

# Higher education in Europe and the Bologna Process

Key indicators on the social dimension and mobility

# A joint venture

## ■ Eurostat (on behalf of European Commission)

- Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union, has a wide range of statistical production in social, economics and environmental fields including data on education systems and education outcomes, which is brought into this report;

## ■ HIS (on behalf of EUROSTUDENT network)

- Higher Education Information System GmbH (HIS) responsible for coordinating the EUROSTUDENT network and for production of the reports at the end of each project cycle. Its staff has expertise on research into student life, particularly based on survey data;

## ■ Production of report assessed and supervised by working group for data collection set up by the Bologna Follow-Up Group

# Several statistical sources

## ■ EUROSTAT:

- UOE: mainly administrative data
- EU-LFS: Sample survey
- EU-SILC: Sample survey

## ■ EUROSTUDENT:

- Eurostudent III: sample survey

## ■ UIS (UNESCO Institute of Statistics):

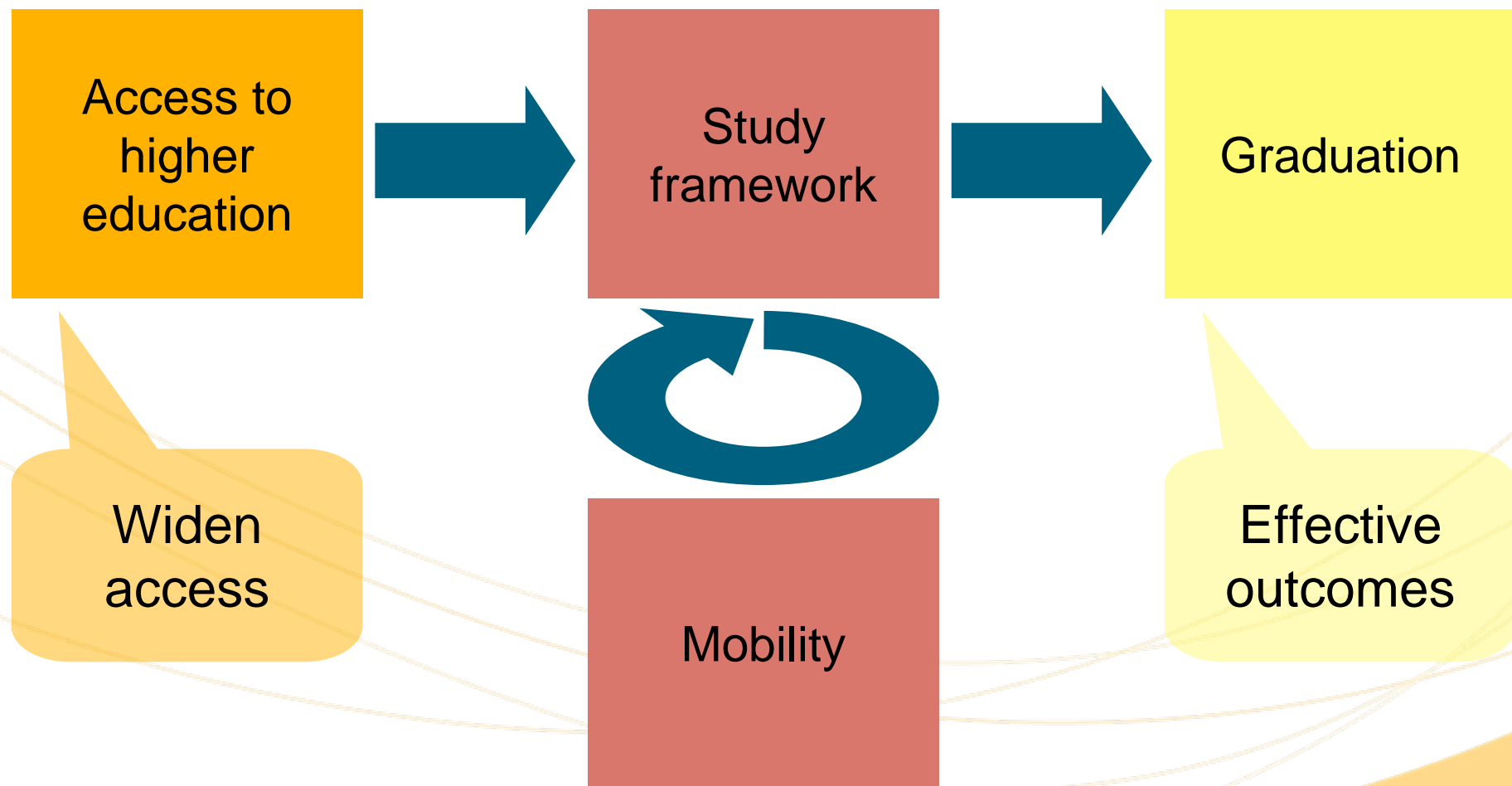
- UOE: for non EU Bologna countries + US, Japan, New Zealand, etc.

## ■ NSIs: Non-EU Bologna countries sample surveys

# The method

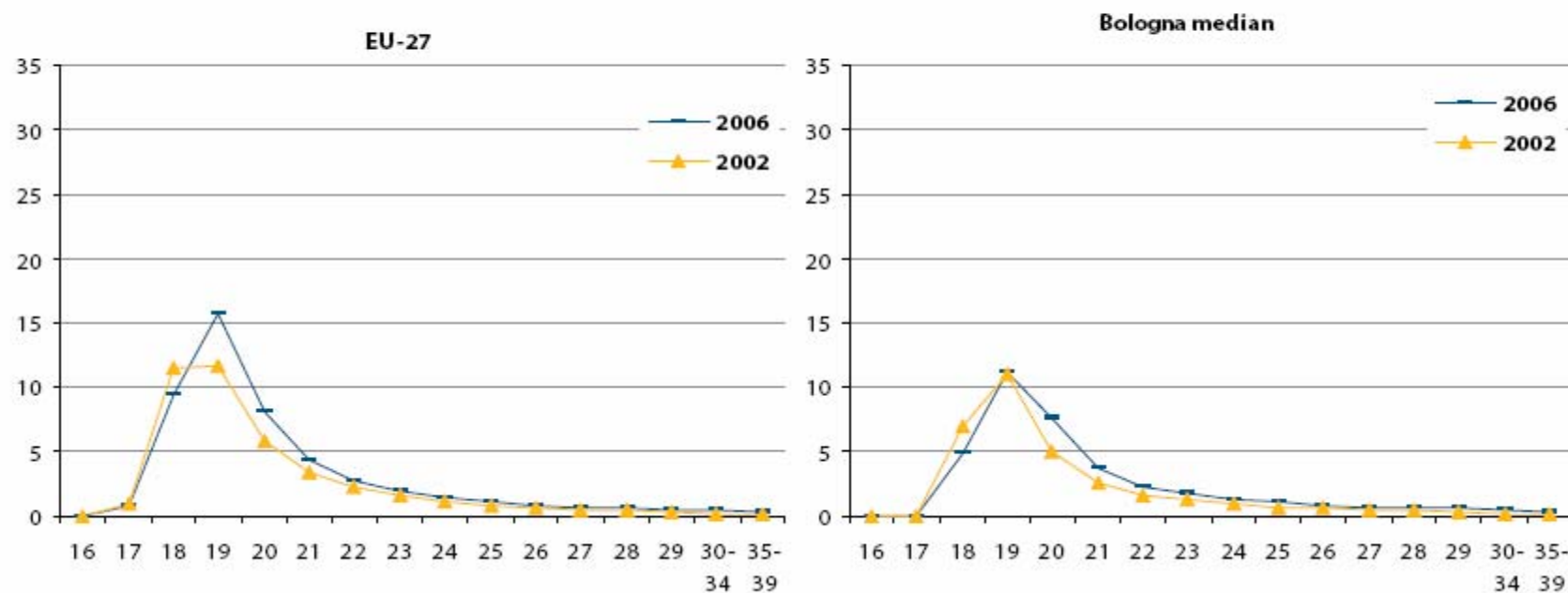
- List of indicators proposed by Eurostat and Eurostudent and then discussed and agreed with the data collection working-group
  - During 2007 and beginning of 2008
- Sample chapter produced and presentational issues discussed with working-group
  - November 2008
- Complete draft presented and results discussed with the working-group
  - January 2009

# Four topics covered



# Widening access

**Figure A.1b:** Net entry rate, ISCED 5A — 2002 and 2006

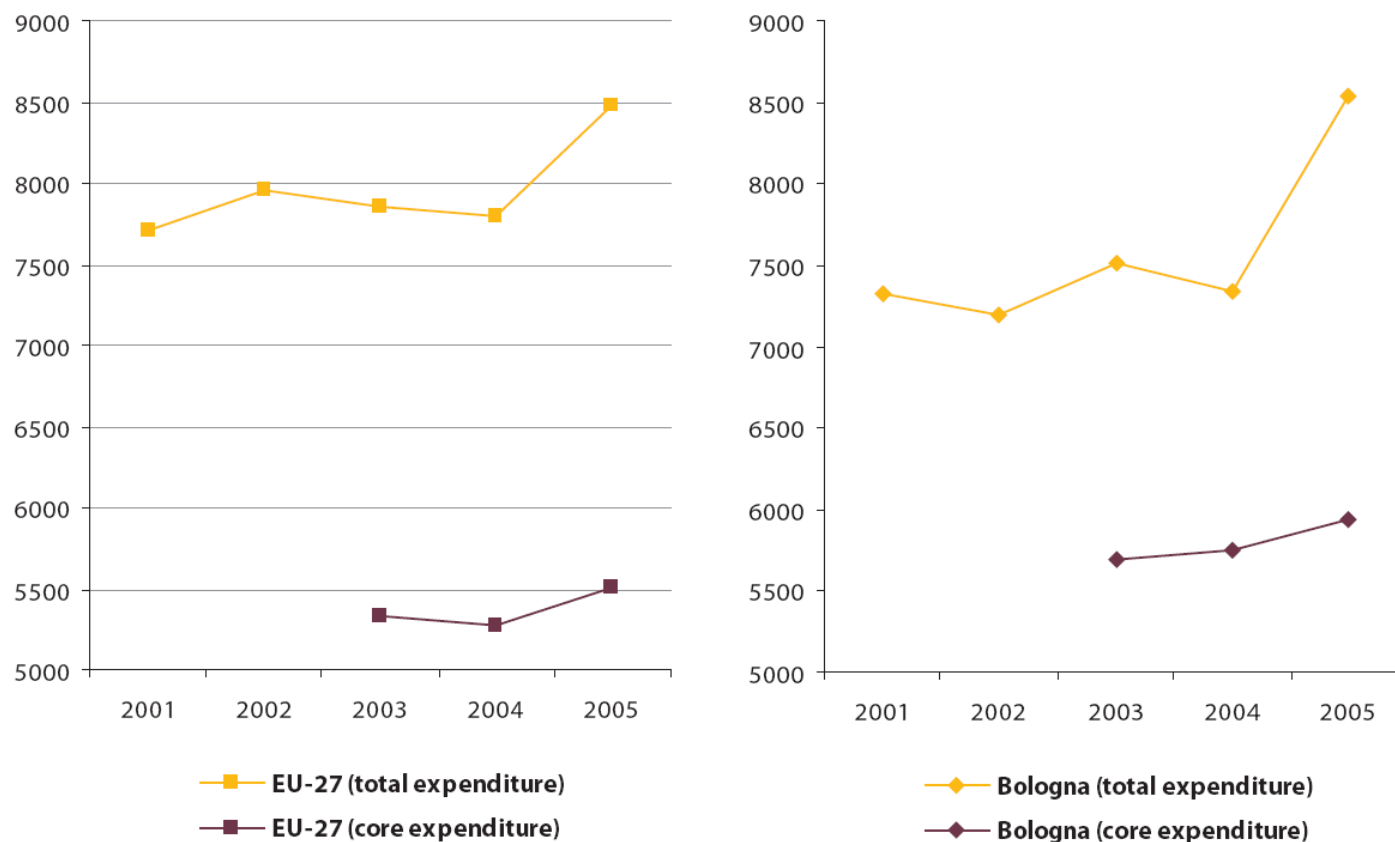


# Widening access

- One third of the population is expected to enter higher education between 18 and 20 years old;
  - People over 25 rarely embark on higher education (less than 6%);
- Gender gap has been basically bridged – in half of Bologna countries, more than 56% of new entrants are women;
  - Feminisation not even – women represent only one third of entrants in science;
- Most new entrants follow traditional routes – they represent at least 89% of secondary school graduates in half of the Bologna countries;
  - From Eurostudent, non-traditional routes of accreditation amounted to much less than 12% of students in most countries;
- People whose parents have a high educational level have better chances of accessing and completing tertiary education than others;
  - 17% of persons with parents with only primary education manage to access and complete higher education, while 63% of those with parents with higher education manage to do so;

# Study framework

**Figure B.1d:** Annual total expenditure on tertiary educational institutions per full-time equivalent student (in EUR PPS) with and without expenditure on research and ancillary services, ISCED 5-6 — 2001–2005



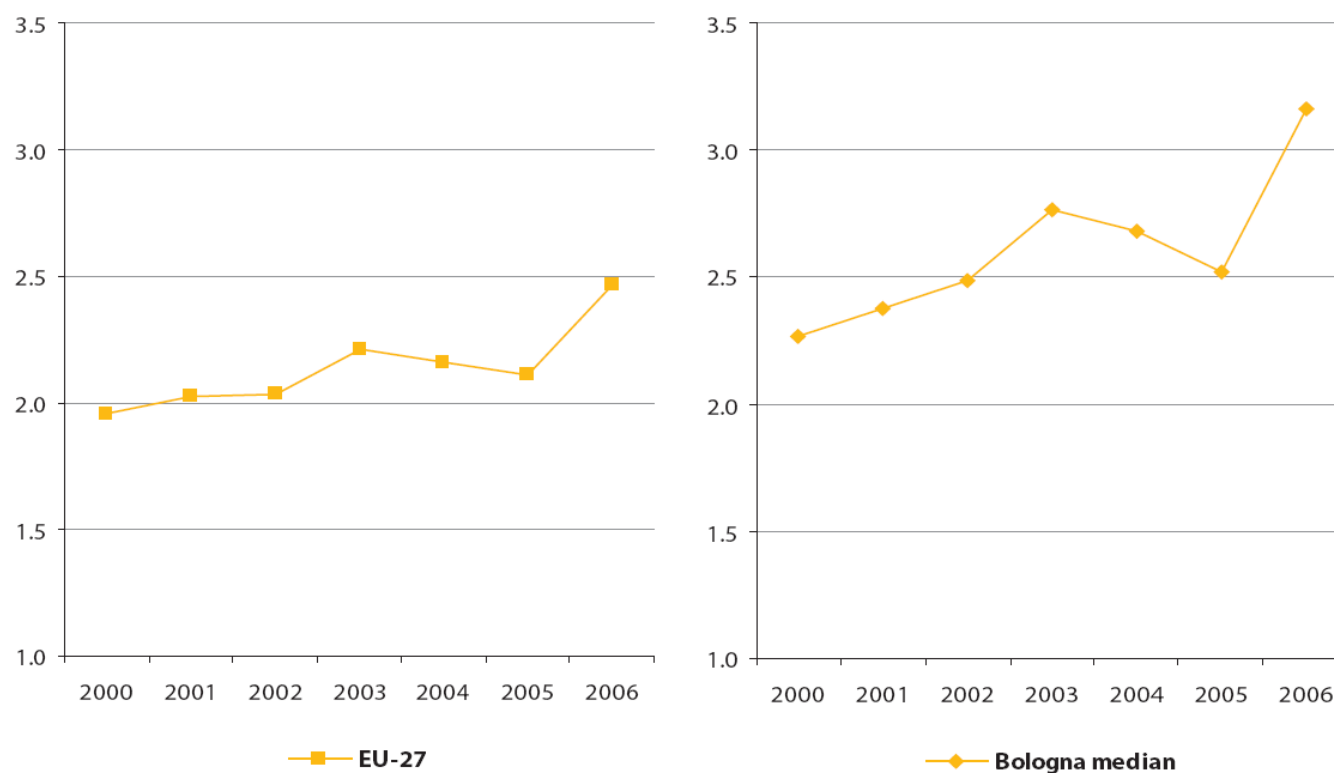


# Study framework

- Half of Bologna countries spend more than 1.1% of GDP on higher education, and 2.8% of total public expenditure;
  - Between 2001 and 2005, public expenditure on tertiary education increased at the same pace as GDP;
- A “typical” Bologna country spent EUR 8 300 PPS per student, of which nearly 30% was devoted to R&D and ancillary services;
  - Spending on core educational goods and services per student was twice as high in the US as in most Bologna countries;
- Students spend up to 25% of their monthly budgets on fees;
- Importance of sources of students income depend largely on the country;
  - State support (NL, FI, SE, UK);
  - Family or partner (IE, PT, RO, SI);
  - Paid job (CZ, EE, ES, LV, SK);
  - Equally family/partner and paid job (LT, AT, CH);
- Proportion of public expenditure on tertiary education dedicated to grants and loans ranged from less than 5% to more than 20%;

# International mobility

**Figure C.1b:** Number of students who are nationals of a given country, studying in another country in Europe (EU-27, EFTA and candidate countries) as a percentage of the total enrolment in that given country, ISCED 5A and 6 — 2000–2006

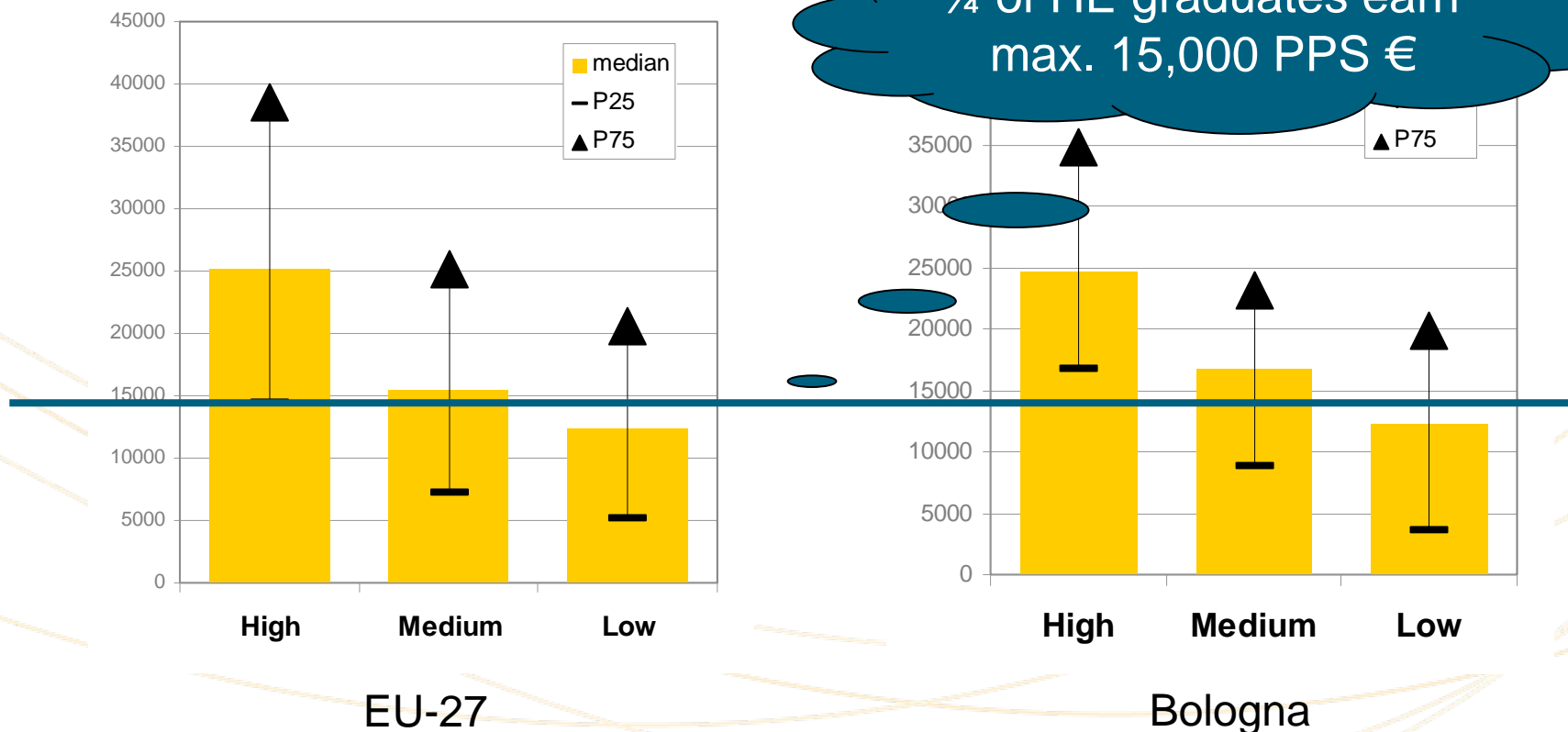


# International mobility

- *Various forms of international mobility: degree-mobility, credit-mobility, programme-mobility, free-movers*
- 2.3% of students with citizenship in the EU were studying abroad in Europe in 2006 (increasing +5% per annum)
  - Inbound mobility rates in Europe 7%; 10% of EU graduates from abroad
  - 11% of European students undertake study-related periods abroad
- Students from highly educated backgrounds are more likely to have experienced a study-related stay abroad
  - financial constraints, but also lack of information and lack of motivation are important obstacles
- Staff mobility to foster ties and encourage students

# Effective outcomes and employability

Fig. D.4a (modified): Annual gross income (cash and non-cash) of workers in PPS EUR, by educational attainment — 2006



# Effective outcomes and employability

- *Too little information on the backgrounds of graduates, drop-outs and success on the labour market*
- 1/3 of population between 25 and 34 has completed HE
  - Very different completion rates ranging from 45% to 87%
- Graduates earn on average double that of non-graduates of HE
  - Overlaps between attainment levels mean that a HE certificate is not always a guarantee for higher wages
  - Gender also affects wage level, but lower affects for HE graduates
  - Unemployment levels also related to field of study (humanities)
- Evidence of a mismatch between HE qualification and theoretical skill level of employment for 20% of graduates
  - However, the share lies at around 20% in many countries *irrespective* of proportion of HE graduates
  - HE might drive a labour market towards higher skilled jobs

# Final remarks and future work

- Current system of international statistics cover well:
  - Information at the level of education system
  - Information on education attainment and participation in general population surveys
- Eurostudent complements these statistics with student level information
- Main gaps identified:
  - Academics and academic staff mobility
  - Information on the background of students
  - No Ba/Ma structure in ISCED
  - Reasons for part-time study



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The screenshot shows the Eurostat website interface. The top navigation bar includes the Eurostat logo and the text 'European Commission > Eurostat home page > Population and social conditions'. The left sidebar contains 'Special topics' (Structural indicators, Euro-Indicators/PEEIs, Eurostat yearbook, Sustainable Development, Government Finance, HICP) and 'Themes' (General and regional statistics, Economy and finance, Population and social conditions, Industry, trade and services, Agriculture and fisheries, External trade, Transport, Environment and energy, Science and technology, Eurostat publications, View all titles, Database, Browse). The main content area is titled 'Population and social conditions' and features 'Dedicated sections' (Information society, Cultural statistics, Living conditions and social protection) and a 'Legend' (Data Explorer, Explanatory texts, Information on the table, Predefined table and graph, Tables, Graphs and Maps interface, For selecting and downloading a subset of the table, Traditional external trade database). A tree view under 'Population and social conditions' lists sub-topics like Population, Health, Education and training, Labour market, Living conditions and welfare, Information society statistics, Tourism, and Crime and criminal justice.

The screenshot shows the eurostudent.eu website. The top navigation bar includes the eurostudent.eu logo and the text 'http://www.eurostudent.eu/publications'. The left sidebar contains a list of links: News, About EUROSTUDENT, Project Organisation, Members and Partners, Activities, EUROSTUDENT Conventions, Publications, Events, and Contact Us. The main content area is titled 'Publications' and features the 'Final EUROSTUDENT III (2005-2008)' report. The report cover is shown, along with a description: 'The central EUROSTUDENT report: discussion and interpretation of the The Synopsis of Indicators is published by good book sellers or directly via the A summary of this report is available in English and German. A national report is also available for the project entitled National Profile. See'.

Thank you!

### Former EUROSTUDENT studies

- Schnitzer, Klaus and Middendorff, Elke, EUROSTUDENT Student Life in Europe 2005, Synopsis of Indicators for Latvia, Portugal, Spain, The Netherlands and United Kingdom
- Schnitzer, Klaus and Zempel-Gino, Maren, EUROSTUDENT Student Life in Europe 2000, Synopsis of Indicators and National Profiles (Belgium (Wallonia-Brussels Community), Netherlands