

**Table A7.3a. Private costs and benefits for a man attaining tertiary education (2011)**  
*As compared with a man attaining upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education,  
in equivalent USD converted using PPPs for GDP*

	Direct costs (1)	Foregone earnings (2)	Total costs (3) = (1) + (2)	Earnings benefits decomposition				Total benefits <sup>1</sup> (8)	Net financial returns (9) = (8) + (3)	Internal rate of return (10)
				Gross earnings benefits (4)	Income tax effect (5)	Social contribution effect (6)	Transfers effect (7)			
<b>OECD</b>										
Australia <sup>2</sup>	-27 400	-52 200	<b>-79 600</b>	483 700	-172 400	0	0	<b>302 800</b>	<b>223 200</b>	10.4%
Austria	-1 900	-61 000	<b>-62 900</b>	559 500	-181 100	-73 200	0	<b>306 500</b>	<b>243 600</b>	11.0%
Belgium	m	m	<b>m</b>	m	m	m	m	<b>m</b>	<b>m</b>	m
Canada <sup>3</sup>	-17 400	-36 800	<b>-54 200</b>	395 000	-121 300	-6 400	0	<b>260 600</b>	<b>206 400</b>	12.2%
Chile	-38 100	-33 900	<b>-71 900</b>	766 000	-70 400	-83 600	-1 300	<b>587 100</b>	<b>515 100</b>	15.9%
Czech Republic	-3 300	-27 100	<b>-30 400</b>	488 800	-98 300	-53 800	0	<b>331 900</b>	<b>301 500</b>	23.5%
Denmark	-4 300	-52 400	<b>-56 700</b>	421 500	-214 700	0	-10 800	<b>189 900</b>	<b>133 200</b>	8.9%
Estonia	-4 900	-20 100	<b>-25 000</b>	220 400	-45 000	-6 200	0	<b>172 200</b>	<b>147 200</b>	20.3%
Finland	-3 400	-69 200	<b>-72 600</b>	466 100	-177 700	-34 000	0	<b>252 800</b>	<b>180 200</b>	9.6%
France	q	q	<b>q</b>	q	q	q	q	<b>q</b>	<b>q</b>	q
Germany	-5 200	-71 300	<b>-76 500</b>	576 000	-189 800	-97 700	0	<b>295 600</b>	<b>219 100</b>	10.6%
Greece	m	-26 800	<b>m</b>	234 100	-35 900	-37 900	0	<b>151 400</b>	<b>m</b>	m
Hungary	-9 100	-22 200	<b>-31 300</b>	620 900	-156 300	-108 700	0	<b>346 900</b>	<b>315 600</b>	25.4%
Iceland	m	m	<b>m</b>	m	m	m	m	<b>m</b>	<b>m</b>	m
Ireland	m	m	<b>m</b>	m	m	m	m	<b>m</b>	<b>m</b>	m
Israel	-11 300	-31 800	<b>-43 100</b>	371 300	-82 900	-44 600	0	<b>239 300</b>	<b>196 300</b>	13.2%
Italy <sup>3</sup>	-15 800	-40 200	<b>-56 000</b>	487 500	-184 400	-48 600	0	<b>248 800</b>	<b>192 800</b>	9.5%
Japan	m	m	<b>m</b>	m	m	m	m	<b>m</b>	<b>m</b>	m
Korea	-20 300	-33 700	<b>-54 000</b>	154 200	-2 800	-12 400	0	<b>137 200</b>	<b>83 200</b>	6.2%
Luxembourg <sup>3</sup>	m	-61 900	<b>m</b>	946 300	-327 000	-110 800	0	<b>496 700</b>	<b>m</b>	m
Mexico	m	m	<b>m</b>	m	m	m	m	<b>m</b>	<b>m</b>	m
Netherlands <sup>3</sup>	-16 900	-95 000	<b>-111 900</b>	615 300	-273 200	-1 300	0	<b>336 400</b>	<b>224 500</b>	9.5%
New Zealand	-14 000	-54 400	<b>-68 400</b>	240 500	-73 500	0	0	<b>165 500</b>	<b>97 100</b>	7.1%
Norway	-2 300	-55 900	<b>-58 200</b>	419 100	-152 700	-32 700	0	<b>234 700</b>	<b>176 500</b>	8.4%
Poland <sup>3</sup>	-6 100	-18 000	<b>-24 100</b>	495 800	-43 900	-88 400	0	<b>362 200</b>	<b>338 200</b>	29.2%
Portugal	-8 600	-24 500	<b>-33 100</b>	522 100	-177 300	-57 400	0	<b>279 500</b>	<b>246 400</b>	18.7%
Slovak Republic	-9 100	-24 500	<b>-33 600</b>	390 700	-64 700	-49 900	0	<b>280 900</b>	<b>247 300</b>	20.6%
Slovenia	-4 100	-33 600	<b>-37 700</b>	593 000	-155 900	-131 100	0	<b>291 900</b>	<b>254 200</b>	17.4%
Spain	-12 900	-45 900	<b>-58 800</b>	242 500	-61 700	-15 400	0	<b>161 500</b>	<b>102 700</b>	9.1%
Sweden	-200	-51 900	<b>-51 900</b>	303 600	-117 000	-12 400	0	<b>169 600</b>	<b>117 700</b>	8.3%
Switzerland	m	m	<b>m</b>	m	m	m	m	<b>m</b>	<b>m</b>	m
Turkey	m	m	<b>m</b>	m	m	m	m	<b>m</b>	<b>m</b>	m
United Kingdom	-25 900	-40 700	<b>-66 600</b>	538 400	-121 000	-58 100	-1 800	<b>353 600</b>	<b>287 000</b>	15.7%
United States	-55 000	-46 200	<b>-101 300</b>	861 000	-261 800	-48 600	0	<b>547 600</b>	<b>446 300</b>	15.7%
<b>OECD average</b>	<b>-13 200</b>	<b>-43 500</b>	<b>-56 700</b>	<b>477 400</b>	<b>-137 000</b>	<b>-46 700</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>288 600</b>	<b>229 000</b>	<b>14.0%</b>
<b>EU21 average</b>	<b>-8 200</b>	<b>-43 700</b>	<b>-51 800</b>	<b>484 600</b>	<b>-145 800</b>	<b>-54 700</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>279 400</b>	<b>222 000</b>	<b>15.5%</b>

Notes: Values are based on the difference between men who attained a tertiary education compared with those who have attained an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education. Values have been rounded up to the nearest hundred.


1. Total benefit is a weighted sum of gross earnings benefits (4), income tax effect (5), social contribution effect (6) and transfer effects (7), taking into account the probability of employment and the unemployment benefits in case of unemployment. For further details, please refer to the *Methodology* section.

2. Australia: Year of reference 2009.

3. Canada, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland: Year of reference 2010.

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm](http://www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm)).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning symbols for missing data and abbreviations.

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