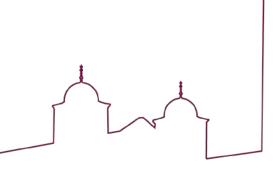




# The benefits of private education in the 21<sup>st</sup> century

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Discussant at UCL IoE workshop: 17-12-18



#### **Overview**

- □ Different aspects of returns to private education
- Primarily private benefits, although some social
- □ Overall the papers suggest:
  - Little effect of school type on KS4 attainment
  - Some effect on KS5 attainment, esp. facilitating subjects
  - Some effect on HE entry but not university type (conditional on GCSE and A-level attainment)
  - Some effect on early labour market outcomes
  - No effect on 'public good' outcomes





### Similarities and differences

- All papers use rich survey data to capture selection into private education, acknowledging limitations
- □ Consider the effect of attending a private school at slightly different ages (13/14 vs. 15/16 vs. 16-18)
- □ Where outcomes overlap:
  - Use slightly different measures (e.g. UCAS points vs. rank)
  - But results largely consistent (albeit sometimes interpreted differently) and largely consistent with existing literature too





## General comments

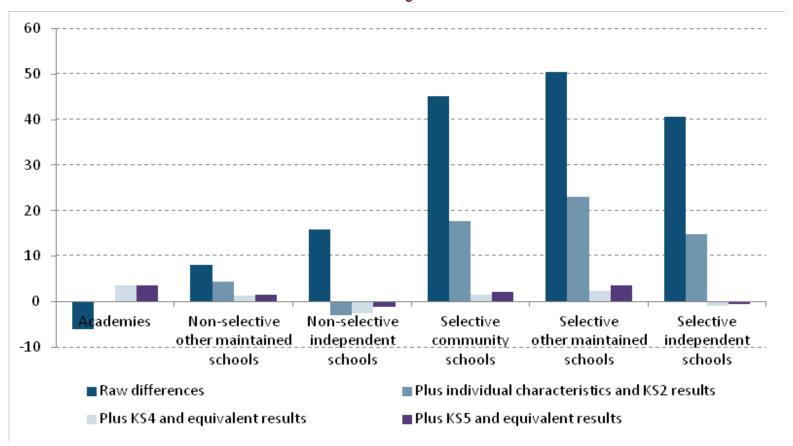
- Greater emphasis on differences controlling for selection vs. those conditioning on variables that are potentially outcomes of private education as well
- □ How much further might we be able to reduce the 'effects' of private education by conditioning on richer measures – of prior attainment in particular?





# Differences in HE participation

(vs. non-selective community schools)



Source: Crawford (2014)





# Suggestions for future research

- □ How important is private education at different ages?
  - Selection into and outcomes of different trajectories
- How heterogeneous are the outcomes of private education? Which pupil and school characteristics are particularly associated with high(er) benefits?
- □ How close can we get to causal estimates from admin data (vs. rich observational survey data)?



