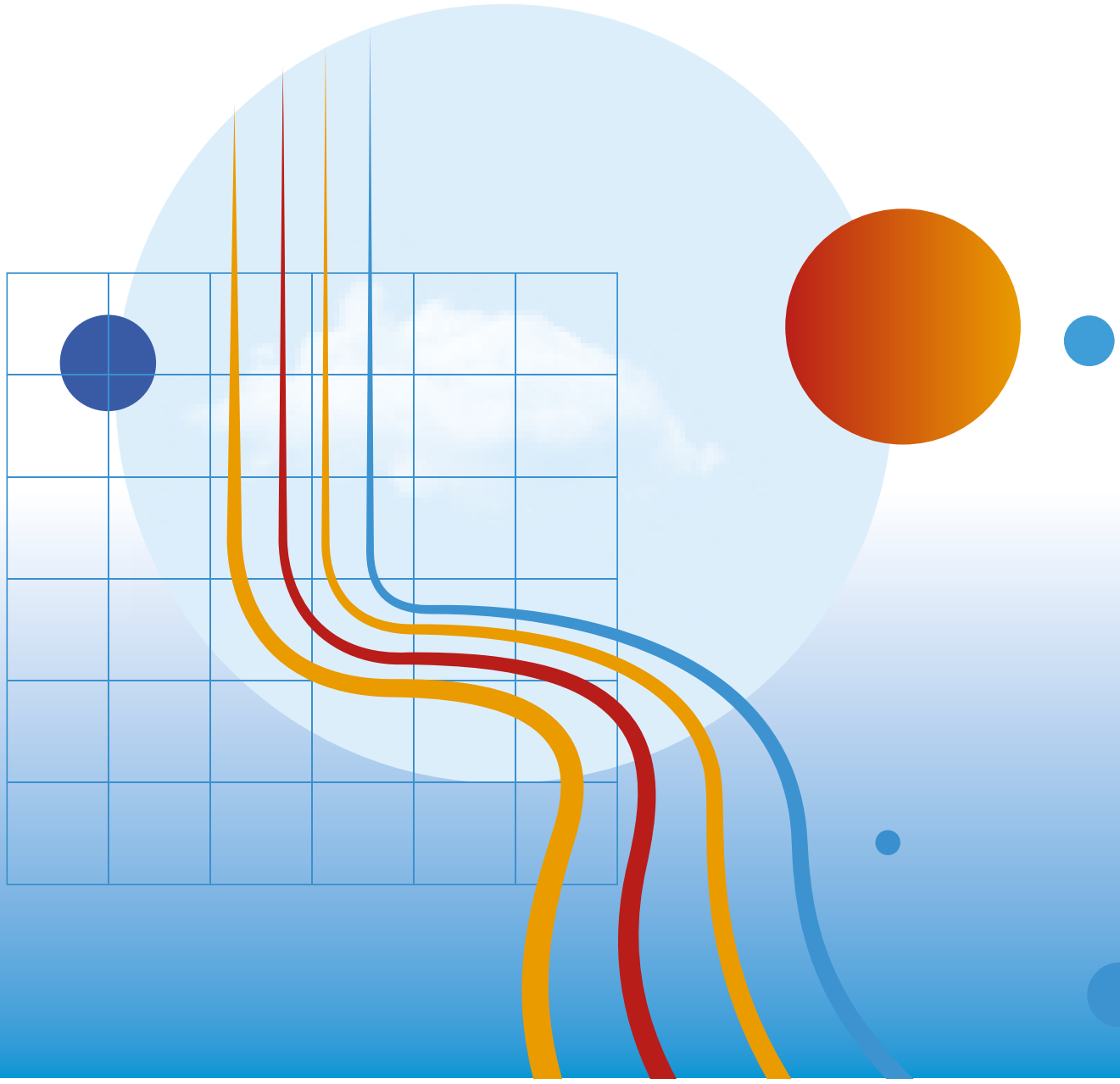
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Codebook Netherlands Cohort Study on Education

Documentation of the data set | Version 1.0 - December 2025



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Preface

The database of the Dutch National Cohort Study on Education (NCO) has been made possible by the Netherlands Initiative for Education Research (NKO) in collaboration with Statistics Netherlands (CBS). The database was created by synthesising existing register data from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB) and existing education records from the national education register (ROD) of the education agency of the Dutch government (DUO).

To make use of the NCO database, you must be authorised to conduct research using the Statistics Netherlands microdata. To be eligible to work with the microdata, you must submit a research proposal to the NKO/NCO first and Statistics Netherlands afterwards. This proposal will be evaluated to determine whether the research questions can be answered using the NCO data and to what extent the research objectives align with the objectives established by the NKO. To work with the NCO database, you must first apply for access via the NCO website. The application form can be found here.

For more information, please visit the NCO website or send an email to: info@nationaalcohortonderzoek.nl.

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1. Background of the Netherlands Cohort Study on Education

In 2016, the Netherlands Initiative for Education Research (NKO) initiated the Netherlands Cohort Study on Education (in Dutch abbreviated as NCO [Nationaal Cohortonderzoek Onderwijs]). NCO combines existing register data from the Netherlands and matches it with other data sources. The core of NCO is formed by register data from Statistics Netherlands on the full population of pupils in the Netherlands, which allows us to address some of the problems of survey data, such as response problems and data quality, but also improves statistical power and increases possibilities to link data (Haelermans *et al.*, 2020)[1]. By hosting these data sets at Statistics Netherlands, an entrusted third party, the data can be linked to all other data, and the data are available to all researchers, while at the same time ensuring security and confidentiality issues.

The NCO currently consists of four pillars (Haelermans *et al.*, 2020) with the first pillar being data on pupils' pathways through education and their trajectory into tertiary education and combined with information on their background using register data from Statistics Netherlands. The second pillar consists of additional information at the school level. This information is available at the Dutch Ministry of Education and the Dutch Inspectorate of Education. It consists of data on e.g. school size, urbanization and denomination, and in the future will be complemented with more detailed information on the educational process and school quality. A third pillar consists of microdata on pupil performance from school administrative systems. Primary schools in the Netherlands are required to monitor their pupils' progress in domains like language and math. Most schools use some national test for this, which makes it possible to have information on the development of pupil's performance between the age of 8 and 12. The fourth pillar consists of linking the major national and international surveys to the NCO dataset. The work on this pillar will start from 2020 onwards. It offers the possibility to enrich surveys with longitudinal data, e.g. linking PISA data at age 15 with previous pupil performance during primary education or later outcomes such as success in higher education.

1 For more background information about the NCO project and more information about the descriptive statistics of the dataset, the NCO has published a data brief: (Haelermans *et al.*, 2020)

2. Data set and data access procedures

2.1 Underlying files

The NCO database was built using register data, i.e. data from administrative records that are required for purposes other than statistical analysis. The NCO database is based on (i) educational data and (ii) background data. The educational data are drawn from the national education register (ROD) of the education agency of the Dutch government (DUO). These data, which are supplied to DUO by the schools and school boards, relate to diverse aspects of the education provided to pupils at government-funded schools in the Netherlands. The data represent 'snapshots' of pupils' situations based on measurements taken on 1 October each year. The background data in the NCO database are derived from various files of Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB). These data pertain to pupils' personal backgrounds and family situations. By means of a link at the level of the individual pupil, his or her educational data can be enriched with relevant personal background data. Click here to find more information about the System of Social Statistical Datasets (SBB).

2.2 Privacy

During the development process of the NCO-project the privacy and anonymity of information was of major importance. Together with Statistics Netherlands we have ensured that there is no possibility of recognizing individual students or schools in the NCO dataset. Statistics Netherlands has to act according to the law in which privacy and anonymity is covered. More information about the privacy guidelines of Statistics Netherlands can be found here. NCO also received legal advice from PrivacyCare. More information about the legal framework of NCO can be found here.

2.3 Data access procedures

The data access procedure of the NCO data set is twofold, first permission has to be requested by NCO & NKO. After this permission is granted, permission needs to be requested at Statistics Netherlands.

First, the content of the research projects is assessed. To this end, researchers request permission to access the NCO data from NKO via the online application form, click here. The application form requires researchers to provide information on the research project they plan to carry out with the NCO data. Applicants are asked to provide information on all researchers who are part of the research project. In addition, applicants are asked to provide a project title, goal, abstract and future publications that are expected from the research project. Moreover, applicants should provide information regarding financing of the research project, possible conflicts of interests and state whether an ethics committee has approved the research proposal. This information is used to determine whether the intended research project is in line with the objectives set by NKO with regard to NCO and whether the proposed study's research questions can be answered with the NCO data.

Second, after a positive assessment of this application by NKO, researchers apply for access to microdata at Statistics Netherlands. In short, an application for microdata access at Statistics Netherlands is possible for researchers from organisations that are authorised to work with microdata. These authorised organisations include:

- Dutch universities;
- Institutes for scientific research;
- Organisations for policy advice or policy analysis;
- Statistical authorities in EU countries

If an organisation is not authorised to work with microdata, a request for authorisation can be submitted at Statistics Netherlands under several conditions. Such organisations should have a good name and reputation and have the primary mission to conduct statistical or scientific research. In addition, it is required to publish the results of the research. Foreign institutions applying for microdata access should preferably have working relations with a Dutch authorised institution. After receiving permission from Statistics Netherlands, researchers can access the NCO data through a secure remote access environment that has a double identification procedure with both a token and a password. The remote access environment is a secured working environment in which researchers can store draft versions, syntaxes and output.

Researchers will only receive access to data sets of which permission has been granted. Statistics Netherlands will furthermore check all output generated in the RA-environment before it is made available outside of the RA-environment. Statistics Netherlands has output guidelines established for this purpose, which can be found here. More information about the data from Statistics Netherlands can be found here. The price for working with the NCO dataset and other data sets from Statistics Netherlands depend on the number of researchers involved, the duration of the project and the number of data sets needed for the project, more information can be found in the service catalogue.

NCO data set

The NCO data set comprises of a vast amount of separate data files. All data files are separated by year and register source. Therefore, the NCO data infrastructure is quite fragmented. When data access is obtained, researchers gain access to the underlying datasets that in total are called the NCO data set.

3. Content of the data set

3.1 NCO cohorts

The core NCO data set is built around a so-called cohort structure meaning that pupils can be followed during their educational trajectory on a yearly basis (Haelermans *et al.*, 2020). To organise the NCO population in the data set, we use the following three cohort types: primary education entry cohorts, primary education exit cohorts and secondary education entry cohorts.

The information in the registers on entrants in primary education starts in 2010/2011. However, even though information is available on a yearly basis from 2010/2011 onwards, research possibilities for these entry cohorts are for the time being rather limited, as we are mostly interested in the final year of primary school, the transition to secondary school, and performance in secondary school and tertiary education. However, as primary school takes eight years, it takes quite a number of years before we observe the primary education entry cohorts in secondary education, and currently we only have one cohort for which this is the case. This cohort is the primary education entry cohort of 2010/2011, which has only started their secondary education trajectory in 2018/2019. Consequently, successes in secondary and tertiary education can currently be mapped for a few cohorts, but unfortunately not many cohorts now. In a few years' time, after the addition of new yearly data sets, these longitudinal data become available for research. To still be able to analyse the transition between primary and secondary education the NCO data set currently focuses not only on these primary education entry cohorts but also on cohorts leaving primary education (primary education exit cohorts) and cohorts entering secondary education (secondary education entry cohorts). These three cohort types form the population of the NCO data set.

Primary education entry cohort

The first type of cohort is the primary education entry cohort; pupils who are in KG 1 of primary education in year t are part of entry cohort t. The data on these primary education entry cohorts are available from school year 2010/2011 onwards, where each school year a new cohort is added to the data. Pupils entering primary education at a later stage than KG 1 are assigned to their relevant entry cohort. For example, a pupil enrolling in primary education in KG 2 in school year 2013/2014 is assigned to the 2012/2013 entry cohort. Limiting these entry cohorts to pupils who actually started in the first year of kindergarten, is achieved by selecting all pupils whose cohort year is the same as their starting year.

Primary education exit cohort

The second type of cohort is the primary education exit cohort, which we use to map the transition between primary and secondary education as long as we do not have enough primary education entry cohorts that have already made this transition. The primary education exit cohorts consist of pupils who are in the final year (grade 6) of primary education in year t. As mentioned earlier, this type of cohort has been established due to the relative short history of the NCO data set and the available data on primary education entry cohorts cover a too short time span for elaborate analyses on the transition from primary to secondary education. The exit cohorts also start from school year 2010/2011. For the earlier exit cohorts, information on their previous educational trajectory is (partly) missing since these pupils started before 2010/2011. As the NCO data set ages

with the addition of new years and new cohorts, these primary education exit cohorts will at some point no longer be needed when a full transition from primary to secondary education becomes possible to study. For example: from the 2010/2011 primary education entry cohort the first pupils will graduate from secondary education in 2021/2022. For now, the exit cohorts allow analyses on the transition from primary to secondary education, since the transition decisions take place in grade 6. Therefore, all necessary information for the transition is present for these exit cohorts. Limiting these exit cohorts to pupils who actually left primary education, can be done by looking into the registration of these pupils in year t+1. These children should then not be observed in primary education anymore, but are most likely in secondary education.

Secondary education entry cohort

The third type of cohort is the secondary education entry cohort. Pupils who are in grade 7, the first grade of secondary education in year t, are part of the secondary education entry cohort t. Pupils entering secondary education at a later stage than grade 7 are assigned to their relevant secondary education entry cohort. Records from secondary education are available from school year 2007/2008 onwards. For the earlier secondary education entry cohorts (until school year 2010/2011) information on their previous educational trajectory (primary education) is partly missing as it is not possible to track their history in primary education before 2010/2011. Limiting these entry cohorts to pupils who actually started in the first year of secondary education, is done by selecting all pupils whose secondary education entry cohort year is the same as their start year in secondary education.

NCO cohorts

The NCO cohort structure has implications for how the data should be used, and can be used. For example, it is relatively easy to follow and analyse the 'class of 2010/2011' yet it is difficult to obtain cross sectional data on an entire school in 2010/2011. It is important to notice that the notion of cohorts, i.e. the pupils in certain cohorts, form the 'backbone' of the NCO data infrastructure. Based on the secured, anonymized personal identification codes from these individuals it becomes possible, and relatively easy, to match other information from available register data at Statistics Netherlands.

A significant part of the variables relates to the transition test scores (in Dutch: doorstroomtoets) in primary education or the central exam scores in secondary education. Due to the COVID-19 measures, no central final tests were taken in primary education in the 2019/2020 school year, and no central exam in secondary education. As a result, it is possible that some variables are not available in the 2019/2020 data file.

As an indication of the size of the student cohorts: the primary entry cohorts vary in size through the years between 140 thousand and 260 thousand students. The primary exit cohorts vary in size through the years between 175 thousand and 205 thousand students. The secondary education entry cohorts have varied in size through the years between 205 thousand and 275 thousand students.

Because the education registers in primary and secondary education do not yet have a long history, it will take a few more years before an entire school career of students can be followed in this way, from primary education to secondary education and ultimately to further education. As of the 2018/2019 school year, the first primary education entry cohort can be found in secondary education. It will take a few more years to show the entire career of these students in secondary education. For tables on the (nominal) career of students, see appendix tables B1 to B5.

3.2 Variables list

In this section the variables in the NCO data set will be shown. Based on the personal identifier (RINPERSOONS + RINPERSOON + ONDERWIJSNR_crypt), several demographic, socio-economic and educational variables are matched to the NCO data set at Statistics Netherlands. All of these variables stem from registers that are part of SSD and are available on a yearly basis.

3.2.1 Cohorts

Primary education entry cohort variables

RINPERSOONS	Identifies a person based on a particular source
RINPERSOON	Identifies, together with RINPERSOONS, a unique individual
ONDERWIJSNR_crypt	Education number – encrypted (is filled if RINPERSOONS = O)
STARTJAAR	School year in which pupil joined cohort

Primary education exit cohort variables

RINPERSOONS	Identifies a person based on a particular source
RINPERSOON	Identifies, together with RINPERSOONS, a unique individual
ONDERWIJSNR_crypt	Education number – encrypted (is filled if RINPERSOONS = O)

Secondary education entry cohort variables

RINPERSOONS	Identifies a person based on a particular source
RINPERSOON	Identifies, together with RINPERSOONS, a unique individual
ONDERWIJSNR_crypt	Education number – encrypted (is filled if RINPERSOONS = O)
STARTJAAR	School year in which pupil joined cohort
VMBOB	Whether pupil holds a VMBO-B diploma
VMBOB_JAAR	School year in which pupil obtained VMBO-B diploma
VMBOK	Whether pupil holds a VMBO-K diploma
VMBOK_JAAR	School year in which pupil obtained VMBO-K diploma
VMBOGT	Whether pupil holds a VMBO-GT diploma
VMBOGT_JAAR	School year in which pupil obtained VMBO-GT diploma
HAVO	Whether pupil holds a HAVO diploma
HAVO_JAAR	School year in which pupil obtained HAVO diploma
VWO	Whether pupil holds a VWO diploma
VWO_JAAR	School year in which pupil obtained VWO diploma

3.2.2 Education variables

Primary education variables

RINPERSOONS	Identifies a person based on a particular source
RINPERSOON	Identifies, together with RINPERSOONS, a unique individual
ONDERWIJSNR_crypt	Education number – encrypted (is filled if RINPERSOONS = O)
WPOADVIESVO	Advice on recommended type of secondary education
WPOBRIN_crypt	Code of primary education (including special education) institution – encrypted
WPOBRINVEST	Branch number of pupil's primary school, including schools for special education

WPOCODEEINDTOETS	Type of final test taken by pupil in primary education, including special education
WPOGEWICHT	Weighting of primary school pupil in accordance with regulations on weighted student funding
WPOLEERJAAR	Pupil's year of study in primary education, including special education
WPOTYPEPO	Type of primary education followed by pupil, including special education
WPOUITSLAGEINDTOETS	Standardised score for final test taken by pupil in primary education, including special education
CITOPERCENTIELTAAL	Percentile score for Language on centralised final test (former Cito test; until 2021/2022)
CITOPERCENTIELREKENENWISKUNDE	Percentile score for Mathematics on centralised final test (former Cito test; until 2021/2022)
WPOADVIESHERZ	Revised teacher advice on following secondary education (from 2015)
WPOREKENEN	Test component maths (from 2018)
WPOTAALLV	Test component language – reading comprehension skills (from 2018)
WPOTAALTV	Test component language – language care (from 2018)

Secondary education variables

RINPEROONS	Identifies a person based on a particular source
RINPERSOON	Identifies, together with RINPERSOONS, a unique individual
ONDERWIJSNR_crypt	Education number – encrypted (is filled if RINPERSOONS = O)
BRIN_crypt	Code of secondary education institution – encrypted
VOBRINVEST	Branch number of pupil's secondary school
ONDERWIJSSOORTVO	Type of education
VOLEERJAAR	Pupil's year of study in secondary education
ILTCODE	ILT code
SECTORVO	VMBO sector
PROFIELVO	Profile in HAVO/VWO
EXAMUITSLAGVO	Pupil's exam result in secondary education
BRINEXAMVO_crypt	Code of secondary education institution in which pupil obtained a diploma – encrypted
BRINVESTEXAMVO	Branch number of pupil's secondary school in which pupil obtained a diploma
ONDERWIJSSOORTVODIPL	Type of education in which pupil obtained a diploma
SECTORVODIPL	VMBO sector in which pupil obtained a diploma
PROFIELVODIPL	Profile in HAVO/VWO in which pupil obtained a diploma
CEGEM	Average mark on centralised exam
SEGEM	Average mark on school exam
CYFLYSTGEM	Average mark on grades transcript
NL_CE	Dutch – mark on centralised written exam
NL_SE	Dutch – mark on school exam
ENG_CE	English – mark on centralised written exam
ENG_SE	English – mark on school exam
DUI_CE	German – mark on centralised written exam
DUI_SE	German – mark on school exam
FR_CE	French – mark on centralised written exam
FR_SE	French – mark on school exam
AARD_CE	Geography – mark on centralised written exam

AARD_SE	Geography – mark on school exam
MAATSCHK_CE	Social Sciences – mark on centralised written exam
MAATSCHK_SE	Social Sciences – mark on school exam
MAATSCHII_CE	Social Studies II – mark on centralised written exam[2]
MAATSCHII_SE	Social Studies II – mark on school exam
GESCHSTAAT_CE	History & Politics – mark on centralised written exam
GESCHSTAAT_SE	History & Politics – mark on school exam
ECO_CE	Economy – mark on centralised written exam
ECO_SE	Economy – mark on school exam
WISK_CE	Mathematics – mark on centralised written exam
WISK_SE	Mathematics – mark on school exam
NATSCH1_CE	Physics & Chemistry – mark on centralised written exam
NATSCH1_SE	Physics & Chemistry – mark on school exam
BIOL_CE	Biology – mark on centralised written exam
BIOL_SE	Biology – mark on school exam
GESCH_CE	History – mark on centralised written exam
GESCH_SE	History – mark on school exam
WISKA_CE	Mathematics A – mark on centralised written exam
WISKA_SE	Mathematics A – mark on school exam
WISKB_CE	Mathematics B – mark on centralised written exam
WISKB_SE	Mathematics B – mark on school exam
WISKC_CE	Mathematics C – mark on centralised written exam
WISKC_SE	Mathematics C – mark on school exam
NAT_CE	Physics – mark on centralised written exam
NAT_SE	Physics – mark on school exam
SCHEIK_CE	Chemistry – mark on centralised written exam
SCHEIK_SE	Chemistry – mark on school exam
LAT_CE	Latin – mark on centralised written exam
LAT_SE	Latin – mark on school exam
GR_CE	Greek – mark on centralised written exam
GR_SE	Greek – mark on school exam
Special primary education variables	
RINPEROONS	Identifies a person based on a particular source
RINPERSOON	Identifies, together with RINPERSOONS, a unique individual
ONDERWIJSNR_crypt	Education number – encrypted (is filled if RINPERSOONS = O)
WECTYPEPO	Type of special education followed by pupil in primary education

Adult education variables

RINPEROONS	Identifies a person based on a particular source
RINPERSOON	Identifies, together with RINPERSOONS, a unique individual
ONDERWIJSNR_crypt	Education number – encrypted (is filled if RINPERSOONS = O)
ONDERWIJSSOORTVAVO	Type of adult education
ONDERWIJSSOORTVAVODIPL	Type of adult education in which the pupil obtained a diploma

2 Social Studies (*Maatschappijleer*) is the successor to Social Sciences (*Maatschappijkunde*).

Vocational education variables

RINPEROONS	Identifies a person based on a particular source
RINPERSOON	Identifies, together with RINPERSOONS, a unique individual
ONDERWIJSNR_crypt	Education number – encrypted (is filled if RINPERSOONS = 0)
BRINMBO_crypt	Code of MBO institution – encrypted
TYPEONDERWIJSMBO	Type of MBO education in which student is enrolled
CREBOCODE	Code of MBO programme in which student is enrolled
ISCEDF2013BROADFIELDNLMBO	Subject area of MBO programme in which student is enrolled
NIVEAUMBO	Level of MBO programme in which student is enrolled
SECTORMBO	Sector of MBO programme in which student is enrolled
INSCHRAANTALMBO	Number of enrolments in MBO
SECTORKAMER	Sector chamber of the enrolment
BRINDIPL_crypt	Code of MBO institution in which student obtained a diploma – encrypted
TYPEMBODIPL	Type of MBO education in which student obtained a diploma
CREBOCODEDIPL	Code of MBO programme in which student obtained a diploma
ISCEDF2013BROADFIELDNLMBODIPL	Subject area of MBO programme in which student obtained a diploma
NIVEAUMBODIPL	Level of MBO programme in which student obtained a diploma
SECTORMBODIPL	Sector of MBO programme in which student obtained a diploma
DIPLAANTALMBO	Number of MBO diplomas the student has obtained
SECTORKAMERDIPL	Sector chamber of the diploma

Higher education variables

RINPEROONS	Identifies a person based on a particular source
RINPERSOON	Identifies, together with RINPERSOONS, a unique individual
ONDERWIJSNR_crypt	Education number – encrypted (is filled if RINPERSOONS = 0)
BRINHBO_crypt	Code of HBO institution – encrypted
TYPEONDERWIJSHBO	Type of higher education
CROHOCODEHBO	Code of HBO programme in which student is enrolled
CROHOONDHBO	CROHO section of HBO programme
INSCHRAANTALHBO	Number of enrolments in HBO
SOORTDIPLSOORTHOHBO	Type of diploma obtained in HBO
CROHOCODEHBODIPL	Code of HBO programme in which student obtained a diploma
CROHOONDHBODIPL	CROHO section of HBO programme in which student obtained a diploma
DIPLAANTALHBO	Number of HBO diplomas student has obtained

University education variables

RINPEROONS	Identifies a person based on a particular source
RINPERSOON	Identifies, together with RINPERSOONS, a unique individual
ONDERWIJSNR_crypt	Education number – encrypted (is filled if RINPERSOONS = 0)
BRINWO_crypt	Code of WO institution – encrypted
TYPEONDERWIJSWO	Type of higher education
CROHOCODEWO	Code of WO programme in which student is enrolled
CROHOONDWO	CROHO section of WO programme
INSCHRAANTALWO	Number of enrolments in WO
SOORTDIPLSOORTHOWO	Type of diploma obtained in WO
CROHOCODEWODIPL	Code of WO programme in which student obtained a diploma
CROHOONDWODIPL	CROHO section of WO programme in which student obtained a diploma
DIPLAANTALWO	Number of WO diplomas student has obtained

3.2.3 Background variables

Stable background variables

RINPEROONS	Identifies a person based on a particular source
RINPERSOON	Identifies, together with RINPERSOONS, a unique individual
ONDERWIJSNR_crypt	Education number – encrypted (is filled if RINPERSOONS = O)
GESLACHT	Gender
GEBDATUM	Day of birth
HERKOMST	Migration background
GENERATIE	Generation of migration background

Variable background variables

RINPEROONS	Identifies a person based on a particular source
RINPERSOON	Identifies, together with RINPERSOONS, a unique individual
ONDERWIJSNR_crypt	Education number – encrypted (is filled if RINPERSOONS = O)
OUDERLIJKESTRUCTUUR	Household parental structure as at 31 December YYYY
SAMENWONINGOUDERS	Whether legal parents are cohabiting as at 31 December YYYY, and if not, why not
AANTALKINDHH	Number of people classified as a 'child living at home' as at 31 December YYYY
TYPHH	Type of household as at 31 December
WIJKBUURTCODEJJJJ	Area code as at 31 December
APC	Whether pupil lives in a cumulative poverty area as at 1 October YYYY
SECJ	Socioeconomic category in year YYYY
SECJPA	Socioeconomic category of legal father in year YYYY
SECJMA	Socioeconomic category of legal mother in year YYYY
INHP100BESTPA	Percentile groups of disposable income of private household of legal father in YYYY t + 1
INHP100BESTMA	Percentile groups of disposable income of private household of legal mother in YYYY t + 1
VEHP100VERMPA	Percentile groups of wealth of private household of legal father on January 1st YYYY t + 1 (to 2010) of YYYY t (from 2011)
VEHP100VERMMA	Percentile groups of wealth of private household of legal mother on January 1st YYYY t + 1 (to 2010) of YYYY t (from 2011)
OPLNIVSOI2016AGG3HBPA	Highest attained education level of legal father as at 1 October YYYY – 8 categories
OPLNIVSOI2016AGG3HBMA	Highest attained education level of legal mother as at 1 October YYYY – 8 categories OPLNIVSOI2021AGG3HBPA Highest attained education level of legal father as at 1 October YYYY – 8 categories
OPLNIVSOI2021AGG3HBMA	Highest attained education level of legal mother as at 1 October YYYY – 8 categories
GEWICHTHOOGSTEOPLPA	Weighting of legal father's education level
GEWICHTHOOGSTEOPLPA	Weighting of legal mother's education level
OPLNIVBRONPA	Source from which education data of legal father were obtained (from 2016)
OPLNIVBRONMA	Source from which education data of legal mother were obtained (from 2016)
STEDGEM	Urbanisation level of the municipality (from 2019)

3.2.4 School-level variables

Primary education schools

RINPEROONS	Identifies a person based on a particular source
RINPERSOON	Identifies, together with RINPERSOONS, a unique individual
WPOBRIN_crypt	Code of primary education (including special education) institution – encrypted
WPOBRINVEST	Branch number of pupil's primary school, including schools for special education
ONDERWIJSNR_crypt	Education number – encrypted (is filled if RINPERSOONS = O)
WPOBRIN_crypt	Code of the educational institution for (special) primary education - encrypted
WPOBRINVEST	The educational branch number of the branch where the pupils follow (special) education
POAANTALBRINBESTUUR	Number of schools that fall under a school board
POGEMBRINVEST	Municipal code of school
POSTEDGEMBRINVEST	Population density of municipality in which school is located
PODENOMINATIE	Denomination of school
POSCHOOLGROOTTE	Number of pupils at school
PERCGEWICHT	Percentage of weighted pupils at a school
PERCACHTERSTAND	Percentage of pupils with a deficit score at a school
GEMACHTERSTAND	Average contribution per pupil to school's deficit score (in categories)

Secondary education schools

RINPEROONS	Identifies a person based on a particular source
RINPERSOON	Identifies, together with RINPERSOONS, a unique individual
ONDERWIJSNR_crypt	Education number – encrypted (is filled if RINPERSOONS = O)
BRIN_crypt	Code of secondary education institution – encrypted
VOBRINVEST	Branch number of pupil's secondary school
VOAANTALBRINBESTUUR	Number of schools that fall under a school board in secondary education
VOGEMBRINVEST	Municipal code of school in secondary education
VOSTEDGEMBRINVEST	Population density of municipality in which secondary school is located
VODENOMINATIE	Denomination of secondary school
VOSCHOOLGROOTTE	Number of pupils at secondary school
PERCAPC	Percentage of pupils at a school who live in a cumulative poverty area
AFDGROOTTEVMBOBK	Number of pupils at a school who follow VMBO-B or VMBO-K as of third year of study
AFDGROOTTEVMBOGT	Number of pupils at a school who follow VMBO-G or VMBO-T as of third year of study
AFDGROOTTEHAVO	Number of pupils at a school who follow HAVO as of third year of study
AFDGROOTTEVWO	Number of pupils at a school who follow VWO as of third year of study
AFDGROOTTEOVERIG	Number of pupils at a school who are in a mixed class or who follow practical education
BRINSTRUCTUUR	Education structure of secondary education institution
BRINVESTSTRUCTUUR	Education structure of branch of secondary education institution

4. Variables description

4.1 Cohorts

4.1.1 Primary education entry cohort (NCOPORUG)

These annual files contain data from pupils who are in group 1 of primary education in a certain year, supplemented annually with data from pupils who join the group partway through the school year. The files are intended as scaffolding and contain only the unique key (RINPERSOONS, RINPERSOON and ONDERWIJSNR_ crypt) with which to identify individual pupils. Cohorts can be selected on the basis of the variable STARTJAAR (=starting year). Appendix Table B1 shows the flow of intake cohorts schematically.

RINPERSOONS – Soort rinpersoon

Format: string

O	Rinpersoon not in BRP, encrypted education number
R	Rinpersoon in BRP
S	Rinpersoon not in BRP, but sofinrproef

Together with the RINPERSOONS number, this code identifies a natural person anonymised using a unique ID. The different codes of this variable identify the source from which the RINPERSOONS number is derived. In most cases, the source is the Municipal Personal Records Database (*Basisregistratie Personen*, BRP), i.e. category '*R = RINPERSOON in BRP*'. For pupils who do not have a valid BRP record ('*O = RINPERSOON not in BRP*'), an alternative ID (e.g. an education number) is sought through other sources and encrypted.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: GBAPERSOONSTAB and NIETGBAPERSOON in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

RINPERSOON – Identifies, together with RINPERSOONS, a unique individual

Format: string

This number identifies a natural person. It is a meaningless and dimensionless 9-digit number. *RIN* stands for Record Identification Number and is the encrypted version of the 'A number' from the BRP. Since individuals can be identified on the basis of their A number, it is replaced by RINPERSOON. The education number in RINPERSOONS = 'O' is also encrypted.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: GBAPERSOONSTAB and NIETGBAPERSOON in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

ONDERWIJSNR_crypt – Education number – encrypted

Format: string

This number, together with RINPERSOONS = O identifies a private person. It is a meaningless and dimensionless code that takes up 32 positions.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

STARTJAAR – School year in which pupil joined cohort

Format: numeric

This identifies the school year in which a pupil joined a particular primary education cohort. For pupils who start in group 1 of the relevant cohort, this starting year is the same as the cohort year. For pupils who join the cohort partway through the school year (*zijinstromers*), this is YYYY + n.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: INSCHRWPOTAB from Education Satellite in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB). In accordance with the Primary Education Act (WPO), the INSCHRWPOTAB file was created based exclusively on the education records of DUO, the education agency of the Dutch government.

4.1.2 Primary education exit cohorts (NCOPOUITRUG)

These annual files contain data from pupils who are in group 8 of primary education in a certain year. The files are intended as scaffolding to analyse the progression to secondary education and contain only the unique key with which to identify individual pupils.

RINPERSOONS – Soort rinpersoon

Format: string

O	Rinpersoon not in BRP, encrypted education number
R	Rinpersoon in BRP
S	Rinpersoon not in BRP, but sofinrproef

Together with the RINPERSOONS number, this code identifies a natural person anonymised using a unique ID. The different codes of this variable identify the source from which the RINPERSOONS number is derived. In most cases, the source is the Municipal Personal Records Database (*Basisregistratie Personen*, BRP), i.e. category '*R = RINPERSOON in BRP*'. For pupils who do not have a valid BRP record ('*O = RINPERSOON not in BRP*'), an alternative ID (e.g. an education number) is sought through other sources and encrypted.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: GBAPERSOONSTAB and NIETGBAPERSOON in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

RINPERSOON – Identifies, together with RINPERSOONS, a unique individual

Format: string

This number identifies a natural person. It is a meaningless and dimensionless 9-digit number. *RIN* stands for Record Identification Number and is the encrypted version of the 'A number' from the BRP. Since individuals can be identified on the basis of their A number, it is replaced by RINPERSOON. The education number in RINPERSOONS = 'O' is also encrypted.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: GBAPERSOONSTAB and NIETGBAPERSOON in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

ONDERWIJSNR_crypt – Education number – encrypted

Format: string

This number, together with RINPERSOONS = O identifies a private person. It is a meaningless and dimensionless code that takes up 32 positions.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

4.1.3 Secondary education entry cohorts (NCOVORUG)

These annual files contain data from pupils who are in the first grade of secondary education in a certain year, supplemented annually with data from pupils who join partway through the school year (*zijinstromers*). These files are intended as scaffolding and contain only the unique key with which to identify individual pupils. Cohorts can be selected on the basis of the starting year. For each type of education, the scaffolding file also contains two diploma-related variables.

RINPERSOONS – Soort rinpersoon

Format: string

O	Rinpersoon not in BRP, encrypted education number
R	Rinpersoon in BRP
S	Rinpersoon not in BRP, but sofinrproef

Together with the RINPERSOONS number, this code identifies a natural person anonymised using a unique ID. The different codes of this variable identify the source from which the RINPERSOONS number is derived. In most cases, the source is the Municipal Personal Records Database (*Basisregistratie Personen*, BRP), i.e. category '*R = RINPERSOON in BRP*'. For pupils who do not have a valid BRP record ('*O = RINPERSOON not in BRP*'), an alternative ID (e.g. an education number) is sought through other sources and encrypted.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: GBAPERSOONSTAB and NIETGBAPERSOON in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

RINPERSOON – Identifies, together with RINPERSOONS, a unique individual

Format: string

This number identifies a natural person. It is a meaningless and dimensionless 9-digit number. *RIN* stands for Record Identification Number and is the encrypted version of the 'A number' from the BRP. Since individuals can be identified on the basis of their A number, it is replaced by RINPERSOON. The education number in RINPERSOONS = 'O' is also encrypted.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: GBAPERSOONSTAB and NIETGBAPERSOON in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

ONDERWIJSNR_crypt – Education number – encrypted

Format: string

This number, together with RINPERSOONS = O identifies a private person. It is a meaningless and dimensionless code that takes up 32 positions.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

STARTJAAR – School year in which pupil joined cohort

Format: numeric

This identifies the school year in which a pupil joined a particular primary education cohort. For pupils who start in group 1 of the relevant cohort, this starting year is the same as the cohort year. For pupils who join the cohort partway through the school year (*zijinstromers*), this is YYYY + n.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB and the education reference file from Education Satellite in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB). This file was created based exclusively on the education records of DUO, the education agency of the Dutch government.

VMBOB – Whether pupil holds a VMBO-B diploma

Format: string

1	Diploma obtained

Whether a pupil in cohort YYYY has obtained a VMBO-B (pre-vocational secondary education) diploma. This variable also indicates whether holders of a VMBO-B diploma who subsequently progressed to a higher level in secondary education obtained a diploma at that level too.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: EXAMVOTAB of Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB). This file was created based exclusively on the education records of DUO, the education agency of the Dutch government.

VMBOB_JAAR – School year in which pupil obtained VMBO-B diploma

Format: numeric

2007	School year 2007/'08
2008	School year 2008/'09
2009	School year 2009/'10
2010	School year 2010/'11
2011	School year 2011/'12
2012	School year 2012/'13
2013	School year 2013/'14
2014	School year 2014/'15
2015	School year 2015/'16
2016	School year 2016/'17
2017	School year 2017/'18
2018	School year 2018/'19
2019	School year 2019/'20
2020	School year 2020/'21
2021	School year 2021/'22
2022	School year 2022/'23
2023	School year 2023/'24

The school year in which a pupil in cohort YYYY obtained a VMBO-B diploma. For holders of a VMBO-B diploma who subsequently obtained a diploma from a higher level of secondary education, this variable also identifies the year in which they obtained the higher diploma.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: EXAMVOTAB of Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB). This file was created based exclusively on the education records of DUO, the education agency of the Dutch government.

VMBOK – Whether pupil holds a VMBO-K diploma

Format: string

1	Diploma obtained

Whether a pupil in cohort YYYY has obtained a VMBO-K (pre-vocational secondary education) diploma. This variable also indicates whether holders of a VMBO-K diploma who subsequently progressed to a higher level in secondary education obtained a diploma at that level too.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: EXAMVOTAB of Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB). This file was created based exclusively on the education records of DUO, the education agency of the Dutch government.

VMBOK_JAAR – School year in which pupil obtained VMBO-K diploma

Format: numeric

2007	School year 2007/'08
2008	School year 2008/'09
2009	School year 2009/'10
2010	School year 2010/'11
2011	School year 2011/'12
2012	School year 2012/'13
2013	School year 2013/'14
2014	School year 2014/'15
2015	School year 2015/'16
2016	School year 2016/'17
2017	School year 2017/'18
2018	School year 2018/'19
2019	School year 2019/'20
2020	School year 2020/'21
2021	School year 2021/'22
2022	School year 2022/'23
2023	School year 2023/'24

The school year in which a pupil in cohort YYYY obtained a VMBO-K diploma. For holders of a VMBO-K diploma who subsequently obtained a diploma from a higher level of secondary education, this variable also identifies the year in which they obtained the higher diploma.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: EXAMVOTAB of Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB). This file was created based exclusively on the education records of DUO, the education agency of the Dutch government.

VMBOGT – Whether pupil holds a VMBO-GT diploma

Format: string

1	Diploma obtained

Whether a pupil in cohort YYYY has obtained a VMBO-GT (pre-vocational secondary education) diploma. This variable also indicates whether holders of a VMBO-GT diploma who subsequently progressed to a higher level in secondary education obtained a diploma at that level too.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: EXAMVOTAB of Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB). This file was created based exclusively on the education records of DUO, the education agency of the Dutch government.

VMBOGT_JAAR – School year in which pupil obtained VMBO-GT diploma

Format: numeric

2007	School year 2007/'08
2008	School year 2008/'09
2009	School year 2009/'10
2010	School year 2010/'11
2011	School year 2011/'12
2012	School year 2012/'13
2013	School year 2013/'14
2014	School year 2014/'15
2015	School year 2015/'16
2016	School year 2016/'17
2017	School year 2017/'18
2018	School year 2018/'19
2019	School year 2019/'20
2020	School year 2020/'21
2021	School year 2021/'22
2022	School year 2022/'23
2023	School year 2023/'24

The school year in which a pupil in cohort YYYY obtained a VMBO-GT diploma. For holders of a VMBO-GT diploma who subsequently obtained a diploma from a higher level of secondary education, this variable also identifies the year in which they obtained the higher diploma.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: EXAMVOTAB of Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB). This file was created based exclusively on the education records of DUO, the education agency of the Dutch government.

HAVO – Whether pupil holds a HAVO diploma

Format: string

1 Diploma obtained

Whether a pupil in cohort YYYY has obtained a HAVO diploma. This variable also indicates whether holders of a HAVO diploma who subsequently progressed to a higher level in secondary education obtained a diploma at that level too.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: EXAMVOTAB of Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB). This file was created based exclusively on the education records of DUO, the education agency of the Dutch government.

HAVO_JAAR – School year in which pupil obtained HAVO diploma

Format: numeric

2007	School year 2007/'08
2008	School year 2008/'09
2009	School year 2009/'10
2010	School year 2010/'11
2011	School year 2011/'12
2012	School year 2012/'13
2013	School year 2013/'14
2014	School year 2014/'15
2015	School year 2015/'16
2016	School year 2016/'17
2017	School year 2017/'18
2018	School year 2018/'19
2019	School year 2019/'20
2020	School year 2020/'21
2021	School year 2021/'22
2022	School year 2022/'23
2023	School year 2023/'24

The school year in which a pupil in cohort YYYY obtained a HAVO diploma. For holders of a HAVO diploma who subsequently obtained a diploma from a higher level of secondary education, this variable also identifies the year in which they obtained the higher diploma.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: EXAMVOTAB of Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB). This file was created based exclusively on the education records of DUO, the education agency of the Dutch government.

VWO – Whether pupil holds a VWO diploma

Format: string

1 Diploma obtained

Whether a pupil in cohort YYYY has obtained a VWO diploma. This variable also indicates whether holders of a VWO diploma who obtained a diploma at a lower level too.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: EXAMVOTAB of Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB). This file was created based exclusively on the education records of DUO, the education agency of the Dutch government.

VWO_JAAR – School year in which pupil obtained VWO diploma

Format: numeric

2007	School year 2007/'08
2008	School year 2008/'09
2009	School year 2009/'10
2010	School year 2010/'11
2011	School year 2011/'12
2012	School year 2012/'13
2013	School year 2013/'14
2014	School year 2014/'15
2015	School year 2015/'16
2016	School year 2016/'17
2017	School year 2017/'18
2018	School year 2018/'19
2019	School year 2019/'20
2020	School year 2020/'21
2021	School year 2021/'22
2022	School year 2022/'23
2023	School year 2023/'24

The school year in which a pupil in cohort YYYY obtained a VWO diploma. For holders of a VWO diploma who subsequently obtained a diploma from a lower level of secondary education, this variable also identifies the year in which they obtained the lower diploma.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: EXAMVOTAB of Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB). This file was created based exclusively on the education records of DUO, the education agency of the Dutch government.

4.2 Education variables

4.2.1 Primary education (NCOPO)

These annual files contain enrolment and test data from primary education, including special education, from all pupils who appear in at least one of the primary education cohorts. The unique key for identifying individual pupils can be used to select pupil cohorts.

RINPERSOONS – Soort rinpersoon

Format: string

O	Rinpersoon not in BRP, encrypted education number
R	Rinpersoon in BRP
S	Rinpersoon not in BRP, but sofinrproef

Together with the RINPERSOONS number, this code identifies a natural person anonymised using a unique ID. The different codes of this variable identify the source from which the RINPERSOONS number is derived. In most cases, the source is the Municipal Personal Records Database (*Basisregistratie Personen*, BRP), i.e. category '*R = RINPERSOON in BRP*'. For pupils who do not have a valid BRP record ('*O = RINPERSOON not in BRP*'), an alternative ID (e.g. an education number) is sought through other sources and encrypted.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: GBAPERSOONSTAB and NIETGBAPERSOON in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

RINPERSOON – Identifies, together with RINPERSOONS, a unique individual

Format: string

This number identifies a natural person. It is a meaningless and dimensionless 9-digit number. *RIN* stands for Record Identification Number and is the encrypted version of the 'A number' from the BRP. Since individuals can be identified on the basis of their A number, it is replaced by RINPERSOON. The education number in RINPERSOONS = 'O' is also encrypted.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: GBAPERSOONSTAB and NIETGBAPERSOON in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

ONDERWIJSNR_crypt – Education number – encrypted

Format: string

This number, together with RINPERSOONS = O identifies a private person. It is a meaningless and dimensionless code that takes up 32 positions.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

WPOBRIN_crypt – Code of primary education (including special education) institution – encrypted

Format: string

This encrypted number identifies the pupil's primary school, including institutes for special education. The *Basisregistratie Instellingen* (BRIN) number is a four-character identifier containing two letters and two digits. As the BRIN number clearly identifies the school to which it refers, the identifier is encrypted.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: INSCHRWPOTAB from Education Satellite in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB). In accordance with the Primary Education Act (WPO), the INSCHRWPOTAB file was created based exclusively on the education records of DUO, the education agency of the Dutch government.

WPOBRINVEST – Branch number of pupil's primary school, including schools for special education

Format: numeric

The branch number of a pupil's primary school. The school can be identified on the basis of this variable in combination with WPOBRIN_crypt.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: INSCHRWPOTAB from Education Satellite in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB). In accordance with the Primary Education Act (WPO), the INSCHRWPOTAB file was created based exclusively on the education records of DUO, the education agency of the Dutch government.

WPOGEWICHT – Weighting of primary school pupil in accordance with regulations on weighted student funding

Format: string

0.00	Pupils to whom no additional weighting applies.
0.30	Pupil whose parents completed a maximum of practical education or the basic or middle-management learning pathway in pre-vocational secondary education.
1.20	Pupil with one parent who completed primary education only and the other of whom completed a maximum of practical education or the basic or middle-management learning pathway in pre-vocational secondary education.

The weighting given to a pupil in line with the regulations on weighted student funding (*gewichtenregeling*) in primary education. These regulations involve the following classifications: Pupils with a low weighting (0.30) are pupils both of whose parents completed a maximum of lower vocational education (LBO) or pre-vocational education (VBO), practical education (*praktijkonderwijs*) or the basic/middle-management learning pathways in pre-vocational secondary education (VMBO-B/VMBO-K), or a maximum of two years of a different type of secondary education, e.g. at a lower vocational technical school (LTS), vocational school (*ambachtsschool*) or housekeeping school (*huishoudschool*). Pupils with a high weighting (1.20) are pupils one of whose parents completed a maximum of primary education or (secondary) special education for children with severe learning difficulties ((V)SO-ZMLK) and the other of whom has no more than the same level of education or LBO/VBO, practical education or VMBO-B/VMBO-K or a maximum of two years of a different type of secondary education, e.g. LTS, vocational school or housekeeping school.

Available as of school year 2010/2011 (to 2018/2019)

Source: INSCHRWPOTAB from Education Satellite in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB). In accordance with the Primary Education Act (WPO), the INSCHRWPOTAB file was created based exclusively on the education records of DUO, the education agency of the Dutch government.

WPOLEERJAAR – Pupil's year of study in primary education, including special education

Format: string

0	Not applicable
1	1st year in primary education (kindergarten year 1)
2	2nd year in primary education (kindergarten year 2)
3	3rd year in primary education (grade 1)
4	4th year in primary education (grade 2)
5	5th year in primary education (grade 3)
6	6th year in primary education (grade 4)
7	7th year in primary education (grade 5)
8	8th year in primary education (grade 6)

Pupil's year of study in primary education, including special education.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: INSCHRWPOTAB from Education Satellite in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB). In accordance with the Primary Education Act (WPO), the INSCHRWPOTAB file was created based exclusively on the education records of DUO, the education agency of the Dutch government.

WPOTYPEPO – Type of primary education followed by pupil, including special education

Format: string

BO	Primary education
SBO	Special primary education
SO	Special education
VSO	Secondary special education
NVT	Not applicable

The type of primary education that the pupil attends, including special education. NB. Pupils can switch during the school year between different types of primary education. In such cases, the record reflects the type of education in which they were enrolled on the reference date of 1 October YYYY.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: INSCHRWPOTAB from Education Satellite in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB). In accordance with the Primary Education Act (WPO), the INSCHRWPOTAB file was created based exclusively on the education records of DUO, the education agency of the Dutch government.

WPOADVIESVO – Advice on recommended type of secondary education

Format: string

00	Pupil has not received an advice (yet)
01	VSO
10	Practical education
20	VMBO BL
21	VMBO BL with LWOO
22	VMBO BL through VMBO KL
23	VMBO BL through VMBO KL with LWOO
24	VMBO BL through VMBO GL
25	VMBO BL through VMBO GL with LWOO
26	VMBO BL through VMBO TL
27	VMBO BL through VMBO TL with LWOO
28	VMBO BL through HAVO
29	VMBO BL through VWO
30	VMBO KL
31	VMBO KL with LWOO
32	VMBO KL through VMBO GL
33	VMBO KL through VMBO GL with LWOO

34	VMBO KL through VMBO TL
35	VMBO KL through VMBO TL with LWOO
36	VMBO KL through HAVO
37	VMBO KL through VWO
38	VMBO KL through VMBO GL/TL
39	VMBO KL through VMBO GL/TL with LWOO
40	VMBO GL
41	VMBO GL with LWOO
42	VMBO GL through VMBO TL
43	VMBO GL through VMBO TL with LWOO
44	VMBO GL through HAVO
45	VMBO GL through VWO
46	VMBO GL/TL
47	VMBO GL/TL with LWOO
48	VMBO GL/TL through HAVO
50	VMBO TL
51	VMBO TL with LWOO
52	VMBO TL through HAVO
53	VMBO TL through VWO
60	HAVO
61	HAVO through VWO
70	VWO
80	No specific advice available

This variable categorises the advice given to pupils regarding the type of secondary education to be followed after completing primary education. It concerns the recommendation made by the teacher prior to the final or transition test (in Dutch: doorstroomtoets), as included on the report card. If the pupil's subsequent performance on the test indicates that he/she should attend a higher level of secondary education than that recommended by the teacher, the pupil has the right to query the advice. With the introduction of the transition test in school year 2023/2024, teachers are required to adjust the initial advice upwards if the test result indicates a higher level of secondary education, unless it can be justified that this is not in the best interest of the pupil. As a result, some pupils receive a revised final recommendation. This final advice is found in WPOADVIESHERZ.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: INSCHRWPOTAB from Education Satellite in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB). In accordance with the Primary Education Act (WPO), the INSCHRWPOTAB file was created based exclusively on the education records of DUO, the education agency of the Dutch government.

WPOCODEEINDTOETS – Type of final or transition test taken by pupil in primary education, including special education

Format: string

00	Pupil has not (yet) sat final test
01	Cito Eindtoets (up until 2014/2015)
02	Drempelonderzoek 678 (up until 2015/2016)
03	Eduforce Drempeltest (up until 2014/2015)
04	GPC Schooleindonderzoek, Intelligentie (up until 2014/2015)
05	GPC Schooleindonderzoek, Schoolvorderingen (up until 2014/2015)
06	Intelligentie Schoolvorderingen Interesse (ISI) (up until 2014/2015)
07	Intelligentie Schoolvorderingen Interesse (ISI) (up until 2014/2015)
08	All other tests
09	Drempeltest (up until 2014/2015)
10	Drempelonderzoek
11	Centrale eindtoets (CET) (from 2014/2015 onwards) (former Cito Eindtoets)
12	Route 8 (from 2014/2015 onwards)
13	ICE Eindevaluatie Primair Onderwijs (IEP) (from 2014/2015 onwards)
14	Dia (from 2016/2017 onwards)
15	Cesan (from 2016/2017 onwards)
16	AMN (from 2016/2017 onwards)
17	DOE overheidsdoorstroomtoets (from 2023/2024 onwards)
18	Leerling in beeld – doorstroomtoets (from 2023/2024 onwards)

The type of final or transition test taken by the pupil in primary education, including special education.[3] Pupils can sit several tests throughout the school year; this record refers to the most recent test taken in the relevant school year (even if the mark exceeds that obtained on another test, or if the pupil sat the latest test at a school other than the school in which he/she was enrolled on 1 October).

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: INSCHRWPOTAB from Education Satellite in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB). In accordance with the Primary Education Act (WPO), the INSCHRWPOTAB file was created based exclusively on the education records of DUO, the education agency of the Dutch government.

WPOUITSLAGEINDTOETS – Standardised score for final test taken by pupil in primary education, including special education

Format: string

The standardised score for the final or transition test taken by the pupil in primary education, including special education.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

3 For more information about the rules regarding the transition test, see the website of the Dutch government.

Source: INSCHRWPOTAB from Education Satellite in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB). In accordance with the Primary Education Act (WPO), the INSCHRWPOTAB file was created based exclusively on the education records of DUO, the education agency of the Dutch government.

CITOPERCENTIELTAAL – Percentile score for Language on centralised final test (former Cito test)

Format: numeric

A relative distribution of pupils who sat the centralised final test (former Cito test), based on their scores on the Language component. If a pupil has a percentile score of 80, this means that 80% of the other pupils had an equal or lower score. The relative distribution in 1% groups, i.e. the percentile score, is based on the raw score on the Language component.

Available as of school year 2010/2011 until school year 2021/2022

Source: CITOTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB). Information in the CITOTAB is only gathered from schools who gave permission to Cito and CBS to receive their data.

CITOPERCENTIELREKENENWISKUNDE – Percentile score for Mathematics on centralised final test (former Cito test)

Format: numeric

A relative distribution of pupils who sat the centralised final test (former Cito test), based on their scores on the Mathematics component. If a pupil has a percentile score of 80, this means that 80% of the other pupils had an equal or lower score. The relative distribution in 1% groups, i.e. the percentile score, is based on the raw score on the Mathematics component.
The data in the CITOTAB (up to the school year 2016/17) cover only those pupils from schools that have given permission for Cito (the institute for test development) to share their data with Statistics Netherlands.

Available as of school year 2010/2011 until 2021/2022

Source: CITOTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB). Information in the CITOTAB is only gathered from schools who gave permission to Cito and CBS to receive their data.

WPOADVIESHERZ – Revised teacher advice on subsequent secondary education to be followed

Format: string

00	Pupil has not received an advice (yet)
01	VSO
10	Practical education

20	VMBO BL
21	VMBO BL with LWOO
22	VMBO BL through VMBO KL
23	VMBO BL through VMBO KL with LWOO
24	VMBO BL through VMBO GL
25	VMBO BL through VMBO GL with LWOO
26	VMBO BL through VMBO TL
27	VMBO BL through VMBO TL with LWOO
28	VMBO BL through HAVO
29	VMBO BL through VWO
30	VMBO KL
31	VMBO KL with LWOO
32	VMBO KL through VMBO GL
33	VMBO KL through VMBO GL with LWOO
34	VMBO KL through VMBO TL
35	VMBO KL through VMBO TL with LWOO
36	VMBO KL through HAVO
37	VMBO KL through VWO
38	VMBO KL through VMBGO GL/TL
39	VMBO KL t/M VMBO GL/TL with LWOO
40	VMBO GL
41	VMBO GL with LWOO
42	VMBO GL through VMBO TL
43	VMBO GL through VMBO TL with LWOO
44	VMBO GL through HAVO
45	VMBO GL through VWO
46	VMBO GL/TL
47	VMBO GL/TL with LWOO
48	VMBO GL/TL through HAVO
50	VMBO TL
51	VMBO TL with LWOO
52	VMBO TL through HAVO
53	VMBO TL through VWO
60	HAVO
61	HAVO through VWO
70	VWO
80	No specific advice available

This variable categorises the advice given to pupils regarding the type of secondary education to be followed after completing primary education. This concerns the revised advice from the teacher **after** the final or transition test, as included in the educational report.

Available as of school year 2015/2016

Source: INSCHRWPOTAB from Education Satellite in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB). In accordance with the Primary Education Act (WPO), the INSCHRWPOTAB file was created based exclusively on the education records of DUO, the education agency of the Dutch government.

WPOREKENEN – Test component maths[4]

Format: string

1	lower than 1F
2	1F
3	1S
4	2F

This variable shows the reference levels of the students in the PE in the field of mathematics.

Available as of school year 2018/2019

WPOTAALLV – Test component language – reading comprehension skills[3]

Format: string

1	lower than 1F
2	1F
4	2F

This variable shows the reference levels of the students in the PE in the area of language, specifically in the field of reading comprehension.

Available as of school year 2018/2019

WPOTAALTV – Test component language – language care[3]

Format: string

1	lower than 1F
2	1F
4	2F

This variable shows the reference levels of the students in the PE in the area of language, specifically in the field of language care.

Available as of school year 2018/2019

4 Research carried out by the Cito Foundation, in close collaboration with the various test providers and the Expertgroup Toetsen PO, has shown that for the reference levels of mathematics, reading comprehension and language care for the school years 2018/2019 and 2020/2021 (there was no final test in 2019/2020), the norms show differences between the various test providers. This has made it difficult to compare the different tests at these reference levels in these years.

WPOVERBLIJFSJRINST – Number of years enrolled at the institution.

Format: string

This variable shows the number of years a pupil has been enrolled at the institution. This variable is only populated for pupils in SBO).

Available only in school year 2020/2021

WPOAFSTAND – Distance between the pupil's home address and the school (in meters), based on postal code digits of home and school address.

Format: string

0	Home and school postal codes are identical
999999	Distance unknown

This variable shows the distance in meters between the pupil's home address and the school address, calculated using the first four digits of the postal code. The variable is only populated for pupils in SBO.

Available only in 2020/2021

4.2.2 Secondary education (NCOVO)

These annual files contain enrolment and test data from secondary education, including special secondary education, from all pupils who appear in at least one of the secondary education cohorts. The unique key for identifying individual pupils can be used to select pupil cohorts.

RINPERSOONS – Soort rinpersoon

Format: string

O	Rinpersoon not in BRP, encrypted education number
R	Rinpersoon in BRP
S	Rinpersoon not in BRP, but sofinrproef

Together with the RINPERSOONS number, this code identifies a natural person anonymised using a unique ID. The different codes of this variable identify the source from which the RINPERSOONS number is derived. In most cases, the source is the Municipal Personal Records Database (*Basisregistratie Personen*, BRP), i.e. category '*R = RINPERSOON in BRP*'. For pupils who do not have a valid BRP record ('*O = RINPERSOON not in BRP*'), an alternative ID (e.g. an education number) is sought through other sources and encrypted.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: GBAPERSOONSTAB and NIETGBAPERSOON in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

RINPERSOON – Identifies, together with RINPERSOONS, a unique individual

Format: string

This number identifies a natural person. It is a meaningless and dimensionless 9-digit number. *RIN* stands for Record Identification Number and is the encrypted version of the 'A number' from the BRP. Since individuals can be identified on the basis of their A number, it is replaced by RINPERSOON. The education number in RINPERSOONS = 'O' is also encrypted.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: GBAPERSOONSTAB and NIETGBAPERSOON in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

ONDERWIJSNR_crypt – Education number – encrypted

Format: string

This number, together with RINPERSOONS = O identifies a private person. It is a meaningless and dimensionless code that takes up 32 positions.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

BRIN_crypt – Code of secondary education institution – encrypted

Format: string

This encrypted number identifies the pupil's secondary school. The *Basisregistratie Instellingen* (BRIN) number is a four-character identifier containing two letters and two digits. As the BRIN number clearly identifies the school to which it refers, the identifier is encrypted.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

VOBRINVEST – Branch number of pupil's secondary school

Format: numeric

The branch number of a pupil's secondary school. The school can be identified on the basis of this variable in combination with BRIN_crypt.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

ONDERWIJSSOORTVO – Type of education

Format: string

01	Vmbo-g/t,havo,vwo
02	Vmbo,havo,vwo
03	Vmbo-b/k
04	Vmbo-g/t
05	Vmbo-b
06	Vmbo-k
07	Vmbo-g
08	Vmbo-t
09	Havo
10	Vwo
11	Vavo
12	Practical education
13	Vbo

The level of the type of secondary education in which a pupil is enrolled. A distinction is made between single or double levels in secondary education. Double levels in secondary education incorporates two or more levels into one class.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

VOLEERJAAR – Pupil's year of study in secondary education

Format: string

1	Year 1
2	Year 2
3	Year 3
4	Year 4

5	Year 5
6	Year 6
9	Not applicable

The reference date for data collection is 1 October of the school year.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

ILTCODE – ILT code

Format: string

The ILT code is a four-digit code that describes the type of secondary education in which the pupil is enrolled. ILT stands for *Integrale Leerlingentelling* (Integral Pupil Count). From the third year of pre-vocational secondary education (VMBO), a distinction is made between learning pathways, sectors and intersectoral programmes. From the fourth year of senior general secondary education (HAVO) and pre-university education (VWO), a distinction is made between the different profiles and the possible combinations of these profiles.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

PROFIELVO – Profile in HAVO/VWO

Format: string

01	Nature and technology
02	Nature and health
03	Economy and society
04	Culture and society
05	Nature and technology & Nature and health
06	Nature and technology & Economy and society
07	Nature and technology & Culture and society
08	Nature and health & Economy and society
09	Nature and health & Culture and society
10	Economy and society & Culture and society
11	International baccalaurate/English track
99	Not applicable

The profile selected by the pupil in HAVO or VWO (or adult general secondary education, VAVO). Pupils choose a profile (or a combination of profiles) as of the fourth year of secondary education. Pupils in category '*11 = International Baccalaureate/English track*' do not choose a profile.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

SECTORVO – VMBO sector

Format: string

0	Pilot
1	Technical
2	Agriculture
3	Economy
4	Health and well-being
5	Combination of sectors
9	Not applicable

The VMBO sector based on the Dutch Standard Classification of Education (SOI) produced by Statistics Netherlands. The SOI distinguishes between 10 sectors in Dutch education. Those relevant for VMBO are included in this variable.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

EXAMUITSLAGVO – Pupil's exam results in secondary education

Format: string

-	Unknown
3	Third period
A	Failed
C	Cum laude (as of school year 2015/16)
D	Partial certificate
E	Staggered exams
G	Passed
L	Penultimate year
M	Continuing pupil secondary education (VO)–secondary vocational education (MBO) (no exams)
T	Withdrawn

Pupils can either pass or fail an exam. From the 2015/16 school year, a further distinction is made among pupils who passed the exam between those who passed and those who passed *cum laude* (with distinction). In addition, pupils can receive a partial certificate if they sat an exam for only a few subjects. Pupils have a 'third period' if they were unable to sit exams for some subjects in the first and/or second period (May or June, respectively) due to special circumstances (e.g. illness). They can also withdraw from the exam or take their exams staggered over two years.

The data for this variable as of 2005 are drawn from the secondary education exam database provided by DUO. No exam data are available for pupils who follow the English track or the International Baccalaureate in secondary education; these pupils follow an international curriculum and their exam data are not recorded in the Netherlands.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

BRINEXAMVO_crypt – Code of secondary education institution in which pupil obtained a diploma – encrypted

Format: string

This encrypted number identifies the pupil's secondary school on which the diploma is obtained. The *Basisregistratie Instellingen* (BRIN) number is a four-character identifier containing two letters and two digits. As the BRIN number clearly identifies the school to which it refers, the identifier is encrypted.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

BRINVESTEXAMVO – Branch number of pupil's secondary school in which pupil obtained a diploma

Format: string

The branch number of a pupil's secondary school on which the diploma is obtained. The school can be identified on the basis of this variable in combination with BRINEXAMVO_crypt.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

ONDERWIJSSOORTVODIPL – Type of education in which pupil obtained a diploma

Format: string

04	Vmbo-g/t
05	Vmbo-b
06	Vmbo-k
07	Vmbo-g
08	Vmbo-t
09	Havo
10	Vwo
11	Vavo
12	Practical education
13	Vbo

The level of the type of secondary education in which a pupil has obtained his/her diploma. The English track (see PROFIELVODIPL) is seen as HAVO and the international baccalaureate is seen as VWO. Pupils cannot obtain a diploma in a double level.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

SECTORVODIPL – VMBO sector in which pupil obtained a diploma

Format: string

0	Pilot
1	Technical
2	Agriculture
3	Economy
4	Health and well-being
5	Combination of sectors
9	Not applicable

The VMBO sector in which the pupil obtained a diploma. Based on the Dutch Standard Classification of Education (SOI) produced by Statistics Netherlands. The SOI distinguishes between 10 sectors in Dutch education. Those relevant for VMBO are included in this variable.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

PROFIELVODIPL – Profile in HAVO/VWO in which pupil obtained a diploma

Format: string

01	Nature and technique
02	Nature and health
03	Economy and society
04	Culture and society
05	Nature and technique & Nature and health
06	Nature and technique & Economy and society
07	Nature and technique & Culture and society
08	Nature and health & Economy and society
09	Nature and health & Culture and society
10	Economy and society & Culture and society
99	Not applicable

The profile selected by the pupil in HAVO or VWO (or adult general secondary education, VAVO) in which they obtained a diploma. Pupils choose a profile (or a combination of profiles) as of the fourth year of secondary education.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

CEGEM – Average mark on centralised exam

Format: numeric

Average mark for the centralised exam based on the subjects that receive a specific grade on the grades transcript. The value 0.0 means that the pupil withdrew from the exam (EXAMUITSLAGVO = T). The value -1.0 means that the number of subjects from which an average should be calculated for the pupil is 0.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

SEGEM – Average mark on school exam

Format: numeric

Average mark for the school exam based on the subjects that receive a specific grade on the grades transcript.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

CYFLYSTGEM – Average mark on grades transcript

Format: numeric

Average mark based on all final subjects that receive a specific grade on the grades transcript. This includes subjects for which the pupil only sat a school exam.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

Below is an overview of all centralised exam and school exam grades that a pupil in secondary education can receive. The file covers all compulsory subjects and compulsory sector or profile subjects per school type, with the mark for the school exam and for the centralised exam. Electives are **not** included. For the NCO database, information from EXAMVOVAKTAB has been converted to the individual level, such that data on school exam grades and centralised exam grades are available per pupil.

NL_SE – Dutch – mark on school exam

Format: numeric

This school exam is taken at all levels of secondary education (VMBO, HAVO and VWO). The schools construct the exams and decide when to hold the exams. Pupils sit exams for all final subjects. The grade for the school exam is shown without the decimal separator, such that a 7.1 is represented as 71. The lowest possible mark is 1.0 (represented as 10). A 0 (zero) means that no mark is available for the school exam for the subject in question.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

NL_CE – Dutch – mark on centralised written exam

Format: numeric

This centralised exam is taken at all levels of secondary education (VMBO, HAVO and VWO). The highest mark obtained for the subject on the centralised exam is recorded. Pupils can sit the centralised exam for this subject a maximum of three times; for pupils who sit this centralised exam several times, the variable

lists only the highest mark obtained. The grade for the centralised exam is shown without the decimal separator.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

ENG_SE – English – mark on school exam

Format: numeric

This school exam is taken at all levels of secondary education (VMBO, HAVO and VWO). The schools construct the exams and decide when to hold the exams. Pupils sit exams for all final subjects. The grade for the school exam is shown without the decimal separator, such that a 7.1 is represented as 71. The lowest possible mark is 1.0 (represented as 10). A 0 (zero) means that no mark is available for the school exam for the subject in question.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

ENG_CE – English – mark on centralised written exam

Format: numeric

This centralised exam is taken at all levels of secondary education (VMBO, HAVO and VWO). The highest mark obtained for the subject on the centralised exam is recorded. Pupils can sit the centralised exam for this subject a maximum of three times; for pupils who sit this centralised exam several times, the variable lists only the highest mark obtained. The grade for the centralised exam is shown without the decimal separator.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

DUI_SE – German – mark on school exam

Format: numeric

This school exam is taken at all levels of secondary education (VMBO, HAVO and VWO). The schools construct the exams and decide when to hold the exams. Pupils sit exams for all final subjects. The grade for the school exam is shown without the decimal separator, such that a 7.1 is represented as 71. The lowest possible mark is 1.0 (represented as 10). A 0 (zero) means that no mark is available for the school exam for the subject in question.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

DUI_CE – German – mark on centralised written exam

Format: numeric

This centralised exam is taken at all levels of secondary education (VMBO, HAVO and VWO). The highest mark obtained for the subject on the centralised exam is recorded. Pupils can sit the centralised exam for this subject a maximum of three times; for pupils who sit this centralised exam several times, the variable lists only the highest mark obtained. The grade for the centralised exam is shown without the decimal separator.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

FR_SE – French – mark on school exam

Format: numeric

This school exam is taken at all levels of secondary education (VMBO, HAVO and VWO). The schools construct the exams and decide when to hold the exams. Pupils sit exams for all final subjects. The grade for the school exam is shown without the decimal separator, such that a 7.1 is represented as 71. The lowest possible mark is 1.0 (represented as 10). A 0 (zero) means that no mark is available for the school exam for the subject in question.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

FR_CE – French – mark on centralised written exam

Format: numeric

This centralised exam is taken at all levels of secondary education (VMBO, HAVO and VWO). The highest mark obtained for the subject on the centralised exam is recorded. Pupils can sit the centralised exam for this subject a maximum of three times; for pupils who sit this centralised exam several times, the variable lists only the highest mark obtained. The grade for the centralised exam is shown without the decimal separator.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

AARD_SE – Geography – mark on school exam

Format: numeric

This school exam is taken at all levels of secondary education (VMBO, HAVO and VWO). The schools construct the exams and decide when to hold the exams. Pupils sit exams for all final subjects. The grade for the school exam is shown without the decimal separator, such that a 7.1 is represented as 71. The lowest possible mark is 1.0 (represented as 10). A 0 (zero) means that no mark is available for the school exam for the subject in question.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

AARD_CE – Geography – mark on centralised written exam

Format: numeric

This centralised exam is taken at all levels of secondary education (VMBO, HAVO and VWO). The highest mark obtained for the subject on the centralised exam is recorded. Pupils can sit the centralised exam for this subject a maximum of three times; for pupils who sit this centralised exam several times, the variable lists only the highest mark obtained. The grade for the centralised exam is shown without the decimal separator.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

MAATSCHII_SE – Social Studies II – mark on school exam

Format: numeric

This school exam is taken at VMBO levels of secondary education. The schools construct the exams and decide when to hold the exams. Pupils sit exams for all final subjects. The grade for the school exam is shown without the decimal separator, such that a 7.1 is represented as 71. The lowest possible mark is 1.0 (represented as 10). A 0 (zero) means that no mark is available for the school exam for the subject in question.

Available as of school year 2007/2008 up until 2016/2017

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

MAATSCHII_CE – Social Studies II – mark on centralised written exam

Format: numeric

This centralised exam is taken at the VMBO level of secondary education. The highest mark obtained for the subject on the centralised exam is recorded. Pupils can sit the centralised exam for this subject a maximum of three times; for pupils who sit this centralised exam several times, the variable lists only the highest mark obtained. The grade for the centralised exam is shown without the decimal separator.

Available as of school year 2007/2008 up until 2016/2017

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

MAATSCHK_SE – Social Sciences – mark on school exam

Format: numeric

This school exam is taken at VMBO levels of secondary education. The schools construct the exams and decide when to hold the exams. Pupils sit exams for all final subjects. The grade for the school exam is shown without the decimal separator, such that a 7.1 is represented as 71. The lowest possible mark is 1.0 (represented as 10). A 0 (zero) means that no mark is available for the school exam for the subject in question.
NB. Social Studies II (*Maatschappijleer II*) was discontinued in VMBO as of the school year 2017/18, and was replaced by the subject Social Sciences (*Maatschappijkunde*).

Available as of school year 2017/2018

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

MAATSCHK_CE – Social Sciences – mark on centralised written exam

Format: numeric

This centralised exam is taken at the VMBO level of secondary education. The highest mark obtained for the subject on the centralised exam is recorded. Pupils can sit the centralised exam for this subject a maximum of three times; for pupils who sit this centralised exam several times, the variable lists only the highest mark obtained. The grade for the centralised exam is shown without the decimal separator.
NB. Social Studies II (*Maatschappijleer II*) was discontinued in VMBO as of the school year 2017/18, and was replaced by the subject Social Sciences (*Maatschappijkunde*).

Available as of school year 2017/2018

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

GESCHSTAAT_SE – History & Politics – mark on school exam

Format: numeric

This school exam is taken at VMBO levels of secondary education. The schools construct the exams and decide when to hold the exams. Pupils sit exams for all final subjects. The grade for the school exam is shown without the decimal separator, such that a 7.1 is represented as 71. The lowest possible mark is 1.0 (represented as 10). A 0 (zero) means that no mark is available for the school exam for the subject in question.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

GESCHSTAAT_CE – History & Politics – mark on centralised written exam

Format: numeric

This centralised exam is taken at the VMBO level of secondary education. The highest mark obtained for the subject on the centralised exam is recorded. Pupils can sit the centralised exam for this subject a maximum of three times; for pupils who sit this centralised exam several times, the variable lists only the highest mark obtained. The grade for the centralised exam is shown without the decimal separator.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

ECO_SE – Economy – mark on school exam

Format: numeric

This school exam is taken at all levels of secondary education (VMBO, HAVO and VWO). The schools construct the exams and decide when to hold the exams. Pupils sit exams for all final subjects. The grade for the school exam is shown without the decimal separator, such that a 7.1 is represented as 71. The lowest possible mark is 1.0 (represented as 10). A 0 (zero) means that no mark is available for the school exam for the subject in question.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

ECO_CE – Economy – mark on centralised written exam

Format: numeric

This centralised exam is taken at all levels of secondary education (VMBO, HAVO and VWO). The highest mark obtained for the subject on the centralised exam is recorded. Pupils can sit the centralised exam for this subject a maximum of three times; for pupils who sit this centralised exam several times, the variable lists only the highest mark obtained. The grade for the centralised exam is shown without the decimal separator.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

WISK_SE – Mathematics – mark on school exam

Format: numeric

This school exam is taken at VMBO levels of secondary education. The schools construct the exams and decide when to hold the exams. Pupils sit exams for all final subjects. The grade for the school exam is shown without the decimal separator, such that a 7.1 is represented as 71. The lowest possible mark is 1.0 (represented as 10). A 0 (zero) means that no mark is available for the school exam for the subject in question.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

WISK_CE – Mathematics – mark on centralised written exam

Format: numeric

This centralised exam is taken at the VMBO level of secondary education. The highest mark obtained for the subject on the centralised exam is recorded. Pupils can sit the centralised exam for this subject a maximum of three times; for pupils who sit this centralised exam several times, the variable lists only the highest mark obtained. The grade for the centralised exam is shown without the decimal separator.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

NATSCH1_SE – Physics & Chemistry – mark on school exam

Format: numeric

This school exam is taken at VMBO levels of secondary education. The schools construct the exams and decide when to hold the exams. Pupils sit exams for all final subjects. The grade for the school exam is shown without the decimal separator, such that a 7.1 is represented as 71. The lowest possible mark is 1.0 (represented as 10). A 0 (zero) means that no mark is available for the school exam for the subject in question.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

NATSCH1_CE – Physics & Chemistry – mark on centralised written exam

Format: numeric

This centralised exam is taken at the VMBO level of secondary education. The highest mark obtained for the subject on the centralised exam is recorded. Pupils can sit the centralised exam for this subject a maximum of three times; for pupils who sit this centralised exam several times, the variable lists only the highest mark obtained. The grade for the centralised exam is shown without the decimal separator.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

BIOL_SE – Biology – mark on school exam

Format: numeric

This school exam is taken at all levels of secondary education (VMBO, HAVO and VWO). The schools construct the exams and decide when to hold the exams. Pupils sit exams for all final subjects. The grade for the school exam is shown without the decimal separator, such that a 7.1 is represented as 71. The lowest possible mark is 1.0 (represented as 10). A 0 (zero) means that no mark is available for the school exam for the subject in question.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

BIOL_CE – Biology – mark on centralised written exam

Format: numeric

This centralised exam is taken at all levels of secondary education (VMBO, HAVO and VWO). The highest mark obtained for the subject on the centralised exam is recorded. Pupils can sit the centralised exam for this subject a maximum of three times; for pupils who sit this centralised exam several times, the variable lists only the highest mark obtained. The grade for the centralised exam is shown without the decimal separator.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

GESCH_SE – History – mark on school exam

Format: numeric

This school exam is taken at the HAVO and VWO levels of secondary education. The schools construct the exams and decide when to hold the exams. Pupils sit exams for all final subjects. The grade for the school exam is shown without the decimal separator, such that a 7.1 is represented as 71. The lowest possible mark is 1.0 (represented as 10). A 0 (zero) means that no mark is available for the school exam for the subject in question.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

GESCH_CE – History – mark on centralised written exam

Format: numeric

This centralised exam is taken at the HAVO and VWO levels of secondary education. The highest mark obtained for the subject on the centralised exam is recorded. Pupils can sit the centralised exam for this subject a maximum of three times; for pupils who sit this centralised exam several times, the variable lists only the highest mark obtained. The grade for the centralised exam is shown without the decimal separator.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

WISKA_SE – Mathemathics A – mark on school exam

Format: numeric

This school exam is taken at the HAVO and VWO levels of secondary education. The schools construct the exams and decide when to hold the exams. Pupils sit exams for all final subjects. The grade for the school exam is shown without the decimal separator, such that a 7.1 is represented as 71. The lowest possible mark is 1.0 (represented as 10). A 0 (zero) means that no mark is available for the school exam for the subject in question.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

WISKA_CE – Mathematics A – mark on centralised written exam

Format: numeric

This centralised exam is taken at the HAVO and VWO level of secondary education. The highest mark obtained for the subject on the centralised exam is recorded. Pupils can sit the centralised exam for this subject a maximum of three times; for pupils who sit this centralised exam several times, the variable lists only the highest mark obtained. The grade for the centralised exam is shown without the decimal separator.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

WISKB_SE – Mathematics B – mark on school exam

Format: numeric

This school exam is taken at the HAVO and VWO levels of secondary education. The schools construct the exams and decide when to hold the exams. Pupils sit exams for all final subjects. The grade for the school exam is shown without the decimal separator, such that a 7.1 is represented as 71. The lowest possible mark is 1.0 (represented as 10). A 0 (zero) means that no mark is available for the school exam for the subject in question.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

WISKB_CE – Mathematics B – mark on centralised written exam

Format: numeric

This centralised exam is taken at the HAVO and VWO level of secondary education. The highest mark obtained for the subject on the centralised exam is recorded. Pupils can sit the centralised exam for this subject a maximum of three times; for pupils who sit this centralised exam several times, the variable lists only the highest mark obtained. The grade for the centralised exam is shown without the decimal separator.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

WISKC_SE – Mathematics C – mark on school exam

Format: numeric

This school exam is taken at the VWO level of secondary education. The schools construct the exams and decide when to hold the exams. Pupils sit exams for all final subjects. The grade for the school exam is shown without the decimal separator, such that a 7.1 is represented as 71. The lowest possible mark is 1.0 (represented as 10). A 0 (zero) means that no mark is available for the school exam for the subject in question.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

WISKC_CE – Mathematics C – mark on centralised written exam

Format: numeric

This centralised exam is taken at the HAVO and VWO levels of secondary education. The highest mark obtained for the subject on the centralised exam is recorded. Pupils can sit the centralised exam for this subject a maximum of three times; for pupils who sit this centralised exam several times, the variable lists only the highest mark obtained. The grade for the centralised exam is shown without the decimal separator.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

NAT_SE – Physics – mark on school exam

Format: numeric

This school exam is taken at the HAVO and VWO levels of secondary education. The schools construct the exams and decide when to hold the exams. Pupils sit exams for all final subjects. The grade for the school exam is shown without the decimal separator, such that a 7.1 is represented as 71. The lowest possible mark is 1.0 (represented as 10). A 0 (zero) means that no mark is available for the school exam for the subject in question.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

NAT_CE – Physics – mark on centralised written exam

Format: numeric

This centralised exam is taken at the HAVO and VWO levels of secondary education. The highest mark obtained for the subject on the centralised exam is recorded. Pupils can sit the centralised exam for this subject a maximum of three times; for pupils who sit this centralised exam several times, the variable lists only the highest mark obtained. The grade for the centralised exam is shown without the decimal separator.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

SCHEIK_SE – Chemistry – mark on school exam

Format: numeric

This school exam is taken at the HAVO and VWO levels of secondary education. The schools construct the exams and decide when to hold the exams. Pupils sit exams for all final subjects. The grade for the school exam is shown without the decimal separator, such that a 7.1 is represented as 71. The lowest possible mark is 1.0 (represented as 10). A 0 (zero) means that no mark is available for the school exam for the subject in question.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

SCHEIK_CE – Chemistry – mark on centralised written exam

Format: numeric

This centralised exam is taken at the HAVO and VWO levels of secondary education. The highest mark obtained for the subject on the centralised exam is recorded. Pupils can sit the centralised exam for this subject a maximum of three times; for pupils who sit this centralised exam several times, the variable lists only the highest mark obtained. The grade for the centralised exam is shown without the decimal separator.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

LAT_SE – Latin – mark on school exam

Format: numeric

This school exam is taken at the VWO level of secondary education. The schools construct the exams and decide when to hold the exams. Pupils sit exams for all final subjects. The grade for the school exam is shown without the decimal separator, such that a 7.1 is represented as 71. The lowest possible mark is 1.0 (represented as 10). A 0 (zero) means that no mark is available for the school exam for the subject in question.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

LAT_CE – Latin – mark on centralised written exam

Format: numeric

This centralised exam is taken at the VWO level of secondary education. The highest mark obtained for the subject on the centralised exam is recorded. Pupils can sit the centralised exam for this subject a maximum of three times; for pupils who sit this centralised exam several times, the variable lists only the highest mark obtained. The grade for the centralised exam is shown without the decimal separator.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

GR_SE – Greek – mark on school exam

Format: numeric

This school exam is taken at the VWO level of secondary education. The schools construct the exams and decide when to hold the exams. Pupils sit exams for all final subjects. The grade for the school exam is shown without the decimal separator, such that a 7.1 is represented as 71. The lowest possible mark is 1.0 (represented as 10). A 0 (zero) means that no mark is available for the school exam for the subject in question.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

GR_CE – Greek – mark on centralised written exam

Format: numeric

This centralised exam is taken at the VWO level of secondary education. The highest mark obtained for the subject on the centralised exam is recorded. Pupils can sit the centralised exam for this subject a maximum of three times; for pupils who sit this centralised exam several times, the variable lists only the highest mark obtained. The grade for the centralised exam is shown without the decimal separator.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: constructed based on information from the: EXAMVOVAKTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

4.2.3 Special education (NCOSO)

These annual files contain pupils who were enrolled in special education in at least one year of their schooling. The files are intended to allow researchers to follow/to continue to follow pupils who switched to or from special education. NB. This is only possible if previous primary or secondary education data are available for the pupil; pupils whose schooling began in special education are not shown.

RINPERSOONS – Soort rinpersoon

Format: string

O	Rinpersoon not in BRP, encrypted education number
R	Rinpersoon in BRP
S	Rinpersoon not in BRP, but sofinrproef

Together with the RINPERSOONS number, this code identifies a natural person anonymised using a unique ID. The different codes of this variable identify the source from which the RINPERSOONS number is derived. In most cases, the source is the Municipal Personal Records Database (*Basisregistratie Personen*, BRP), i.e. category '*R = RINPERSOON in BRP*'. For pupils who do not have a valid BRP record ('*O = RINPERSOON not in BRP*'), an alternative ID (e.g. an education number) is sought through other sources and encrypted.

Available as of school year 2008/2009

Source: GBAPERSOONSTAB and NIETGBAPERSOON in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

RINPERSOON – Identifies, together with RINPERSOONS, a unique individual

Format: string

This number identifies a natural person. It is a meaningless and dimensionless 9-digit number. *RIN* stands for Record Identification Number and is the encrypted version of the 'A number' from the BRP. Since individuals can be identified on the basis of their A number, it is replaced by RINPERSOON. The education number in RINPERSOONS = 'O' is also encrypted.

Available as of school year 2008/2009

Source: GBAPERSOONSTAB and NIETGBAPERSOON in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

ONDERWIJSNR_crypt – Education number – encrypted

Format: string

This number, together with RINPERSOONS = O identifies a private person. It is a meaningless and dimensionless code that takes up 32 positions.

Available as of school year 2008/2009

WECTYPEPO – Type of special education followed by pupil in primary education

Format: string

-	Unknown
BO	Primary education
SBO	Special primary education
SO	Special education
NVT	Not applicable

The type of special primary education attended by the pupil. This concerns pupils whose main enrolment is in special education. A pupil can change type of education during a school year; the type of education is recorded as at the reference date (1 October). For pupils covered by the Individual Pupil Funding Scheme (*leerlinggebonden financiering*, LGF), the type of education is shown as 'not applicable'.

Available as of school year 2008/2009

Source: INSCHRWECTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

4.2.4 Adult education (NCOVAVO)

These annual files of NCOVAVO contain enrolment and diploma data from all students who appear in at least one of the annual files in adult general secondary education (VAVO).

RINPERSOONS – Soort rinpersoon

Format: string

O	Rinpersoon not in BRP, encrypted education number
R	Rinpersoon in BRP
S	Rinpersoon not in BRP, but sofinrproef

Together with the RINPERSOONS number, this code identifies a natural person anonymised using a unique ID. The different codes of this variable identify the source from which the RINPERSOONS number is derived. In most cases, the source is the Municipal Personal Records Database (*Basisregistratie*

Personen, BRP), i.e. category '*R = RINPERSOON in BRP*'. For pupils who do not have a valid BRP record ('*O = RINPERSOON not in BRP*'), an alternative ID (e.g. an education number) is sought through other sources and encrypted.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: GBAPERSOONSTAB and NIETGBAPERSOON in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

RINPERSOON – Identifies, together with RINPERSOONS, a unique individual

Format: string

This number identifies a natural person. It is a meaningless and dimensionless 9-digit number. *RIN* stands for Record Identification Number and is the encrypted version of the 'A number' from the BRP. Since individuals can be identified on the basis of their A number, it is replaced by RINPERSOON. The education number in RINPERSOONS = 'O' is also encrypted.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: GBAPERSOONSTAB and NIETGBAPERSOON in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

ONDERWIJSNR_crypt – Education number – encrypted

Format: string

This number, together with RINPERSOONS = O identifies a private person. It is a meaningless and dimensionless code that takes up 32 positions.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

ONDERWIJSSOORTVAVO – Type of education in adult general secondary education

Format: string

1	Vwo
2	Havo
3	Vmbo-t
9	No vavo enrollment; but vavo diploma

Type of education in adult general secondary education in which the student/pupil is enrolled.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Constructed on the basis of variables from ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB and DIPLOMAVAVOTAB as well as the education reference file in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

ONDERWIJSSOORTVAVODIPL – Type of education in adult general secondary education in which a diploma is obtained

Format: string

1	Vwo
2	Havo
3	Vmbo-t
9	No vavo diploma; but vavo enrolment

Type of education in adult general secondary education in which the student/pupil has obtained a diploma.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Constructed on the basis of variables from ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB and DIPLOMAVAVOTAB as well as the education reference file in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

4.2.5 Secondary vocational education (NCOMBO)

These annual files contain enrolment and test data from all pupils who appear in at least one of the secondary education cohorts and who progress to secondary vocational education (MBO).

RINPERSOONS – Soort rinpersoon

Format: string

O	Rinpersoon not in BRP, encrypted education number
R	Rinpersoon in BRP
S	Rinpersoon not in BRP, but sofinrproef

Together with the RINPERSOONS number, this code identifies a natural person anonymised using a unique ID. The different codes of this variable identify the source from which the RINPERSOONS number is derived. In most cases, the source is the Municipal Personal Records Database (*Basisregistratie Personen*, BRP), i.e. category '*R = RINPERSOON in BRP*'. For pupils who do not have a valid BRP record ('*O = RINPERSOON not in BRP*'), an alternative ID (e.g. an education number) is sought through other sources and encrypted.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: GBAPERSOONSTAB and NIETGBAPERSOON in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

RINPERSOON – Identifies, together with RINPERSOONS, a unique individual

Format: string

This number identifies a natural person. It is a meaningless and dimensionless 9-digit number. *RIN* stands for Record Identification Number and is the encrypted version of the 'A number' from the BRP. Since individuals can be identified on the basis of their A number, it is replaced by RINPERSOON. The education number in RINPERSOONS = 'O' is also encrypted.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: GBAPERSOONSTAB and NIETGBAPERSOON in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

ONDERWIJSNR_crypt – Education number – encrypted

Format: string

This number, together with RINPERSOONS = O identifies a private person. It is a meaningless and dimensionless code that takes up 32 positions.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

BRINMBO_crypt – Code of MBO institution - encrypted

Format: string

This encrypted number identifies the student's MBO institution. The *Basisregistratie Instellingen* (BRIN) number is a four-character identifier containing two letters and two digits. As the BRIN number clearly identifies the school to which it refers, the identifier is encrypted.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

TYPEONDERWIJSMBO – Type of MBO education in which student is enrolled

Format: string

20	MBO vocational training (BOL), full time
21	MBO vocational training (BOL), part time
22	MBO day release (BBL)
23	MBO external students

The type of education of the main enrolment of the entire further education. Codes 20 to 23 cover enrolments in secondary vocational education (MBO), with categories for the different learning pathways, full-time/part-time and external students.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

CREBOCODE – Code of MBO programme in which student is enrolled

Format: string

This variable identifies the CREBO code of the main enrolment in secondary vocational education (MBO). *CREBO* refers to the Central Register of Vocational Education and Training Programmes, a systematic collection of data on vocational training programmes and associated institutes for education and examinations. The CREBO, administered by the Dutch education agency DUO, includes all vocational training programmes approved by the Ministries of Education, Culture and Science (OCW) and Economic Affairs (EZ) in the context of the Adult and Vocational Education Act (*Wet Educatie en Beroepsonderwijs*).

More information about CREBO programmes can be found on the DUO website.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

ISCEDF2013BROADFIELDNLMBO – Subject area of MBO programme in which student is enrolled

Format: string

00	General
01	Teaching
02	Design, art, languages and history
03	Journalism, behaviour and society
04	Law, administration, trade and business-services provision
05	Mathematics, physics
06	Computer science
07	Technology, industry and construction
08	Agriculture, veterinary science and animal care
09	Healthcare and wellbeing
10	Service provision
99	Unknown or unspecified

This variable identifies the standard classification of the main enrolment in secondary vocational

education (MBO) based on the UNESCO classification. *ISCED* stands for International Standard Classification of Education. This classification is internationally comparable.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

NIVEAUMBO – Level of MBO programme in which student is enrolled

Format: string

1	Entry-level training (formerly: assistant training)
2	Basic vocational training
3	Professional training
4	Middle management/specialist training

The classification of the main enrolment in secondary vocational education (MBO) based on the Dutch Standard Classification of Education (SOI) produced by Statistics Netherlands. The categories relevant to MBO are included in this variable. The SOI is based on the educational categories used in UNESCO's International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED).

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

SECTORMBO – Sector of MBO programme in which student is enrolled

Format: string

C	Combination of sectors
E	Economy
G	Agriculture
L	Agriculture
T	Technology
Z	Health and care

The sector of the main enrolment in secondary vocational education (MBO) based on the Dutch Standard Classification of Education (SOI) produced by Statistics Netherlands. The SOI distinguishes between 10 sectors in Dutch education. Those relevant for MBO are included in this variable. The SOI is based on the educational categories used in UNESCO's International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED).

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

INSCHRAANTALMBO – Number of enrolments in MBO

Format: numeric

This variable indicates whether a pupil has one or more enrolments (main enrolments and secondary enrolments) in secondary vocational education (MBO). Additional data are available for the main enrolment only.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: based on information from ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

SECTORKAMER – Sector chamber of the enrolment in upper secondary vocational education (mbo).

Format: string

00	Not specified
01	Sector chamber technology and built environment
02	Sector chamber mobility, transport, logistics, maritime
03	Sector chamber health, welfare and sports
04	Sector chamber commerce
05	Sector chamber creative industries and ICT
06	Sector chamber food, nature and hospitality
07	Sector chamber business services and security
08	Sector chamber specialist craftsmanship
09	Entry-level programmes
99	Cross-sectoral

The sector chamber of the main enrolment in secondary vocational education is based on the SOI classification of Statistics Netherlands. The relevant sector chambers relating to secondary vocational education are included in this variable. The SOI distinguishes a total of 10 sector chambers in Dutch education. The SOI classification is the Dutch categorisation of education, based on UNESCO's educational classification, named ISCED.

Available from school year 2008/2009

Source: ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB and the education reference file of the System of Social Statistical Datasets of Statistics Netherlands.

SECTORKAMERDIPL – Sectorkamer van het diploma in het mbo.

Format: string

10	Not specified
11	Sector chamber technology and built environment
12	Sector chamber mobility, transport, logistics, maritime
13	Sector chamber health, welfare and sports
14	Sector chamber commerce
15	Sector chamber creative industries and ICT
16	Sector chamber food, nature and hospitality
17	Sector chamber business services and security
18	Sector chamber specialist craftsmanship
19	Entry-level programmes
100	Cross-sectoral

The sector chamber of the main enrolment in secondary vocational education is based on the SOI classification of Statistics Netherlands. The relevant sector chambers relating to secondary vocational education are included in this variable. The SOI distinguishes a total of 10 sector chambers in Dutch education. The SOI classification is the Dutch categorisation of education, based on UNESCO's educational classification, named ISCED.

Available from school year 2008/2009

Source: ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB and the education reference file of the System of Social Statistical Datasets of Statistics Netherlands.

BRINDIPL_crypt – Code of MBO institution in which student obtained a diploma – encrypted

Format: string

This encrypted number identifies the student's MBO institution in which a diploma is obtained. The *Basisregistratie Instellingen* (BRIN) number is a four-character identifier containing two letters and two digits. As the BRIN number clearly identifies the school to which it refers, the identifier is encrypted.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: DIPLOMAMBOTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

TYPEMBODIPL – Type of MBO education in which student obtained a diploma

Format: string

1	MBO vocational training (BOL), full time
2	MBO vocational training (BOL), part time
3	MBO day release (BBL)
4	MBO external students
5	Third way learning, flexible learning

The type of education of the diploma. Codes 1 to 5 cover diploma's in secondary vocational education (MBO), with categories for the different learning pathways, full-time/part-time and external students.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: DIPLOMAMBOTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

CREBOCODEDIPL – Code of MBO programme in which student obtained a diploma

Format: string

This variable identifies the CREBO code of the diploma in secondary vocational education (MBO).
More information about CREBO programmes can be found on the DUO website.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: DIPLOMAMBOTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

ISCEDF2013BROADFIELDNLMBODIPL – Subject area of MBO programme in which student obtained a diploma

Format: string

00	General
01	Teaching
02	Design, art, languages and history
03	Journalism, behaviour and society
04	Law, administration, trade and business-services provision
05	Mathematics, physics
06	Information
07	Technology, industry and construction
08	Agriculture, veterinary science and animal care
09	Healthcare and wellbeing
10	Service provision
99	Unknown or unspecified

This variable identifies the standard classification of the diploma in secondary vocational education (MBO) based on the UNESCO classification. *ISCED* stands for International Standard Classification of Education. This classification is internationally comparable.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: DIPLOMAMBOTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

NIVEAUMBODIPL – Level of MBO programme in which student obtained a diploma

Format: string

1	Entry-level training (formerly: assistant training)
2	Basic vocational training
3	Professional training
4	Middle management/specialist training

The classification of the diploma in secondary vocational education (MBO) based on the Dutch Standard Classification of Education (SOI) produced by Statistics Netherlands. The categories relevant to MBO are included in this variable. The SOI is based on the educational categories used in UNESCO's International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED).

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: DIPLOMAMBOTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

SECTORMBODIPL – Sector of MBO programme in which student obtained a diploma

Format: string

C	Combination of sectors
E	Economy
G	Agriculture
L	Agriculture
T	Technology
Z	Health and care

The sector of the diploma in secondary vocational education (MBO) based on the Dutch Standard Classification of Education (SOI) produced by Statistics Netherlands. The SOI distinguishes between 10 sectors in Dutch education. Those relevant for MBO are included in this variable. The SOI is based on the educational categories used in UNESCO's International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED).

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: DIPLOMAMBOTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

DIPLAANTALMBO – Number of MBO diplomas the student has obtained

Format: numeric

This variable indicates whether a pupil obtained one or more diplomas in secondary vocational education (MBO).

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: DIPLOMAMBOTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

4.2.6 Higher education: higher professional education (NCOHBO)

These annual files contain enrolment and test data from all pupils who appear in at least one of the secondary education cohorts and who progress to higher professional education (HBO).

RINPERSOONS – Soort rinpersoon

Format: string

O	Rinpersoon not in BRP, encrypted education number
R	Rinpersoon in BRP
S	Rinpersoon not in BRP, but sofinrproef

Together with the RINPERSOONS number, this code identifies a natural person anonymised using a unique ID. The different codes of this variable identify the source from which the RINPERSOONS number is derived. In most cases, the source is the Municipal Personal Records Database (*Basisregistratie Personen*, BRP), i.e. category '*R = RINPERSOON in BRP*'. For pupils who do not have a valid BRP record ('*O = RINPERSOON not in BRP*'), an alternative ID (e.g. an education number) is sought through other sources and encrypted.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: GBAPERSOONSTAB and NIETGBAPERSOON in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

RINPERSOON – Identifies, together with RINPERSOONS, a unique individual

Format: string

This number identifies a natural person. It is a meaningless and dimensionless 9-digit number. *RIN* stands for Record Identification Number and is the encrypted version of the 'A number' from the BRP. Since individuals can be identified on the basis of their A number, it is replaced by RINPERSOON. The education number in RINPERSOONS = 'O' is also encrypted.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: GBAPERSOONSTAB and NIETGBAPERSOON in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

ONDERWIJSNR_crypt – Education number – encrypted

Format: string

This number, together with RINPERSOONS = O identifies a private person. It is a meaningless and dimensionless code that takes up 32 positions.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

BRINHBO_crypt – Code of HBO institution – encrypted

Format: string

This encrypted number identifies the student's HBO institution. The *Basisregistratie Instellingen* (BRIN) number is a four-character identifier containing two letters and two digits. As the BRIN number clearly identifies the school to which it refers, the identifier is encrypted.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

TYPEONDERWIJSHBO – Type of higher education

Format: string

30	HBO bachelor education
31	HBO master education
36	HBO associate degree

The type of education of the main enrolment of the entire further education. Codes 30, 31 and 36 cover enrolments in higher professional education (HBO), with categories for the different learning pathways.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

CROHOCODEHBO – Code of HBO programme in which student is enrolled

Format: string

This variable identifies the CROHO code of the main enrolment in higher professional education (HBO). *CROHO* refers to the Central Register of Higher Education Study Programmes, an overview of accredited study programmes at universities and universities of applied sciences in the Netherlands. Each study programme receives a unique CROHO programme code. The CROHO, administered by the Dutch education agency DUO, includes all accredited study programmes registered on the basis of the Higher Education and Scientific Research Act (*Wet Hoger Onderwijs*, WHW).

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.
More information about Croho can be found on the website of DUO.

CROHOONDHBO – CROHO section of HBO programme

Format: string

0	Combination of sectors
1	Education
2	Agriculture and the natural environment
3	Physics
4	Technology
5	Healthcare
6	Economy
7	Law
8	Social sciences
9	Languages and culture
X	Unknown or not specified

This variable identifies the CROHO classification of the main enrolment in higher professional education (HBO).

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

INSCHRAANTALHBO – Number of enrolments in HBO

Format: string

This variable indicates whether a pupil has one or more enrolments (main enrolments and secondary enrolments) in higher professional education (HBO). Additional data are available for the main enrolment only.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

SOORTDIPLSOORTHOHBO – Type of diploma obtained in HBO

Format: string

--	No exams taken
01	Main diploma, propaedeutic phase
02	Secondary diploma, propaedeutic phase
03	Main diploma, bachelor's programme
04	Secondary diploma, bachelor's programme
05	Main diploma, master's programme
06	Secondary diploma, master's programme
07	Main diploma, doctoraal degree
08	Secondary diploma, doctoraal degree
09	Main diploma, professional phase/post-master's programme
10	Secondary diploma, professional phase/post-master's programme
13	Main diploma, associate degree
14	Secondary diploma, associate degree
15	Main diploma, master's programme for professionals
16	Secondary diploma, master's programme for professionals
99	Invalid diploma record

The level of the main or secondary diploma in higher professional education (HBO), divided into propaedeutic, bachelor's and master's level.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: HDIPLOMAHBOTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets. The information stems from the so-called '1cijferbestand' of higher education, from DUO.

CROHOCODEHBODIPL – Code of HBO programme in which student obtained a diploma

Format: string

This variable identifies the CROHO code of the diploma obtained in higher professional education (HBO).

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: HDIPLOMAHBOTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

CROHOONDHBODIPL – CROHO section of HBO programme in which student obtained a diploma

Format: string

0	Combination of sectors
1	Education
2	Agriculture and the natural environment
3	Physics
4	Technology
5	Healthcare
6	Economy
7	Law
8	Social sciences
9	Languages and culture
X	Unknown or not specified

This variable identifies the CROHO classification of the diploma obtained in higher professional education (HBO).

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: HDIPLOMAHBOTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

DIPLAANTALHBO – Number of HBO diplomas student has obtained

Format: numeric

This variable indicates whether a pupil obtained one or more diplomas in higher professional education (HBO).

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: HDIPLOMAHBOTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

4.2.7 Higher education: university (NCOWO)

These annual files contain enrolment and test data from all pupils who appear in at least one of the secondary education cohorts and who progress to university education (WO).

RINPERSOONS – Soort rinpersoon

Format: string

O	Rinpersoon not in BRP, encrypted education number
R	Rinpersoon in BRP
S	Rinpersoon not in BRP, but sofinrproef

Together with the RINPERSOONS number, this code identifies a natural person anonymised using a unique ID. The different codes of this variable identify the source from which the RINPERSOONS number is derived. In most cases, the source is the Municipal Personal Records Database (*Basisregistratie Personen*, BRP), i.e. category '*R = RINPERSOON in BRP*'. For pupils who do not have a valid BRP record ('*O = RINPERSOON not in BRP*'), an alternative ID (e.g. an education number) is sought through other sources and encrypted.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: GBAPERSOONSTAB and NIETGBAPERSOON in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

RINPERSOON – Identifies, together with RINPERSOONS, a unique individual

Format: string

This number identifies a natural person. It is a meaningless and dimensionless 9-digit number. *RIN* stands for Record Identification Number and is the encrypted version of the 'A number' from the BRP. Since individuals can be identified on the basis of their A number, it is replaced by RINPERSOON. The education number in RINPERSOONS = 'O' is also encrypted.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: GBAPERSOONSTAB and NIETGBAPERSOON in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

ONDERWIJSNR_crypt – Education number – encrypted

Format: string

This number, together with RINPERSOONS = O identifies a private person. It is a meaningless and dimensionless code that takes up 32 positions.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

BRINWO_crypt – Code of WO institution – encrypted

Format: string

This encrypted number identifies the student's university institution. The *Basisregistratie Instellingen* (BRIN) number is a four-character identifier containing two letters and two digits. As the BRIN number clearly identifies the school to which it refers, the identifier is encrypted.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

TYPEONDERWIJSWO – Type of higher education in university education

Format: string

30 WO bachelor education
31 WO master education
32 WO integrated programme
34 WO post master education

The type of education of the main enrolment. Codes 30, 31, 32 and 34 cover enrolments in university education (WO), with categories for the different learning pathways.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

CROHOCODEWO – Code of WO programme in which student is enrolled

Format: string

This variable identifies the CROHO code of the main enrolment in scientific education at universities (WO). *CROHO* refers to the Central Register of Higher Education Study Programmes, an overview of accredited study programmes at universities and universities of applied sciences in the Netherlands. Each

study programme receives a unique CROHO programme code. The CROHO, administered by the Dutch education agency DUO, includes all accredited study programmes registered on the basis of the Higher Education and Scientific Research Act (*Wet Hoger Onderwijs*, WHW).

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

CROHOONDWO – CROHO section of WO programme

Format: string

0	Combination of sectors
1	Education
2	Agriculture and the natural environment
3	Physics
4	Technology
5	Healthcare
6	Economy
7	Law
8	Social sciences
9	Languages and culture
X	Unknown or not specified

This variable identifies the CROHO classification of the main enrolment in university education (WO).

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

INSCHRAANTALWO – Number of enrolments in WO

Format: numeric

This variable indicates whether a pupil has one or more enrolments (main enrolments and secondary enrolments) at a university (WO). Additional data are available for the main enrolment only.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

SOORTDIPLSOORTHOWO – Type of diploma obtained in WO

Format: string

--	No exams taken
01	Main diploma, propaedeutic phase
02	Secondary diploma, propaedeutic phase
03	Main diploma, bachelor's programme
04	Secondary diploma, bachelor's programme
05	Main diploma, master's programme
06	Secondary diploma, master's programme
07	Main diploma, doctoraal degree
08	Secondary diploma, doctoraal degree
09	Main diploma, professional phase/post-master's programme
10	Secondary diploma, professional phase/post-master's programme
13	Main diploma, associate degree
14	Secondary diploma, associate degree
15	Main diploma, master's programme for professionals
16	Secondary diploma, master's programme for professionals
99	Invalid diploma record

The level of the main or secondary diploma in university education (WO), divided into propaedeutic, bachelor's and master's level.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

CROHOCODEWODIPL – Code of WO programme in which student obtained a diploma

Format: string

This variable identifies the CROHO code of the main enrolment in university education (WO).

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: HDIPLOMAHBOTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

CROHOONDWODIPL – CROHO section of WO programme in which student obtained a diploma

Format: string

0	Combination of sectors
1	Education
2	Agriculture and the natural environment
3	Physics
4	Technology
5	Healthcare
6	Economy
7	Law
8	Social sciences
9	Languages and culture
X	Unknown or not specified

This variable identifies the CROHO classification of the diploma obtained in university education (WO).

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: HDIPLOMAHBOTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

DIPLAANTALWO – Number of WO diplomas student has obtained

Format: numeric

This variable indicates whether a pupil obtained one or more diplomas in university education (WO).

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: based on information from HDIPLOMAHBOTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

4.3 Background variables

4.3.1 Background variables: stable (NCOACHTERGRONDSTABIEL)

This stable file contains background data on all pupils who are registered in government-funded education in the Netherlands.

RINPERSOONS – Soort rinpersoon

Format: string

O	Rinpersoon not in BRP, encrypted education number
R	Rinpersoon in BRP
S	Rinpersoon not in BRP, but sofinrproef

Together with the RINPERSOONS number, this code identifies a natural person anonymised using a unique ID. The different codes of this variable identify the source from which the RINPERSOONS number is derived. In most cases, the source is the Municipal Personal Records Database (*Basisregistratie Personen*, BRP), i.e. category '*R = RINPERSOON in BRP*'. For pupils who do not have a valid BRP record ('*O = RINPERSOON not in BRP*'), an alternative ID (e.g. an education number) is sought through other sources and encrypted.

Source: GBAPERSOONSTAB and NIETGBAPERSOON in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

RINPERSOON – Identifies, together with RINPERSOONS, a unique individual

Format: string

This number identifies a natural person. It is a meaningless and dimensionless 9-digit number. *RIN* stands for Record Identification Number and is the encrypted version of the 'A number' from the BRP. Since individuals can be identified on the basis of their A number, it is replaced by RINPERSOON. The education number in RINPERSOONS = 'O' is also encrypted.

Source: GBAPERSOONSTAB and NIETGBAPERSOON in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

ONDERWIJSNR_crypt – Education number – encrypted

Format: string

This number, together with RINPERSOONS = O identifies a private person. It is a meaningless and dimensionless code that takes up 32 positions.

GESLACHT – Gender

Format: string

- Unknown
1 Male
2 Female

An pupil's sex as recorded in the administrative source, i.e. the municipal population records or other records as described under the variable RINPERSOONS. This variable is considered 'stable', with the most recent year taken as the basis for this variable. Sex changes are therefore not reflected in the data.

Source: GBAPERSOONSTAB and NIETGBAPERSOON in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

GEBDATUM – Day of birth

Format: string

The pupil's date of birth as recorded in the data source, in the format ddmmyyyy. For privacy reasons, exact birthdates are protected. All dates of birth are therefore set to the first day of the relevant month.

Source: GBAPERSOONSTAB and NIETGBAPERSOON in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

GENERATIE – Generation of migration background

Format: string

0 Dutch migration background
1 First generation migration background
2 Second generation migration background
3 Unknown

This variable classifies pupils as having a Dutch background or being a first- or second-generation immigrant. Individuals belong to category 1 if both parents were born in the Netherlands. Category 2 means the person was born abroad and has at least one parent born abroad. Category 3 means the person was born in the Netherlands and has at least one parent born abroad.

Source: GBAPERSOONSTAB and NIETGBAPERSOON in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

HERKOMST – Migration background

Format: string

0	Dutch migration background
1	Maroccan
2	Turkey
3	Suriname
4	Netherlands Antilles and Aruba
5	Other non-western countries
6	Other western countries
7	Unknown

Country to which pupils are linked based on their country of birth or that of their parents. Category 5 consists of individuals born in any country in Africa, Latin America and Asia (excluding Indonesia and Japan). Category 6 consists of individuals born in Indonesia, Japan and any country in Europe (except Turkey), North America and Oceania. Thanks to their socioeconomic and sociocultural position, people with a background in Indonesia and Japan are regarded as part of the group of people with a Western background. This mainly concerns people born in the former Dutch East Indies and (the families of) employees of Japanese companies.

This variable is partly based on GENERATIE. For second-generation immigrants, the country of origin is listed as the mother's country of birth, unless that is also the Netherlands. In that case, the country of origin is the father's country of birth.

Source: GBAPERSOONSTAB and NIETGBAPERSOON in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

4.3.2 Background variables: variable (NCOACHTERGRONDVARIABEL)

These annual files contain background data from all pupils who are enrolled in government-funded education in the Netherlands and who appear in at least one of the primary or secondary education cohorts.

RINPERSOONS – Soort rinpersoon

Format: string

O	Rinpersoon not in BRP, encrypted education number
R	Rinpersoon in BRP
S	Rinpersoon not in BRP, but sofinrproef

Together with the RINPERSOONS number, this code identifies a natural person anonymised using a unique ID. The different codes of this variable identify the source from which the RINPERSOONS number is derived. In most cases, the source is the Municipal Personal Records Database (*Basisregistratie Personen*, BRP), i.e. category '*R = RINPERSOON in BRP*'. For pupils who do not have a valid BRP record ('*O = RINPERSOON not in BRP*'), an alternative ID (e.g. an education number) is sought through other sources and encrypted.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: GBAPERSOONSTAB and NIETGBAPERSOON in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

RINPERSOON – Identifies, together with RINPERSOONS, a unique individual

Format: string

This number identifies a natural person. It is a meaningless and dimensionless 9-digit number. *RIN* stands for Record Identification Number and is the encrypted version of the 'A number' from the BRP. Since individuals can be identified on the basis of their A number, it is replaced by RINPERSOON. The education number in RINPERSOONS = 'O' is also encrypted.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: GBAPERSOONSTAB and NIETGBAPERSOON in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

ONDERWIJSNR_crypt – Education number – encrypted

Format: string

This number, together with RINPERSOONS = O identifies a private person. It is a meaningless and dimensionless code that takes up 32 positions.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

OUDERLIJKESTRUCTUUR – Household parental structure as at 31 December YYYY

Format: string

-	Unknown
1	Lives with both parents
2	Lives with mother
3	Lives with father
4	Lives with mother and partner
5	Lives with father and partner
6	Lives without parents

The presence of the parents is derived from the household number of the child and parent(s) and the civil status of the legal parent(s) with any partner(s). The term *legal parents* refers to the parent with whom the child is linked in the municipal records. This may differ from the parent with whom the child lives.

The child is registered under a specific household number. This is a unique identification number of a household as at the reference date of 31 December YYYY. If the legal parents are registered at the same address, the household number of the child corresponds to that of the legal parents. From the civil status of the legal parents, it can be inferred whether a partner is present in the pupil's household.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: based on information from GBAHUISHOUDENSBUS from Statistics Netherland's System of Social Statistical Datasets.

SAMENWONINGOUDERS – Whether legal parents are cohabiting as at 31 December YYYY, and if not, why not

Format: string

1	Legal parents cohabiting (in the Netherlands)
2	Cohabitation (in the Netherlands) terminated due to relocation/emigration of legal parent or simultaneous relocation of legal parents
3	Cohabitation (in the Netherlands) terminated due to simultaneous emigration of legal parents
4	Cohabitation (in the Netherlands) terminated due to the death of one or both legal parents
5	Cohabitation (in the Netherlands) terminated for unknown reason
6	No registration of cohabitation of legal parents (in the Netherlands) since start of records

From the civil status of the pupil's legal parents, it can be inferred whether the parents are living together in the Netherlands and, if not, the reason why they are not living together. This variable indicates whether one of the legal parents has moved, emigrated, died or is no longer living with the other parent in the Netherlands for an unknown reason.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: based on information from GBAHUISHOUDENSBUS from Statistics Netherland's System of Social Statistical Datasets.

AANTALKINDHH – Number of people classified as a 'child living at home' as at 31 December YYYY

Format: numeric

A child living at home is defined as a person who, regardless of age or civil status, has a child–parent relationship with one or two parent(s) within the private household. Children living at home also include adopted children and stepchildren, but not foster children.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: based on information from GBAHUISHOUDENSBUS from Statistics Netherland's System of Social Statistical Datasets.

TYPHH – Type of household as at 31 December YYYY

Format: string

-	Unknown
1	One-person household
2	Unmarried couple without children
3	Married couple without children
4	Unmarried couple with children
5	Married couple with children
6	One-parent household
7	Other household
8	Institutional household

Type of household as determined by the relationships between people who are resident in the household. An explanation is given below for each category. A private household is understood to mean one or more individual(s) who share a living space and who provide for themselves the daily necessities of life. An institutional household is understood to mean a household consisting of one or more individual(s) who, in the context of a business, are provided with housing and daily necessities of life.

Category 1 is a private household consisting of one person.

Category 2 is a private household of two people who live together but are not married to each other or registered as partners and who do not have children living at home (a child living at home is defined as a person who, regardless of age or civil status, has a child–parent relationship with one or two parent(s) within the household, including adopted children and stepchildren, but not foster children). Other individuals (a person who is not a parent or partner in a one-parent household or a child living at home as part of a private household) can also belong to this type of household.

Category 3 is a private household of two people who are married to each other or are registered partners and who do not have children living at home. Other individuals can also belong to this type of household.

Category 4 is a private household of two people who live together but are not married to each other or registered as partners, and who have one or more children living at home. Other individuals can also belong to this type of household.

Category 5 is a private household of two people who are married to each other or are registered partners, and who have one or more children living at home. Other individuals can also belong to this type of household.

Category 6 is a private household of one parent with one or more children living at home. Other individuals can also belong to this type of household.

Category 7 is a private household made up exclusively of other individuals. These may include, for example, a boarder who lives with a family or two brothers who together form one household.

Category 8 is a household of one or more people who, in the context of a business, are provided with housing and daily necessities of life. This refers to institutions such as nursing, care, children's and group homes, rehabilitation centres and penal institutions, where resident(s) in principle stay for a longer period

of time.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: based on information from GBAHUISHOUDENSBUS from Statistics Netherland's System of Social Statistical Datasets.

WIJKBUURTCODEJJJJ – Area code as at 31 December YYYY

Format: string

Example of an area code: *01230102* means municipality 0123, district 01, neighbourhood 02.

The area code of the person as at 31 December YYYY provides a spatial classification composed of a municipal code, district code and neighbourhood code. To construct this variable, the individual's RINPERSOON is first linked to the RINOBJECT of the residence where the person is registered in the Municipal Personal Records Database (*Basisregistratie Personen*, BRP). These data are drawn from GBAADRESOBJECTBUS. The municipal code, district code and neighbourhood code are then derived from the RINOBJECT of the residence by way of the VSLGWBTAB. The municipal code is defined as the official four-digit code of municipalities in the Netherlands in a given reporting year. The district code is defined as a part of a municipality dominated by a certain form of land use or type of building (e.g. industrial area, residential area with high-rise/low-rise buildings). A district consists of one or more neighbourhoods. The neighbourhood code is defined as a part of a municipality that is homogeneously demarcated based on building type or socioeconomic structure. *Homogeneous* here refers to the predominance of a single function; e.g. residential function (residential area), work function (industrial area) or recreational function (nature area). A mixture of functions can also occur, in which case a composite area code is constructed.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: based on information from VSLGWBTAB from Statistics Netherland's System of Social Statistical Datasets.

APC – Whether pupil lives in a cumulative poverty area as at 1 October YYYY

Format: numeric

0	Pupil does not live in an APC-area
1	Pupil does live in an APC-area
2	Not applicable

The APC variable indicates whether or not a pupil lives in an area with an accumulation of characteristics associated with poverty (*armoedeprobleemcumulatiegebied*). An APC area is a four-digit postcode area in which a relatively large share of households (excluding student houses) (i) have an income below the low-income threshold, (ii) receive benefits and (iii) have as the main breadwinner an individual with a non-Western migration background.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: based on information from VSLGWBTAB from Statistics Netherland's System of Social Statistical Datasets.

SECJ – Socioeconomic category in year YYYY

Format: numeric

11	Employee
12	Director/major shareholder
13	Self-employed businessperson
14	Other self-employed person
15	Family worker
21	Recipient of unemployment benefits
22	Recipient of social welfare benefits
23	Recipient of other welfare benefits
24	Recipient of sickness/disability benefits
25	Recipient of pension
26	Child below school age/student with income
31	Child below school age/student without income
32	Other without income
99	Belongs to household of which no income observed

Classification of the person's socioeconomic category. To determine the score on this variable, all income in the year YYYY from an individual's various sources of income is compared. In principle, the highest amount determines the socioeconomic category. Whether or not the individual is enrolled at an educational institution is taken into account. The variable is based on multiple sources of income in the year YYYY, these sources being: ANWMNDBEDRAGBUS, AOTOTMNDBEDRAGBUS, AOWMNDBEDRAGBUS, ARBBUITLANDMNDBEDRAGBUS, BAANPRSMNDBEDRAGBUS, BIJSTANDMNDBEDRAGBUS, OVARBEIDMNDBEDRAGBUS, OVUITKMNDBEDRAGBUS, PENSOVMNDBEDRAGBUS, STUDIEBEURSMNDBEDRAGBUS, UITKBUITLANDMNDBEDRAGBUS en WWMNDBEDRAGBUS.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: SECMBUS from Statistics Netherland's System of Social Statistical Datasets.

SECJPA – Socioeconomic category of legal father in year YYYY

Format: numeric

11	Employee
12	Director/major shareholder
13	Self-employed businessperson
14	Other self-employed person

15	Family worker
21	Recipient of unemployment benefits
22	Recipient of social welfare benefits
23	Recipient of other welfare benefits
24	Recipient of sickness/disability benefits
25	Recipient of pension
26	Child below school age/student with income
31	Child below school age/student without income
32	Other without income

Classification of the legal father's socioeconomic category.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: based on information from SECMBUS and KINDOUDERTAB from Statistics Netherland's System of Social Statistical Datasets.

SECJMA – Socioeconomic category of legal mother in year YYYY

Format: numeric

11	Employee
12	Director/major shareholder
13	Self-employed businessperson
14	Other self-employed person
15	Family worker
21	Recipient of unemployment benefits
22	Recipient of social welfare benefits
23	Recipient of other welfare benefits
24	Recipient of sickness/disability benefits
25	Recipient of pension
26	Child below school age/student with income
31	Child below school age/student without income
32	Other without income

Classification of the legal mother's socioeconomic category.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: based on information from SECMBUS and KINDOUDERTAB from Statistics Netherland's System of Social Statistical Datasets.

INHP100BESTPA – Percentile groups of disposable income of private household of legal father in YYYY t + 1

Format: numeric

-2	Institutional household
-1	Household with unknown income
1	1st percentile
2	2nd percentile
..	…nd percentile
98	98th percentile
99	99th percentile
100	100th percentile

The private household disposable income variable divides people into 100 equally sized groups on the basis of the disposable income of the legal father's household. The disposable household income is the gross income minus income transfers, income insurance premiums, health insurance premiums and income and wealth taxes. If a pupil has a percentile score of 80, this means that 80% of the other pupils have legal father with an equal or lower disposable household income than that of the first pupil. Institutional and private households whose income is unknown are not included in the percentile distribution (these are not part of the target population). Disposable income is measured in year YYYY + 1.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: based on information from INHATAB and KINDOUDERTAB from Statistics Netherland's System of Social Statistical Datasets.

INHP100BESTMA – Percentile groups of disposable income of private household of legal mother in YYYY t + 1

Format: numeric

-2	Institutional household
-1	Household with unknown income
1	1st percentile
2	2nd percentile
..	…nd percentile
98	98th percentile
99	99th percentile
100	100th percentile

The private household disposable income variable divides people into 100 equally sized groups on the basis of the disposable income of the legal mother's household. The disposable household income is the gross income minus income transfers, income insurance premiums, health insurance premiums and income and wealth taxes. If a pupil has a percentile score of 80, this means that 80% of the other pupils have legal mother with an equal or lower disposable household income than that of the first pupil. Institutional and private households whose income is unknown are not included in the percentile distribution (these are not part of the target population). Disposable income is measured in year YYYY + 1.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: based on information from INHATAB and KINDOUDERTAB from Statistics Netherland's System of Social Statistical Datasets.

VEHP100VERMPA – Percentile groups of private household wealth of legal father as at 1 January YYYY t + 1

Format: numeric

-2	Institutional household
-1	Household with unknown income
1	1st percentile
2	2nd percentile
..	…nd percentile
98	98th percentile
99	99th percentile
100	100th percentile

The private household wealth variable divides people into 100 equally sized groups on the basis of the legal mother's wealth. If a pupil has a percentile score of 80, this means that 80% of the other pupils have a household wealth (based on the legal father's wealth) equal to or lower than that of the first pupil. Institutional and private households whose income is unknown are not included in the percentile distribution (these are not part of the target population). Wealth is measured as at 1 January YYYY + 1.
Data from the VEHTAB are derived from the records of the tax authorities.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: based on information from KINDOUDERTAB and VEHTAB from Statistics Netherland's System of Social Statistical Datasets.

VEHP100VERMMA – Percentile groups of private household wealth of legal mother as at 1 January YYYY t + 1

Format: numeric

-2	Institutional household
-1	Household with unknown income
1	1st percentile
2	2nd percentile
..	…nd percentile
98	98th percentile
99	99th percentile
100	100th percentile

The private household wealth variable divides people into 100 equally sized groups on the basis of the

legal mother's wealth. If a pupil has a percentile score of 80, this means that 80% of the other pupils have a household wealth (based on the legal father's wealth) equal to or lower than that of the first pupil. Institutional and private households whose income is unknown are not included in the percentile distribution (these are not part of the target population). Wealth is measured as at 1 January YYYY + 1.
Data from the VEHTAB are derived from the records of the tax authorities.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: based on information from KINDOUDERTAB and VEHTAB from Statistics Netherland's System of Social Statistical Datasets.

The following variables relate to the level of education of the pupil's parents. The highest education level attained by the father/mother as at 1 October YYYY is shown per year in categories. The source of these data is also indicated, e.g. educational records or the Labour Force Survey (*Enquête beroepsbevolking*, EBB) by Statistics Netherlands. A weighting strategy is applied to data from the EBB, allowing for extrapolation to the entire population.

OPLNIVSOI2016AGG3HBPA/OPLNIVSOI2021AGG3HBPA – Highest attained education level of legal father as at 1 October YYYY – 8 categories

Format: numeric

--	Unknown
110	Primary education without diploma
111	Primary education
120	Vmb;, havo and vwo first 3 years; mbo 1 without diploma
121	Vmbo-bb/kb; mbo 1
122	Vmbo-gl/tl; havo and vwo first 3 years
210	Havo, vwo; mbo without diploma
211	Mbo 2 and mbo 3
212	Mbo 4
213	Havo, vwo
310	Hbo and wo-bachelor without diploma
311	Hbo and wo-bachelor
320	Hbo and wo master; doctor without diploma
321	Hbo and wo-master; doctor
999	Unknown

The father's education level on 1 October YYYY, divided into 8 categories. Study abroad, education at private institutions and lengthy company courses and study programmes are underestimated. More than two per cent of the population has a higher education level than is indicated by the sources used in HOOGSTEOPLTAB. These variables measure education level in 18 categories in accordance with the 18 categories of the publication classification by Statistics Netherlands, which is less detailed, but which has been corrected (by means of imputation from the EBB) for the abovementioned underestimation.

OPLNIVSOI2016AGG3HBPA: Available as of school year 2007/2008 to 2018/2019
OPLNIVSOI2021AGG3HBPA: Available as of school year 2019/2020

Source: based on information from HOOGSTEOPLTAB and KINDOUDERTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

OPLNIVSOI2016AGG3HBMA/OPLNIVSOI2021AGG3HBMA – Highest attained education level of legal mother as at 1 October YYYY – 8 categories

Format: numeric

--	Unknown
110	Primary education without diploma
111	Primary education
120	Vmb;, havo and vwo first 3 years; mbo 1 without diploma
121	Vmbo-bb/kb; mbo 1
122	Vmbo-gl/tl; havo and vwo first 3 years
210	Havo, vwo; mbo without diploma
211	Mbo 2 and mbo 3
212	Mbo 4
213	Havo, vwo
310	Hbo and wo-bachelor without diploma
311	Hbo and wo-bachelor
320	Hbo and wo master; doctor without diploma
321	Hbo and wo-master; doctor
999	Unknown

The mother's education level on 1 October YYYY, divided into 8 categories. Study abroad, education at private institutions and lengthy company courses and study programmes are underestimated. More than two per cent of the population has a higher education level than is indicated by the sources used in HOOGSTEOPLTAB. These variables measure education level in 18 categories in accordance with the 18 categories of the publication classification by Statistics Netherlands, which is less detailed, but which has been corrected (by means of imputation from the EBB) for the abovementioned underestimation.

OPLNIVSOI2016AGG3HBMA: Available as of school year 2007/2008 to 2018/2019
OPLNIVSOI2021AGG3HBMA: Available as of school year 2019/2020

Source: based on information from HOOGSTEOPLTAB and KINDOUDERTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

GEWICHTHOOGSTEOPLPA – Weighting of legal father's education level

Format: numeric

1	Register record
<>1	EBB record

A weighting strategy pertaining to the legal father is necessary to provide a representative indication of the level of education of the BRP population or subpopulations. There are two types of weightings. The first type pertains to register records, the subpopulation of 12- to 14-year-olds who do not appear in a register and the subpopulation of 0- to 11-year-olds: these count only for themselves and are therefore given a weight equal to 1. The second type pertains to the EBB observations, which are given a weight higher than 1.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: based on information from HOOGSTEOPLTAB and KINDOUDERTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

GEWICHTHOOGSTEOPLMA – Weighting of legal mother's education level

Format: numeric

1	Register record
<>1	EBB record

A weighting strategy pertaining to the legal mother is necessary to provide a representative indication of the level of education of the BRP population or subpopulations. There are two types of weightings. The first type pertains to register records, the subpopulation of 12- to 14-year-olds who do not appear in a register and the subpopulation of 0- to 11-year-olds: these count only for themselves and are therefore given a weight equal to 1. The second type pertains to the EBB observations, which are given a weight higher than 1.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: based on information from HOOGSTEOPLTAB and KINDOUDERTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

OPLNIVBRONPA – Source from which education data of legal father were obtained

Format: numeric

0	Register record
1	EBB record
2	RGEBB

Source from which education data of legal father were obtained

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: based on information from HOOGSTEOPLTAB and KINDOUDERTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

OPLNIVBRONMA – Source from which education data of legal mother were obtained

Format: numeric

0	Register record
1	EBB record
2	RGEBB

Source from which education data of legal mother were obtained.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: based on information from HOOGSTEOPLTAB and KINDOUDERTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

4.4 School-level variables

4.4.1 Primary school variables (NCOBRINPO)

These annual files contain data on school characteristics for all schools in primary education, including special education, that appear in at least one of the primary education cohorts. The unique key for identifying schools (BRIN_crypt and BRINVEST) can be used to link pupils to the school characteristics.

RINPERSOONS – Soort rinpersoon

Format: string

O	Rinpersoon not in BRP, encrypted education number
R	Rinpersoon in BRP
S	Rinpersoon not in BRP, but sofinrproef

Together with the RINPERSOONS number, this code identifies a natural person anonymised using a unique ID. The different codes of this variable identify the source from which the RINPERSOONS number is derived. In most cases, the source is the Municipal Personal Records Database (*Basisregistratie Personen*, BRP), i.e. category '*R = RINPERSOON in BRP*'. For pupils who do not have a valid BRP record ('*O = RINPERSOON not in BRP*'), an alternative ID (e.g. an education number) is sought through other sources and encrypted.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: GBAPERSOONSTAB and NIETGBAPERSOON in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

RINPERSOON – Identifies, together with RINPERSOONS, a unique individual

Format: string

This number identifies a natural person. It is a meaningless and dimensionless 9-digit number. *RIN* stands for Record Identification Number and is the encrypted version of the 'A number' from the BRP. Since individuals can be identified on the basis of their A number, it is replaced by RINPERSOON. The education number in RINPERSOONS = 'O' is also encrypted.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: GBAPERSOONSTAB and NIETGBAPERSOON in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

ONDERWIJSNR_crypt – Education number – encrypted

Format: string

This number, together with RINPERSOONS = O identifies a private person. It is a meaningless and dimensionless code that takes up 32 positions.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

WPOBRIN_crypt – Code of primary education (including special education) institution – encrypted

Format: string

This encrypted number identifies the pupil's primary school, including institutes for special education. The *Basisregistratie Instellingen* (BRIN) number is a four-character identifier containing two letters and two digits. As the BRIN number clearly identifies the school to which it refers, the identifier is encrypted.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: INSCHRWPOTAB from Education Satellite in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB). In accordance with the Primary Education Act (WPO), the INSCHRWPOTAB file was created based exclusively on the education records of DUO, the education agency of the Dutch government.

WPOBRINVEST – Branch number of pupil's primary school, including schools for special education

Format: numeric

The branch number of a pupil's primary school. The school can be identified on the basis of this variable in combination with WPOBRIN_crypt.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: INSCHRWPOTAB from Education Satellite in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB). In accordance with the Primary Education Act (WPO), the INSCHRWPOTAB file was created based exclusively on the education records of DUO, the education agency of the Dutch government.

POAANTALBRINBESTUUR – Number of schools that fall under a school board

Format: numeric

The total amount of schools that fall under one school board in the year YYYY.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: BRINWPOWECTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

POGEMBRINVEST – Municipal code of school

Format: string

The municipal code, a unique four-digit number, identifies the municipality in which the school is located. A pupil can live in a different municipality than that of the school.
The municipal code can be used as a key in conjunction with the file Areas in the Netherlands (*Gebieden in Nederland*, GIN) for the same year to combine data, make counts and aggregate data at a higher regional level (e.g. region, province or tourist area).

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: BRINWPOWECTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

POSTEDGEMBRINVEST – Population density of municipality in which school is located

Format: string

1	Very strong (>=2500 addresses/km2)
2	Strong (1500 to 2500 addresse/km2)

3	Average (1000 to 1500 addresse/km2)
4	Low (500 to 1000 addresse/km2)
5	Very low (<500 addresse/km2)
9	Unknown

Based on the density of addresses in the area, municipalities are divided into five urban classes. The average address density is measured based on an area that falls within a one-kilometre radius of a given address.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: BRINWPOWECTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

PODENOMINATIE – Denomination of school

Format: string

AR	All denominations (RK, PC, GV, RE, EV, AN, HI, I, J, AB)
IC	Interconfessional
NH	Dutch Reformed
PC	Protestant
RK	Roman Catholic
ABZ	General particular
AER	All recognised denominations (RK, PC, GV, RE, EV, AN, HI, I, J, AB, HU)
ASF	Anthroposophical
BAP	Baptist
EVA	Evangelical
EVB	Evangelical Community of Brothers
EVL	Evangelical Lutheran
GER	Reformed
GEV	Reformed Liberated
GVE	Reformed Liberated / Evangelical
HIN	Hindu
HUM	Humanist
ISL	Islamic
JOL	Jewish Liberal
JOO	Jewish
JOR	Jewish Orthodox
NIS	Dutch Israelite
OKA	Old Catholic
OPB	Public
PCE	Protestant/Evangelical
PCR	Protestant/Reformed
REF	Reformed
REM	Remonstrant
RST	Other
RYK	State
SCA	Collaboration PC, RK, ABZ
SCH	Collaboration OPB, PC, RK, ABZ

SOA	Collaboration OPB, ABZ
SOC	Collaboration OPB, PC, RK
SOP	Collaboration OPB, PC
SOR	Collaboration OPB, RK
SPA	Collaboration PC, ABZ
SPH	Collaboration OPB, PC, ABZ
SPR	Collaboration PC, RK
SRA	Collaboration RK, ABZ
SRH	Collaboration OPB, RK, ABZ

This variable indicates the denomination of an educational institution. *Denomination* refers to the philosophical, ideological or religious vision to which the educational institution adheres.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: BRINWPOWECTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

POSCHOOLGROOTTE – Number of pupils at school

Format: numeric

The total amount of pupils enrolled in the primary school (WPOBRINVEST) in school year YYYY.

Available as of school year 2010/2011

Source: BRINWPOWECTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

PERCGEWICHT – Percentage of weighted pupils at a school

Format: numeric

The percentage of weighted pupils at a school within school year YYYY based on the weighted student funding.

Available as of school year 2010/2011 up until school year 2018/2019

Source: based on information from INSCHRWPOTAB and BRINWPOWECTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

PERCACHTERSTAND – Percentage of pupils with a deficit score at a school

Format: numeric

The percentage of pupils with a deficit score within a given school. This is the successor to PERCGEWICHT. For the 2018/19 school year, there is an overlap in these variables. The deficit score was calculated by Statistics Netherlands; more information can be found on the Statistics Netherlands website.

Available as of school year 2018/2019

Source: based on information from BRINWPOWECTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

GEMACHTERSTAND – Average contribution per pupil to school's deficit score (in categories)

Format: string

01	N/A Concerns sailing toddlers or pupils special primary education (< 0,2)
02	>= 0,2 and < 0,4
03	>=0,4 and < 0,6
04	>=0,6 and < 0,8
05	>= 0,8 and < 1,0
06	>= 1,0 and < 1,2
07	>= 1,2 and < 1,4
08	>= 1,4 and < 1,6
09	>= 1,6 and < 1,8
10	>= 1,8 and < 2,0
11	>= 2,0 and < 2,2
12	>= 2,2 and < 2,4
13	>= 2,4 and < 2,6
14	>= 2,6 and < 2,8
15	>= 2,8 and < 3,0
16	>= 3,0 and < 3,2
17	>= 3,2 and < 3,4
18	>= 3,4 and < 3,6
19	>= 3,6 and < 3,8
20	>= 3,8 and < 4,0
21	>= 4,0

The percentage of pupils with a deficit score within a given school constitutes the deficit score for that school. These variables show the average contribution of each pupil within this group of pupils to the school's deficit score. Together with PERCACHTERSTAND, this is the successor to PERCGEWICHT. For the 2018/19 school year, there is an overlap in these variables. The deficit score was calculated by Statistics Netherlands; more information can be found on the Statistics Netherlands website.

Available as of school year 2018/2019

Source: BRINWPOWECTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

4.4.2 Secondary school variables (NCOBRINVO)

These annual files contain data on school characteristics for all schools in secondary education, including special education, that appear in at least one of the secondary education pupil cohorts. The unique key for identifying schools (BRIN_crypt and VOBRINVEST) can be used to select pupils and link them to their school.

RINPERSOONS – Soort rinpersoon

Format: string

O	Rinpersoon not in BRP, encrypted education number
R	Rinpersoon in BRP
S	Rinpersoon not in BRP, but sofinrproef

Together with the RINPERSOONS number, this code identifies a natural person anonymised using a unique ID. The different codes of this variable identify the source from which the RINPERSOONS number is derived. In most cases, the source is the Municipal Personal Records Database (*Basisregistratie Personen*, BRP), i.e. category '*R = RINPERSOON in BRP*'. For pupils who do not have a valid BRP record ('*O = RINPERSOON not in BRP*'), an alternative ID (e.g. an education number) is sought through other sources and encrypted.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: GBAPERSOONSTAB and NIETGBAPERSOON in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

RINPERSOON – Identifies, together with RINPERSOONS, a unique individual

Format: string

This number identifies a natural person. It is a meaningless and dimensionless 9-digit number. *RIN* stands for Record Identification Number and is the encrypted version of the 'A number' from the BRP. Since individuals can be identified on the basis of their A number, it is replaced by RINPERSOON. The education number in RINPERSOONS = 'O' is also encrypted.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: GBAPERSOONSTAB and NIETGBAPERSOON in Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets.

ONDERWIJSNR_crypt – Education number – encrypted

Format: string

This number, together with RINPERSOONS = O identifies a private person. It is a meaningless and dimensionless code that takes up 32 positions.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

BRIN_crypt – Code of secondary education institution – encrypted

Format: string

This encrypted number identifies the pupil's secondary school. The *Basisregistratie Instellingen* (BRIN) number is a four-character identifier containing two letters and two digits. As the BRIN number clearly identifies the school to which it refers, the identifier is encrypted.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

VOBRINVEST – Branch number of pupil's secondary school

Format: numeric

The branch number of a pupil's secondary school. The school can be identified on the basis of this variable in combination with BRIN_crypt.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: BRINTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

VOAANTALBRINBESTUUR – Number of schools that fall under a school board in secondary education

Format: numeric

The total number of schools that fall under one school board in secondary education within school year YYYY.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: BRINTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

VOGEMBRINVEST – Municipal code of school in secondary education

Format: string

The municipal code, a unique four-digit number, identifies the municipality in which the school is located. A pupil can live in a different municipality than that of the school.
The municipal code can be used as a key in conjunction with the file Areas in the Netherlands (*Gebieden in Nederland*, GIN) for the same year to combine data, make counts and aggregate data at a higher regional level (e.g. region, province or tourist area).

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: BRINTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

VOSTEDGEMBRINVEST – Population density of municipality in which secondary school is located

Format: string

1	Very strong (>=2500 addresses/km2)
2	Strong (1500 to 2500 addresse/km2)
3	Average (1000 to 1500 addresse/km2)
4	Low (500 to 1000 addresse/km2)
5	Very low (<500 addresse/km2)
9	Unknown

Based on the density of addresses in the area, municipalities are divided into five urban classes. The average address density is measured based on an area that falls within a one-kilometre radius of a given address.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: BRINTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

VODENOMINATIE – Denomination of secondary school

Format: string

AR	All denominations (RK, PC, GV, RE, EV, AN, HI, I, J, AB)
IC	Interconfessional
NH	Dutch Reformed
PC	Protestant
RK	Roman Catholic
ABZ	General particular
AER	All recognised denominations (RK, PC, GV, RE, EV, AN, HI, I, J, AB, HU)
ASF	Anthroposophical

BAP	Baptist
EVA	Evangelical
EVB	Evangelical Community of Brothers
EVL	Evangelical Lutheran
GER	Reformed
GEV	Reformed Liberated
GVE	Reformed Liberated / Evangelical
HIN	Hindu
HUM	Humanist
ISL	Islamic
JOL	Jewish Liberal
JOO	Jewish
JOR	Jewish Orthodox
NIS	Dutch Israelite
OKA	Old Catholic
OPB	Public
PCE	Protestant/Evangelical
PCR	Protestant/Reformed
REF	Reformed
REM	Remonstrant
RST	Other
RYK	State
SCA	Collaboration PC, RK, ABZ
SCH	Collaboration OPB, PC, RK, ABZ
SOA	Collaboration OPB, ABZ
SOC	Collaboration OPB, PC, RK
SOP	Collaboration OPB, PC
SOR	Collaboration OPB, RK
SPA	Collaboration PC, ABZ
SPH	Collaboration OPB, PC, ABZ
SPR	Collaboration PC, RK
SRA	Collaboration RK, ABZ
SRH	Collaboration OPB, RK, ABZ

This variable indicates the denomination of an educational institution. *Denomination* refers to the philosophical, ideological or religious vision to which the educational institution adheres.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: BRINTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

VOSCHOOLGROOTTE – Number of pupils at secondary school

Format: numeric

The total number of students enrolled in the secondary school (BRINVEST) within school year YYYY.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: BRINTAB from Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

PERCAPC – Percentage of pupils at a school who live in a cumulative poverty area

Format: numeric

The percentage of students living with an APC area. The APC variable indicates whether or not a pupil lives in an area with an accumulation of characteristics associated with poverty (*armoedeprobleemcumulatie-gebied*). An APC area is a four-digit postcode area in which a relatively large share of households (excluding student houses) (i) have an income below the low-income threshold, (ii) receive benefits and (iii) have as the main breadwinner an individual with a non-Western migration background.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: based on information from VSLGWBTAB, BRINTAB and ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB from Statistics Netherland's System of Social Statistical Datasets.

AFDGROOTTEVMBOBK – Number of pupils at a school who follow VMBO-B or VMBO-K as of third year of study

Format: numeric

The number of pupils at a given school in the year YYYY who follow, as of their third year of study, a VMBO-B or VMBO-K education (pre-vocational secondary education).

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: based on information from BRINTAB and ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB from Statistics Netherland's System of Social Statistical Datasets.

AFDGROOTTEVMBOGT – Number of pupils at a school who follow VMBO-G or VMBO-T as of third year of study

Format: numeric

The number of pupils at a given school in the year YYYY who follow, as of their third year of study, a VMBO-GT education (pre-vocational secondary education).

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: based on information from BRINTAB and ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB from Statistics Netherland's System of Social Statistical Datasets.

AFDGROOTTEHAVO – Number of pupils at a school who follow HAVO as of third year of study

Format: numeric

The number of pupils at a given school in the year YYYY who follow, as of their third year of study, a senior general secondary education (HAVO).

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: based on information from BRINTAB and ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB from Statistics Netherland's System of Social Statistical Datasets.

AFDGROOTTEVWO – Number of pupils at a school who follow VWO as of third year of study

Format: numeric

The number of pupils at a given school in the year YYYY who follow, as of their third year of study, a VWO education (pre-university education).

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: based on information from BRINTAB and ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB from Statistics Netherland's System of Social Statistical Datasets.

AFDGROOTTEOVERIG – Number of pupils at a school who are in a mixed class or who follow practical education

Format: numeric

The number of pupils at a given school in the year YYYY who follow, as of their third year of study, a type of education other than the four learning pathways of pre-vocational secondary education (VMBO-B, VMBO-K, VMBO-G or VMBO-T), senior general secondary education (HAVO) or pre-university education (VWO). This may involve mixed bridging classes in the third year of study, or practical education.

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: based on information from BRINTAB and ONDERWIJSINSCHRTAB from Statistics Netherland's System of Social Statistical Datasets.

BRINSTRUCTUUR – Education structure of secondary education institution

Format: string

The variable indicates which types of education are offered by a given school. From this it can be deduced whether schools offer different types of education (*schoolgemeenschappen*) or a single type aimed at students streamed into the same education level (*categoraal onderwijs*).

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: BRINTAB from Statistics Netherland's System of Social Statistical Datasets.

BRINVESTSTRUCTUUR – Education structure of branch of secondary education institution

Format: string

The variable indicates which types of education are offered by a given school (more specific BRINVEST school). From this it can be deduced whether schools offer different types of education (*schoolgemeenschappen*) or a single type aimed at students streamed into the same education level (*categoraal onderwijs*).

Available as of school year 2007/2008

Source: BRINTAB from Statistics Netherland's System of Social Statistical Datasets.

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Appendix

For a more detailed description and additional information about the structure of the NCO database, please refer to the following documentation, which can be found in the RA environment of Statistics Netherlands. All documentation forms part of Statistics Netherlands' System of Social Statistical Datasets (SSB).

Education reference file: for RA users, the education reference file (*opleidingsreferentiebestand*) can be found via K:\Utilities\Code_Listings\SSBreferentiebestanden\.

ILT codes: for RA users,the ILT codes can be found in the RA environment via K:\Utilities\Code_Listings\SSBcodelijsten\.

List of municipal codes: for RA users, the list of municipal codes can be found in the RA environment via K:\Utilities\Code_Listings\Gemeentecodes\.

List of area codes: for RA users, the list of area codes (with district and neighbourhood codes) can be found via K:\Utilities\Code_Listings\Wijkbuurtcodes\.

For more underlying information about the structure of particular variables in the NCO database, please refer to the Statistics Netherlands website. This site provides public documentation concerning the Statistics Netherlands microdata.

Cumulative poverty areas: for more information about municipalities and districts in areas with an accumulation of characteristics associated with poverty (*armoedeprobleemcumulatiegebieden* or *APC-gebieden*), please refer to the Statistics Netherlands website.

Dutch Standard Classification of Education (SOI): for more information about the SOI classification, please refer to the Statistics Netherlands website.

For more underlying information about DUO's vocational education and higher education registers, please refer to the relevant DUO websites. These sites contain public documentation and data made available by DUO.

Central Register of Higher Education Study Programmes (CROHO): more information about CROHO programmes can be found on the DUO website.

Central Register of Vocational Education and Training Programmes (CREBO): more information about CREBO programmes can be found on the DUO website.

For more information about the research possibilities with the NCO dataset, information about the Dutch Educational system, a more detailed description of the variables and cohorts, and the descriptive statistics of a sample cohort, please read: Haelermans *et al.* (2020).

Table B1. Primary education entry cohort

Primary education entry cohort per year

School year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
2010/2011	KG 1														
2011/2012	KG 2	KG 1													
2012/2013	Grade 1	KG 2	KG 1												
2013/2014	Grade 2	Grade 1	KG 2	KG 1											
2014/2015	Grade 3	Grade 2	Grade 1	KG 2	KG 1										
2015/2016	Grade 4	Grade 3	Grade 2	Grade 1	KG 2	KG 1									
2016/2017	Grade 5	Grade 4	Grade 3	Grade 2	Grade 1	KG 2	KG 1								
2017/2018	Grade 6	Grade 5	Grade 4	Grade 3	Grade 2	Grade 1	KG 2	KG 1							
2018/2019	SE 1	Grade 6	Grade 5	Grade 4	Grade 3	Grade 2	Grade 1	KG 2	KG 1						
2019/2020**	SE 2	SE 1	Grade 6**	Grade 5	Grade 4	Grade 3	Grade 2	Grade 1	KG 2	KG 1					
2020/2021	SE 3	SE 2	SE 1	Grade 6	Grade 5	Grade 4	Grade 3	Grade 2	Grade 1	KG 2	KG 1				
2021/2022	SE 4	SE 3	SE 2	SE 1	Grade 6	Grade 5	Grade 4	Grade 3	Grade 2	Grade 1	KG 2	KG 1			
2022/2023	SE 5	SE 4	SE 3	SE 2	SE 1	Grade 6	Grade 5	Grade 4	Grade 3	Grade 2	Grade 1	KG 2	KG 1		
2023/2024	SE 6	SE 5	SE 4	SE 3	SE 2	SE 1	Grade 6	Grade 5	Grade 4	Grade 3	Grade 2	Grade 1	KG 2	KG 1	
2024/2025*		SE 6	SE 5	SE 4	SE 3	SE 2	SE 1	Grade 6*	Grade 5	Grade 4	Grade 3	Grade 2	Grade 1	KG 2	KG 1

* High stakes test information is not available for this year yet.
** Due to COVID-regulation there were no central exams this year.
KG = Kindergarten

Table B2. Primary education exit cohort

Primary education exit cohort per year

School year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
2010/2011	Grade 6														
2011/2012		Grade 6													
2012/2013			Grade 6												
2013/2014				Grade 6											
2014/2015					Grade 6										
2015/2016						Grade 6									
2016/2017							Grade 6								
2017/2018								Grade 6							
2018/2019									Grade 6						
2019/2020**										Grade 6**					
2020/2021											Grade 6				
2021/2022												Grade 6			
2022/2023													Grade 6		
2023/2024														Grade 6	
2024/2025*															Grade 6*

* High stakes test information is not available for this year yet.
** Due to COVID-regulation there were no central exams this year.

Table B3. The educational trajectory from vmbo through mbo

Secondary education entry cohort per year

School year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
2007/2008	vmbo 1																	
2008/2009	vmbo 2	vmbo 1																
2009/2010	vmbo 3	vmbo 2	vmbo 1															
2010/2011	vmbo 4	vmbo 3	vmbo 2	vmbo 1														
2011/2012	mbo 1	vmbo 4	vmbo 3	vmbo 2	vmbo 1													
2012/2013	mbo 2	mbo 1	vmbo 4	vmbo 3	vmbo 2	vmbo 1												
2013/2014	mbo 3***	mbo 2	mbo 1	vmbo 4	vmbo 3	vmbo 2	vmbo 1											
2014/2015	mbo 4***	mbo 3***	mbo 2	mbo 1	vmbo 4	vmbo 3	vmbo 2	vmbo 1										
2015/2016		mbo 4***	mbo 3***	mbo 2	mbo 1	vmbo 4	vmbo 3	vmbo 2	vmbo 1									
2016/2017			mbo 4***	mbo 3***	mbo 2	mbo 1	vmbo 4	vmbo 3	vmbo 2	vmbo 1								
2017/2018				mbo 4***	mbo 3***	mbo 2	mbo 1	vmbo 4	vmbo 3	vmbo 2	vmbo 1							
2018/2019					mbo 4***	mbo 3***	mbo 2	mbo 1	vmbo 4	vmbo 3	vmbo 2	vmbo 1						
2019/2020**						mbo 4***	mbo 3***	mbo 2	mbo 1	vmbo 4	vmbo 3	vmbo 2	vmbo 1					
2020/2021							mbo 4***	mbo 3***	mbo 2	mbo 1	vmbo 4	vmbo 3	vmbo 2	vmbo 1				
2021/2022								mbo 4***	mbo 3***	mbo 2	mbo 1	vmbo 4	vmbo 3	vmbo 2	vmbo 1			
2022/2023									mbo 4***	mbo 3***	mbo 2	mbo 1	vmbo 4	vmbo 3	vmbo 2	vmbo 1		
2023/2024										mbo 4***	mbo 3***	mbo 2	mbo 1	vmbo 4	vmbo 3	vmbo 2	vmbo 1	
2024/2025*											mbo 4***	mbo 3***	mbo 2	mbo 1	vmbo 4*	vmbo 3	vmbo 2	vmbo 1

* Exam information is not available yet for this year.
** Due to COVID-regulation there were no central exams this year.
*** mbo-education can be 2-, 3- of 4-years in length depending on the mbo level 2, level 3 of level 4.

Table B4. The educational trajectory from havo through hbo

Secondary education entry cohort per year

School year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
2007/2008	havo 1																	
2008/2009	havo 2	havo 1																
2009/2010	havo 3	havo 2	havo 1															
2010/2011	havo 4	havo 3	havo 2	havo 1														
2011/2012	havo 5	havo 4	havo 3	havo 2	havo 1													
2012/2013	hbo 1	havo 5	havo 4	havo 3	havo 2	havo 1												
2013/2014	hbo 2	hbo 1	havo 5	havo 4	havo 3	havo 2	havo 1											
2014/2015	hbo 3	hbo 2	hbo 1	havo 5	havo 4	havo 3	havo 2	havo 1										
2015/2016	hbo 4	hbo 3	hbo 2	hbo 1	havo 5	havo 4	havo 3	havo 2	havo 1									
2016/2017		hbo 4	hbo 3	hbo 2	hbo 1	havo 5	havo 4	havo 3	havo 2	havo 1								
2017/2018			hbo 4	hbo 3	hbo 2	hbo 1	havo 5	havo 4	havo 3	havo 2	havo 1							
2018/2019				hbo 4	hbo 3	hbo 2	hbo 1	havo 5	havo 4	havo 3	havo 2	havo 1						
2019/2020**					hbo 4	hbo 3	hbo 2	hbo 1	havo 5**	havo 4	havo 3	havo 2	havo 1					
2020/2021						hbo 4	hbo 3	hbo 2	hbo 1	havo 5	havo 4	havo 3	havo 2	havo 1				
2021/2022							hbo 4	hbo 3	hbo 2	hbo 1	havo 5	havo 4	havo 3	havo 2	havo 1			
2022/2023								hbo 4	hbo 3	hbo 2	hbo 1	havo 5	havo 4	havo 3	havo 2	havo 1		
2023/2024									hbo 4	hbo 3	hbo 2	hbo 1	havo 5	havo 4	havo 3	havo 2	havo 1	
2024/2025*										hbo 4	hbo 3	hbo 2	hbo 1	havo 5*	havo 4	havo 3	havo 2	havo 1

* Exam information is not available yet for this year.
** Due to COVID-regulation there were no central exams this year.

Table B5. The educational trajectory from vwo through wo

Secondary education entry cohort per year

School year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
2007/2008	vwo 1																	
2008/2009	vwo 2	vwo 1																
2009/2010	vwo 3	vwo 2	vwo 1															
2010/2011	vwo 4	vwo 3	vwo 2	vwo 1														
2011/2012	vwo 5	vwo 4	vwo 3	vwo 2	vwo 1													
2012/2013	vwo 6	vwo 5	vwo 4	vwo 3	vwo 2	vwo 1												
2013/2014	wo b1	vwo 6	vwo 5	vwo 4	vwo 3	vwo 2	vwo 1											
2014/2015	wo b2	wo b1	vwo 6	vwo 5	vwo 4	vwo 3	vwo 2	vwo 1										
2015/2016	wo b3	wo b2	wo b1	vwo 6	vwo 5	vwo 4	vwo 3	vwo 2	vwo 1									
2016/2017	wo m1	wo b3	wo b2	wo b1	vwo 6	vwo 5	vwo 4	vwo 3	vwo 2	vwo 1								
2017/2018		wo m1	wo b3	wo b2	wo b1	vwo 6	vwo 5	vwo 4	vwo 3	vwo 2	vwo 1							
2018/2019			wo m1	wo b3	wo b2	wo b1	vwo 6	vwo 5	vwo 4	vwo 3	vwo 2	vwo 1						
2019/2020**				wo m1	wo b3	wo b2	wo b1	vwo 6**	vwo 5	vwo 4	vwo 3	vwo 2	vwo 1					
2020/2021					wo m1	wo b3	wo b2	wo b1	vwo 6	vwo 5	vwo 4	vwo 3	vwo 2	vwo 1				
2021/2022						wo m1	wo b3	wo b2	wo b1	vwo 6	vwo 5	vwo 4	vwo 3	vwo 2	vwo 1			
2022/2023							wo m1	wo b3	wo b2	wo b1	vwo 6	vwo 5	vwo 4	vwo 3	vwo 2	vwo 1		
2023/2024								wo m1	wo b3	wo b2	wo b1	vwo 6	vwo 5	vwo 4	vwo 3	vwo 2	vwo 1	
2024/2025*									wo m1	wo b3	wo b2	wo b1	vwo 6*	vwo 5	vwo 4	vwo 3	vwo 2	vwo 1

* Exam information is not available yet for this year.
** Due to COVID-regulation there were no central exams this year.

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