Survey on the international mobility of students

Methodology

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Index

INE. National Statistics Institute

1 Introduction

The Survey on the International Mobility of Students (EMIDE) is part of a European Union project, in which different Member States participate, and which has been launched for the purpose of having international mobility indicators available that provide the information necessary for both planning educational policies and action programmes, and guaranteeing compliance with the strategic objectives established on a community level. The end purpose is to improve the educational level of young Europeans for the future.

The EMIDE is conducted by the National Statistics Institute (INE), pursuant to the agreement signed by the different participating Member States, for performing a pilot study, in 2014, aimed at carrying out a monitoring of the international mobility of young persons for the purpose of studying.

2 Survey objetives

The EMIDE is a statistical study targeting persons resident in main family dwellings, aged 18 to 34 years old, and its objective is to provide information regarding the possible trips abroad, for studies or training, that these persons may have taken throughout the different stages of their educational training.

The objective of the survey is to obtain information regarding international mobility, at the different educational levels, to determine the percentage of persons who have travelled abroad for study purposes, and to collect additional information regarding the duration of the stay abroad, and the country or place of destination.

The survey covers secondary education (the first and second stages) and higher education, and also obtains additional information regarding trips abroad to undertake language courses, volunteer services, participation in workshops or seminars and other similar training activities.

3 Research scopes

POPULATION SCOPE

The target population of study of this survey is the group of persons resident in main family dwellings and aged 18 to 34 years old.

Main dwellings are considered to be those that are used all, or most, of the year as a regular or permanent dwelling. The generic term, family dwelling, also includes those whose components do not have family ties among them.

In order to calculate age (starting with the date of birth of each person), the reference date established is 1 September 2014.

The survey covers the entire national territory (country).

The initial time scope of the survey is the year 2014, the time when the information was collected. However, given the specific characteristics of this survey and its research scope, the main variables of this survey (linked to international mobility) do not have a fixed, uniform time reference for each and every one of the persons interviewed, nor for each and every one of the different educational levels. The time reference of the data collected is variable, and in each particular case, depends on the corresponding time period in which each person has undertaken her/his studies or training throughout the different educational stages. These researches, for current young persons, their trajectory in terms of possible travel abroad, throughout all of their educational training, and in the particular case of language courses, volunteer services and other training activities, throughout their entire lives.

4 Concepts and definitions

The main concepts and definitions used in this survey are the following:

MOBILITY

This concept refers to trips to a location abroad, by a person, for training purposes, during a given period of time. One key element associated with the concept of mobility is the physical crossing of national borders. When speaking of international mobility, for the purposes of this survey, this implicitly refers to the physical crossing of national borders, and to the subsequent participation in training activities in this latter country.

Possible changes or transfers that may have taken place within the country itself (for example, in the case of Spain, from one Autonomous Community to another, or from one university to another, etc.) are not considered to be mobility for the purposes of the survey.

Enrolment in distance education or learning (for example, online) that might be offered by institutions located in a foreign country is not considered mobility, either, nor is enrolment in programmes of courses offered by foreign institutions in Spain and which might lead to obtaining an officially-recognised qualification abroad.

The study of mobility is not limited solely to formal education (secondary and higher educational levels). Though the former mobility is a fundamental research element in this survey, its objectives are broader, and it also intends to obtain information on another type of mobility, in this case related to travel abroad for the

purpose of undertaking other organised training activities. Learning must constitute an essential part of the activity carried out, in order for it to be included in this type of mobility, and the activity itself must also be endorsed by a certain administrative organisation. Travel abroad for tourism purposes is not included (even if its secondary form has a certain educational nature), nor is any other type of travel not organised by any institution, such as a temporary trip abroad to work and to improve one's foreign language skills.

DURATION OF THE STAY

This concept refers to the period of time, of the stay abroad, by the interviewed person, dedicated to undertaking part or all of the studies corresponding to each educational level. If the interviewed person has had more than one stay abroad during that educational stage, the longest stay is considered. The duration of more than one stay must not be accumulated. If the person is currently undertaking that stay, then the expected duration must be indicated. Possible isolated trips due to weekend travel, holidays, etc., are considered not to interrupt the stay period in that country.

COUNTRY OR PLACE OF DESTINATION

This concept corresponds to the country or place (geographical area) to which the person concerned has travelled in order to undertake part of her/his studies or educational activities. If the person has had more than one stay during a given educational stage, the country of destination must be that corresponding to the longest stay.

5   Target study and classification variables

The variables researched in this survey are the following:

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

Sex of the interviewed person:

– Man.

– Woman.

Age of the interviewed person: The age of each person (complete years) refers to the age at 1 September 2014.

ANALYTICAL VARIABLES RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY

For each of the different educational levels, the survey studies:

Qualification obtained. Information is obtained regarding whether the interviewed person has obtained the qualification corresponding to that educational level. The possible response options are:

– Yes, the person has the qualification corresponding to that educational level.

– No, the person does not have that qualification.

Studies that the person is undertaking. Information is obtained regarding whether the interviewed person is currently undertaking studies corresponding to each educational level. The possible response options are:

– Yes, the person is undertaking studies at that educational level.

– No, the person is not undertaking studies at that educational level.

International Mobility. Information is requested of those qualification-holders or students from each educational level (as well as of all those persons interviewed in reference to informal education) regarding whether they travelled abroad in order to undertake part or all of the studies corresponding to that educational level.

– Yes, the person travelled abroad in order to undertake part or all of that educational period.

– No, the person did not travel abroad.

Each of the interviewed persons who travelled abroad in order to undertake part of all of the studies corresponding to each educational level are asked, in turn, about the duration of the stay, and about the country of destination.

Duration of the stay. The response options are the following:

– Longer than one year.

– Longer than six months, and up to one year.

– Three to six months.

– Two weeks or longer, but less than three months.

– One week or longer, but less than two weeks.

– Less than one week.

Country of destination. This variable refers to the country in which the stay abroad has taken place (or is taking place), in order to undertake part or all of the studies corresponding to each educational level.

6   Reference sub-populations: Educational levels

The analysis of international mobility is researched independently for each of the different educational levels established in the survey, given that each person interviewed may have travelled abroad for study purposes in several of the

different stages of their educational period. Thus, the different educational levels constitute reference sub-populations, that is, differentiated research scopes.

The different educational levels considered in the EMIDE are adapted to the 2014 National Classification of Education (CNED).

The structure of the educational levels considered in the survey is as follows:

− First Stage of Secondary Education (OSE, GBE and the like).

− Second Stage of Secondary Education: Professional Orientation (Intermediate VT, VT1 and the like).

− Second Stage of Secondary Education: General Orientation (Advanced Post-Secondary Education, General Upper-Secondary Education, Non-Higher Post-Secondary Education and the like).

− Higher Education: Advanced Vocational Training, VT2 and the like.

− Higher Education: University Diplomas, Technical Engineering, Technical Architecture and the like.

− Higher Education: University Degrees (240 credits) and the like.

− Higher Education: University Degrees (more than 240 credits) and the like.

− Higher Education: Bachelor's, Engineering or Architecture Degrees and the like.

− Higher Education: Official Master's Degrees, Health Science Specialities and the like.

− Higher Education: University Doctorates and the like.

Aside from the official educational levels, the analysis of international mobility is complemented with the research of informal education and other training activities, differentiating amongst the following:

Language courses. Participating in a language course abroad requires a certain amount of organisation by a given institution promoting said course (primary school, secondary school, university, academy, private company, etc.). This does not include trips abroad that may have been done for other purposes, even if improving one's foreign language skills was among the objectives (for example, going to another country to work for a few months, tourist stays, etc).

Volunteer services and work: This section must include those trips abroad by the interviewed person with the priority purpose of carrying out volunteer services and work through public institutions, non-governmental organisations, etc. It also includes those activities of that nature promoted for young persons by the European Commission, such as the European Volunteer Service, which may be carried out in a foreign country (inside or outside of the European Union) and whose learning experience is usually recognised through a "youthpass" certificate.

Seminars, Workshops and other training activities. This includes the possible trips abroad in order to participate in seminars, workshops, courses and other

activities that are of a predominantly educational nature. It also includes participation in European experience exchange programmes among young persons, and for encouraging initiative, creativity and citizen involvement (for example, "youth in action," "participatory democracy projects," etc.) and whose learning experience is also usually recognised through a "youthpass" certificate.

7   Sample design

SURVEY FRAMEWORK

The framework used for selecting the sample has been the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS).

The sample has comprised the set of persons aged 18 to 34 years old and resident in those dwellings that have been interviewed in the sixth and last interview in any one of the four quarters of 2013.

The information provided in the EAPS has enabled ascertaining the date of birth, and selecting only those persons who are within the survey scope, as well as obtaining the dwelling/personal telephone number.

The sample has been designed in order to provide results on a national level.

The most important aspects of the design of the EMIDE are derived from those of the EAPS, and are set out below:

TYPE OF SAMPLING. STRATIFICATION

The survey uses a stratified two-stage sampling, in which the first-stage units (PSUs) are the census sections, and the second-stage units are the dwellings existing in them.

The PSUs are stratified according to a dual criterion:

A. Geographical criterion (for stratification).

The sections are grouped in accordance with the province and the type of municipality (according to demographic importance) to which they belong.

B. Socio-economic criterion (for sub-stratification).

Within each geographical stratum, the census sections are grouped into substrata, depending on the socio-economic category of the households located in the section.

STRATA

In order to reach the formation of the strata, the following types of municipality are considered:

1. *Self-represented municipalities*: Municipalities that, given their category in the province, must always have sections in the sample.

Self-represented municipalities include the provincial capital and other municipalities that, having a noteworthy demographic situation within the province, there are no similar municipalities with which to group them.

2. *Co-represented municipalities*: Those which form part of a group of municipalities within the same province, which are demographically similar and which are represented in common.

In general, according to this classification, the theoretical strata considered are as follows:

Stratum 1: Municipality that is a provincial capital.

Stratum 2: Self-represented municipalities that are important as compared with the capital.

Stratum 3: Other self-represented municipalities that are important as compared with the capital, or municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants.

Stratum 4: Municipalities with 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.

Stratum 5: Municipalities with 20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.

Stratum 6: Municipalities with 10,000 to 20,000 inhabitants.

Stratum 7: Municipalities with 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants.

Stratum 8: Municipalities with 2,000 to 5,000 inhabitants.

Stratum 9: Municipalities with fewer than 2,000 inhabitants.

It must be borne in mind that, given the different municipal size distribution among the different provinces, the stratification is not uniform throughout. Nonetheless, and whenever possible, it has been attempted to perform a uniform stratification for all those provinces belonging to the same Autonomous Community.

In the specific case of this survey, considering the size of the sample, the following linking of the strata has been carried out: 1, 2, 3, 4+5, 6+ 7, y 8+9.

SUBSTRATA

The sub-stratification was carried out in the EAPS, with the information available (from the 2001 Population Census) on the most important socio-demographic characteristics of the resident population on a census section level.

SAMPLE SCOPE

In accordance with the precision recommendations set out by Eurostat for the target indicators of the EMIDE, a theoretical sample of at least 10,000 persons (aged 18 to 34 years old) has been established. As a result, and bearing in mind the average number of persons aged 18 to 34 years old residing in family

dwellings (in which there is at least once person that age), there must be a theoretical sample of approximately 7,500 dwellings.

In order to guarantee meeting this objective, and considering the availability of the EAPS sample, the collection method used, and the incidences - whether framework or person incidences - that will arise at the time of the data collection, it has been considered convenient to select a total of approximately 19,000 persons to constitute the total theoretical sample.

The distribution of the theoretical sample of persons, by province, is shown in the following table:

Provincia	Personas
Total	19.183
Albacete	229
Alicante / Alacant	393
Almeria	206
Araba / Alava	157
Asturias	458
Avila	129
Badajoz	386
Balears, Illes	470
Barcelona	871
Bizkaia	340
Burgos	197
Cáceres	320
Cádiz	427
Cantabria	474
Castellón / Castelló	385
Ciudad Real	414
Córdoba	469
Coruña, A	729
Cuenca	134
Gipuzkoa	303
Girona	350
Granada	452
Guadalajara	222
Huelva	172
Huesca	150
Jaén	532
León	303
Lleida	133
Lugo	356
Madrid	875
Málaga	434
Murcia	672
Navarra	424
Ourense	297
Palencia	174
Palmas, Las	515
Pontevedra	872
Rioja, La	312
Salamanca	173
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	543
Segovia	178
Sevilla	834
Soria	177
Tarragona	368
Teruel	180
Toledo	433
Valencia / Valéncia	733
Valladolid	230
Zamora	150
Zaragoza	313
Ceuta	75
Melilla	60

SAMPLE SELECTION

As with all surveys targeting the population, the sample selection in the EAPS is carried out with the objective of obtaining self-weighted samples.

The first-stage units are selected with a probability that is proportional to the size, and the second-stage units are selected with an equal probability, through systematic sampling.

EMIDE 2014 has included all those dwellings that finished their EAPS collaboration period throughout the year 2013, and in which there is at least once person within the study scope.

ESTIMATORS

The characteristics of the persons have been obtained using ratio estimators, to which calibration techniques are applied.

In order to obtain the final estimator, the following process has been followed:

1. *Estimator based on the design adjusted for non-response*.

In the case of this survey, in which the sample is from the EAPS, for the purpose of bearing in mind the design thereof, the design weight has been obtained from the design factor for each person in the EAPS, adjusted to the total sample, and adjusted for non-response.

The estimator of characteristic Y, based on the above, is expressed as:

$$\hat{Y}_d^1 = \sum_h \sum_{i \in h} d_{hi}^1 \cdot y_{hi} = \sum_h \hat{Y}_{dh}^1$$

y_{hi} is the value observed for characteristic Y in unit i from the sample in stratum h.

2. *Ratio estimator*. The main objective of this estimator is to improve the estimator obtained in the previous step, updating the population used at the time of the sample selection to the time when the survey is conducted.

The expression of the estimator is:

$$\hat{Y}_R^2 = \sum_h \hat{Y}_{dh}^1 \cdot \frac{P_h^{14}}{\hat{P}_h^{14}} = \sum_h \sum_{i \in h} d_{hi}^1 \cdot y_{hi} \frac{P_h^{14}}{\sum_{i \in h} d_{hi}^1 \cdot p_{hi}} = \sum_h \sum_{i \in h} \frac{P_h^{14}}{p_h} \cdot y_{hi} = \sum_h \sum_{i \in h} d_{hi}^2 \cdot y_{hi}$$

ph is population in the sample in stratum h.

Ph14 , the population aged 18 to 34 years old, by stratum, referring to 1 September 2014, has been used as an auxiliary variable.

3. *Application of Calibration Techniques*. Lastly, calibration techniques are applied to the above, using the CALMAR software.

The external sources used as calibration variables have been the advanced population estimates, by sex, on an Autonomous Community level, for the following age groups: 18-24, 25-29, 30-34.

Likewise, the Educational Level variable has been used with three groups: lower, medium and higher, obtained from the estimates of the EAPS from the third quarter of 2014. After applying the above steps, a final elevation factor is obtained.

$d_{hi}^{(3)} = F_i$ for each one of the persons from the actual sample.

Thus, the estimator for the total $\hat{Y}$ of a characteristic Y takes the following form:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum F_i \ y_i$$

where the sum extends to all persons i from the sample.

SAMPLING ERRORS

For the calculation of the sampling errors, bearing in mind the characteristics of the sample design, a variant of the jackknife method has been used, and specifically, the JK2 (paired-jackknife) method, with 80 replications.

The jackknife estimator of the variance of the estimation of characteristic Y is expressed as:

$$\hat{V}_{JK2}(\hat{Y}) = \sum_{J=1}^{80} (\hat{Y}_J^* - \bar{\hat{Y}}_\bullet^*)^2 \ \text{ where } \ \bar{\hat{Y}}_\bullet^* = \frac{1}{80} \sum_{J=1}^{80} \hat{Y}_J^*$$

The idea is to extract 80 subsamples from the original sample, and to replicate the estimation calculation process used in the complete sample in each subsample, so as to obtain the $\hat{Y}_j^*$. The variability between them yields the variance estimation.

The tables show the relative sampling error as a percentage, variation coefficient, which is expressed as:

$$C\hat{V}(\hat{Y}) = \frac{\sqrt{\hat{V}(\hat{Y})}}{\hat{Y}}$$

The sampling error facilitates obtaining the confidence interval, within which, the real value of the estimated characteristic is found with a given probability.

Sampling theory determines that, in the bracket between

$$\left(\hat{Y} - 1{,}96\sqrt{\hat{V}(\hat{Y})} \ , \ \bar{Y} + 1{,}96\sqrt{\hat{V}(\hat{Y})} \right)$$

there is 95 percent confidence in finding the real value of parameter Y.

8 Information collection

The information collection period lasted approximately two-and-a-half months. The data collection was carried out through a mixed CAWI (online collection) and CATI (telephone interviews) system.

The first phase (CAWI) began in the middle of the month of August 2014, with the mailing of the letters to the persons selected in the sample, and in which, they were informed of the objectives and purpose of the survey, and they were provided a user code and access key, in order to be able to complete the survey information online (through the IRIA collection platform implemented on the INE website).

The second phase (CATI) began approximately one month after the CAWI. During this phase, telephone calls were made to those persons who had not yet answered the survey, in order to the complete the information by telephone.

The collection for the EMIDE was carried out at a total of 6 Provincial Delegations of the INE, and the fieldwork was finished at the end of the month of October 2014.

9 Information processing

The information processing for the EMIDE was divided into three fundamental phases:

a) Coverage control and integrated filtering in the collection.

Suitable quality controls (introduced in the collection application itself) were established during the information collection stage, in order to guarantee the correct functioning of the flow structure of the questionnaire, and so as to detect inconsistencies among variables.

This initial stage was completed (once the entry file with the data from the different interviewed persons was available) with an analysis of the file content, in order to verify its coverage, perform a first assessment of its content and detect possible systematic errors that were not initially expected. All the above was for the purpose of guaranteeing that said file met the minimum conditions for acceptance, to be able to continue with the rest of the editing stages.

b) Editing process.

During the editing and filtering process of the information, the completeness and coherence of the contents of the different recorded registers were analysed, the errors detected were corrected, the corresponding indicators and percentage rates were calculated, and provisional tabulations of the main variables were generated.

c) Elevation and tabulation of results.

Lastly, once the edition phase was complete, the elevation factors were calculated and the tabulation of the survey results was performed.

The final stage prior to disseminating the information targeted analysing the aggregated information and verifying the coherence of the information provided, with the objective of assessing the previously-implemented statistical imputation and adjustment procedures, and detecting and correcting possible errors not previously detected, before generating the final results of the research.

10 Plan for tabulating and disseminating the results

The tabulation of the results has been structured into four differentiated information blocks:

I) International mobility at the different educational levels of the CNED.

II) International mobility in specific educational areas.

III) International mobility in generic educational areas.

IV) International mobility in organised educational activities other than formal education.

In accordance with the above, the detailed structure of the tabulation plan is as follows:

I   INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY AT THE DIFFERENT EDUCATIONAL LEVELS OF THE CNED

International mobility at CNED 2 (First stage of secondary education)

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old who have attained at least an NCED 2 educational level (or who are undertaking those studies), according to sex, age group and mobility.

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old, in CNED 2, with mobility, according to the country of destination.

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old, in CNED 2, with mobility, according to the duration of the stay.

International mobility at CNED 3 (Second stage of secondary education) or 4 (non-higher post-secondary education)

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old who have attained at least the CNED 3 or 4 educational level (or who are undertaking those studies9, according to sex, age group and mobility.

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old, in CNED 3 or 4, with mobility, according to the country of destination.

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old, in CNED 3 or 4, with mobility, according to the duration of the stay.

International mobility at CNED 5 (Advanced professional orientation education)

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old who have attained at least a CNED 5 educational level (or who are undertaking those studies), according to sex, age group and mobility.

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old, in CNED 5, with mobility, according to the country of destination.

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old, in CNED 5, with mobility, according to the duration of the stay.

International mobility at CNED 6 (degrees with 240 credits, university diplomas, etc.)

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old who have attained at least an CNED 6 educational level (or who are undertaking those studies), according to sex, age group and mobility.

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old, in CNED 6, with mobility, according to the country of destination.

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old, in CNED 6, with mobility, according to the duration of the stay.

International mobility at CNED 7 (degrees with more than 240 credits, Bachelor's degrees, Master's degrees, etc.)

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old who have attained at least an CNED 7 educational level (or who are undertaking those studies), according to sex, age group and mobility.

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old, in CNED 7, with mobility, according to the country of destination.

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old, in CNED 7, with mobility, according to the duration of the stay.

International mobility at CNED 8 (doctorate)

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old who have attained an CNED 8 educational level (or who are undertaking those studies), according to sex, age group and mobility.

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old, in CNED 8, with mobility, according to the country of destination.

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old, in CNED 8, with mobility, according to the duration of the stay.

II   INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY IN SPECIFIC EDUCATIONAL AREAS

International Mobility in Professional Orientation Education

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old who have attained at least the educational level of Intermediate or advanced professional orientation education (or who are undertaking those studies), according to sex, age group and mobility.

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old, in intermediate or advanced professional orientation education, with mobility, according to the country of destination.

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old, in intermediate or advanced professional orientation education, with mobility, according to the duration of the stay.

International Mobility in University Education

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old who have attained a university education level (or who are undertaking those studies), according to sex, age group and mobility.

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old, in university education, with mobility, according to the country of destination.

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old, in university education, with mobility, according to the duration of the stay.

III INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY IN GENERIC EDUCATIONAL AREAS

International Mobility in Secondary Education

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old who have attained at least the educational level of Secondary Education (or who are undertaking those studies), according to sex, age group and mobility.

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old, in secondary education, with mobility, according to the country of destination.

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old, in secondary education, with mobility, according to the duration of the stay.

International Mobility in Higher Education

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old who have attained a higher education level (or who are undertaking those studies), according to sex, age group and mobility.

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old, in higher education, with mobility, according to the country of destination.

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old, in higher education, with mobility, according to the duration of the stay.

International Mobility for the whole of Secondary and Higher Education

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old who have attained a secondary or higher educational level (or who are undertaking those studies), according to sex, age group and mobility.

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old, in secondary or higher education, with mobility, according to the country of destination.

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old, in secondary or higher education, with mobility, according to the duration of the stay.

IV INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY IN ORGANISED EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OTHER THAN FORMAL EDUCATION

International Mobility in Language Courses

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old, in language courses, by sex, age group and mobility.

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old, in language courses, with mobility, according to the country of destination.

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old, in language courses, with mobility, according to the duration of the stay.

International Mobility in Volunteer Activities

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old, in volunteer activities, by sex, age group and mobility.

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old, in volunteer activities, with mobility, according to the country of destination.

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old, in volunteer activities, with mobility, according to the duration of the stay.

International Mobility in organised educational activities other than   formal education

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old, in organised educational activities other than formal education, by sex, age group and mobility.

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old, in organised educational activities other than formal education, with mobility, according to the country of destination.

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old, in organised educational activities other than formal education, with mobility, according to the duration of the stay.

International Mobility for the whole of organised educational activities other than formal education

− Persons aged 18 to 34 years old, in organised educational activities other than formal education, by sex, age group and mobility.

– Persons aged 18 to 34 years old, in organised educational activities other than formal education, with mobility, according to the country of destination.

– Persons aged 18 to 34 years old, in organised educational activities other than formal education, with mobility, according to the duration of the stay.