Spain

Introduction

According to the analysis in St Aubyn, the tertiary education system in Spain is below efficiency, both in the DEA analysis and in the Stochastic Frontier Analysis.

Indicators

It should be noted that the inflows of low skilled migrants in Spain may have affected negatively the relative performance in some indicators.

Table - Summary of indicators in St Aubyn et al. (2009)

	Average ISI citation		Recruiter review		Peer review	
	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank
ES	3.46	12	1.06	15	1.10	13
best performer	NL - 5,51	1	IE - 2	1	FI - 2	1
worst performer	RO - 1,63	26	CZ -1.06	16	GR - 1.02	16

	Funding rules		Staff policy		Evaluation	
	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank
ES	4.80	12	4.9	15	6.5	8
best performer	PT - 7,8	1	CZ, DK, NL, AT, SK, SE,	1	HU - 8,3	1
worst performer	SK - 2,9	18	FR - 1,8	18	GR - 2,3	19

	Academic staff	Students	Graduates	Publications	Students	Graduates	Graduates
		per capita			per academic staff		per student
ES	2.5	36.1	5.9	0.5	14.6	2.4	16.3
EU27	1.9	33.7	7.1	0.6	17.8	3.7	19.8

	PISA		
	Score 2000*	Rank	
ES	487	12	
best performer	FI - 540	1	
worst performer	RO - 410	18	

The production of the tertiary education system is below average, especially so as regards teaching (number of graduates per academic staff). The scores of the recruiter review indicator, which reflects graduate employability, and the peer review indicator, which reflects the ranking of Spanish Universities would suggest that enhancing the quality of teaching is a challenge. One should note, however, that scores for 16 countries only are available.

The number of students per academic staff is one of the smallest in the EU, which could allow a good teaching experience for students. Both the number of students and graduates per academic staff are on a downward trend.

Spain employs an above average academic staff and the number of publications per academic staff is close to the average. The quality of research as indicated by the citation index is somewhat below average.

Average PISA scores are below average.

The Spanish tertiary education system is characterised by very large enrolment and above-average numbers of tertiary students, with a high proportion of young people obtaining a tertiary education degree. There are also high drop-out rates and indications of length of studies.

As regards the efficiency indicators, the score of the funding rules indicator and the staff policy indicator are below average (Professors are civil servants) and the evaluation indicator is above average. Policy reforms were introduced in 2007.

Policy developments

In the past two decades, research-related indicators are the basis for academic staff evaluation as well as pay bonuses, while there are fewer incentives to perform teaching.

A large part of current University facilities and infrastructure was built in the last two decades (by national, regional and local governments) and the infrastructure is now mostly there.