

25 July 2012

**Private Education Financing and Expenditure Survey
2009-2010 Academic year**

**Private education produces current profits of 674 million euros
during the 2009-2010 academic year**

**Households pay 1,541 euros per student for private, non-university
education, and 4,718 euros for university education**

**The Public Administration provides 58.8% of the current revenues
for private, non-university education**

Private education obtained current profits of some 674 million euros during the 2009-2010 academic year. This figure represented an increase of 13.1%, as compared with the 2004-2005 academic year, which was when the previous survey was conducted. This Survey is within the framework of five-yearly statistical operations, therefore the latest edition of the survey refers to the 2004-2005 academic year.

Profits per student remained stable, as compared with the previous survey on non-university education (200 euros per student), and decreased 15 euros in university education (standing at 718 euros per student).

Private non-university education produced 72.7% of the said results and private university education, accounted for the remaining 27.3%.

The Public Administration provided 58.8% of the revenues for non-university educational centres, and 5.8% of revenues for private university centres. Both percentages were similar to those for the 2004-2005 academic year.

From a household perspective, private, non-university education cost, on average, 1,541 euros per student in the 2009-2010 academic year. In turn, the average cost of private university education was 4,718 euros.

Private non-university education

Private non-university education obtained a positive result of 491 million euros during the 2009-2010 academic year, representing a 7.4% increase, as compared with the 2004-2005 academic year.

Current revenues received by private educational centres stood at 10,038 million euros (4,101 euros per student, as compared with 3,202 for the 2004-2005 academic year).

58.8% of current profits came from the Public Administration, 37.6% from payments by households, and the remaining 3.6% from transfers or other private revenues (donations,

parent association payments, service concessions etc.). This revenue distribution was similar to that registered for the 2004-2005 academic year.

Public subsidies contributed an average of 2,411 euros per student, that is, 29.8% more than in the 2004-2005 academic year.

By Autonomous Community, the average subsidy payment per student was the largest in País Vasco (3,913 euros) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (3,269). The lowest levels were recorded in Comunidad de Madrid (1,787 euros) and Canarias (1,925).

On the other hand, annual payments by households to the centre reached an average of 1,541 euros per student.

By Autonomous Community, households in Comunidad de Madrid (2,500 euros), Cataluña (2,145) and Canarias (1,558) were the ones with the highest payments per student, and the only ones that exceeded the national average.

In contrast, the lowest payments per student in non-university education were in Extremadura (494 euros) and in the Autonomous Cities of Melilla (319) and Ceuta (286).

Revenue structure by Autonomous Community or Autonomous City.

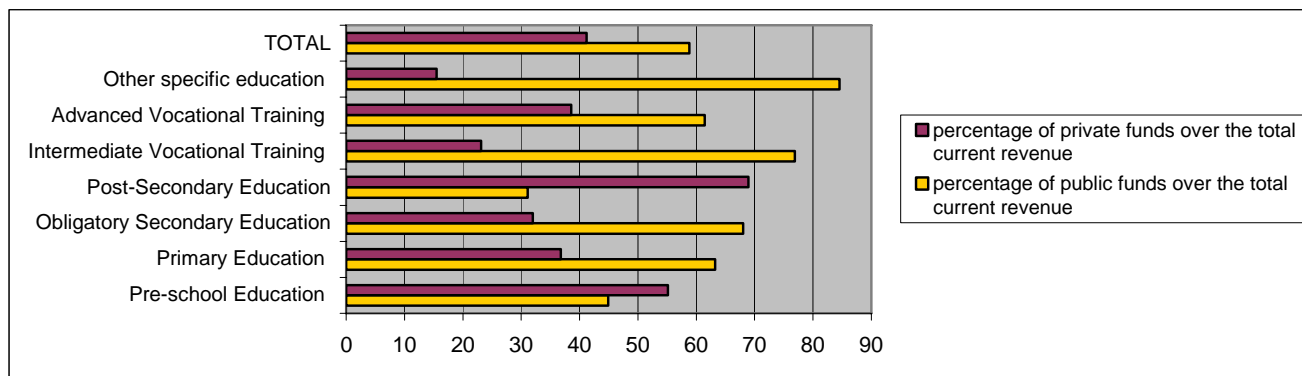
2009-2010 Academic year

Values per student (in euros)

	Percentage of operating subsidies over the total current income	Average current subsidies per student	Student quotas deposited by households	Other private current income per student
Andalucía	67.0	2,220	993	103
Aragón	63.2	2,196	1,151	125
Asturias, Principado de	64.0	2,250	1,179	84
Baleares, Illes	64.2	2,451	1,268	100
Canarias	53.0	1,925	1,558	149
Cantabria	78.9	2,821	628	124
Castilla y León	77.3	2,685	636	154
Castilla - La Mancha	72.8	2,383	783	110
Cataluña	52.2	2,590	2,145	230
Comunitat Valenciana	64.2	2,585	1,328	110
Extremadura	78.5	2,219	494	112
Galicia	63.9	2,155	1,121	95
Madrid, Comunidad de	40.1	1,787	2,500	169
Murcia, Región de	77.1	2,492	659	80
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	74.1	3,269	956	189
País Vasco	72.8	3,913	1,289	170
Rioja, La	78.1	2,603	603	128
Ceuta	90.6	2,893	286	14
Melilla	86.5	3,157	319	173
National average	58.8	2,411	1,541	149

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

Structure of current revenue by educational level. 2009-2010 academic year



* Other specific education refers to special education and adult education not comparable to any level official education

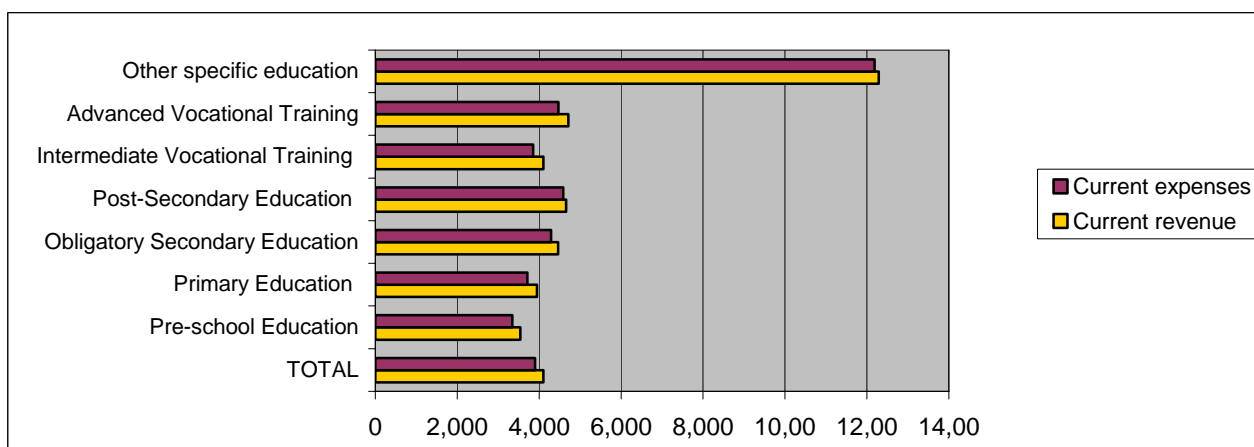
Current expenditure reached 9,548 million euros, representing 3,901 euros per student, as compared with 3,003 for the 2004-2005 academic year.

75.5% of expenditure was destined to personnel salaries, 24% to goods and services, and 0.5% to the payment of taxes. Personnel expenditure per student was lower in Pre-school Education, reaching a maximum in Other specific education.

All non-university educational yielded obtained positive current results. The greatest profits per student were yielded in Intermediate level vocational training (248 euros), in Primary education and Advanced Vocational Training (240 euros each) and in Pre-school education (199). In contrast, the lowest profits were recorded in Post-Secondary Education (67 euros).

Revenues and expenditure by educational level. 2009-2010 academic year

Values per student (in euros)



Subsidised private centres (with a subsidised hall) accounted for 80.8% of the student body in private centres during the 2009-2010 academic year, 93.6% of whom attended subsidised classes, and 6.4% attended unsubsidised classes.

The Public Administration subsidised 75.7% of current expenditure in subsidised private centres. In unsubsidised centres, this percentage was 10.5%.

Unsubsidised centres yielded current results of 414 euros per student, with a 12.6% decrease as compared with the 2004-2005 academic year. In subsidised centres, current results increased 1.0% to 149 euros. The difference between the two types of centre fell to 265 euros per student, from 326 euros for the 2004-2005 academic year.

With regard to structure, subsidised centres recorded the lowest amounts in the revenue and expenditure totals per student, and registered the greatest personnel salaries.

Structure of expenses and income by ownership of the centre/hall. 2009-2010 Academic year

Values per student (in euros)

	Total	Subsidised private centre	Unsubsidised private centre
Personnel Expenditure	2,946	3,019	2,639
Current Expenditure on goods and services	935	777	1,602
Taxes	20	8	67
Total Current Expenditure	3,901	3,804	4,308
Income from quotas	1,541	925	4,128
Other current private income	149	150	143
Income from public subsidies	2,411	2,878	451
Total current income	4,101	3,953	4,722
Current results	200	149	414

69.3% of the student body in subsidised centres attended religious centres. This percentage was 72.0% in the 2004-2005 academic year.

Religious centres yielded current results per student below those of secular centres, both in centres with subsidised halls and in those without.

Current results, according to dependency/ownership of the centre. 2009-2010 Academic year

Values per student (in euros)

	Total	Religious subsidised private	Religious unsubsidised private	Secular subsidised private	Secular unsubsidised private
Current results	200	131	389	190	418

Private university education

Private university education (comprised of private universities and private centres attached to public universities) yielded a positive result of 184 million euros in the 2009-2010 academic year, for an increase of 32.1%, as compared with the 2004-2005 academic year. The number of students showed a greater increase, of 34.9%.

Profits per student stood at 718 euros, 15 euros less than in the 2004-2005 academic year. Nevertheless, they was 3.6 times higher than for non-university education.

94.2% of current revenues for higher education came from private contributions.

Current revenues stood at 5,357 per student, 4,718 of which came directly from payments made by students. Current expenditure reached 4,639 euros per student.

By Autonomous Community, private university education was largely accounted for in Comunidad de Madrid and Cataluña. The same happened with the total volume of revenues (with percentages of 37.5% and 27.8%, respectively) and of expenditure (33.2% and 31.2%).

The greatest weight in the current expenditure structure (51.6%) fell on personnel expenses.

Structure of revenues and expenses for university education. 2009-2010 Academic year

Thousands of euros

	Total	Percentage
Personnel expenditure	612,371	51.6
Current Expenditure on goods and services	531,455	44.8
Taxes	43,352	3.7
Total Current Expenditure	1,187,178	100
Revenue from quotas	1,207,438	88.1
Revenue from private transfers	20,767	1.5
Revenue from public subsidies	79,534	5.8
Other miscellaneous income	63,308	4.6
Total current revenue	1,371,047	100
Current results	183,869	100

Methodological note

The main objective of the Private Education Financing and Expenditure Survey is to study the structural and economic characteristics of educational centres carrying out their activity in the official private education sector, both subsidised and unsubsidised (whether or not they are publicly financed).

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, expenditure and revenues at the different educational levels, and complementary services. This edition includes centres which only provide Elementary Music and Dance, as well as Qualifications from university centres that provide official qualifications.

The survey provides information at both national and Autonomous Community levels. This extends to all private educational centres located throughout the entire country, including the Autonomous Cities of Ceuta and Melilla.

The survey has been conducted comprehensively, 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 during the period covered by the survey (2009-2010 academic year) as respondent units.

This survey has been conducted in partnership with the Institut d'Estadística de Catalunya (IDESCAT) for the scope of educational centres in Catalunya.