



EUROSTUDENT

Temporary Mobility

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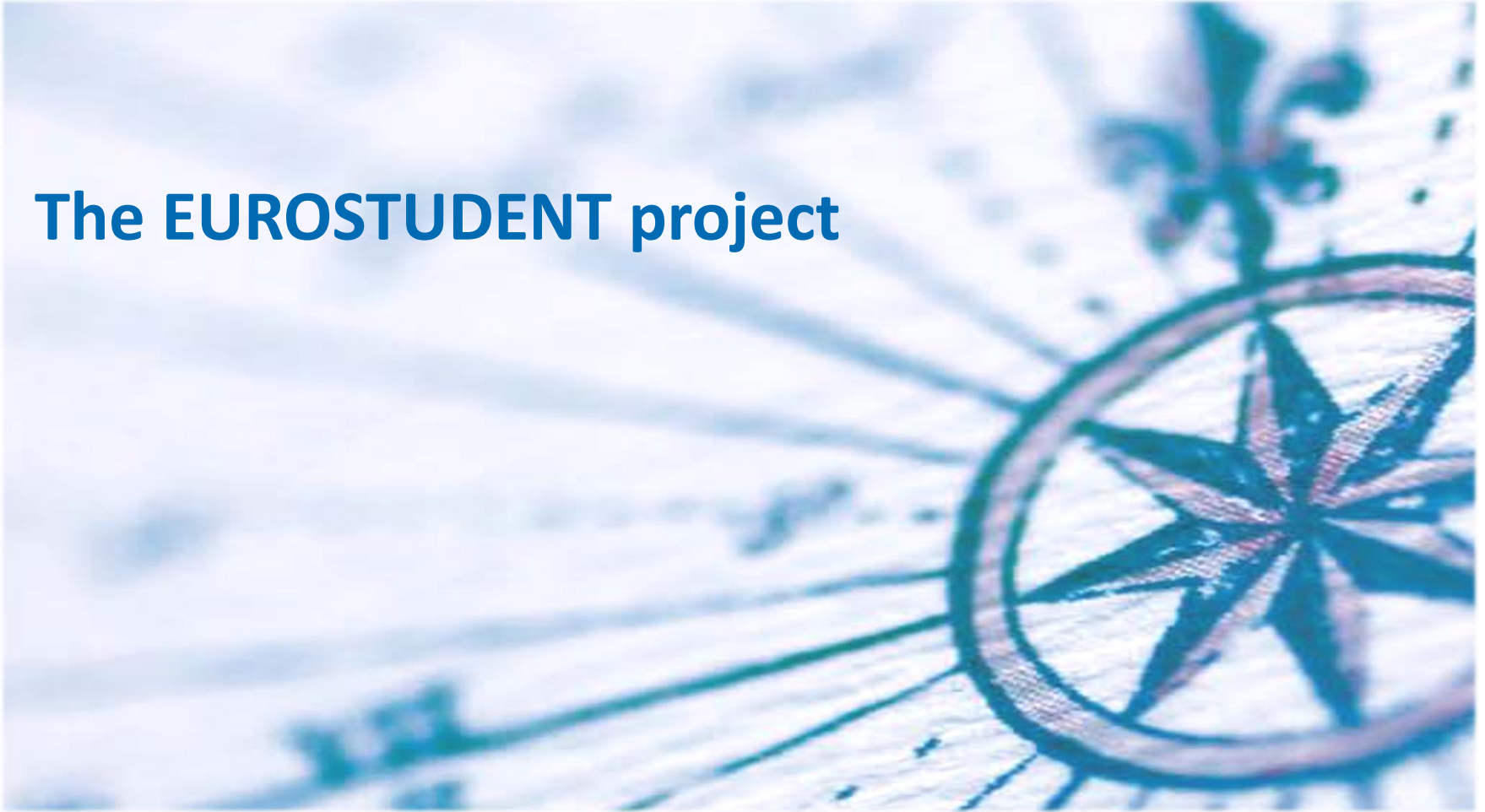
Reykjavik

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INSTITUT FÜR HÖHERE STUDIEN
INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDIES
Vienna

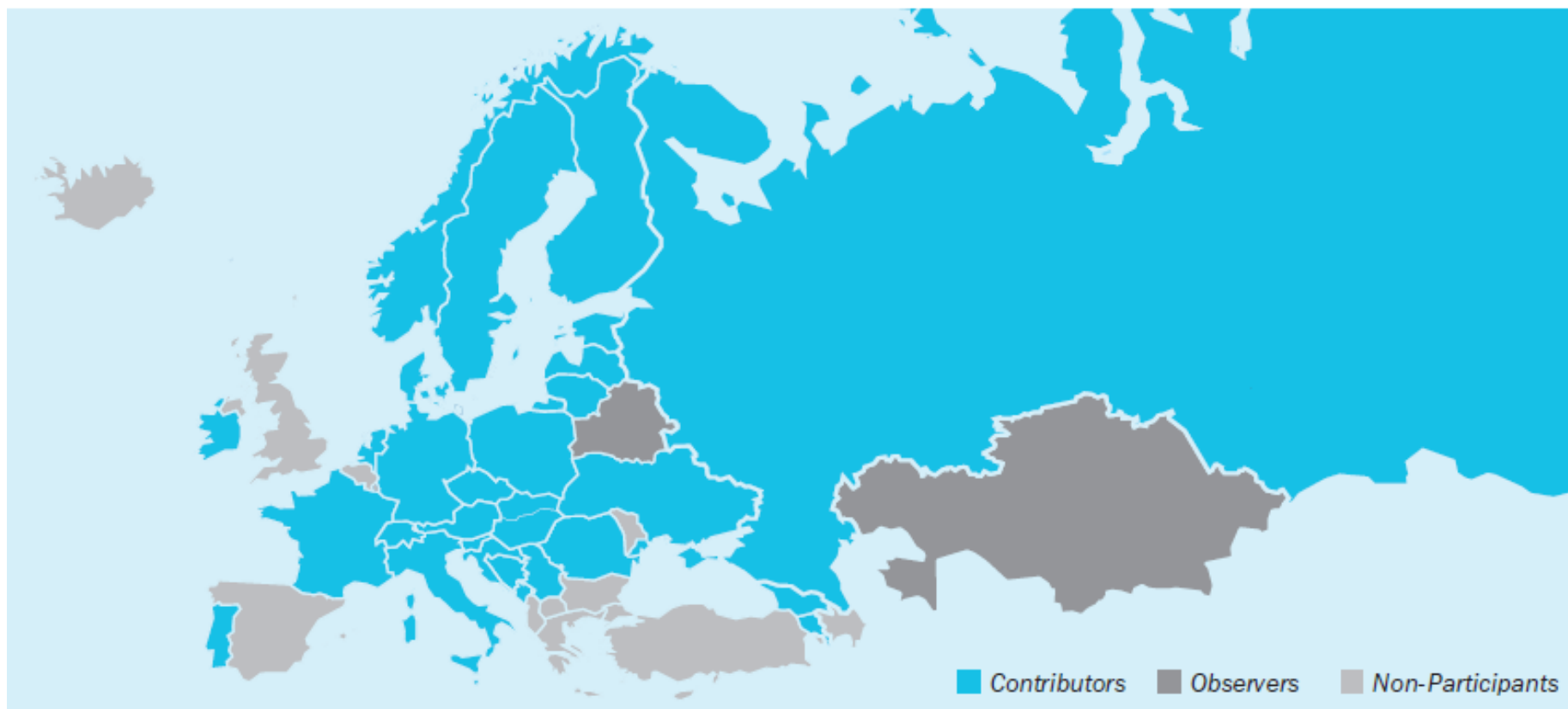
The EUROSTUDENT project



Organisation

- National Student Surveys based on an international core questionnaire
- 30 countries, some observers
- Funded by fees from participating countries (co-funded by ERASMUS+) and contributions from Germany and The Netherlands
- International Steering Board, including EU, ESU, and country representatives
- Consortium of 7 organisations (researchers, gov. agency, national statistics)

EUROSTUDENT V (2012-2015)



More than 210.000 students participated

Social and Economic Conditions of Student Life in Europe

- Topics (sel.)
 - Access to Higher Education
 - Employment, Time budget
 - Accommodation
 - Income and expenditures (fees, grants...)
 - (credit) Mobility
- Focus on (sel.)
 - Educational background
 - Type of institution and degree
 - Study intensity
 - Sex, Age

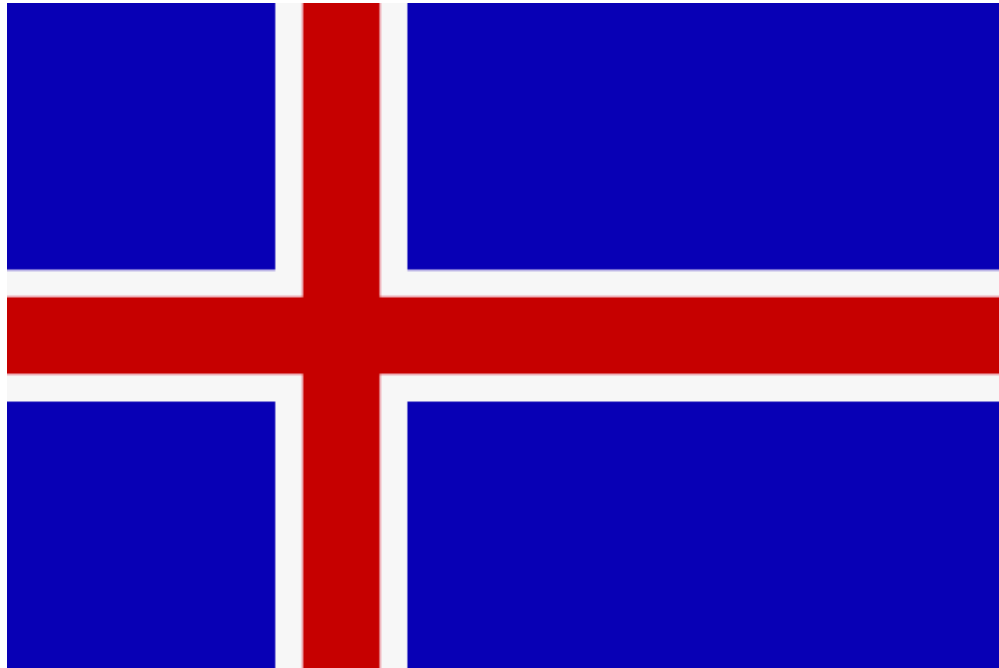
Outcomes

- Comparative report
- Comparative snapshots “intelligence briefs”
- National profiles
- Online database
- Contribution to the Bologna Process
 - Bologna implementation report
 - Social dimension working group
- Conferences

- National reports (nat. language) depending on national circumstances

EUROSTUDENT VI (2016-18)

- Around 30 countries
- Field Phase in spring 2016
- 1st time: Albania and



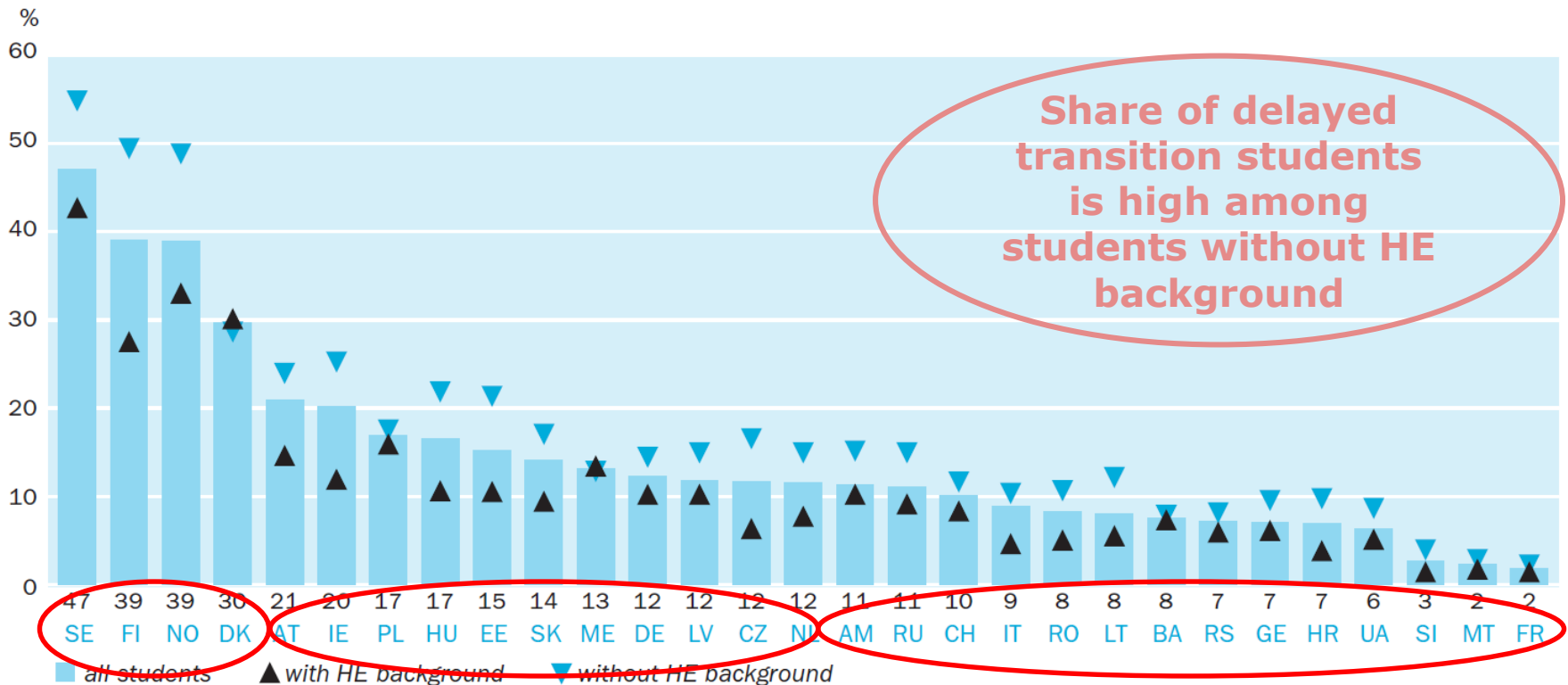
Heterogeneity of European student population

Some snapshots



Students with delayed transition

Share of students with a time delay of more than 24 months between leaving school and entering higher education (in %)

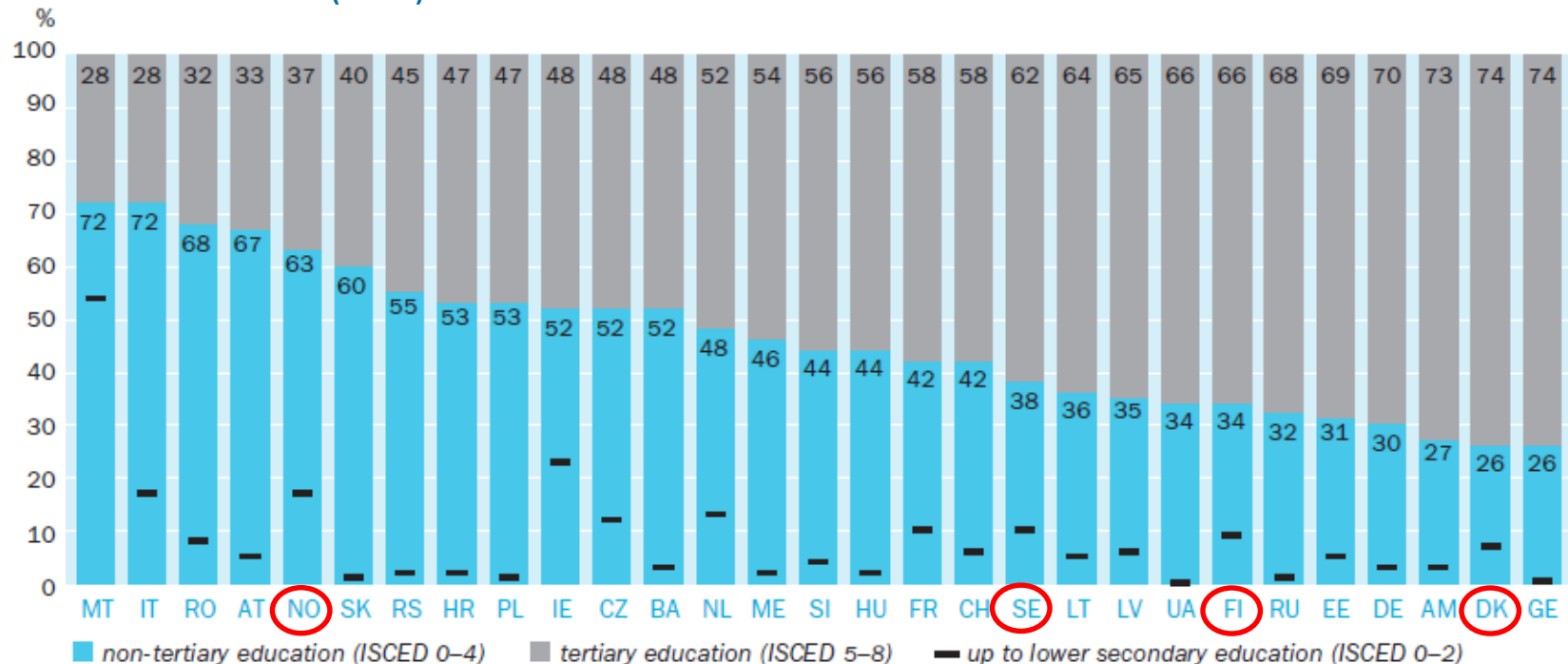


Source: EUROSTUDENT 2015

Educational attainment of students' parents

Educational attainment of students' parents

Share of students (in %)



Data source: EUROSTUDENT V, D.2.

EUROSTUDENT question(s): 6.1 What is the highest level of education your father and mother have obtained? [indicated separately]

Notes: Per student, the highest educational attainment of either the father or the mother is counted.

Deviations from EUROSTUDENT standard target group: DE, GE, IT.

Source: EUROSTUDENT 2015

Participative equity

Representation of students without HE background

Based on fathers' educational attainment



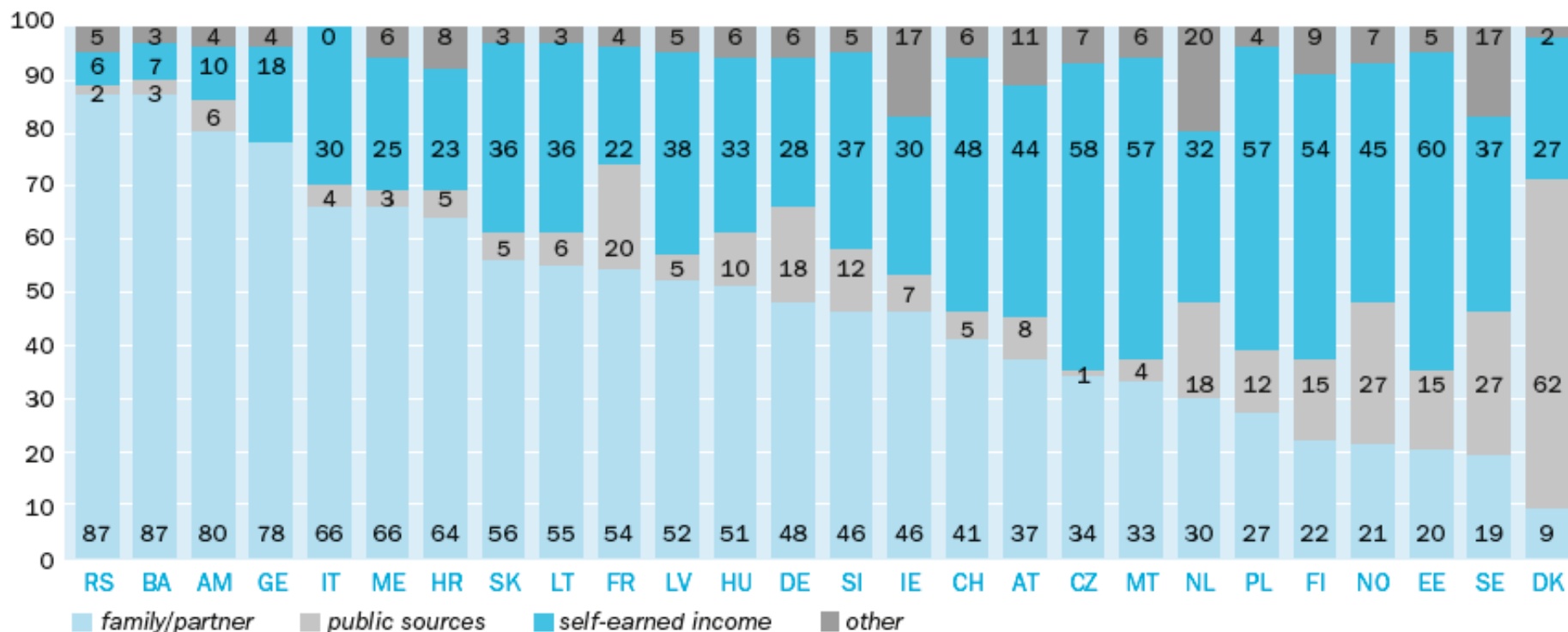
Under-representation of students without HE background in almost all countries

Men in the population aged 40-59 without HE

Source: EUROSTUDENT 2015

Composition of students' income only students not living with parents

Total monthly income including transfers in kind
Source of income (in %)

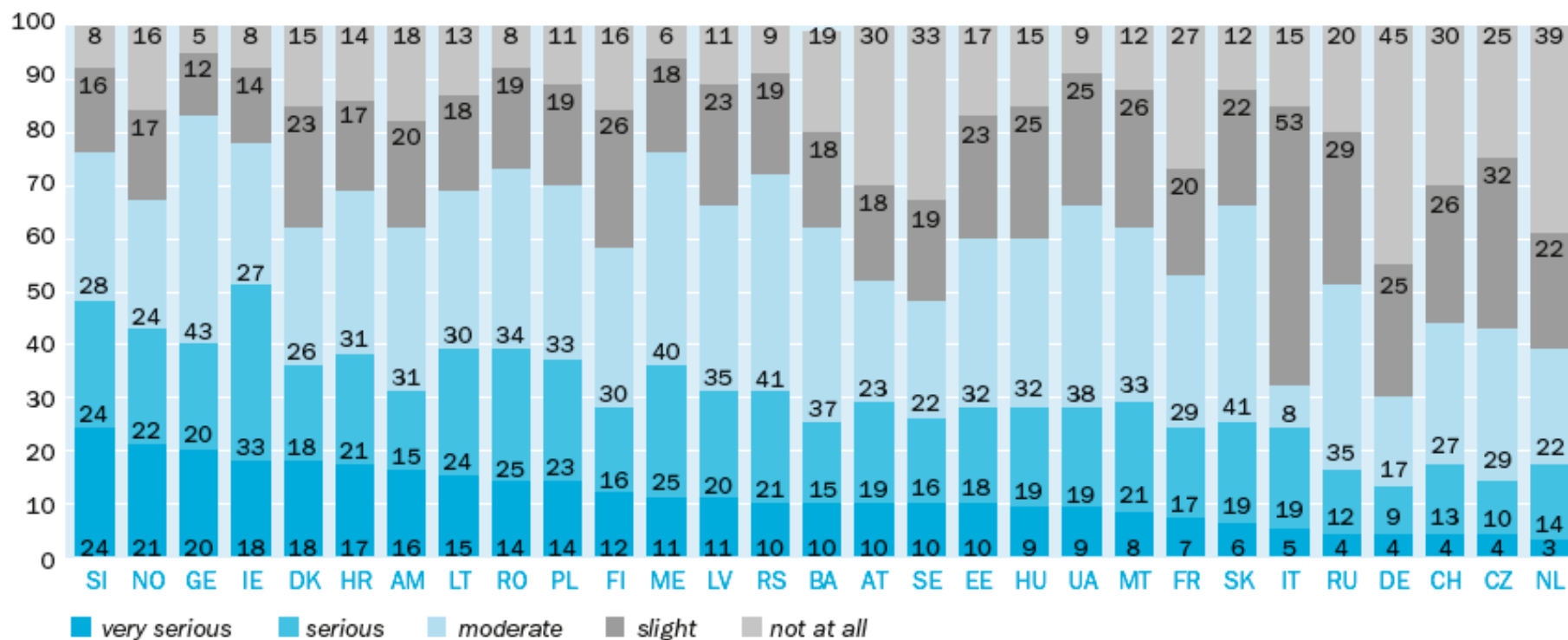


Source: EUROSTUDENT 2015

Students assessment of their financial situation

Extent of current financial difficulties of all students

Share of students (in %)



Source: EUROSTUDENT 2015

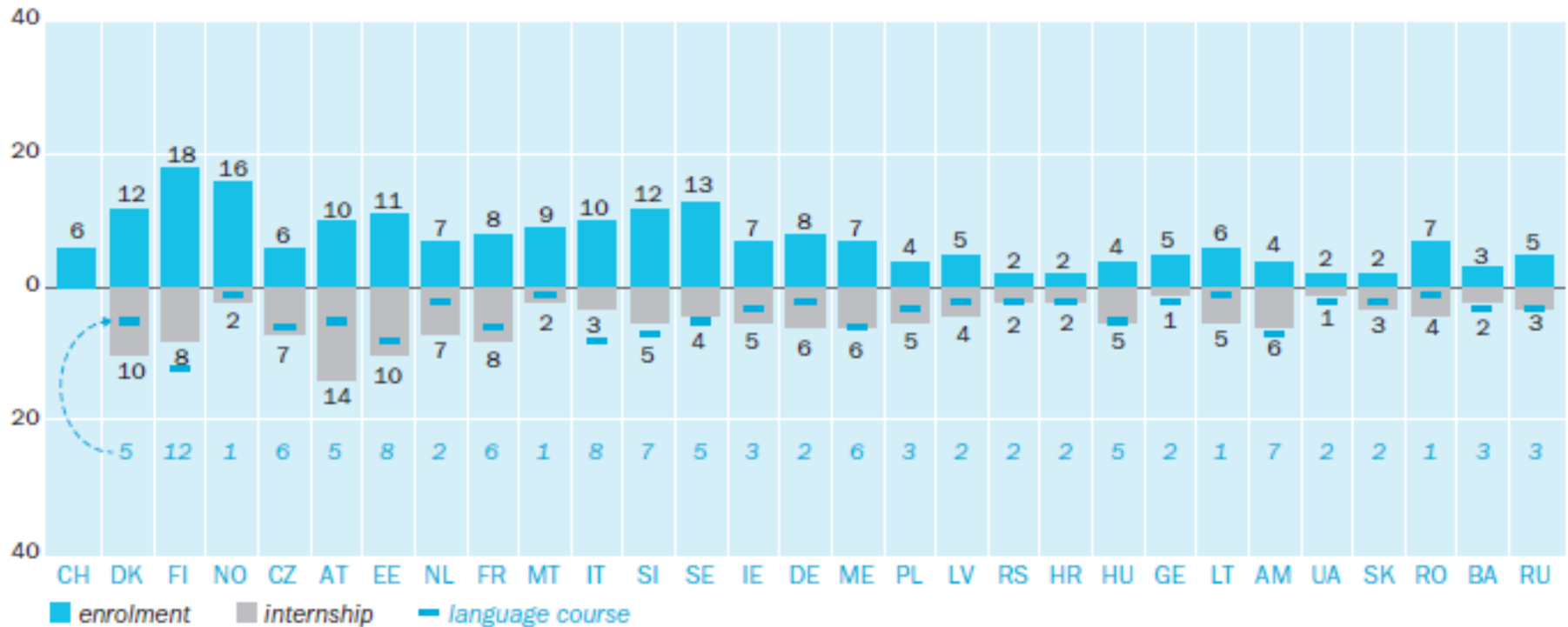
Temporary mobility



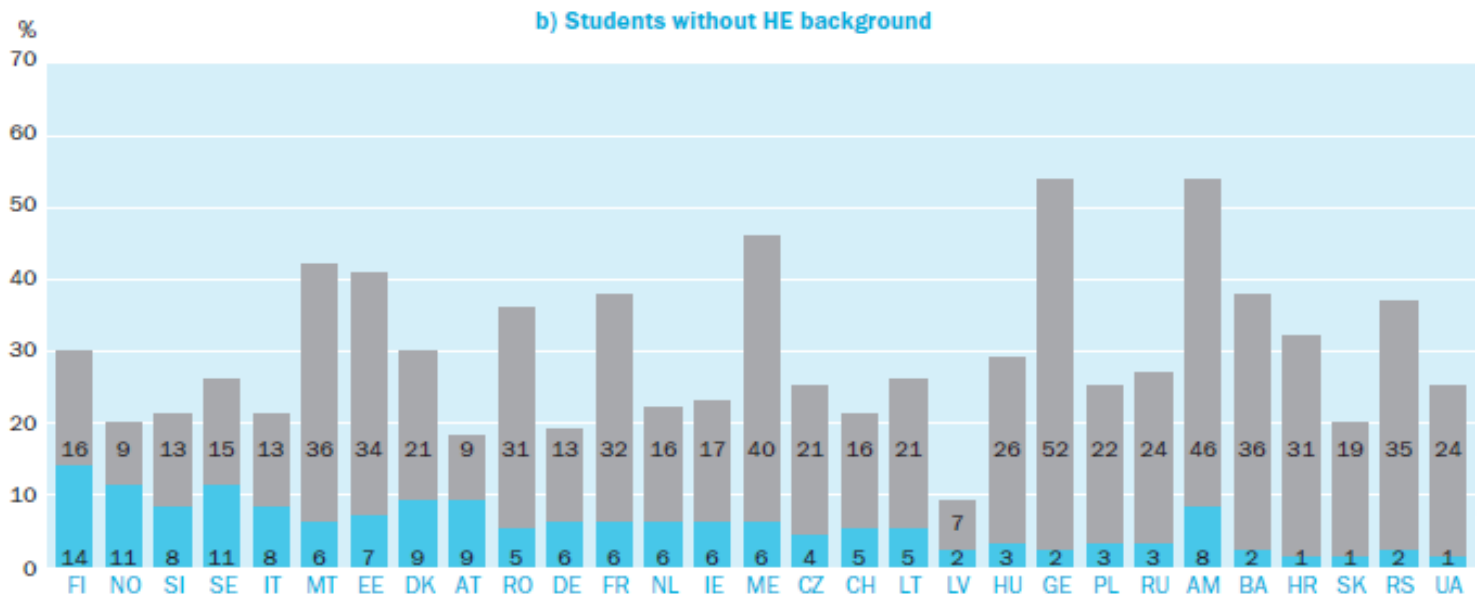
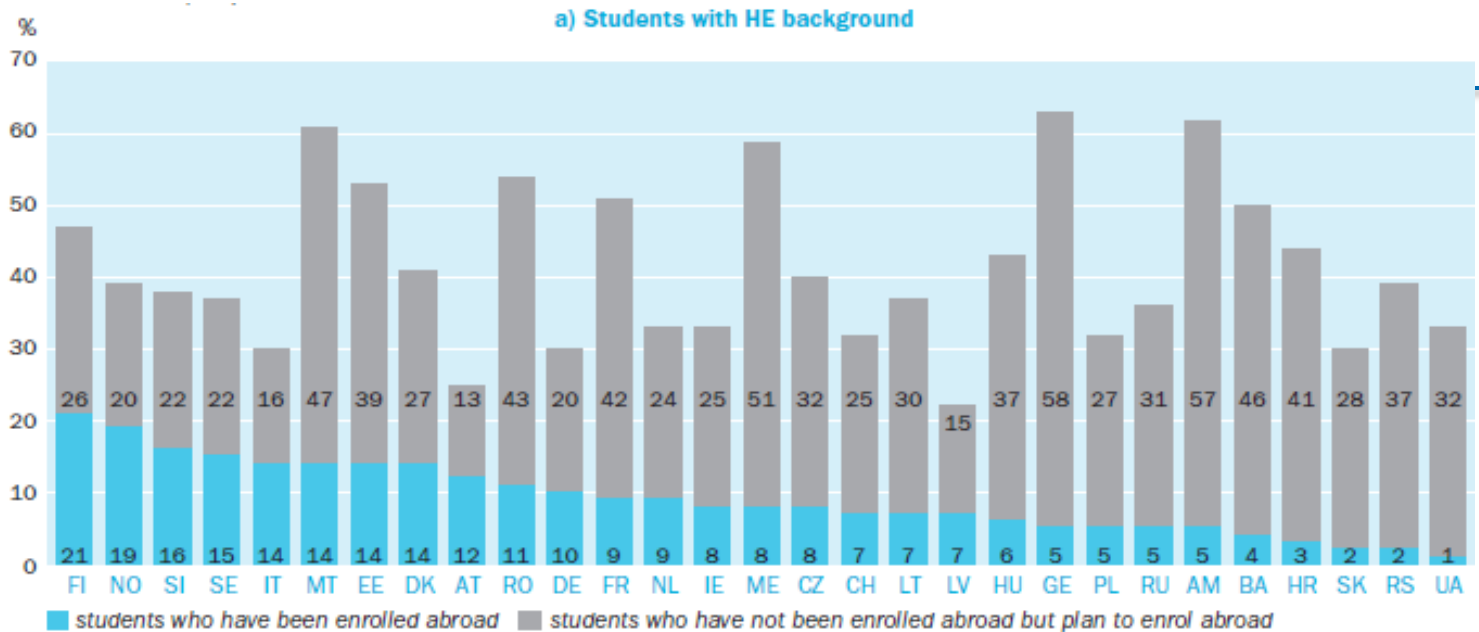
Mobility within EUROSTUDENT

- We survey students not graduates
→ no “real” mobility rate!
- We focus on barriers not on ratios
- We distinguish
 - Students with study related experience abroad
 - Students who plan to be mobile
 - Students who have not been and do not plan to be mobile
- We cover
 - Enrolment
 - Internship
 - Other (summer school, research, language course)

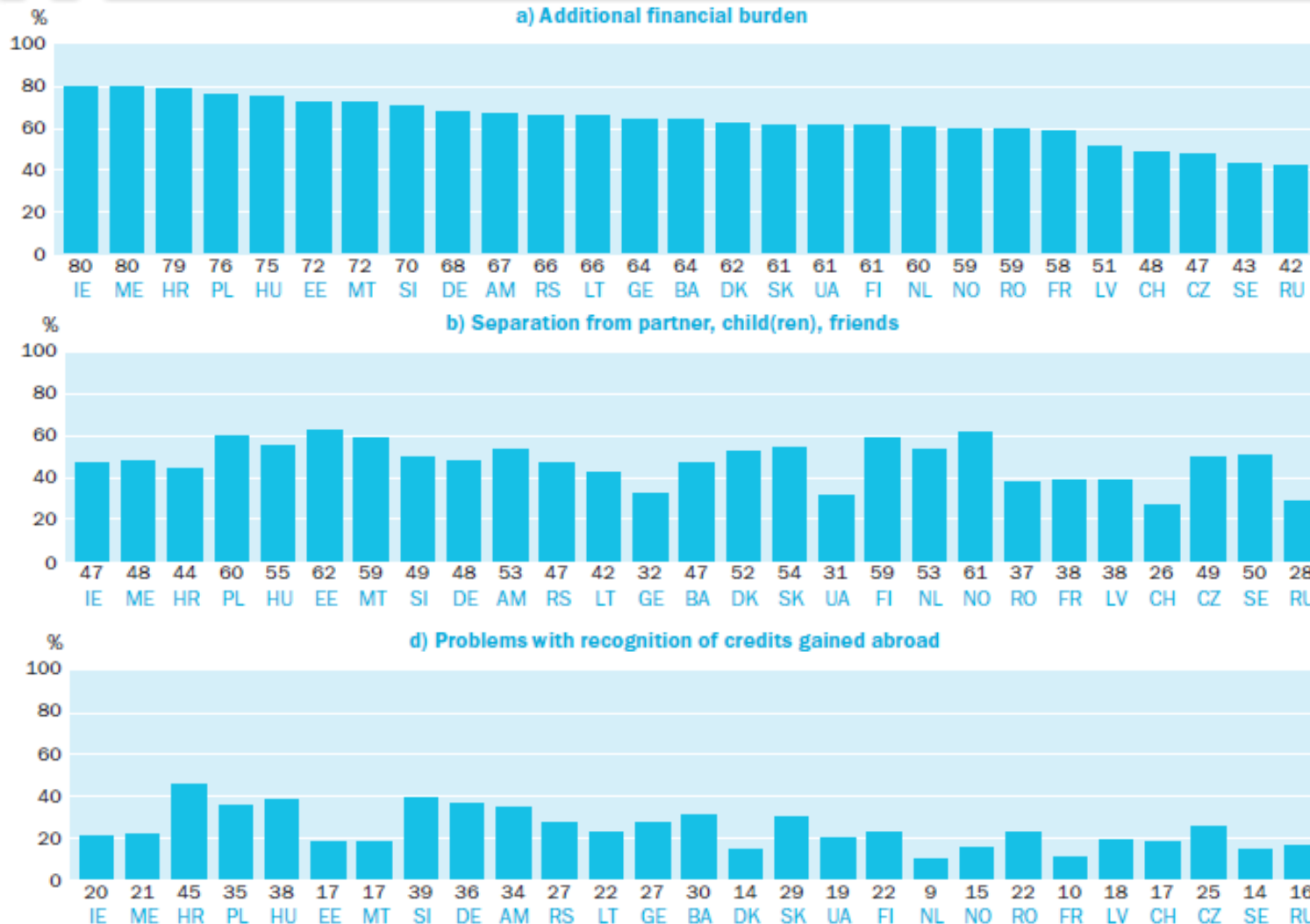
Realised mobility (those who have been mobile)



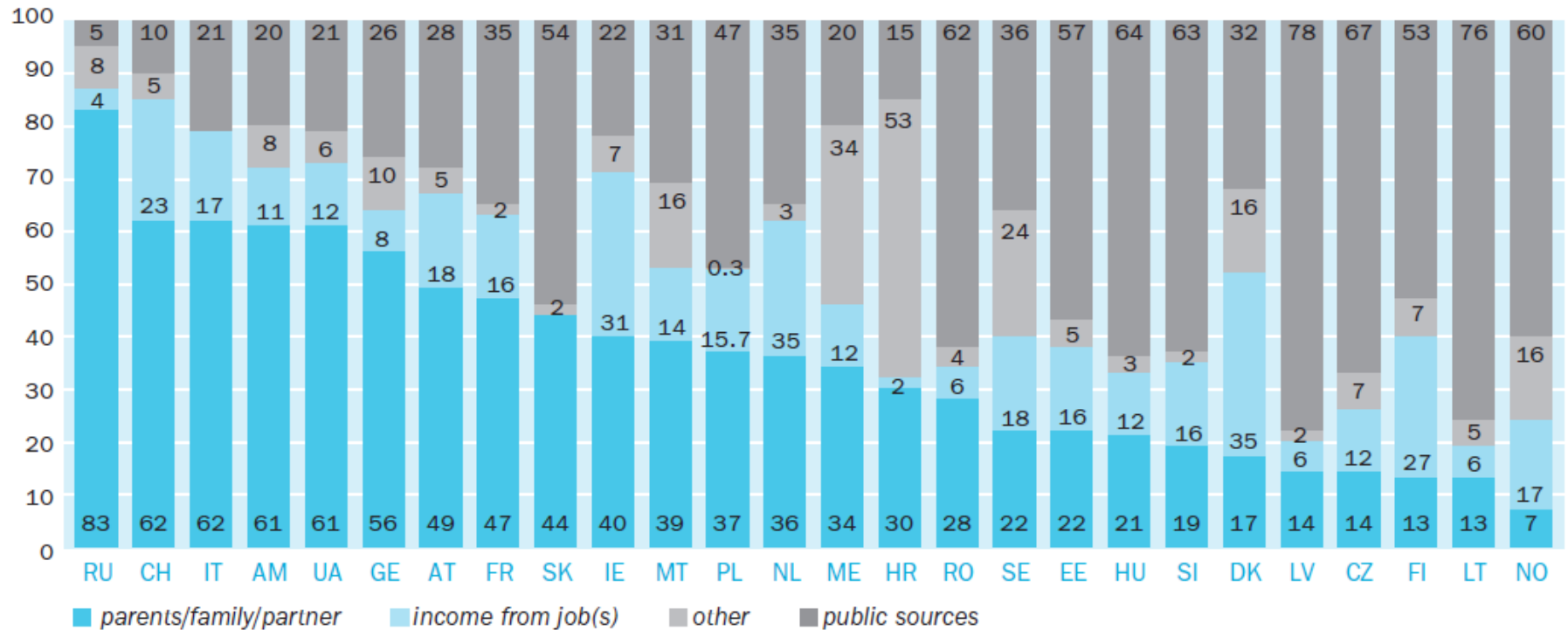
Rates and plans by educational background



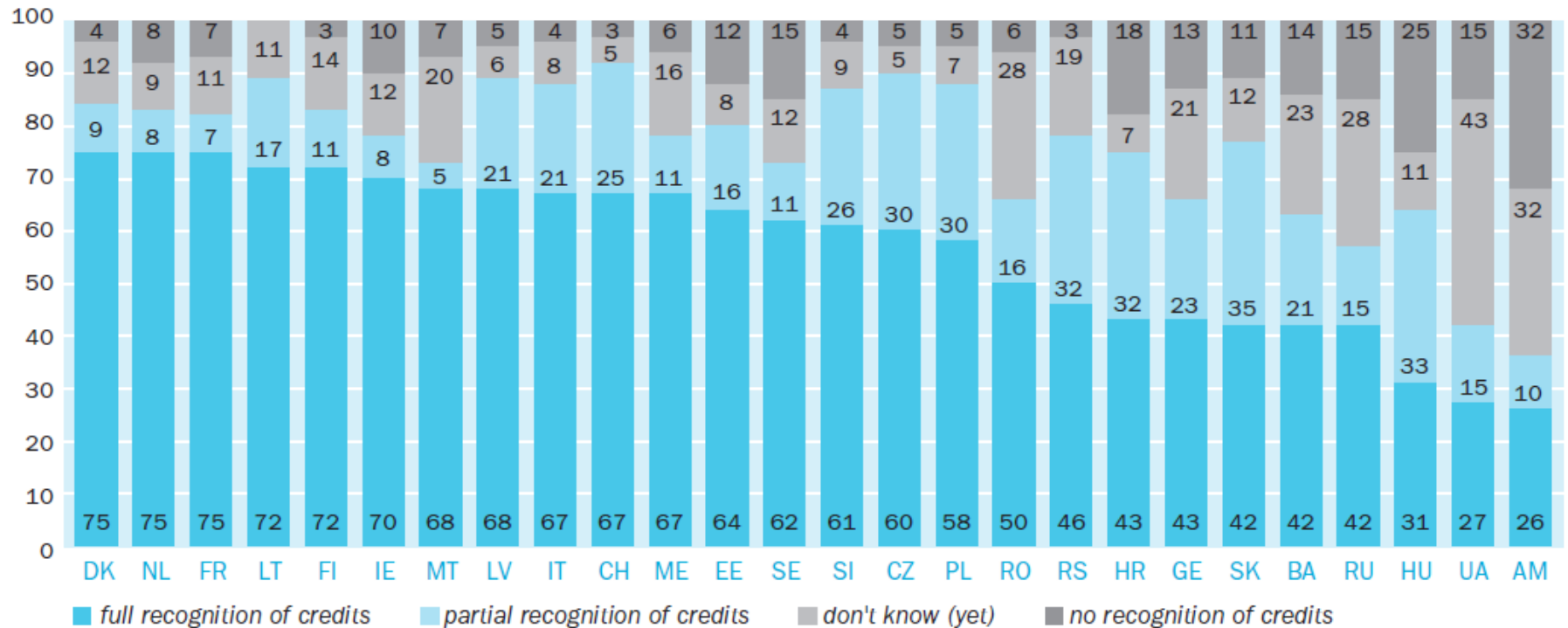
Obstacles (sel.) (those who have not been and do not plan)



Primary source of funding (those who have been)



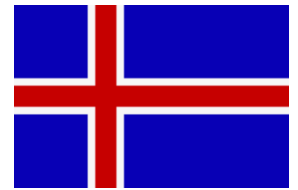
Recognition of credits (those who have been)



Conclusions

- Different obstacles are relevant for different groups of students (mainly by age)
- However, financial burden is the most prominent one
- That is related to the socio-economic background of the parents
- Which has also an impact on choice of study

And Iceland?



- We'll see this year
- But only IF enough students participate in the EUROSTUDENT survey
- In your mailbox right after Easter 😊

Thank you very much!

eurostudent.eu

