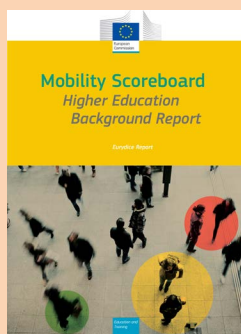


2016 Eurydice Publications

The Eurydice network provides high quality information on a wide range of aspects of education policy and practice in Europe. With the support of national units based in 38 countries, Eurydice provides descriptions of national education systems, comparative studies devoted to specific topics indicators and statistics. Eurydice reports cover information from EU Member States as well as other countries participating in the network and are available in various languages.

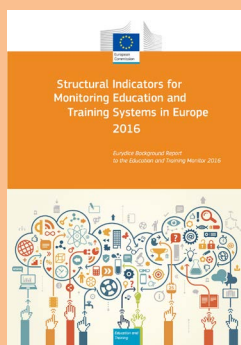


[Mobility Scoreboard: Higher Education Background Report](#)

Date of publication: 8 December 2016

The *Eurydice 'Mobility Scoreboard: Higher Education' background report* includes six indicators in five thematic areas: information and guidance; foreign language preparation; portability of grants and loans; support provided to students with low socio-economic background; recognition of learning outcomes and qualifications. It has been produced to support the European Commission's [Mobility Scoreboard](#), jointly developed with CEDEFOP for IVET indicators to follow up on the 2011 'Youth on the Move' Recommendation of the Council of the European Union promoting the learning mobility of young people.

Information for the year 2015/16 was provided by Eurydice National Units and covers the 28 EU Member States, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, Norway, Serbia and Turkey.



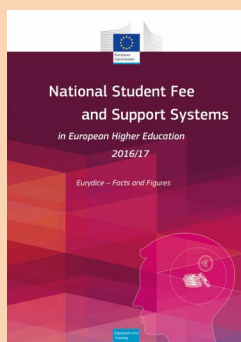
[Structural Indicators for Monitoring Education and Training Systems in Europe – 2016](#)

Date of publication: 7 November 2016

This report contains more than 30 detailed structural indicators, up-to-date figures, definitions, country notes and a short analysis of recent key policy developments and reforms in five areas: early childhood education and care, achievement in basic skills, early leaving from education and training, higher education and graduate employability.

The report provides background and complementary information on a number of structural indicators examined in the [Education and Training Monitor 2016](#), the annual publication of the European Commission which describes the evolution of Europe's education and training systems based on a wide range of evidence. It follows the progress made by the EU Member States towards achieving the targets set by the Europe 2020 and the Education and Training 2020 reform processes.

Information for the year 2015/16 covers 40 European education and training systems.



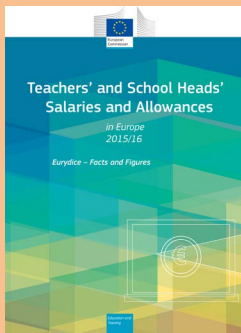
[National Student Fee and Support Systems in European Higher Education – 2016/17](#)

Date of publication: 25 October 2016

When students plan for higher education, one important element to consider is how much it will cost and whether they can receive any financial support. In a Europe where people can study in other countries, reliable information on the costs of higher education is essential.

This report aims to provide both an overview of the main features of national fee and support systems and more detailed information on each individual country. Forty-two national sheets present the reality of fees and financial support available to students in public or government-dependent private higher education institutions in short cycle, first and second cycle students in 2016/17. In particular, the publication describes the range of fees charged to national, EU and international students and specifies the categories of students that are required to pay, and those that may be exempt. Similarly, it explains the types and amounts of public support available in the form of grants and loans, as well as tax benefits and family allowances where applicable.

Information covers the 28 EU Member States as well as Bosnia and Herzegovina, Switzerland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Norway, Serbia and Turkey.



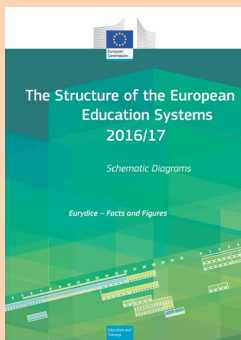
[Teachers' and School Heads' Salaries and Allowances in Europe – 2015/16](#)

Date of publication: 5 October 2016

In 2015/16, teachers' salaries increased in 24 countries or regions, while they remained at about the same level in 16. Over the last seven years, in real terms, minimum statutory salaries have increased or remained stable in most European countries, although they are still below 2009 levels in some of them.

Remuneration is a key element in making teaching an attractive profession. The report *Teachers' and School Heads' Salaries and Allowances in Europe – 2015/16* provides a comparative overview on the minimum and maximum statutory salaries for teachers and school heads in pre-primary, primary and secondary public schools in 40 European countries or regions. It also examines the changes in teachers' basic salaries over the last year and the evolution of teachers' purchasing power since 2009.

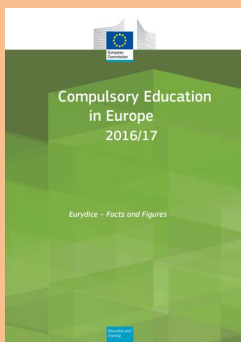
The report also looks into actual salaries, salary progression and available allowances in each country, including national data sheets with detailed information on all these issues.



[The Structure of the European Education Systems 2016/17: Schematic Diagrams](#)

Date of publication: 29 September 2016

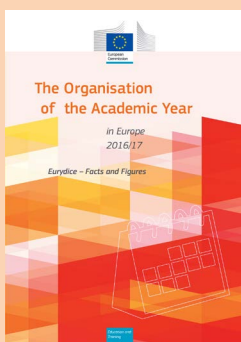
This report provides information on the structure of mainstream education in European countries from pre-primary to tertiary level for the 2016/17 school and academic year. It includes national schematic diagrams, an explanatory guide and maps showing the main organisational models of pre-primary and compulsory education. The information is available for 43 European education systems covering 38 countries participating in the EU's Erasmus+ programme.



[Compulsory Education in Europe – 2016/17](#)

Date of publication: 29 September 2016

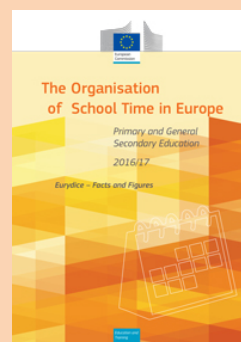
This publication focuses on the duration of compulsory education/training in Europe. It highlights the starting and leaving ages and distinguishes the notions of full-time and part-time compulsory education/training. The information is available for 43 European education systems covering 38 countries participating in the EU's Erasmus+ programme.



[The Organisation of the Academic Year in Europe – 2016/17](#)

Date of publication: 6 September 2016

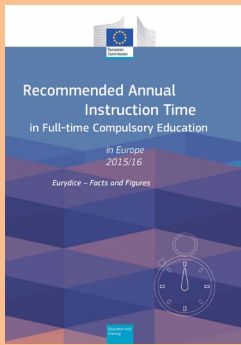
The academic calendar contains national data on how the academic year is structured (beginning of the academic year, term times, holidays and examination periods). Differences between university and non-university study programmes are also highlighted. The information is available for 37 countries.



[The Organisation of School Time in Europe. Primary and General Secondary Education – 2016/17](#)

Date of publication: 6 September 2016

The school calendar contains national data on the length of the school year, the start and the end dates of each school year, the timing and length of school holidays and the number of school days. It covers both primary and general secondary education and key points are illustrated by comparative figures. The information is available for 37 countries.



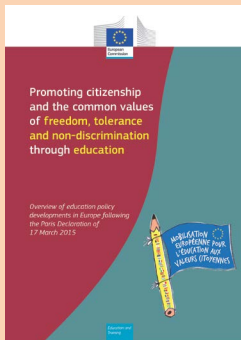
[Recommended Annual Instruction Time in Full-time Compulsory Education in Europe 2015/16](#)

Date of publication: 9 June 2016

Reading, writing and literature, mathematics, natural sciences and foreign languages are recognised as core subjects in all European countries. But how much time do students spend on those subjects at school, and how much does this instruction time vary across countries?

This report provides information about the recommended minimum instruction time across core subjects in full-time general compulsory education in 37 European countries participating in the Eurydice network. The reference year is 2015/16.

The publication offers a comparative overview of the differences between primary and compulsory general secondary education, and identifies the main changes since 2010/11. It also includes national diagrams and maps illustrating the data on minimum instruction time by country and by subject.



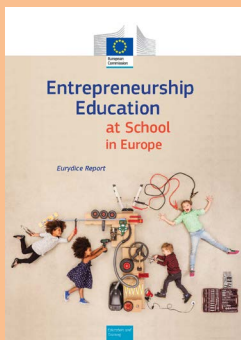
[Promoting citizenship and the common values of freedom, tolerance and non-discrimination through education – Overview of education policy developments in Europe following the Paris Declaration of 17 March 2015](#)

Date of publication: 17 March 2016

Violent extremism and terrorist attacks have surged across Europe over the past years, posing a threat to the safety of European citizens and the fundamental values of freedom, democracy, equality, respect for the rule of law, human rights and dignity.

In response to these atrocities, and in order to reaffirm Europe's determination to stand shoulder to shoulder in support of fundamental values that lie at the heart of the European Union, the EU Education Ministers and Commissioner Navracsics adopted the Paris Declaration in March 2015. The Declaration aims at promoting citizenship and the common values of freedom, tolerance and non-discrimination through education.

This leaflet provides a short overview of recent education policy developments in European countries related to the objectives of the Paris Declaration. It also analyses the aspects of education systems covered by these policies as well as the levels of education concerned. It covers the 28 EU Member States, which are signatories to the Declaration, as well as other members of the Eurydice Network.



[Entrepreneurship Education at School in Europe](#)

Date of publication: 22 February 2016

Developing and promoting entrepreneurship education has been one of the key policy objectives of the EU institutions and Member States for many years. Indeed, in the context of high youth unemployment, economic crises and rapid changes related to our complex knowledge-based economy and society, transversal skills such as entrepreneurship are essential not only to shape the mindsets of young people, but also to provide the skills, knowledge and attitudes that are central to developing an entrepreneurial culture in Europe. However, although some countries have already been committed to fostering entrepreneurship education for more than a decade, others are just starting.

Following the 2012 Eurydice report on entrepreneurship education, this new analysis captures the latest developments in Europe. It provides updated and more detailed information on strategies, curricula and learning outcomes, and also covers new themes such as funding schemes and teacher education.

The report focuses on primary education, lower and general upper secondary education as well as school-based initial vocational education and training. It contains information for 2014/15 from 33 countries participating in the Eurydice network. In addition, national information sheets provide an overview of entrepreneurship education in each country.

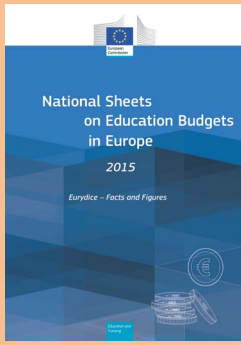


[2015 - Eurydice publications](#)

Date of publication: 12 February 2016

In 2015, Eurydice published a number of reports on various educational topics ranging from early childhood education and care to higher education.

An overview of our 2015 publications is available. With just one click, you can easily get access to all our reports!



[National Sheets on Education Budgets in Europe – 2015](#)

Date of publication: 7 January 2016

Investment in education is one of Europe 2020 strategy's priority areas. However, the lack of up-to-date information in Europe on public funding in education makes it difficult to assess and discuss the current changes in public investment in the education sector, to pinpoint the reasons of these changes, and to analyse budget reforms launched by countries.

In this context, Eurydice publishes the report on Education Budgets in Europe for 2015 which provides the most recent data on planned education budgets by country. It makes it possible to identify variations in education budgets within a country between 2014 and 2015.

National education budgets are presented by type of expenditure and education level. Information covers 26 EU Member States as well as other countries participating in the Eurydice Network.

For more information about your country education system:

Visit our *Countries* webpage: <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/fpfis/mwikis/eurydice/index.php/Countries>

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February 2017