

ERRATUM EDUCATION AT A GLANCE – OECD INDICATORS 2003

Chapter A

Indicator A5

Box A5.3 Reading literacy performance in PISA and PIRLS

Highlights on page 10

“In the first four cases, scores were above the OECD average in PIRLS and are below the OECD average in PISA.”

This statement is incorrect. Greece should not be included. The four countries are the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary and Italy.

Chapter B

Indicator B4

Table B4.1 Total public expenditure on education (1995, 2000)

Germany - In table B4.1, the figures for Germany suggest an increase in public expenditures on educational institutions from 8.2 % to 9.9 % between 1995 and 2000. The figure for 1995 is the result of the one-time effect of the dissolution of the Treuhand, which is included within the framework of the system of national accounting. This is the reason why the percentage of expenditures on educational institutions dropped once, from 1994 to 1995. In actual fact, the percentage (without the Treuhand effect) was 9.75, that is, it remained about the same.

Chapter D

Indicator D2

Table D2.2 Ratio of students to teaching staff in public and private institutions (2001)

Korea – data should be changed as follows:

Tertiary-type B = m

Tertiary-type A and advanced research programmes = m

All tertiary education = m

Chart D2.2 Ratio of students to teaching staff in public and private institutions, by level of education (2001)

Korea - There should be no bar in the Tertiary-type B education chart and the Tertiary-type A education and advanced research programmes chart.

Indicator D5

Table D5.4 Change in teachers' salaries (1996 and 2001)

Germany – Note: Due to revised calculation procedures, the 2001 German teachers' salaries cannot be compared with those of previous years.

England – The index of change in column “Starting salary/minimum training” should be 110 and not 98

Annex 1

Table X1.1c **Typical graduation ages in tertiary education**

Japan – Tertiary-type A 5 to 6 years programmes should be age 24.