

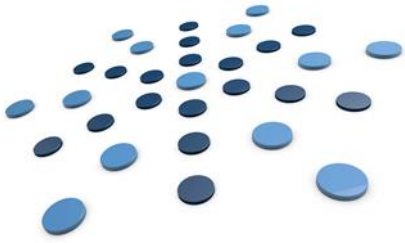


The specificity of France regarding school - Perspectives from the HBSC survey

Emmanuelle Godeau^{1,2} MD, PhD, Public Health

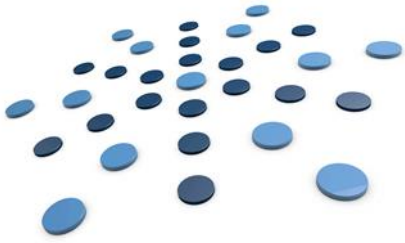
(1) National school of Public health (EHESP), Rennes F-35000

(2) UMR 1027 INSERM-UTIII, Toulouse F-31000



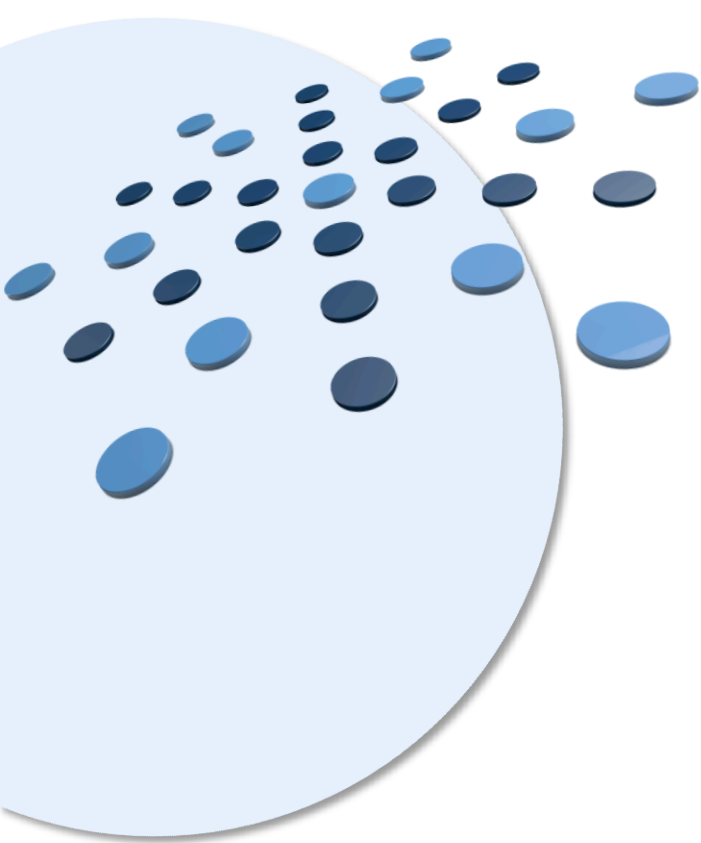
School & well-being

- In a setting approach, school has to be considered as a strong determinant of the development of health and well-being of children and adolescents
 - ✓ Time spent in school (as a building)
 - ✓ Interactions with classmates, peers, teachers...
 - ✓ School-climate
 - ✓ Academic achievement (school performance, workload, pressure...)
- School experiences track into adults' health and well-being
- Background for health promoting schools, whole school approaches
- The HBSC survey can provide data around these issues

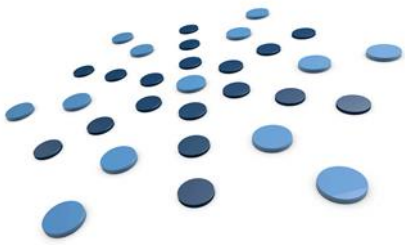


Main points

- ✓ Some specificities of the French school
- ✓ The international HBSC study
- ✓ Data from HBSC indicators related to school
- ✓ Data from HBSC indicators related to health
- ✓ Links btw school & health (HBSC France)
- ✓ Focus on the school experience and well being of students with chronic conditions in France

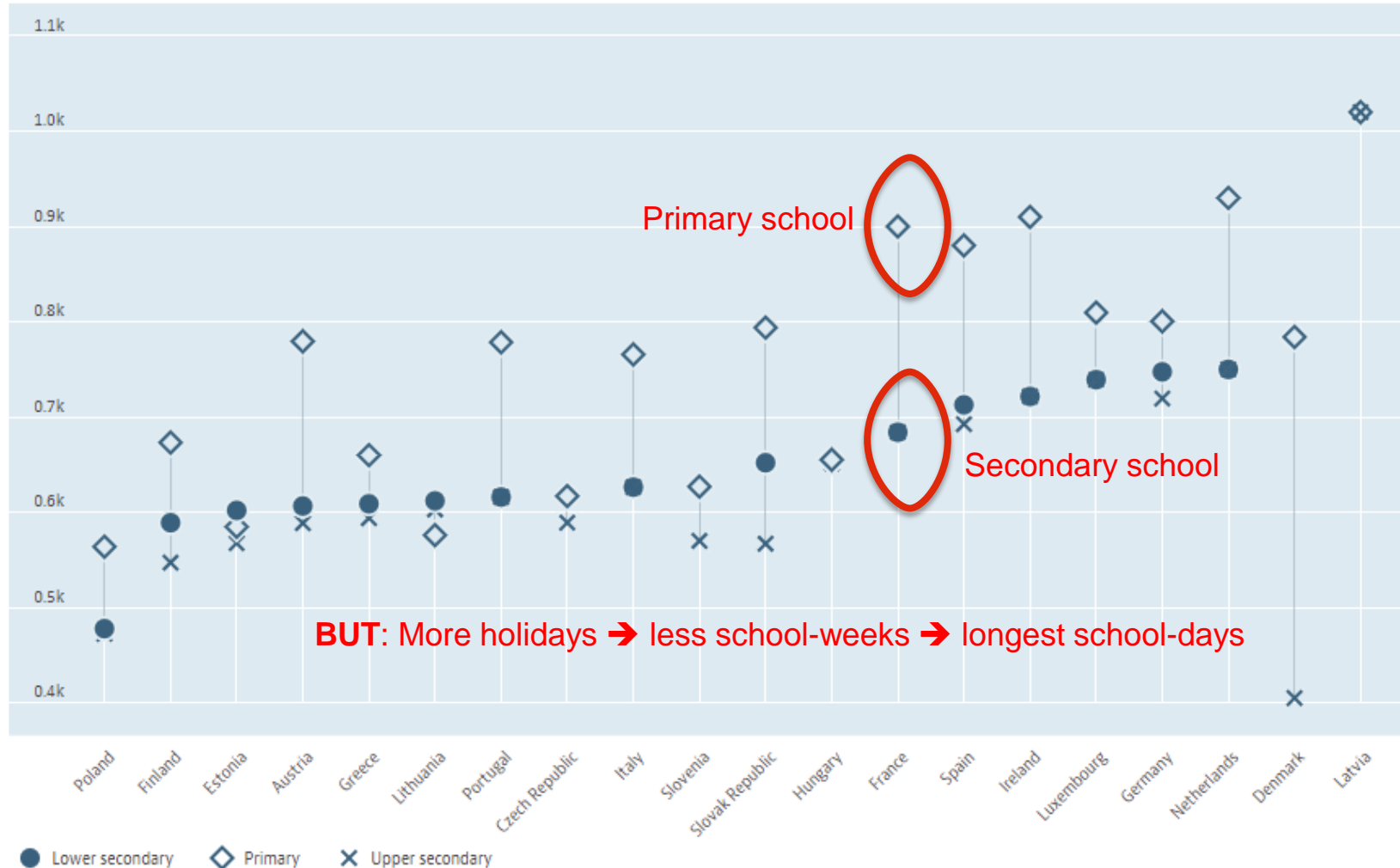


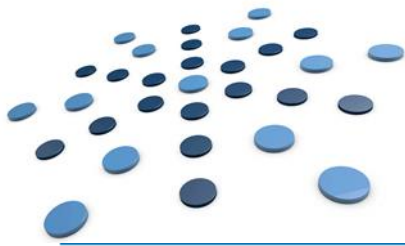
THE FRENCH SCHOOL



Teaching hours in EU (Pisa, 2017)

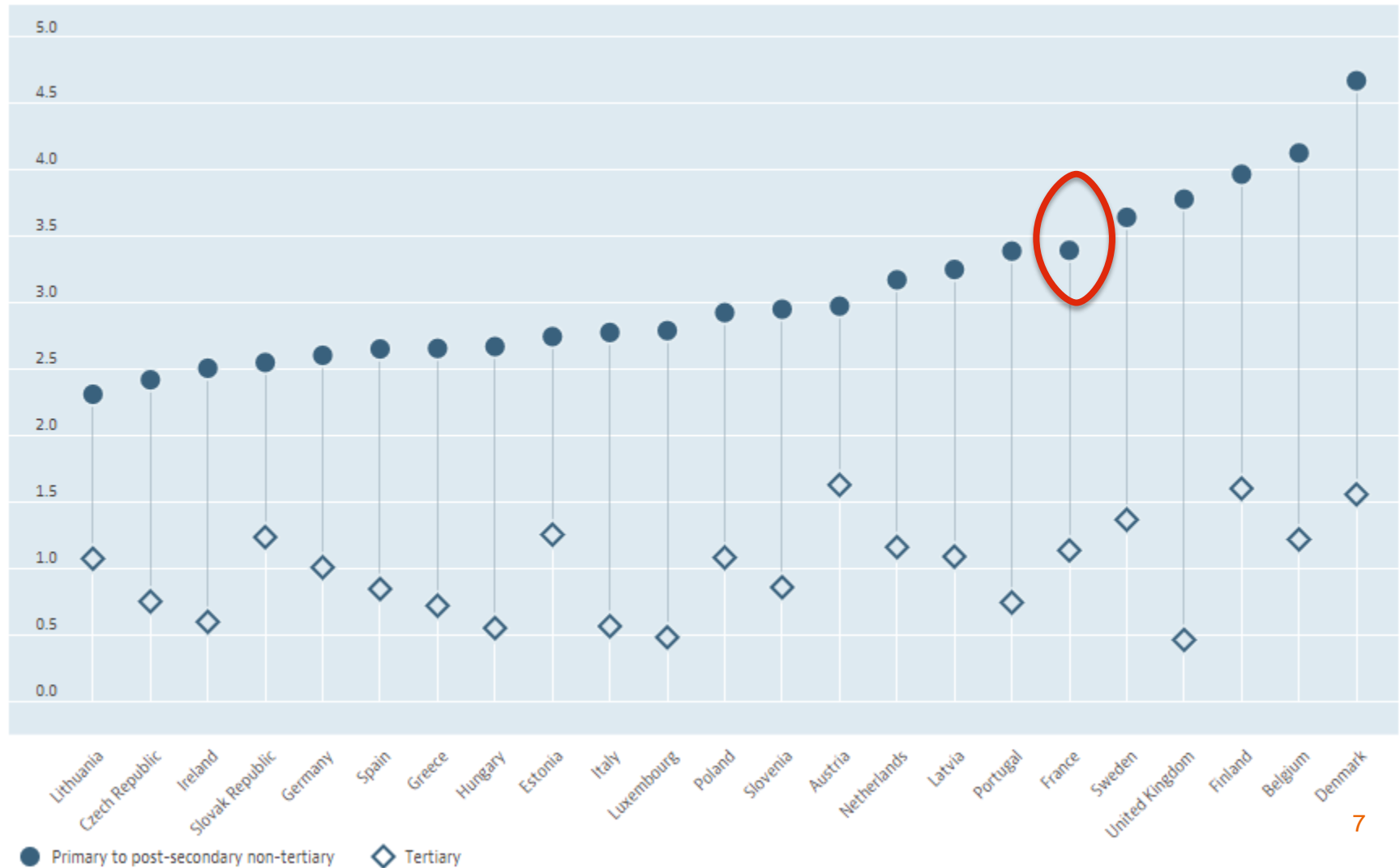
Teaching hours Lower secondary / Primary / Upper secondary, Hours per year, 2017 or latest available

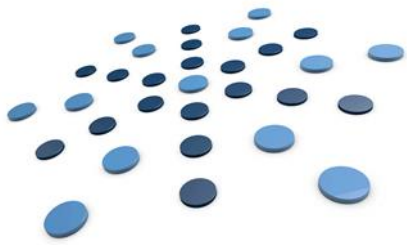




Public spending on education (PISA 2017)

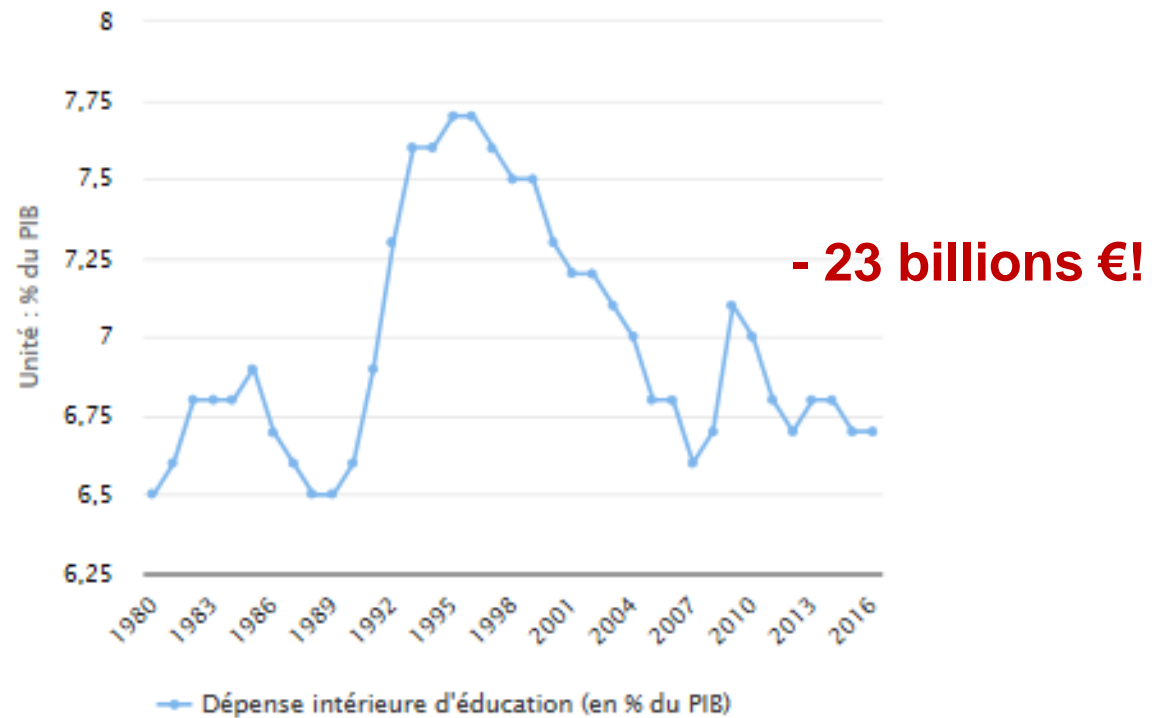
Public spending on education Primary to post-secondary non-tertiary / Tertiary, % of GDP, 2016 or latest available





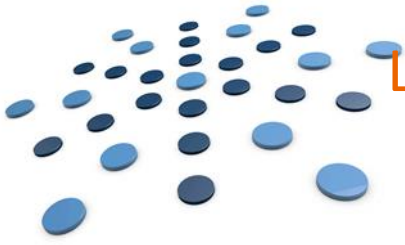
Evolution of spending related to gross domestic product: from 7.7% in 1996 to 6.7% in 2016

Évolution des dépenses d'éducation rapportées à la richesse nationale en France

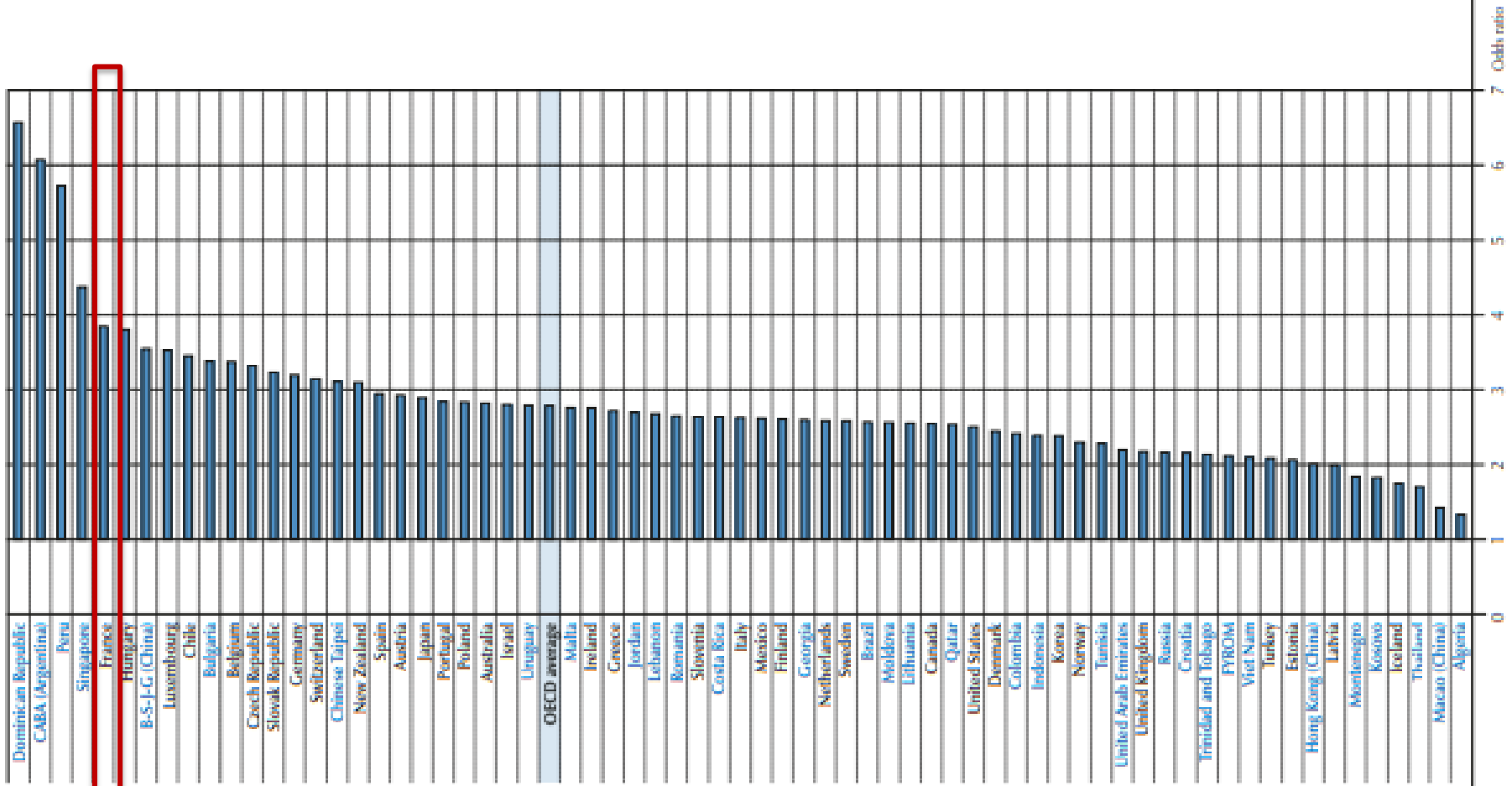


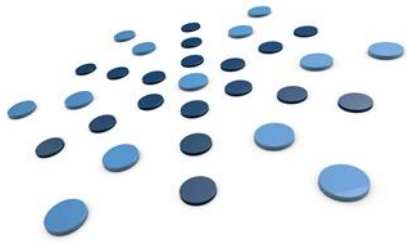
Source : ministère de l'Éducation nationale – © Observatoire des inégalités





Likelihood of low performance among disadvantaged students, relative to non-disadvantaged students, in science, PISA 2015, OECD countries

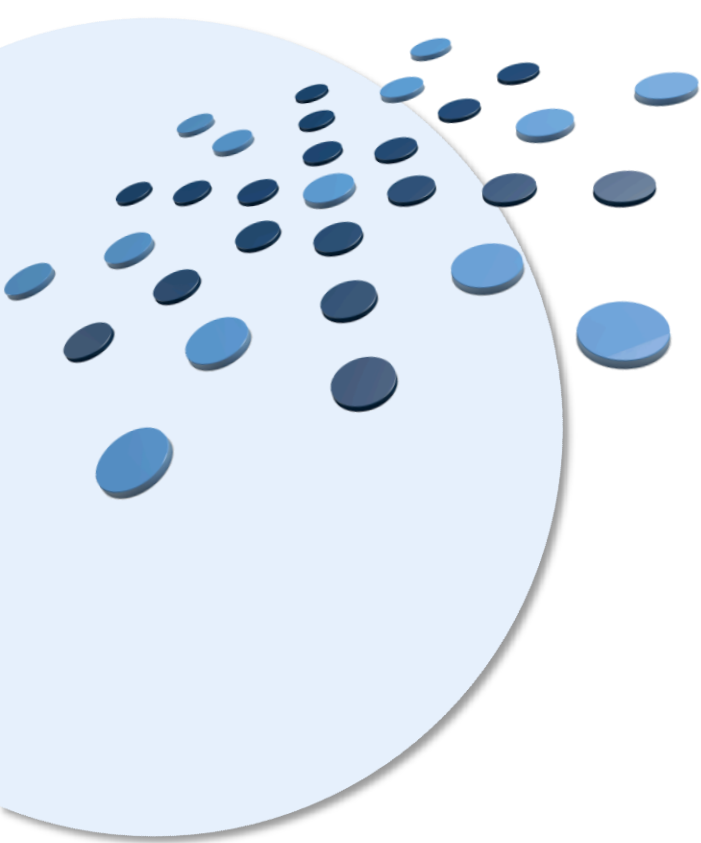




Place of school within the French society

- ✓ Since centuries, French society globally overvalues **degrees & diplomas** vs. other factors, much more than in other countries
- ✓ Getting a diploma is an emergency → **find a job quickly & keep it!**
- ✓ **Professionnal status** is overvalued vs. other components of people's life
- ✓ **Academic content** is overvalued vs. technical skills, → **inequalities**
- ✓ **Initial training** is overvalued vs. continuing education
- ✓ French middle class families have **complex strategies** regarding the choice of their children's schools ;
- ✓ French paradox: **public spending on school is relatively low** vs other rich countries (elementary & university) ↗ **inequities**

C. Van de Velde, *Devenir adulte. Sociologie comparée de la jeunesse en Europe*, PUF, « Le Lien social », 2008 – L. Maurin, *Déchiffrer la société française*, préface de Denis Clerc. Paris, La Découverte, 2009 – A. van Zanten, *Choisir son école. Stratégies familiales et médiations locales*, PUF, Le lien social, 2009 - A. Brunner , L. Maurin (dir) *Rapport sur les inégalités en France, édition 2019*, Observatoire des inégalités, 2019 -



hbsc
HEALTH BEHAVIOUR IN
SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN

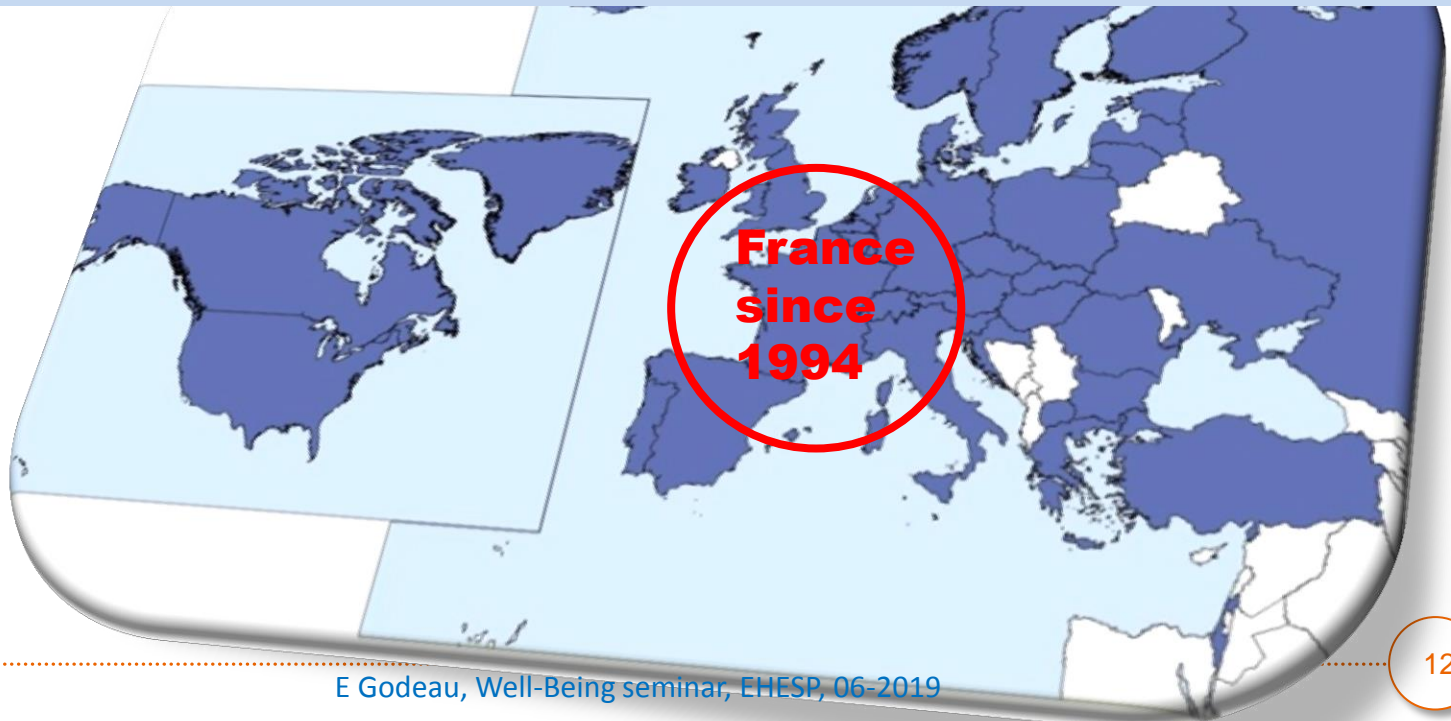
THE HEALTH BEHAVIOUR IN SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN SURVEY HBSC

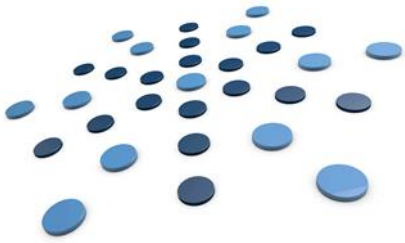


Health Behaviour in School-aged children (HBSC)

2018 : 49 nations (4 in 1983)

- ✓ >200 000 11-15 y-o students
- ✓ > 1,5 millions of adolescents included to date
- ✓ <http://www.hbsc.org/publications/international/>
- ✓ Under the auspices of WHO





HBSC methodology

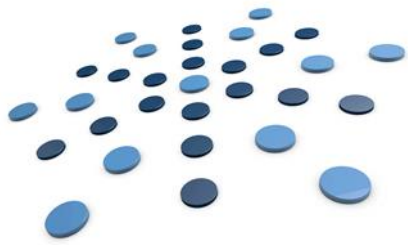
School-based survey **every 4 years**: anonymous, confidential **self-reported questionnaires** completed in classroom

Nationally representative samples of ~1500 11, 13 & 15 year olds.

10 surveys to date. Last in 2017/18
Countries use validated **standardised methods**

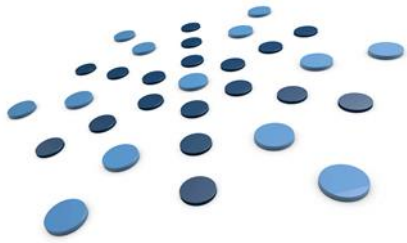
Questionnaire consists of **core mandatory items**, optional packages and national items

Data submitted to International Databank at University of Bergen. Report published by **WHO**



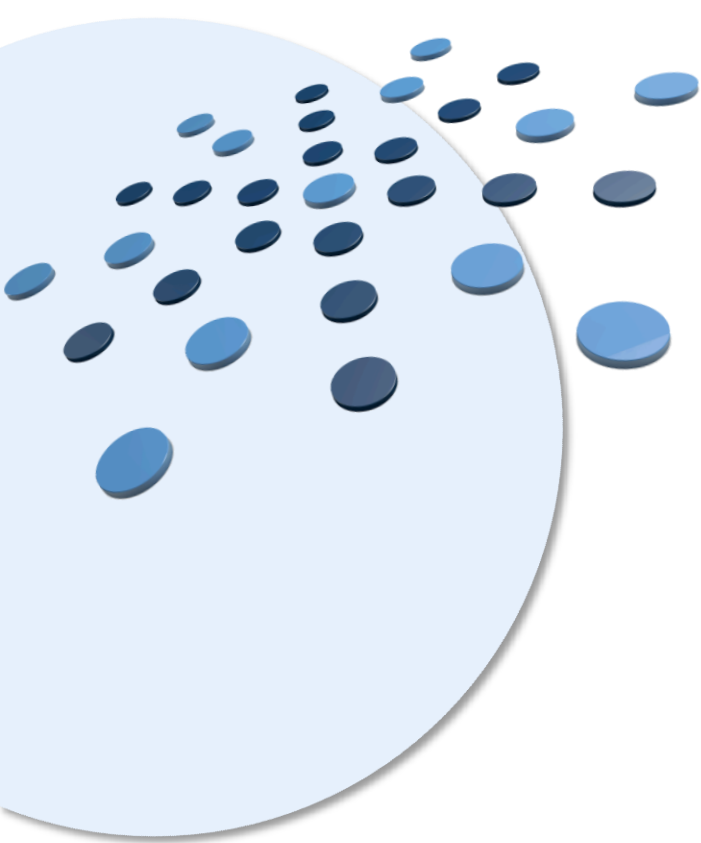
HBSC, a unique tool to know more about the life of adolescents in secondary schools

- ✓ Data collected **directly from students** about them themselves
- ✓ **Wide picture** of students' life (**subjective indicators**, ≠ behaviours, determinants, settings +++ **school**)
- ✓ Detailed observation of the **dynamic of adolescence** (developmental perspective)
- ✓ Allows to capture **health inequalities**
 - ✓ By age
 - ✓ By gender
 - ✓ By socio-economic background of parents
- ✓ Allows **trends** (every 4 years)
- ✓ Allows **international comparisons**



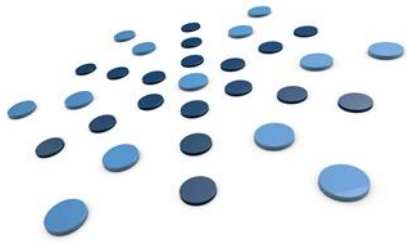
HBSC in France

- ✓ Since **1994**, national sample since 2002
- ✓ Data presented **by grades since 2010**, focused on middle-school
- ✓ Coordinated by the **ministry of Education**
 - ✓ in partnership with the French National medical research institute (**Inserm** U1027), the French Observatory of Drugs & Addictions (**OFDT**), the French Public health institution in charge of surveillance, health education & prevention (**SPF**)
- ✓ Last wave available : **2014** (10 434 students from last year of primary school to 1st year of high school, from public and private schools) → **7023 middle-school students / 169 schools**
- ✓ Last data collected: **2018**, together with ESPAD → the National Survey in Middle- and High-School for Adolescents on Health and Substances, **EnCLASS** (20,198 students, 12,973 doing HBSC)



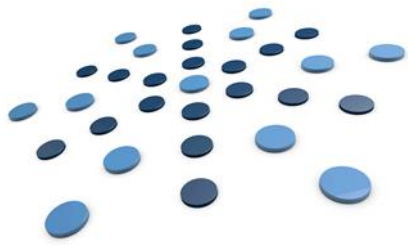
RESULTS FROM THE 2014 FRENCH HBSC SURVEY - SCHOOL



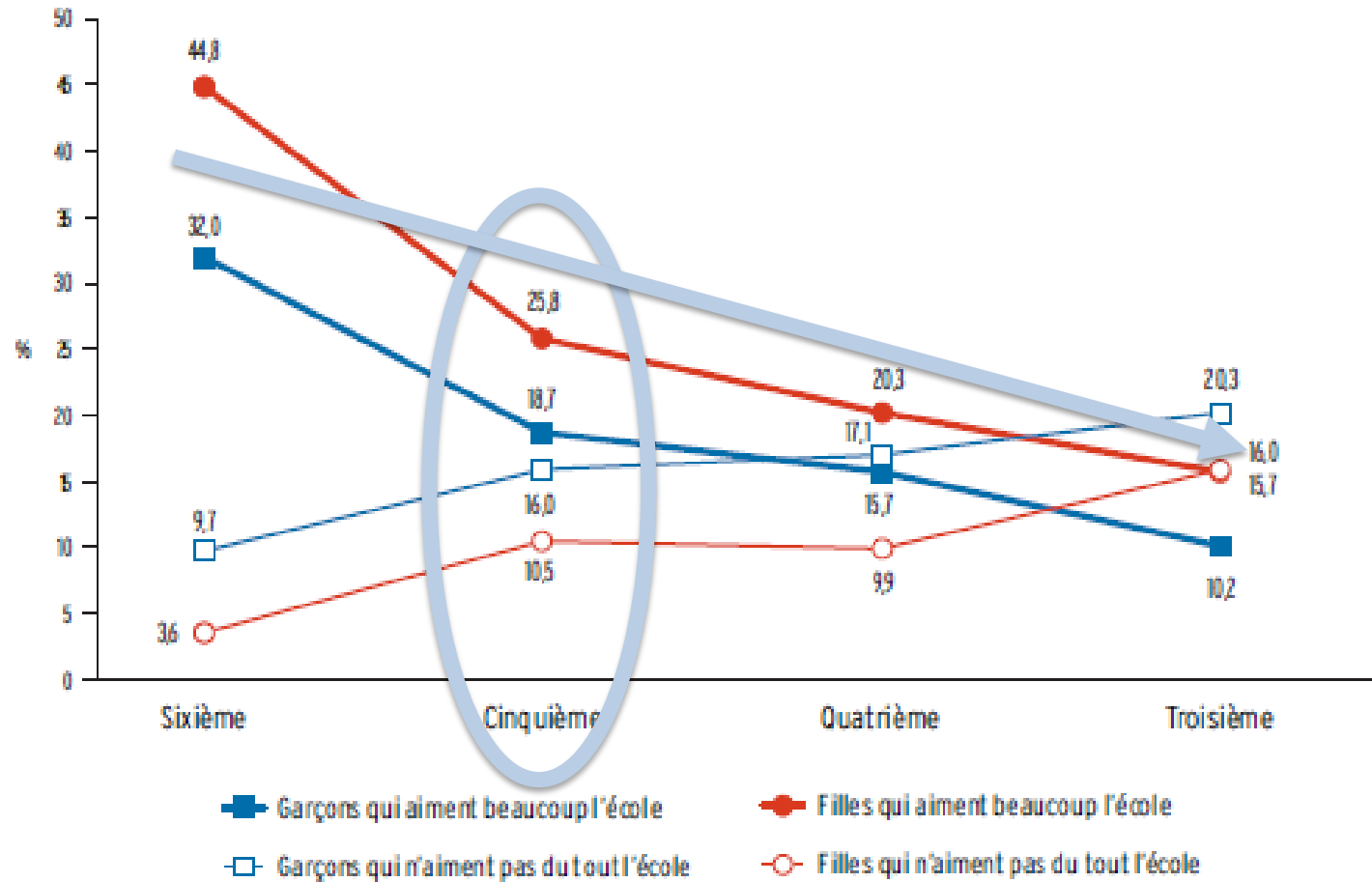


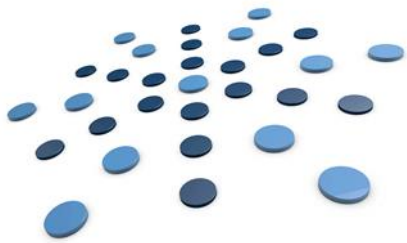
School indicators

- ✓ **Liking school** (« *how do you feel about school at present?* », answers : I like it a lot, I like it a bit, I don't like it very much, I don't like it at all).
- ✓ **Perceived school performance** (« *according to you, how do your teachers find your achievements compared to your class-mates?* », answers : very good, good, average, below average),
- ✓ **School pressure** (« *How pressured do you feel by the schoolwork you have to do?*»), answers : not at all, a little, some, a lot),
- ✓ **Grade repetition** (coded with age of students and actual grade)



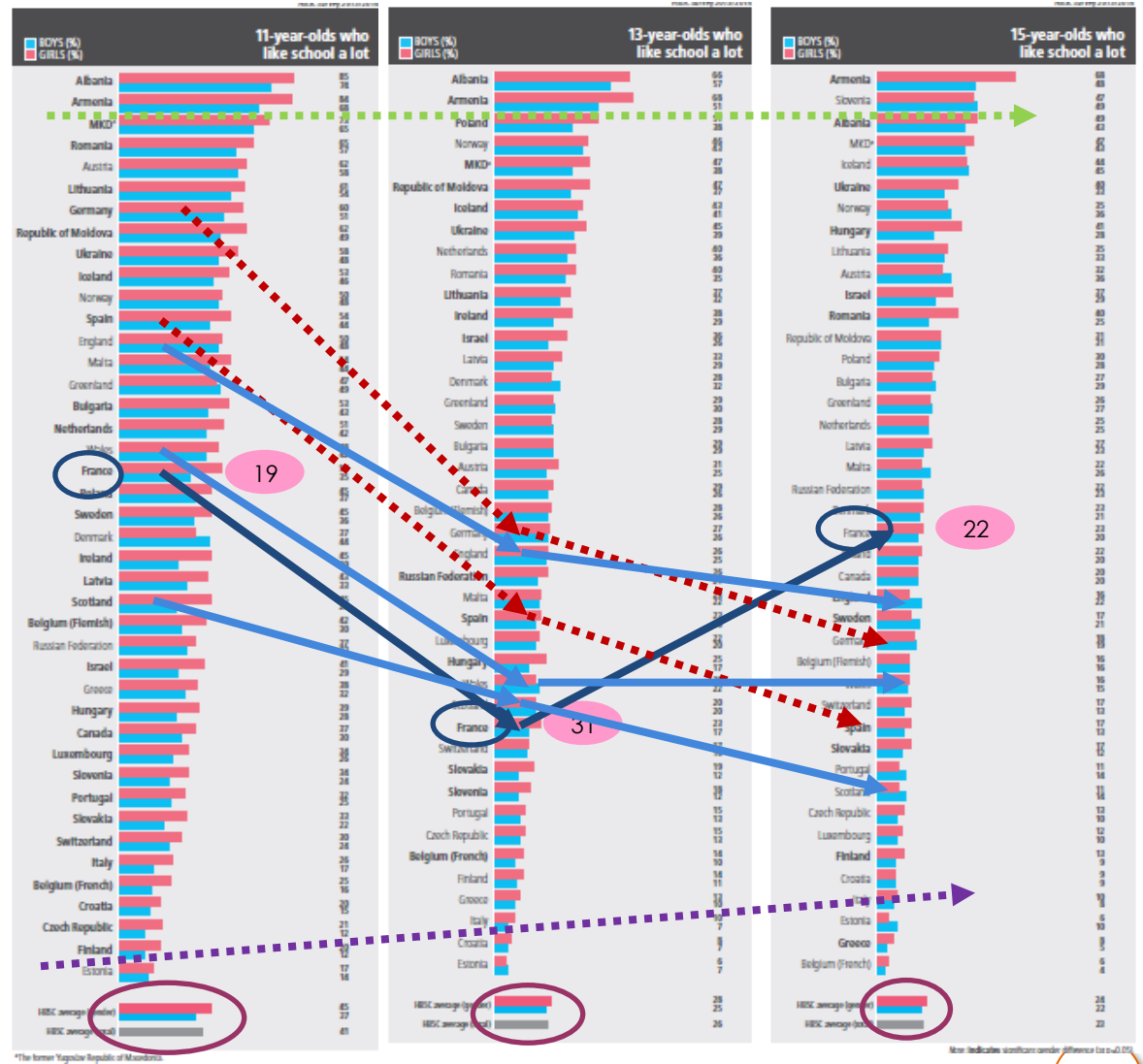
A progressive disenchantment of middle-school students

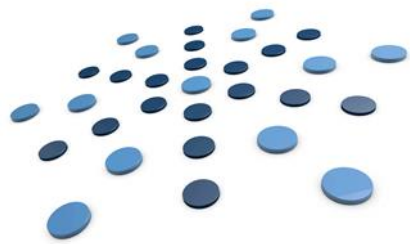




Liking school, HBSC international 2014: a peculiar age trend in France

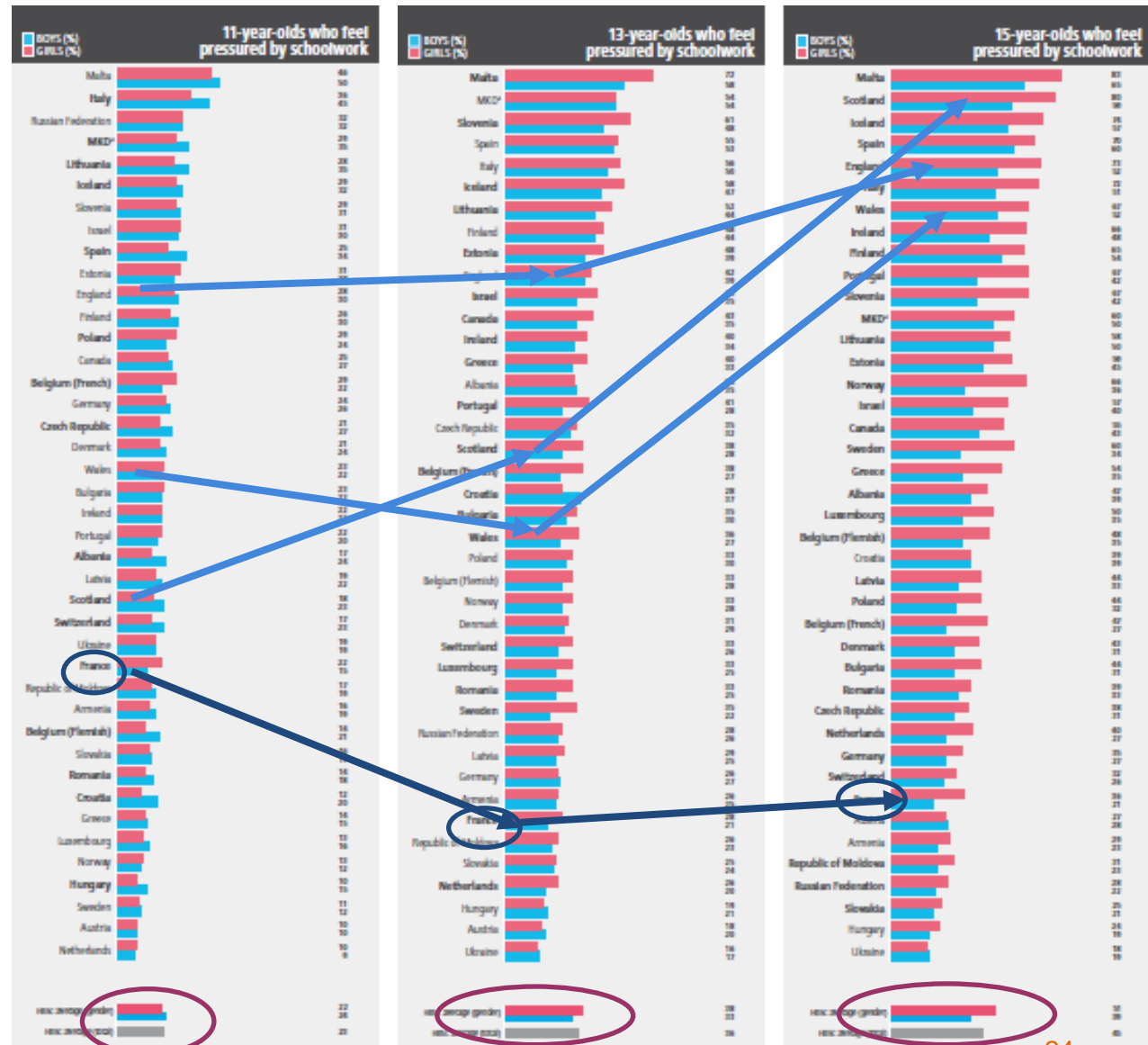
- ✓ Significant decrease in most countries with large differences (>15%)
- ✓ Gender differences at all age, significant in almost all countries at 11
- ✓ No strong association with family affluence

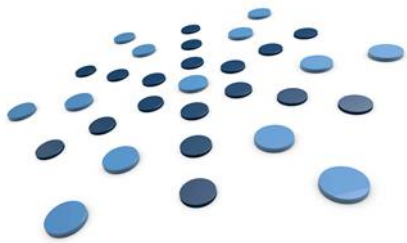




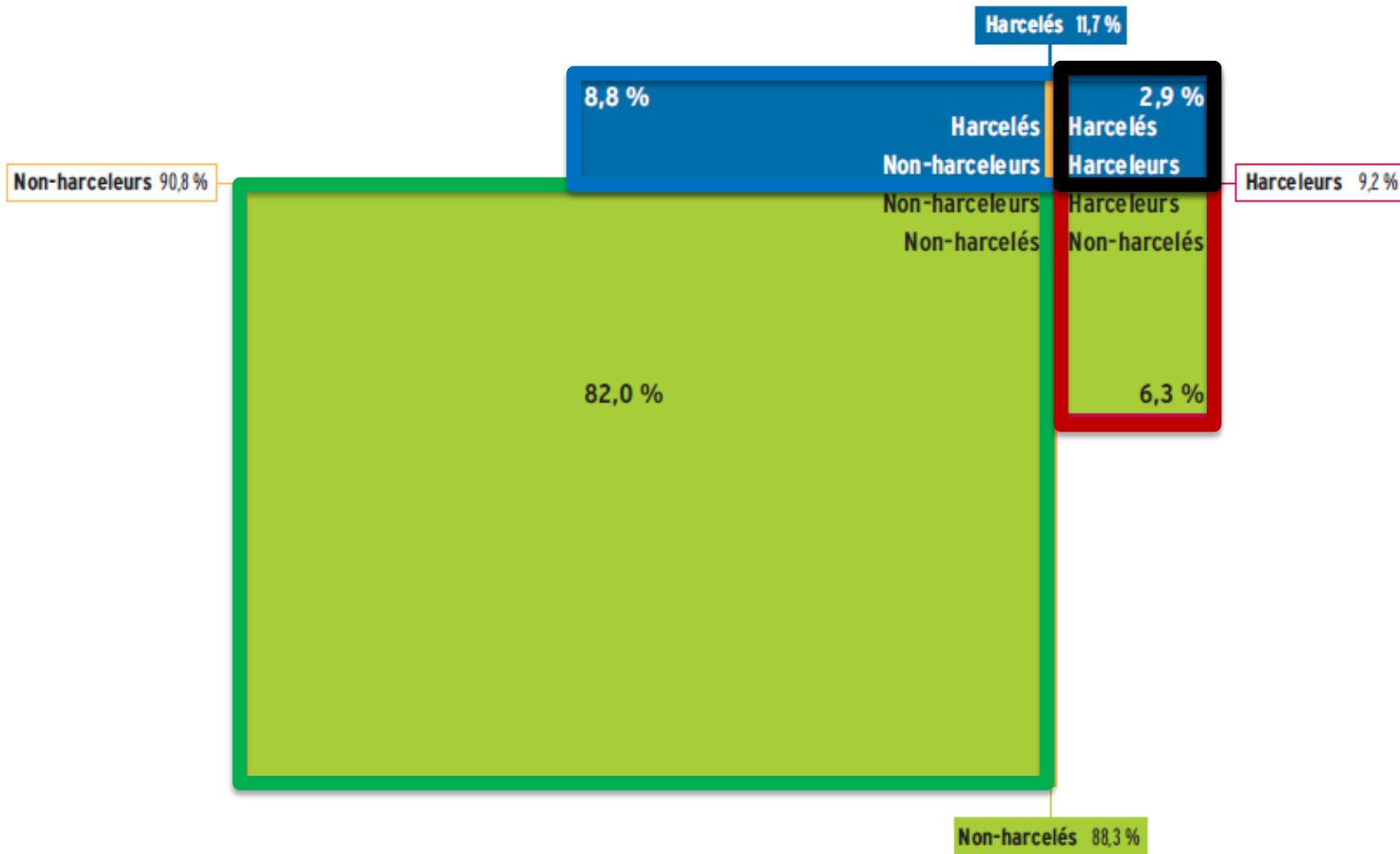
Perceived school pressure, HBSC international 2014: paradoxically not so high in France

- ✓ Significant increase in almost all countries, more among girls
- ✓ Gender differences reverse & become significant in most countries at age 15 (with girls more stressed)
- ✓ No pattern with family affluence



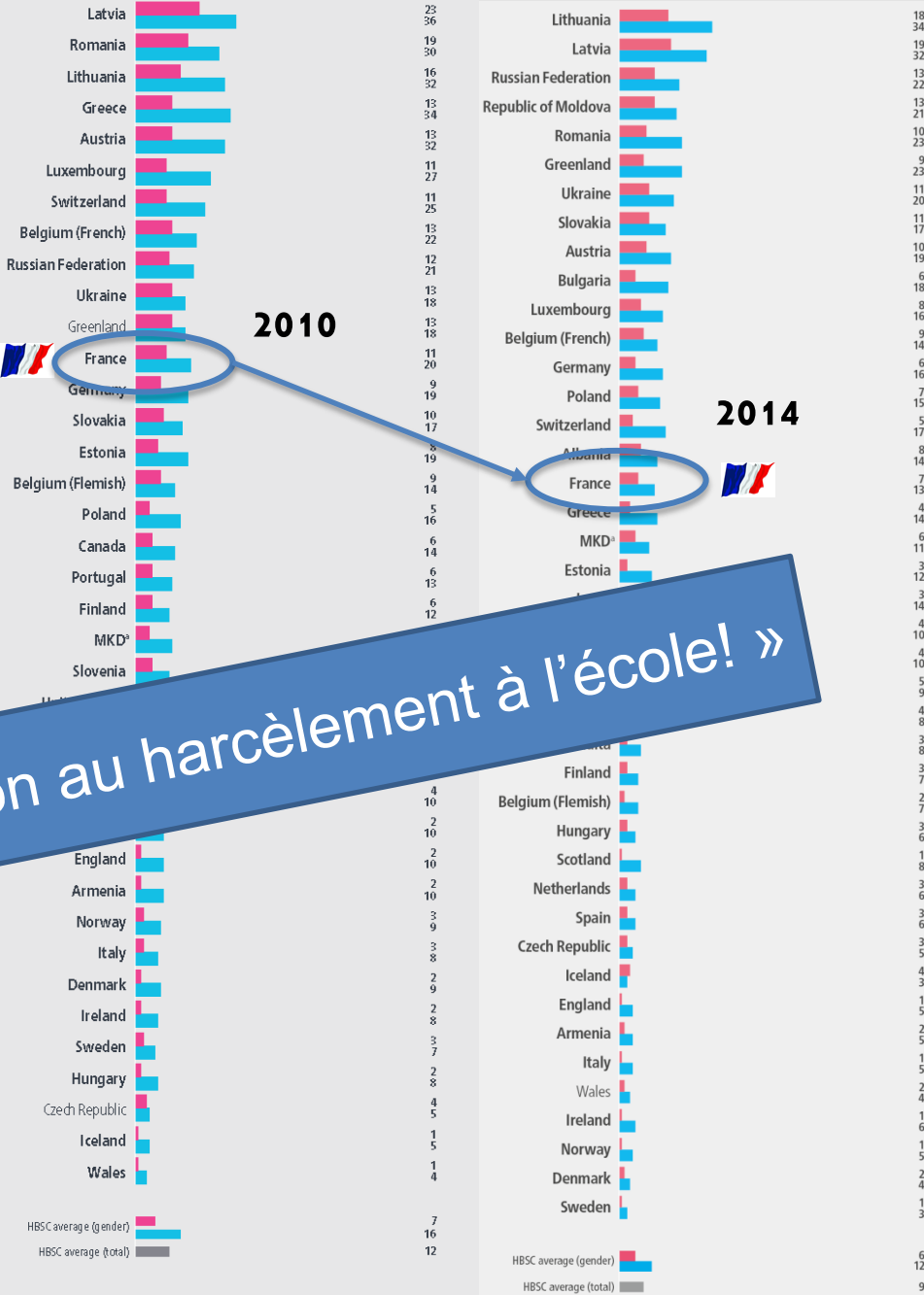
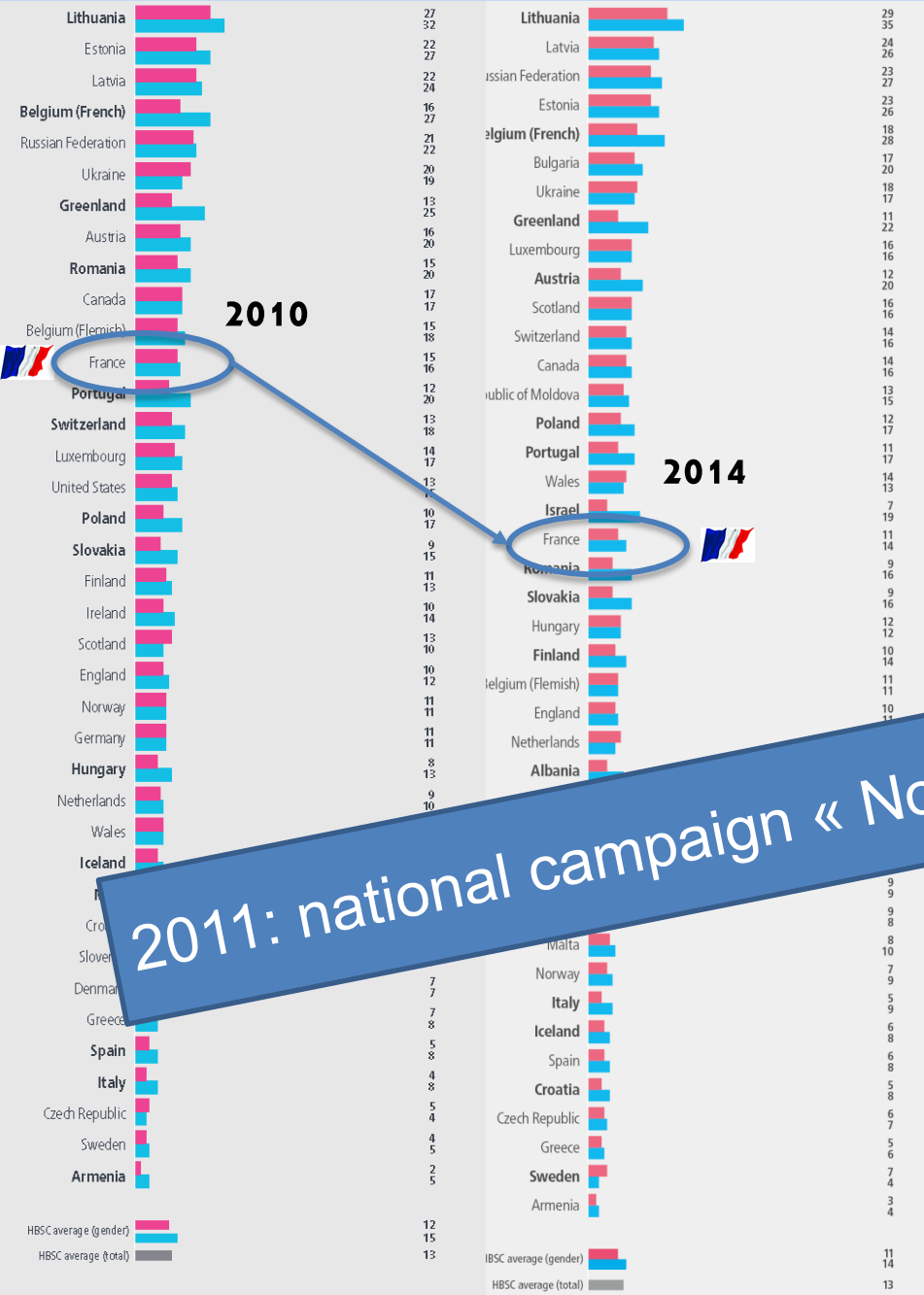


A majority of students not involved in bullying,
12% of victims, 9% of bullies

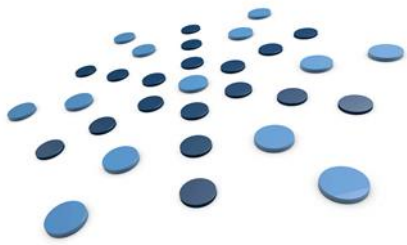


Bullied, 11 y-o

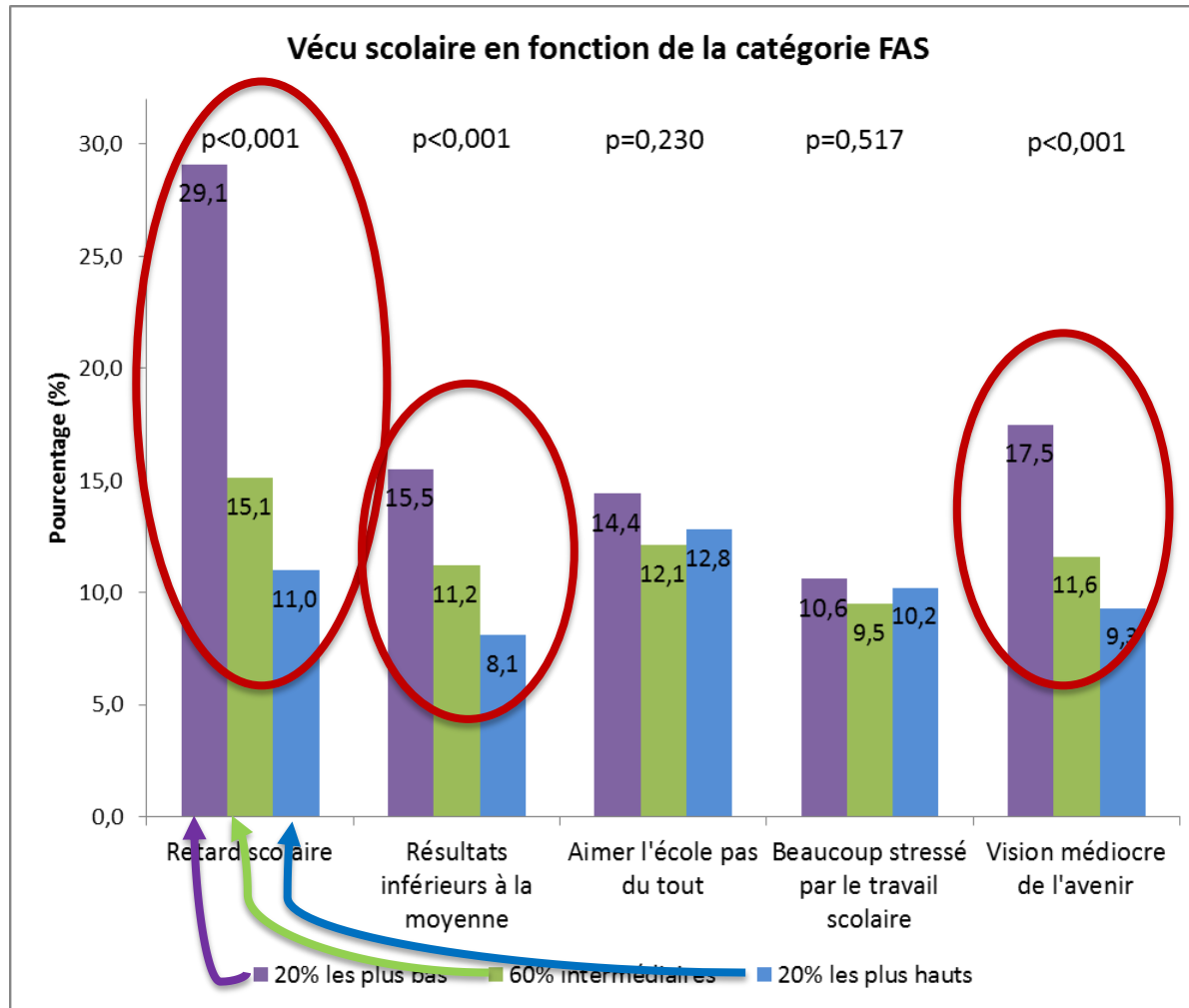
Bullies, 15 y-o

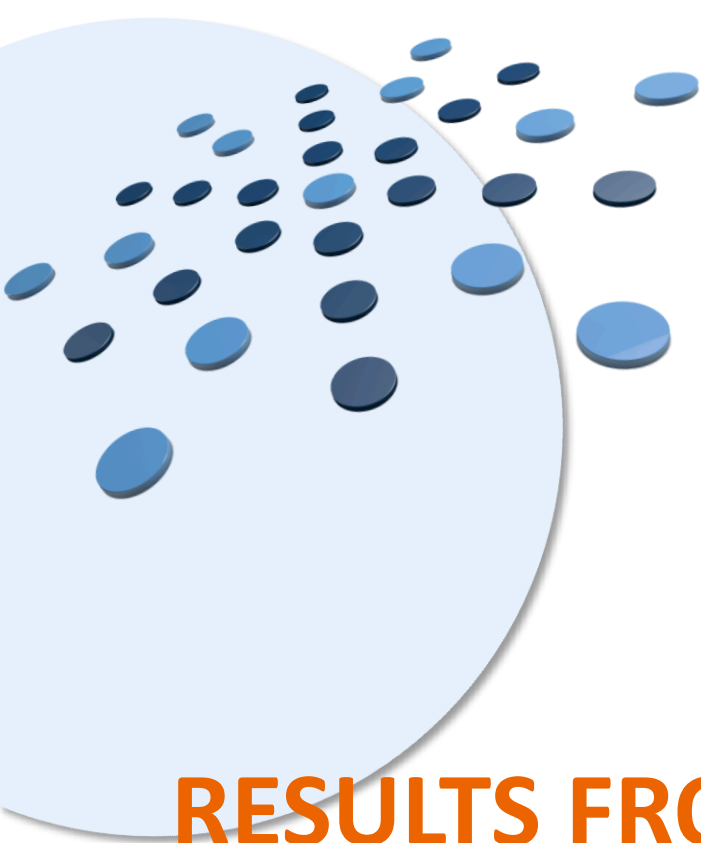


2011: national campaign « Non au harcèlement à l'école! »



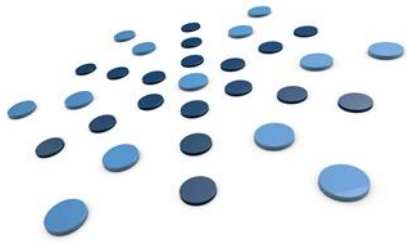
FAS & school indicators : not in favour of most deprived in France !





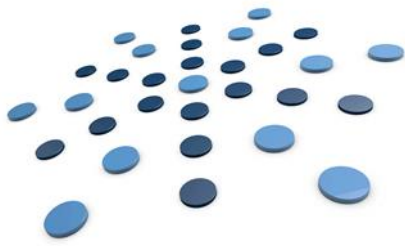
RESULTS FROM THE 2014 FRENCH HBSC SURVEY - HEALTH



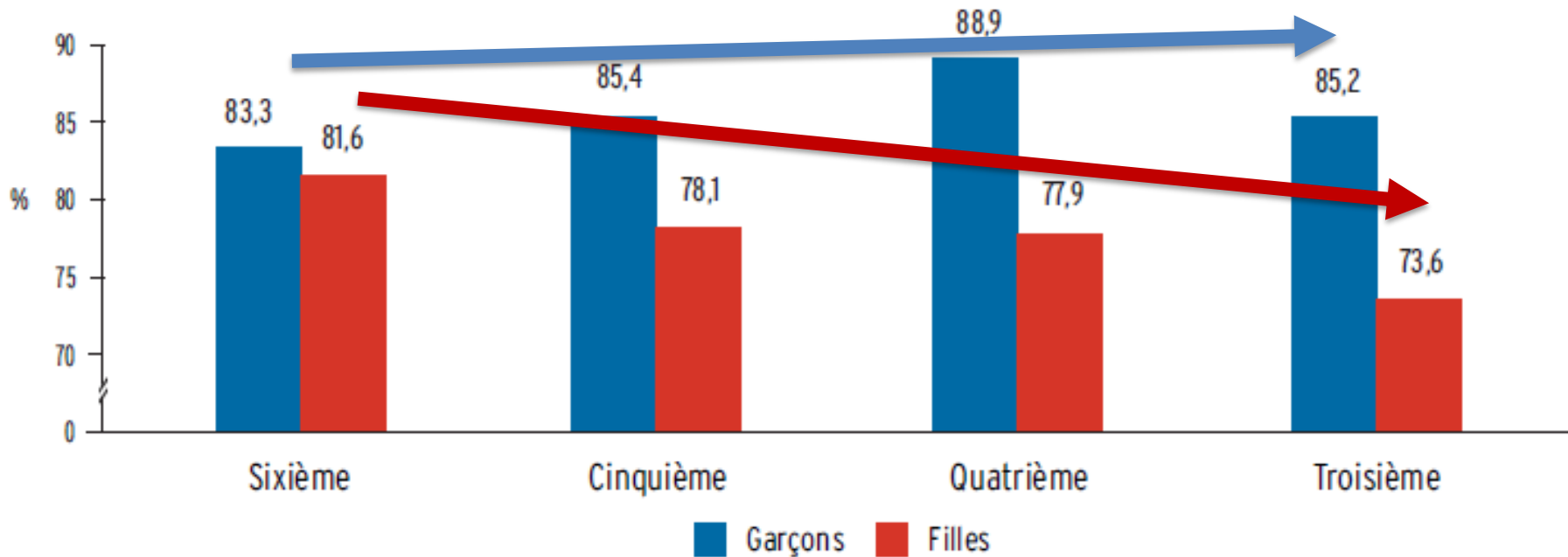


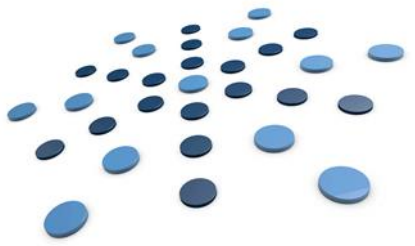
Health indicators measured within HBSC

- ✓ **Cantril ladder**, a score < 6 meaning a low life satisfaction,
- ✓ **Multiple complains** (≥ 2 complaints \geq once a week : headaches, stomachaches, back pain, difficulties in falling asleep, dizziness, feeling low, irritability or bad temper, feeling nervous)
- ✓ **Perceived health** (excellent, good, fair, bad),
- ✓ **Perception of future**, (// Cantril ladder, a score < 6 being a poor perception of one's future)
- ✓ **Oral health**, a score < 6 meaning a poor oral health
- ✓ **Depressivity** (among 8th and 9th grades only), measured with the French Adolescent Depression Rating Scale (ADRS), score in 3 catégories (no symptoms, low risk of depressivity, high risk of depressivity)





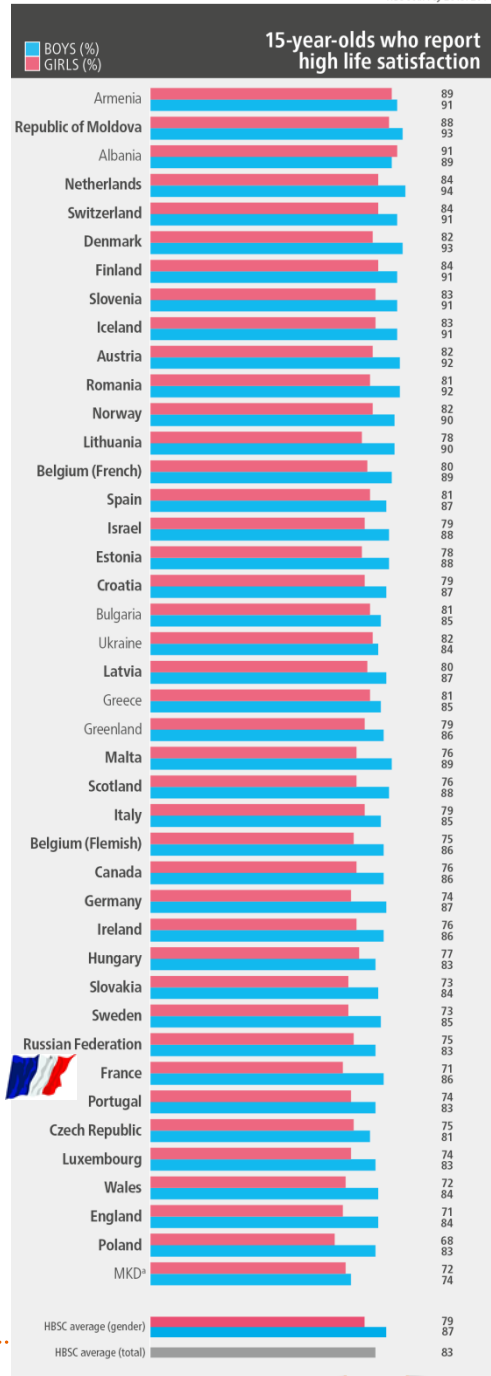
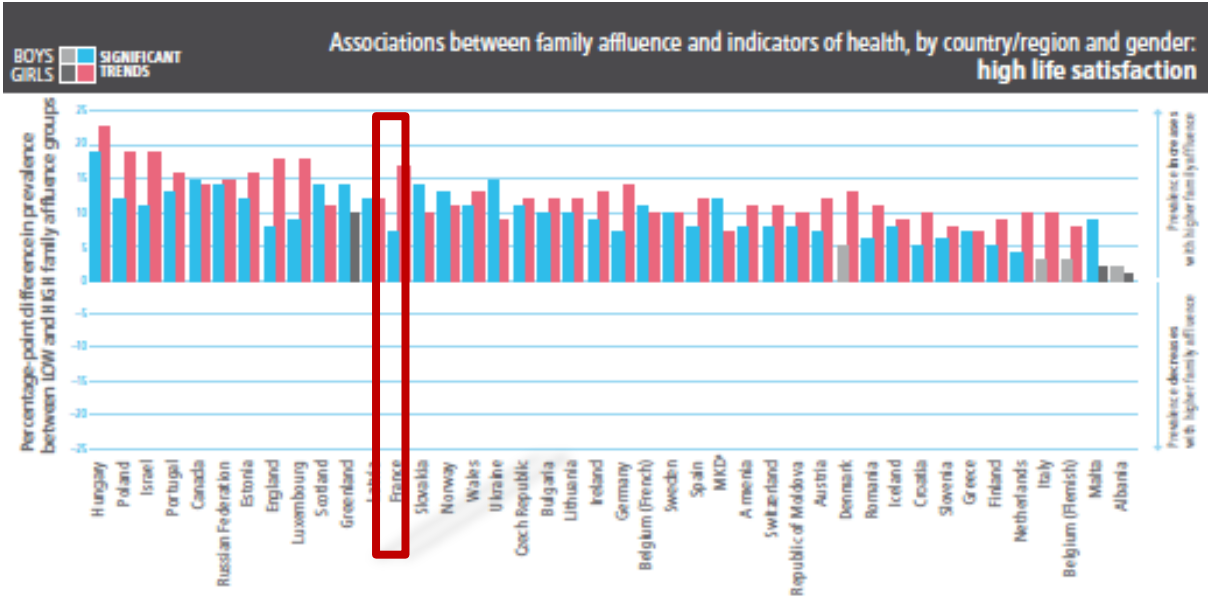
Overall high life satisfaction (Cantril > 6), but gender differences ↗ btw 6th & 9th grade as ↘ among 👤



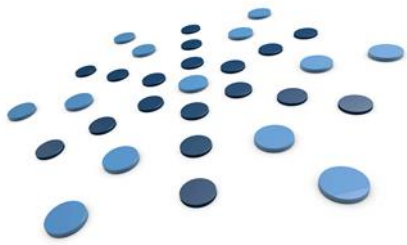


High life satisfaction

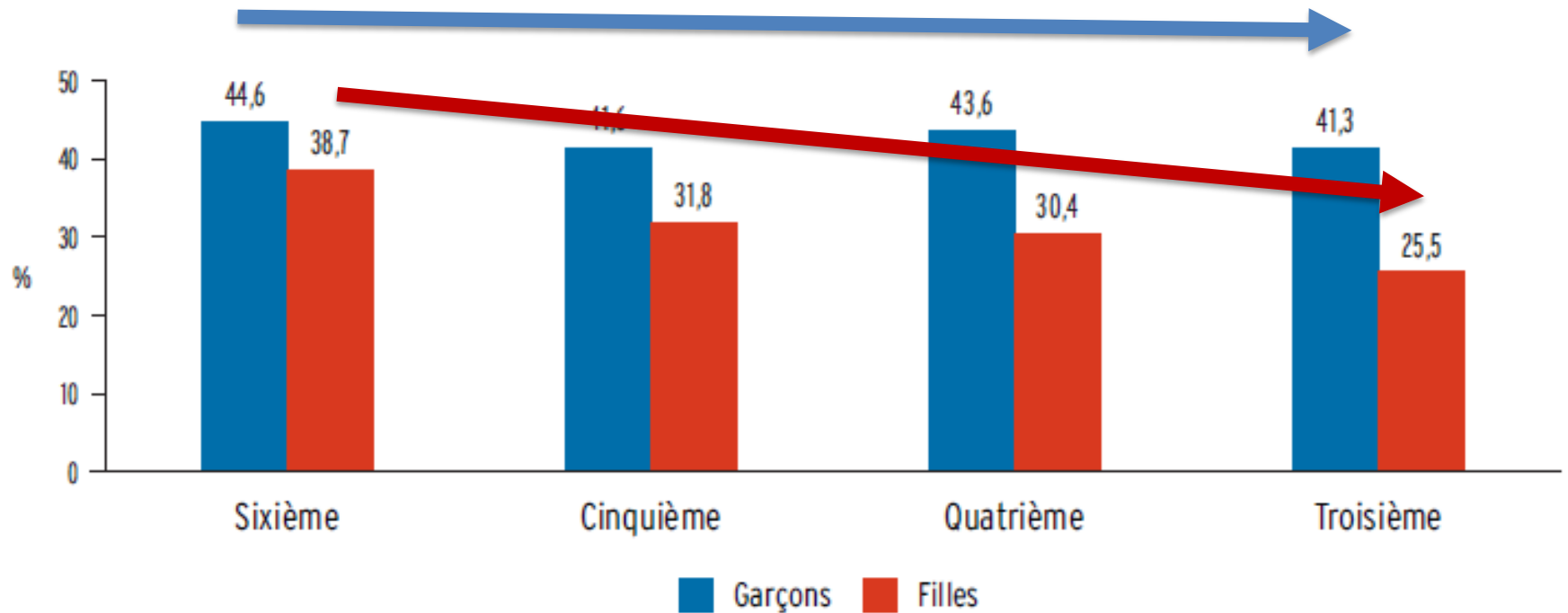
- ALL countries  > 
- Overall decrease of high life satisfaction with age, increase of gender differences
- ALL countries: positive association with family affluence

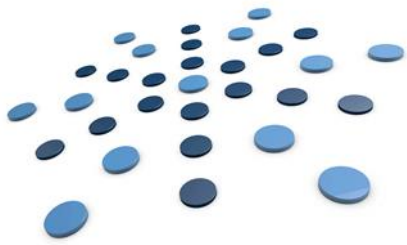


Note: No data available for Slovenia





Perceived health as excellent: gender differences that ↗ btw 6th & 9th grade as ↘ among 🧑

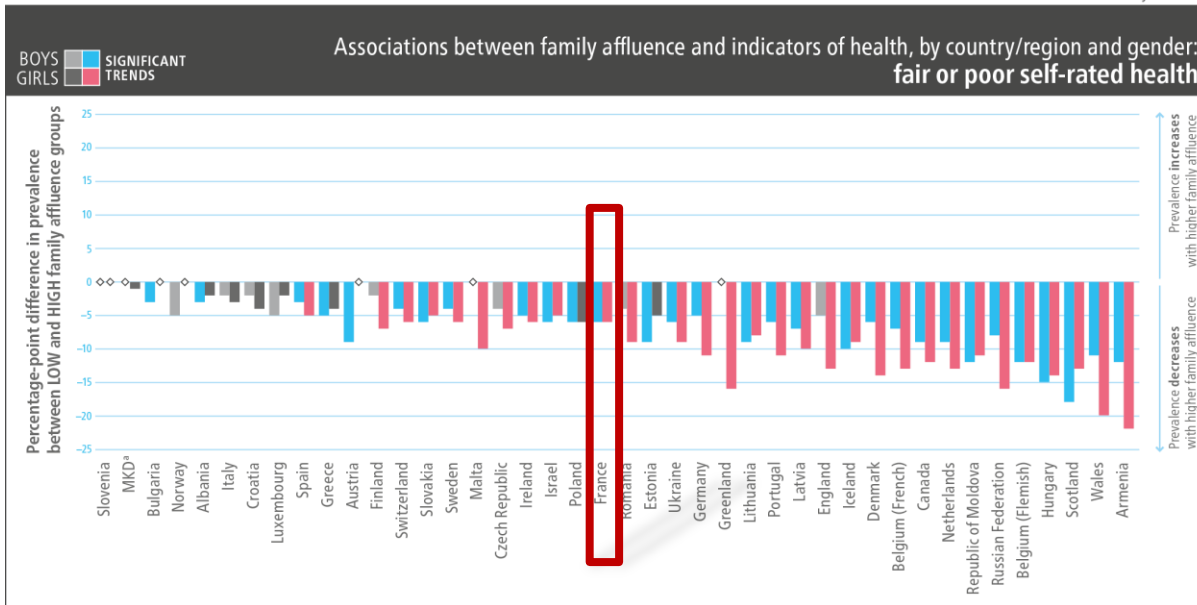




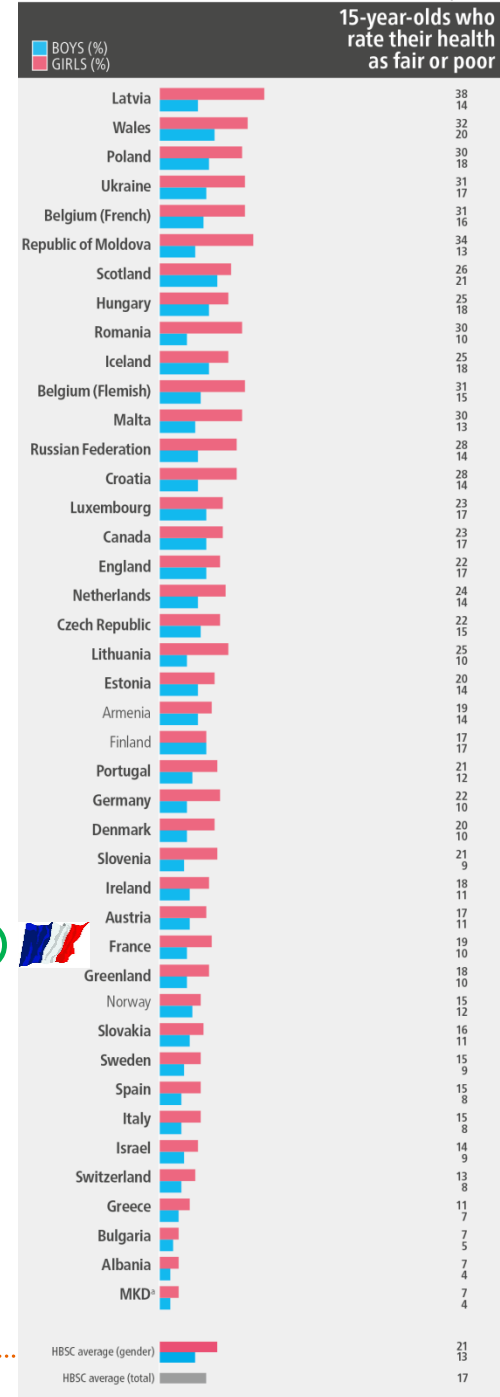
Fair or poor health

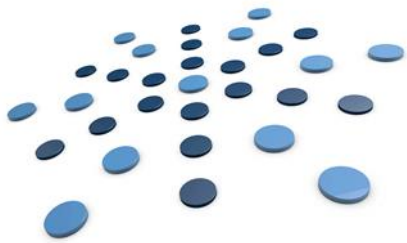
- ALL countries  > 
- Overall increase of poor perceived health and gender difference with age
- ALL countries negative association with family affluence

HBSC survey 2013/2014



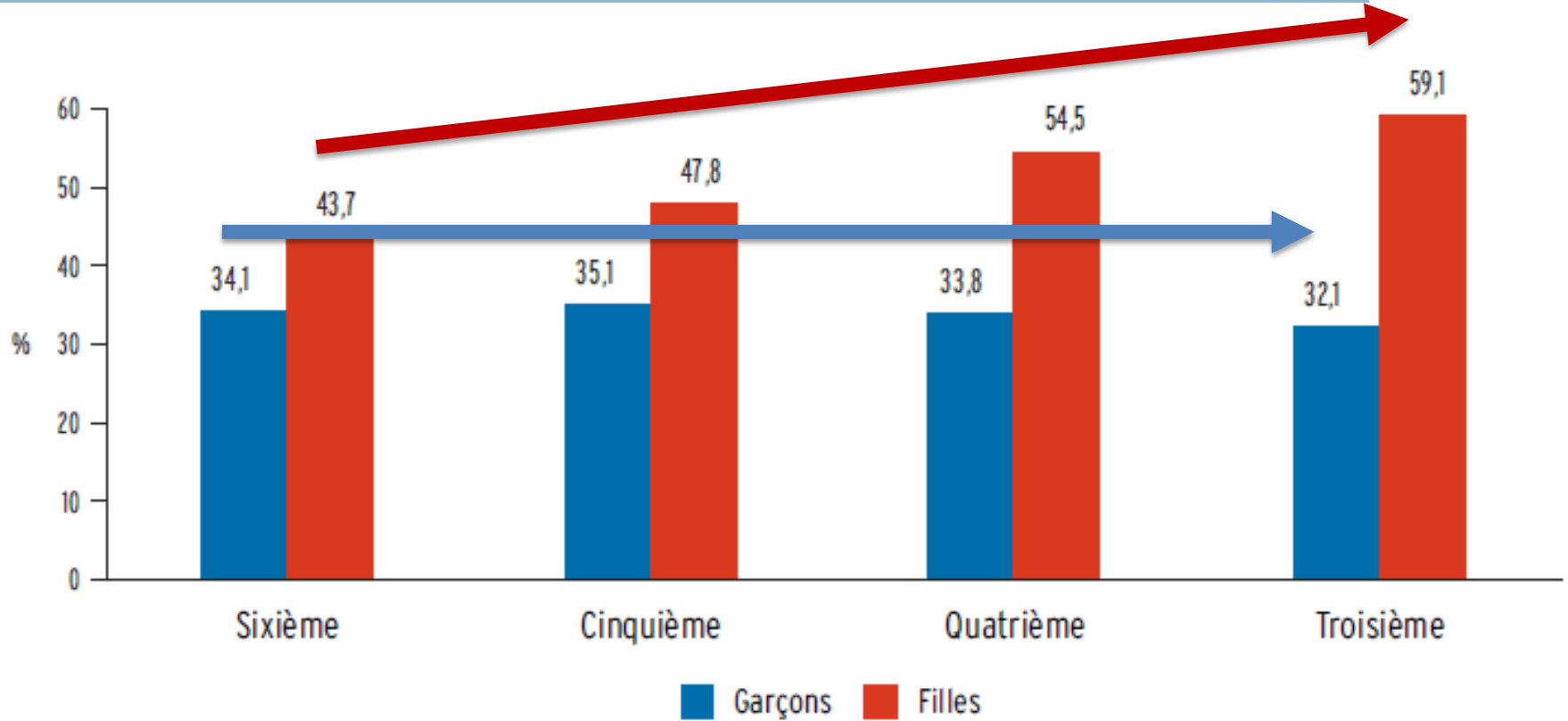
*The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Note: low- and high-affluence groups represent the lowest 20% and highest 20% in each country. ◊ means less than +/-0.5%.





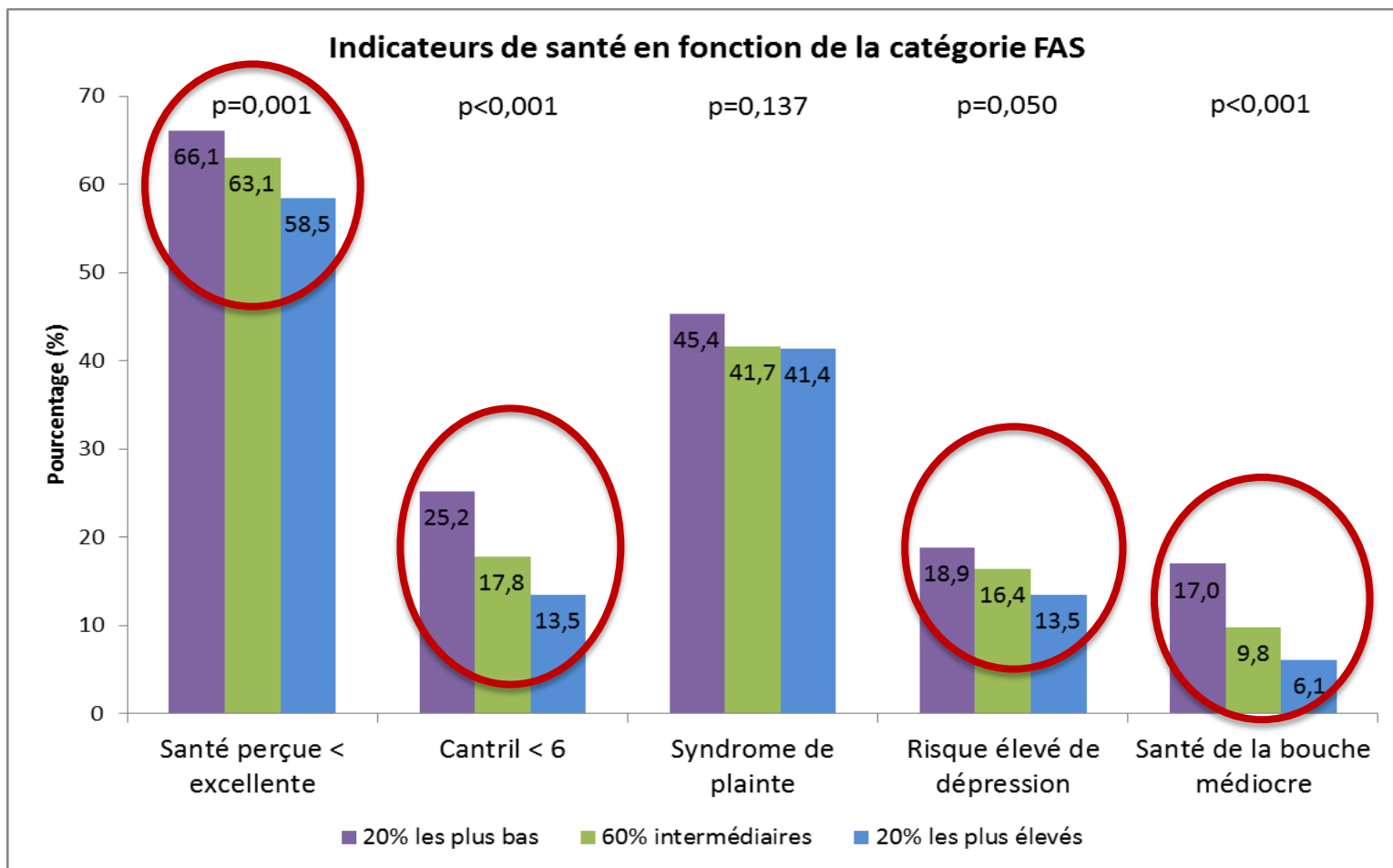
Multiple symptoms: gender differences ↗ btw 6th & 9th grade as ↗ among 

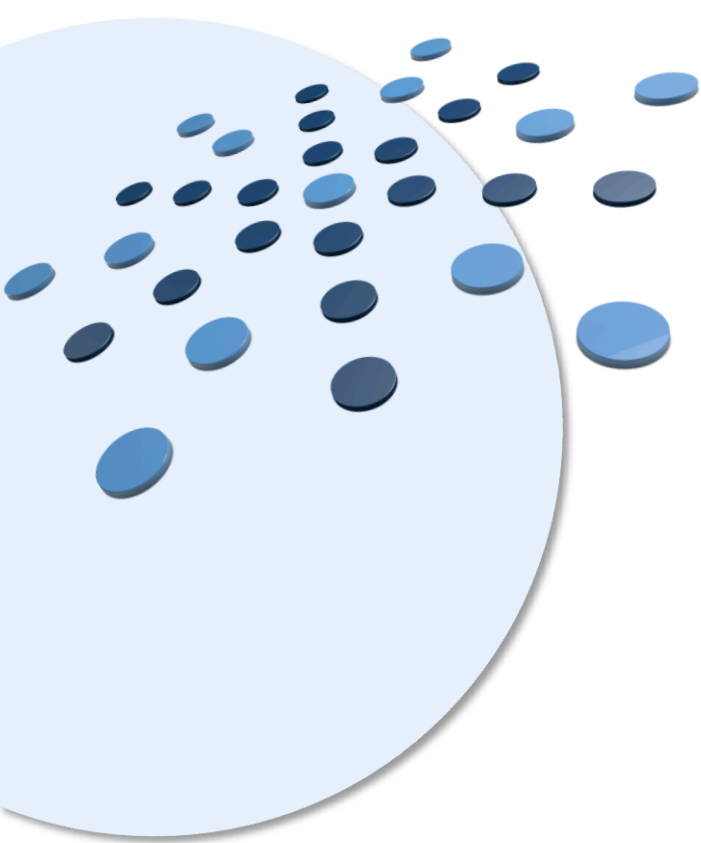
≥ 2 symptoms ≥ once a week : headaches, stomachaches, back pain, difficulties in falling asleep, dizziness, feeling low, irritability or bad temper, feeling nervous



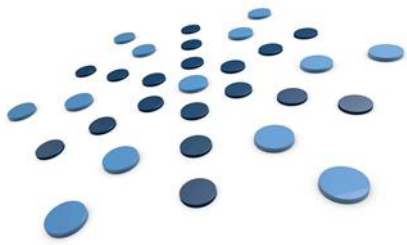


FAS & health indicators: high inequalities in middle school students

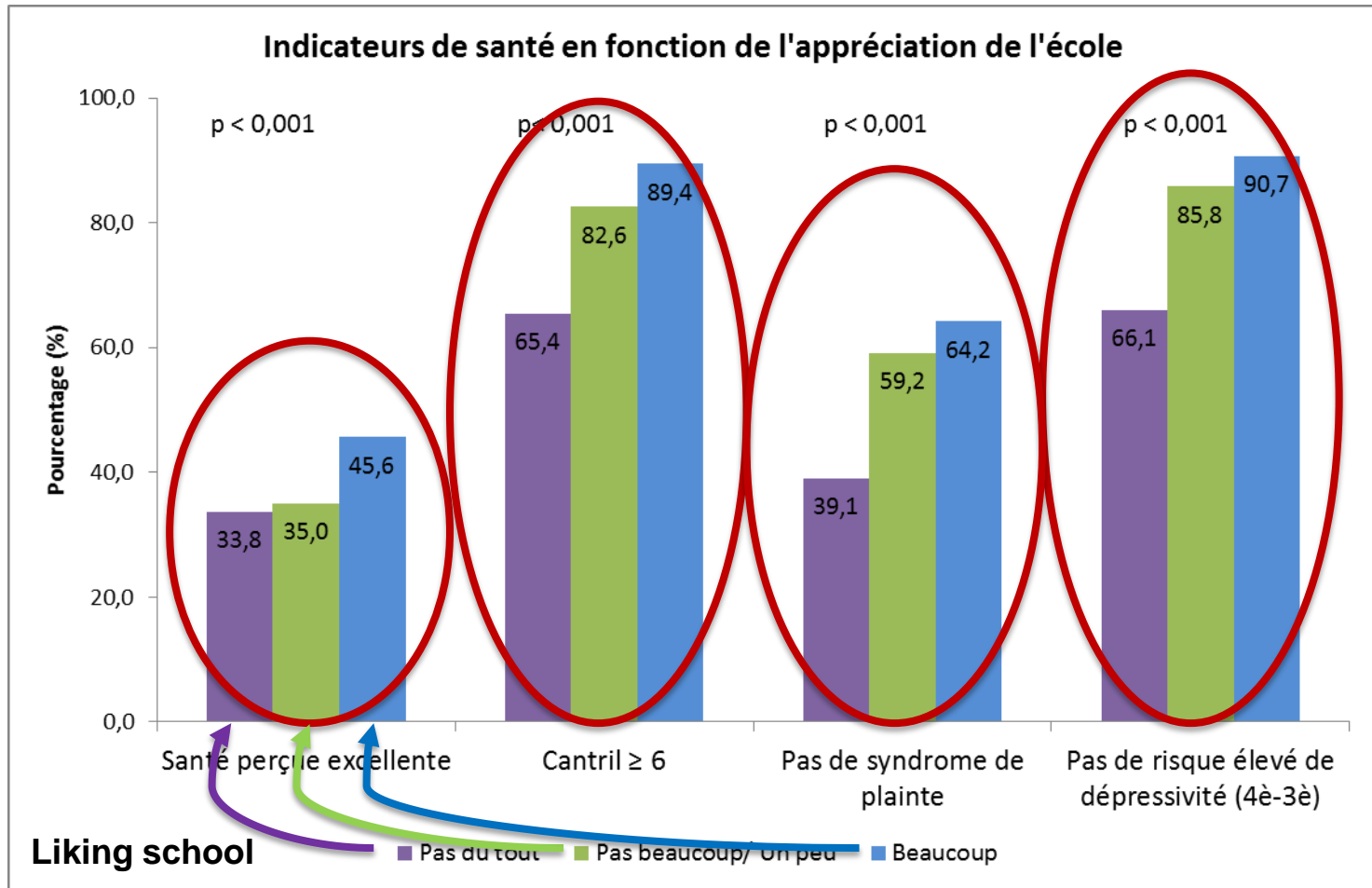


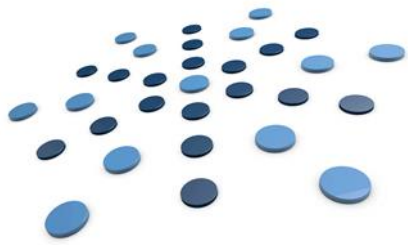


LINKS BETWEEN SCHOOL & HEALTH



Liking school & health indicators: strong links

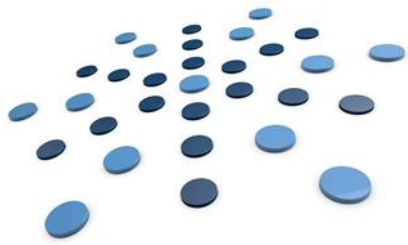




Logistic regression explaining the odds to report low life satisfaction among middle school students in France HBSC 2014, weighted data

(adjusted on sex, grade, FAS & 4 school related indicators, N = 6403)

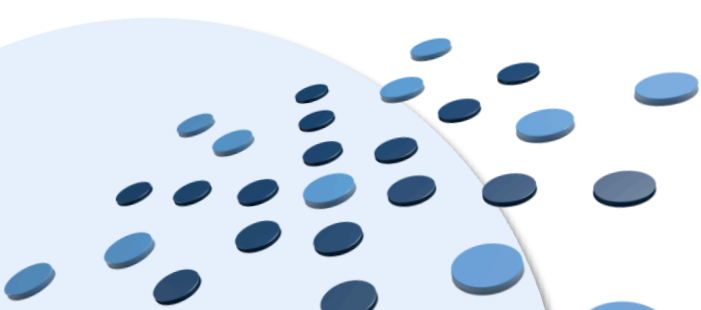
Variable	OR	IC 95%	P-value
Grade (ref = 6^e)			0.023
5 ^e	0.93	[0.75 ; 1.16]	0.527
4 ^e	0.77	[0.63 ; 0.94]	0.009
3 ^e	0.94	[0.76 ; 1.17]	0.584
FAS (ref =rich 20% highest)			< 0.001
middle	1.37	[1.12 ; 1.67]	0.002
Deprived (20% lowest)	2.02	[1.59 ; 2.57]	< 0.001
Repeated class (ref : non)			
Among boys : oui	0.93	[0.71 ; 1.23]	0.620
Among girls : oui	1.41	[1.07 ; 1.84]	0.014
Do not like school at all (ref : no)			< 0.001
Yes	2.71	[2.22 ; 3.32]	
School stress very much/much (ref : no)			< 0.001
Yes	2.06	[1.76 ; 2.39]	
Results below class mean (ref : no)			< 0.001
Yes	2.07	[1.66 ; 2.59]	



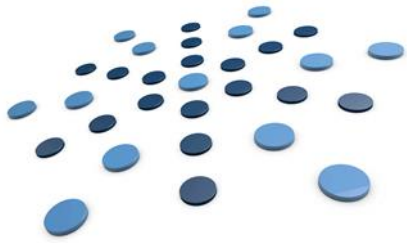
Logistic regression explaining the odds to report a poor perceived health among middle school students in France HBSC 2014, weighted data

(adjusted on sex, grade, FAS & 4 school related indicators, N = 9823)

Variable	OR	IC 95%	P-value
Gender (ref : Boy)			< 0.001
Girl	1.87	[1.58 ; 2.20]	
Grade (ref = 6 ^e)			0.021
5 ^e	0.93	[0.75 ; 1.16]	0.511
4 ^e	0.77	[0.63 ; 0.93]	0.009
3 ^e	0.94	[0.76 ; 1.17]	0.603
FAS (ref =Rich, 20% highest)			0.646
middle	1.37	[1.13 ; 1.67]	0.002
Deprived (20% lowest)	2.03	[1.59 ; 2.58]	< 0.001
Repeated class (ref : no)			0.118
yes	1.17	[0.96 ; 1.41]	
Do not like school at all (ref : no)			< 0.001
Yes	2.70	[2.21 ; 3.30]	
School stress very much/much (ref : no)			< 0.001
Yes	2.05	[1.076 ; 2.39]	
Results below class mean (ref : no)			< 0.001
yes	2.07	[1.66 ; 2.57]	



WELL-BEING & SCHOOL PERCEPTION AMONG STUDENTS WITH A CHRONIC CONDITION



Students with chronic conditions: Populations surveyed in France (2014)

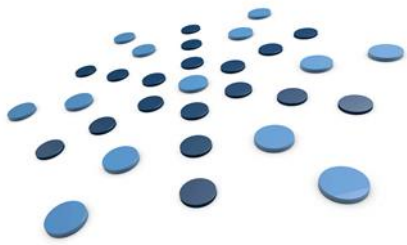
HBSC France 2014

- **7023 students** representatives of French junior high-school students, mean age 13.5 y.o (**481 classes, 286 schools**)
 - **Students without any CC (78,5%)**
 - Students with a **CC NOT restricting their participation** in school (**17,3%**)
 - Students **with a CC restricting their participation** in school (**4,2%**)

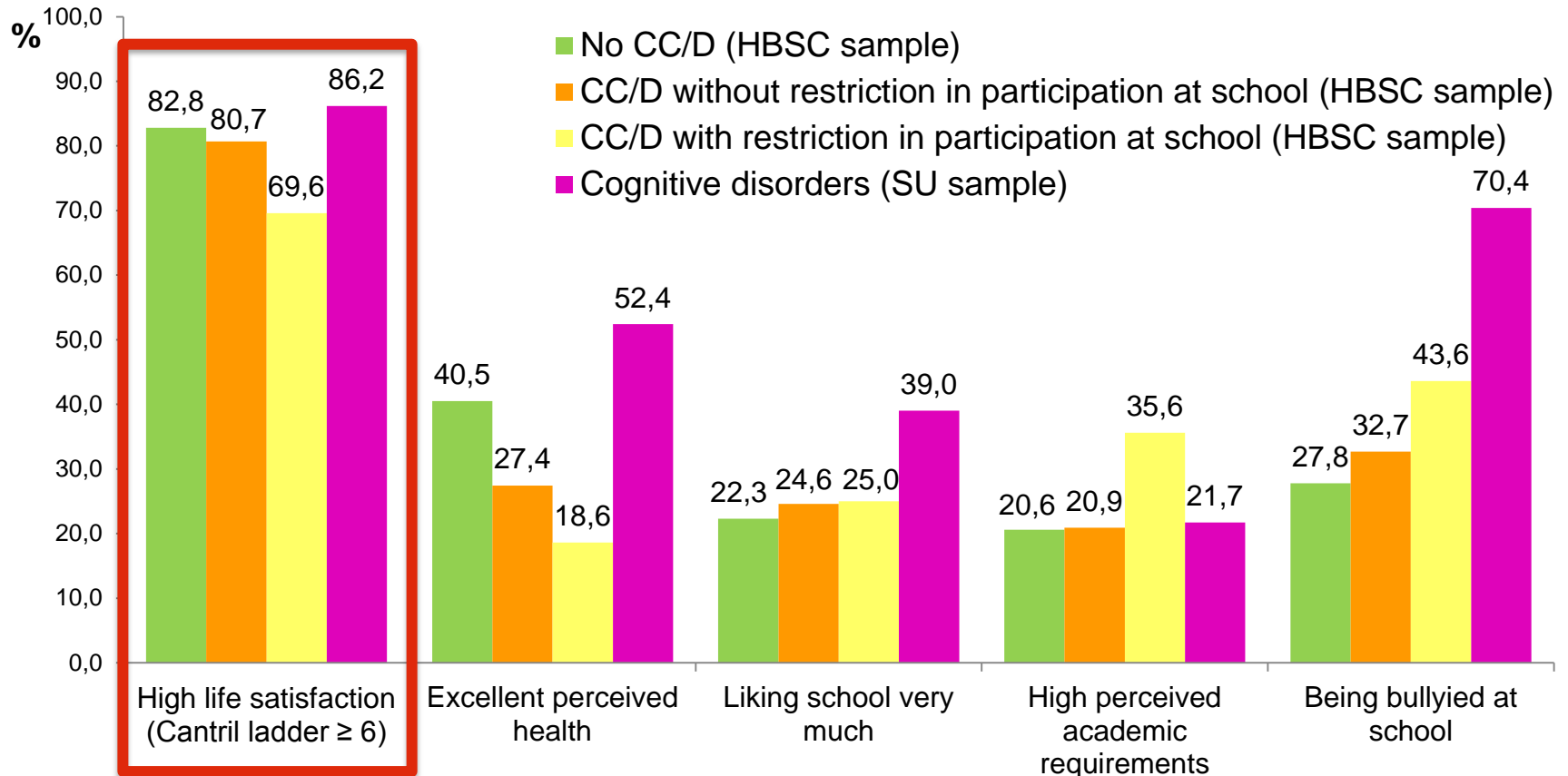
HBSC ULIS 2014

- **700 students in 75 special units** (special classes in mainstream schools), sampled in France, mean age 14.2 y-o
 - By definition all SU students are recognised disabled
 - Most enrolled (about **75%**) **have cognitive disorders**

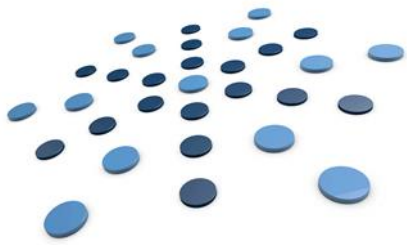




Contrasted results, students with a CC + restrictions being the worse off



Godeau et al. Education & Formations, 2016



Conclusions and perspectives

*Thank you for your
attention !
emmanuelle.godeau@ehesp.fre
godeau*

- ✓ French students
- ✓ Gender, age & strong in France
- ✓ Overall their perception is good, but not so well compared to other countries
- ✓ School experience is average, with some specificities: strong disenchantment/middle-school ; negative perception of school performances ; but no so much pressure expressed ; rather high levels of bullying, improving
- ✓ This experience is contrasted among students with a chronic condition
- ✓ **Links btw school and well-being are (as expected) strong**