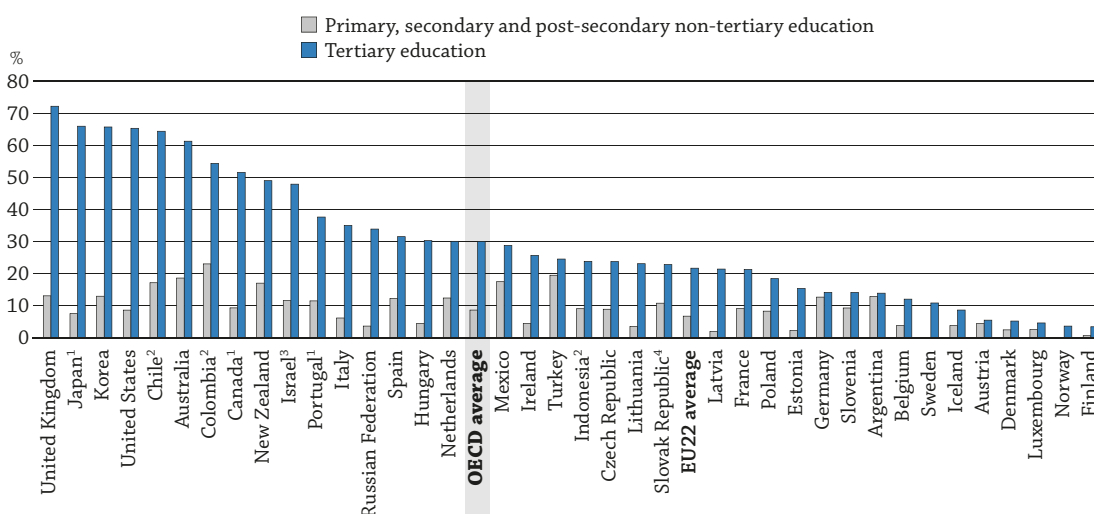


HOW MUCH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INVESTMENT ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IS THERE?

- On average, across OECD countries, public funding accounts for 85% of all funds for educational institutions, from primary to tertiary education.
- Nearly 91% of the funds for primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary educational institutions come from public sources, on average across OECD countries compared to 70% at the tertiary level.
- Between 2010 and 2014, private sources of expenditure on primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary educational institutions increased by 13%, while public sources increased by only 3%, on average across OECD countries.

Figure B3.1. Share of private expenditure on educational institutions (2014)



How to read this figure

The figure 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 educational services or other private spending (e.g. on accommodation) which goes through the institution.

Note: Including subsidies attributable to payments to educational institutions received from public sources. Excluding international funds. Tuition fee payments that are made by students supported by student loans are presented as private expenditure and no adjustment has been made to account for the public cost of repayments not made.

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

2. Year of reference 2015.

3. Private expenditure on government-dependent private institutions is included under public institutions.

4. Expenditure on public institutions for bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees.

Countries are ranked in descending order of the share of private expenditure on educational institutions for tertiary education.

Source: OECD/UIS/Eurostat (2017), Table B3.1b. See *Source* section for more information and Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

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Context

Today, more than ever before, more people are participating in a wider range of educational programmes offered by an increasing number of providers. 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 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 at some educational levels.

Public sources dominate much of the funding of primary and secondary education, which are usually compulsory in most countries. At the pre-primary (see Indicator C2) and tertiary levels of education, the balance between public and private financing varies more across OECD countries, as full or nearly full public funding is less common. At these levels, private funding comes mainly from households, raising concerns about equity in access to education. The debate is particularly intense over 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.

■ Other findings

- In most countries, the share of public sources in expenditure on educational institutions is slightly higher at primary level than at lower secondary level. Conversely, upper secondary education is less publicly funded than lower secondary education in all countries except Hungary and Poland. Tertiary education receives a higher share of private funding than lower educational levels in all countries.
- In primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education, public sources fund over 85% of expenditure in all countries except Australia (81%), Chile (83%), Colombia (77%), Mexico (82%), New Zealand (83%) and Turkey (80%). They are the only source of expenditure in Sweden. However, there is great variation in the share of public sources at tertiary level. While it corresponds to less than 40% in Australia, Chile, Japan, Korea, the United Kingdom and the United States, it is over 95% in Finland, Luxembourg and Norway.
- In all countries, except Canada and the Netherlands, households contribute the largest share of private funding for education at primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary levels. In tertiary education, households also contribute the largest share of private expenditure in all but three countries (the Czech Republic, Finland and Sweden).
- At primary level, annual public expenditure per student is on average across OECD countries much higher in public institutions (USD 8 660) than in private institutions (USD 4 855). However, at tertiary level, the differential is higher, with government expenditure standing at USD 12 656 for public institutions and only USD 4 900 for private institutions.

Analysis

B3

Public versus private expenditure on educational institutions

Educational institutions in OECD countries are mainly publicly funded, although private funding at the tertiary level is substantial. On average across OECD countries, 85% of all funds from primary to tertiary educational institutions come directly from public sources (Table B3.1b).

However, within this overall average the share of public and private funding varies widely among countries. Comparing expenditure on primary up to tertiary combined, the share of private funds exceeds 30% in Australia, Chile, Colombia, Korea and the United States. By contrast, in Austria, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Luxembourg, Norway and Sweden, 5% or less of expenditure on education comes from private sources (Table B3.1b).

Public versus private expenditure from primary to 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 for Argentina, Australia, Chile, Colombia, Germany, Israel, Korea, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Spain, Turkey and the United Kingdom (Table B3.1b and Figure B3.1). In most countries, the largest share of private expenditure at these levels comes from households and goes mainly towards tuition. In the Netherlands, 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 OECD, 2011).

At primary level, on average, 93% of expenditure on educational institutions comes from public sources. In Finland, Norway and Sweden, all educational funding for this level is public, while in Chile and Colombia 18% and 23% of funding comes from private sources – the highest of all countries for which data are available.

At lower secondary level, public funding corresponds to 93% of total educational expenditure on average. In 25 of the 31 OECD countries for which data are available, public expenditure accounts for over 90% of the total. However, Australia and Colombia source over one-fifth of expenditure from private sources at this level.

In upper secondary education, private sources play a slightly stronger role in vocational programmes (making up 14% of expenditure) than in general programmes (11%). In Germany, the Netherlands and New Zealand, vocational upper secondary education receives at least 25 percentage points more private funding than their general tracks. It is unsurprising that Germany has some of the highest shares of students enrolled in combined school- and work-based programmes (40%; see Indicator C1). For New Zealand, this strong private role is influenced by a larger vocational sector at upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary levels. At these non-compulsory levels, a much higher proportion of institutional expenditure comes from private households via tuition fees, much of which is paid on the student's behalf directly to institutions from public sources via subsidised student loans. On the other hand, in Chile and Turkey the share of public funding in vocational programmes exceeds that of general programmes by 15 or more percentage points. Overall, upper secondary education relies on more private funding than primary and lower secondary levels.

The level of public funding also decreases in post-secondary non-tertiary education, where it stands at only 77% on average. Unlike the three lower levels presented above, in post-secondary non-tertiary education, two countries (New Zealand and the United States) rely more on private than public sources of funding.

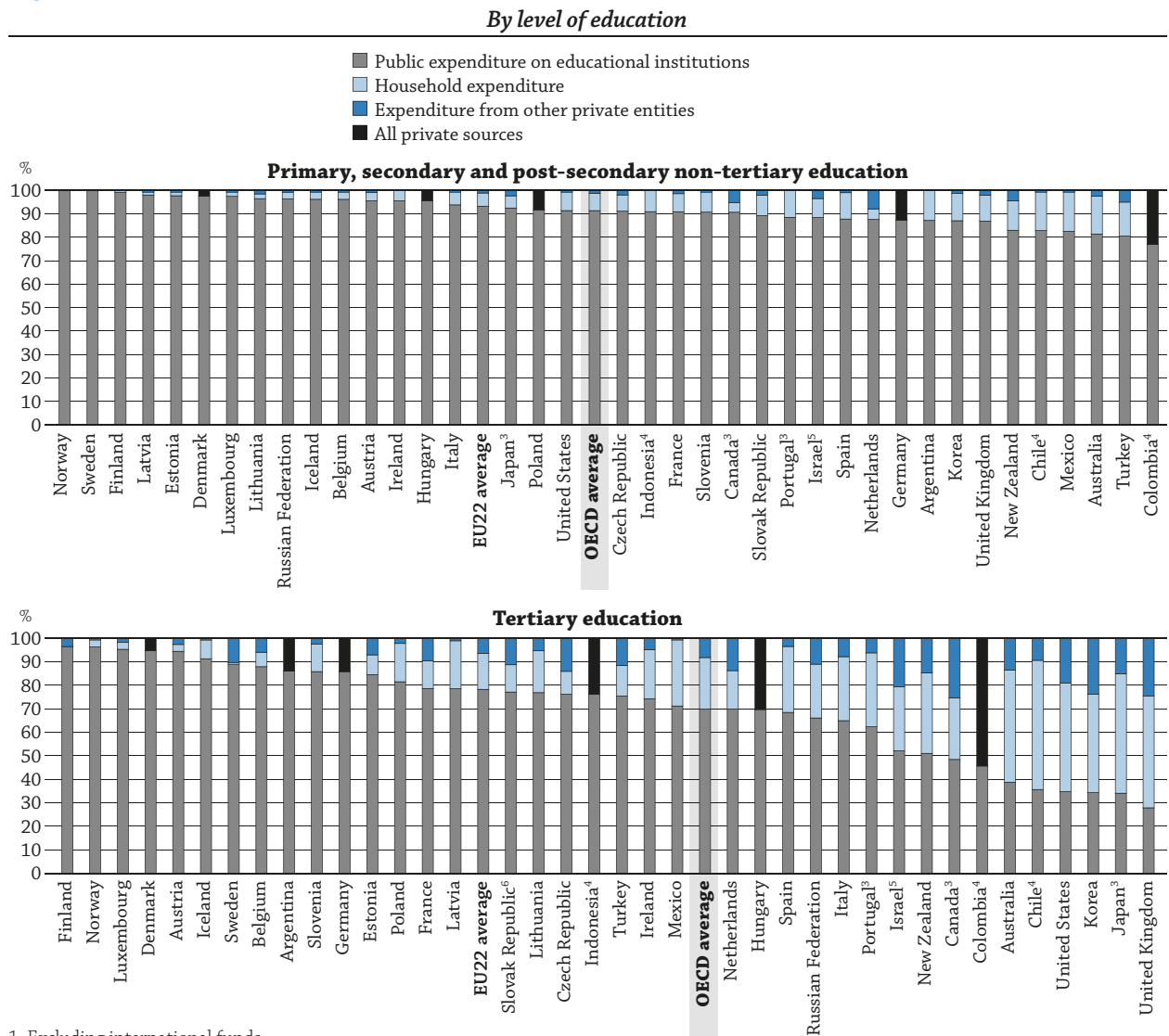
Most countries spent more public money on primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education in 2014 than they did in 2005 (Table B3.2a). On average, public funding of primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education increased by 7 percentage points in the years leading up to the 2008 crisis (2005-08) and also increased by the same amount afterwards (2008-14). While private sources saw a similar rise before the crisis (9 percentage points), they saw a much higher surge in the six years following it, totalling 14 percentage-point difference. Between 2008 and 2014, private expenditure at those levels of education increased by 80 percentage points in Estonia and by 108 percentage points in Israel. Despite some variation in absolute public and private expenditure, the share of public expenditure on primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary in all OECD countries remained largely unchanged, varying from 92% to 91% between 2005 and 2014.

Public versus 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 nearly 30% of total expenditure at this level – than it is for primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (Figure B3.1 and Table B3.1b).

The proportion of expenditure on tertiary institutions covered by individuals, businesses and other private sources, including subsidised private payments such as tuition fee loans, ranges from less than 10% in Austria, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Luxembourg and Norway (where tuition fees charged by tertiary institutions are low or negligible) to more than 60% in Australia, Chile, Japan, Korea, the United Kingdom and the United States. These proportions may be related to the level of tuition fees charged by tertiary institutions (Figure B3.2 and Table B3.1b, and see Indicator B5). In Korea, for example, 80% of students are enrolled in private institutions, and more than 42% of the education budget comes from tuition fees. On average across the OECD, household expenditure accounts for more than two-thirds of private expenditure. In the majority of countries, household expenditure is the biggest source of private funds, but in Finland and Sweden, almost all private funding come from other private entities (mainly for research and development), and the share of household expenditure is either zero or very low.

Figure B3.2. Distribution of public¹ and private² expenditure on educational institutions (2014)



1. Excluding international funds.
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 B1.1 for details.
4. Year of reference 2015.
5. Private expenditure on government-dependent private institutions is included under public institutions.
6. Expenditure on public institutions for bachelor’s, master’s and doctoral degrees.

Countries are ranked in descending order of the proportion of public expenditure on educational institutions by level of education.

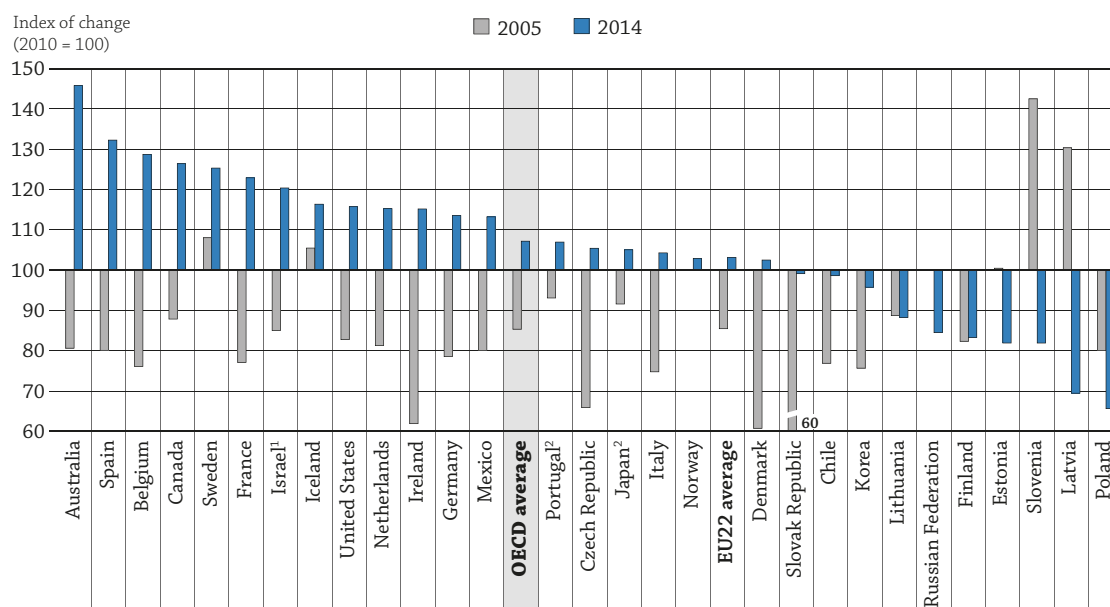
Source: OECD/UIS/Eurostat (2017), Table B3.1b. See *Source* section for more information and Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933557926>

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 (Table B3.2b). Unlike in primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education, the increase between 2005 and 2014 was stronger for public sources (29 percentage points) than for private sources (22 percentage points). Despite the faster increase of public funding in comparison to private funding, a change of only 0.1 percentage point is seen between 2005 and 2014 in the share of public expenditure on educational institutions. These figures, however, are strongly influenced by outliers like Chile, Latvia and Turkey, where public funding for tertiary education increased by more than 50% between 2010 and 2014. Also large increases were observed from private sources, notably in Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Israel, Spain and Sweden (20% or more).

Although public funding for tertiary education increased in most countries, some are still behind their 2008 peak. This is the case for example for Canada, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain and the United States, where in 2014 public expenditure was lower than in 2008. As for private sources, in Estonia, Finland, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation and Slovenia they spent less in 2014 than they did in 2008 (Table B3.2b and Figure B3.3).

Figure B3.3. Change in private expenditure on tertiary educational institutions
2010 = 100 (2005 and 2014)



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

1. Private expenditure on government-dependent private institutions is included under public institutions.

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

Countries are ranked in descending order of the share of private expenditure on tertiary educational institutions in 2014.

Source: OECD/UIS/Eurostat (2017), Table B3.2b. See *Source* section for more information and Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933557945>

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

The level of public expenditure partly reflects the degree to which governments value education (see Indicators B2 and B4). Naturally, most public funds go to public institutions, but in some cases a significant part of the public budget may also be devoted to private educational institutions (government-dependent private institutions and independent private institutions). Table B3.3 (available on line) shows public investment in educational institutions relative to the size of the education system. The data focus on public expenditure per student in both public and private educational institutions, excluding public student loans. This measure complements data on public expenditure relative to national income (see Indicator B2).

On average across OECD countries, from primary to tertiary levels of education combined, public expenditure per student on public institutions (USD 9 841) is 48% higher than on private institutions (USD 6 652). However, the difference varies according to the level of education (Table B3.3, available on line). At primary level, public expenditure per student on public institutions (USD 8 660) is around 78% more than on private institutions (USD 4 855), while at the lower secondary level, public expenditure per student on public institutions (USD 10 208) is 46% higher than on private institutions (USD 6 981). The gap in public funds received by private and public institutions widens more at upper secondary level, where public institutions receive 50% more money from the government. However, the largest difference is at tertiary level, where public expenditure per student is three times as high for public institutions (on average USD 12 656) as it is for private institutions (USD 4 900).

These averages mask large OECD country differences. At primary level, public expenditure per student in public institutions varies widely, from USD 21 154 in Luxembourg to USD 2 721 in Mexico. However, there is even greater variation in private institutions, as countries like Ireland, the Netherlands and Turkey do not spend any public money on private institutions at primary level, while in Denmark, Finland and Sweden, the expenditure per primary student in private institutions is over USD 9 500. In lower and upper secondary levels, the picture is similar to the primary level, although the difference in funding to public and private institutions becomes larger. All countries except Finland, Israel, Norway, Poland and Sweden spend much more per student on public institutions than on private institutions in upper secondary education. The highest public expenditure per student is in tertiary education, however, where OECD countries spend on average USD 10 830 per year. The funding gap between types of institution widens at this level, as private institutions receive, on average, more than one-third of the sum transferred to public institutions. The only countries where government funds are larger for private institutions are Israel and Latvia.

Definitions

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

Private institutions include independent private institutions and government-dependent private institutions.

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.

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

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.

Expenditure on educational institutions is calculated on a cash-accounting basis and, as such, represents a snapshot of expenditure in the reference year. Many countries operate a loan payment/repayment system at the tertiary level. While public loan payments are taken into account, loan repayments from private individuals are not, and so the private contribution to education costs may be under-represented.

Source

Data refer to the financial year 2014 (unless otherwise specified) and are based on the UNESCO, the OECD and Eurostat (UOE) data collection on education statistics administered by the OECD in 2016 (for details see Annex 3

at www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm). Data from Argentina, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa are from the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS).

The data on expenditure for 2005, 2008, 2011 to 2014 were updated based on a survey in 2016-17, and expenditure for 2005 to 2013 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.

References

OECD (2011), "Box B3.1. Private expenditure for the work-based component of educational programmes", in OECD, *Education at a Glance 2011: OECD Indicators*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-2011-en>.

Indicator B3 Tables


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933560339>

Table B3.1a Relative proportions of public and private expenditure on educational institutions, by level of education (2014)

Table B3.1b Relative proportions of disaggregated public and private expenditure on educational institutions, by level of education (2014)

Table B3.2a Trends in the 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 (2005, 2008, 2011 to 2014)

Table B3.2b Trends in the relative proportion of public expenditure on tertiary educational institutions and index of change in public and private expenditure (2005, 2008, 2011 to 2014)

WEB Table B3.3 Annual public expenditure on educational institutions per student, by type of institution (2014)

Cut-off date for the data: 19 July 2017. Any updates on data can be found on line at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-data-en>. More breakdowns can also be found at <http://stats.oecd.org/>, Education at a Glance Database.

Table B3.1a. **Relative proportions of public and private expenditure on educational institutions, by level of education (2014)**Distribution of public¹ and private² sources of funds for educational institutions after transfers from public sources

B3

| | Primary | | Lower secondary | | Upper secondary | | | | | | Post-secondary non-tertiary education | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Public sources | Private sources | Public sources | Private sources | General programmes | | Vocational programmes | | All programmes | | Public sources | Private sources |
| | | | | | Public sources | Private sources | Public sources | Private sources | Public sources | Private sources | | |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
| OECD | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 88 | 12 | 76 | 24 | 73 | 27 | 82 | 18 | 76 | 24 | 82 | 18 |
| Austria | 96 | 4 | 97 | 3 | 93 | 7 | 95 | 5 | 95 | 5 | 51 | 49 |
| Belgium | 97 | 3 | 96 | 4 | 96 ^d | 4 ^d | 96 ^d | 4 ^d | 96 ^d | 4 ^d | x(5, 7, 9) | x(6, 8, 10) |
| Canada ³ | 91 ^d | 9 ^d | x(1) | x(2) | x(9) | x(10) | x(9) | x(10) | 91 ^d | 9 ^d | m | m |
| Chile ⁴ | 82 | 18 | 85 | 15 | 78 | 22 | 93 | 7 | 82 | 18 | a | a |
| Czech Republic | 93 | 7 | 93 | 7 | 88 | 12 | 88 | 12 | 88 | 12 | 65 | 35 |
| Denmark | 98 | 2 | 94 | 6 | x(9) | x(10) | x(9) | x(10) | 100 | 0 | a | a |
| Estonia | 97 | 3 | 98 | 2 | 97 | 3 | 99 | 1 | 98 | 2 | 98 | 2 |
| Finland | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 98 ^d | 2 ^d | 99 ^d | 1 ^d | x(7, 9) | x(8, 10) |
| France | 93 | 7 | 91 | 9 | 91 | 9 | 84 | 16 | 88 | 12 | 81 | 19 |
| Germany | 98 | 2 | 97 | 3 | 96 | 4 | 61 | 39 | 76 | 24 | 51 | 49 |
| Greece | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m |
| Hungary | 92 | 8 | 93 | 7 | 97 | 3 | 98 | 2 | 98 | 2 | 98 | 2 |
| Iceland | 99 | 1 | 99 | 1 | 89 | 11 | 89 | 11 | 89 | 11 | 89 | 11 |
| Ireland | 97 | 3 | 93 | 7 | 93 | 7 | a | a | 93 | 7 | 99 | 1 |
| Israel ⁵ | 95 | 5 | x(5, 7, 9) | x(6, 8, 10) | 86 ^d | 14 ^d | 74 ^d | 26 ^d | 81 ^d | 19 ^d | a | a |
| Italy | 94 | 6 | 95 | 5 | x(9) | x(10) | x(9) | x(10) | 92 ^d | 8 ^d | 100 | 0 |
| Japan | 99 | 1 | 94 | 6 | x(9) | x(10) | x(9) | x(10) | 82 ^d | 18 ^d | x(9) | x(10) |
| Korea | 93 | 7 | 95 | 5 | x(9) | x(10) | x(9) | x(10) | 74 | 26 | a | a |
| Latvia | 99 | 1 | 98 | 2 | 98 | 2 | 94 | 6 | 97 | 3 | 93 | 7 |
| Luxembourg | 97 | 3 | 97 | 3 | 95 | 5 | 99 | 1 | 98 | 2 | 100 | 0 |
| Mexico | 86 | 14 | 84 | 16 | 74 | 26 | 74 | 26 | 74 | 26 | a | a |
| Netherlands | 99 | 1 | 94 | 6 | 92 | 8 | 61 | 39 | 69 | 31 | 56 | 44 |
| New Zealand | 92 | 8 | 86 | 14 | 83 | 17 | 57 | 43 | 76 | 24 | 42 | 58 |
| Norway | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| Poland ⁶ | 93 | 7 | 90 | 10 | 91 | 9 | 93 ^d | 7 ^d | 92 ^d | 8 ^d | 50 | 50 |
| Portugal | 88 | 12 | 93 | 7 | x(9) | x(10) | x(9) | x(10) | 85 ^d | 15 ^d | x(9) | x(10) |
| Slovak Republic | 89 | 11 | 90 | 10 | 84 | 16 | 91 | 9 | 89 | 11 | 91 | 9 |
| Slovenia | 91 | 9 | 91 | 9 | 88 | 12 | 90 | 10 | 90 | 10 | a | a |
| Spain | 84 | 16 | 91 | 9 | 87 | 13 | 95 ^d | 5 ^d | 90 ^d | 10 ^d | x(7, 9) | x(8, 10) |
| Sweden | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| Switzerland | m | m | m | m | m | m | 55 ^d | 45 ^d | m | m | x(7) | x(8) |
| Turkey | 85 | 15 | 82 | 18 | 61 | 39 | 86 | 14 | 74 | 26 | a | a |
| United Kingdom | 90 | 10 | 87 | 13 | 81 | 19 | 88 | 12 | 83 | 17 | a | a |
| United States | 93 | 7 | 92 | 8 | x(9) | x(10) | x(9) | x(10) | 91 | 9 | 17 | 83 |
| OECD average | 93 | 7 | 93 | 7 | 89 | 11 | 86 | 14 | 88 | 12 | 77 | 23 |
| EU22 average | 94 | 6 | 94 | 6 | 93 | 7 | 90 | 10 | 91 | 9 | 81 | 19 |
| Partners | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 85 | 15 | 89 | 11 | 88 | 12 | a | a | 88 | 12 | a | a |
| Brazil | 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 |
| Colombia ⁴ | 77 | 23 | 78 | 22 | x(9) | x(10) | x(9) | x(10) | 74 | 26 | x(9) | x(10) |
| Costa Rica | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | a | a |
| India | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m |
| Indonesia ⁴ | 97 | 3 | 92 | 8 | 74 | 26 | 75 | 25 | 74 | 26 | a | a |
| Lithuania | 97 | 3 | 97 | 3 | 97 | 3 | 94 | 6 | 96 | 4 | 94 | 6 |
| Russian Federation | x(5, 7, 9) | x(6, 8, 10) | x(5, 7, 9) | x(6, 8, 10) | 97 ^d | 3 ^d | 92 ^d | 8 ^d | 96 ^d | 4 ^d | x(5, 7, 9) | x(6, 8, 10) |
| Saudi Arabia | 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 |
| G20 average | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m |

Note: Private expenditure figures include tuition fee loans. Loan repayments from private individuals are not taken into account, and so the private contribution to education costs may be under-represented. See *Definitions* and *Methodology* sections for more information. Data and more breakdowns available at <http://stats.oecd.org/>, Education at a Glance Database.

1. Excluding international funds.

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

3. Primary education contains information from pre-primary and lower secondary education.

4. Year of reference 2015.

5. Private expenditure on government-dependent private institutions is included under public institutions.

6. Vocational programmes in upper secondary education include information from vocational programmes in lower secondary education.

Source: OECD/UIS/Eurostat (2017). See *Source* section for more information and 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 B3.1b. **Relative proportions of disaggregated public and private expenditure on educational institutions, by level of education (2014)***Distribution of disaggregated public¹ and private² sources of funds for educational institutions after transfers from public sources*

| | Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education | | | | Tertiary education | | | | Primary to tertiary education | | | |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Public sources | Private sources | | | Public sources | Private sources | | | Public sources | Private sources | | |
| | | Household expenditure | Expenditure of other private entities | All private sources | | Household expenditure | Expenditure of other private entities | All private sources | | Household expenditure | Expenditure of other private entities | All private sources |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | |
| OECD | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 81 | 16 | 3 | 19 | 39 | 48 | 14 | 61 | 68 | 26 | 6 | 32 |
| Austria | 95 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 94 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 95 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Belgium | 96 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 88 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 94 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Canada ³ | 91 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 48 | 26 | 25 | 52 | 73 | 13 | 14 | 27 |
| Chile ⁴ | 83 | 17 | 0 | 17 | 36 | 55 | 9 | 64 | 64 | 32 | 4 | 36 |
| Czech Republic | 91 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 76 | 10 | 14 | 24 | 87 | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| Denmark | 97 | x(4) | x(4) | 3 | 95 | x(8) | x(8) | 5 | 97 | x(12) | x(12) | 3 |
| Estonia | 98 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 85 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 93 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Finland | 99 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 96 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 98 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| France | 91 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 79 | 12 | 10 | 21 | 87 | 9 | 4 | 13 |
| Germany | 87 | x(4) | x(4) | 13 | 86 | x(8) | x(8) | 14 | 87 | x(12) | x(12) | 13 |
| Greece | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m |
| Hungary | 95 | x(4) | x(4) | 5 | 70 | x(8) | x(8) | 30 | 89 | x(12) | x(12) | 11 |
| Iceland | 96 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 91 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 95 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Ireland | 95 | 5 | a | 5 | 74 | 21 | 5 | 26 | 91 | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| Israel ⁵ | 88 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 52 | 27 | 21 | 48 | 79 | 13 | 8 | 21 |
| Italy | 94 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 65 | 27 | 8 | 35 | 87 | 11 | 2 | 13 |
| Japan ³ | 92 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 34 | 51 | 15 | 66 | 72 | 21 | 7 | 28 |
| Korea | 87 | 12 | 1 | 13 | 34 | 42 | 24 | 66 | 68 | 23 | 9 | 32 |
| Latvia | 98 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 79 | 20 | 1 | 21 | 92 | 7 | 0 | 8 |
| Luxembourg | 97 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 95 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 97 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Mexico | 82 | 17 | 0 | 18 | 71 | 29 | 0 | 29 | 79 | 20 | 0 | 21 |
| Netherlands | 88 | 5 | 8 | 12 | 70 | 16 | 14 | 30 | 82 | 8 | 10 | 18 |
| New Zealand | 83 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 51 | 34 | 15 | 49 | 74 | 19 | 7 | 26 |
| Norway | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 96 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 99 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Poland | 92 | x(4) | x(4) | 8 | 81 | 16 | 2 | 19 | 89 | x(12) | x(12) | 11 |
| Portugal ³ | 88 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 62 | 31 | 6 | 38 | 82 | 16 | 1 | 18 |
| Slovak Republic ⁶ | 89 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 77 | 12 | 11 | 23 | 86 | 10 | 5 | 14 |
| Slovenia | 91 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 86 | 12 | 2 | 14 | 90 | 10 | 1 | 10 |
| Spain | 88 | 11 | 1 | 12 | 68 | 28 | 3 | 32 | 82 | 16 | 2 | 18 |
| Sweden | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 89 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 97 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Switzerland | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m |
| Turkey | 80 | 14 | 5 | 20 | 75 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 79 | 14 | 7 | 21 |
| United Kingdom | 87 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 28 | 48 | 25 | 72 | 71 | 21 | 8 | 29 |
| United States | 91 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 35 | 46 | 19 | 65 | 67 | 25 | 8 | 33 |
| OECD average | 91 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 70 | 22 | 10 | 30 | 85 | 12 | 4 | 15 |
| EU22 average | 93 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 78 | 15 | 7 | 22 | 89 | 8 | 3 | 11 |
| Partners | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 87 | 13 | 0 | 13 | 86 | x(8) | x(8) | 14 | 87 | x(12) | x(12) | 13 |
| Brazil | 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 |
| Colombia ⁴ | 77 | x(4) | x(4) | 23 | 46 | x(8) | x(8) | 54 | 68 | x(12) | x(12) | 32 |
| Costa Rica | 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 |
| Indonesia ⁴ | 91 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 76 | x(12) | x(12) | 24 | 88 | x(12) | x(12) | 12 |
| Lithuania | 96 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 77 | 18 | 5 | 23 | 89 | 8 | 3 | 11 |
| Russian Federation | 96 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 66 | 23 | 11 | 34 | 85 | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| Saudi Arabia | 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 |
| G20 average | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m |

Note: Private expenditure figures include tuition fee loans. Loan repayments from private individuals are not taken into account, and so the private contribution to education costs may be under-represented. Public expenditure figures presented here exclude undistributed programmes. See *Definitions* and *Methodology* sections for more information. Data and more breakdowns available at <http://stats.oecd.org/>, Education at a Glance Database.

1. Excluding international funds.
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 B1.1 for details.
4. Year of reference 2015.
5. Private expenditure on government-dependent private institutions is included under public institutions.
6. Expenditure on public institutions for bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees.

Source: OECD/UIS/Eurostat (2017). See *Source* section for more information and 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 B3.2a. **Trends in the 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 (2005, 2008, 2011 to 2014)**

Index of change of public sources of funds for educational institutions after transfers from public and private sources,¹ by year

| | Share of public expenditure ² on educational institutions (%) | | | | | | Index of change between 2005 and 2014 in expenditure on educational institutions (2010 = 100, constant prices) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|------|------|------|------|------|--|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | Public sources | | | | | | Private sources | | | | | |
| | 2005 | 2008 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2005 | 2008 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2005 | 2008 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) |
| OECD | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 84 | 83 | 84 | 82 | 82 | 81 | 74 | 80 | 97 | 95 | 96 | 98 | 81 | 94 | 105 | 113 | 117 | 124 |
| Austria | m | m | m | 96 | 96 | 95 | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m |
| Belgium | 95 | 95 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 88 | 100 | 101 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 113 | 121 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 101 |
| Canada | 90 | 89 | 90 | 92 | 91 | 91 | 83 | 91 | 97 | 101 | 101 | 102 | 81 | 97 | 97 | 77 | 91 | 92 |
| Chile | 69 | 77 | 79 | 78 | 78 | 79 | 78 | 100 | 105 | 123 | 115 | 110 | 125 | 107 | 102 | 122 | 116 | 106 |
| Czech Republic | 90 | 90 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 90 | 96 | 103 | 103 | 100 | 101 | 100 | 100 | 101 | 101 | 102 | 99 |
| Denmark | 98 | 98 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 93 | 91 | 92 | 101 | 100 | 107 | 80 | 90 | 108 | 120 | 123 | 114 |
| Estonia | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 98 | 92 | 114 | 93 | 94 | 94 | 93 | 78 | 92 | 81 | 67 | 131 | 172 |
| Finland | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 90 | 96 | 101 | 101 | 100 | 99 | 96 | 121 | 94 | 95 | 90 | 92 |
| France | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 95 | 99 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 99 | 94 | 98 | 101 | 102 | 105 | 105 |
| Germany | 86 | 86 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 92 | 93 | 100 | 98 | 97 | 98 | 102 | 103 | 99 | 103 | 100 | 97 |
| Greece | 93 | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m |
| Hungary | 95 | m | m | 94 | 92 | 95 | 119 | 113 | 94 | 89 | 86 | 105 | m | m | m | m | m | m |
| Iceland | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 107 | 115 | 103 | 102 | 105 | 110 | 107 | 110 | 101 | 106 | 111 | 112 |
| Ireland | 97 | 98 | 96 | 96 | 95 | 95 | 72 | 93 | 96 | 95 | 89 | 89 | 55 | 52 | 99 | 101 | 99 | 100 |
| Israel ³ | 94 | 93 | 89 | 90 | 90 | 88 | 78 | 93 | 108 | 114 | 118 | 120 | 57 | 84 | 153 | 148 | 152 | 192 |
| Italy | 96 | 97 | 96 | 95 | 96 | 94 | 102 | 107 | 95 | 91 | 91 | 88 | 113 | 92 | 108 | 123 | 111 | 168 |
| Japan | 90 | 90 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 92 | 93 | 95 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 136 | 141 | 101 | 104 | 106 | 112 |
| Korea | 77 | 78 | 83 | 86 | 86 | 87 | 68 | 79 | 106 | 112 | 111 | 111 | 84 | 93 | 90 | 74 | 72 | 69 |
| Latvia | 97 | 98 | 97 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 99 | 131 | 97 | 94 | 106 | 115 | 115 | 102 | 86 | 75 | 77 | 82 |
| Luxembourg | m | m | 98 | 98 | 97 | 97 | 95 | m | 95 | 92 | 84 | 93 | m | 104 | 90 | 99 | 121 | 118 |
| Mexico | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 82 | 90 | 93 | 104 | 107 | 110 | 112 | 89 | 92 | 105 | 106 | 111 | 114 |
| Netherlands | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 88 | 88 | 92 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 98 | 86 | 95 | 101 | 101 | 95 | 92 |
| New Zealand | m | m | m | 83 | 83 | 83 | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m |
| Norway | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 91 | 89 | 95 | 95 | 99 | 100 | a | a | a | a | a | a |
| Poland ⁴ | 98 | 94 | 94 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 86 | 95 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 101 | 24 | 93 | 97 | 129 | 128 | 139 |
| Portugal | m | m | m | 85 | 88 | 88 | 93 | 89 | 94 | 89 | 94 | 90 | m | m | m | m | m | m |
| Slovak Republic | 86 | 85 | 89 | 88 | 89 | 89 | 72 | 82 | 94 | 93 | 97 | 102 | 85 | 107 | 89 | 92 | 92 | 91 |
| Slovenia | 92 | 92 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 98 | 101 | 98 | 94 | 92 | 91 | 91 | 97 | 100 | 98 | 98 | 99 |
| Spain | 93 | 93 | 91 | 89 | 88 | 88 | 85 | 98 | 97 | 90 | 86 | 86 | 67 | 81 | 106 | 129 | 134 | 135 |
| Sweden | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 101 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 104 | a | a | a | a | a | a |
| Switzerland | m | m | m | m | m | m | 92 | 94 | 102 | 104 | 106 | 107 | m | m | m | m | m | m |
| Turkey | m | m | 84 | 82 | 83 | 80 | 69 | 84 | 118 | 130 | 141 | 147 | m | m | m | m | m | m |
| United Kingdom | m | m | 86 | 84 | 84 | 87 | 96 | 90 | 111 | 112 | 124 | 132 | m | m | m | m | m | m |
| United States | 92 | 92 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 101 | 97 | 95 | 95 | 96 | 98 | 109 | 110 | 111 | 109 | 110 |
| OECD average | 92 | 92 | 92 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 89 | 97 | 100 | 100 | 101 | 103 | 90 | 99 | 101 | 104 | 107 | 113 |
| EU22 average | 94 | 94 | 94 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 92 | 99 | 98 | 97 | 97 | 100 | 87 | 97 | 97 | 102 | 106 | 113 |
| Partners | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | m | m | m | 92 | 87 | 87 | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m |
| Brazil | m | m | m | m | m | m | 61 | 88 | 104 | 105 | 108 | 106 | m | m | m | m | m | m |
| China | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m |
| Colombia | m | m | m | m | 78 | 77 | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m |
| Costa Rica | m | m | m | m | 85 | 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 | 91 | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m |
| Lithuania | m | m | 97 | 97 | 97 | 96 | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | 117 | 116 | 135 | 139 |
| Russian Federation | m | 97 | 96 | 97 | 96 | 96 | 79 | 105 | 103 | 119 | 123 | 117 | m | 109 | 139 | 129 | 144 | 143 |
| Saudi Arabia | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m |
| South Africa | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m |
| G20 average | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m |

Note: See *Definitions* and *Methodology* sections for more information. Data and more breakdowns available at <http://stats.oecd.org/>, Education at a Glance Database.

1. Excluding international funds.

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

3. Private expenditure on government-dependent private institutions is included under public institutions.

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

Source: OECD/UIS/Eurostat (2017). See *Source* section for more information and 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 B3.2b. Trends in the relative proportion of public expenditure on tertiary educational institutions and index of change in public and private expenditure (2005, 2008, 2011 to 2014)

Index of change of public sources of funds for educational institutions after transfers from public and private sources,¹ by year

| | Share of public expenditure ² on educational institutions (%) | | | | | | Index of change between 2005 and 2014 in expenditure on educational institutions (2010 = 100, constant prices) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|------|------|------|------|------|--|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | Public sources | | | | | | Private sources | | | | | |
| | 2005 | 2008 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2005 | 2008 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2005 | 2008 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) |
| OECD | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 45 | 45 | 46 | 45 | 42 | 39 | 77 | 85 | 100 | 101 | 103 | 106 | 81 | 91 | 104 | 108 | 121 | 146 |
| Austria | m | m | m | 95 | 95 | 94 | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m |
| Belgium | 91 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 89 | 88 | 85 | 93 | 101 | 102 | 106 | 107 | 76 | 92 | 100 | 104 | 110 | 129 |
| Canada | 55 | 63 | 57 | 52 | 50 | 48 | 80 | 97 | 97 | 91 | 89 | 88 | 88 | 77 | 97 | 111 | 122 | 126 |
| Chile | 15 | 14 | 22 | 24 | 35 | 38 | 46 | 48 | 104 | 124 | 178 | 194 | 77 | 87 | 112 | 119 | 103 | 99 |
| Czech Republic | 81 | 79 | 81 | 79 | 77 | 76 | 76 | 97 | 124 | 111 | 97 | 91 | 66 | 96 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 105 |
| Denmark | 97 | 96 | 95 | m | 94 | 95 | 94 | 93 | 102 | 88 | 94 | 97 | 61 | 82 | 112 | m | 114 | 103 |
| Estonia | 70 | 79 | 80 | 78 | 82 | 85 | 76 | 102 | 118 | 100 | 136 | 146 | 100 | 84 | 88 | 85 | 94 | 82 |
| Finland | 96 | 95 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 86 | 92 | 104 | 102 | 99 | 97 | 82 | 105 | 105 | 96 | 95 | 83 |
| France | 84 | 82 | 81 | 80 | 79 | 79 | 87 | 95 | 99 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 77 | 97 | 107 | 112 | 120 | 123 |
| Germany | 87 | 87 | 87 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 81 | 92 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 108 | 79 | 91 | 103 | 110 | 112 | 114 |
| Greece | 97 | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m |
| Hungary ³ | 78 | m | m | 54 | 63 | 70 | 104 | 110 | 117 | 82 | 97 | 85 | m | m | m | m | m | m |
| Iceland | 91 | 92 | 91 | 92 | 91 | 91 | 98 | 115 | 97 | 111 | 114 | 118 | 105 | 101 | 104 | 103 | 113 | 116 |
| Ireland | 84 | 83 | 80 | 84 | 78 | 74 | 75 | 97 | 93 | 97 | 79 | 77 | 62 | 89 | 98 | 82 | 98 | 115 |
| Israel ⁴ | 53 | 51 | 49 | 57 | 53 | 52 | 81 | 87 | 100 | 106 | 112 | 111 | 85 | 98 | 124 | 94 | 120 | 120 |
| Italy | 73 | 71 | 66 | 66 | 67 | 65 | 98 | 106 | 99 | 94 | 96 | 93 | 75 | 92 | 104 | 101 | 97 | 104 |
| Japan ³ | 34 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 35 | 34 | 89 | 96 | 104 | 103 | 109 | 104 | 92 | 101 | 104 | 104 | 105 | 105 |
| Korea | 24 | 22 | 27 | 29 | 33 | 34 | 64 | 75 | 104 | 111 | 124 | 132 | 76 | 99 | 105 | 100 | 97 | 96 |
| Latvia | 56 | 65 | 63 | 64 | 68 | 79 | 109 | 149 | 130 | 128 | 136 | 168 | 130 | 123 | 117 | 110 | 98 | 69 |
| Luxembourg | m | m | m | 95 | 98 | 95 | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m |
| Mexico | 69 | 70 | 67 | 70 | 68 | 71 | 77 | 89 | 93 | 105 | 98 | 121 | 80 | 88 | 106 | 106 | 109 | 113 |
| Netherlands | 73 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 70 | 70 | 86 | 91 | 102 | 103 | 103 | 105 | 81 | 93 | 107 | 109 | 111 | 115 |
| New Zealand | m | m | m | 52 | 52 | 51 | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m |
| Norway | m | 97 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 98 | 91 | 97 | 98 | 102 | 111 | m | 70 | 99 | 94 | 101 | 103 |
| Poland | 74 | 71 | 76 | 78 | 80 | 81 | 91 | 80 | 99 | 103 | 114 | 115 | 80 | 80 | 81 | 75 | 69 | 66 |
| Portugal ³ | 68 | 62 | 69 | 54 | 58 | 62 | 89 | 86 | 92 | 69 | 76 | 80 | 93 | 117 | 94 | 130 | 121 | 107 |
| Slovak Republic | 77 | 73 | 77 | 74 | 76 | 77 | 86 | 98 | 121 | 125 | 136 | 142 | 60 | 86 | 86 | 105 | 104 | 99 |
| Slovenia | 77 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 86 | 84 | 96 | 101 | 97 | 92 | 90 | 142 | 102 | 97 | 86 | 75 | 82 |
| Spain | 78 | 79 | 77 | 73 | 69 | 68 | 79 | 95 | 97 | 85 | 81 | 80 | 80 | 91 | 101 | 113 | 129 | 132 |
| Sweden | 88 | 89 | 90 | 89 | 90 | 89 | 84 | 88 | 101 | 102 | 104 | 106 | 108 | 105 | 114 | 119 | 117 | 125 |
| Switzerland | m | m | m | m | m | m | 98 | 89 | 105 | 109 | 111 | 118 | m | m | m | m | m | m |
| Turkey | m | m | 81 | 75 | 76 | 75 | 70 | 80 | 195 | 201 | 215 | 230 | m | m | m | m | m | m |
| United Kingdom | m | m | m | m | m | 28 | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m |
| United States | 42 | 41 | 39 | 38 | 36 | 35 | 90 | 99 | 101 | 101 | 94 | 92 | 83 | 94 | 105 | 110 | 109 | 116 |
| OECD average | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 71 | 70 | 85 | 94 | 107 | 105 | 110 | 114 | 85 | 94 | 103 | 104 | 106 | 107 |
| EU22 average | 80 | 80 | 80 | 78 | 80 | 78 | 87 | 98 | 106 | 99 | 103 | 105 | 85 | 96 | 101 | 103 | 104 | 103 |
| Partners | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | m | m | m | m | 93 | 86 | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m |
| Brazil | m | m | m | m | m | m | 70 | 83 | 113 | 107 | 110 | 107 | m | m | m | m | m | m |
| China | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m |
| Colombia | m | m | m | m | 43 | 50 | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m |
| Costa Rica | m | m | m | m | 59 | 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 | 71 | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m |
| Lithuania | 64 | 68 | 74 | 75 | 75 | 77 | 74 | 94 | 128 | 129 | 128 | 134 | 89 | 97 | 99 | 95 | 92 | 88 |
| Russian Federation | m | 64 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 69 | 102 | 94 | 97 | 102 | 100 | m | 93 | 92 | 92 | 91 | 85 |
| Saudi Arabia | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m |
| South Africa | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m |
| G20 average | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m |


Note: See *Definitions and Methodology* sections for more information. Data and more breakdowns available at <http://stats.oecd.org/>, Education at a Glance Database.

1. Excluding international funds.

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 B1.1 for details.

4. Private expenditure on government-dependent private institutions is included under public institutions.

Source: OECD/UIS/Eurostat (2017). See *Source* section for more information and 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/10.1787/888933560301>



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