Corrigendum

Page 31: “The only exception is Iceland, where upper secondary completion rates for first-generation immigrants who arrived at or before the age of 6 (79%) are higher than those for non-immigrants (75%).”

Page 49: All data for South Africa prior to 2020 have been updated, please refer to http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?datasetcode=EAG_NEAC for the updated values.

Pages 78-79: All data for South Africa prior to 2020 have been updated, please refer to http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?datasetcode=EAG_NEAC for the updated values.

Page 86: Figure A4.3 : Brazil should be removed from the chart.


Pages 222-223: Tables B6.1 and B6.2: Italy should be listed between Israel and Japan in the ‘International students’ part of the tables (rather than ‘foreign students’).

Page 354: Table D2.1: The EU22 average for government dependent private institutions is “20” not “19”.

Page 356: Table D2.3: The code for “All private institutions” and “Government-dependent private institutions” is “m” instead of value “1” for Israel.
Table D2.3: The code for “All private institutions” and “Independent private institutions” is “m” instead of values for Netherlands.
Page 368:
Box D3.2: “For example, the salaries of upper secondary school heads ranged from USD 76,533 in South Dakota to USD 147,757 in New Jersey, a difference of 93%, or USD 71,225”

Page 369:
“They decreased by 8% in Japan and by more than 25% in Greece as the result of reductions in remuneration, the implementation of new wage grids and salary freezes since 2011 (Table D3.6, available on line).”

Page 377: Table D3.3. the following note is deleted.
“Note: Where the year of reference for the earnings of tertiary-educated workers and the salaries of teacher differ, the earnings of tertiary-educated workers have been adjusted using deflators for private final consumption expenditure. See Definitions and Methodology sections for more information. Data available at: http://stats.oecd.org, Education at a Glance Database.”

Page 396: Figure D5.1: The value for pre-primary education in Japan should be 97%.

Page 413:
“Although earmarked grants are very common and are even the only mechanism used in Japan and the Russian Federation for the different categories of expenditure,...”

Page 447:
Table X2.2: in column 9, the year should be 2018 instead of 2019.