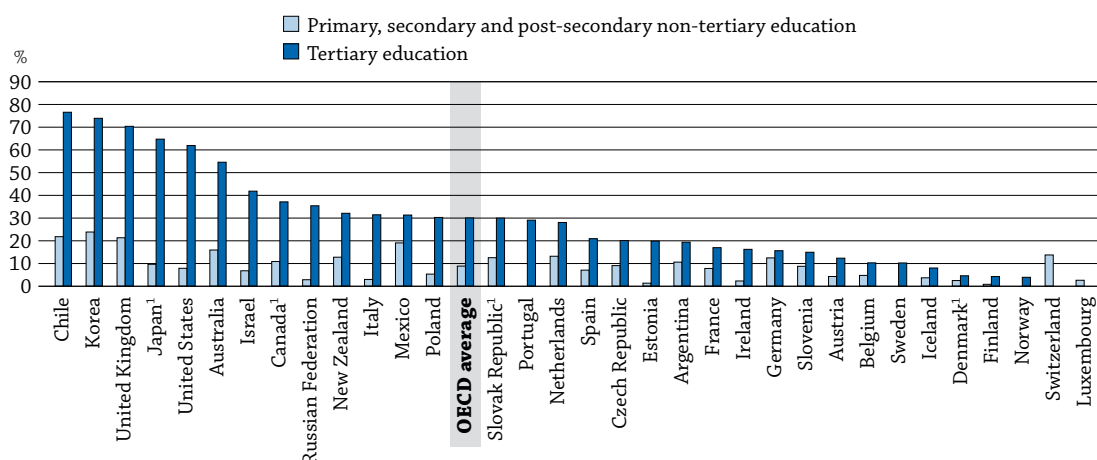


## HOW MUCH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION IS THERE?

- Public funding accounts for 84% of all funds for educational institutions, on average in OECD countries.
- At the primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary levels of education, 91% of the funds for educational institutions come from public sources, on average in OECD countries; only in Chile, Korea and the United Kingdom 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, at 30% and 18%, respectively. However, these proportions vary more widely among countries than those for primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education.
- Public funding on educational institutions, for all levels combined, increased between 2000 and 2009 in all countries for which comparable data are available. However, more pressure has been put on households to share the cost of education, and private funding increased at an even greater rate in more than three-quarters of countries. As a result, on average among OECD countries, the share of private funding for educational institutions increased between 2000 and 2009.

**Chart B3.1. Share of private expenditure on educational institutions (2009)**



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. Argentina: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (World Education Indicators programme). Tables B3.2a and B3.2b.

See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012)).

**StatLink** <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932662637>

### 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 educational services, or other private spending (e.g. on room and board) that goes through the educational institution.

### Context

Today, more people are participating in a wider range of educational programmes offered by increasing numbers of providers. As a result, the question of who should support people's efforts to acquire more education – governments or 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 very 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 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 in OECD countries.** However, the ratio varies from less than twice (1.8) for primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education, to nearly two-and-a-half times (2.4) at the pre-primary level, and to nearly three times (2.9) at the tertiary level.
- **At the tertiary level, the countries with the lowest amounts of public expenditure per student in public and private institutions are also those with the fewest students enrolled in public tertiary institutions,** except for Poland and Argentina.
- **In most countries for which data are available, individual households account for most of the private expenditure on tertiary education.** Exceptions are Austria, the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic and Sweden, 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.

### ■ Trends

Between 1995 and 2009, the share of public funding for tertiary institutions decreased from 78% in 1995, to 77% in 2000, to 73% in 2005 and then stabilised at 73% in 2009 (on average among the OECD countries for which trend data are available for all years). This trend is mainly influenced by non-European countries, where tuition fees are generally higher and enterprises participate more actively in providing grants to finance tertiary institutions.

Between 2000 and 2009, the share of private funding for tertiary education increased in more than two-thirds of the countries for which comparable data are available (18 out of 25 countries). The share increased by five percentage points, on average, and by more than ten percentage points in Mexico, Portugal, the Slovak Republic and the United Kingdom. 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 between OECD countries, and most significantly in the Slovak Republic and the United Kingdom.

## 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 in OECD countries, 84% of all funds for educational institutions come directly from public sources, and 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 20% in Canada, Israel and Mexico, 25% in Australia, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States, and 40% in Chile and Korea (Table B3.1).

Private spending on education for all levels of education combined increased from 2000 to 2009; 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 5 percentage points in Mexico and Portugal and by 12 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 same period. For example, in Portugal and the United Kingdom, the tuition fees charged by tertiary educational institutions increased substantially (Table B3.1).

However, decreases in the public share of total expenditure on educational institutions (and consequent increases in the share of private expenditure) have not generally gone hand-in-hand with cuts (in real terms) in public expenditure on educational institutions (Table B3.1). 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, the share of private expenditure on educational institutions varies across countries and by level of education.

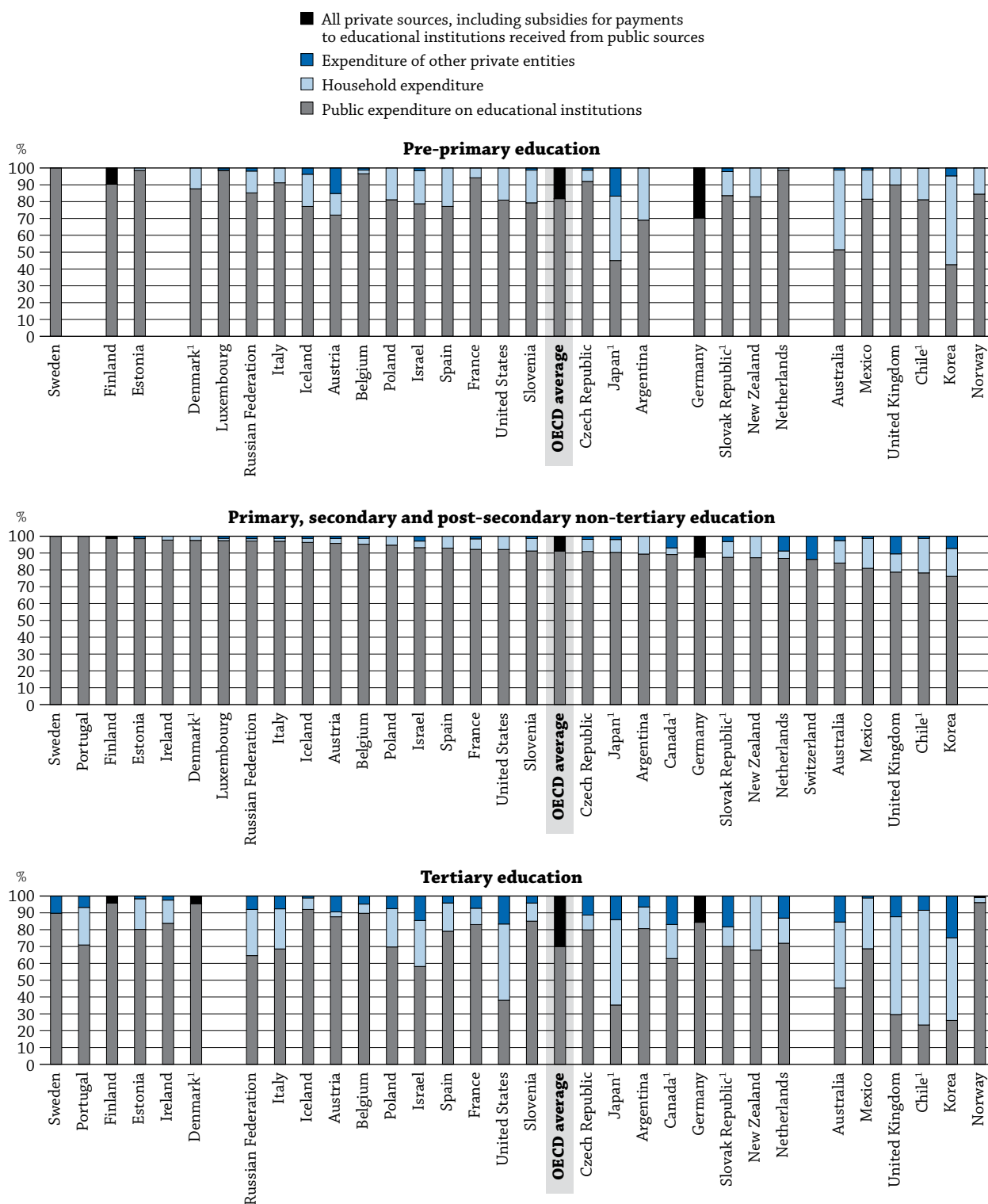
### Public and private expenditure on pre-primary, primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary educational institutions

Investment in early childhood education is essential for building a strong foundation for lifelong learning and for ensuring equitable access to learning opportunities later in school. In pre-primary education, the share of total payments to educational institutions from private sources averages more than 18% in OECD countries – a higher rate than for all levels of education combined. However, this proportion varies widely among countries, ranging from 5% or less in Belgium, Estonia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Sweden, to 25% or more in Argentina, Austria and Germany, and 48% or more in Australia, Japan and Korea (Table B3.2a). The proportions of public and private funds may be related to the availability of public institutions at this level (see below and Indicators C1 and C2).

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 Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Germany, Korea, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Slovak Republic, Switzerland and the United Kingdom (Table B3.2a 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 Germany, 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 2009, more than half the countries for which comparable data are available (15 out of 25 countries) showed a decrease in the share of public funding for primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education. However, among these countries, the corresponding increase in the private share is three percentage points or more only in Canada (from 7.6% to 10.9%), Korea (from 19.2% to 23.8%), Mexico (from 13.9% to 19.0%), the Slovak Republic (from 2.4% to 12.5%) and the United Kingdom (from 11.3% to 21.3%). In the other countries, shifts in the opposite direction, i.e. towards public funding, do not exceed 2 percentage points (Table B3.2a).

**Chart B3.2. Distribution of public and private expenditure on educational institutions (2009)**  
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, Argentina: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (World Education Indicators programme). Tables B3.2a and B3.2b. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012)).

**StatLink** <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932662656>

In spite of these differences, between 2000 and 2009 the amount of public expenditure on educational institutions at these levels of education increased in all countries with comparable data. In contrast with general trends, increases in the amount of public expenditure for these levels of education have been accompanied by decreases in the amount of private expenditure on education in Japan, Portugal and Sweden. However, in Portugal and Sweden, less than 1% of expenditure on educational institutions was provided by private sources in 2009 (Table B3.2a).

### Public and private expenditure on tertiary educational institutions

At the tertiary level, high private returns (see Indicator A9) 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 30% of total expenditure at this level – than it is for primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (Tables B3.2a and B3.2b).

The proportion of expenditure on tertiary institutions covered by individuals, businesses and other private sources, including subsidised private payments, ranges from less than 5% in Denmark, Finland and Norway (tuition fees charged by tertiary institutions are low or negligible in these countries), to more than 40% in Australia, Israel, Japan and the United States, and to over 70% in Chile, Korea and the United Kingdom (Chart B3.2 and Table B3.2b). 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), and most of the budget of educational institutions comes from tuition fees (more than 70% in Korea, and more than 50% in the United Kingdom).

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 Australia, Canada, the Czech Republic, Israel, Japan, Korea, the Netherlands, the Slovak Republic, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States, 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.

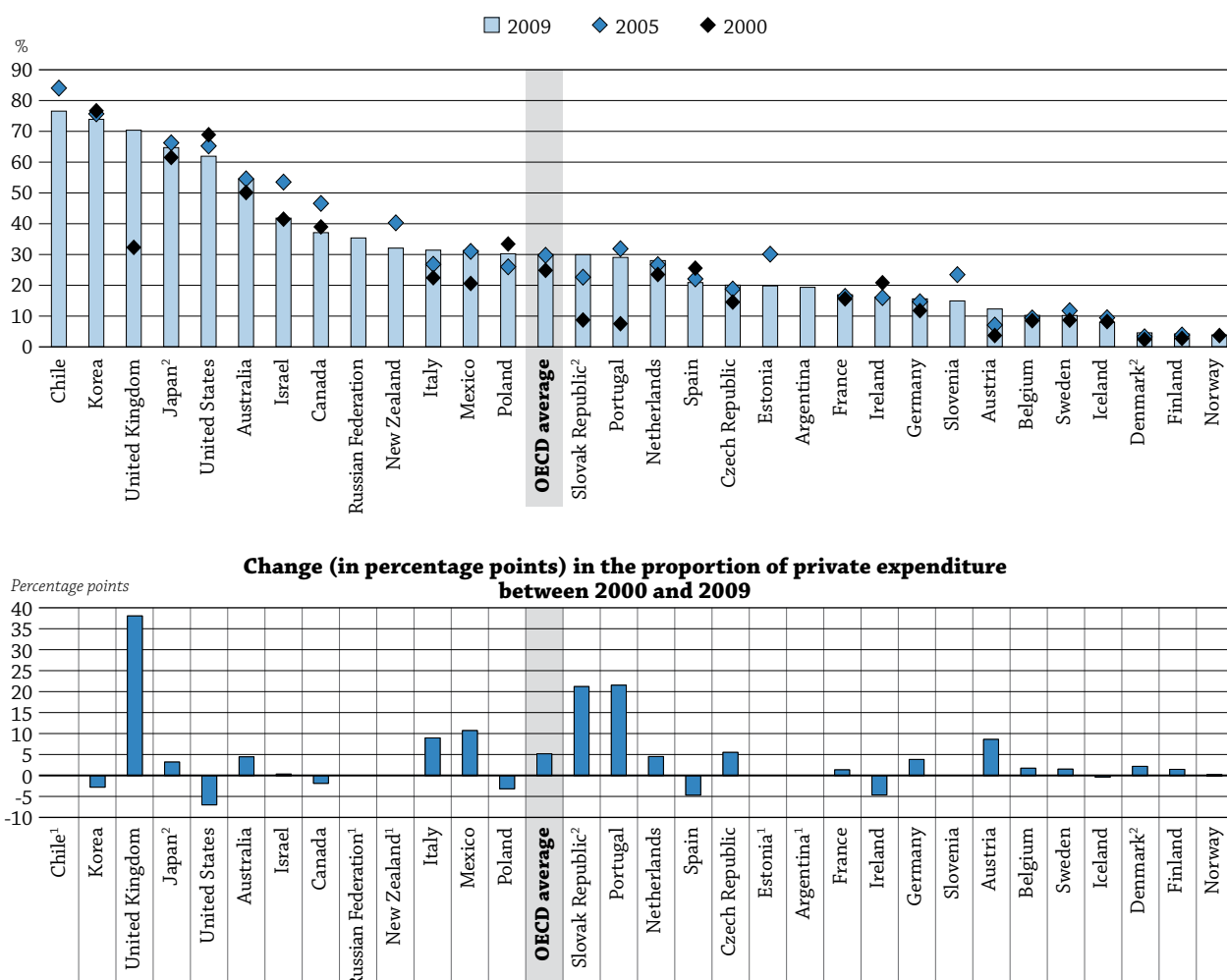
In many OECD countries, greater participation in tertiary education (see Indicator C1) reflects strong individual and social demand. The increases in enrolment have been accompanied by increases in the level of investment of countries, from both public and private sources, and resulted in changes in the proportions of public and private expenditure. On average among the OECD countries for which trend data are available for all reference years, the share of public funding for tertiary institutions decreased slightly from 78% in 1995, to 77% in 2000, to 73% in 2005 and then stabilised at 73% in 2009. This trend is apparent primarily in non-European countries, where tuition fees are generally higher and enterprises participate more actively, largely through grants to tertiary institutions (Table B3.3, Chart B3.3 and Indicator B5).

In 18 of the 25 countries for which comparable data are available for 2000 and 2009 showed an increase in the share of private funding for tertiary education. Similarly, in 11 of the 22 countries with comparable data for 1995 and 2009, the private share of expenditure on tertiary education increased by at least three percentage points during this period. This increase exceeded 10 percentage points in Australia, Italy, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, and exceeded 50 percentage points in the United Kingdom. In Australia, this increase was largely 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).

Only the Czech Republic and Ireland – and, to a lesser extent, Canada, Norway and Spain – show a significant decrease in the share of private expenditure on tertiary educational institutions between 1995 and 2009 (Table B3.3 and Chart B3.3). In Ireland, tuition fees for tertiary first-degree programmes were gradually eliminated over the past decade, leading to a reduction in the share of private spending at this level.

Private expenditure on educational institutions generally increased faster than public expenditure between 2000 and 2009. Nevertheless, public investment in tertiary education also increased in all countries for which 2000 and 2009 data are available, regardless of the changes in private spending (Table B3.2b). Three of the nine countries with the largest increases in private expenditure during this period (the Czech Republic, Mexico and Poland) are also among the ten countries with the largest increases in public expenditure. In these countries, tertiary educational institutions charge low or no tuition fees and tertiary attainment is relatively low (see Indicators A1 and B5). In the other six countries among the nine with the largest increases in public expenditure over the period (Estonia, Iceland, Ireland, Korea, New Zealand and Spain), private expenditure increased less than public expenditure. Among these six countries, Korea is the only one where tertiary institutions rely heavily on private funding. In Estonia, Iceland, Ireland, New Zealand and Spain, private funding represents 8% to 32% of expenditure on educational institutions (Table B3.2b).

**Chart B3.3. Share of private expenditure on tertiary educational institutions (2000, 2005 and 2009) and change, in percentage points, in the share of private expenditure between 2000 and 2009**



1. The change between 2000 and 2009 is not available as the value for 2000 is missing

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

Countries are ranked in descending order of the share of private expenditure on educational institutions in 2009.

**Source:** OECD. Argentina: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (World Education Indicators programme). Table B3.3. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012)).

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### 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 B3.4 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 B3.4, 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).

On average among 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 8 329 and USD 4 301, respectively). However, the difference varies according to the level of education. Public expenditure, per student, on public institutions is more than twice that on private institutions at the pre-primary level (USD 6 426 and USD 2 701, respectively), somewhat under twice (1.8) that for primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (USD 8 511 and USD 4 810, respectively), and nearly three times (2.9) that at the tertiary level (USD 10 906 and USD 3 812, respectively).

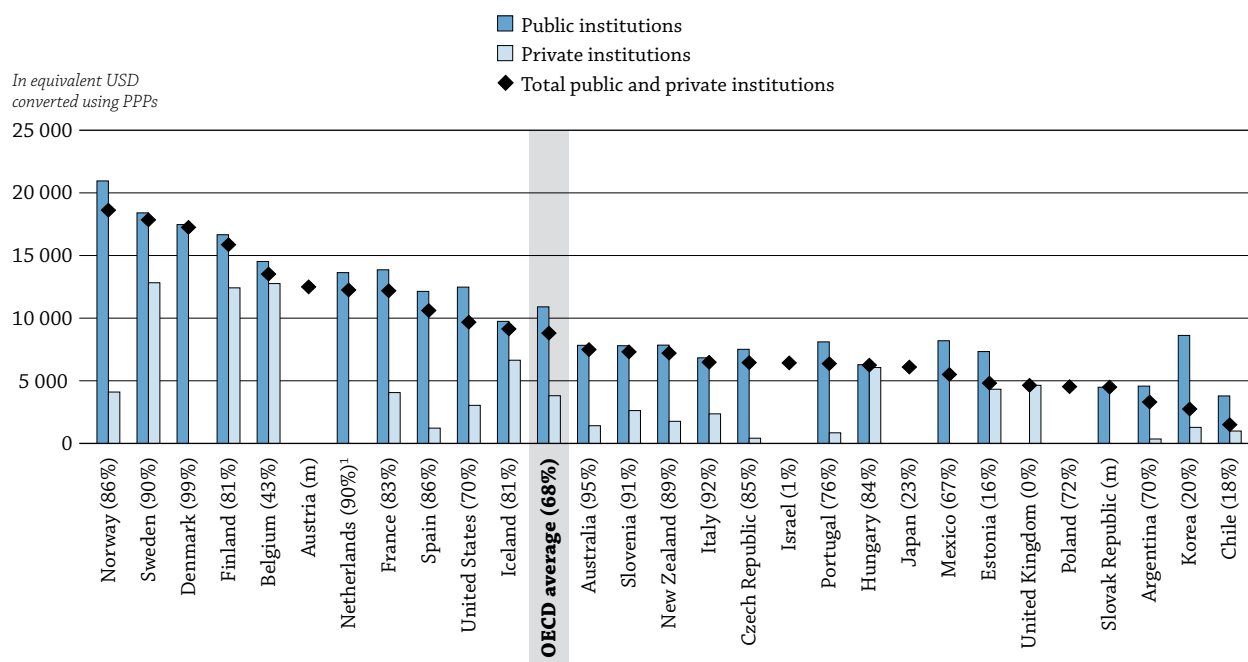
At the pre-primary level, public expenditure per student for both public and private institutions averages USD 5 379 in OECD countries but varies from USD 1 839 or less in Argentina and Mexico to more than USD 15 500 in Luxembourg. Public expenditure per student is usually higher for public institutions than for private institutions, but private institutions generally enrol fewer pupils than public institutions. For example, in Mexico and the Netherlands, public expenditure per student for private institutions is negligible, and a relatively small proportion of pupils is enrolled in private institutions. In contrast, private institutions enrol nearly all pupils in New Zealand and public expenditure per student in private institutions is higher-than-average (USD 9 415) (Tables B3.4 and C2.2).

At the primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary level of education (the level with the largest proportion of public funds, Table B3.2a), public expenditure per student for both public and private institutions averages USD 7 745 in OECD countries, but varies from USD 1 893 in Mexico to approximately USD 17 000 in Luxembourg. At this level, most students are enrolled in public institutions, and public expenditure per student is usually higher for public than for private institutions, except in Finland, Israel and Sweden. In these 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 (Table C1.4).

At the tertiary level, public expenditure per student for both public and private institutions averages USD 8 810 in OECD countries, but varies from about USD 1 500 in Chile to more than USD 17 000 in Denmark, Norway and Sweden, three countries in which the level of private expenditure is small or negligible. In all countries with available data, public expenditure per student is higher for public than for private institutions (Table B3.4 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 5% of expenditure for public and private educational institutions in Denmark and above 28% in the Netherlands.

In Belgium, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Iceland and Sweden, public expenditure goes to both public and private institutions, and public expenditure, per student, on private institutions represents at least 59% – and up to nearly 100% – of the level of public expenditure, per tertiary student, on public institutions (Table B3.4).

**Chart B3.4. Annual public expenditure on educational institutions per student in tertiary education, by type of institution (2009)**

**Note:** The figures into 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. Argentina: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (World Education Indicators programme). Table B3.4. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012)).

**StatLink** <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932662694>

However, these countries show different participation patterns. In Finland, 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 private institutions. In all these countries, private expenditure on tertiary institutions is below the OECD average.

In the remaining countries, public expenditure goes mainly to public institutions: public expenditure, per student, on private institutions is less than 35% of public expenditure, per student, on public institutions (Chart B3.1 and Table B3.2b).

## 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.

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

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.



### Methodology

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

**Data coverage:** 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 2011, in which expenditure for 1995 and 2000 were adjusted to the methods and definitions used in the current UOE data collection.

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

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

Table B3.1. **Relative proportions of public and private expenditure on educational institutions, for all levels of education (2000, 2009)***Distribution of public and private sources of funds for educational institutions after transfers from public sources, by year*

		2009					2000		Index of change between 2000 and 2009 in expenditure on educational institutions		
		Public sources	Private sources			Private: of which, subsidised	Public sources	All private sources <sup>1</sup>			
			Household expenditure	Expenditure of other private entities	All private sources <sup>1</sup>						
									(1)	(2)	(3)
OECD	Australia	73.2	20.8	6.0	26.8	1.3	74.1	25.9	151	158	
	Austria	91.4	3.9	4.7	8.6	5.5	94.0	6.0	118	175	
	Belgium	94.3	4.6	1.1	5.7	1.8	94.3	5.7	123	122	
	Canada <sup>2</sup>	78.6	10.5	10.9	21.4	m	79.9	20.1	123	133	
	Chile <sup>3</sup>	58.9	37.9	3.2	41.1	3.3	m	m	m	m	
	Czech Republic	88.0	7.8	4.3	12.0	m	89.9	10.1	158	194	
	Denmark	95.8	4.2	m	4.2	m	96.0	4.0	123	130	
	Estonia	94.2	5.3	0.5	5.8	n	m	m	150	m	
	Finland	97.6	x(4)	x(4)	2.4	n	98.0	2.0	132	157	
	France	90.2	7.0	2.7	9.8	m	91.2	8.8	108	121	
	Germany	85.0	x(4)	x(4)	15.0	m	86.1	13.9	113	123	
	Greece	m	m	m	m	m	93.8	6.2	m	m	
	Hungary	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	130	m	
	Iceland	90.8	7.9	1.3	9.2	m	90.0	10.0	148	135	
	Ireland	94.2	5.2	0.6	5.8	n	90.5	9.5	191	112	
	Israel	79.2	14.6	6.2	20.8	2.3	79.8	20.2	121	125	
	Italy	90.7	7.7	1.6	9.3	1.7	94.3	5.7	104	177	
	Japan	68.1	21.6	10.3	31.9	m	71.0	29.0	103	118	
	Korea	60.0	27.3	12.8	40.0	1.0	59.2	40.8	187	182	
	Luxembourg	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Mexico	78.8	21.1	0.2	21.2	1.9	85.3	14.7	130	203	
	Netherlands	83.7	7.0	9.3	16.3	2.1	84.1	15.9	135	140	
	New Zealand	82.6	17.4	x(2)	17.4	m	m	m	139	m	
	Norway	m	m	m	m	m	95.0	5.0	138	51	
	Poland	86.7	x(4)	x(4)	13.3	m	89.0	11.0	142	177	
	Portugal	93.5	5.0	1.5	6.5	m	98.6	1.4	112	534	
	Slovak Republic	83.9	10.1	6.0	16.1	2.3	96.4	3.6	147	751	
	Slovenia	88.5	10.2	1.3	11.5	n	m	m	m	m	
	Spain	87.1	12.0	1.0	12.9	0.4	87.4	12.6	142	147	
	Sweden	97.4	n	2.6	2.6	a	97.0	3.0	124	108	
	Switzerland	m	m	m	m	m	91.8	8.2	122	154	
	Turkey	m	m	m	m	m	98.6	1.4	m	m	
	United Kingdom	68.9	20.7	10.4	31.1	19.2	85.2	14.8	117	303	
	United States	72.0	22.0	6.0	28.0	m	67.3	32.7	129	103	
		OECD average	84.0	~	~	16.0	2.5	87.8	12.2	133	186
		EU21 average	89.5	~	~	10.5	2.7	92.1	7.9	132	217
Other G20	Argentina	85.7	13.0	1.3	14.3	0.1	m	m	m	m	
	Brazil	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	215	m	
	China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Indonesia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Russian Federation	84.8	11.6	3.5	15.2	m	m	m	244	m	
	Saudi Arabia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	South Africa	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
		G20 average	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	

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

2. Year of reference 2008 instead of 2009.

3. Year of reference 2010 instead of 2009.


Source: OECD, Argentina: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (World Education Indicators programme). See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012)). Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932666190>

Table B3.2a. **Relative proportions of public and private expenditure on educational institutions, as a percentage, by level of education (2000, 2009)***Distribution of public and private sources of funds for educational institutions after transfers from public sources, by year*

		Pre-primary education (for children 3 years and older)					Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education									
														Index of change between 2000 and 2009 in expenditure on educational institutions		
		2009					2009					2000				
		Public sources	Private sources			Private: of which, subsidised	Public sources	Private sources			Private: of which, subsidised	Public sources	All private sources <sup>1</sup>	Public sources	All private sources <sup>1</sup>	
			Household expenditure	Expenditure of other private entities	All private sources <sup>1</sup>			Household expenditure	Expenditure of other private entities	All private sources <sup>1</sup>						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)			
OECD	Australia	51.4	48.2	0.3	48.6	1.8	84.1	13.3	2.6	15.9	1.6	83.7	16.3	155	150	
	Austria	72.0	12.8	15.2	28.0	21.5	95.7	2.9	1.4	4.3	1.8	95.8	4.2	112	115	
	Belgium	96.5	3.3	0.1	3.5	0.8	95.3	4.6	0.1	4.7	1.3	94.7	5.3	121	108	
	Canada <sup>2, 3</sup>	x(6)	x(7)	x(8)	x(9)	x(6)	89.1	3.9	6.9	10.9	x(6)	92.4	7.6	128	188	
	Chile <sup>4</sup>	81.1	18.6	m	18.9	n	78.2	21.5	0.3	21.8	a	m	m	m	m	
	Czech Republic	92.0	6.6	1.4	8.0	m	91.0	7.2	1.9	9.0	n	91.7	8.3	145	159	
	Denmark <sup>3</sup>	87.6	12.4	n	12.4	m	97.5	2.5	n	2.5	n	97.8	2.2	121	139	
	Estonia	98.6	1.4	n	1.4	n	98.7	1.2	0.1	1.3	m	m	m	147	m	
	Finland	90.3	x(4)	x(4)	9.7	n	99.2	x(9)	x(9)	0.8	n	99.3	0.7	133	160	
	France	94.1	5.9	n	5.9	m	92.2	6.2	1.6	7.8	m	92.6	7.4	103	110	
	Germany	70.2	x(4)	x(4)	29.8	n	87.6	x(9)	x(9)	12.4	m	87.1	12.9	106	102	
	Greece	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	n	m	m	91.7	8.3	m	m	
	Hungary	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	n	92.7	7.3	128	m	
	Iceland	77.1	19.1	3.7	22.9	a	96.3	3.4	0.2	3.7	a	96.4	3.6	139	142	
	Ireland	m	m	m	m	m	97.7	2.3	m	2.3	m	96.0	4.0	208	116	
	Israel	78.7	19.7	1.6	21.3	n	93.2	3.9	2.9	6.8	1.8	94.1	5.9	122	142	
	Italy	91.2	8.8	n	8.8	n	97.0	2.8	0.1	3.0	n	97.8	2.2	108	146	
	Japan <sup>3</sup>	45.0	38.3	16.7	55.0	m	90.4	7.7	2.0	9.6	m	89.8	10.2	103	96	
	Korea	42.6	52.7	4.7	57.4	0.5	76.2	16.6	7.3	23.8	0.3	80.8	19.2	178	234	
	Luxembourg	98.6	1.2	0.2	1.4	m	97.4	1.9	0.7	2.6	m	m	m	m	m	
	Mexico	81.4	18.5	0.1	18.6	0.2	81.0	18.9	0.1	19.0	2.2	86.1	13.9	122	178	
	Netherlands	98.7	1.3	a	1.3	1.1	86.8	4.4	8.8	13.2	2.9	85.7	14.3	139	126	
	New Zealand	82.9	17.1	x(2)	17.1	m	87.2	12.8	x(7)	12.8	m	m	m	131	m	
	Norway	84.4	15.6	m	15.6	n	m	m	m	m	m	99.0	1.0	127	m	
	Poland	81.1	18.9	m	18.9	n	94.7	5.3	m	5.3	m	95.4	4.6	131	154	
	Portugal	m	m	m	m	m	100.0	n	m	n	m	99.9	0.1	112	85	
	Slovak Republic <sup>3</sup>	83.6	14.3	2.2	16.4	0.4	87.5	9.4	3.1	12.5	1.0	97.6	2.4	150	882	
	Slovenia	79.3	20.6	0.1	20.7	n	91.2	8.2	0.5	8.8	n	m	m	m	m	
	Spain	77.1	22.9	m	22.9	n	92.9	7.1	m	7.1	a	93.0	7.0	128	129	
	Sweden	100.0	n	n	n	n	100.0	n	a	n	n	99.9	0.1	116	51	
	Switzerland	m	m	m	m	m	86.3	n	13.7	13.7	0.8	88.9	11.1	121	154	
	Turkey	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	United Kingdom	89.9	10.1	n	10.1	26.0	78.7	10.8	10.5	21.3	21.1	88.7	11.3	133	283	
	United States	80.9	19.1	a	19.1	a	92.1	7.9	m	7.9	m	91.6	8.4	126	118	
	OECD average		81.7	~	~	18.3	2.5	91.2	~	~	8.8	1.7	92.9	7.1	131	171
	EU21 average		88.3	~	~	11.7	1.6	93.7	~	~	6.3	0.7	94.3	5.7	131	192
Other G20	Argentina	69.0	31.0	n	31.0	m	89.4	10.6	a	10.6	m	m	m	m	m	
	Brazil	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	237	m	
	China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Indonesia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Russian Federation	85.2	12.9	1.9	14.8	m	97.2	1.4	1.5	2.8	m	m	m	212	m	
	Saudi Arabia	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	
	G20 average		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

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

To calculate private funds net of subsidies, subtract public subsidies (Columns 5, 10) from private funds (Columns 4, 9).

To calculate total public funds, including public subsidies, add public subsidies (Columns 5, 10) to direct public funds (Columns 1, 6).

2. Year of reference 2008 instead of 2009.

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 2009.

Source: OECD, Argentina: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (World Education Indicators programme). See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012)).

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


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Table B3.2b. **Relative proportions of public and private expenditure on educational institutions, as a percentage, for tertiary education (2000, 2009)***Distribution of public and private sources of funds for educational institutions after transfers from public sources, by year*

		Tertiary education									
		2009					2000		Index of change between 2000 and 2009 in expenditure on educational institutions		
		Public sources	Private sources			Private: of which, subsidised	Public sources	All private sources <sup>1</sup>	Public sources	All private sources <sup>1</sup>	
			Household expenditure	Expenditure of other private entities	All private sources <sup>1</sup>						
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
OECD	Australia	45.4	39.1	15.4	54.6	0.5	49.9	50.1	135	161	
	Austria	87.7	2.9	9.4	12.3	8.8	96.3	3.7	142	518	
	Belgium	89.7	5.5	4.8	10.3	3.9	91.5	8.5	123	151	
	Canada <sup>2, 3</sup>	62.9	20.2	16.9	37.1	m	61.0	39.0	130	121	
	Chile <sup>4</sup>	23.4	68.1	8.5	76.6	9.3	m	m	m	m	
	Czech Republic	79.9	8.8	11.3	20.1	m	85.4	14.6	202	298	
	Denmark <sup>3</sup>	95.4	x(4)	x(4)	4.6	m	97.6	2.4	121	236	
	Estonia	80.2	18.2	1.6	19.8	n	m	m	163	m	
	Finland	95.8	x(4)	x(4)	4.2	n	97.2	2.8	127	198	
	France	83.1	9.7	7.3	16.9	m	84.4	15.6	122	134	
	Germany	84.4	x(4)	x(4)	15.6	m	88.2	11.8	120	166	
	Greece	m	m	m	m	m	99.7	0.3	m	m	
	Hungary	m	m	m	m	m	76.7	23.3	135	m	
	Iceland	92.0	7.4	0.6	8.0	a	91.8	8.2	159	154	
	Ireland	83.8	13.8	2.4	16.2	m	79.2	20.8	152	111	
	Israel	58.2	27.3	14.6	41.8	5.0	58.5	41.5	108	109	
	Italy	68.6	23.8	7.6	31.4	8.5	77.5	22.5	104	164	
	Japan <sup>3</sup>	35.3	50.7	14.1	64.7	m	38.5	61.5	105	120	
	Korea	26.1	49.2	24.8	73.9	1.4	23.3	76.7	183	157	
	Luxembourg	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Mexico	68.7	30.9	0.4	31.3	1.8	79.4	20.6	146	256	
	Netherlands	72.0	14.9	13.1	28.0	0.4	76.5	23.5	127	161	
	New Zealand	67.9	32.1	m	32.1	m	m	m	157	m	
	Norway	96.1	3.0	m	3.9	m	96.3	3.7	124	131	
	Poland	69.7	22.8	7.5	30.3	m	66.6	33.4	211	183	
	Portugal	70.9	22.3	6.8	29.1	m	92.5	7.5	109	548	
	Slovak Republic <sup>3</sup>	70.0	11.7	18.3	30.0	2.0	91.2	8.8	139	620	
	Slovenia	85.1	10.8	4.2	14.9	n	m	m	m	m	
	Spain	79.1	16.8	4.1	20.9	1.7	74.4	25.6	149	115	
	Sweden	89.8	n	10.2	10.2	n	91.3	8.7	125	150	
	Switzerland	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	129	m	
	Turkey	m	m	m	m	m	95.4	4.6	m	m	
	United Kingdom	29.6	58.1	12.3	70.4	10.8	67.7	32.3	117	334	
	United States	38.1	45.3	16.6	61.9	m	31.1	68.9	138	101	
	OECD average		70.0	~	~	30.0	3.2	77.1	22.9	138	216
	EU21 average		78.6	~	~	21.4	2.5	85.2	14.8	138	255
Other G20	Argentina	80.6	12.9	6.5	19.4	m	m	m	m	m	
	Brazil	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	162	m	
	China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Indonesia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Russian Federation	64.6	27.4	8.0	35.4	m	m	m	379	m	
	Saudi Arabia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	South Africa	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	G20 average		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

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

To calculate private funds net of subsidies, subtract public subsidies (Column 5) from private funds (Column 4).

To calculate total public funds, including public subsidies, add public subsidies (Column 5) to direct public funds (Column 1).

2. Year of reference 2008 instead of 2009.

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 2009.

Source: OECD. Argentina: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (World Education Indicators programme). See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012)).

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


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Table B3.3. **Trends in relative proportions of public expenditure<sup>1</sup> on educational institutions and index of change between 1995 and 2009 (2000 = 100), for tertiary education (1995, 2000, 2005 and 2009)**

		Share of public expenditure on tertiary educational institutions (%)				Index of change between 1995 and 2009 in public expenditure on tertiary educational institutions (2000 = 100, constant prices)			
		1995	2000	2005	2009	1995	2000	2005	2009
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
OECD	Australia	64.6	49.9	45.4	45.4	116	100	109	135
	Austria	96.1	96.3	92.9	87.7	96	100	129	142
	Belgium	m	91.5	90.6	89.7	m	100	101	123
	Canada <sup>2, 3</sup>	56.6	61.0	53.4	62.9	69	100	108	130
	Chile <sup>4</sup>	m	m	15.9	23.4	m	m	m	m
	Czech Republic	71.5	85.4	81.2	79.9	84	100	148	202
	Denmark <sup>2</sup>	99.4	97.6	96.7	95.4	93	100	115	121
	Estonia	m	m	69.9	80.2	69	100	109	163
	Finland	97.8	97.2	96.1	95.8	90	100	115	127
	France	85.3	84.4	83.6	83.1	93	100	106	122
	Germany	89	88.2	85.3	84.4	96	100	102	120
	Greece <sup>2</sup>	m	99.7	96.7	m	63	100	229	m
	Hungary	80.3	76.7	78.5	m	80	100	124	135
	Iceland <sup>2</sup>	m	91.8	90.5	92.0	m	100	142	159
	Ireland	69.7	79.2	84.0	83.8	50	100	106	152
	Israel	62.5	58.5	46.5	58.2	75	100	88	108
	Italy	82.9	77.5	73.2	68.6	85	100	101	104
	Japan <sup>2</sup>	35.1	38.5	33.7	35.3	80	100	93	105
	Korea	m	23.3	24.3	26.1	m	100	132	183
	Luxembourg	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Mexico	77.4	79.4	69.0	68.7	75	100	119	146
	Netherlands	79.4	76.5	73.3	72.0	99	100	111	127
	New Zealand	m	m	59.7	67.9	103	100	119	157
	Norway	93.7	96.3	m	96.1	107	100	116	124
	Poland	m	66.6	74.0	69.7	89	100	193	211
	Portugal	96.5	92.5	68.1	70.9	77	100	102	109
	Slovak Republic <sup>2</sup>	95	91.2	77.3	70.0	86	100	127	139
	Slovenia	m	m	76.5	85.1	m	m	m	m
	Spain	74.4	74.4	77.9	79.1	72	100	119	149
	Sweden	93.6	91.3	88.2	89.8	84	100	111	125
	Switzerland	m	m	m	m	90	100	130	129
	Turkey	96.3	95.4	m	m	55	100	m	m
	United Kingdom	80.0	67.7	m	29.6	111	100	m	117
	United States	37.4	31.1	34.7	38.1	85	100	132	138
	OECD average	78.9	77.1	70.2	70.0	85	100	122	138
	OECD average for countries with data available for all reference years	77.9	77.3	73.0	72.8	85	100	114	133
	EU21 average	87.0	87.1	82.9	81.6	85	100	115	134
Other G20	Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Brazil	m	m	m	m	84	100	127	162
	China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Indonesia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Russian Federation	m	m	m	64.6	m	100	226	379
	Saudi Arabia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	South Africa	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	G20 average	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

1. Excluding international funds in public and total expenditure on educational institutions.

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

3. Year of reference 2008 instead of 2009.

4. Year of reference 2010 instead of 2009.

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

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


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Table B3.4. **Annual public expenditure on educational institutions per student, by type of institution (2009)***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
OECD	Australia	x(3)	x(3)	4 368	8 744	6 825	8 124	7 836	1 418	7 496	5 565	x(13)	x(13)	8 001
	Austria	x(3)	x(3)	5 906	x(6)	x(6)	11 184	x(9)	x(9)	12 500	4 446	x(13)	x(13)	10 697
	Belgium	5 997	5 050	5 499	10 343	8 616	9 318	14 529	12 765	13 524	4 367	10 626	8 733	9 530
	Canada <sup>1</sup>	x(4)	m	m	8 389	m	m	13 468	m	m	m	9 561	m	m
	Chile <sup>2</sup>	4 755	2 441	3 151	3 174	1 652	2 296	3 795	995	1 501	219	3 381	1 564	2 218
	Czech Republic	4 113	3 024	4 096	5 271	3 023	5 107	7 517	422	6 455	1 485	5 649	2 078	5 365
	Denmark	8 568	1 510	7 698	11 480	6 543	10 820	17 473	a	17 252	x(9)	12 281	5 425	11 508
	Estonia	2 538	1 760	2 514	6 123	4 594	6 063	7 339	4 331	4 818	1 951	5 452	4 298	5 202
	Finland	5 112	3 979	5 015	8 214	9 214	8 291	16 664	12 423	15 868	5 270	9 113	9 710	9 170
	France	6 221	3 013	5 822	8 903	5 361	8 202	13 863	4 063	12 189	4 373	9 165	4 898	8 392
	Germany	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Greece	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Hungary	x(3)	x(3)	4 433	x(6)	x(6)	4 302	6 289	6 061	6 253	1 202	4 760	5 161	4 810
	Iceland	7 872	3 942	7 431	9 095	5 725	8 970	9 748	6 647	9 144	x(9)	9 561	5 765	9 284
	Ireland	m	m	3 410	9 098	m	m	13 902	m	m	4 410	9 873	m	m
	Israel	4 101	1 645	3 336	5 108	5 259	5 145	x(9)	x(9)	6 431	m	5 327	4 849	5 150
	Italy <sup>3</sup>	7 552	575	5 410	8 718	1 464	8 193	6 837	2 366	6 483	3 335	8 234	1 208	7 470
	Japan	x(3)	x(3)	2 565	x(6)	x(6)	7 779	x(9)	x(9)	6 102	x(9)	x(13)	x(13)	7 405
	Korea	7 995	1 144	2 746	6 564	5 021	6 291	8 625	1 287	2 751	954	7 629	2 453	5 639
	Luxembourg	16 751	3 341	15 693	18 629	6 856	17 040	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Mexico	2 052	10	1 757	2 118	6	1 893	8 200	a	5 509	1 264	2 586	6	2 252
	Netherlands <sup>4</sup>	7 211	n	7 186	8 773	n	8 557	13 638	n	12 252	5 025	9 376	n	9 043
	New Zealand	2 535	9 415	9 285	6 957	2 213	6 593	7 852	1 771	7 212	1 680	7 111	5 228	6 857
	Norway	6 382	4 762	5 654	12 923	11 645	12 862	20 958	4 106	18 623	7 160	13 806	9 621	13 359
	Poland	x(3)	x(3)	3 987	x(6)	x(6)	4 588	x(9)	x(9)	4 535	776	x(13)	x(13)	4 506
	Portugal	5 661	1 848	3 819	7 253	3 627	6 723	8 110	852	6 372	3 567	7 504	2 549	6 494
	Slovak Republic	3 662	2 590	3 626	3 991	3 911	3 984	4 490	m	4 500	748	4 188	3 849	4 166
	Slovenia	6 527	1 341	6 341	7 905	5 627	7 876	7 803	2 626	7 312	1 430	7 715	3 192	7 567
	Spain	7 830	2 384	5 876	10 105	3 735	8 122	12 141	1 227	10 616	2 937	10 094	3 206	8 076
	Sweden	6 649	6 008	6 549	9 687	9 880	9 709	18 408	12 830	17 848	8 343	10 387	9 332	10 260
	Switzerland	5 147	m	m	11 388	m	m	21 577	m	m	m	12 431	m	m
	Turkey	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	United Kingdom	7 655	845	5 840	8 562	3 611	7 555	a	4 644	4 644	4 590	8 496	3 896	7 041
	United States	11 348	1 486	6 992	12 272	1 038	11 264	12 481	3 044	9 679	x(9)	12 248	1 891	10 517
	OECD average	6 426	2 701	5 379	8 511	4 810	7 745	10 906	3 812	8 810	3 265	8 329	4 301	7 407
	EU21 average	6 803	2 485	5 722	8 941	5 071	8 091	10 563	4 615	9 613	3 427	8 307	4 502	7 606
Other G20	Argentina	2 398	671	1 839	3 296	1 454	2 845	4 579	359	3 309	m	3 393	1 142	2 801
	Brazil	1 696	m	m	2 304	m	m	11 741	m	m	634	2 545	m	m
	China	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
	Indonesia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Russian Federation	m	m	m	4 203	m	m	4 988	m	m	m	5 994	m	m
	Saudi Arabia <sup>2</sup>	m	m	m	m	m	m	16 297	m	m	m	m	m	m
	South Africa	420	m	m	1 697	m	m	3 616	m	m	m	1 863	m	m
	G20 average	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

1. Year of reference 2008.


2. Year of reference 2010.

3. Exclude post-secondary non-tertiary education.

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

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

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

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932666266>





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