

Experience with Collaboration & Coordination for Positive Changes in Education

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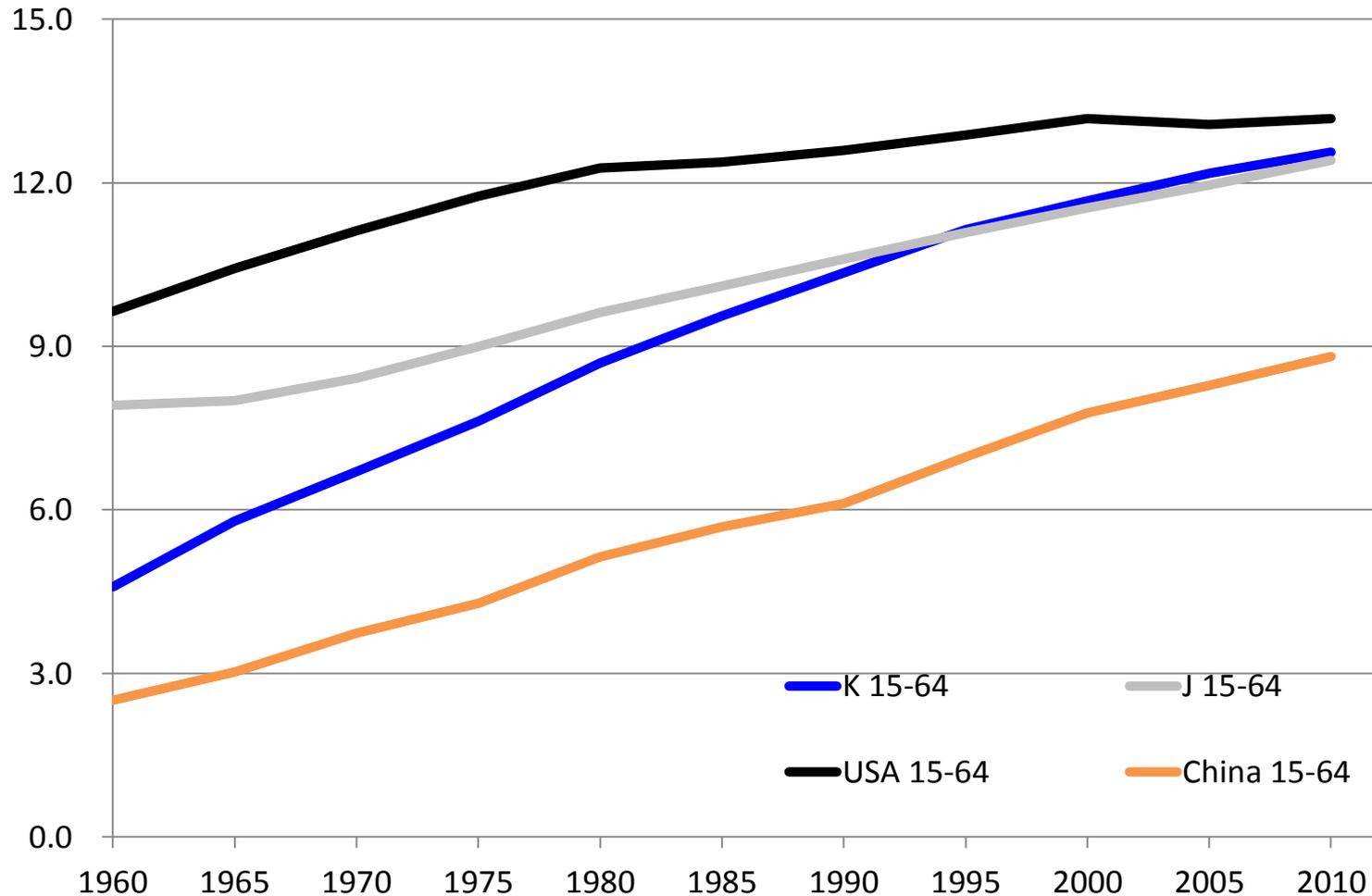
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Outline

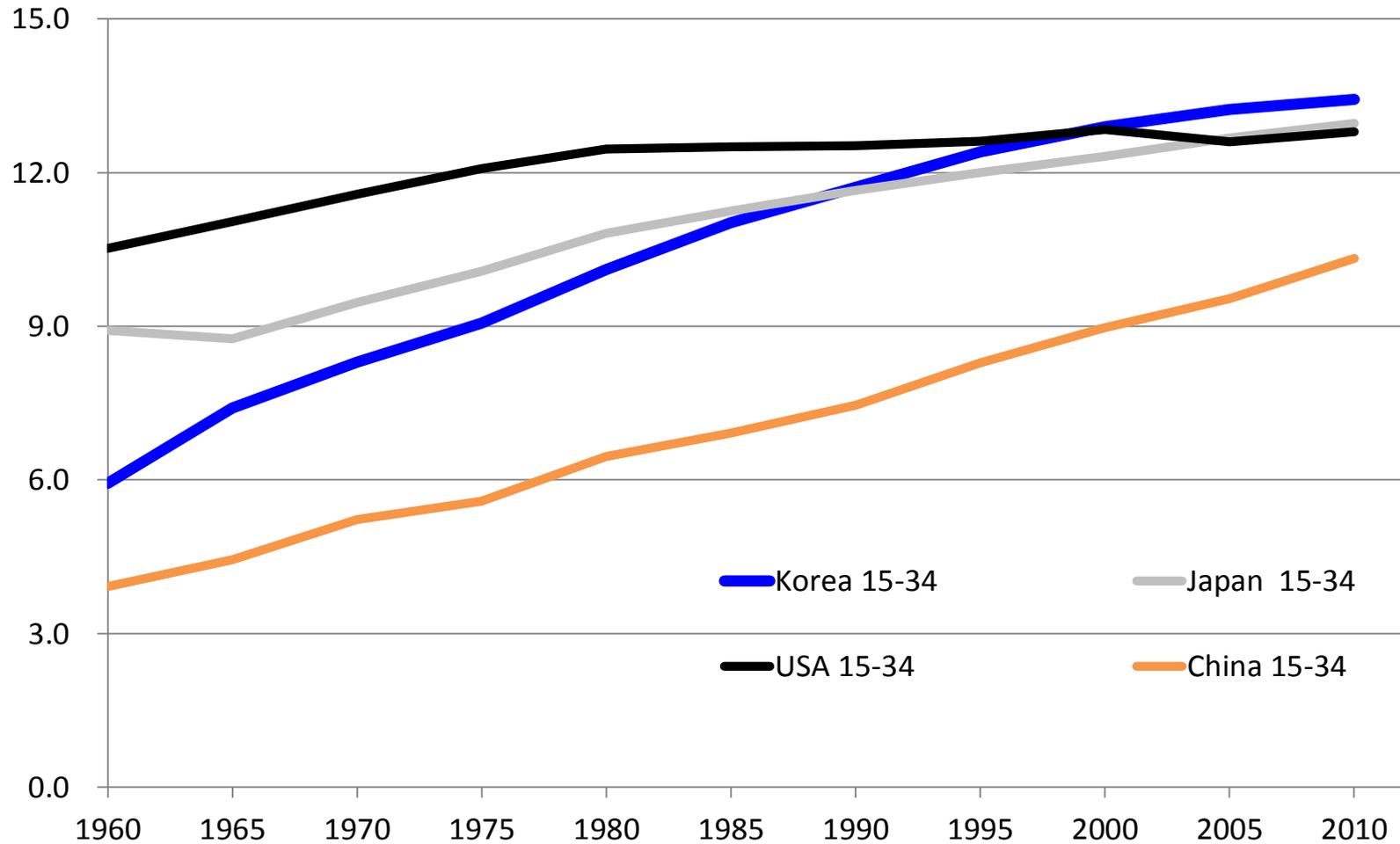
- I. The World's Fastest Educational Expansion
- II. Education Bubbles & Positive Changes
- III. Collaboration & Coordination

<Figure 1> Average years of schooling (15-64 old) in Korea, Japan, USA, and China



source: Barro, R. & Lee, J. (2010). A New Data Set of Educational Attainment in the World, 1950-2010, NBER WP 15902
<http://www.barrolee.com/> (2013.4. 12 retrieved)

<Figure 2> Average years of schooling (15-34 old) in Korea, Japan, USA, and China



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Education Bubbles

- ◆ High spending on education that does not result in the increase in human capital
 - Mushrooming of Private tutoring
 - Rapid increase in students at low-quality universities
- ✓ Financial Bubbles:
 - Trade in high volumes at prices that .. appear to be based on ,, inconsistent views about the future. (Wikipedia)
 - Prices in a financial bubble can fluctuate erratically, and vulnerable to a sudden burst
 - Possible causes are excessive monetary liquidity, herding, moral hazard, etc..

What causes Education Bubbles ?

- ◆ Institutional changes in education to enhance its quality occur much slowly than the quantitative expansion
 - 1) Educational institutions fail to respond flexibly to the rapid increases in the demand for education
 - 2) Political economic factors that make education reforms much more difficult than economic reforms

Education Bubbles *versus* Over-education

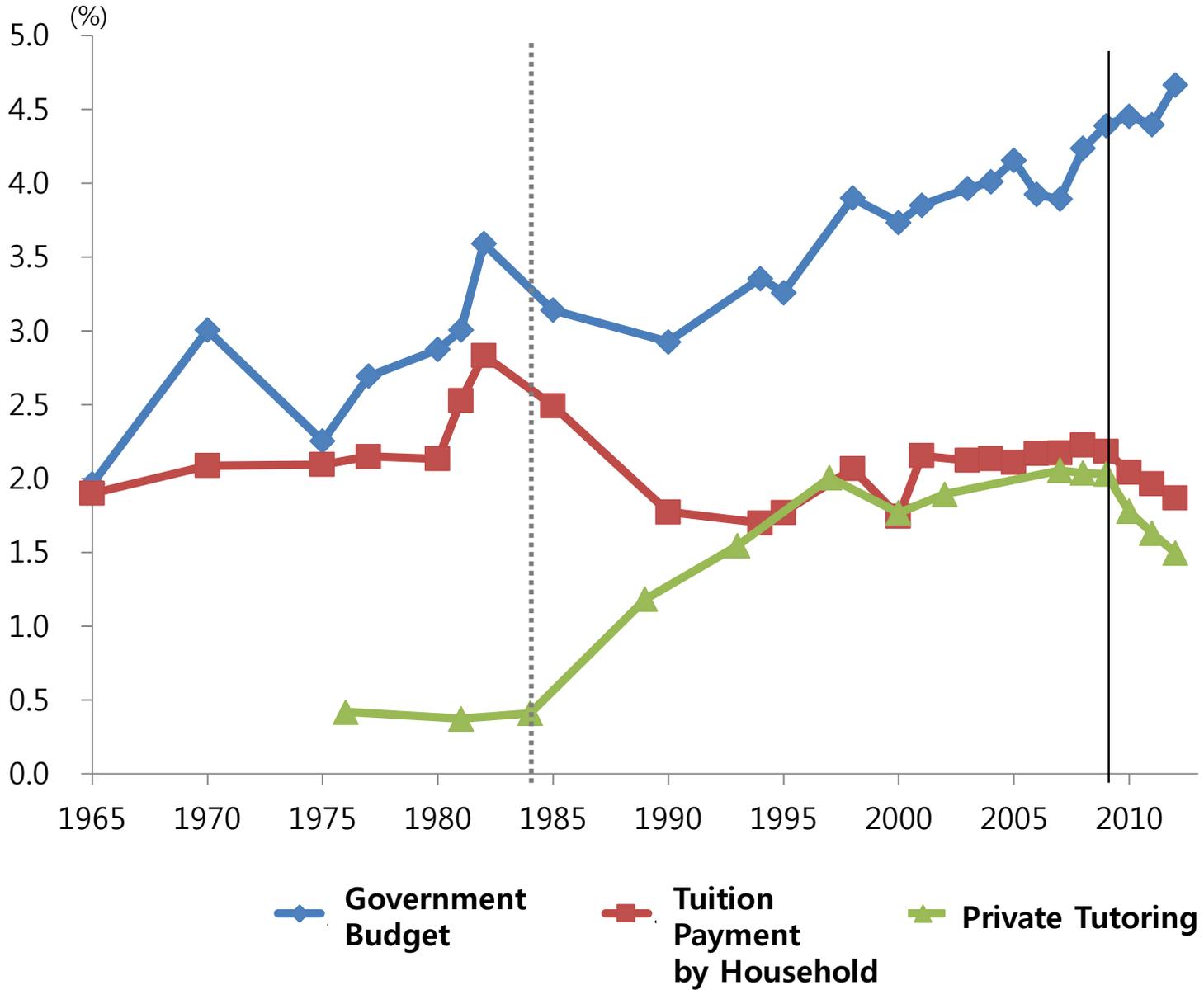
✓ Over-education

 Measures to reduce educational attainment

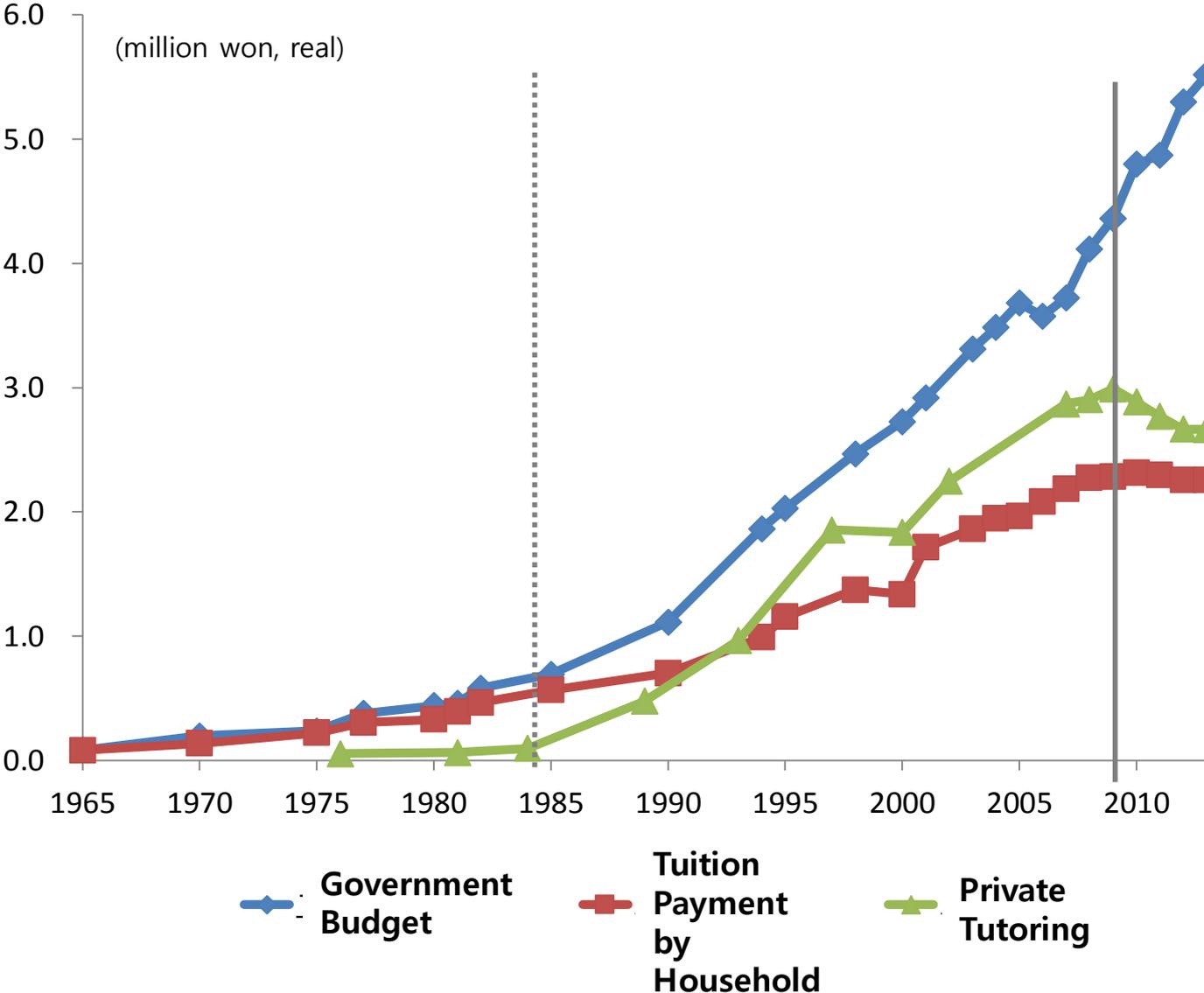
✓ Education Bubbles

- 
- 1) Higher quality of education
 - 2) Horizontal differentiation
 - 3) Measures to reduce private tutoring

<Figure 12> Educational Investment as a percentage of GDP



<Figure 13> Educational Investment Per Student



Quality of schooling and Private Tutoring

- Poor Quality of Teaching
 - Heavy Regulations on Private Schools
- Poor Quality of Assessment
 - Assessment that could favor rote learning
 - multiple choice questions
 - Discrepancy between curriculum and assessment
 - University Entrance Assessment, KSAT

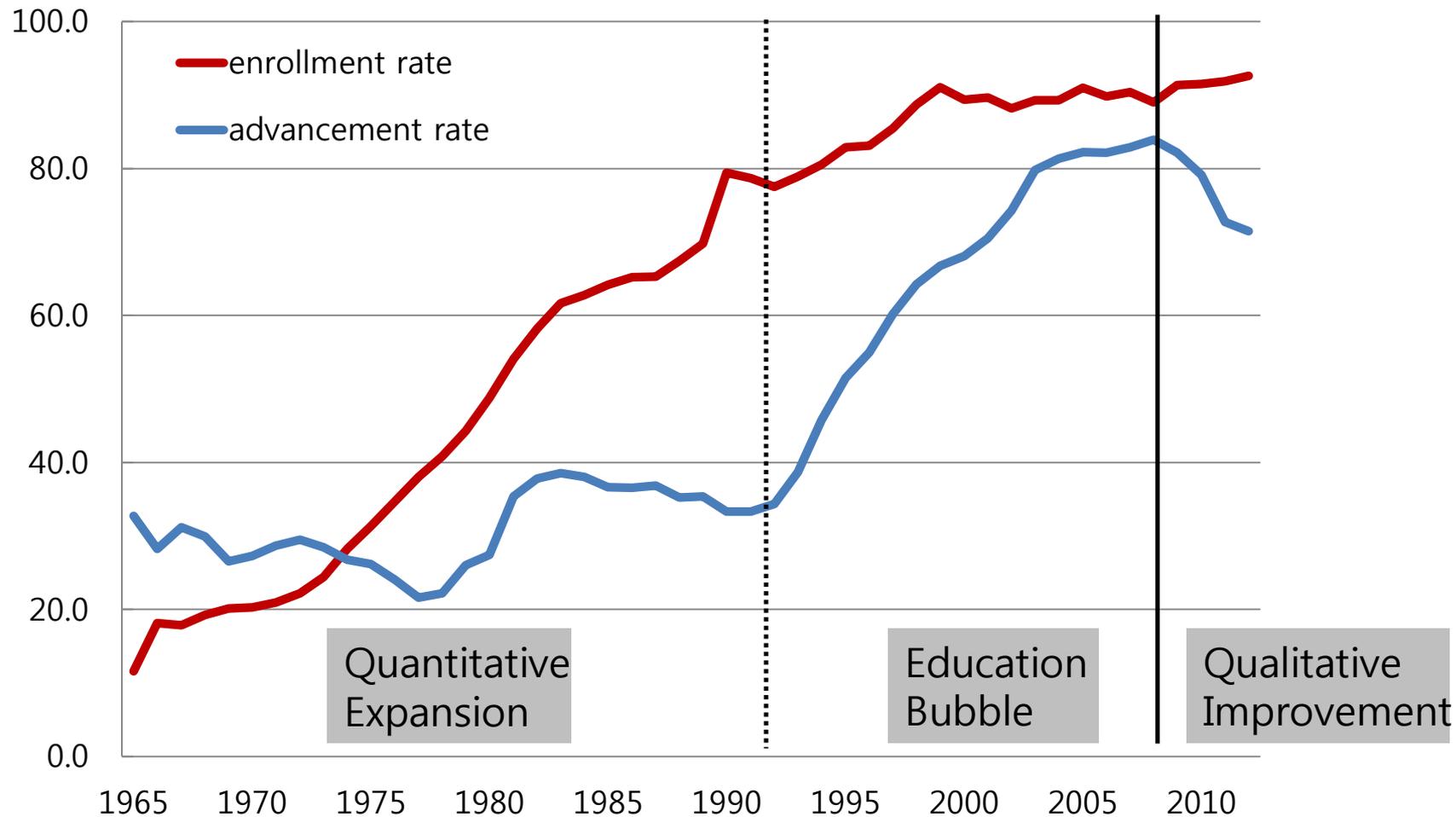
Political Economy of Private Tutoring

- Once private tutoring emerges as a major industry
 - especially if wealthier parents see it providing competitive advantages to their children
 - it will likely be harder for governments to adjust policy in ways that threaten vested interests
- ✓ The availability of tutoring could diminish parents' interest in lobbying for long-term improvements in the quality of schooling

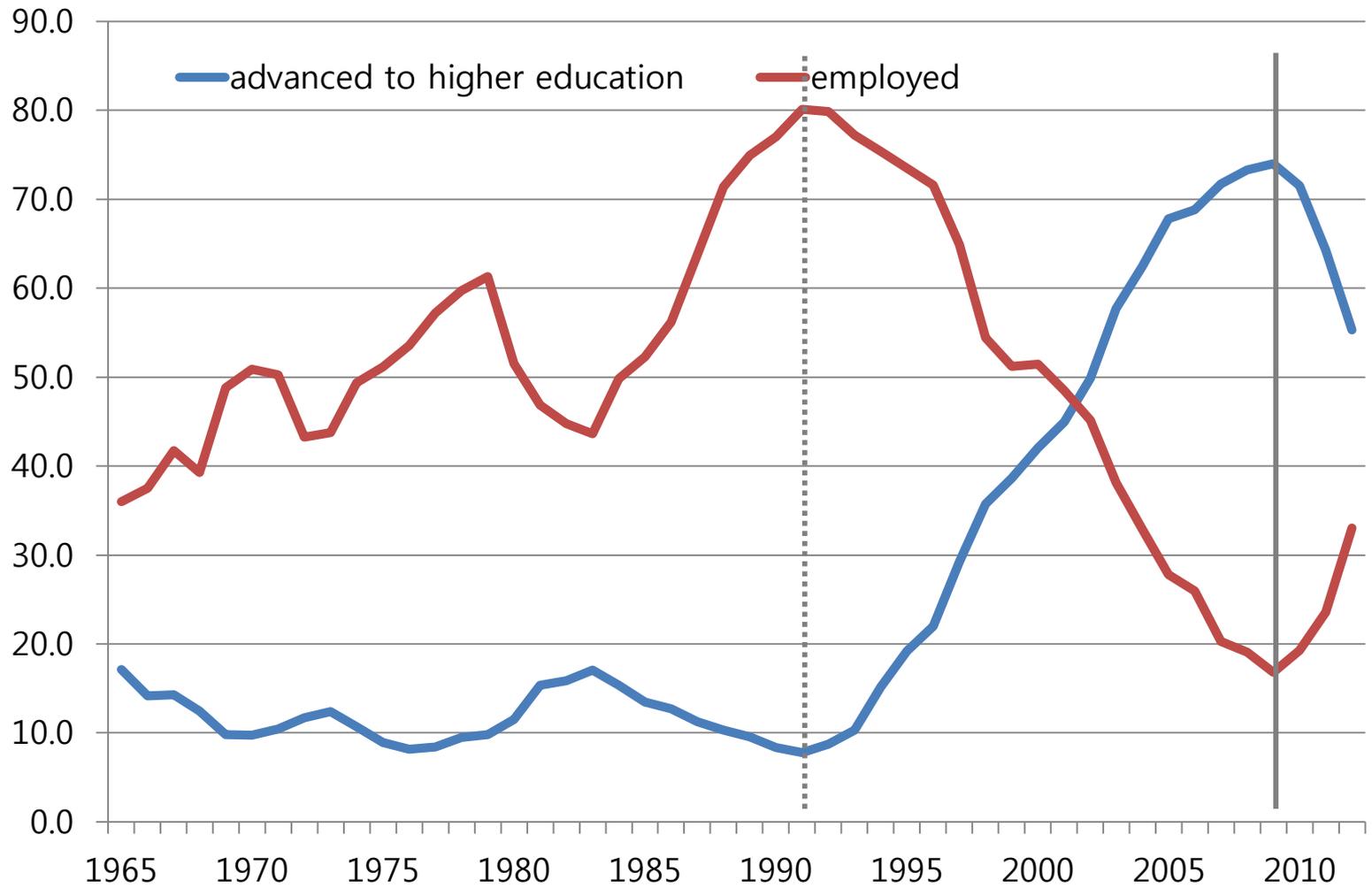
Political Economy of Private Tutoring

- the loss (or potential loss) of students to private schools puts pressure on public schools to improve quality
- ✓ Private tutoring would likely have no such effect, because it does not cause students to abandon public schools.

Figure 14> High School Graduation Rate and Advancement Rate to College



<Figure 15> Career Paths of Vocational High School Graduates



Education Reforms

① Vocational Education:

✓ Vertical Differentiation → Horizontal Differentiation

② Elementary and Secondary Education:

✓ Private Tutoring → Creativity & Character Skills

③ Universities and R&D:

✓ Low Competitiveness of Universities →

University as Central Hub of Innovation Eco-system

Horizontal Differentiation:

1. 1. Meister High Schools

- 1) Vision for a professional technician
- 2) Win-Win Partnerships with Business
- 3) Education tailored to Industrial Needs
- 4) Consistent full-scale government support

Horizontal Differentiation:

1. 2. Other Vocational Education Policies

- 1) Strengthening career guidance: newly employ 4,500 career counseling teachers
- 2) Changes in 350 specialized vocational high schools after 50 meister high schools
- 3) A New Career Path: “Job-first and Diploma-later”

Table 1: High School Graduate Recruitment Plan of Major Industrial Companies

	Name	No. of new recruits/yrs	Details
Financial sector	Korea Federation of Banks (KFB)	2,722/ 3 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woori bank is planning to hire 100 high school graduate in 2011 • IBK is planning to hire 60 high school graduate in 2011 • KDB is planning to hire 50 high school graduate in 2011
	Korea Financial Investment Association (KOFIA)	1,063/ 3 years	
	The Credit Finance Association (CREFIA)	1,537/ 3 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better treatment for high school graduate employees, no educational background criteria in recruitment • Offering more positions for high school graduates
	Korea Life Insurance Association (KLIA), General Insurance Association of Korea (KNIA)	2,953/3 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placement based on the ability

Major companies	Hyundai Motor Com- pany	1,000/10 years	
	Samsung	8,000/2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,300/1st half, 3,700/latter half
	LG	5,700/2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,000/1st half, 2,700/latter half • LG Electronics and LG Innotek signs recruitment contracts with Meister high schools
	Lotte	3,000/ latter half of 2011	
	CJ	1,800/ latter half of 2011	
	Hanhwa	1,700 (including Voca- tional college grads)	

POSCO	1,215/ latter half of 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases the scale of High School graduate recruitment by 50%
GS Retail	150/ latter half of 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 High School graduates/the first half of 2011 100 High School graduates/ late 2011
Daewoo Shipbuilding & Marine Engineering (DSME)	100/ latter half of 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 years of Internal education course (Heavy Industry OTS), equal treatment as college graduates
STX	200/ latter half of 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Placement for high school graduates in various positions
SK	500/ latter half of 2011	

Public institutions	Seoul National University Hospital (SNUH)	70/ latter half of 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nurse and administrative positions are available for high school graduates
	Korean Teachers' Credit Union (KTCU)	45/ latter half of 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment goal for the latter half of 2011: recruit 550 people from 60 subsidiary organizations of the MKE
	Korea Cadastral Survey Corporation (KCSC)	30/ latter half of 2011	
	Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power (KHNP)	300/ latter half of 2011	
	Postal Building Management Association (POMA)	60/ latter half of 2011	
	Korea Institute of Construction Technology (KICT)	33/ latter half of 2011	
	Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO)	9/ latter half of 2011	
	Korea East-West power Co. Ltd. (EWP)	(30% of new recruits)	

2. 1. Creativity & Character Education

1) Introduce Admission Officer system

2) Diversify high schools

➤ Autonomous private high schools

➤ Boarding high schools

➤ Autonomous public high schools

3) Revitalize character education to combat school violence

➤ School Sports Clubs & Student Orchestra

➤ Social and Emotional Learning

4) Smart education

➤ Digitalize textbooks

2. 2. Holding Schools Accountable

- 1) Hire principals through open competition
- 2) Evaluate teachers by students, parents, and colleagues
- 3) Nation-wide information disclosure on schools
- 4) Pulling students out of underachievement based on nation-wide assessment of all student

2. 3. Reduce the Private Tutoring

- 1) Expand After-School Program
- 2) Regulate through price ceiling and limited hours of late-night private instruction
- 3) EBS provides quality CSAT courses
- 4) Encourage local communities and industries for active educational donation