

**IES 2022 Innovation & Society 5.0:  
Statistical and Economic Methodologies for  
Quality Assessment**

**BOOK OF SHORT PAPERS**

Editors: Rosaria Lombardo, Ida Camminatiello and Violetta Simonacci

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Innovation and Society 5.0: Statistical and Economic  
Methodologies for Quality Assessment

Department of Economics, University of Campania “L. Vanvitelli”,  
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# Preface

This Book of Short Papers includes all peer-reviewed long-abstracts submitted to the IES2022 conference, titled “Innovation & Society 5.0: Statistical and Economic Methodologies for Quality Assessment”, held at the University of Campania “L. Vanvitelli” on January 27-28, 2022. IES2022 is the 10th meeting of the biennial international conference proposed by the permanent group Statistics for the Evaluation and Quality in Services (SVQS) of the Italian Statistical Society (SIS). The SVQS group, born in 2004, focuses on national research programs and applied research activities, on statistical methods and methodologies for the evaluation of the quality of services in public and private fields. For further information, please visit <https://www.svqs.it/>. IES2022 has been sponsored by the Italian Statistical Society (SIS), the European Network for Business and Industrial Statistics (ENBIS), and the International Association for Statistical Computing (IASC). In addition, also the two SIS groups Statistics and Data Science (SDS) and Enhancement of Public Statistics (VSP) actively supported the conference. IES2022 aims at stimulating a scientific debate on the challenges of Society 5.0 with respect to quality assessment. The conference provides an important moment of reflection for the development of new ideas and methodologies by promoting the rethinking of the open issues in service evaluation within the new paradigm of an interconnected cyber-social system. Service quality assessment represents the starting point for the development of effective policies for private and public institutions, which is crucial for the development of society. Big data, heterogeneous multi-layered structure and designs, cutting-edge analytical tools, and advanced data harvesting techniques have become fundamental for research; nonetheless, they require a continuous effort in terms of proper treatment, interpretation, and supervision to ensure the centrality of human and social problems. In this perspective, IES 2022 main goals are:

- to promote and coordinate the statistical and economic methodologies for the evaluation of a human-centered society emphasizing how statistical thinking, design, and analysis may be of use to a Society 5.0;
- to foster advanced methodological research supporting the assessment of the quality of social services;

- to be a platform where the experts of Statistics, Data Mining, Data Science, Machine Learning, and related disciplines meet for analyzing Big Data.

The high turn-out of the conference, with a total of 107 presentations organized in 22 solicited sessions and 11 contributed sessions, two plenary talks, and the participation of over 300 authors, made evident a very alive interest in evaluation topics. Previous IES editions include:

- IES2009 was held at the University of Brescia (June 24-26, 2009) with selected papers published in special issues of *Electronic Journal of Applied Statistical Analysis (EJASA)* and *Statistica & Applicazioni*;
- IES2011 was held at the University of Florence (May 30 – June 1, 2011) with selected papers published in a special issue of the *Journal of Applied Quantitative Methods*;
- IES2013 held at the University of Milan “Bicocca” (December 9 – 13, 2013) with selected papers published in the *Procedia Economics & Finance* (Elsevier Publisher);
- IES2015 was held at the University of Bari “Aldo Moro” (June 8 – 9, 2015) with selected papers published in a special issue of *Quality & Quantity*;
- IES2017 held at the University of Naples “Federico II” (September 6 – 7, 2017) with selected papers published in special issues of *Social Indicator Research*, *Quality & Quantity*, and *EJASA*;
- IES2019 was held at the European University of Rome (July 4 – 5, 2019) with selected papers published in special issues of *Socio-Economic Planning Science* and *EJASA*.

All IES2022 contributions are based on the development of innovative statistical methodologies or interesting applications. The topics covered in the numerous presentations range over the following fields: Sustainability, Health, Wellness, Sport, Tourism, Education, Training and Research, Bank and FinTech, Transportation, Environment, Enterprise, Cultural changes and values, Industry and Finance, E-commerce, Digital Marketing, Labour Market, Public Administration, Advertising, Political preferences, Justice System. Several short papers deal with the shock of the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact in different areas such as poverty and sustainability, education and distance learning, student satisfaction, environment, health services, and social interactions. From a methodological standpoint, many of the short papers deal with challenging structures such as high-dimensional data, complex survey designs, constrained variability, sparsity, multicollinearity, and multidimensional longitudinal series. A wide range of statistical tools and models have been employed, including functional data analysis, various types of regression models (high-dimensional, logit, quantile, OLR, LASSO, etc.), machine learning algorithms for classification, methods for multi-way data and contingency tables,

generalized discriminant analysis, multidimensional Item Response Theory, PLS-SEM, advanced visualization techniques, compositional data analysis, Bayesian methods and so on. Extended versions of selected IES2022 papers will be included in a special issue of the Computational Statistics Journal titled “High-dimensional Data Analysis and Visualisation to Assess Service Quality” and of Annals of Operations Research Journal, titled “Statistical Methods and Data-Driven for Decision Making in Public Sector”.

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## Discovering archetypal universities in higher education mobility flows in Italy

### *Analisi delle università archetipiche nei flussi di mobilità degli studenti universitari in Italia*

Ilaria Primerano, Francesco Santelli and Cristian Usala

**Abstract** The aim of this contribution is to identify the archetypal universities in the Italian students' mobility network in terms of their attitude in attracting students. We define a set of networks according to the disciplinary groups by relying upon administrative data regarding students' mobility between bachelor's and master's degrees. For each disciplinary group, a network has been defined by considering the universities as nodes and the flows of students moving between nodes as links. Then, in each network, the set of archetypal universities is based on several network centrality indexes. Finally, these archetypes are used as benchmarks to identify the main determinants of universities' performances.

**Abstract** *L'obiettivo dell'analisi è quello di identificare le università archetipiche all'interno della rete di mobilità degli studenti universitari sulla base della loro capacità di attrarre o meno studenti. Sulla base dei dati amministrativi riguardanti le scelte di mobilità degli studenti tra la triennale e la magistrale, le singole reti sono state definite considerando, per ogni gruppo disciplinare, le università come nodi, e il flusso di studenti tra i nodi come legami. Per ogni gruppo disciplinare, è stato identificato il set di università archetipiche a partire dagli indici di centralità delle reti. Infine, questi archetipi sono stati utilizzati come riferimento per analizzare le determinanti delle performance delle università.*

**Key words:** University mobility, Archetypal Analysis, Network centrality indexes, Multivariate data

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## **1 Introduction**

In the last decades, the Italian student migration propensity has increased, highlighting the main flows from South to Northern Italy [1] [2]. The study of mobility flows can help measure the attractiveness of Italian universities. Different research approaches have been developed to study the determinants of students' mobility by means of different statistical methods, from longitudinal analysis [3] to Network Analysis considering geographical macro-area aggregations [4] [5], and different fields of study [6]. Most of the works refer to the first-level mobility, i.e. from high school diploma to bachelor degree, and only few recent contributions have dealt with the students' migration in the transition from Bachelor to Master degree programmes (i.e. second-level mobility), by focusing on Southern Italian students [7]. In studying second level mobility flows, a multilevel multinomial logit model has been adopted to assess the effects of university centrality role in the network (i.e. in terms of Hub and Authorities) on students' choices [6], while a multiplex network approach has been used to highlight the presence of groups of universities that play a fundamental role in each layer through the detection of the core universities [8].

Moving from this framework, this contribution investigates the Italian second-level mobility network, by considering the flows traced by students who change university for their master's degree by accounting also for differences existing among disciplinary fields. Specifically, a student who decides to change university when enrolling at the master is here considered as a student in mobility. Students' flows are analyzed to assess the similarity among Italian universities by identifying subgroups of universities within each disciplinary field that share common behavior in terms of their attitude in attracting students. In this context, students' flows are read into the scope of network analysis and, starting from a set of network centrality measures, the Archetypal analysis is applied to identify groups of similar universities within each disciplinary field.

The contribution is structured as follows: Section 2 describes the methodological approach; Section 3 presents an overview on the dataset used and the main results.

## **2 Network definition, centrality measures and archetypes**

Based on Social Network Analysis [9], we start visualizing and analyzing Italian students' flows to get descriptive insights into the different network structures defined for each disciplinary field. We consider as nodes of source the universities where students achieved their bachelor's degree, and as nodes of destinations the universities where students enrolled for their master's degree. The flows of students moving in the second-level mobility network define the links connecting the Italian universities.

Specifically, starting from the ISCED-F 2013 classification, we define a set of one-mode, weighted, and directed networks [9]. Formally, each of these networks can be described as a graph  $\mathcal{G}_i(V, L, W)$ , where  $V$  is the set of units,  $L$  is the set of

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directed links, and  $W$  is the set of weights. Let  $\mathbf{A}_i$  be the corresponding adjacency matrices, with elements  $a_{ij}$  holding the presence of one or more links between node of origin  $v_i$  and node of destination  $v_j$ , otherwise  $a_{ij} = 0$ .

To gain insights on the characteristics of these networks, for each disciplinary field we have computed several network centrality indexes to measure universities' attractiveness and to determine whether the observed universities are top receivers of incoming students or, on the opposite, top senders of outgoing students. To classify the universities, we have defined a matrix holding by rows the Italian Universities and by columns the set of centrality indexes computed. This matrix is then used to perform an Archetypal analysis [10].

Archetypal analysis is a method of unsupervised learning that aims to represent each object in a dataset as a mixture of *individuals of pure type*, known as archetypes. Formally, archetypes are defined as  $m$  points  $\{a_j\}$ ,  $j = 1, \dots, m$  contained in archetype matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  that are in the euclidean space that satisfy  $x'_i = \alpha'_i \mathbf{A}$ . The computation of the archetypes is a non-linear least squares problem, which is solved using an alternating minimizing algorithm. The key idea is that, given a  $\mathbf{X}_{(n \times p)}$  data matrix, with  $n$  individuals and  $p$  variables, each archetype is computed as a linear combination of the original data based on the following constraints:  $\beta_{ji} \geq 0$ ;  $\sum_j \beta_{ji} = 1$ ;  $\alpha_{ij} \geq 0$ ;  $\sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_{ij} = 1$ . The optimal  $\alpha_{ij}$  are found by minimizing the following:

$$RSS = \sum_i \left\| x_i - \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_{ij} A \right\|^2 \quad (1)$$

where  $\alpha_{ij}$  are the coefficients of the archetypes while  $\beta_{ji}$  are the coefficients of the data set. Archetypes are useful in unsupervised learning also due to their location properties. Given a Convex Hull ( $CH$ ) of original data points, if  $k = 1$ , only one archetype is identified, and the sample mean is the solution to minimize  $RSS$ ; if  $1 < k < n$ , all the  $a_j$  vectors of archetypes lie on the boundary of  $CH$  to minimize  $RSS$ ; if  $k = n$  the number of archetypes is equal to  $n$  the  $RSS = 0$  [10]. Using both sets of coefficients  $\alpha_{ij}$  and  $\beta_{ji}$ , the  $RSS$  in (1) can be written using matrices notation, and thus matrix  $\Gamma$  including all the  $\alpha$ 's, matrix  $\mathbf{B}$  of the coefficients  $\beta$ 's and the starting matrix  $\mathbf{X}$  of the data, obtaining in Frobenius norm:

$$\min_{\Gamma_k, \mathbf{B}_k} RSS_k = \min_{\Gamma_k, \mathbf{B}_k} \left\| \mathbf{X} - \Gamma_k \mathbf{B}_k^T \mathbf{X} \right\|_F \quad (2)$$

In the space spanned by archetypes by exploiting the property of the compositional space defined by the Aitchinson distance [11], a k-means cluster analysis is performed to find consistent group of universities with respect to the archetypes.

### 3 Data description and main findings

We have collected data on students' mobility choices from the micro-data database MOBYSU.IT [12] that includes information on students university careers.<sup>1</sup> We consider the population of Italian students enrolled in a bachelor program in an Italian university between a.y. 2011-12 and a.y. 2016-17 that have enrolled in a master's degree program between the 2014 and 2019. We retain in our data only students that have graduated in this time frame (639,505 students, the 56.6% of the population), and that have enrolled in a master's degree program. Therefore, our data includes 400,049 students grouped in 92 universities (of which 10 are e-learning institutions). Moreover, to define the networks, we classify the students according to their disciplinary group. In particular, the set of available degree programs are classified into 10 disciplinary groups according to the ISCED-F 2013 classification [13]. Data are described in Table 1.

**Table 1** Descriptive statistics on master's students mobility choices. Students are classified as *in mobility* if they have changed their university in the transition from bachelor's to master's degrees

ISCED - F 2013	Master students		In mobility students	
	Total N	In mobility N (%)	Same field (%)	Different field (%)
All fields	400,049	110,442 (27.61)	85.30	14.70
<b>By disciplinary field in origin university:</b>				
N1 - Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	12,385	3,132 (25.29)	82.25	17.75
N2 - Arts and humanities	71,807	22,649 (31.54)	82.59	17.41
N3 - Business, administration and law	62,539	16,896 (27.02)	85.36	14.64
N4 - Education	13,508	3,569 (26.42)	92.23	7.77
N5 - Engineering, manufacturing and construction	86,518	14,347 (16.58)	98.62	1.38
N6 - Health and welfare	12,390	4,719 (38.09)	76.52	23.48
N7 - Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs)	4,809	938 (19.51)	85.15	14.85
N8 - Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	46,023	12,743 (27.69)	95.68	4.32
N9 - Services	14,149	4,720 (33.36)	36.71	63.29
N10 - Social sciences, journalism and information	75,921	26,729 (35.21)	76.12	23.88

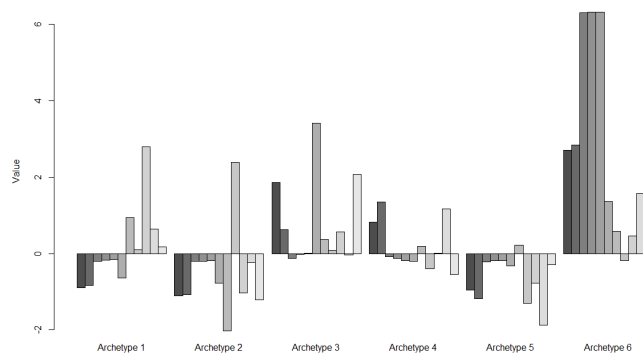
In the following, to show the results of our analytical procedure, we focused on the Education Field. The results of archetypal analysis performed on the network measures show that the best solution found by minimizing the RSS is obtained with 6 archetypes. In this space, the clustering algorithm identifies 12 groups of universities. The archetypes description with respect to original indexes (figure 1) and the clustering analysis (figure 2) show that the 6<sup>th</sup> archetype has a peculiar trait with very high values for both attractiveness and exporting indexes (Roma Tre University is very close to this archetype), while the 5<sup>th</sup> archetype represents an extreme type of university characterized by few flows (some Telematic universities are very

<sup>1</sup> Data drawn from the Italian 'Anagrafe Nazionale della Formazione Superiore' has been processed according to the research project 'From high school to the job market: analysis of the university careers and the university North-South mobility' carried out by the University of Palermo (head of the research program), the Italian 'Ministero Università e Ricerca', and INVALSI.

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close to this archetype). Archetype 4<sup>th</sup> is characterized by a greater attitude to export rather than import students (some Southern Universities), while the 3<sup>th</sup> archetype, which is characterized by a very high value in both in-strength and in-closeness network measures, fully describes University Pegaso and it is very close to Milano Bicocca, Bologna and Milano Cattolica.

The archetypal analysis on the network indexes highlights the peculiar behavior of the on-line universities in the mobility flows, and simultaneously a strong geographical component clearly emerges in most of the identified clusters.

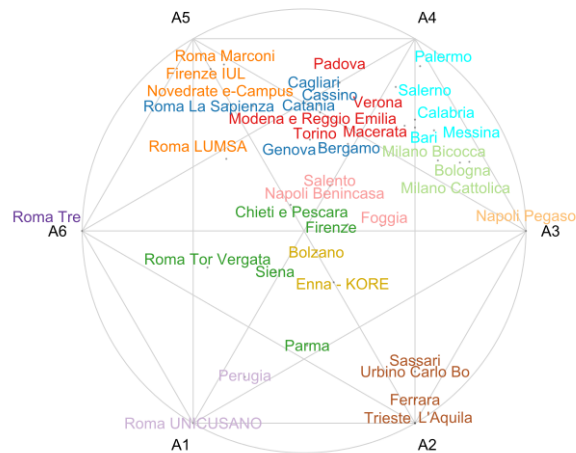


**Fig. 1** Barplots for each archetype with respect to original variables (as archetypal coefficients). Columns are, from left to right: In-strength, Out-strength, Hub, Authority, Eigen-centrality, Page-rank, In-closeness, Out-closeness, Vertex-betweenness, N. of Recursive Deps, N. of reverse Recursive Deps

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**Fig. 2** Simplex plot of the space spanned by 6 archetypes. Universities are row-points. Clustering is performed to obtain 12 groups

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