



The Nordic Africa Institute

Centre for research
and information

Higher Education, Mobility and Migration in
and out of Africa, Vienna 19 – 21 juni 2014

Why study academic mobility?

- Increased focus on knowledge as a competitive tool for development - economic growth
- Doctoral holders an important group
- Internationalization and mobility
- Growing interest for mobility studies
- Few studies on African mobility

Current developments in African HE and research

- Massification
- Commodification/marketization
- Privatization
- Challenges:
 - Quality/relevance
 - Administration/infrastructure
 - Leadership
 - Research capacity
 - Brain drain

The project

- Longitudinal and comparative map and analyse modes and rationales of mobility (geographic, sectorial, vertical) among Ph.D. graduates supported by international donors
- First phase: Swedish support/Sida
- Countries: Mozambique, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda and Rwanda

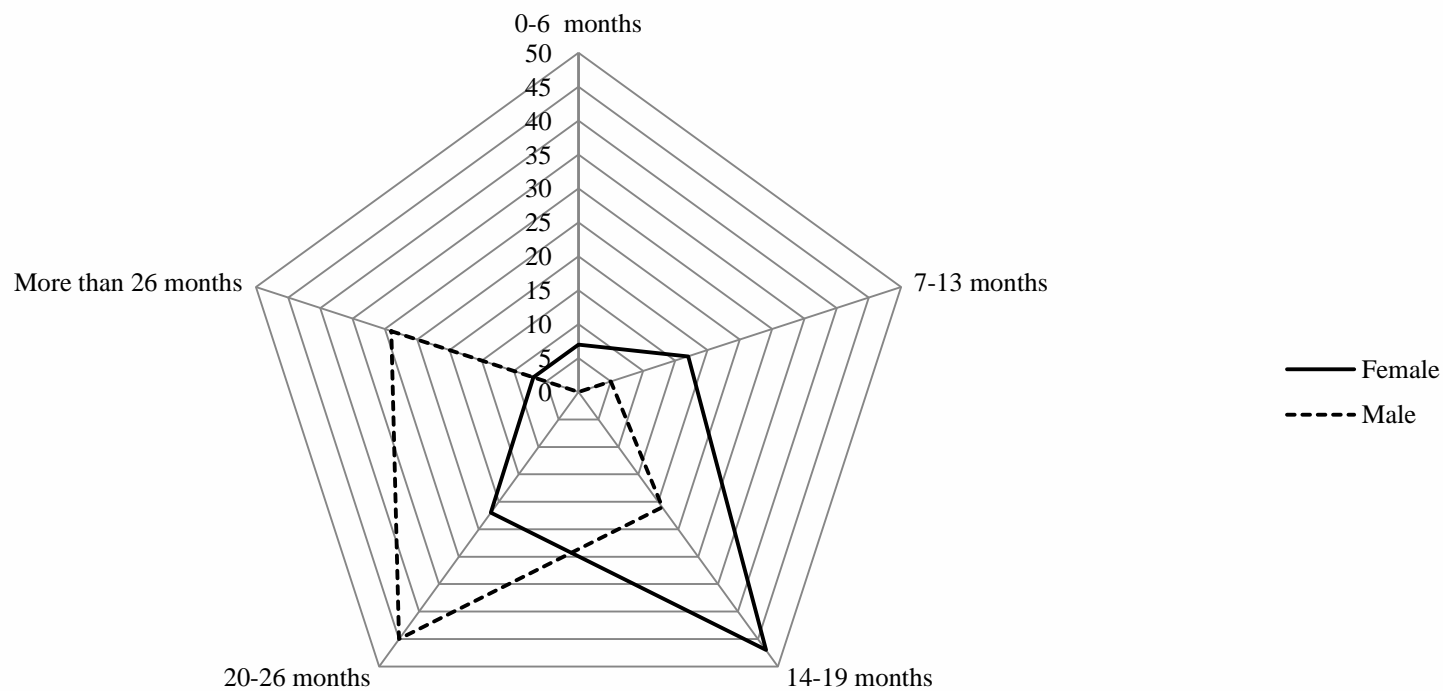
The study on Mozambique

- Principal areas of investigation:
 - Extent and direction of mobility (geographic, sectoral and vertical) over time
 - Perceptions and individual rationales for mobility and career development
 - Experience of the sandwich model
- Method and sample
 - Web-based questionnaire (159 traced individuals)
 - Semi-structured interviews
- Specific focus on gender, scientific discipline and country of training

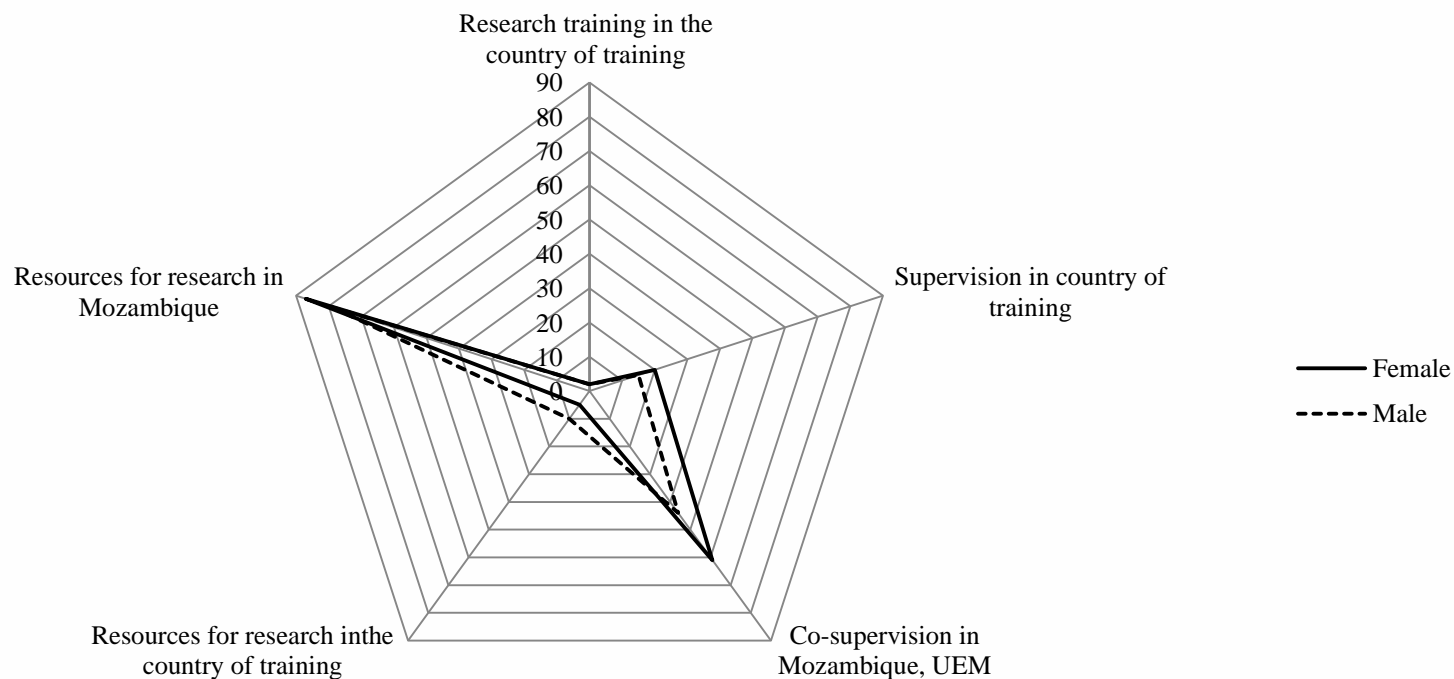
Results on the period of training

- Enter training relatively late in life
- Sandwich model – positive but apply differently to male and female candidates
- Recruitment focus on one group – staff members
- Increasing dissatisfaction with supervision
- Differences in experiences of training between Sweden and South Africa
- Co-supervision at UEM a problem

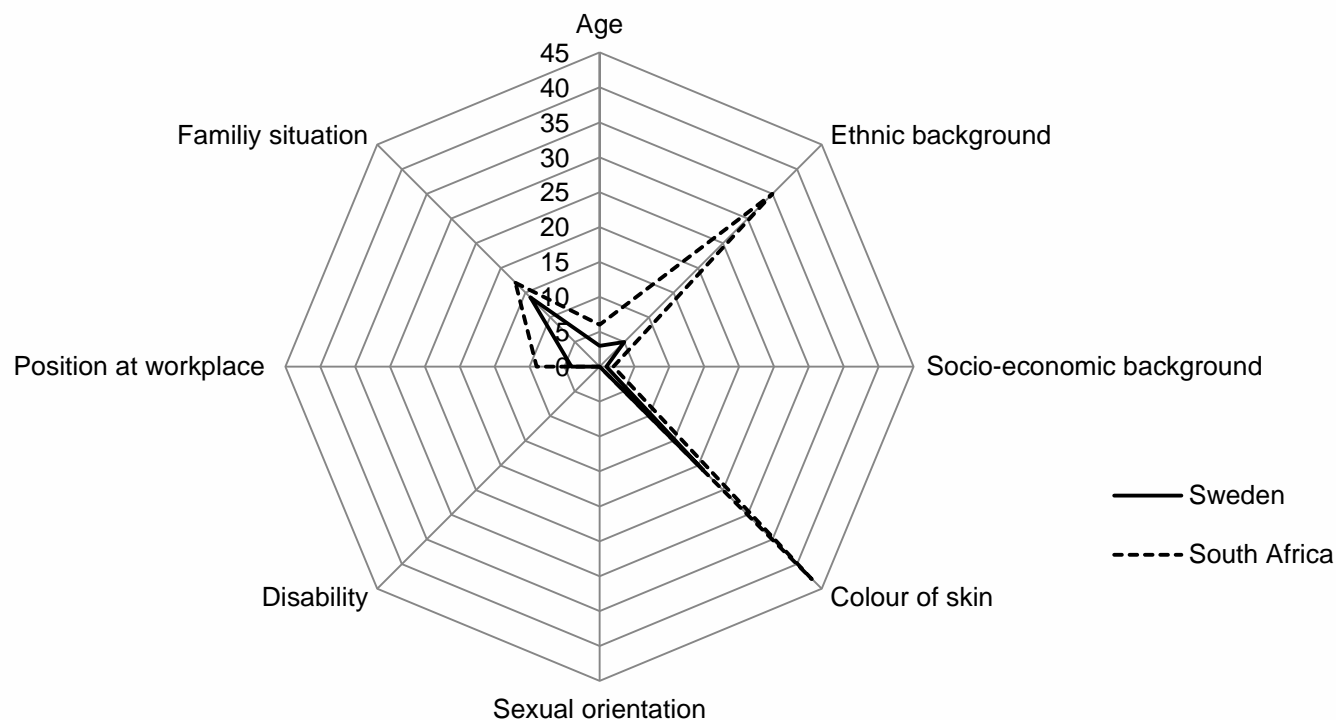
Stay rates by Gender



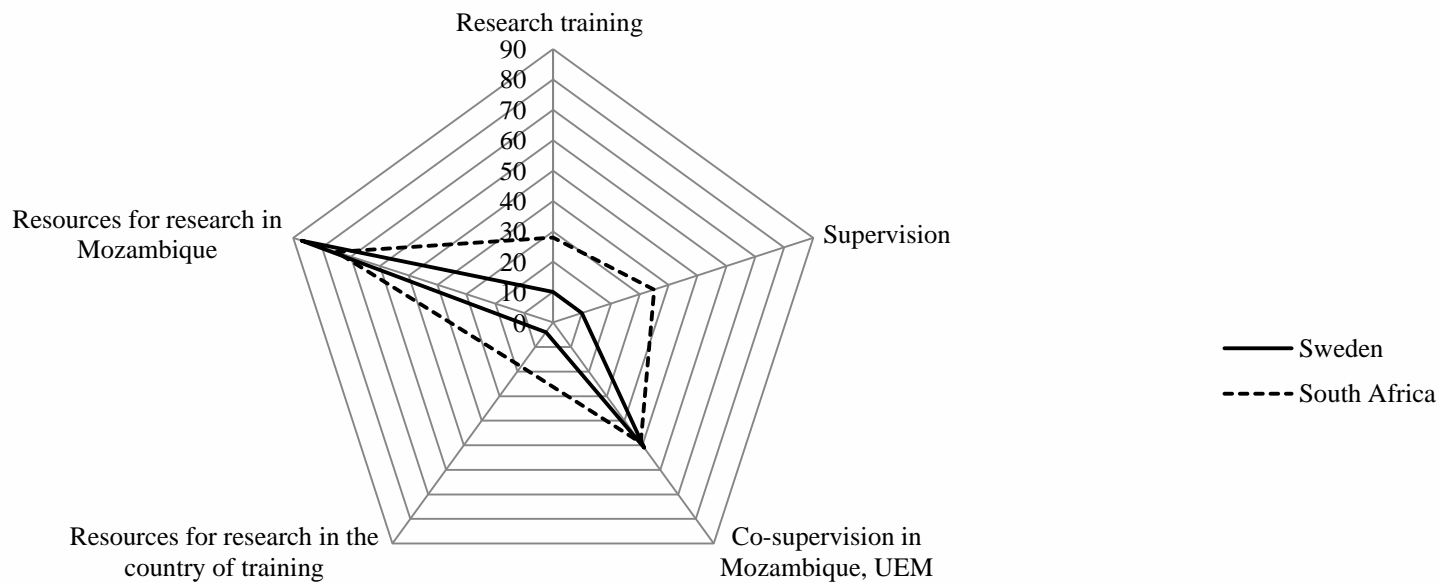
Percentage of PhD graduates dissatisfied with their period of training by gender and reason for dissatisfaction



Percentage of PhD graduates/candidates experiencing discrimination while in country of training by country of training and reason for discrimination



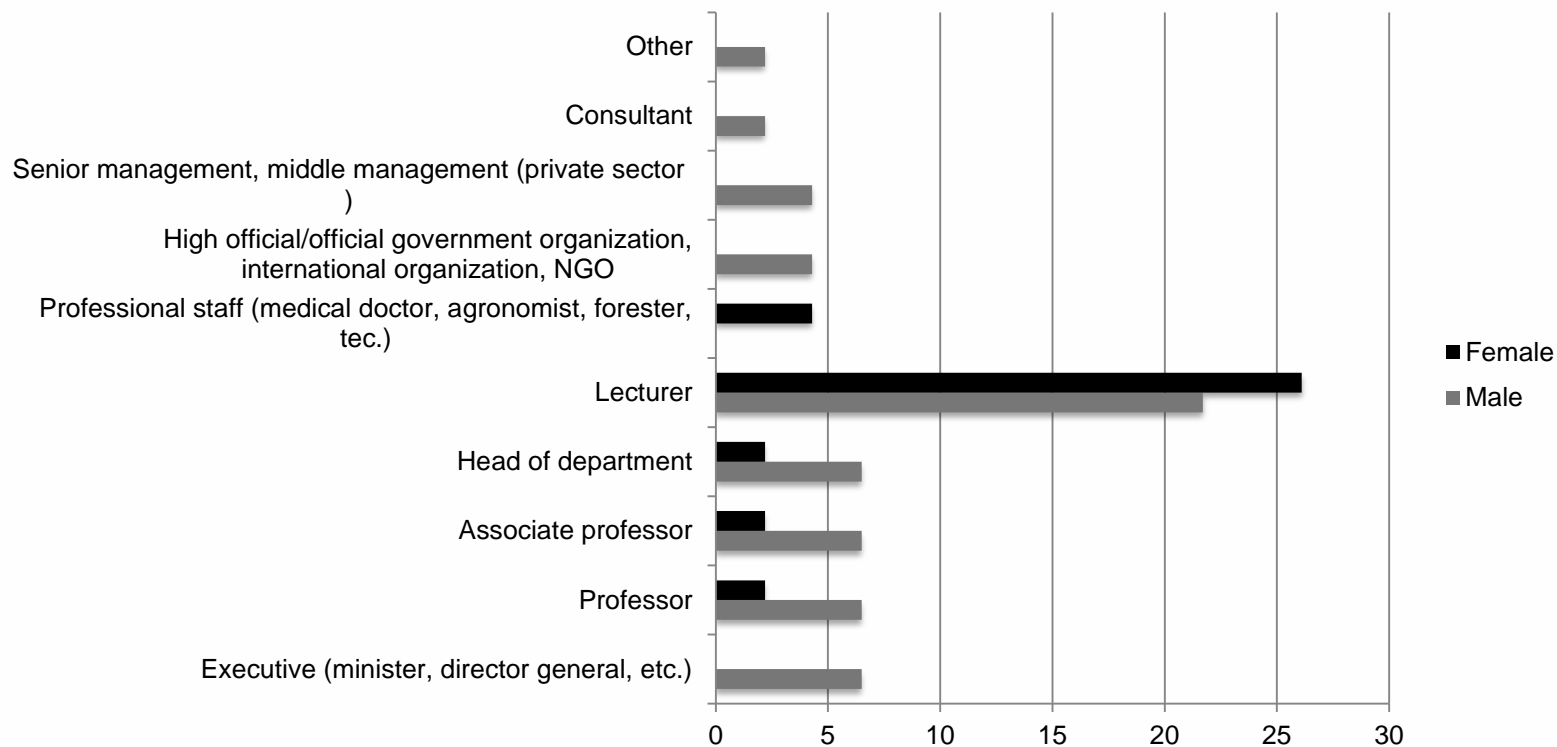
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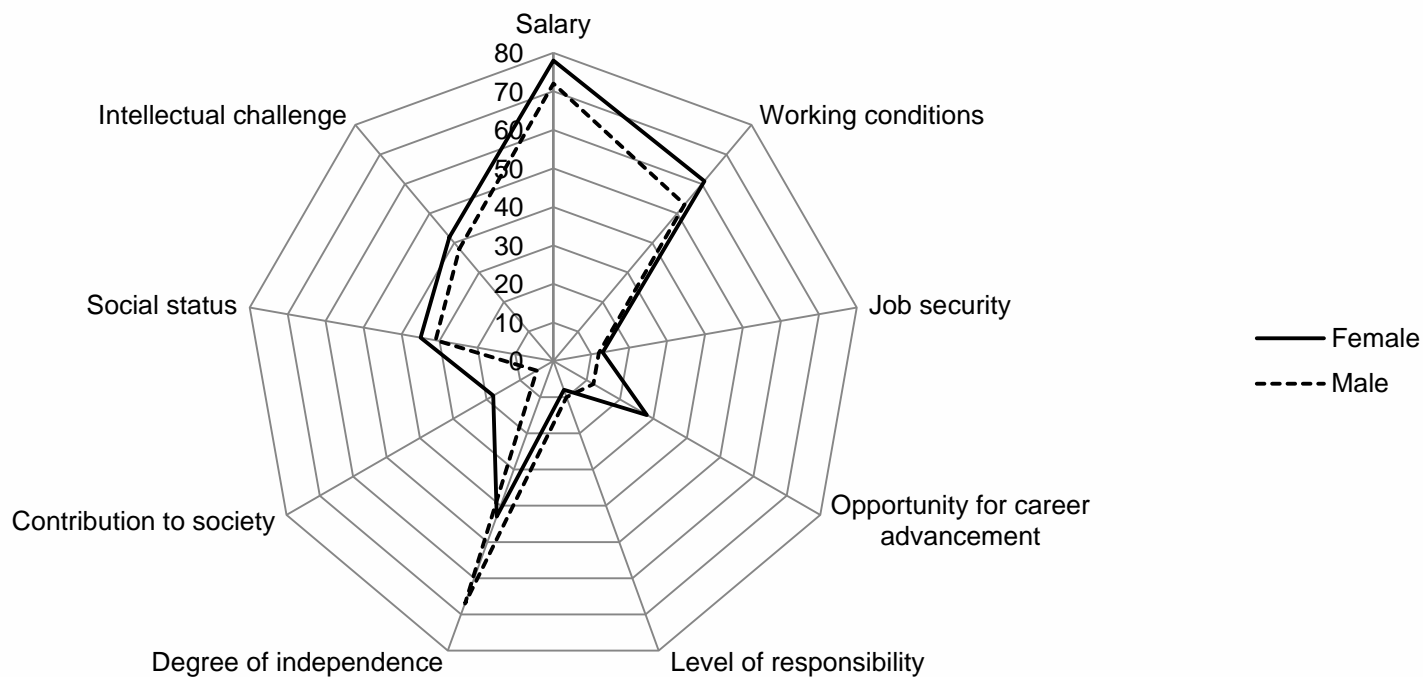
Results on mobility

- Generally low level of mobility (both geographic and sectorial)
- A majority has remained at UEM – same or higher positions (female graduates at lower levels)
- A majority conducts research, but to a small extent – publication rate low
- Consultancy work common
- Low level of international collaboration

Percentage of graduates per position by gender



Percentage of graduates dissatisfied with their position by gender and reason for dissatisfaction



Policy implications

- The relation between research and training
- Recruitment to the training program
- Set up of the “Sandwich model”
- Discrimination in the training situation – Sweden/South Africa
- Co-supervision at UEM
- Research resources at UEM
- Low degree of mobility