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Indonesia Development Forum 2017 Fighting Inequality for Better Growth

Jakarta, 9-10 August 2017





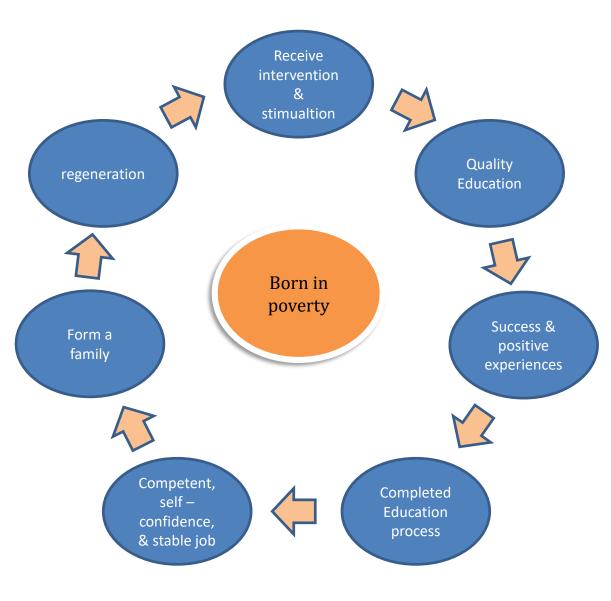






Access Inequality of The Poor to Quality Education

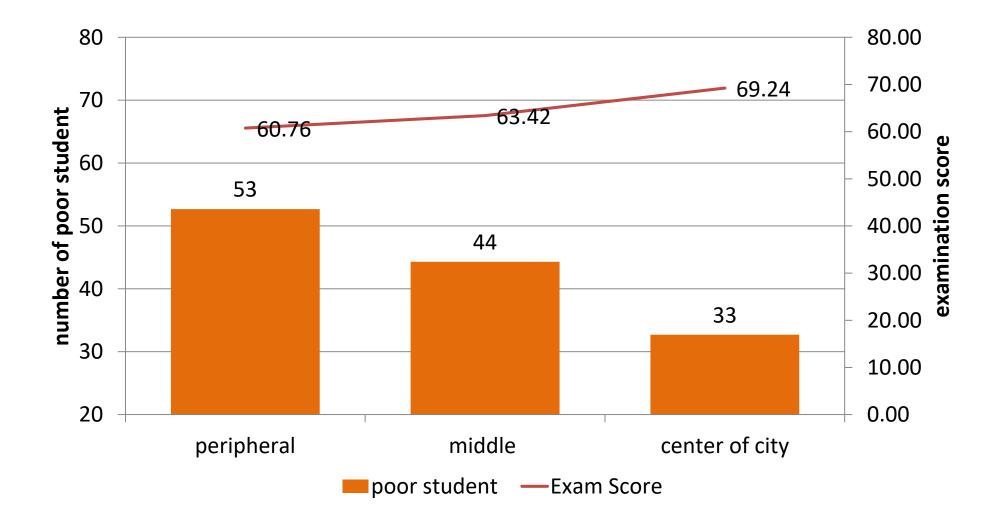




Access Inequality of The Poor to Quality Education

Santoso Executive Director of Article 33 Indonesia

Poor student mostly go to poor schools



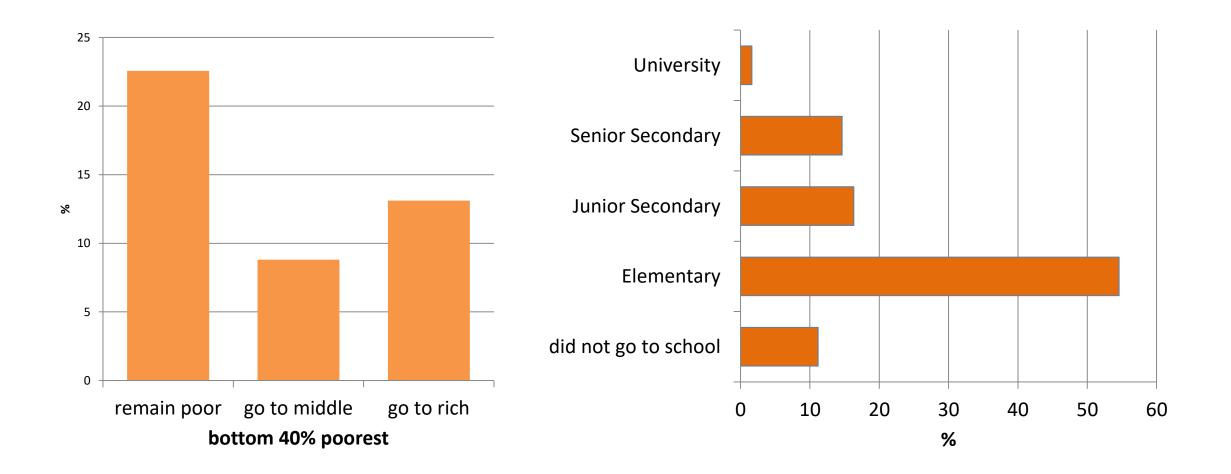
	1									
Kota Yogyakarta								69.12		
Kota Malang		67.42								
Kota Semarang		66.7								
Kota Surabaya		63.48								
Kota Bandung		63.82								
Kota Bogor							e	53.29		
Kota Cimahi							6	2.91		
Kota Sukabumi							6	2.81		
Kota Cirebon							6	2.44		
Kota Depok							61	6		
Kota Tasik							61	.21		
Kota Bekasi							61	.14		
Kota Banjar							60.	42		
Kab. Bandung							59.7	72		
Kab. Bogor							59.0	8		
Kab. Sumedang							59			
Provinsi Jawa Barat							58.9	7		
Kab. Majangleka							58.9	1		
Kab. Bandung brt							58.8	9		
Kab. Ciamis							58.6	8		
Kab. Tasikmalaya							58.62	1		
Kab. Kuningan							58.57	7		
Kab. Bekasi							57.86	i		
Kab. Sukabumi							57.84			
Kab. Cirebon							57.84			
Kab. Purwakarta							57.68			
Kab. Garut							57.38			
Kab. Subang							57.16			
Nasional							56.69			
Kab. Karawang							56.52			
Kab. Pangadaran							56			
Kab. Indramayu							55.81			
, Kab. Cianjur							55.46			
-	-	40	20	20		- 0	60	70		
	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	

It happens because.....

- Inequality in education services
- Selection of new student based on academic achievement

Score of Teacher Competency Test, 2016

Low quality education contribute to poverty trap



What should we do?

- It needs to develop clear road map on equity of education quality including education infrastructure and teacher quality;
- Government need to identify some innovative modalities in improving education quality
 - i.e. shanghai model of entrusted school where quality school team provide assistance to less qualified schools;
- Poor student quota policy is good move but need to be improved especially in the preparation of teacher and school to manage poor student;
- Improving the selection mechanism where the ranking system could be not the only system to be established.
 - Some countries introduced *charter school* model where the selection of new student is conducted randomly (*lottery*). Applying professional management and quality infrastructure, some charter schools with many poor students show significant results.