

Hungary

Introduction

According to the analysis in St. Aubyn (2009), Hungary is on the lower bound in terms of efficiency of the tertiary education system, which is far from the production possibility frontier. Hungary has more tertiary students than average, who seem to take a long time to graduate or many do not conclude graduation.

Indicators

Table - Summary of indicators in St. Aubyn (2009)

	Average ISI citation		Recruiter review		Peer review	
	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank
HU	3,54	14		:		:
best performer	NL - 5,51	1	IE - 2	1	FI - 2	1
worst performer	RO - 1,63	26	CZ - 1.06	16	GR - 1.02	16

	Funding rules		Staff policy		Evaluation	
	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank
HU	4.30	15	3,2	17	8,3	1
best performer	PT - 7,8	1	CZ, DK, NL, AT, SK, SE,	1	HU - 8,3	1
worst performer	SK - 2,9	18	FR - 1,8	18	GR - 2,3	18

	Academic staff	Students	Graduates	Publications	Students	Graduates	Graduates
			<i>per capita</i>		<i>per academic staff</i>		<i>per student</i>
HU	2,1	43,2	7,4	0,3	20,6	3,5	17,2
EU27	1,9	33,7	7,1	0,6	17,8	3,7	19,8

	PISA	
	Score 2000*	Rank
HU	488	11
best performer	FI - 540	1
worst performer	RO - 410	18

In quantitative terms, Hungary's performance is below average, with teaching performance just below average and research performance well below average.

There is no information available on quality in teaching. As regards research, Hungary employs an above average academic staff, but produces below average numbers of articles and their quality, as measured by the citations index, is below average.

The average PISA scores are below average.

As regards the efficiency indicators, the scores for the funding rules indicator and the staff policy indicator are small and the score of the evaluation indicator is the highest. Some tertiary education institutions conduct more detailed surveys concerning the post-institution career of their graduates, and publish summaries of such surveys in different publications of the institution.

The number of students per academic staff is large, suggesting an extensive teaching system (20.6 compared to 18.6 on average). The number of graduates per student is below average and the number of students per capita is well above the EU average.

The maximum number of students which can be accepted at any institution is determined by the Educational Authority. The number of students admitted to state-financed study places is limited and students who do not obtain a subsidised study place (about 50%) need to pay fees. The number of state funded places is determined by the government each year.

Policy developments

Recent reforms are related to the quality of education (through the establishment of the research university title as well as excellence centres and research centres) and improving institutional efficiency.