

Centrality of Studies

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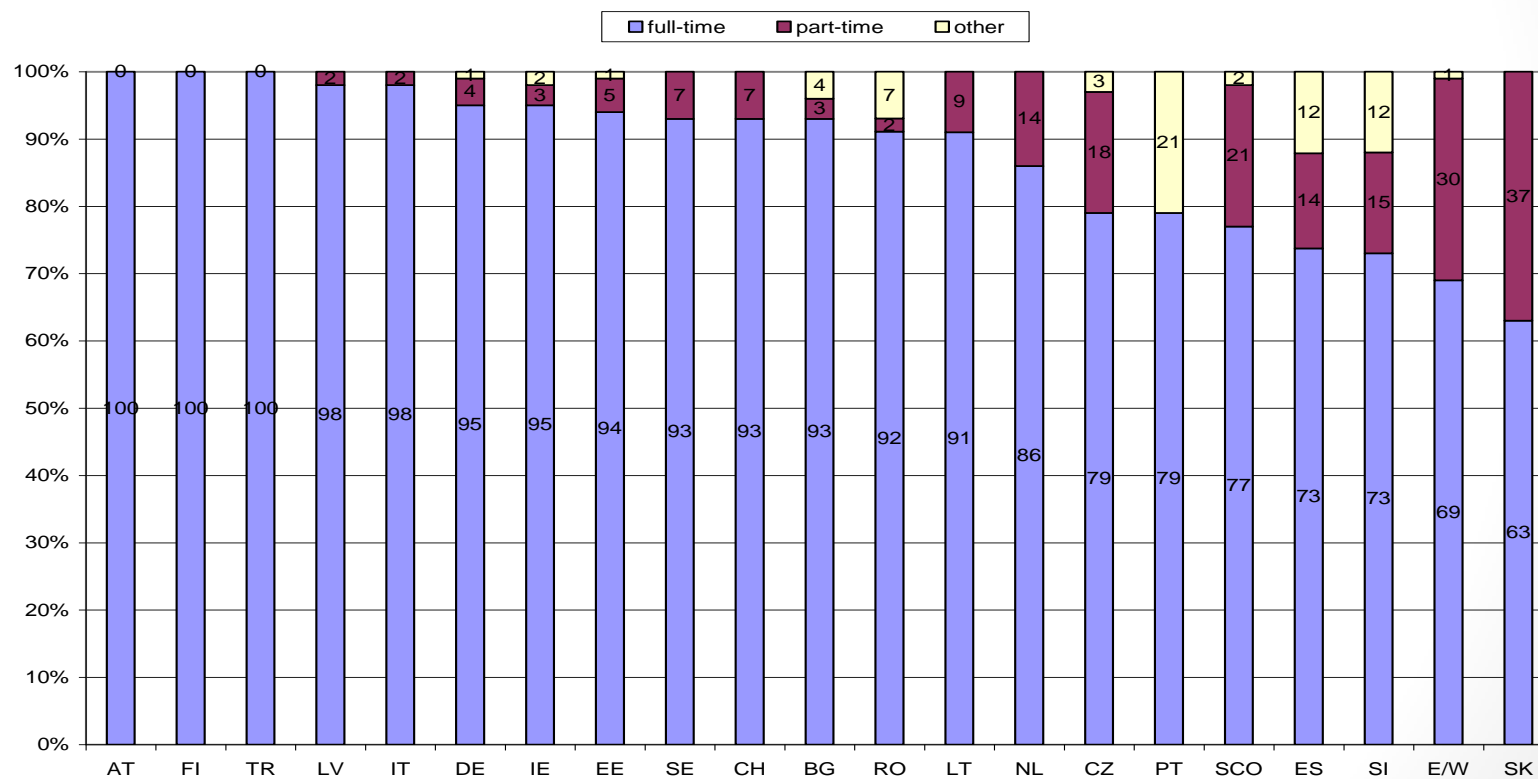
„Centrality of Studies“ – Part time Students

1. Definitions: formal and de facto part-time
2. Empirical findings
3. Trend: macro and micro view
4. Working students
5. Discussion: how to improve equity?

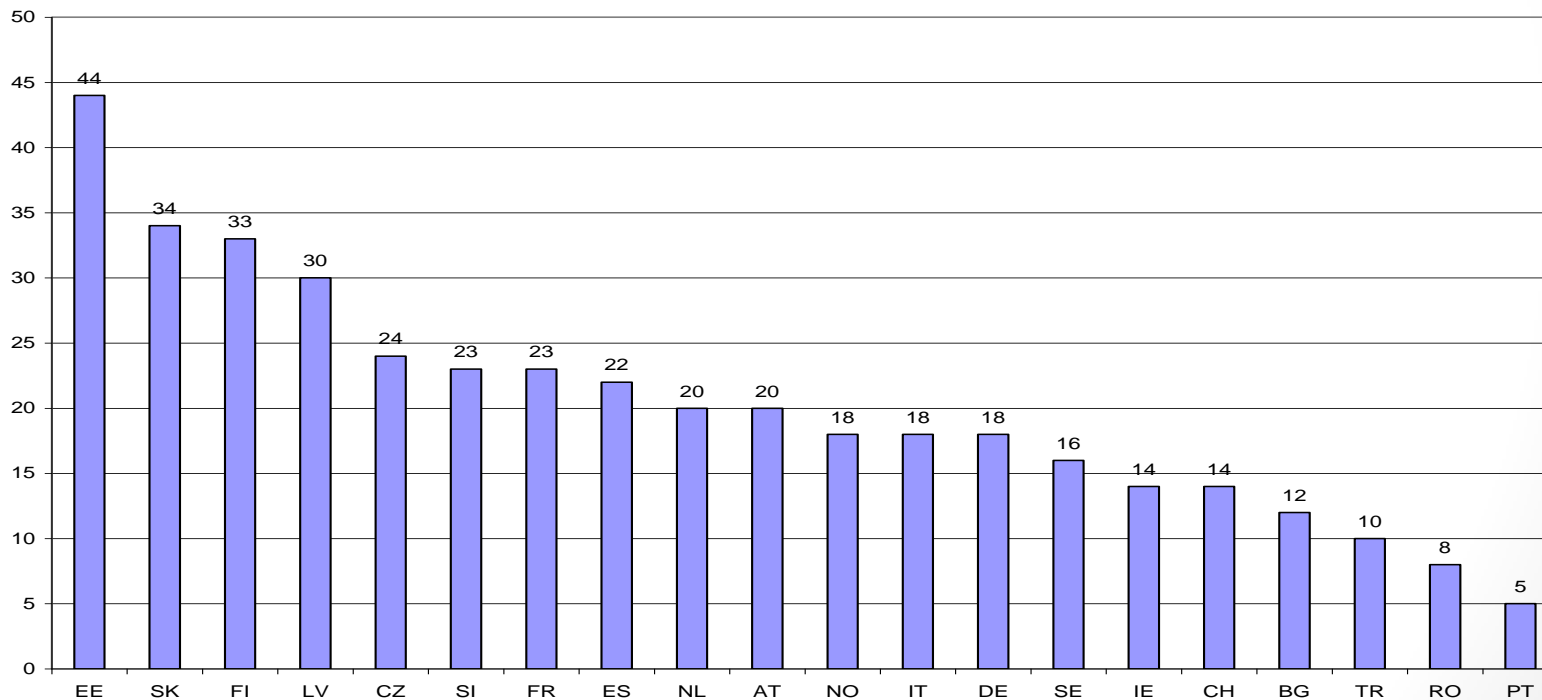
Part-time students: study is integrated with other activities: paid work and family responsibilities.

- EUROSTUDENT III (2008): subjective definition as part-time student: formal part-time.
- EUROSTUDENT III (2008): objective definition: students who spend less than 21 hours/week on study related activities: de facto part-time.
- European Commission (2009): „...if the engagement is less than 75% of the study week or a student who is expected to be in the programme for less than the full academic year.“

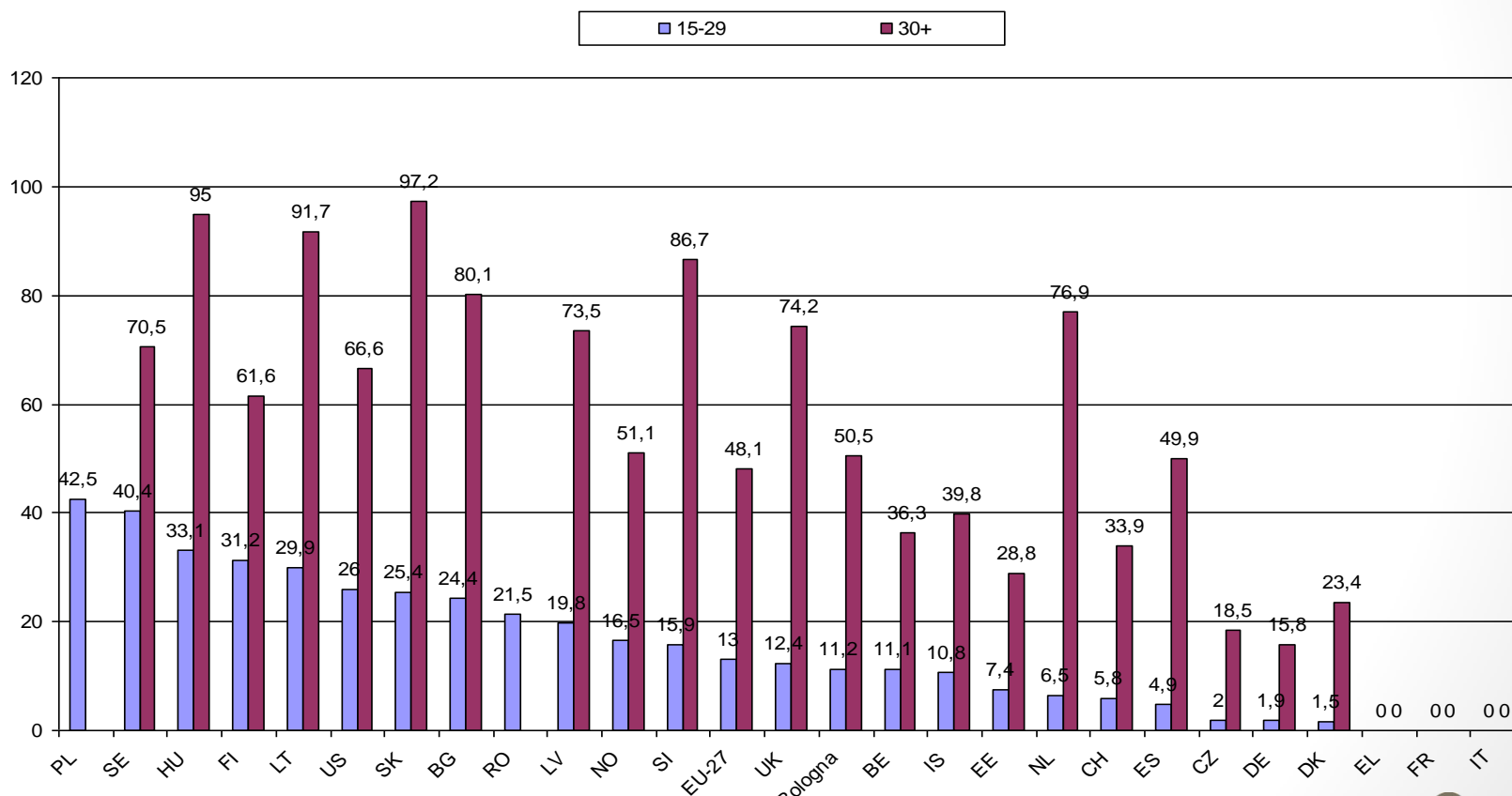
EUROSTUDENT III (2008): formal part-time in % (2006).



EUROSTUDENT III (2008): students who spend less than 21 hours/week on study related activities: de facto part-time in % (2006).



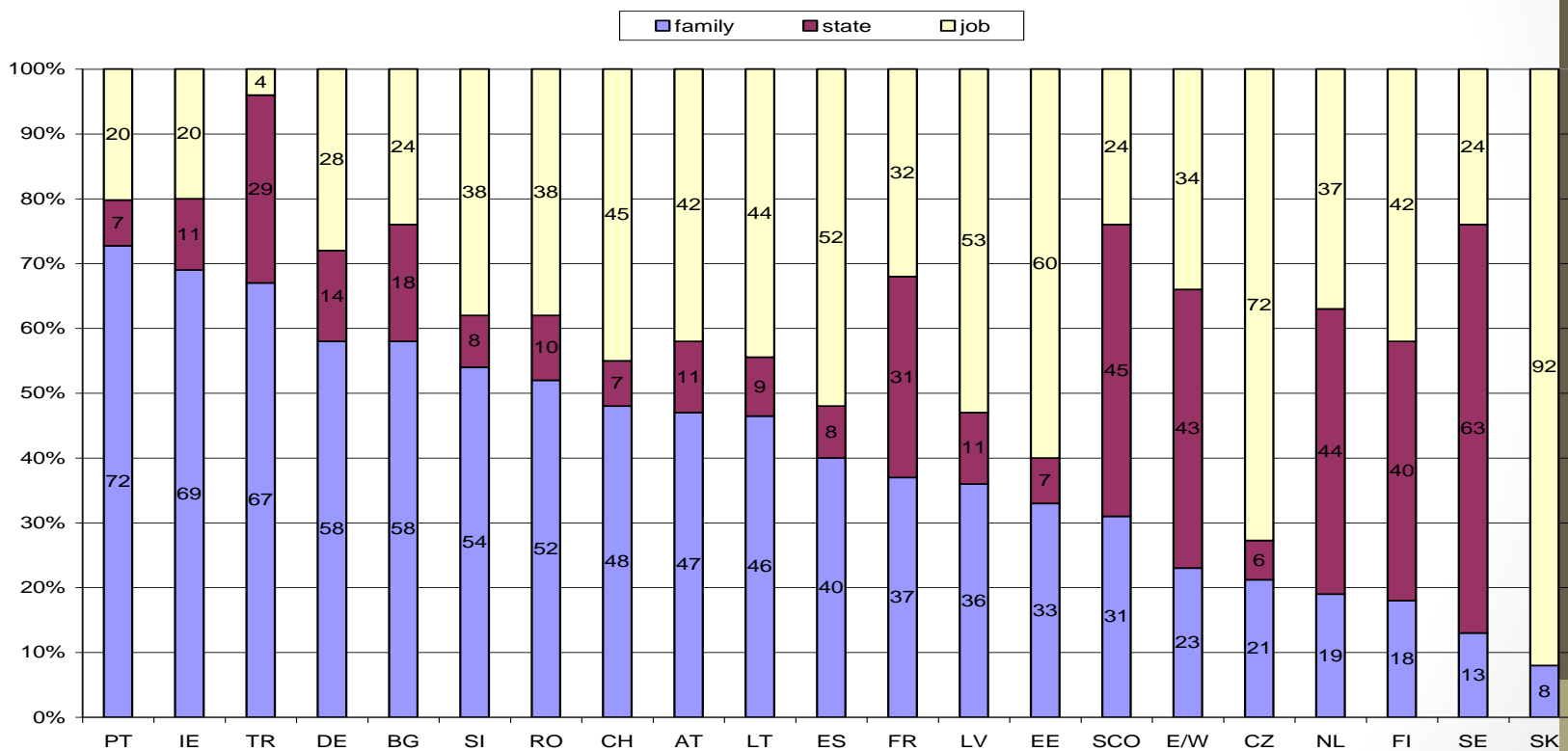
European Commission (2009): „...if the engagement is less than 75% of the study week or a student who is expected to be in the programme for less than the full academic year“ (2006) by age .



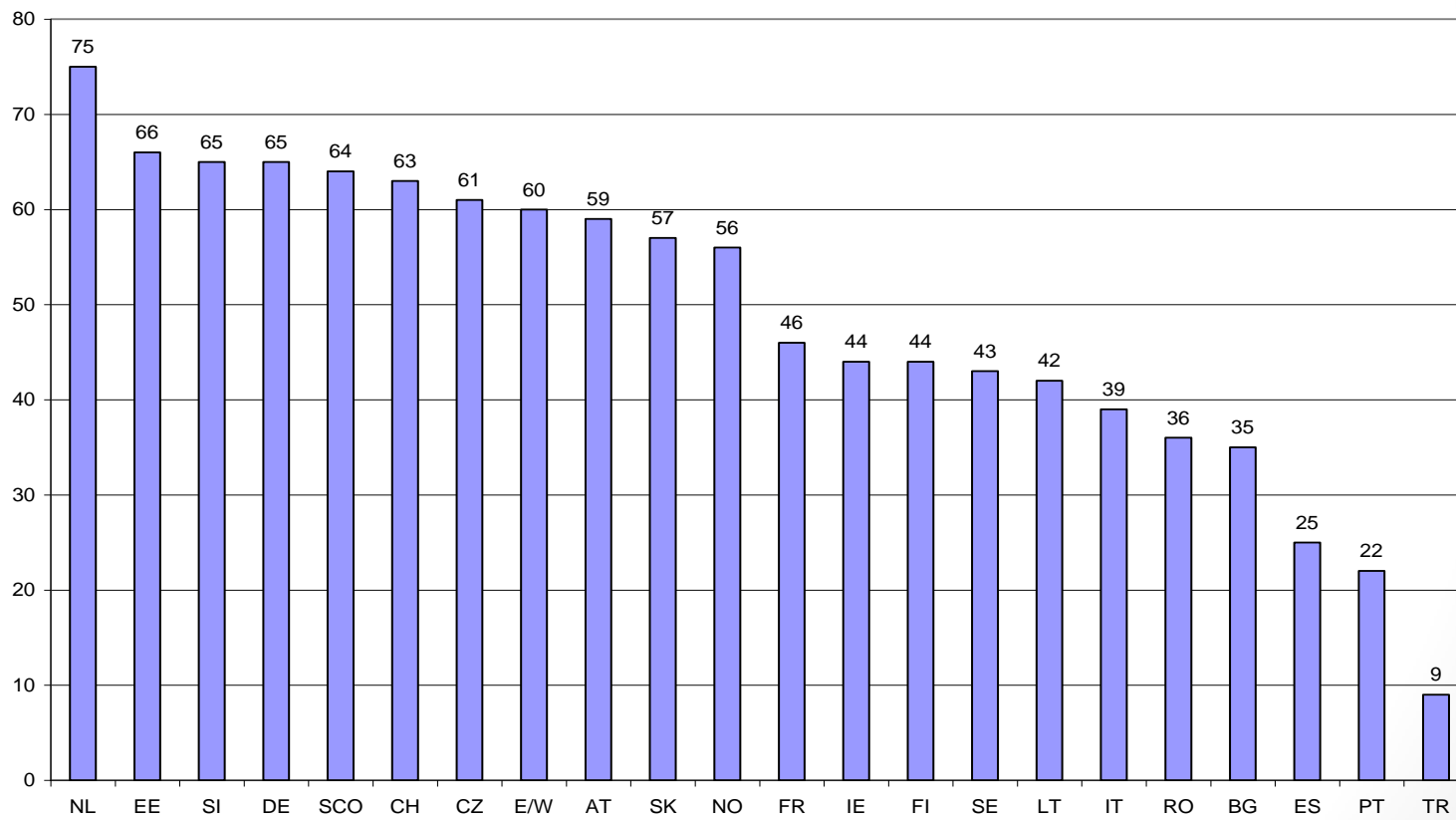
European Commission (2009):

- Part-time students represent (2006) 19,3% of all students in Bologna-Area and 18,2% for the EU-27. Six years ago the corresponding shares were „only“ about 16,6 and 13,9%.
- In only 3 Bologna countries (Czech Republic, Denmark and Germany) the share of part-time students are less than 10%.
- The share of part-time students is more than 30% in Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Finland, Russia and Ukraine. In Sweden over 50% are part-timers.
- At EU-27 level the share of part-timers is about 48% among students older than 30. The share of part-time students in the age-group 30+ raised from 37,4% (2000) up to 48,1 (2006) in the EU-27 countries.

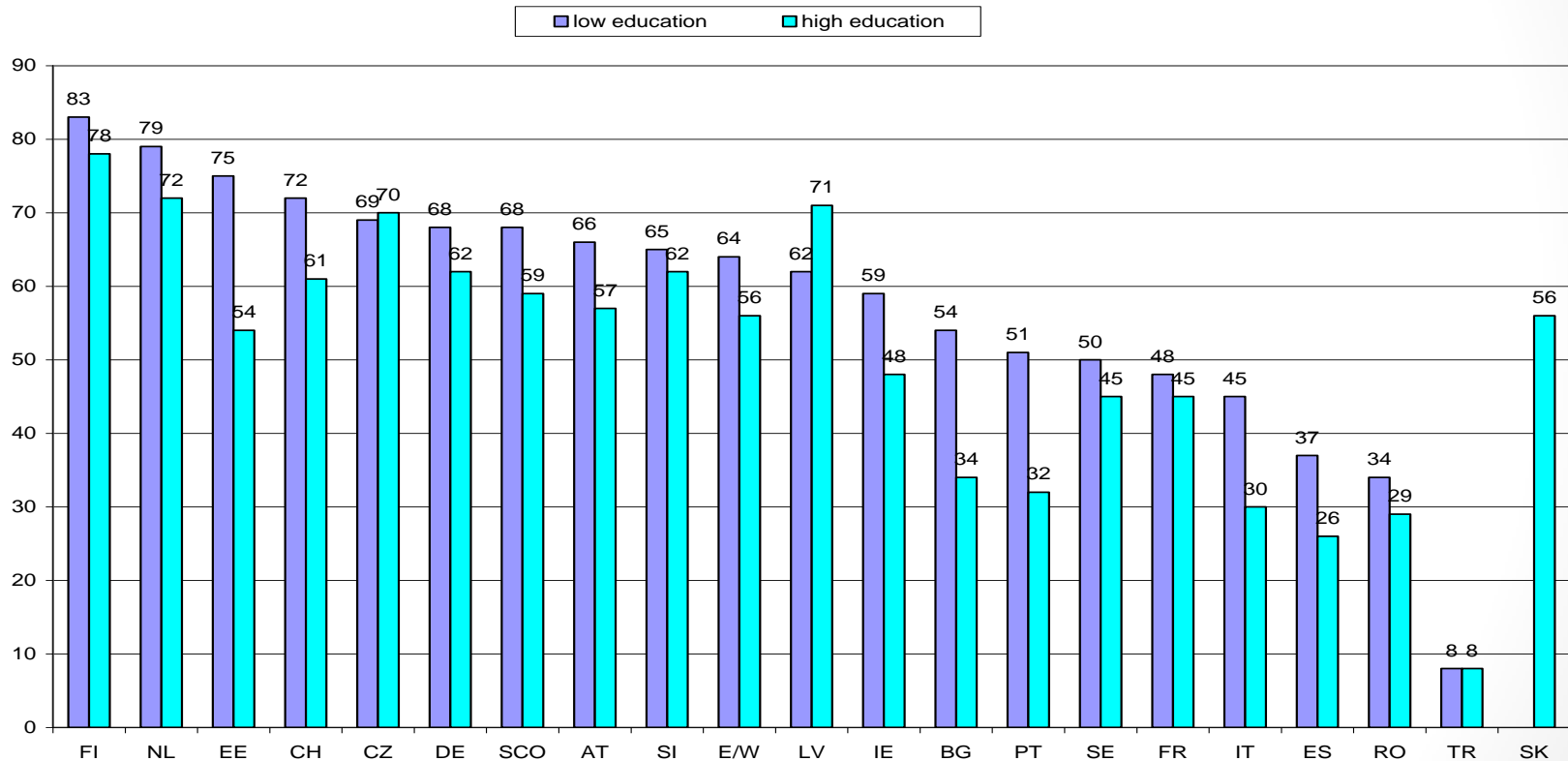
Eurostudent III (2008): composition of students' income (students maintaining own households) by source in %



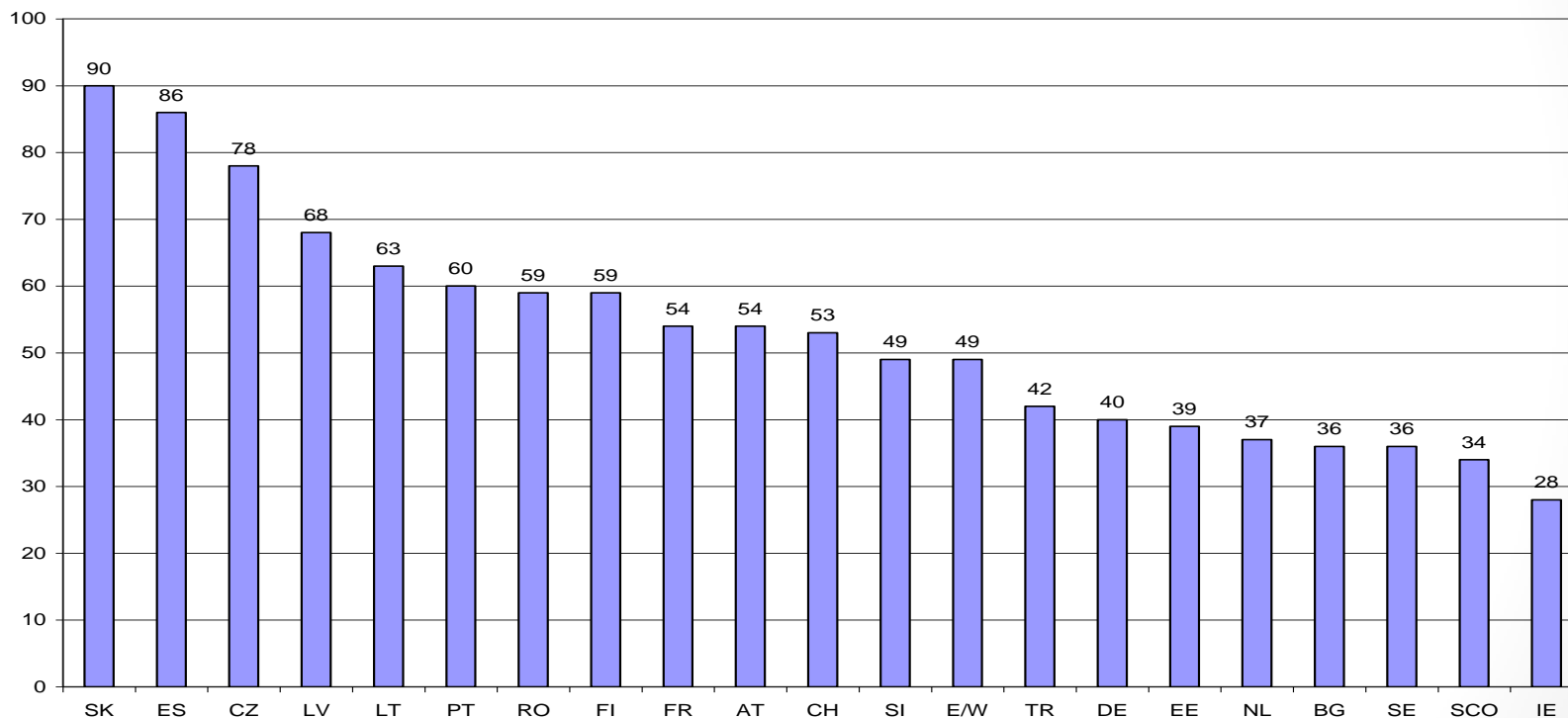
Eurostudent III (2008): Employment rate during term in %



Eurostudent III (2008): Employment rate by parents' education in %



Eurostudent III (2008): Contribution to working students' income by gainful employment in %



- Student employment is frequent in all countries and the rate is affected by age, field of study and social background. More than 50% of students in 11 of 22 observed countries work alongside their studies.
- The employment rate of students with low SES is higher than among students with high SES.
- In 14 of the observed countries the contribution of students' jobs reaches a substantial share of more than 40% of total income.
- In only four countries, Norway, Sweden, Slovakia and Estonia, more than 10% of the students have children, in most countries the corresponding value is less than 10%. The share is related to students' age.