



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.

Greece

Between 2011 and 2012, unemployment in Greece continued to rise for all levels of educational attainment, especially for young adults.

Greece continues to have some of the highest unemployment rates at all educational levels of all OECD countries. **In 2012, the unemployment rate for individuals with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education was 24%; for individuals with tertiary education it was 17%.** These rates are the highest of any OECD country for which these data were available: in 2012, the mean OECD unemployment rates for individuals with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary and tertiary education were 8% and 5%, respectively. Women in Greece also face far higher unemployment than their male peers: in 2012, unemployment rates for 25-64 year-old women in Greece were 30% for those with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education, and 20% for those with tertiary education (compared with OECD averages of 9% and 6%, respectively).

In line with the trends seen in other OECD countries, young adults in Greece experience unemployment at a rate far higher than older individuals. **In 2012, unemployment for young adults with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education was 8 percentage points higher than the unemployment rates for all adults; similarly, the unemployment rate for young adults with tertiary education was 13 percentage points higher than the rate for the general adult population with tertiary education.**

Tertiary attainment in Greece is on the rise, but still below OECD and EU21* averages.

In 2012, 27% of adults in Greece had attained tertiary education, an increase from 25% in 2010 and 21% in 2005. Despite this large increase, the level of attainment remained slightly below OECD and EU21 averages in 2012, which were 33% and 29%, respectively. Since 2000, educational attainment among young adults has grown even faster than for the Greek population as a whole: in 2012, tertiary attainment for 25-34 year-olds reached 35%, up from 31% in 2010 and 26% in 2005 compared with OECD averages of 40% in 2012, 38% in 2010, and 33% in 2005.

Teachers in Greece earn less than their peers in other OECD countries.

Teachers in Greece are paid less than teachers in other OECD countries across all levels of education. In 2012, pre-primary, primary, lower secondary and upper secondary teachers in Greece with 15 years of experience and minimum training all earned salaries of USD 26 617. Furthermore, as a consequence of the economic crisis Greek teachers' salaries have continued to decline:¹ in 2010, primary and secondary teachers' salaries had fallen to 92% of 2005 levels, and today are worth just 77% of what teachers with comparable training and experience made in 2005.

Despite this comparatively low pay, however, relative earnings for teachers compared with other full-time earners are better in Greece than for teachers in many OECD countries. In 2012, the ratio between the salaries of secondary school teachers and the earnings of full-time full-year workers with tertiary education was 0.93 in Greece, slightly above the OECD averages of 0.88 for lower secondary teachers and 0.92 for upper secondary teachers.

Other findings

- **For women in Greece, the earnings value of tertiary education is comparatively low:** in 2012, the average earnings for 25-64 year-old women with tertiary education in Greece was 40% higher than for women with upper secondary education. This is the fourth-lowest earnings premium for any OECD country, following Denmark (26%), New Zealand (27%) and Sweden (29%).
- **Primary and lower secondary teachers in Greece teach the fewest hours of any OECD country:** between 2011 and 2012, the number of teaching hours per year of primary school teachers in Greece fell from 589 to 569 hours, a teaching load far lower than the OECD average of 782 hours per year. During this period, the number of teaching hours for both lower secondary and upper secondary teachers were stable at 415 hours per year, compared with 2012 OECD averages of 694 and 655 hours per year, respectively.

* 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: Dara R. Fisher Directorate for Education and Skills
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¹ It must be noted that teachers in Greece are civil servants, and therefore their salaries follow the unitary salary scale used for all civil servants in the country. As a result, austerity measures taken by the government affected all civil servants alike, including teachers.

Key Facts for Greece in Education at a Glance 2014

Table	Indicator	Greece		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)	m	m	70%	64%	79%	73%	
	4-year-olds (in early childhood and primary education)	m	m	84%	79%	89%	84%	
C1.1a	5-14 year-olds (all levels)	99%		98%		98%		13 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	32%	51%	24%	34%	23%	34%	8 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	42%	32%	44%	44%	48%	46%	18 of 37
	Percentage of population that has attained tertiary education	2012	2000	2012	2000	2012	2000	
A1.3a A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	27%	18%	33%	22%	29%	20%	25 of 37
	25-34 year-olds	35%	24%	40%	26%	37%	24%	26 of 36
	55-64 year-olds	20%	8%	25%	15%	22%	14%	22 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	36%	m	48%	m	48%	m	28 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	71%	54%	84%	76%	83%	77%	25 of 29
A3.2a	Percentage of today's young people expected to complete university education (tertiary-type A) in their lifetime	m	15%	38%	28%	38%	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	25%	7%	14%	9%	17%	10%	4 of 35
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	24%	7%	8%	5%	9%	5%	1 of 36
	Tertiary	17%	6%	5%	3%	6%	3%	1 of 36
	Unemployment rate of 25-64 year-olds - Women	2012	2008	2012	2008	2012	2008	
A5.4c (Web)	Below upper secondary	27%	11%	13%	9%	16%	11%	4 of 35
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	30%	11%	9%	6%	10%	6%	1 of 35
	Tertiary	20%	7%	5%	4%	6%	4%	1 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	152		159		159		20 of 33
	Men	169		164		166		14 of 33
	Women	140		162		160		29 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	79		78		79		15 of 33
	Men	82		78		80		11 of 33
	Women	72		75		76		22 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	15%	14%	15%	14%	15%	13%	16 of 35
	Upper secondary	18%	17%	16%	14%	16%	12%	12 of 34
	Tertiary	20%	19%	13%	11%	12%	10%	5 of 34

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Financial Investment in Education								
	Annual expenditure per student (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)	2011		2011		2011		
B1.1a	Pre-primary education	m		7428		7933		
	Primary education	m		8296		8482		
	Secondary education	m		9280		9615		
	Tertiary education	m		13958		13572		
	Total expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP	2011	2000	2011	2000	2011	2000	
B2.2	Percentage of GDP	m	4%	6%	5%	6%	5%	
	Total public expenditure on education	2011	2000	2011	2000	2011	2000	
B4.2	As a percentage of total public expenditure	m	7%	13%	13%	12%	11%	
	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	m		14		13		
	Primary education	m		15		14		
	Secondary education	m		13		12		
	Number of hours of teaching time per year (for teachers in public institutions)	2012	2000	2012	2000	2012	2000	
D4.2	Pre-primary education	684		1001		988		24 of 28
	Primary education	569	609	782	780	761	776	32 of 33
	Lower secondary education	415	426	694	697	657	658	33 of 33
	Upper secondary education	415	429	655	628	638	635	32 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	77	103	103	103	99	103	25 of 26
	Lower secondary school teachers	77	103	102	103	99	103	24 of 25
	Upper secondary school teachers	77	103	101	103	98	103	24 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	0.89		0.80		0.76		8 of 25
	Primary school teachers	0.89		0.85		0.81		10 of 28
	Lower secondary school teachers	0.93		0.88		0.85		11 of 28
	Upper secondary school teachers	0.93		0.92		0.90		13 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.