



European Tertiary Education Register
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The European Tertiary Education Register (ETER)

A general presentation

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What is ETER?



- ETER = European Tertiary Education Register
 - Creating an official list of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in Europe
 - Including a set of basic data for their characterization
- Builds on the EUMIDA feasibility study
 - Largely adopting its approach and methodology
- A service contract of DG EAC (together with DG RTD and Eurostat)
 - Four core partners (USI, Sapienza, Joanneum, NIFU).
 - A network of national experts and close cooperation with National Statistical Authorities
- Timeframe: 08.2013 – 07.2015
 - Data to be collected for 2011 (a.a. 2011/2012) and 2012 (a.a. 2012/2013)

A part of a broader process



- First limited experiment in an academic setting
 - The PRIME-AQUAMETH project (2004-2007)
 - Availability of data and their analytical value
- A large scale feasibility study
 - The EUMIDA contract (2010-2011)
 - Feasibility of a register and large-scale data collection
- Consolidating and systematizing the system
 - The ETER contract (2013-2015)
 - Consolidating methodology, cooperation with NSAs, quality control and publication
 - leading towards a regular data collection and publication on European HEIs

Current status



- The dataset is available on-line
<http://eter.joanneum.at/imdas-eter/>
 - A few data available only under restricted access
- 36 countries: EU member states, EEA-EFTA countries, candidate countries
 - List of HEIs for all countries
 - Data for 29 countries
- 2673 HEIs (2254 with data)
- Data refer to the year 2011 (or academic year 2011/2012)
 - Data for 2012 to be integrated in summer 2015

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- See companion presentations on *data quality*, the *on-line tool* and *analytical results* for additional information

The ETER perimeter



- Higher Education Institutions: educational institutions delivering degrees at least at ISCED 5 level as a major activity
 - Research might be present, but not be the only activity
- Exclusion cases
 - Public research organizations (even if hiring PhD students for research)
 - Institutions which deliver tertiary education as a side activity (for example professional associations)
 - Institutions below a size threshold (less than 200 students and 30 FTEs of staff)

Coverage



- 36 countries: 28 EU-MS, EEA-EFTA countries (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland), candidate countries (the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey).
- Following countries did not provide data, but only the HEI list: Hungary, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Slovakia and Turkey
- 2673 Higher Education Institutions
- 16,2 mio students
 - 85% of tertiary education students in the countries which delivered data

Country	Number of HEIs		Coverage of tertiary education		Total students at tertiary level				Remarks
	EUMIDA	ETER	EUMIDA	ETER	EUMIDA	EUROSTAT 2009	ETER	EUROSTAT 2011	
Austria	68	68	0.88	0.95	270'131	308'150	342'769	361'797	
Belgium (French)	87	69					-	199'913	
Belgium (Flemish)			0.61	0.87	260'400	425'219	228'763	262'506	
Bulgaria	59	52	0.95	1.00	259'945	274'247	284'621	285'265	
Croatia	-	32	-	0.97	-	139'069	149'003	153'960	
Cyprus	37	25	0.75	0.92	23'086	30'986	29'400	32'118	
Czech Republic	73	72	0.91	0.90	379'220	416'847	399'925	446'158	
Denmark	14	33	-	0.92	-	234'574	237'478	258'932	
Estonia	34	30	1.00	0.97	68'168	68'399	67'347	69'114	
Finland	49	44	1.00	1.00	296'569	296'691	308'840	308'336	
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	-	10	-	0.87	-	65'200	58'520	67'490	
France	-	283	-	0.73	-	2'172'855	1'639'523	2'259'448	
Germany	410	374	0.83	0.86	2'025'307	2'438'600	2'375'886	2'763'116	
Greece	60	50	0.92	0.55	584'274	637'623	361'341	659'848	Data only include students within the maximum duration of studies by law
Hungary	72	53	0.96	-	381'033	397'679	-	381'927	
Iceland	-	7	-	0.99	-	16'919	18'711	18'845	
Ireland	21	27	0.85	0.94	155'036	182'609	183'807	196'321	
Italy	243	176	1.00	0.93	2'005'240	2'011'713	1'835'577	1'967'569	
Latvia	61	49	0.90	0.91	112'567	125'360	94'675	103'856	
Liechtenstein	-	1	-	0.00	-	754	-	984	
Lithuania	46	43	0.96	0.91	202'509	210'744	170'942	187'117	
Luxembourg	1	1	0.66	0.88	3'526	5'376	4'710	5'376	
Malta	4	1	1.02	0.88	10'515	10'352	10'096	11'446	
Montenegro	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Netherlands	59	57	1.02	0.87	629'551	618'502	676'783	780'014	
Norway	68	50	0.98	1.03	215'851	219'282	237'259	229'743	
Poland	457	286	0.91	0.91	1'954'469	2'149'998	1'889'162	2'080'334	
Portugal	138	113	1.00	0.98	373'002	373'002	388'412	396'268	
Romania	82	82	0.94	-	1'034'214	1'098'188	-	871'842	
Serbia	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Slovakia	33	32	0.99	-	232'936	234'997	-	226'305	
Slovenia	13	47	0.84	-	96'323	114'391	-	107'134	
Spain	47	77	0.65	0.81	1'167'901	1'800'834	1'572'617	1'950'482	No data on ISCED8 students
Sweden	49	39	0.86	0.93	365'162	422'580	431'769	463'530	
Switzerland	36	33	0.74	0.83	172'595	233'488	213'421	257'696	
Turkey	-	182	-	-	-	2'924'281	-	3'817'086	
United Kingdom	150	152	0.93	0.77	2'248'624	2'415'223	1'913'135	2'492'284	No data on ISCED8 students
Total	2471	2673	0.67	0.65	15'528'154	23'074'732	16'124'492	24'674'160	
Coverage of the countries included in data collection			0.89	0.85	15'528'154	17'521'080.00	16'124'492	19'069'953	
Greece: data for 2008 instead of 2009; Luxembourg data for 2011									

Coverage by ISCED level



- Comparing with Eurostat data
 - ISCED 1997 5A > ISCED 2011 6-7
 - Coverage in the countries which provided data is 96% of ISCED levels 6 and 7 and 65% at ISCED 8 level (missing data Spain and UK)
 - Coverage of ISCED-2011 5 is very low
- ETER covers almost all HEIs graduating at levels 6,7 (bachelor, master)
 - HEIs graduating only at level 5 (short tertiary diplomas) were not included, mostly for data and resources constraints
 - Only 24 HEIs graduating at this level only (19 in Latvia)

Demography



- Tracking of demographic events is essential for multi-annual data collection
 - Standard definitions and codes for mergers, birth, death, etc.
 - Done in ETER (2011) with respect to EUMIDA (2009)
- Relatively few real demographic events (not related to the integration of new countries or revisions of the perimeter)
 - No country underwent a general restructuring of HE in the considered period
 - More dynamic in the private and non-university sector
 - 32 mergers, some rather large (Aalto university in Helsinki)
- When data are available on a longer time period we will get important insights on the dynamics of European HE

Mergers



Institution name	Country	Description
Haute Ecole de Namur-Liège-Luxembourg (HENALLUX)	Belgium	Merger of two professional higher education institutions in the Namur region
Ecole supérieure des Arts de la Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles Arts2	Belgium	Merger of two art schools in the French community of Belgium
The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, Schools of Architecture, Design and Conservation	Denmark	Merger of two Danish art schools
Aalto university	Finland	Merger between the University of Art and Design, Helsinki School of Economics, and Helsinki University of Technology
University of Eastern Finland	Finland	Merger of the Universities of Joensuu and Kuopio
National University of Public Service	Hungary	Merger of Zrínyi Miklós National Defence University, the Police College, and the Faculty of Public Administration of Corvinus University of Budapest
Edutus College	Hungary	Merger of the Harsányi János College, Budapest and of the College of Modern Business Studies, Tatabánya
Lithuanian University of Health Sciences	Lithuania	Merger of the Kaunas University of Medicine and the Lithuanian Veterinary Academy
Oslo and Akershus university college of applied sciences	Norway	Merger of Oslo and Akershus university colleges
West Pomeranian University of Technology, Szczecin	Poland	Merger of the university of Agriculture in Szczecin and Szczecin University of Technology
Linnaeus University	Sweden	Merger between the University of Kalmar and Växjö University
Stockholm University of Arts	Sweden	Merger of the University of Dance and Circus, the University College of Opera, and Stockholm Academy of Dramatic Arts
University of Wales Trinity Saint David	UK	Merger of the University of Wales, Lampeter, and Trinity College, Carmarthen

Indicators



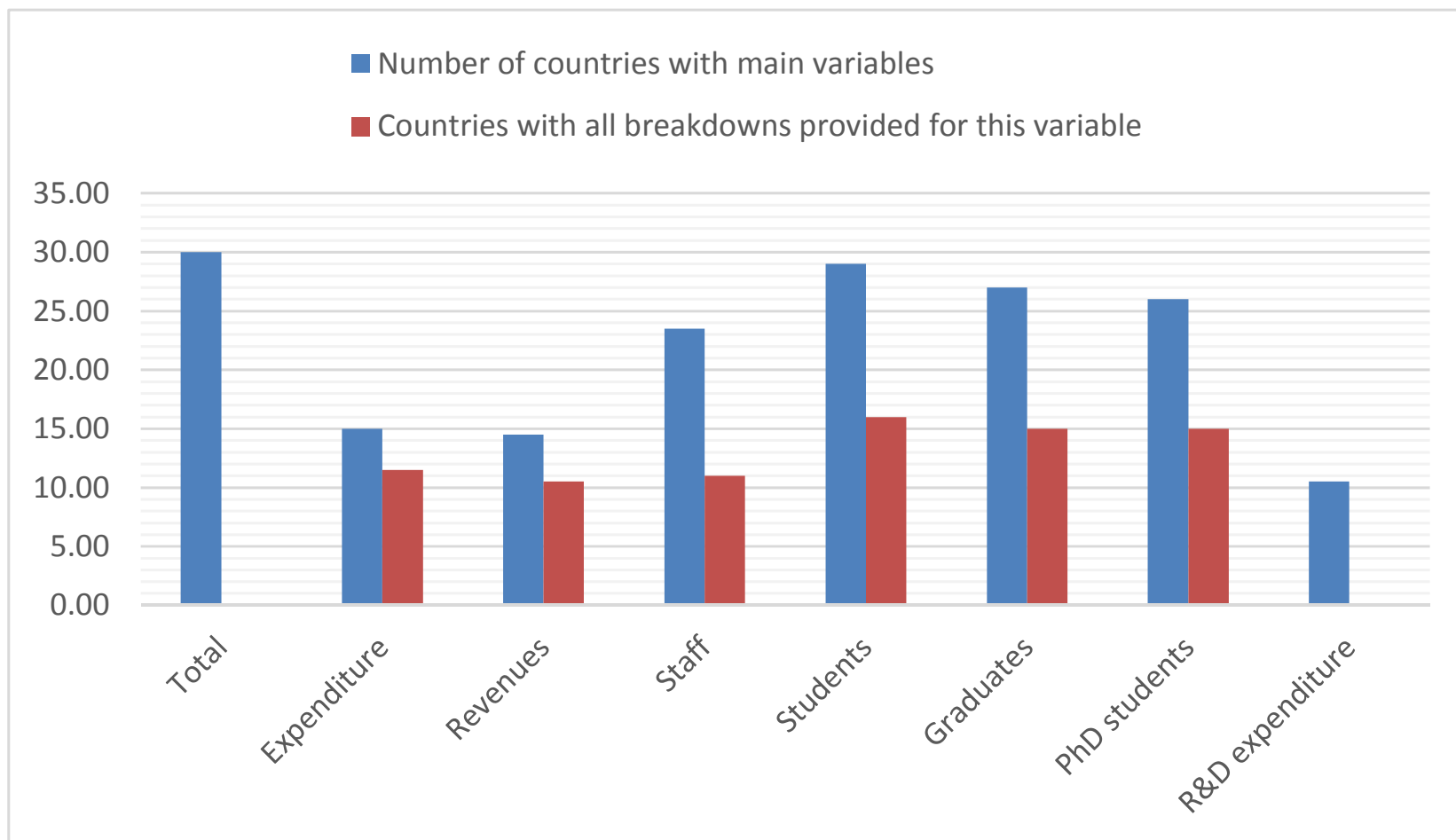
- Institutional descriptors: name of the institution, foundation year, etc.
- Geographical descriptors: NUTS2 and 3 code, city of the main seat, postcode.
- students and graduates: by ISCED-2011 level, by gender, fields of education, nationality and mobility.
- expenditures and revenues.
- number of staff: academic and non-academic, number of professors, breakdown of academic staff by gender and nationality.
- research activities: research-active, PhD students, R&D expenditures.

Availability by indicator



- Descriptors available for all countries
- Financial data: about half of the countries, relatively low availability
 - Only 10 countries for R&D expenditures
 - More data might be available, but standardization limited
- Students and graduates data are mostly available (including PhDs)
 - ISCED-2011 was not a major problem
 - Breakdown by fields of education sometimes problematic
 - Mobile students only for half of the countries
- Staff data generally available
 - Breakdowns more problematic (especially foreign staff)

Countries delivering variables



New variables



- To be introduced in the next wave of data collection
 - Geographical coordinates (derived from postcode)
 - Total undergraduate students (ISCED level 5 to 7)
 - Breakdown of professors by gender
 - Lowest degree delivered
 - Breakdown of academic staff by fields of education
- As well as a number of indicators based on the already collected data, like share of foreign students, gender balance among students and staff, etc.

Data collection process



- Data mostly provided by NSAs or ministries
 - From statistical sources, like administrative data and surveys
 - Descriptors come from public sources (websites)
- Data collection required intensive collaboration between
 - National statistical authorities
 - The ETER consortium
- Extensive validation and checking to clarify problematic and inconsistent cases
 - See the specific presentation of the quality control process

Metadata and flags



- Metadata accompany data collection
 - Informing about specific data problems and comparability issues
 - An essential source for data usage
 - Can be downloaded from the ETER website
- Data flags: special codes are introduced in the dataset to warn users about problems
 - Like differences in definitions or special cases

Data disclosure



- ETER data are public
 - Consent to disclose data has been acquired from NSAs
 - Data can be used for analyses and reproduced with mention of the source
- Relatively few limitations
 - Mostly for financial data and private HEIs in some countries
 - These data are coded with «c» and can be accessed for research purposes under some conditions