



The contribution of Eurydice to European evidence-based policy making in Education

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Education and Youth Policy Analysis
EACEA A7

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Content

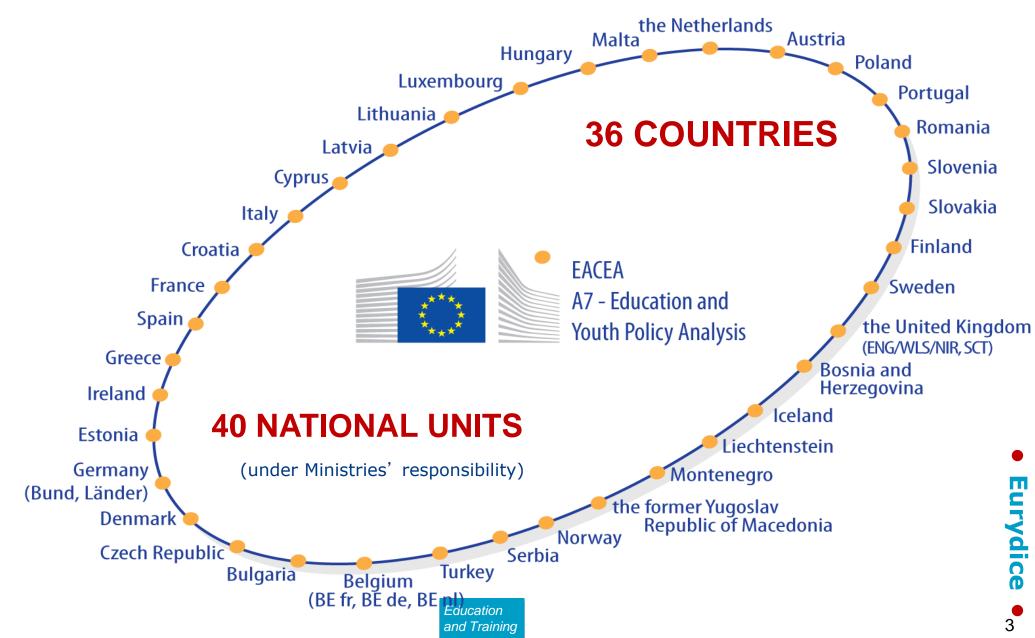
- Eurydice History and Mission
- Context: Europe 2020 Education and Training 2020
- Working method
- Reports and publications





Eurydice Network in 2014







Where do we come from?

- The foundation: European Council meeting 1975, start of Community Action in the field of Education
- 16 September 1980: Establishment of the Eurydice Network (central unit based in Brussels + interactive network of 9 national units). Primary focus: exchange of information on education systems of Member States
- 1992: Maastricht Treaty (legal recognition of Education in European policy). In 1996, the Eurydice Network is integrated in the Socrates programme.





Where do we come from?

- Since 2007 included in the EU Action Programme in the Field of Lifelong Learning (2007-2013). The European unit is since September 2008 based in the Education, Audiovisual & Culture Executive Agency (EACEA).
- Since 2014 (co-)financed by Erasmus +, the new EU programme for Education, Training, Youth and Sport (2014-2020), Key Action 3: Support for Policy Reform.





Eurydice Network: mission statement

To provide those responsible for education systems and policies in Europe with European-level analyses and information which will assist them in their decision making.





Context Europe 2020

- Europe 2020 is the EU's growth strategy for the decade 2010-20.
- In a changing world, we want the EU to become a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy.
- Concretely, the Union has set five ambitious objectives on employment, innovation, education, social inclusion and climate/energy - to be reached by 2020.
- Each Member State has adopted its own national targets in each of these areas. Concrete actions at EU and national levels underpin the strategy.



EU targets agreed for 2020

Proposed by the Commission and agreed by the European Council in March 2010: all Member States were invited to set national targets on this basis

EMPLOYMENT	75% of the population aged 20-64 should be employed
INNOVATION	3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&D
CLIMATE / ENERGY	A reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 20%
	A share of renewable energies up to 20%
	An increase in energy efficiency by 20%
EDUCATION	The share of early school leavers should be under 10%
	At least 40% of the younger generation should have a degree or diploma
POVERTY	Lifting at least 20 million people out of poverty





Education in Europe 2020

In the area of education, the Europe 2020 strategy sets two targets:

- reducing the number of early school leavers
- increasing the share of young adults who have completed tertiary education





Current context: Education and Training 2020

ET 2020: strategic framework strengthening cooperation in Education and Training

Overarching objectives: high-quality pre-primary, primary, secondary, higher and vocational education and training keeping in mind that they contribute to employment, economic success, and allow people to participate fully in society



ET 2020 - objectives

- 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





ET 2020 - benchmarks

- at least 95% of children between the age of four and the age for starting compulsory primary education should participate in early childhood education;
- the share of 15-years olds with insufficient abilities in reading, mathematics and science should be less than 15%;
- the share of early leavers from education and training should be less than 10%;
- the share of 30-34 year olds with tertiary educational attainment should be at least 40%;
- 82% of recent graduates from upper secondary to tertiary education (age group 20-34) who are no longer in education should be in employment
- an average of at least 15 % of adults (age group 25-64) should participate in lifelong learning



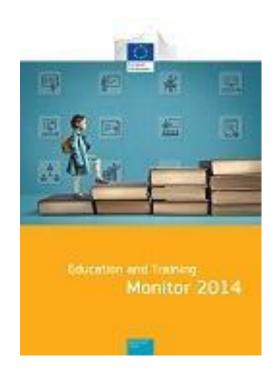


To be able to provide legitimate policy advice, the Commission needs:

- Detailed knowledge about the institutional set-up in individual countries
- Understanding of association between reforms/institutional set-up and national performance
- Monitoring of reforms and performance over time



Education and Training Monitor 2014





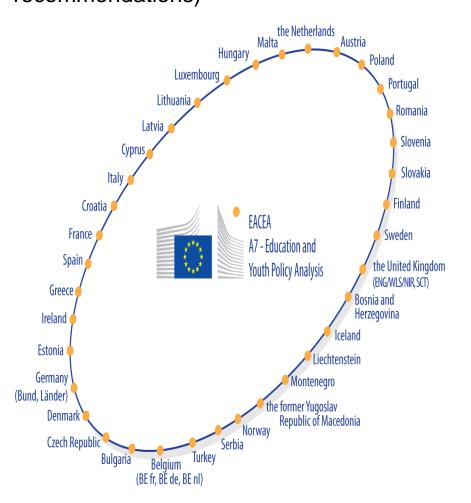


Eurydice contribution

- The Eurydice Network provides a vast source of descriptive, comparable information on European education systems and policies and a wide range of comparative analyses on topics ranging from Early Childhood Education and Care to the reform in Higher Education.
- The information provided by Eurydice national units is essentially normative and qualitative, relating to official documents such as laws, decrees, regulations and recommendations.
- The central Eurydice Unit combines this information with other data sources – such as statistical data from Eurostat, the UOE database and the results of international education surveys – in order to produce final reports.



Eurydice national units provide normative and qualitative information (laws, decrees, regulations and recommendations)







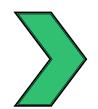






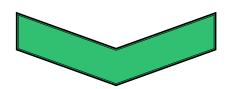












Descriptive, comparable information on European education systems and policies Comparative analyses on various topics

Education and Training



Evolution of the

Eurydice Network

Europe 2020 – Education and Training 2020 – Erasmus +

2014

Education and Training Monitor

Country Monitoring

JAF

2010

Europe 2020 strategy

Support to public debate and providing information to policy-makers

Indicators and secondary analysis

2000

Lisbon

1999

1980

Bologna process

1992 Maastricht

Birth of the Network

Thematic comparative studies

Comparable national descriptions

Questions and answers

Mutual understanding

Exchange of information



3 types of products

- Harmonised descriptions of education systems Eurypedia
- Comparative Reports
- National Sheets (Facts and Figures)



Work Programme

The biennial Eurydice Work Programme is prepared in cooperation with DG EAC and with The National Units. It is linked to the priorities Europe 2020 and ET2020.

The WP is discussed at the annual Eurydice Heads of Unit meeting (Sept/Oct) and presented to the Erasmus + Programme Committee (Dec).





Work programme



Thematic study

Promotion



Publication



Eurydice

Scoping
note/Questionnaire
prepared by EACEA A7
(discussed
with a EAC and NUs)

Completion by EACEA A7 ←

Checking(s) by NUs



Analysis and drafting by EACEA A7

Information
collected by all
NUs, Eurostat,
International
Organisations...







https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/fpfis/mwikis/eurydice/





14 thematic chapters

EURYPEDIA European Encyclopedia on National Education Systems Commission EUROPA > European commission > EACEA > Eurydice Topics Countries About Eurypedia Contacts Adult Education and Training Political Social and Economic Background and Trends Teachers and Education Staff Organisation and Governance Management and Other Education Staff Funding in Education Quality Assurance Early Childhood Education and Care Educational Support and Guidance Primary Education Mobility and Internationalisation Secondary and Post-Secondary Non-Tertiary Education Ongoing Reforms and Policy Developments Higher Education



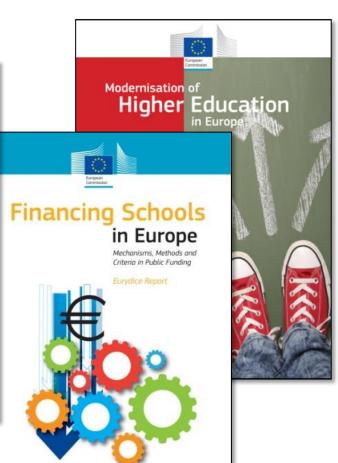
Eurypedia

- Common Guide for Contents (14 chapters + glossary + legislation)
- National units are responsible for the content and update their description in Mediawiki
- Chapter 14 on reforms is updated 4 times/year









Forthcoming reports

European Czennissalan

Assuring Quality in Education in Europe:

Policies and
Approaches to
School Evaluation

Adult
Education
and Training
in Europe:

Advancing Access to Learning Opportunities

• <u>-</u>

Eurydice website:

http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/education/eurydice

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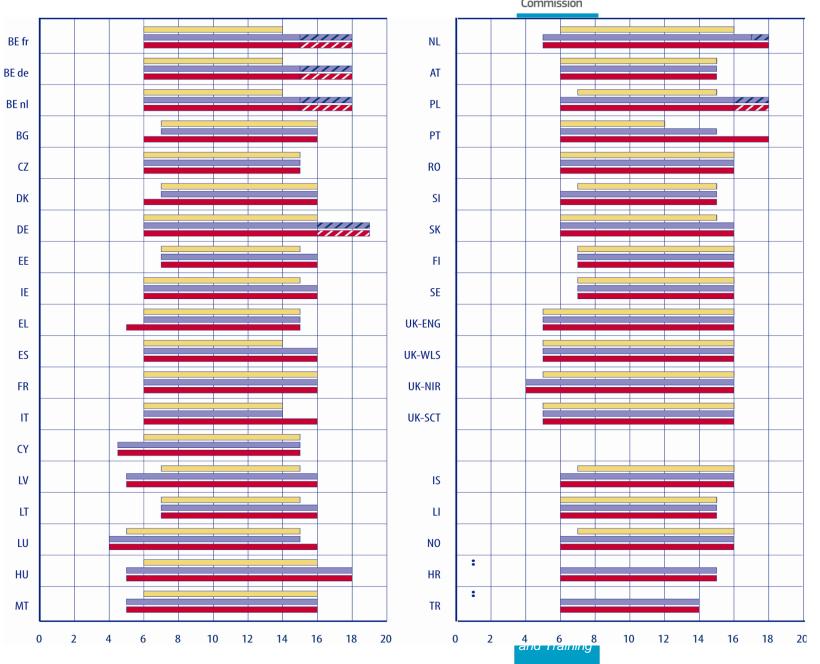


Compulsory schooling? Really?!









Duration of full-time compulsory schooling in Europe 1980-2012

1980/81

2006/07

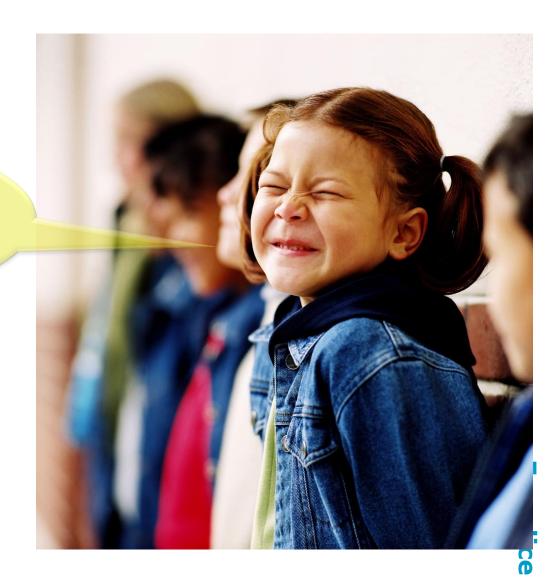
2010/11



Source: Eurydice
Key data on Education in Europe
2012

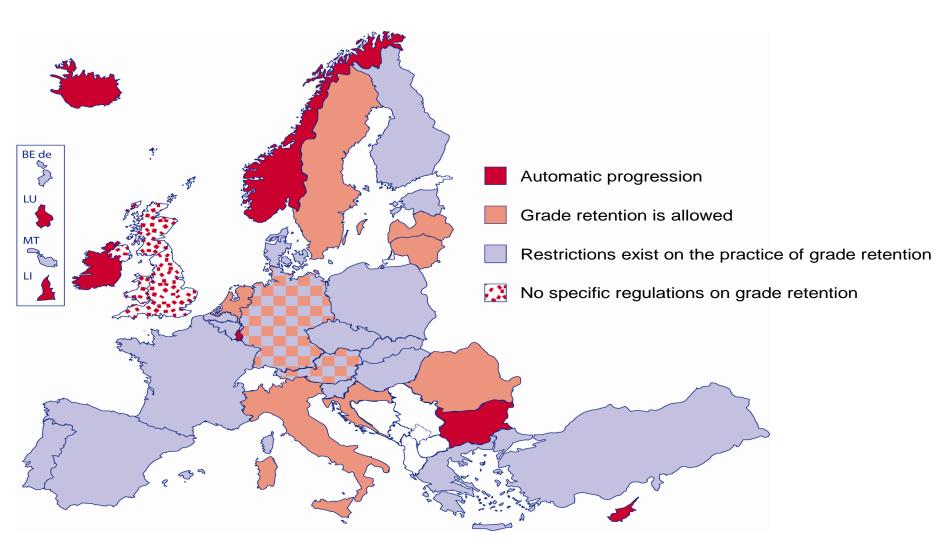


Grade retention? What is that!?





Grade retention in primary education (ISCED 1) according to existing regulations, 2010/11

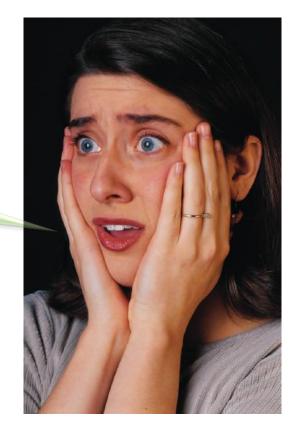


Source: Eurydice- Key data on Education in Europe - 2012

Education and Training



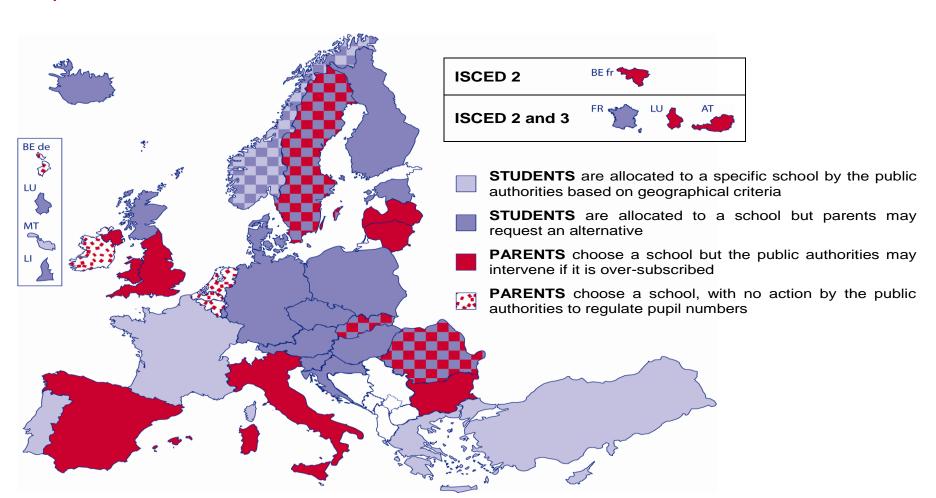
What do you mean we can't choose?!





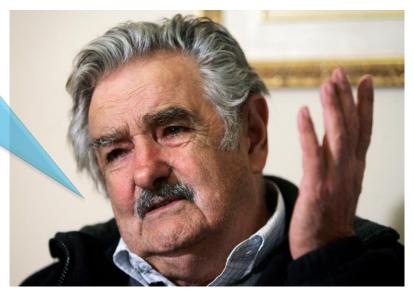


Degree of parental/pupil freedom in choice of school for compulsory education in the public sector, 2010/11





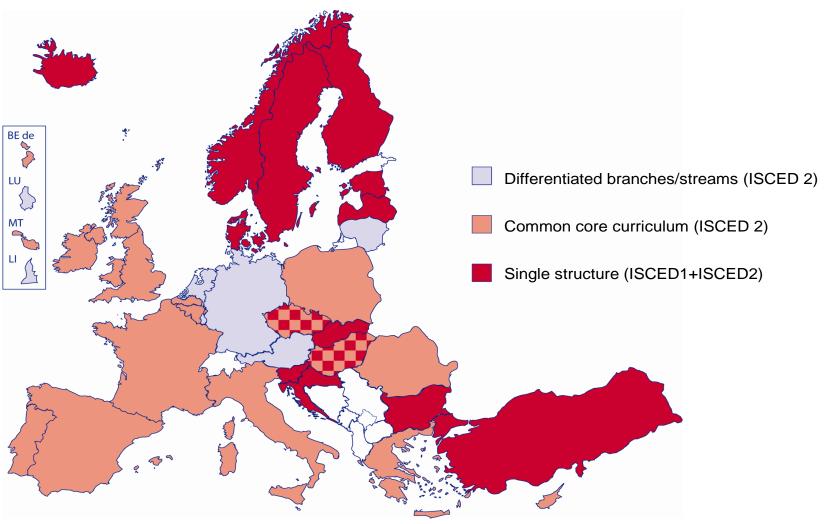
So... how is compulsory education organised in Europe?



Jose Mujica



Main models of primary and lower secondary education in Europe (ISCED1-2), 2010/11



Source: Eurydice - Key data on Education in Europe - 2012

Education
and Training





National Sheets

School and academic calendars

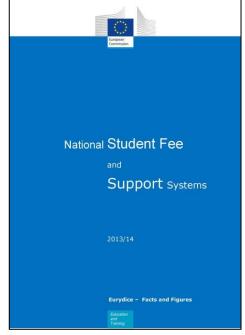
Structure of European education systems

Teacher and School Heads Salaries

Student fees and support systems in Higher Education

Instruction Time in Compulsory Education

Education Budgets





Eurydice is a key source for comparative stock-taking and country level information

Eurydice provides legitimacy to a relatively new policy process (Europe 2020)

Eurydice information allows a first association/analysis of institutional set-up and performance.

Eurydice

