

A young boy with dark hair, wearing a blue and grey hoodie, is sitting at a wooden desk in a classroom, focused on writing in a spiral notebook with a pencil. Other students are visible in the background, some looking at their work. The scene is dimly lit, with a soft glow from the text overlay.

Social and ethnic biases in primary school

Katherin Barg

Valentina Perinetti Casoni



Project overview

- ESRC New Investigator Project (February 2022- November 2023)
- **Are primary school teachers' perceptions of their students systematically *biased* against certain socioeconomic and ethnic groups?**
- Focus on teacher perceptions of:
 - Students' attitudes towards school
 - Students' abilities in different school subjects
 - Their parents' interest and involvement
- Also: exploration of impact of 'macro-level factors': What's the role of education systems, teacher training and so on, in shaping biases?



Theoretical background *(some of it)*

- Critical theory (teachers as ‘gatekeepers’, Bourdieu etc.)
- Teacher expectancy effects (Pygmalion in the classroom)

Methodology

- Secondary data analysis using four nationally representative data sets including *primary school* students
 - England (UK Millennium Cohort Study)
 - Scotland (Growing Up in Scotland)
 - Germany (National Education Panel Study)
 - Ireland (Growing Up in Ireland)
- Estimations of discrepancies between teacher reports and students’/parents’ own reports or standardized test results

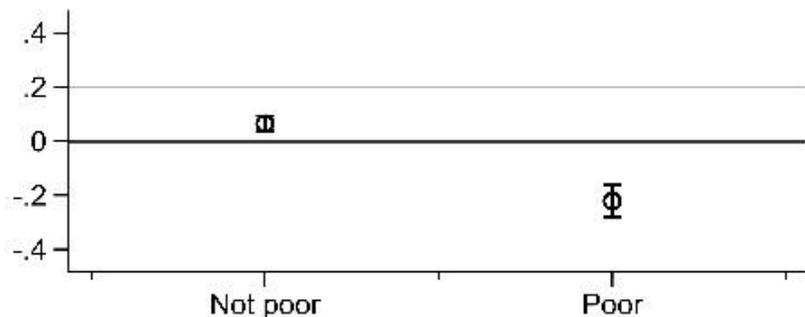
Today: some preliminary results

- **England data only** (UK Millennium Cohort Study, students aged 11 years, N=around 5,000)
- **Attitudes to school** - discrepancy between teacher reports and students' own reports:
 - Student tries their best at school
 - Student seems to enjoy school
 - Student misbehaves at school
 - Student seems bored by school
- Discrepancy is calculated using residuals (Madon et al 1997): linear regression model predicts teacher report with student report as main independent variable; 'distance' between teacher report and the regression line (residual) represents discrepancy.
- Next slide: descriptive statistics showing distribution of residuals (i.e., discrepancy between teacher and student report) for different student groups

(mean) Residuals by **POVERTY STATUS**

T measure: CM tries their best at school

CM measure: CM tries their best at school

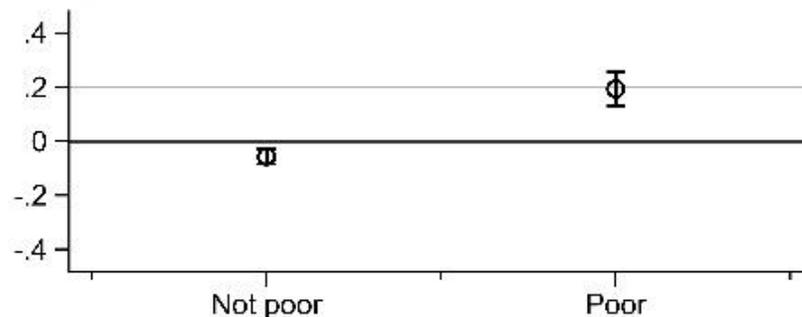


OG T measure: 1) Never, 2) Sometimes, 3) Usually, 4) Always

OG CM measure: 1) Never, 2) Some of the time, 3) Most of the time, 4) All of the time

T measure: CM misbehaves or causes trouble in class

CM measure: CM misbehaves or causes trouble in class

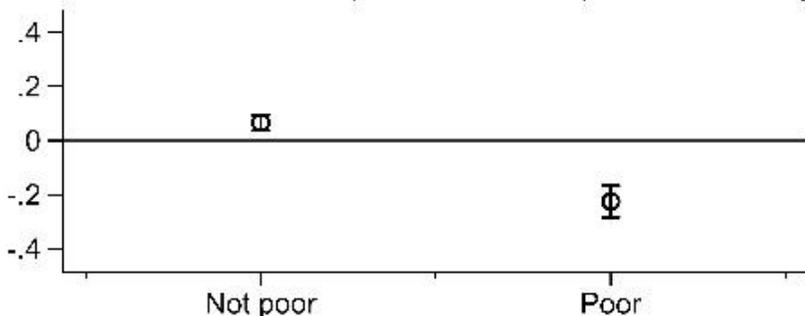


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T measure: CM seems to enjoy school

CM measure: All CM-reported measures (likes & interesting)

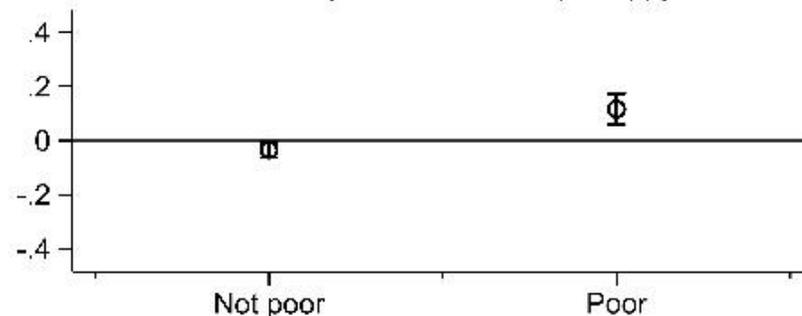


OG T measure: 1) Never, 2) Sometimes, 3) Usually, 4) Always

3 CM measure: AVG 2 CM-reported measures from 1) Never to 4) All of the time OR 3) A lot

T measure: CM seems bored by school

CM measure: All CM-reported measures (unhappy tired & waste)



OG T measure: 1) Never, 2) Sometimes, 3) Usually, 4) Always

OG CM measure: AVG 3 CM-reported measures from 1) Never to 4) All of the time

Positive residual: teacher is overestimating CM's attitude
 Negative residual: teacher is underestimating CM's attitude

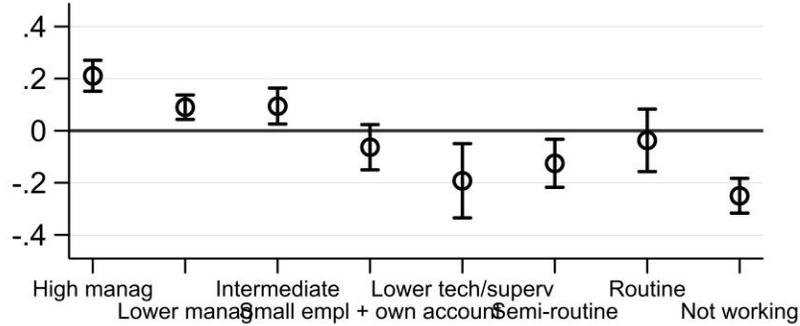
(mean) Residuals by HIGHEST PARENTAL NS-SEC07



Social class

T measure: CM tries their best at school

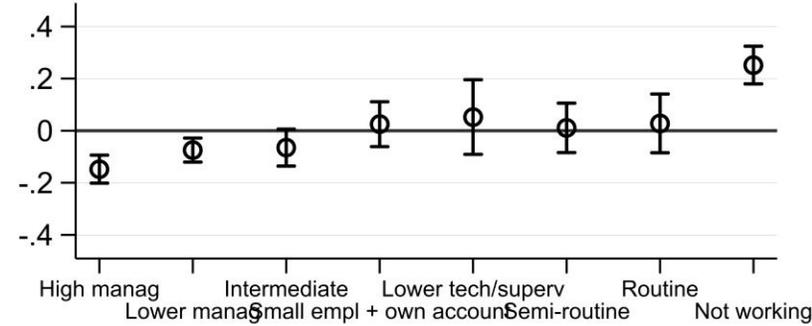
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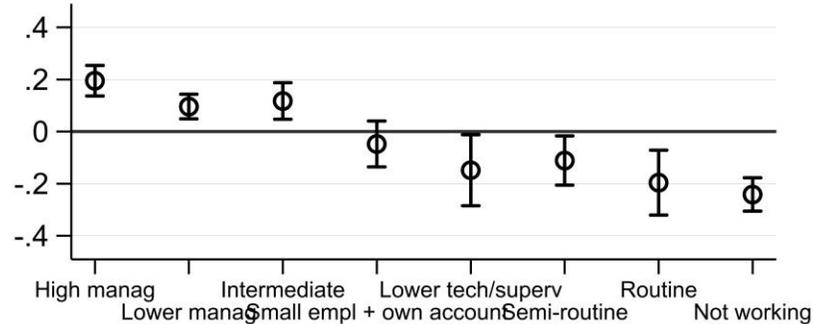
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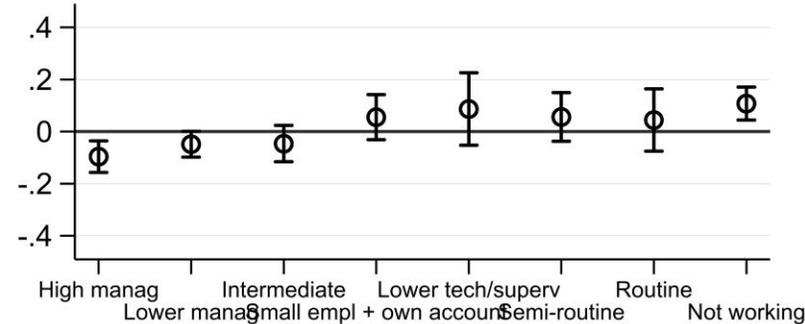
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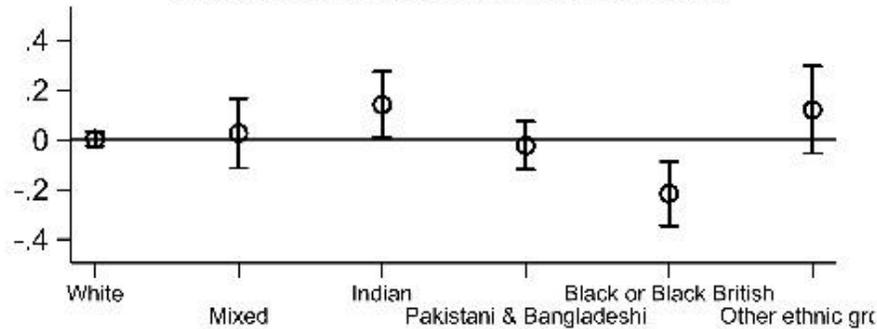
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(mean) Residuals by ETHNICITY OF CM

T measure: CM tries their best at school

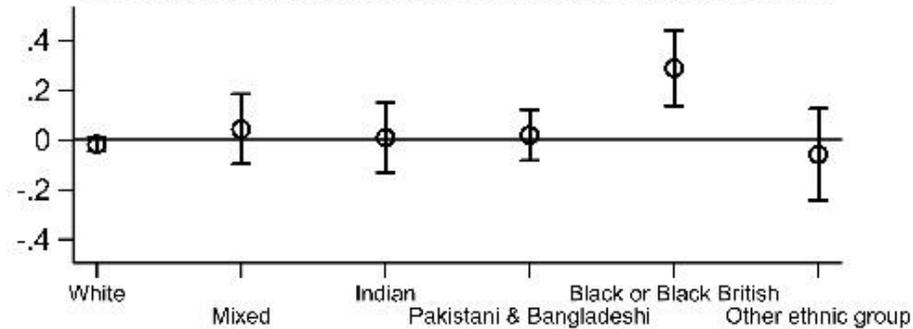
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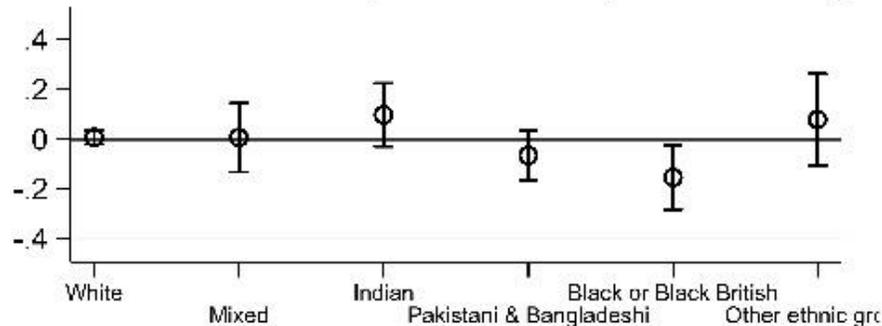
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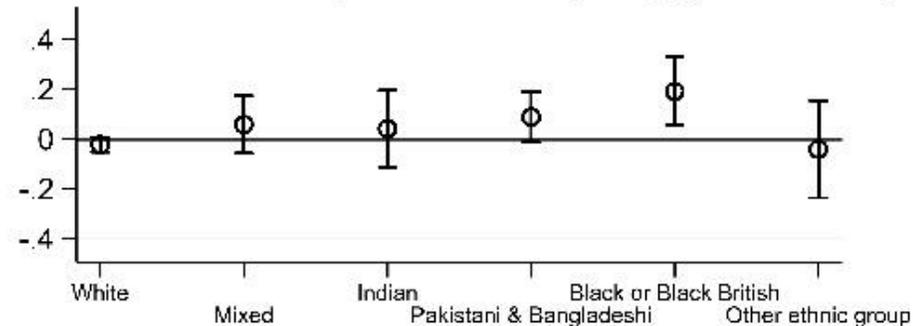
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Preliminary results from multivariate analysis

- Linear regression including a range of student characteristics (e.g., social, ethnic background, academic ability, socioemotional difficulties)
- Even when controlling for social class, family income quintiles, parental education, student prior ability and student socioemotional difficulties, we find:
 - *Student tries their best at school*: Black/Black British students underestimated by teacher
 - *Student misbehaves in school*: Black/Black British students and students from low-income households reported more negatively by teacher
 - *Student seems to enjoy school* and *student seems bored at school*: no strongly significant group differences

- Teachers overestimate attitudes of children from middle classes
- Teachers tend to view Black/Black British and students from low-income families more negatively (esp., regarding misbehaviour and trying best at school)
- → **Systematic link between teacher over-/underestimating students and student ethnic/socioeconomic background**
- Why?
 - Teachers' unconscious bias and stereotypes?
 - Differences in understandings of 'trying best at school', 'misbehaviour'
 - → middle-class students and teachers have more similar understandings of these concepts?

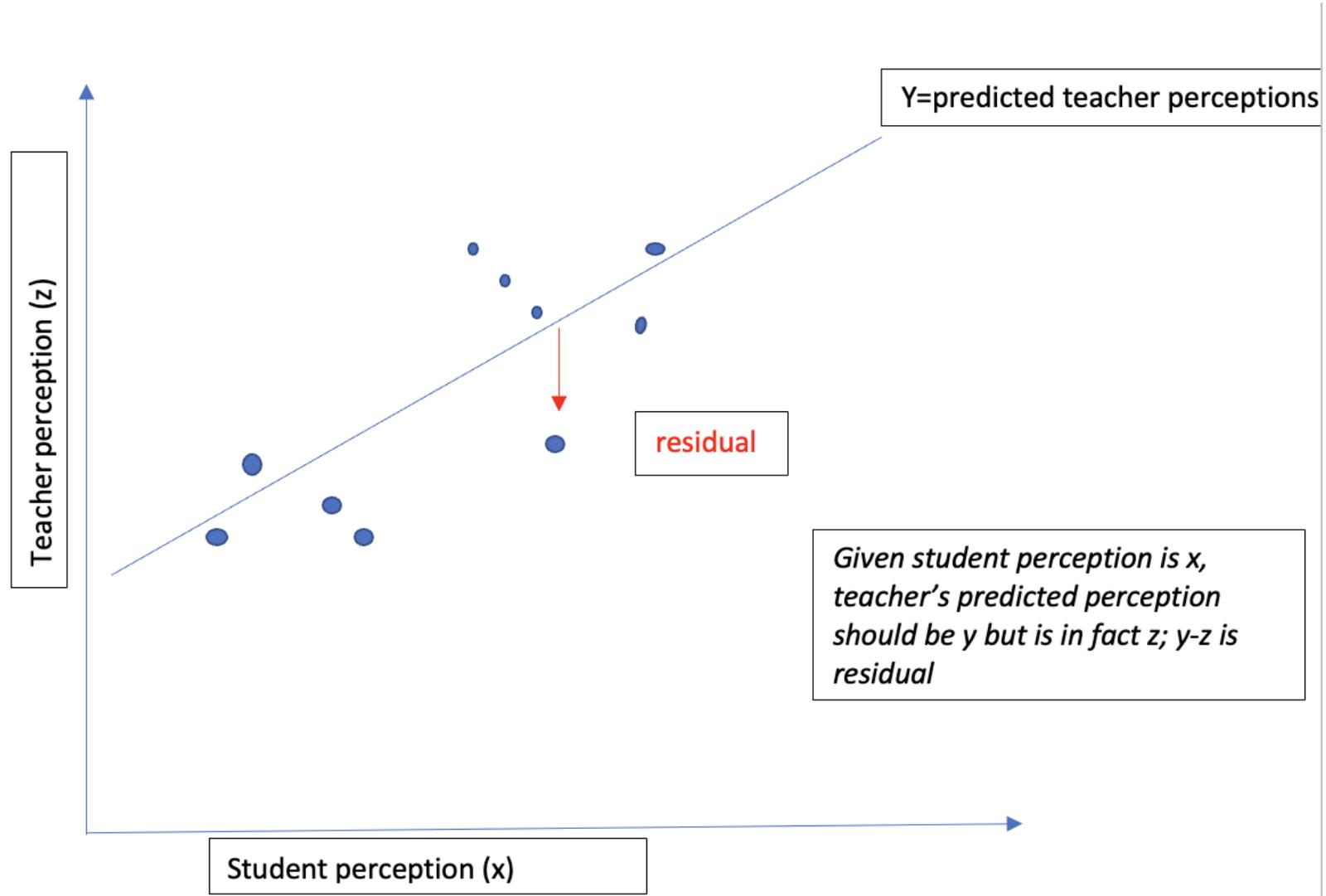


Thank you!

BIPE-project website: <https://bipeproject.blogs.bristol.ac.uk/>

Comments and suggestions to: Katherin.Barg@bristol.ac.uk

Illustration of residual calculation



Read more: Madon, S., Jussim, L., & Eccles, J. (1997). In search of the powerful self-fulfilling prophecy. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 72(4), 791–809.