

Table I. Private and Public Enrolment in EU Higher Education (2009)

Countries	Total	Public	Private	Government-Dependent Private	Independent Private	Private/Total (%)	Independent Private/Total (%)
European Union (27 countries)	19,186,568 ¹	16,202,024	2,984,544	684,343	2,300,201	15.6	12.0
Austria	308,150	256,721	51,429	51,429	0	16.7	0.0
Belgium	425,219	182,682	242,537	242,537	0	57.0	0.0
Bulgaria	274,247	215,867	58,380	0	58,380	21.3	21.3
Cyprus	30,986	8,776	22,210	0	22,210	71.7	71.7
Czech Republic	416,847	356,681	60,166	9,883	50,283	14.4	12.1
Denmark	234,574	230,498	4,076	3,856	220	1.7	0.1
Estonia	68,399	10,795	57,604	45,289	12,315	84.2	18.0
Finland	296,691	248,298	48,393	48,393	0	16.3	0.0
France	2,172,855	1,763,806	409,049	60,074	348,975	18.8	16.1
Germany²	2,119,500	2,023,400	96,100	0	96,100	4.5	4.5
Greece	672,284	672,284	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Hungary	397,679	333,042	64,637	64,637	0	16.3	0.0
Ireland	182,609	176,894	5,715	0	5,715	3.1	3.1
Italy	2,011,713	1,857,961	153,752	0	153,752	7.6	7.6
Latvia	125,360	6,783	118,577	77,719	40,858	94.6	32.6
Lithuania	211,389 ¹	185,861	25,528	0	25,528	12.1	12.1
Luxembourg³	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	10,352	10,352	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	618,502	618,502	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Poland	2,149,998	1,432,711	717,287	0	717,287	33.4	33.4
Portugal	373,002	282,438	90,564	0	90,564	24.3	24.3

Romania	1,098,188	633,425	464,763	0	464,763	42.3	42.3
Slovakia	234,997	203,613	31,384	374	31,010	13.4	13.2
Slovenia	114,391	100,673	13,718	5,476	8,242	12.0	7.2
Spain	1,800,834	1,590,025	210,809	36,810	173,999	11.7	9.7
Sweden	422,580	384,714	37,866	37,866	0	9.0	0.0
United Kingdom⁴	2,415,222	2,415,222	0	0	0	0.0	0.0

Sources: Author calculations from EUROSTAT's raw enrolment data

(http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=educ_enr1at&lang=en) with OECD data added, in italics, as needed for inclusiveness, accuracy, or clarity. Author manual adjustments wherever the provided data in one column enables us to know that the entry should be 0 or a certain number where the dataset had listed as “not available” or left blank in another column of the same country. The countries in question are Bulgaria, Cyprus, Germany, Lithuania, Malta, and Romania.

Notes:

1 The totals shown in the table for Lithuania and thus for the EU total come from adding the given private and public, whereas EUROSTAT put 210,744 for Lithuania's total and 19,505,023 for EU's total.

2. EUROSTAT shows 295,301/2,438,600 for private/total enrolment, but Germany's Federal Statistical Office (http://www.destatis.de/jetspeed/portal/cms/Sites/destatis/Internet/EN/press/pr/2010/03/PE10_102_213.psmi) shows 96,100/2,119,500.

3 No figures provided in the dataset.

4 For reasons explained in the text, this table converts EUROSTAT's UK enrolment from government-dependent private to public.

Table II. Private and Public Enrolment in West and East EU Higher Education (2009)

Regions	Total	Public	Private	Government-Dependent Private	Independent Private	Private/Total (%)	Independent Private/Total (%)
European Union (27 countries)	19,186,568	16,202,024	2,984,544	684,343	2,300,201	15.6	12.0
West¹EU	14,095,073	12,722,573	1,372,500	480,965	891,535	9.7	6.3
East²EU	5,091,495	3,479,451	1,612,044	203,378	1,408,666	31.7	27.7

Source: Author calculations based on the raw enrolment from [Table I](#), with the West-East division following the classification of the UNESCO EFA Global Monitoring Report <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/education/themes/leading-the-international-agenda/efareport/regional-resources/>

Notes:

1 West: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the UK.

2 East: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia.

Table III. EU Private Growth, 2000–2009

Countries	2000			2009			Independent Private Share Change (%)
	Total	Independent Private	Independent Private/Total (%)	Total	Independent Private	Independent Private/Total (%)	
European Union	15,207,955	1,225,549	8.1	18,088,380	1,835,438	10.1 ¹	2.1
West EU	12,319,813	733,736	6.0	14,095,073	891,535	6.3	0.4
East EU	2,888,142	491,813	17.0	3,993,307	943,903	23.6 ¹	6.6
Austria	261,229	0	0.0	308,150	0	0.0	0.0
Belgium	355,748	0	0.0	425,219	0	0.0	0.0
Bulgaria	261,321	27,426	10.5	274,247	58,380	21.3	10.8
Cyprus	10,414	5,855	56.2	30,986	22,210	71.7	15.5
Czech Republic	253,695	0	0.0	416,847	50,283	12.1	12.1
Denmark	184,514	0	0.0	234,574	220	0.1	0.1
Estonia	53,613	13,009	24.3	68,399	12,315	18.0	-6.3
Finland	270,185	0	0.0	296,691	0	0.0	0.0
France	2,015,344	235,356	11.7	2,172,855	348,975	16.1	4.4
Germany²	1,799,300	50,453	2.8	2,119,500	96,100	4.5	1.7
Greece	422,317	0	0.0	672,284	0	0.0	0.0
Hungary	307,071	0	0.0	397,679	0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	160,611	8,225	5.1	182,609	5,715	3.1	-2.0
Italy	1,770,002	112,692	6.4	2,011,713	153,752	7.6	1.3

Latvia	91,237	11,353	12.4	125,360	40,858	32.6	20.1
Lithuania	121,904	4,803	3.9	211,389	25,528	12.1	8.1
Luxembourg	2,437	0	0.0	...	...	...	...
Malta	6,315	0	0.0	10,352	0	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	487,649	0	0.0	618,502	0	0.0	0.0
Poland	1,579,571	434,435	27.5	2,149,998	717,287	33.4	5.9
Portugal	373,745	118,737	31.8	373,002	90,564	24.3	-7.5
Slovakia	135,914	0	0.0	234,997	31,010	13.2	13.2
Slovenia	83,816	787	0.9	114,391	8,242	7.2	6.3
Spain	1,828,987	198,666	10.9	1,800,834	173,999	9.7	-1.2
Sweden	346,878	3,752	1.1	422,580	0	0.0	-1.1
United Kingdom	2,024,138	0	0.0	2,415,222	0	0.0	0.0

Sources: Author calculations from EUROSTAT's raw enrolment data

(http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=educ_enr1at&lang=en) with OECD data added for Portugal's independent private figures. Additionally, the author made manual adjustments wherever the provided data in one column enable us to know that the entry should be 0 or a certain number where the dataset had listed as "not available" or left blank in another column of the same country. The countries in question are Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, and Portugal.

Notes:

1. Author chose to delete Romania from this table. EUROSTAT shows its total enrolment and independent private enrolment as 452,000 and 0 respectively in 2000, and 1,098,188 and 464,763 in 2009. In fact, however, Romania has allowed independent private higher education since the 1990s and its independent private enrolment should not be 0 in 2000. Including EUROSTAT's 2009 data without having corresponding 2000 data would have exaggerated the EU's (and the East's) independent private growth in the decade. However, our exclusion of Romania means that the table understates the EU's (and the East's) independent private enrolment in both years. Had Romania been excluded from [Table I](#) (2009), the independent private share for the EU would have been 10.1 instead of 12.0% and the East's share in

[Table II](#) would have been 23.6 instead of 27.7%.

On the other hand, [Table III](#) includes the Czech Republic, Denmark, and Slovakia even though EUROSTAT shows independent private enrolment only in 2009; and includes Sweden even though EUROSTAT shows independent private enrolment only in 2000.

2. On Germany 2009, see [Table I](#), note 2 above. Similarly, in 2001, EUROSTAT shows 115,020/2,054,838 for private/total enrolment, but Germany's Federal Statistical Office (11/4.1) shows 50,453/1,799,300.
