Rationalizing Government Assistance and Subsidies

Absorptive Capacity of Basic Education in the Philippines

Don Brodeth



Objectives

It is a declared policy of the State . . . to promote and make quality education accessible to all Filipino citizens . . . the complementary roles of public and private educational institutions . . .

--- E-GASTPE Act (RA 8545)

Scope and reach of GASTPE programs (SY 2022-23)

GASTPE program	Number of participating schools	# of beneficiaries	Amounts billed
Educational service contracting (ESC)	3,627	922K	Php 8.8B
Teacher salary subsidy (TSS)	3,533	49K teachers	Php 0.9B
Senior high school voucher program (SHS VP)	4,547	1,355K	Php 23.5B
Joint delivery voucher program (JDVP)	1,562 (public schools)	92K	Php 1.2B (SY 2020-21)

Previous studies

• ESC

- Rationalizing ESC slot allocations and subsidies (2016)
- Overhauling the ESC (2020)
- TSS
 - TSS policy note (2017)
- Others
 - PEAC billing process audit (2017)
 - Differentiated support for marginalized groups (2021)

• SHS VP

- Monitoring and improving SHS VP Processes at PEAC (2017)
- Migration patterns and factors affecting participation (2018)
- Costing SHS (2018)
- Preferences in SHS (2018)
- Qualifying SHS VP applicants (2020)

Ongoing studies



Literature review on Philippine private education



Absorptive capacity of basic education in the Philippines

Absorptive Capacity of Basic Education in the Philippines

A study commissioned by the PEAC



Objective

Estimate the absorptive capacity (overcrowding) by school type and level at each DepEd division

Significance

- Lead to a more targeted school-building program by DepEd
- Influence policy on public-private complementarity (e.g. GASTPE)
- Inform planning at a more granular/ localized level.

House panel OKs bill expanding DepEd's largest private school scholarship program

Cristina Chi - Philstar.com November 20, 2023 | 4:08pm



Research questions

What is the extent of aisle learners/ excess capacity of public schools?

What is the extent of aisle learners/ excess capacity of private schools?

What is the extent of aisle learners/ excess capacity in GASTPE-participating schools? (ongoing)

What is the extent by which private schools can accommodate learners from public schools? (absorptive capacity)

How much more capacity is created if schools that offer multiple levels can use resources in all levels they offer?

What school resource limits capacity? By how much can we increase this resource before another resource limits capacity?

Scope of the study

	K to 6	JHS	SHS	Totals
No. of public schools	39K	10K	8K	57K
No. of private schools	10K	6K	5K	21K
Total, schools	49K	16M	12M	78K
			#	
Public enrollment	14M	7M	3M	24M
Private enrollment	1M	1M	1M	4M
Total, learners	15M	8M	4M	28M

Source: DepEd EBEIS

DepEd ideal resource – capacity standards

	Elementary (K-6)	JHS	SHS
Shifts/ grade	2 for K, 1 for rest	1	1
Learners/ section	35*	45	40
Classrooms/ section	0.5 for K, 1 for rest	1	1
Teachers/ section	1.2*	1.67 (5/3)	1.5 (9/6)
Seats/ learner	0.5 for K, 1 for rest	1	1

Estimation procedure



Min (max capacity implied by each resource)



Actual or projected enrollment



Spare capacity or aisle learners

- 1. Do above for both public and private schools
- 2. Estimate absorptive capacity of the division by combining the spare capacity or (aisle learners) of both school types
- 3. Estimate absorptive ratio aisle learners in public schools that may be absorbed by private schools





Enrollment projections

Calculations through to absorptive capacity Historical school data

Summary rankings

Region: BARMM Division: Basilan	
Division: Basilan	
Busidin	
Level: ES	

PUBLIC ES ENROLLMENTS	UBLIC ES ENROLLMENTS										
	LATEST DATA	TEST DATA PROJECTIONS									
BOSY	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028				
к	7,614	7,594	7,574	7,554	7,535	7,515	7				
G1	6,858	6,643	6,626	6,608	6,591	6,574	6				
G2	5,566	5,983	5,796	5,781	5,766	5,751	5				
G3	5,691	4,856	5,220	5,057	5,044	5,030	5				
G4	5,684	5,759	4,237	4,555	4,412	4,400	4				
G5	5,265	5,674	5,827	3,697	3,974	3,849	3				
G6	5,083	5,116	5,665	5,896	3,225	3,467	3				
TOTAL	41,761	41,626	40,945	39,148	36,546	36,587	36,				
TOTAL (ONE-SHIFT)	37,954	37,829	37,158	35,371	32,779	32,829	32,				

	LATEST DATA	PROJECTIONS							PROJECTIONS					
BOSY	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028							
к	194	193	193	192	192	191								
G1	208	202	202	201	201	200								
G2	156	217	211	211	210	209								
G3	145	163	226	220	220	219								
G4	133	147	170	236	230	229								
G5	125	121	150	177	246	240								
G6	110	122	109	152	185	257								
TOTAL	1,071	1,166	1,261	1,390	1,483	1,546	0							

ABSORPTIVE CAPACITY REPORT

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			Historical			Proje	cted		
PUBLIC ES		-	BOSY 2022	BOSY 2023	BOSY 2024	BOSY 2025	BOSY 2026	BOSY 2027	BOSY 2028
Enrolment									
Total ES enrollees (Single Shift)			37,954	37,829	37,158	35,371	32,779	32,829	32,644
Capacity			Excess (Need) o	of resource					
Resource (BOSY 2022)	Qty	Learner slots	Qty						
Teachers	1,163	33,921	(138)	(134)	(111)	(50)	39	37	44
Classrooms	815	28,525	(269)	(266)	(247)	(196)	(122)	(123)	(118)
Furniture	20,614	20,614	(17340)	(17215)	(16544)	(14757)	(12165)	(12215)	(12030)
Capacity implied by binding resource		20,614							
Excess (Shortfall) Capacity		-							
Implied slack capacity (aisle learners)			-17,340	-17,215	-16,544	-14,757	-12,165	-12,215	-12,030
Percent capacity above (below) enrollment			-45.69%	-45.51%	-44.52%	-41.72%	-37.11%	-37.21%	-36.85%
		I	Historical			Proje	cted		
PRIVATE ES			BOSY 2022	BOSY 2023	BOSY 2024	BOSY 2025	BOSY 2026	BOSY 2027	BOSY 2028
Enrolment									
Total ES enrollees (Single Shift)			974	1,069	1,165	1,294	1,387	1,450	1,440
Capacity			Excess (Need) o	of resource					
Resource (BOSY 2022)	Qty	Learner slots	Qty	on resource					
Teachers	20	583	(13)	(17)	(20)	(24)	(28)	(30)	(29)
Classrooms	36	1,260	8	5	3	(1)	(4)	(5)	(5)
Furniture	526	526	(448)	(543)	(639)	(768)	(861)	(924)	(914)
Capacity implied by binding resource		526							
Excess (Shortfall) Capacity									
Implied slack capacity (aisle learners)			-448	-543	-639	-768	-861	-924	-914
Percent capacity above (below) enrollment			-46.00%	-50.79%	-54.84%	-59.34%	-62.08%	-63.73%	-63.47%
ABSORPTIVE CAPACITY EXCESS (SHORTAGE)			-17,788	-17,758	-17,182	-15,524	-13,026	-13,139	-12,944
ABSORPTIVE RATIO (Public to Private only)				•	•	-	•	·	
percent of aisle learners in public that can be potentially absorbed by private			0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Grand Total	37954	35493	33068	36538.5	36799.5
215016 Kainahan PS	115	93.5	85.5	91	92.5
215015 Akbar ES	262	223.5	206.5	249.5	260
215014 Tikos PS	199	170.5	151	139.5	122.5
215012 Ismael Memorial PS	128	130	137	141	126.5
215011 Salisa PS	66.5	67.5	74.5	85.5	91
215009 Lower Mahayahay	89.5	62.5	30	27.5	0
215004 Lower Tablas PS	136.5	126	149.5	154.5	155
133210 Tuburan CES	277	265	246.5	251.5	234.5
133209 Sinulatan ES	201	160	166	206	213
133208 Sinangkapan ES	158.5	135	133.5	172	186.5
133207 Sibago ES	281.5	272.5	242.5	232.5	254.5
133206 Semut ES	288.5	300	265.5	291	310.5

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Private ES Schools List

DepEd Sch School Name	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
408747 Ma'had Shuhada Al-Islamie, Inc.	118.5	121.5	100.5	121	105.5
408816 Badja Institute of Islamic Teaching	77	96.5	91	103	106
408817 Ma'had Daril Ulum Al-Hadeeth	245	181	140.5	124	86
408853 Ma'had Addirasatil Islamia Wal Lugatil Arabia	142.5	94.5	69	63.5	48
408854 Jam-Iyyatu Tuburan Attaqaddumiyya Al-Islan	143.5	149.5	131	133.5	122
408896 Ma'had Al-Yakanie Al-Islamie	71.5	71.5	71.5	56.5	84
408898 Ma'had Maluso Al-Arabie Al-Islamie	60	80	61.5	62	48.5
408899 Ma'had Muballigeen Al-Islamie	74.5	59.5	42	32	26.5
409105 Tabuan-Lasa Pilot Madrasah	41.5	47.5	40.5	40.5	41.5
Grand Total	974	901.5	747.5	736	668

Conclusions

Public schools remain overcrowded

	Level	K to 6	JHS	SHS
# of divisions with overcrowded public schools		173 (77%)	191 (85%)	219 (97%)
# of aisle learners in public schools		2.5M	1.6M	1.0M

Absorptive capacity in private schools is limited

	Level	K to 6	JHS	SHS
# of divisions with spare capacity in private schools		119 (52%)	99 (44%)	99 (44%)
Absorptive capacity of private schools (# of learners)		0.1M	0.1M	0.02M
Absorptive capacity of private schools (%)		5%	4%	2%

Conclusions, K to 6

Region 4-A, NCR, and BARMM have the most number of aisle learners in public schools.

The private schools in Region 4-A, NCR, and Region 3 can absorb the most number of aisle learners in public schools.

The private schools in CAR, and Region 1 can absorb the highest % of aisle learners in public schools

	Aisle		Excess		
Region	learners	Region	Capacity	Region	Absorptive
	Public		Private		Capacity
R4A	480,566	R4A	38,538	CAR	34.87%
NCR	432,622	NCR	23,430	R1	14.00%
BARMM	303,942	R3	14,323	R3	8.24%

Conclusions

When resources are shared by the levels a school offers, 400K more learners can be accommodated in public schools and 498K more learners can be accommodated in private schools.

				Public Schools						
				Separate			Added			
		Combined		K-6	JHS	SHS	capacity Com		nbined	
	Region	Slack Capacity	Aisle Learners	Slack Capacity/ (aisle learners)	Slack Capacity/ (aisle learners)	Slack Capacity/ (aisle learners)	Public	Slack Capacity	Aisle Learners	
	BARMM	0	-10541	0	-7698	-3197	355	0	-10541	
	BARMM	260	-9993	-140	-6097	-4263	767	683	-4841	
	BARMM	0	-4201	0	-3231	-1048	77	0	-2402	
	BARMM	76	-17120	0	-11484	-6970	1410	46	-2054	
	BARMM	164	-10340	-232	-7136	-3259	451	171	-2862	
	BARMM	36	-19649	0	-15285	-5993	1665	94	-8085	
	BARMM	5	-19131	-486	-13728	-5904	992	96	-1584	
	BARMM	0	-2251	0	-1535	-851	135	2843	-5572	
Division	BARMM	0	-2153	0	-1627	-616	90	0	0	
	BARMM	0	-27817	0	-21387	-6540	110	177	-2450	
	BARMM	187	-14696	-674	-9998	-4141	303	24	-1616	

Regio
BARM

Conclusions

Chairs/ seats are what limit capacity in public schools at most divisions, a relatively easy fix. In SHS, teachers are what limit capacity in 100 divisions.

Supplying enough chairs so that it no longer limits capacity would accommodate 51% of the aisle learners in public schools without adding other resources

Number of divisions with the limiting resource at each level							
Limiting resource	K to 6	JHS	SHS				
Chairs	176	208	115				
Classrooms	39	8	11				
Teachers	11	10	100				
Total divisions	226	226	226				

Final points

Policy question: Should the government invest more resources in DepEd schools OR should it outsource educational services to private providers?

Access less of a justification for GASTPE programs. Quality and choice may be better arguments.

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PH still among lowest in math, science, reading in global student assessment

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