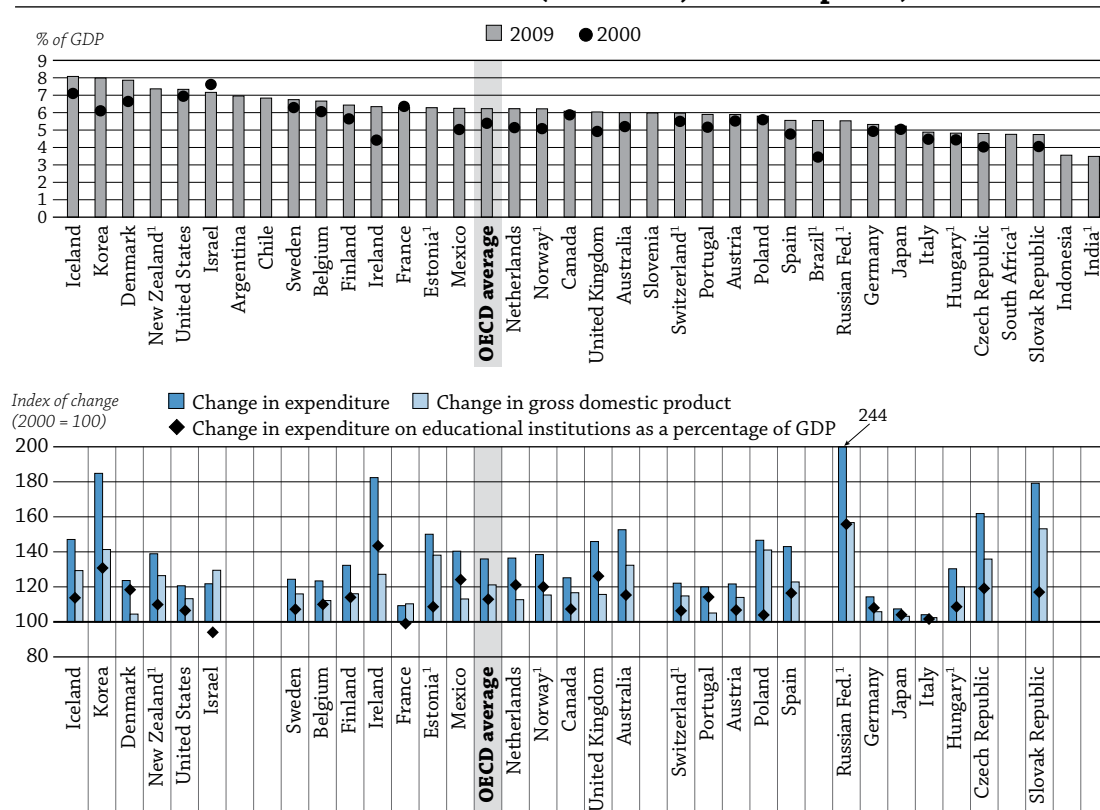


INDICATOR B2

WHAT PROPORTION OF NATIONAL WEALTH IS SPENT ON EDUCATION?

- In 2009, OECD countries spent on average 6.2% of their GDP on educational institutions. This proportion exceeded 7% in Denmark, Iceland, Israel, Korea, New Zealand and the United States. Only 7 of the 37 countries for which data are available spent less than 5%, namely the Czech Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, the Slovak Republic and South Africa.
- Between 2000 and 2009, expenditure for all levels of education combined increased at a faster rate than GDP growth during this period in almost all countries for which data are available. During this period, the increase exceeded one percentage point in Brazil, Denmark, Ireland, Korea, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom.
- Based on the proportion of GDP devoted to the sector, education was not an early casualty of the economic crisis. Between 2008 and 2009, expenditure for all levels of education combined increased in 24 out of the 31 countries with available data, while GDP in 26 of these 31 countries decreased.

Chart B2.1. Expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP for all levels of education (2000 and 2009) and index of change between 2000 and 2009 (2000=100, constant prices)



1. Public expenditure only (for Switzerland, in tertiary education only; for Norway, in primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education only; for Estonia, New Zealand and the Russian Federation, for 2000 only).

Countries are ranked in descending order of expenditure from both public and private sources on educational institutions in 2009.

Source: OECD. Argentina, India, Indonesia: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (World Education Indicators programme). South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Table B2.1 and Table B2.5, available on line. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932662580>

How to read this chart

The chart shows investment in education as a proportion of the national income that countries devoted to spending on educational institutions in 2000 and 2009, and changes in overall spending on educational institutions between 2000 and 2009. It includes direct and indirect expenditure on educational institutions, from both public and private sources of funds.

■ Context

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

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 times of financial crisis, 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 for upper secondary and tertiary education, because part of the concerned population has left the education system (see Indicator C1).

■ Other findings

- **Expenditure on pre-primary education accounts for 9% of expenditure on educational institutions**, or 0.5% of the GDP, on average in OECD countries. There are large differences among countries. For instance, expenditure on pre-primary education is less than 0.2% of GDP in Australia, India, Indonesia, Ireland and South Africa, but about 0.9% or more in Denmark, Iceland, Israel, Spain and the Russian Federation.
- **Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education accounts for 64% of expenditure on educational institutions**, or 4.0% of the GDP, on average in OECD countries. Iceland and New Zealand spend more than 5% of their GDP at these levels, while the Czech Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Japan and the Russian Federation spend 3% or less.
- **Tertiary education accounts for nearly one-quarter of expenditure on educational institutions**, or 1.6% of the GDP, on average in OECD countries. Canada, Chile, Korea and the United States spend between 2.4% and 2.6% of their GDP on tertiary institutions.
- **Private expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP is highest in tertiary education**. This share is between 1.6% and 1.9% in Chile, Korea and the United States.

■ Trends

For all levels of education combined, public and private investment in education increased by an average of 36% in OECD countries between 2000 and 2009.

Investment in education increased in all countries between 2000 and 2009, but the increase was smaller than the rate of GDP growth in France and Israel. However, between 1995 and 2000, there was a decrease in expenditure on educational institutions in 18 out of 28 countries with comparable data for both years.

Analysis

Overall investment relative to GDP

The share of national wealth devoted to educational institutions is substantial in all OECD and G20 countries with available data. In 2009, OECD countries spent on average 6.2% of their GDP on educational institutions; and OECD countries as a whole spent 6.4% of their combined GDP on educational institutions, taking into account both public and private sources of funds.

Expenditure on educational institutions (all levels combined) relative to GDP was above 6% in nearly half of the OECD and G20 countries, and even above 7% in six of them: Denmark (7.9%), Iceland (8.1%), Israel (7.2%), Korea (8.0%), New Zealand (7.4%) and the United States (7.3%). At the other end of the spectrum, seven countries spent less than 5% of their GDP on education, namely the Czech Republic (4.8%), Hungary (4.8%), India (3.5%), Indonesia (3.6%), Italy (4.9%), the Slovak Republic (4.7%) and South Africa (4.8%).

Expenditure on educational institutions by level of education

More than 64% of the expenditure on education in all OECD countries goes on average to primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education, while 25% is devoted to tertiary education, and more than 9% to pre-primary education. Primary and lower secondary education receive on average nearly 42% of the educational expenditure of all OECD countries. 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).

In all OECD and G20 countries with available data, the level of national resources devoted to primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education combined is the largest share of the total expenditure on educational institutions (compared with the share devoted to pre-primary and tertiary education). This share exceeds 60% in most countries, with only six exceptions: Chile (53%), Israel (56%), Japan (57%), Korea (58%), the Russian Federation (43%) and the United States (58%). For primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education, expenditure as a percentage of GDP ranges from 3% or below in the Czech Republic (2.9%), Hungary (3.0%), India (2.2%), Indonesia (2.5%), Japan (3.0%) and the Russian Federation (2.4%) to above 5% in Iceland (5.2%) and New Zealand (5.2%).

Expenditure on primary and lower secondary education amounts to more than 1.3% of GDP in all countries, and more than 3% in Argentina (3.8%), Australia (3.3%), Brazil (3.6%), Denmark (3.4%), Iceland (3.7%), Ireland (3.4%), Korea (3.1%), Mexico (3.1%), New Zealand (3.3%) and the United States (3.2%).

Every country except Denmark and Iceland spends less than 1% of GDP on pre-primary education. Nevertheless, data on pre-primary education should be analysed with care because there are large differences among countries in enrolment rates, the age at which pre-primary education begins, and the extent to which privately funded early childhood education is accounted for (see Indicator C1).

Expenditure on tertiary education amounts to more than 1.5% of GDP in nearly half of all countries, and exceeds 2.5% in Korea (2.6%) and the United States (2.6%). Four countries devote less than 1% of GDP to tertiary education, namely Brazil (0.8%), Indonesia (0.7%), the Slovak Republic (0.9%) and South Africa (0.6%) (Table B2.2 and Chart B2.2).

Changes in overall spending on educational institutions between 2000 and 2009

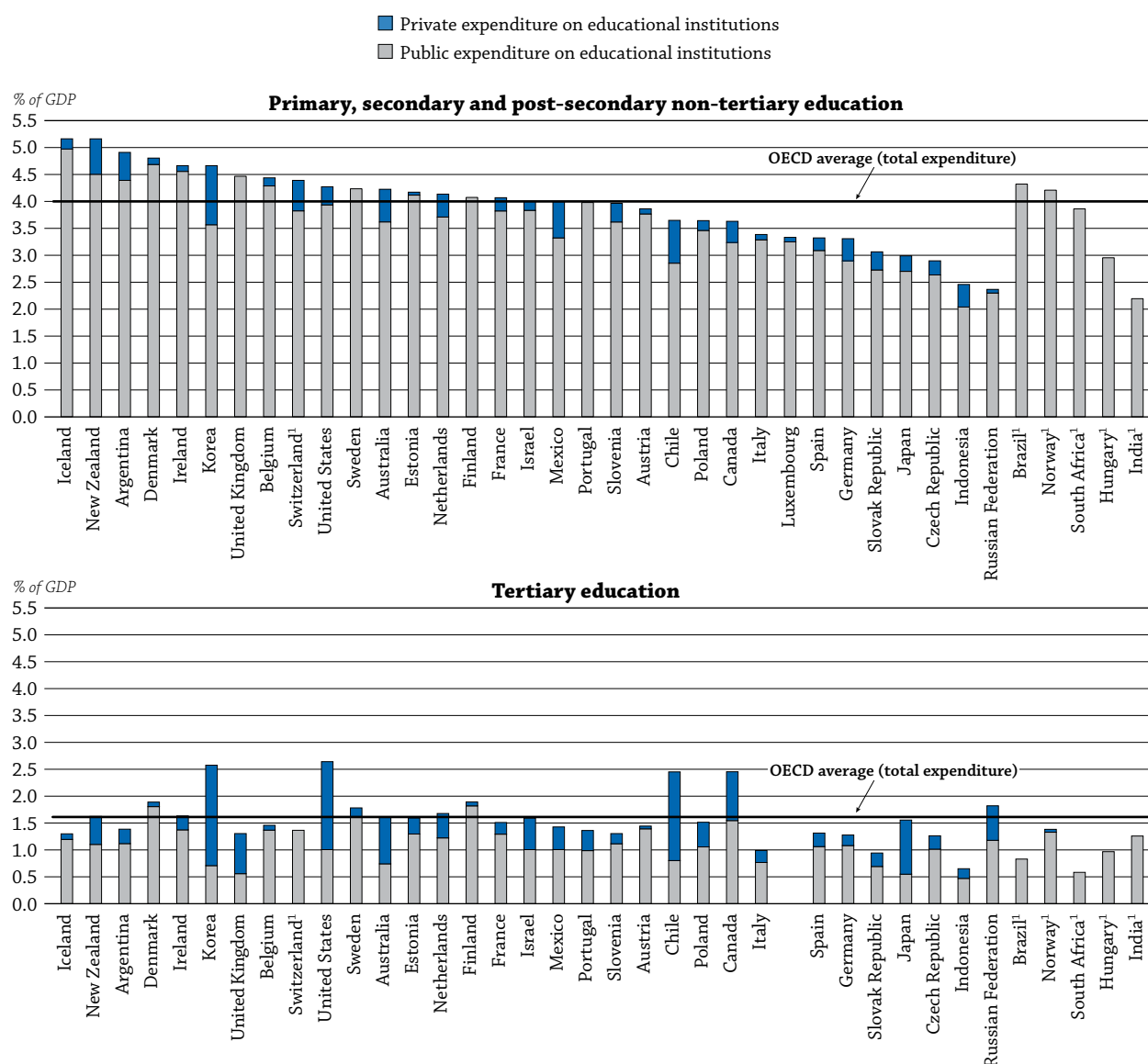
The expansion in the number of students enrolled in upper secondary and tertiary education between 2000 and 2009 was accompanied in most countries by an increase in the financial investment at these levels.

Over the period 2000-09, expenditure on education in France and Israel increased by 9% and 22%, respectively, but GDP increased more rapidly (by 10% and 29%, respectively), leading to a decrease in expenditure as a proportion of GDP (Chart B2.1 and Table B2.5, available on line). In all other countries with comparable

data, expenditure on educational institutions (all levels of education combined) as a percentage of GDP increased during this period, as expenditure grew more than GDP (Chart B2.1). The increase was above one percentage point in Brazil (from 3.5% to 5.5%), Denmark (from 6.6% to 7.9%), Ireland (from 4.4% to 6.3%), Korea (from 6.1% to 8.0%), Mexico (from 5.0% to 6.2%), the Netherlands (from 5.1% to 6.2%), Norway (from 5.1% to 6.2%), the Russian Federation (from 2.9% to 5.5%) and the United Kingdom (from 4.9% to 6.0%) (Table B2.1).

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

Chart B2.2. Expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP (2009)
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). 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. Argentina, India, Indonesia: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (World Education Indicators programme). South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Table B2.3. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012).

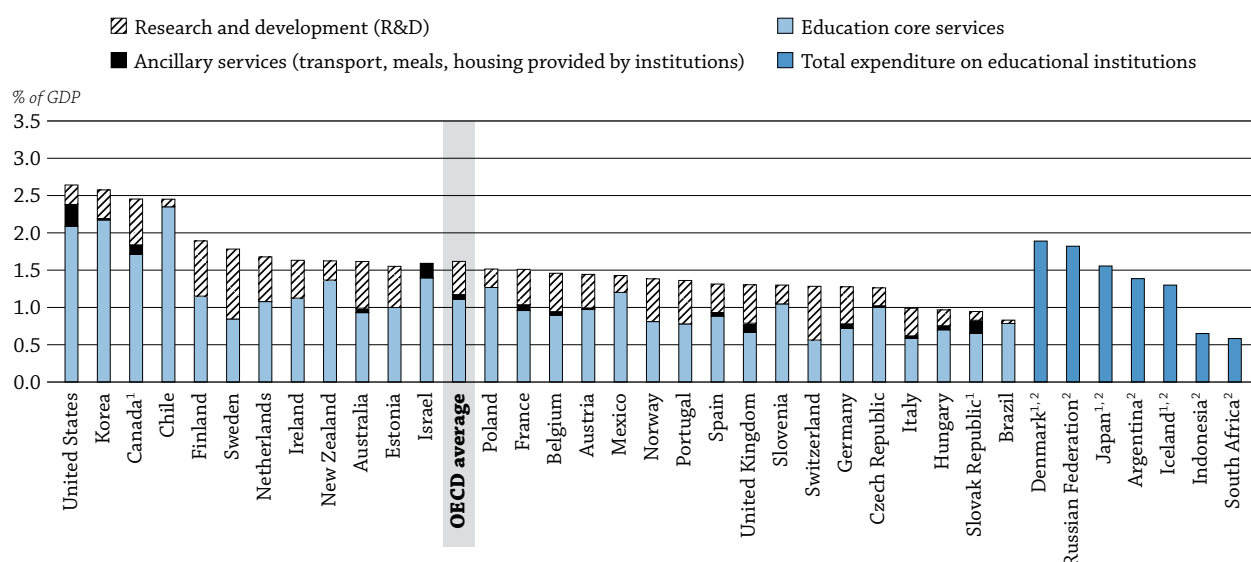
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Expenditure on instruction, research and development, and ancillary services

On average among OECD countries, some 91% of all expenditure on primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education combined is devoted to core services. This share is significantly smaller at the tertiary level (an OECD average of 70%), because other services, particularly those related to research and development (R&D), can represent a large proportion of total spending on education.

At the tertiary level, the share of R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP ranges from below 0.2% in Brazil (0.04%), Chile (0.17%) and the Slovak Republic (0.12%) to above 0.6% in Australia (0.62%), Canada (0.61%), Finland (0.74%), Sweden (0.94%) and Switzerland (0.72%). These differences among countries help to explain differences in overall expenditure per tertiary-level student by country (Table B2.4 and Chart B2.3). For example, the high levels of R&D spending in the above-mentioned countries imply that spending on educational institutions per student in these countries would be considerably lower if the R&D component was excluded (Table B1.2 on Indicator B1).

Chart B2.3. Expenditure on education core services, R&D and ancillary services in tertiary educational institutions as a percentage of GDP (2009)



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

2. Total expenditure at the tertiary level including expenditure on research and development (R&D).

Countries are ranked in descending order of total expenditure on educational institutions in tertiary institutions.

Source: OECD. Argentina, Indonesia: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (World Education Indicators programme). South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Table B2.4. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932662618>

In many OECD countries, schools and universities provide student welfare services, and in some cases, services for the general public. This expenditure on ancillary services is defrayed by the public sector and by fees paid by students and their families. The share of ancillary services at the primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary levels of education combined as a percentage of GDP is 0.26%, on average across OECD countries. It is above 0.40% in Finland (0.45%), France (0.53%), Korea (0.55%), Sweden (0.44%) and the United Kingdom (0.86%).

Ancillary services are financed by private users more often at the tertiary level than at any other level. At the tertiary level, expenditure on ancillary services accounts for 0.06% of GDP, on average in OECD countries. This proportion is above 0.1% in Canada (0.13%), Israel (0.20%), the Slovak Republic (0.17%), the United Kingdom (0.12%) and the United States (0.29%).

Expenditure on educational institutions by source of funding

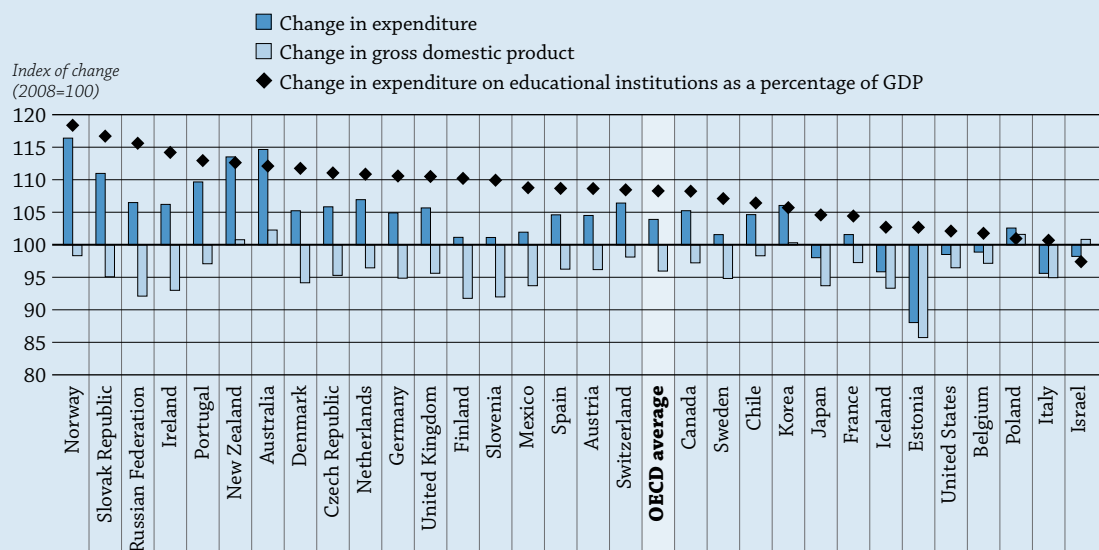
Education is funded from both public and private sources. Increased expenditure on educational institutions in response to enrolment growth and other factors implies a heavier financial burden for society as a whole. However, this burden does not fall entirely on public funding. On average, of the 6.4% of the combined GDP in the OECD area devoted to education, three-quarters come from public sources for all levels of education combined (Table B2.3). Public funds are the major funding source for education in all countries and account for at least 61% (Korea) up to nearly 98% (Finland) of total expenditure. However, differences among countries in the breakdown of educational expenditure by source of funding and by level of education are great (see Indicator B3).

Box B2.1. The financial crisis and expenditure on educational institutions (2008-09)

In most countries, more than 75% of education expenditure comes from public sources. 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.

The global economic crisis that began in 2008 had (and is still having) a major negative impact on the different sectors of the economy. It is too early to assess, with only 2009 data, the full impact of the crisis on the funding of the educational institutions, but its impact on the broader economy can already be observed. Between 2008 and 2009, GDP (expressed in constant prices) increased in only 5 out of the 31 countries with available data: Australia, Israel, Korea, New Zealand and Poland.

Index of change between 2008 and 2009 in expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, for all levels of education (2008=100, constant prices)



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

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932669306>

How to read this chart

The chart shows investment in education as the proportion of national income that countries devoted to spending on educational institutions in 2008 and 2009, and changes in overall spending on educational institutions between 2008 and 2009. It includes direct and indirect expenditure on educational institutions from both public and private sources of funds.

Although the initial impact of the crisis hit at different times and in different degrees, depending on the country, 2009 data also sheds light on the first measures some countries took to respond to the crisis). For example, was spending on education cut as a result of the crisis? Our findings show that the education sector was spared from early budget cuts.

Among the 31 countries with available data for these two years, only Israel shows a decrease in expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP. In Israel, GDP grew only slightly between 2008 and 2009, and expenditure on education shrank during the period.

The picture is different in other countries. Even though the crisis had already begun, between 2008 and 2009, expenditure on educational institutions started to fall only in Belgium, Estonia, Iceland, Italy, Japan and the United States, but the reductions seen in these six countries were smaller than the drop in GDP and not necessarily linked to the crisis. As a result, the share of GDP devoted to education continued to rise.

In all of the 24 remaining countries with available data, education expenditure increased by an average of 4%. This increase was larger than 10% in Australia (14.7%), New Zealand (13.5%), Norway (16.4%) and the Slovak Republic (11.0%). The significant increase seen in Australia's 2009 education expenditure is mostly due to the Building the Education Revolution spending programme (BER). In 2009, the government announced a AUD 16.2 billion BER spending programme over four years to build or upgrade large scale infrastructure, such as libraries and halls in primary and secondary schools throughout Australia. These higher than normal spending patterns should continue for a few years (see more in Annex 3 at www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012).

In more than half of these 24 countries, the increase in expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP was higher than 10% because of decreases or small increases in GDP between 2008 and 2009.

Definitions

Core educational services include all expenditure that is directly related to instruction in educational institutions. This should cover all expenditure on teachers, school buildings, teaching materials, books, and administration of schools.

Expenditure on R&D includes all expenditure on research performed at universities and other tertiary educational institutions, regardless of whether the research is financed from general institutional funds or through separate grants or contracts from public or private sponsors. The classification of expenditure is based on data collected from the institutions carrying out R&D, rather than on the sources of funds.

Ancillary services are defined as services provided by educational institutions that are peripheral to the main educational mission. The main component of ancillary services is student welfare services. In primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education, student welfare services include things such as meals, school health services, and transportation to and from school. At the tertiary level, they include residence halls (dormitories), dining halls and health care.

Private payments on instruction services/goods outside educational institutions include the education goods and services purchased outside the educational institutions. For example, families may purchase textbooks and materials themselves or seek private tutoring for their children.

Methodology

Reference year: Data refer to the financial year 2009 and are based on the UOE data collection on education statistics administered by the OECD in 2011 (for details see Annex 3 at www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012).

OECD total: The OECD total reflects the value of the indicator if the OECD region is considered as a whole (see the Reader's Guide at the beginning of this book for details).

The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and 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.

References

OECD (2011), *Education at a Glance 2011: OECD Indicators*, OECD Publishing.

The following additional material relevant to this indicator is available on line:

- **Table B2.5. Change in expenditure on educational institutions and in GDP (1995, 2000, 2005, 2009)**

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932666152>

Table B2.1. **Expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, by level of education (1995, 2000, 2009)***From public and private sources, by year*

		Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education				Tertiary education				Total for all levels of education			
		1995	2000	2005	2009	1995	2000	2005	2009	1995	2000	2005	2009
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
OECD	Australia	3.4	3.6	3.6	4.2	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	5.0	5.2	5.3	6.0
	Austria	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.9	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	6.1	5.5	5.5	5.9
	Belgium	m	4.1	4.1	4.4	m	1.3	1.2	1.5	m	6.1	6.0	6.7
	Canada ^{1, 2}	4.3	3.3	3.7	3.6	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.5	6.7	5.9	6.5	6.1
	Chile ³	m	m	3.4	3.6	m	m	1.8	2.5	m	m	5.7	6.8
	Czech Republic	3.3	2.7	2.9	2.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.3	4.8	4.0	4.5	4.8
	Denmark ²	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	6.2	6.6	7.4	7.9
	Estonia ⁴	4.9	4.5	4.0	4.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.6	6.7	6.2	5.8	6.3
	Finland	4.0	3.6	3.9	4.1	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	6.3	5.6	6.0	6.4
	France	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	6.6	6.4	6.0	6.3
	Germany	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.3
	Greece ²	2.0	2.7	2.8	m	0.6	0.8	1.5	m	2.7	3.6	4.3	m
	Hungary ⁴	3.2	2.8	3.3	3.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	4.8	4.4	5.1	4.8
	Iceland	m	4.8	5.4	5.2	m	1.1	1.2	1.3	m	7.1	8.0	8.1
	Ireland	3.8	2.9	3.4	4.7	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.6	5.2	4.4	4.5	6.3
	Israel	4.6	4.3	4.0	4.0	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.6	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.2
	Italy	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.4	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.9
	Japan ²	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.2
	Korea	m	3.5	4.1	4.7	m	2.2	2.3	2.6	m	6.1	6.7	8.0
	Luxembourg	m	m	3.7	3.3	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Mexico	3.7	3.5	4.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4	5.1	5.0	5.9	6.2
	Netherlands	3.4	3.4	3.8	4.1	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.7	5.4	5.1	5.8	6.2
	New Zealand ⁴	m	m	4.6	5.2	m	m	1.5	1.6	m	m	6.5	7.4
	Norway ⁴	4.3	3.8	3.8	4.2	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.4	5.9	5.1	5.6	6.2
	Poland	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.6	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.5	5.2	5.6	5.9	5.8
	Portugal	3.5	3.7	3.7	4.0	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.4	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.9
	Slovak Republic ²	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.1	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	4.6	4.1	4.4	4.7
	Slovenia	m	m	4.1	4.0	m	m	1.3	1.3	m	m	6.0	6.0
	Spain	3.8	3.2	2.9	3.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	5.3	4.8	4.6	5.6
	Sweden	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.7
	Switzerland ⁴	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.4	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	5.3	5.5	6.1	6.0
	Turkey ⁴	1.2	1.8	m	m	0.5	0.8	m	m	1.7	2.5	m	m
	United Kingdom	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.5	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.3	5.2	4.9	6.0	6.0
	United States	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.3	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.6	6.6	6.9	6.9	7.3
	OECD average	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	5.4	5.3	5.8	6.2
	OECD total	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.9	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.4
	EU21 average	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.8	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.9
	OECD mean for countries with 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2009 data (25 countries)	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.9	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	5.6	5.4	5.7	6.0
Other G20	Argentina	m	m	m	4.9	m	m	m	1.4	m	m	m	7.0
	Brazil ⁴	2.6	2.4	3.2	4.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	3.7	3.5	4.4	5.5
	China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	India ⁴	m	m	m	2.2	m	m	m	1.3	m	m	m	3.5
	Indonesia ³	m	m	m	2.5	m	m	m	0.7	m	m	m	3.6
	Russian Federation ⁴	m	1.7	1.5	2.4	m	0.5	0.6	1.8	m	2.9	2.9	5.5
	Saudi Arabia ^{3, 4}	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	2.3	m	m	m	m
	South Africa ⁴	m	m	m	3.9	m	m	m	0.6	m	m	m	4.8
G20 average		m	m	m	3.7	m	m	m	1.5	m	m	m	5.7

1. Year of reference 2008 instead of 2009.

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

3. Year of reference 2010 instead of 2009.

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

Source: OECD. Argentina, India, Indonesia: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (World Education Indicators programme). Saudi Arabia: Observatory on Higher Education. South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/88893266076>

Table B2.2. **Expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, by level of education (2009)***From public and private sources of funds¹*

	Pre-primary education (for children aged 3 and older)	Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education				Tertiary education			All levels of education combined (including undistributed programmes)
		All primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	Primary and lower secondary education	Upper secondary education	Post-secondary non-tertiary education	All tertiary education	Tertiary-type B education	Tertiary-type A education and advanced research programmes	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
OECD									
Australia	0.1	4.2	3.3	0.8	0.1	1.6	0.2	1.4	6.0
Austria	0.6	3.9	2.4	1.4	n	1.4	n	1.4	5.9
Belgium ²	0.6	4.4	1.5	2.9	x(4)	1.5	x(6)	x(6)	6.7
Canada ³	x(3)	3.6	2.2	1.5	x(7)	2.5	1.0	1.5	6.1
Chile ⁴	0.7	3.6	2.4	1.2	a	2.5	0.7	1.8	6.8
Czech Republic	0.5	2.9	1.7	1.1	n	1.3	n	1.2	4.8
Denmark	1.0	4.8	3.4	1.3	x(4, 6)	1.9	x(6)	x(6)	7.9
Estonia	0.5	4.2	2.6	1.4	0.2	1.6	0.4	1.2	6.3
Finland	0.4	4.1	2.5	1.6	x(4)	1.9	n	1.9	6.4
France	0.7	4.1	2.6	1.4	n	1.5	0.3	1.2	6.3
Germany	0.6	3.3	2.1	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.1	1.2	5.3
Greece	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Hungary ⁵	0.7	3.0	1.8	1.0	0.1	1.0	n	0.9	4.8
Iceland	1.0	5.2	3.7	1.5	x(4)	1.3	x(6)	x(6)	8.1
Ireland	0.1	4.7	3.4	0.9	0.3	1.6	x(6)	x(6)	6.3
Israel	0.9	4.0	2.3	1.7	n	1.6	0.2	1.4	7.2
Italy	0.5	3.4	2.0	1.2	0.1	1.0	n	1.0	4.9
Japan	0.2	3.0	2.1	0.9	x(4, 6)	1.6	0.2	1.3	5.2
Korea	0.3	4.7	3.1	1.6	a	2.6	0.4	2.2	8.0
Luxembourg	0.6	3.3	2.4	1.0	m	m	m	m	m
Mexico	0.6	4.0	3.1	0.9	a	1.4	x(6)	x(6)	6.2
Netherlands	0.4	4.1	2.8	1.3	n	1.7	n	1.7	6.2
New Zealand	0.6	5.2	3.3	1.6	0.3	1.6	0.3	1.3	7.4
Norway ⁵	0.4	4.2	2.8	1.4	x(4)	1.4	x(6)	x(6)	6.2
Poland	0.6	3.6	2.5	1.1	n	1.5	n	1.5	5.8
Portugal	0.4	4.0	2.7	1.2	m	1.4	x(6)	x(6)	5.9
Slovak Republic	0.5	3.1	1.9	1.1	x(4)	0.9	x(4)	0.9	4.7
Slovenia	0.7	4.0	2.7	1.2	x(4)	1.3	x(6)	x(6)	6.0
Spain	0.9	3.3	2.6	0.8	a	1.3	0.2	1.1	5.6
Sweden	0.7	4.2	2.8	1.4	n	1.8	x(6)	x(6)	6.7
Switzerland ⁵	0.2	4.4	2.7	1.7	x(4)	1.3	n	1.2	6.0
Turkey	m	m	m	m	a	m	m	m	m
United Kingdom	0.3	4.5	3.0	1.5	n	1.3	x(6)	x(6)	6.0
United States	0.4	4.3	3.2	1.1	m	2.6	x(6)	x(6)	7.3
OECD average	0.5	4.0	2.6	1.3	n	1.6	0.2	1.4	6.2
OECD total	0.5	3.9	2.7	1.2	n	1.9	0.2	1.3	6.4
EU21 average	0.6	3.8	2.5	1.3	n	1.4	0.1	1.3	5.9
Other G20									
Argentina	0.7	4.9	3.8	1.1	a	1.4	0.4	0.9	7.0
Brazil ⁵	0.4	4.3	3.6	0.7	a	0.8	x(6)	x(6)	5.5
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
India ⁵	n	2.2	1.3	0.9	n	m	m	1.3	3.5
Indonesia ⁴	n	2.5	2.0	0.5	a	0.7	x(6)	x(6)	3.6
Russian Federation ⁵	0.9	2.4	x(2)	x(2)	x(2)	1.8	0.2	1.6	5.5
Saudi Arabia ^{4, 5}	m	m	m	m	m	2.3	x(6)	x(6)	m
South Africa ⁵	n	3.9	x(2)	x(2)	0.1	0.6	x(6)	x(6)	4.8
G20 average	0.4	3.2	2.1	1.1	n	m	m	1.1	4.9

1. Including international sources.

2. Column 3 only refers to primary education and Column 4 refers to all secondary education.

3. Year of reference 2008.

4. Year of reference 2010.

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, India, Indonesia: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (World Education Indicators programme). Saudi Arabia: Observatory on Higher Education. South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012).

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


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Table B2.3. **Expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, by source of fund and level of education (2009)***From public and private sources of funds*

	Pre-primary education			Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education			Tertiary education			Total all levels of education		
	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)
OECD												
Australia	0.06	0.05	0.11	3.6	0.6	4.2	0.7	0.9	1.6	4.5	1.5	6.0
Austria	0.55	0.04	0.59	3.8	0.1	3.9	1.4	0.1	1.4	5.7	0.2	5.9
Belgium	0.60	0.02	0.62	4.3	0.2	4.4	1.4	0.1	1.5	6.4	0.3	6.7
Canada ^{3, 4}	x(4)	x(5)	x(6)	3.2	0.4	3.6	1.5	0.9	2.5	4.8	1.3	6.1
Chile ⁵	0.60	0.14	0.74	2.9	0.8	3.6	0.8	1.6	2.5	4.3	2.6	6.8
Czech Republic	0.47	0.04	0.51	2.6	0.3	2.9	1.0	0.2	1.3	4.2	0.6	4.8
Denmark ⁴	0.91	0.13	1.04	4.7	0.1	4.8	1.8	0.1	1.9	7.5	0.3	7.9
Estonia	0.48	0.01	0.49	4.1	0.1	4.2	1.3	0.3	1.6	5.9	0.4	6.3
Finland	0.40	0.04	0.45	4.1	n	4.1	1.8	0.1	1.9	6.3	0.1	6.4
France	0.68	0.04	0.72	3.8	0.2	4.1	1.3	0.2	1.5	5.8	0.5	6.3
Germany	0.44	0.19	0.63	2.9	0.4	3.3	1.1	0.2	1.3	4.5	0.8	5.3
Greece	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Hungary	0.72	m	m	3.0	m	m	1.0	m	m	4.8	m	m
Iceland	0.79	0.23	1.02	5.0	0.2	5.2	1.2	0.1	1.3	7.3	0.7	8.1
Ireland	n	n	n	4.6	0.1	4.7	1.4	0.3	1.6	6.0	0.4	6.3
Israel	0.68	0.18	0.87	3.8	0.2	4.0	1.0	0.6	1.6	5.8	1.3	7.2
Italy	0.46	0.04	0.51	3.3	0.1	3.4	0.8	0.2	1.0	4.5	0.4	4.9
Japan ⁴	0.10	0.12	0.22	2.7	0.3	3.0	0.5	1.0	1.6	3.6	1.7	5.2
Korea	0.11	0.15	0.26	3.6	1.1	4.7	0.7	1.9	2.6	4.9	3.1	8.0
Luxembourg	0.59	0.01	0.60	3.2	0.1	3.3	m	m	m	m	m	m
Mexico	0.53	0.12	0.65	3.3	0.7	4.0	1.0	0.4	1.4	5.0	1.2	6.2
Netherlands	0.41	n	0.41	3.7	0.4	4.1	1.2	0.5	1.7	5.3	0.9	6.2
New Zealand	0.48	0.10	0.58	4.5	0.7	5.2	1.1	0.5	1.6	6.1	1.3	7.4
Norway	0.35	0.06	0.41	4.2	m	m	1.3	0.1	1.4	6.1	m	m
Poland	0.52	0.12	0.64	3.5	0.2	3.6	1.1	0.5	1.5	5.0	0.8	5.8
Portugal	0.40	n	0.40	4.0	n	4.0	1.0	0.4	1.4	5.5	0.4	5.9
Slovak Republic ⁴	0.42	0.08	0.50	2.7	0.3	3.1	0.7	0.3	0.9	4.1	0.6	4.7
Slovenia	0.56	0.15	0.71	3.6	0.3	4.0	1.1	0.2	1.3	5.3	0.7	6.0
Spain	0.71	0.21	0.92	3.1	0.2	3.3	1.1	0.3	1.3	4.9	0.7	5.6
Sweden	0.73	n	0.73	4.2	n	4.2	1.6	0.2	1.8	6.6	0.2	6.7
Switzerland	0.21	m	m	3.8	0.6	4.4	1.4	m	m	5.5	m	m
Turkey	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
United Kingdom	0.26	n	0.26	4.5	n	4.5	0.6	0.7	1.3	5.3	0.7	6.0
United States	0.34	0.08	0.43	3.9	0.3	4.3	1.0	1.6	2.6	5.3	2.1	7.3
OECD average	0.47	0.08	0.55	3.7	0.3	4.0	1.1	0.5	1.6	5.4	0.9	6.3
OECD total	0.37	0.09	0.47	3.6	0.3	3.9	1.0	1.0	1.9	5.0	1.4	6.4
EU21 average	0.52	0.06	0.56	3.7	0.2	3.9	1.2	0.3	1.5	5.5	0.5	6.0
Other G20												
Argentina	0.46	0.21	0.66	4.4	0.5	4.9	1.1	0.3	1.4	6.0	1.0	7.0
Brazil	0.40	m	m	4.3	m	m	0.8	m	m	5.5	m	m
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
India	0.04	m	m	2.2	m	m	1.3	m	m	3.5	m	m
Indonesia ⁵	0.02	0.02	0.04	2.0	0.4	2.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	3.0	0.6	3.6
Russian Federation	0.74	0.13	0.87	2.3	0.1	2.4	1.2	0.6	1.8	4.7	0.8	5.5
Saudi Arabia ⁵	m	m	m	m	m	m	2.3	m	m	m	m	m
South Africa	0.05	m	m	3.9	m	m	0.6	m	m	4.8	m	m
G20 average	0.35	m	m	3.0	m	m	0.9	m	m	4.4	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 2008.

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

5. Year of reference 2010.

Source: OECD, Argentina, India, Indonesia: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (World Education Indicators programme). Saudi Arabia: Observatory on Higher Education. South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012).

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


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Table B2.4. **Expenditure on educational institutions, by service category as a percentage of GDP (2009)**

Expenditure on instruction, R&D and ancillary services in educational institutions and private expenditure on educational goods purchased outside educational institutions

		Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education				Tertiary education					
		Expenditure on educational institutions			Private payments on instructional services/ goods outside educational institutions	Expenditure on educational institutions				Private payments on instruction services/ goods outside educational institutions	
		Core education services	Ancillary services (transport, meals, housing provided by institutions)	Total		Core education services	Ancillary services (transport, meals, housing provided by institutions)	Research & development at tertiary institutions	Total		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
OECD	Australia	4.13	0.09	4.22	0.08	0.93	0.06	0.62	1.62	0.11	
	Austria	3.69	0.18	3.86	m	0.98	0.01	0.45	1.44	m	
	Belgium	4.31	0.13	4.44	0.12	0.89	0.05	0.51	1.46	0.19	
	Canada ^{1, 2, 3}	3.44	0.20	3.63	m	1.71	0.13	0.61	2.45	0.12	
	Chile ⁴	3.37	0.28	3.65	m	2.28	x(5)	0.17	2.45	n	
	Czech Republic	2.67	0.23	2.90	0.05	1.01	0.01	0.24	1.26	0.03	
	Denmark ²	x(3)	x(3)	4.77	m	x(8)	a	x(8)	1.89	m	
	Estonia	x(3)	x(3)	4.17	m	0.99	x(5)	0.60	1.59	m	
	Finland	3.65	0.45	4.10	m	1.15	a	0.74	1.89	m	
	France	3.53	0.53	4.07	0.17	0.96	0.08	0.47	1.51	0.07	
	Germany	3.22	0.09	3.31	0.15	0.72	0.06	0.50	1.28	0.08	
	Greece	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Hungary ³	2.59	0.37	2.95	m	0.70	0.05	0.21	0.97	m	
	Iceland	x(3)	x(3)	5.16	m	x(8)	x(8)	x(8)	1.30	m	
	Ireland ³	4.66	m	4.66	0.05	1.12	m	0.51	1.63	m	
	Israel	3.82	0.22	4.03	0.26	1.40	0.20	m	1.59	n	
	Italy ³	3.27	0.11	3.39	0.41	0.59	0.03	0.37	0.99	0.14	
	Japan ²	x(3)	x(3)	2.99	0.80	x(8)	x(8)	x(8)	1.56	0.04	
	Korea	4.12	0.55	4.66	m	2.18	0.02	0.38	2.58	m	
	Luxembourg	3.18	0.15	3.33	0.05	m	m	m	m	m	
	Mexico	3.99	m	3.99	0.20	1.20	m	0.22	1.43	0.05	
	Netherlands	4.14	n	4.14	0.13	1.08	n	0.60	1.68	0.07	
	New Zealand	x(3)	x(3)	5.16	0.03	1.37	x(8)	0.26	1.62	m	
	Norway	x(3)	x(3)	4.16	m	0.81	n	0.57	1.38	m	
	Poland ³	3.63	0.01	3.64	0.24	1.27	n	0.25	1.51	0.05	
	Portugal ³	3.90	0.08	3.98	0.18	0.78	x(8)	0.58	1.36	m	
	Slovak Republic ²	2.73	0.34	3.07	0.30	0.65	0.17	0.12	0.95	0.05	
	Slovenia	3.71	0.26	3.96	m	1.05	n	0.25	1.30	m	
	Spain	3.15	0.17	3.32	m	0.88	0.05	0.38	1.31	m	
	Sweden	3.79	0.44	4.24	m	0.85	n	0.94	1.78	m	
	Switzerland ³	x(3)	x(3)	4.39	m	0.56	x(8)	0.72	1.28	m	
	Turkey	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	United Kingdom	3.62	0.86	4.48	m	0.67	0.12	0.51	1.30	0.10	
	United States	3.94	0.34	4.27	m	2.09	0.29	0.26	2.64	a	
	OECD average		3.61	0.26	3.97	0.20	1.10	0.06	0.45	1.58	0.07
	EU21 average		3.52	0.26	3.84	0.17	0.90	0.04	0.46	1.43	0.09
Other G20	Argentina	x(3)	x(3)	4.91	m	x(8)	x(8)	x(8)	1.39	m	
	Brazil ³	x(3)	x(3)	4.32	m	0.79	x(5)	0.04	0.83	m	
	China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	India	x(3)	x(3)	2.19	m	x(8)	x(8)	x(8)	1.26	m	
	Indonesia ⁴	x(3)	x(3)	2.46	m	x(8)	x(8)	x(8)	0.65	m	
	Russian Federation ³	x(3)	x(3)	2.37	m	x(8)	x(8)	x(8)	1.82	m	
	Saudi Arabia ^{3, 4}	m	m	m	m	x(8)	x(8)	x(8)	2.28	m	
	South Africa ³	x(3)	x(3)	3.86	m	x(8)	x(8)	x(8)	0.58	m	
	G20 average		m	m	3.22	m	m	m	m	1.17	m

1. Year of reference 2008.


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

3. Public institutions only (for Canada, in tertiary education only; for Italy, except in tertiary education).

4. Year of reference 2010.

Source: OECD, Argentina, India, Indonesia: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (World Education Indicators programme). Saudi Arabia: Observatory on Higher Education. South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012).

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