

Pupil and student mobility in the EEA

EUNEC conference

Sèvres

May 16th, 2019

- EEA & pupil or student mobility
- Data on the Netherlands
- Challenges

*'A vision for 2025 would be a Europe in which learning, studying and doing research would not be hampered by borders. A continent, **where spending time in another Member State – to study, to learn, or to work – has become the standard** and where, in addition to one's mother tongue, speaking two other languages has become the norm. A continent in which people have a strong sense of their identity as Europeans, of Europe's cultural heritage and its diversity' (EC 2017)*

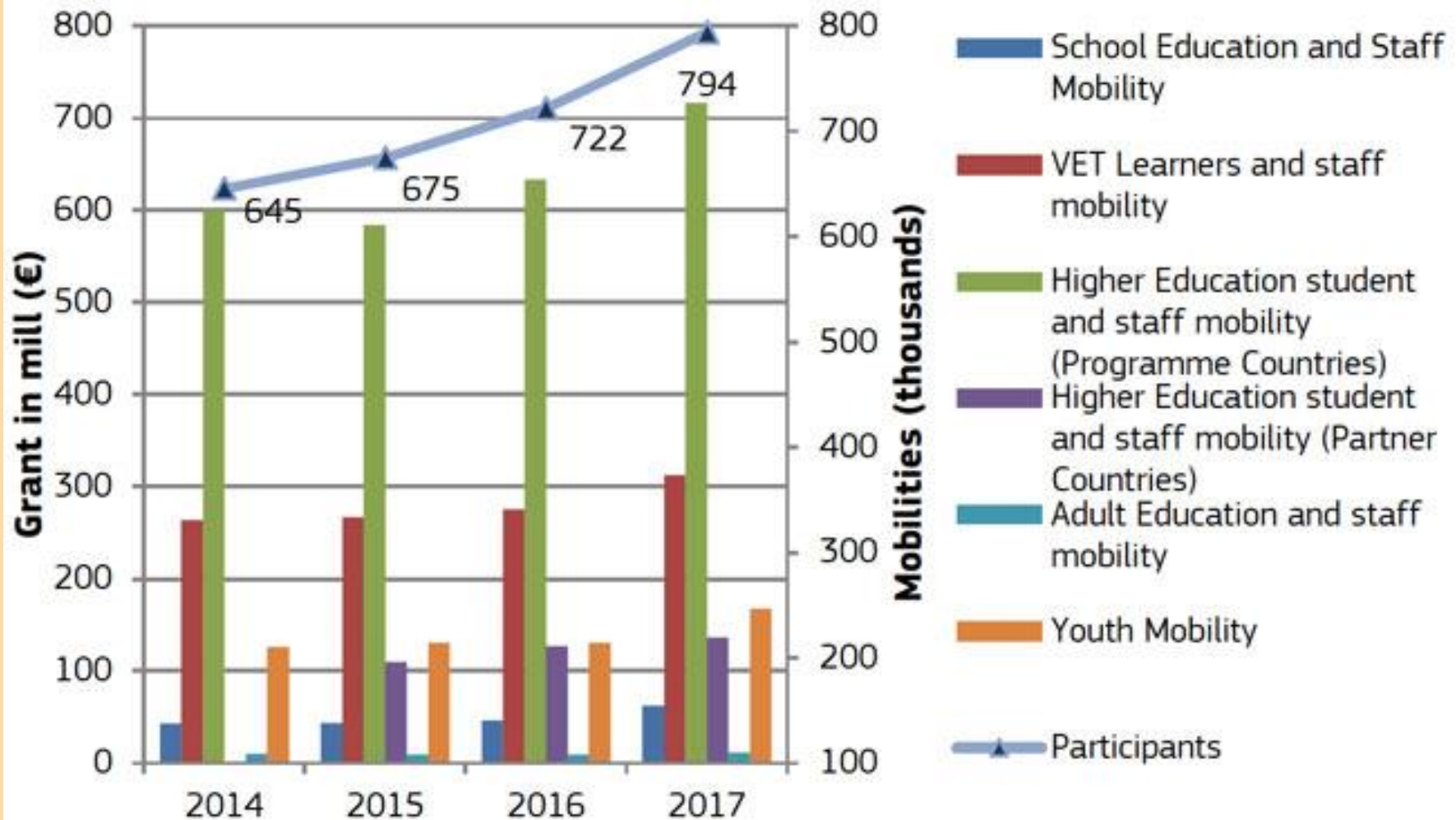
- Shared agenda:
 - inter alia: 'making learning mobility a reality for all'
- 'free movement of learners'
- Cross-border mobility as end and means
- EU: encouraging cooperation, supporting and complementing national actions

European Commission, Strengthening European Identity through Education and Culture, Gothenburg, 17 November 2017

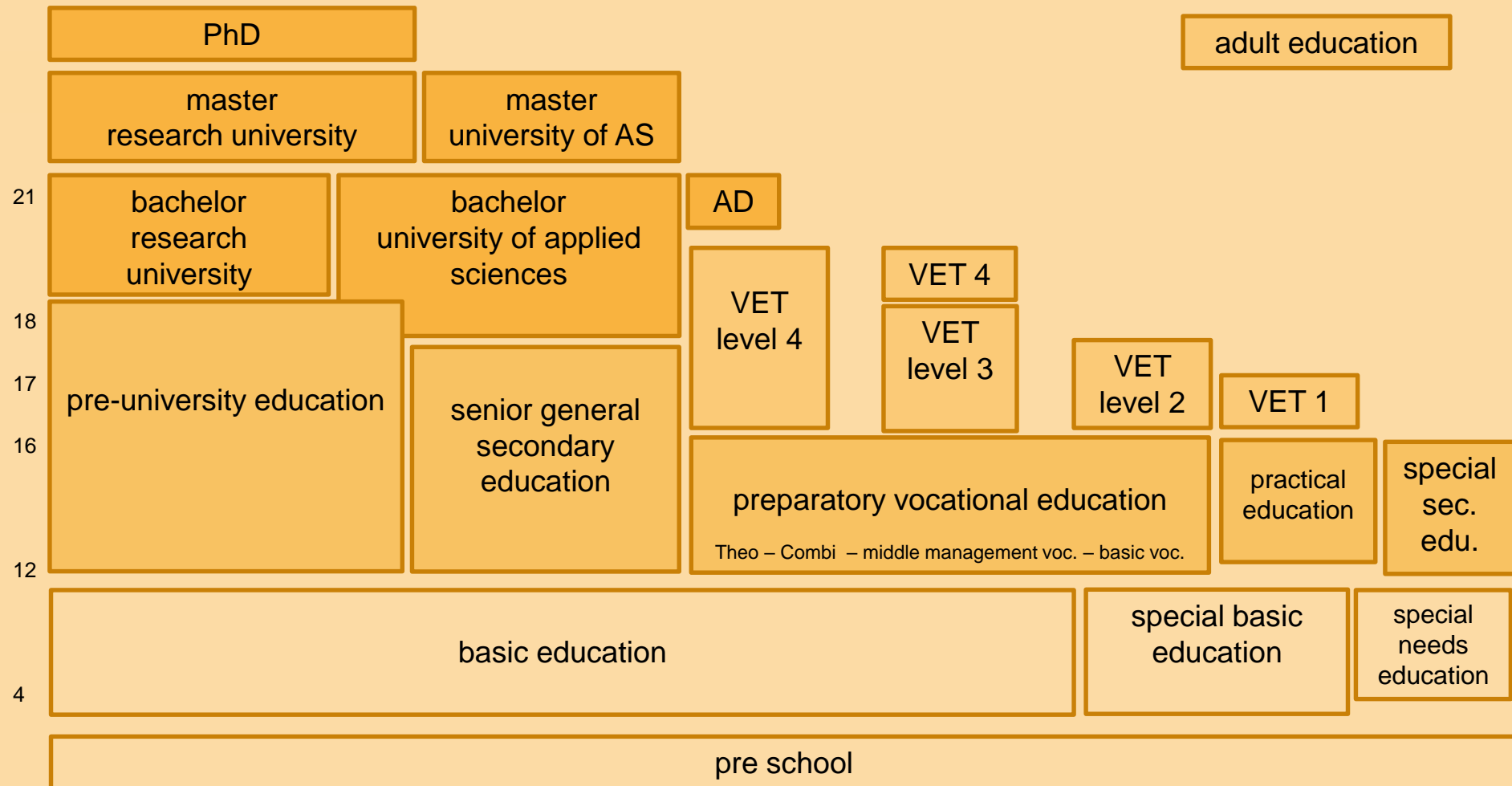
European Commission, Building a stronger Europe: the role of youth, education and culture policies, Brussels, 22 May 2018



Erasmus+

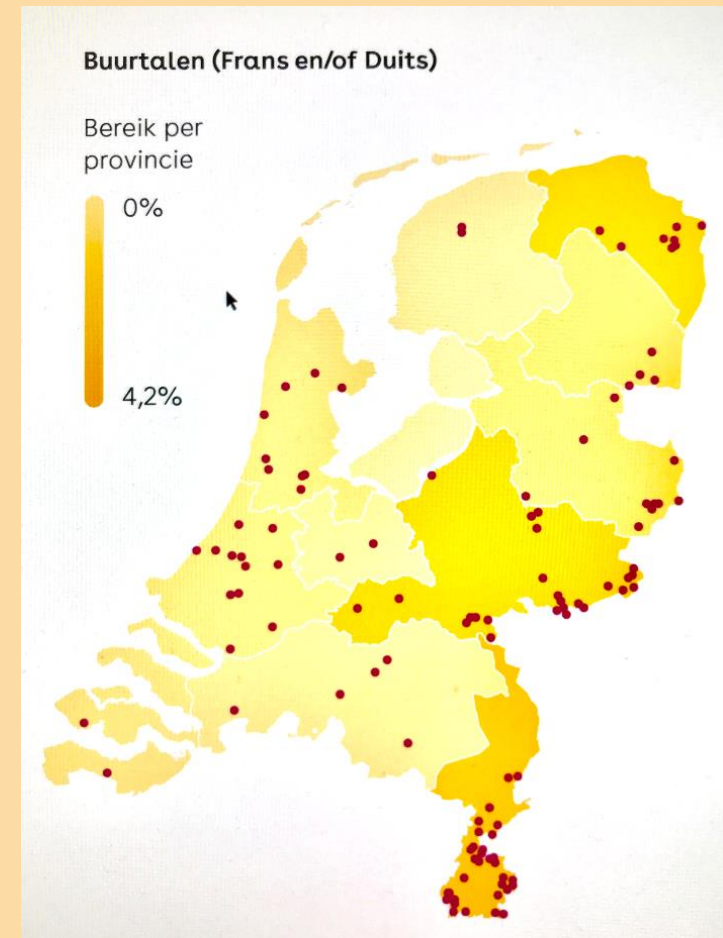
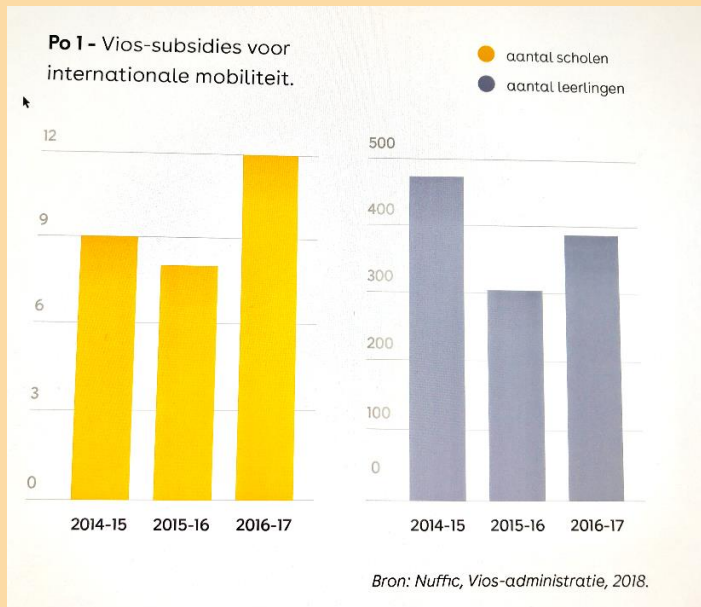


Dutch Education System



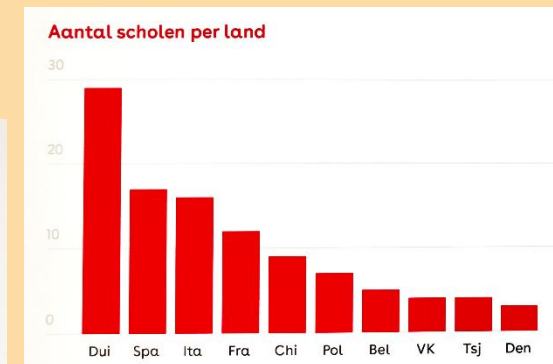
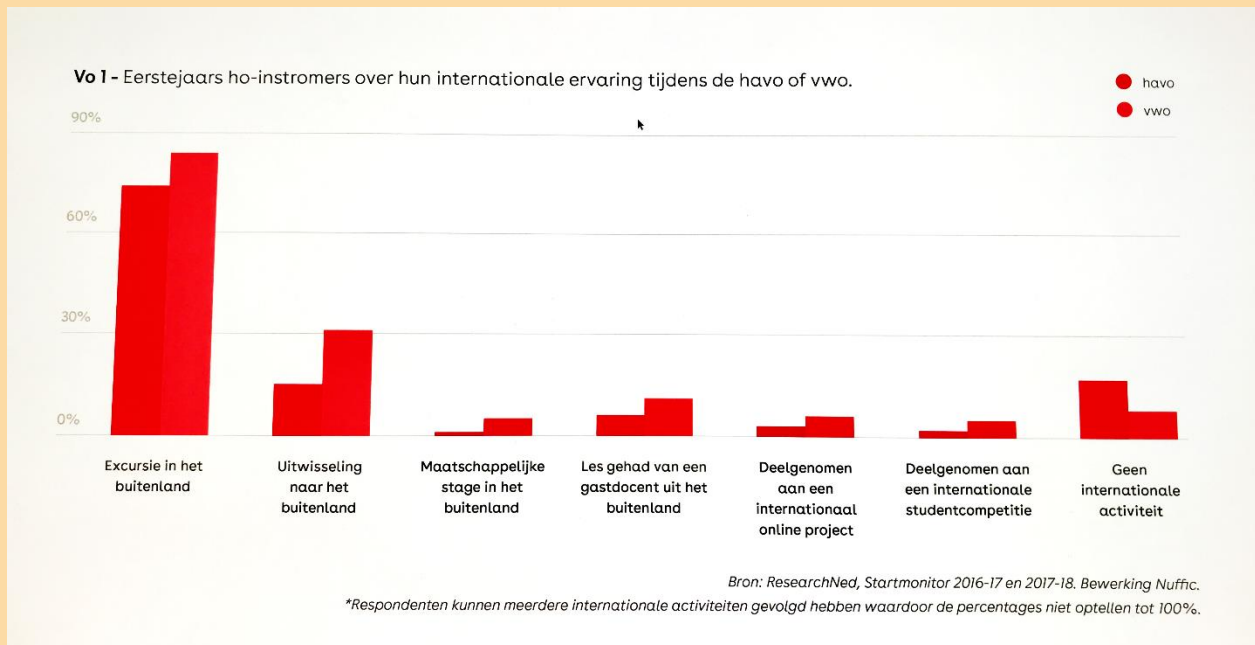
Mobility in primary education

- Mobility very limited
- Early foreign language education (>1200)
- International mobility by bike
- Neighbour languages
- Virtual exchange



Mobility in secondary education

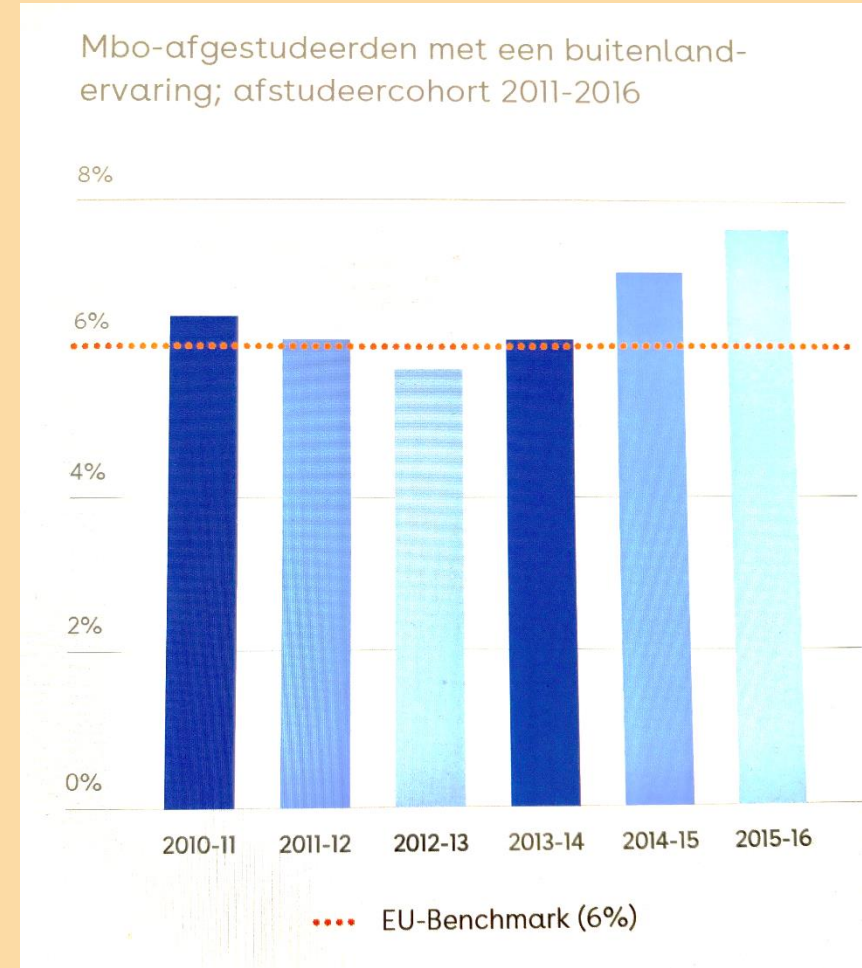
- 79% school excursion abroad
- 23% exchange
- pre university above average



Vo 3 - Bestemmingslanden leerlingenmobiliteit met Vios-subsidie in 2016-17.

Mobility in VET

- Netherlands: 7.0% in 2015
 - 51.4%: 3-6 months' internship
- but mainly VET level 4 and uneven distribution
- Erasmus+ (2015-2016)
 - Incoming: 2.127
 - Outgoing: 6.101



Mobility in higher education

2015:

- outgoing diploma mobility: far below average (2.0%)
- incoming diploma mobility: far above average (11.2%)
 - stay rate 5ys post graduation: 36%
- outgoing credit mobility: above average (1.6%)
- incoming credit mobility: above average (1.5%)
- PhD students: 50%
- incoming diploma mobility out of control?

Top 15 studenten

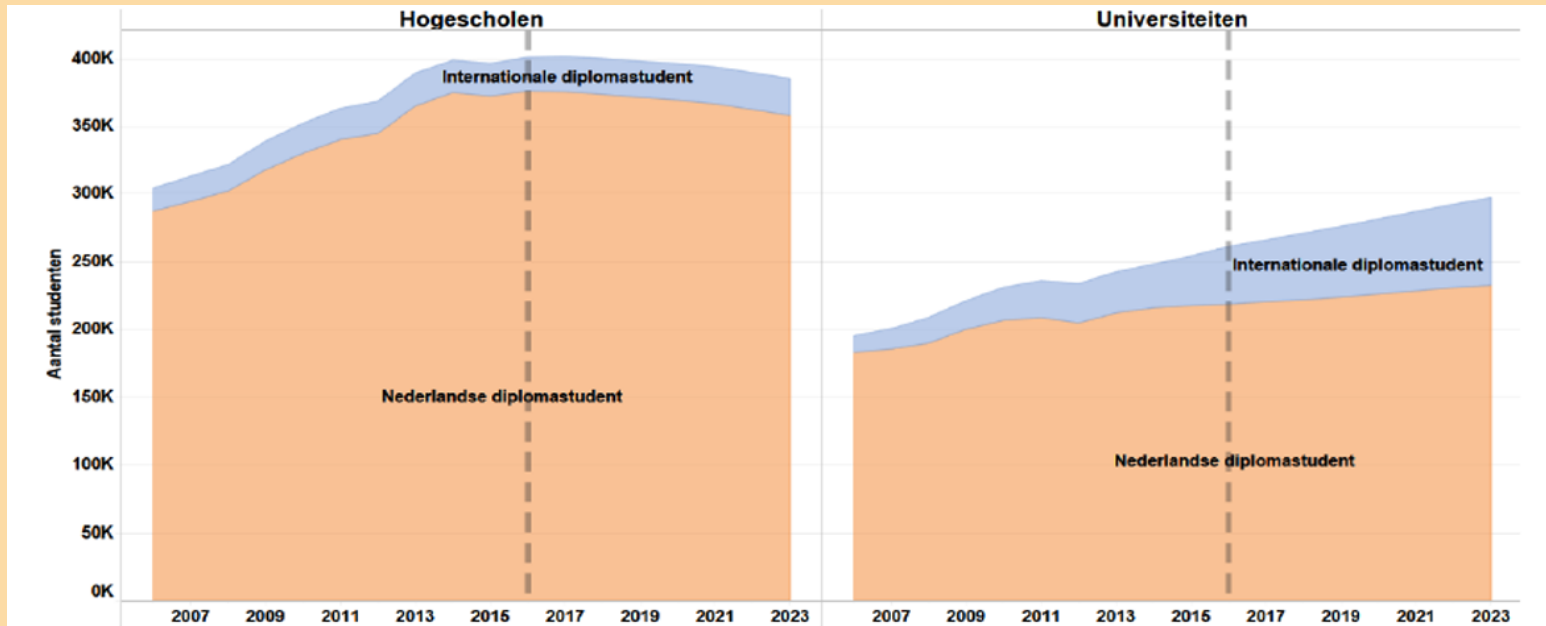
De meeste internationale studenten komen uit Duitsland, met China als verre tweede.



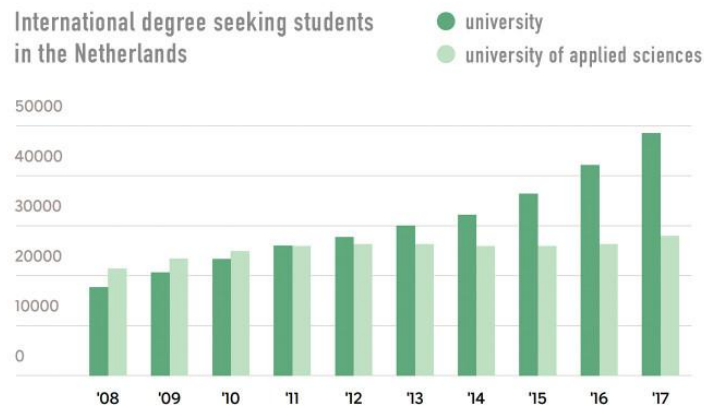
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% international students (diploma mobility)	2016-2017	2024-2025	2029-2030
Universities of AS	6.2%	7.1%	7.2%
Research universities	16.3%	22.4%	26.1%

Mobility in higher education



International degree seeking students in the Netherlands

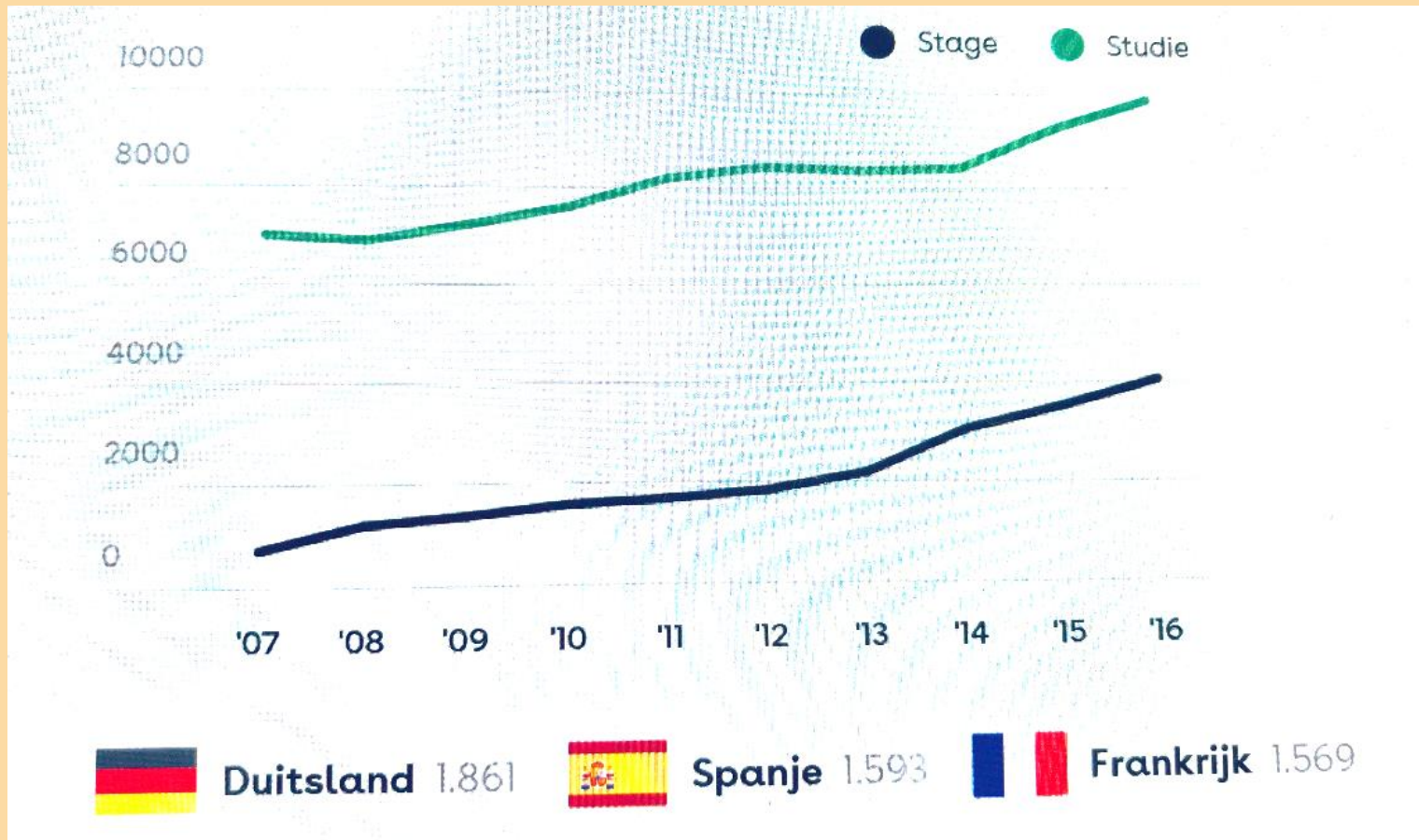


Mobility in higher education

instruction language	Universities of AS (2015-2016)		Research universities (2017-2018)	
	BA	MA	BA	MA
Dutch	87%	70%	65%	15%
Combined Dutch/English	5%	5%	12%	11%
English	6%	25%	23%	74%

Mobility in higher education

- incoming credit mobility via Erasmus+



Mobility: challenges for the Netherlands

- Turn towards Internationalisation@Home
- Equal opportunities in mobility
 - Mobility in primary education?
 - More pupil mobility in secondary education, especially pre VET
 - More student mobility VET
- More outgoing diploma mobility higher education
- Control diversity and influx incoming diploma mobility higher education
- More inclusive academic communities
- Learn to deal with intercultural challenges in education

Onderwijsraad (2016). Internationaliseren met ambitie.

Onderwijsraad (2018). Internationalisering in het hoger onderwijs.

Minister of Education, Culture & Science (2018). Internationalisering in evenwicht.

Mobility: challenges for the EU

- Not just more mobility

Also:

- More inclusive mobility
- Balanced and controlled mobility
- Even quality & investments across Europe

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