

APPENDIX 21. B: Tertiary Education

The strength of a country's tertiary education can be measured in spending on tertiary education either as a percentage of all spending on education or as a percent of some measure of GDP as shown in Table 21.3 B below. It can also be measured by the percent of the population engaged in tertiary education. These measures vary based on the definition of tertiary education from any education, including polytechnic, or college or university.

TABLE 21.3 B. Public expenditures on tertiary education extracted from Table B5. Public expenditure on education: Financial year ending in 2011. UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2014).

From Higher education in Asia...2014

Country or Territory		TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURE -TERTIARY				Total number of graduates (000)
		% of GDP per capita	U21 Rank	in PPP dollars	% of total public education expenditures	
Malaysia		60.9	27	9,753	37.0	205
India		51.4	49	1,765	35.9	16,330 ⁺¹
Vietnam		39.8	¹ nr	1,353 ⁻¹	14.7 ¹	417
Singapore	⁻¹	27.9 ¹	8	14, 232	35.6	170 ⁺³
Hong Kong		25.6	15	12,091	28.9	69
Japan		24.2	20	8,134	19.5	969
Indonesia		23.8	50	1,088	18.9	811
Thailand		21.3	44	1,909	13.8	535
Iran		19.9	47	...	27.2	571
Korea	⁻²	13.2 ²	23	3,600	17.1 ²	618
Philippines	⁻³	9.7 ³	46 qs	366 ⁻²	12.0 ²	470
China		...	30	9,140
Pakistan	⁴	...	50 qs	1,330

Highlighted rows include data from national sources

- 1 - Statistic Singapore enrollment for 2014, includes polytechnics
 - 2 - Hong Kong University Grants Committee, enrollment 2011; 2014 almost 92,000
 - 3 - India from Education at a Glance (Ministry of Human resources)
 - 4 - Pakistan Education Statistics enrollment
- Other Systems -% of GPD PC - UK-32; NZ-31.8; Brazil-27.1; US-20.1; Australia-20;

The following symbols are used in the statistical tables

Symbol

- ... no data available
- * national estimate
- ** UIS country estimate
- #NAME?
- .
- +n data from later year(s)
- n data from previous year(s)

C

.