

# IIIIIII TRACER STUDY 2 0 1 3

Follow Up



### TRACER STUDY 2013 FOLLOW-UP

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### **PREFACE**

IIUM Tracer Study 2103 Follow-Up (IIUMTS2013FU) is a pioneering research project that has been initiated by the Ministry of Education, Malaysia (MOE). The objective of the research is to update the employment status of the university graduates in Malaysia. The sample is the graduates in 2013. The data was collected 6-months after their graduation. The sampling involved a random selection by MOE. The nature of the inquiry was the follow-up questions on the employment status of the graduates from all universities in Malaysia. The methodology was to conduct telephone interview to the sample based on the name list provided by MOE. The research managed to collect a total of 300 graduates via phone interview and online survey.

IIUMTS2013FU was commenced in April 2014. The pre-set questions of MOE were in Malay language (Bahagian A-G). It was checked and modified by the researchers prior to the data collection stage. The modification was done not to change the questions but to better fit to the nature of IIUM students so that the data collection process would run smoothly. A mock interview session was conducted on three graduates for practical rehearsal and for validation purposes. The real interview session took about 20 minutes to complete.

Among the topic coverage of IIUMTS2013FU are the graduates' current employment status, main occupation group, job status, monthly income and employment sector.

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### **Abbreviations and Terminologies**

Undergraduates : Students who graduated with first degrees

(Bachelor's degree)

Postgraduate : Students who graduated with postgraduate degrees

(Master's degree or Doctoral degree)

Kulliyyah : Faculty

IIUM : International Islamic University Malaysia

Employability: A state of being employed

Employment : A person's work or occupation

M : Mean

SD : Standard Deviation

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## IIUM TRACER STUDY 2013 FOLLOW-UP: THE UPDATES OF THE EMPLOYMENT STATUS AMONG THE FIRST DEGREE LOCAL IIUM GRADUATES

Rohaiza Rokis, Saodah Wok, Ainol Madziah Zubairi, Mariam Adawiah Dzulkifli, Shukran Abdul Rahman, Aznan Zuhid Saidin, Mohd Feham Md. Ghalib, Tunku Mohar Tunku Mokhtar, Wan Rohaida Wan Husain and Yazid Zul Kepli

### 1.0 Introduction

This report present the findings of the survey conducted to 300 graduates after six months of convocation. The first part of this report presents a summary of the background of the 300 respondents.

The tables below presents the summary of the background of the graduates according to gender, Kulliyyah, current employment status, main occupation group, job status, monthly income, and employment sector.

Table 1.1 provides gender description of the IIUM local first degree graduates who participated in the survey. Of 300 graduates, 193 of them are female (64.3%) and 107 of them are male (35.7%).

Table 1.1: Local First Degree Graduates by Gender (Class of 2013)

Gender	First-Degree						
Gender	n	%					
Male	107	35.7					
Female	193	64.3					
Total	300	100.0					

Table 1.2 describes the proportion of local first degree graduates by *Kulliyyah*. The biggest proportion are made up of graduates from HS (25.0%) followed by KENMS (19.0%), KOE (15.7%), KAED (13.7%), IRK (9.7%), KOS (6.3%) and KOM (2.3%). On the other hand, the smaller proportions from the graduates of KOP (0.3%), KON (0.7%), INSTED and KAHS (1.0% each), KICT (1.3%), AIKOL and KOD (2.0% each).

Table 1.2: Local First Degree Graduates by Kulliyyah (Class of 2013)

L				_						_			Kulliy	yal	<i>i</i>					_									
ACCES	AIKOL		H	The state of the	INSTED	TRY	THAT I	A11 1 11	NAED	DAAY A	NAHS	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	NEWMS	VICER	MCI	WOR	MOD	5	KOE		KOM	TAOA	NON	404	KOP	304	NO3	ד	l'otal
n	96	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
6	2.0	75	25.0	3	1.0	29	9.7	41	13.7	3	1.0	57	19.0	4	1.3	6	2.0	47	15.7	7	2.3	2	0.7	1	0.3	19	6.3	300	100.0

Table 1.3 provides the summary of the employment status of the local first degree graduates (Class of 2013). Their employment status are categorised into six categories, namely (1) unemployed, (2) working full time, (3) working part time, (4) furthering studies, (5) waiting for placements and (6) upgrading skills. It is found that majority of the graduates are working full time (67.3%) at the point of the survey followed by furthering studies (13.0%) and unemployed (12.7%). The status of the remaining graduates are categorised as working part time (4.7%), upgrading skills (1.7%) and waiting for placements (0.7%).

Table 1.3: Local First Degree Graduates by Current Employment Status (Class of 2013)

C	urrent Employment Status	n	%
1.	Unemployed	38	12.7
2.	Working full time	202	67.3
3.	Working part time	14	4.7
4.	Furthering studies	39	13.0
5.	Waiting for placements	2	0.7
6.	Upgrading skills	5	1.7
Total		300	100.0

Table 1.4 summarises the occupations of the local first degree graduates. Their occupations are divided into five main categories, namely managers, professionals, technician & associated professionals, clerical workers and service, shop & market sales workers. Of the 216 graduates, (63.0%) of them work as professionals. This is followed by managers (20.8%) and clerical workers (13.0%). A small percentage of the first degree graduates are working with jobs related to sales and services industry (1.9%) and the technical profession (1.4%).

Table 1.4: Local First Degree Graduates by Main Occupation Group (Class of 2013)

Main Occupation Group	n	%
Managers	45	20.8
Professionals	136	63.0
Technician & associated professionals	3	1.4
Clerical workers	28	13.0
Service, shop & market sales workers	4	1.9
Total	216	100.0

Table 1.5 represents the job status of the local first degree graduates. The categories include permanent, contract, temporary, self-employed and working with family. The highest percentage is of the permanent status with (58.8%), followed by contract (27.3%) and temporary (12.5%). There is only (0.9%) of the graduates who are self-employed while (0.5%) of them work for their family.

Table 1.5: Local First Degree Graduates by Job Status (Class of 2013)

Job Status	n	%
Permanent	127	58.8
Contract	59	27.3
Temporary	27	12.5
Self-employed	2	0.9
Working with family	1	0.5
Total	216	100.0

Table 1.6 presents the finding on the status of the monthly income of the 2013 graduates, which include allowance. The income bracket starts from the least of RM500 and below to the highest of RM5000. Majority of the graduates earn between RM2001-RM2500 (27.3%) followed by RM2501-RM3000 (19.4%) per month. Additionally, (17.6%) of them received a monthly income of RM1501-RM2000, while others received RM1001-RM1500 (14.8%), RM3001-RM5000 (13.4%), RM501-RM1000 (6.9%) and RM500 and below (0.5%).

Table 1.6: Local First Degree Graduates by Monthly Income including Allowance (Class of 2013)

Monthly Income	n	%
RM500 and below	1	0.5
RM501-RM1000	15	6.9
RM1001-RM1500	32	14.8
RM1501-RM2000	38	17.6
RM2001-RM2500	59	27.3
RM2501-RM3000	42	19.4
RM3001-RM5000	29	13.4
Total	216	100.0

Table 1.7 provides the findings of the employment sector of the local first degree graduates. The categories for employment status are the government, statutory body, multinational companies, local companies, own business, government-linked companies (GLC) and nongovernmental organisations (NGO). Majority of them work with local companies (61.6%) and distantly followed by working with the government (19.0%). In addition, (9.3%) of them work at multinational companies, (3.7%) at statutory body, (2.8%) at government-linked companies (GLC), (2.3%) of them in own business and (1.4%) work with non-governmental organisations (NGO).

Table 1.7: Local First Degree Graduates by Employment Sector (Class of 2013)

Employment Sector	n	%
Government	41	19.0
Statutory body	8	3.7
Multinational companies	20	9.3
Local companies	133	61.6
Own business	5	2.3
Government-linked companies (GLC)	6	2.8
Non-governmental organisations (NGO)	3	1.4
Total	216	100.0

### 2.0 Comparison on Current Employment Status

The next findings presented is the results that compares the current employment status by gender among the local first degree graduates (Class of 2013).

Table 2.1 shows that more female graduates are currently full-time workers (61.4%) compared to male (38.6%). In addition, (50.0%) of both males and females are employed on part time basis. Ironically, it is indicated that more females are unemployed (78.9%) as compared to males only (21.1%). In comparing those who are furthering studies by gender, it is found that more females (71.8%) are currently pursuing their studies than males (28.2%).

Table 2.1 Current Employment by Gender (Class 2013)

Gender	Empl		Employed (part time)		Unemployed							ng for ment		ading ills	To	otal
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N	96		
Male	78	38.6	7	50.0	8	21.1	11	28.2	1	50.0	2	40.0	107	35.7		
Female	124	61.4	7	50.0	30	78.9	28	71.8	1	50.0	3	60.0	193	64.3		
Total	202	100.0	14	100.0	38	100.0	39	100.0	2	100.0	5	100.0	300	100.0		

Based on Table 2.2, the finding indicates the highest employment percentage of those working full-time are the graduates from INSTED, KAHS, KICT, KOD, KOM, KON and KOP (100.0% each). Slight lower percentages are from KOE (78.7%) followed by KAED (78.0%). In the meantime, the high unemployment rates were found among the graduates from IRK (27.6%) and KOS (15.8%). As for those who are furthering studies, KOS, IRK and KENMS make the most of it with (31.6%), (20.7%) and (19.3%) respectively followed by HS (14.6%) and KOE (8.5%).

Table 2.2: Current Employment Status by Kulliyyah (Class of 2013)

2	* 3	1,0	ಲ್	4.7	12.7	15.4	0.7	1.7	100.0
	Total	86	2 67.3		200				0 10
4		Z	202	14	38	46	64	3	008 0
	KOS	8	47.4	5.3	15.8	91.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
	50A	п	6	-	60	9	0	0	19
	YOM	88	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	KOP	п	-	0	0	0	0	0	1
	KON	88	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	NOA	п	21	0	0	0	0	0	2
	KOW	8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Non	п	^	0	0	0	0	0	7
	JOY	88	78.7	0.0	12.8	8.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
	KOE	п	37	0	9	4	0	0	47
	KOD	8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	dox	п	9	0	0	0	0	0	9
Kulliyyah (%)	KICL	8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
ulliy		п	4	0	0	0	0	0	0 4
Kı	KENWS	86	64.9	5.3	10.5	19.3	0.0	1.8	100.0
		п	37	ಣ	9	Ξ	0	П	57
	KVHS	8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	1/2 to 1/	п	60	0	0	0	0	0	0 3
	KVED	88	78.0	4.9	9.8	7.3	0.0	0.0	100.0 3
		п	32	21	4	80	0	0	0 41
	IBK	8	37.9	10.3	27.6	20.7	3.4	0.0	100.0 41
		п	=	60	∞	9	П	0	) 29
	INSLED	88	100.0 11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0 75 100.0 3 100.0
		п	3	0	0 4	0 9	0	0	0.3
	SH	86	64.0	6.7	14.7	14.6	1.3	0.0	5 100.
		п	48	5	11	11		0	0 72
	VIKOL	88	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	
		п	21	0	0	0	0	4	9
	Employment		Employed (full-time)	Employed (part-time)	Unemployed	Furthering studies	Waiting for placement	Upgrading skills	Total

### 3.0 Comparison on Main Occupation Group

Table 3.1 provides the breakdown of occupations of the first degree graduates in the five main occupation groups namely managers, professionals, technician & associated professionals, clerical workers and service, shop & market sales workers.

The representation of female graduates exceeds male graduates in all categories of main occupation. For example, (62.2%) of females are managers compared to (37.8%) of males. Similarly, (60.3%) of females are professionals while (39.7%) of males; (66.7%) of females and (33.3%) of males are technician and associated professionals; (57.1%) of females and (42.9%) of males are clerical workers; and (75.0%) of females and (25.0%) of males are service, shop and market sales workers.

Technician & Service, Shop & Total Clerical Market Sales **Professionals** Associated Gender Managers Workers Workers **Professionals** N 96 % n 96 96 n % n n 25.0 85 12 42.9 39.4 Male 17 37.8 54 39.7 1 57.1 131 60.6 2 66.7 16 3 Female 28 62.2 82 60,3 100.0 100.0 216 100.0 Total 45 100.0 136 100.0 3 100.0 28 4

Table 3.1 Main Occupation by Gender (Class 2013)

Table 3.2 shows that among the main occupation group, the professionals are represented by KAHS, KOD, KOM and KOP (100.0%). It is followed by KAED (88.2%), IRK (78.6%), KICT (75.0%), KOE (73.0%) and INSTED (66.7%). KICT first degree graduates are either working as professionals (75.0%) or managers (25.0%). AIKOL graduates concentrate more on professionals (50.0%) and clerical (50.0%). Among the HS graduates, (43.4%) of them are professionals and (28.3%) are clerical workers. Majority graduates from INSTED are professionals (66.7%) and clerical workers (33.3%). IRK graduates are mostly professionals (78.6%) and managers (14.3%). It is encouraging to know that of the 34 graduates from KAED, (88.2%) are professionals and (8.8%) are managers.

Table 3.2: Main Occupation Group by Kulliyyah (Class of 2013)

	Total	R	20.8	63.0	1.4	13.0	1.9	100.0
	Ĕ	Z	45	136	ಣ	28	4	216
	KOS	8	40.0	40.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	100.0 10 100.0 216 100.0
	5011	п	4	4	0	21	0	10
	KOP	88	0.0	100.0 4	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	don	п	0	-	0	0	0	-
	KON	88	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0 7 100.0 2 100.0
		п	0	-	-	0	0	07
	KOW	R	0.0	73.0 7 100.0 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
		п	0	1	0	0	0	7
	KOE	88	21.6		0.0	5.4	0.0	100.0
		п	∞	27	0	67	0	37
	KOD	88	0.0	100.0 27	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
R	don.	п	0	9	0	0	0	9
Kulliyyah (%)	KICL	SK.	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kull		п	-	က	0	0	0	4
7	KENWS	88	35.0	42.5	2.5	12.5	7.5	100.0 40 100.0 4
	or titure	п	14	17	-	2	ಲ	40
	KVHS	SK.	0.0	100.0 17	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
		п	0	00	0	0	0	60
	KAED	R	8.8	88.2	0.0	2.9	0.0	100.0
		п	ಣ	30	0	-	0	34
	ІВК	88	14.3	11 78.6	0.0	7.1	0.0	100.0
	744	п	21	=======================================	0	-	0	14
	INSLED	88	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	100.0 3 100.0 14 100.0 34 100.0 3
		п	0	2/1	0	-	0	00
	SH	88	24.5	43.4 2	1.9	28.3	1.9	100.0
		п	13	23	-	15	-	53
	VIKOL	88	0.0	50.0 23	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0 53
		п	0		0	-	0	67
	Main Occupation Group		Managers	Professionals	Technician & Associated Professionals	Clerical Workers	Service, Shop & Market Sales Workers	Total

### 4.0 Comparison on Job Status

Table 4.1 presents the job status by gender. The job status is categorised into permanent, contract, temporary, self-employed and working with family.

It is found that majority of those who work on temporary status are females (63.0%) while the rest were males (37.0%). Interestingly, majority of females are also on permanent status (61.4%) compared to male graduates (38.6%). Additionally, females also exceed in number in terms of on contract status (59.3%) to only (40.7%) of males.

Gender	Perma	anent	Cont	tract	Temp	orary	Self-em	ployed	Workir fam		Tot	al
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N	%
Male	49	38.6	24	40.7	10	37.0	1	50.0	1	100.0	85	39.4
Female	78	61.4	35	59.3	17	63.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	131	60.6
Total	127	100.0	59	100.0	27	100.0	2	100.0	1	100.0	216	100.0

Table 4.1: Job Status by Gender (Class of 2013)

Table 4.2 shows the job status by Kulliyyah. Majority of the graduates are on permanent status (58.8%) while (27.3%) are on contract and (12.5%) are temporary.

Of 127 graduates who work on permanent status, (100.0%) graduates from KAHS, KOD and KOP work as permanent basis. This is followed by KOM (85.7%); KAED (79.4%); KICT (75.0%); KENMS (60.0%); KOS (50.0%); HS (39.6%) and IRK (35.7%). Of 59 graduates who work on contract status; (100.0%) are from KON; (66.7%) INSTED; (40.0%) KOS; (37.7%) HS; (35.7%) IRK; (30.0%) KENMS; (25.0%) KICT and (24.3%) KOE.

Table 4.2: Job Status by Kulliyyah (Class of 2013)

													K	Kulliyyah (%)	3c) 4re	_												*3
Job Status	VIKOL		SH		INSLED	137.37	IBK	KVED		KVHS		KENWS		KICL		KOD		KOE		KOM	W1051.2.000	KON	ROD	KOP	0011	KOS	Ĕ	Total
	n n	8	В п	п	8	п	8	п	88	п	8	п	86	n 9	88	п	8	n 9	%	R	п	R	п	88	п	88	Z	88
Permanent	0 0.	0.0	1 39.6	0 9.	0.0	5	35.7	27 7	79.4	3	100.0	24 6	0.09	3 75	75.0	6 10	100.0	26 70	70.3 6	85.7	0	0.0	-	100.0	5	50.0	127	58.8
Contract	0 0.	0.0	20 37.7	.7 2	7.99	5	35.7	4	8.11	0	0.0	12 3	30.0	1 25	25.0	0 0	0.0	9 24	24.3 0	0.0	23	100.0	0	0.0	4	40.0	59	27.3
Temporary	2 100	10000	1 20.8	8.	33.3	9	21.4	က	8.8	0	0.0	4 1	0.01	0	0.0	0	0.0	_	2.7	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	10.0	27	12.5
Self- employed	0 0.	0.0	1 1.9	0 6	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		2.7 0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.0
Working with family	0 0.	0.0	0 0.0	0 0	0.0	-	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0 0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	0.5
	2 100	100.0	53 100	100.0 3	0.001	14	14 100.0	34 1	100.0	3 1	100.0	40 10	100.0	4 10	100.0	6 10	100.0 37	_	100.0 7	100.0	67	100.0	П	100.0	10	100.0	216	100.0