Europe and Central Asia

Hungary
PISA 2015

TAKEAWAYS

- Overall performance in science and mathematics has declined since 2006. Hungary’s performance in science lags behind the OECD average by the equivalent of half a year of schooling.

- There is a consistent increase in the share of students scoring below basic proficiency for science and mathematics.

- The system is characterized by high inequities. In science, students from the top income group score the equivalent of four years of schooling more than students from the bottom income group. Urban students outperform rural students by the equivalent of two years of schooling.

- Students who attended more years of preschool scored the equivalent to one year of schooling more than students who attended preschool for lesser years.

SCORES OVER TIME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Science</th>
<th>Reading</th>
<th>Math</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scores underlined indicate a statistically significant change between 2006 and 2015.

ABOUT PISA

FINANCING – None

ANALYTICAL – Hungary: Skilling up the next generation. An analysis of Hungary’s performance in the Program for International Student Assessment [Completed]

SABER – None

PISA is the OECD’s benchmarking tool to assess achievement and application of key knowledge and skills of 15 year-olds. PISA tests proficiency in mathematics, reading, science, and problem-solving. In 2015, 72 countries and economies [22 ECA client countries and economies] participated in PISA. PISA was launched in 2000 and is conducted every three years. Roughly, 30 points in the PISA scales are considered equivalent to one year of schooling.

Note: In 2015, the OECD introduced several improvements to the design, administration, and scaling of PISA. For the most part, these changes did not affect the comparability of the 2015 results with those for previous assessments. For further information and implications for analyses of PISA data, please consult the PISA 2015 international report.
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STUDENT PERFORMANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EQUITY PROFILE

- Top 20% ESCS: 410
- Bottom 20% ESCS: 433
- Rural: 488
- Urban: 478
- Males: 475
- Females: 487
- Preschool [Age 0-3]: 452
- Preschool [Age 4-6]: 541

30 points in PISA scale = 1 year of schooling
ESCS: Economic, Social and Cultural Status

PISA PERFORMANCE AND GDP PER CAPITA

Source: OECD, 2016. PISA 2015 Results [Volume I]: Excellence and Equity in Education Paris: OECD.