

Results of the 2019 Survey on Career Development

Report on the employment market, professional conditions and the impact of training received at IBEI on career development. Graduates from 2015, 2016, 2017 y 2018.

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1. Executive Summary

This report presents the results of the career development questionnaire for IBEI students who graduated in 2015, 2016, 2017 y 2018. It is the fourth time that a career development survey has been carried out by IBEI, and the project aims to collect information systematically every two years on the employment situation of graduates answering the survey.

The survey was conducted for the first time in 2013, for the second time in 2015, for the third time in 2017. This year's 2019 survey is the fourth time. The purpose of the survey is to interpret the current employment data of graduates, and the degree of satisfaction and usefulness of the programmes offered at IBEI, in terms of the employment market.

The universe of students (the total number of former students) is increasingly extensive but the response rate remained at around 30% for the previous three surveys. For this year's survey, it increased slightly (almost 34%). The main highlights of the report are as follows:

The majority of graduates who responded the survey are satisfied with the training obtained at IBEI, the academic scope is well valued.

At a professional level, the vast majority are on track (found a job) within a relatively short period of time (less than one year). These results do not differ from the data obtained in previous surveys. Also, several students who graduated most recently had been in the job market before their experience at IBEI.

That in this survey, just over half of graduates are working in their home country,

That the tasks that they carry out are not dissimilar to the training received at IBEI.

That the professional responsibilities vary among graduates, but they gain technically complex responsibilities over time (and this translates to a higher salary). It is relevant the significant percentage of students who earn more than $\in 40,000$ in the later years.

That the majority of respondents work in international global institutions, public and private, and the percentage of graduates who work in international institutions is not negligible.

The following sections present the data collected by means of the questionnaire and outline the most relevant insights obtained.

2. Introduction

This survey was carried out during the summer of 2019. It was sent to graduates who gave consent to receive updates from IBEI, of classes 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018. They were graduats of the Master's in International Relations, Master's in International Security, Master's in International Development (classes of 2017 and 2018), and Mundus MAPP graduates.

The content of the survey is the same as in the survey of 2017, which minor changes were made to the questions, where additional clarification was required.

The survey was sent separately to 2015 and 2016 graduates, and to graduates of 2017 and 2018. The questions were the same for all year groups, but the number of questions varied. Graduates from the 2015 and 2016 year groups were asked fewer questions than subsequent year groups, because the 2015 and 2016 year groups had already answered the survey two years earlier, in 2017, and, therefore, specific information was obtained at that time.

The questions not asked for the 2015 and 2016graduates are the following:

How long did it take you to find a job after completing the Master's Programme?

How did you find this job?

Was the job related to your undergraduate studies?

Was the job related to the Master's Programme?

Overview of general data

The survey was sent to a total of 500 graduates, and 168 responded, representing almost 35%. The graphs below reflect, on one hand, the response rate of the 2015 and 206 graduates, who were not asked the questions specified above, and, on the other hand, the graduates from 2017 and 2018, who answered the full survey. The response rate of each year group shows that graduates in 2018 responded most the career development survey.

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Vean informe sobre inserción laboral de los graduados del año 2017 para saber los resultados de estas preguntas de estas promociones específicas.

	Total n° graduates surveyed s	N° of responses (abs.)	Response rate (%)
Graduates 2015 y 2016	229	71	31
Graduates 2017 y 2018	270	97	36
TOTAL	499	168	33,7
	Total n° graduates surveyed	N° of responses (abs.)	Response rate (%)
Graduates 2015	118	39	33,1
Graduates 2016	111	32	28,8
Graduates 2017	126	44	34,9
Graduates 2018	144	53	36,8

	Total graduates surveyed	N° of responses (abs.)	Response rate (%)
Graduates 2015	118	39	33
MIR	95	29	30,5
MIS	12	7	58,3
MID	0	16	0
Mundus MAPP	11	3	27,3
Graduates 2016	111	32	28,8
MIR	82	23	28
MIS	20	6	30
MID	0	0	0
Mundus MAPP	9	3	33,3
Graduates 2017	126	44	34,9
MIR	71	24	33,8
MIS	23	8	34,8
MID	13	3	23,1
Mundus MAPP	19	9	47,4
Graduates 2018	144	53	36,8
MIR	68	26	32,1
MIS	19	8	42,1
MID	26	13	50
Mundus MAPP	18	6	33,3

The methodology used to carry out the study is based on an online questionnaire with 9 sections. The information requested was as follows (in all cases, it required closed responses except for the points specified). Section 3 was omitted for the 2015 and 2016 year groups because they had already been asked in the 2017 survey. The questions are detailed below and Section 3 is marked with an asterisk.

- 1. Personal Data
 - 1. Gender
 - 2. Age
 - 3. Place of birth
 - 4. Previous studies

 - 5. Year group6. Programme studied

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- 2. Current employment information
 - 1. Are you currently working?
 - Current employment sector
 - 3. Size of the organisation
 - 4. Area of action of the organisation
 - 5. Responsibilities in the organisation
 - 6. Type of contract
 - 7. Salary information
 - 8. Place of work (city and country). (OPEN QUESTION)
- 3. Employment Information*
 - 1. How long did it take you to find a job after completing the Master's?
 - How did you find the job?
 - 3. Was the job related to your undergraduate studies?
 - 4. Was the job related to what you learnt at IBEI?
- 4. Please assess the importance of the following factors for your current job
 - 1. Academic knowledge acquired during the Master's
 - 2. Practical skills acquired during the Master's
 - 3. Language teaching / language knowledge
 - 4. Personality, social skills, communication skills, etc.
 - 5. Organisational capacity
 - 6. Ability to work as part of a team
 - 7. Name of organisation or company (OPEN QUESTION)
- 5. Please evaluate the training provided by the Master's in International Relations at IBEI
 - 1. Theoretical training
 - 2. Practical training
 - 3. Speaking

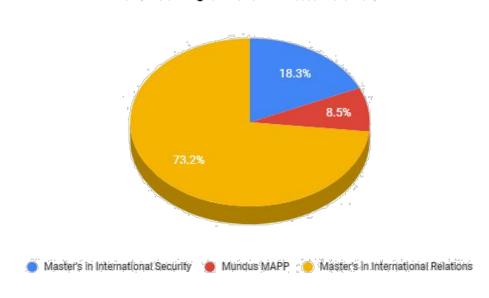
 - 4. Written skills
 5. Critical thinking
 6. Additional comments (OPEN QUESTION)
- 6. Would you recommend the Master's to a friend in the same position as you when you started the programme?
- 7. Are you generally satisfied to have studied the Master's in International Relations at IBEI? (from 1 to 5, with 5 as the highest)
- 8. How would you rate the influence of the Master's in International Relations on your professional development (from 1 to 5, with 5 as the highest)
- 9. In order to improve our programme, we would appreciate your comments and suggestions (OPEN QUESTION)

4. Profile of the graduates who answered the survey

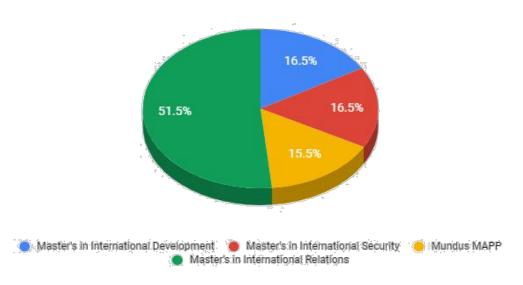
Según los datos obtenidos en la primera pregunta, podemos observar a partir de los gráficos que se muestran a continuación que el perfil del graduado que ha respondido responde a las siguientes características:

According to the data obtained in the first question, we can see from the graphs shown below the profile of the graduate :

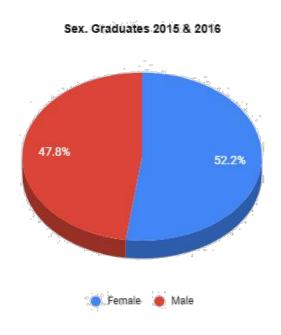
Academic Programme / Graduates 2015 & 2016

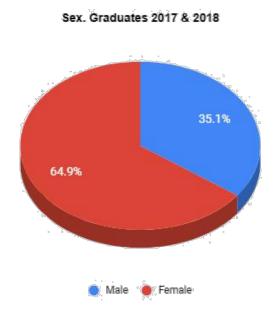


Academic Programme. Graduates 2017 & 2018

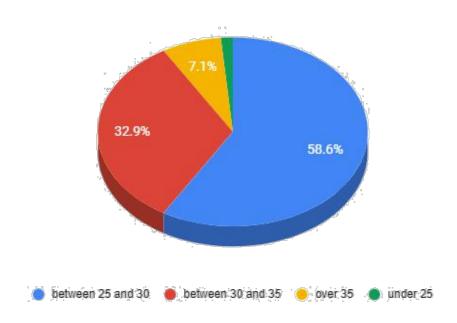


Most of them are students of the Master's in International Relations. Although it is more distributed in the class of 2017 and of 2018, women have answered the survey more and they are mostly between the ages of 25 and 30. In the latest classes, the majority of respondents who have answered the survey reinforce this information, even more intensely in each of the three variables (sex, age, studies).

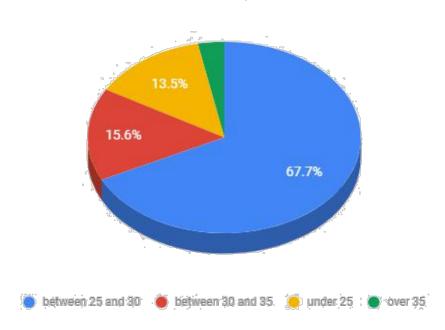




Age. Graduates 2015 & 2016



Age. Graduates 2017 & 2018

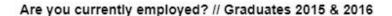


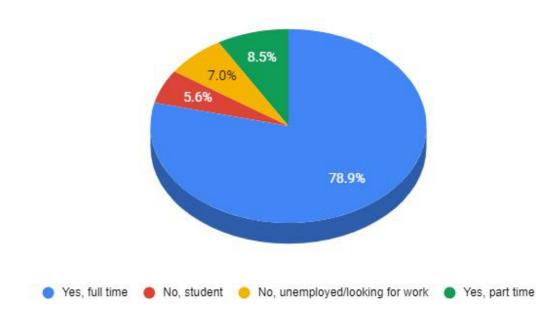
5. Current employment data

Current occupation data provide information on how IBEI graduates enter in the labor market. The comparison among classes enables to identify, for example, whether length of time in the job market is an important factor in terms of having one type of employment contract or another, the level of income they earn or the type of institution in which they work. These data are on the basis of graduates who answered the survey, a third of the total. The main features are presented in the graphics below.

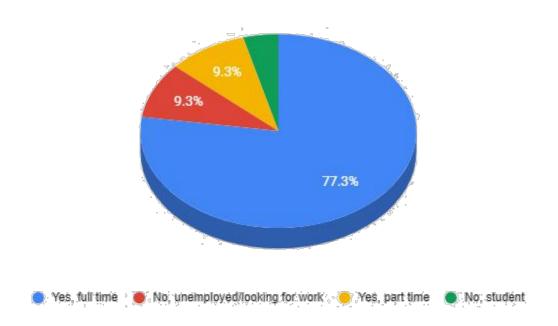
Current employment situation

Most respondents have a job and work full time and there is no significant distinction among year groups. It should be noted, however, that approximately a little more than 9% in the 2017-18 class have no job, a percentage two points lower in the year groups of 2015 and 2016. The data presented below is broken down according to year groups.

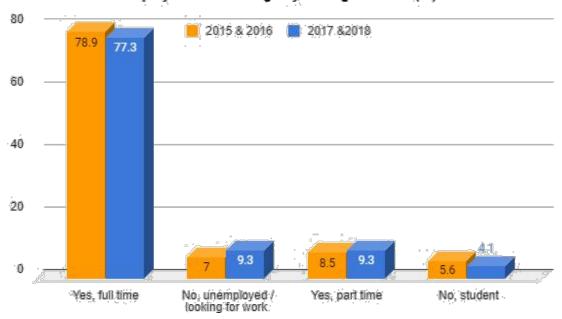


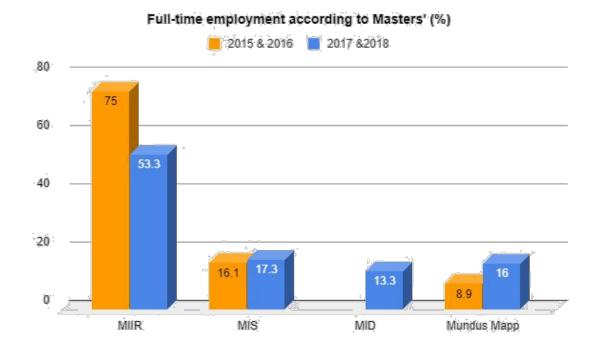


Are you currently employed? // Graduates 2017 & 2018



Employment according to year of graduation (%)





Analysing the answers to the question on the graduates' current employment situation, according to each year group, we find the following figures:

The oldest year groups (2015 y 2016) have a higher percentage of full-time employabily. However, the difference is minimal compared to subsequent year groups.

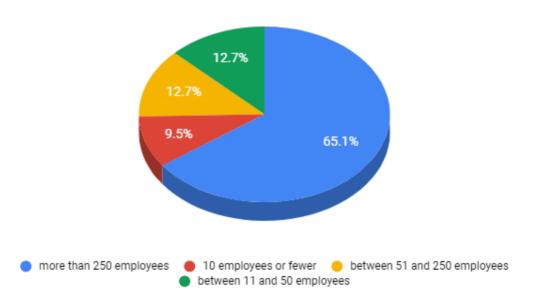
These year groups also have a lower percentage of graduates in search of work compared to later year group, but the difference is still very small.

On the other hand, the graph that shows the entry in the labor market, according to the master studied, highlights the fact that the majority of the respondents work full time. Greater differences can be seen within the year groups of the Master in International Relations and in the Mundus MAPP. Date on the Master in International Development is not significant because this academic programme did not exist for the year groups 2015 and 2016.

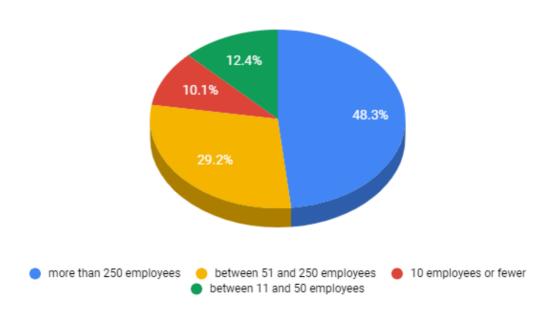
Size of the organization

The following graphs show that graduates who work do so in globlan and multinatioal organizations with more than 250 workers. The year groups 2017 and 2018 also work in big organizations (+250), although in a smaller margin than previous year groups.

Size of the organization 2015 & 2016



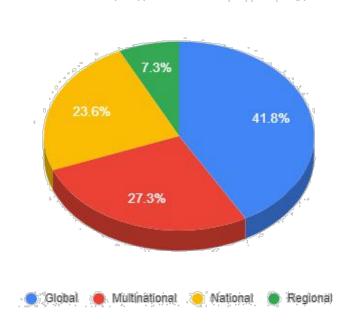
Size of the organization 2017 & 2018



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Scope of action

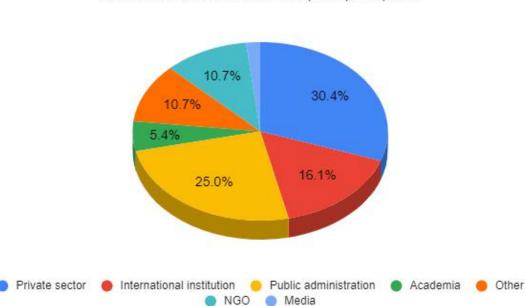
The scope of action is clearly international, as the graph shows that 70% of the graduates work in multinational and global companies. It is noteworthy that 23% of the respondents work in a national company.



Area of action. Graduates 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

Sector of the organisation

The majority of graduates work in the private sector, although a significant number of respondents work in public administration or in an international organization, and, although to a lesser extent, in an international institution. Slightly over 5% work In an international institution.

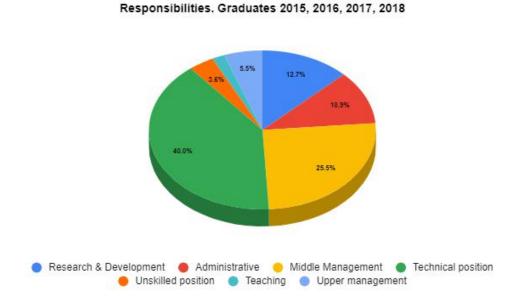


Count of Sector. Graduates 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

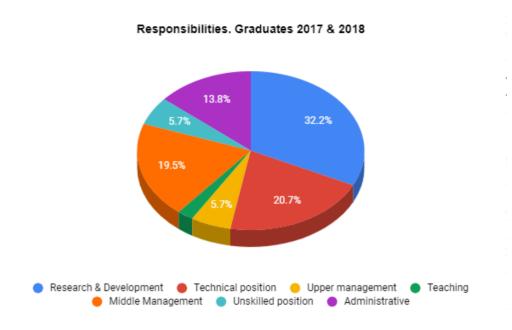
Responsibilities in the organisation

Most respondents have responsibilities in a technical position (40%). Also, noteworthy is the percentage of respondents who exercise middle management responsibilities (25%) and, in third and fourth place, with a very similar percentage, responsibilities in research and development (13%), and those who work in administrative positions (11%). On the other hand, if we break down the responsibilities for year groups, we can see a substantial difference regarding responsibilities within your organization.

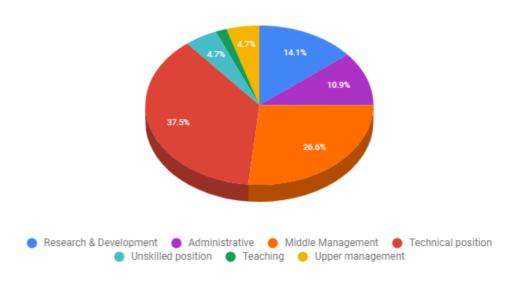
More graduates in previous years hold positions with greater leadership responsibility than year groups that graduated more recently. For example, approximately 75% of graduates in 2015 and 2016 hold leadership, middle management, or technical positions, while for recent graduates it is approximately 46%.



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Responsibilities. Graduates 2015 & 2016

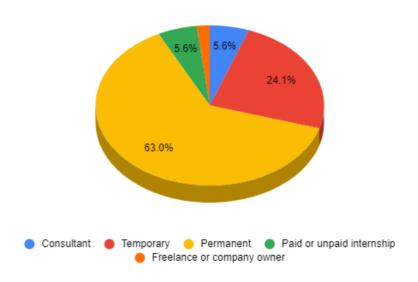


Contract and salary information

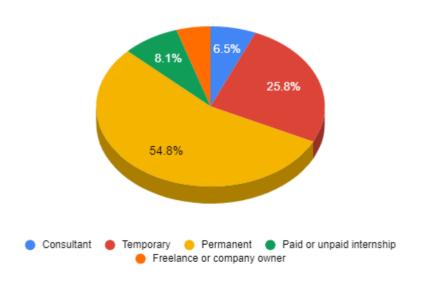
More than half the respondents have a permanent contract. The most recent graduated group years include the substantive percentage of permanent contracts (49%) and a similar percentage of temporary contracts (almost 25%).

The most recent graduated promotions include the substantive percentage of permanent contracts (49%) and a similar percentage of temporary contracts (almost 25%). There are no substantial differences from previous promotions also surveyed. The same happens with internship contracts, in which the percentage is similar between promotions.

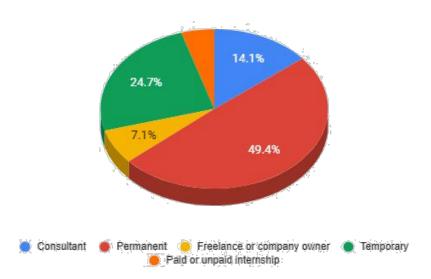
Type of contract. Graduates 2015,16,17,18



Type of contract. Graduates 2015 & 16

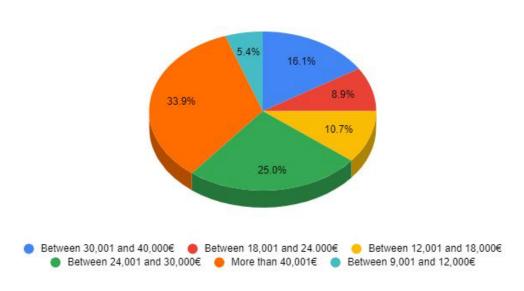


Type of contract. Graduates 2017 & 18

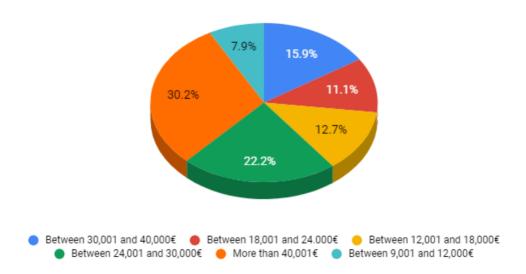


An overall analyis of salary level shows that almost 34% of respondents have a salary higher than $\[Epsilon]40.000$, and 25% earn between $\[Epsilon]240.000$ and $\[Epsilon]30.000$. If we take the graphics according to years, the percentage of graduates with higher salary respond to alumni who graduated in 2015 and 2016. This shouldn't be a surprise. 30% of students who graduated in 2015 and 206 earn a salary higher than $40.000\[Epsilon]6/9$ year. This percentage decreases in the following years. The fact of being longer in the labor market has a positive impact on the level of salary.

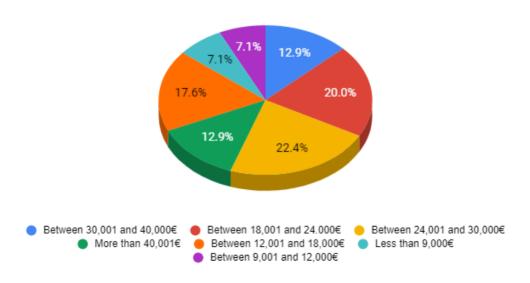
Salary Information. Graduates 2015, 16, 17, 18



Salary Information 2015 & 2016



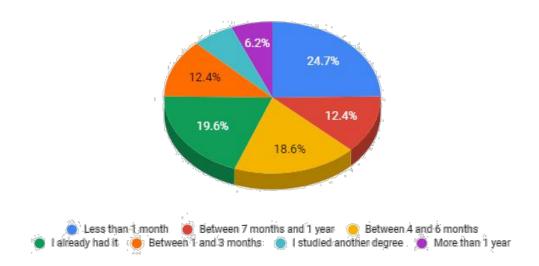
Salary Information. Graduates 2017 & 2018



Time taken to find work and method used

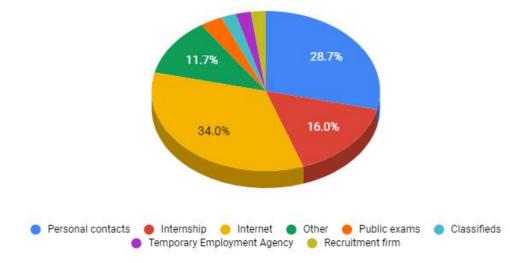
This question was only asked to graduates of the 2017 and 2018 year groups. The graph shows that 25% of graduates take between 1 and 3 months to find a job and almost 19% between 4 and 6 months. The graph also highlights the percentage of 20% of those who responded, who already had a job when they started the academic program. This leads to the conclusion that more than 60% of graduates work after six months of completing master's studies.

How long did it take you to find a job after completing the Master's Programme? Graduates 2017 &18



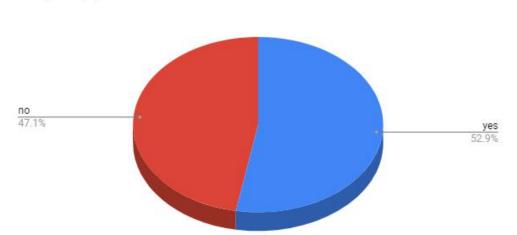
On the other hand, among these same respondents, it was asked how this work had been achieved, what method they had followed to achieve it. Among those who responded, it is noteworthy that most people used the internet (34%) and that personal contacts, 29% served as a catalyst to find a profession. Professional internships served to find their first job (16%).

How did you find this job? Graduates 2017 &18



¿Where do graduates work?

A novelty that was added to the 2017 survey is to ask if graduates exercise their professional responsibilities in the same country where they were born, that is, if they work in a different country from where they originally are. The charts show that just over half of the graduates who have responded to the survey do not work in their home country.



Are you working in the same country where you were born? Graduates 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 (%)

6. Importance of the following factors for graduates' current job

The program taken has positively influenced the professional world of graduates. There are substantial differences at the level of year groups in terms of the academic knowledge acquired in the master's degree and in the practical skills they provide, obtaining a good assessment of both variables of the graduates, especially those who have graduated previously. The academic side has been well valued, and the most recent graduates value these sections even more positively than in previous editions. However, the data related to practical instruction, speaking skills and research methods that reflect some need for improvement in the most recent promotions stand out.

Academic knowledge acquired during the Master's Programme %

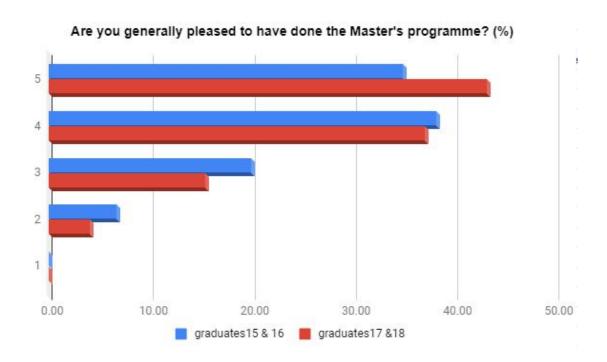
Evaluation of the IBEI Master's

Recommendation of the Master's

Clearly, the surveyed students recommend the IBEI master's degrees. Later promotions do it with more force.

Do you value positively having studied the Master's?

Most of the students, from both year gropus value the fact of having completed the master's degree. Most have leaned towards a '4' or a '5' when evaluating the program, understanding, as seen in the graph, that 1 'is the most negative evaluation and' 5 'the most positive evaluation. The graph values the data in percentage terms and from these it can be seen that the subsequent graduated promotions are satisfied with the master studied, even more than previous promotions.



How would you rate the influence of the Master's on your professional development?

On a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being the most negative assessment and 5 being the most positive assessment, the percentage of students who have completed the Master's degree and who have completed it for the longest time affirms that the program has a positive influence, clearly 3, in relation to his professional development. Year groups that have been completed for less time have rated it mostly with a '4'.