

The UK Strategy for Outward Mobility and the Go International programme

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go international

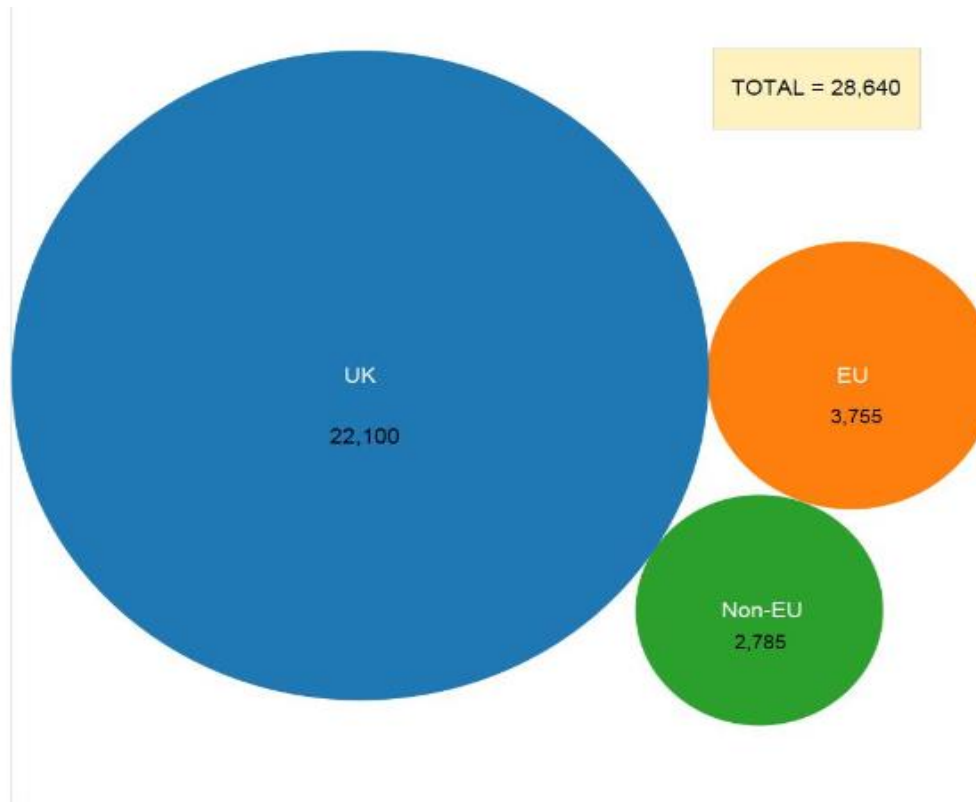


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Aim: to increase the proportion of UK domiciled students accessing international experience as part of their higher education

How mobile are our students?

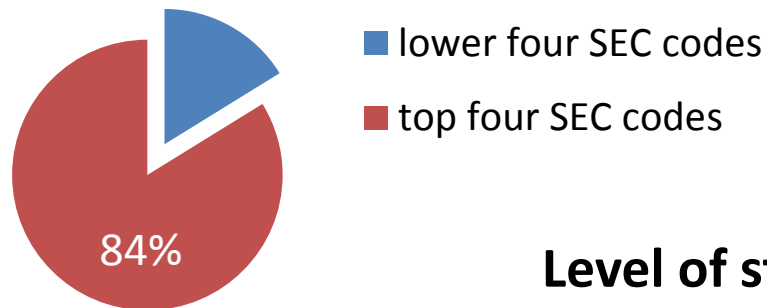
Outward student mobility in 2013/14 (HESA data)



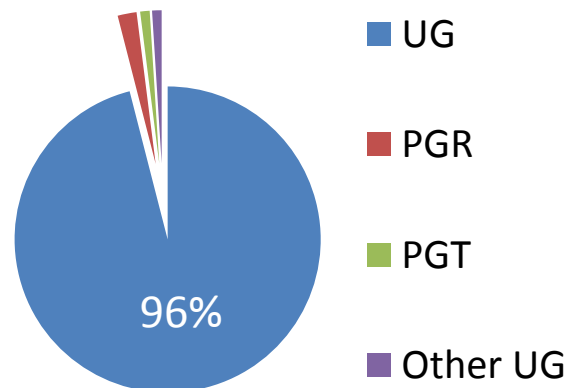
Total number of mobile students in 2013/14 by domicile

22,100 UK domiciled mobile students = **1.2%** UK domiciled students

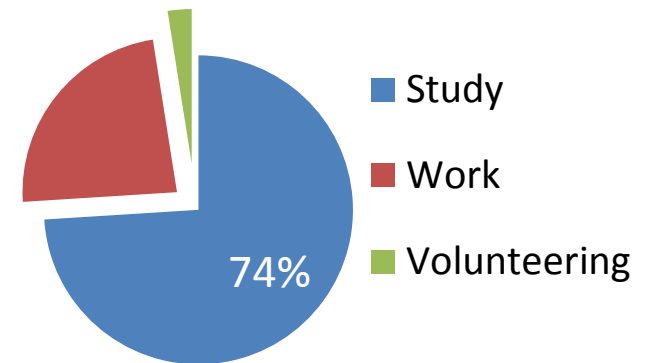
Socioeconomic Background



Level of study



Activity



Making the case for UK student mobility

Go International research:

Academic and employment outcomes

Student perspectives

<http://www.go.international.ac.uk/content/research-and-evidence/go-international-research>

Other:

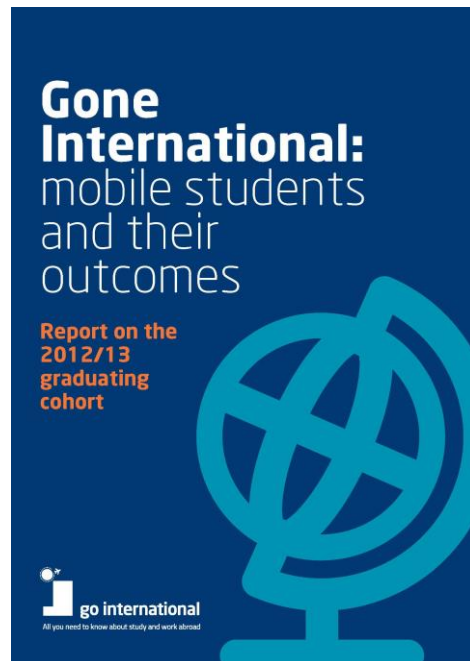
Erasmus impact survey 2014

CBI Education & Skills surveys

Gone International

Cohort study

Comparison of mobile vs non-mobile students



Participation in mobility:

- 6.6% of students with parents in 'higher managerial and professional occupations'
- 2.2% of students whose parents had 'never worked or were unemployed'

Key findings – academic outcomes

A higher proportion of **mobile students** achieved a 1st or 2.i compared with their non-mobile peers:



In addition, a higher proportion of mobile students achieved a 1st (27%) compared with non-mobile students (19%)

83% of mobile students from **disadvantaged backgrounds** achieved a 1st or a 2.i compared to 66% of those who were not mobile:



In addition, 24% of mobile students from disadvantaged backgrounds achieved a 1st compared with 18% of non-mobile students from similar backgrounds

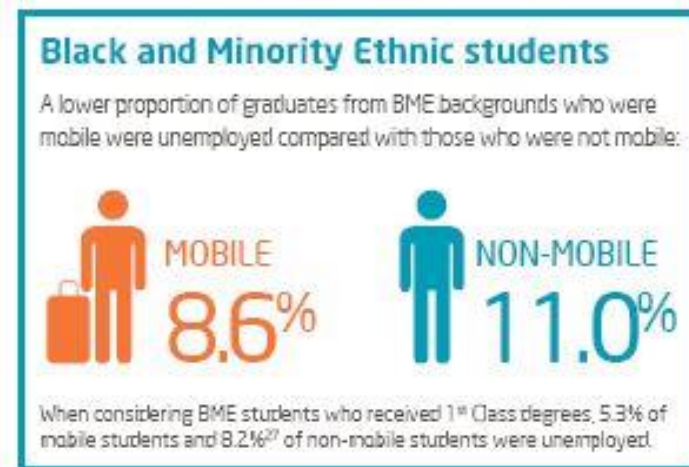
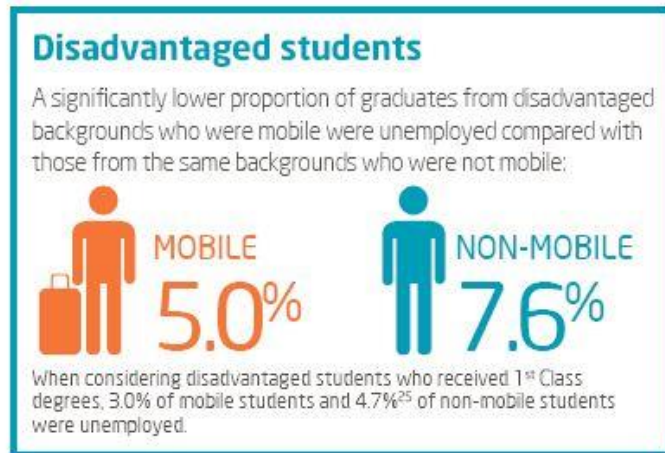
The proportion of mobile **STEM** students who achieved a 1st or a 2.i was 83% compared to 64% for non-mobile peers:



In addition, the proportion of mobile STEM students who achieved a 1st was 39% compared with 21% of non-mobile STEM students

Key findings - employment rates

Overall, a lower proportion of non-language graduates who were mobile were unemployed (5.3% compared to 6.7%)



But more significant differences for some student profiles

Key findings - employment rates



Unemployment rate

	Mobile	Not Mobile
All STEM subjects	5.2%	6.1%
Computer Science	6.8%	12.3%
Engineering Technology	4.1%	7.8%



Average salary

	Mobile	Not Mobile
All STEM subjects	£22,440	£21,800
Computer Science	£25,260	£22,690
Engineering Technology	£26,070	£24,530



% employed in SOC 1 – 3³⁸

	Mobile	Not Mobile
All STEM subjects	88%	82%
Computer Science	100%	86%
Engineering Technology	94%	88%



% with a 1st/2:1

	Mobile	Not Mobile
All STEM subjects	83%	64%
Computer Science	81%	67%
Engineering Technology	86%	71%

Student perspectives - Key findings

**Surveyed 2842 students in 37 institutions
Asked for their views on outcomes of mobility**

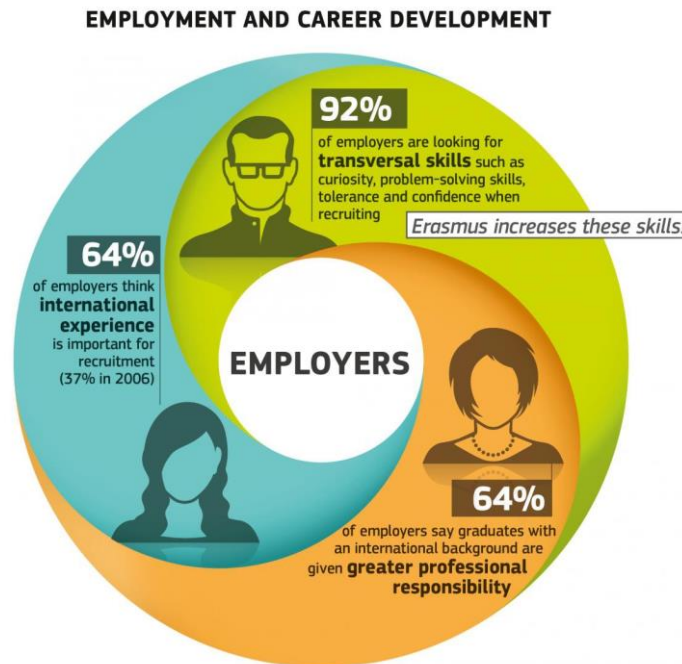
- ✓ Employability is a key motivation for going abroad
- ✓ Increased employability perceived to be strong impact of going abroad
- ✓ Employability motivation and impact consistent across mobility durations
- ✓ Students want to enhance general employability, not for a specific job



Outcomes of Erasmus mobility

Erasmus Impact Study 2014 (European Commission) finds:

- unemployment rate of mobile students (7%) was **23% lower** than that of non mobile students (9%) five years after graduation.'



- 39% of Erasmus alumni, compared to 47% of non-mobile alumni, did not have a management position 5 years after graduation.**

Employer views on outward mobility

CIHE/AGR *Global Graduates into Global leaders* (2011) –

‘communication skills’ and ‘working in an international team’ highly valued

Annual CBI Education and Skills surveys (2010-2015) – dissatisfaction with ‘foreign language skills’ and ‘international cultural awareness’ of graduates

