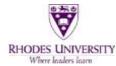


'Matching higher education and the labour market'

2nd Annual Career Development Stakeholders Conference

CAREERS IN A CHANGING WORLD

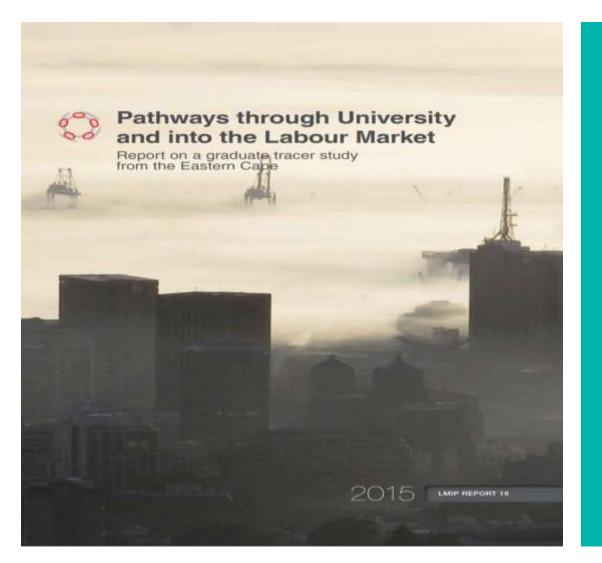
Michael Rogan



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Schooling inequality, higher education and the labour market: Evidence from a graduate tracer study in the Eastern Cape, South Africa

M Rogan and J Reynolds

Rationale:

Graduate under/unemployment:

- 1) Tremendous waste of human and financial resources
- Sends a 'signal' about the functioning of the higher education system
- 3) Mismatch between skills supply and skills demand?
- 4) Linked with an over-supply of certain skills- e.g. general degrees?



Why are some graduates under/unemployed?

- Higher for Humanities and Arts graduates (but contested)
- Higher rates of unemployment among HDIs (e.g. van Broekhuizen 2016):
- 1) Field of study?
- 2) A problem of matching? (Altman 2007)
- 3) A 'signalling' problem? (Pauw et al. 2006)
- 4) Poor social networks in the private sector (Kraak 2010)
- 5) Lack of information about career opportunities?



Eastern Cape Graduate Destination Study



Methods and data:

- Tracer study of the 2010 and 2011 cohorts from the University of Fort Hare (HDI)and Rhodes University (HAI) who graduated with a Bachelor's degree
- Stratified (by subjects and institution) probability sample of 1,211 graduates representing the total population of 4,927 graduates
- Response rates of 39% and 47% per cent, respectively
- Fieldwork = online survey and telephonic interviews



Some questions:

Graduate unemployment:

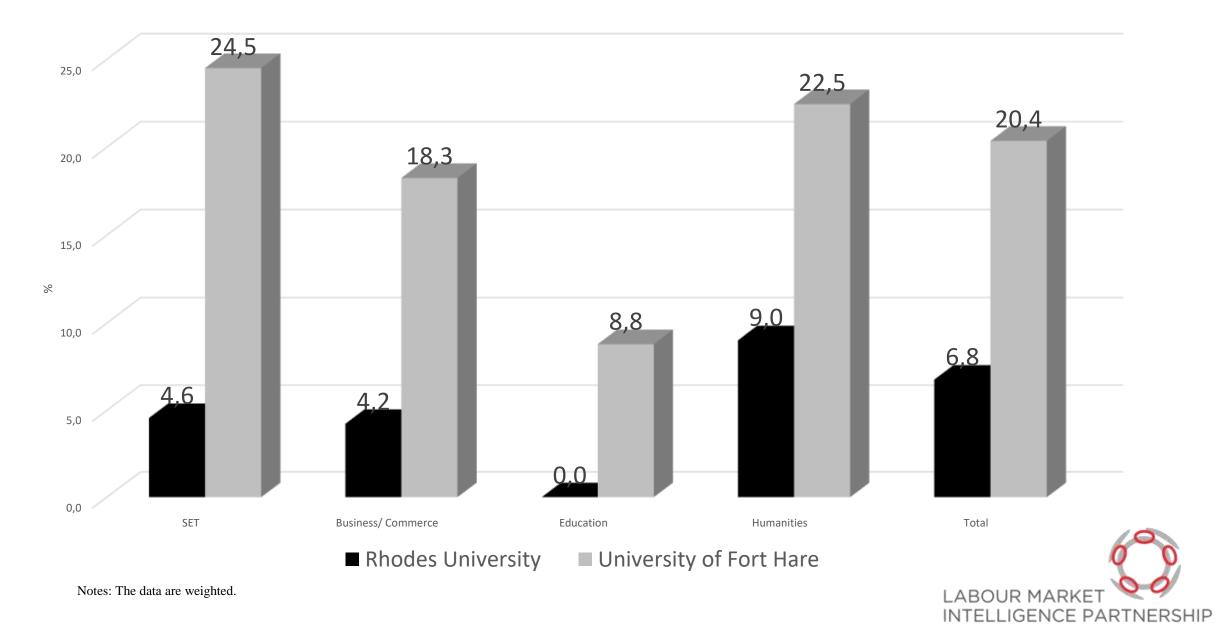
- Linked with study choices or performance at university?
- Or linked with 'non-HE' factors such as social networks, schooling disadvantages, institutional signalling, information asymmetries, or discrimination

Graduate over-qualification:

- Do graduates work in 'graduate jobs'?
- How do we measure this?
- Are qualifications and skills the same thing?
- Is over-qualification a voluntary or involuntary state?

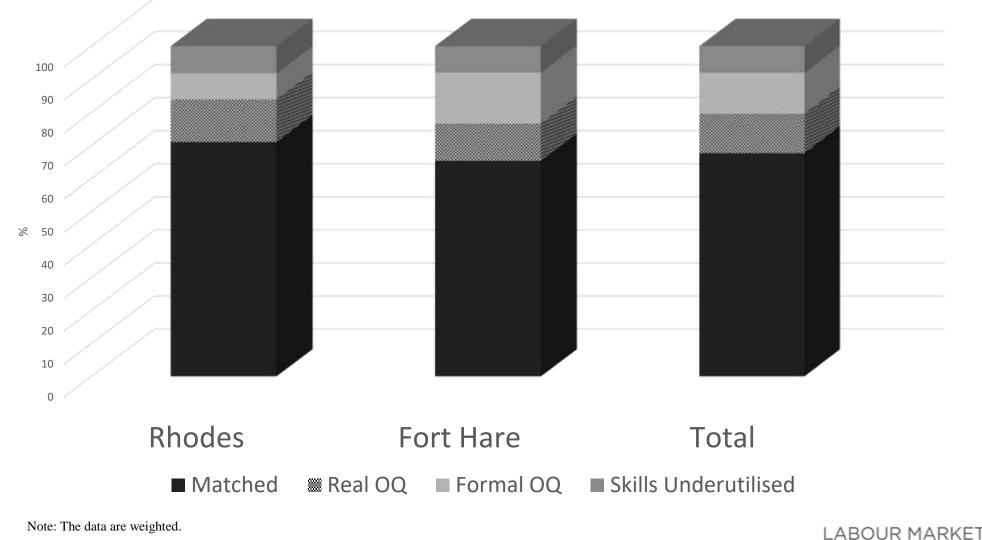


Figure 1: Broad unemployment rates, by field of study



	Rhodes University						
	SET	Commerce	Education	Humanities	Total		
Employment agency	13.16	12.73	0.00	7.25	9.84		
	(4.06)	(3.58)	(0.00)	(1.87)	(1.61)		
Relatives	6.04	5.15	0.00	7.75	6.59		
	(2.66)	(2.12)	(0.00)	(1.92)	(1.27)		
Linked to bursary	1.55	4.43	0.00	2.10	2.63		
	(1.54)	(2.27)	(0.00)	(1.04)	(0.89)		
Social media	4.96	15.08	21.05	11.82	11.56		
	(2.46)	(3.97)	(18.05)	(2.32)	(1.74)		
Personal contacts	21.02	27.07	27.63	34.12	29.56		
	(4.56)	(4.56)	(18.35)	(3.41)	(2.38)		
Newspaper	8.76	9.78	60.53	11.08	10.86		
	(3.91)	(3.44)	(18.99)	(2.24)	(1.71)		
Campus recruitment	3.77	8.69	6.58	5.23	5.95		
	(2.17)	(2.90)	(6.66)	(1.61)	(1.24)		
			University of Fort Ha	re			
Employment agency	0.00	4.50	0.00	1.62	1.92		
	(0.00)	(1.57)	(0.00)	(0.80)	(0.56)		
Department of Labour	10.03	6.16	11.90	8.82	8.68		
	(3.18)	(1.89)	(5.62)	(1.80)	(1.28)		
Relatives	1.21	3.08	1.82	3.42	2.79		
	(1.20)	(1.36)	(1.81)	(1.22)	(0.73)		
Linked to bursary	12.11	4.92	21.56	15.48	12.91		
	(3.44)	(1.70)	(6.59)	(2.32)	(1.52)		
Social media	5.84	7.84	0.00	4.36	4.99		
	(2.54)	(2.09)	(0.00)	(1.29)	(0.91)		
Personal contacts	8.39	13.84	7.84	11.78	11.32		
	(2.86)	(2.66)	(3.82)	(2.15)	(1.37)		
Newspaper	36.62	40.69	20.55	37.50	36.23		
	(5.04)	(3.87)	(6.08)	(3.13)	(2.10)		
Campus recruitment	8.82	4.16	3.30	4.75	5.08		

Figure 2: Job matching status among employed graduates, by institution (%)



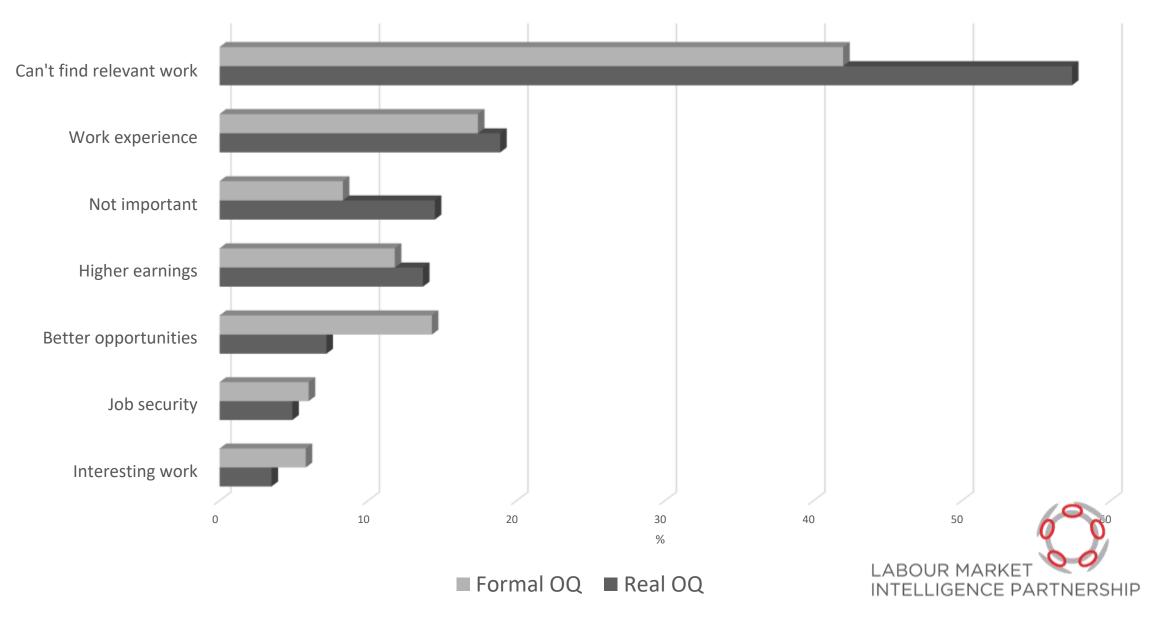
INTELLIGENCE PARTNERSHIP

Table 2: Summary statistics (proportions) for over-qualification, by university (row totals)

	Rhodes	University	University of Fort Hare		
	Real OQ	Formal OQ	Real OQ	Formal OQ	
Academic performance					
Below 60%	0.1706	0.0990	0.0755	0.1560	
	(.0440)	(.0337)	(.0258)	(.0362)	
Distinction	0.1240	0.1006	0.1798	0.3118	
	(.0552)	(.048)	(.067)	(.0826)	
Field of study					
SET	0.0982	0.0896	0.1192	0.1236	
	(.0325)	(.0328)	(.0339)	(.0350)	
Commerce	0.1145	0.0683	0.1678	0.1766	
	(.0346)	(.0262)	(.0295)	(.0310)	
Education			0.0000	0.0746	
			(.0000)	(.0427)	
Humanities	0.1520	0.0725	0.1069	0.1725	
	(.026)	(.0187)	(.0199)	(.0243)	

Notes: The data are weighted. Standard errors in brackets

Figure 3: Reasons for not working in a relevant field, by type of OQ



Conclusions:

- Risks of graduate under/unemployment as well as the determinants differ by institution
- Signalling vs. matching/social networking/information?
- Policy interventions should not be uniform across all universities/schools
- Remaining question: <u>when</u> and <u>how</u> should information on careers be provided??



THANK YOU





