

Social mobility through Higher Education

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Social mobility through Higher Education

1. Over the last half-century: expansion of the HE systems
 - a) first: in more advanced societies
 - b) now: everywhere

2. Impacts of the HE expansion
 - a) At the societal level
 - b) At the individual level

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3. In Portugal:
 - a) Lagging behind for a long time
 - b) Last decades: catching-up process
 - c) Qualification of the adult population: still far from EU or OECD averages
 - d) Access opportunities:
 - i. decreasing inequality of opportunities: long term trend
 - ii. inequality of opportunities still important: barriers to upward mobility
 - iii. inequality of opportunities: also found in other OECD countries

Social mobility through Higher Education

Portugal

- ▶ Number of students in HE
 - ▶ 1960s: 30,000
 - ▶ 2010s: 400, 000

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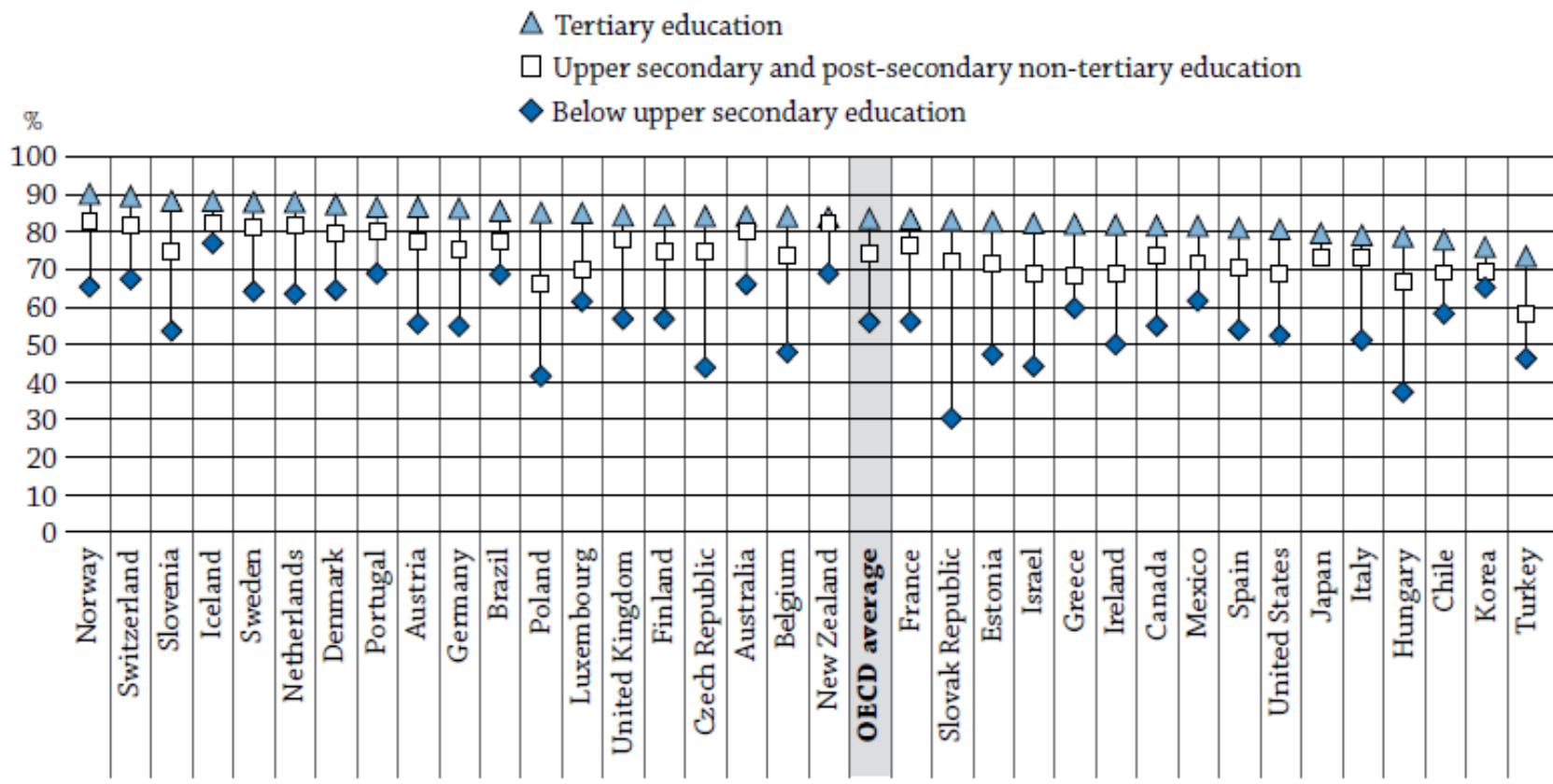
Trends in educational attainment: 25-64 year-olds (1997-2009)

Percentage, by educational level		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009/1999 Average annual growth rate	
Portugal	Below upper secondary	m	82	81	81	80	79	77	75	74	72	73	72	70	-1.5	
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	m	10	10	11	11	11	12	13	14	14	14	14	15	4.1	
	Tertiary education	m	8	9	9	9	9	11	13	13	13	14	14	15	5.4	
OECD average	Below upper secondary		36	37	37	36	35	33	32	30	30	29	29	28	27	-3.4
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary		43	42	42	43	43	45	45	44	44	44	44	44	44	0.9
	Tertiary education		21	21	21	22	22	24	25	26	27	27	28	29	30	3.7
EU 21 average	Below upper secondary		36	38	37	36	35	32	31	30	29	28	28	27	25	-3.7
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary		46	44	44	45	45	47	48	47	48	48	48	48	48	1.0
	Tertiary education		18	18	19	19	20	21	21	23	24	24	25	25	27	3.9

Source: OCDE, Education at a Glance 2011

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Percentage of 25-64 year-olds in employment, by level of education (2009)

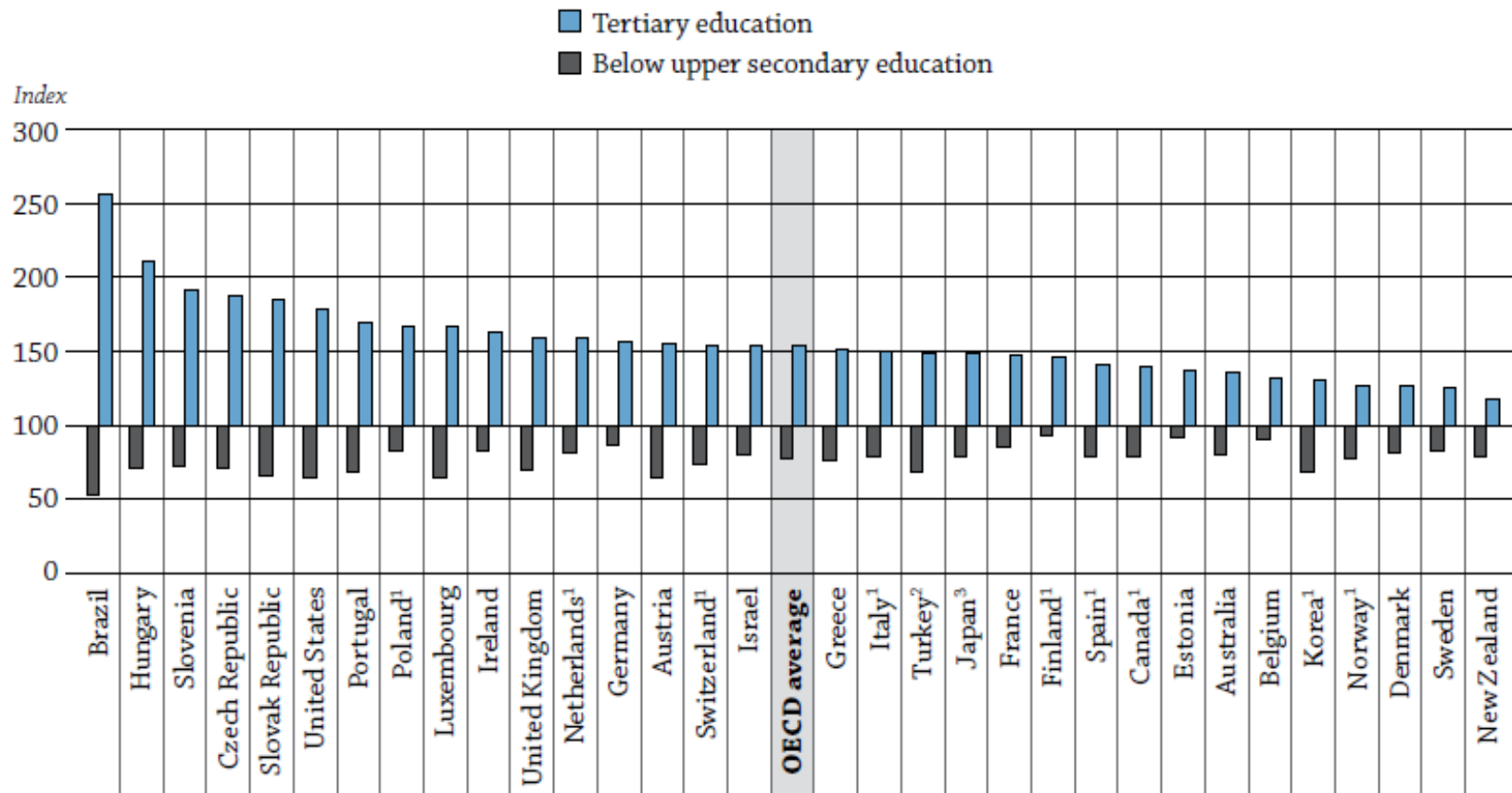


Source: OCDE, Education at a Glance 2011

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Relative earnings from employment by level of educational attainment for 25-64 year-olds (2009 or latest available year)

Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education = 100



Source: OCDE, Education at a Glance 2011

Social mobility through Higher Education - Case studies -

Inequality of social opportunities in the access to HE, 1960s

Education levels	Students fathers, 1963-64 %	Male active population, 1960 %	Social opportunity in access to HE index (E)
Tertiary education	27,5	1,2	488
Upper secondary and post-secondary non- tertiary	36,1	3,9	197
Primary education [4 th year]	32,5	37,0	19
No education or unknown level of education	3,9	57,9	1
Total	100,0	100,0	

[Source: Nunes, 1970; amostra nacional das universidades de Lisboa, Porto e Coimbra]

Social mobility through Higher Education - Case studies -

Inequality of social opportunities in the access to HE, 1999

Education levels	Students parents, 1999 %	National population (45-54 years), 2001 %	Social opportunity in access to HE index (E)
Tertiary education	28,4	9,8	14
Upper secondary and post-secondary non tertiary	17,4	8,9	9
Primary education 3 (9 th year)	12,7	10,0	6
Primary education 2 (6 th year)	9,1	8,8	5
Primary education 1 (4 th year)	30,2	52,3	3
No education	2,2	10,3	1
Total	100,0	100,0	

[Source: Machado et al, 2003; national sample of degree students; INE, Censos 2001]

Social mobility through Higher Education

- National studies -

Inequality of social opportunities in the access to HE, 2007

Education levels	Parent's highest education level, 2007 %	National population (40-60 years old), 2001 %	Social opportunity in HE access index (E)
Tertiary education	35,0	9,8	10
Upper secondary and post-secondary non tertiary	16,5	8,9	5
Primary education 3 (9 th year)	13,8	10,0	4
Primary education 2 (6 th year)	12,1	8,8	4
Primary education 1 (4 th year or less)	22,6	62,5	1
Total	100,0	100,0	

[Source: Martins, Mauritti e Costa, 2008; Eurostudent Survey 2007; national representative sample of students in the higher education; INE, Censos 2001]

Social mobility through Higher Education - National studies -

Inequality of social opportunities in the access to HE, 2010

Educational level	Parent's highest education level, 2010 %	National population (40-60 years), 2001 %	Social opportunity in HE access index (E)
Tertiary education	29,2	12,9	4
Upper secondary and post-secondary non tertiary	25,2	15,6	3
Bellow upper secondary	45,6	71,4	1
Total	100,0	100,0	

[Source: DGEEC/MEC – RAIDES 2010; INE, Censos 2001]

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- New source of data -

- ▶ It is a mandatory survey conducted annually to all students enrolled and graduates in Portuguese higher education (private and public) institutions (RAIDES).
- ▶ It is the official statistics on higher education students register in the National Statistical System.
- ▶ In 2010 only 53% of students answered to the question about parents levels of education;
- ▶ A total of 223 897 students answered to these questions.
- ▶ The results from these results index may be skewed by this lack of answers, nevertheless they show that the social opportunities in higher education access is increasing in Portugal.

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- Next steps -

- ▶ Continuing monitoring present trends through higher education students survey (RAIDES) and Census 2011 and do exploratory analyses;
- ▶ Explore global trends with international data;
- ▶ Explore further analyses, in the future:
 - By students' gender & age
 - By HE sectors & study areas
 - By parents' occupations
 - Bologna impacts
 - ...
- ▶ In 2011 the questions about parents level of education are already mandatory.

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