

Table 1. Three Fingerprints of Elite Bias in Education Policy - India versus Other Countries in the mid-1980s

	Fingerprint #1 (below-average values suggest elitist bias)	Fingerprint # 2 (above-average values suggest elitist bias)	Fingerprint #3 (above-average values suggest elitist bias)		
	Public primary expenditure per child of primary-school age as a % of GDP/capita mid-1980s	Public tertiary-education expenditures per pupil / public pre-prim. + primary expend. per child of primary-school age	Mid-1980s inequality of public funds among students ranked by educational attainment	For 10% best-educated	Memorandum: GDP/capita for 1985, in 1990 \$, per Maddison
			<u>Gini</u>		
Bangladesh	3.4	83.3	.82	72.0	577
China	7.9	25.2	.44	31.0	1522
India	5.4	36.8	.66	61.0	1079
Indonesia	13.7	6.7	.27	21.0	1972
Korea, Repub. of	12.7	5.6	.16	13.0	5670
Malaysia	14.0	13.6	.38	32.0	4157
Nepal	7.0	35.5	.57	54.0	713
Pakistan	4.0	31.8			1400
Philippines	5.8	8.7	.19	14.0	1964
Singapore	8.4	7.7			10896
Sri Lanka	6.2	13.4	.33	28.0	2234
Thailand	13.7	2.9	.33	23.0	3054
Papua New Guinea	19.8	53.0	.62	54.0	3497a
Ten Asian nations	8.5	17.5	.43	36.3	
Japan, 1995	17.3	0.9			15332
United States	15.7	1.4			20717
OECD average, 1988	17.3	2.0			

Sources and notes to Table 1:

a = From Penn World Tables 6.0, not from Maddison.

The sources are Unesco, *World Education Report 1998*, and Tan and Mingat, *Education in Asia*.

The ten Asian nations averaged together are Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Thailand.

for Fingerprint #3, a one-year profile is used to synthesize the whole educational cycle.

The Unesco source, used here for Pakistan, Singapore, and Japan, allows the calculation of the support ratio through two different methods. They do not give the same answers, however.

One possible source of discrepancy is the inclusion of pre-primary expenditures with the primary school estimates.