

22 December 2015

**University Graduate Job Placement Survey 2014**  
Preview of Results

**The 2010 graduates with the highest employment rates in 2014 studied Electronics Engineering, Medicine, Engineering in Automation and Industrial Electronics, Aeronautical Engineering and Naval and Ocean Engineering**

**The 2010 graduates with the lowest employment rates in 2014 studied French Philology, Diploma in Maritime Navigation, Arabic Philology, Art History and Marine Sciences**

**72.0% of graduates from the 2009-2010 academic year who have worked at some time since the end of their studies found that their degree has helped them find work.**

### **Introduction**

The INE today is publishing, for the first time, the University Graduate Job Placement Survey (EILU from its Spanish initials). This new operation, collected between September 2014 and February 2015, aims to provide information on various aspects of the transition from university to the labour market of the cohort of 1st and 2nd Cycle graduates and university graduates<sup>1</sup> from the 2009-2010 academic year.

This is thus a response to a nationwide demand within society for the need to increase public information on the placement of university graduates, seen as vital for society and future students.

Although there is no European standardisation in this field of statistics, Spain with this new operation joins other countries which analyse the job placements of graduates of higher education, such as Italy, France, the UK, Sweden and Canada.

At a national level, almost all universities regularly perform these kinds of studies, although the varying content and methodologies means the results from the different Autonomous Regions are not comparable.

The technical project of the EILU has had a favourable report from the point of view of its timeliness and technical quality from the Permanent Commission of the Higher Statistical Council.

The information was collected using a combined method of gathering information: direct interviews and the use of administrative data.

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<sup>1</sup> The 2009-2010 academic year was the second to include the undergraduate Bachelor's degrees and the main bulk of graduates came from 1st and 2nd cycle qualifications in which they had done adaptation courses to receive Bachelor's degrees

The administrative information sources that have been used in this statistical operation are the Integrated University Information System (Cooperation Agreement between the INE and the General Secretariat of Universities); Affiliations and Contribution Bases from the Social Security Revenue Office (Cooperation Agreement between the SS and the INE on statistics matters); Contracts and Jobseekers from the State Public Employment Service (SEPE) and the State Disability Database (BEPD) (Cooperation Agreement between INE-IMSERSO-CERMI-MSSSI-ONCE Foundation).

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT THE END OF 2014

University graduates from the 2009-2010 academic year by the end of 2014 had an activity rate of 93.6% (94.2% men and 93.2% women).

Concerning those who were unemployed, more than half (56.9%) continued to study four years after completing their studies.

75.6% of the university graduates from 2010 were employed in 2014. By age, the highest employment rates were observed in the age groups of 35 and over (78.9%), of 30-34 years (76.1%) and those under 30 years (74.5%).

By sex, the employment rate was higher in men (78.0%) than women (74.1%).

As for unemployment, the unemployment rate four years after graduating stood at 19.2%. Unemployment had a greater effect on younger people (20.1% of those under 30 years, compared to 15.1% in the 35 and over age group) and women (20.5% versus 17.2% of men).

Meanwhile, university graduates who have an recognised disability of greater than 33% had an economic activity rate of 85.7%, which was eight points lower than those without disabilities. Their employment rate was 64.9%, 11 points lower than was the case for graduates without disabilities. The unemployment rate (24.3%) for this group exceeded that of graduates without disabilities by 5 points.

## Activity, employment and unemployment rates in 2014 for university graduates from the 2009-2010 academic year

	Activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
<b>Total</b>	93.6	75.6	19.2
<b>Sex</b>			
Men	94.2	78.0	17.2
Women	93.2	74.1	20.5
<b>Age groups</b>			
Aged 25 to 29 years	93.3	74.5	20.1
Aged 30 to 34 years	94.8	76.1	19.7
Aged 35 years and over	93.0	78.9	15.1
<b>Recognised disability (&gt; 33%)</b>	85.7	64.9	24.3

92.3% of university graduates from the 2009-2010 academic year resided in Spain in 2014 and 7.7% abroad.

The activity rate among graduates residing in Spain (93.9%) was higher than among those residing abroad (90.7%).

Meanwhile, the unemployment rate among graduates residing abroad (16.1%) was lower than among those residing in Spain (19.5%). The lowest rates of unemployment among those resident abroad were in Germany (11.2%) and in countries in the Americas (14.6%).

### Branches of knowledge and qualifications

The branch of knowledge of 2010 graduates which had the highest employment rate in 2014 was that of the Health Sciences (81.3%), followed by Engineering and Architecture (80.8%).

As for unemployment, the highest unemployment rates were in Arts and Humanities (28.0%) and Sciences (24.1%).

### Activity, employment and unemployment rates in 2014 of university graduates from the 2009-2010 academic year

	Number of graduates	Activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
TOTAL	197,535	93.6	75.6	19.2
Health Sciences	23,744	94.7	81.3	14.2
Engineering and Architecture	44,448	95.6	80.8	15.4
Social Sciences and Law	104,836	93.2	74.2	20.4
Sciences	11,254	92.2	70.0	24.1
Arts and Humanities	13,253	89.4	64.3	28.0

By type of university, graduates from private universities had an unemployment rate seven points lower than those from public universities (13.1% vs. 20.2%). The smallest differences were in the branches of Health Sciences (1.3 points) and Engineering and Architecture (3.2).

### Activity, employment and unemployment rates in 2014 of university graduates from the 2009-2010 academic year by type of university

	Number of graduates	Activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
Public university	169,410	93.5	74.6	20.2
Private university	28,125	94.1	81.8	13.1

By degrees, those which had the highest employment rates in 2014 were in Electronic Engineering (98.0%), Bachelor of Medicine (97.7%), Engineering in Automation and Industrial Electronics (96.2%), Aeronautical Engineering (96.0%) and Naval and Oceanic Engineering (94.6%).

By contrast, the lowest rates were recorded in the Degree in French Philology (50.6%), Diploma in Maritime Navigation (50.8%), Degree in Arabic Philology (51.4%), Degree in Art History (53.2%) and Degree in Marine Sciences (54.0%).

**Degrees with highest employment rates. 2014 (Graduates from 2009-2010 academic year)**

	Total no. of graduates	Activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
Electronics Eng.	143	99.4	98.0	1.4
Degree in Medicine	4,107	98.3	97.7	0.6
Eng. in Automation and Industrial Electronics	270	96.2	96.2	0.0
Aeronautical Eng.	368	98.8	96.0	2.8
Naval and Oceanic Eng.	86	100.0	94.6	5.4
IT Engineering	2,989	97.0	93.4	3.8
Degree in Market Research and Techniques	696	96.5	92.3	4.4
Telecommunications Eng.	1,984	96.5	91.7	5.0
Industrial Eng.	3,542	98.6	91.7	7.0
Degree in Naval Machinery	58	96.8	91.3	5.7
Degree in Music History and Sciences	266	98.4	90.7	7.8
Degree in Physiotherapy <sup>1</sup>	243	95.0	90.1	5.2
Degree in Statistical Sciences and Techniques	96	98.0	89.1	9.2
Tech. Eng. in Computer Science	1,150	97.7	89.0	8.9
Industrial Organisation Eng.	848	99.3	88.8	10.6
Degree in Pharmacy	2204	94.2	88.2	6.3
Diploma in Optics and Optometry	808	94.7	88.1	6.9
Diploma in Podiatry	425	98.5	87.9	10.8
Degree in Actuarial and Financial Sciences	225	97.6	87.3	10.5
Degree in Nursing <sup>2</sup>	381	94.3	86.6	8.1

1 Necessary to distinguish between the Bachelor's Degree in Physiotherapy and Diploma in Physiotherapy

2 Necessary to distinguish between the Bachelor's Degree in Nursing and Diploma in Nursing

**Degrees with highest employment rates. 2014 (Graduates from 2009-2010 academic year)**

	Total no. of graduates	Activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
Degree in French Philology	233	92.7	50.6	45.4
Diploma in Maritime Navigation	147	88.1	50.8	42.3
Degree in Arabic Philology	82	92.5	51.4	44.5
Degree in Art History	1,138	83.4	53.2	36.3
Degree in Marine Sciences	229	92.4	54.0	41.5
Degree in Fine Arts	1,927	90.9	54.2	40.3
Degree in Galician Philology	37	85.6	54.5	36.3
Degree in History	1,943	88.7	54.9	38.1
Other qualifications (non-Bachelor's degrees)	94	89.1	56.4	36.7
Degree in Classical Philology	133	85.5	60.3	29.5
Degree in Geography	373	90.9	60.4	33.6
Mining Tech. Eng. <sup>1</sup>	380	98.6	60.6	38.5
Geology Eng.	100	95.6	61.0	36.2
Degree in German Philology	70	81.1	61.0	24.8
Degree in Philosophy	582	85.8	61.2	28.6
Tech. Eng. Forestry <sup>2</sup>	514	97.5	61.3	37.1
Degree in Lit. Theory and Comparative Comparative Literature	110	86.2	61.4	28.8
Degree in Biology	2,578	91.3	62.7	31.3
Degree in Hispanic Philology	913	91.8	62.8	31.5
Degree in Environmental Sciences	1,587	92.7	63.4	31.6

1 Also includes specialties in Drilling and Mining Surveys, in Mine Exploitation, in Energy Resources, Fuels and Explosives, Electromechanical Mining Installations, and Mineral Processing and Metallurgy

2 Also includes specialties in Forestry Operations and Forest Industries

## UNIVERSITY GRADUATES FROM 2009-2010 ACADEMIC YEAR WORKING IN 2014

The number of university graduates from the 2009-2010 academic year who were employed in 2014 was 149,395. A total of 88,086 of them were women and 61,309 of them were men.

### Country of Work

7.8% of graduates from the 2009-2010 academic year in employment were working abroad (9.7% men and 6.4% women) in 2014.

By age, 9.2% of graduates under 30 years of age in employment were working outside Spain, compared with 7.7% in the 30 to 34 age group and 3.0% of those aged 35 and over.

By branches of knowledge, Engineering and Architecture accounted for the highest number of people employed abroad (4,394). In relative terms, the highest percentage was in the Arts and Humanities branch, with 14.1%.

The degrees with the highest number of people employed outside Spain were the Diploma in Nursing, Degree in Business Administration and Architecture.

### The degrees with the highest number of graduates from the 2009-2010 academic year working abroad. 2014

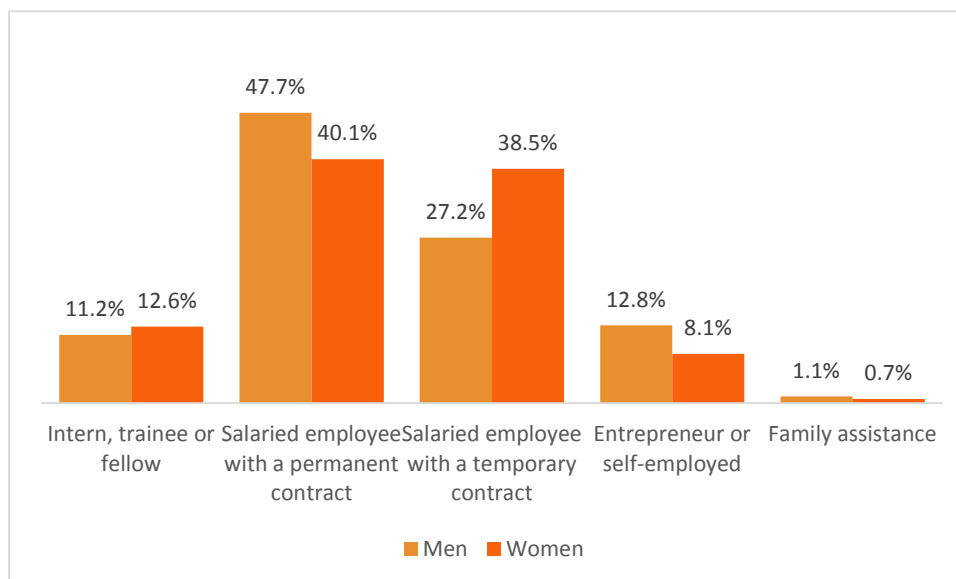
	Total no. in work	In work abroad	In work abroad (%)
Diploma in Nursing	6,733	868	12.9
Degree in Business Administration	8,921	623	7.0
Architecture	2,251	554	24.6
Tech. Eng. Industrial <sup>1</sup>	5,663	546	9.6
Industrial Eng.	3,247	533	16.4
IT Engineering	2,791	375	13.4
Telecommunications Eng.	1,820	348	19.1
Degree in Law	6,540	333	5.1
Degree in Translation and Interpreting	1,226	318	25.9
Diploma in Business Studies	7,574	291	3.8
Degree in Journalism	2,058	262	12.7
Road, Canal and Port Engineering	1,050	252	24.1
Diploma in Physiotherapy	2,425	251	10.3
Diploma in Tourism	2,992	249	8.3
Degree in Economics	2,324	223	9.6
Degree in Advertising and Public Relations	2,154	222	10.3
Degree in Biology	1,617	210	13.0
Chemical Eng.	972	205	21.1
Technical Architect	2,279	204	8.9
Teacher - Specialising in Primary Education	3,771	184	4.9

<sup>1</sup> Also includes specialties in Mechanical Eng., Industrial Chemistry, Industrial Electronics, Electrical Eng. and Textiles

### Professional status

43.2% of university graduates from 2010 who were employed in 2014 were hired as employees on permanent contracts, 33.9% as employees on a temporary contract, 12.0% had an internship or traineeship, and 10.0% were entrepreneurs or self-employed.

### Professional status of graduates from the 2009-2010 academic year by sex. 2014



By sex, women had a higher percentage among employees with temporary contracts than men (38.5% and 27.2%, respectively).

By age, the highest percentage of permanent contracts was for employees 35 and over (61.6%). Among the under-30s this percentage fell to 36.5%.

The percentage of self-employed workers or entrepreneurs had a similar trajectory, being lower in the younger age groups. Conversely, the percentage of employees with temporary contracts and holders of internships, traineeships or fellowships were higher among those under 30 years of age.

### Professional status of graduates from the 2009-2010 academic year by age. 2014

	Intern, trainee or fellow (%)	Salaried employee with a permanent contract (%)	Salaried employee with a temporary contract (%)	Entrepreneur or self-employed (%)	Family assistance (%)
Under 30 years of age	16.7	36.5	37.7	8.2	0.9
Aged 30 to 34 years	8.0	46.3	33.9	11.0	0.8
Aged 35 years and over	2.0	61.6	20.9	14.7	0.8

Among graduates working abroad, 56.9% were employees with permanent contracts, 26.2% had a temporary contract, 8.7% had an internship, traineeship or fellowship and 7.9% were entrepreneurs or independent workers.

By type of university, the percentage of graduates who were employees with a permanent contract was higher at private universities (48.8%) than public universities (42.2%).

The percentage of self-employed workers or entrepreneurs had a similar trajectory, being higher in the private universities. Conversely, the percentage of employees with temporary contracts and holders of internships, traineeships or fellowships was higher among graduates of public universities.

### Professional status of graduates from the year 2009-2010 by type of university. 2014

	Intern, trainee or fellow (%)	Salaried employee with a permanent contract (%)	Salaried employee with a temporary contract (%)	Entrepreneur or self-employed (%)	Family assistance (%)
Public university	13.0	42.2	35.1	8.9	0.8
Private university	6.8	48.8	27.1	15.9	1.3

By qualification types, graduates<sup>2</sup> in Criminology and Computer Engineering were those with the highest percentages of permanent contracts (88.7% and 73.6%). For their part, Teachers specialising in Musical Education and graduates<sup>3</sup> in Tourism recorded the highest percentage of temporary contracts (70.8% and 61.9%). The main holders of Internships, traineeships and fellowships were graduates in Medicine and Biochemistry (87.2% and 57.9%). Lastly, graduates<sup>4</sup> in Business Administration and holders of diplomas in Podiatry had the highest percentages of entrepreneurs or self-employed workers (66.4% and 59.4%).

### Type of working day

76.5% of university graduates in 2010 who were employed in 2014 were working full-time. By sex, the percentage of men (83.8%) exceeded that of women (71.4%).

By age, 73.2% of workers under 30 worked full-time. This percentage was higher in the age groups of 30-34 years (78.8%) and 35 and over (84.6%)

The percentage of graduates with full-time contracts who resided abroad (89.1%) exceeded that of those who resided in Spain (75.5%).

By branches of knowledge, Engineering and Architecture had the highest percentage of full-time employment (89.6%). Meanwhile the Arts and Humanities had the lowest percentage (63.1%).

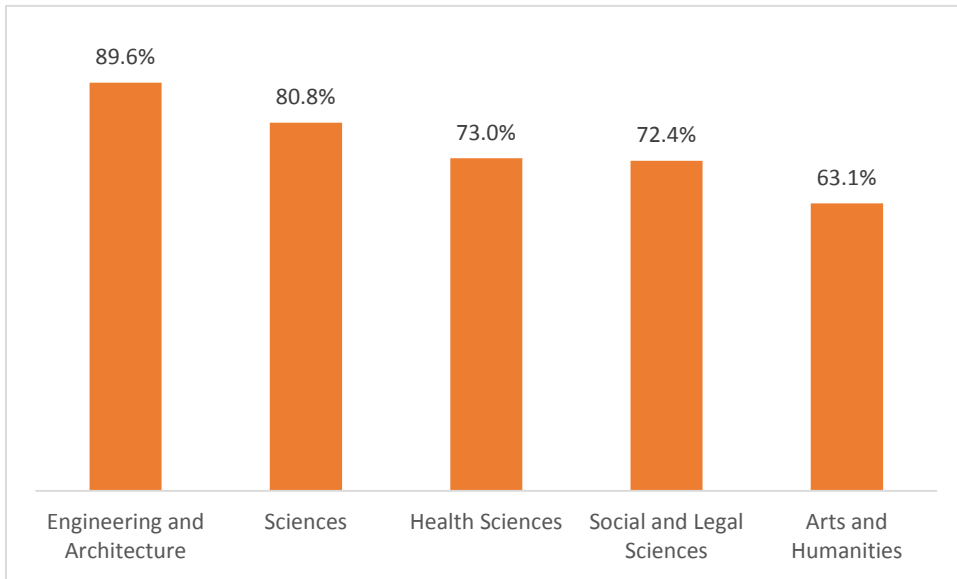
<sup>2</sup> Necessary to distinguish between the Bachelor's Degree in Computer Engineering and in Systems Engineering

<sup>3</sup> Necessary to distinguish between the Bachelor's Degree in Tourism and Diploma in Tourism

<sup>4</sup>Necessary to distinguish between the Bachelor's Degree in Business Studies and Management and the Degree in Business Administration



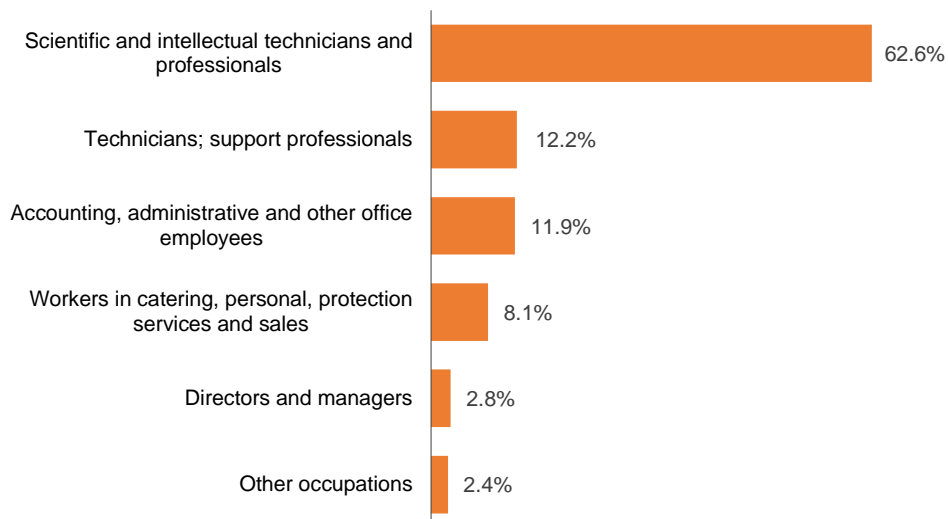
**Percentage of graduates from the 2009-2010 academic year employed full-time by branch of knowledge. 2014**



**Employment**

62.6% of the university graduates from 2010 claimed to have a job as scientific and intellectual technicians and professionals, 12.2% to have employment as technicians and support professionals and 11.9% as administrative and accounting employees and other office employees.

**University graduates from the 2009-2010 academic year working by occupation. 2014**





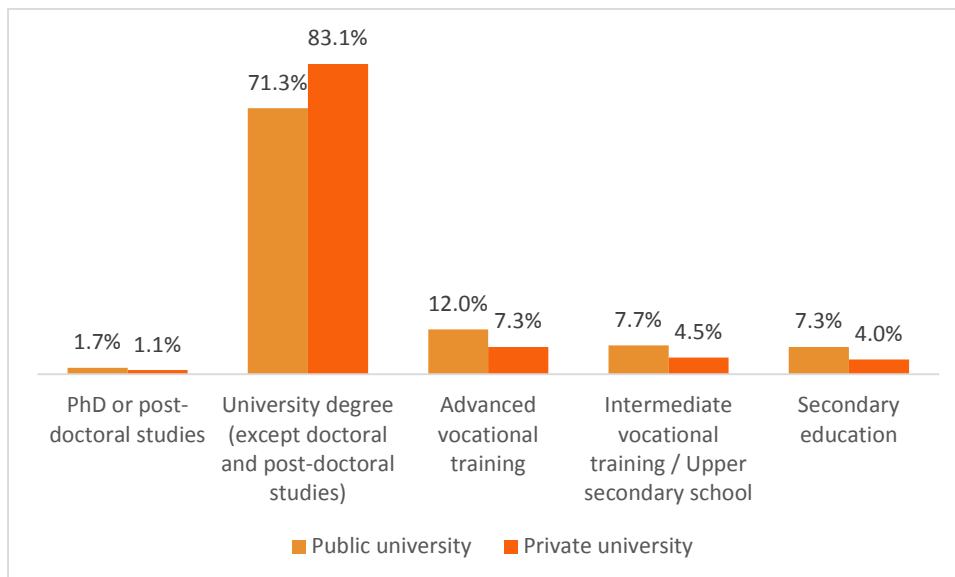
### Self-perceived overqualification

Three out of every four graduates from the 2009-2010 academic year working in 2014 considered that they were carrying out tasks appropriate for a university graduate in their work (including doctorate and post-doctorate). 11.3% said that the most appropriate level was the Advanced Degree in Vocational Training and 7.2% said it was that of Upper Secondary studies or Intermediate Vocational Training.

By sex, 77.3% of men and 72.9% of women felt that their job was in line with their level of education (University Degree).

By type of university, 73.0% of those who studied in public universities and 84.2% who did so in a private university thought their job was in line with their level of education (University Degree).

### Level of education that graduates of the 2009-2010 academic year with employment considered most appropriate for their job by type of university. 2014



By country of residence, 74.1% of residents in Spain said they had a job commensurate with their university training level, compared with 83.3% of residents abroad.

Among those residing abroad, 70.5% of residents in the United Kingdom believed that their work was appropriate to their level of university studies, and 11.1% thought that they occupied jobs below their qualifications (secondary school level). At the opposite end are those who worked in the Americas (93.6% in jobs requiring university level and 0.1% requiring secondary school level).

By branch of knowledge, graduates in the Health Sciences were those who considered in the highest proportion that their job was commensurate with their level of university education (93.1%), compared with 67.7% in Social Sciences and Law.

**Degrees with highest percentage of employed persons who consider their job is appropriate to their education level. 2014 (graduates from 2009-2010 academic year)**

	Total no. in work	University degree	Advanced Degree in Vocational Training	Medium Degree in Vocational Training / Upper Secondary	Secondary Education
Degree in Medicine	4,013	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0
Degree in Odontology	1,185	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0
Aeronautical Eng.	353	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0
Degree in Physiotherapy <sup>1</sup>	219	97.5	0.0	0.0	2.5
Degree in Catalan Philology	127	97.3	0.0	2.7	0.0
Degree in Linguistics	39	96.5	3.6	0.0	0.0
Diploma in Speech Therapy	369	94.7	0.0	4.7	0.6
Degree in Pharmacy	1,944	93.7	3.5	2.8	0.0
Degree in Business Studies and Management <sup>1</sup>	101	93.7	2.4	3.9	0.0
Naval and Oceanic Eng.	81	93.5	2.9	0.0	3.6
Degree in Computer Engineering <sup>2</sup>	236	93.2	2.8	2.2	1.7
Diploma in Physiotherapy Teacher - Special. in Foreign Languages	2,425	92.9	3.4	1.7	2.0
Degree in Veterinary Medicine	4,250	92.5	3.6	1.6	2.3
Degree in Biochemistry	860	92.2	3.0	1.3	3.4
Industrial Eng.	360	91.8	4.2	2.9	1.0
Telecommunications Eng.	3,247	91.5	6.5	1.0	1.0
Forest Eng.	1,820	91.1	6.5	2.3	0.0
Eng. in Automation and Ind. Electronics	178	90.9	3.4	2.0	3.7
Degree in Physics	260	90.7	6.3	1.8	1.2
	521	90.4	3.8	4.3	1.5

<sup>1</sup> Necessary to distinguish between the Bachelor's Degree in Business Studies and Management and the Degree in Business Administration

<sup>2</sup> Necessary to distinguish between the Bachelor's Degree in Computer Engineering and in Systems Engineering

### Area of study

28.3% of university graduates from the 2009-2010 academic year who were working in 2014 indicated that the most appropriate qualifications to develop their work was exclusively their own degree. This percentage rises to 77.3% if work from their own or a related degree are added.

Meanwhile, 13.3% thought that the most appropriate degree was something totally different from theirs and 9.5% thought no degree in particular was necessary.

By branch of knowledge, 78.8% of graduates in the Health Sciences had a job related solely to their degree, compared with 15.3% from the Arts and Humanities.

## FIRST JOB

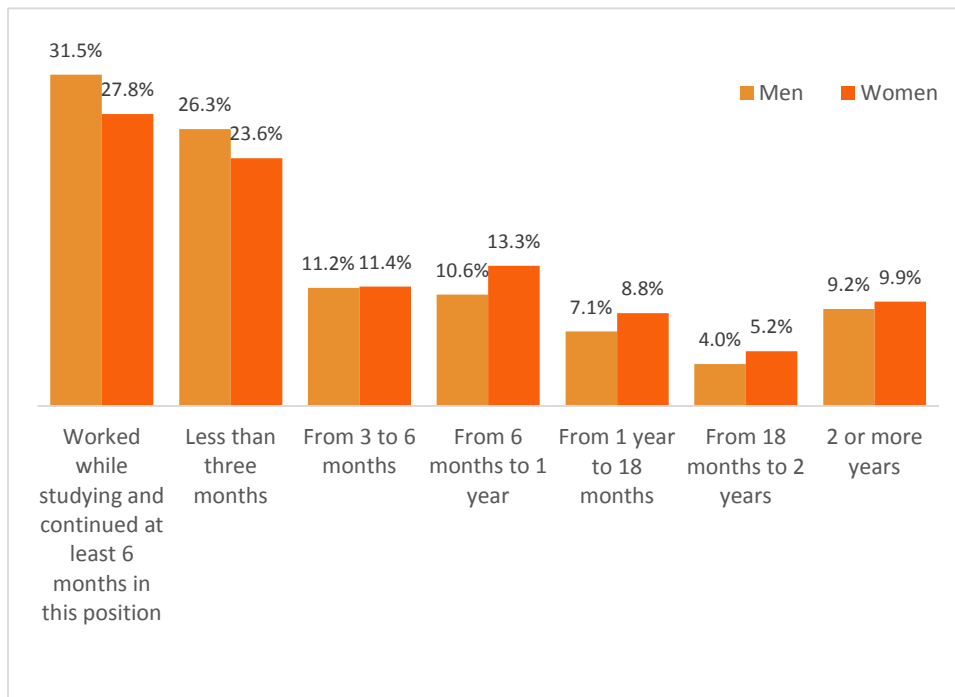
### Elapsed time until first job

92.6% of university graduates from the 2009-2010 academic year have had work of some kind since the end of their studies.

More than half of the graduates who have worked at some time were working within three months of completing their studies. 29.3% did so while studying and continued more than six months in this job, while 24.7% took less than three months to find their first job.

The men took less time to find their first job than the women. 57.8% of men who have worked at some time were working while studying or took less than three months to find their first job, compared with 51.4% of women.

### Elapsed time in finding the first job by sex (graduates from 2009-2010 academic year)



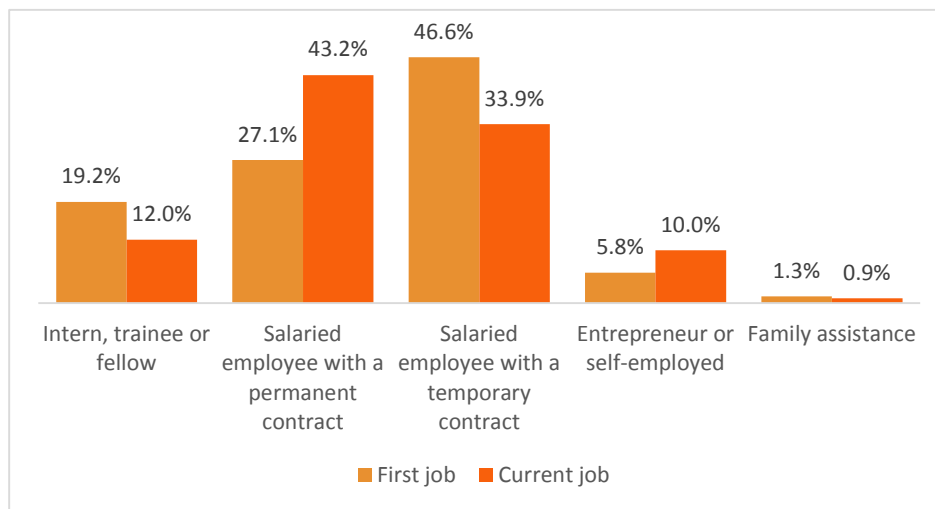
By age, while 65.5% of graduates in employment aged 35 and older and 33.3% of the 30-34 age group were working while studying and spent more than six months in that job, in the under-30s the percentage fell to 17.8%.

### Professional status

46.6% of the university graduates from the 2009-2010 academic year who have worked at some time had a temporary contract in their first job, 27.1% had a permanent contract, 19.2% had an internship, traineeship or fellowship and 5.8% were entrepreneurs or self-employed.

Comparing this situation with that of 2014, an increase of 16 points can be seen in the percentage of employees with permanent contracts (43.2%) and an increase of more than 4 points in entrepreneurs or self-employed (10.0%).

### Professional status of university graduates from the 2009-2010 academic year in their first job and in their current job



Notably, of the graduates who in their first job had a temporary contract, currently 32.9% have another job with the same type of contract. Meanwhile, 14.6% continue in the same job and the same type of contract, 24.7% are not working and 19.4% are working in a job with a permanent contract.

Meanwhile, for graduates with an internship, traineeship or fellowship, 24.4% continue in the same job with the same type of contract, 23.3% have a permanent contract, 15.9% have temporary contracts and 16.1% are currently not working.

### Employment

As for the type of work that is performed by the university graduates from the 2009-2010 academic year in their first job, 55.3% of those who have worked at some time had a job as scientific and intellectual technicians and professionals, 14.1% as technicians and support professionals and 13.3% as accounting, administrative and other office employees.

### Employment rate in their first job and in their current job for university graduates from the 2009-2010 academic year

	First job (%)	Current job (%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Directors and managers	1.3	2.8
Scientific and intellectual technicians and professionals	55.3	62.6
Technicians; support professionals	14.1	12.2
Accounting, administrative and other office employees	13.3	11.9
Catering, personal protection and security workers and sales staff	12.6	8.1
Qualified workers in the agricultural, stockbreeding, forestry and fishing sectors	0.3	0.2
Artisans/skilled workers in manufacturing and construction	0.4	0.3
Installation and machinery operators and assemblers	0.5	0.4
Basic occupations	2.0	1.2
Military occupations	0.1	0.3

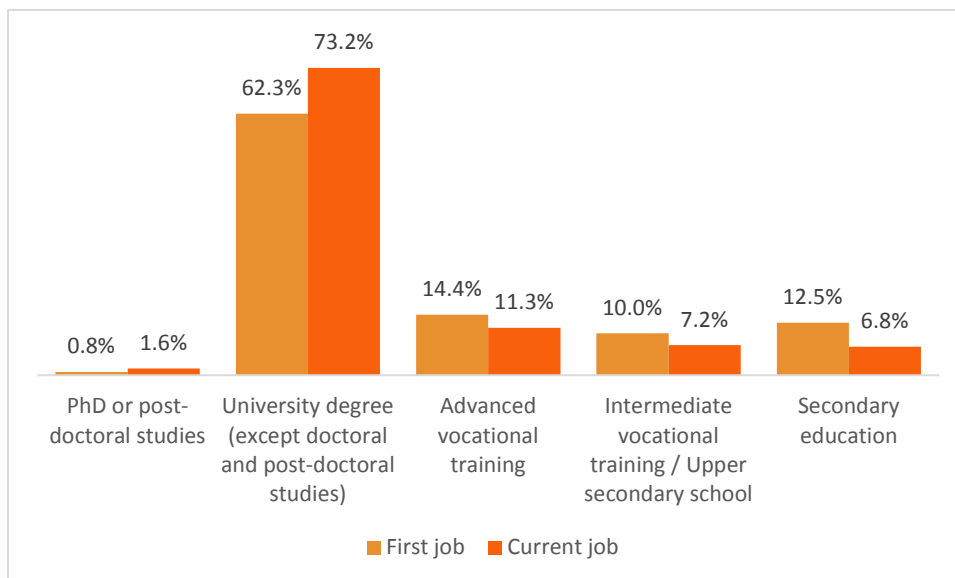
### Self-perceived overqualification

63.1% of university graduates from 2010 who had worked at some time considered the most appropriate level of study for their first job was a University Degree (including doctoral and postdoctoral), for 14.4% it was an Advanced Degree in Vocational Training and for 12.5% it was secondary school studies.

By sex, 65.6% of men and 61.5% of women felt that their first job was in line with their level of education (University Degree).

Comparing this situation with that of 2014, an increase of 12 points can be seen in the percentage of graduates who believe that their job is commensurate with their university education (including doctoral and postdoctoral). On the contrary, the percentage is lower of those who feel that their job does not fit their educational level.

### Educational level that university graduates from the 2009-2010 academic year in employment consider most appropriate for their work position in their first job and their current job



Notably, of those who felt that their first job was more suited to a standard of Medium Degree in Vocational Training / Upper Secondary education, 28.5% consider that their current employment is suited to a university degree, 23.4% continue in their first job, 24.4% have a job other than the first which requires a non-university education and 23.7% are not working.

Of those who considered that their first job corresponded to a level of secondary school education, 26.1% consider that their current job is suited to a university degree, 14.9% are still in their first job, 31.2% have a job that does not require a university level and 27.8% are not working.

### Time working

With regard the time university graduates from the 2009-2010 academic year have been working since finishing their studies, 71.7% have been working two or more years, 16.8% between one and two years and 11.5% for less than a year.

By branches of knowledge, the qualifications related to the Health Sciences are those with a higher percentage of graduates who have worked more than two years (79.5%), followed by Engineering and Architecture (75.6%) and Social Sciences and Law (70.1%).

### Usefulness of university studies to gain employment

72.0% of the university graduates from 2010 who have worked at some time since the end of their studies consider that their degree has helped them find work.

By age, 77.3% of those under 30 said that the degree helped them to find work, compared to 71.3% of the 30 to 34 age group and 53.6% of those aged 35 and over.

By branch of knowledge, the most positive perception of the usefulness of the studies is shown by graduates of Health Sciences (92.7%), Engineering and Architecture (77.3%) and Science (71.3%). The most negative is that of graduates in Arts and Humanities (55.5%).

The qualifications with higher percentages of graduates who consider that their studies have helped them find work are Medicine, Aeronautical Engineering and Pharmacy.

### Qualifications most valued by the graduates from the 2009-2010 academic year on the usefulness of their university degree in finding work

	Graduates who have worked at some time	The university degree has helped them find work (%)
Degree in Medicine	4,069	100.0
Aeronautical Eng.	353	98.0
Degree in Pharmacy	2,182	97.9
Telecommunications Eng.	1,965	97.6
Degree in Odontology	1,307	94.8
Naval and Oceanic Eng.	83	94.1
IT Engineering	2,978	93.4
Industrial Eng.	3,513	93.2
Diploma in Nursing	9,192	92.1
Degree in Biotechnology	365	91.2
Degree in Physics	603	90.7
Diploma in Physiotherapy	2,806	90.4
Degree in Veterinary Medicine	1,005	90.4
Degree in Biochemistry	401	89.3
Diploma in Optics and Optometry	765	87.6
Tech. Eng. Aeronautical <sup>1</sup>	275	86.9
Tech. Eng. in Computer Science	1,082	86.7
Degree in Maritime Navigation and Transport	125	86.7
Chemical Eng.	1,086	86.5
Tech. Eng. in Computer Systems	1,738	86.0

<sup>1</sup> Also includes specialties in Air Navigation, Aircraft, Wind Turbines, Airports and Aerospace Equipment and Materials

On the opposite side are Social and Cultural Anthropology, Criminology and Romance Philology.

**Qualifications least valued by the university graduates from the 2009-2010 academic year on the usefulness of their university degree in finding work**

	Graduates who have worked at some time	The university degree has helped them find work (%)
Degree in Social and Cultural Anthropology	891	22.0
Degree in Criminology	657	24.7
Degree in Romance Philology	32	29.7
Degree in Business Studies and Management <sup>1</sup>	119	35.7
Degree in East Asian Studies	81	37.0
Degree in Humanities	581	37.5
Diploma in Management and Public Administration	707	38.0
Degree in Art History	949	40.9
Degree in History	1,556	40.9
Degree in Music History and Sciences	249	41.0
Degree in Marine Sciences	202	41.1
Degree in Construction Engineering	3,766	41.1
Degree in Geography	313	43.6
Degree in Labour Sciences	1280	44.6
Degree in Environmental Sciences	1430	45.3
Degree in Arabic Philology	72	46.7
Diploma in Statistics	150	48.1
Degree in Philosophy	491	48.4
Diploma in Labour Relations	3,172	48.8
Geology Eng.	81	50.2

<sup>1</sup> Necessary to distinguish between the Bachelor's Degree in Business Studies and Management and the Degree in Business Administration

**University graduates who have not worked since they have graduated**

A total of 14,666 university graduates from 2010 said they had not worked since graduating. Of these, 58.0% had been looking for work for over two years, 9.2% between one and two years, 8.9% less than a year and 23.8% had not looked for work since their graduation.

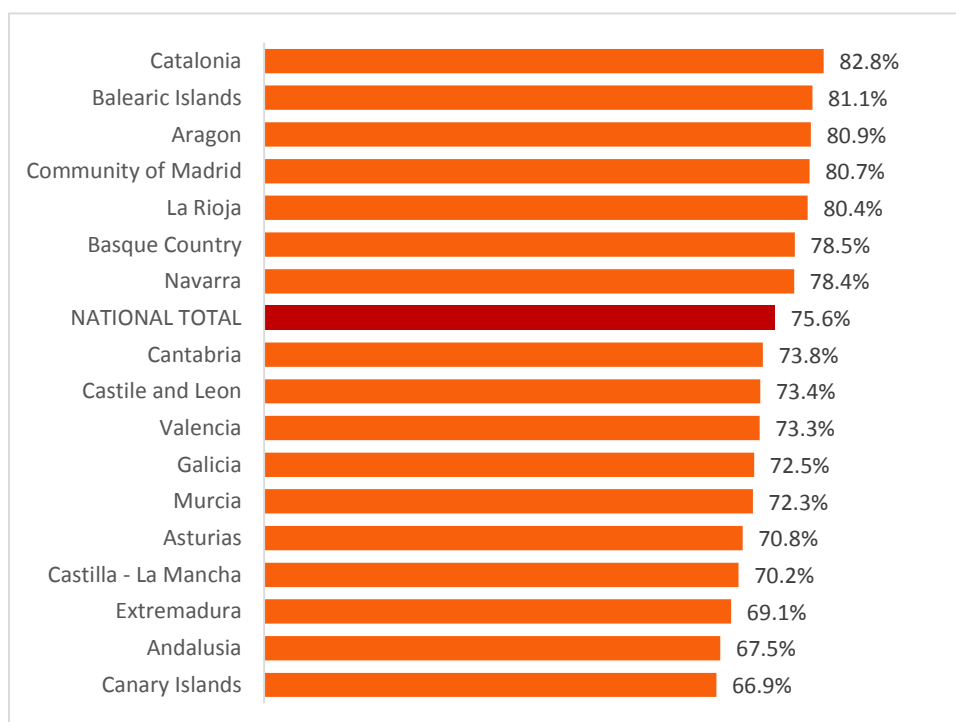


## Results by Autonomous Region<sup>5</sup> where they studied

Considering the employment situation in 2014 of university graduates from the 2009-2010 academic year, the highest employment rates were observed in Catalonia (82.8%), Balearic Islands (81.1%) and Aragon (80.9%).

By contrast, the lowest were in Canary Islands (66.9%), Andalusia (67.5%) and Extremadura (69.1%).

## Employment rate of university graduates from 2009-2010 academic year by Autonomous Region where they studied. 2014



## Self-perceived overqualification

The Autonomous Regions with the highest percentage of university graduates from 2010 who felt that their job was suited to their level of education were Navarra (81.8%), Madrid (79.2%) and Catalonia (77.8%).

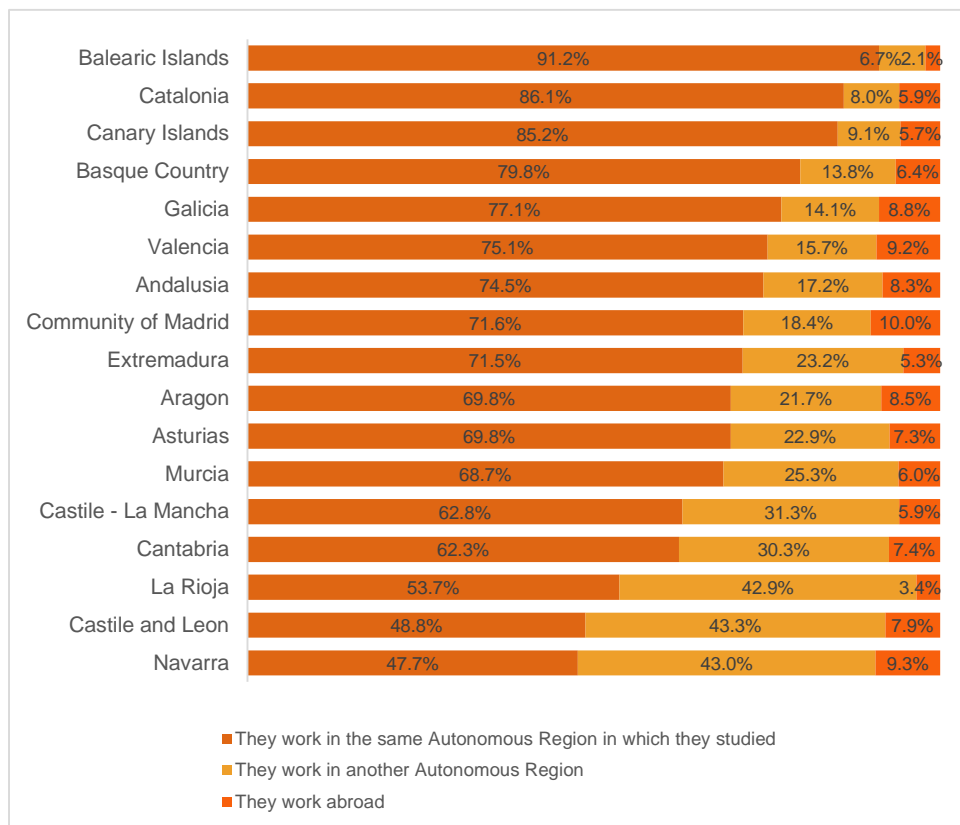
Conversely, Extremadura (66.6%), La Rioja (68.9%) and Canary Islands (68.9%) had the lowest values.

<sup>5</sup> The UNED is not included.

### Geographical mobility concerning the Autonomous Region where they studied

Based on the university graduates from the 2009-2010 academic year working in 2014, the highest percentage of those who worked in the same Autonomous Region where they had studied occurred in Balearic Islands (91.2%) and the lowest in Navarra (47.7%).

### Percentage of graduates from the 2009-2010 academic year in employment by Autonomous Region where they studied and of their workplace. 2014



### FEATURES OF UNIVERSITY GRADUATES FROM 2009-2010 ACADEMIC YEAR

The number of university graduates in Spain in the 2009-2010 academic year was 197,535 persons, of which 60.2% were women and 39.8% men.

By age, 59.1% were under 30 years as at 31 December 2014, 24.9% between 30 and 34 years and 16.0% aged 35 and over.

Meanwhile 1,766 had a recognised disability greater than 33% (807 men and 959 women).

By type of university, 85.8% studied in public universities and 14.2% in private universities.

By branch of knowledge, 53.1% of graduates studied Social Sciences and Law, 22.5% studied Engineering and Architecture and 12.0% studied Health Sciences.

In all branches there was a majority of women, except in Engineering and Architecture (29.0% women). The one which had the highest percentage of women was Health Sciences (76.9%).

## University graduates from 2009-2010 academic year by branch and type of university

	Public universities		Private universities	
	Graduates	Percentage of graduates	Graduates	Percentage of graduates
Total	169,410	100,0	28.125	100,0
Social and Legal Sciences	90,166	53.2	14,669	52.2
Engineering and Architecture	36,717	21.7	7,730	27.5
Arts and Humanities	12,594	7.4	658	2.3
Health Sciences	19,397	11.4	4,348	15.5
Sciences	10,535	6.2	719	2.6

The degrees with the highest number of graduates from 2010 were Bachelor of Business Administration, Diploma in Business Studies and Diploma in Nursing.

## The degrees with the highest number of graduates from the 2009-2010 academic year

	Total	Men	Women
Degree in Business Administration	10,687	4,519	6,168
Diploma in Business Studies	10,108	4,252	5,856
Diploma in Nursing	9,364	1,490	7,874
Degree in Law	9,214	3,873	5,341
Teacher - Specialising in Early Childhood Education	8,893	534	8,359
Tech. Eng. Industrial <sup>6</sup>	7,192	5,717	1,475
Degree in Psychology	5,376	1,005	4,371
Teacher - Specialising in Primary Education	5,321	1,049	4,272
Teacher - Specialising in Foreign Languages	5,151	943	4,208
Teacher - Specialising in Physical Education	4,780	3,137	1,643
Diploma in Tourism	4,375	1,014	3,361
Degree in Medicine	4,107	1,174	2,933
Degree in Construction Engineering	3,931	2,747	1,184
Diploma in Labour Relations	3,642	1,169	2,473
Industrial Eng.	3,542	2,667	875
Technical Architect	3,316	2,120	1,196
Diploma in Social Work	3,246	515	2,731
Diploma in Social Education	3,116	533	2,583
Degree in Economics	3,002	1,488	1,514
IT Engineering	2,989	2,482	507

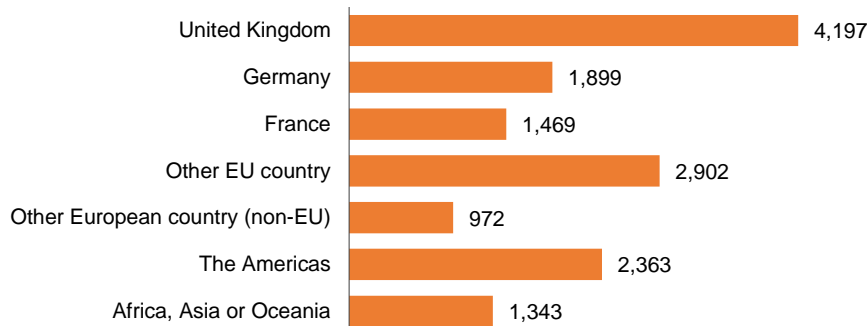
## Place of residence in 2014

92.3% of university graduates from the 2009-2010 academic year resided in Spain in 2014 and 7.7% abroad.

The main destinations were the United Kingdom (27.7% of those residing abroad), Germany (12.5%) and France (9.7%).

<sup>6</sup> 1 Also includes specialties in Mechanical Eng., Industrial Chemistry, Industrial Electronics, Electrical Eng. and Textiles.

## University graduates from the 2009-2010 academic year residing abroad by country. 2014



By sex, men decided to move abroad in a higher percentage than women (9.1% vs. 6.7%).

By branch of knowledge of studies, graduates in Arts and Humanities had the highest percentage of foreign residents (12.7%), followed by graduates in Engineering and Architecture (11.6%) and Science (9.3%).

## Qualifications with the highest percentage of university graduates from the 2009-2010 academic year living abroad in 2014

	Total no. of graduates	Graduates residing abroad	Graduates residing abroad (%)
Aeronautical Eng.	368	126	34.3
Degree in Arabic Philology	82	25	30.7
Degree in Geology	280	82	29.2
Degree in Translation and Interpreting	1,555	437	28.1
Degree in Lit. Theory and Comparative Comparative Literature	110	31	27.8
Tech. Eng. Aeronautical <sup>1</sup>	296	81	27.3
Degree in German Philology	70	19	26.5
Degree in East Asian Studies	86	21	24.3
Geology Eng.	100	24	24.0
Architecture	2,859	635	22.2
Engineering in Geodetics and Cartography	78	17	21.4
Chemical Eng.	1,156	246	21.3
Road, Canal and Port Engineering	1,265	265	20.9
Mining Eng.	199	40	20.3
Degree in Biotechnology	387	74	19.1
Degree in French Philology	233	44	18.9
Telecommunications Eng.	1,984	373	18.8
Degree in Philosophy	582	100	17.2
Naval and Oceanic Eng.	86	584	16.5
Industrial Eng.	3,542	14	16.5

<sup>1</sup> Also includes specialties in Air Navigation, Aircraft, Wind Turbines, Airports and Aerospace Equipment and Materials

Madrid was the Autonomous Region that had the highest number of graduates from the 2009-2010 academic year, followed by Andalusia (31,655) and Catalonia (28,297).

By Autonomous Region where they studied, Balearic Islands (96.9%), La Rioja (96.1%) and Extremadura (95.5%) had the highest percentage of residents in Spain in 2014. Meanwhile, Madrid (9.8%), Navarra (9.2%) and Galicia (9.1%) had the highest percentages of graduates living abroad.

## Methodological note

The University Graduate Job Placement Survey 2014 (EILU) has the general objective of providing information on the employment situation of 1st and 2nd Cycle graduates and university graduates, as well as various aspects of their job placement process, that is, their access to the labour market.

The survey is designed to provide information on the university environment and demographic, education and learning, the process of entry into employment, the suitability of studies to employment and geographical mobility. The survey was conducted on an ad hoc basis and has no fixed periodicity.

The research has been aimed at the cohort of 1st and 2nd Cycle graduates and university graduates from the 2009-2010 academic year in the Spanish university system. With regard to undergraduate Bachelor's degrees, it should be noted that the number of graduates was very small insofar as the 2009-2010 academic year was only the second year of implementation of these new degrees (most of these graduates were in Nursing and Building Engineering and had come from the Diploma in Nursing and Technical Architecture, taking adaptation courses to receive Bachelor's degrees).

The sample included approximately 30,000 graduates. The data have been weighted to be nationally representative by degree, at Autonomous Region level by CNED to double digits and at university level by branches of knowledge.

The data were collected between September 2014 and February 2015. The information was collected using a combined method of gathering information: direct interviews and the use of administrative data.

The administrative information sources that have been used in this statistical operation are the Integrated University Information System (Cooperation Agreement between the INE and the General Secretariat of Universities); Affiliations and Contribution Bases by the Social Security Revenue Office (Cooperation Agreement between the SS and the INE on statistics matters); Contracts and Jobseekers from the State Public Employment Service (SEPE) and the State Disability Database (BEPD) (Cooperation Agreement between INE-IMSERSO-CERMI-MSSSI-ONCE Foundation).

This Preview of Results includes statistical tables of the main variables (activity, employment and unemployment rates, employment status, employment, suitable educational level etc. of their first job and current employment) classified by demographic characteristics (sex, age group), educational variables (qualifications, knowledge areas and type of university), Autonomous Region where they studied and country (or continent) of residence.