



ICCS experience in Belgium Flanders

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ICCS in Belgium Flanders

- 1. Context of ICCS in Belgium Flanders
- 2. Main results of the Flemish extended report, a reason for more in-depth analysis
- Dissemination of the ICCS study in Belgium
 Flanders
- 4. Some results of the in-depth analysis



1. Context ICCS in Belgium Flanders

- Flemish community = responsible for education
- General principles of education in Flanders
 - Freedom of education
 - Autonomy
- CCE = cross-curricular



Structure of the extended report of BFL:

- Ch 1: Literature Dimensions within the concept of citizenship
- Ch 2: Analysis Dimensions within the concept of citizenship
- Ch 3: International comparison on 5 scales
- Ch 4: Comparison over time (Flemish module)
- Ch 5: Comparison over age: 16 (Flemish module) versus 14 year olds

Ch 6: Explanation of position of BFL in ranking: school context Ch 7: Explanation of position of BFL in ranking: country context



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- Comparison: 20 European Countries (without: Norway, Liechtenstein, Switzerland, Malta & Cyprus)
- Five scales were retained for comparison in the Extended report of ICCS in Flanders:
 - Civic knowledge
 - Importance of conventional citizenship
 - Students' self-concept in politics
 - Attitudes towards gender equality
 - Attitudes towards equal rights for immigrants



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Civic knowledge

Above international average

576 Finland / Denmark 537 Sweden ▲ 536 Poland A 534 Ireland 531 Switzerland/Liechtenstein/Italy 529 Slowakia 🔺 525 Estonia 🔺 519 England 518 Western-Europe 516 Slovenia 515 Norway / Europe **514 Belgium Flanders** 510 Czech Republic 505 Lithuania / Spain 🔻 503 Austria 🔻

500 Ш avergae nternational

Below international average

Netherlands 494 ▼ Malta 490 **V** Latvia 482 ▼ Greece 476 Luxembourg 473 Bulgaria 466 V Cyprus 453

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- School level explanations
 - 23 indicators tested (CCE as seperate subject or crosscurricular, pupils' participation, school culture,..)
- Country level explanations
 - National and regional context and culture: 29 country indicators tested (modernization, freedom of press, globalization, migration pressure...)
 - Educational policy and system: 25 country indicators tested (teacher education (length), unitary structure, formal exams, level of public steering of educational system,...)



School level explanations

- School average of pupils' perception on their participation at school (participation in decision making, school/class climate, ...): impact on all scales
- CCE as seperate subject or cross-curricular (school questionnaire): no impact



- Country level explanations: National and regional context and culture
 - Modernization, freedom of press, globalization: POSITIVE impact on Civic knowledge and NEGATIVE impact on Importance of Conventional Citizenship
 - Migration pressure and political party competition: NEGATIVE impact on attitude towards immigrant rights



- Country level explanations: Educational policy and system:
 - Length of teacher education (years) and unitary structure: POSITIVE impact on civic knowledge
 - Formal exams and the level governmental regulation of the educational system: NEGATIVE and POSITIVE impact on the attitudes of pupils towards equal rights of immigrants



More in-depth analysis (4 papers):

- The acceptance of the multicultural society among young people
- Decline or shift in the political and civic engagement of young people. An empirical, comparative analysis.
- The relative strength of teaching versus experiencing democracy in school
- Various aspects of (in)equality in civic knowledge



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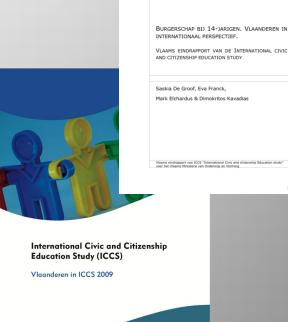
3. Dissemination of the ICCSstudy in Belgium Flanders

Reports:

- Brochure (50p): Flemish and English
- Extended Flemish report (281p)
- Three technical reports
- Feedback reports to schools

Further dissemination:

- Exclusive interview in National Newspaper (20/21-11-2010)
- Press conference and interviews on national television (22-11-2010)
- Official presentation of the Flemish results at a conference (23-11-2010)
- Interview in 'Klasse': Magazine for all Flemish teachers(12-2010)



Vlaamse overheid 💥 🗏



3. Dissemination of the ICCSstudy in Belgium Flanders

Politiek? Nee!

burgers

de Sociaal engagement?

welijks vier op de tien veertienjarigen beg ts een op de vijf denkt later als volwassene te kunnen dee e politiek. Anderzijds vinden bijna acht op de tien Vlaamse leerlin

n creëer een open politieke zelfbeeld." roof (VUB) en Eva luik van de tion Study' leleerlingen erg

klasklimaat

Creëer een open

schap is eigenlijk ngen het veel beter t de duur van de rlingen door wijs speelt een ze in het secundais wijst uit dat zwakke leerlingen het in zo'n leerlingen beter. en, terwijl sterke leerlingen het niet slechter ttschillen tussen de Vlaamse scholen 14 · Klasse yper La

onderling zou je kunnen verklaren door de vrije die in de meeste andere landen naawelijke bestaat. Scholen ervaren concurrentie, profileren zich en trekken een bepaald publick aan. Daardoor krijg je een sociale kloof, wat ook door werkt in verschillende resultaten van scholen.*

Vanwaar die afkeer van politiek?

hechten weinig belang aan politiek of 'conventioneel' bur gerschap. Dat heeft vooral te maken met maatschappelijke n van de laatste vijftig jaar: het belang van religie is lerd - zeker bij de autochtone bevolking. lateren, gehoorzaamheid, bevel ei belangrijk. Jongeren keren zich fel af van de 'co politiek. Vlaanderen is heel sterk geëve tionalisering', daarom scoren Vla Andere structuren zoals onderwijs, me treden op de voorgrond. De focus ligt op de ve en ook zo laag heid van het individu. De maatschappij verwacht meer van mensers, maar beedt hun minder houvast. Misschien is er wel een nieuw burgerschapsmodel nodig voor die landen?

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kasse



3. Dissemination of the ICCSstudy in Belgium Flanders

Policy implications of ICCS in Belgium Flanders:

- Questions in Flemish parliament (24-11-2010), followed by a 'request of topical interest'
- Request of the Minister for more in-depth analysis
- ICCS results will be taken into account in policy plans for 2012
- Continuation of policy support for 'Pupil Participation at school'

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Quasi-Market educational systems

Inequality of the school system

Less support for a multicultural society

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Quasi-Market educational systems

Inequality of the school system

Less support for a multicultural society



	Model 2		Model 3	
	В	Beta	В	Beta
Intercept	48,448***	0,000***	48,522***	0,000***
Public versus market driven educational				
system (scale) - grand mean	0,972*	0,090*	0,662+	0,061+
Ethnic Segregation: Correlation (minus 1)				
between the % of migrants and the mean				
level of SES within schools per country			-3,505**	-0,091**

*** Significant at 0.001 level; ** Significant at 0.01 level; * Significant at 0.05 level; * Significant at 0.07 level



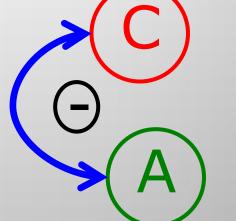
Quasi-market systems lead to less support for immigrants' rights among pupils, largely because they lead to ethnic segregation

Half of the cross-national variation explained

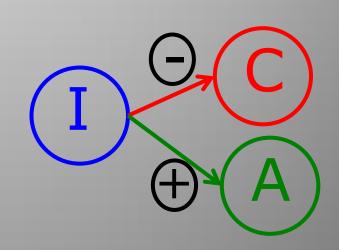
More public steering might be advisable

Vrije Universiteit Brussel Universiteit Antwerpen 4. Paper 1: "Decline or shift in the political and civic engagement of young people"

 H1: Engagement in "conventional" and "alternative" politics are negatively interrelated



H2: In individualized societies
 Less engagement in traditional politics but more alternative participation





4. Paper 1: "Decline or shift in the political and civic engagement of young people"

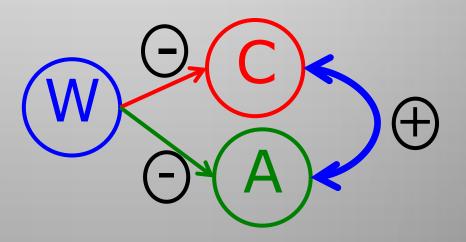
No evidence for hypothesis 1 & 2

- No negative correlation between conventional & alternative participation, but a strong positive correlation
- No shift in engagement as countries modernize
- Individualization: negative effect on conventional (but not sign.) but strong impact on alternative participation
- Even stronger negative effect of welfare state on alternative engagements



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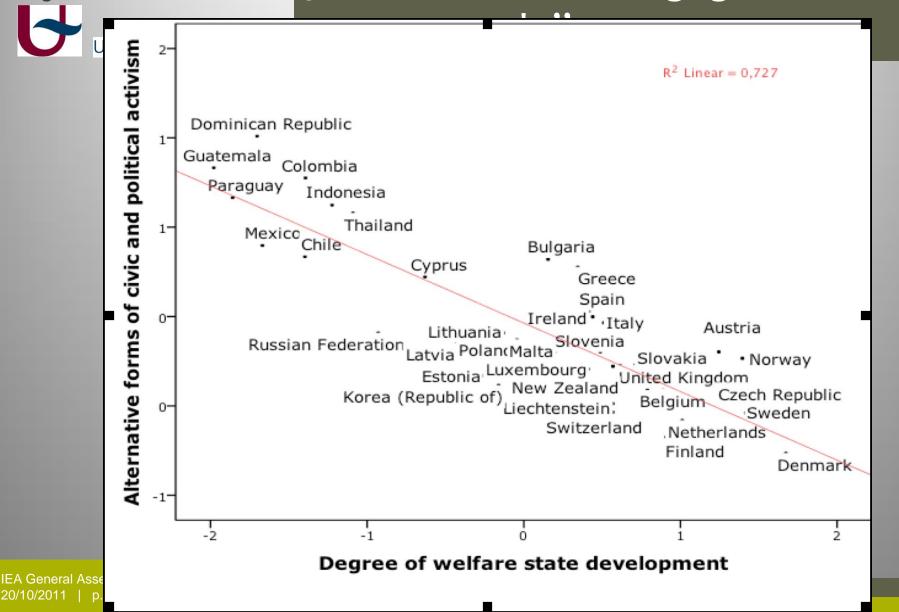
In Welfare states → Less engagement in civic life, both traditional and alternative



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Vrije Universiteit Brussel

4. Paper 1: "Decline or shift in the political and civic engagement of





Questions

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