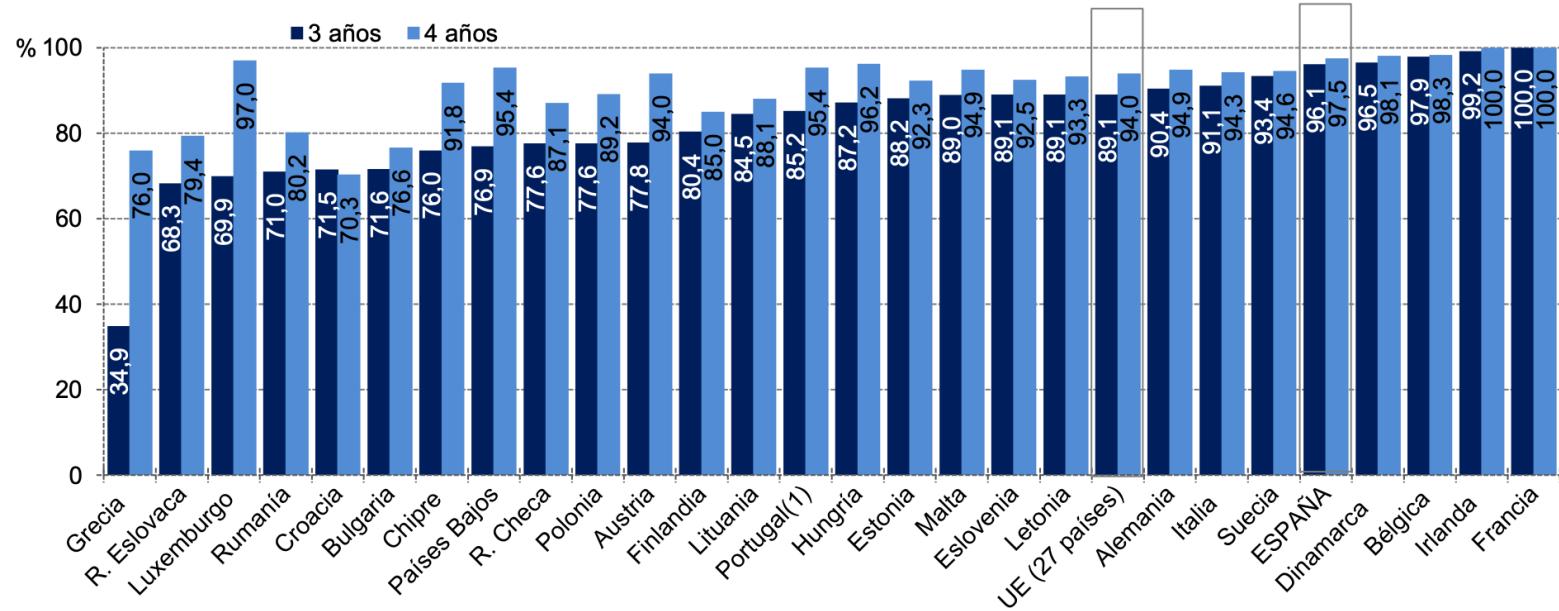


“Efforts to address education inequality for schools in Spain - Examples from practice & children's rights advocacy”

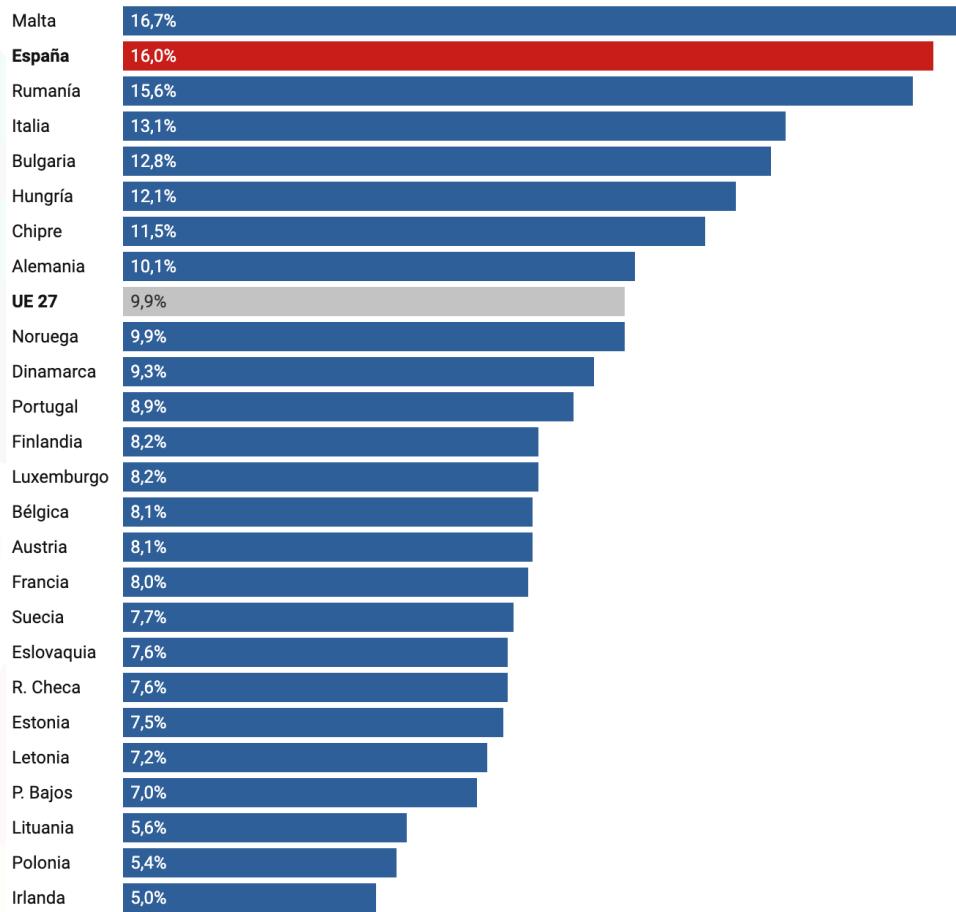


E2.1. Gráfico 3. Tasa de escolarización a los 3 y 4 años en países de la Unión Europea. Curso 2018-2019



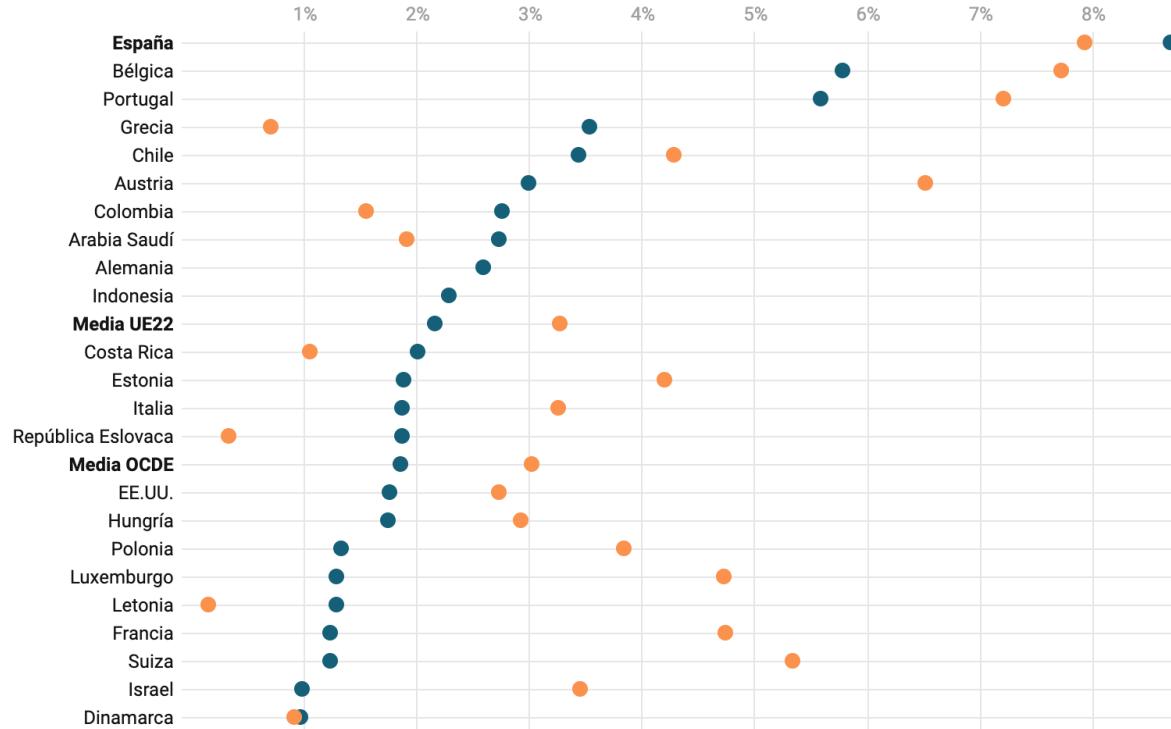
Abandono escolar prematuro

Porcentaje de jóvenes (18-24) que no completaron la secundaria en cada país de la UE (2020).

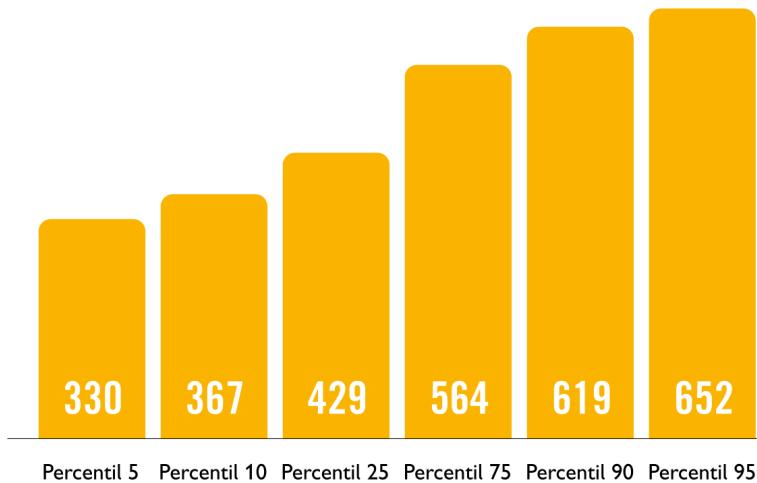


Repetidores en Educación Secundaria en la OCDE (2019)

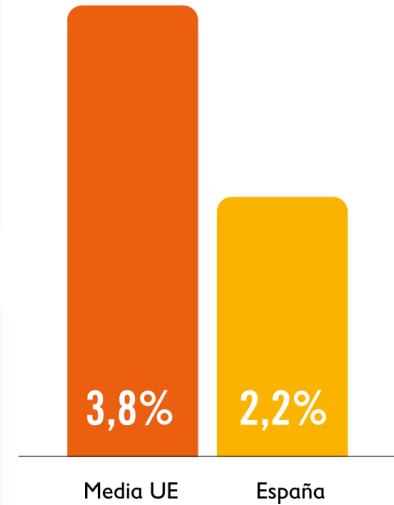
● Primera etapa Secundaria ● Segunda etapa Secundaria



Puntuación global media del alumnado según el percentil¹⁷ de ingresos de los padres y madres. PISA 2012



Porcentaje del gasto público dedicado a becas



The background of the image features a soft, out-of-focus pattern of overlapping, semi-transparent colored shapes in shades of pink, purple, blue, and yellow. These shapes are irregular and organic in form, creating a sense of depth and movement.

COVID-19

- Spain has been internationally recognised as one of the countries in which students have missed the fewest days of school.
- **Maintaining classroom activity and adapting to the situation generated by COVID-19** during this academic year has posed numerous challenges for education authorities.
- The administrations of the different territorial levels have set up different funds, programmes and projects to face these challenges, the most outstanding at the national level being the COVID-19 fund approved by the Spanish Government in September 2020.





<https://coleseguro.es/>

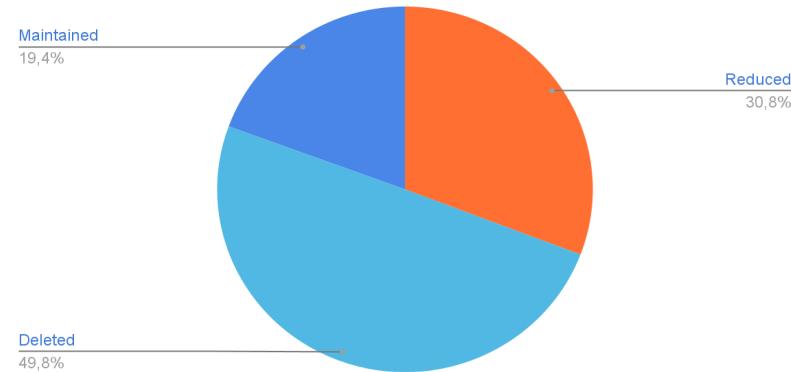
5 key points of Cole Seguro

1. Extra-curricular activities

According to Cole Seguro survey, in **81% of schools in Spain, extracurricular activities have been reduced or completely suppressed**, with 1 out of 2 schools across the country will abolish extra-curricular activities during the 2020/2021 school year.

In public schools, 54% of them have been abolished, 41% in state-subsidised schools and 31% in private schools.

Extracurricular activities in schools in the 2020/2021 academic year

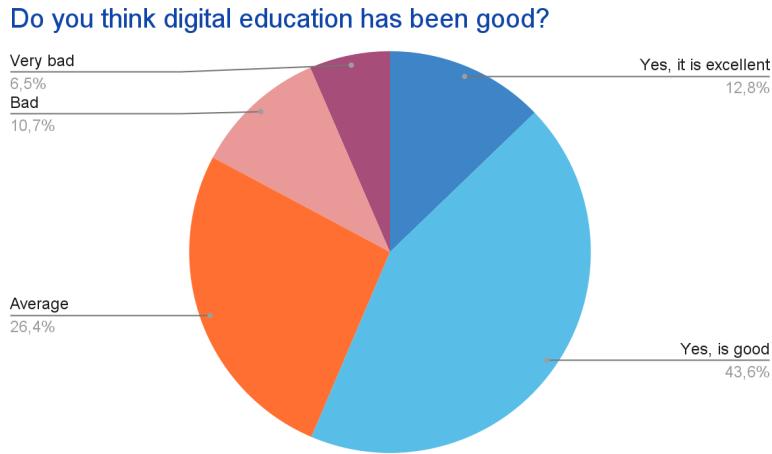


[Cole Seguro final report.](#)

2. Mental health

- No evidence of budget was found regarding the budget implementation of these measures during the 2020/2021 school year.
- According to the Cole Seguro survey, 4 out of 5 households (82%) consider that the measures that have been taken can negatively impact on children's mental health and emotional well-being.

3. Digitalisation in education



*Families' perceptions of digital education. [Cole Seguro final report](#).

The perception of the quality of digital education has improved from the first quarter to the end of the academic year, coinciding with the roll-out of the implementation of the funding programmes intended for this purpose, mainly “Educa en Digital” program, which had only just been launched during the first quarter of the academic year.

While in the first quarter, only 39% of families said that the digital education in their schools was good or excellent, by the end of the school year this proportion had risen to **56%**.

4. Ensuring educational equity

The typology of investment to ensure educational equity in education is the one with the **greatest disparity in in the prioritisation of spending by the different territories.**

“According to data from Cole Seguro survey, in 14% of schools in Spain, families have indicated that the school canteen service has been cut”.

“The item for the support of pupils with special educational needs received funding in only five territories”.

5. School support - tutoring

Most of the Autonomous Communities in Spain have destined part of their budget for school support - tutoring.

In some cases, it is the item to which all or almost all of its funds for actions to ensure educational equity have been devoted.



Thank you