

Intersecting barriers: relationship between individual and institutional characteristics and mobility abroad

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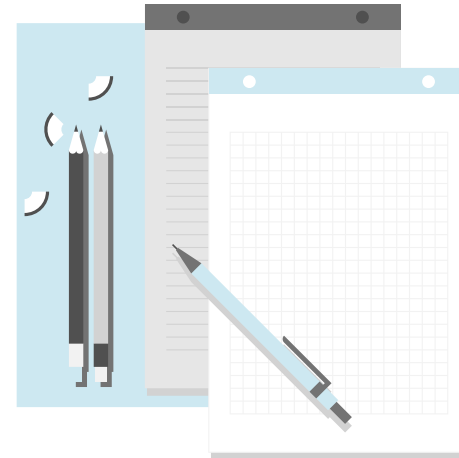
Part of the
Verian Group

Dr. Inga Popovaite (PPMI | Part of the Verian Group)

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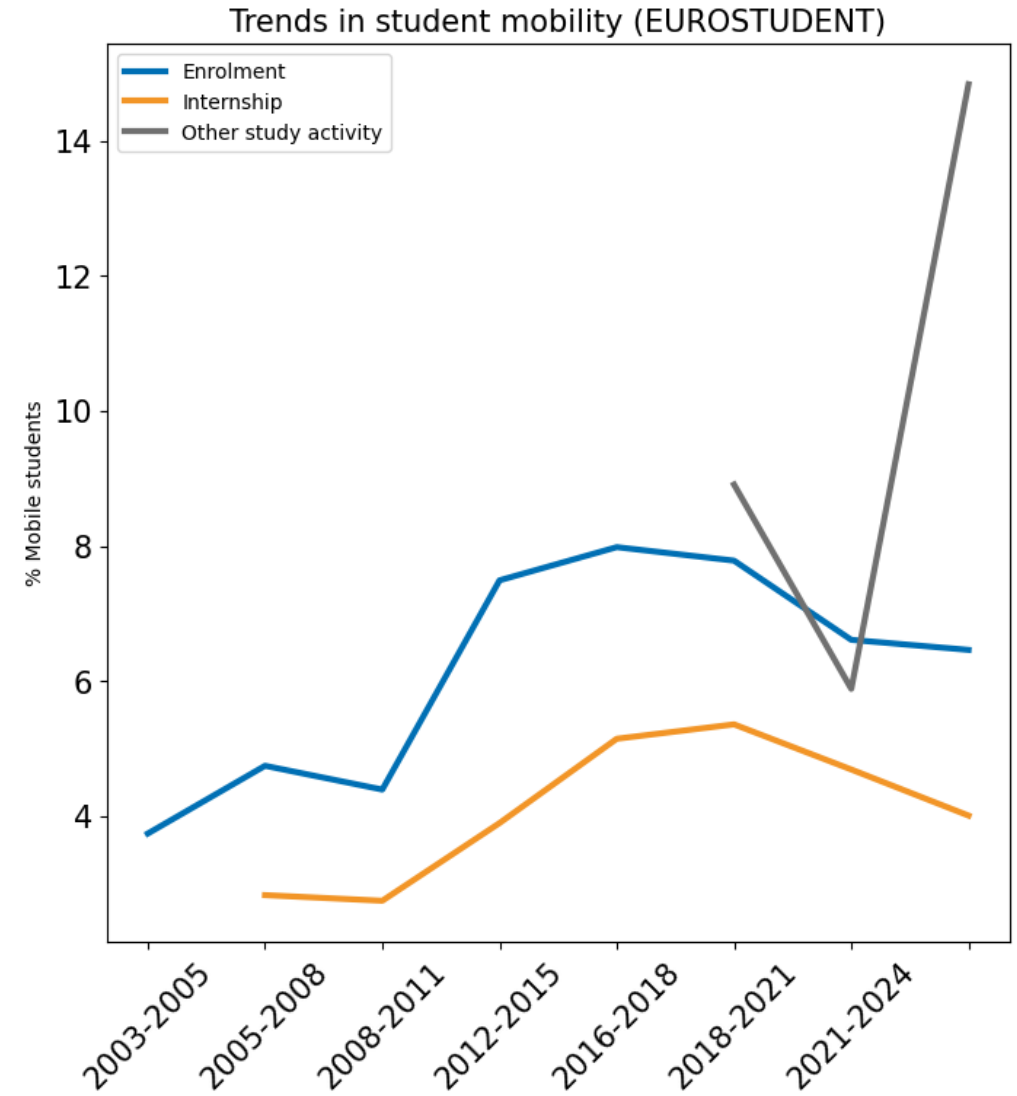
About this presentation

- Work in Progress.
- Team: Inga Popovaite (PPMI | Part of the Verian Group), Frans Kaiser (CHEPS), Hendrik Schirmer (EUROSTUDENT), Kristina Hauschildt (EUROSTUDENT).
- Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA). Neither the European Union nor EACEA can be held responsible for them.



Background

- Enrolment and internship mobility rates have stagnated since 2018.
- External factors: COVID.
- Financial and institutional barriers persist.



Research objectives

- Institutional characteristics and mobility rates.
- Individual sociodemographic characteristics and mobility rates.
- Intersection of individual and institutional characteristics.



Analytical approach

- Data: EHESO (ETER) and EUROSTUDENT8 country-level averages (n=23)
- Variables: HEI characteristics, sociodemographic characteristics.
- Mobility: overall, enrolment, internship.
- Methods: t-test, ANOVA, Chi-square test.

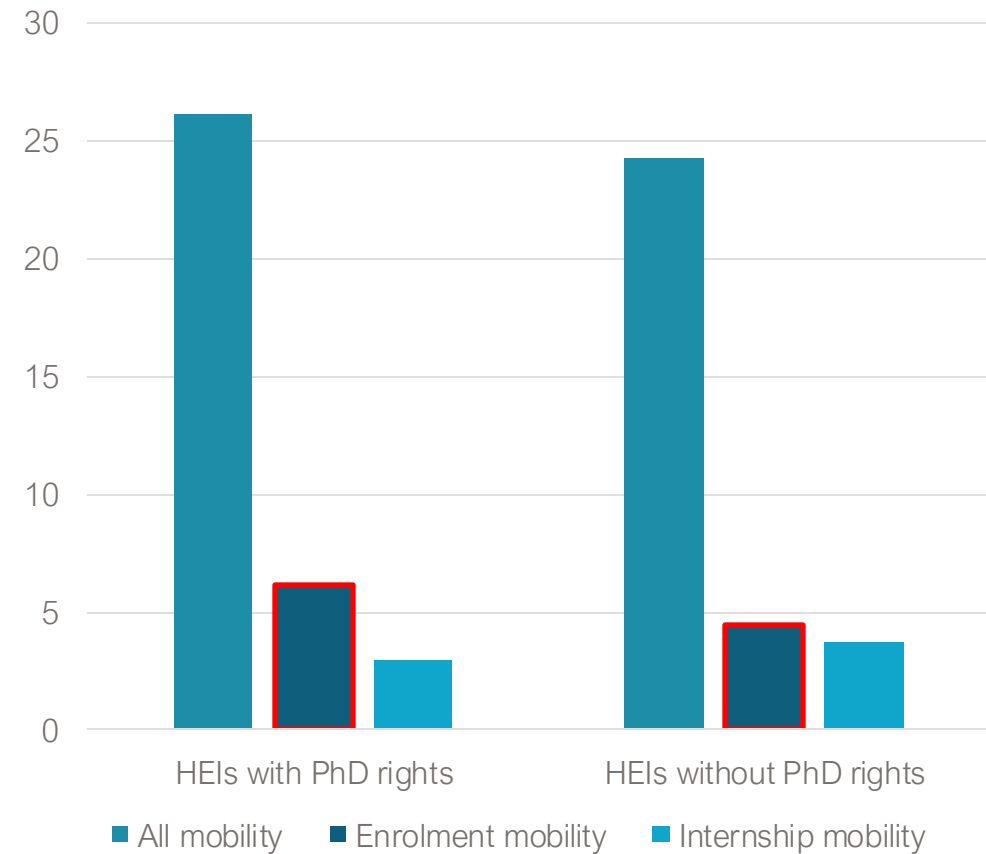
Summary of institutional characteristics

	Study-related enrolment abroad (any). % of students.			Enrolment (no internship) abroad. % of students.			Internship (no enrolment) abroad. % of students.		
	n	mean	SD	n	mean	SD	n	mean	SD
HEIs without PhD rights	21	24.28	9.92	21	4.48	2.26	21	3.74	4.52
HEIs with PhD rights	22	26.15	8.76	22	6.16	2.29	22	2.99	1.73
HEIs with <100 FTE	16	26.40	10.49	16	4.94	3.66	15	3.91	4.08
HEIs with 100-499 FTE	18	26.21	11.56	18	5.23	2.61	18	3.44	2.64
HEIs with 500-1499 FTE	18	26.25	9.44	18	5.95	3.36	18	2.85	1.62
HEIs with 1500+ FTE	16	26.64	9.17	16	6.01	2.38	16	1.86	0.98

Institutional characteristics

- PhD granting institutions have statistically significant higher enrolment abroad rates (4.5% vs 6.2%).
- No statistically significant link between institution size and student mobility.

Student Mobility x HEI PhD Status

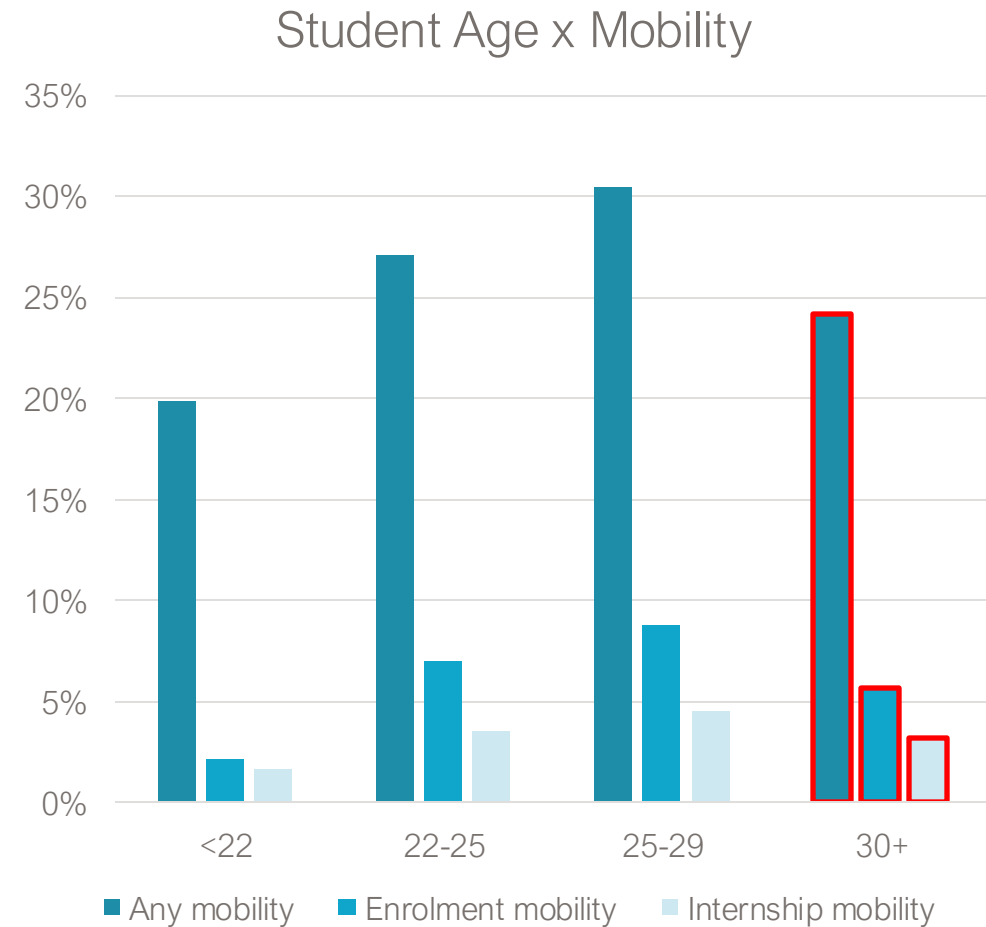


Summary of sociodemographic characteristics

		STUDY-RELATED ENROLMENT ABROAD (ANY).			ENROLMENT (NO INTERNSHIP) ABROAD.			INTERNSHIP (NO ENROLMENT) ABROAD.		
		N	MEAN	SD	N	MEAN	SD	N	MEAN	SD
AGE GROUP	<22	23	19.86	10.50	23	2.14	1.33	23	1.64	0.99
	22-24	23	27.14	10.48	23	7.04	3.23	23	3.54	2.22
	25-29	23	30.46	8.81	23	8.81	3.34	23	4.53	2.48
	30+	23	24.19	8.57	23	5.71	2.86	23	3.21	1.87
SEX	FEMALE	23	24.51	9.41	23	5.63	2.23	23	2.68	1.69
	MALE	23	25.05	9.40	23	5.45	2.26	23	3.31	1.78
STUDENTS WITH IMPAIRMENTS	NO	23	24.45	9.07	23	5.52	2.17	23	2.95	1.60
	YES	23	25.68	10.26	23	5.48	2.84	23	2.89	1.82
PARENTAL WEALTH	ABOVE AVERAGE	42	29.82	10.72	42	6.64	2.75	42	4.08	3.60
	AVERAGE	22	23.49	9.08	22	5.00	2.10	22	2.60	1.50
	BELOW AVERAGE	44	21.23	8.44	44	4.55	2.73	44	2.51	1.54
PARENTAL EDUCATION	NO TERTIARY EDUCATION	23	20.21	8.56	23	4.34	1.98	23	2.22	1.34
	TERTIARY EDUCATION	23	28.30	10.38	23	6.39	2.34	23	3.44	1.84
MIGRATION BACKGROUND	NO	23	23.02	9.39	23	5.53	2.26	23	1.98	1.04
	YES	59	26.74	11.04	59	6.80	3.90	59	3.14	2.62

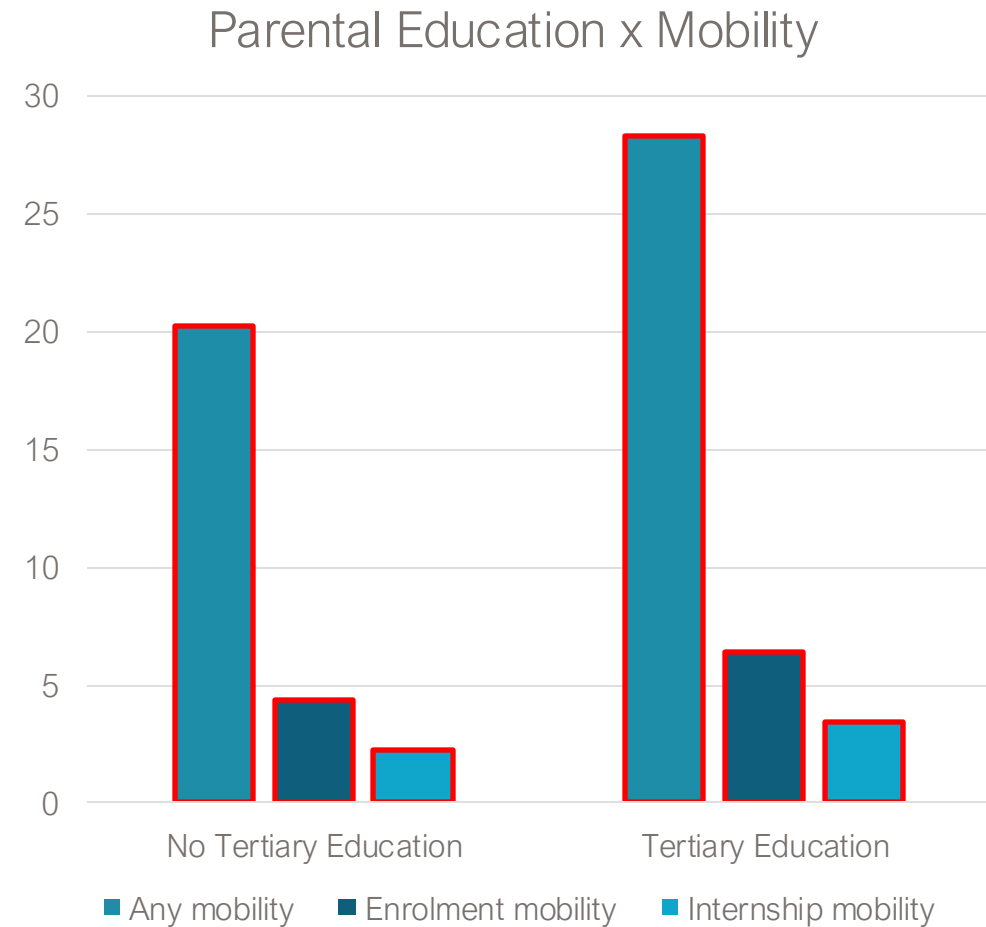
Sociodemographic characteristics: age

- Mature students have statistically significantly lower mobility rates.
- This holds true for any mobility, enrolment mobility, and internship mobility.



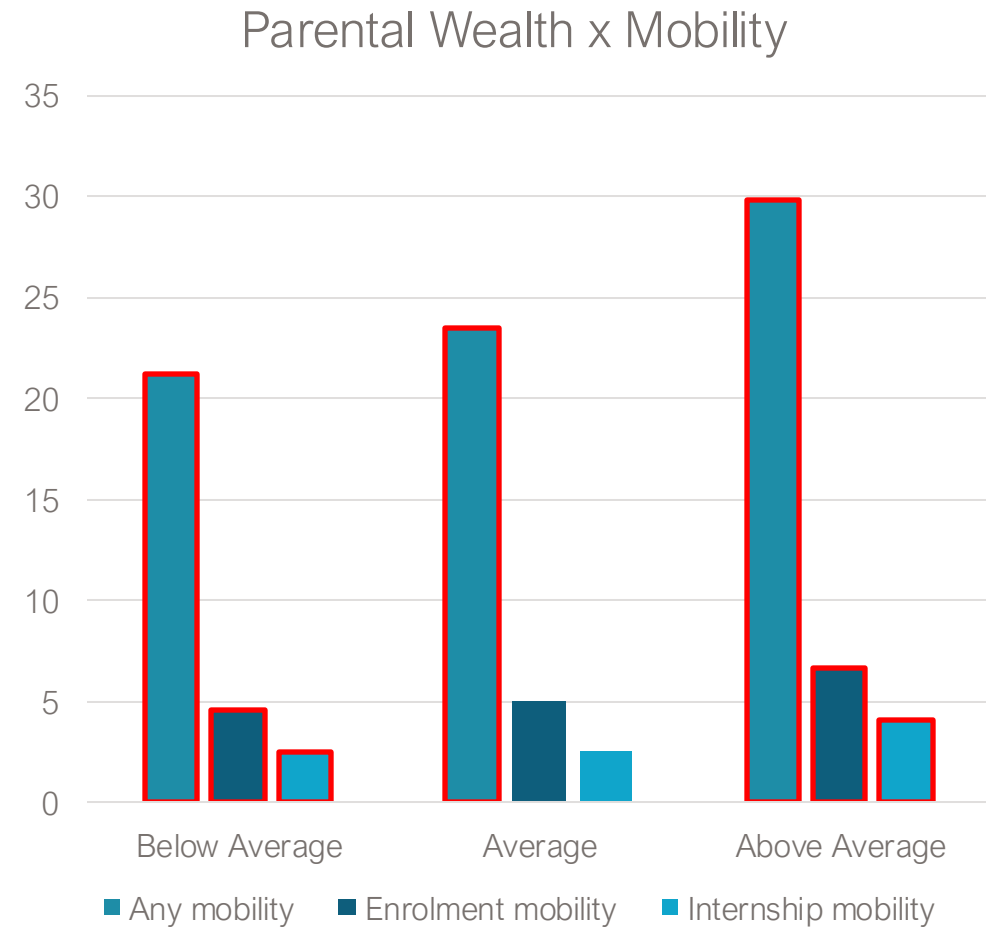
Sociodemographic characteristics

- First generation students have statistically significantly lower mobility rates:
- Any mobility 20.2% vs 28.3%.
- Enrolment mobility 4.3% vs 6.4%
- Internship mobility 2.2% vs 1.8%



Sociodemographic characteristics: wealth

- Students with above average parental wealth have statistically significantly higher mobility rates:
- Any mobility rate are higher than their peers coming from average or below average wealth (29.8% vs 23.5% and 29.8% vs 21.2%)
- Enrolment abroad rate is higher than their peers coming from below average wealth (6.6% vs 4.6%)
- Internship abroad rate is higher than their peers coming from below average wealth (4% vs 2.5%)



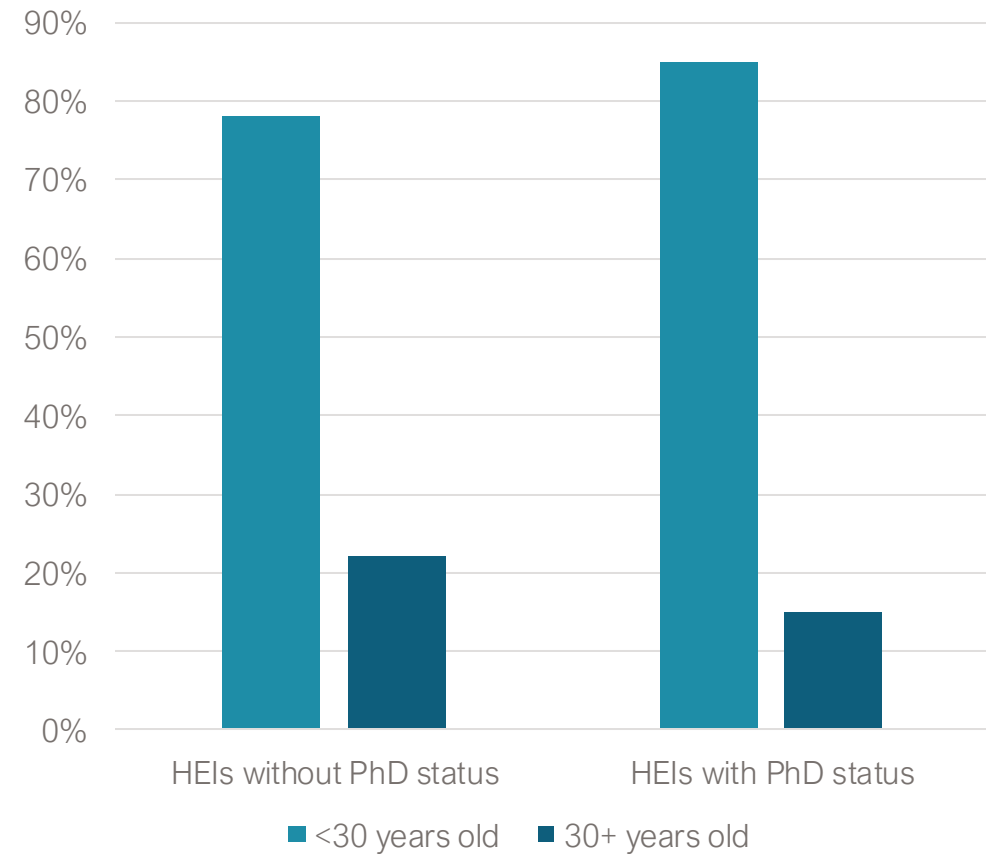
Sociodemographic characteristics: other

- No differences by students' gender, impairment status, and migration background.

Intersection of barriers

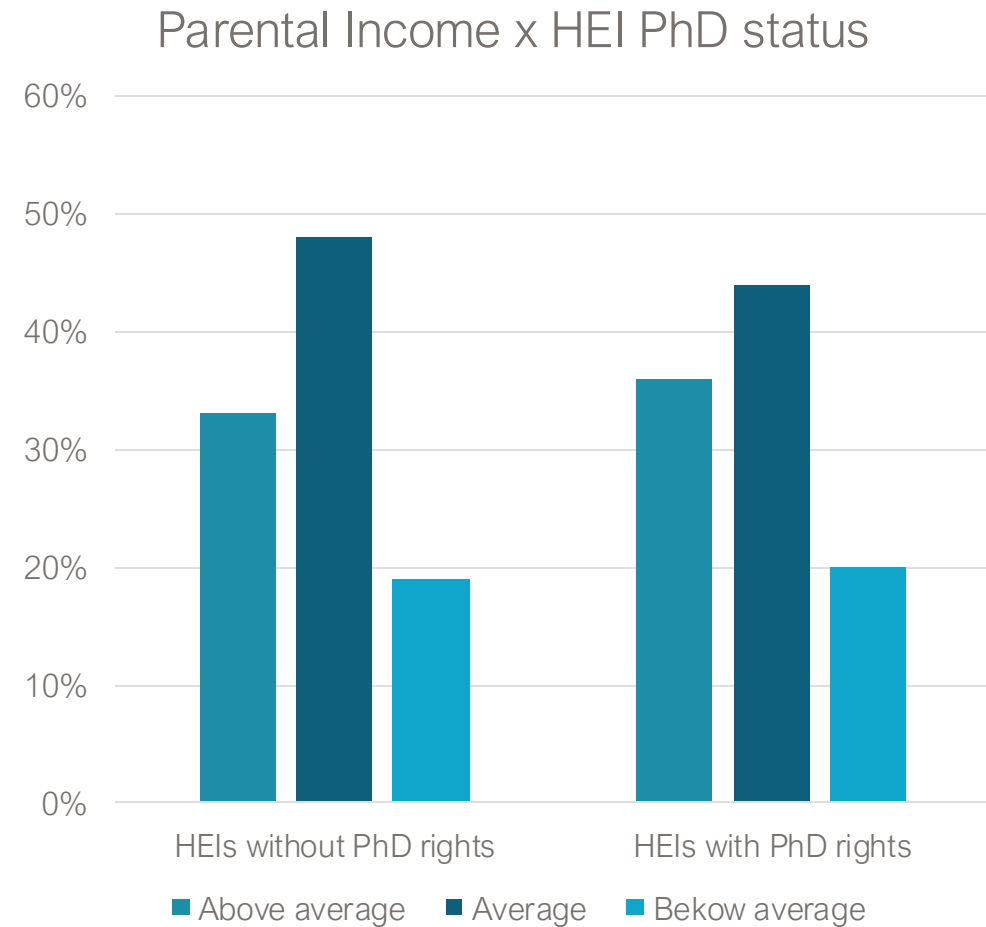
- Mature students (30+) are overrepresented in institutions without PhD granting status.

Mature students x HEI PhD Status



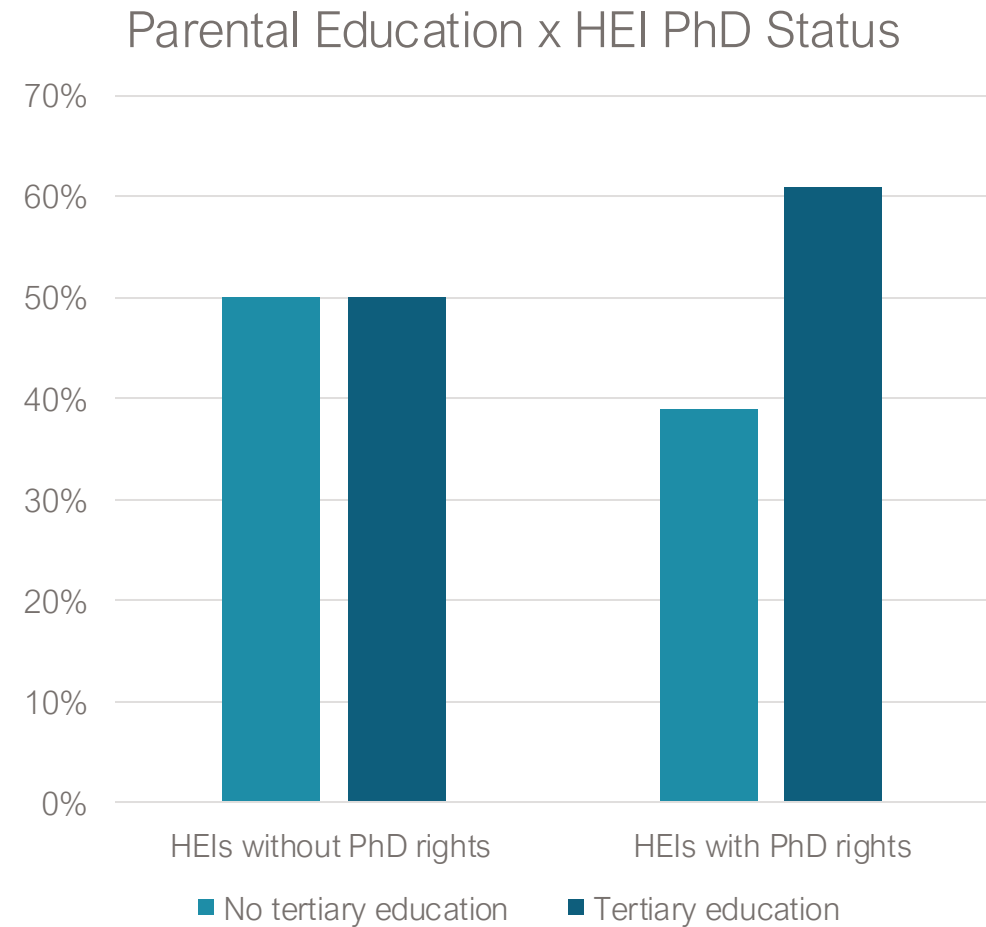
Intersection of barriers

- Students from wealthier backgrounds tend to go to HEIs with PhD rights.
- Proportion of less wealthy students is similar across institutional types.



Intersection of barriers

- HEIs without PhD rights attract more students whose parents do not have tertiary education.
- HEIs with PhD rights attract more students whose parents have tertiary education.



Limitations

- Bivariate relations.
- Spurious correlation.
- Country-level data.

Conclusions & future directions

- Individual and institutional barriers to mobility overlap.
- Incentives should address both.
- Individual-level data can provide more nuanced picture.

Thank you! Questions?



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