



**MEETING OF THE BOLOGNA STEERING GROUP ON DATA COLLECTION
Luxembourg, 5 June 2008**

Draft minutes

Participants

Luxembourg - Germain Dondelinger (Chair)
Bosnia and Herzegovina – Zenan Sabanac
Croatia – Yvan Slapnicar
Germany – Kurt Schanné
Italy – Paolo Turchetti
Latvia – Andrejs Rauhvargers
EI – Nina Gustafsson
ESU – Kim Storcksen
Bologna Secretariat – Marie-Anne Persoons
Eurostat – Jean-Louis Mercy and Fernando Reis
Eurostudent – Dominic Orr and Andrea Riedel
Observer: Bologna network on student support - Anne Lena Mietens

Apologies

France
Hungary
Switzerland
UK
Eurydice

Eurostat and Eurostudent presented their joint proposal (see document in annex) of 39 possible indicators for the main areas of widening access, study framework, effective outcomes and mobility, respectively, and invited the working group members to make suggestions for selecting max. 5 indicators for each main area.

Widening access

The following indicators were chosen:

1. Combination of:
 - Entry rates into tertiary education by age and sex (source: UOE and population statistics)

- Distribution of entrants by field of education (source: UOE)
2. Entrants as a share of qualifying graduates of secondary schooling (source: UOE)
 3. Share of students who enter higher education *via recognition of prior learning* (source: Eurostudent III)
Note: this indicator should be renamed avoiding the term in the original proposal of “via non-traditional routes”.
 4. Combination of:
 - Share of students with official part-time status
 - Share of students with de facto part-time status (i.e. low study intensity)
 Source: mainly Eurostudent III but as there is discrepancy between the outcome of the Eurostudent survey and the UOE data, the UOE data should be used in complement for checking purposes.
Note: an explanatory note should be added on the exact meaning of “official full-time”. In fact, part-time study can be looked at from two different perspectives: legal framework and the student’s perception.
 5. Impact on students’ social background (parents’ educational level) on their participation in higher education (source : Eurostudent III and 2005 EU-SILC ad hoc module on inter-generational transmission of poverty)
Note: can be differentiated by age etc., if needed.

Study framework

The following indicators were chosen:

1. Combination of:
 - Public expenditure on higher education as percentage of GDP and total public expenditure (source: UOE and NA)
 - Aid to students as a percentage of public expenditure by form (UOE and HIS study on public/private cost-sharing)
2. Allocation of state support by social background (source: Eurostudent III)
3. Composition of students’ income by source (source: Eurostudent III)
4. Expenditure per student – all sources (source: UOE)
5. Combination of :
 - Higher education institutions’ income by source (source: UOE)
 Note: a differentiation should be made between households and other sources.
 - Students’ contributions to HEIs, e.g. tuition fees (source: Eurostudent)

Effective outcomes

The following indicators were chosen:

1. Combination of:
 - Graduation rates (source: UOE and population statistics)

- Survival rates (source: UOE)
- 2. Educational attainment of the population (source: UOE-LFS)
- 3. Activity, employment and unemployment rates of tertiary graduates (source: UOE-LFS)
- 4. Qualifications mismatch – highly educated graduates with low skill occupations (source: UOE-LFS)
- 5. Returns on education (source: SILC, maybe SES, LFS for earnings)

Mobility

The following indicators were chosen:

1. Percentage of ISCED 5-6 students in the country coming from abroad (source: UOE)
Note: this indicator will only provide approximate data, as not all foreign nationals in an HE education system are necessarily mobile students. Moreover, the UOE data still use ISCED, the data cannot yet be differentiated between the Bologna cycles.
2. Percentage of students of one country studying abroad (source: UOE)
3. Percentage of graduates in the country from abroad (source: UOE)
4. Mobility by social background (source: Eurostudent III)
Note: should be complemented by information from surveys carried out by the EC on the social background of Erasmus students.
5. Perceived obstacles to mobility by socio-economic group and by field of study (source: Eurostudent III)
Note: should be complemented by information from surveys carried out by the EC on the social background of Erasmus students.
6. Staff mobility (source: Erasmus)
Note: this is a new indicator. Outcome in this stage will only be partial and based on nationality.