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	Primary School and JHS, 1987/88-2009/10 Figure 0.9 Percentage of Students Reaching Minimum Competency and Proficiency, by Classroom Type, P3 English, 2011Figure 0.10 Instructional Time in Basic Schools in Four Countries; Table 0.4 Factors Explaining Teacher Absenteeism; Table 0.5 GoG Budget Share, by Budget Category and Execution in Relation to Budget Amount; Figure 0.11 Sources and Flows of Funding and Resources for a Primary School in Ghana; Teacher Policy Dilemmas; Basic Education in Ghana: Recommendations; Notes; Chapter 1 Introduction-Why Focus on Inequity? Figure 1.1 Attendance Rates, Ages 6-14 Years, by Poverty, Gender, and Region, 2003-08Report Framework; Boxes; Box 1.1 Definitions of Key Themes; Figure 1.2 Conceptual Framework for Basic Education in Ghana; Notes; Figure 1.3 Themes and Interventions System Improvements in Literacy and Numeracy; Chapter 2 Country Context; Rapid Growth and Change; Recent Progress in Education; Persistent Challenges; Chapter 3 Education Reform History; Education Reform: 1951-2008; Recent Policy Initiatives; Notes; Chapter 4 Equity; Overview; Equitable Access Table 4.1 Enrollment and NER in KG, Primary, and JHS, 1990- 2011/12Figure 4.1 Primary and Secondary School Net Attendance Rate by Wealth Quintile and Urban-Rural Status, 2011; Figure 4.2 Primary and Secondary Net Attendance Rate by Region, 2011; Figure 4.3 Primary and JHS NER by Wealth Quintile; Box 4.1 Providing Basic Education for Children with Disabilities; Figure 4.4 Private Enrollment as a Percentage of Total Enrollment in Primary Schools, 2010/11; Equal Distribution of Inputs; Map 4.1 Percentage of Trained Primary Teachers, by Region, 2011/12
	Figure 4.5 Proportion of Primary Teachers with Training, by Region/District, 2008/09
Sommario/riassunto	Inequity is the central challenge facing basic education in Ghana and undercuts the potential contribution of basic education to Ghana's national development goals. Persistent disparities in education service delivery and inequitable allocation of resources in Ghana lead to highly inequitable educational outcomes. These inequities negatively affect system quality, efficiency and accountability and ultimately undermine broader national development. Wide-spread inequity in education service delivery significantly depresses system learning outcomes. This report describes a ""missing middle"" in t