

Table 19 - Higher Education: Participation and Graduation Rates, 1998(1)

Percentages									
		Participation Rates		Graduation Rates(4)					
				First Degree			Higher Degree		
		Net entry rate(2)	Net enrolment rate (for 20 year olds)(3)	Sub- degree	Short	Long	Masters or equiv.	PhD or equiv.	
1	Australia	53.0	32.0	m	25.8	a	7.5	1.1	1
2	Austria*	28.0	20.0	10.5	0.5	13.2	n	1.6	2
3	Belgium	28.0	45.0	25.8	10.8	6.6	4.9	0.7	3
4	Canada	m	32.0	5.5	27.0	2.4	4.5	0.8	4
5	Czech Republic*	22.0	18.0	4.5	2.9	8.3	1.7	0.5	5
6	Denmark	30.0	10.0	m	m	m	m	m	6
7	Finland	58.0	31.0	28.4	15.7	14.6	0.7	2.3	7
8	France*	m	43.0	17.5	18.0	6.0	6.3	1.2	8
9	Germany	28.0	15.0	12.5*	4.8	11.2	a	1.8	9
10	Greece	m	42.0	m	m	m	m	m	10
11	Hungary	45.0	21.0	m	24.7	x	3.3	0.9	11
12	Iceland	38.0	9.0	9.8	22.3	2.5	1.1	n	12
13	Ireland*	28.0	35.0	17.7	23.8	1.4	11.9	0.8	13
14	Italy	42.0	30.0	0.3	0.9	13.6	3.1	0.4	14
15	Japan*	36.0	m	29.9	27.7	x	2.5	0.5	15
16	Korea*	43.0	54.0	29.8	25.1	0.4	2.5	0.6	16
17	Luxembourg*	m	m	7.4	a	a	a	a	17
18	Mexico	21.0	14.0	m	10.1	m	m	x	18
19	Netherlands	52.0	30.0	0.8	33.3	1.3	2.2	x	19
20	New Zealand	68.0	32.0	12.7	26.1	7.3	14.1	0.7	20
21	Norway	56.0	29.0	6.3	33.3	5.0	5.2	1.1	21
22	Poland*	m	26.0	0.8	12.0	13.0	5.3	m	22
23	Portugal*	m	27.0	6.5	7.4	10.1	m	1.4	23
24	Spain	41.0	34.0	4.1	12.5	15.4	m	0.9	24
25	Sweden	59.0	19.0	1.5	23.0	2.1	0.4	2.2	25
26	Switzerland*	m	13.0	m	7.8	12.3	1.2	2.5	26
27	Turkey	20.0	14.0	6.4	9.6	a	1.0	0.2	27
28	United Kingdom	48.0	33.0	11.1	33.2	2.0	12.3	1.2	28
29	USA*	44.0	40.0	9.2	32.9	a	14.6	1.3	29

Source: OECD, Education at a Glance, 2000.

x Data provided in another column.

m Not available.

a Not applicable.

n Negligible

\* Indicates gross graduation rates instead of net graduation rate.

(1) From 1998 onwards, data is based on the revised International Standard Classification for Education and is therefore not directly comparable to previous years.

(2) Net entry rate is calculated by dividing the number of new university level entrants in a specified age group by the total population for that age group.

(3) Number of full-time and part-time students aged 20 as a percentage of the population aged 20.

(4) Net graduation rate calculated by dividing the number of university graduates in a specified age group by the total population for that age group.