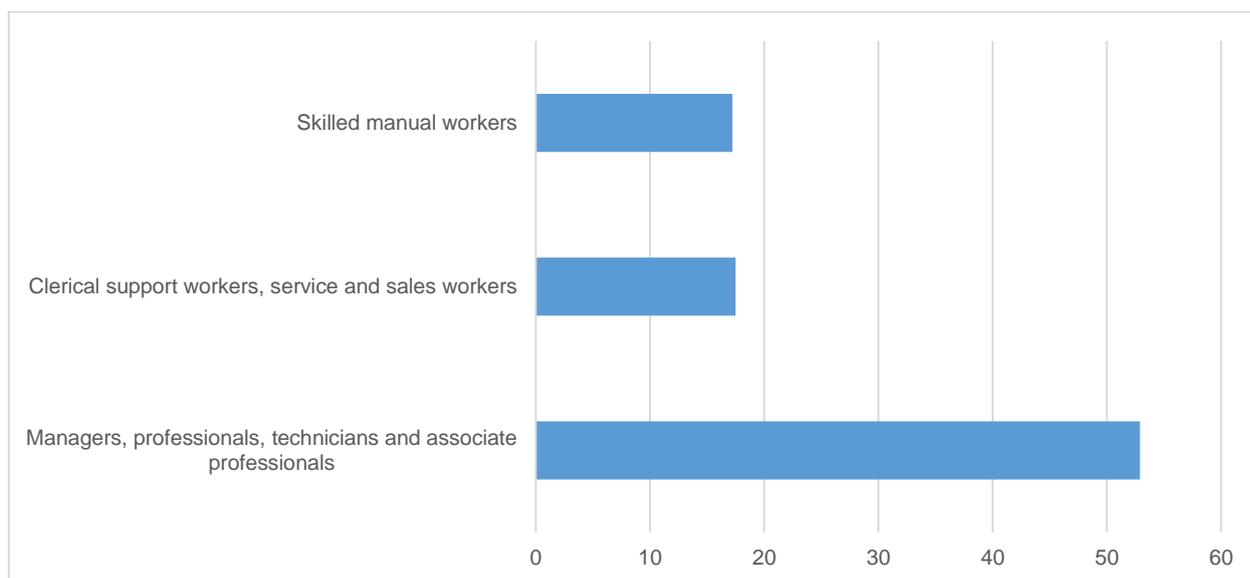
### 1. Share of adults in formal and/or non - formal education and trainings (%)

		Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>		<b>19.8</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>21.4</b>
Age groups	25-34	29.2	26.2	32.4
	35-49	23.5	21.3	25.7
	50-64	10.5	9.6	11.4
The highest completed education	Primary education	/	/	/
	Secondary education	14.2	13.7	14.7
	Tertiary education	39.9	35.4	43.6
Employment status	Employed	32.5	26.9	39.1
	Unemployed	11.0	10.2	11.8
	Inactive	9.8	11.4	8.7
Urbanization level	Cities	27.3	24.7	29.6
	Smaller towns and surrounding settlements	21.0	19.9	22.2
	Rural areas	12.7	11.6	13.8

/ - small number of the phenomenon – estimations not performed

In education and training, employed persons participated most (32.5% of all employed). Persons who attended a course, workshop or private lessons are mostly with tertiary education and belong to the group of “Managers, professionals, technicians and associate professionals” (Graph 1).

**Graph 1. Employed persons in formal or non-formal education and training, by occupation (%)**



Among all respondents who participated in education/ training, the greatest number attended some sort of non - formal education, they are mostly with tertiary education and belong to the age group 25-34.

## 2. Share of adults in non - formal education and training (%)

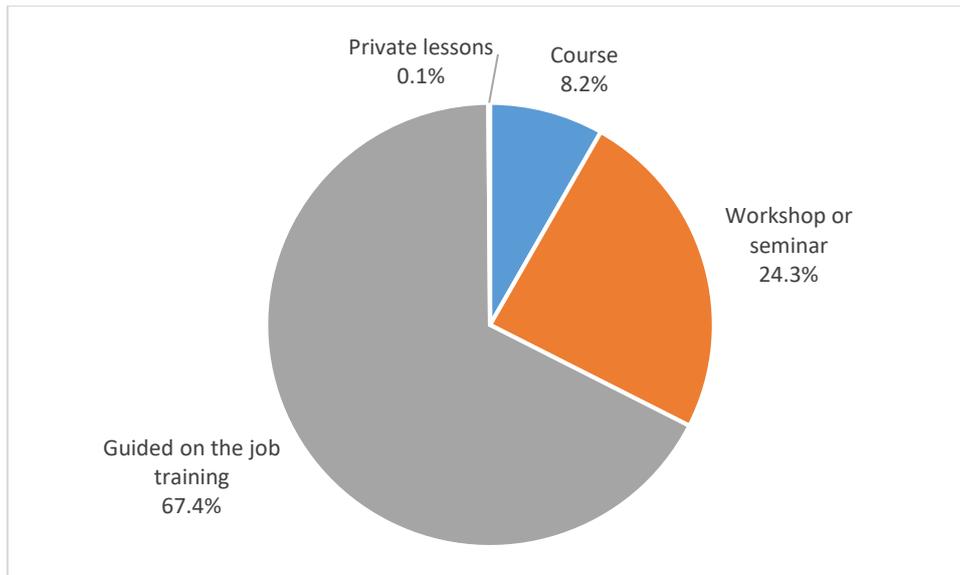
		Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>		<b>18.2</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>19.4</b>
Age groups	25-34	23.7	22.0	25.4
	35-49	22.8	21.2	24.4
	50-64	10.5	9.6	11.3
Education level	Primary education	/	/	/
	Secondary education	12.7	12.7	12.6
	Tertiary education	37.4	33.6	40.6
Employment status	Employed	31.6	26.6	37.5
	Unemployed	9.5	/	9.9
	Inactive	6.9	/	/

/ - small number of the phenomenon – estimations not performed

The greatest number of non - formal educational programs in which the adults participated was job - related (employment possibilities, career promotion, saving the existing or getting a new job...).

On average, adults participated in 1.8 activities of non - formal education, mostly relating to workshops, which take place during working hours and are paid by the employer.

**Graph 2. Activity type of non-formal education which is job-related (%)**



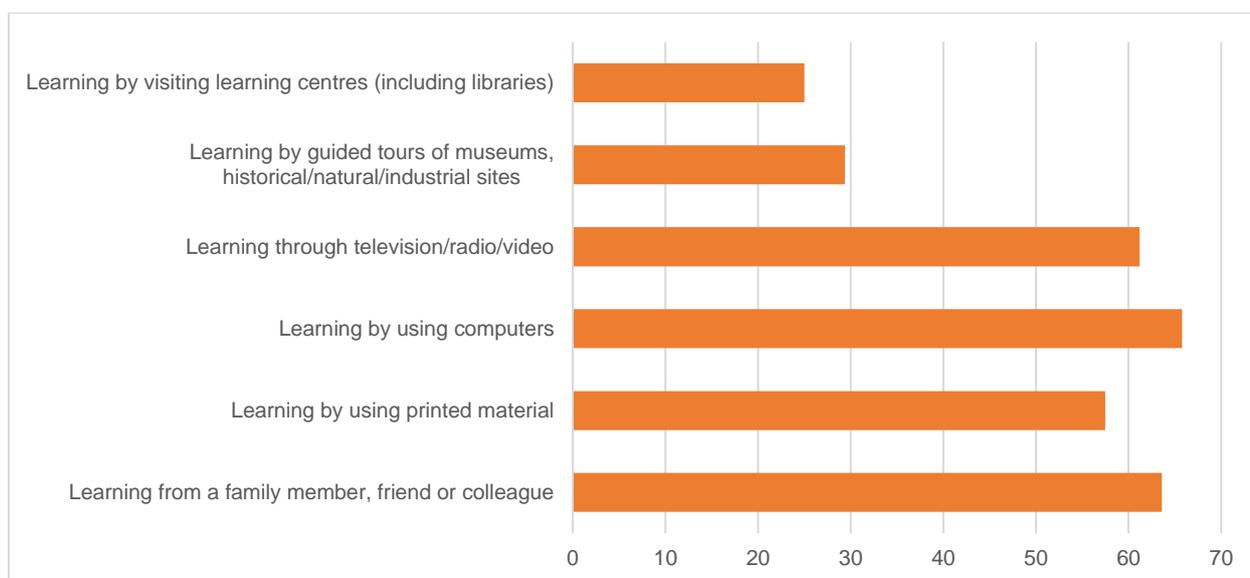
Almost 80% of the respondents did not participate in any form of formal or non - formal education. Almost a half of the respondents (47%) wanted to participate but was prevented due to costs of education/ training, family reasons, schedule of training, i.e. overlapping with working hours and unsuitable training offer (Graph 3).

**Graph 3. Reasons for not participating in formal or non-formal education/training (%)**



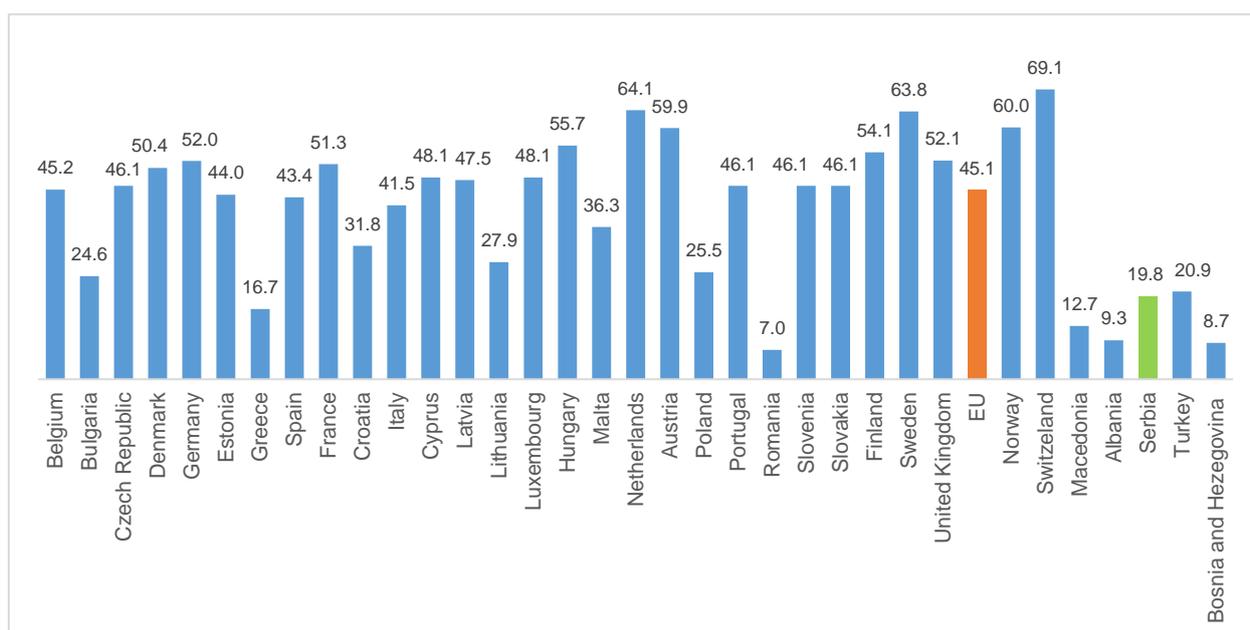
Majority of the respondents participates in some sort of informal learning. About two thirds acquire new knowledge by using the computer (65.8%). About 63.6% learn from family members, friends or colleagues, and about 60% learn through TV/ radio, video. 57.5% of the respondents learn from printed materials (books, professional magazines...) and the smallest number learns by visiting museums, libraries, learning centres, etc. (Graph 4).

**Graph 4. Methods of informal learning (%)**



Lifelong learning in the Republic of Serbia is, even though recording the increase relative to the previous survey (AES 2011), still far beyond the EU average (45.1%). Among the EU members, lower rate in lifelong learning was recorded only in Greece and Romania. However, in comparison with the surrounding countries, among the countries that conducted the survey, (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania, and FYR Macedonia), participation of adults in Serbia in lifelong learning recorded higher rates (Graph 5).

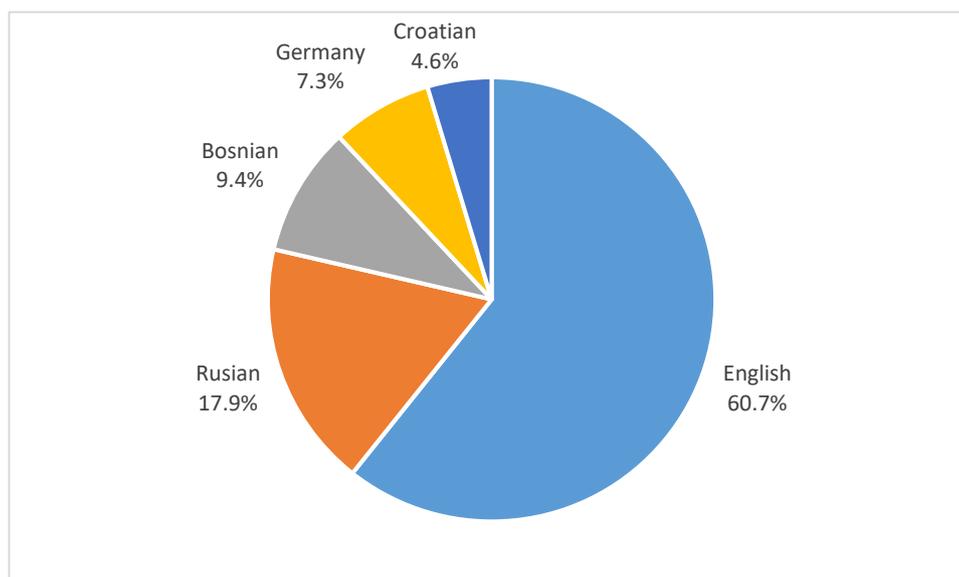
**Graph 5. Participation rate of adults in lifelong learning, by countries**



Adult education survey is one of a few surveys that provide the data on foreign languages knowledge.

According to self-evaluation, almost 40 % of the respondents aged 25- 64 use one foreign language, over 20% use two languages, while three or more languages can be used also by about 20% of the respondents. Majority of the respondents uses English language followed by Croatian, Russian, Bosnian and German (Graph 6).

**Graph 6. Self-assessment of foreign languages usage**



**Note:** According to the official AES methodology, a respondent evaluates own knowledge of foreign languages; foreign languages also encompass the languages of the former Yugoslavia.

### **Methodological explanations**

**Aim** of the Adults education survey is collecting the data on participation of adults (aged 25-64) in education and trainings (formal and non - formal education, as well as informal learning). Conducting of the survey is of particular importance, knowing that it is based on standardized methodology for all EU member states and internationally comparable data are provided.

The survey is conducted in five-year periodicity, and observation period are 12 months preceding the survey conducting.

The survey was conducted in accordance with the Law on Official Statistics ("Official Gazette of RE", No 104/09) and Regulation of European Commission No 1175/2014 as of October 30, 2014 on creation and development of education statistics and lifelong learning.

The survey was conducted on the territory of the Republic of Serbia excluding Kosovo and Metohija, on the planned sample of 7200 households. Realized sample encompassed 4993 respondents aged 25-64 (a single randomly selected respondent in a single household selected in the sample).

**Adult education** encompass all learning activities during lifetime (after completing initial education), with the aim of improving knowledge, skills and competences from personal and social aspect, as well as from the aspect connected with the employment.

#### **Formal education**

Formal education implies structured and institutionalized system regulated by the state (the Ministry of education, science and technological development). Formal education means: defined objective and level of education, plan and program, rules for acquiring high education level, conducted in educational institutions within the formal educational system. After completing formal education, delivered are certificates and diplomas recognized by the competent ministry.

## **Non-formal education**

Non-formal education/training is any institutionalized learning organized through structured programs, which is not part of the formal educational system. Those are learning processes organized with the intention to acquire qualifications for work and other activities, as well as to improve personal skills. Non-formal education is realized through: courses, workshops and seminars, training at work place, private lessons.

## **Informal learning**

Informal learning is learning that is planned, but not organized and structured (not institutionalized).

Informal learning covers learning in the family, in the work place or in daily life, on self-directed, family-based or socially - directed basis. It takes place through: learning from family members, friends and colleagues; use of various printed materials (books, professional magazines); use of computers, Internet downloads; use of various television, radio, video or audio materials.