



# Greece

This country note provides an overview of key characteristics of the education system in Greece based on Education at a Glance 2024. In line with the thematic focus of Education at a Glance 2024, it highlights issues of equity in education. Data in this note are provided for the latest available year as indicated in Education at a Glance 2024.

## The output of educational institutions and the impact of learning

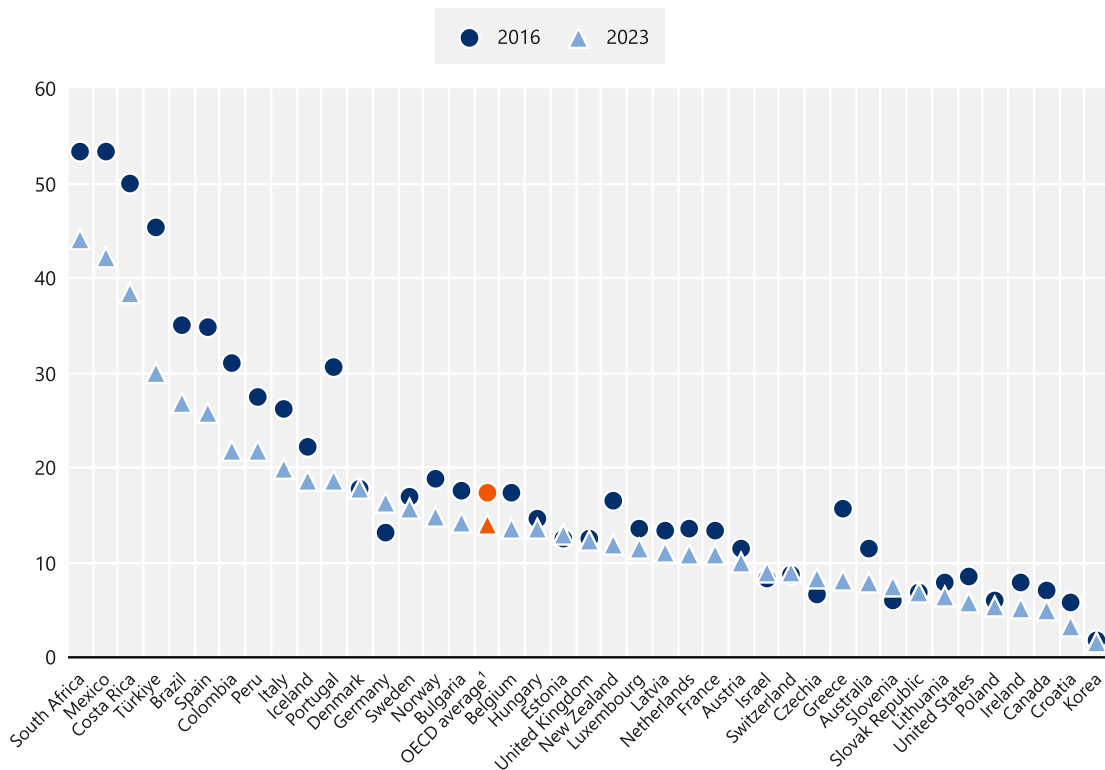
- Adults without upper secondary qualification are at considerable risk of poor social and labour-market outcomes throughout their lives. Reducing the share of young adults without an upper secondary qualification has been a priority in many countries and their share has decreased between 2016 and 2023 in 28 out of 35 OECD member countries. This is also the case in Greece. Their share of 25-34 year-olds without upper secondary educational attainment decreased by 8 percentage points between 2016 and 2023. At 8%, it is 6 percentage points below the OECD average in 2023 (Figure 1).
- The difficult labour-market situation faced by workers without an upper secondary qualification is reflected in employment rates among 25-34 year-olds. In Greece, 54% of 25-34 year-olds without an upper secondary qualification are employed, compared to 66% of those with an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary qualification. The corresponding OECD averages are 61% and 79%, respectively. Moreover, workers without an upper secondary qualification are at risk of earning very low wages in most OECD countries. In Greece, 33% of 25-64 year-olds with below upper secondary educational attainment earn at or below half the median income compared to 18% of workers with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary educational attainment and 10% of workers with a tertiary qualification. Across the OECD, the respective shares are 28%, 17% and 10%.
- Strong labour markets and increasing participation in education have led to a decline in the share of 18-24 year-olds who are neither in employment nor in education or training (NEET) in most OECD member countries. Across the OECD, the average NEET rate decreased from 15.8% to 13.8% between 2016 and 2023. In Greece, the share of NEETs decreased from 23.5% to 19.4%.
- By almost all available measures, girls and women have better educational outcomes than boys and men, and in many cases the gap is widening. This is reflected in gender gaps in educational attainment. In all OECD member countries, women aged 25-34 are as likely or more likely than their male peers to have a tertiary qualification (54% compared to 41% on average across OECD countries). With a tertiary educational attainment rate of 53% for women and 36% for men, the gap is much wider than the OECD average in Greece.
- Although girls and women clearly outperform boys and men in education, the picture is reversed when they enter the labour market; the key measures of labour-market outcomes are generally worse for women than for men. Women aged 25-34 are less likely to be employed than men, with

the gap typically widest for those with below upper secondary educational attainment and narrowest for those with tertiary attainment. In Greece, only 30% of young women with educational attainment below upper secondary educational level are employed, while the corresponding share for young men is 72% (the corresponding OECD averages are 47% and 72%). In contrast, 77% of young women with a tertiary qualification are employed, while the corresponding share for young men is 76% (the corresponding OECD averages are 84% and 90%). However, tertiary attainment does not help to reduce the wage gap between men and women. Across the OECD, young women with a tertiary qualification earn on average 83% of the wage of their male peers, while the corresponding fraction is 81% in Greece. Among those with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary attainment, young women earn on average 84% of the wage of their male peers across the OECD and 87% in Greece.

- Parents' education has a strong impact on the educational attainment of their children. In Greece, 76% of 25-64 year-olds who have at least one parent with tertiary attainment also attained a tertiary qualification. In contrast, only 22% of 25-64 year-olds with parents without an upper secondary qualification have obtained a tertiary qualification themselves. This compares to the averages of 72% and 19%, respectively.

Figure 1. Trends in the share of 25-34 year-olds with below upper secondary educational attainment (2016 and 2023)

In per cent



1. The OECD average is derived from the unweighted mean of all countries with available and comparable data for both years. Countries are ranked in descending order of the share of 25-34 year-olds with below upper secondary attainment in 2023.

Source: OECD (2024), Table A1.2. For more information see Education at a Glance 2024 Sources, Methodologies and Technical Notes (<https://doi.org/10.1787/e7d20315-en>).

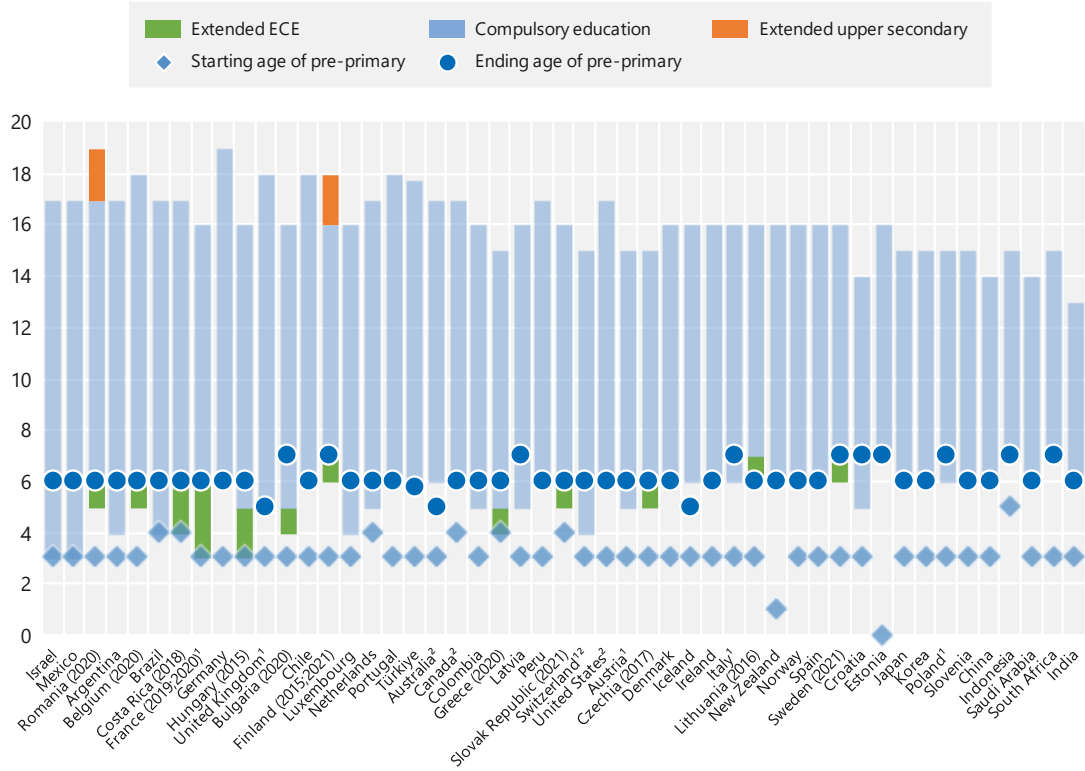


### Access to education, participation and progression

- Childcare and parental leave policies vary considerably between countries. Of particular importance for low-income families is the so-called childcare gap, the period between the end of paid parental leave and the start of free early childhood education and care or compulsory education. In eight OECD countries, there is no childcare gap as free early childhood education or compulsory education starts immediately following the end of paid parental leave. In contrast, Greece has a childcare gap of 3 years between the end of paid parental leave and the start of free compulsory education.
- Participation in early childhood education and care is particularly important for children from disadvantaged families. However, in Greece, as in most other OECD countries, children aged 0-2 from families in the bottom income tertile are less likely to participate in childcare than children from the top income tertile (18% compared to 47%). The difference of 29 percentage points in participation between children from families in the top and bottom tertile is larger than the OECD average of 19 percentage points.
- Early childhood education can help to reduce the developmental gaps that put some children at a disadvantage when they enrol in primary school. In most OECD countries, the large majority of children are enrolled in early childhood education one year before the start of primary education. In Greece, 100% of children in this age group are enrolled, compared with an OECD average of 96%.
- Although most children and youths participate in education in the years before and after compulsory education, not all do so. In order to increase enrolment in the early years or among youths, twelve OECD member and accession countries have increased the duration of compulsory education over the past decade. Greece is one of them as the start of compulsory education was extended by 1 years. Compulsory education in Greece lasts from the age of 4 to 15 for a total of 11 years, which is identical to the OECD average (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Duration of compulsory education (2022)

In years



**Note:** The year in parentheses indicates when policy changes were made to the duration of compulsory education. In addition, extended ECEC/extended upper secondary refers to the extension in the duration of the relevant level since 2013.

1. There are other compulsory activities to complete by the end of compulsory education (see Table B2.1).

2. Starting age, ending age, and duration of compulsory education may vary at sub-national level.

Countries are ranked in descending order of the duration of compulsory education.

**Source:** OECD (2024), Table B2.1. For more information see Education at a Glance 2024 Sources, Methodologies and Technical Notes (<https://doi.org/10.1787/e7d20315-en>).

- Grade repetition is common in many countries to give students more time to master the content of a grade, although its effectiveness is debated. In Greece, 1.2% of primary, 4% of lower secondary and 0.8% of general upper secondary students repeat a grade in their current level of education, while the OECD average is 1.5% at primary, 2.2% at lower secondary and 3.2% at general upper secondary level.
- Women are significantly over-represented in tertiary education and the gap is widening in most countries. In Greece, 58% of new entrants to tertiary education are women, compared with an OECD average of 56%. As women are also more likely than men to complete tertiary education, the gap is even greater among graduates (see Education at a Glance 2022). However, there are large differences between fields of study in all OECD countries. In Greece, 19% of women entering tertiary education were studying science, technology, engineering and mathematics fields, while only 3% of men were entering education-related fields.



- In most OECD countries, a large majority of 15-19 year olds are still enrolled in education, even though compulsory education usually ends before the age of 19. However, in most countries there are large differences in enrolment rates between sub-national regions. In Greece, 86% of 15-19 year olds are enrolled at national level, whereas in the region with the lowest enrolment rate, South Aegean, only 74% of this age group are enrolled.

### Financial resources invested in education

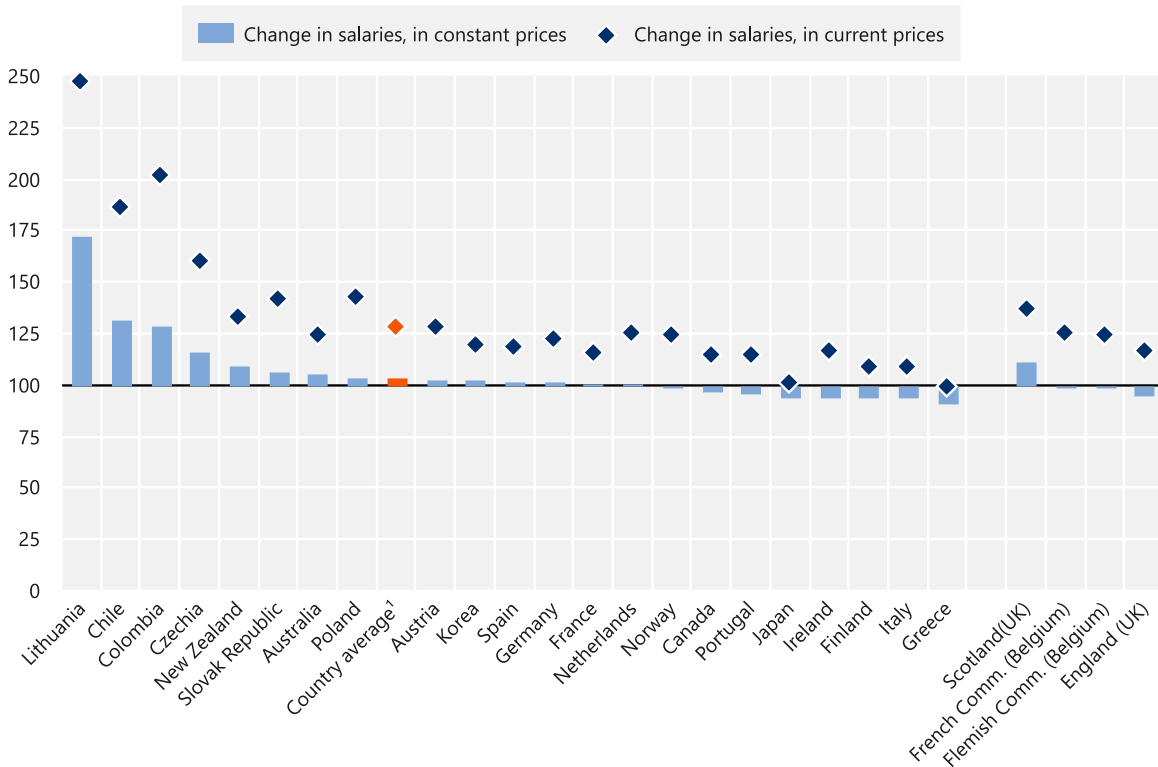
- Although most funding for primary education comes originally from central governments, how it is spent varies widely from country to country. In Greece, all expenditure for this level of education comes direct from central government, and 95% of it is spent by central government, while the remaining 5% is transferred to the local level. Across OECD countries, 54% of funding for primary education comes initially from central governments and 37% is spent by central governments, with regional and local governments accounting for 14% and 49% of final expenditure respectively.
- Governments have to decide how to allocate funds across policy areas. Education (including R&D) is a major expenditure item, with spending across primary to tertiary level accounting for 10% of all public expenditure on average across the OECD in 2022. In Greece, this share is lower with 6.1%.
- When non-formal learning is included, 7.2% of government expenditure is dedicated to education in Greece. This makes education a significant area of expenditure, with the health sector spending around 4 percentage points more than education and the defence sector spending about 2 percentage points less. On average across the OECD, about 12% of government expenditure is dedicated to education, both formal and non-formal.

### Teachers, the learning environment and the organisation of schools

- Across the OECD, 18 out of 21 countries with available data on secondary education report that they face shortages of fully qualified teachers at the start of academic year 2022/2023. Greece was one of the few exceptions (together with Korea and Türkiye) to report no teacher shortages.
- The share of teachers leaving the profession varies considerably across countries. Among countries with available data, between 2% and 12% of teachers leave the profession each year. In Greece, the share is at the lower end of this range with 3%. Although typically around 2% of teachers retire each year (3% in Greece), the share of teachers resigning fluctuates more widely between nearly 0% to up to 10%. In Greece, it is 0% in 2022/23. However, the resignation rate should be interpreted with caution, as it depends on many aspects, such as teachers' contractual status and general labour market characteristics.
- Between 2015 and 2023, nominal statutory salaries decreased by 1% in Greece for lower secondary teachers with 15 years of experience. The rising cost of living decreased even more salaries. In real terms (i.e. adjusted for inflation), teachers' salaries decreased by 9% over the eight-year period compared to an average increase of 4% across countries with available data (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Change in lower secondary teachers' statutory salaries between 2015 and 2023

Index of change in annual salaries of teachers with most prevalent qualifications after 15 years of experience (2015 = 100)



**Note:** The change in constant prices refers to the change in salaries assuming the same level of purchasing power between 2015 and 2023 (that is, in 2015 prices), whereas change in current prices refers to the nominal change in salary amount between 2015 and 2023.

1. Excludes Australia, Chile and Colombia as data for some years are missing between 2015 and 2023.

Countries and other participants are ranked in descending order of the change in salaries in constant prices.

**Source:** OECD (2024), Table D3.6 and Table X2.5. For more information see *Education at a Glance 2024 Sources, Methodologies and Technical Notes* (<https://doi.org/10.1787/e7d20315-en>).

- The work of teachers consists of a variety of tasks including teaching, but also preparing lessons, grading assignments and communicating with parents. The number of hours that teachers are contractually obliged to teach varies greatly across countries. In Greece, teachers at lower secondary level have to teach 613 hours annually. This is below the OECD average of 706 hours per year.
- Most education systems involve students and parents in the governance of public schools. In most countries, it is compulsory for parents' representatives to be included in the governing board of public schools. Student participation is less widespread, but still common. In Greece, the participation of parents in governing body of public schools is required, and the requirement for the participation of students varies by level of education.



## More information

For more information on Education at a Glance 2024 and to access the full set of indicators, see: <https://doi.org/10.1787/c00cad36-en>.

For more information on the methodology used during the data collection for each indicator, the references to the sources and the specific notes for each country, see Education at a Glance 2024: Sources, Methodologies and Technical Notes (<https://doi.org/10.1787/e7d20315-en>).

For general information on the methodology, please refer to the *OECD Handbook for Internationally Comparative Education Statistics 2018* (<https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264304444-en>).

Updated data can be found on line at <http://data-explorer.oecd.org/s/5q> and by following the StatLinks  in the publication.

Explore, compare and visualise more data and analysis using the Education GPS: <https://gpseducation.oecd.org/>.

Questions can be directed to the Education at a Glance team at the OECD Directorate for Education and Skills: [EDU.EAG@oecd.org](mailto:EDU.EAG@oecd.org).

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