



2017 Macquarie University Graduate Destination Survey

Final Report

March 2018

Executive Summary:

- The Macquarie University Graduate Destination Survey (MQGDS) was initiated in 2016 to understand the labour force outcomes of recent graduates within one year of their course completion in accordance with the QS Employability Ranking criteria.
- Two rounds of fieldwork were conducted in May and November 2017 with population of 8,347 graduates.
- 2,366 useable responses were received, constituting an effective response rate of 28.3 per cent. An increase of 4 percentage point was noticed, in response rate, when compared with the 2016 MQGDS.¹
- Overall, 83 per cent of graduates were active in the labour market (i.e. working full-time, working part-time/casual and/or seeking full-time or part-time, not working and seeking full-time or part-time employment); 11 per cent of the graduates were enrolled in further full-time study, and 6 per cent were not working and not seeking work. Percent of graduates active in labour market decreased by 4 percentage point when compared with the 2016 MQGDS (87 per cent in 2016). Moreover, a 3 percentage point increase on the 2016 MQGDS, was noted for the graduates enrolled in further study (8 per cent in 2016)².
- 94 per cent of the graduates were employed overall, either in *full-time or part-time* employment, close to one year after graduation (this excludes those graduates enrolled in further full-time study or not available for employment or study). For overall employment rate, an increase of 2 percentage point was noted on the 2016 survey (92 per cent in 2016 MQGDS)³.
- 87 per cent of the graduates, available for full-time employment (working full-time or seeking full-time employment), were working full-time at the time of this survey. Full-time employment rate increased by 3 percentage point over the 2016 MQGDS (84 per cent in 2016 MQGDS)⁴.
- Overall, 73 per cent of the graduates were found to be working as managers or professionals. Significant variation was noticed for different levels of award, for example, postgraduate research graduates were most likely to work as managers or professionals (88 per cent), followed by postgraduate coursework graduates (84 per cent) and undergraduates (62 per cent).
- The majority of graduates who completed an undergraduate award or postgraduate coursework award were found to be working in the private sector (71 per cent and 66 per cent respectively), while the majority of graduates (48 per cent) who completed a postgraduate research degree were working in the public sector.
- The 96 per cent of graduates were found to be working for an employer in Australia.

¹ The report is available at : <https://www.mq.edu.au/about/about-the-university/strategy-and-initiatives/strategic-initiative-news/Macquarie-University-Graduate-Destination-Survey-2016.pdf>

² Differences in percent to graduates active in labour market and percent of graduates in full-time study are statistically significant at $p < 0.05$

³ *this increase is statistically significant at $p < 0.05$*

⁴ *this increase is statistically significant at $p < 0.05$*

- A significant majority of undergraduates (53 per cent) noted that their qualification was a formal requirement of their job. However, significantly more postgraduate coursework graduates (62 per cent) expressed that their award was *not* a formal requirement for their current employment compared to the undergraduate and postgraduate research graduates (47 per cent and 46 per cent respectively). No significant difference was found for the postgraduate research cohort to claim whether the award was a formal requirement or not for their current job.
- When the graduates were asked how important their qualification was to do the current job, overall 70 per cent of the graduates expressed that their qualification was *fairly to very important*. Significantly, more postgraduate research graduates (77 per cent) responded that their qualification was important for their current job/career, than graduates who completed a postgraduate coursework or undergraduate course (66 per cent and 65 per cent respectively).

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Introduction:

The Macquarie University Graduate Destination Survey (MQGDS) was first administered in 2016, after approval from the office of the Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Academic) and endorsement from the University Ranking Taskforce. The MQGDS focuses on understanding the labour force outcomes of recent graduates within 12 months of their course completion in accordance with the [QS Employability Ranking criteria](#).⁵ The survey was implemented as a recommendation to address the gap in employability data collection for pilot QS Employability Rankings in 2015.

The objectives of this survey were to:

- collect graduate employment and further study outcome data close to one year after course completion as required by the QS Employability Ranking
- provide information to faculties, career advisors, and other stakeholders within the University on employment outcomes and further study, collected close to one year after course completion. The new Graduate Outcome Survey (GOS) administered under the [QILT](#)⁶ is scheduled four months after completion of a course, a very short time to find graduate employment in the current market scenario (see Ref 1 and 2). Moreover, the GOS follows the labour force model of the Australia Bureau of Statistics, where graduates enrolled in a further full-time study were included in the calculation of the employment rates.⁷ Following the QS employability criteria, MQGDS excludes graduates enrolled in further full-time study from the calculation of employment rates.

This report presents the employment and further study outcomes of the graduates as captured by the MQGDS 2017.

2017 MQGDS Sample:

The population of the 2017 MQGDS were students who completed a course in 2016 within Australia (onshore), i.e., 8,347 graduates completed a course onshore and had a valid email address at the time of graduation. The 2017 MQGDS population frame was drawn from the 2016 Past Course Completion file submitted to Department of Education and Training.

Fieldwork:

Two rounds of fieldwork were conducted with graduates 11 months after completion of their course. Round 1 was conducted between 1 May and 30 May 2017, following a course completion between 1 January and 30 June 2016. Round 2 was conducted between 1 November and 30 November 2017, following a course completion between 1 July and 30 December 2016. The data collection mode was online. Five emails were sent to the graduates

⁵ See details for graduate employment rate as defined by the Qs Employability Rankings <http://www.iu.qs.com/university-rankings/indicator-graduate-employment/>

⁶ <https://www.qilt.edu.au/>

⁷ For details of the methodology of the Graduate Outcome Survey, see: [2017 Graduate Outcome Survey National Report](#)

from the Office of Strategic Planning, Analytics and Ranking (SPAR) in each round of the survey. A breakdown of collection per round was presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1. 2017 MQGDS collection summary

Survey elements	Round 1 May 2017	Round 2 November 2017	Total Collection
No. of in-scope graduates	1,421	6,926	8,347
No of completed Survey	441	2,033	2,474
Overall response rate	31.0	29.4	29.6
No. of completed survey that can be useable	433	1,933	2,366
Effective response rate	30.5	27.9	28.3
Data collection period	1 May - 30 May 2017	1 Nov - 30 Nov 2017	
Data collection mode	Online	Online	
Analytic unit	Graduate	Graduate	

Findings:

Out of 2,474 responses received, 2,366 were usable, constituting a response rate of 28.3 per cent (Table 1 above). Representativeness of the response sample was presented in Table 2 below, where the response sample was compared with the population with respect to some of the demographic and course related variables.

Table 2. Representativeness of the 2017 MQGDS response sample

Sub-Groups	Sample		Population		Proportion of Population (%)
	n	%	N	%	
Broad Level of award⁸					
Undergraduate	1,274*	53.8	5,389	64.6	23.6
Postgraduate Coursework	780**	33.0	2,416	28.9	32.3
Postgraduate Research	312***	13.2	542	6.5	57.6
Citizenship					
Domestic	1,869	79.0	5,881	70.5	31.8
International	497	21.0	2,466	29.5	20.2
Gender					
Female	1,360	57.5	4,597	55.1	29.6
Male	1,006	42.5	3,750	44.9	26.8
Type of Attendance					
Full-time	1,387	58.6	5,012	60.0	27.7
Part-time	979	41.4	3,335	40.0	29.4
Mode of Attendance					
Internal	1,715	72.5	6,293	75.4	27.3
External	333	14.1	841	10.1	39.6
Mixed Mode	318	13.4	1,213	14.5	26.2
Grand Total	2,366****	100	8,347	100	28.3

* the sample size is representative of the undergraduate population at $\pm 2.5\%$ Margin of Error at 95% confidence level,

** the sample size is representative of the postgraduate coursework population at $\pm 2.9\%$ Margin of Error at 95% confidence level,

*** the sample size is representative of the population at $\pm 3.6\%$ Margin of Error at 95% confidence level,

**** the sample size is representative of the population at $\pm 1.7\%$ Margin of Error at 95% confidence level

⁸ 'Undergraduate' award includes pass bachelor, honours bachelor and undergraduate diploma, 'Postgraduate coursework' award including masters, graduate/postgraduate diploma and graduate/postgraduate certificate; 'Postgraduate Research' award including Doctor of Philosophy, Master of Philosophy and Master of Research.

Table 2 shows that the proportion of sample and population was comparable for undergraduate and postgraduate coursework levels of study, however, postgraduate research was slightly over represented. Female graduates, domestic graduates, part-time graduates and external graduates were also slightly over represented in the sample. Overall, it was found that the sample was representative of the population at a small margin of error ($\pm 1.7\%$ margin of error) at 95% confidence level. Moreover, except for the postgraduate research cohort, the samples for other cohorts were found to be representative of the population with a small margin of error.

Section A. Graduate Outcome

A.1. Destination of graduates by broad level of award:

This section examines the progress of graduates in their career, 11 months after their course completion by broad levels of award, comparing employment and further study outcomes. Detailed definitions of graduate outcome used in this study can be found in Appendix A. To understand the reliability of the data, this report presents “confidence intervals” (CI) of each result, either in parentheses in a table (with left number representing the lower CI, and right number the upper CI) or presented as “whisker” on a bar in a figure. The confidence interval is the interval within which the actual proportion for the population *is predicted* to fall. The smaller the whisker on a bar or the smaller the gap between upper and lower CI, the greater the confidence is that the *information is reliable*. Overall, the results in the tables in this section were found to be reliable as the confidence intervals were small for most of the proportions, except for some estimated values for the postgraduate research cohort.

A.1.1. Available for full-time employment and full-time employment rate

Table A.1.1 examines the full-time employment outcomes of the graduates by board level of award. Outcomes (or destinations) include graduates available for full-time employment (those in full-time employment⁹ as well as those seeking full-time employment), graduates in full-time study, graduates seeking only part-time or casual employment (whether in it, or looking for it), those graduates not working and not seeking any, and those who are unavailable for full-time study or employment. Almost three quarters of Macquarie University graduates (72.4 per cent) were available for full-time employment at the time of survey, highest being the postgraduate coursework graduates (82.4 per cent), followed by those graduates who completed an undergraduate award (68.4 per cent) and postgraduate research award (63.5 per cent)¹⁰.

⁹ ‘Full-time’ employment is defined as working in a job or in multiple jobs totalling to 35 hours or more per week; ‘part-time’ or ‘casual’ employment is defined as working less than 35 hours per week in a job or in multiple jobs.

¹⁰ The difference was found to be significant at $p < 0.05$ level

Table A.1.1. Main activity of all survey respondents by broad levels of award – Full-time employment

Broad level of Award	Available for full-time employment (see Table A.1.1a)		In full-time study		In part-time or casual employment, other activities ¹¹		Not working, seeking part-time employment		Not working, not seeking any		Unavailable /Unknown		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Undergraduate	871	68.4 (65.7, 70.1)	173	13.6** (11.7, 15.6)	132	10.4 (8.7, 12.2)	10	0.8 (0.4, 1.4)	86	6.8 (5.4, 8.3)	2	0.2	1,274	100
Postgraduate Coursework	643	82.4* (79.6, 85.0)	24	3.1 (2.0, 4.5)	63	8.1 (6.3, 10.2)	5	0.6 (0.2, 1.5)	44	5.6 (4.1, 7.5)	1	0.1	780	100
Postgraduate Research	198	63.5 (57.9, 68.8)	58	18.6** (14.4, 23.4)	32	10.3 (7.1, 14.2)	3	1.0 (0.2, 2.8)	20	6.4 (4.0, 9.7)	1	0.3	312	100
Total	1,712	72.4 (70.5, 74.1)	255	10.8 (9.6, 12.1)	227	9.6 (8.4, 10.8)	18	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	150	6.3 (5.4, 7.4)	4	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	2,366	100

Note: Numbers in parentheses are lower and upper confidence intervals at 95% confidence level.

** Significantly higher than undergraduate and postgraduate research cohorts at $p < 0.05$*

***Significantly higher than postgraduate coursework cohort at $p < 0.05$*

Table A.1.1 also shows that of all respondents, almost 11 per cent went on to further full-time study. The graduates who completed a postgraduate research award were most likely to be enrolled in further full-time study (18.6 per cent), followed by those who completed undergraduate award (13.6 per cent)¹². A slightly higher proportion of research graduates were enrolled in full-time study since one third of the postgraduate research respondents completed Masters of Research award and moved on to their doctoral study.

Table A.1.1a examines the group of graduates available for (that is, in or seeking to be in) full-time employment in more detail. It shows that of those available for full-time employment, 86.9 per cent was working full-time by the time of 2017 MQGDS. The percentage of graduates in full-time employment ranges between 82.3 per cent (for postgraduate research award) and 89.6 per cent (for postgraduate coursework award).

Of the remaining graduates who were available for full-time employment, a further 7.2 per cent were working on part-time or casual basis while seeking full-time employment. The remaining 5.9 per cent of the graduates available for full-time employment were not working while seeking full-time work. This means,

¹¹ In part-time or casual employment, other activities include working part-time or casual, not seeking any, working part-time of casual, seeking part-time.

¹² Differences, between undergraduates and postgraduate coursework and between postgraduate research and postgraduate coursework, were found to be significant at $p < 0.05$ level

in total, 13 per cent of the graduates were still seeking a full-time position at the time of this survey. When this figure was further examined by broad levels of award, graduates who completed postgraduate research award (18 per cent) were most likely to be seeking a full-time position, followed undergraduates (14 per cent) and graduates who completed a postgraduate coursework award (10 per cent). A further detail breakdown of graduates' destination is included in Appendix B.

Table A.1.1a. Graduates available for full-time employment, by broad level of award

Broad level of Award	Working full-time		Working part-time, seeking full-time work		Not working, seeking full-time work		Total available for full-time employment	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Undergraduate	749	86.0 (83.6, 88.2)	66	7.6 (6.0, 9.5)	56	6.4 (4.9, 8.2)	871	100
Postgraduate Coursework	576	89.6* (87.0, 91.8)	38	5.9 (4.3, 7.9)	29	4.5 (3.1, 6.3)	643	100
Postgraduate Research	163	82.3 (76.6, 87.1)	19	9.6 (6.1, 14.3)	16	8.1 (4.9, 12.5)	198	100
All graduates	1,488	86.9 (85.3, 88.5)	123	7.2 (6.0, 8.5)	101	5.9 (4.9, 7.1)	1,712	100

Note: Numbers in parentheses are lower and upper confidence intervals at 95% confidence level.

* Significantly higher than undergraduate employment rate (Z score is -2.0872, p value is 0.03662, significant at $p < 0.05$) and higher than the employment rate of the postgraduate research cohort (Z score is 2.735, p value is 0.00614, significant at $p < 0.05$)

A few statistical tests were conducted to ensure the reliability of the full-time employment results as the response rate for the survey was as low as 28 per cent. Table A.1.1a and Figure A.1.1 present the confidence interval of the full-time employment rates with a 95% confidence level. As shown in Table A.1.1a and Figure A.1.1, with a 95% chance that between 85.3 per cent and 88.5 per cent of graduates would work full-time within one year of their course completion. Thus, the estimate that, out of all graduates, 86.9 per cent were employed full-time was found to be reliable.

The results were found to be reliable across the levels of award, except for the postgraduate research award, where the confidence interval was slightly larger than the other cohorts. This could be an impact of the smaller sample size of the postgraduate research cohort compared to the other cohorts in this study.

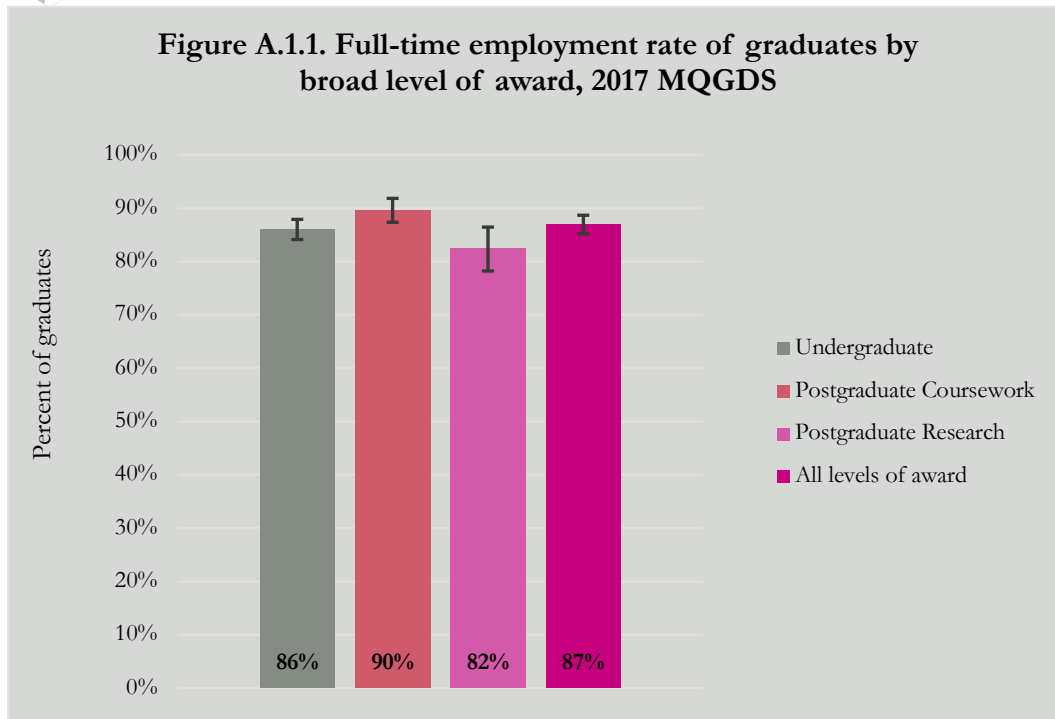
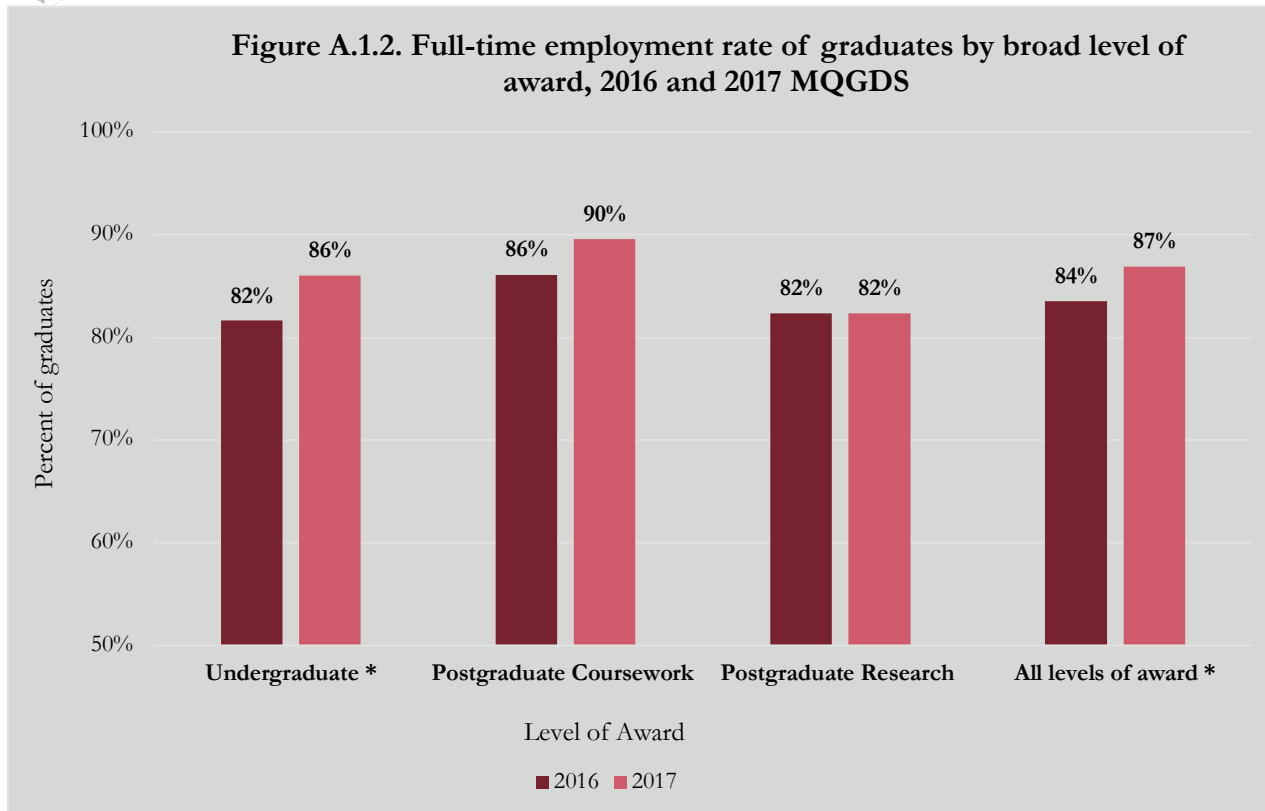


Figure A.1.2. compares the full-time employment rates reported in 2016 and 2017 MQGDS. It is noted that the full-time employment rate increased significantly for undergraduate cohort and for all graduates between 2016 and 2017 cohorts ($p < 0.05$). Though an increase of 4 percentage point was noted for the postgraduate coursework cohort, it was not statistically significant.



* *Difference was statistically significant at $p < 0.05$*

A.1.2. Available for overall employment and overall employment rate

The overall employment rate includes the employed graduates (including in full-time, part-time or casual employment) as a proportion of those who are available for any employment (working and/or seeking any employment). This excludes graduates who are enrolled in further full-time study.

Table A.1.2 presents the availability of graduates for overall employment by board level of award. Overall employment outcomes include graduates available for overall employment (those employed as well as those seeking any employment), graduates in full-time study, those graduates not working and not seeking any (including studying part-time), and those who are unavailable for full-time study or any employment. 82.7 per cent of Macquarie University graduates were

available for overall employment at the time of survey, highest being the postgraduate coursework graduates (91.2 per cent), followed by those graduates who completed an undergraduate award (79.5 per cent) and postgraduate research award (74.7 per cent).

Table A.1.2. Main activity of all survey respondents by broad levels of award – Overall employment

Broad level of Award	Available for overall employment (see Table A.1.2a)		In full-time study		Not working, not seeking any (including studying part-time)		Unavailable /Unknown		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Undergraduate	1,013	79.5 (77.2, 81.7)	173	13.6** (11.8, 15.5)	86	6.8 (5.5, 8.2)	2	0.2 (0.0, 0.5)	1,274	100
Postgraduate Coursework	711	91.2* (89.0, 93.0)	24	3.1 (2.0, 4.5)	44	5.6 (4.2, 7.4)	1	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	780	100
Postgraduate Research	233	74.7 (69.6, 79.3)	58	18.6** (14.6, 23.2)	20	6.4 (4.1, 9.5)	1	0.3 (0.0, 1.5)	312	100
Total	1,957	82.7 (81.2, 84.2)	255	10.8 (9.6, 12.1)	150	6.3 (5.4, 7.4)	4	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	2,366	100

Note: Numbers in parentheses are lower and upper confidence intervals at 95% confidence level.

* Significantly higher than undergraduate and postgraduate research cohorts at $p < 0.05$; **Significantly higher than postgraduate coursework cohort at $p < 0.05$

Table A.1.2a examines the group of graduates available for (that is, in or seeking to be in) overall employment in more detail. Out of those graduates available for overall employment, 93.9 per cent was working by the time of the survey. The percentage of graduates in overall employment ranges between 95.2 per cent (for postgraduate coursework award) and 91.8 per cent (for postgraduate research award). Of the remaining graduates who were available for overall employment, a further 6.1 per cent were working while seeking employment.

Table A.1.2a. Graduates available for overall employment, by broad level of award

Broad level of Award	Overall employed		Seeking full-time or part-time employment		Total available for overall employment	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Undergraduate	947	93.5 (91.8, 94.9)	66	6.5 (5.1, 8.2)	1,013	100
Postgraduate Coursework	677	95.2 (93.5, 96.6)	34	4.8 (3.4, 6.5)	711	100
Postgraduate Research	214	91.8 (87.8, 94.8)	19	8.2 (5.2, 12.2)	233	100
Total	1,838	93.9 (92.8, 94.9)	119	6.1 (5.1, 7.2)	1,957	100

Note: Numbers in parentheses are lower and upper confidence intervals at 95% confidence level. No significant difference was found in the overall employment rates for the three cohorts at 95% confidence level.

Table A.1.2a and Figure A.1.3 present the confidence interval of the overall employment rates with a 95% confidence level. As shown in Table A.1.2a and Figure A.1.3, with a 95% chance, between 92.8 per cent and 94.9 per cent of graduates will be employed within one year of their course completion. Thus, the estimate that, out of all graduates, 93.9 per cent were employed was found to be reliable. The results were found to be reliable across the levels of award, except for the postgraduate research award, where the confidence interval was slightly larger than the other cohorts. This could be an impact of the smaller sample size of the postgraduate research cohort compared to the other cohorts in this study.

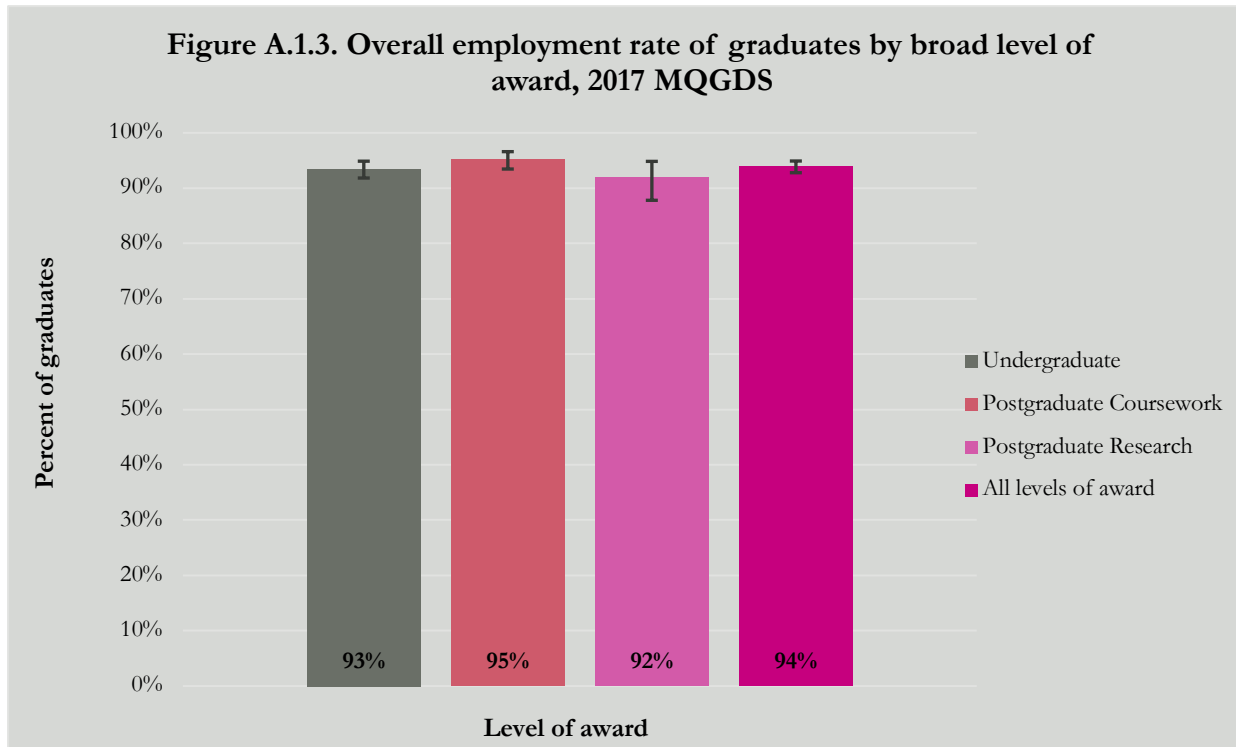
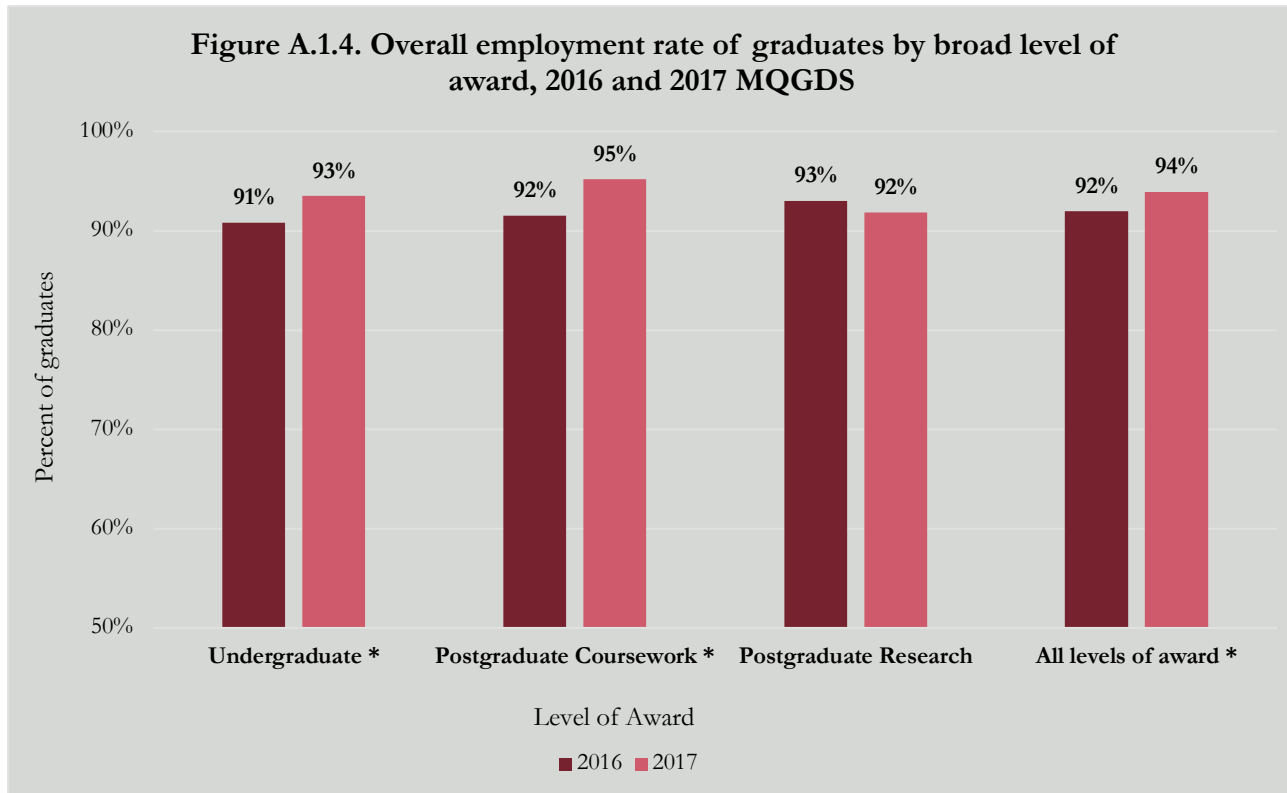


Figure A.1.4 compares the overall employment rates reported in 2016 and 2017 MQGDS. It is noted that the overall employment rate increased significantly for all graduates, postgraduate coursework and undergraduate cohorts between 2016 and 2017 cohorts ($p < 0.05$). A decline of one percentage point was noticed for the postgraduate research cohort, however, it was not statistically significant.



* Difference was statistically significant at $p < 0.05$

A.2. Destination of graduates by citizenship:

Tables A.2 and A.2a present the main activities and full-time employment rates of the domestic and international graduates.

Main activities of the domestic graduates:

73 per cent of the domestic graduates were available for full-time work, 10 per cent were enrolled in full-time study, about 10 per cent were involved in part-time or casual work but not looking for any full-time work, about one per cent of graduates were not working and seeking part-time employment, and about

6 per cent were not working and not seeking any job. Among those who were available for full-time employment, 89 per cent were working full-time and about 11 per cent were seeking full-time work.

Main activities of the international graduates:

At the time of this survey, 70 per cent of the international graduates were available for full-time work, 12 per cent were enrolled in full-time study, about 8 per cent were involved in part-time or casual work, but not looking for any full-time work, 0.6 per cent of the graduates were not working and seeking part-time employment, and about 9 per cent were not working and not seeking any job. Among those who were available for full-time employment, 79 per cent were working full-time and only 21 per cent were seeking full-time work.

Table A.2. Main activity of survey respondents by citizenship

Graduates' citizenship	Available for full-time employment (see Table A.2a)		In full-time study		In part-time or casual employment, other activities		Not working, seeking part-time employment		Not working, not seeking any		Unavailable /Unknown		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Domestic	1,363	72.9 (70.9, 74.9)	193	10.3 (9.0, 11.8)	189	10.1 (8.8, 11.5)	15	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)	105	5.6 (4.6, 6.7)	4	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	1,869	100
International	349	70.2 (66.1, 74.1)	62	12.5 (9.8, 15.6)	38	7.6 (5.6, 10.2)	3	0.6 (0.2, 1.6)	45	9.1 (6.8, 11.8)	0	-	497	100
Total	1,712	72.4	255	10.8	227	9.6	18	0.8	150	6.3	4	0.2	2,366	100

Note: Numbers in parentheses are lower and upper confidence intervals at 95% confidence level.

Table A.2a. Graduates available for full-time employment by citizenship

Graduates' citizenship	Working full-time		Working part-time, seeking full-time work		Not working, seeking full-time work		Total available for full-time employment	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Domestic	1,211	88.8* (87.1, 90.4)	86	6.3 (5.1, 7.7)	66	4.8 (3.8, 6.1)	1,363	100
International	277	79.4 (74.9, 83.4)	37	10.6** (7.7, 14.2)	35	10.0** (7.2, 13.5)	349	100
Total	1,488	86.9	123	7.2	101	5.9	1,712	100

Note: Numbers in parentheses are lower and upper confidence intervals at 95% confidence level.

* Significantly higher than the international graduates, ** Significantly higher than the domestic graduates

From Table A.2a it was noted that significantly higher proportion of domestic graduates were employed full-time than international graduates, 11 months after their course completion. The low response number for international graduates in comparison to domestic graduates might have impacted this result.

Figure A.2.1 and Figure A.2.2 present the indicative confidence intervals for the full-time and overall employment estimates for domestic and international graduates. Confidence intervals reflect the accuracy and reliability of the estimates and the confidence we can have in those estimates. The confidence intervals for the two cohorts does not overlap, indicating that there was a significant difference between the full-time employment and overall employment rates for domestic and international graduates. Further Z test shows that significantly higher proportion of domestic graduates were in full-time or overall employment than the international graduates (*at $p < 0.05$*) at the time of this survey.

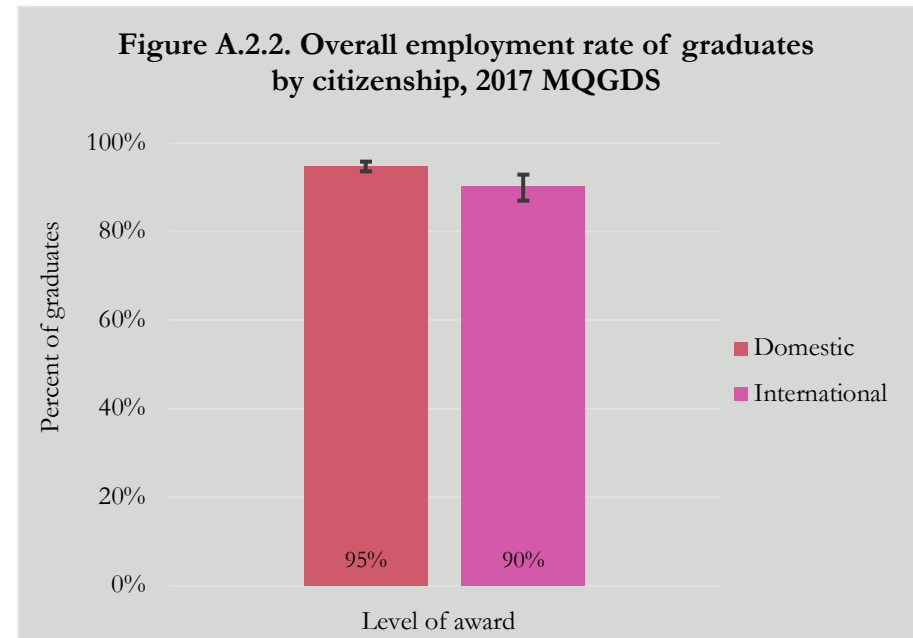
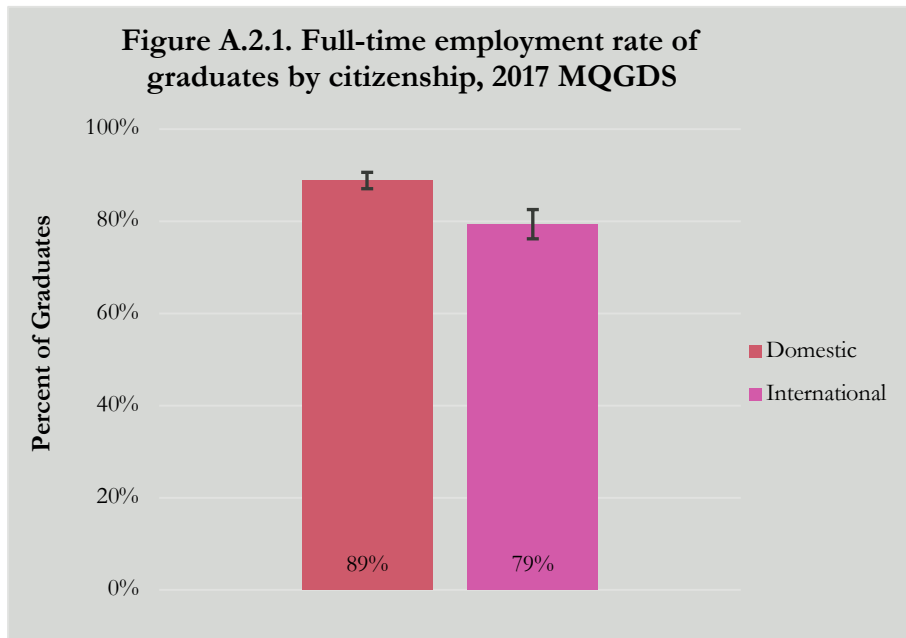


Figure A.2.3 and A.2.4 present the full-time and overall employment rates by the graduates' citizenship reported in 2016 and 2017 MQGDS. It is noted that the full-time employment rate increased significantly for both domestic and international graduates (*significant at $p < 0.05$*). Increase was also noted for the overall employment rates for both domestic and international graduates, however, these are not statistically significant.

Figure A.2.3. Full-time employment rate of graduates by citizenship, 2016 and 2017 MQGDS

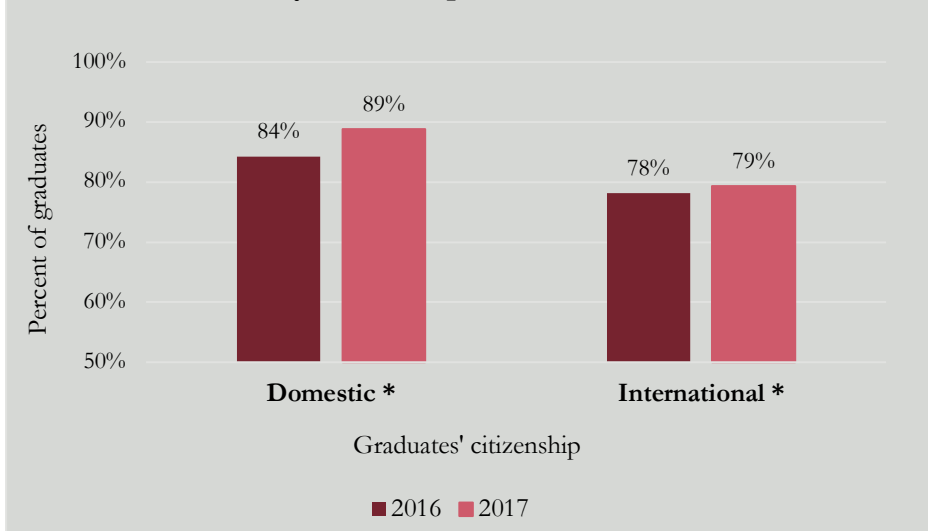
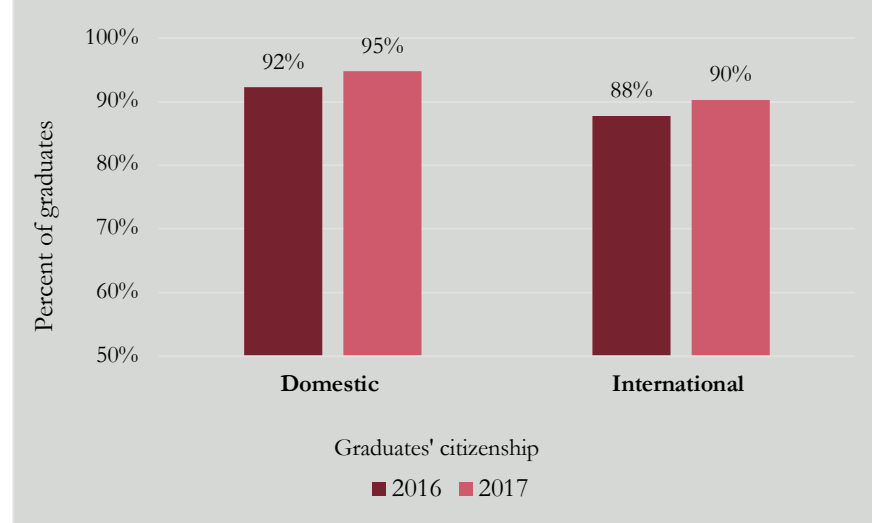


Figure A.2.4. Overall employment rate of graduates by citizenship, 2016 and 2017 MQGDS



* Difference was statistically significant at $p < 0.05$

Section B: Occupation of the Graduates, Sector and Location of Employment

Figure B.1 and Table B.1 show the main occupation of the respondents by their broad level of award. Overall, majority of the graduates were working as professionals, followed by managers, clerical and administrative workers, community and personal service workers, and sales workers. For those graduates working in managerial positions, a significantly higher proportion completed postgraduate coursework as opposed to postgraduate research or undergraduate programs. A significantly higher proportion of postgraduate research graduates were working as professionals than postgraduate coursework or undergraduates. Significantly more undergraduates were found to be working as clerical and administrative workers than postgraduate coursework or research graduates (significant at $p < 0.05$). A very small proportion of undergraduates were found to be working as machinery operators/drivers and labourers.

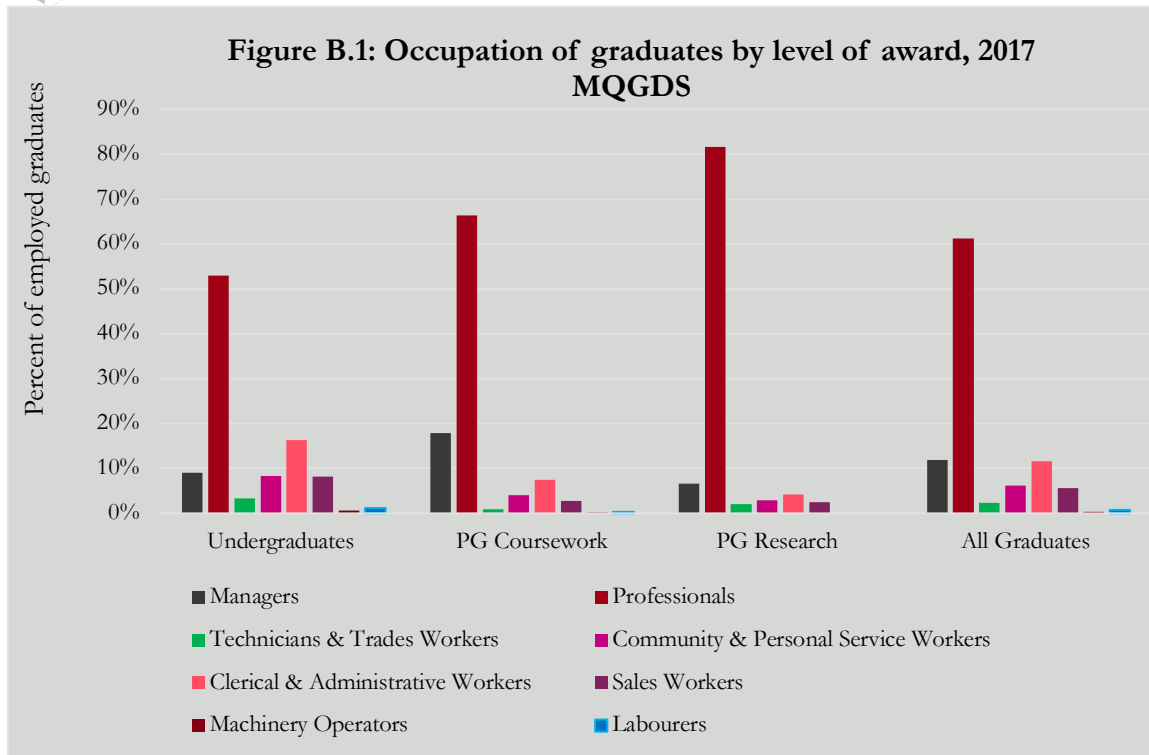


Table B.1. Occupation of the graduates by broad level of award

Occupation	Undergraduates		Postgraduate Coursework		Postgraduate Research		All Graduates	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Managers	91	9.1 (7.4, 11.0)	122	17.9* (15.2, 20.9)	16	6.7 (4.0, 10.3)	229	11.9 (10.5, 13.4)
Professionals	529	52.9 (49.8, 56.0)	453	66.4** (62.8, 69.9)	196	81.7*** (76.4, 86.2)	1,178	61.3 (59.1, 63.4)
Technicians and Trades Workers	33	3.3 (2.3, 4.5)	6	0.9 (0.4, 1.8)	5	2.1 (0.8, 4.5)	44	2.3 (1.7, 3.0)
Community and Personal Service Workers	83	8.3****	28	4.1	7	2.9	118	6.1

		(6.7, 10.1)		(2.8,5.8)		(1.3, 5.6)		(5.1, 7.3)
Clerical and Administrative Workers	163	16.3**** (14.1, 18.7)	51	7.5 (5.7,9.6)	10	4.2 (2.2, 7.3)	224	11.7 (10.3,13.1)
Sales Workers	82	8.2**** (6.6, 10.0)	19	2.8 (1.7, 4.2)	6	2.5 (1.1, 5.1)	107	5.7 (4.6, 6.7)
Machinery Operators and Drivers	7	0.7 (0.3, 1.4)	1	0.1 (0.02, 0.7)	0	-	8	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)
Labourers	12	1.2 (0.7, 2.0)	2	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	0	-	14	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)
Total	1,000	100	682	100	240	100	1,922	100

Note: Numbers in parentheses are lower and upper confidence intervals at 95% confidence level.

* Significantly higher than undergraduate and postgraduate research cohorts at 95% confidence level,

** Significantly higher than the undergraduate cohort at 95% confidence level,

*** Significantly higher than the undergraduate and postgraduate coursework cohorts at 95% confidence level,

**** Significantly higher than the postgraduate coursework and postgraduate research cohorts at 95% confidence level

Figure B.2 and Table B.2 show the sector of employment of the respondents by their broad level of award. Overall, the majority of graduates who completed undergraduate or postgraduate coursework programs were employed in the private sector. On the contrary, the majority of postgraduate research graduates were likely to be working in the public sector.

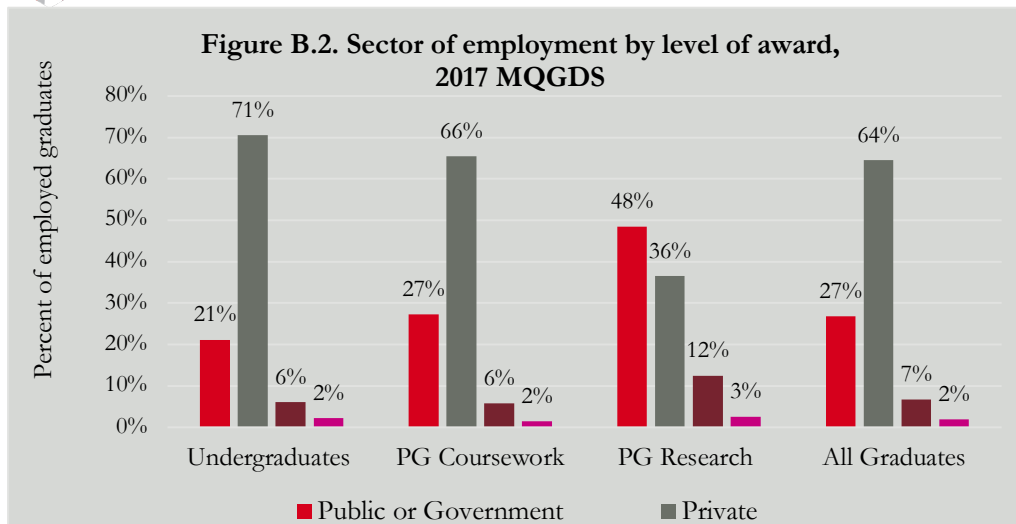


Table B.2. Sector of employment of the graduates by broad level of award

Employment Sector	Undergraduates		Postgraduate Coursework		Postgraduate Research		All Graduates	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Public or Government	202	21.1 (18.6, 23.8)	180	27.2* (23.9, 30.7)	113	48.5** (42.1, 54.9)	495	26.8 (24.8, 28.8)
Private	675	70.6*** (67.7, 73.4)	433	65.5**** (61.8, 69.1)	85	36.5 (30.5, 42.8)	1,193	64.5 (62.3, 66.6)
Not for profit	58	6.1 (4.7, 7.7)	38	5.7 (4.2, 7.7)	29	12.4 ** (8.7, 17.1)	125	6.8 (5.7, 8.0)
Other	21	2.2 (1.4, 3.3)	10	1.5 (0.8, 2.7)	6	2.6 (1.1, 5.2)	37	2 (1.4, 2.7)
Total	956	100	661	100	233	100	1,850	100

Note: Numbers in parentheses are lower and upper confidence intervals at 95% confidence level.

** Significantly higher than undergraduates at $p < 0.05$, ** Significantly higher than the undergraduate and postgraduate coursework cohorts at $p < 0.05$*

**** Significantly higher than the postgraduate coursework and postgraduate research cohorts at $p < 0.05$, **** Significantly higher than the postgraduate research cohorts at $p < 0.05$*

Figure B.3 and Table B.3 show that 90 per cent of all respondents were working in Australia. It was also noticed that, of all three cohorts, a significantly higher proportion of postgraduate research graduates, were working overseas.

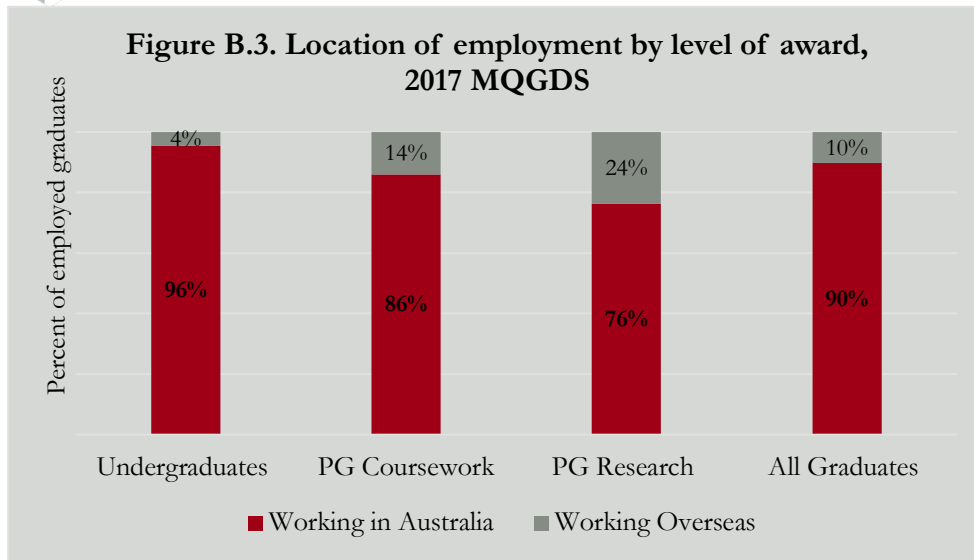


Table B.3. Location of employment of the graduates by broad level of award

Location of Employment	Undergraduate		Postgraduate Coursework		Postgraduate Research		All Graduates	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Working in Australia	961	95.5 * (94.1, 96.7)	582	86.0** (83.2, 88.4)	183	76.3 (70.6, 81.3)	1,726	89.8 (88.3, 91.1)
Working Overseas	45	4.5 (3.3, 5.9)	95	14.0*** (11.6, 16.8)	57	23.8 **** (18.7, 29.4)	197	10.2 (8.9, 11.7)
Total	1,006	100	677	100	240	100	1,923	100

Note: Numbers in parentheses are lower and upper confidence intervals at 95% confidence level.

* Significantly higher than postgraduate coursework and postgraduate research cohorts at $p < 0.05$,

** Significantly higher than the postgraduate research cohort at $p < 0.05$

*** Significantly higher than the undergraduate cohort at $p < 0.05$,

**** Significantly higher than the undergraduate and postgraduate coursework cohorts at $p < 0.05$

Figure B.4 and Table B.4 show that overall, 96 per cent of respondents were working for an employer, not self-employed.

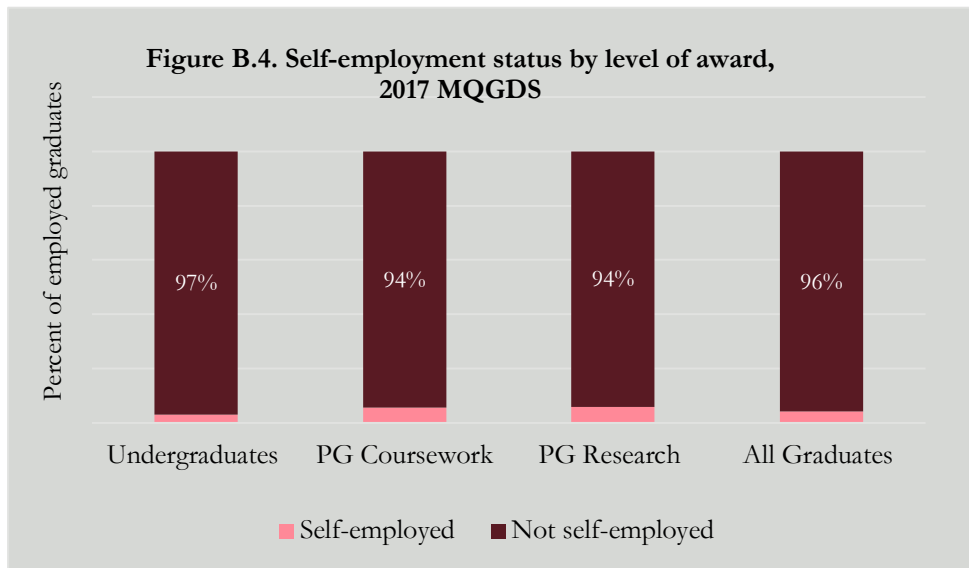


Table B.4. Self-employment status of the graduates by broad level of award

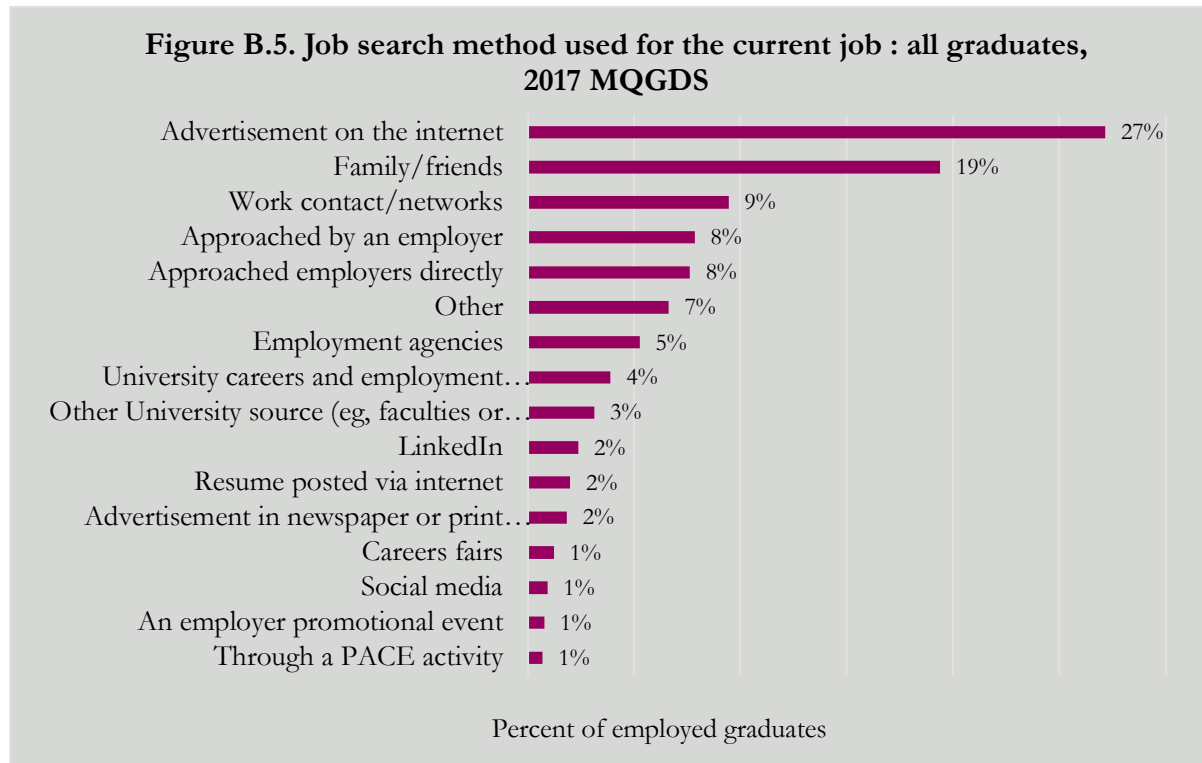
Self-employment status	Undergraduate		Postgraduate Coursework		Postgraduate Research		All Graduates	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Self-employed	28	2.9 (2.0, 4.2)	37	5.7* (4.1, 7.7)	14	6.0* (3.5, 9.5)	79	4.3 (3.4, 5.3)
Not self-employed	922	97.1** (95.8, 98.0)	613	94.3 (92.3, 95.9)	221	94.0 (90.5, 96.5)	1,756	95.7 (94.7, 96.6)
Total	950	100	650	100	235	100	1,835	100

Note: Numbers in parentheses are lower and upper confidence intervals at 95% confidence level,

* Significantly higher than the undergraduate cohort at $p < 0.05$,

** Significantly higher than the postgraduate coursework and postgraduate research cohorts at $p < 0.05$

When asked about their job search method for their current job, a majority of all graduates (27 per cent) reported that they used ‘advertisement on the internet’, followed by ‘friends or family’ (19 per cent), ‘work contacts/networks’ (9%), ‘approached by an employer’ (8 per cent) and ‘approached employer directly’ (8 per cent) (See Figure B.5). The job search method by level of award is included in Appendix C.



Section C: Graduate preparedness

The survey also asked graduates how well their course equipped them with the necessary skills to perform in their current job(s). Tables C.1 to C.3 show the relevance and requirement of the qualification of the employed graduates by their broad level of award. Table C.1 shows that, overall, 52.7 per cent of graduates mentioned that their qualification was *not* a formal requirement for their current employment¹³. However, significantly more undergraduates and postgraduate research graduates expressed that their qualification *was* a formal requirement of their job.

Table C.1. Qualification a formal requirement

Qualification a formal requirement	Undergraduate*		Postgraduate Coursework**		Postgraduate Research		All Graduates***	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Qualification formal requirement	412	52.5 (49.0,56.0)	229	38.4 (34.6,42.4)	101	53.7 (46.6, 60.7)	742	47.3 (44.8, 49.8)
Qualification not formal requirement	373	47.5 (44.0, 51.0)	367	61.6 (57.6, 65.4)	87	46.3 (39.3, 53.3)	827	52.7 (50.2, 55.2)
Total	785	100	596	100	188	100	1,569	100

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses are lower and upper confidence intervals at 95% confidence level

* Significant difference is found between qualification being formal requirement or not formal requirement, for undergraduates at $p < 0.05$

** Significant difference is found between qualification being formal requirement or not, for postgraduate coursework graduates at $p < 0.05$

*** Significant difference is found between qualification being formal requirement or not, for All graduates at $p < 0.05$

Although Table C.2 shows that close to one third of the graduates mentioned their qualification was ‘*little*’ or ‘*not at all*’ related to the current employment,¹⁴ overall, about 70 per cent of the graduates agreed that their qualification was ‘*fairly*’ or ‘*very much*’ related to their current employment. This agreement was highest for the postgraduate research cohort at 81 per cent. About 74 per cent of the postgraduate coursework graduates¹⁵ identified that their qualification was related to their employment. About 65 per cent of undergraduates agreed that their qualification was related to current job and this was found to be

¹³ The difference was not statistically significant for the postgraduate research cohort.

¹⁴ Findings were statistically reliable with confidence interval at 95% confidence level as below :

Percent agreement on “Qualification ‘*little or not at all related*’ was 30.1 per cent, with 27.1 and 33.2 per cents as lower and upper CI

Percent agreement on “Qualification ‘*fairly*’ or ‘*very much*’ was 69.9 per cent, with 66.8 and 72.9 per cents as lower and upper CI

¹⁵ confidence interval was 69.4 and 78.9 per cent at 95% confidence level

significantly lower than the postgraduates cohorts ($p < 0.05$). Another interesting finding was, for the undergraduate cohort, about 35 per cent mentioned that their employment was “*little or not at all related*” to their qualification. This was found to be significantly higher than the postgraduate coursework and postgraduate research cohorts, at 24 per cent and 19 per cent respectively (significant at $p < 0.05$).

Table C.2. Employment related to qualification by level of award

Employment related to qualification	Undergraduate		Postgraduate Coursework		Postgraduate Research		All Graduates	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Not at all	86	19.2* (15.7, 23.0)	34	10.5 (7.5, 14.2)	8	10.3 (5.0, 18.4)	128	15.0 (12.8, 17.6)
A Little	70	15.6 (12.5, 19.2)	45	13.9 (10.4, 18.0)	7	9.0 (4.1, 16.8)	122	14.3 (12.1, 16.8)
Fairly	102	22.7** (19.0, 26.8)	73	22.5** (18.2, 27.3)	8	10.3 (5.0, 18.4)	183	21.5 (18.8, 24.4)
Very much	189	42.1 (37.6, 46.7)	168	51.9*** (46.4, 57.3)	55	70.5 (59.8, 79.7)	412	48.4 (45.1, 51.8)
Unsure	2	0.4 (0.1, 1.4)	4	1.2 (0.4, 2.9)	0	-	6	0.7 (0.3, 1.4)
Total	449	100	324	100	78	100	851	1.00

Note: Numbers in parentheses are lower and upper confidence intervals at 95% confidence level

* Significantly higher than the postgraduate coursework cohort at $p < 0.05$,

** Significantly higher than the postgraduate research cohort at $p < 0.05$

*** Significantly higher the undergraduate cohort at $p < 0.05$,

**** Significantly higher than the undergraduate and postgraduate coursework cohorts at $p < 0.05$

When the graduates were asked how important their qualification was to do the job (Table C.3), overall about 70 per cent of the graduates mentioned that their qualification was *fairly to very important*. Significantly more postgraduates research graduates (77 per cent) mentioned that their qualification was important for current job than the graduates completed a postgraduate coursework or undergraduate programs (66 per cent and 65 per cent respectively)¹⁶.

¹⁶ Significant at $p < 0.05$

Table C.3. Importance of the qualification to be able to do your job

To what extent was it important for you to have the qualification to be able to do your job?	Undergraduate		Postgraduate Coursework		Postgraduate Research		All Graduates	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Not at all important	148	18.9* (16.2, 21.7)	75	12.6 (10.2, 15.5)	26	13.8 (9.4, 19.2)	249	15.9 (14.1, 17.8)
Not that important	128	16.3** (13.8, 19.0)	124	20.9** (17.8, 24.3)	17	9.0 (5.5, 13.7)	269	17.2 (15.4, 19.1)
Fairly important	182	23.2 (20.3, 26.2)	149	25.1 (21.8, 28.7)	33	17.5 (12.6, 23.3)	364	23.2 (21.2, 25.4)
Important	130	16.6 (14.1, 19.3)	131	22.1*** (18.9, 25.6)	44	23.3 (17.7, 29.7)	305	19.5 (17.6, 21.5)
Very important	197	25.1**** (22.2, 28.2)	114	19.2 (16.2, 22.5)	69	36.5***** (29.9, 43.5)	380	24.3 (22.2, 26.4)
Total	785	100%	593	100%	189	100%	1567	100%

Note: Numbers in parentheses are lower and upper confidence intervals at 95% confidence level,

* Significantly higher than the postgraduate coursework cohort at $p < 0.05$,

** Significantly higher than the postgraduate research cohort at $p < 0.05$,

*** Significantly higher than the undergraduate cohorts at $p < 0.05$

**** Significantly higher than the postgraduate coursework at $p < 0.05$

***** Significantly higher than the undergraduate and postgraduate coursework cohorts at $p < 0.05$

Limitations of the study:

The overall response rate of this survey was 28.3 per cent (2,366 usable responses). This was limited to the fact that the survey was only conducted online and 11 months after the completion of a course at Macquarie. Further investigation revealed that fewer responses were received on the MQGDS (when done 11 months after completion) than the GOS (which was done four months after graduate completion). This may be due to survey fatigue as this survey was sent to the same population six months after the GOS fieldwork.

Some issues were found with email addresses – about 10 per cent of the population had University student email addresses instead of their personal addresses. Past research has shown that graduates seldom use their University student email once they leave Macquarie. Moreover, this survey was sent 11 months after the completion of their course. Furthermore, agents' email addresses for some of the international students were found in the Student One system instead of the personal email of these graduates.

Conclusion and Recommendations:

94 per cent of survey graduates were either in full-time or part-time employment close to one year after graduation (this excludes those graduates enrolled in further full-time study or not available for employment or further study). Moreover, 87 per cent of graduates available for full-time employment, were working full-time at the time of survey. The full-time employment rate was highest for the postgraduate coursework graduates (90 per cent), followed by undergraduates (86 per cent) and postgraduate research graduates (82 per cent).

Overall, 73 per cent of the employed graduates were working as managers or professionals. Postgraduates (research) graduates were most likely to be working as managers or professionals (88 per cent), followed by the postgraduate (coursework) graduates (84 per cent), and undergraduates at 62 per cent. The majority of the graduates who completed an undergraduate degree or postgraduate coursework award (71 per cent and 66 per cent respectively) were found to be working in private sector, while the majority of graduates who completed a postgraduate research degree were working in the public sector (49 per cent).

The majority of graduates, across three levels of award, were found to be working in Australia and were working for an employer. While the significant majority of undergraduates and postgraduate research graduates agreed that their qualification was a formal requirement of their job, for postgraduate coursework graduates the award was not a formal requirement.

The evidence from this study brings forth the following recommendations:

- The results from the past two years of 2016¹⁷ and 2017 MQGDS provide evidence of improvement in the full-time and overall employment rate of the graduates when compared with the GOS 2016 and 2017 surveys. Thus, it is recommended that the overall employment data from this survey be supplied to the QS Employability Ranking with a disclosure that this survey was conducted internally.
- It is also recommended that this survey be conducted on a regular basis to capture the graduate outcomes close to 12 months of course completion for future submissions to the QS Employability Ranking and for ongoing operational use of this information by stakeholders at Macquarie.
- It is also recommended that the telephone follow-up of survey be introduced to increase the response rate for robust sub-group analysis.

¹⁷ See: <https://www.mq.edu.au/about/about-the-university/strategy-and-initiatives/strategic-initiative-news/Macquarie-University-Graduate-Destination-Survey-2016.pdf>

Appendix A: Definitions of graduate outcome used in the 2017 MQGDS

Measures	Definitions
Full-time Employed %	This includes graduates who were usually or actually in paid employment for at least 35 hours per week, at the reference date of the survey as a proportion of those who were <i>available for full-time work</i> . This excludes graduates who are in full-time.
Base - full-time Employed	Available for full-time employment (working at least 35 hours and looking for FT work, excluding those who are in full-time study)
Overall Employed %	This includes employed graduates (including in full-time, part-time or casual employment), as a proportion of those <i>who are available for employment</i> . This also excludes graduates who are in full-time study.
Base - Overall Employment	Available for employment - graduates including employed full-time, employed part-time , unemployed and seeking full-time work, unemployed and seeking part-time work, unemployed and waiting to start work
Further FT Study %	Includes graduates in full-time study as a proportion of all graduates responded
Base - Further FT Study	all graduates responded

Appendix B: Frequency distribution of destination of graduates responded to the 2017 MQGDS

Detailed destination of graduates	Count
Available for Full-time employment (working Full-time, Seeking Full-time, excluding studying Full-time)	
Working FT, not seeking any	1226
Working FT, seeking FT	231
Working FT, seeking FT or PT	4
Working FT, seeking PT	27
Not working, seeking FT, studying PT	5
Not working, seeking FT or PT	21
Not working, seeking FT or PT, studying PT	5
Not working, seeking FT	70
Working PT, seeking FT	107
Working PT, seeking FT or PT	16
<i>Available for full-time employment total</i>	<i>1712</i>
In Further full-time study	
Not working, not seeking any, studying FT	105
Not working, seeking PT, studying FT	22
Not working, seeking FT or PT, studying FT	5
Not working, seeking FT, studying FT	15
Working PT, not seeking, studying FT	84
Working PT, seeking FT, studying FT	10
Working PT, seeking PT, studying FT	10
Working PT, seeking FT or PT, studying FT	4
<i>Full-time study total</i>	<i>255</i>
In Part-time/casual employment, not seeking full-time employment	
Working PT, not seeking any	184



Working PT, seeking PT, studying PT	31
Working PT, seeking PT	12
<i>Part-time/casual employment total</i>	<i>227</i>
Not working, seeking part-time or casual employment only	
Not working, seeking PT, studying PT	13
Not working, seeking PT	5
<i>Not working seeking part-time total</i>	<i>18</i>
Not working, not seeking any	
Not working, not seeking	133
Not working, not seeking, studying PT	17
<i>Not working, not seeking total</i>	<i>150</i>
Unknown/unavailable for full-time study, for any employment	4
Grand Total	2366

Appendix C: Job search method used for the current job by level of award

Job search methods	Level of Award															
	Undergraduate				Postgraduate Coursework				Postgraduate Research				Total			
	Count	%	95.0% Lower CL (%)	95.0% Upper CL (%)	Count	%	95.0% Lower CL (%)	95.0% Upper CL (%)	Count	%	95.0% Lower CL (%)	95.0% Upper CL (%)	Count	%	95.0% Lower CL (%)	95.0% Upper CL (%)
University careers and employment services	30	4.1%	2.8%	5.7%	10	2.3%	1.2%	4.0%	11	7.7%	4.2%	12.9%	51	3.9%	2.9%	5.0%
Careers fairs	10	1.4%	0.7%	2.4%	6	1.4%	0.6%	2.8%	0	0.0%			16	1.2%	0.7%	1.9%
Through a PACE activity	7	0.9%	0.4%	1.9%	2	0.5%	0.1%	1.5%	0	0.0%			9	0.7%	0.3%	1.2%
Other University source (e.g., faculties or lecturers)	19	2.6%	1.6%	3.9%	9	2.1%	1.0%	3.7%	13	9.1%	5.2%	14.6%	41	3.1%	2.3%	4.2%
LinkedIn	16	2.2%	1.3%	3.4%	11	2.5%	1.4%	4.3%	4	2.8%	1.0%	6.5%	31	2.4%	1.6%	3.3%
Advertisement in newspaper or print media	6	0.8%	0.3%	1.7%	16	3.7%	2.2%	5.8%	2	1.4%	0.3%	4.4%	24	1.8%	1.2%	2.7%
Advertisement on the internet	214	29.0%	25.8%	32.4%	106	24.4%	20.5%	28.6%	37	25.9%	19.2%	33.5%	357	27.1%	24.8%	29.6%
Resume posted via internet	12	1.6%	0.9%	2.7%	13	3.0%	1.7%	4.9%	1	0.7%	0.1%	3.2%	26	2.0%	1.3%	2.8%
Family/friends	174	23.6%	20.7%	26.8%	70	16.1%	12.9%	19.8%	11	7.7%	4.2%	12.9%	255	19.4%	17.3%	21.6%
Approached employers directly	52	7.1%	5.4%	9.1%	36	8.3%	6.0%	11.1%	12	8.4%	4.7%	13.8%	100	7.6%	6.3%	9.1%
Approached by an employer	50	6.8%	5.1%	8.8%	36	8.3%	6.0%	11.1%	17	11.9%	7.4%	17.9%	103	7.8%	6.5%	9.4%
An employer promotional event	4	0.5%	0.2%	1.3%	6	1.4%	0.6%	2.8%	0	0.0%			10	0.8%	0.4%	1.3%
Employment agencies	39	5.3%	3.8%	7.1%	27	6.2%	4.2%	8.8%	3	2.1%	0.6%	5.5%	69	5.2%	4.1%	6.6%
Social media	8	1.1%	0.5%	2.0%	1	0.2%	0.0%	1.1%	3	2.1%	0.6%	5.5%	12	0.9%	0.5%	1.5%
Work contact/networks	47	6.4%	4.8%	8.3%	56	12.9%	10.0%	16.3%	21	14.7%	9.6%	21.2%	124	9.4%	7.9%	11.1%
Other	49	6.6%	5.0%	8.6%	30	6.9%	4.8%	9.6%	8	5.6%	2.7%	10.3%	87	6.6%	5.4%	8.1%
Total	737	100%			435	100%			143	100%			1315	100%		

Appendix D: 2017 Macquarie University Graduate Destination Survey (MQGDS) Questionnaire

Dear << First name >>>,

You are invited to participate in the Macquarie University Graduate Destination survey. This is an important survey conducted by your University to measure graduate employment outcomes or further studies /activities that you are involved in close to one year of your graduation. Most people take less than 10 minutes to complete all the questions.

If you need to take a break, you can come back and continue from where you left off.

Please do not use the browser BACK button to go back to a previous question.

Please press the 'Next' button below to continue

--

Your paid work status *on ref date*

1. Were you in paid work (including permanent, contract, casual and self-employment) *on ref date*?

- a. In full-time work, or had accepted an offer of full-time work (i.e. working 35 hours a week or more)
- b. In part-time work, or had accepted an offer of full-time work (i.e. working less than 35 hours a week)
- c. Not working in paid job, eg volunteering

2. Were you seeking work *on ref date*?

- a. Yes
- b. No

3. If seeking work, what kind of work were you seeking?

(Mark both if both apply)

- a. Full-time work
- b. Part-time work

Your main paid work on Ref Date

Please go to the next section 'your study' if you were not working on ref date

4. Tell us about the job in which you were working the most paid hours

About your employer

	What was your employer's business name in full?	What is your employer's main business? (e.g., Medical Hospital, Primary Education, Accounting)	How many hours per week were you working in this job?	Sector (eg, Public/Government, Private, non-profit organisation)
Employer 1:				
Employer 2: (if you are working for two employers)				
Employer 3: (if you are working for three employers)				

5. Were you working in Australia?

- a. Yes
- b. No

If no, in what country was your employment based?



--

6. Were you self-employed?

- a. Yes
- b. No

7. What was the full-title of your occupation?

--

8. In what month and year did you start this job?

(For example, write March 2015 as "03/2015")

		/					
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9. What were the main tasks or duties in this work?

10. What was your gross pre-tax annual salary in Australian dollars on *ref date*?

AUSTRALIAN DOLLARS \$

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11. If you were working full-time (more than 35 hours a week) on *ref date*, was this your first full-time job?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Not working full-time

12. How did you first find out about this job?

- a. University careers and employment services
- b. Careers fairs
- c. Through a PACE activity
- d. Other University source (eg, faculties or lecturers)



- e. LinkedIn
- f. Advertisement in newspaper or print media
- g. Advertisement on the internet
- h. Resume posted via internet
- i. Family/friends
- j. Approached employers directly
- k. Approached by an employer
- l. An employer promotional event
- m. Employment agencies
- n. Social media
- o. Work contact/networks
- p. Other : _____

Graduate Preparation

13. Is your <Degree Name> a formal requirement for you to do your current job?

- a. Yes
- b. No

14. To what extent is your current employment related to your qualification <degree name>?

- a. Not at all
- b. A Little
- c. Fairly
- d. Very much
- e. Unsure

15. To what extent is it important for you to have a qualification to be able to do your job?

- a. Not at all important
- b. Not that important
- c. Fairly important
- d. Important
- e. Very important

16. Did you complete a PACE unit as part of your degree?

- a. Yes (if yes, go to Q16a, *(for programmer use)*)
- b. No (go to Q17, *(for programmer use)*)
- c. Unsure (go to Q17, *(for programmer use)*)

16a. (If 'yes' to Q16, *(for programmer use)*) What type of activity did you participate in as part of that unit? (Mark all that apply)

- a. Internship
- b. Community/industry panel with project mentoring
- c. Professional experience and/or practicum
- d. Community development project
- e. Service provision
- f. Research project
- g. Evaluation project
- h. Peer-assisted learning and/or mentoring
- i. Fieldwork with a partnership component
- j. Other [Please describe]

16b. (If 'yes' to Q16, *(for programmer use)*) Did the PACE experience:

16b.1. help you in planning or making decisions about your career?	No	A little	Moderately	A lot	Unsure
16b.2. help you feel more confident seeking work?	No	A little	Moderately	A lot	Unsure
16b.3. contribute to your ability to get a satisfying job in an area that interests you?	No	A little	Moderately	A lot	Unsure
16b.4. encourage you to be more engaged in the community?	No	A little	Moderately	A lot	Unsure



16c. (if 'yes' to Q16, (for programmer use)) Are you currently employed, volunteering or otherwise engaged with the organisation with whom you undertook your PACE activity, or a similar organisation?

- a. Employed
- b. Volunteering
- c. Other form of engagement, please specify _____
- d. None of the above

17. Did you access / participate in any of the following Careers services during your degree?

(Mark all that apply)

a. Resume writing	Yes	No	Unsure
b. Workshops	Yes	No	Unsure
c. Careers fairs	Yes	No	Unsure
d. One on one consultation sessions	Yes	No	Unsure
e. Other services	Yes	No	Unsure

17a. (if 'Yes' to any of choices in Q17, (for programmer use)) Did those activities -

17a.1. help you in planning or making decisions about your career?	No	A little	Moderately	A lot	Unsure
17a.2. help you feel more confident seeking work ?	No	A little	Moderately	A lot	Unsure
17a.3. contribute to your ability to get a satisfying job in an area that interests you?	No	A little	Moderately	A lot	Unsure

18. Overall, how well did your < Degree Name > prepare you for your job?

- a. Not at all
- b. Not well
- c. Well
- d. Very well
- e. Don't know / Unsure

19. What are the main ways that your < Degree Name > prepared you for employment in your organisation? (best aspect)

20. What are the main ways that your < Degree Name> could have better prepared you for employment in your organisation? (*needs improvement*)

Further study

21. Are you currently a full-time or part-time student at a university, TAFE, or other educational institution?

- a. Yes – full-time
- b. Yes – part-time
- c. No

22. What is the full title of the qualification you are currently studying?

23. What is your major field of education for this qualification?

- a. Natural and Physical Sciences
- b. Information Technology
- c. Engineering and Related Technologies
- d. Architecture and Building
- e. Agriculture Environmental and Related Studies
- f. Health
- g. Education
- h. Management and Commerce
- i. Society and Culture
- j. Creative Arts
- k. Food, Hospitality and Personal Services
- l. Mixed field qualification
- m. Other (please specify_____)

24. What is the level of this qualification?

- a. Doctorate



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- b. Master's degree by research
- c. Master's degree by coursework
- d. Other postgraduate degree
- e. Graduate diploma
- f. Graduate certificate
- g. Bachelor degree
- h. Advanced diploma or Associate degree
- i. Diploma
- j. Certificate
- k. Unsure

25. What is the name of the institution where you are currently studying?

26. As a valued Alumni of Macquarie University, would you like to be contacted by the University for career development events, benefits and services discounts, University and Alumni news?

- a. Yes
- b. No

If Yes (for programmer use), Please provide your contact details:

a. email: **(mandatory)**

b. Telephone number:

c. Postal address:

*Thank you for your time in completing the survey. Your responses will be kept **in confidence**. Reports based on this survey will contain only de-identified summary information*

Reference:

1. Trounson, A., (2015, July 24). Grim jobs outlook for new graduates, *The Australian*, retrieved from <http://www.theaustralian.com.au/higher-education/grim-jobs-outlook-for-new-graduates/news-story/3d6a774ebb995dc9ba3f178c721d50d5>, on 30 June 2016.
2. Healy, J., (2015, July 29). Graduating into a weak job market: why so many grads can't find work, *The Conversation*, retrieved from <http://theconversation.com/graduating-into-a-weak-job-market-why-so-many-grads-cant-find-work-45222>, on 30 June 2016.