



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.

Hungary

Educational attainment matters greatly in Hungary's labour market: people with tertiary education have much higher employment rates and earn more than twice as much than those without.

Unemployment rates remain high in Hungary, although after a steep climb between 2005 and 2010 they seem to be stabilising: there was no or little increase observed between 2011 and 2012 for most cohorts. **People with lower educational attainment continue to be particularly at risk: 28% of young people (25-34 year-olds) with below upper secondary education were unemployed in 2012** compared with an average rate of 24% for the EU21* and 20% for OECD countries. In comparison, the unemployment rate of young people with tertiary education is relatively low in Hungary: 5.7% compared with the OECD average of 7.4%.

All in all, education matters greatly in the labour market in Hungary both in terms of participation and of earnings. **The difference in employment rates between people with below upper secondary and those with tertiary qualifications is the third highest** among the OECD countries with a 41 percentage point difference, in comparison with the average OECD difference of 28. Moreover, those with a tertiary education are, comparatively, the most highly rewarded, earning more than double the income of a person with upper secondary education.

Bridging the gap in between secondary and tertiary attainment remains the main challenge.

In Hungary, **94% of young people are expected to graduate from upper secondary education during their lifetimes, one of the highest rates among OECD countries.** On the other hand, **only 23% of young people are expected to complete academic tertiary education (tertiary-type A),** compared with an average of 39% for OECD countries. Moreover this rate **has considerably decreased since 2010, by almost 9 percentage points.** Since the rate of young people expected to enter tertiary-type A education has been stable for the last few years and is not much lower than the OECD or EU21 average (54% versus 58% and 56% respectively), it seems that the main challenge for increasing educational attainment in Hungary is retaining students and supporting them in finishing their tertiary education programmes.

Public expenditure on education is low and has been decreasing.

Despite the fact that education seems to be a determining factor in the labour market, public expenditure spent on education is very low in Hungary. In 2011 **only 4.4% of GDP was spent on educational institutions,** which, along with Turkey and the Slovak Republic, is one of the three lowest rates among OECD countries. Public expenditure on education was 9.4% of total public expenditure in 2011, which is also among the second lowest among OECD countries. In addition, **the share of public**

expenditure on education decreased 9% for the period 2008-2011 for all levels combined, which is the steepest decrease among all OECD countries.

Hungary is also among the few countries, where **expenditure per primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary student decreased between 2005 and 2011**: since the economic crisis in 2008 it has fallen by 14%. There has been a drop in both expenditure and enrolment, although the latter does not seem to have been the main factor behind changes in expenditure. On the other hand, **expenditure per student at the tertiary level has increased by 13% between 2008 and 2011** – one of the highest increases among OECD countries – which may have partly been due to the decrease in the number of students enrolled in tertiary education.

Hard times for teachers: salaries are low and continued to fall in 2012.

Primary and lower secondary teachers in Hungary earn only 53% of the average earnings for tertiary-educated workers aged 25-64, which is the second lowest among OECD countries. Statutory salaries of teachers with at least 15 years of experience at all education levels have been drastically decreasing in Hungary since 2005. **Even between 2011 and 2012, salaries fell by 4 percentage points for primary and lower secondary teachers and by 6 percentage points for upper secondary teachers.** However, a new Education Act was introduced in 2011 increasing teachers' base salaries¹ quite radically from September 2013 and continuing the increase yearly until 2017 (Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education, §97) so the trend may be reversed in the next few years.

Other findings

- **Enrolment in early childhood education is higher** than the OECD average for both 3 and 4 year-olds: in 2012 74% of 3-year-old children and 93% of 4-year-olds participated in early childhood education, whereas the OECD average participation rate was 70% and 84% respectively.
- **The transition from school to work in Hungary is challenging** and increasingly difficult for young adults: In 2012, at all levels of educational attainment, 48% of 15-29 year-olds were in education, 33% were employed and not in education, and 19% were unemployed and not in education, compared with the OECD averages of 49%, 36% and 15% respectively.
- **Educational equity remains a major challenge**, however Hungary's equity index (the variance of students' performance explained by their socio-economic background, as measured by PISA) has slightly improved since 2009 from 26% to 23%.

* 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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Questions can be directed to: Corinne Heckmann Directorate for Education and Skills Email: Corinne.Heckmann@oecd.org	Country Note author: Nóra Révai Directorate for Education and Skills
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¹ The salary increase was introduced as part of an amendment to the Act on National Public Education, which also included an increase in the number of weekly classes to be taught by each teacher, the elimination of overtime payments, a quality assurance system to monitor and maintain teaching standards, and a new career model for teachers.

Key Facts for Hungary in Education at a Glance 2014

Table	Indicator	Hungary		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)	74%	73%	70%	64%	79%	73%	20 of 37
	4-year-olds (in early childhood and primary education)	93%	91%	84%	79%	89%	84%	16 of 38
C1.1a	5-14 year-olds (all levels)	98%		98%		98%		28 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	18%	31%	24%	34%	23%	34%	20 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	60%	55%	44%	44%	48%	46%	5 of 37
	Percentage of population that has attained tertiary education	2012	2000	2012	2000	2012	2000	
A1.3a A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	22%	14%	33%	22%	29%	20%	28 of 37
	25-34 year-olds	30%	15%	40%	26%	37%	24%	27 of 36
	55-64 year-olds	15%	12%	25%	15%	22%	14%	27 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	44%	m	48%	m	48%	m	21 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	94%	m	84%	76%	83%	77%	5 of 29
A3.2a	Percentage of today's young people expected to complete university education (tertiary-type A) in their lifetime	23%	m	38%	28%	38%	27%	25 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	23%	17%	14%	9%	17%	10%	7 of 35
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	9%	6%	8%	5%	9%	5%	8 of 36
	Tertiary	4%	2%	5%	3%	6%	3%	20 of 36
	Unemployment rate of 25-64 year-olds - Women	2012	2008	2012	2008	2012	2008	
A5.4c (Web)	Below upper secondary	23%	16%	13%	9%	16%	11%	6 of 35
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	9%	7%	9%	6%	10%	6%	10 of 35
	Tertiary	4%	3%	5%	4%	6%	4%	19 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	208		159		159		3 of 33
	Men	246		164		166		3 of 33
	Women	184		162		160		5 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	78		78		79		19 of 33
	Men	80		78		80		12 of 33
	Women	77		75		76		12 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	19%	18%	15%	14%	15%	13%	11 of 35
	Upper secondary	19%	16%	16%	14%	16%	12%	10 of 34
	Tertiary	17%	11%	13%	11%	12%	10%	8 of 34

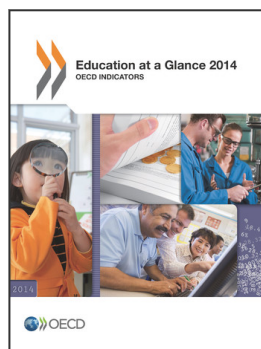
Key Facts for Hungary in Education at a Glance 2014

Table	Indicator	Hungary		OECD average		EU21 average		Rank among OECD countries and partner countries*
Financial Investment in Education								
	Annual expenditure per student (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)	2011		2011		2011		
B1.1a	Pre-primary education	4564		7428		7933		26 of 36
	Primary education	4566		8296		8482		31 of 38
	Secondary education	4574		9280		9615		30 of 38
	Tertiary education	9210		13958		13572		27 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%	35 of 37
	Total public expenditure on education	2011	2000	2011	2000	2011	2000	
B4.2	As a percentage of total public expenditure	9%	10%	13%	13%	12%	11%	32 of 34
	Share of private expenditure on educational institutions	2011		2011		2011		
B3.1	Pre-primary education	m		19%		13%		
B3.1	Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	m		9%		6%		
B3.1	Tertiary education	m		31%		21%		
B3.1	All levels of education	m		16%		11%		
Schools and Teachers								
	Ratio of students to teaching staff	2012		2012		2012		
D2.2	Pre-primary education	11		14		13		24 of 31
	Primary education	11		15		14		33 of 36
	Secondary education	12		13		12		24 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	1158		1001		988		7 of 28
	Primary education	604	583	782	780	761	776	31 of 33
	Lower secondary education	604	555	694	697	657	658	26 of 33
	Upper secondary education	604	555	655	628	638	635	18 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	71	92	103	103	99	103	26 of 26
	Lower secondary school teachers	71	92	102	103	99	103	25 of 25
	Upper secondary school teachers	65	88	101	103	98	103	25 of 25
	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	0.47		0.80		0.76		23 of 25
	Primary school teachers	0.53		0.85		0.81		27 of 28
	Lower secondary school teachers	0.53		0.88		0.85		27 of 28
	Upper secondary school teachers	0.59		0.92		0.90		26 of 28

* Countries are ranked in descending order of values.

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

'm': data is not available. 'n': magnitude is either negligible or zero.



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