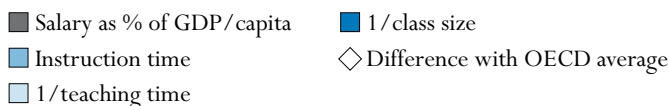
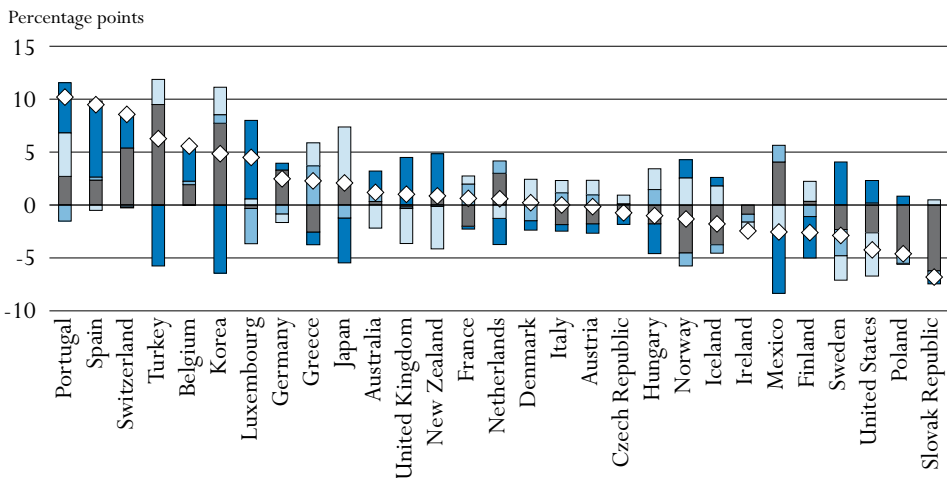


Chart B7.1. Contribution of various factors to salary cost per student as a percentage of GDP per capita, at the upper secondary level of education (2004)

The chart shows the contribution (in percentage points) of the factors to the difference between salary cost per student (as a percentage of GDP per capita) in the country and the OECD average, at the upper secondary level of education. For example, in Portugal, the salary cost per student is 10 percentage points higher than the average salary cost per student. This is because Portugal has higher salaries (compared to GDP per capita) than the average, a smaller number of teaching hours for teachers than the average and smaller class sizes than the average. However these effects are slightly dampened by below average instruction time for students.



Teacher compensation cost per student varies from 3.9% of GDP per capita in the Slovak Republic (less than half the OECD average rate of 10.9%) to over five times that rate in Portugal (20.9%, nearly twice the OECD average). Four factors influence these trends – salary level, instruction time for students, teaching time of teachers and average class size – so that a given level of compensation cost per student can result from quite different combinations of the four factors. For example, in Korea and Luxembourg, the compensation cost per student (as a percentage of GDP per capita) is 15.5 and 15.2%, respectively, both notably higher than the OECD average. However, whereas in Korea higher than average teacher salary levels coupled with relatively large class sizes are the main influence on this, in Luxembourg, relatively low class size is the main factor which results in such a high teacher compensation cost per student (as a proportion of GDP per capita) compared to the OECD average.



Countries are ranked in descending order of the difference between the salary cost in percentage of GDP per capita and the OECD average.

Source: OECD, Table B7.2. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008).

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