



EUROSTUDENT V 2012-2015

 Presentació FUNDACIÓ JAUME BOFILL

En quines condicions estudien els joves universitaris a Catalunya?

Miquel Martínez i Ernest Pons

MARÇ 2015

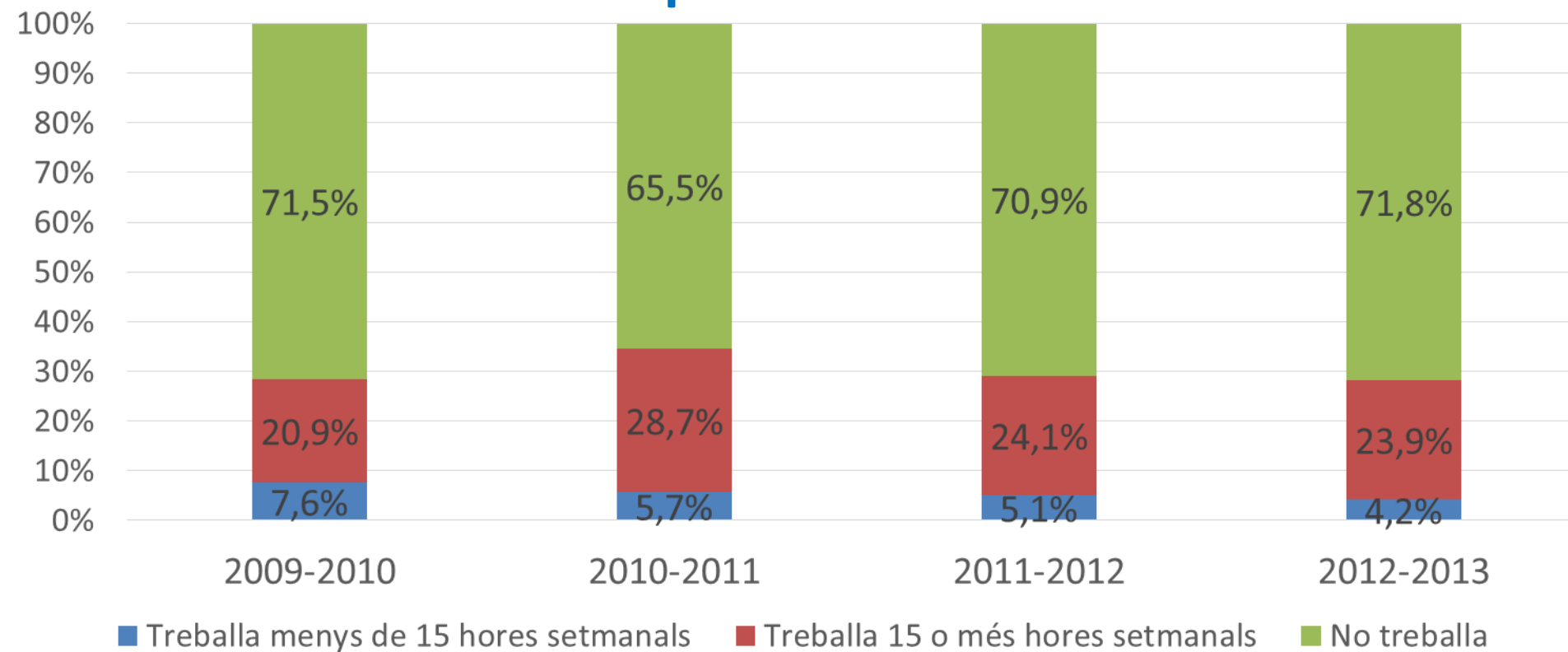
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JAUME
BOFILL
Jaume Bofill

L'accés a l'educació superior (I)

Transition in higher education

The share of students with (regular) **work experience** before entering higher **education** varies from more than 30 % in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Estonia, Switzerland, and Slovenia to less than 10 % in Croatia, France, Armenia, Serbia, Ukraine, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Georgia.

Dedicació laboral prèvia a l'accés a la Universitat



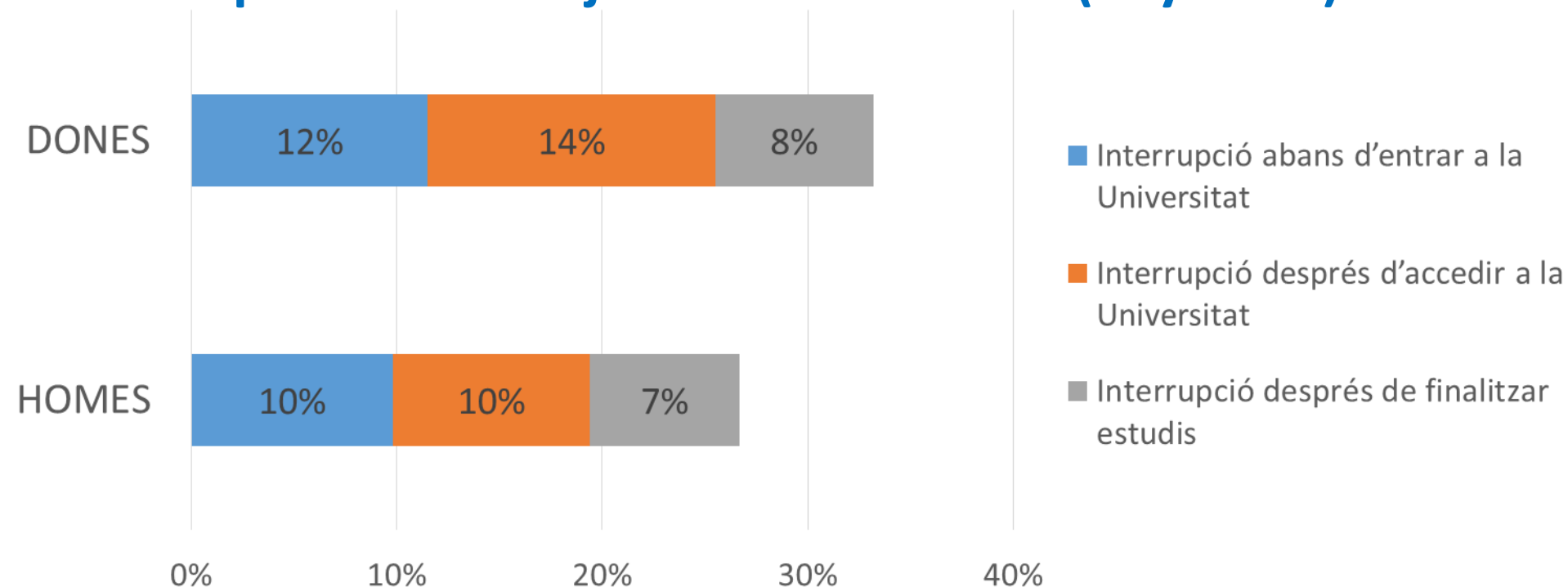
Font: Elaboració pròpia a partir de l'Oficina d'Accés a la Universitat

L'accés a l'educació superior (II)



The share of **delayed transition students** fluctuates between less than 5 % in Slovenia, France, and Malta to more than 30 % in the Nordic countries (Sweden, Norway, Finland, and Denmark) (Figure 2.3). In around one fifth of the EUROSTUDENT countries, more than 20 % of the students enter higher education with a delay of more than 24 months after leaving school for the first time. In another two fifths of the countries, this share is between 10 % and 20 %.

Interrupcions a la trajectòria acadèmica (any 2011)



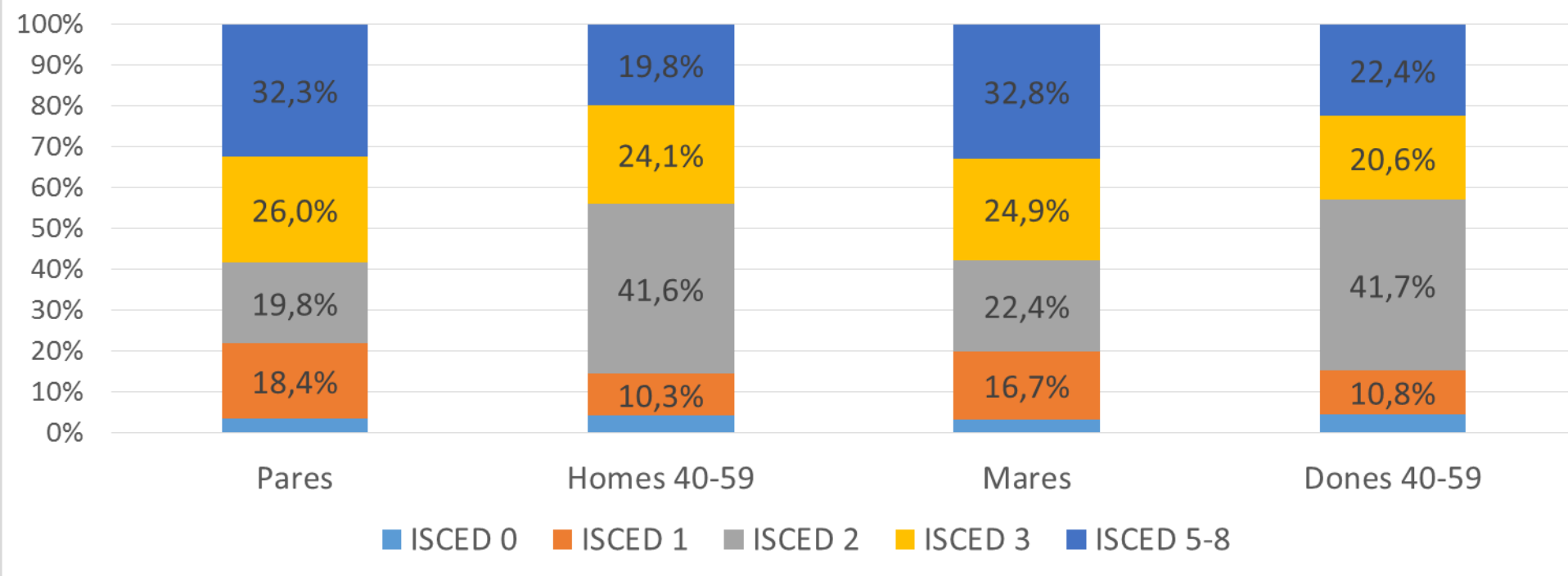
Font: Elaboració pròpia a partir de les dades d'ECOVIEU

L'entorn socioeconòmic familiar (I)

Social background of national students population

The majority of students come from **families with no higher education background** in Malta, Italy, Romania, Austria, Norway, Slovakia, Serbia, Croatia, Poland, Ireland, Czech Republic, and Bosnia-Herzegovina. Malta and Italy have especially high shares of students from this background – in these countries, their share is higher than 70 %.

Estudis dels pares i mares dels estudiants de nou accés i de la població (2011)



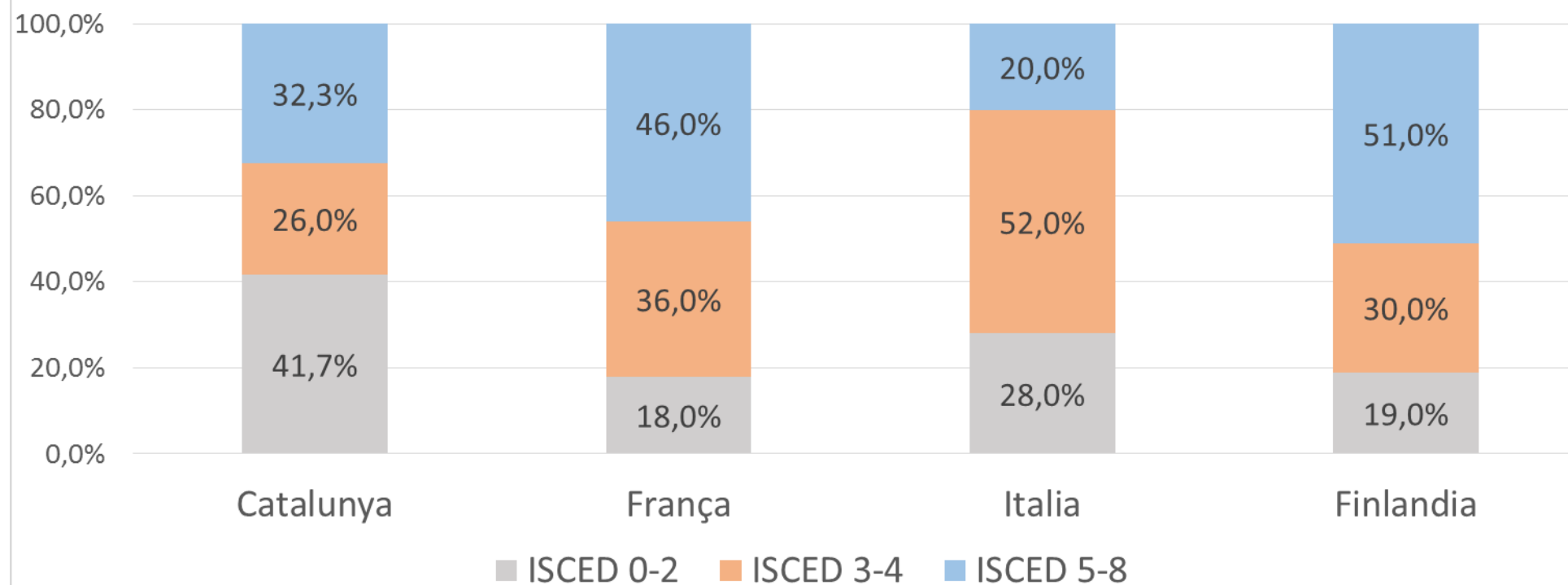
Font: Elaboració pròpia a partir de l'Oficina d'Accés a la Universitat

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Comparació nivell d'estudis dels pares dels estudiants (2011)



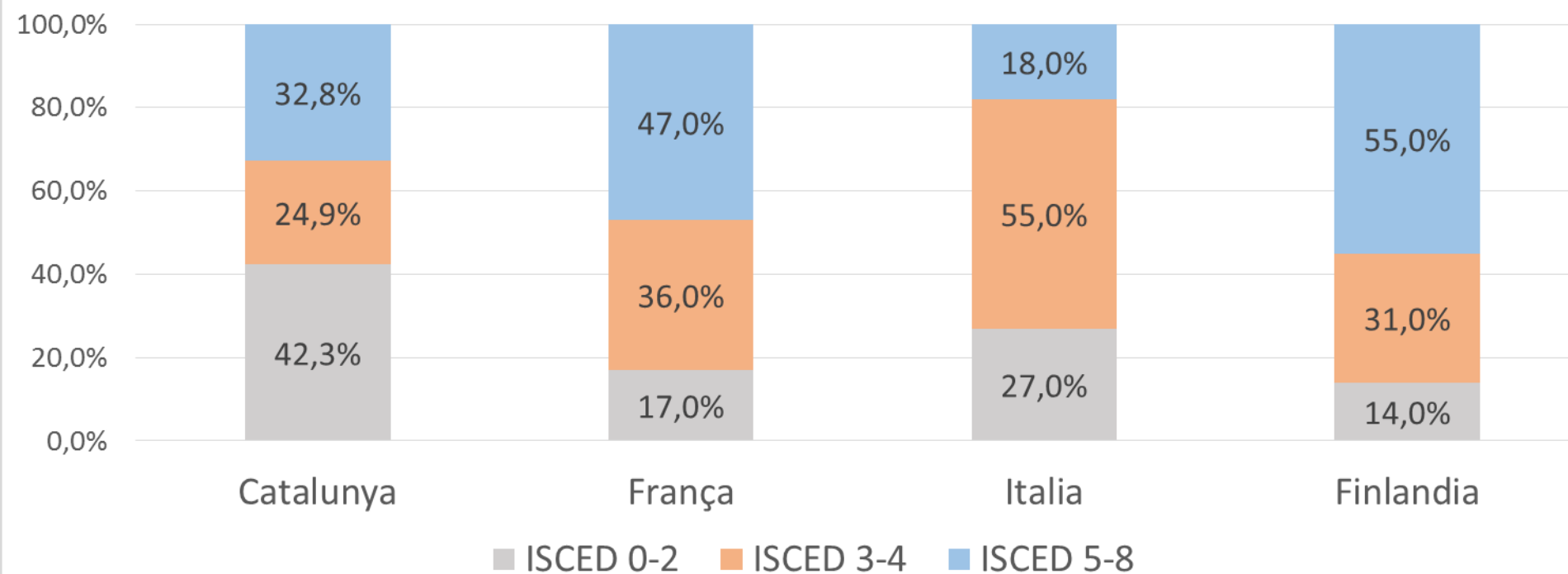
Font: Elaboració pròpia a partir de l'Oficina d'Accés a la Universitat i EUROSTUDENT V

L'entorn socioeconòmic familiar (III)

Social background of national students population

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Comparació nivell d'estudis de les mares dels estudiants (2011)



Font: Elaboració pròpia a partir de l'Oficina d'Accés a la Universitat i EUROSTUDENT V

Les característiques demogràfiques dels estudiants (I)



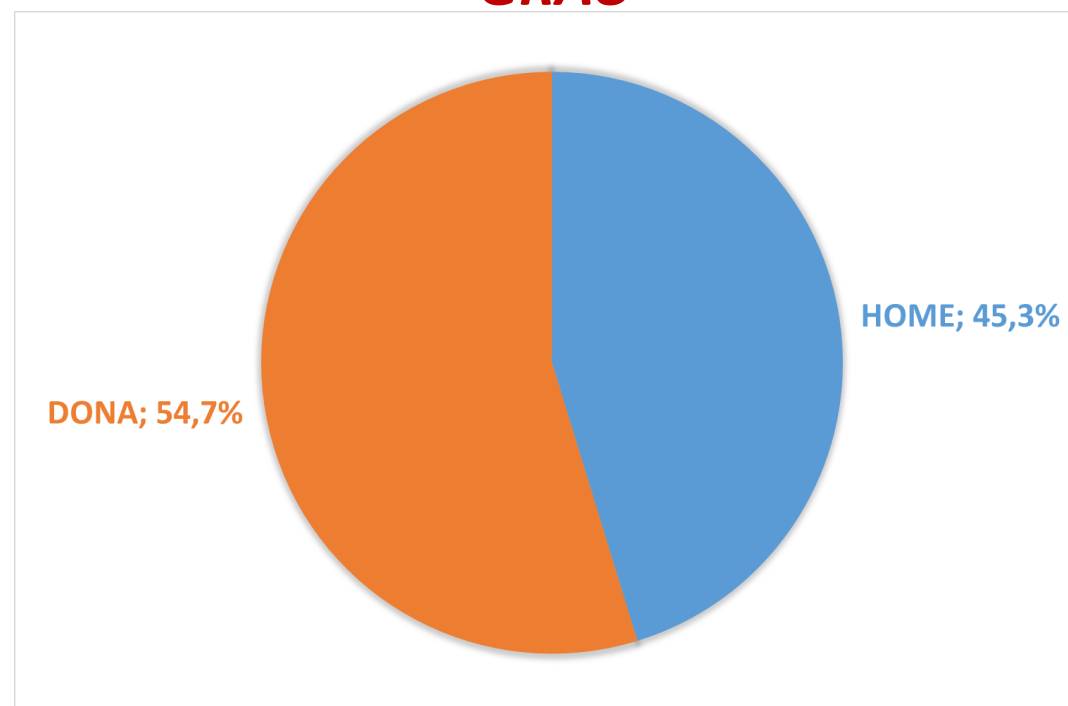
Characteristics of national student populations

In almost all countries, the **majority of students are women**. Only in Germany and Ireland is the share of female students below 50 %. From Bachelor to Master programs, the share of females increases at least slightly in two thirds of the countries.

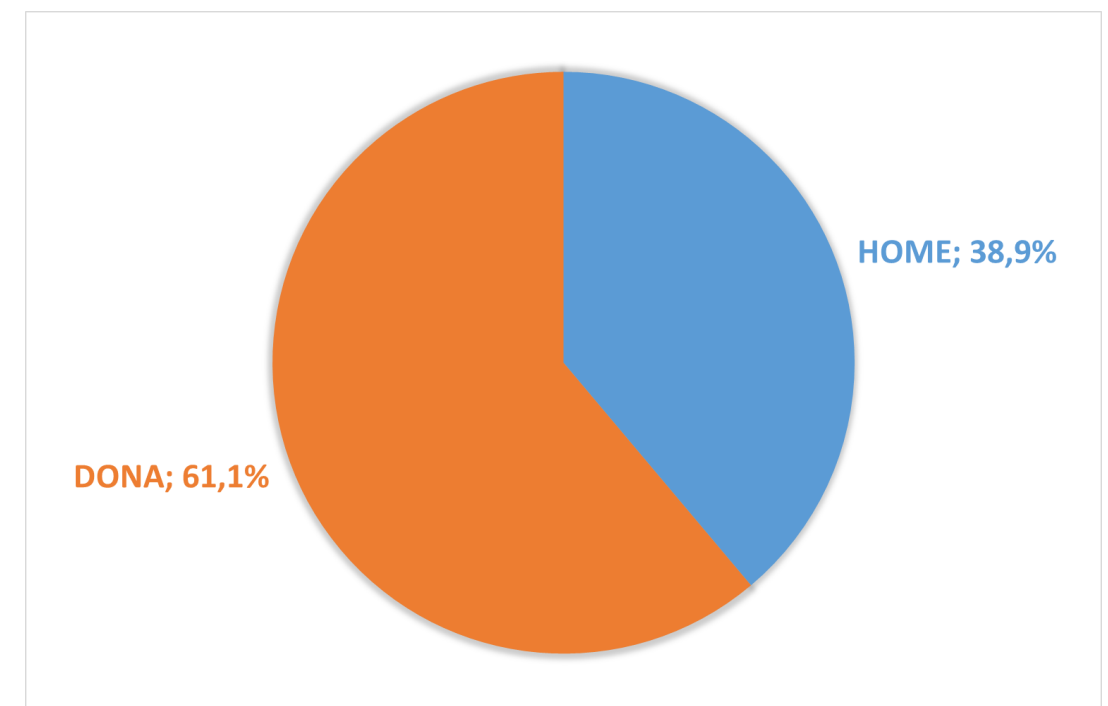
Distribució del conjunt d'estudiants segons gènere



GRAU



POSTGRAU



Font: Elaboració pròpia a partir de les dades del Cens 2011 (INE)

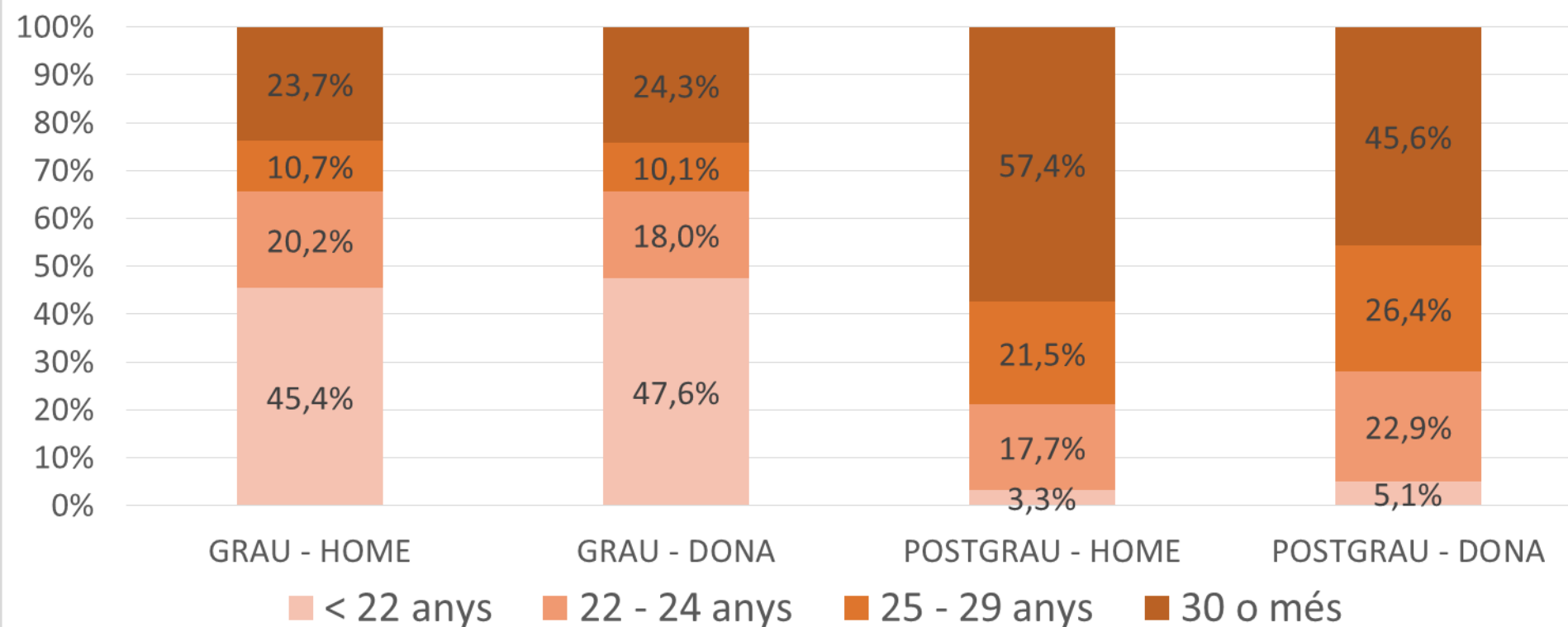
Les característiques demogràfiques dels estudiants (II)



Characteristics of national student populations

Overall, students in the EUROSTUDENT countries are relatively young. In about two thirds of the EUROSTUDENT countries, more than two out of three students are under the age of 25. The share of older students, however, varies greatly between countries.

Distribució del conjunt d'estudiants segons edat



Font: Elaboració pròpia a partir de les dades del Cens 2011 (INE)



Les característiques demogràfiques dels estudiants (III)



Characteristics of national student populations

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Mitjana d'edat dels estudiants universitaris



	HOME	DONA	TOTAL
GRAU	26,6 anys	26,4 anys	26,5 anys
POSTGRAU	34,6 anys	32,1 anys	33,1 anys

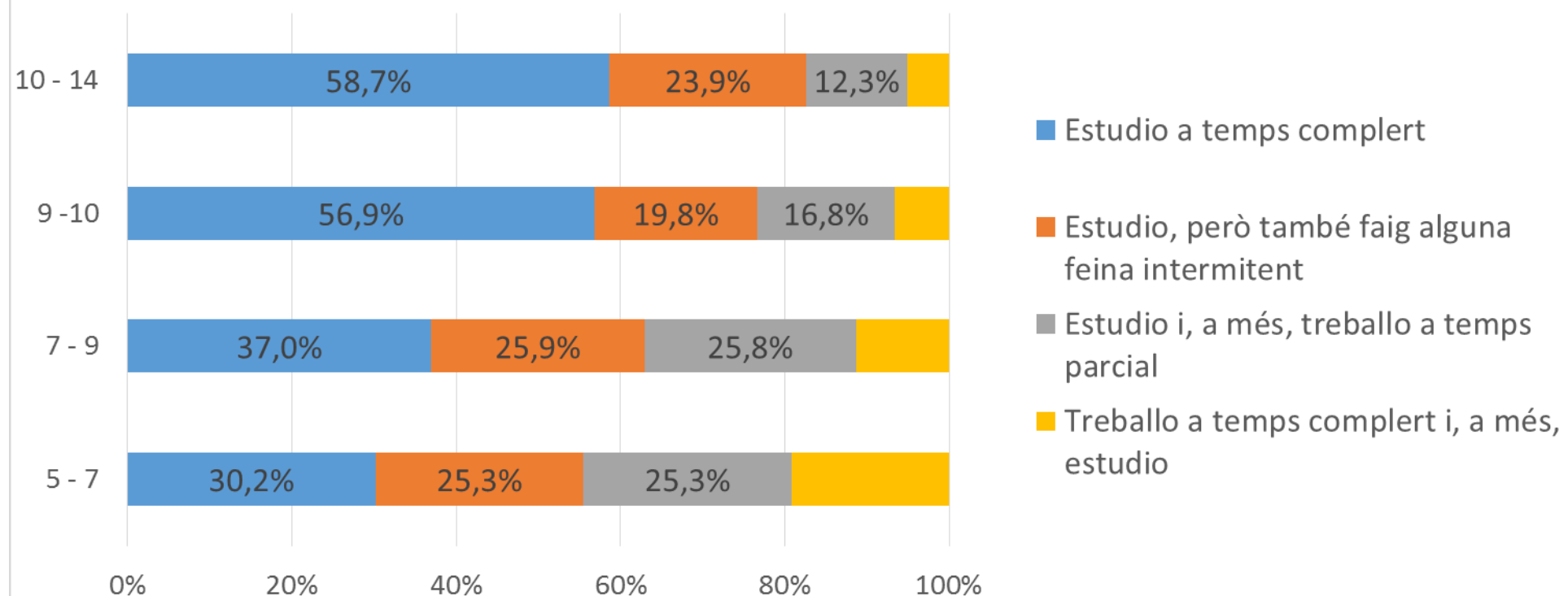
Font: Elaboració pròpia a partir de les dades del Cens 2011 (INE)

La modalitat de dedicació als estudis

Types and modes of study

In more than half of the EUROSTUDENT countries, at least 80 % of students are enrolled as full-time students. In the EUROSTUDENT countries Austria, Georgia, and Finland part-time status does not exist. In more than half of the EUROSTUDENT countries, at least 10 % of students have a part-time enrolment status. The distribution of students in part-time courses fluctuates between less than 5 % and more than 30% in Poland.

Modalitat de dedicació a l'estudi segons la nota d'accés



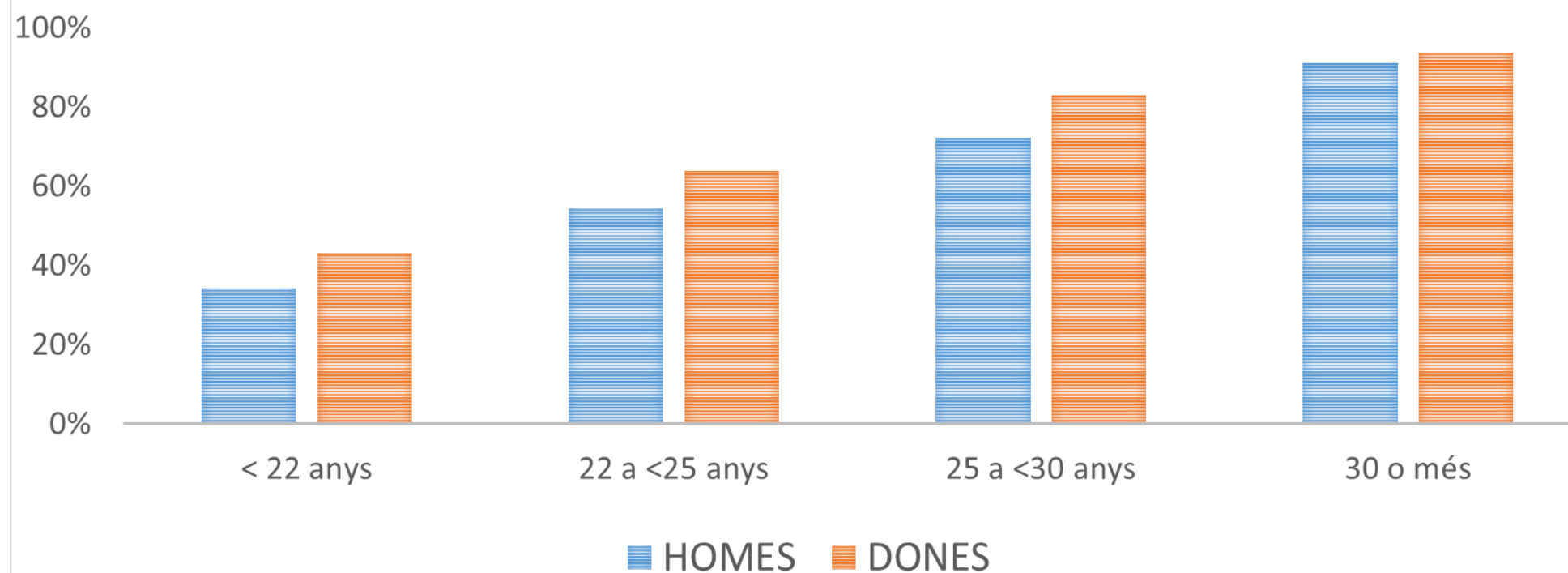
Font: Elaboració pròpia a partir de les dades d'ECOVIEU

La dedicació del temps (I)

Employment and time budget

In more than half of the EUROSTUDENT countries, at least 40 % of students not living with parents engage in paid employment alongside their studies. The employment rate varies especially with students' educational background and age. Employment during term-time is more common among students without higher education background. Older students also engage in paid jobs more frequently than their younger peers.

Proporció d'estudiants que treballa segons gènere i edat



Font: Elaboració pròpia a partir de les dades d'ECOVIEU

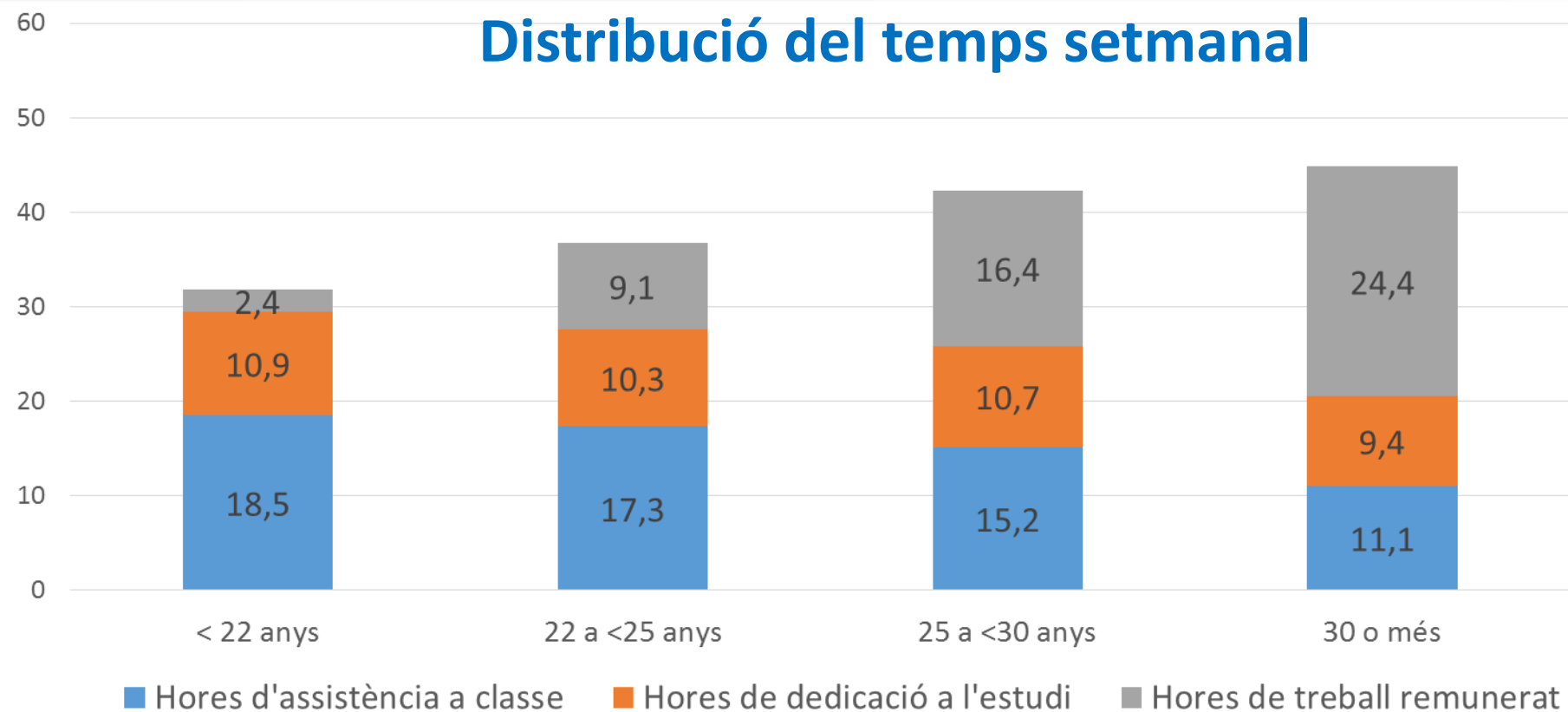
La dedicació del temps (II)

Employment and time budget

In most of the countries, students have a weekly time budget of more than 40 hours which includes time spent on taught studies, personal study time, and paid jobs. Age is strongly related to students' overall time budget as well as its composition. Older students have a higher overall time budget and they tend to spend considerably more time on paid jobs compared to those who are younger than 22 years in all EUROSTUDENT countries.



Distribució del temps setmanal



Domicili familiar

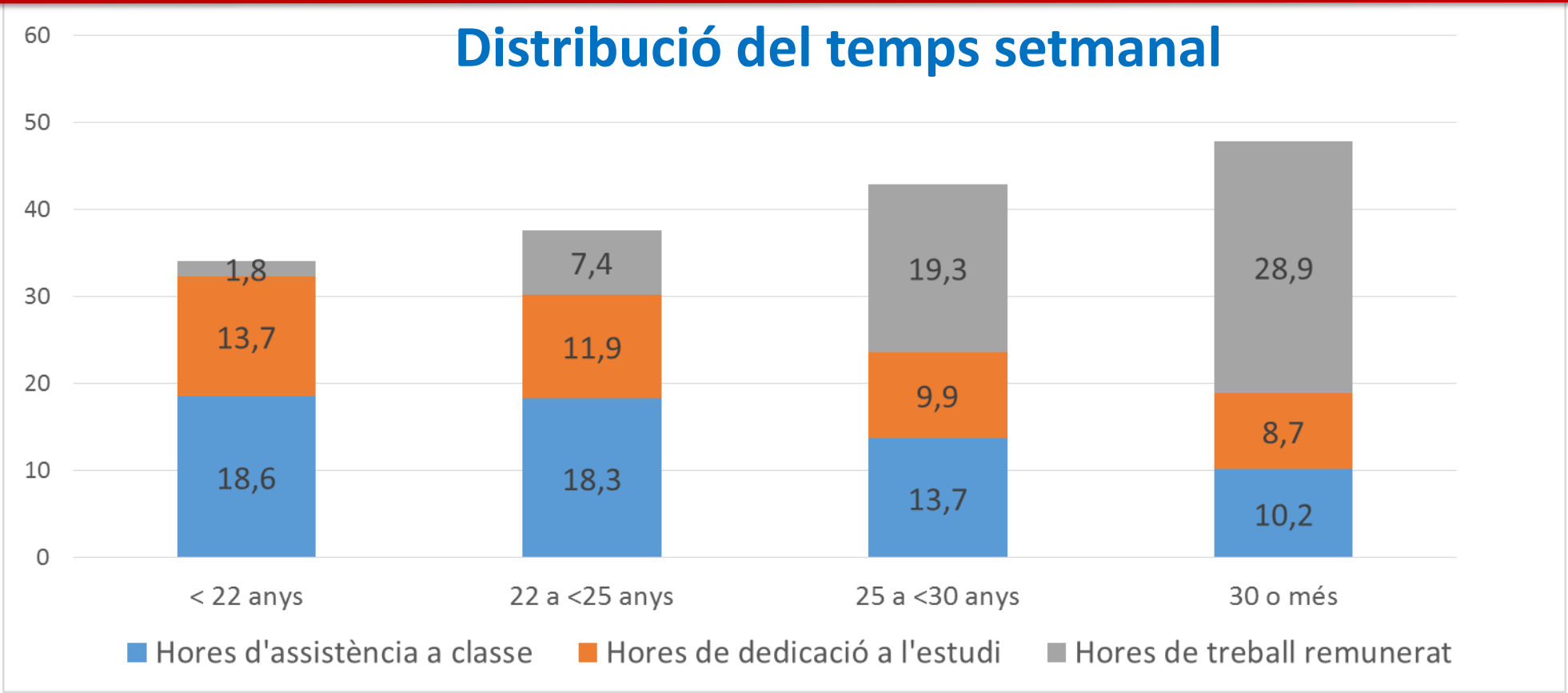
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La dedicació del temps (III)



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*Domicili
NO familiar*

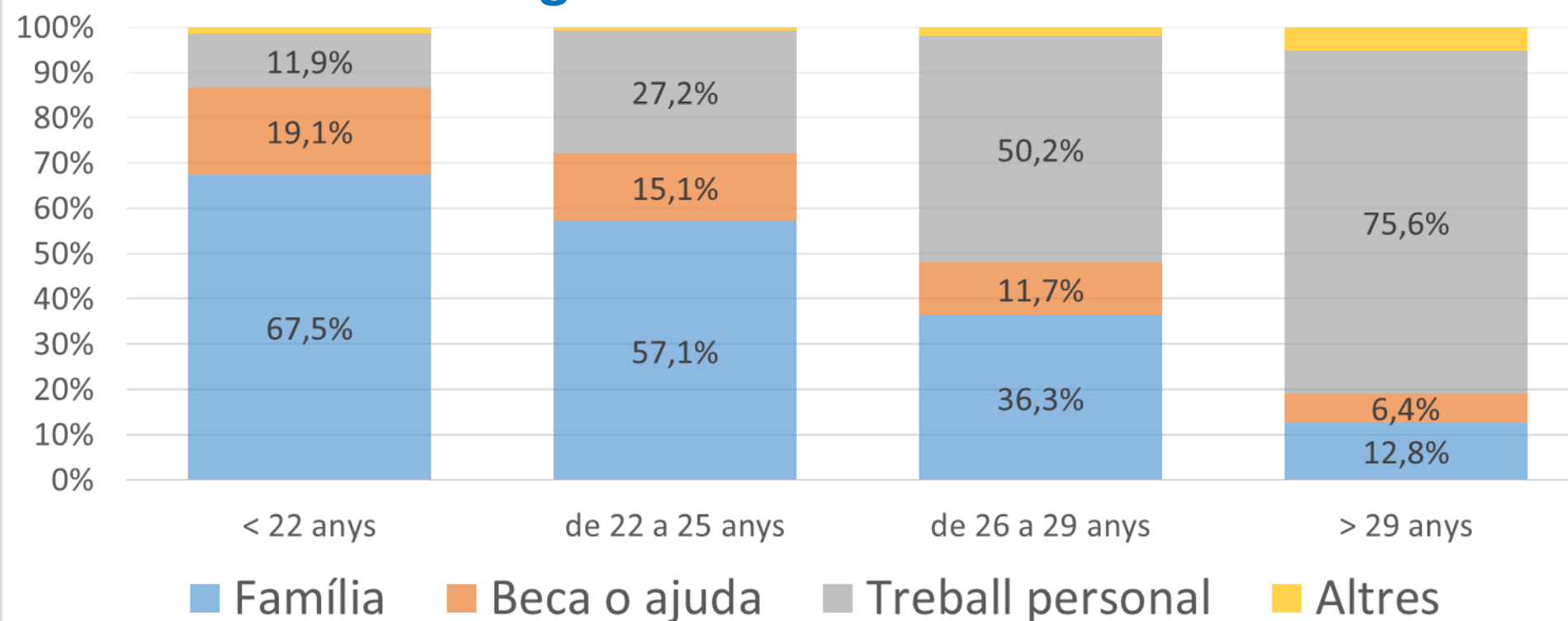
Font: Elaboració pròpia a partir de les dades d'ECOVIEU

Els recursos econòmics

Students' resources

On aggregate across countries, the students' families / partners provide about half of students' total monthly income. Students themselves earn about one third of their income through gainful employment. Public support accounts roughly for one tenth of students' means. The rest is provided by other sources. These results hold for both groups, students who are living with parents and those who are not.

Origen dels recursos econòmics



Font: Elaboració pròpia a partir de les dades d'ECOVIEU

Les despeses



Students' expenses

Across countries, students not living with parents dedicate on average 55 % of their total monthly expenses to living costs. An additional 32 % are financed by parents/partner/others. Study-related costs which are paid by students make up 6 % of all expenses. The share of study-related costs paid by parents/partner/others is slightly higher (7 %).

Percentatge d'estudiants on els pares paguen la totalitat de les despeses



	Amb familiars	Residencia	Altres
Transport públic	46%	71%	30%
Vehicle propi	24%	24%	17%
Lloguer domicili	51%	82%	42%
Factura telèfon fix	67%	51%	30%
Factura telèfon mòbil	45%	78%	33%
Despeses d'alimentació	79%	78%	34%
Factures (llum, aigua, ..)	84%	72%	37%
Roba	26%	46%	20%
Despeses en llibres i material escolar	39%	67%	29%
Vacances	17%	43%	14%
Despeses de matricula universitària	62%	75%	43%
Despeses d'oci i sortides	13%	34%	14%

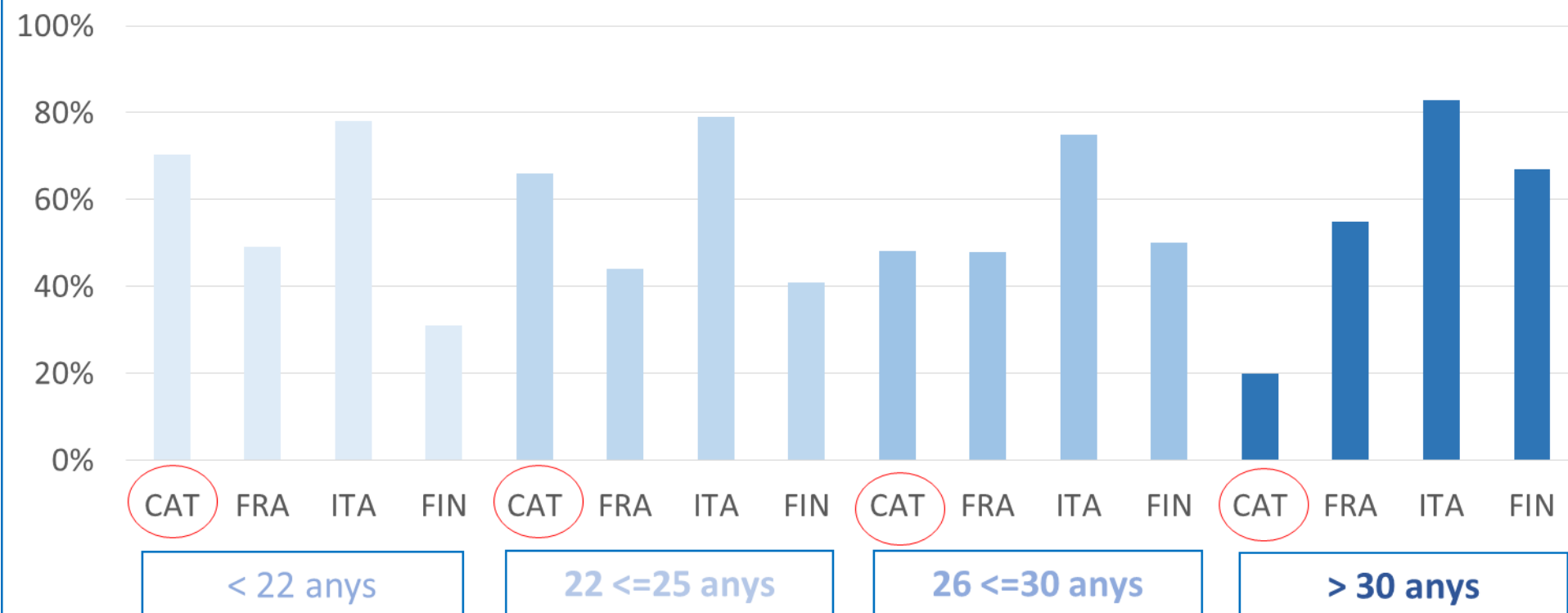
Font: Elaboració pròpia a partir de les dades d'ECOVIEU

L'habitatge

Housing situation

In most of the EUROSTUDENT countries, the majority of students are living away from their parents. At the same time, living with parents is in relative terms the most common form of housing in two thirds of the EUROSTUDENT countries. This form of housing is especially widespread in Armenia, Georgia, Italy, and Malta.

Percentatge d'estudiants que viuen amb els pares o altres familiars



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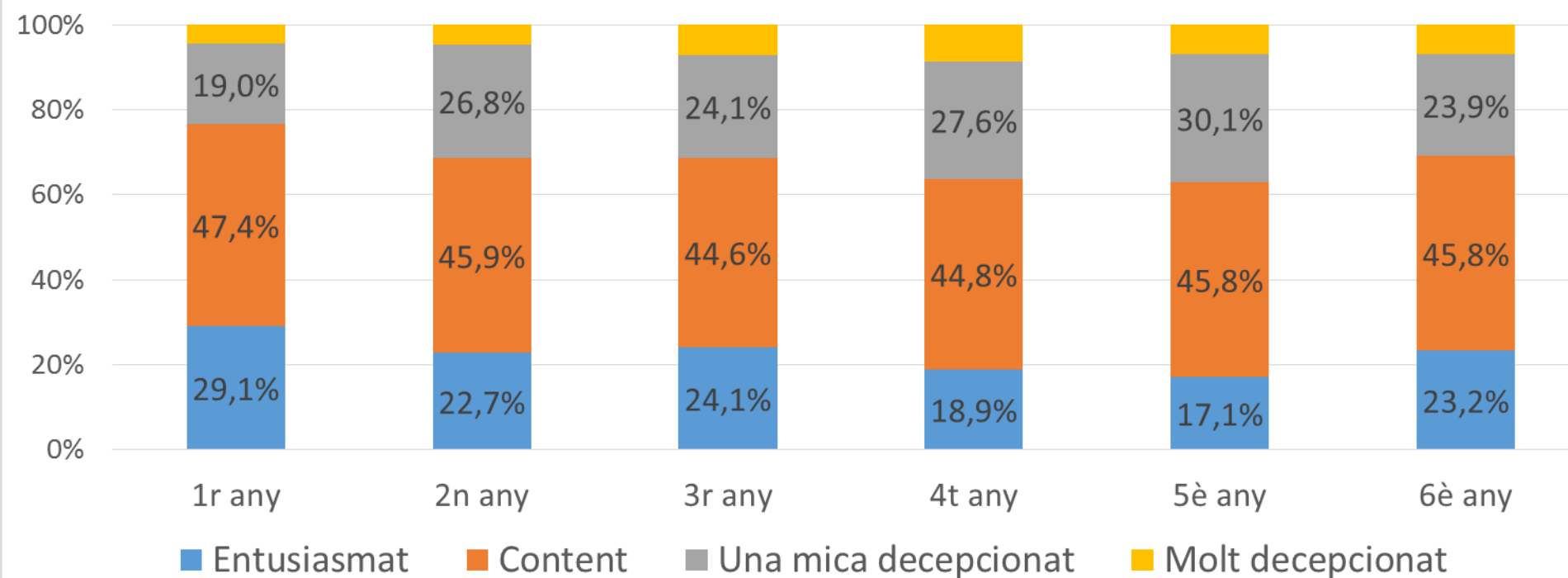
El sentiment en relació amb els estudis (I)

Students' assessment of their studies

Overall, students are quite satisfied with the aspects of quality discussed in this chapter. Satisfaction levels are especially high regarding the quality of teaching and regarding study facilities.



Grau de satisfacció dels estudiants



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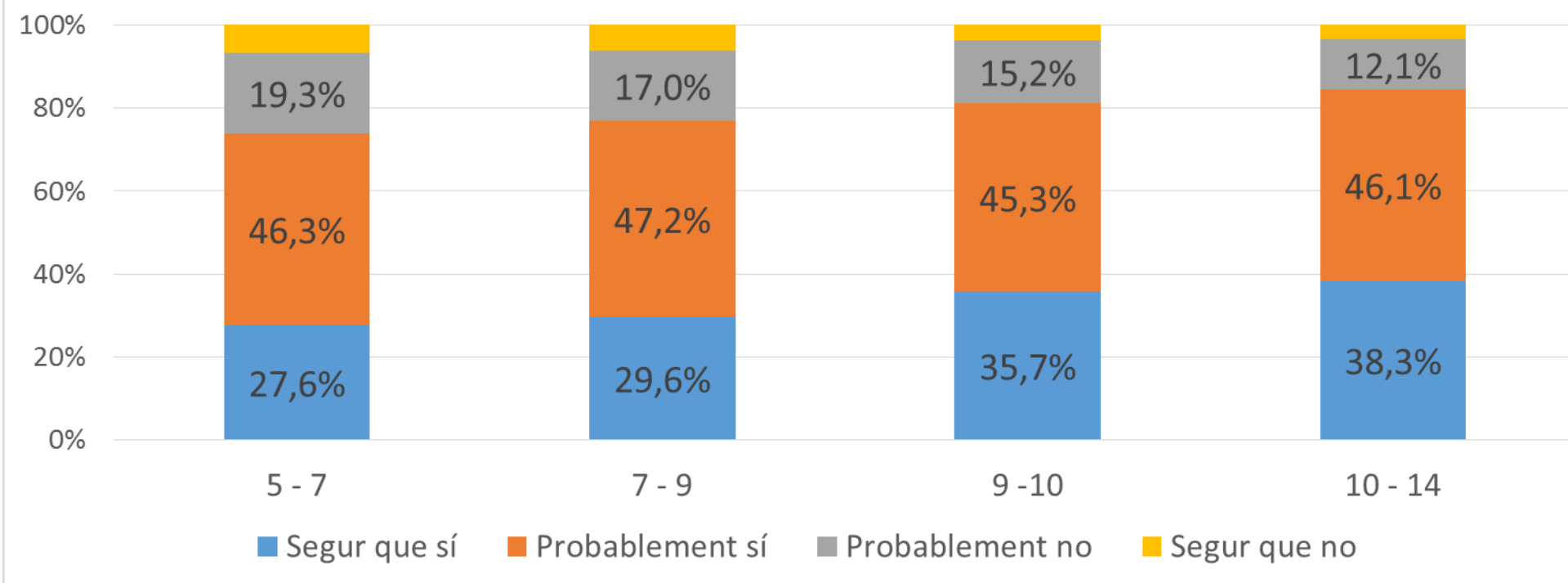
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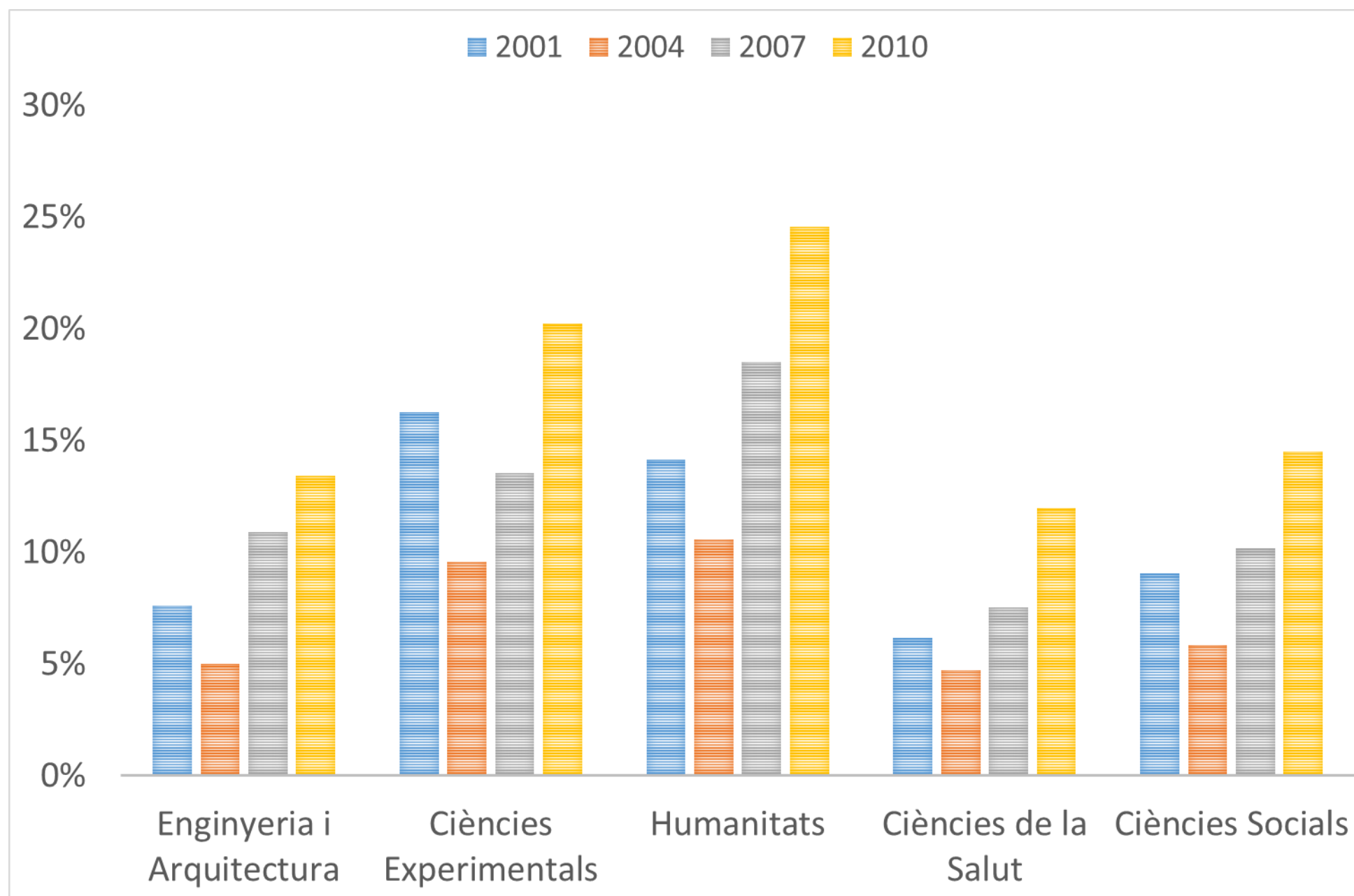
Proporció d'estudiants que repetiria **Universitat** segons la nota d'accés (0-14)



Font: Elaboració pròpia a partir de les dades d'ECOVIEU

La taxa d'atur dels graduats universitaris

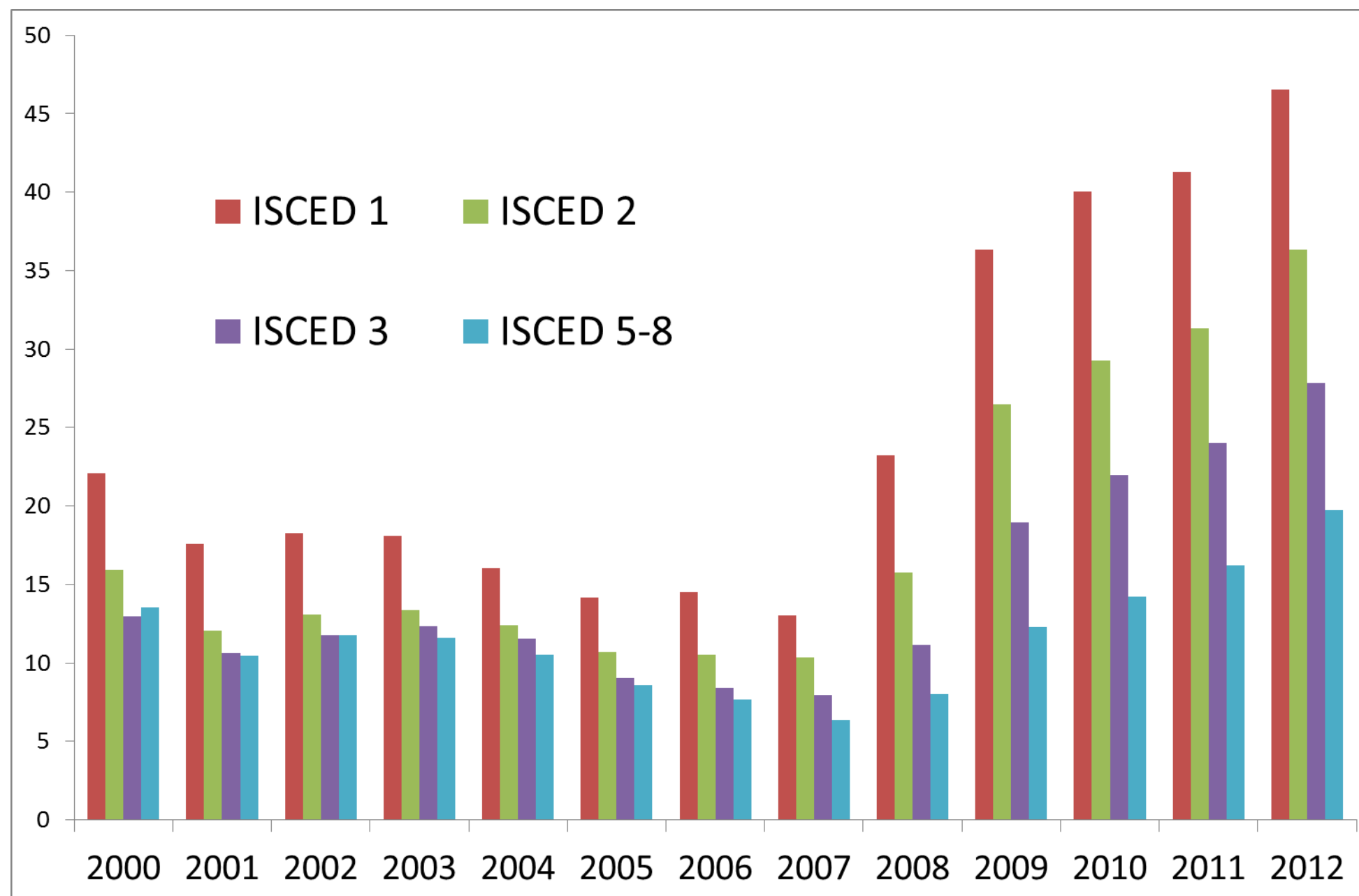
(al cap de tres anys de graduar-se, ensenyaments primer i segon cicle)



Font: Enquesta inserció laboral graduats universitaris AQU (2005, 2008, 2011, 2014)

L'evolució de la taxa d'atur segons nivell formatiu (I)

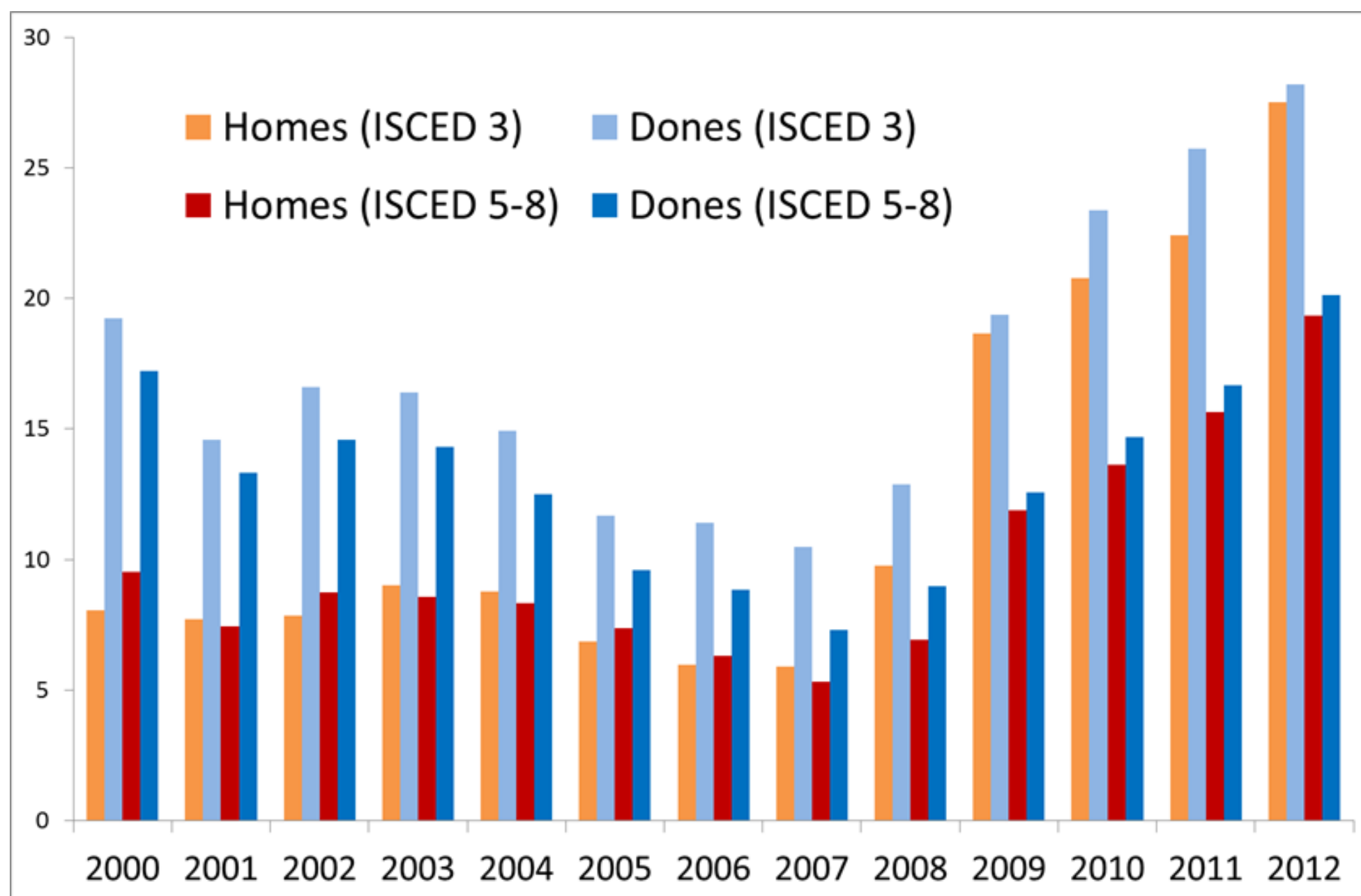
(conjunt població entre 25 i 34 anys)



Font: EPA (INE)

L'evolució de la taxa d'atur segons nivell formatiu (II)

(conjunt població entre 25 i 34 anys)



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