Leveraging Access to Basic Education through Capitation

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CG Operational Guidelines

• Enrolment projection based on district GER – actual enrolment end of third term of previous year
• 50% disbursed, remainder based on actual – 2\textsuperscript{nd}/3\textsuperscript{rd} term
• CGs to support implementation of SPIPS
• Key SPIPS activities – enrolment drives; TLMs; INSET etc
• Monitoring mechanism – SMCs; Circuit Supervisors; DTST
CG – Some Home Truths

- Delays and misappropriation of funds
- Schools spend about one-third on Sports and Culture Levies
- Insignificant amounts on enrolment drives
- CG as percentage of unit cost per primary child about 5%
- Wide variations in CG per student received at school level
Who is making least progress?

Mean attendance rates by Welfare Quintile - 6 to 11 years

Rate

Welfare Quintile
Progress - Temporal or Permanent?

- In absolute terms, enrolment by grade from 1980 to 2008 has more than doubled mainly as a result of population growth in the 5-17 age group.
- Growth not translated into effective transition across the primary cycle.
- Grade 1 to 6 progression has not changed significantly (enrolment ratio approximately 1.5 for both 1980 and 2008).
- In effect, progression through to completion of primary school has not improved in nearly 30 years!
- Dropout by the end of primary 1 may be getting worse.
Ghana: Evolution of Primary Enrolment 1980-2008

Source: Ghana EMIS, Ministry of Education
Delayed Entry by the Poor
Source: Akyeampong (2009)

Mean Age-Grade 'Delay' Per Pupil by Household Welfare Quintile

- Mean delay in years
- Welfare quintile

- Quintile 1: 4 years
- Quintile 2: 3 years
- Quintile 3: 2 years
- Quintile 4: 1 year
- Quintile 5: 0 years
Age-Grade Patterns
Source: Akyeampong (2010)

Primary School

Age-Grade Pattern Estimates - Primary School 2005/6

Junior High School

Age-Grade Pattern Estimates - Secondary School 2005-6

Source: GLSS 5
All Public Primary Schools in Ghana
Age-Grade – 2008/09 EMIS

High Age-Grade Density - Primary 1 & 2
Source: Akyeampong (2010)
“In the years between 2004/5 and 2007/8, growth in enrolment outstripped population growth, although appears to have slowed in 2008/9”.
### Shares of School Expenditure Items in the total Schooling Cost Per Primary School Pupil

Source: Boakye-Yiadom (2010)

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Average schooling expense (real) incurred per person attending Basic School

Source: Boakye-Yiadom (2010)
Issues for Policy and Practice

• As percentage of unit cost per pupil CG should represent a significant proportion (~20%)
• Target the poor – increase substantially CG for children in deprived districts
• Remove or reduce CG to wealthier population
• Cut out layers of bureaucracy to reduce corruption and improve timely release of funds (District to School)
• Measure success in terms of improved participation and progression across the basic school cycle
Issues for Policy and Practice

- ‘Reward’ timely progression and completion
- Focus enrolment drive on timely enrolment and progression particularly in the first two years
- Target CG on classroom level inputs