

# Ex post evaluation 2000-2006

## Evaluating higher education outcomes

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# The project

Agreement between the Ministry of education, university and research (MIUR) and the Ministry of labour and social policies (MLPS)

Setting up of an inter-institutional working group

- MIUR
- MLPS
- ISFOL – European social fund national evaluation unit

# Evaluation objectives and questions

- evaluating labour market transition of highly skilled people (PhD holders and post graduates)
- evaluating the contribution of highly skilled people to innovation and technological upgrading
- evaluating job mobility of highly skilled people
- At what extent do highly skilled people find a job?
- At what extent do enterprises asks and pay for these people?
- Is there any “brain drain” phenomenon?

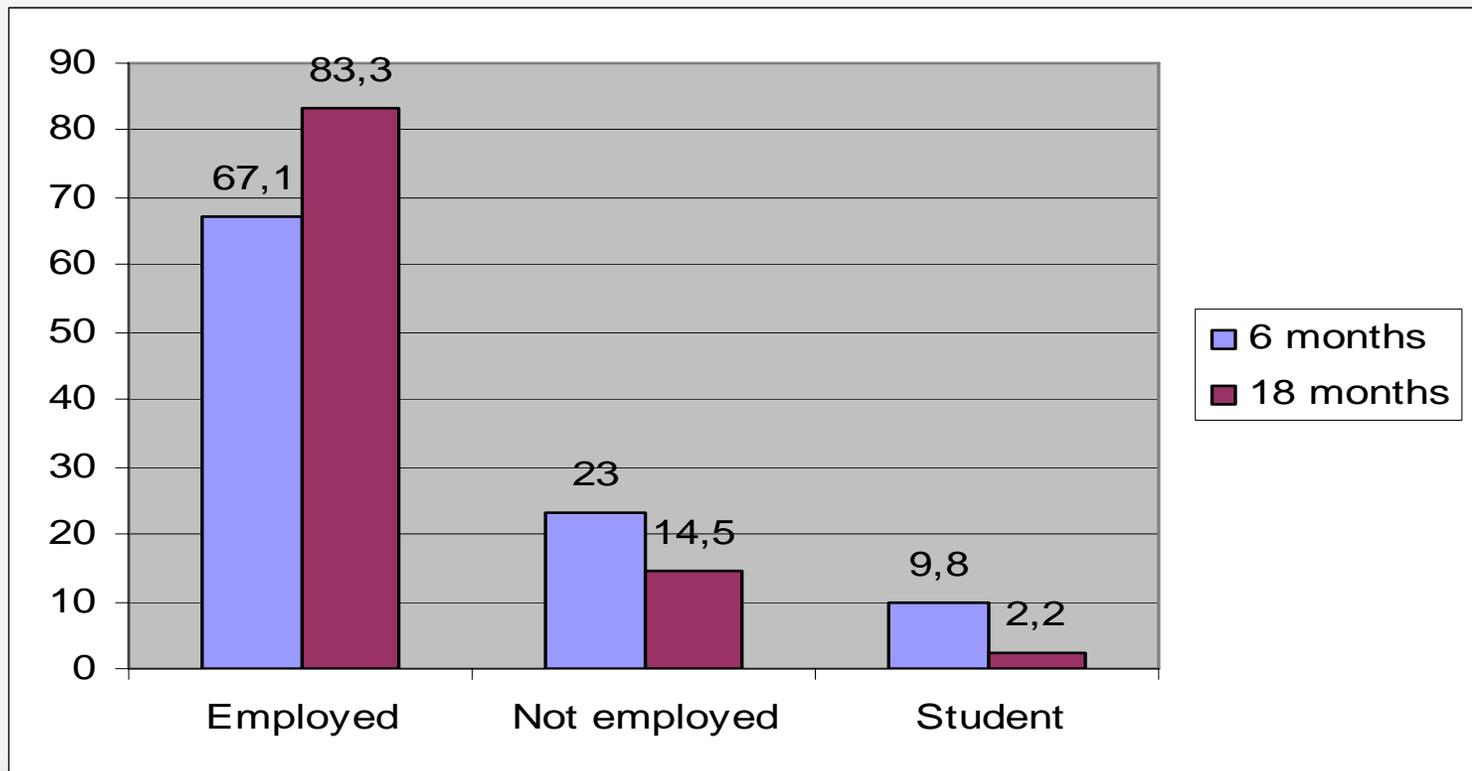
# The survey characteristics

- **Sample survey:** representative sample of around 5000 people (**1877 Phd, 3124 post graduates**)
- **Longitudinal survey:** survey carried out after 6 and 18 months later the end of the training
- **Geographical dimension:** Southern Italian Regions (ESF obj. 1 Regions)
- **Target:** PhD and post-graduates participants
- **Methodology:** telephone interview - CATI (Computer assisted telephonic interviewing)
- **Tools:** structured questionnaire

# Main results

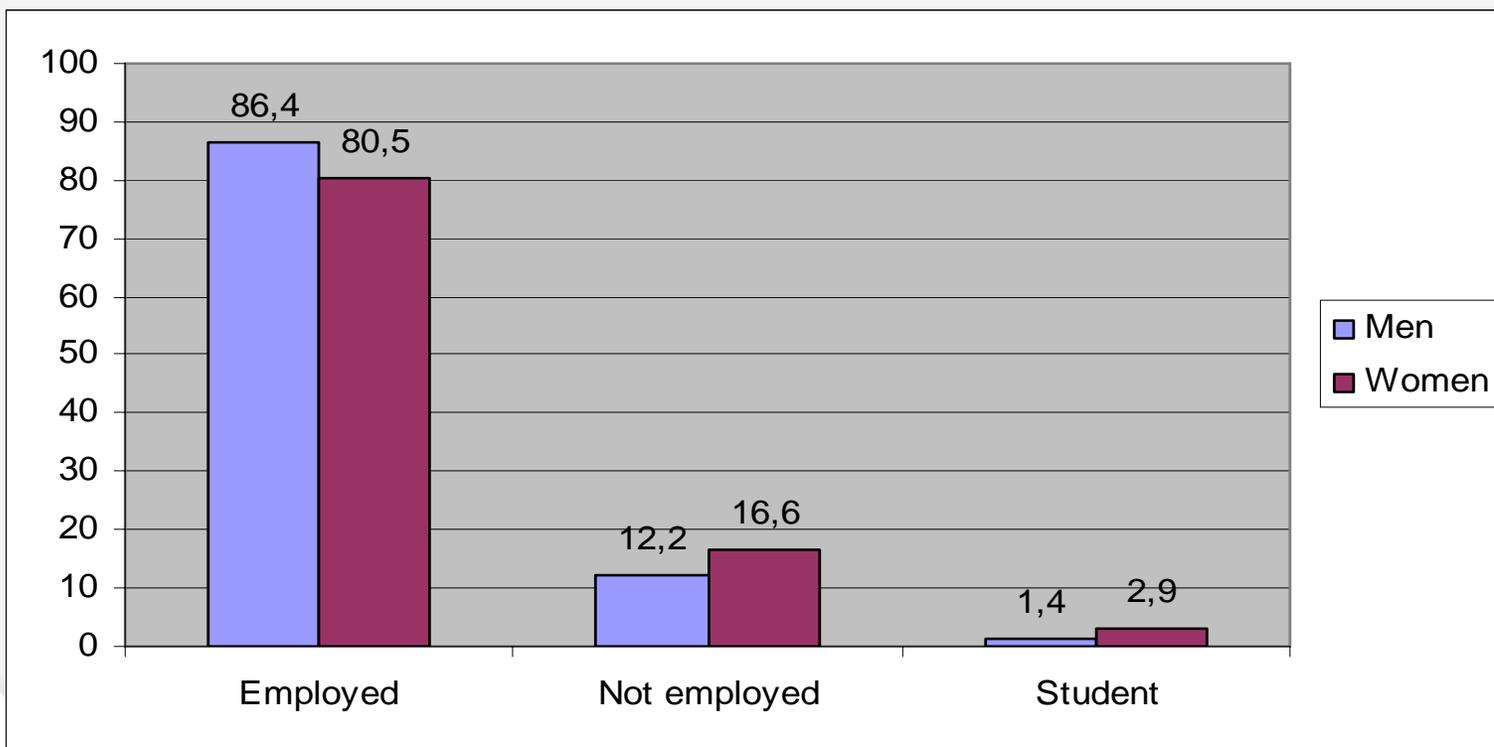
- Employment opportunities of highly skilled people (employment rates)
- Matching between demand and supply of highly skilled people (labour market and geographical mobility)
- Labour quality (contract and wage) and work organisation (flexibility)

# PhD: employment rates after 6 and 18 months



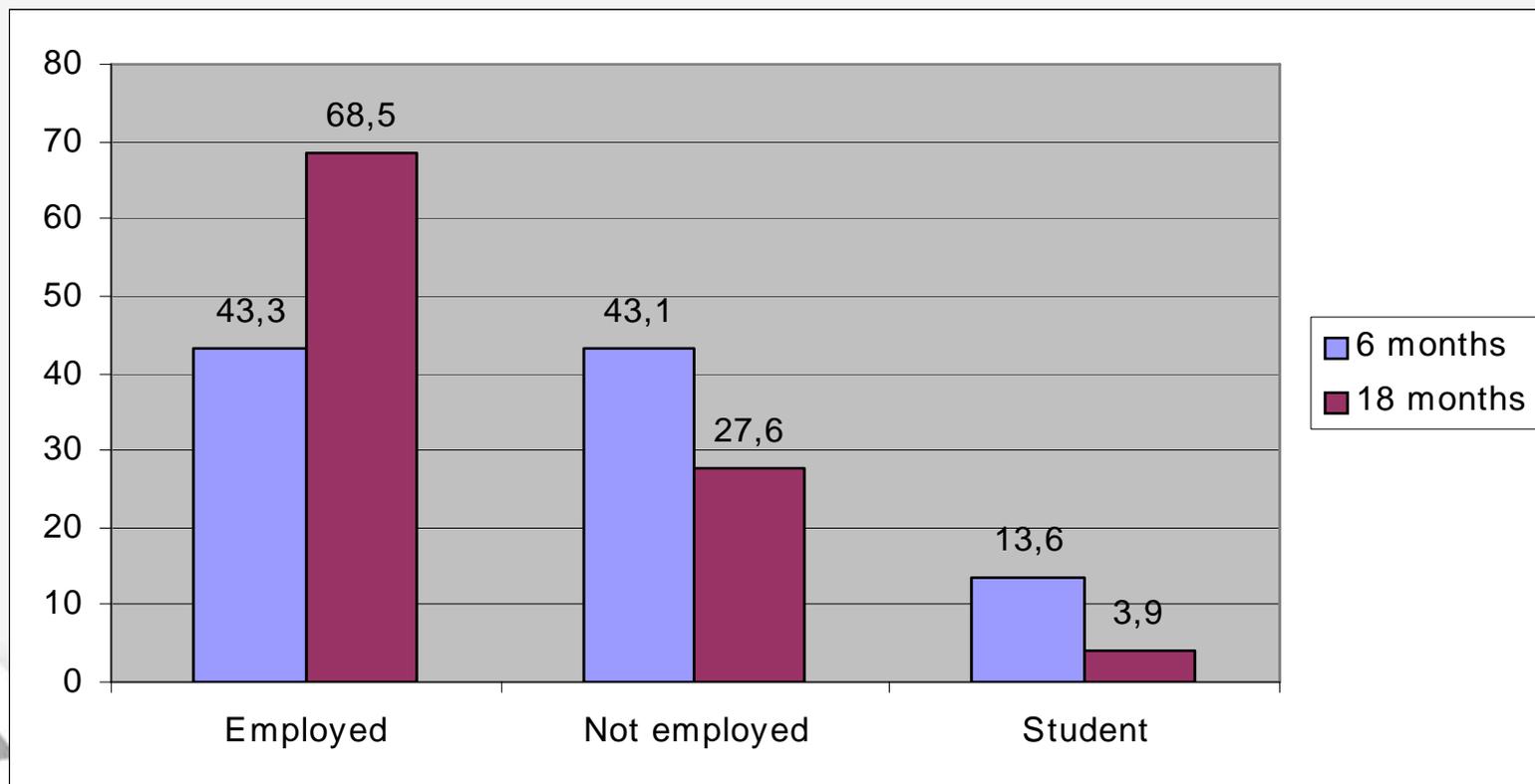
Average time to find a job: 6,5 months

# PhD: employment rates after 18 months – men and women



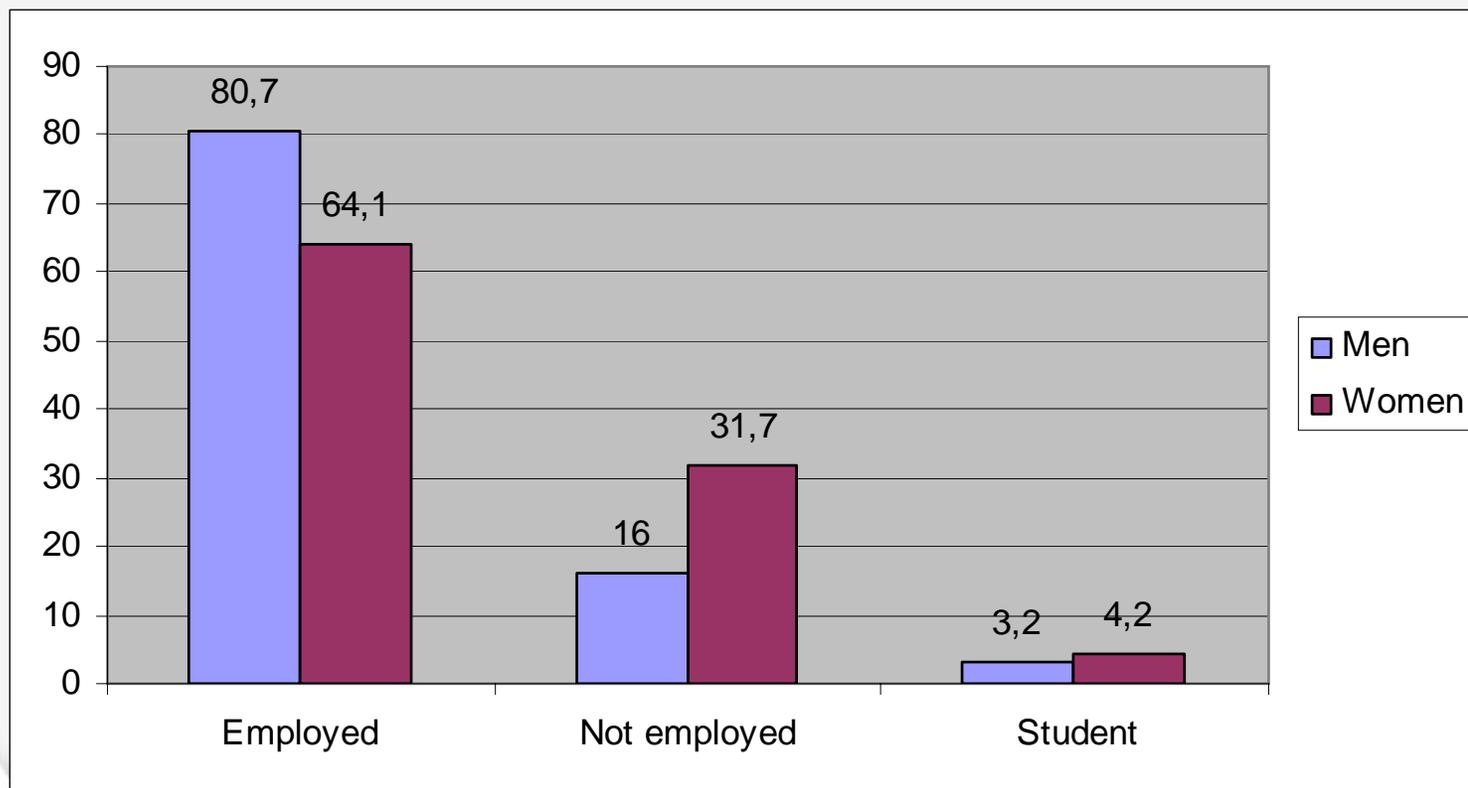
Gender gap recovery

# Post graduates: employment rates after 6 and 18 months



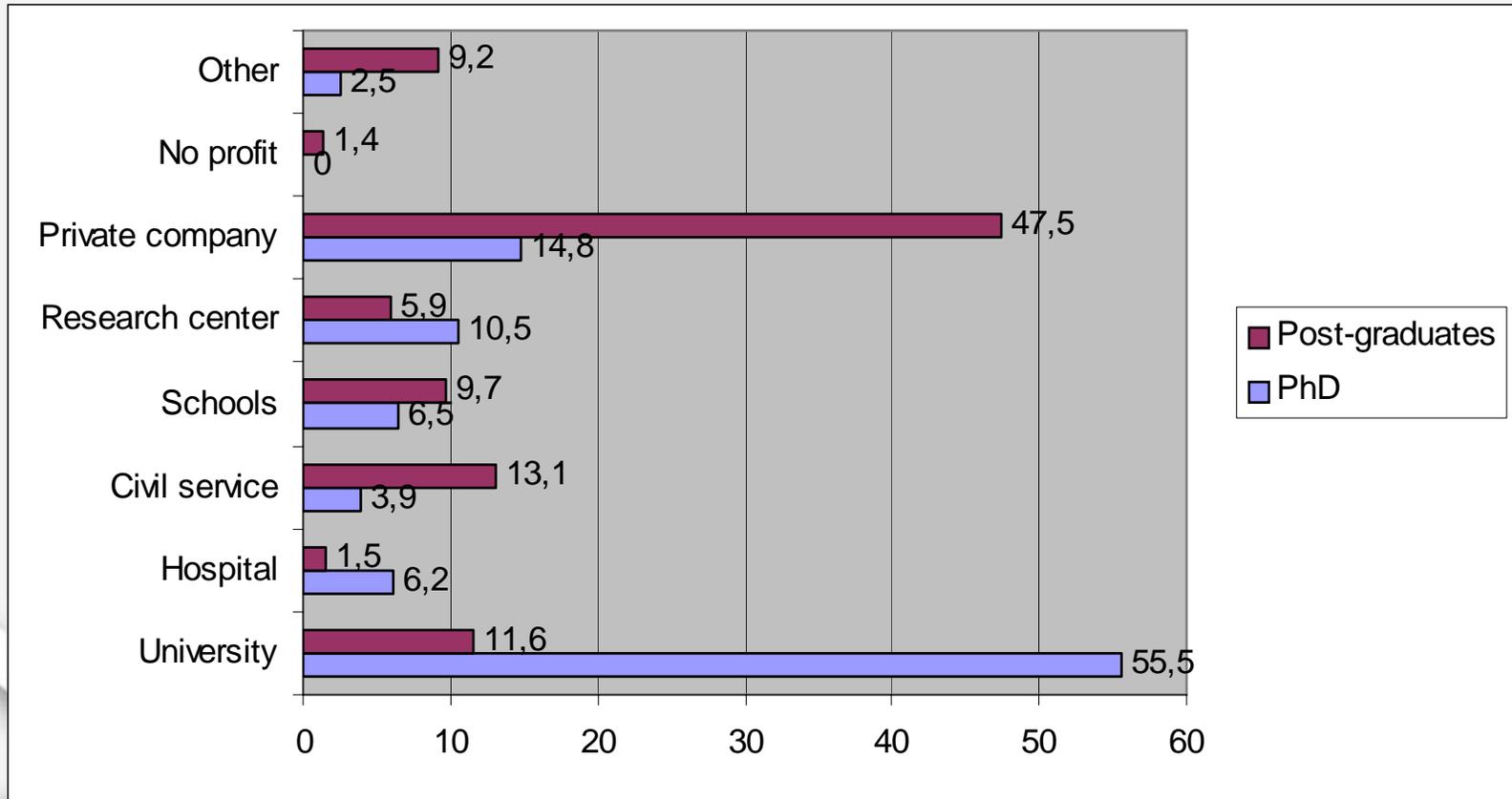
Average time to find a job: 7,5 months

# Post graduates: employment rates after 18 months – men and women



Rise of the gender gap

# Labour market: PhD and post graduates



# Labour market: geographical mobility

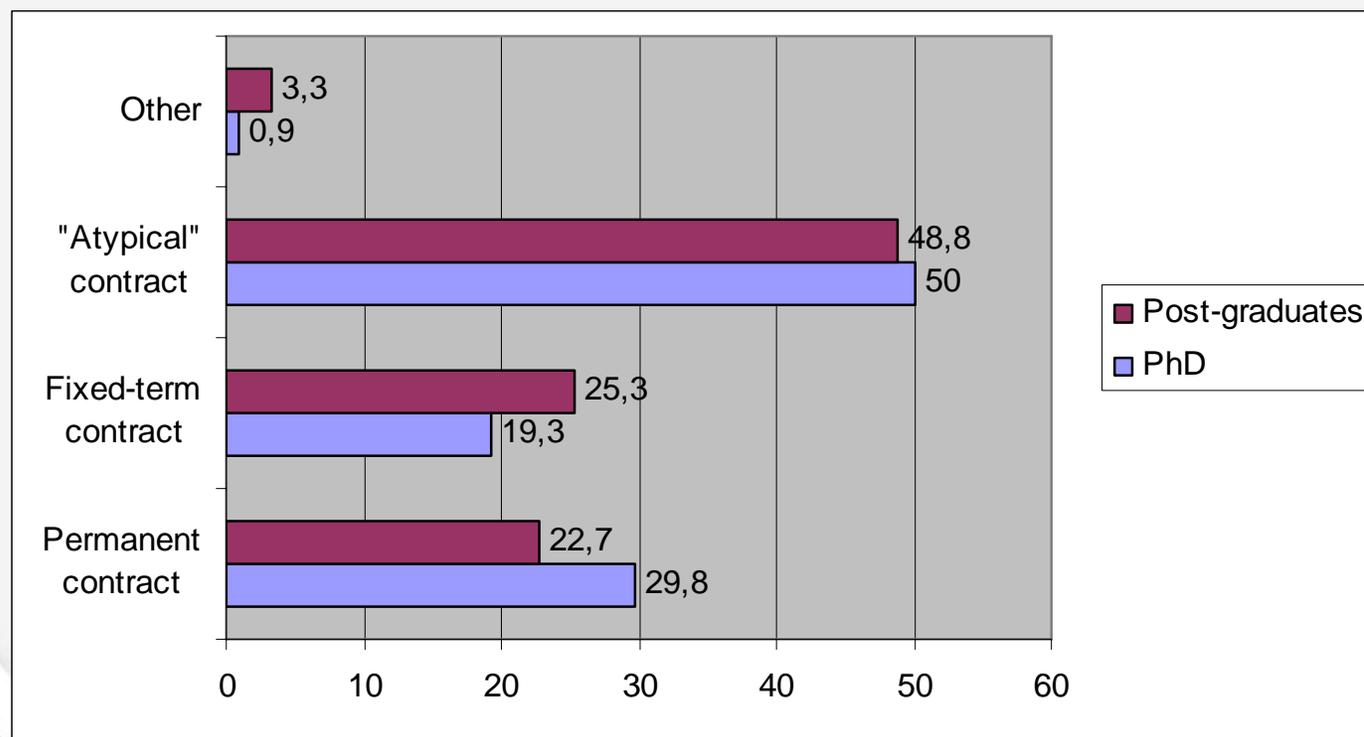
## PhD

	Men	Women	Total
Southern regions	85,5	81,9	83,7
Centre-northern regions	10,3	14,4	12,4
Foreign country	4,2	3,7	3,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

## Post-graduates

	Men	Women	Total
Southern regions	82,2	82,2	82,2
Centre-northern Regions	17,1	16,8	16,9
Foreign country	0,7	1	0,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

# Job quality: contract typology (PhD, post graduates)



# Job quality: wage (PhD, post graduates)

## Phd

Wage	Men	Women	Total
up to 1050	43,4	27,1	35,7
1050-1250	36,7	30,1	33,6
1250-1450	12,6	17,9	15,1
over 1450	7,3	25	15,6
Total	100	100	100

## Post graduates

Wage	Men	Women	Total
up to 1050	57,1	45,9	53,4
1050-1250	27,3	34,1	29,5
1250-1450	8,7	13,6	10,3
over 1450	6,9	6,3	6,7
Total	100	100	100

N.B. only full time employees

# PhD holders and private companies

## Dimension:

- **55,9% Small and Medium Enterprises**

## Sector:

- **31,7% Manufacturing**
- **21,8% Research and development**
- **13,2% Health and social security**

**Pavitt taxonomy:**  
**78,1% “scale intensive” sectors**  
**21,9% “specialised suppliers”**

## R&D:

- **30,4% is involved in R&D activities**
- **50% is in the R&D area**

# Post graduates and private companies

## Dimension:

- **77% Small and Medium Enterprises**

## Sector:

- **29,7% education**
- **14,9% civil service**
- **13% real estate**
- **9,5% manufacturing**

## Pavitt Taxonomy

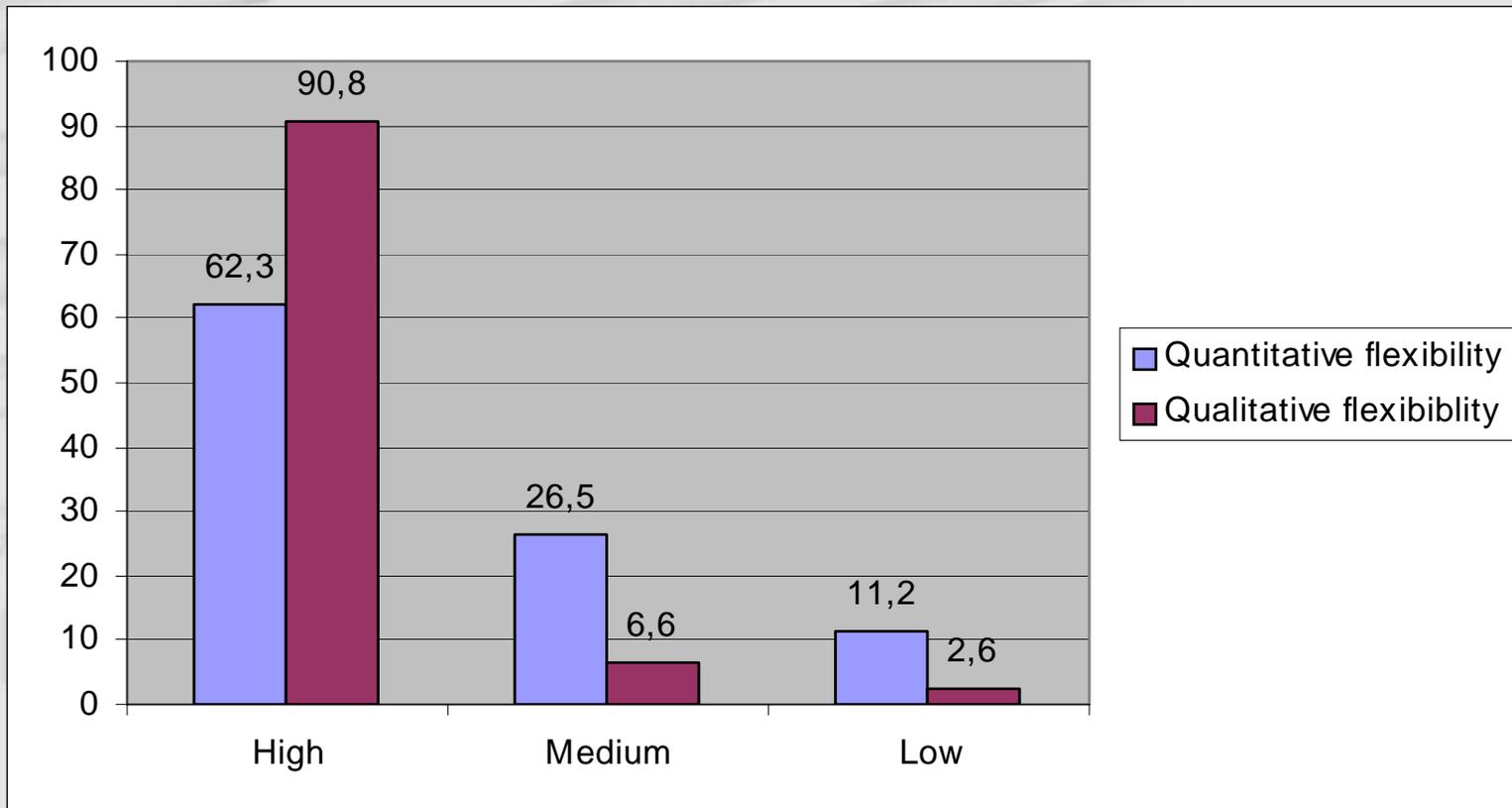
**45,5% scale intensive sector**

**29,3% traditional sector**

## R&D:

- **30% is involved in R&D activities**

# PhD: work organisation – quantitative and qualitative flexibility



# Post-graduates: work organisation – quantitative and qualitative flexibility

