



INSTITUT FÜR HÖHERE STUDIEN
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The economic effects of ERASMUS+ mobilities in Slovenia and Austria

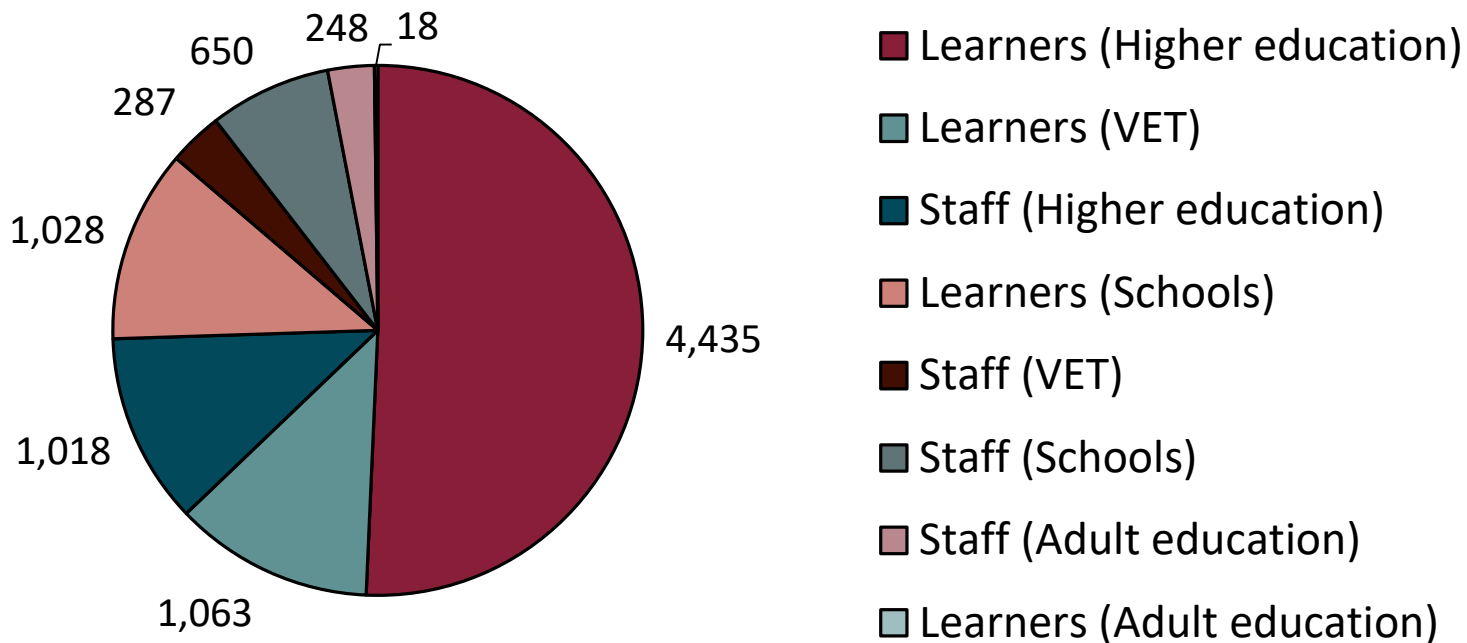
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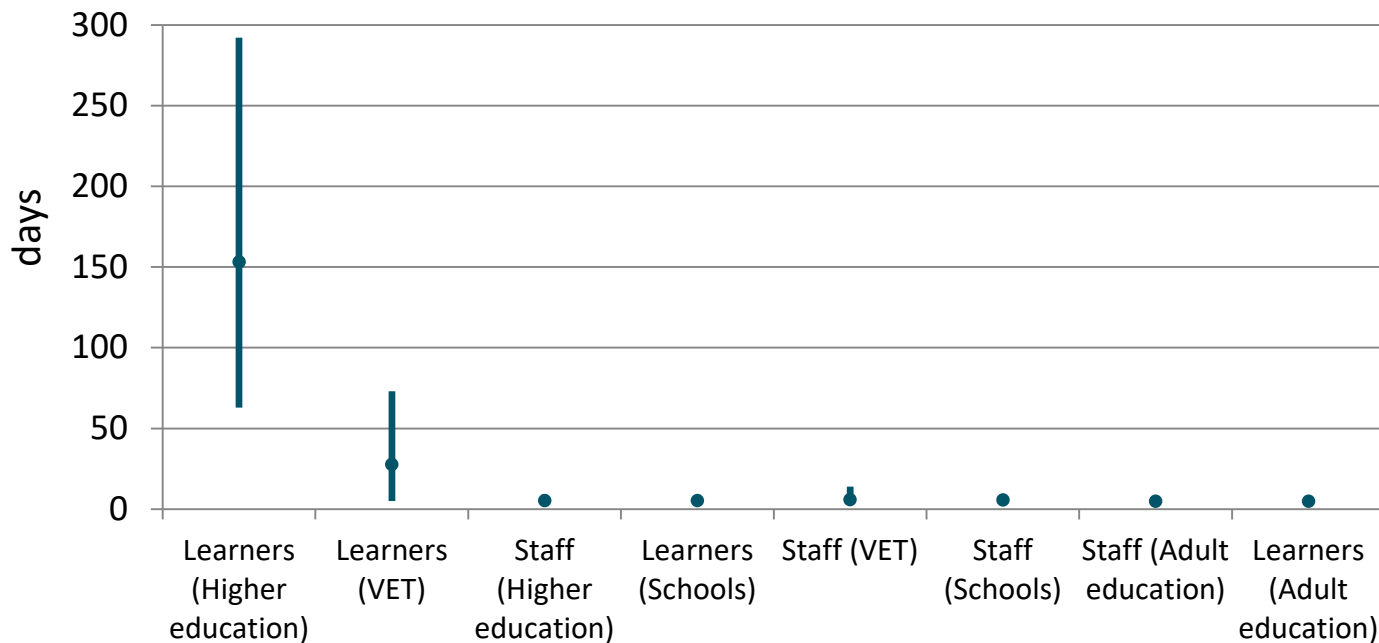
Core issue of the study

- About 8,800 ERASMUS+ participants came to Slovenia in 2018 to study, work, teach...
- ...but also to spend money!
 - What are the effects on gross value added (GVA), employment, and fiscal measures?

Composition of incomings by type



Composition of incomings by type



Expenditures of incomings (short stays)

- Stays up to 30 days:
 - expenditure behaviour like „tourists“
 - 98.73 € per day (mostly for accomodation & food)
 - = **4.0 million €**
 - (Grants received: 3.5 million €, ≈ 87 %)

Expenditures of incomings (long stays)

- Stays of more than 30 days:
 - only students or VET learners!
 - expenditure behaviour of international students in EUROSTUDENT
 - 515.10 € per month
 - = **7.3 million €**
 - (Grants received: 5.1 million €, ≈ 69 %)

Expenditures of outgoings

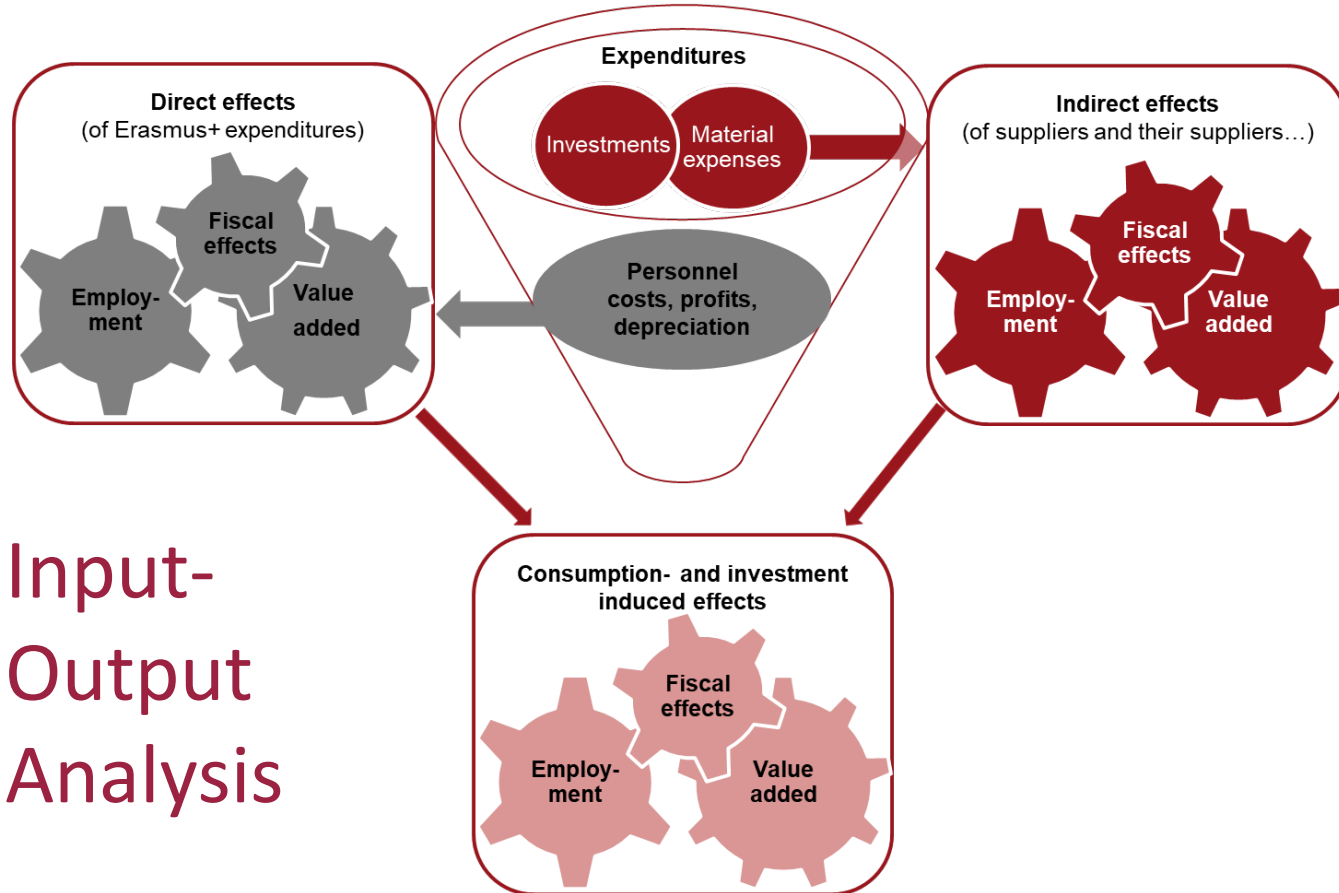
- About 7,150 participants have left Slovenia via ERASMUS+ in 2018
- Outgoings spend their money abroad, but still have some items to pay for in Slovenia (e.g. housing or insurance contracts).
 - missing domestic consumption of **5.7 million €**

Further issues to consider

- Travel costs of 200 € per capita, 50 % for Slovenia
 - = **1.6 million €**
- Organisational support paid per outgoing to Slovenian education facilities (e.g. 350 € per student)
 - = **1.7 million €**

Balance sheet

Incomings	11.4 million €
- Outgoings	5.7 million €
+ Travel costs	1.6 million €
+ Organisational support	1.7 million €
=	9.0 million €



Results

	overall	direct	indirect	induced
Gross value added (million Euros)	12.4	1.3	6.9	4.2
Slovenia	7.8	1.3	4.6	1.8
other countries	4.6	0.0	2.3	2.3
Domestic employment (in full-time equivalents)	194	47	110	37
Taxes for Slovenia (million Euros)	3.1	0.4	1.8	0.9

Results

Rank (GVA)	Rank (Jobs)	Industry (by NACE Code)	GVA (mill. €)	Jobs (p.a.)
1.	1.	Education services	1.47	53
2.	2.	Accommodation and food services	1.07	44
3.	20.	Real estate services	1.07	2
4.	3.	Land transport services [...]	0.39	11
5.	4.	Retail trade services [...]	0.37	10
6.	5.	Wholesale trade services [...]	0.31	7
7.	18.	Electricity, gas, steam [...]	0.22	2
8.	37.	Financial services, except insurance... [...]	0.21	1

Conclusion (1/2)

- Slovenia benefits from ERASMUS+, i.a. economically.
- In 2018, ERASMUS+ incomings triggered 7.8 million € in GVA; 194 full-time equivalents depend (one way or another) on ERASMUS+.
- The government collected 3.1 million €.
- Can even larger effects be expected in the future?

Results

		overall	direct	indirect	induced
Gross value added					
(Euros per capita)	<i>Slovenia</i>	3.8	0.6	2.2	0.9
	<i>Austria</i>	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.3
Employment					
(FTE per 100 inh.)	<i>Slovenia</i>	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.2
	<i>Austria</i>	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Taxes					
(Euros per capita)	<i>Slovenia</i>	1.5	0.2	0.9	0.4
	<i>Austria</i>	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1

Austria and Slovenia

- Why the results differ considerably:
 - Different observation periods and rules (2014 in Austria)
 - Different input-output statistics
 - Lower prices in Slovenia (more jobs per € in GVA)
 - Much less favourable relation between incomings and outgoings in Austria
 - Outgoings from Slovenia are „less hurtful“ than for Austria in terms of expenditure behaviour

Conclusion (2/2)

- ERASMUS+ contributes to economic figures in most countries. Almost 200 people in Slovenia have their jobs because of ERASMUS+.
- These are only short-run effects.
- More interesting: Effects on human capital after 10, 20... years!



Thank you!

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