

28 December 2012

**Survey on Expenditure of Households in Education  
(2011-2012 academic year)**

**Average expenditure per student is 822 euros in public education, 1,549 euros in private subsidised education, and 3,627 euros in unsubsidised education**

**39.2% of total household expenditure on education is used to pay for classes**

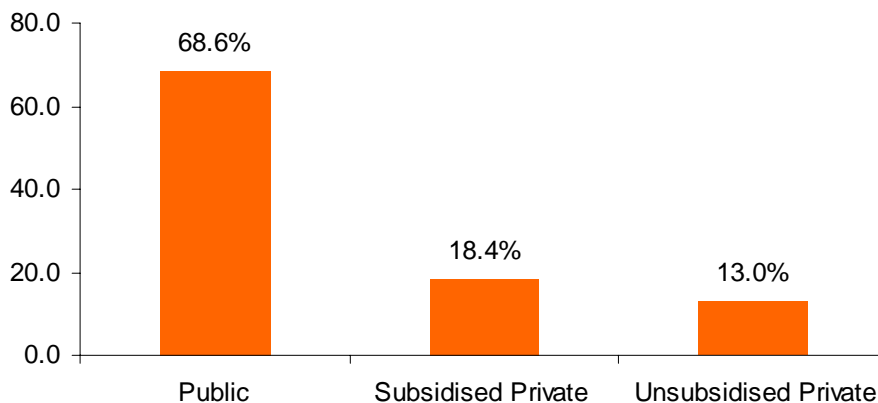
**General results**

Spanish households spent 13,142 million euros (1,319 euros per student) on goods and services relating to regulated studies during the 2011-2012 academic year. In non-regulated education, expenditure was 376 million euros (484 euros per student).

42.7% of expenditure on regulated education was by students schooled in public centres (822 euros per student), 21.6% by those schooled in private, subsidised centres (1,549 euros per student), and the remaining 35.7% was by those schooled in private, unsubsidised centres (3,627 euros per student).

In the 2011-2012 academic year, approximately 10 million (9.96 million) students were schooled in accordance with regulated education. 68.6% attended public centres, 18.4% attended private, subsidised centres, and 13.0% attended private, unsubsidised centres. Almost 777,000 students were recorded in non-regulated education.

**Distribution of students in regulated education  
by ownership of the centre**

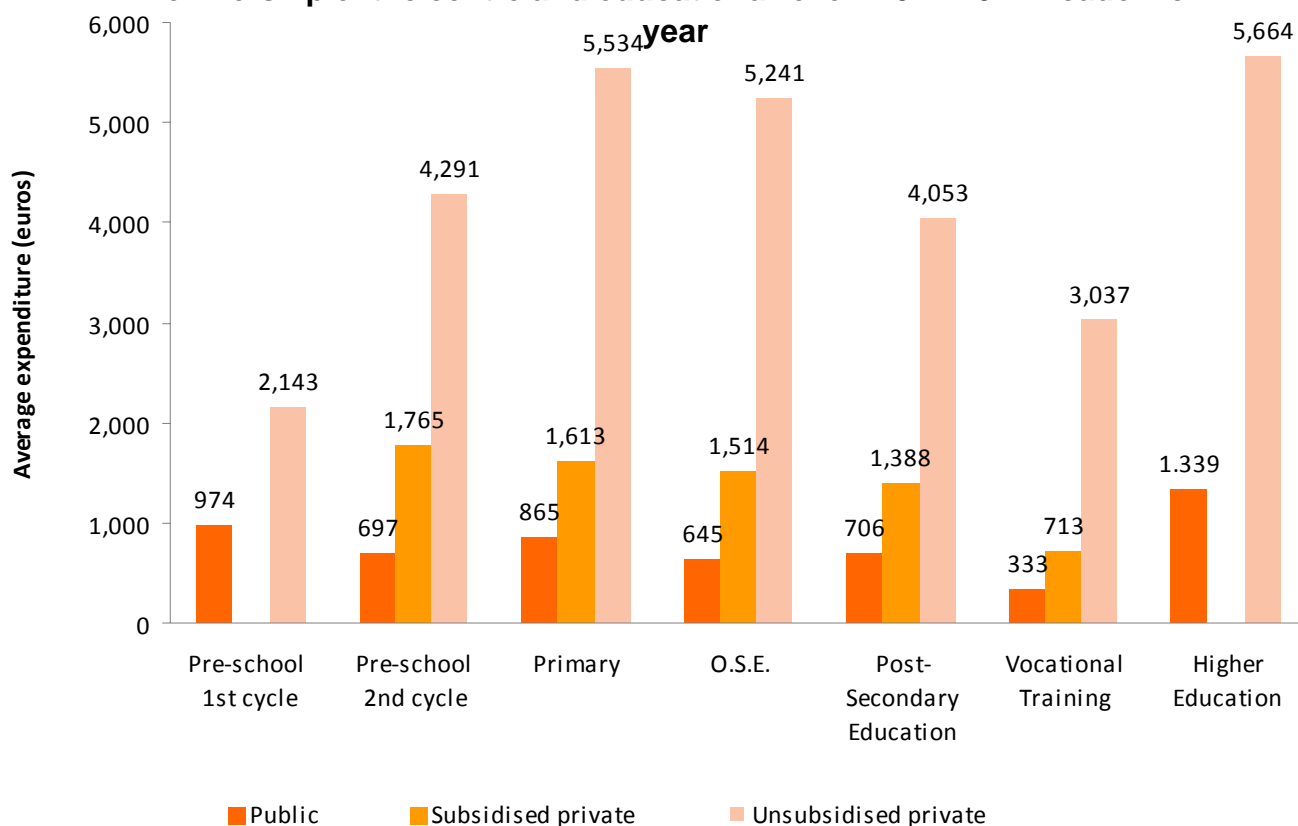


University education generated the greatest expenditure per student, both in public centres (1,339 euros per student), and in private, unsubsidised centres (5,664 euros per student).

In private, subsidised centres, the most expensive level was 2nd-Cycle Pre-school Education, standing at 1,765 euros per student (subsidised university education does not exist).

At the other end of the spectrum, the educational levels with the least expenditure per student were, in the case of public centres, primary and intermediate special education (234 euros); in private, subsidised centres, it was intermediate vocational training(787 euros); lastly, in unsubsidised private centres, it was 1st-cycle pre-school education and child care (2,143 euros).

**Average expenditure on educational goods and services by ownership of the centre and educational level. 2011-2012 Academic year**



Note. There were no subsidised centres at the 1st-cycle pre-school, primary and intermediate special education (including vocational training) and university educational levels.

### Education and sociodemographic characteristics

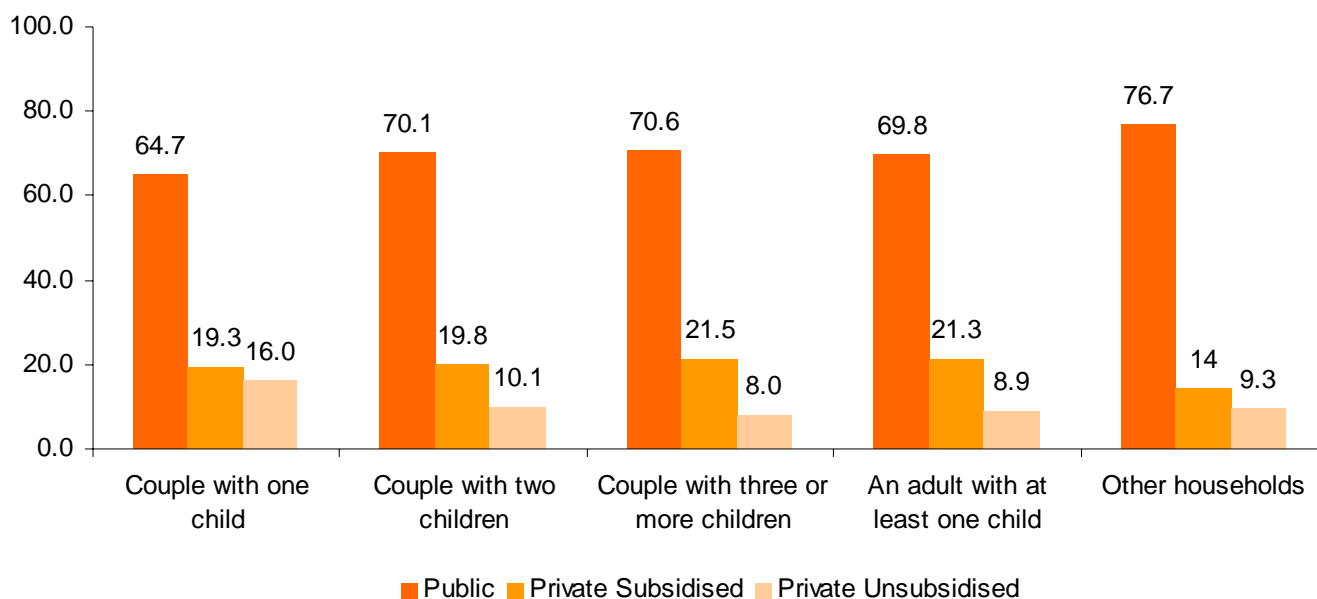
From the point of view of **net monthly household income**, the higher the level of income, the greater the proportion of students in private centres (subsidised or unsubsidised). This trend was more pronounced in households whose monthly income exceeded 3,000 euros per month.

**Distribution of students in regulated education by level of net monthly household income by ownership of the centre. 2011-2012 Academic year**

Monthly net income	TOTAL	Ownership of the centre		
		Public	Subsidised Private	Unsubsidised Private
Up to 1,499 euros	100	80.9	14.3	4.7
1,500 to 2,999 euros	100	75.1	17.6	7.3
3,000 euros or more	100	57.5	24	18.5

With regard to **household typology**, no significant differences were observed in the proportion of students attending the various types of centre. The greatest difference was found in unsubsidised private centres (16.0% of couples with one child, as compared with 8.0% of couples with three or more children).

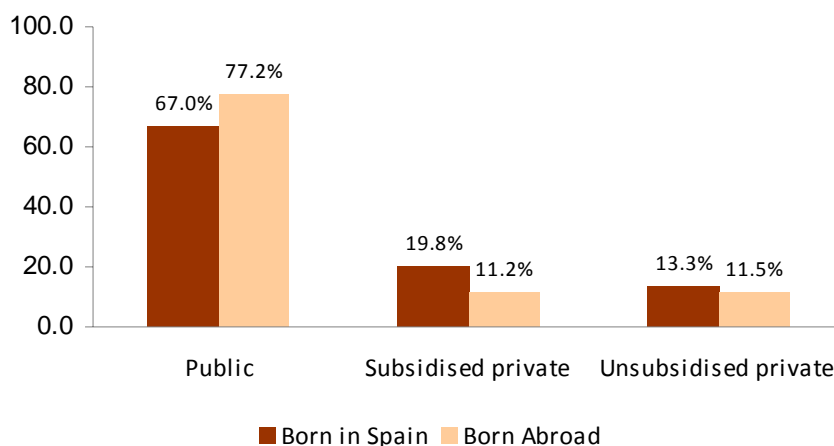
**Distribution of students in Regulated Education by density of the population by ownership of the centre**



Depending on the **country of birth of the main breadwinner**, there was a larger proportion of students of regulated education attending public centres where the main breadwinner of the household was born abroad (77.2%) than where the main breadwinner was born in Spain (67.0%).

In goods and services as a whole, average expenditure per student on goods and services was lower where the main breadwinner had been born abroad (957 euros, as compared with 1,390 euros), except in purchase of school material (books, uniforms, stationery items), which was 4.5% greater.

**Distribution of students in regulated education by country of birth of the main breadwinner by ownership of the centre. 2011-2012 Academic year**



With regard to **age and sex of the main breadwinner** of the household, those households whose main breadwinner was a woman aged under 45 years old, spent, on average, more on regulated education than when the main breadwinner was a man in the same age bracket. This trend was reversed where those concerned were aged 45 years old or more.

Thus, in regulated education the greatest expenditure per student was registered in the bracket men aged between 45 and 64 years old (1,423 euros per student).

**Expenditure per student in regulated education by sex and age of main breadwinner**

TOTAL	1.319
Males between the ages of 16 and 29	701
Males between the ages of 30 and 44	1.248
Males between the ages of 45 and 64	1.423
Males aged 65 and over	1.527
Females aged between 16 and 29	878
Females aged between 30 and 44	1.326
Females aged between 45 and 64	1.361
Females aged 65 and over	1.005

With regard to the **situation in the economic activity of the main breadwinner**, expenditure per student in regulated education was 1,424 euros where the breadwinner was employed, 1,154 euros where he or she was retired, 858 euros where they were other inactive persons (housewives, students etc.) and 690 euros where they were unemployed.

As regards unregulated education, retired persons are the group that spend the most on this type of study (590 euros per student), and unemployed persons were the ones who spent the least (358 euros).

It was also worth noting that it was those households in which the **level of studies completed by the main breadwinner** were equal to second-stage secondary education, those incurring the greatest expenditure per student of unregulated education, 660 euros (double that of those who had completed first-stage secondary education, who were those occupying last place).

The average expenditure by households on regulated and non-regulated education was greater, the greater the **population density** of the area in which they live. For both types of education, average expenditure per student for the most populous areas was approximately 1.6 times greater than for the least populous areas.

The percentage of students of regulated education who studied in public centres fluctuated between 62.0% and 79.1%, depending on whether the areas was more or less densely populated.

In particular, at compulsory primary and O.S.E. levels, the levels with the greatest number of students, this difference between both areas was even more pronounced, from 57.2% for sparsely populated areas, to 84.2% for densely populated areas.

**Distribution of students in Regulated Education by density of the population by ownership of the centre. 2011-2012 Academic year**

Population density	Ownership of the centre	All levels	Primary and O.S.E.
Densely populated area	Total	100	100
	Public	62	57.2
	Subsidised Private	23.8	36.9
	Unsubsidised Private	14.2	5.9
Intermediate zone	Total	100	100
	Public	71.7	71.8
	Subsidised Private	15.4	23.5
	Unsubsidised Private	12.8	4.7
Disseminated area	Total	100	100
	Public	79.1	84.2
	Subsidised Private	10.3	13.3
	Unsubsidised Private	10.6	2.5

**Expenditure components**

The main goods and services relating to regulated studies were classes (teaching classes, voluntary complementary education etc.), extracurricular activities, complementary services (canteen, transport, boarding and childcare outside school hours (daytrips etc.), as well as school material (textbooks, uniforms, stationery materials, rucksacks and parent-teacher association (PTA) payments).

**a) Classes**

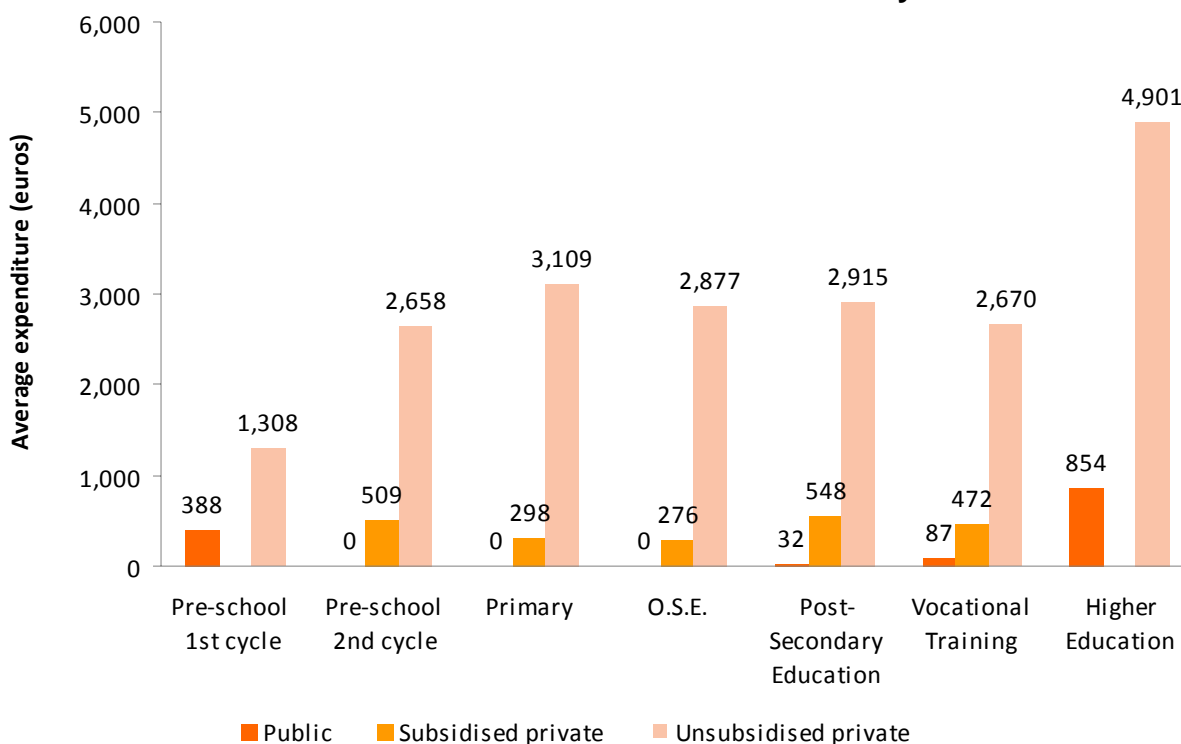
The main cause of the discrepancy among average expenditure for the various levels was classes<sup>1</sup> where significant differences were observed between the different types of centre.

In public centres, the 2nd-cycle pre-school levels of education and the primary and obligatory secondary education compulsory levels were characterised by free schooling, and post-secondary education entailed a practically non-existent cost, 32 euros per student per year.

In subsidised, private centres, compulsory primary and O.S.E. levels (fully subsidised) entailed a cost of 298 euros and 276 euros each per student, whereas second-cycle pre-school education and post-secondary education (part-subsidised) fluctuated between 509 euros and 548 euros, respectively.

In unsubsidised, private centres, the group of levels showed similar amounts for classes: second-cycle pre-school education (2,658 euros), primary (3,109 euros), OSE (2,877 euros) upper-secondary education (2,915 euros).

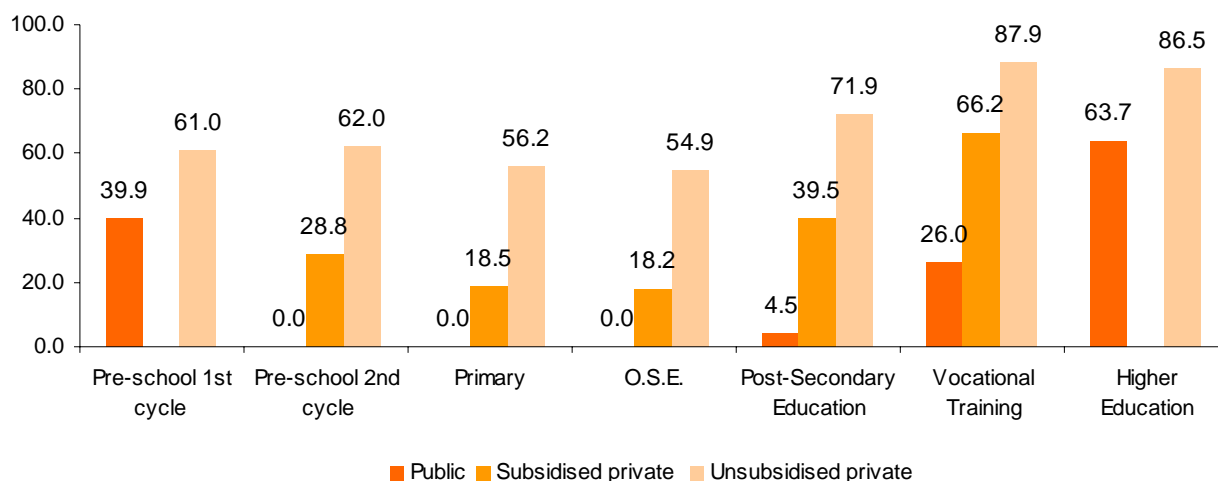
**Average expenditure on classes by ownership of the centre and educational level. 2011-2012 Academic year**



Note. There are no subsidised centres at the first-cycle pre-school, primary and intermediate special education (including vocational training) and university educational levels.

<sup>1</sup> Classes: This includes both teaching classes (according to art. 88 LOE, free at public system and subsidised private compulsory levels), and academic fees, voluntary complementary education, donations etc. (this grouping is due to the difficulty, on behalf of the respondent households, in differentiating between concepts).

**Average expenditure on classes by ownership of the centre and educational level.**



In university education, classes in public centres represented 63.7% of total average expenditure per student (854 euros per student), and in unsubsidised, private centres, they represented 86.5% (4,901 euros per student).

In non-university education as a whole, classes in public centres represented 5.0% of total expenditure per student (35 euros per student), 22.7% in subsidised, private centres (352 euros per student), and 62.0% in unsubsidised, private centres (1,977 euros per student).

**b) Complementary services and complementary activities**

Expenditure on complementary services provided by centres (canteen, transport, boarding and childcare outside school hours) and complementary activities contributed 23.9% to the education budget.

By ownership of the centre, no major discrepancies were seen (25.4 % in public centres, 27.5 % in subsidised, private centres, and 19.9% in unsubsidised private centres)

As regards users, the school canteen was the most requested service of which one in four students availed themselves at some time. Students of pre-school and primary education came to represent 87.2 % of the total number of users.

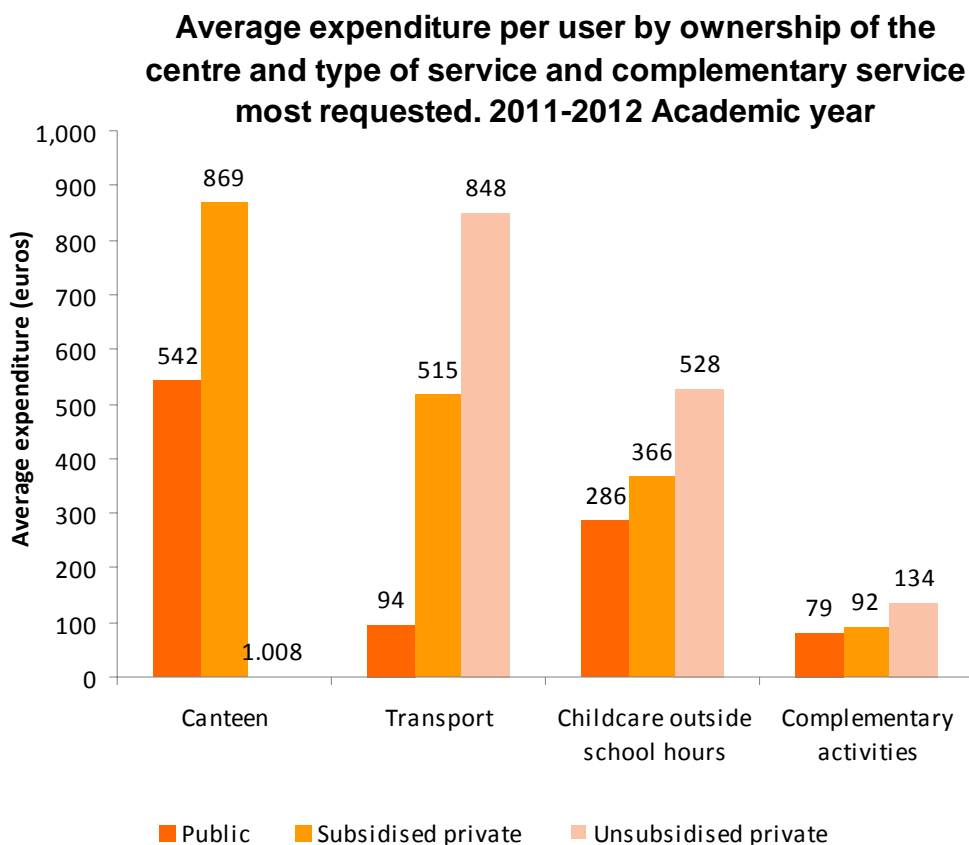
Expenditure on the canteen service was 542 euros in public centres, 869 euros in subsidised, private centres, and 1,008 euros in unsubsidised, private centres.

The childcare service before and after school hours was concentrated in pre-school and primary education, with percentages of attendance of 6.0% at these levels.

School transport was used by approximately 600,000 students. The greatest percentages of users were in OSE (11.9% of students) and in post-secondary education (9.4%).

The boarding service was only used by 1.4% of students, entailing an average expenditure of 3,613 euros. 56.8% of the total number of users were undertaking university studies.

Lastly, complementary activities (daytrips etc.) were shared by more than half of students, with similar costs among the various types of centre, in the region of 88 euros.



**c) Extracurricular activities**

These activities entailed an average cost of 362 euros per user, 11.4% of the budget given over to education. Support and recreational classes taught within the centre cost 144 euros, and those classes taken outside the education centre cost 620 euros.

22.5% of students attended extracurricular support activities (mathematics, English etc.) and recreational activities (sports, theatre etc.) within the centre. The cost per student user fluctuated between 92 euros in public centres, 199 euros in subsidised, private centres, and 320 euros in unsubsidised, private centres.

In turn, 19.1% turned to private academies or tutors to receive support classes outside the centre. The amounts per user were 581 euros in public centres, 638 euros for subsidised centres, and 913 euros for unsubsidised centres.

The largest attendance index in extracurricular activities (support and leisure) within the centre was in primary, standing at 41.7% of the student body. Outside the centre, the level with the greatest participation was post-secondary education, with 38.4% of students.

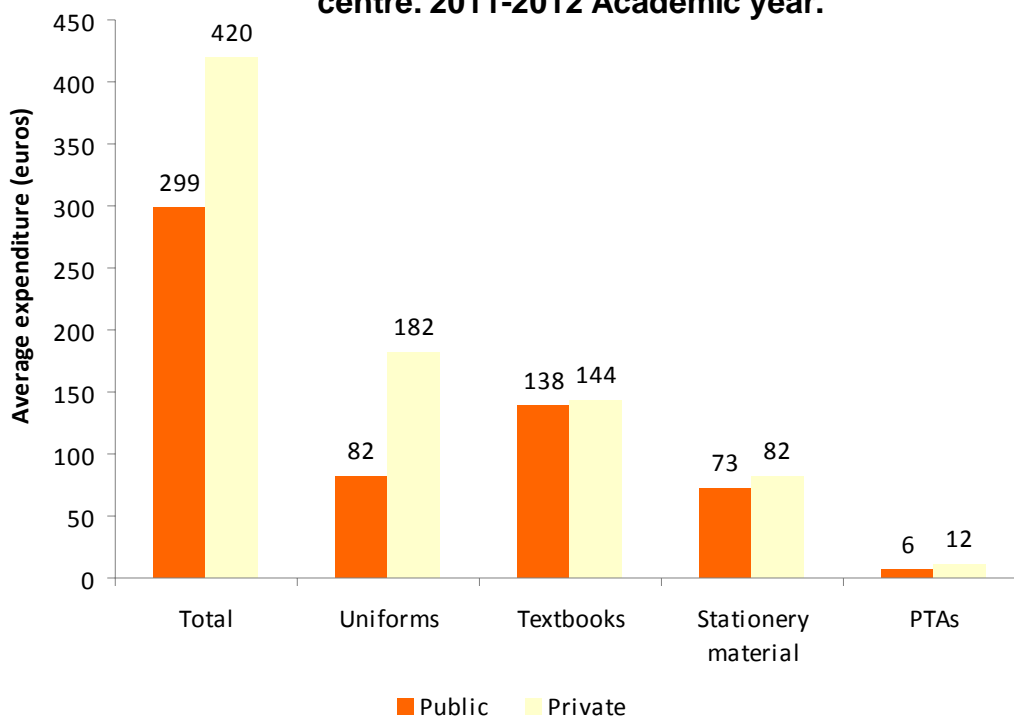


**d) School equipment**

Textbooks, educational material, uniforms and sports equipment, and PTA (Parent-Teacher Associations) payments entailed 337 euros from the budget that households as a whole earmarked for each student in the 2011-2012 academic year.

Equipment represented the largest slice of the education budget in public schools (36.4%), and in subsidised, private schools (34.2%). In unsubsidised, private centres, this expenditure was less significant, standing at 7.2%.

**Average expenditure per student by ownership of the centre and type of good or service acquired outside the centre. 2011-2012 Academic year.**



Note. Subsidised and unsubsidised private centres were not broken down due to sampling errors.

By ownership of the school, no major differences are noted between public and private centres, except in the uniforms allocation (an extra 100 euros of expenditure on private centre students).

The levels with the greatest expenditure per student on school equipment were primary (497 euros), OSE (429 euros) and second-cycle pre-school education (403 euros). On the other hand, university students had the least expenditure, standing at 93 euros.

## Results by educational levels

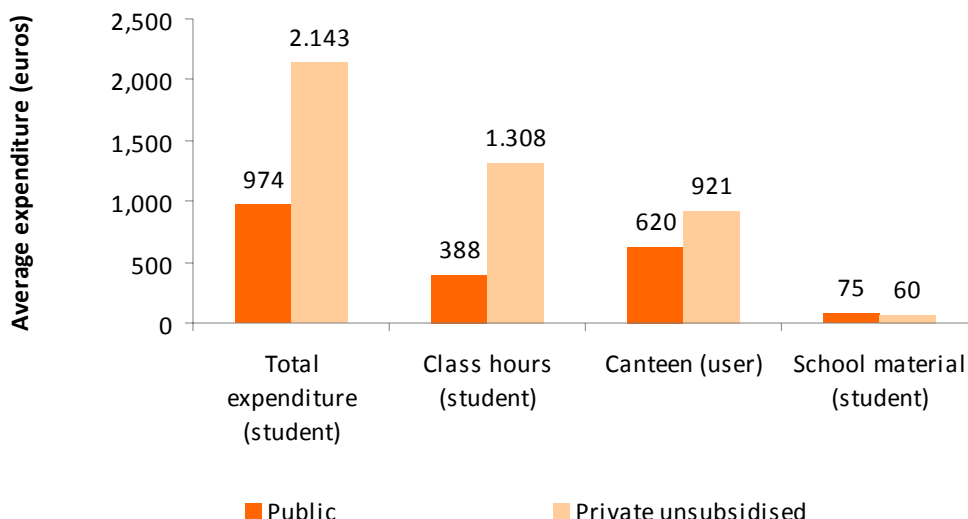
### Preschool Education, first cycle (zero to two years old)

The number of children registered in first-cycle pre-school education, including childcare, stood at 900,848 children. 31.6% of them appeared in the public system, and 68.4% in the unsubsidised private system (this level is not taught in subsidised private centres).

In public centres, classes cost 388 euros per student per academic year, and in unsubsidised private centres, the cost 1,308 euros.

57.0% of children used the school canteen service. The average expenditure that this service entailed per user was 620 euros annually in public schools, and 921 euros in private schools.

**Main components of expenditure per student in Pre-school Education, first cycle. 2011-2012 Academic year**



### Preschool Education, second cycle (three to five years old)

Almost 1.2 million students attended second-cycle pre-school education. 65.4% attended public schools, 29.3% attended subsidised, private schools, and 5.3% attended unsubsidised, private schools.

The expenditure total was fairly distributed among the various educational goods and services.

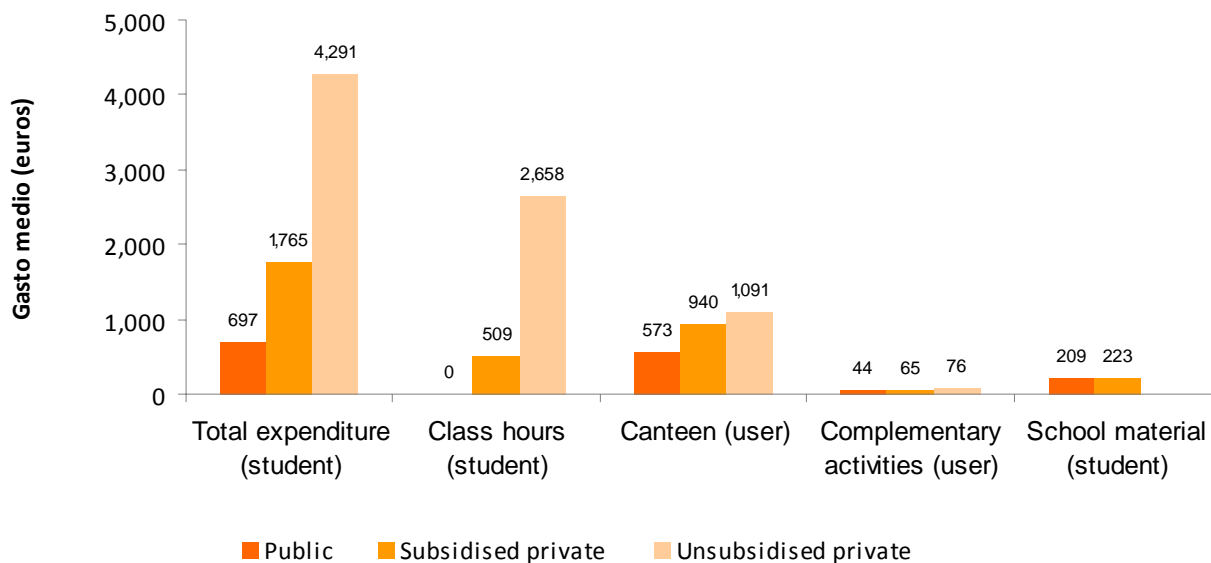
In public centres, classes were free of charge. In subsidised centres, expenditure was 509 euros, and in unsubsidised private centres, it was 2,658 euros.

42.6% of children used the school canteen service, with an average expenditure of 573 euros in public centres, 940 euros in subsidised private centres, and 1,091 euros in unsubsidised private centres.

At this level, complementary activities during school hours (daytrips etc.) entailed an average expenditure of 52 euros per user.

Each student spent 212 euros on material (books, stationery materials, etc.).

**Main components of expenditure per student in Pre-school Education, second cycle. 2011-2012 Academic year**



Note. School material in unsubsidised private centres was not represented due to sampling errors

**Primary Education**

Primary Education was the educational level with the greatest number of students, 2.8 million. 68.4% of students studied primary education in public schools, 26.5% in subsidised schools, and 5.1% in unsubsidised private schools.

Since this was a compulsory level of education, classes in public centres were free. In subsidised private centres, classes cost on average 298 euros per student, an amount that corresponded exclusively to voluntary complementary education, donations etc. (since teaching classes are free of charge; art. 88 of the Organic Education Law (L.O.E.). In unsubsidised private centres, the average cost per student rose to 3,109 euros.

It was the level with the highest percentage of users of extracurricular activities at the centre, canteen and complementary activities.

Extracurricular activities in the centre had 41.7% of users; 38.1% at public centres, 49.6% at subsidised private centres, and 48.6% at unsubsidised private centres. Total average expenditure per student was 139 euros.

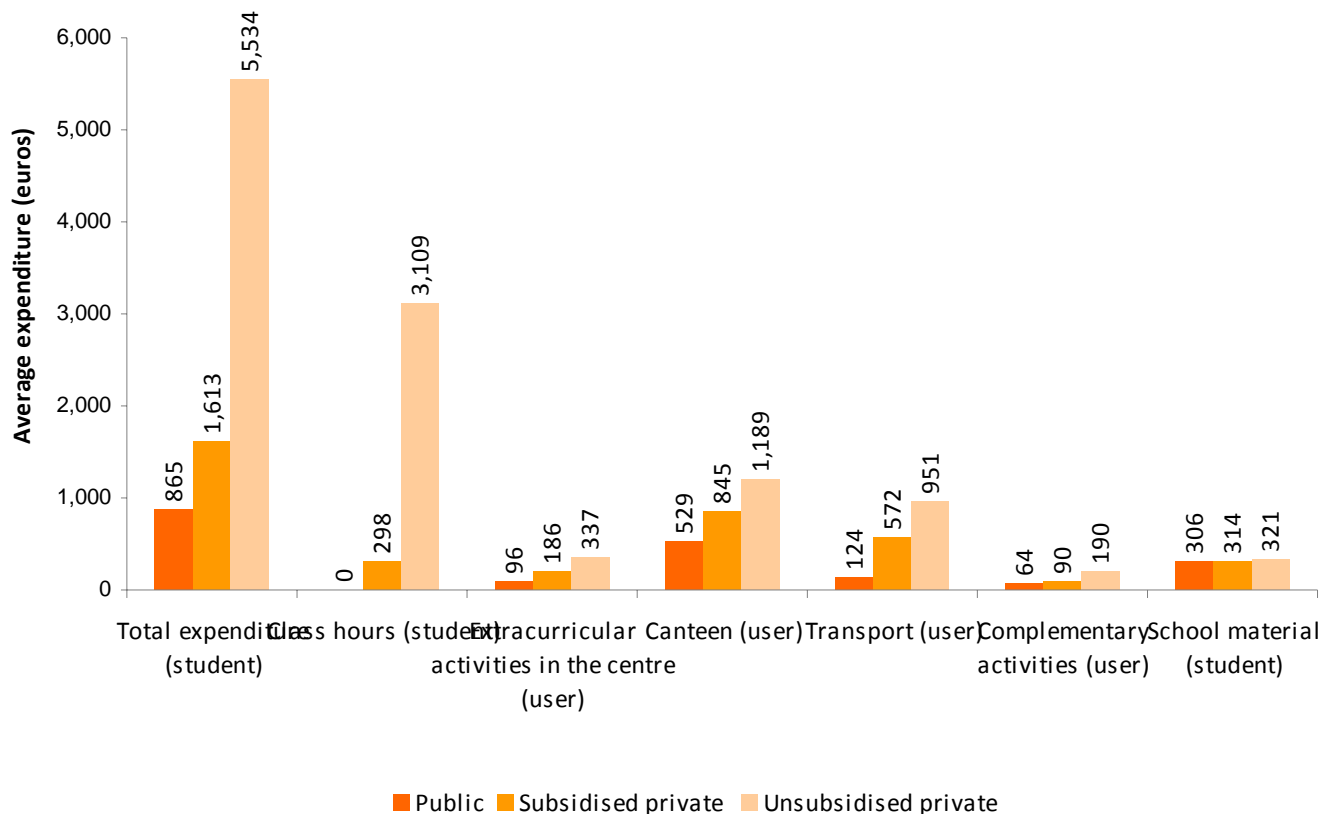
Over 41% of primary students were canteen users, with an average expenditure of 687 euros. In public centres the percentage of users was 36.9%, with an average expenditure of 529 euros; in subsidised centres, it was 44.9% (845 euros), and in unsubsidised private centres it was 82.0% (1,189 euros).

With regard to complementary activities during school hours, such as daytrips, cultural visits etc., participants incurred an average expenditure of 79 euros, with a participation of 82.6%.

Average expenditure on transport was 383 euros (124 euros in public centres, 572 euros in subsidised private centres, and 951 euros in unsubsidised private centres).

Average expenditure on school material, including books, stationery materials etc. was 309 euros.

**Main components of expenditure per student in Primary Education.  
2011-2012 Academic year**



**Obligatory Secondary Education (O.S.E.)**

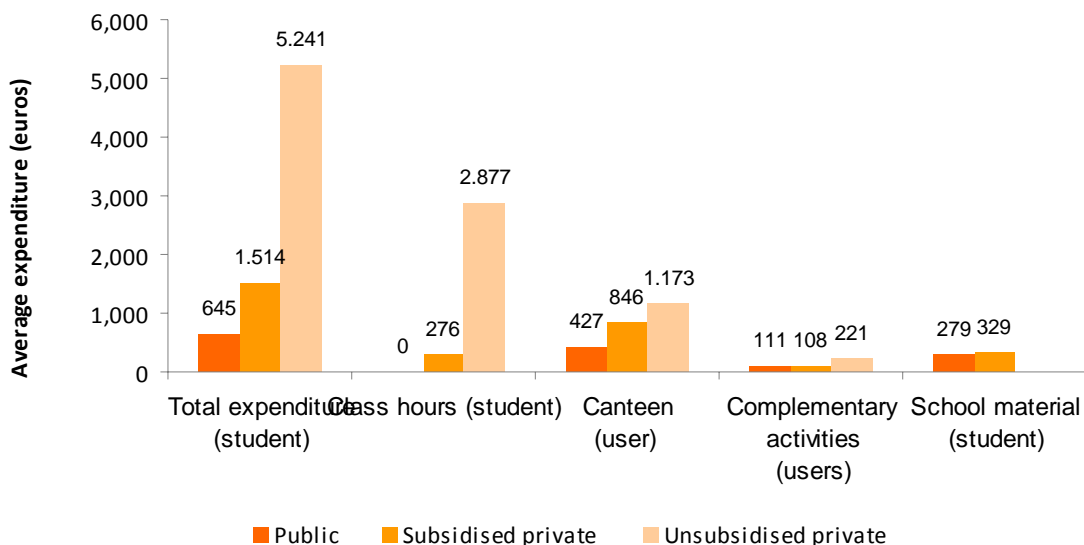
O.S.E. (including adult and special education equivalent) occupied second place in terms of the number of students, more than 1.9 million. 66.9% went to public centres, 28.9% to subsidised private centres, and 4.2% to unsubsidised private centres.

The amount corresponding to classes at O.S.E. showed a similar performance to that of primary, since it is another compulsory level. At public centres they were free. In subsidised private centres, classes cost on average 276 euros per student, an amount that corresponded exclusively to voluntary complementary education, donations etc. (since teaching classes are free of charge; art. 88 of the Organic Education Law (L.O.E.)). In unsubsidised private centres, the average cost per student rose to 2,877 euros.

At this level, the canteen service was used to a much lesser extent than at primary level (13.3% of students). On average they paid 427 euros per user in public centres, 846 euros in subsidised private centres, and 1,173 euros in unsubsidised private centres.

Complementary activities entailed an expenditure per user of 115 euros. School equipment cost 291.

**Main components of expenditure on O.S.E. Year 2011**



Note. School material in unsubsidised private centres was not represented due to sampling errors

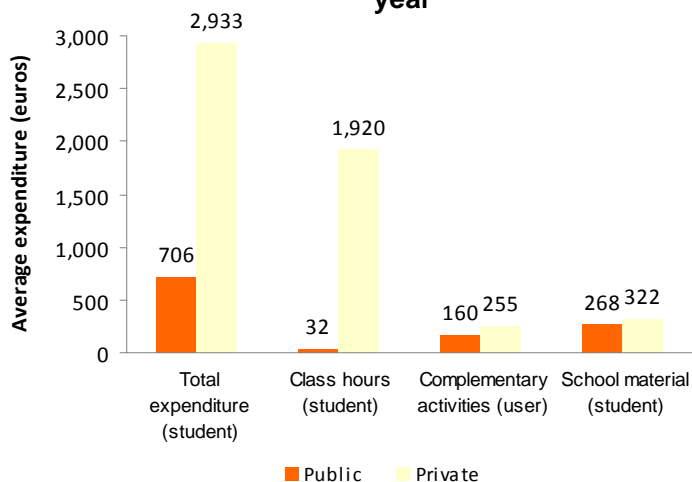
**Post-Secondary Education**

More than 640 thousand students studied Post-Secondary Education (including adult education, special education equivalent and academic fees such as for university entrance examinations). 74.3% in public schools, 10.8% in subsidised public schools, and 14.9% in unsubsidised private schools.

Within the expenditure structure, the greatest weight corresponded to lessons (40.5%), followed by school material (22.0%). The cost of classes was practically nil at public centres (32 euros per student), 548 euros at subsidised private centres, and 2,915 euros at unsubsidised private centres.

56.3% carried out complementary activities, a lower amount than for O.S.E. students (71.6%). Average expenditure was 189 euros.

**Main components of expenditure on Post-Secondary Education. 2011-2012 Academic year**



Note. Subsidised and unsubsidised private centres were not broken down due to sampling errors

## Higher Education

The survey estimated the number of university students at 1.5 million. The majority registered at public universities, 84.7% (this level is taught in subsidised private centres).

73.6% of total expenditure spent on university went to classes, 14.7% to payment for one of the complementary services (boarding accounted for 94.7%). 7.0% was used to pay support classes taught outside university (academies etc.).

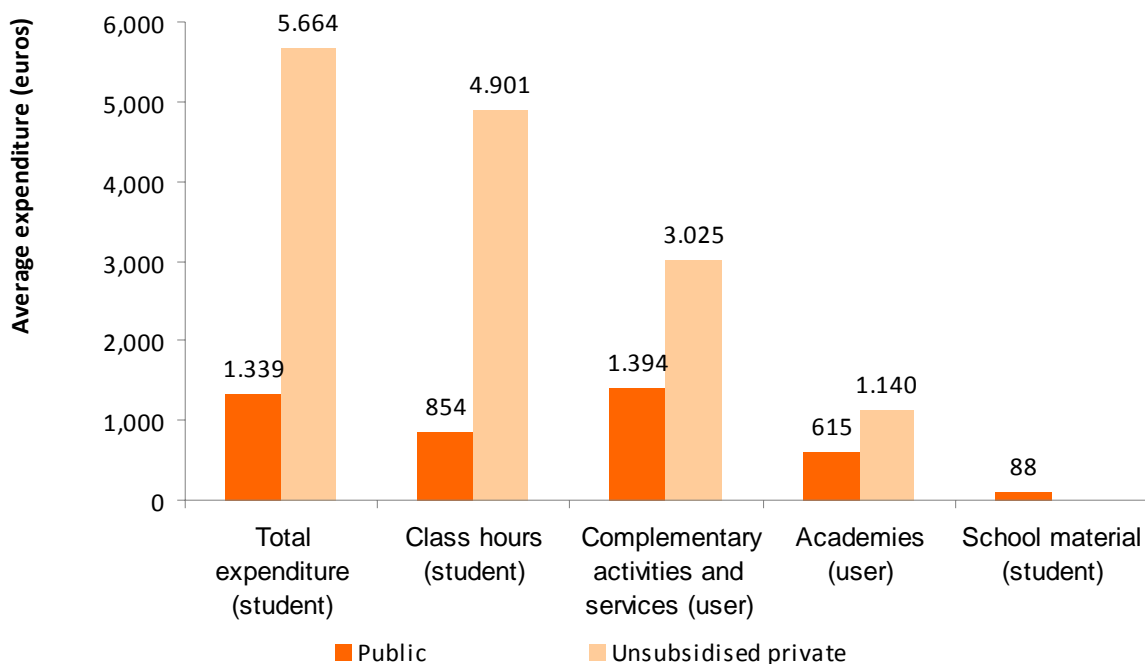
Average expenditure on university classes was higher both in public centres (854 euros), and in private ones (4,901 euros).

5.4% of university students used the boarding service, which entailed an average expenditure of 4,931 euros per boarder.

One-in-five students attended support classes outside the university, with an average expenditure per user of 700 euros.

Each student spent an average of 83 euros on books and stationery items.

**Main components of expenditure on higher education. 2011-2012 Academic year**



Note. School material in unsubsidised private centres was not represented due to sampling errors

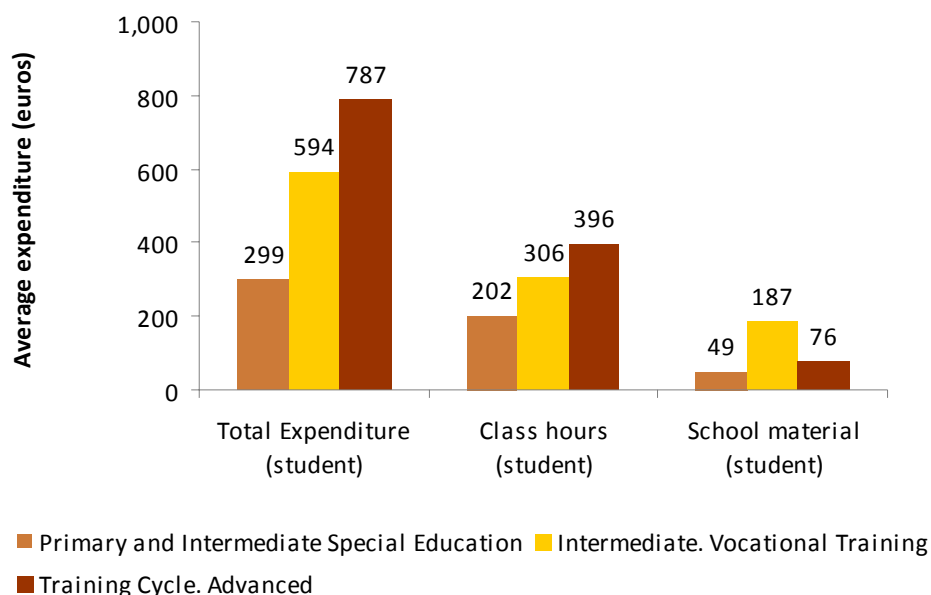
## Training Cycles

The survey accounted for 342,700 students in intermediate vocational training, around 345,000 in primary and intermediate special-regime education, and 306,700 in advanced training cycles (vocational and special training). Most of them studied in public education centres (72.3%, 97.7% and 76.2%, respectively).

Expenditure per intermediate vocational training student was 594 euros (284 euros in public centres). At primary and intermediate special education level it was 299 euros (234 euros in public centres). At advanced level it was 787 euros (528 euros in public centres).

An average of 105 euros was invested in goods teaching resources and school material in these studies as a whole.

### Main components of expenditure on intermediate and advanced training cycles. 2011-2012 Academic year



## Methodological note

The objective of this survey is to study household expenditure on education during the 2011/2012 academic year, relating both to goods and services acquired in educational centres, and to those acquired outside them, albeit for educational purposes. In this way, it also makes it possible to estimate the average investment involved per student for households taking studies at the various educational levels.

The Survey has been conducted within the framework of the Household Budget Survey, based on its methodology and taking as a reference expenditure provided by the household during its collaboration in the HBS between July 2011 and July 2012. Thus, half of households taking part in the HBS throughout 2011/2012 (those that were surveyed during the reference period for the last time) were subject to this survey, by telephone. Households which, in the HBS, had either stated that they had had education-related expenditure, or had a school-age member, were contacted. The effective sample was 5,607 households. They were contacted between September 2011 and September 2012, approximately two-and-a-half months after the end of their involvement in the HBS. Since it involved a sample based on a limited sample size, information can only be provided at a national level.

### Basic concepts

- **Economic goods and services relating to Regulated Education.** Regulated education refers to those educational levels included in official education (educational system). It covers:
  - Class hours: It includes both teaching classes (according to art. 88 L.O.E.,, free of charge at compulsory levels in the public system and subsidised private system), such as voluntary complementary education, academic fees, donations etc. (this grouping is due to the difficulty, on behalf of the informant households, in differentiating between concepts). The expenses refer to periodical invoices, fees for enrolment, registration and reservation of spaces, and the rest of payments, whether periodical or not, that are made to the educational centre.
  - Extracurricular activities, both for support of regulated education and for recreation and culture, so long as they are taught within the educational centre.
  - Complementary services (canteen, transport, boarding and childcare outside school hours) and complementary activities(daytrips, museum visits etc.) as long as they are provided by the educational centre or by the Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs).
  - Goods and services acquired for mainly educational purposes, such as textbooks and other books (dictionaries, support encyclopaedias etc.) stationery material and pencil cases for school use, uniforms, backpacks and payments to PTAs.
  - Extracurricular support activities (mathematics, English, information technology etc.) directly relating to regulated study plans, but taught by private academies or tutors, and not in the educational centre where regulated education is taken.
- **Goods and services relating to Non-regulated Education (classes).** Non-regulated Education (not included in the education system) is that which is taught in academies or by private teachers, such as English, information technologies classes etc. This considers,



solely, those payments for teaching activities, and not those for the goods and services related to them.

- **Number of students.** This refers to the total number of students who have received classes considered in the official education programmes (both free of charge and not free of charge), classified by level of study and ownership of the school unit.
- **Number of students who use the service.** This refers to the number of students who effectively have used any of the services (both free-of-charge and through the payment of an amount), such as complementary services (canteen, transport, etc.) or extracurricular activities.

Thus, both total expenditure and average expenditure per student, and average expenditure per user are analysed. It coincides in the case of classes (all students are, by definition, users thereof), but this is not the case with complementary services or extracurricular activities, since not all students avail themselves of all services and/or activities.

• **Ownership of the school unit.** This refers to the degree of dependency of the school or school unit in operation with the Administration. Thus, a distinction is made between:

- Public centres. They depend on a public body.
- Subsidised private centres. These do not depend on a public body but are financed by one by means of an educational subsidy for the purpose of defraying personnel expenditure and/or operating of this centre during the period in question. It is worth noting that the Educational Subsidy is granted to the school and not to the centre itself, such that in centres subsidised and unsubsidised classes may take place side by side.
- Subsidised private centres. Independent of public bodies and not financed by subsidies (although they may receive some type of subsidy).