



Equity in school education in Europe

Structures, policies and student performance

Eurydice report

Equity in School Education:

Structures, Policies and Student Performance

Eurydice lunchtime conference 25 March 2021

EACEA A6 Erasmus+ Education and Youth Policy Analysis

Objectives of the report

- Comprehensive mapping of education policies and structures that may influence equity in student performance
- Quantitative analysis to determine which of these policies and structures influence equity, in what way and to what extent





Scope of the report

- Focus on socio-economic disadvantage
- Academic performance as main outcome indicator
- ISCED levels 1-3
- Public and government-dependent private schools
- Reference year: 2018/19
- 42 education systems in 37 European countries



Structure of the report

Part I. Concepts and indicators of equity in education

Part II. Education system features (qualitative analysis)

Part III. Education system features and equity (quantitative analysis)



What is equity in school education?

Inclusion

when all students receive at least a minimum amount of good quality education

Fairness

when student performance is largely independent of socioeconomic background



How can equity be measured?

Inclusion in primary education	Achievement gap between low (P10) and high (P90) achievers in grade 4
Inclusion in secondary education	Achievement gap between low (P10) and high (P90) achievers among 15-year-olds
Fairness	Correlation between the number of books at home and student performance, primary and secondary education combined



Levels of equity

Strong impact of SES





Public funding per pupil (ISCED 1, PPS)



Source: Eurostat, 2016.



Grade repetition % (15-year olds)





School choice policies (ISCED 1-2)



Differentiation in school choice and admissions policies (ISCED 1-3)



Source: Eurydice.



Source: Eurydice.

Combination of early tracking and other stratification policies





How do education policies and structures influence equity?

Three models, one for each indicator of equity

- Direct relationships between education system features & equity
- Indirect relationships between education system features & equity : through academic segregation



Inclusion in primary education



Education, Audiovisual and Culture Commission Executive Agency

Inclusion in secondary education



Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency

Fairness



Education, Audiovisual and Culture

Conclusions

- Highly stratified systems have lower levels of equity, especially at secondary level.
- Policies intended to counterbalance systemic stratification (school autonomy and accountability, support to disadvantaged schools and low-achieving students, and additional opportunity to learn) cannot, on their own, offset the impact of stratification.





Which education systems features help increase equity?





Which education systems features help increase equity?

ASSIGNING STUDENTS TO DIFFERENT STUDY PROGRAMMES AT A LATER STAGE





Which education systems features help increase equity?





Which education systems features help increase equity?





Links to the report





Eurydice Brief Equity in school education in Europe: Structures, policies and student performance



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Contact:

Teodora.PARVEVA@ec.europa.eu Anna.HORVATH1@ec.europa.eu Anita.KREMO@ec.europa.eu Emmanuel.SIGALAS@ec.europa.eu



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Thank you



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