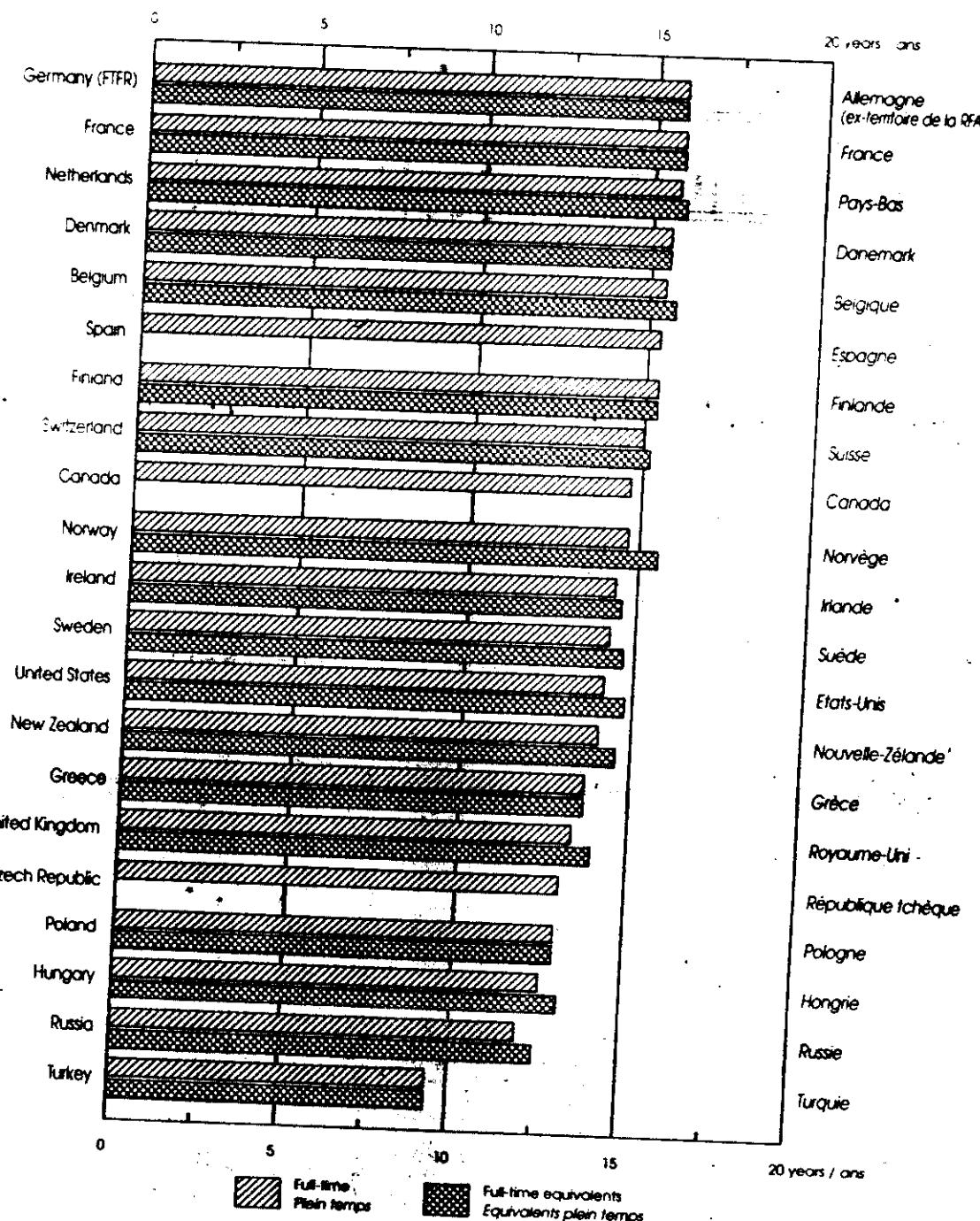


## P01: Participation in formal education

### P01 : Scolarisation dans l'enseignement formel

Chart P01  
Schooling expectancy for  
a 5 year-old child (1992)

Graphique P01  
Espérance de scolarisation  
pour un enfant de 5 ans (1992)



Countries are ranked in decreasing order  
of the full-time schooling expectancy

Les pays sont classés par ordre décroissant  
de l'espérance de scolarisation à plein temps

## NET RATES OF PARTICIPATION IN EARLY CHILDHOOD AND PRIMARY EDUCATION

### **POLICY ISSUES**

Are the early childhood educational structures currently in place the most effective means of preparing children for later schooling? How long should early childhood education be?

### **KEY RESULTS**

Thirteen out of 20 countries report enrolment rates of at least 30 per cent in early childhood education at age 3; by age 4, about three-fourths of the countries (16 out of 22) report enrolment rates of at least 50 per cent. At age 6, over 90 per cent of children in most countries are enrolled in either early childhood or primary education, and at age 7 participation rates are over 90 per cent in all countries.

The transition from early childhood education to primary education takes place at age 5 in a few countries, but occurs in most countries at age 6. By age 7, the vast majority of children in all countries (except Russia) are enrolled in primary schools.

### **DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION**

This indicator shows rates of participation in early childhood and primary education at each age from 3 through 7. Overall, rates of participation increase for each succeeding year of age. At age 3, about one-third of the countries (seven out of 20) report enrolment rates of over 50 per cent. Rates vary widely among countries, however, ranging from under 20 per cent in Greece, Ireland and Switzerland to over 90 per cent in Belgium, France and Hungary.

At age 4, enrolment rates rise sharply in several countries. Still, there is significant variation between figures which range from less than 30 per cent in Finland, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom to over 90 per cent in Belgium, France, Hungary, the Netherlands, New Zealand and Spain.

Enrolments at age 5 continue to increase, and begin to divide into early childhood and primary educa-

tion. The vast majority of children in most countries still attend early childhood education institutions, but in three countries (Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom), the majority of 5 year-olds are enrolled in primary schools and the corresponding percentages for Canada and Greece are sizeable [Table P02(B)].

At age 6, participation in education (early childhood and primary) is nearly universal (over 90 per cent) in all but three countries (Finland, Norway and Turkey). Also at this stage, the balance in enrolments shifts even further to primary schools, with majority enrolments in over half the countries. However, in Germany, Ireland, Switzerland and the Nordic countries, a large proportion of children are still enrolled in early childhood education.

Enrolment rates for children aged 7 are nearly universal in all countries, and nearly all enrolments relate to primary school. Only Russia reports that more than 50 per cent of this age group are still enrolled in early childhood education.

While countries differ in their enrolment rates for young children, it must be recognised that those rates are affected significantly by differences in reporting practices. Seven countries (Denmark, Finland, Germany, New Zealand, Norway, Poland and Sweden) report most or all enrolments in "kindergartens" or other "child care" programmes as part of early childhood education (as directed in the reporting instructions). However, at least 13 other countries – Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, France, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States – report only enrolments in "schools" or "educational institutions". Enrolment rates in this second group of countries are therefore understated, since a large sector of early childhood education has been excluded.

Nine countries report enrolments of children aged 2 in early childhood education [Table P02(A2)]. However, it is difficult to compare enrolment rates of 2 year-olds across countries because of differences in the reporting systems. The instructions permit countries to include 2 year-olds enrolled in centre-based programmes if these centres also serve children aged 3 to 5. Countries such as Belgium, France and Spain therefore include children enrolled in pre-primary schools or *écoles maternelles*. However, most other countries exclude these children, either because 3 is the starting age established by the

## P02: Early childhood education

OECD for reporting data on early childhood education, or because countries do not have data on the number of 2 year-olds enrolled in child-care centres.

### DEFINITIONS

This indicator is defined as the net enrolment rate for children at each age from 2 to 7 in early childhood education, primary education, and both levels of education combined. Net rates for each year of age are calculated by dividing full-time plus part-time enrolments at that age by the total population of that age.

Most European countries do not distinguish full-time from part-time enrolments in early childhood education; all children are considered as "full-time" in enrolment counts. A few countries, most notably Canada and the United States, do make this distinction and count part-time enrolments. For this indicator, all part-time enrolments are counted as full-time to reflect the number of children participating in early childhood education, regardless of the intensity of participation.

The average duration of early childhood education is calculated by adding the net enrolment rates for each single age and dividing the total by 100.

**Table P02(A2):**  
Net enrolment in public and private  
early childhood education for children  
aged 2 (head counts) (1992)

Austria	1.0
Belgium	35.1
France	34.4
Hungary	13.4
New Zealand	37.8
Poland	1.7
Russia	71.6
Spain	9.5
United Kingdom	3.9

See Annex T for notes

**Tableau P02(A2):**  
Taux net de préscolarisation des enfants  
de 2 ans, établissements publics  
et privés (en nombre d'enfants) (1992)

Autriche
Belgique
France
Hongrie
Nouvelle-Zélande
Pologne
Russie
Espagne
Royaume-Uni

Voir notes en annexe 7

P02: Early childhood education

P02 : Education préscolaire

Table P02 (A1)

Net enrolment in public and private  
early childhood education (head counts) (1992)

Tableau P02(A1)  
Taux net de préscolarisation (en nombre d'enfants),  
établissements publics et privés (1992)

	Net enrolment rates by single year of age (in %)					Average duration of early childhood education (in years) Durée moyenne de la préscolarisation (en années)	
	3	4	5	6	7		
North America							
Canada		45.9	69.3	8.3		1.24	Amérique du Nord
United States	28.5	53.0	82.8	15.7	1.1	1.81	Canada
United States							Etats-Unis
Pacific Area							
Australia							Pays du Pacifique
Japan	23.1	57.6	65.7			1.46	Australie
New Zealand	73.7	92.6	5.4			2.10	Japon
New Zealand							Nouvelle-Zélande
European Community							
Belgium	97.7	99.3	97.8	3.8	0.1	3.34	Communauté européenne
Denmark	37.9	53.6	61.1	92.6	8.4	2.54	Belgique
France	98.8	101.4	99.8	1.0	-	3.35	Danemark
Germany (FRFR)	30.8	68.5	78.5	71.0	1.4	2.61	France
Germany							Allemagne (ex-terr. de la RFA)
Greece	11.2	48.9	61.5	0.8		1.22	Allemagne
Ireland	1.2	55.7	99.8	54.7	2.5	2.14	Grèce
Italy							Irlande
Luxembourg							Italie
Netherlands		97.6	98.2	0.5	0.8	1.97	Luxembourg
Portugal							Pays-Bas
Spain	37.2	95.8	100.4			2.43	Portugal
United Kingdom	37.0	12.6	0.1			0.54	Espagne
United Kingdom							Royaume-Uni
Other Europe - OECD							
Austria	29.0	66.3	86.2	36.3	0.3	2.19	Autres pays d'Europe - OCDE
Finland	24.3	28.1	32.0	57.2	0.6	1.42	Autriche
Iceland							Finlande
Norway	44.0	56.5	65.1	78.2	1.2	2.45	Islande
Sweden	45.2	50.8	60.6	98.3		2.55	Norvège
Switzerland	7.4	26.2	77.1	70.2	2.7	1.84	Suède
Turkey		0.3	1.5	8.8		0.11	Suisse
Turkey							Turquie
Country mean	33.0	58.5	65.4	31.4	1.0	1.96	Moyenne des pays
Central and Eastern Europe							
Czech Republic	65.7	84.1	99.8	1.9		2.52	Europe centrale et orientale
Hungary	99.0	100.5	100.3	6.0	1.2	3.20	République tchèque
Poland	78.3	x	x	93.9	2.3	1.76	Hongrie
Russia	53.9	52.0	51.6	72.4	56.6	3.58	Pologne
Russia							Russie

See Annex 1 for notes

Voir notes en annexe I

P02: Early childhood education

P02 : Education préscolaire

Table P02(B):

Net enrolment rates by single year of age (4 to 7) in public and private early childhood and primary education (head counts) (1992)

Tableau P02(B):  
Taux net de scolarisation par âge simple (de 4 à 7 ans), dans l'enseignement préscolaire et primaire (en nombre d'enfants), établissements publics et privés (1992)

	Age 4 / 4 ans			Age 5 / 5 ans			Age 6 / 6 ans			Age 7 / 7 ans			
	Early childhood education Préscolaire	Primary Primaire	Both childhood and primary education Préscolaire et primaire	Early childhood education Préscolaire	Primary Primaire	Both childhood and primary education Préscolaire et primaire	Early childhood education Préscolaire	Primary Primaire	Both childhood and primary education Préscolaire et primaire	Early childhood education Préscolaire	Primary Primaire	Both childhood and primary education Préscolaire et primaire	
North America													
Canada	45.9		45.9	69.3	29.9	99.2	8.3	95.4	103.7		102.9	102.9	Amérique du Nord
United States	53.0		53.0	82.8	5.8	88.6	15.7	86.6	102.3	1.1	102.2	103.3	Canada Etats-Unis
Pacific Area													
Australia		x	...		74.2	...							Pays du Pacifique
Japan	57.6		57.6	65.7		65.7		101.9	101.9		101.0	101.0	Australie Japon
New Zealand	92.6		92.6	5.4	99.7	105.1		100.8	100.8		100.9	100.9	Nouvelle-Zélande
European Community													
Belgium	99.3		99.3	97.8	1.9	99.7	3.8	96.0	99.8	0.1	99.0	99.1	Communauté européenne
Denmark	53.6		53.6	61.1		61.1	92.6	3.8	96.4	8.4	91.4	99.7	Belgique Danemark
France	101.4		101.4	99.8	1.8	101.5	1.0	99.6	100.6		100.2	100.2	France
Germany (FRFR)	68.5		68.5	78.5		78.5	71.0	44.1	115.1	1.4	96.0	97.5	Allemagne (ex-terr. de la RFA)
Germany													Allemagne
Greece	48.9		48.9	61.5	23.7	85.2	0.8	101.7	102.5		95.6	95.6	Grèce
Ireland	55.7		55.7	99.8	0.1	100.0	54.7	44.4	99.1	2.5	98.1	100.5	Irlande
Italy													Italie
Luxembourg													Luxembourg
Netherlands	97.6	0.4	98.0	98.2	0.6	98.8	0.5	97.2	97.7	0.8	99.2	100.0	Pays-Bas
Portugal													Portugal
Spain	95.8		95.8	100.4		100.4		103.2	103.2		103.8	103.8	Espagne
United Kingdom	12.6	77.5	90.1	0.1	98.8	98.9		98.5	98.5		98.9	98.9	Royaume-Uni
Other Europe - OECD													
Austria	66.3		66.3	86.2		86.2	36.3	62.2	98.4	0.3	99.7	100.0	Autres pays d'Europe - OCDE
Finland	20.1		28.1	32.0		32.0	57.2	0.4	57.6	0.6	98.9	99.5	Autriche Finlande
Iceland													Irlande
Norway	56.5		56.5	65.1		65.1	78.2	1.1	79.3	1.2	98.1	99.3	Norvège
Sweden	50.8		50.8	60.6		60.6	98.3	1.6	99.9		97.5	97.5	Suède
Switzerland	26.2		26.2	77.1	0.2	77.3	70.2	26.8	99.0	2.7	97.5	100.1	Suisse
Turkey	0.3		0.3	1.5		1.5	8.8	5.4	14.2		93.3	93.3	Turquie
Country mean	58.5	31.9	62.6	65.4	16.8	79.2	31.4	63.5	93.2	1.0	98.7	99.6	Moyenne des pays
Central and Eastern Europe													
Czech Republic	84.1		84.1	99.8		99.8	1.9	104.8	106.7		102.8	102.8	Europe centrale et orientale
Hungary	100.5		100.5	100.3	0.9	101.2	6.0	94.6	100.6	1.2	99.9	101.1	République tchèque Hongrie
Poland	x		x			x	93.9	1.1	95.0	2.3	96.2	98.5	Pologne
Russia	52.0		52.0	51.6		51.6	72.4	26.9	99.3	56.6	43.4	100.0	Russie

See Annex 1 for notes

Voir notes en annexe 1

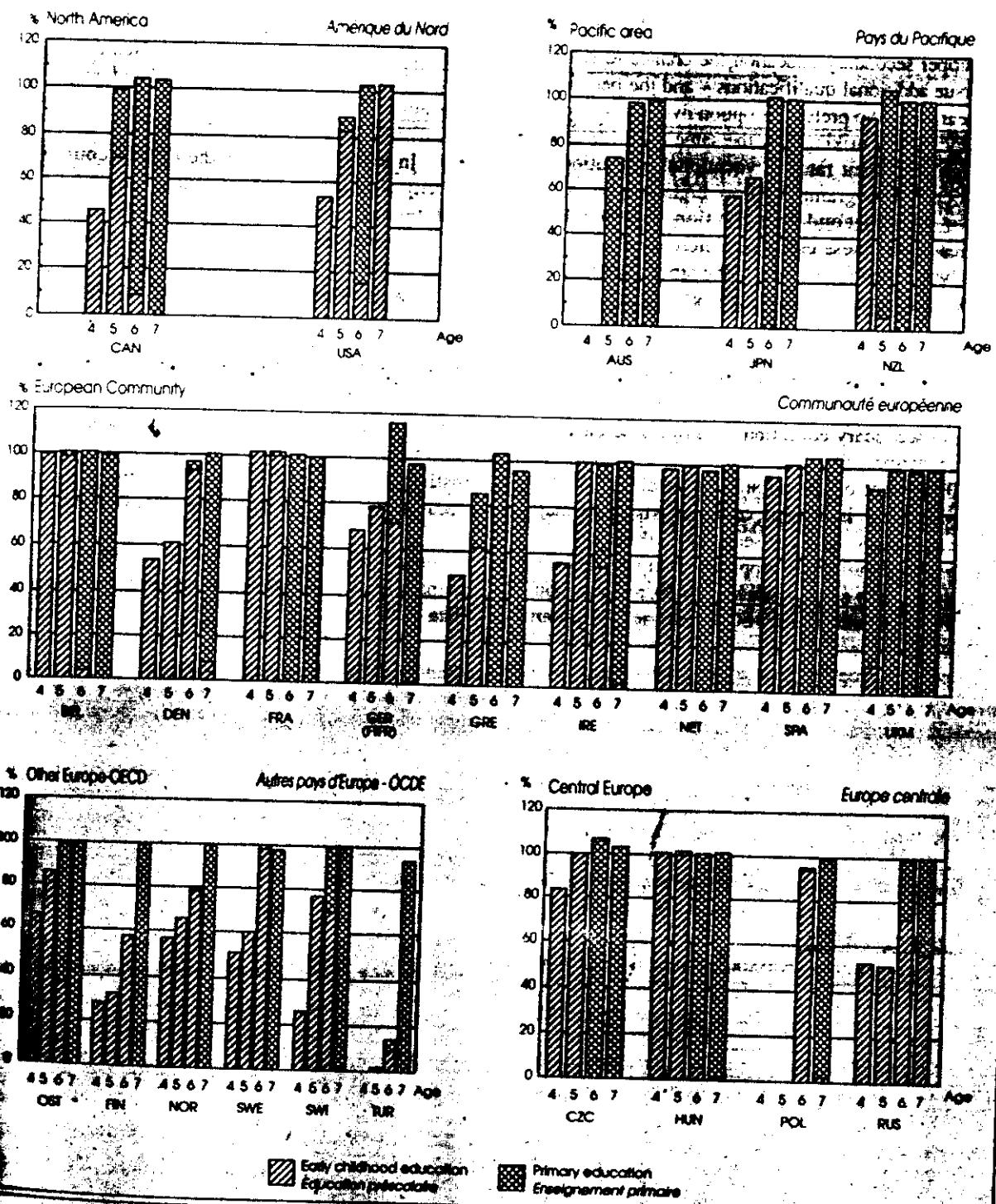
## P02: Early childhood education

## P02 : Education préscolaire

Chart P02:

Net enrolment rates in public and private early childhood and primary education (head counts) (1992)

*Graphique P02 :*  
Taux net de scolarisation dans l'enseignement  
préscolaire et primaire (en nombre d'enfants),  
établissements publics et privés (1992)



## P03: Participation in secondary education

### NET RATES OF PARTICIPATION IN ALL SECONDARY EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

#### POLICY ISSUES

Some countries offer students who have completed upper secondary education the chance to re-enrol and pursue additional qualifications – and the percentage of 20 year-olds who prefer this option over entry into tertiary education is striking. By the same token, countries with high enrolment rates in vocational institutions or apprenticeship programmes show higher participation rates for upper secondary education. What are the dynamics behind these clear-cut preferences? Are there lessons here for policy-makers in the other countries?

#### KEY RESULTS

In all but two of the 19 OECD countries for which data are available, at least 90 per cent of 15 year-olds participate in secondary education on a full-time basis. By age 17, however, full-time participation rates drop to less than 80 per cent of the population in almost half the OECD countries. In general, countries where the majority of participants in upper secondary education attend vocational institutions or apprenticeship programmes show higher rates of full-time secondary participation at ages 18 and beyond. Five OECD countries show enrolments in upper secondary education of persons who have completed one programme in upper secondary education and have enrolled in another.

#### DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION

In most of the OECD and Eastern European countries, the final full year of full-time secondary education occurs at age 17 or 18. Of the 23 countries for which data are available, 17 show rates of full-time secondary participation of 80 per cent or more at age 16, and eleven show comparable participation rates at 17. In six countries (Australia, Hungary, Russia, Spain, Turkey and the United Kingdom) full-time secondary participation drops below 80 per cent at age 16, although at least some of these countries have substantial numbers of students continuing upper secondary education on a part-time basis. Only one country, Germany (FTFR), shows a full-time participation rate greater than 80 per cent at age 18, and only nine countries rates above 50 per cent.

While full-time secondary participation ends for most persons before age 19, ten countries show participation by 10 per cent or more of the population continuing after that age. These countries are Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (FTFR), the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and Switzerland. For at least Denmark, Germany (FTFR) and the Netherlands, these rates include students who have completed one secondary programme (qualification) and are participating in a second programme.

In more than half of the OECD countries, the majority of upper secondary students attend vocational institutions or participate in apprenticeship. In twelve of the 17 countries supplying data, more than half of all upper secondary students (full- and part-time) are enrolled in vocational institutions or apprenticeship, and in six of those countries more than two-thirds. Among European countries, only Spain and Turkey show vocational/apprenticeship participation rates below 50 per cent of upper secondary students.

In some countries, primarily the English-speaking countries and Japan, there are almost no upper secondary institutions differentiated by curriculum – general or vocational – although students pursue different curricula in undifferentiated (or comprehensive) secondary schools. These countries generally show low rates of participation in vocational institutions or have not submitted data on this topic.

In five OECD countries and one Eastern European country, students may complete upper secondary education and then enrol a second or subsequent time. In three countries, Germany, Denmark, and Spain there are 10 or more students enrolled in second or subsequent upper secondary programmes per 100 individuals in the population in the age group most commonly attending this level of education. Most of the students who re-enrol in upper secondary education pursue vocational or apprenticeship education.

#### DEFINITIONS

Full-time equivalents have been computed using coefficients (numbers of part-time enrolments comprising a full-time enrolment) provided by the countries. Vocational education includes vocational, technical and apprenticeship programmes. Typical age ranges were provided by the countries. Both the part-time coefficients and the age ranges can be found in Annex 3.

P03: Participation in secondary education

P03 : Scolarisation dans le secondaire

Table P03(A1):

Net enrolment in all public and private secondary education  
(full-time enrolments) (1992)

Tableau P03(A1)  
Taux net de scolarisation dans  
l'enseignement secondaire public et privé  
(effectifs à plein temps) (1992)

	Net enrolment rates by single year of age (in %) Taux net par âge simple (en %)									
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
North America										
Canada	99.8	98.7	96.3	72.0	36.9	11.1	14.0			Amérique du Nord
United States	98.7	95.7	91.4	72.0	20.6	5.8	1.7	0.6		Canada
										Etats-Unis
Pacific Area										
Australia	97.5	92.0	78.7	58.8	14.2	2.8	3.3	x		Pays du Pacifique
Japan	101.6	96.8	95.1	90.3	1.8	x	x	x		Australie
New Zealand	98.9	96.7	87.8	65.7	20.8	5.9	2.4	1.7		Japon
										Nouvelle-Zélande
European Community										Communauté européenne
Belgium	98.9	98.7	97.2	93.6	49.8	25.1	10.6	4.4		Belgique
Denmark	93.4	97.8	92.4	80.1	68.9	48.4	28.3	16.3		Danemark
France	94.3	94.1	92.1	87.2	58.6	34.0	12.0	3.1		France
Germany (FRFR)	93.9	93.1	95.3	92.8	82.3	55.0	29.3	16.0		Allemagne (ex-terr. de la RFA)
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Allemagne
Greece	94.2	86.1	88.4	62.1	19.4	10.5	4.7	3.1		Grèce
Ireland	97.6	94.3	87.5	70.2	33.1	11.5	7.0	3.6		Irlande
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Italie
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Luxembourg
Netherlands	98.7	99.0	97.3	90.8	67.9	42.3	25.4	14.7		Pays-Bas
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Portugal
Spain	100.4	91.0	75.6	66.9	35.5	20.7	17.2	10.6		Espagne
United Kingdom	99.6	98.9	75.3	65.3	18.7	4.3	1.9	1.2		Royaume-Uni
Other Europe - OECD										Autres pays d'Europe - OCDE
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Autriche
Finland	99.8	99.8	94.5	85.8	79.7	26.8	16.5	15.3		Finlande
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Islande
Norway	99.4	99.3	92.8	86.6	77.2	34.6	17.6	11.9		Norvège
Sweden	99.7	95.6	89.2	87.0	59.6	11.5	2.7	1.7		Suède
Switzerland	98.3	95.8	85.2	82.0	74.2	48.9	20.6	8.2		Suisse
Turkey	47.5	45.9	39.3	33.9	19.8	9.7	6.0			Turquie
Country mean	95.4	90.1	86.9	75.4	44.2	21.5	11.6	5.9		Moyenne des pays
Central and Eastern Europe										Europe centrale et orientale
Czech Republic	106.4	90.2	86.9	39.4	...	...	...	...		République tchèque
Hungary	88.7	84.2	75.2	45.4	12.2	3.9	1.4	x		Hongrie
Poland	1.4	81.6	85.3	81.6	49.8	17.3	5.8			Pologne
Russia	95.1	59.6	47.2	34.4	0.1	...	...	...		Russie

See Annex I for notes

Voir notes en annexe I

### P03: Participation in secondary education

### P03 : Scolarisation dans le secondaire

Table P03(A2):

Net enrolment in all public and private secondary education  
(part-time enrolments) (1992)

Tableau P03(A2):

Taux net de scolarisation dans l'enseignement secondaire public et privé (effectifs à temps partiel) (1992)

	Net enrolment rates by single year of age (in %) Taux net par âge simple (en %)									
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
North America										Amérique du Nord
Canada										Canada
United States										Etats-Unis
Pacific Area										Pays du Pacifique
Australia										Australie
Japan		1.4	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.4	1.1	x		Japon
New Zealand		-	0.8	2.3	3.7	3.8	3.0	2.4		Nouvelle-Zélande
European Community										Communauté européenne
Belgium		0.6	1.6	2.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1		Belgique
Denmark										Danemark
France			0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3		France
Germany (FRFR)										Allemagne (ex-terr. de la RFA)
Germany										Allemagne
Greece										Grèce
Ireland			1.0	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5		Irlande
Italy			-	-	-	-	-	-		Italie
Luxembourg										Luxembourg
Netherlands		0.2	0.5	1.2	2.6	3.6	3.8	3.2		Pays-Bas
Portugal										Portugal
Spain										Espagne
United Kingdom	x	1.2	15.4	19.7	15.9	10.1	7.3	6.1		Royaume-Uni
Other Europe - OECD										Autres pays d'Europe - OCDE
Austria										Autriche
Finland										Finlande
Iceland										Islande
Norway			0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4		Norvège
Sweden			0.4	1.0	3.7	6.0	7.1	7.3		Suède
Switzerland			-	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3		Suisse
Turkey										Turquie
Country mean		0.2	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1		Moyenne des pays
Central and Eastern Europe										Europe centrale et orientale
Czech Republic		1.3	3.9	3.5	5.7	6.5	5.7	4.5		République tchèque
Hungary										Hongrie
Poland										Pologne
Russia			6.0	x	11.0					Russie

See Annex 1 for notes

Voir notes en annexe 1

### P03: Participation in secondary education

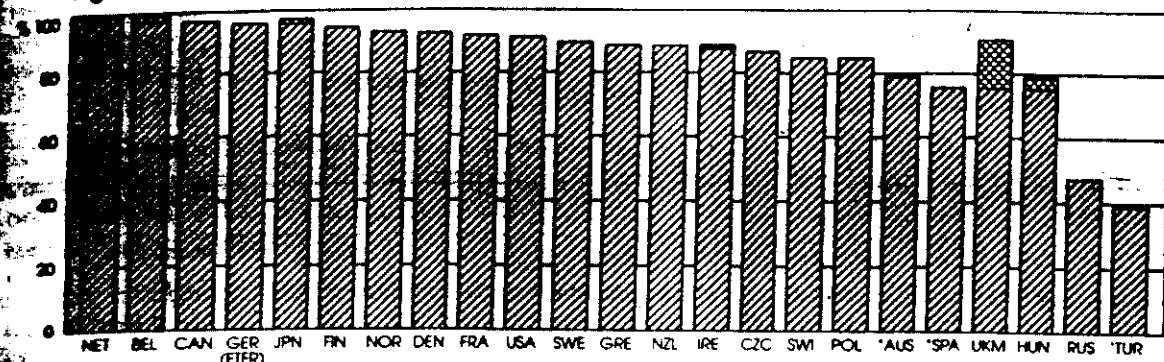
### P03 : Scolarisation dans le secondaire

**Chart P03(A):**  
Net enrolment of 16, 17 and 18 year-olds  
in public and private secondary  
education (1992)

**Graphique P03(A):**  
Taux net de scolarisation des jeunes  
de 16, 17 et 18 ans dans l'enseignement  
secondaire public et privé (1992)

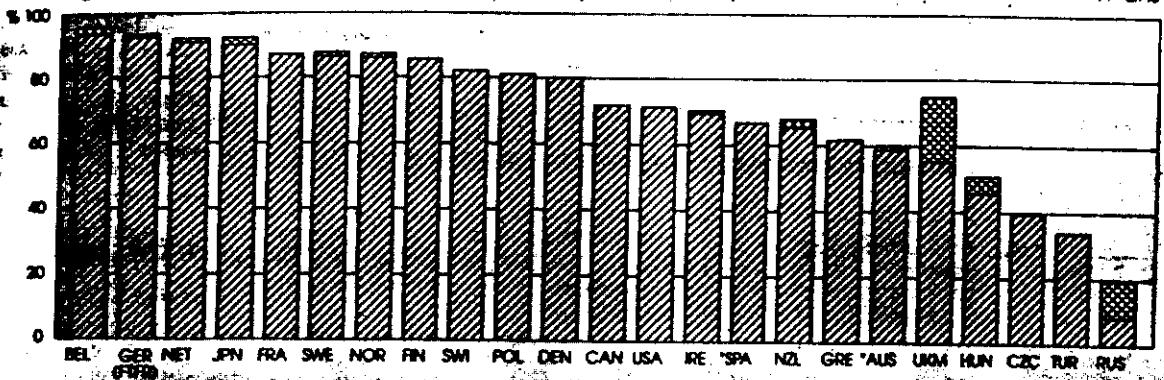
**Age 16**

**16 ans**



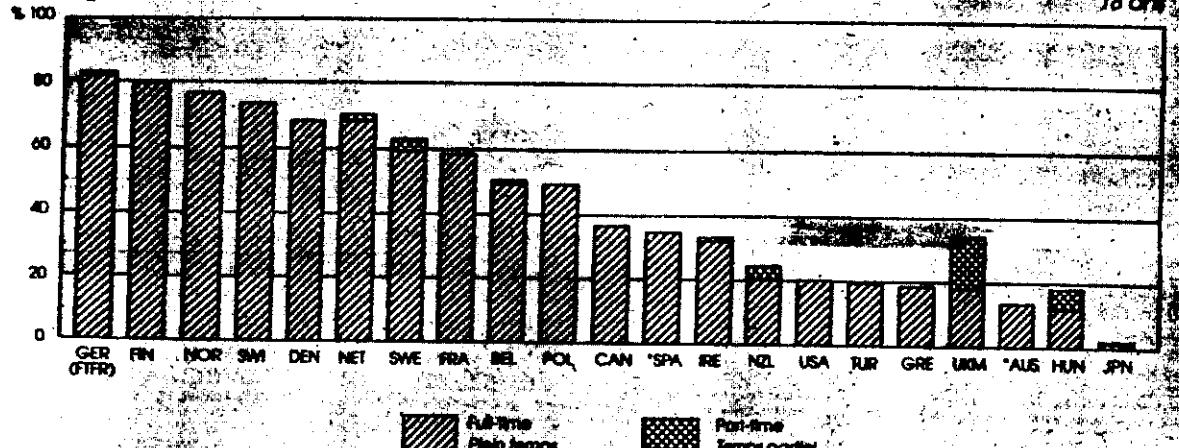
**Age 17**

**17 ans**



**Age 18**

**18 ans**



\* Not available data for part-time

\* Données non disponibles pour le temps partiel

P03: Participation in secondary education

P03 : Scolarisation dans le secondaire

i) Table P03(B):

Percentage of upper secondary students enrolled in public and private general and vocational education (head counts) (1992)

Tableau P03(B)

*Pourcentage des élèves de l'enseignement secondaire du deuxième cycle général et professionnel, établissements publics et privés (en nombre d'individus) (1992)*

	General education Enseignement général	Vocational education and apprenticeship Enseignement professionnel et apprentissage	Total	
North America				
Canada	...	...	...	Amerique du Nord
United States	...	...	...	Canada Etats-Unis
Pacific Area				
Australia	75.5	24.5	100.0	Pays du Pacifique
Japan	72.5	27.5	100.0	Australia Japon
New Zealand	81.2	18.8	100.0	Nouvelle-Zélande
European Community				
Belgium	40.8	59.2	100.0	Communauté européenne
Denmark	43.8	56.2	100.0	Belgique
France	45.9	54.1	100.0	Danemark
Germany (FRG)	20.4	79.6	100.0	France
Germany	20.2	79.8	100.0	Allemagne (est-ger.)
Greece	...	...	...	Allemagne (ouest)
Ireland	...	...	...	Grèce
Italy	32.6	67.4	100.0	Irlande
Luxembourg	...	...	...	Italie
Netherlands	29.9	70.1	100.0	Luxembourg
Portugal	...	...	...	Pays-Bas
Spain	58.6	41.4	100.0	Portugal
United Kingdom	42.4	57.6	100.0	Espagne
Other Europe - OECD				
Austria	24.0	76.0	100.0	Autres pays de l'Europe
Finland	45.6	54.4	100.0	Autriche
Iceland	...	...	...	Finlande
Norway	40.2	59.8	100.0	Islande
Sweden	...	...	...	Norvège
Switzerland	26.8	73.2	100.0	Suède
Turkey	56.5	43.5	100.0	Suisse
Central and Eastern Europe				
Czech Republic	46.3	53.7	100.0	Europe centrale et orientale
Hungary	25.0	75.0	100.0	République tchèque
Poland	25.4	74.6	100.0	Hongrie
Russia	56.4	43.6	100.0	Pologne

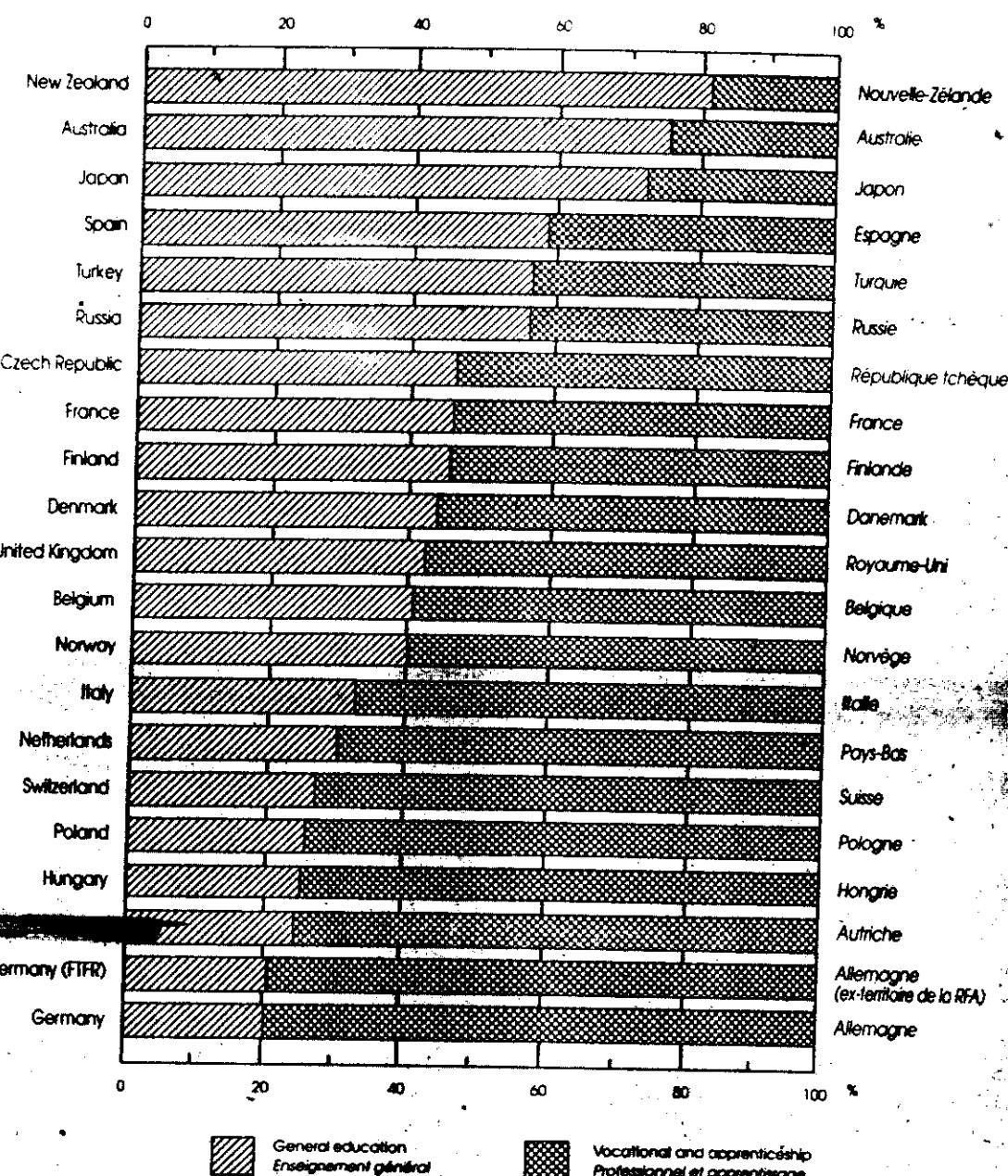
See Annex 1 for notes.

P03: Participation in secondary education

P03 : Scolarisation dans le secondaire

Chart P03.B1

Percentage of upper secondary students enrolled in public and private general and vocational education (head counts) (1992)



Countries are ranked by the size of enrolment in general education in decreasing order.

Graphique P03.B1  
Pourcentage des élèves de l'enseignement secondaire du deuxième cycle général et professionnel, établissements publics et privés (en nombre d'individus) (1992)

Les pays sont classés par ordre décroissant des taux de scolarisation dans l'enseignement général.

P03: Participation in secondary education

P03 : Scolarisation dans le secondaire

Table P03(C)

Ratio of enrolled students (full-time equivalents) in public and private upper secondary education, by type of educational programme, to population in the typical age group (1992)

Tableau P03(C)

Taux de scolarisation (en équivalent plein temps) dans l'enseignement secondaire du deuxième cycle par cursus de formation par rapport à la classe d'âge correspondante, établissements publics et privés (1992)

	First educational programmes Premier cursus de formation				Second educational programmes Second cursus de formation			
	Upper secondary education Enseignement secondaire 2 <sup>e</sup> cycle	General education Enseignement général	Vocational education and apprenticeship Enseignement professionnel et Apprentissage	Upper secondary education Enseignement secondaire 2 <sup>e</sup> cycle	General education Enseignement général	Vocational education and apprenticeship Enseignement professionnel et Apprentissage		
North America								
Canada	103.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amérique du Nord
United States	87.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Canada
United States	87.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Etats-Unis
Pacific Area								
Australia								Pays du Pacifique
Japan	100.0	72.5	27.5	...	...	...	...	Australie
New Zealand	99.4	79.7	19.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	...	Japon
New Zealand	99.4	79.7	19.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	...	Nouvelle-Zélande
European Community								
Belgium	101.6	44.2	57.4	...	...	...	...	Communauté européenne
Denmark	77.8	36.2	41.5	10.0	2.2	7.8	...	Belgique
France	108.7	49.9	58.8	21.3	...	...	...	Danemark
Germany (FRG)	100.4	26.2	74.2	...	...	...	...	France
Germany	93.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	Allemagne (ex-terr. de la RFA)
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Allemagne
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Grèce
Italy	78.6	25.6	53.0	...	...	...	...	Irlande
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Italie
Netherlands	120.4	42.7	77.7	7.5	3.5	4.0	...	Luxembourg
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pays-Bas
Spain	113.3	62.8	50.5	20.4	...	20.4	...	Portugal
United Kingdom	125.7	67.4	58.3	x	x	x	...	Espagne
United Kingdom	125.7	67.4	58.3	x	x	x	...	Royaume-Uni
Other Europe - OECD								
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Autres pays d'Europe - OCDE
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Autriche
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Finlande
Norway	126.6	50.9	75.8	...	...	...	...	Irlande
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Norvège
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Suède
Turkey	35.6	22.5	13.1	...	...	...	...	Suisse
Turkey	35.6	22.5	13.1	...	...	...	...	Turquie
Country mean	98.2	48.4	50.6	3.9	0.6	3.3		Moyenne des pays
Central and Eastern Europe								
Czech Republic	70.1	32.4	37.6	...	...	...	...	Europe centrale et orientale
Hungary	86.4	19.9	66.5	7.5	...	6.5	...	République tchèque
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hongrie
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pologne
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Russie

See Annex 1 for notes

Voir notes en annexe 1

## NET RATES OF PARTICIPATION SHOWING PASSAGE FROM SECONDARY TO TERTIARY EDUCATION

### POLICY ISSUES

Recent years have seen the dissolving of age boundaries in the transition from secondary to tertiary education. Graph lines have flattened as the process has "widened" to include students ranging from 17 to 24 years old. Does this represent an opportunity for countries to explore new organisational frameworks for learning that are more gradual and take place outside as well as inside the classroom? Or is it in fact a constraint that hampers formulation of coherent education policy?

### KEY RESULTS

For 17 year-olds, all countries show much higher rates of full-time enrolment in upper secondary than in tertiary education, and only seven out of 23 countries show total rates of full-time education participation (upper secondary and tertiary combined) of less than 70 per cent. By age 19, however, upper secondary participation rates decline and students are shifting to tertiary education. Three-quarters of the countries show total full-time participation rates (all levels combined) of less than 50 per cent of the age group and the majority of countries have higher full-time enrolments in tertiary than upper secondary education. By age 24, the vast majority of young adults in most countries are no longer in school full-time, almost all remaining full-time participants are in universities, and total full-time participation rates are greater than 15 per cent of the age group in only five countries.

### DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION

This indicator shows net rates of full-time participation in upper secondary, non-university tertiary and university education at each year of age from 17 to 24. Overall, rates slope downward for each succeeding year of age. For age 17, only four out of 23 countries (the Czech Republic, Hungary, Russia and Turkey) report overall full-time participation rates of less than 50 per cent of the age group. As full-time upper secondary education ends, the number of countries with overall full-time participation rates below 50 per cent increases, so that by age 19, 15 out of 20 countries reporting complete data have full-time education par-

ticipation rates (upper secondary and tertiary combined) below 50 per cent of the age group.

After age 19, the decrease in full-time education participation by year of age is gradual but steady. For 20 year-olds, 16 out of 21 countries with complete data report overall full-time participation rates of 20 per cent or greater, with the majority of those participants in tertiary education in all but four countries. Those four – Denmark, Germany (FTFR), the Netherlands and Switzerland – allow students who have completed upper secondary education to pursue additional upper secondary qualifications, which may help account for their relatively high continuing upper secondary participation rates. For those aged 22, nine out of 21 countries report full-time participation rates above 20 per cent of the age group, and all countries except Germany (FTFR) report a majority of their full-time participants in tertiary education. For the 24 age group, only three countries (Denmark, Finland and Norway) report full-time educational participation at more than 20 per cent.

A few countries show full-time participation rates that do not decline steadily over time. Finland shows higher full-time rates for 21 and 22 year-olds than for 19 year-olds, a result of increasing full-time tertiary participation and only a small decline in full-time secondary participation. Sweden shows a substantial increase in full-time participation at age 22 (followed by a substantial decrease the following year), due primarily to a major increase in full-time upper secondary participation.

Some countries count all tertiary participants as enrolled full-time, particularly students in universities, while others do not. If part-time tertiary enrolments had been included, it is likely that overall tertiary participation rates in some countries would be considerably higher.

### DEFINITIONS

Net enrolment rates for each year of age are calculated by dividing full-time school enrollees at that age by the total population at that age.

All enrolment rates shown are for full-time students only. Some countries consider all tertiary (or all university) participants to be full-time students, while other countries identify or define some participants as enrolled on a part-time basis. Thus, *this indicator does not show overall rates of education participation, especially for countries that distinguish part-time enrolments.* It should not be used to compare overall tertiary participation rates across OECD countries.

P04: Transition characteristics from secondary to tertiary education

*P04 : Spécificités du passage de l'enseignement secondaire à l'enseignement supérieur*

Table P04(1):

Transition characteristics at each year of age  
from 17 through 24: net full-time enrolment rates  
by level of education in public and private institutions (1992)

Tableau P04(1)

*Spécificités du passage du secondaire au supérieur par année d'âge  
de 17 à 24 ans - taux de fréquentation à plein temps  
par niveau scolaire, établissements publics et privés (1992)*

	Age 17 - 17 ans				Age 18 - 18 ans				
	Upper secondary education Enseignement secondaire du 2 <sup>e</sup> cycle	Non university tertiary education Enseignement supérieur non universitaire	University education Enseignement supérieur universitaire	Total Total	Upper secondary education Enseignement secondaire du 2 <sup>e</sup> cycle	Non university tertiary education Enseignement supérieur non universitaire	University education Enseignement supérieur universitaire	Total Total	
North America									
Canada	70.8	2.4	7.0	80.2	36.9	6.3	17.6	60.8	Amérique du Nord
United States	70.8	1.1	2.2	74.0	20.3	11.9	21.9	54.0	Canada
United States									Etats-Unis
Pacific Area									
Australia	56.8	4.2	11.0	72.0	13.4	9.5	19.6	42.5	Pays du Pacifique
Japan	90.3			90.3	1.8				Australie
New Zealand	63.6	1.0	0.5	65.2	19.1	4.4	15.3	38.8	Japon
New Zealand									Nouvelle-Zélande
European Community									
Belgium	89.9	0.1	0.6	90.6	47.4	10.6	17.2	75.2	Communauté européenne
Denmark	73.8	-	-	73.8	68.0	0.1	0.4	68.5	Belgique
France	82.9	0.2	1.7	84.9	57.8	4.1	16.0	77.9	Danemark
Germany (FR)	81.1	0.6	-	81.7	81.1	1.4	0.3	82.8	France
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Allemagne (ex-terr. de la RFA)
Greece	61.4			61.4	19.1	7.5	18.1	44.7	Allemagne
Ireland	69.6	3.2	3.6	76.5	33.0	10.7	13.8	57.5	Grèce
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Irlande
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Italie
Netherlands	73.1		1.6	74.7	62.5	...	...	73.4	Luxembourg
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pays-Bas
Spain	66.9		0.3	67.3	35.5	0.2	18.1	53.8	Portugal
United Kingdom	55.3	0.3	1.1	56.7	18.7	2.1	12.8	33.6	Espagne
United Kingdom									Royaume-Uni
Other Europe - OECD									
Austria	...			...	...	...	5.8	...	Autres pays d'Europe - OCDE
Finland	84.7	0.5	-	85.2	79.5	1.8	0.4	81.7	Autriche
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Finlande
Norway	86.6	-	-	86.7	77.2	0.3	0.2	77.7	Irlande
Sweden	86.9		-	86.9	59.6	0.9	0.2	60.8	Norvège
Switzerland	77.5	0.2	-	77.8	73.6	0.5	0.5	74.7	Suède
Turkey	29.4	0.6	2.2	32.2	19.8	1.2	5.2	26.1	Suisse
Turkey									Turquie
Country mean	72.2	0.7	1.6	74.6	43.4	4.1	10.2	60.3	Moyenne des pays
Central and Eastern Europe									
Czech Republic	39.4			39.4	...	2.6	14.4	17.0	Europe centrale et orientale
Hungary	45.4			45.4	12.2	2.6	3.4	18.2	République tchèque
Poland	81.6			81.6	49.8	0.2	0.5	50.5	Hongrie
Russia	8.0	18.7	...	...	0.1	17.8	...	...	Pologne
Russia									Russie

See Annex 1 for notes

Voir notes en annexe 1

P04: Transition characteristics from secondary to tertiary education

P04 : Spécificités du passage de l'enseignement secondaire à l'enseignement supérieur

Table P04(2)

Transition characteristics at each year of age  
from 17 through 24, net full-time enrolment rates  
by level of education in public and private institutions (1992)

Tableau P04(2)

Spécificités du passage du secondaire au supérieur, par année d'âge  
de 17 à 24 ans, taux de fréquentation à plein temps  
par niveau scolaire, établissements publics et privés (1992)

	Age 17 - 19 ans				Age 20 - 20 ans				
	Upper secondary education	Enseignement secondaire	Non-university tertiary education	University education	Upper secondary education	Enseignement secondaire	Non-university tertiary education	University education	
	du 2 <sup>e</sup> cycle	Enseignement supérieur non universitaire	Enseignement supérieur universitaire	Total	du 2 <sup>e</sup> cycle	Enseignement secondaire	Enseignement supérieur non universitaire	Enseignement supérieur universitaire	Total
North America									
Canada	11.1	10.5	25.4	47.0	14.0	9.6	24.0	47.6	Amérique du Nord
United States	5.6	11.5	25.2	42.4	1.6	7.2	24.1	32.9	Canada
United States									Etats-Unis
Pacific Area									Pays du Pacifique
Australia	2.5	7.7	19.7	29.9	2.6	4.9	15.5	23.0	Australie
Japan	x	..	..	..	x	..	..	..	Japon
New Zealand	4.8	5.5	19.4	29.6	1.9	4.4	18.5	24.8	Nouvelle-Zélande
European Community									Communauté européenne
Belgium	23.6	17.2	18.8	59.6	9.5	17.6	16.8	43.9	Belgique
Denmark	48.2	0.7	4.3	53.1	28.2	1.9	11.1	41.2	Danemark
France	33.8	9.6	21.2	64.6	12.0	11.9	22.7	46.6	France
Germany (FRFR)	55.0	2.1	4.0	61.1	29.3	2.3	9.7	41.2	Allemagne (ex-terr. de la RFA)
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Allemagne
Greece	10.4	10.6	23.6	44.6	4.6	9.1	11.8	25.6	Grèce
Ireland	11.5	11.0	16.6	39.1	6.9	7.9	14.7	29.6	Irlande
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Italie
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Luxembourg
Netherlands	41.6	..	19.9	61.5	25.0	..	23.6	48.5	Pays-Bas
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Portugal
Spain	20.7	0.2	23.8	44.8	17.2	0.7	24.8	42.7	Espagne
United Kingdom	4.3	2.9	16.7	23.9	1.9	2.2	15.4	19.5	Royaume-Uni
Other Europe - OECD									Autres pays d'Europe - OCDE
Austria	..	..	12.8	..	..	..	16.1	..	Autriche
Finland	26.7	4.0	8.8	39.5	16.4	6.1	13.8	36.3	Finlande
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Islande
Norway	34.6	7.8	6.2	48.6	17.6	9.2	10.1	36.9	Norvège
Sweden	11.5	9.1	3.7	24.3	2.7	7.9	6.0	16.5	Suède
Switzerland	48.7	1.2	2.7	52.6	20.5	2.6	6.4	29.5	Suisse
Turkey	9.7	1.3	7.2	18.2	6.0	1.1	8.0	15.1	Turquie
Country mean	21.3	6.3	14.7	43.6	11.5	5.9	15.4	33.4	Moyenne des pays
Central and Eastern Europe									Europe centrale et orientale
Czech Republic	..	..	1.6	12.8	14.4	x	12.4	12.4	République tchèque
Hungary	3.9	4.2	6.1	14.2	1.4	4.6	6.9	12.9	Hongrie
Poland	17.3	5.1	8.5	30.9	5.8	5.8	11.8	23.3	Pologne
Russia	..	..	7.7	..	..	2.8	..	..	Russie

See Annex I for notes

Voir notes en annexe I

P04: Transition characteristics from secondary to tertiary education

*P04 : Spécificités du passage de l'enseignement secondaire à l'enseignement supérieur*

Table P04(3):

Transition characteristics at each year of age  
from 17 through 24; net full-time enrolment rates  
by level of education in public and private institutions (1992)

Tableau P04(3):

*Spécificités du passage du secondaire au supérieur par année d'âge  
de 17 à 24 ans - taux de fréquentation à plein temps  
par niveau scolaire, établissements publics et privés (1992)*

	Age 21 / 21 ans				Age 22 / 22 ans				
	Upper secondary education Enseignement secondaire du 2 <sup>e</sup> cycle	Non-university tertiary education Enseignement supérieur non universitaire	University education Enseignement supérieur universitaire	Total Total	Upper secondary education Enseignement secondaire du 2 <sup>e</sup> cycle	Non-university tertiary education Enseignement supérieur non universitaire	University education Enseignement supérieur universitaire	Total Total	
North America									Amérique du Nord
Canada	0.5	6.5	21.9	28.4	0.4	4.2	17.2	21.4	Canada
United States		4.1	23.7	28.3		2.9	16.3	19.6	Etats-Unis
Pacific Area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pays du Pacifique
Australia	x	3.1	10.5	13.6	x	2.2	5.8	9.0	Australie
Japan	x	...	...	...	x	1.9	9.3	12.1	Japon
New Zealand	1.4	3.2	14.7	19.3	0.9	...	...	...	Nouvelle-Zélande
European Community									Communauté européenne
Belgium	3.9	12.1	15.1	31.1	1.5	6.2	12.3	20.0	Belgique
Denmark	16.3	2.8	15.7	34.7	9.7	3.2	18.2	31.2	Danemark
France	3.1	9.4	21.0	33.5	1.0	5.2	17.6	23.8	France
Germany (FRFR)	16.0	2.0	13.1	31.1	20.4	1.6	14.9	36.8	Allemagne (ex-terr. de la RFA)
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Allemagne
Greece	2.4	5.9	9.9	18.1	x	4.7	3.4	8.1	Grèce
Ireland	3.6	3.9	11.9	19.4	1.4	2.2	7.5	11.1	Irlande
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Italie
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Luxembourg
Netherlands	14.7	...	24.0	38.7	6.6	...	21.4	28.0	Pays-Bas
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Portugal
Spain	10.6	...	23.4	34.0	6.5	...	21.3	27.9	Espagne
United Kingdom	1.2	1.4	11.1	13.7	1.0	0.9	6.3	8.1	Royaume-Uni
Other Europe - OECD									Autres pays d'Europe - OCDE
Austria	...	...	16.7	...	...	...	16.3	...	Autriche
Finland	15.2	8.1	17.0	40.3	12.9	8.1	19.2	40.1	Finlande
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Islande
Norway	11.9	6.9	14.5	33.4	8.4	5.3	16.6	30.3	Norvège
Sweden	1.7	7.0	7.4	16.1	13.4	5.8	8.7	27.9	Suède
Switzerland	8.2	3.6	8.8	20.5	4.2	3.9	8.9	17.0	Suisse
Turkey	...	0.8	7.9	8.8	...	0.5	6.7	7.2	Turquie
Country mean	5.8	4.6	15.2	25.7	4.6	3.3	13.1	21.1	Moyenne des pays
Central and Eastern Europe									Europe centrale et orientale
Czech Republic	...	x	12.4	12.4	...	x	9.6	9.6	République tchèque
Hungary	...	3.1	6.9	10.0	...	1.5	6.3	7.8	Hongrie
Poland	x	2.9	12.2	16.1	x	1.3	11.9	13.2	Pologne
Russia	...	1.5	...	...	...	0.9	...	...	Russie

See Annex 1 for notes

Voir notes en annexe 1

P04: Transition characteristics from secondary to tertiary education

*P04 : Spécificités du passage de l'enseignement secondaire à l'enseignement supérieur*

Table P04(4):

Transition characteristics at each year of age  
from 17 through 24: net full-time enrollment rates  
by level of education in public and private institutions (1992)

Tableau P04(4):

Spécificités du passage de l'enseignement secondaire à l'enseignement supérieur par année d'âge  
de 17 à 24 ans - taux de fréquentation à plein temps  
par niveau scolaire, établissements publics et privés (1992)

	Age 17-23 ans					Age 24-24 ans					
	Upper secondary education Enseignement secondaire du 2 <sup>e</sup> cycle	Non-university tertiary education Enseignement supérieur non universitaire	University education Enseignement supérieur universitaire	Total Total		Upper secondary education Enseignement secondaire du 2 <sup>e</sup> cycle	Non-university tertiary education Enseignement supérieur non universitaire	University education Enseignement supérieur universitaire	Total Total		
North America											
Canada	0.6	3.0	11.3	14.3		0.4	2.1	7.5	9.6		Amérique du Nord
United States		2.5	9.5	12.6			1.4	6.6	8.4		Canada Etats-Unis
Pacific Area											
Australia	x	1.7	4.6	6.3		x	1.4	3.2	4.6		Pays du Pacifique
Japan	x	...	...	...		x	...	...	...		Australie
New Zealand	0.7	1.3	5.4	7.5	0.7	1.1	3.4	5.2		Japon	Nouvelle-Zélande
European Community											
Belgium	0.6	2.7	8.2	11.5		0.4	1.0	5.1	6.6		Communauté européenne
Denmark	4.7	3.0	18.7	26.3		3.9	2.6	17.7	24.2		Belgique
France	0.1	2.5	13.2	15.8		0.1	1.1	9.0	10.1		Danemark
Germany (FRG)	1.6	1.5	15.7	18.7		1.1	1.6	15.7	18.4		France
Germany	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		Allemagne (ex-terr. de la RFA)
Greece	x	4.1	1.9	6.0		x	2.8	0.9	3.7		Allemagne
Ireland	0.4	1.0	4.6	6.1	0.4	0.8	2.8	4.0		Grèce	
Italy	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		Irlande
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		Italie
Netherlands	3.9	...	17.6	21.6		3.6	...	...	...		Luxembourg
Portugal	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		Pays-Bas
Spain	2.8	...	16.5	19.3		1.4	...	...	...		Portugal
United Kingdom	0.8	0.6	3.8	5.2	0.7	0.5	2.6	4.0	3.7		Espagne
											Royaume-Uni
Other Europe - OECD											
Austria	...	...	16.2	...		...	...	15.3	...		Autres pays d'Europe - OCDE
Finland	8.4	7.0	17.8	33.2		5.5	5.2	16.3	27.0		Autriche
Iceland	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		Finlande
Norway	6.2	4.0	15.9	26.0		4.8	3.1	13.1	21.1		Islande
Sweden	x	4.9	8.8	13.7		x	4.2	8.2	12.5		Norvège
Switzerland	2.6	3.6	8.4	14.6		1.8	3.0	7.6	12.4		Suède
		0.3	5.3	5.6		0.2	4.0	4.1			Suisse
											Turquie
Country mean	1.8	2.4	10.7	14.7	1.3	1.8	8.6	11.4			Moyenne des pays
Central and Eastern Europe											
Czech Republic	...	x	3.4	1.4		x	x	1.4			Europe centrale et orientale
Hungary	...	0.7	4.7	5.4		0.3	2.8	3.2			République tchèque
Poland	x	0.8	10.6	11.3		0.5	7.8	8.3			Hongrie
Russia	...	0.5	...	...		0.3	...	...			Pologne
											Russie

See Annex 1 for notes

Voir notes en annexe 1

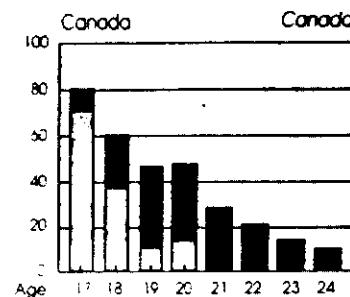
P04: Transition characteristics from secondary to tertiary education

*P04 : Spécificités du passage de l'enseignement secondaire à l'enseignement supérieur*

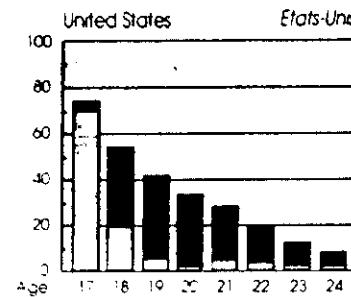
Chart P04.  
Transition characteristics:  
full-time student enrolment  
by single year of age  
and level of education (1992)

Graphique P04  
Spécificités du passage du secondaire  
au supérieur - effectifs scolarisés  
à plein temps par année d'âge  
et par niveau scolaire (1992)

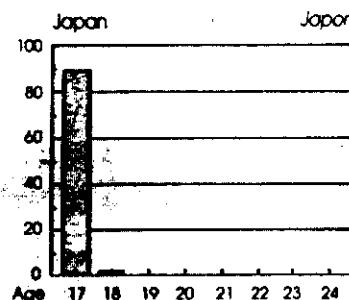
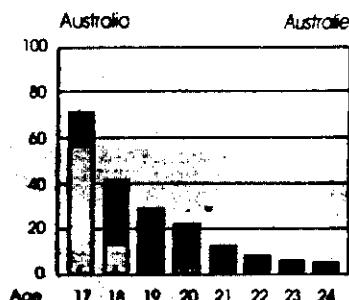
North America



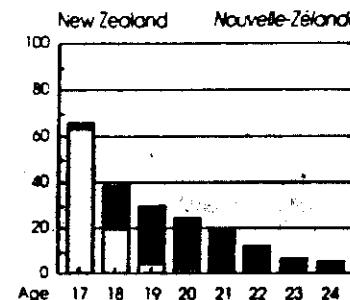
Amérique du Nord



Pacific area



Pays du Pacifique



Legend:

- Upper secondary education  
Enseignement secondaire  
du 2<sup>e</sup> cycle
- Non-university tertiary education  
Enseignement supérieur  
non universitaire
- University education  
Enseignement supérieur  
universitaire

P04: Transition characteristics from secondary to tertiary education

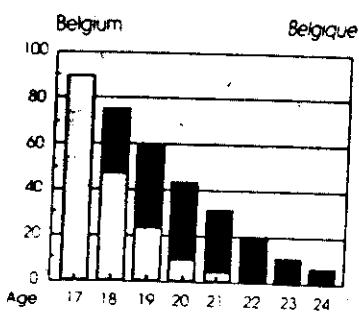
*P04 : Spécificités du passage de l'enseignement secondaire à l'enseignement supérieur*

Chart P04:

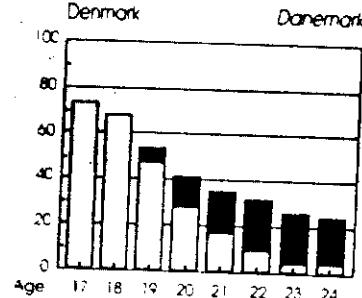
Transition characteristics:  
full-time student enrolment  
by single year of age  
and level of education (1992)

*Graphique P 4*  
*Spécificités du passage de l'enseignement secondaire à l'enseignement supérieur*  
*Effectifs scolaires à plein temps par année d'âge et par niveau scolaire (1992)*

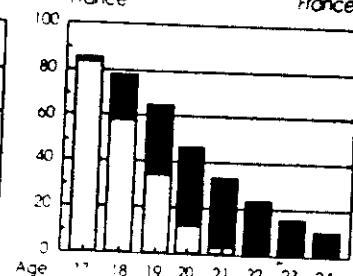
European Community



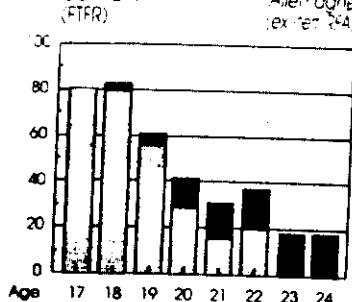
Communauté européenne



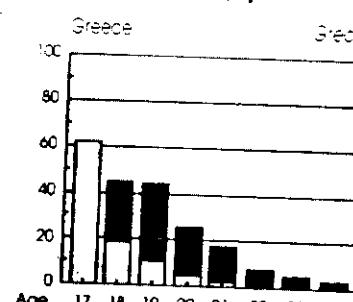
France



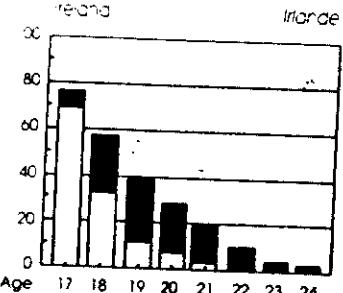
Germany



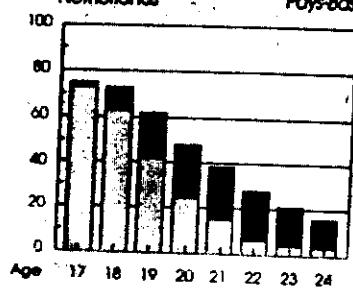
Allemagne (ex-RFA)



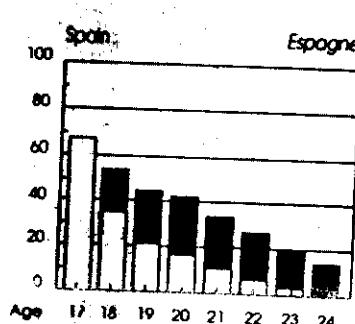
Greece



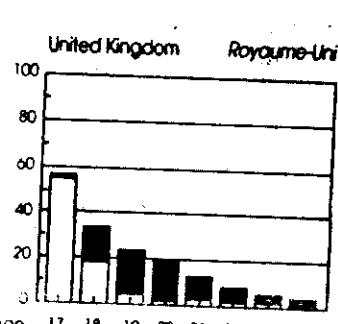
Netherlands



Pays-Bas



Espagne



Royaume-Uni

Upper secondary education  
Enseignement secondaire  
du 2<sup>e</sup> cycle

Non-university tertiary education  
Enseignement supérieur  
non universitaire

University education  
Enseignement supérieur  
universitaire

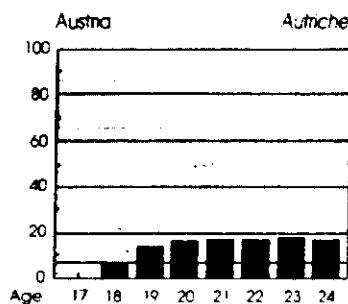
P04: Transition characteristics from secondary to tertiary education

*P04 : Spécificités du passage de l'enseignement secondaire à l'enseignement supérieur*

Chart P04.  
Transition characteristics:  
full-time student enrolment  
by single year of age  
and level of education (1992)

Graphique P04  
Spécificités du passage de secondaire  
au supérieur - effectifs scolarisés  
à plein temps par année d'âge  
et par niveau scolaire (1992)

Other Europe - OECD

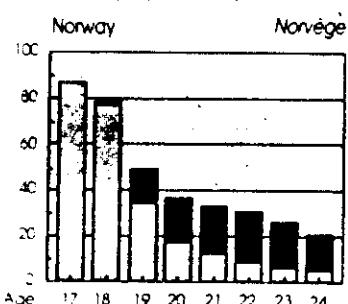


Autriche

Finland

Finnland

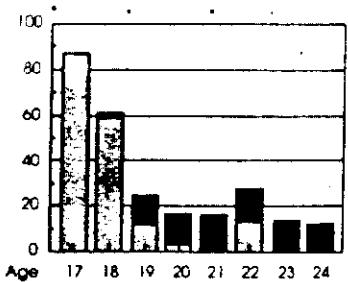
Autres pays d'Europe - OCDE



Norway

Norvège

Sweden



Suède

Switzerland

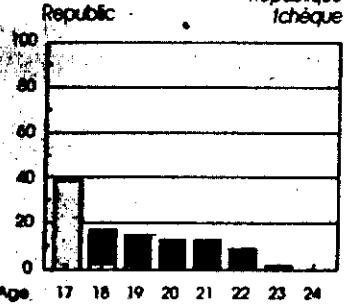
Suisse

Turkey

Turquie

Central and Eastern Europe

Czech Republic



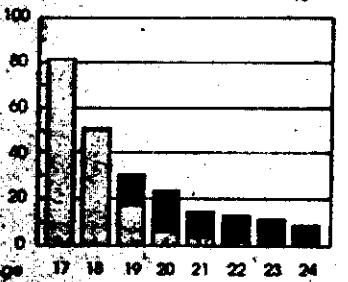
République tchèque

Europe centrale et orientale

Hungary

Hongrie

Poland



Pologne

Russia

Russie

Upper secondary education  
Enseignement secondaire  
du 2<sup>e</sup> cycle

Non-university tertiary education  
Enseignement supérieur  
non universitaire

University education  
Enseignement supérieur  
universitaire

## RATIO OF NEW ENTRANTS INTO FULL-TIME PROGRAMMES LEADING TO A TERTIARY-LEVEL QUALIFICATION

### POLICY ISSUES

In most countries, higher numbers of students enter university than non-university tertiary education. Are universities able to accommodate mass higher education? What are the implications with regard to expanding, maintaining or reducing levels of access?

### KEY RESULTS

Across the OECD and Eastern European countries, there is a wide variation in the tertiary new entry index, i.e. the number of new full-time entrants per 100 individuals in the population at the most common age for starting tertiary education. The non-university new entry index is higher for women than for men in most countries; the university new entry index is higher for men in about half of the countries.

### DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION

It is essential to note two characteristics of the index. First, whereas it is calculated according to the number of people at the age when entrance to tertiary programmes most commonly occurs, the new entrants themselves may be of any age. Secondly, as a result of difficulties in distinguishing between new (first-time) entrants and other entrants, the number of new entrants may be overestimated in some countries. Thus, the index should not be interpreted as the percentage of those at the most common starting age for full-time tertiary education.

In most countries, there are more full-time new entrants to university than to non-university tertiary education relative to the population at the age at which new entrance most commonly occurs. The university new entry index ranges from 8.7 in Hungary to 43.3 in Spain;

it is above 20 in 14 out of 19 OECD countries. In contrast, the non-university new entry index is below 20 in most OECD countries – 13 out of 16. Across all countries, it ranges from 0.4 in Italy to 37.3 in Sweden. Sweden and Japan are the only countries where the new entry index is higher for non-university tertiary education than for university education.

### DEFINITIONS

New (i.e. first-time) entrants are persons enrolling in any tertiary university and non-university programme for the first time. Students who complete tertiary-level non-degree programmes and transfer to degree programmes are not regarded as new entrants; nor are persons returning to tertiary education after an absence. Foreign students who enrol in a country's education system for the first time in a post-graduate programme are considered new entrants. Each country has identified a theoretical starting year for new entrants to tertiary education, i.e. the age (or average of ages) in which tertiary education typically begins. These ages are shown in Annex 3.

This indicator is also affected by the kinds of data that countries can supply. Some countries are unable to distinguish between first-time and other entrants to full-time tertiary education (or between full- and part-time first-time entrants). In addition, some countries can identify first-time entrants in university but not in non-university tertiary education. The definition of new entrants may also differ across countries.

All of the information shown relates to full-time students only. Some countries consider all tertiary (or all university) participants to be full-time students, while other countries identify or define some participants as enrolled on a part-time basis. Thus, *this indicator does not show the total number of new entrants*, especially for countries that recognise part-time enrolment. It should not be used to compare overall tertiary access rates across OECD countries.

P05: Entry to tertiary education

P05 : Accès à l'enseignement supérieur

Table P05

Number of new entrants to full-time public and private tertiary education per 100 persons in the theoretical starting age, men and women (1992)

Tableau P05 :  
Taux de nouveaux inscrits dans l'enseignement supérieur  
à plein temps pour 100 personnes de la population  
d'âge théorique, établissements publics et privés (1992)

	Non-university tertiary education Enseignement supérieur non universitaire			University education Enseignement supérieur universitaire			Total			
	M + W H + F	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	M + W H + F	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	M + W H + F	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	
North America										
Canada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amérique du Nord
United States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Canada Etats-Unis
Pacific Area										
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pays du Pacifique
Japan	29.7	19.3	40.7	38.3	33.7	43.0	35.0	33.4	36.6	Australie Japon
New Zealand	11.8	10.0	13.5	24.9	23.9	26.0	36.7	34.0	39.5	Nouvelle-Zélande
European Community										Communauté européenne
Belgium	25.3	19.1	31.8	27.3	29.4	25.1	52.6	48.5	56.9	Belgique
Denmark	11.2	12.8	9.6	41.5	36.4	47.0	52.8	49.2	56.6	Danemark
France	17.3	16.0	18.7	30.6	26.6	34.8	48.0	42.6	53.5	France
Germany (FRFR)	12.5	11.4	13.7	35.3	45.4	24.8	47.8	56.8	38.5	Allemagne (ex-terr. de la RFA)
Germany	16.0	12.6	19.6	33.0	41.4	24.1	49.0	54.0	43.7	Allemagne
Greece	13.4	...	...	15.9	...	...	29.3	...	...	Grèce
Ireland	17.8	17.7	18.0	22.1	21.9	22.3	39.9	39.5	40.4	Irlande
Italy	0.4	0.3	0.6	41.3	41.4	41.2	41.7	41.6	41.8	Italie
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Luxembourg
Netherlands	...	...	...	40.7	40.7	39.4	40.1	40.7	39.4	Pays-Bas
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Portugal
Spain	...	...	...	43.3	40.8	45.9	43.3	40.8	45.9	Espagne
United Kingdom	10.3	9.9	10.7	26.6	27.5	25.6	36.9	37.4	36.3	Royaume-Uni
Other Europe - OECD										Autres pays d'Europe - OCDE
Austria	6.2	4.2	8.4	27.9	27.9	27.9	34.1	32.0	36.3	Autriche
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Finlande
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Islande
Norway	18.2	15.8	20.8	19.8	15.9	23.9	38.0	31.7	44.6	Norvège
Sweden	37.3	33.6	41.3	14.7	14.1	15.3	52.0	47.7	56.5	Suède
Switzerland	13.0	15.3	10.7	15.2	16.9	13.4	28.2	32.1	24.2	Suisse
Turkey	2.3	3.0	1.6	12.0	14.7	9.0	14.3	17.7	10.7	Turquie
Country mean	13.5	11.6	15.3	28.2	29.6	28.0	41.1	41.2	42.4	Moyenne des pays
Central and Eastern Europe										Europe centrale et orientale
Czech Republic	4.0	3.2	4.9	13.9	15.9	11.8	17.9	19.1	16.7	République tchèque
Hungary	6.3	...	...	8.7	...	...	15.0	...	...	Hongrie
Poland	9.2	4.3	14.3	19.7	19.6	19.7	28.8	23.9	34.1	Pologne
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Russie

See Annex 1 for notes

Voir notes en annexe 1

P05: Entry to tertiary education

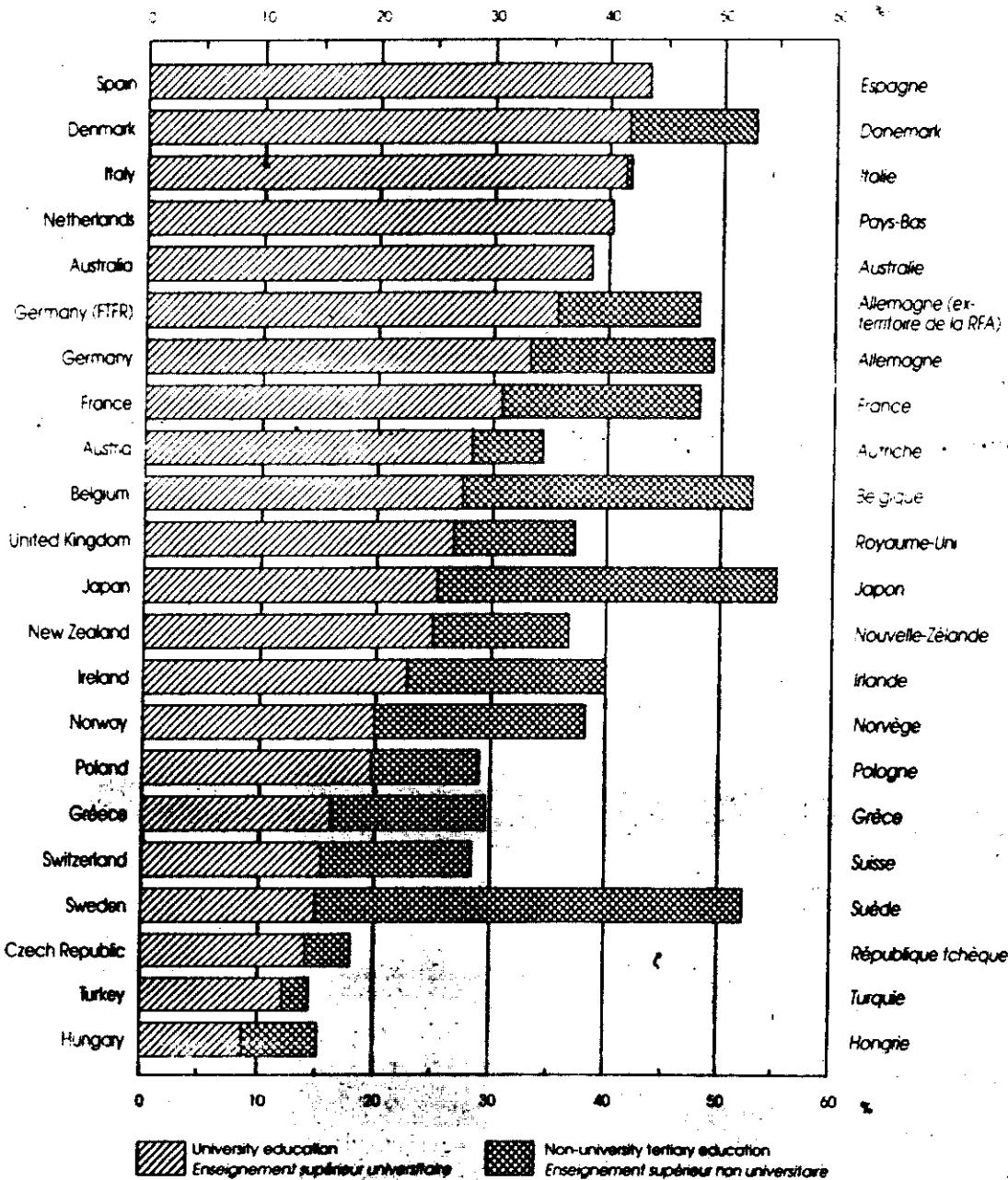
P05 : Accès à l'enseignement supérieur

Chart P05

Full-time tertiary education:  
ratio of new entrants to 100 persons  
in the population at the theoretical  
starting age (1992)

Graphique P05

Enseignement supérieur à plein temps  
nouveaux inscrits pour 100 personnes  
de la population d'âge théorique  
d'entrée (1992)



Countries are ranked by the total  
of university entry rates

Les pays sont classés par ordre décroissant  
des taux d'entrées à l'université

## **NET RATES OF PARTICIPATION IN UNIVERSITY AND NON-UNIVERSITY TERTIARY EDUCATION**

### **POLICY ISSUES**

Are university enrolment rates disconcertingly low? If so, would this appear to be more related to choice or to access? Is the alternative of non-university tertiary education a viable means of improving links between education and the labour market?

### **KEY RESULTS**

Enrolment rates of 18 to 21 year-olds in university education range from 20 per cent or more in five countries (Canada, France, the Netherlands, Spain and the United States) to below 5 per cent in two (Sweden and Switzerland). With the exception of Australia and Sweden, non-university enrolments are lower than university enrolments.

Total enrolment rates in tertiary education for students 22 to 25 years old are lower than for 18 to 21 year-olds, with the exception of seven: Denmark, Germany (FTFR), Finland, Norway, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland.

In all countries except Australia, the tertiary education enrolment rate continues to decline as the age group advances. In Australia, the enrolment rate among those 26 to 29 years old is slightly higher than the rate for those aged 22 to 25.

### **DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION**

This indicator shows the proportion of people aged 18 to 29 participating in higher education in 1992; and whether at university or non-university level. The table gives results for three age bands, and shows the extent to which older age groups participate in higher education.

Participation rates for non-university tertiary education varied widely across countries with figures, for 18 to 21 year-olds, ranging from near-zero to around 15 per cent. The Australian figure of 23 per cent reflects the inclusion of Technical and Further Education (TAFE), some of which may be better classified as upper secondary.

In most countries, 18 to 21 year-olds have the highest participation rate in non-university tertiary education. The main exceptions are Denmark and Finland, where the rate was higher for 22 to 25 year-olds.

Among 18 to 21 year-olds, women were more likely than men to participate in the non-university sector, although in general the differences were not large. For 22 to 25 year-olds, men were more likely to participate, with the exception of four countries: Finland, France, Poland and Sweden.

At university level, the countries fell into two groups: the peak age of participation for the majority was 18 to 21, but for some it was 22 to 25.

Women's enrolment rates tended to be higher than men's among 18 to 21 year-olds, but for 22 to 25 year-olds, men tend to have the higher rates.

### **DEFINITIONS**

This indicator is based on calculations of the net enrolment rates for students in three age groups: 18-21, 22-25 and 26-29. Net enrolment rates for each group are obtained by dividing the number of tertiary education students in the age group by the total population in that age group.

These figures are based on head counts, i.e. they make no attempt to distinguish full- and part-time study, in fact, producing standard distinction is extremely difficult. Some countries do not even recognise the concept of part-time study, although in practice part of their provision would be classified as such by other countries.

P06: Participation in tertiary education

P06 : Fréquentation de l'enseignement supérieur

**Table P06:**  
Net enrolment in public and private  
tertiary education by age group  
and by type of programme (head counts) (1992)

**Tableau P06**  
Taux de fréquentation de l'enseignement supérieur  
public et privé par groupe d'âge et par type  
de programme (en nombre d'individus) (1992)

	Ages 18-21 / 18-21 ans											
	Non-university tertiary education Enseignement supérieur non universitaire				University education Enseignement supérieur universitaire				Total			
	M + W H + F	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	M + W H + F	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	M + W H + F	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Total		
North America	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amérique du Nord	
Canada	13.8	12.9	14.7	23.9	20.8	27.2	38.8	35.3	42.4	...	Canada	
United States	13.8	12.9	14.7	25.0	22.4	27.7	38.8	35.3	42.4	...	Etats-Unis	
Pacific Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pays du Pacifique	
Australia	22.9	26.6	19.2	18.8	17.2	20.4	41.7	43.7	39.6	...	Australie	
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Japon	
New Zealand	7.1	6.2	8.0	18.8	17.4	20.1	25.8	23.6	28.2	...	Nouvelle-Zélande	
European Community	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Communauté européenne	
Belgium	14.5	10.6	18.5	16.9	17.9	15.9	31.4	28.5	34.4	...	Belgique	
Denmark	1.3	1.2	1.5	7.8	7.3	8.4	9.2	8.5	9.8	...	Danemark	
France	8.8	8.2	9.4	20.2	17.2	23.4	29.0	25.3	32.8	...	France	
Germany (FR)	2.3	0.8	4.0	7.4	6.8	7.9	9.7	7.6	11.9	...	Allemagne (ex-terr. de la RFA)	
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Allemagne	
Greece	8.2	7.6	8.9	15.6	13.8	17.5	23.8	21.4	26.4	...	Grèce	
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Irlande	
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Italie	
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Luxembourg	
Netherlands	...	...	...	20.1	19.8	20.4	20.1	19.8	20.4	...	Pays-Bas	
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Portugal	
Spain	0.3	0.3	0.3	22.5	19.7	25.5	22.8	19.9	25.8	...	Espagne	
United Kingdom	3.9	4.6	3.0	14.2	14.2	14.2	18.0	18.8	17.2	...	Royaume-Uni	
Other Europe - OECD	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Autres pays d'Europe - OCDE	
Austria	...	...	...	13.1	12.9	13.3	...	...	...	...	Autriche	
Finland	5.1	3.2	7.1	10.3	10.2	10.4	15.4	13.3	17.5	...	Finlande	
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Islande	
Norway	7.0	6.1	8.0	8.4	7.1	9.8	15.4	13.1	17.7	...	Norvège	
Sweden	6.3	5.9	6.6	4.3	3.8	4.9	10.6	9.7	11.5	...	Suède	
Switzerland	2.4	2.6	2.2	4.8	5.1	4.4	7.2	7.7	6.6	...	Suisse	
Turkey	1.1	1.5	0.7	7.0	8.3	5.7	8.2	9.8	6.4	...	Turquie	
Country mean	6.6	6.1	7.0	14.4	13.4	15.4	20.4	19.1	21.8	...	Moyenne des pays	
Central and Eastern Europe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Europe centrale et orientale	
Czech Republic	1.1	0.7	1.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	République tchèque	
Hungary	4.1	3.5	4.6	6.0	5.4	6.6	10.0	8.9	11.2	...	Hongrie	
Poland	3.5	1.5	5.5	8.1	7.3	8.9	11.6	8.9	14.4	...	Pologne	
Russia	9.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Russie	

See Annex 1 for notes

Voir notes en annexe 1

P06: Participation in tertiary education

P06 : Fréquentation de l'enseignement supérieur

Table P06

Net enrolment in public and private  
tertiary education by age group  
and by type of programme (head counts) (1992)

L'Insee Pub

Taux de fréquentation de l'enseignement supérieur  
public et privé par groupe d'âge et par  
type de programme (en nombre d'individus) (1992)

	Ages 22-25 - 22-25 ans													
	Non-university tertiary education Enseignement supérieur non universitaire				University education Enseignement supérieur universitaire				Total					
	M W H F	Men	Hommes	Women	Femmes	M W H F	Men	Hommes	Women	Femmes	M W H F	Men	Hommes	Women
North America	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	6.5	6.3	6.7	13.9	13.7	14.2	11.0	18.6	19.5	17.7	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5
Pacific Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	9.2	10.2	8.1	6.2	6.5	5.9	5.9	15.4	16.7	14.1	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	4.2	4.2	4.1	7.8	8.5	7.0	11.9	12.8	11.1	11.1	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
European Community	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	2.5	2.6	2.4	7.1	8.3	5.9	5.9	9.7	10.9	8.3	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7
Denmark	2.7	3.1	2.3	17.2	15.4	19.1	19.1	19.9	18.5	21.4	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5
France	2.3	2.2	2.5	11.6	10.9	12.4	12.4	14.0	13.1	14.9	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1
Germany (FRFR)	1.7	1.9	1.5	15.2	18.4	11.8	11.8	16.9	20.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	3.3	3.2	3.4	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.2	5.0	5.2	4.7	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	15.9	18.1	13.6	13.6	15.9	18.1	13.6	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	14.9	14.7	15.2	15.2	14.9	14.7	15.2	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7
United Kingdom	2.0	2.2	1.7	4.7	5.3	4.0	6.6	7.5	7.5	5.7	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
Other Europe - OECD	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	15.4	16.9	13.8	13.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	5.9	4.5	7.3	16.6	17.1	16.0	16.0	22.5	21.7	23.4	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.7
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	5.1	5.1	5.1	15.3	14.6	16.0	16.0	20.4	19.7	21.1	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7
Sweden	4.6	3.6	5.7	8.1	8.7	7.4	7.4	12.7	12.3	13.1	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3
Switzerland	5.4	7.9	2.9	7.8	9.8	5.8	5.8	13.2	17.7	8.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7
Turkey	0.3	0.4	0.1	4.9	6.8	3.0	5.2	7.2	7.2	3.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
Country mean	3.5	3.6	3.4	10.9	11.6	10.2	10.2	13.9	14.7	13.1	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7
														Moyenne des pays
Central and Eastern Europe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	x	x	x	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1.4	1.4	1.5	5.0	6.3	4.7	4.7	6.4	6.6	6.2	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
Poland	1.2	0.4	2.1	12.1	11.8	12.5	12.5	13.4	12.2	14.6	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2
Russia	4.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

See Annex I for notes

Voir notes en annexe I

P06: Participation in tertiary education

P06 Fréquentation de l'enseignement supérieur

Table P06:

Net enrolment in public and private  
tertiary education by age group  
and type of programme (head counts) (1992)

Tableau P06 :

Taux de fréquentation de l'enseignement supérieur  
public et privé par groupe d'âge et par  
type de programme (en nombre d'individus) (1992)

	Ages 26-29 / 26-29 ans											
	Non-university tertiary education Enseignement supérieur non universitaire			University education Enseignement supérieur universitaire			Total					
	M + W H + F	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	M + W H + F	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	M + W H + F	Men Hommes	Women Femmes			
North America												
Canada											Amérique du Nord	
United States	4.1	3.9	4.4	5.6	5.6	5.6	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	Canada	
											Etats-Unis	
Pacific Area											Pays du Pacifique	
Australia	11.4	12.8	10.0	5.4	5.5	5.3	16.8	18.3	15.3	15.3	Australie	
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Japon	
New Zealand	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.5	Nouvelle-Zélande	
European Community											Communauté européenne	
Belgium	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.2	Belgique	
Denmark	1.4	1.7	1.1	8.7	8.7	8.8	10.1	10.3	9.8	9.8	Danemark	
France	0.3	0.2	0.4	3.8	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	France	
Germany (FRG)	1.4	1.8	0.9	9.6	12.1	6.8	10.9	13.9	7.7	7.7	Allemagne (ex-terr. de la RFA)	
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Allemagne	
Greece	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	Grèce	
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Irlande	
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Italie	
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Luxembourg	
Netherlands	...	...	...	4.8	5.6	3.9	4.8	5.6	3.9	3.9	Pays-Bas	
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Portugal	
Spain	...	...	...	5.4	5.9	5.0	5.4	5.9	5.0	5.0	Espagne	
United Kingdom	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.8	2.1	1.6	2.9	3.3	2.5	2.5	Royaume-Uni	
Other Europe - OECD											Autres pays d'Europe - OCDE	
Austria	...	...	...	9.0	10.9	7.1	...	...	...	...	Autriche	
Finland	2.0	1.3	2.7	8.7	9.1	8.3	10.7	10.4	11.0	11.0	Finlande	
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Islande	
Norway	2.5	2.7	2.4	6.5	6.7	6.4	9.0	9.3	8.7	8.7	Norvège	
Sweden	2.7	2.3	3.2	3.8	4.6	3.0	6.5	6.9	6.2	6.2	Suède	
Switzerland	3.0	4.6	1.4	4.0	5.2	2.8	7.1	9.8	4.3	4.3	Suisse	
Turkey	0.1	0.1	-	2.3	3.2	1.3	2.3	3.3	1.3	1.3	Turquie	
Country mean	2.1	2.3	1.9	5.0	5.6	4.4	6.8	7.5	6.1	6.1	Moyenne des pays	
Central and Eastern Europe											Europe centrale et orientale	
Czech Republic	x	x	x	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	République tchèque	
Hungary	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.6	1.8	1.5	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.9	Hongrie	
Poland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Pologne	
Russia	x	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Russie	

See Annex 1 for notes

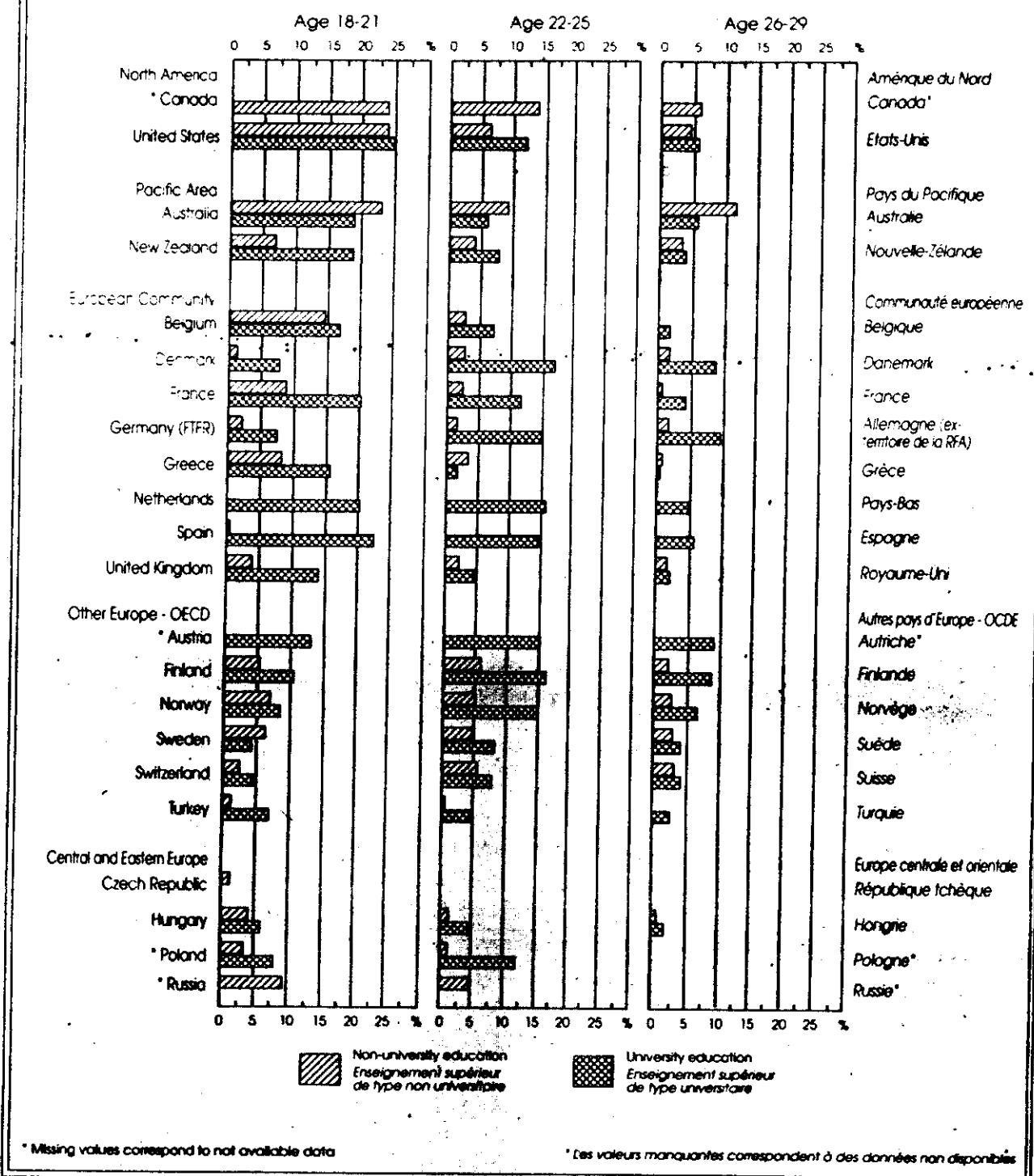
Voir notes en annexe 1

P06: Participation in tertiary education

P06 : Fréquentation de l'enseignement supérieur

Chart P06  
Net enrolment in public  
and private tertiary education  
by type of program (heads counts)  
(1992)

Graphique P06  
Taux net de fréquentation de  
l'enseignement supérieur public  
et privé par type de programme  
(en nombre d'individus) (1992)



## **PARTICIPATION IN JOB-RELATED CONTINUING EDUCATION AND TRAINING**

### **POLICY ISSUES**

Is there a way of increasing the participation in job-related continuing education and training of those with low levels of education?

### **KEY RESULTS**

Participation in job-related continuing education and training (CET) is closely linked to the previously attained level of education: in all countries, those with the lowest levels of education also have the lowest levels of participation in CET, while those with a tertiary education attain the highest levels. With the exception of Sweden, participation in CET declines for the oldest age group (45 to 64 year-olds), sometimes sharply.

### **DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION**

Participation of the employed in job-related CET can play a role in remedying the labour market mismatch between knowledge and skills acquired in the formal education system and the knowledge and skills demanded in an ever-changing labour market.

This indicator measures the amount of participation in job-related CET over a period of either twelve months or four weeks preceding the interview survey. Eight of the reporting countries use the longer reference period, and four use the shorter one.

The same participation pattern is observed in almost all reporting OECD countries: younger age groups participate in higher proportions than older age groups. Differences in participation rates between 25 to 34 year-olds and 35 to 44 year-olds are generally small, whereas those between 35 to 44 year-olds and 45 to 64 year-olds are generally quite considerable. The widest variations in the latter case can be found in Canada, France, Norway and the United States. Among the countries with a four-week reference period, Denmark shows the greatest difference in participation between the two oldest age groups.

The participation in job-related CET among the employed can also be seen as reflecting the dynamics of the labour market in a country.

The data point to the conclusion that job-related CET seems to allow those who already have a good stock of skills to continue to develop their competencies, thereby maintaining or furthering their advantage in the labour market. In most reporting countries, the proportion of participants in CET is three-and-a-half to four times as large among those with a tertiary education as among those without upper secondary education. In relative terms, this difference is considerably smaller in Finland and Sweden, and much larger in Canada, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States.

In the reporting countries 80 to 97 per cent of all participants aged 25 to 64 in job-related CET have already attained at least upper secondary education [Table P08(C)]. This percentage is much higher than the proportion of those who have attained that level in the population of the same age. Significant differences in these proportions can be seen in countries such as Ireland and Spain. In Ireland, those with at least upper secondary education make up 42 per cent of the population 25 to 64 years of age, but account for 80 per cent of CET participation in 1992. In Spain these proportions were 23 and 84 per cent respectively.

The fact that a large majority of participants in job-related CET in all OECD countries have completed at least an upper secondary education may be an indication that CET offerings tend to be geared to their needs, rather than to the needs of those with less education.

### **DEFINITIONS**

Continuing education and training (CET) for adults refers to all kinds of job-related education and training organised, financed or sponsored by authorities; provided by employers; or self-financed.

Job-related CET covers all organised, systematic education and training activities in which people take part in order to: obtain knowledge and/or new skills for a current or future job; increase earnings; improve job and/or career opportunities in a current or other field; and generally improve their opportunities for advancement and promotion.

Continuing education and training for adults does not include military training or full-time studies at ISCED levels 5, 6 and 7.

P08: Continuing education and training for adults

P08 : Education et formation continues des adultes

Table P08(A)

Participation in job-related continuing education and training as a percentage of the employed population aged 25 to 64, totals and by educational groups, various years

Tableau P08(A)

Participation à l'éducation et à la formation professionnelles continues en pourcentage de la population active occupée âgée de 25 à 64 ans, ventilée suivant le niveau d'instruction, diverses années

	Year Année	Fully childhood, primary and lower secondary education Éducation préscolaire, enseignement primaire et secondaire 1 <sup>er</sup> cycle	Upper secondary education Enseignement secondaire du 2 <sup>nd</sup> cycle	Tertiary education Enseignement supérieur	Total Total	
During the 12-month period preceding the survey						Pendant la période de 12 mois précédent l'enquête
Canada	1991	13	25	40	30	Canada
Finland	1990	28	47	74	46	Finlande
France	1992	13	31	46	27	France
Germany	1991	11	23	41	27	Allemagne
Norway	1991	17	33	57	37	Norvège
Sweden	1993	21	34	53	36	Suède
Switzerland	1993	16	39	52	38	Suisse
United States	1991	10	30	54	38	Etats-Unis
During the 4-week period preceding the survey						Pendant la période de 4 semaines précédant l'enquête
Denmark	1991	6	14	25	15	Danemark
Ireland	1992	2	4	8	4	Irlande
Spain	1992	1	6	7	3	Espagne
United Kingdom	1992	4	10	19	11	Royaume-Uni

See Annex I for notes

Voir notes en annexe I

P08: Continuing education and training for adults

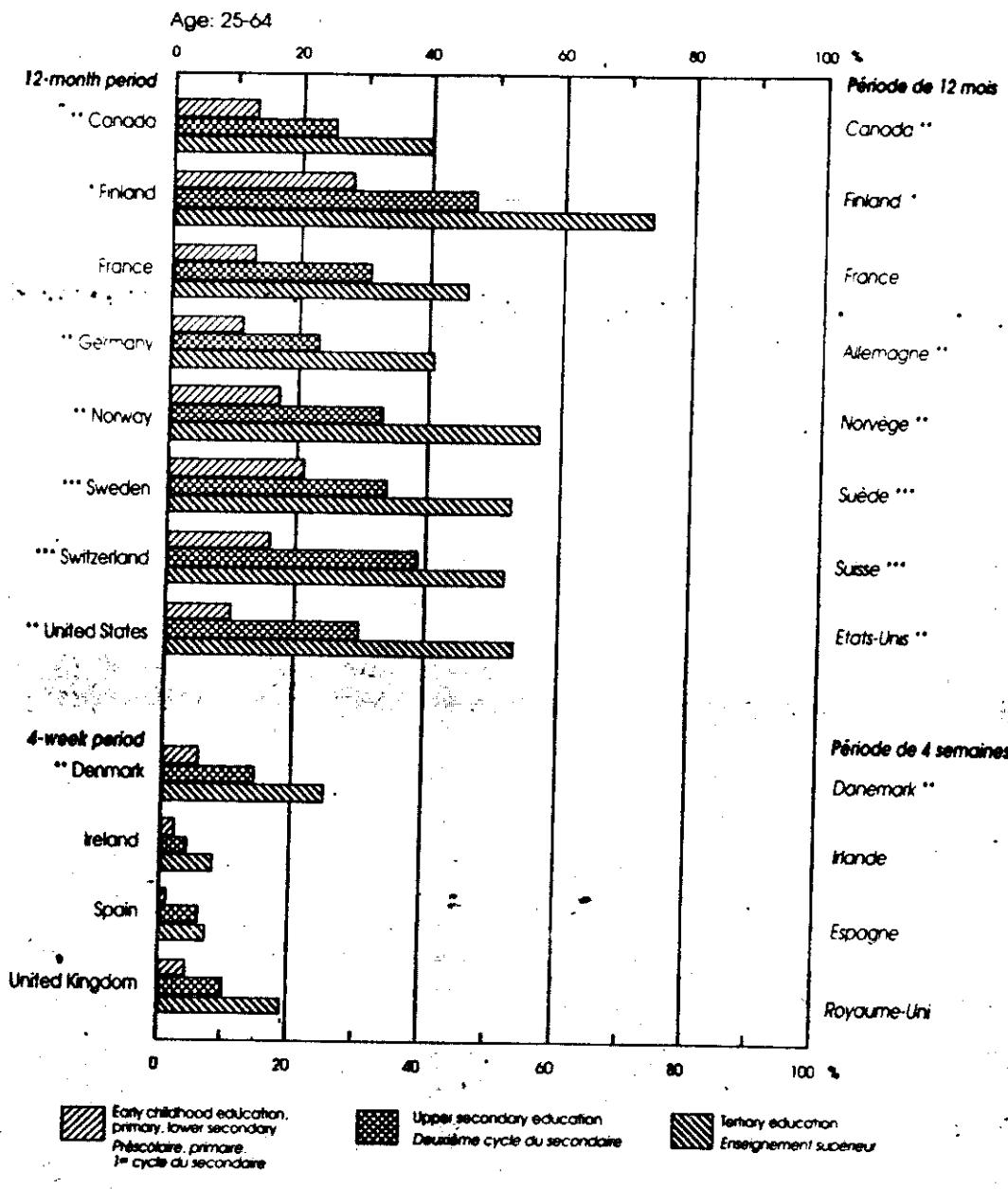
P08 : Education et formation continues des adultes

Chart P08(A):

Participation in job-related continuing education and training as a percentage of the employed, by educational groups

Graphique P08(A):

Participation à l'éducation et à la formation professionnelles continues en pourcentage des actifs occupés, par niveau d'instruction



\* 1990 data  
\*\* 1991 data  
\*\*\* 1993 data

Countries listed in alphabetic order in each of the two groups

Pays classés par ordre alphabétique dans chacun des deux groupes

P08: Continuing education and training for adults

*P08 : Education et formation continues des adultes*

Table P08.B1.

Participation in job-related continuing and training as a percentage of the employed population aged 25 to 64, totals and by age groups, various years

Tableau P08.B1

Participation à l'éducation et à la formation professionnelles continues en pourcentage de la population active occupée âgée de 25 à 64 ans, totaux et ventilation par tranche d'âge, diverses années

	Year Année	Age 25-34	Age 35-44	Age 45-64	Total	
		25-34 ans	35-44 ans	45-64 ans	Total	
<i>During the 12-month period preceding the survey</i>						
Canada	1991	32	35	23	30	Canada
Finland	1990	51	49	40	46	Finlande
France	1992	43	27	11	27	France
Germany	1991	33	29	21	27	Allemagne
Norway	1991	40	42	30	37	Norvège
Sweden	1993	36	33	41	36	Suède
Switzerland	1993	42	41	34	38	Suisse
United States	1991	37	43	33	38	Etats-Unis
<i>During the 4-week period preceding the survey</i>						
Denmark	1991	17	17	11	15	Danemark
Ireland	1992	5	4	2	4	Irlande
Spain	1992	6	2	1	3	Espagne
United Kingdom	1992	12	12	8	11	Royaume-Uni

See Annex 1 for notes

Voir notes en annexe 1

P08: Continuing education and training for adults

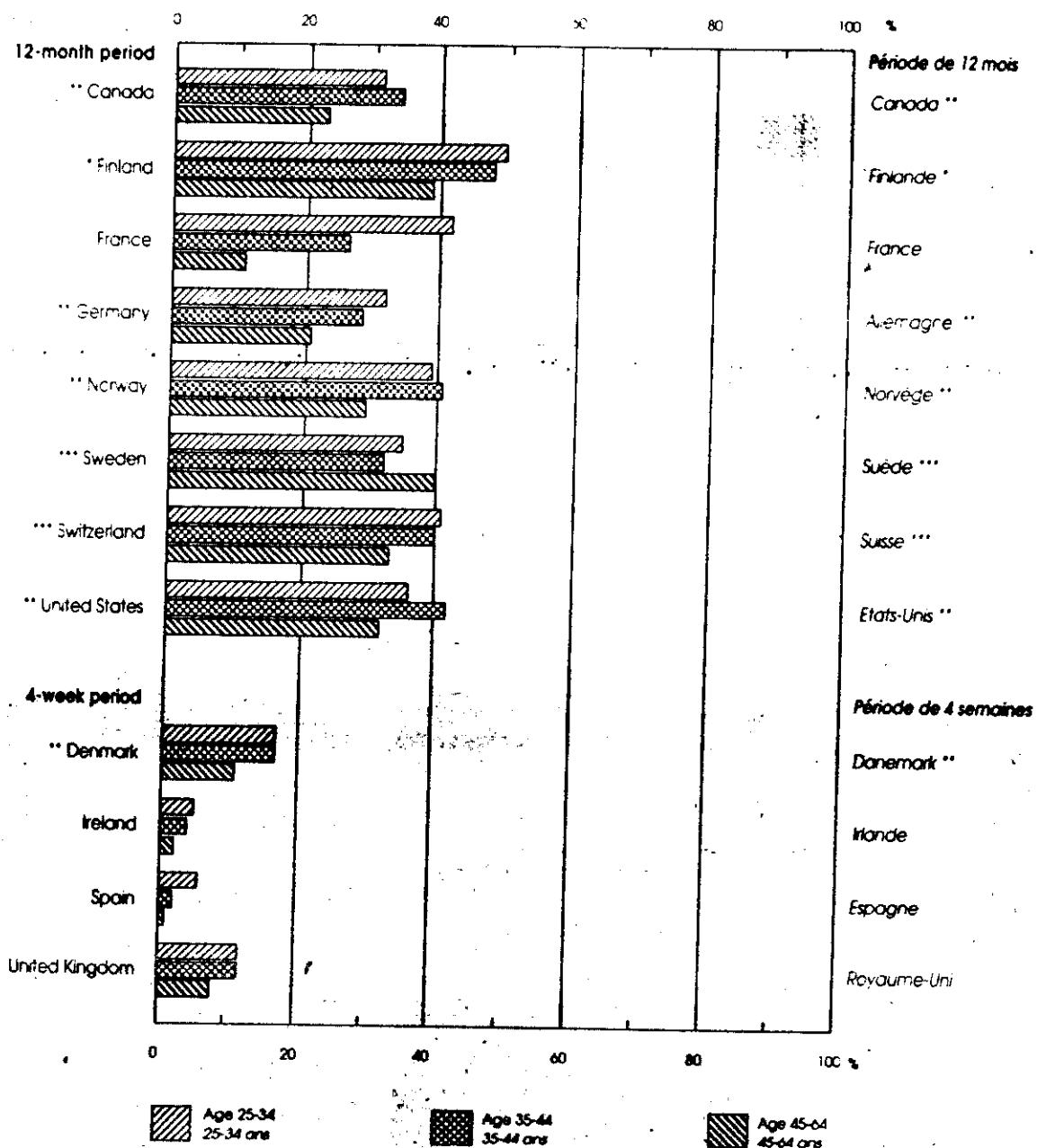
*P08. Education et formation continues des adultes*

Chart P08.B:

Participation in job-related continuing education and training as a percentage of the employed for different age groups

Graphique P08.B)

Participation à l'éducation et à la formation professionnelles continues en pourcentage des actifs occupés par groupe d'âge



\* 1990 data

\*\* 1991 data

\*\*\* 1993 data

Countries listed in alphabetic order in each of the two groups

\* données 1990

\*\* données 1991

\*\*\* données 1993

Les pays sont classés par ordre alphabétique dans chacun des deux groupes

P08: Continuing education and training for adults

P08 : Education et formation continues des adultes

Table P08(C)

Distribution of participants in job-related continuing education and training of the employed population aged 25 to 64, totals and by educational background, various years

Tableau P08(C)

Repartition des participants à l'éducation et à la formation professionnelle continue dans la population active occupée âgée de 25 à 64 ans totaux et - catégorisés par niveau d'instruction, diverses années

	Year Année	Early childhood, primary and lower secondary education Education préscolaire, enseignement primaire et secondaire 1 <sup>er</sup> cycle	Upper secondary education Enseignement secondaire du 2 <sup>nd</sup> cycle	Tertiary education Enseignement supérieur	Total Total	
During the 12-month period preceding the survey						Pendant la période de 12 mois précédent l'enquête
Canada	1991	8	30	62	100	Canada
Finland	1990	20	45	35	100	Finlande
France	1992	20	47	33	100	France
Germany	1991	4	49	47	100	Allemagne
Norway	1991	7	55	38	100	Norvège
Sweden	1993	14	45	41	100	Suède
Switzerland	1993	7	59	34	100	Suisse
United States	1991	3	43	54	100	Etats-Unis
During the 4-week period preceding the survey						Pendant la période de 4 semaines précédent l'enquête
Denmark	1991	12	46	42	100	Danemark
Ireland	1992	20	29	51	100	Irlande
Spain	1992	16	30	54	100	Espagne
United Kingdom	1992	8	51	41	100	Royaume-Uni

See Annex 1 for notes

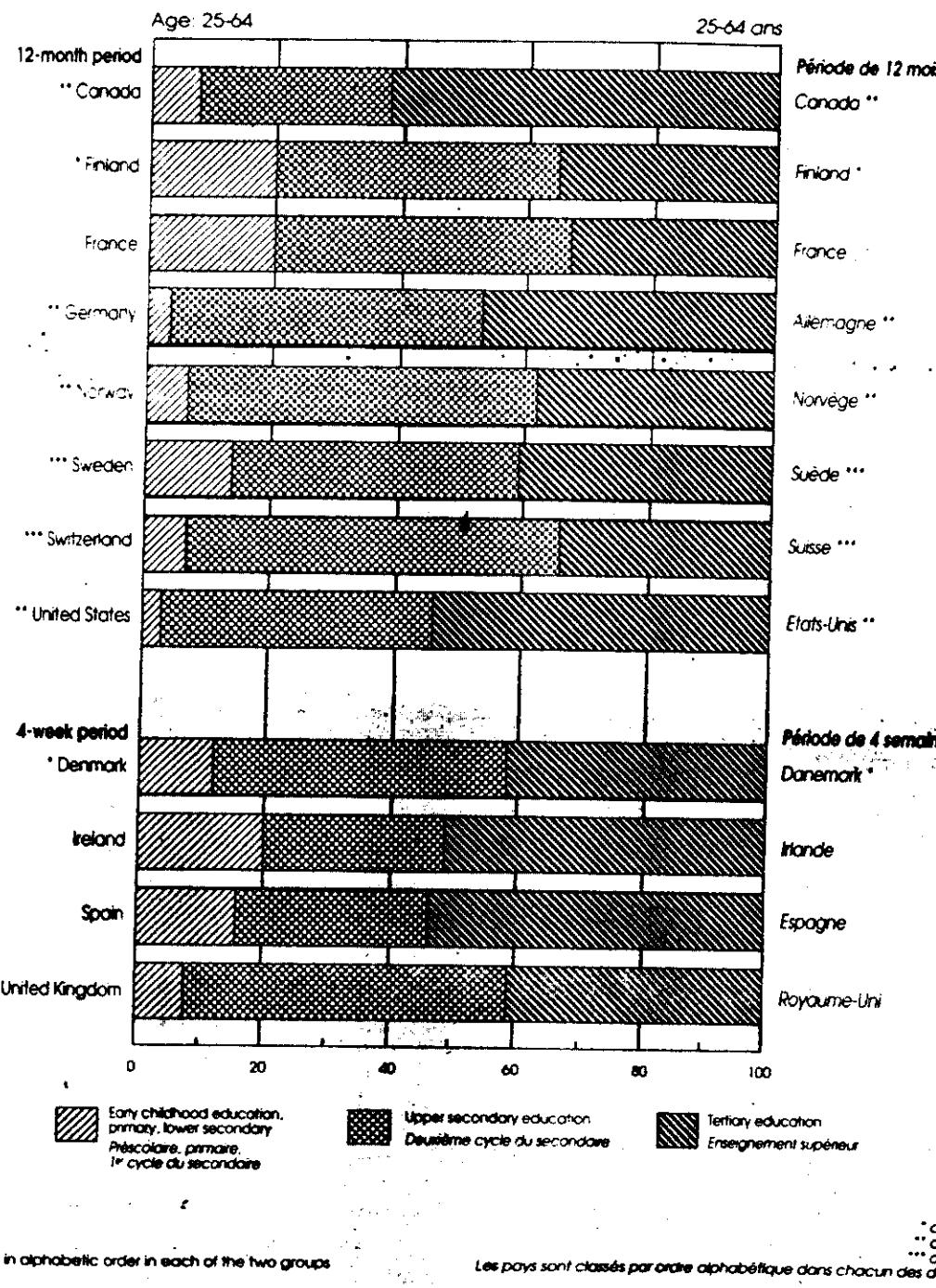
Voir notes en annexe 1

P08: Continuing education and training for adults

P08 : Education et formation continues des adultes

Chart P08(C)  
Distribution of job-related  
continuing education and training  
by educational background

Graphique P08(C).  
Répartition des participants à l'éducation  
et à la formation professionnelles continues,  
par niveau d'instruction



## P11: Teaching time per subject

### TEACHING TIME PER SUBJECT AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL TEACHING TIME

#### POLICY ISSUES

Assuming that the percentage of teaching time devoted to a given subject provides an indication of the relative importance accorded to that subject, would any shifts in priority seem to be called for?

#### KEY RESULTS

The largest block of teaching time in public lower secondary education is devoted to languages: 29 per cent as a country mean. In some countries, this time is distributed almost equally between the mother tongue and foreign languages. Mathematics and science together form the next largest block of time, a mean of 23 per cent. Only 8 per cent of teaching time is devoted to vocational skills and technology.

Countries differ considerably in their distribution of teaching time among subjects. In all countries, however, about 40 per cent of teaching time at lower secondary education is devoted to reading, writing, mathematics and science.

#### DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION

This indicator shows percentages of total teaching time devoted to the major subjects in the curriculum, and thus indicates the relative emphasis given to those subjects. It does not provide information on the total teaching time available for all subjects (in minutes or hours per year), nor on the absolute time devoted to a subject.

In some countries (e.g. the Netherlands and Spain), a portion of teaching time is not included in the prescribed curriculum. That additional time may be devoted to prescribed subjects or to others. If it is devoted to subjects in the prescribed curriculum, there will be an underestimation of the percentage of time for prescribed subjects. In other countries (Belgium and Sweden), there is a distinction between compulsory and optional subjects. In most cases, time devoted to optional subjects has been included in the figures (sometimes in the category "Other"). This can lead to an overestimation

of the time devoted to those subjects, if they are not actually taught, and an underestimation of time allotted to compulsory subjects. Time devoted to optional subjects is not included in the Finnish data.

Although the impact of unprescribed time and optional subjects on the distributions is not a major one, these percentages should be interpreted cautiously.

The table and pie chart illustrate that the greatest percentages of teaching time are devoted to language-based subjects – reading and writing in the mother tongue (16 per cent), foreign languages (13 per cent) and social studies (13 per cent) – while the least time is devoted to vocational skills (2 per cent) and religion (5 per cent). Mathematics and science receive 12 and 11 per cent of teaching time, respectively. Arts and physical education both receive 9 per cent, while technology and other subjects take 6 and 10 per cent, respectively.

The percentage of time devoted to reading and writing in the mother tongue varies from a minimum of 10 per cent in Sweden to a maximum of 22 per cent in Italy (more than twice as large). It should be noted that in Ireland and Spain a second "mother tongue" is taught, not classified as a foreign language. Ireland includes both languages in reading and writing (in the mother tongue).

Foreign languages receive 9 or 10 per cent of the time in Finland, Italy, Norway, Sweden and Turkey, but 26 per cent in the Netherlands. It should be noted that the figures for foreign languages in Finland, Norway and Sweden may reflect an underestimation, as there are also elective foreign languages in these countries which are reported under the category "Other". In New Zealand, only 7 per cent of teaching time is devoted to foreign languages. This low figure could partly be explained by the fact that calculations for that country are based solely on grades 1, 2 and 3 of lower secondary education. New Zealand's integrated primary school curriculum does not prescribe foreign languages (and few schools offer them) in grades 1 or above; more time is devoted to them in grades 4 and 5.

There is somewhat less variation among countries for both mathematics and sciences. The share of time devoted to mathematics ranges from 8 per cent in the Netherlands to 16 per cent in New Zealand. Sciences receive the smallest percentage of time from Belgium (6 per cent) and the highest percentage from Portugal (14 per cent).

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## P11: Teaching time per subject

### DEFINITIONS

Teaching time per subject refers to the percentage of the total available teaching time per subject category according to the intended curriculum (school year of reference: 1991/92). "Teaching time" is expressed as a number of lessons (each lesson is assumed to have the same time length). Data cover lower secondary, grades 1 to 5; grade 1 refers to the first year, grade 2 to the second year, etc.

With regard to subject categories, reading and writing refer to the mother tongue; sciences cover

physics, chemistry, biology and earth science; social studies refer to geography and history; technology includes information technology; and religion includes history, culture and ethical thinking.

If no specific information on the intended curriculum was available, countries were allowed to report survey data on the implemented curriculum.

Some information on the intended curriculum for primary and upper secondary education is also available, and is reported in *OECD Education Statistics, 1985-1992*.

**Table P11:**  
Teaching time per subject according  
to the intended curriculum as a percentage  
of all teaching time (public lower  
secondary education) (1992)

**Tableau P11 :**  
*Temps d'enseignement par matière*  
selon le programme prévu en pourcentage  
du temps total d'enseignement l'enseignement  
secondaire du premier cycle, établissements publics (1992)

	in %	Reading and writing Lecture et écriture	Mathematics Mathématiques	Sciences Sciences	Social studies Sciences sociales	Foreign languages Langues étrangères	Technology Technologie	Arts Arts	Physical education Education physique	Religion Instruction religieuse	Vocational skills Formation professionnelle	Other Autres	
Austria	14	12	13	11	11	6 <sup>1</sup>	11	11	6	2 <sup>2</sup>	3 <sup>3</sup>		Autriche
Belgium	15	13	6	11	13	2 <sup>4</sup>	5	8	6	-	23 <sup>5</sup>		Belgique
Finland	12	12	12 <sup>6</sup>	12 <sup>7</sup>	9	8 <sup>8</sup>	6	9	4	-	24 <sup>9</sup>		Finlande
France	18	14	19	13	17	8	7	11	-	-	110		France
Germany (FRFR)	13	12	11	11	18	-	9	9	6	3 <sup>11</sup>	9		Allemagne (ex-terr. de la RFA)
Ireland	19 <sup>12</sup>	10	8	16	12	6 <sup>13</sup>	12	4	5	-	10		Irlande
Italy	22	10	10	14	10	10	13	7	3	-	-		Italie
Netherlands	16	8	9	14	26	-	10	11	2	2	1		Pays-Bas
New Zealand	20 <sup>14</sup>	16 <sup>15</sup>	9 <sup>16</sup>	9 <sup>17</sup>	7 <sup>18</sup>	11 <sup>19</sup>	7 <sup>20</sup>	12 <sup>21</sup>	22	6 <sup>22</sup>	3 <sup>24</sup>		Nouvelle-Zélande
Norway	16	12	9	10	10	-	9	9	7	-	19 <sup>25</sup>		Norvège
Portugal	11	13	14	16	17	14 <sup>26</sup>	6	6	3 <sup>27</sup>	-	-		Portugal
Spain	20	13	10	10	13	6	12	10	6	-	-		Espagne
Sweden	10	12	13	17	9	2	7	9	-	-	21		Suède
Turkey	20	13	13	11	10	-	9	7	7	7	3		Turquie
Country mean	16	12	11	13	13	6	9	9	6	2	10		Moyenne des pays

See Annex 1 for notes

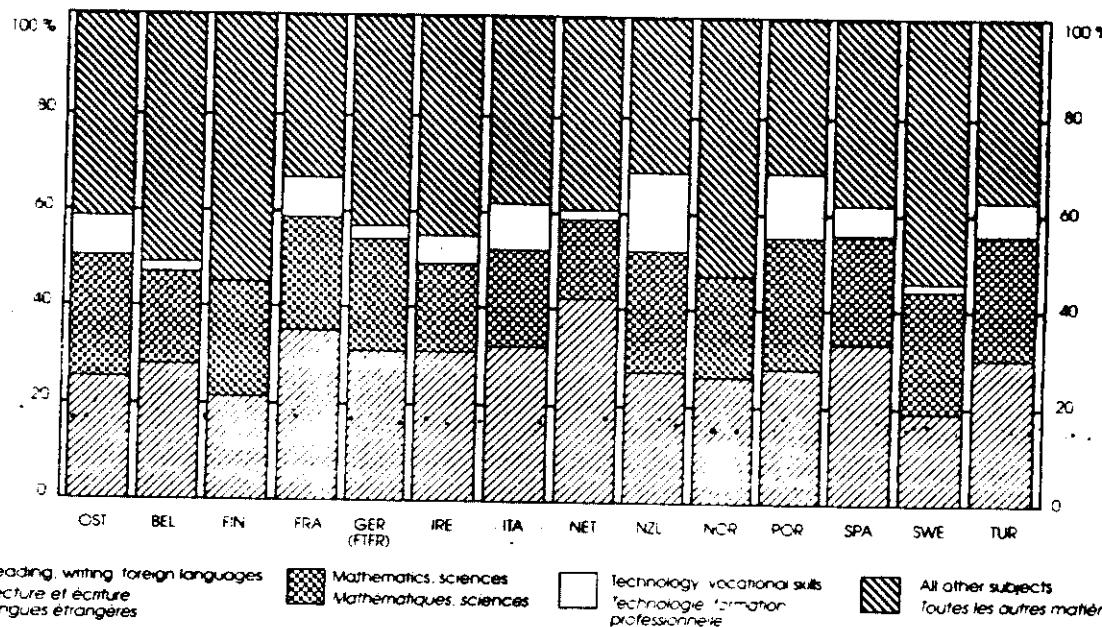
Voir notes en annexe 1

P11: Teaching time per subject

P11. Temps d'enseignement par matière

Chart P11(A):  
Comparative distribution of teaching time  
for combined subjects in lower secondary  
education (1992)

Graphique P11(A):  
Répartition comparative du temps d'enseignement  
par groupe de matières dans le premier  
cycle secondaire (1992)

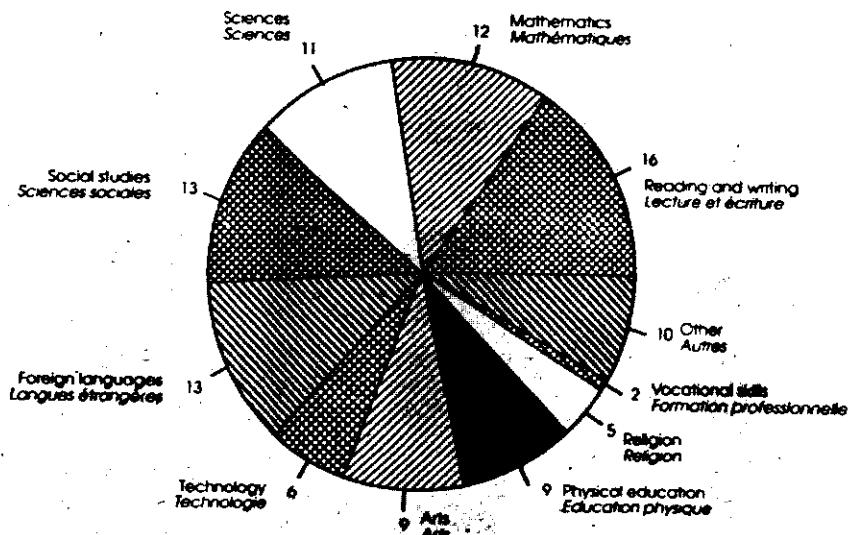


Countries are ranked by English alphabetical order

Les pays sont classés par ordre alphabétique anglais

Chart P11(B):  
Mean teaching time per subject as a percentage  
of total teaching time in lower  
secondary education (1992)

Graphique P11(B):  
Temps d'enseignement moyen par matière  
en pourcentage du temps total d'enseignement  
dans le premier cycle secondaire (1992)



## P12: Hours of instruction

### HOURS OF INSTRUCTION FOR 9 AND 14 YEAR-OLD PUPILS

#### POLICY ISSUES

Should countries lengthen the school year or the school week as a means of raising student achievement?

#### KEY RESULTS

On average, 9 year-old pupils in primary education in the reporting OECD countries receive 825 hours of instruction per year, and 14 year-old pupils receive 959 hours. The mean number of hours varies considerably among countries. In the Netherlands and the United States, pupils in both groups receive over 1 000 hours per year, whereas 9 year-old pupils in Denmark, Germany (FRG), Germany (DDR), Greece and Iceland receive less than 700 hours, and 14 year-olds in Greece and Iceland less than 800.

Some countries show relatively wide variation across schools as well.

#### DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION

This indicator reports the mean number of hours of instruction offered to 9 and 14 year-old pupils in the school year 1990/91. The number is calculated by multiplying the number of hours per week by the number of weeks per year the school is open. No adjustments have been made for holidays and festivities occurring during those weeks; the indicator is thus an approximation. Within each country, the hours of instruction for 50 per cent of students fall between the upper and lower bounds shown in Chart P12(B).

Table P12 shows that 9 year-old pupils receive the highest number of hours of instruction in the Netherlands (1 019), the United States (1 001) and New Zealand (963). Whereas the difference in hours in both groups between the Netherlands and the United States is not significant, those between the two countries and New Zealand are significant.

The lowest average numbers of hours provided to 9 year-old pupils are found in Iceland (585), Germany (FRG) (661) and Denmark (662), a significant difference.

With regard to 14 year-old pupils, Table P12 shows that the mean number of hours of instruction is highest in the Netherlands (1 198), Switzerland (1 108) and Belgium (French community) (1 090).

The lowest number of hours is offered to the average 14 year-old pupil in Greece (743) and Iceland (794). In comparing the figures for the two groups, it is interesting to note that the Netherlands offers the highest number of hours of instruction – and Iceland the lowest – to both 9 and 14 year-old pupils.

A higher number of hours of instruction is offered to 14 year-olds than it is to 9 year-olds in almost all countries.

Table P12 and Chart P12(B) also provide information about the amount of dispersion in the hours of instruction within each country. The figures in the column "25th percentile" indicate that 25 per cent of the 9 or 14 year-old pupils receive the given number of hours of instruction or less [e.g. Belgium (French community), 25 per cent of the 9 year-old pupils receive 863 hours of instruction or less]. The figures in the column "75th percentile" indicate that 25 per cent of the 9 or 14 year-old pupils receive the given number of hours of instruction or more [e.g. Belgium (French community), 25 per cent of the 9 year-old pupils receive 926 hours of instruction or more].

The largest dispersion in received hours of instruction among 9 year-old pupils is found in Switzerland; 25 per cent of Swiss 9 year-old pupils are offered 767 hours of instruction or less, and 25 per cent are offered 987 hours or more, a difference of more than 200 hours. In Finland and the Netherlands the dispersion is low. The difference between the 25th and 75th percentile in these countries is only 29 and 16 hours of instruction, respectively.

It should be noted that, first, the hours of instruction as measured in this indicator represent the time pupils spend in the classroom excluding breaks, which can be considered as an upper limit of time on task. Second, hours of instruction that pupils receive should not be confused with "teaching time" as measured in indicator P33; the latter relates to the working conditions of teachers, and the number of hours that they are assigned direct teaching responsibilities.

#### DEFINITIONS

This indicator is based upon data from the Reading Literacy Study, which was conducted by the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement. The indicator refers to the number of hours of instruction received by the "average" 9 and 14 year-old pupil per year; the year of reference is 1990/91. See Annex 3 for additional information about the Reading Literacy Study.

## P12: Hours of instruction

## P12 : Heures de cours

Table P12.

Mean number of hours of instruction per year  
and dispersion in hours received by pupils  
(standard errors in parentheses) (1991)

Tableau P12

Nombre annuel moyen d'heures de cours  
et dispense des heures suivies par les élèves  
(erreurs types entre parenthèses) (1991)

	Mean number of hours of instruction per year Nombre moyen d'heures de cours par an	Number of hours of instruction for the bottom quarter (25th percentile) Nombre d'heures de cours pour l'intervalle inférieur (25 <sup>e</sup> centile)	Number of hours of instruction for the top quarter (75th percentile) Nombre d'heures de cours pour l'intervalle supérieur (75 <sup>e</sup> centile)	
<b>Pupils 9 years of age</b>				
Belgium (French community)	900 (5.4)	863	926	Elèves âgés de 9 ans
British Columbia (Canada)	927 (7.5)	903	975	Belgique (Communauté française)
Denmark	662 (2.9)	630	690	Colombie-Britannique (Canada)
Finland	705 (2.8)	684	713	Danemark
France	878 (4.2)	855	914	Finlande
Germany (FRG)	679 (5.0)	656	713	France
Germany (FR)	661 (6.1)	610	705	Allemagne (ex-RFA)
Greece	692 (5.8)	638	722	Grèce
Iceland	585 (7.8)	560	624	Islande
Ireland	920 (0.0)	920	920	Irlande
Netherlands	1 019 (2.5)	1 014	1 030	Pays-Bas
New Zealand	963 (2.8)	933	998	Nouvelle-Zélande
Spain	909 (5.5)	833	975	Espagne
Switzerland	874 (6.6)	767	987	Suisse
United States	1 001 (7.3)	927	1 080	Etats-Unis
<b>Pupils 14 years of age</b>				
Belgium (French community)	1 090 (8.2)	1 013	1 133	Elèves âgés de 14 ans
British Columbia (Canada)	999 (8.0)	975	1 025	Belgique (Communauté française)
Denmark	903 (5.0)	870	958	Colombie-Britannique (Canada)
Finland	857 (1.3)	855	855	Danemark
France	1 047 (7.7)	990	1 102	Finlande
Germany (FRG)	878 (4.9)	840	912	France
Germany (FR)	870 (4.6)	833	913	Allemagne (ex-RDA)
Greece	743 (5.5)	695	788	Allemagne (ex-terr. de la RFA)
Iceland	794 (7.1)	744	840	Grèce
Netherlands	1 198 (9.4)	1 178	1 280	Islande
New Zealand	982 (5.0)	950	1 000	Pays-Bas
Spain	925 (6.0)	840	1 000	Nouvelle-Zélande
Switzerland	1 108 (7.0)	1 020	1 216	Espagne
United States	1 032 (9.2)	958	1 107	Suisse
				Etats-Unis

See Annex 1 for notes

Voir notes en annexe 1

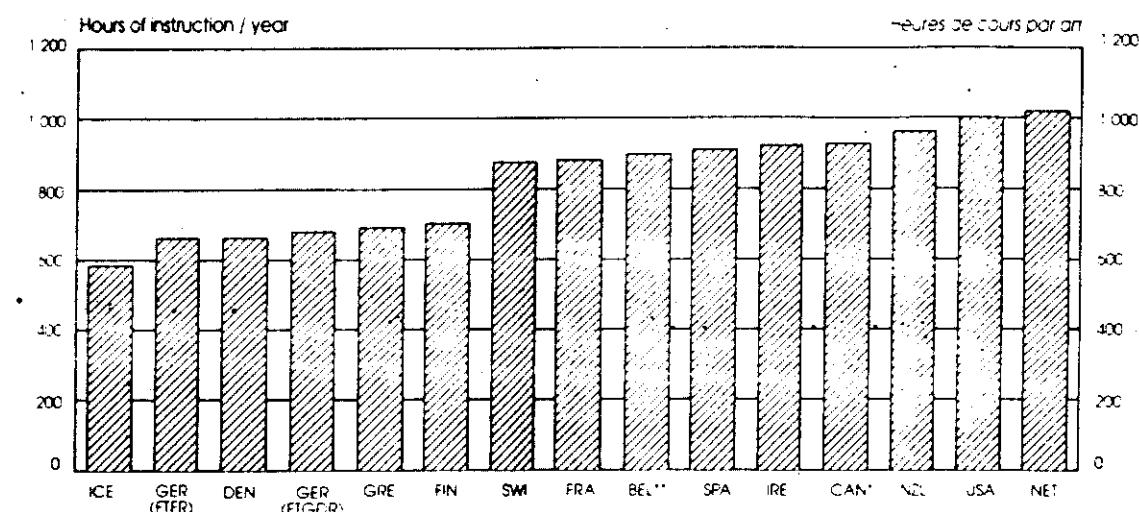
## P12: Hours of instruction

### P12 - Heures de cours

Chart P12(A)  
Mean number of hours of instruction  
per year for pupils 9 years  
and 14 years of age (1991)

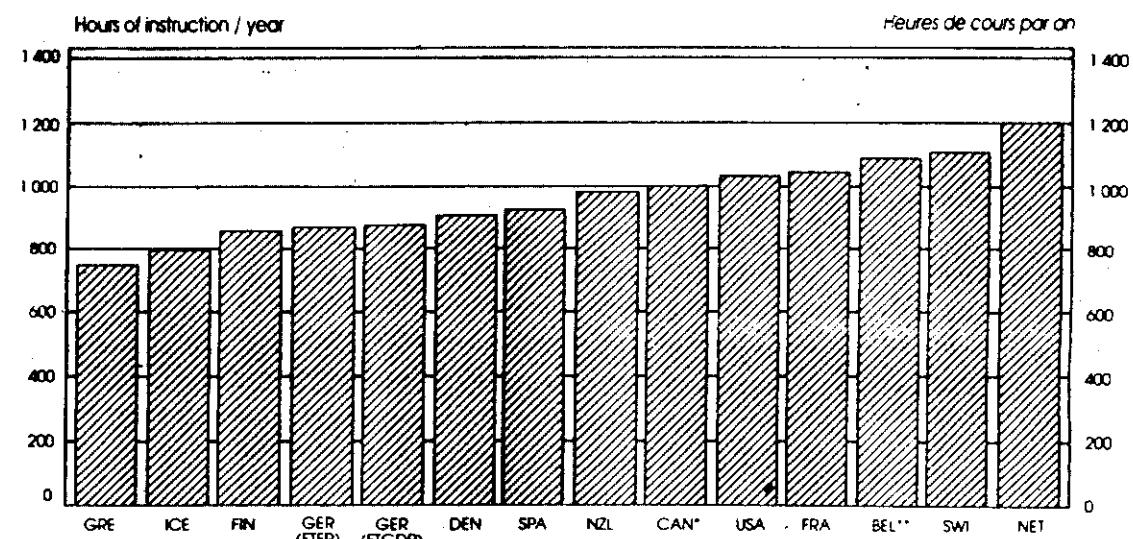
Graphique P12(A)  
Nombre moyen annuel d'heures  
de cours suivies par les élèves  
âgés à 9 et 14 ans (1991)

Pupils 9 years of age



Elèves de 9 ans

Students 14 years of age



Elèves de 14 ans

Countries are ranked from lowest to highest number of hours of instruction.

\* British Columbia

\*\* French community

Les pays sont classés par ordre croissant d'heures de cours.

\* Colombie-Britannique

\*\* Communauté française

## P12: Hours of instruction

### P12 : Heures de cours

Chart P12(B)

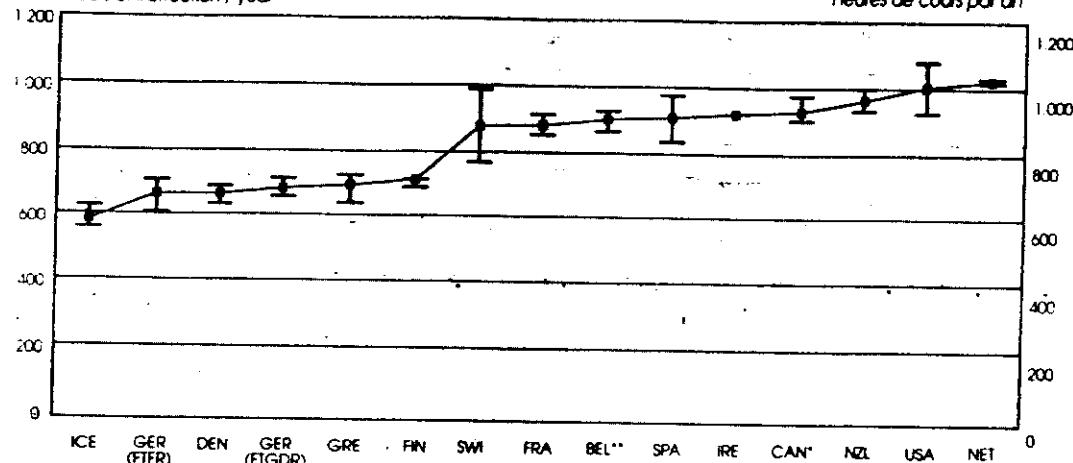
Mean, and 25th and 75th percentile  
of the number of hours of instruction per year  
for pupils 9 years and 14 years of age (1991)

Graphique P12(B)

Moyenne et 25<sup>e</sup> et 75<sup>e</sup> centiles du nombre  
d'heures de cours suivies chaque année  
par les élèves de 9 et 14 ans (1991)

Pupils 9 years of age

Hours of instruction / year

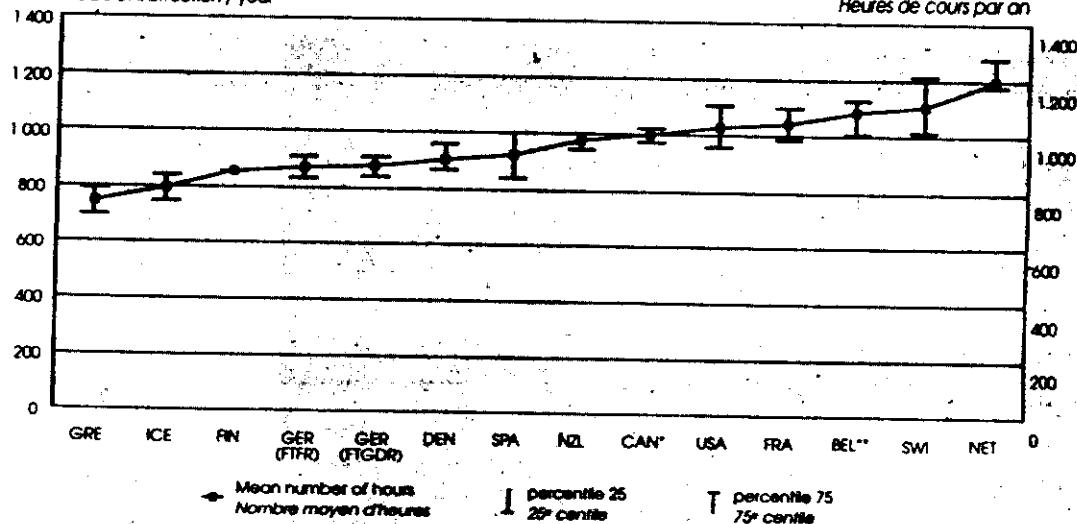


Elèves de 9 ans

Heures de cours par an

Students 14 years of age

Hours of instruction / year



Elèves de 14 ans

Heures de cours par an

Countries are ranked from lowest to highest number of hours of instruction.

\* British Columbia  
\*\* French community

Les pays sont classés par ordre croissant

d'heures de cours

\* Colombie-Britannique

\*\* Communauté française

## P21: Grouping within classes

### **GROUPING OF 9 YEAR-OLDS WITHIN CLASSES FOR READING AND LANGUAGE LESSONS**

#### **POLICY ISSUES**

Is the grouping of pupils within classes an effective strategy for adapting instruction to individual needs?

#### **KEY RESULTS**

OECD countries vary considerably in the extent to which they group 9 year-old pupils within classes for reading and language instruction. All countries group at least 11 per cent of the pupils by one criterion or another. In almost every country this criterion is ability: pupils within classes are almost never grouped according to age.

#### **DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION**

Grouping is a means of adapting instruction to the characteristics of pupils. This indicator shows the extent to which teachers group 9 year-old pupils during reading and language lessons, and the criterion for differentiation. The data are no less relevant for being subject-specific; a considerable part of the school day for 9 year-olds in many countries is in fact devoted to reading and language.

For almost all countries, the most common way of grouping pupils is by ability. None of the considerable research on this practice has produced solid evidence of a link between ability grouping and higher levels of achievement. Some researchers have argued that it is not the way groups are formed, but the teacher's success in coping with ability differences, that determines the achievement of pupils.

It should be noted that the information used for this indicator has to do with grouping within the classroom, not with assigning pupils to classes. Furthermore,

grouping does not necessarily imply different ways of providing instruction.

The first column of Table P21 shows the percentage of 9 year-old pupils who are not grouped by their teachers during reading instruction; the other four show the percentage whose teachers most frequently use the grouping criterion listed. Figures in each row add up to 100 per cent. Standard errors are shown in Annex 3. The table shows that pupils in the Netherlands (9 per cent) and New Zealand (6 per cent) are the most likely to be grouped during reading and language lessons, while pupils in Spain (89 per cent) and Greece (84 per cent) are the least likely.

While ability grouping predominates in most countries, interest grouping is also relatively important in Denmark (17 per cent), Finland (14 per cent), Portugal (13 per cent) and Switzerland (12 per cent). As noted above, age is seldom the criterion: only in the United States does grouping by age (12 per cent) occur more frequently than by "interest" (4 per cent) or "other" grouping (7 per cent). Some teachers in the United States may have misinterpreted the study as asking how pupils are assigned to classes, particularly those who typically instruct whole classes. In Switzerland (20 per cent) and Denmark (19 per cent), "other" types of grouping are also relatively important.

#### **DEFINITIONS**

Data are from the Reading Literacy Study, which was conducted by the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement. The year of reference was 1990/91.

The teachers' responses are weighted to represent the school experiences of pupils.

See Annex 3 for additional information about the Reading Literacy Study.

P21: Grouping within classes

*P21 : Répartition des élèves en groupes dans les classes*

Table P21:

Distribution in percentage of 9 year-old pupils  
in various types of grouping for reading  
instruction as reported by  
their teachers (1991)

Tableau P21  
Pourcentage des élèves de 9 ans  
répartis en groupes pendant  
les cours de lecture,  
au dire de leurs enseignants (1991)

	No grouping Aucun groupe	Ability groups Groupes d'aptitudes	Interest groups Groupes d'intérêt	Age groups Groupes d'âge	Other Autres	
Belgium (French community)	71	16	9	1	3	Belgique (Communauté française)
British Columbia (Canada)	57	19	7	2	15	Colombie-Britannique (Canada)
Denmark	26	38	17	0	19	Danemark
Finland	66	13	14	1	6	Finlande
Germany (FRGDR)	24	55	9	0	12	Allemagne (ex-RDA)
Germany (FRFR)	63	32	3	0	2	Allemagne (ex-terr. de la RFA)
Greece	84	9	4	1	2	Grèce
Iceland	41	48	3	1	7	Islande
Ireland	49	49	1	1	0	Irlande
Netherlands	9	87	0	2	2	Pays-Bas
New Zealand	6	83	4	0	7	Nouvelle-Zélande
Portugal	69	14	13	0	4	Portugal
Spain	89	8	1	1	1	Espagne
Switzerland	52	16	12	1	20	Suisse
United States	31	45	4	12	7	Etats-Unis

See Annex I for notes

Voir notes en annexe I

P21: Grouping within classes

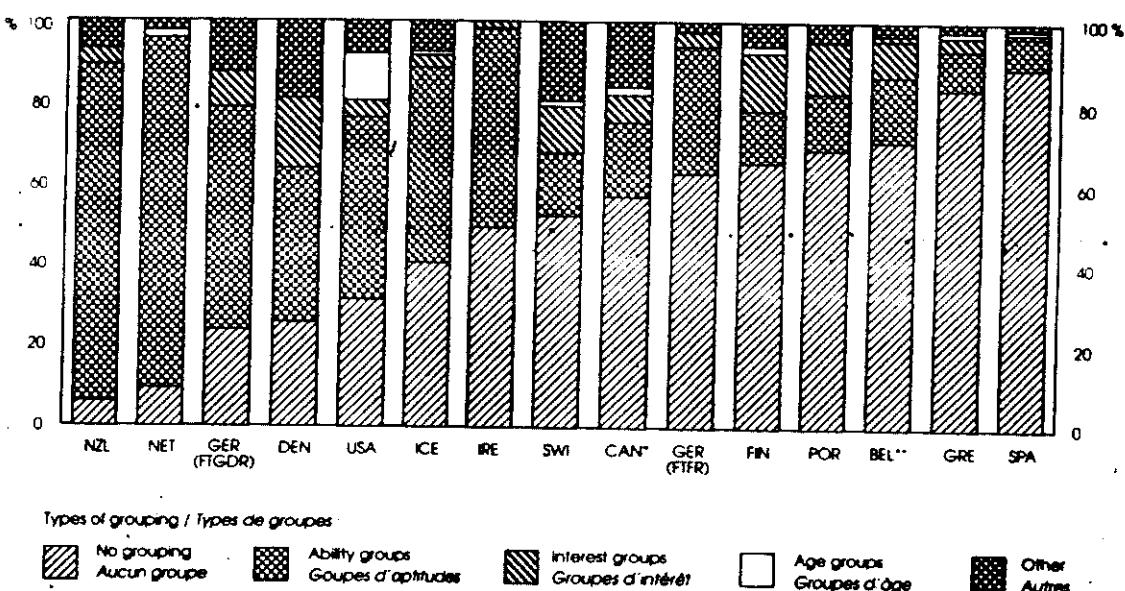
*P21 : Répartition des élèves en groupes dans les classes*

Chart P21:

Participation in percentage  
of 9 year-old pupils in various types  
of grouping for reading instruction (1991)

Graphique P21 :

Participation en pourcentage des élèves  
de 9 ans à différentes formes de travail  
en groupe pendant les cours de lecture (1991)



Types of grouping / Types de groupes:

- [Diagonal lines] No grouping  
Aucun groupe
- [Cross-hatch] Ability groups  
Groupes d'aptitudes
- [Solid dark grey] Interest groups  
Groupes d'intérêt
- [White] Age groups  
Groupes d'âge
- [Solid light grey] Other  
Autres

Countries ranked by percentage pupils not grouped.

\* British Columbia

\*\* French community

Les pays sont classés selon le pourcentage d'élèves non groupés.

\* Colombie-Britannique

\*\* Communauté française

### TEACHING AND NON-TEACHING STAFF AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL LABOUR FORCE

#### POLICY ISSUES

Is education currently understaffed? Over-staffed? Is education in competition with other sectors for available qualified personnel? Is there a proper balance within education between teaching and non-teaching staff? Between public and private financing of their employment?

#### KEY RESULTS

Teaching staff at all levels represent between 2 and 5 per cent of the total labour force in 16 OECD countries.

Between 8 and 25 per cent of the total teaching staff are in tertiary education. In about half of the countries reporting, tertiary staff comprise between 7 and 12 per cent of all teachers; in the remaining countries, they comprise 17 to 25 per cent.

In ten countries with relevant data, pedagogical and support staff comprise between 17 and 58 per cent of the whole education staff. The country mean is 36 per cent.

#### DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION

In nearly half of the countries reporting [Australia, Germany (FTFR), Japan, the Netherlands, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States], teaching staff comprise between 2 and 3 per cent of the labour force. In all of these countries except Turkey and the United Kingdom, tertiary staff comprise between 17 and 25 per cent of all teaching staff.

In a slightly larger group of countries (Austria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, New Zealand and Spain), teaching staff comprise between 3 and 4 per cent of the labour force. In two of these, Austria and New Zealand, 17 and 25 per cent of all teaching staff are at the tertiary level.

Lastly, in three countries (Belgium, Hungary and Italy), teaching staff comprise between 4 and 5 per cent of the labour force. Neither of these countries has a sizeable tertiary level teaching staff.

In most countries, student enrolments represent between 40 and 60 per cent of the labour force. In Ireland and Spain, the ratio of students to labour force participants was larger; in Denmark, Germany, Spain and Switzerland, it was lower.

In three of the countries reporting pedagogical and support staff data, that group combined represents a relatively small share of the overall education staff (between 17 and 25 per cent) in Belgium, the Czech Republic and Italy. In five countries: Finland, France, Germany (FTFR), Hungary and Japan, there are between 36 and 42 pedagogical and support staff for every 100 members of the education labour force. The United States has the largest ratio: 58.

#### DEFINITIONS

This indicator expresses numbers of full-time-equivalent (FTE) teaching staff, non-teaching staff, and all education staff as percentages of the total labour force in each country in 1991. The figures include staff employed in primary, secondary and tertiary education in both public and private schools.

Teachers are defined as persons whose professional activity involves the transmitting of knowledge, attitudes and skills that are stipulated in a formal curriculum programme to students enrolled in a formal educational institution. Non-teaching staff includes two categories: other pedagogical staff, including principals, headmasters, supervisors, counsellors, psychologists, librarians, etc.; and support staff including clerical personnel, building operations and maintenance personnel, food service workers, etc.

The figures on the size of the total labour force against which the numbers of education staff are compared have been obtained from OECD's *Labour Force Statistics*.

P31: Staff employed in education

P31. Personnel de l'enseignement

Table P31(A):  
Teaching staff as a percentage  
of the labour force total  
(full-time equivalents) (1992)

Tableau P31(A):  
Personnel enseignant en pourcentage  
de la population active totale  
(en équivalents plein temps) (1992)

	Public and private education Enseignement public et privé			Students enrolment as a percentage of labour force Effectifs scolarisés en pourcentage de la population active	
	Primary and secondary Primaire et secondaire	Tertiary Supérieur	All levels (including early childhood education) Tous niveaux (préscolaire inclus)		
North America Canada United States	2.1	0.5	2.7	51.5 49.3	Amérique du Nord Canada Etats-Unis
Pacific Area Australia Japan New Zealand	2.3 1.7 2.3	0.6 0.4 0.5	2.9 2.4 3.3	... 39.9 58.8	Pays du Pacifique Australie Japon Nouvelle-Zélande
European Community Belgium Denmark France Germany (FRG) Germany Greece Ireland Italy Luxembourg Netherlands Portugal Spain United Kingdom	3.8 2.7 2.4 1.6 ... 2.8 3.5 ... 1.8 ... 2.6 2.2	0.3 0.2 0.4 0.6 ... 0.4 0.1 ... 0.4 ... 0.4 0.3	4.8 3.3 3.3 2.4 ... 3.6 4.2 ... 2.4 ... 3.3 2.5	58.1 37.4 57.6 39.6 ... 48.2 74.8 46.5 49.1 ... 63.5 47.2	Communauté européenne Belgique Danemark France Allemagne (ex-terr. de la RFA) Allemagne Grèce Irlande Italie Luxembourg Pays-Bas Portugal Espagne Royaume-Uni
Other Europe - OECD Austria Finland Iceland Norway Sweden Switzerland Turkey	3.0 ... ... ... 2.3 ... 2.0	0.5 ... ... ... ... ... 0.2	3.8 3.1 ... ... ... ... 2.2	43.2 43.6 ... 46.1 41.9 36.0 57.1	Autres pays d'Europe-OCDE Autriche Finlande Islande Norvège Suède Suisse Turquie
Country mean	2.4	0.4	3.1	49.5	Moyenne des pays
Central and Eastern Europe Czech Republic Hungary Poland Russia	2.4 3.0 ... ...	0.3 0.4 ... ...	3.5 4.2 ... ...	46.3 50.1 50.3 ...	Europe centrale et orientale République tchèque Hongrie Pologne Russie

See Annex 1 for notes

Voir notes en annexe 1

P31: Staff employed in education

P31 : Personnel de l'enseignement

Table P31(B):

Staff employed in education as a percentage  
of the labour force total  
(full-time equivalents) (1992)

Tableau P31(B)

Personnel de l'enseignement en pourcentage  
de la population active totale  
(en équivalents plein temps) (1992)

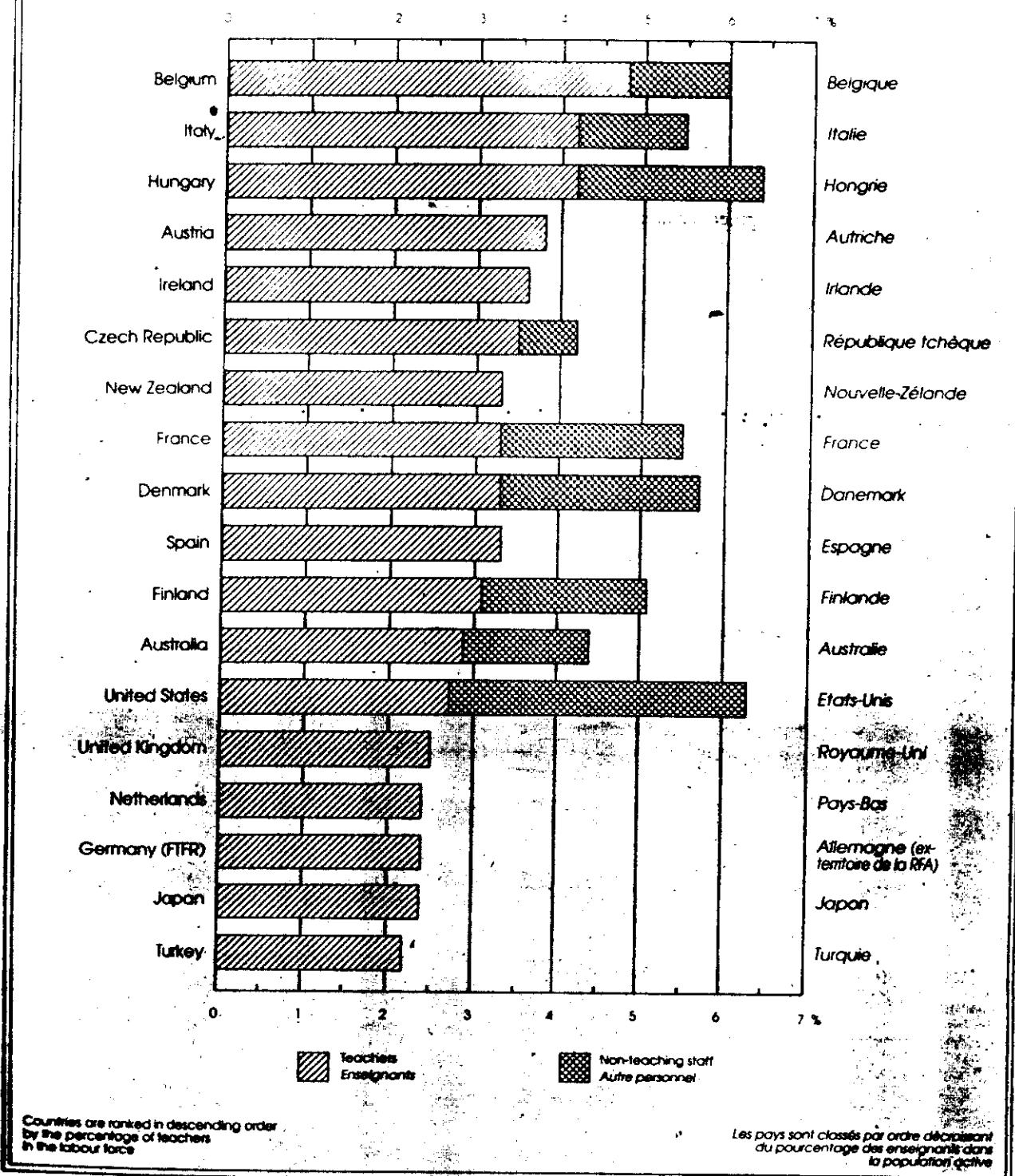
	Public and private education Enseignement public et privé							
	Teachers Enseignants	Pedagogical staff Personnel pédagogique	Support staff Personnel de soutien	Teachers and pedagogical staff Enseignants et personnel pédagogique	Pedagogical and support staff personnel pédagogique et de soutien	All staff Ensemble du personnel		
North America								
Canada	...	...	...	...	...	...		
United States	2.7	1.5	2.1	4.1	3.6	6.2		Amérique du Nord Canada Etats-Unis
Pacific Area								
Australia	2.9	0.3	1.2	3.0	1.5	4.2		Pays du Pacifique Australie
Japan	2.4	x	0.7	x	x	3.1		Japon
New Zealand	3.3	...	...	...	...	...		Nouvelle-Zélande
European Community								
Belgium	4.8	0.6	0.6	5.5	1.2	6.0		Communauté européenne Belgique
Denmark	3.3	1.6	0.9	4.9	2.4	5.7		Danemark
France	3.3	...	...	...	2.2	5.5		France
Germany (FRG)	2.4	...	...	...	...	...		Allemagne (ex-terr. de la RFA)
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...		Allemagne
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...		Grèce
Ireland	3.6	...	...	...	...	...		Irlande
Italy	4.2	0.4	0.8	4.2	1.3	5.5		Italie
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...		Luxembourg
Netherlands	2.4	...	...	...	...	...		Pays-Bas
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...		Portugal
Spain	3.3	...	...	...	...	...		Espagne
United Kingdom	2.5	...	...	...	...	...		Royaume-Uni
Other Europe - OECD								
Austria	3.8	...	...	...	...	...		Autres pays d'Europe-OCDE
Finland	3.1	...	...	...	2.0	5.1		Autriche
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...		Finlande
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...		Irlande
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...		Norvège
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...		Suède
Turkey	2.2	...	...	...	...	...		Suisse
M'Country mean	3.1	—	—	—	1.8	5.2		Moyenne des pays
Central and Eastern Europe								
Czech Republic	3.5	0.7	—	4.2	0.7	4.2		Europe centrale et orientale
Hungary	4.2	x	2.2	4.2	2.2	6.4		République tchèque
Poland	...	—	—	...	...	...		Hongrie
Russia	...	—	—	...	...	...		Pologne
See Annex 1 for notes								Voir notes en annexe 1

P31: Staff employed in education

P31 : Personnel de l'enseignement

Chart P31.  
Staff employed in education as a  
percentage of the total labour force  
(full-time equivalents) (1992)

Graphique P31  
Personnel de l'enseignement en  
pourcentage de la population active totale  
(en équivalents plein temps) (1992)



## P32: Ratio of students to teaching staff

### RATIO OF STUDENTS TO TEACHING STAFF, BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

#### POLICY ISSUES

Should improved student access to teaching resources be considered a priority at lower education levels, rather than as a "bonus" that comes with age?

#### KEY RESULTS

In most countries, the general pattern is for the ratio of students to teachers to decline as the students progress to higher education levels. For public and private institutions, the country mean for early childhood education (20.1:1) is higher than the mean for primary education (18.5:1) and higher than the mean for secondary education (14.6:1).

#### DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION

Because older students have more access to teaching resources than younger students, the pattern of a progressively declining ratio of students to teachers can be thought of as producing a "bonus for age". While the pattern is long-established in some countries, in others it may be due to more recent professional or parental influence on policy.

However, it is important to note that all children in early childhood education are counted as full-time even though they attend school only a half-day, and thus utilise less teaching time than those who are present a full day. When a country's early childhood ratio reflects primarily half-day attendance, that ratio needs to be weighted differently from those of other levels.

These figures do not show how teaching time is allocated. For example, they do not show whether resources are used to create a larger number of small classes for general teaching, additional specialist teaching, additional professional activities (preparation, evaluation), or additional administrative work. A relatively small ratio does not necessarily signify that most students are in small classes; classes could be large if teachers have a lot of non-teaching time, or if it is common for classes to have more than one teacher.

Of the 16 countries reporting on early childhood public and private education, seven have ratios between 11:1 and 19:1, three are under 11, and six have ratios above 20:1.

Of the 18 countries reporting on primary education, twelve have ratios between 18:1 and 24:1; four have ratios between 11:1 and 14:1; two countries have relatively high ratios of nearly 26:1 and 29.3:1.

Of the 18 countries reporting all secondary education, one country has a ratio of 23.4:1; four have ratios between 7:1 and 10:1; and 13 have ratios between 12:1 and 19:1.

For most countries reporting lower and upper secondary education separately, the ratios between the two levels are relatively similar. Exceptions are Austria, Germany (FTFR) and Sweden, where ratios are lower in lower secondary education, and the Czech Republic and Turkey where ratios are higher at the lower secondary level. In Turkey, there are more than three times as many students per teacher in lower secondary than in upper secondary schools.

The ratio is not an indicator of class size. The fact that one country has a lower ratio of students to teachers than another does not necessarily mean that classes are smaller in the first country or that pupils in the first country receive larger amounts of instruction. The relationship between the student/teacher ratio and either average class size or the amount of instruction per pupil is complicated by variations among countries in the length of the school year, the number of hours that a student attends class each day, the length of a teacher's working day, the number of classes or students for which a teacher is responsible, and the division of the teacher's time between teaching and other duties.

#### DEFINITIONS

The ratio of students to teaching staff is obtained by dividing the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) students at a given level of education by the number of full-time-equivalent teachers at the same level. Students and teachers in both public and private schools have been included in the calculations.

P32: Ratio of students to teaching staff

P32 : Nombre d'élèves par enseignant

Table P32:

Ratio of students to teaching staff,  
by level of education (1992)

Tableau P32

Ratio élèves - enseignant,  
par niveau d'enseignement (1992)

	Public education Enseignement public					Public and private education Enseignement public et privé					
	Early childhood education Préscolaire	Primary education Primaire	Lower secondary education Secondaire 1 <sup>er</sup> cycle	Upper secondary education Secondaire 2 <sup>nd</sup> cycle	All secondary education Ensemble du secondaire	Early childhood education Préscolaire	Primary education Primaire	Lower secondary education Secondaire 1 <sup>er</sup> cycle	Upper secondary education Secondaire 2 <sup>nd</sup> cycle	All secondary education Ensemble du secondaire	
North America											Amérique du Nord
Canada	...	...	...	...	...						Canada
United States	...	...	17.7	15.6	16.7	...	...	16.8	15.0	15.9	Etats-Unis
Pacific Area											Pays du Pacifique
Australia	...	18.0	...	...	12.8	...	18.4	...	12.9	...	Australie
Japan	14.5	19.8	17.0	15.5	16.3	18.5	19.8	16.8	16.4	...	Japon
New Zealand	17.0	18.5	...	...	18.0	8.8	18.5	...	17.7	...	Nouvelle-Zélande
European Community											Communauté européenne
Belgium	17.5	13.0	...	10.4	6.7	18.4	13.7	...	7.8	...	Belgique
Denmark	10.8	11.1	9.0	10.4	9.6	10.7	10.9	9.1	10.4	...	Danemark
France	25.8	20.2	...	...	14.0	26.0	20.4	...	...	...	France
Germany (FRFR)	24.4	19.6	14.6	19.8	16.4	23.9	19.6	14.6	19.0	16.2	Allemagne (ex-terr. de la RFA)
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Allemagne
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Grèce
Ireland	27.5	25.8	...	...	17.1	27.2	25.6	...	...	17.1	Irlande
Italy	11.8	10.5	8.9	9.1	9.0	13.3	10.9	9.0	8.8	8.9	Italie
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Luxembourg
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	25.9	23.6	...	...	18.8	Pays-Bas
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Portugal
Spain	21.5	18.6	16.8	14.5	15.8	23.4	21.2	17.6	15.9	16.6	Espagne
United Kingdom	38.1	21.2	16.5	14.9	15.6	38.1	20.8	16.9	14.8	15.2	Royaume-Uni
Other Europe - OECD											Autres pays d'Europe-OCDE
Austria	17.3	12.2	7.9	11.4	9.4	18.3	12.2	7.7	11.6	9.4	Autriche
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	12.5	19.0	...	...	...	Finlande
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Islande
Norway	...	10.6	8.5	8.2	8.3	...	...	...	...	...	Norvège
Sweden	...	11.9	10.4	16.0	12.8	...	11.9	10.6	16.0	13.0	Suède
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Suisse
Turkey	16.7	29.4	46.3	13.6	23.7	16.6	29.3	47.5	13.2	23.4	Turquie
Country mean	20.2	17.4	15.8	13.5	13.8	20.1	18.5	16.6	14.1	14.6	Moyenne des pays
Central and Eastern Europe											Europe centrale et orientale
Czech Republic	10.9	22.9	17.0	10.6	13.3	10.9	22.9	17.0	10.5	13.2	République tchèque
Hungary	11.3	12.6	11.5	14.1	12.7	11.5	12.7	11.6	14.1	12.7	Hongrie
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pologne
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Russie

See Annex I for notes

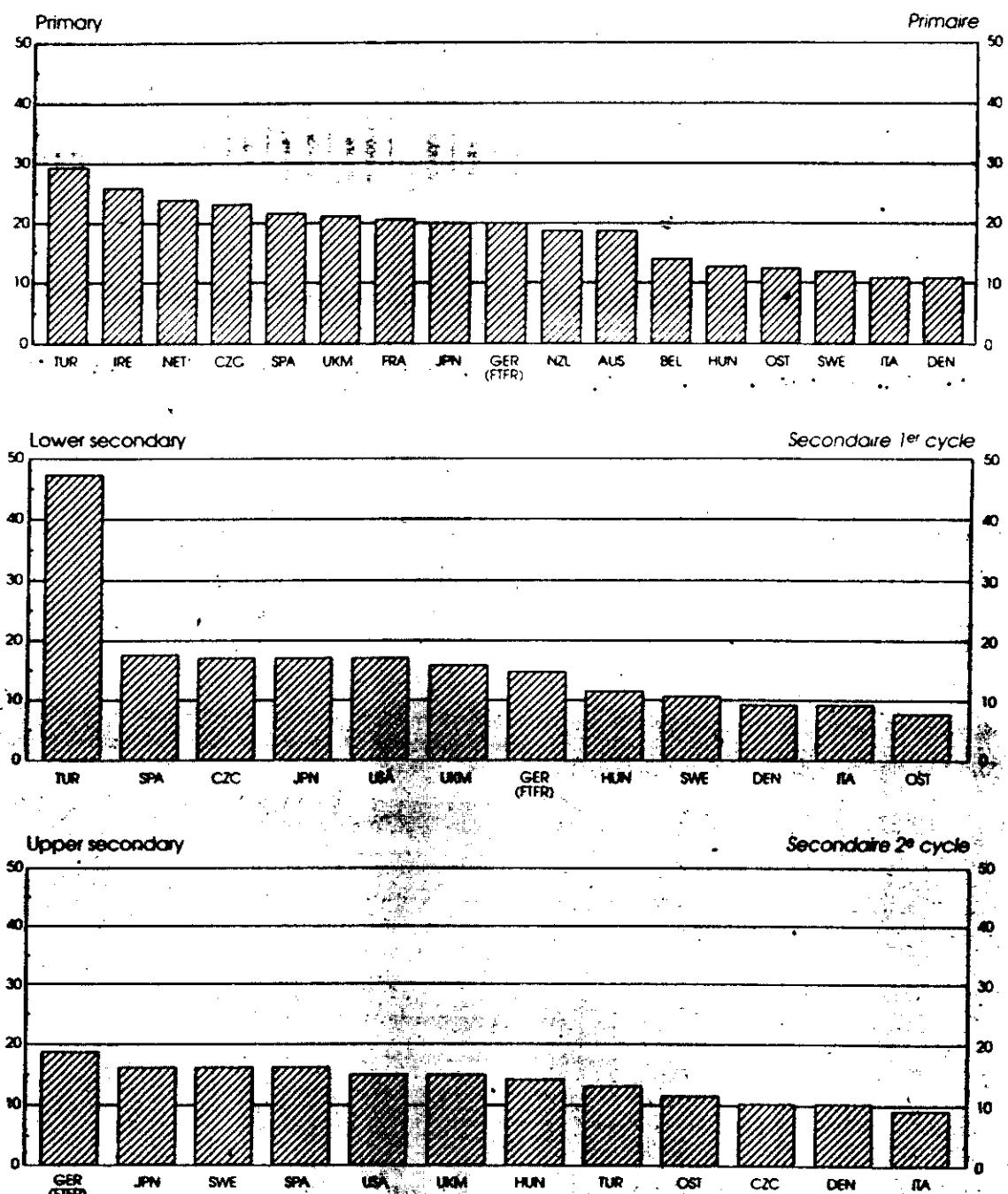
Voir notes en annexe I

P32: Ratio of students to teaching staff

P32 : Nombre d'élèves par enseignant

Chart P32:  
Ratio of students to teaching staff,  
by level of education in public and  
private institutions (1992)

Graphique P32  
Ratio élèves / enseignant,  
par niveau d'enseignement  
public et privé (1992)



Countries are ranked in descending order  
by the ratio of students to teaching staff

Les pays sont classés par ordre décroissant  
du ratio élèves / enseignant

## P33: Teaching time

### NUMBER OF TEACHING HOURS PER YEAR

#### POLICY ISSUES

Teaching time is an important element of the working conditions of teachers. It affects the amount of time available for planning and other professional activities, and is also related to motivational aspects of the teaching profession. Is actual teaching time as the part of human resources in education that is directly involved in the process of teaching and learning given its rightful emphasis as the teacher's primary activity?

#### KEY RESULTS

There is considerable diversity among the countries surveyed in the number of teaching hours per year for the average public school teacher in primary and lower secondary education. In nearly all countries, the number of hours per year in public primary education is higher (a mean of 858) than in public lower secondary education (a mean of 781).

#### DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION

This indicator shows the number of hours per year a teacher is responsible for teaching students according to formal policy in his/her country. It gives no information regarding the hours devoted to other activities, such as lesson preparation, in-service training or staff meetings. It is thus important not to interpret this indicator as a measure of total workload, because it only reflects that portion associated with teaching hours.

Table P33 and Chart P33 show the number of teaching hours per year in primary, lower and upper secondary public education. In the Netherlands, Turkey and the United States, the number is relatively high for all levels reported, in Sweden it is relatively low. The high fig-

ures for primary level in the Netherlands can be explained partly by the fact that figures are based on the four highest grades only.

At the primary level the number of teaching hours per year varies from 624 in Sweden to 1 093 in the United States; the mean is 858 hours. In lower secondary education, it varies from 576 in Sweden to 1 042 in the United States. At the upper secondary level (general, not vocational), the variation is between 528 in Sweden to 1 019 in the United States, and the mean is 745 hours. Turkey has even higher figures (1 080) than the United States at the secondary levels, but it should be noted that those figures include additional teaching hours not counted as part of the standard number, for which teachers receive extra pay.

Countries with a relatively high number of hours at primary level also tend to have a high number at lower secondary level. At primary level the number of teaching hours per year is above the mean in France, Finland, Ireland, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Turkey and the United States. The list is almost the same at the lower secondary level: Finland, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, Turkey and the United States. The difference in hours between the two levels is highest in Portugal and France.

#### DEFINITIONS

Teaching time is defined as the total number of hours per year (1 hour = 60 minutes) a full-time appointed teacher teaches students, according to the formal policy in the specific country.

Data are from the Network C survey on Teachers and the Curriculum.

If no formal data were available, it was acceptable to estimate the number of teaching hours from survey data. This was done for the United States.

## P33: Teaching time

## P33 : Temps d'enseignement

Table P33:

Number of teaching hours per year,  
by level of public education (1992)

Tableau P33

NOMBRE ANNUEL D'HEURES DE COURS  
DISPENSÉES PAR LES ENSEIGNANTS  
PAR NIVEAU D'ENSEIGNEMENT PUBLIC (1992)

	Primary education Enseignement primaire	Lower secondary education Enseignement secondaire 1 <sup>er</sup> cycle	Upper secondary education (general) Enseignement secondaire 2 <sup>nd</sup> cycle (général)	Upper secondary education (vocational) Enseignement secondaire 2 <sup>nd</sup> cycle (professionnel)	
Austria	780	747	664	714	Autriche
Belgium	840	720	660	849	Belgique
Finnland	874	798	760	855	Finlande
France	944	632	...	...	France
Germany (FRG)	790	761	673	679	Allemagne (ex-terr. de la RFA)
Ireland	951	792	792	792	Irlande
Italy	748	612	612	612	Italie
Netherlands	1 000	954	954	...	Pays-Bas
New Zealand	790	897	813	...	Nouvelle-Zélande
Norway	749	666	627	627	Norvège
Portugal	882	648	612	612	Portugal
Spain	900	900	630	630	Espagne
Sweden	624	576	528	612	Suède
Turkey	900	1 080	1 080	1 692	Turquie
United Kingdom	...	669	...	...	Royaume-Uni
United States	1 093	1 042	1 019	...	Etats-Unis
Country mean	858	781	745	789	Moyenne des pays

See Annex I for notes.

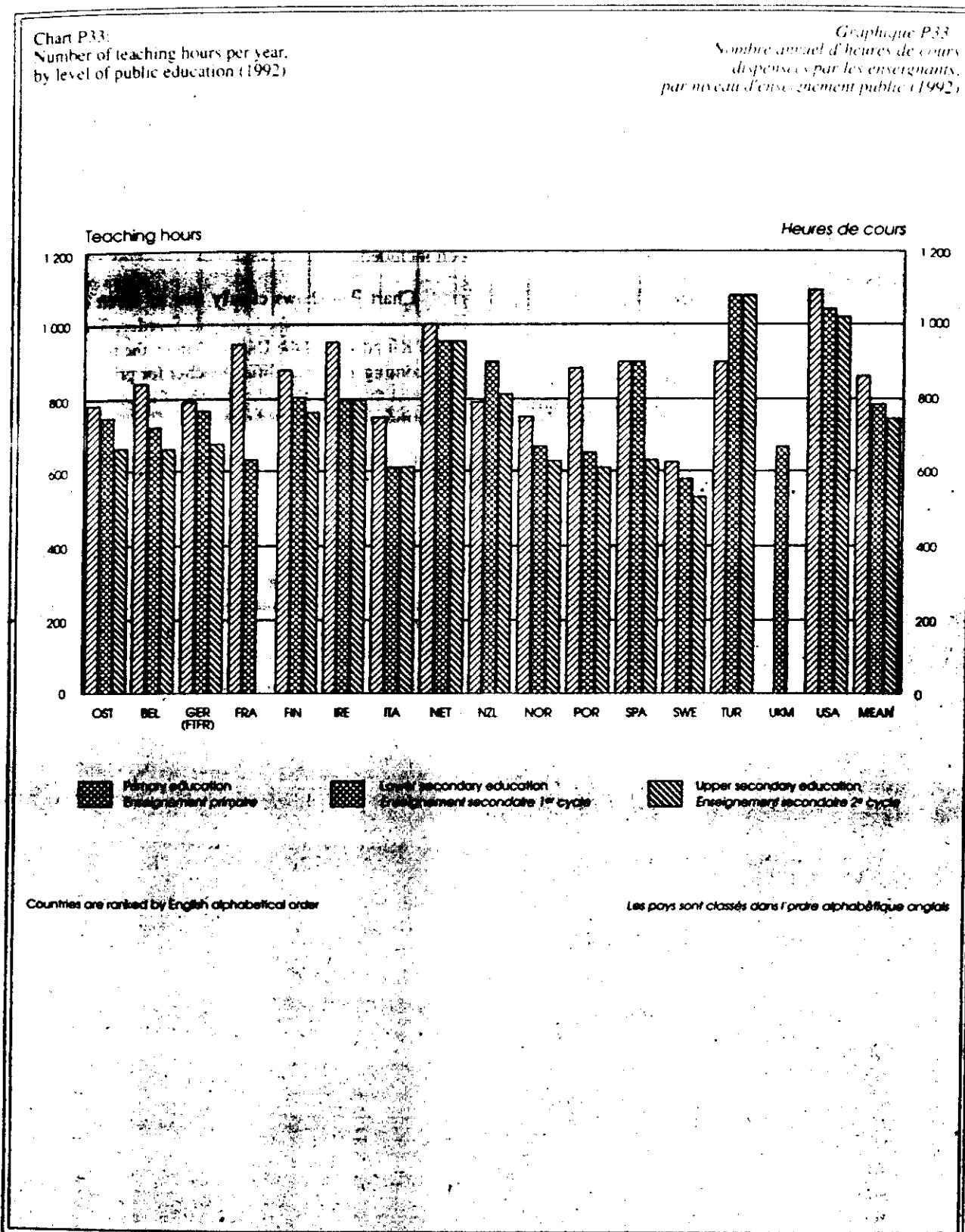
Voir notes en annexe I.

P33: Teaching time

P33 : Temps d'enseignement

Chart P33:  
Number of teaching hours per year,  
by level of public education (1992)

Graphique P33  
Nombre annuel d'heures de cours  
dispensées par les enseignants,  
par niveau d'enseignement public (1992)



## DURATION OF TEACHER EDUCATION

### POLICY ISSUES

Is teacher training making its (expected) contribution to maintaining quality standards in education? What does its duration represent in the way of national investment in the training of new teachers?

### KEY RESULTS

OECD countries are quite similar with respect to the duration of teacher education. To become a qualified teacher at early childhood, primary and lower secondary levels, education lasts 15 to 17 years in most countries (including the years in primary, secondary and tertiary education). Germany requires the highest number of years of education for teaching at primary, lower and upper secondary levels. In most countries, the formal requirements for teaching in public education are the same as those for teaching in private education.

### DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION

This indicator shows the number of years of education required to begin work as a fully qualified teacher according to the formal policy of the country. In most cases, the number varies slightly within countries. For all countries, the minimum number has been reported.

Table P34 shows the total number of years of education required to become a teacher in various levels of

education. The duration of formal education (i.e. excluding pre-primary) varies from 12 years for public early childhood education in Italy, to 20 for teaching at upper secondary level in Germany. The requirements for teaching in public primary and secondary education are highest in Germany, i.e. 19 and 20 years, respectively. Part of the explanation for these high figures for Germany lies in the fact that the time new teachers are required to work in practice (i.e. in the classroom) as part of their training has been included.

Chart P34 shows clearly that in seven countries (France, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States), the requirements for becoming a fully qualified teacher for primary education equal those for the other levels of education considered in the survey.

### DEFINITIONS

The total number of years of teacher education refers to the total (minimum) number of years of primary, secondary and tertiary education required to start working as a fully qualified teacher according to the formal policy in a country.

Data are from the Network C survey on Teachers and the Curriculum.

In systems where the teacher has to work in the classroom before being qualified, these years of practice have been included.

P34: Teacher education

P34 : Formation des enseignants

Table P34.

Total number of years of education required  
by level of education (1992)

Tableau P34

*Nombre d'années d'études requises pour  
devenir enseignant, par niveau scolaire (1992)*

	Early childhood education Education prescolaire				Primary, education primaria				Lower secondary education Enseignement secondaire 1 <sup>er</sup> cycle				Upper secondary education general Enseignement secondaire 2 <sup>nd</sup> cycle (general)				Upper secondary education (vocational) Enseignement secondaire 2 <sup>nd</sup> cycle (professionnel)							
	Public		Government dependent private Prive subventionné		Independent private Prive non subventionné		Public		Government dependent private Prive subventionné		Independent private Prive non subventionné		Public		Government dependent private Prive subventionné		Independent private Prive non subventionné		Public		Government dependent private Prive subventionné			
Austria	15	15	-	15	15	-	15	15	-	15	15	-	15	16	-	15	15	-	15	15	-	15	15	-
Belgium	15	15	-	15	15	-	15	15	-	15	15	-	16	16	-	15	15	-	17	17	-	16	16	-
Finland	15	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	16	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany (FRG)	15	15	-	19	19	-	-	-	19	19	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	16	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	17	17	-	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	12	-	11	13	-	12	-	17	-	16	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	17	17	-	17	17	-	-	-	17	17	-	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	17	17	17	17	17	17	-	-	17	17	-	19	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	15	15	-	15	15	-	-	-	15	15	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	16	16	16	17	17	17	-	-	17	17	17	17	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	15	15	15	15	15	15	-	-	15	15	15	15	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	14	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	15	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	17	-	17	-	-	17	-	-	17	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	16	-	16	16	-	16	-	16	16	-	16	16	-	16	16	-	16	16	-	16	16	-	16	-
<b>Country mean</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	

See Annex I for notes

Voir notes en annexe I

P35: Teacher compensation

P35 : Rémunération des enseignants

Table P35(B):

Lower secondary teacher salaries:  
Starting and maximum salaries  
in equivalent US dollars converted using PPPs (1992)

Tableau P35(B):  
Traitements des enseignants du secondaire I<sup>e</sup> cycle  
traitemet de départ et traitemet maximum  
en équivalents dollars E-U convertis en PPA (1992)

	Per capita GDP PIB par habitant	Starting salary Traitemet de départ	Maximum salary Traitemet maximum	Ratio of starting salary to per capita GDP Ratio traitemet de départ/ PIB par habitant	Ratio of maximum salary to per capita GDP Ratio traitemet/ maximum/ PIB par habitant	Ratio of maximum salary to starting salary Ratio traitemet/ maximum/ traitemet de départ	Years from starting to maximum salary Nombre d'années entre le traitemet de départ et le traitemet maximum	Average yearly increase Variation annuelle moyenne	
North America									
Canada									Amérique du Nord
United States	23 215	21 787	37 146	0.9	1.6	1.7	16	960	Canada Etats-Unis
Pacific Area									Pays du Pacifique
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Australie
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Japan
New Zealand	14 434	15 108	21 950	1.0	1.5	1.5	8	855	Nouvelle-Zélande
European Community									Communauté européenne
Belgium	18 195	17 955	31 308	1.0	1.7	1.7	27	495	Belgique
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Danemark
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	France
Germany (FR)	20 435	27 444	36 119	1.3	1.8	1.3	20	434	Allemagne (ter-ter. de la CEE)
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Allemagne
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Greece
Ireland	12 391	17 748	32 624	1.4	2.6	1.8	24	620	Irelande
Italy	17 482	19 708	30 927	1.1	1.8	1.6	40	299	Italie
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Luxembourg
Netherlands	17 023	16 855	33 454	1.0	2.0	2.0	25	636	Nederland
Portugal	...	13 784	22 000	...	0.7	2.6	...	...	Portugal
United Kingdom	16 540	16 551	31 071	1.0	2.4	1.8	27	634	Royaume-Uni
Other Europe - OECD									Autres pays d'Europe - OCDE
Austria	18 096	18 415	42 448	1.0	2.3	2.3	34	707	Autriche
Finland	14 545	20 033	26 677	1.4	1.8	1.3	20	282	Finlande
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Icelande
Norway	17 756	17 436	21 336	1.0	1.2	1.2	14	379	Norvège
Sweden	16 590	15 699	19 608	0.9	1.2	1.1	15	267	Suède
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Suisse
Turkey	3 728	7 053	12 409	1.9	3.3	1.8	27	198	Turquie
Country mean	15 523	17 908	30 071	1.2	2.1	1.7	24	634	Moyenne des pays

Voir Annex 1 pour notes

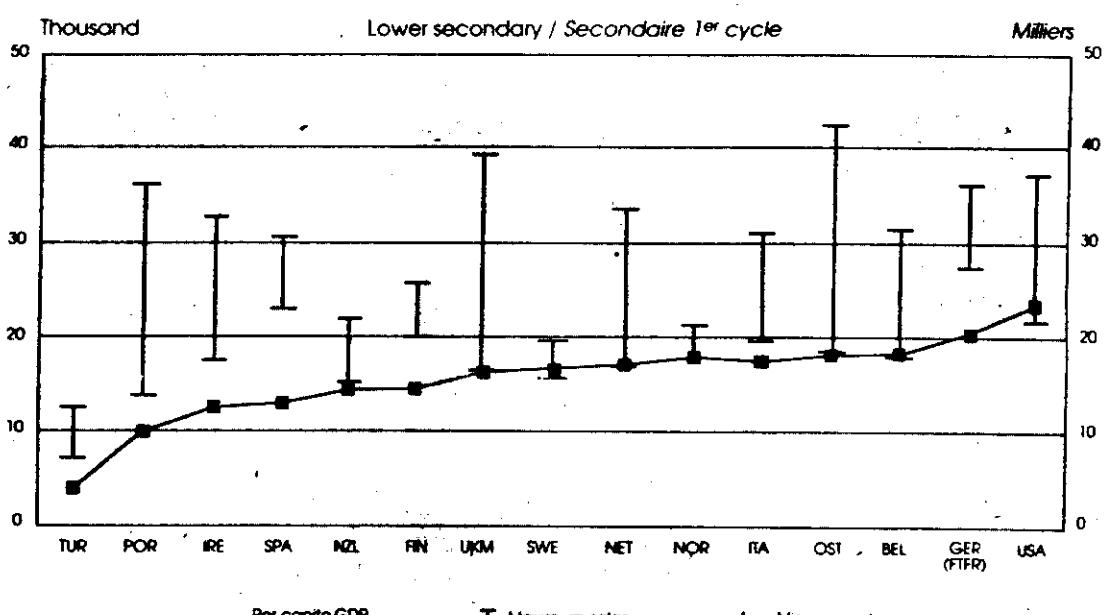
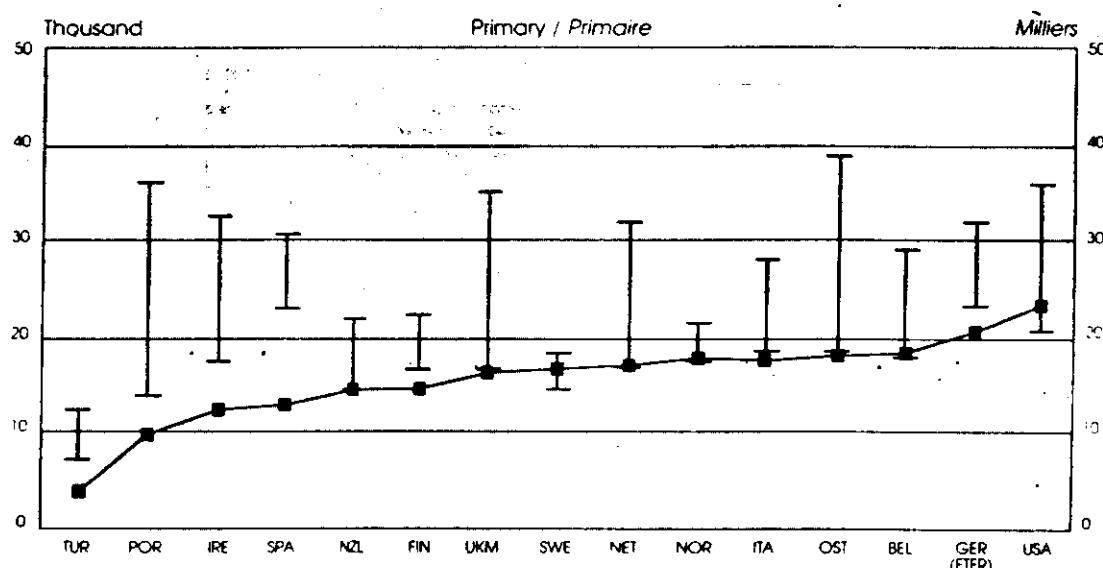
Voir notes en annexe 1

P35: Teacher compensation

P35 : Rémunération des enseignants

Chart P35(A):  
Starting and maximum teacher salaries  
and GDP per capita for public  
primary and lower secondary education  
(1992)

Graphique P35(A):  
Traitements de départ et traitements maximum  
des enseignants et PIB par habitant  
dans l'enseignement public primaire  
et secondaire 1er cycle (1992)



Countries are ranked from lowest  
to highest per capita GDP

Les pays sont classés par ordre croissant  
du PIB par habitant

■ Per capita GDP  
PIB par habitant

Maximum salary  
Traitemen maximum

Minimum salary  
Traitemen initial

P35: Teacher compensation

P35 : Rémunération des enseignants

Chart P35(B1):  
Starting and maximum teacher  
salaries in public primary and lower  
secondary education (1992)

Graphique P35(B1) :  
Traitements de départ et traitements maximum  
des enseignants dans l'enseignement public  
 primaire et secondaire 1er cycle (1992)

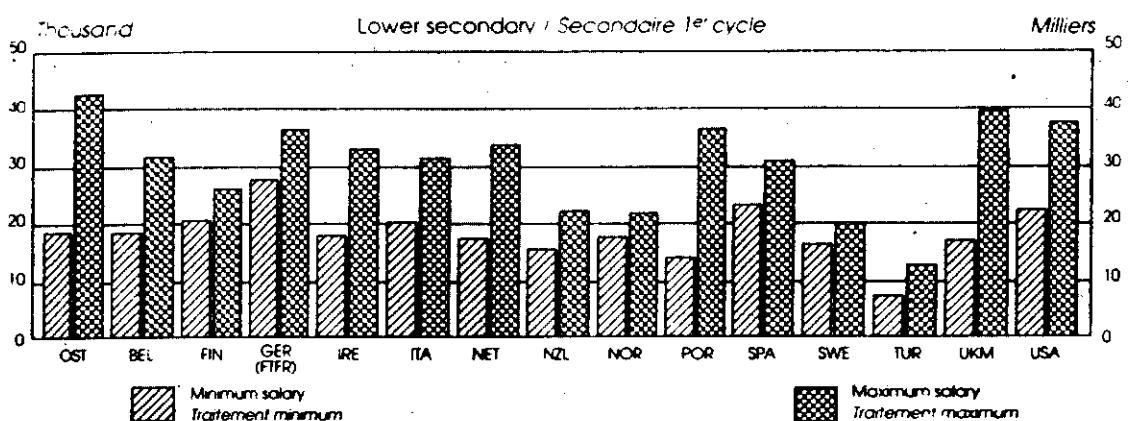
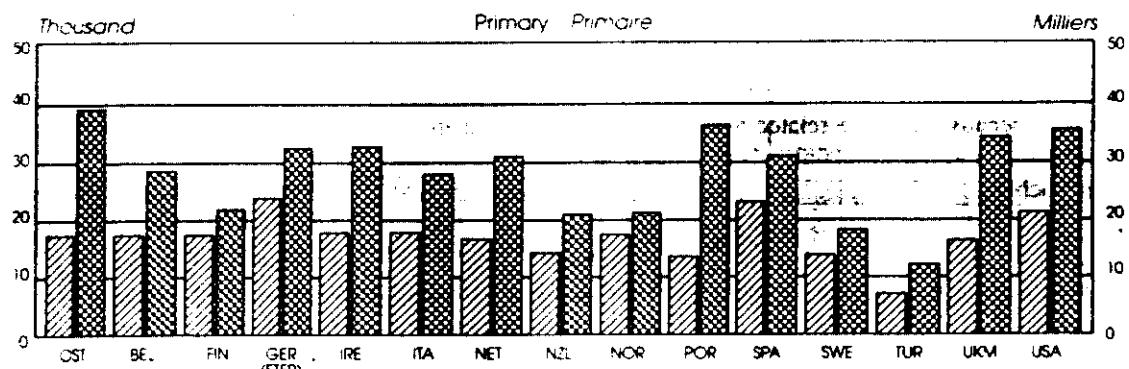
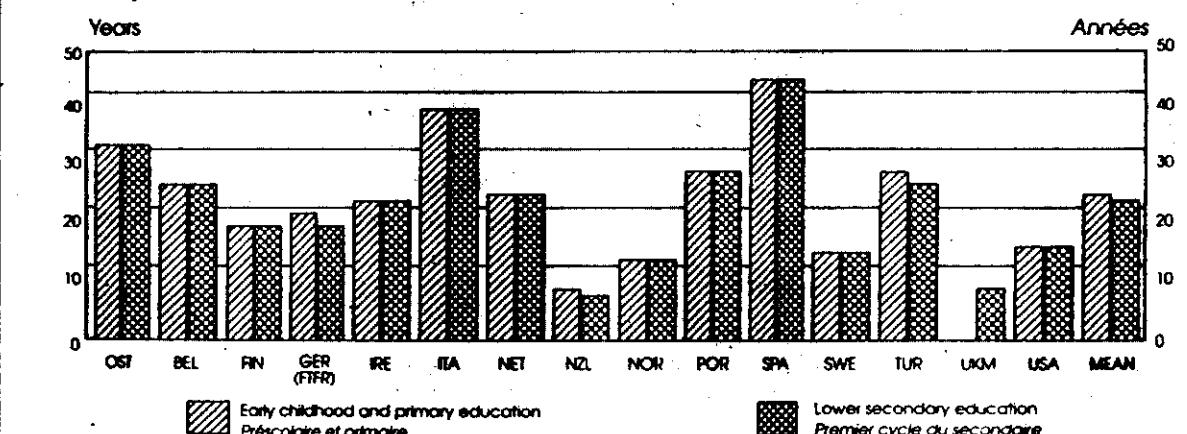


Chart P35(B2):  
Years to grow from starting  
to maximum teacher salary  
in public primary and lower  
secondary education (1992)

Graphique P35(B2) :  
Années nécessaires pour passer du traitement  
minimum au traitement maximum dans  
l'enseignement public primaire  
et secondaire 1er cycle (1992)



Counties are ranked by English alphabetical order

Les pays sont classés dans l'ordre alphabétique anglais

## P36: Teacher characteristics

### AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS

#### POLICY ISSUES

Is there a need to influence the composition of the future supply of teachers? Age characteristics are especially important because they are related to the issue of replacing retired teachers, and retaining both young and experienced teachers.

#### KEY RESULTS

Most teachers in most countries are in the age category of 40 to 49. There is considerable variation among countries in the percentage of teachers in the lowest age category, younger than 30.

A large majority of the teachers are female, especially at early childhood and primary education levels. At the upper secondary level, the figures for men and women are generally equal.

#### DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION

This indicator shows the age distribution of teachers for public primary and lower secondary levels, and the gender distribution for public early childhood, primary and secondary education. It should be noted that within the broad categories used for reporting age distribution, some ages may be represented more heavily than others.

Austria, Ireland and the Netherlands have higher shares of young teachers at the primary level than the

other OECD countries; Austria and Portugal have a relatively young teacher population at the lower secondary level. Table P36(A) shows that 62 per cent of the primary education teachers in Austria, 57 per cent in the Netherlands and 54 per cent in Ireland are younger than 40; 23 per cent in Austria, younger than 30. In lower secondary education, 67 per cent of the teachers in Austria and 63 per cent Portugal are younger than 40.

The largest percentages of teachers over 60 are found in Portugal for the primary level (16 per cent) and in Sweden for the lower secondary level (11 per cent).

With respect to the gender distribution, it can be seen from Table P36(B) that in all countries, teachers in early childhood and primary education are predominantly female. This over-representation of female teachers in primary education is reflected in all age categories [see Table P36(C)]. Although females continue to outnumber males in lower secondary education, the latter percentage of males range from 29 per cent in Italy to about half in Spain and the United Kingdom. In upper secondary education the percentages of male and female teachers are more similar. Portugal has the lowest percentage of male teachers (29 per cent) at this level.

#### DEFINITIONS

The teacher characteristics reported are age and gender, measured as the percentage of teachers per education level, within each of five age categories, and the percentage of males/females per education level.

Data are from the Network C survey on Teachers and the Curriculum.

P36: Teacher characteristics

P36 : Spécificités des enseignants

Table P36(A):

Percentage of teachers in public primary and lower secondary education, by age group (1992)

Tableau P36(A):

Pourcentage d'enseignants dans l'enseignement public primaire et secondaire 1<sup>er</sup> cycle par tranche d'âge (1992)

	Ages < 30 < 30 ans		Ages 30-39 30-39 ans		Ages 40-49 40-49 ans		Ages 50-60 50-60 ans		Age > 60 > 60 ans		
	Primary education Enseignement primaire	Lower secondary education Enseignement secondaire du 1 <sup>er</sup> cycle	Primary education Enseignement primaire	Lower secondary education Enseignement secondaire du 1 <sup>er</sup> cycle	Primary education Enseignement primaire	Lower secondary education Enseignement secondaire du 1 <sup>er</sup> cycle	Primary education Enseignement primaire	Lower secondary education Enseignement secondaire du 1 <sup>er</sup> cycle	Primary education Enseignement primaire	Lower secondary education Enseignement secondaire du 1 <sup>er</sup> cycle	
Austria	23	19	39	48	27	26	9	7	2	—	Autriche
Belgium	16	10	32	30	38	37	14	23	—	1	Belgique
Finland	5	3	29	22	29	36	30	34	7	4	Finlande
France	13	11	32	26	39	41	17	19	—	1	France
Germany (FRG)	4	2	25	26	46	46	23	24	2	2	Allemagne (ex-terr. de la RFA)
Ireland	19	...	35	...	25	...	18	...	3	...	Irlande
Italy	10	1	30	27	33	50	21	17	7	5	Italie
Netherlands	17	7	40	30	32	43	11	20	—	—	Pays-Bas
New Zealand	14	14	28	26	37	38	19	21	2	2	Nouvelle-Zélande
Portugal	9	26	29	37	26	21	20	8	16	8	Portugal
Sweden	6	6	19	17	43	36	23	29	9	11	Suède
United Kingdom	15	11	23	30	42	42	19	16	1	1	Royaume-Uni
United States	7	7	23	22	40	42	24	24	6	5	Etats-Unis
Country mean	12.2	9.8	29.5	28.4	35.2	38.4	19.1	20.2	4.2	3.3	Moyenne des pays

See Annex 1 for notes

Voir notes en annexe 1

P36: Teacher characteristics

P36 : Spécificités des enseignants

Table P36(B):  
Gender distribution of teachers by level  
of public education (1992)

Tableau P36(B).  
Répartition par sexe des enseignants, par niveau  
de l'enseignement public (1992)

	Early childhood education Education préscolaire		Primary education Enseignement primaire		Lower secondary education Enseignement secondaire 1 <sup>er</sup> cycle		Upper secondary education (general) Enseignement secondaire 2 <sup>nd</sup> cycle (général)		Upper secondary education (vocational) Enseignement secondaire 2 <sup>nd</sup> cycle (professionnel)		
	Male Hommes	Female Femmes	Male Hommes	Female Femmes	Male Hommes	Female Femmes	Male Hommes	Female Femmes	Male Hommes	Female Femmes	
Austria	...	...	18	82	39	61	45	55	58	42	Autriche
Belgium	3	98	38	62	x	x	50	50	x	x	Belgique
Finland	...	...	35	65	32	68	39	61	...	...	Finlande
France	x	x	24	76	45	55	x	x	x	x	France
Ireland	x	x	24	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	Irlande
Italy	...	100	8	93	29	71	46	54	x	x	Italie
New Zealand	...	...	20	80	37	63	49	51	...	...	Nouvelle-Zélande
Portugal	...	...	9	91	x	x	29	71	x	x	Portugal
Spain	5	95	26	74	49	51	46	54	58	42	Espagne
United Kingdom	x	x	19	81	50	50	x	x	x	x	Royaume-Uni
United States	17	83	15	85	43	57	52	48	x	x	Etats-Unis

Table P36(C):  
Gender distribution of teachers within age groups  
(public primary education) (1992)

Tableau P36(C).  
Répartition par sexe des enseignants dans les différentes  
tranches d'âge, enseignement primaire public (1992)

	Age < 30 < 30 ans		Age 30-39 30-39 ans		Age 40-49 40-49 ans		Age 50-60 50-60 ans		Age > 60 > 60 ans		Total Total	
	Male Hommes	Female Femmes	Male Hommes	Female Femmes	Male Hommes	Female Femmes	Male Hommes	Female Femmes	Male Hommes	Female Femmes		
Austria	2	21	5	34	7	20	3	6	1	1	18	82
Belgium	3	13	9	23	18	20	8	6	.	.	38	62
Finland	1	4	9	20	9	20	12	18	3	4	35	65
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	76
Italy	2	8	1	29	3	30	3	18	1	5	8	93
New Zealand	2	12	5	24	21	16	5	14	2	20	20	80
Portugal	1	8	3	25	2	24	2	18	1	15	9	91
United States	1	6	4	19	6	34	4	20	.	6	15	85

See Annex 1 for notes

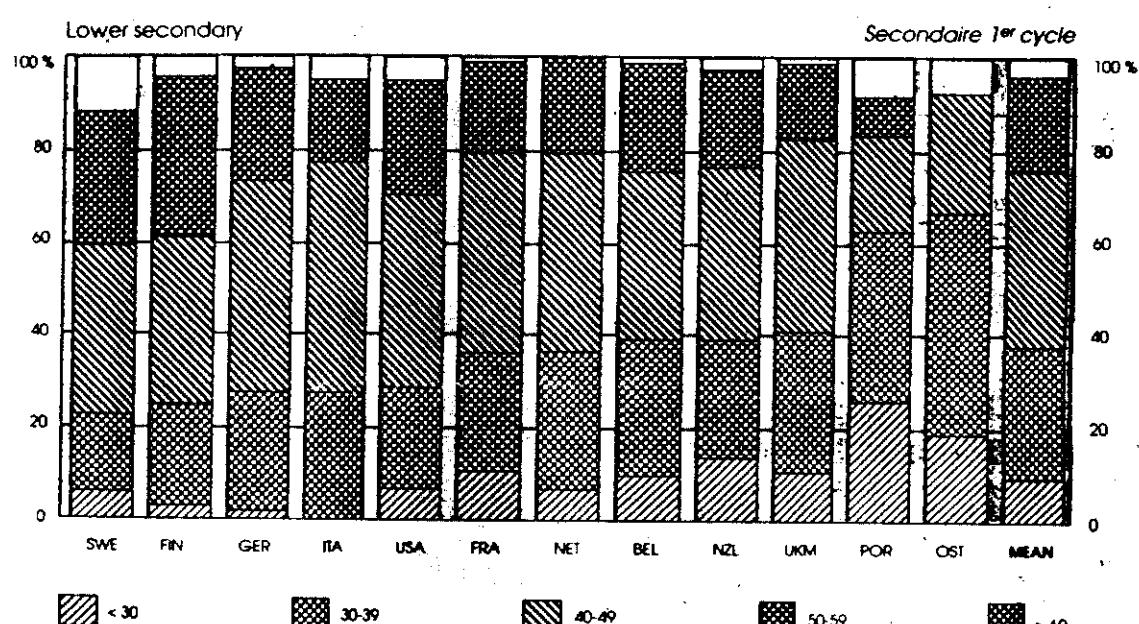
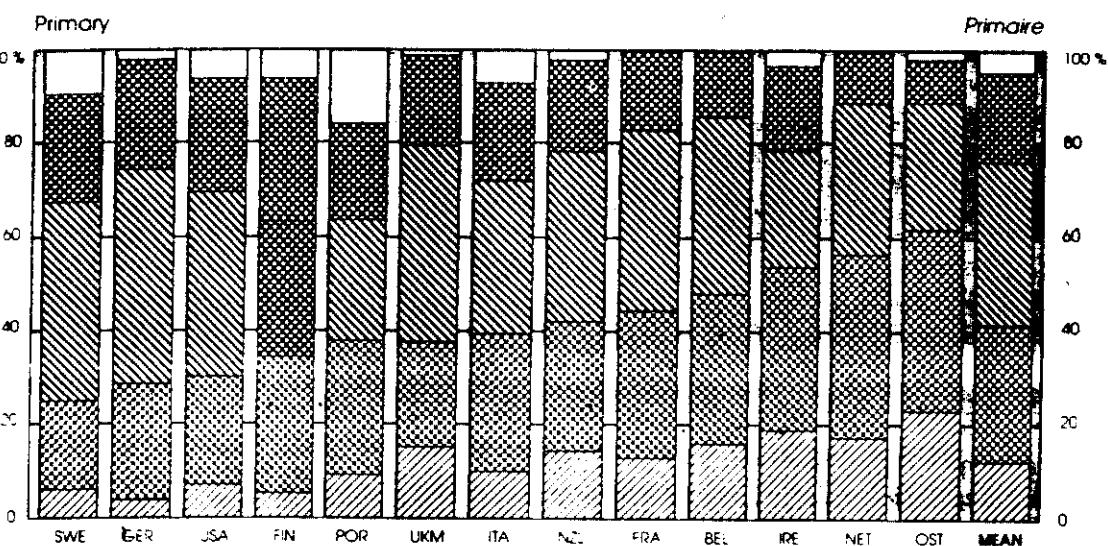
Voir notes en annexe 1

P36: Teacher characteristics

P36 : Spécificités des enseignants

Chart P36(A):  
Comparative age distribution of  
teachers in public primary and lower  
secondary education (1992)

Graphique P36(A):  
Répartition comparative par âge  
des enseignants de l'enseignement public  
 primaire et secondaire 1<sup>er</sup> cycle (1992)



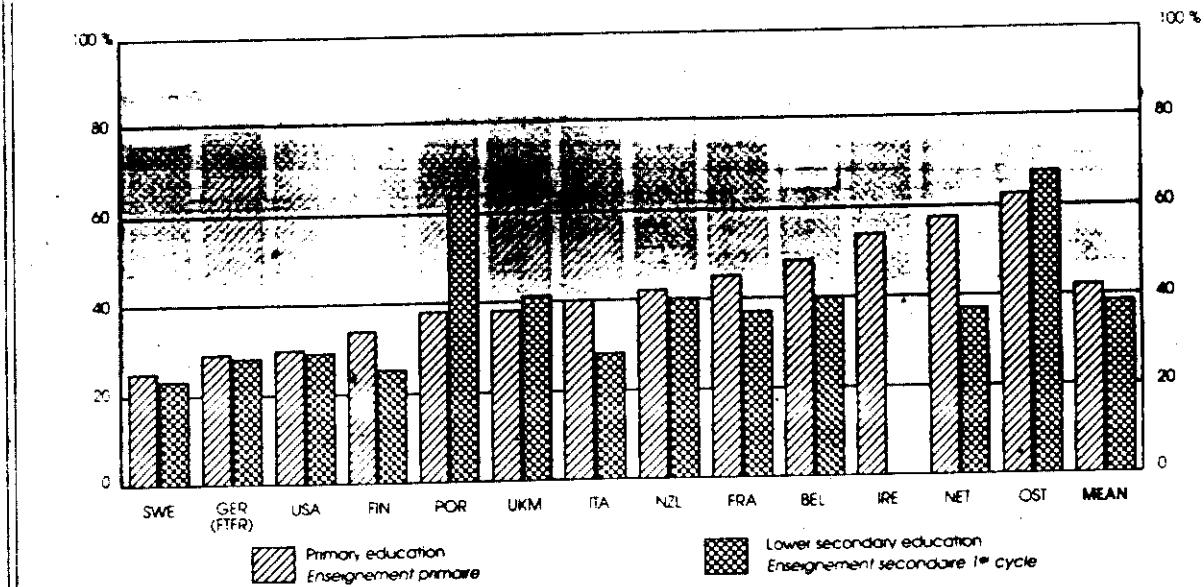
Countries ranked by percentage of  
teachers 39 years old or younger

Les pays sont classés selon le pourcentage  
d'enseignants dont l'âge est égal ou inférieur à 39 ans

P36: Teacher characteristics

P36 : Spécificités des enseignants

Chart P36(B):  
Percentage of teachers under 40 years  
of age in public primary and lower  
secondary education (1992)

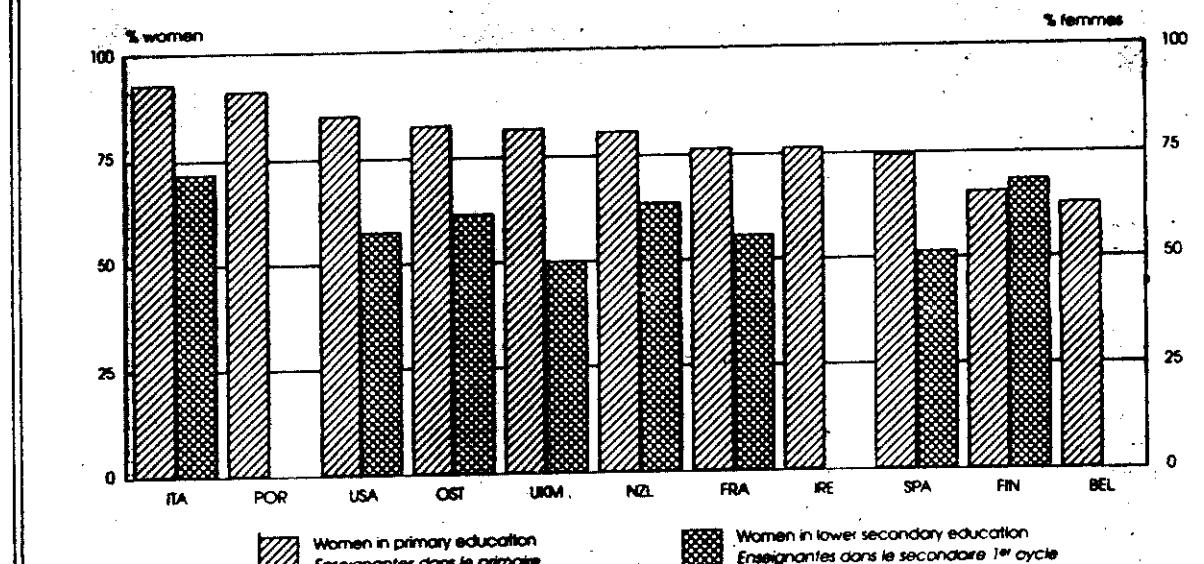


Countries ranked from lowest to highest percentage at primary education

Graphique P36(B):  
Pourcentage d'enseignants de moins de 40 ans  
dans l'enseignement public primaire  
et secondaire 1<sup>er</sup> cycle (1992)

Les pays sont classés par ordre croissant du pourcentage d'enseignants de moins de 40 ans dans le primaire

Chart P36(C):  
Percentage of women teachers  
in public primary and lower secondary  
education (1992)



Countries ranked by highest percentage  
of women in primary education

Graphique P36(C):  
Pourcentage d'enseignantes dans  
l'enseignement public primaire  
et secondaire 1<sup>er</sup> cycle (1992)

Les pays sont classés selon le pourcentage le plus élevé d'enseignantes dans l'enseignement primaire

## P41: Educational R&D personnel

### PERSONNEL RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

#### POLICY ISSUES

The quantity of personnel resources allocated to educational R&D – a highly labour-intensive process – gives a good indication of national commitment to strengthening education through R&D. How firm is that commitment, especially as measured against the total R&D effort?

#### KEY RESULTS

In the eight countries for which relevant data are available, educational R&D personnel comprise on average a little over 1 per cent of all R&D personnel. This suggests that research on education has a relatively low priority within countries' total R&D effort. About four-fifths of educational R&D personnel are classified as researchers, and the rest are support personnel.

#### DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION

The proportion of total R&D personnel involved in research on education is relatively high in Australia (2.3 per cent) and the United Kingdom (1.3 per cent), although this may be partly due to the fact that both countries include a comparatively wide range of post-graduate students in the measurement of R&D personnel. The proportion appears to be relatively low in Austria (0.7 per cent) and Sweden (0.4 per cent).

In the eight countries concerned, on average, about 75 per cent of educational R&D personnel are based in the university education sector, 20 per cent are located in the government sector, and 5 per cent are employed in private non-profit institutions (see additional data in Annex 3). The major exceptions to this pattern are Ireland (29.3 per cent), the Netherlands (50 per cent) and New Zealand (55.8 per cent). The concentration of educational R&D personnel in the university education sector may have an important bearing on the character of educational research in most countries. Educational R&D personnel are more heavily concentrated in higher education than are R&D personnel as a whole. However, the fact that in these

eight countries educational R&D personnel in university education average just 3 per cent of all R&D personnel in university education suggests that educational R&D is under-represented even in the university education sector.

On average, only about 20 per cent of educational R&D personnel are employed in the government sector despite the fact that governments typically have the major responsibility for financing and providing education. Among the eight countries concerned, about 5 per cent of educational R&D personnel are employed in private, non-profit institutions. Only in Austria and the Netherlands are more than 10 per cent of educational R&D personnel located in the private non-profit sector.

Educational R&D generally has a higher proportion of personnel classified as researchers – about 80 per cent – than R&D as a whole. (Researchers refers to professional staff engaged in the design, implementation and management of research projects.) The remaining 20 per cent are technicians and support staff who normally work under the supervision of researchers. Across R&D activities as a whole, researchers constitute about 50 per cent of R&D personnel. In Australia and the United Kingdom, post-graduate students are estimated to constitute the majority of the full-time-equivalent researchers engaged in educational R&D. In the United Kingdom, only paid students are counted as researchers.

#### DEFINITIONS

The focus of these data is R&D on education, and not R&D in education. R&D on education comprises activities directed towards improved understanding of educational processes and institutions, and the development of materials to assist teaching and learning. In normal circumstances research on education will constitute only a small part of all the research conducted in educational institutions, especially universities.

Data are based on the OECD's *Standard Practice for Surveys of Research and Experimental Development, Parts 1 and 2* (the "Frascati Manual"). In some of the OECD countries covered in these collections, education is defined as a separate field of science. In others, educational R&D activities have to be inferred from knowledge of the institutions concerned. The data reported here have generally been extracted from national statistics on R&D

P41: Educational R&D personnel

P41 : Personnel de R-D pédagogique

Table P41:

Personnel engaged in educational R&D (full-time equivalents), total and as a percentage of all R&D personnel and of all R&D personnel in the higher education sector

Tableau P41 :

Personnel de R-D pédagogique (en équivalents plein temps), total et pourcentage de tout le personnel de R-D et du personnel de R-D dans l'enseignement supérieur

	Year Année	Total R&D personnel Ensemble du personnel de R-D	Educational R&D personnel Personnel de R-D pédagogique	Ratio of educational R&D personnel to total R&D personnel Ratio personnel de R-D pédagogique / ensemble du personnel de R-D	Total R&D personnel in higher education Ensemble du personnel de R-D dans l'enseignement supérieur	Educational R&D personnel in higher education Personnel de R-D pédagogique dans l'enseignement supérieur	Ratio of educational R&D personnel in higher education to total R&D personnel Ratio personnel de R-D dans l'enseignement supérieur du personnel de R-D	Total R&D personnel in higher education to total R&D personnel Ratio personnel de R-D pédagogique dans l'enseignement supérieur général / ensemble du personnel de R-D
North America								
Canada		...	...		...	...	...	...
United States		...	...		...	...	...	...
Amérique du Nord								
Pacific Area								
Australia	1990/91	67 796	1 536	2.27	27 082	1 387	5.12	90.3
Japan		...	...		...	...	...	...
New Zealand	1991/92	8 837	95	1.08	2 326	53	2.28	55.8
Pays du Pacifique								
European Community								
Belgium		...	...		...	...	...	...
Denmark		...	...		...	...	...	...
Ireland		...	...		...	...	...	...
Portugal		...	...		...	...	...	...
Spain		...	...		...	...	...	...
Greece		...	...		...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	1991/92	8 799	75	0.85	3 010	22	0.73	29.3
Allemagne (ex-est. de la RFA)		...	...		...	...	...	...
Allemagne		...	...		...	...	...	...
Grèce		...	...		...	...	...	...
Ireland		...	...		...	...	...	...
Italy		...	...		...	...	...	...
Luxembourg		...	...		...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1991	66 710	720	1.08	20 090	360	1.79	50.0
Portugal		...	...		...	...	...	...
Spain		...	...		...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	1991/92	255 000	3 322	1.30	62 000	3 117	5.03	93.8
Autres pays d'Europe - OCDE								
Austria	1989	23 084	160	0.69	6 058	112	1.85	70.0
Finland	1991	29 575	347	1.14	7 662	337	4.40	97.1
Iceland		...	...		...	...	...	...
Norway		...	...		...	...	...	...
Sweden		...	...		...	...	...	...
Turkey	1991/92	53 604	236	0.44	16 810	236	1.40	100.0
Autres pays d'Europe - OCDE								
Autriche								
Finlande								
Islande								
Norvège								
Suède								
Suisse								
Turquie								

Voir notes en annexe 1

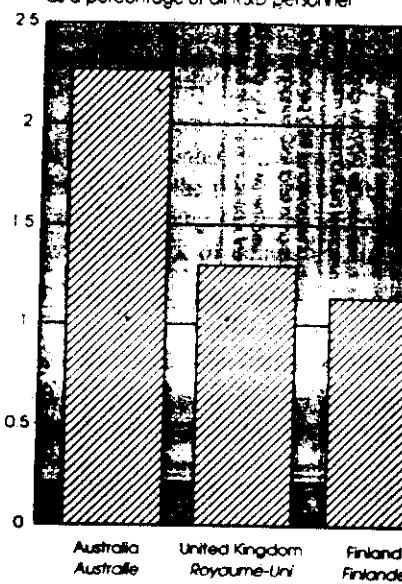
## P41: Educational R&D personnel

## P41. Personnel de R-D pédagogique

Chart P41.

Personnel engaged in educational R&D (in full-time equivalents) as a percentage of total R&D personnel and of R&D personnel in the higher education sector (in various years)

Educational R&D personnel  
as a percentage of all R&D personnel



Personnel de R-D pédagogique  
en pourcentage de tout le personnel de R-D

Graphique P41

Personnel de R-D (en équivalents plein temps)  
en pourcentage de l'ensemble du personnel  
de R-D et du personnel de R-D dans  
l'enseignement supérieur (diverses années)

Educational R&D personnel in higher  
education as a percentage of all R&D  
personnel in higher education

Personnel de R-D pédagogique dans  
l'enseignement supérieur en pourcentage de tout  
le personnel de R-D dans l'enseignement supérieur



## **EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**

### **POLICY ISSUES**

How important is R&D within education? Or education within total R&D? Is the correct allocation of expenditure an accurate indication of priorities?

### **KEY RESULTS**

Among the six countries that supplied data, educational R&D on average accounts for less than 0.3 per cent of total educational expenditure. Educational R&D accounts for just under 1 per cent of total R&D expenditure – an allocation that appears to be lower than the size and importance of the education sector.

### **DEFINITION AND INTERPRETATION**

Educational R&D is only a minor activity within the education sector. In the six countries for which relevant data are available, on average only 0.27 per cent of total education expenditure is allocated to educational R&D. The range among countries is from 0.37 per cent in Australia to 0.18 per cent in Ireland.

In line with the distribution of the educational R&D personnel, most educational R&D expenditure is incurred in the university education sector (65 per cent, on average). The major exceptions to this pattern are Ireland (35 per cent), the Netherlands (30 per cent) and New Zealand (47 per cent). In the case of Ireland, the remaining expenditure is incurred on R&D activities in the government sector. In the Netherlands, the remaining expenditure is more evenly spread between the government sector (40 per cent) and institutions in the private non-profit sector (30 per cent). In New Zealand the government sector portion is 43 per cent and the private non-profit sector portion 10 per cent. Austria is the only other country with substantial educational R&D activity in the private non-profit sector: 15 per cent of expenditure (see additional data in Annex 3).

In all countries, government is the principal source of funds for educational R&D either directly through its

own research or, more significantly, through research financed from universities' general operating grants. Some countries also appear to place a relatively strong emphasis on research commissioned by government. In countries for which data are available, there is little funding for educational R&D from non-government sources.

Educational R&D, as mentioned in indicator P41, is a highly labour-intensive process. On average, labour costs account for almost 75 per cent of educational R&D expenditure in the countries having supplied data – which underscores the need to ensure high-quality research training, and to ensure that researchers' time is used productively.

There is little information on the types of research to which expenditure is directed. Three countries (Australia, Austria and Ireland) provided separate data for basic research, applied research, and experimental development. Such classifications tend to be highly subjective. In the case of Ireland, almost all educational R&D was classified as applied, and in Austria and Australia about one-half was classified as such.

Additional estimates of R&D expenditure in education are shown in Annex 3. The country-specific notes in Annex 1 should be consulted when interpreting the findings.

### **DEFINITIONS**

The general issues associated with defining and measuring educational R&D were discussed in indicator P41. With regard to expenditure, the "Frascati Manual" focuses on the intramural expenditure on R&D conducted by each research-performing unit. Both capital and recurrent costs and administrative and other overhead expenditures necessary for the performance of R&D are included. Capital expenditures (including land and buildings) are reported in full for the period in which they occur; depreciation is excluded. Expenditure on labour includes all associated costs or fringe benefits, as well as the wages and salaries of R&D personnel. Only those post-graduate students who are employed by the university, and/or receiving external funds for R&D, are included in the R&D expenditures.

P42: Educational R&D expenditure

P42 : Dépenses afférentes à la R-D pédagogique

Table P42:

Expenditure on educational R&D as a percentage of public and private expenditure on education and of total public and private R&D expenditure (in millions of local currency and at current prices)

Tableau P42 :

Dépenses de R-D pédagogique en pourcentage des dépenses d'éducation publiques et privées et de l'ensemble des dépenses de R-D publiques et privées (en millions de monnaie locale et aux prix courants)

	Year Année	Total public and private educational R&D expenditure Ensemble des dépenses publiques et privées de R-D pédagogique	Total public and private education expenditure Ensemble des dépenses d'éducation publiques et privées	Total public and private R&D expenditure Ensemble des dépenses de R-D publiques et privées	Ratio of public and private educational R&D expenditure to total public and private R&D expenditure Ratio dépenses publiques et privées de R-D pédagogique / dépenses publiques et privées d'éducation	Ratio of public and private educational R&D expenditure to total public and private R&D expenditure Ratio dépenses publiques et privées de R-D pédagogique / dépenses de R-D publiques et privées	
North America							
Canada	1991/92	118	49 022	10 289	0.24	1.15	Amérique du Nord
United States		...	...	...	...	...	Canada Etats-Unis
Pacific Area							
Australia	1990/91	78	21 043	5 091	0.37	1.53	Pays du Pacifique
Japan		...	...	...	...	...	Australie
New Zealand	1991/92	7	...	644	...	1.09	Japan Nouvelle-Zélande
European Community							
Belgium		...	...	...	...	...	Communauté européenne
Denmark		...	...	...	...	...	Belgique
France		...	...	...	...	...	Danemark
Germany (FRG)		...	...	...	...	...	France
Germany		...	...	...	...	...	Allemagne (ex-ter. de la RFA)
Greece		...	...	...	...	...	Allemagne
Ireland	1991/92	3	1 638	318	0.18	0.94	Grec
Italy		...	...	...	...	...	Monde
Luxembourg		...	...	...	...	...	Italie
Netherlands	1991	98	31 340	10 381	0.31	0.94	Luxembourg
Portugal		...	...	...	...	...	Pays-Bas
Spain		...	...	...	...	...	Portugal
United Kingdom	1991/92	53	...	12 619	...	0.42	Espagne
Other Europe - OECD							Royaume-Uni
Austria	1989	143	...	22 967	...	0.62	Autres pays d'Europe - OCDE
Finland	1991	120	41 455	10 171	0.29	1.18	Autriche
Iceland		...	...	...	...	...	Finlande
Norway		...	...	...	...	...	Irlande
Sweden		...	...	...	...	...	Norvège
Switzerland	1991/92	231	100 286	41 352	0.23	0.56	Suède
Turkey		...	...	...	...	...	Suisse
							Turquie

See Annex 1 for notes

Voir notes en annexe !

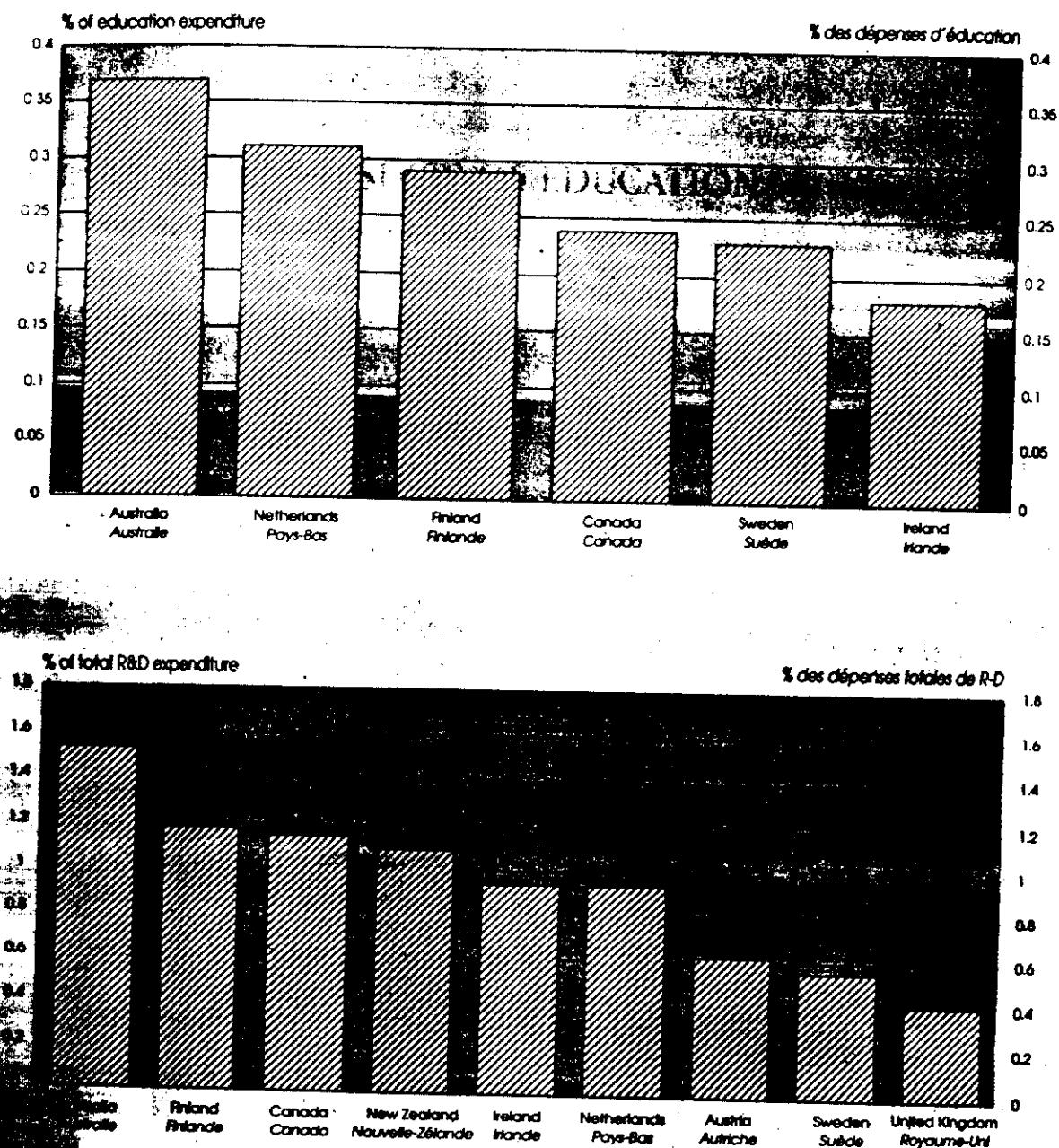
P42: Educational R&D expenditure

P42 Dépenses afférentes à la R-D pédagogique

Chart P42:

Expenditure on educational R&D as a percentage of total public and private expenditure on education and of total public and private expenditure on R&D

Graphique P42  
Dépenses de R-D pédagogique en pourcentage de l'ensemble des dépenses d'éducation publiques et privées et de l'ensemble des dépenses de R-D publiques et privées



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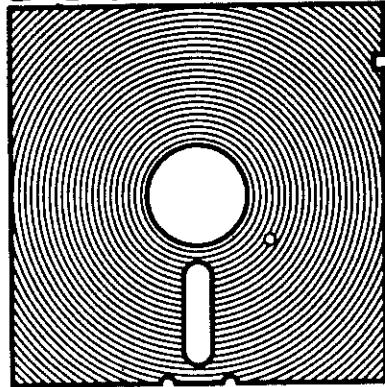
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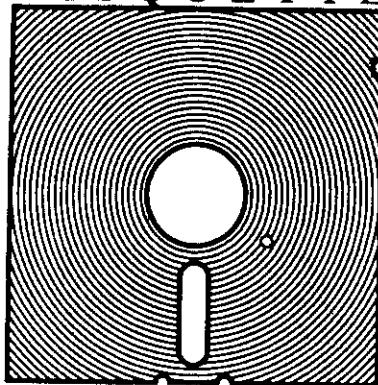
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# **Education at a Glance**

**OECD Indicators**

◆  
**Regards  
sur l'éducation**

**Les indicateurs de l'OCDE**

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT  
ORGANISATION DE COOPÉRATION ET DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUES

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## Foreword

## *Avant-propos*

The first edition of *Education at a Glance* appeared in September 1992. The current publication presents an improved and updated set of international education indicators, developed by the Centre for Educational Research and Innovation (CERI), which now cover the 1990/91 school year. The 38 indicators included in the current version are the product of extensive co-operation among the Member countries and the Secretariat and, in particular, intense work by the data producers involved in the INES (Indicators of Education Systems) project.

All countries have contributed resources to the project, and some have provided substantial additional assistance through their support to the Technical Group, the four Networks and several *ad hoc* investigative teams. The publication of this study has been facilitated by a special grant made available to INES by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) at the United States Department of Education.

This report has been prepared by the INES staff, principally Norberto Bottani, Albert Tuijnman and Catherine Duchêne, with the advice from their colleagues in the OECD Secretariat and with substantial contributions made by the correspondents in the Member countries. It is published on the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD.

La première édition de *Regards sur l'Education* est parue en septembre 1992. Cette deuxième édition présente un nouvel ensemble d'indicateurs internationaux de l'enseignement, amélioré et mis à jour par le Centre pour la Recherche et l'Innovation dans l'Enseignement (CERI) et couvrant l'année scolaire 1990/91. Les 38 indicateurs présentés ici sont l'aboutissement d'une large coopération entre pays Membres et le Secrétariat et, en particulier, du travail intensif de tous ceux qui fournissent des données au projet INES (Indicateurs des systèmes d'enseignement).

Tous les pays ont contribué à la réalisation de ce travail et certains d'entre eux ont en outre fourni d'importantes ressources complémentaires au groupe technique, aux quatre réseaux et à plusieurs équipes spéciales d'investigation. La publication de cette étude a été grandement facilitée par l'attribution au projet INES d'une subvention spéciale du *National Center for Education Statistics* (NCES) qui fait partie du ministère américain de l'Education.

Ce rapport a été établi par le personnel du projet INES, notamment Norberto Bottani, Albert Tuijnman et Catherine Duchêne, qui ont bénéficié des conseils et de l'assistance de leurs collègues du Secrétariat de l'OCDE et d'importantes contributions fournies par leurs correspondants dans les pays Membres. Ce rapport est publié sous la responsabilité du Secrétaire général de l'OCDE.

## **AKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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The Secretariat would like to thank Stephen Barro of SMB Economic Research, Inc., and Laura Salganik of Pelavin Associates, Inc., both in Washington D.C., for their contribution to the preparation of this volume.

## **REMERCIEMENTS**

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Le Secrétariat tient à remercier Stephen Barro de la SMB Economic Research, Inc., et Laura Salganik de Pelavin Associates, Inc., Washington D.C., de la part qu'ils ont prise dans la préparation de ce volume.

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## Editorial

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This second set of education indicators appears at a time when OECD Member countries face serious problems of sluggish growth and rising unemployment. Last year, this situation prompted the OECD Council of Ministers to request that the Secretariat undertake a major study of the causes for, and possible remedies to, current high levels of unemployment. The study's preliminary findings, presented in *Employment/Unemployment Study. Interim Report by the Secretary-General* (1993), include human resource development in the range of strategies called for to boost employment and reduce unemployment:

*"Only a well-trained and highly-adaptable labour force can provide the capacity to adjust to structural change and seize new employment opportunities created by technological progress. Achieving this will in many cases entail a re-examination, perhaps radical, of the economic treatment of human resources and education."*

The report notes in particular the need for sound initial education, better integration between academic and vocational studies, appropriate linkages and partnerships between schools and employers, workforce relevance of tertiary education, and an adult training system adapted to the needs of employers, workers, and non-workers. The report further recognises that the relationships between education, training, employment and productivity growth are complex. The formulation of education policy depends on broad social, economic and cultural factors, of which high unemployment is but one important element. Education systems are crucial in equipping all people with the skills and competences to play an active role in society and the economy.

Thus, while the social and cultural value of education remains fundamental, today's knowledge-intensive societies call for a growing emphasis on education as a key investment. Human resource development in a lifelong perspective and the personal growth of each individual continue to be priorities of education systems.

The OECD countries must continue to search for ways to increase the quality, equity and efficiency of their education systems. The importance of this goal can be inferred from the economic role of education. Between 3 and 6 per cent of the labour force are employed in education in some OECD countries (indicator P9), as much, or more, than in a traditional economic sector such as agriculture. Add to this all those who are

La publication de ce deuxième ensemble d'indicateurs de l'enseignement intervient à un moment difficile pour les pays de l'OCDE. L'insuffisance de la croissance et l'augmentation constante du chômage soulèvent pour la plupart des pays de graves difficultés et c'est cette situation qui a amené le Conseil des ministres de l'OCDE à demander l'an dernier au Secrétariat d'entreprendre une grande étude sur le chômage. Les premiers résultats de l'étude, présentés dans le *Rapport intérimaire emploi/chômage du Secrétaire général* (1993), font figurer le développement des ressources humaines au nombre des stratégies destinées à favoriser l'emploi et à réduire le chômage :

*"Seule une population active bien formée et très adaptable peut permettre l'ajustement au changement structurel et la mise à profit des possibilités d'emploi nées du progrès technologique. Pour y parvenir, il faudra dans bien des cas procéder à la révision, sans doute radicale, du traitement économique des ressources humaines et de l'enseignement."*

Le rapport fait notamment état de la nécessité d'une formation initiale bien conçue, d'une meilleure intégration entre études théoriques et formation professionnelle, de l'instauration de liens et de partenariats entre les écoles et les employeurs, de l'adaptation de l'enseignement supérieur aux besoins de main-d'œuvre, et de la mise en place d'un système de formation des adultes apte à satisfaire les besoins des employeurs, des travailleurs et des inactifs. Le rapport reconnaît en outre que les relations entre l'enseignement et la formation d'une part, l'emploi et la croissance de la productivité de l'autre, sont extrêmement complexes. La formulation d'une politique de l'éducation dépend de facteurs sociaux, économiques et culturels au sens large, les forts taux de chômage étant une composante importante de ce contexte. Il est certain que les systèmes d'enseignement jouent un rôle décisif dans le développement des aptitudes et compétences nécessaires pour tenir un rôle actif dans la vie sociale et économique.

Si la valeur culturelle et sociale de l'enseignement reste fondamentale, les impératifs actuels exigent qu'on conçoive aussi l'éducation comme un investissement pour les pays dont l'économie dépend du savoir. La formation permanente, de même que l'épanouissement personnel de chacun, continuent d'être les priorités des systèmes éducatifs.

Les pays de l'OCDE doivent continuer à rechercher les moyens de renforcer la qualité de leurs systèmes éducatifs et de les rendre plus justes et plus efficaces. L'importance de cet objectif ressort clairement du rôle économique de l'éducation. Entre 3 et 6 pour cent de la population active sont employés dans l'enseignement dans certains pays de l'OCDE (indicateur P9), c'est-à-dire autant ou plus que le pourcentage recensé dans un secteur économique traditionnel tel que l'agriculture. Si l'on y ajoute tous les individus qui sont dans le système en leur qualité d'élèves ou d'étu-

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enrolled in the system as students, and the full extent of the picture emerges. The economic importance of education is also reflected in the amount of resources invested: in the 15 OECD countries for which 1991 data are available, public spending averages 11.8 per cent of total public spending and 5.4 per cent of the gross domestic product (indicators P1 and P2). If private expenditure were included, the figures would be substantially higher for some countries. These figures explain the attention currently given by OECD countries to policy analysis and evaluation in education.

The monitoring of progress and experimentation in systems of education depends heavily on indicators that enable government authorities and other interested groups to judge the context and functioning of education and the results achieved. Education indicators can reveal some of the most critical weaknesses of education systems, and can aid the design of corrective policy. Examples of major problem areas that need to be addressed are the unequal distribution of opportunities, the rigidity of student streaming and tracking systems and the wastage of human resources caused by ineffective programmes. Moreover, the high costs of education are accompanied by wide discrepancies in cost per student at different levels of education and the imbalance between public and private investment. The new data offered in this publication can contribute to identifying some critical problems and establishing new priorities.

The 1993 edition of *Education at a Glance* includes 38 indicators (see Chart 1). These offer a body of information on crucial aspects in education policy – investment levels, financing and staffing, decision-making, level of participation, student tracking, student achievement in key subjects and graduation rates, and whether some levels and types of education give better protection than others against the risks of unemployment. For each topic, the indicators presented in this publication reveal many similarities and dissimilarities across the countries. They thus give rise to questions concerning the goals and the efficiency of different educational policies.

Indicator C6 shows the extent of unemployment in many OECD countries. Countries with high youth labour force participation tend to have high youth unemployment and vice versa. However, students do not figure in the labour force and thus cannot be unemployed. There are several exceptions to this pattern, which call for a further examination of the relationship between education, participation in the labour market, and youth unemployment.

dians, une impression de gigantisme se dégage. L'importance économique de l'enseignement est aussi attestée par le montant des ressources investies : dans les 15 pays de l'OCDE pour lesquels les données de 1991 sont disponibles, les dépenses publiques d'éducation atteignent en moyenne 11.8 pour cent du total des dépenses publiques et 5.4 pour cent du produit intérieur brut (indicateurs P1 et P2). Si les dépenses privées étaient comptées, ces chiffres seraient bien plus élevés dans certains pays. Les données expliquent l'attention réservée par les pays de l'OCDE à l'analyse politique et à l'évaluation dans l'enseignement.

L'une des conditions essentielles du suivi de l'évolution et des expériences menées dans les systèmes éducatifs est l'existence d'indicateurs à partir desquels les pouvoirs publics et d'autres groupes intéressés puissent juger du contexte et du fonctionnement de l'enseignement et de ses résultats. Les indicateurs de l'enseignement peuvent mettre en évidence quelques-unes des faiblesses les plus graves des systèmes et aider à mettre au point des mesures correctives. Parmi les principaux problèmes qui exigent une solution figurent la répartition inégale des possibilités d'instruction, la rigidité de la répartition des élèves par filière en fonction de leurs aptitudes, et le gaspillage des ressources humaines dû à l'inefficacité de certains programmes. Qui plus est, les coûts élevés de l'enseignement attirent l'attention sur les écarts entre les coûts unitaires et le déséquilibre entre investissements publics et privés. Les nouvelles données présentées dans cette publication peuvent servir à mettre en lumière certains problèmes graves et à fixer de nouvelles priorités.

L'édition 1993 de *Regards sur l'éducation* comprend 38 indicateurs (voir le graphique 1). Ceux-ci offrent une somme d'informations sur certains aspects critiques des politiques de l'enseignement – le niveau des investissements, les modalités de financement et de recrutement, les lieux où sont prises les décisions importantes, les taux de scolarisation, les résultats obtenus, c'est-à-dire la réussite des élèves et étudiants dans certaines disciplines essentielles, le taux d'obtention des certificats et diplômes, et la mesure dans laquelle certains niveaux et types d'enseignement constituent une protection plus efficace que d'autres contre les risques de chômage. Pour chacun de ces aspects, les indicateurs présentés ici montrent les nombreux points communs et différences entre pays. Ils amènent donc à s'interroger sur les objectifs et l'efficacité des différentes politiques d'éducation.

L'indicateur C6 montre l'extension du chômage dans les pays de l'OCDE. Dans les pays où le taux d'activité est élevé chez les jeunes, le taux de chômage des jeunes est lui aussi élevé, et vice versa, résultat qui n'a rien de surprenant étant donné que les jeunes qui font des études ne font pas partie de la population active et ne peuvent donc pas être chômeurs. Il existe plusieurs exceptions qui méritent d'être examinées en détail pour mieux comprendre les relations entre l'éducation, l'accès à la vie active et le chômage des jeunes.

## Editorial

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Indicator R9 on unemployment and education demonstrates the strength of the link between education and work: the higher the level of education reached by men and women in the labour force, the lower their unemployment rates tend to be. Moreover, indicator R10 on education and income from work shows that high educational attainment apparently offers not only improved protection against unemployment but also occupational opportunities linked to increased earnings.

The indicators also provide important signals about new developments in the education systems of OECD countries. For example, the new indicator P14 offers interesting data on the transition process from compulsory schooling to upper secondary and tertiary education. The indicator shows that some countries have an extended process of transition from one level to another, indicating that the interactions among the education system, the training system and the labour market are not straightforward. Many young adults apparently move in and out of the education and training system, alternating their studies with work and other activities. This situation invites a reconsideration of the organisation of education from a perspective that incorporates recurrent education and lifelong learning.

Indicator P16 on participation in non-university tertiary education reveals that the forms of tertiary education for men and women differ substantially in a number of countries. Indicator C2 on gender differences in educational attainment presents an index of dissimilarity. The results generally show that major disparities exist in the education and training received by men and women. Indicators R7 on science and engineering graduates and R8 on the stock of scientifically trained personnel confirm these disparities.

However, there are some encouraging signals as well. For example, indicators C1 and C2 show that the gender differences in educational attainment are much smaller, and in some countries have altogether disappeared, among the younger age cohorts compared with the older ones. Furthermore, indicator R4 shows that there are almost no differences in the reading achievement of 14 year-old boys and girls. In the future, the indicator should be expanded to see whether this finding holds also in other key areas of the school curriculum.

Finally, reverting to the serious problem of the extremely high level of unemployment in OECD countries, the principal result of the present set of indicators is to confirm the growing conviction among many policy-makers that education and training are both part of the problem and part of the solution. The search for reliable, valid, and new indicators will, therefore, be even more important in the future.

L'indicateur R9 sur le chômage et le niveau de formation démontre la vigueur du lien qui unit la formation et l'emploi : plus le niveau d'instruction atteint par les hommes et les femmes de la population active est élevé, moins ils risquent d'être au chômage. En outre, l'indicateur R10 sur le niveau de formation et le salaire montre que des qualifications de haut niveau semblent non seulement constituer une meilleure protection contre le chômage, mais aussi offrir des possibilités d'emploi susceptibles de déboucher sur des salaires plus élevés.

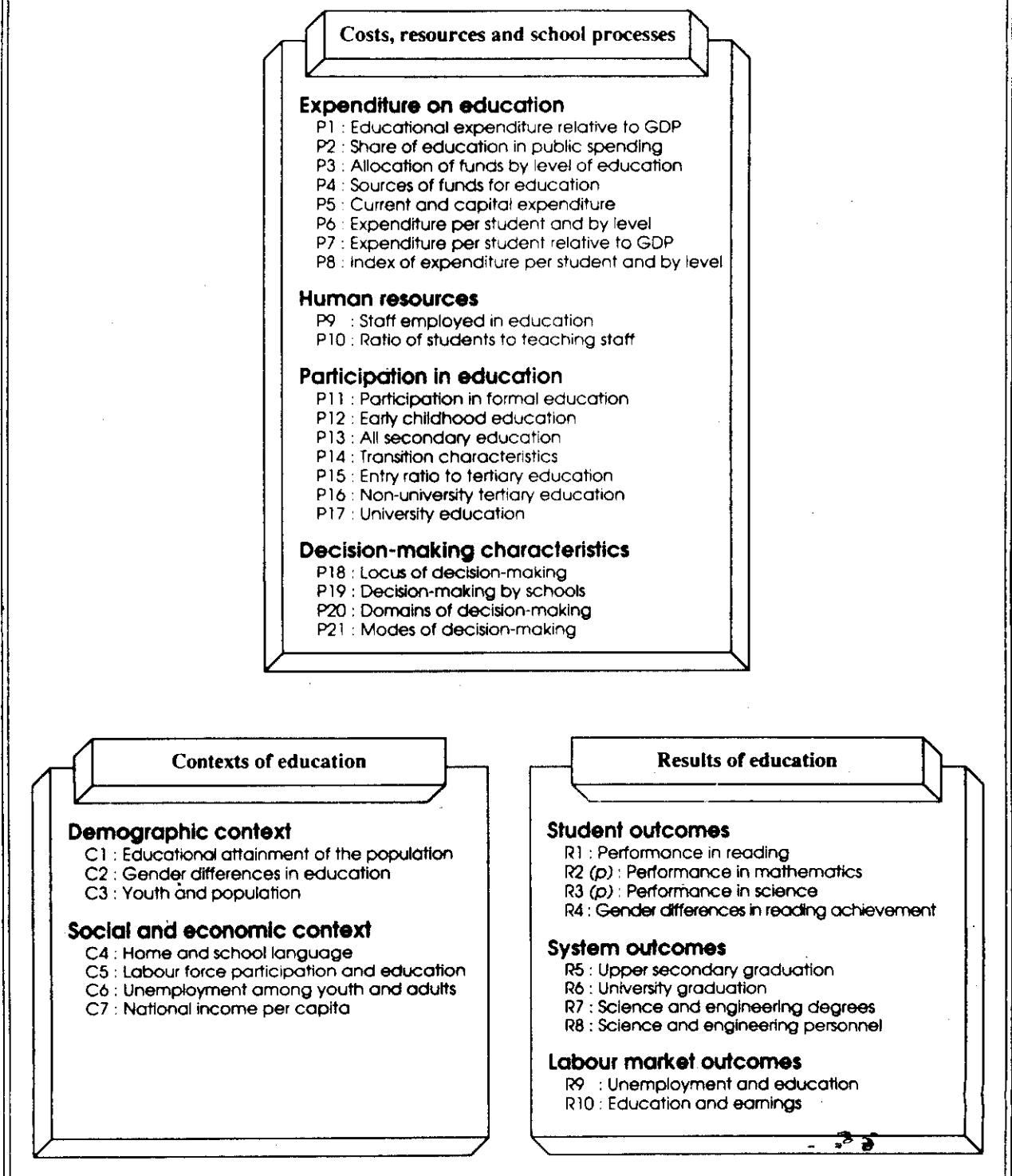
Les indicateurs constituent en outre d'importants témoignages quant à l'évolution récente des systèmes d'enseignement des pays de l'OCDE. Par exemple, le nouvel indicateur P14 offre des données intéressantes sur le moment du passage de la scolarité obligatoire à l'enseignement secondaire de deuxième cycle et à l'enseignement supérieur. L'indicateur montre que, dans certains pays, ce passage est fort long, ce qui démontre que l'interaction entre le système éducatif, le système de formation et le marché du travail n'est pas simple. Nombre de jeunes adultes semblent entrer et sortir du système d'enseignement, faisant alterner leurs études, le travail et d'autres activités. Cette situation invite à reconstruire l'organisation de l'enseignement dans l'optique d'une politique d'éducation récurrente et de formation permanente.

L'indicateur P16 sur le taux de fréquentation de l'enseignement supérieur non universitaire révèle que, dans certains pays, les formes prises par l'enseignement supérieur ne sont pas les mêmes pour les hommes et pour les femmes. L'indicateur C2 sur les différences de niveau d'instruction entre hommes et femmes présente un indice de ces disparités. Les résultats montrent d'une façon générale qu'il existe d'importants écarts entre l'enseignement et la formation dont bénéficient les hommes et les femmes. Les indicateurs R7 sur les diplômes scientifiques et R8 sur l'effectif du personnel ayant reçu une formation scientifique confirment ces écarts.

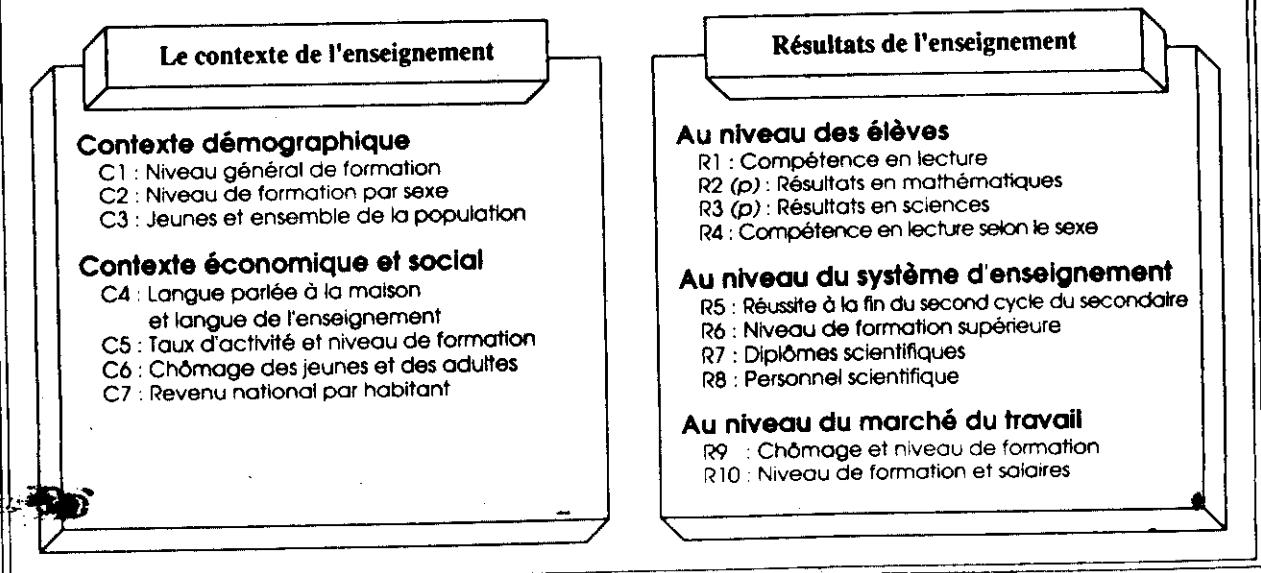
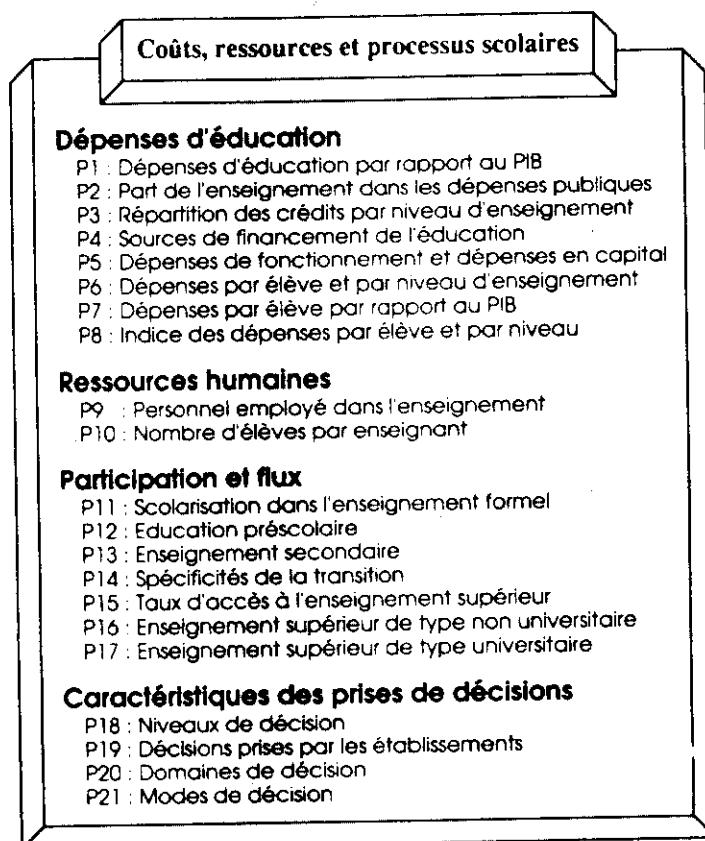
On enregistre cependant certains indices encourageants. Par exemple, les indicateurs C1 et C2 montrent que les différences de niveau d'instruction entre hommes et femmes se sont beaucoup atténuées, et ont même entièrement disparu dans certains pays, dans les cohortes jeunes comparées aux plus âgées. L'indicateur R4 montre qu'il n'existe presque pas de différence entre garçons et filles de 14 ans en ce qui concerne la maîtrise de la lecture. Il faudra par la suite développer cet indicateur pour voir si ce résultat se retrouve dans d'autres domaines essentiels du programme scolaire.

Enfin, et pour revenir au grave problème des taux extrêmement élevés du chômage dans les pays de l'OCDE, ce nouvel ensemble d'indicateurs confirme la conviction de plus en plus répandue chez nombre de décideurs que l'enseignement et la formation font partie à la fois du problème et de sa solution. Cette constatation rend la recherche de nouveaux indicateurs solides et fiables plus importante encore pour l'avenir.

**Figure 1: OECD education indicators**



## Graphique 1 : Les indicateurs de l'enseignement proposés par l'OCDE



### **Developments and New Features**

This publication, like its predecessor, has four principal sections: one devoted to the economic, social and demographic context of education (C); the second presenting information on costs, resources and processes (P); a third dedicated to the results of education (R); and a fourth including notes to the indicators, technical comments and a glossary. To these four sections has been added a fifth, a statistical supplement containing the most complex tables, which have been moved to the end in order to trim the main body of the volume. Each section is accompanied by a brief introduction that draws the attention of the readers to important issues of measurement and interpretation.

The presentation of the indicators has not changed: first, the main results are given, followed by a brief discussion of definitions essential to an understanding of the concepts dealt with, and, finally, some explanatory notes are offered as an aid to interpretation. In order to facilitate the reader's analysis of the data, each table is accompanied by a chart. The notes to the tables are collected in Annex 1.

The original goal of this new version of *Education at a Glance* was not to enlarge or revise the set of indicators but rather to reduce the time lag between publication and the reference year used in measuring the indicators. Yet, although the effort was mainly focused on developing efficient procedures for collecting, transmitting and processing the data, the exercise also offered opportunities for improving the comparability of the data and the way in which the information is presented.

The most noticeable new feature concerns the improvement in geographical coverage. For the first time two countries participating in OECD's programme for Partners in Transition (PIT) are included. A second major development concerns the participation indicators which, for the first time, offer net rates of student enrolment. These net rates involve solely the number of students enrolled in a given programme whose ages correspond to the theoretical age (usually a single year) for that level of schooling. However, in order not to lose sight of the full breadth of schooling, gross participation rates that measure the extent of enrolment of students in all formal education programmes are included in a single indicator (P11).

There are other new features as well. The number of indicators in the set has increased by two. Refinements have been made in other indicators as improvements in the data collection and the calculation methods have been made. The indicator on the survival rate in higher education has temporarily been suspended, until a better way to measure it is found, and a new indicator, giving information on the percentage of the students saying to speak a different language at home from the one used in school, has been added. Additional indicators concern the labour force participation rate by gender and level

### **Évolution et nouveaux aspects**

Cette publication, comme celle qui l'a précédée, comporte quatre sections principales : l'une traite du contexte démographique, économique et social de l'enseignement (C) ; la deuxième contient des informations sur les coûts, les ressources et les processus scolaires (P) ; la troisième est consacrée aux résultats de l'enseignement (R) ; et une quatrième comprend des notes, des commentaires techniques et un glossaire. À ces quatre sections s'ajoute une cinquième, un supplément statistique contenant les tableaux les plus complexes qui ont été placés après le corps du texte. Chaque section s'accompagne d'une courte introduction qui attire l'attention du lecteur sur les aspects importants de la mesure et de l'interprétation.

La présentation des indicateurs n'a pas changé : on donne d'abord les principaux résultats, qui sont suivis d'un bref examen des définitions essentielles à la compréhension des concepts évoqués et, enfin, des notes explicatives sont fournies afin d'aider à l'interprétation. Pour faciliter l'analyse des données, chaque tableau s'accompagne d'un graphique. Les notes des tableaux sont rassemblées dans l'annexe 1.

Cette nouvelle version de *Regards sur l'éducation* n'avait pas à l'origine pour objet de développer ou de réviser l'ensemble des indicateurs, mais plutôt de réduire le délai entre la publication et l'année de référence utilisée pour mesurer les indicateurs. Cependant, si l'on a consacré le maximum d'efforts à la mise au point de procédures efficaces de collecte, de transmission et de traitement des données, cet exercice a aussi permis d'améliorer la comparabilité des données et le traitement de l'information.

L'élément nouveau le plus marquant concerne l'amélioration de la couverture géographique. Pour la première fois, deux pays qui participent au programme de l'OCDE pour les Partenaires pour la transition (PPT) sont compris. Un deuxième élément nouveau important concerne les indicateurs de la scolarisation qui, pour la première fois, donnent les taux nets de scolarisation. Ces taux nets comprennent uniquement le nombre d'élèves et étudiants suivant un cycle d'études donné, et dont les âges correspondent à l'âge théorique (en général une seule année) pour ce niveau de formation. Toutefois, afin de ne pas perdre de vue tout l'éventail de la scolarité, les taux bruts de scolarisation qui mesurent les effectifs de tous les cycles d'études de l'enseignement ordinaire sont compris dans un seul indicateur (P11).

Il existe d'autres éléments nouveaux. Le nombre des indicateurs a augmenté de deux. Quelques-uns des indicateurs ne sont plus précisément ce qu'ils étaient car des améliorations sont intervenues dans les méthodes de collecte des données et de calcul. L'indicateur sur le taux de survie dans l'enseignement supérieur a été momentanément suspendu, en attendant de trouver un meilleur moyen de le mesurer, tandis qu'un nouvel indicateur donne des informations sur le pourcentage des élèves qui disent parler à la maison une langue autre que la langue utilisée à l'école. D'autres indicateurs ont trait aux taux d'activité par sexe et par niveau de formation et aux différents

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of education, and the differences in the reading performance of boys and girls.

Among the financial indicators, it has been necessary to modify the indicator concerning the sources of funds for education, by concentrating on the levels of government that generate the funds for educational expenditure.

A major effort has been made to improve the coverage of the contribution of the private sector to the development of education, first to better capture the overall educational effort made by countries and then to put the burden carried by the public sector into perspective. Considerable progress has been made, as shown by the number of countries that have succeeded in furnishing data on private expenditure.

In the section concerning human resources, the indicator on personnel employed in education has also changed. The field of observation has been enlarged from personnel dependent on the education authorities to the entire education workforce.

In the section of indicators concerning the characteristics of decision-making, the indicator on school autonomy in decision-making has been expanded to include the full range of decision-making at the school and country levels.

Finally, as previously alluded to, the section offering the indicators of results has been entirely restructured, offering expanded information on student, system and labour market outcomes.

## Future Developments

The expenditure indicators are those which aroused the liveliest interest last year. There is no hiding the fact that the comparability of the basic data was imperfect, although the orders of magnitude were not fundamentally wrong. In a joint effort, the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) of the United States Department of Education, the Ministry of Education and Science of the Netherlands, and the OECD Secretariat launched an in-depth study of the comprehensiveness and the structure of the expenditure data produced by the Member countries. From the outset, the aim has been to obtain a better understanding of the gaps in the expenditure indicators, and to identify ways of improving their comparability. This study has already made it possible to enhance somewhat the validity of these indicators, but the effects of this work will be much more noticeable next year, when restructured data collection will make it possible to obtain still better data.

The procedures for data collection must be further improved if the aim of regularly producing a set of reliable indicators for use in educational policy analysis is to be realised. The revision of the questionnaires jointly administered by the OECD, UNESCO and the Statistical Office of the European Communities, the development of a system for the electronic

résultats entre garçons et filles dans la maîtrise de la lecture.

Parmi les indicateurs financiers, il a été nécessaire de modifier celui qui traite des sources de financement de l'enseignement en s'attachant aux niveaux de l'administration qui allouent les fonds destinés à couvrir les dépenses d'éducation.

Un grand effort a été fait pour améliorer la couverture de la contribution du secteur privé au développement de l'enseignement, tout d'abord pour mieux appréhender le soutien qu'apportent les pays à l'enseignement et ensuite pour bien situer la charge supportée par le secteur public. D'immenses progrès ont été faits, comme le montre le nombre de pays qui ont réussi à fournir des données relatives aux dépenses privées.

Dans la section qui traite des ressources humaines, l'indicateur sur le personnel de l'enseignement a aussi été modifié. Le champ d'observation a été élargi pour passer du personnel qui relève des autorités scolaires à la totalité de l'effectif du personnel travaillant dans l'enseignement.

Dans la section des indicateurs concernant les caractéristiques de la prise de décisions, l'indicateur de l'autonomie des établissements scolaires en matière de décision a été étendu pour comprendre toute la gamme des décisions prises au niveau des écoles et du pays.

Enfin, comme nous l'avons déjà indiqué, la section des indicateurs de résultats a été entièrement restructurée et offre une information plus complète sur les résultats des élèves et les étudiants, ceux du système et ceux obtenus sur le marché du travail.

## Évolution future

Les indicateurs concernant les dépenses sont ceux qui ont éveillé le plus vif intérêt l'année dernière. Force est de reconnaître que la comparabilité des données de base laisse à désirer, bien que les ordres de grandeur n'aient pas été erronés pour l'essentiel. Travaillant de concert, le *National Center for Education Statistics* (NCES) du ministère américain de l'Education, le ministère de l'Education et de la Science des Pays-Bas et le Secrétariat de l'OCDE ont effectué une étude approfondie de la structure et de la composition des données sur les dépenses fournies par les pays Membres. Il s'agissait dès le début de mieux comprendre les lacunes des indicateurs de dépenses et de trouver les moyens de les rendre plus comparables. Cette étude a déjà permis d'améliorer dans une certaine mesure la solidité de ces indicateurs, mais les effets de ce travail seront plus perceptibles l'année prochaine lorsque la restructuration de la collecte rendra possible l'obtention de données d'une qualité supérieure.

Il faut encore améliorer les procédures de collecte des données si l'on veut parvenir à présenter régulièrement un ensemble d'indicateurs solides, pouvant servir à l'analyse des politiques d'éducation. La révision des questionnaires envoyés conjointement par l'OCDE, l'UNESCO et l'Office statistique des Communautés européennes, la mise au point d'un système de transfert électronique des données et la création d'un sys-

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transfer of data, and the creation of an integrated system for education statistics and indicators are among the most urgent tasks to be accomplished.

Revising the International Standard Classification of Education is now a matter of urgency. This scheme, elaborated by UNESCO and the other international organisations, is the basic instrument for harmonizing education statistics and producing comparable data. UNESCO recently embarked on an initiative for revising the system. It is expected that the work done by the OECD on the definitions of the indicators, the aggregation of variables and the measurement of basic statistics can offer useful material for facilitating progress in this area.

Finally, although much has been achieved, important indicators are still missing – indicators on attitudes about education and the expectations of the general public and parents; the curriculum students are exposed to; the time students spend learning; teacher qualifications and pay; adult education and continuing vocational training in firms; and expanded information on outcomes, for example measures of the literacy skills of the adult population. Work on these important areas has begun so that additional indicators can be included in future editions of *Education at a Glance*.

A complementary publication, *Education in OECD Countries 1988/89 - 1989/90: A Compendium of Statistical Information*, is also published by the OECD. The *Compendium* contains additional information about education, namely diagrams of the structure of the education systems of OECD countries. Because some of the definitions and measurement procedures were different from those used by INES, the results offered in the two publications may not correspond exactly.

tème intégré de statistiques et d'indicateurs de l'enseignement figurent au nombre des tâches les plus urgentes à mener à bien.

La révision de la Classification internationale type de l'enseignement devient une tâche urgente. Cet ouvrage, élaboré par l'UNESCO et les autres organisations internationales, est le principal moyen d'harmoniser les statistiques de l'enseignement et de produire des données comparables. L'UNESCO a récemment entrepris la révision du système et il est prévu que les travaux menés par l'OCDE sur la définition des indicateurs, l'agrégation des variables et la mesure des statistiques de base contribueront utilement au progrès dans ce domaine.

Enfin, malgré tous les efforts, certains indicateurs importants manquent encore – des indicateurs concernant les attitudes à l'égard de l'enseignement et les attentes du public en général et des parents en particulier ; les programmes suivis par les élèves ; le temps consacré aux études ; les qualifications et la rémunération des enseignants ; l'éducation des adultes et la formation professionnelle continue donnée dans les entreprises ; manquent aussi des renseignements sur les résultats, par exemple la mesure du niveau d'alphabétisation de la population adulte. Les travaux se poursuivent dans ces domaines importants, de sorte que des indicateurs supplémentaires pourront être compris dans les éditions futures de *Regards sur l'éducation*.

Une publication intitulée *L'enseignement dans les pays de l'OCDE : Recueil d'informations statistiques 1988/89-1989/90* qui complète celle-ci, est aussi publiée par l'OCDE. Le *Recueil* contient des informations supplémentaires importantes au sujet de l'enseignement, notamment des organigrammes des systèmes d'enseignement des pays de l'OCDE. Quelques-unes des définitions et des mesures sont différentes de celles du projet INES, ce qui explique que les résultats donnés dans les deux publications ne sont pas identiques.

## Readers' guide

## *Guide du lecteur*

### Country Abbreviations

Australia  
Austria  
Belgium  
Canada  
Czech and Slovak Federal Republic  
Denmark  
Finland  
France  
Germany  
Greece  
Hungary  
Iceland  
Ireland  
Italy  
Japan  
Luxembourg  
Netherlands  
New Zealand  
Norway  
Portugal  
Spain  
Sweden  
Switzerland  
Turkey  
United Kingdom  
United States

### Sigles des pays

AUS	Allemagne	GER
OST	Australie	AUS
BEL	Autriche	OST
CAN	Belgique	BEL
CSFR	Canada	CAN
DEN	Danemark	DEN
FIN	Espagne	SPA
FRA	Etats-Unis	USA
GER	Finlande	FIN
GRE	France	FRA
HUN	Grèce	GRE
ICE	Hongrie	HUN
IRE	Irlande	IRE
ITA	Islande	ICE
JPN	Italie	ITA
LUX	Japon	JPN
NET	Luxembourg	LUX
NZL	Norvège	NOR
NOR	Nouvelle-Zélande	NZL
POR	Pays-Bas	NET
SPA	Portugal	POR
SWE	République fédérative tchèque et slovaque	CSFR
SWI	Royaume-Uni	UKM
TUR	Suède	SWE
UKM	Suisse	SWI
USA	Turquie	TUR

### Country Coverage

No information was provided by Greece, Iceland and Luxembourg. There are also countries that did not provide data for sub-sets of indicators.

Germany is presented in some of the indicators in three ways. If "Germany (FTFR)" is used, then the data refer to the former territory of the Federal Republic of Germany. If "Germany (TFGDR)" is employed, then the data refer to the territory of the former German Democratic Republic. However, if only Germany is employed, then the data refer to the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany after unification on 3 October 1990.

The data for the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic refer to the territory of the former country as it was in 1991.

The samples of schools and students drawn for the surveys of mathematics and science performance (see indicators R2 and R3) were restricted to only a part of the territory of three of the participating countries. This was the case in Italy, Spain and Switzerland (see Annex 3, VI). Similarly, only one of the provinces of Canada (British Columbia) took part in the reading literacy study (see indicators C4, R1 and R4).

### Pays couverts

La Grèce, l'Islande et le Luxembourg n'ont donné aucune information. Certains pays n'ont pas fourni de données concernant certains sous-ensembles d'indicateurs.

Dans certains des indicateurs, l'Allemagne est présentée de trois façons différentes. S'il est question de "l'Allemagne (ex-territoire de la RFA)", les données se rapportent à l'ancien territoire de la République fédérale d'Allemagne. Si l'on parle de "l'Allemagne (ex-RDA)", les données font référence au territoire de l'ancienne République démocratique allemande. Cependant, si le seul mot "Allemagne" est employé, les données portent sur le territoire de la République fédérale d'Allemagne après la réunification du 3 octobre 1990.

Les données relatives à la République fédérative tchèque et slovaque se réfèrent au territoire du pays tel qu'il existait en 1991.

Les échantillons d'écoles et d'élèves utilisés pour les enquêtes sur les résultats en mathématiques et en sciences (voir les indicateurs R2 et R3) ont été limités à une partie du territoire de trois des pays participants, à savoir, l'Italie, l'Espagne et la Suisse (voir annexe 3, VI). De même, seule une des provinces du Canada (la Colombie-Britannique) a participé à l'étude sur la maîtrise de la lecture (voir les indicateurs C4, R1 et R4).

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### Data Sources

The sources of the indicator data are specified in detail in Annex 2. The main sources are as follows:

- The data for indicators C1, C2, C5, R9 and R10 are derived from household and labour force surveys conducted by the countries.
- The data for indicators C3 and C6 are derived from the Labour Force Statistics databases of the OECD and EUROSTAT.
- The figures for indicator C7, the indices of purchasing power parity (PPP) and the data on total public expenditure are derived from the National Accounts database of the OECD.
- The data for indicators P1 to P17 and R5 to R8 were provided by the national authorities. See the notes in Annex 2 on data sources.
- Indicators P18 to P21 are based on data derived from a special INES survey of the locus of decision-making in education systems. See Annex 3.
- Indicators C4 and R1 to R4 are based on special surveys conducted by the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA) and the Educational Testing Service (ETS). See Annex 3.

### ISCED Levels

ISCED refers to the International Standard Classification of Education. It is used as a means of compiling internationally comparable statistics on education. The classification distinguishes between seven levels of education (see Glossary, Annex 4, for details). Synoptic graphs showing the structure of the education system, the corresponding theoretical duration and the typical starting and ending ages of the main educational programmes by ISCED level, are presented in the OECD publication, *Education in OECD countries, 1988/1989-1989/1990: A Compendium of Statistical Information*, Paris, 1993.

### Mean Scores

The *OECD total* is the value of the indicator for the entire OECD area, treating OECD as if it were one country. See Annex 3 for a description of the procedures used for the calculations.

The *country mean* is the simple average of the indicator values of all the countries. It is sometimes referred to as the value for the "typical" country. An explanation is provided in Annex 3.

### Provenance des données

Les sources des données sont exposées en détail à l'annexe 2. Les sources principales sont les suivantes :

- Les données des indicateurs C1, C2, C5, R9 et R10 sont tirées des enquêtes sur les ménages et la population active conduites par les pays.
- Les données des indicateurs C3 et C6 sont tirées des bases de données des statistiques sur la population active de l'OCDE et d'EUROSTAT.
- Les chiffres de l'indicateur C7, les indices de la parité de pouvoir d'achat (PPA) et les données sur les dépenses publiques totales sont tirés de la base de données des comptes nationaux de l'OCDE.
- Les données des indicateurs P1 à P17 et R5 à R8 ont été fournies par les autorités nationales. Voir les notes en annexe 2 sur la provenance des données.
- Les indicateurs P18 à P21 sont fondés sur des données tirées d'une enquête spéciale du projet INES sur le niveau de la prise de décisions dans les systèmes d'enseignement. Voir l'annexe 3.
- Les indicateurs C4 et R1 à R4 se fondent sur des enquêtes spéciales effectuées par l'Association internationale pour l'évaluation de l'enseignement (IEA) et le *Educational Testing Service* (ETS). Voir l'annexe 3.

### Les niveaux de formation de la CITE

La CITE (Classification internationale type de l'enseignement) constitue un moyen de rassembler des statistiques sur l'enseignement qui se prêtent aux comparaisons internationales. La classification distingue sept niveaux d'enseignement (on trouvera les détails dans le glossaire, *annexe 4*). Des graphiques synoptiques montrant la structure du système d'enseignement, la durée théorique correspondante et les âges habituels de début et de fin des principaux cycles d'études par niveau de formation CITE sont présentés dans la publication de l'OCDE intitulée *L'enseignement dans les pays de l'OCDE, 1988/1989-1989/1990 : Recueil d'informations statistiques*, Paris, 1993.

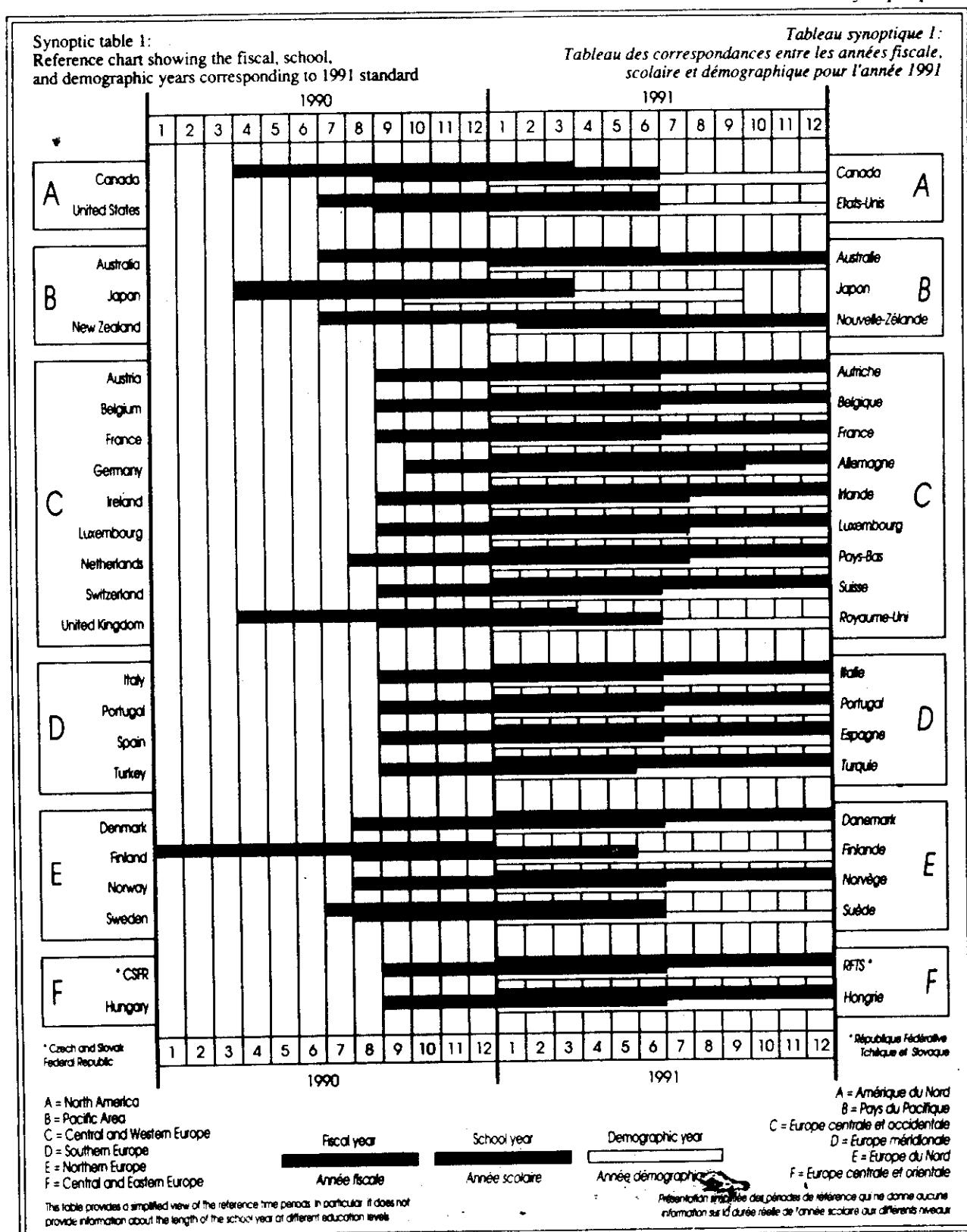
### Moyennes

Le *total OCDE* est la valeur de l'indicateur pour l'ensemble de la zone de l'OCDE, celle-ci étant traitée comme s'il s'agissait d'un seul pays. On trouvera la description des méthodes de calcul à l'annexe 3.

La *moyenne des pays* est la simple moyenne des valeurs de l'indicateur de tous les pays. On se réfère parfois à la valeur d'un pays "typique". Voir l'annexe 3.

Synoptic table 1

Tableau synoptique 1



## Readers' guide

## *Guide du lecteur*

### Provisional Indicators

Two of the indicators presented in this publication are provisional (R2 and R3). They can be identified by the letter (*p*), and are easily recognised because they are printed in colour. The two indicators are considered provisional not because of disagreement as to their validity and applicability, but because they are measured using survey data that do not fully satisfy the INES technical standards.

### Reference Periods

Synoptic Table 1 presents information on how the demographic, fiscal and school years compare to the 1991 reference year. It should be noted that the school year does not refer to the starting and ending dates of given education programmes, since it combines all levels of education in a synoptic fashion.

### Rounding of Data

The data may not always add to totals because of rounding.

### Symbols

Three symbols are employed in the tables and charts:

- 0    Magnitude is either negligible or zero.
- X    Data included in another category.
- Data not available, either because they were not collected in the country, or because the question does not apply, or due to non-response.

### Indicateurs provisoires

Deux des indicateurs présentés dans cette publication (R2 et R3) sont provisoires. Ils sont signalés par la lettre (*p*) et peuvent être identifiés facilement du fait qu'ils sont présentés sur un fond couleur. On considère que ces deux indicateurs sont provisoires, non parce qu'on n'est pas parvenu à un accord sur leur validité et leur utilisation, mais parce qu'ils sont mesurés au moyen de données d'enquêtes qui ne sont pas pleinement conformes aux normes techniques du projet INES.

### Périodes de référence

Le tableau synoptique 1 présente des informations sur la comparaison entre les années démographique, budgétaire et scolaire et l'année de référence 1991. Il faut noter que l'année scolaire ne se réfère pas aux dates de début et de fin de cycles d'études donnés car elle combine de façon synoptique tous les niveaux d'enseignement.

### Arrondissement des données

Certains chiffres étant arrondis, les totaux indiqués ne correspondent pas toujours exactement à la somme des composantes.

### Symboles

Trois symboles ont été utilisés dans les tableaux et graphiques :

- 0    L'ordre de grandeur est négligeable ou nul.
- X    Les données sont incluses sous une autre rubrique.
- Les données ne sont pas disponibles, soit parce qu'elles n'ont pas été recueillies dans le pays, soit parce que la question ne se pose pas, soit par suite de non-réponse.

CONTEXTS OF EDUCATION

*CONTEXTE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT*

## Contexts of education

## *Le contexte de l'enseignement*

Education systems and the results they produce do not exist in a vacuum: they are the product of a complex historical process and are influenced by many factors in the surrounding environment. While some of these factors are malleable and can be optimised, many others are given and cannot be changed through educational policy. An analysis of education must therefore be informed by an appreciation of the educational processes employed and the financial and other resources expended, against a background of contextual factors in the environment of education systems, schools and students.

Contextual indicators might be of a demographic nature covering aspects such as the proportion of school-age children in a population, the percentage of students who are members of disadvantaged minorities, or the distribution of students by predominantly rural or urban areas; they might also be primarily economic, for example the wealth of a country as measured by its gross domestic product or the proportion of school-age children living in poverty; or they could have a social and cultural orientation, for example measures of community resources that can be relevant to education and indicators of the social and economic conditions of the students' homes, the educational careers of their parents, or whether the students are proficient in the language used in school.

### Demographic Context

Three aspects of the demographic context of education are addressed by the indicators in this section. The first is the *educational attainment of the population* (C1). This indicator first describes the population 25 to 64 years of age in terms of the percentage whose highest level of education completed is tertiary, upper secondary, or less. A second table in C1 focuses on the percentage of persons who have completed at least an upper secondary education, presenting the information for four different age groups ranging from persons 25 to 34 to those 55 to 64 years of age. Comparing the indicators for each country across the age groups suggests the extent of expansion of the upper secondary sector during the past 40 years. In countries that have had major expansion, the difference between the percentage with at least an upper secondary education in the oldest group and the percentage in the youngest group will be very large.

The second context indicator is *gender differences in education* (C2). The first table in C2 shows, for the population 25 to 64 years of age, the proportion of women in four educational attainment groups: university, tertiary non-university, upper secondary, and below upper secondary. Women are over-represented in the groups to the extent that results for this

Les systèmes d'enseignement et leurs résultats n'existent pas indépendamment de leur contexte. Ils résultent d'un processus historique complexe et sont influencés par un grand nombre d'aspects du milieu ambiant. Quelques-uns de ces aspects sont malléables et peuvent être améliorés, mais beaucoup d'autres sont fixes et ne peuvent être amendés par la politique d'éducation. Toute analyse de l'enseignement doit donc être éclairée par l'appréciation des processus éducatifs utilisés et des ressources, financières et autres, qui y sont consacrées, en tenant compte des facteurs qui constituent le contexte des systèmes d'enseignement, des établissements et des élèves.

Les indicateurs du contexte peuvent être de caractère démographique et couvrir des aspects tels que la proportion, dans une population donnée, d'enfants d'âge scolaire, le pourcentage d'élèves qui appartiennent à des minorités défavorisées ou la répartition des élèves selon qu'ils viennent de zones essentiellement rurales ou urbaines ; il peut aussi s'agir de facteurs principalement économiques, par exemple la richesse d'un pays mesurée par son produit intérieur brut ou la proportion d'enfants d'âge scolaire vivant dans la misère. Ils peuvent encore avoir une orientation sociale et culturelle, par exemple mesurer les ressources que la collectivité affecte à l'enseignement et les indicateurs de la situation économique et sociale des foyers auxquels appartiennent les élèves, le niveau d'instruction de leurs parents et la maîtrise par les élèves de la langue utilisée à l'école.

### Le contexte démographique

Trois aspects du contexte démographique de l'enseignement sont abordés dans les indicateurs de cette section. Le premier est *le niveau général de formation* (C1). Cet indicateur décrit en premier la population de 25 à 64 ans et le pourcentage de cette population dont le plus haut niveau de formation mené à son terme est l'enseignement supérieur, l'enseignement secondaire de deuxième cycle ou moins. Un deuxième tableau de l'indicateur C1 indique le pourcentage de personnes qui ont terminé au moins leurs études secondaires de deuxième cycle, cette information étant présentée pour quatre tranches d'âge différentes qui vont de 25-34 ans à 55-64 ans. La comparaison des indicateurs de chaque pays pour toutes les tranches d'âge met en évidence l'expansion de l'enseignement secondaire de deuxième cycle au cours des quarante dernières années. Dans les pays où cette expansion a été considérable, la différence entre le pourcentage de la population ayant au moins terminé l'enseignement secondaire de deuxième cycle dans la catégorie plus âgée et ce même pourcentage dans la catégorie plus jeune est très importante.

Le deuxième indicateur de contexte est *le niveau de formation par sexe* (C2). Le premier tableau de C2 montre, pour la population de 25 à 64 ans, la proportion des femmes et des jeunes filles dans quatre niveaux de formation : l'enseignement universitaire, l'enseignement supérieur non universitaire, l'enseignement secondaire de deuxième cycle et les études qui

## Contexts of education

indicator are over 50. Tables in the Statistical Supplement present the same information for persons 25 to 34 years of age, providing a more targeted view both of the educational level of parents of young children and of recent system outcomes. The second table in C2 provides an index of gender dissimilarity, calculated to show what changes would be necessary, in terms of the percentage of people who would have to have a different attainment level, to achieve similar attainment for men and women.

The final context indicator, *youth and population* (C3), presents the percentage of the population who are in the age range most likely to be participating in the education system, persons 5 to 29 years of age. The percentage of the population in each of three age groups – 5 to 14, 15 to 24, and 25 to 29 years of age – is also presented.

## Social and Economic Context

The social and economic context is represented here by four indicators. *Home and school language* (C4) shows the percentage of children 9 and 14 years of age saying to speak a different language in school and at home. *Labour force participation and education* (C5) shows the percentage of persons in the labour force among those 25 to 64 years of age by levels of educational attainment.

*Unemployment among youth and adults* (C6) shows unemployment rates by gender both for persons 15 to 64 years of age and for those 15 to 24 years of age.

Lastly, *national income per capita* (C7) shows the gross domestic product (GDP) per capita in 1981 and 1991. This allows comparisons both of the absolute levels of GDP per capita among countries and of changing resources during the past decade.

## *Le contexte de l'enseignement*

précèdent ce dernier niveau. Les femmes et les jeunes filles sont surreprésentées dans ces groupes lorsque les résultats de cet indicateur sont supérieurs à 50. Les tableaux du supplément statistique donnent les mêmes renseignements pour les personnes de 25 à 34 ans, et offrent une information plus précise concernant aussi bien le niveau de formation des parents de jeunes enfants que les résultats plus récents du système. Le deuxième tableau de C2 fournit un indice de disparité par sexe, calculé pour montrer quels changements seraient nécessaires, c'est-à-dire le pourcentage d'individus qui devraient avoir un niveau de formation différent, pour que le niveau de réussite soit le même pour les hommes et les femmes.

Le dernier indicateur de contexte, *jeunes et ensemble de la population* (C3), présente le pourcentage de la population compris dans la tranche d'âge qui a le plus de chances d'être scolarisée, c'est-à-dire les individus âgés de 5 à 29 ans. Le pourcentage des effectifs de chacune des trois tranches d'âge – 5 à 14 ans, 15 à 24 ans et 25 à 29 ans – est aussi présenté.

## Le contexte économique et social

Le contexte économique et social est représenté ici par quatre indicateurs. L'indicateur C4, qui traite de *la langue parlée à la maison et de la langue de l'enseignement*, donne le pourcentage d'enfants de 9 et 14 ans qui disent ne pas parler la même langue à l'école et à la maison. L'indicateur C5, *taux d'activité et niveaux de formation*, donne le pourcentage de personnes âgées de 25 à 64 ans faisant partie de la population active, par niveau de formation.

Le *chômage des jeunes et des adultes* (C6) montre les taux de chômage par sexe entre 15 et 64 ans et entre 15 et 24 ans.

Enfin C7, le *revenu national par habitant*, donne le produit intérieur brut (PIB) par habitant en 1981 et en 1991. On peut ainsi comparer à la fois les niveaux absolus du PIB par habitant des différents pays et l'évolution des ressources pendant les dix dernières années.

## C1: Educational attainment of the population

### C1(A): PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION THAT HAS ATTAINED A SPECIFIC HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION

### C1(B): PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION THAT HAS ATTAINED AT LEAST UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION

#### KEY RESULTS

In most countries more than half of the population 25 to 64 years of age has completed at least upper secondary education. In five countries — Canada, Germany, Norway, Switzerland and the United States — more than 75 per cent of the population have attained this level.

The proportion of the population that has received at least some tertiary education varies greatly across countries. In Australia, Canada and the United States, it is more than 30 per cent of the population 25 to 64 years of age whereas in Austria, Italy, Portugal, Spain and Turkey, it is 10 per cent or less.

In all countries there are large differences in the educational attainment of young and older age groups; younger people have benefited from the expansion of education that has occurred since the 1960s. In many countries, the proportion of the population with at least upper secondary education is more than 30 percentage points higher for people 25 to 64 years of age than for people aged 55 to 64. In Finland, this difference is 51 percentage points, compared with 14 points in the United States.

The United States is the only country where more than 20 per cent of all men and women 25 to 34 years of age have obtained a university education (see Statistical Supplement).

Italy, Portugal, Spain and Turkey still have a lower overall level of educational attainment than other OECD countries. These are the only countries where fewer than 30 per cent of adults 25 to 64 years of age have completed upper secondary education. However, the share of persons who have completed upper secondary or tertiary education has risen fast in recent decades. In Spain, for example, in 1991 this proportion was five times as high for the 25 to 34 age group as for the 55 to 64 age group.

#### DEFINITION

Educational attainment is expressed as the percentage of the adult population (25 to 64 years of age) that has completed a certain highest level of education as defined in the ISCED system.

## *C1 : Niveau général de formation*

### C1(A) : POURCENTAGE DE LA POPULATION AYANT ATTEINT SON NIVEAU DE FORMATION PARTICULIER LE PLUS ÉLEVÉ

### C1(B) : POURCENTAGE DE LA POPULATION AYANT ACHEVÉ AU MOINS LE DEUXIÈME CYCLE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT SECONDAIRE

#### PRINCIPAUX RÉSULTATS

Dans la plupart des pays, plus de la moitié de la population âgée de 25 à 64 ans a terminé au moins le deuxième cycle de l'enseignement secondaire. Dans cinq pays — Canada, Allemagne, Norvège, Suisse et Etats-Unis — ce niveau a été atteint par plus de 75 pour cent de la population.

La proportion de la population qui a suivi au moins quelque temps des études supérieures varie considérablement d'un pays à l'autre. En Australie, au Canada et aux Etats-Unis, elle est de plus de 30 pour cent de la population de 25 à 64 ans, contre 10 pour cent ou moins en Autriche, en Italie, au Portugal, en Espagne et en Turquie.

Dans tous les pays, il existe de sensibles différences entre les niveaux de formation des tranches d'âge ; les plus jeunes ont profité de l'expansion de l'enseignement qui s'est produite depuis les années 60. Dans nombre de pays, la proportion de la population ayant suivi au moins l'enseignement secondaire de deuxième cycle est supérieure d'au moins 30 pour cent, chez les personnes de 25 à 64 ans, au pourcentage correspondant pour les personnes de 55 à 64 ans. En Finlande, cette différence est de 51 pour cent, contre 14 pour cent aux Etats-Unis.

Les Etats-Unis sont le seul pays où plus de 20 pour cent des hommes et des femmes de 25 à 64 ans ont suivi des études supérieures (voir le supplément statistique).

L'Italie, le Portugal, l'Espagne et la Turquie ont encore un niveau général de formation inférieur à celui des autres pays de l'OCDE. Ce sont les seuls pays où moins de 30 pour cent des adultes de 25 à 64 ans ont terminé leurs études secondaires de deuxième cycle. Cependant, le pourcentage de ceux qui ont achevé ce cycle d'études ou leurs études supérieures a augmenté rapidement au cours des dernières décennies. En Espagne en 1991, par exemple, ce pourcentage était cinq fois plus élevé dans la tranche d'âge de 25 à 34 ans que dans celle de 55 à 64 ans.

#### DÉFINITION

Le niveau de formation atteint est exprimé en pourcentage de la population adulte (de 25 à 64 ans) qui a mené à bien des études correspondant à un certain niveau de formation défini par le système CITE.

## C1: Educational attainment of the population

## *C1 : Niveau général de formation*

### NOTES ON INTERPRETATION

This indicator provides an indirect measure of the total supply of educated persons in a society. If education is an important factor in social and economic development, then the higher the initial level of education and training of the workforce, the better the long-term prospects for growth.

The figures may also be regarded as an outcome of the education system over a long period of time. Because the annual renewal rate of the target population that results from the influx of 25 year-olds and the outflow of persons reaching 65 is only a few per cent, it clearly takes a long time before policies intended to increase the enrolment of young people in upper secondary and tertiary education result in a marked increase in the overall level of education in the population. The role of adult education and continuing vocational training should therefore also be examined as a means to increase more quickly, if so desired, the level of educational attainment among adults.

The results must be regarded with some caution because the countries do not always classify diplomas and qualifications at the same ISCED level even if they are taken at roughly the same age or after a similar number of years of schooling. Also, the countries apply different principles in classifying individuals by educational levels. Some countries use the number of adequately completed years of schooling at a certain level as the criterion for classification. Others use information about diplomas obtained and a third group of countries uses both methods.

### NOTES EXPLICATIVES

Cet indicateur fournit une mesure indirecte de l'offre totale de personnes instruites dans un pays donné. Si le niveau de formation est un facteur important du développement économique et social, plus le niveau de formation initiale de la population active est élevé, plus les perspectives de croissance à long terme sont prometteuses.

Les chiffres peuvent aussi être considérés comme le résultat du système d'enseignement sur la durée. Étant donné que le taux de renouvellement annuel de la population-cible qui résulte de l'arrivée des jeunes de 25 ans et de la sortie des personnes de 65 ans ne représente qu'un pourcentage minime, il faut bien évidemment beaucoup de temps pour que les politiques destinées à accroître le taux de scolarisation des jeunes dans l'enseignement secondaire de deuxième cycle et l'enseignement supérieur se traduisent par une élévation sensible du niveau général de formation de la population. Le rôle joué par l'éducation des adultes et la formation continue doit donc aussi être considéré comme un moyen d'améliorer plus rapidement, si on le souhaite, le niveau de formation des adultes.

Les résultats doivent être considérés avec une certaine prudence car les pays ne classent pas toujours les diplômes et les qualifications en fonction du même niveau CITE, même s'ils correspondent *grosso modo* aux mêmes âges ou au même nombre d'années d'études. En outre, les pays n'appliquent pas tous les mêmes principes pour classer les individus en fonction de leur niveau de formation. Certains pays se servent du nombre d'années d'études menées à terme à un niveau donné comme critère de classification. D'autres utilisent les diplômes obtenus, tandis qu'un troisième groupe de pays se sert des deux méthodes à la fois.

## C1: Educational attainment of the population

### *C1 : Niveau général de formation*

Table C1 (A):

Percentage of the population 25 to 64 years of age that has completed a certain highest level of education (1991)

Tableau C1 (A):

Pourcentage de la population âgée de 25 à 64 ans ayant atteint son niveau de formation le plus élevé (1991)

	Early childhood education, primary, lower secondary Préscolaire, primaire, secondaire 1 <sup>er</sup> cycle ISCED 0/1/2 CITE 0/1/2	Upper secondary education Enseignement secondaire 2 <sup>nd</sup> cycle ISCED 3 CITE 3	Tertiary education (non-university and university) Enseignement supérieur (non universitaire et universitaire) ISCED 5/6/7 CITE 5/6/7	Total	
North America					Amérique du Nord
Canada	24	36	40	100	Canada
United States	17	47	36	100	Etats-Unis
Pacific Area					Pays du Pacifique
Australia	44	25	31	100	Australie
Japan	-	-	-	100	Japon
New Zealand	44	-	23	100	Nouvelle-Zélande
European Community					Communauté européenne
Belgium	57	24	20	100	Belgique
Denmark	39	43	18	100	Danemark
France	49	35	15	100	France
Germany	18	60	22	100	Allemagne
Greece	-	-	-	100	Grèce
Ireland	60	24	16	100	Irlande
Italy	72	22	6	100	Italie
Luxembourg	-	-	-	100	Luxembourg
Netherlands	44	37	20	100	Pays-Bas
Portugal	93	3	4	100	Portugal
Spain	78	12	10	100	Espagne
United Kingdom	35	49	16	100	Royaume-Uni
Other Europe - OECD					Autres pays d'Europe - OCDE
Austria	33	61	7	100	Autriche
Finland	40	42	18	100	Finlande
Iceland	-	-	-	100	Islande
Norway	21	54	25	100	Norvège
Sweden	33	44	23	100	Suède
Switzerland	19	60	20	100	Suisse
Turkey	82	11	6	100	Turquie
Country mean	45	36	19	100	Moyenne des pays
Central and Eastern Europe					Europe centrale et orientale
CSFR	27	63	10	100	RFS
Hungary	-	-	-	-	Hongrie

See Annex 1 for notes

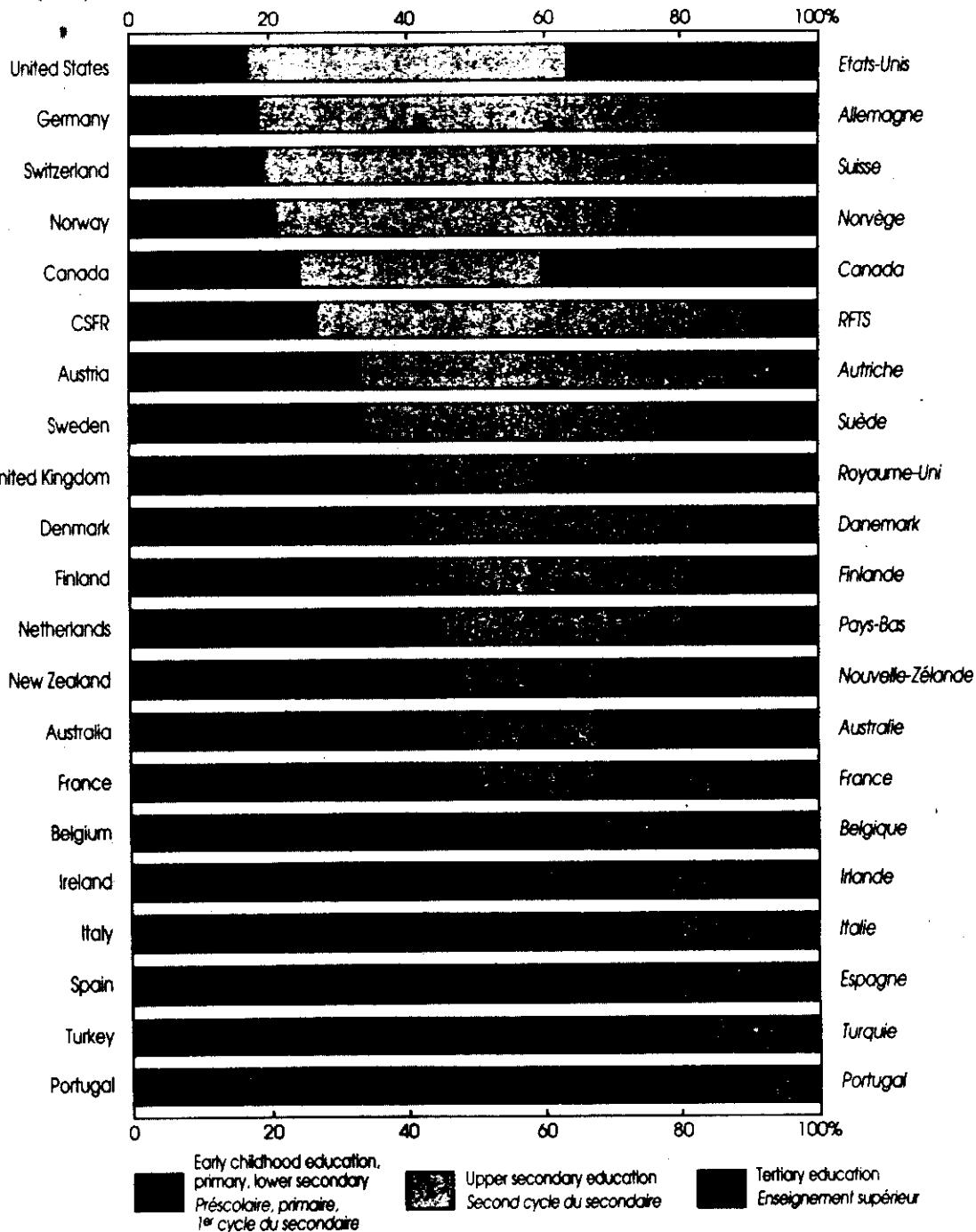
Voir notes en annexe 1

## C1: Educational attainment of the population

### *C1 : Niveau général de formation*

**C1 (A): Percentage of the population 25 to 64 years of age that has completed a certain highest level of education (1991)**

**C1 (A) : Pourcentage de la population âgée de 25 à 64 ans ayant atteint son niveau de formation le plus élevé (1991)**



Countries are ranked by the percentage of the population classified at ISCED level 0/1/2 (early childhood, primary, lower secondary education).

Les pays sont classés selon le pourcentage de la population ayant atteint le niveau CTE 0/1/2 (préscolaire, primaire et 1<sup>er</sup> cycle du secondaire).

C1: Educational attainment of the population

*C1 : Niveau général de formation*

Table C1 (B):  
Persons having attained at least upper  
secondary education, by age groups (%) (1991)

Tableau C1 (B) :  
Personnes ayant terminé au moins  
le deuxième cycle de l'enseignement secondaire,  
par groupe d'âge (%) (1991)

	Age groups Groupes d'âge				
	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	
North America					
Canada	86	82	68	54	Amérique du Nord
United States	86	88	81	72	Canada
Pacific Area					
Australia	64	62	54	40	Pays du Pacifique
Japan	-	-	-	-	Australie
New Zealand	59	58	51	-	Japon
Nouvelle-Zélande					
European Community					Communauté européenne
Belgium	58	49	37	22	Belgique
Denmark	75	64	57	43	Danemark
France	66	56	45	27	France
Germany	88	86	79	67	Allemagne
Greece	-	-	-	-	Grèce
Ireland	54	41	33	24	Irlande
Italy	43	34	20	12	Italie
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	Luxembourg
Netherlands	67	59	50	40	Pays-Bas
Portugal	12	8	5	3	Portugal
Spain	40	23	12	8	Espagne
United Kingdom	79	69	58	48	Royaume-Uni
Other Europe - OECD					Autres pays d'Europe - OCDE
Austria	79	70	63	49	Autriche
Finland	81	67	50	30	Finlande
Iceland	-	-	-	-	Islande
Norway	88	83	75	61	Norvège
Sweden	85	73	61	45	Suède
Switzerland	88	84	77	69	Suisse
Turkey	22	17	13	11	Turquie
Country mean	66	59	49	38	Moyenne des pays
Central and Eastern Europe					Europe centrale et orientale
CSFR	87	79	68	51	RFTS
Hungary	-	-	-	-	Hongrie

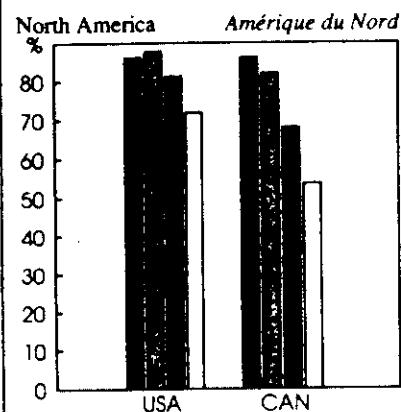
See Annex I for notes

Voir notes en annexe I

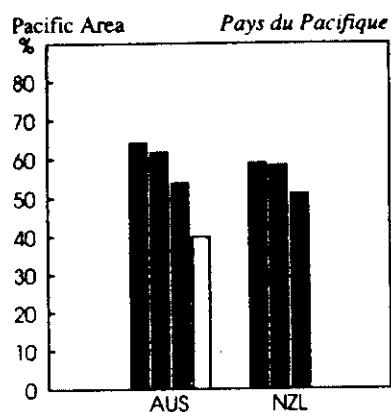
## C1: Educational attainment of the population

### *C1 : Niveau général de formation*

Chart C1 (B): Persons having attained at least upper secondary education, by age groups (%) (1991)

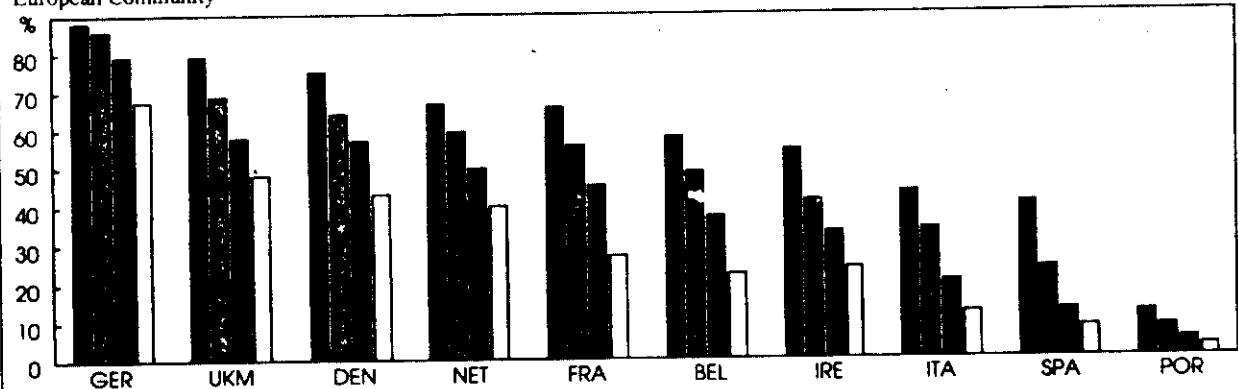


Graphique C1 (B) : Personnes ayant terminé au moins le deuxième cycle de l'enseignement secondaire, par groupe d'âge (%) (1991)



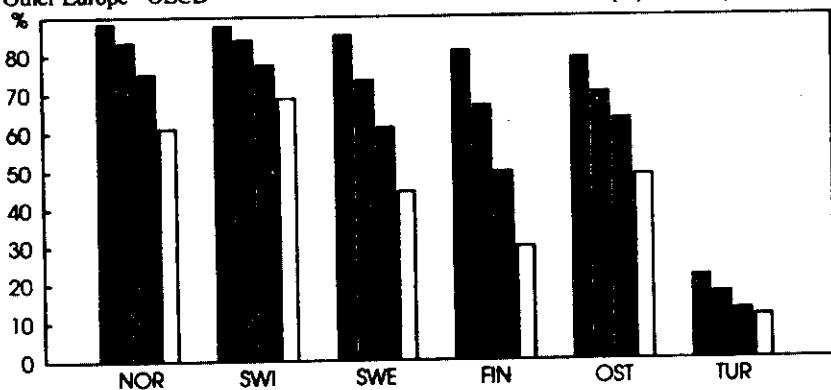
European Community

Communauté européenne



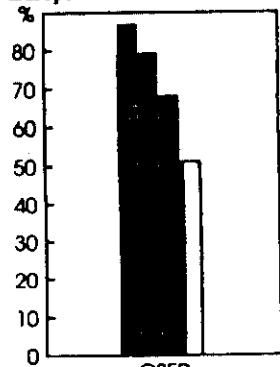
Other Europe - OECD

Autres pays d'Europe - OCDE



Central Europe

Europe centrale



■ 25-34

■ 35-44

■ 45-54

□ 55-64

Data sorted from left to right in each region by share of the population 25-34 years of age with at least upper secondary education.

Dans chaque zone les données sont classées de gauche à droite en fonction de la proportion de la population du groupe d'âge 25-34 ayant terminé au moins le deuxième cycle de l'enseignement secondaire.

## C2: Gender differences in education

### C2(A): THE PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AMONG THOSE ATTAINING SPECIFIC LEVELS OF EDUCATION

#### KEY RESULTS

There are substantial differences in the educational attainment of men and women, with women generally over-represented at levels below upper secondary education among persons 25 to 64 years of age. Women are also as a rule over-represented in non-university tertiary education. This phenomenon is particularly pronounced in Australia, New Zealand and Portugal. By contrast, in Germany and Switzerland, many more men than women have completed non-university tertiary education.

Women are generally under-represented among university-educated persons; in the Netherlands, Switzerland and Turkey, less than one-third of those educated at universities are women.

Differences at the upper secondary level are generally smaller among younger men and women, 25 to 34 years of age, compared with older groups. However, women remain under-represented in Australia, Austria and New Zealand and over-represented in Ireland and Switzerland. With some exceptions, this may suggest that the gender differences in upper secondary attainment will decrease in the future among the larger adult population (see Statistical Supplement).

#### DEFINITION

This indicator is defined as the proportion of persons in the population 25 to 64 years of age in 1991 attaining a specific level of education, as defined in ISCED, who were women.

#### NOTES ON INTERPRETATION

This indicator shows the percentage of women among those in the population with specific levels of educational attainment. A value of 50 indicates equal proportions, whereas a value less than 50 shows that there are fewer women than men at a given level of education.

All OECD countries attach great importance to the goal of reducing the inequality of opportunities between women and men. Achieving this goal is especially important in education, because failure to progress in this area also jeopardises improvement in other areas. Since education is a major determinant of labour market participation, occupational mobility and quality of life, the persistence of large gender differences in educational attainment puts women at a disadvantage in the labour market and in society

## *C2 : Niveau de formation par sexe*

### C2(A) : POURCENTAGE DE FEMMES AYANT ATTEINT UN NIVEAU SPÉCIFIQUE DE FORMATION

#### PRINCIPAUX RÉSULTATS

Il existe d'importantes différences de niveau de formation entre hommes et femmes, les femmes de 25 à 64 ans étant en général surreprésentées aux niveaux inférieurs au deuxième cycle de l'enseignement secondaire. En outre, les femmes sont en général aussi surreprésentées dans l'enseignement supérieur non universitaire. Ce phénomène est particulièrement marqué en Australie, en Nouvelle-Zélande et au Portugal. Au contraire, en Allemagne et en Suisse, les hommes sont nettement plus nombreux que les femmes à avoir terminé leurs études supérieures de type non universitaire.

Les femmes sont généralement sous-représentées parmi ceux qui ont fait des études à l'université ; aux Pays-Bas, en Suisse et en Turquie, elles représentent moins d'un tiers.

Au niveau de l'enseignement secondaire de deuxième cycle, les différences sont en général plus faibles entre les hommes et les femmes plus jeunes (de 25 à 34 ans) par rapport aux catégories plus âgées. Cependant, les femmes restent sous-représentées en Australie, en Autriche et en Nouvelle-Zélande, et surreprésentées en Irlande et en Suisse. On peut en déduire, à quelques exceptions près, que les différences d'obtention de diplômes de l'enseignement secondaire de deuxième cycle entre hommes et femmes sont appelées à diminuer dans la population adulte en général (voir le supplément statistique).

#### DÉFINITION

Cet indicateur correspond à la proportion de femmes dans la population âgée de 25 à 64 ans ayant atteint en 1991 un niveau de formation donné correspondant à la définition de la CITE.

#### NOTES EXPLICATIVES

Cet indicateur montre le pourcentage de femmes dans la population ayant un niveau de formation donné. Une valeur de 50 indique l'égalité entre hommes et femmes, alors qu'une valeur inférieure à 50 montre que les femmes sont moins nombreuses que les hommes à avoir atteint le niveau de formation en question.

Tous les pays de l'OCDE attachent une grande importance à la réduction de l'inégalité des chances entre hommes et femmes. Il est particulièrement important de réaliser cet objectif dans l'enseignement car l'insuffisance des résultats dans ce domaine compromet le progrès dans d'autres domaines. Etant donné que le niveau de formation est un déterminant majeur de l'accès au marché du travail, de la mobilité professionnelle et de la qualité de la vie, la persistance de sensibles différences de

## C2: Gender differences in education

### *C2 : Niveau de formation par sexe*

more generally. Gender differences in education thus represent a failure to benefit generally and fully from the contribution that women can make to social improvement and economic growth.

The indicator shows, for certain countries, the extent to which women are over-represented in non-university tertiary education. Programmes at this level are often of a brief duration and can lead to particular female-dominated occupations.

In some countries it is difficult, or even impossible, to make a clear distinction between upper secondary and tertiary education and also between non-university and university levels of education. This difficulty must be taken into account when examining the results, especially in the cases of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, where women are over-represented at the non-university tertiary level. This phenomenon also affects the results for Austria, Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

niveau de formation selon le sexe défavorise les femmes sur le marché de l'emploi et, d'une façon plus générale, dans la société. Les différences de niveau de formation entre hommes et femmes empêchent donc la société de profiter pleinement de l'apport des femmes au progrès social et à la croissance économique.

Cet indicateur montre, pour certains pays, la mesure dans laquelle les femmes sont surreprésentées dans l'enseignement supérieur non universitaire. Les cycles d'études à ce niveau sont souvent courts et peuvent mener à des métiers où les femmes sont particulièrement nombreuses.

Dans certains pays, il est difficile, voire impossible, d'établir une distinction nette entre l'enseignement secondaire de deuxième cycle et l'enseignement supérieur, et aussi entre les niveaux universitaire et non universitaire de l'enseignement supérieur. Il faut tenir compte de cette difficulté lorsqu'on examine les résultats, notamment dans le cas de l'Australie, de la Nouvelle-Zélande et du Royaume-Uni, où les femmes sont fortement surreprésentées dans l'enseignement supérieur non universitaire. Ce phénomène retient aussi sur les résultats de l'Autriche, de l'Allemagne, des Pays-Bas et de la Suisse.

C2: Gender differences in education

*C2 : Niveau de formation par sexe*

Table C2 (A):  
Proportion of women in the total  
population 25 to 64 years of age having  
attained specific levels of education (1991)

Tableau C2 (A):  
*Proportion de femmes dans la population  
âgée de 25 à 64 ans ayant atteint un niveau  
spécifique de formation (1991)*

	Early childhood, primary, lower secondary Préscolaire, primaire, secondaire 1 <sup>er</sup> cycle ISCED 0/1/2 CITE 0/1/2	Upper secondary education Enseignement secondaire 2 <sup>nd</sup> cycle ISCED 3 CITE 3	Non-university tertiary education Enseignement supérieur non universitaire ISCED 5 CITE 5	University education Enseignement supérieur universitaire ISCED 6/7 CITE 6/7	Total	
North America						Amérique du Nord
Canada	50	54	50	45	51	Canada
United States	50	54	51	46	51	Etats-Unis
Pacific Area						Pays du Pacifique
Australia	58	26	66	39	50	Australie
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	Japon
New Zealand	58	37	69	40	51	Nouvelle-Zélande
European Community						Communauté européenne
Belgium	52	47	59	35	50	Belgique
Denmark	55	45	55	47	49	Danemark
France	55	45	58	45	51	France
Germany	71	49	35	35	50	Allemagne
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	Grèce
Ireland	47	58	51	40	50	Irlande
Italy	52	48	X	43	51	Italie
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	Luxembourg
Netherlands	57	45	47	31	49	Pays-Bas
Portugal	52	44	77	47	52	Portugal
Spain	53	43	X	47	51	Espagne
United Kingdom	59	45	60	36	50	Royaume-Uni
Other Europe - OECD						Autres pays d'Europe - OCDE
Austria	66	43	X	41	50	Autriche
Finland	50	52	51	42	50	Finlande
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	Islande
Norway	52	50	51	40	49	Norvège
Sweden	48	50	54	46	49	Suède
Switzerland	65	52	26	32	50	Suisse
Turkey	41	35	X	28	40	Turquie
Country mean	54	46	54	40	50	Moyenne des pays
Central and Eastern Europe						Europe centrale et orientale
CSSR	66	46	X	40	51	CSSR
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	Hongrie

See Annex I for notes

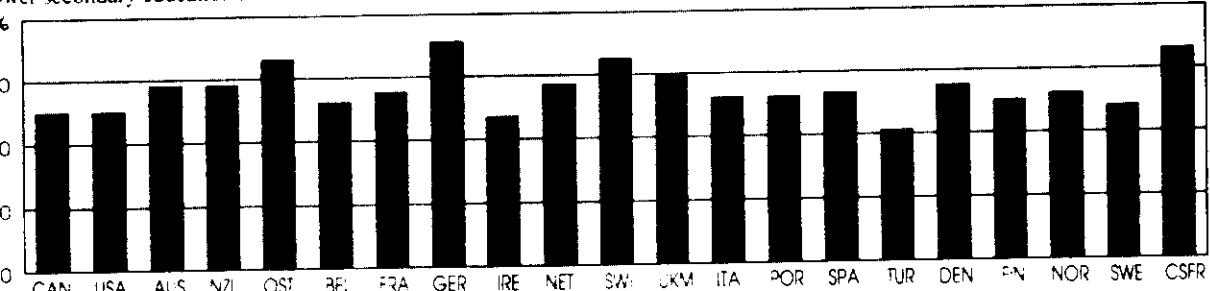
Voir notes en annexe I

## C2: Gender differences in education

### C2 : Niveau de formation par sexe

Chart C2 (A): Proportion of women in the total population 25 to 64 years of age having attained specific levels of education (1991)

Early childhood education, primary and lower secondary education (ISCED 0/1/2)

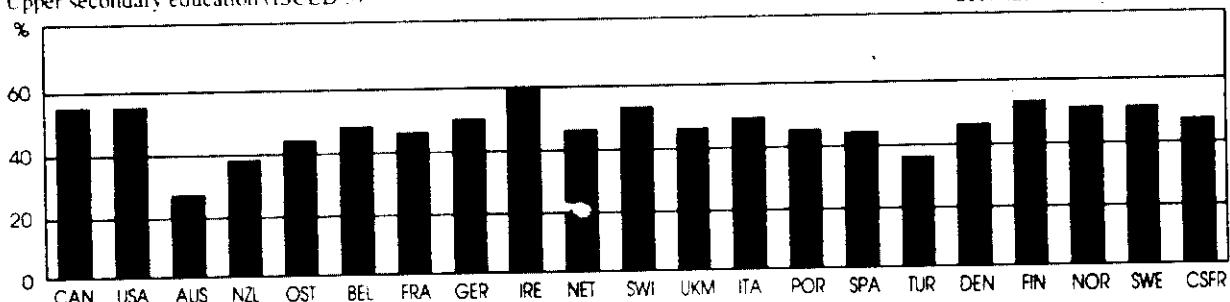


Graphique C2 (A) : Pourcentage de femmes dans la population âgée de 25 à 64 ans ayant atteint un niveau spécifique de formation (1991)

Préscolaire, primaire et secondaire 1<sup>er</sup> cycle (CITE 0/1/2)

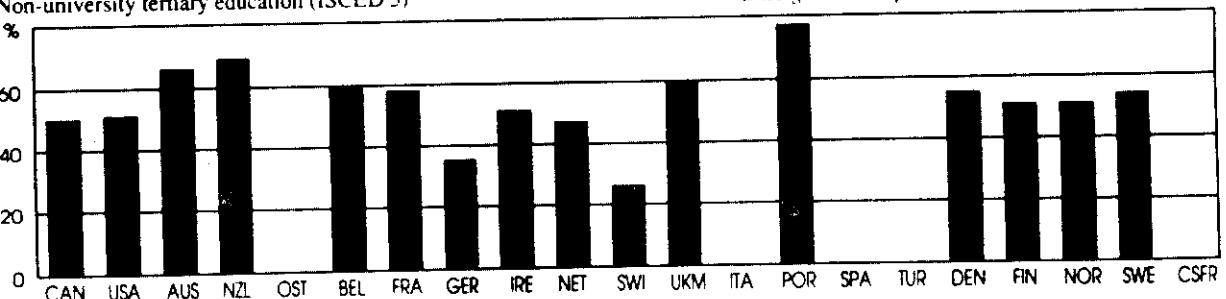
Upper secondary education (ISCED 3)

Secondaire 2<sup>e</sup> cycle (CITE 3)



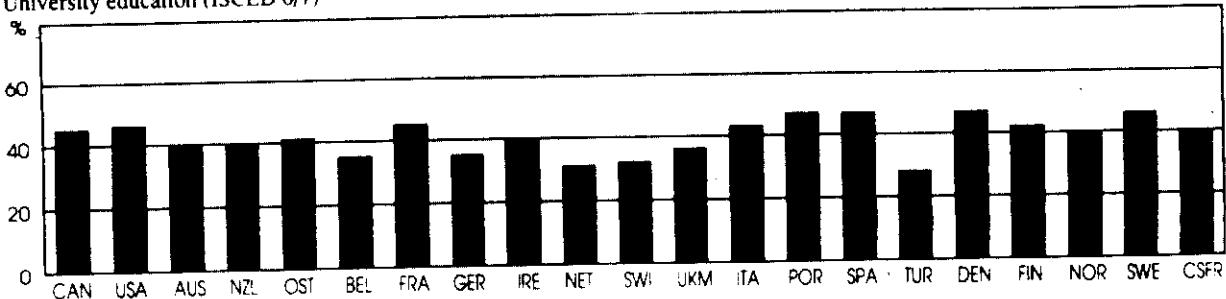
Non-university tertiary education (ISCED 5)

Enseignement supérieur non universitaire (CITE 5)



University education (ISCED 6/7)

Enseignement supérieur universitaire (CITE 6/7)



## C2: Gender differences in education

### C2(B): INDEX OF GENDER DISSIMILARITY IN EDUCATION

#### KEY RESULTS

The gender differences in educational attainment vary not only within but also between countries. At certain educational levels, women dominate in some countries, and men in others. Men are over-represented in university education in all countries.

The gender differences in a country can be summarised into a single number using the index of gender dissimilarity in education. The indices suggest that the degree of inequality between men and women is the largest in Australia followed by Austria, New Zealand and Switzerland. In order to achieve a completely uniform distribution of education by sex among adults 25 to 64 years of age, between 17 and 24 per cent of the target populations in Australia, Austria, New Zealand and Switzerland would have to acquire education at a different level.

In Canada, Belgium, Norway, Italy, Finland, Sweden and Portugal, only around 5 per cent of the population would have to acquire education at a different level before an equal distribution would be obtained.

The indicator also shows that 93 per cent of all men and women in the target population in Portugal, 78 per cent in Spain and 72 per cent in Italy have not completed upper secondary education. The groups at upper secondary and particularly tertiary levels of education are therefore comparatively small in size, and less variation exists between men and women in these countries.

For almost all countries, the index is much lower for younger compared with older age groups. Men and women 25 to 34 years of age are distributed similarly across levels of educational attainment in most countries. The exceptions are Australia, Austria, New Zealand and Switzerland (see Tables S4 and S5 in the Statistical Supplement).

Lower gender disparity indices are characteristic of two types of countries: those in which a very high percentage of the population has not completed upper secondary education (Italy, Portugal and Spain), and those in which a very high percentage has attained this level or higher (Canada, Norway, Sweden and the United States).

### C2 : Niveau de formation par sexe

### C2(B) : INDICE DE DISPARITÉ DES NIVEAUX DE FORMATION PAR SEXE

#### PRINCIPAUX RÉSULTATS

Les différences de niveau de formation entre hommes et femmes varient non seulement à l'intérieur d'un même pays, mais aussi d'un pays à l'autre. A certains niveaux de formation, les femmes sont particulièrement nombreuses dans certains pays, alors que ce sont les hommes qui l'emportent dans d'autres. Les hommes sont surreprésentés dans l'enseignement universitaire dans tous les pays.

Les différences entre hommes et femmes dans un pays donné peuvent être résumées par un seul chiffre qui donne l'indice de disparité dans l'enseignement selon le sexe. Les indices montrent que le degré d'inégalité entre hommes et femmes est le plus important en Australie ; viennent ensuite l'Autriche, la Nouvelle-Zélande et la Suisse. Afin de parvenir à l'uniformité totale de la répartition du niveau de formation entre hommes et femmes chez les adultes de 25 à 64 ans, de 17 à 24 pour cent des populations étudiées en Australie, en Autriche, en Nouvelle-Zélande et en Suisse devraient avoir un niveau de formation différent.

Au Canada, en Belgique, en Norvège, en Italie, en Finlande, en Suède et au Portugal, environ 5 pour cent seulement de la population devraient parvenir à un niveau de formation différent pour que la répartition soit équitable.

L'indicateur montre aussi que 93 pour cent des hommes et des femmes de la population visée au Portugal, 78 pour cent en Espagne et 72 pour cent en Italie n'ont pas terminé leurs études secondaires de deuxième cycle. Les catégories ayant atteint les niveaux de l'enseignement secondaire de deuxième cycle et notamment de l'enseignement tertiaire sont donc relativement peu nombreuses et il existe moins de variations entre les hommes et les femmes dans ces pays.

Pour la quasi-totalité des pays, l'indice est sensiblement plus faible pour les tranches d'âge jeunes par rapport aux plus âgées. Les hommes et les femmes de 25 à 34 ans sont répartis de façon similaire dans les différents niveaux de formation, et ce dans la plupart des pays. Les exceptions sont l'Australie, l'Autriche, la Nouvelle-Zélande et la Suisse (voir les tableaux S4 et S5 du supplément statistique).

Les indices les plus faibles de la disparité entre hommes et femmes sont caractéristiques de deux types de pays : ceux où un pourcentage très élevé de la population n'a pas fréquenté l'enseignement secondaire de deuxième cycle jusqu'à la fin (Italie, Portugal et Espagne), et ceux où un pourcentage très élevé a atteint ou dépassé ce niveau (Canada, Norvège, Suède, Etats-Unis).

## C2: Gender differences in education

## *C2 : Niveau de formation par sexe*

### DEFINITION

The index of gender dissimilarity in education is calculated from the sum of all the absolute values of the differences between the percentage of men and women at each level of educational attainment. The sum is divided by two in order to show the percentage of people who would have to change level to bring about similarity in the educational attainment of men and women. The indices are calculated using only three categories: *a)* ISCED levels 0, 1 and 2; *b)* ISCED level 3; *c)* ISCED levels 5, 6 and 7.

### NOTES ON INTERPRETATION

The values would have been somewhat higher in the cases of Australia, Belgium, France, New Zealand and the United Kingdom if non-university tertiary education and university education had been treated as separate categories. This was not done because not all countries make a distinction between university and non-university level tertiary education.

The advantage of the index is that it provides a single measure of dissimilarity instead of a complex set of proportions. A difficulty may be that guidance on how to interpret the size of the gender differences cannot be given, because it is not possible to establish a certain level of dissimilarity as acceptable or unacceptable — this is mainly a question of values. Even in a strictly statistical sense, it is not easy to establish significant or insignificant levels of dissimilarity. The reason is that some countries employ data obtained in sample surveys whereas others use register data for the whole population.

High index values may give cause for reflection and for initiating further research, for example studies concerning the use of resources, signals in the labour market and the incentives for individuals to qualify for different jobs and professions.

The association between low gender disparity and both very high and very low rates of upper secondary completion supports the argument that gender disparities develop as education expands beyond the lower secondary level, and then diminish as higher levels of education become more widely accessible.

### DÉFINITION

L'indice de disparité entre les niveaux de formation des hommes et des femmes est calculé en faisant la somme de toutes les valeurs absolues des différences de pourcentage entre hommes et femmes à chaque niveau de l'enseignement. Cette somme est divisée par deux afin de montrer le pourcentage d'individus qui devraient changer de niveau pour qu'on parvienne à la similitude des niveaux de formation entre les hommes et les femmes. Les indices sont calculés à partir de trois catégories seulement : *a)* niveaux CITE 0, 1 et 2 ; *b)* niveau CITE 3 ; *c)* niveaux CITE 5, 6 et 7.

### NOTES EXPLICATIVES

Les valeurs seraient légèrement plus élevées dans le cas de l'Australie, de la Belgique, de la France, de la Nouvelle-Zélande et du Royaume-Uni si l'enseignement supérieur non universitaire et l'enseignement universitaire avaient été traités en tant que catégories distinctes. Cela n'a pas été fait parce que les pays n'établissent pas tous une distinction entre l'enseignement supérieur universitaire et non universitaire.

L'avantage de l'indice est qu'il donne une mesure unique de disparité au lieu d'un ensemble complexe de pourcentages. En revanche, il peut y avoir une difficulté du fait qu'on ne peut donner de conseils sur l'interprétation de l'importance de la différence entre les hommes et les femmes parce qu'il n'est pas possible de décider qu'un niveau donné de disparité est acceptable ou inacceptable ; en effet, il s'agit principalement d'une question de valeur. Même dans un sens strictement statistique, il n'est pas facile de savoir si les niveaux de disparité sont significatifs ou non, car certains pays se servent de données obtenues au moyen d'enquêtes par sondage, alors que d'autres exploitent des données concernant la totalité de la population.

La présence d'un indice de valeur élevé peut susciter à la réflexion et faire apparaître la nécessité de procéder à d'autres recherches, et notamment d'étudier l'utilisation des ressources, les signaux du marché du travail et les moyens d'inciter les individus à obtenir des qualifications adaptées aux divers métiers et professions.

L'association entre de faibles indices de disparité entre hommes et femmes et des taux très élevés et très faibles d'achèvement des études secondaires de deuxième cycle vient à l'appui de l'argument selon lequel les disparités selon le sexe se développent à mesure que l'enseignement s'étend au-delà du niveau secondaire de premier cycle, et diminuent ensuite lorsque des niveaux plus élevés de formation deviennent plus généralement accessibles.

## C2: Gender differences in education

### C2 : Niveau de formation par sexe

**Table C2 (B):**  
Index of gender dissimilarity in education,  
persons 25 to 64 years of age, and percentage  
of the population that has completed only  
primary and lower secondary education (1991)

**Tableau C2 (B) :**  
*Indice de disparité des niveaux de formation  
par sexe, population âgée de 25 à 64 ans  
n'ayant pas étudié au-delà de  
l'enseignement secondaire 1<sup>er</sup> cycle (1991)*

	Primary and lower secondary education Primaire, secondaire 1 <sup>er</sup> cycle SCED 0/1/2 CITE 0/1/2	index of gender dissimilarity indice de disparité par sexe	
North America			Amerique du Nord
Canada	24	5.1	Canada
United States	17	5.5	Etats-Unis
Pacific Area			Pays du Pacifique
Australia	44	24.0	Australie
Japan	-	-	Japon
New Zealand	44	17.6	Nouvelle-Zélande
European Community			Communauté européenne
Belgium	57	4.6	Belgique
Denmark	39	8.1	Danemark
France	49	8.0	France
Germany	18	15.3	Allemagne
Greece	-	-	Grèce
Ireland	60	7.9	Irlande
Italy	72	4.1	Italie
Luxembourg	-	-	Luxembourg
Netherlands	44	12.6	Pays-Bas
Portugal	93	1.0	Portugal
Spain	78	5.6	Espagne
United Kingdom	35	12.4	Royaume-Uni
Other Europe - OECD			Autres pays d'Europe - OCDE
Austria	33	20.1	Autriche
Finland	40	3.0	Finlande
Iceland	-	-	Islande
Norway	21	4.1	Norvège
Sweden	33	1.6	Suède
Switzerland	19	17.6	Suisse
Turkey	82	5.3	Turquie
Country mean	45	9.2	Moyenne des pays
Central and Eastern Europe			Europe centrale et orientale
CSFR	27	15.9	RFTS
Hungary	-	-	Hongrie

See Annex 1 for notes

Voir notes en annexe ?

The index values show the percentage of the population that would have to acquire education at a different level (higher or lower) in order to achieve the same pattern of educational attainment for men and women.

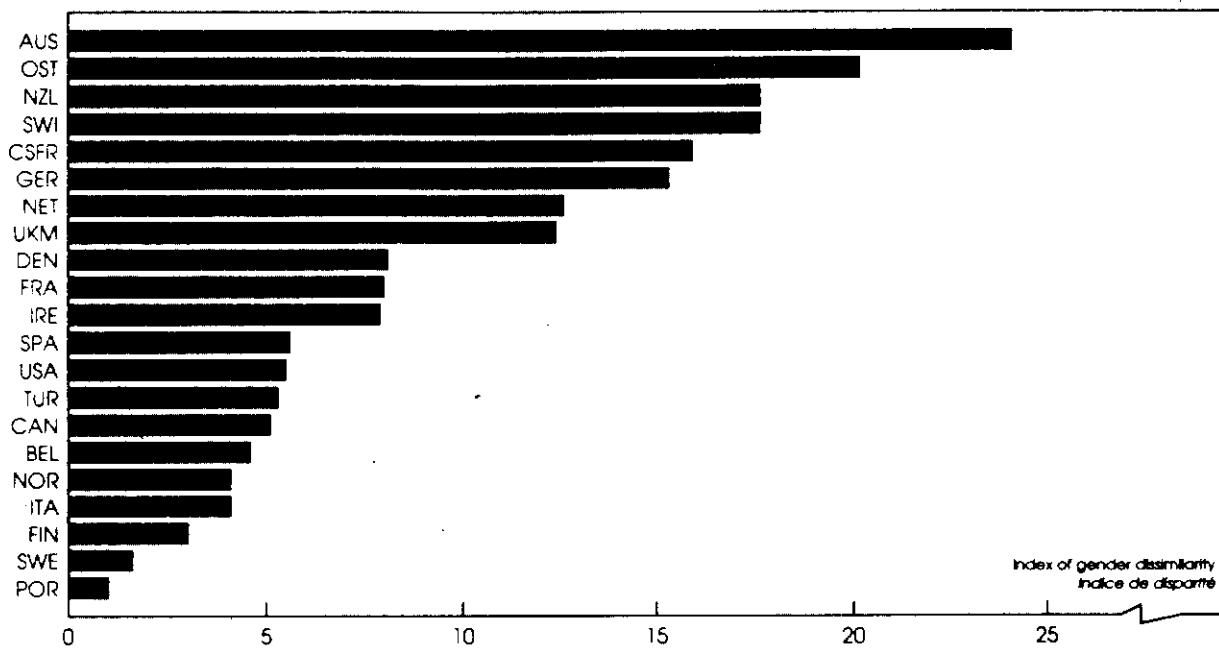
L'indice donne le pourcentage de la population qui devrait acquérir un niveau de formation différent (plus haut ou plus bas) pour obtenir un même niveau de formation entre hommes et femmes.

C2: Gender differences in education

*C2 : Niveau de formation par sexe*

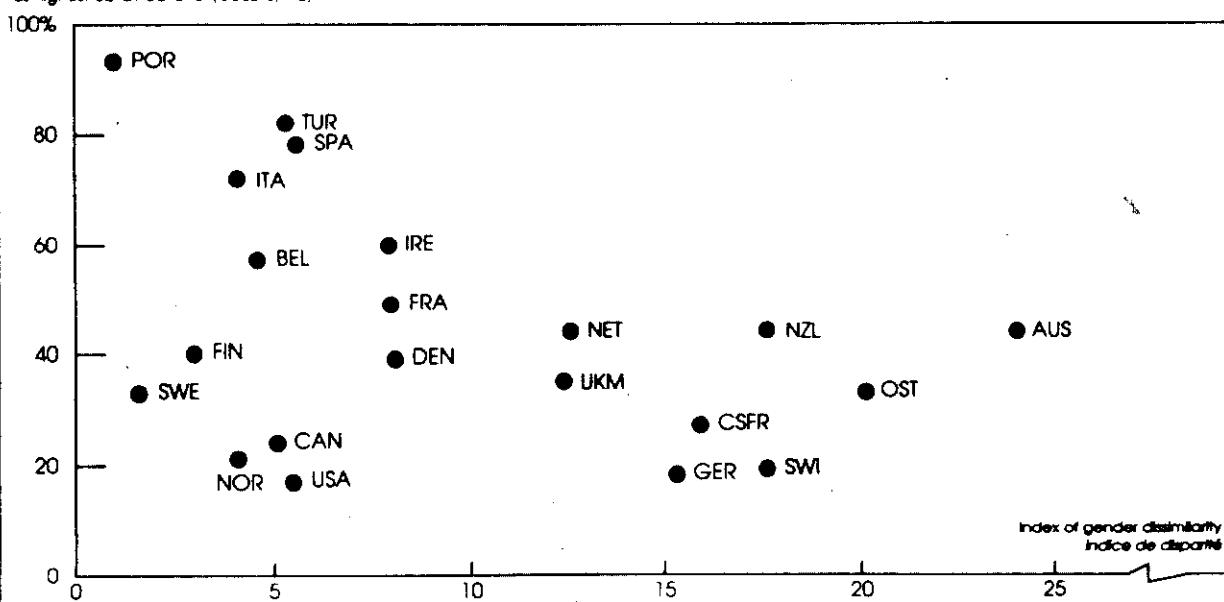
Chart C2 (B): Index of gender dissimilarity  
in education, persons 25 to 64 years of age (1991)

*Graphique C2 (B) : Indice de disparité  
des niveaux de formation, par sexe.  
population âgée de 25 à 64 ans (1991)*



Percentage of population with lower secondary education  
as highest obtained level (ISCED 0-1/2)

Pourcentage de la population  
ayant atteint le niveau de formation CITE 0/1/2



## C3: Youth and population

### THE RELATIVE SIZE OF THE YOUNG POPULATION

#### KEY RESULTS

The values of the indicator range from 32 per cent in Sweden and Germany to 50 per cent in Turkey. In Portugal, Ireland and Turkey, more than 40 per cent of the total population is between 5 and 29 years of age. The lowest values are in Finland, Germany, Sweden and Switzerland.

In most countries the share of the population between 5 and 14 years of age is smaller than that of the group between 15 and 24 years. The reverse is the case in Turkey, Ireland and the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic. However, the difference in the size of the two age groups is generally small.

#### DEFINITION

The relative size of the young population is the number of people 5 to 29 years of age per 100 people in the total population, which comprises all nationals present in or temporarily absent from the country and aliens permanently settled in the country.

#### NOTES ON INTERPRETATION

Demographic factors influence the distribution of resources, for example the allocation of funds to education. The larger the number of young compared with older people, the greater the relative demand for educational services. However, whereas a youthful population puts a burden on the public budget for education, this effect may be balanced by a relatively reduced demand for social insurance covering, for example, the cost of retirement benefits.

An investment in the education of youth represents a conversion of financial capital into intangible capital, which is measured by three components: beliefs, values and attitudes; the knowledge, competence and skills embodied in people; and the quality of relations among people. Especially in the so-called "greying" societies of the OECD, in which a relatively large percentage of the total population is 65 years or older, spending on the education of the young can be regarded as a long-term investment in insurance systems that benefit all generations.

### *C3 : Jeunes et ensemble de la population*

### EFFECTIF RELATIF DE LA POPULATION JEUNE

#### PRINCIPAUX RÉSULTATS

Les valeurs de l'indicateur vont de 32 pour cent en Suède et en Allemagne à 50 pour cent en Turquie. Au Portugal, en Irlande et en Turquie, plus de 40 pour cent de la population totale est âgée de 5 à 29 ans. On trouve les valeurs les plus faibles en Finlande, en Allemagne, en Suède et en Suisse.

Dans la plupart des pays, la proportion de la population âgée de 5 à 14 ans est plus faible que celle de la catégorie âgée de 15 à 24 ans. La situation est inversée en Turquie, en Irlande et en République fédérative tchèque et slovaque. Cependant, la différence de taille entre les deux tranches d'âge est en général faible.

#### DEFINITION

L'effectif relatif de la population jeune est la part de la population âgée de 5 à 29 ans pour 100 personnes dans la population totale. Celle-ci comprend tous les ressortissants présents ou provisoirement absents du pays, ainsi que les étrangers résidant dans le pays de façon permanente.

#### NOTES EXPLICATIVES

Les facteurs démographiques ont une incidence sur la répartition des ressources, notamment sur les fonds alloués à l'enseignement. Plus les jeunes sont nombreux dans la population, plus sera élevée la demande relative de prestations éducatives. Cependant, si une population jeune se traduit par une augmentation de la part du budget affectée à l'enseignement, cet effet peut être compensé par la demande relativement réduite d'assurances sociales couvrant par exemple le coût des pensions de retraite.

L'investissement dans l'éducation des jeunes représente la conversion d'un capital financier en capital intangible, qui est mesuré par trois éléments : les croyances, les valeurs et les attitudes ; les connaissances théoriques et pratiques et les qualifications des individus ; et la qualité des relations entre eux. Dans les pays "vieillissants" de l'OCDE, où les personnes de 65 ans ou plus représentent un pourcentage relativement important de la population totale, les dépenses consacrées à l'éducation des jeunes peuvent être considérées comme un investissement à long terme dans des systèmes d'assurance dont toutes les générations tireront profit.

### C3: Youth and population

### *C3 : Jeunes et ensemble de la population*

Table C3:  
Share of persons 5-29 years of age  
in the total population (in %) (1991)

Tableau C3 :  
Population âgée de 5 à 29 ans dans l'ensemble  
de la population (en %) (1991)

See Annex I for notes	Age groups Groupes d'âge				Voir notes en annexe I
	5-29	5-14	15-24	25-29	
North America					Amérique du Nord
Canada	36.7	13.7	14.2	8.8	Canada
United States	36.9	14.1	14.5	8.3	Etats-Unis
Pacific Area					Pays du Pacifique
Australia	38.7	14.5	16.0	8.2	Australie
Japan	34.8	13.0	15.3	6.5	Japon
New Zealand	39.6	14.9	16.4	8.3	Nouvelle-Zélande
European Community					Communauté européenne
Belgium	33.9	12.1	13.8	8.1	Belgique
Denmark	33.8	11.2	14.7	7.9	Danemark
France	35.8	13.4	14.9	7.6	France
Germany (FRG)	32.4	9.9	13.6	8.9	Allemagne (ex-territoire de la RFA)
Germany	32.7	10.6	13.4	8.8	Allemagne
Greece	-	-	-	-	Grèce
Ireland	43.1	19.1	17.4	6.5	Irlande
Italy	35.8	11.5	15.9	8.4	Italie
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	Luxembourg
Netherlands	36.8	12.2	15.7	8.9	Pays-Bas
Portugal	44.4	15.6	17.9	11.0	Portugal
Spain	39.1	14.0	16.8	8.3	Espagne
United Kingdom	35.6	12.6	14.7	8.3	Royaume-Uni
Other Europe - OECD					Autres pays d'Europe - OCDE
Austria	35.3	11.6	14.9	8.8	Autriche
Finland	33.3	13.0	12.9	7.5	Finlande
Iceland	-	-	-	-	Islande
Norway	35.1	12.2	15.2	7.7	Norvège
Sweden	32.0	11.4	13.5	7.1	Suède
Switzerland	33.1	11.2	13.7	8.3	Suisse
Turkey	50.3	22.2	20.0	8.2	Turquie
Country mean	36.8	13.3	15.2	8.2	Moyenne des pays
Central and Eastern Europe					Europe centrale et orientale
CSFR	37.8	15.6	15.2	6.9	RFSR
Hungary	34.5	14.0	14.6	5.9	Hongrie

Age group 5-14 in the total population  
%

Groupe d'âge 5-14 ans dans l'ensemble de la population

Country	Percentage (%)
TUR	21.0
IRE	19.0
CSFR	15.5
POR	15.0
NZL	14.5
AUS	14.0
USA	14.0
SPA	14.0
HUN	14.0
CAN	14.0
FRA	14.0
JAP	14.0
FIN	14.0
UKM	14.0
NET	14.0
NOR	14.0
BEL	14.0
OST	14.0
ITA	14.0
SWE	14.0
SWI	14.0
DEN	14.0
GER (FRG)	14.0

## C4: Home and school language

### *C4 : Langue parlée à la maison et langue de l'enseignement*

#### **PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN WHO SAY THEY USUALLY SPEAK THE SAME LANGUAGE IN SCHOOL AND AT HOME**

##### **KEY RESULTS**

The large majority of 9 and 14 year-olds report that the language spoken at home is the same as the language used for instruction in the school.

Fewer than 15 per cent of the children in the samples of 9 year-olds consider that the language they speak at home differs from the main official language used in the school. These figures tend to be lower among children 9 years of age than among those who are 14.

The countries with the highest proportion of primary and secondary students indicating that the language spoken at home differed from the main official language used in school are Italy and Switzerland. A substantial percentage of the students also report a different home language in primary schools in the French community in Belgium, British Columbia (Canada), France, the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden.

In Finland, in the territory of the former German Democratic Republic, in Iceland, Ireland and Portugal, 3 per cent or less of the sampled primary and secondary students consider the language spoken at home to be different from the main official language spoken in the school.

The proportion of primary and secondary students saying they speak a language other than German at home is about five times higher in the former territory of the Federal Republic than in the territory of the former German Democratic Republic.

##### **DEFINITION**

The indicator is based on data collected between October 1990 and April 1991 for an IEA study on the reading performance of pupils in the grades with the most students 9 and 14 years of age (see Annex 3, VI).

School language is defined as the main official language used in the school. The questionnaire to which the students responded was printed in this official language. The students in both age groups were asked how often they spoke the official language at home. They were given five response options: always; almost always; sometimes; hardly ever; never.

The columns "school language" represent the weighted percentage of all 9 and 14 year-olds with valid answers to the above question who always or almost always spoke the official school language at home. By contrast, the columns "other languages" represent the percentage of all

#### **POURCENTAGE DES ÉLÈVES QUI DISENT PARLER D'HABITUDE À LA MAISON LA MÊME LANGUE QU'À L'ÉCOLE**

##### **PRINCIPAUX RÉSULTATS**

Dans leur grande majorité, les enfants de 9 et 14 ans disent parler à la maison la même langue que celle utilisée pour dispenser l'enseignement à l'école.

Moins de 15 pour cent des enfants de 9 ans faisant partie des échantillons disent que la langue qu'ils parlent à la maison n'est pas la même que la principale langue officielle utilisée à l'école. Ces chiffres sont en général plus faibles chez les enfants de 9 ans que chez les adolescents de 14 ans.

Les pays dans lesquels la proportion des élèves des enseignements primaire et secondaire qui disent parler à la maison une langue différente de la langue officielle de l'école est la plus forte sont l'Italie et la Suisse. Un pourcentage non négligeable des élèves des écoles primaires de la communauté française en Belgique, de Colombie-Britannique (Canada), de France, des Pays-Bas, d'Espagne et de Suède disent aussi utiliser à la maison une langue différente.

En Finlande, dans le territoire de l'ancienne République démocratique allemande, en Islande, en Irlande et au Portugal, 3 pour cent ou moins des élèves de l'école primaire et secondaire ayant fait l'objet d'un sondage disent parler à la maison une langue différente de la principale langue officielle utilisée à l'école.

La proportion des élèves des enseignements primaire et secondaire qui disent parler une langue autre que l'allemand à la maison est environ cinq fois supérieure dans l'ancien territoire de la République fédérale d'Allemagne que dans le territoire de l'ancienne République démocratique.

##### **DEFINITION**

L'indicateur se fonde sur des données recueillies entre octobre 1990 et avril 1991 pour une étude de l'Association internationale pour l'évaluation de l'enseignement (IEA) sur les résultats obtenus en lecture par les classes comptant le plus d'élèves âgés de 9 et 14 ans (voir l'annexe 3, VI).

On entend par "langue de l'école" la principale langue officielle utilisée à l'école. Le questionnaire auquel les élèves ont répondu était imprimé dans cette langue officielle. On a demandé aux élèves des deux classes d'âge dans quelle mesure ils se servaient de la langue officielle à la maison. Ils avaient cinq possibilités de réponse : toujours, presque toujours, quelques fois, presque jamais, jamais.

Les colonnes "langue de l'école" représentent le pourcentage pondéré de tous les élèves de 9 et de 14 ans ayant donné des réponses cohérentes à la question ci-dessus, qui parlent toujours ou presque toujours la langue officielle de l'école à la maison. Au contraire, les colonnes "autres langues" repré-

## C4: Home and school language

### *C4 : Langue parlée à la maison et langue de l'enseignement*

9 and 14 year-olds who sometimes, hardly ever or never spoke the school language at home.

sentent le pourcentage de tous les élèves de 9 et de 14 ans qui parlent quelquefois, presque jamais ou jamais, la langue de l'école à la maison.

#### NOTES ON INTERPRETATION

The indicator provides important contextual information on the language of instruction for acquiring literacy, which is a central issue in education policies and a factor for interpreting student performance. Students whose home language is the same as the one used in school are usually considered to meet less difficulty in learning at school than those whose home language is different. There is no unanimous agreement on this issue, however, and practice offers contradictory examples.

When interpreting the results it should be noted that they are based on the opinions of students and on their perception of their linguistic situation. Also, in some countries the schools not using the main official language of the country were excluded from the sampling frame. This was the case, for example, in Finland, where the schools using Swedish as the language of instruction were excluded, and Belgium (French community), where pupils who received instruction in Flemish or German were excluded.

The high degree of language variation among primary and secondary students in Italy and Switzerland is probably due to the difficulty of clearly distinguishing between dialects and languages.

Countries with a high presence of migrant populations have varying percentages of students with different mother tongues and also varying approaches to dealing with this diversity, including special programmes of reading or even instruction in both the mother tongue and the main language of instruction in the school.

Results on student achievement in reading literacy are given in indicator R1. Additional data analysis shows that, overall, students using a language at home that differs from the main official language perform less well in reading than children using the same language, but this conclusion needs to be further explored. In several OECD countries, the students who speak languages at home other than the official one of the country or territory often belong to economically and culturally disadvantaged minority groups. This important context indicator needs further development.

#### NOTES EXPLICATIVES

L'indicateur fournit des renseignements importants sur l'influence de la langue utilisée dans les cours sur la maîtrise de la lecture, question essentielle des politiques d'éducation et facteur d'interprétation des résultats obtenus par les élèves. On estime en général que les élèves qui parlent la même langue à la maison qu'à l'école ont moins de difficulté à s'instruire que ceux qui parlent des langues différentes. Cependant, il n'existe aucune réponse unanime à cette question et la pratique offre des exemples contradictoires.

En interprétant les résultats, il convient de noter qu'ils reposent sur les opinions d'élèves et sur la perception qu'ils ont de leur propre situation linguistique. En outre, dans certains pays, les écoles qui ne se servent pas de la langue principale du pays ont été exclues du cadre des sondages. Tel est le cas notamment de la Finlande où les écoles qui dispensent leur enseignement en suédois ont été exclues, et de la Belgique (francophone) où ont été exclus les élèves qui reçoivent leur enseignement en flamand ou en allemand.

Le degré élevé de variation linguistique chez les élèves des enseignements primaire et secondaire d'Italie et de Suisse est probablement dû à la difficulté d'établir une distinction nette entre les dialectes et les langues.

Dans les pays où il existe d'importantes populations de migrants, les pourcentages d'élèves ayant des langues maternelles différentes varient, de même que les méthodes appliquées pour s'accommoder de cette diversité. Ces méthodes comprennent des cours spéciaux de lecture, ou même d'instruction dans la langue maternelle et dans la langue principale de l'école.

Les résultats obtenus par les élèves en lecture sont donnés par l'indicateur R1. D'autres analyses des données montrent que, dans l'ensemble, les élèves qui parlent à la maison une langue autre que la principale langue officielle réussissent moins bien à maîtriser la lecture que les enfants qui utilisent la même langue, mais cette conclusion appelle d'autres recherches. Dans plusieurs pays de l'OCDE, les élèves qui parlent à la maison des langues différentes de celle du pays ou du territoire font souvent partie de catégories minoritaires défavorisées du point de vue économique et culturel. Cet indicateur important du contexte mérite d'être étudié de plus près.

C4: Home and school language

*C4 : Langue parlée à la maison et langue de l'enseignement*

Table C4:  
Percentage of all 9 and 14 year-olds who say  
that they usually speak the official school language  
or another language at home (1991)

Tableau C4 :  
Pourcentage des élèves de 9 et 14 ans  
qui disent parler d'habitude à la maison la langue  
officielle de l'école ou une autre langue (1991)

	9 year-olds 9 ans			14 year-olds 14 ans			
	School language Langue de l'école %	Other language Une autre langue %	Total	School language Langue de l'école %	Other language Une autre langue %	Total	
North America							Amérique du Nord
British Columbia (Canada)	89	11	100	92	8	100	Canada (Colombie-Britannique)
United States	97	3	100	96	4	100	Etats-Unis
Pacific Area							Pays du Pacifique
New Zealand	92	8	100	94	6	100	Nouvelle-Zélande
Central and Western Europe							Europe centrale et occidentale
Belgium (French community)	89	11	100	91	9	100	Belgique (Communauté française)
France	91	9	100	96	4	100	France
Germany (FRG)	98	2	100	99	1	100	Allemagne (ex-RDA)
Germany (FRFR)	90	10	100	92	8	100	Allemagne (ex-territoire de la RFA)
Ireland	97	3	100	99	1	100	Irlande
Netherlands	88	12	100	91	9	100	Pays-Bas
Switzerland	79	21	100	85	15	100	Suisse
Southern Europe							Europe méridionale
Greece	94	6	100	97	3	100	Grèce
Italy	73	27	100	74	26	100	Italie
Portugal	97	3	100	98	2	100	Portugal
Spain	87	13	100	89	11	100	Espagne
Northern Europe							Europe du Nord
Iceland	97	3	100	100	0	100	Islande
Denmark	95	5	100	98	2	100	Danemark
Finland	99	1	100	99	1	100	Finlande
Norway	96	4	100	98	2	100	Norvège
Sweden	91	9	100	95	5	100	Suède

See Annex I for notes

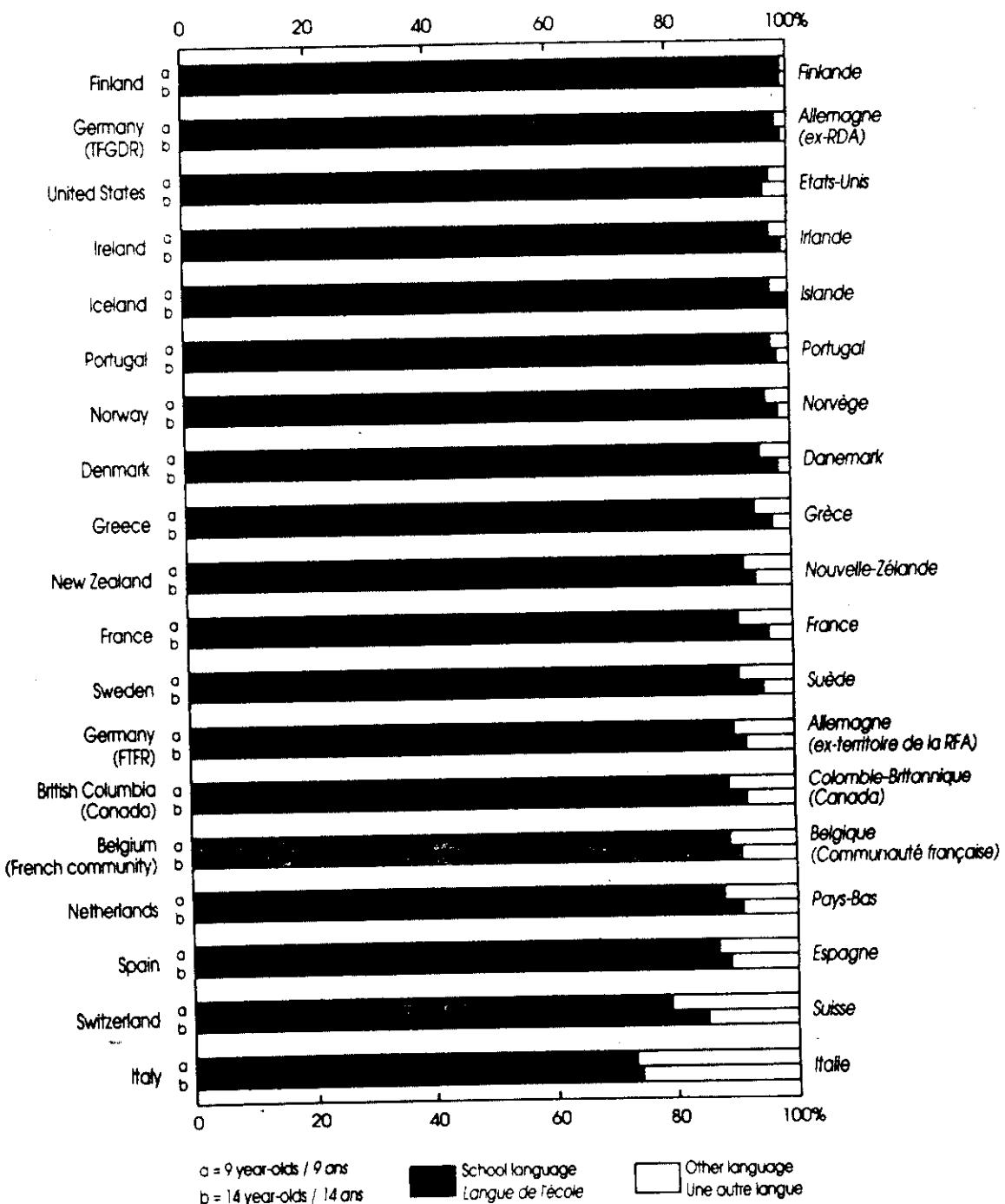
Voir notes en annexe I

## C4: Home and school language

*C4 : Langue parlée à la maison et langue de l'enseignement*

Chart C4: Percentage of all 9 and 14 year-olds  
who say that they usually speak the official school  
language or another language at home (1991)

Graphique C4 : Pourcentage des élèves de 9 et 14 ans  
qui disent parler d'habitude à la maison la langue  
officielle de l'école ou une autre langue (1991)



## C5: Labour force participation and education

### LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE BY LEVELS OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

#### KEY RESULTS

The overall labour force participation rate for the population 25 to 64 years of age varies substantially across countries. It ranges from about 65 per cent in Ireland, Italy, Spain and Turkey to about 80 per cent in North America, the Nordic countries, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

The differences among the countries are much larger for women than for men. The participation rate of women is below 50 per cent in Ireland, Italy, Spain and Turkey, and is the highest in Denmark (79 per cent) and Sweden (88 per cent).

The labour force participation rate is also clearly related to education: the higher the level of education, the higher the participation rate. This relationship is especially marked for women. The participation rates are on average 35 percentage points higher for women who completed some university education than for women with only a primary or lower secondary education. The corresponding difference for men is only 13 percentage points.

Among both men and women 25 to 64 years of age, the younger adults in the group (25 to 34 years of age) have in general much higher participation rates than the older generations.

#### DEFINITION

The labour force participation rate is calculated as the percentage of the target population 25 to 64 years of age that belongs to the labour force. The labour force is defined in accordance with the definitions used in *OECD Labour Force Statistics*.

#### NOTES ON INTERPRETATION

The between-country differences in the overall participation rate are influenced by several factors. The social, cultural and economic conditions vary, and the countries have different labour market, educational and age structures, which influence the participation rates. Countries with a large proportion of people with at most a primary or lower secondary education tend to have relatively low overall participation rates. A large proportion of persons in older age groups has a similar effect. Major differences between the countries remain even if the effects of age and educational structures are taken into account. The remaining variation is explained partly by differences in cultural values and the social and economic organisation of labour markets and production systems.

### C5 : Taux d'activité et niveau de formation

### TAUX D'ACTIVITÉ PAR NIVEAU DE FORMATION

#### PRINCIPAUX RÉSULTATS

Le taux général d'activité de la population âgée de 25 à 64 ans varie considérablement d'un pays à l'autre. Il va d'environ 65 pour cent en Irlande, en Italie, en Espagne et en Turquie à environ 80 pour cent en Amérique du Nord, dans les pays nordiques, en Suisse et au Royaume-Uni.

Les différences entre pays sont bien plus sensibles pour les femmes que pour les hommes. Le taux d'activité des femmes est inférieur à 50 pour cent en Irlande, en Italie, en Espagne et en Turquie, et est le plus élevé au Danemark (79 pour cent) et en Suède (88 pour cent).

Par ailleurs, le taux d'activité est clairement lié au niveau de formation. Plus le niveau de formation est élevé, plus le taux d'activité l'est aussi. Cette corrélation est particulièrement nette pour les femmes. Les taux d'activité sont en moyenne de 35 pour cent supérieurs pour les femmes qui ont fait des études universitaires que pour celles qui n'ont suivi que l'enseignement primaire ou secondaire de premier cycle. La différence correspondante pour les hommes n'atteint que 13 pour cent.

Chez les hommes et les femmes de 25 à 64 ans, les adultes plus jeunes (25 à 34 ans) ont en général des taux d'activité sensiblement supérieurs à ceux des générations plus âgées.

#### DÉFINITION

On calcule le taux d'activité en prenant le pourcentage de la population étudiée de 25 à 64 ans qui appartient à la population active. La population active est définie conformément aux définitions utilisées par l'OCDE dans ses *Statistiques de la population active*.

#### NOTES EXPLICATIVES

Les différences de taux général d'activité entre pays relèvent de plusieurs facteurs. Les situations sociales, culturelles et économiques varient et les pays ont des marchés du travail, des structures éducatives et des structures d'âge différentes qui influent sur le taux d'activité. Les pays où une forte proportion de la population n'a fréquenté que l'enseignement primaire ou secondaire ont en général des taux d'activité d'ensemble relativement faibles. La présence d'une forte proportion de personnes faisant partie des catégories plus âgées a un effet analogue. Il reste d'importantes différences d'un pays à l'autre, même si l'on tient compte des effets de l'âge et des structures de l'éducation. Ces variations résiduelles s'expliquent en partie par des différences entre les valeurs culturelles et entre les modes d'organisation économique et sociale des marchés du travail et des systèmes de production.

## C5: Labour force participation and education

### C5 : Taux d'activité et niveau de formation

**Table C5:**  
Number of persons in the labour force by level  
of educational attainment per 100 persons  
in the population 25 to 64 years of age (1991)

**Tableau C5 :**  
*Taux d'activité par niveau de formation*  
pour 100 personnes de la population  
âgée de 25 à 64 ans (1991)

	Early childhood, primary lower secondary Préscolaire primaire secondaire 1er cycle SCED 0/1/2 CITE 0/1/2	Upper secondary education Enseignement secondaire 2 <sup>e</sup> cycle SCED 3 CITE 3	Non-university tertiary education Enseignement supérieur non universitaire SCED 5 CITE 5	University education Enseignement supérieur universitaire SCED 6/7 CITE 6/7	Total	
North America						Amérique du Nord
Canada	61	80	86	89	78	Canada
United States	61	79	84	89	79	Etats-Unis
Pacific Area						Pays du Pacifique
Australia	58	80	76	88	70	Australie
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	Japon
New Zealand	68	79	81	88	75	Nouvelle-Zélande
European Community						Communauté européenne
Belgium	55	79	85	89	67	Belgique
Denmark	72	89	93	94	83	Danemark
France	65	84	89	88	75	France
Germany	55	76	87	89	75	Allemagne
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	Grèce
Ireland	58	68	81	87	64	Irlande
Italy	57	79	X	91	64	Italie
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	Luxembourg
Netherlands	55	77	84	90	69	Pays-Bas
Portugal	74	91	91	92	75	Portugal
Spain	57	83	X	87	63	Espagne
United Kingdom	68	84	86	91	79	Royaume-Uni
Other Europe - OECD						Autres pays d'Europe - OCDE
Austria	54	76	X	90	70	Autriche
Finland	70	86	86	93	80	Finlande
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	Islande
Norway	67	83	90	94	82	Norvège
Sweden	85	93	95	95	91	Suède
Switzerland	72	81	92	92	82	Suisse
Turkey	64	73	X	90	66	Turquie
Country mean	64	81	87	90	74	Moyenne des pays
Central and Eastern Europe						Europe centrale et orientale
CSFR	67	90	X	96	85	RFS
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	Hongrie

See Annex 1 for notes

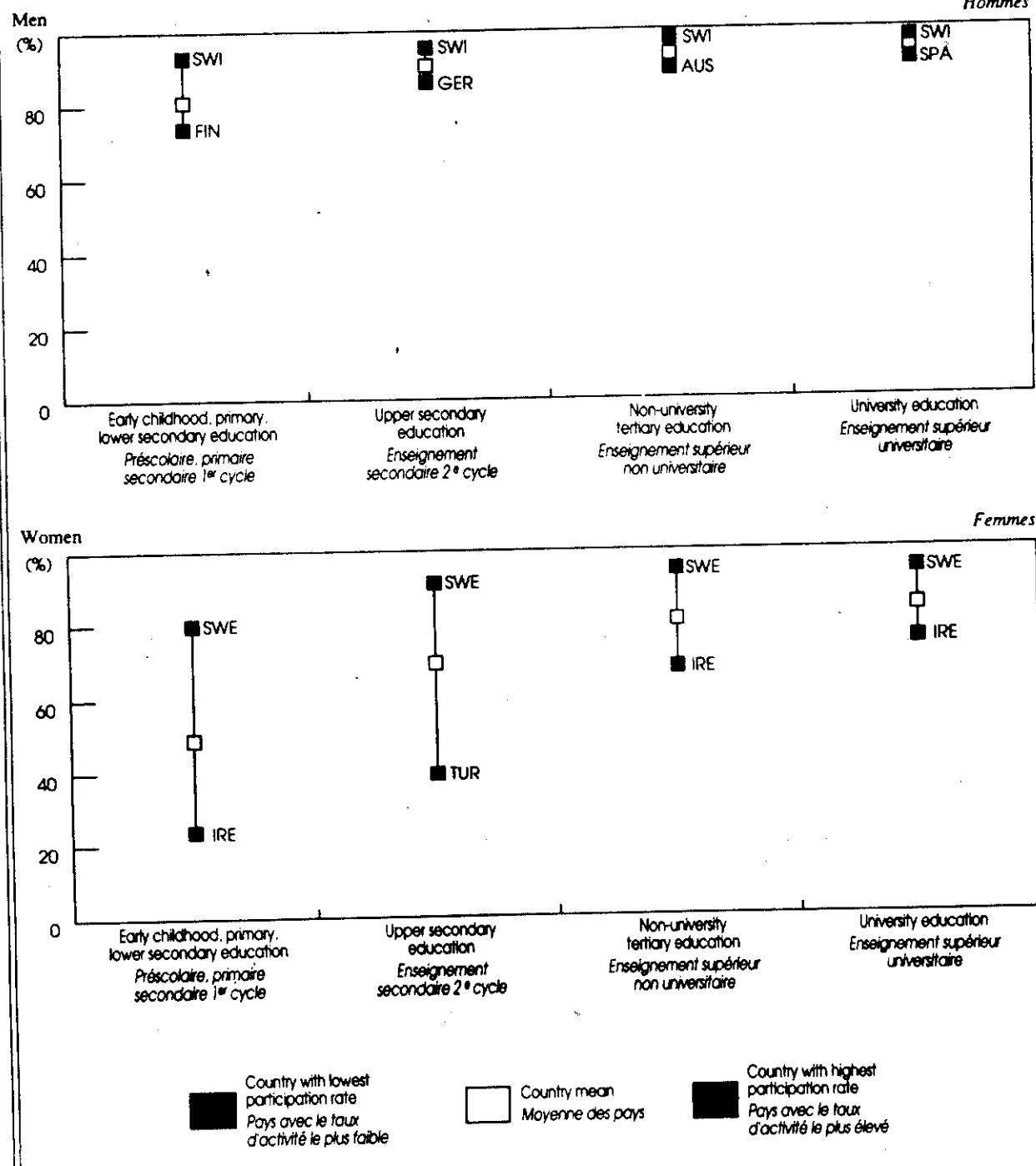
Voir notes en annexe 1

## C5: Labour force participation and education

*C5 : Taux d'activité et niveau de formation*

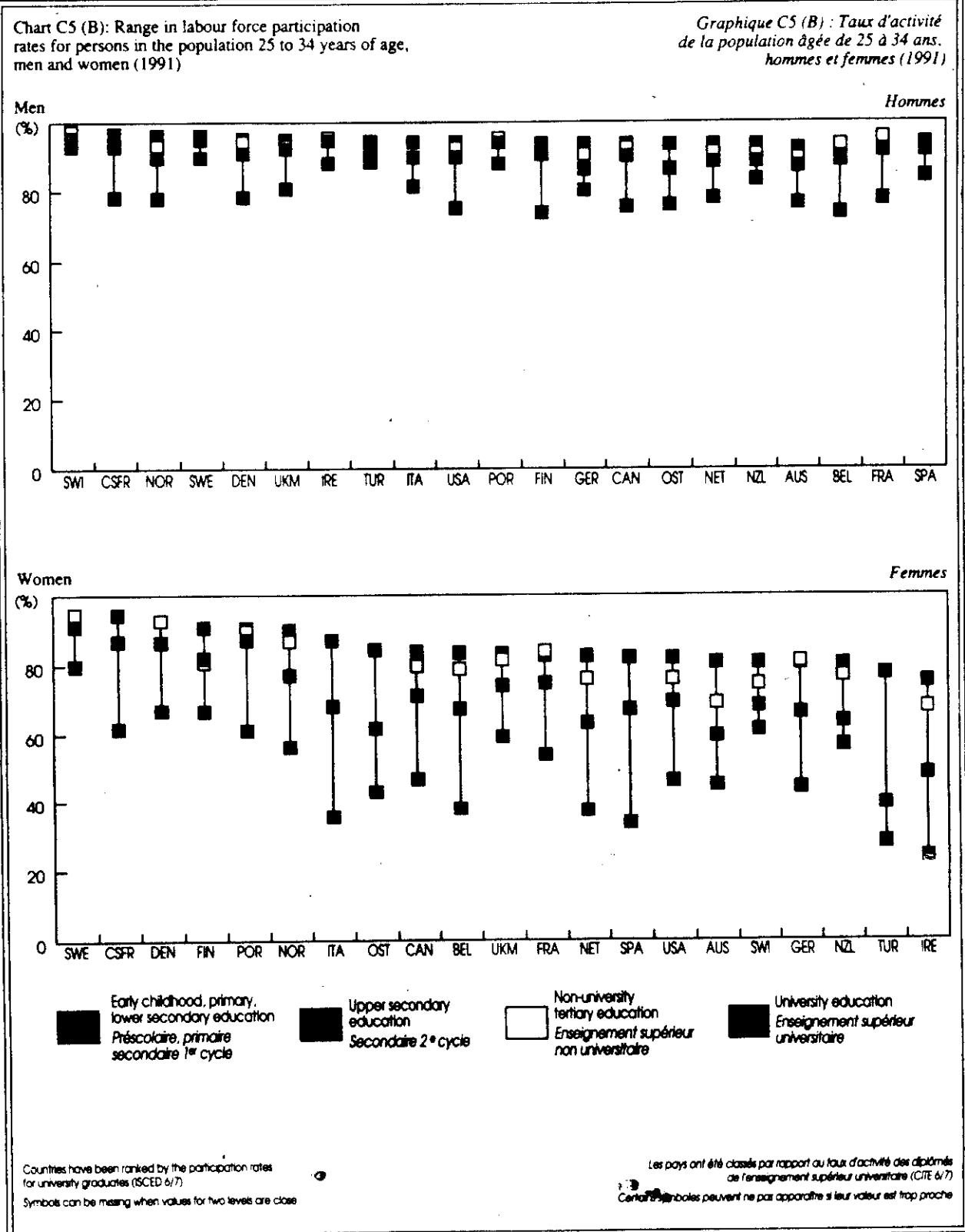
Chart C5 (A): Range in labour force participation rates for persons in the population 25 to 64 years of age, men and women (1991)

Graphique C5 (A) : Taux d'activité de la population âgée de 25 à 64 ans, hommes et femmes (1991)



## C5: Labour force participation and education

*C5 : Taux d'activité et niveau de formation*



## C6: Unemployment among youth and adults

### C6(A): UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY GENDER AND AGE GROUPS

### C6(B): YOUTH LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

#### KEY RESULTS

Total unemployment is 10 per cent of the labour force or higher in five countries: Canada, Ireland, Italy, New Zealand and Spain. Comparatively low levels of unemployment are registered in Luxembourg, Japan, Sweden and Switzerland (see Table A).

Unemployment among youth in the labour force is generally high in all OECD countries. The exceptions are Germany (FRG), Japan and Luxembourg, where it is 5 per cent or less. It exceeds 10 per cent of the labour force members who are 15 to 24 years of age in Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States. The rate is even higher, 20 per cent or more, in Ireland, Italy and Spain (see Table A).

The labour force participation rate among youth 15 to 24 years of age varies substantially among countries. The lowest rates are in Belgium and France, followed by Spain and Ireland. The highest participation rates, 65 per cent or higher, are in Australia, Canada, Denmark, New Zealand, Sweden and the United States (see Table B).

Australia, Canada and New Zealand, three countries with the highest labour force participation rates among youth 15 to 24 years of age, also show the highest unemployment rates among the total population in the group 15 to 24 years of age. However, a low labour force participation rate among youth and young adults does not necessarily imply a low unemployment rate. For example, Ireland and Spain have a relatively low labour force participation rate but a high unemployment rate among all persons 15 to 24 years of age.

#### DEFINITION

The unemployment rate is the percentage of the people in the labour force (or currently active population) who are without work (i.e. not in paid employment or self-employment), seeking work (i.e. have taken specific steps in a specified recent period to seek paid employment or self-employment), and currently available for work.

Youth unemployment is measured in two ways: *a)* as a percentage of persons in the labour force who are 15 to 24 years of age (i.e. the youth unemployment rate); and *b)* as a percentage of all persons in the population 15 to 24 years of age.

## *C6 : Chômage des jeunes et des adultes*

### C6(A): TAUX DE CHÔMAGE PAR SEXE ET PAR TRANCHE D'ÂGE

### C6(B): TAUX D'ACTIVITÉ ET DE CHÔMAGE DES JEUNES

#### PRINCIPAUX RÉSULTATS

Le chômage total est égal ou supérieur à 10 pour cent de la population active dans cinq pays : le Canada, l'Irlande, l'Italie, la Nouvelle-Zélande et l'Espagne. On trouve des niveaux comparativement faibles de chômage au Luxembourg, au Japon, en Suède et en Suisse (tableau A).

Le chômage des jeunes qui font partie de la population active est généralement élevé dans tous les pays de l'OCDE. Font exception l'Allemagne (ancienne RFA), le Japon et le Luxembourg où il est égal ou inférieur à 5 pour cent. Il dépasse 10 pour cent de la population active âgée de 15 à 24 ans en Australie, en Belgique, au Canada, au Danemark, en France, en Finlande, aux Pays-Bas, en Norvège, en Nouvelle-Zélande, au Royaume-Uni et aux Etats-Unis. Le taux est encore plus élevé, 20 pour cent ou davantage, en Irlande, en Italie et en Espagne (tableau A).

Le taux d'activité des jeunes de 15 à 24 ans varie considérablement d'un pays à l'autre. Les taux les plus faibles se trouvent en Belgique et en France, suivis par l'Espagne et l'Irlande. Les taux d'activité les plus élevés, 65 pour cent ou davantage, sont enregistrés en Australie, au Canada, au Danemark, en Nouvelle-Zélande, en Suède et aux Etats-Unis (tableau B).

L'Australie, le Canada et la Nouvelle-Zélande, les trois pays où le taux d'activité des jeunes de 15 à 24 ans est le plus élevé, sont aussi ceux où le taux de chômage est le plus fort dans la catégorie des jeunes de 15 à 24 ans. Cependant, un taux d'activité faible des adolescents et des jeunes adultes ne suppose pas nécessairement un taux de chômage bas. Par exemple, l'Irlande et l'Espagne ont un taux d'activité relativement faible mais un taux de chômage élevé dans toute la population des 15 à 24 ans.

#### DÉFINITION

Le taux de chômage est égal au pourcentage de la population active (ou de la population actuellement active) qui est sans travail (c'est-à-dire qui n'a ni emploi rémunéré ni travail indépendant) et qui en cherche (c'est-à-dire que ces personnes ont pris des mesures à cet effet pendant une période récente spécifiée), et est disponible pour prendre un emploi.

Le chômage des jeunes est mesuré de deux façons : *a)* en pourcentage de la population active âgée de 15 à 24 ans (soit le taux de chômage des jeunes) et *b)* en pourcentage de toute la population des 15 à 24 ans.

## C6: Unemployment among youth and adults

## *C6 : Chômage des jeunes et des adultes*

### NOTES ON INTERPRETATION

Unemployment is normally expressed as the percentage of the labour force who are without work. In examining youth unemployment, however, one should note that the labour force excludes persons who are enrolled in formal education. Because the rates of participation in formal education differ among the countries (see P11), the labour force participation rates among people 15 to 24 years of age differ as well. Therefore, youth unemployment measures will differ depending on whether one considers youth unemployment as a percentage of the labour force or as a percentage of the population 15 to 24 years of age.

It should be borne in mind that the data refer to 1991, a point in time when recession affected many OECD economies. As a consequence of low labour demand coupled with other factors, the unemployment rate, which was already high in 1991, has tended to rise even further. Youth and young adults lacking a minimum of general competence, vocational qualifications and work experience have been particularly hard hit.

Policies aimed at raising the level of education among those 15 to 24 years of age — for example incentives to discourage dropping out and encourage apprenticeship — may be effective in reducing youth unemployment. Such policies temporarily reduce the supply of labour and, at the same time, increase the employment prospects of those youth who are in the labour force. However, a strategy of increasing participation in education can also have certain undesired effects on the internal efficiency of education, and on the correspondence between labour demand and supply. Attention should therefore also be given to ways of improving the counselling of young people who are faced with difficult educational and occupational choices.

### NOTES EXPLICATIVES

On exprime généralement le chômage en pourcentage de la population active qui est sans travail. Mais lorsqu'on examine le chômage des jeunes, il faut noter que la population active exclut les personnes qui fréquentent l'enseignement formel. Du fait que les taux de scolarisation ne sont pas les mêmes d'un pays à l'autre (voir P11), les taux d'activité des personnes de 15 à 24 ans ne sont pas non plus identiques. C'est pourquoi les mesures du chômage des jeunes ne seront pas les mêmes selon que l'on considère le chômage des jeunes en pourcentage de la population active ou en pourcentage de la population des 15 à 24 ans.

Il convient de rappeler que les données concernent l'année 1991, époque à laquelle la récession a frappé un grand nombre de pays de l'OCDE. Par suite de la faible demande de main-d'œuvre, à laquelle s'ajoutent d'autres facteurs, le taux de chômage, déjà élevé en 1991, a eu tendance à s'élever encore. Les adolescents et les jeunes adultes qui ne détiennent pas le minimum de compétences générales, de qualifications professionnelles et d'expérience du travail ont été particulièrement frappés.

Les mesures destinées à éléver le niveau de formation des jeunes de 15 à 24 ans, par exemple celles qui visent à décourager l'abandon des études et à encourager l'entrée en apprentissage, pourraient contribuer à faire baisser le chômage des jeunes. Ces mesures réduisent provisoirement l'offre de main-d'œuvre tout en élargissant les perspectives d'emploi des jeunes qui font partie de la population active. Cependant, une stratégie dont l'intention est d'accroître la scolarisation peut aussi avoir certains effets indésirables sur l'efficacité interne de l'enseignement et sur l'adéquation de l'offre et de la demande de main-d'œuvre. Il convient donc de rechercher les moyens d'améliorer l'orientation donnée à des jeunes qui sont confrontés à des choix difficiles, tant sur le plan des études que de l'activité professionnelle.

C6: Unemployment among youth and adults

*C6 : Chômage des jeunes et des adultes*

Table C6 (A):  
Unemployment of men and women,  
by age group (1991)

Tableau C6 (A) :  
Taux de chômage par sexe et  
groupe d'âge (1991)

	Total unemployment rate Taux de chômage global (Age 15-64)			Youth unemployment rate Taux de chômage des jeunes (Age 15-24)			
	M + W H + F	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	M + W H + F	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	
North America							Amérique du Nord
Canada	10.2	10.7	9.7	16.2	18.8	13.4	Canada
United States	6.6	6.9	6.3	12.9	13.4	12.3	Etats-Unis
Pacific Area							Pays du Pacifique
Australia	9.5	9.8	9.2	17.2	18.4	15.8	Australie
Japan	2.1	2.0	2.2	4.5	4.7	4.2	Japon
New Zealand	10.3	10.8	9.5	18.8	20.6	16.8	Nouvelle-Zélande
European Community							Communauté européenne
Belgium	7.0	4.6	10.7	14.0	11.0	17.1	Belgique
Denmark	9.2	8.5	10.0	11.5	10.7	12.3	Danemark
France	9.2	7.2	11.7	19.8	17.0	22.6	France
Germany (FRFR)	4.1	3.6	4.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	Allemagne (ex-territoire de la RFA)
Germany	5.3	4.4	6.5	5.5	5.2	5.8	Allemagne
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	Grèce
Ireland	16.1	15.7	16.8	23.1	24.7	21.1	Irlande
Italy	10.2	7.3	15.9	28.1	23.8	33.5	Italie
Luxembourg	1.8	1.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	Luxembourg
Netherlands	7.4	5.6	9.9	11.1	10.2	12.0	Pays-Bas
Portugal	4.1	2.7	5.8	8.7	6.2	11.7	Portugal
Spain	15.9	12.0	23.2	30.5	25.2	37.1	Espagne
United Kingdom	8.6	9.5	7.5	13.9	15.9	11.4	Royaume-Uni
Other Europe - OECD							Autres pays d'Europe - OCDE
Austria	3.5	3.3	3.6	-	-	-	Autriche
Finland	7.5	9.1	5.7	13.5	15.4	11.3	Finlande
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	Islande
Norway	5.5	5.8	5.0	12.8	13.6	12.0	Norvège
Sweden	2.7	3.0	2.3	6.1	6.7	5.4	Suède
Switzerland	1.2	1.1	1.2	-	-	-	Suisse
Turkey	8.0	8.3	7.3	-	-	-	Turquie
Country mean	7.2	6.7	8.2	13.7	13.4	14.1	Moyenne des pays
Central and Eastern Europe							Europe centrale et orientale
CSFR	4.0	3.3	4.9	-	-	-	RFSS
Hungary	5.0	5.3	4.5	-	-	-	Hongrie

See Annex 1 for notes

Voir notes en annexe 1