

Table B3.1: Expenditure per student on public and private higher education institutions, by level of education and country: 1994

Country	All	Non-university	University
Australia	\$9,710	\$6,320	\$11,030
Austria*	8,720	12,040	8,530
Belgium**	6,390	x	x
Canada	11,300	10,720	11,680
Czech Republic*	5,320	2,630	5,660
Denmark	8,500	x	x
Finland	6,080	x	x
France	6,010	x	x
Germany*	8,380	4,960	8,560
Greece**	2,680	1,870	3,030
Hungary*	5,100	a	5,100
Iceland	m	m	m
Ireland	7,600	x	x
Italy*	4,850	5,350	4,820
Japan	8,880	5,760	9,600
Korea	4,560	2,830	5,240
Luxembourg	m	m	m
Mexico	5,750	x	5,750
Netherlands	8,540	a	8,540
New Zealand	8,020	8,200	7,970
Norway*	x	x	x
Poland	m	m	m
Portugal*	m	m	m
Spain	4,030	x	x
Sweden	12,820	x	x
Switzerland*	15,850	8,850	18,020
Turkey*	3,460	x	x
United Kingdom**	7,600	x	x
United States	15,510	x	x

* Public institutions

** Public and government-dependent private institutions

a = Data not applicable.

m = Data not available.

x = Data included in another category.

SOURCE: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators*, 1997. Table B4.1

Table B3.2: Distribution of public and private sources of initial funds for institutions in higher education, by source and country: 1994

Country	Public	Private
Australia	75	25
Austria	m	m
Belgium	m	m
Canada	91	9
Czech Republic	m	m
Denmark	100	n
Finland	m	m
France	83	17
Germany	90	10
Greece	m	m
Hungary	m	m
Iceland	m	m
Ireland	79	21
Italy	89	11
Japan	46	54
Korea	16	84
Luxembourg	m	m
Mexico	m	m
Netherlands	98	2
New Zealand	m	m
Norway	m	m
Poland	m	m
Portugal	100	n
Spain	78	22
Sweden	93	7
Switzerland	m	m
Turkey	94	6
United Kingdom	100	n
United States	48	52

n = Magnitude is either negligible or zero.

m = Data not available.

SOURCE: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators*, 1997, Table B2.3.

Table B3.3: Educational expenditure, as a percentage of GDP for higher education, by source of funds and country: 1994

Country	Total expenditure from public, private, and international sources on educational institutions plus public subsidies to households	Total expenditures from both public and private sources on educational institutions	Direct public expenditure on educational institutions	Private payments to educational institutions excluding public subsidies to households and other private entities	Total public subsidies to households and other private entities excluding public subsidies for student living costs	Private payments other than to educational institutions	Financial aid for students to educational institutions not attributable to household payments for educational subsidies
Australia	2.0	1.8	1.2	0.45	0.16	m	0.19
Austria	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.01	0.06	m	a
Belgium	m	m	1.0	m	n	m	0.19
Canada	2.6	2.5	1.6	0.23	0.67	0.42	0.06
Czech Republic	m	m	0.8	m	n	m	0.09
Denmark	2.1	1.4	1.4	0.01	n	m	0.71
Finland	1.9	1.5	1.5	x	m	0.40	0.40
France	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.18	n	0.09	0.09
Germany	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.10	0.01	m	0.09
Greece	0.7	0.7	0.7	m	n	m	0.01
Hungary	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.19	n	m	0.15
Iceland	1	0.7	0.7	0.05	m	m	0.32
Ireland	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.29	0.12	m	0.16
Italy	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.09	0.02	0.06	0.05
Japan	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.59	m	m	m
Korea	1.8	1.8	0.3	1.48	n	m	0.01
Luxembourg	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Mexico	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.21	x	0.02	m
Netherlands	1.7	1.3	1.2	0.03	0.13	0.36	0.33
New Zealand	m	m	1.1	m	0.29	m	0.29
Norway	m	m	1.4	m	n	0.75	0.75
Poland	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Portugal	0.9	0.8	0.8	a	a	0.08	0.08
Spain	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.23	n	0.11	0.06
Sweden	2.2	1.6	1.5	0.11	a	0.68	0.54
Switzerland	m	m	1.1	m	0.01	m	0.05

Turkey	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.08	0.05	0.66	0.01
United Kingdom	1.2	0.9	0.7	n	0.27	0.26	0.27
United States	2.4	2.4	1.1	1.24	0.02	0.12	0.02

n = Magnitude is either negligible or zero

x = Data included in another category.

a = Data not applicable.

m = Data not available.

SOURCE: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development,
Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators, 1997, Table B1.1.c.

Table B3.4: Percentage of the total population, by age group: 1995

Country	Age 15-24	Age 25-29
Australia	15.3	7.6
Austria	12.8	8.8
Belgium	12.8	7.5
Canada	13.7	7.9
Czech Republic	16.5	6.6
Denmark	13.5	7.8
Finland	12.4	7
France	13.9	7.4
Germany	11.4	8.5
Greece	14.9	7.6
Hungary	15.8	6.6
Iceland	15.6	7.8
Ireland	17.4	6.9
Italy	14.2	8.2
Japan	15.1	6.9
Korea	19.0	9.3
Luxembourg	11.8	8.2
Mexico	21.4	8.8
Netherlands	13.4	8.4
New Zealand	15.2	7.6
Norway	13.7	7.9
Poland	15.5	6.3
Portugal	16.5	7.6
Russian Federation	13.9	6.5
Spain	16.6	8.2
Sweden	12.4	7.2
Switzerland	12.2	8.1
Turkey	20.3	8.4
United Kingdom	13.3	8.3
United States	13.8	7.3

SOURCE: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators*, 1997.
Table A1.1

Table B3.5: Educational expenditure from public and private sources on higher education institutions as a percentage of GDP, by level of education and country: 1995

Country	All	Non-university	University
Australia	1.8	0.3	1.5
Austria	1.0	0.1	0.9
Belgium	m	m	m
Canada	2.5	0.9	1.6
Czech Republic	m	m	m
Denmark	1.4	x	x
Finland	1.5	0.2	1.2
France	1.1	x	x
Germany	1.1	n	1.0
Greece	0.7	0.1	0.5
Hungary	1.1	n	1.1
Iceland	0.7	x	m
Ireland	1.4	x	x
Italy	0.8	0.1	0.8
Japan	1.1	0.1	1.0
Korea	1.8	0.3	1.5
Luxembourg	m	m	m
Mexico	1.1	x	1.1
Netherlands	1.3	a	1.3
New Zealand	m	m	m
Norway	m	m	m
Poland	m	m	m
Portugal	m	m	0.8
Spain	1.0	x	x
Sweden	1.6	x	x
Switzerland	m	m	m
Turkey	1.3	x	x
United Kingdom	0.9	x	x
United States	2.4	x	x

a = Data not applicable.

m = Data not available.

n = Magnitude is either negligible or zero

x = Data included in another category.

SOURCE: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators*, 1997. Table B1.1d

Table B3.6: Average annual public subsidies to households for education as a percentage of GDP and per student enrolled (U.S. dollars converted using PPPs), by subsidy category and country(1994-1995)

Country	Scholarships/ grants and loan-related subsidies		of which loan-related subsidies (%)	Scholarship/ grants net of fees and loan related subsidies		Allowances contingent on student status		Tax reduction		Specific subsidies	
	as % GDP	per student enrolled		as % GDP	per student enrolled	as % GDP	per student enrolled	as % GDP	per student enrolled	as % GDP	per student enrolled
Australia	0.35	\$1,903	45.6	0.19	\$1,035	a	a	0.07	\$210	m	m
Austria	0.06	445	a	0.06	445	0.12	\$836	m	m	0.01	\$95
Belgium	0.02	140	a	0.02	140	m	m	m	m	m	m
Canada	0.38	1,693	3.1	0.36	1,641	a	a	m	m	m	m
Czech Republic	0.01	86	a	0.01	86	0.09	493	0.03	168	0.10	584
Denmark	0.45	2,810	23.0	0.35	2,162	a	a	a	a	a	a
Finland	0.39	1,595	14.2	0.33	1,370	a	a	m	m	0.07	290
France	0.08	462	0.3	0.08	457	m	m	0.12	686	0.15	831
Germany	0.08	668	44.2	0.05	373	0.05	160	0.07	249	0.01	115
Greece	0.01	44	4.7	0.01	42	a	a	a	a	m	m
Ireland	0.28	1,502	a	0.13	712	x	x	m	m	m	m
Mexico	0.03	155	74.1	0.01	40	a	a	a	a	a	a
Netherlands	0.51	2,469	12.7	0.22	1,374	m	m	m	m	0.07	470
New Zealand	0.65	3,019	61.1	0.25	1,175	a	a	m	m	m	m
Norway	0.86	4,578	70.1	0.22	1,233	m	m	m	m	0.03	155
Spain	0.11	325	a	0.06	241	a	a	a	a	a	a
Sweden	0.64	4,995	66.7	0.21	1,663	a	a	a	a	0.17	1,322
Switzerland	0.05	579	7.8	0.04	534	m	m	m	m	m	m
United Kingdom	0.49	3,981	16.8	0.21	1,714	m	m	a	a	m	m
United States	0.04	238	m	0.04	238	a	a	a	a	m	m

a = Data not applicable.

m = Data not available.

x = Data included in another category.

SOURCE: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators*, 1997, Table B3.1b.

Table B3.7: Initial sources of public educational funds and final purchasers of educational resources for higher education, by level of government and country: 1994

Country	Initial funds (before transfers between levels of government)				Final Funds (after transfers between levels of government)			
	Central	Regional	Local	Total	Central	Regional	Local	Total
Australia	90	10	n	100	86	14	n	100
Austria	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Belgium	16	83	1	100	16	83	2	100
Canada	47	53	n	100	33	67	n	100
Czech Republic	99	a	1	100	99	a	1	100
Denmark	89	1	10	100	89	1	10	100
Finland	89	a	11	100	85	a	15	100
France	92	5	3	100	92	5	3	100
Germany	15	84	1	100	7	93	1	100
Greece	100	n	a	100	100	n	n	100
Hungary	100	n	n	100	100	n	n	100
Iceland	100	n	n	100	100	n	n	100
Ireland	100	a	n	100	77	a	23	100
Italy	87	11	2	100	87	11	2	100
Japan	91	x	x	100	90	x	x	100
Korea	100	a	a	100	100	a	a	100
Luxembourg	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Mexico	90	10	n	100	87	13	n	100
Netherlands	100	n	n	100	98	n	2	100
New Zealand	100	a	a	100	100	a	a	100
Norway	100	a	a	100	100	a	a	100
Poland	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Portugal	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Spain	49	50	1	100	49	50	1	100
Sweden	97	3	a	100	97	3	a	100
Switzerland	45	54	n	100	30	69	1	100
Turkey	100	a	a	100	100	a	a	100
United Kingdom	100	a	n	100	65	a	35	100
United States	34	66	x	100	25	75	x	100

a = Data not applicable.

m = Data not available.

n = Magnitude is either negligible or zero

x = Data included in another category.

SOURCE: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators*, 1997. Table B6.1b

Table B3.8: Educational expenditure on higher education for public and private institutions, by resource category and country: 1994

Country	Percentage of total expenditure			Percentage of current expenditure				Average compensation per student (in equivalent U.S. dollars)			
	Current	Capital	Other current expenditures	Compensation of teachers	Compensation of other staff		Compensation of all staff	Teachers	All Staff	Current	Capital
					of other staff	of all staff					
Australia	92	8	33	x	x	67	x	\$5,979	\$8,899	\$815	
Austria	84	16	49	30	22	51	m	m	m	m	
Belgium	97	3	26	73	2	74	\$4,515	4,609	6,205	185	
Canada	93	7	21	43	35	79	x	8,270	10,524	773	
Czech Republic	82	18	40	32	28	60	1,407	2,611	4,342	975	
Denmark	87	13	23	52	25	77	3,826	5,684	7,374	1,126	
Finland	95	5	34	39	27	66	2,239	3,790	5,758	325	
France	90	10	32	x	x	68	x	3,693	5,421	587	
Germany	89	11	25	x	x	75	x	5,622	7,460	925	
Greece	74	26	35	65	n	65	1,286	1,286	1,974	710	
Hungary	90	10	28	x	x	72	x	3,268	4,569	528	
Iceland	95	5	18	x	x	82	m	m	m	m	
Ireland	92	8	15	60	25	85	4,262	6,035	7,137	631	
Italy	86	14	30	45	25	70	1,875	2,918	4,196	655	
Japan	78	22	40	x	x	60	x	4,175	6,939	1,940	
Korea	80	20	32	x	x	68	x	2,634	3,894	949	
Luxembourg	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Mexico	91	9	m	m	m	m	x	5,285	5,443	520	
Netherlands	93	7	27	x	x	73	x	5,814	7,966	569	
New Zealand	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Norway	88	12	37	x	x	63	x	4,347	6,946	930	
Poland	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Portugal	82	18	16	x	x	84	m	m	m	m	
Spain	81	19	20	x	x	80	x	2,598	3,267	758	
Sweden	100	x	42	x	x	58	x	7,434	12,818	m	
Switzerland	86	14	21	51	28	79	7,023	10,808	13,694	2,160	
Turkey	79	21	26	50	24	74	1,500	2,233	3,003	813	
United Kingdom	93	7	55	30	15	45	2,120	3,182	7,100	500	
United States	85	8	34	44	21	66	5,847	8,684	13,221	1,170	

m = Data not available.

n = Magnitude is either negligible or zero.

x = Data included in another category.

SOURCE: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators*, 1997, Table B5.1b.

Table B3.9: Ratio of students to teaching staff in higher of education (calculations based on full-time equivalents), by control, level of education, and country: 1995

Country	Public education			Public and private education		
	All higher education	Non-university	University	All higher education	Non-university	University
Australia	x	x	5.7	x	x	5.7
Austria	m	m	14.5	13.3	m	14.5
Belgium	m	x	12.4	m	x	14.1
Canada	16.0	14.5	17.3	11.3	7.6	17.5
Czech Republic	10.0	5.7	10.9	10.7	9.9	10.9
Denmark	19.7	m	m	19.7	m	m
Finland	x	m	m	x	m	m
France	19.0	x	19.0	16.9	x	x
Germany	m	m	m	m	m	m
Greece	m	m	m	m	m	m
Hungary	8.0	a	8.0	7.9	a	7.9
Iceland	7.7	11.5	7.7	m	m	m
Ireland	12.2	9.9	13.5	12.2	12.1	12.3
Italy	23.6	6.2	29.1	23.4	6.3	28.5
Japan	7.4	4.1	8.5	13.1	11.4	14.2
Korea	20.3	m	m	18.3	m	m
Luxembourg	m	m	m	m	m	m
Mexico	9.6	x	9.6	9.3	x	9.3
Netherlands	m	m	m	m	m	m
New Zealand	m	m	m	m	m	m
Norway	m	m	10.1	m	m	m
Poland	m	m	m	m	m	m
Portugal	m	m	m	m	m	m
Spain	21.1	14.1	21.3	21.4	14.7	21.5
Sweden	m	m	m	m	m	m
Switzerland	m	m	21.5	m	m	21.5
Turkey	27.0	109.5	21.5	26.6	m	21.2
United Kingdom	a	a	a	17.4	x	x
United States	16.2	20.4	14.4	15.5	19.4	14.2

a = Data not applicable.

m = Data not available.

x = Data included in another category.

SOURCE: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators*, 1997, Table B8.1.

Table B3.10: Staff employed in public and private higher education as a percentage of the total employed population: 1995

Country	Higher education teaching staff, as a percent of employment
Australia	m
Austria	0.7
Belgium (Flemish)	0.7
Canada	1.3
Czech Republic	m
Denmark	0.4
Finland	x
France	0.6
Germany	0.8
Greece	0.4
Hungary	0.5
Iceland	m
Ireland	0.7
Italy	0.4
Japan	0.6
Korea	0.5
Luxembourg	m
Mexico	0.5
Netherlands	m
New Zealand	0.6
Norway	m
Poland	m
Portugal	m
Russian Federation	m
Spain	0.7
Sweden	0.7
Switzerland	m
Turkey	0.2
United Kingdom	0.3
United States	0.7

m = Data not available.

SOURCE: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators*, 1997, Table B7.1.

Table B3.11: Percentage of females among teaching staff in higher education, by employment status and country: 1995

Country	Full-time	Part-time
Australia	m	m
Austria	23.0	27.1
Belgium (Flemish)	31.0	38.0
Canada	31.4	35.4
Czech Republic	m	m
Denmark	30.0	30.8
Finland	m	m
France	30.6	30.8
Germany	22.0	34.5
Greece	32.6	m
Iceland	m	m
Ireland	25.2	37.1
Italy	31.6	a
Japan	18.5	24.4
Korea	27.0	14.8
Luxembourg	m	m
Mexico	m	a
Netherlands	m	m
New Zealand	34.6	52.0
Norway	m	m
Poland	m	m
Portugal	m	m
Spain	31.7	31.8
Sweden	m	m
Switzerland	m	m
Turkey	32.8	a
United Kingdom	25.2	47.5
United States	33.4	46.6

a = Data not applicable.

m = Data not available.

SOURCE: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators*, 1997, Table B7.2.

Table B4.1: Ratio of higher education graduates to the population at the of graduation reference age (times 100), by type of program, sex, and country: 1995 (Figures 4.1-4.8)

Country	Non-University higher education programs		Short first university degree programs (e.g. U.S. bachelor's)				Long first university degree programs (e.g. German <i>diplom</i> or Italian <i>laurea</i>)				Second university degree programs (e.g. U.S. master's)				Ph.D. or equivalent			
	M + F	Male	Female	M + F	Male	Female	M + F	Male	Female	M + F	Male	Female	M + F	Male	Female	M + F	Male	Female
Australia	m	m	m	34.0	26.9	41.4	x	x	x	x	x	12.1	11.2	13.0	0.8	1.1	0.5	
Austria	5.0	2.7	7.4	x	x	x	9.6	10.4	8.8	a	a	a	a	a	1.2	1.7	0.7	
Belgium	28.0	23.0	32.0	a	a	a	26.0	27.0	25.0	5.2	4.9	5.5	5.2	4.9	0.7	0.9	0.4	
Canada	m	m	m	31.0	25.8	36.3	x	x	x	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.0	0.8	1.1	0.5	
Czech Republic	5.6	3.5	7.8	2.3	2.1	2.6	10.7	10.2	11.1	x	x	x	x	x	0.2	0.3	0.1	
Denmark	8.1	9.9	6.2	20.6	16.7	24.8	7.7	8.0	7.4	2.1	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	
Finland	22.4	14.0	31.2	8.0	9.6	6.4	12.7	11	14.4	x	x	x	x	x	2.0	2.2	1.7	
France	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Germany	12.3	10.8	13.9	a	a	a	15.7	17.7	13.5	a	a	a	a	a	1.6	2.1	1.0	
Greece	4.5	x	x	x	x	x	14	x	x	x	x	0.3	x	x	0.4	x	x	
Hungary	a	a	a	17.7	15.2	20.4	x	x	x	4.3	5.1	3.5	4.3	5.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	
Iceland	m	m	m	17.4	10.9	24.2	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Ireland	14.3	15.2	13.3	10.4	8.9	12.0	10.1	10.4	9.8	9.8	9.2	10.3	9.8	9.2	1.0	1.2	0.7	
Italy	7.3	5.2	9.4	0.8	0.6	1.0	10.7	9.9	11.5	a	a	a	a	a	1.6	1.8	1.4	
Japan	28.6	17.3	40.4	23.1	30.8	15.1	x	x	x	x	x	1.9	3.1	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.1	
Korea	16.3	17.2	15.4	23.3	26.4	20.1	x	x	x	3.0	4.2	1.8	3.0	4.2	0.5	0.8	0.2	
Luxembourg	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Mexico	x	x	x	x	x	x	11.1	11.2	11.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Netherlands	a	a	a	x	x	x	19.0	17.6	20.5	a	a	a	a	a	1.9	2.2	1.5	
New Zealand	16.8	11.8	21.7	20.5	17.1	24.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	9.8	10.3	9.3	9.8	10.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	
Norway	47.6	42.3	53.2	17.2	11.9	22.8	5.4	5.1	5.7	8.4	9.4	7.4	8.4	9.4	0.9	1.2	0.5	
Poland	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Portugal	6.3	4.1	8.4	1.6	1.1	2.1	13.3	9.9	16.7	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	
Russian Federation	25.9	x	x	20.8	x	x	x	x	x	a	a	a	a	a	0.7	0.7	0.6	
Spain	1.9	1.9	2.0	10.3	7.9	12.9	13.7	11.7	15.7	x	x	x	x	x	0.9	1.0	0.7	
Sweden	9.2	5.8	12.7	8.1	5.6	10.8	7.6	8.6	6.5	2.8	2.2	3.5	2.8	2.2	1.7	2.3	1.1	
Switzerland	22.7	30.7	14.9	x	x	x	9.0	11.4	6.8	a	a	a	a	a	3.1	4.1	2.0	

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Turkey	2.9	2.8	3.0	7.7	9.6	5.8	x	x	x	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1
United Kingdom	17.1	12.1	22.3	30.9	29.7	32.2	x	x	x	11.2	11.0	11.4	0.9	1.3	0.6
United States	22.2	18.2	26.4	32.0	28.5	35.7	x	x	x	12.0	11.2	12.8	1.2	1.4	0.9

a = Data not applicable.

m = Data not available.

x = Data included in another category.

SOURCE: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators, 1997*, Table G2.1.

Table B4.2: Distribution of higher education degrees by subject area, by level of education and country: 1995 (Figure 4.9)

Country	Medical science		Natural science		Mathematics and computer science		Humanities/general		Law and business		Engineering and architecture	
	Non-university	University	Non-university	University	Non-university	University	Non-university	University	Non-university	University	Non-university	University
Australia	m	15	m	11	m	4	m	38	m	26	m	7
Austria	16	10	n	12	1	5	61	30	12	30	10	13
Belgium	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Canada	9	7	3	8	2	4	36	56	49	18	n	8
Czech Republic	20	11	1	11	n	2	11	42	62	14	6	22
Denmark	4	19	6	5	n	2	39	30	38	25	14	19
Finland	52	11	10	9	5	7	7	36	7	12	19	26
France	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Germany	33	9	6	12	1	5	27	40	10	13	23	21
Greece	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Hungary	a	13	a	7	a	2	a	40	a	22	a	16
Iceland	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Ireland	1	5	16	17	7	5	9	39	40	23	27	11
Italy	m	22	m	9	m	3	m	25	m	29	m	12
Japan	10	5	14	10	x	x	33	26	23	37	19	21
Korea	11	5	9	17	x	x	m	m	m	m	37	18
Luxembourg	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Mexico	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Netherlands	a	12	a	7	a	2	a	45	a	34	a	x
New Zealand	15	9	5	17	n	1	46	38	30	30	3	5
Norway	1	20	1	7	1	1	67	36	30	15	n	18
Poland	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Portugal	22	6	4	5	2	3	22	47	38	27	12	12
Russian Federation	m	7	m	14	m	7	m	31	m	12	m	28
Spain	7	12	2	6	1	4	10	29	48	37	33	11
Sweden	36	10	2	7	2	6	36	36	9	24	15	17
Switzerland	m	14	m	16	m	4	m	25	m	30	m	12
Turkey	36	9	5	10	2	2	7	50	23	13	28	15
United Kingdom	37	8	4	10	5	5	22	40	22	23	11	14

United States 21 9 5 8 2 3 33 46 32 26 6 8

a = Data not applicable.

m = Data not available.

n = Magnitude is either negligible or zero

x = Data included in another category.

NOTE: Figures represent proportions of non-university higher education graduates and, separately, university graduates with degrees in the various categories of degrees. Row figures may not sum to 100, due to rounding.

SOURCE: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators, 1997*, Table G3.1.

Table B4.3: Percentages of higher education degrees awarded to females, by subject area, level of education, and country: 1995 (Figures 4.10a and 4.10b)

Country	Medical science		Natural science		Mathematics and computer science		Humanities/general		Law and business		Engineering and architecture	
	Non-university	University	Non-university	University	Non-university	University	Non-university	University	Non-university	University	Non-university	University
Australia	m	79	m	45	m	32	m	70	m	47	m	19
Austria	86	55	100	39	32	22	75	61	77	41	38	13
Belgium	82	61	46	42	22	25	71	62	48	48	52	23
Canada	67	70	31	51	42	29	60	65	36	48	n	18
Czech Republic	89	62	66	40	n	18	59	64	65	55	38	26
Denmark	79	88	5	46	n	29	68	64	17	40	13	25
Finland	91	67	57	47	28	13	69	74	87	52	14	15
France	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Germany	78	46	30	37	27	29	84	55	27	45	6	14
Greece	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Hungary	a	m	a	m	a	m	a	m	a	m	a	m
Iceland	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Ireland	84	56	55	51	37	29	56	66	63	49	9	17
Italy	m	48	m	49	m	49	m	76	m	48	m	24
Japan	85	40	96	36	x	x	86	64	63	19	18	5
Korea	73	40	75	51	x	x	m	m	m	m	22	7
Luxembourg	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Mexico	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Netherlands	a	69	a	35	a	13	a	61	a	32	a	x
New Zealand	91	71	38	43	44	22	72	66	53	45	15	28
Norway	87	81	46	43	33	22	59	69	47	43	20	20
Poland	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Portugal	82	69	49	57	41	51	86	72	64	57	26	31
Spain	67	72	37	50	1	35	88	69	54	38	18	4
Sweden	87	62	11	49	20	21	85	71	31	51	17	22
Switzerland	m	42	m	32	m	13	m	56	m	32	m	15

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Turkey	84	45	53	44	28	45	39	38	52	35	12	25
United Kingdom	90	67	44	46	26	27	63	63	57	48	13	18
United States	82	72	62	49	50	33	56	63	53	46	12	18

a = Data not applicable.

m = Data not available.

n = Magnitude is either negligible or zero.

x = Data included in another category.

SOURCE: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators*, 1997, Table G3.2.

Table B4.4: Rate of labor force participation for the population aged 25 to 64 years, by level of educational attainment and country: 1995 (Figure 4.11)

Country	Non-university higher education	University education	All levels, elementary, secondary and higher education
Australia	84		75
Austria	86	91	74
Belgium	85	89	69
Canada	84	89	78
Czech Republic	x	93	81
Denmark	92	93	82
Finland	85	92	80
France	89	87	77
Germany	87	90	75
Greece	84	87	67
Ireland	85	88	67
Italy	x	87	63
Korea	x	82	74
Luxembourg	x	89	66
Netherlands	a	86	71
New Zealand	81	89	77
Norway	88	93	82
Poland	86	87	74
Portugal	88	94	75
Spain	88	87	66
Sweden	92	94	91
Switzerland	92	92	82
Turkey	x	77	68
United Kingdom	86	91	79
United States	86	89	79

a = Data not applicable.

x = Data included in another category.

SOURCE: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators*, 1997, Table E1.1a.

Table B4.5: Rate of labor force participation for the population 25 to 64 years of age, by level of educational attainment, sex, and country: 1995 (Figure 4.12)

Country	Non-university		University		All levels*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Australia	91	75	94	84	88	63
Austria	88	85	94	86	85	63
Belgium	91	81	92	84	81	57
Canada	90	78	93	85	86	70
Czech Republic	x	x	94	90	88	75
Denmark	93	91	95	91	87	78
Finland	87	84	93	89	83	77
France	94	85	92	81	85	68
Germany	90	82	93	83	86	65
Greece	90	76	91	82	87	48
Ireland	95	76	94	81	86	49
Italy	x	x	92	82	81	45
Korea	x	x	96	54	93	55
Luxembourg	x	x	93	81	84	47
Netherlands	a	a	91	81	84	58
New Zealand	92	75	94	81	88	67
Norway	91	84	95	91	88	77
Poland	91	85	90	85	82	67
Portugal	94	86	94	93	86	65
Spain	94	77	91	84	84	47
Sweden	92	92	95	93	93	88
Switzerland	96	77	96	82	95	70
Turkey	x	x	84	62	95	33
United Kingdom	91	82	93	87	87	70
United States	92	82	94	83	88	71

*Includes elementary, secondary, and higher education.

a = Data not applicable.

x = Data included in another category.

SOURCE: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators*, 1997, Table E1.1b.

Table B4.6: Employment/ population ratio and unemployment rate for 25-64 year-olds, by level of educational attainment and country: 1995 (Figure 4.13)

Country	Employment/ population ratio		Unemployment rate		All levels of education*	
	Non-university	University	Non-university	University	Employment/ population ratio	Unem- ployment rate
Australia	79	86	5.1	3.3	71	6.6
Austria	85	89	1.4	2.1	71	3.5
Belgium	82	86	3.5	3.6	63	8.5
Canada	78	85	7.5	4.6	71	8.3
Czech Republic	x	92	x	0.7	79	2.7
Denmark	87	89	5.3	4.3	74	10.0
Finland	77	86	9.7	6.2	67	15.8
France	84	81	5.9	7.0	69	9.7
Germany	83	85	5.2	4.7	69	8.1
Greece	75	81	10.1	7.1	60	7.4
Hungary	m	m	m	m	m	m
Iceland	m	m	m	m	m	m
Ireland	81	85	5.0	3.4	60	10.7
Italy	x	81	x	7.3	57	8.5
Japan	m	m	m	m	m	m
Korea	x	80	x	2.0	73	1.4
Luxembourg	x	88	x	0.6	64	3.0
Mexico	m	m	m	m	m	m
Netherlands	a	83	a	4.1	67	5.6
New Zealand	78	87	3.6	2.6	74	4.5
Norway	85	92	3.4	1.7	79	3.9
Poland	80	85	6.9	2.8	66	10.7
Portugal	86	91	3.1	3.3	70	5.8
Spain	73	75	16.6	13.8	53	19.0
Sweden	88	90	4.8	4.2	84	7.8
Switzerland	91	89	1.5	2.6	80	3.0
Turkey	x	74	x	3.3	65	5.0
United Kingdom	82	88	4.1	3.5	73	7.4
United States	83	87	3.6	2.5	76	4.7

* "All levels of education" includes all adults 25-64 years old, from those with less than an upper secondary education to those with university degrees.

a = Data not applicable.

m = Data not available.

x = Data included in another category.

SOURCE: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators*, 1997, Table E2.1a.

Table B4.7: Relative earnings of persons aged 25-64 with income from employment at different levels of educational attainment relative to the upper secondary level, by level of education, sex, and country: 1995 (Figure 4.14)

Country	Non-university			University		
	M + F	Male	Female	M + F	Male	Female
Australia	111	118	105	142	161	139
Canada	110	108	113	156	148	163
Czech Republic	x	x	x	158	154	149
Denmark	104	108	110	133	139	130
Finland	126	127	126	187	190	174
France	128	132	137	175	183	168
Germany	111	107	116	163	158	154
Ireland*	123	121	123	183	171	187
Italy	x	x	x	134	142	120
Netherlands	124	126	131	162	153	158
New Zealand	106	98	102	165	163	146
Norway	123	125	124	149	149	150
Portugal	x	x	x	183	180	174
Sweden	109	111	112	151	154	144
Switzerland	145	124	134	157	141	156
United Kingdom	132	114	151	179	153	195
United States	119	118	126	174	167	176

*1993 data

x = Data included in another category.

SOURCE: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators*, 1997, Table E4.1a.

Table B4.8: Percentage of adults who scored at prose literacy levels 4 or 5*, by level of educational attainment and country: 1995 (Figure 4.15)

Country	Non-university	University	Upper-secondary
Belgium	30.9	44.5	13.2
Canada	27.6	54.6	20.5
Germany	27.5	39.0	15.3
Ireland	24.6	42.9	16.7
Netherlands	m	34.1	19.9
New Zealand	33.1	46.8	22.8
Poland	9.2	17.0	4.1
Sweden	47.2	58.8	30.9
Switzerland (French)	12.0	31.5	7.9
Switzerland (German)	10.7	25.7	10.0
United Kingdom	25.8	44.7	19.3
United States	27.3	49.5	14.4

* According to the International Adult Literacy Survey (IALS), *prose literacy* includes text from newspapers, magazines, and brochures accompanied by one or more questions or directives asking the reader to perform specific tasks. These tasks represent three major aspects of information processing: locating, integrating, and generating. Locating tasks require the reader to find information in the text based on conditions or features specified in the questions or directive. Integrating tasks ask the reader to pull together two or more pieces of information in the text. Generating tasks ask the reader to produce a written response by processing information from the text, making text-based references, and drawing on background knowledge.

Prose Level 4: These tasks require readers to perform multiple-feature matching or to provide several responses where the requested information must be identified through text-based inferences. Tasks at this level may also require the reader to integrate or contrast pieces of information that are sometimes presented in relatively lengthy texts. Typically, these texts contain more distracting information, and the information that is requested is more abstract.

Prose Level 5: Some tasks at this level require the reader to search for information in dense text that contains a number of plausible distracters. Some tasks require readers to make high-level inferences of use specialized knowledge.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Condition of Education, 1998, Temporary table, IAL-2; Statistics Canada, International Adult Literacy Survey.

Table B4.9: Mean mathematics achievement for students in the eighth grade, by parents' highest level of educational attainment: 1995
(Figure 4.16)

Country	Finished university	Finished upper secondary school, but not university
Australia	572	528
Canada	544	526
France	576	549
Germany	553	526
Russian Federation	565	526
Scotland	559	499
Spain	517	502
Sweden	544	524
Switzerland	588	552
United States	527	494

SOURCE: International Association for the Evaluation of Education Achievement (IEA), Third International Mathematics and Science Study, *TIMMS International Database*, 1995.

Table B4.10: Mean science achievement for students in the eighth grade, by parents' highest level of educational attainment: 1995
(Figure 4.17)

Country	Finished university	Finished upper secondary but not university
Australia	587	544
Canada	549	532
France	524	505
Germany	573	550
Russian Federation	567	528
Scotland	579	521
Spain	547	531
Sweden	561	541
Switzerland	559	531
United States	562	530

SOURCE: International Association for the Evaluation of Education Achievement (IEA), Third International Mathematics and Science Study, *TIMMS International Database*, 1995.

Table B4.11: Percent probability of attaining at least a post-secondary level of education among 26- to 35-year olds, by parents' highest level of educational attainment and country: 1995
(Figure 4.18)

Country	Postsecondary degree	All levels	Difference
Australia	46.5	29.0	17.5
Belgium (Flemish)	59.2	35.0	24.2
Canada	69.0	41.2	27.8
Ireland*	57.4	18.9	38.5
Netherlands	53.1	23.5	29.6
New Zealand	53.8	31.5	22.3
Poland	58.4	16.8	41.6
Sweden	48.3	28.6	19.7
Switzerland	43.2	23.2	20.0
United Kingdom	57.6	25.3	32.3
United States	71.3	45.1	26.2

*The age group for Ireland includes all adults aged 26 to 55.

SOURCES: (1) Kristen Underwood and Patrice de Broucker, Centre for Education Statistics, Statistics Canada.

(2) International Adult Literacy Study.

Table B5.1: Total and higher education share of R&D expenditures (in million 1990 \$, converted using purchasing power parities), percentage by source of funds and country: 1995 (Figures 5.1-2)

	Sources of R&D funds					Percent distribution
	Industry	Government	Higher Education	Private nonprofit	Funds from abroad	
Australia (1994), total						
Percent distribution total, sources	46.3	47.5	0.2	4.0	2.0	100.0
Higher education						
Percent distribution, higher education	3.5	91.6	m	3.9	1.0	24.6
Canada, total						
Percent distribution total, sources	46.8	35.1	2.9	2.6	12.6	100.0
Higher education						
Percent distribution, higher education	10.3	67.2	12.6	9.1	0.8	22.7
France, total						
Percent distribution total, sources	48.3	42.3	0.8	0.5	8.0	100.0
Higher education						
Percent distribution, higher education	3.3	90.6	4.0	0.5	1.6	16.7
Germany, total						
Percent distribution total, sources	60.5	37.4	m	0.4	1.7	100.0
Higher education						
Percent distribution, higher education	7.9	90.9	m	0.0	1.2	18.9
Italy, total						
Percent distribution total, sources	44.5	51.2	m	m	4.3	100.0
Higher education						
Percent distribution, higher education	5.6	92.0	m	m	2.4	25.1
Japan, total						
Percent distribution total, sources	72.2	20.5	6.5	0.6	0.1	100.0
Higher education						
Percent distribution, higher education	2.3	52.4	45.1	0.2	m	14.5
Spain, total						
Percent distribution total, sources	44.5	43.6	4.4	0.8	6.7	100.0
Higher education						
Percent distribution, higher education	8.3	70.4	13.7	0.5	7.1	32.0
Sweden, total						
Percent distribution total, sources	m	m	m	m	m	m
Higher education						
Percent distribution, higher education	4.6	83.6	3.0	6.1	2.6	22.0
Switzerland (1992), total						
Percent distribution total, sources	67.4	28.3	0.9	14.3	1.9	100.0
Higher education						
Percent distribution, higher education	1.8	91.6	3.5	3.1	m	25.0
United Kingdom, total						
Percent distribution total, sources	48.0	33.3	0.8	3.5	14.3	100.0
Higher education						
Percent distribution, higher education	6.2	67.7	4.2	14.1	7.8	18.8
United States, total						
Percent distribution total, sources	59.9	36.1	2.2	1.8	0.0	100.0
Higher education						
Percent distribution, higher education	5.5	74.0	14.6	5.9	0.0	15.2

m = data assumed negligible or no data available.

SOURCE: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, R & D Database, 1998.

Table B5.2: Total and higher education R&D expenditures (in million 1995 \$, converted using purchasing power parities) per capita, by country: 1995 (Figure 5.3)

	Population (millions)	Total R & D spending per capita	Higher education R & D spending per capita
Australia (1994)	18.3	302.9	74.6
Canada	28.4	359.5	81.7
France	58.1	465.6	77.8
Germany	81.3	471.6	89.1
Italy	58.3	198.4	49.8
Japan	125.5	604.8	87.5
Spain	39.4	119.9	38.4
Sweden	8.8	675.0	148.2
Switzerland (1992)	7.1	251.1	62.7
United Kingdom	58.3	366.8	69.0
United States	263.8	679.0	103.5

m = data assumed negligible or no data available.

SOURCE: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, R & D Database, 1998; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract, 1997*, Table 1361, pp.845-847.