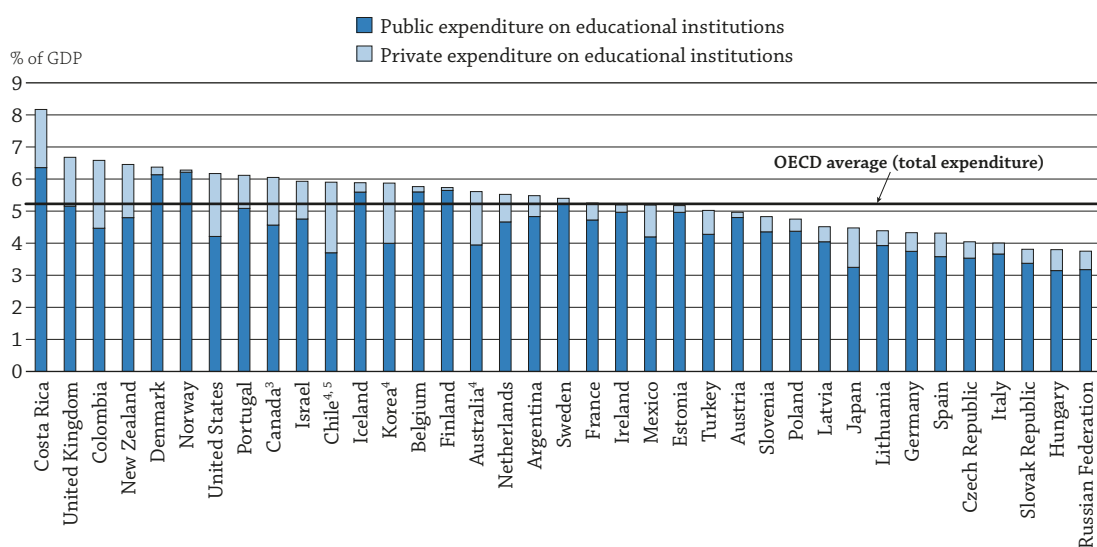


WHAT PROPORTION OF NATIONAL WEALTH IS SPENT ON EDUCATION?

- In 2013, OECD countries spent an average of 5.2% of their gross domestic product (GDP) on educational institutions from primary to tertiary education, ranging from 3.5% in Luxembourg to 6.7% in the United Kingdom.
- Between 2005 and 2013, 19 of the 29 countries for which data are available increased the share of GDP spent in primary to tertiary education. The average expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, however, remained largely stable, increasing by only 0.2 percentage points over the period of eight years.
- Since the beginning of the economic crisis in 2008 and up to 2010, GDP decreased, in real terms, in 22 of 44 countries with available data, while public expenditure on educational institutions fell in only 6 of the 31 countries with available data. As a result, public expenditure as a percentage of GDP decreased in three countries during this period. Between 2010 and 2013, GDP increased on average by 4% across the OECD, while public expenditure on education remained largely stable, increasing by less than 1% yearly on average.

Figure B2.1. Public and private expenditure on educational institutions, as a percentage of GDP (2013)
From public¹ and private² sources



Note: Public expenditure figures presented here exclude undistributed programme.

1. Including public subsidies to households attributable to educational institutions, and direct expenditure on educational institutions from international sources.

2. Net of public subsidies attributable for educational institutions.

3. Year of reference 2012.

4. Public does not include international sources.

5. Year of reference 2014.

Countries are ranked in descending order of expenditure from both public and private sources on educational institutions.

Source: OECD, Table B2.3. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933397719>

Context

Countries invest in educational institutions to help foster economic growth, enhance productivity, contribute to personal and social development and reduce social inequality, among other reasons. The proportion of education expenditure relative to GDP depends on the different preferences of various public and private actors. However, expenditure on education largely comes from public budgets and is closely scrutinised by governments. During economic downturns, even core sectors like education can be subject to budget cuts.

The level of expenditure on educational institutions is affected by the size of a country's school-age population, enrolment rates, level of teachers' salaries, and the organisation and delivery of instruction. At the primary and lower secondary levels of education (corresponding broadly to the 5-14 year-old population), enrolment rates are close to 100% in most OECD countries, and changes in the number of students are closely related to demographic changes. This is not as much the case in upper secondary and tertiary education, because part of the concerned population has left the education system (see Indicator C1).

This indicator presents a measure of expenditure on educational institutions relative to a nation's wealth. National wealth is estimated based on GDP, and expenditure on education includes spending by governments, enterprises, and individual students and their families.

■ Other findings

- Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education accounts for 70% of expenditure on primary to tertiary educational institutions, or 3.7% of GDP, on average across OECD countries. New Zealand, Norway, Portugal and the United Kingdom spend the most among OECD and partner countries, with 4.7% or more of their GDP devoted to these levels of education, while Indonesia and the Russian Federation spend less than 2.5% of their GDP on these levels of education.
- Tertiary education accounted for 1.5% of GDP in 2013, on average across OECD countries, which represents an increase, from 1.4% on average in 2005. The countries which spend the most at this level, Chile, Costa Rica, Korea and the United States, spend between 2.3% and 2.6% of their GDP on tertiary institutions.
- Private expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP is highest at the tertiary level, on average across OECD countries. In Australia, Chile, Japan, Korea and the United States, over half of the expenditure on tertiary education comes from private sources, accounting for at least 1% of GDP.

■ Trends

Between 2008 and 2010, public investment in primary to tertiary education increased by an average of 5% among OECD countries. However, the growth of public expenditure on educational institutions slowed afterwards, and remained stable between 2010 and 2013, on average across OECD countries.

Over the period 2008-10, Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, the Russian Federation and the United States cut public expenditure on educational institutions (in real terms), while in all other countries it increased. On average across OECD countries, public expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP surged in this period. This is explained by the fact that GDP decreased marginally, by 2% on average, while public expenditure increased by 5% over the two-year period following the economic crisis.

Between 2010 and 2013 all countries, except for Southern European economies like Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain, saw an increase in GDP. Increased GDP combined with stable public expenditure on education over the same period led to a decrease of 3% in expenditure as a percentage of GDP. Overall, between 2008 and 2013, average public expenditure as a percentage of GDP increased considerably until 2010, when it decreased slightly, reaching a total five-year positive variation of 4%.

Analysis

B2

Overall investment relative to GDP

The share of national wealth devoted to educational institutions is substantial in all OECD and partner countries. In 2013, OECD countries spent an average of 5.2% of their GDP on educational institutions from primary to tertiary education (see Table C2.3 for the share of GDP devoted to early childhood education).

In 2013, expenditure on primary to tertiary educational institutions relative to GDP reached 6% or more in Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States. At the other end of the spectrum, Hungary, Indonesia, the Russian Federation and the Slovak Republic spent less than 4% of their GDP on education (Figure B2.1 and Table B2.1).

Expenditure on educational institutions, by level of education

An average of 70% of the expenditure on education (excluding early childhood education) in all OECD countries is devoted to primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education, and the remaining 30% to tertiary education. Primary education receives a total of 1.5% of GDP on average, while lower secondary receives 1% and upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary combined receive 1.2%. This breakdown is strongly influenced by the demographic composition of the country, as countries with a relatively higher fertility rate are more likely to spend a larger share of their wealth in primary education. On the other hand, all the countries where investment in primary education is below 1% of GDP are Central and East European countries with lower birth rates, namely Austria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Lithuania and the Slovak Republic (Table B2.3 and see Indicator C1).

In all OECD and partner countries with available data, the level of national resources devoted to primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education combined is much larger than the share devoted to tertiary education. The share of resources devoted to primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary levels exceeds 50% of educational expenditure in all countries, and in Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Indonesia, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Portugal, Slovenia and Switzerland, it accounts for over 75%. In terms of expenditure as a percentage of GDP, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal and the United Kingdom spend the most on primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (4.7% of GDP or more), while in Indonesia, Latvia and the Russian Federation, expenditure on those levels accounts for less than 2.5% of GDP.

At the upper secondary level, vocational and general programmes take up on average 0.6% of GDP each. However, these figures vary widely between countries. Of the 28 countries for which data are available, 15 spend more on general programmes and 13 spend more on vocational programmes. Belgium, Finland and Switzerland spend the highest share of their GDP to maintain vocational programmes at upper secondary level, reaching 1% or higher of GDP. Post-secondary non-tertiary education, which also often has vocational components, is the object of considerably less expenditure, representing about 0.1% of GDP on average across the OECD.

Finally, tertiary education accounts for 1.6% of GDP on average, although variation between countries at this level is even higher, depending, for example, on R&D expenditure (see Indicator B1). Moreover, as it is not a compulsory level of education, enrolment and, therefore, expenditure on tertiary education are less linked to demographic pressures than in lower levels of education. Tertiary education is also the origin of most of the variation on total expenditure across time (Table B2.2). The countries where the largest share of GDP is spent on tertiary education are Canada, Costa Rica and the United States, at around 2.5%. Unsurprisingly, those countries also have some of the strongest participations of private sources of educational funding at this level: 1.2% of GDP for Canada, 1.0% for Costa Rica, and 1.7% for the United States (Table B2.3).

Change in educational expenditure between 2005 and 2013

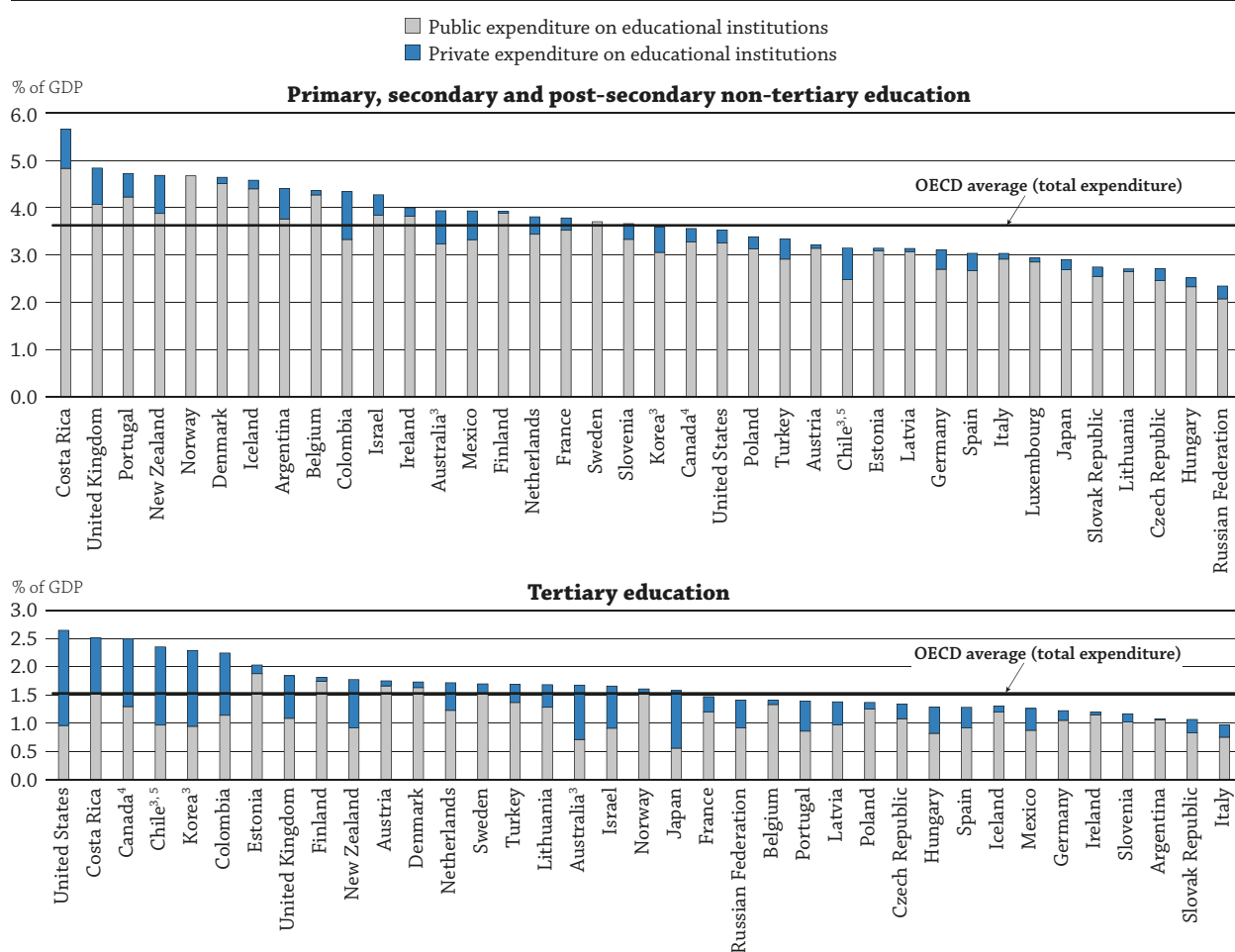
Although average expenditure on primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education remained stable between 2005 and 2013, this masks significant changes in some countries. In Hungary and Iceland, for example, expenditure on primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education as a percentage of GDP decreased by 0.6 or more percentage points in the eight-year period. On the other hand, Brazil and Portugal both increased the share of expenditure on these educational levels by over 1 percentage point during the same period.

At the tertiary level, all countries except Israel, Poland, Slovenia and Switzerland spent a larger percentage of their GDP on tertiary education in 2013 than they did in 2005. The average increase across the OECD was 0.1 percentage points, although Estonia increased its expenditure on tertiary education as a percentage of GDP by 0.9 percentage points.

Combining all educational levels from primary to tertiary, average expenditure as a percentage of GDP across OECD countries increased by 0.2 percentage points between 2005 and 2013, most of which took place between 2008 and 2010. Emerging economies like Brazil and the Russian Federation displayed the largest increases by far in expenditure as a percentage of GDP – more a result of an increase in expenditure than of a decrease in GDP. Brazil added 1.3 percentage points to its share of GDP spent on education, and the Russian Federation added 1.1 percentage points.

Figure B2.2. Public and private expenditure on educational institutions, as a percentage of GDP, by level of education (2013)

From public¹ and private² sources, by level of education and source of funds



1. Including public subsidies to households attributable to educational institutions, and direct expenditure on educational institutions from international sources.

2. Net of public subsidies attributable for educational institutions.


3. Public does not include international sources.

4. Year of reference 2012.

5. Year of reference 2014.

Countries are ranked in descending order of expenditure from both public and private sources on educational institutions.

Source: OECD, Table B2.3. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933397728>

Share of public and private expenditure as a percentage of GDP

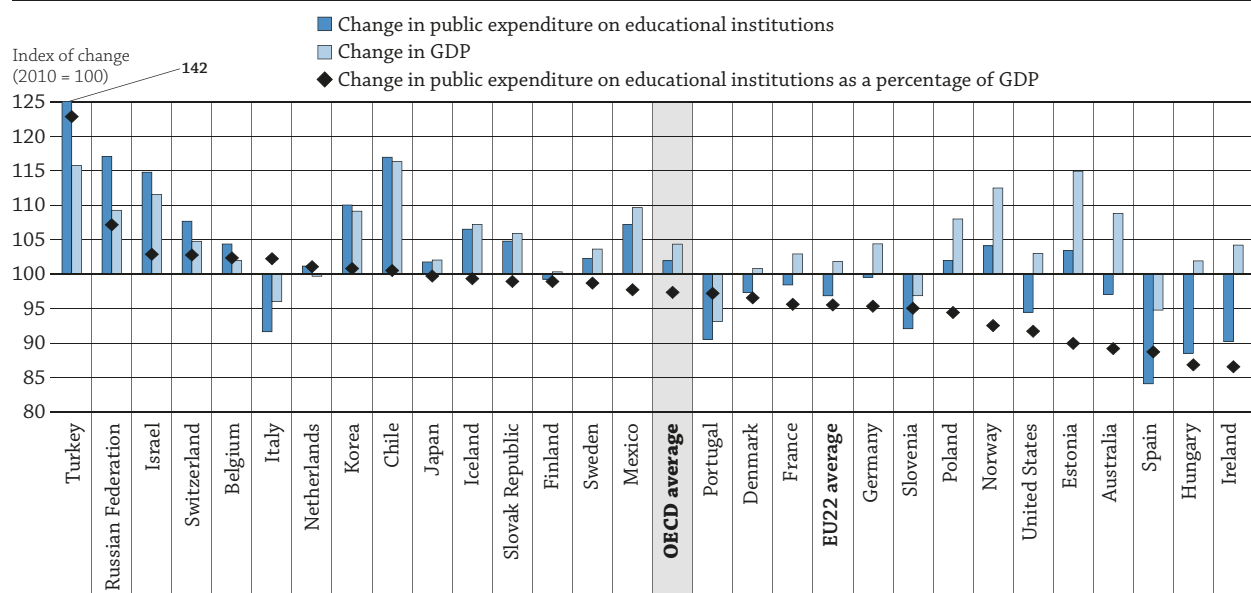
At initial levels of education, private investment is low and accounts for a combined total of 0.3% of GDP on average for primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education. At 0.8% of GDP, New Zealand is the country with the largest relative share of private sources in primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education. This is influenced by a relatively larger post-compulsory school vocational sector at upper secondary and post-secondary

non-tertiary levels in the country. Compared with compulsory schooling, a much higher proportion of institutional expenditure in New Zealand comes from private household sources via tuition fees, much of which is paid on the student's behalf directly to institutions from public sources via subsidised student loans. In Australia, private sources are relatively evenly spread between primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary levels, while in Chile, private educational investment is more heavily present in primary education, where it accounts for over one fifth of total expenditure.

In tertiary education, however, private sources have a more crucial role and account for around 30% of expenditure on average or 0.5% of GDP. In some countries, private sources are very important in relative and absolute terms to assure that a large percentage of national wealth goes into tertiary education. As mentioned in the previous section, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Korea and the United States stand out as the countries with largest percentage of GDP spent on tertiary education. Part of that is explained by the fact that they are also among the countries with the highest shares of private sources. Among countries spending more than 2% of GDP on tertiary education, only Estonia has a small percentage of private sources, at 0.2% of GDP (Table B2.3).

Figure B2.3. Impact of the economic crisis on public expenditure on education and index of change in public expenditure on educational institutions and in GDP (2010 to 2013)

Index of change between 2010 and 2013 in public expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, primary to tertiary levels of education (2010 = 100, 2013 constant prices)



Countries are ranked in descending order of the change in public expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP.

Source: OECD, Table B2.4. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933397736>

Public expenditure and GDP variation after the crisis

The global economic crisis that began in 2008 had major adverse effects on different sectors of the economy. Data from 2008 to 2013 show clearly the impact of the crisis on the funding of educational institutions, especially when comparing the periods 2008-10 and 2010-13.

Between 2008 and 2010, GDP (expressed in constant prices) fell in the majority of the countries (20 out of 35 OECD countries), and by 5% or more in Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia and Slovenia. As over three-quarters of education expenditure in most countries comes from public sources, how did the downturn in GDP growth affect public spending on education? Available figures show that the education sector was still relatively untouched by early budget cuts.

Since public budgets in most countries are approved many months before the funds are actually spent, there are certain built-in rigidities to the funding of education. Moreover, most governments try to protect education from dramatic reductions in public investment.

Among the 29 OECD countries with available data for the period between 2008 and 2010, only 5 countries cut public expenditure on educational institutions (in real terms): Estonia (by 10%), Hungary (by 11%), Iceland (by 12%), Italy (by 6%) and the United States (by 1%). In Hungary, Iceland and Italy, this translated into a decrease in expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP (as the reduction in expenditure was larger than the decrease in GDP). In Estonia, the Russian Federation and the United States, the share of GDP devoted to education did not change or even increased, as the decrease in expenditure was balanced out with similar or larger decreases in GDP.

In all other countries, public expenditure on educational institutions increased or remained stable, while GDP decreased in some of them. As a result, the share of GDP devoted to education rose by 7% on average across OECD countries between 2008 and 2010.

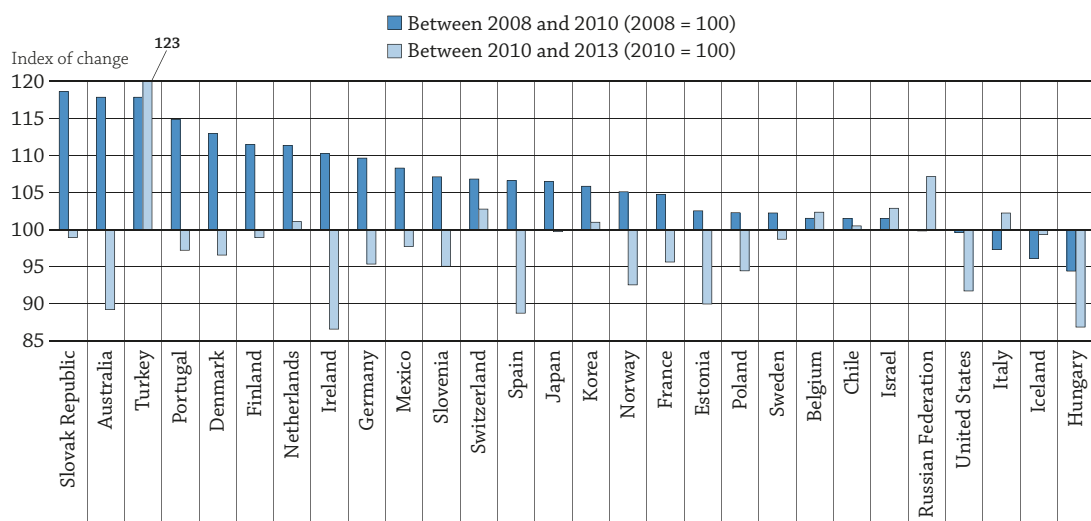
Between 2010 and 2013, the crisis had a stronger impact on public expenditure on education. While GDP decreased between 2008 and 2010 in 20 of the 35 OECD countries with available data, it stayed constant or increased between 2010 and 2013 in all countries except 5. The countries where GDP decreased between 2010 and 2013 are Greece (by 18%), Italy (by 4%), Portugal (by 7%), Slovenia (by 3%) and Spain (by 5%). On average, GDP increased by 4% across the OECD countries and by 8% across the G20 economies over this period.

Public expenditure on educational institutions, on the other hand, remained quite stable during this period, increasing by a mere 2% between 2010 and 2013 on average across OECD countries. The combination of an accelerating economy and stable public expenditure on education resulted in a decrease in public expenditure as a percentage of GDP in all but nine countries for which data are available, averaging a 3% decrease across the OECD (Figure B2.3).

In conclusion, in the five years following the crisis, public expenditure on educational institutions increased in the first two years and then stagnated between 2010 and 2013. On the other hand, GDP decreased slightly in the period between 2008 and 2010 and grew by 4% in the following three years. These factors combined resulted in a strong increase of 7% in public expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP in the aftermath of the crisis (2008-10), followed by a 3% decrease in the 2010-13 period. All countries, except Israel, Italy, the Russian Federation and Turkey, observed a more positive variation in the share of public expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP between 2008 and 2010 than between 2010 and 2013 (Figure B2.4).

Figure B2.4. Change in public expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP (2013)

Index of change between 2008 and 2010 and between 2010 and 2013 in public expenditure¹ on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, for primary to tertiary education (2013 constant prices)



1. Excluding subsidies attributable to payments to educational institutions received from public sources.

Countries are ranked in descending order of the change in public expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP between 2008 and 2010.

Source: OECD, Table B2.4. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933397747>

Methodology

Data refer to the financial year 2013 and are based on the UOE data collection on education statistics administered by the OECD in 2014 (for details see Annex 3 at www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

Note regarding data from Israel

The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and are under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

Indicator B2 Tables


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933397664>

Table B2.1 Expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, by level of education (2013)

Table B2.2 Trends in expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, by level of education (2005, 2008, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013)

Table B2.3 Expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, by source of funding and level of education (2013)

Table B2.4 Change in public expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP (2008, 2010, 2013)

Cut-off date for the data: 20 July 2016. Any updates on data can be found on line at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-data-en>

Table B2.1. Expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, by level of education (2013)
From public and private sources of funds¹
B2

	Primary (1)	Secondary					Post-secondary non-tertiary (7)	Tertiary (including R&D activities)			Primary to tertiary (11)
		Lower secondary (2)	Upper secondary			All secondary (6)		Short-cycle tertiary (8)	Bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees (9)	All tertiary (10)	
			General programmes (3)	Vocational programmes (4)	All programmes (5)						
OECD											
Australia	1.8	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.8	2.0	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	5.6
Austria	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.7	1.1	2.3	0.0	0.3	1.5	1.7	5.0
Belgium	1.6	0.9	0.8 ^d	1.1 ^d	1.9 ^d	2.8 ^d	x(5)	0.0	1.4	1.4	5.8
Canada ²	2.1 ^d	x(1)	x(5)	x(5)	1.5	m	m	0.9	1.6	2.5	6.1
Chile ³	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.1	1.6	a	0.4	2.0	2.3	5.5
Czech Republic	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.8	1.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	4.0
Denmark	2.2	1.2	x(5)	x(5)	1.2	2.5	a	x(10)	x(10)	1.7	6.4
Estonia	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.4	0.2	a	2.0	2.0	5.2
Finland	1.3	1.1	0.4	1.1 ^d	1.5 ^d	2.6 ^d	x(4)	a	1.8	1.8	5.7
France	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.5	1.3	2.6	0.0	0.3	1.2	1.5	5.3
Germany	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.6	1.0	2.2	0.2	0.0	1.2	1.2	4.3
Greece	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Hungary	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.9	1.5	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.3	3.8
Iceland	2.3	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.2	2.3	0.1	0.0	1.3	1.3	5.9
Ireland	2.0	0.9	0.8	a	0.8	1.7	0.3	x(10)	x(10)	1.2	5.2
Israel	2.4	x(5)	1.1 ^d	0.7 ^d	1.9 ^d	1.9	0.0	0.4	1.3	1.7	5.9
Italy	1.1	0.7	x(5)	x(5)	1.2	1.9	0.1	0.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
Japan	1.3	0.8	x(5)	x(5)	0.8 ^d	1.6 ^d	x(5,10)	0.2 ^d	1.3 ^d	1.6 ^d	4.5
Korea	1.5	0.9	x(5)	x(5)	1.2	2.1	m	0.3	2.0	2.3	5.9
Latvia	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.9	1.6	0.0	0.2	1.2	1.4	4.5
Luxembourg	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.7	0.0	x(10)	x(10)	0.5	3.5
Mexico	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.9	1.9	a	x(10)	x(10)	1.3	5.2
Netherlands	1.3	1.3	0.3	0.9	1.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7	5.5
New Zealand	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.4	1.5	2.9	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.8	6.5
Norway	2.1	1.0	x(5)	x(5)	1.6 ^d	2.6 ^d	x(5)	x(5)	1.6	1.6	6.3
Poland	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.7	0.1	0.0	1.4	1.4	4.8
Portugal	1.8	1.4	x(5)	x(5)	1.5 ^d	2.9 ^d	x(5,10)	a	1.4 ^d	1.4 ^d	6.1
Slovak Republic	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.9	1.8	0.1	0.0	1.1	1.1	3.8
Slovenia	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.1	2.0	a	0.1	1.1	1.2	4.8
Spain	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.3 ^d	0.9 ^d	1.7 ^d	x(4)	0.2	1.1	1.3	4.3
Sweden	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7	5.4
Switzerland	1.5	1.0	0.4 ^d	1.0 ^d	1.3 ^d	3.9	x(5)	x(10)	1.2	1.2	5.1
Turkey	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.6	1.1	2.2	a	x(10)	x(10)	1.7	5.0
United Kingdom	1.9	1.2	1.2	0.5	1.7	2.9	a	0.1	1.8	1.8	6.7
United States	1.6	0.9	1.0 ^d	x(5)	x(5)	1.9	x(10)	x(10)	x(10)	2.6 ^d	6.2
OECD average	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.2	2.2	0.1	0.2	1.4	1.6	5.2
EU22 average	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.6	1.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.4	5.0
Partners											
Argentina	1.9	1.5	m	m	1.0	2.5	a	x(10)	x(10)	1.1	5.5
Brazil	1.7	1.6	x(5)	x(5)	1.1 ^d	2.6 ^d	x(5)	x(10)	x(10)	0.9	5.2
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Colombia	2.1	1.6	x(5)	x(5)	0.6	2.2	m	0.5	1.7	2.2	6.6
Costa Rica	3.0	1.8	x(5)	x(5)	0.9	2.7	a	0.2	2.4	2.6	8.3
India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Indonesia	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.9	a	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.8
Lithuania	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.8	0.2	a	1.7	1.7	4.4
Russian Federation	x(5)	x(5)	2.2 ^d	0.2 ^d	2.3 ^d	2.3 ^d	x(5)	0.2	1.2	1.4	3.8
Saudi Arabia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
South Africa	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
G20 average	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

Notes: Data on early childhood education are available in Indicator C2.

Public expenditure figures presented here exclude undistributed programmes.

1. Including international sources.

2. Year of reference 2012.

3. Year of reference 2014.

 Source: OECD. Argentina, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia and South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Lithuania: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning symbols for missing data and abbreviations.


 StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933397679>

Table B2.2. Trends in expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, by level of education (2005, 2008, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013)

From public and private sources, by year

	Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary						Tertiary						Primary to tertiary					
	2005	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2005	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2005	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
OECD																		
Australia	3.7	3.7	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	5.2	5.2	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.6
Austria	m	m	m	m	3.1	3.2	m	m	m	m	m	1.8	1.7	m	m	m	4.9	5.0
Belgium	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8
Canada ¹	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.6	m	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.5	m	5.6	5.8	6.4	6.0	6.1	m
Chile	3.8	4.0	3.7	4.0	m	3.4	2.0	2.1	2.6	2.6	m	2.4	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.6	m	5.8
Czech Republic	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	3.7	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.0
Denmark	4.4	4.1	4.7	4.3	4.7	4.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	m	1.7	6.0	5.8	6.5	6.1	m	6.4
Estonia	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.1	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.0	4.6	5.1	5.4	4.9	4.8	5.2
Finland	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	5.4	5.2	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7
France	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3
Germany	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3
Greece ¹	2.7	m	m	m	m	m	1.5	m	m	m	m	m	4.2	m	m	m	m	m
Hungary ²	3.4	m	m	m	2.6	2.5	1.1	m	m	m	1.2	1.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.8
Iceland	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	6.4	6.1	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.9
Ireland	3.2	4.0	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.0	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	4.3	5.3	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.2
Israel	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.3	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.9
Italy	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0
Japan ¹	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Korea	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.9
Latvia	m	m	m	m	2.9	3.1	m	m	m	m	1.4	1.4	m	m	m	m	4.2	4.5
Luxembourg	m	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.3	2.9	m	m	m	m	0.4	0.5	m	m	m	m	3.8	3.5
Mexico	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2
Netherlands	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	5.0	4.9	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5
New Zealand	m	m	m	m	4.9	4.7	m	m	m	m	1.9	1.8	m	m	m	m	6.8	6.5
Norway ^{1, 2}	5.1	4.8	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.7	m	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	m	6.4	6.8	6.4	6.2	6.3
Poland	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	5.3	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.8
Portugal ¹	3.6	3.3	3.7	3.6	4.5	4.7	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	4.8	4.6	5.1	4.9	5.8	6.1
Slovak Republic ¹	2.8	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	3.7	3.4	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8
Slovenia	4.1	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	5.3	4.7	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8
Spain	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.3
Sweden	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4
Switzerland ²	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	5.3	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1
Turkey ²	m	m	m	2.7	3.0	3.3	m	m	m	m	1.4	1.7	m	m	m	m	4.4	5.0
United Kingdom	4.2	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.8	m	m	m	m	1.8	1.8	m	m	m	m	6.2	6.7
United States ¹	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	6.0	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.2
OECD average	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2
EU22 average	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.0
Partners																		
Argentina	m	m	m	m	3.1	4.4	m	m	m	m	m	1.1	m	m	m	m	m	5.5
Brazil ²	3.2	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	3.9	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Colombia	m	m	m	m	m	4.3	m	m	m	m	1.9	2.2	m	m	m	m	m	6.6
Costa Rica	m	m	m	m	m	5.7	m	m	m	m	m	2.6	m	m	m	m	m	8.3
India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Indonesia ²	m	m	m	m	2.8	2.3	m	m	m	m	0.8	0.5	m	m	m	m	3.6	2.8
Lithuania	m	m	m	m	m	2.7	m	m	m	m	m	1.7	m	m	m	m	m	4.4
Russian Federation	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.3	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.8
Saudi Arabia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
South Africa	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
G20 average	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m


Note: Public expenditure figures presented here exclude undistributed programmes.

1. Some levels of education are included with others. Refer to "x" code in Table B1.1 for details.

2. Public expenditure only (for Switzerland, in tertiary education only; for Norway, in primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education only).

Source: OECD. Argentina, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia and South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Lithuania: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

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A corrigendum has been issued for this page. See:
<http://www.oecd.org/about/publishing/Corrigendum-Education-at-a-Glance2016.pdf>

Table B2.3. **Expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, by source of funding and level of education (2013)**

From public and private sources of funds

	Primary			Lower secondary			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary			Tertiary			Primary to tertiary		
	Public ¹	Private ²	Total	Public ¹	Private ²	Total	Public ¹	Private ²	Total	Public ¹	Private ²	Total	Public ¹	Private ²	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
OECD															
Australia ³	1.6	0.2	1.8	1.0	0.3	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.7	3.9	1.7	5.6
Austria	0.9	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.0	0.1	1.1	1.7	0.1	1.7	4.8	0.2	5.0
Belgium	1.5	0.0	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.9	1.8	0.0	1.9	1.3	0.1	1.4	5.6	0.2	5.8
Canada ⁴	1.9 ^d	0.2 ^d	2.1 ^d	x(1)	x(2)	x(3)	1.3	0.1	1.5	1.3	1.2	2.5	4.6	1.5	6.0
Chile ^{3, 5}	1.2	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	2.3	3.7	2.2	5.9
Czech Republic	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.3	1.3	3.5	0.5	4.0
Denmark	2.1	0.0	2.2	1.2	0.1	1.2	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.6	0.1	1.7	6.1	0.2	6.4
Estonia	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.9	1.9	0.2	2.0	5.0	0.2	5.2
Finland	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.1	0.0	1.1	1.5	0.0	1.5	1.7	0.1	1.8	5.6	0.1	5.7
France	1.1	0.1	1.2	1.2	0.1	1.3	1.2	0.1	1.3	1.2	0.3	1.5	4.7	0.5	5.3
Germany	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.4	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	3.7	0.6	4.3
Greece	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Hungary	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.3	3.1	0.7	3.8
Iceland	2.2	0.0	2.3	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.1	1.3	1.2	0.1	1.3	5.6	0.3	5.9
Ireland	1.9	0.1	2.0	0.9	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.2	5.0	0.2	5.2
Israel	2.3	0.1	2.4	x(7)	x(8)	x(9)	1.5 ^d	0.3 ^d	1.9 ^d	0.9	0.7	1.7	4.8	1.2	5.9
Italy	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.1	1.3	0.8	0.2	1.0	3.7	0.3	4.0
Japan	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.6	3.2	1.2	4.5
Korea ³	1.3	0.1	1.5	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.9	1.3	2.3	4.0	1.9	5.9
Latvia	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.4	1.4	4.0	0.5	4.5
Luxembourg	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.9	m	m	m	m	m	m
Mexico	1.7	0.3	2.0	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.4	1.3	4.2	1.0	5.2
Netherlands	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.2	0.1	1.3	0.9	0.3	1.2	1.2	0.5	1.7	4.7	0.9	5.5
New Zealand	1.5	0.1	1.6	1.2	0.2	1.4	1.2	0.5	1.7	0.9	0.9	1.8	4.8	1.7	6.5
Norway	2.1	0.0	2.1	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.5	0.1	1.6	6.2	0.1	6.3
Poland	1.5	0.1	1.6	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.1	1.0	1.2	0.1	1.4	4.4	0.4	4.8
Portugal	1.6	0.2	1.8	1.3	0.1	1.4	1.3	0.2	1.5	0.9 ^d	0.5 ^d	1.4 ^d	5.1	1.0	6.1
Slovak Republic	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.2	1.1	3.4	0.4	3.8
Slovenia	1.5	0.1	1.7	0.8	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.1	1.1	1.0	0.1	1.2	4.4	0.5	4.8
Spain	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.4	1.3	3.6	0.7	4.3
Sweden	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.5	0.2	1.7	5.2	0.2	5.4
Switzerland	1.5	m	m	1.0	m	m	0.9	0.4	1.3	1.3	m	m	4.7	m	m
Turkey	0.9	0.1	1.1	1.0	0.1	1.2	0.9	0.1	1.1	1.4	0.3	1.7	4.3	0.7	5.0
United Kingdom	1.7	0.2	1.9	1.0	0.2	1.2	1.4	0.3	1.7	1.1	0.8	1.8	5.2	1.5	6.7
United States	1.5	0.1	1.6	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.7	2.6	4.2	2.0	6.2
OECD average	1.4	0.1	1.5	0.9	0.1	1.0	1.1	0.2	1.2	1.1	0.5	1.6	4.5	0.7	5.2
EU22 average	1.3	0.1	1.4	0.9	0.1	1.0	1.1	0.1	1.2	1.2	0.3	1.5	4.5	0.5	5.0
Partners															
Argentina	1.6	0.3	1.9	1.3	0.2	1.5	0.9	0.1	1.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	4.8	0.7	5.5
Brazil	1.7	m	m	1.6	m	m	1.1	m	m	0.9	m	m	5.2	m	m
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Colombia	1.6	0.5	2.1	1.3	0.4	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.1	2.2	4.5	2.1	6.6
Costa Rica	2.5	0.5	3.0	1.5	0.2	1.8	0.8	0.1	0.9	1.5	1.0	2.6	6.4	1.8	8.3
India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Indonesia	1.4	m	m	0.5	m	m	0.4	m	m	0.5	m	m	2.8	m	m
Lithuania	0.7	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.4	1.7	3.9	0.5	4.4
Russian Federation	x(7)	x(8)	x(9)	x(7)	x(8)	x(9)	2.1	0.3	2.3	0.9	0.5	1.4	3.2	0.6	3.8
Saudi Arabia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
South Africa	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
G20 average	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

Note: Public expenditure figures presented here exclude undistributed programmes.

1. Including public subsidies to households attributable to educational institutions, and direct expenditure on educational institutions from international sources.

2. Net of public subsidies attributable to educational institutions.

3. Public does not include international sources.

4. Year of reference 2012.

5. Year of reference 2014.

Source: OECD, Argentina, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia and South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Lithuania: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning symbols for missing data and abbreviations.


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Table B2.4. **Change in public expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP (2008, 2010, 2013)**


Index of change between 2008 and 2010 and between 2010 and 2013 in public expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, for all levels of education (2013 constant prices)

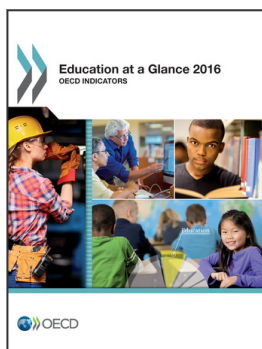
	Change in public expenditure ¹ on educational institutions from primary to tertiary			Change in GDP			Change in public expenditure on educational institutions in percentage of GDP		
	Between 2008 and 2010 (2008=100)	Between 2010 and 2013 (2010=100)	Between 2008 and 2013 (2008=100)	Between 2008 and 2010 (2008=100)	Between 2010 and 2013 (2010=100)	Between 2008 and 2013 (2008=100)	Between 2008 and 2010 (2008=100)	Between 2010 and 2013 (2010=100)	Between 2008 and 2013 (2008=100)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
OECD									
Australia	123	97	120	104	109	114	118	89	105
Austria	m	m	m	98	104	102	m	m	m
Belgium	102	104	106	100	102	102	102	102	104
Canada	107	m	m	100	104	104	107	m	m
Chile	106	117	124	105	116	122	102	101	102
Czech Republic	104	m	m	97	101	98	107	m	m
Denmark	109	97	106	96	101	97	113	97	109
Estonia	90	103	93	87	115	100	103	90	92
Finland	105	99	105	94	100	95	111	99	110
France	104	98	102	99	103	102	105	95	99
Germany	108	100	107	98	104	103	110	95	105
Greece	m	m	m	90	82	74	m	m	m
Hungary	89	89	79	94	102	96	94	87	82
Iceland	88	107	94	92	107	99	96	99	95
Ireland	104	90	94	95	104	99	110	87	95
Israel	108	115	125	107	112	119	102	103	104
Italy	94	92	86	96	96	92	97	102	93
Japan	105	102	107	99	102	101	107	100	106
Korea	114	110	125	107	109	117	106	101	107
Latvia	m	m	m	82	114	94	m	m	m
Luxembourg	m	m	m	100	106	106	m	m	m
Mexico	109	107	116	100	110	110	108	98	106
Netherlands	109	101	110	98	100	98	111	101	113
New Zealand	m	m	m	101	107	108	m	m	m
Norway	105	104	109	100	112	113	105	93	97
Poland	109	102	111	106	108	115	102	94	97
Portugal	114	91	103	99	93	92	115	97	112
Slovak Republic	118	105	123	99	106	105	119	99	117
Slovenia	100	92	92	93	97	90	107	95	102
Spain	103	84	86	96	95	91	107	89	95
Sweden	103	102	105	100	104	104	102	99	101
Switzerland	108	108	116	101	105	106	107	103	110
Turkey	122	142	174	104	116	120	118	123	145
United Kingdom	m	m	m	97	104	102	m	m	m
United States	99	94	94	100	103	103	100	92	91
OECD average	105	102	108	98	104	103	107	97	104
EU22 average	104	97	101	96	102	98	107	96	102
Partners									
Argentina	m	m	m	110	112	123	m	m	m
Brazil	115	m	m	107	m	m	107	m	m
China	m	m	m	121	127	154	m	m	m
Colombia	m	m	m	106	116	123	m	m	m
Costa Rica	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Indonesia	m	m	m	111	119	132	m	m	m
Lithuania	m	m	m	87	114	99	m	m	m
Russian Federation	96	117	113	96	109	105	100	107	107
Saudi Arabia	m	m	m	109	119	130	m	m	m
South Africa	m	m	m	101	108	109	m	m	m
G20 average	m	m	m	103	108	112	m	m	m

1. Excluding subsidies attributable to payments to educational institutions received from public sources.

Source: OECD. Argentina, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia and South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Lithuania: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

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