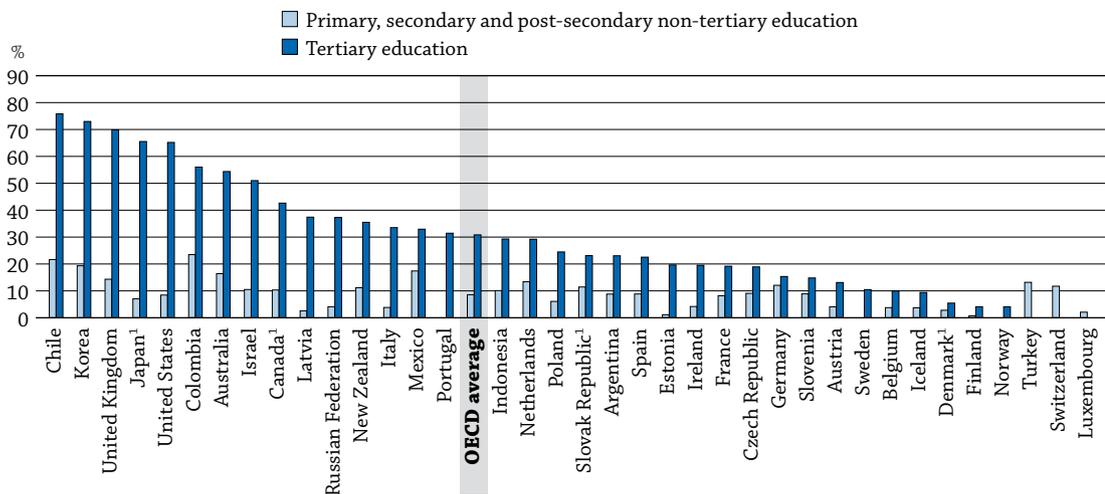


HOW MUCH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION IS THERE?

- Public funding accounts for 84% of all funds for educational institutions, on average across OECD countries.
- Nearly 92% of the funds for primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary educational institutions come from public sources, on average across OECD countries; only in Chile and Colombia is this share less than 80%.
- Tertiary institutions and, to a lesser extent, pre-primary institutions obtain the largest proportions of funds from private sources: 31% and 19%, respectively. Public funding for educational institutions, for all levels combined, increased between 2000 and 2011 in all countries (except Italy) for which comparable data are available. However, with more households sharing the cost of education, private funding increased at an even greater rate in more than three-quarters of countries.

Chart B3.1. Share of private expenditure on educational institutions (2011)



1. 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 the share of private expenditure on educational institutions for tertiary education.

Source: OECD, Table B3.1. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933117478>

How to read this chart

The chart shows private spending on educational institutions as a percentage of total spending on educational institutions. This includes all money transferred to educational institutions from private sources, including public funding via subsidies to households, private fees for education services, or other private spending (e.g. on room and board) that goes through the educational institution.

Context

More people are participating in a wider range of educational programmes offered by increasing numbers of providers than ever before. As a result, the question of who should support an individual's efforts to acquire more education – governments or the individuals themselves – is becoming increasingly important. In the current economic environment, many governments are finding it difficult to provide the necessary resources to support the increased demand for education in their countries through public funds alone. In addition, some policy makers assert that those who benefit the most from education – the individuals who receive it – should bear at least some of the costs. While public funding still represents a large part of countries' investment in education, the role of private sources of funding is becoming increasingly prominent.

The balance between public and private financing of education is an important policy issue in many OECD countries, especially at the pre-primary and tertiary levels of education, for which full or nearly full public funding is less common. At these levels, private funding comes mainly from households,

raising concerns about equity of access to education. The debate is particularly intense with respect to funding for tertiary education. Some stakeholders are concerned that the balance between public and private funding should not become so tilted as to discourage potential students from entering tertiary education. Others believe that countries should significantly increase public support to students, while still others support efforts to increase the amount of funding to tertiary education provided by private enterprises. By contrast, primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education, which is mainly compulsory, is usually conceived as a public good and is thus mainly financed by public funds.

■ Other findings

- Public funds are mainly allocated to public institutions, but also to private institutions to varying degrees. **For all levels of education combined, public expenditure on public institutions, per student, is nearly twice the level of public expenditure on private institutions, on average across OECD countries.** However, the ratio varies from less than twice for primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (1.8) and at the pre-primary level (1.8), to nearly three times (2.9) at the tertiary level.
- **The countries with the lowest amounts of public expenditure per student, in public and private tertiary institutions, are also those with the fewest students enrolled in public tertiary institutions, except Colombia, Mexico and Poland.**
- In most countries for which data are available, **individual households account for most of the private expenditure on tertiary education.** Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic and Sweden are the exceptions, where private expenditure from entities other than households (e.g. private businesses and non-profit organisations) is more significant than private expenditure from households, mainly because tuition fees charged by tertiary institutions are low or negligible in these countries (with the exception of Canada).

■ Trends

Between 2000 and 2011, the average share of public funding for tertiary institutions decreased from 73.7% in 2000, to 69.1% in 2005 and then slightly to 68.3% in 2011 (on average across the 20 OECD countries for which trend data are available for all years) (Table B3.2c). This trend is mainly influenced by some European countries, where significant changes in tuition fees took place and where enterprises participate more actively in providing grants to finance tertiary institutions.

Between 2000 and 2011, the share of private funding for tertiary education increased in more than three-quarters of the countries for which comparable data are available (21 of 26 countries). This share increased by six percentage points, on average across OECD countries, and by more than nine percentage points in Austria, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Portugal, the Slovak Republic and the United Kingdom (Table B3.2c). In these countries, except Italy, the private share of funding increased the most between 2000 and 2008, as a result of a much larger increase in private funding than in public funding.

Between 2000 and 2011, the share of private funding also rose at the primary, secondary, post-secondary non-tertiary levels and at all levels of education combined, on average across OECD countries, most significantly in the Slovak Republic and the United Kingdom (for all levels of education combined) (Tables B3.2a and b).

Analysis

Public and private expenditure on educational institutions

Educational institutions in OECD countries are mainly publicly funded, although there is a substantial – and growing – level of private funding at the tertiary level. On average across OECD countries, 84% of all funds for educational institutions come directly from public sources; 16% come from private sources (Table B3.1).

However, the share of public and private funding varies widely among countries. Comparing expenditure on all levels of education, the share of private funds exceeds 19% in Canada, Israel and Mexico, 25% in Australia, Colombia, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States, and 35% in Chile and Korea. By contrast, in Finland and Sweden less than 3% of expenditure on education comes from private sources (Table B3.1).

Private spending on education for all levels of education combined increased between 2000 and 2011, on average across OECD countries with available data for all years; and in most countries, private expenditure as a percentage of total expenditure on educational institutions also increased. As a result, the share of public funding for educational institutions decreased by at least three percentage points in nearly a quarter of OECD countries (Canada, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Portugal and the United States), and by more than ten percentage points in the Slovak Republic and the United Kingdom. These decreases are mainly due to significant increases in the level of private expenditure during this period. For example, in Portugal and the United Kingdom, the tuition fees charged by tertiary educational institutions increased substantially (Tables B3.2a and c).

However, decreases in the public share of total expenditure on educational institutions (and consequent increases in the share of private expenditure) have not gone hand-in-hand with cuts (in real terms) in public expenditure on educational institutions, as only Italy saw a decrease in public expenditure between 2000 and 2011 (Table B3.2a). In fact, many of the OECD countries with the greatest growth in private spending have also had the largest increases in public funding. This indicates that an increase in private spending tends to complement public investment, rather than replace it. However, in most countries there had been a much larger increase in private funding than in public funding between 2000 and 2005 than between 2005 and 2011. As a result, the average share of public funding for countries with available data for all years decreased from 86.0% in 2000 to 83.5% in 2005 and then remained stable until 2011 (83.2%).

However, the shares of public and private expenditure on educational institutions vary across countries and by level of education.

Public and private expenditure on primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary educational institutions

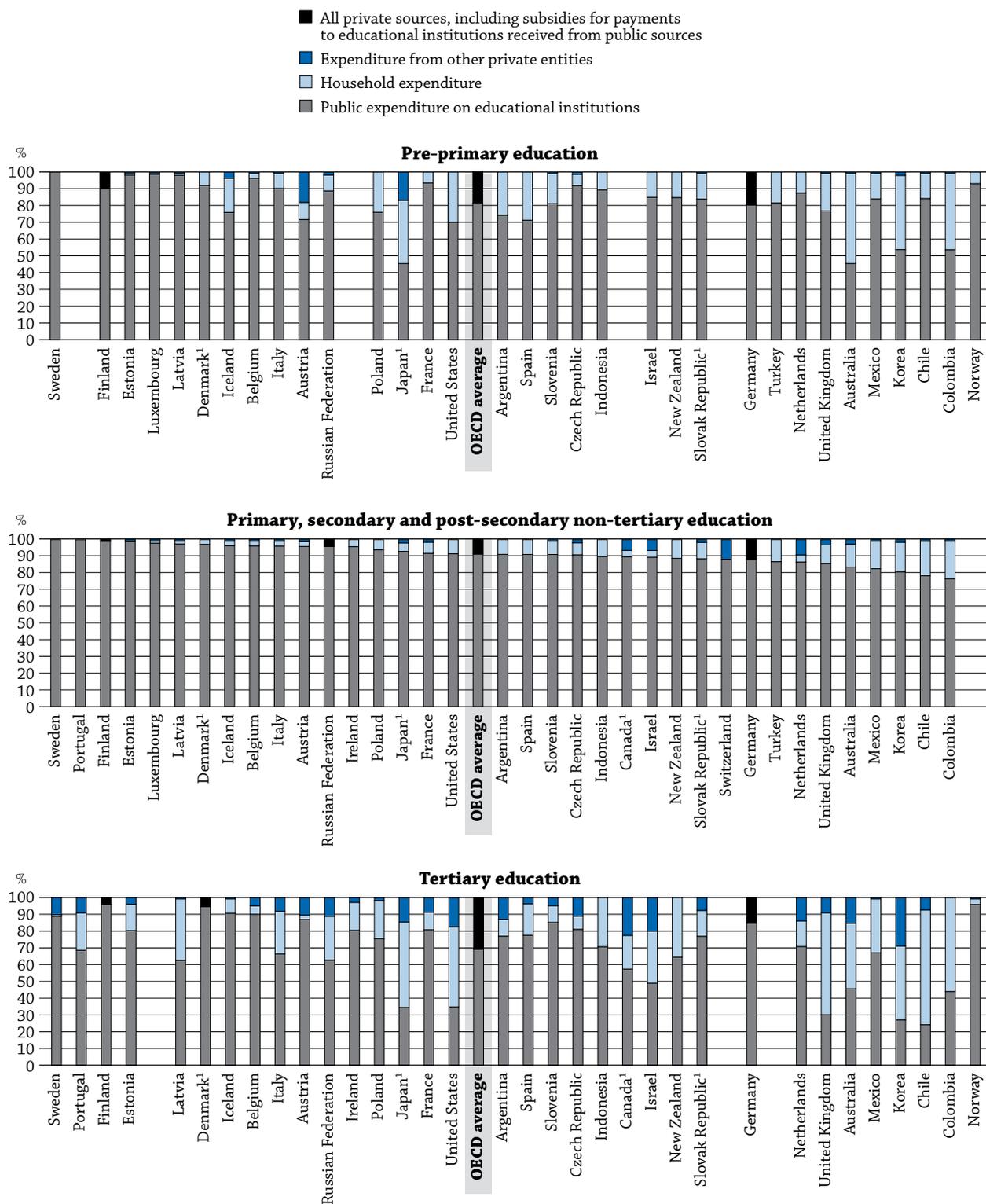
Public funding dominates primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education in all countries. Less than 10% of funding for these levels of education comes from private sources, except in Australia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Germany, Indonesia, Israel, Korea, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Slovak Republic, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom (Table B3.2b and Chart B3.2). In most countries, the largest share of private expenditure at these levels comes from households and goes mainly towards tuition. In the Netherlands and Switzerland, however, most private expenditure takes the form of contributions from the business sector to the dual system of apprenticeship in upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (see Box B3.1 in *Education at a Glance 2011*).

Between 2000 and 2011, the share of public funding for primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education decreased slightly among the 20 countries with available data for all years (from 91.6% in 2000 to 91.0% in 2011). This share shrank by two percentage points or more in Canada, Israel, Mexico and the United Kingdom, and by up to nine percentage points in the Slovak Republic. In the other countries, shifts in the opposite direction, i.e. towards public funding, exceeded three percentage points between 2000 and 2011 in Chile (from 68.4% to 78.3%) and Japan (89.8% to 93.0%) (Table B3.2b).

Public and private expenditure on tertiary educational institutions

High private returns to tertiary education (see Indicator A7) suggest that a greater contribution to the costs of education by individuals and other private entities may be justified, as long as there are ways to ensure that funding is available to students regardless of their economic backgrounds (see Indicator B5). In all countries, the proportion of private expenditure on education is far higher for tertiary education – an average of 31% of total expenditure at this level – than it is for primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (Table B3.1).

Chart B3.2. Distribution of public and private expenditure on educational institutions (2011)
By level of education



1. 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 the proportion of public expenditure on educational institutions in primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education.

Source: OECD, Table B3.1. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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The proportion of expenditure on tertiary institutions covered by individuals, businesses and other private sources, including subsidised private payments, ranges from less than 6% in Denmark, Finland and Norway (tuition fees charged by tertiary institutions are low or negligible in these countries) to more than 40% in Australia, Canada, Colombia, Israel, Japan and the United States, and to nearly 70% or more in Chile, Korea and the United Kingdom (Chart B3.2 and Table B3.1). Of these countries, in Korea and the United Kingdom, most students are enrolled in private institutions (around 80% in private universities in Korea; 100% in government-dependent private institutions in the United Kingdom). In Korea more than 40% of the educational budget comes from tuition fees. In the United Kingdom tertiary education is funded via a combination of tuition fees, paid by students directly to the institution, and central government grants paid indirectly from a higher education funding agency (see Indicators B5 and C7).

The contribution from private entities other than households to financing educational institutions is higher for tertiary education than for other levels of education, on average across OECD countries. In more than one-third of OECD countries with available data (Australia, Austria, Canada, the Czech Republic, Israel, Japan, Korea, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United States) and in Argentina and the Russian Federation, 10% or more of expenditure on tertiary institutions is covered by private entities other than households. In Sweden, these contributions are largely directed to sponsoring research and development.

In many OECD countries, greater participation in tertiary education (see Indicator C1) reflects strong individual and social demand. The increases in enrolment have been accompanied by increases in investment from both public and private sources, and changes in the proportions of public and private expenditure. On average across the 20 OECD countries for which trend data are available for all reference years, the share of public funding for tertiary institutions decreased from 73.7% in 2000 to 69.1% in 2005, and continued to gradually decrease over the following years to 68.3% in 2011. The decrease in this share is particularly large in some countries, mostly European countries, where there had been large increases in private funding, from tuition fees and/or as enterprises participate more actively, largely through grants to tertiary institutions. In most countries with available data for the different years, the change in the share of public/private funding had been smaller since 2008. In some countries, most notably Austria, Chile, the Czech Republic, Portugal and the Slovak Republic, the share of public funding decreased between 2000 and 2008, then increased between 2008 and 2011 (Table B3.2c, Chart B3.3 and see Indicator B5).

Twenty-one of the 26 countries for which comparable data are available for 2000 and 2011 showed an increase in the share of private funding for tertiary education. This increase exceeded 9 percentage points in Austria, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Portugal and the Slovak Republic, and 37 percentage points in the United Kingdom. In Australia, the increase was particularly large between 1995 and 2000, due to changes to the Higher Education Contribution Scheme/Higher Education Loan Programme implemented in 1997. In the United Kingdom, the huge increase is the result of successive increases in tuition fees during the past decade (for more details, see Indicator B5 and Annex 3). By contrast, Chile, Ireland, Korea, Poland and Spain show a significant decrease in the share of private expenditure on tertiary educational institutions between 2000 and 2011. In Ireland, tuition fees for tertiary first-degree programmes have gradually been eliminated over the past decade, leading to a reduction in the share of private spending at this level.

In some countries, trends in the changes in the share of public/private funding move in opposite directions, before and after 2008. In Ireland, Spain and the United States for example, the share of private funds decreased between 2000 and 2008 and then increased between 2008 and 2011, to a lesser extent, except in the United States. By contrast, in Australia, Austria, Chile, the Czech Republic, Japan, Korea, Portugal, the Slovak Republic (and, to a lesser extent, in Belgium, Finland and Sweden) the share of private funds increased between 2000 and 2008, and then decreased between 2008 and 2011, but overall the share of private funds increased between 2000 and 2011 in all these countries except Chile and Korea. Poland is the only country in which the share of private funding decreased in both the 2000-08 and 2008-11 periods (Chart B3.3).

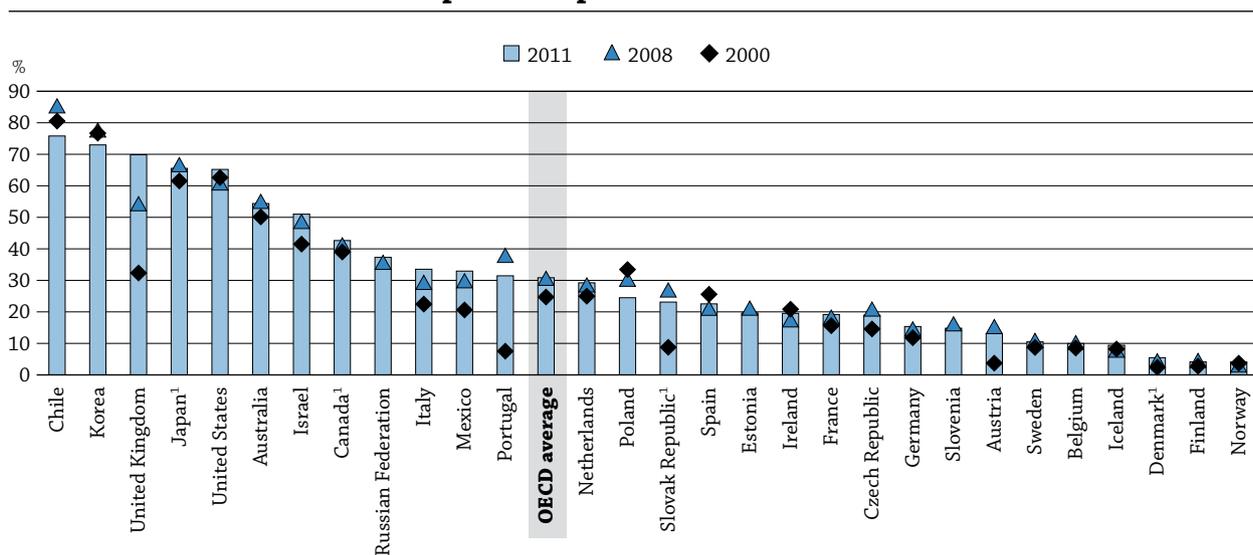
Between 2000 and 2011, private expenditure on educational institutions generally increased faster than public expenditure. Nevertheless, public investment in tertiary education also increased in all countries for which 2000 and 2011 data are available, regardless of the changes in private spending. Four of the ten countries with the largest increases in private expenditure during this period (Austria, Chile, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic) are also among the ten countries with the largest increases in public expenditure (Table B3.2c).

Public expenditure on educational institutions per student, by type of institution

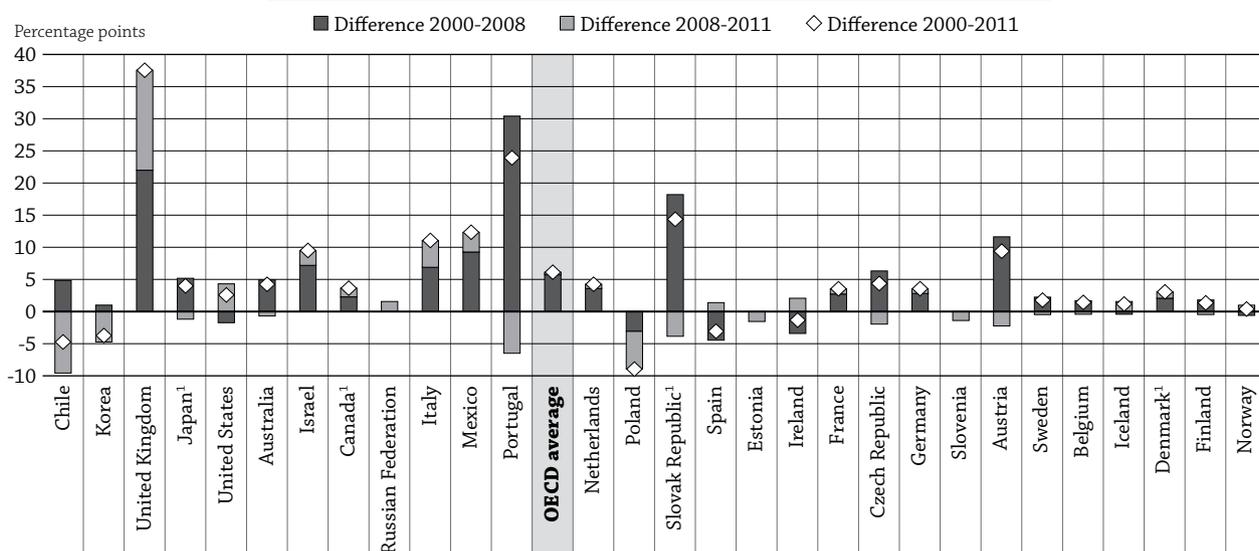
The level of public expenditure partly shows the degree to which governments value education (see Indicators B2 and B4). Naturally, public funds go to public institutions; but in some cases a significant part of the public budget may be devoted to private educational institutions.

Table B3.3 shows public investment in educational institutions relative to the size of the education system, focusing on public expenditure, per student, on public and private educational institutions (private funds are excluded from Table B3.3, although in some countries they represent a significant share of the resources of educational institutions, especially at the tertiary level). This can be considered a measure that complements public expenditure relative to national income (see Indicator B2).

Chart B3.3. Share of private expenditure on tertiary educational institutions (2000, 2008 and 2011) and change, in percentage points, in the share of private expenditure between 2000 and 2011



Change (in percentage points) in the proportion of private expenditure between 2000 and 2011



1. 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 the share of private expenditure on educational institutions in 2011.

Source: OECD, Table B3.2c. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

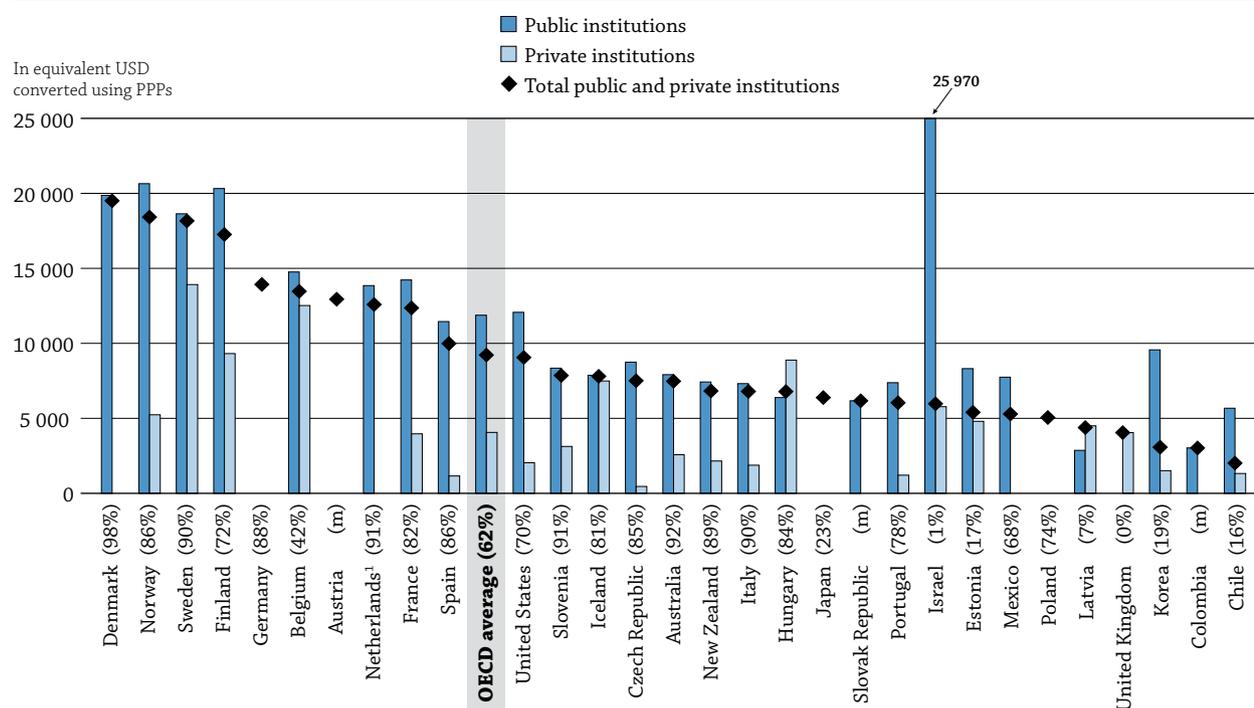
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On average across OECD countries, at all levels of education combined, public expenditure, per student, on public institutions is nearly twice the public expenditure, per student, on private institutions (USD 8 952 and USD 4 614, respectively). However, the difference varies according to the level of education. At the pre-primary level, public expenditure, per student, on public institutions is around 1.8 times that on private institutions (USD 6 502 and USD 3 618, respectively) as it is for primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (USD 8 762 and USD 4 918, respectively). At the tertiary level, public expenditure, per student, on public institutions is nearly three times that on private institutions (USD 11 877 and USD 4 061, respectively).

At the pre-primary level, public expenditure per student on both public and private institutions averages USD 6 043 in OECD countries, but varies from less than USD 2 000 in Turkey and in partner country Colombia, to more than USD 22 000 in Luxembourg. Public expenditure per pupil is usually higher for public institutions than for private institutions, but private institutions generally enrol fewer pupils than public institutions. For example, in Mexico, public expenditure per pupil on private institutions is negligible, and a relatively small proportion of pupils is enrolled in private institutions. In contrast, nearly all pupils in New Zealand are enrolled in private institutions, and public expenditure per student on private institutions is higher than average (USD 9 526) (Tables B3.3 and see Table C2.2).

At the primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary levels of education (the levels with the largest proportion of public funds, Table B3.2b), public expenditure per student on both public and private institutions averages USD 7 996 in OECD countries, but varies from less than USD 2 300 in Mexico, Turkey and partner country Colombia to more than USD 10 000 in Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden and the United States. At this level, most students are enrolled in public institutions, and public expenditure per student is usually higher on public than on private institutions, except in Colombia, Finland, Israel and Norway (Table B3.3). In the three OECD countries, between 7% and 25% of pupils are enrolled in private institutions. In Mexico and the Netherlands, the amount of public expenditure, per student, on private institutions is small or negligible, as the private sector is marginal and receives little or no public funds (see Table C1.4).

Chart B3.4. Annual public expenditure on educational institutions per student in tertiary education, by type of institution (2011)



Note: The figures in brackets represent the percentage of students enrolled in public institutions in tertiary education, based on full-time equivalents.

1. Government-dependent private institutions are included with public institutions.

Countries are ranked in descending order of public expenditure on public and private educational institutions per student.

Source: OECD, Table B3.3. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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At the tertiary level, public expenditure per student on both public and private institutions averages USD 9 221 in OECD countries, but varies from about USD 2 000 in Chile to more than USD 17 000 in Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, four countries in which the share of private expenditure is small or negligible. In all countries with available data except Hungary and Latvia, public expenditure per student is higher on public than on private institutions (Table B3.3 and Chart B3.4).

At this level, patterns in the allocation of public funds to public and private institutions differ. In Denmark and the Netherlands, at least 90% of students are enrolled in public institutions, and most public expenditure goes to these institutions. Public expenditure, per student, on public institutions is higher than the OECD average, and public expenditure per student on private institutions is negligible. In these countries, private funds complement public funds to varying degrees: private expenditure is less than 6% of total expenditure for public and private educational institutions in Denmark and above 28% in the Netherlands (Chart B3.4 and Table B3.1).

In Belgium, Estonia, Hungary, Iceland and Sweden, public expenditure goes to both public and private institutions, and public expenditure, per student, on private institutions represents at least 58% – and up to more than 100% – of the level of public expenditure, per student, on public tertiary institutions (Table B3.3). However, these countries show different participation patterns. In Hungary, Iceland and Sweden, at least 80% of students are enrolled in public institutions, whereas in Belgium and Estonia, tertiary students are mainly enrolled in government-dependent private institutions. In all these countries, the share of private expenditure on tertiary institutions is below the OECD average. In the remaining countries, public expenditure goes mainly to public institutions (Chart B3.4 and Table B3.3).

Definitions

Other private entities include private businesses and non-profit organisations, e.g. religious organisations, charitable organisations and business and labour associations.

Private spending includes all direct expenditure on educational institutions, whether partially covered by public subsidies or not. Expenditure by private companies on the work-based element of school- and work-based training of apprentices and students is also taken into account. Public subsidies attributable to households, included in private spending, are shown separately.

The **public and private proportions of expenditure on educational institutions** are the percentages of total spending originating in, or generated by, the public and private sectors.

Public expenditure is related to all students at public and private institutions, whether these institutions receive public funding or not.

Methodology

Data refer to the financial year 2011 and are based on the UOE data collection on education statistics administered by the OECD in 2013 (for details see Annex 3 at www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

Not all spending on instructional goods and services occurs within educational institutions. For example, families may purchase commercial textbooks and materials or seek private tutoring for their children outside educational institutions. At the tertiary level, students' living expenses and foregone earnings can also account for a significant proportion of the costs of education. All expenditure outside educational institutions, even if publicly subsidised, is excluded from this indicator. Public subsidies for educational expenditure outside institutions are discussed in Indicators B4 and B5.

A portion of the budgets of educational institutions is related to ancillary services offered to students, including student welfare services (student meals, housing and transport). Part of the cost of these services is covered by fees collected from students and is included in the indicator.

The data on expenditure for 1995 and 2000 were obtained by a survey updated in 2012, in which expenditure for 1995 and 2000 were adjusted to the methods and definitions used in the current UOE data collection.

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.

Tables of Indicator B3

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Table B3.1 Relative proportions of public and private expenditure on educational institutions, by level of education (2011)

Table B3.2a Trends in relative proportion of public expenditure on educational institutions and index of change in public and private expenditure, for all levels of education (1995, 2000, 2005, 2008 to 2011)

Table B3.2b Trends in relative proportion of public expenditure on educational institutions and index of change in public and private expenditure, at primary, secondary, post-secondary non-tertiary level (1995, 2000, 2005, 2008 to 2011)

Table B3.2c Trends in relative proportion of public expenditure on tertiary educational institutions and index of change in public and private expenditure (1995, 2000, 2005, 2008 to 2011)

Table B3.3 Annual public expenditure on educational institutions per student, by type of institution (2011)

Table B3.1. **Relative proportions of public and private expenditure on educational institutions, by level of education (2011)**

Distribution of public and private sources of funds for educational institutions after transfers from public sources

B3

	Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education					Tertiary education					All levels				
	Public sources	Private sources			Private: of which, subsidised	Public sources	Private sources			Private: of which, subsidised	Public sources	Private sources			Private: of which, subsidised
		Household expenditure	Expenditure of other private entities	All private sources ¹			Household expenditure	Expenditure of other private entities	All private sources ¹			Household expenditure	Expenditure of other private entities	All private sources ¹	
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
OECD															
Australia	83.6	13.8	2.6	16.4	0.9	45.6	39.0	15.4	54.4	0.5	72.2	21.7	6.1	27.8	1.4
Austria	95.9	2.8	1.3	4.1	1.8	86.9	2.7	10.5	13.1	8.2	91.1	3.5	5.4	8.9	6.2
Belgium	96.2	3.7	0.1	3.8	1.4	90.1	4.9	5.1	9.9	4.5	95.0	3.8	1.1	5.0	2.0
Canada ^{2, 3}	89.7	3.9	6.4	10.3	x(6)	57.4	20.0	22.6	42.6	1.1	76.4	10.5	13.1	23.6	0.5
Chile ⁴	78.3	20.8	0.9	21.7	a	24.2	68.3	7.5	75.8	8.1	59.9	36.9	3.2	40.1	2.8
Czech Republic	90.9	7.2	1.9	9.1	n	81.1	7.8	11.2	18.9	n	88.1	7.5	4.5	11.9	n
Denmark ³	97.2	2.8	n	2.8	n	94.5	x(14)	x(14)	5.5	n	94.5	4.2	1.2	5.5	m
Estonia	98.9	0.9	0.2	1.1	m	80.4	15.6	4.0	19.6	m	93.7	5.0	1.3	6.3	m
Finland	99.3	x(9)	x(9)	0.7	n	95.9	x(14)	x(14)	4.1	0.2	97.6	x(19)	x(19)	2.4	n
France	91.8	6.7	1.5	8.2	1.7	80.8	10.4	8.8	19.2	2.6	89.4	7.5	3.1	10.6	m
Germany	87.9	x(9)	x(9)	12.1	m	84.7	x(14)	x(14)	15.3	m	86.4	x(19)	x(19)	13.6	m
Greece	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Hungary	m	m	m	m	n	m	m	m	m	n	m	m	m	m	m
Iceland	96.3	3.5	0.2	3.7	a	90.6	8.7	0.7	9.4	a	90.3	8.4	1.3	9.7	a
Ireland	95.8	4.2	m	4.2	n	80.5	16.6	2.9	19.5	n	92.3	7.1	0.7	7.7	n
Israel	89.5	4.0	6.5	10.5	1.2	49.0	30.9	20.1	51.0	5.3	75.1	15.7	9.2	24.9	2.0
Italy	96.2	3.6	0.2	3.8	n	66.5	25.3	8.2	33.5	9.1	89.2	8.9	1.9	10.8	2.0
Japan ³	93.0	5.1	2.0	7.0	m	34.5	50.9	14.6	65.5	m	69.5	20.5	9.9	30.5	m
Korea	80.7	17.8	1.5	19.3	0.6	27.0	44.1	28.9	73.0	1.2	62.8	26.4	10.9	37.2	1.1
Luxembourg	97.9	1.8	0.3	2.1	n	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Mexico	82.6	17.3	0.1	17.4	1.7	67.1	32.6	0.4	32.9	1.9	80.3	19.6	0.2	19.7	1.5
Netherlands	86.6	4.3	9.1	13.4	3.9	70.8	15.2	14.1	29.2	0.3	82.3	7.9	9.8	17.7	3.0
New Zealand	88.8	11.2	x(7)	11.2	m	64.5	35.5	x(12)	35.5	m	83.6	16.4	x(17)	16.4	m
Norway	m	m	m	m	m	95.9	3.4	0.7	4.1	m	m	m	m	m	m
Poland	93.9	6.1	m	6.1	m	75.5	22.6	1.9	24.5	n	87.2	x(19)	x(19)	12.8	m
Portugal	99.9	n	m	n	m	68.6	22.3	9.2	31.4	m	92.5	5.3	2.2	7.5	m
Slovak Republic ³	88.6	9.8	1.6	11.4	1.7	76.9	15.4	7.7	23.1	3.8	85.7	11.5	2.8	14.3	2.1
Slovenia	91.1	8.2	0.7	8.9	n	85.2	9.9	4.9	14.8	n	88.5	10.0	1.5	11.5	n
Spain	91.1	8.9	a	8.9	a	77.5	18.7	3.8	22.5	1.7	84.5	14.6	0.9	15.5	0.4
Sweden	100.0	n	a	n	a	89.5	0.2	10.3	10.5	n	97.2	n	2.7	2.8	n
Switzerland	88.3	n	11.7	11.7	0.2	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Turkey	86.8	13.2	a	13.2	a	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
United Kingdom	85.7	11.2	3.2	14.3	6.4	30.2	60.7	9.1	69.8	39.9	74.9	21.0	4.1	25.1	12.4
United States	91.6	8.4	m	8.4	m	34.8	47.8	17.4	65.2	m	67.9	25.3	6.8	32.1	m
OECD average	91.4	~	~	8.6	0.9	69.2	~	~	30.8	3.8	83.9	~	~	16.1	2.0
EU21 average	93.9	~	~	6.1	1.1	78.6	~	~	21.4	4.4	89.4	~	~	10.6	2.3
Partners															
Argentina	91.2	8.8	a	8.8	m	76.9	10.0	13.0	23.1	m	86.5	10.7	2.8	13.5	n
Brazil	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Colombia ⁴	76.5	23.3	0.2	23.5	m	44.0	56.0	n	56.0	m	65.1	34.7	0.2	34.9	m
India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Indonesia ⁴	89.9	10.1	a	10.1	m	70.7	29.3	m	29.3	m	87.0	13.0	m	13.0	m
Latvia	97.4	2.4	0.2	2.6	m	62.6	37.2	0.2	37.4	m	88.3	11.5	0.2	11.7	m
Russian Federation	95.9	x(9)	x(9)	4.1	a	62.7	26.0	11.3	37.3	a	84.9	x(19)	x(19)	15.1	a
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: Pre-primary level (columns 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) is available for consultation on line (see StatLink below).

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

2. Year of reference 2010 instead of 2011.

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

4. Year of reference 2012 instead of 2011.

Sources: OECD, Argentina, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Latvia: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933117383>

Table B3.2a. Trends in relative proportion of public expenditure¹ on educational institutions and index of change in public and private expenditure, for all levels of education (1995, 2000, 2005, 2008 to 2011)

Index of change of public sources of funds for educational institutions after transfers from public sources, by year

	Share of public expenditure on educational institutions (%)					Index of change between 1995 and 2011 in expenditure on educational institutions (2005 = 100, constant prices)							
						Public sources				Private sources ²			
	2000	2005	2008	2010	2011	2000	2008	2010	2011	2000	2008	2010	2011
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(7)	(9)	(10)	(12)	(13)	(15)	(16)	(18)	(19)
OECD													
Australia	74.1	72.7	71.6	74.1	72.2	85	109	134	130	79	115	125	133
Austria	94.0	91.4	90.8	91.0	91.1	95	107	112	113	64	116	118	118
Belgium	94.3	94.2	94.3	94.8	95.0	93	116	118	119	92	113	104	100
Canada ³	79.9	75.5	76.0	75.8	76.4	94	107	117	118	73	104	115	112
Chile ⁴	55.2	52.8	58.9	57.9	59.9	92	146	157	186	83	114	127	139
Czech Republic	89.9	87.6	87.3	87.7	88.1	76	112	120	131	60	116	119	125
Denmark	96.0	92.3	92.2	94.5	94.5	88	98	109	110	44	100	76	76
Estonia	m	92.4	94.7	93.0	93.7	83	131	117	118	m	90	107	96
Finland	98.0	97.8	97.4	97.6	97.6	83	107	114	116	76	126	121	124
France	91.2	90.8	90.0	89.8	89.4	98	104	107	105	94	115	120	124
Germany	86.1	85.7	85.4	85.9	86.4	97	105	114	115	94	107	112	108
Greece	93.8	94.0	m	m	m	68	m	m	m	70	m	m	m
Hungary	88.3	91.3	m	m	m	71	99	89	87	99	m	m	m
Iceland	90.0	89.6	90.9	90.4	90.3	72	112	98	99	69	96	90	92
Ireland	90.5	93.7	93.8	92.5	92.3	74	133	139	137	115	129	167	170
Israel	79.8	74.9	78.0	77.6	75.1	98	120	128	134	74	101	110	133
Italy	94.3	91.4	91.4	90.1	89.2	98	106	98	95	63	106	115	123
Japan	71.0	68.6	66.4	70.2	69.5	99	103	108	109	89	114	100	105
Korea	59.2	58.9	59.6	61.6	62.8	73	128	143	151	72	125	128	128
Luxembourg	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Mexico	85.3	80.3	80.8	80.5	80.3	82	107	114	118	57	104	113	118
Netherlands	84.0	84.3	83.3	83.3	82.3	83	106	115	113	85	113	123	131
New Zealand	m	78.4	82.4	82.6	83.6	89	110	123	133	m	85	94	94
Norway	95.0	m	98.2	98.1	m	79	106	111	111	m	m	m	m
Poland	89.0	90.7	87.1	86.2	87.2	80	111	117	116	96	160	182	167
Portugal	98.6	92.6	90.5	92.6	92.5	96	96	108	100	18	126	108	101
Slovak Republic	96.4	83.9	82.5	84.2	85.7	84	114	133	132	16	126	129	114
Slovenia	m	87.0	88.4	88.4	88.5	m	108	109	109	m	94	96	94
Spain	87.4	88.6	87.1	85.4	84.5	87	118	122	118	97	136	161	168
Sweden	97.0	97.0	97.3	97.5	97.2	87	106	110	111	89	97	93	104
Switzerland	m	m	m	m	m	86	98	106	108	74	107	97	97
Turkey	98.6	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
United Kingdom	85.2	80.0	69.5	68.6	74.9	76	85	91	100	53	150	167	134
United States	72.0	71.8	71.5	69.4	67.9	83	111	110	108	83	112	124	129
OECD average	86.7	84.3	84.0	84.2	83.9	85	110	116	118	74	114	119	119
OECD average for 21 countries with data available for all reference years	86.0	83.5	82.9	83.2	83.2	88	110	117	119	72	116	121	123
EU21 average	91.9	90.3	89.1	89.1	89.4	85	109	113	113	74	118	123	121
Partners													
Argentina	m	m	m	m	86.5	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Brazil	m	m	m	m	m	69	140	165	172	m	m	m	m
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Colombia ⁴	m	m	m	m	65.1	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Indonesia ⁴	m	m	m	m	87.0	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Latvia	m	m	m	m	88.3	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Russian Federation	m	m	85.8	84.2	84.9	58	134	126	128	m	m	m	m
Saudi Arabia	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
G20 average	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

Note: Years 1995 and 2009 (columns 1, 5, 8, 11, 14 and 17) are available for consultation on line (see *StatLink* below).

1. Excluding international funds in public and total expenditure on educational institutions.
2. Including subsidies attributable to payments to educational institutions received from public sources.
3. Year of reference 2010 instead of 2011.
4. Year of reference 2012 instead of 2011.

Sources: OECD, Argentina, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Latvia: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933117402>

Table B3.2b. Trends in relative proportion of public expenditure¹ on educational institutions and index of change in public and private expenditure, at primary, secondary, post-secondary non-tertiary level (1995, 2000, 2005, 2008 to 2011)

Index of change of public sources of funds for educational institutions after transfers from public sources, by year

	Share of public expenditure on educational institutions (%)					Index of change between 1995 and 2011 in expenditure on educational institutions (2005 = 100, constant prices)							
						Public sources				Private sources ²			
	2000	2005	2008	2010	2011	2000	2008	2010	2011	2000	2008	2010	2011
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(7)	(9)	(10)	(12)	(13)	(15)	(16)	(18)	(19)
OECD													
Australia	83.7	83.5	82.5	84.7	83.6	83	108	135	130	82	116	123	129
Austria	95.8	94.3	95.9	95.5	95.9	98	107	106	109	71	75	83	76
Belgium	94.7	94.7	95.2	96.0	96.2	94	117	117	118	94	106	88	83
Canada ^{3, 4}	92.4	89.9	88.6	89.3	89.7	88	103	116	116	65	117	123	119
Chile ⁵	68.4	69.8	78.4	78.6	78.3	94	145	141	165	100	92	89	105
Czech Republic	91.7	89.9	90.4	90.8	90.9	78	107	112	116	63	101	101	104
Denmark ³	97.8	97.9	97.6	97.6	97.2	86	99	107	98	89	112	123	133
Estonia	m	98.9	99.0	98.7	98.9	80	126	112	107	0	121	133	111
Finland	99.3	99.2	99.0	99.2	99.3	82	107	112	113	65	126	105	98
France	92.6	92.5	92.3	92.0	91.8	100	102	104	102	98	105	111	112
Germany	87.1	87.5	87.1	87.8	87.9	99	100	109	108	103	104	106	104
Greece	91.7	92.5	m	m	m	77	m	m	m	86	m	m	m
Hungary	92.7	95.5	m	m	m	69	95	84	79	114	m	m	m
Iceland	96.4	96.2	96.4	96.2	96.3	73	106	92	95	69	102	93	93
Ireland	96.0	96.8	97.7	95.9	95.8	67	133	138	137	86	97	179	183
Israel	94.1	93.0	93.0	92.4	89.5	96	121	129	138	79	121	142	216
Italy	97.8	96.3	97.1	96.6	96.2	94	105	98	93	55	81	89	96
Japan ³	89.8	90.1	90.0	93.0	93.0	98	102	108	108	101	103	73	74
Korea	80.8	77.0	77.8	78.5	80.7	72	117	128	133	58	112	118	107
Luxembourg	m	m	m	97.9	97.9	m	m	104	100	m	m	m	m
Mexico	86.1	82.9	82.9	82.7	82.6	83	102	109	113	65	102	111	115
Netherlands	86.1	87.1	86.6	86.9	86.6	82	106	115	113	90	111	118	118
New Zealand	m	84.9	85.7	87.4	88.8	91	102	118	132	m	96	96	93
Norway	99.0	m	m	m	m	87	107	113	112	m	m	m	m
Poland	95.4	98.2	94.7	93.8	93.9	87	111	118	116	225	339	422	407
Portugal	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.9	98	96	109	101	99	90	87	89
Slovak Republic ³	97.6	86.2	84.8	88.0	88.6	84	113	138	129	13	126	117	104
Slovenia	m	91.9	91.7	91.3	91.1	m	104	103	101	m	107	111	111
Spain	93.0	93.5	93.1	91.8	91.1	93	114	117	113	100	121	149	158
Sweden	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	88	103	103	103	106	90	66	m
Switzerland	88.9	86.9	86.3	88.1	88.3	90	101	108	110	74	107	97	97
Turkey	m	m	m	m	86.8	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
United Kingdom	88.7	83.0	77.9	78.9	85.7	75	94	102	113	47	130	133	92
United States	91.7	91.8	91.8	92.5	91.6	86	111	114	107	87	111	103	110
OECD average	92.1	91.0	90.8	91.4	91.4	86	109	113	113	85	115	120	123
OECD average for 20 countries with data available for all reference years	91.6	90.4	90.5	90.9	91.0	88	109	116	117	80	108	112	118
EU21 average	94.3	93.8	93.3	93.6	93.9	86	107	110	108	84	119	129	128
Partners													
Argentina	m	m	m	m	91.2	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Brazil	m	m	m	m	m	66	146	170	175	m	m	m	m
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Colombia ⁵	m	m	m	m	76.5	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Indonesia ⁵	m	m	m	m	89.9	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Latvia	m	m	m	m	97.4	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Russian Federation	m	m	96.8	96.9	95.9	66	132	126	130	m	m	m	m
Saudi Arabia	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
G20 average	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

Note: Years 1995 and 2009 (columns 1, 5, 8, 11, 14 and 17) are available for consultation on line (see StatLink below).

1. Excluding international funds in public and total expenditure on educational institutions.
2. Including subsidies attributable to payments to educational institutions received from public sources.
3. Some levels of education are included with others. Refer to "x" code in Table B1.1a for details.
4. Year of reference 2010 instead of 2011.
5. Year of reference 2012 instead of 2011.

Sources: OECD. Argentina, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Latvia: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933117421>

Table B3.2c. Trends in relative proportion of public expenditure¹ on tertiary educational institutions and index of change in public and private expenditure (1995, 2000, 2005, 2008 to 2011)
Index of change of public sources of funds for educational institutions after transfers from public sources, by year

	Share of public expenditure on educational institutions (%)					Index of change between 1995 and 2011 in expenditure on educational institutions (2005 = 100, constant prices)							
						Public sources				Private sources ²			
	2000	2005	2008	2010	2011	2000	2008	2010	2011	2000	2008	2010	2011
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(7)	(9)	(10)	(12)	(13)	(15)	(16)	(18)	(19)
OECD													
Australia	49.9	45.4	44.9	46.5	45.6	92	110	129	130	77	112	124	129
Austria	96.3	92.9	84.7	87.8	86.9	77	101	119	117	39	240	215	231
Belgium	91.5	90.6	89.8	89.8	90.1	99	116	123	122	89	128	134	130
Canada ^{3,4}	61.0	55.1	58.7	56.6	57.4	95	115	120	121	74	99	113	110
Chile ⁵	19.5	15.9	14.6	22.1	24.2	103	118	237	279	81	130	158	166
Czech Republic	85.4	81.2	79.1	78.8	81.1	67	128	132	165	50	146	153	167
Denmark ³	97.6	96.7	95.5	95.0	94.5	87	99	105	107	62	135	163	181
Estonia	m	69.9	78.8	75.4	80.4	92	137	136	164	m	86	103	93
Finland	97.2	96.1	95.4	95.9	95.9	87	107	116	120	62	127	122	128
France	84.4	83.6	81.7	81.9	80.8	94	110	115	114	89	125	129	137
Germany	88.2	85.3	85.4	84.4	84.7	98	115	124	130	76	114	134	137
Greece	99.7	96.7	m	m	m	44	m	m	m	3	m	m	m
Hungary	76.7	78.5	m	m	m	81	105	96	112	90	m	m	m
Iceland	91.8	90.5	92.2	91.2	90.6	70	116	101	98	60	94	94	97
Ireland	79.2	84.0	82.6	81.2	80.5	95	133	132	127	131	147	160	161
Israel	58.5	46.5	51.3	54.2	49.0	113	110	125	125	69	91	92	113
Italy	77.5	73.2	70.7	67.6	66.5	99	108	102	101	78	123	134	140
Japan ³	38.5	33.7	33.3	34.4	34.5	107	108	112	117	87	110	109	113
Korea	23.3	24.3	22.3	27.3	27.0	76	117	154	160	80	131	132	139
Luxembourg	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Mexico	79.4	69.0	70.1	69.9	67.1	84	115	128	118	49	109	123	129
Netherlands	75.0	73.0	71.5	71.8	70.8	88	107	118	119	80	116	125	133
New Zealand	m	59.7	70.4	66.3	64.5	84	133	126	121	m	83	95	98
Norway	96.3	m	96.9	96.0	95.9	83	102	105	107	m	m	m	m
Poland	66.6	74.0	69.6	70.6	75.5	52	105	111	111	74	130	132	102
Portugal	92.5	68.1	62.1	69.0	68.6	98	97	113	104	17	127	108	101
Slovak Republic ³	91.2	77.3	73.1	70.2	76.9	79	114	116	140	26	143	168	144
Slovenia	m	76.5	83.8	84.7	85.2	0	114	120	121	m	72	71	69
Spain	74.4	77.9	78.9	78.2	77.5	84	120	127	123	102	114	125	126
Sweden	91.3	88.2	89.1	90.6	89.5	90	106	120	121	65	97	93	106
Switzerland	m	m	m	m	m	77	90	102	107	m	m	m	m
Turkey	95.4	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
United Kingdom	67.7	m	45.7	37.1	30.2	m	m	m	m	64	182	227	192
United States	37.4	39.7	39.1	36.3	34.8	74	110	108	105	81	113	125	130
OECD average	75.3	70.5	69.4	69.3	69.2	86	112	122	127	69	122	131	132
OECD average for 20 countries with data available for all reference years	73.7	69.1	68.1	68.6	68.3	91	112	125	129	70	126	134	139
EU21 average	85.1	82.3	78.7	78.3	78.6	80	112	118	123	66	131	139	138
Partners													
Argentina	m	m	m	m	76.9	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Brazil	m	m	m	m	m	79	119	148	155	m	m	m	m
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Colombia ⁵	m	m	m	m	44.0	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Indonesia ⁵	m	m	m	m	70.7	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Latvia	m	m	m	m	62.6	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Russian Federation	m	m	64.3	62.2	62.7	44	147	145	136	m	m	m	m
Saudi Arabia	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
G20 average	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

 Notes: Years 1995 and 2009 (columns 1, 5, 8, 11, 14 and 17) are available for consultation on line (see *StatLink* below).

1. Excluding international funds in public and total expenditure on educational institutions.
2. Including subsidies attributable to payments to educational institutions received from public sources.
3. Some levels of education are included with others. Refer to "x" code in Table B1.1a for details.
4. Year of reference 2010 instead of 2011.
5. Year of reference 2012 instead of 2011.

 Sources: OECD. Argentina, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Latvia: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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

 StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933117440>

Table B3.3. Annual public expenditure on educational institutions per student, by type of institution (2011)

In equivalent USD converted using PPPs for GDP, by level of education and type of institution

	Pre-primary education			Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education			Tertiary education				Total all levels of education		
	Public institutions	Private institutions	Total public and private	Public institutions	Private institutions	Total public and private	Public institutions	Private institutions	Total public and private	of which, R&D activities	Public institutions	Private institutions	Total public and private
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
OECD													
Australia	x(3)	x(3)	4 880	9 188	6 817	8 387	7 912	2 575	7 475	5 718	x(13)	x(13)	8 122
Austria	x(3)	x(3)	6 406	x(6)	x(6)	11 999	x(9)	x(9)	12 942	4 408	x(13)	x(13)	11 395
Belgium	6 672	5 595	6 103	11 395	9 576	10 315	14 758	12 521	13 468	4 149	11 517	9 478	10 335
Canada ¹	x(4)	m	m	9 522	m	m	14 312	m	m	m	10 629	m	m
Chile ²	5 864	3 490	4 285	4 970	2 591	3 543	5 675	1 324	2 016	398	5 152	2 324	3 276
Czech Republic	3 984	2 550	3 957	5 710	3 714	5 572	8 747	460	7 507	2 999	6 222	2 403	5 926
Denmark	x(3)	x(3)	13 031	10 513	6 393	9 943	19 868	a	19 509	x(9)	12 903	5 436	12 061
Estonia	2 587	2 131	2 573	6 033	4 533	5 974	8 314	4 801	5 405	2 358	5 442	4 711	5 281
Finland	5 247	3 945	5 135	9 096	9 281	9 113	20 321	9 319	17 260	5 713	10 179	8 832	10 013
France	6 683	2 759	6 199	9 315	5 491	8 558	14 225	3 967	12 360	4 578	9 588	4 941	8 739
Germany	x(3)	x(3)	6 717	x(6)	x(6)	8 371	x(9)	x(9)	13 927	x(9)	x(13)	x(13)	9 202
Greece	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Hungary	x(3)	x(3)	4 127	x(6)	x(6)	4 270	6 385	8 883	6 786	1 377	x(13)	x(13)	4 928
Iceland	7 285	4 426	6 947	9 207	6 204	8 980	7 873	7 491	7 802	x(9)	9 291	6 335	8 994
Ireland	x(3)	x(3)	5 405	9 492	m	m	12 826	m	m	4 157	10 037	m	m
Israel	3 830	1 876	3 211	5 589	6 001	5 682	25 970	5 779	5 971	m	5 613	5 025	5 400
Italy ³	7 259	444	5 216	8 192	1 423	7 682	7 314	1 876	6 795	3 226	7 926	1 098	7 158
Japan	x(3)	x(3)	2 849	x(6)	x(6)	8 579	x(9)	x(9)	6 384	x(9)	x(13)	x(13)	8 106
Korea	8 365	2 652	3 929	7 090	5 798	6 856	9 567	1 511	3 076	1 281	8 686	2 888	6 354
Luxembourg	23 958	3 757	22 144	20 606	6 722	18 598	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Mexico	2 509	2	2 160	2 552	6	2 284	7 745	a	5 291	1 413	3 072	4	2 677
Netherlands ⁴	7 321	3 095	6 983	8 950	n	8 753	13 850	n	12 590	5 355	9 612	626	9 252
New Zealand	2 450	9 526	9 409	8 219	2 537	7 844	7 425	2 156	6 826	1 543	8 067	5 877	7 769
Norway	7 228	5 462	6 422	13 244	13 630	13 263	20 647	5 238	18 417	7 047	14 099	10 922	13 714
Poland	x(3)	x(3)	4 146	x(6)	x(6)	5 308	x(9)	x(9)	5 056	996	x(13)	x(13)	5 093
Portugal	5 674	m	m	7 278	m	m	7 377	1 211	6 043	3 003	7 265	m	m
Slovak Republic	3 941	3 011	3 906	4 536	4 356	4 520	6 170	m	6 170	1 652	4 883	4 256	4 840
Slovenia	6 697	2 134	6 567	8 060	5 684	8 027	8 346	3 127	7 858	1 596	7 919	3 715	7 784
Spain	6 956	2 083	5 232	9 291	3 689	7 569	11 452	1 158	9 987	2 687	9 285	3 080	7 488
Sweden	6 992	6 528	6 915	10 634	10 028	10 548	18 638	13 920	18 163	8 359	11 219	9 668	11 000
Switzerland	5 267	m	m	12 724	m	m	22 882	m	m	m	13 799	m	m
Turkey	2 102	n	1 971	2 233	a	2 233	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
United Kingdom	6 213	12 217	7 457	9 936	2 559	8 336	a	4 049	4 049	1 667	9 631	3 627	7 675
United States	10 975	1 909	7 019	11 753	1 009	10 840	12 069	2 039	9 057	x(9)	11 760	1 652	10 062
OECD average	6 502	3 618	6 043	8 762	4 918	7 996	11 877	4 061	9 221	3 290	8 952	4 614	7 876
EU21 average	7 156	3 865	6 748	9 315	5 246	8 525	11 162	4 664	10 326	3 428	8 909	4 759	8 128
Partners													
Argentina	1 979	m	m	2 578	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Brazil	2 349	m	m	2 667	m	m	10 902	m	m	762	2 985	m	m
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Colombia ²	1 857	2 111	1 871	1 608	1 818	1 619	3 027	m	3 027	m	1 063	1 838	1 084
India	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
Latvia	4 407	1 704	4 269	4 901	1 885	4 860	2 865	4 503	4 384	1 531	4 752	4 263	4 653
Russian Federation	m	m	m	4 322	m	m	5 221	m	m	m	m	m	m
Saudi Arabia	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
G20 average	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

1. Year of reference 2010.

2. Year of reference 2012.

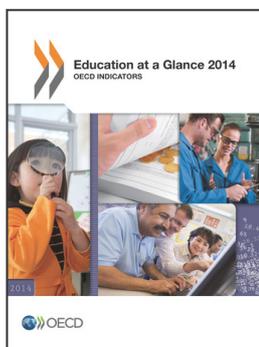
3. Excluding post-secondary non-tertiary education.

4. Government-dependent private institutions are included with public institutions.

Sources: OECD, Argentina, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Latvia: Eurostat. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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

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