

Commuter students

Name of the time series or domain of the statistics Commuter students

Contents of the time series The time series contains comparable annual statistics on the number of students commuting or mobile students in the Oresund Region.

1. Primary data/sources

Danish sources Danish data sources for the statistics are obtained from the Student Register and the Central Population Register (CPR), including the register concerning exchange/migrations and covers the period 2010-2012.

Swedish sources The data sources for the Swedish part of the statistics is obtained from the Folk High School Register, School Register, Population Register, Migration Register and the register on vocational training during the school years 2010/11-2012/13.

Comparability The stock of Swedish students is not compiled at any particular time, but covers all persons who were enrolled during the school year yyyy (e.g. 2012/13).

2. Population (statistical concepts)

Population in general – detailed explanation of contents National populations of students are created with regard to higher education and youth education in, respectively, Denmark and Sweden. The Danish population covers the stock as of 1 October yyyy or the number who completed an education during the period 1 October yyyy - 1 – 30 September yyyy. The stock of students in Sweden is not

compiled as of 1 October, but covers all persons registered during the academic year.

The population covers both commuter students and mobile students in the Oresund Region.

Commuting of students between place of residence to place of educational establishment covers commuting between the Danish and the Swedish part of the Oresund Region, as well as commuting within the Danish, respectively, Swedish part of the Oresund Region.

Mobility of students covers the students whose country of origin is Sweden, but whose place of residence and place of studying is Denmark – or conversely. The same definition is applied with respect to mobile students as that applied in the international statistics on education (UNESCO, OECD, EU), as the mobile student must have achieved educational admission requirements from the country of origin – which is not the country in which the student studies – and is thereby a mobile student in connection with his/her continued education.

The population is in one part of the statistics restricted to students enrolled at universities and folk high schools, where there is no delimitation with regard to age. In the other part of the statistics the population is restricted to pupils attending secondary education and vocational education, where the delimitation of age is from 15 year and upwards.

Danish population Swedish commuter students denote students whose municipality of residence is Swedish and whose place of educational establishment is a Danish municipality.

Mobile students denote students who have a previous place of residence in Sweden and Swedish educational admission requirements (ISCED2 in relation to a current ISCED 3 and an ISCED 3 in relation to a current ISCED 5-8), but whose present place of residence and municipality of educational establishment are Denmark.

Swedish population Danish commuter students denote students whose municipality of residence is Danish and whose place of educational establishment is a Swedish municipality.

Mobile students denote students who have a previous place of residence in Denmark and Danish educational admission requirements (ISCED2 in relation to a current ISCED 3-4 and an ISCED 3 in relation to a current ISCED 5-8), but whose present place of residence and municipality of educational establishment are Sweden.

Comparability The statistics are comparable as the present place of residence is compiled as of 1 October yyyy in both Denmark and Sweden.

3. Variables and construction

Common list of variables

Type of mobility

- **Commuters:** Students resident in a Swedish municipality and place of educational establishment in a Danish municipality, respectively, students with a Danish municipality of residence and place of educational establishment in a Swedish municipality.
- **Mobile students:** Students with original place of residence in and educational admission requirements from their home country (Denmark or Sweden) but with place of residence and education as of 1 October yyyy in the other country of the Oresund Region.
- **Other students:** Covers students without any relation as regards place of residence to the other country (permanent residence) as well as newcomers who also fulfil the educational admission requirements from the current country of study, i.e. they have lived in the country for a longer period of time and cannot be considered as a mobile student. To this are students from other/unknown countries added.

Age

Two classifications of age groups are applied, one for youth education and one for higher education.

Country of birth

Information on country of birth is obtained from the Central Population Register (CPR) and if country of birth is not stated/unknown the information obtained via data exchange between Sweden and Denmark is applied.

Municipality of residence

The municipality of residence relates only to that part of the population who is part of the stock as of 1 October and indicates the municipality in which the student lives as of 1 October yyyy. If there is no consistency between the Danish and Swedish data (the student is entered as resident in both countries), the place of residence of the country in which the student is studying is selected.

Municipality of study

Municipality of the place of educational establishment

If an educational establishment has several places of study/branches, the local branch is selected at which the student is enrolled.

Line of study

Based on ISCED 97:

- General education
- Educational education
- Humanities and fine arts
- Social sciences, commerce and law
- Natural sciences, mathematics and data
- Engineering
- Agriculture and veterinary
- Social and health
- Service trades
- Not stated

ISCED level

Level is based on ISCED-2011.

Construction of variables

Variables are not constructed.

Compilation of statistics

Data are exchanged between Denmark and Sweden in order to monitor commuting. This implies at individual level that the same person must be identified on the registers in both countries in order to determine the place of residence in one country and study activities in the other country.

Consequently, Statistics Denmark and Statistics Sweden extract data on the persons in the population receiving education who are assumed to have a relation with another

country (based on nationality and migration – or only because the persons are foreign students).

Data on this sub-population are passed on to the other country with information on civil registration number, date of birth, sex and name. In the receiving country attempts are made to identify these persons. If they are recognized and identified, the place of residence of these persons is ascertained as of 1 October yyyy in the receiving country and the information is returned to the country in which the persons study.

The data returned cover information on country of birth, migration to and from the country as well as the current place of residence. This information is used as basis for the coding of commuters.

Comparability The information is comparable. However, attention must be drawn to the fact that the two educational systems differ, as the Swedish system is flexible and to a great extent is based on modules (subject/courses), which can be combined more freely than is the case in the Danish educational system, where the course of education is to a greater extent firmly structured.

This implies that with respect to education in progress (the stock as of 1 October) it is difficult to determine which line of study to which a Swedish student is to be classified. This is not a problem in the Danish educational system. There is also some uncertainty as to whether a person is in actual fact receiving education as of 1 October in Sweden as the stock of students is not compiled at that specific time, but includes every person who was enrolled during the school year.

Attention should also be drawn to the circumstance that youth education in Sweden is organized as a comprehensive school, whereas in Denmark youth education is classified to general secondary education and vocational education.

Furthermore, vocational education in Sweden has a superstructure of studies which is classified to ISCED level 4. This level does not exist in the Danish educational system, while courses of vocational education are typically longer than 3 years.

4. Break in the series

<i>Break in the series in general</i>	There is no break in the series during the period 2010-2012
<i>Break in the Danish data</i>	There is no break in the data series.
<i>Break in the Swedish data</i>	There is no break in the data series.

5. Non-disclosure practice

<i>Non-disclosure practice</i>	There is no need in the present statistics to pursue a non-disclosure practice.
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6. Differences with regard to other published statistics and quality assurance

<i>Differences from other published statistics</i>	Data on education completed and stock of students are compiled in the same way in the Danish database Statbank Denmark. However, it should be noted that statistics are not published on the basis of ISCED in Statbank Denmark. Consequently, it is not possible to draw any comparisons with these statistics without any knowledge of the Danish educational classification and ISCED.
<i>Quality assurance</i>	There is no description of quality assurance.

7. Reference time

<i>Reference time in general</i>	The reference time of the statistics is based on annual collections of data on education with survey time as of 1 October.
<i>Reference time for Danish variables</i>	The stock of students is compiled as of 1 October yyyy. Education completed is compiled for the period 1 October yyyy – 1 to 30 September yyyy.
<i>Reference time for Swedish variables</i>	The stock of students is compiled on the basis of all registrations during the school year yyyy/yyyy+1.
<i>Comparability</i>	The point-in-time when the Danish statistics are compiled cannot be achieved in the Swedish statistics, as it is not known

when the registrations were precisely made during the school year.

8. Intervals of updating

Interval of updating The time series is updated annually.

Publication time Denmark: The Student Register with survey time as of 1 October yyyy is updated at the beginning of April yyyy+1 and the time series can be updated at the beginning of June yyyy+1.

Sweden: The Swedish time series can be updated for the school year yyyy as of 1 June yyyy+2.

Further information The calendar showing the scheduled publication of statistics is available from <http://www.orestat.se/sv/oresundsdaten-dansk>

9. Contact information

Inquiries A contact person from, respectively, Statistics Denmark and Statistics Sweden is attached to all time series in the Oresund Database.

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