



PROGRAMME FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ASSESSMENT (PISA)

EQUITY IN EDUCATION: BREAKING DOWN BARRIERS TO SOCIAL MOBILITY

SWITZERLAND

- **Equity in education** means that schools and education systems provide equal learning opportunities to all students. Equity does not mean that all students obtain equal education outcomes, but rather that differences in students' outcomes, such as academic performance, social and emotional well-being, and post-secondary educational attainment, do not depend on their socio-economic background.
- **Social mobility** refers to a change in the socio-economic status of individuals between their childhood (when this status is largely determined by their parents' background) and their adult life. Upward social mobility occurs when students born into socio-economically disadvantaged families end up, as adults, in positions of higher status than those of their parents (e.g. skilled occupations).
- This report identifies some **education policies and practices that promote educational equity and social mobility**. Given the increase in income inequality in recent years, improving equity in education is even more urgent today than in previous decades. Improving equity in education is essential for easing social mobility.

Key findings

- In Switzerland, social background is more closely linked to success at school than it is in many other countries. About 16% of the variation in students' science performance in PISA 2015 was accounted for by differences in students' socio-economic status (OECD average: 13%; among OECD countries with above-average performance the relationship is weakest in Estonia and Norway [8%]). Between 2006 and 2015, equity in science performance remained stable in Switzerland (on average across OECD countries, equity in science performance improved during this period; Figure 1.1).
- The mean science score in PISA 2015 among socio-economically disadvantaged students in Switzerland was 455 points, while among advantaged students it was 561 points. This gap of 106 points is larger than that observed in many other countries (OECD average gap: 88 points; the gap is only 69 points in Estonia) and represents the equivalent of approximately three-and-a-half years of schooling (Table 3.1).
- Some 44% of disadvantaged students in Switzerland attend disadvantaged schools, i.e. schools where other students tend to be disadvantaged as well (OECD: 48%; in Finland, only 40% of disadvantaged students attend such schools). However, where disadvantaged students attend advantaged schools, they score 88 points higher, or the equivalent of almost three years of school, than those attending disadvantaged schools (OECD average: 78 points higher; among OECD countries with above-average performance, no performance difference is observed between the two groups of students in Finland, Norway and Poland; Figure 1.1).
- In Switzerland, 9% of disadvantaged students are “nationally resilient”, meaning that they score in the top quarter of science performance in Switzerland (OECD average: 11%; 14% in Estonia and Finland). Some 27% of disadvantaged students in Switzerland are “core-skills resilient”, meaning that they score at PISA proficiency Level 3 or above in science, reading and mathematics (OECD average: 25%; 42% in Estonia, 41% in Japan, and 40% in Canada and Finland; Figure 1.1).
- Some 43% of disadvantaged students in Switzerland are “socially and emotionally resilient”, meaning that they are satisfied with their life, feel socially integrated at school and do not suffer from test anxiety (OECD average: 26%; 50% in the Netherlands, 43% in Switzerland and 39% in Finland; Figure 1.2). Disadvantaged students in Switzerland who are academically resilient are also more likely to be socially and emotionally resilient (Figure 3.11).
- Longitudinal data in Switzerland show that 15-year-old students who scored in the top quarter in the PISA reading assessment were 38 percentage points more likely to complete university than students who scored in the bottom quarter (Figure 1.4). Differences in student performance at age 15 explain about 38% of the difference in university completion rates between students with and those without tertiary-educated parents.
- In Switzerland, students who scored in the top quarter of reading performance at age 15 were 23 percentage points more likely than students in the bottom quarter of performance to be working in a skilled job (i.e. a job that requires tertiary education) by the age of 25 (Figure 1.5). Differences in 15-year-olds' reading performance explain 20% of the difference in skilled employment rates between students with and those without tertiary-educated parents.
- These findings suggest that reducing the gaps related to socio-economic status in what students learn during compulsory schooling could boost upward educational and social mobility.

What the results imply for policy

- Policies and practices aimed at providing more equal education opportunities for all children can be implemented at the classroom, school and education-system levels. Countries need to consider creating and strengthening policies and programmes that support disadvantaged students. For example, countries can promote greater access to early childhood education and care, particularly among disadvantaged families, as these programmes both provide more equitable learning environments and help children acquire essential social and emotional skills.
- Countries can also set ambitious goals for and monitor the progress of disadvantaged students, target additional resources towards disadvantaged students and schools, and reduce the concentration of disadvantaged students in particular schools. They can also develop teachers' capacity to identify students' needs and manage diverse classrooms, promote better communication between parents and teachers, and encourage parents to be more involved in their child's education. Teachers and schools can foster students' well-being and create a positive learning environment for all students by emphasising the importance of persistence, investing effort and using appropriate learning strategies, and by encouraging students to support each other, such as through peer-mentoring programmes.

To learn more, see...

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