

## Education at a Glance 2023

### OECD Indicators

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## Corrigendum

### Table of contents

Page 6 - “Table B1.1. Access to higher levels of education: Restrictions and bridges for vocational graduates” has been relabeled as “Table B1.1a. Access to higher levels of education: Restrictions and bridges for vocational graduates”.

### Acknowledgements

Hannah Borhan has been added to the list of contributors.

### Ukraine

Page 31. The sentence should read: At institutional level, the top **four** actions taken were language courses, the facilitation of administrative procedures, recognition of prior learning, and fee waivers.

### Chapter A

#### Indicator A1

Page 44 : In Japan, Indonesia and the Netherlands, women make up 65% or more of younger adults with this level of education as their highest qualification, while in Italy and New Zealand it is men who account for 60% or more. As for any category of tertiary education, the gender ratio depends on the fields that are offered (Figure A1.4 and see Indicator A3 in (OECD, 2022[5])). The second parenthesis was not needed.

#### Indicator A2

- Page 67. The title of the section on “Tables for Indicator A2” . should have read “Indicator A2 Tables” instead of Annex 1.A. Indicator A2 tables
- Page 58. On the note below the chart A2.2 has been corrected to Annex X1 instead of “Education at a Glance 2023 Sources, Methodologies and Technical Notes”
- Page 58 : Note was missing under Figure A2.2 : “Methodology: The out-of-school rate at upper secondary is defined as the proportion of children and young people in the official age range for upper secondary education who are not enrolled at any level of education. To calculate this indicator, the number of students of the official age for upper secondary enrolled in any level of education is subtracted from the total population of the same age. The result is expressed as a percentage of the population of the official age for upper secondary. See related metadata on the UIS website at (UNESCO/UIS, 2023[6]) <https://tcg.uis.unesco.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2021/09/Metadata-4.1.4.pdf> (accessed on July 2023).”

#### Indicator A3

##### Page 66

Box A3.1 has different font styles. Table A3.3 and A3.4 should have been in italics.

## Indicator A4

Page 97

Figure A4.4: Belgium: the note on net income has been deleted.

Page 102

Table A4.2: Belgium: the note on net income has been deleted.

## Indicator A6

Pages 113 and page 124

Box A6.1 was repeated twice.

Page 124

The box has been corrected to be titled called *Box A6.2. Notes for Indicator A6 Tables*. This note should be added to Table A6.2:

1. Year of reference 2018 from column 19 to 24.

Page 111

*Austria (45%), Finland (44%) Germany (50%) and Sweden (51%) are the countries where the highest share of individuals who have boycotted certain products, regardless of educational attainment, while Bulgaria (6%), Hungary (2%) and Portugal (6%) have the lowest (Figure A6.2 and Table A6.2 )* closing parenthesis is missing.

Page 116

The in text citation has been changed from Kriesi (2013) to Zisis (2015)

## Indicator A7

## Chapter B

### Indicator B1

Page 154

The table in the Box B1.2 has been labeled as Table B1.a, and the following reference in the box refers to Table B1.a “The first part of Table B1. lists cases of VET programmes giving.....”.

Pages 144, 153 and 156

In the sources of the figures, the reference to “Table B1.” Has been corrected to refer to “Table B1.1.”.

Pages 146, 147, 148 and 149

All references to “Table B1.” Has been corrected to refer to “Table B1.1.”.

### Indicator B3

Page 204

In Statlinks for Figure B3.7, labour market status of 13% of graduates who are not enrolled in any ISCED programme one year after graduating from general upper secondary in Estonia is unknown. It is 5% for graduates from vocational upper secondary education.

## Indicator B6

Page 246

Title of Figure B6.1 should read “Share of international or foreign students in tertiary education in OECD **and partner/accession** countries (2019, 2020 and 2021)”

## Chapter C

### Introduction

The Introduction to Chapter C was missing and has been added.

## Indicator C1

Page 274

Last sentence of paragraph under ***Total and public expenditure on educational institutions per student, by type of institution*** has been corrected to: ... whereas at tertiary level it averages about USD 14 800 on public institutions, **more than three times** the expenditure on private institutions (about USD **4 700**) (Table C1.2).

Page 313

Table C3.2 EU25 average, the correct values are : column 3 = 29%, column 8 = 877, column 9= 2 142, column 10 = 3 949

Page 316

**Box C3.2. Notes for Indicator C3 Tables** Table C3. Should read: Some levels of education are included with others. Refer to "x" code in **Table C3.1** for details

## Chapter D

### Indicator D1

Page 369

- Title was incorrect - *Tables Indicator D1. Indicator title* – has been changed to: Tables Indicator D1 How much time do students spend in the classroom?

### Indicator D3

Page 389

Figure D3.5 Title has been corrected to: Change in upper secondary **general** teachers' statutory salaries between 2010 and 2022

## Annexes

### Annex X1

Page 446

The cross reference has been corrected to Table X1.2 instead of Table C1.2

Annex X2

Page 462

The cross references have been corrected to Table X2.1 instead of Table C1.1 and Table X2.2 instead of Table C1.2

Contributors to this publication

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