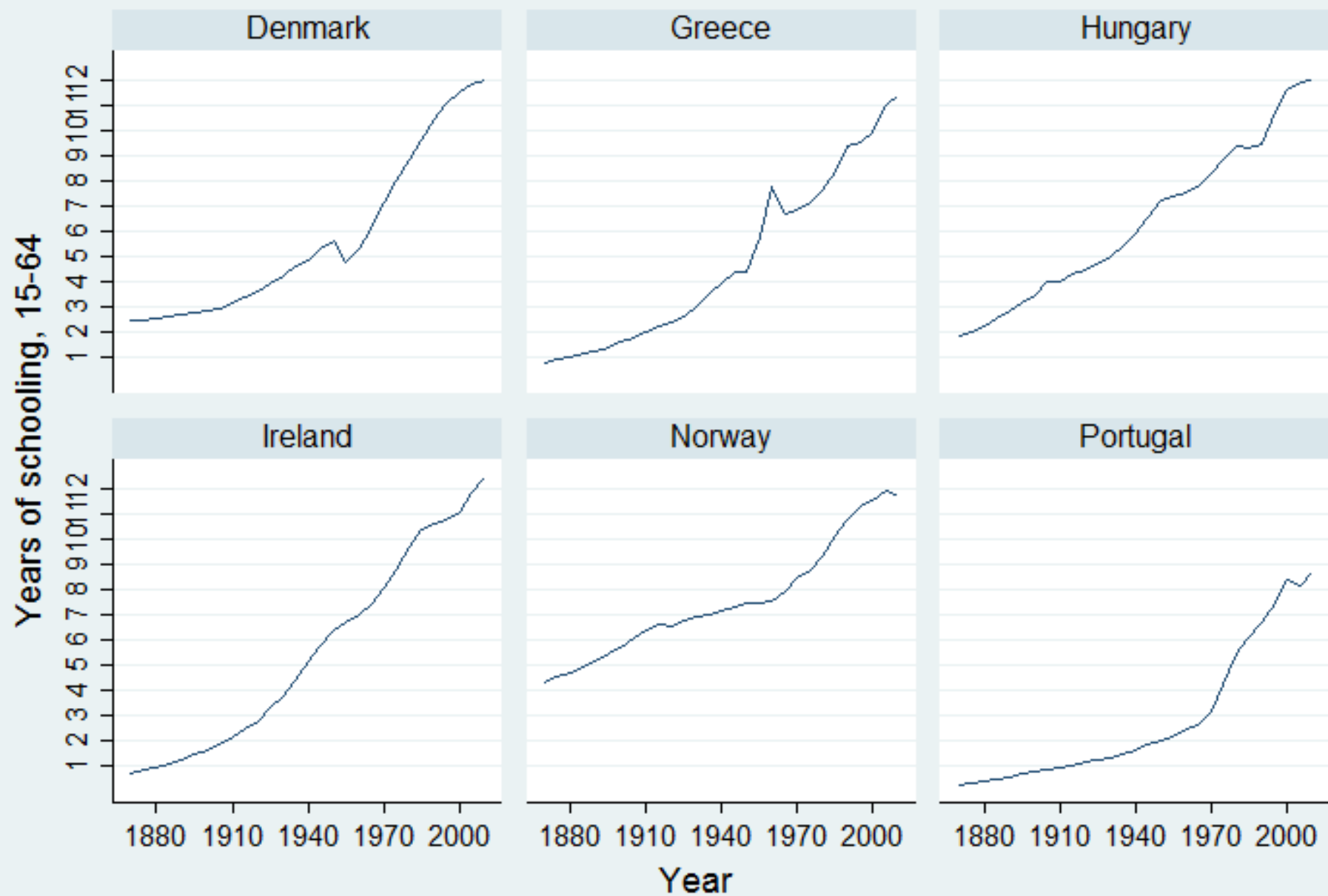


Preventing early school leaving: Some economics contributions

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RECIPE, Sesimbra, October 2nd, 2015

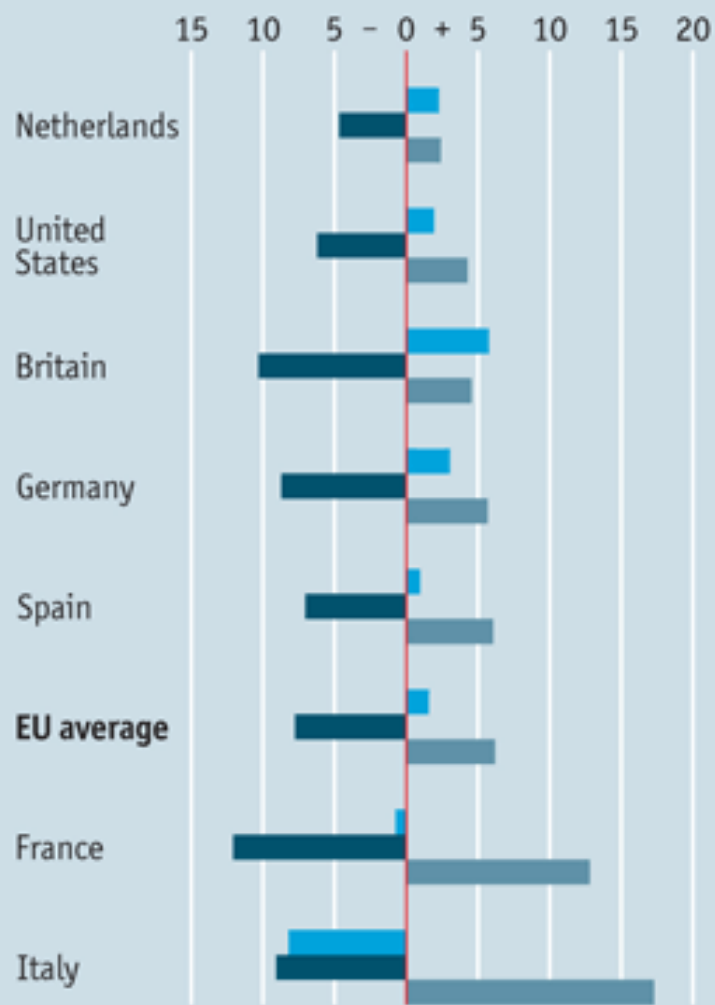


Graphs by Country Name

The disappearing middle

Share of total hours worked, change between 1993 and 2006, percentage points

Lowest-income occupations Middle-income occupations Highest-income occupations

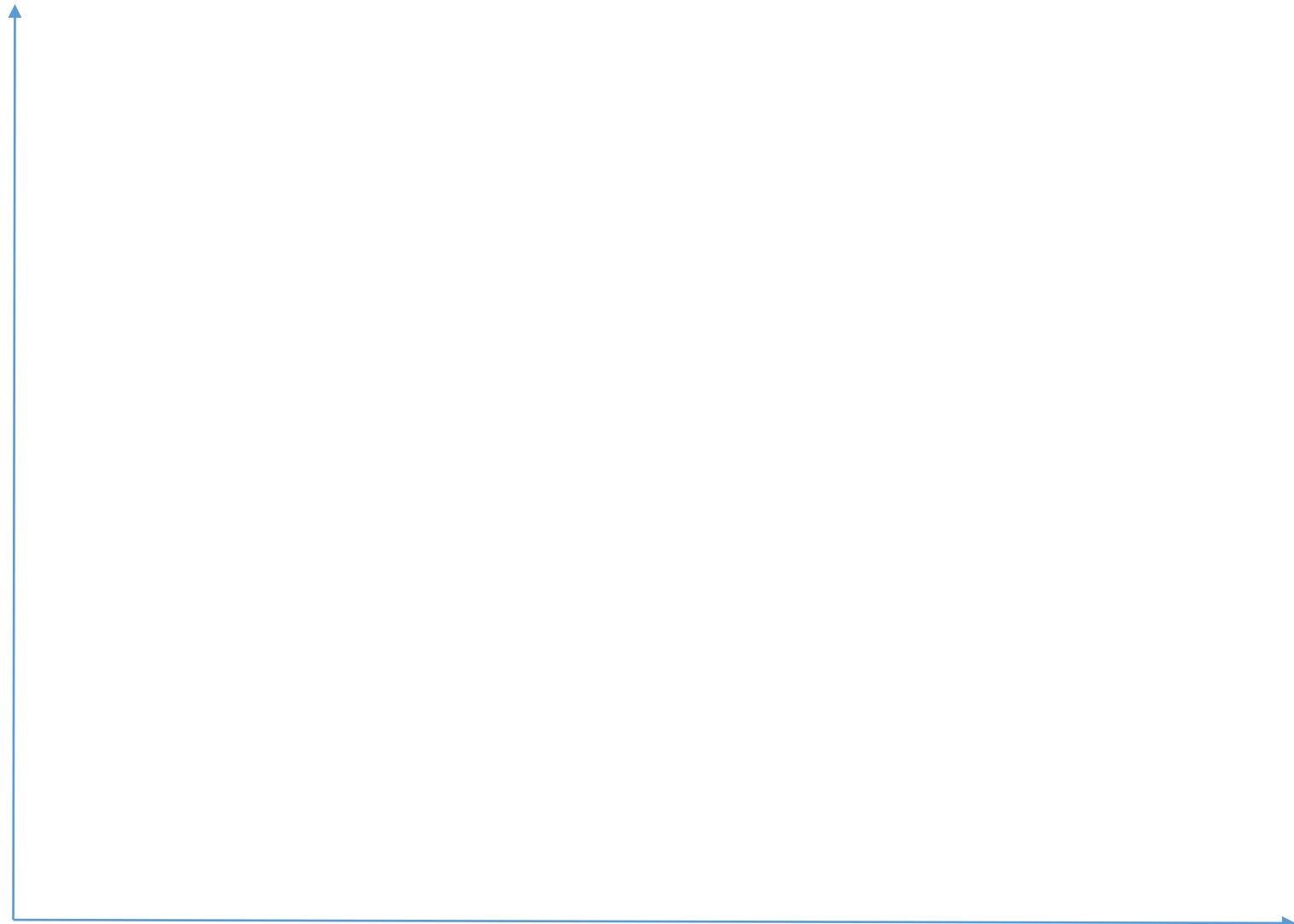


Source: "Job Polarisation in Europe", by Maarten Goos, Alan Manning & Anna Salomons, *American Economic Review*, 2009

Principles of economics

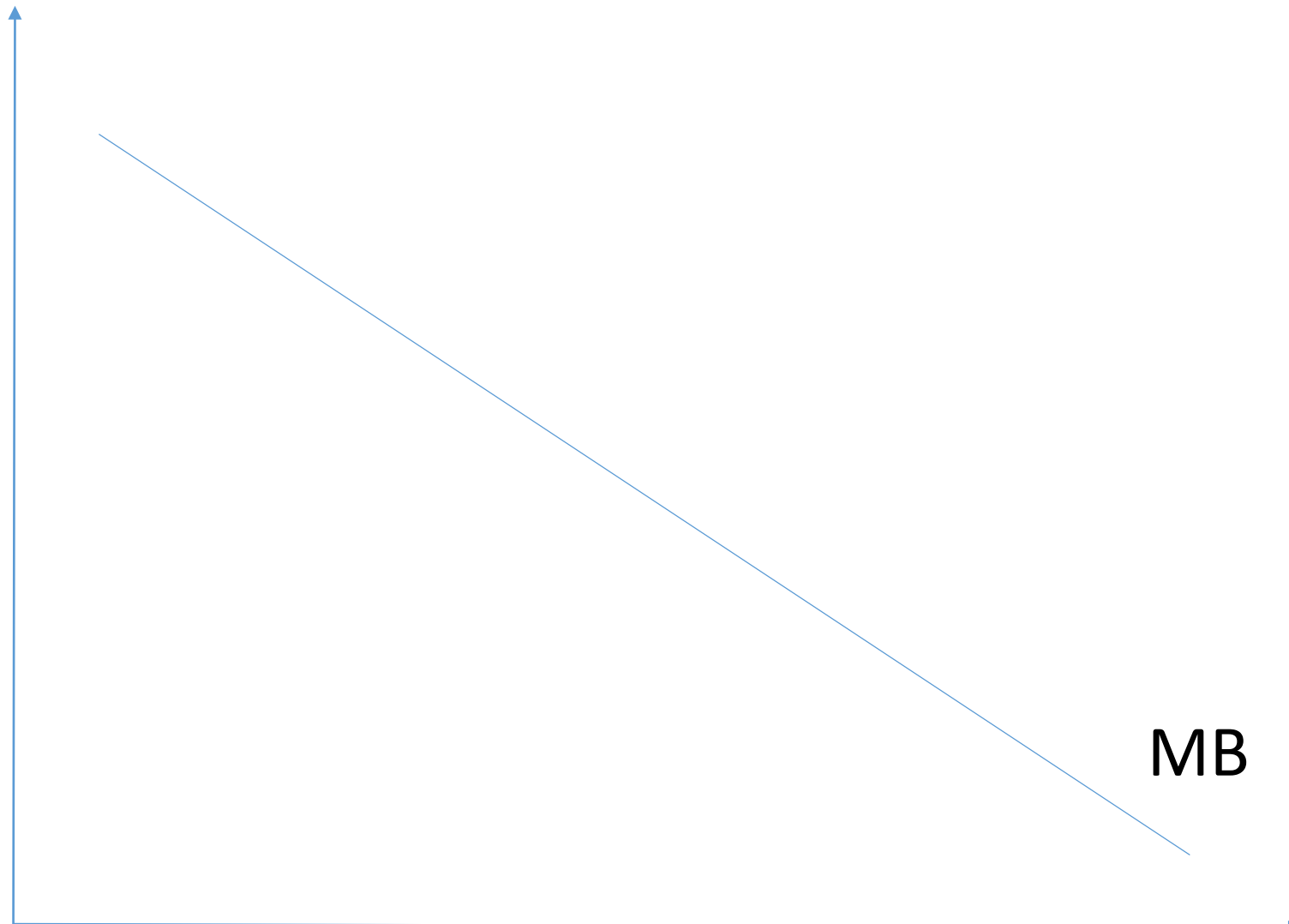
1. Decisions (about economics or other related issues) involve trade-offs,
2. The cost of a decision is the value of the best alternative foregone,
3. Choices should be made at the “margin”
4. Both individuals and organisations respond to incentives
5. Markets are in general good ways to promote growth
6. Sometimes markets fail and government need to intervene

MB, MC



Schooling

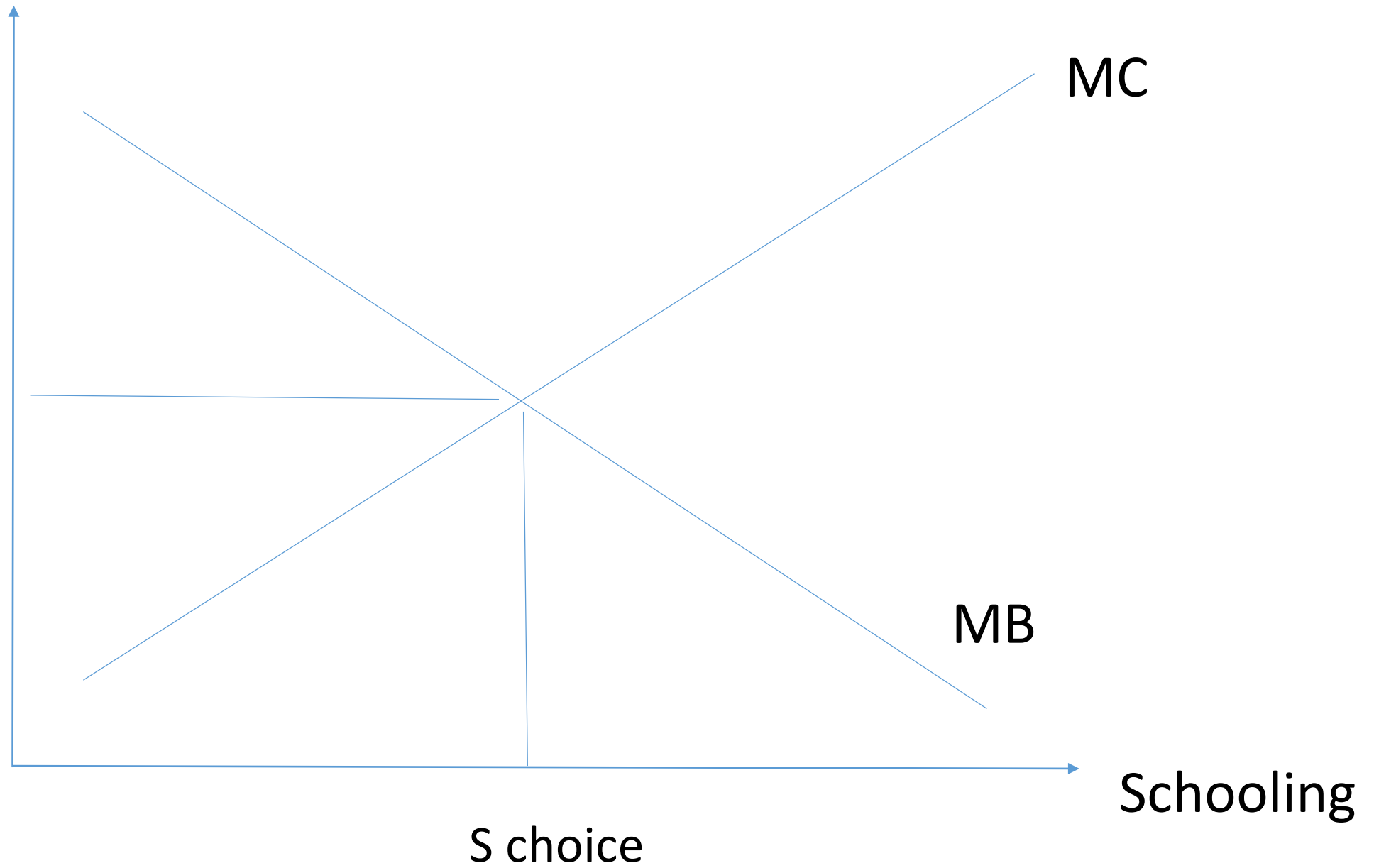
MB, MC



MB

Schooling

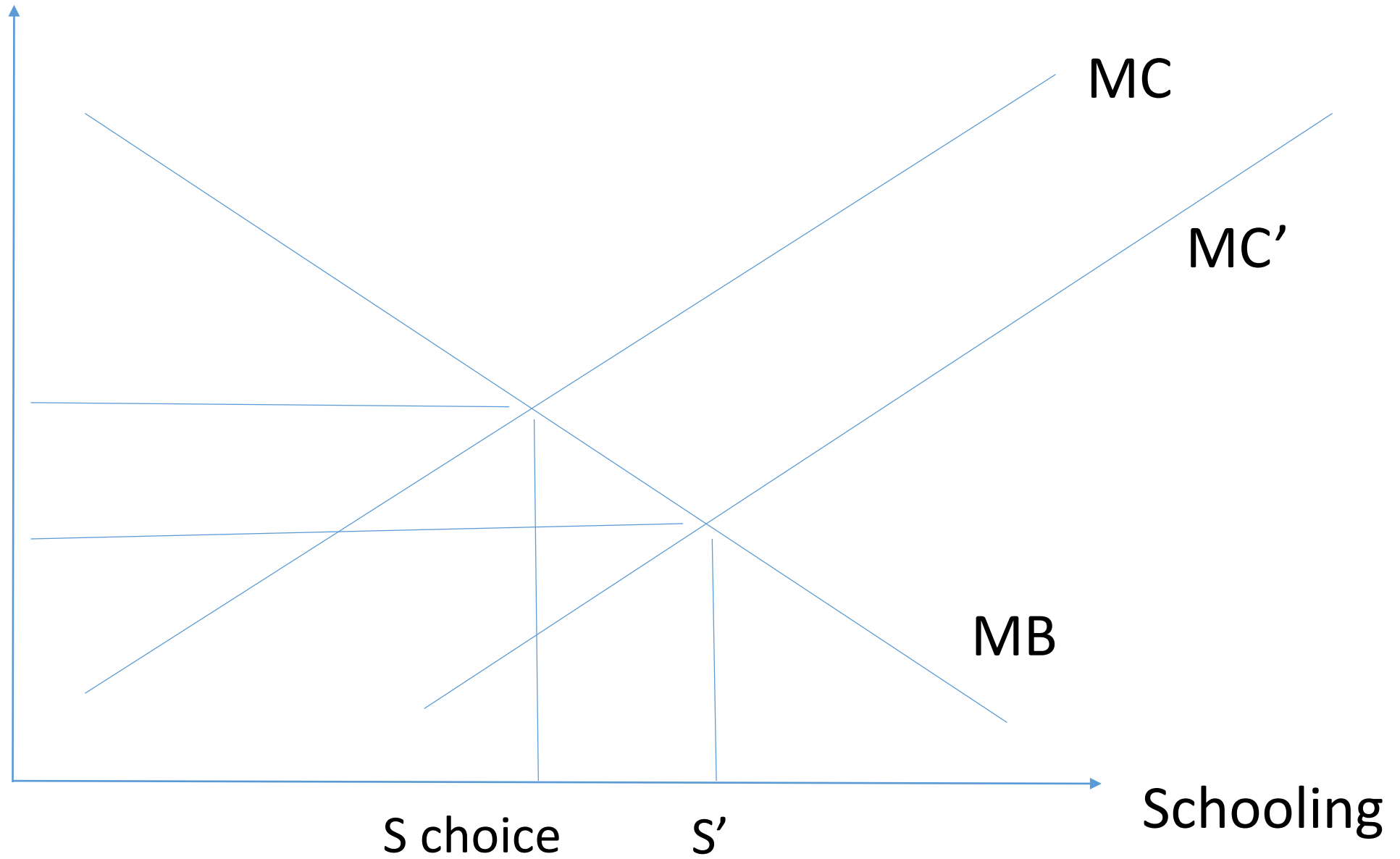
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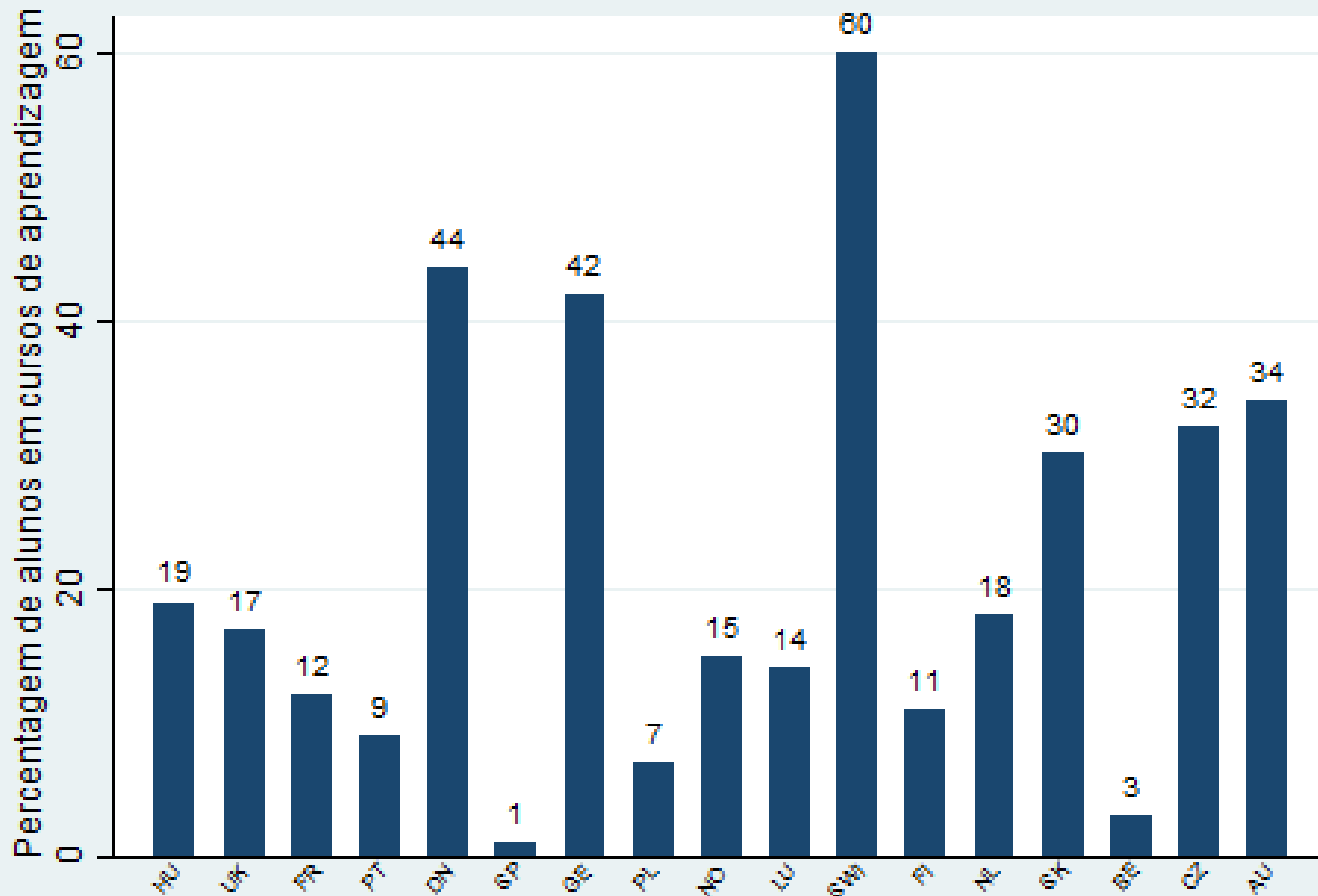


Some drivers of benefits and costs

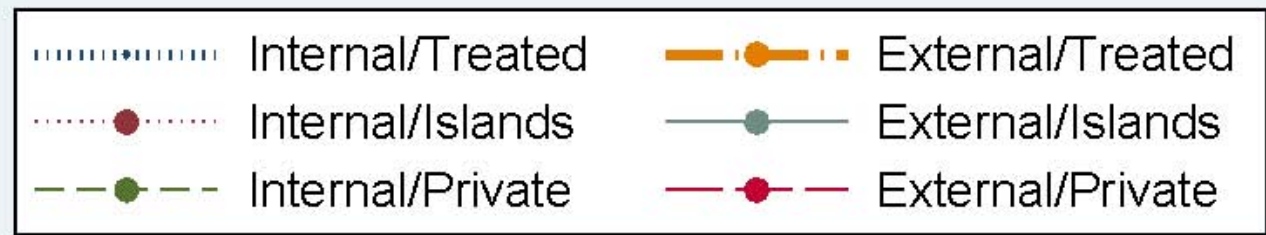
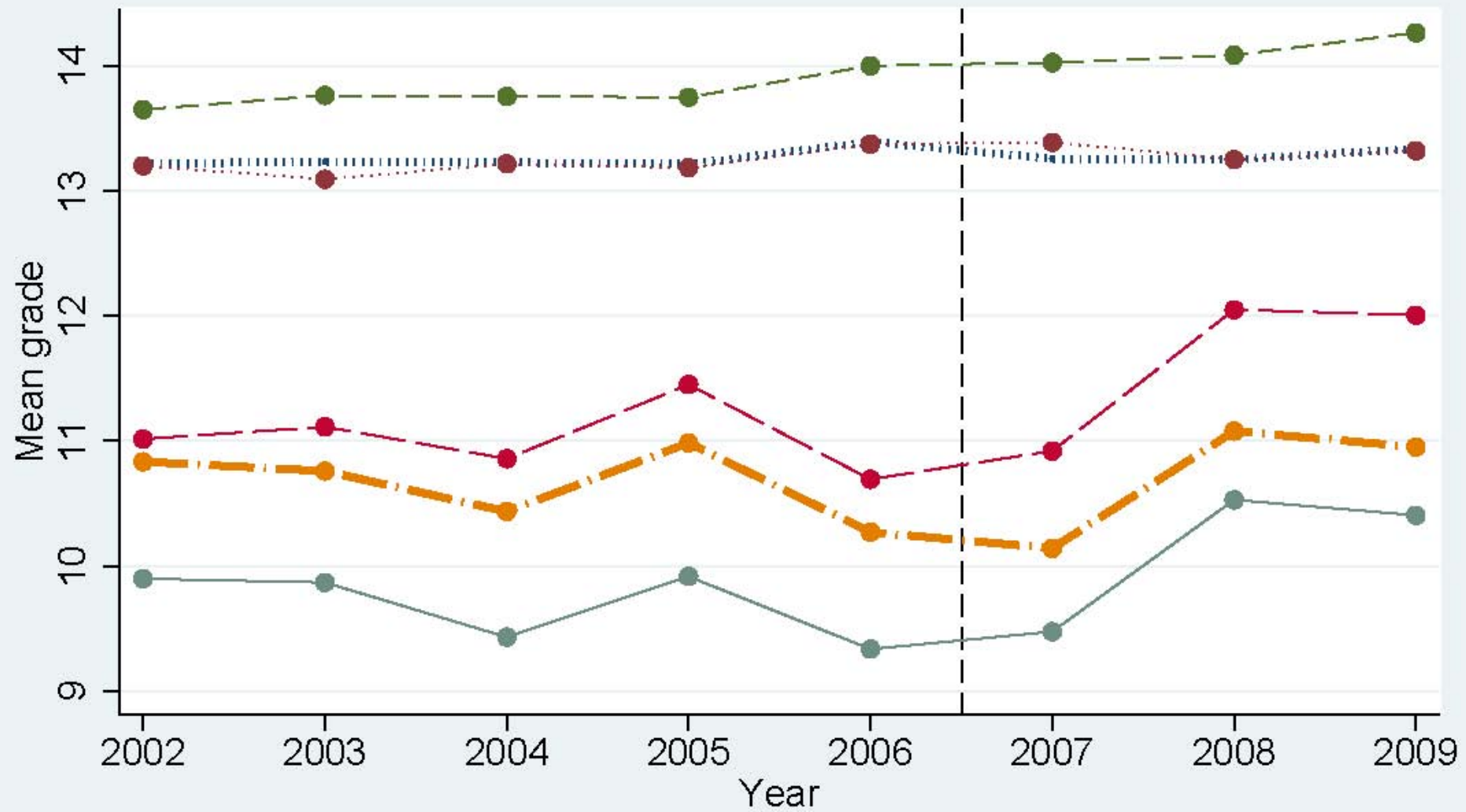
- Marginal Benefit:
 - HC,
 - social/networks,
 - enjoyment from learning
- Marginal Cost:
 - the opportunity cost
 - tuition fees – when applicable (positive or negative),
 - psychological costs of learning,
 - non-negligible probability of failure/retention,

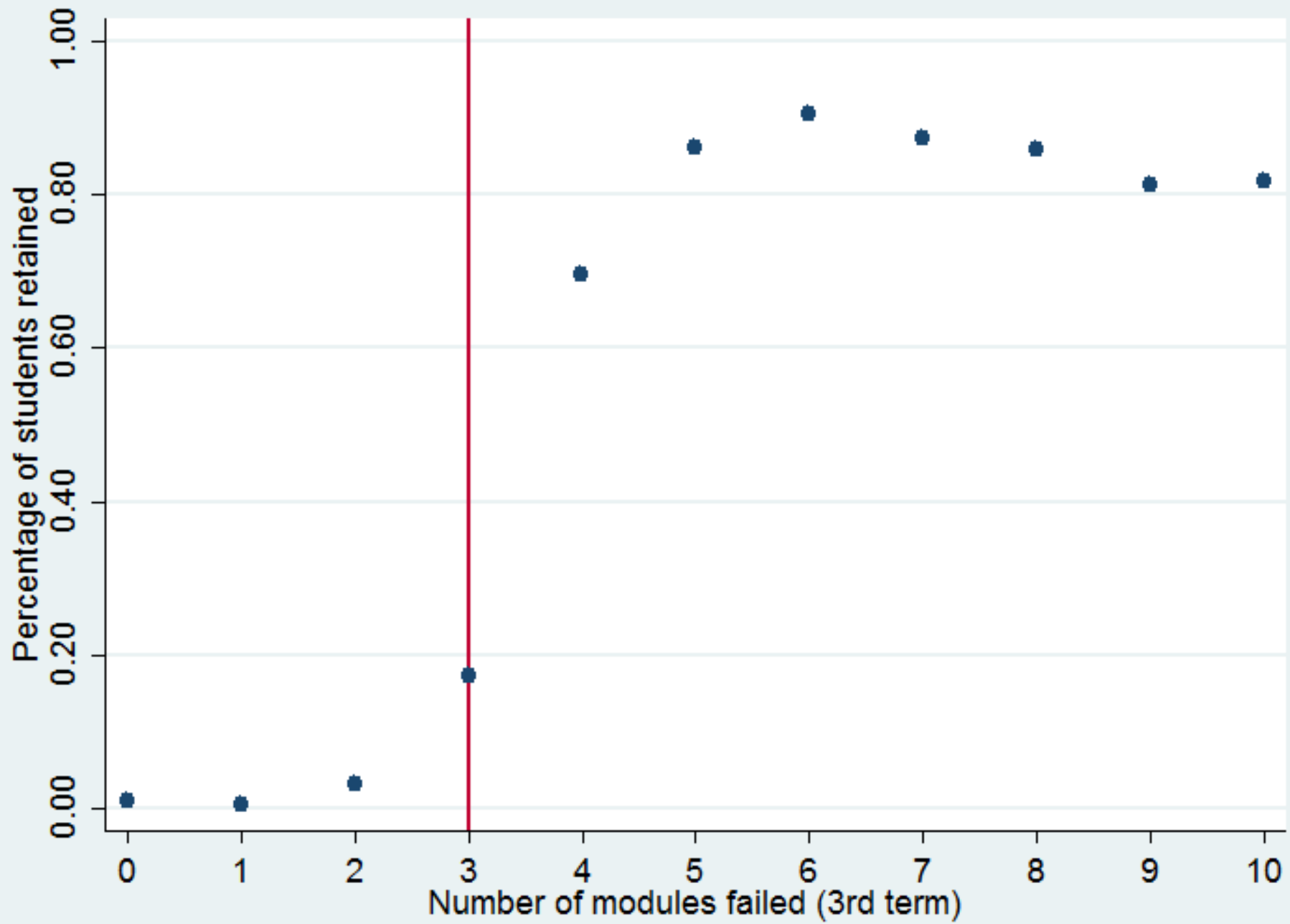
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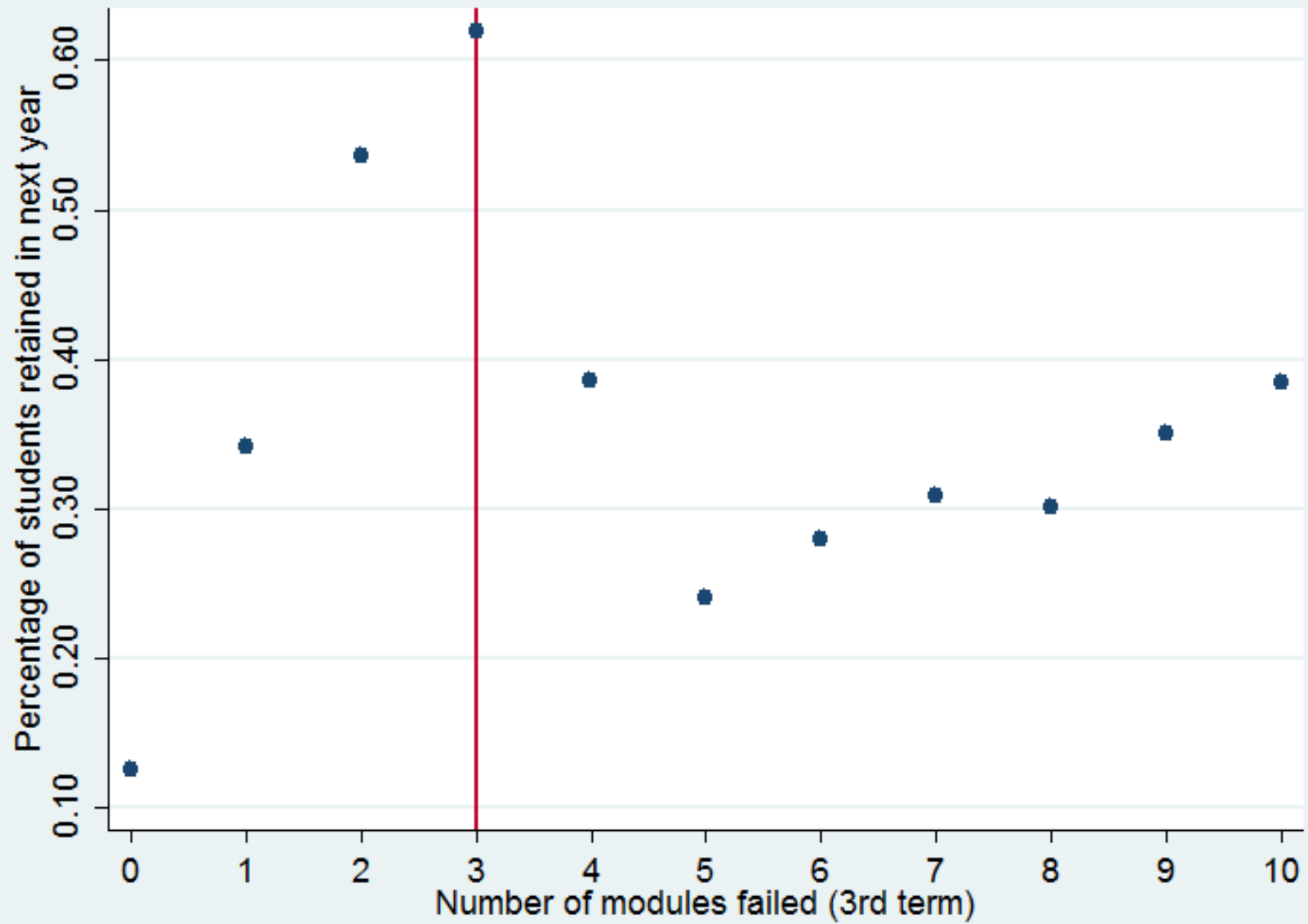




Fonte: OECD, Education at a Glance 2014







Final thoughts

- Non-cognitive skills
- Incentives
- Flexicurity
- Experimentation, evaluation, dissemination

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