

CONCEPTIONS OF EQUITY IN EDUCATION

BUILDING AN ANALYTIC FRAMEWORK

Nathanael Friant & Jose Sanchez Santamaria

Version du 11 novembre 2016

Presentation outline

1. Why study social justice and equity in education ?
2. Theories of justice in education
3. An applied model in Education
4. Analytical models of equity in education
5. The new analytic model

WHY STUDY SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EQUITY IN EDUCATION ?

Why study social justice and equity in education ?



Mais qui sont les assassins de l'école ?

(Robert Laffont) se demande Carole Barjon. Rassurons tout de suite le lecteur : à cette question l'auteur répond en alignant nommément tous ceux qui, depuis quarante ans, ont empilé réforme sur réforme, affirmations hasardeuses sur certitudes accablantes afin que nos enfants, comme le prédisait Marc Le Bris en 2004, ne sachent plus lire ni compter.

Et pas même « vivre ensemble », cette tarte à la crème de ces faux pédagogues que sont les pédagogistes, au pouvoir Rue de grenelle – et sans interruption – depuis que René Haby a institué le collège unique. Non. Juste le vide.

LIRE aussi Ils ont tué l'école !

.....

Why study social justice and equity in education ?



Didier Bronselaer

Psychologue directeur du Centre de Réussite Scolaire - Assistant chargé d'exercices à l'ULB, faculté des sciences psychologiques et de l'éducation

OPINION

05/10/16 à 10:21 - Mise à jour à 10:21

Etude de médecine : poser un filtre basé sur le hasard pourrait promouvoir un enseignement plus juste, plus heureux, plus économique

Déterminer le nombre d'étudiants qui favorise une pédagogie pensée selon les préceptes d'une médecine harmonieuse, et en fonction de cela, tirer les noms au hasard parmi ceux des postulants à un 1er bachelor en médecine peut paraître choquant, pourtant réfléchissons-y.

Why build an analytic framework ?

First define what's fair, then build an educational system that is fair
Is that really what people do ?

Why build an analytic framework ?

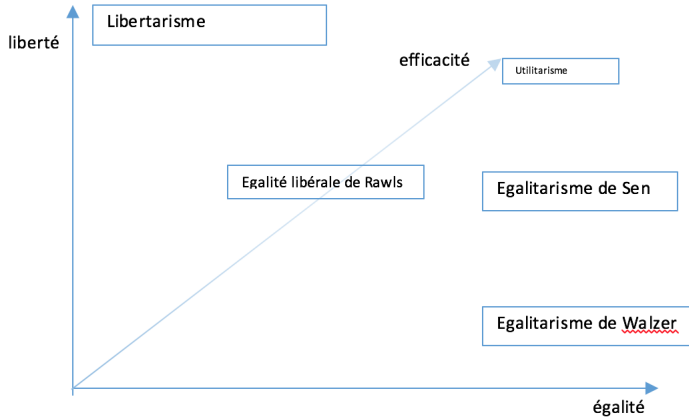
What mostly happens is that people also give intuitive arguments. We may want to analyse their conception of fairness.

Why build an analytic framework ?

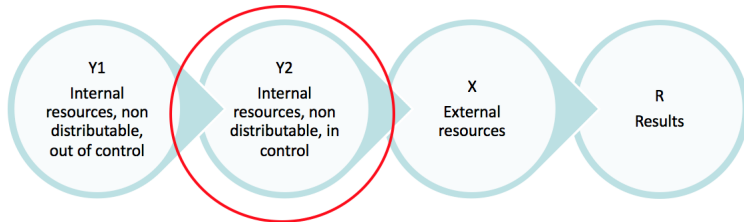
There are existing frameworks, but we feel they do not perfectly fit to the discourses.

THEORIES OF JUSTICE IN EDUCATION

A first attempt to organize theories of justice



The problem : it's centration on distributive justice



A second attempt to organize theories of justice

Dénomination	Approches	Auteurs	Idées centrales	Implications du point de vue de l'équité éducative
<u>Libertarienne</u> (L)	Libertarisme	<u>Nozick</u>	Liberté	Pas d'intervention contraire à la liberté (équité : laisser faire)
Utilitariste(U)	Utilitarisme	Mill	Efficacité	Équité comme maximisation de l'efficacité (équité : prendre en considération toutes les utilités)
Distributive (D)	Justice libérale (Distributive - basique)	Rawls	Distribution de biens	Équité comme juste distribution de biens de base (primaires) (équité : combattre les inégalités).
	Justice de capacités (Distributive - liberté)	<u>Sen</u> <u>Nussbaum</u>	Distribution et capacités	Équité comme liberté réelle d'action (équité : combattre les inégalités)
Reconnaissance (R)	Justice relationnelle (intégrateur : D+R)	Fraser <u>Walzer</u>	Respect culturel et relations justes	Conditions culturelles, linguistiques, de genre (équité : combattre la domination)
Participation (P)	Démocratie communicative	Miller Young	Participation effective et équitable	Prendre part à la gestion et l'organisation scolaire, son fonctionnement (équité : ...)

AN APPLIED MODEL IN EDUCATION

Education as means or as an end ?

When debating questions of justice in education, we face the dilemma of seeing it as means to attend something else or an end in itself.

- Does education serve something else, like finding a job ?
- Or is education its own end ? Is the very experience of education what we consider in debating justice ?

And if there was no dilemma ?

The very experience of education is in itself important... Because it is what will give the individuals and groups the means to achieve a "good life".

The educational processes must also be at focus when debating equity !

Equity in education (Sanchez Santamaria, 2014)

A socio-pedagogical principle that combines values of integration and justice in order to generate an educational process that produces a successful education for all.

Processes at the level of :

- Access
- Offer
- Survival, persistence
- Results

Values of integration and justice come true in :

- Adapting educational answers to the needs
- Developing learnings and capabilities
- Acquiring basic competencies

Equity in education (Sanchez Santamaria, 2014)

This is all very interesting, but it doesn't help much analyze the conceptions of justice in people's discourse.

Actually, this model is still too dynamic to do so.

We need operational models. We will review some of them and conclude with the need to build a new one.

ANALYTICAL MODELS OF EQUITY IN EDUCATION

This model predicates that the equality one aims to reach defines one's conception of equity. One agrees to the existence of certain inequalities in order to reach the desired level of equality. Demeuse & Baye (2005) give us five levels :

1. Absence of interest for equity (libertarian position)
2. Equality of access
3. Equality of treatment
4. Equality of results
5. Equality of social realisations

This model is quite similar to the model of Demeuse & Baye (2005) but it adds something important : the notion of equality of opportunity.

Bolivar (2005) gives us four levels of equity :

1. Equality of opportunity
2. Equality of teaching
3. Equality of knowledge and school success
4. Equality of (individual and social) results

This model is the most complete, because it takes two dimensions into account.

- Equality of what ?
- Equality at what conditions ?

Equality of what ?

1. Resources
2. Access
3. Survival
4. Output (Performance)
5. Outcome (Social realisations)

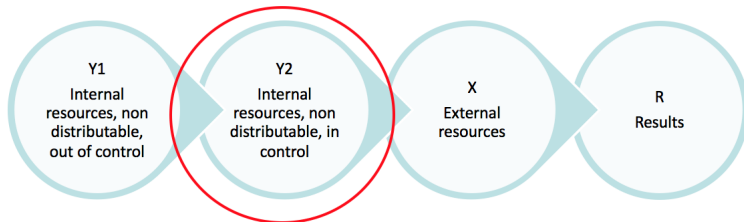
Equality at what condition ?

- Unconditional equality
 - Equality of opportunity
 - Equality for all
 - Equality on average accross social groups
- Conditional equality
 - According to needs
 - According to potential
 - According to achievement

Adapting Espinoza's model

1. Making the dimensions independent. Equality of opportunity
= equality according to potential
2. Using Demeuse & Baye's idea of level of equality one aims to reach.
Therefore suppressing the dimension of equality according to needs
3. Adding Demeuse & Baye's equality of treatment
4. Adding the dimension of unconditional respect for all (Dubet, 1999)

Equality of opportunity



THE NEW ANALYTIC MODEL

The new analytic model

	Unconditional equality		Conditional equality		
	Equality of all	Equality on average between social groups	Internal resources under control (Y2)	Resources (Y)	Results
Respect	Every individual should be unconditionally respected as a person				
External resources (X) prior to access					
Access					
Treatment					
Survival					
Output (knowledge)					
Outcome (external realisations)					