SURVEY

- Graduates’ survey is the most used method (paper-pencil or online questionnaire) to assess...
  - entry process into labour market
  - employment situation after graduation (mostly 2 to 5 years)
  - relevance of competences acquired during university studies

- Drawbacks:
  - Access (contact data) and response rate problems
  - Reliability of the data (e.g. memory bias)
  - Panel mortality in longitudinal surveys

WHAT WAS YOUR FIRST INCOME AFTER GRADUATION?

https://goo.gl/haaxfs
SURVEY: EXAMPLES

- **Austria**
  - Trendence Graduate Barometer
    [https://www.oesterreichs100.at/top-arbeitgeber/absolventenbefragung.html](https://www.oesterreichs100.at/top-arbeitgeber/absolventenbefragung.html)

- **Germany**
  - Graduates panel by DZHW German Centre for HE research and Science Studies

- **England**
  - The UK Graduate Careers Survey by High Fliers Research
    [http://www.highfliers.co.uk/](http://www.highfliers.co.uk/)

- **Europe**

- ...
Graduates’ tracking is based on university’s administrative data automatically and anonymously merged with data of the Main Association of Austrian Social Security Institutions.

Provides reliable information about:
- Employment status after graduation
- Income data
- Economical field of employment

Advantages:
- Data about all graduates registered by the national social security system
- Career tracking over the whole life span in Austrian labour market possible

Drawbacks:
- No data about suitability of competences and concrete job profile, satisfaction with the employment, motives for job choice, etc.
 TRACKING

HARD FACTS

NO RESPONSE

BIAS

INFORMATION

ABOUT WHOLE

POPULATION

SURVEY

DATA ABOUT

THE LABOUR

MARKET

PERFORMANCE

OF GRADUATES

MOTIVES

SATISFACTION

COMPETENCES
## GRADUATES CAREER TRACKING IN AUSTRIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA</th>
<th>UNIVERSITY OF GRAZ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Modelling a ‘typical’ graduate (&lt;35 years old, leaving the university after graduation)</td>
<td>All graduates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data analysing institution</th>
<th>Statistic Austria</th>
<th>Institute of Advanced Studies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Categories                                  | Labour market status (employed, unemployed, etc.), labour market integration (time to first job, job changes), income (median/quartiles, monthly/annual), economic sectors |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study information</th>
<th>Faculty, fields of studies, type of studies (BA, MA, Diploma, teacher training programs, PhD), duration of studies, ECTS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal information</th>
<th>Gender, age, citizenship, study entrance qualification, previous HE degrees (e.g. BA at another university)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
EXAMPLES: UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA
Time until First Employment Following Graduation

Median Women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree</th>
<th>Psychology</th>
<th>Univ. Vienna</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diploma</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr./PhD</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Median Men

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree</th>
<th>Psychology</th>
<th>Univ. Vienna</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diploma</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr./PhD</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXAMPLES: UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA
Employment Status and Top Sectors: Diploma Psychology

Employment status (incl. student and temporary jobs)

Top 3 Sectors of Employment (ÖNACE), 5 years after graduation
- Social work activities without accommodation (30%)
- Public administration and defence; compulsory social security (21%)
- Human health activities (9%)
- Other sectors
EXAMPLES: UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA
Monthly Income (gross pay, inflation-adjusted): Women

Psychology

Univ. Vienna

at grad. +1/2 yr +1 yr +3 yrs +5 yrs

0 € 500 € 1,000 € 1,500 € 2,000 € 2,500 € 3,000 € 3,500 € 4,000 € 4,500 €

Diploma
Bachelor
Master
Dr./PhD
EXAMPLES: UNIVERSITY OF GRAZ
Labour Market Status

Psychology graduates (diploma) academic years 2008/09 to 2012/13

- employed
- marginally employed
- looking for a job
- other (e.g., military, pension)
- co-insured
- data gap
- civil servant
- child care with employment
- child care without employment
- freelancer
- self-employed
- unemployed
- further degree
- continue studying
EXAMPLES UNIVERSITY OF GRAZ
Labour Market Integration of Different Cohorts

Labour market integration of psychology graduates

- 2008/09 n=163
- 2009/10 n=136
- 2010/11 n=134
- 2011/12 n=102
- 2012/13 n=112
EXAMPLES UNIVERSITY OF GRAZ
Gross Median Income

Income of psychology graduates (diploma) employed during the entire year
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic sectors of psychology graduates</th>
<th>18 months after graduation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other social work activities without accommodation n.e.c.</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social work activities without accommodation for the elderly and disabled</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other human health activities</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tertiary education</strong></td>
<td><strong>38</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital activities</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General public administration activities</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child day-care activities</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities of other membership organisations n.e.c.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other residential care activities</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business and other management consultancy activities</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compulsory social security activities</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>self-employed</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>total</strong></td>
<td><strong>528</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DATA MODEL

UNIVERSITY

MERGING KEY

DATA PROVIDER (LABOUR MARKET DATA)

MERGED ANONYMISED DATA

ANALYSING INSTITUTION

AGGREGATED ANALYSIS
DATA USAGE

- Curricula development
- Strategic decisions by the University
- Evaluation of study programmes
- Information for career services units
- Information for high school graduates in regard to perspectives on the labour market
OUTLOOK

- New perspectives:
  - Labour market integration of drop-outs in comparison to graduates
  - Social dimension (e.g. non-traditional students)

- National project (12 partner universities) with the main goal to track graduates on the Austrian labour market

- Monitoring of students at the labour market (interaction between studies and employment)

- Challenge: Develop European/International graduate tracking in labour market
DISCUSSION IN GROUPS

- What is a graduate?
- Pros and cons of survey and tracking
- Institutional, national and European level
- Usage and usability of results
- EU General data protection regulation (GDPR)
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Reports (in German):
http://qs.univie.ac.at/en/analyses/graduate-tracking/
https://static.uni-graz.at/fileadmin/portal/Intranet/Files/150909Bericht_Absomonitoring.pdf

For further questions, do not hesitate to contact us!