

EDUCATION AT A GLANCE 2016

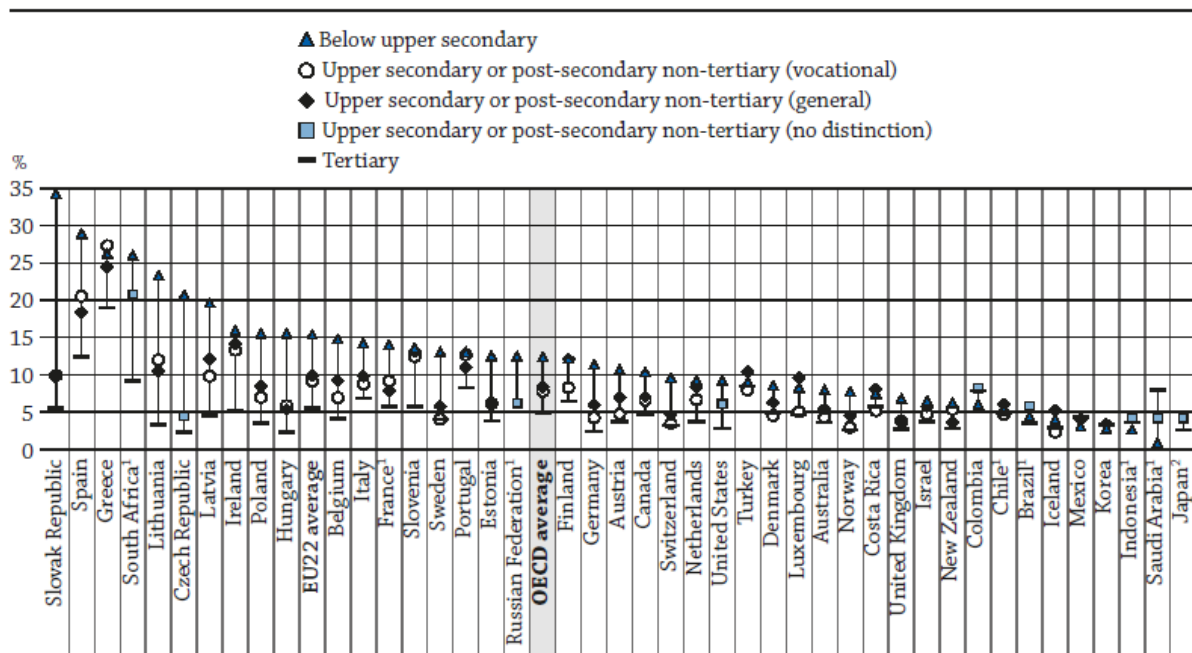
Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators is the authoritative source for information on the state of education around the world. It provides data on the structure, finances and performance of education systems in the 35 OECD countries and a number of partner countries.

Greece

- Greece shows slightly less gender imbalance in fields of study than on average across OECD countries, as a comparatively higher proportion of women graduate from engineering, manufacturing and construction programmes than the OECD average. However, the **discrepancies in employment rates and salaries between men and women are wider in Greece** than for most OECD member states.
- Enrolment rates in vocational programmes are lower in Greece than on average across OECD countries. In addition, **the proportion of young people enrolling in combined school and work-based programmes is particularly low** compared to other OECD member countries.
- Although employment rates increase in line with educational attainment in Greece, **tertiary-educated adults have been particularly affected by the economic conditions and have the highest unemployment rate of all OECD countries.**
- Parents' educational attainment plays a role in the educational attainment of their children, and in Greece **upward mobility to tertiary education is less common among those with foreign-born parents than among those with native-born parents.**

Figure 1. Unemployment rates, by educational attainment (2015)

25-64 year-olds




1. Year of reference differs from 2015. Refer to the source table for more details.

2. Data for tertiary education include upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary programmes (less than 5% of the adults are under this group).

Countries are ranked in descending order of the unemployment rate of adults with below upper secondary education.

Source: OECD (2016), "Educational attainment and labour-force status", *Education at a Glance* (database), http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?datasetcode=EAG_NEAC. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933397055>

Vocational education and training can provide more direct pathways into the labour market

- In 2014, 15% of 15-19 year-olds in Greece were enrolled in vocational programmes, compared to an OECD average of 25%. Furthermore, in Greece just 2% of 15-19 year-olds were enrolled in combined school and work-based programmes compared to 7% for OECD member countries as a whole.
- In Greece, 31% of students in upper secondary education were enrolled in vocational programmes and 69% in general programmes, compared to an OECD average of 44% of students in vocational programmes and 56% in general programmes.
- In Greece, 40% of upper secondary graduates from vocational programmes are women, compared to an OECD average of 46%. On average, students in Greece tend to graduate from upper secondary vocational education and training (VET) programmes at a younger age than in the rest of the OECD: 90% of Greek upper secondary VET graduates are under 25 years old, against 80% on average for the OECD, and Greek students graduate at an average age of 20 compared with 23 for the rest of the OECD.

Gender gaps in education and employment persist

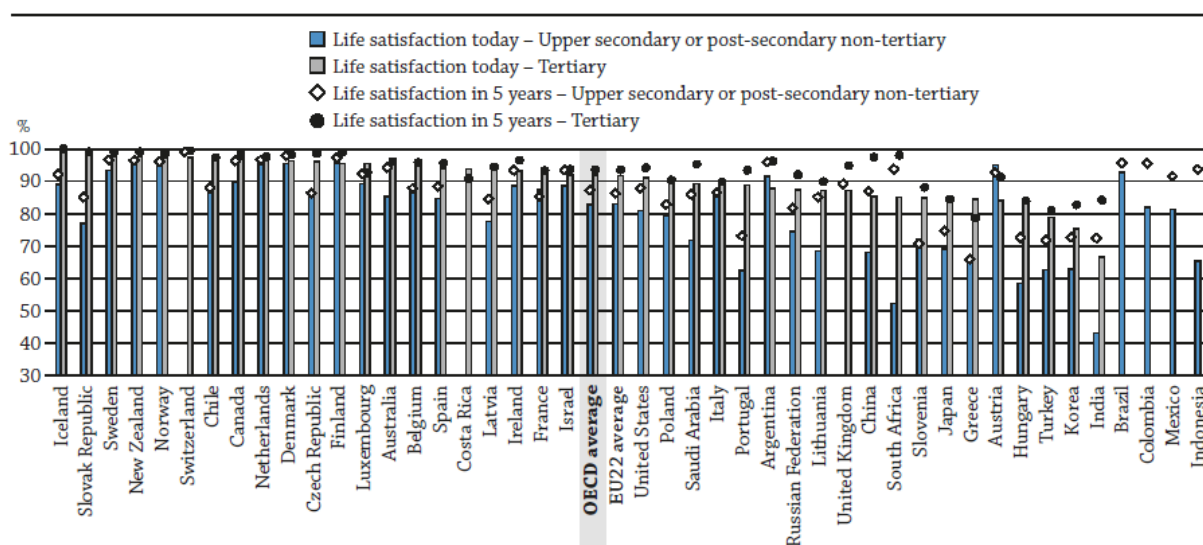
- While Greece has a clear gender imbalance in the fields of study among tertiary graduates, it is less marked than in many other OECD countries. Although there are about two men for every woman graduating from engineering, manufacturing and construction in Greece, this is still significantly higher than the OECD average of nearly three men for every woman.
- Differences in employment rates between men and women in Greece are wider than the OECD average. In 2015, the employment rate among women with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education was 45% compared with 69% for men. This gender gap is higher than the OECD average of 14 percentage points.
- In common with most OECD countries, women in Greece continue to earn lower average salaries than men with equivalent educational backgrounds. The gap in earnings between tertiary-educated women and men is wider in Greece than in most OECD countries. In 2014, tertiary-educated women earned on average 69% of their male counterparts' salaries, compared to an OECD average of 73%. However, while women with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education still earned just 80% of what their male counterparts earned, the difference was less pronounced than the OECD average of 78%.
- In Greece, women make up most of the teaching staff: in 2014, 64% of teaching staff on average across all levels of education were women, although this is lower than the OECD average of 69%. However, in Greece, as in most OECD countries, the share of women teachers falls as the level of education increases. In tertiary education, 33% of the teaching staff were women, 10 percentage points lower than the OECD and EU22* averages of 43%.

Tertiary education has a strong impact in the labour market

- In Greece, 29% of 25-64 year-olds have attained tertiary education compared to an OECD average of 35%. More specifically, 25% have attained a bachelor's or equivalent degree (OECD average: 16%), 2% have attained a master's or equivalent degree (OECD average: 11%) and 1% have attained a doctoral degree, equal to the OECD average.
- Employment rates in Greece increase with educational attainment and continue to increase with further levels of tertiary education. The employment rate for adults with a post-secondary non-tertiary qualification in Greece is 61%, rising to 67% for a bachelor's or equivalent degree, 79% for those with a master's or equivalent degree and 91% for adults with a doctoral or equivalent degree.
- However, in 2015 the unemployment rate for Greek tertiary-educated 25-34 year-olds was 30.2%, the highest across all OECD member countries, against an OECD average of 6.9%.
- In line with most OECD member countries, in Greece, higher educational attainment is associated with higher levels of reported satisfaction with life (Figure 2). On average in Greece, 84% of tertiary-educated 25-64 year-olds were satisfied with their life in 2015, compared to 65% of those with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education. However, reported levels of life satisfaction are significantly lower than the OECD averages of 92% for those with tertiary education and 83% for those with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education.

Figure 2. Life satisfaction today and in five years, by educational attainment (2015)

Percentage of 25-64 year-olds reporting they stand on the positive side of the Cantril ladder of life satisfaction



Note: Educational attainment categories collected by Gallup may differ from ISCED 2011. Refer to the *Definitions* section at the end of this indicator for more information on life satisfaction today and in five years.

Countries are ranked in descending order of the percentage of 25-64 year-olds with tertiary education reporting they stand on the positive side of the Cantril ladder of life satisfaction at the time of the survey.

Source: OECD, Table A8.3a. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933397435>

Equal opportunities to pursue education and surpass parents' educational attainment should be ensured, regardless of parents' immigrant status

- Tertiary-educated parents may have a positive impact on their children's chances of attaining higher education. Across OECD countries and subnational entities participating in the Survey of Adult Skills, a product of the OECD Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC), on average, 40% of non-student adults aged 25-44 are tertiary educated, while the share is 68% among those who have at least one parent with tertiary education. Greece follows a similar pattern: while 32% of non-student adults aged 25-44 have attained tertiary education, the share goes up to 68% among those with at least one tertiary-educated parent.
- In Greece, upward mobility from upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary to tertiary is less prevalent among those with foreign-born parents than among those with native-born parents. Among 25-44 year-old non-students whose parents did not complete upper secondary education, only 7% of those with foreign-born parents had attained tertiary education, against 19% of those with native-born parents. Countries where this is the case may need to assure equity in access to higher education and promote upward mobility through policies to support the disadvantaged.
- On average across OECD countries, the share of adults with tertiary education is about the same among those with native-born tertiary-educated parents and those with foreign-born tertiary-educated parents. However, Greece has a higher share of tertiary-educated adults among those with native-born tertiary-educated parents than among those with foreign-born tertiary-educated parents.

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Note regarding data from Israel


The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and are under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

* EU22 countries are those that are members of both the European Union and the OECD. These 22 countries are Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, the Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

References

OECD (2016), *Education at a Glance 2016: OECD Indicators*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-2016-en>.

For more information on Education at a Glance 2016 and to access the full set of Indicators, visit www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm.

Updated data can be found on line at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-data-en> and by following the **StatLinks**  under the tables and charts in the publication.

Explore, compare and visualise more data and analysis using:



<http://gpseducation.oecd.org/CountryProfile?primaryCountry=GRC&treshold=10&topic=EQ>.

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Key Facts for Greece in Education at a Glance 2016

Source	Main topics in <i>Education at a Glance</i>	Greece		OECD average		EU22 average	
Gender							
Chart A5.2.	Employment rate of 25-64 year-olds, by educational attainment	2015					
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	Below upper secondary	60%	36%	66%	46%	62%	44%
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	69%	45%	81%	67%	79%	68%
	Tertiary	73%	65%	88%	80%	88%	80%
Table A6.2	Full-year earnings of women as a percentage of men's earnings, by educational attainment (25-64 year-olds)	2014					
		Ratio (women/men)		Ratio (women/men)		Ratio (women/men)	
	Below upper secondary	72%		76%		77%	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	80%		77%		79%	
	Tertiary	69%		73%		74%	
Table C5.2	Percentage of people not in employment, nor in education or training (NEET)	2015					
	15-29 year-olds	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
		25%	27%	12%	17%	13%	16%
Table A3.4	Percentage of female graduates, by tertiary levels of education	2014					
		% Women		% Women		% Women	
	Short-cycle tertiary	**		56%		59%	
	Bachelor's or equivalent	**		58%		60%	
	Master's or equivalent	**		57%		58%	
	Doctoral or equivalent	**		47%		49%	
Table A1.5.	Field of education studied among tertiary-educated adults (25-64 year-old non-students)	2015		2012 ¹		2012	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	Teacher training and education science	11%	25%	7%	18%	n.a.	n.a.
	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	23%	8%	31%	7%	n.a.	n.a.
Vocational Education and Training (VET)							
Table C1.3a	Distribution of enrolment, by programme orientation	2014					
		General	Vocational	General	Vocational	General	Vocational
	Upper secondary education	69%	31%	56%	44%	52%	48%
Table A1.4.	Educational attainment, by programme orientation	2015					
		General	Vocational	General	Vocational	General	Vocational
	25-34 year-olds with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education	24%	19%	17%	26%	13%	30%
Table A5.5	Unemployment rate, by programme orientation	2015					
		General	Vocational	General	Vocational	General	Vocational
	25-34 year-olds with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education as their highest educational attainment level	29.9%	33.7%	10%	9.2%	11.7%	10.8%
Financial Investment in Education							
Table B1.1	Annual expenditure per student, by level of education (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)	2013					
	Primary education	**		USD 8 477		USD 8 545	
	Secondary education	**		USD 9 811		USD 10 053	
	Tertiary (including R&D activities)	**		USD 15 772		USD 15 664	
Table B2.2	Total expenditure on primary to tertiary educational institutions	2013					
	As a percentage of GDP	**		5.2%		5%	
Table B4.2	Total public expenditure on primary to tertiary education	2013					
	As a percentage of total public expenditure	**		11.2%		9.9%	
Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC)							
Table C2.1	Enrolment rates in early childhood education at age 3	2014					
	ISCED 01 and 02	44%		71%		77%	
Table C2.3	Expenditure on all early childhood educational institutions	2013					
	As a percentage of GDP	**		0.8%		0.8%	
	Proportions of total expenditure from public sources	**		81%		86%	
Teachers							
Table D3.2a	Actual salaries of teachers in public institutions relative to wages of full-time, full-year workers with tertiary education	2014					
	Pre-primary school teachers	0.96		0.74		0.74	
	Primary school teachers	0.96		0.81		0.81	
	Lower secondary school teachers (general programmes)	1.07		0.85		0.86	
	Upper secondary school teachers (general programmes)	1.07		0.89		0.92	
Table D3.1a	Annual statutory salaries of teachers in public institutions, based on typical qualifications, at different points in teachers' careers (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)	2014					
		Starting salary	Salary after 15 years of experience	Starting salary	Salary after 15 years of experience	Starting salary	Salary after 15 years of experience
	Pre-primary school teachers	USD 18 408	USD 24 712	USD 29 494	USD 39 245	USD 28 934	USD 38 992
	Primary school teachers	USD 18 408	USD 24 712	USD 31 028	USD 42 675	USD 30 745	USD 42 285
	Lower secondary school teachers (general programmes)	USD 18 408	USD 24 712	USD 32 485	USD 44 407	USD 32 274	USD 44 204
	Upper secondary school teachers (general programmes)	USD 18 408	USD 24 712	USD 34 186	USD 46 379	USD 33 420	USD 46 420

Greece - Country Note - Education at a Glance 2016: OECD Indicators

Source	Main topics in <i>Education at a Glance</i>	Greece		OECD average		EU22 average	
	Mean monthly earnings of tertiary-educated 25-64 year-old, by selected field of education studied	2015		2012¹		2012	
Table A6.4	Teacher training and education science	USD 2 100		USD 3 004		n.a.	
	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	USD 2 200		USD 3 883		n.a.	
	Ratio of students to teaching staff	2014					
Table D2.2	Primary education	9 students per teacher		15 students per teacher		14 students per teacher	
	Secondary education	**		13 students per teacher		12 students per teacher	
	Tertiary education	45 students per teacher		17 students per teacher		17 students per teacher	
Tertiary Education							
	Percentage of adults who have attained tertiary education, by tertiary level of educational attainment and age group	2015					
		25-34 year-olds	25-64 year-olds	25-34 year-olds	25-64 year-olds	25-34 year-olds	25-64 year-olds
Table A1.2	Short-cycle tertiary	1%	2%	8%	8%	5%	6%
	Bachelor's or equivalent	35%	25%	21%	16%	18%	13%
	Master's or equivalent	3%	2%	14%	11%	16%	13%
	Doctoral or equivalent	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	All tertiary levels of education	40%	29%	42%	35%	40%	32%
	Employment rate of 25-64 year-olds, by tertiary educational attainment	2015					
Tables A5.1 & A5.3	Short-cycle tertiary	66%		80%		80%	
	Bachelor's or equivalent	67%		82%		81%	
	Master's or equivalent	79%		87%		86%	
	Doctoral or equivalent	91%		91%		91%	
	All tertiary levels of education	69%		84%		84%	
	Relative earnings of full-time full-year 25-64 year-old workers, by tertiary educational attainment (upper secondary education = 100)	2014					
Table A6.1	Short-cycle tertiary	**		120		120	
	Bachelor's or equivalent	132		148		139	
	Master's, doctoral or equivalent	164		191		175	
	All tertiary levels of education	137		155		152	
	Share of international or foreign students, by level of tertiary education	2014					
Table C4.1.	Bachelor's or equivalent	5%		5%		6%	
	Master's or equivalent	**		12%		13%	
	Doctoral or equivalent	**		27%		22%	
	All tertiary levels of education	4%		6%		8%	
	First-time entry rates into tertiary education	2014					
Table C3.1.	All tertiary levels (including international students)	**		68%		63%	
	All tertiary levels (excluding international students)	**		61%		57%	
	All tertiary levels (students younger than 25 years old and excluding international students)	**		51%		50%	
Other: Immigration and intergenerational mobility in education							
	Proportion of adults with same educational attainment levels as their parents, by parents' immigrant status²	2015		2012¹		2012	
		Native-born parents	Foreign-born parents	Native-born parents	Foreign-born parents	Native-born parents	Foreign-born parents
Table A4.3	25-44 year-old adults with below upper secondary education as their highest educational attainment level	34%	50%	27%	37%	n.a.	n.a.
Other: Adult education and learning							
	Participation of 25-64 year-olds in formal and/or non-formal education, by level of education²	2015		2012¹		2012	
Table C6.3	Below upper secondary	7%		26%		n.a.	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	17%		46%		n.a.	
	Tertiary	41%		70%		n.a.	
Other: Education and social outcomes							
	Percentage of 25-64 year-old adults reporting that they are in good health, by selected literacy proficiency level	2015		2012¹		2012	
Table A8.1 (L)	Low literacy proficiency (Level 1 or below)	83%		67%		n.a.	
	High literacy proficiency (Level 4 or 5)	91%		90%		n.a.	
	Life satisfaction today and life satisfaction expected in five years for 25-64 year-olds, by educational attainment³	2015					
		Life satisfaction today	Life satisfaction in 5 years	Life satisfaction today	Life satisfaction in 5 years	Life satisfaction today	Life satisfaction in 5 years
Table A8.3a	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	65%	66%	83%	87%	83%	86%
	Tertiary	84%	79%	92%	94%	92%	93%

The reference year is the year cited or the latest year for which data are available.

Refer to Annex 3 for notes and for more information on data presented in this key facts table (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

1. OECD average includes some countries with 2015 data.

2. Data refer to ISCED-97 instead of ISCED-A 2011.

3. Educational attainment categories collected by Gallup World Poll may differ from ISCED-A 2011.

** Please refer to the source table for details on this data.



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