

EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

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

In 1998, the United States had the highest expenditures per student for higher education of all countries presented (\$19,802). Expenditures per student in the United States were 36 percent higher than expenditures in Canada (\$14,579), the country with the second-highest per-student expenditures of the countries presented (figure 27).

Expenditures per student for higher education in the United States in 1998 were more than twice as high as the expenditures in Germany (\$9,481), the United Kingdom (\$9,699), and Japan (\$9,871), and more than two and one half times the expenditures per student in France (\$7,226).

Definition and Methodology

Expenditures in public and private institutions include funds coming from both public and private sources and include both current and capital expenditures. Expenditures per student are calculated by dividing the total expenditures for all institutions of higher 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.

Expenditures per student include only public institutions in Italy and public and government-dependent private institutions in the United Kingdom. In Germany and Italy, there is no distinction between part-time and full-time students in higher education; all students are counted as full-time in calculations of expenditures per student.

Prior to 1997, there was no category called “post-secondary, nontertiary” education in the international classification. For 1995, 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 1995 and 1998. Comparisons among countries within a given year are thus more appropriate than comparisons over time.

Figure 27. Expenditures per student in public and private institutions of higher education, in current U.S. dollars, converted using Purchasing Power Parties (PPPs), by country: 1995 and 1998



NOTE: The United Kingdom includes England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the producers' value of the gross outputs of resident producers, including distributive trades and transport, less the value of the purchasers' intermediate consumption plus import duties. GDP is expressed in local money (in millions). Prior to 1997, there was no category called "post-secondary, nontertiary" education in the international classification. For 1995, 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 1995 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*, 1998, Table B 4.1

Expenditures per Student for Higher Education – Data Tables

Table A-27. Expenditures per student in public and private institutions of higher education, in current U.S. dollars, converted using Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs), by country: 1995 and 1998

Country	1995 and 1998			
	1995	1998	Dollar change	Percent change
Canada	\$11,471	\$14,579	\$3,108	27.1
France	6,569	7,226	657	10.0
Germany	8,897	9,481	584	6.6
Italy	5,013	6,295	1,282	25.6
Japan	8,768	9,871	1,103	12.6
United Kingdom	7,225	9,699	2,474	34.2
United States	16,262	19,802	3,540	21.8

NOTE: The United Kingdom includes England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the producers' value of the gross outputs of resident producers, including distributive trades and transport, less the value of the purchasers' intermediate consumption plus import duties. GDP is expressed in local money (in millions). Prior to 1997, there was no category called "post-secondary non-tertiary" education in the international classification. For 1995, 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 non-tertiary" 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 non-tertiary education in expenditures for higher education for 1995 and 1998.

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