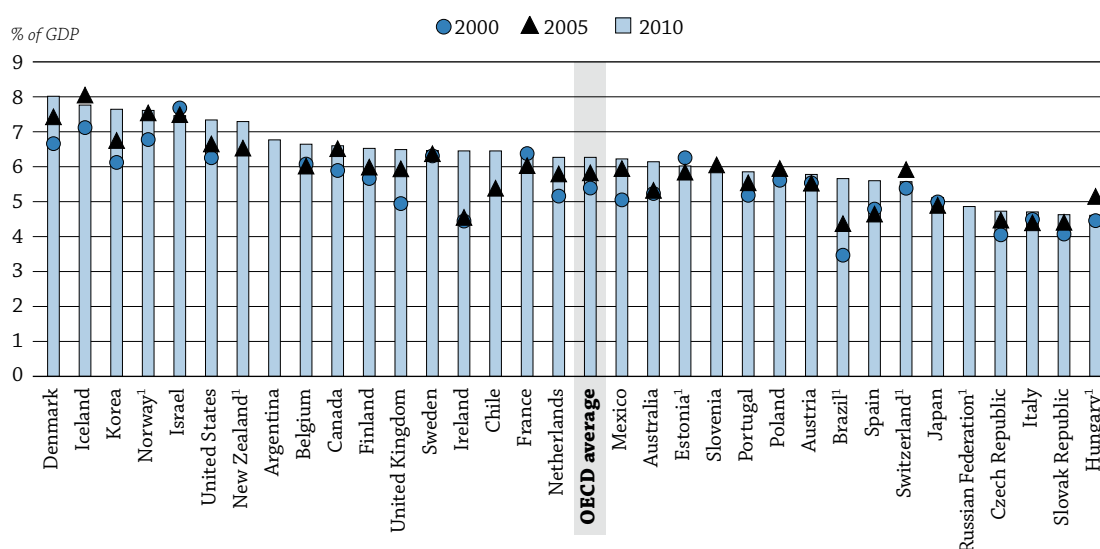


WHAT PROPORTION OF NATIONAL WEALTH IS SPENT ON EDUCATION?

- In 2010, OECD countries spent an average of 6.3% of their GDP on educational institutions; Denmark, Iceland, Israel, Korea, New Zealand, Norway and the United States spent more than 7%.
- Between 2000 and 2010, expenditure on all levels of education combined increased at a faster rate than GDP growth during that period in almost all countries for which data are available.
- While GDP rose (in real terms) in most countries between 2009 and 2010, public expenditure on educational institutions fell in one-third of OECD countries during that period, probably as a consequence of fiscal consolidation policies.

Chart B2.1. Expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP for all levels of education (2000, 2005 and 2010)



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

Countries are ranked in descending order of expenditure from both public and private sources on educational institutions in 2010.

Source: OECD, Argentina: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (World Education Indicators Programme). Table B2.1. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932846880>

How to read this chart

The chart shows investment in education as a proportion of the national income that countries devoted to spending on educational institutions in 2000, 2005 and 2010. It includes direct and indirect expenditure on educational institutions, from both public and private sources of funds.

Context

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

Countries invest in educational institutions to help foster economic growth, enhance productivity, contribute to personal and social development, and reduce social inequality, among other reasons. The proportion of education expenditure relative to GDP depends on the different preferences of various public and private actors. Nevertheless, expenditure on education largely comes from public budgets and is closely scrutinised by governments. During times of financial crisis, even core sectors like education can be subject to budget cuts.

The level of expenditure on educational institutions is affected by the size of a country's school-age population, enrolment rates, level of teachers' salaries, and the organisation and delivery of instruction. At the primary and lower secondary levels of education (corresponding broadly to the 5-14 year-old population), enrolment rates are close to 100% in OECD countries, and changes in the number of students are closely related to demographic changes. This is not as much the case in upper secondary and tertiary education, because part of the concerned population has left the education system (see Indicator C1).

■ Other findings

- **Expenditure on pre-primary education accounts for nearly one-tenth of expenditure on educational institutions**, or 0.6% of the GDP, on average across OECD countries. There are large differences among countries. For instance, expenditure on pre-primary education is less than 0.2% of GDP in Australia and Turkey, but about 1% or more in Denmark and Iceland.
- **Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education accounts for nearly two-thirds of expenditure on educational institutions**, or 3.9% of the GDP, on average across OECD countries. New Zealand and Norway spend more than 5% of their GDP on these levels of education, while the Czech Republic, Hungary, Japan, the Russian Federation and Turkey spend 3% or less.
- **Tertiary education accounts for one-quarter of expenditure on educational institutions**, or 1.6% of the GDP, on average across OECD countries. Canada, Chile, Korea and the United States spend between 2.4% and 2.8% of their GDP on tertiary institutions.
- **Private expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP is highest in tertiary education**. This share is between 1.7% and 1.9% of the GDP in Chile, Korea and the United States.

■ Trends

For all levels of education combined public investment in education increased by an average of 5% in OECD countries between 2008 and 2010. However, the annual rate of growth of public expenditure on educational institutions slowed during this period, from 4% between 2008 and 2009 to 1% between 2009 and 2010, on average across OECD countries.

More than one-third of the countries with available data reported a slowdown in the annual growth of public expenditure on educational institutions between 2008 and 2010: Austria, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain and the United States reported an increase between 2008 and 2009 then a drop between 2009 and 2010, while Estonia, Hungary, Iceland and Italy reported decreases between both 2008-09 and 2009-10.

Analysis

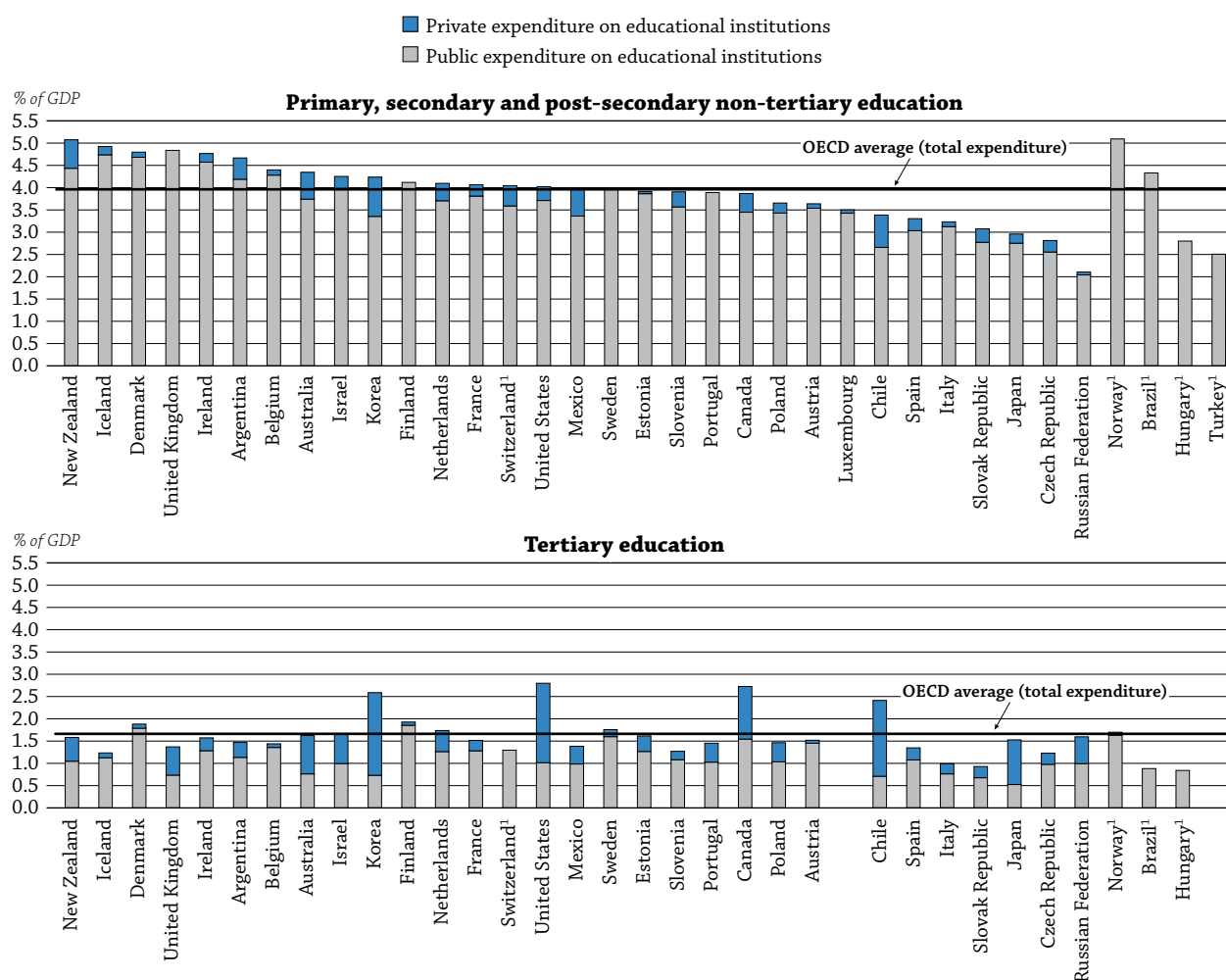
Overall investment relative to GDP

The share of national wealth devoted to educational institutions is substantial in all OECD and G20 countries with available data. In 2010, OECD countries spent an average of 6.3% of their GDP on educational institutions; and OECD countries as a whole spent 6.5% of their combined GDP on educational institutions, taking into account both public and private sources of funds.

Expenditure on educational institutions (all levels combined) relative to GDP was greater than 6% in nearly half of the OECD and G20 countries with available data, and even above 7% in seven of them: Denmark (8.0%), Iceland (7.7%), Israel (7.4%), Korea (7.6%), New Zealand (7.3%), Norway (7.6%) and the United States (7.3%). At the other end of the spectrum, five countries spent less than 5% of their GDP on education, namely the Czech Republic (4.7%), Hungary (4.6%), Italy (4.7%), the Russian Federation (4.9%) and the Slovak Republic (4.6%).

Chart B2.2. Expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP (2010)

From public and private sources, by level of education and source of funds



1. Public expenditure only (for Switzerland, in tertiary education only; for Norway, in primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education only). Countries are ranked in descending order of expenditure from both public and private sources on educational institutions in primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education.

Source: OECD. Argentina: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (World Education Indicators Programme). Table B2.3. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932846899>

Expenditure on educational institutions by level of education

An average of nearly two-thirds of the expenditure on education in all OECD countries is devoted to primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education, while a quarter goes to tertiary education, and nearly one-tenth to pre-primary education. Primary and lower secondary education receive on average 42% of the educational expenditure of all OECD countries. Expenditure on educational institutions depends on the age of the population. In most cases, countries with above-average expenditure on educational institutions relative to GDP are usually those with an above-average proportion of people whose age corresponds to primary and lower secondary education (Table B2.2 and see Indicator C1).

In all OECD and G20 countries with available data, the level of national resources devoted to primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education combined is the largest share of the total expenditure on educational institutions (compared with the share devoted to pre-primary and tertiary education). This share exceeds 60% in most countries, with only eight exceptions: Canada (59%), Chile (53%), Israel (57%), Japan (58%), Korea (56%), the Russian Federation (43%), Spain (59%) and the United States (55%). For primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education, expenditure as a percentage of GDP ranges from 3% or less in the Czech Republic (2.8%), Hungary (2.8%), Japan (3.0%), the Russian Federation (2.1%) and Turkey (2.5%), to more than 5% in New Zealand (5.1%) and Norway (5.1%).

Expenditure on primary and lower secondary education amounts to more than 1.6% of GDP in all countries, and 3% or more in Australia (3.4%), Brazil (3.5%), Denmark (3.4%), Iceland (3.6%), Ireland (3.5%), Mexico (3.1%), New Zealand (3.2%), Norway (3.5%), the United Kingdom (3.2%) and the United States (3.0%).

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

Expenditure on tertiary education amounts to more than 1.5% of GDP in more than half of all countries, and exceeds 2.5% in Canada (2.7%), Korea (2.6%) and the United States (2.8%). Three countries devote less than 1% of GDP to tertiary education, namely Brazil (0.9%), Hungary (0.8%) and the Slovak Republic (0.9%) (Table B2.2 and Chart B2.2).

Changes in overall spending on educational institutions between 2000 and 2010

The expansion in the number of students enrolled in upper secondary and tertiary education between 2000 and 2010 was accompanied in most countries by an increase in the financial investment at these levels.

Over the period 2000-10, in countries with comparable data, expenditure on educational institutions (all levels of education combined) and GDP increased (see Table X2.3). In Estonia, France and Israel, expenditure on education increased less than the GDP, leading to a decrease in expenditure as a proportion of GDP of up to 0.2 percentage point. In all other countries with comparable data, expenditure on educational institutions (all levels of education combined) increased at a faster rate than GDP, resulting in an increase in expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP (Chart B2.1). The increase was more than one percentage point in Brazil (from 3.5% to 5.6%), Denmark (from 6.6% to 7.9%), Ireland (from 4.4% to 6.4%), Korea (from 6.1% to 7.6%), Mexico (from 5.0% to 6.2%), the Netherlands (from 5.1% to 6.3%), the Russian Federation (from 2.9% to 4.9%), the United Kingdom (from 4.9% to 6.5%) and the United States (from 6.2% to 7.3%) (Table B2.1).

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

Effect of the financial crisis on public expenditure on educational institutions between 2008 and 2010

The global economic crisis that began in 2008 had – and is still having – major adverse effects on the different sectors of the economy. With only 2009 and 2010 data, it is too early to assess the full impact of the crisis

on the funding of educational institutions, but its effects on the broader economy can already be observed. Box B2.1 provides additional information on how the crisis has affected education budgets.

Between 2008 and 2010, GDP (expressed in constant prices) grew in only 9 of the 30 countries with available data, and by more than 1% in seven countries: Australia, Israel, Korea, New Zealand, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland.

Box B2.1. Funding education in Europe: The impact of the economic crisis (Eurydice report)

Changes to education budgets from 2010 to 2012

In order to gain an overall picture of the most recent changes in education funding, information on education budgets adopted by European countries was collected by Eurydice for the years 2010, 2011 and 2012. **Please note that these data should be interpreted with some caution because they are based on budgetary data and not disbursed expenses as in Chapter B of *Education at a Glance 2013*.** However, these data reinforced the trend observed in Table B2.5 and tend to show that the cuts in education budgets observed in one-third of countries in 2010 will also begin to appear in more OECD countries over the next two years.

The effect of the financial crisis on education budgets is mainly seen in the OECD countries that had substantial general budget deficits in 2010 and 2011 (France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain and the United Kingdom). In 2011, the exceptions were France and Slovenia, where the budgets remained stable.

In total, in 2011 and/or 2012, cuts in education budgets were made in 15 OECD countries/regions for which data are available. Cuts of more than 5% were observed in Greece, Italy, Hungary, Portugal and the United Kingdom (Wales), whereas decreases of 1% to 5% were seen in Belgium (French Community), the Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Ireland, Poland, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain and the United Kingdom (Scotland). Nevertheless, seven countries/regions increased their education budgets in 2011 and/or 2012 between 1% and 5% in real terms (Austria, Belgium [French Community], Finland, Iceland, Ireland, the Slovak Republic and Sweden) even if cuts were made in many of those countries during one of the periods. Belgium (German Community), Luxembourg and Turkey had a rise in real terms of more than 5%.

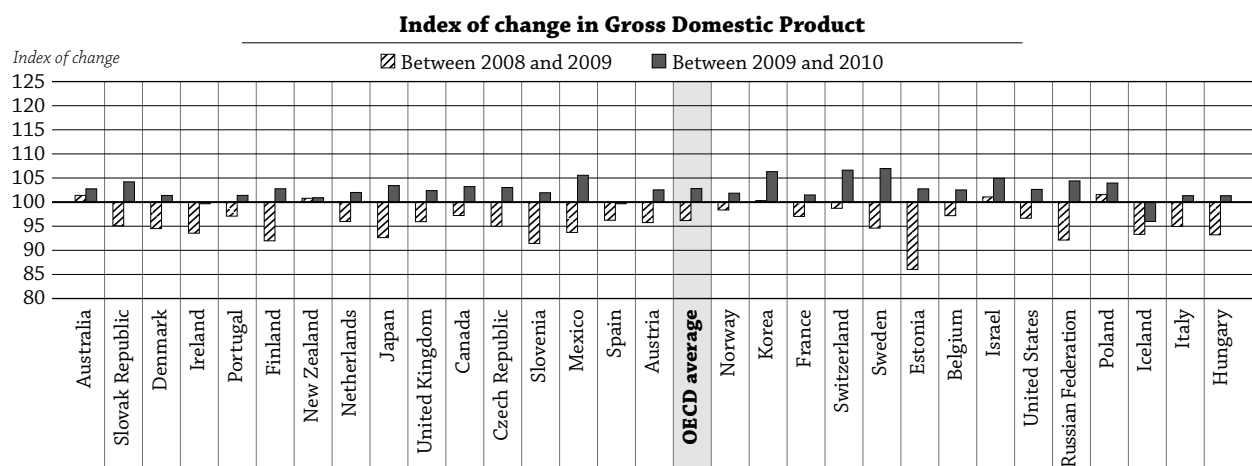
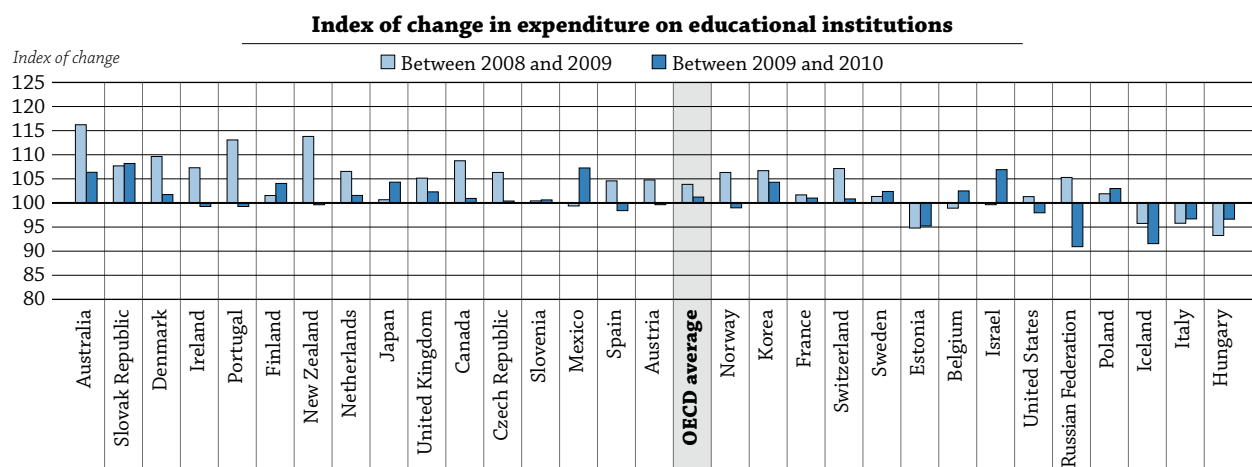
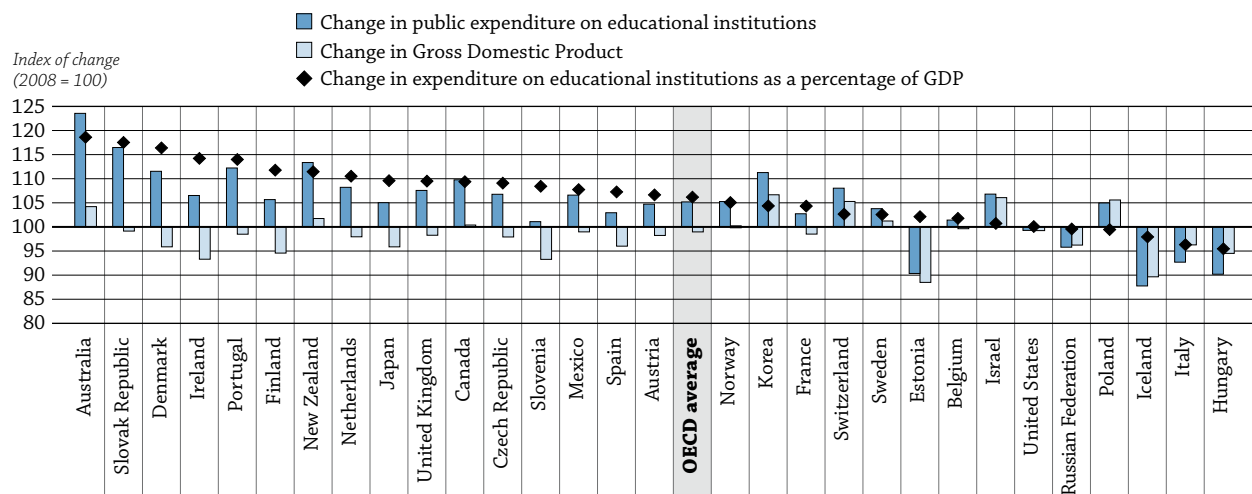
Source: Eurydice (2012), http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/education/eurydice/documents/thematic_reports/147EN.pdf.

As more than three-quarters of education expenditure in most countries comes from public sources, how did the downturn in GDP growth affect public spending on education? The first available figures show that the education sector was relatively untouched by early budget cuts.

Since public budgets in most countries are approved many months before the funds are actually spent, there are certain built-in rigidities to the funding of education. Moreover, most governments try to protect education from dramatic reductions in public investment.

Among the 30 countries with available data for the 2008-10 period, only five countries cut (in real terms) public expenditure on educational institutions: Estonia (by 10%), Hungary (by 10%), Iceland (by 12%), Italy (by 7%) and the United States (by 1%). This translated into a decrease of expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP only in Hungary, Iceland and Italy, as the decrease in expenditure was larger than the decrease in GDP. In Estonia and the United States, the decrease in GDP was similar to or larger than the decrease in public expenditure on education, so public expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP remained constant (the United States) or increased slightly (Estonia) (Chart B2.3).

Chart B2.3. Impact of the economic crisis on public expenditure on education
Index of change between 2008 and 2010 in expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, for all levels of education (2008=100, 2010 constant prices)



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

Source: OECD, Table B2.5. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932846918>

How to read this chart

The chart shows the change in public investment in education, and in the proportion of national income, between 2008 and 2010, the resulting change in public expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, and changes in public spending on educational institutions and in GDP between 2008-09 and 2009-10.

The picture is different in other countries. While public expenditure on educational institutions increased, GDP decreased in most of these countries. As a result, the share of GDP devoted to education continued to rise between 2008 and 2010. An exception to this trend is Poland, where GDP also increased and at a faster rate than public expenditure on educational institutions, resulting in a decrease of public expenditure on educational institution as a percentage of GDP.

When the changes between 2008-09 and 2009-10 are analysed separately, however, the picture is less positive. GDP decreased between 2008 and 2009 in most of the 30 countries with available data (except Australia, Korea, Israel, New Zealand and Poland). While GDP continued to slip in Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg and Spain between 2009 and 2010, it increased in the other countries, indicating at least a partial recovery in these countries during that period.

Meanwhile, public expenditure on educational institutions increased by an average of 4% in OECD countries between 2008 and 2009, and by more than 10% in Australia, New Zealand and Portugal. However, during the same period, seven countries reported cuts in public expenditure on educational institutions; of these, Estonia, Hungary, Iceland and Italy reported decreases of more than 4%.

While GDP rose in most countries between 2009 and 2010, public expenditure on educational institutions fell in one-third of OECD countries during that period. So while public expenditure continued to shrink in Estonia (by 4.8%), Hungary (by 3.4%), Iceland (by 8.4%) and Italy (by 3.3%) between 2009 and 2010, it was only during this period that the first impact of the financial crisis on education budgets was felt in most other OECD countries. Between 2009 and 2010 public expenditure on educational institutions decreased by 2% or less in Austria, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain and the United States. Norway increased expenditure on educational institutions substantially in 2009 in an effort to offset the effects of the crisis, but this increase was not sustained in 2010. On average across OECD countries, public expenditure on educational institutions increased by only 1% between 2009 and 2010.

Expenditure on instruction, research and development, and ancillary services

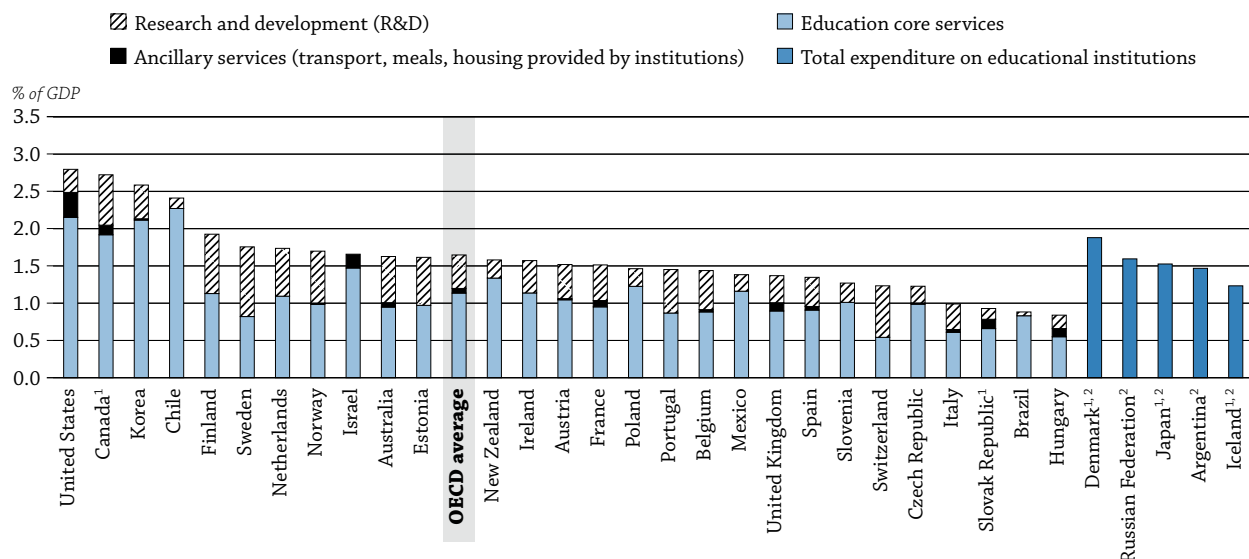
On average across OECD countries, 90% of all expenditure on primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education combined is devoted to core services. This share is significantly smaller at the tertiary level (an OECD average of 70%), because other services, particularly those related to research and development (R&D), can represent a large proportion of total spending on education.

At the tertiary level, the share of R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP ranges from below 0.2% in Brazil (0.05%), Chile (0.14%), Hungary (0.18%) and the Slovak Republic (0.14%) to above 0.6% in Australia (0.62%), Canada (0.68%), Estonia (0.64%), Finland (0.80%), the Netherlands (0.64%), Norway (0.70%), Sweden (0.94%) and Switzerland (0.69%). These differences help to explain differences between countries in overall expenditure per tertiary student (Table B2.4 and Chart B2.4). For example, the high levels of R&D spending in the abovementioned countries imply that spending on educational institutions per student in these countries would be considerably lower if the R&D component were excluded (see Table B1.2).

In many OECD countries, schools and universities provide student welfare services, and in some cases, services for the general public. This expenditure on ancillary services is defrayed by the public sector and by fees paid by students and their families. Some 0.25% of GDP is spent on ancillary services at the primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary levels of education combined, on average across OECD countries (Table B2.4). This proportion is more than 0.40% in Finland (0.43%), France (0.55%), Korea (0.46%), Sweden (0.42%) and the United Kingdom (0.71%).

Ancillary services are financed by private users more often at the tertiary level than at any other level. At the tertiary level, an average of 0.06% of GDP is devoted to ancillary services in OECD countries. This proportion is more than 0.1% in Canada (0.13%), Hungary (0.11%), Israel (0.19%), the Slovak Republic (0.13%), the United Kingdom (0.11%) and the United States (0.34%).

Chart B2.4. Expenditure on educational institutions for core services, R&D and ancillary services as a percentage of GDP, at the tertiary level of education (2010)



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

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

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

Source: OECD. Argentina: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (World Education Indicators Programme). Table B2.4.

See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eqg.htm).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932846937>

Expenditure on educational institutions by source of funding

Education is funded from both public and private sources. Increased expenditure on educational institutions in response to enrolment growth and other factors implies a heavier financial burden for society as a whole. However, this burden does not fall entirely on public funding. On average, of the 6.5% of the combined GDP in the OECD area devoted to education, three-quarters (5.0%) come from public sources for all levels of education combined (Table B2.3). Public funds are the major source of funding for education in all countries and account for at least 60% (Chile) to nearly 98% (Finland and Sweden) of total expenditure. However, differences among countries in the breakdown of education expenditure by source of funding and by level of education are great (see Indicator B3).

Definitions

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

Core education services include all services that are directly related to instruction in educational institutions, including teachers, school buildings, teaching materials, books, and administration of schools.

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

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

Methodology

Data refer to the financial year 2010 and are based on the UOE data collection on education statistics administered by the OECD in 2012 (for details see Annex 3 at www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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

References

OECD (2011), *Education at a Glance 2011: OECD Indicators*, OECD Publishing.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-2011-en>

Indicator B2 Tables




Table B2.1	Expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, by level of education (1995, 2000, 2005, 2010)
	StatLink  http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932849578
Table B2.2	Expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, by level of education (2010)
	StatLink  http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932849597
Table B2.3	Expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, by source of fund and level of education (2010)
	StatLink  http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932849616
Table B2.4	Expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, by service category, as a percentage of GDP (2010)
	StatLink  http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932849635
Table B2.5	Change in public expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP (2008, 2009, 2010)
	StatLink  http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932849654

Table B2.1. **Expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, by level of education (1995, 2000, 2005, 2010)***From public and private sources, by year*

		Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education				Tertiary education				Total all levels of education			
		1995	2000	2005	2010	1995	2000	2005	2010	1995	2000	2005	2010
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
OECD	Australia	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.3	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	5.0	5.2	5.3	6.1
	Austria	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.6	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	6.1	5.5	5.5	5.8
	Belgium	m	4.1	4.1	4.4	m	1.3	1.2	1.4	m	6.1	6.0	6.6
	Canada ^{1, 2}	4.3	3.3	3.7	3.9	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.7	6.7	5.9	6.5	6.6
	Chile ³	m	m	3.2	3.4	m	m	1.7	2.4	m	m	5.4	6.4
	Czech Republic	3.3	2.7	2.9	2.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2	4.8	4.0	4.5	4.7
	Denmark ²	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	6.2	6.6	7.4	8.0
	Estonia ⁴	4.9	4.5	4.0	3.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.6	6.7	6.2	5.8	6.0
	Finland	4.0	3.6	3.9	4.1	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	6.3	5.6	6.0	6.5
	France	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	6.6	6.4	6.0	6.3
	Germany	3.4	3.3	3.2	m	1.1	1.1	1.1	m	5.1	4.9	5.0	m
	Greece ²	2.0	2.7	2.8	m	0.6	0.8	1.5	m	2.7	3.6	4.3	m
	Hungary ⁴	3.2	2.8	3.3	2.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	4.8	4.4	5.1	4.6
	Iceland	m	4.8	5.4	4.9	m	1.1	1.2	1.2	m	7.1	8.0	7.7
	Ireland	3.8	2.9	3.4	4.8	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.6	5.2	4.4	4.5	6.4
	Israel	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.3	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.4
	Italy	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.2	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.7
	Japan ²	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.1
	Korea	m	3.5	4.1	4.2	m	2.2	2.3	2.6	m	6.1	6.7	7.6
	Luxembourg	m	m	3.7	3.5	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Mexico	3.7	3.5	4.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4	5.1	5.0	5.9	6.2
	Netherlands	3.4	3.4	3.8	4.1	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.7	5.4	5.1	5.8	6.3
	New Zealand ⁴	m	m	4.6	5.1	m	m	1.5	1.6	m	m	6.5	7.3
	Norway ⁴	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.7	6.9	6.8	7.5	7.6
	Poland	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.7	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.5	5.2	5.6	5.9	5.8
	Portugal	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.9	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.5	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.8
	Slovak Republic ²	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.1	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	4.6	4.1	4.4	4.6
	Slovenia	m	m	4.1	3.9	m	m	1.3	1.3	m	m	6.0	5.9
	Spain	3.8	3.2	2.9	3.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	5.3	4.8	4.6	5.6
	Sweden	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.0	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.5
	Switzerland ⁴	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	5.2	5.4	5.9	5.6
	Turkey ⁴	1.2	1.8	m	2.5	0.5	0.8	m	m	1.7	2.5	m	m
	United Kingdom	3.6	3.6	4.4	4.8	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	5.2	4.9	5.9	6.5
	United States	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.8	6.2	6.2	6.6	7.3
	OECD average	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	5.4	5.4	5.8	6.3
	OECD total	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.8	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.1	5.6	5.6	6.0	6.5
	EU21 average	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.8	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.9
	OECD mean for countries with 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2010 data (25 countries)	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.9	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	5.7	5.5	5.7	6.1
Other G20	Argentina	m	m	m	4.7	m	m	m	1.5	m	m	m	6.8
	Brazil ⁴	2.6	2.4	3.2	4.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	3.7	3.5	4.4	5.6
	China	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	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Russian Federation ⁴	m	1.7	1.5	2.1	m	0.5	0.6	1.6	m	2.9	2.9	4.9
	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

1. Year of reference 2009 instead of 2010.

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

3. Year of reference 2011 instead of 2010. Year of reference 2006 instead of 2005.

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

Source: OECD. Argentina: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (World Education Indicators Programme). See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932849578>

Table B2.2. **Expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, by level of education (2010)**

From public and private sources of funds ¹

		Pre-primary education (for children aged 3 and older)	Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education				Tertiary education			All levels of education combined (including undistributed programmes)	
			All primary, secondary and post- secondary non-tertiary education	Primary and lower secondary education	Upper secondary education	Post- secondary non-tertiary education	All tertiary education	Tertiary-type B education	Tertiary-type A education and advanced research programmes		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
OECD	Australia	0.1	4.3	3.4	0.8	0.1	1.6	0.2	1.5	6.1	
	Austria	0.6	3.6	2.3	1.3	n	1.5	n	1.5	5.8	
	Belgium ²	0.6	4.4	1.6	2.8	x(4)	1.4	x(6)	x(6)	6.6	
	Canada ³	x(3)	3.9	2.3	1.6	x(7)	2.7	0.9	1.8	6.6	
	Chile ⁴	0.6	3.4	2.2	1.2	a	2.4	0.6	1.8	6.4	
	Czech Republic	0.5	2.8	1.7	1.1	n	1.2	n	1.2	4.7	
	Denmark	1.1	4.8	3.4	1.4	x(4, 6)	1.9	x(6)	x(6)	8.0	
	Estonia	0.5	3.9	2.3	1.3	0.3	1.6	0.6	1.0	6.0	
	Finland	0.4	4.1	2.5	1.6	x(4)	1.9	n	1.9	6.5	
	France	0.7	4.1	2.6	1.4	n	1.5	0.3	1.2	6.3	
	Germany	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Greece	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Hungary ⁵	0.7	2.8	1.7	1.0	0.1	0.8	n	0.8	4.6	
	Iceland	1.0	4.9	3.6	1.4	x(4)	1.2	x(6)	1.2	7.7	
	Ireland	x(9)	4.8	3.5	1.0	0.3	1.6	x(6)	x(6)	6.4	
	Israel	0.8	4.3	2.5	1.8	n	1.7	0.3	1.4	7.4	
	Italy	0.5	3.2	1.9	1.2	0.1	1.0	n	1.0	4.7	
	Japan	0.2	3.0	2.1	0.8	x(4, 6)	1.5	0.2	1.3	5.1	
	Korea	0.3	4.2	2.8	1.5	a	2.6	0.3	2.3	7.6	
	Luxembourg	0.8	3.5	2.6	0.9	n	m	m	m	m	
	Mexico	0.6	4.0	3.1	0.9	a	1.4	x(6)	x(6)	6.2	
	Netherlands	0.4	4.1	2.8	1.3	n	1.7	n	1.7	6.3	
	New Zealand	0.6	5.1	3.2	1.6	0.2	1.6	0.3	1.3	7.3	
	Norway ⁵	0.5	5.1	3.5	1.6	x(4)	1.7	x(6)	x(6)	7.6	
	Poland	0.7	3.7	2.6	1.1	n	1.5	n	1.5	5.8	
	Portugal	0.4	3.9	2.7	1.2	m	1.5	x(6)	x(6)	5.8	
	Slovak Republic	0.5	3.1	2.0	1.0	x(4)	0.9	x(4)	0.9	4.6	
	Slovenia	0.7	3.9	2.7	1.2	x(4)	1.3	x(6)	x(6)	5.9	
	Spain	0.9	3.3	2.5	0.8	a	1.3	0.2	1.1	5.6	
	Sweden	0.7	4.0	2.6	1.3	n	1.8	x(6)	x(6)	6.5	
	Switzerland ⁵	0.2	4.0	2.6	1.5	x(4)	1.3	n	1.3	5.6	
	Turkey ⁵	n	2.5	1.7	0.8	a	m	m	m	m	
	United Kingdom	0.3	4.8	3.2	1.6	a	1.4	x(6)	x(6)	6.5	
	United States	0.5	4.0	3.0	1.1	m	2.8	x(6)	x(6)	7.3	
	OECD average		0.6	3.9	2.6	1.3	n	1.6	0.2	1.4	6.3
	OECD total		0.5	3.8	2.7	1.1	n	2.1	0.2	1.4	6.5
	EU21 average		0.6	3.8	2.5	1.3	n	1.4	0.1	1.3	5.9
Other G20	Argentina	0.6	4.7	3.6	1.0	a	1.5	0.4	1.0	6.8	
	Brazil ⁵	0.4	4.3	3.5	0.8	a	0.9	x(6)	x(6)	5.6	
	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	a	m	m	m	m	
	Russian Federation	0.8	2.1	x(2)	x(2)	x(2)	1.6	0.2	1.4	4.9	
	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 international sources.

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

3. Year of reference 2009.

4. Year of reference 2011.

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

Source: OECD, Argentina: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (World Education Indicators Programme). See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932849597>

Table B2.3. **Expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, by source of fund and level of education (2010)***From public and private sources of funds*

		Pre-primary education			Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education			Tertiary education			Total all levels of education		
		Public ¹	Private ²	Total	Public ¹	Private ²	Total	Public ¹	Private ²	Total	Public ¹	Private ²	Total
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
OECD	Australia	0.06	0.05	0.11	3.7	0.6	4.3	0.8	0.9	1.6	4.6	1.5	6.1
	Austria	0.60	n.	0.61	3.5	0.1	3.6	1.5	0.1	1.5	5.6	0.2	5.8
	Belgium	0.62	0.02	0.64	4.3	0.1	4.4	1.4	0.1	1.4	6.4	0.2	6.6
	Canada ^{3, 4}	x(4)	x(5)	x(6)	3.4	0.4	3.9	1.5	1.2	2.7	5.0	1.6	6.6
	Chile ⁵	0.53	0.11	0.64	2.7	0.7	3.4	0.7	1.7	2.4	3.9	2.5	6.4
	Czech Republic	0.47	0.04	0.51	2.6	0.3	2.8	1.0	0.2	1.2	4.1	0.6	4.7
	Denmark ⁴	0.93	0.14	1.08	4.7	0.1	4.8	1.8	0.1	1.9	7.6	0.4	8.0
	Estonia	0.45	0.01	0.45	3.9	0.1	3.9	1.3	0.3	1.6	5.6	0.4	6.0
	Finland	0.40	0.04	0.44	4.1	n	4.1	1.9	0.1	1.9	6.4	0.1	6.5
	France	0.68	0.05	0.72	3.8	0.3	4.1	1.3	0.2	1.5	5.8	0.5	6.3
	Germany	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
	Hungary	0.70	m	m	2.8	m	m	0.8	m	m	4.6	m	m
	Iceland	0.73	0.23	0.96	4.7	0.2	4.9	1.1	0.1	1.2	7.0	0.7	7.7
	Ireland	m	m	m	4.6	0.2	4.8	1.3	0.3	1.6	6.0	0.5	6.4
	Israel	0.66	0.18	0.84	4.0	0.3	4.3	1.0	0.7	1.7	5.9	1.5	7.4
	Italy	0.44	0.04	0.47	3.1	0.1	3.2	0.8	0.2	1.0	4.3	0.4	4.7
	Japan ⁴	0.10	0.12	0.22	2.8	0.2	3.0	0.5	1.0	1.5	3.6	1.5	5.1
	Korea	0.15	0.12	0.27	3.4	0.9	4.2	0.7	1.9	2.6	4.8	2.8	7.6
	Luxembourg	0.75	0.01	0.76	3.4	0.1	3.5	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Mexico	0.54	0.10	0.64	3.4	0.6	4.0	1.0	0.4	1.4	5.1	1.1	6.2
	Netherlands	0.41	0.01	0.42	3.7	0.4	4.1	1.3	0.5	1.7	5.4	0.9	6.3
	New Zealand	0.53	0.09	0.62	4.4	0.6	5.1	1.0	0.5	1.6	6.0	1.3	7.3
	Norway	0.43	0.08	0.51	5.1	m	m	1.6	0.1	1.7	7.5	m	m
	Poland	0.52	0.14	0.66	3.4	0.2	3.7	1.0	0.4	1.5	5.0	0.8	5.8
	Portugal	0.41	n	0.41	3.9	n	3.9	1.0	0.4	1.5	5.4	0.4	5.8
	Slovak Republic ⁴	0.40	0.08	0.48	2.8	0.3	3.1	0.7	0.3	0.9	4.0	0.6	4.6
	Slovenia	0.58	0.15	0.74	3.6	0.3	3.9	1.1	0.2	1.3	5.2	0.7	5.9
	Spain	0.69	0.25	0.94	3.0	0.3	3.3	1.1	0.3	1.3	4.8	0.8	5.6
	Sweden	0.71	n	0.71	4.0	n	4.0	1.6	0.2	1.8	6.3	0.2	6.5
	Switzerland	0.19	m	m	3.6	0.5	4.0	1.3	m	m	5.2	m	m
	Turkey	0.04	m	m	2.5	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	United Kingdom	0.32	n	0.32	4.8	n	4.8	0.7	0.6	1.4	5.9	0.6	6.5
	United States	0.36	0.15	0.50	3.7	0.3	4.0	1.0	1.8	2.8	5.1	2.2	7.3
	OECD average	0.47	0.08	0.58	3.7	0.3	4.0	1.1	0.5	1.7	5.4	0.9	6.3
	OECD total	0.37	0.11	0.49	3.5	0.3	3.9	1.0	1.1	2.1	5.0	1.5	6.5
	EU21 average	0.56	0.06	0.61	3.7	0.2	3.9	1.2	0.3	1.5	5.5	0.5	6.0
Other G20	Argentina	0.43	0.19	0.62	4.2	0.5	4.7	1.1	0.3	1.5	5.8	1.0	6.8
	Brazil	0.44	m	m	4.3	m	m	0.9	m	m	5.6	m	m
	China	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	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Russian Federation	0.71	0.10	0.81	2.0	0.1	2.1	1.0	0.6	1.6	4.1	0.8	4.9
	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

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

2. Net of public subsidies attributable for educational institutions.

3. Year of reference 2009.

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

5. Year of reference 2011.

Source: OECD. Argentina: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (World Education Indicators Programme). See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm). Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.


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Table B2.4. **Expenditure on educational institutions, by service category, as a percentage of GDP (2010)**

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

		Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education				Tertiary education				
		Expenditure on educational institutions			Private payments on instructional services/ goods outside educational institutions	Expenditure on educational institutions				Private payments on instruction services/ goods outside educational institutions
		Core education services	Ancillary services (transport, meals, housing provided by institutions)	Total		Core education services	Ancillary services (transport, meals, housing provided by institutions)	Research & development at tertiary institutions	Total	
OECD	Australia	4.26	0.09	4.35	0.09	0.95	0.06	0.62	1.63	0.13
	Austria	3.47	0.17	3.64	m	1.05	0.01	0.46	1.52	m
	Belgium	4.28	0.12	4.40	0.15	0.88	0.03	0.52	1.44	0.22
	Canada ^{1, 2, 3}	3.66	0.20	3.86	m	1.92	0.13	0.68	2.72	0.12
	Chile ⁴	3.16	0.23	3.39	m	2.27	x(5)	0.14	2.41	m
	Czech Republic	2.60	0.22	2.81	0.05	0.99	0.01	0.22	1.23	0.03
	Denmark ²	x(3)	x(3)	4.80	m	x(8)	a	x(8)	1.88	m
	Estonia	x(3)	x(3)	3.91	m	0.97	x(5)	0.64	1.62	m
	Finland	3.71	0.43	4.15	m	1.13	a	0.80	1.93	m
	France	3.52	0.55	4.07	0.17	0.95	0.08	0.48	1.51	0.07
	Germany	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Greece	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Hungary ³	2.50	0.30	2.80	m	0.55	0.11	0.18	0.84	m
	Iceland	x(3)	x(3)	4.92	n	x(8)	x(8)	x(8)	1.23	n
	Ireland ³	4.69	0.08	4.77	0.03	1.14	m	0.43	1.57	m
	Israel	4.05	0.21	4.26	0.29	1.47	0.19	m	1.66	n
	Italy ³	3.12	0.11	3.23	0.41	0.61	0.04	0.34	0.99	0.14
	Japan ²	x(3)	x(3)	2.96	0.79	x(8)	x(8)	x(8)	1.53	0.04
	Korea	3.77	0.46	4.24	m	2.12	0.02	0.45	2.59	m
	Luxembourg	3.26	0.24	3.50	0.06	m	m	m	m	m
	Mexico	x(3)	x(3)	3.99	0.19	1.16	m	0.22	1.38	0.05
	Netherlands	4.10	n	4.10	0.15	1.09	n	0.64	1.74	0.07
	New Zealand	x(3)	x(3)	5.08	0.03	1.34	x(8)	0.24	1.58	m
	Norway	x(3)	x(3)	5.09	m	0.99	0.02	0.70	1.70	m
	Poland ³	3.63	0.03	3.66	0.22	1.23	n	0.24	1.46	0.04
	Portugal ³	3.83	0.07	3.89	0.11	0.87	x(8)	0.58	1.45	m
	Slovak Republic ²	2.69	0.39	3.08	0.32	0.66	0.13	0.14	0.93	0.20
	Slovenia	3.65	0.26	3.91	m	1.01	n	0.26	1.27	m
	Spain	3.13	0.17	3.30	m	0.91	0.05	0.39	1.35	m
	Sweden	3.57	0.42	3.98	m	0.82	a	0.94	1.76	m
	Switzerland ³	x(3)	x(3)	4.05	m	0.54	x(8)	0.69	1.23	m
	Turkey	2.41	0.10	2.51	m	x(8)	x(8)	m	m	m
	United Kingdom	4.08	0.71	4.78	m	0.80	0.11	0.46	1.37	0.11
	United States	3.71	0.32	4.02	a	2.15	0.34	0.31	2.80	a
	OECD average	3.53	0.24	3.92	0.18	1.13	0.06	0.45	1.61	0.08
	EU21 average	3.52	0.25	3.83	0.17	0.92	0.04	0.45	1.44	0.11
Other G20	Argentina	x(3)	x(3)	4.67	m	x(8)	x(8)	x(8)	1.47	m
	Brazil ³	x(3)	x(3)	4.33	m	0.83	x(5)	0.05	0.88	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	x(3)	x(3)	2.11	m	x(8)	x(8)	x(8)	1.60	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. Year of reference 2009.

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

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

4. Year of reference 2011.

Source: OECD. Argentina: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (World Education Indicators Programme). See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm). Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.


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Table B2.5. **Change in public expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP (2008, 2009, 2010)**


Index of change between 2008 and 2010 in public expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, for all levels of education (2010 constant prices)

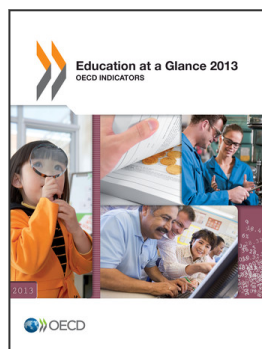
		Change in public ¹ expenditure on educational institutions for all levels of education			Change in Gross Domestic Product			Change in expenditure on educational institutions in percentage of GDP			
		Between 2008 and 2009 (2008=100)	Between 2009 and 2010 (2009=100)	Between 2008 and 2010 (2008=100)	Between 2008 and 2009 (2008=100)	Between 2009 and 2010 (2009=100)	Between 2008 and 2010 (2008=100)	Between 2008 and 2009 (2008=100)	Between 2009 and 2010 (2009=100)	Between 2008 and 2010 (2008=100)	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
OECD	Australia	116	106	124	101	103	104	115	104	119	
	Austria	105	100	105	96	103	98	109	97	107	
	Belgium	99	102	101	97	103	100	102	100	102	
	Canada	109	101	110	97	103	100	112	98	109	
	Chile	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Czech Republic	106	100	107	95	103	98	112	97	109	
	Denmark	110	102	112	95	101	96	116	100	116	
	Estonia	95	95	90	86	103	88	110	93	102	
	Finland	102	104	106	92	103	95	110	101	112	
	France	102	101	103	97	101	98	105	100	104	
	Germany	104	m	m	95	104	99	110	m	m	
	Greece	m	m	m	97	95	92	m	m	m	
	Hungary	93	97	90	93	101	94	100	95	95	
	Iceland	96	92	88	93	96	90	103	95	98	
	Ireland	107	99	107	94	100	93	115	100	114	
	Israel	100	107	107	101	105	106	99	102	101	
	Italy	96	97	93	95	101	96	101	95	96	
	Japan	101	104	105	93	103	96	109	101	110	
	Korea	107	104	111	100	106	107	106	98	104	
	Luxembourg	m	m	m	94	99	94	m	m	m	
	Mexico	99	107	107	94	106	99	106	102	108	
	Netherlands	107	102	108	96	102	98	111	100	111	
	New Zealand	114	100	113	101	101	102	113	99	111	
	Norway	106	99	105	98	102	100	108	97	105	
	Poland	102	103	105	102	104	106	100	99	99	
	Portugal	113	99	112	97	101	98	116	98	114	
	Slovak Republic	108	108	116	95	104	99	113	104	118	
	Slovenia	100	101	101	91	102	93	110	99	108	
	Spain	105	98	103	96	100	96	109	99	107	
	Sweden	101	102	104	95	107	101	107	96	103	
	Switzerland	107	101	108	99	107	105	109	95	103	
	Turkey	m	m	m	95	109	104	m	m	m	
	United Kingdom	105	102	108	96	102	98	110	100	110	
	United States	101	98	99	97	103	99	105	95	100	
		OECD average	104	101	105	96	103	98	108	99	107
		EU21 average	103	101	104	95	102	97	109	98	107
Other G20	Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Brazil	102	111	113	m	m	m	m	m	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	105	91	96	92	104	96	114	87	100	
	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. Excluding subsidies attributable to payments to educational institutions received from public sources.

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

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

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