SDG seminar series: Educational inequality

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UCD School of Social Policy, Social Work and Social Justice Scoil an Léinn Shóisialta Fheidhmeannaigh UCD 4.2 Early education4.3 Gender equality4.5 Private school segregation



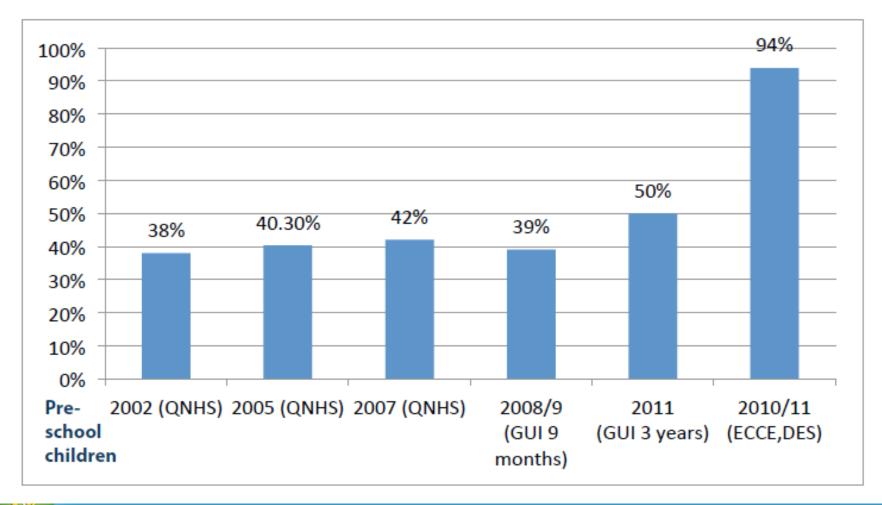
### Early childhood

 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education



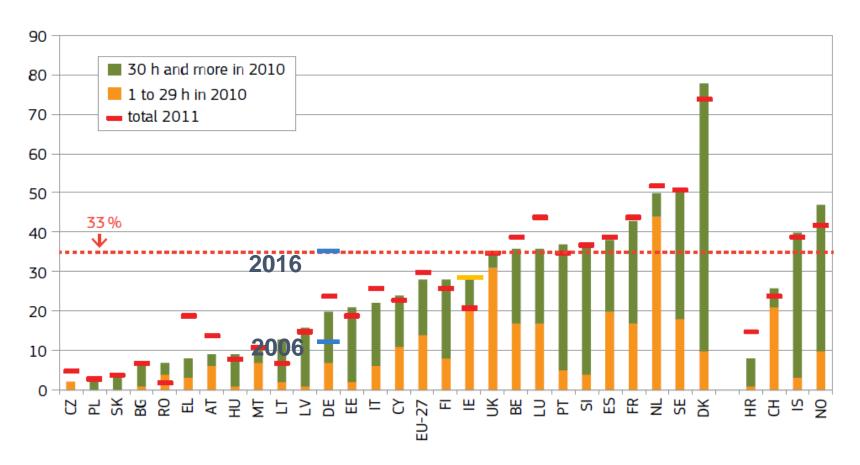
### Enrolment increased with ECCE

#### Figure 3.1: The Uptake of Non Parental Childcare, pre-school cohorts, 2002-2011



Byrne, D. and O'Toole, C. (2015) 'The Influence of Childcare Arrangements on Child Well Being from Infancy to Middle Childhood '. Dublin .

Figure 2 — Percentage of children under 3 cared for in formal structures (and, for information, by weekly time spent in care) 2010–11



Source: Eurostat — EU-SILC 2010–11. Note: Some of the data have been compiled from small samples and are statistically unreliable.

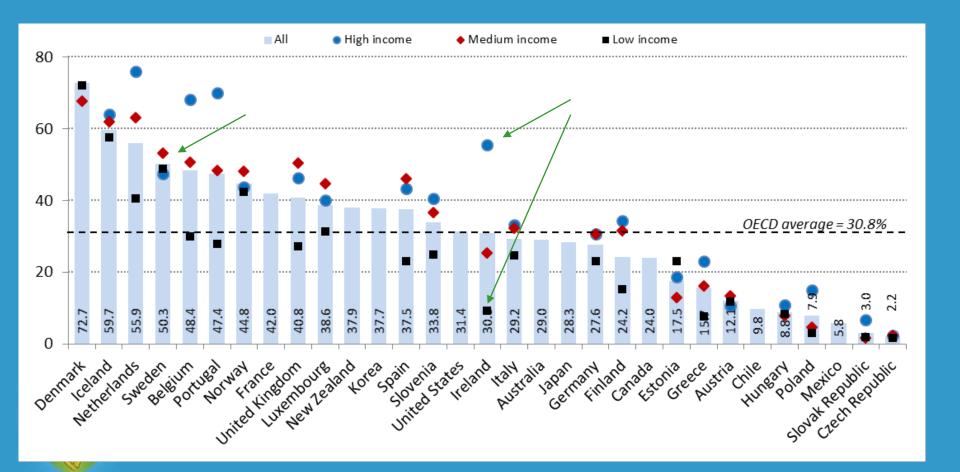
including the total for: AT, BG, CY, CZ, EL, HR, LT, MT, PL, RO and SK.

4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and **children in vulnerable situations** 



## Figure 4.5. Use of formal childcare services is lower among children in low-income families

Proportion of children aged less than three enrolled in formal childcare services, 2008<sup>1</sup> Source: OECD 2011, Doing Better

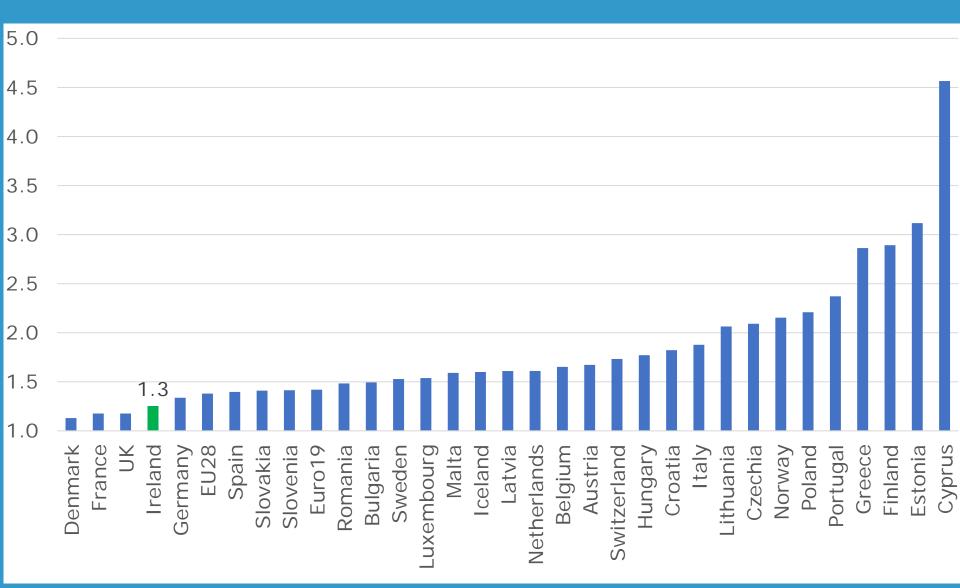


### 4.3 gender equality

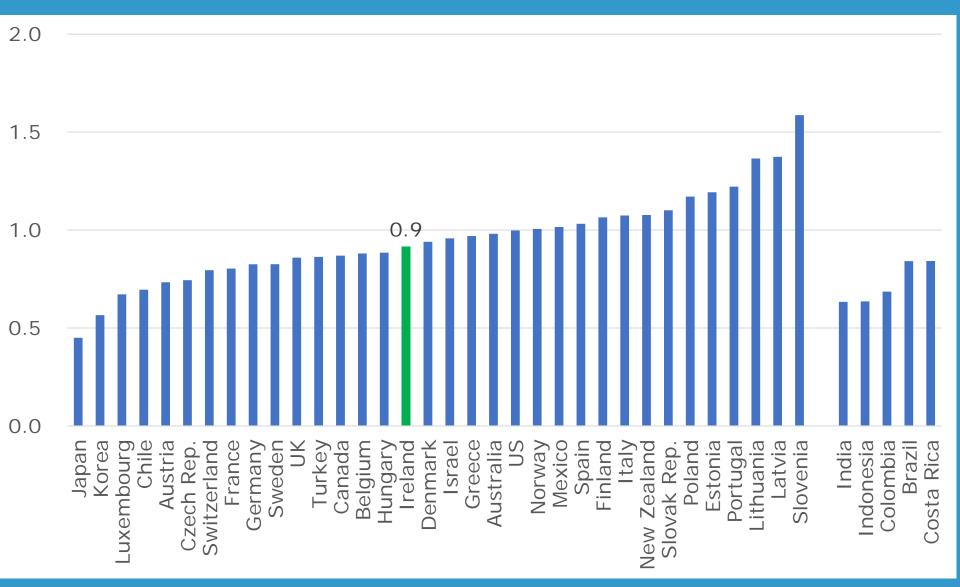
 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university



## Female: male ratio in third level education (Eurostat 2017)



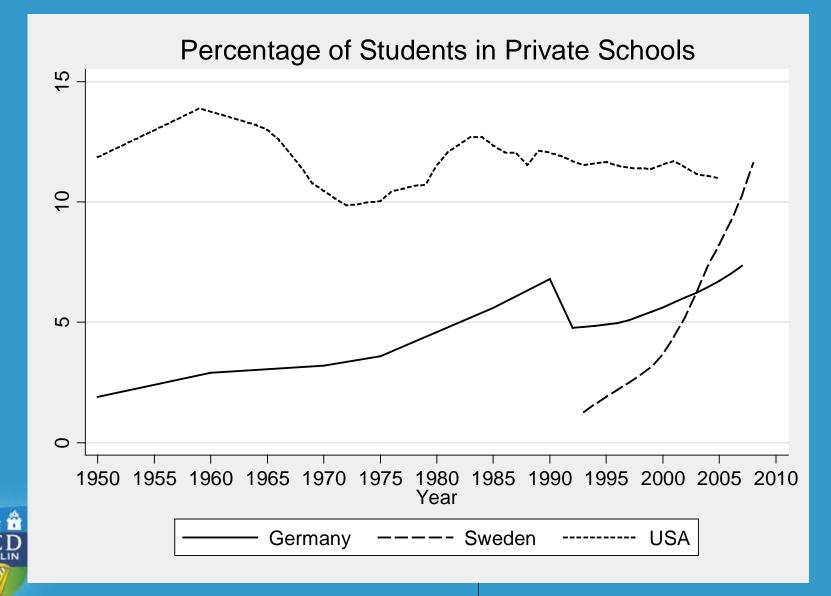
# Female: male ratio of PhD graduates (OECD, 2016)



#### Private school segregation



### Increase of private schooling

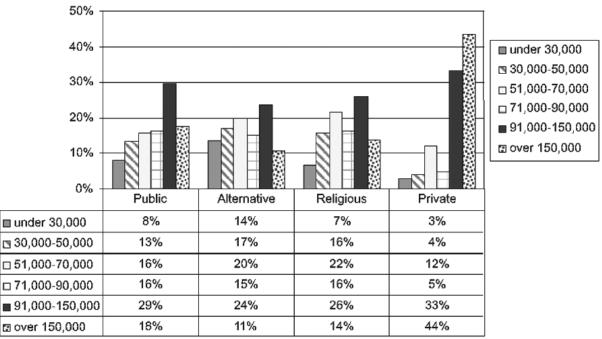


Köppe, S. (2015) Wohlfahrtsmärkte. Die Privatisierung von Bildung und Rente in Deutschland, Schweden und den USA. Frankfurt/M.: Campus.

### Goal 4.5: income

*Angela:* This isn't my first choice school. I would like my son to go to X private school, but I just can't afford it. I'm a single mom. This is the best of what is out there. Believe me, I have really done my homework. I am renting an apartment nearby just so I can manage to get him to school everyday.

FIGURE 1. Household Income by Type of School Chosen



Household income (n=1750)



Bosetti, L. and Pyryt, M. C. (2007) 'Parental Motivation in School Choice. 13 Seeking the Competitive Edge', *Journal of School Choice* 1(4): 89–108.

### Housing and educational background

FIGURE 2. Highest Level of Education by Type of School Chosen

Highest Level of Education (n=1863) 70% 60% 28% 50% 40% Graduate degree 16% 14% 13% University degree 30% 20% 38% 26% 26% 26% 10% 0% Alternative Public Religious Private

*Simone:* When we moved here from the East our top priority in choosing a house was that it had to be within walking distance of a good school. My husband and I drove around all these lovely neighborhoods where we heard there were great schools and looked for *"For Sale"* signs. It drove our realtor crazy.



## • What are the political and institutional drivers for privatisation?

- What is the role of advocacy and lobbying?
- What is the user behaviour and user roles of parents?

