



Jak si stojí naše VŠ?
Srovnání z OECD
„Education at a Glance 2016“

Sněm Rady VŠ, 18. 5. 2017

> RVŠ <

Otázky:

- 1. Jakou přidanou hodnotu VŠ přinášejí?**
- 2. Jak se vyplácí investovat do VŠ vzdělávání?**
- 3. Jsou naše VŠ podfinancované?**



Education at a Glance 2016

OECD INDICATORS

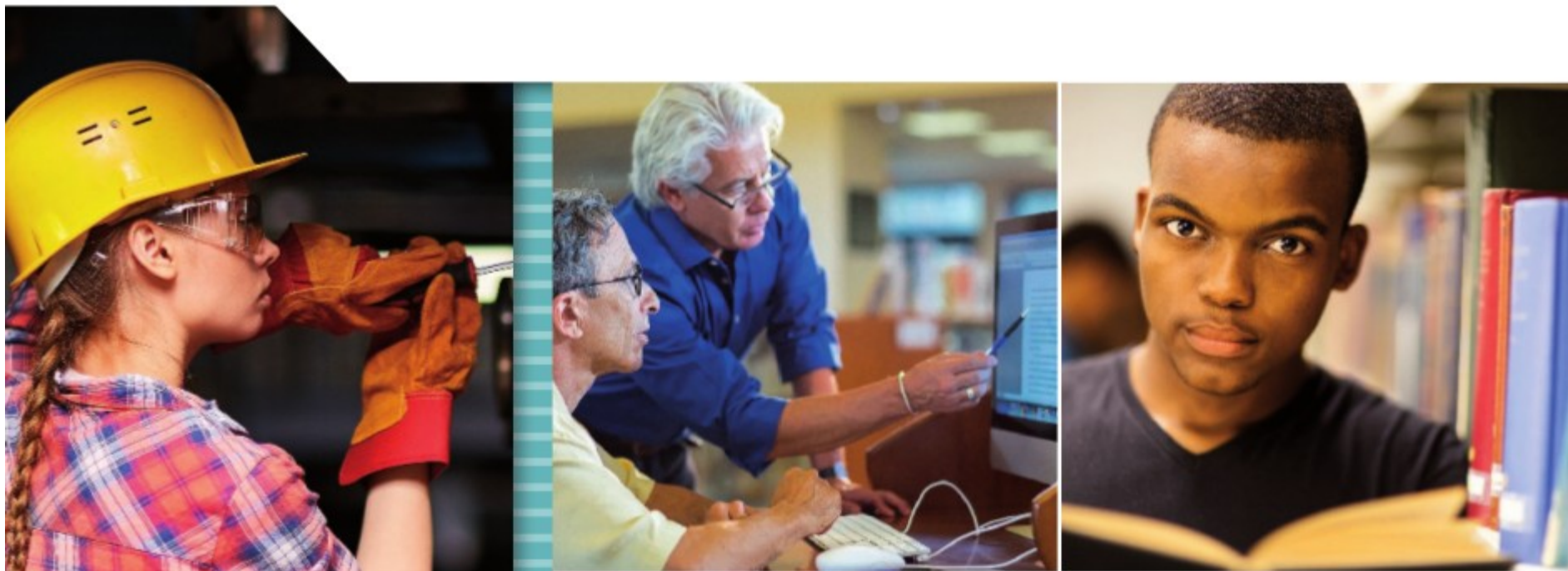
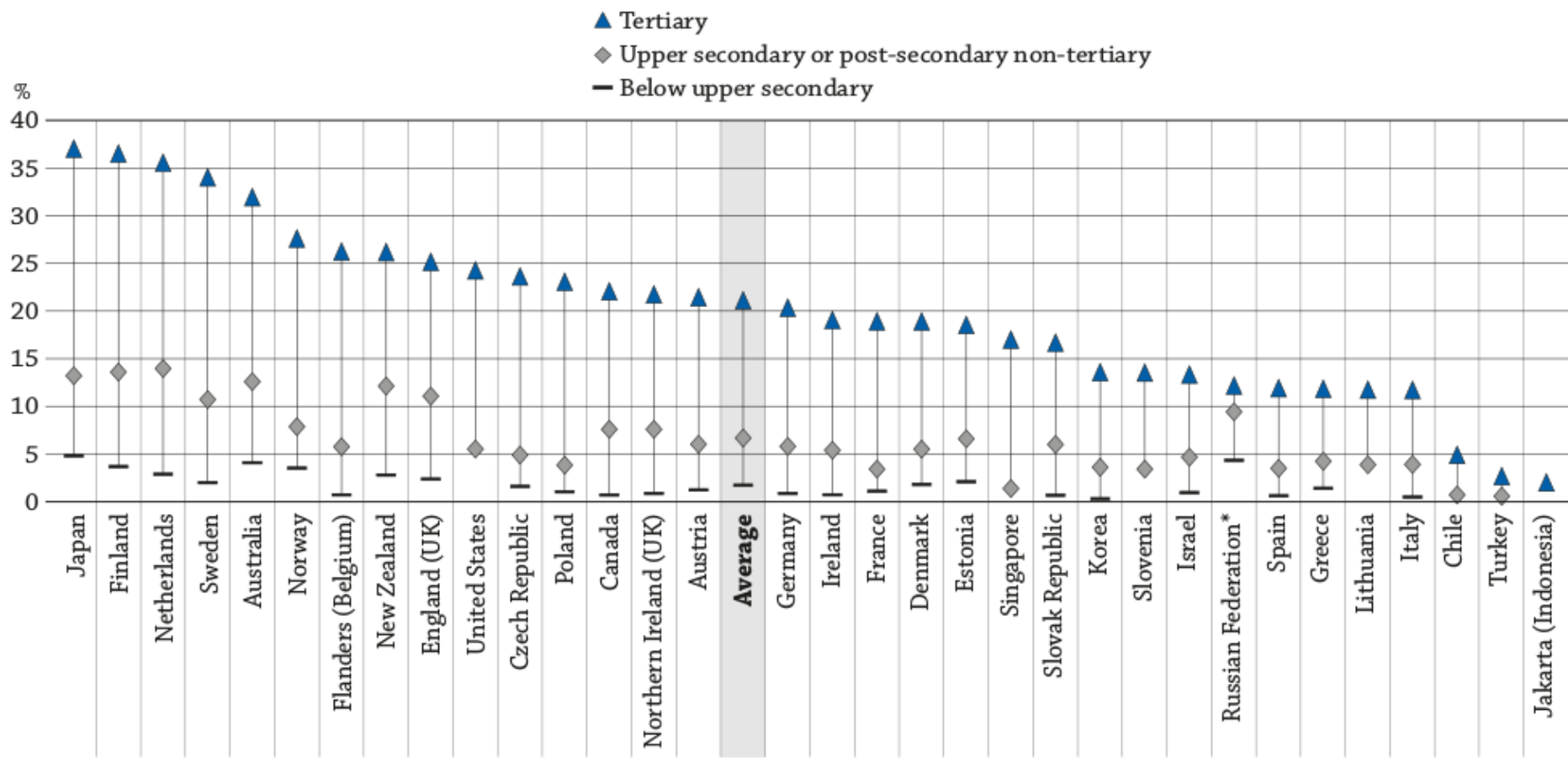


Figure A1.2. Percentage of adults scoring at literacy proficiency Level 4 or 5, by educational attainment (2012 or 2015)
Survey of Adult Skills, 25-64 year-old non-students



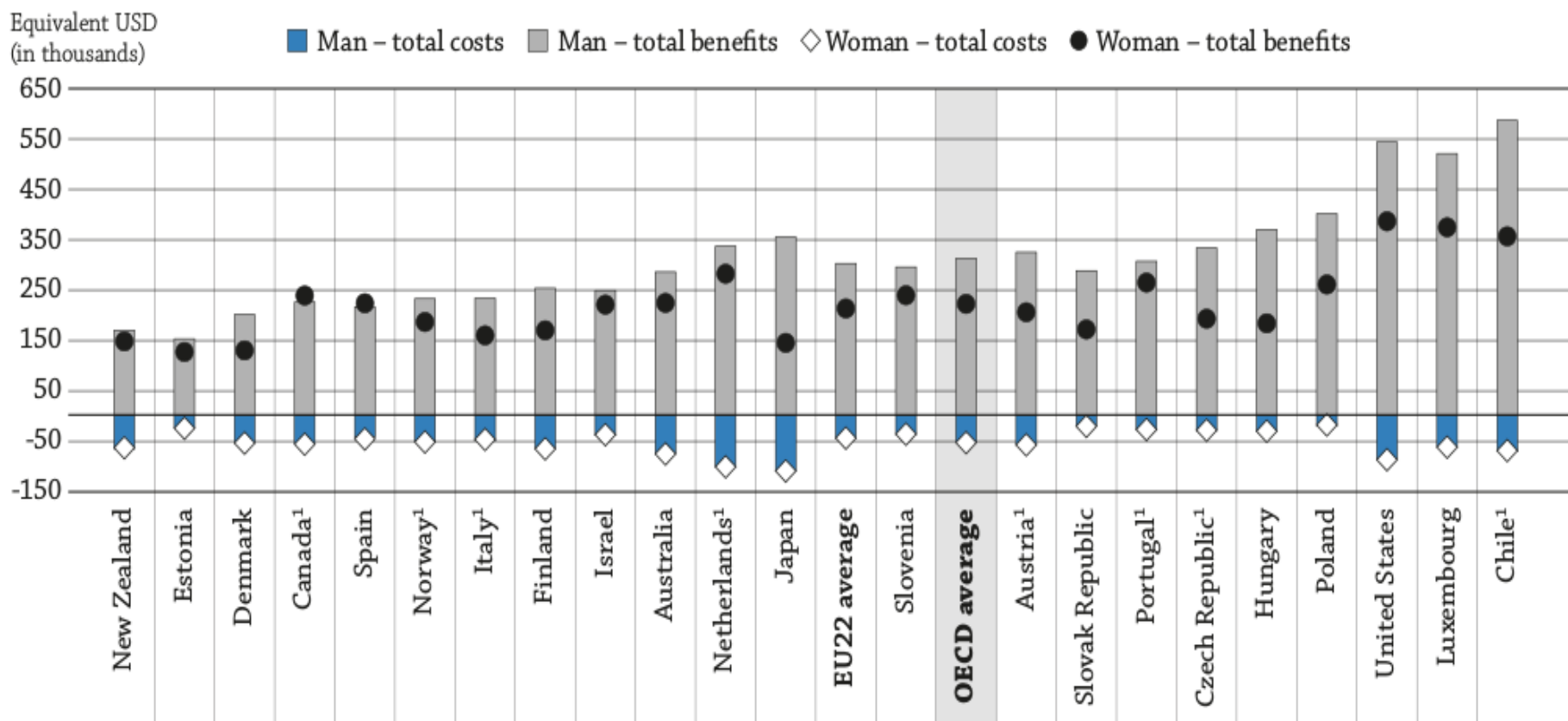


Jak se vyplácí investovat do VŠ vzdělání?

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Figure A7.2. Private costs and benefits of education on attaining tertiary education, by gender (2012)

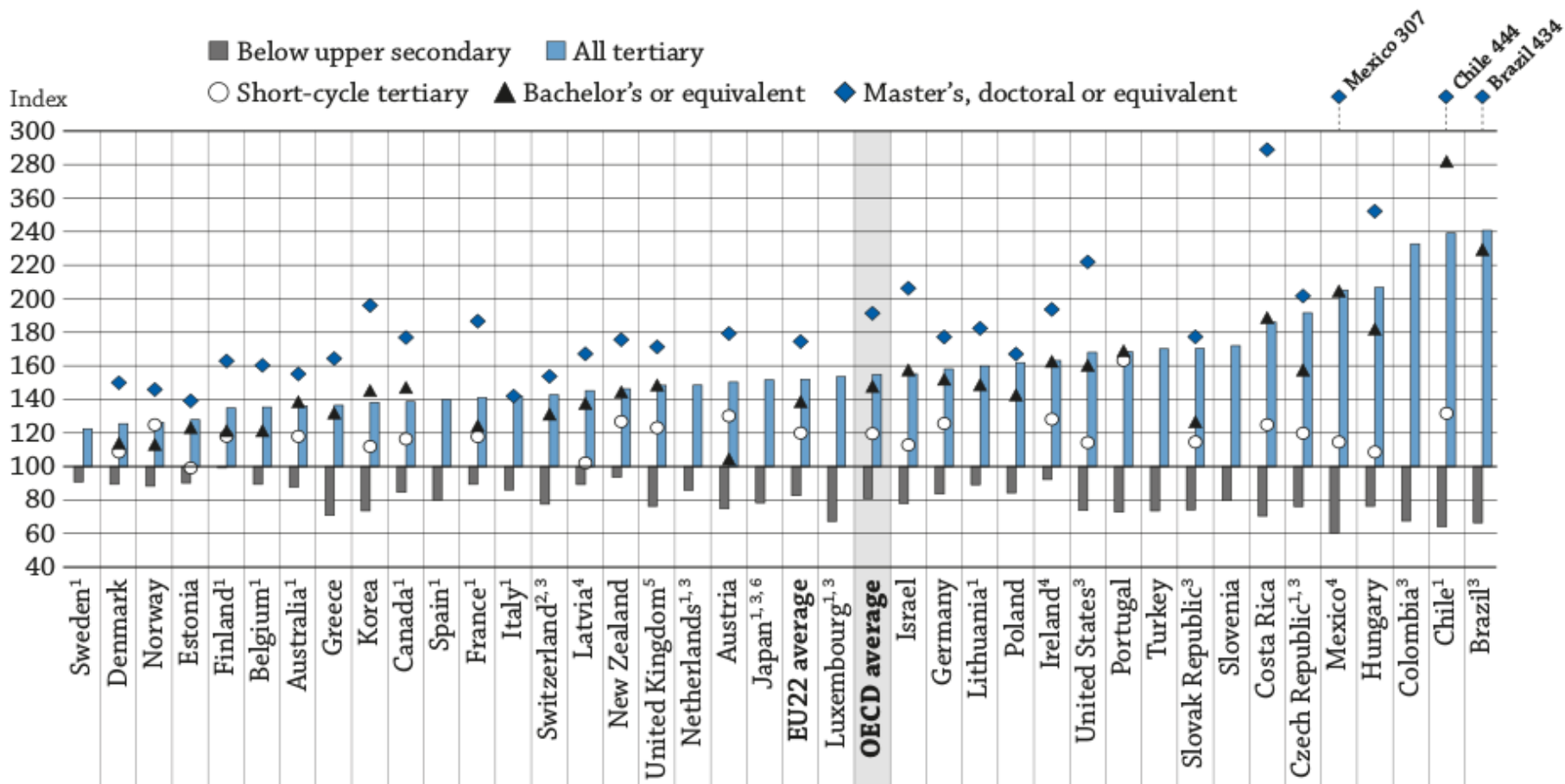
In equivalent USD converted using PPPs for GDP



Jak se vyplácí investovat do VŠ vzdělání?

Figure A6.1. Relative earnings of adults working full time, by educational attainment (2014)

25-64 year-olds with income from employment; upper secondary education = 100





Jak se vyplácí investovat do VŠ vzdělání?

Table A7.4a. **Public costs and benefits for a man attaining tertiary education (2012)**

As compared with a man attaining upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education, in equivalent USD converted using PPPs for GDP

	Direct costs	Foregone taxes on earnings	Total costs	Earnings benefits decomposition (taking into account the unemployment effect)			Unemployment benefits effect	Total benefits	Net financial returns	Internal rate of return
				Income tax effect	Social contribution effect	Transfers effect				
				(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)+(2)				
OECD										
Australia	- 29 300	- 5 700	- 35 000	153 200	0	0	10 500	163 700	128 700	10%
Austria ¹	- 76 600	- 11 200	- 87 800	182 100	70 000	0	16 100	268 200	180 400	7%
Belgium	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Canada ²	- 40 900	- 3 900	- 44 800	91 900	4 600	0	18 000	114 500	69 700	6%
Chile ³	- 18 100	400	- 17 700	64 600	76 400	1 200	7 100	149 300	131 600	16%
Czech Republic ³	- 27 700	5 300	- 22 400	91 400	50 000	0	16 300	157 700	135 300	16%
Denmark	- 74 500	- 21 800	- 96 300	201 300	0	9 000	28 300	238 600	142 300	6%
Estonia	- 24 300	- 3 400	- 27 700	33 800	4 600	0	11 000	49 400	21 700	5%
Finland	- 90 200	- 200	- 90 400	156 000	32 000	0	31 800	219 800	129 400	7%
United States	- 58 100	- 6 100	- 64 200	224 100	41 500	0	62 700	328 300	264 100	12%
OECD average	- 48 500	- 5 000	- 53 500	130 100	44 100	400	22 600	197 200	143 700	10%
EU22 average	- 51 600	- 5 300	- 56 900	141 100	51 600	600	25 000	218 300	161 400	10%



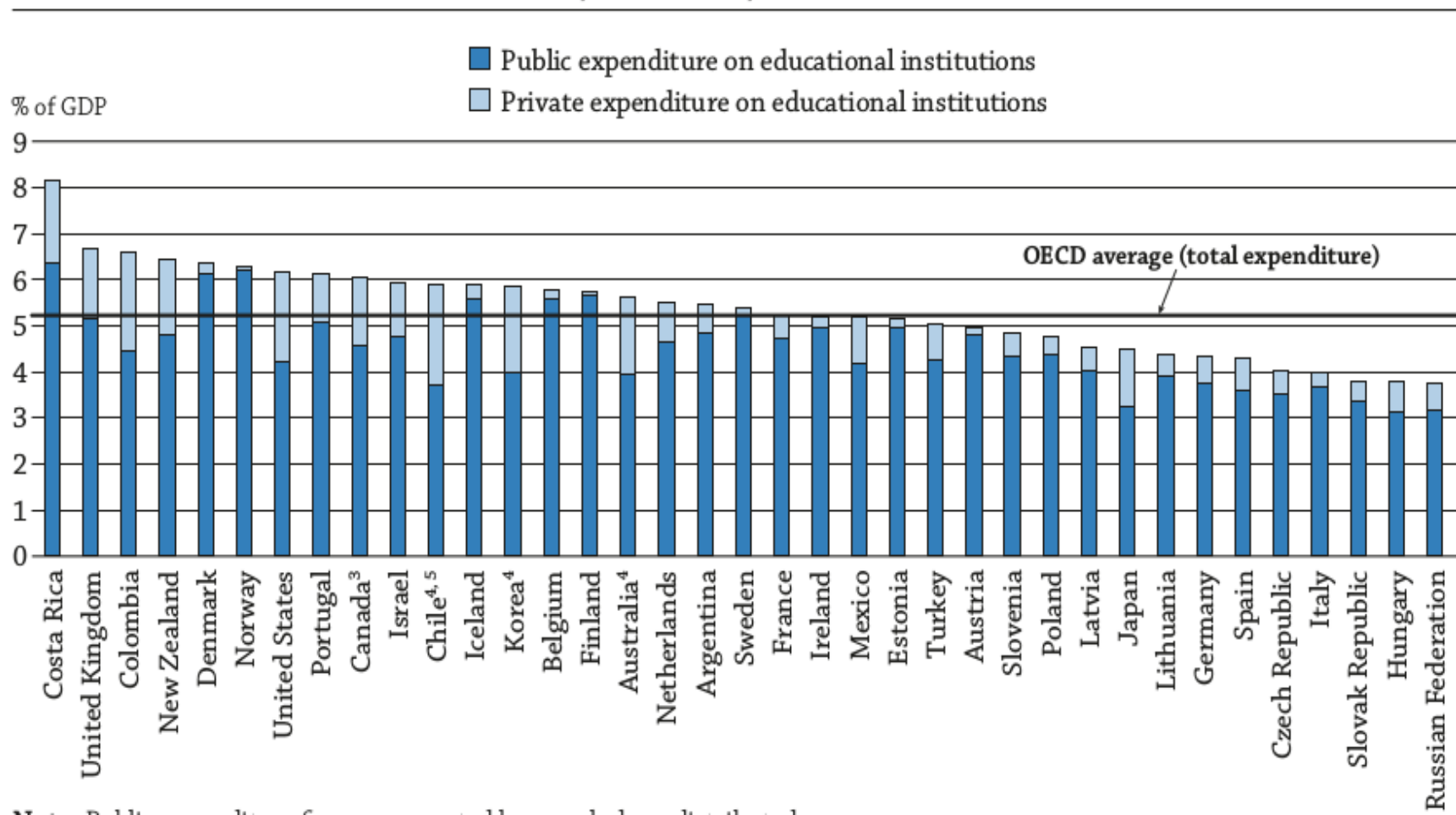
Jak se vyplácí investovat do VŠ
vzdělání?

Viz též:

S. Finardi, J. Fischer, P. Mazouch,
Odhad míry návratnosti investic do vysokoškolského vzdělání podle oborů,
pohlaví a regionů
POLITICKÁ EKONOMIE 5, 563 (2012).

OECD, Education at a Glance 2016
Figure B2.1. Public and private expenditure on educational institutions, as a percentage of GDP (2013)

From public¹ and private² sources





Je naše školství podfinancované?

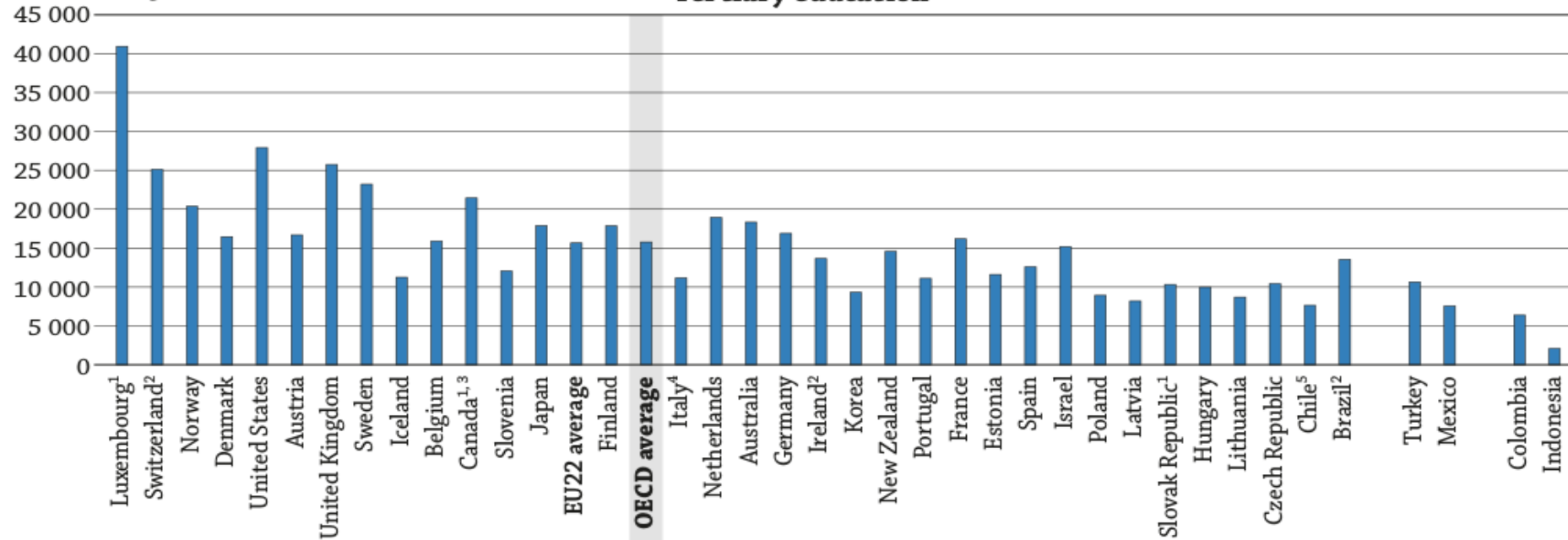
OECD, Education at a Glance 2016

Figure B1.3. Annual expenditure per student by educational institutions for all services, by level of education (2013)

Expenditure on core educational services, ancillary services and R&D, in equivalent USD converted using PPPs, based on full-time equivalents

Expenditure per student
(equivalent USD
converted using PPPs)

Tertiary education





Je naše školství podfinancované?

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Table B4.1. **Total public expenditure on education (2013)**

Direct public expenditure on educational institutions plus public subsidies to households¹ and other private entities, as a percentage of total public expenditure and as a percentage of GDP, by level of education

	Public expenditure ¹ on education as a percentage of total public expenditure										Public expenditure ¹ on education as a percentage of GDP			Share of total public expenditure as a percentage of GDP
	Primary	Secondary			Post-secondary non-tertiary	Tertiary education (including R&D activities)			All tertiary excluding R&D activities	Primary to tertiary (including R&D activities)	Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	All tertiary	Primary to tertiary	
		Lower secondary	Upper secondary	All secondary		Short-cycle tertiary	Bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees	All tertiary						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
OECD Australia	4.8	3.0	1.9	4.9	0.3	0.5	3.3	3.8	2.1	13.8	3.4	1.3	4.7	34.5
Austria	1.8	2.4	2.1	4.5	0.0	0.6	3.0	3.5	2.7	9.9	3.2	1.8	5.0	50.9
Belgium	2.8	1.6	3.4 ^d	5.0 ^d	x(4)	0.1	2.6	2.6	1.9	10.4	4.3	1.4	5.8	55.6
Canada ²	5.2 ^d	x(1)	x(4)	3.6	m	1.1	2.4	3.5	2.3	12.4	3.3	1.3	4.6	37.2
Chile ³	4.9	1.9	3.7	5.6	a	0.7	4.2	4.9	4.5	15.4	2.5	1.2	3.7	24.0
Czech Republic	1.7	2.1	2.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.1	m	8.0	2.5	0.9	3.4	42.6
Denmark	3.8	2.0	2.9	4.9	a	x(8)	x(8)	4.1	m	12.8	4.9	2.3	7.2	56.5
Estonia	3.9	1.9	1.9	3.7	0.6	a	3.6	3.6	2.0	11.7	3.1	1.4	4.5	38.3
Finland	2.3	1.9	2.8 ^d	4.7 ^d	x(3)	a	3.5	3.5	2.5	10.5	4.0	2.0	6.0	57.5
United States	3.8	2.1	2.2	4.3	x(8)	x(8)	x(8)	4.0 ^d	m	12.2	3.2	1.6 ^d	4.8	39.6
OECD average	3.5	2.2	2.4	4.5	0.2	0.3	2.8	3.1	2.3	11.3	3.4	1.3	4.8	43.9
EU22 average	2.8	2.0	2.2	4.2	0.2	0.1	2.5	2.7	1.9	9.9	3.4	1.3	4.7	48.1



Co data OECD naznačují?

Vzdělávání na českých VŠ:

nadprůměrná muzika
za podprůměrné peníze

<http://www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm>