

Education at a Glance 2013

OECD Indicators

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/eag-2013-en>

ISBN 978-92-64-20104-0 (print)

ISBN 978-92-64-20105-7 (PDF)

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Corrigendum

Revised version September 2013

The following list provides a description of the changes made to the publication since the original version was printed.

Indicator A3, page 54:

The sentence below the chart should read as follows:

“Countries are ranked in descending order of the average age of tertiary-type A graduates (first-degree) in 2011.”

Indicator A4, page 71:

In Table A4.1, the figure (in red) for France in Column 9 (Tertiary-type B completion rate for men and women) has been modified as follows:

OECD countries	Tertiary-type B education			
	5B completion rates (completed at least first 5B programme) ³			Not graduated from 5B level but re-oriented with success at 5A level
	M+W	Men	Women	
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
France	76	m	m	2

Indicator A5, pages 92, 93, 94 and 95:

In Table A5.3a, the 2005 figures for Japan and the OECD average for upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary and tertiary educated 55-64 year-olds have been modified as follows:

		55-64 year-olds 2005
Japan		
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary	62
	Tertiary education	72

		55-64 year-olds 2005
OECD average		
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary	50
	Tertiary education	66

In Table A5.3a, the percentage points change (2011-2008) for the OECD and EU21 averages for below upper secondary, upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary and tertiary educated 55-64 year-olds have been modified as follows:

		55-64 year-olds Percentage points change (2011- 2008)
OECD average	Below upper secondary	0.6
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary	1.0
	Tertiary education	-0.2
EU21 average	Below upper secondary	-0.2
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary	0.9
	Tertiary education	-0.2

In Table A5.3b (Web only), the 2000 averages for Italy for all ages and levels of education have been modified. These changes resulted in adjustments to averages for the year 2000 (the OECD average, the OECD average for countries with data available for all reference years and the EU21 average). All these values should read as follows:

		25-64 year-olds 2000	25-34 year-olds 2000	35-44 year-olds 2000	45-54 year-olds 2000	55-64 year-olds 2000
Italy	Below upper secondary	49	60	64	55	23
	Upper secondary or post- secondary non tertiary	71	68	81	78	40
	Tertiary education	82	73	92	91	58

		25-64 year-olds 2000	25-34 year-olds 2000	35-44 year-olds 2000	45-54 year-olds 2000	55-64 year-olds 2000
OECD average	Below upper secondary	57	64	69	65	36
	Upper secondary or post- secondary non tertiary	75	78	82	78	46
	Tertiary education	85	85	90	89	63

		25-64 year-olds 2000	25-34 year-olds 2000	35-44 year-olds 2000	45-54 year-olds 2000	55-64 year-olds 2000
OECD average for countries with data available for all reference years	Below upper secondary	57	64	69	64	35
	Upper secondary or post- secondary non tertiary	75	78	82	78	46
	Tertiary education	85	86	91	89	62

		25-64 year-olds 2000	25-34 year-olds 2000	35-44 year-olds 2000	45-54 year-olds 2000	55-64 year-olds 2000
EU21 average	Below upper secondary	53	63	68	62	29
	Upper secondary or post- secondary non tertiary	74	79	83	78	40
	Tertiary education	85	86	92	90	60

In Table A5.3d (Web only), the 2010 OECD average for 55-64 year-old women with upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education has been adjusted as follows:

		Employment rates of 55-64 year-old women 2010
OECD average	Below upper secondary	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary	45
	Tertiary education	

In Table A5.4a, the 2005 OECD and EU21 averages for 55-64 year-olds for all levels of education have been adjusted as follows:

		55-64 year-olds 2005
OECD average	Below upper secondary	7.5
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary	5.5
	Tertiary education	3.7
EU21 average	Below upper secondary	8.8
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary	6.3
	Tertiary education	4.1

Indicator A6, page 108:

The percentage cited in the text (in red) was corrected and should read as follows:
 “On average, more than 27% of those with below upper secondary education earn less than half the national median (Chart A6.4).”

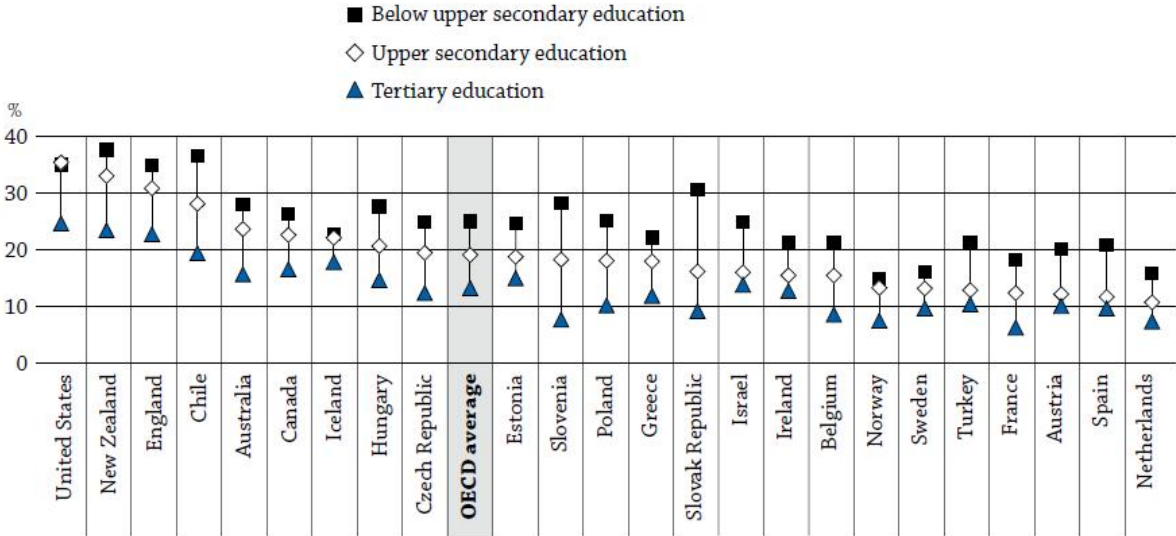
Indicator A7, page 133:

“Private costs” is missing from the label in the grey box at the top left part of the chart.

Indicator A8, page 148:

The data for the United Kingdom was updated as it concerns only England. Chart A8.1 was modified as follows:

Chart A8.1. Proportion of obese adults, by level of educational attainment (2011)



Notes: Obese adults are defined as those whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is greater or equal to 30 (see Annex 3 for survey questions used).

Data refers to 2011, except for Australia (2010), Austria (2006), Belgium (2008), Chile (2009-10), the Czech Republic (2008), England (2010), Estonia (2006), France (2008), Greece (2009), Hungary (2009), Iceland (2007), Ireland (2007), Israel (2010), the Netherlands (2008), Norway (2008), Poland (2009), the Slovak Republic (2009), Slovenia (2007), Spain (2009) and Turkey (2008).

Countries are ranked in descending order of the proportion of adults aged 25-64 reporting levels of BMI greater or equal to 30, among adults who have attained upper secondary education.

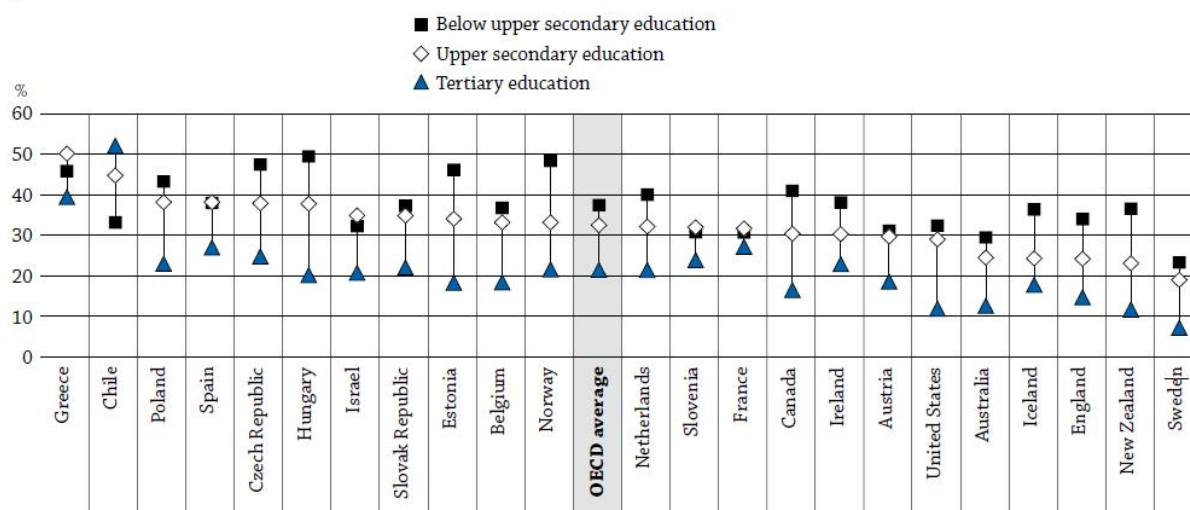
Source: OECD. Table A8.1. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932846709>

Indicator A8, page 150:

The data for the United Kingdom was updated as it concerns only England. Chart A8.2 was modified as follows:

Chart A8.2. Proportion of adults who smoke, by level of educational attainment (2011)



Notes: Adults who smoke are defined as those who currently smoke or otherwise use tobacco products (see Annex 3 for survey questions used). Data refers to 2011, except for Australia (2010), Austria (2006), Belgium (2008), Chile (2009-10), the Czech Republic (2008), England (2010), Estonia (2006), France (2008), Greece (2009), Hungary (2009), Iceland (2007), Ireland (2007), Israel (2010), the Netherlands (2008), Norway (2008), Poland (2009), the Slovak Republic (2009), Slovenia (2007) and Spain (2009).

Countries are ranked in descending order of the proportion of adults aged 25-64 reporting using tobacco regularly, among adults who have attained upper secondary education.

Source: OECD. Table A8.2. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932846728>

Indicator A8, pages 154, 155, 156 and 157:

Figures for England have been included in Tables A8.1, A8.2, A8.3 and A8.4. This has also had an impact in the calculation for the OECD and EU21 average calculations. This information has been modified as follows:

Table A8.1. Proportion of obese adults, by level of educational attainment

Percentage of 25-64 year-olds

	Year	Men			Women			Men + Women			
		Below upper secondary education	Upper secondary education	Tertiary education	Below upper secondary education	Upper secondary education	Tertiary education	Below upper secondary education	Upper secondary education	Tertiary education	All levels of education
England	2010	33.6	32.4	24.8	36.1	29.5	20.5	34.9	30.9	22.8	28.3
OECD average		21.9	20.0	14.7	27.6	18.2	12.0	25.0	19.1	13.2	18.9
EU21 average		20.2	18.1	13.0	26.0	15.4	9.7	23.5	16.8	11.2	17.0

Table A8.2. Proportion of adults who smoke, by level of educational attainment and gender (2011)
Percentage of 25-64 year-olds

	Year	Men			Women			Men + Women			
		Below upper secondary education	Upper secondary education	Tertiary education	Below upper secondary education	Upper secondary education	Tertiary education	Below upper secondary education	Upper secondary education	Tertiary education	All levels of education
England	2010	37.2	27.1	18.3	31.2	21.9	10.7	34.0	24.2	14.7	22.1
OECD average		43.9	36.6	24.0	32.0	28.4	19.3	37.5	32.5	21.5	29.8
EU21 average		45.9	38.5	24.6	32.0	28.7	19.7	38.2	33.6	21.9	31.4

Table A8.3. Percentage-point differences in the “likelihood of being obese” associated with an increase in the level of educational attainment (2011)

Percentage of 25-64 year-olds, by level of educational attainment

	Year	Proportion of obese adults among those who have attained upper secondary education	Difference in outcome from below upper secondary to upper secondary			Difference in outcome from upper secondary to tertiary		
			No adjustments	Adjustments age, gender	Adjustments age, gender, income	No adjustments	Adjustments age, gender	Adjustments age, gender, income
England	2010	30.9	-4.0	-2.1	-1.1	-8.1	-7.7	-6.3
OECD average		19.1	-5.3	-3.7	-3.4	-5.9	-5.3	-4.7
EU21 average		16.8	-7.1	-5.0	-4.7	-5.9	-4.9	-4.3

Table A8.4. Percentage-point differences in the “likelihood of smoking” associated with an increase in the level of educational attainment (2011)

Percentage of 25-64 year-olds, by level of educational attainment

	Year	Proportion of obese adults among those who have attained upper secondary education	Difference in outcome from below upper secondary to upper secondary			Difference in outcome from upper secondary to tertiary		
			No adjustments	Adjustments age, gender	Adjustments age, gender, income	No adjustments	Adjustments age, gender	Adjustments age, gender, income
England	2010	24.2	-9.8	-12.5	-8.7	-9.5	-10.6	-7.3
OECD average		32.5	-4.6	-6.7	-5.6	-10.9	-10.8	-9.7
EU21 average		33.6	-4.6	-7.1	-6.4	-11.6	-11.2	-10.4

Indicator B2, page 184:

The percentage cited in the text (in red) was corrected and should read as follows:

“Expenditure on educational institutions (all levels combined) relative to GDP was greater than 6% in nearly half of the OECD and G20 countries with available data, and even above 7% in seven of them: Denmark (8.0%), Iceland (7.7%), Israel (7.4%), Korea (7.6%), New Zealand (7.3%), Norway (7.6%) and the United States (7.3%).”

Indicator B2, page 188:

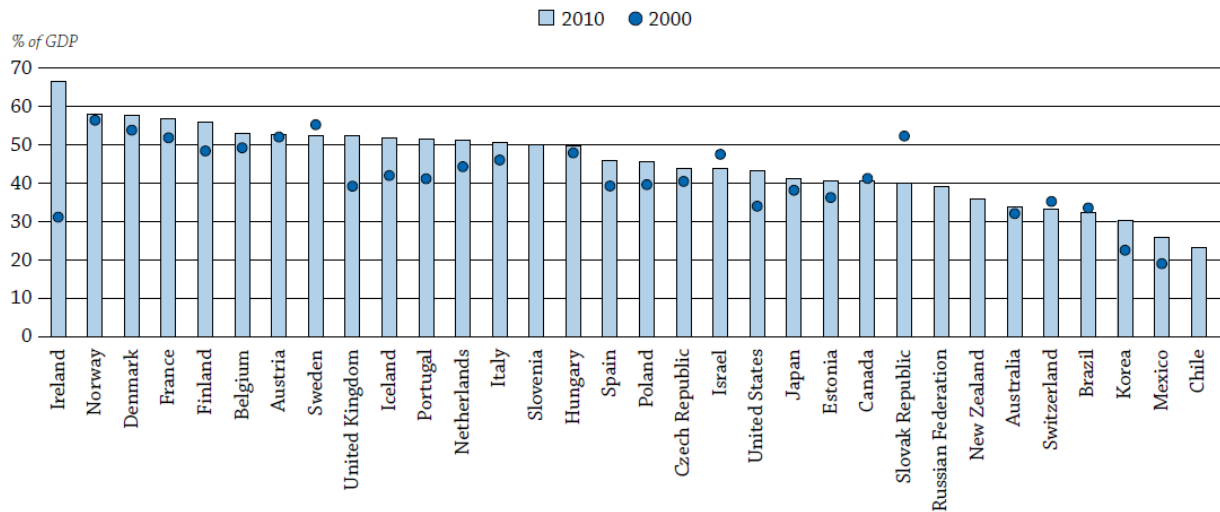
The percentages cited in the text (in red) were corrected and should read as follows:

“On average across OECD countries, 90% of all expenditure on primary, secondary and post-secondary nontertiary education combined is devoted to core services. This share is significantly smaller at the tertiary level (an OECD average of 70%), because other services, particularly those related to research and development (R&D), can represent a large proportion of total spending on education.”

Indicator B4, page 212:

For Chart B4.2, the figures are correct, but Australia and New Zealand have been switched, so that the ranking is in descending order. The chart should read as follows:

Chart B4.2. Total public expenditure on all services as a percentage of GDP (2000, 2010)



Note: This chart represents public expenditure on all services and not simply public expenditure on education.

Countries are ranked in descending order of total public expenditure as a percentage of GDP in 2010.

Source: OECD, Annex 2. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932847051>

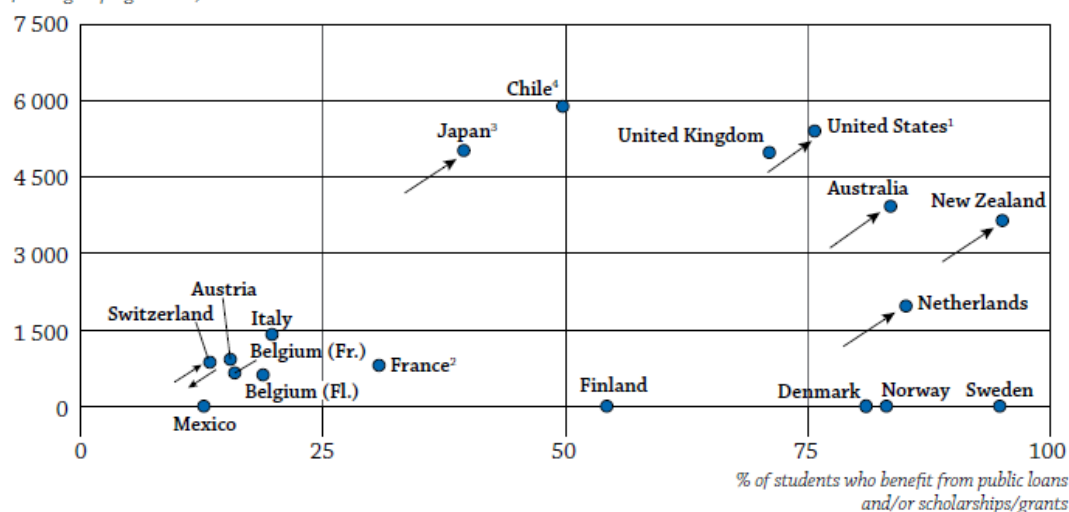
Indicator B5, page 222:

Due to the modifications in Table B5.2 (see next item on this corrigendum), the axis placement for Austria has changed on Chart B5.1.

Chart B5.1. Relationship between average tuition fees charged by public institutions and proportion of students who benefit from public loans and/or scholarships/grants in tertiary-type A education (2011)


For full-time national students, in USD converted using PPPs for GDP, academic year 2010-11

Average tuition fees charged by public institutions, first degree programmes, in USD



1. Figures are reported for all students (full-time national and full-time non-national/foreign students)
2. Average tuition fees from USD 200 to 1 402 for university programmes dependent on the Ministry of Education.
3. Tuition fees refer to public institutions but more than two-thirds of students are enrolled in private institutions.
4. If only public institutions are taken into account, the proportion of students who benefit from public loans and/or scholarships/grants should be 68%.

Source: OECD. Tables B5.1 and B5.2. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932847108>

How to read this chart

This graph shows the relationships, at the tertiary-type A level of education, between annual tuition fees charged by educational institutions and public support to households for students' living costs. The arrows show how the average tuition fees and the proportion of students who benefit from public support have changed since 1995 following reforms.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932847108>

Indicator B5, page 234:

In Table B5.2, the figures in red below for Austria column 2 “benefit from scholarships/grants only” and column 4 “DO NOT benefit from public loans OR scholarships/grants” have been modified as follows:

	Notes	Percentage of students that:				Percentage of students that:			
		benefit from public loans only (1)	benefit from scholarships /grants only (2)	benefit from public loans AND scholarships /grants (3)	DO NOT benefit from public loans OR scholarships /grants (4)	receive scholarships /grants that are higher than the tuition fees (5)	receive scholarships /grants whose amount is equivalent to the tuition fees (6)	receive scholarships /grants that partially cover the tuition fees (7)	DO NOT receive scholarships /grants in support of tuition fees (8)
Austria	2	a	15	a	85	15	n	n	85

Indicator B7, page 243:

The figure cited in the text (in red) was corrected and should read as follows:

“The salary cost of teachers per student at the primary and lower secondary levels increased by 10%, on average across the countries with available data for both years: from USD 2 398 to USD 2 627 at the primary level and from USD 3 473 to USD 3 818 at the lower secondary level.”

Indicator C1, page 265:

The percentages cited in the text (in red) were corrected and should read as follows:

“In 2011, an average of 83% of 15-19 year-old boys and 85% of girls the same age across OECD countries were enrolled in education.”

“On average, 30% of women and 26% of men this age participate in education in OECD countries.”

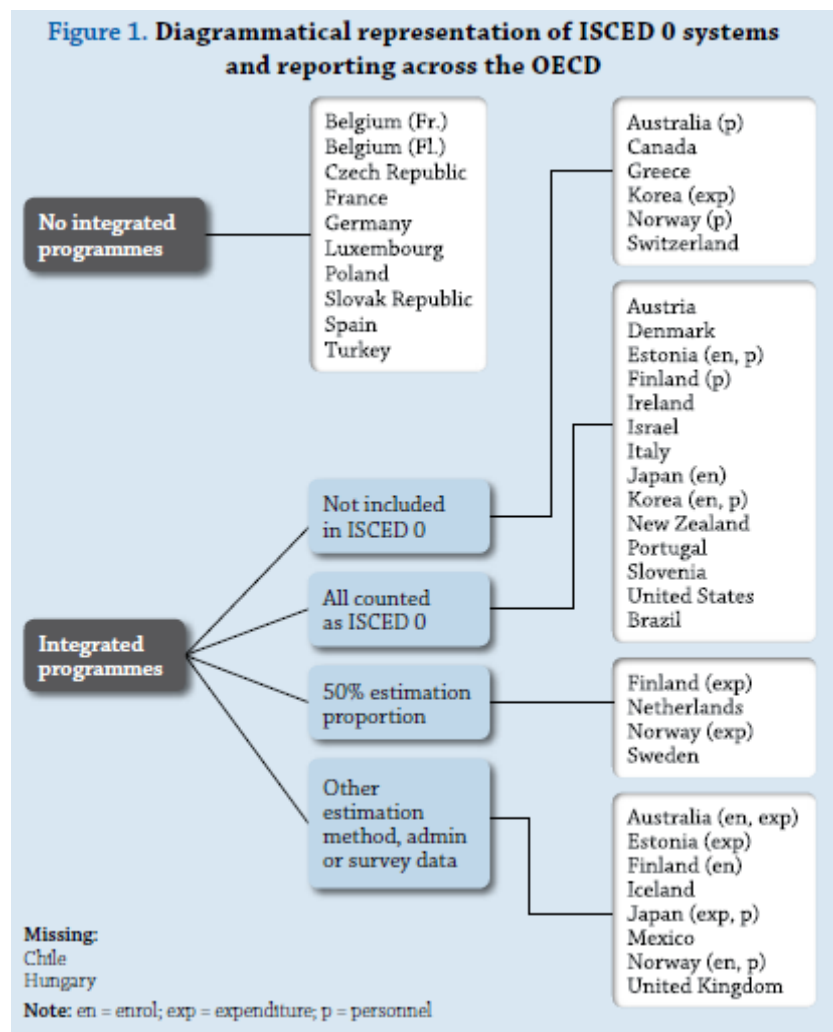
Indicator C1, page 266:

The percentage cited in the text (in red) was corrected and should read as follows:

“Meanwhile, more than 50% of students in tertiary-type A and advanced programmes in Poland, the Russian Federation and Sweden chose to enrol part time – far more than the OECD average of 22%.”

Indicator C2, page 280:

Content was missing from text boxes in Figure 1 and should read as follows:



Indicator C3, page 300:

Figures for OECD, EU21 and Indonesia (in red) in columns 11 to 13 have been corrected and should read as follows:

Table C3.1b. Entry rates into tertiary education of students under the typical age of entry (2011)

	Advanced research programmes (below 30)		
	M+W	Men	Women
	(11)	(12)	(13)
OECD average	1.7	1.7	1.6
EU21 average	2.0	2.0	1.9
Indonesia	0.3	0.3	0.2

Indicator C3, page 302

Table C3.3a Distribution of tertiary new entrants, by field of education (2011)
 Figures for Saudi Arabia (in red) have been corrected and should read as follows:

	Humanities, arts and education	Health and welfare	Social sciences, business and law	Services	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	Sciences	Agriculture	Not known or unspecified
	(1)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(13)	(14)
Saudi Arabia	27	5	21	1	6	12	1	28

Indicator C4, page 309:

The paragraph below Box C4.2 should read as follows:

"Among all EU countries, international students from other EU countries are treated as domestic students with respect to tuition fee charges. This is also true in Ireland, but only if the EU student has lived in the EU, the European Economic Area (EEA) or Switzerland, for three out of the five previous years. If this condition is satisfied, the EU student is eligible for free tuition in a given academic year. "

Indicator C4, page 312:

The percentage cited in the text (in red) was corrected and should read as follows:

"In some countries, a large proportion of international students are enrolled in tertiary-type B programmes. This is the case in Chile, where 44% of international students chose these programmes, Greece (33%), New Zealand (32%), Spain (31%, foreign students), Belgium (22%) and Japan (22%) (Table C4.1)."

Indicator C4, page 313:

The percentage cited in the text (in red) was corrected and should read as follows:

"Students from France (2.0%), Germany (3.9%), and Korea (4.4%) are the largest groups of international OECD students enrolled in OECD countries, followed by students from the United States (1.7%), Canada (1.5%), Italy (1.4%), Japan (1.2%) and the Slovak Republic (1.2%)."

Indicator C5, page 332:

The percentages cited in the text (in red) were corrected and should read as follows:

"As individuals with higher education are more likely to work, the relative share of part-time work in employment shrinks as education levels rise: 11% of employed 15-29 year-olds with tertiary education who are no longer in education work part time (7.5% of 63.6%), while 18% of employed 15-29 year-olds with below upper secondary education who are no longer in education work part time (3.2% of 16.7%)."

Indicator C5, page 338:

In Table C5.2a, the bar that divides "In education" and "Not in education" is wrongly placed; it should be after sub-total and not after employed.

Indicator C5, pages 346, 347 and 348:

In Table C5.6, Column 11, the header should read "Involuntary PT" instead of "Voluntary PT" as figures in this column stand for the percentage of 15-29 year-olds who are not in education and working part time involuntarily.

Indicator D2, page 367:

The number of students cited in the text (in red) was corrected and should read as follows:

“By contrast, in Australia, despite relatively large classes (23.5 students), the difference between the smallest 5% and largest 5% of classes is among the smallest (16 students).”

Annex 1, page 408:

Table X1.1a. Upper secondary graduation rate: Typical graduation age and method used to calculate graduation rates (2011)

Figures for Greece and Iceland (in red) have been corrected and should read as follows:

	Typical graduation ages						
	First-time	Programme orientation		Educational/labour market destination			
		General programmes	Pre-vocational or vocational programmes	ISCED 3A programmes	ISCED 3B programmes	ISCED 3C short programmes ¹	ISCED 3C long programmes ¹
Greece	18	18	18	18	a	18	18
Iceland	19	19	17	19	20	19	19

Annex 1, page 409:

Table X1.1a. (continued) Upper secondary graduation rate: Typical graduation age and method used to calculate graduation rates (2011)

Figures for Greece and Iceland (in red) have been corrected and should read as follows:

	Graduation rate calculation: Gross versus net						
	First-time graduates	Programme orientation		Educational/labour market destination			
		General programmes	Pre-vocational or vocational programmes	ISCED 3A programmes	ISCED 3B programmes	ISCED 3C short programmes ¹	ISCED 3C long programmes ¹
Greece	gross	gross	gross	gross	a	m	gross
Iceland	net	net	net	net	net	net	net

Annex 1, page 410:

Table X1.1b. Post-secondary non-tertiary graduation rates: Typical graduation age and method used to calculate graduation rates (2011)

Figures for France, Greece and Iceland (in red) have been corrected and should read as follows:

	Typical graduation ages				Graduation rate calculation: Gross versus net			
	First-time	Educational/labour market destination			Educational/labour market destination			
		ISCED 4A programmes	ISCED 4B programmes	ISCED 4C programmes	First-time graduates	ISCED 4A programmes	ISCED 4B programmes	ISCED 4C programmes
France	m	m	m	m	m	gross	a	gross
Greece	20	a	a	20	m	a	a	net
Iceland	a	a	a	27	net	n	n	net

Annex 1, page 411:

Table X1.1c. Tertiary graduation rate: Typical graduation ages and method used to calculate graduation rates (2011)

Figures for France, Greece, Iceland, Israel and Portugal (in red) have been corrected and should read as follows:

	Typical graduation ages						
	First-time tertiary-type B	Tertiary-type B (first degree)	First-time tertiary-type A	Tertiary-type A (first and second degrees)			Advanced research programmes
				3 to less than 5 years	5 to 6 years	More than 6 years	
France	19-23	19-23	19-24	19-22	21-24	27-29	26-28
Greece	24-25	24-25	23-24	23-24	23-24	a	30-34
Iceland	24	24	23	23	25	a	30-34
Israel	m	a	26	26	28-29	a	30-34
Portugal	m	m	22	22	>40	a	30-34

Annex 1, page 412:

Table X1.1c. (continued) Tertiary graduation rate: Typical graduation age and method used to calculate graduation rates (2011)

Figures for Greece (in red) have been corrected and should read as follows:

	Graduation rate calculation: Gross versus net												
	Tertiary-type B (ISCED 5B)				Tertiary-type A (ISCED 5A)						Advanced research programmes (ISCED 6)		
	First-time		First degree		First-time		First degree		Second degree				
	Graduation rate (all students)	Graduation rate for international/foreign students only	Graduation rate (all students)	Graduation rate for international/foreign students only	Graduation rate (all students)	Graduation rate for international/foreign students only	Graduation rate (all students)	Graduation rate for international/foreign students only	Graduation rate (all students)	Graduation rate for international/foreign students only	Graduation rate (all students)	Graduation rate for international/foreign students only	
Greece	m	m	net	m	m	m	m	net	m	net	m	gross	m

Annex 1, page 413:

Table X1.1d. Tertiary entry rate: Typical age of entry and method used to calculate entry rates (2011)

Figures for Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy and Netherlands (in red) have been corrected and should read as follows:

	Typical age of entry			Entry rate calculation: Gross versus net			Entry rate calculation: Gross versus net		
				All students			International students		
	ISCED 5A	ISCED 5B	ISCED 6	ISCED 5A	ISCED 5B	ISCED 6	ISCED 5A	ISCED 5B	ISCED 6
Finland	19	a	26-28	net	a	net	m	a	m
France	18	19	23-25	net	m	net	m	m	m
Germany	19-21	18-21	26-27	net	net	net	net	m	net
Greece	18	18	24	net	net	m	m	m	m
Iceland	20	20	25	net	net	net	net	n	net
Italy	19	a	24	net	a	net	net	a	net
Netherlands	18-19	17-18	24-25	net	net	net	net	net	net

Annex 2, page 419:

Purchasing power parity for GDP figures have been updated for Argentina and should read as follows:

Table X2.2a Basic reference statistics (reference period: calendar year 2010, 2010 current prices) ¹

	notes	Gross domestic product (in millions of local currency) ²	Gross domestic product (adjusted to financial year) ³	Total public expenditure (in millions of local currency)	Total population in thousand (mid-year estimates)	Purchasing power parity for GDP (PPP) - (USD=1)	Purchasing power parity for GDP (PPP) - (Euro Zone=1)	Purchasing power parity for private consumption (PPP) - (USD=1)
Argentina		1 442 655		m	40 519	2.2438	2.7701	m