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**Private education financing and expenditure survey. 2004-2005 Academic year**

**Private education produced current profits of approximately 596 million euros during the 2004-2005 academic year.**

**Households paid 1,136 euros per student for private, non-university education, and 4,064 euros for university education.**

**The Public Administration provided 58% of the current revenues for private, non-university education.**

Private education obtained current profits of approximately 596 million euros during the 2004-2005 academic year. Private, non-university education produced 76.7% of the said results and private, university education the remaining 23.3%.

The Public Administration provided 58% of the current revenues for private, non-university educational centres and 5.4% of the income for private, university centres.

From a household perspective, private, non-university education cost 1,136 euros per student in the global computation of the 2004-2005 academic year, and university education cost 4,064 euros.

Post secondary education and third cycle university education were the only private education that presented expenditures that were greater than the revenues they generated. Regarding types of centres, subsidised centres (especially religious ones) obtained the lowest economic yield per student.

### **Private non-university education**

Private non-university education obtained a positive result of 457 million euros during the 2004-2005 academic year.

Current revenues received by private educational centres stood at 7,329 million euros (3,202 euros per student). 58% of current profits came from the Public Administration, 35% from payments from households and the remaining 7% from transfers or other private income (donations, parent association payments, service concessions,...).

The revenues show a heterogeneous structure based on the Autonomous Community in which the centre is located, given that they depend, mainly, on the subsidies granted by the Public Administrations and on the payments by households.

Public subsidies accounted for a total national average of 1,857 euros per student. However, there were significant differences by Autonomous Communities.

Thus, the average subsidy per student was largest in País Vasco (3,176 euros) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (2,859 euros). In both cases, said subsidies doubled the lowest

levels, which were registered in Canarias (1,366 euros) and Comunidad de Madrid (1,382 euros).

On the other hand, annual payments by households to the centres reached an average of 1,136 euros per student.

58% of these payments by households were allocated to classes, 31.4% to complementary services, 6.2% to complementary activities (field trips, ...) and 4.4% to extracurricular activities (English class, music class, ...).

By Autonomous Communities, households in Madrid, Cataluña and Canarias paid the most in payments per student, and were the three Communities that surpassed the national average.

On the other hand, the lowest payments in non-university education were paid in Castilla-La Mancha (409 euros), La Rioja (417 euros) and Cantabria (439 euros), along with the autonomous cities of Melilla (214 euros) and Ceuta (244 euros).

## Revenue structure by Autonomous Communities

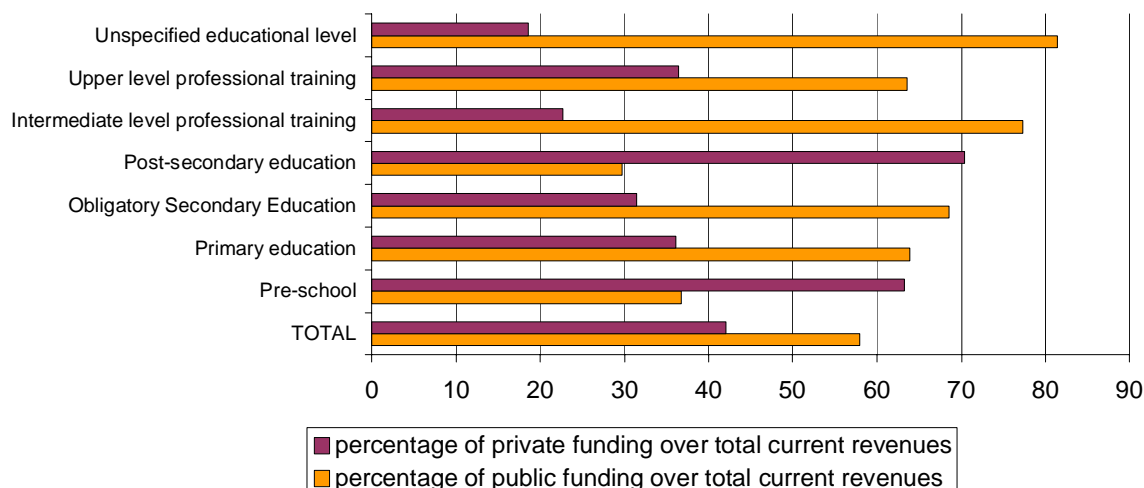
Amount per student

	Percentage of operational subsidies over the total current revenues	Average current subsidies per student	Payments by households per student	Class payments per student	Other transfers / current private income
Andalucía	0.61	1,505	822	582	129
Aragón	0.62	1,736	886	558	168
Asturias (Principado de)	0.59	1,734	1,002	639	182
Balears (Illes)	0.66	2,033	911	494	131
Canarias	0.47	1,366	1,390	922	172
Cantabria	0.76	1,981	439	233	191
Castilla y León	0.75	2,020	462	247	213
Castilla-La Mancha	0.74	1,830	409	235	218
Cataluña	0.52	2,039	1,570	759	295
Comunitat Valenciana	0.64	2,044	944	508	190
Extremadura	0.73	1,608	462	326	119
Galicia	0.62	1,768	875	477	195
Madrid (Comunidad de)	0.40	1,382	1,822	1,178	256
Murcia (Región de)	0.72	1,635	460	296	180
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	0.76	2,859	648	215	256
País Vasco	0.74	3,176	930	427	164
Rioja (La)	0.77	1,995	417	227	184
Ceuta	0.87	1,886	244	181	38
Melilla	0.90	2,162	214	194	16
<b>National average</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>1,857</b>	<b>1,136</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>209</b>

Analysing the structure of current revenues, it is worth noting that private financing was predominant in Pre-school Education and Post Secondary Education. On the other hand, public education had a greater weight in the remaining educational levels, mainly intermediate level professional training.

Current expenditure in non-university educational centres amounted to 6,872 million euros during the 2004-2005 academic year (3,003 euros per student).

## Current revenue structure by educational level



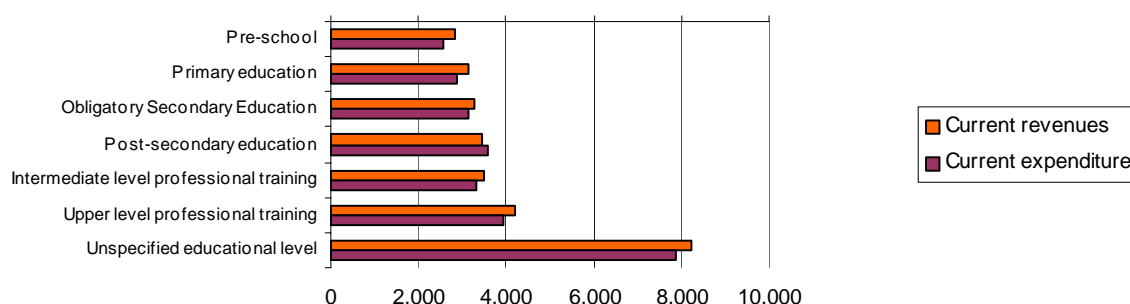
**78% of the expenditure was destined to personnel salaries**, 21.6% to goods and services and 0.4% to the payment of taxes.

Although the structure in current expenditure remained stable at all educational levels, it is worth mentioning that personnel expenditure per student declined in pre-school education, reaching their maximum value in special education.

**Post-Secondary Education, the only educational level with a negative current result.**

All educational non-university levels obtained positive current results, except for Post-Secondary Education. The highest benefits per student were registered in Primary education, Pre-school education, and Special Education (not comparable with any other official education).

## Revenues and expenditure by educational level. Amount per student



### Subsidised centres obtained lower benefits per student

Subsidised centres accounted for 84% of the student body enrolled in private centres during the 2004-2005 academic year. Although these centres generated lower expenses and revenues, they registered the greatest personnel salaries. Benefits per student in subsidised centres stood at 31% of those obtained in non-subsidised centres.

The Public Administration subsidised 75% of current expenditure in subsidised centres, versus 5% in non-subsidised.

Of the total student body in subsidised centres, 72% attended religious centres, which yielded the lowest economic results.

Within non-subsidised centres, both average expenses and average revenues were greater in secular than in religious schools, although the volume of profits per student was somewhat similar. Specifically, annual revenues due to payments in secular schools amounted to 3,673 euros per student, versus 2,814 euros in religious schools.

### Revenue and expenditure structure by centre ownership

Amount per student

	Total	Subsidised centres	Non-subsidised centres
Expenditure on personnel	2,342	2,370	2,194
Expenditure on goods and services	649	533	1,258
Taxes	12	5	51
<b>Total current expenditure</b>	<b>3,003</b>	<b>2,908</b>	<b>3,503</b>
Private current revenues	1,345	880	3,795
Current subsidies	1,857	2,175	182
<b>Total current revenues</b>	<b>3,202</b>	<b>3,055</b>	<b>3,977</b>
<b>Current results</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>474</b>

Centres with over 1,000 students earned greater revenues per student at all educational levels (an average of 268 euros per student). Smaller centres, with less than 100 students, specializing in pre-school education (70% of their student body would belong to this education level), also showed revenues above the average.

### Current results by centre size

Amount per student

	Total	Up to 100 students	101 to 500 students	501 to 1,000 students	More than 1,000 students
Revenues-expenditure	200	257	162	170	268

### The meal service yielded the highest profits at a global level.

Complementary services offered by the centres to their students (transport, meals and housing) generated a profit of 133 million euros during the 2004-2005 academic year.

However, while school meal services provided 145 million euros, school transport showed a negative balance. Student residences, which yielded profits per user eight times higher than meal services did, had a low impact on a global level, due to the few students who resided in school centres.

### Revenues and expenditure on complementary services

Thousands of euros

	Revenues	Expenditure	Current results
Transport	104,474	133,974	-29,500
Meals	613,384	467,999	145,385
Housing	29,225	12,031	17,194

### Private university education

Private university education (comprised of private universities and private centres attached to public universities) yielded a positive result of 139 million euros during the 2004-2005 academic year.

Contrary to non-university education, the main source of current revenues in university education came from private contributions (94.6%).

Current revenues stood at 4,821 euros per student, 4,064 of which came directly from payments made by student.

Private university education was concentrated in the Autonomous Communities of Madrid and Cataluña. The same happened with the total volume of revenues and expenditure.

### Volume of current expenditure and revenues by Autonomous Community

Thousands of euros

	Current expenditure on goods and services	Current revenues
<b>National total</b>	<b>775,560</b>	<b>914,753</b>
Madrid (Comunidad de)	264,536	346,224
Cataluña	202,587	239,525
País Vasco	71,838	79,414
Comunitat Valenciana	41,403	53,406
Castilla y León	28,719	37,609
Andalucía	25,035	27,114
Murcia (Región de)	17,541	20,859
Balears (Illes)	2,923	3,939
Galicia	2,404	3,433
Remaining Autonomous Communities	118,574	103,230

Current expenditure showed a structure similar to that of non-university education, as personnel costs accounted for the greatest weight (62%). 63% of personnel costs were allocated to the teaching staff

### **Revenue and expenditure structure in university education**

Thousands of euros

	Total	Percentage
Private current revenues	865,101	94.57
Public current transfers	49,652	5.43
<b>Total current revenues</b>	<b>914,753</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Expenditure on personnel	478,681	61.72
Expenditure on goods and services	284,768	36.72
Taxes	12,111	1.56
<b>Total current expenditure on goods and services</b>	<b>775,560</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Private university education yielded 3.7 times higher results per student than non-university (734 euros per student in the 2004-2005 academic year, versus 200 euros in non-university education).

By levels, official first and second cycle degrees generated profits. Third cycle degrees (doctorates) showed a negative balance.

### **Revenues and expenditure by educational level**

Thousands of euros

	Current revenues	Current expenditure
First and/or second cycle	881,982	734,363
Third cycle	32,771	41,197

For further information see **INEbase-[www.ine.es](http://www.ine.es)** All press releases at: **[www.ine.es/prensa/prensa.htm](http://www.ine.es/prensa/prensa.htm)**

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## **Annex**

### **Methodological note on the Private education financing and expenditure survey (2004-2005 academic year)**

The main objective of the Private education financing and expenditure survey consists of the study of the structural and economic characteristics of the educational centres that carry out their activity in the official private education sector: both subsidised and non-subsidised (financed by public funding or not).

To this end, information is collected regarding centre characteristics and the activities carried out: legal nature, variables regarding the student body and the make-up of the teaching staff, the structure of costs, expenditures and revenues at the different educational levels and complementary services.

The survey provides information at both national and Autonomous levels. It extends to all private educational centres located within the country, including Ceuta and Melilla.

The survey has been performed exhaustively, considering all private educational centres (university and non-university) located in Spain and whose main activity is the provision of one or more official educational levels and that function as such during the period covered by the survey (2004-2005 academic year) as respondent units.

This survey has been performed in collaboration with:

- The Euskal Estatistika-Erakundea/Instituto Vasco de Estadística (EUSTAT)/Basque Statistics Institute in País Vasco
- The Instituto de Estadística de Navarra/Statistics Institute of Navarra, in Comunidad Foral de Navarra.
- The Institut d'Estadística de Catalunya, Idescat, Statistics Institute of Catalonia, in Cataluña.