

# Tertiary Education Spending Growth



The University of Sheffield

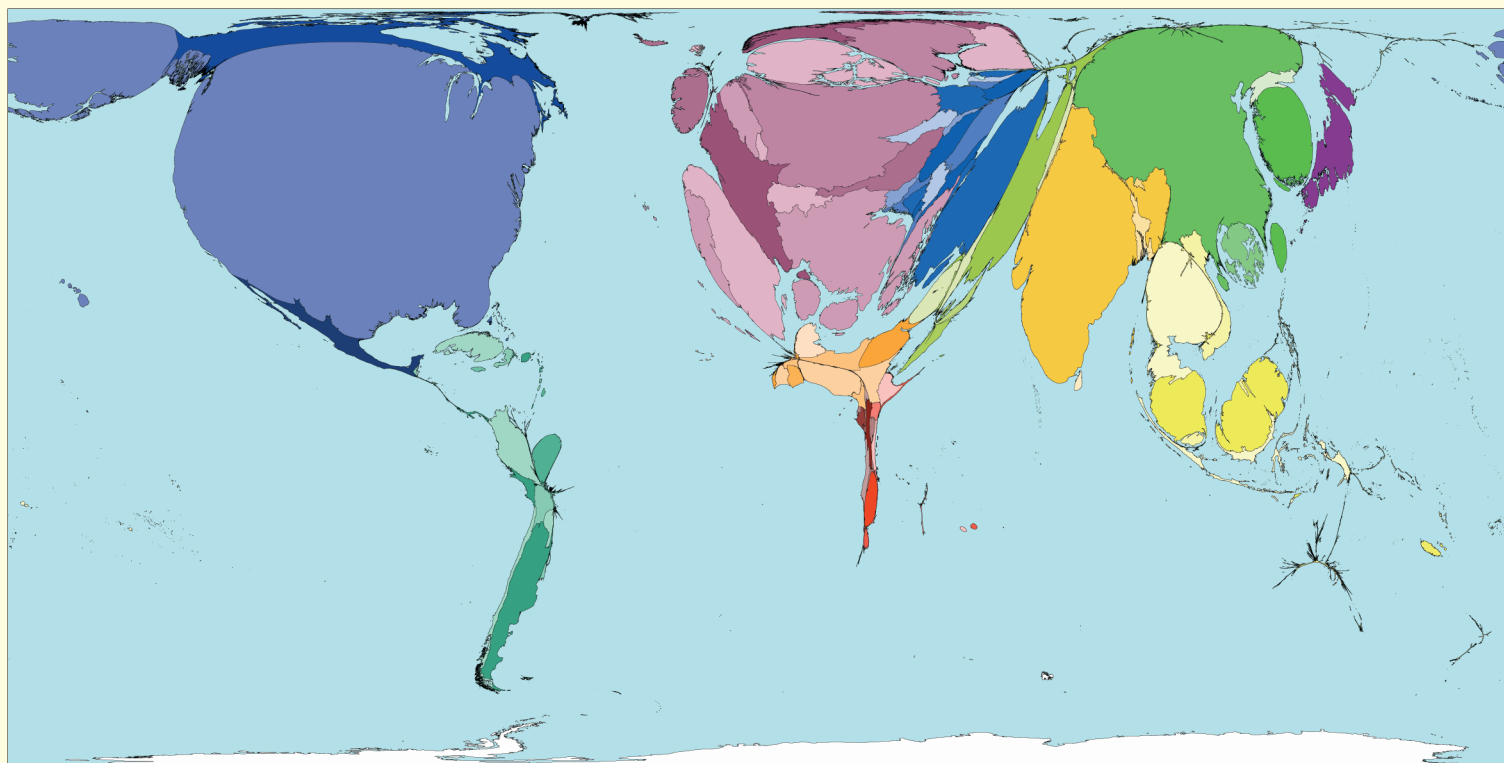


The Leverhulme Trust



Geographical Association

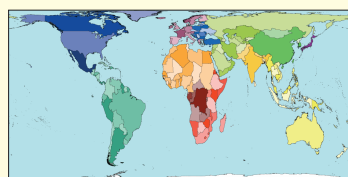
Produced by the SASI group (Sheffield) and Mark Newman (Michigan)



There have been spending increases in tertiary education in 135 of the 200 territories in the world, between 1990 and 2001. North America and Southern Asia are the only regions where there has been a spending increase in every territory. In Eastern Asia there has been a spending increase in every territory except for Mongolia. In Central Africa there has been a spending increase in every territory except for Burundi.

The size of spending increases varies hugely between places. Increases in spending per person in North America and Western Europe are over 4 times those in the next highest regions of Eastern Europe and Japan.

Territory size shows the proportion of all increases in spending on tertiary education between 1990 and 2001 that have occurred there.



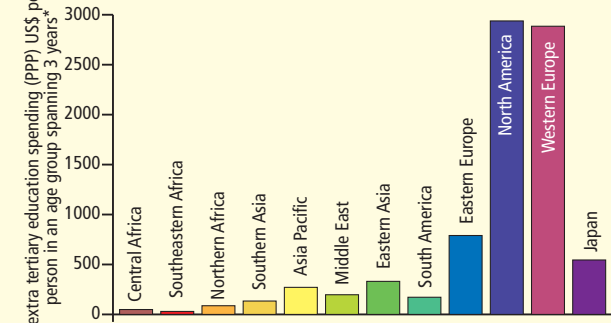
Land area

## LARGEST AND SMALLEST TERTIARY EDUCATION SPENDING INCREASES

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Denmark	15691	126	Bangladesh	32
2	Sweden	8555	126	Somalia	32
3	Luxembourg	8544	128	Uganda	27
4	Norway	7728	128	Dem Republic Congo	27
5	Hong Kong (China)	7173	130	United Republic of Tanzania	21
6	Finland	6928	130	Zambia	21
7	Ireland	6608	132	Uzbekistan	16
8	Austria	4779	133	Armenia	5
9	United States	4347	133	Mozambique	5
10	Iceland	4000	133	Pakistan	5

additional spending on tertiary education per person in an age group spanning 3 years (PPP) US\$ 1990-2001\*

## TERTIARY EDUCATION SPENDING INCREASES



- Technical notes**
- Data are from the United Nations Development Programme's 2004 Human Development Report.
  - Spending is measured in Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) US\$. This is used because a dollar can buy more in Namibia than in Japan. PPP is the value of spending where it is spent, in US\$ equivalent.
  - Spending was constant or fell in 65 territories.
  - \*3 years can be the length of tertiary education, see website for further information.

*"...if Europe wants to retain its competitive edge at the top of the global value-added chain, the education system must be made more flexible, more effective and more easily accessible to a wider range of people."* Andreas Schleicher, 2006