

Appendix table 1-32

First-time entry rates into postsecondary (tertiary) education for selected OECD countries, by program type and sex: 1998 and 2001

Country	1998						2001					
	Tertiary type A			Tertiary type B			Tertiary type A			Tertiary type B		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Average.....	40	37	43	19	16	22	47	41	51	15	13	16
Australia.....	53	45	61	NA	NA	NA	65	58	72	NA	NA	NA
Austria.....	28	25	31	8	7	9	34	31	37	NA	NA	NA
Belgium.....	28	28	28	27	22	33	32	32	33	36	29	43
Czech Republic.....	22	26	18	13	10	17	30	26	35	7	5	10
Denmark.....	30	29	32	32	23	42	44	33	56	9	12	7
Finland.....	58	49	67	12	9	15	72	62	83	na	na	na
France.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	37	30	43	22	22	21
Germany.....	28	28	28	14	10	17	32	32	33	14	10	19
Hungary.....	45	41	49	NA	NA	NA	56	50	63	3	3	4
Iceland.....	38	29	48	16	13	19	61	43	80	10	11	9
Ireland.....	28	27	30	25	23	26	38	33	43	18	18	19
Italy.....	42	37	47	1	1	1	44	38	50	1	1	2
Japan.....	36	45	27	33	22	45	41	48	33	31	22	41
Mexico.....	21	22	21	NA	NA	NA	26	26	25	2	2	1
Netherlands.....	52	50	54	1	1	1	54	51	58	2	1	2
New Zealand.....	68	56	79	36	28	44	76	62	89	41	34	47
Norway.....	56	45	68	6	6	6	62	48	76	6	7	5
Poland.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	67	NA	NA	1	0	1
Slovak Republic.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	40	40	39	3	2	5
South Korea.....	43	48	37	46	49	43	49	52	45	55	56	54
Spain.....	41	36	46	9	9	9	48	42	54	19	19	19
Sweden.....	59	50	69	NA	NA	NA	69	55	84	6	6	6
Switzerland.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	33	37	29	13	15	12
Turkey.....	20	25	15	11	12	10	20	23	18	10	11	9
United Kingdom.....	48	45	51	27	25	30	45	41	49	29	25	33
United States.....	44	40	48	14	13	15	42	36	49	13	12	15

NA = not available; na = not applicable

OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

NOTES: Tertiary type A programs provide education that is largely theoretical and is intended to provide sufficient qualifications for gaining entry into advanced research programs and professions with high-skill requirements. Entry into these programs normally requires successful completion of upper secondary education (i.e., high school); admission is competitive in most cases. Minimum cumulative theoretical duration at this level is 3 years of full-time enrollment. Tertiary type B programs are typically shorter than tertiary type A programs and focus on practical, technical, or occupational skills for direct entry into labor market, although they may cover some theoretical foundations in respective programs. They have minimum duration of 2 years of full-time enrollment at tertiary level. OECD calculates entry rates by dividing number of first-time entrants of specific age in each type of tertiary program by total population in corresponding age group and then adding results for each single year of age. Entry rates for tertiary type A and B programs cannot be combined to obtain total tertiary-level entry rate because entrants into both types of programs would be counted twice.

SOURCES: OECD, *Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators 2000* (2000); and *Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators 2003* (2003).