



Future Challenges for the European Education Systems

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Education for whom?
How many participate in education?
What kind of education?
How much education cost?
Who are our teachers?

Education for Employment or Employment for Education?





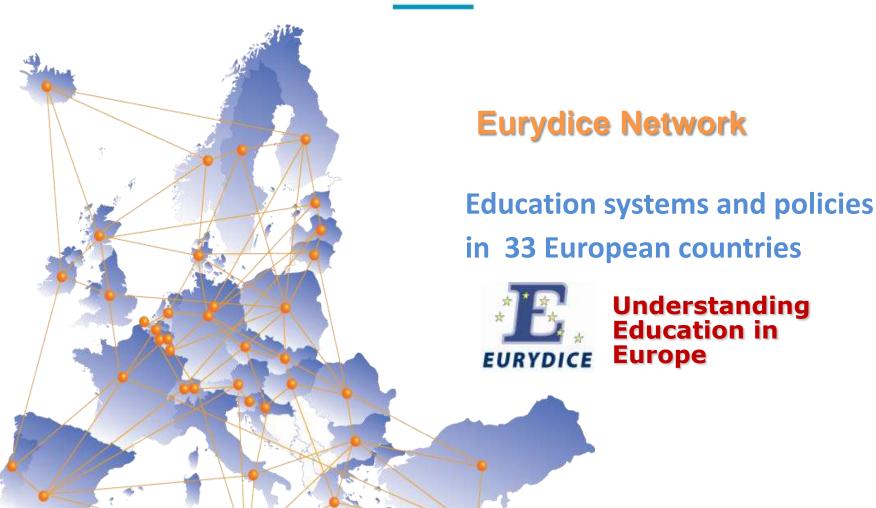


Key Data on Education 2012 is tracing the main developments of European education systems over the last decade.

The report presents 95 qualitative and quantitative indicators:

- Demographic trends;
- Participation in education;
- Financial resources;
- Teachers;
- Teaching processes;
- Qualifications awarded;
- Transition to employment.





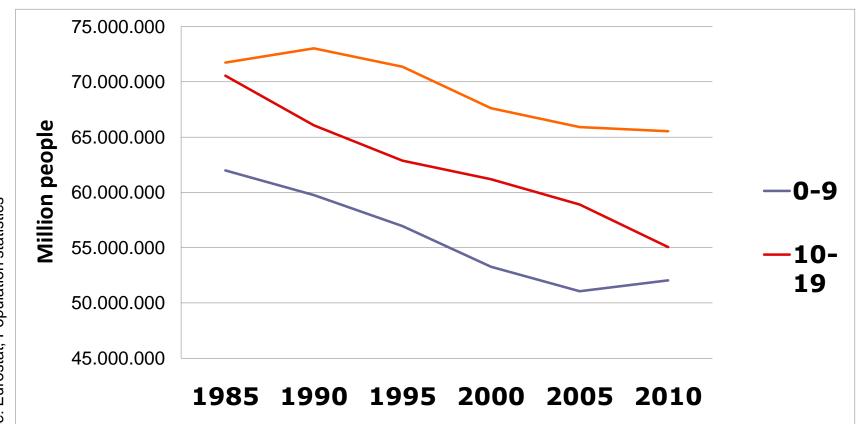


Education for whom?



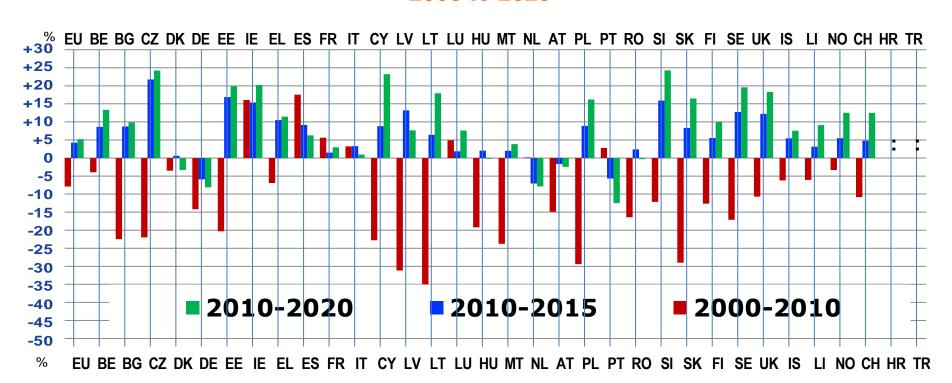


Population variation in the 0-9, 10-19 and 20-29 age groups in the EU-27, 1985-2010





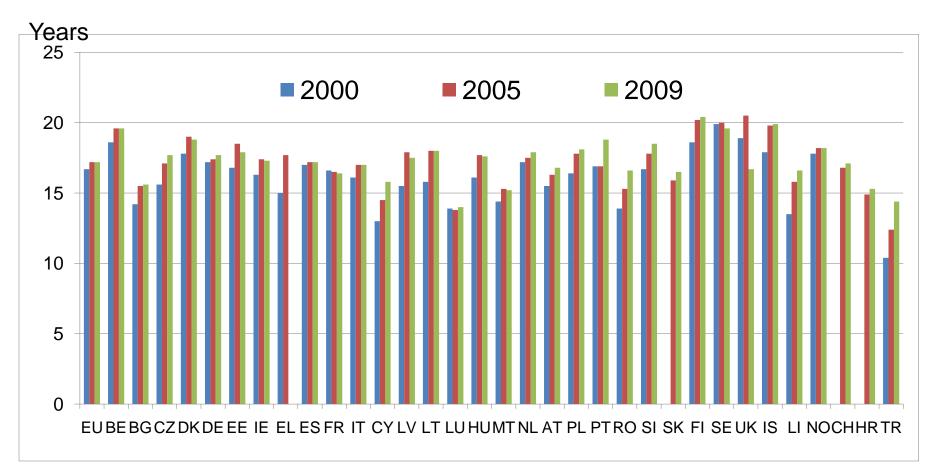
Recent population changes and projections for the 5-9 age group, 2000 to 2020



Source: Eurostat, Population Statistics



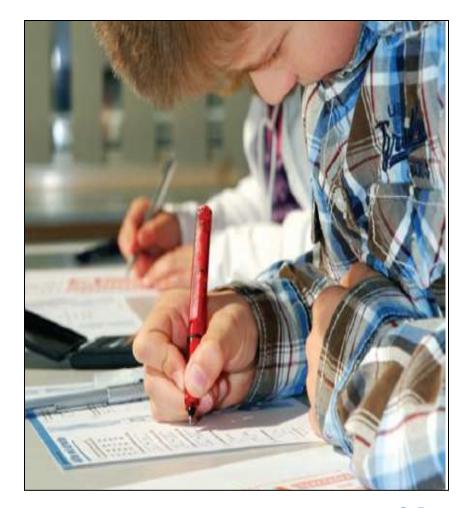
Expected duration of education for 5-year-olds (ISCED 0 to 6), 2000 - 2009



Source: Eurostat, UOE

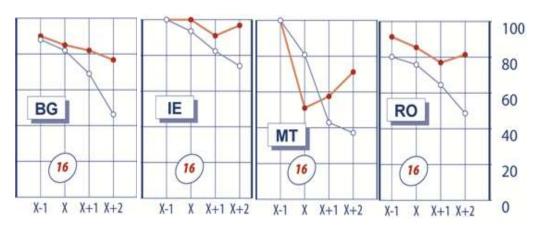


Participation in education

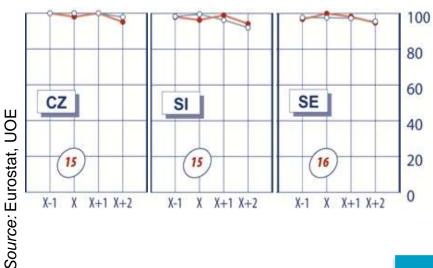


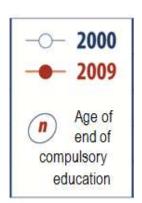


Trends of the participation rates, following full-time compulsory education, 2000-2009



• In 2009, almost 90% of 17-year-old Europeans were still in education.

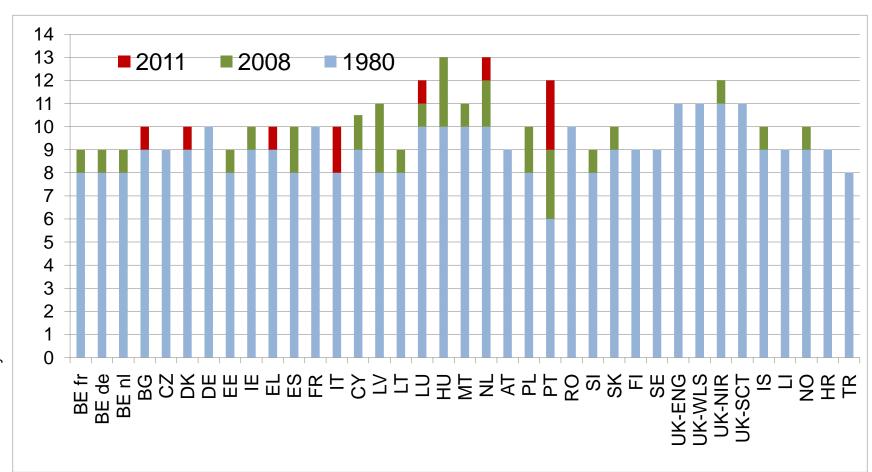




Post-compulsory
 participation rates in
 education have improved
 during the last ten years.

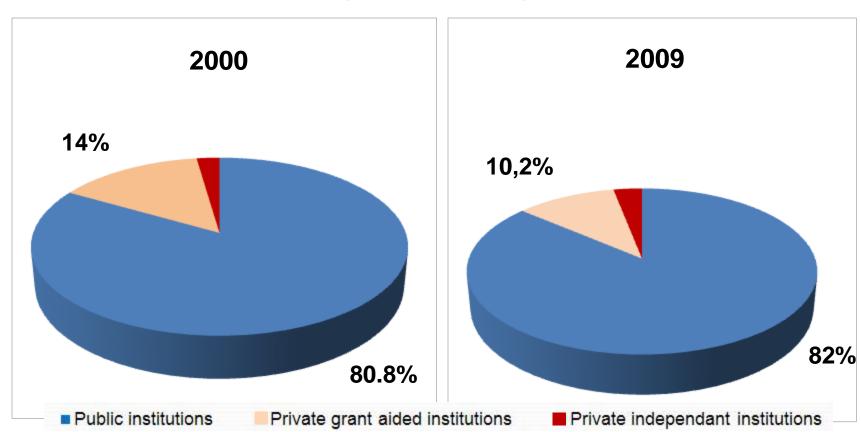


Duration of the full-time compulsory education in Europe, 1980-2011



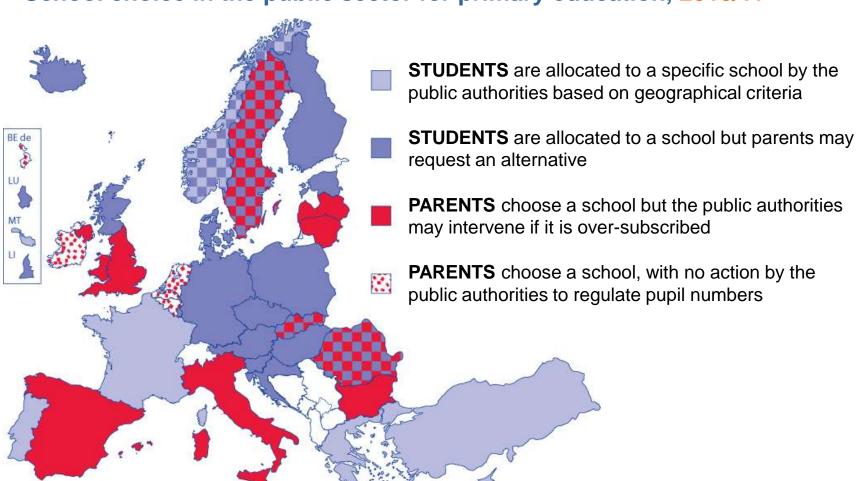


Students in public, private grant-aided and private independent primary and secondary schools (ISCED 1-3), 2009

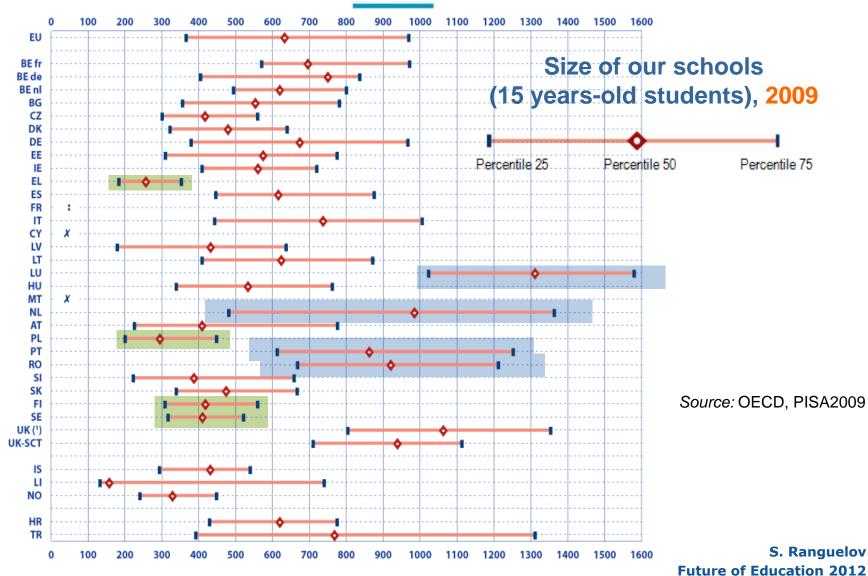




School choice in the public sector for primary education, 2010/11

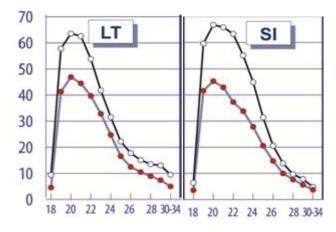


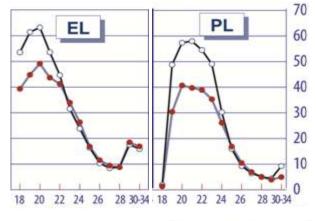






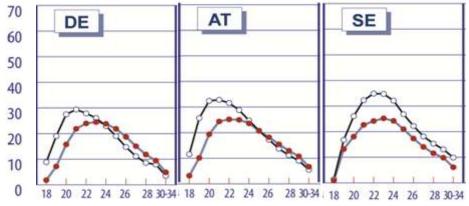
Participation rates in tertiary education (ISCED 5 and 6) by age and by sex, 2009





 In ten years the participation in tertiary education increased by 22%.





 In most countries, the participation in full time tertiary education programmes decreases with the age of students.



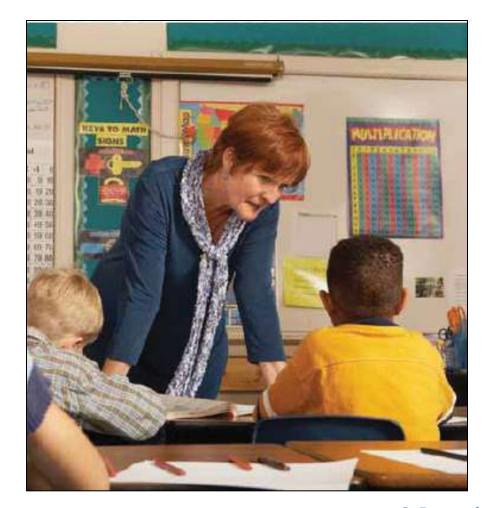
Challenges in Participation in Education

- Need to reduce the Early school leavers.
- Increase the participation in Preprimary education.
- Ensure the **Equity in education** (migrant population, socio-economic status).
- Reduce the gap between schools
- Work on the optimal class size and school size.





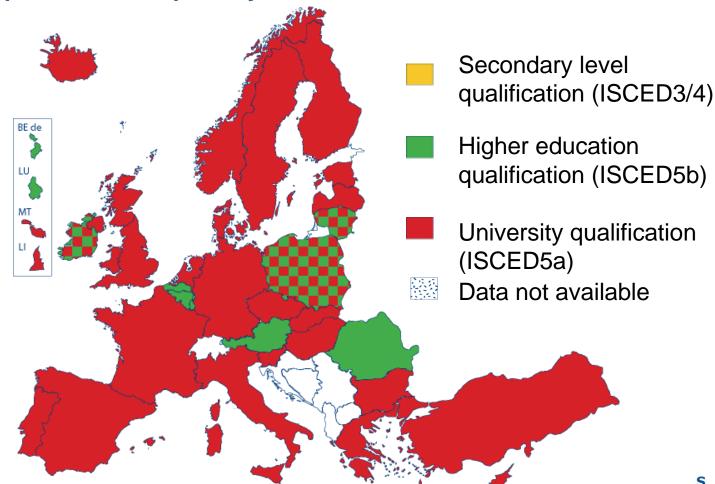
Who are our teachers?





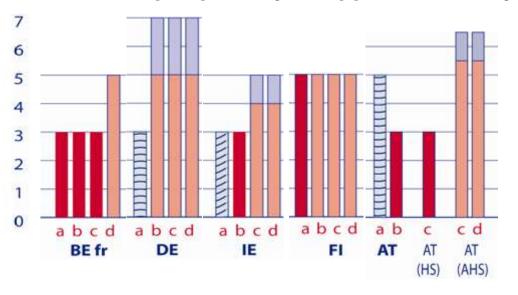
Historical overview of the level of qualification of primary school teachers, 1900, 1970, 2007

2007





Required level and minimum length of initial teacher education for teachers from pre-primary to upper secondary education, 2010/11

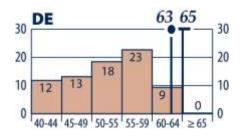


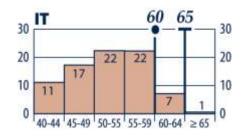
Most countries today require a
 Bachelor's degree as the
 minimum teaching
 qualification. Master's level
 degree is commonly required
 for secondary teachers.

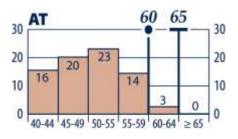
To teach at level:	a	Pre-primary	b	Primary	С	Lower secondary		y d	Upper secondary
Qualification needed:		SCED 3/4 Bachelor's level	□	Master's leve	- 1	Induction {		after ITE during ITE	<u> </u>

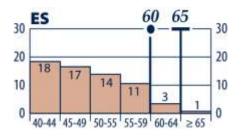


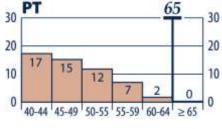
Proportions of teachers in age groups close to retirement in primary and secondary education, 2009

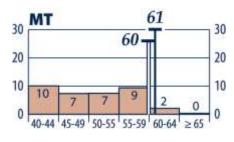


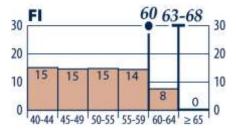












Source: Eurostat, UOE and Eurydice



- There has been a significant fall in the proportion of graduates in the field of education and training.
- Increases in teachers' salaries over the last decade were not always sufficient to maintain teachers' purchasing power due to a faster rise in cost of living.
- While the overall working hours for teachers have not changed, the average number of active teaching hours has increased in the last years.

Challenges for the Teaching profession





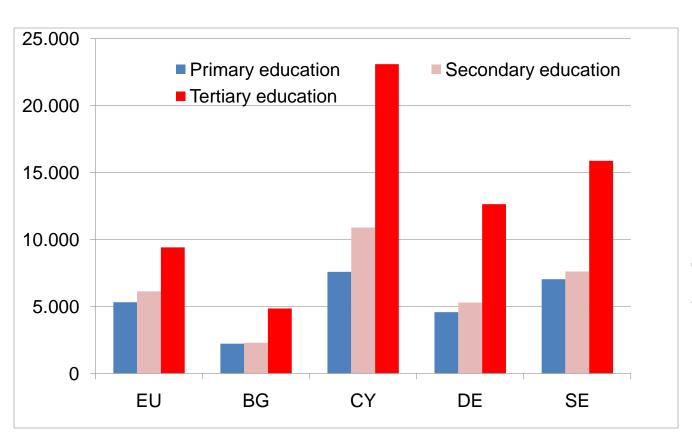


How much education cost?





Public expenditure per student and education levels, in PPS EUR, 2008

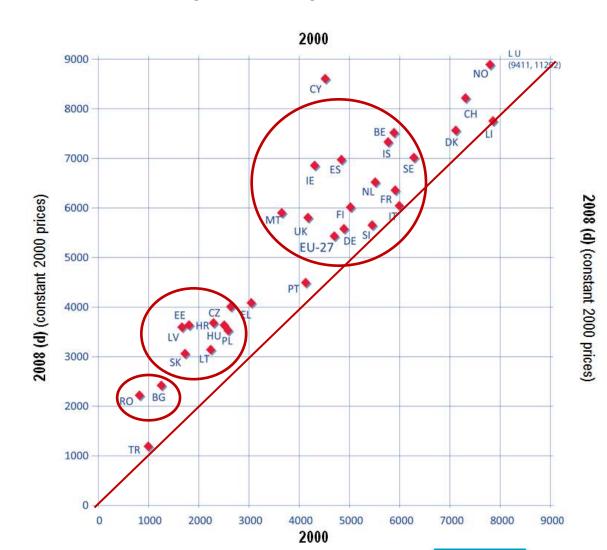


Each citizen pays:

EU 1500€ Bulgaria 552€ Cyprus 2937€ Sweden 2656€



Trend in total expenditure per student, in PPS EUR, 2000 and 2008



 The expenditure per student increased by 34 % in nominal terms

 Or 16 % in constant prices (i.e. taking into account the evolution of prices during the same period)

Source: Eurydice



- Investment in education is over 10% of the total public expenditure and might be affected by the budgetary restrictions implemented by many Member States.
- The relative low levels of capital investment in education (below 9% at EU level) risk to undermine the medium term development of the sector.
- Several countries introduced different types of fees to be paid by tertiary education students that can impact the participation levels.

Challenges in Funding of Education





Education for Employment

or

Employment for Education?



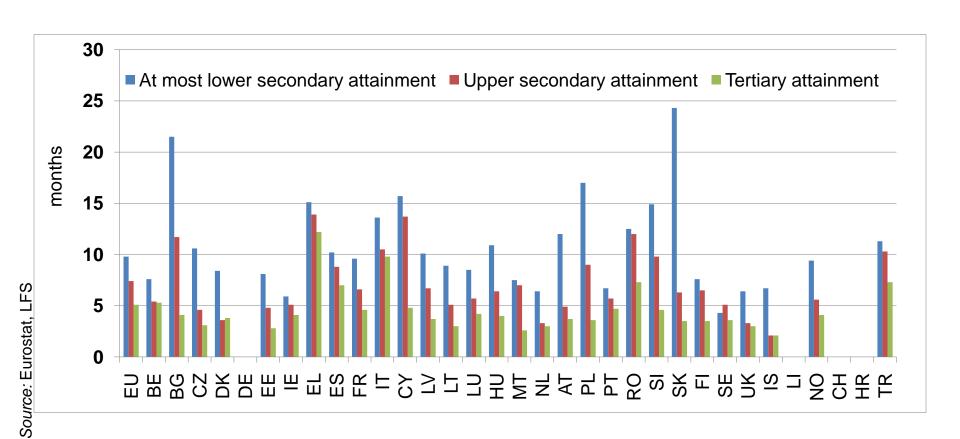




- 79% of young people (20-24 age group) in Europe successfully completed upper secondary education in 2010, confirming the upward trend during the last decade.
- The percentage of the population with a tertiary qualification has increased for all age groups since 2000 with a notable increase in the younger age groups.

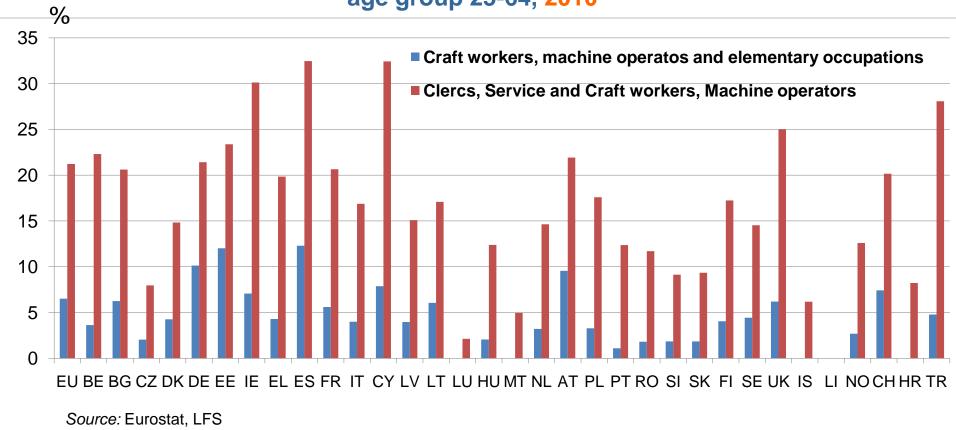


Average length of transition from education to employment, 2009





Proportion of tertiary education graduates working as Craft workers, machine operators or in other elementary occupations, age group 25-64, 2010





Challenges in the transition from Education to Employment

- One in five tertiary graduates are overqualified for their job, and this proportion has increased since 2000.
- Although women outnumber men in most academic fields, they still remain, on average, more likely to be unemployed.
- Low educated people stay longer periods unemployed.





Let's sum up: Education and Training 2020

 Making lifelong learning and mobility a reality

- Improving the quality and efficiency of education and training
- Promoting equity, social cohesion and active citizenship
- Enhancing creativity and innovation, including entrepreneurship, at all levels of education and training.





EDUCATION, AUDIOVISUAL & CULTURE EXECUTIVE AGENCY

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Information on Education Systems and Policies in Europe











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The Eurydice Network provides information on and analyses of European education systems and policies. As from 2011 it consists of 37 national units based in all 33 countries participating in the EU's Lifelong Learning programme (EU Member States, EFTA countries, Croatia and Turkey). It is co-ordinated and managed by the EU Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency in Brussels, which drafts its studies and provides a range of online resources. More about Eurydice

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