

Where are we now in equal opportunities in education?

Xavier Bonal

ENOC 20TH ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE
“EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL CHILDREN IN EDUCATION”
20-21 September 2016
Vilnius, Lithuania



ENOC Statement alerts on...

- Lack of access to Early Childhood Education and Care.
- Early school leaving
- Unattended special education needs
- School segregation and ghettos in education
- Violation of rights of children on the move
- Lack of participation
- ...

“The EU should become the most dynamic and competitive knowledge-based economy in the world, capable of sustainable economic growth with more and better jobs and greater social cohesion and respect for the environment”

**LISBON EUROPEAN COUNCIL 2000
PRESIDENCY CONCLUSIONS**

A. H. Hall
A. F. Heath
J. M. P. ...

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EDUCATION AND Social Mobility

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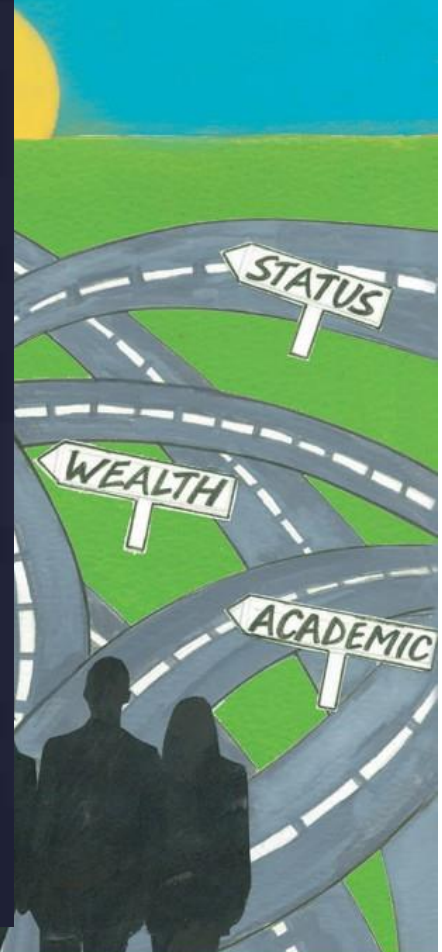
Equality of Educational Opportunity

by James S.
Coleman

Arno Press

EDUCATING THE
EXPERT SOCIETY

BURTON R. CLARK

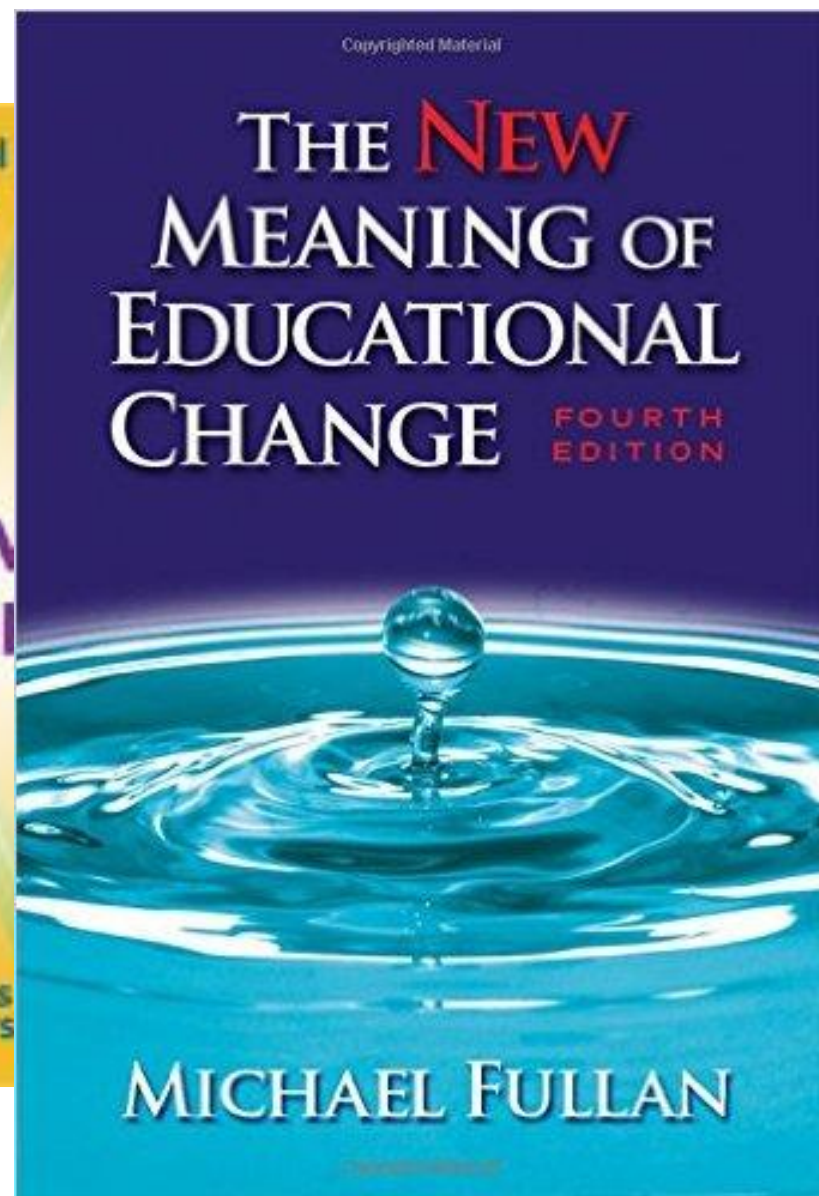


The Income Achievement Gap

Income Disparity Leads To Inequality In Education



Source: New York Times/Postsecondary Education Opportunity





The Evolution of Deficit Thinking

Educational
Thought and
Practice

Edited by
Richard R. Valencia



RoutledgeFalmer
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Pierre Bourdieu
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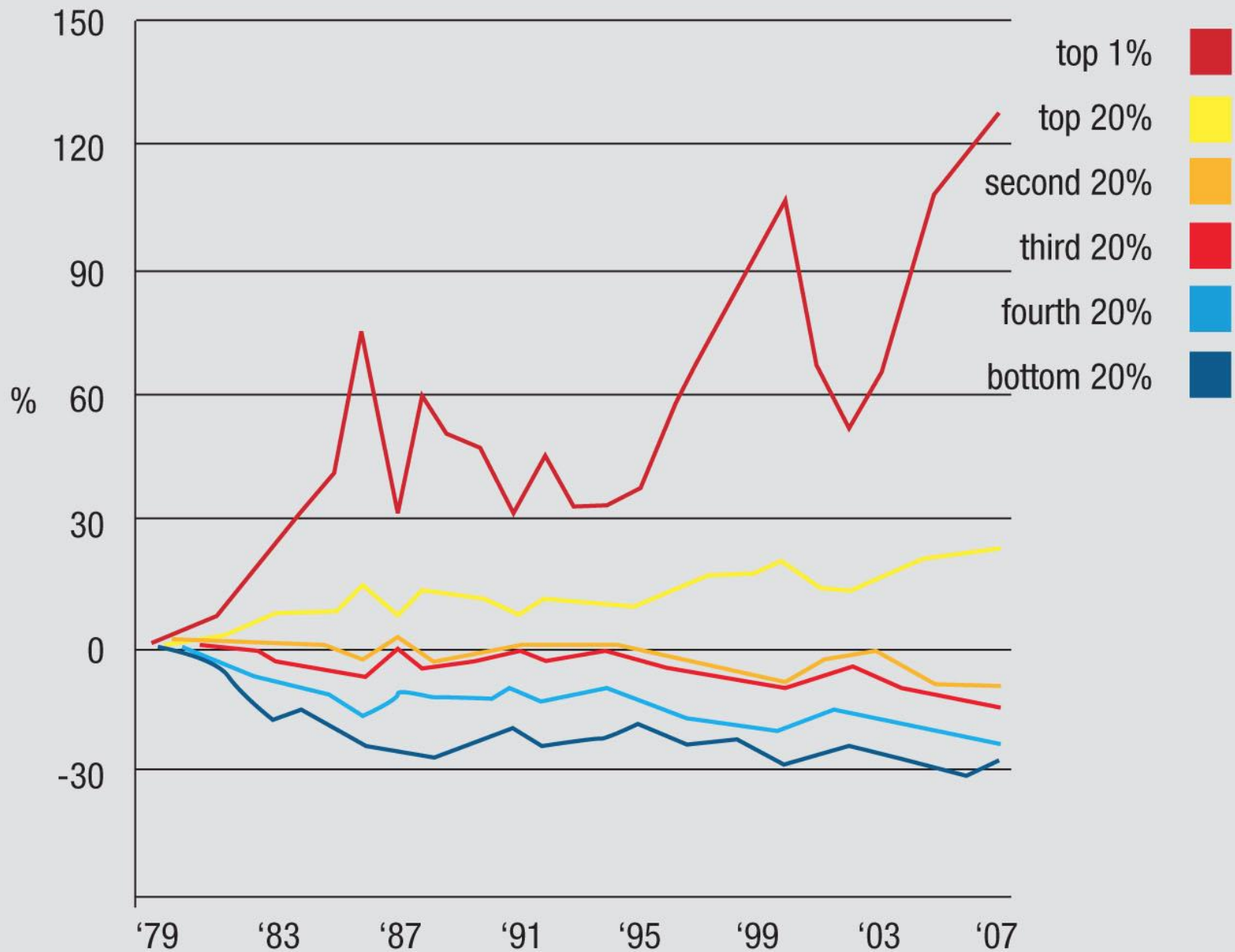
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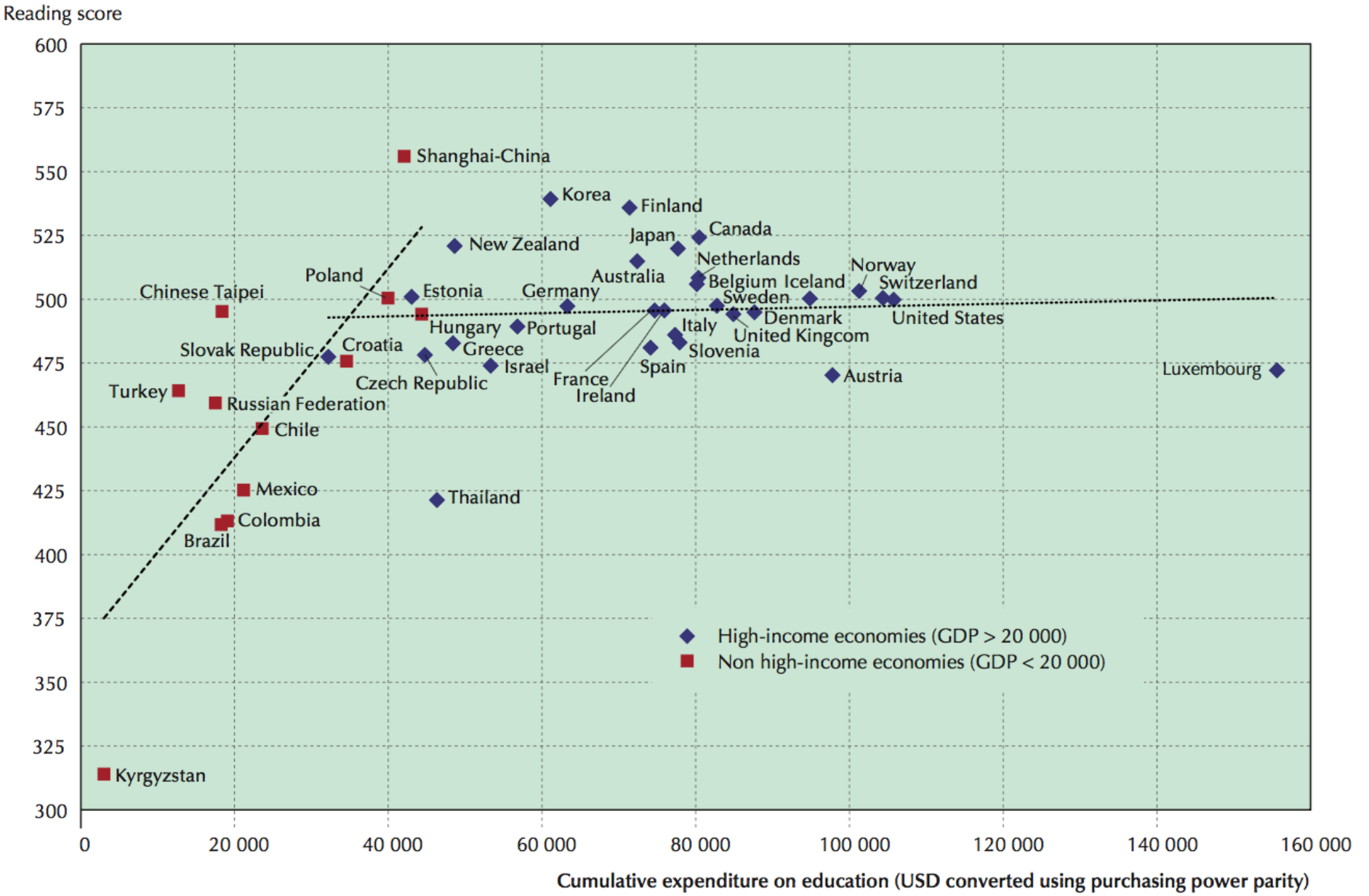
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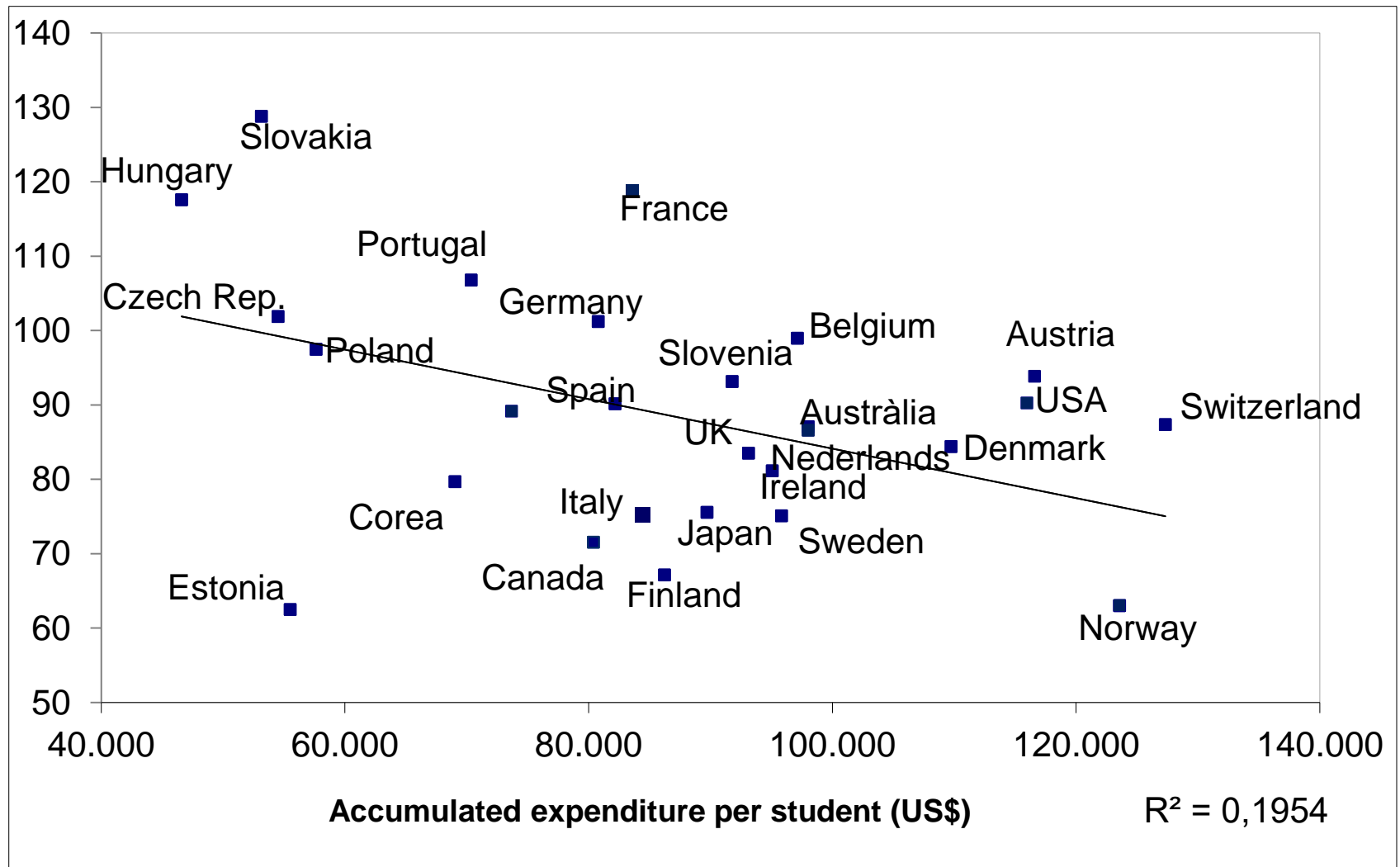
Change in Share of Income, 1979 to 2007 (After Taxes)



Country	Public expenditure in education as a % of the GDP 2012	% Variation public expenditure in education/GDP 2009-2012
Romania	3,01	- 30,5 %
Latvia	4,93	- 26,3 %
Lithuania	5,17	- 23,8 %
Bulgaria	3,52	- 22,7 %
Portugal	5,27	- 21,6 %
UK	5,88	- 14,1 %
Spain	4,47	- 12,9 %
Slovakia	3,85	- 12,9 %
Italy	4,15	- 11,8 %
Hungary	4,71	- 11,0 %
Cyprus	6,69	- 8,2 %
Sweden	6,82	- 6,0 %
Estonia	6,40	- 5,0 %
Greece	4,10	- 3,9 %
UE-27	5,25	- 3,4 %
Finland	6,76	- 3,4 %
Ireland	6,15	- 3,0 %
Austria	5,80	- 2,9 %
Germany	4,98	- 2,8 %
Poland	4,94	- 2,4 %
Nederland	5,93	- 1,5 %
Denmark	8,75	- 1,0 %
France	5,68	- 0,3 %



Difference in maths score between high and low ESCS by total accumulated expenditure in primary and secondary education



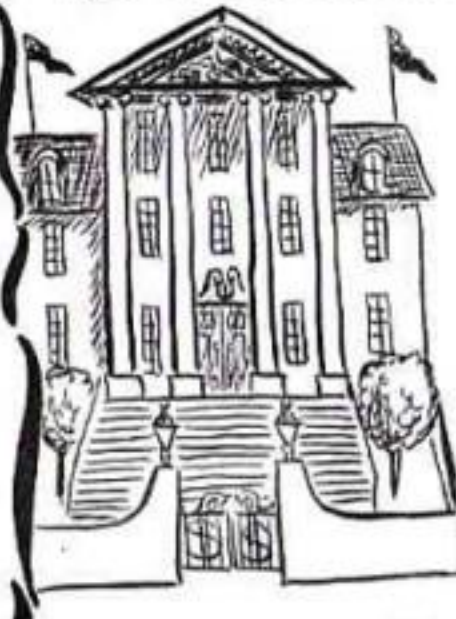




School Choice:



CHOICE #1:
WELL-FUNDED, SAFE,
MODERN, PUBLIC SCHOOLS

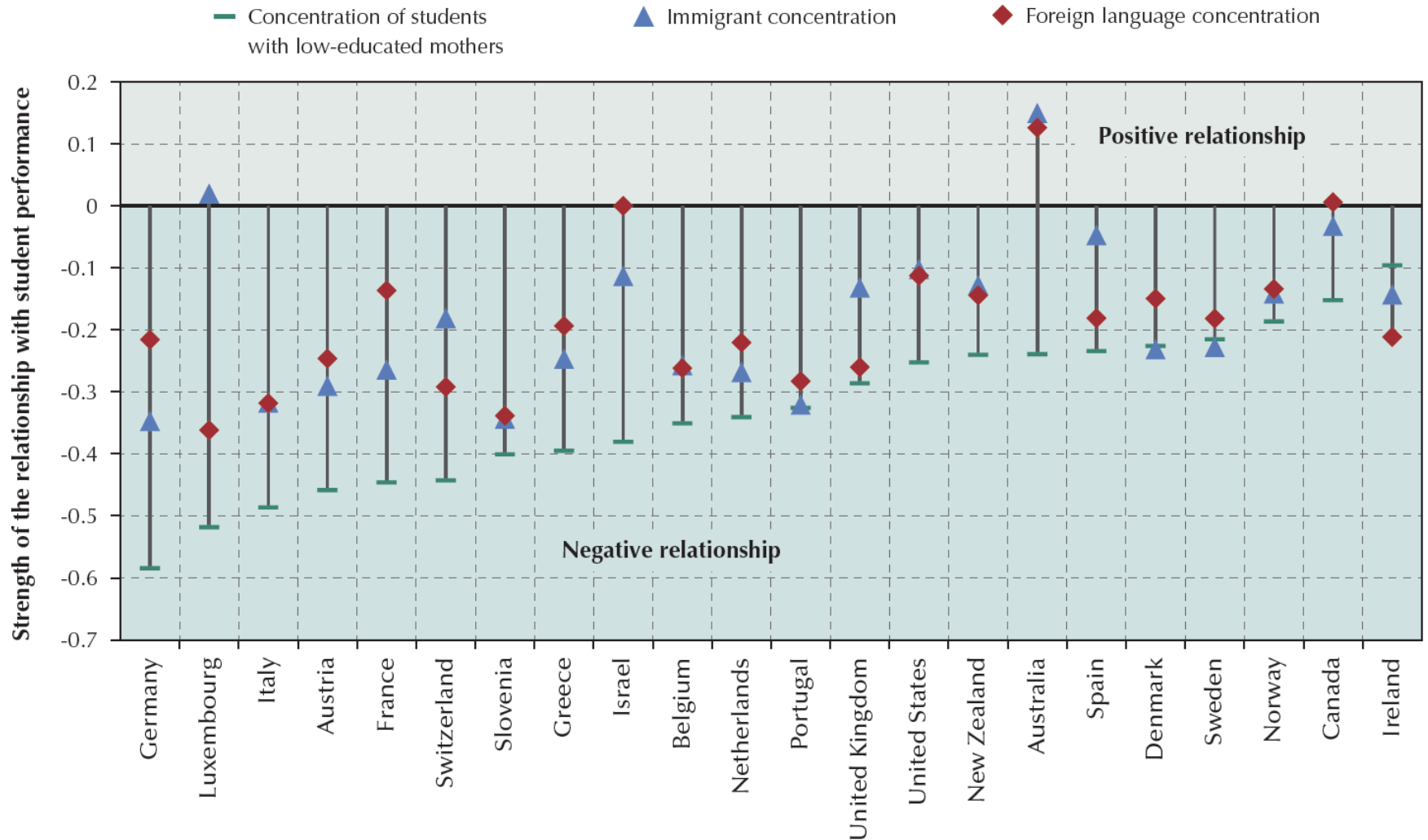


CHOICE #2
WELL-FUNDED, SAFE,
MODERN, PRIVATE SCHOOLS & PUBLIC SCHOOLS





High concentrations of disadvantage in schools are strongly related to poor reading performance among immigrant students





COME AWAY FROM
THE WINDOW! YOU DON'T
WANT TO BE A CHILD
LEFT BEHIND, DO YOU?

SOUNDS
GOOD
TO ME!





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Out of School Children



in Central
and Eastern
Europe and
the Commonwealth
of Independent States



unite for children

unicef 

- *What do you think you'll learn from your time at school?*
- I think... almost anything. Before I thought I would... but now... nothing.
- *What do you most value from your time at school?*
- To be patient. I learnt to be patient while I waited to finish school.

(Ismael, 15 years old)

Educational Scores are Higher in More Equal Rich Countries



Compulsory or basic education is not enough... expanded notion of the RTE

The 4 As

Available

Education should be free with adequate infrastructure, trained teachers & materials

Accessible

The education system should be accessible to all without discrimination and positive steps must be taken to include the most marginalised

Acceptable

The content of education must be relevant, non-discriminatory, culturally appropriate & of good quality; schools must be safe & teachers should be professionally trained

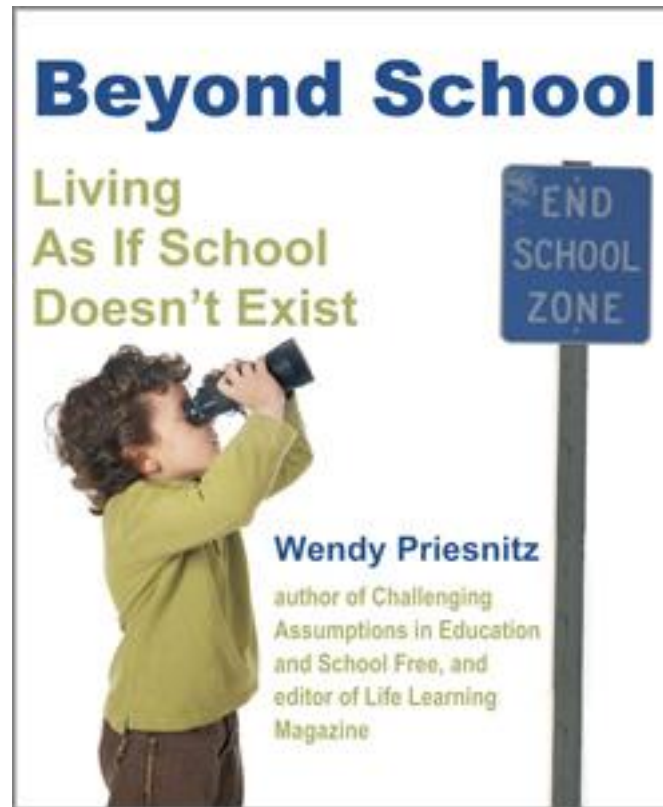
Adaptable

Education must evolve with the changing needs of society & it must be adapted to the local context



**Access is
Not
Enough.**

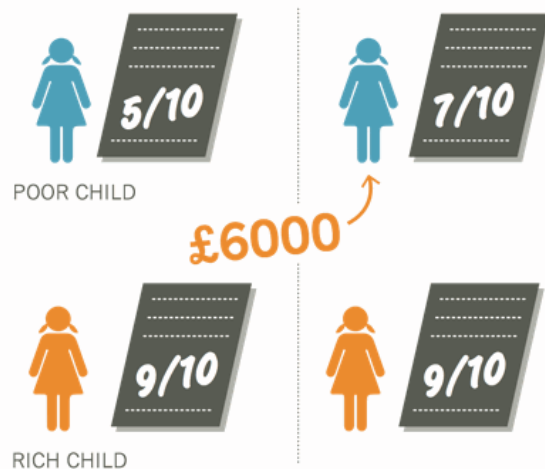
Schooling is not enough!



Education is not enough!

Poorer children do worse in school because they are poorer

CLOSING INCOME GAP ALONE WOULD AT LEAST HALVE THE ACHIEVEMENT GAP BETWEEN CHILDREN ELIGIBLE FOR FREE SCHOOL MEALS AND THE REST



What does this mean?

Children on free school meals don't do as well in school as other pupils, for a number of reasons, such as parental education, peer effects and school quality. But household income is also important. This is because increased incomes reduce stress at home and allow for extra spending on books, computers and other learning facilities. In fact, just bringing the household income of Free School Meals children up to the national average would at least halve the achievement gap, regardless of factors like parental education.

The implication of this research is that if we want to give children an equal chance in life, improving schools alone won't be enough. We have to make household incomes more equal.



Felipe: Our right to education is so indisputable... that there's no hope that some kind soul will suppress it.