

Social class and study conditions in Catalonia

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The Bologna Process as a Challenge for the Students
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Bologna Process in Spain

Main changes in Spain:

- Changes in teaching learning methodologies student centred teaching
- Professionalisation of content (education expansion)
- Structural: bachelor (4 years)- master (1 year) Doctoral studies.



Our research

- The research we are carrying out (r+d+i of the Ministry of Education) titled Los estudiantes ante la nueva reforma universitaria (Students coping new university reform), 2008-2011 period.
- We are analysing 10 Bachelors at 4 Catalan public universities in the metropolitan region of Barcelona.
- Analysis of the context: documental revision, interviews to staff (dens, degree coordinators...).
- We did 8 student interviews on each of the Bachelors (80 interviews in total) on 2009 and 867 questionnaire on November 2010- January 2011.



Data

Areas of knowledge	Definition of the professional profile		
		More defined	Less defined
Hard	Health	Nursing (n=138)	Pharmacy (n=78)
	Engineering	Architecture (n=77)	Telecommunications Engineering (n=51)
	Sciences	Biosciences (n=48)	Chemistry (n=94)
Soft	Social sciences	Social Education (n=90)	Business Studies (n=128)
	Arts	Translation and Interpretation (n=102)	Humanities (n=61)

Sample = 867 students

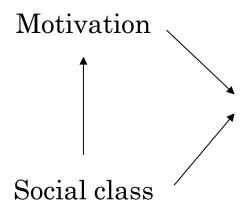


Main topics in the questionnaire

- Social class
- Teaching methodologies
- Life conditions
- Motivation
- Group of reference
- Expectations



Model of analysis



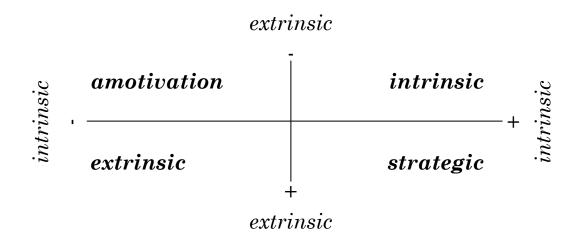
Future expectations

- Drop out
- Linguistic stage
- Another bachelor
- Master or specialization course
- Doctoral studies



Types of motivation

Classical distinction extrinsic -intrinsic motivation:



amotivation (low intrinsic, low extrinsic) intrinsic (high intrinsic, low extrinsic) extrinsic (low intrinsic, high extrinsic) strategic (high intrinsic, high extrinsic)

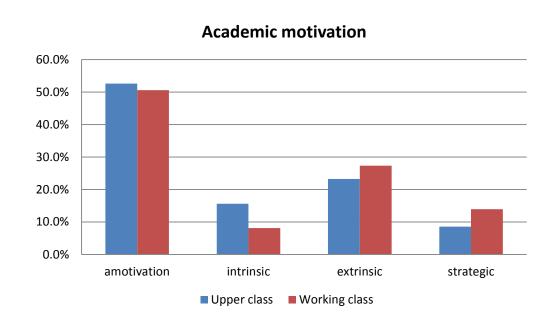


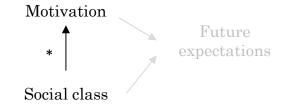
Academic and professional dimensions

	Dimension	
	Academic	Professional
Extrinsic Motivation	Pass examinations/get the diploma	Working conditions/opportunities of finding a job
Intrinsic Motivation	Interest in learning	Interest in a profession



Social class and motivation

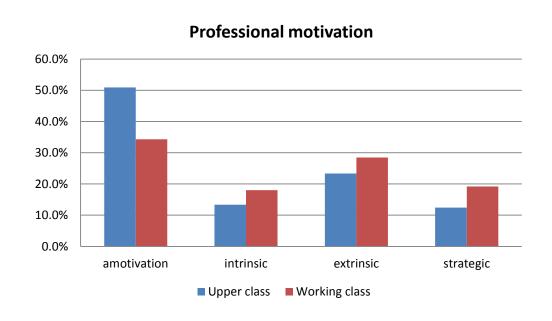




^{*} p-value ≤ 0.05 Chi-square test



Social class and motivation



Motivation

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Future expectations

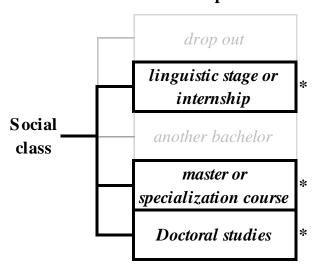
Social class

^{*} p-value ≤ 0.05 Chi-square test

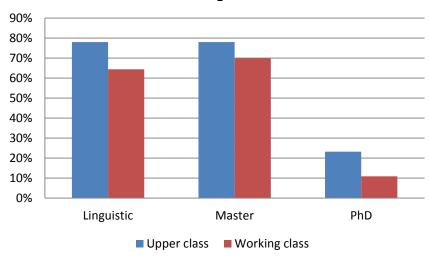




Future expectations



Future expectations





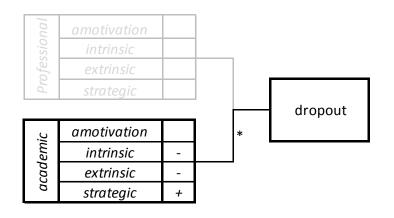
Motivation

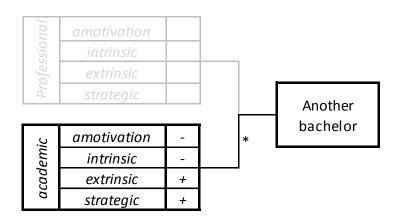
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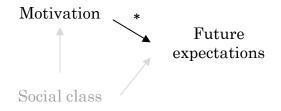




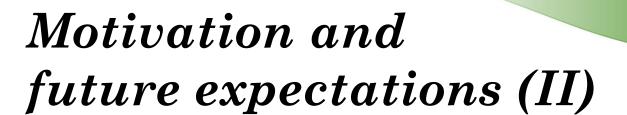
Academic motivation





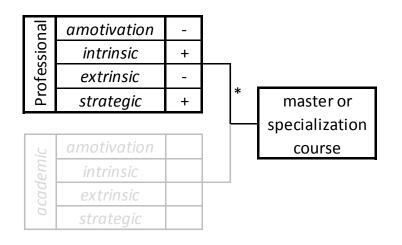


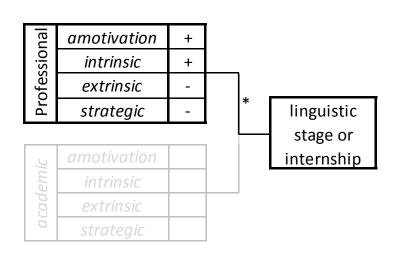
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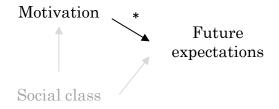




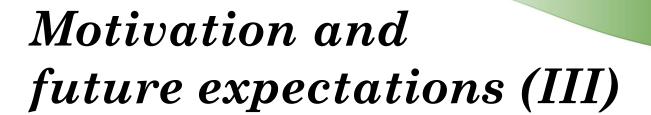
Professional motivation





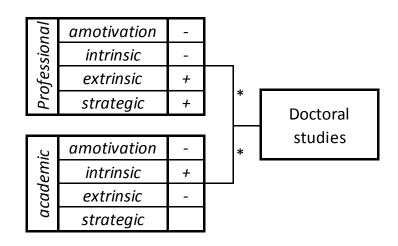


^{*} p-value ≤ 0.05 Chi-square test





Professional and academic motivation



Motivation *
Future expectations

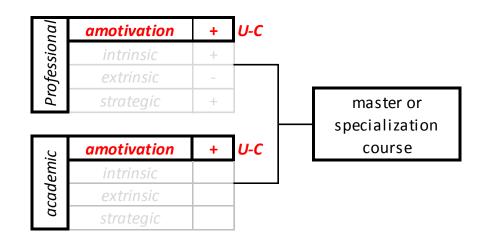
Social class

^{*} p-value ≤ 0.05 Chi-square test

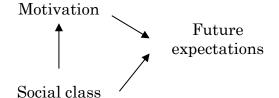


Motivation, social class and future expectations

Master or specialization course



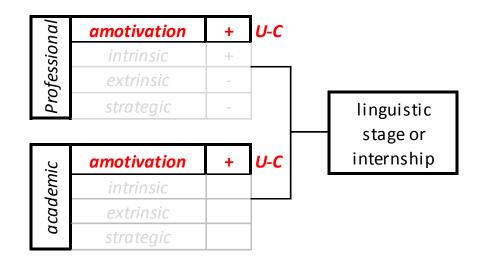
 $U-C = Upper\ Class$



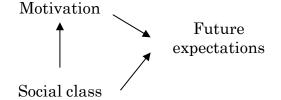


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Linguistic stage or internship



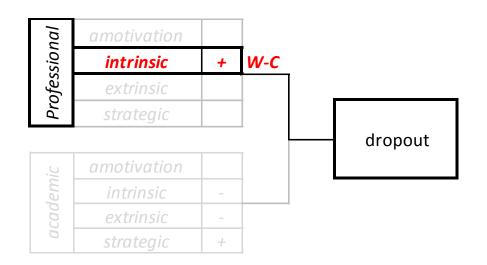
U-C = $Upper\ Class$



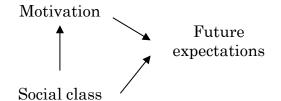


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Drop out



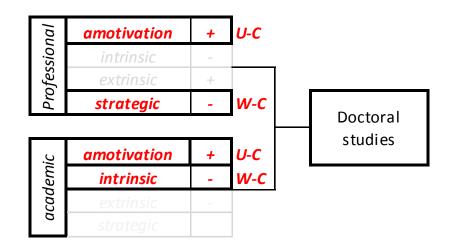
W-C = Working Class



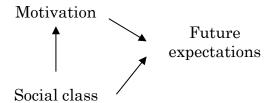


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Doctoral studies









Conclusions

- Motivation is an important factor to explain the students' future expectations.
 - Professional motivations = master or linguistic stage
 - Academic motivations = drop out or another bachelor
 - Both motivations (A+P) = doctoral studies
- Social class has more effect than motivation in the future expectation:
 - Upper class students, even they are *amotivated*, will tend to expect to enroll in:
 - master or a course of specialization
 - linguistic stage or internship
 - doctoral studies



Thank you!

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