



**PANORAMA DE LA EDUCACIÓN
INDICADORES DE LA OCDE 2006
(EDUCATION AT A GLANCE 2006)**

**NOTA INFORMATIVA SOBRE
LA SITUACIÓN ESPAÑOLA**

Madrid, 12 de septiembre de 2006

La OCDE viene publicando anualmente desde 1992 una serie de indicadores internacionales de la educación, en un volumen que lleva por título Education at a Glance / Regards sur l'Éducation. La información que ofrece la edición de 2006 es similar a la de años anteriores y está organizada en los cuatro capítulos que se señalan a continuación y de los cuales se ofrece una sucinta descripción. Hay que resaltar que los datos de esta edición corresponden, en general, al año académico 2003-04, de modo que la información que ofrecen no refleja exactamente la situación actual, sino la de ese curso, pero tiene el enorme valor de permitir la comparación con los sistemas educativos de los países de la OCDE y facilitar el análisis de la evolución de estos indicadores en cada uno de los países. En el resumen que se ofrece a continuación se analizan algunos de los indicadores más destacados y su evolución en España.

A. LOS LOGROS EDUCATIVOS DE LA POBLACIÓN ADULTA

El porcentaje de españoles que ha alcanzado una titulación de educación secundaria superior (bachillerato, formación profesional de grado medio u otros estudios secundarios) ha mejorado con respecto al año anterior pero sigue siendo inferior al de la OCDE

Si se considera la población española entre 25 y 64 años, la tasa de los que alcanzaron una titulación de educación secundaria superior es de 45%, frente al 67% de la OCDE o de la UE. Se ha mejorado en dos puntos con respecto al año anterior, pero la distancia con respecto a la OCDE es todavía elevada. No obstante, conviene resaltar la evolución positiva de los últimos años ([Tabla A1.2a](#)).

Año 2004	25-64 años	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
España	45	61	50	36	21
OCDE	67	77	71	64	53

La tasa de la generación española de 55 a 64 años estaba a 32 puntos de la de la OCDE (21% frente a 53%). La distancia de la población de 25 a 34 años desciende a 16 puntos. En los treinta años que hay de diferencia entre ambas poblaciones nuestro sistema educativo ha reducido la distancia con la OCDE a la mitad y ha multiplicado por tres el porcentaje de españoles que ha alcanzado una titulación de educación secundaria superior. El avance ha sido tan notable como el económico (en 1986 la renta española por habitante estaba en el 73% de la UE-12 y en la actualidad está en el 89,7% de la UE-15), pero no se puede considerar suficiente, sobre todo teniendo en cuenta el grado de desarrollo español.

La proporción de estudiantes que actualmente completan las enseñanzas de bachillerato o ciclos formativos de grado medio en relación con su grupo de edad se sitúa en España en el 66% frente al 81% de media de la OCDE. Estas cifras son ligeramente peores que las del año anterior. Pero en los programas de orientación académica general (equivalentes a nuestro bachillerato), la tasa española es del 45%, frente al 47% de la OCDE. Es en los programas de orientación profesional donde la tasa es más baja, del 25% frente al 44% de la OCDE ([Tabla A2.1](#)).

Las jóvenes españolas permanecen más tiempo en el sistema educativo y se titulan en mayor proporción en la educación secundaria superior

Las jóvenes españolas de 25 a 35 años han permanecido un promedio de 12,5 años en el sistema educativo frente a 11,9 años los varones ([Tabla A1.5](#)). Además, la proporción de mujeres entre 25 y 34 años con titulación de bachillerato o FP de grado medio supera en 17 puntos a la de los varones, mientras que en la OCDE dicha diferencia es de sólo 9 puntos ([Tabla A2.1](#)).

Los niveles españoles de titulación en la educación terciaria (universitaria o formación profesional de grado superior) son similares a la media de la OCDE

En la educación superior, a la que en España sólo se accede desde el bachillerato, los resultados españoles se sitúan en posición destacada entre los países de la OCDE. Las tasas de ciudadanos españoles con edades comprendidas entre 25 y 34 años que han alcanzado una titulación de educación superior es del 38%, bastante por encima del 31% de media de la OCDE. Esta cifra española triplica la del grupo de edad de 55-64 años (12%) y duplica la de 45-54 años (19%) ([Tabla A1.3a](#)).

Población titulada de 25 a 34 años (%) Año 2004 ([Tabla A1.3a](#))

	Terciaria B	Terciaria A	Total terciaria
España	12	27	38
Media OCDE	11	24	31

El número de estudiantes que en la actualidad completan la educación universitaria como porcentaje de su grupo de edad se sitúa en España en el 32,6%, cifra próxima al 34,8% de media de la OCDE ([Tabla A3.1](#)).

En conclusión, España ha progresado mucho en el número de ciudadanos que completan la educación secundaria superior (bachillerato y formación profesional de grado medio) y la terciaria (universitaria y formación profesional de grado superior). Pero, mientras en educación superior hemos alcanzado porcentajes similares a la media de la OCDE, en educación secundaria superior estamos todavía lejos de esa media.

El paro disminuye según aumenta el nivel educativo alcanzado y afecta más a las mujeres que a los hombres en todos los niveles de formación

El paro entre los varones españoles que sólo tienen estudios primarios (un 8,7%) es casi el doble que el de los que tienen estudios medios o superiores (cuyas cifras respectivas son del 4,9% y 5,3%). En el caso de las mujeres se repite este fenómeno, con una proporción parecida (17,2% frente a 8,8%) pero las cifras de paro entre ellas son, a su vez, casi el doble que las de ellos ([Tabla A8.2a](#)).

Los salarios aumentan con el nivel educativo alcanzado

Sobre un índice 100 equivalente a los ingresos alcanzados por las personas con una titulación de educación secundaria superior, los varones licenciados españoles alcanzan un nivel de ingresos de 144, mientras que quienes no

acabaron la secundaria superior se quedan en 84. Las mujeres licenciadas alcanzan un nivel de salarios de 156, cifra que casi duplica el de aquellas que no finalizaron la secundaria superior ([Tabla A9.1a](#)).

Los indicadores sobre resultados de los alumnos son los procedentes de la evaluación PISA realizada en 2003, iguales a los incluidos en volúmenes de años anteriores. En 2006 se han realizado unas nuevas pruebas, cuyos resultados se harán públicos en 2007.

B. EL GASTO EN EDUCACIÓN

Entre 1995 y 2003 descendió en España el gasto público en educación con respecto al PIB, aumentado la diferencia con la OCDE

Aunque el gasto en educación ha venido creciendo en España de manera continuada en la última década, su crecimiento ha sido durante bastantes años inferior al experimentado por el Producto Interior Bruto, con el resultado de que el porcentaje de gasto público en educación con respecto al PIB, que en 1995 era del 4,6%, en 2003 era sólo del 4,3%. Estas cifras son significativamente menores que las correspondientes de la OCDE: 5,3% en 1995 y 5,5% en 2003 ([Tabla B4.1](#)). Por lo tanto, la diferencia con la OCDE aumentó en esos años.

Aunque en los últimos años se ha producido un aumento del gasto público en educación en relación con el PIB, revertiéndose la tendencia decreciente, ese fenómeno aún no se ve reflejado en este volumen.

El incremento del gasto ha tenido un ritmo diferente en los distintos niveles educativos, siendo más modesto en los niveles primario y secundario que en el superior. En el conjunto de los niveles educativos no superiores, el gasto público aumentó en España entre 1995 y 2003 un 4%, frente al 33% de la OCDE. Dado que fueron años de caída del alumnado en esas etapas, el crecimiento del gasto por alumno fue mayor, del 29%, aunque en la OCDE alcanzó el 33% ([Tabla B1.5](#)). El resultado es que el gasto por estudiante es aproximadamente un 9% inferior a la media de la OCDE en educación primaria y secundaria ([Tabla B1.1a](#)). Si se compara el gasto por estudiante en relación con el PIB por habitante, España se sitúa por debajo de la media de la OCDE en educación primaria (19% frente al 20%) y en la media en educación secundaria (26%) ([Tabla B1.4](#)).

En educación superior, el gasto en España ha experimentado uno de los mayores crecimientos de la OCDE entre 1995 y 2003

Frente al crecimiento modesto del gasto por estudiante en la educación primaria y secundaria entre 1995 y 2003, en la educación superior el gasto por estudiante aumentó un 43%, frente a un 6% de media de la OCDE, lo que sitúa a España en tercer lugar en este índice de crecimiento. Dado que además creció en estos años el número de estudiantes en un 11%, el crecimiento total del gasto en las enseñanzas superiores fue de un 58% ([Tabla B1.5](#)). A pesar de este crecimiento tan importante, el gasto por estudiante en relación con el PIB por habitante sigue siendo en este nivel educativo inferior al promedio de la OCDE (36% frente al 43%) ([Tabla B1.4](#)).

La proporción del gasto destinado a los profesores es mayor en España que en la OCDE

La proporción del gasto corriente en educación destinado a los profesores de educación primaria y secundaria, en relación con el gasto total en educación, es en España del 74,6% frente al 63,6% de la OCDE. En educación terciaria, estas proporciones son respectivamente del 58,5% y 43% ([Tabla B6.2](#)).

C. ACCESO A LA EDUCACIÓN Y ESCOLARIZACIÓN

Los españoles han permanecido menos tiempo en la enseñanza formal que la media de la OCDE, pero las distancias se acortan notablemente si se considera la población más joven y desaparecen si se atiende a la esperanza de escolarización de los menores de 5 años.

El número medio de años de escolaridad en la enseñanza formal de la población de 25 a 64 años, en 2003, fue menor en España (10,6 años) que en la OCDE (11,9 años) o la UE (11,8 años), aunque ha aumentado en una décima con respecto al año anterior y disminuido la diferencia con la OCDE en dos décimas. Si se considera la población con edades comprendidas entre 25 y 34 años, la escolaridad formal se eleva en España a 11,9 años y en la OCDE y la UE a 12,5, con una diferencia de 0,6 años, equivalentes a 7,2 meses ([Tabla A1.5](#)). En los últimos 20 años, la permanencia en el sistema educativo ha mejorado en dos años en el caso de los hombres y en más de tres en el de las mujeres.

En el año 2004, la esperanza de escolarización para los menores de 5 años era en España de 17,2 años y en la OCDE de 17,4, cifras muy similares. Si se considera solamente la esperanza de escolarización a tiempo completo, la cifra española (16,3 años) supera incluso a la media de la OCDE (16,1 años) ([Tabla C1.1](#)).

D. EL ENTORNO DEL APRENDIZAJE Y LA ORGANIZACIÓN DE LOS CENTROS EDUCATIVOS.

El número total de horas de clase obligatorias para los estudiantes de primaria y secundaria es mayor en España, en casi todas las edades, que en la OCDE

En España, la media de horas de clase obligatoria que reciben los alumnos al año es superior a la media de la OCDE en prácticamente todas las edades ([Tabla D1.1](#)).

	7- 8 años	9-11 años	12-14 años
España	792 h	792 h	956 h
Media OCDE	758 h	808 h	894 h

La media de alumnos por clase en los centros públicos es más baja que en la OCDE. En los centros privados la media es más alta que en la OCDE y que en los centros públicos.

El número medio de alumnos por clase en educación primaria en los centros públicos es de 19,3, cifra que queda por debajo de la media de la OCDE (21,5). En la educación secundaria la diferencia no es tan amplia, siendo en España de 24 alumnos en los centros públicos y de 23,8 la media de la OCDE. En los centros de enseñanza privados, la media de alumnos por clase en educación primaria es de 24,3 frente a 20,3 de media de la OCDE, mientras que en la educación secundaria es de 26,9 frente a 22,8 ([Tabla D2.1](#)).

La ratio alumnos/profesor en España está por debajo de la media de la OCDE en todos los niveles educativos

El número de alumnos por profesor en educación infantil ha pasado en España de 14,8 en 2003 a 13,9 en 2004, mientras que en la OCDE ha aumentado de 14,4 al 14,8. En primaria, la cifra española es de 14,3 alumnos por profesor (igual a la del año anterior), frente a 16,9 de media de la OCDE. En educación secundaria, la cifra española es de 10,8 (una décima menos que el año anterior), frente a 13,3 de la OCDE ([Tabla D2.2](#)).

El número de horas de clase de los profesores de educación primaria es superior que la media de sus colegas de la OCDE

Los profesores de educación primaria tienen 880 horas de clase al año en España, frente a 805 de media en la OCDE. En secundaria obligatoria las horas lectivas anuales son 581 en España frente a 704 de la OCDE y en la secundaria post obligatoria, 564 en España frente a 663 en la OCDE. Sin embargo, las horas totales de trabajo y el número de días trabajados al año es en España similar a los de la OCDE ([Tabla D4.1](#)).

El salario de los profesores españoles es superior a la media de los de la OCDE, aunque se incrementa en menor proporción a lo largo de la carrera

Los salarios iniciales de los profesores españoles son en general un 25% superior a los de sus colegas de la OCDE en los primeros años de docencia. Sin embargo, la proporción entre el salario máximo que se alcanza en educación secundaria y el inicial es de 1,43 en España frente al 1,7 de la OCDE. En España un profesor necesita 39 años para alcanzar el salario máximo, mientras que la media de años de la OCDE es de 24 años ([Tabla D3.1](#)).

El poder adquisitivo del salario de los profesores españoles ha descendido desde 1996

El poder adquisitivo de los salarios percibidos por los profesores españoles de los distintos niveles educativos, medido en euros constantes, ha descendido entre 1996 y 2004. El descenso en esos años del poder adquisitivo de los salarios iniciales de los profesores de educación primaria ha sido de un 3%, y en educación secundaria de un 5% ([Tabla D3.3](#)).

Anexo estadístico:

Table A1.2a.
Population that has attained at least upper secondary education¹ (2004)
Percentage, by age group

	Age group				
	25-64	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
OECD countries					
Australia	64	77	65	62	49
Austria	80	87	84	78	69
Belgium	64	80	70	58	45
Canada	84	91	88	83	73
Czech Republic	89	94	93	87	82
Denmark	81	86	82	79	77
Finland	78	89	86	76	59
France	65	80	70	59	49
Germany	84	85	86	84	79
Greece	56	73	64	50	31
Hungary	75	84	82	76	57
Iceland	60	68	64	57	46
Ireland	63	79	68	54	39
Italy	48	64	52	44	28
Japan ²	84	94	94	82	65
Korea	74	97	86	57	34
Luxembourg	62	74	64	58	51
Mexico	23	25	25	21	13
Netherlands	71	80	74	68	59
New Zealand	78	85	81	77	64
Norway	88	96	92	86	78
Poland	50	60	49	46	42
Portugal	25	40	26	18	12
Slovak Republic	85	94	91	84	64
Spain	45	61	50	36	21
Sweden	83	91	89	81	71
Switzerland	85	89	86	83	79
Turkey	26	33	24	20	14
United Kingdom ³	65	70	65	64	59
United States	88	87	88	90	86
<i>OECD average</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>53</i>
<i>EU19 average</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>52</i>
Partner countries					
Brazil	30	38	32	27	11
Chile	50	64	53	44	32
Israel	79	86	81	75	68
Russian Federation ²	89	92	95	90	72

1. Excluding ISCED 3C short programmes.

2. Year of reference 2003.

3. Including some ISCED 3C short programmes.

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2006).

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/70165207564>

Table A1.3a.

Population that has attained tertiary education (2004)

Percentage of the population that has attained tertiary-type B education or tertiary-type A and advanced research programmes, by age group

	Tertiary-type B education					Tertiary-type A and Advanced research programmes					Total tertiary				
	25-64	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	25-64	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	25-64	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
OECD countries															
Australia	9	9	9	9	8	22	27	22	22	15	31	36	31	31	23
Austria	9	9	9	10	9	9	11	11	8	6	18	20	20	18	15
Belgium	17	22	19	14	11	14	19	15	11	9	30	41	32	25	20
Canada	22	26	23	21	15	22	27	23	20	18	45	53	47	41	35
Czech Republic	x(11)	x(12)	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)	x(11)	x(12)	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)	12	13	14	12	10
Denmark	7	8	8	7	6	25	27	26	26	21	32	35	34	33	27
Finland	17	14	22	18	12	17	24	18	14	13	34	38	40	32	25
France	10	16	10	7	4	14	22	13	11	10	24	38	24	18	14
Germany	10	8	11	11	10	15	15	15	16	12	25	23	27	26	23
Greece	6	7	8	5	3	15	17	17	14	9	21	25	25	19	12
Hungary	x(11)	x(12)	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)	x(11)	x(12)	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)	17	19	18	16	14
Iceland	4	3	7	5	2	24	28	27	21	16	28	31	33	25	17
Ireland	10	15	11	8	6	18	26	18	13	10	28	40	29	22	16
Italy	x(11)	x(12)	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)	x(11)	x(12)	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)	11	15	12	11	7
Japan ¹	17	25	20	13	7	21	26	25	20	12	37	52	45	33	19
Korea	8	18	7	2	1	22	31	26	14	9	30	49	33	16	10
Luxembourg	9	13	10	8	6	13	17	13	13	10	23	31	22	21	16
Mexico	2	3	2	1	1	14	16	16	14	8	16	19	18	15	8
Netherlands	2	2	3	2	2	27	32	27	26	22	29	34	30	29	24
New Zealand	8	5	7	9	10	18	23	19	16	10	25	28	26	26	20
Norway	2	2	2	3	2	29	37	32	26	21	32	39	34	29	23
Poland	x(11)	x(12)	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)	x(11)	x(12)	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)	16	23	14	12	12
Portugal	x(11)	x(12)	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)	x(11)	x(12)	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)	13	19	13	10	7
Slovak Republic	1	1	1	1	0	12	14	12	12	9	12	14	12	13	9
Spain	7	12	9	4	3	19	27	20	15	10	26	38	28	19	12
Sweden	15	16	18	16	11	19	26	18	17	16	35	42	36	33	27
Switzerland	10	10	11	11	8	18	20	20	17	14	28	30	31	28	22
Turkey	x(11)	x(12)	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)	x(11)	x(12)	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)	9	11	8	9	7
United Kingdom	8	8	8	8	7	18	23	17	16	14	26	31	25	24	21
United States	9	9	10	10	8	30	30	30	31	28	39	39	39	41	36
OECD average	9	11	10	8	6	19	24	20	17	13	25	31	27	23	18
EU19 average	9	11	10	9	6	17	21	17	15	12	23	28	24	21	16
Partner countries															
Brazil	x(11)	x(12)	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)	x(11)	x(12)	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)	8	8	9	9	4
Chile	3	4	3	2	1	10	14	9	9	8	13	18	13	11	9
Israel	16	15	16	16	17	29	34	27	27	26	45	49	44	44	42
Russian Federation ¹	34	35	37	34	26	21	22	22	20	19	55	56	59	55	45

1. Year of reference 2003.

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2006).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/701655207564>

Table A1.5
Educational attainment expressed in average number of years in formal education (2004)
The 25-to-64-year-old population, by gender and age group

	25-to-64-year-old population											
	Total	Males	Females	Males				Females				
				25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	
OECD countries												
Australia	12.6	12.8	12.5	13.2	12.8	12.7	12.2	13.3	12.4	12.3	11.7	
Austria	12.0	12.3	11.7	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.0	12.3	12.0	11.4	10.8	
Belgium	11.3	11.4	11.4	12.4	11.7	11.1	10.3	12.8	11.9	10.7	9.5	
Canada	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.6	13.3	13.0	12.2	14.1	13.6	13.0	11.8	
Czech Republic	12.5	12.6	12.4	12.6	12.8	12.6	12.5	12.8	12.6	12.1	11.9	
Denmark	13.4	13.5	13.3	13.6	13.6	13.4	13.6	13.6	13.3	13.3	13.0	
Finland	11.2	10.9	11.4	12.5	12.3	10.5	8.5	13.5	13.0	11.2	8.5	
France	11.6	11.7	11.4	12.8	12.1	11.3	10.3	13.1	12.0	10.7	9.6	
Germany	13.4	13.7	13.2	13.6	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.5	13.4	13.2	12.5	
Greece	10.9	11.0	10.7	11.9	11.7	10.9	9.4	12.6	11.7	10.0	8.2	
Hungary	11.7	11.8	11.6	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.3	12.4	12.1	11.5	10.5	
Iceland	10.5	9.7	11.4	10.1	10.4	9.2	9.0	12.6	11.9	10.5	9.7	
Ireland	13.0	12.9	13.1	14.0	13.4	12.3	11.2	14.5	13.6	12.5	11.4	
Italy	10.1	10.2	10.0	11.2	10.5	10.0	8.7	11.7	10.7	9.5	7.6	
Japan ¹	12.4	12.6	12.1	13.3	13.3	12.4	11.2	13.2	12.9	11.9	10.5	
Korea	12.0	12.5	11.4	13.7	13.2	11.6	10.2	13.6	12.2	10.0	8.0	
Luxembourg	13.3	13.6	13.0	14.2	13.5	13.5	13.1	14.1	13.3	12.6	11.6	
Mexico	8.8	9.1	8.6	9.5	9.4	8.8	7.8	9.4	8.9	8.0	7.1	
Netherlands	11.2	11.4	11.1	12.0	11.5	11.3	10.6	12.5	11.4	10.5	9.8	
New Zealand	12.6	12.6	12.6	11.8	11.4	11.0	9.6	12.1	11.5	10.7	8.4	
Norway	13.9	13.9	13.9	14.2	14.1	13.7	13.4	14.7	14.2	13.8	13.1	
Poland	11.8	11.6	11.9	12.2	11.7	11.4	11.0	12.9	12.2	11.7	10.7	
Portugal	8.5	8.3	8.7	9.3	8.4	7.8	7.3	10.3	8.8	7.9	7.2	
Slovak Republic	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.1	13.0	12.7	12.4	11.3	
Spain	10.6	10.6	10.6	11.9	11.2	10.1	8.9	12.5	11.4	9.7	8.0	
Sweden	12.6	12.4	12.8	13.1	12.7	12.2	11.3	13.6	13.0	12.7	11.8	
Switzerland	13.0	13.5	12.5	13.7	13.7	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.7	12.3	11.7	
Turkey	9.6	9.9	9.2	10.3	9.8	9.6	9.2	9.6	9.1	8.9	8.6	
United Kingdom	12.6	12.7	12.4	13.0	12.6	12.7	12.4	12.9	12.4	12.3	12.0	
United States	13.3	13.2	13.4	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.1	
OECD average	11.9	11.9	11.8	12.5	12.2	11.7	11.0	12.8	12.1	11.4	10.3	
EU19 average	11.8	11.8	11.7	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.0	12.9	12.2	11.4	10.3	
Partner country												
Israel	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.3	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.0	

1. Year of reference 2003.

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2006).

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/701655207564>

Table A2.1.
Upper secondary graduation rates (2004)

Percentage of upper secondary graduates to the population at the typical age of graduation, by programme destination, programme orientation and gender

	Total (unduplicated)			ISCED 3A (designed to prepare for direct entry to tertiary-type A education)		ISCED 3B (designed to prepare for direct entry to tertiary-type B education)		ISCED 3C (long) similar to duration of typical 3A or 3B programmes		ISCED 3C (short) shorter than duration of typical 3A or 3B programmes		General programmes		Pre-vocational/vocational programmes	
	M + F	Males	Females	M + F	Females	M + F	Females	M + F	Females	M + F	Females	M + F	Females	M + F	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
OECD countries															
Australia	m	m	m	70	75	x(8)	x(9)	54	51	x(8)	x(9)	70	75	54	51
Austria	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Belgium ¹	m	m	m	62	67	a	a	20	18	17	22	37	43	62	65
Canada	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Czech Republic	87	85	88	55	64	n	n	31	23	n	n	18	23	69	65
Denmark ²	90	81	100	58	70	a	a	56	63	a	a	58	70	56	63
Finland ²	90	84	96	90	96	a	a	a	a	a	a	52	62	75	83
France ²	81	78	84	51	60	11	10	38	33	3	2	33	40	70	65
Germany	99	97	101	37	40	61	60	a	a	1	1	36	40	62	61
Greece	m	m	m	59	68	a	a	37	36	x(8)	x(9)	59	68	39	38
Hungary	86	82	90	71	80	a	a	19	15	x(8)	x(9)	71	80	21	15
Iceland	84	72	96	61	75	1	2	37	30	15	17	61	75	52	48
Ireland	92	86	99	91	97	a	a	6	6	a	a	66	69	34	38
Italy	81	80	83	75	78	3	4	a	a	19	18	29	38	67	60
Japan	91	90	92	68	71	1	n	23	21	x(8)	x(9)	68	71	24	21
Korea	96	96	96	66	66	a	a	30	30	a	a	66	66	30	30
Luxembourg	69	66	73	42	49	7	7	18	15	2	1	28	31	42	42
Mexico	38	34	41	34	37	a	a	4	4	a	a	34	37	4	4
Netherlands	m	m	m	58	65	a	a	20	22	22	18	34	38	66	68
New Zealand	75	65	85	x(1)	x(3)	x(1)	x(3)	x(1)	x(3)	x(1)	x(3)	x(1)	x(3)	x(1)	x(3)
Norway	100	86	114	66	80	a	a	45	46	m	m	66	80	45	46
Poland	79	70	89	82	87	a	a	a	a	7	7	43	52	45	42
Portugal	m	m	m	53	62	x(4)	x(5)	x(4)	x(5)	x(4)	x(5)	40	48	14	14
Slovak Republic	83	81	85	66	74	a	a	22	15	1	2	22	26	68	62
Spain	66	58	75	45	54	a	a	18	19	7	8	45	54	25	27
Sweden	78	75	81	77	81	a	a	1	n	a	a	37	44	41	37
Switzerland	89	89	90	27	30	61	55	12	16	m	m	29	35	70	66
Turkey	53	57	49	53	49	a	a	m	m	a	a	34	33	19	15
United Kingdom	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
United States	75	72	79	75	79	a	a	a	a	a	a	75	79	a	a
OECD average	81	77	86	61	67	6	6	20	19	5	5	47	53	44	43
EU19 average	83	79	88	63	70	5	5	18	17	6	6	42	49	50	50
Partner countries															
Brazil	65	57	75	66	76	a	a	a	a	a	a	65	74	1	2
Chile	68	64	72	68	72	a	a	a	a	a	a	37	41	32	32
Israel	93	89	96	90	95	a	a	3	1	a	a	59	66	34	30
Russian Federation	87	x(1)	x(1)	55	x(4)	11	x(6)	18	x(8)	4	x(10)	55	x(12)	33	x(14)

Note: Mismatches between the coverage of the population data and the student/graduate data mean that the participation/graduation rates for those countries that are net exporters of students may be underestimated (for instance Luxembourg) and those that are net importers may be overestimated.

1. Excludes the German-speaking Community of Belgium.

2. Year of reference 2003.

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2006).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/141843246636>

Table A3.1.

Tertiary graduation rates (2000, 2004)

Percentage of tertiary graduates to the population at the typical age of graduation, by programme destination and duration

	Tertiary-type B programmes (first-time graduation)	Tertiary-type A programmes (first-time graduation)				Advanced research programmes ²	All programmes (2000) (first-time graduation)	
		All programmes	3 to less than 5 years ¹	5 to 6 years ⁴	More than 6 years		Tertiary-type B programmes	Tertiary-type A programmes
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
OECD countries								
Australia	m	46.4	44.4	2.0	n	1.7	m	36.3
Austria	7.1	19.6	4.0	15.6	a	2.1	m	16.0
Belgium	m	m	m	m	m	1.1	m	m
Canada	m	m	m	m	m	0.8	m	27.9
Czech Republic ³	4.9	19.7	4.9	14.8	a	1.1	4.8	13.6
Denmark ⁴	11.2	45.3	28.6	16.7	n	1.0	m	m
Finland ⁴	0.8	47.8	29.6	17.6	0.6	1.8	7.3	40.7
France ⁴	19.3	26.0	8.6	16.4	1.0	1.1	18.3	24.6
Germany	10.2	20.6	8.0	12.6	a	2.1	10.7	19.3
Greece	m	m	m	m	m	0.8	m	m
Hungary	3.5	28.8	x(2)	x(2)	x(2)	0.6	m	m
Iceland	5.3	50.0	40.8	9.2	n	0.2	5.5	33.2
Ireland	20.1	37.4	21.4	16.0	x(4)	1.1	15.2	31.2
Italy ⁵	0.5	36.8	13.3	23.6	a	0.7	0.6	18.1
Japan	26.5	36.1	31.1	5.0	a	0.8	28.8	30.9
Korea	m	m	m	m	m	1.1	m	m
Luxembourg	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Mexico	m	m	m	m	m	0.1	m	m
Netherlands	a	40.2	x(2)	x(2)	a	1.4	m	m
New Zealand	21.0	48.4	44.5	3.8	0.2	1.1	m	m
Norway	3.0	45.4	36.1	6.0	3.3	1.1	m	m
Poland	0.2	44.8	10.6	34.3	n	0.9	m	34.4
Portugal	8.3	32.8	11.4	21.3	0.1	2.5	m	m
Slovak Republic ³	3.1	27.7	4.8	22.9	a	1.1	2.2	m
Spain	17.2	32.6	14.1	18.5	n	1.2	7.9	32.6
Sweden	4.3	37.4	36.0	1.4	a	3.1	4.2	28.1
Switzerland	10.9	25.9	14.1	7.9	4.0	2.7	m	10.4
Turkey	m	10.8	8.9	1.6	0.2	0.2	m	m
United Kingdom ⁶	16.3	39.3	38.3	0.9	0.1	1.9	m	37.5
United States	9.3	33.6	18.2	13.3	2.1	1.3	8.3	33.2
<i>OECD average</i>	9.2	34.8	21.4	12.8	0.5	1.3	9.5	27.5
<i>EU19 average</i>	7.9	33.4	16.7	16.6	0.1	1.4	7.9	26.9
EMERGING COUNTRIES								
Brazil	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Chile	m	m	m	m	m	0.1	m	m
Israel	m	31.8	21.3	10.6	a	1.3	m	m
Russian Federation	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

Notes: Mismatches between the coverage of the population data and the student/graduate data mean that the participation/graduation rates for those countries that are net exporters of students may be underestimated (for instance, Luxembourg) and those that are net importers may be overestimated.

1. Excluding students who subsequently completed a longer programme.

2. Net graduation rate is calculated by summing the graduation rates by single year of age except for France, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, the Netherlands and the United States.

3. Gross graduation rate may include some double counting for tertiary-type A and B programmes.

4. Year of reference 2003.

5. Year of reference 2003 for advanced research programmes.

6. The graduation rate for tertiary-type B programmes includes some graduates who have previously graduated at this level and it therefore represents an over-estimate of first-time graduation.

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2006).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/436145613668>

Table A8.2a.
Unemployment rates and educational attainment, by gender (2004)
Number of 25-to-64-year-olds in unemployment as a percentage of the labour force aged 25 to 64, by level of education attained and gender

OECD countries		Pre-primary and primary education	Lower secondary education	Upper secondary education			Post-secondary non-tertiary education	Tertiary education		All levels of education
				ISCED 3C Short	ISCED 3C Long/3B	ISCED 3A		Type B	Type A and advanced research programmes	
				(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)	
Australia	Males	x(2)	6.8	a	2.5	4.3	2.6	3.3	2.7	4.2
	Females	x(2)	5.6	a	5.6	4.9	3.9	2.7	2.9	4.3
Austria	Males	x(2)	7.7	a	3.6	4.5	2.5	2.7	2.4	3.8
	Females	x(2)	7.9	a	4.2	5.9	2.5	2.0	4.8	4.7
Belgium	Males	14.2	8.0	a	7.5	4.8	2.2	3.6	3.9	6.2
	Females	16.1	12.6	a	10.8	8.9	9.4	3.8	4.3	8.1
Canada	Males	11.1	9.3	a	x(5)	6.3	6.1	4.6	4.6	6.0
	Females	11.0	9.4	a	x(5)	6.0	6.2	4.6	4.8	5.7
Czech Republic	Males	c	24.7	a	5.9	3.2	x(8)	x(8)	2.1	5.5
	Females	c	22.1	a	12.3	5.0	x(8)	x(8)	1.8	9.0
Denmark	Males	c	7.1	5.1	3.9	8.2	c	6.9	2.9	4.6
	Females	c	8.0	6.4	5.4	6.6	c	4.7	3.5	5.2
Finland	Males	9.6	12.7	a	a	8.2	2.6	5.4	3.3	7.4
	Females	12.7	13.4	a	a	8.3	6.2	5.4	5.1	7.7
France	Males	12.4	10.9	a	5.5	7.2	x(7)	5.1	6.6	7.5
	Females	13.5	12.6	a	10.2	8.8	x(7)	5.2	7.0	9.7
Germany	Males	30.2	22.6	a	12.3	9.7	7.6	5.6	5.1	11.1
	Females	22.4	16.5	a	11.3	10.0	5.5	6.0	6.0	10.4
Greece	Males	5.1	5.4	3.4	5.7	5.6	7.5	3.1	4.8	5.2
	Females	12.5	18.3	19.1	35.3	15.1	15.7	11.6	9.5	13.5
Hungary	Males	31.1	11.4	a	5.6	3.2	2.8	1.6	1.5	5.1
	Females	22.6	9.2	a	7.3	4.3	7.1	1.6	2.4	5.4
Iceland	Males	a	4.6	0.0	1.7	9.6	2.0	6.1	1.2	3.0
	Females	a	1.9	1.4	2.4	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.8
Ireland	Males	8.6	5.8	c	a	3.3	3.5	2.6	1.9	4.3
	Females	4.2	5.4	c	a	2.8	3.3	2.4	1.8	3.1
Italy	Males	7.6	5.6	11.5	3.0	4.2	10.8	4.7	3.5	5.0
	Females	12.1	11.1	14.5	7.9	6.1	10.3	7.5	6.0	8.2
Japan	Males	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Females	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Korea	Males	3.5	3.5	a	x(5)	3.9	a	3.8	2.7	3.5
	Females	1.6	2.2	a	x(5)	2.9	a	3.3	2.5	2.5
Luxembourg	Males	3.4	4.2	3.8	2.3	2.2	1.5	2.8	2.0	2.6
	Females	7.3	5.0	7.5	4.3	5.6	3.9	3.2	4.9	5.5
Mexico	Males	1.7	2.2	a	2.6	a	a	2.7	3.1	2.1
	Females	1.5	2.4	a	2.9	a	a	3.7	3.0	2.2
Netherlands	Males	9.1	5.8	x(4)	5.2	3.8	4.2	2.6	2.5	4.2
	Females	7.2	4.4	x(4)	3.5	3.7	2.7	4.6	2.9	3.7
New Zealand	Males	x(2)	3.7	a	x(5)	1.9	2.5	1.1	2.5	2.4
	Females	x(2)	4.8	a	x(5)	2.8	3.5	2.2	2.8	3.2
Norway	Males	c	3.9	a	4.1	4.5	3.3	1.7	2.8	3.7
	Females	c	2.9	a	3.4	3.6	2.5	3.5	2.1	2.9

Note: c too small sample to provide reliable estimates. Due to incomplete data, some averages have not been calculated.

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for a description of ISCED-97 levels, ISCED-97 country mappings and national data sources (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2006).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

Table A8. 2a. (continued)
Unemployment rates and educational attainment, by gender (2004)

Number of 25-to-64-year-olds in unemployment as a percentage of the labour force aged 25 to 64, by level of education attained and gender

		Pre- primary and primary education	Lower secondary education	Upper secondary education			Post- secondary non- tertiary education	Tertiary education		All levels of education	
				ISCED 3C Short	ISCED 3C Long/3B	ISCED 3A		Type B	Type A and advanced research programmes		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
OECD countries	Poland	Males	x(2)	27.3	18.9	a	11.7	14.5	x(8)	5.9	15.7
		Females	x(2)	28.3	24.1	a	16.6	14.4	x(8)	6.5	17.4
	Portugal	Males	5.5	5.6	x(5)	x(5)	4.5	3.9	x(8)	4.5	5.3
		Females	7.2	8.4	x(5)	x(5)	7.0	3.5	x(8)	4.4	6.8
	Slovak Republic	Males	88.5	48.4	x(4)	17.4	8.0	a	3.0	5.0	14.7
		Females	c	44.4	x(4)	21.3	12.8	a	8.0	4.3	17.4
	Spain	Males	8.7	7.3	c	6.5	6.0	c	4.9	5.3	6.8
		Females	17.2	16.4	c	16.4	12.0	c	12.3	8.8	13.4
	Sweden	Males	7.6	5.5	a	x(5)	6.0	x(5)	5.6	4.3	5.7
		Females	7.8	6.3	a	x(5)	5.6	x(5)	3.9	3.6	5.0
	Switzerland	Males	c	6.3	c	3.3	7.1	c	1.8	1.9	2.2
		Females	c	7.5	c	3.9	4.8	c	c	3.0	4.4
	Turkey	Males	8.9	9.0	a	8.5	8.9	x(8)	x(8)	7.2	8.7
		Females	4.6	14.4	a	17.0	16.8	x(8)	x(8)	10.3	8.0
	United Kingdom	Males	x(2)	7.9	4.2	3.6	2.8	a	2.9	2.5	3.8
		Females	x(2)	5.1	3.9	3.4	3.0	a	1.7	2.0	3.3
United States	Males	8.1	10.3	x(5)	x(5)	6.2	x(5)	5.2	3.0	5.4	
	Females	13.1	11.8	x(5)	x(5)	5.0	x(5)	3.6	2.9	4.7	
	<i>OECD average</i>		<i>10.1</i>			<i>5.7</i>		<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>5.7</i>	
	<i>Females</i>		<i>11.0</i>			<i>7.2</i>		<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>6.8</i>	
	<i>EU19 average</i>		<i>12.3</i>			<i>5.6</i>		<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>6.6</i>	
	<i>Females</i>		<i>13.4</i>			<i>7.8</i>		<i>5.2</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>8.3</i>	
Partner countries	Chile	Males	5.8	6.9	x(5)	x(5)	6.8	a	12.6	6.0	6.6
		Females	6.1	8.9	x(5)	x(5)	9.2	a	10.7	7.1	8.4
	Israel	Males	x(2)	13.1	x(5)	x(5)	9.0	a	6.7	5.3	8.3
		Females	x(2)	19.7	x(5)	x(5)	12.6	a	7.7	5.8	9.7

Note: c too small sample to provide reliable estimates. Due to incomplete data, some averages have not been calculated.

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for a description of ISCED-97 levels, ISCED-97 country mappings and national data sources (www.oecd.org/edu/eqg2006).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/015830764831>

Table A9.1a.
Relative earnings of the population with income from employment (2004 or latest available year)
By level of educational attainment and gender for 25-to-64-year-olds and 30-to-44-year-olds
(upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education = 100)

			Below upper secondary education		Post-secondary non-tertiary education		Tertiary-type B education		Tertiary-type A and advanced research programmes		All tertiary education		
			25-64	30-44	25-64	30-44	25-64	30-44	25-64	30-44	25-64	30-44	
OECD countries	Australia	2001	Men	84	82	102	100	121	114	151	152	142	142
			Women	84	82	99	99	117	122	158	167	146	154
			M+W	77	75	92	92	111	107	143	146	133	135
	Belgium	2003	Men	90	91	m	m	115	116	146	143	132	130
			Women	81	84	m	m	124	127	147	153	132	136
			M+W	89	91	m	m	114	116	148	148	130	130
	Canada	2003	Men	79	79	100	106	115	114	170	172	143	144
			Women	68	72	103	96	118	122	175	187	144	152
			M+W	78	78	102	104	112	112	169	172	140	141
	Czech Republic	2004	Men	79	81	m	m	140	167	195	203	193	202
			Women	73	73	m	m	124	131	163	168	160	166
			M+W	73	75	m	m	126	145	185	193	182	191
	Denmark	2003	Men	82	79	99	96	113	113	142	135	134	129
			Women	85	81	98	104	116	115	129	125	127	123
			M+W	82	81	107	104	115	117	130	124	127	123
	Finland	2003	Men	92	88	m	m	130	125	180	169	160	150
			Women	97	92	m	m	127	125	167	163	146	141
			M+W	94	92	m	m	122	115	173	162	148	138
	France	2004	Men	89	88	m	m	126	133	172	175	154	157
			Women	82	81	m	m	131	134	156	161	145	149
			M+W	85	85	m	m	125	130	163	167	147	151
	Germany	2004	Men	91	90	112	111	123	125	159	151	149	142
			Women	81	75	116	123	116	109	157	156	148	144
			M+W	88	82	109	112	128	129	163	153	153	146
	Hungary	2004	Men	76	77	128	128	132	154	254	263	253	263
			Women	71	74	116	114	144	144	191	195	190	195
			M+W	73	75	120	119	138	144	218	222	217	222
Ireland	2002	Men	71	73	96	96	114	113	154	160	141	143	
		Women	60	62	103	99	120	120	172	169	153	153	
		M+W	76	77	98	96	113	116	160	160	144	145	
Italy	2002	Men	74	73	m	m	m	m	162	136	162	136	
		Women	78	78	m	m	m	m	147	148	147	148	
		M+W	78	80	m	m	m	m	153	137	153	137	
Korea	2003	Men	73	83	m	m	103	109	138	132	127	125	
		Women	75	91	m	m	138	146	201	227	176	195	
		M+W	67	77	m	m	111	122	156	161	141	148	
Luxembourg	2002	Men	79	78	114	137	132	139	170	176	149	156	
		Women	74	67	120	129	120	125	145	150	131	137	
		M+W	78	76	117	120	129	136	165	171	145	152	
Netherlands	2002	Men	84	84	m	m	m	m	m	m	143	141	
		Women	72	72	m	m	m	m	m	m	155	156	
		M+W	84	84	m	m	m	m	m	m	148	147	
New Zealand	2004	Men	75	70	107	105	110	109	148	142	136	133	
		Women	78	79	105	105	113	118	150	141	133	132	
		M+W	75	73	103	101	102	105	147	142	129	129	

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2006).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/815010258467>

Table A9. 1a. (continued)
Relative earnings of the population with income from employment (2004 or latest available year)
By level of educational attainment and gender for 25-to-64-year-olds and 30-to-44-year-olds
(upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education = 100)

			Below upper secondary education		Post-secondary non-tertiary education		Tertiary-type B education		Tertiary-type A and advanced research programmes		All tertiary education			
			25-64	30-44	25-64	30-44	25-64	30-44	25-64	30-44	25-64	30-44		
OECD countries	Norway	2003	Men	81	88	112	114	131	143	129	138	129	138	
				Women	78	87	111	116	136	150	130	143	130	143
				M+W	80	89	117	120	141	147	125	134	126	135
	Poland	2004	Men	77	76	107	110	164	175	184	186	179	183	
			Women	68	71	102	103	136	150	155	164	151	162	
			M+W	78	80	99	100	154	166	166	170	163	169	
	Spain	2004	Men	84	83	c	c	107	105	144	141	132	128	
			Women	78	79	c	c	97	100	156	158	141	144	
			M+W	85	84	c	c	104	105	144	141	132	130	
	Sweden	2003	Men	85	82	121	124	108	107	147	143	137	134	
			Women	88	83	105	107	115	107	136	132	128	123	
			M+W	87	83	120	122	106	101	139	134	128	124	
	Switzerland	2004	Men	75	78	107	105	121	117	156	151	142	137	
			Women	78	89	113	108	137	151	171	183	160	172	
			M+W	74	81	108	107	142	141	177	175	164	162	
United Kingdom	2004	Men	71	70	m	m	121	119	161	164	150	151		
		Women	69	69	m	m	139	137	198	204	178	180		
		M+W	67	69	m	m	124	122	174	181	158	162		
United States	2004	Men	62	64	113	114	115	115	188	188	179	178		
		Women	62	64	109	108	119	118	173	181	166	173		
		M+W	65	66	110	110	114	114	181	182	172	173		

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2006).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/815010258467>

Table B1.1a.
Annual expenditure on educational institutions per student for all services (2003)
In equivalent US dollars converted using PPPs for GDP, by level of education, based on full-time equivalents

	Pre-primary education (for children 3 years and older)	Primary education	Secondary education			Post-secondary non-tertiary education	Tertiary education (including R&D activities)			All tertiary education excluding R&D activities	Primary to tertiary education
			Lower secondary education	Upper secondary education	All secondary education		Tertiary-type B education	Tertiary-type A & advanced research programmes	All tertiary education		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
OECD countries											
Australia	m	5 494	7 442	8 362	7 788	7 341	7 792	13 331	12 406	8 645	7 527
Austria	6 205	7 139	8 719	9 189	8 943	x(4)	10 382	12 507	12 344	8 116	9 063
Belgium	4 663	6 180	x(5)	x(5)	7 708	x(5)	x(9)	x(9)	11 824	8 139	7 831
Canada ^{1,2}	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	6 482	x(7)	23 780	18 567	19 992	16 937	8 641
Czech Republic	2 660	2 273	3 939	4 241	4 088	2 051	3 339	7 185	6 774	5 698	3 898
Denmark	4 824	7 814	7 958	8 401	8 183	x(4, 9)	x(9)	x(9)	14 014	10 190	9 154
Finland	4 069	5 321	8 608	6 654	7 402	x(5)	3 985	12 060	12 047	7 506	7 578
France	4 744	4 939	7 603	9 992	8 653	5 195	8 925	11 303	10 704	7 330	7 807
Germany	4 865	4 624	5 627	10 232	7 173	10 097	6 299	12 457	11 594	7 282	7 368
Greece	x(2)	4 218	x(5)	x(5)	4 954	4 181	2 602	6 071	4 924	3 757	4 686
Hungary ¹	3 985	3 286	3 269	4 620	3 948	x(4)	8 427	8 583	8 576	6 885	4 427
Iceland	6 781	7 752	7 475	6 459	6 898	x(4, 9)	m	8 023	8 023	5 809	7 438
Ireland	m	4 760	6 329	6 428	6 374	5 759	x(9)	x(9)	9 341	7 223	6 118
Italy ¹	6 116	7 366	7 688	8 108	7 938	m	7 443	8 777	8 764	5 658	7 963
Japan	3 766	6 350	6 991	7 552	7 283	x(4, 9)	7 638	12 913	11 556	m	7 789
Korea	2 628	4 098	5 425	7 442	6 410	a	4 021	9 138	7 089	6 213	5 733
Luxembourg	x(2)	11 481	16 754	17 364	17 078	m	m	m	m	m	m
Mexico	2 069	1 656	1 495	2 790	1 918	a	x(9)	x(9)	5 774	4 998	2 095
Netherlands	5 497	5 836	7 566	6 271	6 996	5 723	m	13 537	13 444	8 338	7 501
New Zealand	4 325	4 841	4 803	6 730	5 693	8 016	6 064	9 738	8 832	m	5 963
Norway	3 895	7 977	9 208	12 380	10 919	x(5)	x(9)	x(9)	13 772	9 310	10 105
Poland ¹	3 269	2 859	2 693	3 184	2 951	6 866	m	4 653	4 589	3 960	3 221
Portugal ¹	4 489	4 503	6 158	6 022	6 094	a	x(9)	x(9)	7 200	m	5 611
Slovak Republic	2 641	2 020	2 106	2 737	2 401	x(4)	x(4)	4 678	4 678	4 299	2 602
Spain	4 151	4 829	x(5)	x(5)	6 418	x(5)	7 997	9 131	8 943	6 563	6 346
Sweden	4 091	7 291	7 446	7 848	7 662	2 867	x(9)	x(9)	16 073	8 278	8 792
Switzerland ¹	3 558	8 131	9 538	15 014	12 209	8 485	7 579	27 682	25 900	14 335	12 071
Turkey ¹	m	869	a	1 428	1 428	a	x(9)	x(9)	m	4 248	1 266
United Kingdom	7 153	5 851	x(5)	x(5)	7 290	x(5)	x(9)	x(9)	11 866	9 130	7 376
United States	7 755	8 305	9 156	10 105	9 590	m	x(9)	x(9)	24 074	21 566	12 023
OECD average	4 508	5 450	6 560	7 582	6 962	4 439	~	~	11 254	8 093	6 827
OECD total	4 959	5 055	~	~	6 936	~	~	~	14 598	12 208	7 471
EU19 average	4 589	5 399	6 831	7 419	6 961	4 749	~	~	9 872	6 962	6 519
Partner countries											
Brazil ²	926	870	1 105	1 152	1 121	a	x(9)	x(9)	10 054	m	1 242
Chile ³	2 470	2 139	2 124	2 281	2 225	a	3 128	8 382	7 011	m	2 876
Israel	3 718	5 017	x(5)	x(5)	5 959	3 723	8 372	12 941	11 945	m	6 436
Russian Federation ¹	m	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	1 436	x(5)	1 733	2 741	2 451	m	1 600

1. Public institutions only.

2. Year of reference 2002.

3. Year of reference 2004.

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2006).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/71773424252>

Table B1.4.

Annual expenditure on educational institutions per student for all services relative to GDP per capita (2003)

By level of education, based on full-time equivalents

	Pre-primary education (for children 3 years and older)	Primary education	Secondary education			Post-secondary non-tertiary education	Tertiary education (including R&D activities)			All tertiary education excluding R&D activities	Primary to tertiary education
			Lower secondary education	Upper secondary education	All secondary education		Tertiary-type B education	Tertiary-type A & advanced research programmes	All tertiary education		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
OECD countries											
Australia	m	18	24	27	25	24	25	43	40	28	24
Austria	20	23	28	30	29	x(4)	34	41	40	26	29
Belgium	15	21	x(5)	x(5)	26	x(5)	x(9)	x(9)	39	27	26
Canada ^{1,2}	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	21	x(7)	78	61	66	56	28
Czech Republic	15	13	23	25	24	12	19	42	39	33	23
Denmark	16	25	26	27	27	x(4, 9)	x(9)	x(9)	46	33	30
Finland	14	19	30	23	26	x(5)	14	43	43	26	27
France	17	17	27	35	30	18	31	40	38	26	28
Germany	18	17	20	37	26	37	23	45	42	26	27
Greece	x(2)	21	x(5)	x(5)	24	20	13	30	24	18	23
Hungary ¹	26	22	22	31	26	x(4)	56	57	57	46	29
Iceland	22	25	24	21	22	x(4, 9)	m	26	26	19	24
Ireland	m	14	19	19	19	17	x(9)	x(9)	27	21	18
Italy ¹	23	28	29	31	30	m	28	33	33	21	30
Japan	13	23	25	27	26	x(4, 9)	27	46	41	m	28
Korea	14	21	28	39	33	a	21	47	37	32	30
Luxembourg	x(2)	21	x(5)	x(5)	31	x(5)	m	m	m	m	m
Mexico	22	17	16	29	20	a	x(9)	x(9)	60	52	22
Netherlands	17	18	24	20	22	18	m	43	42	26	24
New Zealand	18	21	20	29	24	34	26	41	38	m	25
Norway	10	21	25	33	29	x(5)	x(9)	x(9)	37	25	27
Poland ¹	28	25	23	27	25	59	m	40	40	34	28
Portugal ¹	25	26	35	34	35	a	x(9)	x(9)	41	m	m
Slovak Republic	20	15	16	21	18	x(4)	x(4)	x(4)	36	33	20
Spain	17	19	x(5)	x(5)	26	x(5)	32	37	36	26	26
Sweden	14	25	25	27	26	10	x(9)	x(9)	54	28	30
Switzerland ¹	11	24	29	45	37	26	23	83	78	43	36
Turkey ¹	m	13	a	21	21	a	x(9)	x(9)	m	63	19
United Kingdom	24	20	x(5)	x(5)	25	x(5)	x(9)	x(9)	40	31	25
United States	21	22	24	27	26	m	x(9)	x(9)	64	57	32
OECD average	18	20	23	28	26	18	30	44	43	33	26
EU19 average	18	19	23	28	25	17	29	41	40	32	25
non-OECD countries											
Brazil ²	12	11	14	15	14	a	x(9)	x(9)	127	m	16
Chile ³	21	18	18	20	19	a	27	72	60	m	25
Israel	16	22	x(5)	x(5)	26	16	36	56	52	m	28
Russian Federation ¹	m	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	16	x(5)	19	31	27	m	18

1. Public institutions only.

2. Year of reference 2002.

3. Year of reference 2004.

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2006).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/717773424252>

Table B1.5.

Change in expenditure on educational institutions for all services per student relative to different factors,
by level of education (1995, 2003)

Index of change between 1995 and 2003 (GDP deflator 1995=100, 2003 constant prices)

	Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education				Tertiary education				
	Change in expenditure	Change in the number of students	Change in expenditure per student		Change in expenditure	Change in the number of students	Change in expenditure per student		
OECD countries	Australia	148	109	135	OECD countries	Australia	125	133	94
	Austria	108	m	m		Austria	115	101	115
	Belgium	m	m	m		Belgium	m	m	m
	Canada	109	92	119		Canada	138	107	128
	Czech Republic	102	91	112		Czech Republic	139	186	74
	Denmark ¹	127	106	119		Denmark ¹	126	107	118
	Finland	132	109	121		Finland	122	114	107
	France	m	m	m		France	m	m	m
	Germany	108	102	105		Germany	114	105	108
	Greece ^{1,2}	160	90	178		Greece ^{1,2}	244	193	126
	Hungary ³	141	92	153		Hungary ³	182	170	107
	Iceland	m	m	m		Iceland	m	m	m
	Ireland	157	94	168		Ireland	163	134	121
	Italy ^{2,3}	107	98	110		Italy ³	137	107	128
	Japan ¹	106	84	127		Japan ¹	139	123	114
	Korea	m	91	m		Korea	m	159	m
	Luxembourg	m	m	m		Luxembourg	m	m	m
	Mexico	149	113	132		Mexico	167	148	113
	Netherlands	139	105	132		Netherlands	112	109	103
	New Zealand ²	158	m	m		New Zealand ²	111	m	m
	Norway	130	117	111		Norway	112	111	100
	Poland ^{2,3}	159	85	186		Poland ^{2,3}	170	269	63
	Portugal ^{2,3}	133	80	166		Portugal ^{2,3}	140	148	95
	Slovak Republic ¹	135	91	147		Slovak Republic ¹	167	201	83
	Spain	104	81	129		Spain	158	111	143
	Sweden	135	118	115		Sweden	141	141	100
Switzerland ^{2,3}	113	107	105	Switzerland ^{2,3}	174	119	146		
Turkey ^{2,3}	194	114	170	Turkey ^{2,3}	202	104	194		
United Kingdom	149	118	126	United Kingdom	120	120	100		
United States	137	107	128	United States	133	121	110		
OECD average	133	100	133	OECD average	146	138	106		
EU19 average	124	97	127	EU19 average	147	145	101		
Partner countries	Brazil	142	120	119	Partner countries	Brazil	140	158	89
	Chile	180	118	153		Chile	186	168	111
	Israel	119	116	102		Israel	130	152	86
	Russian Federation	m	m	m		Russian Federation	m	m	m

1. Some levels of education are included with others. Refer to "x" code in table B1.1a for details.

2. Public expenditure only.

3. Public institutions only.

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2006).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/71773424252>

Table B4.1.

Total public expenditure on education (1995, 2003)

Direct public expenditure on educational institutions plus public subsidies to households (which include subsidies for living costs) and other private entities, as a percentage of GDP and as a percentage of total public expenditure, by level of education and year

	Public expenditure ¹ on education as a percentage of total public expenditure				Public expenditure ¹ on education as a percentage of GDP			
	2003		1995		2003		1995	
	Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	Tertiary education	All levels of education combined	All levels of education combined	Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	Tertiary education	All levels of education combined	All levels of education combined
OECD countries								
Australia	m	m	m	13.7	3.6	1.1	4.8	5.0
Austria	7.5	2.5	10.8	10.8	3.8	1.3	5.5	6.0
Belgium	7.9	2.6	11.8	m	4.0	1.3	6.1	m
Canada ^{2,3}	8.2	4.3	12.5	13.1	3.3	1.7	5.0	6.5
Czech Republic	5.7	1.8	8.5	8.7	3.1	0.9	4.5	4.6
Denmark ³	8.8	4.5	15.1	12.7	4.8	2.5	8.3	7.7
Finland	8.0	4.1	12.8	11.5	4.1	2.1	6.5	6.8
France	7.5	2.2	11.0	m	4.0	1.2	5.9	m
Germany	6.3	2.5	9.7	9.7	3.1	1.2	4.7	4.6
Greece	5.3	2.5	8.0	6.6	2.6	1.5	4.3	3.1
Hungary	m	m	m	12.9	3.7	1.2	5.9	5.3
Iceland ³	11.9	2.9	17.0	m	5.6	1.4	7.8	m
Ireland	m	m	m	12.2	3.2	1.1	4.4	5.0
Italy	7.4	1.6	9.9	9.1	3.6	0.8	4.9	4.9
Japan ³	7.9	1.8	10.7	11.1	2.7	0.6	3.7	3.6
Korea	11.5	2.0	15.0	m	3.5	0.6	4.6	m
Luxembourg ³	8.9	m	m	m	4.1	m	m	m
Mexico	16.3	4.0	23.8	22.4	4.0	1.0	5.8	4.6
Netherlands	m	m	m	m	3.4	1.3	5.1	5.1
New Zealand	16.1	5.5	22.6	16.5	4.8	1.6	6.8	5.6
Norway	9.9	4.8	15.7	15.3	4.8	2.3	7.6	7.4
Poland	m	m	m	11.9	4.2	1.1	5.8	5.3
Portugal ³	8.9	2.2	12.4	11.9	4.2	1.1	5.9	5.4
Slovak Republic ³	7.3	2.2	11.2	8.8	2.9	0.9	4.4	5.0
Spain	m	m	m	10.6	2.8	1.0	4.3	4.6
Sweden	8.3	3.7	12.8	10.7	4.8	2.2	7.5	7.2
Switzerland	8.8	3.5	13.0	12.8	4.1	1.6	6.0	5.4
Turkey	m	m	m	m	2.5	1.2	3.7	2.4
United Kingdom	8.8	2.4	11.9	11.4	4.0	1.1	5.4	5.2
United States	10.4	4.0	15.2	m	3.9	1.5	5.7	m
<i>OECD average</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>5.3</i>
<i>EU19 average</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>5.4</i>
partner countries								
Brazil ²	8.8	2.5	12.2	11.2	3.4	1.0	4.7	3.9
Chile ⁴	14.0	2.6	18.3	m	2.8	0.5	3.7	m
Israel	8.9	2.5	13.7	13.5	4.6	1.3	7.0	7.0
Russian Federation	6.9	2.3	12.3	m	2.1	0.7	3.7	m

1. Public expenditure presented in this table includes public subsidies to households for living costs, which are not spent on educational institutions. Thus the figures presented here exceed those on public spending on institutions found in Table B2.1a.

2. Year of reference 2002.

3. Some levels of education are included with others. Refer to "x" code in Table B1.1a for details.

4. Year of reference 2004.

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2006).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/086554011765>

Table B6.2.
Expenditure on educational institutions by resource category and level of education (2003)
Distribution of total and current expenditure on educational institutions from public and private sources

	Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education						Tertiary education					
	Percentage of total expenditure		Percentage of current expenditure				Percentage of total expenditure		Percentage of current expenditure			
	Current	Capital	Compensation of teachers	Compensation of other staff	Compensation of all staff	Other current	Current	Capital	Compensation of teachers	Compensation of other staff	Compensation of all staff	Other current
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
OECD countries												
Australia	92.1	7.9	60.0	16.9	76.8	23.2	94.7	5.3	31.8	27.8	59.6	40.4
Austria	96.8	3.2	68.5	9.9	78.6	21.4	96.9	3.1	41.5	15.6	57.1	42.9
Belgium	97.2	2.8	71.2	18.7	89.9	10.1	97.3	2.7	55.3	15.1	70.4	29.6
Canada ^{1,2}	97.3	2.7	61.2	15.1	76.3	23.7	96.2	3.8	33.1	34.2	67.3	32.7
Czech Republic	92.5	7.5	48.7	16.1	64.8	35.2	87.0	13.0	25.7	25.9	51.6	48.4
Denmark ³	92.4	7.6	51.9	26.6	78.4	21.6	94.2	5.8	52.0	25.4	77.4	22.6
Finland	89.6	10.4	53.9	11.4	65.3	34.7	94.7	5.3	35.2	28.0	63.2	36.8
France	91.5	8.5	57.0	23.1	80.1	19.9	89.3	10.7	51.7	28.4	80.1	19.9
Germany	93.0	7.0	x(5)	x(5)	83.9	16.1	90.9	9.1	x(11)	x(11)	71.4	28.6
Greece	87.1	12.9	x(5)	x(5)	93.7	6.3	59.2	40.8	x(11)	x(11)	52.2	47.8
Hungary ²	94.4	5.6	x(5)	x(5)	80.5	19.5	85.2	14.8	x(11)	x(11)	69.6	30.4
Iceland	94.5	5.5	x(5)	x(5)	67.1	32.9	85.0	15.0	x(11)	x(11)	76.8	23.2
Ireland ²	91.9	8.1	75.8	8.2	84.0	16.0	95.1	4.9	46.8	23.9	70.8	29.2
Italy ²	93.5	6.5	66.2	18.7	84.8	15.2	86.7	13.3	40.4	19.8	60.2	39.8
Japan ³	89.4	10.6	x(5)	x(5)	87.4	12.6	83.6	16.4	x(11)	x(11)	64.5	35.5
Korea	81.1	18.9	62.9	7.9	70.8	29.2	90.5	9.5	30.5	12.8	43.3	56.7
Luxembourg ²	81.5	18.5	72.8	12.2	85.0	15.0	m	m	m	m	m	m
Mexico ²	97.2	2.8	81.7	11.9	93.6	6.4	94.8	5.2	59.0	18.3	77.3	22.7
Netherlands	94.2	5.8	x(5)	x(5)	76.7	23.3	95.2	4.8	x(11)	x(11)	74.6	25.4
New Zealand	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Norway	87.3	12.8	x(5)	x(5)	80.8	19.2	90.5	9.5	x(11)	x(11)	62.8	37.2
Poland ²	95.0	5.0	x(5)	x(5)	70.0	30.0	89.2	10.8	x(11)	x(11)	58.2	41.8
Portugal ²	97.1	2.9	80.6	15.1	95.7	4.3	94.9	5.1	x(11)	x(11)	72.8	27.2
Slovak Republic	93.8	6.2	53.9	16.5	70.4	29.6	89.9	10.1	28.6	19.3	47.9	52.1
Spain	91.1	8.9	74.6	10.6	85.2	14.8	80.6	19.4	58.5	20.5	79.0	21.0
Sweden	92.8	7.2	50.9	19.0	69.8	30.2	m	m	x(11)	x(11)	59.7	40.3
Switzerland ²	90.0	10.0	72.2	12.8	85.0	15.0	89.6	10.4	53.6	24.9	78.4	21.6
Turkey ²	86.5	13.5	x(5)	x(5)	94.3	5.7	82.9	17.1	73.5	m	73.5	26.5
United Kingdom	91.9	8.1	53.0	21.8	74.8	25.2	97.2	2.8	32.4	25.9	58.3	41.7
United States	88.8	11.2	55.4	25.7	81.1	18.9	90.4	9.6	24.2	31.3	55.5	44.5
OECD average	91.8	8.2	63.6	15.9	80.2	19.8	89.7	10.3	43.0	23.4	65.5	34.5
Partner countries												
Brazil ¹	87.3	12.7	x(5)	x(5)	84.6	15.4	90.6	9.4	x(11)	x(11)	73.6	26.4
Chile ^{2,4}	84.1	15.9	x(5)	x(5)	74.9	25.1	93.1	6.9	x(11)	x(11)	65.0	35.0
Israel	92.1	7.9	x(5)	x(5)	75.4	24.6	89.9	10.1	x(11)	x(11)	73.6	26.4
Russian Federation	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

1. Year of reference 2002.

2. Public institutions only.

3. Some levels of education are included with others. Refer to "x" code in Table B1.1a for details.

4. Year of reference 2004.

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/cag2006).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/028135635270>

Table C1.1.

Education expectancy (2004)

Expected years of education under current conditions (excluding education for children under the age of five)

	Full-time and part-time							Full-time	Part-time	Index of change in school expectancy (1995 = 100)		
	All levels of education combined			Primary and lower secondary education	Upper secondary education	Post-secondary non-tertiary	Tertiary education	All levels of education combined		All levels of education combined	Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	Tertiary education
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
OECD countries												
Australia	20.7	20.4	20.9	11.7	4.4	0.6	3.6	14.9	5.8	107	102	126
Austria	16.3	16.1	16.4	8.2	3.8	0.7	2.3	m	m	101	103	108
Belgium ¹	19.6	19.0	20.2	9.4	5.7	0.4	3.0	16.5	3.1	109	107	125
Canada ²	m	m	m	m	m	0.3	2.9	m	m	m	m	102
Czech Republic	17.0	16.9	17.1	9.0	3.7	0.6	2.1	16.6	0.4	119	111	206
Denmark	19.0	18.1	19.8	9.6	4.3	n	3.2	18.2	0.7	112	108	148
Finland	20.0	19.3	20.7	9.0	4.7	0.2	4.5	18.1	1.9	116	110	130
France	16.8	16.5	17.1	9.5	3.3	n	2.8	16.8	n	102	99	113
Germany	17.4	17.5	17.3	10.2	3.0	0.5	2.3	17.3	0.1	106	103	126
Greece	16.9	16.6	17.3	9.0	3.0	0.2	3.9	16.7	0.3	121	105	207
Hungary	17.6	17.2	18.0	8.1	4.2	0.6	2.9	15.6	2.0	122	109	267
Iceland	19.7	18.5	20.9	9.9	5.3	0.1	3.5	17.5	2.3	118	109	197
Ireland	17.2	17.0	17.5	10.8	2.4	1.1	2.9	16.0	1.2	112	108	138
Italy	17.0	16.6	17.3	8.4	4.7	0.1	2.9	16.9	0.1	m	m	m
Japan	m	m	m	9.1	3.0	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Korea	16.6	17.5	15.7	8.9	2.9	a	4.3	16.6	n	113	99	179
Luxembourg	14.2	14.1	14.3	9.2	3.6	0.2	m	14.0	0.2	m	m	m
Mexico	13.4	13.2	13.6	9.7	1.6	a	1.2	13.4	n	111	109	137
Netherlands	17.4	17.5	17.3	10.4	3.2	n	2.7	16.8	0.6	m	m	m
New Zealand	19.1	18.2	20.1	10.2	4.0	0.6	4.2	15.3	3.8	m	m	m
Norway ³	18.4	16.7	18.2	9.9	3.9	0.1	3.6	17.0	1.4	105	108	127
Poland	17.0	16.6	17.5	9.0	3.4	0.4	3.3	15.2	1.8	118	104	242
Portugal	17.1	16.6	17.6	10.5	3.0	n	2.6	17.1	n	103	97	139
Slovak Republic	15.7	15.5	15.9	8.8	3.7	0.1	1.9	14.9	0.8	m	m	m
Spain	17.2	16.6	17.7	11.0	2.2	a	3.0	16.3	0.8	101	96	127
Sweden	20.3	18.8	21.8	9.8	4.7	0.1	3.8	17.0	3.2	113	105	159
Switzerland	16.8	17.1	16.5	9.6	3.2	0.3	2.1	16.2	0.6	m	m	m
Turkey	12.6	13.3	11.2	7.7	3.1	a	1.5	12.6	n	133	129	146
United Kingdom	20.7	19.2	22.2	9.1	8.8	x(5)	2.8	15.3	5.4	121	120	125
United States	16.9	16.3	17.6	9.1	2.7	0.1	4.1	15.0	1.9	m	m	m
OECD average	17.4	17.0	17.8	9.5	3.8	0.3	3.0	16.1	1.7	113	107	153
EU19 average	17.6	17.1	18.1	9.4	4.0	0.3	2.9	16.4	1.3	112	106	157
Partner countries												
Brazil	16.7	16.0	17.3	10.9	3.0	a	1.3	16.7	n	m	m	m
Chile	15.0	15.1	14.8	8.1	3.9	a	m	15.0	n	m	m	m
Israel	15.7	15.4	16.1	8.5	3.1	0.1	2.9	15.3	0.4	m	m	m
Russian Federation	15.0	x(1)	x(1)	8.2	2.0	0.1	3.6	m	m	m	m	m

Note: Mismatches between the coverage of the population data and the student/graduate data mean that the participation/graduation rates for those countries that are net exporters of students may be underestimated (for instance, Luxembourg) and those that are net importers may be overestimated.

1. Excludes the German-speaking Community of Belgium.

2. Year of reference 2002.

3. The total (males + females) includes the 5-year-olds but is not reported in the distribution of 5-year-olds by sex.

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2006).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/55553154612>

Table D1.1.

Compulsory and intended instruction time in public institutions (2004)

Average number of hours per year of total compulsory and non-compulsory instruction time in the curriculum for 7 to 8, 9 to 11, 12 to 14 and 15-year-olds

	Age range at which over 90% of the population are enrolled	Average number of hours per year of total compulsory instruction time					Average number of hours per year of total compulsory and non-compulsory instruction time					
		Ages 7-8	Ages 9-11	Ages 12-14	Age 15 (typical programme)	Age 15 (minimum required programme)	Ages 7-8	Ages 9-11	Ages 12-14	Age 15 (typical programme)	Age 15 (minimum required programme)	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
OECD countries												
Australia	5 - 16	981	982	966	964	949	981	982	1010	1020	1005	
Austria	5 - 16	709	788	938	1033	987	755	835	985	1080	1033	
Belgium (Fl.)	3 - 17	a	a	a	a	a	832	832	1000	1000	443	
Belgium (Fr.) ¹	3 - 17	840	840	960	1020	m	840	840	1020	1020	m	
Czech Republic	5 - 17	658	770	897	965	394	658	770	897	965	394	
Denmark	4 - 16	641	743	870	840	840	641	743	870	840	840	
England	4 - 15	878	894	905	760	a	888	894	938	950	a	
Finland	6 - 18	530	654	796	858	a	530	673	815	858	a	
France	3 - 17	883	871	961	1042	a	883	871	1055	1148	a	
Germany	6 - 17	631	788	875	892	m	631	788	875	892	m	
Greece	6 - 16	864	928	998	1089	926	864	928	998	1307	1144	
Hungary	4 - 16	555	624	740	763	763	611	718	950	1106	1106	
Iceland	3 - 16	700	778	848	863	a	700	778	848	863	a	
Ireland	5 - 16	941	941	848	802	713	941	941	907	891	891	
Italy	3 - 15	941	990	963	908	a	990	990	963	908	a	
Japan	4 - 17	712	776	871	m	a	712	776	871	m	a	
Korea	6 - 17	612	703	867	1020	a	612	703	867	1020	a	
Luxembourg	5 - 15	847	847	782	750	a	847	847	782	750	a	
Mexico	6 - 12	800	800	1167	1058	a	800	800	1167	1124	a	
Netherlands	5 - 16	940	1000	1067	m	a	940	1000	1067	m	a	
New Zealand	4 - 15	a	a	a	a	a	985	985	962	950	950	
Norway	6 - 17	599	713	827	855	a	599	713	827	855	a	
Poland	6 - 17	564	658	786	827	a	677	752	852	884	a	
Portugal	5 - 14	880	874	937	938	1233	880	892	954	938	1233	
Scotland	4 - 15	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	
Slovak Republic	6 - 17	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Spain	3 - 16	792	792	956	978	978	792	792	956	978	978	
Sweden	6 - 18	741	741	741	741	a	741	741	741	741	a	
Switzerland	6 - 16	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Turkey	8 - 13	720	720	791	959	a	864	864	887	959	a	
United States	6 - 16	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
OECD average		758	808	894	910	865	785	831	928	962	911	
EU19 average		769	819	890	894	854	786	834	928	959	896	
Partner country												
Israel	5 - 17	666	749	971	919	a	944	990	971	919	a	

1. Ages 12-14 covers ages 12-13 only.

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2006).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/076822220227>

Table D2.1.
Average class size, by type of institution and level of education (2004)
Calculations based on number of students and number of classes

	Primary education					Lower secondary education (general programmes)				
	Public institutions	Private institutions			TOTAL: Public and private institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions			TOTAL: Public and private institutions
		Total private institutions	Government-dependent private institutions	Independent private institutions			Total private institutions	Government-dependent private institutions	Independent private institutions	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
OECD countries										
Australia	24.2	24.5	24.5	a	24.3	24.4	25.7	25.7	a	24.9
Austria	20.1	20.7	x(2)	x(2)	20.1	24.3	24.4	x(7)	x(7)	24.3
Belgium	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Belgium (Fr.)	20.3	21.1	21.1	a	20.6	20.8	m	m	a	m
Canada	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Czech Republic	20.6	16.9	16.9	a	20.6	23.2	21.5	21.5	a	23.2
Denmark	19.8	17.3	17.3	a	19.5	19.6	18.2	18.2	a	19.4
Finland	m	m	m	a	m	m	m	m	a	m
France	m	m	m	m	m	24.0	24.8	25.1	13.0	24.1
Germany	22.0	23.0	23.0	x(3)	22.1	24.7	25.9	25.9	x(8)	24.7
Greece	18.1	21.7	a	21.7	18.3	25.2	24.3	a	24.3	25.2
Hungary	20.3	18.9	18.9	a	20.2	21.5	21.6	21.6	a	21.5
Iceland	17.1	14.3	14.3	n	17.1	18.5	14.6	14.6	n	18.5
Ireland	23.9	m	a	m	m	19.8	m	a	m	m
Italy	18.3	19.7	a	19.7	18.4	20.9	21.4	a	21.4	20.9
Japan	28.5	33.9	a	33.9	28.6	33.7	36.0	a	36.0	33.8
Korea	33.6	33.4	a	33.4	33.6	35.7	34.7	34.7	a	35.5
Luxembourg	15.6	21.0	20.5	21.0	15.8	19.4	20.8	20.4	21.7	19.7
Mexico	19.9	22.7	a	22.7	20.1	30.1	27.2	a	27.2	29.9
Netherlands	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	a	22.2	m	m	m	a	m
New Zealand	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Norway	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Poland	20.6	11.8	11.3	11.9	20.4	24.6	16.5	26.7	14.6	24.3
Portugal	16.0	21.0	25.0	19.9	16.4	23.3	24.6	24.6	24.4	23.5
Slovak Republic	19.9	19.6	19.6	n	19.9	22.8	23.1	23.1	n	22.9
Spain	19.3	24.3	24.6	22.0	20.7	24.0	26.9	27.4	22.7	24.9
Sweden	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Switzerland	19.3	16.0	14.1	16.3	19.2	18.9	16.6	18.9	16.1	18.7
Turkey	26.7	14.8	a	14.8	26.4	a	a	a	a	a
United Kingdom	26.0	10.7	a	10.7	24.3	22.5	10.4	16.9	10.1	21.0
United States	23.6	19.4	a	19.4	23.1	24.9	19.3	a	19.3	24.3
OECD average	21.5	20.3	19.3	20.6	21.4	23.8	22.8	23.0	20.9	24.1
EU19 average	20.0	19.1	19.8	18.1	20.0	22.5	21.8	22.9	19.0	22.8
Partner countries										
Brazil	26.4	18.5	a	18.5	25.4	33.4	26.2	a	26.2	32.5
Chile	30.6	31.9	34.0	23.5	31.2	31.5	32.2	34.1	24.7	31.8
Israel	26.5	a	a	a	26.5	31.5	a	a	a	31.5
Russian Federation	15.6	9.7	a	9.7	15.6	19.6	9.9	a	9.9	19.5

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2006).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/108323448085>

Table D2.2.
Ratio of students to teaching staff in educational institutions (2004)
By level of education, calculations based on full-time equivalents

	Pre-primary education		Primary education	Secondary education			Post-secondary non-tertiary education	Tertiary education		
	Students to contact staff (teachers and teacher aides)	Students to teaching staff		Lower secondary education	Upper secondary education	All secondary education		Tertiary-type B	Tertiary-type A and advanced research programmes	All tertiary education
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
OECD countries										
Australia ¹	m	m	16.4	x(6)	x(6)	12.3	m	m	15.5	m
Austria	14.7	17.4	15.1	10.4	11.0	10.7	9.8	6.6	16.1	14.8
Belgium	15.6	15.6	12.9	10.6	9.2	9.6	x(5)	x(10)	x(10)	19.4
Canada	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Czech Republic	11.6	13.4	17.9	13.5	12.6	13.1	17.9	17.6	18.0	17.9
Denmark	m	6.9	x(4)	11.3	m	m	m	m	m	m
Finland	m	12.7	16.3	10.0	16.2	13.1	x(5)	x(5)	12.4	12.4
France	m	18.8	19.4	14.1	10.3	12.1	m	13.0	19.4	17.8
Germany	10.5	13.9	18.8	15.6	13.9	15.1	14.9	13.3	12.6	12.7
Greece	12.7	12.7	11.3	8.2	8.4	8.3	7.0	23.2	31.7	28.1
Hungary	m	10.5	10.7	10.2	12.3	11.2	12.7	23.5	15.3	15.6
Iceland	7.3	7.3	x(4)	11.4	11.1	11.3	n	x(10)	x(10)	10.9
Ireland	10.3	14.0	18.3	x(6)	x(6)	14.3	x(6)	14.0	13.5	13.7
Italy	12.5	12.5	10.7	10.3	11.5	11.0	m	5.1	22.5	21.6
Japan	17.0	17.7	19.6	15.3	13.2	14.1	x(5,10)	8.5	12.3	11.0
Korea	20.8	20.8	29.1	20.4	15.9	17.9	a	x(10)	x(10)	25.2
Luxembourg ²	m	m	m	x(6)	x(6)	9.0	m	m	m	m
Mexico	28.3	28.3	28.5	33.7	25.2	30.3	a	13.3	15.2	15.1
Netherlands	m	x(3)	15.9	x(6)	x(6)	15.8	x(6)	x(10)	x(10)	13.6
New Zealand	9.4	9.4	16.7	17.3	12.5	14.7	11.6	11.7	16.9	15.2
Norway ²	m	m	11.9	10.5	9.6	10.0	x(5)	x(10)	x(10)	12.0
Poland	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	18.5	m
Portugal	m	16.5	11.1	10.0	7.3	8.4	m	x(10)	x(10)	13.5
Slovak Republic	12.5	12.5	18.9	13.9	14.2	14.0	9.4	10.2	11.0	10.9
Spain	13.9	13.9	14.3	12.9	8.0	10.8	a	7.4	13.3	11.7
Sweden	10.9	11.2	12.1	11.9	14.0	12.9	23.4	x(10)	x(10)	9.0
Switzerland ²	m	18.2	14.3	11.2	11.1	11.2	m	m	m	m
Turkey	18.7	18.7	26.5	a	16.9	16.9	a	55.6	13.4	16.8
United Kingdom ^{1,3}	17.4	17.6	21.1	17.1	12.3	14.4	x(5)	x(10)	x(10)	17.8
United States	11.9	14.5	15.0	15.2	16.0	15.5	21.5	x(10)	x(10)	15.8
OECD average	15.2	14.8	16.9	13.7	12.7	13.3	12.8	15.9	16.3	15.5
EU19 average	13.0	13.8	15.3	12.0	11.5	12.0	13.6	13.4	17.0	15.7
Partner countries										
Brazil	m	18.3	23.5	18.8	18.3	18.6	a	x(10)	x(10)	13.3
Chile	m	21.4	27.1	44.3	26.8	33.3	a	m	m	m
Israel	30.2	30.2	16.9	14.1	12.2	13.0	m	m	m	m
Russian Federation	m	m	17.0	x(6)	x(6)	10.3	x(6)	11.7	14.0	13.4

1. Includes only general programmes in upper secondary education.

2. Public institutions only.

3. The ratio of students to contact staff refers to public institutions only.

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2006).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/108323448085>

Table D3.1.

Teachers' salaries (2004)

Annual statutory teachers' salaries in public institutions at starting salary, after 15 years of experience and at the top of the scale, by level of education, in equivalent US dollars converted using PPPs

	Primary education				Lower secondary education				Upper secondary education			
	Starting salary/ minimum training	Salary after 15 years of experience / minimum training	Salary at top of scale/ minimum training	Ratio of salary after 15 years of experience to GDP per capita	Starting salary/ minimum training	Salary after 15 years of experience / minimum training	Salary at top of scale/ minimum training	Ratio of salary after 15 years of experience to GDP per capita	Starting salary/ minimum training	Salary after 15 years of experience / minimum training	Salary at top of scale/ minimum training	Ratio of salary after 15 years of experience to GDP per capita
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
OECD countries												
Australia	29 712	43 991	43 991	1.36	30 062	44 139	44 139	1.36	30 062	44 139	44 139	1.36
Austria	25 446	33 644	50 782	1.03	26 448	36 000	53 149	1.11	26 801	37 035	56 307	1.14
Belgium (Fl.)	28 168	39 050	47 279	1.24	28 168	39 463	48 118	1.26	34 959	50 476	60 679	1.61
Belgium (Fr.)	26 335	36 643	44 500	1.17	26 547	37 471	45 903	1.19	33 084	48 200	58 140	1.54
Czech Republic	15 222	19 994	25 291	1.07	15 222	19 994	25 291	1.07	15 259	20 800	26 356	1.12
Denmark	33 693	37 925	37 925	1.18	33 693	37 925	37 925	1.18	33 092	46 500	46 500	1.45
England	28 769	42 046	42 046	1.36	28 769	42 046	42 046	1.36	28 769	42 046	42 046	1.36
Finland	27 922	32 541	32 541	1.09	32 407	38 318	38 318	1.29	34 825	43 526	43 526	1.46
France	23 112	31 090	45 872	1.07	25 570	33 548	48 451	1.16	25 928	33 906	48 845	1.17
Germany	37 718	46 935	48 938	1.63	39 132	48 167	50 284	1.67	42 321	51 883	54 211	1.80
Greece	23 700	28 646	34 540	1.33	23 700	28 646	34 540	1.33	23 700	28 646	34 540	1.33
Hungary	11 340	14 512	19 348	0.91	11 340	14 512	19 348	0.91	12 789	17 913	23 930	1.12
Iceland	19 350	22 396	24 948	0.69	19 350	22 396	24 948	0.69	24 948	30 605	32 153	0.94
Ireland	26 674	44 185	50 071	1.22	27 587	44 185	50 071	1.22	27 587	44 185	50 071	1.22
Italy	23 753	28 731	34 951	1.05	25 595	31 291	38 370	1.15	25 595	32 168	40 113	1.18
Japan	24 469	45 753	58 373	1.55	24 469	45 753	58 373	1.55	24 469	45 761	60 104	1.55
Korea	28 569	48 875	78 472	2.37	28 449	48 754	78 351	2.36	28 449	48 754	78 351	2.36
Luxembourg	46 306	63 769	94 380	1.06	66 712	83 390	115 899	1.39	66 712	83 390	115 899	1.39
Mexico	12 665	16 669	27 606	1.64	16 239	21 192	34 979	2.09	m	m	m	m
Netherlands	31 235	40 588	45 341	1.23	32 380	44 669	49 760	1.35	32 703	59 762	65 910	1.81
New Zealand	18 641	36 063	36 063	1.47	18 641	36 063	36 063	1.47	18 641	36 063	36 063	1.47
Norway	29 618	35 420	36 679	0.87	29 618	35 420	36 679	0.87	29 618	35 420	36 679	0.87
Poland	6 394	10 263	10 652	0.83	6 394	10 263	10 652	0.83	6 394	10 263	10 652	0.83
Portugal	19 189	31 635	49 644	1.75	19 189	31 635	49 644	1.75	19 189	31 635	49 644	1.75
Scotland	28 603	45 616	45 616	1.48	28 603	45 616	45 616	1.48	28 603	45 616	45 616	1.48
Slovak Republic	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Spain	31 381	36 342	45 334	1.40	35 098	40 663	50 162	1.57	35 792	41 552	51 225	1.61
Sweden	25 152	29 522	33 849	0.95	25 963	30 420	34 477	0.98	26 991	31 772	36 575	1.02
Switzerland	39 285	51 956	62 260	1.50	42 445	55 115	66 189	1.59	53 340	69 061	81 462	1.99
Turkey	16 678	18 416	20 768	2.44	a	a	a	a	15 683	17 421	19 773	2.30
United States	32 703	39 740	m	1.00	31 439	40 088	m	1.01	31 578	40 043	m	1.01
OECD average	25 727	35 099	42 347	1.30	27 560	37 488	45 277	1.32	28 892	40 295	48 197	1.42
EU19 average	26 006	34 684	41 945	1.20	27 926	36 911	44 401	1.26	29 055	40 064	48 039	1.37
Partner countries												
Brazil	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Chile	10 922	12 976	17 500	1.11	10 922	12 976	17 500	1.11	10 922	13 579	18 321	1.16
Israel	13 608	16 695	23 235	0.73	13 608	16 695	23 235	0.73	13 608	16 695	23 235	0.73

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2006).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/083407611234>

Table D3.1, (continued)
Teachers' salaries (2004)
Annual statutory teachers' salaries in public institutions at starting salary, after 15 years of experience and at the top of the scale, by level of education, in equivalent US dollars converted using PPPs

	Ratio of salary at top of scale to starting salary			Years from starting to top salary (lower secondary education)	Salary per hour of net contact (teaching) time after 15 years of experience			Ratio of salary per teaching hour of upper secondary to primary teachers (after 15 years of experience)
	Primary education	Lower secondary education	Upper secondary education		Primary education	Lower secondary education	Upper secondary education	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
OECD countries								
Australia	1.48	1.47	1.47	9	50	55	55	1.08
Austria	2.00	2.01	2.10	34	42	58	62	1.45
Belgium (Fl.)	1.68	1.71	1.74	27	49	55	75	1.54
Belgium (Fr.)	1.69	1.73	1.76	27	51	52	73	1.43
Czech Republic	1.66	1.66	1.73	32	25	31	34	1.37
Denmark	1.13	1.13	1.41	8	59	59	83	1.40
England	1.46	1.46	1.46	5	m	m	m	m
Finland	1.17	1.18	1.25	20	48	64	79	1.65
France	1.98	1.89	1.88	34	34	53	55	1.63
Germany	1.30	1.28	1.28	28	59	64	74	1.24
Greece	1.46	1.46	1.46	33	37	57	60	1.63
Hungary	1.71	1.71	1.87	40	19	26	32	1.73
Iceland	1.29	1.29	1.29	18	34	34	55	1.59
Ireland	1.88	1.82	1.82	22	47	60	60	1.29
Italy	1.47	1.50	1.57	35	40	53	54	1.37
Japan	2.39	2.39	2.46	31	71	86	98	1.39
Korea	2.75	2.75	2.75	37	59	86	89	1.50
Luxembourg	2.04	1.74	1.74	30	82	130	130	1.58
Mexico	2.18	2.15	m	14	21	20	m	m
Netherlands	1.45	1.54	2.02	18	44	60	80	1.83
New Zealand	1.93	1.93	1.93	8	37	37	38	1.04
Norway	1.24	1.24	1.24	20	48	54	68	1.42
Poland	1.67	1.67	1.67	10	15	15	15	1.00
Portugal	2.59	2.59	2.59	26	36	48	54	1.50
Scotland	1.59	1.59	1.59	6	48	51	51	1.06
Slovak Republic	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Spain	1.44	1.43	1.43	39	41	70	74	1.78
Sweden	m	m	m	a	m	m	m	m
Switzerland	1.58	1.56	1.53	25	m	m	m	m
Turkey	1.25	a	1.26	a	29	a	31	1.07
United States	m	m	m	m	w	w	w	w
<i>OECD average</i>	<i>1.69</i>	<i>1.70</i>	<i>1.71</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>1.42</i>
<i>EU19 average</i>	<i>1.65</i>	<i>1.64</i>	<i>1.70</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>1.47</i>
Partner countries								
Brazil	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Chile	1.60	1.60	1.68	m	m	m	m	m
Israel	1.71	1.71	1.71	36	16	21	25	1.54

Note: Ratio of salary at the top of the scale has not been calculated for Sweden because the underlying salaries are estimates derived from actual rather than statutory salaries.

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2006).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/083407611234>

Table D3.3.

Change in teachers' salaries (1996 and 2004)

Index of change¹ between 1996 and 2004 in teachers' salaries at starting salary, after 15 years of experience and at the top of the salary scale, by level of education, converted to 2004 price levels using GDP deflators (1996=100)

	Primary education			Lower secondary education			Upper secondary education, general programmes		
	Starting salary / minimum training	Salary after 15 years of experience / minimum training	Salary at top of scale / minimum training	Starting salary / minimum training	Salary after 15 years of experience / minimum training	Salary at top of scale / minimum training	Starting salary / minimum training	Salary after 15 years of experience / minimum training	Salary at top of scale / minimum training
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
OECD countries									
Australia	130	105	105	131	106	106	131	106	106
Austria	105	108	104	106	110	102	101	104	96
Belgium (Fl.) ²	106	109	111	104	104	104	104	104	104
Belgium (Fr.) ²	99	103	105	98	99	99	98	99	99
Czech Republic	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
Denmark	122	113	110	122	113	110	110	109	104
England	123	107	107	123	107	107	123	107	107
Finland	135	119	115	139	118	113	145	128	121
France	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
Germany	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
Greece	108	110	112	105	106	109	105	106	109
Hungary	198	187	193	198	187	193	175	186	198
Iceland	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Ireland	106	114	109	104	107	108	104	107	108
Italy	112	112	113	111	111	111	111	111	111
Japan	105	115	102	105	115	102	105	115	102
Korea	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
Luxembourg	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Mexico	135	134	136	136	140	143	m	m	m
Netherlands	106	113	103	105	115	103	105	110	102
New Zealand	102	116	116	102	116	116	102	116	116
Norway	122	119	122	122	119	122	112	116	112
Poland	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Portugal	104	114	103	104	114	103	104	114	103
Scotland	119	114	114	119	114	114	119	114	114
Slovak Republic	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Spain	97	96	93	m	m	m	95	94	93
Sweden	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
Switzerland	99	98	102	m	m	m	m	m	m
Turkey	w	w	w	a	a	a	w	w	w
United States	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
partner country									
Israel	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

1. The index is calculated as teacher salary 2004 in national currency * 100 / Teacher salary 1996 in national currency * GDP deflator 2004 (1996=100). See Annex 2 for statistics on GDP deflators and salaries in national currencies in 1996 and 2004.

2. The data for Belgium in 1996 are based on Belgium as a whole.

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2006).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/083407611234>

Table D4.1.

Organisation of teachers' working time (2004)

Number of teaching weeks, teaching days, net teaching hours, and teacher working time over the school year

	Number of weeks of instruction			Number of days of instruction			Net teaching time in hours			Working time required at school in hours			Total statutory working time in hours		
	Primary education	Lower secondary education	Upper secondary education, general programmes	Primary education	Lower secondary education	Upper secondary education, general programmes	Primary education	Lower secondary education	Upper secondary education, general programmes	Primary education	Lower secondary education	Upper secondary education, general programmes	Primary education	Lower secondary education	Upper secondary education, general programmes
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
OECD countries															
Australia	40	40	40	197	197	197	874	809	809	1 215	1 238	1 238	1 824	1 824	1 824
Austria	38	38	38	184	184	184	792	622	602	a	a	a	1 832	1 832	a
Belgium (Fl.)	37	37	37	161	162	162	803	718	673	927	a	a	a	a	a
Belgium (Fr.)	37	37	37	163	181	181	722	724	664	a	a	a	a	a	a
Czech Republic	40	40	40	195	195	195	809	644	614	a	a	a	1 704	1 704	1 704
Denmark	42	42	42	200	200	200	640	640	560	m	m	m	1 680	1 680	1 680
England	38	38	38	190	190	190	a	a	a	1 265	1 265	1 265	a	a	a
Finland	38	38	38	189	189	189	680	595	553	a	a	a	a	a	a
France	35	35	35	m	m	m	918	639	614	a	a	a	a	a	a
Germany	40	40	40	193	193	193	793	751	705	a	a	a	1 736	1 736	1 736
Greece	40	38	38	195	185	185	780	583	559	1 500	1 425	1 425	1 762	1 762	1 762
Hungary	37	37	37	185	185	185	777	555	555	a	a	a	1 864	1 864	1 864
Iceland	36	36	36	175	175	175	653	653	560	1 650	1 650	1 720	1 800	1 800	1 800
Ireland	37	33	33	183	167	167	946	735	735	1 036	735	735	a	a	a
Italy	33	33	33	m	m	m	726	594	594	806	674	674	a	a	a
Japan	35	35	35	m	m	m	648	534	466	a	a	a	1 960	1 960	1 960
Korea	37	37	37	220	220	220	828	565	550	a	a	a	1 613	1 613	1 613
Luxembourg	36	36	36	176	176	176	774	642	642	1 022	890	890	a	a	a
Mexico	41	41	36	200	200	173	800	1 047	848	800	1 167	971	a	a	a
Netherlands	40	37	37	195	180	180	930	750	750	a	a	a	1 659	1 659	1 659
New Zealand	39	39	38	197	194	190	985	968	950	a	a	a	a	a	a
Norway	38	38	37	190	190	187	741	656	524	m	m	m	1 680	1 680	1 680
Poland	39	39	39	188	188	188	677	677	677	a	a	a	1 520	1 520	1 520
Portugal	36	36	36	176	176	176	880	660	586	880	660	586	1 561	1 561	1 561
Scotland	38	38	38	190	190	190	950	893	893	a	a	a	1 365	1 365	1 365
Slovak Republic	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Spain	37	37	36	176	176	171	880	581	564	1 140	1 140	1 140	1 425	1 425	1 425
Sweden	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	1 360	1 360	1 360	1 767	1 767	1 767
Switzerland	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Turkey	38	a	38	180	a	180	639	a	567	870	a	756	1 808	a	1 808
United States	36	36	36	180	180	180	1 080	1 080	1 080	1 332	1 368	1 368	m	m	m
OECD average	38	37	37	187	186	185	805	704	663	1 129	1 131	1 087	1 698	1 691	1 690
EU19 average	38	37	37	185	183	183	804	667	641	1 104	1 019	1 009	1 656	1 656	1 640
Partner countries															
Chile	40	40	40	192	192	192	873	873	873	m	m	m	m	m	m
Israel	43	42	42	183	175	175	1 025	788	665	1 221	945	945	a	a	a

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/cag2006).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

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