

Survey on the Employment Outcomes of Catalan University Graduates 2023

Presentation of results - 20 September 2023



**Inserció
Laboral**

1. 2023 employment outcomes survey

2. Results:

- Employment
- Employment quality
- Satisfaction

3. Conclusions

4. Dissemination



1. 2023 employment outcomes survey

Objectives

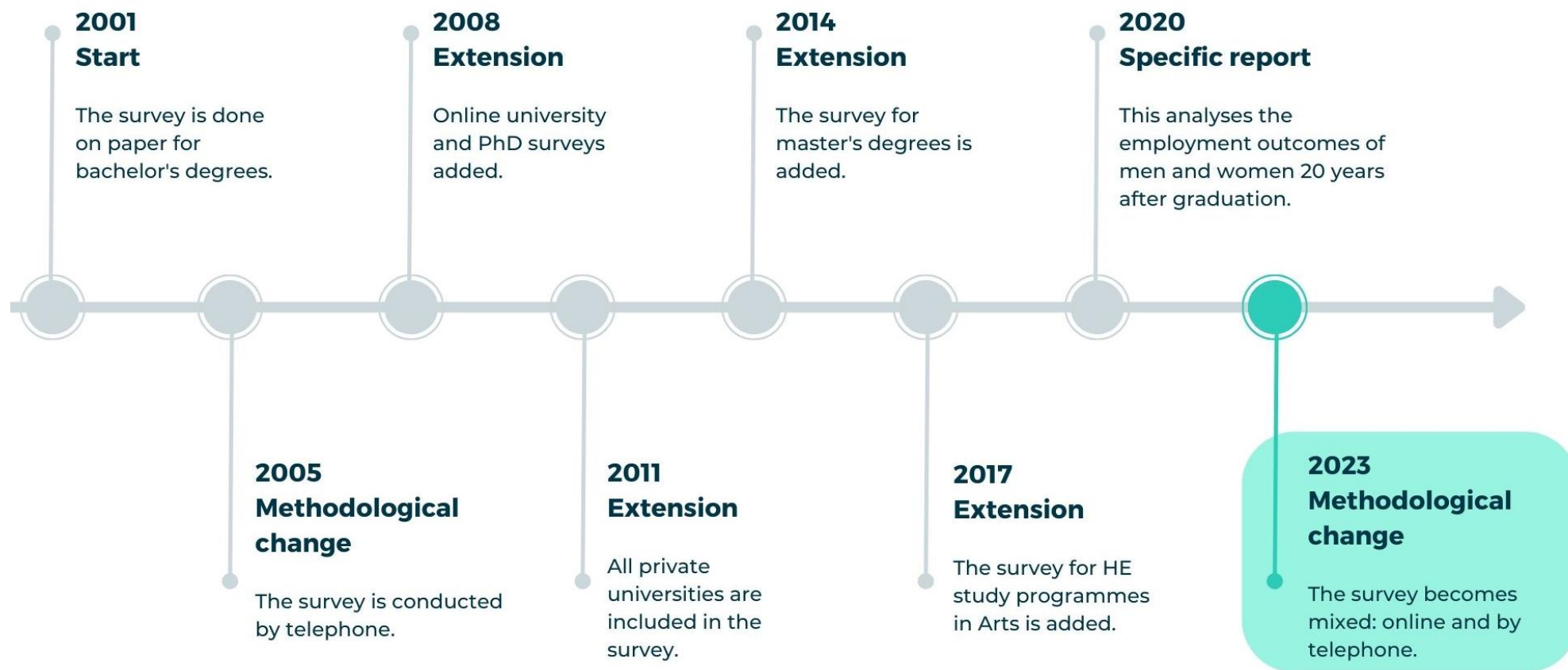
Match the job supply and
demand at university
level

Match the educational
profile of degree
programmes to the
needs of the labour
market

Inform future students
and improve
educational guidance

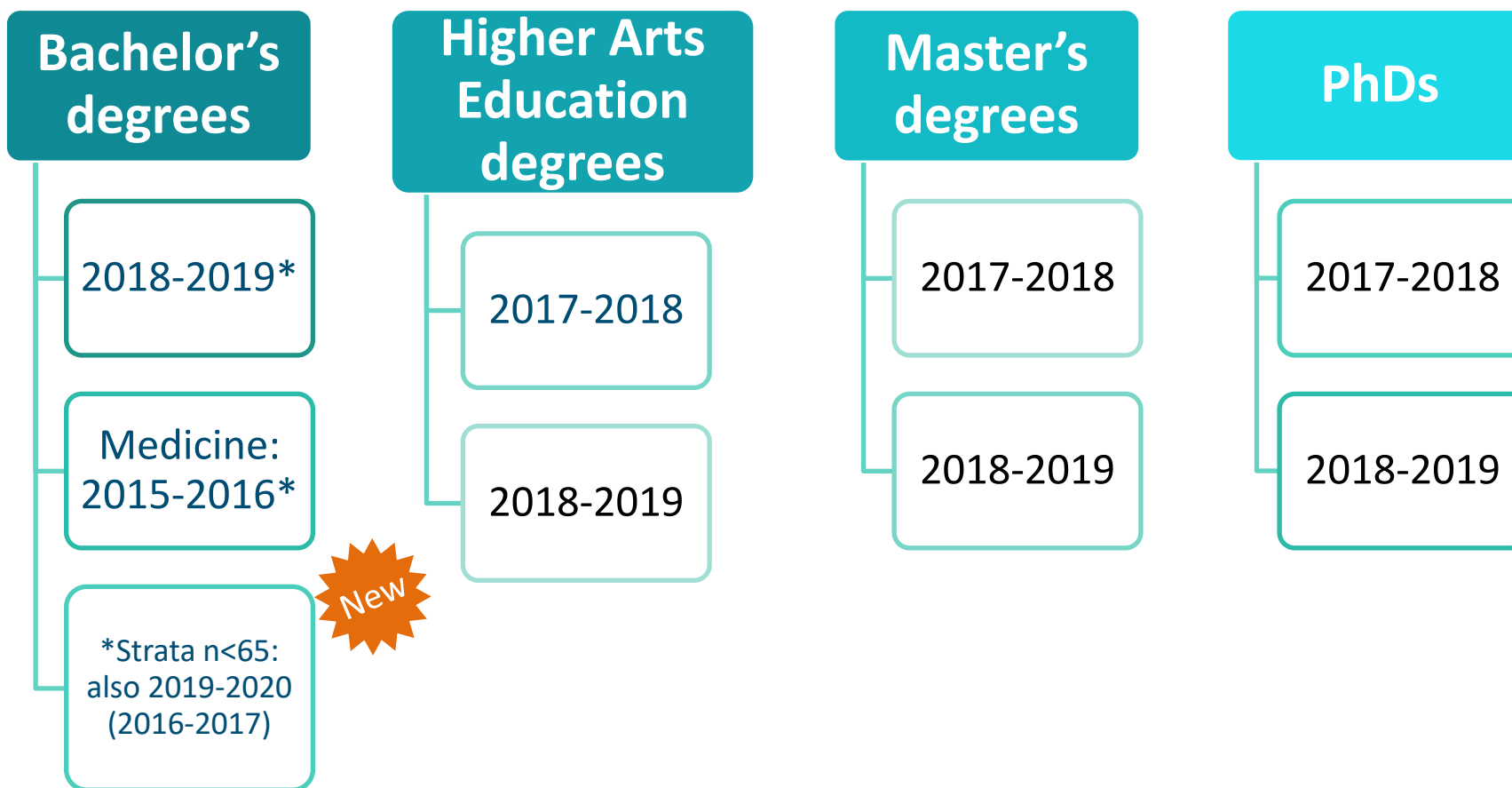
1. 2023 employment outcomes survey

Evolution of the survey



1. 2023 employment outcomes survey

Methodology. Cohorts analysed



People who gained employment during the pandemic but who had graduated earlier

1. 2023 employment outcomes survey

Methodology. Fieldwork

Fieldwork Summary 2023

Questionnaire	Population	Sample	% response	% final sampling error
Bachelor's degrees*	43,908	22,949	52.3%	0.4%
Master's degrees	40,753	15,423	37.8%	0.6%
PhDs	4,662	2,490	53.4%	1.3%
TOTAL	89,323	40,862	45.7%	0.4 %

More than 40,000 people responded to the survey,
representing almost half of the cohorts studied

** Includes all groups at this level of education even if they have adapted questionnaires and are analysed in separate reports.*

2. Results



Employment



**Employment
quality**



Satisfaction

2. Results · Employment



Employment



Employment quality



Satisfaction

The higher the
education level,
the better the
employment
outcome

Full employment
amongst
master's and PhD
graduates
and almost full
employment amongst
bachelor's graduates

Change in the trend
for
bachelor's degree
graduates: more
weight of web portals
as a way of entry
into the first job

Studying a
master's degree
increases the
chances of
promotion and
a better salary

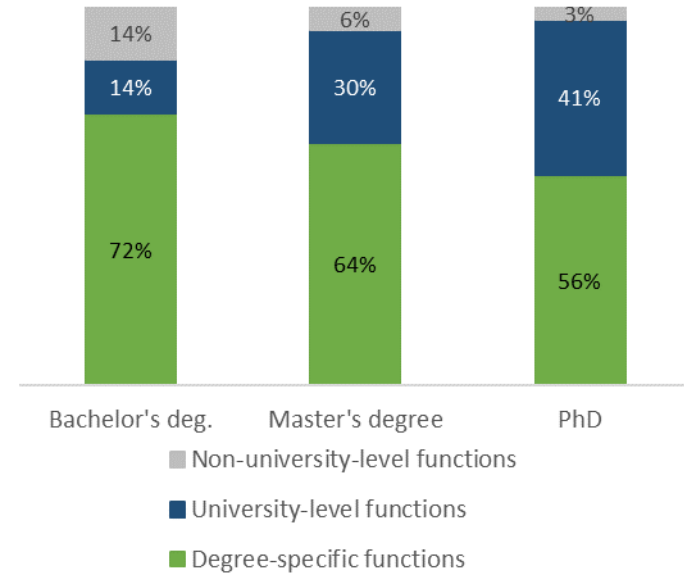
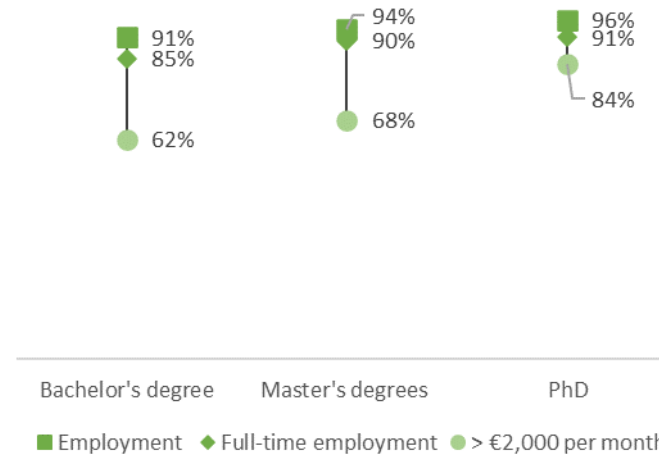
2. Results · Employment



The higher the education level, the better the employment outcome (I)

Investment in education pays off

- The percentage of people employed and average salaries increase with education
- Reduction in unqualified roles in the case of master's and PhD graduates



Note: In the case of bachelor's degrees, UOC graduates not included. Gross monthly salaries are only calculated for graduates in full-time employment.

2. Results · Employment

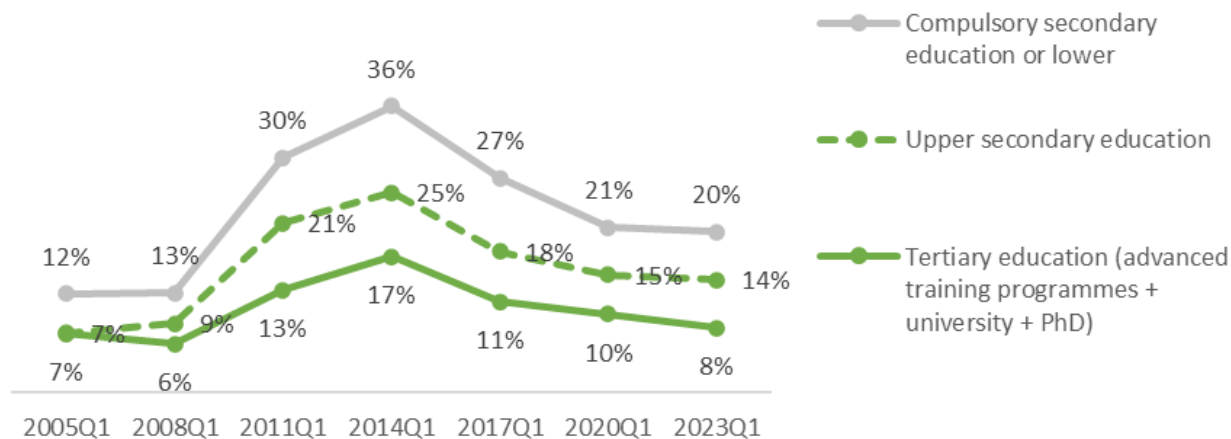


The higher the education level, the better the employment outcome (II)

Investment in education pays off

- Based on LFS data, higher education continues to perform better than other levels of education
- Higher education, in contrast to other levels of education, has recovered to pre-2008 crisis levels

Unemployment trend by level of education (people aged 25 to 44
– EAPS, 1st quarter 2023)



Note: The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed as a percentage of the total labour force.
Source: Prepared by the authors with data from the National Statistics Institute (INE).

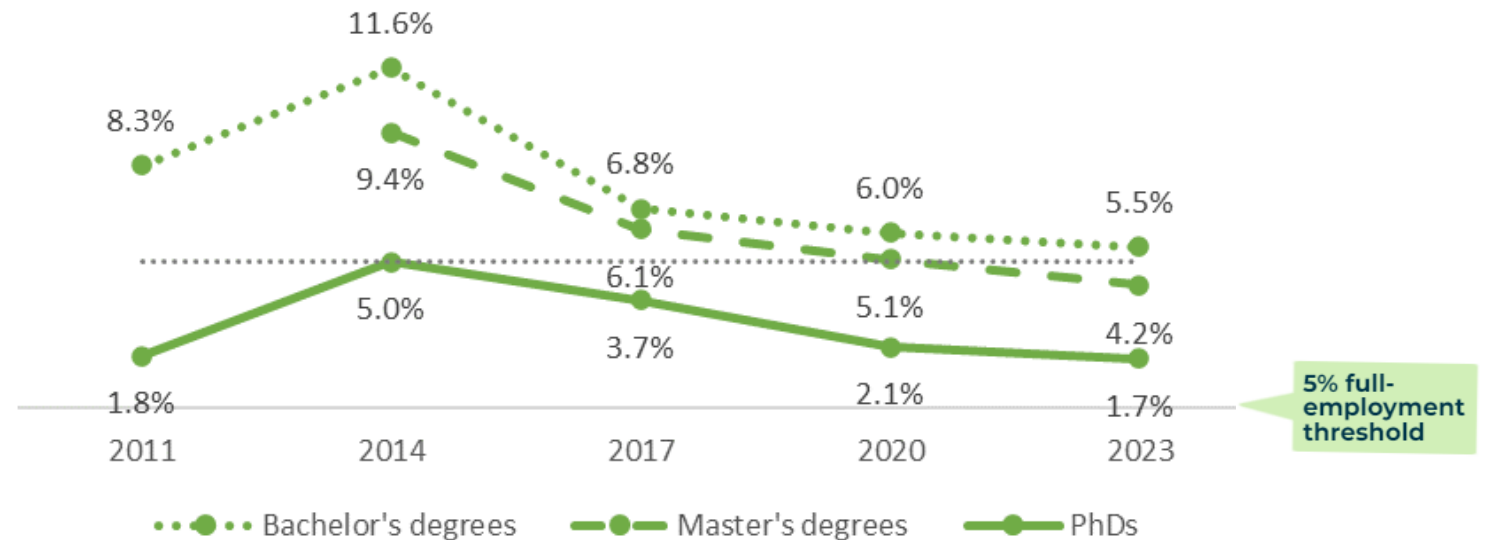
2. Results · Employment

Full employment amongst master's and PhD graduates
and almost full employment amongst bachelor's
graduates (I)

Lowest unemployment
rate of university
graduates in Catalonia
since 2011

- For the first time in master's degrees, unemployment is below 5%, the threshold for full employment

Unemployment trend by level of education



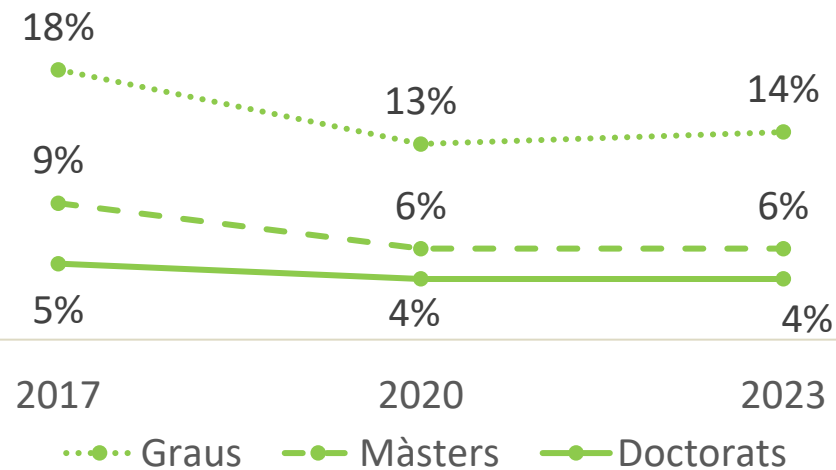
Note: In the case of bachelor's degrees, UOC graduates not included. For PhDs, only Spanish nationals are included.

2. Results · Employment



**Full employment amongst master's and PhD graduates
and almost full employment amongst bachelor's
graduates (II)**

Trend in the percentage of graduates in non-university roles



The percentage of graduates in non-university roles has remained stable since the pandemic

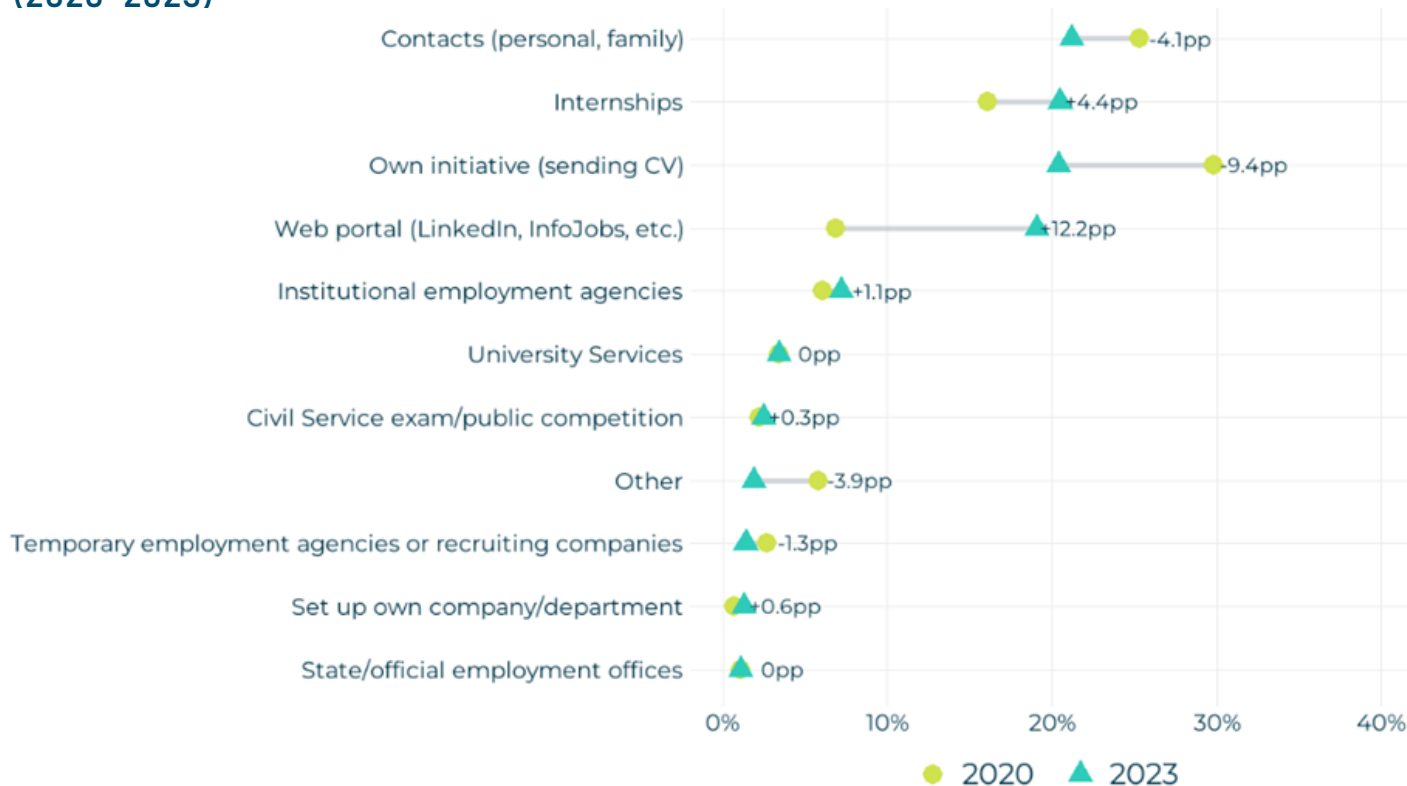
Note: In the case of bachelor's degrees, UOC graduates are not included. For PhDs, only Spanish nationals are included.

2. Results · Employment · Bachelor's degrees



Change in the trend for bachelor's degree graduates: more weight of web portals as a way of entry into the first job

Pathway to first job for bachelor's degree graduates
(2020-2023)



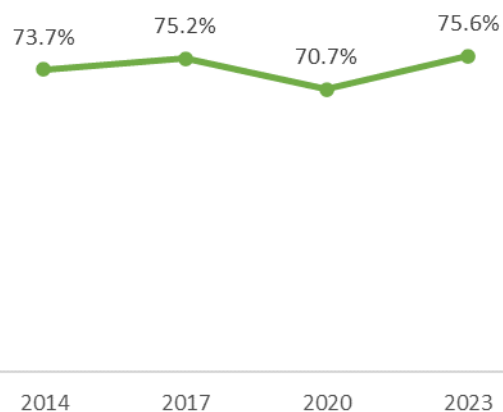
- Internships have become the second most important pathway to a first job
- Personal contacts and sending CVs on own initiative have become less important for employment outcomes

Note: Does not include UOC graduates.

2. Results · Employment · Master's degree

Studying a master's degree increases the chances of promotion and a better salary

Trend in the percentage of graduates who did not hold a stable job from the start of their bachelor's degree to the end of their master's degree (2023)



Note: Does not include graduates who did not work at all or only worked intermittently between the start of their bachelor's degree and the end of their master's degree.

Impact of the master's degree on graduates' employment outcomes in relation to the job they held before graduating, according to age (2023)

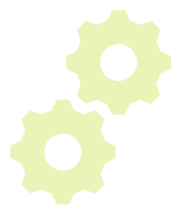
	< 30 years of age	≥ 30 years of age	Overall
Better contract type	62.0%	45.8%	52.1%
Better pay	74.5%	58.3%	64.6%
Better working hours	55.1%	38.8%	45.2%
Better professional category	75.0%	59.7%	65.6%

3 out of 4 master's degree graduates had already worked before graduating

- Of these, 65% claim that the master's degree has resulted in an improvement in the professional category and/or in pay
- The impact also occurs among the older age group, where the master's degree has clearly become a continuing education option throughout their professional career

2. Results · Employment quality

Headlines



Employment



Employment
quality



Satisfaction

Record high of
permanent
contracts

Increase in
salaries and loss of
purchasing power

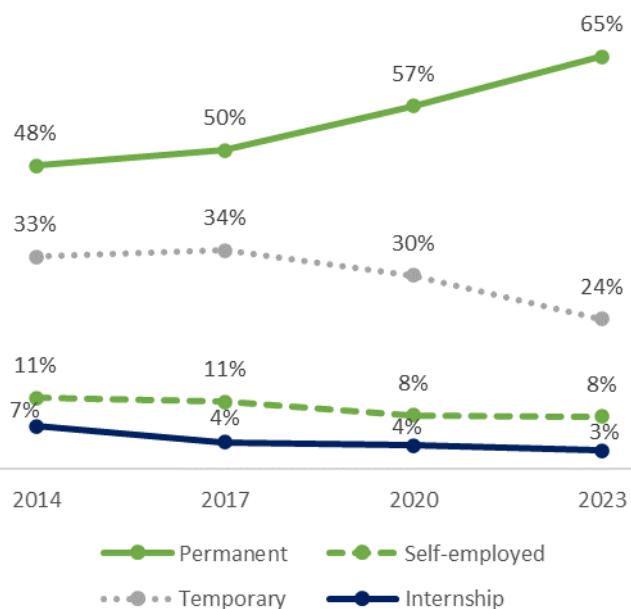
2 out of 3 PhD
holders employed
in companies
do not perform
functions
appropriate to their
level of education

2. Results · Employment quality

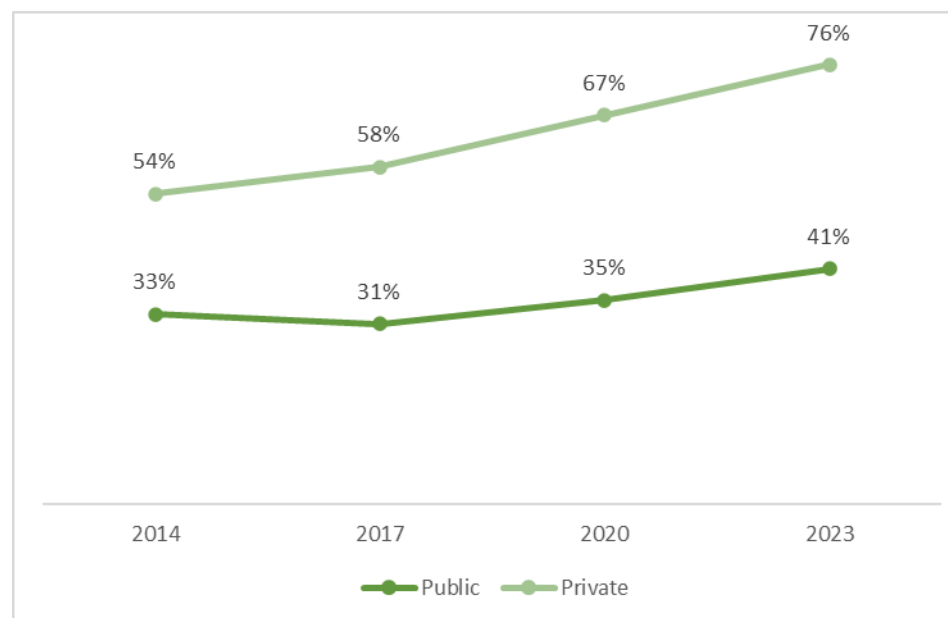


Record high of permanent contracts

Trend in contract type among bachelor's, master's and PhD graduates (2014-2023)



Percentage of permanent contracts by sector among bachelor's, master's and PhD graduates (2014-2023)



- Increase of 8 pp in permanent contracts since 2020: 2 out of 3 are now permanent

Decrease of 6 pp in temporary contracts: now only 1 in 4

This change in the public sector is less pronounced than in the private sector

Why?

- Recovery from the economic crisis
- Labour reform of 2022

Note: In the case of bachelor's degrees, UOC graduates are not included. For PhDs, only Spanish nationals are included.

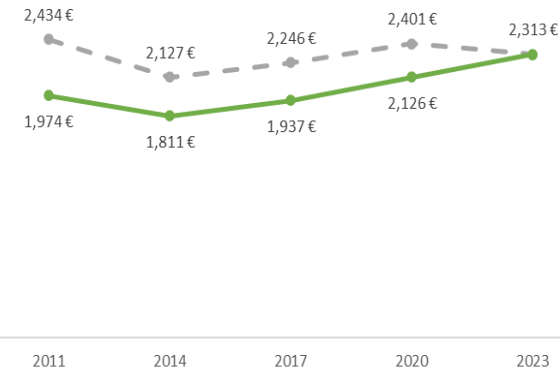
2. Results · Employment quality



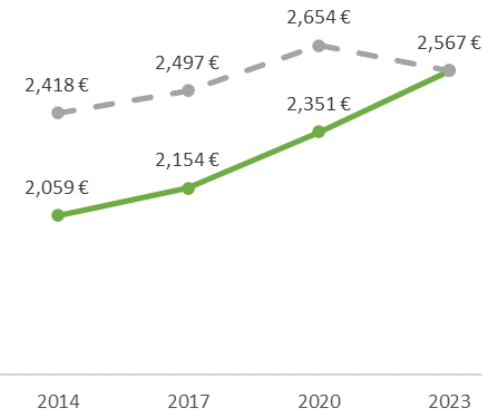
Increase in salaries and loss of purchasing power

- For the first time since 2014, graduates are losing purchasing power, in this case as a consequence of inflation

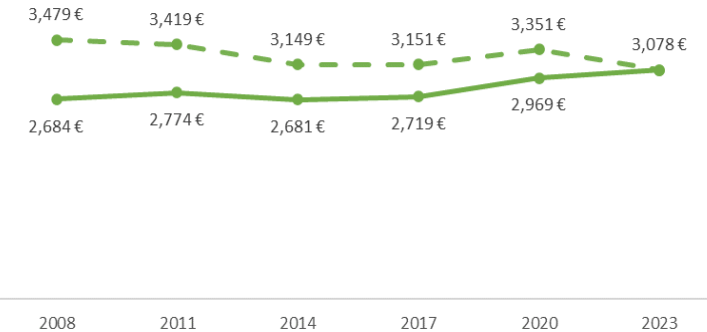
Bachelor's degrees



Master's degrees



PhDs



—●— Average gross monthly earnings
—●— Equivalised earnings adjusted for inflation

*Note: In the case of bachelor's degrees, UOC graduates are not included.
For PhDs, only Spanish nationals are included.
Only full-time employees in Spain.*

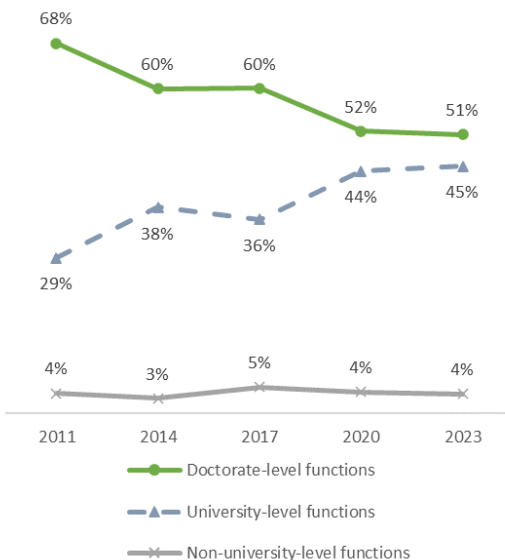
2. Results · Employment quality · PhDs



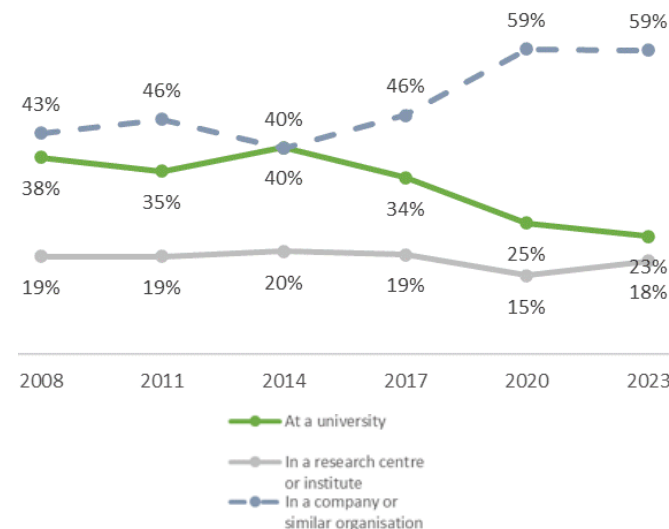
2 out of 3 PhDs employed in companies believe they do not perform functions appropriate to their level of education

- The majority of new PhD graduates work in companies, where only 1 in 3 believe they perform PhD-level functions.
- In universities and research centres, on the other hand, the majority of PhDs do perform PhD-level functions

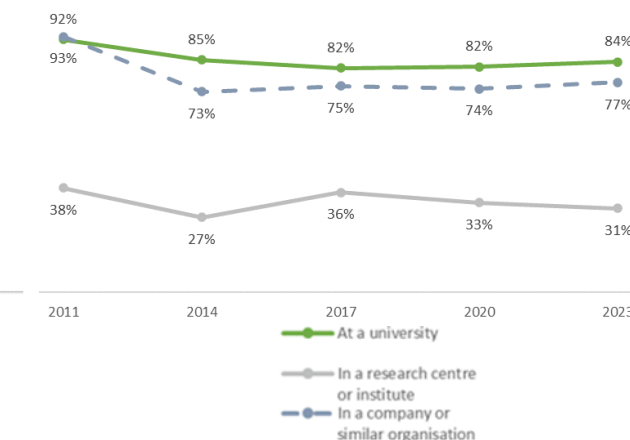
Trend in type of functions performed by PhD graduates at work



Trend in type of bodies where PhD graduates work



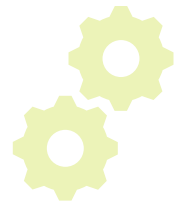
Trend in the percentage of PhD graduates who perform functions appropriate to their level of education depending on where they work



Note: Only includes Spanish nationals.

2. Results · Satisfaction

Headlines



Employment



Employment
quality



Satisfaction

Stagnation
in the level of
satisfaction with
the degree studied

Communication
skills training
shortfall in
relation to the
needs of the
labour market

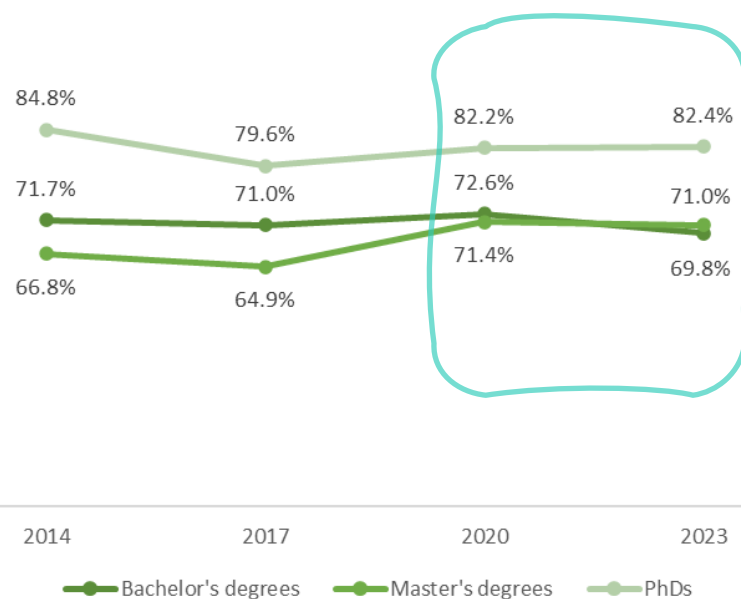
Master's degrees,
a source of talent
attraction and
retention

2. Results · Satisfaction

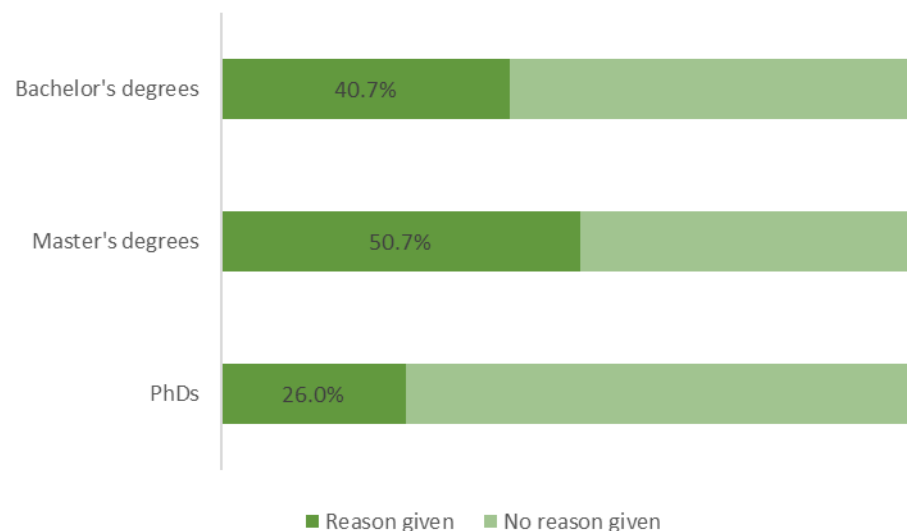


Stagnation in the level of satisfaction with the degree studied

Trend in the proportion of graduates who would repeat the same degree (2014-2023)



Dissatisfaction with the design or quality of the degree as a reason for not repeating it (2023)



- One third of bachelor's and master's degree graduates would not repeat their studies, almost half of whom are dissatisfied with the design or quality of the degree

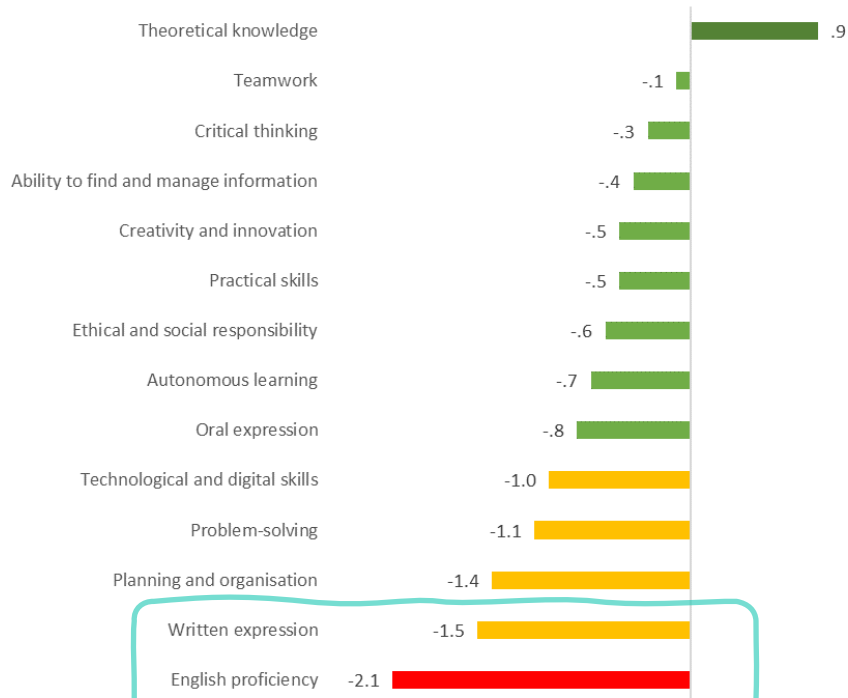
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2. Results · Satisfaction · Bachelor's and master's degrees

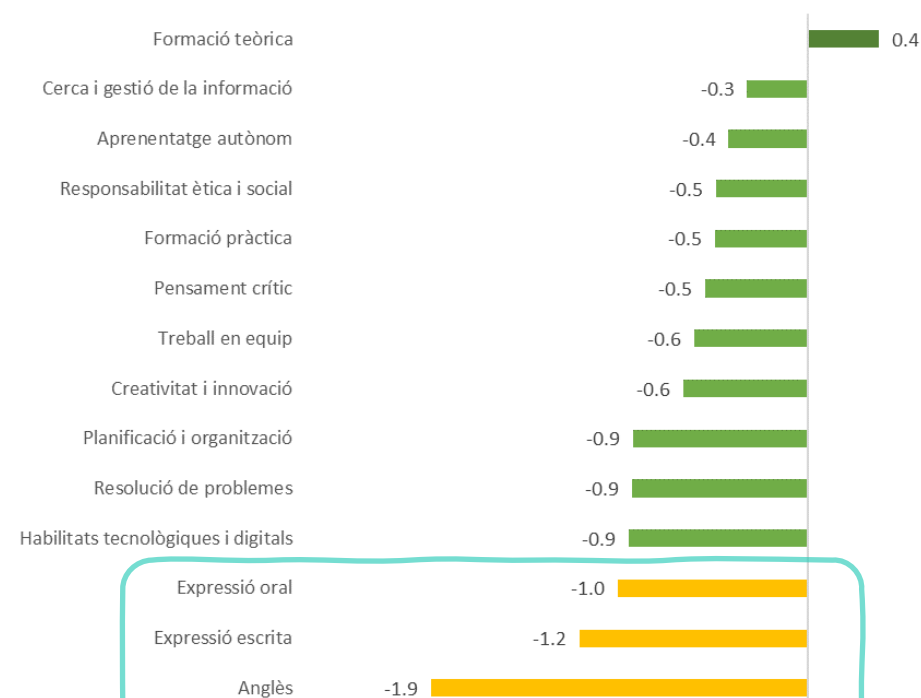


Communication skills training shortfall in relation to the needs of the labour market

Bachelor's degrees



Master's degrees



- English remains the main skill to be improved, followed by written expression in the case of bachelor's degrees and written and oral expression in the case of master's degrees

Difference between graduates' average rating of the education they received on a specific skill and the usefulness of this skill in the workplace (only graduates performing university-level functions at work; scale of 0 to 10)

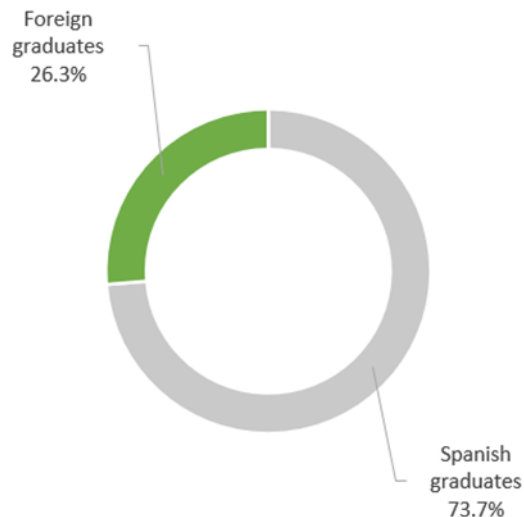
Note: In the case of bachelor's degrees, UOC graduates are not included.

2. Results · Satisfaction · Master's degree



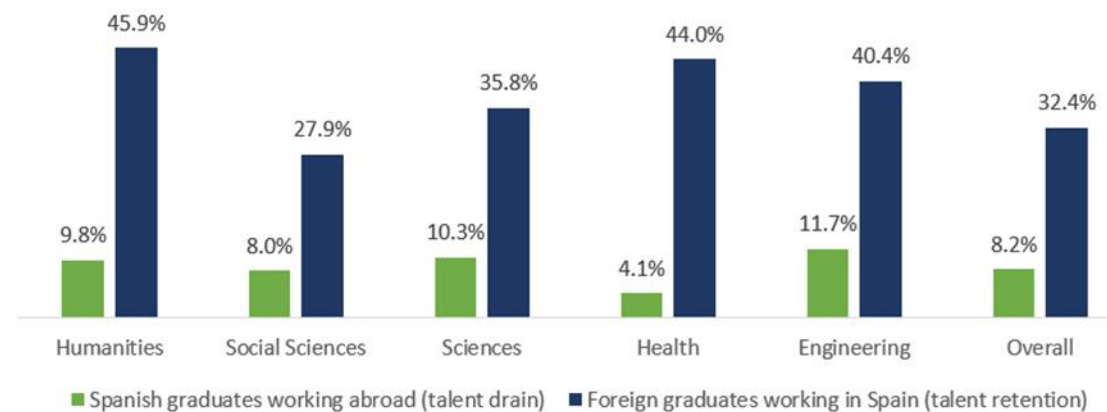
Master's degrees, a source of talent attraction and retention

Graduates' place of origin (2023)



Note: Foreign graduates are those who, regardless of their nationality, came from outside Spain to complete their master's degree (or completed it from abroad in the case of online master's degrees).

Talent drain and retention by disciplinary field (cases and percentage according to place of origin) (2023)



1 in 4 master's degree graduates are of foreign nationality; of these, 1 in 3 remains working in Spain

3. Conclusions

Employment	<p>The higher the education level, the better the employment outcome</p>	<p>Full employment amongst master's and PhD graduates and almost full employment amongst bachelor's graduates</p>
Employment quality	<p>Record high of permanent contracts</p>	<p>Increase in salaries and loss of purchasing power</p>
Satisfaction	<p>Stagnation in the level of satisfaction with the degree studied</p>	<p>Communication skills training shortfall in relation to the needs of the labour market</p>

4. Presentation of results

Access to reports



BACHELOR'S DEGREES



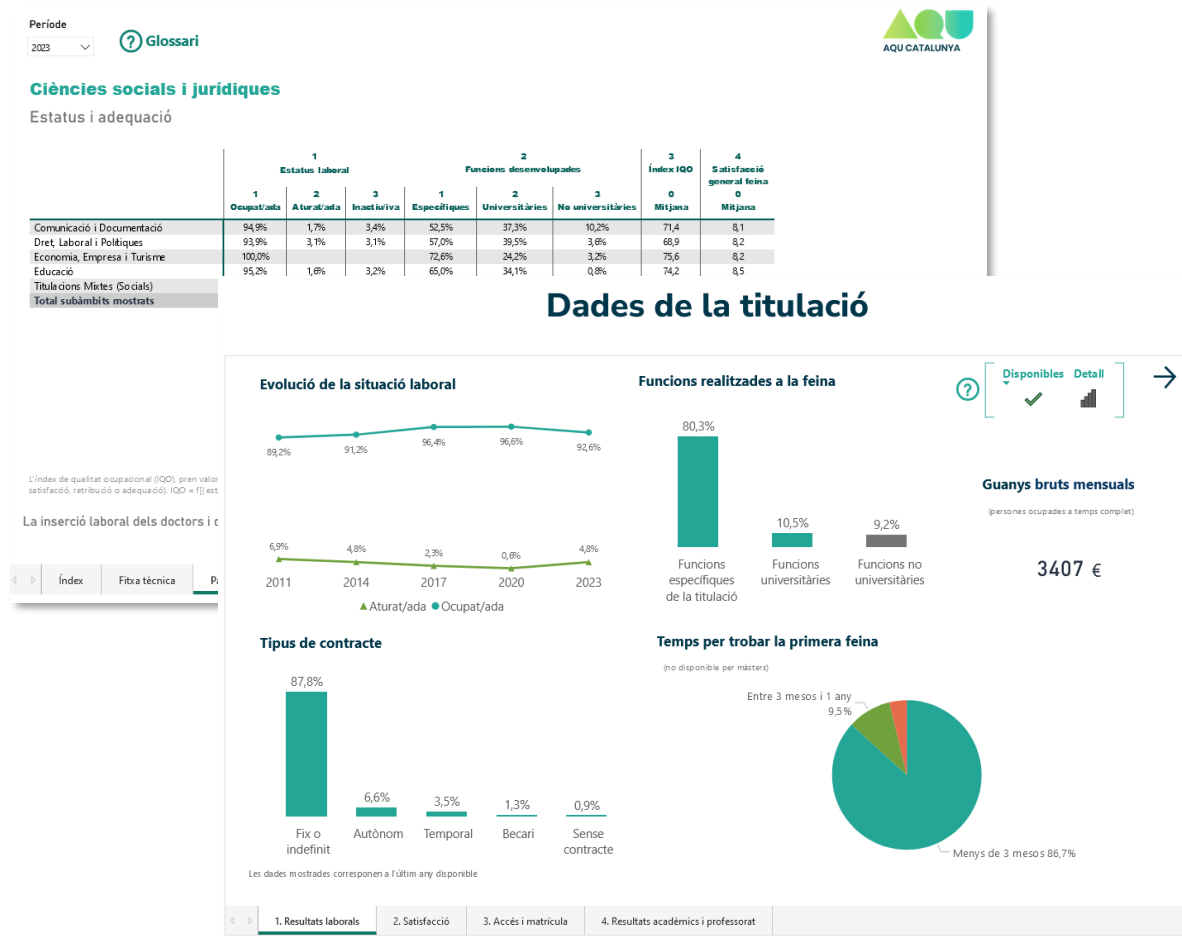
MASTER'S DEGREES



DOCTORAL DEGREES

4. Presentation of results

Incorporation of the results in the EUC portal



ESTUDIS UNIVERSITARIS
DE CATALUNYA

<https://estudis.aqu.cat/>

- Degree-by-degree data can be consulted at the EUC Studies website
- Comparative data is also available at EUC Data
- Access is open
- Only data with a sampling error of less than 15% is shown



Consult all the results on the EUC Studies portal and on the AQU Catalunya website