

EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT FOR PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Key Findings: France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, United States

In 1998, the United States had higher total expenditures per student for primary education (\$6,043) than the five other countries reporting data. Expenditures per student for primary education in the United States was 82 percent higher than expenditures in the United Kingdom (\$3,329), 71 percent higher than expenditures in Germany (\$3,531), 61 percent higher than expenditures in France (\$3,752), and 19 percent higher than expenditures in Japan (\$5,075) (figure 21a).

The United States had higher expenditures per student for secondary education (\$7,764) than the other five countries reporting data in 1998. Expenditures per student for secondary education in the United States was 48 percent higher than expenditures in the United Kingdom (\$5,230), 32 percent higher than expenditures in Japan (\$5,890), 25 percent higher than expenditures in Germany (\$6,209), and 18 percent higher than expenditures in France (\$6,605) (figure 21b).

Definition and Methodology

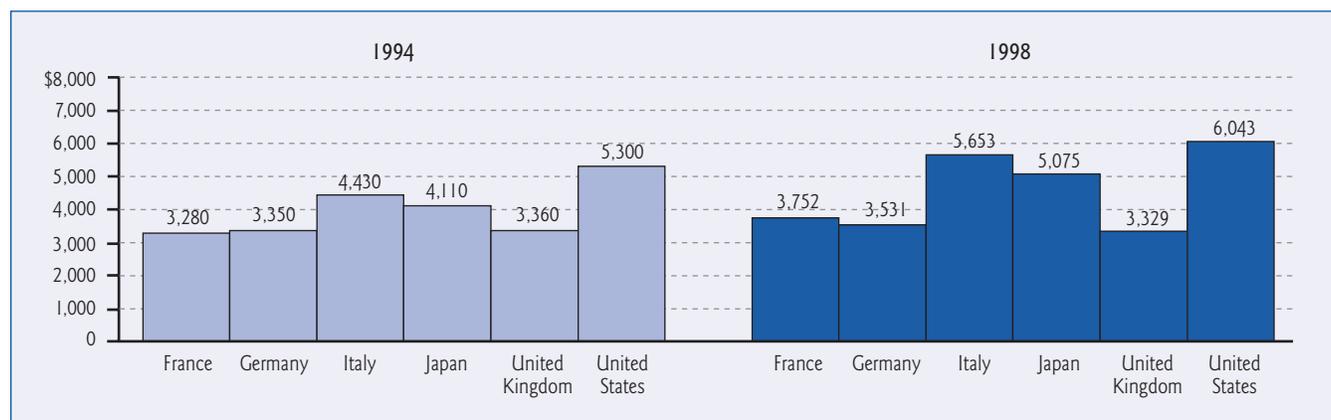
Expenditures include salaries and fringe benefits for teachers and other educational staff, other current expenditures such as supplies and materials, and capital expenditures.

Expenditures in public and private institutions includes funds coming from both public and private sources and includes both current and capital expenditures. Expenditures per student are calculated by dividing the total expenditures for all institutions of primary or secondary education by the corresponding full-time equivalent enrollment. Expenditures in national currency are converted into equivalent U.S. dollars by dividing the national currency figure by the Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) index.

Prior to 1997, there was no category called “post-secondary, nontertiary” education in the international classification. For

1994, expenditures for this type of education were included in expenditures for secondary education in all other countries presented here except the United States. With the establishment of “post-secondary, nontertiary” education as a separate category in 1997, other countries continued to include expenditures for this category in expenditures for secondary education in data for 1998. Expenditures figures for the United States include expenditures for post-secondary, nontertiary education in expenditures for higher education for 1994 and 1998. Comparisons among countries within a given year are thus more appropriate than comparisons over time.

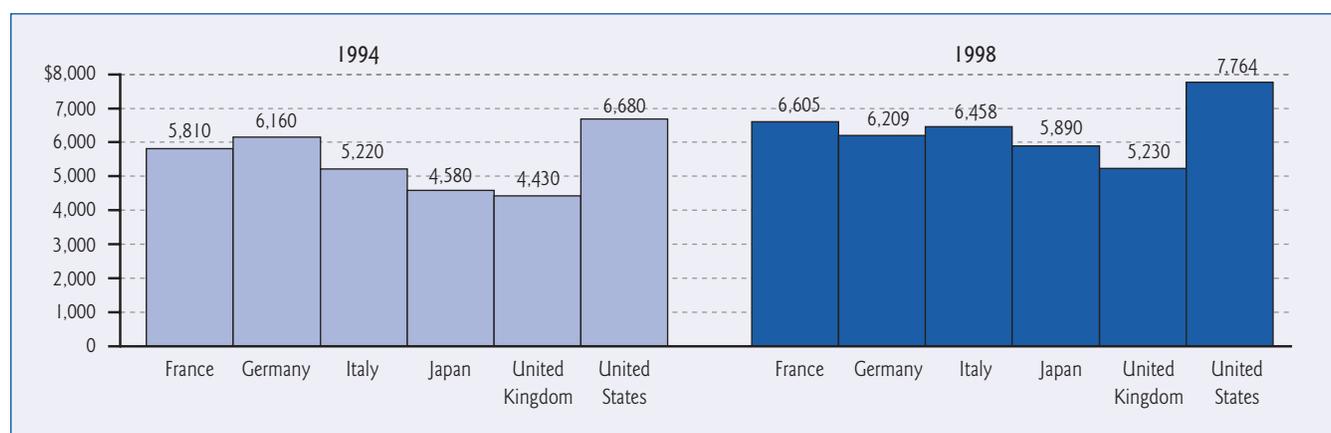
Figure 21a. Total expenditures per student in public and private primary schools, in current U.S. dollars converted using Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs), by country: 1994 and 1998



NOTE: The United Kingdom includes England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Expenditures per student include only public institutions in Italy and Germany in 1994 and in Italy in 1998. Expenditures per student only include public and government-dependent private institutions in the United Kingdom in 1994 and 1998. Purchasing power parities (PPPs) are the currency exchange rates that equalize the purchasing power of different currencies. Prior to 1997, there was no category called "post-secondary, nontertiary" education in the international classification. For 1994, expenditures for this type of education were included in expenditures for secondary education in all other countries presented here except the United States. With the establishment of "post-secondary, nontertiary" education as a separate category in 1997, other countries continued to include expenditures for this category in expenditures for secondary education in data for 1998. Expenditures figures for the United States include expenditures for post-secondary, nontertiary education in expenditures for higher education for 1994 and 1998. Comparisons among countries within a given year are thus more appropriate than comparisons over time.

SOURCE: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, *Education at a Glance*, 2001, Table B 1.1; Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, *Education at a Glance*, 1997, Table B 4.1.

Figure 21b. Total expenditures per student in public and private secondary schools, in current U.S. dollars converted using Purchase Power Parities (PPPs), by country: 1994 and 1998



NOTE: The United Kingdom includes England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Expenditures per student include only public institutions in Italy and Germany in 1994 and in Italy in 1998. Expenditures per student only include public and government-dependent private institutions in the United Kingdom in 1994 and 1998. Purchasing power parities (PPPs) are the currency exchange rates that equalize the purchasing power of different currencies. Prior to 1997, there was no category called "post-secondary, nontertiary" education in the international classification. For 1994, expenditures for this type of education were included in expenditures for secondary education in all other countries presented here except the United States. With the establishment of "post-secondary, nontertiary" education as a separate category in 1997, other countries continued to include expenditures for this category in expenditures for secondary education in data for 1998. Expenditures figures for the United States include expenditures for post-secondary, nontertiary education in expenditures for higher education for 1994 and 1998. Comparisons among countries within a given year are thus more appropriate than comparisons over time.

SOURCE: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, *Education at a Glance*, 2001, Table B 1.1; Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, *Education at a Glance*, 1997, Table B 4.1.

Expenditures per Student for Primary and Secondary Education – Data Tables

Table A-21a. Expenditures per student in public and private primary schools, in current U.S. dollars converted using Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs), by country: 1994 and 1998

Country	Year	
	1994	1998
France	\$3,280	\$3,752
Germany	3,350	3,531
Italy	4,430	5,653
Japan	4,110	5,075
United Kingdom	3,360	3,329
United States	5,300	6,043

NOTE: The United Kingdom includes England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Expenditures per student include only public institutions in Italy and Germany in 1994 and Italy in 1998. Expenditures per student only include public and government-dependent private institutions in the United Kingdom in 1994 and 1998. Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) are the currency exchange rates that equalize the purchasing power of different currencies.

SOURCE: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, *Education at a Glance*, 2001, Table B1.1; Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, *Education at a Glance*, 1997, Table B4.1.

Table A-21b. Expenditures per student in public and private secondary schools, in current U.S. dollars converted using Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) by country: 1994 and 1998

Country	Year	
	1994	1998
France	\$5,810	\$6,605
Germany	6,160	6,209
Italy	5,220	6,458
Japan	4,580	5,890
United Kingdom	4,430	5,230
United States	6,680	7,764

NOTE: The United Kingdom includes England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Expenditures per student include only public institutions in Italy and Germany in 1994 and in Italy in 1998. Expenditures per student only include public and government-dependent private institutions in the United Kingdom in 1994 and 1998. Purchasing power parities (PPPs) are the currency exchange rates that equalize the purchasing power of different currencies.

SOURCE: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, *Education at a Glance*, 2001, Table B1.1; Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, *Education at a Glance*, 1997, Table B4.1.