

Macquarie University Graduate Destination Survey (MQGDS) 2016: Final Report

Executive Summary:

- Macquarie University Graduate Destination Survey (MQGDS) was initiated in 2016 to understand the labour force outcomes of recent graduates close to one year of their graduation in accordance with the QS Employability Ranking criteria.
- Two rounds of survey were conducted in April and October 2016 following up the graduates who completed a course in 2015.
- 2052 useable responses were received, constituting an overall response rate of 24 per cent.
- Overall 87 per cent of graduates were active in the labour market (i.e. working full-time, working part-time/casual and/or seeking full-time, not working and seeking full-time or part-time employment); 8 per cent of the graduates were enrolled in further full-time study, 4 per cent were not working and not seeking any, and 1 per cent of the graduates didn't mention their activities.
- Overall 92 per cent of the 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 study).
- 84 per cent of the graduates available for full-time employment (working full-time or seeking full-time employment), were working full time.
- Overall, 77 per cent of the graduates were working as Managers or Professionals - ranging from 87 per cent of the postgraduate coursework or research graduates to 67 per cent of the graduates completed an undergraduate award.
- The majority of graduates who completed an undergraduate degree (69 per cent) or postgraduate coursework award (62 per cent) were found to be working in the private sector, while the majority of graduates who completed a postgraduate research degree were working in the public sector.
- The majority of graduates across three broad levels of award (undergraduate, postgraduate coursework or research) were found to be working in Australia and working for an employer.
- A significant majority of undergraduate and postgraduate research graduates mentioned that their qualification was a formal requirement of their job. For postgraduate coursework graduates, no significant difference was found to claim whether the award was a formal requirement or not for their current job.
- When the graduates were asked whether the qualification was important to do the job or the qualification was related to the job, the majority of postgraduate research graduates (79 per cent and 81 percent respectively) agreed, followed by the postgraduate coursework and undergraduates. About 35 per cent of the undergraduates mentioned that their qualification *was not* important to do their job.

Introduction:

On approval from the office of the Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Academic) and endorsement from the University Ranking Taskforce, a new survey called Macquarie University Graduate Destination Survey (MQGDS) was launched in 2016. The MQGDS focused on understanding the labour force outcomes of recent graduates within 12 months after their graduation in accordance with the [QS Employability Ranking criteria](#). This 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 outcome data close to one year after graduation, as required by the QS Employability Ranking
- provide data for the QS Employability ranking
- provide better information on employability within 12 months after graduation to the Employability Steering Group, faculties, career advisors, and other stakeholders within the University. The new Graduate Outcome Survey (GOS) administered under the [QILT](#) 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).

This report presents the employment and further study outcomes of the graduates as captured by the MQGDS 2016.

MQGDS 2016 Sample:

The population of the MQGDS 2016 were students who completed a course in 2015 (8,469 completed a course onshore and had a valid email address at the time of graduation). The MQGDS2016 population frame was drawn from the Past Course Completion file submitted to Dept. of Education and Training and checked against the graduation ceremony lists (available from the Graduation Unit and Alumni Office).

Fieldwork:

An online survey was sent in five emails to the graduates from the Strategic Planning and Information office for each round of April and October 2016. The survey was open for one and half months for each round.

Findings:

Out of 2112 responses received 2052 were usable, making the response rate at 24 per cent. Representativeness of the response sample was presented in Table 1 below, where the sample was compared with the population with respect to some of the demographic and course related variables.

Table 1: Representativeness of the MQGDS 2016 response sample

Sub-Groups	Sample		Population		Proportion of Population
	n	%	N	%	
Broad Level of study					
UG	1098	54%	4963	59%	22%
PG Coursework	774	38%	2996	35%	26%
PG Research	180	9%	510	6%	35%
Citizenship					
Domestic	1817	89%	5664	67%	32%
International	235	11%	2805	33%	8%
Gender					
Female	1224	60%	4723	56%	26%
Male	828	40%	3746	44%	22%
Type of Attendance					
Full-time	1809	88%	7815	92%	23%
Part-time	243	12%	654	8%	37%
Mode of Attendance					
Internal	1850	90%	7968	94%	23%
External	202	10%	501	6%	40%
Grand Total	2052	100%	8469	100%	24%

Table 1 shows that the proportion of sample and population for the broad level of study was comparable, however, the domestic graduates were over presented in the survey. 89 per cent of the responses were from domestic graduates compared to 67 per cent of the graduates in the population were domestic. Female graduates, part-time graduates and external graduates were slightly over represented in the sample.

Section A. Graduate Outcome

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

This section examines the progress of graduates eleven months after their course completion for broad levels of award, comparing employment and further study outcomes.

Tables A.1 examines the outcomes of the graduates by level of award. Outcomes (or destinations) include graduates available for full-time employment (those in full-time employment¹ as well as those seeking full-time employment), those 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.

¹ 'Full-time' employment is defined as being 35 hours or more per week and 'part-time' or 'casual' employment is defined as being less than 35 hours per week.

Table A.1: Main activity of all survey respondents by broad levels of award² completed

Broad level of Award	Available for full-time employment (see Table A.1a)		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	%
Undergraduate	762	69%	112	10%	158	14%	9	1%	50	5%	7	1%	1098	100%
Postgraduate Coursework	625	81%	25	3%	77	10%	6	1%	33	4%	8	1%	774	100%
Postgraduate Research	119	66%	16	9%	36	20%	0	0%	9	5%	0	0%	180	100%
Total	1506	73%	153	7%	271	13%	15	1%	92	4%	15	1%	2052	100%

Note: figures might not add to 100 percent due to rounding. 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.

Table A.1 shows that close to three fourths of Macquarie University graduates (73 per cent) were available for full-time employment at the time of survey. Graduates who completed a postgraduate coursework award were mostly available for full-time employment (81 per cent) followed by those who completed an undergraduate award (69 per cent) and postgraduate research graduates.

Graduates who completed research degrees were more likely to be in part-time or casual employment and not seeking any full-time employment (20 per cent) than the other cohorts. The proportion of graduates not working and seeking part-time or casual employment remained low across all levels of award. The proportion of graduates not working and not seeking any were low across the levels. This group includes those who were not working and studying part-time and not actively seeking any employment.

Looking closer at those graduates who were enrolled full-time into further study after 11 months from completion of their degree, Table A.1 shows that of all respondents, only 7 per cent went on to further full-time study. The graduates who completed an undergraduate award were highest among the three broad levels of award found to be enrolled in further full-time study (10 per cent), followed by those who completed postgraduate research award (9 per cent). A slightly higher proportion of research graduates were found to be enrolled in full-time study since one third of the postgraduate research respondents completed Masters of Research or MPhil award and moved on to their doctoral study.

Table A.1a examines the group of graduates available for (that is, in or wanting to be in) full-time employment in more detail. It shows that of those available for full-time employment, **84** per cent have found it by the time of MQGDS 2016 (eleven months after the graduation). The percentage of graduates in full-time employment ranges between 86 per cent (for graduates who completed a postgraduate coursework award) and 82 per cent (for graduates who completed an undergraduate award or a postgraduate research award).

Of the remaining graduates who were available for full-time employment, a further 8 per cent were working on part-time or casual basis while seeking full-time employment. The remaining 8 per cent of the graduates available for full-time employment were not working while seeking full-time work. This

² '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.

means that 16 per cent of the graduates were still seeking a full-time position at the time of this survey. When this figure is further examined by broad levels of award, graduates who completed undergraduate degrees (18 per cent) were mostly likely to be seeking a full-time position, followed by postgraduate research graduates (17 per cent) and graduates who completed a postgraduate coursework award (14 per cent). A further detail breakdown of graduates' destination is included in Appendix A.

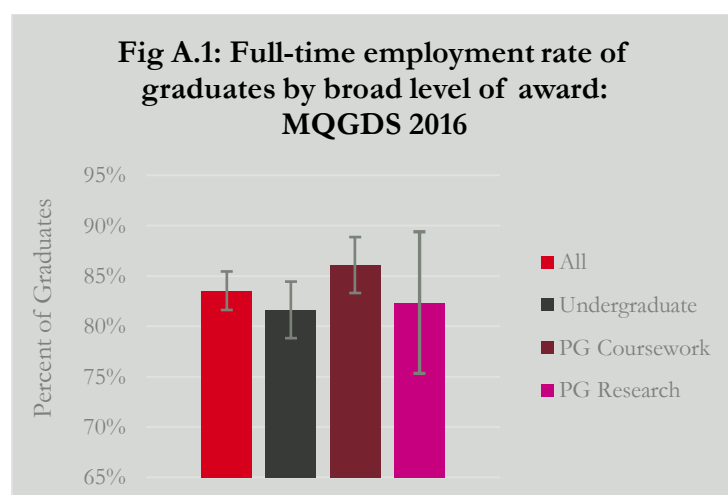
Table A.1a: Graduates available for full-time employment, by broad level of award and employment status

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	622	82%	72	9%	68	9%	762	100%
Postgraduate Coursework	538	86%	41	7%	46	7%	625	100%
Postgraduate Research	98	82%	11	9%	10	8%	119	100%
Total	1258	84%	124	8%	124	8%	1506	100%

Note: figures might not add to 100 per cent due to rounding.

A few statistical tests were conducted to ensure the stability of the full-time employment results as the response rate for the survey was as low as 24 per cent. Figure A.1 examines that with a 95 per cent confidence level how stable the estimates were of the full-time employment estimates for all the respondents and by their broad levels of award. As shown in Figure A.1, for all graduates, there is a 95 per cent chance that between 82 per cent and 86 per cent of graduates would like to work full-time. Thus, the estimate that overall 84 per cent of graduates employed full-time was found to be a stable estimate.

Figure A.1 shows that for the graduates who completed either an undergraduate award or a postgraduate coursework award, the confidence intervals were narrow (80-84 per cent and 83-89 per cent respectively). Thus, the estimated full-time employment rates for undergraduate and postgraduate coursework graduates were found to be stable and that in 95 per cent of cases repeated surveys would provide the same results. However, for the graduates who completed a postgraduate research award at 95% level of significance, the confidence interval was 7 per cent, depicting that for this group the full-time employment estimate was not stable. This could be due to the small sample size of for this group.



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

Eleven months after completion of their course, 73 per cent of the domestic graduates were available for full-time work, 7 per cent were enrolled in full-time study, 14 per cent were involved in part-time or casual work but not looking for any full-time work, 1 per cent of the graduates were not working and seeking part-time employment, and about 4 per cent were not working and not seeking any job.

Among those who were available for full-time employment, **83** per cent were working full time and 17 per cent were working part-time or casual or not working and seeking full-time work.

Main activities of the international graduates

At the time of this survey, 74 per cent of the international graduates were available for full-time work, 9 per cent were enrolled in full-time study, 9 per cent were involved in part-time or casual work, but not looking for any full-time work, 1 per cent of the 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, **78** per cent were working full time and 22 per cent were working part-time/casual or not working and seeking full-time work.

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

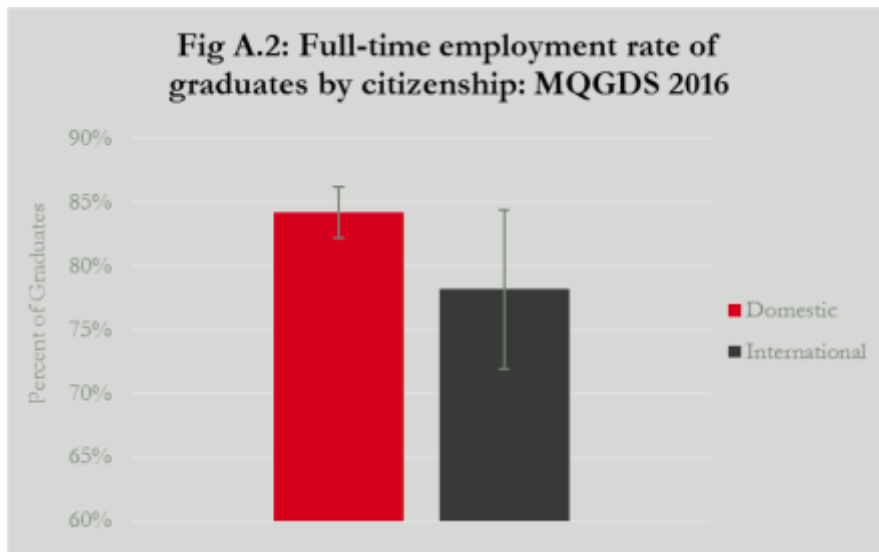
Graduates' Citizenship	Available for full-time employment (see Table A.2a)		In full-time study		In part-time or casual employment, other activities		Not working, seeking part-time employment		Not working, not seeking any		Unavailable /Unknown		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Domestic	1332	73%	132	7%	250	14%	13	1%	78	4%	12	1%	1817	100%
International	174	74%	21	9%	21	9%	2	1%	14	6%	3	1%	235	100%
Total	1506	73%	153	7%	271	13%	15	1%	92	4%	15	1%	2052	100%

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	1122	84%	105	8%	105	8%	1332	100%
International	136	78%	19	11%	19	11%	174	100%
Total	1258	84%	124	8%	124	8%	1506	100%

From Table A.2a it was noticed that a higher proportion of domestic graduates were employed full-time than international graduates eleventh months after their course completion. However, the low response rate for international graduates (8 per cent) needs to be considered here.

Figure A.2 gives indicative confidence intervals for the full-time employment estimates for domestic and international graduates. Confidence intervals reflect the accuracy of the estimates and the degree of confidence we can have in those estimates. In Figure A.2, the 95 per cent confidence intervals overlap for domestic and international graduates, therefore it cannot be concluded with a 95 percent level of confidence that there was a difference between the two groups.



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

Table B.1 shows the main occupation of the respondents by their broad level of award. It indicates that the majority of graduates were working as Professionals, followed by Managers, Clerical, and administrative workers. A significantly higher proportion of graduates completed postgraduate coursework were working in managerial positions than those who completed postgraduate research or undergraduate programs. On the contrary, a significantly higher proportion of postgraduate research graduates were working as professionals than postgraduate coursework or undergraduates. The proportion of graduates working in a clerical/administrative position was highest for the undergraduates. 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	Undergraduate		Postgraduate Coursework		Postgraduate Research		All Graduates	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Managers	45	6%	121*	22%*	12	10%	178	13%
Professionals	444	61%	360	65%	96*	77%*	900	64%
Technicians and Trades Workers	18	2%	4	1%	1	1%	23	2%
Community and Personal Service Workers	28	4%	15	3%	4	3%	47	3%
Clerical and Administrative Workers	123	17%	45	8%	7	6%	175	12%
Sales Workers	57	8%	8	1%	4	3%	69	5%
Machinery Operators and Drivers	4	1%	1	0%	0	0%	5	0%
Labourers	10	1%	1	0%	0	0%	11	1%
Total	729	100%	555	100%	124	100%	1408	100%

* result is significant at $p < 0.05$ level

Table B.2 shows that majority of the respondents completed undergraduate or postgraduate coursework were employed in the private sector. On the contrary, the majority of postgraduate research graduates were found to be working in the public sector. Overall 84 per cent of the respondents were working in Australia and 95 percent were working for an employer (see Tables B.3. and B.4).

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 sector	171	23%	162	28%	63	50%	396	27%
Private sector	524	69%	359	62%	50	39%	933	64%
Not for Profit	37	5%	43	7%	10	8%	90	6%
Not known	23	3%	16	3%	4	3%	43	3%
Total	755	100%	580	100%	127	100%	1462	100%

Note: Includes both full-time and part-time employment.

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	%
Within Australia	634	90%	443	80%	85	69%	1162	84%
Overseas	69	10%	109	20%	38	31%	216	16%
Total	703	100%	552	100%	123	100%	1378	100%

Note: Includes both full-time and part-time employment.

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

Self-employed	Undergraduate		Postgraduate Coursework		Postgraduate Research		All Graduates	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Yes	22	4%	28	6%	4	4%	54	5%
No	562	96%	457	94%	94	96%	1113	95%
Total	584	100%	485	100%	98	100%	1167	100%

Note: Includes both full-time and part-time employment.

Section C: Graduate preparedness

The survey also asked the graduates whether their course equipped them with the necessary skills to perform in their current job(s). Tables C.1 to C.3 show the agreement of the graduates by their broad level of awards. Table C.1 shows that a significantly higher proportion of graduates (54 per cent overall) mentioned that their qualification was formal requirement for their employment. However, for the postgraduate coursework cohort, slightly more graduates mentioned that the qualification was not the formal requirement of their job. However, no statistically significant difference was found for this result.

Table C.1: Qualification a formal requirement

Qualification a formal requirement	Undergraduate		Postgraduate Coursework		Postgraduate Research		All Graduates	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Yes *	398	56%	271	49%	81	64%	750	54%
No	313	44%	283	51%	46	36%	642	46%
Total	711	100%	554	100%	127	100%	1392	100%

* result is significant at $p < 0.05$ level

Table C.2 shows that overall about 70 per cent of the graduates agreed that their qualification was fairly to very much related to the employment. This agreement was highest (81 per cent) for the postgraduate research cohort, however this was found to be not statistically significant. About 77 per cent of the postgraduate coursework graduates and only 63 per cent of the undergraduates mentioned that their employment was related to the qualification. Another interesting finding was, for the undergraduate cohort about 18 per cent mentioned that their employment was not related to their qualification.

Table C.2: Employment related to your qualification

Employment related to your qualification	Undergraduate		Postgraduate Coursework *		Postgraduate Research		All Graduates	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Not at all	130	18%	58	10%	13	10%	201	14%
A Little	122	17%	67	12%	9	7%	198	14%
Fairly	147	21%	139	25%	20	16%	306	22%
Very much	302	42%	289	52%	83	65%	674	48%
Unsure	10	1%	5	1%	2	2%	17	1%
Total	711	100%	558	100%	127	100%	1396	100%

* result is significant at $p < 0.05$ level

When the graduates were asked whether their qualification was important to do the job (Table C.3), 79 per cent of the postgraduate research graduates mentioned that their qualification was fairly to very important, while about 75 per cent of the postgraduate coursework and only 65 per cent of the undergraduates mentioned that their qualification was important to do the job. It must be noted that about 35 per cent of undergraduates mentioned that their qualification was not important to do their current job(s).

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	142	20%	66	12%	15	12%	223	16%
Not that important	107	15%	71	13%	12	10%	190	14%
Fairly important	136	19%	153	27%	18	14%	307	22%
Important	146	21%	151	27%	37	29%	334	24%
Very important	179	25%	117	21%	44	35%	340	24%
Total	710	100%	558	100%	126	100%	1394	100%

Limitations of the study:

- The overall response rate of this survey was 24 per cent (only 2052 usable responses were received). This was limited to the facts that the survey was conducted only online and after eleven months of completion of a program at the University. Further investigation revealed that more than 1000 graduates, responded to the government's Graduate Outcome Survey conducted four months after course completion, didn't respond to this survey.
- This survey was conducted as a pilot to understand whether any improvement could be noticed once the graduates were surveyed close to one year of their course completion. Some fine tuning of the fieldwork with regards to survey follow-up by telephone is proposed for the next round of the survey.
- Some issues with email addresses found were - about 14 per cent of the population had the University student email addresses instead of their personal addresses. Graduates seldom use their University student email once they leave the University. Moreover, this survey was sent eleven 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:

Overall 92 per cent of the graduates were either in full-time or part-time employment close to one year of graduation (this excludes those graduates enrolled in further full-time study or not available for employment or study). Moreover, 84 per cent of the 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 (86 per cent), followed by postgraduate research graduates and undergraduates (82 per cent for both cohorts).

Overall, 77 per cent of the graduates were working as Managers or Professionals, ranging from 87 per cent of the graduates who completed a postgraduate award (coursework and research) to 67 per cent of the graduates who completed an undergraduate award. The majority of the graduates who completed an undergraduate degree or postgraduate coursework award (69 per cent and 62 percent

respectively) found to be working in private sector, while majority of graduates completed a postgraduate research degree were working in public sector.

The majority of graduates across three broad levels of award (undergraduate, postgraduate coursework or research) were found to be working in Australia and were working for an employer. While the significant majority of undergraduate and postgraduate research graduates mentioned that their qualification was a formal requirement of their job, for postgraduate coursework graduates no significant difference was found to claim whether the award was a formal requirement or not for their current job.

The evidences from this study brings forth the following recommendations:

- The result from the MQGDS2016 provided the evidence of improvement in the full-time and overall employment rate of the graduates (*69.7 percent and 89.1 percent* respectively for undergraduates, and 86% and 93.6% for Postgraduates coursework domestic graduates of Macquarie University, see qilt.edu.au). 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 outcome close to 12 months of course completion for future submissions of the QS Employability Ranking and use of information by stakeholders of the University.
- It is also recommended that the telephone collection of survey responses be introduced to increase the response rate for robust sub-group analysis.

Appendix A: Frequency distribution of destination of graduates responded

Detailed destination of graduates	Count
Available for Full-time employment (working Full-time , Seeking Full-time, excluding studying Full-time)	
Working FT	700
Working FT, not seeking	410
Working FT, seeking FT	135
Working FT, seeking FT or PT	7
Working FT, seeking PT	6
Not working, seeking FT, Studying PT	4
Not working, seeking FT or PT	12
Not working, seeking FT or PT, Studying PT	6
Not working, seeking FT	72
Not working, seeking FT or PT	30
Working PT, seeking FT	87
Working PT, seeking FT or PT	37
Available for full-time employment total	1506
In Full-time study	
Not working, not seeking, studying FT	102
Not working, seeking PT, Studying FT	12
Not working, seeking FT or PT, Studying FT	10
Not working, seeking FT, studying FT	12
Working PT, not seeking, Studying FT	13
Working PT, seeking FT or PT, Studying FT	2
Working PT, seeking PT, Studying FT	2
Full-time study total	153
In Part-time/casual employment, not seeking full-time employment	
Working PT, not seeking	245
Working PT, seeking PT	26
Part-time/casual employment total	271
Not working, seeking part-time or casual employment only	
Not working, seeking PT, Studying PT	2
Not working, seeking PT	13
Not working seeking part-time total	15
Not working, not seeking any	
Not working, not seeking	77
Not working, not seeking, studying PT	15
Not working, not seeking total	92
Unknown/unavailable for full-time study, for any employment	15
Grand Total	2052

*Appendix B: Macquarie University Graduate Destination Survey (MQGDS)
Questionnaire 2016*

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 1 February 2016

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



- 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
- 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.