# The Evolutionary Logic of Higher Education Fiscal Policy in China 

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## I. rapid development

1. scale of HE
2. types of HE
3. new types of HEIs

## HE Data for 2016

Number of Students:
Undergraduates in Regular HEls : ..... 26,960,000
Master's degrees:
Doctor's Degrees: ..... 330,0001620,000
Gross Enrollment Rate: ..... 42.7\%
HEls: 2,859 (including Regular HEls 2,596)
HVCs: ..... 1,359
HEls (Bachelor's degree): ..... 1,237
HEls (Master's degree): ..... 481
HEls (Doctorate degree): ..... 357

Higher Education Changes

| Year | HEIs | students |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1949 | 211 | 117,000 |
| 1979 | 633 | $1,026,000$ |
| 1998 | 1,022 | $4,800,000$ |
| 2016 | 2,859 | $36,470,000$ |

## Administration System

adjustment:

- central government
- provincial governments: take the main responsibility
to mobilize and empower the local governments with:

1. establishment of HVCs
2. enrollment planning of HVCs

## new types

1. Non-government (Supported by nongovernment funds)
2. Independent Institutions
3. Sino-foreign Cooperation

## Independent \& Sino-foreign Cooperation

## Institutions

The University of Nottingham Ningbo, China
Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University
NYU Shanghai
Wenzhou-Kean University

## II. Multi-channel sources of funds

1. financial stystem reformation
2. raise funds through multiple channels

## 1. Financial system reformation - basic rationality

HE financial system is a part of the national financial system, which based on the basic economic system

- Transition
planning system- market orientation
- Major educational program
A.The Central Committee of CPC's Decision on Educational System Reform in 1985
B. Guideline for Educational Reform and Development in China in 1993
C.The Outline of the National Medium-and Long-Term Program for Education Reform and Development (2010-2020) in 2010
D. Educational modernization program(2020-2030)


## 2. Raise funds through multiple channels

- finance, taxation, tuition, industry, donation, foundation, fund, bank loan, interest \& discount


## Financial educational expenditure

Educational Expenditure of GDP

| year | \% | year | $\%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1994 | 2.51 | 2005 | 2.81 |
| 1995 | 2.41 | 2006 | 3.01 |
| 1996 | 2.46 | 2007 | 3.32 |
| 1997 | 2.50 | 2008 | 3.48 |
| 1998 | 2.56 | 2009 | 3.59 |
| 1999 | 2.79 | 2010 | 3.69 |
| 2000 | 2.87 | 2011 | 3.93 |
| 2001 | 3.19 | 2012 | 4.28 |
| 2002 | 2.90 | 2013 | 4.24 |
| 2003 | 2.84 | 2014 | 4.15 |
| 2004 | 2.79 | 2015 | 4.16 |

Higher Education Expenditure

| year | Funds of HE(RMB bln) | annual growth rate \% | HE expediture <br> (RMB bln) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2000 | 91.335 | 28.87 | 53.119 |
| 2001 | 116.658 | 27.73 | 63.28 |
| 2002 | 148.786 | 27.54 | 75.215 |
| 2003 | 175.435 | 17.91 | 84.058 |
| 2004 | 212.976 | 21.40 | 96.979 |
| 2005 | 255.024 | 19.74 | 109.084 |
| 2006 | 305.776 | 19.90 | 130.252 |
| 2007 | 434.688 | 23.04 | 164.812 |
| 2008 | 478.278 | 15.54 | 206.246 |
| 2009 |  | 10.03 | 232.738 |

Rapid growth of tuition fee

- John Richard Nicolas Stone:

Higher Education Expenditure -- who benefits, who shares
RMB $\mathbf{7 . 4 1 6}$ bln tuition fees, $\mathbf{1 3 . 5 \%}$ of operating expenses in 1998

RMB 107.867 bln tuition fees, $\mathbf{3 6 . 4 7 \%}$ of operating expenses in 2006

RMB $\mathbf{1 5 4 . 0 3 5}$ bln tuition fees, $\mathbf{3 3 . 1 6 \%}$ of operating expenses in 2009

## Financial assistance system

- scholarship
- student aid fund
- student loan
- part-time job
- reduction/exemption of tuition fees
- subsidy/allowance


## Bank loan

- government: credit line
- RMB 400-450 bln for new campus, teaching \& living infrastructure and facility
around 50 University towns (community composed of several universities and colleges)
- Multi-campus university
a number of Multiversities (giant university composed of several schools or colleges)


## III. Appropriation

the Modes of government provides funding
1.Base Plus Increment Mode (1949-1985)

Base: educational expenditure in the previous year
Increment : addition according to the need of higher education development and the state financial capacity

## 2. Comprehensive Quota Plus Project Subsidy Mode (1985-2001)

comprehensive quota : educational expenditure per student project subsidy: new/key discipline/major
laboratory
teacher training
rear service
equipment
foreign teachers
3. Basic Budgetary Educational Funds plus

Project Funds (2002-2017)

## 4.Project system

Overview:one-time task for one purpose under limit time and resource
Principle: keep the stocking level and ensure the increment
Intension:HE quality, doctoral disciplines, key disciplines, HR base, etc.
Programs: Project 211;Project 985; Project World-class Universities and World-class Disciplines

## 1. Project 211

## 2. Project 985

3. World-class universities \& Academic

Subjects (2015-)

## Vision

- increase governmental funds
- social donation
- improve the Cost Sharing System
- improve the Financial Assistance System
- compound Appropriation System based on multiple elements

Thank you.

