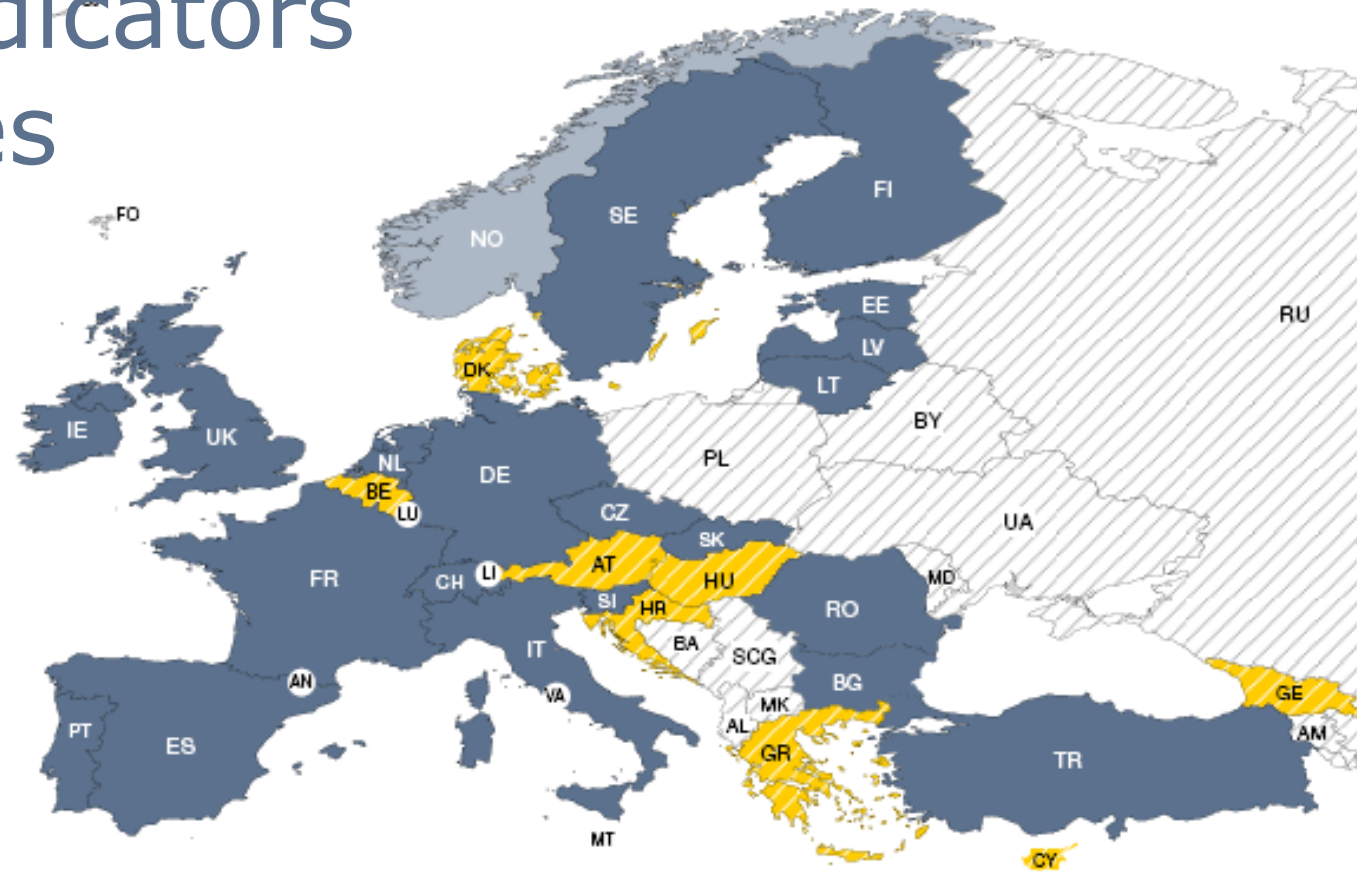


EUROSTUDENT

Goals, indicators and issues



Objectives of the survey

- To deliver comparable key data and basic information in order to describe and map the socio-economic living conditions of students in Europe
 - To describe the current situation and with the aid of international comparison to identify obstacles to an inclusive and effective EHEA
 - To provide a structured and standardised monitoring system with which the effects of structural measures and changes can be identified for specific student groups
- > Scientific survey with policy relevance

Indicators

Nearly 250
comparative
indicators on the
social dimension
of European
higher education

Subjects of interest

- ✓ Male/female
- ✓ 1st year students; 21 year olds
- ✓ Bachelor students
- ✓ Students with high/low socio-economic backgrounds
- ✓ Students maintaining own households

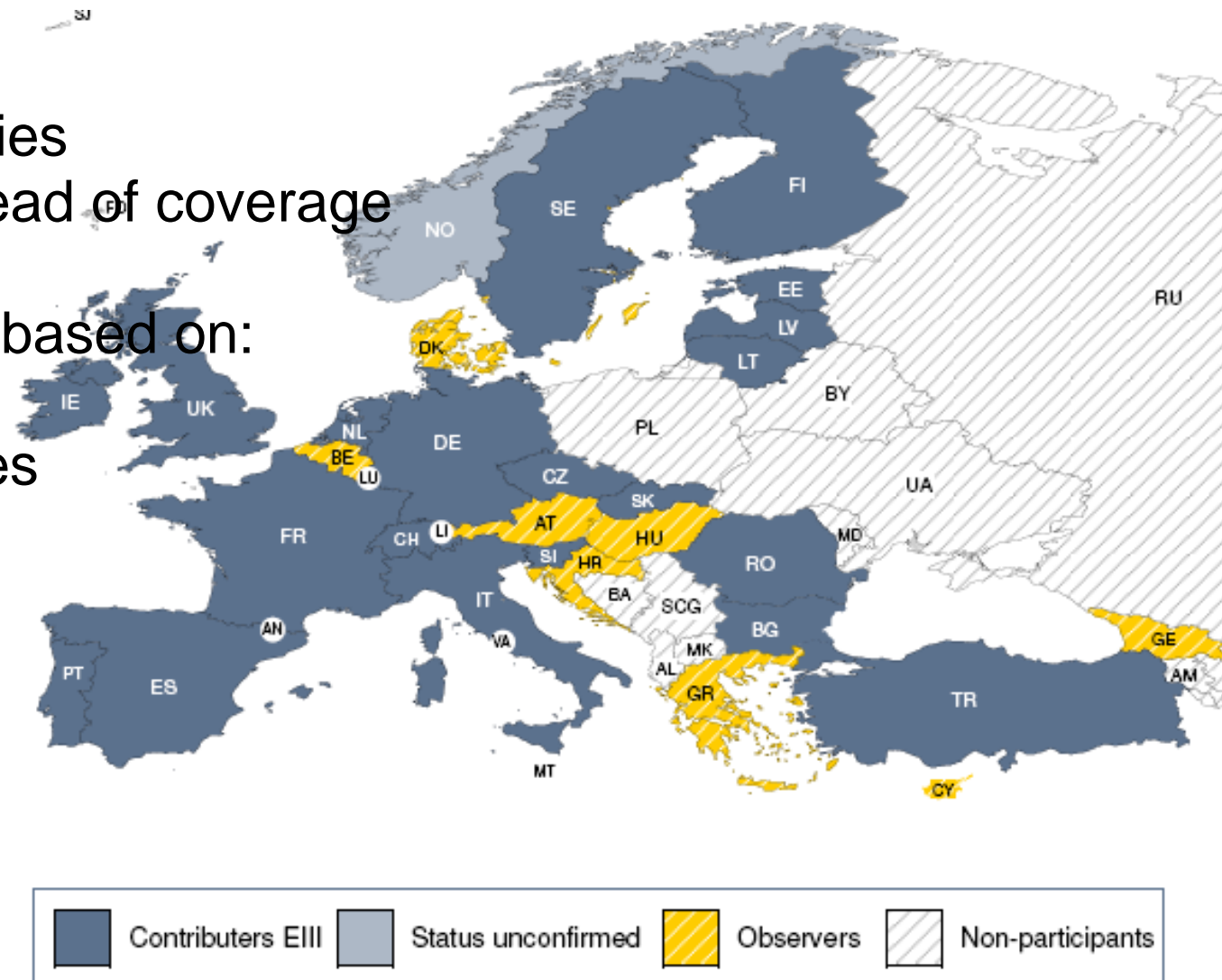
access routes (36)
socio-economic background (15)
accommodation (19)
income and support (60)
expenses (29)
employment and time (38)
international mobility (52)

Countries

- 22 countries
- large spread of coverage

Participation based on:

- interest
- capabilities
- politics



Results, for example: Sources of income EUROSTUDENT 2005

- Four types of income mix recognisable
 1. State support dominant
 2. Parental contrib. dominant
 3. Job income dominant
 4. Balanced mix
- In general, importance of employment income (18%-59%; majority over 40%).
- By socio-economic background
 - High SE background: Type 2 dominant
 - Low SE background: Type 3 dominant

Issues raised

- Balance between direct and indirect state support and make-up of support
- Significance of parents' contributions for choice of HE provision/course
- Significance of employment for time budget and learning
- Effects of study structure reforms on income mix

Issues for EUROSTUDENT and data on the social dimension

- Number of countries participating
- Quality assurance
- Re-contextualisation of EUROSTUDENT data
- Use of data in policy process