

Processes and Outcomes of Study in Europe

**EURASHE Convention on Bologna Reform Process,
European Association of Institutions in Higher Education
(EURASHE)**

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UNESCO

Distinction between 5b and 5a only for all students:

- Data collection for about 2000 countries
- Tertiary education sub-divided into ISCED 5b, 5a and 6
- Data on
- Major publication: UNESCO. *Global Education Digest 2009*. Montreal: UNESWO – UIS, 2009
- In most cases, no distinctions are made in the tables of graphs of the major publication according to the three categories of tertiary education
- Only distinction made: percentages of 5b, 5a and 6 of all students
- CEE (data for 18 countries): 16%, 82%, 2%
- Western Europe (data for 20 countries): 18%, 79%, 2%

EUROPEAN COMMISSION: LISBON INDICATORS

As a rule, only for all tertiary education:

- Ranking of world class universities
- Public expenditures on TE as percentage of GDP
- Tertiary education students
- Tertiary education graduates (distinction between 5 and 6, 5a first/second degree)
- TE students and graduates in mathematics, science and technology
- Foreign TE students as % of all students

EUROSTAT and EUROSTUDENT

The Bologna Process in Higher Education in Europe: Key Indicators on the Social Dimension and Mobility (2009)

No distinction between 5b and 5a:

- Entry rates (5a)
- Adults having completed TE (5+6)
- Public expenditures for TE (5+6)
- Public financial aid to TE students (5+6)
- Foreign students (5a+6 or 5a only)
- Unemployment rates of TE graduates (5+6)
- Occupations of TE graduates (5+6)

EUROSTUDENT

5b not included:

- Eurostudent III 2005-2008, 23 European countries
- Joint project co-ordinated by HIS (Germany) and support by CEU
- Only 5a students

Major Comparative Graduate Surveys

5b not included:

- All surveys of 5a graduates
- CHEERS survey of 1995 graduates four years later, coordinated by INCHER-Kassel (H. Schomburg/ U. Teichler. *Higher Education and Graduate Employment*. Dordrecht: Springer, 2006)
- REFLEX survey of 2000 graduates five years later, coordinated by ROA, University of Maastricht (not yet published)
- DECOWE survey of graduates from select CEE countries, coordinated by University of Ljubljana (not yet published)

Major ERASMUS Evaluation Studies

No distinction according to levels:

- All ERASMUS eligible students (not divided according to types and levels)
- Major study - VALERA: K. Janson/H. Schomburg/U. Teichler. *The Professional Value of ERASMUS Mobility*. Bonn: Lemmens, 2009 (ACA Papers on International Cooperation in Education): All former ERASMUS students
- Secondary analysis of VALERA data: former ERASMUS students from universities/other HEIs (cf. below)

EURODATA I

- M. Kelo/U. Teichler/B. Wächter (eds.). *EURODATA: Student Mobility in European Higher Education*. Bonn: Lemmens, 2006.
- ACA study: secondary analysis of foreign students/study abroad and mobile students statistics 2003 Europe
- Mostly all TE, but: percentage of Vb of all foreign and mobile students
- Western Europe foreign: Cyprus (94.8), Belgium (43.8), Greece (23.4), UK (14.8), Switzerland (14.4) Denmark (14.2), Turkey (9.1), Spain (8.2), France (6.9), Germany (5.7), Malta (3.7) Italy (3.6), Sweden (2.5), Austria (2.4), Norway (2.2), Iceland (2.1), Portugal (1.2), Netherlands (0.5), Finland (0.1)
- CEE foreign: Slovenia (27.7), Bulgaria (4.3), Czech Republic (3.8), Estonia (2.8), Lithuania (2.2), Latvia (1.5), Romania (0.8), Slovakia (0.7), Hungary (0.2), Poland (0.1)
- Western Europe mobile: Belgium Fl. (6.3 as compared to 19.3), Cyprus (94.1 vs. 94.8), UK (16.7 vs. 20.2)

EURODATA II

Unpublished data (provided by EUROSTAT)

Mobile and Foreign Graduates as Percentage of All
Graduates 2006/07

Country	5a Mobile	Foreign	5b Mobile	Foreign
Austria	9.8	11.5	1.8	4.9
Cyprus	2.7	4.5	24.6	34.2
Denmark	6.3	7.6	3.9	9.7
Norway	1.2	6.1	0.2	2.9
Romania	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.0
Sweden	4.7	9.5	1.2	4.2
Slovenia	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.7

OECD

OECD. *Education at a Glance 2009: OECD Indicators*.
Paris: OECD, 2009.

Distinctions between 5b and 5a (but only for few
CEE countries):

- Educational attainment of population
- Entry rates
- Completion rates
- Graduation rates
- Relative earnings
- Foreign/mobile students

OECD – Completion Rates (2005)

Country	5b	5a	Country	5b	5a
Belgium Fl.	88	76	Norway	66	67
Denmark	88	81	Poland	71	63
Estonia	59	67	Portugal	59	73
France	78	64	Slovak Republic	72	70
Germany	77	77	Slovenia	67	64
Hungary	57	44	UK	43	79
Mean	69	69			

OECD – Unemployment Rates – Men 25-64 (2007)

Country	5b	5a/6	All
Denmark	2.8	2.9	2.6
France	4.5	4.9	6.2
Germany	3.1	3.6	8.1
Italy	5.1	3.0	3.9
Netherlands	2.2	1.7	2.3
Slovenia	2.7	2.5	3.4
Spain	3.9	3.8	5.3
Sweden	4.3	3.6	4.2
UK	2.5	2.3	4.2
Mean	3.5	3.1	4.5

OECD – Relative Earnings 25-64 (Upp. Sec. = 100) (2007)

Country	5b	5a/6	Country	5b	5a/6
Austria	130	170	Ireland	110	175
Belgium	115	155	Netherlands	153	154
Czech Republic	122	187	Norway	149	123
Denmark	115	128	Portugal	155	182
Finland	124	167	Spain	104	144
Germany	131	172	Sweden	105	134
Hungary	134	211	Switzerland	140	168
Mean	128	155			

VALERA – Select Findings I

	WE/Uni	WE/HEI	CEE/Uni	CEE/HEI	Total
Additional study periods abroad	43%	35%	36%	28%	40%
Academic assistance by home institution	46%	52%	58%	58%	49%
Financial problems abroad	20%	16%	33%	42%	22%
Recognition by home inst.	75%	74%	67%	65%	73%
Courses abroad more demanding	19%	21%	26%	25%	21%
Foreign language proficiency (comp.)	78%	73%	86%	74%	79%
Duration of job search	4.3	3.4	2.5	2.6	3.8

(to be continued)

VALERA – Select Findings II

	WE/Uni	WE/HEI	CEE/Uni	CEE/HEI	Total
Permanent contract (1st empl.)	29%	45%	53%	39%	36%
Full-time contract (1st empl.)	78%	89%	79%	74 %	80%
Recruitment criteria: ERASMUS	34%	34%	45%	56%	37%
International scope of employer	50%	55%	49%	60%	51%
% of work time: international	30%	30%	33%	36%	31%
Using prof. knowledge of host Country	24%	19%	36%	30%	25%
Appropriate employment	70%	71%	80%	80%	72%
Satisfaction	64%	70%	75%	77%	67%
Impact on income level	13%	18%	25%	33%	16%