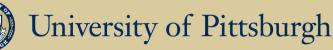


Education Sector Analysis: An Introduction

John C. Weidman, PhD, Professor

University of Pittsburgh School of Education

Department of Administrative and Policy Studies



Contact Information

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University of Pittsburgh School of Education Department of Administrative and policy Studies 5910 WWPH, Pittsburgh PA, 15260 Telephone: 412-648-1772 E-mail: <u>weidman@pitt.edu</u> <u>http://www.pitt.edu/~weidman</u>

Education Sector Analysis

Graduate School of International Development, Nagoya University, Japan

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Objectives (Sack, 2002)

- Promote **DIALOG** on goals, objectives, needs, methods, resources and constraints
- Provide thorough **KNOWLEDGE** of education sector status and impact of government policies
- Identify strengths and weaknesses, resources and constraints, demands and needs (SWOT)
- Establish database and methodology for planning



Objectives (Sack, 2002)

- Specify (i) areas for investment, and (ii) reallocation of existing resources for improved cost-effectiveness and functioning
- Monitor system performance
- Provide basis for long-term improvements in planning, implementation and monitoring of the system
- Identify methods and means for improved management and policy implementation



Education Sector Analysis: Process and Product

- Description of status
 - National social and economic conditions
 - Magnitude of education system
 - Legal and policy framework
- Assessment of capacity and functioning

 Human and physical resources
 - Efficiency and cost-effectiveness



Sector Strategy and Policy Development

- Stakeholder consultation
 - Government
 - Parents, teachers, students, employers
 - Donors
- Continual dialog among analysts and decision-makers



Issues (Sack, 2002)

- Are **ASSUMPTIONS** realistic?
- How and by whom is the education sector analysis agenda determined?
 - Stakeholders
 - Donors/funders (EFA; MDG)
- Who benefits?
- How will capacity building for doing education sector analytic work and its application to policy formulation be done?



Raw Materials: DATA (Sack, 2002)

- **SOURCE**: Where are the education data?
 - EMIS
 - National test system
 - Ministries of Education, Labor, Social Welfare/ National Census Agency
 - NGOs
- **ACCESSABILITY**: Who **OWNS** the data?
- **QUALITY**: How **RELIABLE** and **VALID** are the data?

Analysis



Desired Outcomes (Sack, 2002)

- Analyze and interpret the raw information (DATA) on
 - Numbers: students (attendance, gender, ethnicity, age, etc.) by grade; teachers; schools, classrooms, labs
 - Costs: teacher pay scale and career structure; books and teaching materials; buildings; maintenance
 - Financing: who pays what and how much (parents, students, communities, local and national governments)
 - Learning results: achievement scores; transition rates



Tools for Data Analysis (Sack, 2002)

- Flows and quantities: Depend on assumptions, quality of data (including level of aggregation)
 - Descriptive: Annual information on basic status of education (enrollment; personnel; recurrent expenditures; investment)
 - Trend analysis: student flow; projections; simulation models; learning outcomes; financial patterns and revenue streams
 - Demand for education: students and families; employers (local, national and international labor markets)



Tools for Data Analysis

- Comparison
 - Geographic: local, regional, national
 - Demographic: gender, socioeconomic status, ethnicity
 - International: learning outcomes (PISA, TIMMS); rankings of universities (Times Higher Education; Shanghai Jiao Tong University)
- Presentation
 - Tables; charts; figures; pictures



Policy Formulation and Implementation (Sack, 2002)

- Apply data analysis to policy formulation
 - Responsible agencies, legislative bodies
 - Stakeholders
- Policy implementation requires specific sector capacities
 - Relevant institutions
 - Key personnel
 - Clear lines of authority and responsibility



Institutional Capacity (European Commission, 2005)

- Human resources: preparation; experience; level of staffing
- Physical environment: infrastructure; materials
- Enabling environment: financial resources; commitment to high performance/change
- Scope of implementation: local, regional, national



Skill Requirements (Sack, 2002)

- Capacity to **DO** education sector analysis: the "supply side"
 - Quantitative skills: statistics, data collection and analysis; research design
 - Qualitative skills: functional analysis of institutions; behavioral observation



Skill Requirements (Sack, 2002)

- Capacity to **USE** education sector analysis in policy formulation: the "demand side"
 - Willingness to base policy on empirical analysis
 - Ability to absorb the logic and rationale of education sector analyses
 - Ability to reconcile technical analyses with political imperatives and pressures; negotiate; compromise



Skill Requirements (Sack, 2002)

- Communication capabilities (intersection of "supply" and "demand" sides)
 - Presentation skills: speaking; writing; graphics;
 PowerPoint; multi-media
 - Willingness and ability to communicate analytical results in ways that can be understood by all stakeholders



Strategic Options for Capacity Building (Sack, 2002)

- Education sector analysis should be conceived as a capacity building exercise
- External experts should focus on capacity building and skills development
- Extensive use should be made of local expertise linked to the education sector
- Use tools and methods appropriate for local expertise
- Learning-by-doing, on-the-job training



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