

Questions of the day

1. Why do education policy outcomes and impacts differ substantially between countries / federal states – even when they are similar in terms of framework conditions, per-capita income and the level of education spending?

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2. How can we avoid these effects? Where do we move from here?

(this afternoon: group work)

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Explanations (1): structure of education system

significant private/public divide intensifies gap in education outcomes

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massive decentralisation has increased inequalities for two reasons:

divergence of state policy implementation between schools in different municipalities

coincidence of state and municipal schools

(municipal schools are not equally able/ willing to implement state education policies as federal and state schools)

lack of vertical co-ordination between different public administration bodies (e.g. different ministries responsible for education)

multiple tier education system

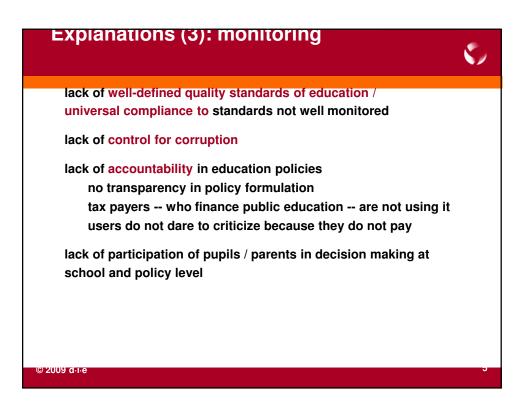
splitting students at very early age into different tracks providing for different eduaction and employment opportunities

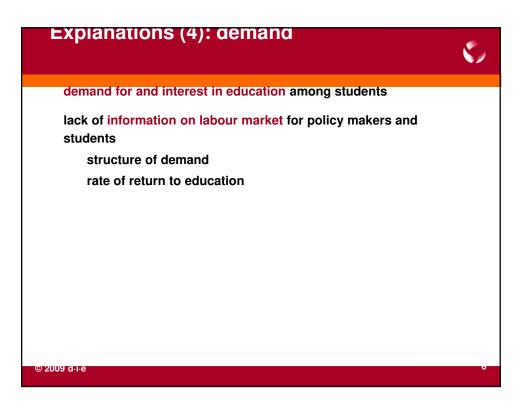
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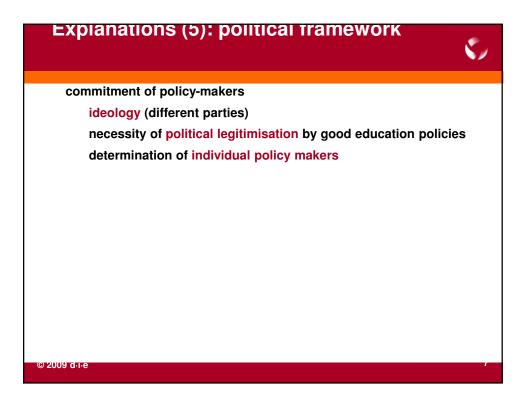
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Explanations (2): priority of spending

Fast achievements in education quantity have led to deteriorations in average education quality and particularly the distribution of quality education
Iack of pre-school education
(which is particularly important for children with lower socio-economic or migration background)
Iack of special support for students with deficits in teaching language priority for primary, then secondary, then tertiary education
Iack of demand orientation in curricula formulation









working groups

Group 1

What changes are needed for education policies to become more progrowth and more pro-poor?

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Why haven't these changes been made so far?

Group 2

What are the main news from the workshop for education policy making?

What does it take to institutionalise a more pro-poor and pro-growth education policy making?

Group 3

Which are the main factors making the implementation of education policies pro-poor (pro growth) or not?

To what degree can this insight be transferred to other policy fields?

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