

This bachelor thesis analyses the impact of chosen variables on results from PISA. The thesis describes the short existence of PISA, summarizes the results from PISA with aiming on aggregatable variables and also deals with critique of PISA. The thesis provides the insertion of the czech system of compulsory education in the international context of results and findings of PISA. Econometrics analysis based on panel data of 44 countries participating in PISA from years 2006, 2009 a 2012 were confirmed international autocorrelation in results of PISA, significantly positive impact of economic, social and cultural background and negative impact of the inequality in the distribution of wealth in society. For this purpose was used spatial autoregressive model using maximum likelihood estimation method.