



EDUCATION AT A GLANCE 2013

GREECE

Teachers' pay has been significantly affected by the economic crisis since 2009

Several reductions in teachers' benefits and allowances affected teachers' salaries in 2010 and 2011. As a result, gross salaries fell by 17% in real terms between 2009 and 2011, while in the OECD area teachers' salaries fell by around 2% on average during that period. In addition, Greek teachers also saw their net salaries shrink due to the creation of a solidarity tax, increasing the level of taxation, and the insurance coverage paid by teachers is still calculated based on their earlier higher salaries.

Twice as many women as men graduating from tertiary-type A programmes in 2011

As in most OECD countries, women students outperformed men in tertiary education in 2011. The proportion of women with a first degree from a tertiary-type A programme (i.e. largely theory-based) was 34%, more than double the rate among men of 16%, but still far below the OECD average of 40% for women and 26% for men. In tertiary-type B programmes – i.e. more vocational and labour-market oriented ones – the rates for women were also higher than those for men but not as much (17% compared with 12%).

The quality of human capital available today is much higher than in 2000

The overall level of attainment in Greek society rose sharply between 2000 and 2011. In 2000, more than half (51%) of the adult population had only attained compulsory education (i.e. below upper secondary). In 2011, the share of adults who have only attained below upper secondary education had decreased by 18 percentage points, double the OECD average decrease. By 2011, more than two-thirds (67%) of the adult population (25-64 year-olds) had attained at least an upper secondary education, in comparison to 50% at the beginning of the last decade. Nonetheless, the share of adult population in Greece who have attained at least upper secondary education is still below the OECD average (76%).

One in five young people were neither employed nor in education or training (NEET) in 2011

In 2011, some 22% of 15-29 year-olds were neither in employment nor in education or training (NEET), against 16% in OECD countries as a whole. In 2011, Greece reported 30% of NEETs among 25-29 year-olds, the second highest proportion of NEETs across the OECD countries (average 20%), just below Turkey (40%).

Regardless of qualifications, the crisis has hit the younger population hardest

Since the onset of the global recession in 2008, the rise in unemployment among 25-64 year-olds has equally affected those with and without an upper secondary education, rising by more than 10 percentage points in both cases, up to more than 17% in 2011. Tertiary-educated individuals have not done much better; 13% were unemployed in 2011 compared with 5% across the OECD. Unemployment for this group has increased by 7 percentage points since 2008. Young people were hardest hit by the impact of the economic crisis, whatever their level of qualification. Among young adults (25-34 year-olds), the unemployment rate between 2008 and 2011 increased by more than 13 percentage points to reach 23% among those with an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education, and more than 26% among those with tertiary qualifications.

Other findings

- In 2011, 5% of students enrolled in tertiary education programmes in Greece were foreign students, the highest proportion of foreign students among the OECD countries of the region, followed by Italy (4%), and Israel and Turkey (1%).
- Greece, together with Germany and Portugal, allocates the lowest amount of time to teaching science in primary schools (3% of compulsory instruction time against an OECD average of 7%).
- One in 20 tertiary entrants chose to study agriculture in 2011, the highest proportion for this subject across OECD countries, where barely one in 50 new entrants chose this subject on average.
- Half of the adult population (25-64 year olds) who have attained upper secondary education smoke, the highest proportion across the OECD countries.
- Greece ranks second with 40% smokers among the adult population who have attained tertiary education, just below Chile (52%) and far above the OECD average (21%).

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Key Facts for Greece in Education at a Glance 2013

Table	Indicator	Greece		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)	m	m	67%	64%	77%	73%	m
	4-year-olds (in early childhood and primary education)	m	58%	84%	79%	90%	84%	m
C1.1a	5-14 year-olds (all levels)	100%		99%		98%		8 of 38
	Percentage of population that has attained below upper secondary education	2011	2000	2011	2000	2011	2000	
A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	33%	51%	26%	34%	25%	34%	7 of 35
	Percentage of population that has attained upper secondary education	2011	2000	2011	2000	2011	2000	
A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	41%	32%	44%	44%	48%	46%	19 of 36
	Percentage of population that has attained tertiary education	2011	2000	2011	2000	2011	2000	
A1.3a	25-64 year-olds	26%	18%	31%	22%	28%	20%	25 of 36
	30-34 year-olds	29%		39%		37%		25 of 34
A1.4a	25-34 year-olds	33%	24%	39%	26%	36%	24%	26 of 36
	55-64 year-olds	19%	8%	24%	15%	21%	14%	24 of 36
	Entry rates into tertiary education	2011	2000	2011	2000	2011	2000	
C3.1a	Vocational programmes (Tertiary-type B)	31%	21%	19%	16%	15%	11%	5 of 32
	University programmes (Tertiary-type A)	40%	30%	60%	48%	59%	46%	30 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	68%	54%	83%	76%	83%	77%	24 of 27
A3.1a	Percentage of today's young people expected to complete university education (tertiary-type A) in their lifetime	m	15%	39%	28%	41%	27%	m
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	17.1%	6.8%	12.6%	8.8%	15.6%	10.4%	7 of 35
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	17.6%	7.2%	7.3%	4.9%	8.5%	5.2%	2 of 36
	Tertiary	12.8%	5.7%	4.8%	3.3%	5.2%	3.2%	1 of 36
	Unemployment rate of 25-64 year-olds - Women	2011	2008	2011	2008	2011	2008	
A5.4d	Below upper secondary	18.4%	11.5%	12.2%	9.5%	15.1%	11.0%	6 of 35
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	22.8%	11.3%	8.0%	5.7%	9.1%	6.1%	1 of 35
	Tertiary	15.7%	7.5%	5.1%	3.6%	5.5%	3.6%	1 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	170		157		158		9 of 33
	Men	151		162		164		20 of 33
	Women	222		161		161		3 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	61		76		77		32 of 33
	Men	69		77		78		26 of 33
	Women	50		74		75		32 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	19.3%	14.0%	15.8%	14.4%	15.3%	13.5%	10 of 34
	Upper secondary	20.7%	16.8%	16.2%	13.6%	15.1%	11.8%	9 of 34
	Tertiary	30.3%	19.4%	13.3%	10.6%	12.3%	9.6%	1 of 34

Key Facts for Greece in Education at a Glance 2013

Table	Indicator	Greece		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	m		6762 USD		7085 USD		m
	Primary education	m		7974 USD		8277 USD		m
	Secondary education	m		9014 USD		9471 USD		m
	Tertiary education	m		13528 USD		12856 USD		m
	Total expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	
B2.1	As a percentage of GDP	m	3.6%	6.3%	5.4%	5.9%	5.2%	m
	Total public expenditure on education	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	
B4.1	As a percentage of total public expenditure	m	7.3%	13.0%	12.6%	11.4%	11.4%	m
	Share of private expenditure on educational institutions	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	
B3.2a	Pre-primary education	x		17.9%		11.3%		m
B3.2a	Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	m	8.3%	8.5%	7.1%	6.1%	5.6%	m
B3.2b	Tertiary education	m	0.3%	31.6%	22.6%	22.7%	14.3%	m
B3.1	All levels of education	m	6.2%	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	m		14 students per teacher		13 students per teacher		m
	Primary education	m		15 students per teacher		14 students per teacher		m
	Secondary education	m		14 students per teacher		12 students per teacher		m
	Total intended instruction time for students (hours)	2011		2011		2011		
D1.1	Primary education	4536 hours		4717 hours		m		15 of 31
	Lower secondary education	2387 hours		3034 hours		m		28 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	708 hours		994 hours		977 hours		25 of 29
	Primary education	589 hours	609 hours	790 hours	780 hours	777 hours	776 hours	30 of 31
	Lower secondary education	415 hours	426 hours	709 hours	697 hours	669 hours	658 hours	30 of 30
	Upper secondary education	415 hours	429 hours	664 hours	628 hours	651 hours	635 hours	30 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	97	116	120	120	121	122	21 of 23
	Lower secondary school teachers	97	116	116	116	121	121	20 of 22
	Upper secondary school teachers	97	116	117	118	118	119	18 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	m		0.80		0.77		m
	Primary school teachers	m		0.82		0.80		m
	Lower secondary school teachers	m		0.85		0.84		m
	Upper secondary school teachers	m		0.89		0.89		m

* Countries are ranked in descending order of values.

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