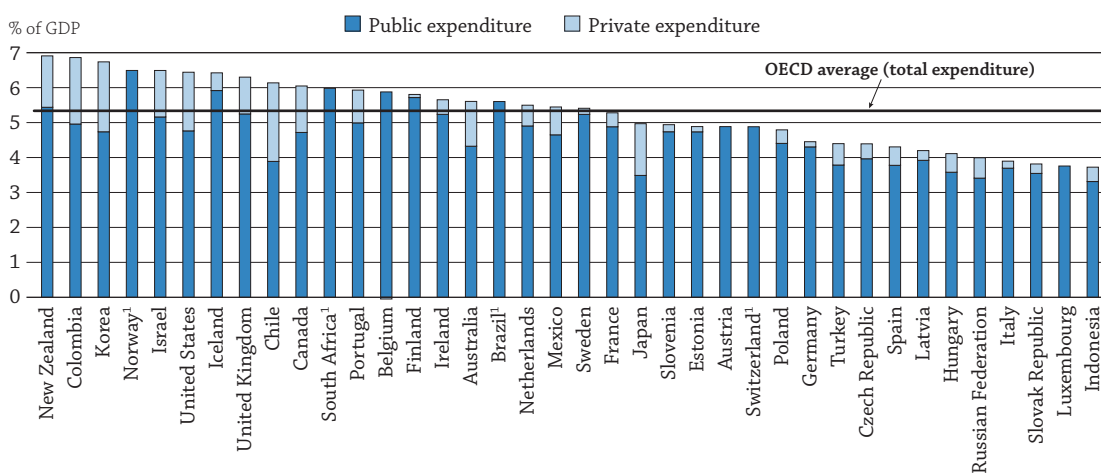


WHAT PROPORTION OF NATIONAL WEALTH IS SPENT ON EDUCATION?

- In 2012, OECD countries spent an average of 5.3% of their GDP on educational institutions from primary to tertiary education; 11 countries with available data (Canada, Chile, Colombia, Iceland, Israel, Korea, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States) spent 6% or more.
- Between 2000 and 2012, expenditure on primary to tertiary education increased at a faster rate than GDP growth in more than two out of three countries for which data are available. In the other countries, the share of GDP devoted to education decreased by less than 0.5 percentage point.
- Since the beginning of the economic crisis in 2008 and up to 2010, GDP decreased, in real terms, in 20 of 36 countries with available data, while public expenditure on educational institutions fell in only six countries. As a result, public expenditure as a percentage of GDP decreased in five countries during this period. Still, GDP rose, in real terms, in most countries between 2010 and 2012, and public expenditure on educational institutions fell in more than one out of three OECD countries as a result of fiscal-consolidation policies.

Chart B2.1. Expenditure on primary to tertiary education institutions as a percentage of GDP (2012)

From public and private sources, including undistributed programmes



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

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/10.1787/888933283940>

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. Nevertheless, 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 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.

INDICATOR B2

■ Other findings

- Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education accounts for two-thirds of expenditure on primary to tertiary educational institutions, or 3.7% of GDP, on average across OECD countries. New Zealand spends the most among OECD and partner countries, with 5.0% of its GDP devoted to these levels of education, while the Czech Republic, Hungary, Indonesia, Japan, Latvia, the Russian Federation and the Slovak Republic spend less than 3% of their GDP on these levels of education.
- Tertiary education accounts for more than one-quarter of expenditure on educational institutions, or 1.5% of GDP, on average across OECD countries. Canada, Chile, Korea and the United States spend between 2.3% and 2.8% 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. This share is highest in Chile, Korea and the United States, where it ranges from 1.4% to 1.5% 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 2012, on average across OECD countries. Between 2008 and 2012, the average annual growth rate across OECD countries decreased continuously, from 3% in 2008-09 to 0% in 2011-12.

Over the period 2008-10, Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, the Russian Federation and the United States cut (in real terms) public expenditure on educational institutions, from about 1% in the United States to 11% in Hungary and Iceland. Over the period 2010-12, public expenditure continued to decrease in four of these six countries (the exceptions were Iceland and the Russian Federation) and also decreased in seven other countries. Among these 11 countries, the decrease during this period reached 5% or more in Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Slovenia and Spain.

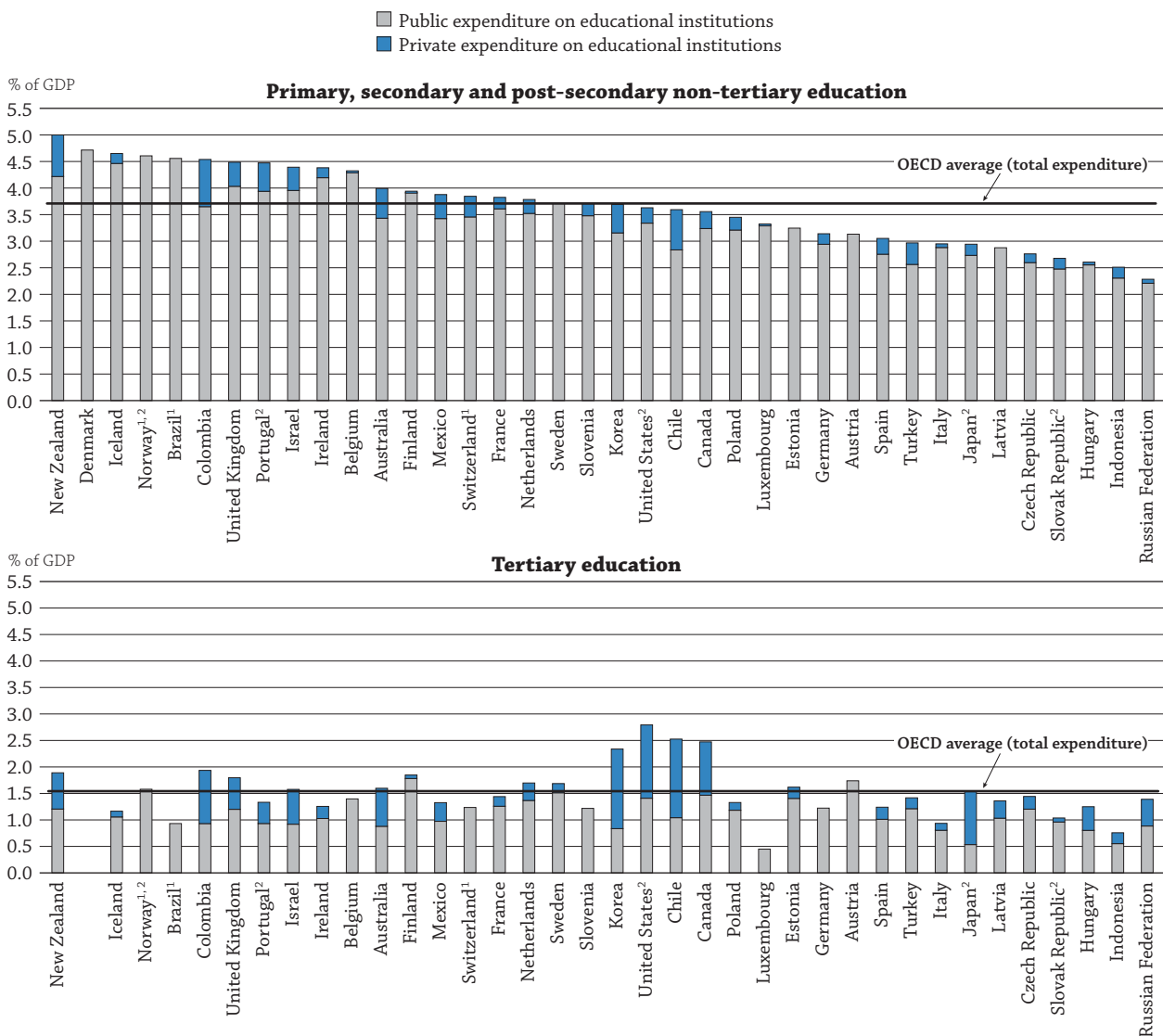
Analysis

Overall investment relative to GDP

The share of national wealth devoted to educational institutions is substantial in all OECD and partner countries with available data. In 2012, OECD countries spent an average of 5.3% 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 2012, expenditure on primary to tertiary educational institutions relative to GDP reached 6% or more in 11 countries with available data, and exceeded 6.7% in Colombia, Korea and New Zealand. At the other end of the spectrum, Indonesia, Italy, Luxembourg, the Russian Federation and the Slovak Republic spent less than 4% of their GDP on education (Chart B2.1 and Table B2.1).

Chart B2.2. Expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP (2012)
From public and private sources, by level of education and source of funds



1. Public expenditure only (for Switzerland, in tertiary education only; for Norway, in primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education only).
 2. Some levels of education are included with others. Refer to "x" code in Table B1.1a for details.
 Countries are ranked in descending order of expenditure from both public and private sources on educational institutions in primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education.

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/10.1787/888933283959>

Expenditure on educational institutions, by level of education

An average of two-thirds of the expenditure on education (excluding early childhood education) in all OECD countries is devoted to primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education, while a more than a quarter goes to tertiary education and 0.1% is not distributed to specific levels of education. Primary and lower secondary levels receive about 47% of educational expenditure in OECD countries, on average. Expenditure on educational institutions depends on the age of the population. In most cases, countries with above-average expenditure on educational institutions relative to GDP are usually those with an above-average proportion of people whose age corresponds to primary and lower secondary education (Table B2.2 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. This share exceeds 50% of educational expenditure (excluding early childhood education) in all countries. For primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education, expenditure as a percentage of GDP ranges from less than 3% in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Indonesia, Japan, Latvia, the Russian Federation and the Slovak Republic to 5% in New Zealand.

Expenditure on primary and lower secondary education amounts to 1.5% or more of GDP in all countries, and reaches 3% or more in Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway and the United Kingdom (Table B2.1).

Expenditure on tertiary education amounts to at least 1% of GDP in nearly all countries except Brazil, Indonesia, Italy (expenditure on short-cycle tertiary programmes is not included), Luxembourg and South Africa, and exceeds 2.3% in Canada, Chile, Korea and the United States (Table B2.3 and Chart B2.2).

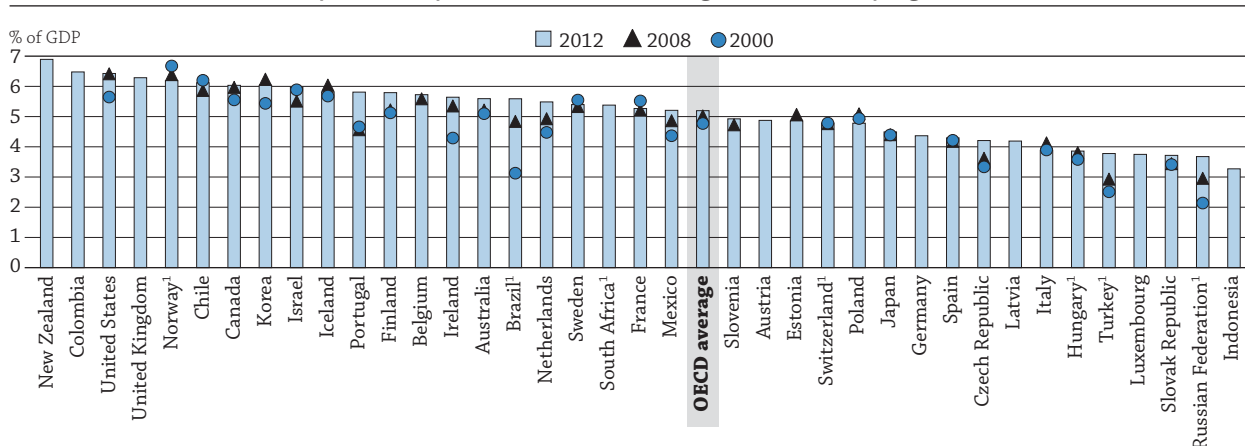
Changes in overall spending on educational institutions between 2000 and 2012

The increase in the number of students enrolled in upper secondary and tertiary education between 2000 and 2012 was accompanied in most countries by an increase in financial investments at these levels.

Over the period 2000-12, in all countries with comparable data, both expenditure on primary to tertiary educational institutions and GDP increased (see Table X2.3). In Chile, France, Italy, Norway, Poland and Sweden, expenditure on education increased less than GDP, leading to a decrease in expenditure as a proportion of GDP of up to 0.5 percentage point. In all other countries with comparable data, expenditure on educational institutions (primary to tertiary) increased at a faster rate than GDP, resulting in an increase in expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP (Chart B2.3). The increase was one percentage point or more in Brazil (from 3.1% to 5.6%), Ireland (from 4.3% to 5.6%), the Netherlands (from 4.5% to 5.5%), Portugal (from 4.7% to 5.8%), the Russian Federation (from 2.1% to 3.7%) and Turkey (from 2.5% to 3.8%) (Table B2.2).

Chart B2.3. Expenditure on primary to tertiary education institutions as a percentage of GDP (2000, 2008 and 2012)

From public and private sources, excluding undistributed programmes



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

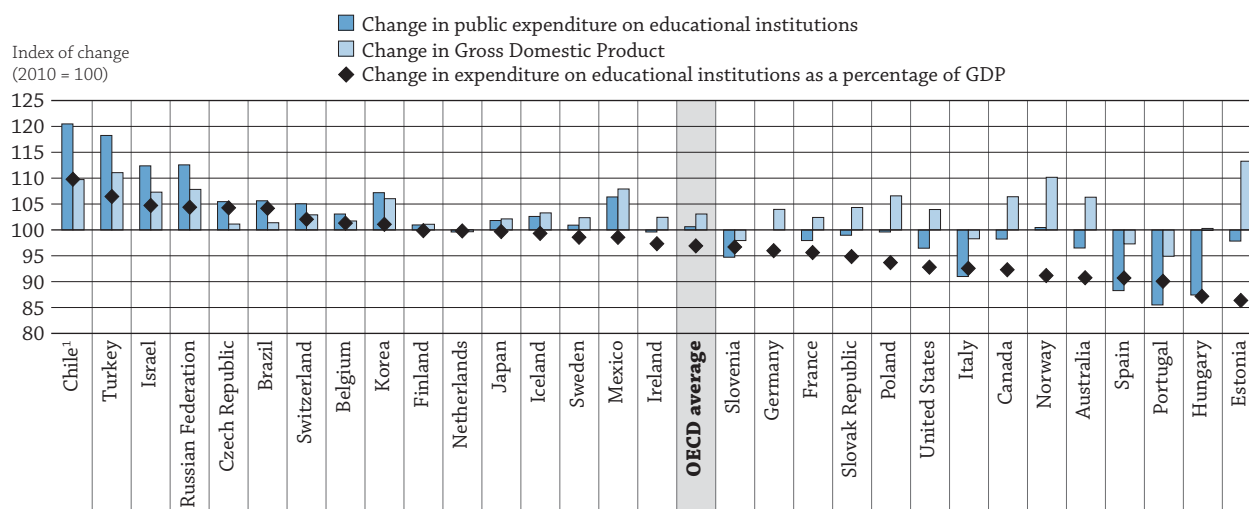
Countries are ranked in descending order of expenditure from both public and private sources on educational institutions in 2012.

Source: OECD, Table B2.2. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

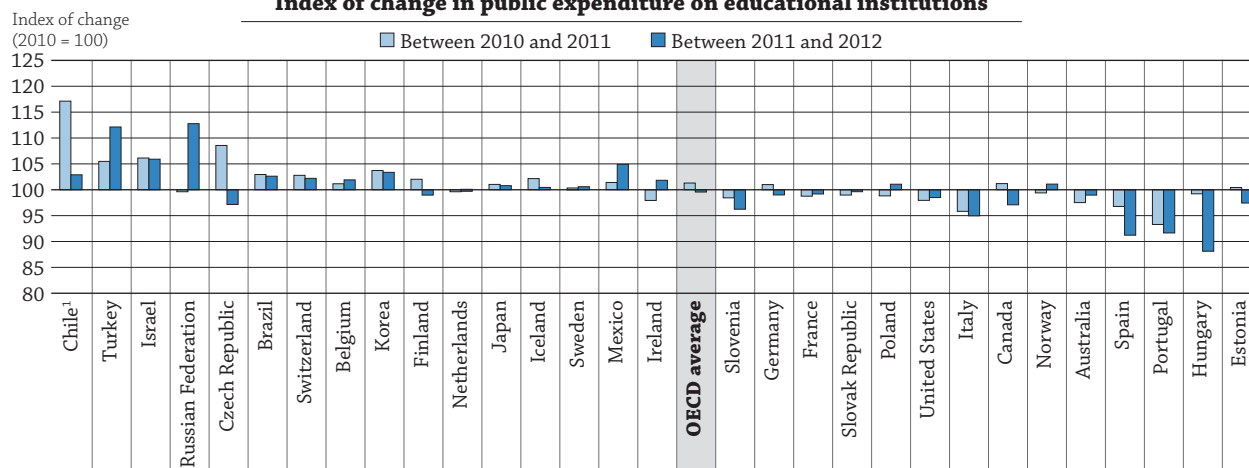
StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933283964>

Chart B2.4. 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 2012)

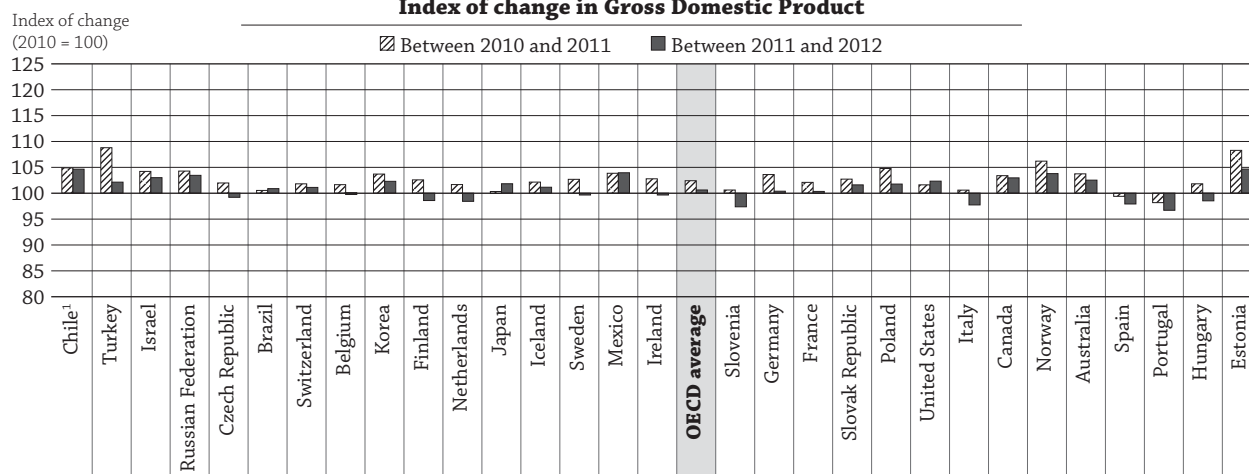
Index of change between 2010 and 2012 in expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, primary to tertiary levels of education (2010 = 100, 2012 constant prices)



Index of change in public expenditure on educational institutions



Index of change in Gross Domestic Product



1. Data refer to 2011-2013 instead of 2010-2012.

Countries are ranked in descending order of the change in 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/10.1787/888933283976>

There were similar changes in expenditure on primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education combined, as well as on tertiary education.

Effect of the economic crisis on public expenditure on educational institutions between 2008 and 2012

The global economic crisis that began in 2008 had – and is still having – major adverse effects on different sectors of the economy. Data from 2008 to 2012 show clearly the impact of the crisis on the funding of educational institutions, especially when comparing the periods 2008-10 and 2010-12.

Between 2008 and 2010, GDP (expressed in constant prices) fell in the majority of the countries (20 out of 36 countries with available data), and by 5% or more in Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland and Slovenia. As more than 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 36 countries with available data for the 2008-10 period, only six countries cut (in real terms) public expenditure on educational institutions: Estonia (by 10%), Hungary (by 11%), Iceland (by 11%), Italy (by 6%), the Russian Federation (by 4%) 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, or as GDP increased at the same time). In the three other countries, the share of GDP devoted to education did not change or increased as the decrease in expenditure was balanced with similar or larger decreases in GDP.

In all other countries, public expenditure on educational institutions increased or was stable, while GDP decreased in some of them. As a result, the share of GDP devoted to education continued to rise between 2008 and 2010 (by 6%, on average across OECD countries), except in Chile and Poland. In Chile and Poland, GDP increased at a faster rate than public expenditure on educational institutions, resulting in a slight decrease of public expenditure on educational institution as a percentage of GDP (Table B2.4).

During 2010-12, the crisis had a stronger impact on public expenditure on education. While GDP decreased between 2008 and 2010 in two-thirds of the countries with available data, it stayed constant or increased between 2010 and 2012 in all countries except five. The GDP decreased in Greece (by 15%), Italy (by 2%), Portugal (by 5%), Slovenia (by 2%) and Spain (by 3%) (Chart B2.4).

Public expenditure on educational institutions started to fall between 2010 and 2012 – later than decreases in GDP, as a result of the necessary time gap to adjust public budgets. Public expenditure decreased between 2010 and 2011, or between 2011 and 2012, or continuously over the two-year period in a larger number of countries than between 2008 and 2010. Over the whole period 2010-12, public expenditure on educational institutions decreased in 11 countries, and by 5% or more in Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Slovenia and Spain. Combined with increases in GDP, this led to decreases of public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP in all of these 11 countries, most significantly in Estonia (by 14%) and Hungary (by 13%).

Methodology

Data refer to the financial year 2012 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 TablesStatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933285413>

Table B2.1	Expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, by level of education (2012)
Table B2.2	Trends in expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, by level of education (2000, 2005, 2008, 2010, 2011, 2012)
Table B2.3	Expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, by source of funding and level of education (2012)
Table B2.4	Change in public expenditure on educational institutions, as a percentage of GDP (2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012)

Cut-off date for the data: 23 October 2015. Updates 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 (2012)**
From public and private sources of funds¹

	Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary				Tertiary			Undistributed programmes	Primary to tertiary (including undistributed programmes)
	Primary and lower secondary	Upper secondary	Post-secondary non-tertiary	All primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	Short-cycle tertiary	Bachelor's, master's, doctoral or equivalent level	All tertiary		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
OECD									
Australia	3.1	0.8	0.1	4.0	0.2	1.4	1.6	0.0	5.6
Austria	2.1	1.0	0.0	3.1	0.3	1.5	1.7	0.0	4.9
Belgium	2.5	1.8 ^d	x(2)	4.3	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.1	5.9
Canada ^{2, 3}	2.5 ^d	1.1	m	3.6	0.9	1.6	2.5	0.0	6.0
Chile ⁴	2.4	1.2	a	3.6	0.4	2.2	2.5	0.0	6.1
Czech Republic	1.7	1.1	0.0	2.8	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.2	4.4
Denmark	3.5	1.2	a	4.7	m	m	m	0.2	m
Estonia	2.0	1.0	0.2	3.2	a	1.6	1.6	0.0	4.9
Finland	2.4	1.5 ^d	x(2)	3.9	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	5.8
France	2.5	1.3	0.0	3.8	0.3	1.1	1.4	0.0	5.3
Germany	1.9	1.0	0.2	3.1	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.1	4.4
Greece	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Hungary	1.5	1.0	0.1	2.6	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.2	4.1
Iceland	3.3	1.3	0.1	4.7	0.0	1.1	1.2	0.6	6.4
Ireland	3.2	0.9	0.3	4.4	x(7)	x(7)	1.3	0.0	5.6
Israel	2.5	1.9	0.0	4.4	0.3	1.3	1.6	0.5	6.5
Italy	1.8	1.1	0.1	3.0	m	0.9	0.9	0.0	3.9
Japan	2.1	0.9 ^d	x(2, 5, 6)	2.9	0.2 ^d	1.3 ^d	1.5 ^d	0.5	5.0
Korea	2.4	1.3	m	3.7	0.3	2.1	2.3	0.7	6.7
Luxembourg	2.3	1.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	3.7
Mexico	3.0	0.9	m	3.9	x(7)	x(7)	1.3	0.2	5.4
Netherlands	2.6	1.2	0.0	3.8	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0	5.5
New Zealand	3.2	1.6	0.2	5.0	0.3	1.6	1.9	0.0	6.9
Norway ⁵	3.1	1.5 ^d	x(2)	4.6 ^d	x(2)	1.6	1.6	0.3	6.5
Poland	2.4	0.9	0.1	3.4	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	4.8
Portugal	2.9	1.5 ^d	x(2, 6)	4.5	a	1.3 ^d	1.3 ^d	0.1	5.9
Slovak Republic	1.8	0.9 ^d	x(2)	2.7 ^d	x(2)	1.0	1.0	0.1	3.8
Slovenia	2.6	1.1 ^d	x(2)	3.7	0.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	4.9
Spain	2.2	0.9 ^d	x(2)	3.1	0.2	1.1	1.2	0.0	4.3
Sweden	2.5	1.2	0.0	3.7	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0	5.4
Switzerland ⁵	2.5	0.9 ^d	x(2)	3.5	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.1	4.9
Turkey	2.0	1.0	a	3.0	x(7)	x(7)	1.4	0.0	4.4
United Kingdom	3.0	1.5	a	4.5	x(7)	x(7)	1.8	0.0	6.3
United States	2.7	1.0	x(7)	3.6	x(7)	x(7)	2.8 ^d	a	6.4
OECD average	2.5	1.2	0.1	3.7	0.2	1.4	1.5	0.1	5.3
EU21 average	2.4	1.2	0.1	3.6	0.1	1.3	1.4	0.1	4.9
Partners									
Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Brazil ⁵	3.5	1.2	a	4.7	x(7)	x(7)	0.9	0.0	5.6
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Colombia ⁴	3.9	0.7	x(2)	4.5	x(7)	x(7)	1.9	0.4	6.8
India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Indonesia ⁴	2.0	0.5	a	2.5	x(7)	x(7)	0.8	0.4	3.7
Latvia	1.9	0.8	0.0	2.8	0.2	1.2	1.4	0.0	4.2
Russian Federation	x(4)	x(4)	x(4)	2.3	0.2	1.2	1.4	0.3	4.0
Saudi Arabia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
South Africa ^{2, 5}	2.6	2.0	0.2	4.7	x(7)	x(7)	0.7	0.6	6.0
G20 average	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

Note: Data on early childhood education is available in Indicator C2.

1. Including international sources.

2. Column 1 only refers to primary education and column 2 refers to all secondary education.

3. Year of reference 2011.

4. Year of reference 2013.

5. 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, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Latvia: 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/10.1787/888933285427>

Table B2.2. Trends in expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, by level of education (2000, 2005, 2008, 2010, 2011, 2012)

From public and private sources, by year

	Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary						Tertiary						Primary to tertiary (excluding undistributed programmes)					
	2000	2005	2008	2010	2011	2012	2000	2005	2008	2010	2011	2012	2000	2005	2008	2010	2011	2012
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
OECD																		
Australia	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.3	4.1	4.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.9	5.7	5.6
Austria	m	m	m	m	m	3.1	m	m	m	m	m	1.7	m	m	m	m	m	4.9
Belgium	m	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	m	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	m	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.7
Canada ^{1, 2}	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.6	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	5.5	6.0	6.0	6.6	6.4	6.0
Chile ³	4.2	3.2	3.9	3.4	3.7	3.6	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.5	6.2	4.9	5.9	5.7	6.2	6.1
Czech Republic	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.2
Denmark	4.0	4.4	4.1	4.7	4.3	4.7	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	m	5.5	6.0	5.8	6.5	6.1	m
Estonia	m	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.2	m	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.6	m	4.6	5.1	5.4	5.0	4.9
Finland	3.5	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.9	3.9	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.8	5.8	5.8
France	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.8	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.3
Germany	m	m	m	3.3	3.2	3.1	m	m	m	1.2	1.2	1.2	m	m	m	4.5	4.4	4.4
Greece ²	2.6	2.7	m	m	m	m	0.7	1.5	m	m	m	m	3.3	4.2	m	m	m	m
Hungary ⁴	2.7	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2	3.6	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.9
Iceland	4.6	5.2	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	5.7	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.8
Ireland	2.9	3.3	4.0	4.5	4.3	4.4	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	4.3	4.4	5.3	6.0	5.7	5.6
Israel	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.4	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.9	6.0
Italy	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9
Japan ²	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5
Korea	3.3	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	5.4	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.0
Luxembourg	m	m	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.3	m	m	m	m	m	0.4	m	m	m	m	m	3.7
Mexico	3.4	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	4.4	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.2
Netherlands	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.8	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	4.5	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.4	5.5
New Zealand	m	m	m	m	m	5.0	m	m	m	m	m	1.9	m	m	m	m	m	6.9
Norway ^{2, 4}	5.0	5.1	4.8	5.1	4.7	4.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	6.7	6.8	6.4	6.7	6.3	6.2
Poland	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	4.9	5.3	5.1	5.1	4.7	4.8
Portugal ²	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.7	3.6	4.5	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	4.7	4.8	4.6	5.1	4.9	5.8
Slovak Republic ²	2.6	2.8	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.9	3.7	3.7
Slovenia	m	4.1	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	m	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	m	5.3	4.7	5.1	5.0	4.9
Spain	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.3
Sweden	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.4
Switzerland ⁴	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.5	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	4.8	5.3	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.8
Turkey ⁴	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.5	3.3	3.8
United Kingdom ⁴	m	4.2	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.5	m	m	m	m	m	1.8	m	m	m	m	m	6.3
United States ²	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.4
OECD average	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.7	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.2
EU21 average	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.6	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	4.4	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.9
OECD mean for countries with data for all reference years	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.6	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2
Partners																		
Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Brazil ⁴	2.4	3.2	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.1	4.0	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.6
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Colombia ³	m	m	m	m	m	4.5	m	m	m	m	m	1.9	m	m	m	m	m	6.5
India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Indonesia ³	m	m	m	m	m	2.5	m	m	m	m	m	0.8	m	m	m	m	m	3.3
Latvia	m	m	m	m	m	2.8	m	m	m	m	m	1.4	m	m	m	m	m	4.2
Russian Federation ⁴	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.4	2.1	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.7
Saudi Arabia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
South Africa ⁴	m	m	m	m	m	4.7	m	m	m	m	m	0.7	m	m	m	m	m	5.4
G20 average	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

1. Year of reference 2011 instead of 2012. Year of reference 2004 instead of 2005.

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

3. Year of reference 2013 instead of 2012. Year of reference 2006 instead of 2005.

4. Public expenditure only (for Switzerland, in tertiary education only; for Norway, in primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education only; the Russian Federation, data available for 1995 and 2000 only).

 Source: OECD, Argentina, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Latvia: 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 B2.3. **Expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, by source of funding and level of education (2012)**

From public and private sources of funds

B2

	Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary			Tertiary			Primary to tertiary (including undistributed programmes)		
	Public ¹	Private ²	Total	Public ¹	Private ²	Total	Public ¹	Private ²	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
OECD									
Australia	3.4	0.6	4.0	0.9	0.7	1.6	4.3	1.3	5.6
Austria	3.1	0.0	3.1	1.7	0.0	1.7	4.9	0.0	4.9
Belgium	4.3	0.0	4.3	1.4	0.0	1.4	5.9	0.0	5.9
Canada ^{3, 4}	3.2 ^d	0.3 ^d	3.6^d	1.5	1.0	2.5	4.7	1.3	6.0
Chile ⁵	2.8	0.8	3.6	1.0	1.5	2.5	3.9	2.2	6.1
Czech Republic	2.6	0.2	2.8	1.2	0.2	1.4	4.0	0.4	4.4
Denmark	4.7	0.0	4.7	m	m	m	m	m	m
Estonia	3.2	0.0	3.2	1.4	0.2	1.6	4.7	0.1	4.9
Finland	3.9	0.0	3.9	1.8	0.1	1.8	5.7	0.1	5.8
France	3.6	0.2	3.8	1.3	0.2	1.4	4.9	0.4	5.3
Germany	2.9	0.2	3.1	1.2	0.0	1.2	4.3	0.1	4.4
Greece	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Hungary	2.6	0.1	2.6	0.8	0.4	1.2	3.6	0.5	4.1
Iceland	4.5	0.2	4.7	1.1	0.1	1.2	5.9	0.5	6.4
Ireland	4.2	0.2	4.4	1.0	0.2	1.3	5.2	0.4	5.6
Israel	4.0	0.4	4.4	0.9	0.7	1.6	5.1	1.3	6.5
Italy ⁶	2.9	0.1	3.0	0.8	0.1	0.9	3.7	0.2	3.9
Japan ⁴	2.7	0.2	2.9	0.5	1.0	1.5	3.5	1.5	5.0
Korea	3.2	0.5	3.7	0.8	1.5	2.3	4.7	2.0	6.7
Luxembourg	3.3	0.0	3.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	3.7	0.0	3.7
Mexico	3.4	0.5	3.9	1.0	0.4	1.3	4.6	0.8	5.4
Netherlands	3.5	0.3	3.8	1.4	0.3	1.7	4.9	0.6	5.5
New Zealand	4.2	0.8	5.0	1.2	0.7	1.9	5.4	1.5	6.9
Norway ⁴	4.6	0.0	4.6	1.6	0.0	1.6	6.5	0.0	6.5
Poland	3.2	0.2	3.4	1.2	0.1	1.3	4.4	0.4	4.8
Portugal ⁴	3.9	0.5	4.5	0.9	0.4	1.3	5.0	0.9	5.9
Slovak Republic ⁴	2.5	0.2	2.7	1.0	0.1	1.0	3.5	0.3	3.8
Slovenia	3.5	0.2	3.7	1.2	0.0	1.2	4.7	0.2	4.9
Spain	2.8	0.3	3.1	1.0	0.2	1.2	3.8	0.5	4.3
Sweden	3.7	0.0	3.7	1.5	0.2	1.7	5.2	0.2	5.4
Switzerland	3.5	0.0	3.5	1.2	0.0	1.2	4.9	0.0	4.9
Turkey	2.6	0.4	3.0	1.2	0.2	1.4	3.8	0.6	4.4
United Kingdom	4.0	0.5	4.5	1.2	0.6	1.8	5.2	1.0	6.3
United States ⁴	3.3	0.3	3.6	1.4	1.4	2.8	4.7	1.7	6.4
OECD average	3.5	0.2	3.7	1.2	0.4	1.5	4.7	0.7	5.3
EU21 average	3.4	0.2	3.6	1.2	0.2	1.4	4.6	0.3	4.9
Partners									
Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Brazil	4.6	0.0	4.6	0.9	0.0	0.9	5.6	0.0	5.6
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Colombia ⁵	3.6	0.9	4.5	0.9	1.0	1.9	4.9	1.9	6.8
India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Indonesia ⁵	2.3	0.2	2.5	0.6	0.2	0.8	3.3	0.4	3.7
Latvia	2.9	0.0	2.8	1.0	0.3	1.4	3.9	0.3	4.2
Russian Federation	2.2	0.1	2.3	0.9	0.5	1.4	3.4	0.6	4.0
Saudi Arabia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
South Africa	4.7	m	m	0.7	m	m	6.0	m	m
G20 average	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

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

2. Net of public subsidies attributable for educational institutions.

3. Year of reference 2011.

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

5. Year of reference 2013.

6. Excludes short-cycle tertiary programmes.

Source: OECD, Argentina, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Latvia: 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, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012)**

Index of change between 2008 and 2012 in public expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, primary to tertiary education (2012 constant prices)


	Change in public expenditure ¹ on educational institutions from primary to tertiary						Change in Gross Domestic Product						Change in public expenditure on educational institutions in percentage of GDP					
	Between 2008 and 2009 (2008=100)	Between 2009 and 2010 (2009=100)	Between 2010 and 2011 (2010=100)	Between 2011 and 2012 (2011=100)	Between 2008 and 2010 (2008=100)	Between 2010 and 2012 (2010=100)	Between 2008 and 2009 (2008=100)	Between 2009 and 2010 (2009=100)	Between 2010 and 2011 (2010=100)	Between 2011 and 2012 (2011=100)	Between 2008 and 2010 (2008=100)	Between 2010 and 2012 (2010=100)	Between 2008 and 2009 (2008=100)	Between 2009 and 2010 (2009=100)	Between 2010 and 2011 (2010=100)	Between 2011 and 2012 (2011=100)	Between 2008 and 2010 (2008=100)	Between 2010 and 2012 (2010=100)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
OECD																		
Australia	116	106	98	99	123	97	102	102	104	103	104	106	114	104	94	97	118	91
Austria	m	m	m	m	m	m	96	102	103	101	98	104	m	m	m	m	m	m
Belgium	99	102	101	102	102	103	97	103	102	100	100	102	102	100	100	102	102	101
Canada	103	106	101	97	109	98	101	97	103	103	98	106	101	109	98	94	111	92
Chile ²	102	104	117	103	107	121	106	106	105	105	112	110	97	99	112	98	95	110
Czech Republic	105	99	109	97	104	105	95	102	102	99	97	101	110	97	106	98	107	104
Denmark	m	m	m	m	m	m	95	102	101	99	96	100	m	m	m	m	m	m
Estonia	95	95	100	97	90	98	85	102	108	105	87	113	111	92	93	93	103	86
Finland	101	104	102	99	105	101	92	103	103	99	94	101	110	101	99	100	111	100
France	103	101	99	99	104	98	97	102	102	100	99	102	106	99	97	99	105	96
Germany	m	m	101	99	m	100	94	104	104	100	98	104	m	m	97	98	m	96
Greece	m	m	m	m	m	m	96	95	91	93	90	85	m	m	m	m	m	m
Hungary	94	94	99	88	89	87	93	101	102	99	94	100	101	94	97	89	94	87
Iceland	96	93	102	100	89	103	95	97	102	101	92	103	101	95	100	99	96	99
Ireland	106	98	98	102	103	100	94	100	103	100	93	102	113	98	95	102	111	97
Israel	100	108	106	106	109	112	102	106	104	103	108	107	99	102	102	103	101	105
Italy	97	97	96	95	94	91	95	102	101	98	96	98	102	95	95	97	97	93
Japan	101	104	101	101	105	102	96	103	100	102	100	102	105	101	101	99	106	100
Korea	111	102	104	103	114	107	101	107	104	102	107	106	111	96	100	101	106	101
Luxembourg	m	m	m	m	m	m	95	105	103	100	100	102	m	m	m	m	m	m
Mexico	102	106	101	105	109	106	95	105	104	104	100	108	107	101	98	101	108	99
Netherlands	106	102	100	100	108	100	97	101	102	98	98	100	110	101	98	102	111	100
New Zealand	m	m	m	m	m	m	102	101	102	103	103	105	m	m	m	m	m	m
Norway	106	99	99	101	105	100	98	102	106	104	100	110	108	97	94	97	105	91
Poland	103	103	99	101	105	100	103	104	105	102	106	107	100	99	94	99	99	94
Portugal	113	101	93	92	114	86	97	102	98	97	99	95	116	99	95	95	115	90
Slovak Republic	108	109	99	100	118	99	95	105	103	102	99	104	114	104	96	98	119	95
Slovenia	100	100	98	96	100	95	92	101	101	97	93	98	108	99	98	99	107	97
Spain	104	99	97	91	103	88	96	100	99	98	96	97	108	99	97	93	107	91
Sweden	101	102	100	101	103	101	95	106	103	100	100	102	106	96	98	101	102	99
Switzerland	106	101	103	102	108	105	98	103	102	101	101	103	109	98	101	101	107	102
Turkey	111	110	105	112	122	118	95	109	109	102	104	111	117	101	97	110	118	106
United Kingdom	104	102	110	m	m	m	96	102	102	101	98	102	109	100	109	m	m	m
United States	101	98	98	98	99	96	97	103	102	102	100	104	104	96	96	96	100	93
OECD average	103	102	101	100	105	101	97	102	102	101	99	103	107	99	99	99	106	97
EU21 average	102	101	99	97	103	97	95	102	102	99	97	101	108	98	98	98	106	95
Partners																		
Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Brazil	104	113	103	103	118	106	100	110	101	101	110	101	105	103	102	102	108	104
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	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Indonesia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Latvia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Russian Federation	108	89	100	113	96	113	92	105	104	103	96	108	117	85	96	109	100	104
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

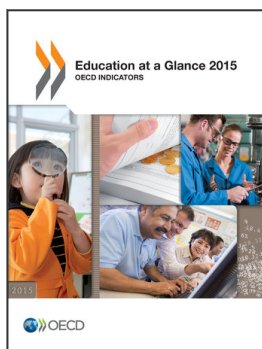
1. Excluding subsidies attributable to payments to educational institutions received from public sources.

2. Data refer to 2009-2013 instead of 2008-2012.

 Source: OECD, Argentina, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Latvia: 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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