

Additional Statistics

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Abbreviations used in these tables:

c: Too few observations to provide reliable estimates.

m: Data not available.

A-1: EMPLOYMENT RATES FOR WOMEN

Share of women of working age (15 to 64 years) in employment

	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
Australia	57.1	55.5	56.4	58.7	59.4	61.8	62.1	62.6
Austria	..	..	58.8	58.2	58.5	59.4	61.0	60.7
Belgium	40.8	44.6	44.8	45.6	47.5	51.9	51.1	53.0
Canada	62.7	60.9	61.0	61.4	63.3	65.6	67.0	68.4
Czech Republic	..	..	61.0	60.6	58.7	56.9	57.1	56.0
Denmark	70.6	70.4	67.1	67.4	70.3	72.1	72.6	72.0
Finland	71.5	63.8	58.7	59.5	61.3	64.5	66.1	65.5
France	50.3	50.8	50.8	51.8	52.4	54.3	55.8	56.7
Germany	52.2	55.7	54.7	55.5	56.3	58.1	58.8	59.9
Greece	37.5	36.2	37.1	38.5	40.3	41.3	43.1	45.5
Hungary	..	52.3	47.8	45.5	47.3	49.6	49.8	50.7
Iceland	..	74.0	74.6	76.5	78.3	81.0	79.8	79.4
Ireland	36.6	37.1	38.9	43.3	48.2	53.3	55.2	55.8
Italy	36.2	36.5	35.4	36.0	37.3	39.6	42.0	45.2
Japan	55.8	56.9	56.5	56.8	57.2	56.7	56.5	57.4
Korea	49.0	48.7	49.8	51.1	47.3	50.1	52.0	52.2
Luxembourg	41.4	46.2	44.9	43.6	45.6	50.0	51.5	50.6
Mexico	..	35.1	36.2	37.4	40.1	40.1	39.9	41.3
Netherlands	47.5	51.0	52.6	55.2	59.4	62.6	64.7	..
New Zealand	58.6	57.5	59.9	63.4	62.1	63.5	65.3	66.5
Norway	67.2	66.7	67.5	70.4	73.6	74.0	73.9	72.7
Poland	..	53.1	51.9	51.8	52.2	48.9	46.4	46.4
Portugal	55.4	56.1	55.0	55.6	58.3	60.5	60.8	61.7
Slovak Republic	..	..	52.6	54.6	53.5	51.5	51.4	50.9
Spain	31.8	32.5	31.5	33.8	36.5	42.0	44.9	49.0
Sweden	81.0	76.3	70.7	69.9	69.4	72.2	73.4	71.8
Switzerland	..	67.0	65.6	67.2	68.8	69.3	71.5	70.3
Turkey	32.9	31.9	30.4	30.3	28.5	26.2	26.6	24.3
United Kingdom	62.8	61.9	62.1	63.3	64.2	65.6	66.3	66.6
United States	64.0	63.6	65.2	66.3	67.4	67.8	66.1	65.4
OECD total	53.9	52.7	52.9	53.7	54.5	55.3	55.3	55.6

Source: OECD Factbook 2006.

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/178241456066>

Rising employment rates among women are leading societies to rethink care for pre-school children.

A-2: CHANGING SCHOOL POPULATION, 2005 TO 2015

Demographic trends and indicative impact on educational expenditure, student enrolments and graduate numbers

	Expected change in size of population (2005 = 100)						Illustrative impact of demographic change			
	Age group						Estimated percentage change in			
	0-4	5-14	15-19	20-29	30+	All persons	... total expenditure on educational institutions	... enrolments in primary and lower secondary education	... number graduates from upper secondary education	... numbers of new tertiary graduates
Australia	107	96	97	110	116	110	-0	-4	-3	10
Austria	93	85	88	102	105	101	-10	-15	-12	2
Belgium	94	93	94	100	104	101	-5	-7	-6	0
Canada	102	91	94	108	114	109	m	-9	-6	8
Czech Republic	97	88	70	80	108	99	-18	-12	-30	-20
Denmark	91	93	115	109	103	102	1	-7	15	9
Finland	101	90	95	100	106	102	-5	-10	-5	-0
France	95	102	96	97	106	103	-1	2	-4	-3
Germany	99	86	86	104	102	100	-9	-14	-14	4
Greece	94	96	89	76	109	101	m	-4	-11	-24
Hungary	91	85	81	82	105	97	-16	-15	-19	-18
Iceland	95	95	100	102	115	108	m	-5	0	2
Ireland	104	119	91	85	123	113	m	19	-9	-15
Italy	87	97	96	85	103	100	-6	-3	-4	-15
Japan	93	96	93	79	105	100	-10	-4	-7	-21
Korea	90	71	95	88	116	103	-18	-29	-5	-12
Luxembourg	103	105	119	109	115	113	m	5	19	9
Mexico	91	92	100	106	132	111	-4	-8	-0	6
Netherlands	88	95	103	109	105	103	-1	-5	3	9
New Zealand	97	94	94	117	111	107	-1	-6	-6	17
Norway	97	92	108	114	106	105	1	-8	8	14
Poland	101	81	69	82	111	99	-20	-19	-31	-18
Portugal	93	100	100	79	110	103	-4	0	0	-21
Slovak republic	97	79	71	83	113	100	-20	-21	-29	-17
Spain	99	116	91	66	111	103	m	16	-9	-34
Sweden	106	93	84	117	104	103	-2	-7	-16	17
Switzerland	93	83	96	108	104	101	-7	-17	-4	8
Turkey	97	101	108	100	128	113	2	1	8	-0
United Kingdom	100	91	92	113	105	103	-4	-9	-8	13
United States	105	103	100	113	111	109	7	3	0	13
OECD average	97	94	94	97	110	104	-6	-6	-6	-3

Source: Education at a Glance 2006.

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/850142374718>
(please consult for notes)

Demographic changes mean student numbers will fall in many OECD countries, which will affect how education is funded.

A-3: EXPANSION OF THIRD-LEVEL EDUCATION

Tertiary attainment for age group 25-64, as a percentage of the population of that age group

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Australia	21.8	..	22.5	23.1	24.3	24.8
Austria	6.7	7.0	..	7.7	7.9	8.1
Belgium	19.6	20.2	..	22.3	24.6	23.9
Canada	29.9	30.8	..	34.2	34.9	35.6
Czech Republic	..	..	..	10.1	10.6	10.4
Denmark	18.3	19.2	..	19.6	20.4	20.9
Finland	25.0	25.9	..	26.8	27.7	28.4
France	15.2	16.0	17.1	17.8	18.6	19.2
Germany	20.5	20.1	..	20.4	22.2	21.8
Greece	..	..	..	17.9	17.4	18.9
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	13.4
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	20.8
Ireland	15.9	17.0	..	18.6	19.9	22.6
Italy	6.1	6.4	..	7.5	7.9	8.1
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea	14.4	16.1	17.5	17.8	18.6	19.6
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	18.1	19.0
Mexico	..	..	..	..	11.9	13.2
Netherlands	19.6	20.9	..	21.4	22.0	22.5
New Zealand	22.9	23.6	..	23.2	25.3	..
Norway	24.8	25.3	..	27.4	28.6	26.9
Poland	..	..	..	..	9.9	..
Portugal	6.7	..	..	10.7	11.0	10.9
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	11.3	11.1	11.5
Spain	9.9	13.1	..	15.0	16.1	17.5
Sweden	25.2	25.8	..	27.0	28.3	27.4
Switzerland	20.3	21.0	..	21.4	21.1	21.9
Turkey	6.3	4.8	..	7.0	8.4	..
United Kingdom	16.3	18.5	..	21.3	21.9	22.3
United States	30.1	30.2	..	32.2	33.3	33.9
OECD average	17.9	19.0	..	19.2	19.3	20.1

Source: Factbook 2006

Third-level education is continuing to expand. One result is that older workers often have lower levels of education than younger colleagues.

1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
24.3	25.4	26.7	27.5	29.0	30.8	31.3
10.6	10.9	10.9	13.9	14.1	14.5	14.5
25.1	25.3	26.7	27.1	27.6	28.1	29.0
37.3	38.1	39.2	40.0	41.6	42.6	44.0
10.6	10.4	10.8	11.0	11.1	11.9	12.0
..	25.4	26.5	25.8	26.5	27.4	31.9
29.4	30.2	31.3	32.0	32.3	32.6	33.3
20.0	20.6	21.5	22.0	23.0	24.0	23.4
22.6	23.0	22.9	23.5	23.2	23.4	24.0
15.5	16.8	17.5	17.6	17.8	18.3	18.3
12.2	13.2	13.5	14.0	14.0	14.2	15.4
20.9	21.0	22.4	23.2	24.6	26.3	26.3
22.8	21.1	20.5	21.8	23.7	25.4	26.3
..	8.6	9.3	9.4	10.0	10.4	10.4
30.4	30.4	31.6	33.4	33.8	36.3	37.4
19.8	22.5	23.1	23.9	25.0	26.0	29.5
..	..	18.3	18.3	18.1	18.6	14.9
13.8	13.6	13.4	14.6	15.0	15.3	15.4
..	24.2	22.6	23.4	23.2	24.4	24.4
25.8	26.6	27.0	28.0	29.2	29.8	30.9
25.8	27.4	27.5	28.4	30.2	31.0	31.0
10.2	10.9	11.3	11.4	11.9	12.6	14.2
..	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.3	10.8
10.5	10.3	10.1	10.4	10.9	11.0	11.8
18.6	19.7	21.0	22.6	23.6	24.4	25.2
27.5	28.0	28.7	30.1	31.6	32.6	33.4
22.2	22.9	23.6	24.2	25.4	25.2	27.0
7.6	7.5	8.1	8.3	8.4	9.1	9.7
22.7	23.7	24.8	25.7	26.1	26.9	28.0
34.1	34.9	35.8	36.5	37.3	38.1	38.4
20.8	20.7	21.2	21.9	22.6	23.4	24.1

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/380018442476>

A-4 RETURNS ON EDUCATION IN TERMS OF INCOME

Relative earnings of the population with income from employment (2004 or latest)
(Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education = 100)

Level of education		Below upper secondary		Post-secondary, non-tertiary	
		25-64	30-44	25-64	30-44
Australia	2001	77	75	92	92
Belgium	2003	89	91	m	m
Canada	2003	78	78	102	104
Czech Republic	2004	73	75	m	m
Denmark	2003	82	81	107	104
Finland	2003	94	92	m	m
France	2004	85	85	m	m
Germany	2004	88	82	109	112
Hungary	2004	73	75	120	119
Ireland	2002	76	77	98	96
Italy	2002	78	80	m	m
Korea	2003	67	77	m	m
Luxembourg	2002	78	76	117	120
Netherlands	2002	84	84	m	m
New Zealand	2004	75	73	103	101
Norway	2003	80	89	117	120
Poland	2004	78	80	99	100
Spain	2004	85	84	c	c
Sweden	2003	87	83	120	122
Switzerland	2004	74	81	108	107
United Kingdom	2004	67	69	m	m
United States	2004	65	66	110	110

1. Tertiary-type B education aims to give students practical, technical or occupational skills for direct entry into the labour market.
2. Tertiary-type A education is largely theory-based and designed to give students qualifications for further research or direct entry into high-skill professions, such as medicine. (Category also includes advanced research programmes.)

Source: *Education at a Glance 2006*.

Spending longer in education carries a cost, but it produces a return in terms of increased income.

Tertiary-type B ¹		Tertiary-type A ²		All tertiary	
25-64	30-44	25-64	30-44	25-64	30-44
111	107	143	146	133	135
114	116	148	148	130	130
112	112	169	172	140	141
126	145	185	193	182	191
115	117	130	124	127	123
122	115	173	162	148	138
125	130	163	167	147	151
128	129	163	153	153	146
138	144	218	222	217	222
113	116	160	160	144	145
m	m	153	137	153	137
111	122	156	161	141	148
129	136	165	171	145	152
m	m	m	m	148	147
102	105	147	142	129	129
141	147	125	134	126	135
154	166	166	170	163	169
104	105	144	141	132	130
106	101	139	134	128	124
142	141	177	175	164	162
124	122	174	181	158	162
114	114	181	182	172	173

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

A-5 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ADULT TRAINING AND EXISTING EDUCATION

Participation rate and expected number of hours in non-formal job-related education and training by level of educational attainment, 2003

Level of education	Participation rate during one year				
	Lower secondary	Upper secondary ¹	Tertiary	All levels	
Austria	5	19	37	19	
Belgium	6	15	30	16	
Canada ²	6	20	35	25	
Czech Republic	3	10	21	11	
Denmark	22	36	54	39	
Finland	20	32	54	36	
France	9	19	33	19	
Germany	3	10	24	12	
Greece	n	3	11	4	
Hungary	1	4	9	4	
Ireland	5	10	20	11	
Italy	1	6	12	4	
Luxembourg	3	12	27	12	
Netherlands	5	11	13	9	
Poland	1	7	29	9	
Portugal	4	15	27	7	
Slovak Republic	6	19	37	19	
Spain	3	7	14	6	
Sweden	24	37	57	40	
Switzerland	8	27	44	29	
United Kingdom	7	26	46	27	
United States	12	32	56	37	
OECD average					
	All	7	17	31	18
	Males	8	18	31	19
	Females	6	17	32	17

1. And post-secondary, non-tertiary.

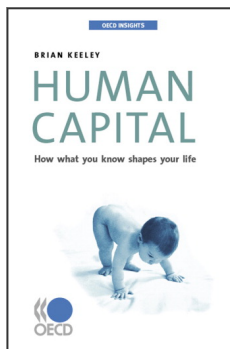
2. Year of reference 2002.

Source: *Education at a Glance 2006*.

Workers who have completed third-level education are more likely to receive formal job-related training.

Expected hours of participation between 25 and 64				Average hours of work	Ratio (%) of hours in training to annual hours of work
Lower secondary	Upper secondary ¹	Tertiary education	All levels		
140	420	767	422	1550	27
293	437	719	469	1542	30
128	517	796	586	1740	34
34	142	556	182	1986	9
719	836	1,230	934	1475	63
497	530	1,003	669	1718	39
450	692	1,061	713	1441	49
130	390	650	398	1441	28
c	c	312	106	1936	5
c	270	402	253	m	m
82	185	392	203	1646	12
26	111	254	82	1591	5
c	189	402	176	1592	11
216	308	322	283	1354	21
16	90	513	139	1984	7
232	c	c	343	1678	20
43	178	721	225	1931	12
102	261	503	237	1800	13
350	562	917	622	1563	40
212	621	1,301	723	1556	46
103	297	480	315	1672	19
c	374	746	471	1822	26
210	371	669	389	1668	25
243	393	684	405	m	m
241	370	686	384	m	m

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/558317523300>



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