



# Data Collection

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Helsinki

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# Mandate

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- To present comparable data on the social and economic situation of students
- To present comparable data on the mobility of staff and students



# Domains covered

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- Widening access: participation rate and recognition of prior learning
- Transparency of studies and qualifications
- Study environment: student evaluation of courses and facilities
- Provision of social services
- Financial support in order to start and complete studies
- Mobility: ECTS, modularisation, DS, portability, visas, work permits



# Providers

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- Eurydice, Eurostudent, Eurostat, LIS, EUA

➔ different perspectives:

Eurydice can say a lot about the system in place, while Eurostudent can say a lot about how it works.

Eurostudent focuses on the student, LIS on the household.

Eurostat gives data on participation and employment on completion of studies



# Providers

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➔ different coverage

Eurydice and Eurostat: UE tools

Eurostudent: 23 countries

LIS: 14 EU countries + US and Australia

➔ different timing:

Eurostudent 2008; LIS 2004; Eurydice 2007.



# Gaps

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- Information available on students but hardly any on staff
- Information available on participation rate, on socio-economic appurtenance, on financial support systems
- Some information on social services
- No information on retention rates
- Great difficulties with student mobility



# Issues

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- Data collection rather than stocktaking:  
complex issue of defining diversity and socio-economic appurtenance + benchmarking is difficult since there are different ways of organising social transfers
- Need for reliability and comparability  
⇒ international organisation
- Quid mandate by BFUG?