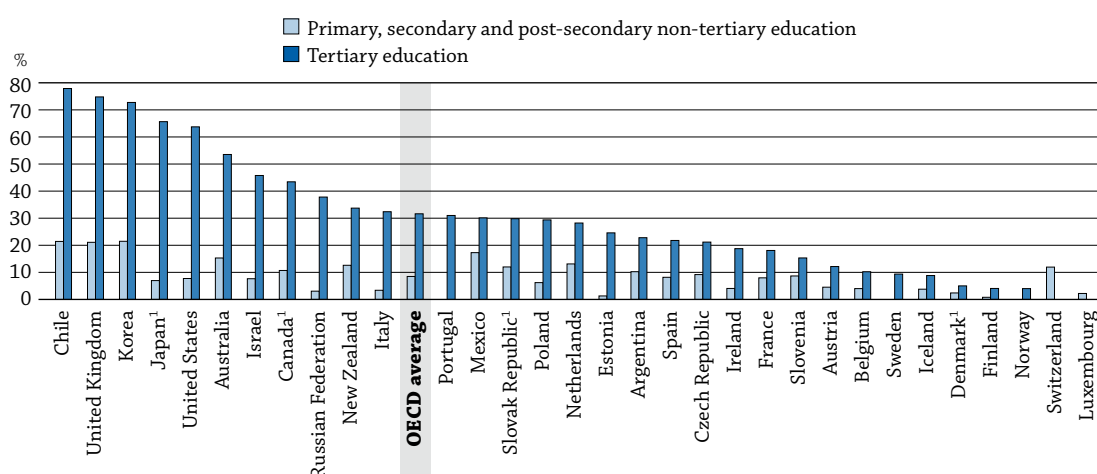


## HOW MUCH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION IS THERE?

- Public funding accounts for 84% of all funds for educational institutions, on average across OECD countries.
- Some 92% of the funds for primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary educational institutions come from public sources, on average across OECD countries; only in Chile, 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: 32% and 18%, respectively. Public funding on educational institutions, for all levels combined, increased between 2000 and 2010 in all countries for which comparable data are available. However, with more households sharing the cost of education, private funding increased at an even greater rate in more than three-quarters of countries.

**Chart B3.1. Share of private expenditure on educational institutions (2010)**



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

**StatLink** <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932846956>

### How to read this chart

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

### Context

More people are participating in a wider range of educational programmes offered by increasing numbers of providers than ever before. As a result, the question of who should support an individual's efforts to acquire more education – governments or the individuals themselves – is becoming increasingly important. In the current economic environment, many governments are finding it difficult to provide the necessary resources to support the increased demand for education in their countries through public funds alone. In addition, some policy makers assert that those who benefit the most from education – the individuals who receive it – should bear at least some of the costs. While public funding still represents a 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 still others support efforts to increase the amount of funding to tertiary education provided by private enterprises. By contrast, primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education, which is mainly compulsory, is usually conceived as a public good and is thus mainly financed by public funds.

### ■ Other findings

- Public funds are mainly allocated to public institutions, but also to private institutions to varying degrees. **For all levels of education combined, public expenditure on public institutions, per student, is nearly twice the level of public expenditure on private institutions, on average across OECD countries.** However, the ratio varies from less than twice for primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (1.7) and at the pre-primary level (1.8), to three times (3.0) at the tertiary level.
- **The countries with the lowest amounts of public expenditure per student in public and private tertiary institutions are also those with the fewest students enrolled in public tertiary institutions,** except for Poland.
- **In most countries for which data are available, individual households account for most of the private expenditure on tertiary education.** Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic and Sweden are the exceptions, where private expenditure from entities other than households (e.g. private businesses and non-profit organisations) is more significant than private expenditure from households, mainly because tuition fees charged by tertiary institutions are low or negligible in these countries, with the exception of Canada.

### ■ Trends

Between 1995 and 2010, the share of public funding for tertiary institutions decreased from 77% in 1995, to 76% in 2000, to 71% in 2005 and then to 68% in 2010 (on average across the OECD countries for which trend data are available for all years) (Table B3.3). 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 2010, the share of private funding for tertiary education increased in more than three-quarters of the countries for which comparable data are available (20 out of 24 countries). The share increased by seven percentage points, on average, and by more than nine percentage points in Italy, Mexico, Portugal, the Slovak Republic and the United Kingdom (Table B3.2b). The share of private funding also rose at the primary, secondary, post-secondary non-tertiary levels and at all levels of education combined, on average across OECD countries, most significantly in the Slovak Republic and the United Kingdom (Table B3.2a).

## Analysis

### Public and private expenditure on educational institutions

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

However, the share of public and private funding varies widely among countries. Comparing expenditure on all levels of education, the share of private funds exceeds 19% in Canada, Israel and Mexico, 25% in Australia, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States, and 35% in Chile and Korea. By contrast, less than 3% of expenditure on education comes from private sources in Finland (2.4%) and Sweden (2.5%) (Table B3.1).

Private spending on education for all levels of education combined increased between 2000 and 2010; 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 4 percentage points in Canada, Italy, Mexico and Portugal and by more than 10 percentage points in the Slovak Republic and the United Kingdom. These decreases are mainly due to significant increases in the level of private expenditure during this period. For example, in Portugal and the United Kingdom, the tuition fees charged by tertiary educational institutions increased substantially (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 primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary educational institutions

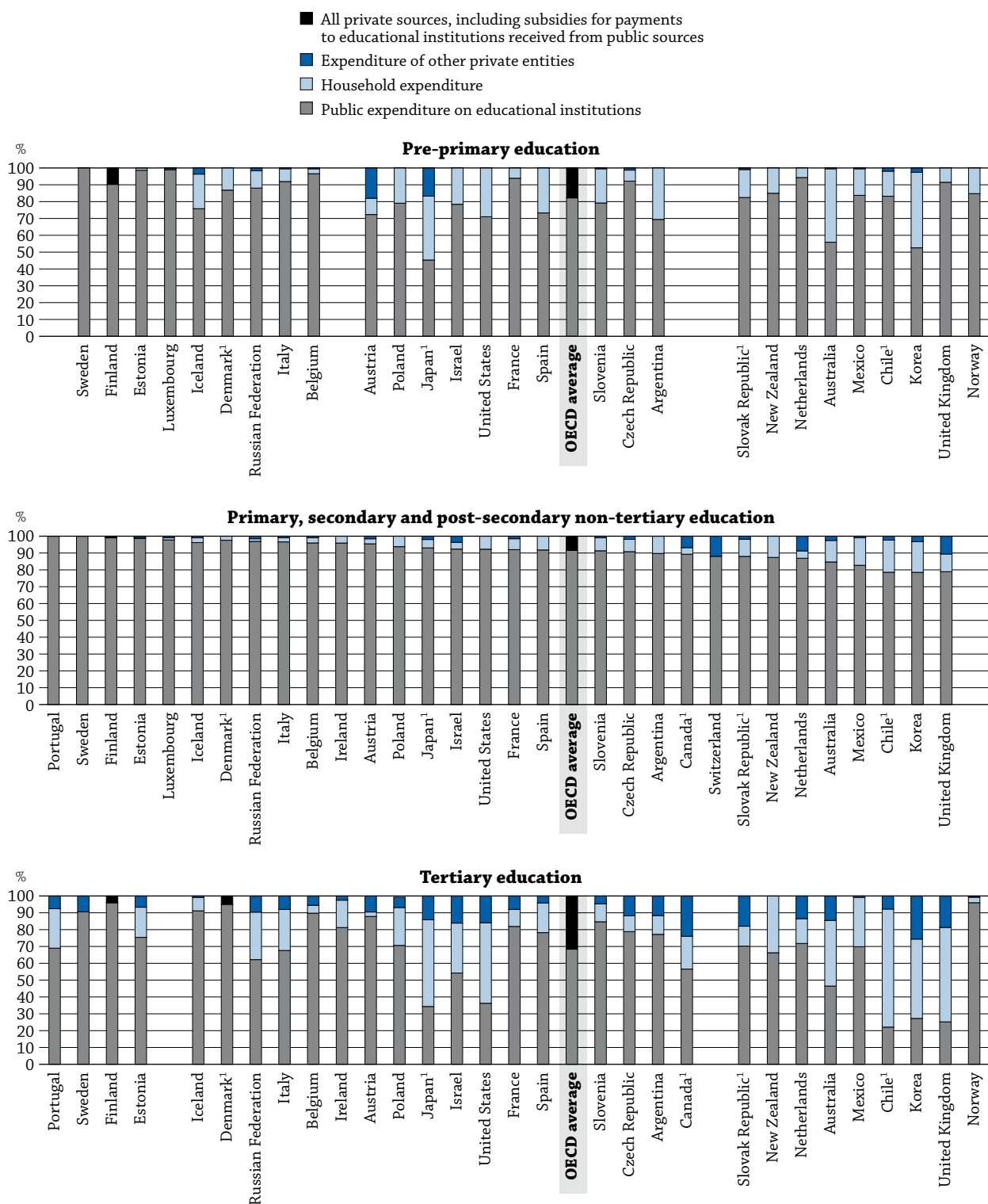
Public funding dominates primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education in all countries. Less than 10% of funding for these levels of education comes from private sources, except in Australia, Canada, Chile, Korea, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Slovak Republic, Switzerland 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 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 2010, more than two-thirds of the countries for which comparable data are available (17 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 10.7%), Mexico (from 13.9% to 17.3%), the Slovak Republic (from 2.4% to 12.0%) and the United Kingdom (from 11.3% to 21.1%). In the other countries, shifts in the opposite direction, i.e. towards public funding, exceeded three percentage points between 2000 and 2010 only in Japan (from 10.2% to 7.0%). In spite of these differences, between 2000 and 2010 the amount of public expenditure on educational institutions at primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education increased in all countries with comparable data (Table B3.2a).

### Public and private expenditure on tertiary educational institutions

High private returns to tertiary education (see Indicator A7) suggest that a greater contribution to the costs of education by individuals and other private entities may be justified, as long as there are ways to ensure that funding is available to students regardless of their economic backgrounds (see Indicator B5). In all countries, the proportion of private expenditure on education is far higher for tertiary education – an average of 32% of total expenditure at this level – than it is for primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (Tables B3.2a and b).

**Chart B3.2. Distribution of public and private expenditure on educational institutions (2010)**  
By level of education



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

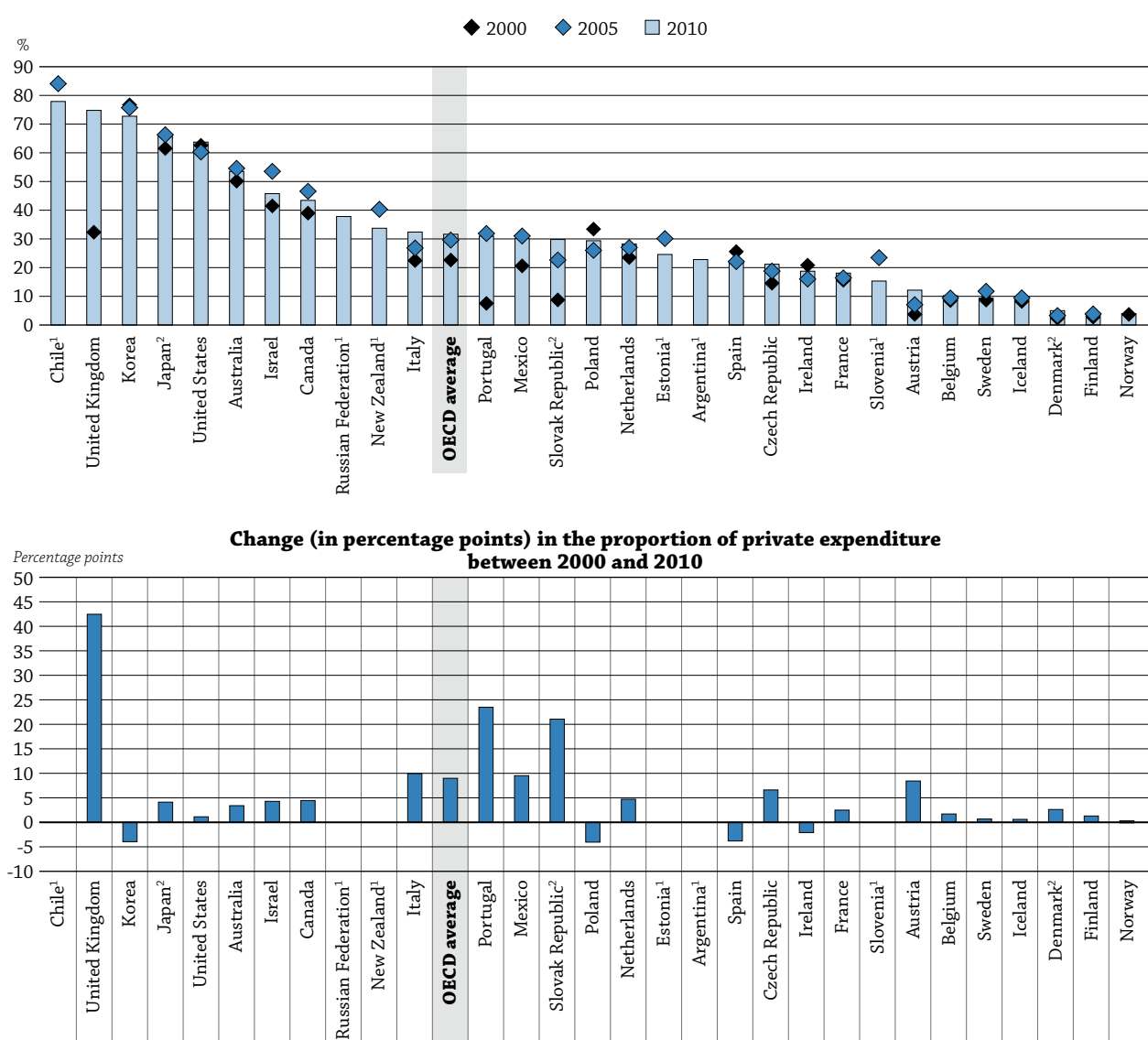
Countries are ranked in descending order of the proportion of public expenditure on educational institutions in primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education.

**Source:** OECD. Argentina: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (World Education Indicators Programme). Tables B3.2a and b. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm)).

**StatLink** <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932846975>

The proportion of expenditure on tertiary institutions covered by individuals, businesses and other private sources, including subsidised private payments, ranges from 5% or less in Denmark, Finland and Norway (tuition fees charged by tertiary institutions are low or negligible in these countries), to more than 40% in Australia, Canada, 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).

**Chart B3.3. Share of private expenditure on tertiary educational institutions (2000, 2005 and 2010) and change, in percentage points, in the share of private expenditure between 2000 and 2010**



1. The change between 2000 and 2010 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 2010.

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

**StatLink** <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932846994>

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, Austria, Canada, the Czech Republic, Israel, Japan, Korea, the Netherlands, the Slovak Republic, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States, 9% or more of expenditure on tertiary institutions is covered by private entities other than households. In Sweden, these contributions are largely directed to sponsoring research and development.

In many OECD countries, greater participation in tertiary education (see Indicator C1) reflects strong individual and social demand. The increases in enrolment have been accompanied by increases in investment from both public and private sources, and changes in the proportions of public and private expenditure. On average across the OECD countries for which trend data are available for all reference years, the share of public funding for tertiary institutions decreased slightly from 77% in 1995, to 76% in 2000, and then more rapidly to 71% in 2005 and 68% in 2010. 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).

Twenty of the 24 countries for which comparable data are available for 2000 and 2010 showed an increase in the share of private funding for tertiary education. Similarly, in 11 of the 20 countries with comparable data for 1995 and 2010, 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 and 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, Norway and Spain – show a significant decrease in the share of private expenditure on tertiary educational institutions between 1995 and 2010 (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 2010. Nevertheless, public investment in tertiary education also increased in all countries for which 2000 and 2010 data are available, regardless of the changes in private spending (Table B3.2b). Five of the nine countries with the largest increases in private expenditure during this period (Austria, the Czech Republic, Mexico, Poland and the Slovak Republic) are also among the ten countries with the largest increases in public expenditure (Table B3.2b).

### **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 across OECD countries, at all levels of education combined, public expenditure, per student, on public institutions is nearly twice the public expenditure, per student, on private institutions (USD 8 382 and USD 4 435, respectively). However, the difference varies according to the level of education. At the pre-primary level, public expenditure, per student, on public institutions is around twice that on private institutions (USD 6 275 and USD 3 494, respectively) as it is for primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary



B3

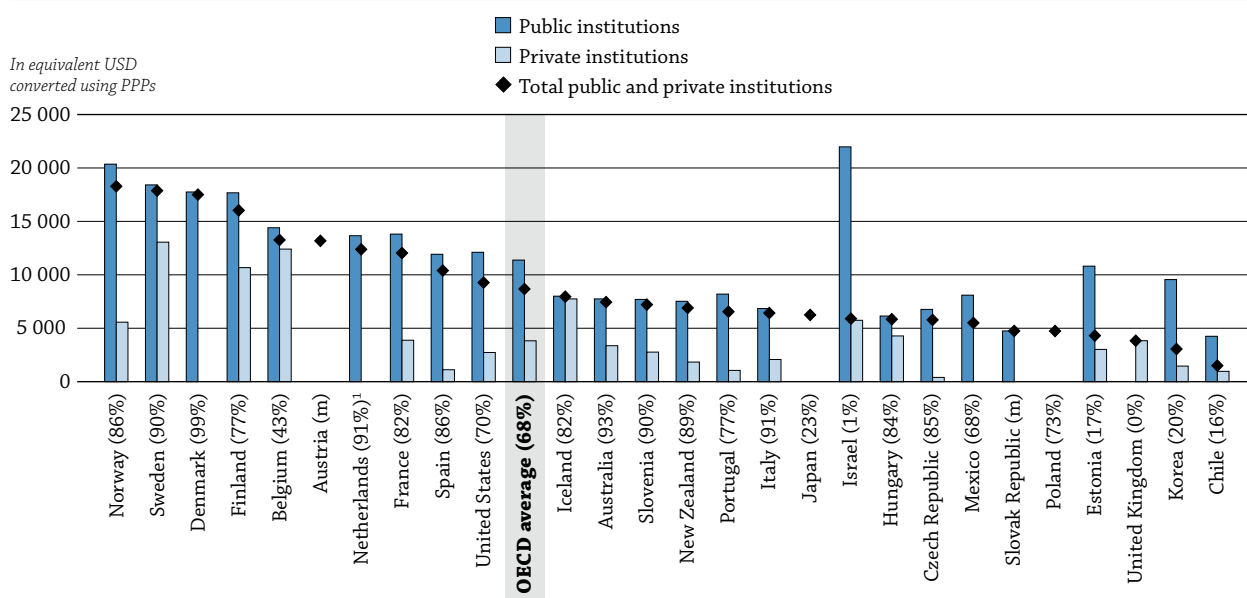
education (USD 8 412 and USD 5 029, respectively). At the tertiary level, public expenditure, per student, on public institutions is three times that on private institutions (USD 11 382 and USD 3 826, respectively).

At the pre-primary level, public expenditure per student on both public and private institutions averages USD 5 643 in OECD countries, but varies from USD 1 906 in Mexico to more than USD 20 000 in Luxembourg. Public expenditure per pupil is usually higher for public institutions than for private institutions, but private institutions generally enrol fewer pupils than public institutions. For example, in Mexico and the Netherlands, public expenditure per pupil on private institutions is negligible, and a relatively small proportion of pupils is enrolled in private institutions. In contrast, nearly all pupils in New Zealand are enrolled in private institutions, and public expenditure per student on private institutions is higher than average (USD 9 892) (Tables B3.4 and C2.2).

At the primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary levels of education (the levels with the largest proportion of public funds, Table B3.2a), public expenditure per student on both public and private institutions averages USD 7 705 in OECD countries, but varies from USD 2 019 in Turkey to more than USD 10 000 in Austria, Denmark, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden and the United States. At this level, most students are enrolled in public institutions, and public expenditure per student is usually higher on public than on private institutions, except in Finland, Iceland, Israel, Norway and Turkey. In these five 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 on both public and private institutions averages USD 8 676 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 on public than on private institutions (Table B3.4 and Chart B3.4).

**Chart B3.4. Annual public expenditure on educational institutions per student in tertiary education, by type of institution (2010)**



**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, Table B3.4. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm)).

**StatLink** <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932847013>

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 total expenditure for public and private educational institutions in Denmark and above 28% in the Netherlands (Chart B3.4 and Table B3.2b).

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 student, on public tertiary institutions (Table B3.4). 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 government-dependent private institutions. In all these countries, the share of private expenditure on tertiary institutions is below the OECD average. In the remaining countries, public expenditure goes mainly to public institutions (Chart B3.4 and Table B3.4).

### Definitions

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

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

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

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

### Methodology

Data refer to the financial year 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](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm)).

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

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

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

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.



**Indicator B3 Tables**






<b>Table B3.1</b>	<b>Relative proportions of public and private expenditure on educational institutions for all levels of education (2000, 2010)</b> <i>StatLink</i>  <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932849692">http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932849692</a>
<b>Table B3.2a</b>	<b>Relative proportions of public and private expenditure on educational institutions, by level of education (2000, 2010)</b> <i>StatLink</i>  <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932849711">http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932849711</a>
<b>Table B3.2b</b>	<b>Relative proportions of public and private expenditure on educational institutions, for tertiary education (2000, 2010)</b> <i>StatLink</i>  <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932849730">http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932849730</a>
<b>Table B3.3</b>	<b>Trends in relative proportions of public expenditure on educational institutions and index of change between 1995 and 2010, for tertiary education</b> <i>StatLink</i>  <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932849749">http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932849749</a>
<b>Table B3.4</b>	<b>Annual public expenditure on educational institutions per student, by type of institution (2010)</b> <i>StatLink</i>  <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932849768">http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932849768</a>

Table B3.1. **Relative proportions of public and private expenditure on educational institutions for all levels of education (2000, 2010)***Distribution of public and private sources of funds for educational institutions after transfers from public sources, by year*

								Index of change between 2000 and 2010 in expenditure on educational institutions (2000 = 100, constant prices)		
		2010				2000				
		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	74.1	20.2	5.7	25.9	1.1	74.1	25.9	159	159
	Austria	91.0	3.6	5.4	9.0	6.0	94.0	6.0	118	183
	Belgium	94.8	3.9	1.3	5.2	1.9	94.3	5.7	126	114
	Canada <sup>2</sup>	75.8	10.3	13.9	24.2	0.5	79.9	20.1	124	158
	Chile <sup>3</sup>	57.9	37.8	4.4	42.1	2.7	m	m	m	m
	Czech Republic	87.7	7.9	4.3	12.3	n	89.9	10.1	158	198
	Denmark	94.5	4.4	m	5.5	m	96.0	4.0	125	174
	Estonia	93.0	5.2	1.8	7.0	m	m	m	143	m
	Finland	97.6	x(4)	x(4)	2.4	n	98.0	2.0	136	159
	France	89.8	7.3	2.9	10.2	m	91.2	8.8	109	128
	Germany	m	m	m	m	m	86.1	13.9	m	m
	Greece	m	m	m	m	m	93.8	6.2	m	m
	Hungary	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	126	m
	Iceland	90.4	8.4	1.3	9.6	a	90.0	10.0	136	131
	Ireland	92.5	6.9	0.6	7.5	n	90.5	9.5	194	151
	Israel	77.6	15.4	7.0	22.4	2.1	79.8	20.2	130	148
	Italy	90.1	8.1	1.8	9.9	1.9	94.3	5.7	100	184
	Japan	70.2	20.4	9.4	29.8	m	71.0	29.0	109	113
	Korea	61.6	27.7	10.8	38.4	1.2	59.2	40.8	195	177
	Luxembourg	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Mexico	80.5	19.3	0.2	19.5	1.3	85.3	14.7	139	196
	Netherlands	83.3	7.3	9.4	16.7	2.6	84.1	15.9	137	146
	New Zealand	82.6	17.4	x(2)	17.4	m	m	m	138	m
	Norway	m	m	m	m	m	95.0	5.0	142	m
	Poland	86.2	x(4)	x(4)	13.8	m	89.0	11.0	147	190
	Portugal	92.6	5.6	1.8	7.4	m	98.6	1.4	112	615
	Slovak Republic	84.2	10.9	4.9	15.8	2.0	96.4	3.6	159	790
	Slovenia	88.4	10.2	1.4	11.6	n	m	m	m	m
	Spain	85.4	13.6	1.0	14.6	0.4	87.4	12.6	140	167
	Sweden	97.5	n	2.5	2.5	a	97.0	3.0	127	104
	Switzerland	m	m	m	m	m	91.8	8.2	122	m
	Turkey	m	m	m	m	m	98.6	1.4	m	m
United Kingdom	68.6	19.7	11.7	31.4	22.4	85.2	14.8	120	317	
United States	69.4	24.5	6.1	30.6	m	72.0	28.0	131	148	
OECD average		83.6	~	~	16.4	2.4	87.9	12.1	136	211
EU21 average		89.3	~	~	10.7	3.1	92.1	7.9	134	241
Other G20	Argentina	85.2	12.3	2.5	14.8	n	m	m	m	m
	Brazil	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	239	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	84.2	11.6	4.1	15.8	a	m	m	222	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 2009 instead of 2010.

3. Year of reference 2011 instead of 2010.

Source: OECD, Argentina : UNESCO Institute for Statistics (World Education Indicators Programme). See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm](http://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/10.1787/888932849692>

Table B3.2a. **Relative proportions of public and private expenditure on educational institutions, by level of education (2000, 2010)**

Distribution, in percentage, 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								
		2010					2010					2000		Index of change between 2000 and 2010 in expenditure on educational institutions (2000 = 100, constant prices)	
		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	55.8	43.9	0.3	44.2	0.9	84.7	12.8	2.5	15.3	1.4	83.7	16.3	164	152
	Austria	72.2	9.7	18.1	27.8	27.0	95.5	3.0	1.5	4.5	1.7	95.8	4.2	108	117
	Belgium	96.4	3.5	0.1	3.6	0.8	96.0	3.8	0.2	4.0	1.3	94.7	5.3	124	93
	Canada <sup>2, 3</sup>	x(6)	x(7)	x(8)	x(9)	x(6)	89.3	3.9	6.8	10.7	x(6)	92.4	7.6	131	191
	Chile <sup>4</sup>	83.1	14.8	2.1	16.9	n	78.6	19.1	2.4	21.4	a	m	m	m	m
	Czech Republic	92.0	6.5	1.4	8.0	n	90.8	7.3	1.9	9.2	n	91.7	8.3	144	161
	Denmark <sup>3</sup>	86.7	13.3	n	13.3	m	97.6	2.4	n	2.4	n	97.8	2.2	124	138
	Estonia	98.5	1.3	n	1.5	m	98.7	1.0	0.3	1.3	m	m	m	142	m
	Finland	90.1	x(4)	x(4)	9.9	n	99.2	x(9)	x(9)	0.8	n	99.3	0.7	137	162
	France	93.7	6.2	n	6.3	m	92.0	6.5	1.5	8.0	m	92.6	7.4	104	113
	Germany	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	87.1	12.9	m	m
	Greece	x(6)	x(7)	x(8)	x(9)	m	m	m	n	m	m	91.7	8.3	m	m
	Hungary	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	n	m	m	123	m
	Iceland	75.7	20.5	3.8	24.3	a	96.2	3.5	0.2	3.8	a	96.4	3.6	128	134
	Ireland	m	m	m	m	m	95.9	4.1	m	4.1	n	96.0	4.0	213	216
	Israel	78.3	21.7	n	21.7	0.1	92.4	4.0	3.6	7.6	1.2	94.1	5.9	135	179
	Italy	91.8	8.1	0.1	8.2	n	96.6	3.2	0.1	3.4	n	97.8	2.2	104	162
	Japan <sup>3</sup>	45.2	37.9	16.9	54.8	m	93.0	5.0	2.0	7.0	m	89.8	10.2	110	72
	Korea	52.5	44.8	2.7	47.5	2.6	78.5	18.2	3.2	21.5	0.7	80.8	19.2	177	204
	Luxembourg	98.8	1.0	0.2	1.2	n	97.8	1.9	0.3	2.2	m	m	m	m	m
	Mexico	83.6	16.3	0.1	16.4	0.2	82.7	17.2	0.1	17.3	1.5	86.1	13.9	131	170
	Netherlands	94.2	5.8	a	5.8	3.1	86.9	4.4	8.7	13.1	3.5	85.7	14.3	139	126
	New Zealand	84.8	15.2	x(2)	15.2	m	87.4	12.6	x(7)	12.6	m	m	m	130	m
	Norway	84.6	15.4	m	15.4	n	m	m	m	m	m	99.0	1.0	130	m
	Poland	79.0	21.0	m	21.0	n	93.8	6.2	m	6.2	m	95.4	4.6	135	188
	Portugal	m	m	m	m	m	100.0	n	m	n	m	99.9	0.1	111	88
	Slovak Republic <sup>3</sup>	82.3	16.6	1.1	17.7	0.5	88.0	10.2	1.8	12.0	2.2	97.6	2.4	165	924
Slovenia	79.1	20.8	0.1	20.9	n	91.3	8.1	0.6	8.7	n	m	m	m	m	
Spain	73.2	26.8	m	26.8	n	91.8	8.2	m	8.2	a	93.0	7.0	126	149	
Sweden	100.0	n	n	n	n	99.9	n	a	n	n	99.9	0.1	117	63	
Switzerland	m	m	m	m	m	88.1	n	11.9	11.9	0.7	88.9	11.1	120	130	
Turkey	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
United Kingdom	91.4	8.6	n	8.6	8.4	78.9	10.5	10.6	21.1	22.2	88.7	11.3	137	289	
United States	70.9	29.1	a	29.1	a	92.3	7.7	m	7.7	a	91.7	8.3	131	118	
OECD average		82.1	~	~	17.9	2.1	91.5	~	~	8.5	1.7	92.9	7.1	134	181
EU21 average		88.7	~	~	11.3	2.2	93.9	~	~	6.1	0.7	94.4	5.6	136	198
Other G20	Argentina	69.3	30.7	n	30.7	m	89.8	10.2	a	10.2	m	m	m	m	m
	Brazil	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	259	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	87.9	10.2	1.9	12.1	a	96.9	1.5	1.5	3.1	a	m	m	196	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 2009 instead of 2010.

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

4. Year of reference 2011 instead of 2010.

Source: OECD. Argentina: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (World Education Indicators Programme). See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm](http://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 B3.2b. **Relative proportions of public and private expenditure on educational institutions, for tertiary education (2000, 2010)**

Distribution, in percentage, of public and private sources of funds for educational institutions after transfers from public sources, by year

		Tertiary education									
		2010					2000		Index of change between 2000 and 2010 in expenditure on educational institutions (2000 = 100, constant prices)		
		Public sources	Private sources			Private: of which, subsidised	Public sources	All private sources <sup>1</sup>			Public sources
			Household expenditure	Expenditure of other private entities	All private sources <sup>1</sup>						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)			
OECD	Australia	46.5	39.0	14.5	53.5	0.5	49.9	50.1	142	163	
	Austria	87.8	2.6	9.5	12.2	7.7	96.3	3.7	153	549	
	Belgium	89.8	4.7	5.6	10.2	4.4	91.5	8.5	124	151	
	Canada <sup>2, 3</sup>	56.6	19.5	23.9	43.4	1.1	61.0	39.0	126	151	
	Chile <sup>4</sup>	22.1	70.1	7.8	77.9	7.3	m	m	m	m	
	Czech Republic	78.8	9.4	11.8	21.2	n	85.4	14.6	195	308	
	Denmark <sup>3</sup>	95.0	x(4)	x(4)	5.0	m	97.6	2.4	121	261	
	Estonia	75.4	17.9	6.7	24.6	n	m	m	150	m	
	Finland	95.9	x(4)	x(4)	4.1	n	97.2	2.8	133	198	
	France	81.9	10.1	8.0	18.1	m	84.4	15.6	122	145	
	Germany	m	m	m	m	m	88.2	11.8	m	m	
	Greece	m	m	m	m	m	99.7	0.3	m	m	
	Hungary	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	119	m	
	Iceland	91.2	8.2	0.6	8.8	a	91.8	8.2	144	156	
	Ireland	81.2	16.3	2.5	18.8	n	79.2	20.8	145	127	
	Israel	54.2	29.6	16.1	45.8	5.8	58.5	41.5	111	132	
	Italy	67.6	24.4	8.0	32.4	9.0	77.5	22.5	103	171	
	Japan <sup>3</sup>	34.4	51.5	14.1	65.6	m	38.5	61.5	105	125	
	Korea	27.3	47.1	25.6	72.7	1.0	23.3	76.7	204	166	
	Luxembourg	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Mexico	69.9	29.8	0.4	30.1	1.3	79.4	20.6	152	252	
	Netherlands	71.8	14.7	13.5	28.2	0.3	76.5	23.5	133	169	
	New Zealand	66.3	33.7	m	33.7	m	m	m	151	m	
	Norway	96.0	3.3	m	4.0	m	96.3	3.7	127	138	
	Poland	70.6	22.5	6.9	29.4	m	66.6	33.4	215	178	
	Portugal	69.0	23.4	7.6	31.0	m	92.5	7.5	114	632	
	Slovak Republic <sup>3</sup>	70.2	11.8	18.0	29.8	2.2	91.2	8.8	147	651	
	Slovenia	84.7	10.6	4.7	15.3	n	m	m	m	m	
	Spain	78.2	17.6	4.2	21.8	1.7	74.4	25.6	151	122	
	Sweden	90.6	n	9.4	9.4	a	91.3	8.7	133	144	
	Switzerland	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	131	m	
	Turkey	m	m	m	m	m	95.4	4.6	m	m	
	United Kingdom	25.2	56.1	18.7	74.8	26.5	67.7	32.3	101	359	
	United States	36.3	47.8	15.9	63.7	m	37.4	62.6	145	152	
		OECD average	68.4	~	~	31.6	3.4	77.4	22.6	139	233
		EU21 average	77.3	~	~	22.7	2.1	85.7	14.3	139	278
Other G20	Argentina	77.2	11.1	11.7	22.8	m	m	m	m	m	
	Brazil	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	188	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	62.2	28.2	9.6	37.8	a	m	m	334	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 2009 instead of 2010.

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

4. Year of reference 2011 instead of 2010.

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

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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 2010, for tertiary education**

2000 = 100

		Share of public expenditure on tertiary educational institutions (%)						Index of change between 1995 and 2010 in public expenditure on tertiary educational institutions (2000=100, constant prices)					
		1995	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010	1995	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
OECD	Australia	64.6	49.9	45.4	44.9	45.4	46.5	116	100	110	121	134	142
	Austria	96.1	96.3	92.9	84.7	87.7	87.8	96	100	129	131	142	153
	Belgium	m	91.5	90.6	89.8	89.7	89.8	m	100	101	118	123	124
	Canada <sup>2, 3</sup>	56.6	61.0	53.4	58.7	62.9	56.6	69	100	108	121	130	126
	Chile <sup>4</sup>	m	m	15.9	14.6	23.4	22.1	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Czech Republic	71.5	85.4	81.2	79.1	79.9	78.8	84	100	148	190	202	195
	Denmark <sup>2</sup>	99.4	97.6	96.7	95.5	95.4	95.0	93	100	115	114	121	121
	Estonia	m	m	69.9	78.8	80.2	75.4	69	100	109	149	164	150
	Finland	97.8	97.2	96.1	95.4	95.8	95.9	90	100	115	122	127	133
	France	85.3	84.4	83.6	81.7	83.1	81.9	93	100	106	116	121	122
	Germany	89.2	88.2	85.3	85.4	84.4	m	96	100	102	118	120	m
	Greece <sup>2</sup>	m	99.7	96.7	m	m	m	63	100	229	m	m	m
	Hungary	m	m	78.5	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Iceland <sup>2</sup>	m	91.8	90.5	92.2	92.0	91.2	m	100	142	165	159	144
	Ireland	69.7	79.2	84.0	82.6	83.8	81.2	48	100	106	143	156	145
	Israel	62.5	58.5	46.5	51.3	58.2	54.2	75	100	89	97	109	111
	Italy	82.9	77.5	73.2	70.7	68.6	67.6	85	100	101	110	104	103
	Japan <sup>2</sup>	35.1	38.5	33.7	33.3	35.3	34.4	80	100	94	101	106	105
	Korea	m	23.3	24.3	22.3	26.1	27.3	m	100	132	155	183	204
	Luxembourg	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Mexico	77.4	79.4	69.0	70.1	68.7	69.9	75	100	119	136	146	152
	Netherlands	79.4	76.5	73.0	71.5	71.1	71.8	99	100	113	121	127	133
	New Zealand	m	m	59.7	70.4	67.9	66.3	103	100	119	158	157	151
	Norway	93.7	96.3	m	96.9	96.1	96.0	93	100	120	122	128	127
	Poland	m	66.6	74.0	69.6	69.7	70.6	89	100	193	202	211	215
	Portugal	96.5	92.5	68.1	62.1	70.9	69.0	77	100	102	99	109	114
	Slovak Republic <sup>2</sup>	95.4	91.2	77.3	73.1	70.0	70.2	86	100	127	145	139	147
	Slovenia	m	m	76.5	83.8	85.1	84.7	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Spain	74.4	74.4	77.9	78.9	79.1	78.2	72	100	119	143	149	151
	Sweden	93.6	91.3	88.2	89.1	89.8	90.6	84	100	111	117	125	133
	Switzerland	m	m	m	m	m	m	90	100	129	117	128	131
	Turkey	96.3	95.4	m	m	m	m	55	100	m	m	m	m
	United Kingdom	80.0	67.7	m	45.7	42.2	25.2	115	100	m	114	117	101
	United States	38.6	37.4	39.7	39.1	37.8	36.3	85	100	135	148	150	145
	OECD average	78.9	77.4	70.4	69.4	70.4	68.4	84	100	122	132	139	140
	OECD average for countries with data available for all reference years	76.7	75.6	70.9	68.8	69.8	68.0	84	100	114	126	133	135
	EU21 average	86.3	85.5	81.5	77.7	78.3	76.4	84	100	116	129	135	138
Other G20	Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Brazil	m	m	m	m	m	m	84	100	127	159	162	188
	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	m	m	m	m	m	62.2	m	100	226	333	379	334
	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. 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 2009 instead of 2010.

4. Year of reference 2011 instead of 2010.

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm](http://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 B3.4. **Annual public expenditure on educational institutions per student, by type of institution (2010)***In equivalent USD converted using PPPs for GDP, by level of education and type of institution*

		Pre-primary education			Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education			Tertiary education				Total all levels of education			
		Public institutions	Private institutions	Total public and private	Public institutions	Private institutions	Total public and private	Public institutions	Private institutions	Total public and private	of which: R&D activities	Public institutions	Private institutions	Total public and private	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
OECD	Australia	x(3)	x(3)	4 965	9 036	7 648	8 581	7 749	3 368	7 445	5 290	x(13)	x(13)	8 366	
	Austria	x(3)	x(3)	6 423	x(6)	x(6)	11 164	x(9)	x(9)	13 184	4 519	x(13)	x(13)	10 915	
	Belgium	6 336	5 337	5 809	10 723	9 025	9 715	14 411	12 411	13 266	4 369	10 953	9 020	9 833	
	Canada <sup>1</sup>	x(4)	m	m	9 213	m	m	13 974	m	m	m	10 305	m	m	
	Chile <sup>2</sup>	3 495	2 636	2 944	3 626	1 737	2 517	4 248	968	1 502	232	3 676	1 617	2 339	
	Czech Republic	3 928	2 764	3 909	5 160	3 284	5 024	6 766	401	5 784	1 252	5 453	2 161	5 187	
	Denmark	8 272	5 846	8 197	11 847	6 347	11 130	17 757	a	17 510	x(9)	12 443	6 176	11 834	
	Estonia	2 505	2 006	2 492	5 963	4 212	5 895	10 815	3 021	4 310	2 056	5 517	3 129	4 992	
	Finland	4 949	3 698	4 839	8 425	9 568	8 522	17 680	10 675	16 036	5 663	9 346	9 405	9 352	
	France	6 430	2 677	5 965	9 105	5 455	8 383	13 814	3 880	12 041	4 481	9 339	4 893	8 530	
	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)	4 366	x(6)	x(6)	4 202	6 144	4 281	5 849	1 265	4 801	4 316	4 738	
	Iceland	6 853	3 971	6 514	8 228	8 523	8 242	8 005	7 747	7 958	x(9)	8 579	7 345	8 478	
	Ireland	m	m	6 121	9 311	m	m	12 928	m	m	3 737	9 906	m	m	
	Israel	3 716	2 096	3 208	5 185	5 248	5 200	21 982	5 746	5 897	m	5 273	4 741	5 076	
	Italy <sup>3</sup>	6 887	777	4 997	8 247	1 014	7 686	6 847	2 075	6 424	3 053	7 835	1 063	7 061	
	Japan	x(3)	x(3)	2 806	x(6)	x(6)	8 643	x(9)	x(9)	6 249	x(9)	x(13)	x(13)	8 120	
	Korea	8 383	2 223	3 671	6 758	5 445	6 523	9 556	1 459	3 058	1 223	8 158	2 744	6 034	
	Luxembourg	21 935	5 470	20 530	19 964	6 542	18 089	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Mexico	2 217	8	1 906	2 278	10	2 038	8 097	a	5 502	1 262	2 762	8	2 408	
	Netherlands <sup>4</sup>	7 196	3 554	7 073	8 825	n	8 622	13 665	n	12 385	4 969	9 452	326	9 121	
	New Zealand	2 213	9 892	9 752	7 066	2 238	6 712	7 524	1 837	6 905	1 602	7 142	5 626	6 936	
	Norway	5 903	5 220	5 594	13 066	13 088	13 067	20 360	5 569	18 289	6 801	13 791	10 592	13 414	
	Poland	x(3)	x(3)	3 906	x(6)	x(6)	4 993	x(9)	x(9)	4 742	917	x(13)	x(13)	4 801	
	Portugal	5 977	m	m	7 415	m	m	8 197	1 056	6 553	3 552	7 574	m	m	
	Slovak Republic	3 577	2 682	3 545	4 493	4 088	4 458	4 751	m	4 751	1 032	4 585	3 989	4 545	
	Slovenia	6 196	1 933	6 084	7 766	5 455	7 736	7 699	2 769	7 212	1 520	7 543	3 399	7 407	
	Spain	7 293	2 050	5 421	9 559	3 675	7 742	11 925	1 118	10 403	2 820	9 608	3 066	7 704	
	Sweden	6 651	6 225	6 582	10 071	9 868	10 044	18 421	13 060	17 879	8 070	10 720	9 404	10 547	
	Switzerland	5 186	m	m	11 726	m	m	21 893	m	m	m	12 808	m	m	
	Turkey	2 467	2 597	2 490	2 008	2 413	2 019	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	United Kingdom	6 979	4 867	6 438	8 623	4 885	7 875	a	3 834	3 834	3 537	8 488	4 416	7 196	
	United States	11 326	1 845	7 105	11 859	923	10 912	12 112	2 732	9 275	x(9)	11 870	1 871	10 172	
	OECD average		6 275	3 494	5 643	8 412	5 029	7 705	11 382	3 826	8 676	3 184	8 382	4 435	7 504
	EU21 average		7 007	3 563	6 261	9 094	5 244	8 311	10 739	4 184	9 539	3 342	8 348	4 507	7 735
Other G20	Argentina	2 427	m	m	3 398	m	m	4 680	m	m	m	3 500	m	m	
	Brazil	2 111	m	m	2 653	m	m	13 137	m	m	756	2 964	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	3 978	m	m	4 980	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Saudi Arabia <sup>2</sup>	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	South Africa	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	G20 average	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	

1. Year of reference 2009.


2. Year of reference 2011.

3. Excluding post-secondary non-tertiary education.

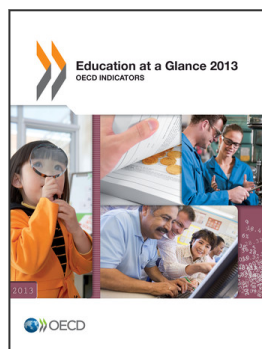
4. Government-dependent private institutions are included with public institutions.

Source: OECD. Argentina: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (World Education Indicators Programme). See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm](http://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/10.1787/888932849768>





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