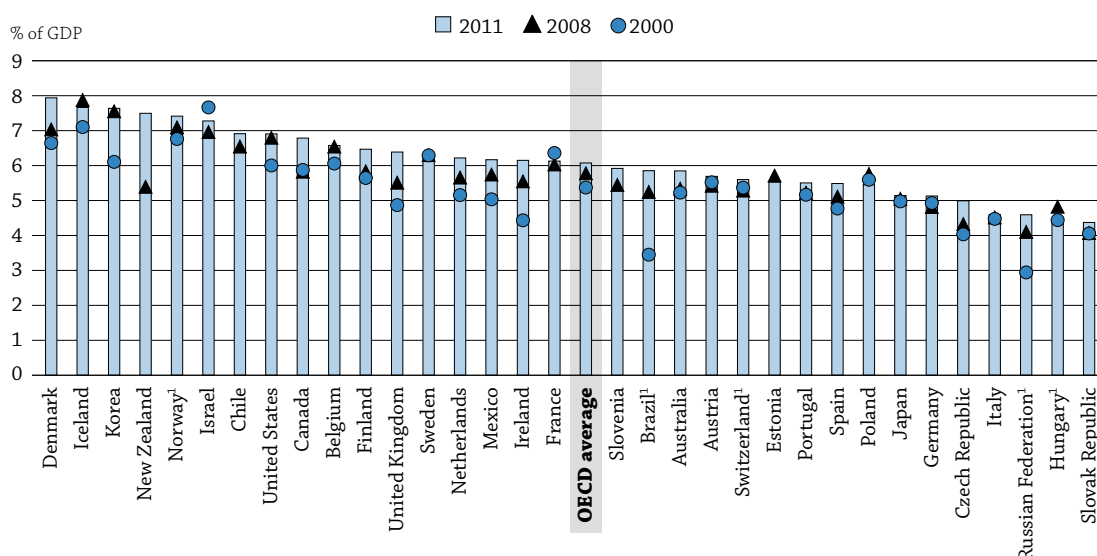


WHAT PROPORTION OF NATIONAL WEALTH IS SPENT ON EDUCATION?

- In 2011, OECD countries spent an average of 6.1% of their GDP on educational institutions; seven countries (Argentina, Denmark, Iceland, Israel, Korea, New Zealand and Norway) spent more than 7%.
- Between 2000 and 2011, expenditure on all levels of education combined increased at a faster rate than GDP growth in almost all countries for which data are available.
- Since the beginning of the economic crisis in 2008 and up to 2011, the GDP rose, in real terms, in half of the countries with available data, while public expenditure on educational institutions fell in only six countries. In the shorter period between 2009 and 2011, GDP rose, in real terms, in most countries, and public expenditure on educational institutions fell in one-third of OECD countries, 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, 2008 and 2011)



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

Countries are ranked in descending order of expenditure from both public and private sources on educational institutions in 2011.

Source: OECD, Table B2.2. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933117288>

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).

INDICATOR B2

■ 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 Switzerland 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 3.8% of the GDP, on average across OECD countries. Argentina and New Zealand spend the most among OECD and partner countries, with 5% or more of the GDP devoted to these levels of education, while the Czech Republic, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, the Russian Federation, the Slovak Republic and Turkey spend 3% or less of their GDP on these levels.
- **Tertiary education accounts for one-quarter of expenditure on educational institutions**, or 1.6% of 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 at the tertiary level, on average across OECD countries.** This share is the highest in Chile, Korea and the United States where it ranges from 1.7% to 1.9% of GDP.

■ Trends

For all levels of education combined, public investment in education increased by an average of 7% across OECD countries between 2008 and 2011. However, the annual growth of public expenditure on educational institutions slowed during this period, from 4% in 2008-09 to 1% in 2009-10 and 2010-11, on average across OECD countries.

Over the whole period 2008-11, only Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, the Russian Federation and the United States cut (in real terms) public expenditure on educational institutions; but public expenditure decreased in only five countries in the period 2008-09, and in ten countries between 2009 and 2011. In Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Portugal and the Russian Federation, public expenditure dropped by 5% or more between 2009 and 2011.

Analysis

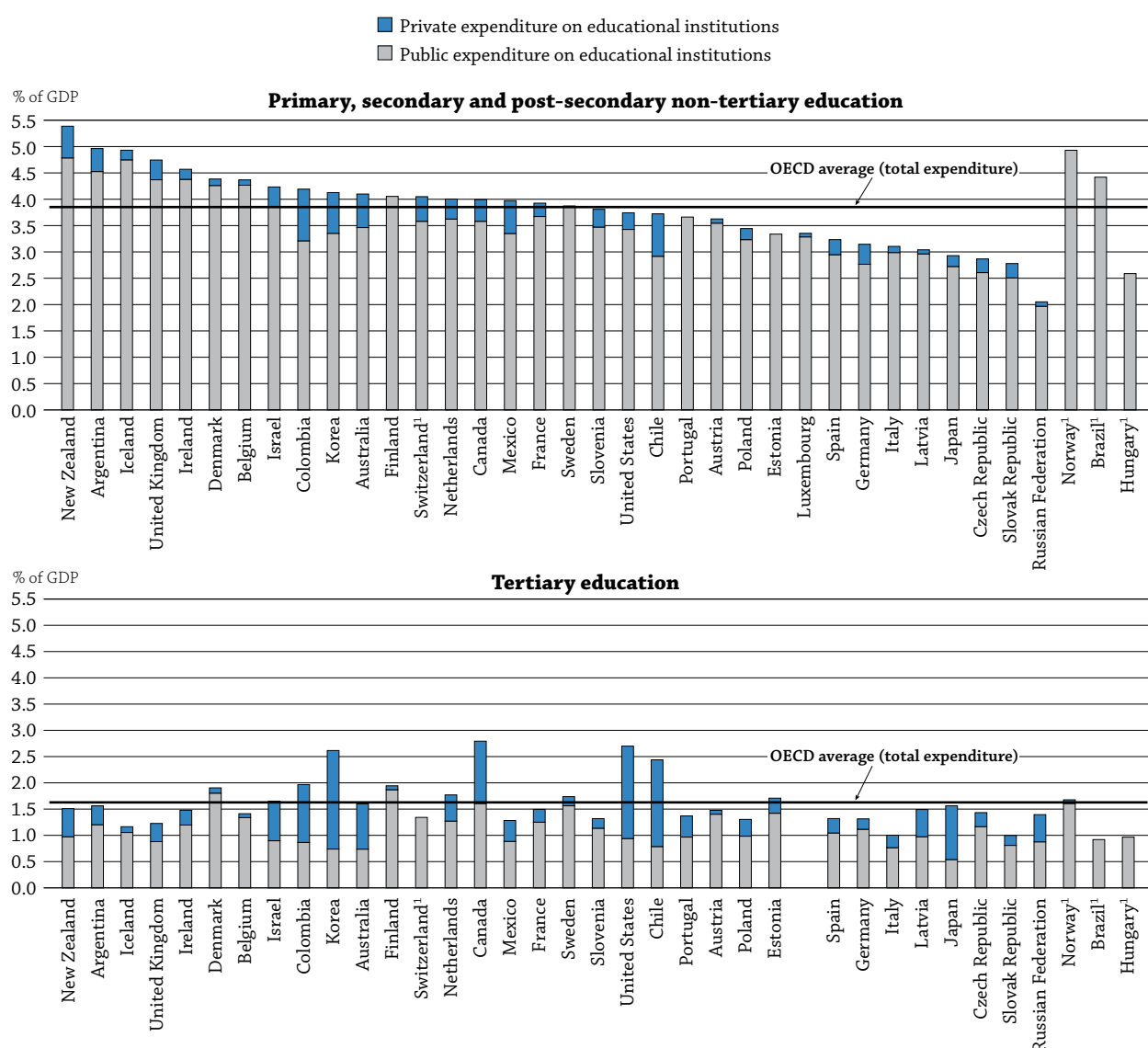
B2

Overall investment relative to GDP

The share of national wealth devoted to educational institutions is substantial in all OECD and partner countries with available data. In 2011, OECD countries spent an average of 6.1% of their GDP on educational institutions; and OECD countries as a whole also spent 6.1% of their combined GDP on educational institutions, taking into account both public and private sources of funds.

In 2011, expenditure on educational institutions (all levels combined) relative to GDP was greater than 6% in half of the OECD and partner countries with available data, and even above 7% in seven of them: Argentina, Denmark, Iceland, Israel, Korea, New Zealand and Norway. At the other end of the spectrum, Hungary, Italy, the Russian Federation, the Slovak Republic and Turkey spent less than 5% of their GDP on education (Table B2.1).

Chart B2.2. Expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP (2011)
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, Table B2.3. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933117307>

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 42% of the educational expenditure in OECD countries, on average. 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 partner 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 50% in nearly all countries except the Russian Federation (45%). For primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education, expenditure as a percentage of GDP ranges from 3% or less in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, the Russian Federation, the Slovak Republic and Turkey to 5% or more in Argentina and New Zealand.

Expenditure on primary and lower secondary education amounts to 1.5% or more of GDP in all countries, and reaches 3% or more in Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway and the United Kingdom (Table B2.1).

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 at least 1.5% of GDP in more than half of all countries, and exceeds 2.4% in Canada, Chile, Korea and the United States. Four countries devote 1% or less of GDP to tertiary education, namely Brazil, Hungary, Italy and the Slovak Republic (Table B2.1 and Chart B2.2).

Changes in overall spending on educational institutions between 2000 and 2011

The increase in the number of students enrolled in upper secondary and tertiary education between 2000 and 2011 was accompanied in most countries by an increase in the financial investment at these levels.

Over the period 2000-11, in countries with comparable data, both expenditure on educational institutions (all levels of education combined) and GDP increased (see Table X2.3, Annex 2). In France, Israel and Poland, expenditure on education increased less than GDP, leading to a decrease in expenditure as a proportion of GDP of up to 0.4 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 5.9%), Denmark (from 6.6% to 7.9%), Ireland (from 4.4% to 6.2%), Korea (from 6.1% to 7.6%), Mexico (from 5.0% to 6.2%), the Netherlands (from 5.2% to 6.2%), the Russian Federation (from 2.9% to 4.6%), Turkey (from 2.5% to 4.2%) and the United Kingdom (from 4.9% to 6.4%) (Table B2.2).

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

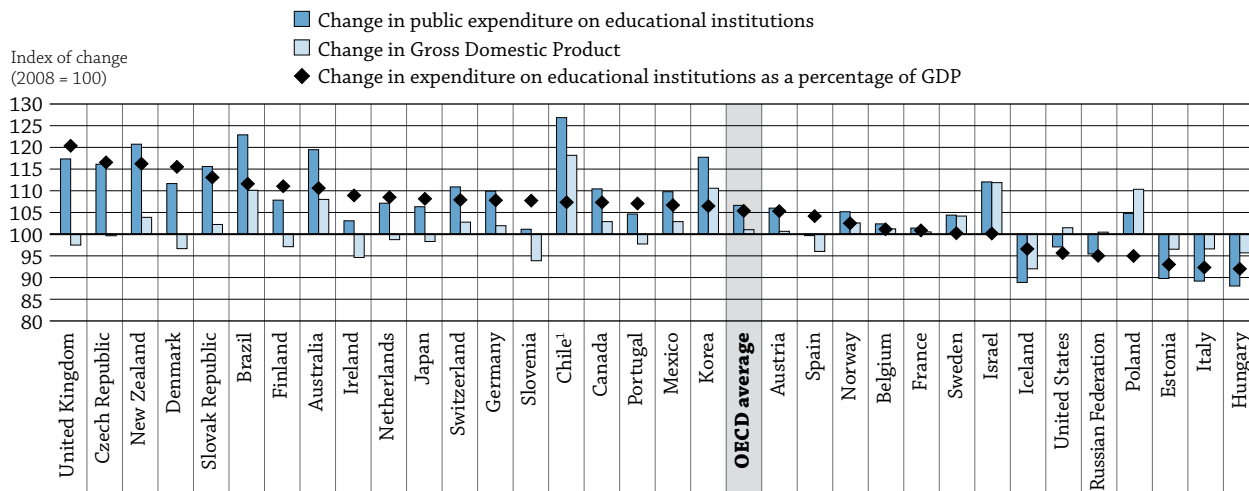
Effect of the financial crisis on public expenditure on educational institutions between 2008 and 2011

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 2008 to 2011 data, the full impact of the crisis on the funding of educational institutions cannot be assessed, but its first effects on the broader economy can already be observed.

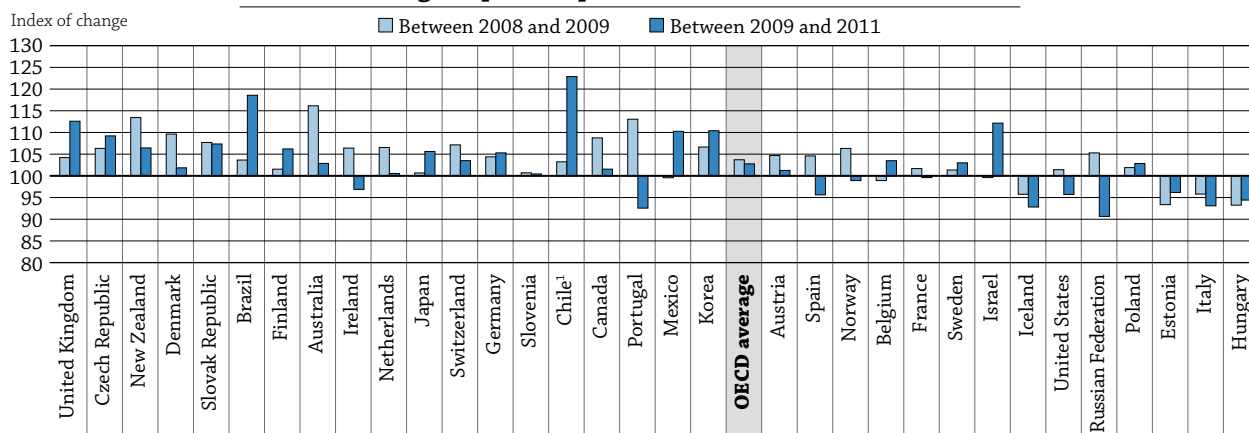
Between 2008 and 2011, GDP (expressed in constant prices) fell in more than one-third of the countries with available data (15 out of 36), and by 5% or more in four countries: Greece, Iceland, Ireland and Slovenia. As more than three-quarters of education expenditure in most countries comes from public sources, how did the downturn in GDP growth affect public spending on education? Available figures show that the education sector was still 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.

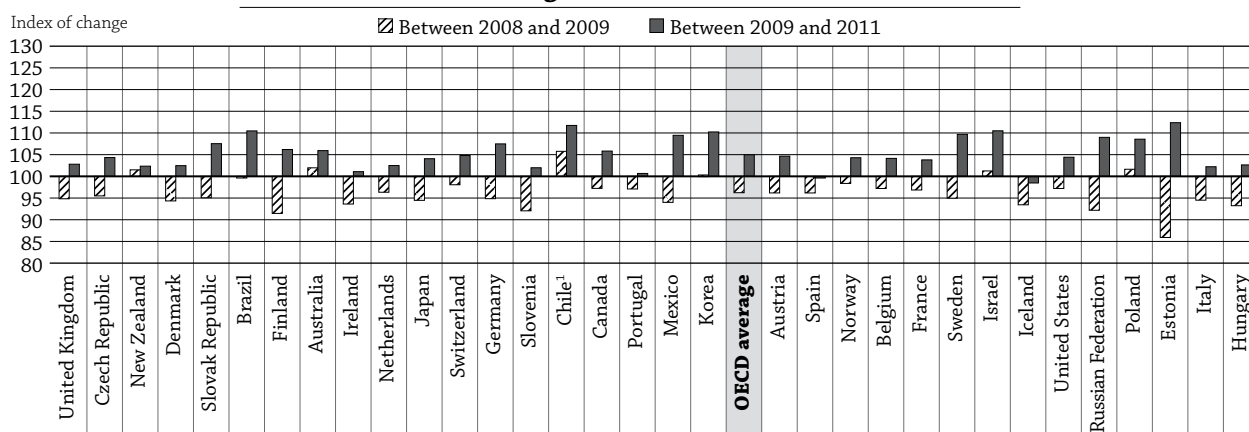
Chart B2.3. Impact of the economic crisis on public expenditure on education
Index of change between 2008 and 2011 in expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, for all levels of education (2008 = 100, 2011 constant prices)



Index of change in public expenditure on educational institutions



Index of change in Gross Domestic Product



1. Data refer to 2009-12 instead of 2008-11.

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/10.1787/888933117326>

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 2011, 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 2009-11.

Among the 34 countries with available data for the 2008-11 period, only six countries cut (in real terms) public expenditure on educational institutions: Estonia (by 10%), Hungary (by 12%), Iceland (by 11%), Italy (by 11%), the Russian Federation (by 5%) and the United States (by 3%). In these countries, this translated into a decrease in expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP (as the decrease in expenditure was larger than the decrease in GDP or as GDP increased at the same time). In all other countries, public expenditure on educational institutions increased, while GDP decreased in some of them. As a result, the share of GDP devoted to education continued to rise between 2008 and 2011. Exception to this trend is Poland, where GDP increased 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 (Chart B2.3).

The overall changes over the three-year period 2008-11 mask different patterns of variations when the periods 2008-09 and 2009-11 are analysed separately.

While GDP decreased between 2008 and 2009 in most of the 30 countries with available data (except Australia, Chile, Israel, Korea, New Zealand and Poland), it increased again in 2010 and/or in 2011 in most countries, leading to an overall increase of GDP between 2009 and 2011 in all countries except two: Greece, where GDP fell in both years and decreased by 12% between 2009 and 2011; and Iceland, where the increase in GDP between 2010 and 2011 did not compensate for the decrease between 2009 and 2010 (a decrease of 2% between 2009 and 2011).

Meanwhile, public expenditure on educational institutions started to decrease with some delay compared to GDP, as a result of the necessary time gap between the beginning of the crisis and the adjustment of public budgets. While GDP decreased in most countries between 2008 and 2009, public expenditure on educational institutions increased in most countries during this period, and by 4% on average across OECD countries. Nevertheless public expenditure decreased by 4% or more in Estonia, Hungary, Iceland and Italy. As GDP fell even more in these countries, public expenditure as a percentage of GDP increased in most countries. This share only decreased slightly (by less than 2%) in Chile and Israel.

Over the period 2009-11, public expenditure decreased between 2009 and 2010, or between 2010 and 2011, or continuously over the two-year period in a larger number of countries than between 2008 and 2009. Over the whole period 2009-11, public expenditure decreased in 10 countries (by more than 5% in Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Portugal and the Russian Federation), while GDP increased in most countries. Combined with the increase in GDP, this led to a decrease of public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP in all these countries, most significantly in Estonia (by 14%) and the Russian Federation (by 17%). However, in 12 other countries, the increase in public expenditure on education between 2009 and 2011 did not keep up with the increase in GDP, thus public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP shrank too – by 5% or more in Poland and Sweden.

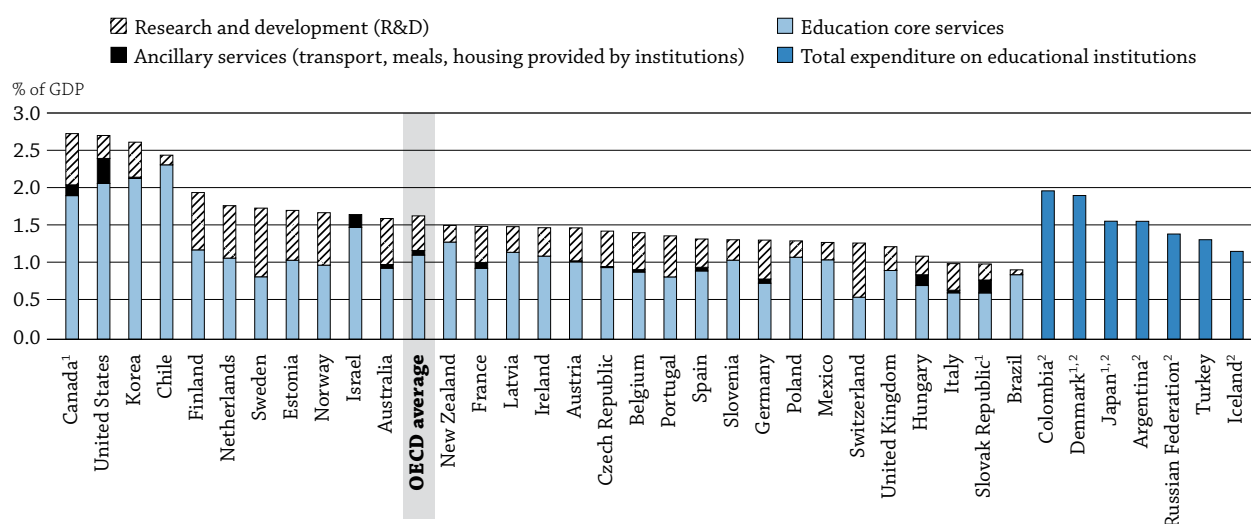
Expenditure on instruction, research and development, and ancillary services

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 and Chile to more than 0.6% in Australia, Canada, Estonia, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland, and more than 0.9% in Sweden. These differences help to explain variations 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 above mentioned 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 0.22% 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 0.4% in Finland, France, Korea and Sweden.

Ancillary services are financed by private users more often at the tertiary level than at any other level. Across OECD countries, an average of 0.06% of GDP is devoted to ancillary services at the tertiary level. This proportion is more than 0.1% in Canada, Hungary, Israel and the Slovak Republic and reaches 0.33% in the United States.

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 (2011)

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 tertiary education institutions.

Source: OECD, Table B2.4. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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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 (see Indicator A7). On average, of the 6.1% of the combined GDP in the OECD area devoted to education, three-quarters (5.3% of the combined GDP) 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 62% (Chile) to nearly 98% (Finland) 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 2011 and are based on the UOE data collection on education statistics administered by the OECD in 2013 (for details, see Annex 3 at www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

Note regarding data from Israel

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

Tables of Indicator B2


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933117174>

Table B2.1	Expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, by level of education (2011)
Table B2.2	Trends in expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, by level of education (1995, 2000, 2005, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011)
Table B2.3	Expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, by source of fund and level of education (2011)
Table B2.4	Expenditure on educational institutions, by service category, as a percentage of GDP (2011)
Table B2.5	Change in public expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP (2008, 2009, 2010, 2011)

Table B2.1. **Expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, by level of education (2011)***From public and private sources of funds¹*

	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	4.1	3.2	0.8	0.1	1.6	0.2	1.4	5.8
Austria	0.6	3.6	2.3	1.3	n	1.5	n	1.5	5.7
Belgium ²	0.6	4.4	1.6	2.8	x(4)	1.4	x(6)	x(6)	6.6
Canada ³	x(3)	4.0	2.4	1.6	x(7)	2.8	0.9	1.9	6.8
Chile ⁴	0.8	3.7	2.5	1.3	a	2.4	0.7	1.8	6.9
Czech Republic	0.5	2.9	1.8	1.1	n	1.4	n	1.4	5.0
Denmark	1.4	4.4	3.1	1.3	x(4, 6)	1.9	x(6)	x(6)	7.9
Estonia	0.4	3.4	2.0	1.1	0.3	1.7	0.5	1.2	5.5
Finland	0.4	4.1	2.5	1.6	x(4)	1.9	n	1.9	6.5
France	0.7	3.9	2.6	1.3	n	1.5	0.3	1.2	6.1
Germany	0.6	3.1	2.0	1.0	0.2	1.3	0.1	1.2	5.1
Greece	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Hungary ⁵	0.6	2.6	1.5	1.0	0.1	1.0	n	0.9	4.4
Iceland	1.0	4.9	3.6	1.3	x(4)	1.2	x(6)	1.2	7.7
Ireland	x(9)	4.6	3.3	0.9	0.4	1.5	x(6)	x(6)	6.2
Israel	0.7	4.2	2.4	1.8	n	1.7	0.3	1.4	7.3
Italy	0.5	3.1	1.9	1.2	0.1	1.0	n	1.0	4.6
Japan	0.2	2.9	2.1	0.9	x(4, 6)	1.6	0.2	1.3	5.1
Korea	0.3	4.1	2.7	1.5	a	2.6	0.3	2.3	7.6
Luxembourg	0.8	3.4	2.5	0.8	n	m	m	m	m
Mexico	0.6	4.0	3.1	0.9	a	1.3	x(6)	x(6)	6.2
Netherlands	0.4	4.0	2.7	1.3	n	1.8	n	1.8	6.2
New Zealand	0.6	5.4	3.6	1.6	0.2	1.5	0.2	1.3	7.5
Norway ⁵	0.5	4.9	3.3	1.6	x(4)	1.7	x(6)	x(6)	7.4
Poland	0.7	3.4	2.4	1.0	n	1.3	n	1.3	5.5
Portugal	0.4	3.7	2.6	1.1	m	1.4	x(6)	x(6)	5.5
Slovak Republic	0.5	2.8	1.8	1.0	x(4)	1.0	x(4)	1.0	4.4
Slovenia	0.8	3.8	2.7	1.1	x(4)	1.3	x(6)	x(6)	5.9
Spain	0.9	3.2	2.5	0.7	a	1.3	0.2	1.1	5.5
Sweden	0.7	3.9	2.6	1.3	n	1.7	x(6)	x(6)	6.3
Switzerland ⁵	0.2	4.0	2.6	1.4	x(4)	1.3	n	1.2	5.6
Turkey ⁵	0.2	2.7	1.8	0.9	a	1.3	x(6)	x(6)	4.2
United Kingdom	0.4	4.7	3.7	1.0	a	1.2	x(6)	x(6)	6.4
United States	0.5	3.7	2.7	1.0	m	2.7	x(6)	x(6)	6.9
OECD average	0.6	3.8	2.5	1.2	n	1.6	0.2	1.4	6.1
OECD total	0.5	3.6	2.5	1.1	n	1.9	0.2	1.4	6.1
EU21 average	0.6	3.6	2.4	1.2	n	1.4	0.1	1.3	5.8
Partners									
Argentina	0.7	5.0	3.8	1.1	a	1.6	0.5	1.1	7.2
Brazil ⁵	0.5	4.4	3.4	1.0	a	0.9	x(6)	x(6)	5.9
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Colombia ⁴	0.5	4.2	3.6	0.6	a	2.0	x(6)	x(6)	6.7
India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Indonesia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Latvia	0.8	3.0	2.1	0.9	n	1.5	0.2	1.3	5.4
Russian Federation	0.8	2.1	x(2)	x(2)	x(2)	1.4	0.2	1.2	4.6
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 2010.

4. Year of reference 2012.

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

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

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


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Table B2.2. **Trends in expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, by level of education (1995, 2000, 2005, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011)***From public and private sources, by year*

B2

	Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education					Tertiary education					Total all levels of education				
	2000	2005	2008	2010	2011	2000	2005	2008	2010	2011	2000	2005	2008	2010	2011
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(7)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(13)	(14)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(20)	(21)
OECD															
Australia	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.3	4.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	5.2	5.3	5.3	6.1	5.8
Austria	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.7
Belgium	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	6.1	6.0	6.5	6.6	6.6
Canada ^{1, 2}	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.7	4.0	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.4	6.8
Chile ³	4.2	3.2	3.9	3.4	3.7	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.4	6.5	5.4	6.5	6.4	6.9
Czech Republic	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	4.0	4.5	4.3	4.7	5.0
Denmark ²	4.1	4.5	4.2	4.8	4.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	6.6	7.4	7.0	8.0	7.9
Estonia	m	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.4	m	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	m	5.0	5.7	6.0	5.5
Finland	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	5.6	6.0	5.8	6.5	6.5
France	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.9	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.1
Germany	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	4.9	5.0	4.8	5.3	5.1
Greece ²	2.7	2.8	m	m	m	0.8	1.5	m	m	m	3.6	4.3	m	m	m
Hungary ⁴	2.8	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	4.4	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.4
Iceland	4.8	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	7.1	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.7
Ireland	2.9	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.6	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.5	4.4	4.5	5.5	6.4	6.2
Israel	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.2	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	7.7	7.5	7.0	7.0	7.3
Italy	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.6
Japan ²	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1
Korea	3.5	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	6.1	6.7	7.6	7.6	7.6
Luxembourg	m	3.7	m	3.6	3.4	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Mexico	3.5	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	5.0	5.9	5.7	6.2	6.2
Netherlands	3.4	3.8	3.7	4.1	4.0	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	5.2	5.8	5.7	6.3	6.2
New Zealand	m	3.9	3.8	4.4	5.4	m	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.5	m	5.1	5.4	5.9	7.5
Norway ⁴	5.0	5.1	4.8	5.1	4.9	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	6.8	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.4
Poland	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.4	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.5
Portugal	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.9	3.7	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.8	5.5
Slovak Republic ²	2.7	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	4.1	4.4	4.1	4.6	4.4
Slovenia	m	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.8	m	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	m	6.0	5.4	5.9	5.9
Spain	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	4.8	4.6	5.1	5.6	5.5
Sweden	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.3
Switzerland ⁴	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.0	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	5.4	5.9	5.3	5.6	5.6
Turkey ⁴	1.8	m	m	2.5	2.7	0.7	m	m	m	1.3	2.5	m	m	m	4.2
United Kingdom	3.5	4.3	4.1	4.5	4.7	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	4.9	5.9	5.5	6.2	6.4
United States	3.6	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.7	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.7	6.0	6.4	6.8	7.0	6.9
OECD average	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	5.4	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.1
OECD total	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.1
EU21 average	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.6	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.9	5.8
OECD mean for 25 countries with data for all reference years	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	5.4	5.7	5.6	6.0	6.0
Partners															
Argentina	m	m	m	m	5.0	m	m	m	m	1.6	m	m	m	m	7.2
Brazil ⁴	2.4	3.2	4.1	4.3	4.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	3.5	4.4	5.2	5.6	5.9
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Colombia ³	m	m	m	m	4.2	m	m	m	m	2.0	m	m	m	m	6.7
India	m	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	m
Latvia	m	m	m	m	3.0	m	m	m	m	1.5	m	m	m	m	5.4
Russian Federation ⁴	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.4	2.9	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.6
Saudi Arabia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
South Africa	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
G20 average	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

Notes: Years 1995 and 2009 (columns 1, 5, 8, 12, 15 and 19) are available for consultation on line (see *Statlink* below). Columns "Total all levels of education" include pre-primary education that is not shown in separate columns in this table.

1. Year of reference 2010 instead of 2011.

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

3. Year of reference 2012 instead of 2011. 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; the Russian Federation, data available for 1995 and 2000 only).

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

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933117212>

Table B2.3. **Expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, by source of fund and level of education (2011)***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	0.11	0.04	0.15	3.5	0.6	4.1	0.7	0.9	1.6	4.3	1.5	5.8
Austria	0.59	n	0.59	3.5	0.1	3.6	1.4	0.1	1.5	5.5	0.2	5.7
Belgium	0.63	0.02	0.64	4.3	0.1	4.4	1.3	0.1	1.4	6.4	0.2	6.6
Canada ^{3, 4}	x(4)	x(5)	x(6)	3.6	0.4	4.0	1.6	1.2	2.8	5.2	1.6	6.8
Chile ⁵	0.63	0.12	0.75	2.9	0.8	3.7	0.8	1.7	2.4	4.3	2.6	6.9
Czech Republic	0.47	0.04	0.51	2.6	0.3	2.9	1.2	0.3	1.4	4.4	0.6	5.0
Denmark ⁴	1.30	0.11	1.41	4.3	0.1	4.4	1.8	0.1	1.9	7.5	0.4	7.9
Estonia	0.42	0.01	0.42	3.3	n	3.4	1.4	0.3	1.7	5.2	0.3	5.5
Finland	0.40	0.04	0.45	4.1	n	4.1	1.9	0.1	1.9	6.3	0.1	6.5
France	0.66	0.04	0.71	3.7	0.3	3.9	1.3	0.2	1.5	5.6	0.5	6.1
Germany	0.47	0.12	0.59	2.8	0.4	3.1	1.1	0.2	1.3	4.4	0.7	5.1
Greece	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Hungary	0.63	m	m	2.6	m	m	1.0	m	m	4.4	m	m
Iceland	0.73	0.23	0.96	4.7	0.2	4.9	1.1	0.1	1.2	6.9	0.7	7.7
Ireland	m	m	m	4.4	0.2	4.6	1.2	0.3	1.5	5.7	0.5	6.2
Israel	0.60	0.11	0.71	3.8	0.4	4.2	0.9	0.8	1.7	5.6	1.7	7.3
Italy	0.44	0.05	0.49	3.0	0.1	3.1	0.8	0.2	1.0	4.2	0.4	4.6
Japan ⁴	0.10	0.12	0.22	2.7	0.2	2.9	0.5	1.0	1.6	3.6	1.6	5.1
Korea	0.16	0.13	0.29	3.4	0.8	4.1	0.7	1.9	2.6	4.9	2.8	7.6
Luxembourg	0.76	0.01	0.76	3.3	0.1	3.4	m	m	m	m	m	m
Mexico	0.54	0.10	0.64	3.3	0.6	4.0	0.9	0.4	1.3	5.0	1.1	6.2
Netherlands	0.41	0.03	0.44	3.6	0.4	4.0	1.3	0.5	1.8	5.3	0.9	6.2
New Zealand	0.51	0.09	0.60	4.8	0.6	5.4	1.0	0.5	1.5	6.3	1.2	7.5
Norway	0.48	0.03	0.51	4.9	m	m	1.6	0.1	1.7	7.3	m	m
Poland	0.54	0.17	0.71	3.2	0.2	3.4	1.0	0.3	1.3	4.8	0.7	5.5
Portugal	0.39	n	0.39	3.7	n	3.7	1.0	0.4	1.4	5.1	0.4	5.5
Slovak Republic ⁴	0.41	0.08	0.49	2.5	0.3	2.8	0.8	0.2	1.0	3.8	0.5	4.4
Slovenia	0.64	0.15	0.79	3.5	0.3	3.8	1.1	0.2	1.3	5.3	0.7	5.9
Spain	0.67	0.27	0.93	2.9	0.3	3.2	1.0	0.3	1.3	4.7	0.8	5.5
Sweden	0.72	n	0.72	3.9	n	3.9	1.6	0.2	1.7	6.2	0.2	6.3
Switzerland	0.19	m	m	3.6	0.5	4.0	1.3	m	m	5.2	0.4	5.6
Turkey	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
United Kingdom	0.34	0.08	0.42	4.4	0.4	4.7	0.9	0.3	1.2	5.6	0.8	6.4
United States	0.33	0.14	0.47	3.4	0.3	3.7	0.9	1.8	2.7	4.7	2.2	6.9
OECD average	0.51	0.08	0.60	3.6	0.3	3.9	1.1	0.5	1.6	5.3	0.9	6.1
OECD total	0.38	0.11	0.49	3.3	0.3	3.7	1.0	1.0	2.0	4.8	1.5	6.2
EU21 average	0.57	0.07	0.64	3.5	0.2	3.7	1.2	0.2	1.5	5.3	0.5	5.8
Partners												
Argentina	0.51	0.18	0.68	4.5	0.4	5.0	1.2	0.4	1.6	6.2	1.0	7.2
Brazil	0.52	m	m	4.4	m	m	0.9	m	m	5.9	m	m
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Colombia ⁵	0.27	0.23	0.50	3.2	1.0	4.2	0.9	1.1	2.0	4.3	2.3	6.7
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
Latvia	0.81	0.02	0.83	3.0	0.1	3.0	1.0	0.5	1.5	4.7	0.6	5.4
Russian Federation	0.71	0.09	0.80	2.0	0.1	2.1	0.9	0.5	1.4	3.9	0.7	4.6
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 2010.

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

5. Year of reference 2012.

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

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933117231>

Table B2.4. **Expenditure on educational institutions, by service category, as a percentage of GDP (2011)**

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

B2

		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	4.03	0.07	4.10	0.08	0.94	0.05	0.61	1.60	0.15
	Austria	3.47	0.16	3.63	m	1.03	0.01	0.44	1.48	m
	Belgium	4.25	0.12	4.37	0.14	0.89	0.03	0.49	1.41	0.22
	Canada ^{1, 2, 3}	3.80	0.19	3.99	m	1.90	0.14	0.68	2.79	0.11
	Chile ⁴	3.72	m	3.72	m	2.31	x(5)	0.13	2.44	m
	Czech Republic	2.67	0.20	2.87	0.05	0.95	0.01	0.47	1.43	0.03
	Denmark ²	x(3)	x(3)	4.38	m	x(8)	a	x(8)	1.90	m
	Estonia	x(3)	x(3)	3.38	m	1.05	x(5)	0.66	1.71	m
	Finland	3.65	0.43	4.08	m	1.18	a	0.76	1.94	m
	France	3.40	0.52	3.93	0.16	0.94	0.08	0.48	1.49	0.07
	Germany	3.06	0.09	3.15	0.14	0.74	0.06	0.52	1.31	0.08
	Greece	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Hungary ³	2.06	0.27	2.33	m	0.71	0.14	0.25	1.10	m
	Iceland	x(3)	x(3)	4.93	n	x(8)	x(8)	x(8)	1.16	n
	Ireland ³	4.57	m	4.57	0.03	1.10	m	0.38	1.48	m
	Israel	4.04	0.21	4.24	0.26	1.48	0.17	m	1.65	n
	Italy	2.96	0.14	3.10	0.42	0.62	0.03	0.35	1.00	0.14
	Japan ²	x(3)	x(3)	2.93	0.78	x(8)	x(8)	x(8)	1.56	0.04
	Korea	3.60	0.53	4.13	m	2.13	0.02	0.46	2.62	m
	Luxembourg	3.14	0.21	3.35	0.06	m	m	m	m	m
	Mexico	3.97	m	3.97	0.17	1.05	m	0.23	1.28	0.05
	Netherlands	4.00	n	4.00	0.14	1.08	n	0.69	1.77	0.07
	New Zealand	x(3)	x(3)	5.39	0.02	1.29	x(8)	0.22	1.51	m
	Norway	x(3)	x(3)	4.93	m	0.98	n	0.69	1.68	m
	Poland ³	3.43	0.02	3.44	0.23	1.09	n	0.22	1.30	0.04
	Portugal ³	3.58	0.08	3.66	0.10	0.83	x(8)	0.54	1.37	m
	Slovak Republic ²	2.39	0.39	2.78	0.30	0.61	0.17	0.21	1.00	0.15
	Slovenia	3.55	0.26	3.81	m	1.05	n	0.27	1.32	m
	Spain	3.06	0.17	3.23	m	0.91	0.05	0.37	1.32	m
	Sweden	3.46	0.41	3.87	m	0.83	n	0.91	1.74	m
	Switzerland ³	x(3)	x(3)	4.05	m	0.56	x(8)	0.72	1.28	m
	Turkey	2.61	0.08	2.70	0.85	x(8)	x(8)	m	1.32	m
	United Kingdom	x(3)	x(3)	4.74	m	0.91	x(8)	0.31	1.23	0.15
	United States	3.44	0.30	3.74	m	2.06	0.33	0.30	2.70	a
	OECD average	3.44	0.22	3.80	0.22	1.12	0.06	0.46	1.59	0.08
	EU21 average	3.34	0.22	3.63	0.16	0.92	0.04	0.46	1.44	0.11
Partners	Argentina	x(3)	x(3)	4.96	m	x(8)	x(8)	x(8)	1.56	m
	Brazil ³	x(3)	x(3)	4.42	m	0.86	x(5)	0.06	0.92	m
	China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Colombia ⁴	x(3)	x(3)	4.19	0.07	x(8)	x(8)	x(8)	1.97	0.14
	India	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Indonesia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Latvia	x(3)	x(3)	3.04	0.30	1.15	x(5)	0.34	1.49	0.17
	Russian Federation	x(3)	x(3)	2.11	m	x(8)	x(8)	x(8)	1.39	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 2010.

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 2012.

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

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


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933117250>

Table B2.5. **Change in public expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP (2008, 2009, 2010, 2011)**

Index of change between 2008 and 2011 in public expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, for all levels of education (2011 constant prices)


	Change in public ¹ expenditure on educational institutions for all levels of education					Change in Gross Domestic Product					Change in public ¹ expenditure on educational institutions in percentage of GDP				
	Between 2008 and 2009 (2008 = 100)	Between 2009 and 2011				Between 2008 and 2009 (2008 = 100)	Between 2009 and 2011				Between 2008 and 2009 (2008 = 100)	Between 2009 and 2011			
		Between 2009 and 2010 (2009 = 100)	Between 2010 and 2011 (2010 = 100)	Between 2009 and 2011 (2009 = 100)	Between 2008 and 2011 (2008 = 100)		Between 2009 and 2010 (2009 = 100)	Between 2010 and 2011 (2010 = 100)	Between 2009 and 2011 (2009 = 100)	Between 2008 and 2011 (2008 = 100)		Between 2009 and 2010 (2009 = 100)	Between 2010 and 2011 (2010 = 100)	Between 2009 and 2011 (2009 = 100)	Between 2008 and 2011 (2008 = 100)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
OECD															
Australia	116	106	97	103	119	102	102	104	106	108	114	104	93	97	111
Austria	105	100	101	101	106	96	102	103	105	101	109	98	98	97	105
Belgium	99	102	101	103	102	97	102	102	104	101	102	100	99	99	101
Canada	109	101	101	102	110	97	103	103	106	103	112	98	98	96	107
Chile ²	103	104	119	123	127	106	106	106	112	118	98	98	112	110	107
Czech Republic	106	101	109	109	116	95	102	102	104	100	111	98	107	105	117
Denmark	110	102	100	102	112	94	101	101	102	97	116	100	99	99	116
Estonia	93	96	101	96	90	86	103	110	112	97	109	93	92	86	93
Finland	102	104	102	106	108	91	103	103	106	97	111	101	99	100	111
France	102	101	99	100	101	97	102	102	104	101	105	99	97	96	101
Germany	104	104	101	105	110	95	104	103	107	102	110	100	98	98	108
Greece	m	m	m	m	m	97	95	93	88	86	m	m	m	m	m
Hungary	93	97	98	94	88	93	101	102	103	96	100	96	96	92	92
Iceland	96	92	101	93	89	93	96	103	98	92	102	95	99	94	97
Ireland	106	99	98	97	103	94	99	102	101	95	114	100	96	96	109
Israel	100	107	105	112	112	101	106	105	110	112	99	101	100	102	100
Italy	96	97	96	93	89	95	102	100	102	97	101	95	96	91	92
Japan	101	104	101	106	106	94	105	99	104	98	107	100	102	101	108
Korea	107	104	106	110	118	100	106	104	110	111	106	98	102	100	106
Luxembourg	m	m	m	m	m	94	103	102	105	99	m	m	m	m	m
Mexico	100	107	103	110	110	94	105	104	109	103	106	102	99	101	107
Netherlands	107	102	99	101	107	96	102	101	102	99	111	100	98	98	109
New Zealand	113	99	108	106	121	101	100	102	102	104	112	99	105	104	116
Norway	106	99	100	99	105	98	102	103	104	103	108	97	98	95	103
Poland	102	103	100	103	105	102	104	105	109	110	100	99	96	95	95
Portugal	113	100	93	93	105	97	102	99	101	98	116	98	94	92	107
Slovak Republic	108	108	99	107	116	95	104	103	108	102	113	104	96	100	113
Slovenia	101	101	100	100	101	92	101	101	102	94	109	99	99	98	108
Spain	105	99	97	96	100	96	100	100	100	96	109	99	97	96	104
Sweden	101	102	101	103	104	95	107	103	110	104	107	96	98	94	100
Switzerland	107	101	102	104	111	98	103	102	105	103	109	98	101	99	108
Turkey	m	m	m	m	m	95	109	109	119	113	m	m	m	m	m
United Kingdom	104	102	110	113	117	95	102	101	103	97	110	100	109	110	120
United States	101	98	98	96	97	97	103	102	104	101	104	96	96	92	96
OECD average	104	101	101	103	107	96	103	102	105	101	108	99	99	98	105
EU21 average	103	101	100	101	104	95	102	102	104	98	109	99	98	97	105
Partners															
Argentina	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Brazil	104	114	104	119	123	100	110	101	110	110	104	104	104	107	112
China	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Colombia	m	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	m
Indonesia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Latvia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Russian Federation	105	89	102	91	95	92	105	104	109	100	114	85	98	83	95
Saudi Arabia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
South Africa	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
G20 average	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

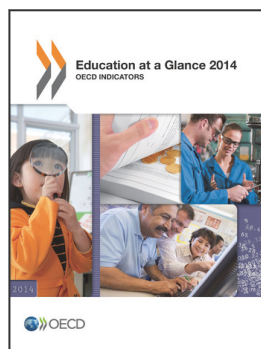
1. Excluding subsidies attributable to payments to educational institutions received from public sources.

2. Data refer to 2009-2012 instead of 2008-2011.

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

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

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