Non-state actors in education: Who chooses? Who loses?

GLOBAL EDUCATION MONITORING REPORT

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Most people support public education

For 89%, responsibility for providing school education rests primarily with governments.

The higher the inequality, the more people want public education spending to rise.
One in three countries spends below both benchmarks

Public education spending relative to two benchmarks

Priority assigned to education fell with COVID

Education as share of GDP (%)
National SDG 4 benchmarks

Education 2030 Framework for Action called on countries to establish “appropriate intermediate benchmarks” for selected SDG indicators (§28)

- Seven benchmark indicators
- Each country’s contribution to global education agenda
  ~ climate change agenda
- Link national, regional and global agendas

Progress toward benchmark setting
% of countries

geo.uis.unesco.org/sdg-benchmarks

www.education-estimates.org
Public education is not equitable (1)

Public spending is more likely not to be targeted at the poor
Public education is not equitable (2)

Households account for 30% of total education spending globally and 39% in low- and lower-middle-income countries.

About 8% of households borrow to pay for education, 12% in low-income countries, over 30% in Haiti, Kenya, the Philippines and Uganda.
Public education is not equitable (3)

In Ghana, Kenya and Zambia families spend more money on public education than on private education
Public education is not equitable (4)

In some countries households bear very high shares of total spending

55% in Jordan
56% in El Salvador, Madagascar
57% in Pakistan, Rwanda
58% in Myanmar, Niger
59% in Mauritania, Uganda
67% in Ghana
71% in Bangladesh
72% in Nigeria
73% in Liberia
74% in Lebanon
81% in Haiti

Average share of education in household spending: 3.2%
In Ghana: from 8.9% in 2005/6 to 10.6% in 2012/3 and 13.1% in 2016/7
Household spending exacerbates inequality

While the poorest households spend practically nothing on education, the richest 20% spend between 0.5% and 1.7% of their countries’ GDP.
Private schools serve richer, urban populations

In low- and middle-income countries, the richest children are 10 times more likely to attend a private school than the poorest.
Thank you for listening

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