

ERRATUM
EDUCATION AT A GLANCE – OECD INDICATORS 2004

Chapter B
Indicator B1

Table B1.3. **Cumulative expenditure on educational institutions per student over the average duration of tertiary studies (2002)**

Footnote 2: Data for Japan have been updated and corresponds to the academic year 1998 and not 2002.

Chapter C

Indicator C2

Table C2.1. **Entry rates into tertiary education and age distribution of new entrants (2002)**

Table C2.1 shows the sum of net entry rates for each year of age. In the case where no data on new entrants by age were provided, gross entry rates are calculated. Gross entry rates are the ratio of all entrants, regardless of their age, to the size of the population at the typical age of entry. The size of the population at the typical age of entry is the average population between 18 and 24 year-olds. The age range of 18 to 24 years has been chosen because it fits the situation in most OECD countries best. However, for Korea, the typical age of entry has been estimated to be between 17 and 18 year-olds. If this reference age is used, the data shown in Table C2.1 will change as follows:

	Tertiary-type B			Tertiary-type A					
	Net entry rates			Net entry rates			Age at:		
	M+F	Males	Females	M+F	Males	Females	20th percentile ¹	50th percentile ¹	80th percentile ¹
							(1)		
Korea ³	58	57	59	52	55	49	m	m	m

Table C2.2. **Expected years in tertiary education and changes in total tertiary enrolment (2002)**

Note on interpretation:

Austria is mentioned in the text as a country with declining participation in tertiary education between 1995 and 2002. The decline in number of students enrolled in tertiary education between 1995 and 2002 is mainly due to the introduction of tuition fees in 2001. Many potential drop-outs who had no or little study activities took that point of time to terminate their studies without obtaining a degree and thus the total number of students enrolled sharply decreased between 2001 and 2002.

Indicator C3

Table C3.7 (Number of foreign students in tertiary education by country of origin and country of destination, 2002) is only published on internet at : www.oecd.org/edu/eag2004.

Indicator C4

Table C4.3 (Percentage of the population not in education and unemployed in the total population, 2002) has been corrected for the Slovak Republic. The new table can be downloaded on internet at : www.oecd.org/edu/eag2004.

Indicator D2

Table D2.2 (Ratio of students to teaching staff in educational institutions, 2002) has been corrected for Norway. The new table can be downloaded on internet at: www.oecd.org/edu/eag2004

Indicator D6

First bullet point: should read "... with central government particularly dominant in Greece (80% of decisions taken by the central administration)".

Chart D6.3 (Centralisation and decentralisation of the decisions taken relating to public sector, lower secondary education, 1998-2003) should not contain figures for the French Community of Belgium as the figures are not directly comparable between the years