

# **Equity in financing** A proposal for thematic indicator 4.5.3

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Global Education Monitoring Report

### **Target and indicator**

#### Target 4.5

By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

#### Thematic indicator 4.5.3

Extent to which explicit formula-based policies reallocate education resources to disadvantaged populations

### 'education' resources

- = other resources (e.g. cash transfers) also help equalise opportunities;
- 'formula-based' resource reallocation
- = other approaches can also be used for this purpose

#### **Provisional indicator name**

Existence of financing policies that target disadvantaged schools/students

### Background

**Rationale 1:** One of three indicators that tried to compensate for the lack of finance indicators in the framework

4.5.3 = public expenditure
4.5.4 = household expenditure ('...by source of funding')
4.5.5 = aid expenditure

### Rationale 2: One of handful of qualitative indicators

- 4.1.6 = administration of learning assessments
- 4.7.1 = extent of mainstreaming sustainable development
- 4.7.3 = extent of implementation of Human Rights Programme

### **Background: attempts to operationalize**

### **November 2016 UIS information paper**

Considered two dimensions ('degree of comprehensiveness' and 'depth of scrutiny') each at three levels of intensity and examined options

- Capture reallocation intent: e.g add questions to UIS annual survey ('are there mechanisms to reallocate'?)
- Capture **reallocation results**: e.g. expenditure directed at poorest 20%, distribution of teachers, distribution of resources

#### January 2018 Background paper at TCG 4

To quantify 'extent' to which formulas 'reallocate' one needs to:

- estimate volume of total formula funding programme
- define formula elements targeting disadvantaged groups
- quantify amount allocated because of those factors

Such information is complex; collect funding formulas every 3-5 years at expert meetings; or through annual UIS survey with case studies

### **Approach: context**

Context: 2020 GEM Report on inclusion

Systematic compilation of country profiles on:

laws and policies for inclusion in education (June 2020)

education/social financing policies on equity (January 2021)

...with the objective to:

search for policies with largest potential impact on resource reallocation, with an emphasis on poverty;

focus on mechanisms, not actual distribution of resources

move towards simple questions that could be collected regularly



### **Approach: policies**

Four categories of financing policies were reviewed:

overall education financing mechanism with a focus on equity

education policies/programs that provide resources to schools

education policies/programs that provide resources to students/families

social policies/programs that provide resources to students/families

## **Approach: questions**

Five questions for each type of policy:

**Description** 

whether specific policies/programs exist to provide resources to disadvantaged populations

how targeting is done (location, poverty, disability etc.)

### <u>Width</u>

volume/share total public education spending

<u>Coverage</u>

number/percentage of schools/families/students reached

<u>Depth</u>

size of average transfer

## **Approach: a three-point scale (1)**

Four categories of financing policies were reviewed:

Dimension 1: existence of specific policies/programs to provide resources to disadvantaged populations (Yes/No)

Dimension 2: total public education spending (High/Medium/Low)

Dimension 3: number/percentage of schools/families/students reached (High/Medium/Low)

# **Approach: a three-point scale (2)**

In case of qualitative information:

### High if:

from national to regional/municipal level, built into budget process
 for all levels of compulsory education or for all public schools

### Medium if:

for all compulsory education levels in some schools or in some regions
 specific to a target population, regardless of education level
 only part of compulsory education

### Low if:

only part of compulsory education at some schools or some locations
 for non-compulsory education regardless of type of schools, target population or regions

# **Approach: a three-point scale (3)**

#### **Overall score**

Based on number of 'high', 'medium' and 'low'

▶ High if there are 5-8 'high' scores

Medium if there are 5-8 'medium'

Low if there are 5-8 'lows'



Information collected from nearly 90 countries from all SDG regions but mostly low- and middle-income countries

	Country	Chile	Colombia	Jamaica	Re publica Dominica na	Guatemala	Ecuador	Panama	Uruguay	Paraguay	Belize	Argentina	Nicaragua	Honduras	Bolivia	Costa Rica	El Salvador
Financing scheme Is there any education funding mechanism that	Unit Yes/No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Name of funding mechanism		Subvención de Escolaridad			Programa de transferenci as// recursos descentraliz ados		Asignacion Progresiva de Recursos		Asignacion Adicional de Docentes (teacher salaries toppped up	Presupuesto Genuino y Gratuidad	2011 funding formula to allocate resources	Coparticipa ción Federal de Impuestos (Transferen cia			No formula but 70% of the allocation should take in to		Transferencias a Consejo Directivo Escolar (CDE), CECE (Consejo Educativo
Year of budget calculation What characteristics are taken into consideration in		2017 population			N/A Enrollement		N/A Economic and Social		2015 Socio economic	N/A Enrollment	N/A Enrollmen t at the	N/A 2% for most vulnerable			2001 School- enrolled		N/A Special
the allocation of the	Characteristic 2	characteristics			Economic context		needs Geographic		and N.A	School needs	district vuinerabi e	provinces N/A			population Poverty		Education
Rurality/Geography/Locatio	Yes/No	Yes			No		Yes		Yes	No	Yes	No			yes		
Poverty	Yes/No	No			Yes		Yes		Yes	No	Yes	Yes			yes		
Disability	Yes/No	No			No		No		No	No	No	No			no		
Other	Specify				Other Major Education										N.A		
What share of total public education spending is being reallocated? (Width)	%	71%			N/A		N/A		81% (because of teacher salaries	0.89% of edu budget	Secondary education	National level funding mechanism			1.7% of expenses on teachers salaries		N/A (unit cost differ for students in special
	Dimension 2 - numerator or classification	71%			i		i		81%	1%	ii	i			i		ii
Evaluation	Dimension 2 - Denominator	Edu exp			Policy		Policy		Edu exp	Edu exp	Policy	Policy			Policy		Policy
	Dimension 2 Evaluation	High			High		High		High	Low	Medium	High			High		Medium
Of which, what share is allocated towards the disadvantaged population?		N/A			N/A		N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A
What percentage of schools benefit from the formula? (Coverage)		1.00			N/A		N/A		low because these only meant for	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A
	Dimension 3 - numerator or classification	1.00			i		i		18.5%	iii	ii	i			i		ii
	Dimension 3 - Denominator	school age pop			Policy		Policy		school age pop	Policy	Policy	Policy			Policy		Policy
	Dimension 3 - Evaluation	High			High		High		Low	Low	Medium	High			High		Medium

## Discussion

### **Objective**

A formative tool to capture significant differences between countries to motivate those not sufficiently focused on equity

#### **Challenges**

- determine which programs/mechanisms are the largest in a country
- set the criteria and thresholds for the three-point scale
- number of schools/beneficiaries reported
- how to 'score' in the absence of quantitative data

### **Questions and decisions**

Collecting information:

targeting criteria, volume, coverage and depth of four levels of policies

- Evaluating information
- Reporting on indicator 4.5.3