

SCHOOL CHOICE FOR BETTER FUTURE

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School choice refers to the privilege that the parents or guardians have in choosing the best school of their preference for their children. Here in the Philippines, there are two main options such as Private or Public Schools. While parents or guardians are busy studying school profiles, the effect of it on student achievement have been widely debated and researched.

Advocates of school choice assert that it multiplies competition among schools, leading positively to improvements in educational quality and outcomes. They suggest that when parents have the freedom to select schools based on their preferences and needs, schools are kindled to improve to attract students. Moreover, adherents argue that school choice allows students to escape low-performing or unsafe schools, potentially leading to better academic outcomes.

However, caviler of school choice raises concerns about potential negative effects, such as increased educational imbalance and segregation. They argue that school choice may intensify existing disparities by favoring families with resources and exacerbating segregation along socioeconomic, racial, or academic lines. Critics also point out that school choice policies may divert resources away from traditional public schools, which could further disadvantage students in those schools.

Studying the effects of school choice on student's outcome has released mixed findings. Some studies have found self-effacing positive effects on academic outcomes for students who participate in school choice programs, particularly in settings where there is high competition among schools. Other studies have found no notable difference in

achievement between students in private and those attending traditional public schools. Still, other studies have found negative effects on student achievement, particularly in cases where school choice leads to increased separation or resource disparities.

Overall, the effects of school choice on student achievement consist of many different and connected parts and context dependent. While some students may benefit from increased access to high-quality educational options, others may be adversely affected by factors such as increased segregation or resource disparities. Policymakers must carefully consider these trade-offs when designing and implementing school choice policies. Additionally, ongoing research is needed to better understand the long-term impacts of school choice on educational outcomes for all students.

References:

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