

Why do students drop-out of doctoral degrees?

Institutional and personal factors

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OBJECTIVES

Why do students drop-out of doctoral degrees?

- 1. Describe the **characteristics** of SS doctoral students who intended to drop out compared to those who did not.
- 2. Analyse the **motives** underlying the decision to drop out of doctoral studies, from students' perspective.
- 3. Analyse the relationship between the motives and some research conditions:
 - a. Modality of enrolment
 - b. Funding
 - c. Incorporation into a research group
 - d. The thesis format
 - e. Discipline
 - f. Gender and age



METHOD

Participants

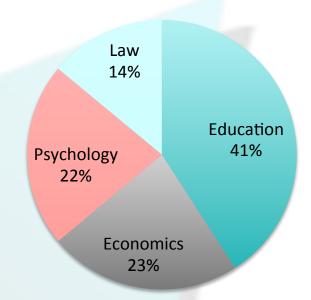
n= 724 doctoral students (rate 38.6%)

Instrument

FINS questionnaire

Variables

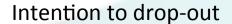
- Sociodemographic: gender and age
- Research conditions: discipline, thesis format, type of enrolment, work modality and funding
- Intentions to drop-out
- Motives

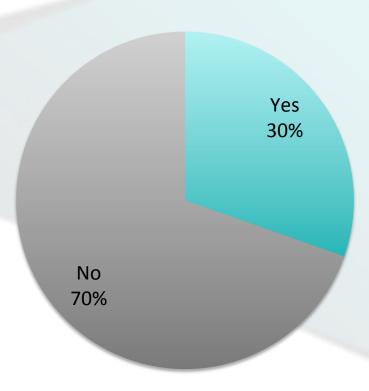


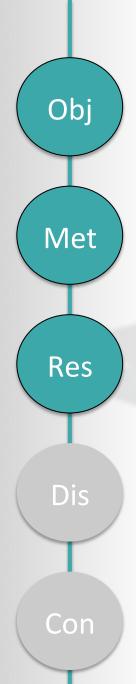


RESULTS

1. Characteristics of doctoral students who intended to drop out compared to those who did not







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	Not drop out	Drop out		
	Mean (DS)	Mean (DS)	t	gl
Age	37.52 (9.44)	35.70 (8.32)	2.45*	722

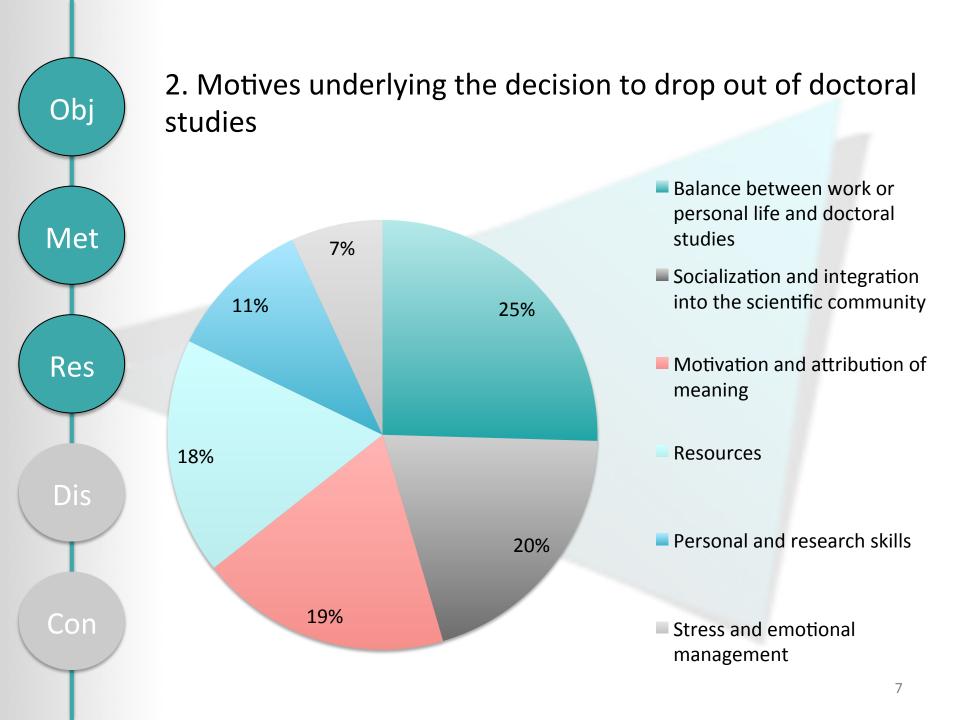
*Note.** *p<.05.*



1. Characteristics of doctoral students who intended to drop out compared to those who did not

		Considered dropping out			
		No	Yes		
Gender*	Female	295 (67.5%)*	142 (32.5%)*		
		z= -2.2	z= 2.2		
	Male	216 (75.3%)*	71 (24.7%)*		
		z= 2.2	z= -2.2		
Discipline*	Psychology	102 (61.4%)*	64 (38.6%)*		
		z= -3.0	z= 3.0		
	Education	214 (70.2%)	91 (29.8%)		
	Economy	126 (73.7%)	45 (26.3%)		
	Law	86 (81.9%)*	19 (18.1%)*		
		z= 2.7	z= -2.7		
Time	Part-time	227 (66.6%)*	114 (33.4%)*		
commitment*		z= -2.2	z= 2.2		
	Full-time	284 (74.2%)*	99 (25.8%)*		
		z= 2.2	z= -2.2		

Note. z: corrected standardized residuals * p <.05





3. Relationship between the motives and research conditions.

Discipline

Discipline	Balance	Socialization and community	Motivation and meaning	Resources	Personal abilities	Stress
Psychology	16 (30.8%)	13 (25.0%)	15 (28.8%)	17 (32.7%)	16 (30.8%)* z=3.2	4 (7.7%)
Education	37 (48.7%)	30 (39.5%)* z= 2.1	21 (27.6%)	21 (27.6%)	9 (11. <mark>8%</mark>)	7 (9.2%)
Economics	11 (26.8%)	13 (31.7%)	17 (41.5%)	7 (17.1%)	4 (9 <mark>.8</mark> %)	7 (17.1%)
Law	6 (37.5%)	1 (6.3%)* z= -2.2	4 (25.0%)	4 (25.0%)	2 (12.5%)	1 (6.3%)

Note. z: standardized residuals. * p< .05. ** p < .001.



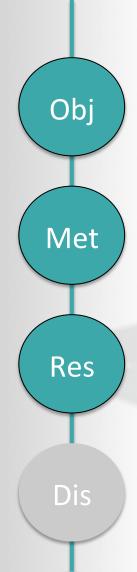
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3. Relationship between the motives and research conditions.

Type of enrolment

Type of enrolment	Balance	Socialization and community	Motivation and meaning	Resources	Personal abilities	Stress
Part-time	47 (51.6%)** z= 3.5	26 (28.6%)	23 (25.3%)	22 (24.2%)	14 (15.4%)	7 (7.7%)
	2- 3.3					
Full-time	23 (26.1%)**	29 (33.0%)	29 (33.0%)	27 (30.7%)	16 (18.2%)	12 (13.6%)
	z= -3.5					

Note. z: standardized residuals. * p< .05. ** p < .001.



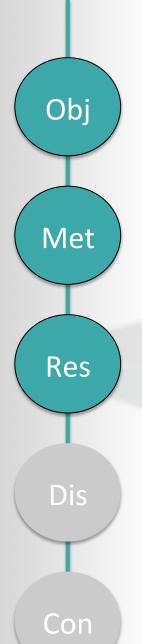
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3. Relationship between the motives and research conditions.

Work modality

Work modality	Balance	Socialization and community	Motivation and meaning	Resources	Personal abilities	Stress
Individual	56 (38.4%)	54 (37.0%)**	45 (30.8%)	34 (23.3%)	27 (18.5%)	16 (11.0%)
		z= 3.5				
Team	14 (35.9%)	3 (7.7%)**	12 (30.8%)	15 (38.5%)	4 (10.3%)	3 (7.7%)
		z= -3.5				

Note. z: standardized residuals. * p< .05. ** p < .001.



3. Relationship between the motives and research conditions. Funding

Funding	Balance	Socialization and community	Motivation and meaning	Resources	Personal abilities	Stress
Contract within the university	8 (36.4%)	3 (13.6%)	9 (40.9%)	9 (40.9%)	2 (9.1%)	2 (9.1%)
Grant	10 (21.7%)** z= -2.9	10 (21.7%)	18 (39.1%)	9 (19.6%)	10 (21.7%)	11 (23.9%)* z= 3.3
Contract outside the university	44 (59.5%)** z= 4.5	24 (32.4%)	19 (25.7%)	12 (16.2%)** z= -2.9	11 (14.9%)	4 (5.4%)* z=-2.0
No income	8 (23.5%)** z= -2.2	15 (44.1%)	5 (14.7%)	19 (55.9%)** z= 4.1	6 (17.6%)	2 (5.9%)



DISCUSSION

- Younger, female and part time students were more likely to consider dropping out.
- Lower dropping-out rates (30%) than previous studies (Ali & Kohun, 2006; Gardner 2009; Lovitts 2001; Lovitts & Nelson, 2000), but only students who were still enrolled.

- Similar motives (Ali & Kohun, 2006; Fuentes et al., 2015; Gardner 2009; Lovitts 2001; Lovitts & Nelson, 2000; Manathunga 2005) but different rates:
 - Difficulties in achieving a balance (especially those working outside university and part-time)
 - Problems with socialization (especially education and those working individually).

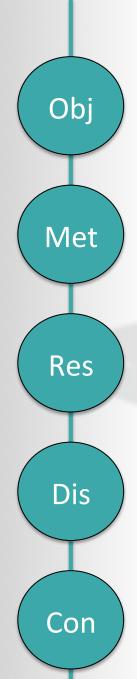


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- Younger, female and part time students were more likely to consider dropping out.
- Lower dropping-out rates (30%) than previous studies (Ali & Kohun, 2006; Gardner 2009; Lovitts 2001; Lovitts & Nelson, 2000), but only students who were still enrolled.
 - Only intentions, not actual drop-out.
 - Difficult to determine the representativeness of the sample
- Similar motives (Ali & Kohun, 2006; Fuentes et al., 2015; Gardner 2009; Lovitts 2001; Lovitts & Nelson, 2000; Manathunga 2005) but different rates:
 - Difficulties in achieving a balance (especially those working outside university and part-time)
 - Problems with socialization (especially education and those working individually).
 - ➤ Need to collect in-depth qualitative data.



✓ Analysis of motives and causes from students' perspective.



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Future on-line community (3rd phase of the project) to help students with socialization and isolation.



Thank you.