



Employers

# EMPLOYABILITY AND UNIVERSITY TRAINING IN THE FIELD OF PHARMACY

Satisfaction, Employment Outcomes and  
the Pharmacies' Opinion



AQU CATALUNYA





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Satisfaction, Employment Outcomes and the Pharmacies'  
Opinion

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report offers a global overview of pharmacy degrees. The data analysed includes the perspective of stakeholders – alumni and companies and organisations that recruit graduates – on the employability of graduates: the surveys on **Satisfaction, Employment Outcomes and Employers' Opinion** (also known as the “Employer Survey”). The report also includes basic data on the degree programme analysed in relation to places offered and applied for. The aim of this cross-cutting approach is to provide the university community with evidence that makes it possible to assess university training in Pharmacy from the perspective of employability and, where appropriate, to make proposals for improvement. The main findings of this report are:

### Basic data

- > The number of places offered on Pharmacy bachelor's degree courses at public universities is small in relation to current demand. Thus, in 2021, the demand for first-choice places was 60% higher than the number of places on offer.

### Satisfaction survey

- > Pharmacy graduates show high satisfaction in terms of both overall satisfaction (7.9) and willingness to repeat the same course (81.6%). These ratings are higher than those of the Catalan University System as a whole, and similar to the ratings given by the graduates of Health degrees.
- > The same is observed in relation to satisfaction with professional skills, work placements and final-year projects. However, although still high, pharmacy graduates' satisfaction with the improvement of communication skills and personal skills is lower than for the two groups mentioned above.

### Employment outcomes survey

- > Almost 95% of pharmacy graduates find employment within three years of graduating. In addition, the majority of these (more than 70%) perform tasks that are specific to their area of knowledge and with good working conditions (compared to other graduate groups).
- > In terms of specific areas of employment within the sector, employment in retail pharmacies shows a downward trend, although this continues to be the main area of employment for 47% of graduates.

### Employers survey in pharmacies

- > Three out of four respondents say they have had problems in recruiting graduates, with Pharmacy being the fourth economic sector (of the eighteen compared) to express most difficulties in this respect. The two main reasons for this problem are the lack of acceptance of the working hours and the lack of qualified candidates.
- > Pharmacy employers are the second least satisfied with the skills of recent graduates.

## Employability and university education in the field of Pharmacy

- > The ability to provide advice on treatments, as well as the ability to participate in health promotion activities, are the two main skills to be improved by graduates.
- > The overall level of satisfaction is also low in relation to the skills of students on work placements. Employers in pharmacies are the second least satisfied in the overall sector comparison.



## INTRODUCTION

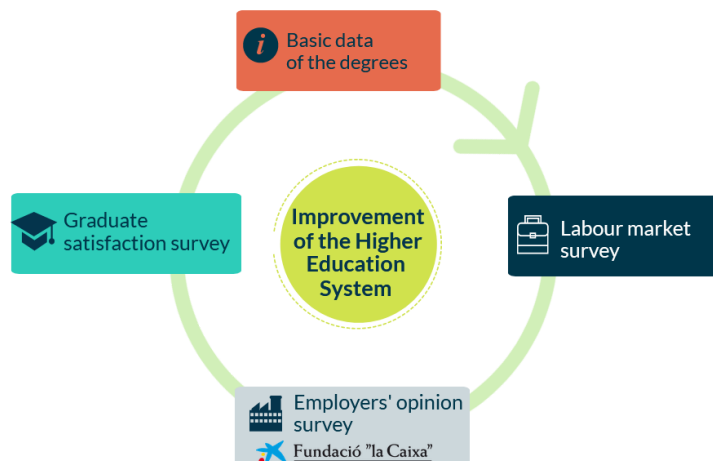
The expansion of university systems in Catalonia and elsewhere has intensified the diversification of the functions performed by universities, which have become institutions that go beyond their historical role associated with teaching and research. Today we usually refer to four missions: teaching, research, innovation and service to society (EUROPEAN COMMISSION, 2022). The emergence of the so-called “knowledge society”, associated with this expansion, has emphasised the role of universities in the **employability of graduates**, understood not only as obtaining work – which may depend more on the economic situation and employment policies – but also as the capacity of universities to design “training with a profile that responds to the skills and qualifications requested in the labour market” (RODRÍGUEZ ESPINAR et al, 2007, 338).

The emphasis on analysing graduate employability profiles also coincides with the emergence of demands for accountability for expansive university systems that require increased public spending. It therefore makes sense for university quality agencies to make available to the university community a set of resources to assess the quality and impact of higher education from an employability perspective (BRENNAN, 2018). In this regard, one of the strategic courses of action of AQU Catalunya that enables this objective to be achieved is that of “facilitating access to quantitative and qualitative data, in an integrated way, to improve the quality of the Catalan university system” (AQU CATALUNYA, 2022).

This report, which is part of a series of reports on the relationship between university and employability, aims to achieve this objective for Pharmacy degree programmes.

The document collates the analysis of key data produced by AQU Catalunya that can be used to understand the functioning of university education from the perspective of employability. The aim is to provide facts that will help those responsible for universities in the political and academic spheres to make decisions aimed at improving university education. Moreover, this knowledge also has the potential to support current and future students in making informed decisions about their career paths. Figure 1 shows the sources of information from AQU Catalunya included in this analysis.

Figure 1. Sources of information produced by AQU Catalunya used to propose improvements for degree programmes



In addition, this report analyses the results of the new edition of the **Employer Survey** which gathers pharmacies' opinions on the university training provided. As a new feature, this edition also includes a section on the professional skills that have been worked on the most and that require the most improvement by **work placement students**. This report compares the results of this edition with those of the previous edition (AQU CATALUNYA, 2018)<sup>1</sup> with the aim of highlighting significant differences, and reflects on the evolution of the sector in relation to the conclusions that were generated at the conference "The opinion of pharmacies on the training of graduates. Challenges for the future" (AQU CATALUNYA, 2018), where the above results were presented.

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<sup>1</sup> As this is an employer survey, a type of survey that usually generates relatively small samples, we cannot claim that the similarities or differences with the previous edition are statistically significant. Although we believe that the continuity we observe between the two editions is evidence of the robustness of our results, we recommend readers interpret the results with caution and from a critical perspective.

## INDICATORS ON THE PHARMACY DEGREE PROGRAMME

### Basic data on the degree programme

The following map shows the data on supply and demand for places on Pharmacy degrees<sup>2</sup> during the 2021-2022 academic year. In addition, data on three key indicators are shown: the achievement rate<sup>3</sup>, the first-year drop-out rate, and the number of graduates in the 2020-2021 academic year.

First-choice demand for pharmacy courses at public universities exceeded supply by 60% in the 2021-22 academic year.

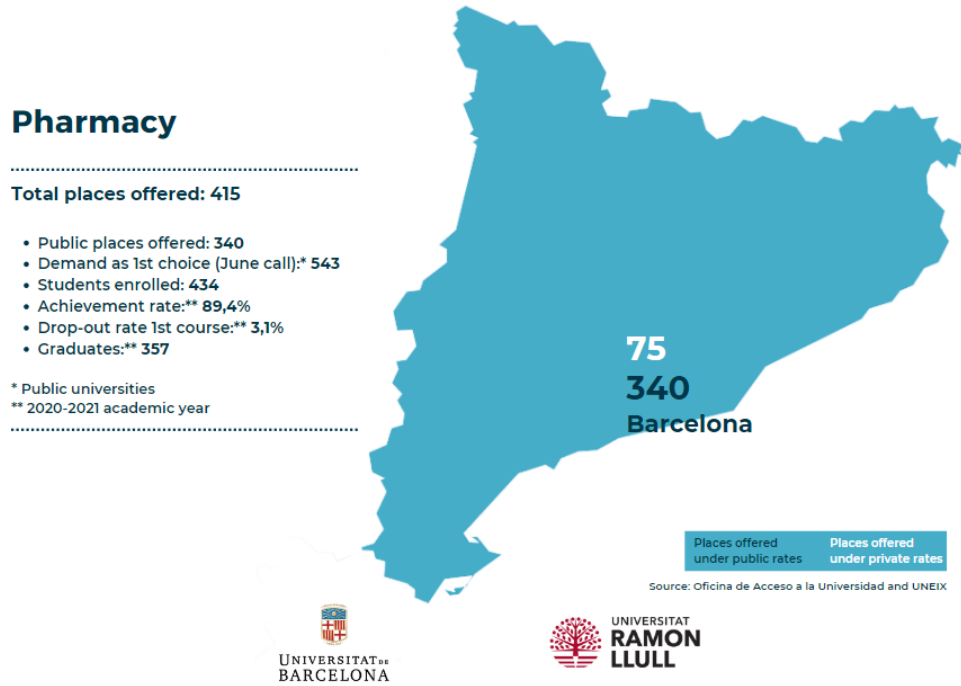
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<sup>2</sup> In 2017 the last accreditation process was carried out, resulting in an accredited rating (the possible outcomes of this process are: accredited on track towards excellence, accredited, accredited with conditions, not accredited).

<sup>3</sup> The achievement rate is calculated by dividing the number of credits passed by the number of credits on which students are enrolled, for all the students on a study programme. The first-year drop-out rate shows the percentage of students who do not re-enrol the following year (including those who enrol on another degree). For more information, see the glossary on the Estudis Universitaris de Catalunya (EUC) website. Link: <https://estudis.aqu.cat/euc/en/Comu/Glossari#p>

Figure 2. Supply and demand indicators for the bachelor's degree in Pharmacy (academic year 2021-2022)

The logos correspond to the universities that offer this degree



## Satisfaction of graduates with their university training in the field of Pharmacy

The data analysed in this section comes from the satisfaction survey, an annual survey carried out since 2015 by Catalan universities in coordination with AQU Catalunya. This survey asks recent graduates how satisfied they are with different aspects of their educational experience in the Catalan university system. The results shown below correspond to the data for the last three available years (2018, 2019 and 2020) for the Pharmacy degree programme. The overall satisfaction survey response rate within the Catalan university system over these three years is 26.3%.

The table below shows the samples of graduates who responded to the survey.

**Table 1. Population, sample and response rate of the satisfaction survey of Pharmacy graduates (2018-2020)**

Discipline (degree)	Population	Sample	% Response	Sampling error
Pharmacy	967	321	33.2%	4.5%

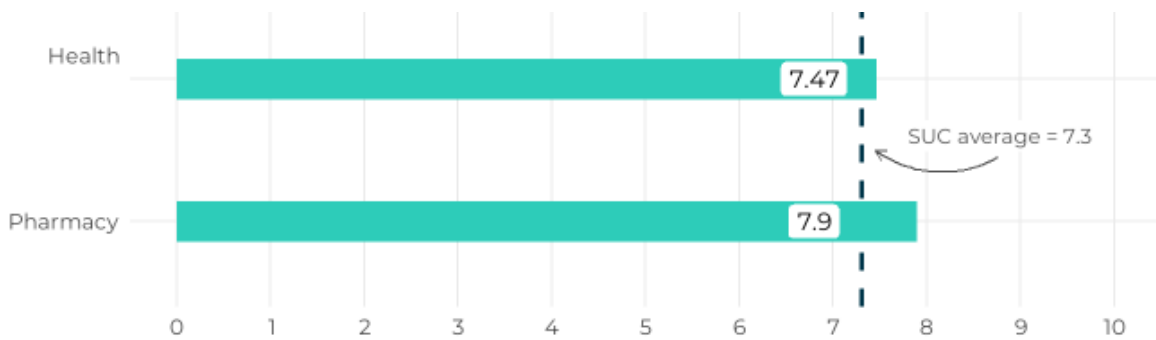
This section analyses the data regarding satisfaction with the aspects of university education that are most relevant regarding the employability of Pharmacy graduates and provides a summary of graduates' overall satisfaction.

## Overall satisfaction with the Pharmacy degree programme

Pharmacy students show a higher level of satisfaction than students on Health degrees and the Catalan university system as a whole.

- > Pharmacy students show a level of satisfaction 0.6 points higher than the Catalan university system in general, and 0.53 compared to Health degree graduates.

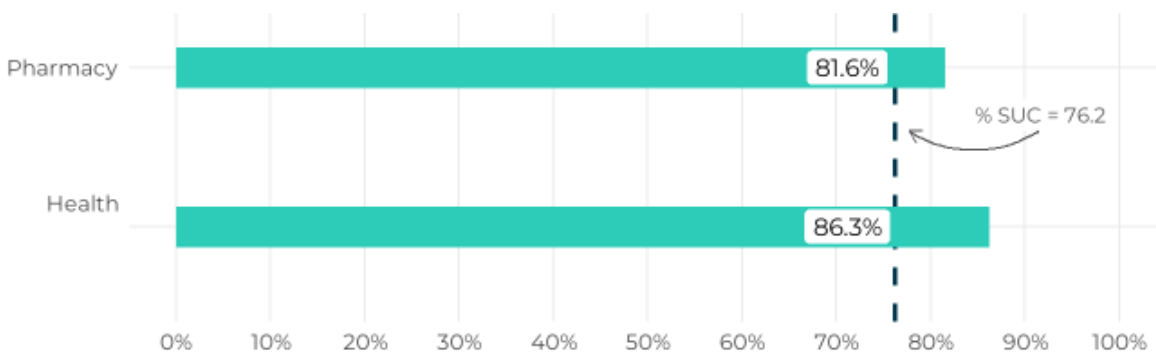
Figure 3. Overall satisfaction with the bachelor's degree in Pharmacy



Despite the higher level of satisfaction, fewer Pharmacy students would take their degree again than students on Health degrees.

- > On the other hand, the proportion of students who would take the degree again is higher for Pharmacy than for the Catalan university system as a whole.

Figure 4. Percentage of people who would take the degree in Pharmacy again

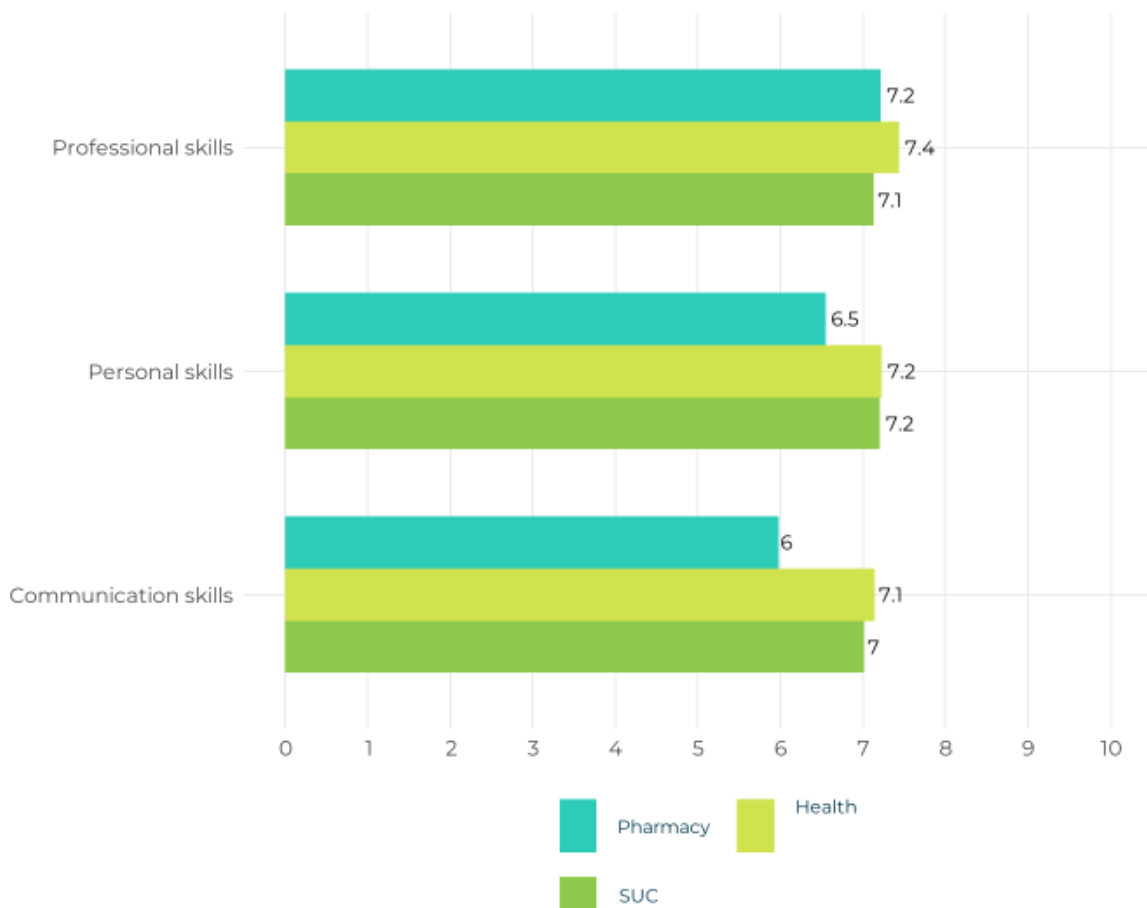


## Satisfaction with the skills acquired, the external work placements and the Bachelor's degree final-year project

The rating of the improvement of professional skills is similar in the three groups compared, but it is lower among Pharmacy students for personal skills and, especially, communication skills.

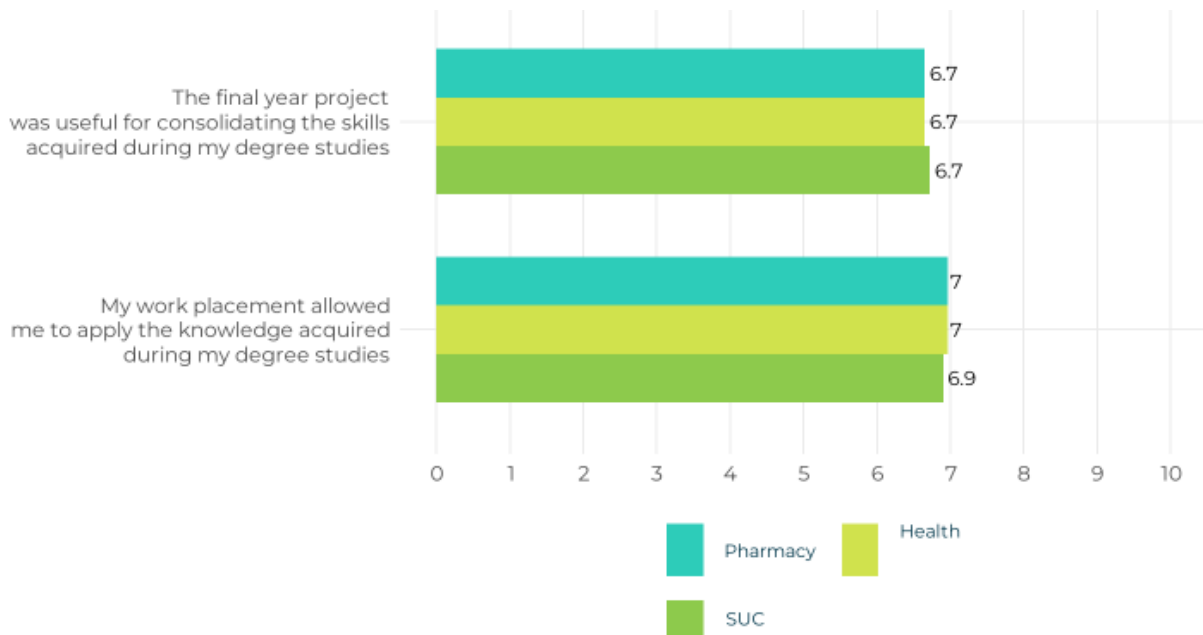
- > The evaluations given by Health and Catalan university system students as a whole are similar in the three items, while for Pharmacy there is a difference of 0.7 points in terms of personal skills and in the improvement of communication skills (1 point compared to the Catalan university system); 1.1 compared to all the Health degrees).

Figure 5. Degree to which the training has improved a set of skills, according to Pharmacy graduates



The degree of satisfaction in relation to the usefulness of work placements and the final-year project is the same for all three groups.

Figure 6. Pharmacy graduates' satisfaction with work placements and final-year projects





## Employment outcomes of Pharmacy graduates

The data analysed in this section comes from the **employment outcomes survey**, an annual survey carried out since 2001 by Catalan universities in coordination with AQU Catalunya. This survey asks about factors related to the employment activity of graduates and the quality of that employment activity (job suitability, contractual stability, earnings, etc.). The results shown below correspond to the data for the latest edition of the survey, the fieldwork for which was carried out in 2020, surveying 2015-2016 Pharmacy graduates.

The sample of Pharmacy graduates who responded to the survey is shown below.

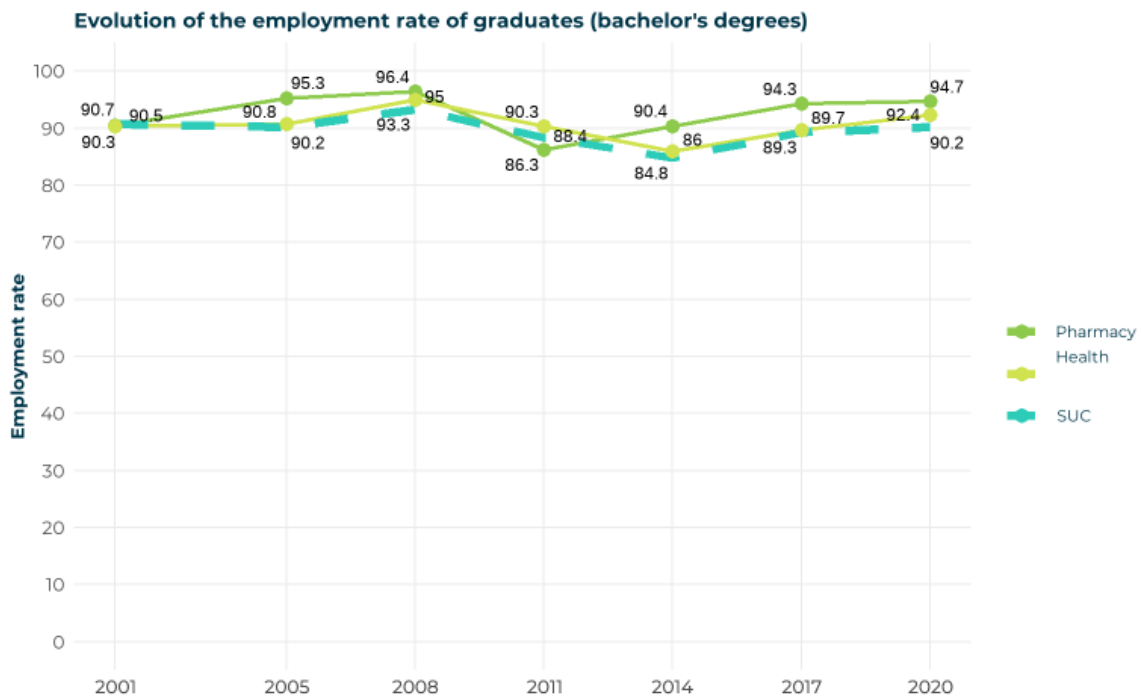
**Table 2. Population and samples of the Employment Outcomes survey of Pharmacy graduates (2020)**

Discipline (degree)	Population	Sample	% Response	Sampling error
Pharmacy	355	151	42.5	± 6.1

The employment rate of Pharmacy graduates is higher than that of Health graduates and students within the Catalan university system as a whole throughout the entire period analysed, with the exception of the 2011 edition.

- > The number of Pharmacy graduates in employment is approximately 5 percentage points higher than in the Catalan university system population as a whole and significantly higher than for Health degrees as a whole.

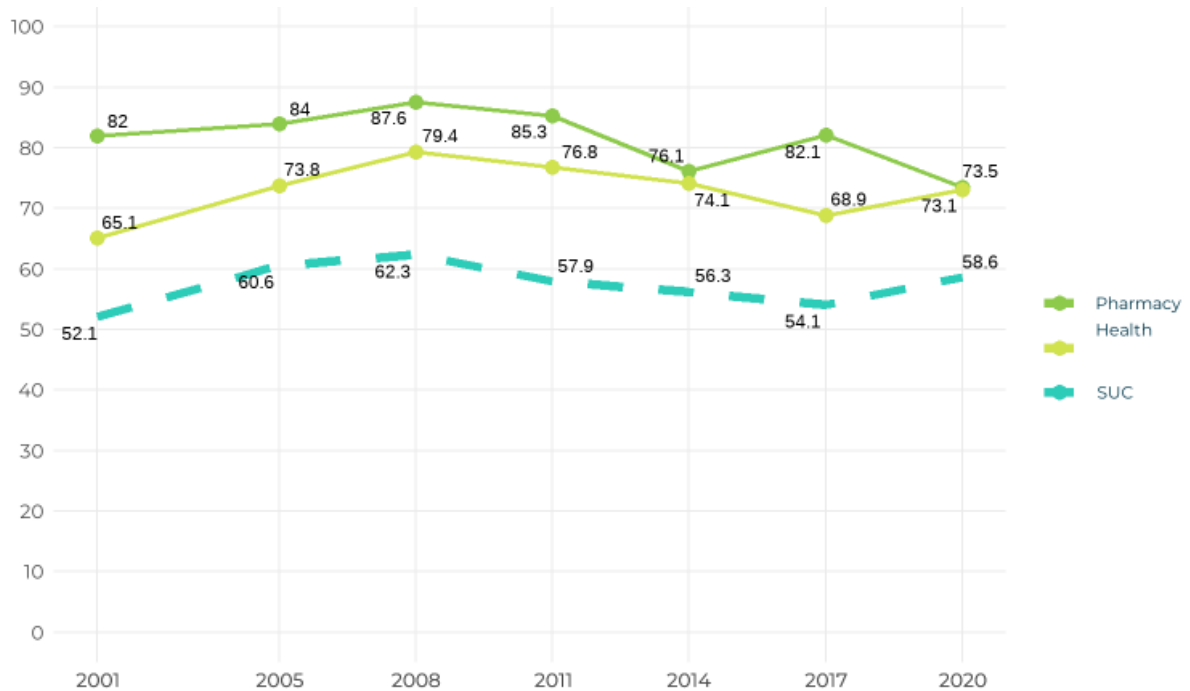
Figure 7. Evolution of the employment rate of Pharmacy graduates



Among those in employment, a high proportion of Pharmacy graduates perform tasks specific to their degree.

- > This difference is particularly significant when compared to Catalan university system degree programmes as a whole. This is also the case for Health degrees, although to a much lesser extent.
- > However, there has been a trend since the 2008 edition (all-time high with almost 90% of Pharmacy graduates performing degree-specific work) towards a decrease in degree-specific work among this group.
- > Thus, in the latest edition of the survey, the results show a historic low in the percentage of Pharmacy graduates carrying out degree-specific work, as well as a smaller difference between the three groups than at any other time.

Figure 8. Percentage of graduates performing tasks specific to the degree in Pharmacy

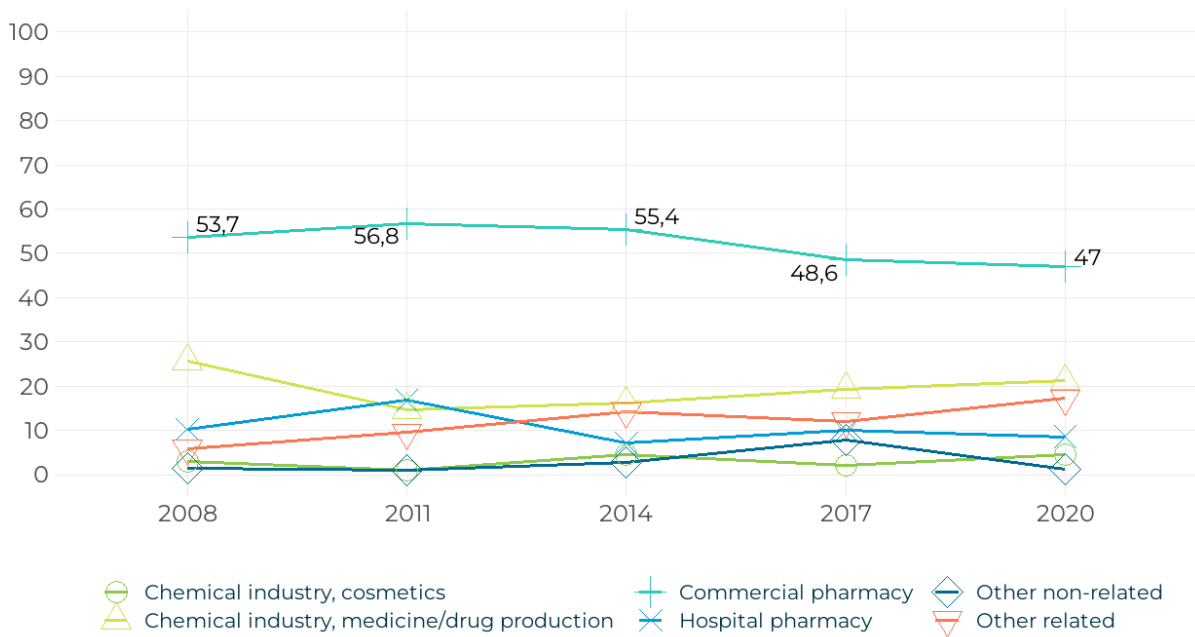


Most graduates work in commercial pharmacies, although the trend is decreasing.

Thus, 56.8% of Pharmacy graduates were employed in pharmacies in 2011, a percentage that fell to 47% in 2020.

- > In contrast, the percentage of Pharmacy graduates working in the “chemical and drug manufacturing industry” as well as in “other related fields”, including, for example, teaching, marketing, project management and doctoral research, has increased.

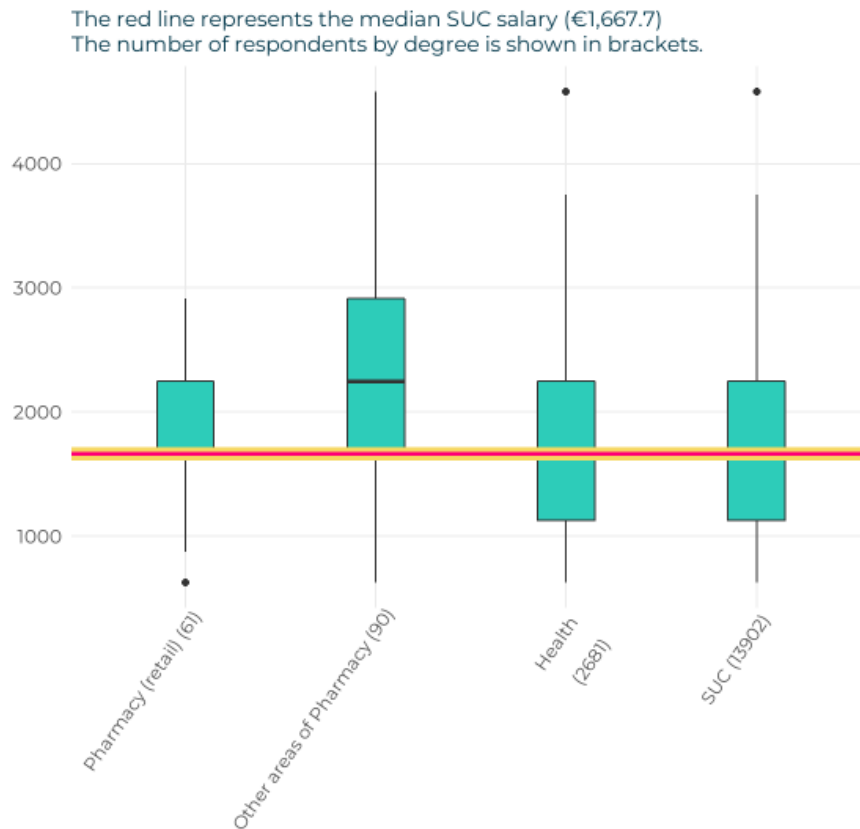
Figure 9. Evolution (%) of the field of employment of Pharmacy graduates



**Graduates working in pharmacies earn a lower gross monthly income than those working in other fields related to their degree.**

- > However, the income obtained from working in pharmacies is slightly higher than that of the overall income of Health graduates and Catalan university system graduates in general.

Figure 10. Gross monthly salaries in 2020 (€)<sup>4</sup>

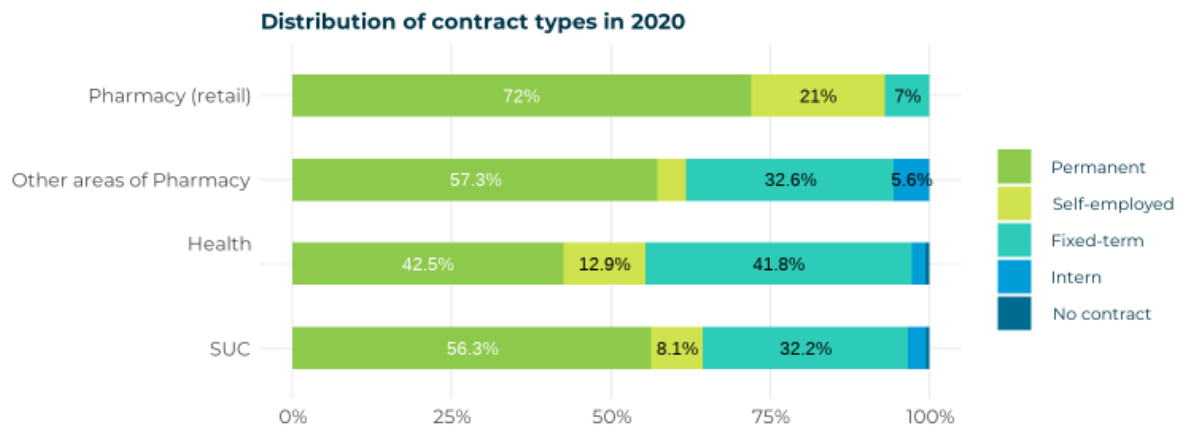


<sup>4</sup> The group Other Pharmaceutical Fields includes all graduates who were not working in pharmacies at the time of answering the survey: hospital pharmacy departments, chemical industry for the production of medicines, chemical industry for the production of cosmetics, other economic fields related to the degree, and other economic fields not related to the degree.

The majority of pharmacy graduates work on permanent contracts, both in retail pharmacies (72%) and in other sectors in this field (57,3%).

- > These proportions are higher than for the Catalan university system as a whole (56.3%) and, especially, than for Health graduates (42.5%).
- > Moreover, the percentage of temporary contracts in pharmacies is marginal (7%).

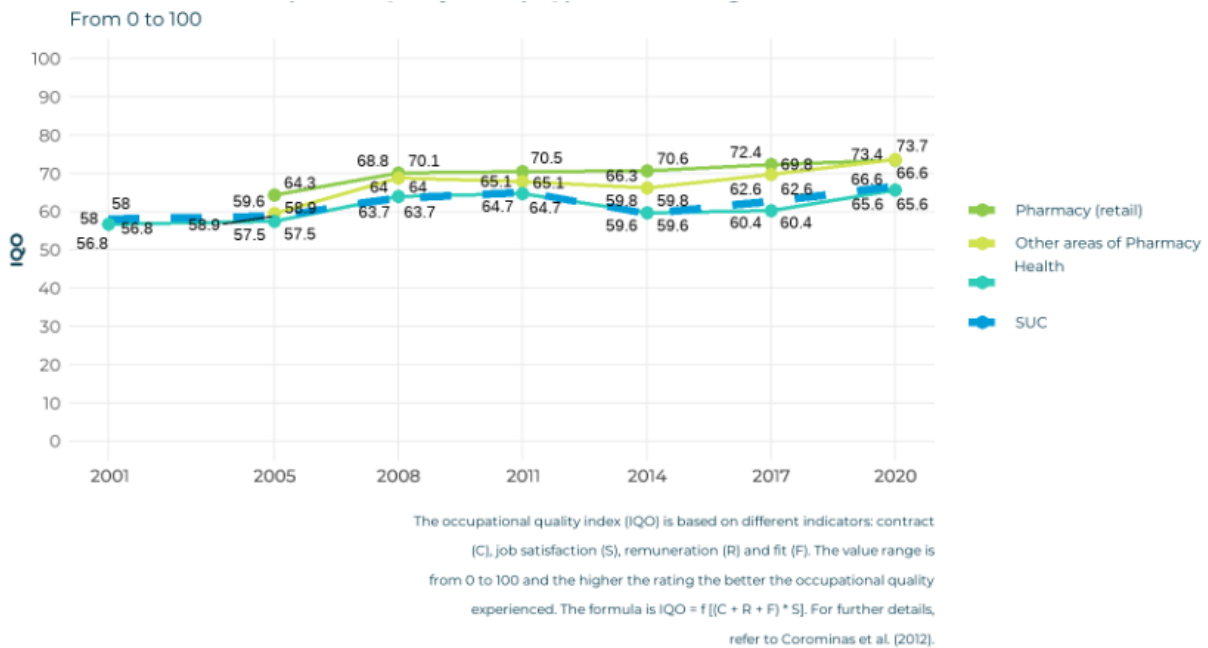
Figure 112. Type of contract of Pharmacy graduates (2020)<sup>5</sup>



<sup>5</sup> See Note 3.

The quality of employment of Pharmacy graduates shows an upward trend and is higher in the whole period analysed than for the Health sector and the Catalan university system as a whole.

Figure 3. Evolution of the Occupational Quality Index (IQO) of Pharmacy graduates <sup>6</sup>



<sup>6</sup>See Note 3.

## The opinion of employers regarding the education received by graduates

### Scope and methodology of the employer survey

This section contains the results of the third edition of the **employer survey**, a three-yearly survey carried out by AQU Catalunya to find out the opinion of companies and organisations based in Catalonia (hereinafter, employers) as to whether university training responds to their needs. The ultimate aim of the study is to provide the university system with information that will enable it to assess whether the training on offer needs to be adapted to the needs of the labour market. New to this edition of the employer survey is a question about the skills of work placement students.

The questions upon which the study is based are as follows:

- > How satisfied are employers with the training of **recent graduates**<sup>7</sup>?
- > How satisfied are employers with the training of **work placement students**?
- > What factors explain the difficulties employers face when recruiting?
- > Which competences should be improved?

The fieldwork was carried out through the sending of mass e-mails between May and July 2021 to employers that have signed an internship agreement with the SUC universities and/or appear in their job banks. We assume that this list of employers ( $n = 29,865$ ) constitutes the universe of the graduate labour market in Catalonia. We also enlisted the help of professional associations and chambers of commerce to disseminate the questionnaire. In the end, a total of **2,423 employers** responded to the survey, of which **1,729** had recruited recent graduates and/or taken on work placement students. Among these organisations, **121** responded that they had recruited recent **Pharmacy** graduates and **71** that they had taken on student interns in pharmacies. Therefore, the results discussed below come from graduates and/or student interns in **pharmacies**.

It should be noted that when it comes to analysing employer survey data, there are a number of methodological issues that need to be taken into account.

First of all, it is difficult to access this population pool. In particular, it is difficult to obtain a well-defined universe of employers with associated contact details. Indeed, it is common in the literature to find that university employer databases are used as a sampling frame of graduate employers (Byrne, 2022).

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<sup>7</sup> In the Employers survey, we define “recent graduate” as a person who completed their studies in the two years prior to receiving the survey and who has little or no professional experience. We limit the definition of a recent graduate because we want to ascertain the opinion of the employers on the **skills acquired at university**.



Secondly, employer surveys – and online surveys in general – tend to have a low response rate (BYRNE, 2022; MANFREDA et al., 2008).

Finally, it is important to note that numerous methodological studies – both quantitative and qualitative – highlight that, although the results of a survey with relatively few responses should be treated with caution, a low response rate does not mean that the sample is unrepresentative (GROVES, 2006; METERKO et al., 2015).

Below are the results of the third edition of the employer survey. Firstly, it describes the factors and difficulties faced by employers when recruiting; secondly, it details the skills of graduates that these companies believe should be improved; thirdly, it reflects on the future of pharmacies according to these organisations; and finally, it talks about the skills that have been worked on most during the work placement period and those that work placement students need to improve on the most.

**Table 3. Sample of employers that recruit graduates and take on work placement students from the field of Pharmacy**

	No. who hire	% of the total number of responses	No. taking on students	% of the total number of responses
Pharmacy	121	63%	71	37%

## Factors and difficulties when recruiting graduates

**A bachelor's degree in Pharmacy is the main requirement when selecting a new employee in 92% of the cases, while a master's degree is not relevant for recruitment.**

- > Having an intermediate or advanced level of English (42%), or other languages (17%), is also an important skill when considering a candidate for a job.

**Figure 4. Factors that are important when considering a person as a candidate for a job**  
**In the selection process for recent graduates, was it important that they had a university degree?**

Response	n	Percentage
Yes, a specific bachelor's degree	110	92
Yes, any bachelor's degree	3	3
No	6	5

**In the selection process for recent graduates, was it important that they had a master's degree?**

Response	n	Percentage
Yes, a specific master's degree	3	3
Yes, any master's degree	1	1
No	114	97

**In the selection process for recent graduates, was their level of English important?**

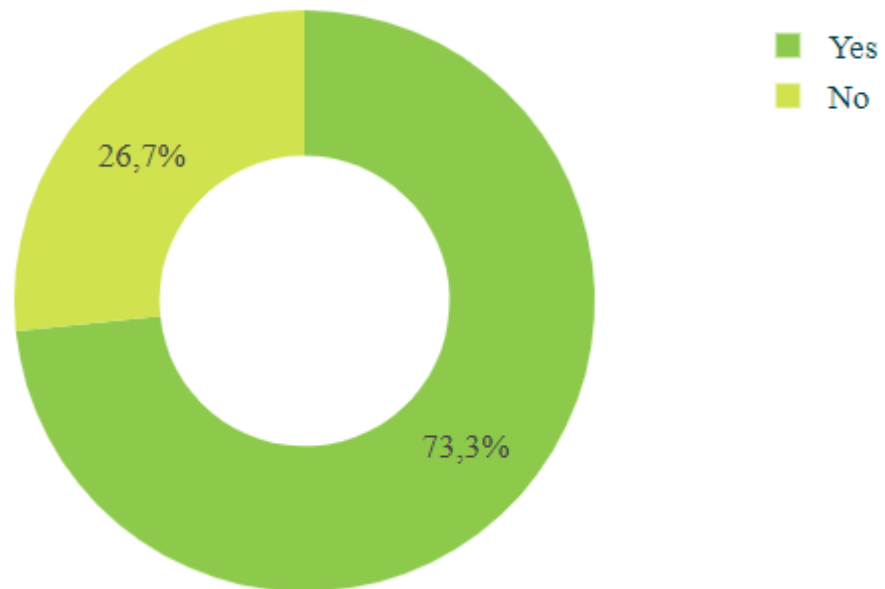
Response	n	Percentage
Yes, a high level was required	13	11
Yes, an intermediate level was required	37	31
No	69	58

**In the selection process for recent graduates, was their level of foreign languages (excluding English) important?**

Response	n	Percentage
Yes, a high level was required	4	3
Yes, an intermediate level was required	17	14
No	97	82

Three out of four employers (73.3%) have or have had difficulty recruiting graduates.

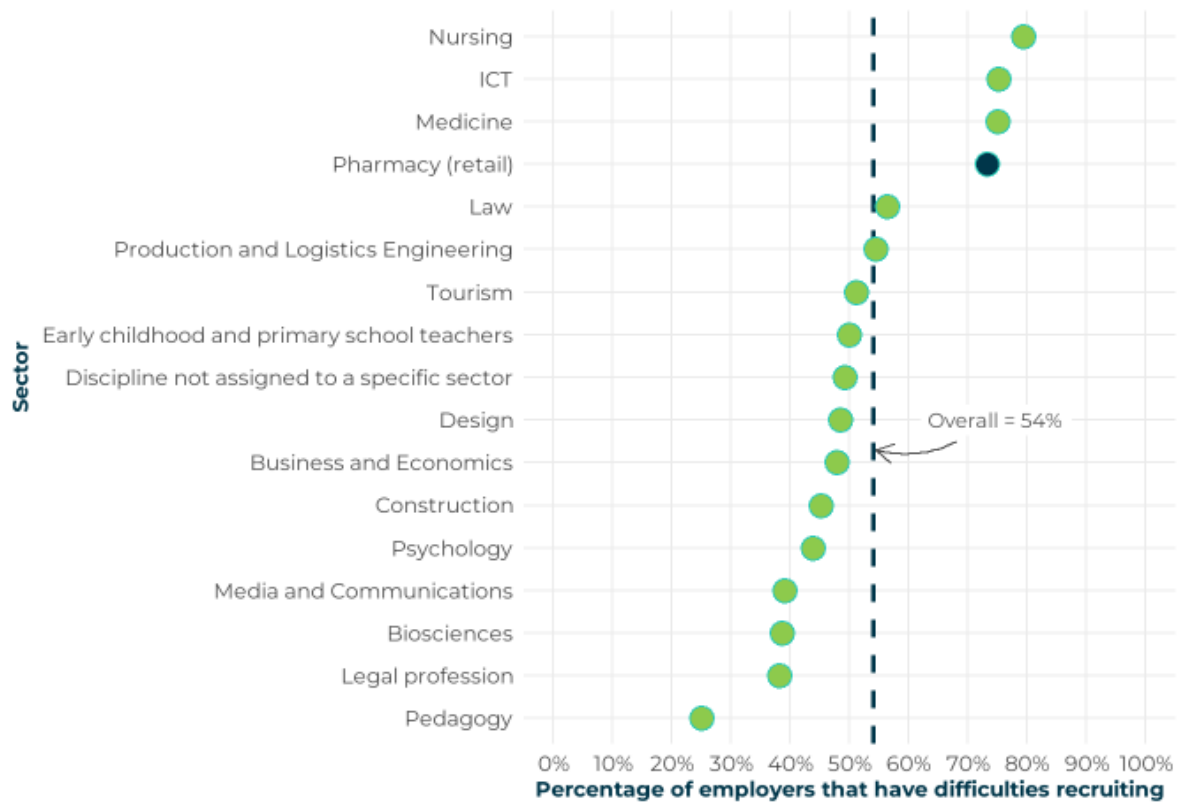
Figure 145. Difficulty in recruiting Pharmacy graduates



## Pharmacies are the fourth sector with most difficulty in recruiting new graduate staff.

- > Specifically, the proportion of employers reporting these difficulties (73.3%) is 19.3% higher than that of all employers (54%) across all sectors.
- > However, other sectors in the field of Health have similar or more significant difficulties, as is the case of Medicine and, above all, Nursing.

Figure 6. Comparison of difficulties in recruitment by sector included in the Employer Survey



The type of working hours (61%) and the lack of Pharmacy graduates (52%) are the main difficulties in recruiting suitable people.

- > It is also worth noting that the third main reason (38%) is the lack of graduates with the necessary skills for the job.

Figure 16. Reasons for difficulties in recruiting the right people<sup>8</sup> in Pharmacy

Response	n	Percentage
They do not accept the work schedule	54	61
Lack of graduates in this field	46	52
Lack of qualified people with the necessary skills for the job	33	38
They do not accept the salary	11	12
Unwillingness to be geographically mobile	10	11
Limited resources prevent vacancies being properly advertised	10	11
Other (specify)	7	8
They do not accept the type of contract	6	7

<sup>8</sup> Multi-answer question.

## Skills that recent Pharmacy graduates should improve<sup>9</sup>

Eight out of ten (80.8%) employers are of the opinion that graduates should improve their ability to provide advice on pharmaceutical and diet treatments.

- > The ability to carry out health promotion activities (61.7%) and to supply and dispense medicines and other health-related products (53.3%) are the other skills that the majority of respondents say should be improved.
- > Two skills related to pharmacy management also stand out as areas for improvement: knowledge of specific legislation (44.2%) and stock control and management (32.5%).

Figure 17. Skills that Pharmacy graduates should improve

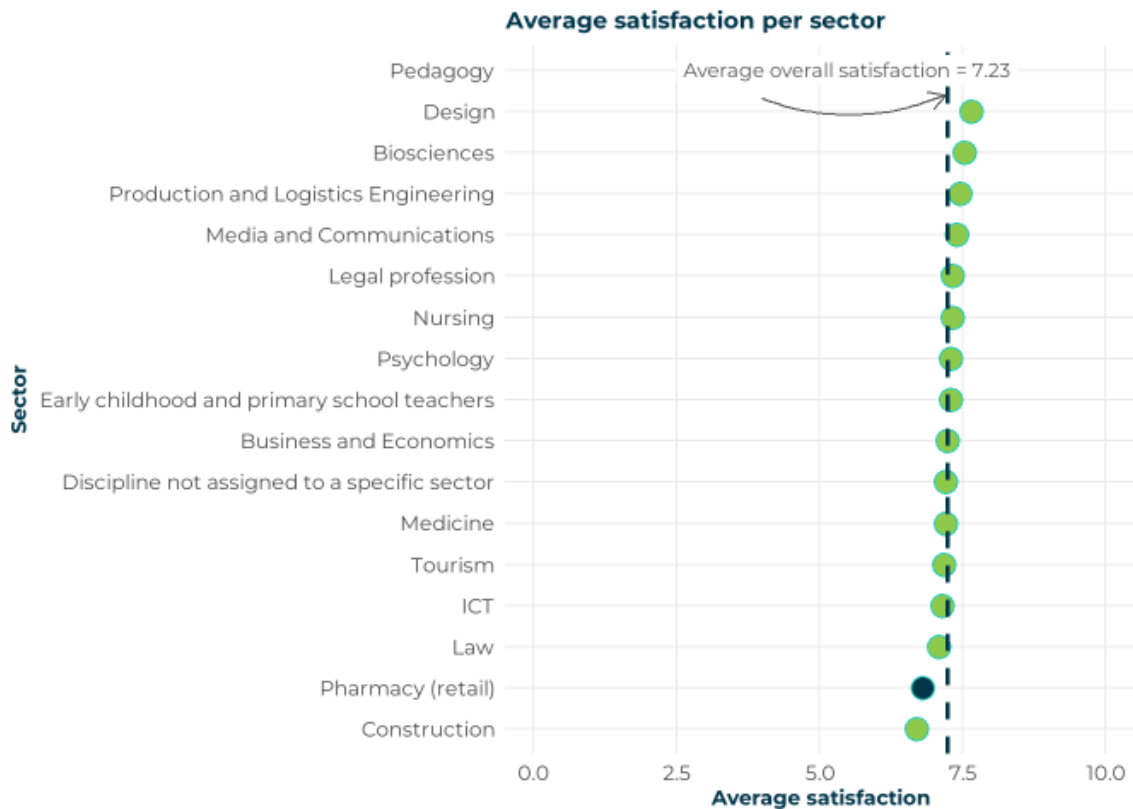
Skill	n	Percentage
Ability to provide therapeutic advice in pharmacotherapy and diet therapy.	97	80.8
Ability to participate in health promotion and disease prevention activities.	74	61.7
Ability to supply and dispense medicinal products and other health products.	64	53.3
Knowledge of legislation governing the prescribing, distribution and dispensing of medicines.	53	44.2
Control of products and materials, invoicing and documentation in the pharmacy.	39	32.5
Ability to prepare magistral formulae and officinal formulae.	34	28.3
Ability to procure, store and conserve medicines and medical devices.	22	18.3
Management of expiry dates and disposal of waste medicines and medical devices.	19	15.8

<sup>9</sup> In the employer survey questions on skills, employers are asked to choose between 1 and 5 skills that they think recent graduates should improve. Therefore, the percentages shown in the tables represent the percentage of employers that have selected a given skill.

## Employers' satisfaction with the skills of recent Pharmacy graduates

The satisfaction with the skills of graduates shows a high degree of improvement in relation to the other groups compared.

Figure 7. Comparison of the average satisfaction with the skills of recent graduates by sector included in the employer survey (scale from 0 to 10)



## Outlook

**The skills that are most in demand will be all those related to the digital sphere, marketing and personalised service.**

- > Digital skills also include concepts such as “IT”, “social media”, “new technologies” and “digitalisation of the pharmacy”. To a lesser extent, apart from these concepts, concepts related to online sales and digital marketing (more than just marketing in general) also stand out.
- > The other aspect that will be most relevant when it comes to recruiting staff is the increasingly individualised care of patients and/or customers: personalised attention, customer service, empathy and communication. If we group all these concepts together, their importance is greater than that of digitalisation.
- > Finally, the ability to guide customers towards health promotion initiatives is another skill that will become more relevant. In this regard, it is worth mentioning that, as seen in the previous section, this area of skills was the second area in which graduates need to improve the most.

Figure 8. The skills that will become more important for Pharmacy graduates: most frequent key words

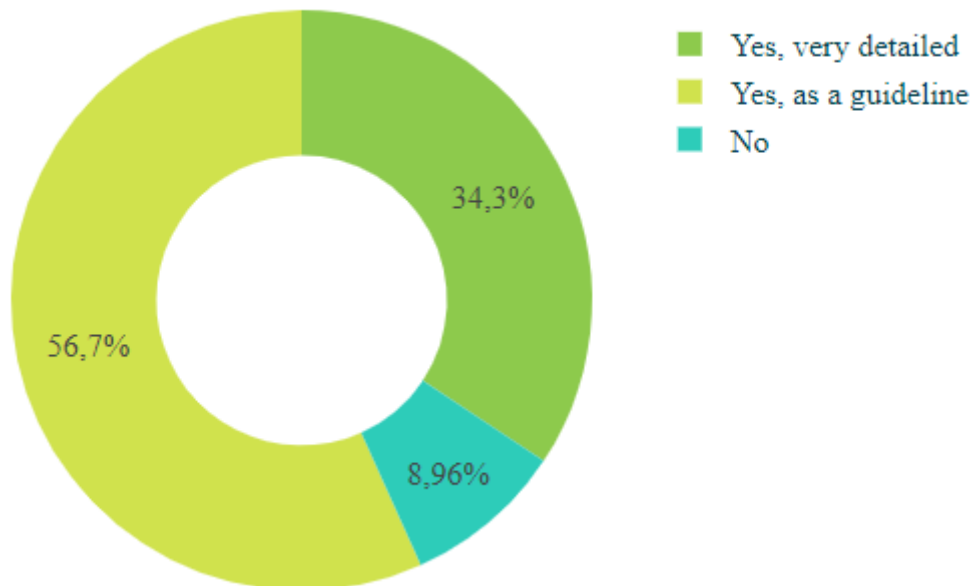




## Employers' opinion of Pharmacy students on work placements

More than half of the training plans (56.7%) were indicatively defined, a proportion which rises to 91% when very detailed plans are included (34.3%).

Figure 9. Definition of the training plan of employers that have provided work placements for Pharmacy students



## Skills that have been put into practice the most during the work placement period

The ability to supply and dispense medicines (60.9%) as well as the ability to give advice on treatments (50.7%) are the skills most worked on during work placements.

- > The ability to participate in health promotion activities (31.9%), the ability to procure, store and conserve medicines (30.4%), and the ability to manage expiry dates and waste disposal (30.4%) are also noteworthy.
- > Finally, ability to prepare magistral formulae and officinal formulae (20.3%), and control of products and materials, invoicing and documentation in the establishment (17.4%) are the other skills that have been worked on most frequently.

Figure 21. Skills that have been put into practice the most by Pharmacy students during the work placement period

Skill	n	Percentage
Ability to supply and dispense medicinal products and other health products.	42	60.9
Ability to provide therapeutic advice in pharmacotherapy and diet therapy.	35	50.7
Ability to participate in health promotion and disease prevention activities.	22	31.9
Ability to procure, store and conserve medicines and medical devices.	21	30.4
Management of expiry dates and disposal of waste medicines and medical devices.	21	30.4
Ability to prepare magistral formulae and officinal formulae.	14	20.3
Knowledge of legislation governing the prescribing, distribution and dispensing of medicines.	14	20.3
Control of products and materials, invoicing and documentation in the pharmacy.	12	17.4
Others	6	8.7

## Skills of Pharmacy students on work placements that should be worked on more at university

The ability to supply and dispense medicines and, to a lesser extent, to provide advice on treatments are the main skills that students should improve.

- > However, as seen in the previous point, these are the skills that have been worked on the most during the work placement period.

Figure 10. Comparison between the percentage of employers that select a skill that graduates should improve and those they have worked on during the work placement period

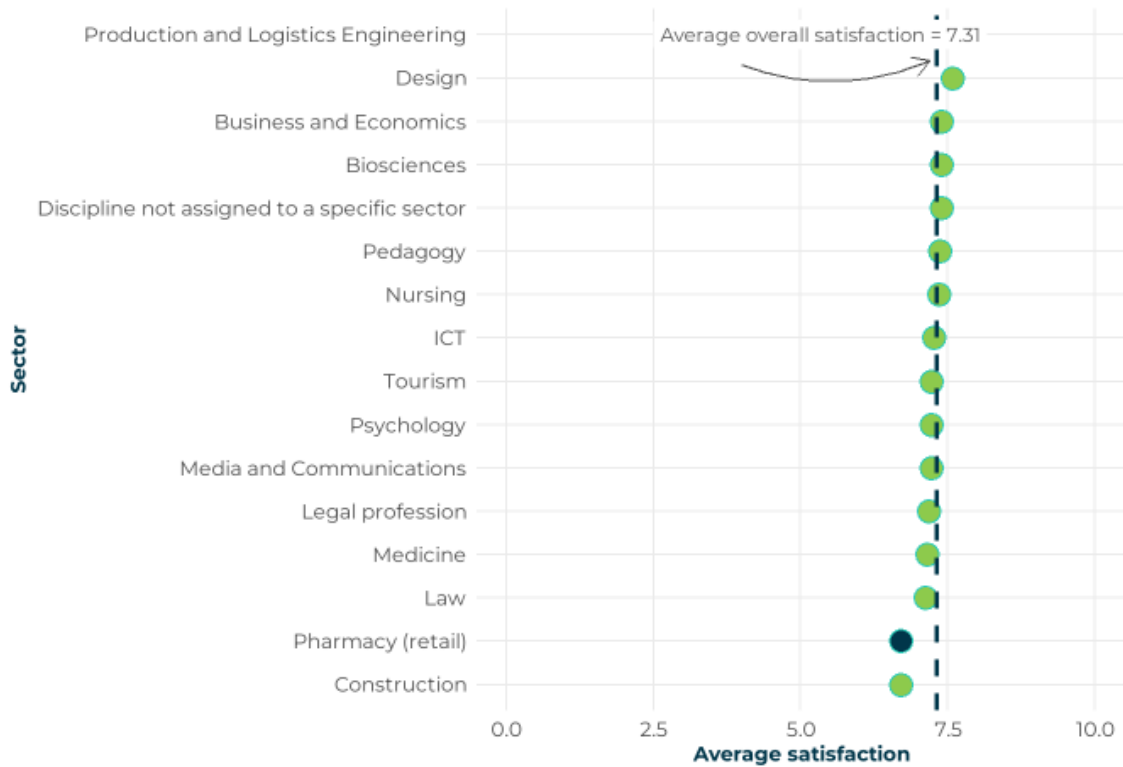
*Includes the ranking of each skill from most to least selected*

Skill	Percentage (graduates)	Percentage (interns)	Ranking (graduates)	Ranking (interns)
Ability to provide therapeutic advice in pharmacotherapy and diet therapy.	80.8	50.7	1	2
Ability to participate in health promotion and disease prevention activities.	61.7	31.9	2	3
Ability to supply and dispense medicinal products and other health products.	53.3	60.9	3	1
Knowledge of legislation governing the prescribing, distribution and dispensing of medicines.	44.2	20.3	4	7
Control of products and materials, invoicing and documentation in the pharmacy.	32.5	17.4	5	8
Ability to prepare magistral formulae and officinal formulae.	28.3	20.3	6	6
Ability to procure, store and conserve medicines and medical devices.	18.3	30.4	7	4
Management of expiry dates and disposal of waste medicines and medical devices.	15.8	30.4	8	5

## Satisfaction with students' skills and university work placement services for Pharmacy degrees

There is significant room for improvement in satisfaction with students' skills and internship departments, considering that Pharmacy is the second-lowest rated sector.

Figure 23. Comparison of the average satisfaction with students' skills by sector in the employer survey (scale from 0 to 10)



## CONCLUSIONS

- > The demand for Pharmacy degree places is much higher than the number of places offered by the university system, with demand exceeding supply by 60%. As a result, 3 out of 4 pharmacy employers find it very difficult to recruit staff, with the lack of qualified candidates being the second main reason for this problem. Therefore, a greater supply of places would, a priori, be easily absorbed both by the university system and by the employers of potential future graduates.
- > The data on employment outcomes show that Pharmacy graduates enjoy better working conditions in terms of salary (especially those who do not work in pharmacies) and type of contract (in this case, those who work in pharmacies) compared to Health degrees and the Catalan university system as a whole. However, it is this aspect that includes the main difficulty for pharmacies in recruiting staff: the type of working day, which corresponds to pharmacy opening hours. These difficulties could also explain the decreasing trend of graduates working or wanting to work in pharmacy stores, in addition to the lack of graduates mentioned above.
- > On the other hand, and given that most of the tasks carried out in pharmacies are related to dealing with patients, it is worth highlighting the relatively low satisfaction of Pharmacy graduates in terms of the improvement of communication and personal skills after they have completed their degree, compared with Health degrees and the Catalan university system overall. In this regard, employers agreed by selecting “the ability to provide advice on treatments” and “the ability to participate in health promotion activities” as the two skills that graduates should improve the most. Given the high degree of communication implicit in these skills, there is room for improvement here. Furthermore, the foresight analysis shows that everything related to increasingly personalised patient and/or customer care is an area that will be more important in the future of pharmacies, even more so than digital skills.
- > Finally, as far as internships are concerned, it should be noted that the two main skills that these students should improve are precisely those that are put into practice the most during work placements: the ability to supply and dispense medicinal products, and the ability to provide advice on pharmaceutical and diet treatments. This fact, together with the high proportion of defined or very well-defined training plans, makes it possible to affirm that work placements are of great value to pharmacy students.

## DATA SHEET

### Employer survey

#### Technical information of the 3rd edition of the employer survey (2021-2022)

<b>Population</b>	Organisations that may have hired recent graduates from universities located in Catalonia in the last three years.
<b>Sampling frame</b>	Companies, organisations and institutions that have signed a work placement agreement and/or are listed in Catalan universities' job banks.
<b>Survey type</b>	Online. Software used SurveyMonkey.
<b>Average time taken</b>	6'45"

#### Summary of the responses to the 3rd edition of the Employer Survey (2021-2022)

<b>Sampling frame (all sectors)</b>	29,865
<b>Population of employers in the field of Pharmacy</b>	Unknown
<b>Responses - all sectors</b>	2,423
<b>% Response - all sectors</b>	8.11%
<b>Response from employers in the field of Pharmacy</b>	140

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