

## Annex

# 1

## CHARACTERISTICS OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS

The typical graduation age is the age at the end of the last school/academic year of the corresponding level and programme when the degree is obtained. The age normally corresponds to the age of graduation.

(Note that at some levels of education the term “graduation age” may not translate literally and is used here purely as a convention.)

Table X1.1a.  
Typical age of graduation in upper secondary education (2006)

	Programme orientation		Educational/labour market destination				
	General programmes	Pre-vocational or vocational programmes	ISCED 3A programmes	ISCED 3B programmes	ISCED 3C short programmes <sup>1</sup>	ISCED 3C long programmes <sup>1</sup>	
OECD countries	Australia	17	17	17	m	m	17
	Austria	18	17-18	18	17-18	15-16	17
	Belgium	18	18	18	a	17	18
	Canada	17-18	17-18	17-18	17-18	17-18	17-18
	Czech Republic	19	18	19	19	a	18
	Denmark	19	20	19	a	23	20
	Finland	19	19	19	a	a	a
	France	18-19	17-21	18-19	19-21	a	17-19
	Germany	19-20	19-20	19-20	19-20	19-20	a
	Greece	17	18-19	18	a	17	18
	Hungary	19	19	19	a	m	19
	Iceland	20	18	20	21	18	23
	Ireland	18	19	18	a	19	18
	Italy	19	18	19	18	17	a
	Japan	18	18	18	18	16	18
	Korea	17	17	17	a	a	17
	Luxembourg	18	17-20	18-19	19-20	17-18	18-19
	Mexico	18	18	18	a	a	18
	Netherlands	17-18	18-20	17-20	a	18	18-19
	New Zealand	17-18	17-18	18	17	17	17
	Norway	18	19-20	18	a	m	19-20
	Poland	19	20	19	a	a	19
	Portugal	17	18	17	m	m	m
	Slovak Republic	19-20	19-20	19-20	a	18	18-19
	Spain	17	17	17	a	17	17
	Sweden	19	19	19	a	a	19
	Switzerland	18-20	18-20	18-20	18-20	17-19	18-20
Turkey	16	16	16	a	a	a	
United Kingdom	16-18	m	18	18	16	16	
United States	18	m	18	m	m	m	
Partner countries	Brazil	18	20	18	20	a	a
	Chile	18	18	18	a	a	a
	Estonia	19	19	19	a	19	a
	Israel	17	17	17	a	a	17
	Russian Federation	17	17	17	17	16	17
	Slovenia	19	18-19	19	19	18	a

1. Duration of ISCED 3C short programme: at least one year less than ISCED 3A/3B programme; duration of ISCED 3C long programme: similar to ISCED 3A or 3B programmes.

Source: OECD.

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

Table X1.1b.  
**Typical age of graduation in post-secondary non-tertiary education (2006)**

	Educational/labour market destination		
	ISCED 4A programmes	ISCED 4B programmes	ISCED 4C programmes
<b>OECD countries</b>			
Australia	a	a	18
Austria	19	19	20
Belgium	18-19	19-21	19-21
Canada	30-34	30-34	30-34
Czech Republic	21	a	21
Denmark	22	a	a
Finland	a	a	35-39
France	18-21	a	19-21
Germany	22	22	a
Greece	a	a	20-22
Hungary	a	a	20
Iceland	a	a	22
Ireland	a	a	18-19
Italy	a	a	20
Japan	19	19	19
Korea	a	a	a
Luxembourg	a	a	22-24
Mexico	a	a	a
Netherlands	a	a	20-21
New Zealand	18-19	18-19	18-19
Norway	20-21	a	21-22
Poland	a	a	21
Portugal	m	m	m
Slovak Republic	21-22	a	a
Spain	a	a	a
Sweden	a	a	20-23
Switzerland	21-23	21-23	a
Turkey	a	a	a
United Kingdom	m	m	m
United States	m	m	m
<b>Partner countries</b>			
Brazil	a	a	a
Chile	a	a	a
Estonia	a	21	a
Israel	m	a	a
Russian Federation	a	a	19
Slovenia	20-21	20-21	a

Source: OECD.

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

Table X1.1c.  
**Typical age of graduation in tertiary education (2006)**

	Tertiary-type B (ISCED 5B)	Tertiary-type A (ISCED 5A)			Advanced research programmes (ISCED 6)	
		3 to less than 5 years	5 to 6 years	More than 6 years		
OECD countries	Australia	19-22	20-22	22-24	24-25	25-26
	Austria	20-21	22-24	24-26	a	25
	Belgium	21-22	22	23-24	24	26-29
	Canada	21-25	22	23-24	25	27-29
	Czech Republic	22-23	23	25	a	28
	Denmark	23-25	24	26	27	30-34
	Finland	30-34	24	26	35-39	30-34
	France	20-24	20-23	22-25	28-29	26
	Germany	21-23	24-26	25-27	a	28-29
	Greece	22-24	22-24	m	m	25-29
	Hungary	21	23	24	a	30-34
	Iceland	30-34	24	26	28	30-34
	Ireland	20-21	21	23	25	27
	Italy	22-23	22	23-25	30-34	27-29
	Japan	20	22	24	a	27
	Korea	19	21	23	a	30-34
	Luxembourg	m	m	m	m	m
	Mexico	20	23	m	m	24-28
	Netherlands	a	21-23	21-24	a	28-29
	New Zealand	20-23	21-22	23	25	30-34
	Norway	21-22	22-23	24-25	26-27	28-29
	Poland	22	23	25	a	25-29
	Portugal	21-23	22	23-24	a	30-34
	Slovak Republic	21-22	23	24	a	28-29
	Spain	19	20	22	27-28	25-27
	Sweden	22-23	25	25	a	30-34
	Switzerland	23-29	24-26	25-27	25-27	30-34
	Turkey	20-22	22-24	25-27	30-34	30-34
United Kingdom	19-24	20-22	22-24	23-25	25-29	
United States	20	22	24	a	27	
Partner countries	Brazil	21-24	21-24	m	m	25-29
	Chile	20-22	22	24	25	29
	Estonia	22	22	24	a	30-34
	Israel	m	26	a	a	30-34
	Russian Federation	20	19-24	19-25	a	24-26
	Slovenia	23-26	25-26	25-26	a	29

Note: Where tertiary-type A data are available by duration of programme, the graduation rate for all programmes is the sum of the graduation rates by duration of programme.

Source: OECD.

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

Table X1.2a.  
School year and financial year used for the calculation of indicators, OECD countries



Source: OECD.



Table X1.3.  
**Summary of completion requirements for upper secondary programmes**

	ISCED 3A programmes				ISCED 3B programmes				ISCED 3C programmes				
	Final examination	Series of examinations during programme	Specified number of course hours AND examination	Specified number of course hours only	Final examination	Series of examinations during programme	Specified number of course hours AND examination	Specified number of course hours only	Final examination	Series of examinations during programme	Specified number of course hours AND examination	Specified number of course hours only	
OECD countries	Australia <sup>1, 2</sup>	N/Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
	Austria	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
	Belgium (Fl.) <sup>3</sup>	Y	Y	N	N	a	a	a	a	Y	Y	N	N
	Belgium (Fr.)	Y	Y	N	N	a	a	a	a	Y	Y	N	N
	Canada (Québec) <sup>1</sup>	N	Y	Y	N					N	Y	Y	N
	Czech Republic <sup>1</sup>	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
	Denmark <sup>1</sup>	Y	Y	Y		a	a	a	a	Y	Y	Y	
	Finland	Y/N	Y	Y	N								
	France	Y	N	Y	N	a	a	a	a	Y/N	Y	N	
	Germany	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	a	a	a	a
	Greece <sup>1</sup>	N	Y	N	N					N	Y	N	N
	Hungary	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
	Iceland <sup>1</sup>	Y/N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y/N	Y	N	N
	Ireland <sup>1</sup>	Y	N	N	N	a	a	a	a	Y	Y	Y	N
	Italy	Y	N	Y/N	N	Y	Y/N	Y/N	N	Y	N	Y/N	N
	Japan	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
	Korea	N	N	N	Y					N	N	N	Y
	Luxembourg	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
	Mexico	N	Y	Y	N					Y/N	Y	Y	N
	Netherlands <sup>1</sup>	Y	Y	Y	N	a	a	a	a	Y	Y	Y	N
	New Zealand	Y	N	N	N								
	Norway	N	Y	Y	N	a	a	a	a	N	Y	Y	N
	Poland	Y/N	N	N	N	a	a	a	a	Y	N	N	N
	Portugal	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Slovak Republic <sup>1</sup>	Y	N	Y	N					Y	N	Y	N
	Spain	N	Y	Y	N					Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	N
Sweden	Y/N	Y/N	N	Y/N									
Switzerland	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y		Y		
Turkey <sup>1</sup>	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	
United Kingdom <sup>1</sup>	N <sup>4</sup>	Y	N	N	a	a	a	a		Y	N	N	
United States <sup>1</sup>	20Y/30N	SS	SS	Y <sup>5</sup>	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	
Partner countries	Israel <sup>1</sup>	Y/N	Y	Y	N	a	a	a	a	Y/N	Y	Y	

Note: Y = Yes; N = No; SS = Some states

1. See Annex 3 for additional notes on completion requirements ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008)).

2. Completion requirements for ISCED 3A vary by state and territory. The information provided represents a generalisation of diverse requirements.

3. Covers general education only.

4. There is usually no final examination, though some ISCED 3A programmes can be completed this way.

5. Almost all states specify levels of Carnegie credits (*i.e.* acquired through completion of a two-semester course in specific subjects, which vary by state).

Source: OECD.

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





Annex

2

## REFERENCE STATISTICS

Table X2.1.  
**Overview of the economic context using basic variables**  
 (reference period: calendar year 2005, 2005 current prices)

	Total public expenditure as a percentage of GDP	GDP per capita (in equivalent USD converted using PPPs)	GDP deflator (1995 =100)	GDP deflator (2000 =100)	Number of full-time equivalents students enrolled in educational institutions as a percentage of total population
<b>OECD countries</b>					
Australia	m	33 983	131.0	119.2	22.3
Austria	49.9	34 107	112.5	108.5	19.0
Belgium	49.3	32 077	117.6	110.9	25.2
Canada <sup>1</sup>	39.9	35 078	122.2	112.7	14.4
Czech Republic	43.8	20 280	157.4	113.5	20.9
Denmark	53.1	33 626	123.7	112.2	25.5
Finland	50.5	30 468	114.5	104.8	24.8
France	53.7	29 644	115.5	109.9	23.6
Germany	46.9	30 496	106.8	105.8	20.2
Greece	m	25 472	151.2	117.7	19.6
Hungary	49.9	17 014	254.4	132.0	19.1
Iceland	42.4	35 571	144.0	121.8	30.3
Ireland	34.0	38 061	148.0	118.1	24.5
Italy	48.0	27 750	132.1	115.4	19.0
Japan	37.1	30 290	90.7	93.5	16.3
Korea	28.9	21 342	131.3	112.1	24.1
Luxembourg	41.8	69 984	123.0	113.7	m
Mexico	23.7	11 299	319.1	139.2	30.8
Netherlands	45.2	34 724	128.7	114.7	22.0
New Zealand	31.9	24 882	124.7	114.1	26.2
Norway	m	47 620	154.2	117.7	25.2
Poland	43.2	13 573	192.5	113.5	21.4
Portugal	47.2	19 967	137.4	116.9	19.8
Slovak Republic	19.9	15 881	169.4	124.9	22.1
Spain	38.1	27 270	141.5	122.7	18.9
Sweden	55.2	32 770	113.0	107.2	24.6
Switzerland	m	35 500	105.4	103.2	18.1
Turkey	m	7 786	4 186.4	316.5	m
United Kingdom	45.7	31 580	129.0	114.0	25.1
United States	37.2	41 674	122.7	113.0	22.7
<b>Partner countries</b>					
Brazil	31.2	9 255	224.7	170.7	26.7
Chile <sup>2</sup>	20.0	12 655	143.2	149.1	26.6
Estonia	32.7	16 660	188.0	123.6	23.6
Israel	46.3	22 810	148.7	108.6	30.1
Russian Federation	31.6	10 846	868.0	217.8	14.1
Slovenia	46.0	23 043	184.8	111.8	19.9

1. Year of reference 2004.

2. Year of reference 2006.

Source : OECD.

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

Table X2.2.  
**Basic reference statistics**  
 (reference period: calendar year 2005, 2005 current prices)<sup>1</sup>

	Gross Domestic Product (in millions of local currency) <sup>2</sup>	Gross Domestic Product (adjusted to financial year) <sup>3</sup>	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) (US=1)	
OECD countries	Australia	965 969	911 867.000	m	20 474	1.38835579	1.6032	1.4641
	Austria	245 330		122 415	8 233	0.87364077	1.0088	0.8905
	Belgium	301 966		149 013	10 474	0.8987871	1.0379	0.9261
	Canada <sup>4</sup>	1 375 080	1 290 829	515 468	32 299	1.21364403	1.4014	1.26
	Czech Republic	2 987 722		1 308 565	10 234	14.39506056	16.6225	15.197
	Denmark	1 551 967		824 841	5 419	8.51699624	9.8349	9.0881
	Finland	157 162		79 338	5 245	0.98343625	1.1356	1.0765
	France	1 717 921		921 800	62 818	0.92252574	1.0653	0.9381
	Germany	2 244 600		1 052 590	82 464	0.89256209	1.0307	0.9054
	Greece	198 609		m	11 104	0.70219694	0.8109	0.7718
	Hungary	22 055 093		11 011 561	10 087	128.5082936	148.3929	137.5175
	Iceland	1 021 510		433 346	296	97.06372403	112.0828	104.064
	Ireland	161 498		54 979	4 149	1.02277774	1.1810	1.09
	Italy	1 423 048		683 737	58 607	0.87500781	1.0104	0.908
	Japan <sup>5</sup>	501 402 600	499 096 950	185 069 300	127 773	129.5519548	149.5981	142.9363
	Korea	810 515 900		234 014 700	48 138	788.9201348	910.9932	879.3655
	Luxembourg	30 032		12 545	465	0.9224559	1.0652	0.8968
	Mexico	8 361 107		1 979 808	103 831	7.12686171	8.2296	7.6483
	Netherlands	508 964		229 905	16 317	0.89828305	1.0373	0.9126
	New Zealand	156 630		49 900	4 101	1.53500049	1.7725	1.5986
	Norway	1 945 716		m	4 622	8.84008973	10.2080	9.7966
	Poland	983 302		425 108	38 161	1.89842574	2.1922	2.1549
	Portugal	149 010		70 343	10 549	0.7074053	0.8169	0.7448
	Slovak Republic	1 471 131		292 580	5 387	17.19598047	19.8568	18.8277
	Spain	908 450		346 297	43 398	0.76761043	0.8864	0.8032
	Sweden	2 735 218		1 509 540	9 030	9.24328648	10.6735	9.5615
Switzerland	463 673		208 505	7 501	1.74121812	2.0106	1.865	
Turkey	487 202		m	72 065	0.8683379	1.0027	1.0014	
United Kingdom	1 233 976	1 196 716	546 872	60 218	0.64887707	0.7493	0.6584	
United States	12 376 100	12 189 800	4 537 690	296 972	1	1.1547	1	
<i>Euro Zone</i>					<i>0.866</i>	<i>1.0000</i>		
Partner countries	Brazil	2 147 944		670 514	184 184	1.2601	1.4551	
	Chile <sup>6</sup>	77 337 698		15 482 148	16 452	371.4535	428.9301	
	Estonia	175 392		57 382	1 348	7.812830425	9.0217	
	Israel	588 970		272 497	6 930	3.726	4.3025	
	Russian Federation	21 620 100		6 833 983	143 114	13.9282	16.0834	
	Slovenia	6 768 266		3 111 246	1 998	147.0358503	169.7874	

1. Data on GDP, PPPs and total public expenditure in countries in the Euro zone are provided in EUR.

2. GDP calculated for the fiscal year in Australia and GDP and total public expenditure calculated for the fiscal year in New Zealand.

3. For countries where GDP is not reported for the same reference period as data on educational finance, GDP is estimated as:  $w_t - 1 (GDPT - 1) + wt (GDPT)$ , where  $w_t$  and  $w_t - 1$  are the weights for the respective portions of the two reference periods for GDP which fall within the educational financial year. Adjustments were made in Chapter B for Australia, Canada, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States.

4. Year of reference 2004.

5. Total public expenditure adjusted to financial year.

6. Year of reference 2006.

Source: OECD.

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

Table X2.3a.

## Reference statistics used in the calculation of teachers' salaries, by level of education (1996, 2006)

		Teachers' salaries in national currency (1996) <sup>1</sup>								
		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
OECD countries	Australia	25 693	46 781	46 781	25 693	46 781	46 781	25 693	46 781	46 781
	Austria	19 911	25 522	40 136	20 598	26 791	42 910	21 891	29 334	48 204
	Belgium (Fl.) <sup>2</sup>	20 479	27 542	32 721	20 950	29 346	35 781	25 998	37 534	45 119
	Belgium (Fr.) <sup>2</sup>	20 479	27 542	32 721	20 950	29 346	35 781	25 998	37 534	45 119
	Czech Republic	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
	Denmark	200 000	244 000	250 000	200 000	244 000	250 000	218 000	310 000	325 000
	England	12 113	20 423	20 423	12 113	20 423	20 423	12 113	20 423	20 423
	Finland	17 660	23 378	24 051	19 846	27 751	28 928	20 519	28 928	30 610
	France	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
	Germany	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
	Greece	10 772	12 854	15 148	11 141	13 223	15 518	11 141	13 223	15 518
	Hungary	341 289	462 618	597 402	341 289	462 618	597 402	435 279	574 067	717 756
	Iceland	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Ireland	18 235	28 189	33 362	19 141	29 872	33 679	19 141	29 872	33 679
	Italy	14 939	18 030	21 864	16 213	19 796	24 233	16 213	20 412	25 442
	Japan	3 462 000	5 917 000	8 475 000	3 462 000	5 917 000	8 475 000	3 462 000	5 917 000	8 733 000
	Korea	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
	Luxembourg	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Mexico	29 105	38 606	63 264	37 092	47 174	76 196	m	m	m
	Netherlands	21 772	26 537	32 627	22 925	28 847	35 840	23 120	40 273	47 756
	New Zealand	23 000	39 220	39 220	23 000	39 220	39 220	23 000	39 220	39 220
	Norway	165 228	201 446	204 211	165 228	201 446	204 211	178 752	207 309	222 078
	Poland	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Portugal	9 970	15 001	25 902	9 970	15 001	25 902	9 970	15 001	25 902
	Scotland	12 510	20 796	20 796	12 510	20 796	20 796	12 510	20 796	20 796
	Slovak Republic	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Spain	18 609	21 823	27 940	m	m	m	21 582	25 327	31 780	
Sweden	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
Switzerland	65 504	87 585	100 847	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 countries	Brazil	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Chile	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Estonia	25 380	27 120	29 040	25 380	27 120	29 040	25 380	27 120	
	Israel	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Russian Federation	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Slovenia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	

1. Data on salaries for countries now in the Euro zone are shown in EUR.

2. Data on teachers' salaries for 1996 refer to Belgium.

Source: OECD.

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

Table X2.3a. (continued)  
Reference statistics used in the calculation of teachers' salaries by level of education (1996, 2006)<sup>1</sup>

	Teachers' salaries in national currency (2006) <sup>2</sup>									GDP deflator 2006 (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	
<b>OECD countries</b>										
Australia	44 719	61 243	61 243	44 971	62 106	62 106	44 971	62 106	62 106	136
Austria	24 138	31 935	47 941	25 195	34 418	49 885	25 480	35 273	52 344	113
Belgium (Fl.)	26 046	36 390	44 318	26 046	36 390	44 318	32 266	46 477	55 822	119
Belgium (Fr.)	24 720	34 825	42 625	24 720	34 825	42 625	30 767	44 750	53 945	119
Czech Republic	266 751	349 242	415 731	266 751	349 242	415 731	270 101	354 193	422 244	145
Denmark	302 287	341 001	341 001	302 287	341 001	341 001	301 595	424 212	424 212	124
England	19 161	28 005	28 005	19 161	28 005	28 005	19 161	28 005	28 005	128
Finland	27 050	34 947	44 091	30 061	37 360	47 047	30 226	41 432	52 587	116
France	21 403	28 791	42 481	23 680	31 068	44 869	23 907	31 296	45 120	116
Germany	35 746	44 481	46 380	37 086	45 648	47 655	40 108	49 171	51 377	107
Greece	18 169	22 159	26 653	18 169	22 159	26 653	18 169	22 159	26 653	146
Hungary	1 551 204	1 970 676	2 610 660	1 551 204	1 970 676	2 610 660	1 725 672	2 358 240	3 189 744	218
Iceland	2 520 168	2 837 950	3 303 336	2 520 168	2 837 950	3 303 336	2 814 280	3 446 964	3 662 796	153
Ireland	29 834	49 421	56 003	29 834	49 421	56 003	29 834	49 421	56 003	148
Italy	21 104	25 528	31 106	22 736	27 797	34 136	22 736	28 574	35 681	128
Japan	3 334 674	6 235 725	7 956 407	3 334 674	6 235 725	7 956 407	3 334 674	6 235 725	8 191 853	90
Korea	23 673 840	40 841 220	65 343 300	23 577 840	40 745 220	65 247 300	23 577 840	40 745 220	65 247 300	124
Luxembourg	46 251	63 692	94 265	66 632	83 289	115 759	66 632	83 289	115 759	127
Mexico	99 214	130 526	216 535	127 195	166 107	274 858	m	m	m	255
Netherlands	29 130	37 830	42 246	30 198	41 612	46 352	30 495	55 647	61 360	130
New Zealand	29 272	56 628	56 628	29 272	56 628	56 628	29 272	56 628	56 628	126
Norway	277 032	309 480	344 664	277 032	309 480	344 664	296 508	333 492	361 488	161
Poland	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	165
Portugal	14 160	23 186	36 368	14 160	23 186	36 368	14 160	23 186	36 368	138
Scotland	19 186	30 602	30 602	19 186	30 602	30 602	19 186	30 602	30 602	128
Slovak Republic	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	166
Spain	25 184	29 347	36 372	28 333	32 922	40 182	28 946	33 666	41 014	142
Sweden	241 200	283 200	328 700	246 000	290 400	332 400	261 000	313 600	356 600	114
Switzerland	69 492	89 909	110 352	80 193	102 985	125 747	93 098	121 187	142 907	107
Turkey	11 835	13 206	14 740	a	a	a	11 835	13 206	14 740	2 623
United States	34 895	42 404	m	33 546	42 775	m	33 695	42 727	m	124
<b>Partner countries</b>										
Brazil	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	214
Chile	3 629 556	4 430 124	5 978 280	3 629 556	4 430 124	5 978 280	3 629 556	4 638 231	6 258 360	m
Estonia	79 200	84 000	116 400	79 200	84 000	116 400	79 200	84 000	116 400	200
Israel	49 396	57 050	79 695	49 396	57 050	79 695	49 396	57 050	79 695	m
Russian Federation	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Slovenia	16 186	19 025	20 191	16 186	19 025	20 191	16 186	19 025	20 191	m

1. For the computation of teachers' salaries in equivalent USD shown in Indicator D3, teachers' salaries are converted from national currencies to USD using January 2005 PPPs for GDP and adjusted for inflation where necessary. Teachers' salaries in equivalent USD based on January 2005 PPPs for final consumption are shown in table X2.3c of Annex 2.

2. Data on salaries for countries now in the Euro zone are shown in Euros.

Source: OECD.

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

Table X2.3b.  
Reference statistics used in the calculation of teachers' salaries (1996, 2006)

	Purchasing power parity for GDP (PPP) (2005) <sup>1</sup>	Purchasing Power Parity for GDP (PPP) (2006) <sup>1</sup>	Purchasing Power Parity for GDP (PPP) (Jan. 2006) <sup>1</sup>	Gross domestic product (in millions of local currency, calendar year 2006) <sup>1</sup>	Total population in thousands (calendar year 2006)	GDP per capita (in equivalent USD, calendar year 2006) <sup>2</sup>	Reference year for 2006 salary data	Adjustments for inflation (2006)
<b>OECD countries</b>								
Australia	1.39	1.41	1.40	1 038 652	20 741	35 453	2006	0.98
Austria	0.87	0.87	0.87	257 897	8 282	35 695	2005/2006	1.00
Belgium (Fl.) <sup>3</sup>	0.90	0.90	0.90	316 622	10 543	33 527	Jan. 2006	1.00
Belgium (Fr.) <sup>3</sup>	0.90	0.90	0.90	316 622	10 543	33 527	2004/2005	1.00
Czech Republic	14.40	14.30	14.35	3 231 576	10 267	22 009	2005/2006	1.00
Denmark	8.52	8.58	8.55	1 642 215	5 437	35 217	2005/2006	1.00
England <sup>4</sup>	0.65	0.65	0.65	1 301 914	60 533	32 990	2005/2006	1.00
Finland	0.98	0.97	0.98	167 062	5 266	32 736	01 oct. 2005	1.00
France	0.92	0.91	0.92	1 791 953	63 195	31 048	2005/2006	1.00
Germany	0.89	0.88	0.89	2 322 200	82 366	31 950	2005/2006	1.00
Greece	0.70	0.70	0.70	213 985	11 149	27 233	2005	1.02
Hungary	128.51	129.94	129.22	23 757 230	10 071	18 154	28 juin 1905	0.98
Iceland	97.06	104.94	101.00	1 141 747	304	35 749	2005/2006	1.00
Ireland	1.02	1.01	1.02	174 705	4 253	40 716	2005/2006	1.00
Italy	0.88	0.87	0.87	1 475 401	58 863	28 866	2005/2006	1.00
Japan	129.55	124.46	127.01	507 545 700	127 755	31 919	2005/2006	1.00
Korea	788.92	762.02	775.47	847 876 400	48 297	23 038	2006	1.00
Luxembourg	0.92	0.92	0.92	33 852	473	78 137	2005/2006	1.00
Mexico	7.13	7.22	7.17	9 149 911	104 748	12 104	2005/2006	1.00
Netherlands	0.90	0.89	0.90	534 324	16 341	36 548	2005/2006	1.00
New Zealand	1.54	1.52	1.53	163 416	4 142	25 910	2006	0.99
Norway	8.84	8.89	8.86	2 155 780	4 661	52 047	2004/2005	1.00
Poland	1.90	1.89	1.90	1 057 855	38 132	14 641	2003/2004	1.00
Portugal	0.71	0.70	0.71	155 167	10 584	20 839	2005/2006	1.00
Scotland <sup>4</sup>	0.65	0.65	0.65	1 301 914	60 533	32 990	2005/2006	1.00
Slovak Republic	17.20	17.26	17.23	1 636 263	5 391	17 585	2002/2003	1.00
Spain	0.77	0.76	0.76	980 954	44 068	29 382	2005/2006	1.00
Sweden	9.24	9.16	9.20	2 899 653	9 081	34 870	2005	1.00
Switzerland	1.74	1.70	1.72	486 178	7 558	37 747	2005/2006	1.00
Turkey	0.87	0.90	0.88	576 322	72 974	8 766	2006	0.95
United States	1.00	1.00	1.00	13 132 900	299 833	43 801	2005/2006	1.00
<b>Partner countries</b>								
Brazil	1.34	1.36	1.35	1 937 598	188 694	7 553	m	m
Chile	342.30	371.45	356.88	66 598 992	16 452	10 898	2006	0.96
Estonia	7.81	8.05	7.93	207 061	1 345	19 139	2006	0.95
Israel	3.73	3.73	3.73	585 821	6 938	22 661	2005/2006	1.00
Russian Federation	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Slovenia	0.61	0.62	0.62	30 448	2 003	24 638	2005/2006	1.00

1. Data on PPPs and GDP for countries now in the Euro zone are shown in EUR.

2. GDP per capita in national currencies (2006) has been calculated from total population (2006) and total GDP (2006), and has been converted to USD using PPPs for GDP (2006). These data are available in this table.

3. Data on gross domestic product and total population refer to Belgium.

4. Data on gross domestic product and total population refer to the United Kingdom.

Adjustments for inflation are used if the reference year deviates from 2004/2005 and the inflation between the actual reference year and 2004/2005 would deviate more than 1 per cent.

Source: OECD.

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

Table X2.3c.

## Teachers' salaries (2006)

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 EUR 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)
<b>OECD countries</b>												
Australia	27 368	37 480	37 480	1.20	27 522	38 008	38 008	1.22	27 522	38 008	38 008	1.22
Austria	24 276	32 117	48 215	1.02	25 339	34 615	50 170	1.10	25 626	35 475	52 643	1.13
Belgium (Fl.)	25 487	35 609	43 366	1.21	25 487	35 609	43 366	1.21	31 573	45 479	54 624	1.54
Belgium (Fr.)	24 190	34 078	41 710	1.16	24 190	34 078	41 710	1.16	30 107	43 790	52 787	1.49
Czech Republic	16 323	21 371	25 439	1.11	16 323	21 371	25 439	1.11	16 528	21 674	25 838	1.12
Denmark	31 053	35 030	35 030	1.13	31 053	35 030	35 030	1.13	30 982	43 578	43 578	1.41
England	25 866	37 805	37 805	1.31	25 866	37 805	37 805	1.31	25 866	37 805	37 805	1.31
Finland	24 328	31 430	39 654	1.09	27 036	33 600	42 313	1.17	27 184	37 263	47 295	1.30
France	20 472	27 539	40 634	1.01	22 650	29 717	42 918	1.09	22 868	29 935	43 158	1.10
Germany	35 363	44 005	45 883	1.57	36 689	45 160	47 145	1.61	39 679	48 645	50 827	1.73
Greece	23 058	28 122	33 825	1.18	23 058	28 122	33 825	1.18	23 058	28 122	33 825	1.18
Hungary	10 350	13 149	17 419	0.82	10 350	13 149	17 419	0.82	11 514	15 735	21 283	0.99
Iceland	21 907	24 669	28 715	0.79	21 907	24 669	28 715	0.79	24 464	29 963	31 840	0.95
Ireland	25 787	42 717	48 406	1.19	25 787	42 717	48 406	1.19	25 787	42 717	48 406	1.19
Italy	21 257	25 714	31 332	1.01	22 902	27 999	34 384	1.10	22 902	28 782	35 940	1.14
Japan	23 052	43 107	55 002	1.54	23 052	43 107	55 002	1.54	23 052	43 107	56 630	1.54
Korea	26 804	46 241	73 983	2.29	26 695	46 132	73 874	2.28	26 695	46 132	73 874	2.28
Luxembourg	44 164	60 818	90 012	0.89	63 626	79 531	110 536	1.16	63 626	79 531	110 536	1.16
Mexico	12 146	15 980	26 509	1.50	15 572	20 336	33 649	1.91	m	m	m	m
Netherlands	28 530	37 050	41 375	1.15	29 576	40 754	45 397	1.27	29 867	54 500	60 095	1.70
New Zealand	16 612	32 137	32 137	1.41	16 612	32 137	32 137	1.41	16 612	32 137	32 137	1.41
Norway	27 443	30 657	34 143	0.67	27 443	30 657	34 143	0.67	29 372	33 036	35 809	0.72
Poland	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Portugal	17 624	28 857	45 263	1.58	17 624	28 857	45 263	1.58	17 624	28 857	45 263	1.58
Scotland	25 900	41 310	41 310	1.43	25 900	41 310	41 310	1.43	25 900	41 310	41 310	1.43
Slovak Republic	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Spain	28 995	33 788	41 876	1.31	32 620	37 904	46 262	1.47	33 326	38 760	47 220	1.50
Sweden	23 018	27 027	31 369	0.88	23 476	27 714	31 722	0.91	24 908	29 928	34 031	0.98
Switzerland	35 417	45 823	56 242	1.38	40 871	52 487	64 088	1.58	47 449	61 764	72 834	1.86
Turkey	11 124	12 413	13 855	1.61	a	a	a	a	11 124	12 413	13 855	1.61
United States	30 638	37 230	m	0.97	29 454	37 556	m	0.98	29 584	37 514	m	0.98
<b>OECD average</b>	<b>24 433</b>	<b>33 216</b>	<b>40 643</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>26 381</b>	<b>35 719</b>	<b>43 705</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>27 314</b>	<b>38 070</b>	<b>45 980</b>	<b>1.34</b>
<b>EU 19 average</b>	<b>25 055</b>	<b>33 555</b>	<b>41 049</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>26 819</b>	<b>35 529</b>	<b>43 180</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>27 838</b>	<b>38 520</b>	<b>46 656</b>	<b>1.31</b>
<b>Partner countries</b>												
Brazil	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Chile	9 589	11 393	15 365	1.11	9 589	11 393	15 365	1.11	9 589	11 922	16 086	1.16
Estonia	8 317	8 821	12 223	0.52	8 317	8 821	12 223	0.52	8 317	8 821	12 223	0.52
Israel	11 640	13 443	18 779	0.68	11 640	13 443	18 779	0.68	11 640	13 443	18 779	0.68
Russian Federation	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Slovenia	23 100	27 151	28 815	1.26	23 100	27 151	28 815	1.26	23 100	27 151	28 815	1.26

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008/](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008/)).

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

## General notes

### Definitions

**Gross domestic product (GDP)** refers to the producers' value of the gross outputs of resident producers, including distributive trades and transport, less the value of purchasers' intermediate consumption plus import duties. GDP is expressed in local money (in millions). For countries which provide this information for a reference year that is different from the calendar year (such as Australia and New Zealand), adjustments are made by linearly weighting their GDP between two adjacent national reference years to match the calendar year.

The **GDP deflator** is obtained by dividing the GDP expressed at current prices by the GDP expressed at constant prices. This provides an indication of the relative price level in a country. Data are based on the year 2000.

**GDP per capita** is the gross domestic product (in equivalent USD converted using PPPs) divided by the population.

**Purchasing power parity exchange rates (PPP)** are the currency exchange rates that equalise the purchasing power of different currencies. This means that a given sum of money when converted into different currencies at the PPP rates will buy the same basket of goods and services in all countries. In other words, PPPs are the rates of currency conversion which eliminate the differences in price levels among countries. Thus, when expenditure on GDP for different countries is converted into a common currency by means of PPPs, it is, in effect, expressed at the same set of international prices so that comparisons between countries reflect only differences in the volume of goods and services purchased.

**Total public expenditure** as used for the calculation of the education indicators, corresponds to the non-repayable current and capital expenditure of all levels of government. Current expenditure includes final consumption expenditure (*e.g.* compensation of employees, consumption intermediate goods and services, consumption of fixed capital, and military expenditure), property income paid, subsidies, and other current transfers paid (*e.g.* social security, social assistance, pensions and other welfare benefits). Capital expenditure is spending to acquire and/or improve fixed capital assets, land, intangible assets, government stocks, and non-military, non-financial assets, and spending to finance net capital transfers.

### Sources

The 2008 edition of the *National Accounts of OECD Countries: Main Aggregates, Volume I*.

The theoretical framework underpinning national accounts has been provided for many years by the United Nations' publication *A System of National Accounts*, which was released in 1968. An updated version was released in 1993 (commonly referred to as SNA93).

OECD Analytical Data Base, January 2008.



Annex

3

SOURCES, METHODS  
AND TECHNICAL NOTES

Annex 3 on sources and methods is available  
in electronic form only. It can be found at:  
[www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008)



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Many people have contributed to the development of this publication. The following lists the names of the country representatives, researchers and experts who have actively taken part in the preparatory work leading to the publication of *Education at a Glance – OECD Indicators 2008*.

The OECD wishes to thank them all for their valuable efforts.

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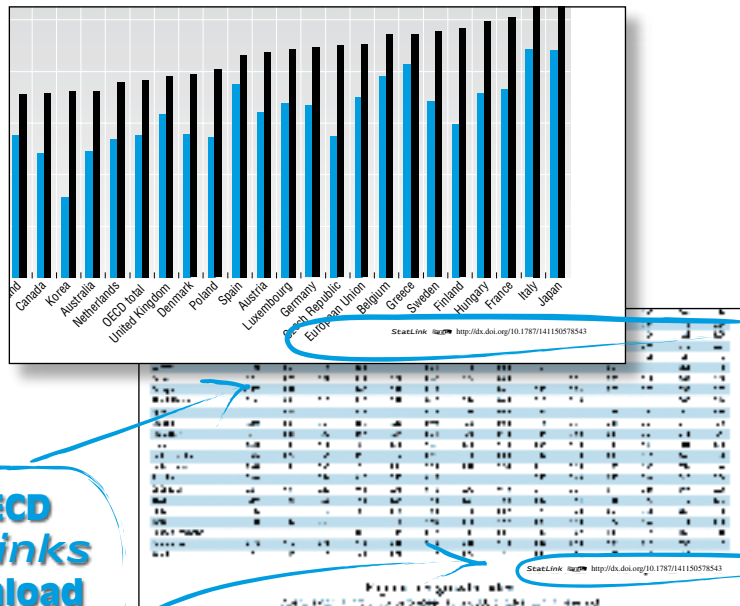
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# READER'S GUIDE

## **Coverage of the statistics**

Although a lack of data still limits the scope of the indicators in many countries, the coverage extends, in principle, to the entire national education system (within the national territory) regardless of the ownership or sponsorship of the institutions concerned and regardless of education delivery mechanisms. With one exception described below, all types of students and all age groups are meant to be included: children (including students with special needs), adults, nationals, foreigners, as well as students in open distance learning, in special education programmes or in educational programmes organised by ministries other than the Ministry of Education, provided the main aim of the programme is the educational development of the individual. However, vocational and technical training in the workplace, with the exception of combined school and work-based programmes that are explicitly deemed to be parts of the education system, is not included in the basic education expenditure and enrolment data.

Educational activities classified as “adult” or “non-regular” are covered, provided that the activities involve studies or have a subject matter content similar to “regular” education studies or that the underlying programmes lead to potential qualifications similar to corresponding regular educational programmes. Courses for adults that are primarily for general interest, personal enrichment, leisure or recreation are excluded.

## **Calculation of international means**

For many indicators an OECD average is presented and for some an OECD total.

The OECD average is calculated as the unweighted mean of the data values of all OECD countries for which data are available or can be estimated. The OECD average therefore refers to an average of data values at the level of the national systems and can be used to answer the question of how an indicator value for a given country compares with the value for a typical or average country. It does not take into account the absolute size of the education system in each country.

The OECD total is calculated as a weighted mean of the data values of all OECD countries for which data are available or can be estimated. It reflects the value for a given indicator when the OECD area is considered as a whole. This approach is taken for the purpose of comparing, for example, expenditure charts for individual countries with those of the entire OECD area for which valid data are available, with this area considered as a single entity.

Note that both the OECD average and the OECD total can be significantly affected by missing data. Given the relatively small number of countries, no statistical methods are used to compensate for this. In cases where a category is not applicable (code “a”) in a country or where the data value is negligible (code “n”) for the corresponding calculation, the value zero is imputed for the purpose of calculating OECD averages. In cases where both the numerator and the denominator of a ratio are not applicable (code “a”) for a certain country, this country is not included in the OECD average.

For financial tables using 1995 and 2000 data, both the OECD average and OECD total are calculated for countries providing 1995, 2000 and 2005 data. This allows comparison of the OECD average and OECD total over time with no distortion due to the exclusion of certain countries in the different years.

For many indicators an EU19 average is also presented. It is calculated as the unweighted mean of the data values of the 19 OECD countries that are members of the European Union for which data are available or can be estimated. These 19 countries are Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

### ■ Classification of levels of education

The classification of the levels of education is based on the revised International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED-97). The biggest change between the revised ISCED and the former ISCED (ISCED-76) is the introduction of a multi-dimensional classification framework, allowing for the alignment of the educational content of programmes using multiple classification criteria. ISCED is an instrument for compiling statistics on education internationally and distinguishes among six levels of education. The glossary available at [www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008) describes in detail the ISCED levels of education, and Annex 1 shows corresponding typical graduation ages of the main educational programmes by ISCED level.

### ■ Symbols for missing data

Six symbols are employed in the tables and charts to denote missing data:

- a* Data is not applicable because the category does not apply.
- c* There are too few observations to provide reliable estimates (*i.e.* there are fewer than 3% of students for this cell or too few schools for valid inferences). However, these statistics were included in the calculation of cross-country averages.
- m* Data is not available.
- n* Magnitude is either negligible or zero.
- w* Data has been withdrawn at the request of the country concerned.
- x* Data included in another category or column of the table (*e.g.* *x*(2) means that data are included in column 2 of the table).
- ~ Average is not comparable with other levels of education

### ■ Further resources

The website [www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008) provides a rich source of information on the methods employed for the calculation of the indicators, the interpretation of the indicators in the respective national contexts and the data sources involved. The website also provides access to the data underlying the indicators as well as to a comprehensive glossary for technical terms used in this publication.

Any post-production changes to this publication are listed at [www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008).

The website [www.pisa.oecd.org](http://www.pisa.oecd.org) provides information on the OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), on which many of the indicators in this publication draw.

*Education at a Glance* uses the OECD's StatLinks service. Below each table and chart in *Education at a Glance 2008* is a url which leads to a corresponding Excel workbook containing the underlying data for the indicator. These urls are stable and will remain unchanged over time. In addition, readers of the *Education at a Glance* e-book will be able to click directly on these links and the workbook will open in a separate window.

### Codes used for territorial entities

These codes are used in certain charts. Country or territorial entity names are used in the text. Note that in the text the Flemish Community of Belgium is referred to as "Belgium (Fl.," and the French Community of Belgium as "Belgium (Fr.)."

AUS Australia	ITA Italy
AUT Austria	JPN Japan
BEL Belgium	KOR Korea
BFL Belgium (Flemish Community)	LUX Luxembourg
BFR Belgium (French Community)	MEX Mexico
BRA Brazil	NLD Netherlands
CAN Canada	NZL New Zealand
CHL Chile	NOR Norway
CZE Czech Republic	POL Poland
DNK Denmark	PRT Portugal
ENG England	RUS Russian Federation
EST Estonia	SCO Scotland
FIN Finland	SVK Slovak Republic
FRA France	SVN Slovenia
DEU Germany	ESP Spain
GRC Greece	SWE Sweden
HUN Hungary	CHE Switzerland
ISL Iceland	TUR Turkey
IRL Ireland	UKM United Kingdom
ISR Israel	USA United States

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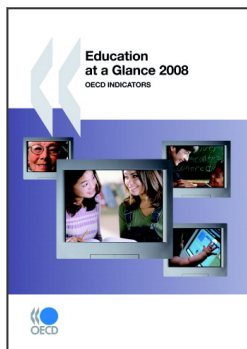
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