



IIUM

TRACER STUDY

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Follow Up



Alumni and Career Services
DIVISION
INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA



Ministry of Education
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**IUM TRACER STUDY
2014 FOLLOW-UP:
THE UPDATES OF THE
EMPLOYMENT STATUS
AMONG IUM FIRST-DEGREE
GRADUATES**

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Table 3.7 provides the findings of the employment sector of the first-degree graduates. The categories for employment status are the government, private (multinational), private (local), own business, non-governmental organisations (NGO), and others. Majority of them work with private (local) companies (62.5%, $n=145$) and distantly followed by working with the government (18.5%, $n=43$). In addition, 13.4% ($n=31$) of them work at private (multinational) companies, 3.9% ($n=9$) do their own business, 1.3% ($n=3$) at non-governmental organisations (NGO), 0.4% ($n=1$) of them in other companies.

Table 3.7: First-Degree Graduates by Employment Sector (Class of 2014), 6-month of Convocation

Employment Sector	<i>n</i>	%
Government	43	18.5
Private (Multinational)	31	13.4
Private (Local)	145	62.5
Own business	9	3.9
Non-governmental organisations (NGO)	3	1.3
Others	1	0.4
Total	232	100.0

4.0 Comparison on Current Employment Status

The next findings presented are the results that compare the current employment status by sex among the first-degree graduates (Class of 2014).

Table 4.1 shows that more female graduates are currently full-time workers (60.6%, $n=131$) compared to male (39.4%, $n=85$). In addition, 82.4% ($n=14$) of female graduates work on part-time basis and 17.6% ($n=3$) of males work on part-time. Ironically, it is indicated that more females (71.4%, $n=10$) are unemployed as compared to males only (28.6%, $n=4$). In comparing those who are furthering studies, the data shows that females (76.7%, $n=23$) are currently pursuing their studies more than males (23.3%, $n=7$).

Table 4.1 Current Employment by Sex (Class of 2014), 6-month of Convocation

Sex	Employed (Full-time)		Employed (Part-time)		Unemployed		Furthering Studies		Waiting for Placement		Upgrading Skills		Total	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
Male	85	39.4	3	17.6	4	28.6	7	23.3	6	33.3	2	40.0	107	35.7
Female	131	60.6	14	82.4	10	71.4	23	76.7	12	66.7	3	60.0	193	64.3
Total	216	100.0	17	100.0	14	100.0	30	100.0	18	100.0	5	100.0	300	100.0

Table 3.5 represents the job status of the first-degree graduates. The categories include permanent, contract, temporary, entrepreneur/self-employed and working with family. The highest percentage is of the permanent status with 64.7% ($n=150$) followed by contract (24.1%, $n=56$) and temporary (7.8%, $n=18$). There is only 3.0% ($n=7$) of the graduates who are entrepreneur/self-employed while 0.4% ($n=1$) of them work for their family.

Table 3.5: First-Degree Graduates by Job Status (Class of 2014), 6-month of Convocation

Job Status	<i>n</i>	%
Permanent Job	150	64.7
Contract Job	56	24.1
Temporary Job	18	7.8
Entrepreneur/Self-employed	7	3.0
Working for family	1	0.4
Total	232	100.0

Table 3.6 presents the findings on the status of the monthly income including allowance of the 2014 graduates. The income bracket starts from the least of RM1000 and below to the highest of RM10001 and above. Majority of the graduates earn between RM2001-RM3000 (40.1%, $n=93$) followed by RM1001-RM2000 (32.3%, $n=75$) per month. Additionally, 13.4% ($n=31$) of them received a monthly income of RM3001-RM4000, while others received RM1000 and below (8.2%, $n=19$), RM4001-RM5000 (3.0%, $n=7$), RM5001-RM10000 (2.6%, $n=6$) and RM10001 and above (0.4%, $n=1$).

Table 3.6: First-Degree Graduates by Monthly Income including Allowance (Class of 2014), 6-month of Convocation

Monthly Income including Allowance	<i>n</i>	%
RM1000 and below	19	8.2
RM1001 - RM2000	75	32.3
RM2001 - RM3000	93	40.1
RM3001 - RM4000	31	13.4
RM4001 - RM5000	7	3.0
RM5001 - RM10000	6	2.6
RM10001 and above	1	0.4
Total	232	100.0

Table 3.3a: First-Degree Graduates by Current Employment Status (Class of 2014), 6-month of Convocation

Current Employment Status	<i>n</i>	%
Unemployed	32	10.7
Working full time	216	72.0
Working part time	17	5.7
Furthering studies	30	10.0
Enhancing skills	5	1.7
Total	300	100.0

Overall, Table 3.3b indicates that 89.3% ($n=268$) IIUM first-degree graduates (Class of 2014) were employed, while only 10.7% ($n=32$) were unemployed 6-month after convocation.

Table 3.3b: First-Degree Graduates by Current Employment Status (Class of 2014), 6-month of Convocation

Current Employment Status	<i>n</i>	%
Unemployed	32	10.7
Employed	268	89.3
Total	300	100.0

Table 3.4 summarises the occupations of the first-degree graduates. Their occupations are divided into seven main categories, namely (1) managers, (2) professionals, (3) technician & associated professionals, (4) clerical workers, (5) service, shop & market sales workers, (6) skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, and (7) elementary occupations. Of the 232 graduates, 76.3% ($n=177$) of them work as professionals. This is followed by clerical workers (11.2%, $n=26$) and service, shop and market sales workers (5.2%, $n=12$). A small percentage of the first-degree graduates are working with jobs related to skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (0.4%, $n=1$) and the elementary occupations (0.9%, $n=2$).

Table 3.4: First-Degree Graduates by Main Occupation Group (Class of 2014), 6-month of Convocation

Main Occupation Group	<i>n</i>	%
Managers	8	3.4
Professionals	177	76.3
Technician & associated professionals	6	2.6
Clerical workers	26	11.2
Service, shop & market sales workers	12	5.2
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	1	0.4
Elementary occupations	2	0.9
Total	232	100.0

took about 20 minutes to complete.

3.0 Introduction

Table 3.1 provides sex description of IUM first-degree graduates (Class of 2014) who participated in the survey. Of 300 graduates, 193 of them are females (64.3%) and 107 of them are males (35.7%).

Table 3.1: First-Degree Graduates by Sex (Class of 2014), 6-month of Convocation

Sex	First-Degree	
	<i>n</i>	%
Male	107	35.7
Female	193	64.3
Total	300	100.0

Table 3.2 describes the proportion of first-degree graduates by *Kulliyah*. The biggest proportion are made up of graduates from HS (19.0%, $n=57$) followed by KENMS (17.7%, $n=53$), KOE (14.0%, $n=42$), AIKOL (12.0%, $n=36$), IRK (9.0%, $n=27$), KAED (6.7%, $n=20$) and KOS (6.0%, $n=18$). Whilst, the smaller proportions from the graduates of KOD (0.3%, $n=1$), KOP (1.3%, $n=4$), KOM and KON (1.7%, $n=5$ each), KAHS (2.0%, $n=6$), and KOED (3.0%, $n=9$).

Table 3.2: First-Degree Graduates by *Kulliyah* (Class of 2014), 6-month of Convocation

<i>Kulliyah</i>	AIKOL		HS		IRK		KAED		KAHS		KENMS		KCT		KOD		KOE		KOED		KOM		KON		KOP		KOS		TOTAL	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%		
Graduates by <i>Kulliyah</i>	36	12.0	57	19.0	27	9.0	20	6.7	6	2.0	53	17.7	17	5.7	1	0.3	42	14.0	9	3.0	5	1.7	5	1.7	4	1.3	18	6.0	300	100.0

Table 3.3a provides the summary of the employment status of the first-degree graduates (Class of 2014). Their employment status are categorised into five categories, namely (1) unemployed, (2) working full time, (3) working part time, (4) furthering studies, (5) enhancing skills. It is found that majority of the graduates are working full time (72.0%, $n=216$) at the point of the survey followed by unemployed (10.7%, $n=32$) and furthering studies (10.0%, $n=30$). The status of the remaining graduates are categorised as working part time (5.7%, $n=17$) and enhancing skills (1.7%, $n=5$).

1.0 Background

The Tracer Study (TS) researcher team of the Alumni and Career Service Division (ACSD) continued the earlier practice of collecting the follow-up employment data of IIUM graduates. The objective of the research is to update the employment status among IIUM graduates (Class of 2014). The data was collected six months after their convocation. The project is now known as IIUMTS2014FU, was done in April until May 2015. Three-hundred respondents were included in this research exercise.

The terrain of this report includes two parts. The first part presents a summary of the background of the 300 graduates. It includes the number of graduates by the classification of sex, Kulliyah, current employment status, main occupation group, job status, monthly income, and employment sector.

As employment is the substance of the report, the second part compares between graduates' employment status and sex. The current situation for the graduates of Class 2014 shows that more female graduates (61.3%, $n=173$) are involved in employment compared to males (38.7%, $n=677$) (Rohaiza, 2014a). The same scenario happens, not only in Malaysia (Muk-Ngiik Wong and Hamali, 2006) but also around the world (The World Bank, IBRD-IDA, 2015) where female unemployment always shows significant higher rate than male graduates.

It is therefore worthy to elaborate the employment issues based on sex, and hopes that better recommendations can be initiated to reduce unemployment among IIUM graduates.

2.0 Methodologies

The selection is based on the sampling frame provided by the Ministry of Education, Malaysia (MOE). It is pertinent for this survey to gain unbiased representation that characterised the entire population.

The respondents are obtained using the systematic sampling in which every k th case interval was collected. It is done by interviewing them via telephone using the questionnaire items also provided by MOE. The pre-set question was in Malay (Bahagian A – G). Five mock interview sessions were conducted for practical rehearsal and for validation purposes. The real interview session