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TYPICAL GRADUATION AGES

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 typical age is based on the assumption of full-time attendance in the regular education system without grade repetition. (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
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
	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	
NON-OECD COUNTRIES	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.

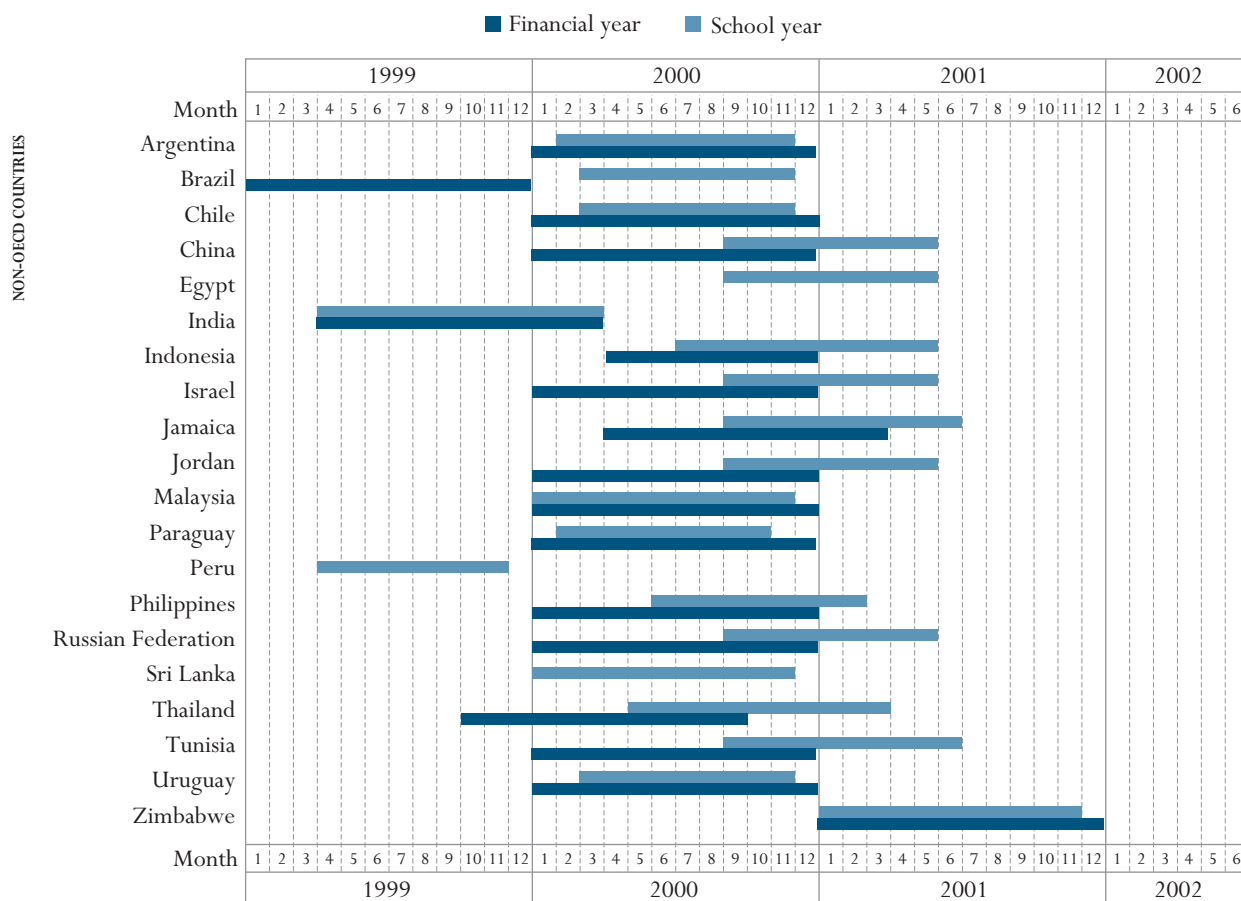
Table X1.1c
Typical graduation ages in tertiary education

	Tertiary-type B (ISCED 5B)	Tertiary-type A (ISCED 5A)				Advanced research programmes (ISCED 6)
		All programmes	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	23	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.

Annex

2

BASIC REFERENCE STATISTICS

Table X2.1

Overview of the economic context using basic variables (reference period: calendar year 2000, 2000 current prices)

OECD COUNTRIES	Total public expenditure as a percentage of GDP	GDP per capita (in equivalent US dollars converted using PPPs)	GDP deflator (1995 =100)	Labour force participation rates	Unemployment rates
	Australia ¹	35.3	26 325	109.77	74.9
Austria	52.5	28 070	104.91	71.2	3.5
Belgium	49.5	26 392	106.93	65.6	6.6
Belgium (Fl.)	m	26 871	m	m	m
Canada	39.9	28 130	108.14	77.3	6.8
Czech Republic	45.1	13 806	135.27	72.4	8.8
Denmark	54.7	28 755	111.02	80.6	4.5
Finland	48.9	25 357	107.65	74.7	9.8
France ²	51.1	25 090	104.76	68.3	10.0
Germany	45.9	26 139	103.07	72.9	8.1
Greece	43.3	15 885	128.59	64.5	11.1
Hungary	35.0	12 204	192.37	60.6	6.4
Iceland	41.5	28 143	116.99	86.6	2.3
Ireland	32.2	28 285	122.60	68.8	4.3
Italy	46.5	25 095	114.80	61.2	10.5
Japan	33.9	26 011	96.11	78.2	4.8
Korea	24.4	15 186	109.07	67.5	4.1
Luxembourg	39.5	48 239	113.56	64.5	2.3
Mexico	20.6	9 117	229.16	65.0	2.2
Netherlands	45.3	27 316	111.05	75.2	3.3
New Zealand ¹	m	20 372	107.01	76.5	6.0
Norway	41.1	36 242	131.51	82.0	3.4
Poland	42.9	9 547	172.95	67.3	16.1
Portugal	45.3	16 780	117.98	75.2	4.0
Slovak Republic	27.5	11 278	132.72	70.1	18.8
Spain	39.5	20 195	115.31	67.1	13.9
Sweden	55.1	26 161	105.62	80.2	5.8
Switzerland	35.9	29 617	102.03	82.7	2.7
Turkey	m	6 211	1 322.55	53.5	6.6
United Kingdom	38.9	24 964	114.57	77.9	5.5
United States	31.6	34 602	109.01	79.6	4.0

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

2. Excluding Over Sea Departments (DOM).

Source : OECD.

Table X2.2
Basic reference statistics (reference period: calendar year 2000, 2000 current prices)¹

OECD COUNTRIES	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)
Australia ²	669 307	648 964	236 267	19 157	1.3272
Austria	207 037	a	108 658	8 110	0.90942
Belgium	247 469	a	122 417	10 246	0.91515
Belgium (Fl.)	150 905	a	m	6 137	0.91515
Canada	1 049 448	986 442	418 575	30 770	1.21247
Czech Republic	1 984 833	a	895 971	10 272	13.99567
Denmark	1 279 585	a	700 172	5 338	8.33624
Finland	130 234	a	63 738	5 176	0.99228
France ⁴	1 402 687	a	717 100	59 373	0.94161
Germany	2 030 000	a	930 760	82 188	0.94493
Greece	121 652	a	52 687	10 920	0.70131
Hungary	13 150 766	a	4 607 797	10 211	105.53243
Iceland	658 247	a	272 951	281	83.19
Ireland	102 910	a	33 100	3 799	0.95764
Italy	1 166 548	a	541 944	57 762	0.80478
Japan ⁵	513 534 000	512 261 325	174 240 275	126 926	155.54866
Korea	521 959 212	a	127 416 694	47 008	731.19353
Luxembourg	20 815	a	8 223	439	0.98404
Mexico	5 485 372	a	1 131 197	97 379	6.17846
Netherlands	402 599	a	182 218	15 922	0.92567
New Zealand ²	112 316	a	m	3 831	1.43914
Norway	1 465 096	a	602 619	4 491	9.00148
Poland	684 982	a	294 012	38 646	1.85656
Portugal	115 546	a	52 286	10 231	0.67308
Slovak Republic	908 801	a	249 956	5 401	14.91982
Spain	609 319	a	240 560	39 927	0.75566
Sweden	2 196 764	a	1 211 269	8 871	9.46586
Switzerland	405 530	a	145 394	7 184	1.90599
Turkey	124 583 458 275	a	m	67 461	297337.1047
United Kingdom	950 415	914 448	369 288	58 655	0.64907
United States	9 762 100	9 624 775	3 080 259	282 128	1

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

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

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 X2.3
Basic reference statistics (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 (2000 constant prices, base year=1995) ²	Total public expenditure (in millions of local currency)	Total population in thousands (mid-year estimates)	Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)
OECD COUNTRIES						
Australia ²	502 828	487 088	609 739	189 446	18 072	1.28709
Austria	172 287	a	197 352	98 676	8 047	0.99802
Belgium	202 174	a	231 433	106 823	10 137	0.91083
Belgium (Fl.)	m	a	m	m	m	m
Canada	798 300	768 883	970 488	381 542	29 354	1.18256
Czech Republic	1 381 049	a	1 467 285	783 678	10 327	10.81133
Denmark	1 009 756	a	1 152 532	608 853	5 222	8.41666
Finland	95 251	a	120 981	56 546	5 108	0.98583
France ⁴	1 168 124	a	1 338 909	625 707	58 020	0.98485
Germany	1 801 300	a	1 969 500	1 010 030	81 661	1.03058
Greece	79 927	a	94 606	37 026	10 454	0.59599
Hungary	5 614 042	a	6 836 059	2 327 299	10 329	60.55234
Iceland	442 256	a	562 638	186 846	267	75.87188
Ireland	52 641	a	83 937	21 876	3 601	0.80588
Italy	923 052	a	1 016 192	492 878	57 301	0.80067
Japan ⁵	497 739 400	493 311 250	534 311 798	153 063 675	125 570	169.94188
Korea	377 349 800	a	478 532 887	84 022 000	45 093	730.50462
Luxembourg	13 215	a	18 329	6 023	410	0.96362
Mexico	1 837 019	a	2 393 720	380 924	90 164	2.95733
Netherlands	302 233	a	362 552	170 327	15 460	0.92001
New Zealand ²	92 679	a	104 961	36 441	3 656	1.46721
Norway	937 445	a	1 114 028	457 033	4 358	9.14417
Poland	308 104	a	396 050	147 561	38 588	1.13714
Portugal	80 827	a	97 933	36 403	10 027	0.59394
Slovak Republic	568 923	a	684 751	190 290	5 364	11.8966
Spain	437 787	a	528 439	192 600	39 223	0.7337
Sweden	1 772 021	a	2 079 780	1 158 840	8 827	9.7281
Switzerland	363 329	a	397 470	133 827	7 041	2.01088
Turkey	7 762 456 069	a	9 419 920 522	m	61 646	22334.21004
United Kingdom	719 176	690 789	829 517	317 455	57 958	0.65391
United States	7 338 400	7 252 125	8 955 100	2 516 240	266 327	1

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

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

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 (1996, 2001)¹

		Teachers' salaries in national currency (1996) ²								
		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	273 982	351 193	552 278	283 432	368 653	590 454	301 229	403 649	663 299
	Belgium (Fl.) ³	826 125	1 111 024	1 319 954	845 118	1 183 834	1 443 412	1 048 768	1 514 107	1 820 112
	Belgium (Fr.) ³	826 125	1 111 024	1 319 954	845 118	1 183 834	1 443 412	1 048 768	1 514 107	1 820 112
	Czech Republic	83 855	108 624	130 015	83 855	108 624	130 015	94 669	122 739	147 160
	Denmark	200 000	244 000	250 000	200 000	244 000	250 000	218 000	310 000	325 000
	England	13 182	20 145	20 145	13 053	20 145	20 145	13 053	20 145	20 145
	Finland	105 000	139 000	143 000	118 000	165 000	172 000	122 000	172 000	182 000
	France	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Germany	57 900	73 200	78 950	63 100	79 200	84 500	67 300	83 800	96 900
	Greece	3 670 410	4 379 874	5 161 802	3 796 212	4 505 676	5 287 604	3 796 212	4 505 676	5 287 604
	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	14 361	22 201	26 275	15 075	23 526	26 524	15 075	23 526	26 524
	Italy	28 926 072	34 910 707	42 335 570	31 392 416	38 330 149	46 921 350	31 392 416	39 523 876	49 262 026
	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	14 928 000	26 679 000	42 469 000	15 108 000	26 859 000	42 529 000	15 108 000	26 859 000	42 529 000
	Mexico	29 105	38 606	63 264	37 092	47 174	76 196	m	m	m
	Netherlands	47 980	58 480	71 900	50 520	63 570	78 980	50 950	88 750	105 240
	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	1 998 800	3 007 500	5 192 800	1 998 800	3 007 500	5 192 800	1 998 800	3 007 500	5 192 800
	Scotland	12 510	20 796	20 796	m	m	m	12 510	20 796	20 796
	Slovak Republic	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Spain	3 096 257	3 631 038	4 648 785	3 096 257	3 631 038	4 648 785	3 590 887	4 214 139	5 287 728
	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	m	m	m	m	m	m	
United States	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	

1. Data on salaries in countries in the Euro zone are provided in the old national currencies to enable comparisons between 1996 and 2001 data.

2. Teachers' salaries in national currencies (1996) are converted to US dollars using GDP deflators (1996, 2001), PPPs (January 2001) and correction for inflation (2001).

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

Source: OECD.

Table X2.4a (continued)
Reference statistics used in the calculation of teachers' salaries (1996, 2001)¹

OECD COUNTRIES	Teachers' salaries in national currency (2001) ²									GDP deflator 2001 (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	37 135	52 709	52 709	37 195	52 648	52 648	37 194	52 648	52 648	110
Austria	293 364	390 454	587 532	304 238	416 334	632 629	310 398	433 010	661 035	105
Belgium (Fl.) ³	916 528	1 230 325	1 456 670	916 528	1 283 477	1 564 691	1 137 153	1 641 278	1 972 790	108
Belgium (Fr.) ³	872 308	1 190 743	1 428 867	888 505	1 254 061	1 536 231	1 107 248	1 613 095	1 945 737	108
Czech Republic	153 341	199 718	264 009	153 341	199 718	264 009	174 778	222 333	301 485	131
Denmark	264 000	299 000	299 000	264 000	299 000	299 000	255 000	339 000	362 000	111
England	15 141	23 958	23 958	15 141	23 958	23 958	15 141	23 958	23 958	113
Finland	118 900	162 900	168 300	133 800	185 500	194 400	138 500	194 400	205 700	112
France	134 432	180 835	266 817	148 766	195 169	281 857	148 766	195 169	281 857	105
Germany	71 390	86 346	92 628	74 067	91 167	95 175	80 103	98 202	102 609	104
Greece	4 818 952	5 832 446	7 031 622	4 818 952	5 832 446	7 031 622	4 818 952	5 832 446	7 031 622	124
Hungary	691 692	977 280	1 331 064	691 692	977 280	1 331 064	840 552	1 228 536	1 615 776	172
Iceland	1 480 272	1 641 162	1 698 641	1 480 272	1 641 162	1 698 641	2 041 400	2 590 600	2 832 600	125
Ireland	17 796	28 844	32 558	18 684	28 844	32 869	18 684	29 155	32 869	126
Italy	35 923 289	43 472 039	52 411 123	38 767 304	47 424 304	57 689 387	38 767 304	48 777 387	60 380 387	112
Japan	3 478 000	6 566 000	8 378 000	3 478 000	6 566 000	8 378 000	3 478 000	6 570 000	8 631 000	96
Korea	18 302 750	31 146 750	49 855 800	18 206 750	31 050 750	49 759 800	18 206 750	31 050 750	49 759 800	106
Mexico	73 336	96 846	160 197	93 954	122 746	202 027	m	m	m	185
Netherlands	55 754	66 485	80 482	57 853	71 163	88 413	58 411	99 248	117 353	116
New Zealand	26 000	50 300	50 300	26 000	50 300	50 300	26 000	50 300	50 300	109
Norway	243 100	274 000	298 200	243 100	274 000	298 200	243 100	274 000	298 200	128
Portugal	2 542 400	3 761 200	6 776 100	2 542 400	3 761 200	6 776 100	2 542 400	3 761 200	6 776 100	120
Scotland	14 550	23 313	23 313	14 550	23 313	23 313	14 550	23 313	23 313	113
Slovak Republic	81 000	100 560	115 440	81 000	100 560	127 560	81 000	100 560	141 120	134
Spain	3 371 421	3 933 670	4 907 865	3 791 978	4 417 574	5 493 269	3 932 164	4 578 875	5 688 403	116
Sweden	205 100	245 400	271 800	205 100	245 400	271 800	220 100	262 700	282 900	106
Switzerland	66 597	87 470	104 286	78 562	104 195	122 914	93 998	121 368	142 369	103
Turkey	3 130 218 000	3 760 938 000	5 415 618 000	a	a	a	2 864 088 000	3 494 808 000	5 149 488 000	1 151
United States	28 681	41 595	50 636	28 693	41 595	49 728	28 806	41 708	49 862	109

1. Data on salaries in countries in the Euro zone are provided in the old national currencies to enable comparisons between 1996 and 2001 data.

2. Teachers' salaries in national currencies (2001) are converted to US dollars using PPPs (January 2001) and correction for inflation (2001). These data are available in this table.

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

Source: OECD.

Table X2.4b
Reference statistics used in the calculation of teachers' salaries (1996, 2001)

	Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) (2000) ¹	Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) (2001) ¹	Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) (January 2001) ¹	Gross Domestic Product (in millions of local currency, calendar year 2001) ¹	Gross Domestic Product (in millions of local currency, calendar year 1996) ¹
OECD COUNTRIES					
Australia	1.32	1.33	1.33	713 627	529 886
Austria	12.57	12.52	12.55	2 915 216	2 449 959
Belgium (Fl.) ²	37.21	37.25	37.23	10 257 710	8 349 916
Belgium (Fr.) ²	37.21	37.25	37.23	10 257 710	8 349 916
Czech Republic	14.08	14.57	14.33	2 157 828	1 566 968
Denmark	8.30	8.34	8.32	1 344 488	1 060 887
England ³	0.65	0.65	0.65	987 735	762 214
Finland	5.90	5.90	5.90	808 477	586 897
France	6.22	6.17	6.19	9 601 387	7 951 366
Germany	1.87	1.85	1.86	4 050 915	3 586 405
Greece	238.76	241.15	239.96	44 613 035	29 935 228
Hungary	105.60	112.61	109.10	14 823 932	6 893 934
Iceland	84.80	90.56	87.68	750 031	474 586
Ireland	0.75	0.78	0.77	90 160	45 742
Italy	1 522.88	1 529.65	1 526.26	2 355 848 091	1 902 275 700
Japan	155.28	149.81	152.55	503 303 500	510 802 400
Korea	729.93	724.01	726.97	545 013 252	418 478 988
Mexico	6.17	6.36	6.27	5 765 922	2 525 575
Netherlands	2.00	2.06	2.03	945 771	694 299
New Zealand	1.44	1.48	1.46	120 231	96 911
Norway	9.07	9.05	9.06	1 510 866	1 026 924
Portugal	128.09	131.54	129.81	24 600 144	17 287 603
Scotland ³	0.65	0.65	0.65	987 735	762 214
Slovak Republic	14.77	15.21	14.99	989 297	628 588
Spain	126.49	128.67	127.58	108 423 939	77 244 867
Sweden	9.55	9.53	9.54	2 167 196	1 817 149
Switzerland	1.90	1.90	1.90	414 882	365 833
Turkey	302 272.28	465 131.47	383 701.87	181 408 563 151	14 772 110 189
United States	1.00	1.00	1	10 019 700	7 751 100

1. Data on PPPs and GDP in countries in the Euro zone are provided in the old national currencies to enable comparisons between 1996 and 2001 data.

2. Data on Gross Domestic Product (1996 and 2001) refer to Belgium.

3. Data on Gross Domestic Product (1996 and 2001) refer to the United Kingdom.

Source: OECD.

Table X2.4b (continued)
Reference statistics used in the calculation of teachers' salaries (1996, 2001)

	Total population in thousands (calendar year 2001)	Total population in thousands (calendar year 1996)	GDP per capita (in equivalent US dollars, calendar year 2001) ¹	GDP per capita (in equivalent US dollars, calendar year 1996) ²	Reference year for 2001 salary data	Adjustments for inflation (2000)
OECD COUNTRIES						
Australia	19 470 000	18 420 000	27 474	23 982	2000/2001	1.00
Austria	8 131 953	8 059 385	28 626	25 551	2000/2001	1.00
Belgium (Fl.) ³	10 281 000	10 155 000	26 782	23 789	2000/2001	1.00
Belgium (Fr.) ³	10 281 000	10 155 000	26 782	23 789	2000/2001	1.00
Czech Republic	10 260 408	10 315 300	14 433	13 648	2000/2001	1.00
Denmark	5 357 000	5 256 000	30 082	26 747	April 1, 2000	0.98
England ⁴	60 012 000	58 075 800	25 294	22 883	Oct 2000/Sep 2001	1.00
Finland	5 188 000	5 125 000	26 434	21 726	2001	0.98
France	60 908 000	59 634 345	25 538	22 694	2000/2001	1.00
Germany	82 340 000	81 896 000	26 587	24 496	2000/2001	1.00
Greece	10 954 982	10 475 878	16 887	14 673	2000	1.02
Hungary	10 187 000	10 311 000	12 922	10 235	2000/2001	1.00
Iceland	284 600	268 927	29 101	24 375	Jan 2001	1.00
Ireland	3 852 552	3 626 082	30 052	20 476	2001	0.98
Italy	57 927 000	57 397 000	26 587	24 293	2000/2001	1.00
Japan	127 210 000	125 864 000	26 410	25 880	2000/2001	1.00
Korea	47 342 828	45 524 681	15 901	13 509	2001	1.00
Mexico	99 109 143	92 159 259	9 141	7 955	2000/2001	1.00
Netherlands	16 043 000	15 526 000	28 685	25 142	Jan 2001	1.00
New Zealand	3 850 000	3 714 000	21 119	19 298	2001	0.98
Norway	4 513 000	4 381 000	37 008	33 284	2000	1.08
Portugal	10 061 000	10 055 580	18 589	15 672	2000/2001	1.00
Scotland ⁴	60 012 000	58 075 800	25 294	22 883	2000/2001	1.00
Slovak Republic	5 379 000	5 374 000	12 089	10 301	Jan-Jun 2001	0.98
Spain	40 265 500	39 278 800	20 928	17 732	2000	1.02
Sweden	8 896 000	8 841 000	25 551	22 957	2000	1.00
Switzerland	7 231 000	7 072 000	30 266	28 131	2001	1.00
Turkey	68 610 000	62 695 000	5 685	5 832	2000	1.23
United States	285 908 000	269 448 000	35 045	31 492	2000/2001	1.00

1. GDP per capita in national currencies (2001) are converted to US dollars using PPPs (2001), total population (2001) and total GDP current expenditure (2001). These data are available in this table.

2. GDP per capita in national currencies (1996) are converted to US dollars using GDP deflators (1996, 2001), PPPs (2001), total population (1996) and total GDP current expenditure (1996). These data are available in this table.

3. Data on Gross Domestic Product (1996 and 2001) refer to Belgium.

4. Data on Gross Domestic Product (1996 and 2001) 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.

The **unemployment rate** is calculated as the percentage of unemployed people in the labour force, where unemployment is defined according to the guidelines of the International Labour Office (ILO). The **labour force participation rate** for a particular age group relates to the percentage of individuals in the population of that age group who are either employed or unemployed, where these terms are defined according to the ILO guidelines. Rates for age groups are defined correspondingly.

Sources

The 2003 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 2003

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/eag2003.

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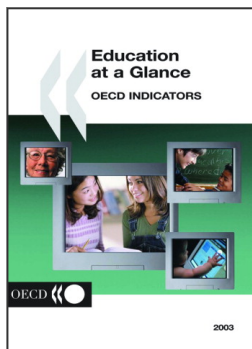
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