

Graduate employability during a crisis: Evidence from Scottish graduates during the COVID-19 pandemic

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Graduate employability







Possession

Process



Position



Empirical evidence







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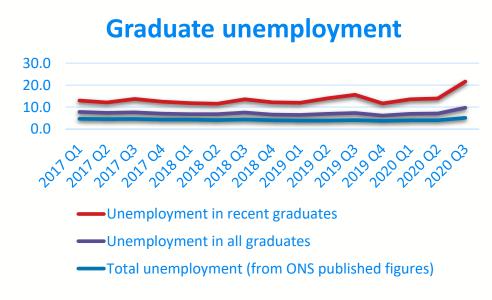


Position

 Okay-Somerville & Scholarios (2017)



COVID-19 & Graduate employment

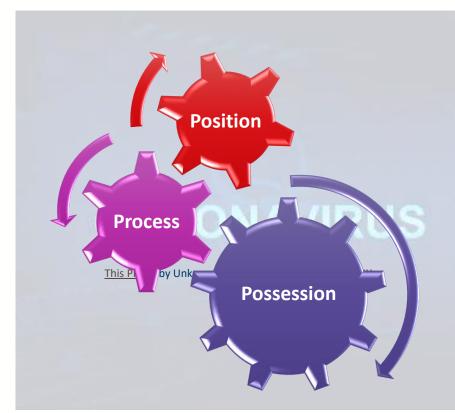


- Employers' recruitment targets, activity and budget (High Flyers Research, 2021)
 - Stable graduate salaries
 - 41% more applications
- Work experience (Mason, 2021)
- Career guidance

(adapted from ONS, 2021)



Research questions



(1) which graduates fare better or worse in terms of objective and subjective employability

(2) (2) how did the relative importance of position, possession and process explanations of graduate employability change during first few months the COVID-19 pandemic.



Method

- City of Glasgow 2020 Leavers
- One college and two universities(N=650)
- Sample restricted to: In work (n=312), unemployed (n=85), in training/education (n=176) (N=502)
- 67% female, 73% aged between 21-24, 45% STEM, 33 SS & 19% A&H
- 15% increased caring responsibilities
- 30% health condition lasting 12 months or more

Career advisory group & Policy advisory group





Measures

- Position first gen
- Possession HE type, degree subject, degree class
- Process career competencies (Akkermans et al., 2013)
 - Reflective (on motivation & qualities)
 - Communicative (networking & self-profiling)
 - Behavioural (work exploration & career control)



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Measures



- Perceived employability (Rothwell et al., 2008)
- Employment status
- Salary
- Job satisfaction



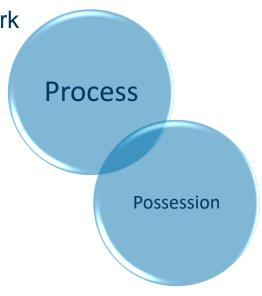
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Findings: Perceived employability



- Female and College vs University effects disappear when subject and career competencies taken into account
- Unemployed <in work
- Education/Training not different from in work
- Demographics ~ (ΔR²=13%)
- Arts and Humanities $< (\Delta R^2 = 3\%)$
- Career competencies (△ R²=13%)
 - Reflection on motivation ~ career identity
 - Networking
 - Self-profiling (-)
 - Work exploration

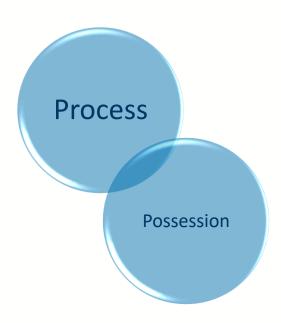




Findings: In work vs unemployed (N=395)

- Long-term health problems (-), but overall demographics model not significant
- Arts and Humanities $< (\Delta R^2 = 6\%)$
- Career competencies ($\Delta R^2 = 10\%$)
 - Work exploration





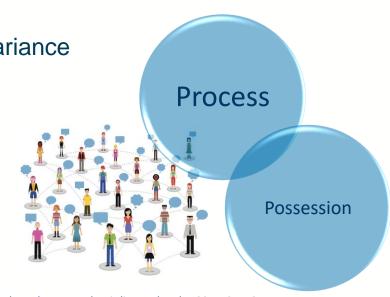


Findings: Job satisfaction (sample only 'in work, N=312)

- Time between graduation and survey (+)
- Full-time & permanent contract (+)

Control variables (demographics) ~ 50% variance

- College vs Uni (+) (Δ*R*²=1%, n.s)
- Arts & Humanities $< (\Delta R^2 = 2\%)$
- Career competencies (△ R²=4%)
 - Networking





Salary (sample only 'in work, N=312)

- Time between graduation and survey (+)
- Private sector (-), full-time contract (+)
- Control variables (demographics) ~ 27% variance
- Career competencies (△ R²=9%)
 - Networking





Discussion

Time between graduation & survey

- Contract type
- General demographics







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THANK YOU! ANY QUESTIONS??

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