

EDUCATION AT A GLANCE 2013

HUNGARY

Education: a safety net in the financial crisis

During the recent economic crisis, unemployment rates in Hungary climbed steeply and have remained high ever since. People without an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education were hit hardest: between 2008 and 2011 the unemployment rate for this group increased by almost 6 percentage points from 17.3% to 23.1%, similar to the EU21 countries' increase of 5.1 percentage points. But even in 2008, before the crisis, unemployment rates among this cohort were already more than eight times higher than for those who had a tertiary-level degree.

At the other end of the spectrum, unemployment rates have been consistently lower for people with a tertiary education. Between 2008 and 2011, the unemployment rate for this group only increased by 1.6 percentage points, similar to the EU21 average increase of 2 percentage points. The unemployment rate in Hungary in 2008 also started lower than the average for the EU21 countries, at 2.3% versus 4.1%.

Young adults: hardest hit

The transition from school to work in Hungary is challenging and increasingly difficult for young adults, particularly for those leaving education without completing upper secondary education. At all levels of education, among 15-29 year-olds, 48% were in education, 33% were employed and 19% were unemployed, compared with the OECD averages of 48%, 37% and 16%, respectively.

Again, employment levels among this age group vary significantly depending on the level of education. About 69% of tertiary-educated young adults who were not in education had a job in 2011, 6 percentage points higher than the OECD average, against only 8% of those without an upper secondary education (OECD average: 17%). Yet even among the tertiary-educated, the financial crisis has had a significant impact on the younger generation, which finds it increasingly difficult to join the labour market. In fact, the proportion of this group who are neither employed, nor in education or training (NEET) increased by 4.5 percentage points between 2008 and 2011, almost double the OECD average increase of 2.5 percentage points. By 2011, 16% of tertiary-educated young Hungarians were NEET, 2.6 percentage points more than the OECD average.

Tertiary education: an important matter when it comes to earnings

To be educated up to tertiary level makes a significant difference to an individual's wages. Adults aged 25-64 with tertiary education can expect to earn more than double (107% more) the salary their counterparts with only upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education earn. This is the

second largest difference across the OECD countries, where the average earnings premium is only about 57% for those who hold a tertiary degree. The gap is widening: the earnings premium has increased 13 percentage points over the last decade. At the same time, those without an upper secondary education earn, on average, 27% less than their peers educated to upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary level.

Teachers' salaries: considerably affected by the economic crisis

The pressure to trim government spending in order to reduce national debt in wake of the economic crisis since 2008 has significantly affected teachers' salaries in Hungary. While teachers' salaries had increased between 2000 and 2005 by 59% for primary and lower secondary teachers, and 58% for upper secondary teachers, salaries fell between 2005 and 2011 by 25% and 29% respectively. For example, the 13th month of salary (a supplemental bonus paid to all employees) was suspended in 2009. Although a compensatory bonus was paid to all public-sector employees whose wages were under a certain threshold, teachers' base salaries were still considerably affected.

Other findings:

- Almost all (94%) of young people aged 15-19 in Hungary are still in education. In 2011, a 15-year-old could expect to spend on average about 7 of the next 15 years in formal education. This is 1.5 years more than in 1999.
- The proportion of young adults in Hungary expected to enter tertiary-type A education (i.e. largely theoretical university-based programmes) declined by 3 percentage points between 2000 and 2011, while on average across all OECD countries entry rates increased by 12 percentage points. In Hungary, however, the decrease has been counterbalanced by an increase of 16 percentage points in entry rates into tertiary-type B (shorter, more vocational) programmes during the same period, the second biggest increase across OECD countries.
- As in other Eastern European countries, upper secondary attainment in Hungary is traditionally high (82% for 25-64-year-olds, compared with an OECD average of 75%). This applies across all age groups: 87% of 25-34 year-olds and 75% of 55-64 year-olds hold an upper secondary qualification against an OECD average of 82% and 64%, respectively.
- Hungary has, together with Sweden and the US, the lowest completion rate at tertiary level among OECD countries: in 2011, only 53% of students graduated from the programme they entered, in comparison with the OECD average of 68%.

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Key Facts for Hungary in Education at a Glance 2013

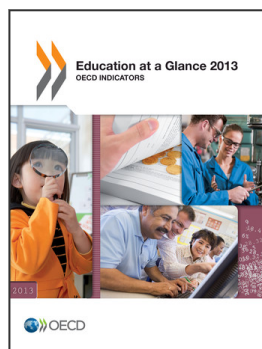
Table	Indicator	Hungary		OECD average		EU21 average		Rank among OECD countries and other G20 countries*
Educational Access and Output								
	Enrolment rates	2011	2005	2011	2005	2011	2005	
C2.1	3-year-olds (in early childhood education)	74%	73%	67%	64%	77%	73%	19 of 36
	4-year-olds (in early childhood and primary education)	93%	91%	84%	79%	90%	84%	17 of 36
C1.1a	5-14 year-olds (all levels)	98%		99%		98%		23 of 38
	Percentage of population that has attained below upper secondary education	2011	2000	2011	2000	2011	2000	
A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	18%	31%	26%	34%	25%	34%	20 of 35
	Percentage of population that has attained upper secondary education	2011	2000	2011	2000	2011	2000	
A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	61%	55%	44%	44%	48%	46%	5 of 36
	Percentage of population that has attained tertiary education	2011	2000	2011	2000	2011	2000	
A1.3a A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	21%	14%	31%	22%	28%	20%	28 of 36
	30-34 year-olds	28%		39%		37%		26 of 34
	25-34 year-olds	28%	15%	39%	26%	36%	24%	27 of 36
	55-64 year-olds	16%	12%	24%	15%	21%	14%	26 of 36
	Entry rates into tertiary education	2011	2000	2011	2000	2011	2000	
C3.1a	Vocational programmes (Tertiary-type B)	17%	1%	19%	16%	15%	11%	19 of 32
	University programmes (Tertiary-type A)	52%	55%	60%	48%	59%	46%	22 of 36
	Graduation rates	2011	2000	2011	2000	2011	2000	
A2.1a	Percentage of today's young people expected to complete upper secondary education in their lifetime	86%	m	83%	76%	83%	77%	13 of 27
A3.1a	Percentage of today's young people expected to complete university education (tertiary-type A) in their lifetime	27%	m	39%	28%	41%	27%	22 of 26
Economic and Labour Market Outcomes								
	Unemployment rate of 25-64 year-olds - Men and Women	2011	2008	2011	2008	2011	2008	
A5.4b	Below upper secondary	23.1%	17.3%	12.6%	8.8%	15.6%	10.4%	4 of 35
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	9.6%	6.3%	7.3%	4.9%	8.5%	5.2%	8 of 36
	Tertiary	3.9%	2.3%	4.8%	3.3%	5.2%	3.2%	19 of 36
	Unemployment rate of 25-64 year-olds - Women	2011	2008	2011	2008	2011	2008	
A5.4d	Below upper secondary	23.5%	16.4%	12.2%	9.5%	15.1%	11.0%	3 of 35
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	9.9%	6.9%	8.0%	5.7%	9.1%	6.1%	9 of 35
	Tertiary	3.9%	2.5%	5.1%	3.6%	5.5%	3.6%	21 of 36
	Average earnings premium for 25-64 year-olds with tertiary education**	2011 or latest year available		2011		2011		
A6.1	Men and women	207		157		158		3 of 33
	Men	243		162		164		3 of 33
	Women	185		161		161		4 of 33
	Average earnings penalty for 25-64 year-olds who have not attained upper secondary education**	2011 or latest year available		2011		2011		
A6.1	Men and women	73		76		77		21 of 33
	Men	75		77		78		20 of 33
	Women	72		74		75		23 of 33
	Percentage of people not in employment, education or training for 15-29 year-olds, by level of education attained	2011	2008	2011	2008	2011	2008	
C5.4d	Below upper secondary	19.0%	17.7%	15.8%	14.4%	15.3%	13.5%	11 of 34
	Upper secondary	18.9%	16.4%	16.2%	13.6%	15.1%	11.8%	13 of 34
	Tertiary	15.7%	11.2%	13.3%	10.6%	12.3%	9.6%	10 of 34

Key Facts for Hungary in Education at a Glance 2013

Table	Indicator	Hungary		OECD average		EU21 average		Rank among OECD countries and other G20 countries*
Financial Investment in Education								
	Annual expenditure per student (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)	2010		2010		2010		
B1.1a	Pre-primary education	4773 USD		6762 USD		7085 USD		23 of 32
	Primary education	4684 USD		7974 USD		8277 USD		28 of 34
	Secondary education	4553 USD		9014 USD		9471 USD		28 of 34
	Tertiary education	8745 USD		13528 USD		12856 USD		25 of 33
	Total expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	
B2.1	As a percentage of GDP	4.6%	4.4%	6.3%	5.4%	5.9%	5.2%	33 of 33
	Total public expenditure on education	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	
B4.1	As a percentage of total public expenditure	9.8%	10.4%	13.0%	12.6%	11.4%	11.4%	28 of 32
	Share of private expenditure on educational institutions	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	
B3.2a	Pre-primary education	m		17.9%		11.3%		m
B3.2a	Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	m	m	8.5%	7.1%	6.1%	5.6%	m
B3.2b	Tertiary education	m	m	31.6%	22.6%	22.7%	14.3%	m
B3.1	All levels of education	m	m	16.4%	12.1%	10.7%	7.9%	m
Schools and Teachers								
	Ratio of students to teaching staff	2011		2011		2011		
D2.2	Pre-primary education	11 students per teacher		14 students per teacher		13 students per teacher		24 of 31
	Primary education	11 students per teacher		15 students per teacher		14 students per teacher		32 of 35
	Secondary education	12 students per teacher		14 students per teacher		12 students per teacher		24 of 36
	Total intended instruction time for students (hours)	2011		2011		2011		
D1.1	Primary education	2618 hours		4717 hours		m		30 of 31
	Lower secondary education	3436 hours		3034 hours		m		11 of 31
	Number of hours of teaching time per year (for teachers in public institutions)	2011	2000	2011	2000	2011	2000	
D4.2	Pre-primary education	1158 hours		994 hours		977 hours		7 of 29
	Primary education	604 hours	583 hours	790 hours	780 hours	777 hours	776 hours	29 of 31
	Lower secondary education	604 hours	555 hours	709 hours	697 hours	669 hours	658 hours	25 of 30
	Upper secondary education	604 hours	555 hours	664 hours	628 hours	651 hours	635 hours	18 of 31
	Index of change in statutory teachers' salaries for teachers with 15 years of experience/minimum training (2000 = 100)	2011	2008	2011	2008	2011	2008	
D3.4	Primary school teachers	119	145	120	120	121	122	8 of 23
	Lower secondary school teachers	119	145	116	116	121	121	7 of 22
	Upper secondary school teachers	112	139	117	118	118	119	9 of 22
	Ratio of teachers' salaries to earnings for full-time, full-year adult workers with tertiary education	2011		2011		2011		
D3.2	Pre-primary school teachers	0.52		0.80		0.77		20 of 22
	Primary school teachers	0.58		0.82		0.80		22 of 27
	Lower secondary school teachers	0.58		0.85		0.84		24 of 27
	Upper secondary school teachers	0.66		0.89		0.89		21 of 27

* Countries are ranked in descending order of values.

** Compared to people with upper secondary education; upper secondary = 100.



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