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Too few university graduates. Inclusiveness and effectiveness of the Italian higher education system

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Original Citation:	
Availability:	
This version is available http://hdl.handle.net/2318/1730631	since 2020-02-25T09:03:00Z
Published version:	
DOI:10.1016/j.seps.2020.100803	
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Appendix

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Table A1. Student characteristics at enrolment (BA degrees), by school type (cohorts 2004 and 2010)

Cohort 2004									
	%	matriculated ag	e:	% females	Average final	% over total			
	18-19	20-21	22+		high school mark				
Traditional Lyceum	82	14	4	61	78.47	47.7			
Other Lyceum	62	20	18	87	78.69	9.8			
Technical	Technical 54		25	44	77.42	23.4			
Vocational	61	24	15	73	79.48	19.1			
TOTAL	69 18 13 62		62	78.44	100				
Cohort 2010									
	% matric	ulated age:		% females	Average final	% over total			
	18-19	20-21	22+		high school mark				
Traditional Lyceum	83	15	2	61	76.16	58.3			
Other Lyceum	68	24	8	87	78.02	14.8			
Technical	58	26	16	49	76.16	17.2			
Vocational	47	33	20	61	76.27	9.7			
TOTAL	73	20	7	63	76.45	100			

NOTE. 3-years law students excluded from this table and from the analysis because institutional changes limit the comparability over time

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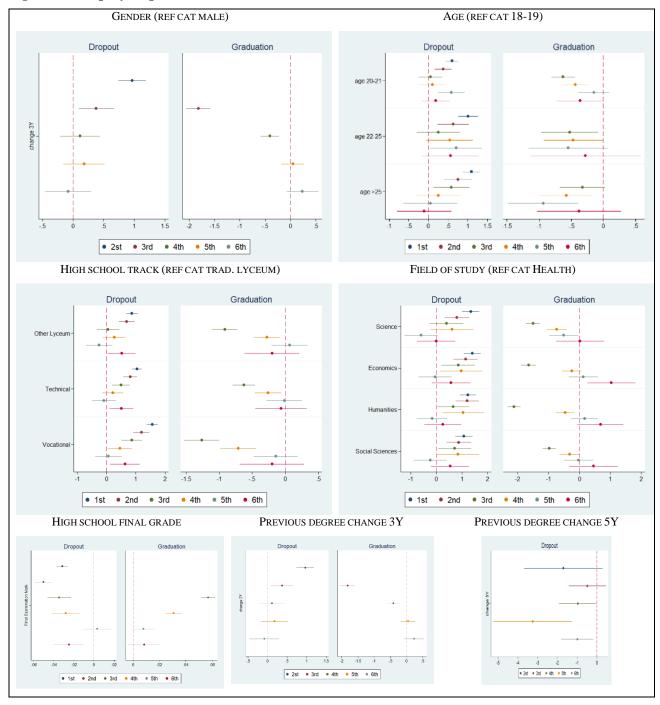
Table A2. Cumulative observed and predicted dropout/graduation probabilities (CIF), by academic year (cohort 2008)

	Dropout					Graduation				
Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	3	4	5	6
Observed	15.34%	21.95%	25.54%	28.39%	30.89%	33.10%	27.99%	43.91%	51.23%	54.24%
Predicted	15.65%	22.23%	25.86%	28.76%	31.27%	33.58%	27.75%	43.72%	51.16%	54.37%

STEP-BY-STEP MODEL ESTIMATES

Figure A1 displays 'step-by-step' coefficient estimates for the 2008 matriculation cohort, by year after enrolment (years 1-6 for dropout, years 3-6 for graduation).

Figure A1. Step-by-step model estimates



NOTE. We report coefficients' point estimates and confidence intervals (bars) for the options corresponding to destination states. For the change to longer degrees, we do not repot estimates relative to the graduation option, because chances to graduate in the first 4 years are nil.