

Education at a Glance 2014

Highlights

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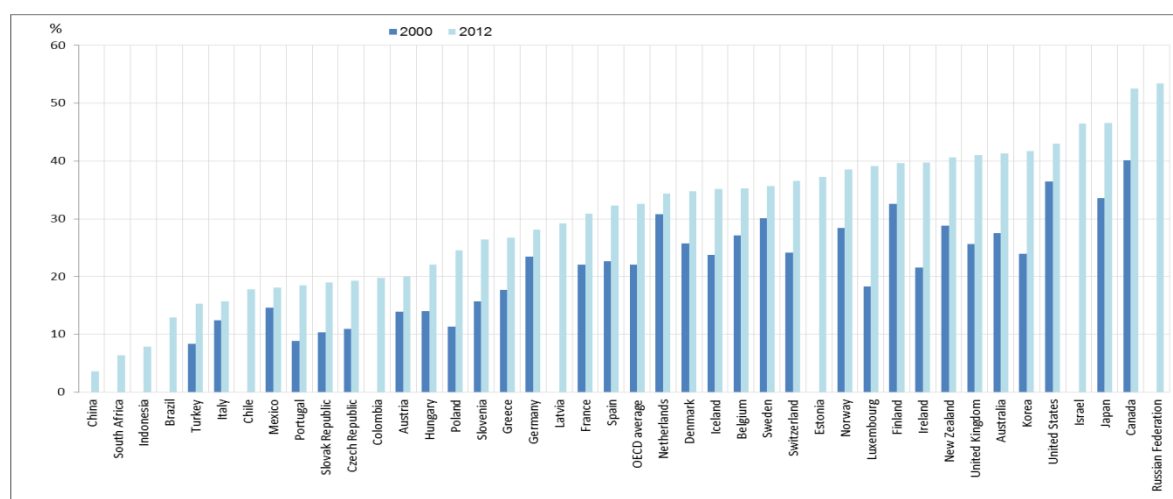
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Corrigendum

1. Education levels and student numbers

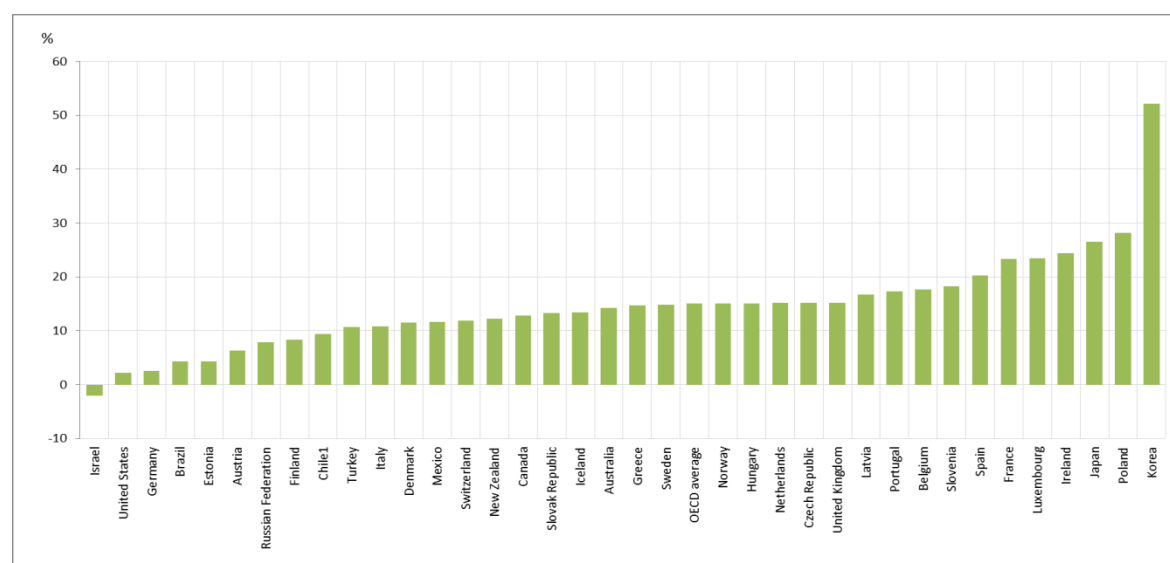
Page 17, Figure 1.1: China, South Africa, Indonesia, Colombia and Latvia were added to this figure.

Population that has attained tertiary education, 2012



Page 17, Figure 1.2: Latvia added between United Kingdom and Portugal.

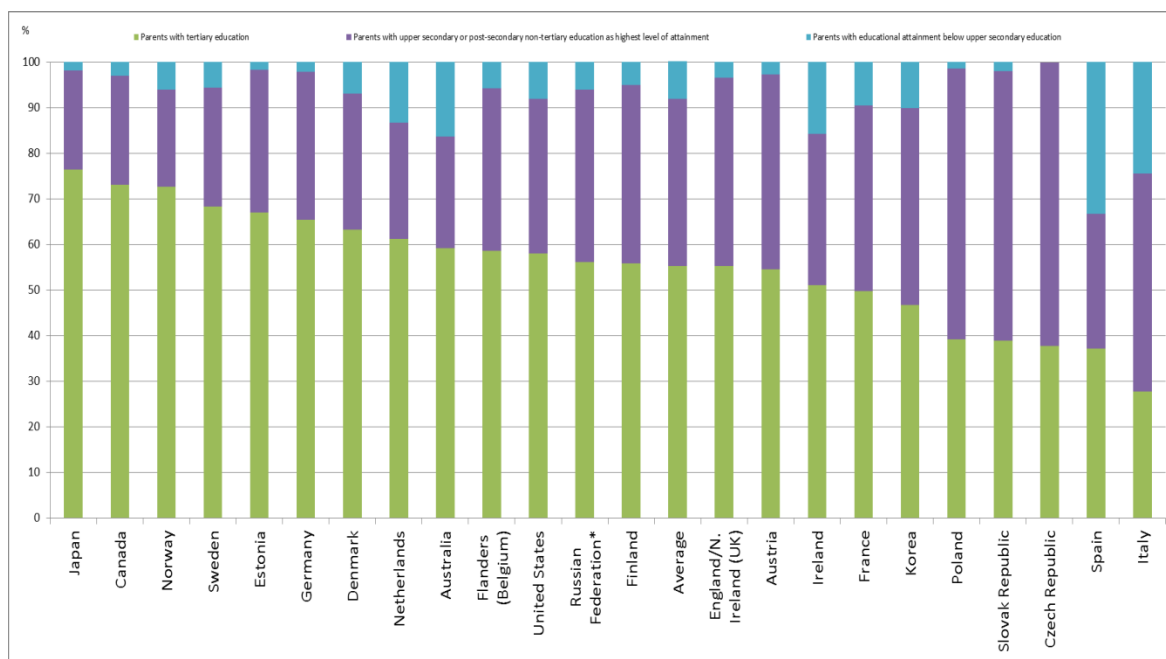
Percentage-point difference between younger and older tertiary-educated adults, 2012



Page 22 in Findings: “Students graduate for the first time at upper secondary level at the age of **19**, on average among OECD countries.”

Page 25, Figure 1.9: Japan, Austria, Italy and Korea have been added and the average has been moved.

Percentage of 20-34 year-olds in tertiary education, by parents' education level, 2012



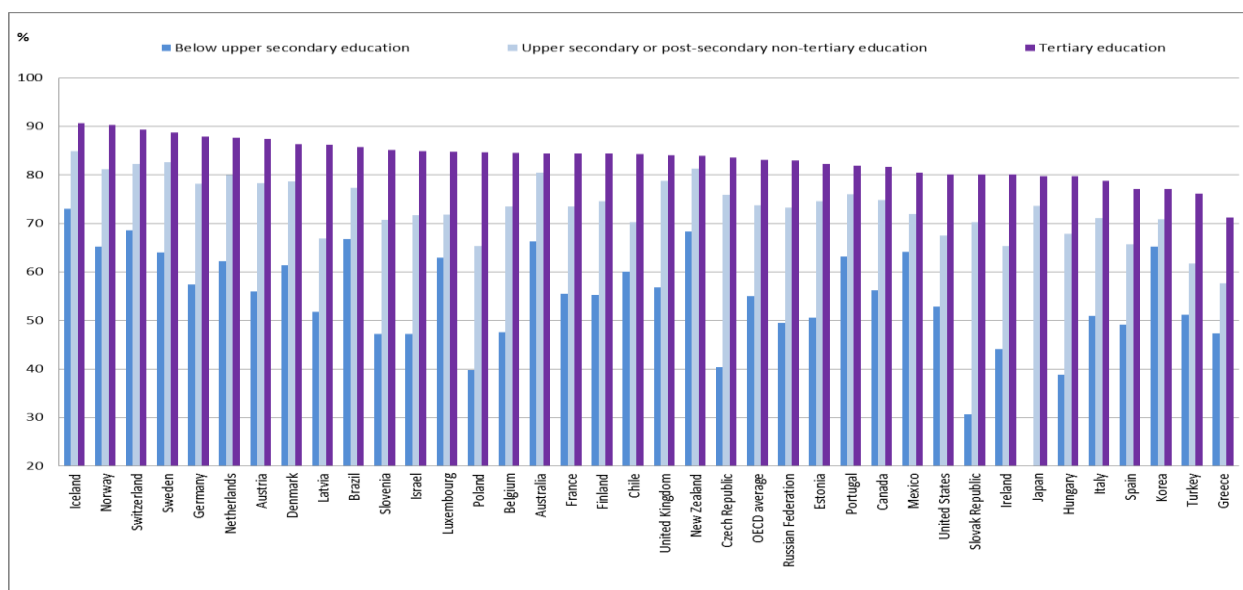
2. Higher education and work

Page 34, third bullet point: “On average among OECD countries, about **40%** of 15-29 year-olds working part time would like to work more.”

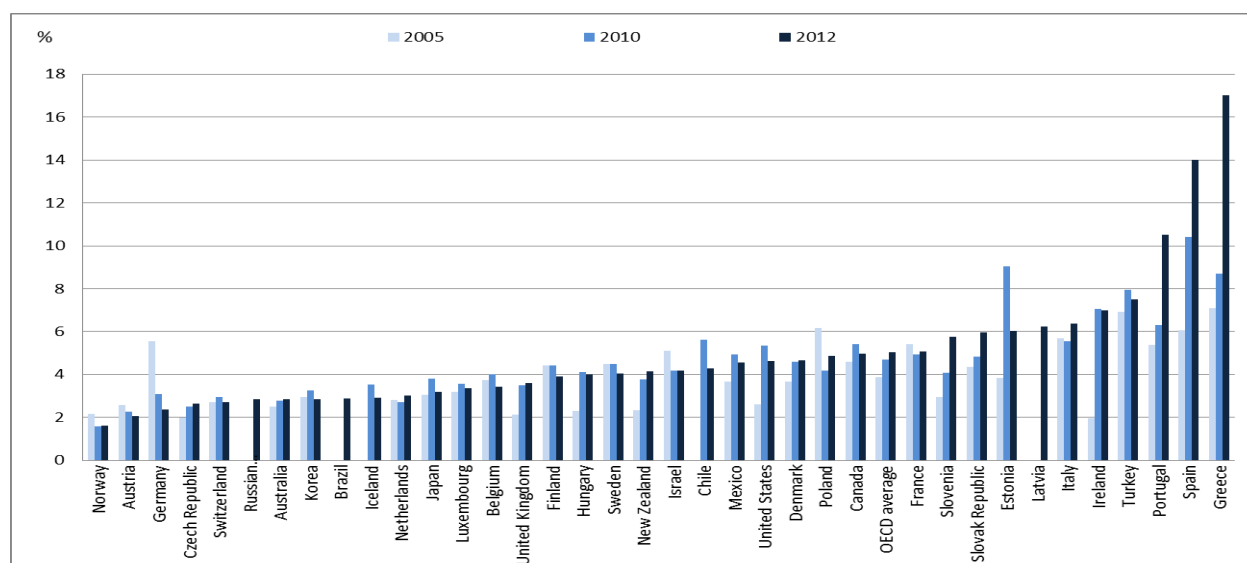
3. The economic and social benefits of education

Page 39, Figure 3.1: Latvia has been added.

Employment rate of 25-64 year-olds, by education level, 2012

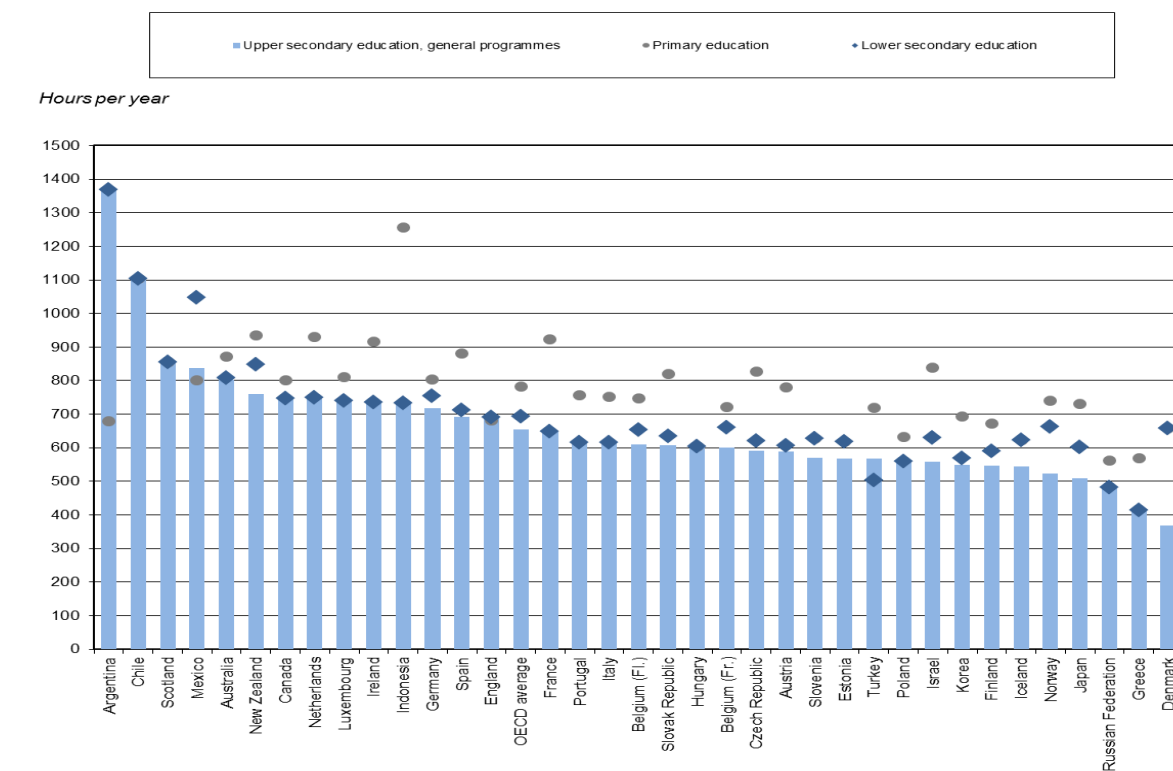


Unemployment rates among 25-64 year-olds with tertiary education (2005, 2010 and 2012)



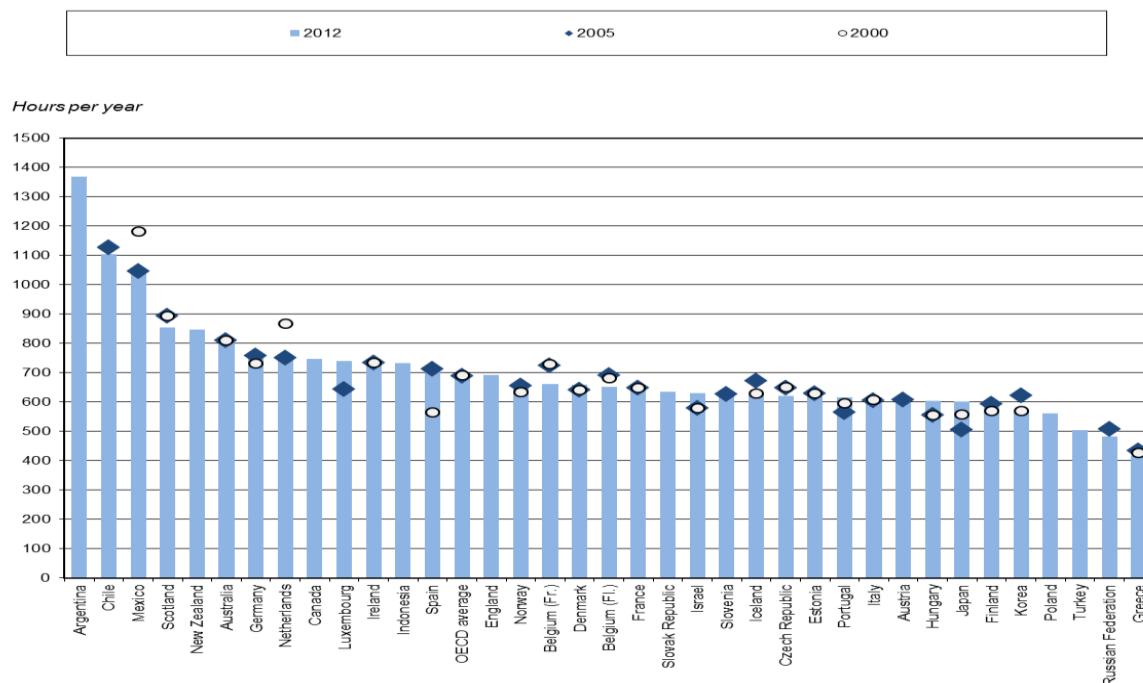
5. The school environment

Annual teaching hours by education level, 2012



Page 69, Figure 5.8: The United States has been removed.

Trends in annual teaching hours in lower secondary education (2000, 2005, 2012)



6. Special chapter: Skills for life

Page 78 in Findings: “Tertiary graduates with low levels of literacy are, on average, 21 percentage points less likely to believe they have a say than those with high levels of literacy, among 20 OECD countries.”