

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE 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 is the age that 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 graduation ages in upper secondary education

	Programme orientation		Educational/labour market destination				
	General programmes	Pre-vocational or vocational programmes	ISCED 3A programmes	ISCED 3B programmes	ISCED 3C short programmes ¹	ISCED 3C long programmes ¹	
OECD COUNTRIES	Australia	m	m	17	m	m	m
	Austria	18	18	18	18	18	a
	Belgium	18	18	18	a	18	18
	Czech Republic	18	18	18	18	17	a
	Denmark	19-20	19-20	19-20	a	a	19-20
	Finland	19	19	19	a	a	a
	France	18-19	17-20	18-19	19-20	17-20	18-21
	Germany	19	19	19	19	a	a
	Greece	17-18	17-18	17-18	a	a	17-18
	Hungary	18-20	16-17	18-20	20-22	16-17	18
	Iceland	19	19	19	18	17	19
	Ireland	17-18	17-18	17-18	a	a	17-18
	Italy	19	19	19	19	17	a
	Japan	18	18	18	18	16	18
	Korea	17-18	17-18	17-18	a	a	17-18
	Luxembourg	19	17-19	17-19	19	n	17-19
	Mexico	18	19	18	a	19	19
	Netherlands	17-18	18-20	17-18	a	18-19	18-20
	New Zealand	m	a	18	17	17	17
	Norway	18-19	18-19	18-19	a	m	16-18
Poland	19	20	19-20	a	18	a	
Slovak Republic	18	16-18	18	a	17	16	
Spain	17	17	17	a	17	17	
Sweden	19	19	19	19	a	19	
Switzerland	18-20	18-20	18-20	18-20	17-19	17-19	
Turkey	16	16	16	a	a	m	
United States	m	m	m	m	m	m	
PARTNER COUNTRIES	Argentina	17	17	17	a	a	a
	Brazil	17	17	17	17	a	17
	Chile	18	18	18	18	a	a
	China	18	18	18	a	17-18	18
	Egypt ²	17	17	17	17	a	17
	India	18	18	18	a	m	m
	Indonesia	18	18-19	18	18	a	a
	Israel	18	18	18	18	18	18
	Jamaica	17	17	17	17	a	a
	Jordan ²	18	18	18	a	18	18
	Malaysia ³	17-19	17	19	a	a	17
	Paraguay ²	17	17	17	a	a	17
	Peru	17	17	17	17	a	a
	Philippines ²	16	a	16	a	a	a
	Russian Federation ²	17	17-18	17	a	m	m
	Thailand	17	17	17	17	a	a
	Tunisia ²	19	19	19	19	a	19
Uruguay ²	17	18	18	18	a	a	
Zimbabwe ²	19	17	19	a	a	17	

1. Duration categories for ISCED 3C-Short: at least one year shorter than ISCED 3A/3B programmes; Long: of similar duration to ISCED 3A or 3B programmes.

2. OECD estimate.

3. OECD estimate for general and pre-vocational/vocational programmes.

Source: OECD.

Table X1.1b. Typical graduation ages in post-secondary non-tertiary education

	Educational/labour market destination		
	ISCED 4A programmes	ISCED 4B programmes	ISCED 4C programmes
OECD COUNTRIES			
Austria	19	20	20
Belgium	19	a	19-21
Czech Republic	20	a	20
Denmark	21-22	a	21-22
Finland	a	a	25-29
France	18-21	a	19-21
Germany	22	22	a
Hungary	20-22	a	19-22
Iceland	a	a	20
Ireland	a	a	19
Italy	a	a	20
Korea	a	a	a
Luxembourg	a	a	20-25
Mexico	a	a	a
Netherlands	a	a	18-20
New Zealand	18	18	18
Norway	20-25	a	20-25
Poland	a	a	21
Slovak Republic	20-21	a	a
Spain	18	18	a
Sweden	m	m	19-20
Switzerland	19-21	21-23	a
Turkey	a	a	a
United States	a	a	20
PARTNER COUNTRIES			
Argentina	a	a	a
Brazil	a	a	a
China	a	20	20
Indonesia	a	a	a
Jordan ¹	a	a	a
Malaysia ¹	20	18	19
Paraguay	a	a	a
Peru	a	a	m
Philippines ¹	19	19	17
Russian Federation	a	a	18
Thailand ¹	a	a	19
Tunisia	a	21	a

1. OECD estimate.

Source: OECD.

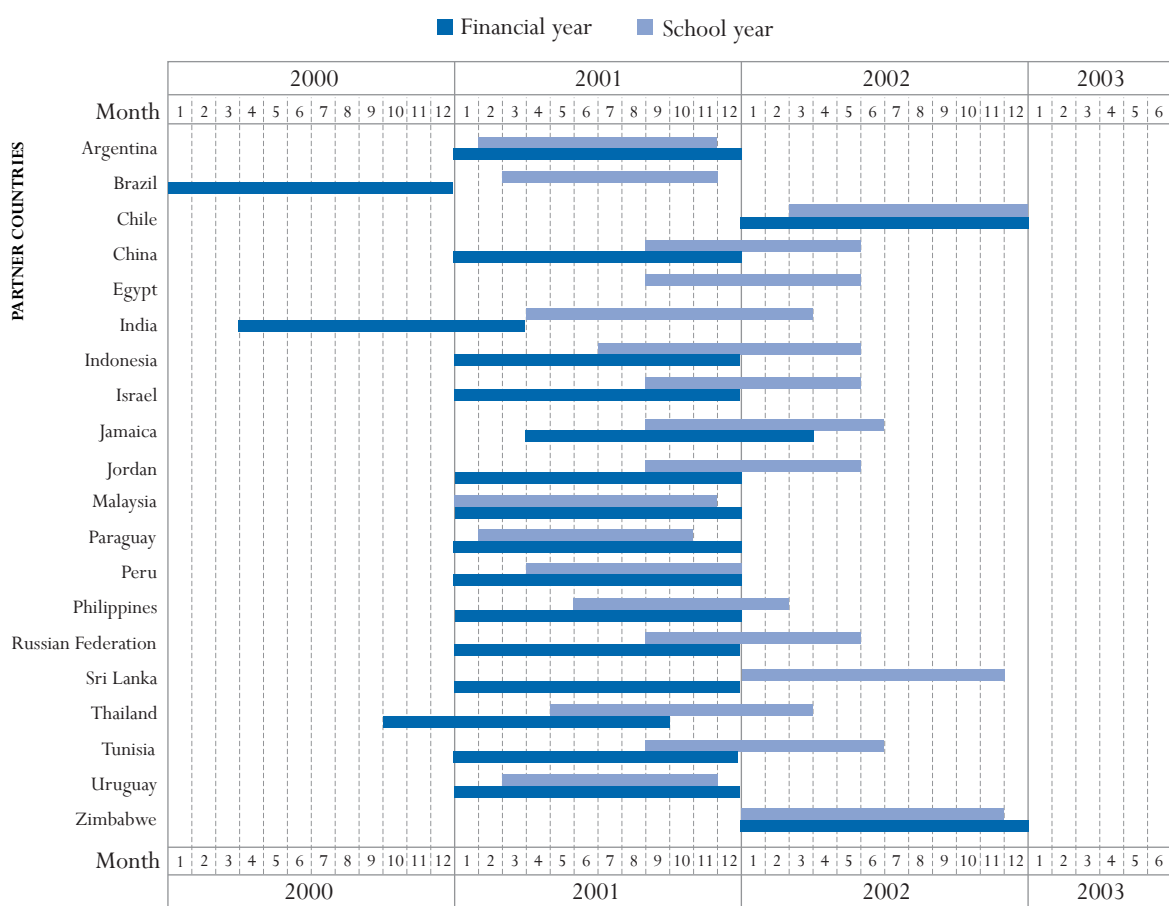
Table X1.1c. Typical graduation ages in tertiary education

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

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.

Table X1.2b. School year and financial year used for the calculation of indicators



Source: OECD.

Table X1.3. Summary of completion requirements for upper secondary (ISCED 3) programmes

OECD COUNTRIES	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
Australia ^{1,2}	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.) ³	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 (Quebec) ¹	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Czech Republic ¹	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Denmark ¹	Y	Y	Y	N	a	a	a	a	Y	Y	Y	N
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 ¹	N	Y	N	N					N	Y	N	N
Hungary	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Iceland ¹	Y/N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y/N	Y	N	N
Ireland ¹	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
Israel ¹	Y/N	Y	Y	N	a	a	a	a	Y/N	Y	Y	
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 ¹	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 ¹	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 ¹	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
United Kingdom ¹	N ⁴	Y	N	N	a	a	a	a		Y	N	N
United States ¹	20 states Yes; 30 states No	Some states	Some states	Y ⁵	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a

Note: Y = Yes; N = No

1. See Annex 3 for additional notes on completion requirements (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2004).

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.

Annex

2

REFERENCE STATISTICS

**Table X2.1. Overview of the economic context using basic variables
(reference period: calendar year 2001, 2001 current prices)**

	Total public expenditure as a percentage of GDP	GDP per capita (in equivalent US dollars converted using PPPs)	GDP deflator (1995 = 100)
OECD COUNTRIES			
Australia	34.9	26 685	113.10
Austria	52.2	28 372	107.08
Belgium	49.5	27 096	109.03
Canada	40.3	29 290	109.34
Czech Republic	46.3	14 861	143.81
Denmark	55.3	29 223	113.28
Finland	49.2	26 344	111.37
France ¹	50.9	26 818	106.85
Germany	47.0	25 453	104.41
Greece	m	17 020	132.97
Hungary	m	13 043	209.13
Iceland	45.0	28 968	127.71
Ireland	33.6	29 821	128.46
Italy	48.3	25 377	117.94
Japan	34.0	26 636	94.53
Korea	27.5	15 916	111.79
Luxembourg	39.1	49 229	116.74
Mexico	21.1	9 148	244.10
Netherlands	46.6	28 711	116.77
New Zealand ²	m	21 230	112.16
Norway	m	36 587	133.87
Poland	m	10 360	180.43
Portugal	46.2	17 912	123.62
Slovak Republic	54.1	11 323	139.86
Spain	39.2	21 347	120.10
Sweden	57.2	26 902	107.77
Switzerland	m	30 036	103.47
Turkey	m	6 046	2 047.46
United Kingdom	39.7	26 715	117.25
United States	32.7	35 179	111.61
PARTNER COUNTRIES			
Argentina	35.7	11 703	
Brazil ³	36.3	7 265	
Chile ⁴	23.7	9 681	
India	31.7	2 822	
Indonesia	13.2	2 881	
Israel	51.8	21 128	
Jamaica	51.8	3 696	
Jordan	33.9	3 761	
Malaysia	39.5	8 674	
Paraguay	46.6	5 214	
Peru	12.4	4 602	
Philippines	23.0	3 831	
Russian Federation	26.8	7 140	
Thailand	17.8	6 036	
Tunisia	37.6	6 404	
Uruguay	24.6	8 397	
Zimbabwe ⁴	m	4 430	

1. Excluding Over Sea Departments (DOM).

2. New Zealand: GDP per capita, total public expenditure as a percentage of GDP and GDP deflator calculated for the fiscal year.

3. Year of reference 2000.

4. Year of reference 2002.

Source: OECD.

Source for partner countries: World Bank "World Development Indicators" Database.

**Table X2.2. Reference statistics used in the calculation of financial indicators
(reference period: calendar year 2001, 2001 current prices)¹**

	Gross domestic product (in millions of local currency)	Gross domestic product (adjusted to financial year) ³	Total public expenditure (in millions of local currency)	Total population in thousands (mid-year estimates)	Purchasing power parity (PPP)	
OECD COUNTRIES	Australia ²	714 370	692 745	242 019	19 413	1.33725
	Austria	212 511		110 841	8 032	0.932571
	Belgium	253 800		125 640	10 281	0.911059
	Canada	1 091 424	1 067 900	439 645	31 111	1.197749
	Czech Republic	2 175 238		1 007 743	10 219	14.323983
	Denmark	1 325 512		732 632	5 357	8.467164
	Finland	135 228		66 545	5 188	0.989448
	France ⁴	1 460 806		744 050	59 703	0.912351
	Germany	2 073 700		975 465	82 350	0.989346
	Greece	131 026		m	10 938	0.703823
	Hungary	14 849 623		m	10 188	111.758778
	Iceland	743 563		327 192	285	90.04885
	Ireland	114 743		38 515	3 853	0.99872
	Italy	1 220 147		588 755	57 927	0.830039
	Japan ⁵	507 455 500	511 896 475	172 726 900	127 291	149.671323
	Korea	551 557 522		151 565 446	47 343	731.989038
	Luxembourg	21 987		8 604	442	1.011608
	Mexico	5 828 591		1 232 647	99 109	6.428364
	Netherlands	429 127		200 033	16 043	0.931642
	New Zealand ²	122 241		m	3 912	1.471862
	Norway	1 526 601		m	4 513	9.245684
	Poland	750 786		m	38 641	1.875379
	Portugal	123 054		56 878	10 299	0.66704
	Slovak Republic	1 009 839		546 022	5 403	16.505804
Spain	653 289		256 150	40 266	0.760055	
Sweden	2 266 387		1 296 116	8 896	9.470012	
Switzerland	422 811		m	7 260	1.938927	
Turkey	178 412 438 500		m	68 610	430 135.6343	
United Kingdom	994 037	961 958	394 616	58 837	0.632409	
United States	10 019 700	9 955 300	3 273 700	284 822	1	
PARTNER COUNTRIES	Argentina	268 638		96 018	36 260	0.633052
	Brazil ⁶	1 086 700		394 350	172 879	0.880890
	Chile ⁷	44 197 827		10 494 139	15 589	292.850000
	India	21 354 446		6 763 044	996 945	7.590000
	Indonesia	1 490 974 140		197 030 300	213 537	2 423.683891
	Israel	495 390		256 640	6 509	3.602300
	Jamaica	358 036		185 437	2 608	37.147777
	Jordan	6 260		2 123 258	5 182	0.321175
	Malaysia	334 589		132 023	24 013	1.606316
	Paraguay	29 586 000		13 790 321	5 633	1 007.180083
	Peru	189 532		23 588	26 156	1.574713
	Philippines	3 642 820		838 888	78 591	12.099934
	Russian Federation	9 040 821		2 419 400	143 954	8.795869
	Thailand	5 100 677		910 000	64 889	13.022094
	Tunisia	28 759		10 820	9 660	0.464892
	Uruguay	248 619		61 044	3 361	8.809891
	Zimbabwe ⁷	976 895		m	13 165	16.750000

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

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: $w_t - 1 (GDp_t - 1) + w_t (GDp_t)$, 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. Excluding Over Sea Departments (DOM).

5. Total public expenditure adjusted to financial year.

6. Year of reference 2000.

7. Year of reference 2002.

Source: OECD.

Source for partner countries: World Bank "World Development Indicators" Database.

**Table X2.3. Reference statistics used in the calculation of financial indicators
(reference period: calendar year 1995, 1995 current prices)¹**

	Gross domestic product (in millions of local currency)	Gross domestic product (adjusted to financial year) ³	Gross domestic product (2001 constant prices, base year=1995)	Total public expenditure (in millions of local currency)	Total population in thousands (mid-year 1995 estimates)	Purchasing power parity (PPP)
OECD COUNTRIES						
Australia ²	502 828	487 088	620 073	184 372	18 072	1.31766
Austria	172 287		198 464	98 676	7 948	0.99802
Belgium	202 174		233 216	106 832	10 137	0.91083
Canada	798 300	768 883	998 170	381 542	29 354	1.18256
Czech Republic	1 381 049		1 512 626	783 678	10 327	10.81133
Denmark	1 009 756		1 169 943	608 853	5 230	8.41666
Finland	95 262		121 419	56 546	5 108	0.98583
France ⁴	1 168 124		1 367 115	625 707	58 020	0.98485
Germany	1 801 300		1 986 200	858 030	81 661	1.03058
Greece	79 927		98 466	37 026	10 635	0.59599
Hungary	5 614 042		7 100 585	2 327 299	10 329	60.55234
Iceland	452 139		582 217	186 845	267	75.17
Ireland	52 641		89 320	21 876	3 601	0.80588
Italy	923 052		1 034 549	492 878	57 301	0.80067
Japan ⁵	498 872 300	493 620 575	536 800 700	159 540 300	125 570	169.94188
Korea	377 349 800		493 380 314	80 035 900	45 093	730.50462
Luxembourg	13 214		18 835	6 016	410	0.96362
Mexico	1 837 019		2 387 804	380 924	90 164	2.95733
Netherlands	302 233		367 499	170 327	15 460	0.92001
New Zealand ²	92 679		108 992	36 441	3 707	1.46721
Norway	937 445		1 140 349	457 033	4 358	9.14417
Poland	308 104		399 910	147 561	38 588	1.13714
Portugal	80 827		99 540	36 403	10 027	0.59394
Slovak Republic	568 923		707 348	324 312	5 364	11.8966
Spain	437 787		542 569	192 633	39 223	0.7337
Sweden	1 772 021		2 103 223	1 201 025	8 827	9.7281
Switzerland	363 329		400 972	141 545	7 041	2.01088
Turkey	7 762 456 069		8 713 855 000	m	61 646	2 2334.21004
United Kingdom	719 176	690 789	847 022	317 455	57 958	0.65391
United States	7 338 400	7 252 125	8 977 800	2 516 200	266 327	1

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

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: $w_t - 1 (GDPT - 1) + w_t (GDPT)$, 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. Excluding Over Sea Departments (DOM).

5. Total public expenditure adjusted to financial year.

Source: OECD.

Table X2.4a. Reference statistics used in the calculation of teachers' salaries by level of education (1996, 2002)

		Teachers' salaries in national currency (1996) ¹								
		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.) ²	20 479	27 542	32 721	20 950	29 346	35 781	25 998	37 534	45 119
	Belgium (Fr.) ²	20 479	27 542	32 721	20 950	29 346	35 781	25 998	37 534	45 119
	Czech Republic	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	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	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Germany	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	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	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
	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	18 609	21 823	27 940	21 582	25 327	31 780
	Sweden	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Switzerland	65 504	87 585	100 847	76 772	104 350	117 629	92 163	121 937	136 001	
Turkey	m	m	m	a	a	a	m	m	m	
United States	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	

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

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

Source: OECD.

Table X2.4a. (continued) Reference statistics used in the calculation of teachers' salaries by level of education (1996, 2002)¹

OECD COUNTRIES	Teachers' salaries in national currency (2002) ²									GDP deflator 2002 (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	
Australia	37 555	55 296	55 296	37 420	55 294	55 294	37 420	55 294	55 294	114
Austria	22 002	29 115	43 552	22 799	31 011	46 856	23 251	32 233	48 937	107
Belgium (Fl.)	23 405	31 757	37 887	23 405	32 775	39 956	29 038	41 911	50 376	110
Belgium (Fr.)	22 120	30 321	36 480	22 479	31 721	38 856	28 009	40 799	49 210	110
Czech Republic	197 190	239 300	299 010	197 190	239 300	299 010	225 100	274 870	341 100	136
Denmark	271 829	306 632	306 632	271 829	306 632	306 632	260 177	368 746	394 716	112
England	16 038	24 843	24 843	16 038	24 843	24 843	16 038	24 843	24 843	116
Finland	26 700	31 750	33 625	30 575	36 625	38 325	32 200	40 563	42 738	113
France	20 702	27 848	41 089	22 904	30 050	43 399	23 325	30 471	43 862	108
Germany	36 501	44 148	47 360	37 870	46 613	48 662	40 956	50 210	52 463	105
Greece	14 392	17 598	21 350	14 392	17 598	21 350	14 392	17 598	21 350	129
Hungary	899 196	1 234 212	1 671 960	899 196	1 234 212	1 671 960	1 042 032	1 523 400	1 991 220	188
Iceland	1 598 800	1 796 600	1 886 400	1 598 800	1 796 600	1 886 400	2 041 400	2 590 600	2 832 600	132
Ireland	23 742	39 329	44 568	24 555	39 329	44 568	24 555	39 329	44 568	133
Italy	19 228	23 264	28 173	20 734	25 357	30 967	20 734	26 074	32 392	115
Japan	3 468 000	6 546 000	8 352 000	3 468 000	6 546 000	8 352 000	3 468 000	6 550 000	8 604 000	94
Korea	19 801 250	34 050 300	54 797 100	19 705 250	33 954 300	54 701 100	19 705 250	33 954 300	54 701 100	109
Mexico	80 900	106 715	176 757	103 692	135 464	223 447	m	m	m	195
Netherlands	26 335	33 204	37 999	27 320	36 392	41 744	27 579	48 380	55 404	119
New Zealand	26 520	51 306	51 306	26 520	51 306	51 306	26 520	51 306	51 306	109
Norway	248 900	285 300	305 500	248 900	285 300	305 500	248 900	285 300	305 500	127
Portugal	13 072	21 429	34 843	13 072	21 429	34 843	13 072	21 429	34 843	126
Scotland	17 544	25 644	25 644	17 544	25 644	25 644	17 544	25 644	25 644	116
Slovak Republic	83 420	107 420	159 000	83 420	107 420	159 000	83 420	107 420	159 000	140
Spain	21 031	25 034	31 262	23 562	27 580	34 322	24 405	28 429	35 342	121
Sweden	220 400	261 500	288 300	220 400	261 500	288 300	234 600	280 200	303 100	108
Switzerland	67 035	89 935	106 475	79 022	106 720	124 265	93 769	121 677	143 796	103
Turkey	4 906 753 500	5 557 033 500	6 249 843 500	a	a	a	4 494 831 000	5 145 111 000	5 837 921 000	1 652
United States	29 513	42 801	52 104	29 525	42 801	51 170	29 641	42 918	51 308	111

1. For the computation of teachers' salaries in equivalent US dollars shown in Indicator D3, teachers' salaries are converted from national currencies to US dollars using January 2002 PPPs and adjusted for inflation where necessary.

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

Source: OECD.

Table X2.4b. Reference statistics used in the calculation of teachers' salaries (1996, 2002)

OECD COUNTRIES	Purchasing power parity (PPP) (2001) ¹	Purchasing power parity (PPP) (2002) ¹	Purchasing power parity (PPP) (January 2002) ¹	Gross domestic product (in millions of local currency, calendar year 2002) ¹	Total population in thousands (calendar year 2002)	GDP per capita (in equivalent US dollars, calendar year 2002) ²	Reference year for 2002 salary data	Adjustments for inflation (2001)
Australia	1.34	1.36	1.35	752 760	19 752	28 068	June 30, 2002	0.99
Austria	0.93	0.94	0.94	218 333	8 053	28 872	2002	1.00
Belgium (Fl.) ³	0.91	0.91	0.91	260 011	10 330	27 716	January 1, 2002	1.00
Belgium (Fr.) ³	0.91	0.91	0.91	260 011	10 330	27 716	2001/2002	1.00
Czech Republic	14.32	14.77	14.54	2 275 609	10 205	15 102	2001/2002	1.00
Denmark	8.47	8.66	8.56	1 360 710	5 376	29 231	2002	1.00
England ⁴	0.63	0.63	0.63	1 043 945	59 207	27 976	2001/2002	1.00
Finland	0.99	1.01	1.00	139 716	5 201	26 478	October 1, 2002	1.00
France	0.91	0.91	0.91	1 520 804	61 230	27 217	2001/2002	1.00
Germany	0.99	0.99	0.99	2 110 400	82 482	25 917	2001/2002	1.00
Greece	0.70	0.70	0.70	141 354	10 950	18 439	2001	1.02
Hungary	111.76	118.63	115.19	16 743 688	10 159	13 894	May 1, 2002	0.97
Iceland	90.05	95.39	92.72	778 960	288	28 355	January 1, 2002	1.00
Ireland	1.00	1.01	1.01	129 344	3 909	32 646	2002	0.97
Italy	0.83	0.85	0.84	1 258 349	58 028	25 568	2002	1.00
Japan	149.67	145.56	147.62	499 986 500	127 435	26 954	2001/2002	1.00
Korea	731.99	735.69	733.84	596 381 161	47 640	17 016	2002	1.00
Mexico	6.43	6.65	6.54	6 151 219	100 443	9 215	2001/2002	1.00
Netherlands	0.93	0.95	0.94	444 649	16 148	29 009	January 1, 2002	1.00
New Zealand	1.47	1.46	1.46	126 195	3 976	21 783	2002	1.00
Norway	9.25	9.44	9.34	1 520 728	4 539	35 482	2002	1.00
Portugal	0.67	0.68	0.67	129 280	10 374	18 394	2001/2002	1.00
Scotland ⁴	0.63	0.63	0.63	1 043 945	59 207	27 976	2001/2002	1.00
Slovak Republic	16.51	16.63	16.57	1 096 384	5 379	12 255	2001	1.02
Spain	0.76	0.77	0.76	696 208	40 546	22 406	2001	1.02
Sweden	9.47	9.65	9.56	2 342 554	8 925	27 209	2001	1.00
Switzerland	1.94	1.91	1.93	427 787	7 348	30 455	2002	1.00
Turkey	430 136	618 281	524 208	276 002 987 851	69 666	6 408	2001	1.20
United States	1.00	1.00	1.00	10 383 100	287 456	36 121	2001/2002	1.00

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

2. GDP per capita in national currencies (2002) has been calculated from total population (2002) and total GDP (2002), and has been converted to US dollars using PPPs (2002). 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.

Source: OECD

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 1995.

GDP per capita is the gross domestic product (in equivalent US dollars 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 2004 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 2004.

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/eag2004.

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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 this edition of *Education at a Glance – OECD Indicators*. The OECD wishes to thank them all for their valuable efforts.

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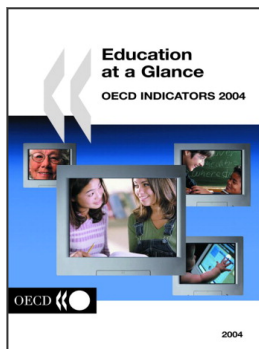
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