



TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION PER STUDENT

Pilar 4.5.07

DOKUMEN DIPERAKUI BENAR

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PCD



A close-up, high-contrast image of the Malaysian flag. The flag features a red field with a black 14-pointed star in the upper left corner. A white crescent and 14 stars are positioned in the lower left corner. The rest of the flag consists of 14 horizontal stripes in alternating red and white colors. The image is slightly blurred, giving it a soft, painterly appearance.

01. INTRODUCTION

The World Competitiveness Yearbook is an annual report published by the Swiss-based International Institute for Management Development (IMD) on the competitiveness of nations and has been published since 1989.

The yearbook benchmarks the performance of 63 countries based on 340 criteria measuring different facets of competitiveness. It uses two types of data:

- 2/3 hard statistical data (international/national sources)
- 1/3 survey data (Executive Opinion Survey)

This paper is focusing on our Total Public Expenditure on education, per student where the paper will focus on government expenditure on educational institutions (current and capital). It excludes transfer to private entities such as subsidies to households and students, but includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to the government. It includes pre-primary, primary, secondary all levels and tertiary public institutions. Data was collected from UNESCO and national sources

Currently we are ranked on no 46 on Infra, under **Total Public Expenditure on Education, Per student**. Our investment per student are usd 1,745

DISCUSSION

The level of the public expenditure in education provides a measure of the government's commitment to education. Evaluating how governments in different countries invest in education provides important context for examining how educational participation and outcomes vary between these countries. Investment in education is greatly influenced by supply and demand factors such as demographic structure, enrolment rates, income per capita, and prices for educational resources.

This indicator covers expenditure on schools, universities and other public and private institutions involved in delivering or supporting educational services.

Public expenditure on institutions is not limited to expenditure on instructional services but also includes public and private expenditure on ancillary services for students and families, where these services are provided through educational institutions. At the tertiary level, spending on research and development can also be significant and is included in this indicator, to the extent that the research is performed by educational institutions.

Total Public Expenditure falls under the pillar of 4.5.04 under infrastructure where Malaysia is consistently ranked below 30. We are currently 46th in the ranking out of 62 countries.

| EDUCATION | | ⬇ | -2 | 55.81 | 37 | | 55.97 | 35 | Denmark (77.87) |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|---|----|--------|----|------|--------|----|---------------------|
| 4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education Percentage of GDP Source: UNESCO http://stats UIS.unesco.org , Eurostat April 2020, National sources | HD | ⚡ | 0 | 4.4 | 33 | 2018 | 4.5 | 33 | South Africa (8.43) |
| 4.5.02 Total public expenditure on education per capita US\$ per capita Source: UNESCO http://stats UIS.unesco.org , Eurostat April 2020, National sources | BI | | | 492 | 46 | 2018 | 440 | 45 | Iceland (5,443) |
| 4.5.03 Government expenditure on education per student Percentage of GDP per capita (secondary education) Source: UNESCO http://stats UIS.unesco.org , National sources | HD | ⬆ | 6 | 22.6 | 22 | 2017 | 21.5 | 28 | Cyprus (39.3) |
| 4.5.04 Total public expenditure on education per student Spending per enrolled pupil/student, all levels Source: UNESCO http://stats UIS.unesco.org , Eurostat October 2019, National sources | HD | ⬇ | -2 | 1745.0 | 46 | 2017 | 1745.0 | 44 | Luxembourg (26,425) |
| 4.5.05 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education) Ratio of students to teaching staff Source: UNESCO http://stats UIS.unesco.org , OECD Education at a Glance 2019, National sources | HD | ⚡ | 0 | 11.70 | 11 | 2018 | 11.59 | 11 | Luxembourg (9.1) |
| 4.5.06 Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education) Ratio of students to teaching staff Source: UNESCO http://stats UIS.unesco.org , OECD Education at a Glance 2019, National source | HD | ⬆ | 2 | 11.30 | 24 | 2018 | 11.97 | 26 | Khazakhstan (6.59) |
| 4.5.07 Secondary school enrollment Percentage of relevant age group receiving full-time education Source: UNESCO http://stats UIS.unesco.org , National sources | HD | ⬇ | -3 | 90.5 | 40 | 2018 | 92.2 | 37 | Canada (100.0) |

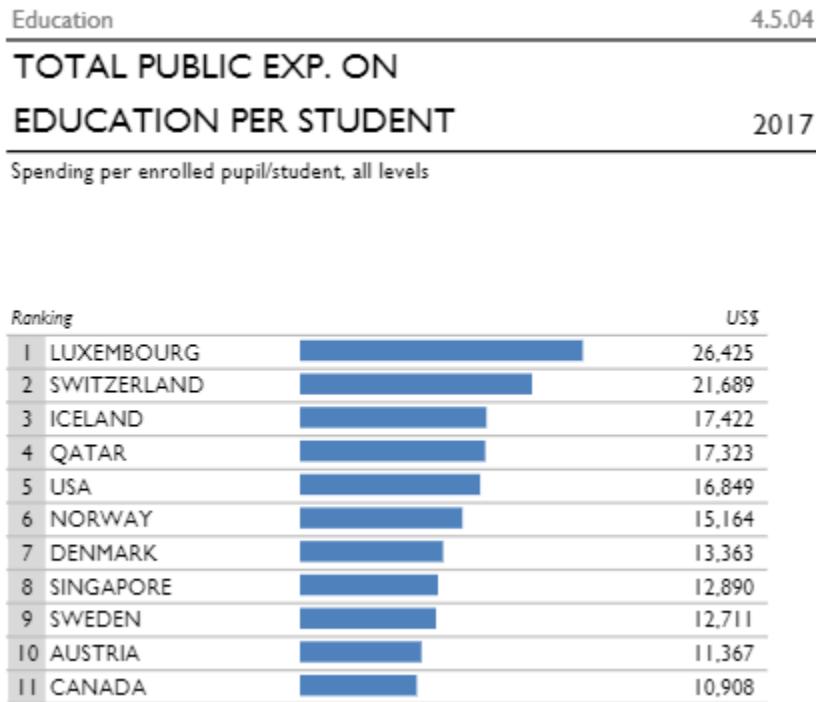
COUNTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST SPENDING PER STUDENT

Countries that spend the highest per student.
Malaysia spend us\$ 1,745

- Luxembourg - us\$ 26,425
- Switzerland - us\$ 21,689
- Iceland - us\$ 17,422
- Qatar - us\$ 17,323
- USA - us\$ 16,849
- Singapore - us\$ 12,890
- Japan - us\$ 7,491



DISCUSSION



Compared to Malaysia's Total Public Expenditure on Education Per Student of USD 1,745 (46th position out of 62 countries), countries in the top 10 have spent more than usd 11,000 per student.

Luxembourg, the top ranking country, has spent usd 26,425 per student, followed by Switzerland with usd 21,689 per student. Third is Iceland with the spending of usd 17,422 per student. Our neighbour Singapore, has spent usd 12,890 and is ranked in eighth. For comparison, at the 10th position is Austria with the spending of usd 11,367, at the 20th position is the UK with spending of usd 8,321 and at the 30th position is Spain with the spending of usd 5,112.

It is clear from the ranking that we need to further improve our ranking and there are a few reasons for us to identify and a few ways for us to improve on.

ADVANTAGES OF INVESTING IN EDUCATION

- Every us\$ 1 invested in early education =us\$ 17 in return for most disadvantaged children
- If every girl received 12 years of quality education, earning for women could increase by up to usd30 trillion globally.
- 1 additional year of school can increase a woman's earning by up to 20%
- A child whose mother can read is 50% more likely to live past the age of 5.
- 420 million people would be lifted out of poverty with secondary education

Sources

- UIS/GEM Report Policy Paper
- World Bank, Returns of Investment in education 2002
- UNESCO Institute for Statistic data for the school year ending 2017
- UNICEF, Towards Inclusive Education

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**“Investment in knowledge
pays the best interest”**

— BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

02. KEY AUTHORITIES AND REGULATORS



KEY AUTHORITIES AND REGULATORS



- **Ministry of Education.**
- The main authority
- Improving system and infrastructure

- **Malaysian Investment Development Authority**
- In search of foreign investment in our education
- Training

- **Ministry of Finance.**
- Giving funds
- Increase salary

03.

KEY DRIVERS THAT INFLUENCE THE CRITERIA



KEY AREAS TO IMPROVE RANKING

1ST KEY

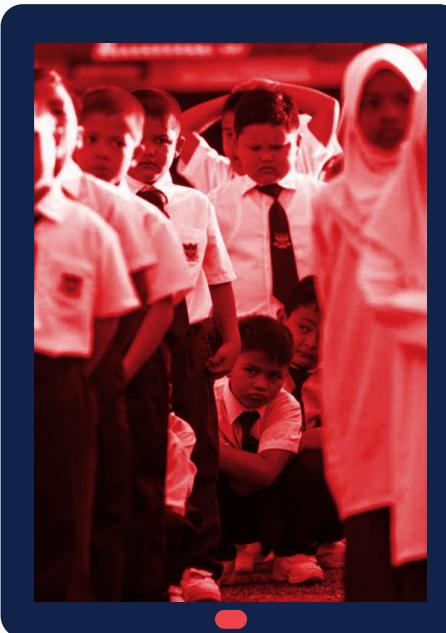
Implement and improve
National Education
Blueprint

2ND KEY

Invest on student's
health and wellbeing

3RD KEY

Educators salary
(emolument)



4TH KEY

Invest on system and
technology (especially for
ir4.0)

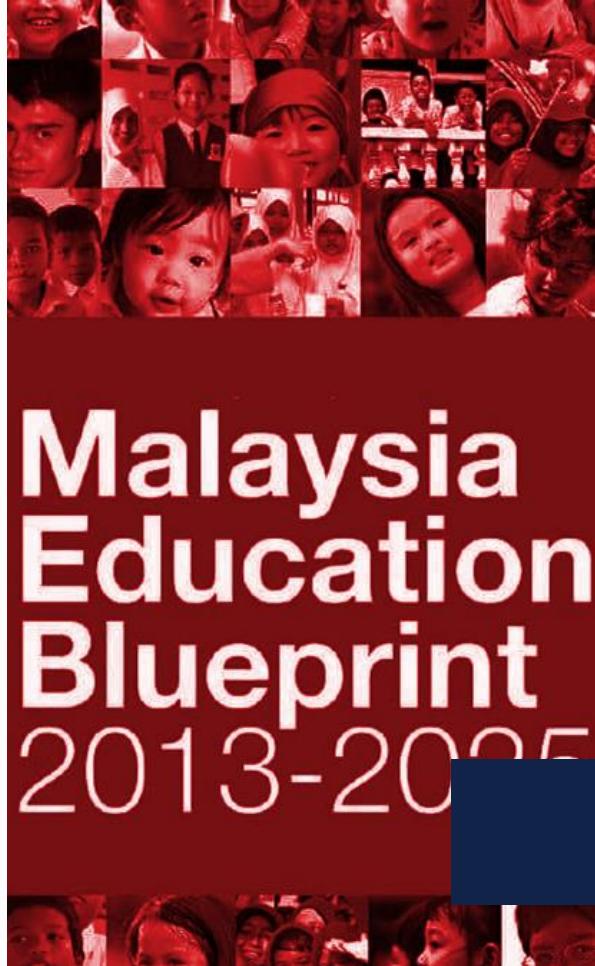
5TH KEY

Search for foreign
investment

6TH KEY

Infrastructure
improvement and
enhancement

04. POLICIES REQUIRED FOR RANK IMPROVEMENT



RECOMMENDATION ON POLICY IMPROVEMENT

| POLICY | IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATION |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Implement and improve blueprint | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Many areas and recommendations are still not being implemented- Understanding and tackling issues that were not stated. |
| Student developmental profile | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Having data and demographic of students.- Ranging from their academic results, well being and mental health |
| Improve technology usage. Online platform | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- A system to keep all the data.- Easier and accessible system- Data based decision- Preparation for ir4.0 |
| Better infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Schools and education institution buildings need to be checked and fixed.- Better SOP in setting up education institution infrastructure.- Up to date material and technology |
| International collaboration | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Working with international education bodies such as Plan International, Global Partnership for Education and etc |
| Increase teachers, educators salary | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Attract talents while improving education |

SPENDING SUGGESTIONS

| PRE SCHOOL | PRIMARY & SECONDARY | TERTIARY |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Teachers/ educators <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Salary, remuneration, & etc- Training- Conducive working environment | Teachers/ educators <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Salary, remuneration, & etc- Training- Conducive working environment | Teachers/ educators <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Salary, remuneration, & etc- Training- Conducive working environment |
| Students <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Holistic assessment- School improvement- Utilise technology | Students <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Holistic assessment- School improvement- Utilise technology | Students <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Holistic assessment- School improvement- Utilise technology |
| Infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Safer and more conducive- Up to date | Infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Safer and more conducive- Up to date | Infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Safer and more conducive- Up to date |
| | | Research <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Support and emphasis on research |

CONCLUSION

- Improve spending to improve ranking
- Investment in education will improve a lot in other areas
- Smart spending required
- Implement and improve on National Education Blueprint
- Utilise and spend on technology

THANKS!

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