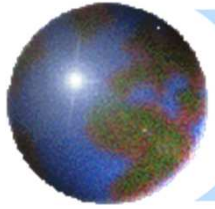


Education Quality and Economic Development

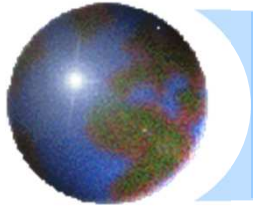
Eric A. Hanushek
Stanford University

Bank of Israel
Jerusalem, June 2017



Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



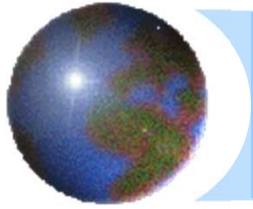


**Development =
Growth**

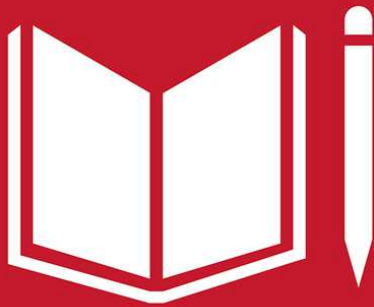


**8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH**



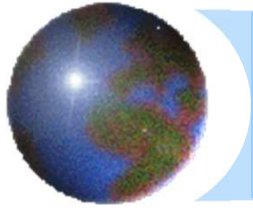


4 QUALITY EDUCATION



Growth = Skills

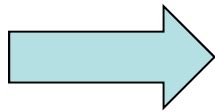




Conclusions

1. Development = growth

- Recent focus on fiscal issues cannot neglect future

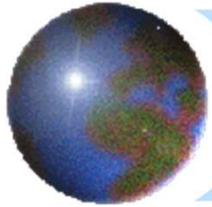


Growth = skills

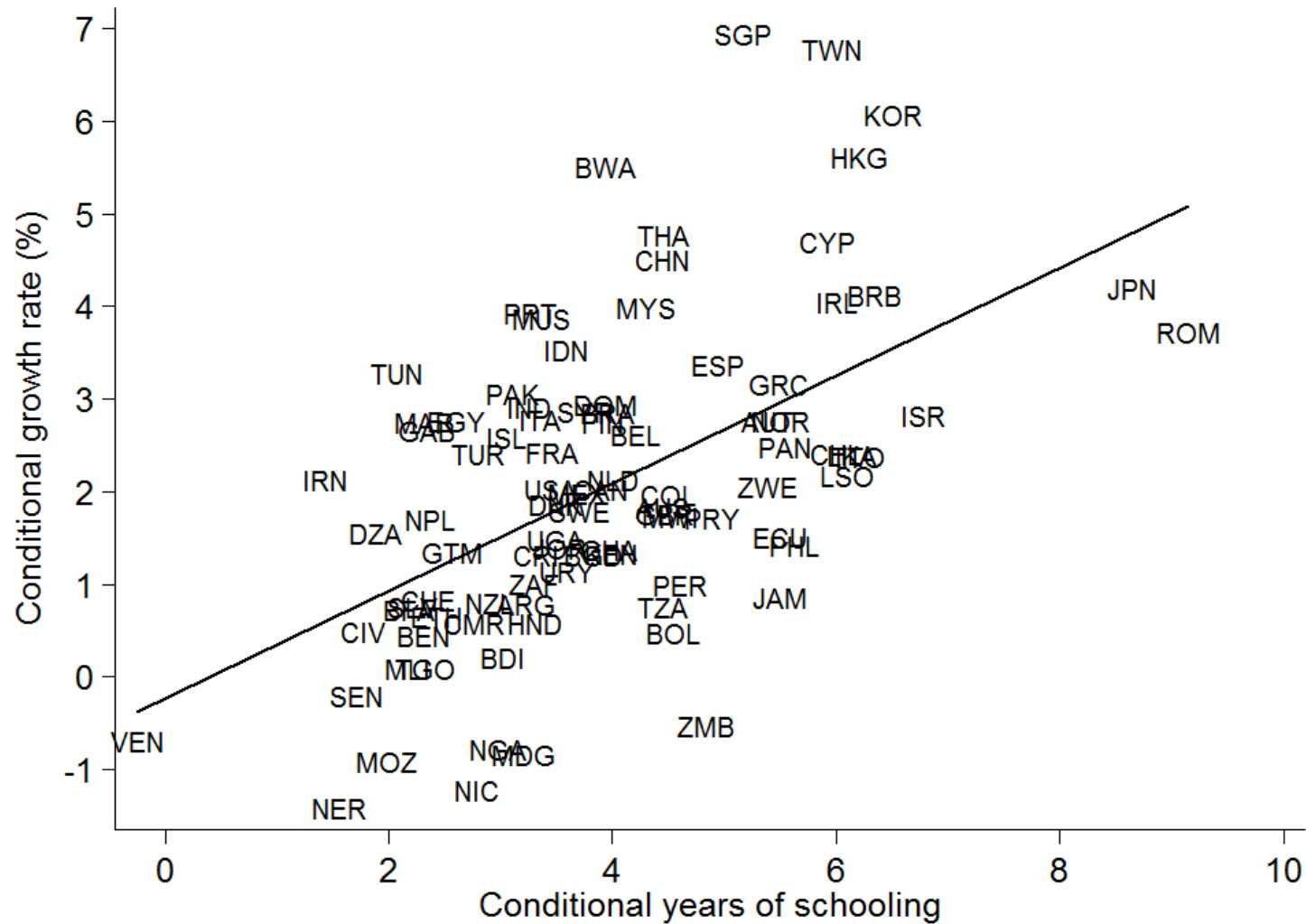
2. Value of school improvement is enormous

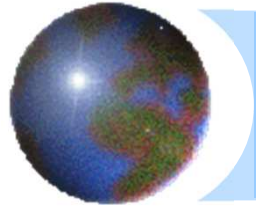
3. Improvement is possible, in part as seen by recent advances in Israel

4. Improvement requires continued commitment



Years of Schooling and Economic Growth, 1960-2000

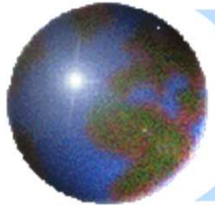




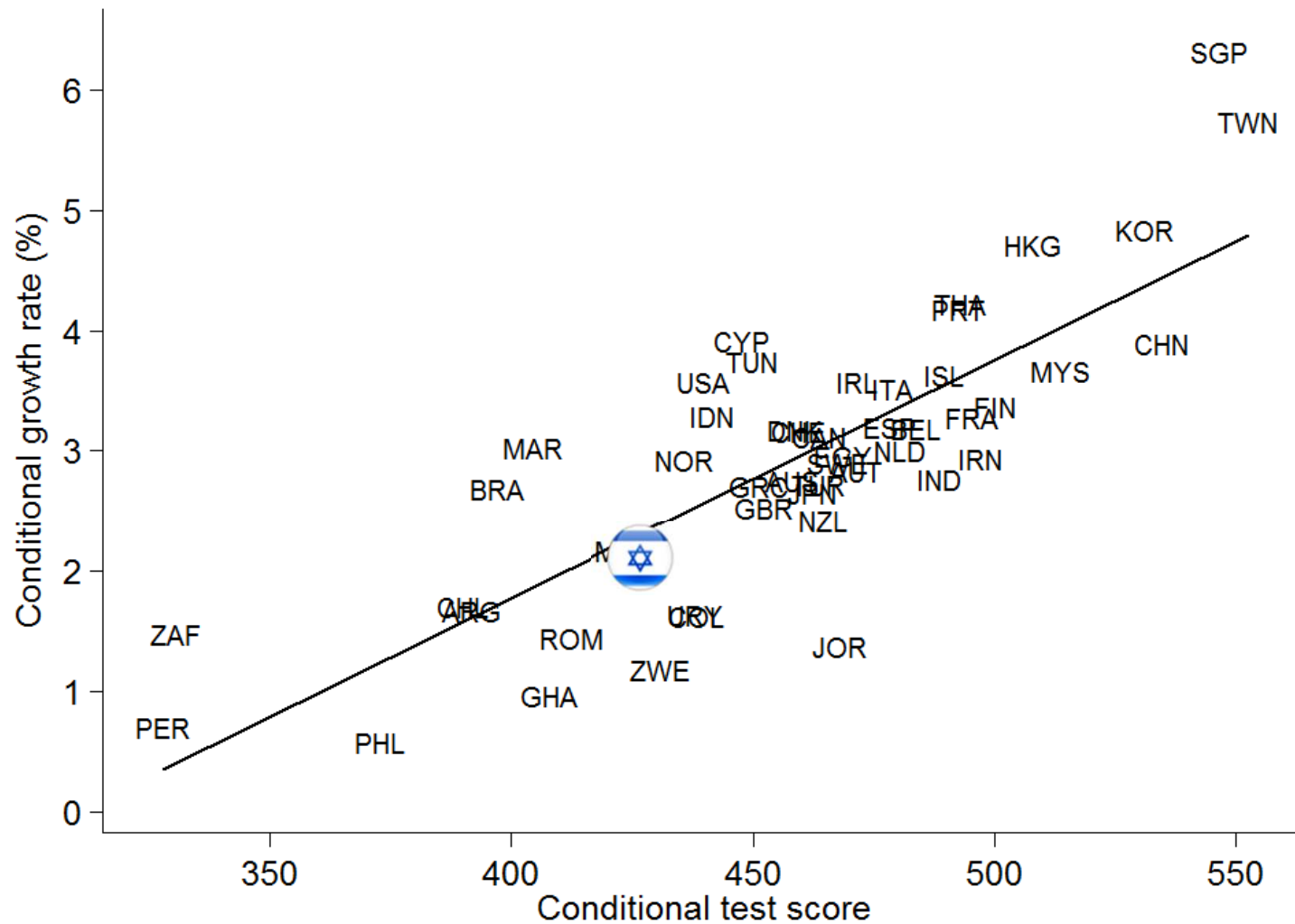
Expanding Access and School Completion

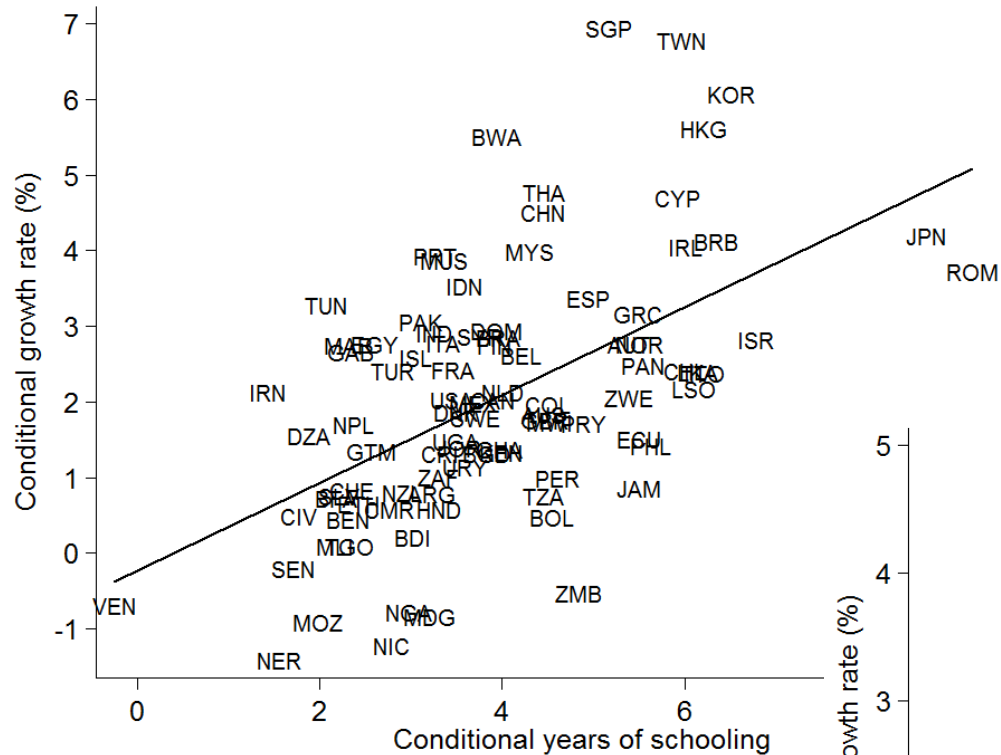
Considerable policy focused on school completion

1. This is not Israel's biggest problem
2. It reflects why previous figure is wrong

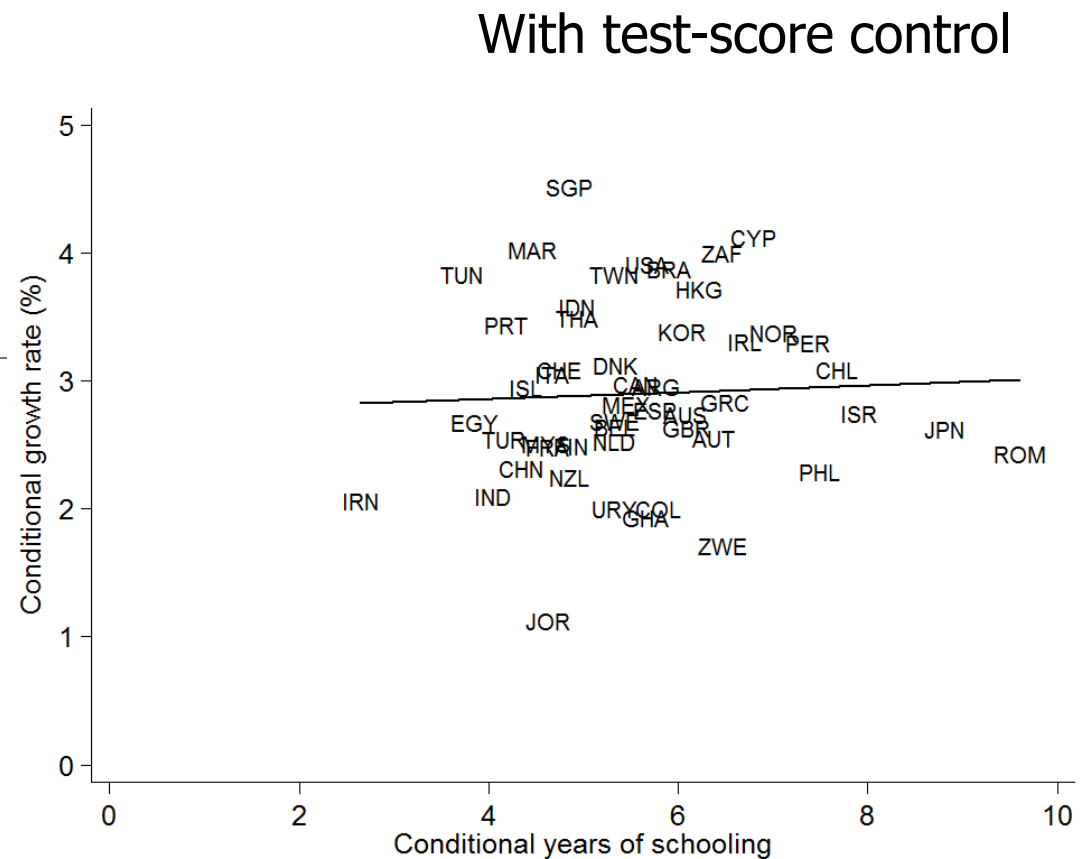


Knowledge Capital and Economic Growth, 1960-2000

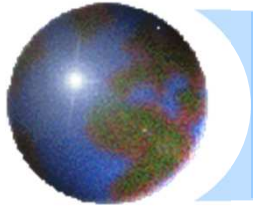




Without test-score control

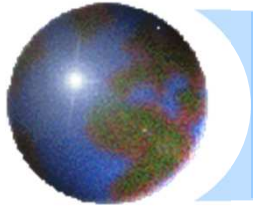


With test-score control

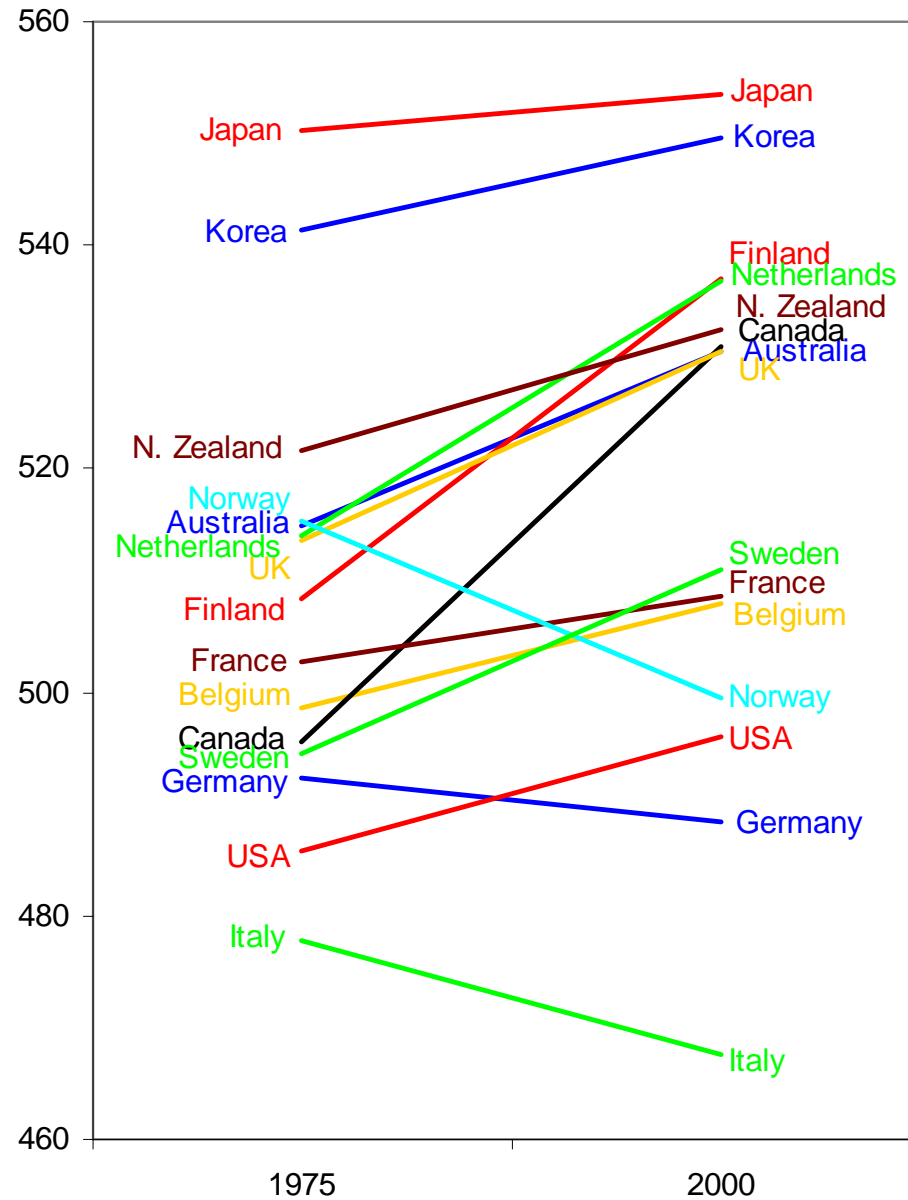


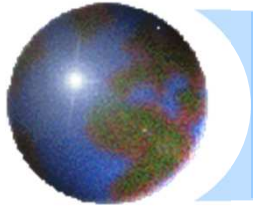
Too much attendance without learning



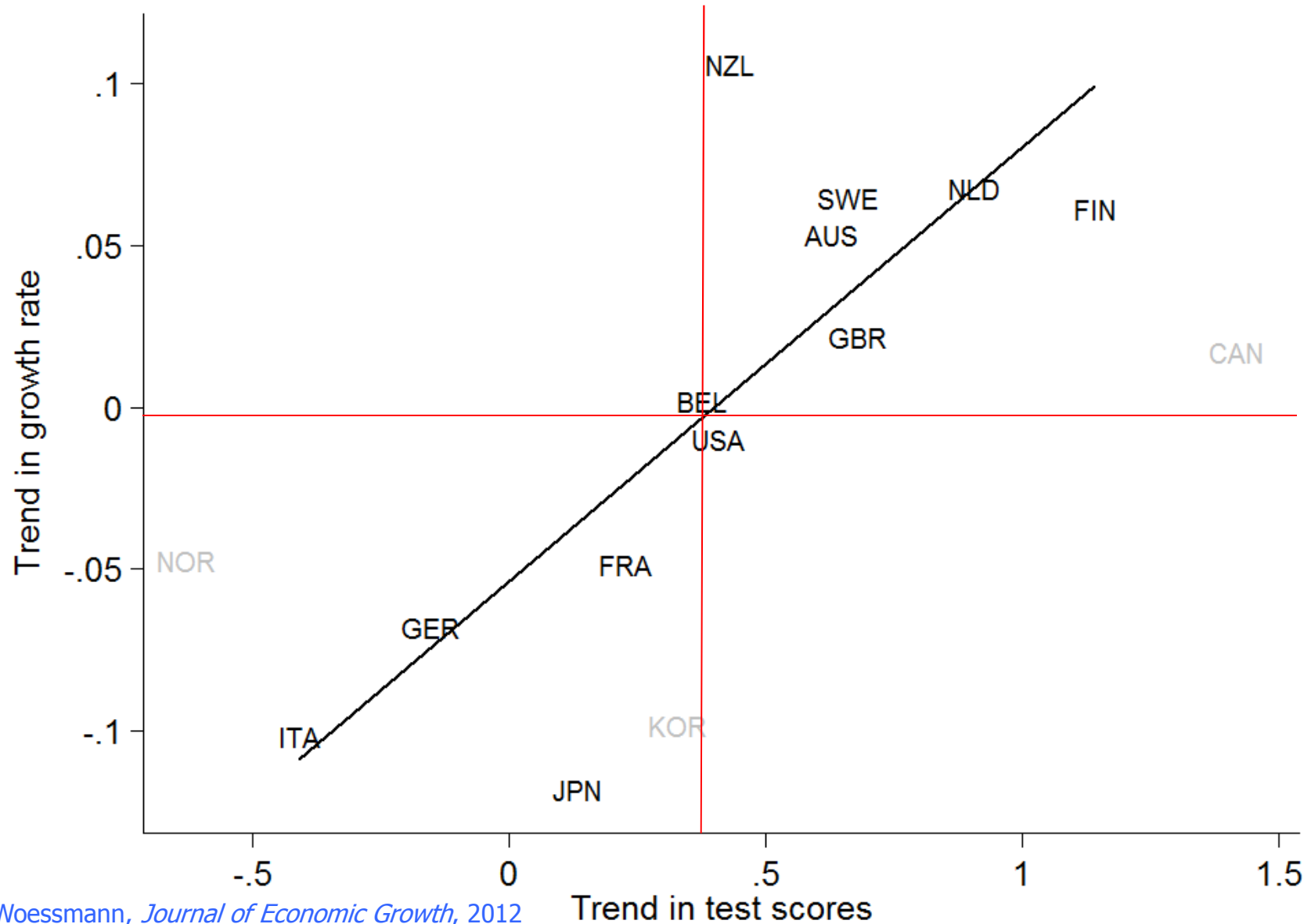


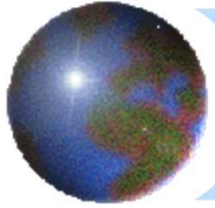
Trends in Test Scores





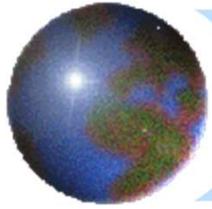
Trends in Growth Rates vs. Trends in Test Scores



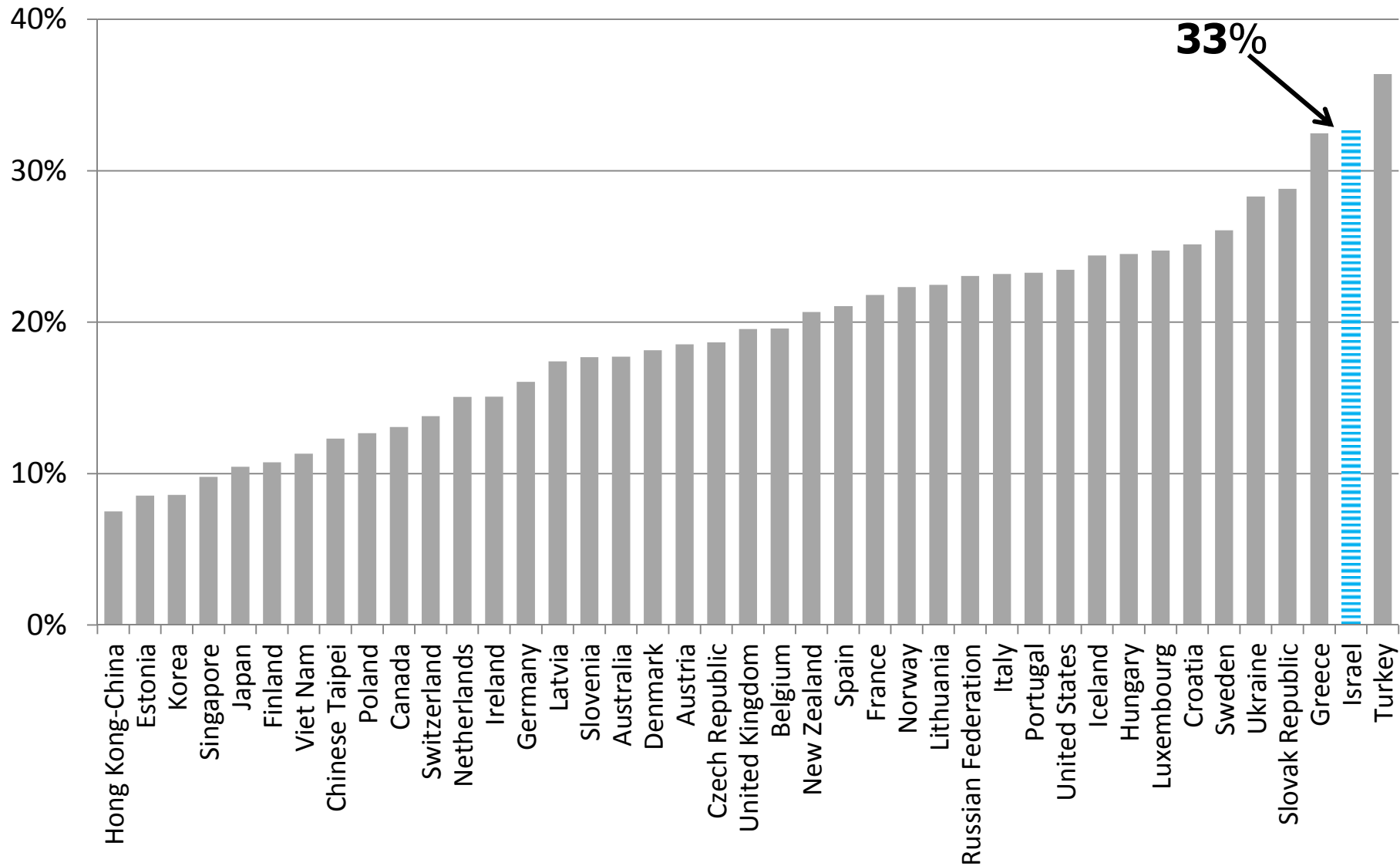


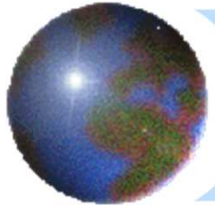
Example of Value of Improvement - 1

- Assuming historical patterns hold
- Present value over 80 years
- Improvement plan
 - Universal basic skills
 - 15 years (by 2030)
- Israel moves to **universal basic skills**



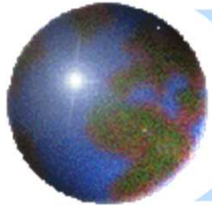
Students Lacking Basic Skills



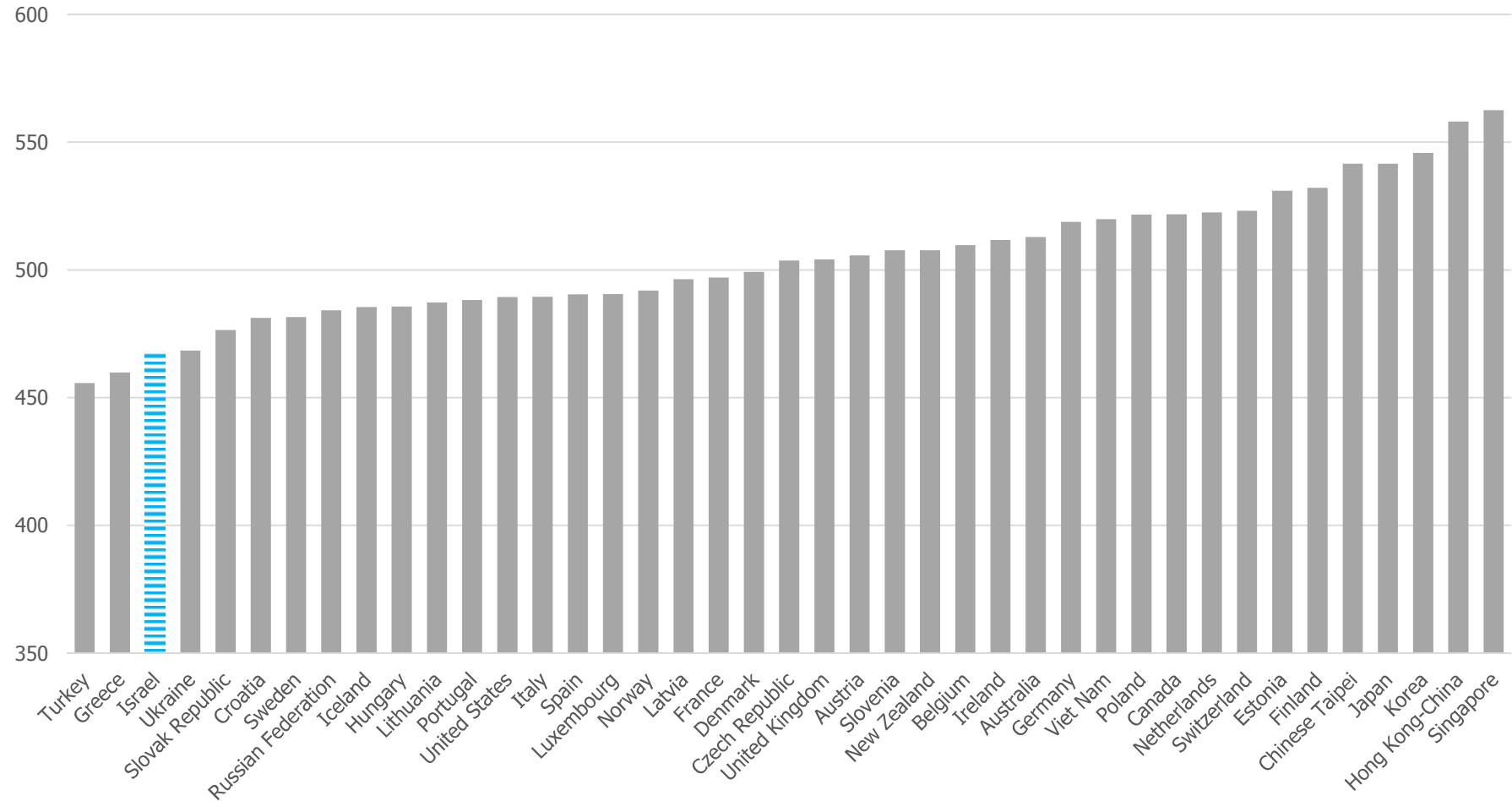


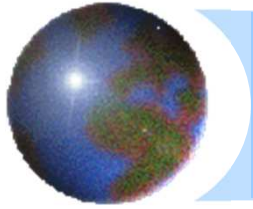
Example of Value of Improvement - 1

- Assuming historical patterns hold
- Present value over 80 years
- Improvement plan
 - Universal basic skills
 - 15 years (by 2030)
- Israel moves to **universal basic skills**
 - Present value of **353% of GDP [USD 991 billion]**
 - Average **7.6% higher GDP/pop**
 - **≈ 15% higher paychecks** for all workers every year



PISA Math+Science Performance (2012)

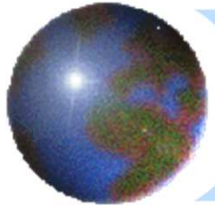




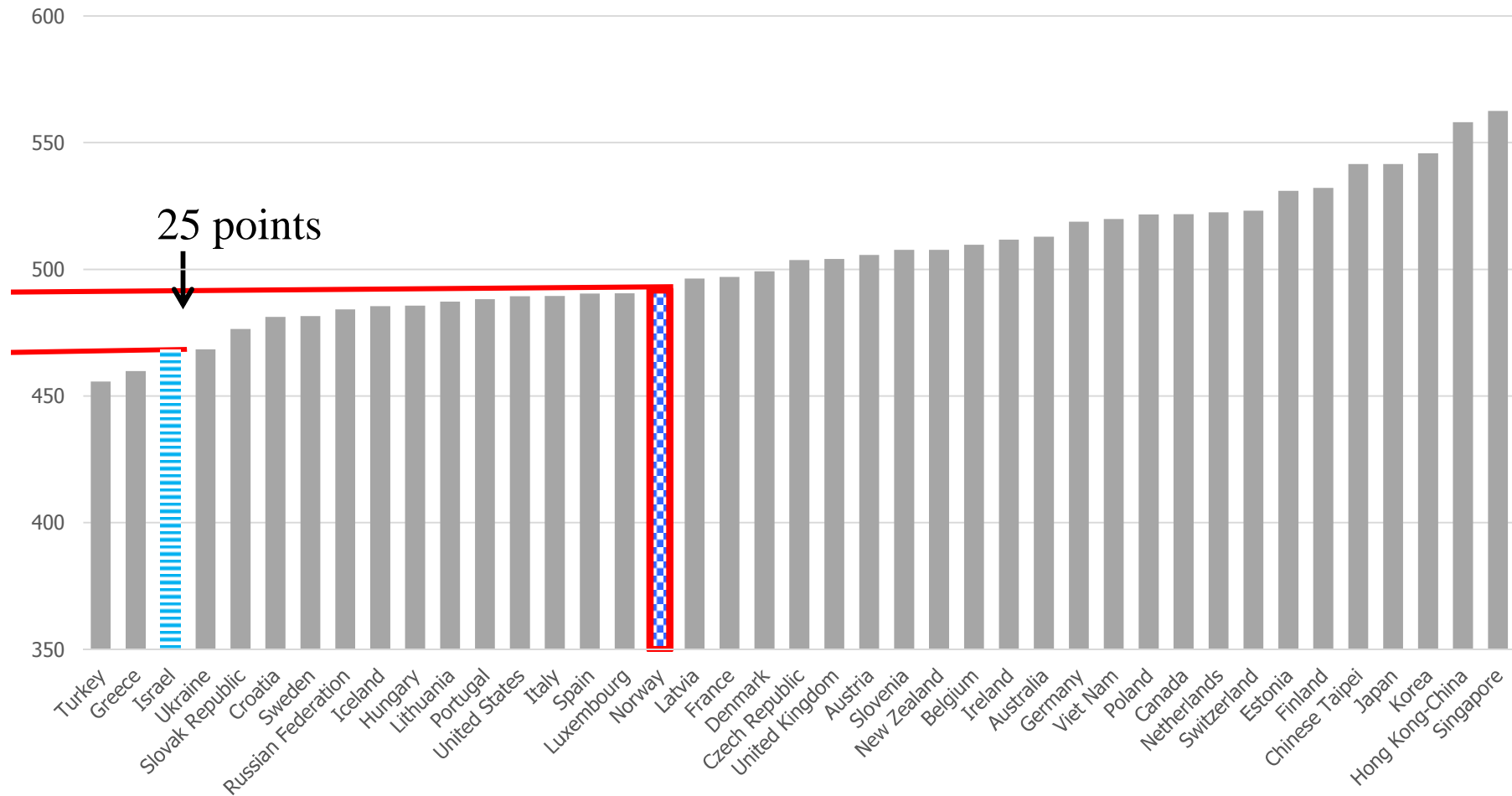
Value of Improvement - 2

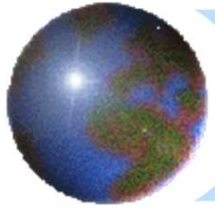
- Assuming historical patterns hold
- Present value over 80 years
- Improvement plan
 - 25 points on PISA
 - 15 years (by 2030)
- Israel moves to Norway level





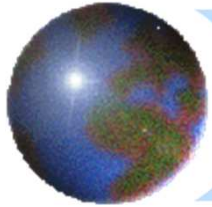
PISA Math+Science Performance (2012)



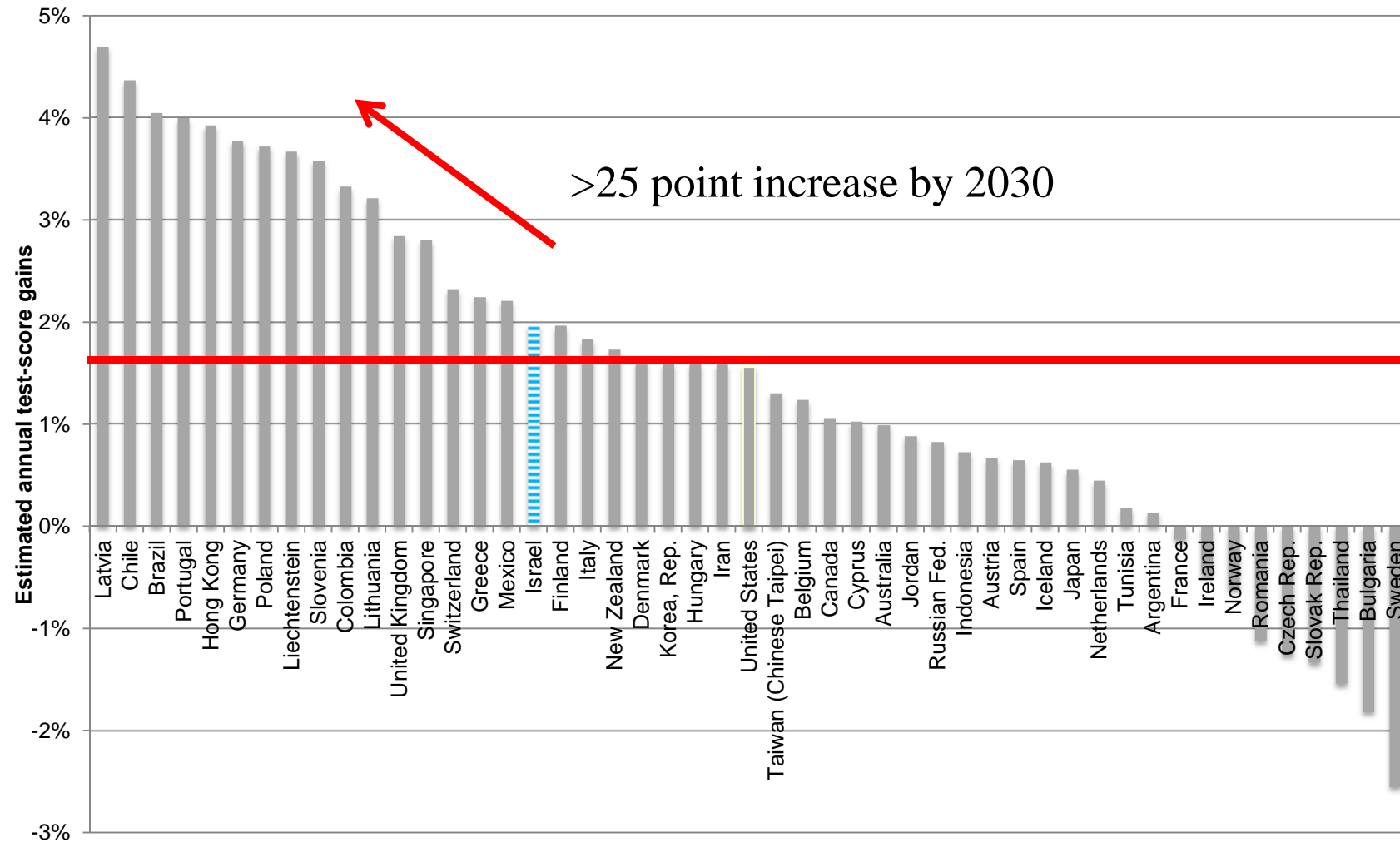


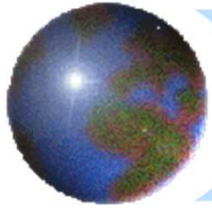
Example of Value of Improvement - 2

- Assuming historical patterns hold
- Present value over 80 years
- Improvement plan
 - 25 points on PISA
 - 15 years (by 2030)
- Israel moves to Norway level
 - Present value of **322% of GDP [USD 905 billion]**
 - Average **6.9% higher GDP/pop**
 - **≈14% higher paychecks** for all workers every year

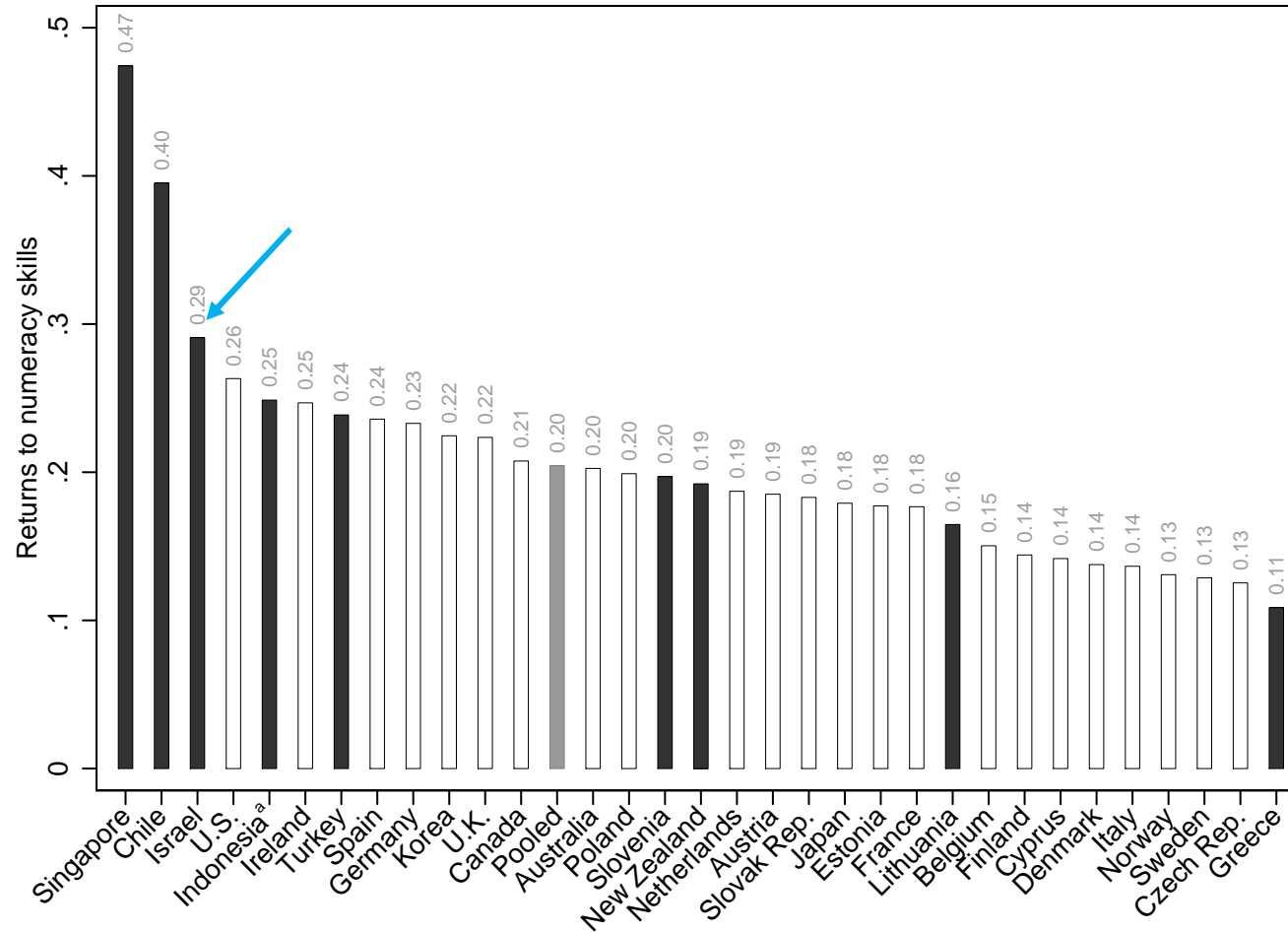


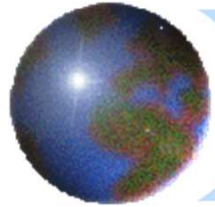
Achievement Growth, 1995-2009



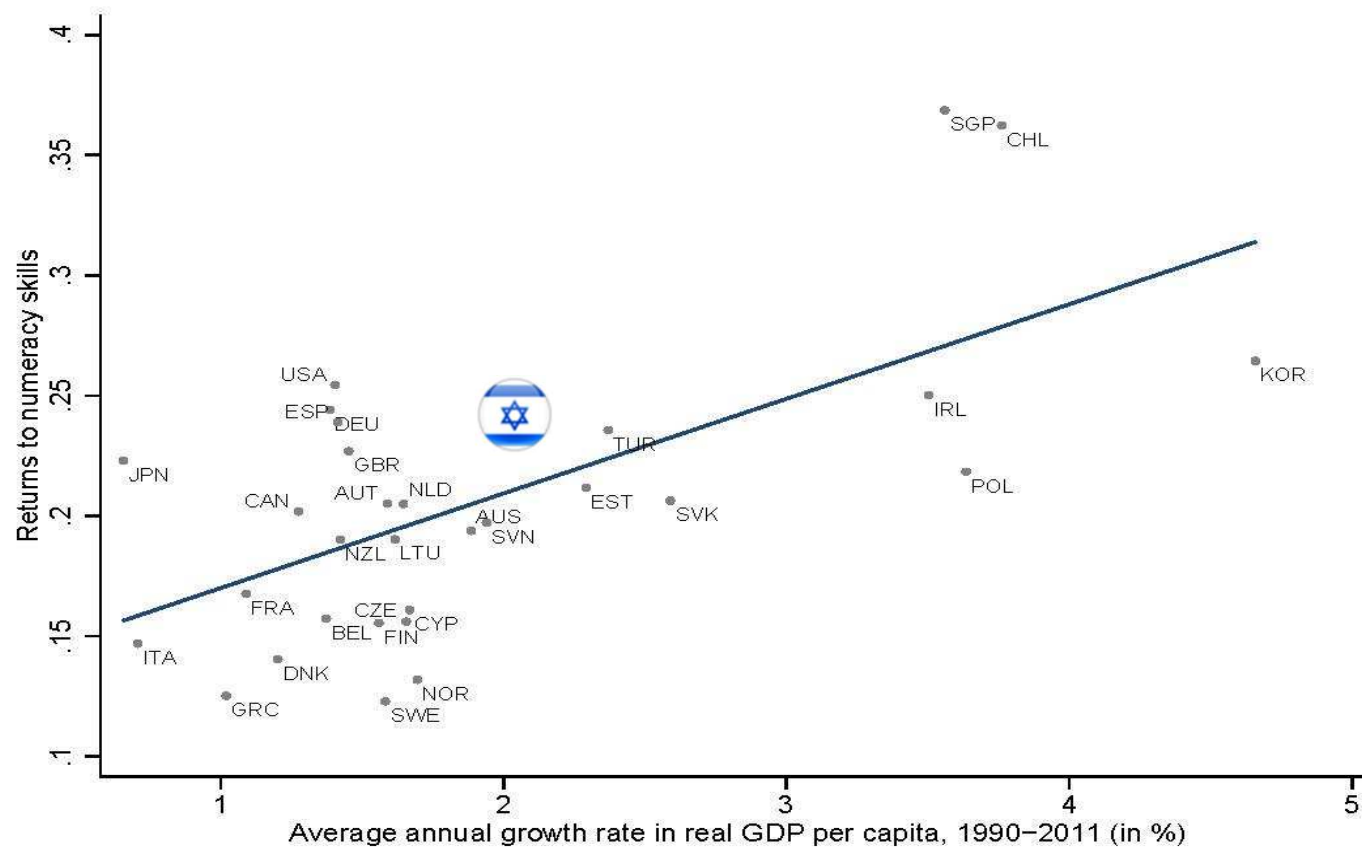


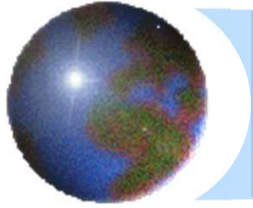
Returns to Skills – PIACC Round 2



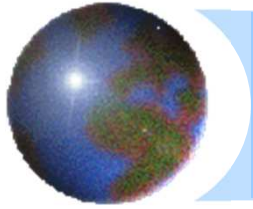


Returns to Skills across PIAAC Countries



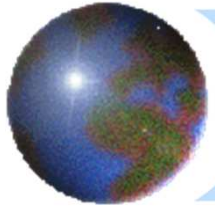


Are there things to be done?

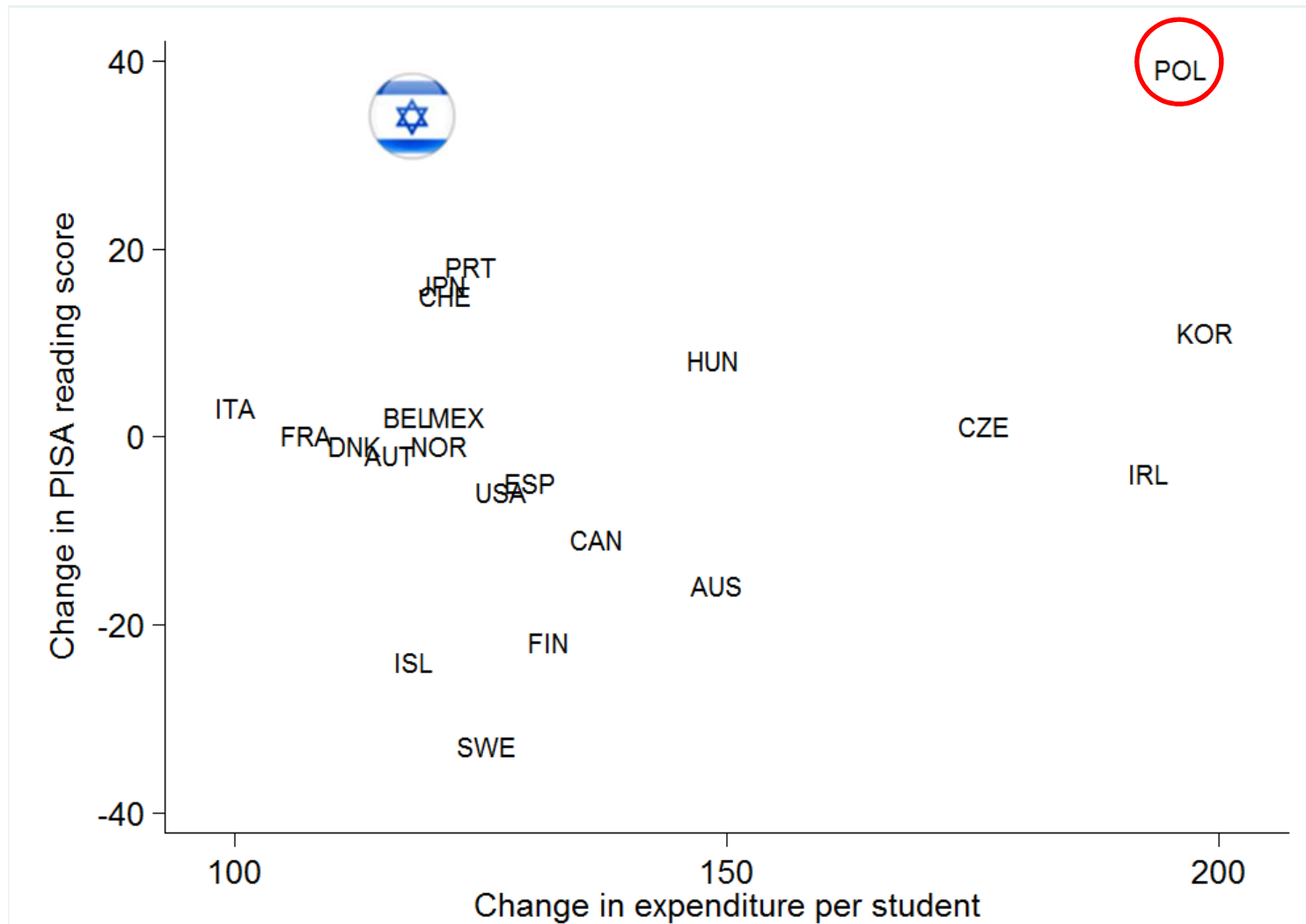


Resource Policies

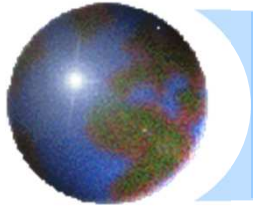
- Little evidence of success
 - Cross country evidence
 - Within country – developed
 - Within country – developing



Changes in educational spending and in student achievement across countries

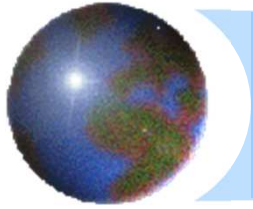


Scatter plot of the change in expenditure per student, 2000-2010 (constant prices, 2000 = 100) against change in PISA reading score, 2000-2012. $r=0.22$ but $=-0.008$ without Poland.



Resource Policies

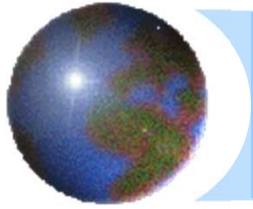
- Little evidence of success
 - Cross country evidence
 - Within country – developed
 - Within country – developing
- Consistent with detailed analysis
 - class size
 - school characteristics



Resource Policies

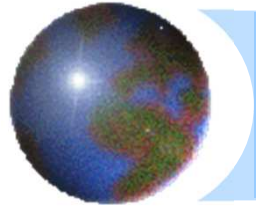
- Does not say “resources never have effect”
- Does not say “resources cannot have effect”

No expectation within current incentive structure



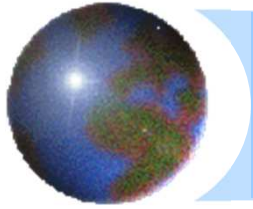
Teacher Quality

- Teachers most important input
- No identifiable characteristics
 - Master's degrees
 - Experience*
 - Certification
 - Preparation
 - Professional development
- Observable through both student performance *and* supervisor ratings
- Cannot regulate and pay on characteristics



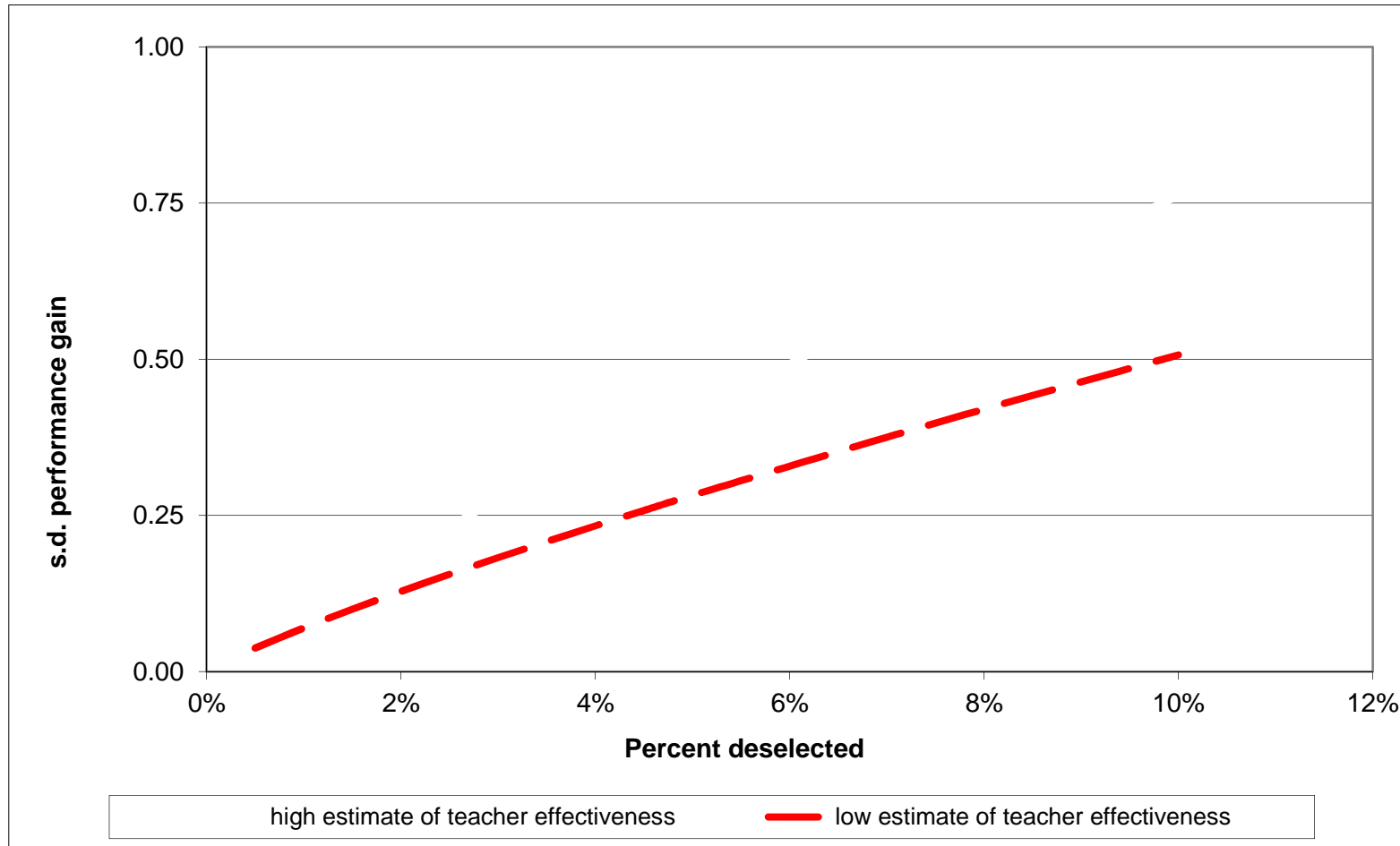
Institutional Reforms Supported by Evidence

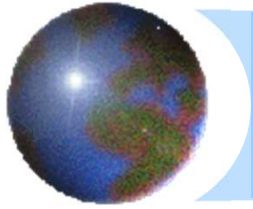
- Centralized exams
- Accountability
- Autonomy/decentralization
- Choice
- Direct performance incentives



Alternative Estimates of Least Effective Teachers

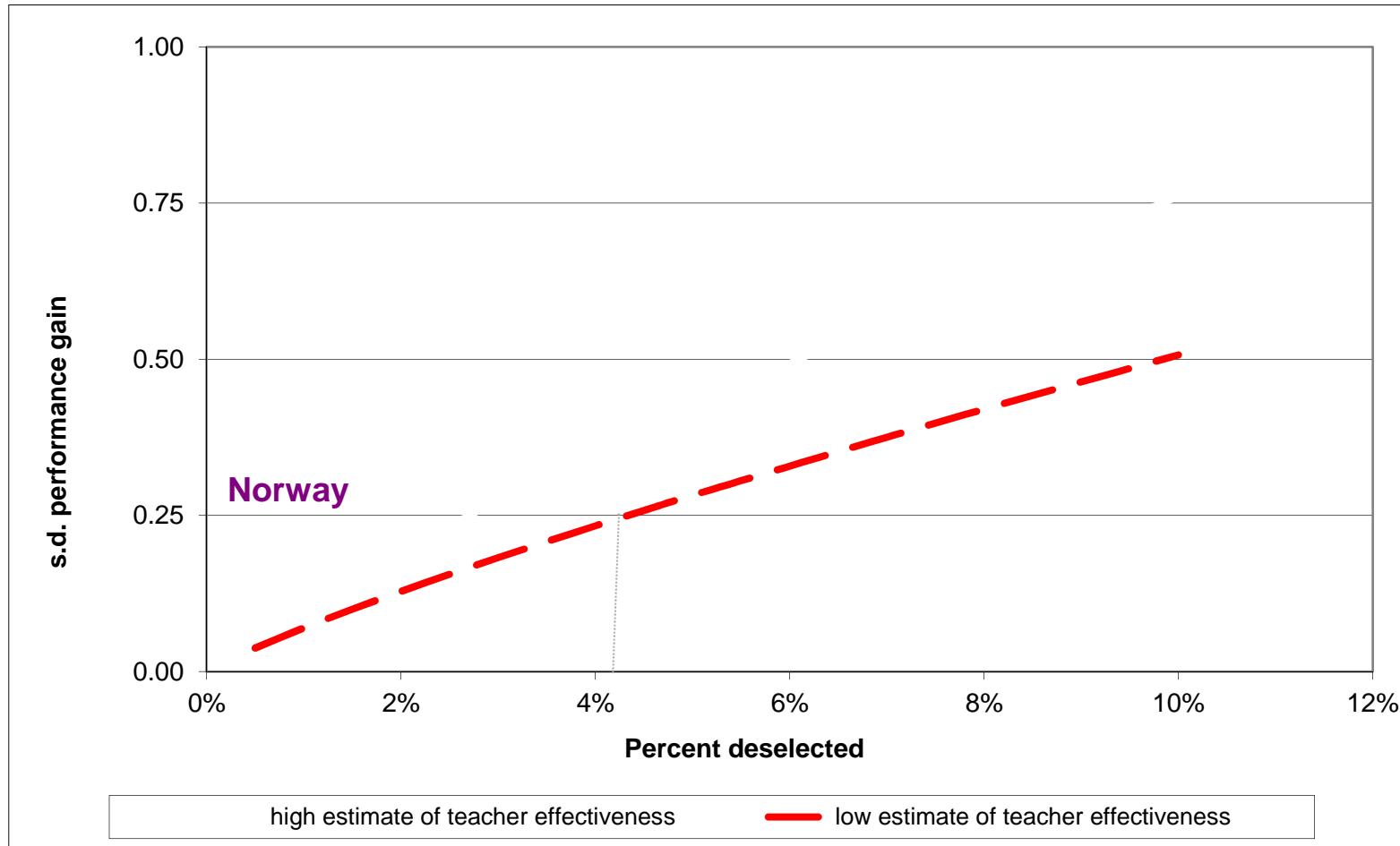
(United States distribution)

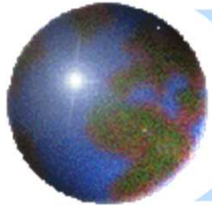




Alternative Estimates of Least Effective Teachers

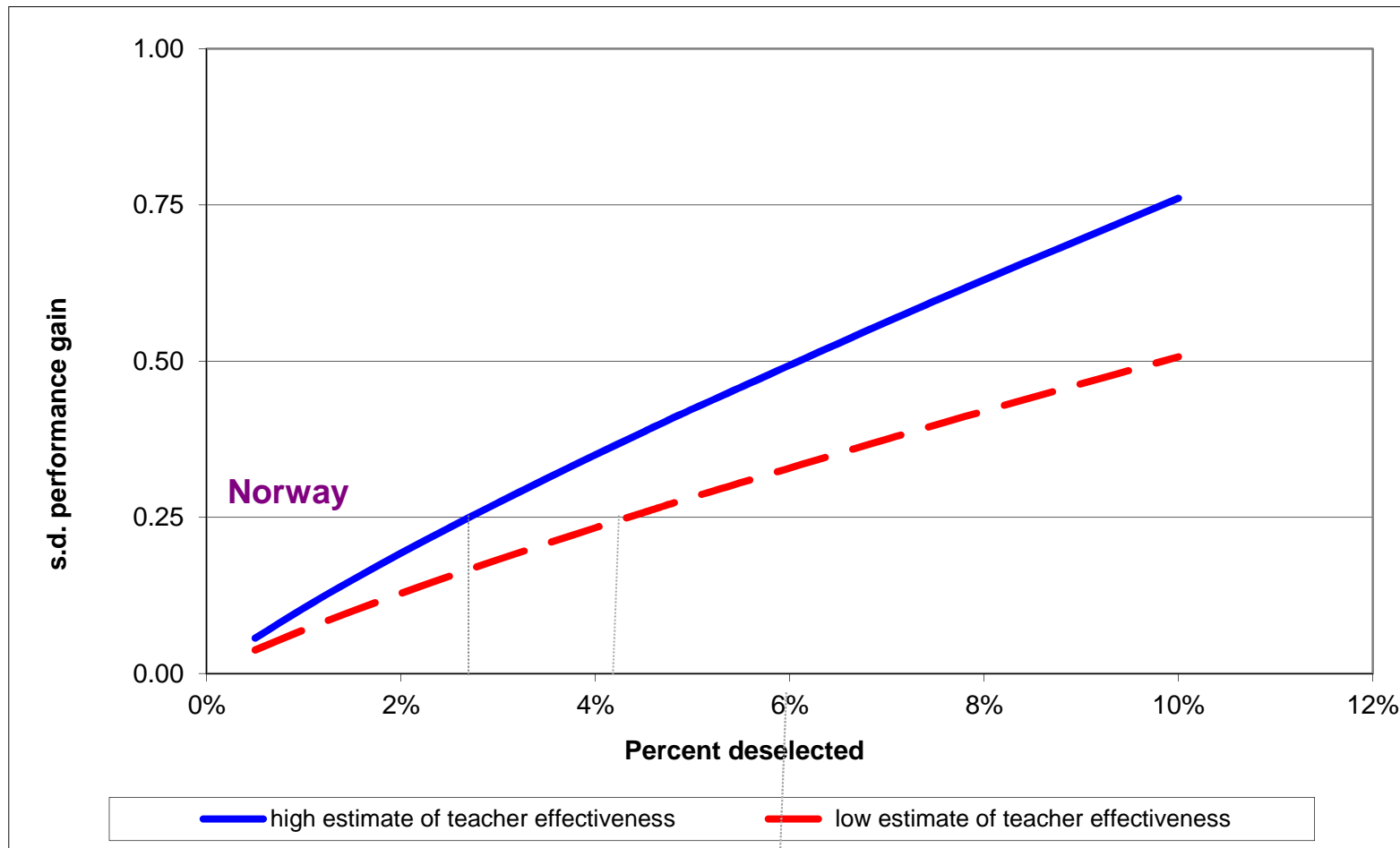
(United States distribution)

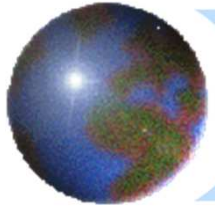




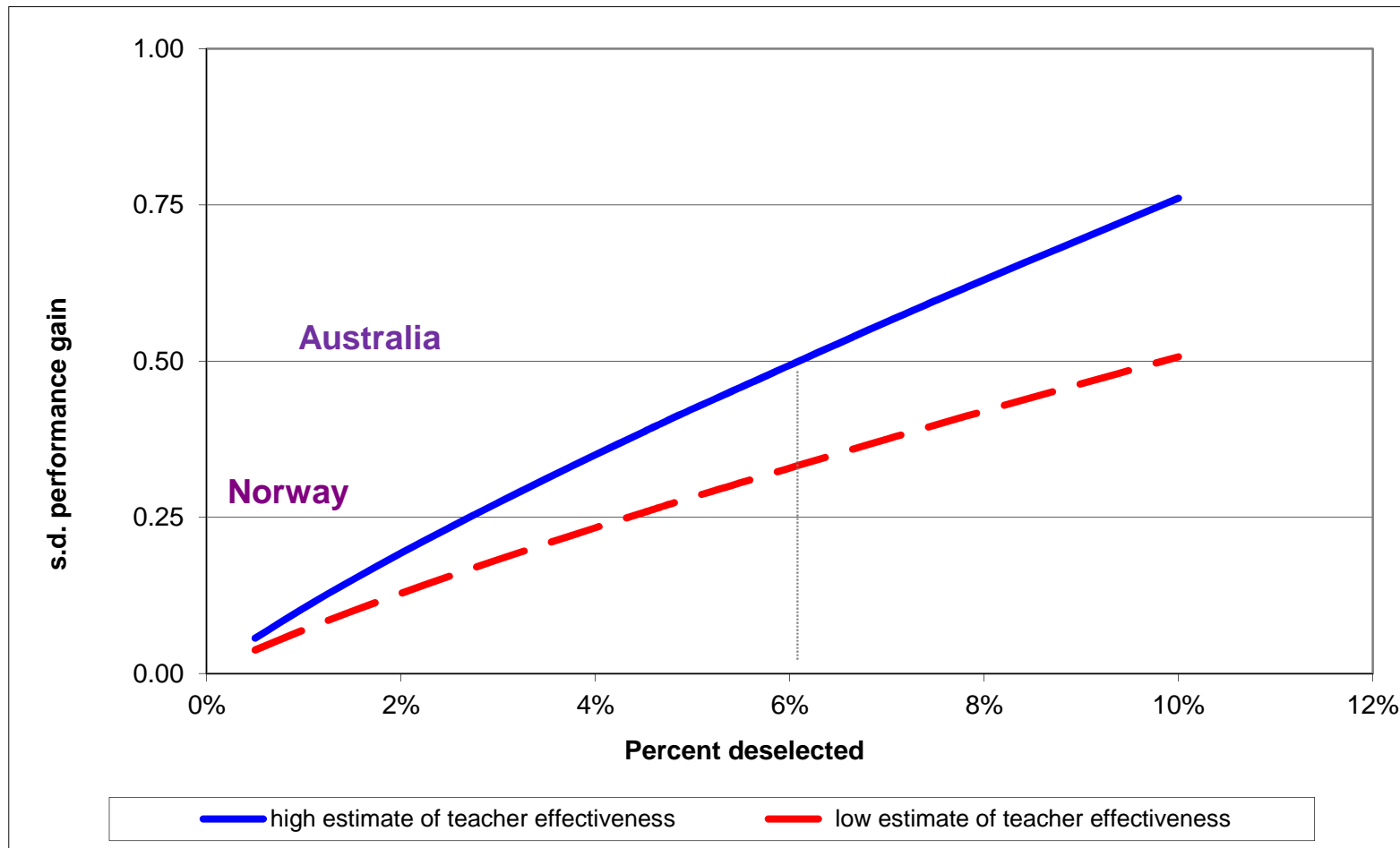
Alternative Estimates of Least Effective Teachers

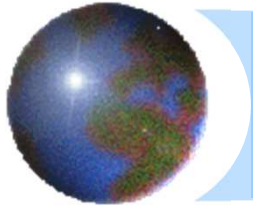
(United States distribution)





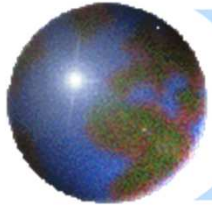
Alternative Estimates of Least Effective Teachers (United States distribution)



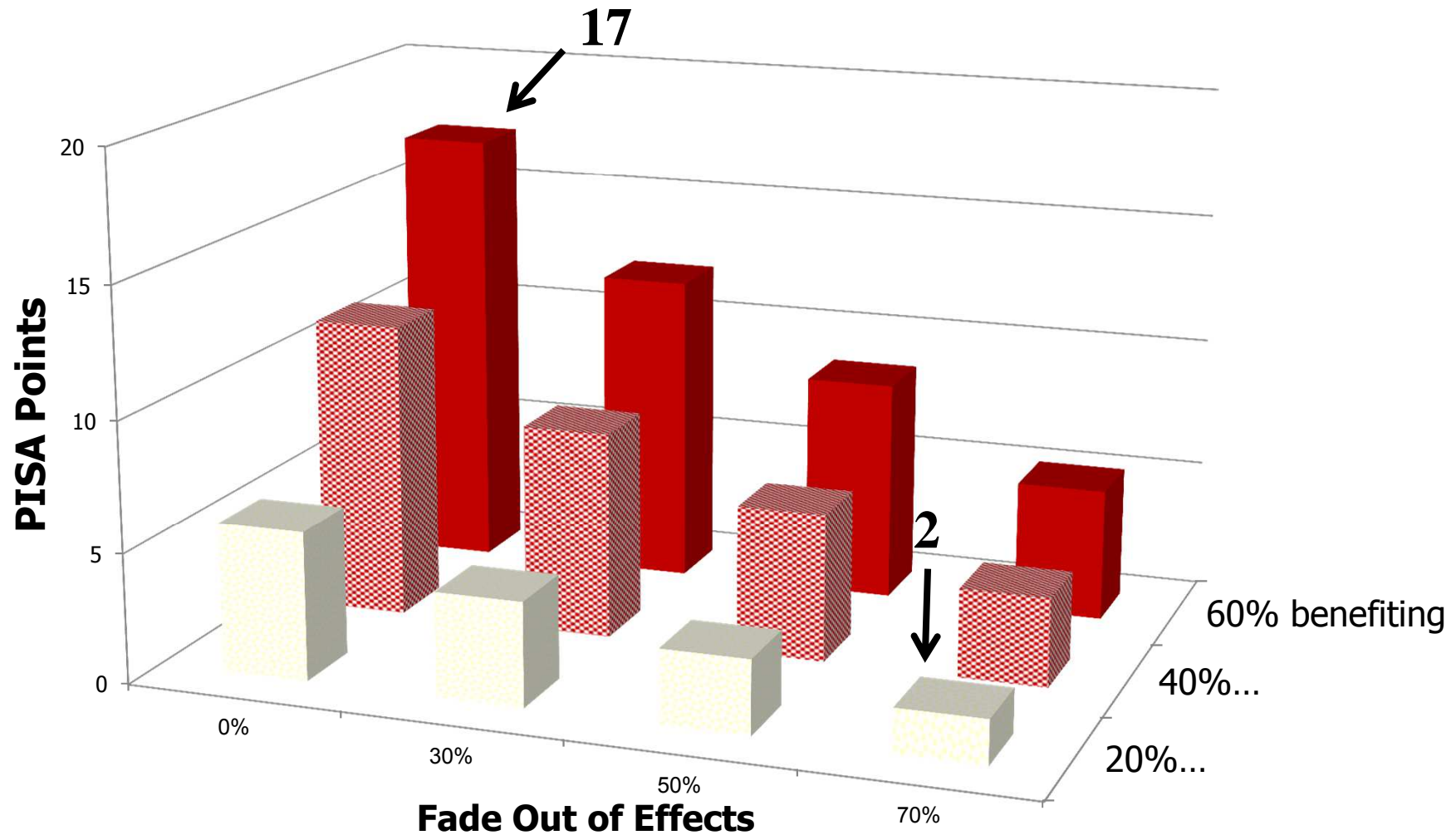


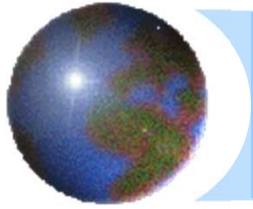
Preschool – Promise and Issues

- Evidence of success
 - Strongest with demonstration programs
 - Varied across operational programs
- Key uncertainties
 - Relevant population
 - Dimensions of program



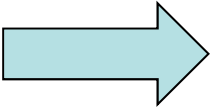
PISA Points with Varying Programs

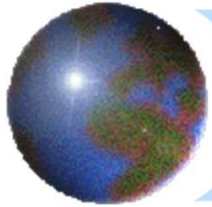




Conclusions

1. Development = growth
 - Recent focus on fiscal issues cannot neglect future

 Growth = skills
2. Value of school improvement is enormous
3. Improvement is possible, in part as seen by recent advances in Israel
4. Improvement requires continued commitment



Sources

The Knowledge Capital of Nations

Education and the Economics of Growth

Eric A. Hanushek and Ludger Woessmann

CESifo Book Series



Universal Basic Skills
WHAT COUNTRIES STAND TO GAIN



 **OECD**