

Útvar hodnoty za peniaze

Education Spending Review 2017: interim report



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Tento projekt je podporený z Európskeho sociálneho fondu



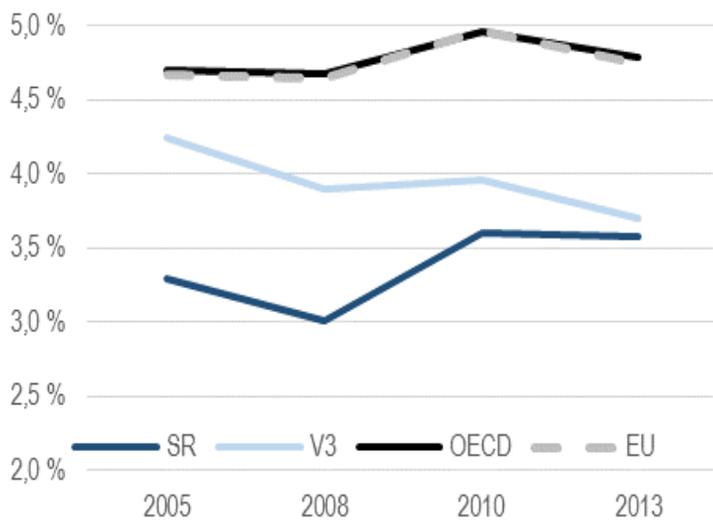
Expenditures and Results

I Main conclusions

- **Review of the regional and higher education expenditure assesses annual expenditure at 3% GDP.**
- **At a total of 4% GDP spent on education, Slovakia's spending is 1% lower than that of the EU average but continues to rise and is expected to reach the EU average by 2017-2019.**
- **The share of public and private funding of education is similar to that of the OECD average.**
- **Additional funds will be primarily allocated to the areas identified in the National Reform Program and the Final Review of Expenditure report.**
- **PISA testing results of 15-year old Slovak students are below the EU average and have been worsening since 2009. Student's socioeconomic status is a strong determinant of test results.**
- **Although, the quality of University education is difficult to measure, proxy measures indicate under-average quality.**
- **The share of population with tertiary education is below the EU average, but continues to increase.**
- **Compared with the university graduates in the OECD, Slovakia has a large number of master's or equivalent graduates and a small number of bachelor's graduates.**

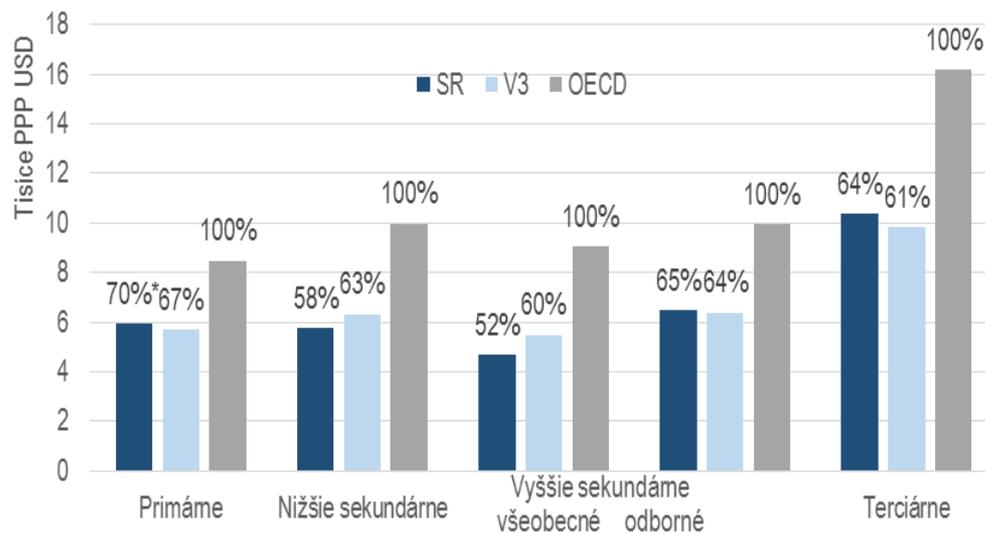
In comparison with the OECD average, Slovak education is underfunded

- Total public expenditure on education as % of GDP



Source: OECD

- Total annual student expenditure as % of OECD student expenditure (USD at PPP, 2013)



*the percentage indicates the share of finances as compared to the OECD average.

Source: Education at a Glance

Education Expenditure – Sources and Distribution

- Education expenditure according to the funding source (in % or mil. euro)

	2014S	2015S	2016S	2017N	2018N	2019N	Spolu	
ŠR	82,7%	74,7%	96,9%	92,2%	89,1%	89,2%	86,9%	14 981,0
EU	14,5%	21,7%	2,3%	5,8%	8,8%	8,6%	10,8%	1 870,0
Spolufinancovanie	2,4%	3,2%	0,4%	1,9%	2,1%	2,1%	2,1%	353,9
Iné	0,3%	0,3%	0,4%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,2%	38,8
Spolu	2 411,9	2 788,4	2 273,2	2 460,6	2 524,6	2 521,0	100%	17 243,6

Zdroj: RIS

- State budget education expense distribution (mil. euro)

	2013 S*	2014 S	2015 S	2016 S	2017 N*	2018 N	2019 N
Spolu	2 200,7	2 322,8	2 480,2	2 685,5	2 622,5	2 685,8	2 676,7
% HDP	3,0%	3,1%	3,2%	2,8%	3,1%	3,0%	2,8%
Regionálne školstvo⁵	1 413,8	1 479,5	1 553,4	1 595,9	1 722,3	1 721,5	1 714,2
Vysoké školy	536,5	510,6	542,2	531,5	604,5	650,3	647,6
VŠ vzdelávanie	244,7	244,4	240,3	271,0	266,7	266,7	266,7
VŠ veda a technika	145,3	144,0	148,5	163,0	154,4	154,4	154,4
Sociálna podpora študentov VŠ	58,3	54,6	55,2	51,8	53,5	53,5	53,5
Iné	12,3	10,1	11,4	12,9	14,7	14,6	14,6
Rezortné VŠ	24,0	24,8	40,2	27,2	25,4	26,3	27,3
Zdroje z fondov EÚ	51,9	32,7	46,6	5,6	89,8	134,8	131,1
Podporné programy⁶	250,4	332,7	384,6	157,8	295,7	314,0	314,9
Úrad MŠVVaŠ	126,1	154,6	174,7	95,0	248,4	267,3	267,5
PRO	124,3	178,1	209,9	62,8	47,3	46,7	47,5

* S – skutočnosť, N – návrh

I Result and Output Indicators

Type of indicator		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Objective 2020
Regional Education									
Result	PISA	SR	488		472			463	505
	(average score)	OECD	497		497			492	—
Output	High School Graduates	SR		93	93	93	91	91	91
	(% of those aged 20-24 years)	EU		79	80	80	81	82	83
Output	Early school leaving	SR	4,9	4,7	5,1	5,3	6,4	6,7	6,9
	(% of those aged 18-24 years)	EU	14,2	13,9	13,4	12,7	11,9	11,2	11
Higher education and science									
Result	PIAAC score	SR						278,5	
	The average score (25-34)	OECD						276,5	
Result	Number of citations	SR	35	34	35	45	47	44	50
	% (EU average = 100)	EU	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Result	University success in attracting foreign research grants (EUR million)	SR	6	6,2	6,1	5	5,9	5,7	6,5
Output	Tertiary Education Graduates	SR	17,6	22,1	23,2	23,7	26,9	27	28,4
	(% of those aged 30-34 years)	EU	32,3	33,8	34,8	36	37,1	37,9	38,7

Source: THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE SR, OECD, MESRS



University Education and Research



I Main conclusions

- **Funding distribution mechanisms incentivize Universities to compete for funds by increasing operations and do not provide sufficient incentives for universities to develop their strengths.**
- **The accreditation and assessment of academic research do not meet international standards.**
- **The problem is the institutional set-up of the Accreditation Committee and a questionable guarantee of the independence and transparency of the assessment processes. The research evaluation process is not based on an informed peer review in accordance with the best practice.**
- **The main problems of the science funding infrastructure is a weak link between research quality and reward, due to poorly set-up research evaluation and deficiency of competitive research grants with rigorous evaluation**

Academic Research Funding Breakdown

