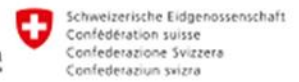
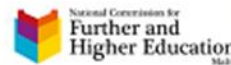


Identifying the needs of an increasingly diverse student population

Findings of the current Eurostudent VI report

Kristina Hauschildt

*Higher Education Expert Conference:
The New Student: Flexible Learning Paths and
Future Learning Environments*
Vienna, September 20-21, 2018



Agenda

- **Diversity of student populations in Europe: Who are we talking about?**
- **Access & transition: How and when do students enter higher education?**
- **Types & modes of study: How do students organise their studies?**

Agenda

- **Diversity of student populations in Europe: Who are we talking about?**
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Diversity of student populations in Europe

Relevance

- **Students' background is a relevant framework against which their studies take place**
 - **Older students have different living situations and experiences; age relevant for study-related laws, rules, and regulations** (Unger & Zaussinger, 2018)
 - **Students with children need to balance their childcare responsibilities with studies, support children financially** (Brooks, 2012; Dibiasi, Kulhanek, & Brenner, 2015; Lyonette, Atfield, Behle, & Gambin, 2015; Marandet & Wainwright, 2010; Moreau, 2016; Moreau & Kerner, 2012)
 - **Educational background has been shown to be related to students' educational choices and outcomes** (Becker & Hecken, 2009; Boudon, 1974; Breen & Goldthorpe, 1997; Bar Haim & Shavit, 2013; Shavit & Blossfeld, 1993; Thompson, 2017)

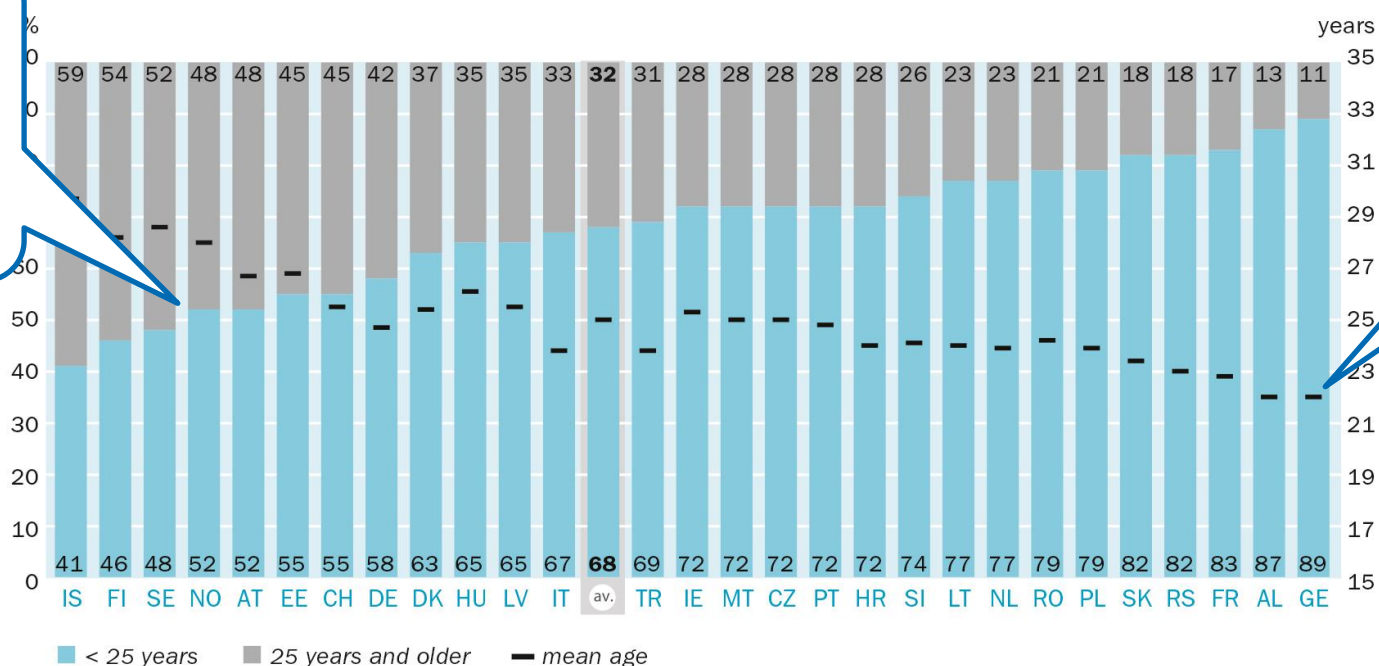
Diversity of student populations in Europe

Age

Figure B1.1 [↓](#)

Age profile of students

Share of students in different age groups (in %) and mean age (in years)



In most countries a majority is younger than 25

Mean age varies between 22 and almost 30 years

Data source: EUROSTUDENT VI, A.1.
 EUROSTUDENT question(s): 5.0 When were you born?
 Deviations from EUROSTUDENT survey conventions: CH, DE, RO.
 Deviations from EUROSTUDENT standard target group: AL, DE, IE, IT, LV, RS.

Source: EUROSTUDENT VI

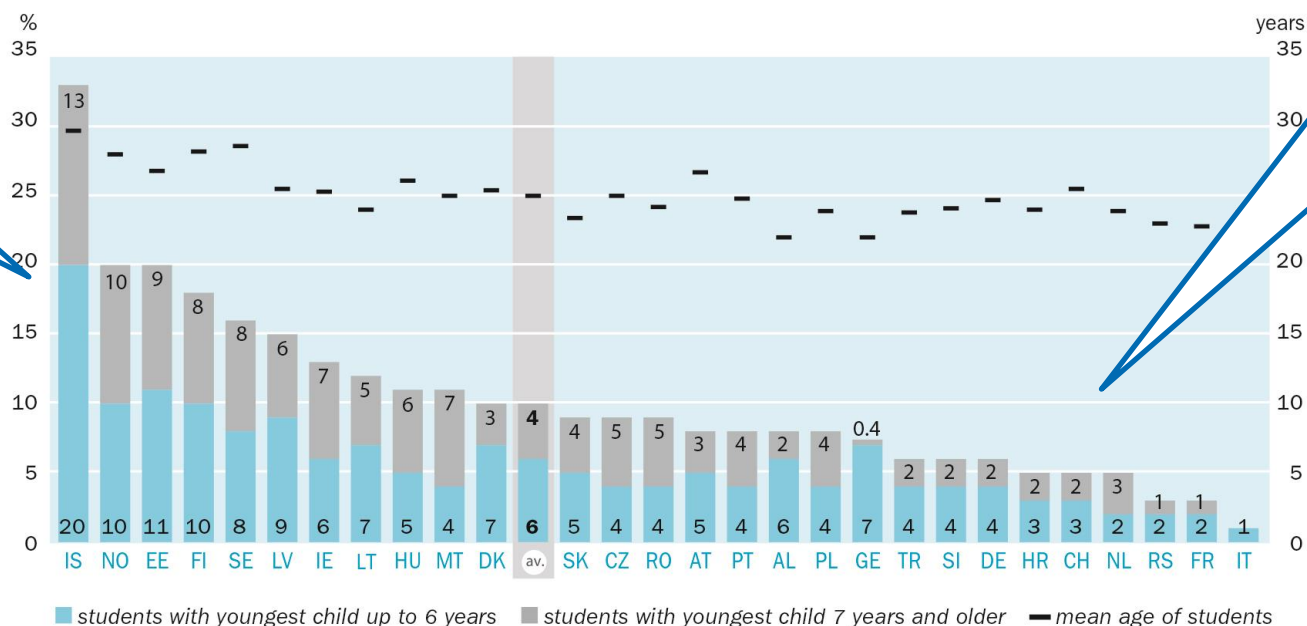
Diversity of student populations in Europe

Students with children

Figure B1.3 [↓](#)

Students with children by age of youngest child and mean age of students

Share of students (in %)



Up to a third of students are parents in some countries...

...but the share is at most 10% in the majority of countries

Data source: EUROSTUDENT VI, A.1, A.12, & A.13.

EUROSTUDENT question(s): 5.0 When were you born?, 5.6 Do you have children?, 5.7 How old is your youngest child?

Deviations from EUROSTUDENT conventions: AT.

Deviations from EUROSTUDENT standard target group: AL, DE, IE, IT, LV, RS.

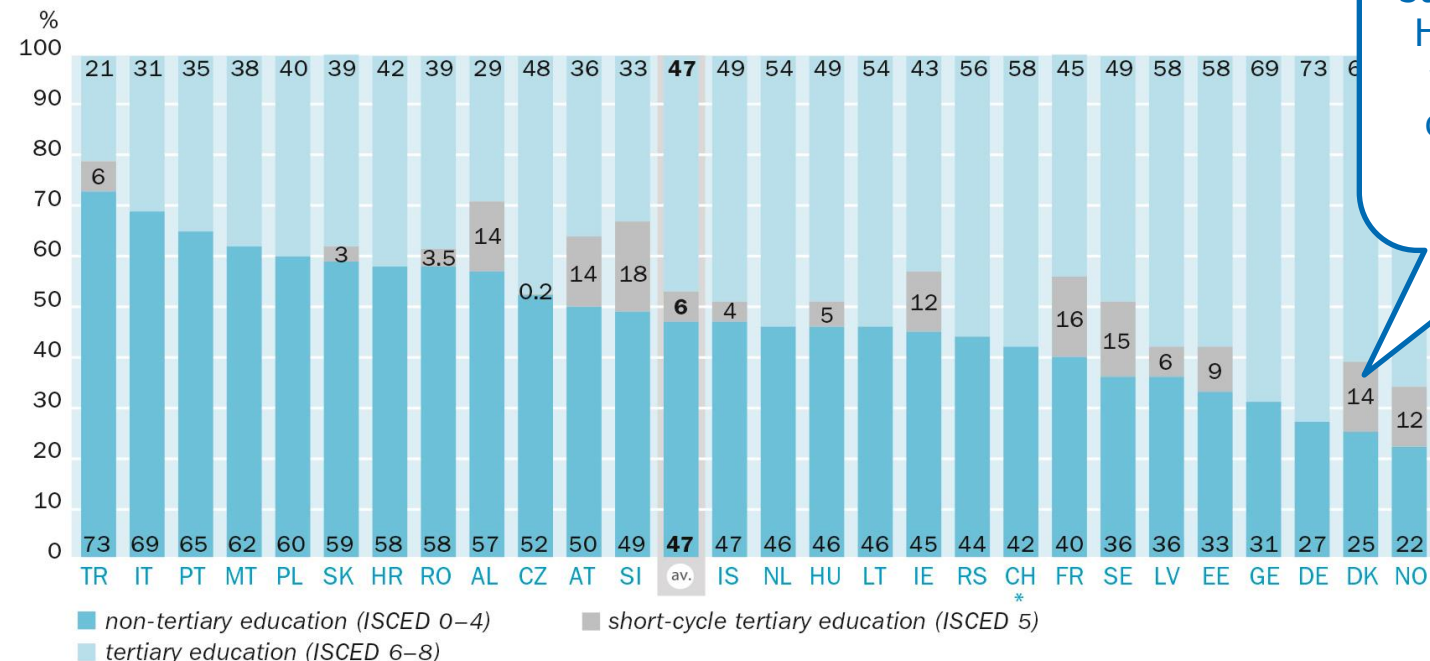
Source: EUROSTUDENT VI

Students without HE background

Figure B2.1 [↓](#)

Educational attainment of students' parents

Share of students (in %)



Shares of students without HE background vary between one and three quarters of students

Data source: EUROSTUDENT VI, D.2. **No data:** FI.

EUROSTUDENT question(s): 6.0 What is the highest level of education your mother/guardian and father/guardian have obtained? [indicated separately]

Note(s): Per student, the highest educational attainment of either the father or the mother is counted. "Don't know" responses were excluded from calculations.

Deviations from EUROSTUDENT conventions: CH.

Deviations from EUROSTUDENT standard target group: AL, DE, IE, IT, LV, RS.

Source: EUROSTUDENT VI

Agenda

- **Diversity of student populations in Europe: Who are we talking about?**
- **Access & transition: How and when do students enter higher education?**
- **Types & modes of study: How do students organise their studies?**

Access and transition

Relevance

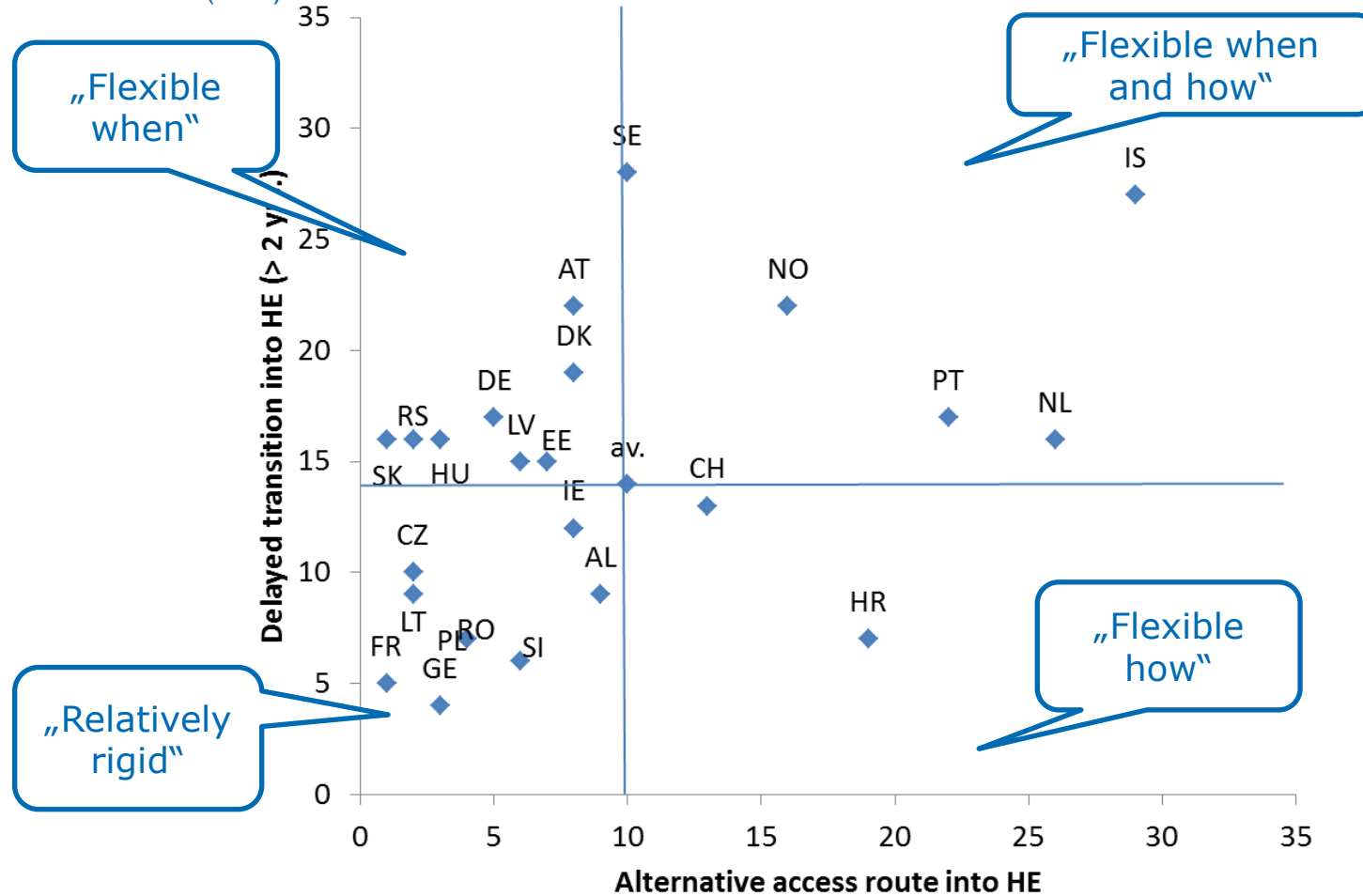
- **Bologna structures have increased the options available to students in many countries**
- **'Second-chance', 'non-traditional' and 'alternative access' routes for widening participation**
- **Admissions systems vary across Europe** (Orr, Usher, Haj, Atherton, & Geanta, 2017)

Access and transition

Entry into higher education

Delayed entry and alternative access to higher education

Share of students (in %)

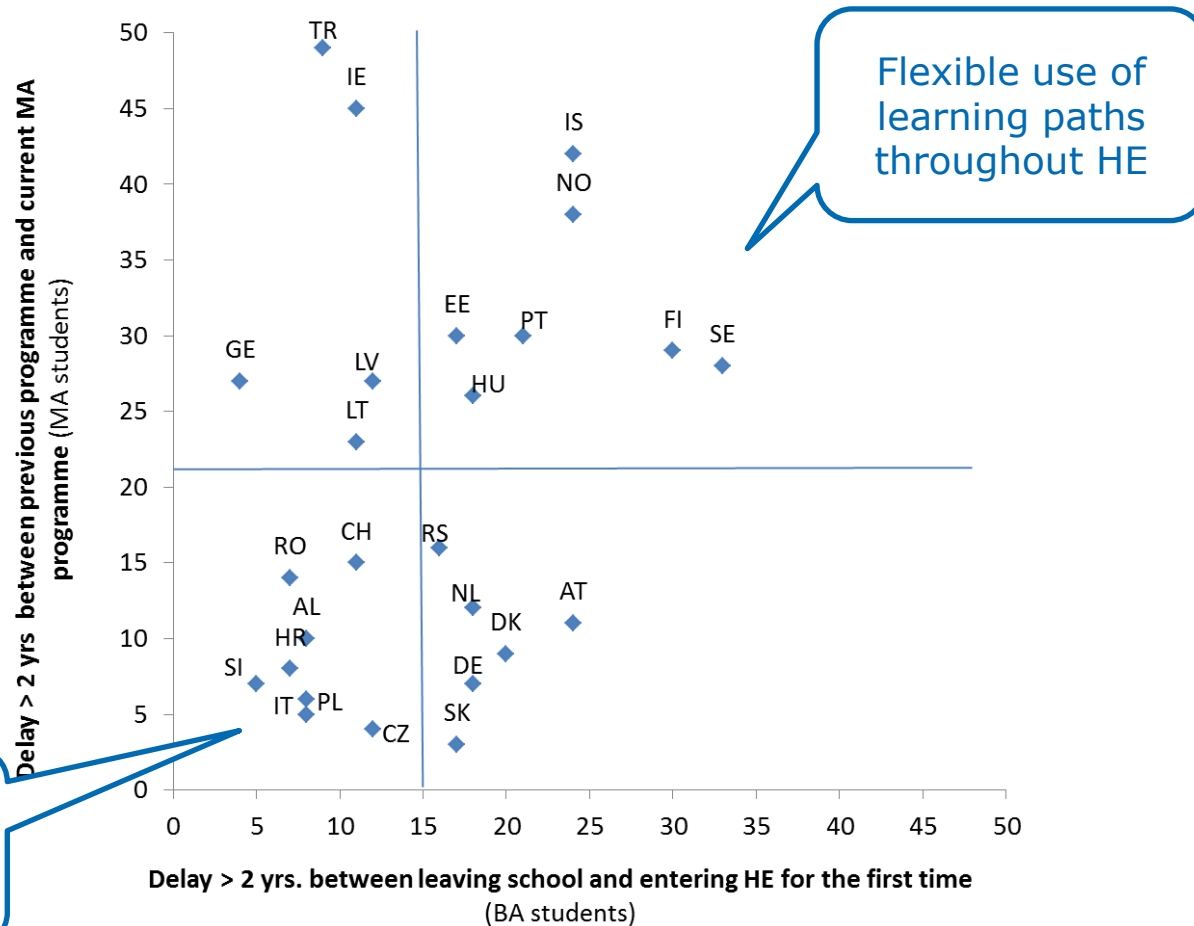


Access and transition

Entry and transition

Delayed entry into HE and delayed entry into MA programme

Share of students (in %)



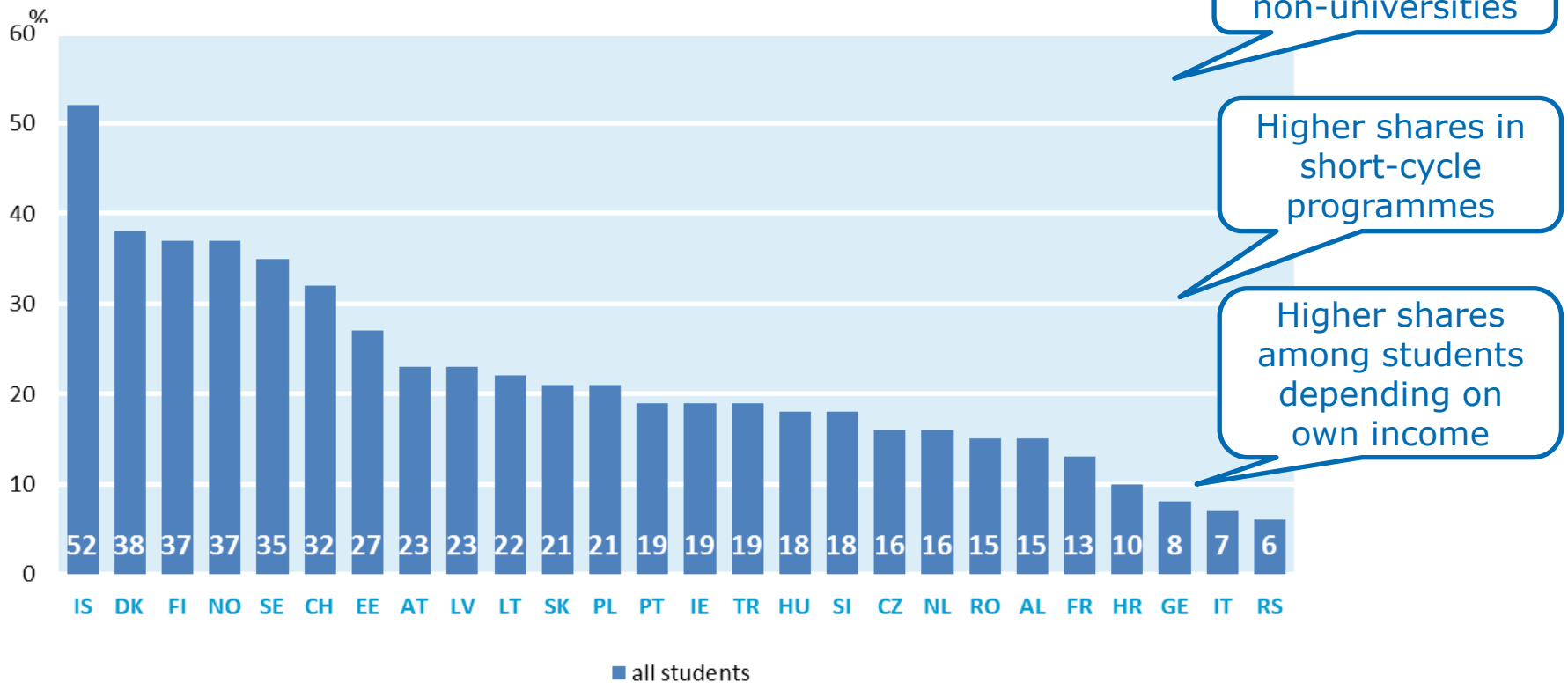
Straightforward paths through the system

Flexible use of learning paths throughout HE

Access and transition

Work experience before HE

Students with regular prior work experience before entering HE (> 1 year, > 20h/wk)
Share of students (in %)



Agenda

- **Diversity of student populations in Europe: Who are we talking about?**
- **Access & transition: How and when do students enter higher education?**
- **Types & modes of study: How do students organise their studies?**

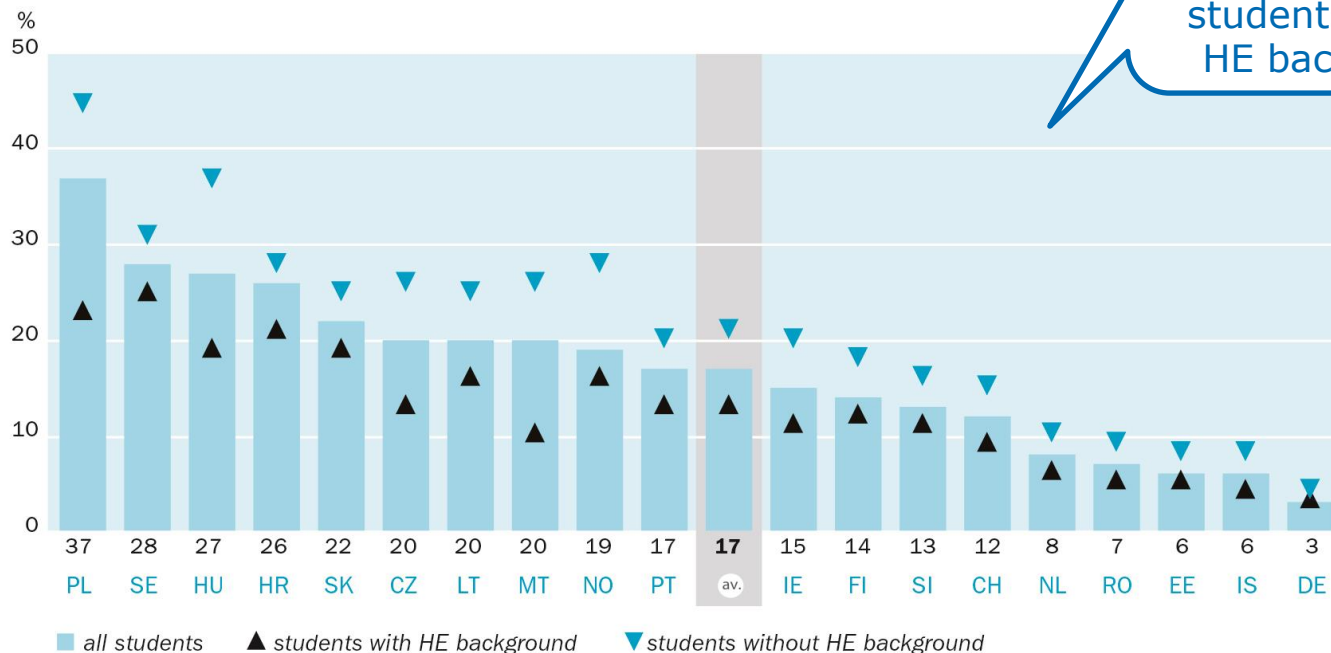
Types and modes of study

Formal study status

Figure B4.4 [↓](#)

Students' formal part-time study status by higher education background

Share of all students (in %)



Formal part-time status is more often found among students without HE background

Data source: EUROSTUDENT VI, C.5. **No data:** IT.

Countries in which no formal part-time status exists: AT, DK, FR, GE, RS, TR.

Countries which did not include part-time students in sample: AL, LV.

EUROSTUDENT question(s): 1.5 What is your current formal status as a student?

Deviations from EUROSTUDENT conventions: CH, CZ, IT, RO.

Deviations from EUROSTUDENT standard target group: AL, DE, IE, IT, LV, RS.

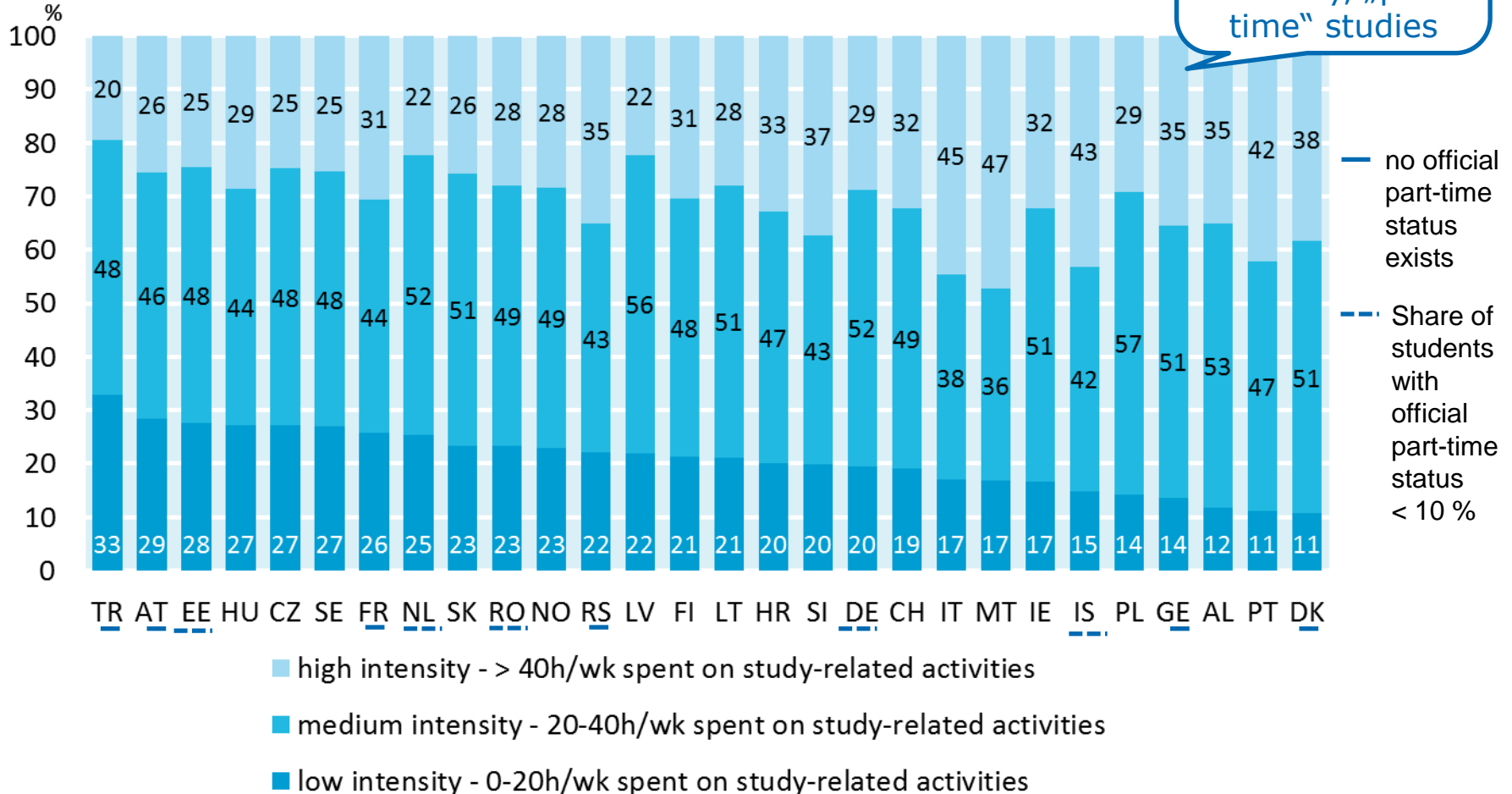
Source: EUROSTUDENT VI

Types and modes of study

Study intensity

Study intensity

Share of students (in %)

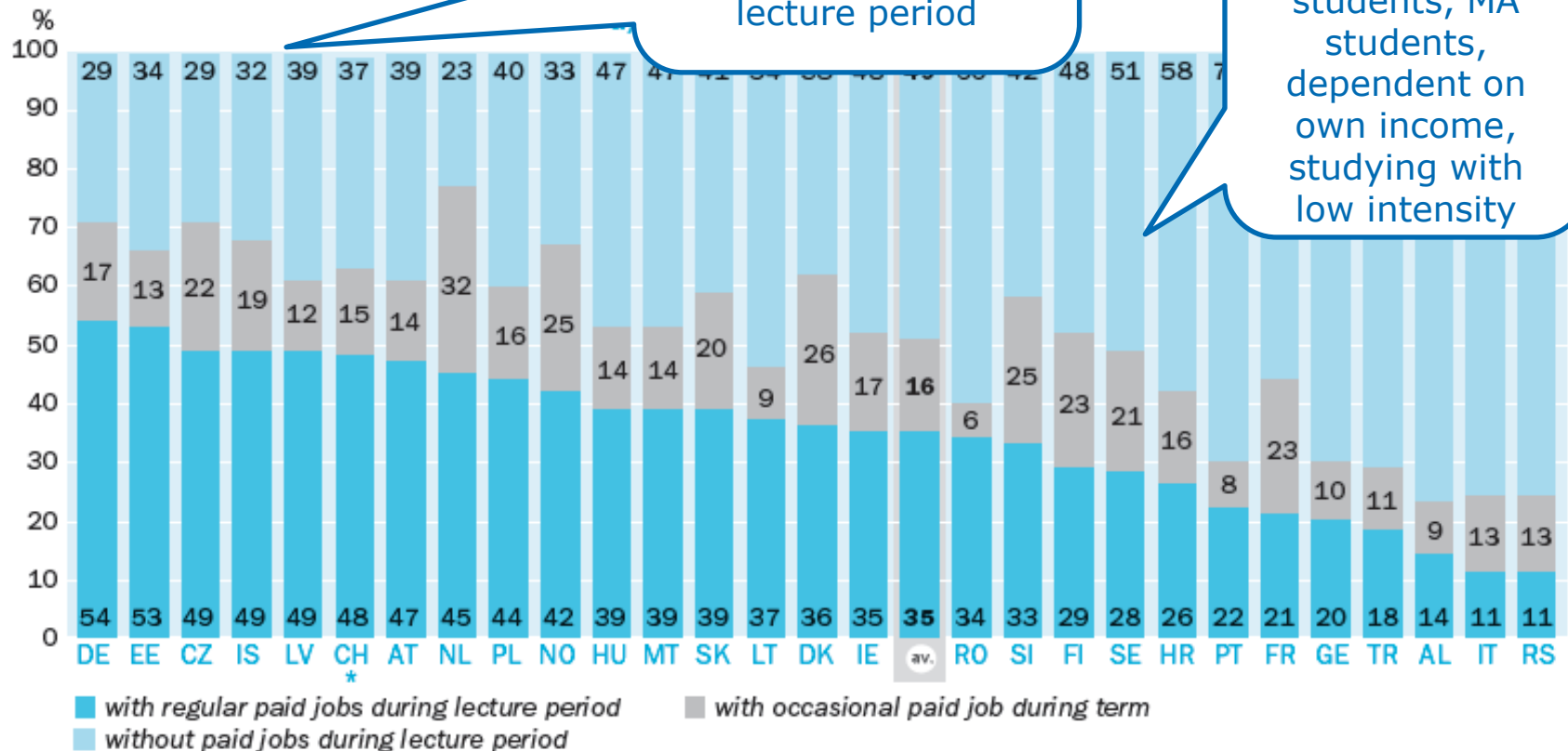


Types and modes of study

Working alongside studies

Figure B6.1 [↓](#)

Students' employment during the lecture period
Share of all students (in %)



More information



Social and Economic Conditions of Student Life in Europe

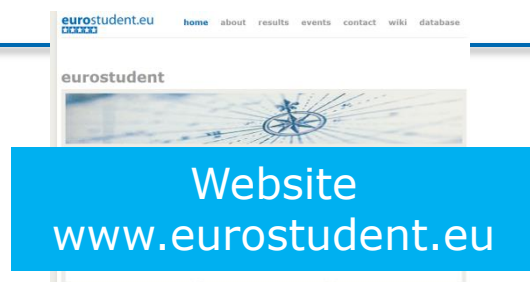
Synopsis of Indicators



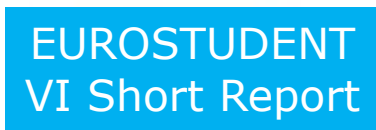
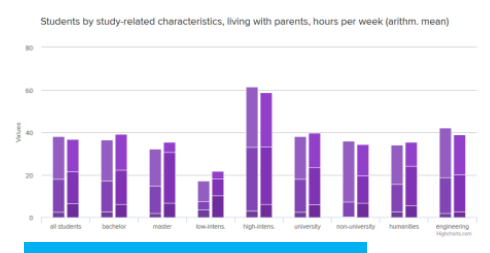
Intelligence Briefs



EUROSTUDENT VI Overview and selected findings



Website www.eurostudent.eu



EUROSTUDENT VI Short Report



Database incl. national profiles

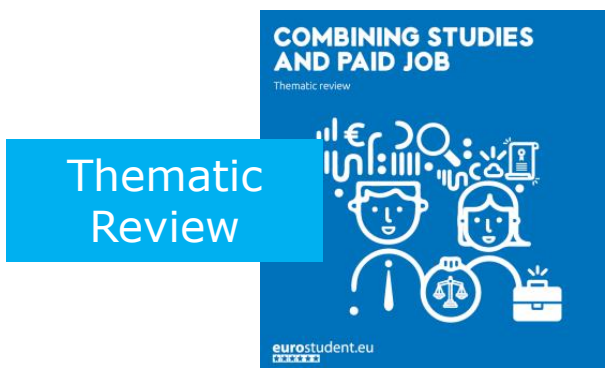


Video on working students



The European Higher Education Area in 2018
Bologna Process Implementation Report

Bologna Process Implementation Report



COMBINING STUDIES AND PAID JOB
Thematic review

Thematic Review



Twitter @eurostudenttw

Thank you for your attention!

Questions? Comments? Remarks?

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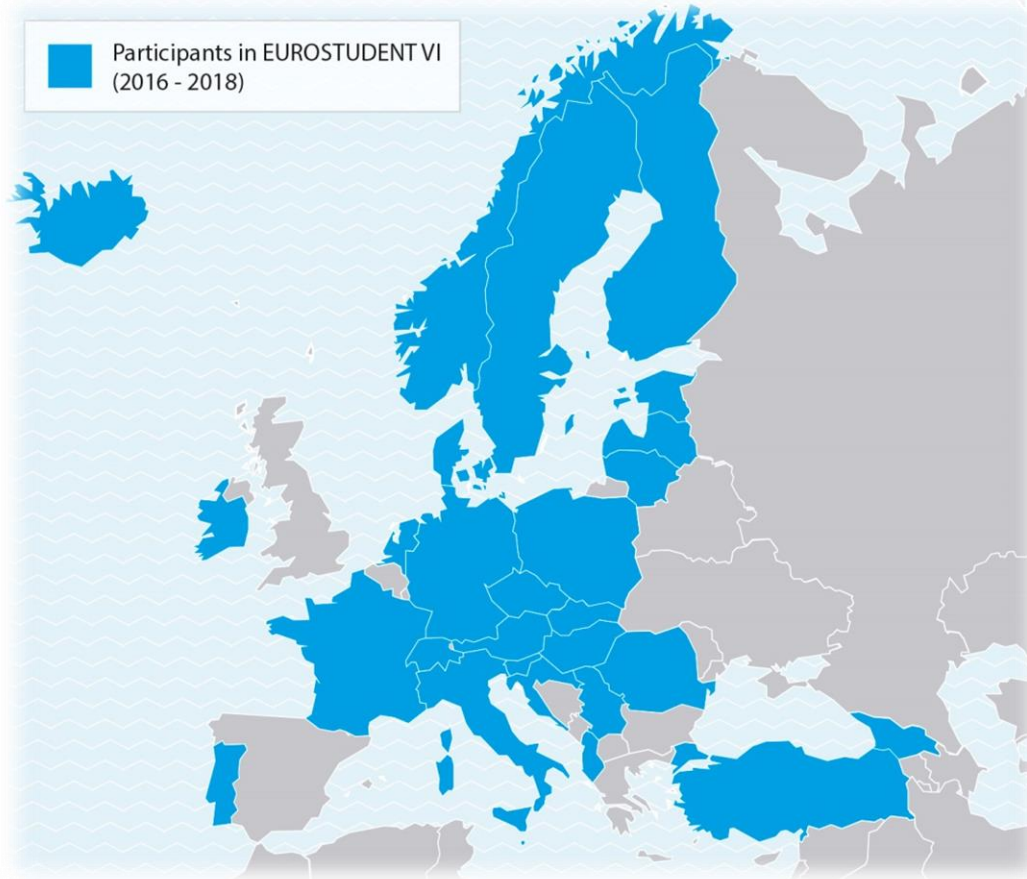
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Backup

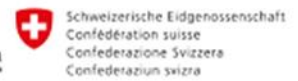
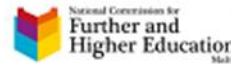
The EUROSTUDENT network

- **EUROSTUDENT collects survey data on the social and economic conditions of student life in Europe**
- **International consortium provides core questionnaire, support in data collection and delivery, and conducts central data analyses.**
- **National teams ensure fit with national circumstances, conduct field phases, and deliver indicators to EUROSTUDENT.**
- **EUROSTUDENT VI**
 - **2016-2018**
 - **28 participating countries**
 - **> 300,000 respondents**
- **EUROSTUDENT VII**
 - **2018-2021**
 - **27 participating countries**
 - **Field phase: spring/summer 2019**

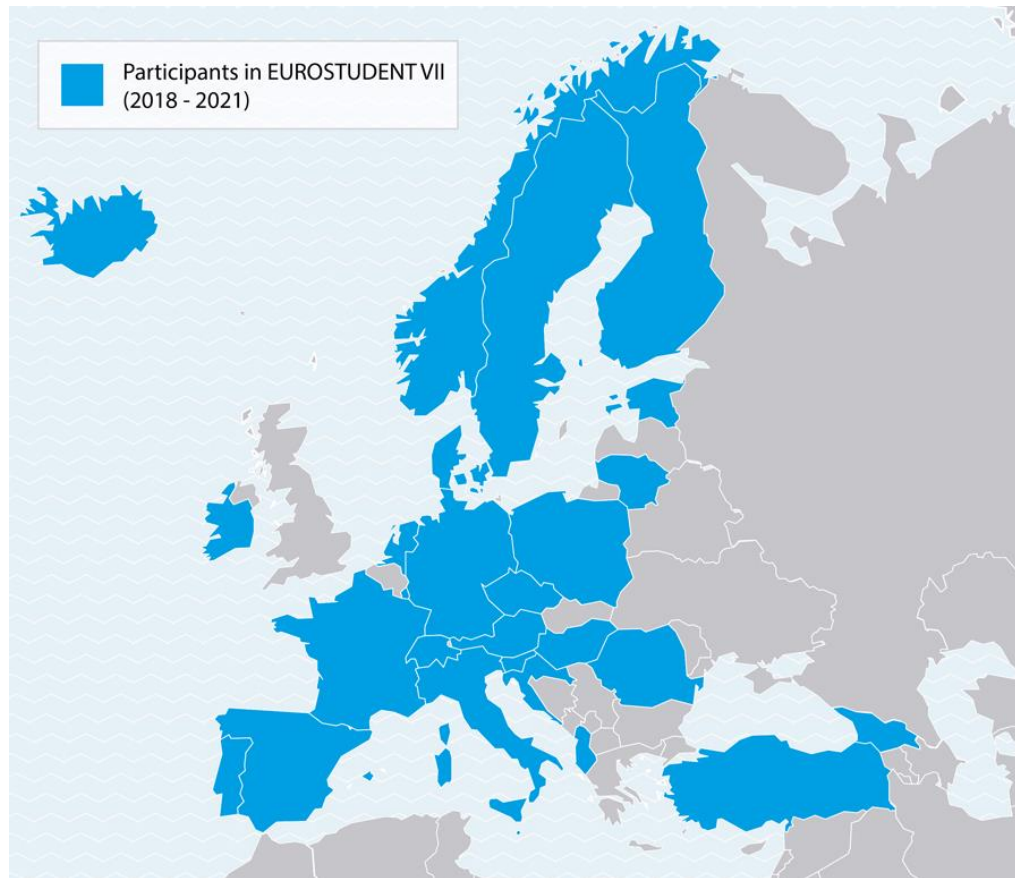
The EUROSTUDENT network



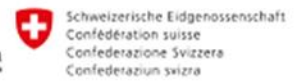
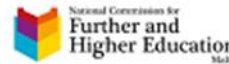
Consortium



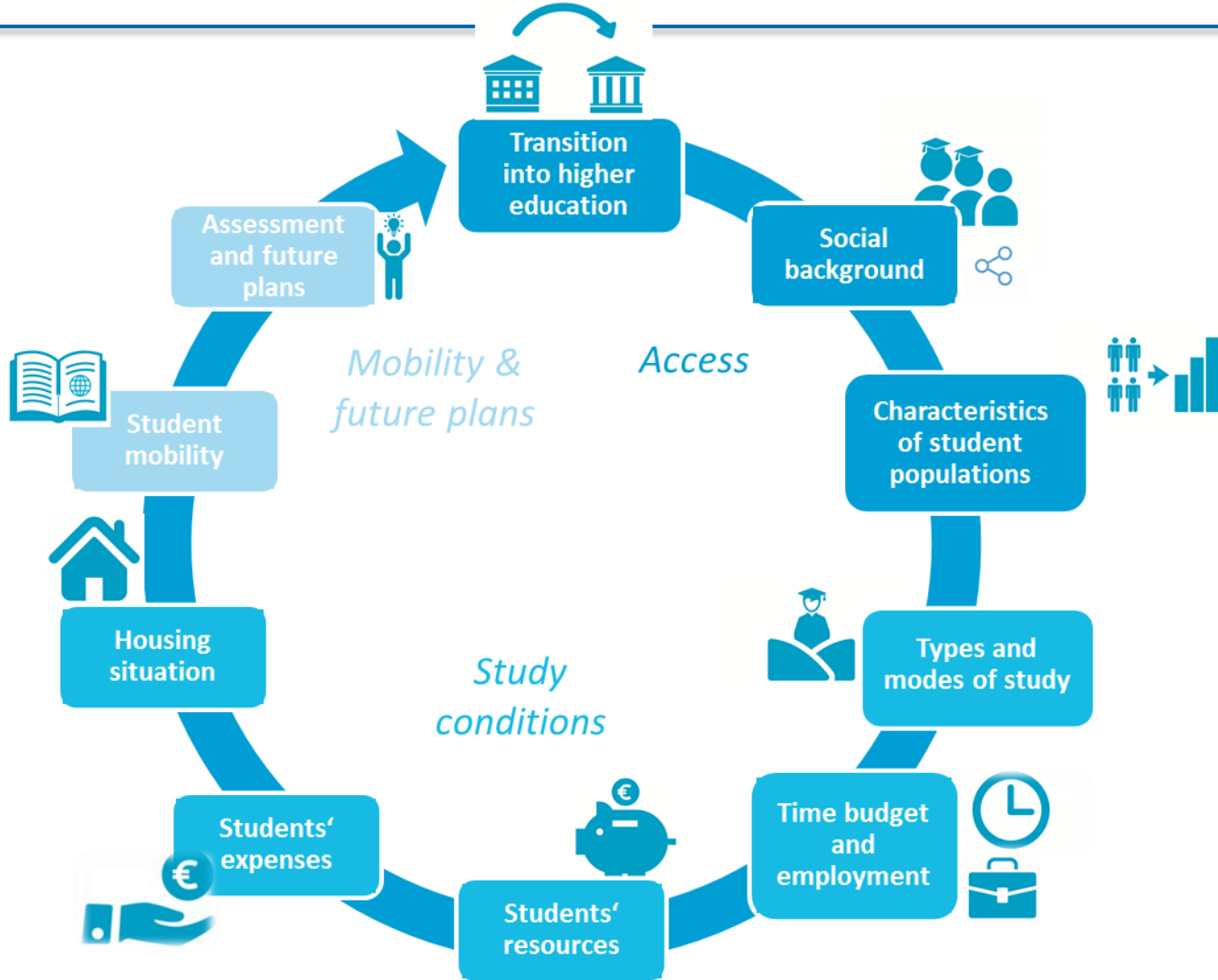
The EUROSTUDENT network



Consortium



EUROSTUDENT topics



EUROSTUDENT focus groups

Socio-demographic characteristics



Age groups



Educational background



Migration background



Impairments



Sex

Living conditions



Housing



Working students



Dependency on income source



Financial difficulties

Study-related characteristics

Current study situation



Study intensity



Type of HEI



Type of study programme



Field of study

Study-related background



Educational origin



Access route



Transition route

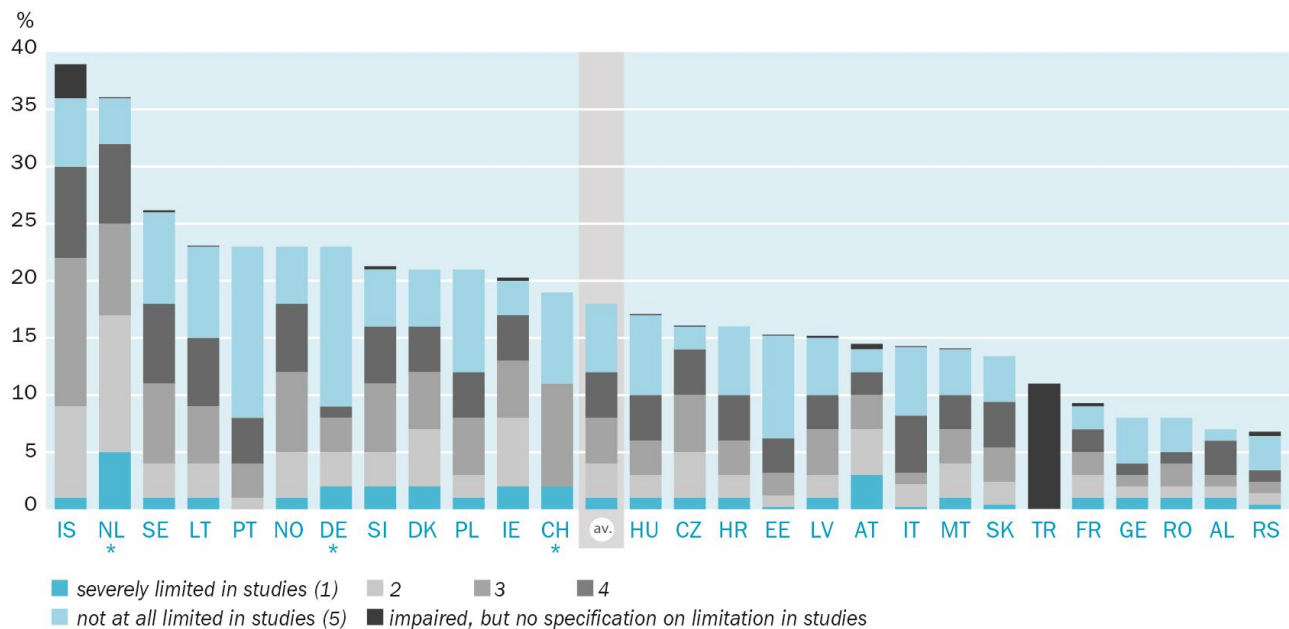
Diversity of student populations in Europe

Students with impairments

Figure B1.6 [↓](#)

Students limited in their studies due to a health impairment by extent of limitation

Share of students (in %)



Data source: EUROSTUDENT VI, A.9. **No data:** FI; extent of limitation: TR.

EUROSTUDENT question(s): 5.8 Please indicate if you have a disability, impairment, long-standing health problem or functional limitation, 5.10 [only students who indicated an impairment] Due to your impairment, to what extent are you limited in your studies?

Note(s): Students responded to question 5.10 on a scale from "1" = severely limited to "5" = not limited at all. Value for TR indicates share of students with limitations without differentiating by extent of limitation.

Deviations from EUROSTUDENT conventions: AT, CH, DE, FR, NL, SI.

Deviations from EUROSTUDENT standard target group: AL, DE, IE, IT, LV, RS.

Source: EUROSTUDENT VI

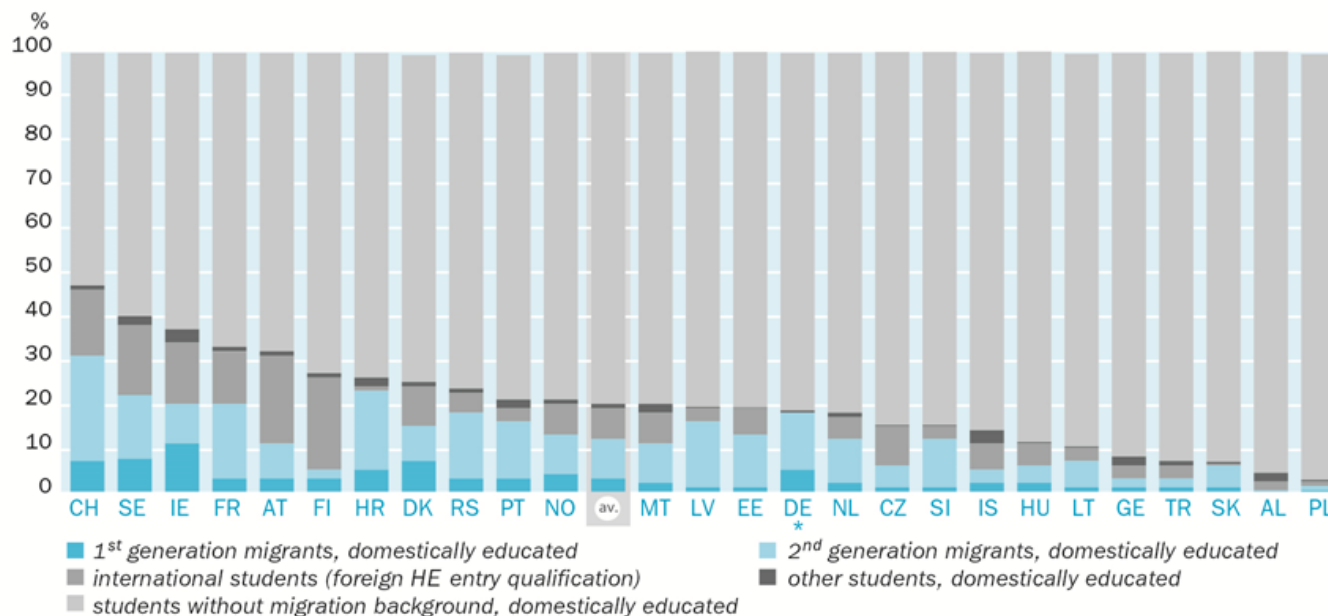
Diversity of student populations in Europe

Migration and education background

Figure B1.4 [↓](#)

Migration and education background of students

Share of students (in %)



Data source: EUROSTUDENT VI, A.4. **No data:** IT, RO; international students: DE.

EUROSTUDENT question(s): 5.3 In which country were you and your parents (or those who raised you) born?

Deviations from EUROSTUDENT conventions: DE.

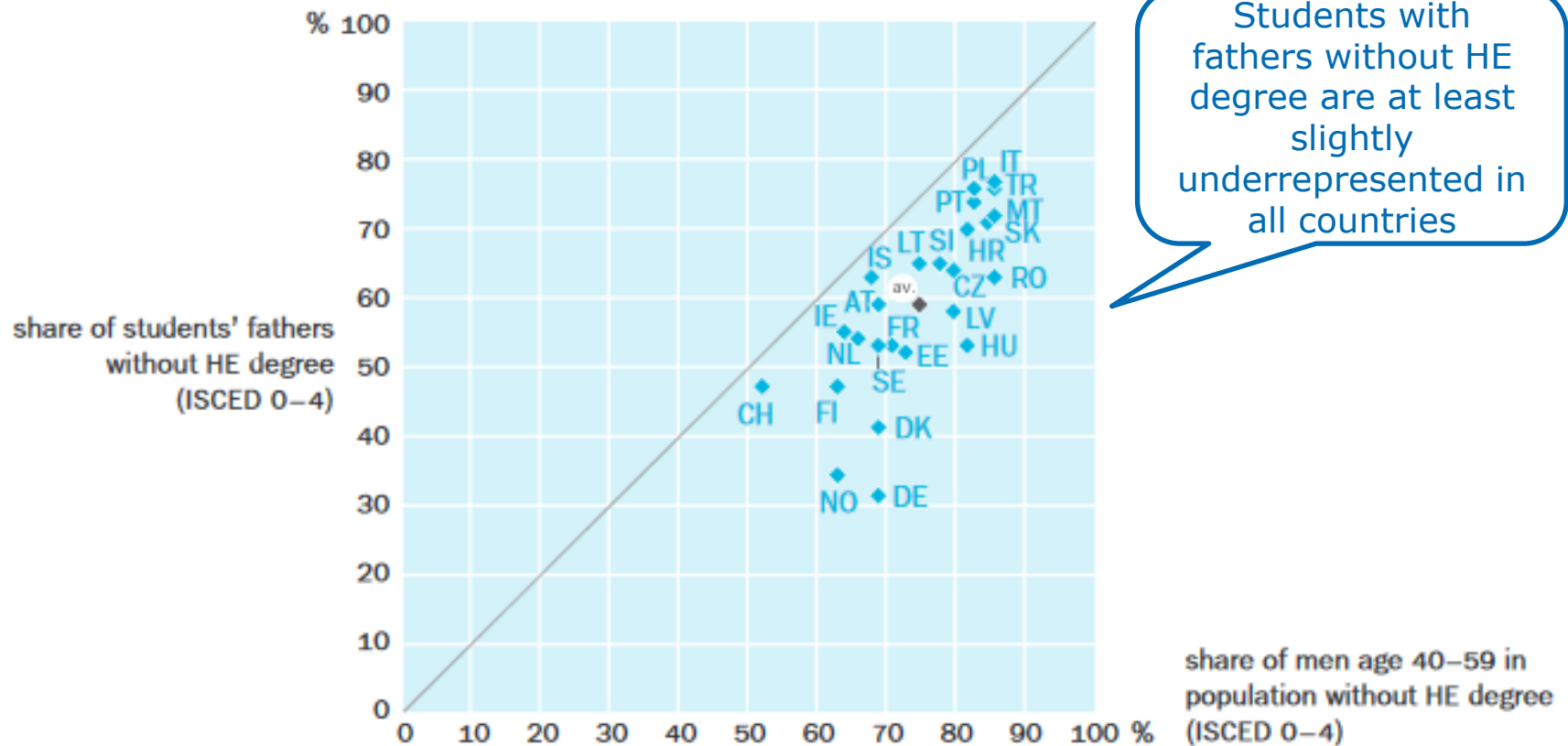
Deviations from EUROSTUDENT standard target group: AL, DE, IE, IT, LV, RS.

Source: EUROSTUDENT VI

Students without HE background

Figure B2.3 ↓

Representation of students with parents not holding a tertiary degree
(based on fathers' educational attainment)



Standard vs. alternative access route

Box B3.1

EUROSTUDENT VI's distinction between standard and alternative access route students

	Standard access route	Alternative access route	
Type of qualification	Students possess the standard national entry qualification (e.g. Matura, Abitur, Maturità, Baccalauréat) or a foreign equivalent	Students either possess the standard national entry qualification (e.g. Matura, Abitur, Maturità, Baccalauréat) or a foreign equivalent	or DO NOT possess the standard national entry qualification (e.g. Matura, Abitur, Maturità, Baccalauréat) or a foreign equivalent
Point of acquisition	... obtained in direct relation to leaving the school system for the first time (< 6 months delay)	... obtained AFTER leaving the school system for the first time (> 6 months delay), e.g. through evening school	

Source: EUROSTUDENT VI

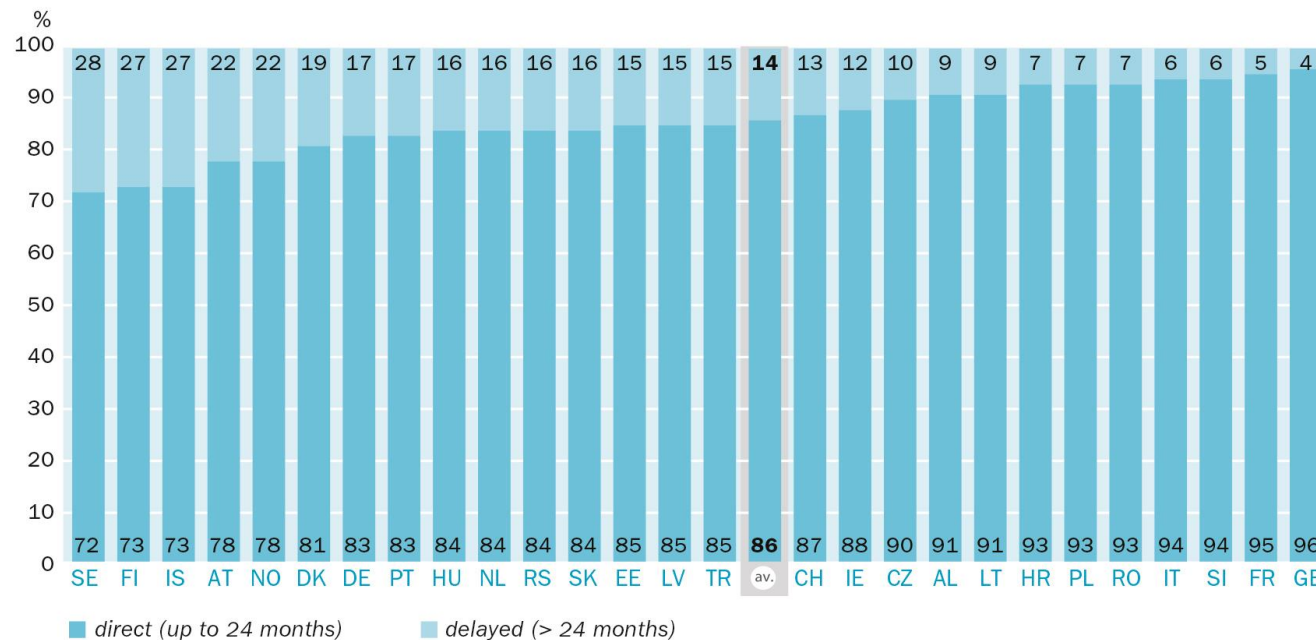
Access and transition

Delayed entry into HE

Figure B3.1 [↓](#)

Duration of transition from secondary school to higher education

Share of students (in %)



Data source: EUROSTUDENT VI, B.4. No data: MT.

EUROSTUDENT question(s): 2.3 How long after leaving the #regular school system for the first time did you enter higher education for the first time?

Deviations from EUROSTUDENT conventions: AT, CH, DE, FR, HU.

Deviations from EUROSTUDENT standard target group: AL, DE, IE, IT, LV, RS.

Source: EUROSTUDENT VI

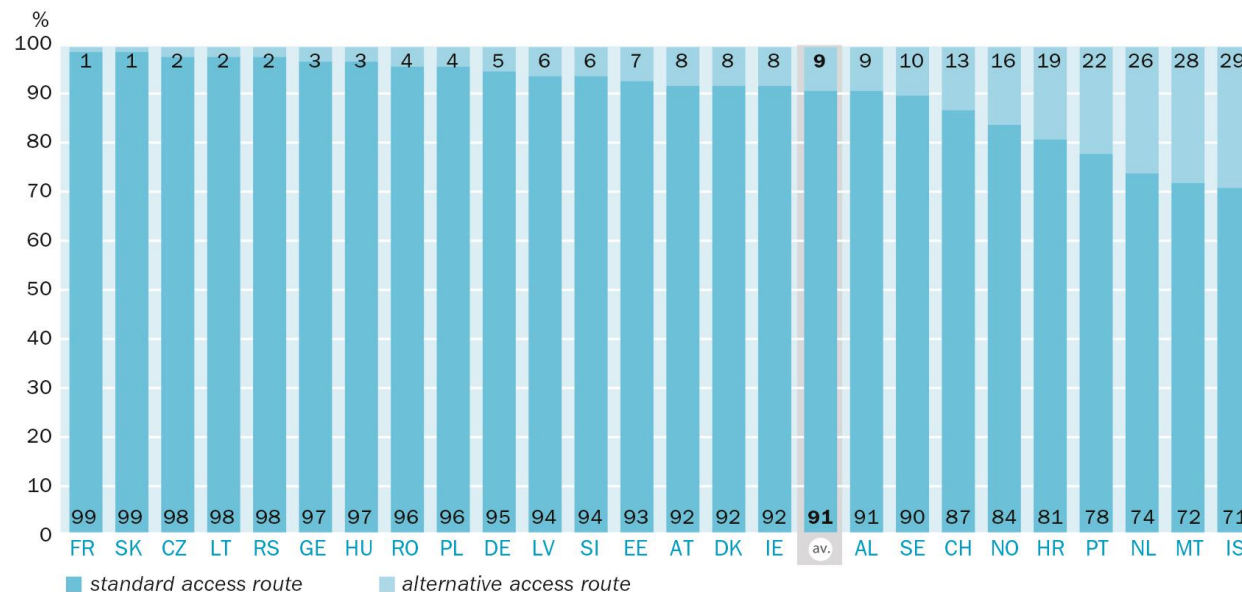
Access and transition

Entry using alternative access route

Figure B3.3 [↓](#)

Access routes into higher education

Share of students (in %)



Data source: EUROSTUDENT VI, B.9. **No data:** FI, IT, TR.

EUROSTUDENT question(s): 2.0 Do you have a #Matura or foreign equivalent?; [Only students with #Matura] 2.1 Did you obtain your #Matura or foreign equivalent in direct relation (within 6 months) of leaving the #regular school system for the first time?; [Only students without #Matura] 2.2 Where did you last attend the #regular school system?

Deviations from EUROSTUDENT conventions: AT, CH, DE, EE, HU.

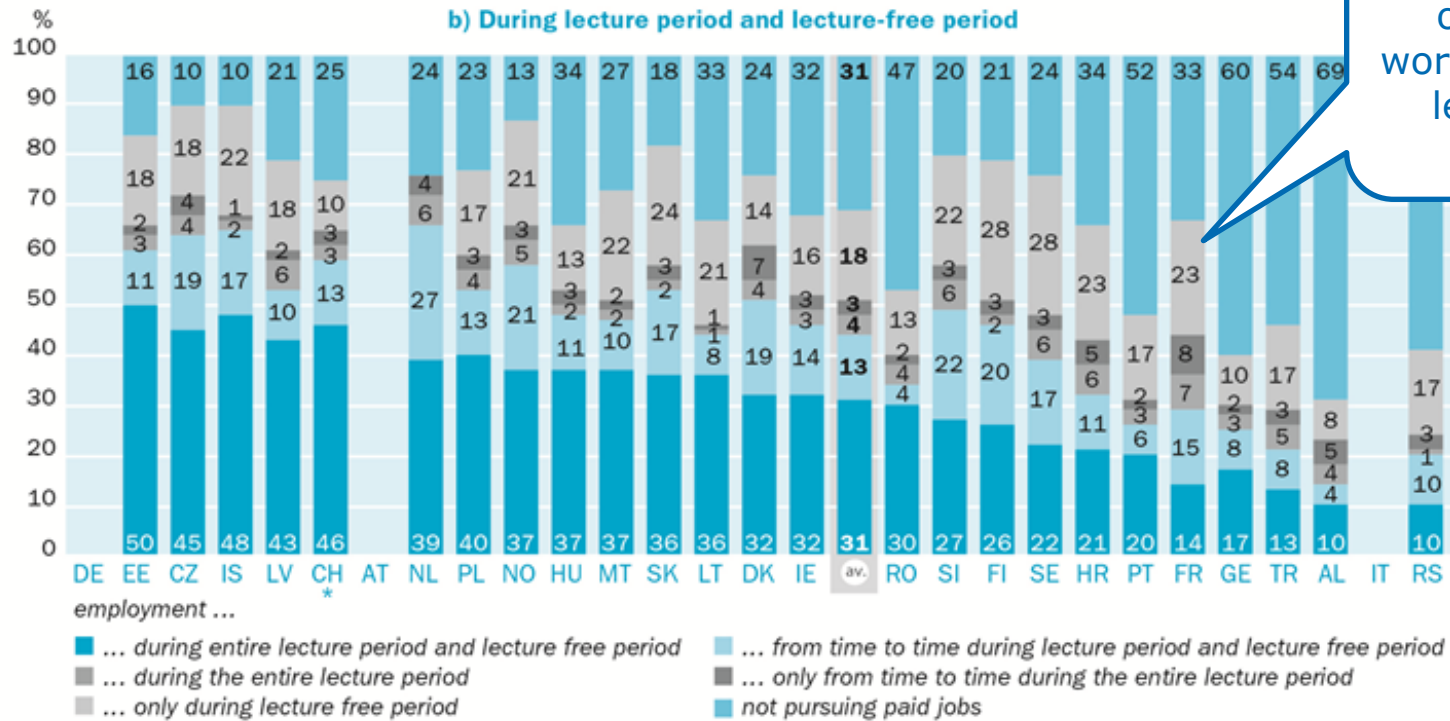
Deviations from EUROSTUDENT standard target group: AL, DE, IE, IT, LV, RS.

Source: EUROSTUDENT VI

Social and economic conditions of students in Europe

Working alongside studies

Up to a quarter of students works only in the lecture-free period



Data source: EUROSTUDENT VI, H.31. No data: Figure B6.1b: AT, DE, IT.

EUROSTUDENT question(s): 3.6 Did you have (a) paid job(s) during the current #lecture period?, 3.13 Did you have (a) paid job(s) during the #lecture-free period/holidays during the last 12 months?

Deviations from EUROSTUDENT survey conventions: CH

Deviations from EUROSTUDENT standard target group: AL, DE, IE, IT, LV, RS.

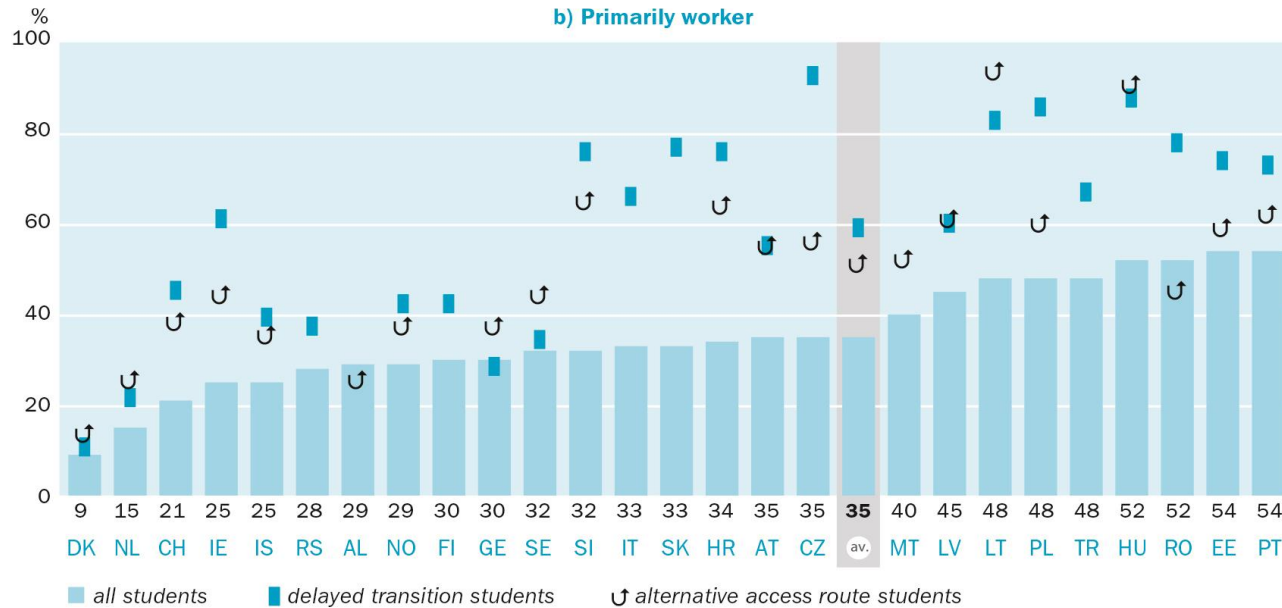
Source: EUROSTUDENT VI

Types and modes of study

Student or worker?

Self-identification as worker by entry route

Share of students (in %)



Data source: EUROSTUDENT VI, H.37. **No data:** DE, FR; for delayed students: MT; for alternative access students: IT, TR. **Too few cases:** For delayed students: AL; for alternative access students: RS, SK.

EUROSTUDENT question(s): 3.10 Which of the following describes your current situation best? Primarily I am a student, and I am working alongside my studies, or: Primarily I work, and I am studying alongside my paid job(s).

Note(s): Values indicate shares of students with occasional or regular paid jobs during the lecture period identifying as either student or worker. Values indicate shares of all students working from time to time or during the entire lecture period.

Deviations from EUROSTUDENT survey conventions: CZ.

Deviations from EUROSTUDENT standard target group: AL, DE, IE, IT, LV, RS.

Source: EUROSTUDENT VI