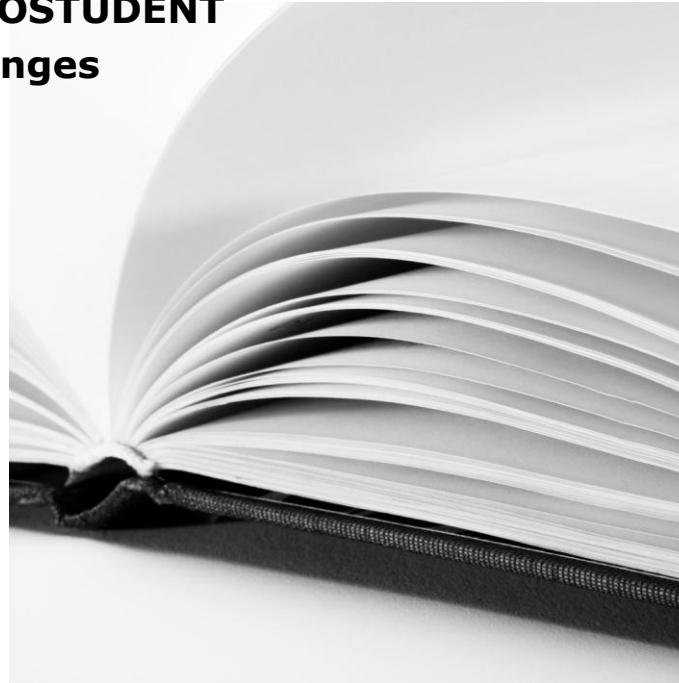


The Social and Economic Situation of Students in Europe

**Selected results from EUROSTUDENT
and future challenges**



**"The world is a book,
those who do not travel read only one page."**

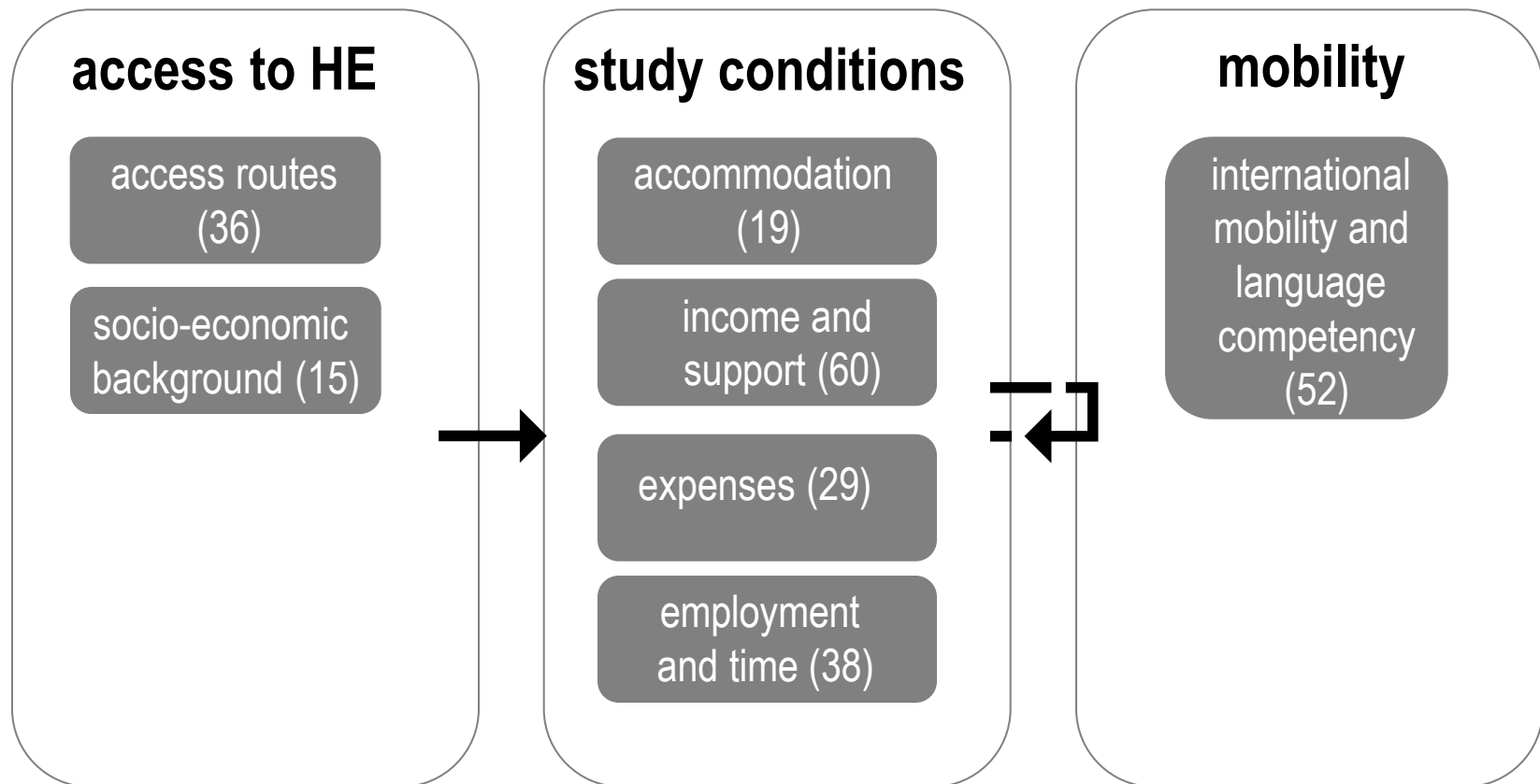
Saint Augustin (354-430)

What can we learn from international comparison?

1. EUROSTUDENT topic areas
2. Access to higher education (participative equity)
3. Main sources of students' income
4. Comparative performance for mobility
5. Analysing impact: Obstacles to mobility

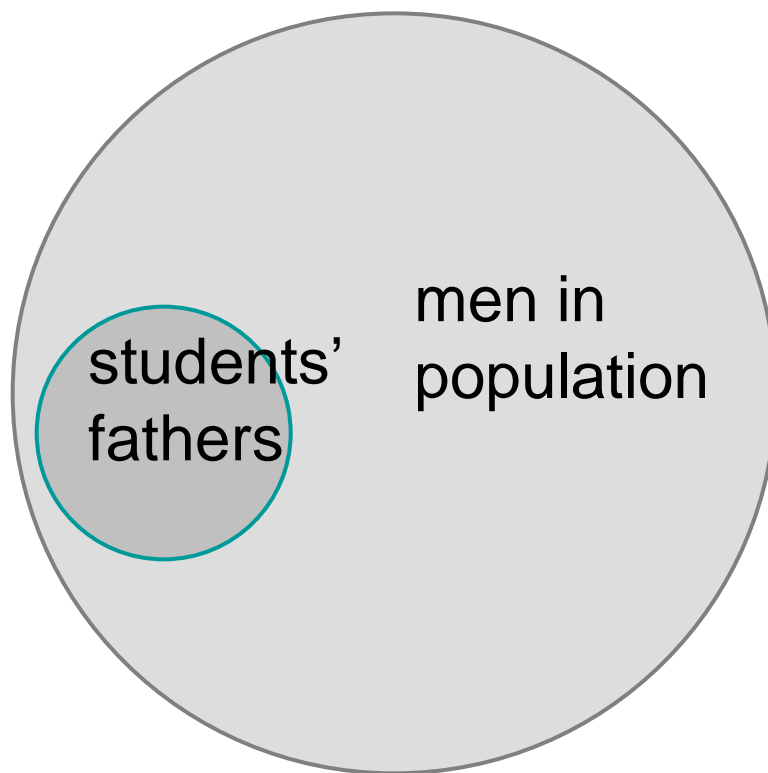


"Learning biography" Indicators



249 comparative indicators on the *social dimension* of European higher education

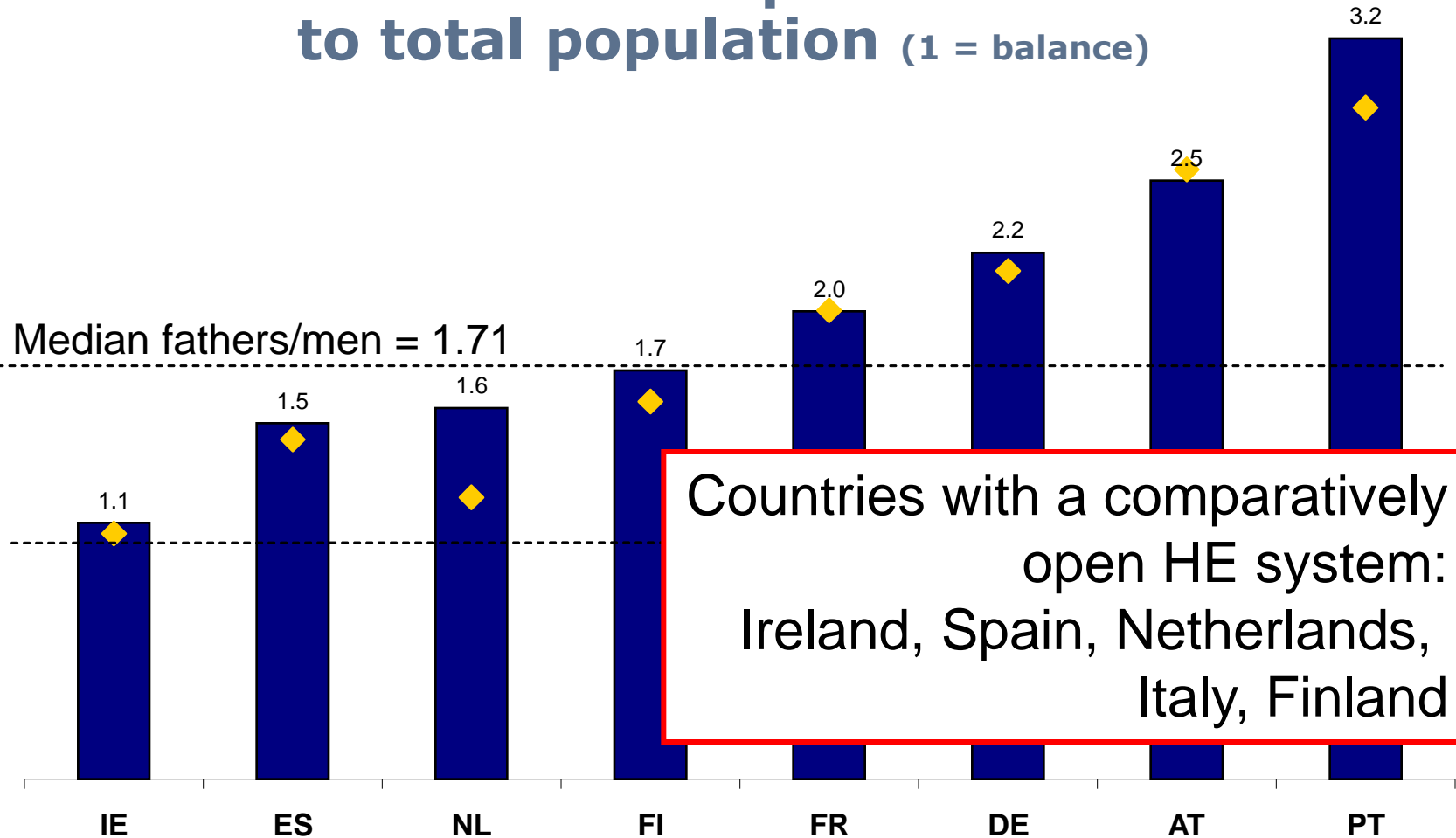
“participative equity”



Bologna Process:
Attractiveness of EHEA
through *participative equity*

= each 1 unit in population
should be represented by
1 unit in higher education

Ratio of students' parents with HE to total population (1 = balance)

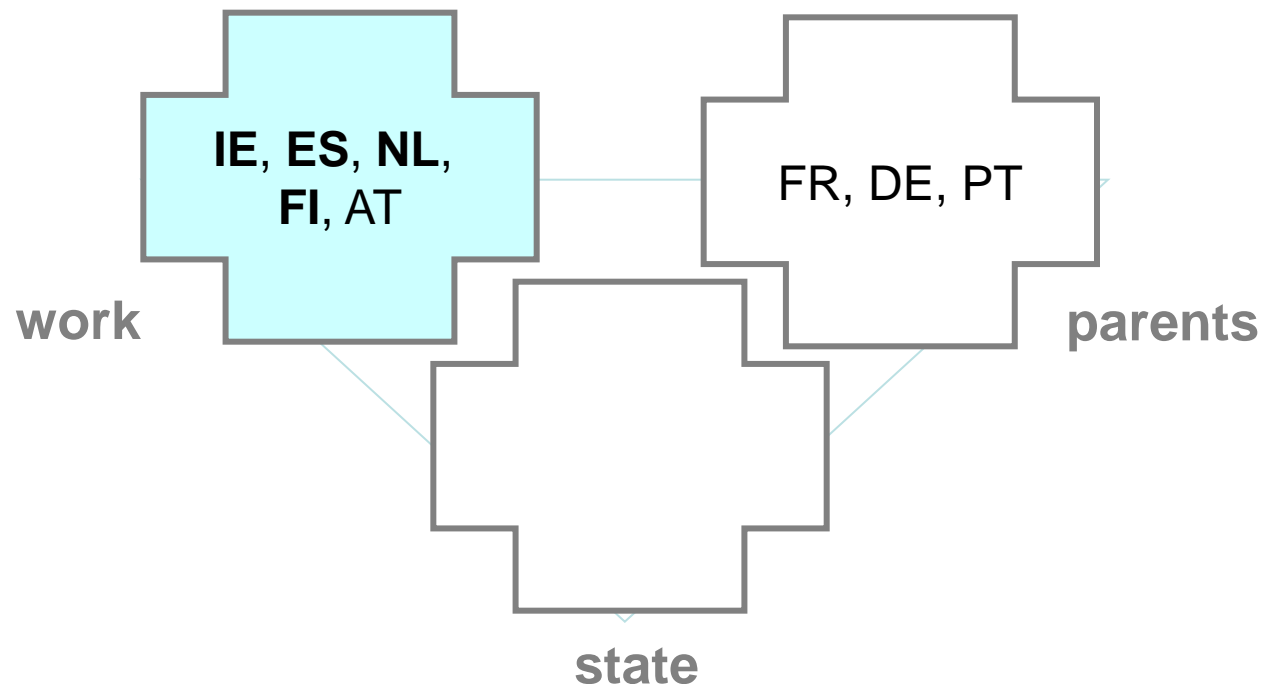


Source: EUROSTUDENT 2005

■ students' fathers to all men of corresponding age
◆ students' mothers to all women of corresponding age

Focus on open HE group of countries

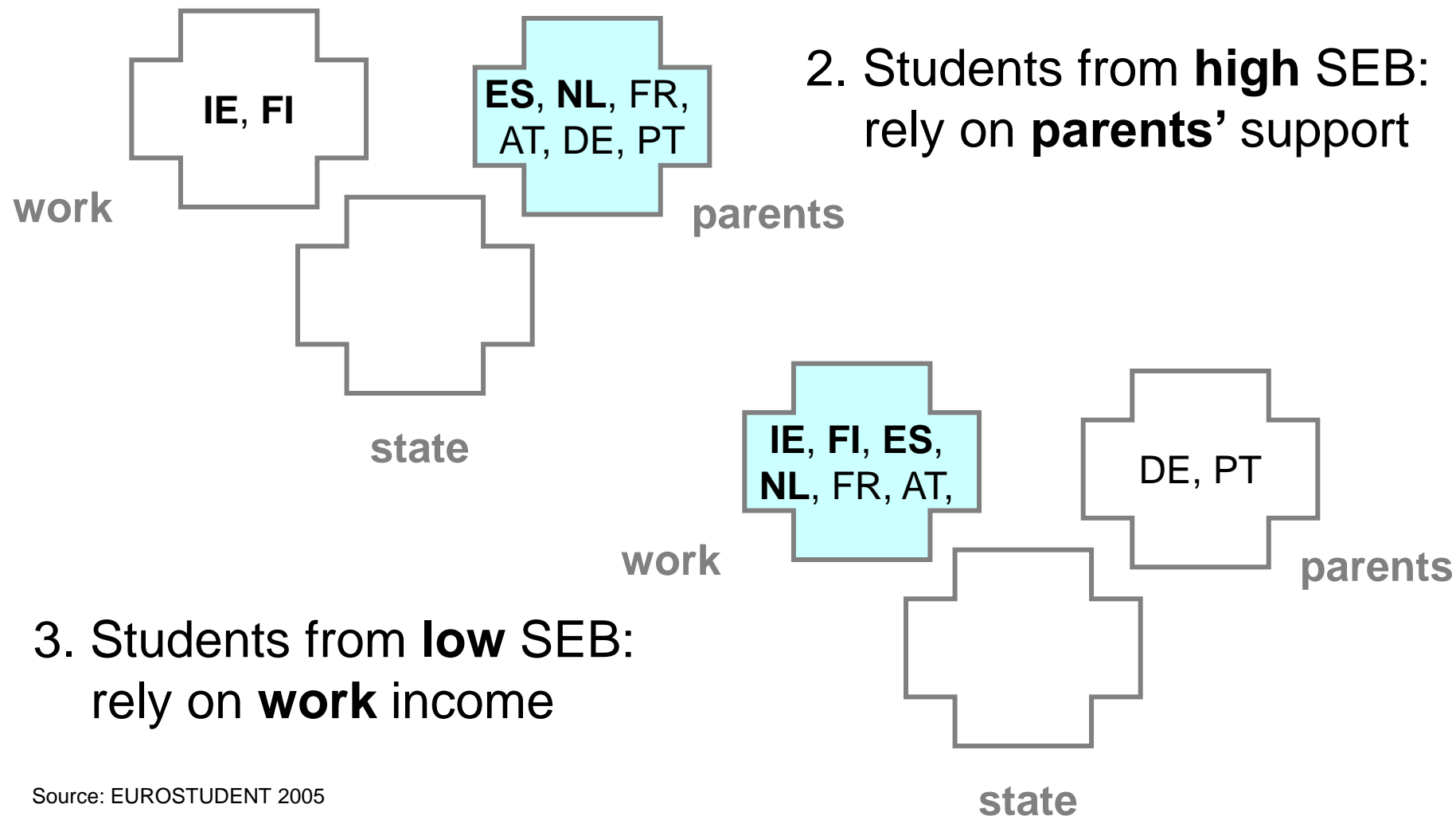
1. **All** students: students in the open HE group rely on **work** income



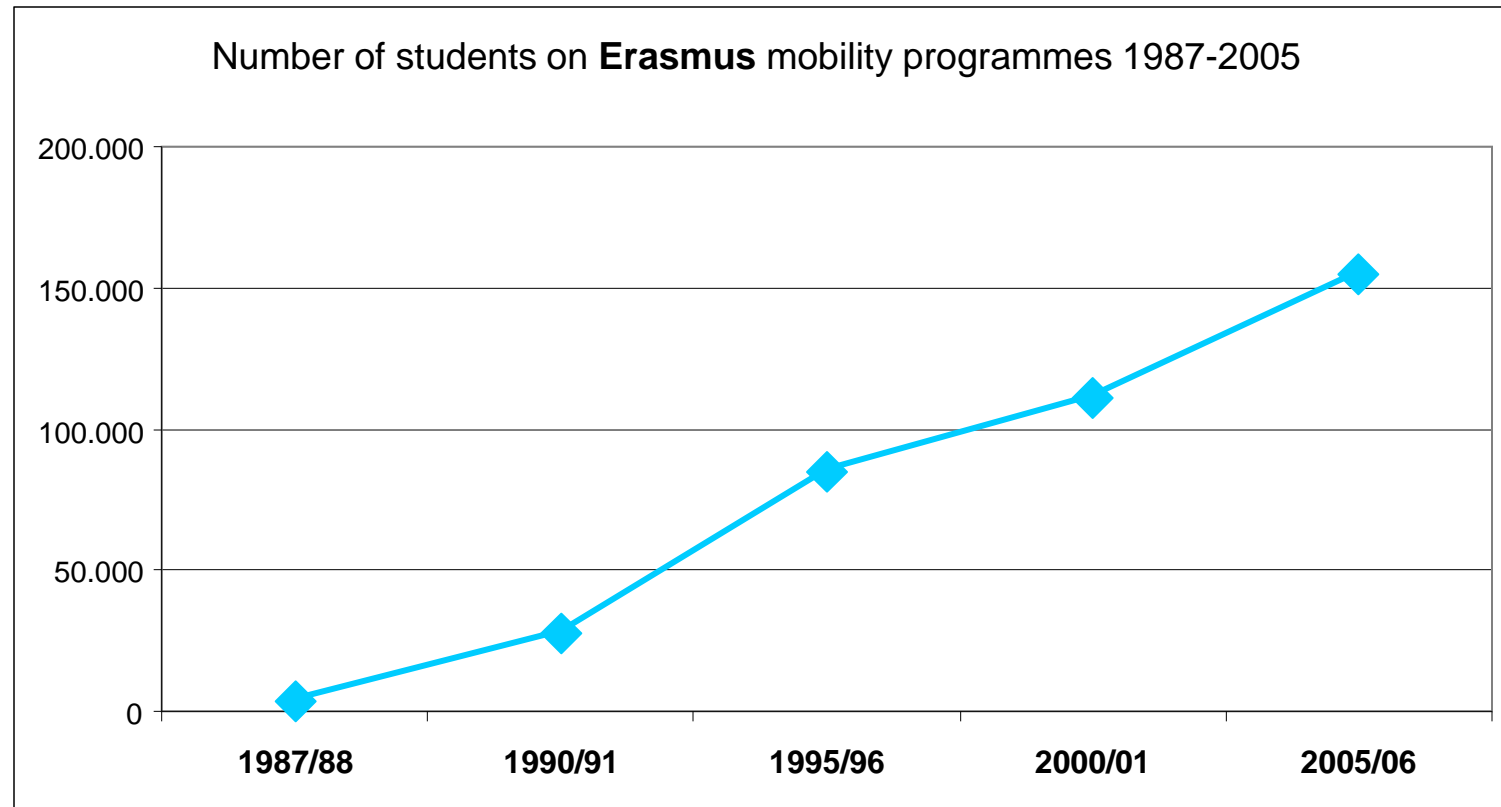
Source: EUROSTUDENT 2005

Main source of funding during studies

Focus on open HE group of countries



Source: EUROSTUDENT 2005



Source: European Commission

Level of mobility has been steadily increasing

- EC's Erasmus programme reached **1.5** million participants in 2005, aim for 3 million by 2012
- However, **little data** available which covers multiple forms of mobility

Mobility: volume and equity

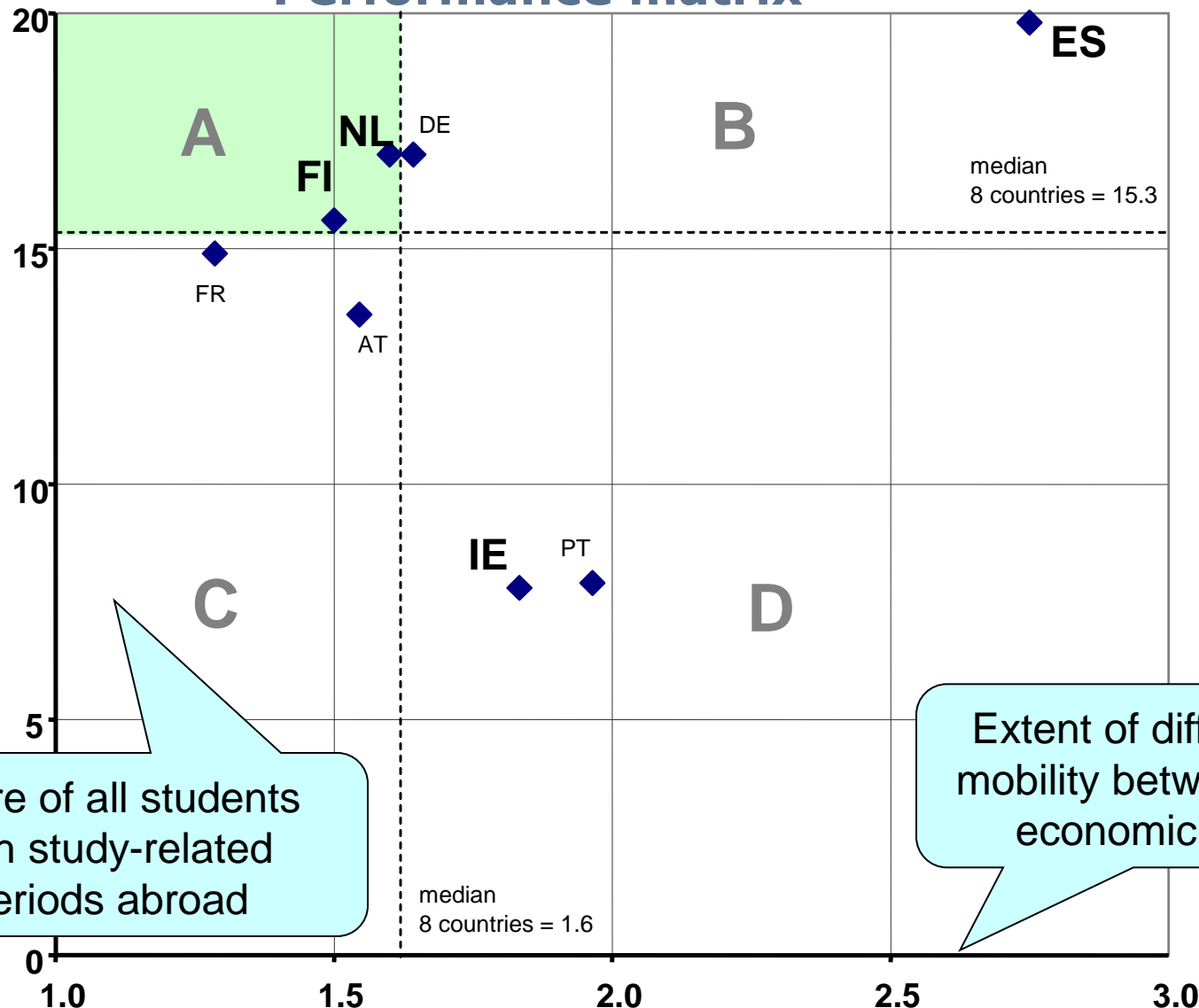
Performance matrix

One source is EUROSTUDENT, data includes:

- the share of students taking part in **study-related** activities abroad
- differences by **socio-economic** group

		Level of social exclusivity	
		low	high
Level of mobility	high	A	B
	low	C	D

Performance matrix



Share of all students
with study-related
periods abroad

Extent of difference in
mobility between socio-
economic groups

median
8 countries = 1.6

median
8 countries = 15.3

Mobility: volume and equity

Performance matrix

		Level of social exclusivity	
		low	high
Level of mobility	high	A: NL, FI	B: ES
	low	C: -	D: IE

First conclusions

0. In **all** HE systems mobility is socially exclusive
1. **NL**, **FI** have open HE systems and manage to continue this in mobility participation
2. **ES** has an open system, but this is not reflected in mobility. All the level is high, participation is exclusive
3. **IE** is an under-performer on both counts

What are the obstacles to mobility?

1. Financing – dependency on job income. Does supplementary funding compensate sufficiently?
2. Foreign language competencies. Differences between countries. Is there a social skew?
3. Study structure: Are more efficient course structures inhibitive for the “optional extra” mobility?

>> Challenge: How to read the “other pages”

