

Annex

1

CHARACTERISTICS OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS

Table X1.1a.

**Upper secondary graduation rate:
Typical graduation ages and method used to calculate graduation rates (2008)**

The typical age refers to the age of the students at the beginning of the school year; students will generally be one year older than the age indicated when they graduate at the end of the school year. The typical age is used for the gross graduation rate calculation.

	Typical graduation ages						
	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	17	17	17	17	17	17
	Austria	17-18	17-19	17-18	17-19	14-15	16-17
	Belgium	18	18	18	a	18	18
	Canada	17-18	17-18	17-18	a	a	17-18
	Chile	17	17	17	a	a	a
	Czech Republic	18	17	18	18	a	17
	Denmark	18-19	20-21	18-19	a	27	20-21
	Finland	19	19	19	a	a	a
	France	18-19	17-21	18-19	19-21	17-19	18-23
	Germany	19-20	19-20	19-20	19-20	19-20	a
	Greece	18	18	18	a	18	18
	Hungary	19	19	19	a	18	19
	Iceland	19	17	19	20	17	19
	Ireland	18	19	18	a	19	18
	Italy	19	18	19	18	17	a
	Japan	17	17	17	17	15	17
	Korea	18	18	18	a	a	18
	Luxembourg	17-18	17-20	17-19	18-20	16-18	17-19
	Mexico	18	18	18	a	a	18
	Netherlands	17	19	17	a	a	18
	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	18	18	18	a	18	17
	Spain	17	17	17	a	17	17
	Sweden	19	19	19	19	19	19
	Switzerland	18-20	18-20	18-20	18-20	17-19	18-20
Turkey	16-17	16-17	16-17	a	m	a	
United Kingdom	16-18	16-18	18	18	16	16	
United States	17	m	17	m	m	m	
Partner countries	Brazil	18	22	18	22	a	a
	China	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Estonia	18	18	18	18	18	a
	India	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Indonesia	18	18	18	18	a	a
	Israel	17	17	17	a	a	17
	Russian Federation	17	17	17	17	16	17
	Slovenia	19	17-19	19	19	17	18

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.

Source: OECD.

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932310605>

Table X1.1a. (continued)
Upper secondary graduation rate:
Typical graduation ages and method used to calculate graduation rates (2008)

		Graduation rate calculation: Gross versus net						
		First-time graduates	ISCED 3A programmes	ISCED 3B programmes	ISCED 3C short programmes ¹	ISCED 3C long programmes ¹	General programmes	Pre-vocational or vocational programmes
OECD countries	Australia	m	net	m	m	net	net	net
	Austria	m	net	net	net	net	net	net
	Belgium	m	net	a	net	net	net	net
	Canada	gross	gross	a	a	gross	gross	gross
	Chile	m	m	a	a	a	m	m
	Czech Republic	gross	gross	m	a	gross	m	m
	Denmark	net	net	a	n	net	net	net
	Finland	net	net	a	a	a	net	net
	France	m	net	net	net	net	net	net
	Germany	gross	gross	gross	gross	a	gross	gross
	Greece	net	net	a	m	net	net	net
	Hungary	net	net	a	m	net	net	net
	Iceland	net	net	net	net	net	net	net
	Ireland	net	net	a	net	net	net	net
	Italy	net	net	gross	gross	a	net	net
	Japan	gross	gross	gross	m	gross	gross	gross
	Korea	gross	gross	a	a	gross	gross	gross
	Luxembourg	net	net	net	net	net	net	net
	Mexico	net	net	a	a	net	net	net
	Netherlands	m	net	a	a	net	net	net
	New Zealand	net	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Norway	net	net	a	m	net	net	net
	Poland	net	net	a	a	net	net	net
	Portugal	net	net	m	m	m	net	net
	Slovak Republic	net	net	a	net	net	net	net
	Spain	gross	gross	a	gross	gross	gross	gross
Sweden	net	net	n	n	net	net	net	
Switzerland	gross	gross	gross	gross	gross	gross	gross	
Turkey	net	net	a	m	a	net	net	
United Kingdom	gross	m	m	m	m	m	m	
United States	net	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Partner countries	Brazil	m	net	net	a	a	net	net
	China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Estonia	m	net	net	net	a	net	net
	India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Indonesia	m	net	net	a	a	net	net
	Israel	net	net	a	a	net	net	net
	Russian Federation	m	gross	gross	gross	gross	gross	gross
Slovenia	gross	net	net	net	net	net	net	

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.

Source: OECD.

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932310605>

Table X1.1b.

Post-secondary non-tertiary graduation rates:¹
Typical graduation ages and method used to calculate graduation rates (2008)

The typical age refers to the age of the students at the beginning of the school year; students will generally be one year older than the age indicated when they graduate at the end of the school year. The typical age is used for the gross graduation rate calculation.

	Typical graduation ages			Graduation rate calculation: Gross versus net			
	Educational/labour market destination						
	ISCED 4A programmes	ISCED 4B programmes	ISCED 4C programmes	ISCED 4 first-time graduates	ISCED 4A programmes	ISCED 4B programmes	ISCED 4C programmes
OECD countries							
Australia	a	a	18-20	m	a	a	net
Austria	18-19	19-20	23-24	m	net	net	net
Belgium	19	19-21	19-21	m	n	net	net
Canada	m	a	30-34	m	m	a	m
Chile	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Czech Republic	20	a	20	gross	gross	a	gross
Denmark	21	a	a	net	net	a	a
Finland	a	a	35-39	net	a	a	net
France	22-25	a	22-25	m	gross	a	gross
Germany	22	22	a	net	net	gross	a
Greece	a	a	20	net	a	a	net
Hungary	a	a	20	net	a	a	net
Iceland	n	n	27	net	n	n	net
Ireland	a	a	23	net	a	a	net
Italy	a	a	20	net	a	a	net
Japan	18	18	18	m	m	m	m
Korea	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Luxembourg	a	a	21-23	net	a	a	net
Mexico	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Netherlands	a	a	20	m	a	a	net
New Zealand	18	18	18	net	m	m	m
Norway	20-21	a	21-22	net	net	a	net
Poland	a	a	21	net	a	a	net
Portugal	21	21	21	net	m	m	m
Slovak Republic	20	a	a	net	net	a	a
Spain	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Sweden	n	n	21-23	net	n	n	net
Switzerland	21-23	21-23	a	gross	gross	gross	a
Turkey	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
United Kingdom	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
United States	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Partner countries							
Brazil	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Estonia	a	20	a	m	a	net	a
India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Indonesia	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Israel	m	a	a	m	m	a	a
Russian Federation	a	a	19	m	a	a	gross
Slovenia	20	20	n	net	net	net	n

1. The table on post-secondary non-tertiary graduation rates (Table A2.5) is available on line (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010).

Source: OECD.

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932310605>

Table X1.1c.

**Tertiary graduation rate:
Typical graduation ages and method used to calculate graduation rates (2008)**

The typical age refers to the age of the students at the beginning of the school year; students will generally be one year older than the age indicated when they graduate at the end of the school year. The typical age is used for the gross graduation rate calculation.

	Typical graduation ages					
	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	20-21	21-22	22-23	24	25-26
	Austria	21-23	22-24	24-26	a	27-29
	Belgium	21-22	22	23-24	24	26-29
	Canada	21-24	22	23-24	25	27-29
	Chile	22-25	23-25	24-26	25-27	30-34
	Czech Republic	21-22	22	24	a	27-28
	Denmark	23-25	24	26	25-29	30-34
	Finland	30-34	24	26	35-39	30-34
	France	20-24	20-23	22-25	28-31	27-29
	Germany	21-23	24-26	25-27	27	28-29
	Greece	22-24	22-24	25-27	a	28
	Hungary	21	23	24	a	30-34
	Iceland	27	24	26	n	30-34
	Ireland	20-21	21	23	25	27
	Italy	22-23	23	25	30-34	29
	Japan	19	21	23	24	26
	Korea	20	22	24	a	30-34
	Luxembourg	n	22-24	23-25	a	30-34
	Mexico	20	23	23-26	m	24-28
	Netherlands	19	23	a	a	28-29
	New Zealand	19-21	21-23	23	n	27-28
	Norway	21-22	22-23	24-25	26-27	28-29
	Poland	22	23	25	a	25-29
	Portugal	21	22	23-24	25-29	30-34
	Slovak Republic	21	21-22	23-24	a	26
	Spain	19	20	22	27-28	25-27
Sweden	22	25	25	a	30-34	
Switzerland	23-29	24-26	25-27	25-27	30-34	
Turkey	21	23	23	30-34	30-34	
United Kingdom	19-24	20-22	22-24	23-25	25-29	
United States	19	21	23	24	26	
Partner countries	Brazil	m	22	m	m	30-34
	China	m	m	m	m	m
	Estonia	22	22	24	a	30-34
	India	m	m	m	m	m
	Indonesia	22-24	22-24	23-25	24-27	25-27
	Israel	m	26	28-29	a	30-34
	Russian Federation	20	21	22	22-23	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.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932310605>

Table X1.1c. (continued)
Tertiary graduation rate:
Typical graduation ages and method used to calculate graduation rates (2008)

		Graduation rate calculation: Gross versus net											
		Tertiary-type B (ISCED 5B)				Tertiary-type A (ISCED 5A)						Advanced research programmes (ISCED 6)	
		First-time		First degree		First-time		First degree		Second degree			
		Graduation rate (all students)	Graduation rate for international/foreign students only	Graduation rate (all students)	Graduation rate for international/foreign students only	Graduation rate (all students)	Graduation rate for international/foreign students only	Graduation rate (all students)	Graduation rate for international/foreign students only	Graduation rate (all students)	Graduation rate for international/foreign students only		
OECD countries	Australia	net	m	net	net	net	net	net	net	net	net	net	net
	Austria	net	net	net	net	net	net	net	net	net	net	net	net
	Belgium	m	m	net	m	m	m	net	m	net	m	net	m
	Canada	gross	m	net	gross	gross	m	net	gross	net	gross	net	gross
	Chile	m	m	net	m	m	m	net	m	net	m	net	m
	Czech Republic	net	m	net	m	net	m	net	m	net	m	net	m
	Denmark	net	m	net	gross	net	m	net	gross	net	gross	net	gross
	Finland	n	n	n	n	net	m	net	net	net	m	net	net
	France	m	m	gross	m	m	m	gross	m	gross	m	gross	m
	Germany	gross	m	gross	m	net	m	net	net	net	net	net	net
	Greece	m	m	net	m	m	m	net	m	net	m	net	m
	Hungary	gross	m	net	m	gross	m	net	m	net	m	net	m
	Iceland	net	net	net	net	net	net	net	net	net	net	net	net
	Ireland	gross	m	gross	net	gross	m	gross	net	gross	net	gross	net
	Italy	gross	m	gross	m	net	m	net	m	a	m	m	m
	Japan	gross	gross	gross	gross	gross	gross	gross	gross	gross	gross	gross	gross
	Korea	m	m	net	m	m	m	net	m	net	m	net	m
	Luxembourg	n	m	n	m	net	m	net	m	a	m	gross	m
	Mexico	net	m	net	m	net	m	net	m	gross	m	gross	m
	Netherlands	n	n	n	n	net	net	net	net	net	net	gross	m
	New Zealand	net	net	net	net	net	net	net	net	net	net	net	net
	Norway	net	n	net	n	net	net	net	net	net	net	net	net
	Poland	net	m	net	m	net	m	net	net	gross	net	gross	m
	Portugal	net	m	net	m	net	m	net	m	net	m	net	m
	Slovak Republic	net	m	net	m	net	m	net	m	net	m	net	m
	Spain	net	m	net	m	gross	m	net	m	net	m	net	m
	Sweden	net	net	net	net	net	net	net	net	net	net	net	net
	Switzerland	gross	m	gross	m	net	m	net	net	net	net	net	net
Turkey	net	m	net	m	gross	m	net	m	net	m	net	m	
United Kingdom	net	m	net	gross	net	m	net	gross	net	gross	net	gross	
United States	gross	gross	gross	gross	gross	gross	gross	gross	gross	gross	gross	gross	
Partner countries	Brazil	m	m	gross	m	m	m	net	m	net	m	net	m
	China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Estonia	m	m	net	net	m	m	net	net	net	net	net	net
	India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Indonesia	net	m	net	m	m	m	net	m	net	m	net	m
	Israel	m	m	m	m	net	m	net	m	net	m	net	m
	Russian Federation	m	m	gross	m	m	m	gross	m	gross	m	gross	m
	Slovenia	net	m	net	gross	net	m	net	gross	net	gross	net	gross

Source: OECD.

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932310605>

Table X1.1d.
Tertiary entry rate:
Typical age of entry and method used to calculate entry rates (2008)

	Typical age of entry			Entry rate calculation: Gross versus net			Entry rate calculation: Gross versus net			
				All students			International students			
	ISCED 5A	ISCED 5B	ISCED 6	ISCED 5A	ISCED 5B	ISCED 6	ISCED 5A	ISCED 5B	ISCED 6	
OECD countries	Australia	18	18	22-23	net	m	net	net	m	net
	Austria	19-20	20-21	25-26	net	net	net	net	net	net
	Belgium	18	18	m	net	net	m	m	m	m
	Canada	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Chile	18-19	18-19	24-25	net	net	net	m	m	m
	Czech Republic	19	19	24	net	net	net	m	m	m
	Denmark	21	21	27	net	net	net	m	m	m
	Finland	19	19	m	net	a	m	m	a	m
	France	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Germany	19-21	m	m	net	gross	m	net	m	m
	Greece	18	18	23-24	net	net	net	m	m	m
	Hungary	19	19	24	net	net	net	m	m	m
	Iceland	20	20	25	net	net	net	net	net	net
	Ireland	18	18	m	net	net	m	net	net	net
	Italy	19	19	24	net	gross	gross	m	m	m
	Japan	18	18	24	net	gross	net	m	m	m
	Korea	18	18	24-29	net	net	net	m	m	m
	Luxembourg	19-21	n	25-29	net	n	net	m	m	m
	Mexico	18	18	24	net	net	net	m	m	m
	Netherlands	18-19	17-18	m	net	n	m	net	n	m
	New Zealand	18	19	22-28	net	net	net	net	net	net
	Norway	19-20	19	27	net	net	net	net	net	n
	Poland	19-20	19-20	m	net	net	m	net	m	m
	Portugal	18	18	22-24	net	n	net	m	m	m
	Slovak Republic	19	19	24	net	net	net	m	m	m
	Spain	18	18	23	net	net	net	m	m	m
	Sweden	19	19	26	net	net	net	net	net	net
	Switzerland	19-21	18-24	25-29	net	net	net	net	m	net
Turkey	18-19	18-19	25-26	net	net	net	m	m	m	
United Kingdom	18	18	23	net	net	net	m	m	m	
United States	18	18	24	net	m	m	gross	m	m	
Partner countries	Brazil	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Estonia	19	19	24	net	net	net	net	net	
	India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Indonesia	19	19	25	net	net	net	m	m	
	Israel	22-24	18	27-29	net	net	net	m	m	
	Russian Federation	17	17	23	gross	gross	gross	m	m	
	Slovenia	19	19	24-26	net	net	net	m	m	

Source: OECD.

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


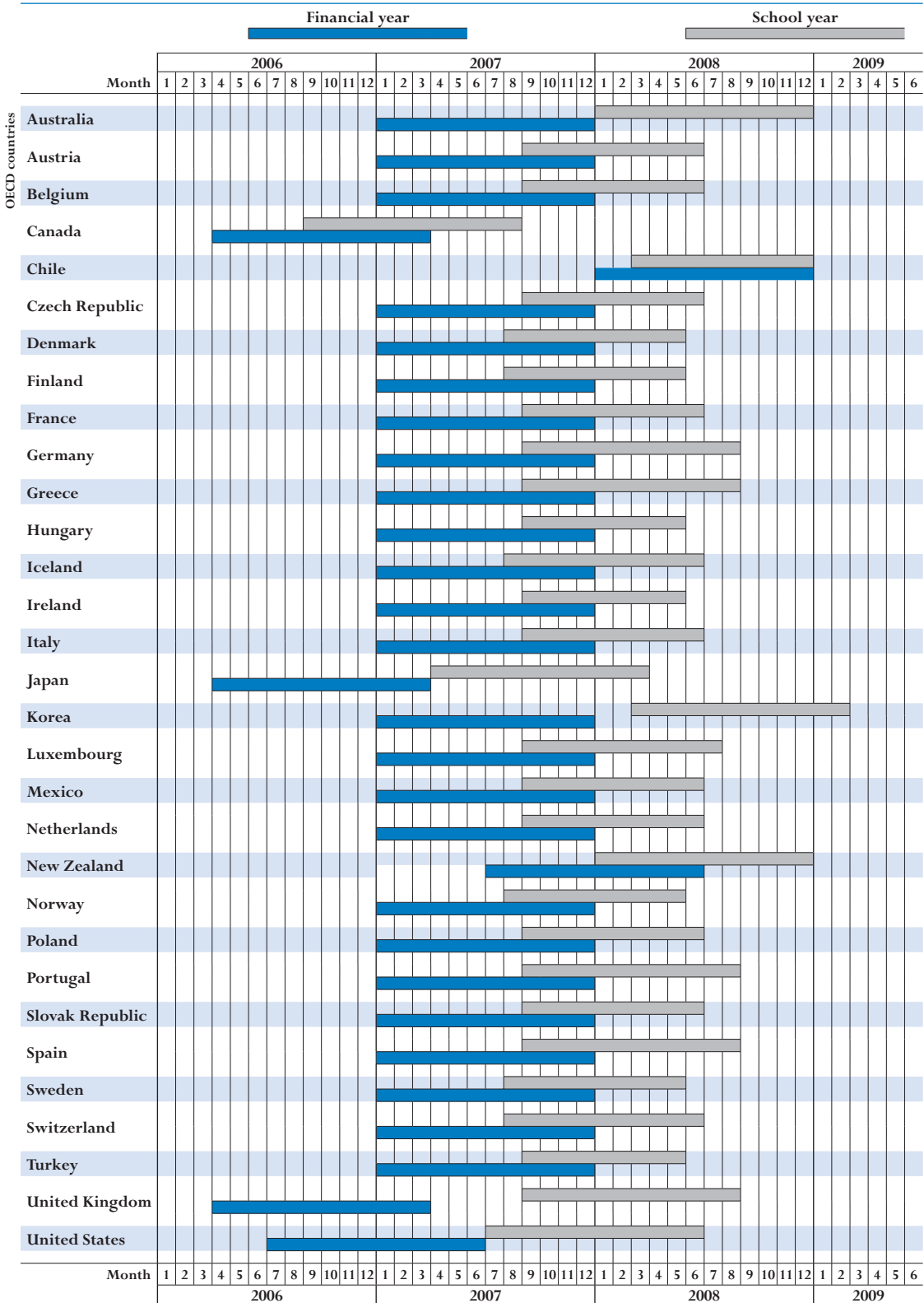
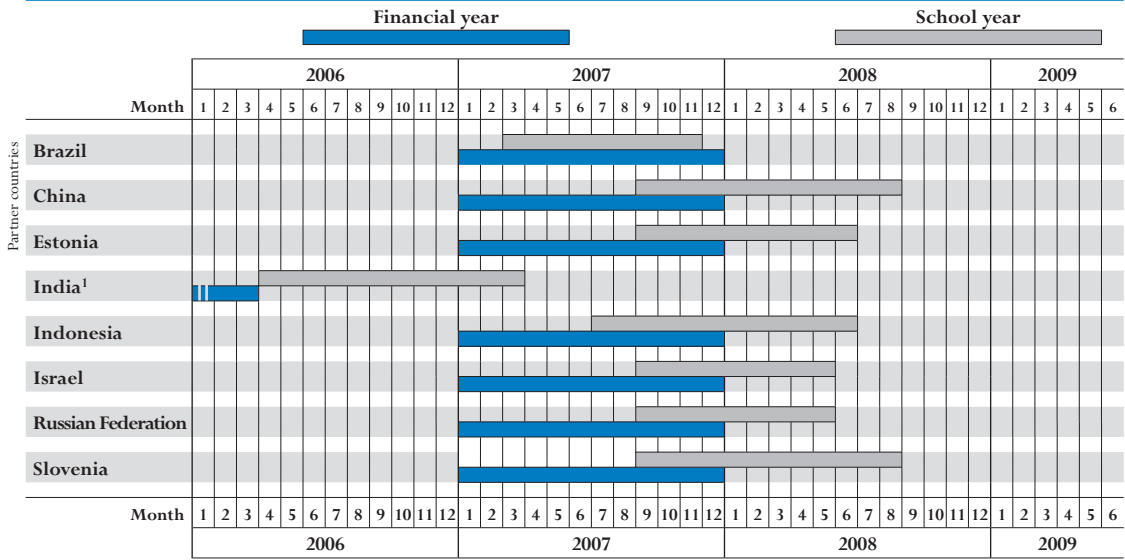
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Table X1.2a. School year and financial year used for the calculation of financial indicators, OECD countries



Source: OECD.
 StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932310605>

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



1. Financial year : from April 2005 to March 2006.

Source: OECD.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932310605>

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 ^{1,2}	N/Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
	Austria	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	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
	Czech Republic ¹	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
	Denmark ¹	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	Y	Y	N	N
	Greece ¹	N	Y	N	N					N	Y	N	N
	Hungary	Y	N	Y	N	a	a	a	a	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
	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	Y	N	N								
	Norway	N	Y	Y	N	a	a	a	a	N	Y	Y	N
	Poland ¹	Y	N	Y	N	a	a	a	a	Y	N	Y	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	a	a	a	a	N	N	Y	N
	United Kingdom ¹	N ⁴	Y	N	N	a	a	a	a		Y	N	N
United States ¹	20Y/30N	SS	SS	Y ⁵	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	
Partner country	Israel ¹	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 Chapter A for additional notes on completion requirements (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010).

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.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932310605>

Annex

2

REFERENCE STATISTICS

Table X2.1.
Overview of the economic context using basic variables
(reference period: calendar year 2007, 2007 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)	Average exchange rates between 2006 and 2008 ¹	
OECD countries	Australia	31.2	37 615	144.294	130.990	1.24
	Austria	48.8	36 839	115.471	112.550	0.74
	Belgium	48.4	34 662	122.431	116.040	0.74
	Canada ²	39.4	36 397	129.196	119.080	1.09
	Chile ³	22.5	14 106	183.101	156.460	525.07
	Czech Republic	42.5	23 995	164.443	118.580	19.99
	Denmark	50.9	36 326	128.787	116.810	5.50
	Finland	47.3	35 322	118.589	108.960	0.74
	France	52.3	32 495	121.570	115.710	0.74
	Germany	43.7	34 683	109.223	108.120	0.74
	Greece	44.4	27 793	160.005	124.580	0.74
	Hungary	49.8	18 763	281.994	147.370	188.71
	Iceland	42.5	36 325	166.196	140.070	74.24
	Ireland	36.2	44 381	154.839	124.150	0.74
	Italy	47.9	31 016	137.270	119.960	0.74
	Japan	36.8	33 635	89.294	92.000	112.47
	Korea	28.7	26 574	137.463	117.380	995.36
	Luxembourg	36.2	82 456	137.327	127.000	0.74
	Mexico	22.4	14 128	356.910	155.720	10.99
	Netherlands	45.5	39 594	133.550	118.940	0.74
	New Zealand	32.1	27 020	130.969	120.400	1.44
	Norway	41.0	53 672	171.384	130.800	5.97
	Poland	42.2	16 312	203.070	119.730	2.76
	Portugal	45.8	22 638	145.344	123.630	0.74
	Slovak Republic	18.6	20 270	177.039	129.610	25.25
	Spain	39.2	31 469	152.172	132.040	0.74
Sweden	52.5	36 785	118.430	112.260	6.91	
Switzerland	42.5	41 800	110.028	107.750	1.18	
Turkey	m	13 362	4 725.065	361.940	1.34	
United Kingdom	46.4	34 957	135.013	120.040	0.53	
United States	37.2	46 434	130.282	119.820	1.00	
Partner countries	Brazil	32.3	10 770	273.700	180.730	1.96
	China	m	5 345	m	m	m
	Estonia	34.8	20 620	236.755	146.930	11.57
	India ⁴	m	2 126	m	m	m
	Indonesia	m	3 728	m	m	m
	Israel	44.0	26 444	150.612	109.480	4.05
	Russian Federation	32.6	14 765	1 367.171	289.430	25.87
	Slovenia	42.4	26 557	200.363	138.130	0.74

1. The average exchange rate is used in Indicator A10.

2. Year of reference 2006.

3. Year of reference 2008.

4. Year of reference 2005.

Source: OECD.

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932310624>

Table X2.2.
Basic reference statistics (reference period: calendar year 2007, 2007 current prices)¹

	Gross domestic product (in millions of local currency) ²	Gross domestic product (adjusted to financial year) ³	Total public expenditure (in millions of local currency)	Total population in thousand (mid-year estimates)	Purchasing power parity for GDP (PPP) (USD = 1)	Purchasing power parity for GDP (PPP) (euro zone = 1)	Purchasing power parity for private consumption (PPP) (USD = 1)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
OECD countries	Australia	1 181 750	1 136 539	354 657	21 236	1.4229	1.6634	1.4671
	Austria	270 782		132 185	8 301	0.8855	1.0352	0.8820
	Belgium	334 917		162 100	10 622	0.9097	1.0634	0.9345
	Canada ⁴	1 449 215	1 470 147	578 473	32 932	1.2091	1.4135	1.2302
	Chile ⁵	88 535 187		19 877 873	16 770	374.275	437.5438	m
	Czech Republic	3 535 460		1 504 320	10 323	14.2738	16.6867	14.9521
	Denmark	1 691 472		860 451	5 460	8.5282	9.9699	8.8309
	Finland	179 536		84 901	5 289	0.9611	1.1235	1.0344
	France	1 894 646		991 192	63 758	0.9145	1.0691	0.9322
	Germany	2 428 200		1 060 650	82 263	0.8510	0.9949	0.8796
	Greece	226 437		100 460	11 193	0.7279	0.8509	0.7825
	Hungary	25 408 080		12 650 042	10 056	134.6612	157.4248	144.6951
	Iceland	1 301 410		553 091	311	115.0521	134.5009	112.7551
	Ireland	189 751		68 756	4 357	0.9813	1.1472	1.0744
	Italy	1 546 177		739 945	59 375	0.8396	0.9815	0.8878
	Japan ⁶	515 804 800	509 474 800	187 281 500	127 771	120.0239	140.3132	134.6561
	Korea	975 013 000		279 372 900	48 456	757.1866	885.1842	863.0747
	Luxembourg	37 466		13 572	480	0.9466	1.1066	0.9948
	Mexico	11 175 985		2 498 978	105 677	7.4857	8.7512	7.8588
	Netherlands	568 664		258 829	16 378	0.8769	1.0252	0.8788
	New Zealand	177 472		56 997	4 264	1.5404	1.8008	1.5826
	Norway	2 271 607		932 296	4 706	8.9936	10.5139	9.5236
	Poland	1 176 737		496 440	38 116	1.8927	2.2126	2.0224
	Portugal	163 052		74 697	10 608	0.6789	0.7937	0.7394
	Slovak Republic	1 854 165		345 750	5 397	16.9504	19.8158	0.611
	Spain	1 052 730		412 751	44 874	0.7455	0.8715	0.8007
	Sweden	3 063 145		1 608 251	9 148	9.1026	10.6414	9.2335
	Switzerland	521 068		221 689	7 619	1.6362	1.9128	1.7650
Turkey	843 178		m	70 256	0.8982	1.0500	1.1087	
United Kingdom	1 398 882	1 341 116	621 725	60 975	0.6563	0.7672	0.6648	
United States	14 010 800	13 842 150	5 143 896	301 737	1	1.1690	1	
Euro zone					0.855			
Partner countries	Brazil	2 597 611		840 501	189 847	1.348	1.5194	m
	China	24 954 643		m	m	3.5371	4.1350	m
	Estonia	244 504		85 037	1 342	8.8331	10.3263	9.8637
	India ⁷	34 339 015		m	m	14.6686	17.1482	m
	Indonesia	3 956 380 197		m	m	4703.5930	5498.7058	m
	Israel	686 011		301 609	7 180	3.6131	4.2239	3.9591
	Russian Federation	33 111 382		10 787 187	142 009	15.7919	18.4614	m
	Slovenia	34 568		14 665	2 019	0.6448	0.7538	0.6818

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: $wt-1 (GDPT - 1) + wt (GDPT)$, where wt and $wt-1$ 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 2006.

5. Year of reference 2008.

6. Total public expenditure adjusted to financial year.

7. Year of reference 2005.

Source: OECD.

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932310624>

Table X2.3a.

Reference statistics used in the calculation of teachers' salaries, by level of education (1996, 2008)

		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
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
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
	Chile	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	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	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
Partner countries	Brazil	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 euros.

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.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932310624>

Table X2.3a. (continued)

Reference statistics used in the calculation of teachers' salaries, by level of education (1996, 2008)¹

	Teachers' salaries in national currency (2008) ²									GDP deflator 2008 (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	49 328	68 586	68 586	49 600	69 794	69 794	49 600	69 794	69 794	150
Austria	25 454	33 717	50 432	26 615	36 455	52 398	26 993	37 508	55 177	117
Belgium (Fl.)	26 619	37 432	45 719	26 619	37 432	45 719	33 121	47 976	57 744	124
Belgium (Fr.)	25 610	35 917	43 872	25 610	35 917	43 872	31 777	46 039	55 418	124
Chile	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	179
Czech Republic	229 253	309 994	339 214	228 725	316 173	344 305	237 470	337 024	370 040	152
Denmark	320 617	362 222	362 222	320 617	362 222	362 222	334 631	436 926	436 926	131
England	20 133	29 427	29 427	20 133	29 427	29 427	20 133	29 427	29 427	134
Finland	28 344	36 862	46 275	31 360	39 501	49 685	31 570	43 326	55 871	121
France	21 760	29 271	43 189	23 950	31 461	45 480	24 204	31 715	45 759	123
Germany	37 187	46 295	49 991	41 015	50 544	56 327	44 191	54 369	62 265	110
Greece	18 691	22 989	27 819	18 691	22 989	27 819	18 691	22 989	27 819	154
Hungary	1 666 344	2 059 668	2 765 748	1 666 344	2 059 668	2 765 748	1 810 224	2 474 388	3 493 152	239
Iceland	2 913 387	3 268 766	3 694 797	2 913 387	3 268 766	3 694 797	3 062 000	3 840 000	4 020 000	182
Ireland	32 127	53 221	60 308	32 127	53 221	60 308	32 127	53 221	60 308	150
Italy	21 897	26 470	32 232	23 597	28 831	35 383	23 597	29 637	36 986	135
Japan	3 257 000	5 753 000	7 274 000	3 257 000	5 753 000	7 274 000	3 257 000	5 753 000	7 471 000	89
Korea	24 271 300	42 003 300	67 314 809	24 175 300	41 907 300	67 218 809	24 175 300	41 907 300	67 218 809	134
Luxembourg	46 287	64 244	95 967	67 835	93 772	117 850	67 835	93 772	117 850	140
Mexico	111 331	145 917	241 438	142 458	185 616	306 748	m	m	m	291
Netherlands	31 170	40 397	45 069	32 028	44 190	49 207	32 344	59 040	65 074	135
New Zealand	41 002	60 660	60 660	41 002	60 660	60 660	41 002	60 660	60 660	134
Norway	294 237	367 592	367 592	294 237	367 592	367 592	314 261	387 383	387 383	181
Poland	13 625	26 944	28 076	15 439	30 850	32 152	17 537	35 459	36 962	177
Portugal	14 653	23 987	37 619	14 653	23 987	37 619	14 653	23 987	37 619	145
Scotland	20 094	32 052	32 052	20 094	32 052	32 052	20 094	32 052	32 052	134
Slovak Republic	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	175
Spain	27 962	32 193	39 410	30 638	35 200	42 673	31 925	36 818	44 558	151
Sweden	256 800	298 800	343 200	262 000	306 300	347 400	276 000	326 900	371 800	121
Switzerland	72 640	92 617	113 701	82 671	105 874	129 188	96 368	124 936	146 983	112
Turkey	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	2 966
United States	35 999	44 172	50 922	35 915	44 000	53 972	36 398	47 317	53 913	131
Partner countries										
Brazil	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Estonia	107 328	113 656	156 864	107 328	113 656	156 864	107 328	113 656	156 864	203
Israel	64 792	70 733	98 546	64 792	79 783	98 546	64 792	79 783	98 546	139
Russian Federation	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Slovenia	17 909	20 911	22 145	17 909	20 911	22 145	17 909	20 911	22 145	187

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 2008 PPPs for GDP and adjusted for inflation where necessary. Teachers' salaries in equivalent USD based on January 2008 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.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932310624>

Table X2.3b.
Reference statistics used in the calculation of teachers' salaries (1996, 2008)

	Purchasing power parity for GDP (PPP) (2007) ¹	Purchasing power parity for GDP (PPP) (2008) ¹	Purchasing power parity for GDP (PPP) (January 2008) ¹	Gross domestic product (in millions of local currency, calendar year 2007) ¹	Gross domestic product (in millions of local currency, calendar year 2008) ¹	Total population in thousands (calendar year 2007)	Total population in thousands (calendar year 2008)	GDP per capita (in local currency, January 2008) ¹	Reference year for 2008 salary data	Adjustments for inflation (2008)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
OECD countries										
Australia	1.42	1.48	1.45	1 088 923	1 192 647	21 015	21 432	53 732	2008	0.98
Austria	0.89	0.89	0.89	270 782	281 867	8 301	8 337	33 216	2007-08	1.00
Belgium (Fl.) ²	0.91	0.91	0.91	334 948	344 676	10 622	10 708	31 861	2007-08	1.00
Belgium (Fr.) ²	0.91	0.91	0.91	334 948	344 676	10 622	10 708	31 861	2007-08	1.00
Chile	371.42	364.37	367.89	85 621 091	88 535 187	16 598	16 763	5 219 911	m	0.92
Czech Republic	14.27	14.36	14.32	3 535 460	3 688 994	10 323	10 430	348 098	2007-08	1.00
Denmark	8.53	8.59	8.56	1 691 472	1 737 448	5 460	5 492	313 077	2007-08	1.00
England ³	0.66	0.66	0.66	1 398 882	1 448 391	60 975	61 383	23 269	2007-08	1.00
Finland	0.96	0.97	0.96	179 536	184 179	5 289	5 313	34 305	1 Oct. 2007	1.00
France	0.91	0.92	0.92	1 894 646	1 950 085	63 758	64 120	30 065	2007-08	1.00
Germany	0.85	0.86	0.85	2 428 200	2 495 800	82 263	82 120	29 955	2007-08	1.00
Greece	0.73	0.74	0.73	226 437	239 141	11 193	11 237	20 756	2007	1.02
Hungary	134.66	134.01	134.34	25 408 080	26 543 252	10 056	10 038	2 585 471	2008	0.98
Iceland	115.05	125.07	120.06	1 301 409	1 476 463	311	319	4 401 269	2007-08	1.00
Ireland	0.98	0.99	0.98	189 751	181 815	4 357	4 443	42 236	2007-08	1.00
Italy	0.84	0.84	0.84	1 546 177	1 567 851	59 375	59 832	26 122	2007-08	1.00
Japan	120.02	116.46	118.24	515 804 800	507 567 400	127 771	127 692	4 005 944	2007-08	1.00
Korea	757.19	761.65	759.42	975 013 000	1 023 937 700	48 456	48 607	20 593 599	2008	0.99
Luxembourg	0.95	0.95	0.95	37 466	39 348	480	489	79 293	2007-08	1.00
Mexico	7.49	7.82	7.65	11 175 985	12 078 042	105 677	106 568	109 546	2007-08	1.00
Netherlands	0.88	0.88	0.88	568 664	595 883	16 378	16 440	35 484	2007-08	1.00
New Zealand	1.54	1.56	1.55	177 472	181 868	4 264	4 305	41 933	2008	0.98
Norway	8.99	9.10	9.05	2 271 607	2 543 188	4 706	4 768	508 046	1 Dec. 2007	0.91
Poland	1.89	1.93	1.91	1 176 737	1 272 838	38 116	38 116	32 133	2007-08	1.00
Portugal	0.68	0.67	0.68	163 052	166 435	10 608	10 622	15 519	2007-08	1.00
Scotland ³	0.66	0.66	0.66	1 398 882	1 448 391	60 975	61 383	23 269	2007-08	1.00
Slovak Republic	0.56	0.56	0.56	61 547	67 221	5 397	5 406	11 920	m	1.00
Spain	0.75	0.76	0.75	1 052 730	1 088 502	44 874	45 593	23 667	2007-08	1.00
Sweden	9.10	9.26	9.18	3 063 145	3 154 630	9 148	9 256	337 832	2007	1.02
Switzerland	1.64	1.64	1.64	521 068	541 827	7 619	7 710	69 335	2007-08	1.00
Turkey	0.90	0.96	0.93	843 178	950 098	70 256	71 079	12 684	m	1.06
United States	1.00	1.00	1.00	14 010 800	14 369 400	301 737	304 529	46 810	2007-08	1.00
Partner countries										
Brazil	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Estonia	8.83	9.08	8.96	244 504	251 493	1 342	1 341	184 847	2007-08	1.00
Israel	3.56	3.56	3.56	686 011	725 142	7 180	7 310	97 374	2007-08	1.00
Russian Federation	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Slovenia	0.64	0.66	0.65	34 568	37 135	2 019	2 022	17 745	2007-08	1.00

Note: Adjustments for inflation are used if the reference year deviates from 2007-08 and the inflation between the actual reference year and 2007-08 would deviate more than 1 per cent.

1. Data on PPPs and GDP for countries now in the euro zone are shown in euros.
2. Data on gross domestic product and total population refer to Belgium.
3. Data on gross domestic product and total population refer to the United Kingdom.

Source: OECD.

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932310624>

Table X2.3c.


Teachers' salaries (2008)

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 euros 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	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	29 108	40 473	40 473	29 269	41 185	41 185	29 269	41 185	41 185
Austria	25 130	33 289	49 791	26 277	35 992	51 732	26 650	37 031	54 476
Belgium (Fl.)	25 658	36 080	44 067	25 658	36 080	44 067	31 924	46 242	55 658
Belgium (Fr.)	24 685	34 619	42 287	24 685	34 619	42 287	30 629	44 375	53 415
Chile	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Czech Republic	14 059	19 011	20 803	14 027	19 390	21 115	14 563	20 668	22 693
Denmark	32 880	37 147	37 147	32 880	37 147	37 147	34 317	44 808	44 808
England	26 809	39 185	39 185	26 809	39 185	39 185	26 809	39 185	39 185
Finland	25 801	33 555	42 123	28 546	35 957	45 227	28 737	39 439	50 858
France	20 839	28 032	41 361	22 936	30 129	43 555	23 180	30 373	43 822
Germany	38 214	47 573	51 371	42 148	51 939	57 882	45 412	55 871	63 985
Greece	22 805	28 049	33 942	22 805	28 049	33 942	22 805	28 049	33 942
Hungary	10 690	13 213	17 743	10 690	13 213	17 743	11 613	15 874	22 409
Iceland	21 305	23 904	27 019	21 305	23 904	27 019	22 392	28 081	29 398
Ireland	28 673	47 499	53 824	28 673	47 499	53 824	28 673	47 499	53 824
Italy	22 893	27 674	33 698	24 670	30 142	36 992	24 670	30 985	38 668
Japan	24 185	42 719	54 013	24 185	42 719	54 013	24 185	42 719	55 476
Korea	27 685	47 911	76 783	27 576	47 802	76 673	27 576	47 802	76 673
Luxembourg	42 841	59 460	88 821	62 784	86 790	109 075	62 784	86 790	109 075
Mexico	12 776	16 745	27 707	16 348	21 301	35 202	m	m	m
Netherlands	31 106	40 314	44 976	31 962	44 099	49 106	32 277	58 918	64 940
New Zealand	22 796	33 726	33 726	22 796	33 726	33 726	22 796	33 726	33 726
Norway	26 019	32 506	32 506	26 019	32 506	32 506	27 790	34 256	34 256
Poland	6 257	12 374	12 894	7 090	14 168	14 766	8 054	16 285	16 975
Portugal	19 033	31 157	48 864	19 033	31 157	48 864	19 033	31 157	48 864
Scotland	26 757	42 680	42 680	26 757	42 680	42 680	26 757	42 680	42 680
Slovak Republic	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Spain	32 637	37 575	45 999	35 760	41 085	49 807	37 263	42 974	52 008
Sweden	24 943	29 022	33 335	25 448	29 751	33 743	26 808	31 752	36 113
Switzerland	38 903	49 601	60 893	44 275	56 701	69 187	51 610	66 910	78 717
Turkey	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
United States	31 607	38 783	44 710	31 533	38 632	47 387	31 958	41 544	47 336
OECD average	25 417	34 616	42 163	26 998	36 812	44 470	28 590	40 256	48 042
EU19 average	25 135	33 875	41 246	26 982	36 453	43 637	28 148	39 548	47 420
Partner countries									
Brazil	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Estonia	10 519	11 139	15 374	10 519	11 139	15 374	10 519	11 139	15 374
Israel	15 979	17 444	24 303	15 979	19 676	24 303	15 979	19 676	24 303
Russian Federation	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Slovenia	24 119	28 161	29 823	24 119	28 161	29 823	24 119	28 161	29 823

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010).

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

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932310624>

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 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.

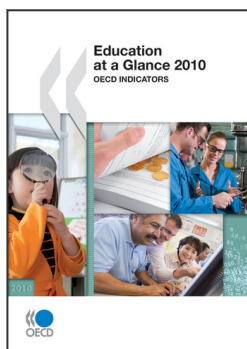
Total public expenditure as used for the calculation of the education indicators, corresponds to the non-repayable current and capital expenditure of all levels of government. Current expenditure includes final consumption expenditure (*e.g.*, compensation of employees, consumption intermediate goods 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 2010 edition of the *National Accounts of OECD Countries: Detailed Tables, Volume II* (Forthcoming).

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 Database, March 2010.



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