

CHAPTER 6

International Comparisons of Education

This chapter offers a broad perspective on education across the nations of the world. It also provides an international context for examining the condition of education in the United States. Insights into the educational practices and outcomes of the United States are obtained by comparing them with those of other countries. NCES carries out a variety of these activities to provide statistical data for international comparisons of education.

In the early 1990s, the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) expanded its role in collecting international data by serving as the national research center for the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA) Reading Literacy Study. In addition, NCES has provided funding for international research studies comparing mathematics and science education, including the Third International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) and the Second International Assessment of Educational Progress. NCES is also cooperating with international agencies in the compilation of statistics and the development of education indicators.

Some of the data in this chapter were drawn from materials prepared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Institute of International Education, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and the International Assessment of Educational Progress (IAEP). The basic summary data on enrollments, teachers, enrollment ratios, and finances were synthesized from information appearing in *Education at a Glance* published by OECD. Even though OECD tabulations are very carefully prepared, international data users should be cautioned about the many problems of definition and reporting involved in the collection of data about the educational systems in the world.

This chapter provides information from TIMSS, carried out by the IEA. Data were collected for the two adjacent grades containing the most 9-year-olds (Population 1) and the two adjacent grades containing the most 13-year-olds (Population 2). Data are reported for the higher grade for each population, which was 4th grade in most nations for Population 1 and 8th grade in most nations for Population 2. The mathematics and science performance of 8th

grade students in 41 countries, and 4th grade students in 26 countries, was studied through assessments administered during 1994–95. The mathematics and science performance of students at the end of secondary schooling (12th grade in the U.S.) was also assessed at the same time in 21 countries.

The role that the United States plays in the world of higher education is illuminated by data on foreign students enrolled in U.S. institutions of higher education. The Institute of International Education provides estimates of the number of foreign students and their countries of origin.

Further information on survey methodologies is in the “Guide to Sources” in the appendix and in the publications cited in the source notes.

Population

The percent of young people in a population can influence the proportion of national income spent per student. Countries with a greater proportion of young people must set aside larger proportions of domestic product for their education. Among the OECD countries, Turkey had the largest percentage of young people ages 5 to 14—at 21 percent in 1998. The closest followers were Ireland, Iceland and the Russian Federation (in 1996) at 16 percent. Countries with relatively small numbers of persons in this age group included Italy at 10 percent, and Denmark, Germany, Greece, Japan, and Spain at 11 percent. The proportion of 5- to 13-year-olds in the U.S. was 14 percent, which was higher than most other industrialized OECD countries (table 390).

Enrollments

In 1997, 1.2 billion students were enrolled in schools around the world. Of these students, 668 million were in elementary-level programs, 398 million were in secondary programs, and 88 million were in higher education programs (table 392). Between 1990 and 1997, enrollment changes varied from region to region. Elementary enrollment changes ranged from increases of 24 percent in Africa and 12 percent in Central and South America to a 5 percent decrease in Europe. Enrollment increases at the secondary level outpaced increases at the primary (elementary) level, especially in Africa

(38 percent), Oceania (68 percent), Asia (31 percent), and Central and South America (31 percent). Secondary-level enrollment increased in Europe by 10 percent. Enrollment in Northern America (defined in Unesco tabulations as including U.S., Canada, and Greenland) rose by 15 percent (table 392).

At the postsecondary level, developing areas of the world had substantial increases in enrollment between 1990 and 1997. Postsecondary enrollment rose by 68 percent in Africa and by 49 percent in Asia. Postsecondary enrollment in Oceania increased by 99 percent, Central and South America increased by 30 percent, followed by Europe at 15 percent and Northern America at 3 percent. These increases are due to growth both in the proportion of the people attending postsecondary institutions and increases in the populations (tables 392 and 393).

Postsecondary enrollment varied among countries partially due to differing definitions of postsecondary education and at what age it begins. In 1998, among the OECD countries, Belgium reported the largest proportion of 18- to 21-year-olds enrolled in postsecondary education at 41 percent, followed by the United States (37 percent), France (36 percent), and Ireland (33 percent). For the 22 to 25 age group, Finland's enrollment rate was highest at 33 percent, with Norway following at 27 percent, Denmark at 26 percent, Spain at 22, and Sweden at 21 (table 391).

In 1998-99 there were about 491,000 foreign students studying at U.S. colleges and universities. Approximately 56 percent of these students were from Asian countries (table 413). Between 1990 and 1997, the proportion of students at U.S. colleges who were nonresident aliens, rose from 2.8 to 3.2 percent (table 208).

Achievement

TIMSS is the largest, most comprehensive comparative study of education that has ever been undertaken, testing a half million students. The study was designed to focus on students at different stages in school: midway through elementary school (3rd or 4th grade in most countries), midway through lower secondary school (7th or 8th grade in most countries), and at the end of upper secondary school. Results from the fourth and eighth grade levels were released in late 1996 and 1997, respectively. Findings for students at the end of secondary school were released in early 1998.

The results of the 1994-95 TIMSS show U.S. 4th-graders performing above the international average in both mathematics and science. U.S. 4th-graders showed a stronger standing relative to other countries than U.S. 8th- and 12th-graders in both subjects. In addition, U.S. students perform better in science overall than in mathematics compared to

their international counterparts at the 4th and 8th grade levels.

Mathematics

In the 1994-95 TIMSS assessment in mathematics, U.S. 4th-graders scored above the international average of the 26 countries that participated. Fourth-graders performed below students in 7 countries, not significantly different from students in 6 countries, and above students in 12 countries. U.S. 4th-graders scored below Japan, not significantly different from Canada, and above England (table 402). U.S. 8th-graders scored below the international average of the 41 countries that were tested. In mathematics, U.S. 8th-graders scored below their counterparts in 20 countries, including top performer Singapore, but not significantly different from England and Germany (table 396). U.S. 12th-graders performed below the international average, and among the lowest of the 21 TIMSS countries on the assessment of mathematics general knowledge. U.S. students were outperformed by those in 14 countries, outperformed students in 2 countries, and were not significantly different from those in 4 countries (Table 404).

Science

U.S. 4th-graders performed above the international average of the 26 countries assessing fourth grade students in science. Only Korea scored above the U.S., with U.S. 4th-graders outperforming 19 other countries, including England and Canada. The remaining countries' scores, including Japan's, were not significantly different from those of U.S. fourth grade students (table 403). U.S. 8th-graders compared more favorably with other countries in science than in mathematics, scoring above the international average of 41 countries. U.S. 8th grade students scored below their peers in nine countries, not significantly different from 16 countries, including Canada, England, and Germany, and outperformed students in 15 nations (table 398). U.S. 12th-graders performed below the international average and among the lowest scoring of the 21 TIMSS countries on the assessment of general science knowledge. U.S. students were outperformed by students in 11 countries, outperformed students in 2 countries, and did not score significantly different from students in 7 countries (table 405).

U.S. 4th grade students were above the international average in all four science content areas studied by TIMSS. Among the five science content areas assessed at the 8th grade level in TIMSS, U.S. students performed above the international average in earth science, life science, and environmental issues, and no different from the international average in chemistry and physics (table 398).

Degrees

Ratios of bachelor's degrees conferred per hundred persons at the typical year of graduation in 1996 ranged from 9 in Switzerland and 11 in Austria to 36 in Australia and 35 percent in the United States. In 1996, women had higher bachelor's degree ratios than men in 14 out of 19 countries reporting data (table 408).

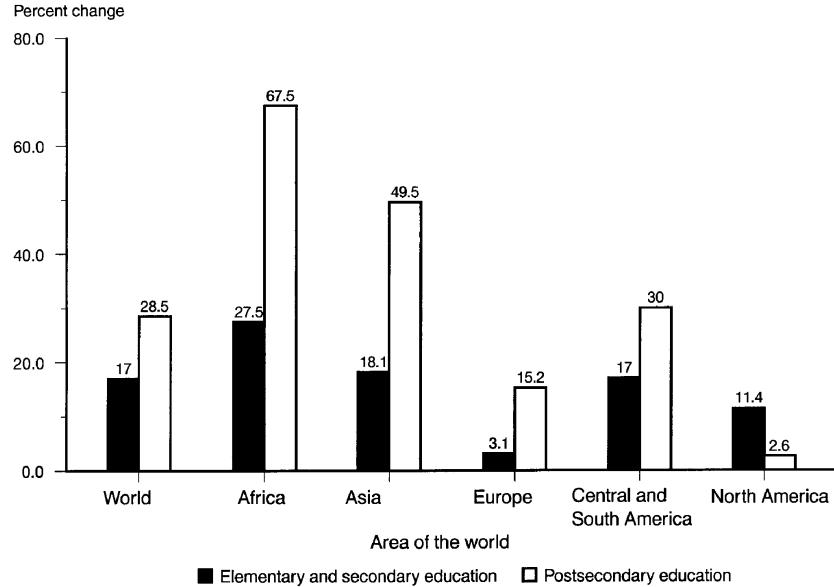
Countries pay careful attention to the percent of graduates in the fields of mathematics and science. Regarding the percent of undergraduate degrees awarded in science fields (including natural sciences, mathematics and computer science, and engineering), OECD countries reported rates from 15 to 36 percent for 1996. Finland and Germany were over 30 percent, while Norway, Portugal, the Netherlands, the United States, Canada, Spain, Denmark, and Italy were 20 percent or less (table 409). The proportion of graduate degrees awarded in science fields also ranged widely across countries in 1996. Among the countries with the highest proportions were Switzerland (40 percent), Austria and Germany (39 percent), and Norway (38 percent). Among the countries with the lowest proportions were Denmark (12 percent) and the United States and Australia (14 percent) (table 410).

Finances

In general, higher income countries spend more public funds per student than lower income countries. At the primary level of education, Denmark, Austria, Switzerland, and the United States ranked at the upper end of public per pupil expenditures in 1997. For primary education per student, Denmark spent about \$6,913 per student, Austria spent \$6,258, Switzerland spent 6,237, and the United States spent \$5,961 per student. At the secondary level, Belgium, Austria, the United States, Denmark, Switzerland, and France had expenditures over \$7,000 per student. The governments of Japan, Switzerland, the United States, and Canada spent relatively large amounts per student in higher education. Japan spent \$18,914, Switzerland spent \$16,376, the United States spent \$14,864, and Canada spent \$14,816 (table 411). These expenditures were adjusted to U.S. dollars using the purchasing-power-parity (PPP) index. This index is considered more stable and comparable than using currency exchange rates.

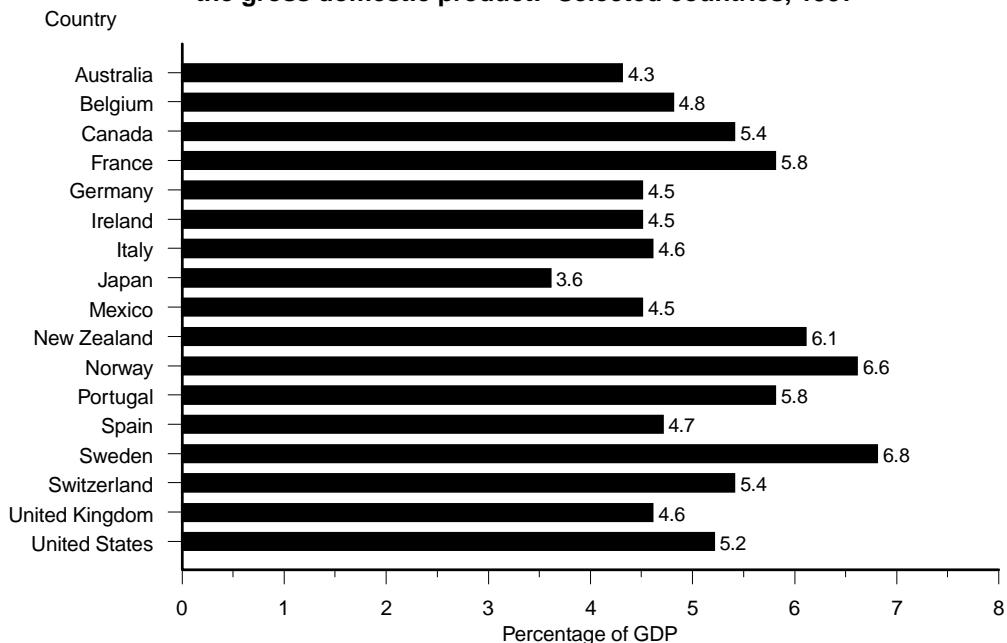
A comparison of public expenditures on education as a percent of gross domestic product (GDP) in OECD countries shows that national investment in education in 1997 ranged from 3.5 percent of GDP in Greece to 5.2 percent in the United States to 6.8 percent in Sweden (table 412).

Figure 28.—Women Percent change in enrollment, by area of the world and level of education: 1990 to 1997



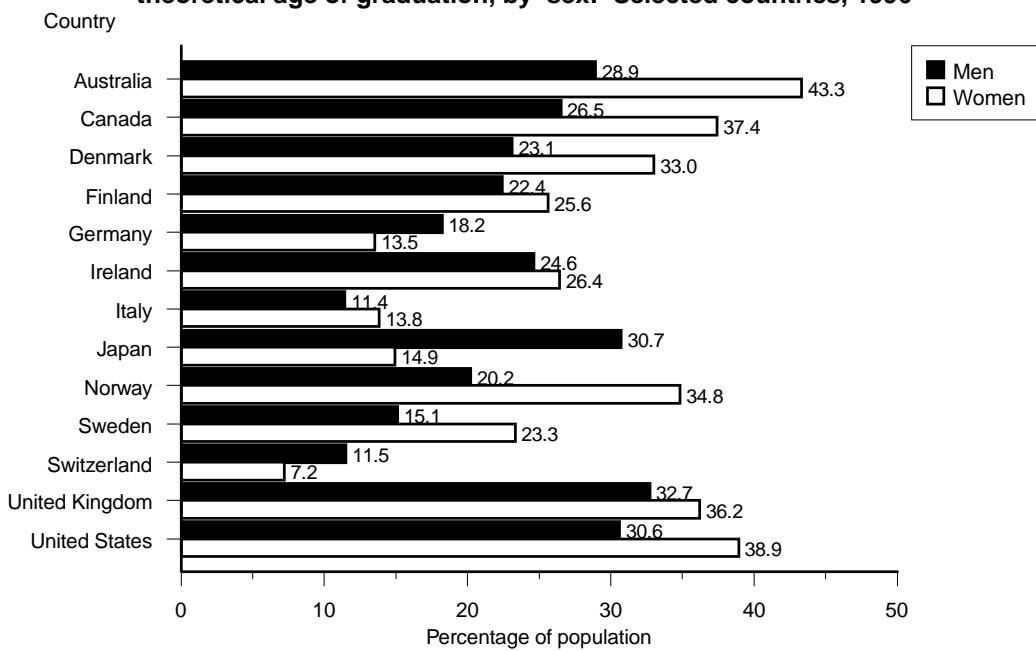
SOURCE: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, Paris, *Statistical Yearbook*, various years.

Figure 29.—Public direct expenditures for education as a percentage of the gross domestic product: Selected countries, 1997



SOURCE: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, *Education at a Glance*, 2000.

Figure 30.—Bachelor's degree recipients as a percentage of the theoretical age of graduation, by sex: Selected countries, 1996



SOURCE: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, unpublished data.

Figure 31.—Average mathematics performance of other countries compared with the United States: 1995

Fourth grade (in most nations)	End of secondary education
Average scores significantly higher than the United States	Average scores significantly higher than the United States
Singapore Korea Japan Hong Kong (Netherlands) Czech Republic (Austria)	(Netherlands) (Norway) (Austria) Sweden (France) (Slovenia) (Denmark) New Zealand (Germany) Switzerland (Australia) Hungary (Iceland) (Canada)
Average scores not significantly different from the United States	Average scores not significantly different from the United States
(Slovenia) Canada Ireland (Israel) (Hungary) (Australia)	(Italy) (Russian Federation) (Lithuania) Czech Republic
Average scores significantly lower than the United States	Average scores significantly lower than the United States
(Latvia) Norway Portugal Scotland New Zealand Iceland England Greece Iran, Islamic Republic Cyprus (Thailand) (Kuwait)	(Cyprus) (South Africa)

NOTE:-Nations not meeting international guidelines are shown in parentheses.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Pursuing Excellence: A Study of U.S. Fourth-Grade Mathematics and Science Achievement in International Context*, 1997 and *Pursuing Excellence: A Study of U.S. Twelfth-Grade Mathematics and Science Achievement in International Context*, 1998.

Figure 32.—Average science performance of other countries compared with the United States: 1995

Fourth grade (in most nations)	End of secondary education
Average scores significantly higher than the United States	Average scores significantly higher than the United States
Korea	Sweden (Canada) (Austria) (Netherlands) New Zealand (Slovenia) (Iceland) (Australia) (Denmark) (Norway) Switzerland
Average scores not significantly different from the United States	Average scores not significantly different from the United States
Japan (Austria) (Australia) (Netherlands) Czech Republic	(Germany) (Italy) (France) Hungary Czech Republic (Lithuania) (Russian Federation)
Average scores significantly lower than the United States	Average scores significantly lower than the United States
England Hong Kong Iceland Canada (Hungary) Greece Singapore New Zealand Portugal (Slovenia) Norway Cyprus Ireland (Latvia) (Thailand) Scotland (Israel) Iran, Islamic Republic (Kuwait)	(Cyprus) (South Africa)

NOTE:-Nations not meeting international guidelines are shown in parentheses.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Pursuing Excellence: A Study of U.S. Fourth-Grade Mathematics and Science Achievement in International Context*, 1997 and *Pursuing Excellence: A Study of U.S. Twelfth-Grade Mathematics and Science Achievement in International Context*, 1998.

**Table 390.—School-age populations as a percent of total population:
Selected countries, 1985, 1990, 1995, 1996, and 1998**

Country	5- to 13-year-olds as a percent of total population					14- to 17-year-olds as a percent of total population				
	1985	1990	1995	1996 ¹	1998 ¹	1985	1990	1995	1996 ²	1998 ²
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Australia	14.5	13.1	12.9	14.0	14.0	6.6	6.4	5.6	7.0	7.0
Belgium	11.4	10.9	10.7	12.0	12.0	5.8	5.1	4.9	6.0	6.0
Canada	12.8	12.4	12.2	13.0	14.0	6.1	5.5	5.4	7.0	7.0
Czech Republic	—	—	11.6	13.0	13.0	—	—	6.5	8.0	8.0
Denmark	12.0	10.1	9.7	11.0	11.0	5.8	5.7	4.7	6.0	6.0
Finland	11.5	11.8	11.4	13.0	13.0	5.6	4.9	5.1	6.0	6.0
France	12.8	12.1	12.0	13.0	13.0	6.2	5.8	5.3	7.0	7.0
Germany ³	9.1	8.7	10.0	11.0	11.0	6.1	4.1	4.3	5.0	6.0
Greece	—	—	10.7	12.0	11.0	—	5.5	5.8	7.0	7.0
Iceland	15.7	15.0	14.3	16.0	16.0	6.7	6.8	6.4	8.0	8.0
Ireland	17.9	17.5	15.2	17.0	16.0	7.7	8.0	7.8	9.0	9.0
Italy	12.7	10.3	9.1	10.0	10.0	6.5	6.0	4.8	6.0	6.0
Japan	14.0	11.8	10.2	11.0	11.0	6.2	6.5	5.4	7.0	6.0
Korea	—	—	14.5	15.0	14.0	—	—	7.1	9.0	9.0
Luxembourg	10.2	10.1	10.5	12.0	12.0	5.5	4.4	4.4	5.0	6.0
Netherlands	12.0	10.7	10.8	12.0	12.0	6.8	5.4	4.8	6.0	6.0
New Zealand	15.3	13.5	13.5	15.0	15.0	7.5	6.7	5.7	7.0	7.0
Norway	12.5	11.0	11.2	13.0	13.0	6.4	5.8	4.9	6.0	6.0
Portugal	15.3	14.3	10.9	12.0	12.0	6.9	6.8	6.1	8.0	7.0
Russian Federation	—	—	14.3	16.0	—	—	—	5.8	7.0	—
Spain	15.0	12.9	10.2	11.0	11.0	6.8	6.8	6.2	8.0	7.0
Sweden	11.3	10.2	10.8	12.0	13.0	5.4	5.2	4.6	6.0	6.0
Switzerland	10.6	10.1	10.4	12.0	12.0	5.8	4.8	4.5	6.0	6.0
Turkey	20.6	20.6	19.7	20.0	21.0	8.7	8.9	8.8	11.0	11.0
United Kingdom	11.4	11.1	11.6	13.0	13.0	6.3	5.2	4.8	6.0	6.0
United States	12.6	12.8	13.0	15.0	14.0	6.2	5.4	5.5	7.0	7.0

—Not available.

¹Data are for the 5-14 year old population.²Data are for the 15-19 year old population.³Data for 1985 are for the former West Germany.SOURCE: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, *Education at a Glance*, various years; and unpublished data. (This table was prepared July 2000.)

**Table 391.—Percent of population enrolled in secondary and postsecondary institutions, by age group:
Selected countries, 1985, 1990, and 1998**

Country	Secondary schools, 16 years old ¹			Secondary schools, 17 years old ¹			Postsecondary institutions								
	1985	1990	1998	1985	1990	1998	18 to 21 years old			22 to 25 years old			26 to 29 years old		
							1985	1990	1998	1985	1990	1998	1985	1990	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Belgium ²	90.0	—	94.0	80.9	—	93.0	24.5	—	41.0	7.2	—	13.5	1.5	—	2.5
Canada	—	—	99.0	—	—	83.0	—	—	26.6	—	—	17.3	—	—	6.2
Denmark	31.2	34.6	93.0	69.3	73.1	82.0	7.4	7.4	8.1	16.3	17.9	25.5	8.2	9.3	13.4
Finland	74.6	89.7	89.0	80.5	81.7	93.0	9.3	13.6	22.8	17.3	20.7	33.4	7.9	10.2	16.0
France	67.0	68.2	95.0	72.4	79.7	88.0	19.3	24.6	36.0	10.0	11.8	19.0	4.3	3.9	4.3
Germany ³	52.3	46.5	96.0	82.7	81.2	91.0	8.8	8.5	11.2	—	15.9	18.2	8.9	10.3	10.9
Ireland	—	79.2	91.0	—	68.0	73.0	—	20.5	32.7	—	—	11.8	—	—	2.4
Japan	—	93.5	96.0	—	88.6	94.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	41.7	45.0	96.0	55.6	58.5	85.0	14.4	17.9	25.6	11.9	13.4	18.9	5.7	4.7	4.7
New Zealand	—	79.9	88.0	—	57.2	69.0	—	20.7	28.4	—	14.8	13.5	—	—	6.9
Norway	83.4	90.4	94.0	76.1	82.6	93.0	8.6	13.5	19.3	13.9	17.4	26.8	6.2	7.5	10.9
Portugal	18.0	—	84.0	22.3	—	81.0	5.9	—	22.9	5.4	—	16.7	2.3	—	6.3
Spain	58.2	70.6	85.0	50.9	62.1	73.0	15.0	21.3	30.6	10.7	13.5	22.3	4.0	4.5	6.8
Sweden	86.7	83.1	98.0	82.4	84.6	97.0	7.8	8.7	13.4	11.3	11.4	20.6	6.5	6.1	9.4
Switzerland	58.1	61.9	90.0	78.8	81.7	85.0	5.7	6.4	9.5	10.6	12.1	16.2	5.2	6.4	7.6
Turkey	20.5	27.3	43.0	12.7	17.3	22.0	—	7.3	12.3	—	4.3	7.7	—	2.2	3.4
United Kingdom	67.0	75.6	81.0	45.9	57.4	66.0	15.0	16.1	28.5	7.4	10.6	10.3	—	—	5.3
United States ⁴	83.6	84.8	84.0	78.1	78.4	74.0	33.2	35.6	37.3	14.6	17.3	20.2	8.2	8.6	9.4

—Not available.

¹Includes full-time and part-time enrollment.²Data for Flemish Belgium only.³Data for 1985 are for the former West Germany.⁴Postsecondary includes higher education only.

NOTE: Some increases in enrollment rates may be due to more complete reporting by countries.

SOURCE: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, *Education at a Glance*, various years; and unpublished data. (This table was prepared July 2000.)

**Table 392.—Estimated population, school enrollment, and teachers in major areas of the world:
1980, 1990, 1995, 1996, and 1997**

Item	World total ¹	Major areas of the world					
		Africa ²	Asia ³	Europe ⁴	Central and South America ⁵	Northern America ⁶	Oceania ⁶
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1980							
Population, all ages, ⁷ in thousands	4,447,090	475,714	2,641,312	693,075	359,307	255,109	22,573
Enrollment, all levels, in thousands							
First (primary) level ⁸	856,971	78,036	495,155	131,633	87,291	60,041	4,815
Second level ⁹	541,556	62,134	336,174	52,471	65,414	22,611	2,752
Third level ¹⁰	264,379	14,360	144,755	62,734	16,969	23,913	1,647
	51,037	1,542	14,227	16,428	4,908	13,516	416
Teachers, all levels, in thousands							
First (primary) level ⁸	38,285	2,338	19,641	8,225	3,730	4,079	272
Second level ⁹	19,044	1,661	10,874	2,541	2,260	1,580	129
Third level ¹⁰	15,398	584	7,554	4,387	1,083	1,679	112
	3,843	94	1,213	1,297	387	820	31
Public expenditures on education, in millions of U.S. dollars	\$516,400	\$22,900	\$93,800	\$200,600	\$33,500	\$155,100	\$10,400
As a percent of gross national product	4.8	5.3	4.0	11.5.1	3.8	5.2	5.6
1990							
Population, all ages, ⁷ in thousands	5,281,986	629,389	3,184,342	722,109	437,822	282,020	26,304
Enrollment, all levels, in thousands							
First (primary) level ⁸	980,474	107,871	569,179	131,255	104,968	62,007	5,194
Second level ⁹	596,853	80,640	364,213	48,968	75,505	24,810	2,717
Third level ¹⁰	315,008	24,378	181,652	63,366	22,194	21,569	1,849
	68,613	2,853	23,314	18,922	7,269	15,628	628
Teachers, all levels, in thousands							
First (primary) level ⁸	47,105	3,791	24,455	9,398	5,131	4,000	330
Second level ⁹	22,626	2,390	12,692	2,812	3,006	1,582	143
Third level ¹⁰	19,380	1,241	9,947	5,076	1,520	1,449	146
	5,100	160	1,816	1,509	605	969	41
Public expenditures on education, in millions of U.S. dollars	\$986,500	\$25,700	\$199,800	\$367,500	\$44,600	\$330,300	\$18,600
As a percent of gross national product	4.8	5.6	3.7	11.5.1	4.1	5.4	5.6
1995							
Population, all ages, ⁷ in thousands	5,686,775	719,497	3,437,791	728,034	476,641	296,644	28,168
Enrollment, all levels, in thousands							
First (primary) level ⁸	1,105,367	130,308	646,855	137,836	116,672	66,511	7,186
Second level ⁹	650,876	95,667	395,725	47,367	82,490	26,500	3,127
Third level ¹⁰	373,200	30,698	220,333	69,453	25,841	23,984	2,891
	81,291	3,944	30,796	21,016	8,342	16,026	1,167
Teachers, all levels, in thousands							
First (primary) level ⁸	52,081	4,474	26,977	10,104	5,816	4,269	439
Second level ⁹	24,340	2,802	13,515	2,848	3,366	1,649	161
Third level ¹⁰	21,759	1,468	11,283	5,561	1,703	1,528	217
	5,981	205	2,180	1,696	747	1,092	61
1996							
Population, all ages, ⁷ in thousands	5,767,443	738,740	3,488,028	728,561	484,309	299,250	28,555
Enrollment, all levels, in thousands							
First (primary) level ⁸	1,130,667	134,843	663,394	137,522	120,429	67,122	7,357
Second level ⁹	659,106	98,356	400,405	46,866	83,596	26,736	3,147
Third level ¹⁰	386,386	32,127	229,981	69,103	27,815	24,355	3,005
	85,175	4,360	33,008	21,554	9,018	16,031	1,204
Teachers, all levels, in thousands							
First (primary) level ⁸	53,081	4,642	27,596	10,107	5,983	4,305	447
Second level ⁹	24,622	2,881	13,630	2,842	3,446	1,661	162
Third level ¹⁰	22,375	1,538	11,719	5,556	1,785	1,552	224
	6,084	223	2,247	1,709	752	1,093	61
1997							
Population, all ages, ⁷ in thousands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrollment, all levels, in thousands							
First (primary) level ⁸	1,154,721	138,714	679,366	137,645	123,778	67,689	7,528
Second level ⁹	668,450	100,226	406,661	46,304	85,177	26,906	3,176
Third level ¹⁰	398,116	33,708	237,861	69,547	29,153	24,746	3,101
	88,156	4,780	34,844	21,794	9,448	16,038	1,251
Teachers, all levels, in thousands							
First (primary) level ⁸	54,120	4,754	28,288	10,141	6,138	4,342	456
Second level ⁹	24,818	2,927	13,763	2,814	3,474	1,674	165
Third level ¹⁰	23,017	1,585	12,185	5,568	1,874	1,577	228
	6,284	242	2,339	1,759	789	1,092	62

⁷Not available.⁸Enrollment and teacher data exclude the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.⁹Excludes Rodrigues and other small islands.¹⁰Includes 5 countries of the former U.S.S.R., the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Arab states, and both the Asian and the European portions of Turkey.¹¹Includes all countries of the former U.S.S.R. except Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan.¹²Northern America includes Bermuda, Canada, Greenland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, and the United States of America. Hawaii is included in Northern America rather than Oceania. Central and South America includes Latin America and the Caribbean.¹³Includes American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Norfolk Island, Pacific Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, and the Republic of Vanuatu.⁷Estimate of midyear population.⁸First level enrollment generally consists of elementary school, grades 1–6.⁹Second level enrollment includes general education, teacher training (at the second level), and technical and vocational education. This level generally corresponds to secondary education in the United States, grades 7–12.¹⁰Third level enrollment includes college and university enrollment, and technical and vocational education beyond the high school level. There is considerable variation in reporting from country to country.¹¹This figure is for Europe, not including the former U.S.S.R.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, Paris, 1999 Statistical Yearbook. (This table was prepared July 2000.)

**Table 394.—Pupils per teacher in public and private elementary and secondary schools, by level of education:
Selected countries, 1985 to 1998**

Country	Elementary					Junior high schools (lower secondary)					Senior high schools (upper secondary)				
	1985	1990	1994	1996	1998	1985	1990	1994	1996	1998	1985	1990	1994	1996	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Australia	13.8	—	18.5	18.1	17.9	—	—	—	—	14.7	3.2	—	—	—	16.8
Austria	11.3	11.6	11.9	12.7	12.7	9.2	7.7	8.3	9.2	9.3	15.2	12.4	7.8	8.5	9.7
Belgium	—	—	13.3	—	14.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	18.1	17.1	16.5	17.0	21.0	16.0	15.5	19.1	20.0	21.0	16.0	15.3	19.1	19.5	23.1
Denmark	12.7	11.2	11.0	11.2	—	10.2	9.3	9.0	10.1	—	14.8	13.3	9.1	12.1	—
France	—	—	19.6	19.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany ²	20.7	20.3	20.5	20.9	21.6	16.9	14.6	15.7	16.0	16.3	23.7	21.0	12.0	13.1	13.6
Ireland	—	—	24.3	22.6	22.6	—	—	—	—	—	7.2	8.3	—	—	—
Italy	12.8	10.7	10.2	11.2	—	9.6	8.5	8.0	10.8	—	10.8	10.7	8.9	9.8	—
Japan	—	120.8	19.2	19.7	21.4	—	18.6	16.2	16.2	17.3	—	16.2	15.8	15.6	14.4
Netherlands	20.2	19.2	22.4	20.0	17.8	12.7	12.4	16.9	—	—	—	—	16.5	—	—
New Zealand	20.1	19.1	20.2	22.0	24.7	—	—	16.7	18.1	25.9	—	—	13.2	14.1	16.8
Norway	—	—	—	—	12.6	—	—	—	—	10.1	—	—	—	—	8.1
Portugal	—	—	12.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	26.8	21.2	19.2	18.0	16.0	21.4	18.8	18.2	17.8	—	15.3	14.8	14.8	14.2	—
Sweden	11.6	10.6	12.5	12.7	13.4	10.8	10.2	10.9	12.2	13.2	13.1	11.9	14.6	15.2	17.0
Turkey	31.1	30.6	27.4	—	—	41.3	48.4	45.6	—	—	11.0	12.1	14.1	—	—
United Kingdom	19.7	22.0	20.7	21.3	22.0	—	18.5	16.9	16.0	16.7	11.1	13.9	15.1	15.3	16.7
United States	17.0	15.6	—	16.9	16.5	16.5	15.9	—	17.5	17.1	16.2	15.8	—	14.7	14.7

¹Not available.¹Public schools only.²Data for 1985 are for the former West Germany.SOURCE: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, *Education at a Glance*, various years; and unpublished data. (This table was prepared July 2000.)

Table 395.—Geography proficiency of 13-year-olds in educational systems participating in the International Assessment of Educational Progress: 1991

Country	Average percent correct				
	All geography items ¹	Geographic skills and tools ²	Physical geography items ³	Cultural geography items ⁴	
1	2	3	4	5	
Hungary	69.8 (0.6)	76.3 (0.5)	67.8 (0.7)	65.0 (0.7)	
Slovenia	65.3 (0.6)	67.9 (0.5)	63.6 (0.7)	64.3 (0.9)	
Canada ⁵	63.0 (0.5)	69.5 (0.4)	61.0 (0.6)	58.2 (0.6)	
Former U.S.S.R. ⁶	62.6 (1.1)	72.2 (0.9)	61.2 (1.0)	53.4 (1.8)	
United States ⁷	61.9 (0.8)	69.4 (0.6)	58.3 (1.0)	58.1 (1.0)	
Spain ⁸	60.1 (0.7)	62.4 (0.9)	58.9 (0.7)	58.9 (1.1)	
Korea	59.7 (0.5)	67.8 (0.5)	52.1 (0.7)	60.3 (0.6)	
Ireland	58.5 (0.6)	62.7 (0.6)	59.5 (0.8)	52.3 (0.8)	
Scotland ⁷	58.3 (0.6)	66.2 (0.5)	57.1 (0.8)	50.6 (0.8)	

¹All 24 geography items.²Eight items testing ability to use maps, charts, and globes.³Nine items testing knowledge of location of physical features and concepts of climate.⁴Seven items testing knowledge of cultural entities and interactions between people and their environment.⁵Eight provinces.⁶Schools in 14 republics where instruction is in Russian.⁷Combined school and student participation rate below 80 percent but at least 70 percent.⁸Schools where instruction is in Spanish, in all regions except Cataluna.

NOTE: Standard errors appear in parentheses.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, International Assessment of Educational Progress, *Learning About The World*, 1992. (This table was prepared May 1993.)

Table 397.—Instructional practices and time spent teaching mathematics in 8th-grade, by country: 1994–95

Country	Percent of students whose teachers report using each organizational approach "most or every lesson"						Average number of hours mathematics is taught weekly to mathematics classes							
	Work together as a class and students respond to one another	Work together as a class and teacher teaches whole class	Work individually with assistance from teacher	Work individually without assistance from teacher	Work in pairs or groups with assistance from teacher	Work in pairs or groups without assistance from teacher	Less than 2 hours		At least 2, but less than 3.5 hours		At least 3.5, but less than 5 hours		5 hours or more	
							Percent	Mean score	Percent	Mean score	Percent	Mean score	Percent	Mean score
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Australia ¹	214	246	264	227	225	29	25 (1.7)	528 (19.5)	50 (3.7)	518 (6.2)	44 (3.7)	552 (7.6)	1 (0.7)	— —
Austria ¹	26	252	251	223	219	27	20 (0.0)	— —	99 (0.1)	549 (4.1)	1 (0.1)	— —	0 (0.0)	— —
Belgium (Flemish)	10	59	57	36	6	5	30 (0.0)	— —	50 (4.4)	572 (5.6)	50 (4.4)	603 (5.4)	0 (0.0)	— —
Belgium (French) ¹	37	38	355	329	311	35	30 (0.0)	— —	3 (1.8)	486 (12.9)	83 (4.2)	544 (4.7)	14 (3.8)	564 (10.0)
Bulgaria ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —
Canada	212	37	57	225	228	214	3 (1.2)	528 (11.8)	31 (3.8)	521 (5.0)	50 (3.6)	537 (4.3)	17 (3.1)	520 (10.2)
Colombia ¹	25	41	55	219	44	222	24 (2.0)	389 (8.2)	25 (5.5)	367 (8.8)	58 (5.4)	397 (3.9)	13 (3.3)	390 (8.2)
Cyprus	213	261	273	223	226	29	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Czech Republic	5	47	72	42	13	8	1 (0.9)	— —	6 (2.0)	587 (17.2)	90 (2.7)	561 (5.1)	3 (1.6)	535 (10.2)
Denmark ¹	5	41	74	16	18	4	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
England ¹	319	346	357	325	314	38	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
France	11	48	56	26	17	4	22 (1.4)	— —	10 (3.2)	532 (13.4)	87 (3.3)	539 (3.9)	2 (1.3)	— —
Germany ¹	323	370	354	315	320	39	32 (1.5)	— —	85 (3.1)	523 (5.3)	12 (2.9)	463 (13.3)	1 (0.9)	— —
Greece ¹	4	58	60	18	14	3	4 (1.7)	459 (10.8)	88 (2.8)	486 (3.5)	3 (1.6)	459 (12.3)	4 (1.6)	480 (8.9)
Hong Kong	11	37	62	17	9	4	5 (2.4)	612 (47.4)	26 (5.2)	590 (19.5)	63 (5.8)	590 (7.6)	6 (2.9)	567 (30.1)
Hungary	11	60	65	22	7	1	0 (0.0)	— —	75 (3.6)	538 (3.9)	23 (3.6)	536 (7.0)	1 (1.0)	— —
Iceland	22	239	282	238	232	217	20 (0.0)	— —	90 (2.9)	492 (5.3)	8 (2.9)	467 (3.5)	1 (0.2)	— —
Iran, Islamic Republic	33	66	55	8	42	10	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Ireland	27	67	47	37	29	26	21 (0.7)	— —	86 (3.7)	524 (6.4)	12 (3.4)	555 (15.2)	1 (1.1)	— —
Israel ¹	270	265	235	268	251	262	26 (4.1)	523 (13.7)	41 (8.0)	520 (12.7)	47 (8.1)	514 (9.2)	6 (3.7)	579 (22.6)
Japan	22	78	27	15	7	1	4 (1.8)	607 (24.3)	91 (2.3)	602 (2.7)	4 (1.4)	649 (18.5)	0 (0.5)	— —
Korea	39	89	41	30	12	11	1 (0.7)	— —	90 (3.0)	610 (2.8)	5 (1.8)	608 (13.8)	5 (2.3)	604 (19.5)
Kuwait ¹	3	34	48	14	7	5	2 (1.6)	— —	21 (6.5)	396 (6.8)	76 (6.6)	391 (2.3)	1 (1.0)	— —
Latvia (Latvian-speaking schools) ¹	24	86	90	255	28	211	1 (0.5)	— —	30 (4.8)	491 (5.8)	62 (5.3)	492 (4.3)	8 (2.6)	489 (15.0)
Lithuania ¹	10	55	72	25	32	10	1 (0.8)	— —	61 (4.1)	482 (5.0)	29 (3.9)	481 (7.5)	9 (2.3)	448 (13.8)
Netherlands ¹	7	56	65	38	49	34	3 (1.9)	529 (54.2)	97 (1.9)	542 (8.1)	0 (0.0)	— —	0 (0.0)	— —
New Zealand	19	52	63	28	25	14	5 (1.8)	484 (11.6)	42 (4.3)	514 (7.1)	50 (4.3)	507 (6.4)	3 (1.5)	503 (27.3)
Norway	217	258	271	44	236	46	27 (2.6)	502 (5.0)	80 (3.9)	508 (3.1)	8 (2.8)	502 (7.7)	5 (2.1)	513 (7.7)
Portugal	10	67	69	5	50	4	1 (0.8)	— —	89 (2.9)	455 (2.7)	10 (2.8)	452 (7.8)	0 (0.0)	— —
Romania ¹	12	86	56	19	18	3	8 (2.6)	497 (17.6)	80 (3.4)	481 (5.0)	9 (2.5)	482 (12.4)	2 (0.6)	— —
Russian Federation	6	66	65	37	22	13	0 (0.0)	— —	17 (3.6)	519 (8.6)	70 (5.6)	533 (5.1)	14 (4.8)	567 (18.0)
Scotland ¹	25	234	262	228	27	23	5 (2.0)	473 (14.7)	35 (4.4)	500 (11.6)	60 (4.6)	494 (7.1)	0 (0.0)	— —
Singapore	15	61	48	27	20	6	0 (0.0)	— —	52 (4.7)	654 (6.9)	48 (4.7)	633 (7.6)	0 (0.0)	— —
Slovak Republic	35	47	50	31	8	7	0 (0.0)	— —	2 (1.3)	— —	86 (3.0)	544 (3.2)	11 (2.9)	561 (11.0)
Slovenia ¹	211	260	287	234	240	211	20 (0.0)	— —	87 (3.4)	542 (4.0)	12 (3.3)	525 (9.5)	1 (0.8)	— —
South Africa ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Spain	215	268	258	224	215	210	22 (1.1)	— —	28 (4.0)	480 (5.5)	62 (4.7)	490 (3.6)	8 (2.6)	494 (9.2)
Sweden	224	250	272	21	243	25	23 (1.2)	506 (24.2)	97 (1.3)	520 (3.2)	0 (0.4)	— —	0 (0.3)	— —
Switzerland ¹	34	348	361	325	335	320	32 (1.4)	— —	14 (3.4)	520 (17.8)	71 (3.5)	557 (6.5)	13 (3.0)	566 (12.4)
Thailand ¹	219	358	241	218	222	25	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
United States	222	249	250	219	226	212	38 (1.4)	492 (26.2)	24 (3.4)	501 (9.9)	58 (4.4)	507 (5.4)	11 (2.8)	498 (10.0)

—Not available.

¹Countries not meeting all International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement's sampling specifications.²Teacher response data available for 70 to 84 percent of students.³Teacher response data available for 50 to 69 percent of students.

NOTE: Data are for 8th grade or equivalent in most countries. Standard errors appear in parentheses.

SOURCE: International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement, *Mathematics Achievement in the Middle School Years: IEA's Third International Mathematics and Science Study*, 1997, by Albert E. Beaton et al. Copyright © 1996 Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA. (This table was prepared June 1997.)

Table 399.—Instructional practices and time spent teaching science in 8th-grade, by country: 1994–95

Country	Percent of students whose teachers report using each organizational approach "most or every lesson"						Average number of hours science is taught weekly to science classes							
	Work together as a class and students respond to one another	Work together as a class and teacher teaches whole class	Work individually with assistance from teacher	Work individually without assistance from teacher	Work in pairs or groups with assistance from teacher	Work in pairs or groups without assistance from teacher	Less than 2 hours		At least 2, but less than 3.5 hours		At least 3.5, but less than 5 hours		5 hours or more	
							Percent	Mean score	Percent	Mean score	Percent	Mean score	Percent	Mean score
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Australia ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austria ¹	23	265	213	23	218	212	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium (Flemish)	211	262	219	26	213	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium (French) ¹	311	353	324	38	38	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulgaria ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	317	228	226	223	233	324	211 (2.1)	512 (8.9)	69 (3.9)	540 (3.8)	11 (2.5)	528 (5.5)	8 (2.1)	517 (10.3)
Colombia ¹	233	248	255	210	243	213	26 (2.3)	416 (4.5)	75 (4.2)	415 (5.6)	13 (3.2)	404 (5.5)	6 (2.4)	403 (18.6)
Cyprus	33	374	335	33	317	36	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech Republic	11	70	246	15	14	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark ¹	32	322	325	33	346	313	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
England ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	16	57	34	16	27	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany ¹	330	369	328	37	319	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greece ¹	3	67	45	10	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong	12	45	35	2	44	13	7 (2.3)	492 (29.9)	82 (3.9)	526 (5.3)	9 (3.3)	518 (8.6)	2 (1.6)	—
Hungary	7	80	54	13	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iceland	31	235	230	29	216	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iran, Islamic Republic	25	57	36	2	25	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	37	362	325	36	320	36	34 (1.9)	578 (16.5)	94 (2.1)	540 (6.2)	2 (0.8)	—	0 (0.0)	—
Israel ¹	317	241	230	215	232	218	319 (7.9)	547 (19.6)	77 (7.2)	520 (9.1)	4 (3.5)	529 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	—
Japan	19	79	12	8	12	6	5 (1.6)	618 (15.2)	94 (1.7)	569 (1.5)	0 (0.0)	—	1 (0.6)	—
Korea	34	83	28	8	15	3	43 (2.9)	569 (3.3)	51 (3.2)	561 (3.1)	1 (0.8)	—	5 (2.3)	568 (12.7)
Kuwait ¹	29	246	245	20	236	22	23 (2.6)	409 (1.9)	97 (2.6)	426 (4.4)	1 (0.5)	—	0 (0.0)	—
Latvia (Latvian-speaking schools) ¹	325	384	359	332	324	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lithuania ¹	216	260	257	222	226	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands ¹	25	263	236	223	225	218	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand	15	41	33	26	44	20	1 (0.9)	—	52 (4.1)	527 (6.3)	47 (4.2)	525 (6.6)	0 (0.0)	—
Norway	324	362	323	31	323	34	327 (4.9)	526 (3.0)	73 (4.9)	524 (2.6)	1 (0.6)	—	0 (0.0)	—
Portugal	14	66	54	3	54	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romania ¹	15	86	47	8	27	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian Federation	9	68	43	21	13	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotland ¹	37	322	327	311	356	319	314 (3.1)	538 (23.4)	83 (3.6)	519 (4.8)	3 (1.7)	488 (22.5)	0 (0.0)	—
Singapore	12	59	41	17	40	19	0 (0.0)	—	24 (4.4)	618 (14.6)	76 (4.4)	603 (6.0)	0 (0.0)	—
Slovak Republic	248	264	245	215	23	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slovenia ¹	27	265	257	219	234	213	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Africa ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	214	265	246	214	218	27	25 (2.6)	532 (2.5)	84 (3.9)	518 (2.1)	11 (3.0)	502 (9.4)	1 (0.7)	—
Switzerland ¹	33	356	321	36	330	8	341 (4.7)	532 (6.6)	37 (4.4)	524 (8.4)	9 (3.1)	486 (13.7)	13 (3.5)	519 (15.6)
Thailand ¹	216	238	233	210	232	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

—Not available.

¹ Countries not meeting all International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement's sampling specifications.² Teacher response data available for 70 to 84 percent of students.³ Teacher response available for 50 to 69 percent of students.

NOTE: Data are for 8th grade or equivalent in most countries. Standard errors appear in parentheses.

SOURCE: International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement, *Science Achievement in the Middle School Years: IEA's Third International Mathematics and Science Study*, 1997, by Albert E. Beaton et al. Copyright © 1996 Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA. (This table was prepared June 1997.)

Table 400.—Average size of 8th-grade mathematics classes, and frequency teachers assign mathematics homework, by country: 1994–95

Country	Average size of mathematics classes				Percent of students, by frequency and average length of mathematics assignments							
	1 to 20 students	21 to 30 students	31 to 40 students	41 or more students	Never assigning homework	Assigning homework less than once a week		Assigning homework once or twice a week		Assigning homework 3 or more times a week		
						30 minutes or less	More than 30 minutes	30 minutes or less	More than 30 minutes	30 minutes or less	More than 30 minutes	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Australia ¹	² 13 (2.4)	71 (3.3)	16 (2.6)	1 (0.5)	² 1 (0.8)	6 (1.6)	0 (0.2)	21 (2.6)	4 (1.9)	62 (3.4)	5 (1.7)	
Austria ¹	— —	— —	— —	— —	² 0 (0.0)	1 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	24 (4.4)	3 (1.4)	63 (5.0)	10 (2.1)	
Belgium (Flemish)	49 (3.6)	51 (3.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	17 (3.5)	2 (1.1)	52 (4.8)	10 (2.6)	15 (2.9)	5 (2.1)	
Belgium (French) ¹	³ 43 (5.3)	57 (5.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.2)	2 (1.4)	0 (0.0)	30 (5.1)	5 (2.2)	55 (5.5)	7 (2.8)	
Bulgaria ¹	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Canada	² 11 (2.1)	65 (4.0)	23 (3.6)	1 (0.5)	² 2 (1.1)	2 (0.9)	1 (0.7)	22 (3.4)	2 (0.9)	59 (3.7)	13 (2.7)	
Colombia ¹	² 16 (4.2)	6 (2.2)	29 (4.0)	48 (4.6)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.9)	1 (0.8)	17 (4.7)	13 (2.9)	29 (4.2)	39 (4.2)	
Cyprus	1 (0.0)	37 (3.9)	62 (3.9)	0 (0.0)	² 0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	50 (5.3)	50 (5.3)	
Czech Republic	13 (3.3)	77 (5.3)	11 (4.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.4)	14 (4.5)	0 (0.0)	62 (5.2)	0 (0.3)	23 (3.5)	1 (0.6)	
Denmark ¹	² 49 (4.8)	51 (4.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (1.8)	0 (0.0)	42 (4.7)	3 (1.6)	49 (5.2)	2 (1.0)	
England ¹	³ 18 (3.1)	62 (3.7)	20 (3.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (1.0)	1 (0.6)	44 (3.8)	47 (3.7)	3 (1.4)	2 (1.1)	
France	11 (2.6)	86 (2.9)	3 (1.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.9)	7 (2.5)	4 (1.2)	77 (3.9)	10 (2.8)	
Germany ¹	³ 25 (4.4)	72 (4.5)	3 (1.8)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.4)	1 (1.4)	0 (0.0)	22 (4.4)	0 (0.0)	73 (5.0)	3 (1.8)	
Greece ¹	9 (2.3)	64 (4.4)	27 (3.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.2)	31 (3.4)	67 (3.5)	
Hong Kong	3 (1.9)	4 (2.2)	56 (5.7)	37 (5.9)	1 (1.4)	4 (2.2)	3 (1.8)	25 (4.7)	15 (4.1)	38 (6.0)	14 (4.1)	
Hungary	37 (4.0)	57 (4.1)	6 (2.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	2 (1.3)	0 (0.0)	82 (3.0)	15 (3.1)	
Iceland	² 36 (5.9)	64 (5.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (2.0)	1 (1.0)	75 (5.5)	19 (5.5)	
Iran, Islamic Republic	21 (0.9)	26 (4.5)	54 (5.3)	19 (4.4)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.5)	3 (1.4)	10 (3.0)	59 (4.4)	2 (1.1)	26 (4.3)	
Ireland	212 (2.7)	68 (4.5)	20 (3.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	94 (2.2)	5 (2.0)	
Israel ¹	² 14 (5.1)	36 (7.4)	49 (9.1)	2 (1.6)	² 0 (0.0)	1 (1.2)	0 (0.0)	3 (2.2)	0 (0.0)	48 (7.1)	48 (6.8)	
Japan	0 (0.2)	4 (1.4)	88 (2.0)	8 (1.5)	0 (0.0)	27 (4.0)	4 (1.7)	37 (3.7)	10 (2.3)	16 (2.9)	6 (1.5)	
Korea	2 (1.2)	1 (1.0)	4 (1.5)	93 (2.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (1.6)	8 (2.2)	27 (3.7)	21 (3.3)	21 (3.2)	18 (3.4)	
Kuwait ¹	0 (0.0)	49 (6.5)	49 (6.3)	2 (1.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	19 (6.1)	2 (2.0)	60 (8.3)	18 (6.0)	
Latvia (Latvian-speaking schools) ¹	² 41 (4.0)	51 (3.8)	4 (2.1)	4 (2.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	8 (2.8)	1 (0.9)	83 (3.9)	9 (2.4)	
Lithuania ¹	² 43 (3.8)	54 (3.7)	3 (1.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (1.3)	0 (0.0)	76 (3.9)	22 (3.9)	
Netherlands ¹	16 (4.7)	77 (5.6)	7 (3.6)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.2)	1 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	12 (3.5)	2 (1.4)	81 (4.2)	4 (2.2)	
New Zealand	11 (2.2)	68 (3.8)	21 (3.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (1.9)	2 (0.1)	34 (4.3)	4 (1.5)	54 (4.2)	2 (1.2)	
Norway	² 20 (3.5)	79 (3.7)	1 (0.5)	1 (0.8)	² 0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	7 (2.7)	8 (2.7)	67 (4.3)	18 (4.0)	
Portugal	12 (2.8)	80 (3.7)	7 (2.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.9)	1 (0.5)	30 (4.0)	2 (1.1)	57 (4.1)	9 (2.4)	
Romania ¹	23 (2.7)	51 (4.3)	24 (4.1)	2 (1.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.8)	1 (0.6)	11 (2.8)	87 (2.8)	
Russian Federation	15 (2.7)	75 (3.6)	9 (2.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.9)	1 (0.8)	42 (3.5)	55 (3.4)	
Scotland ¹	² 12 (2.8)	80 (3.8)	8 (2.7)	0 (0.0)	² 0 (0.4)	20 (4.3)	4 (2.0)	46 (5.1)	6 (2.3)	24 (4.1)	0 (0.0)	
Singapore	1 (0.7)	10 (2.5)	72 (4.3)	18 (4.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	3 (1.5)	11 (3.1)	26 (4.1)	58 (4.5)	
Slovak Republic	15 (2.8)	67 (4.2)	19 (3.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	12 (2.8)	1 (0.7)	83 (3.4)	4 (1.7)	
Slovenia ¹	² 15 (3.1)	80 (3.6)	5 (1.8)	0 (0.0)	² 0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (1.4)	0 (0.0)	74 (4.4)	24 (4.2)		
South Africa ¹	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Spain	² 13 (2.8)	48 (4.0)	36 (4.2)	4 (1.7)	² 0 (0.0)	4 (1.6)	0 (0.0)	18 (3.3)	9 (2.7)	47 (4.4)	22 (3.7)	
Sweden	² 36 (3.9)	61 (4.0)	2 (1.2)	0 (0.0)	² 0 (0.4)	19 (3.0)	7 (1.9)	45 (4.0)	26 (3.3)	2 (1.2)	1 (1.2)	
Switzerland ¹	³ 56 (4.5)	44 (4.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.4)	1 (0.3)	26 (4.2)	4 (1.5)	61 (4.4)	6 (2.3)	
Thailand ¹	— —	— —	— —	— —	² 0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	6 (3.5)	20 (4.8)	16 (4.7)	58 (6.6)	
United States	³ 24 (3.0)	59 (3.9)	12 (2.2)	4 (1.8)	² 0 (0.1)	3 (1.3)	0 (0.0)	7 (1.8)	3 (0.9)	64 (2.9)	23 (3.1)	

—Not available.

¹ Countries not meeting all International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement's sampling specifications.² Teacher response data available for 70 to 84 percent of students.³ Teacher response data available for 50 to 69 percent of students.

NOTE: Data are for 8th grade or equivalent in most countries. Standard errors appear in parentheses.

SOURCE: International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement, *Mathematics Achievement in the Middle School Years: IEA's Third International Mathematics and Science Study*, 1997, by Albert E. Beaton et al. Copyright © 1996 Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA. (This table was prepared June 1997.)

Table 402.—Average 4th-grade mathematics scores,¹ by content areas, and average time spent studying mathematics out of school, by country: 1994–95

Country	Average percent correct by content area							Amount of daily out-of-school study time in mathematics						
	Overall mathematics scores	Whole numbers	Fractions and proportionality	Measurement, estimation, and number sense	Data representation, analysis, and probability	Geometry	Patterns, relations, and functions	No time		Less than 1 hour		1 hour or more		Average hours ²
								Percent	Mean score	Percent	Mean score	Percent	Mean score	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Australia ³	63 (0.6)	67 (0.6)	51 (0.7)	60 (0.7)	67 (0.8)	74 (0.7)	64 (0.9)	15 (0.9)	526 (5.6)	61 (1.2)	559 (3.2)	24 (1.0)	530 (4.4)	0.8 (0.02)
Austria ³	65 (0.7)	74 (0.8)	51 (0.8)	69 (0.8)	66 (1.1)	67 (0.8)	64 (1.1)	4 (0.7)	555 (8.6)	58 (1.8)	571 (3.8)	38 (1.6)	546 (4.1)	1.0 (0.03)
Canada	60 (1.0)	68 (0.9)	48 (1.0)	54 (1.1)	68 (1.4)	72 (1.4)	62 (1.5)	14 (1.1)	526 (4.4)	60 (1.4)	544 (4.0)	26 (1.2)	522 (5.0)	0.8 (0.02)
Cyprus	54 (0.6)	65 (0.7)	48 (0.7)	48 (0.8)	52 (0.9)	53 (0.9)	55 (1.1)	9 (0.7)	473 (6.1)	51 (1.9)	519 (3.6)	40 (1.6)	495 (3.8)	1.1 (0.03)
Czech Republic	66 (0.6)	75 (0.6)	53 (0.8)	68 (0.7)	67 (0.9)	71 (0.7)	67 (0.9)	9 (0.9)	547 (6.6)	69 (1.2)	576 (3.6)	22 (1.1)	560 (4.3)	0.7 (0.02)
England ³	57 (0.7)	58 (0.7)	45 (0.8)	52 (0.7)	64 (0.9)	74 (0.8)	55 (1.0)	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Greece	51 (0.9)	62 (1.0)	42 (1.1)	48 (1.0)	50 (1.2)	53 (1.2)	47 (1.2)	6 (0.5)	453 (6.8)	38 (1.6)	512 (4.1)	56 (1.7)	493 (4.0)	1.6 (0.04)
Hong Kong	73 (0.9)	79 (0.9)	66 (1.0)	69 (0.9)	76 (1.0)	74 (0.8)	73 (1.2)	6 (0.7)	550 (7.9)	44 (1.2)	595 (4.2)	50 (1.2)	586 (4.5)	1.3 (0.03)
Hungary ³	64 (0.8)	76 (0.7)	49 (0.9)	64 (0.9)	60 (1.0)	66 (0.8)	69 (1.1)	5 (0.7)	543 (10.8)	58 (1.3)	563 (3.9)	37 (1.4)	533 (4.2)	1.0 (0.03)
Iceland	50 (0.8)	56 (0.9)	36 (1.0)	44 (0.9)	58 (1.2)	63 (1.0)	48 (1.4)	10 (0.8)	457 (4.3)	63 (1.4)	483 (3.5)	27 (1.4)	472 (3.2)	0.8 (0.02)
Iran, Islamic Republic ⁴	38 (0.9)	51 (1.2)	32 (1.0)	36 (0.9)	23 (0.9)	42 (0.9)	40 (1.4)	5 (0.7)	402 (6.6)	17 (1.3)	433 (6.0)	78 (1.5)	443 (4.5)	2.3 (0.07)
Ireland	63 (0.8)	70 (0.8)	58 (1.0)	56 (0.9)	69 (0.9)	66 (0.8)	64 (1.0)	7 (0.6)	516 (7.1)	70 (1.3)	565 (3.2)	23 (1.2)	530 (4.9)	0.8 (0.02)
Israel ^{3,4}	59 (1.0)	71 (1.0)	48 (1.1)	54 (1.0)	64 (1.2)	62 (1.0)	60 (1.5)	14 (1.3)	525 (6.4)	46 (2.2)	535 (4.7)	40 (1.9)	528 (4.1)	1.1 (0.05)
Japan	74 (0.4)	82 (0.4)	65 (0.6)	72 (0.5)	79 (0.5)	72 (0.6)	76 (0.6)	10 (0.7)	558 (4.3)	60 (1.1)	598 (2.3)	31 (1.2)	610 (3.0)	0.9 (0.02)
Korea	76 (0.4)	88 (0.3)	65 (0.5)	72 (0.5)	80 (0.6)	72 (0.6)	83 (0.7)	14 (0.8)	593 (4.2)	44 (1.1)	610 (2.5)	42 (1.2)	621 (2.3)	1.0 (0.02)
Kuwait ³	32 (0.5)	36 (0.5)	25 (0.5)	35 (0.6)	26 (0.6)	36 (0.6)	33 (1.0)	5 (0.7)	372 (5.7)	34 (1.4)	410 (3.0)	60 (1.5)	401 (2.8)	1.9 (0.05)
Latvia (Latvian-speaking schools) ³	59 (1.0)	68 (0.9)	44 (1.3)	60 (1.0)	54 (1.3)	67 (1.0)	65 (1.2)	7 (0.7)	476 (7.5)	61 (1.9)	542 (6.3)	33 (1.7)	518 (5.1)	1.0 (0.03)
Netherlands ³	69 (0.7)	75 (0.8)	60 (0.9)	70 (0.8)	75 (0.9)	71 (0.8)	65 (1.1)	47 (2.7)	593 (4.3)	39 (2.3)	578 (3.6)	14 (1.5)	541 (6.1)	0.5 (0.03)
New Zealand	53 (1.0)	57 (1.0)	41 (1.1)	49 (1.1)	61 (1.3)	66 (1.1)	52 (1.2)	21 (1.6)	488 (9.7)	54 (1.7)	512 (4.4)	25 (1.4)	493 (5.2)	0.8 (0.03)
Norway	53 (0.7)	61 (0.8)	38 (0.7)	56 (0.7)	59 (0.9)	58 (0.9)	50 (1.2)	23 (1.3)	503 (4.1)	58 (1.2)	512 (3.3)	19 (1.1)	497 (5.3)	0.6 (0.02)
Portugal	48 (0.7)	57 (0.8)	38 (0.7)	49 (0.8)	43 (1.1)	52 (1.0)	47 (1.1)	3 (0.5)	420 (9.1)	55 (1.7)	489 (3.9)	42 (1.6)	470 (3.9)	1.3 (0.03)
Scotland ⁴	58 (0.8)	61 (0.8)	46 (1.0)	53 (0.9)	66 (1.0)	72 (0.8)	57 (1.0)	26 (1.8)	519 (7.2)	63 (2.0)	528 (3.8)	11 (1.0)	501 (8.9)	0.5 (0.02)
Singapore	76 (0.8)	83 (0.7)	74 (1.0)	67 (1.0)	81 (0.8)	72 (0.8)	76 (0.9)	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Slovenia ³	64 (0.6)	74 (0.6)	50 (0.9)	64 (0.9)	64 (1.0)	72 (0.8)	68 (0.8)	3 (0.4)	502 (11.4)	57 (1.5)	563 (3.7)	40 (1.4)	548 (3.7)	1.0 (0.03)
Thailand ³	50 (1.1)	58 (1.3)	44 (1.0)	44 (1.0)	56 (1.5)	53 (1.2)	50 (1.3)	17 (1.3)	470 (4.3)	44 (1.6)	496 (4.5)	39 (1.8)	489 (6.1)	1.0 (0.03)
United States	63 (0.6)	71 (0.7)	51 (0.8)	53 (0.6)	73 (0.9)	71 (0.7)	66 (0.9)	8 (0.5)	516 (4.4)	60 (1.1)	561 (3.1)	32 (1.1)	528 (2.9)	1.0 (0.03)

—Not available.

¹Fourth grade students or equivalent in most countries.

²Average hours based on: No time = 0; Less than 1 hour = .5; 1–2 hours = 1.5; 3–4 hours = 3.5; More than 4 hours = 5.

³Countries not meeting all International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement's sampling specifications.

⁴Indicates a 70 to 84 percent student response rate on question about time spent studying mathematics.

NOTE: Standard errors appear in parentheses.

SOURCE: International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement, *Mathematics Achievement in the Primary School Years: IEA's Third International Mathematics and Science Study*, 1997, by Albert E. Beaton et al. Copyright © 1997 Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA. (This table was prepared July 1997.)

Table 403.—Average 4th-grade science scores,¹ by content areas, and average time spent teaching science in school, by country: 1994–95

Country	Science content areas					Average number of hours science is taught weekly to science classes							
	Overall science scores	Earth science	Life science	Physical science	Environmental issues and the nature of science	Less than 1 hour		1 to 2 hours		2 to 3 hours		More than 3 hours	
						Percent	Mean score	Percent	Mean score	Percent	Mean score	Percent	Mean score
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Australia ^{2,3}	66 (0.5)	61 (0.6)	72 (0.5)	63 (0.7)	63 (0.8)	35 (3.9)	556 (5.0)	55 (4.0)	568 (5.9)	5 (1.5)	562 (18.1)	5 (2.1)	562 (8.4)
Austria ²	66 (0.7)	62 (0.8)	72 (0.7)	64 (0.8)	54 (1.0)	0 (0.0)	— —	0 (0.0)	— —	97 (1.8)	566 (3.6)	3 (1.8)	540 (30.3)
Canada	64 (0.6)	62 (0.6)	68 (0.6)	61 (0.7)	56 (0.7)	8 (2.0)	536 (10.1)	42 (3.8)	542 (5.1)	27 (3.3)	567 (5.4)	23 (3.2)	550 (4.6)
Cyprus	51 (0.5)	48 (0.7)	55 (0.5)	50 (0.7)	42 (1.0)	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Czech Republic	65 (0.5)	64 (0.6)	71 (0.5)	62 (0.7)	56 (0.9)	2 (1.1)	— —	79 (3.6)	557 (3.9)	3 (1.4)	572 (6.8)	16 (3.2)	563 (7.3)
England ^{4,5}	63 (0.6)	61 (0.6)	68 (0.6)	60 (0.8)	56 (1.0)	6 (1.7)	540 (8.7)	27 (4.1)	548 (7.5)	44 (4.8)	556 (5.9)	23 (3.8)	550 (8.2)
Greece	54 (0.8)	52 (0.9)	61 (0.9)	49 (0.9)	43 (1.2)	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Hong Kong	62 (0.7)	61 (0.6)	68 (0.7)	60 (0.8)	50 (1.1)	13 (3.4)	530 (13.3)	84 (3.7)	534 (4.3)	2 (1.5)	— —	1 (0.8)	— —
Hungary ²	62 (0.6)	62 (0.7)	66 (0.6)	59 (0.8)	50 (0.9)	6 (2.2)	556 (13.3)	72 (4.1)	529 (3.7)	8 (3.0)	521 (8.4)	14 (3.1)	549 (10.5)
Iceland ³	55 (0.7)	55 (0.7)	60 (0.8)	52 (0.7)	47 (1.2)	17 (4.1)	513 (7.3)	41 (5.6)	504 (7.7)	30 (5.1)	499 (6.5)	12 (4.3)	523 (6.8)
Iran, Islamic Republic	40 (0.7)	38 (0.7)	44 (0.7)	40 (0.9)	26 (0.9)	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Ireland	61 (0.6)	60 (0.8)	66 (0.6)	57 (0.7)	55 (0.9)	47 (5.0)	536 (5.6)	40 (4.4)	540 (5.8)	11 (3.1)	550 (7.1)	2 (0.9)	— —
Israel ^{2,3,6}	57 (0.8)	51 (0.8)	61 (0.9)	55 (0.9)	51 (1.3)	0 (0.0)	— —	53 (5.6)	508 (5.5)	32 (5.8)	494 (6.9)	15 (4.3)	493 (10.6)
Japan	70 (0.3)	66 (0.4)	73 (0.3)	70 (0.4)	62 (0.6)	2 (1.3)	— —	1 (0.6)	— —	95 (1.8)	575 (1.8)	2 (1.2)	— —
Korea	74 (0.4)	72 (0.5)	76 (0.4)	75 (0.5)	70 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	— —	1 (0.6)	— —	95 (1.8)	597 (1.9)	5 (1.7)	588 (10.3)
Kuwait ^{2,3}	39 (0.5)	36 (0.6)	45 (0.6)	37 (0.5)	25 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	— —	1 (0.7)	— —	96 (2.0)	402 (3.9)	4 (1.8)	416 (42.2)
Latvia (Latvian-speaking schools) ²	56 (0.8)	57 (1.0)	60 (0.8)	54 (0.9)	46 (1.2)	89 (2.9)	505 (5.7)	5 (2.2)	538 (47.2)	5 (2.2)	532 (11.9)	1 (0.8)	— —
Netherlands ²	67 (0.5)	61 (0.6)	73 (0.5)	65 (0.6)	61 (0.9)	38 (5.1)	559 (4.0)	44 (4.8)	556 (4.5)	9 (2.6)	556 (7.2)	9 (2.7)	549 (20.1)
New Zealand ³	60 (0.9)	57 (0.9)	66 (0.9)	57 (1.1)	54 (1.2)	29 (4.2)	542 (8.3)	48 (4.4)	536 (6.1)	14 (3.1)	537 (17.2)	9 (2.6)	509 (21.2)
Norway ³	60 (0.6)	60 (0.6)	67 (0.7)	55 (0.7)	53 (0.9)	73 (5.0)	527 (5.4)	27 (5.0)	535 (7.6)	0 (0.0)	— —	0 (0.0)	— —
Portugal	50 (0.7)	50 (0.8)	54 (0.8)	49 (0.9)	39 (1.0)	2 (1.1)	— —	3 (1.4)	486 (28.2)	12 (3.1)	474 (8.8)	84 (3.6)	481 (4.8)
Scotland ^{3,4}	60 (0.8)	58 (0.9)	65 (0.8)	57 (0.8)	53 (1.2)	35 (4.7)	543 (5.9)	44 (4.7)	534 (6.4)	14 (3.3)	531 (13.2)	7 (2.5)	529 (12.5)
Singapore	64 (0.8)	58 (0.8)	70 (0.8)	64 (0.8)	53 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	— —	4 (1.5)	548 (18.9)	96 (1.5)	547 (5.1)	0 (0.0)	— —
Slovenia ²	64 (0.7)	64 (0.7)	68 (0.7)	61 (0.8)	54 (0.8)	3 (1.9)	544 (18.9)	60 (5.3)	541 (4.6)	18 (4.0)	550 (9.5)	19 (3.4)	548 (6.8)
Thailand ^{2,3}	49 (0.9)	48 (0.9)	52 (0.8)	46 (1.0)	48 (1.4)	2 (1.2)	— —	9 (3.5)	463 (21.5)	17 (6.1)	469 (16.5)	73 (6.6)	477 (6.5)
United States ³	66 (0.5)	64 (0.7)	71 (0.6)	60 (0.6)	65 (0.8)	9 (2.1)	562 (11.5)	16 (2.9)	550 (10.2)	33 (3.8)	578 (5.9)	42 (4.1)	565 (5.1)

[—]Not available.¹Fifth grade or equivalent in most countries.²Did not satisfy one or more guidelines for sample participation rates, age/grade specification, or classroom sampling procedures.³Teacher response rate for number of hours science is taught is 84 percent or less.⁴Met guidelines for sample participation rates only after replacement schools were included.⁵National defined population covers less than 90 percent of international desired population.⁶National defined population does not cover all of international desired population.

NOTE: Standard errors appear in parentheses.

SOURCE: International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement, *Science Achievement in the Primary School Years: IEA's Third International Mathematics and Science Study*, 1997, by Albert E. Beaton et al. Copyright © 1997 Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA. (This table was prepared July 1997.)

Table 404.—Average mathematics scores, at the end of secondary school, by sex, and average time spent studying mathematics out of school, by country: 1994–95

Country	Average score in mathematics			Amount of daily out-of-school study time in mathematics						
	Mathematics overall	Males	Females	Less than 1 hour		One to two hours		Three or more hours		Average hours ¹
				Percent	Mean score	Percent	Mean score	Percent	Mean score	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Australia ²	522 (9.3)	540 (10.3)	510 (9.3)	59 (2.2)	521 (8.3)	36 (2.2)	557 (10.2)	5 (0.8)	534 (13.4)	1.0 (0.04)
Austria ²	518 (5.3)	545 (7.2)	503 (5.5)	77 (1.7)	526 (5.8)	19 (1.6)	533 (9.4)	4 (0.8)	502 (13.7)	0.6 (0.04)
Canada ²	519 (2.8)	537 (3.8)	504 (3.5)	56 (2.1)	539 (5.1)	38 (1.9)	547 (5.0)	7 (1.0)	526 (14.6)	1.1 (0.05)
Cyprus ²	446 (2.5)	454 (4.9)	439 (3.7)	63 (2.1)	435 (4.3)	29 (1.8)	471 (4.8)	8 (1.3)	451 (9.0)	1.0 (0.05)
Czech Republic	466 (12.3)	488 (11.3)	443 (16.8)	92 (1.5)	464 (13.8)	8 (1.4)	482 (17.8)	0 (0.2)	— —	0.4 (0.03)
Denmark ²	547 (3.3)	575 (4.0)	523 (4.0)	68 (2.0)	571 (4.9)	28 (1.6)	563 (4.7)	4 (0.7)	562 (11.9)	0.9 (0.04)
France ²	523 (5.1)	544 (5.6)	506 (5.3)	59 (2.3)	517 (5.1)	35 (2.3)	539 (6.7)	5 (0.7)	505 (14.7)	1.0 (0.04)
Germany ²	495 (5.9)	509 (8.7)	480 (8.8)	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Hungary	483 (3.2)	485 (4.9)	481 (4.8)	74 (0.9)	480 (3.2)	24 (0.8)	496 (5.5)	2 (0.2)	— —	0.7 (0.02)
Iceland ²	534 (2.0)	558 (3.4)	514 (2.2)	79 (1.1)	553 (3.2)	19 (1.1)	542 (7.0)	2 (0.4)	— —	0.7 (0.02)
Italy ²	476 (5.5)	490 (7.4)	464 (6.0)	55 (2.6)	479 (6.3)	40 (2.2)	486 (7.2)	5 (0.9)	477 (11.2)	1.0 (0.05)
Lithuania ²	469 (6.1)	485 (7.3)	461 (7.7)	67 (1.8)	472 (5.8)	29 (1.7)	480 (5.2)	4 (0.5)	484 (11.5)	0.8 (0.03)
Netherlands ²	560 (4.7)	585 (5.6)	533 (5.9)	82 (1.7)	606 (6.2)	16 (1.6)	581 (11.1)	1 (0.3)	— —	0.7 (0.03)
New Zealand	522 (4.5)	536 (4.9)	507 (6.2)	75 (1.4)	544 (6.1)	23 (1.4)	552 (5.9)	2 (0.3)	— —	0.7 (0.03)
Norway ²	528 (4.1)	555 (5.3)	501 (4.8)	85 (1.4)	541 (5.1)	14 (1.3)	558 (9.5)	1 (0.3)	— —	0.5 (0.03)
Russian Federation ²	471 (6.2)	488 (6.5)	460 (6.6)	56 (2.0)	463 (5.9)	33 (1.4)	484 (7.5)	11 (1.2)	494 (8.1)	1.2 (0.06)
Slovenia ²	512 (8.3)	535 (12.7)	490 (8.0)	72 (2.7)	521 (9.4)	25 (2.6)	518 (9.5)	2 (0.6)	— —	0.7 (0.05)
South Africa ²	356 (8.3)	365 (9.3)	348 (10.8)	33 (1.8)	394 (17.1)	51 (1.8)	375 (10.9)	17 (1.2)	344 (7.2)	1.7 (0.05)
Sweden	552 (4.3)	573 (5.9)	531 (3.9)	90 (0.9)	579 (5.4)	9 (0.9)	580 (7.8)	1 (0.2)	— —	0.4 (0.02)
Switzerland	540 (5.8)	555 (6.4)	522 (7.4)	67 (1.6)	569 (4.9)	28 (1.3)	550 (5.6)	5 (0.9)	522 (10.6)	0.9 (0.04)
United States ²	461 (3.2)	466 (4.1)	456 (3.6)	76 (1.5)	475 (3.8)	22 (1.5)	486 (5.9)	2 (0.2)	— —	0.7 (0.02)

—Not available.

¹Average hours based on: No time = 0; Less than 1 hour = .5; 1–2 hours = 1.5; 3–5 hours = 4; More than 5 hours = 7.²Countries not meeting all International Association for the Evaluation of Education Achievement's sampling specifications.

NOTE: End of secondary school is equivalent to 12th-grade in the U.S. and a few other countries, but ranges from 9th- to 14th-grade among the survey countries. Standard errors appear in parentheses.

SOURCE: International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement, *Mathematics and Science Achievement in the Final Year of Secondary School: IEA's Third International Mathematics and Science Study*, 1998, by Ina V.S. Mullis et al. Copyright © 1998 Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA. (This table was prepared October 1998.)

Table 405.—Average science scores, at the end of secondary school, by sex, and average time spent studying science out of school, by country: 1994–95

Country	Average score in science			Amount of daily out-of-school study time in science						Average hours ¹	
	Science overall	Males	Females	Less than 1 hour		One to two hours		Three or more hours			
				Percent	Mean score	Percent	Mean score	Percent	Mean score		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Australia ²	527 (9.8)	547 (11.5)	513 (9.4)	58 (1.8)	540 (9.5)	35 (1.7)	575 (6.9)	7 (1.0)	588 (33.0)	1.0 (0.04)	
Austria ²	520 (5.6)	554 (8.7)	501 (5.8)	87 (1.4)	529 (6.0)	11 (1.4)	526 (13.8)	1 (0.3)	— —	0.4 (0.03)	
Canada ²	532 (2.6)	550 (3.6)	518 (3.8)	57 (2.1)	554 (4.2)	35 (1.8)	567 (6.8)	8 (0.9)	537 (18.0)	1.1 (0.05)	
Cyprus ²	448 (3.0)	459 (5.8)	439 (3.0)	80 (1.1)	436 (3.7)	16 (0.9)	483 (10.7)	4 (0.6)	552 (11.8)	0.5 (0.03)	
Czech Republic	487 (8.8)	512 (8.8)	460 (11.0)	84 (2.6)	520 (11.6)	14 (2.3)	571 (11.5)	3 (0.5)	583 (13.6)	0.5 (0.05)	
Denmark ²	509 (3.6)	532 (5.4)	490 (4.1)	73 (1.8)	555 (4.7)	25 (1.6)	570 (6.1)	3 (0.6)	565 (15.0)	0.7 (0.03)	
France ²	487 (5.1)	508 (6.7)	468 (4.8)	59 (2.0)	497 (5.7)	35 (1.8)	525 (7.0)	6 (0.8)	515 (9.1)	1.0 (0.04)	
Germany ²	497 (5.1)	514 (7.9)	478 (8.5)	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Hungary	471 (3.0)	484 (4.2)	455 (4.3)	67 (1.2)	475 (3.9)	27 (0.9)	486 (4.9)	6 (0.6)	497 (11.5)	0.4 (0.03)	
Iceland ²	549 (1.5)	572 (2.7)	530 (2.1)	87 (1.0)	566 (2.5)	12 (1.0)	575 (4.6)	1 (0.3)	— —	0.9 (0.01)	
Italy ²	475 (5.3)	495 (6.7)	458 (5.6)	70 (2.8)	487 (6.3)	25 (2.5)	482 (9.7)	5 (1.2)	462 (13.9)	0.8 (0.06)	
Lithuania ²	461 (5.7)	481 (6.4)	450 (7.3)	69 (1.5)	465 (5.5)	26 (1.3)	469 (6.5)	5 (0.6)	470 (11.4)	0.8 (0.03)	
Netherlands ²	558 (5.3)	582 (5.7)	532 (6.2)	78 (2.8)	593 (6.4)	20 (2.9)	605 (16.9)	1 (0.4)	— —	0.7 (0.03)	
New Zealand	529 (5.2)	543 (7.1)	515 (5.2)	80 (1.1)	551 (6.3)	18 (1.1)	581 (6.6)	3 (0.5)	553 (15.3)	0.6 (0.02)	
Norway ²	544 (4.1)	574 (5.1)	513 (4.5)	74 (2.4)	592 (7.1)	23 (2.2)	598 (10.8)	3 (0.7)	583 (23.8)	0.5 (0.02)	
Russian Federation ²	481 (5.7)	510 (5.7)	463 (6.7)	61 (1.6)	478 (6.0)	30 (1.3)	488 (7.0)	10 (0.8)	501 (8.0)	1.1 (0.04)	
Slovenia ²	517 (8.2)	541 (12.7)	494 (6.4)	85 (2.0)	528 (8.1)	13 (1.9)	548 (8.9)	2 (0.6)	— —	0.5 (0.04)	
South Africa ²	349 (10.5)	367 (11.5)	333 (13.0)	47 (1.6)	373 (15.5)	35 (1.3)	367 (12.2)	18 (1.4)	326 (7.3)	1.5 (0.05)	
Sweden	559 (4.4)	585 (5.9)	534 (3.5)	81 (1.9)	599 (7.4)	17 (1.8)	632 (10.1)	2 (0.5)	— —	0.6 (0.03)	
Switzerland	523 (5.3)	540 (6.1)	500 (7.8)	76 (2.3)	564 (6.6)	21 (2.3)	564 (10.9)	3 (0.9)	508 (29.0)	0.7 (0.04)	
United States ²	480 (3.3)	492 (4.5)	469 (3.9)	76 (2.1)	505 (4.3)	21 (2.1)	517 (5.7)	2 (0.4)	— —	0.7 (0.04)	

—Not available.

¹Average hours based on: No time = 0; Less than 1 hour = .5; 1–2 hours = 1.5; 3–5 hours = 4; More than 5 hours = 7.²Countries not meeting all International Association for the Evaluation of Education Achievement's sampling specifications.

NOTE: End of secondary school is equivalent to 12th-grade in the U.S. and a few other countries, but ranges from 9th- to 14th-grade among the survey countries. Standard errors appear in parentheses.

SOURCE: International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement, *Mathematics and Science Achievement in the Final Year of Secondary School: IEA's Third International Mathematics and Science Study*, 1998, by Ina V.S. Mullis et al. Copyright © 1998 Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA. (This table was prepared October 1998.)

Table 406.—Reading literacy test scores of 9-year-olds: Selected countries, 1992

Country	Grade tested	Mean age	Overall mean score	Narrative ¹ 1st quartile	Narrative ¹ mean score	Narrative ¹ 3rd quartile	Expository ² mean score	Documents ³ mean score
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Finland	3	9.7	569 (3.4)	508	568 (3.0)	602	569 (3.1)	569 (4.0)
United States	4	10.0	547 (2.8)	476	553 (3.1)	619	538 (2.6)	550 (2.7)
Sweden	3	9.8	539 (2.8)	467	536 (2.6)	592	542 (2.7)	539 (3.2)
France	4	10.1	531 (4.0)	467	532 (4.1)	580	533 (4.1)	527 (3.9)
Italy	4	9.9	529 (4.3)	468	533 (4.0)	576	538 (4.0)	517 (4.9)
New Zealand	5	10.0	528 (3.3)	452	534 (3.5)	594	531 (3.1)	521 (3.3)
Norway	3	9.8	524 (2.6)	455	525 (2.8)	576	528 (2.3)	519 (2.8)
Iceland ⁴	3	9.8	518 (0.0)	448	518 (0.0)	571	517 (0.0)	519 (0.0)
Hong Kong	4	10.0	517 (3.9)	431	494 (4.1)	548	503 (3.4)	554 (4.2)
Singapore	3	9.3	515 (1.0)	450	521 (1.1)	567	519 (1.0)	504 (1.0)
Switzerland	3	9.7	511 (2.7)	438	506 (2.6)	566	507 (2.7)	522 (2.8)
Ireland	4	9.3	509 (3.6)	445	518 (3.7)	571	514 (3.2)	495 (3.8)
Belgium ⁵	4	9.8	507 (3.2)	439	510 (3.3)	558	505 (2.8)	506 (3.5)
Greece	4	9.3	504 (3.7)	447	514 (3.8)	567	511 (3.6)	488 (3.8)
Spain	4	10.0	504 (2.5)	429	497 (2.4)	543	505 (2.3)	509 (2.7)
Germany (former West)	3	9.4	503 (3.0)	421	491 (2.8)	543	497 (2.9)	520 (3.2)
Canada ⁶	3	8.9	500 (3.0)	437	502 (3.5)	566	499 (2.7)	500 (2.8)
Germany (former East)	3	9.5	499 (4.3)	414	482 (4.2)	531	493 (3.6)	522 (5.0)
Hungary	3	9.3	499 (3.1)	437	496 (2.9)	541	493 (3.1)	509 (3.5)
Slovenia	3	9.7	498 (2.6)	435	502 (2.7)	570	489 (2.5)	503 (2.5)
Netherlands	3	9.2	485 (3.6)	425	494 (3.3)	539	480 (3.4)	481 (3.9)
Cyprus	4	9.8	481 (2.3)	421	492 (2.4)	548	475 (2.3)	476 (2.1)
Portugal	4	10.4	478 (3.6)	419	483 (3.3)	531	480 (3.0)	471 (4.5)
Denmark	3	9.8	475 (3.5)	386	463 (3.4)	539	467 (3.5)	496 (3.6)
Trinidad/Tobago	4	9.6	451 (3.4)	383	455 (3.6)	502	458 (3.4)	440 (3.3)
Indonesia	4	10.8	394 (3.0)	351	402 (2.8)	436	411 (3.2)	369 (3.0)
Venezuela	4	10.1	383 (3.4)	322	378 (3.2)	426	396 (3.3)	374 (3.7)

¹ Narrative prose is continuous text in which the writer's aim is to tell a story.² Expository prose is continuous text designed to describe, explain, or otherwise convey factual information or opinion to the reader.³ Documents are structured information presented in the form of charts, tables, maps, graphs, lists, or sets of instructions.⁴ Iceland tested all students, therefore standard errors are not applicable.⁵ Only French-speaking students were tested.⁶ British Columbia only.

NOTE: Standard errors appear in parentheses.

SOURCE: International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement, *How in the World Do Students Read?*, 1992. (This table was prepared April 1993.)

Table 407.—Reading literacy test scores of 14-year-olds: Selected countries, 1992

Country	Grade tested	Mean age	Overall mean score	Narrative ¹ mean score	Expository ² 1st quartile	Expository ² mean score	Expository ² 3rd quartile	Documents ³ mean score
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Finland	8	14.7	560 (2.5)	559 (2.8)	493	541 (2.2)	575	580 (2.5)
France	9	15.4	549 (4.3)	556 (4.2)	484	546 (4.3)	580	544 (4.2)
Sweden	8	14.8	546 (2.5)	556 (2.6)	469	533 (2.4)	576	550 (2.4)
New Zealand	10	15.0	545 (5.6)	547 (5.7)	457	535 (5.7)	597	552 (5.3)
Hungary	8	14.1	536 (3.3)	530 (3.1)	469	536 (3.6)	577	542 (3.2)
Iceland ⁴	8	14.8	536 (0.0)	550 (0.0)	472	548 (0.0)	617	509 (0.0)
Switzerland	8	14.9	536 (3.2)	534 (3.4)	466	525 (3.2)	572	549 (3.0)
Hong Kong	9	15.2	535 (3.7)	509 (3.7)	480	540 (3.8)	576	557 (3.8)
United States	9	15.0	535 (4.8)	539 (4.9)	456	539 (5.6)	599	528 (4.0)
Singapore	8	14.4	534 (1.1)	530 (1.1)	476	539 (1.2)	574	533 (1.1)
Slovenia	8	14.7	532 (2.3)	534 (2.6)	471	525 (2.2)	576	537 (2.2)
Germany (former East)	8	14.4	526 (3.5)	512 (3.9)	464	523 (3.5)	566	543 (2.9)
Denmark	8	14.8	525 (2.1)	517 (2.0)	458	524 (2.2)	573	532 (2.1)
Portugal	9	15.6	523 (3.1)	523 (2.5)	469	523 (3.4)	556	523 (3.4)
Canada ⁵	8	13.9	522 (3.0)	526 (3.1)	449	516 (3.1)	569	522 (2.7)
Germany (former West)	8	14.6	522 (4.4)	514 (4.9)	453	521 (4.5)	573	532 (3.9)
Norway	8	14.8	516 (2.3)	515 (2.1)	464	520 (2.4)	569	512 (2.4)
Italy	8	14.1	515 (3.4)	520 (3.6)	459	524 (3.2)	565	501 (3.3)
Netherlands	8	14.3	514 (4.9)	506 (4.8)	442	503 (4.7)	546	533 (5.3)
Ireland	9	14.5	511 (5.2)	510 (5.3)	439	505 (5.3)	555	518 (4.9)
Greece	9	14.4	509 (2.9)	526 (2.9)	450	508 (3.1)	548	493 (2.6)
Cyprus	9	14.8	497 (2.2)	516 (2.2)	427	492 (2.4)	536	482 (2.0)
Spain	8	14.2	490 (2.5)	500 (3.0)	435	495 (2.6)	536	475 (2.0)
Belgium ⁶	8	14.3	481 (4.9)	484 (5.1)	415	477 (4.8)	522	483 (4.7)
Trinidad/Tobago	9	14.4	479 (1.7)	482 (1.7)	408	485 (1.8)	537	472 (1.7)
Thailand	9	15.2	477 (6.2)	468 (6.6)	429	486 (5.9)	533	478 (6.2)
Philippines	8	14.5	430 (3.9)	421 (3.6)	378	439 (4.1)	472	430 (3.9)
Venezuela	9	15.5	417 (3.1)	407 (2.9)	381	433 (3.3)	482	412 (3.0)
Nigeria ^{7,8}	9	15.3	401 (—)	402 (—)	351	406 (—)	441	394 (—)
Zimbabwe ⁸	9	15.5	372 (3.8)	367 (3.3)	326	374 (3.6)	411	373 (4.6)
Botswana	9	14.7	330 (2.0)	340 (1.6)	294	339 (1.9)	371	312 (2.4)

[—]Not available.¹Narrative prose is continuous text in which the writer's aim is to tell a story.²Expository prose is continuous text designed to describe, explain, or otherwise convey factual information or opinion to the reader.³Documents are structured information presented in the form of charts, tables, maps, graphs, lists, or sets of instructions.⁴Iceland tested all students, therefore standard errors are not applicable.⁵British Columbia only.⁶Only French-speaking students were tested.⁷Insufficient data to calculate the standard error.⁸Sampling response rate of schools was below 80 percent.

NOTE: Standard errors appear in parentheses.

SOURCE: International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement, *How in the World Do Students Read?*, 1992. (This table was prepared April 1993.)

**Table 412.—Total public direct expenditures on education as a percentage of the gross domestic product:
Selected countries, 1985 to 1997**

Country	All institutions ¹					Primary and secondary institutions					Higher education institutions				
	1985	1990	1994	1995	1997 ²	1985	1990	1994	1995	1997 ²	1985	1990	1994	1995	1997 ²
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Average for year	5.3	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.1	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
Average for countries reporting data for all years	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.2	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Australia	5.4	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.3	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0
Austria	5.6	5.2	—	5.3	6.0	3.7	3.6	—	3.8	4.2	1.0	1.0	—	0.9	1.3
Belgium ³	6.3	4.8	5.5	5.0	4.8	4.0	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.3	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8
Canada	6.1	5.4	6.0	5.8	5.4	4.1	3.7	4.2	4.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.2
Czech Republic	—	—	—	4.8	4.5	—	—	3.4	3.2	—	—	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Denmark	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.5	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.1
Finland	5.8	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.3	—	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.8	—	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.7
France	—	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.8	—	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.1	—	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0
Germany ⁴	4.6	—	4.5	4.5	4.5	2.8	—	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.0	—	0.9	1.0	1.0
Greece	—	—	3.1	3.7	3.5	—	—	2.4	2.8	2.5	—	—	0.7	0.8	1.0
Hungary	—	5.0	5.7	4.9	4.5	—	3.5	3.9	3.3	2.9	—	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
Iceland	—	4.3	4.5	4.5	5.1	—	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.9	—	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Ireland	5.6	4.7	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0
Italy	4.7	5.8	4.6	4.5	4.6	3.2	4.1	3.3	3.2	3.4	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6
Japan	—	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.6	—	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	—	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
Korea	—	—	3.6	3.6	4.4	—	—	2.9	3.0	3.4	—	—	0.3	0.3	0.5
Luxembourg	—	—	—	4.3	4.2	—	—	—	4.2	4.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
Mexico	—	3.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	—	2.2	3.2	3.4	3.3	—	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8
Netherlands	6.2	5.7	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.1	3.6	3.0	3.0	2.9	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.1
New Zealand	—	5.5	5.4	5.3	6.1	—	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.7	—	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
Norway	5.1	6.2	6.9	6.8	6.6	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.4	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.3
Poland	—	—	—	5.2	5.8	—	—	3.9	4.1	4.4	—	—	—	0.8	1.2
Portugal	—	—	5.3	5.4	5.8	—	—	3.9	4.1	4.4	—	—	0.8	1.0	1.0
Russia	—	—	—	3.4	—	—	—	—	1.9	—	—	—	0.7	—	—
Spain	3.6	4.2	4.8	4.8	4.7	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
Sweden	—	5.3	6.6	6.6	6.8	—	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.7	—	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.6
Switzerland	4.9	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.4	4.0	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Turkey	—	3.2	3.3	2.2	—	—	2.3	2.1	1.4	—	—	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8
United Kingdom	4.9	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.6	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.4	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
United States	4.7	5.3	4.8	5.0	5.2	3.2	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.5	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.4

¹ Includes preprimary and other expenditures not classified by level.

² Due to the implementation of a new classification system post-1996 data are not comparable with earlier data.

³ Flemish Belgium data only.

⁴ Data for 1985 refer to West Germany (Federal Republic of Germany before unification).

NOTE: Direct public expenditure on educational services includes both amounts spent directly by governments to hire educational personnel and to procure other resources,

and amounts provided by governments to public or private institutions. Figures for 1985 also include transfers and payments to private entities, and thus are not strictly comparable with later figures.

SOURCE: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), *Education Database; Annual National Accounts*, vol.1, 1997; and *Education at a Glance*, 2000. (This table was prepared July 2000.)

