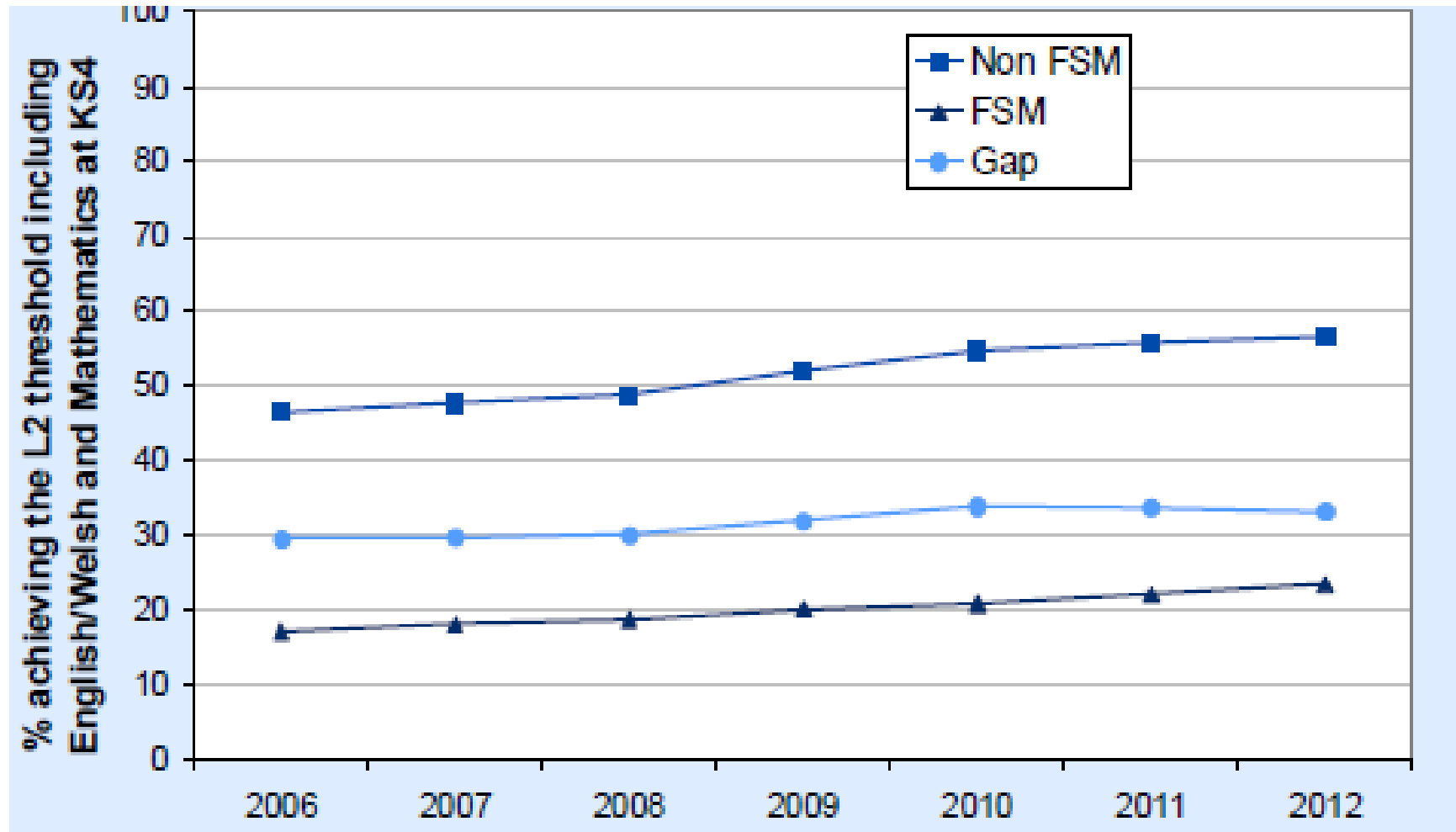


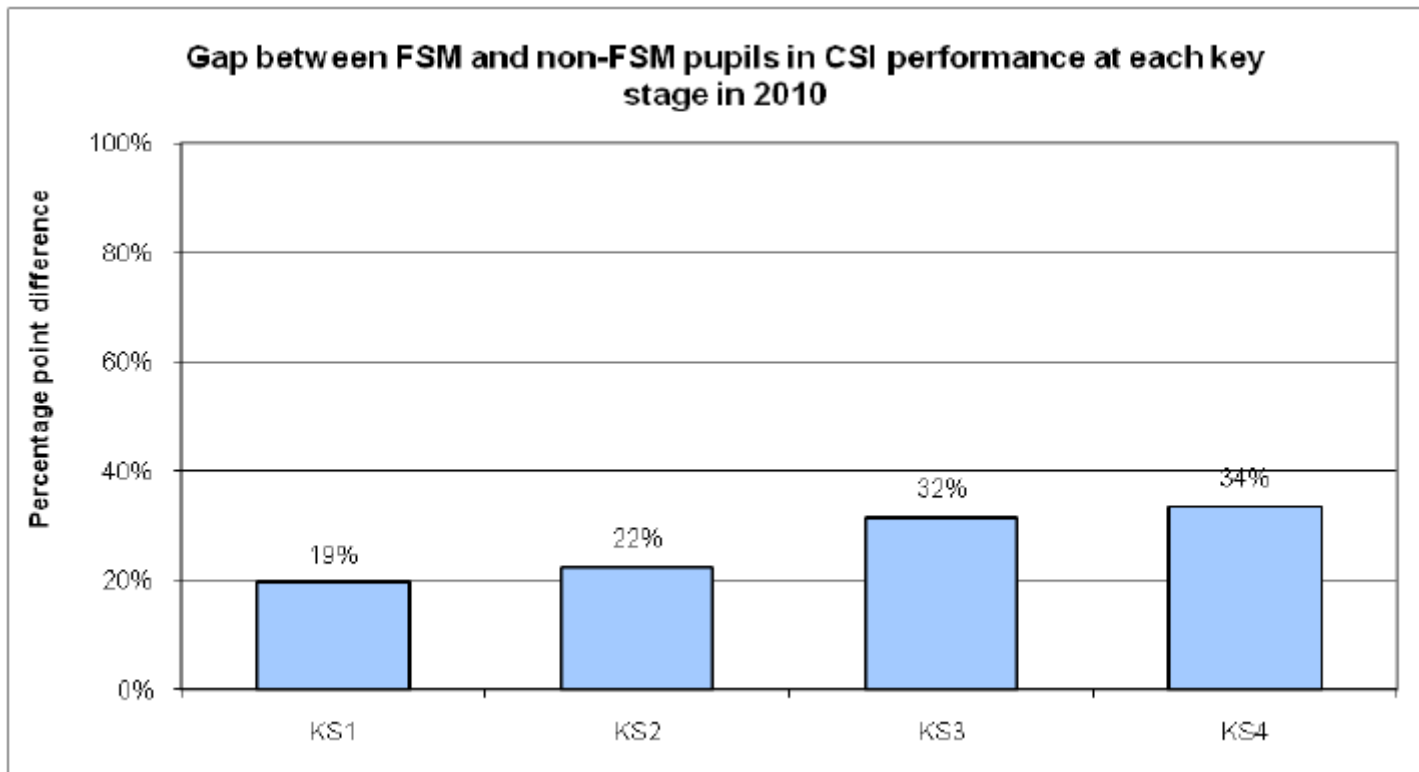
Educational Inequalities and Their Impact

Professor David Egan

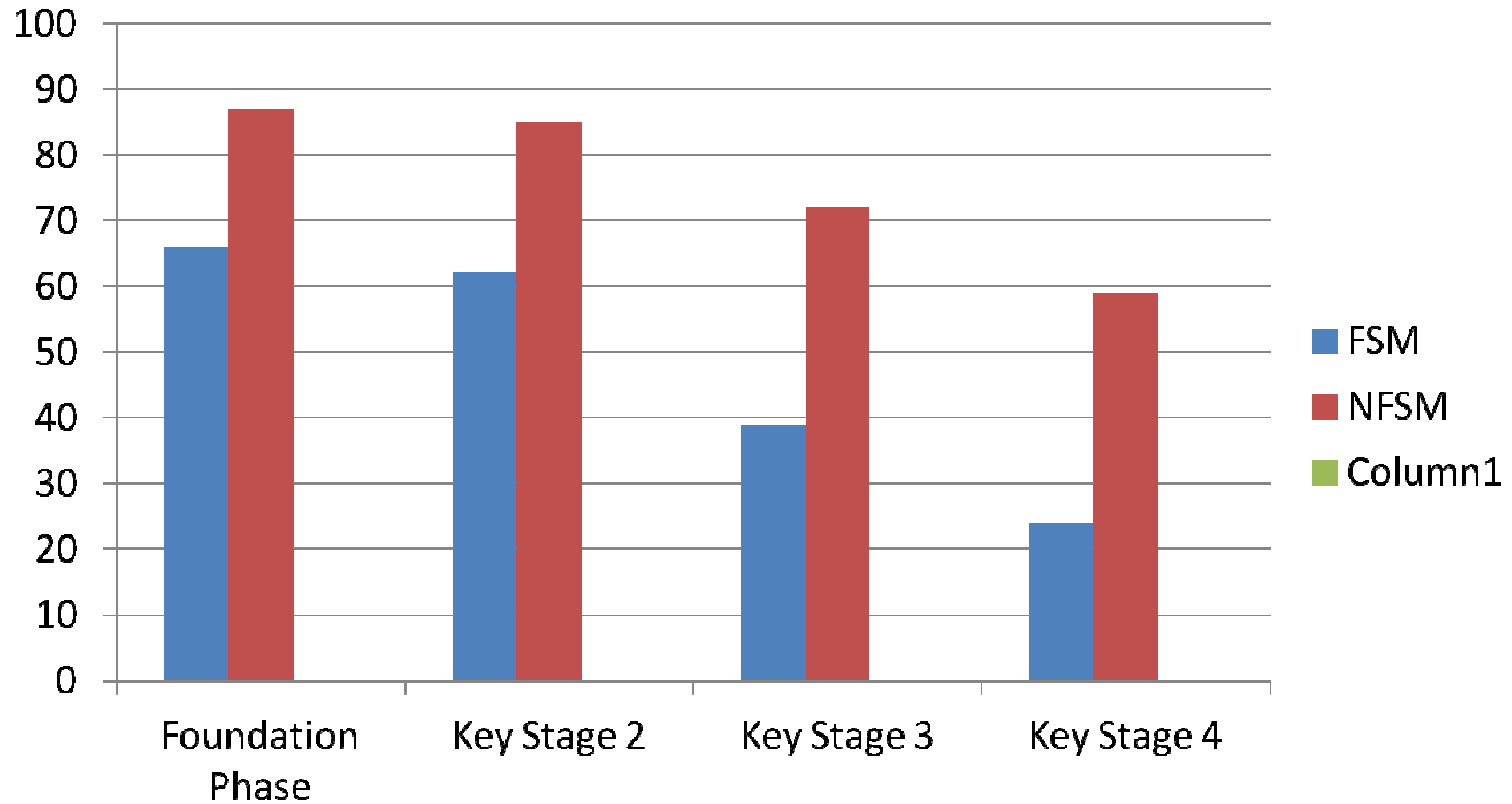
Educational Inequality: the Attainment Gap in Wales By the Age of 15



Educational Inequality: A Growing Gap

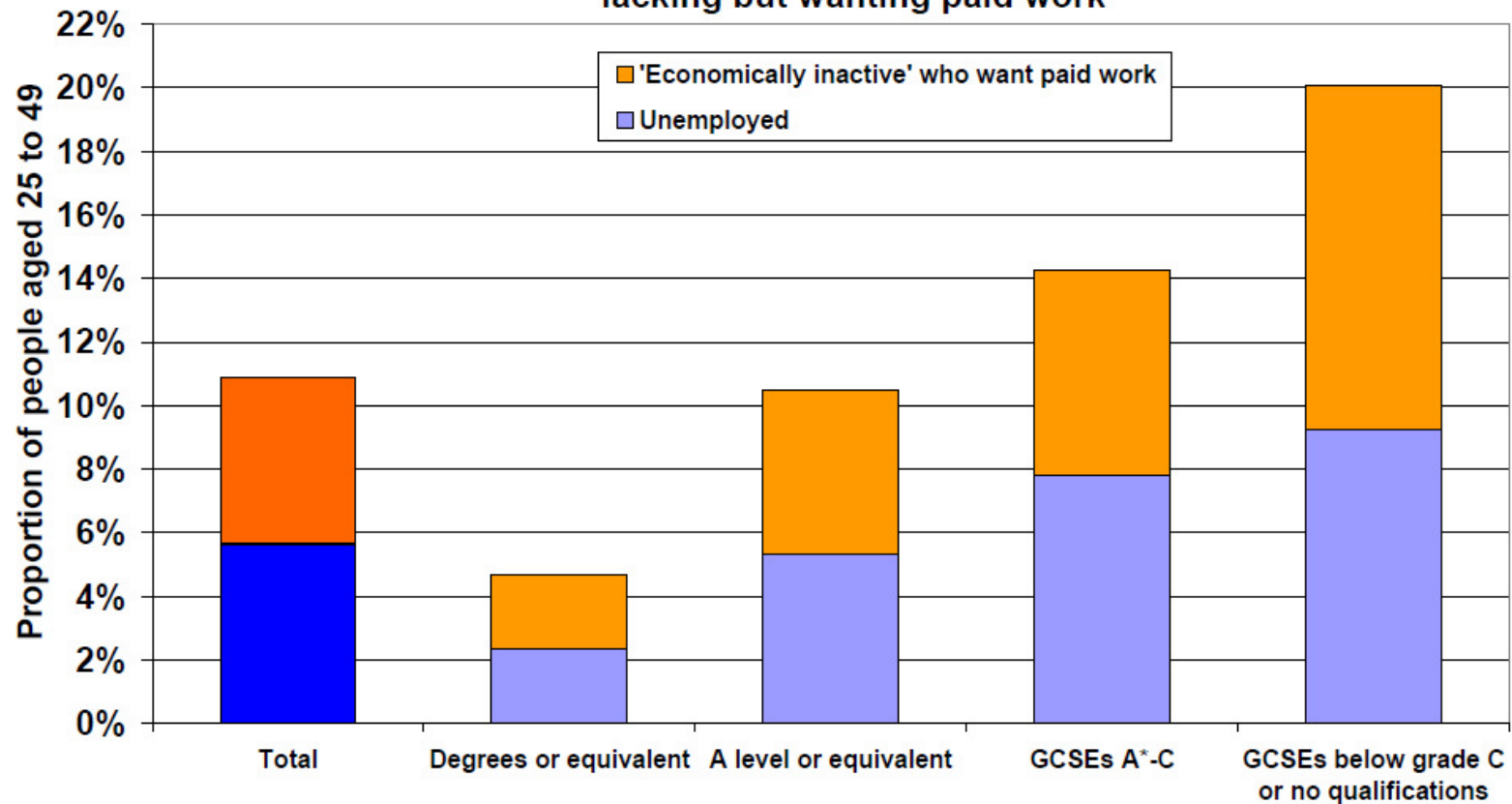


The Achievement Gap in the Vale of Glamorgan



Impact: Education and the Labour Market

The lower a person's qualifications, the more likely they are to be lacking but wanting paid work



Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS; the data is for 2010; updated Mar 2011

Impact: Worklessness

Table 2: Working age benefit claimant rate, 2010

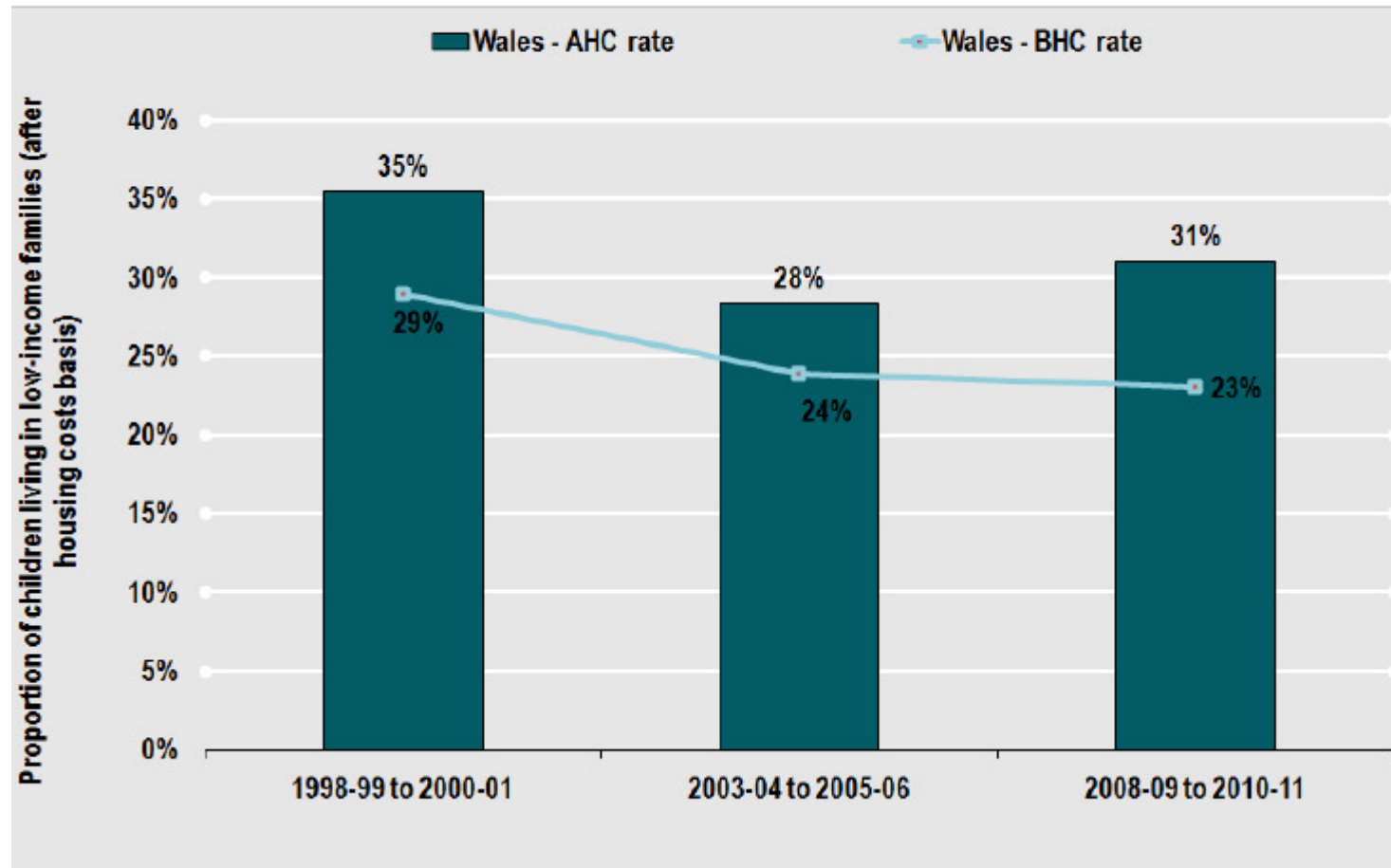
	% of working age population
Merthyr Tydfil	25.8
Blaenau Gwent	25.8
Neath Port Talbot	21.9
Rhondda Cynon Taff	21.7
Caerphilly	21.5
Bridgend	19.5
Torfaen	18.7
Newport	18.1
Swansea	17.2
Carmarthenshire	17.0
Denbighshire	16.6
Anglesey	16.0
Conwy	15.9
Pembrokeshire	15.1
Wrexham	14.9
Cardiff	14.5
Vale of Glamorgan	13.8
Flintshire	12.7
Gwynedd	12.7
Powys	11.4
Monmouthshire	11.2
Ceredigion	10.8
Wales	16.9

Sources: DWP, NOMIS

Impact:Child Poverty

Levels and trend in Wales

Proportion of children living in low-income households in Wales over time



Impact:Effects

Health

- People with better qualifications are more likely to have healthy lifestyles, to be fitter and slimmer and to pass these advantages on to the next generation in their families.
- Children of better educated mothers are less likely to be born prematurely or to have a low birth weight.
- One more year of education can increase life expectancy by as much as 1.7 years

Crime

- Money spent on keeping people in education can help to reduce crime rates.
- Low levels of achievement at age 14 are associated with juvenile conviction rates for violent crime and racially motivated crime.

Centre for Research on the Wider Benefits of Learning(2008)

Impact : the Cycle of Low Attainment

Proportion of 15 year olds not achieving 5 GCSEs at A-C including English/Welsh and Mathematics by free school meals status over time*

