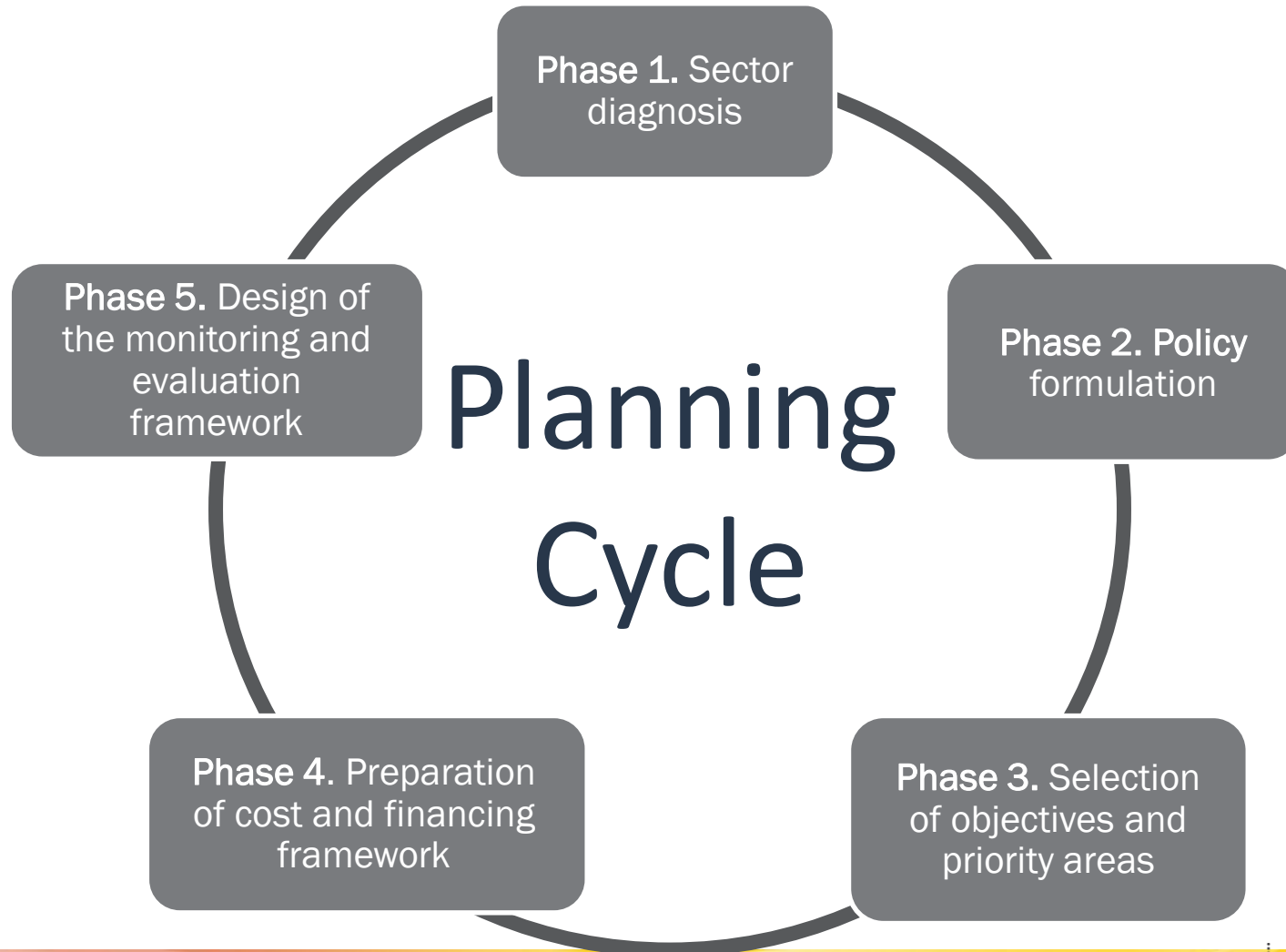# Session 2.2

November, 2013

SITUATION ANALYSIS: FROM AN EDUCATION FOR PEACE PERSPECTIVE

Objectives

- Purpose of situation analysis as part of education sector diagnosis

- Identify key variables to consider: using existing EMIS data when possible

- Analyse existing data from an "education for peace" perspective

Reminder of the five phases of the planning cycle

Phase 1. Sector diagnosis
with focus on education for peace

Analysis of broader national (or regional) context

- What issues of peacebuilding and/or conflict are specifically addressed in national development strategies?

- What is the potential role of education in helping to achieve these broad national strategies?

Review Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, National Development Strategies, others?

See examples in Guidelines.

Sector diagnosis: analyzing existing data

Data often available in an EMIS

- Enrollment ratios – gross and net

- Intake ratios – gross and net

- Repetition and dropout rates

- Availability of education infrastructure

- Student-teacher and student-classroom ratios

- Language of instruction

- Teacher qualifications

- Others?

Key Access Indicators

- Gross and net enrollment ratios

- Gross and net intake ratios

- Gender parity index

Why are enrolment ratios important?

- Because they tell us how close a country is to enrolling all children in school

- Because most countries have agreed to enrolment targets for EFA and the MDGs

- When disaggregated, they indicate parts of the country where children do not have access to education

Primary Gross Enrollment Ratio

Gross enrollment ratio (GER)

$$\frac{\text{Total \# enrolled}}{\text{Pop. 7-12}}$$

Example: One million children are enrolled in primary school in Country X. Recent population estimates indicate that there are 750,000 children aged 7-12 (primary school age) in the country.

What is primary gross enrollment ratio?

$$\frac{1,000,000}{750,000} = 1.33 \times 100 = 133\%$$

UNESCO
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

International Institute for Educational Planning

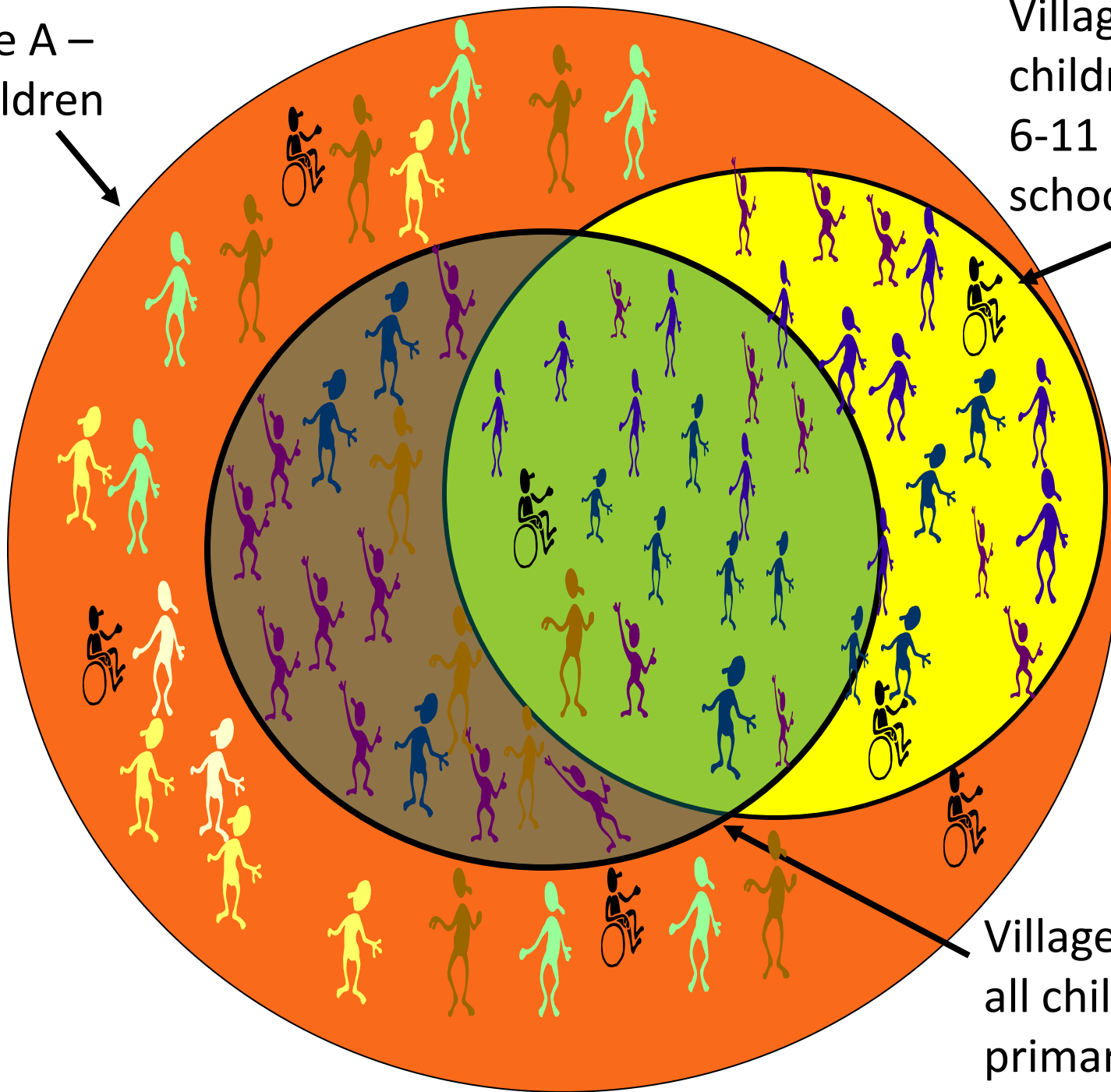International Bureau of Education

GER: What does it mean?

- General level of participation in primary school

- In principle, enough capacity to enroll all primary school-aged children in primary school
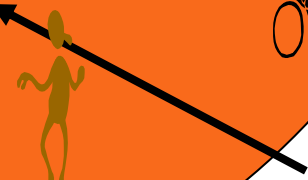
Village A – all children

Village A – children ages 6-11 (primary school age)

Village A – all children in primary school

Primary Net Enrollment Ratio

Net enrollment ratio (NER)

$$\frac{\text{\# 7-12 enrolled}}{\text{Pop. 7-12}}$$

Example: Of the one million children enrolled in primary school in Country X, 500,000 of them are aged 7-12.

What is the primary net enrollment ratio?

$$\frac{500,000}{750,000} = .67 \text{ or } 67\%$$

NER: What does it mean?

- Tells us whether all primary school aged children are in primary school

- If lower than gross enrollment ratio, it may indicate the presence of over-age (older than the official primary school age) or under-age (younger than the official primary school age) children in primary school

Gross Intake Ratio

Gross intake ratio (GIR)

$$\frac{\text{\# new entrants to Grade 1}}{\text{Population age 6}}$$

Example: In Country X the official enrollment age to begin primary school is age 6. There were 90,000 new entrants into Grade 1 this year and recent population estimates indicate that there are 100,000 age 6 children in the country.

What is the gross intake ratio?

$$\frac{90{,}000}{100{,}000} = 0.9 \times 100 = 90\%$$

GIR: What does it mean?

- General level of access to primary education

- Indicates capacity of system to provide access to grade 1

Net Intake Ratio

Net intake ratio (NIR)
$$\frac{\text{\# age 6 new entrants to Grade 1}}{\text{Population age 6}}$$

Example: Of the 90,000 new entrants into Grade 1 this year, 85,000 of them were age 6.

What is the net intake ratio?

$$\frac{85{,}000}{100{,}000} = 0.85 \times 100 = 85\%$$

NIR: What does it mean?

- An NIR of 100% is a necessary condition for achieving universal primary education, that is, all children enter Grade 1 at the correct age

Enrollment and Intake Ratios

- What are the implications from a conflict sensitive perspective? (Exercise part 1)

Gender Parity Index (GPI)

$$\frac{\text{Female GER}}{\text{Male GER}}$$

- The GPI tells us about the ratio of girls to boys.

- It does not tell us anything about overall enrollment

- It does not tell us whether girls' enrolment is increasing or decreasing.

Gender Parity Index

<u>Female GER</u>
Male GER

Example: In Country X, the primary gross enrollment ratio is:
- 80% for boys
- 50% for girls

What is the formula for the gender parity index for primary education?

$$\frac{50}{80} = .625$$

GPI: What does it mean?

$$\frac{\text{Female GER}}{\text{Male GER}}$$

- What if the GPI is less than 1?

- What if the GPI is greater than 1?

- What if the GPI is equal to 1?

Group exercise

- See separate handout

Conclusions

- Use and analyze existing EMIS data from an education for peace (or conflict sensitive) perspective.

- Collect additional data as and only when needed.