

Education: Public good, private incentives and growth

Nikos Vettas

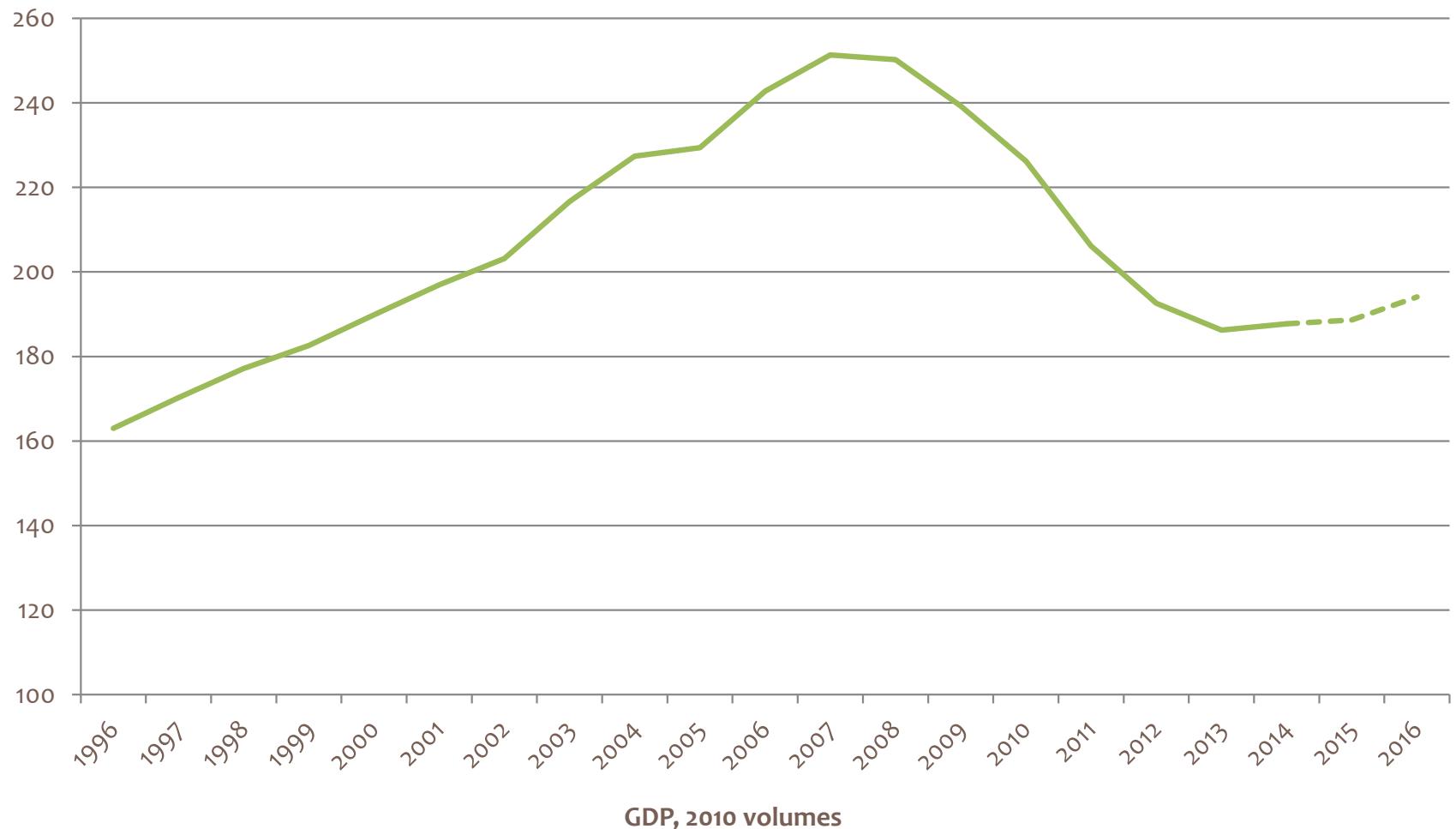
General Director of IOBE

Professor, Athens University of Economics and Business
(vettas@iobe.gr, www.iobe.gr, <http://www.aueb.gr/users/vettas>)

ECNAIS Conference

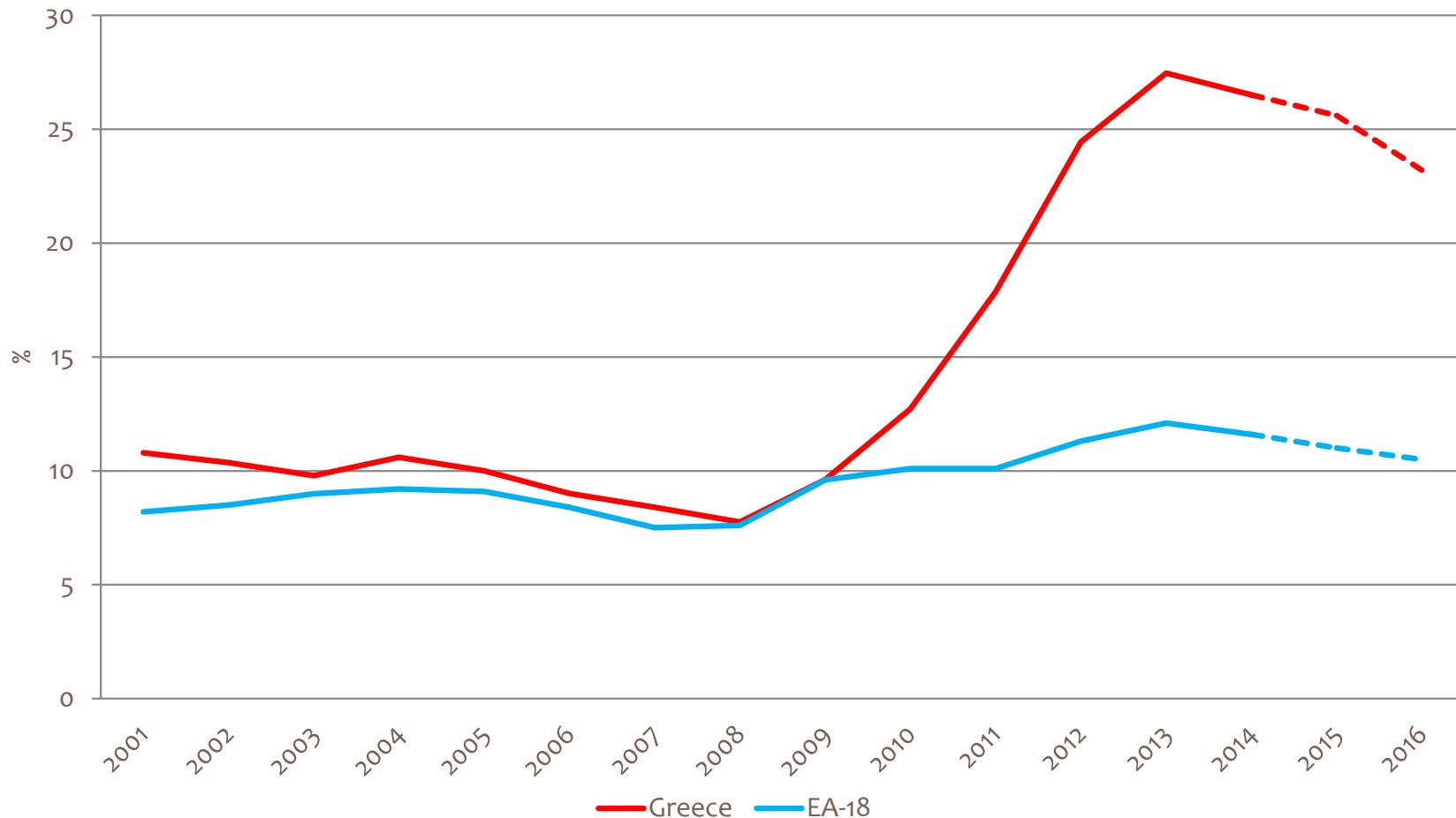
Athens, 14-16 April 2016

Gross Domestic Product



Sources: Eurostat/European Economic Forecast, Spring 2015, European Commission

Unemployment



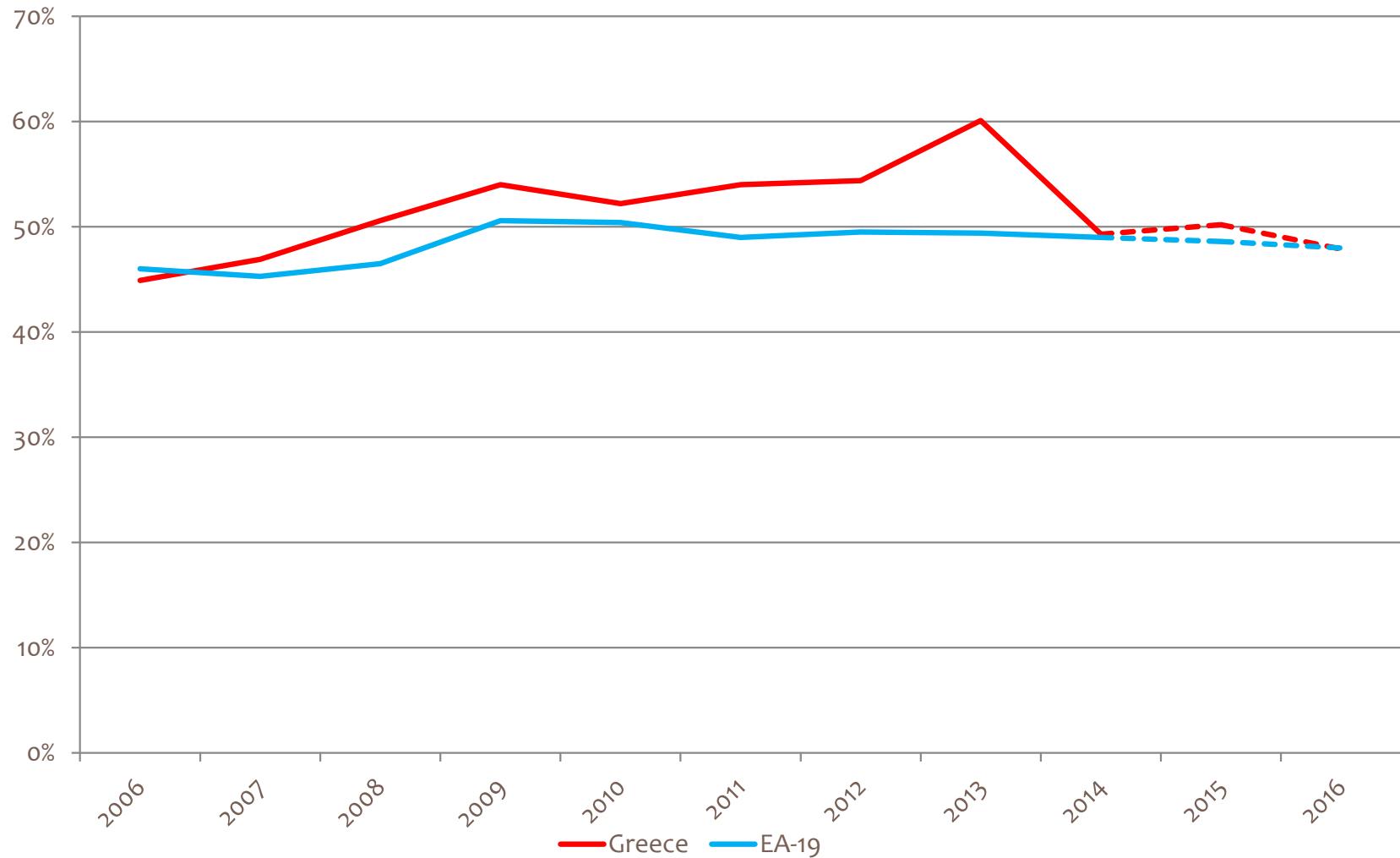
Sources: ELSTAT/European Economic Forecast, spring 2015, European Commission

Budget Primary Balance (% of GDP)



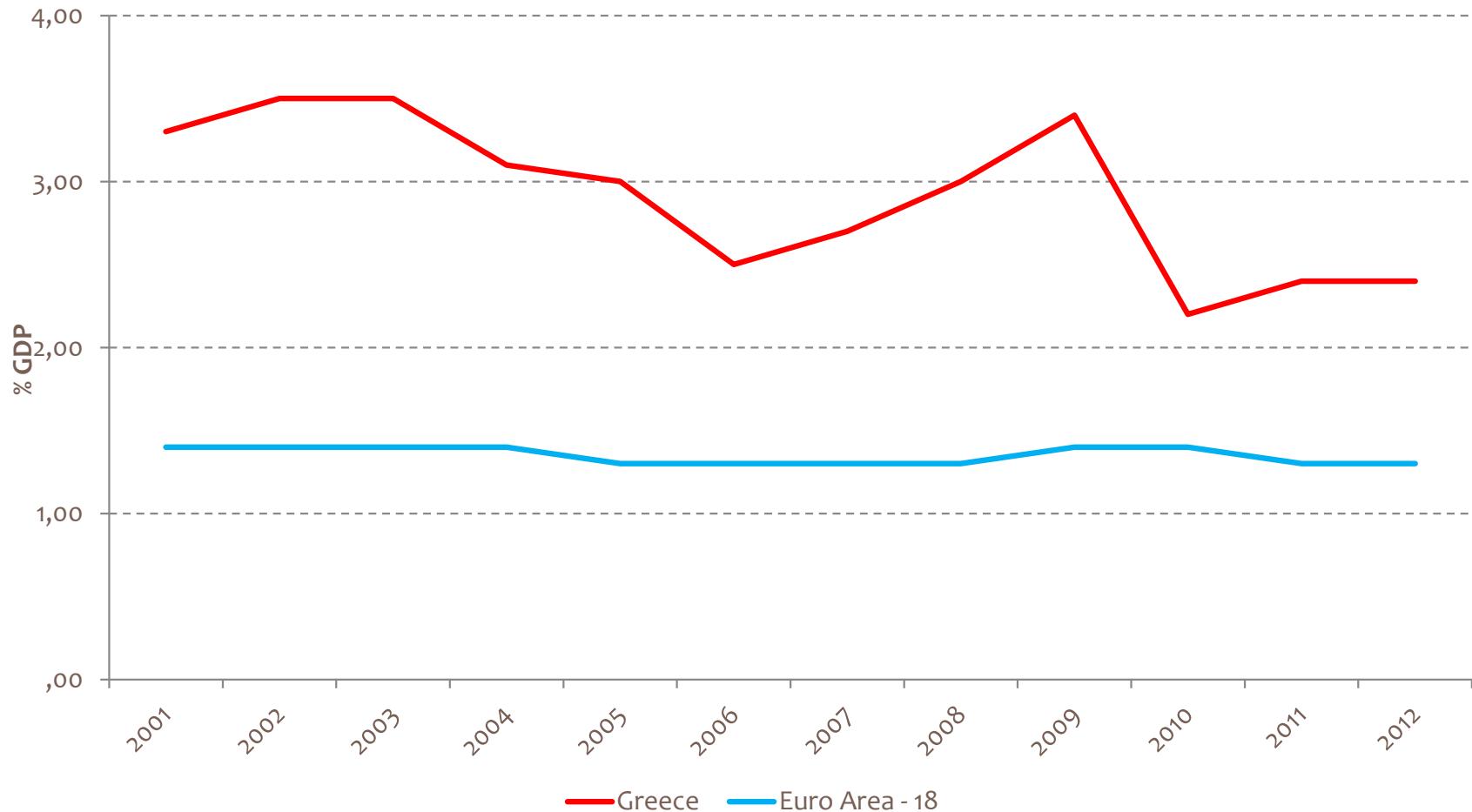
Sources: European Economic Forecast, spring 2015, European Commission

Gen. Government Expenditure (% of GDP)



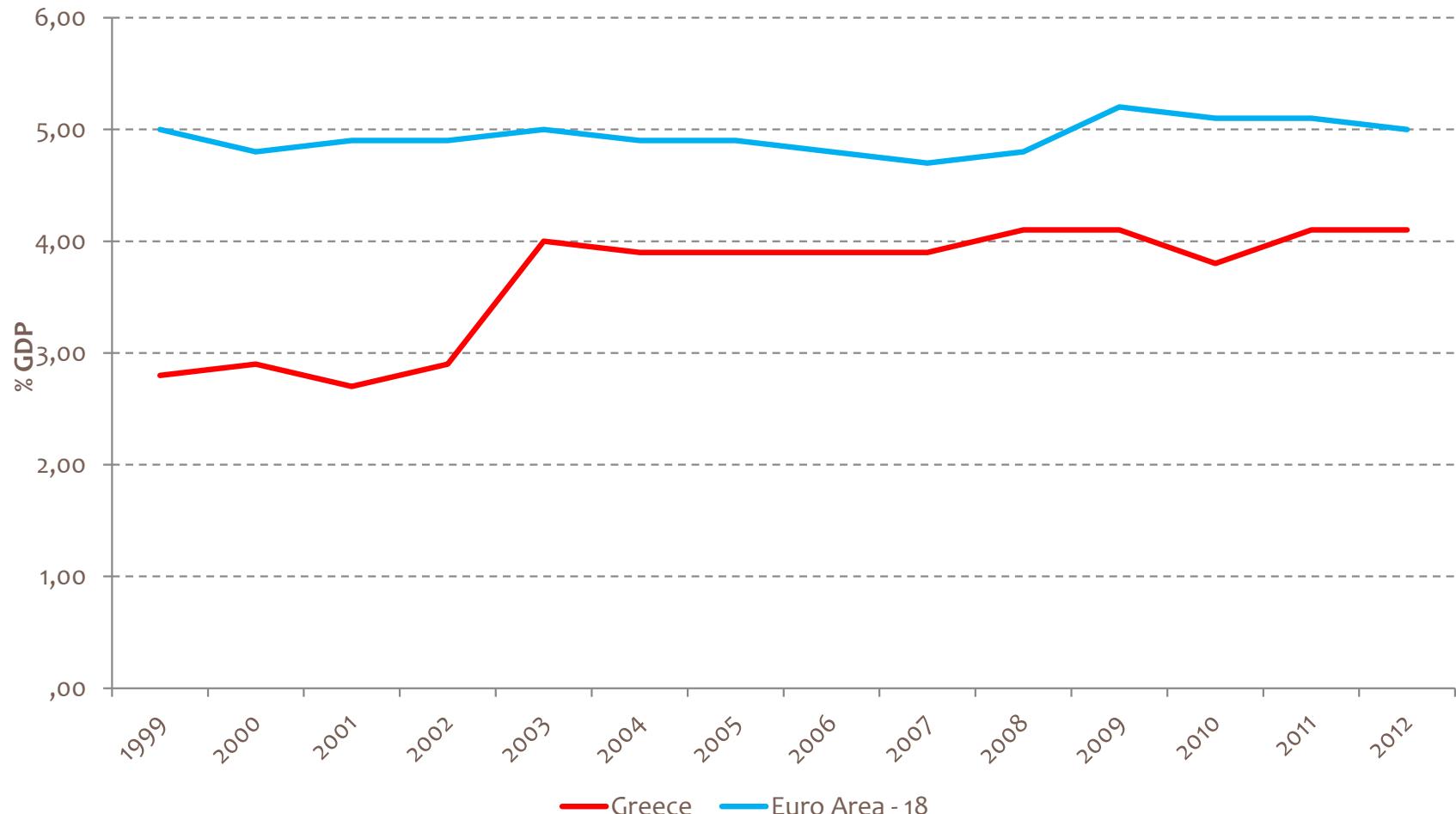
Sources: Eurostat/European Economic Forecast, spring 2015, European Commission

Defense Spending (% of GDP)



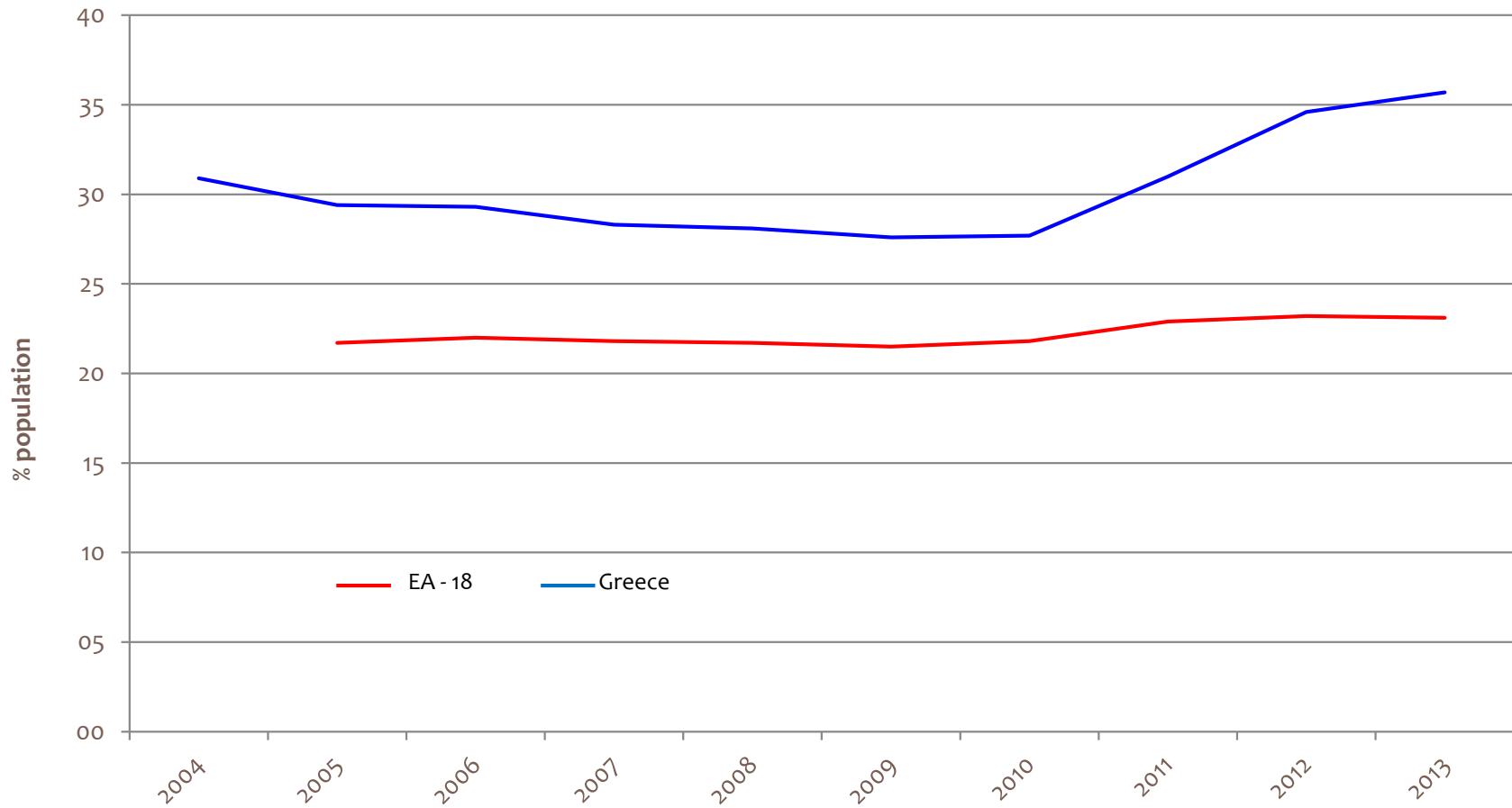
Source: Eurostat

Spending on Education (% of GDP)



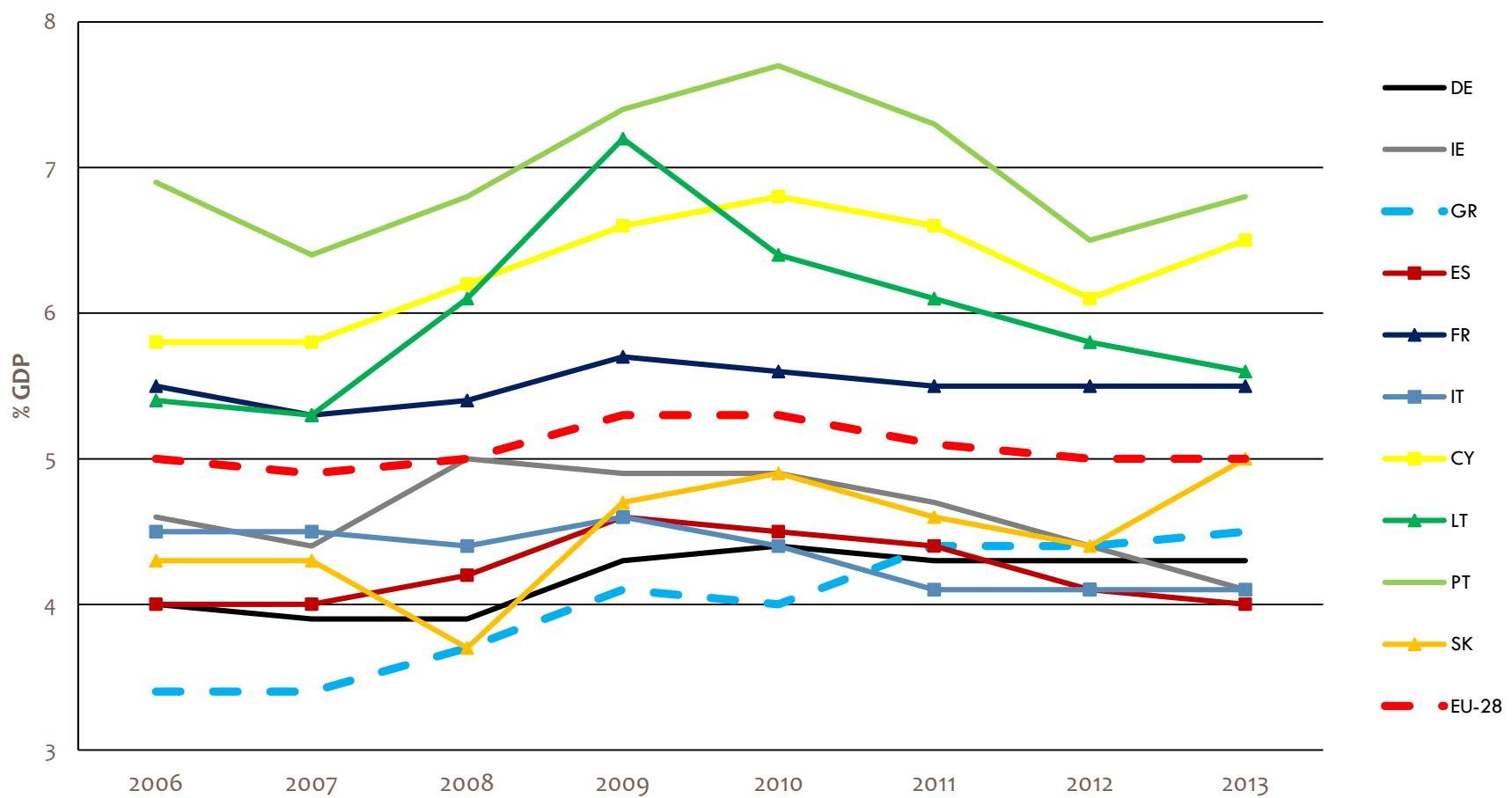
Source: Eurostat

Poverty and social exclusion



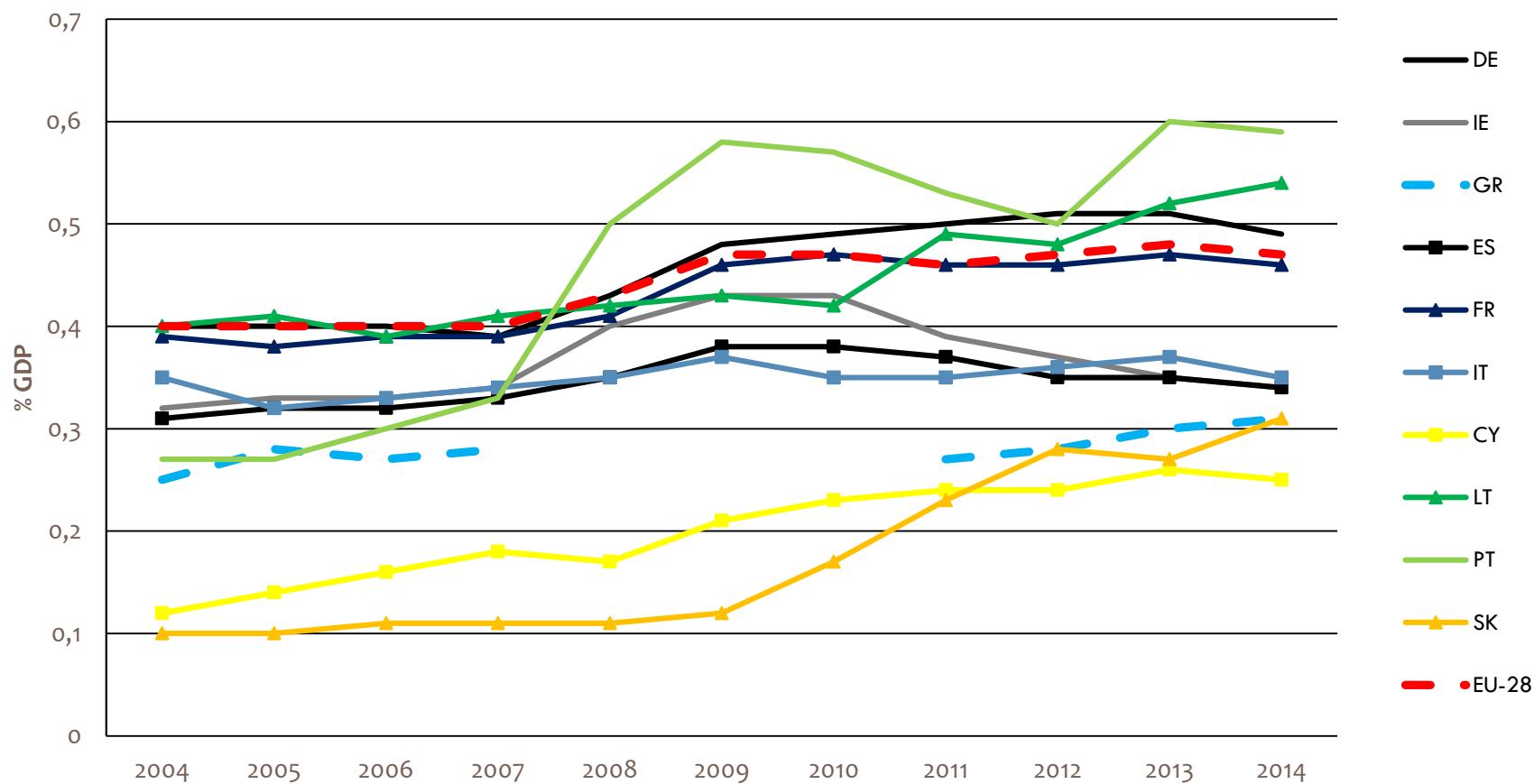
Source : EUROSTAT

General government expenditure on Education (% of GDP)



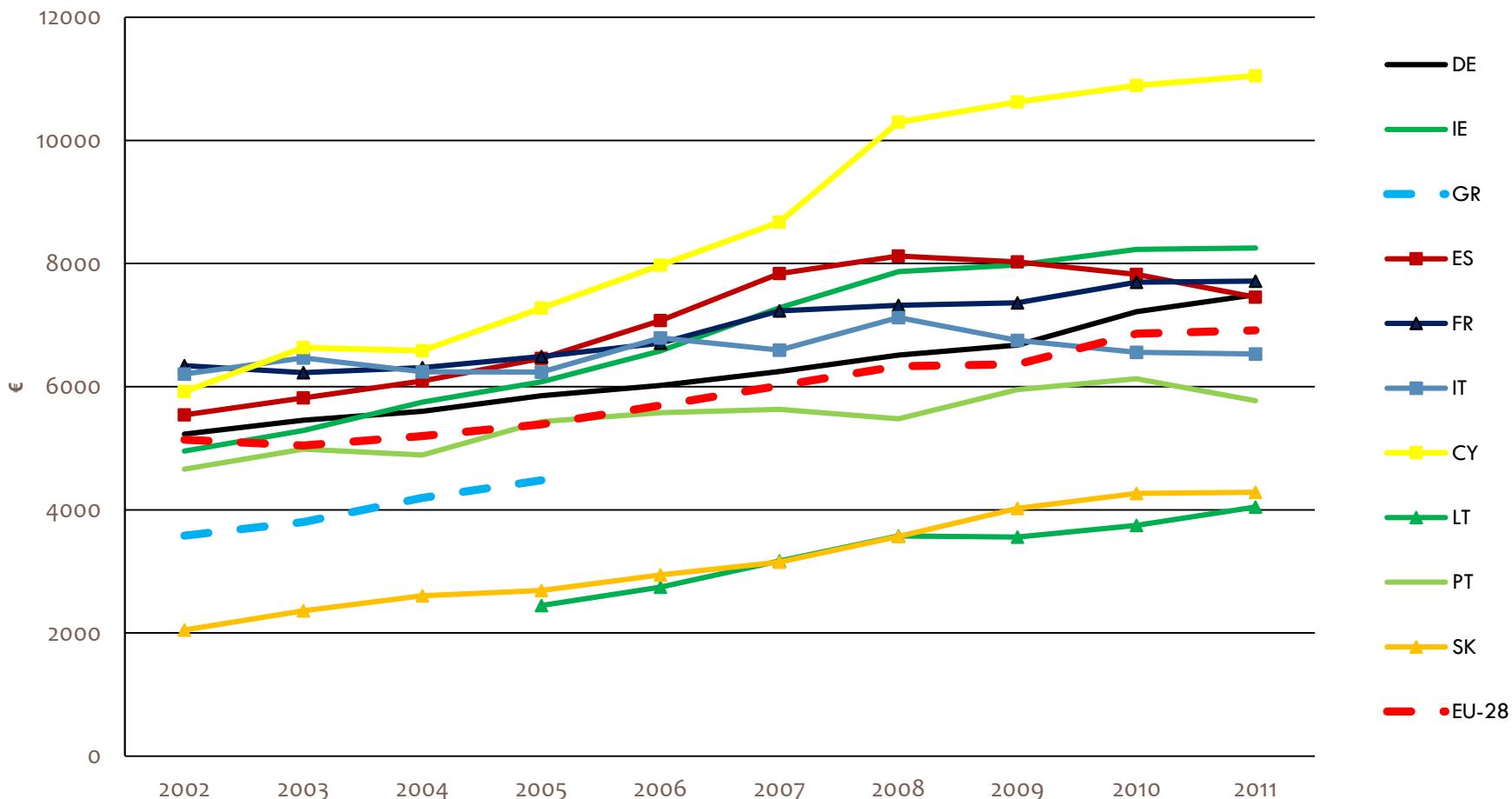
Source : Eurostat

Total intramural R&D expenditure on higher education (% of GDP)



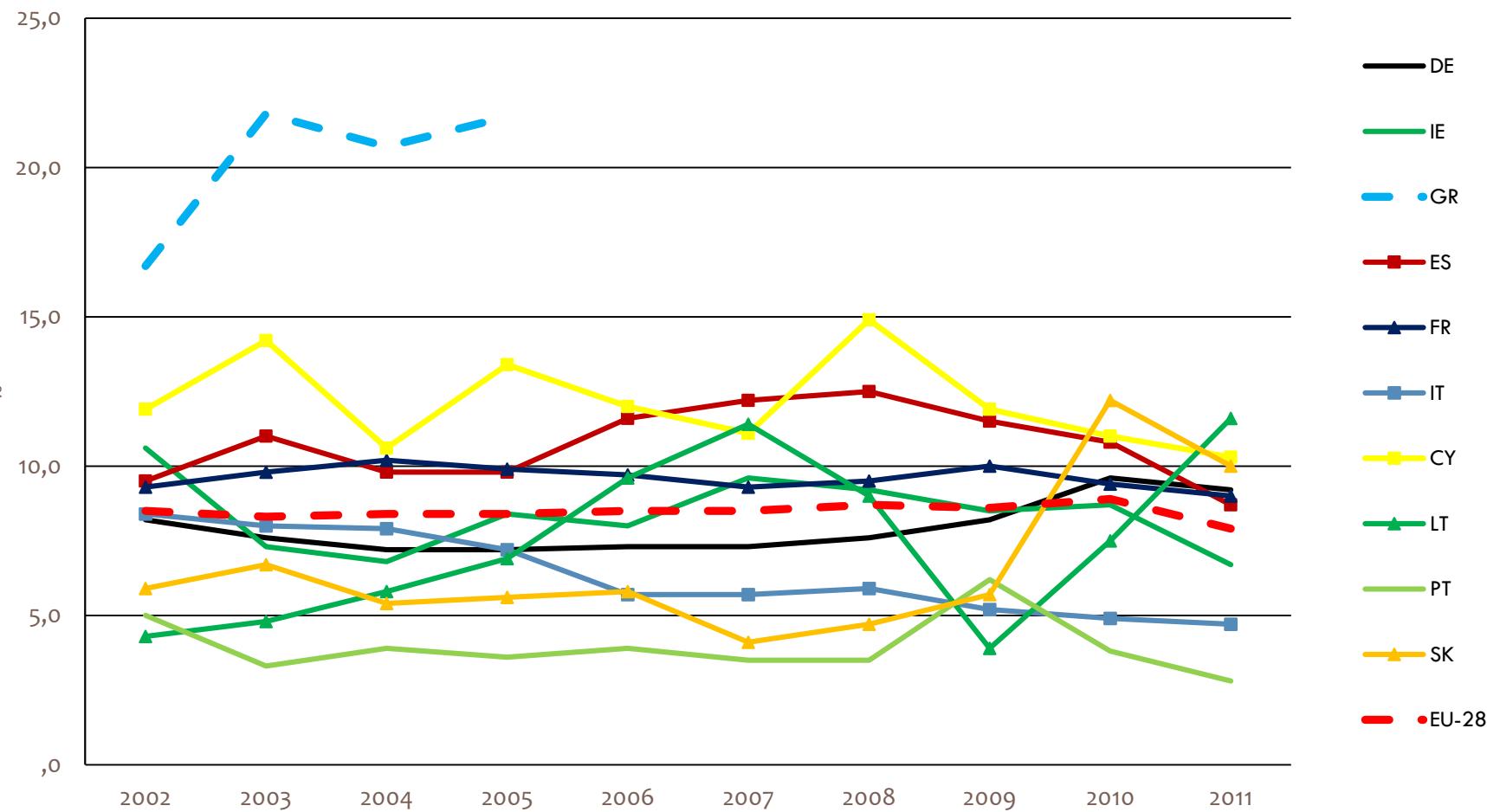
Source : Eurostat

Annual expenditure on public educational institutions per pupil/student, for all levels of education combined (in PPS)



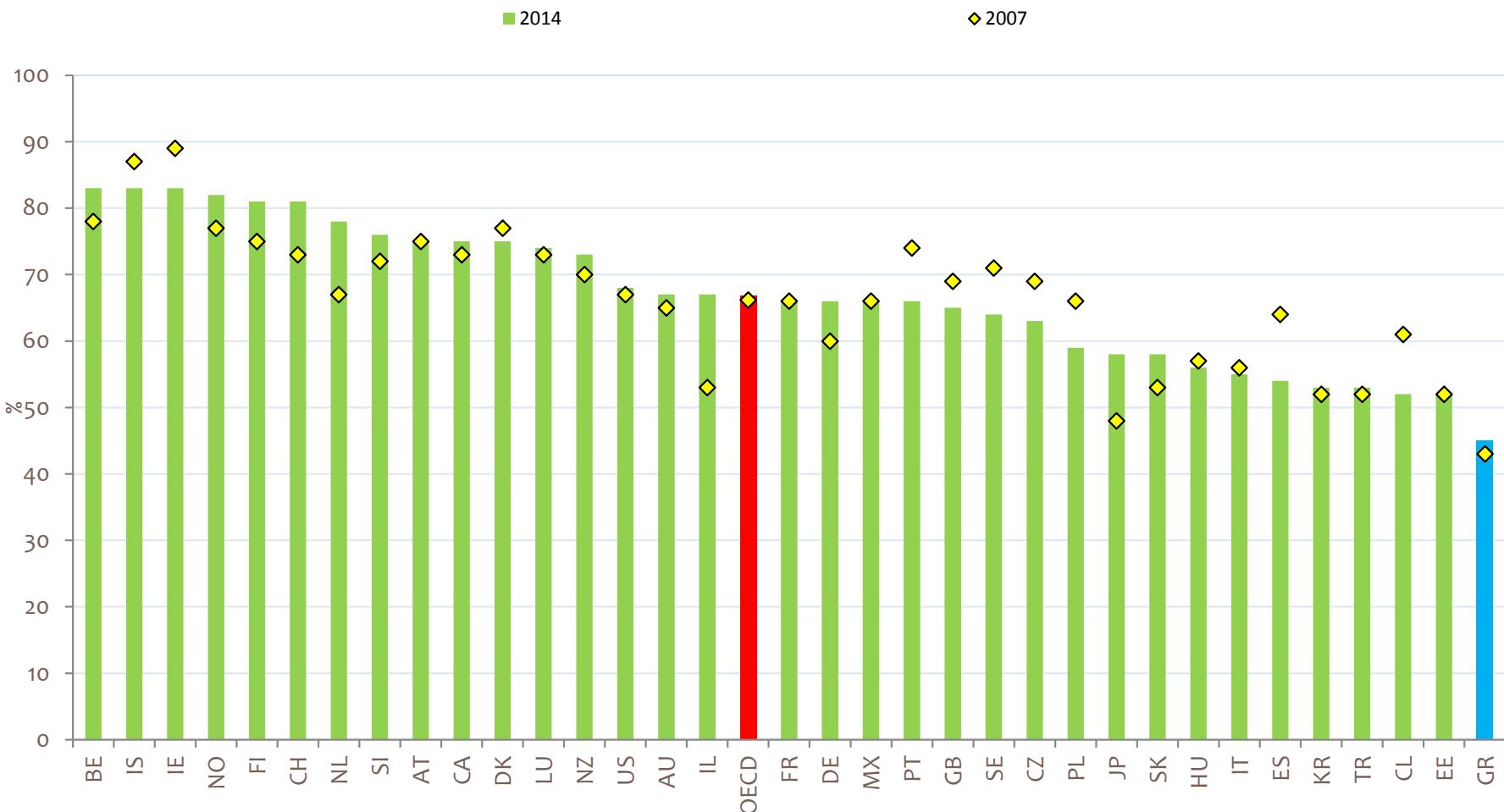
Source : Eurostat

Capital expenditure as % of total expenditure in public educational institutions, for all levels of education combined



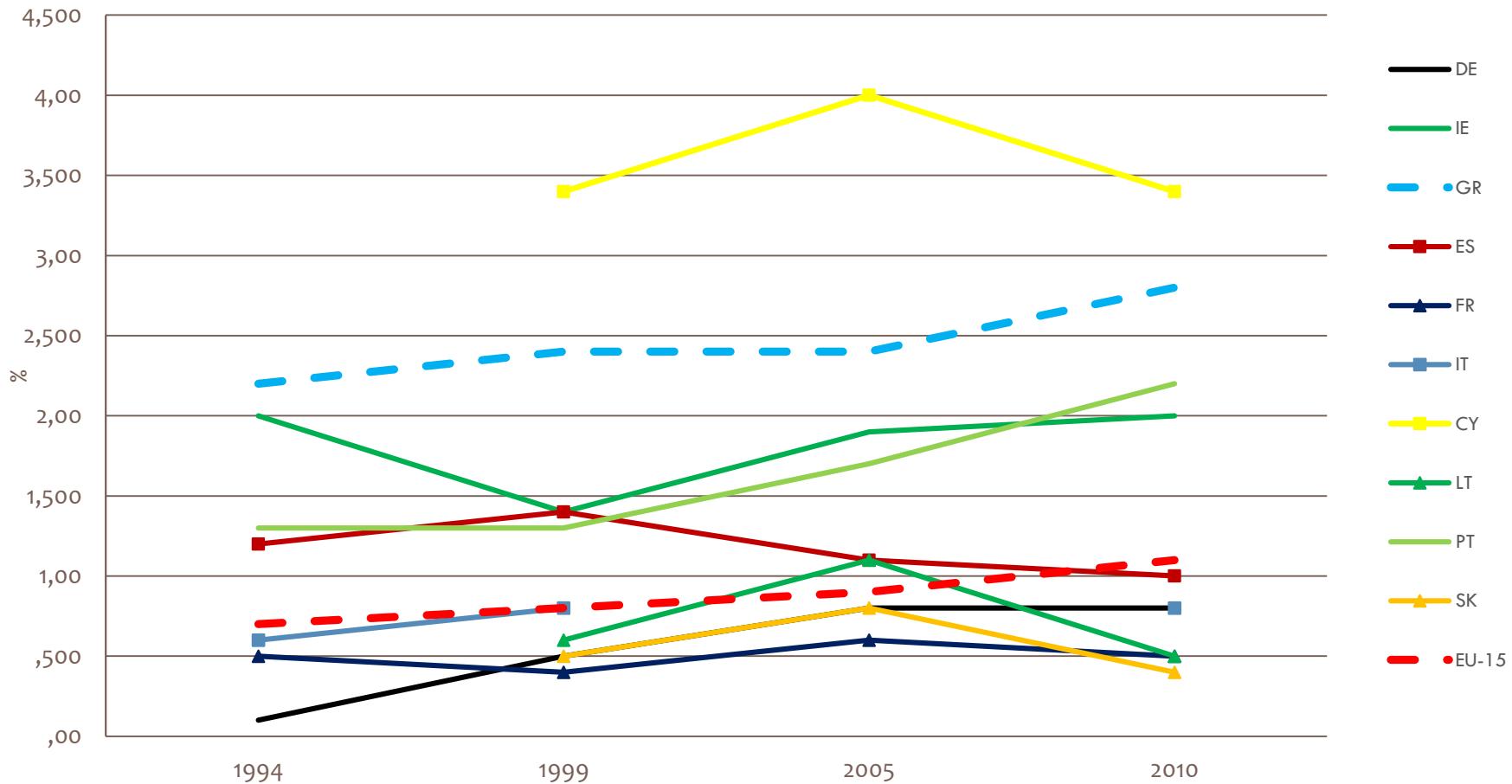
Source : Eurostat

Citizens' satisfaction with the education system



Source : Government at a glance, OECD (2015). Satisfaction assessment based on Gallup World Poll survey results

Consumption Expenditure, Education (% of total consumption expenditure)



Source : Eurostat

Overall perspective

- The expenditure dimension: public and private
- Human capital development
- Education as a public good
- Private incentives (at all levels)
- Evaluation