Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek

User's Guide Educational Information

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Glossary

Dutch	English
Algemene Ouderdomswet (AOW)	National Old Age Pensionact
Arbeidsmarkt	Labour market
Basisonderwijs (bo)	Primary education
Beroepsgericht onderwijs	Vocational education
Bovenbouw	Upper years
BRP (Basisregistratie Personen)	Personal records database
Centraal Register Opleidingen Hoger Onderwijs (CROHO)	Central Register of Higher Education Programmes
Dienst Uitvoering Onderwijs (DUO)	Education executive agency
Doorlopende leerlijn	Continued learning path
Doorstroomtoets	Progression test
Eindtoets	Final test
Engelse stroom	English stream
Enquête Beroepsbevolking (EBB)	Labour Force Survey
Entrée-opleiding	Entrance education
Hoger beroepsonderwijs (hbo)	Higher vocational education
Hoger onderwijs (ho)	Higher education
Integraal Inkomen- en Vermogenssysteem (IIVS)	Integral income and asset system (IIVS)
Instellingsnummer	Institution number
Middelbaar beroepsonderwijs (mbo)	Secondary vocational education
Niet onderwijsbekwaam	Not capable of following education
Onderbouw	First years
Opleidingsclassificatie naar Niveau en Richting 2019 (ONR2019)	Educational Classification by Level and Direction
Opleidingsnummer	Education number
Praktijkonderwijs	Practical training
Researchcentrum voor Onderwijs en Arbeidsmarkt (ROA)	Research Centre for Education and the Labour Market
Speciaal basisonderwijs (sbo)	Special primary education
Speciaal onderwijs (so)	Special education
Standaard Niveauindeling	Standard Level classification
Standaard Onderwijsindeling (SOI) 2021	Standard Education classification
Standaard Richtingindeling	Standard Direction classification
Startkwalificatie	Starting Qualification
Studiefinanciering	Student financing
UWV WERKBedrijf	UWV Public employment services
Verblijfsjaren	Years of residence
Vervolgonderwijs	Further education
Volwassenen onderwijs	Adult education
Voortgezet algemeen volwassenenonderwijs (vavo)	Secondary general adult education
Voortgezet onderwijs (vo)	Secondary education
Voortgezet speciaal onderwijs (vso)	Special secondary education
Voortijdig schoolverlaters	Early school leavers
Vmbo theoretische leerweg	Preparatory Secondary vocational education, theoretical learning path
Vrije school	Free school
Wet op de Expertisecentra (WEC)	Expertise Centres Act
Wet op het primair onderwijs (WPO)	Primary education Act
Wet Studiefinanciering (WSF)	Student Finance Act
Wetenschappelijk onderwijs (wo)	Academic education

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Why this manual?

Statistics Netherlands has all kinds of education data, both registers and surveys. Our CBS Microdata catalogue includes various datasets from the Education theme area. This manual provides an overview of these datasets. A number of datasets show only subtle differences in terms of content, target population and period description (sometimes at first glance). This can be confusing for users because it is not always immediately clear which dataset is the most suitable for their purpose.

This document aims to familiarise the user with this. Information is provided on the specific characteristics of the dataset concerned, the differences and similarities are explained, and advice is given on which dataset is best suited for a specific type of use.

1.2 Included datasets

The education data concerns information on education participation, diplomas and education level. This information is included in datasets from several departments:

CBS department Onderwijs

The department Onderwijs makes education datasets available with data from the education registrations of the Dienst Uitvoering Onderwijs (DUO). These data concern government-funded education in the Netherlands.

CBS department Arbeid en Dynamiek

The department Arbeid en Dynamiek makes datasets based on the Enquête beroepsbevolking (EBB). The EBB is an annual survey that aims to provide information on the labour market and various related topics such as wanting to work more or less and unemployment. In addition, information on education participation and the highest level of education achieved is available based on the EBB.

CBS department Sociaal-economisch Totaalbeeld (SET)

The department Sociaal-economisch Totaalbeeld compiles datasets with education data with micro-integrated information. In the micro-integration process, data sources are confronted with each other, conflicting data are corrected, and the whole is made consistent with data elsewhere. The compiled data are therefore not limited exclusively to the education registrations of DUO (via department Onderwijs), but, as the name 'Sociaal-economisch Totaalbeeld' suggests, also use other (education) data, such as the DUO files concerning the Wet Studiefinanciering (WSF), which are managed by the department Inkomen en Vermogen and education data from the client registration of the UWV WERKBedrijf.

CBS department Inkomen en Vermogen

The department Inkomen en Vermogen compiles datasets with the most important publication variables of the Integraal Inkomen- en Vermogenssysteem (IIVS). It contains data on the acquisition, (re)distribution and development of the income of individuals and households. It also provides information on the composition of wealth, which is the balance of assets and liabilities. Furthermore, there is data on household wealth by various characteristics such as wealth level, income level, household composition, age of the main breadwinner, main source of income and province, but also whether someone is in education.

1.3 What can and can't I publish

The rules for publishing differ per dataset. Files that are based entirely or partly on sample data contain weights to estimate the results for the total population based on the sample. Some subpopulations may be too small to draw conclusions from the results with sufficient reliability. That is why a minimum size is maintained for this. To prevent apparent accuracy, results are rounded off or, as in HOOGSTEOPLTAB, a confidence interval is provided. For the following studies, you can assume the following guidelines:

- Figures based on education register data are published rounded off: round off to the nearest 10.
- Enquête beroepsbevolking (EBB): round off to the nearest 1000. Because the sample design of the EBB is quite complex, estimating the 95% confidence margins is not easy. The EBB research description therefore includes guidelines for the publication limits for increased numbers in the denominator for percentages and averages.
- HOOGSTEOPLTAB: in principle, the bootstrap tool[1] is used for this to determine (95%) confidence intervals. These provide an accurate indication of the outer limits between which the outcome falls. If no confidence intervals can be determined, the results are rounded to 100s.
- SECM: rounding to 100s
- OnderwijspersoneelTAB: in principle, it is not permitted to publish data from the Onderwijspersoneelsbestand at institutional level, unless one of the exceptions as described in the Policy Rule on publishing at institutional level pursuant to Section 41 of the CBS Act applies. In addition, for quality reasons, we strongly advise against publishing data from the Onderwijspersoneelsbestand at institutional/board level. This means that we do not consider results that can be traced back to one BRINMND/BRIN1OKT or BESTUURMND/BESTUUR1OKT to be reliable enough to publish. The department Onderwijs can therefore not provide support regarding specific questions about results at the institutional/board level.

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[1] For CBS-Microdata environment users, the bootstrap tool is not available due to technical obstacles.

2. INFORMATION ON EDUCATIONAL PARTICIPATION

Frequently requested statistical information concerns the education participation of the population. Who is following an education on a specific reference date, and what are the characteristics of the education followed?

2.1 STUDERENDENBUS

The STUDERENDENBUS (from department SET) is a dataset of the micro-integrated type. Not only the education registrations, but also the WSF files are used.

Population

The population includes all participants in education within (speciaal) basisonderwijs ((s)bo), (voortgezet) speciaal onderwijs ((v)so), voortgezet onderwijs (vo), middelbaar beroepsonderwijs (mbo), volwassenen onderwijs (ve) and hoger onderwijs (ho) and the external students in the mbo from the DUO education registrations (see above). In addition, pupils/students who receive studiefinanciering under the Wet Studiefinanciering (WSF) are also included. The WSF recipients also include participants in non-funded education or education abroad, funded with a WSF study grant. Finally, a small contribution is made by persons who are registered as paying tuition or course fees (register Les, Cursus- en Schoolgelden).

Before reporting year 2014, the DUO registration data on basisonderwijs and speciaal onderwijs were not yet used. For this reason, the population aged 4-16 was partly imputed. This means that persons in this age category were added from the Basisregistratie Personen (BRP) to the STUDERENDENBUS if they were not observed in an education registration. Because DUO registration data from basisonderwijs and speciaal onderwijs have now also been included in the CBS-data (see further), these have also been used in the composition of the STUDERENDENBUS since 2014. Only a small part of the population of 4-16 year olds has been imputed since then. The imputation ensures that the population of 4-16 year olds in the STUDERENDENBUS corresponds to the total population of that age. However, voortijdig schoolverlaters and (e.g. as a result of disabilities) 'niet onderwijsbekwaam' persons aged 4 to 16 are also - incorrectly - included, which results in some overestimation of education participation.

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A maximum of one registration per participant is included per reference date. If there are multiple educations that are being followed at the reference date, the education with the highest level prevails and within that a full-time education prevails over a part-time education. If no distinction can be made on the basis of this rule, a random selection is made.

In addition to the opleidingsnummer (to which education data from the opleidingsnummer-reference book available in the utilities can be linked), information is included about the study phase (e.g. propaedeutic year, bachelor's degree, master's degree), course type (full-time, part-time, dual education) and type of education (e.g. havo, vwo, mbo, hbo, wo).

When to use?

If there is a need for information about who was following education at a certain time and what this education entailed (in reasonable detail), the STUDERENDENBUS is sufficient. If, apart from the main registration, there is a need for information about other registrations (within a specific type of education) or more extensive data about the education followed, the STUDERENDENBUS is not sufficient.

Publication schedule

The first reporting year is 1999. Up to and including reporting year J=2012, there was an annual STUDERENDENBUS that was published halfway through year J+2. From 2013, there are two versions of the STUDERENDENBUS per reporting year J: a first version, with provisional figures, that is already published halfway through year J+1 and a second version, with definitive figures that is published halfway through year J+2. Analyses have shown that the information from the first version is only adjusted to a limited extent in the second version with definitive figures.

2.2 SECMBUS

The SECMBUS (from the department Inkomen en Vermogen) contains information about the socio-economic category to which a person belongs. One of these categories is pupils/students. Like the STUDERENDENBUS, this is an integrated file.

Population

This concerns the entire population of the Netherlands and those living abroad who are included in a Dutch register, for example because of an economic connection with the Netherlands (e.g. temporary migrant workers and AOW recipients living abroad).

Content

The dataset also contains information on whether someone is following education. This is included in the variable XKOPPELSCHOOLSTUDSECM and is based on the STUDERENDENBUS. It has also been determined whether someone is following education "as their main activity". This is the case when a person is following education somewhere in a month and has had less income in that month than the low income limit (around 1100 euros in 2020). A distinction has been made between those following education who have an income (up to this limit) and those who have no income. These groups can be found in the variable SECM under the categories '26' and '31'.

When to use?

Users who want information about other socio-economic categories in addition to participation in education can use the SECMBUS. There is a difference between the SECMBUS and the STUDERENDENBUS with regard to the reference period. If someone has followed a course in month M, even if it is only for one day in this month, then this person is classified in the SECMBUS as following education (somewhere) in the entire month M. In the STUDERENDENBUS it can be checked for each reference date separately whether education was followed. So unlike the STUDERENDENBUS, which shows the daily situation, the SECMBUS describes the situation per month.

Publication schedule

The SECMBUS from reporting year J contains data about the period from 1999 to and including J and is published in December J+1. The information in SECMBUS is definitive up to and including year J-1 and provisional for year J.

2.3 ONDERWIJSDEELNEMERSTAB

The ONDERWIJSDEELNEMERSTAB (of department Onderwijs) was built exclusively using the education registrations of DUO.

Population
This concerns all persons who at any time in a particular school/academic year were registered in government-funded (speciaal) basisonderwijs ((s)bo), voortgezet onderwijs (vo), (voortgezet) speciaal onderwijs ((v)so)), voortgezet algemeen volwassenenonderwijs (vavo), voortgezet beroepsonderwijs (mbo) and hoger onderwijs (ho), including hoger beroepsonderwijs (hbo) and wetenschappelijk onderwijs (wo). External students in mbo are also included. This is a volume file and therefore not only concerns registrations valid on 1 October, but also any pre- or post-registrations. Although a pupil/student can be registered in multiple types of education (i.e. within ho, mbo, vo, (v)so, (s)bo and/or vavo), only one registration is included for each educational participant, namely the main registration within government-funded education and therefore across the types of education. When determining this main registration, the registrations valid on 1 October always took precedence over any other registrations. Subsequently, the highest education was given priority, so a wo registration over a hbo, over a mbo, over a vo, over a vavo, over a (v)so and/or over a (s)bo registration. All these registrations were given priority over the mbo exam registrations.

Pupils and students in private (non-funded) education are <u>not</u> included. Foreign education is also not part of the population.

Unlike the STUDERENDENBUS, the ONDERWIJSDEELNEMERSTAB does not impute for missing populations.

Content
This dataset includes the opleidingsnummer and instellingsnummer of the main registration. A great deal of information can be retrieved using the opleidingsnummer, see chapter 5, for information about reference books.

In addition, educational data of the participant are included, such as the previous education before registration in hoger onderwijs and, if applicable, the verblijfsjaar in hoger onderwijs. The data is not limited to the main registration. If someone is also registered in another type of education, this data may also be included. For example, for a person with a main registration in hoger onderwijs, in addition to the verblijfsjaar in hoger onderwijs, the verblijfsjaar in hoger beroepsonderwijs is also included.

This dataset does not include a start and end date or any other specific information about the main registration. By linking the main registration to the ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB (see further), this information can be retrieved via the link key RINPERSOONS, RINPERSOON, BRIN(HOOFDINSCHR) and OPLNR(HOOFDINSCHR).

When to use?
Users who want more information than is included in the STUDERENDENBUS, such as information about the previous education of persons and whether the person is a first-year hoger onderwijs student, would be wise to use this dataset.

A difference with the STUDERENDENBUS is that with the ONDERWIJSDEELNEMERSTAB it is not possible to directly follow from day to day whether someone is an education participant. This file concerns the main registration within the school/study year.

Publication schedule
The first version of the dataset, with provisional figures for the school/study year J/J+1, will be published in the first quarter of year J+1. The second version with definitive figures will be published a year later, in the first quarter of year J+2. In general, the figures in the first version do not differ much from those in the definitive version. The first reporting year was the 2000/'01

academic year. However, only the ho-participants are included in the dataset for this academic year. From 2003/'04, the vo-participants are included, from 2004/'05, the mbo-participants are also included, and from 2005/'06, the vavo participants. From 2015/'16, (s)bo and (v)so participants are also included.

2.4 ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB

The ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB   (from department onderwijs) was built exclusively using DUO's education registrations.

Population

This concerns all registrations in a specific school/study year in government-funded (speciaal) basisonderwijs ((s)bo), voortgezet onderwijs (vo), (voortgezet) speciaal onderwijs ((v)so)), voortgezet algemeen volwassenenonderwijs (vavo), voortgezet beroepsonderwijs (mbo) and hoger onderwijs (ho), including hoger beroepsonderwijs (hbo) and wetenschappelijk onderwijs (wo). Exam registrations in mbo are also included. It is a volume file and therefore not only concerns registrations valid on 1 October, but also any pre- or late registrations. The file is deduplicated on the key; so only one registration per person, institution and education code.

Because registrations valid on 1 October always take precedence in deduplication, registrations valid on 1 October are always included, but not all pre- and late registrations. For example, if a record valid after 1 October (a late registration) is the same in terms of institution and education code as an enrollment valid on 1 October of the same person, then this late registration is not included. This could, for example, be a ho-bachelor enrollment that follows a ho-propaedeutic enrollment valid on 1 October within the same academic year. If both enrollments have the same institution and education code, the enrollment on 1 October takes precedence. If you want to use a reference date other than 1 October, it is possible that a number of enrollments will be missing.

A pupil/student can appear in this file with multiple enrollments, with multiple enrollments within a type of education and with enrollments in different types of education.

Enrollments in private (non-funded) and foreign education are not included.

Content

This dataset contains the opleidingsnummer and instellingsnummer and the start and any end dates of all enrollments. In addition, the variable HOOFDINSCHR indicates whether or not the relevant registration is the so-called main registration - on 1 October or not - within a specific type of education. The (StatLine) publications of the Onderwijs department usually only concern the main registrations on 1 October.

The dataset also contains specific information about the registration, such as the type of education within which the registration falls, the vo-year, the ho type and study phase. In addition, information can be retrieved using the opleidingsnummer linked to this, see chapter 5, information about reference books.

If information from the dataset ONDERWIJSDEELNEMERSTAB is also required, the relevant variables must be linked via the link key RINPERSOONS and RINPERSOON.

When to use?

Users who want specific and extensive information about all education courses that all persons, within one or more types of education, follow during a school/study year are referred to this dataset.

The records from the ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB correspond in principle to those of the STUDERENDENBUS, at least insofar as they come from education registrations. However, ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB contains more information about the registrations than the STUDERENDENBUS.

If you want to work with a specific reference date, it is better to use the STUDERENDENBUS.

Publication schedule
The publication dates of the dataset ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB are synchronized with those of the ONDERWIJSDEELNEMERSTAB.

2.5 INSCHRWPOTAB
The dataset INSCHRWPOTAB (from department Onderwijs) was created using the education registrations of DUO based on the Wet op het Primair Onderwijs (WPO). INSCHRWPOTAB concerns (speciaal) basisonderwijs.

Population
This concerns all pupils in funded basisonderwijs and speciaal basisonderwijs in a school year. For each pupil, only the main registration on 1 October is included in the file.

Content
The file contains information about the pupil, such as the type of education followed, the year of study and residence, the first and revised/final advice for voortgezet onderwijs and various information about the eind- or doorstroomtoets: type, advice based on the test, score and reference levels. Test information is only available in the final version of the dataset. The opleidingsnummer is also included, which can be used to derive even more information about the education followed by linking it, see chapter 5, information about reference books. In addition, information about the school is also included, such as the institution and location code and the denomination.

When to use?
(Speciaal) basisonderwijs is also included in other education-wide datasets, but with limited information. If extensive and detailed information about participation and data about the final test in (speciaal) basisonderwijs is required, this is the appropriate file.

Publication schedule
The first version of the dataset, with provisional figures for school year Y/Y+1, will be published in the first quarter of year Y+1. The second version with definitive figures will be published a year later, in the first quarter of year Y+2. This dataset has been available since school year 2008/'09, but not yet fully filled, and this file has been complete since school year 2010/'11. The dataset has been expanded with even more additional data since 2014/'15.

2.6 INSCHRWECTAB
The dataset INSCHRWECTAB (from department Onderwijs) was created using the education registrations of DUO based on the Wet op de ExpertiseCentra (WEC). INSCHRWECTAB concerns funded (voortgezet) speciaal onderwijs.

Population
This concerns all pupils in funded speciaal and voortgezet speciaal onderwijs in a school year. This concerns pupils who follow speciaal onderwijs and therefore not the pupils who are only coached by speciaal onderwijs (and therefore in regular bo or vo). Only the main registration on 1 October is included in the file for each pupil.

Content

Speciaal (voortgezet) onderwijs is also included in other education-wide datasets, but with limited information. If extensive and detailed information about participation in speciaal (voortgezet) onderwijs is required, this is the appropriate file.

Publication schedule

The first version of the dataset, with provisional figures for school year Y/Y+1, will be published in the first quarter of year Y+1. The second version with definitive figures will be published a year later, in the first quarter of year Y+2. This dataset has been available since school year 2008/'09, but not yet fully filled, and this file has been complete since school year 2010/'11. The dataset has been expanded with even more additional data since 2014/'15.

2.7 EBBAflTAB

The dataset EBBAflTAB (from the department Arbeid en Dynamiek) contains so-called derived variables from the Enquête beroepsbevolking (EBB). Derived variables are composed on the basis of often multiple question variables. The starting point for using these figures is the dataset EBBHHBTAB. This dataset contains demographic and regionally related data of all persons in private households in the Netherlands who participated in the EBB in the year in question.

Population

Persons aged 15 and over in the Netherlands, with the exception of persons in institutions, facilities and homes (institutional population). A sample is drawn for the EBB. Up to and including 2020, the EBB was a household sample. From 2021 onwards, this will be a person sample.

From the redesign onwards, approximately 164 thousand addresses will be approached annually for the first survey. The observations are weighted and increased. The weighting method corrects for under- and overrepresentation of certain groups in the response. For more information, see the research description (in Dutch) of the EBB.

Content

The dataset EBBAflTAB contains the following relevant derived education variables with regard to participation in education: EBBAflOndForm, EbbAflEducstatRE, EbbAflCourAttRE and EBBAflVSV. The variable EBBAflOndForm can be used to determine whether someone is following a formal education, a non-formal education or no education. This concerns the current education or the education in the past four weeks. The variable EbbAflEducstatRE also determines whether someone is following a formal education, and whether someone plans to start a formal education after the holidays. Both variables concern both government-funded and non-government-funded education. The variable EbbAflCourAttRE concerns participation in short education and courses. And the variable EBBAflVSV whether a respondent aged 18 to 25 has left education prematurely.

When to use

The variables mentioned in the dataset EBBAflTAB are used if you want to connect to the international indicator for adult learning or the international indicator early leavers from education and training. For the indicator for lifelong development you can use EbbAlfOndForm. This variable is a combination of the variables EbbAflEducstatRE and EbbAflCourAttRE. The variable EBBAflVSV is used for the international demarcation of early school leavers. This provides insight into the size of the total group of early school leavers.

Publication schedule

The information will be available three months after the end of the reporting quarter.

2.8 EBBONDTAB

The dataset EBBONDTAB (from the department Arbeid en Dynamiek) contains information about participation in education and courses. This mainly concerns the demand variables from the education blocks Actueel lang and Actueel kort from the Enquête beroepsbevolking (EBB). The starting point for using these figures is the dataset EBBHHBTAB. This dataset contains demographic and regionally related data of all persons in private households in the Netherlands who participated in the EBB in the year in question.

Population

Persons aged 15 and over in the Netherlands, with the exception of persons in institutions, facilities and homes (institutional population). A sample is drawn for the EBB. Up to and including 2020, the EBB was a household sample. From 2021 onwards, this will be a person sample.

From the redesign onwards, approximately 164 thousand addresses will be approached annually for the first survey. The observations are weighted and increased. The weighting method corrects for under- and overrepresentation of certain groups in the response. For more information, see the research description (in Dutch) of the EBB.

Content

The EBBONDTAB dataset contains a wide range of education-related variables. This includes, for example, information on the basis of which the EBB is used to deduce which education respondents are following or have followed and whether this is a formal or non-formal education. This includes, for example, the duration and intensity of the education or course. It is also known whether it is a company education, when a respondent started the education or course and what the reason was for starting the education.

When to use?

The EBBONDTAB can be used if you want information about specific characteristics of the current or followed education or course, such as the form of the education or course, or who paid for it. If you want to purely map the current education of individuals, the education records are better suited for this than the EBB. However, if users need other characteristics or are also interested in non-formal or non-funded education, the education data from the EBB can be used. In that case, the dataset EBBAflTAB can be used to determine whether someone followed an education or course, combined with EBBONDTAB and also EBBOPLTAB.

Publication schedule

The information will be available three months after the end of the reporting quarter.

2.9 EBBOPLTAB

The dataset EBBOPLTAB (from the department Arbeid en Dynamiek) contains information about the level and direction of the current education, the highest level of education followed and the highest level of education achieved. The starting point for using these figures is the dataset EBBHHBTAB. This dataset contains demographic and regionally related data of all persons in private households in the Netherlands who participated in the EBB in the year in question.

Population

Persons aged 15 and over in the Netherlands, with the exception of persons in institutions, facilities and homes (institutional population). A sample is drawn for the EBB. Up to and including 2020, the EBB was a household sample. From 2021 onwards, this will be a person sample.

From the redesign onwards, approximately 164 thousand addresses will be approached annually for the first survey. The observations are weighted and increased. The weighting method corrects

for under- and overrepresentation of certain groups in the response. For more information, see the research description (in Dutch) of the EBB.

Content

The dataset EBBOPLTAB contains information about the level and direction of the education that the respondent is following at the time of the survey. The level is only determined for education that lasts 6 months or longer. The variable EbbTypCtoACT2021V is used for the current education level. Based on this so-called Code Type Opleiding (CTO), aggregations can then be made, such as the publication classification used by Statistics Netherlands (CBS) but also the classification according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). The direction of the current education is included in the variable EBBTYPISCEDFIELDAct2013V. The reference book for Code Type Opleiding (CTO) is available for aggregating the level and for the direction of the current education the ISCED direction. The variables EBBTYPCTOHG2016V, EBBTYPCTOHB2016V and EBBTYPCTOACT2016V are also included in the dataset. These variables have been filled in up to and including Q2 2021.

When to use?

The EBBOPLTAB can be used if you want information about the level or direction of the current education, or the direction of the current course. If one wants to visualize the current, government-funded education of individuals, the education records are better suited for this than the EBB. However, if users need other characteristics or are also interested in informal or non-government-funded education, the education data from the EBB can be used. In that case, the EBBAflTAB dataset can be used to determine whether someone followed an education or course, combined with EBBOPLTAB. EBBONDTAB can also be used if one wants to know specific information about the education or course, such as the form of the education or course, or who paid for it.

Publication schedule

The information will be available three months after the end of the reporting quarter.

Summary overview of characteristics and differences datasets EDUCATIONAL PARTICIPATION   part I

	2. EDUCATIONAL PARTICIPATION		
	2.1 STUDERENDENBUS	**2.2 SECMBUS**	**2.7 EBB-variable EBBAflTAB**
Population	Dutch population following education in the Netherlands or abroad (with Dutch student finance) and non-residents following education in the Netherlands	Dutch population and persons registered in the Netherlands	Population in private households
Content	Main registration from day to day with a limited collection of educational characteristics	Socio-economic category from month to month and the information whether or not education is followed	Pupils/students incl. participants in company training and courses
Use value	1) info whether or not following education 2) basic characteristics main education	1) info whether or not following education 2) info socio-economic cat.	1) info whether or not following education 2) info in/out of formal education 3) info funded/non-funded education 4) info company training and courses
Department	Sociaal-Economisch Totaalbeeld	Inkomen en Vermogen	Arbeid en Dynamiek
Integral / sample	integral^{*)}	integral	sample
Excluding	Non-funded and foreign education education participants without student finance		Persons in institutional households
Statistical unit	person	person	person
Reporting period	daily basis in calendar year Y	monthly basis in calendar year Y	Quarter and year
Type of registrations	based on registrations in the entire calendar year		
First year:	1999	1999	1996
Publication date		Data for year Y are provisional and ….	
- first 'provisional' version	med Y+1		n/a
- second 'definitive' version	med Y+2	spring Y thru Y-1 definitief	quarter after reporting quarter

*) incl. pupils/students private or foreign education with student funding

Summary overview of characteristics and differences datasets EDUCATIONAL PARTICIPATION part II

	2. EDUCATIONAL PARTICIPATION			
	2.3 ONDERWIJSDEELNEMERSTAB	**2.4 ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB**	**2.5 INSCHRWPOTAB**	**2.6 INSCHRWECTAB**
Population	**Participants in Dutch funded education**	**Enrolments in Dutch funded education**	**Participants in Dutch funded (speciaal) basisonderwijs**	**Participants in Dutch funded (voortgezet) speciaal onderwijs**
Content	**Main enrollment in the school/student year and comprehensive collection of pupil/student characteristics**	**All (key deduplicated) enrollments with start and end dates and a comprehensive set of education characteristics**	**Main enrollment in the school year with an even more comprehensive collection of student and education characteristics**	**Main enrollment in the school year with an even more comprehensive collection of student and education characteristics**
Use value	**1) info whether or not following government funded education** **2) specific student characteristics**	**1) info on specific funded type of education** **2) specific education characteristics**	**1) info on funded (speciaal) basisonderwijs** **2) specific student and education characteristics**	**1) info on funded (voortgezet) speciaal onderwijs** **2) specific student and education characteristics**
Department	**Onderwijs**	**Onderwijs**	**Onderwijs**	**Onderwijs**
Integral / sample	**integral**	**integral**	**integral**	**integral**
Excluding	**Non-funded and foreign educations**	**Non-funded and foreign educations**	**Non-funded and foreign educations**	**Non-funded and foreign educations**
Statistical unit	**person**	**registration**	**person**	**person**
Reporting period	**School or study year Y/Y+1**	**School or study year Y/Y+1**	**school year Y/Y+1**	**school year Y/Y+1**
type of registrations	**Based on enrollments throughout the academic year**	**enrollments throughout the academic year**	**October 1 registrations only**	**October 1 registrations only**
First year:	**2000/'01; since 2005/'06 fully**	**2000/'01; since 2005/'06 fully**	**2008/'09; since 2010/'11 fully**	**2008/'09; since 2010/'11 fully**
Publication date **- first 'provisional' version**	**1st quarter y+1**	**1st quarter y+1**	**1st quarter y+1**	**1st quarter y+1**
- second 'definitive' version	**1st quarter y+2**	**1st quarter y+2**	**1st quarter y+2**	**1st quarter y+2**

3. INFORMATION ABOUT DIPLOMAS

Diploma data is processed from the department Onderwijs. For each type of education separately, one or more datasets are built per school/academic year. These datasets are discussed below.

3.1 DIPLOMAHOTAB

The dataset DIPLOMAHOTAB (from the department Onderwijs) was created using the education registrations of DUO and concerns all diplomas of students in government-funded hoger onderwijs in an academic year. An academic year runs from 1 September to 31 August.

Population

This concerns all diplomas obtained, so both all main diplomas and any secondary diplomas. Students can therefore appear multiple times with different diplomas, even with the same type of diploma (main/secondary diploma propaedeutic, associate degree, bachelor, master and/or postmaster). Students can only appear once in an academic year with the same combination of opleidingsnummer, code of the educational institution and type of diploma. Diplomas from students at the Open University are not included in the file and diplomas from students at other government-recognized but non-funded institutions are included to a very limited extent. Since the 2019TABV2 academic year, propaedeutic diplomas are no longer part of the datasets. In older academic years, these diplomas are included, but incompletely. Use of this information is therefore not recommended, because they provide an incomplete picture of the total number of propaedeutic diplomas obtained.

Content

Diploma characteristics, namely opleidingsnummer, code and location of the educational institution, form of the education (full-time/part-time), type of diploma (main or secondary bachelor's/master's degree, etc.), examination date and study phase (bachelor's/master's degree, etc.) are included in the file. The file also contains information about whether a given diploma is the first diploma at the relevant level in hoger onderwijs. Because the opleidingsnummer is included, even more information about the diploma can be retrieved, see chapter 5, information about reference books.

When to use?

This is a volume file in which all diplomas obtained per student are included. If more information is required than just the main diplomas, this is the appropriate dataset.

Publication schedule

The first version of the dataset with provisional figures for academic year Y/Y+1 will be published in the first quarter of year Y+2. The second version with definitive figures will be published one year later, in the first quarter of year Y+3. This dataset has been available since academic year 2000/'01.

3.2 HDIPLOMAHBOTAB& HDIPLOMAWOTAB

The datasets HDIPLOMAHBOTAB and HDIPLOMAWOTAB (from Department Onderwijs) were created using the education registrations of DUO and concern only the main diplomas of students in government-funded hbo or wo in an academic year per level (associate degree, bachelor, master and/or postmaster). An academic year runs from 1 September to 31 August. Since academic year 2019TABV2, propaedeutic diplomas are no longer part of the datasets. In older academic years, these diplomas were included, but incompletely. Use of this information is therefore discouraged, because it provides an incomplete picture of the total number of propaedeutic diplomas obtained.

Population

This concerns all main diplomas obtained in hbo or wo. Students can appear multiple times, but only with diplomas at different levels. Students can therefore only appear once in an academic year with the same type of main diploma. Diplomas from students at the Open University are not included in the file and diplomas from students at other government-recognised but non-funded institutions are included to a very limited extent.

Content

In addition to the type of diploma, the code and location of the educational institution, the opleidingsnummer and the exam date are included in these datasets. More information about the diploma can be found via the opleidingsnummer, see chapter 5, information about reference books. If information about the type of education (full-time/part-time), study phase (bachelor's/master's, etc.) or information about whether a given diploma is the first diploma at the relevant level in hoger onderwijs is also required, then a link with the DIPLOMAHOTAB dataset is required. The link must then be based on the person, the type of diploma, the institution code and the opleidingsnummer.

When to use?

These are files in which all main diplomas obtained per student, in hbo or wo, are included. If only information about these main diplomas per level is required, then this is the appropriate dataset. For additional information about, for example, the type of education, these datasets must then still be linked to DIPLOMAHOTAB (see above).

Publication schedule

The first version of the dataset with provisional figures for academic year Y/Y+1 will be published in the first quarter of year Y+2. The second version with definitive figures will be published one year later, in the first quarter of year Y+3. This dataset has been available since academic year 2000/'01.

3.3 EERSTEDIPLOMAHOTAB

The dataset EERSTEDIPLOMAHOTAB (from Department Onderwijs) was created using the education registrations of DUO and contains the first final diploma or final diploma of students in hoger onderwijs obtained in the academic year in question. An academic year runs from 1 September to 31 August.

Population

This concerns all students who obtained a final diploma (associate degree, bachelor, master or postmaster) for the first time in the academic year in question. Students therefore only appear once in the file. It was checked whether the final diploma obtained in an academic year had previously obtained a final diploma in hoger onderwijs. To this end, we looked back to the academic year 1986/'87. Diplomas of students at the Open University are not included in the file and diplomas of students at other government-recognized but non-funded institutions are included to a very limited extent.

Content

Diploma characteristics, namely the opleidingsnummer, code and location of the educational institution, level of the diploma and the examination date are included in the file. Because the opleidingsnummer is included, more information about the first final diploma obtained can be retrieved, see chapter 5, information about reference books.

When to use?

If information is only required about the first final diploma obtained in the relevant academic year, this is the appropriate file.

Publication schedule

The first version of the dataset with provisional figures for academic year Y/Y+1 will be published in the first quarter of year Y+2. The second version with definitive figures will be published a year later in the first quarter of year Y+3. This dataset has been available since academic year 2000/'01.

3.4 DiplomamboTAB

The dataset DiplomamboTAB (from department Onderwijs) was created using the education registrations of DUO and concerns all diplomas of students in funded mbo in an academic year. An academic year runs from 1 October to 30 September for these diplomas.

Population

This concerns all diplomas obtained, so both main diplomas and any secondary diplomas. People can therefore appear multiple times with different diplomas. Students can only appear once in an academic year with an equal combination of opleidingsnummer and code of the educational institution.

Content

Diploma characteristics, namely the opleidingsnummer, code of the educational institution, examination date, form of the education (learning path and full-time/part-time/external), the number of years in the mbo before the diploma is obtained and selection variables for determining the main diploma and the highest diploma obtained are included in the file. Because the opleidingsnummer is included, even more information about the diploma can be retrieved, see chapter 5, information about reference books.

When to use?

This is a volume file in which all obtained mbo diplomas are included per student. If information about mbo diplomas is required, this is the only available file. With the help of the selection variables (see above), only the main diplomas can be selected.

Publication schedule

The first version of the dataset with provisional figures, from academic year Y/Y+1 will be published in the first quarter of year Y+2. The second version with definitive figures will be published in the last quarter of year Y+2. This dataset has been available since academic year 2004/'05.

3.5 DiplomavavoTAB

The dataset DiplomavavoTAB (from Department Onderwijs) was created using the education registrations of DUO and concerns the diplomas of participants in government-funded voortgezet algemeen volwassenenonderwijs (vavo) in one school year. A school year runs from 1 October to 30 September for these diplomas.

Population

This concerns the vwo, havo and vmbo-theoretische leerweg diplomas obtained in the vavo, but a maximum of one of each type per successful candidate. Persons can appear multiple times, but only with different types of diplomas.

Content

Diploma characteristics, namely the opleidingsnummer, code of the educational institution, the examination date and a selection variable for distinguishing the main diplomas from the secondary diplomas are available. Because the opleidingsnummer is included, more information about the diploma can be retrieved, see chapter 5, information about reference books.

When to use?

If information is needed about vavo diplomas obtained in a school year, this is the only available file.

Publication schedule

The first version of the dataset with provisional figures for school year Y/Y+1 will appear in the first quarter of year Y+2. The second version with definitive figures will appear one year later in the first quarter of year Y+3. This dataset has been available since academic year 2005/'06.

3.6 EXAMVOTAB

The dataset EXAMVOTAB (from department Onderwijs) was created using the education registrations of DUO and concerns the examination data of pupils in government-funded voortgezet onderwijs (vo) in a school year. The examinations are taken in May of the school year.

Population

This concerns all pupils who are registered at a government-funded institution for vo in the relevant school year and have taken an examination. Each pupil appears only once in the file. In addition to the exam candidates (passed and rejected/failed students), the file also contains students who are still in a third period, have taken a spread exam or have only obtained a partial certificate, have taken an exam in the penultimate year, have withdrawn or are following the doorlopende leerlijn vo-mbo (no exam). No exam data are included for students in the International Baccalaureate (IB), the Engelse stroom (for more information, see here (in Dutch)) and the vrije school. The file also does not contain any exam data for students in the entrée-opleiding of vmbo or in praktijkonderwijs, because these students do not take a final exam.

Content

The exam result, the opleidingsnummer and the code of the educational institution and the educational location are stated in the file. Because the opleidingsnummer is included, more information about the exam can be retrieved, see chapter 5, information about reference books.

When to use?

If information is needed about exams in voortgezet onderwijs in a school year, this is the appropriate file.

Publication schedule

The first version of the dataset with provisional figures for school year Y/Y+1 will be published in the first quarter of year Y+2. The second version with definitive figures will be published one year later, in the first quarter of year Y+3. This dataset has been available since academic year 2003/'04.

4. INFORMATION ON EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Educational attainment is an important metric for many studies, making it one of the most frequently requested education variables. The information is used as a target variable, but more often as a background characteristic. Within CBS, the term educational attainment is used in addition to the term education level. This involves synonyms, the substantive meaning is considered the same.

4.1 HOOGSTEOPLTAB

The dataset HOOGSTEOPLTAB (department SET), also known as the Opleidingsniveaubestand, is based on information about completed education and diplomas from various sources; registers such as education registrations, WSF files, education data from the UWV WERKBedrijf, as well as education data from the Enquête beroepsbevolking (EBB).

Population

The population of HOOGSTEOPLTAB includes all individuals in the population (reference date last Friday of September for the versions with data model from before redesign 2013 and 1 October for the versions with data model from redesign 2013) for whom information about the highest achieved and followed education level could be found or derived. HOOGSTEOPLTAB does not offer integral coverage, but can be made representative for the entire population using the available weights. The weights are scaled in such a way that they add up to the actual population size. The coverage rate increases every year. In the first reporting year 1999, it was still 34%. The coverage rate has now increased to 71% for reporting year 2023.

HOOGSTEOPLTAB is generally set up in such a way that as much information as possible from registrations is used, and where nothing is known about a person in registrations, the EBB supplements it.

Registrations on hoger onderwijs have existed since the 1980s, for voortgezet onderwijs since the late 1990s and beroepsonderwijs information was introduced just after the start of the new millennium. Since 2008, register information has also been available for (speciaal) basisonderwijs and (voortgezet) speciaal onderwijs. Roughly speaking, this means that there is relatively much information in registrations for younger members of the population and less for the older population. However, as the HOOGSTEOPLTAB years progress, the coverage for the older population is also improving. For example, HOOGSTEOPLTAB2018 definite had a coverage rate of 62% for 50-year-olds and 44% for 65-year-olds.

The EBB records pertaining to persons who were not represented in any of the included registers contain a weighting that aims to represent the distribution of the education level of the non-registered population when applied

For all 0-3 year olds, education information is fully imputed and imputation is also done for several thousand 4-14 year olds who do not appear in the used registrations with education information.

For 0-11 year olds without education information from registrations, a highest completed education at the level of 'basisonderwijs groep 1-2' is imputed; 0-5 year olds are imputed this same level as the highest level followed and 6-11 year olds are imputed 'basisonderwijs groep 3-8' as the highest level followed. For 12-14 year olds without information from registrations, the highest level achieved is imputed as 'basisonderwijs groep 3-8' and the highest level followed is 'havo, vwo first years (onderbouw)'.

Estimation of Not in Registers Observed Education (NiRWO)

Various registers that form the basis of the education level file only represent education that is funded by the government. These registers miss education at private schools, education followed abroad and long company training courses, while these are often relevant for the target variable education level. These missed courses are indicated with the term NiRWO (Not in Registers Observed Education). The EBB data used, as well as some of the registers used (such as the data from the UWV Werkbedrijf) do compensate for the missing NiRWO information, but not completely, so that the education level is still somewhat underestimated. This is corrected for by estimating. To this end, register observations are linked to EBB observations and to a set of background characteristics from other datasets. Subsequently, an ordinal logistic regression model (Agresti) is estimated that is used for imputation.

Content

For each person in HOOGSTEOPLTAB, the opleidingsnummer of the highest education obtained and followed is included. This concerns the education level without an estimate of Not in Registers Observed Education (NiRWO). The 6-digit opleidingsnummer indicates the relevant education in a very detailed manner, and also provides implicit information about the level and direction via the opleidingsnummer reference book. Furthermore, a variant of highest education which includes an estimate of NiRWO is also included. This variant is limited in detail to a 4-digit classification (18 categories) OPLNIVSOI2016AGG4HBmetNiRWO and OPLNIVSOI2016AGG4HGmetNiRWO of the Standard Education Classification 2016[2]. In addition, HOOGSTEOPLTAB contains an weight intended to obtain representative results for the population and important subpopulations after application of the weight. Finally, HOOGSTEOPLTAB (version after revision 2013) contains the variables RichtDetailISCEDF2013HBmetNiRWO and RichtDetailISCEDF2013HGmetNiRWO, which indicate the direction (ISCEDF2013) for the variant with NiRWO estimation for the highest achieved and highest followed education respectively. Furthermore, the variables BRONOPLARCHIEFHB and BRONOPLARCHIEFHG with the source for the highest achieved and highest followed education, and a variable RGEBB that indicates whether the person has been observed by both registers and EBB.

When to use?

HOOGSTEOPLTAB is a source with a large number of observations. If you as a user need a lot of mass because you want to do analyses at a low regional level, for example, or want to use the achieved level as a background variable and use register data, then it is best to choose HOOGSTEOPLTAB. If you as a user do not need that mass for your analyses and you want to use the most up-to-date data, then the information from EBBOPLTAB is obvious. This also applies if you want to use subjects that are available based on registers, but are requested in the EBB, such as information about occupation or unemployment.

The results based on the datasets HOOGSTEOPLTAB and EBBOPLTAB are aligned as much as possible, but nevertheless differ from each other. It is wise to be aware of this as a user when publishing the results, especially when it concerns the highest level achieved as a target variable.

Usermanual / protocol

HOOGSTEOPLTAB consists mostly of register records and for a small part of sample records. Outcomes are determined using a combination estimator. This estimator counts the register records (with a weight that equals 1), and adds the weighted sample number (weight unequal to 1). Due to the mixed register-sample design, estimates from HOOGSTEOPLTAB, as with all samples, are afflicted with sampling margins. For the user, it is nice to have an indication of those margins to know whether it is statistically sound to publish the results. To this end, a so-called bootstrap tool developed that provides relative standard errors as well as 90% and 95% confidence intervals (both for numbers and percentages (the share of a given education level in the total). Using this tool,

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[2] If desired, the variables OPLNRHB and OPLNRHG can be converted into the publication formats of the SOI 2021, the revised successor to the SOI 2016.

the user can determine the extent to which the outcomes are reliable. It is up to the user to determine whether, given the results of the reliability measurement he or she considers it statistically sound to publish the results or to use them for further use. For CBS Microdata users the bootstrap tool is unfortunately not available due to technical obstacles.

Publication schedule

The final version of HOOGSTEOPLTAB for reporting year Y is released in September of year Y+2, so with a 2-year delay. The first reporting year was 1999. As of reporting year 2017, there is also a provisional version of HOOGSTEOPLTAB for reporting year Y, which is released in September of year Y+1.

In 2016, HOOGSTEOPLTAB was revised. The intention was to align figures on the highest education level from HOOGSTEOPLTAB and EBBOPLTAB more closely, so that there is as much as possible one CBS figure on education level. The first HOOGSTEOPLTAB that was realised on the basis of the revised process concerns HOOGSTEOPL2013TABV3.

4.2 HDIPLOMAREGTAB

The dataset HDIPLOMAREGTAB (of department Onderwijs) concerns the highest diploma obtained and was created on the basis of the education registrations. The year mentioned in the dataset name indicates that the ho diplomas obtained up to and including 31 August and the vo-, mbo- and vavo diplomas obtained up to and including 30 September of that year were included in the determination of the highest diploma.

Population

All persons who have been in education since a certain academic year, namely since

• academic year 2000/'01 for ho;

• school year 2003/'04 for vo;

• academic year 2004/'05 for mbo;

• academic year 2006/'07 for vavo,

have obtained a diploma in funded education based on information from the diploma registrations, supplemented by persons with a startkwalificatie (i.e. at least a havo, vwo or mbo level 2 diploma) based on information about their previous education before hoger onderwijs.

Young people who are following or have completed basis or voortgezet onderwijs, but have not yet obtained a diploma in voortgezet onderwijs or another type of education are not included in HDIPLOMAREGTAB.

Content

If known, the opleidingsnummer of the highest diploma obtained is included in the dataset. By linking it to the opleidingsnummer and possibly CTO reference book, information can be retrieved about the education for which this diploma was obtained.

In addition, information is included about whether or not a startkwalificatie has been obtained. The latter is done as far as possible on the basis of the diploma registrations and supplemented by various sources with information about the highest previous education before ho, such as that registered by the ho institutions themselves. In principle, the dataset only concerns diplomas obtained in government-funded Dutch education. However, the latter source may also have included diplomas obtained in non-government-funded education and/or abroad to determine a startkwalificatie.

In HDiplomaReg2022TAB, more than 6 million people are registered with their highest diploma and/or startkwalificatie. This number will continue to increase in the coming years.

HDIPLOMAREGTAB mainly describes the younger part of the population that has received education relatively recently. For example, the 2022 dataset will contain fewer people aged 40 and over. The older population, who completed their education before diploma data became fully available, is in principle not included, unless they obtained a diploma at a later age - for example from 2004/'05 for mbo.

In addition, a diploma registered in HDIPLOMAREGTAB does not always have to be the highest diploma obtained by the person, because no diploma data from before the availability of diploma data from the registers has been included. A situation where this applies is a university degree obtained in the 1970s (too early for inclusion in registrations) and a hbo degree in 2010; in HDIPLOMAREGTAB this person will appear with a highest hbo degree obtained. Another situation occurs in the case of a university degree obtained in private or foreign education and a hbo degree obtained in 2008 at a government-funded institution. This person is registered in HDIPLOMAREGTAB with a hbo degree.

When to use?
Users who want information about the highest level of education of the population that obtained a diploma in government-funded education from 2006/'07 can use HDIPLOMAREGTAB very well. From that academic year onwards, the register data is complete. For young people up to approximately 30 years of age, the 2022 file is therefore quite complete. For persons who have previously completed education, the above-mentioned caveats should be taken into account.

Users who want to gain insight into the distribution of education levels for a broader age range of the population are referred to the previously mentioned dataset HOOGSTEOPLTAB or to education level information from the EBB (see below). In addition, these databases take more extensive account of private education or education received abroad. HDIPLOMAREGTAB also does not provide information on the highest completed education. In actuality, HOOGSTEOPLTAB is one year behind HDIPLOMAREGTAB.

Publication schedule
The provisional version of the dataset will be available in the second quarter of year Y+1. The definitive version will be available one year later, in the second quarter of year Y+2. The first reporting year is 2005.

4.3 EBBOPLTAB

The EBBOPLTAB dataset (from the department Arbeid en Dynamiek) contains information about the level and direction of the current education, the highest education completed and the highest education achieved. The starting point for using these figures is the EBBHHBTAB dataset. This dataset contains demographic and regionally related data of all persons in private households in the Netherlands who participated in the EBB in the year in question.

Population
Persons aged 15 and over in the Netherlands, with the exception of persons in institutions, facilities and homes (institutional population). A sample is drawn for the EBB. Up to and including 2020, the EBB was a household sample. From 2021 onwards, this will be a person sample.

From the redesign onwards, approximately 164 thousand addresses will be approached annually for the first survey. The observations will be weighted and increased. The weighting method corrects for under- and overrepresentation of certain groups in the response. For more information see the research description (in Dutch) of the EBB.

Content
The EBBOPLTAB dataset contains information about the level and direction of the highest education followed and completed. The level is only determined for education of 6 months or longer. The EBBOPLTAB dataset contains various variables for the highest education level followed and completed, including EbbTypCtoHB2021V and EbbTypCtoHG2021V. For previous years, EbbTypCtoHB2016V and EbbTypCtoHG2016V can be used. These

2016 variables have been filled in up to and including Q2 2021. Based on the so-called Code Type Opleiding (CTO), aggregations can then be made, such as the publication classification used by Statistics Netherlands, but also the classification according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). The directions of the highest obtained or highest followed education are included in the variables EBBTYPISCEDFIELDHB2013V and EBBTYPISCEDFIELDHG2013V. An aggregation can also be made for the layout. The CTO reference book is available for aggregating the educational level and for the educational direction the ISCED directions.

When to use?

If the highest educational level achieved is the target variable and you want to arrive at the same numbers as published on Statline and by Eurostat for the national picture, then the information from the EBBOPLTAB dataset must be used. The information from the EBBOPLTAB dataset is also the most obvious choice if, in addition to the educational level achieved, you are also interested in other characteristics included in the EBB, such as information about occupation or unemployment. If you need more mass for your analyses because, for example, you want to perform analyses at a low regional level or want to use the educational level achieved as a background variable and you also use register data, then it is best to choose HOOGSTEOPLTAB.

The results based on the HOOGSTEOPLTAB and EBBOPLTAB datasets are aligned as much as possible, but they still differ from each other. It is wise for the user to be aware of this when publishing the results, certainly when it concerns the level achieved as a target variable.

Publication schedule

The information will be available three months after the end of the reporting quarter.

Summary overview of characteristics and differences in datasets of the highest level of education

	4. LEVEL OF EDUCATION		
	4.1 HOOGSTEOPLTAB	**4.2 HDIPLOMAREGTAB**	**4.3 EBBOPLTAB**
Subject			
Use value	1) representative of the entire population 2) large data mass ensures low variances small subpopulations and favourable for multivariate analysis	need for recent information highest diplomas (only voortgezet onderwijs level or higher) mainly younger population; then ease of use is high	1) need for recent information 2) representative of the entire population
Department	Sociaal-Economisch Totaalbeeld	Onderwijs	Arbeid en Dynamiek
Integral / sample basis	mixed integral / sample basis	Integral, but excl. non-funded education and foreign education	sample
Statistical unit	person	person	person
reporting period	last Friday September YYYY (versions before revision, i.e. before 2013 and HoogsteOPL2013-TABV1 and HoogsteOPL2014¬TABV1); 1 October YYYY (versions after revision, i.e. from 2015 and HoogsteOPL2013TABV2, HoogsteOPL2013-TAB¬V3, HoogsteOPL2014¬TAB¬V2 and HoogsteOPL-2014¬TABV3).	until 30 September YYYY (ho until 31 August YYYY)	Quarter and year
Population	Total population	Total population in education registers, complete from 2006/'07	Population in private households
First year:	1999	2005	1996
Publication date **- first ('provisional' version)**	September YYYY+1	2nd quarter Y+1	n.a.
- second ('final' version)	September YYYY+2	2nd quarter Y+2	quarter after reporting quarter

5. INFORMATION ABOUT REFERENCE BOOKS

In most education datasets, the information about education is recorded at the most detailed level, namely that of the individual education. For analysis and publication purposes, so-called reference books are available with which you can translate individual education into standard education classifications. The key variable for this is the so-called opleidingsnummer.

There are five reference books that are relevant for those who use educational datasets. They are briefly described below.

5.1 OPLEIDINGSNRREFVV

Opleidingsnummers form the key variable of the Opleidingsnummer reference book. The opleidingsnummer reference book contains two important key variables: CTO2021V and ISCEDF2013RICHTINGNLSOI2021V. These variables can be switched to the current standard publication classifications by level and direction via reference books CTOREFVV and ISCEDF2013RICHTINGREFVV.

It contains a series of variables that are only available for educational data that are based on registrations. Register variables include, for example, the ILT, CREBO and CROHO codes, vo-profile, mbo-sector, study load hours, mbo-level and -qualification structure. The opleidingsnummer reference book also contains further detailing of the ISCED-F 2013 direction classification in the categories (ISCEDF2013RUBRIEK), a CBS-own breakdown of the detail groups of the ISCED-F 2013.

The opleidingsnummer reference book also contains the Opleidingsclassificatie naar Niveau en Richting 2019 (ONR2019). This is a classification that was developed by CBS in collaboration with the Researchcentrum voor Onderwijs en Arbeidsmarkt (ROA) and is used for making labour market forecasts. In this classification, level is broken down into directions that are typical for that level.

The opleidingsnummer reference book also contains the (historical) basic classifications by level of the SOI 2006 and SOI 2016, the direction classification of the SOI 2006 and of the ISCED 97.

5.2 CTOREFVV

Contains the current national and international standard publication classifications by level, the Standaard Onderwijsindeling 2021, SOI 2021 and the International Standard Classification of Education 2011, ISCED 2011, and its predecessors SOI 2016, SOI 2006 and ISCED 97. It also contains the classification by whether or not a startkwalificatie is in possession. The variable CTO is the key variable to the mentioned classifications.

Opleidingsnummers can be switched to the classifications in the CTO reference book via the variable CTO, CTO2016V and CTO2021V in the reference book OPLEIDINGSNRREFVV. Use the variable CTO2021V if you want to switch to the standard publication classification by level of the SOI2021. The other CTO variables belong to the previous versions of the SOI. The highest level achieved can be derived by selecting the variables with HB in the name, the current or highest level followed by selecting the variables with ActHG. The classification of highest followed and current differs from highest achieved for some educations (for example the propaedeutic phases).

5.3 ISCEDF2013RICHTINGREFVV

Contains the three aggregation levels of the international direction classification ISCED-F 2013, which is used by Statistics Netherlands as a standard for measuring educational direction. The 114

detail groups (ISCEDF2013DETAILEDFIELDNL) form the key to the 39 overlying subgroups (ISCEDF2013NARROWFIELDNL) and 12 main groups (ISCEDF2013BROADFIELDNL)[3].

Opleidingsnummers can be switched via the variable ISCEDF2013RICHTINGNLSOI2021V in the reference book OPLEIDINGSNRREFVV to the classifications in the reference book ISCEDF2013RICHTINGREFVV according to the most recent version of the classification. Use ISCEDF2013RICHTINGNL from OPLEIDINGSNRREFVV only if you want to derive according to the insights of the SOI 2016, the predecessor of the current SOI 2021. In the reference book OPLEIDINGSNRREFVV a further detailing of the ISCED-F 2013 is available in 390 categories (ISCEDF2013RUBRIEKSOI2021V).

5.4 OPLNIVSOI2016AGG4HBmetNiRWOREFVV and OPLNIVSOI2016AGG4HGmetNiRWOREFVV

These two reference books are intended to aggregate data from HOOGSTEOPLTAB to the 18, 8, 5, or 3 division of the SOI 2016 publication classification by level. This is done via the key variables: OPLNIVSOI2016AGG4HBmetNiRWO en OPLNIVSOI2016AGG4HGmetNiRWOREFVV

5.5 OPLNRHOREFVV

With the reference book OPLNRHOREFVV, the hoger onderwijs programmes that are included in the Centraal Register Opleidingen Hoger Onderwijs (CROHO) and that appear in the education files can be provided with the variable CROHO-onderdeel. The CROHO dataset in which a CROHO code falls sometimes depends on the educational institution where the course can be followed. For this reason, two key variables are required to derive CROHO datasets: OPLNR and BRIN. The BRIN code is the administrative number of the educational institution, and the OPLNR is a unique number with which courses can be identified.

Publication schedule

The reference book OPLEIDINGSNRREFVV is updated annually in March of year t with the new educations for school year t-1/t. OPLNRHOREFVV is also updated annually with the new educations for school year t-1/t in the first quarter of year t. The other reference books are updated when necessary, for example when a classification is revised.

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[3] Amounts based on the current version of SOI2021 including safetynet codes and unknown, exlcuding categories that are exclusively used in SOI2016.

6. INFORMATION ABOUT EDUCATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

This section briefly explains the most commonly used education classifications.

6.1 Standaard Niveau-indeling: national

The publication classification by level of the SOI 2021 is the recommended classification to use for publications and analyses at national level. In this classification, education is arranged by level and by content of education in the sense of beroepsgericht or algemeen education.

The level classification of the SOI 2021 was created by revising the SOI2016. In the SOI 2021, the connection with the international classification by education level has been improved compared to the SOI 2016. In the SOI 2021, the triplets according to the national and international classification are connected to each other and the underlying ISCED levels 0 to 8, with the exception of level 4, can be related one-on-one to the categories of the publication classification by level of the SOI 2021. Furthermore, with the introduction of the SOI 2021, it was decided to only assign the publication classification by level to new educations. Within the SOI 2016, in addition to the publication classification by level, a so-called basic classification by level was also used (see paragraph Other education classifications). Users saw the coexistence of these two variants as confusing and unnecessary. The publication classification by level of the SOI 2021 is a hierarchical classification in 4 aggregation levels:

The 1st aggregation level OPLNIVSOI2021AGG1 contains 3 categories.

The 2nd aggregation level OPLNIVSOI2021AGG2 contains 5 categories, in which a distinction is made between 11 Basisonderwijs and 12 Vmbo, havo, vwo (onderbouw), mbo1. In addition, a distinction is made between 31 hbo, wo bachelor and 32 hbo, wo master, doctor.

The 3rd aggregation level OPLNIVSOI2021AGG3 contains 8 categories, in which havo, vwo, mbo2-4 are further divided into: 211 Mbo2 and mbo3, 212 Mbo4 and 213 bovenbouw of havo and vwo. The 4th aggregation level OPLNIVSOI2021AGG4 is the most detailed breakdown by level with 18 categories.

1 Basisonderwijs, vmbo, mbo1
 11 Basisonderwijs
   111 Basisonderwijs
    1111 Basisonderwijs gr1-2
    1112 Basisonderwijs gr3-8
 12 Vmbo, havo-,vwo-onderbouw, mbo1
   121 Vmbo-b/k, mbo1
    1211 Praktijkonderwijs
    1212 Vmbo-b/k
    1213 Mbo1
   122 Vmbo-g/t, havo-,vwo-onderbouw
    1221 Vmbo-g/t
    1222 Havo-, vwo-onderbouw

2 Havo, vwo, mbo2-4
 21   Havo, vwo, mbo
    211 Mbo2 en mbo3
        2111 Mbo2
        2112 Mbo3
    212 Mbo4
        2121 Mbo4
    213 Havo, vwo
        2131 Havo-bovenbouw
        2132 vwo-bovenbouw

3 Hbo, wo 31   Hbo-, wo-bachelor
    311 Hbo-, wo-bachelor
        3111 Hbo-associate degree
        3112 Hbo-bachelor
        3113 Wo-bachelor
 32   Hbo-, wo-master, doctor
    321 Hbo-, wo-master, doctor
        3211 Hbo-master
        3212 Wo-master
        3213 Doctor

More information about the SOI 2021 can be found on the CBS website, under methods, classifications.

Available in the reference book CTOREFVV, variables starting with 'OPLNIVSOI2021AGG'.

6.2 Standaard Niveau-indeling: international

For conducting internationally comparable research on educational level, the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011) is the recommended standard.

The ISCED 2011 is a hierarchical classification with 3 aggregation levels. The ISCED 2011 uses a 3-digit coding system in which the 1st digit is used for the level of education (levels 0-8), and within which further differentiation is made into categories and subcategories based on characteristics that can differ per level.

Characteristics within the second aggregation level concern the focus of the education, and within the third aggregation level a distinction is made according to place in the diploma hierarchy, whether the duration is sufficient to speak of 'level completion', or completion of the level and whether access is obtained to a next level after completion of the programme. More information about the ISCED 2011 can be found on the CBS website, under methods, classifications.

Available in the reference book CTOREFVV, variables starting with 'ISCED2011'.

6.3 Standaard Richtingindeling

The recommended classification to use for national and international publications and analyses on direction is the ISCED-F 2013, the International Standard Classification of Education Fields of Training and Education 2013.

The ISCED-F 2013 is designed as a 3-tier hierarchical direction classification into broad, narrow and detailed fields. The detail increases from broad to detailed fields.

There are 12 broad fields, 39 narrow fields and 114 detailed fields[4]. For the Dutch application of this classification, the terms hoofdgroepen, subgroepen and detailgroepen are used.

The national variant of the ISCED-F 2013 provides an additional aggregation level: rubrieken. The total of 390 rubrieken were developed within the SOI 2016 and is therefore a CBS-specific classification.

• Hoofdgroepen (Broad fields): 12 categories

• Subgroepen (Narrow fields): 39 categories

• Detailgroepen (Detailed fields): 114 categories

• Rubrieken (National CBS variant): 390 categories

Direction in the ISCED-F 2013 is independent of level and can therefore be applied to all forms of education and at all levels of education. More information about the ISCED-F 2013 can be found on the CBS website, under methods, classifications.

With the introduction of the SOI 2021, various changes have been made to the allocation to the codes of the ISCED-F 2013. By making a comparison with classifications used in the education field, such as the qualification structure of mbo and the classification according to CROHO datasets in hoger onderwijs, inconsistencies in the allocation to the ISCED-F 2013 have come to light and could be improved. This has also improved the connection with the classifications used in the education field and thus also the recognisability.

Rubrieken and Detailgroepen according to the principles of the SOI 2021 are available in the reference book OPLEIDINGSNRREFVV, variables: ISCEDF2013RICHTINGNLSOI2021V and ISCEDF2013RUBRIEKSOI2021V. Switching to hoofd and subgroep is possible via the reference book ISCEDF2013RICHTINGREFVV with ISCEDF2013RICHTINGNL (detailed fields) as key variable.

6.4 Other education classifications

De Opleidingsclassificatie naar Niveau en Richting 2019, ONR2019: This is a classification developed by Statistics Netherlands in collaboration with ROA and is used for making labour market forecasts. Characteristic of the classification is that it can be applied both in the Enquête beroepsbevolking (EBB) and in administrative data, taking into account the size of the groups of the same level and direction in terms of the number of workers on the labour market and the number special of graduates entering the labour market.

The ONR2019 consists of 4 aggregation levels: niveau, sector, subsector and type. The level classification is in line with the publication classification by level and contains 9 categories (with a breakdown of mbo2 and mbo3), the sector classification is divided into the 5 sectors in all levels with the exception of algemeen onderwijs: economy and society; agriculture and nature; technology and ICT; healthcare and education and other. Within the classification by subsector, the level is further divided into 8 groups, and in the classification by type, the level is divided into 20-27 groups depending on the level. The classification by sectors is not level-dependent and can therefore be used separately from the level classification. The classification by subsectors and types is level-dependent and more focused on directions that are characteristic of a certain level.

Available in the reference book OPLEIDINGSNRREFVV, variables starting with 'onr2019'.

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[4] Amounts based on the current version of SOI2021 including safetynet codes and unknown, exlcuding categories that are exclusively used in SOI2016.

Register-specific classifications: Within the education field, various direction classifications are in use for users of education registrations that are also available in the opleidingsnummer reference book, combined with the reference book OPLNRhoREF. These can be used for specific applications if desired. For example, the profiles within voortgezet onderwijs, the domains, qualification files and qualifications within voortgezet beroepsonderwijs, the CREBO link table that is used within voortgezet beroepsonderwijs for analysis and reporting purposes, the classification into CROHO datasets, previously the HOOP areas. Information about each of these classifications is available in the description files that can be consulted for each code book. Because most of these classifications have not been specifically developed for statistical research, it is recommended to contact employees of the Onderwijs team who can provide information about the special characteristics of the classification in question.

Basic classification by level of the SOI 2016: In the SOI 2016 and previous versions of the SOI, in addition to the publication classification by level, a basic classification by level was also used to classify Dutch education. Since the introduction of the SOI 2021, it has no longer been maintained because users indicated that the coexistence of these two classifications was unnecessary and sometimes confusing. If desired, the basic level classification of the SOI 2016 can be derived from the Code Type Opleiding (CTO), but the publication classification by level remains the recommended standard level classification.

The following levels are distinguished in the basic division by level of the SOI 2016.

1 Onderwijs aan kleuters
 10 Onderwijs aan kleuters
2 Primair onderwijs
 20 Primair onderwijs
3 Secundair onderwijs, eerste fase
 31 Secundair onderwijs, eerste fase, laag
 32 Secundair onderwijs, eerste fase, midden
 33 Secundair onderwijs, eerste fase, hoog
4 Secundair onderwijs, tweede fase
 41 Secundair onderwijs, tweede fase, laag
 42 Secundair onderwijs, tweede fase, midden
 43 Secundair onderwijs, tweede fase, hoog
5 Hoger onderwijs, eerste fase
 51 Hoger onderwijs, eerste fase, laag
 52 Hoger onderwijs, eerste fase, midden
 53 Hoger onderwijs, eerste fase, hoog
6 Hoger onderwijs, tweede fase
 60 Hoger onderwijs, tweede fase
7 Hoger onderwijs, derde fase
 70 Hoger onderwijs, derde fase