



**NIHERST**

NATIONAL INSTITUTE  
OF HIGHER EDUCATION  
RESEARCH SERIES AND TRENDS

— COMMISSIONED BY ACP — ADMINISTERED BY NIHERST

# Survey of Social Sciences Graduates 2007

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## Foreword

In this publication, the National Institute of Higher Education, Research, Science and Technology (NIHERST) presents the results of the Survey of Social Sciences Graduates, 2007. This study is the fourth of its kind to be conducted by NIHERST; similar tracer studies were undertaken of the Faculty of Engineering in 1989 and 2001, and Science and Agriculture in 2004 of The University of the West Indies (UWI).

Graduate output from the Faculty of Social Sciences has doubled over the period 2001 to 2005; in addition, social sciences accounted for the largest proportion of graduates from the institution.

This sample survey was designed to obtain information on the current status of the social sciences graduates and included data on the following characteristics: gender, age, area of specialisation, employment/under-employment, length of time taken to acquire first job, sector of employment, income levels, job satisfaction, relevance of academic qualifications and graduates pursuing further education. Key indicators of job mobility and migration were also monitored.

In keeping with official policy for the overall development of Trinidad and Tobago's human resource capacity in various fields of higher education, this study focuses on useful information on the employment status and supply of UWI's social sciences graduates of 2001 to 2005. It also provides a framework from which further studies can be undertaken, in addition to data on the relevance of local academic programmes to the actual job market. This information can therefore assist researchers, policy-makers, educators and academicians engaged in curriculum reform and development.

NIHERST wishes to thank UWI for providing the frame for the survey, and the social sciences graduates who willingly supplied the data collated in this report.

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*Survey of Social Science Graduates, 2007*



## Executive Summary

- Of the sample of social sciences graduates surveyed (504), 365 or 72% responded, and of these 105 (29%) were males and 260 (71%) were females, representing a male to female ratio of 1 to 2.5.
- The data show an annual growth in graduate output and the majority of the responding graduates (28%) qualified in 2005.
- Over the period 2001 to 2005, management studies accounted for the majority (42%) of the graduate output, followed by economics (13%) and sociology (12%).
- As at January, 2007 the modal age group of the graduates of the five-year period, 2001 to 2005, was 25-29 years.
- Eleven percent (11%) of the graduates had migrated.
- Social sciences graduates of the period 2001 to 2005 reported a relatively high rate of employment as at January, 2007. Of all 365 respondents, 93% were employed and 7% were unemployed, of which 4% were classified as students.
- All the male graduates who participated in the survey were employed compared to 96% in the case of the females.
- The survey results show that the majority of majors had obtained employment within the same year of graduation.

- Over a half (53%) of social sciences graduates reported their first employment after graduation in the Community, social and personal services sector while Financing, insurance and business services absorbed over one-fifth (22%) of the graduates. A similar pattern of employment was observed at the reference period of the survey, January, 2007.
- A review of the data by gender shows that two-fifths (39%) of the males and half (53%) of the female graduates were employed in the Community, social and personal services sector of which the state is a key employer.
- Two-fifths (39%) of the graduates who participated in the survey reported gross monthly incomes of under \$4000 and one-third (32%) received \$4,000-\$5,999 in their first jobs.
- The modal income of the graduates of 2001 to 2005 was \$6,000 - \$7,999 (36%) monthly as at January, 2007 and a similar percentage of the graduates (36%) received incomes of \$8,000 and over.
- The data show that male graduates received higher monthly incomes than their female counterparts in their current jobs; 44% of the males reported gross monthly incomes of \$8,000 and over compared to the females 33%.
- A relatively larger percentage of graduates (46%) indicated that the relevance of university education to their current jobs was within the 75% - 100% range compared to 30% in the case of their first jobs.
- A half (51%) of all graduates held one job after graduation. Job mobility was most significant amongst psychology, hospitality and tourism management and economics graduates, and least amongst the majors in government.

- One-third (33%) of the graduates identified income as the reason for job mobility and 27% indicated job satisfaction while security of tenure (14%) received a relatively low rating.
- A substantial percentage (35%) of the graduates was of the opinion that the area of specialisation was mainly responsible for their job recruitment.
- A relatively large percentage of graduates gave a low rating to internship placement (66%), guidance from lecturers (45%) and advice from peers (45%) as aspects of university education that contributed to their ability to cope with their jobs. A medium ranking was shown for theory content (45%), project work (39%) and computer training (36%). Research received a similar percentage of medium (35%) and high (36%) rating.
- Approximately one-half of the graduates indicated that job security (52%) and interesting work (49%) provided a high degree of job satisfaction while a medium rating was shown for income (51%), working conditions (49%) and career advancement (41%).
- One-tenth (11%) of all social sciences graduates of the period 2001 to 2005 obtained post-graduate qualifications, while two-fifths (40%) were pursuing such qualifications in 2007.
- Graduates in behavioural studies and accounting showed a relatively higher propensity to further their education; over fifty percent (50%) of the graduates in social work (67%), psychology (59%), sociology (54%) and accounting (59%) had either obtained or were pursuing post graduate qualifications.

- The largest proportion of graduates who obtained post-graduate qualifications had majored in government (26%) followed by social work (21%).
- Most of the post-graduate qualifications obtained (85%) and pursued (82%) were at the master's degree level.
- At the master's degree level, one-quarter (24%) of the graduates had obtained or was pursuing post-graduate qualifications mainly in the fields of management studies and one-fifth (19%) in behavioural studies.
- Of the 177 or 49% of the social sciences graduates surveyed who did not pursue post-graduate qualification, 18% stated that funding was the main reason and 17% indicated the intention to do so in the future.



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## METHODOLOGY

### Introduction

Complementing previous studies, this undertaking will indicate the supply of recent social sciences graduates by area of specialisation to the sectors of the economy. Information collected should also assist in evaluating policies on university-level education as a key indicator of the labour force contributing to the development of a knowledge-based economy. This methodology describes the objectives, scope, coverage, data collection and processing of the results of the study.

### Objectives

The major objectives of the study were to determine:

- a career profile of these graduates based on occupation, remuneration, the length of time taken to acquire first job and sector of employment,
- industrial / training needs and relevance and duration of programmes of studies and suggested modification,
- marketability and supply and entrepreneurship opportunities,
- migration and job mobility,
- the level of job satisfaction, and
- the number of graduates pursuing further education by field of study.

## Scope/Coverage

The frame for the study was obtained from UWI. It contained a total of 1646 Trinidad and Tobago nationals who graduated between 2001-2005 in the various areas of specialisation in social sciences. These include:

- Management studies
- Accounting
- Economics
- Government
- Sociology
- Psychology
- Social work
- Hospitality and tourism management

The database was stratified by year of graduation and a 30% sample was selected by systematic random sampling with due consideration being taken to reflect the area of specialisation.

Table A shows the population and response rate by year graduated while Table B gives the percentages. Of the total 1646 graduates, 504 or 30% were surveyed. Three hundred and sixty-five (365) graduates or 72% responded and of the non-response of 139 graduates or 28%, 34 or 7% could not be contacted, 53 or 11% had migrated and 52 or 10% refused to participate.

Table A: No. of Graduates Surveyed, Response and Non-Response by Year

Year graduated	Number of graduates						
	Population	Surveyed	Responded	Non-response			
				Total	No contact	Migrated	Refused
Total	1646	504	365	139	34	53	52
2001	214	64	39	25	6	11	8
2002	294	89	58	31	3	14	14
2003	354	105	82	23	7	8	8
2004	379	115	83	32	9	11	12
2005	405	131	103	28	9	9	10

Table B: Percentage of Graduates Surveyed, Response and Non-Response by Year

Year graduated	Percentage of graduates						
	Population	Surveyed	Responded	Non-response			
				Total	No contact	Migrated	Refused
Total	100	31	72	28	7	11	10
2001	100	30	61	39	9	17	13
2002	100	30	65	35	3	16	16
2003	100	30	78	22	7	8	8
2004	100	30	72	28	8	10	10
2005	100	32	79	21	7	7	8

### **Data Collection**

A draft questionnaire was designed to incorporate the underlying objectives and a pilot survey was conducted. The final questionnaire was mailed to each graduate and subsequently monitored by a group of experienced interviewers.

### **Data Processing**

As completed questionnaires were collected, data were edited for consistency and omissions. Where discrepancies were identified, questionnaires were returned to the field for verification and correction as necessary. Edited data were captured in the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 11.0 software which was used to produce the tabulations in this report.

### **Survey Results**

The results of the survey are presented mainly in percentages of the sample of respondents in the various tabulations and graphics which follow.

**Table i: Total Graduates by Major and Year**

Major	Total	Year graduated				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>All majors</b>	<b>1646</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>405</b>
Management Studies	648	68	137	138	147	158
Accounting	99	19	12	23	29	16
Economics	231	47	30	44	55	55
Government	143	11	18	38	27	49
Sociology	229	36	44	49	56	44
Psychology	162	12	33	27	36	54
Social Work	100	21	20	23	18	18
Tourism and Hospitality Management	34	...	...	12	11	11

Over the five-year period, 2001 to 2005, 1,646 students graduated with a bachelor's degree from the Faculty of Social Sciences of The University of the West Indies, St Augustine campus. There was an increasing trend in the output of graduates from 214 in 2001 to 405 in 2005, a growth of 89%. Of all the graduates, 26% were males and 74% were females.

**Table ia: Total Graduates by Major and Year Graduated**

**Row Percentage of Table i**

Major	Total	Year graduated				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>All majors</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>
Management Studies	100	10	21	21	23	24
Accounting	100	19	12	23	29	16
Economics	100	20	13	19	24	24
Government	100	8	13	27	19	34
Sociology	100	16	19	21	24	19
Psychology	100	7	20	17	22	33
Social Work	100	21	20	23	18	18
Tourism and Hospitality Management	100	...	...	35	32	32

By major, a substantial increase in graduates was observed in Management Studies from 10% in 2001 to 24% in 2005 and similar trends can be seen in Economics, Government, Psychology and Sociology. It should be noted that the Tourism and Hospitality Management major was introduced in the academic year 2000/2001 (Table ia).



**Table ib: Total Graduates by Major and Year Graduated**

**Column Percentage of Table i**

Major	Total	Year graduated				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>All majors</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Management Studies	39	32	47	39	39	39
Accounting	6	9	4	6	8	4
Economics	14	22	10	12	15	14
Government	9	5	6	11	7	12
Sociology	14	17	15	14	15	11
Psychology	10	6	11	8	9	13
Social Work	6	10	7	6	5	4
Tourism and Hospitality Management	2	...	...	3	3	3

Table ib shows that over the period 2001 to 2005, Management Studies accounted for the majority (39%) of the graduate output, followed by Economics (14%) and Sociology (14%). Less than ten percent (6%) of the graduates specialised in Accounting.

**Table I. No. of Graduates by Major and Year Graduated**

Major	Total	Year graduated				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>All majors</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>103</b>
Management studies	153	15	27	38	35	38
Accounting	34	5	4	5	9	11
Economics	47	7	4	11	11	14
Government	27	2	4	6	4	11
Sociology	45	5	11	8	13	8
Psychology	27	3	2	5	6	11
Social work	24	2	6	6	3	7
Hospitality and tourism management	8	...	...	3	2	3

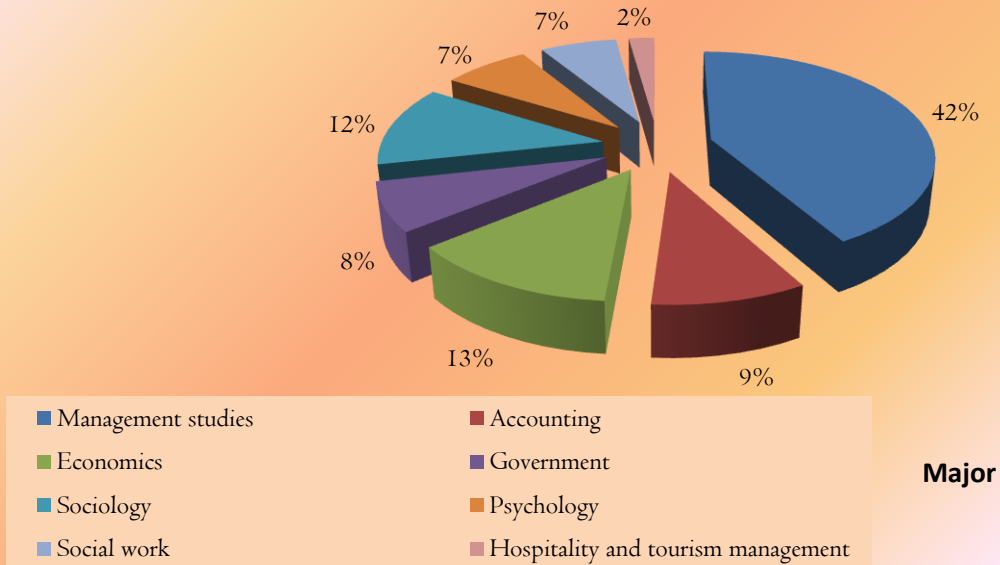
Table I shows the distribution of the sample of graduates who participated in the survey by major and year. Over the reference period, 2001 to 2005, management studies was seen as the most popular area of specialisation (Table Ia). Including all majors, Table Ib shows an annual growth in graduate output and the majority of the responding graduates (28%) qualified in 2005 in the various areas of specialisation except sociology where 2004 accounted for the largest percentage (29%) of graduates.

**Table Ia. Percentage of Graduates by Major within Year Graduated**

**Column Percentage of Table I**

Major	Total	Year graduated				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>All majors</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Management studies	42	38	47	46	42	37
Accounting	9	13	7	6	11	11
Economics	13	18	7	13	13	14
Government	7	5	7	7	5	11
Sociology	12	13	19	10	16	8
Psychology	7	8	3	6	7	11
Social work	7	5	10	7	4	7
Hospitality and tourism management	2	...	...	4	2	3

Chart I: Percentage of Graduates by Major - All Years



Source: Table



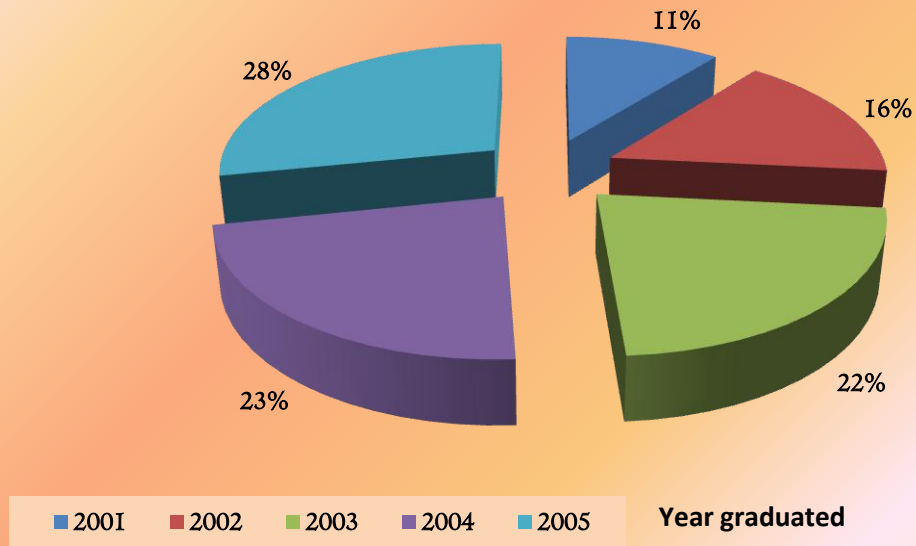
• *Ia*

Table 1b. Percentage of Graduates by Year Graduated within Major

Row Percentage of Table I

Major	Total	Year graduated				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>All majors</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>28</b>
Management studies	100	10	18	25	23	25
Accounting	100	15	12	15	26	32
Economics	100	15	9	23	23	30
Government	100	7	15	22	15	41
Sociology	100	11	24	18	29	18
Psychology	100	11	7	19	22	41
Social work	100	8	25	25	13	29
Hospitality and tourism management	100	...	...	38	25	38

Chart 2: Percentage of Graduates by Year  
All Majors



Source: Table



*Ib*



**Table 2. No. of Graduates by Major and Year Graduated - Males**

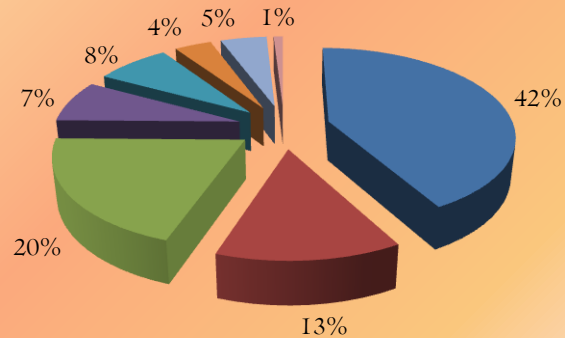
Major	Total	Year graduated				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>All majors</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>28</b>
Management studies	44	2	8	13	9	12
Accounting	14	3	1	1	6	3
Economics	21	4	3	4	7	3
Government	8	1	0	4	0	3
Sociology	8	1	2	2	3	0
Psychology	4	0	1	0	0	3
Social work	5	1	0	0	1	3
Hospitality and tourism management	1	...	...	0	0	1

Similar to the population of social sciences graduates of the period 2001 to 2005, the male to female response to the study was 1 to 2.5 (Tables 2 and 3). The majority of males (44%) and females (42%) majored in management studies. The next areas of specialisation for males were economics (20%) and accounting (13%) compared to the females who selected sociology (14%) and economics (10%) (Tables 2a and 3a).

**Table 2a. Percentage of Graduates by Major within Year Graduated - Males**

Major	Total	Year graduated				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>All majors</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Management studies	42	17	53	54	35	43
Accounting	13	25	7	4	23	11
Economics	20	33	20	17	27	11
Government	8	8	0	17	0	11
Sociology	8	8	13	8	12	0
Psychology	4	0	7	0	0	11
Social work	5	8	0	0	4	11
Hospitality and tourism management	1	...	...	0	0	4

Chart 3: Percentage of Graduates by Major - Males  
All Years



■ Management studies

■ Economics

■ Sociology

■ Social work

■ Accounting

■ Government

■ Psychology

■ Hospitality and tourism management

Major

Source: Table



2a

Table 2b. Percentage of Graduates by Year Graduated within Major - Males

Major	Total	Year graduated				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>All majors</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>27</b>
Management studies	100	5	18	30	20	27
Accounting	100	21	7	7	43	21
Economics	100	19	14	19	33	14
Government	100	13	0	50	0	38
Sociology	100	13	25	25	38	0
Psychology	100	0	25	0	0	75
Social work	100	20	0	0	20	60
Hospitality and tourism management	100	...	...	0	0	100

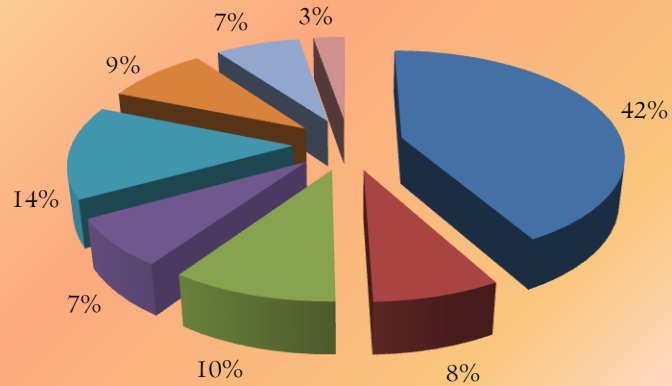
**Table 3. No. of Graduates by Major and Year Graduated - Females**

Major	Total	Year graduated				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>All majors</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>75</b>
Management studies	109	13	19	25	26	26
Accounting	20	2	3	4	3	8
Economics	26	3	1	7	4	11
Government	19	1	4	2	4	8
Sociology	37	4	9	6	10	8
Psychology	23	3	1	5	6	8
Social work	19	1	6	6	2	4
Hospitality and tourism management	7	...	...	3	2	2

**Table 3a. Percentage of Graduates by Major within Year Graduated - Females**

Major	Total	Year graduated				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>All majors</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Management studies	42	48	44	43	46	35
Accounting	8	7	7	7	5	11
Economics	10	11	2	12	7	15
Government	7	4	9	3	7	11
Sociology	14	15	21	10	18	11
Psychology	9	11	2	9	11	11
Social work	7	4	14	10	4	5
Hospitality and tourism management	3	...	...	5	4	3

Chart 4: Percentage of Graduates by Major - Females  
All Years



Management studies  
Economics  
Sociology  
Social work

Accounting  
Government  
Psychology  
Hospitality and tourism management

Major

Source: Table





3a

**Table 3b. Percentage of Graduates by Year Graduated within Major - Females**

Major	Total	Year graduated				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>All majors</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>29</b>
Management studies	100	12	17	23	24	24
Accounting	100	10	15	20	15	40
Economics	100	12	4	27	15	42
Government	100	5	21	11	21	42
Sociology	100	11	24	16	27	22
Psychology	100	13	4	22	26	35
Social work	100	5	32	32	11	21
Hospitality and tourism management	100	...	...	43	29	29

**Table 4. No. of Graduates by Age Group and Year Graduated**

Age group (years)	Total	Year graduated				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>All ages</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>103</b>
20 - 24	81	0	0	5	30	46
25 - 29	156	25	35	42	30	24
30 - 34	37	6	4	8	7	12
35 - 39	27	0	3	7	8	9
40 and over	64	8	16	20	8	12

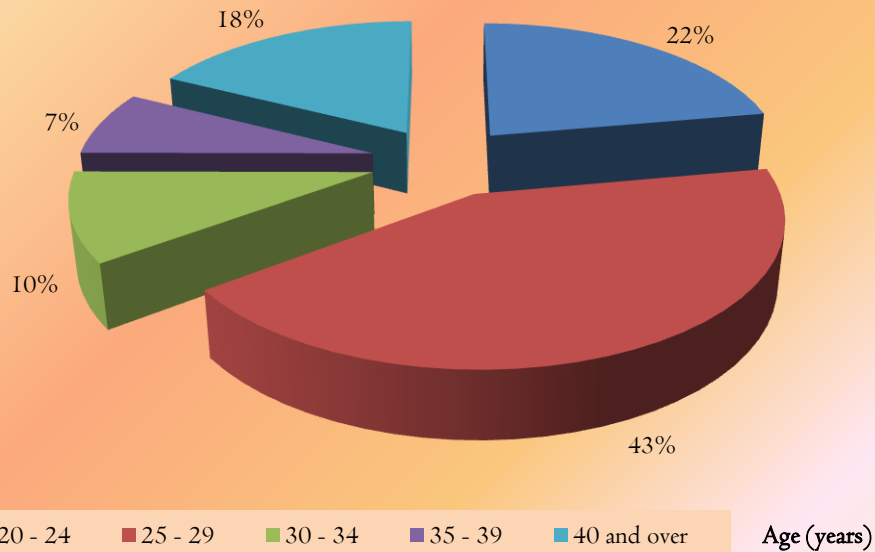
**Table 4a. Percentage of Graduates by Age Group within Year Graduated**

Age group (years)	Total	Year graduated				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>All ages</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
20 - 24	22	0	0	6	36	45
25 - 29	43	64	60	51	36	23
30 - 34	10	15	7	10	8	12
35 - 39	7	0	5	9	10	9
40 and over	18	21	28	24	10	12

As at January, 2007 the modal age group of the graduates of the five-year period, 2001 to 2005, was 25-29 years, one-fifth (22%) of the respondents was between 20-24 years of age and two-thirds (65%) were under the age of 30 (Table 4a). In addition, approximately one-fifth (18%) was 40 years old and over. A further examination of the data reveals a similar pattern of age distribution within both genders (Tables 5a and 6a).



Chart 5: Percentage of Graduates by Age Group



Source: Table



4a

Table 4b. Percentage of Graduates by Year Graduated within Age Group

Age group (years)	Total	Year graduated				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>All ages</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>28</b>
20 - 24	100	0	0	6	37	57
25 - 29	100	16	22	27	19	15
30 - 34	100	16	11	22	19	32
35 - 39	100	0	11	26	30	33
40 and over	100	13	25	31	13	19



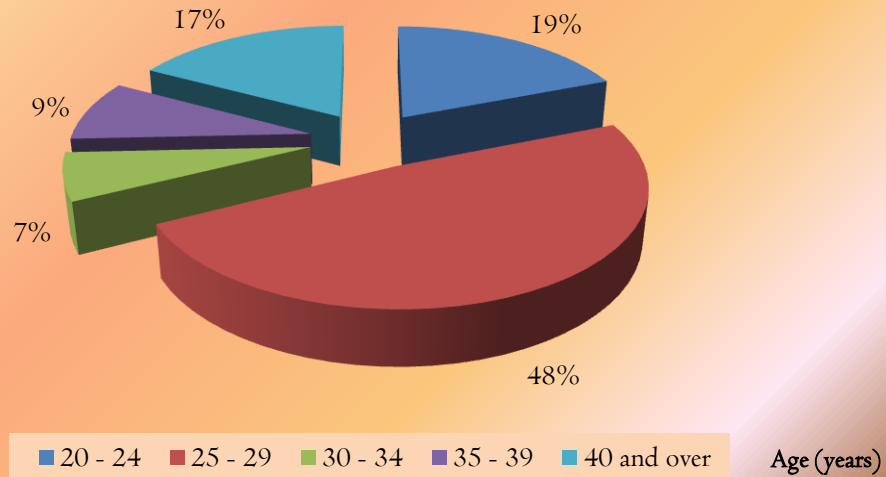
**Table 5. No. of Graduates by Age Group and Year Graduated - Males**

Age group (years)	Total	Year graduated				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>All ages</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>28</b>
20 - 24	20	0	0	1	11	8
25 - 29	51	8	10	16	10	7
30 - 34	7	1	0	1	1	4
35 - 39	9	0	0	2	2	5
40 and over	18	3	5	4	2	4

**Table 5a. Percentage of Graduates by Age Group within Year Graduated - Males**

Age group	Total	Year graduated				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>All ages</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
20 - 24	19	0	0	4	42	29
25 - 29	49	67	67	67	38	25
30 - 34	7	8	0	4	4	14
35 - 39	9	0	0	8	8	18
40 and over	17	25	33	17	8	14

Chart 6: Percentage of Graduates by Age Group  
Males



*Source: Table*

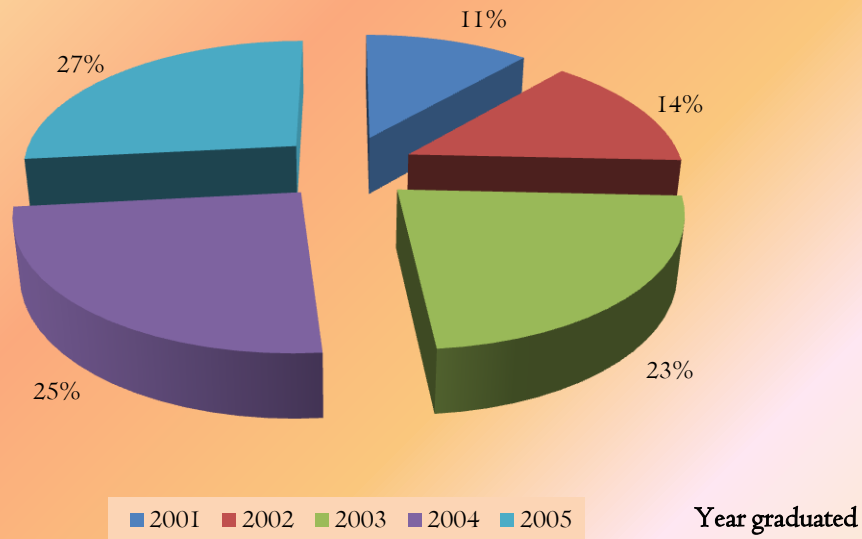


▷  $\delta_a$

**Table 5b. Percentage of Graduates by Year Graduated within Age Group - Males**

Age group (years)	Total	Year graduated				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>All ages</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>27</b>
20 - 24	100	0	0	5	55	40
25 - 29	100	16	20	31	20	14
30 - 34	100	14	0	14	14	57
35 - 39	100	0	0	22	22	56
40 and over	100	17	28	22	11	22

Chart 7: Percentage of Graduates by Year Graduated  
Males



*Source: Table*



5b

**Table 6. No. of Graduates by Age Group and Year Graduated - Females**

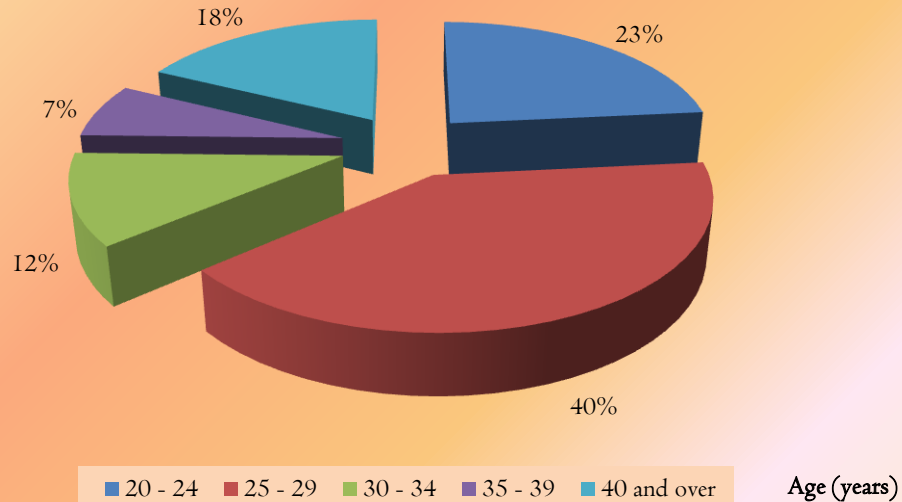
Age group (years)	Total	Year graduated				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>All ages</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>75</b>
20 - 24	61	0	0	4	19	38
25 - 29	105	17	25	26	20	17
30 - 34	30	5	4	7	6	8
35 - 39	18	0	3	5	6	4
40 and over	46	5	11	16	6	8



**Table 6a. Percentage of Graduates by Age Group within Year Graduated - Females**

Age group (years)	Total	Year graduated				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>All ages</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
20 - 24	23	0	0	7	33	51
25 - 29	40	63	58	45	35	23
30 - 34	12	19	9	12	11	11
35 - 39	7	0	7	9	11	5
40 and over	18	19	26	28	11	11

Chart 8: Percentage of Graduates by Age Group  
Females



*Source: Table*

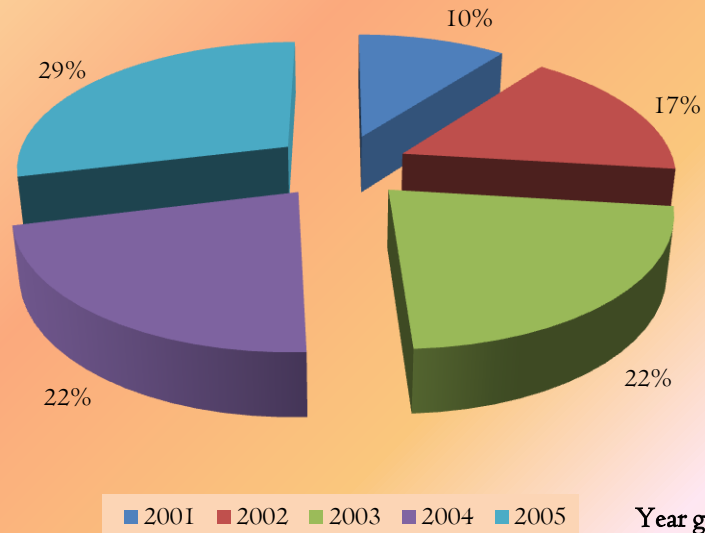


▷ 6a

**Table 6b. Percentage of Graduates by Year Graduated within Age Group - Females**

Age group (years)	Total	Year graduated				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>All ages</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>29</b>
20 - 24	100	0	0	7	31	62
25 - 29	100	16	24	25	19	16
30 - 34	100	17	13	23	20	27
35 - 39	100	0	17	28	33	22
40 and over	100	11	24	35	13	17

Chart 9: Percentage of Graduates by Year Graduated  
Females



Source: Table



6b

**Table 7. No. of Graduates by Employment Status**

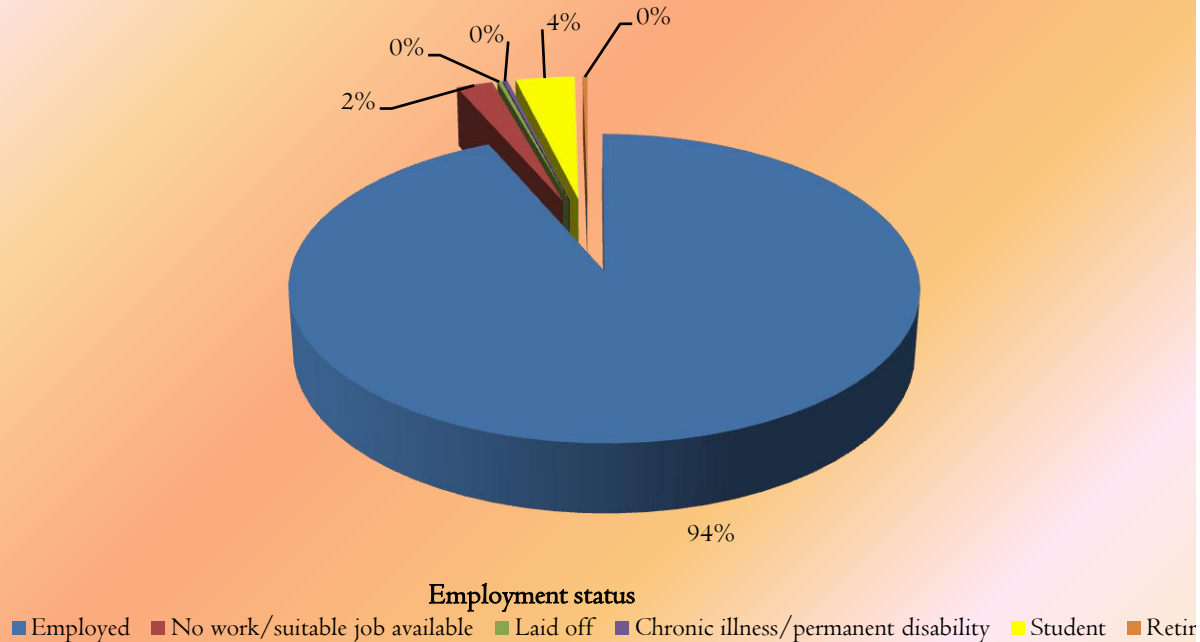
Employment Status	No. of graduates	Percentage
	(1)	(2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>100</b>
Employed	341	93
Unemployed	24	7
(Reason)		
No work/suitable job available	8	2
Laid off	1	0
Chronic illness/permanent disability	1	0
Student	13	4
Retired	1	0

Of all 365 respondents, 93% were employed and 7% were unemployed, of which 4% were classified as students and 2% reported that no work or suitable job was available as at January, 2007.

Employed	93
No work/suitable job available	2
Laid off	0
Chronic illness/permanent disability	0
Student	4
<u>Retired</u>	<u>0</u>



Chart 10: Percentage of Graduates by Employment Status



Source: Table



red

7

**Table 8. Percentage of Graduates by Major and Employment Status**

Major	Total	Employment status		
		Employed	Self-employed	Unemployed*
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>All majors</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
Management studies	100	96	1	3
Accounting	100	97	3	0
Economics	100	91	4	4
Government	100	96	0	4
Sociology	100	100	0	0
Psychology	100	91	0	9
Social work	100	100	0	0
Hospitality and tourism management	100	100	0	0

\*excludes chronic illness/permanent disability, student and retired (see Table 7)



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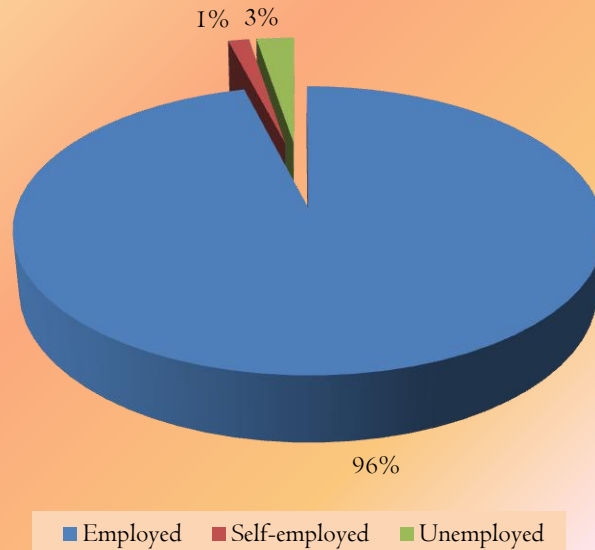
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Employed	Self-employed	Unemployed
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Chart II: Percentage of Graduates by Employment Status - All Majors



*Source: Table*



8

**Table 9. Percentage of Graduates by Major and Employment Status - Males**

Major	Total	Employment status		
		Employed	Self-employed	Unemployed
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>All majors</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>
Management studies	100	95	5	0
Accounting	100	93	7	0
Economics	100	95	5	0
Government	100	100	0	0
Sociology	100	100	0	0
Psychology	100	100	0	0
Social work	100	100	0	0
Hospitality and tourism management	100	100	0	0

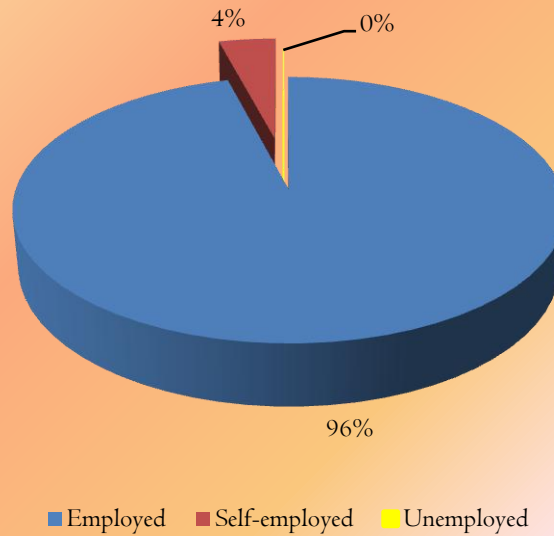
All the male graduates who participated in the survey were employed compared to 96% in the case of the females (Tables 9 and 10).

Entrepreneurs were observed mainly amongst males. Female graduates in psychology reported the largest rate of unemployment (10%).





Chart 12: Percentage of Graduates by Employment Status - Males  
All Majors



*Source: Table*



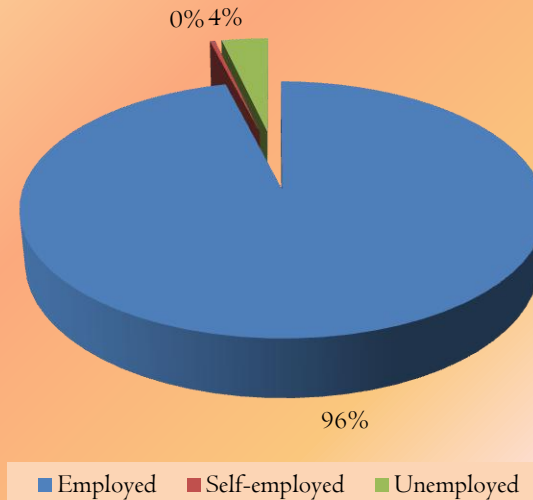
9

Table 10. Percentage of Graduates by Major and Employment Status - Females

Major	Total	Employment status		
		Employed	Self-employed	Unemployed
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>All majors</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>
Management studies	100	96	0	4
Accounting	100	100	0	0
Economics	100	88	4	8
Government	100	94	0	6
Sociology	100	100	0	0
Psychology	100	90	0	10
Social work	100	100	0	0
Hospitality and tourism management	100	100	0	0



Chart I3: Percentage of Graduates by Employment Status - Females  
All Majors



*Source: Table*



10

**Table II. Percentage of Graduates by Year Graduated and First Employment**

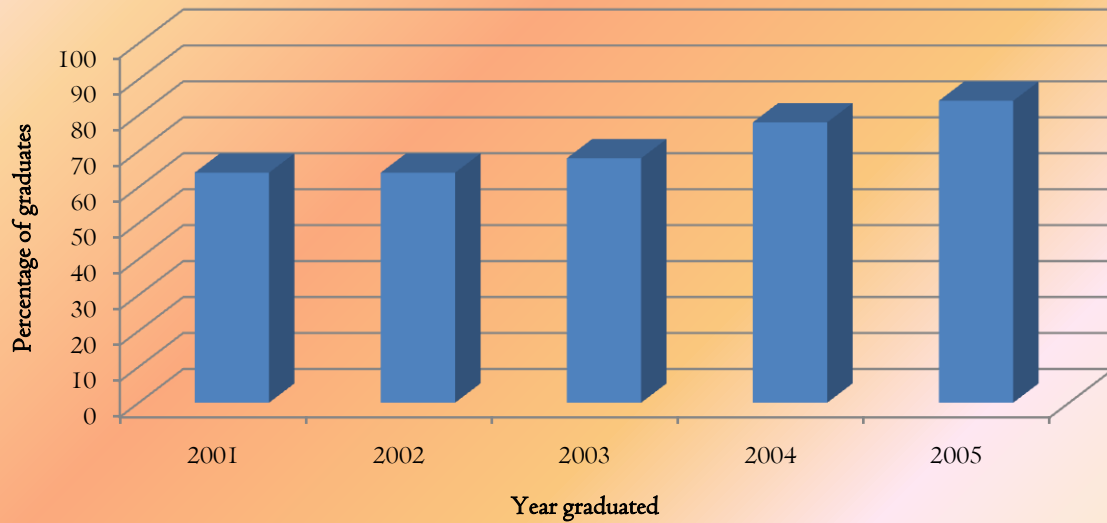
Year graduated	Total	First year of employment						
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Not stated
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2001	100	64	18	10	0	0	0	8
2002	100	0	64	24	5	2	0	5
2003	100	0	0	68	18	7	2	4
2004	100	0	0	0	78	13	5	4
2005	100	0	0	0	0	84	14	2

The survey results show that approximately four-fifths of the graduates of 2004 (78%) and 2005 (84%) obtained their first jobs in the same year of graduation compared with two-thirds in the earlier years, 2001 to 2003 (Table II).

64  
64  
68  
78  
84



Chart I4: Percentage of Graduates with First Job in Year Graduated



*Source: Table*



2 II

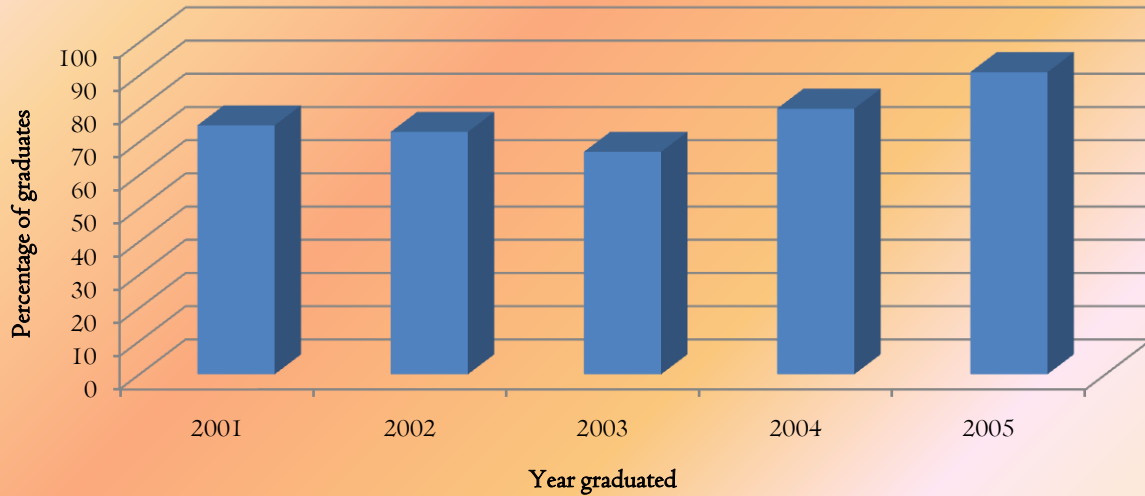
**Table 12. Percentage of Graduates by Year Graduated and First Employment - Males**

Year graduated	Total	First year of employment						
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Not stated
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2001	100	75	17	0	0	0	0	8
2002	100	0	73	0	7	7	0	13
2003	100	0	0	67	25	4	4	0
2004	100	0	0	0	80	8	12	0
2005	100	0	0	0	0	91	4	4

A review of the data by gender reveals that whereas in 2001 and 2002 over 70% of the male graduates were employed in the same year of graduation, employment amongst females was 60% (Tables 12 and 13). However, in 2003 and 2004 both genders reported similar levels of employment in the graduating year but in 2005 employment amongst males (91%) was higher when compared to the females (81%).

75  
73  
67  
80  
91

Chart I5: Percentage of Graduates with First Job in Year Graduated  
Males



*Source: Table*



12

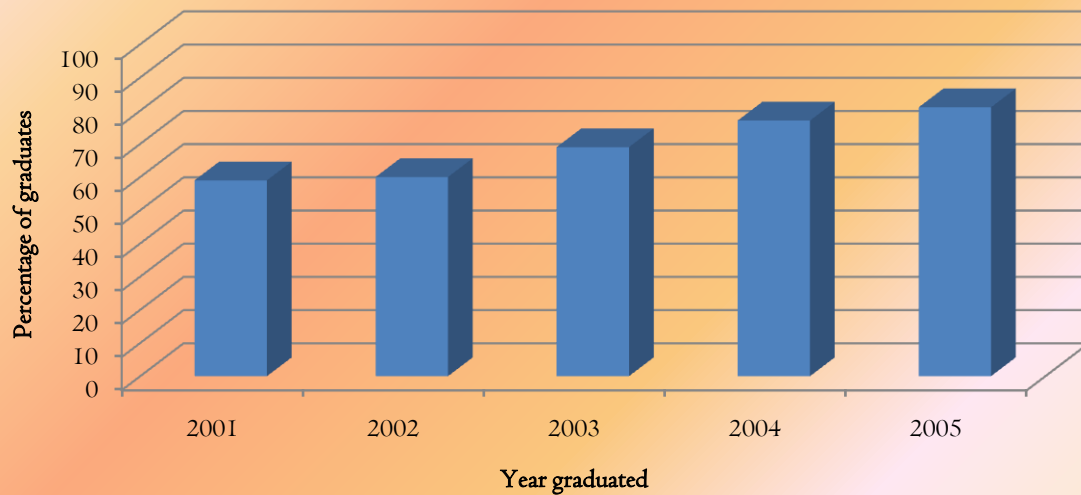
**Table I3. Percentage of Graduates by Year Graduated and First Employment - Females**

Year graduated	Total	First year of employment						
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Not stated
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2001	100	59	19	15	0	0	0	7
2002	100	0	60	33	5	0	0	2
2003	100	0	0	69	16	9	2	5
2004	100	0	0	0	77	15	2	6
2005	100	0	0	0	0	81	18	1

59  
60  
69  
77  
81



Chart I6: Percentage of Graduates with First Job in Year Graduated  
Females



*Source : Table I3*



**Table 14. Percentage of Graduates by Major and Industry of Employment - First Job**

Major	Total	Industry of employment							
		Petroleum and gas	Manufacturing	Electricity and water	Construction	Distribution	Transport and communication	Financing, insurance and business services	Community, social and personal services
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All majors	100	2	7	1	1	7	4	22	53
Management studies	100	2	11	1	2	11	5	26	41
Accounting	100	6	3	3	0	6	3	44	34
Economics	100	4	9	2	0	2	4	33	41
Government	100	0	4	0	4	4	4	16	68
Sociology	100	2	5	0	2	9	7	11	64
Psychology	100	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	91
Social work	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Hospitality and tourism management	100	0	13	0	0	13	13	0	63

Over a half (53%) of social sciences graduates, comprising mainly of the majors in social work, psychology, government, sociology, hospitality and tourism management, reported their first employment after graduation in the Community, social and personal services. It should be noted that the state is a significant employer in this sector. Financing, insurance and business services absorbed over one (22%) of the graduates with a substantial proportion of accounting (44%) and economics majors (33%).



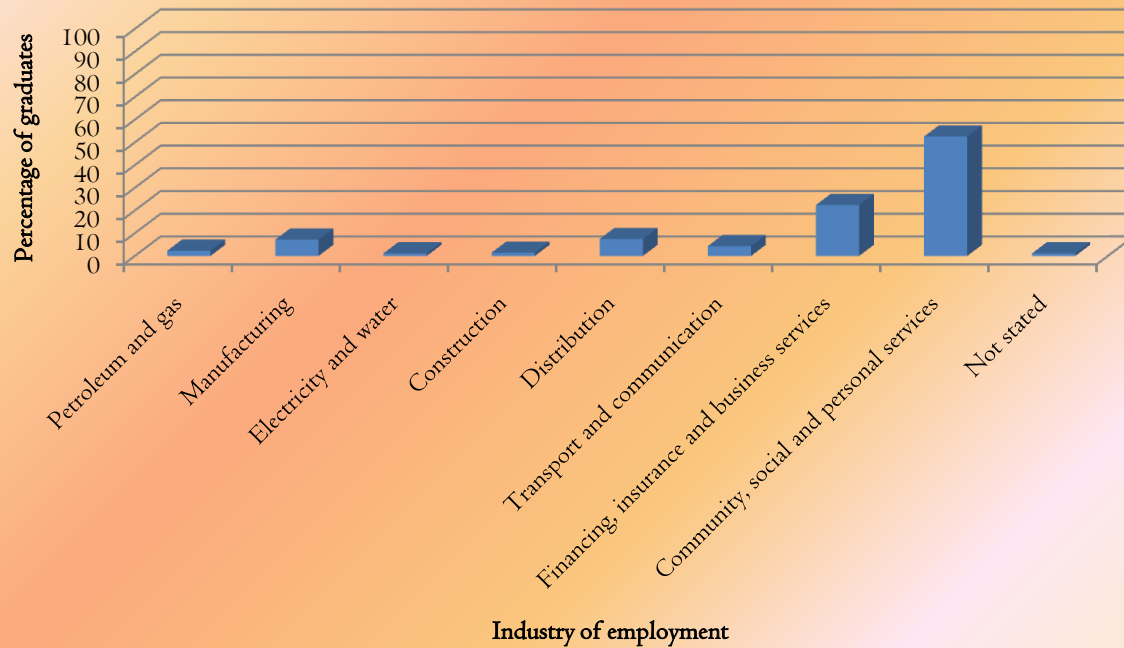
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Petroleum and gas	Manufa cturing	Electrici ty and water	Constru ction	Distribu tion	Transpo rt and commu nication	Financin g, insuranc e and business	Communi ty, social and personal	Not stated
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Chart I7: Percentage of Graduates with First Job by Industry of Employment



Source: Table



14

Table 15. Percentage of Graduates by Major and Industry of Employment - First Job

Males

Major	Total	Industry of employment								
		Agri- culture	Petro- leum and gas	Manu- facturing	Elec- tricity and water	Con- struction	Dis- tribution	Transport and com- munication	Financing, insurance and business services	Community, social and personal services
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All majors	100	0	3	10	1	1	9	6	25	43
Management studies	100	0	2	17	0	0	12	2	24	41
Accounting	100	0	7	0	7	0	7	7	43	29
Economics	100	0	5	10	0	0	5	10	33	33
Government	100	0	0	14	0	14	14	0	14	43
Sociology	100	0	0	0	0	0	13	25	13	50
Psychology	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Social work	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Hospitality and tourism management	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100

A review of the data by gender shows that a larger percentage (56%) of the female graduates reported their first employment after graduation in the Community, social and personal services sector compared to their male counterparts (43%) (Tables 15 and 16). Financing, insurance and business services absorbed one-quarter (25%) and one-fifth (21%) of the male and female graduates respectively. One-quarter (25%) of the male graduates who specialised in sociology was employed in the transport and communication sector (Table 15).





\_\_\_\_\_

Not stated
(11)
1
0
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0
0

Male  
Female

3	10	1	1	9	6	25	43	1
2	6	1	2	7	4	21	56	1

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**Table I6. Percentage of Graduates by Major and Sector of Employment - First Job**

**Females**

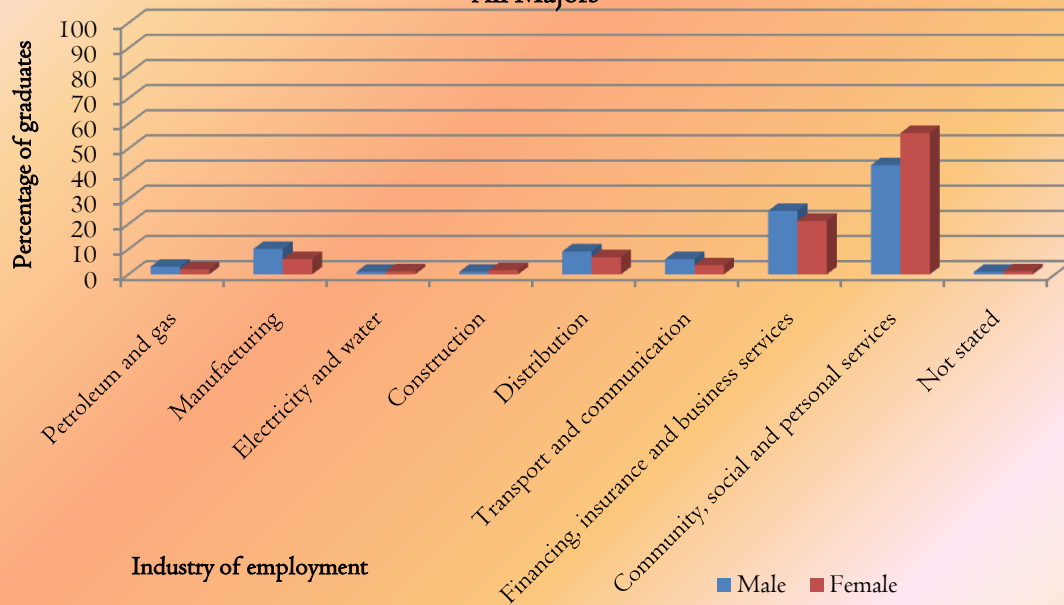
Major	Total	Industry of employment							
		Petroleum and gas	Manu- facturing	Electricity and water	Con- struction	Dis- tribution	Transport and com- munication	Financing, insurance and business services	Community, social and personal services
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All majors	100	2	6	1	2	7	4	21	56
Management studies	100	2	8	2	3	10	6	27	40
Accounting	100	6	6	0	0	6	0	44	39
Economics	100	4	8	4	0	0	0	32	48
Government	100	0	0	0	0	0	6	17	78
Sociology	100	3	6	0	3	8	3	11	67
Psychology	100	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	90
Social work	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Hospitality and tourism management	100	0	14	0	0	14	14	0	57



\_\_\_\_\_

Not stated
(10)
1
2
0
4
0
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**Chart I8: Percentage of Graduates with First Job by Industry of Employment and Gender  
All Majors**



*Source: Tables I5 and I6*



**Table 17. Percentage of Graduates by Major and Industry of Employment as at January 2007**

Major	Total	Industry of employment								
		Agri- culture	Petro- leum and gas	Manu- facturing	Elec- tricity and water	Con- struction	Dis- tribution	Trans- port and com- muni- cation	Financing, insurance and business services	Com- munity social and personal services
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All majors	100	0	3	6	1	1	5	4	29	49
Management studies	100	1	6	10	1	1	7	3	35	35
Accounting	100	0	3	9	3	0	3	3	59	19
Economics	100	0	4	2	2	0	2	7	38	40
Government	100	0	0	0	0	4	0	8	17	71
Sociology	100	0	0	7	2	2	7	7	14	61
Psychology	100	0	0	0	0		10	0	5	86
Social work	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Hospitality and tourism management	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100

As at January, 2007, a substantial percentage (49%) of social sciences graduates reported employment in the Community, social and personal services sector, followed by Financing, insurance and business services which absorbed over one-quarter (29%) of the graduates (Table 17). By major, the majority of accounting graduates (59%) was employed in Financing, insurance and business services which accounted for 38% economics and 35% management studies graduate employment.



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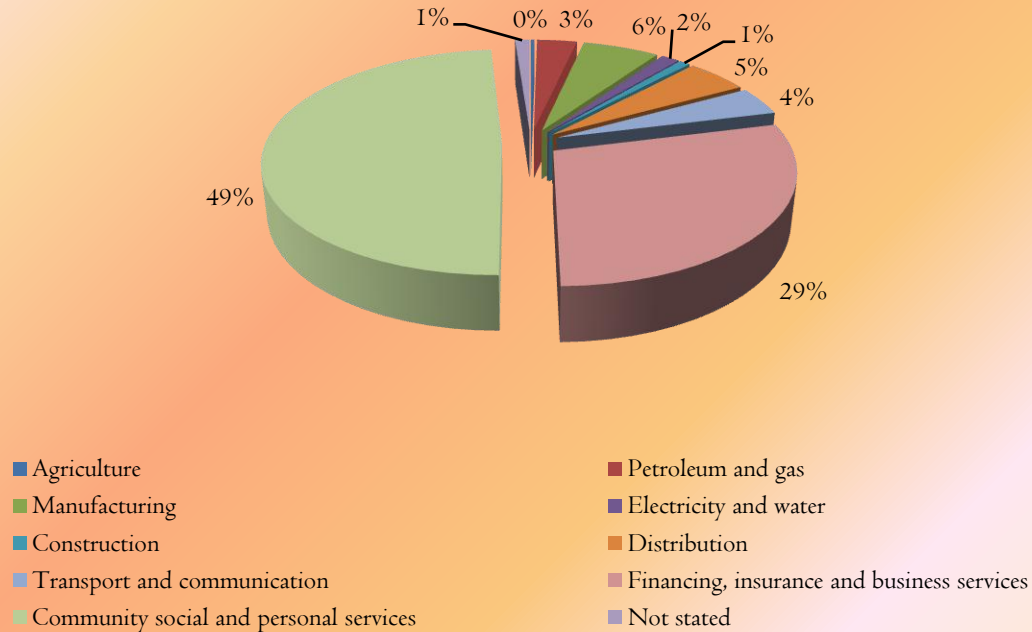
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graduates  
ich also

Agriculture	Petroleum and gas	Manufacturi ng	Electricity and water	Construction
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Distribution	Transport and communication	Financing, insurance and business services	Community social and personal services	Not stated
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Chart I9: Percentage of Graduates by Industry of Employment



*Source: Table*



17

**Table 18. Percentage of Graduates by Major and Industry of Employment - Current Job**

**Males**

Major	Total	Industry of employment									
		Agri- culture	Petro- leum and gas	Manu- facturing	Elec- tricity and water	Con- struction	Dis- tribution	Trans- port and com- muni- cation	Financing, insurance and business services	Com- munity, social and personal services	Not stated
	(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All majors	100	0	3	8	3	1	5	8	32	39	1
Management studies	100	0	5	15	0	0	5	3	38	35	0
Accounting	100	0	0	7	7	0	7	7	50	21	0
Economics	100	0	5	5	5	0	5	14	33	29	5
Government	100	0	0	0	0	14	0	14	14	57	0
Sociology	100	0	0	0	13	0	13	25	13	38	0
Psychology	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
Social work	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
Hospitality and tourism management	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0

A review of the data by gender shows that, as at January, 2007, two-fifths (39%) of the males and over a half (53%) of the female graduates were employed in the Community, social and personal services sector (Tables 18 and 19). Approximately one-third (32%) of the male graduates reported employment in Financing, insurance and business services which also accounted for a substantial percentage (28%) of female employment.

Males		0		3		8		3		1		5	
Females		0		3		5		1		1		5	

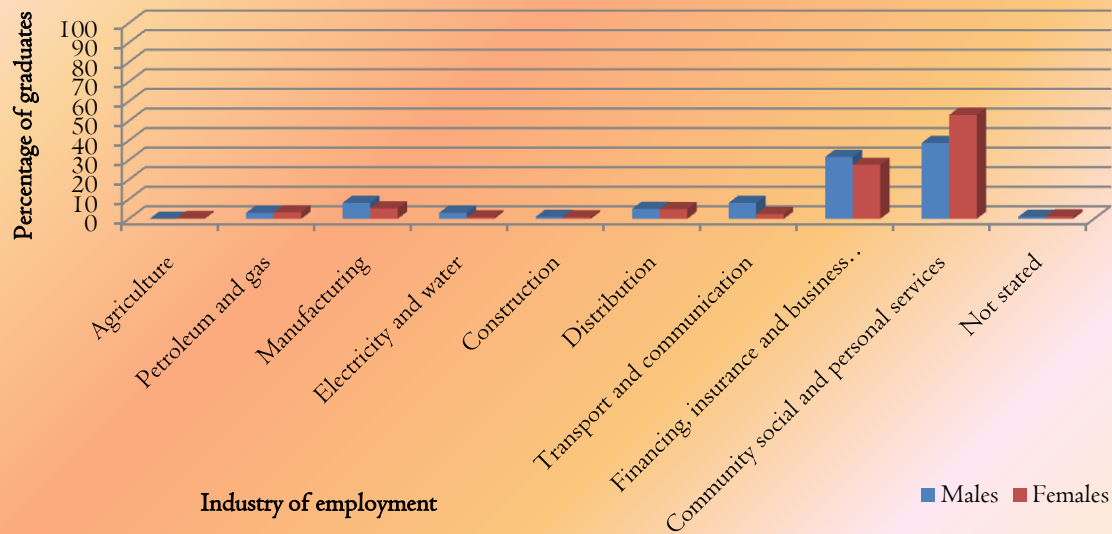
	8		32		39		I
	2		28		53		I

Table 19. Percentage of Graduates by Major and Industry of Employment - Current Job

Females

Major	Total	Industry of employment									
		Agri- culture	Petro- leum and gas	Manu- facturing	Elec- tricity and water	Con- struction	Dis- tribution	Trans- port and com-muni- cation	Financing, insurance and business services	Com- munity, social and personal services	Not stated
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
All majors	100	0	3	5	1	1	5	2	28	53	1
Management studies	100	1	6	8	2	1	8	4	34	35	2
Accounting	100	0	6	11	0	0	0	0	67	17	0
Economics	100	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	42	50	4
Government	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	18	76	0
Sociology	100	0	0	8	0	3	6	3	14	67	0
Psychology	100	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	6	83	0
Social work	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
Hospitality and tourism management	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0

**Chart 20: Percentage of Graduates by Industry of Employment and Gender  
All Majors**



*Source: Tables 18 and 19*



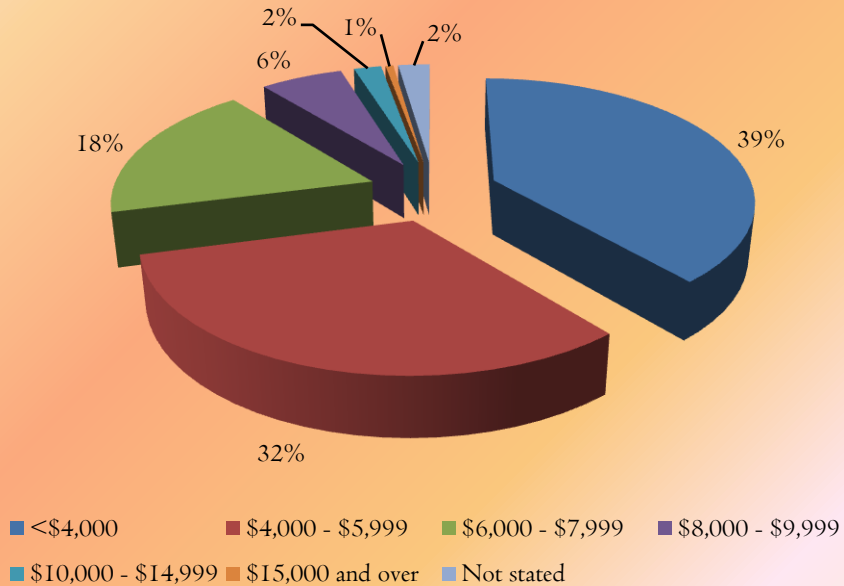


**Table 20. Percentage of Graduates by Major and Gross Monthly Income - First Job**

Major	Total	Gross monthly income						
		<\$4,000	\$4,000 - \$5,999	\$6,000 - \$7,999	\$8,000 - \$9,999	\$10,000 - \$14,999	\$15,000 and over	Not stated
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All majors	100	39	32	18	6	2	1	2
Management studies	100	35	39	16	4	3	1	3
Accounting	100	56	19	25	0	0	0	0
Economics	100	37	26	20	7	4	0	7
Government	100	32	40	16	8	4	0	0
Sociology	100	39	30	23	9	0	0	0
Psychology	100	52	26	9	9	0	4	0
Social work	100	27	23	32	18	0	0	0
Hospitality and tourism management	100	63	38	0	0	0	0	0

Table 20 shows the percentage distribution of graduates by gross monthly incomes of their first jobs. Two-fifths (39%) of the graduates who participated in the survey reported gross monthly incomes of under \$4000 and one-third (32%) received \$4,000-\$5,999. Four percent (4%) of the majors in management studies, economics (4%), government (4%) and psychology (4%) reported gross monthly incomes of \$10,000 and over. About one-fifth (18%) of the graduates who specialised in social work received \$8,000-\$9,999 in their first jobs.

Chart 2I: Percentage of Graduates by Gross Monthly Income - First Job  
All Majors



*Source: Table*



≈ 20

**Table 2I. Percentage of Graduates by Major and Gross Monthly Income - First Job**

**Males**

Major	Total	Gross monthly income						
		<\$4,000	\$4,000 - \$5,999	\$6,000 - \$7,999	\$8,000 - \$9,999	\$10,000 - \$14,999	\$15,000 and over	Not stated
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All majors	100	34	28	22	9	3	1	2
Management studies	100	29	49	15	2	2	2	0
Accounting	100	64	14	21	0	0	0	0
Economics	100	38	10	29	10	5	0	10
Government	100	14	29	14	29	14	0	0
Sociology	100	25	13	38	25	0	0	0
Psychology	100	67	0	0	33	0	0	0
Social work	100	0	0	75	25	0	0	0
Hospitality and tourism management	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0

A review of gross monthly income by gender indicates that the percentage of females reporting incomes of less than \$4000 (41%) and \$4,000-\$5,999 (34%) was higher when compared to the males, 34% and 28%, respectively (Tables 21 and 22). The proportion of male graduates exceeded that of their female counterparts in the higher income ranges. By major, one-quarter (25%) and over of the male graduates in government, sociology, psychology and social work received monthly incomes of \$8,000-\$9,999 in their first job; a similar level of remuneration was reported by 17% of the female majors in social work.

Males		34		28		22		9		3		1	
Females		41		34		16		5		2		0	





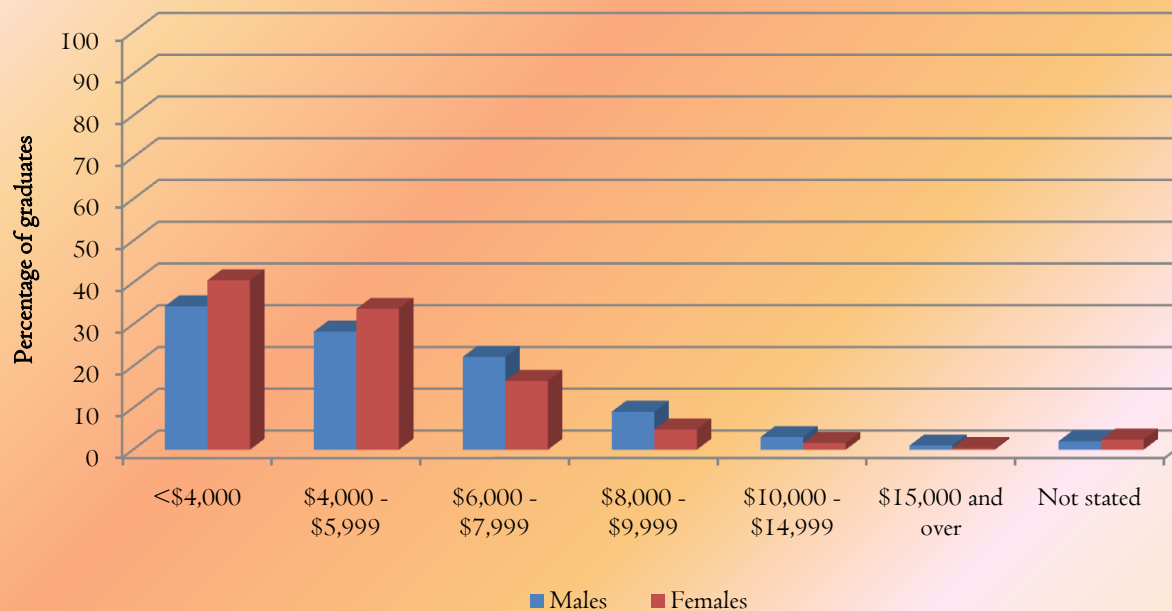
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**Table 22. Percentage of Graduates by Major and Gross Monthly Income - First Job**

**Females**

Major	Total	Gross monthly income						
		<\$4,000	\$4,000 - \$5,999	\$6,000 - \$7,999	\$8,000 - \$9,999	\$10,000 - \$14,999	\$15,000 and over	Not stated
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All majors	100	41	34	16	5	2	0	2
Management studies	100	37	35	16	5	3	0	5
Accounting	100	50	22	28	0	0	0	0
Economics	100	36	40	12	4	4	0	4
Government	100	39	44	17	0	0	0	0
Sociology	100	42	33	19	6	0	0	0
Psychology	100	50	30	10	5	0	5	0
Social work	100	33	28	22	17	0	0	0
Hospitality and tourism management	100	71	29	0	0	0	0	0

**Chart 22: Percentage of Graduates by Gross Monthly Income and Gender- First Job  
All Majors**



*Source: Tables 21 and 22*



**Table 23. Percentage of Graduates by Major and Gross Monthly Income - Current Job**

Major	Total	Gross monthly income					
		<\$4,000	\$4,000 - \$5,999	\$6,000 - \$7,999	\$8,000 - \$9,999	\$10,000 - \$14,999	\$15,000 and over
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All majors	100	4	20	36	20	12	4
Management studies	100	3	19	34	19	17	4
Accounting	100	6	31	41	19	0	3
Economics	100	4	13	47	11	11	4
Government	100	4	29	33	21	4	8
Sociology	100	2	18	30	39	5	5
Psychology	100	10	14	33	19	19	5
Social work	100	0	23	41	14	23	0
Hospitality and tourism management	100	0	38	25	25	0	0

Table 23 shows that the modal income of the graduates of 2001 to 2005 was \$6,000 - \$7,999 (36%) monthly as at January, 2006. A similar percentage of the graduates received incomes of \$8,000 and over. A substantial percentage of the majors in accounting (41%), government (33%) and hospitality and tourism management (38%) was paid less than \$6,000. Over one-fifth of the graduates with psychology (19%), social work (23%) and management studies (19%) reported gross monthly incomes of \$10,000 and over.

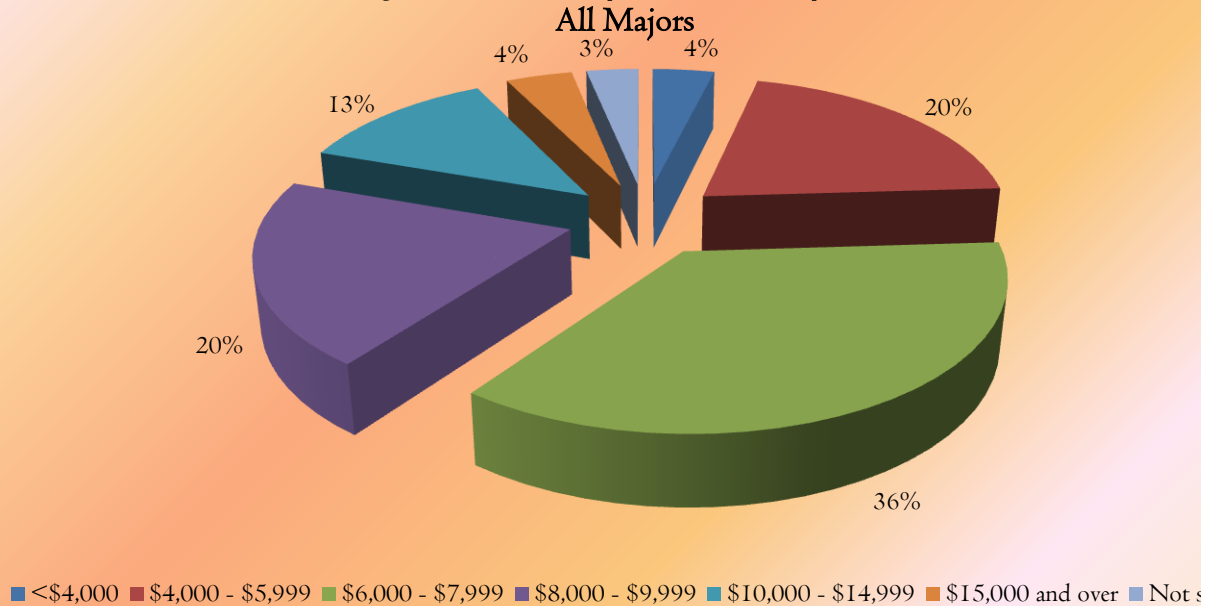


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Chart 23: Percentage of Graduates by Gross Monthly Income - Current Job



*Source: Table*



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23



**Table 24. Percentage of Graduates by Major and Gross Monthly Income - Current Job**

**Males**

Major	Total	Gross monthly income					
		<\$4,000	\$4,000 - \$5,999	\$6,000 - \$7,999	\$8,000 - \$9,999	\$10,000 - \$14,999	\$15,000 and over
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All majors	100	5	14	32	23	12	9
Management studies	100	5	18	28	23	15	10
Accounting	100	14	29	29	21	0	7
Economics	100	5	5	38	19	10	10
Government	100	0	0	29	29	14	29
Sociology	100	0	0	25	50	25	0
Psychology	100	0	33	0	33	33	0
Social work	100	0	0	100	0	0	0
Hospitality and tourism management	100	0	100	0	0	0	0

A review of the data by gender indicates that male graduates received higher monthly incomes than their female counterparts in their jobs (Tables 24 and 25). The data show that 44% of the males reported gross monthly incomes of \$8,000 and over compared to the 33%. Male graduates who specialised in accounting and females with majors in government were the lowest paid; at the top of males and females who majored in government and psychology respectively were the highest paid.



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**Table 25. Percentage of Graduates by Major and Gross Monthly Income - Current Job**

**Females**

Major	Total	Gross monthly income					
		<\$4,000	\$4,000 - \$5,999	\$6,000 - \$7,999	\$8,000 - \$9,999	\$10,000 - \$14,999	\$15,000 and over
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All majors	100	3	23	38	19	12	2
Management studies	100	3	19	37	17	18	2
Accounting	100	0	33	50	17	0	0
Economics	100	4	21	54	4	13	0
Government	100	6	41	35	18	0	0
Sociology	100	3	22	31	36	0	6
Psychology	100	11	11	39	17	17	6
Social work	100	0	28	28	17	28	0
Hospitality and tourism management	100	0	29	29	29	0	0

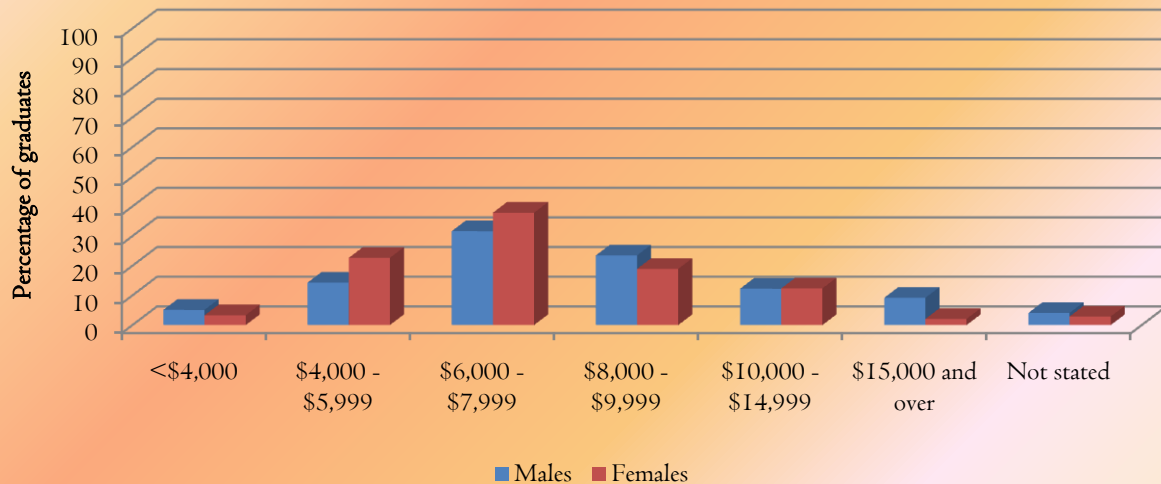


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Males		5		14		32		23		12		9		4
Females		3		23		38		19		12		2		3

Chart 24: Percentage of Graduates by Gross Monthly Income and Gender -  
Current Job  
All Majors



*Source: Tables 24 and 25*

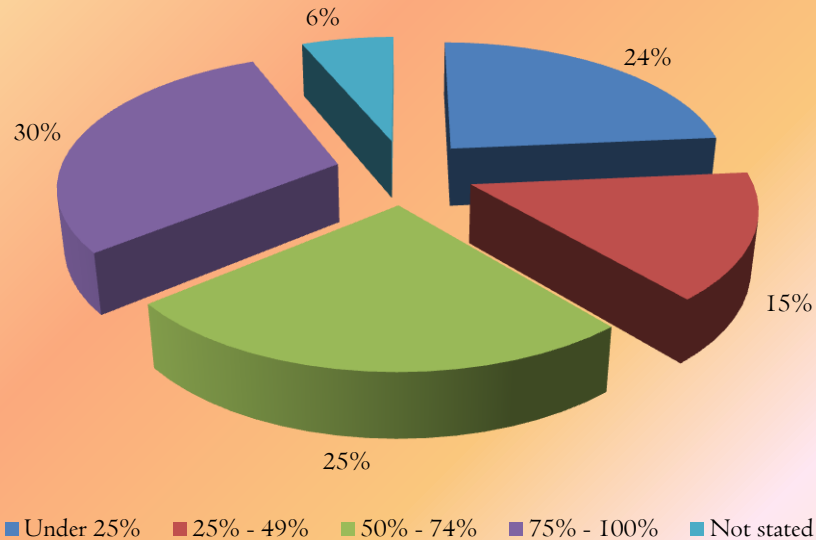


**Table 26. Percentage of Graduates by Major and Relevance of University Education to First Job**

Major	Total	Relevance of university education to first job				
		Under 25%	25% - 49%	50% - 74%	75% - 100%	Not stated
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All majors	100	24	15	25	30	6
Management studies	100	20	16	26	32	7
Accounting	100	28	13	28	31	0
Economics	100	26	13	28	26	7
Government	100	32	12	20	28	8
Sociology	100	32	20	23	20	5
Psychology	100	22	22	30	17	9
Social work	100	14	9	9	59	9
Hospitality and tourism management	100	25	13	38	13	13

Table 26 reveals that a substantial proportion (30%) of the graduates indicated that the relevance of university education to their first jobs was within the 75% - 100% range and accumulatively over one-half (55%) reported a relevance of 50% and above. Social work majors (59%) reported the highest level of relevance of university education to their first jobs while sociology (32%) and government (32%) majors reported the lowest levels of relevance.

Chart 25: Relevance of University Education to First Job  
All Majors



*Source: Tabl*





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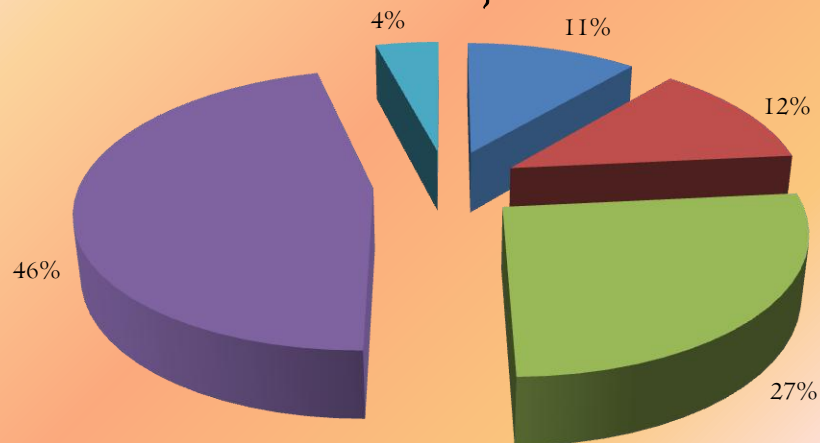
**Table 27. Percentage of Graduates by Major and Relevance of University Education to Current Job**

Major	Total	Relevance of university education to current job				
		Under 25%	25% - 49%	50% - 74%	75% - 100%	Not stated
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All majors	100	11	12	26	46	4
Management studies	100	10	13	26	48	4
Accounting	100	6	9	44	41	0
Economics	100	20	13	24	38	4
Government	100	21	13	25	38	4
Sociology	100	11	18	25	41	5
Psychology	100	5	14	38	33	10
Social work	100	9	0	0	91	0
Hospitality and tourism management	100	0	0	38	50	13

The table above reveals that a larger percentage of graduates (46%) indicated that the relevance of university education to their current jobs was within the 75% - 100% range compared to 30% in the case of their first jobs (Table 26). Accumulatively, approximately three-quarters (72%) reported a relevance of 50% and above. Ninety-one percent (91%) of the graduates with a major in social work reported relevance of 75% and over, and one-fifth of the economics (20%) and government (21%) majors recorded an education-to-job relevance of less than 25%.



Chart 26: Relevance of University Education to Current Job  
All Majors



**Relevance**

■ Under 25%

■ 25% - 49%

■ 50% - 74%

■ 75% - 100%

■ Not stated

*Source: Table*



27

**Table 28. Percentage of Graduates by Major and Number of Employers**

Major	Total	Number of employers		
		1	2	3
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
All majors	100	51	30	13
Management studies	100	50	30	12
Accounting	100	56	28	6
Economics	100	38	36	18
Government	100	75	21	4
Sociology	100	52	32	11
Psychology	100	52	14	29
Social work	100	55	32	9
Hospitality and tourism management	100	25	50	13

Table 28 reveals that one-half (51%) of all graduates held one job after graduation. Job mobility was most significant among hospitality and tourism management and economics graduates, and least amongst government.

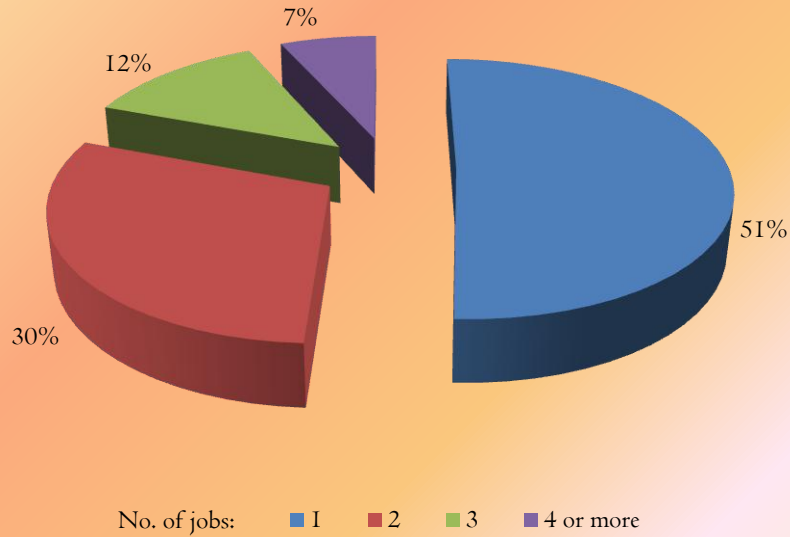


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Chart 27: Percentage of Graduates by No. of Employers  
All Majors



*Source: Table*





28

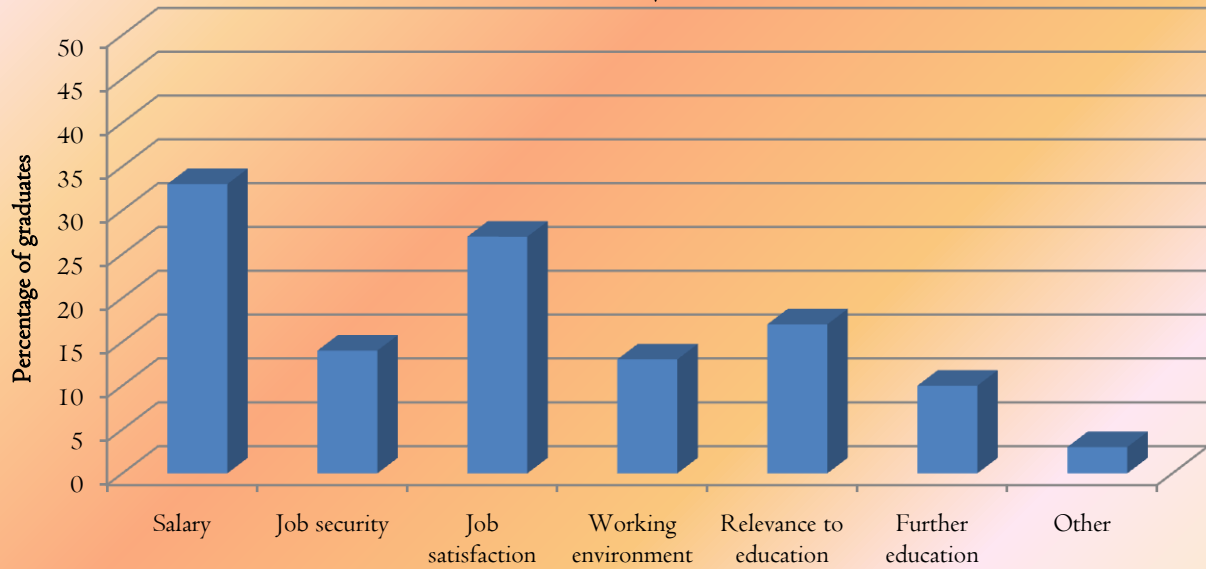
**Table 29. Percentage of Graduates by Major and Reason for Changing Jobs**

Major	Reason for job change						
	Salary	Job security	Job satisfaction	Working environment	Relevance to education	Further education	Other
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All majors	33	14	27	13	17	10	3
Management studies	35	12	28	11	16	8	4
Accounting	24	3	18	12	21	12	6
Economics	32	19	32	13	15	9	4
Government	11	11	19	11	11	4	0
Sociology	42	22	29	18	20	7	4
Psychology	22	11	15	7	15	19	7
Social work	46	21	29	25	17	17	4
Hospitality and tourism management	75	25	50	25	50	38	0

One-third (33%) of the graduates, especially in hospitality and tourism management, social work, sociology and management studies identified income as the reason for job mobility and 27% indicated job satisfaction; security of tenure (14%) received a relatively low rating. Working environment was cited as a reason for changing jobs by a quarter (25%) of the graduates who specialised in social work and hospitality and tourism management.



Chart 28: Reason for Changing Jobs  
All Majors



*Source: Table*



29

Table 30. Percentage of Graduates by Major and Most Important Reason for Recruitment

Major	Total	Most important reason for recruitment								
		Main subject/specialisation	Class of degree	Computer skills	Recommendations/references	Personality	Chance	Practical/work experience	Previously employed there	Other
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All majors	100	35	10	2	9	14	4	16	4	5
Management studies	100	34	12	1	10	12	3	14	6	4
Accounting	100	59	6	3	13	6	3	6	0	3
Economics	100	40	11	4	9	11	7	18	0	0
Government	100	8	13	4	4	33	0	25	4	8
Sociology	100	23	7	5	4	18	14	20	2	9
Psychology	100	33	5	0	14	14	5	14	5	5
Social work	100	45	9	0	9	14	0	9	9	0
Hospitality and tourism management	100	38	0	0	0	25	0	25	13	0

A substantial percentage (35%) of the graduates was of the opinion that the area of specialisation was mainly responsible for the recruitment; over a half (59%) of the accounting graduates expressed this view. One-third (33%) of the majors in government and one-quarter (25%) in hospitality and tourism management cited personality as a key attribute to employment and one-quarter (25%) in each stated practical/work experience.



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**Table 3I. Percentage Rating of the Contribution of University Education to Cope with Job**

**All Majors**

Component of education	Total	Rating - %		
		Low	Medium	High
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Theory content	100	24	45	29
Project work	100	20	39	39
Internship placement	100	66	17	13
Guidance from lecturers	100	45	38	13
Research work	100	26	35	36
Computer training	100	30	36	31
Advice from peers	100	45	36	16

Including all majors, Table 3I reveals that a relatively large percentage of graduates gave a low rating to internship placement (66%) and guidance from lecturers (45%) and advice from peers (45%) as aspects of university education that contributed to their ability to cope with their jobs. A medium ranking was shown for theory content (45%), project work (39%) and computer training (36%). A similar percentage of medium (35%) and high (36%) rating.



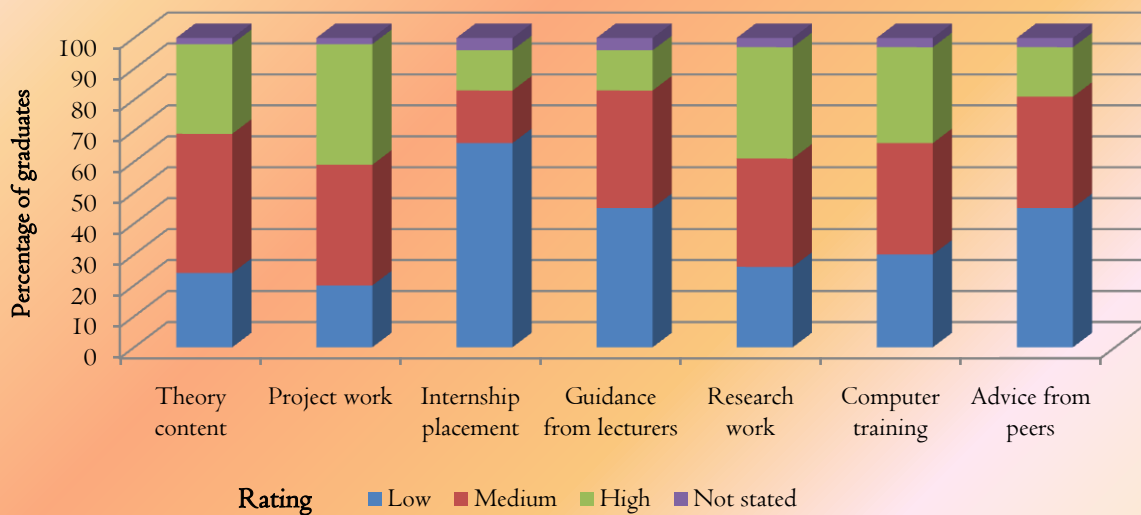


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placement (66%),  
ability to cope with  
Research received

Chart 29: Percentage Rating of the Contribution of University Education to Cope with  
Job  
All Majors



*Source: Table*



31

**Table 3Ia. Percentage Rating of the Contribution of University Education to Cope with Job**

**Management Studies**

Component of education	Total	Rating - %			
		Low	Medium	High	Not stated
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Theory content	100	24	47	29	0
Project work	100	20	38	41	1
Internship placement	100	69	22	7	2
Guidance from lecturers	100	49	41	8	2
Research work	100	32	32	35	1
Computer training	100	23	44	32	1
Advice from peers	100	42	42	15	1

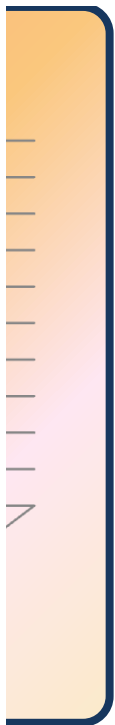
Graduates who majored in management studies (41%) (Table 3Ia), economics (44%) (Table 3Ic) and government (42%) (Table 3Id) assigned a high rating to project, and majors in sociology (43%) (Table 3Ie) attached a similar rating to research as aspects of university education that contributed to their ability at the work place. One-third of the majors in accounting (34%) (Table 3Ib) and economics (33%) (Table 3Ic) gave computer training a high ranking. Internship placement was given the lowest rating by all majors except social work graduates (Table 3Ig) who gave this aspect of university education and guidance from lecturers their highest ranking.



Chart 30: Percentage Rating of Contribution of University Education to Cope with Job Management Studies



Source: Table



31a

**Table 3Ib. Percentage Rating of the Contribution of University Education to Cope with Jo**

**Accounting**

Component of education	Total	Rating - %	
		Low	Medium
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Theory content	100	22	63
Project work	100	22	53
Internship placement	100	81	19
Guidance from lecturers	100	28	53
Research work	100	41	37
Computer training	100	38	28
Advice from peers	100	41	34

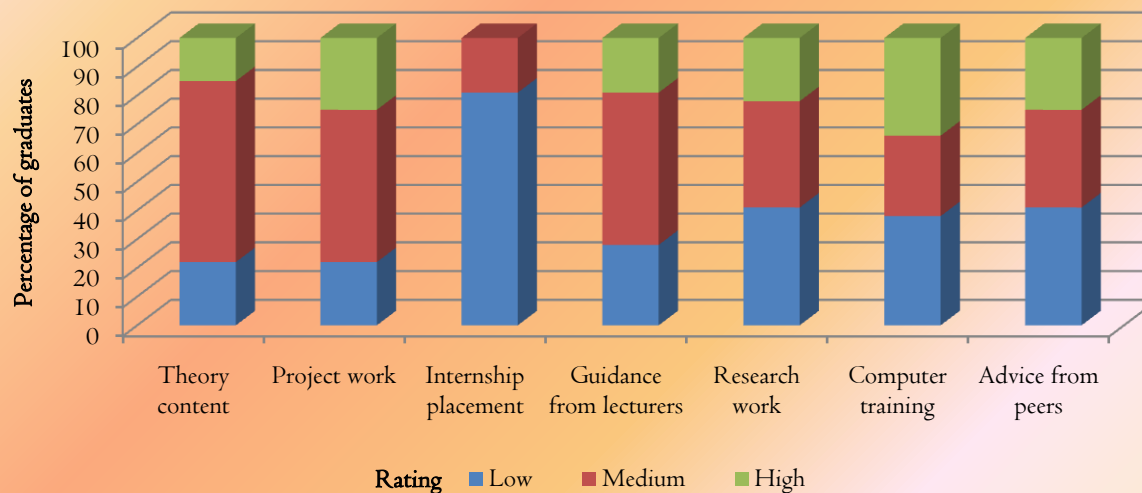


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Chart 3I: Percentage of Rating of Contribution of University Education to Cope with  
Job  
Accounting



Source: Table



31b

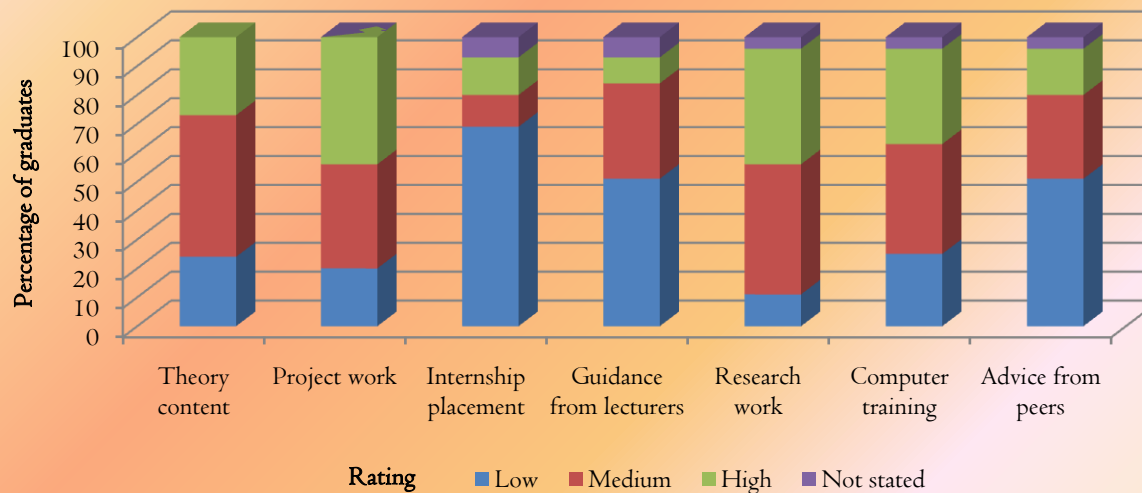
**Table 3Ic. Percentage Rating of the Contribution of University Education to Cope with Job**

**Economics**

Component of education	Total	Rating - %			
		Low	Medium	High	Not stated
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Theory content	100	24	49	27	0
Project work	100	20	36	44	0
Internship placement	100	69	11	13	7
Guidance from lecturers	100	51	33	9	7
Research work	100	11	45	40	4
Computer training	100	25	38	33	4
Advice from peers	100	51	29	16	4



Chart 32: Percentage of Rating of Contribution of University Education to  
Cope with Job  
Economicss



Source: Table



31c

**Table 3Id. Percentage Rating of the Contribution of University Education to Cope with Job**

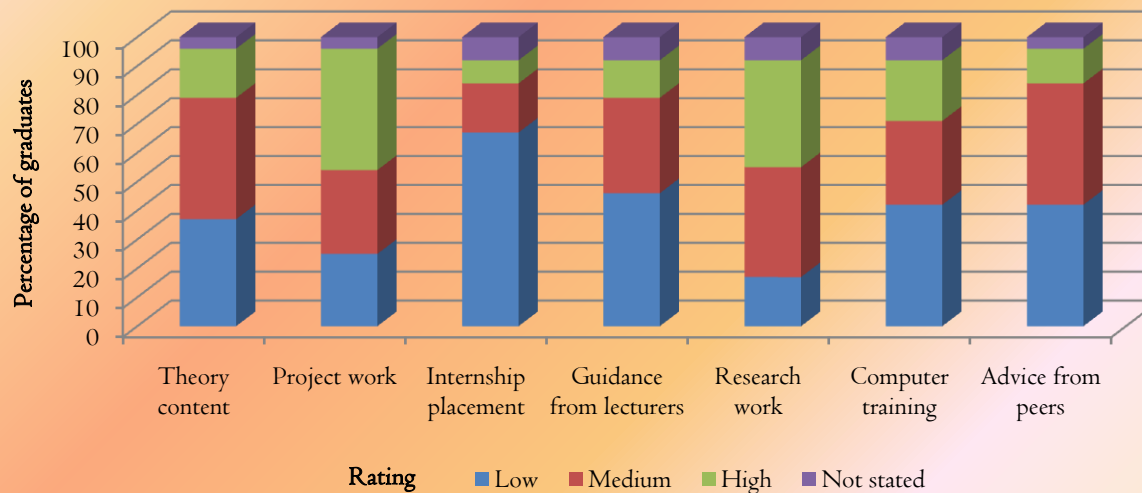
**Government**

Component of education	Total	Rating - %			
		Low	Medium	High	Not stated
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Theory content	100	37	42	17	4
Project work	100	25	29	42	4
Internship placement	100	67	17	8	8
Guidance from lecturers	100	46	33	13	8
Research work	100	17	38	37	8
Computer training	100	42	29	21	8
Advice from peers	100	42	42	12	4





Chart 33: Percentage of Rating of Contribution of University Education to Cope with Job Government



Source: Table



*3Id*

**Table 3Ie. Percentage Rating of the Contribution of University Education to Cope with Job**

**Sociology**

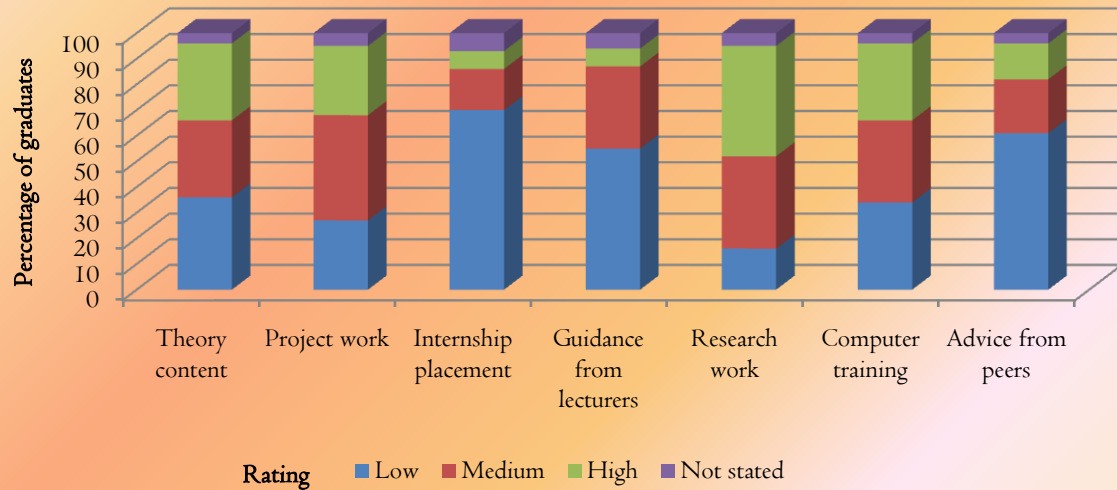
Component of education	Total	Rating - %		
		Low	Medium	High
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Theory content	100	36	30	30
Project work	100	27	41	27
Internship placement	100	70	16	7
Guidance from lecturers	100	55	32	7
Research work	100	16	36	43
Computer training	100	34	32	30
Advice from peers	100	61	21	14



---

Not stated
(5)
4
5
7
6
5
4
4

Chart 34: Percentage of Rating of Contribution of University Education to Cope with Job  
Sociology



Source: Table



31e

**Table 3If. Percentage Rating of the Contribution of University Education to Cope with Job**

**Psychology**

Component of education	Total	Rating - %		
		Low	Medium	High
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Theory content	100	19	48	29
Project work	100	14	52	29
Internship placement	100	85	0	10
Guidance from lecturers	100	52	24	19
Research work	100	24	38	33
Computer training	100	29	38	29
Advice from peers	100	48	33	14

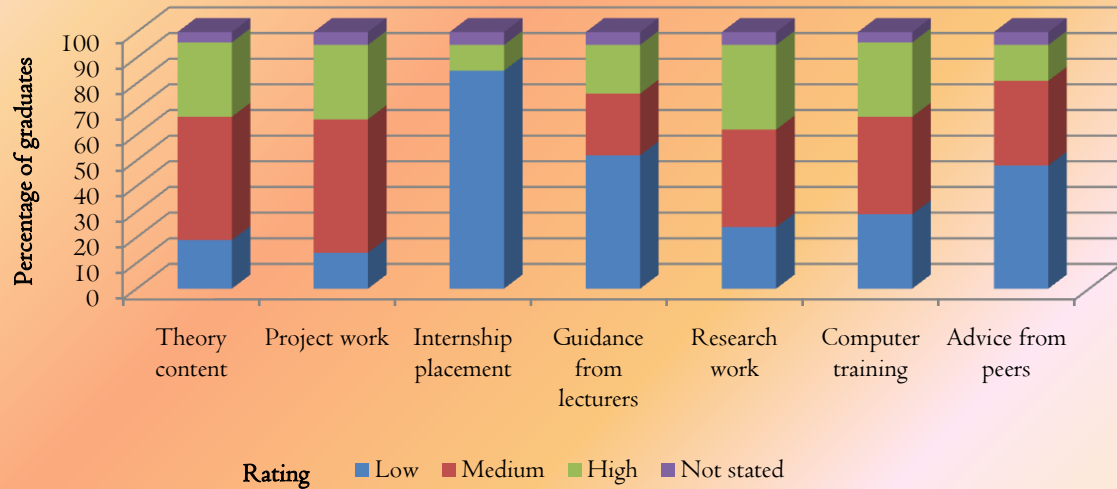




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Not stated
(5)
4
5
5
5
5
4
5

Chart 35: Percentage of Rating of Contribution of University Education to Cope with Job Psychology



Source: Table



3If

**Table 3Ig. Percentage Rating of the Contribution of University Education to Cope with Job  
Social Work**

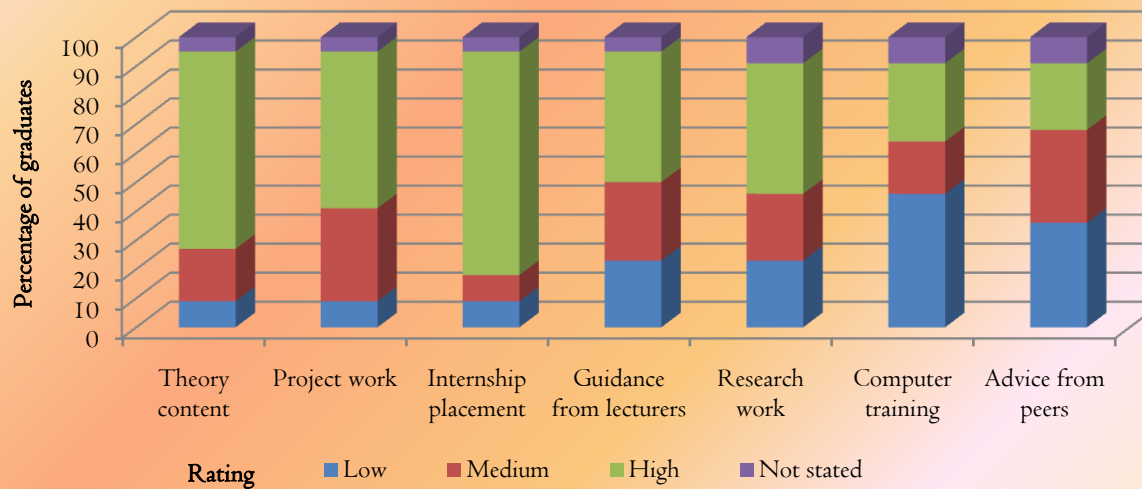
Component of education	Total	Rating - %		
		Low	Medium	High
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Theory content	100	9	18	68
Project work	100	9	32	54
Internship placement	100	9	9	77
Guidance from lecturers	100	23	27	45
Research work	100	23	23	45
Computer training	100	46	18	27
Advice from peers	100	36	32	23



---

Not stated
(5)
5
5
5
5
9
9
9

Chart 36: Percentage of Rating of Contribution of University Education to Cope with  
Job  
Social Work



Source: Table



3Ig

**Table 3Ih. Percentage Rating of the Contribution of University Education to Cope with Job  
Hospitality and Tourism Management**

Component of education	Total	Rating - %		
		Low	Medium	High
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Theory content	100	25	50	25
Project work	100	38	25	25
Internship placement	100	38	12	38
Guidance from lecturers	100	25	50	25
Research work	110	25	50	23
Computer training	100	38	50	0
Advice from peers	100	50	25	13

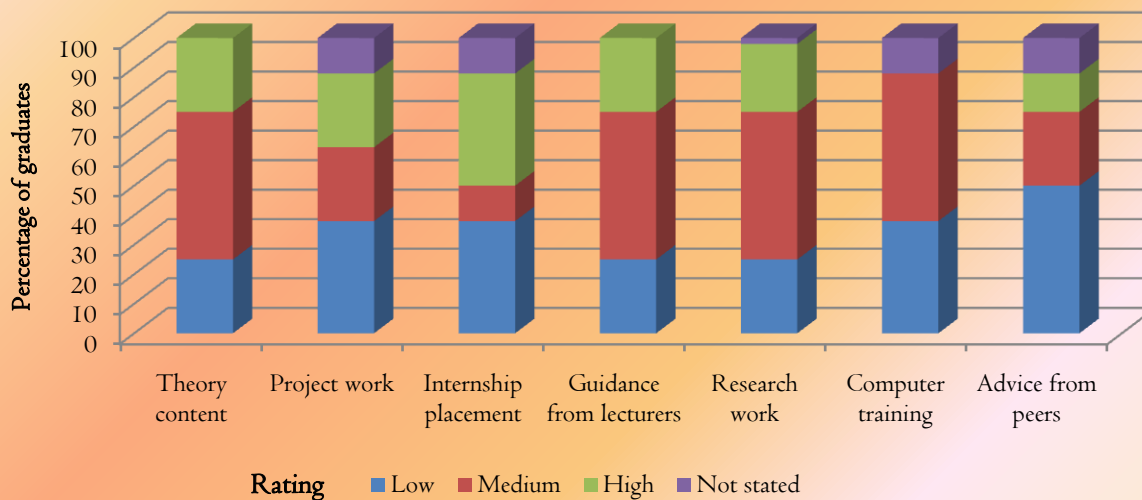




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Not stated
(5)
0
12
12
0
12
12
12

Chart 37: Percentage of Rating of Contribution of University Education to Cope with  
Job  
Hospitality and Tourism Management



Source: Table



31h

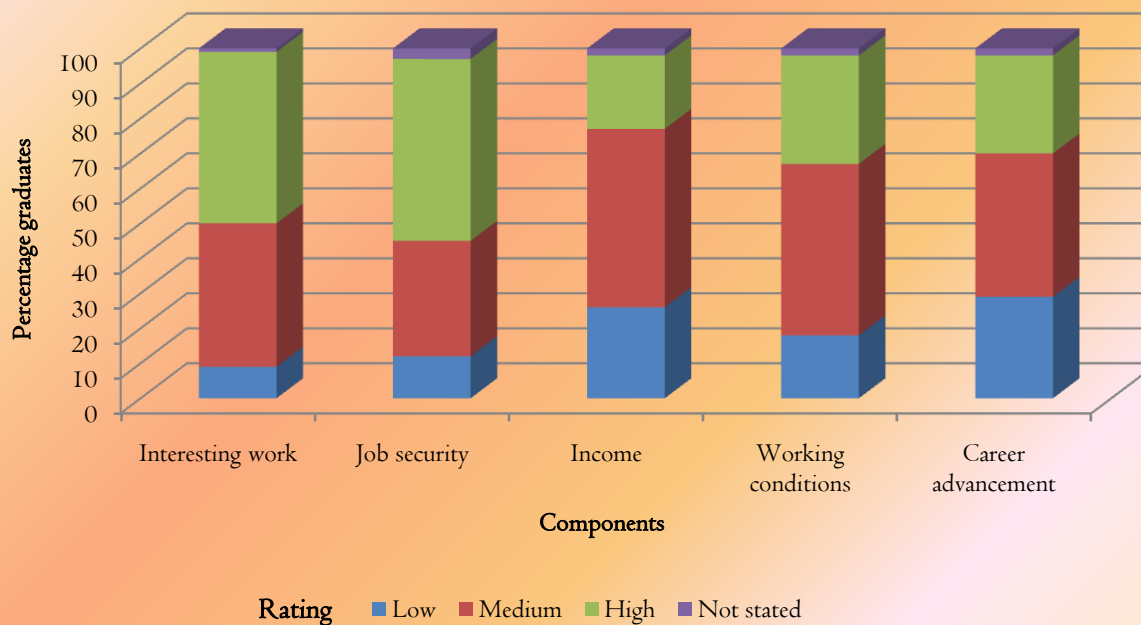
**Table 32. Percentage Rating of Components of Job Satisfaction**

Components	Total	Rating - %			
		Low	Medium	High	Not stated
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Interesting work	100	9	41	49	1
Job security	100	12	33	52	3
Income	100	26	51	21	2
Working conditions	100	18	49	31	2
Career advancement	100	29	41	28	2

Approximately one-half of the graduates indicated that job security (52%) and interesting work (49%) provided a high degree of job satisfaction while a medium rating was shown for income (51%), working conditions (49%) and career advancement (41%).



Chart 38: Percentage Ratings of Components of Job Satisfaction



Source: Table



**Table 33. Percentage of Graduates by Major and Post-graduate Qualification**

Major		Post-graduate qualification	
	Total	Obtained	Pursuing
	(1)	(2)	(3)
All majors	100	11	40
Management studies	100	8	42
Accounting	100	9	50
Economics	100	17	28
Government	100	26	22
Sociology	100	7	47
Psychology	100	7	52
Social work	100	21	46
Hospitality and tourism management	100	0	13

One-tenth (11%) of all social sciences graduates of the period 2001 to 2005 had obtained post-graduate qualifications (40%) were pursuing such qualifications in 2007. A review of the data by major indicates that graduates in behavioural accounting showed a relatively higher propensity to further their education; over fifty percent of the graduates in social psychology (59%), sociology (54%) and accounting (59%) had either obtained or were pursuing post-graduate qualifications. The proportion of graduates who obtained post-graduate qualification had majored in government (26%) followed by social work (21%) and sociology (7%).

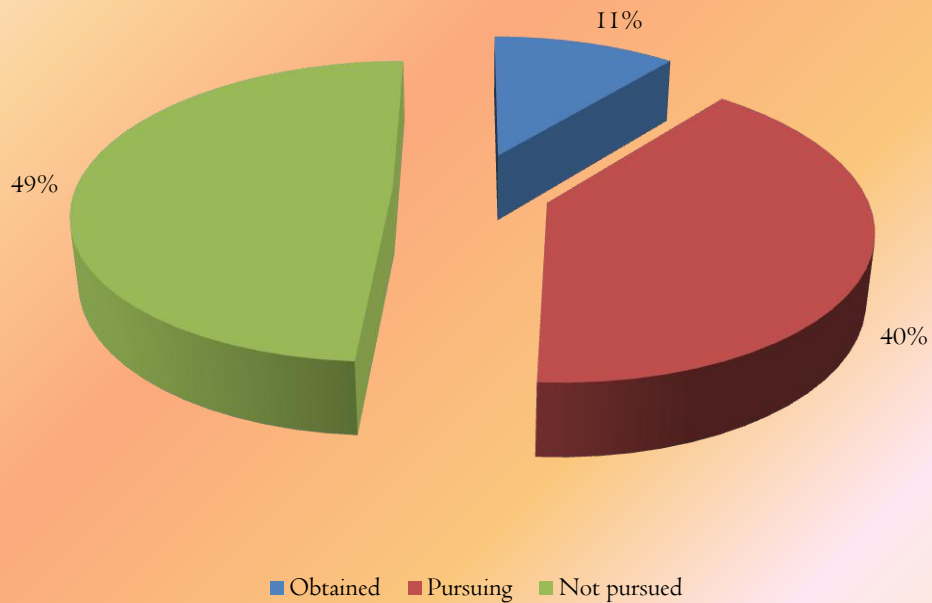




ion
Not pursued
(4)
49
50
41
55
52
46
41
33
87

ons while two-fifths  
vioural studies and  
social work (67%),  
cations. The largest  
work (21%).

Chart 39: Percentage of Graduates Obtained/Pursing Post-graduate Qualification



*Source: Table*



33

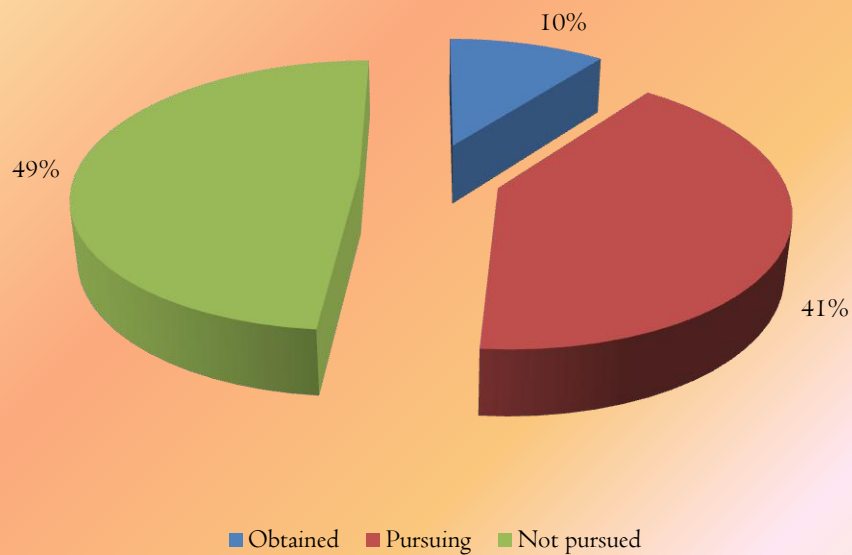
**Table 34. Percentage of Graduates by Major and Post-graduate Qualification - Males**

Major	Total	Post-graduate qualification		
		Obtained	Pursuing	Not pursued
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
All majors	100	10	41	49
Management studies	100	7	41	52
Accounting	100	7	57	36
Economics	100	14	33	52
Government	100	38	13	50
Sociology	100	0	50	50
Psychology	100	0	50	50
Social work	100	20	60	20
Hospitality and tourism management	100	0	0	100

By gender, the percentage of male (51%) and female (52%) participation in post-graduate education was similar (Tables 34 and 35). Approximately two-fifths (38%) of males who majored in government obtained post-graduate qualification compared to females one-fifth (21%).



Chart 40: Percentage of Graduates Obtained/Pursing Post-graduate Qualification  
Males



*Source: Table*



**Table 35. Percentage of Graduates by Major and Post-graduate Qualification - Females**

Major	Total	Post-graduate qualification	
		Obtained	Pursuing
	(1)	(2)	(3)
All majors	100	12	40
Management studies	100	9	42
Accounting	100	10	45
Economics	100	19	23
Government	100	21	26
Sociology	100	8	46
Psychology	100	9	52
Social work	100	21	42
Hospitality and tourism management	100	0	14

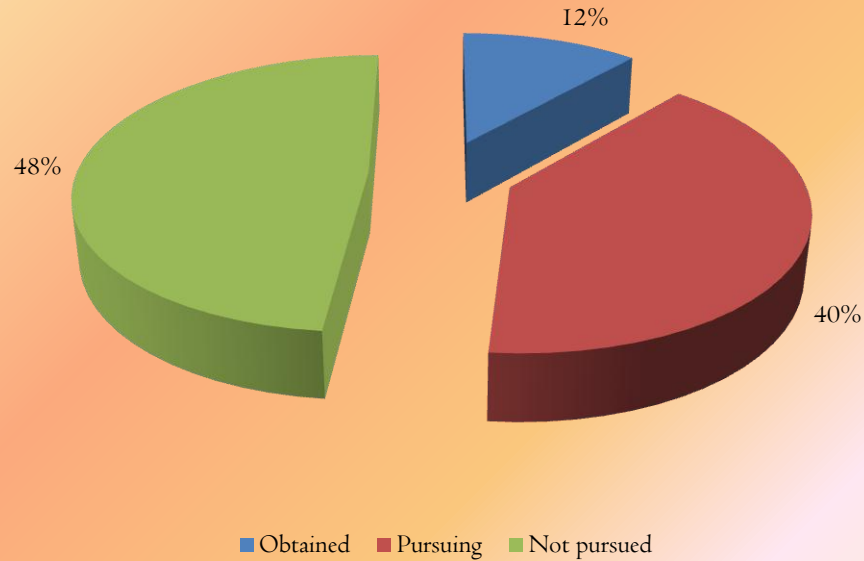




tion

Not pursued
(4)
48
49
45
58
53
46
39
37
86

Chart 4I: Percentage of Graduates Obtained/Pursing Post-graduate Qualification  
Females



*Source: Table*



35

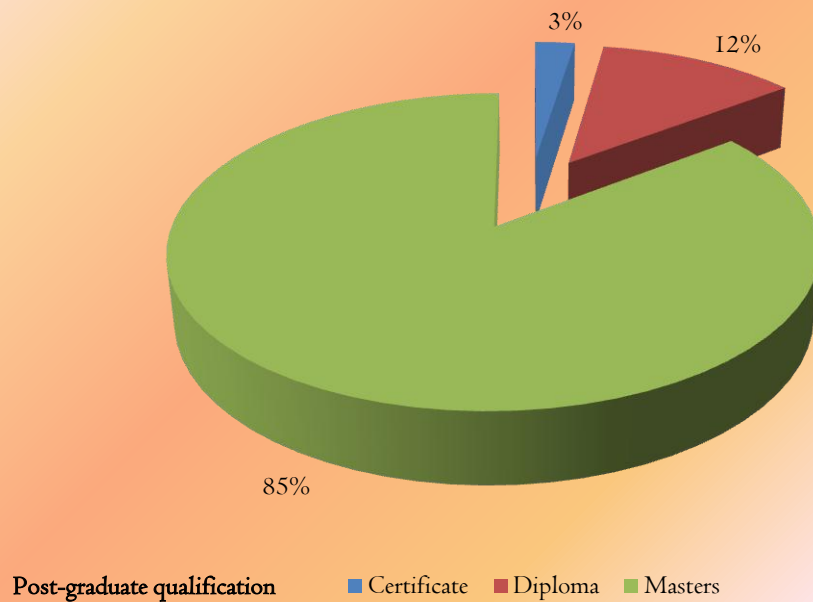
**Table 36. Percentage of Graduates by Major and Level of Post-graduate Qualification Obtained**

Major	Total	Qualification obtained		
		Certificate	Diploma	Masters
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
All majors	100	2	12	85
Management studies	100	0	8	92
Accounting	100	0	0	100
Economics	100	0	13	88
Government	100	0	29	71
Sociology	100	0	0	100
Psychology	100	0	0	100
Social work	100	20	20	60

Most (85%) of the post-graduate qualifications obtained were at the master's degree level. All accounting, sociology and psychology graduates attained higher education at the master's level. Graduates in social work (20%) and government (29%) reported the highest percentage of post-graduate qualifications at the certificate and diploma levels respectively.



Chart 42: Percentage of Graduates by Level of Post -graduates Qualification



*Source: Tabl*



le 36

**Table 37. No of Graduates by Major and Level of Post-graduate Qualification Pursued**

Major	Total	Qualification pursued				
		Certificate	Diploma	Masters	M.Phil	Ph.D.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All majors	147	7	13	121	5	1
Management studies	64	4	7	52	0	1
Accounting	17	1	0	16	0	0
Economics	13	0	2	11	0	0
Government	6	0	0	6	0	0
Sociology	21	0	3	15	3	0
Psychology	14	1	0	12	1	0
Social work	11	1	1	8	1	0
Hospitality and tourism management	1	0	0	1	0	0





**Table 37a. Percentage of Graduates by Major and Level of Post-graduate Qualification Pursued**

Major	Total	Qualification pursued			
		Certificate	Diploma	Masters	M.Phil
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
All majors	100	5	9	82	3
Management studies	100	6	11	81	0
Accounting	100	6	0	94	0
Economics	100	0	15	85	0
Government	100	0	0	100	0
Sociology	100	0	14	71	14
Psychology	100	7	0	86	7
Social work	100	9	9	73	9
Hospitality and tourism management	100	0	0	100	0

The table shows that the majority (82%) of the post-graduate qualifications pursued was at the master's degree level; only 1% in management studies was pursuing a doctorate.

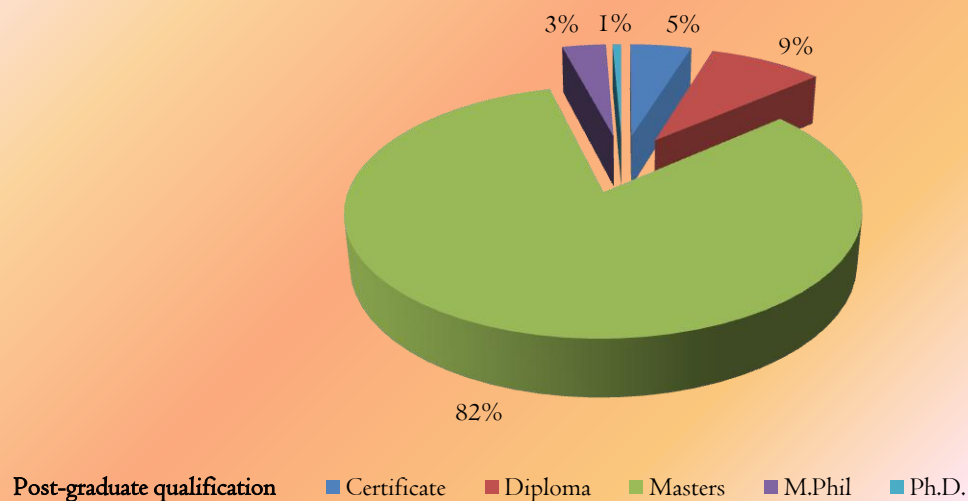


\_\_\_\_\_

Ph.D.
(6)
1
2
0
0
0
0
0
0
0

% with majors

Chart 43: Percentage of Graduates by Level of Post -graduate Qualification Pursued



Source: Tabl



*Figure 37a*

**Table 38. No of Graduates by Field and Post-graduate Qualification Obtained and Pursued**

Field	Total	Post-graduate qualification obtained and pursued				
		Certificate	Diploma	Masters	M.Phil	Ph.D.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>Total</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>
Accounting	24	0	1	23	0	0
Behavioural studies	40	2	3	30	5	0
Economics	9	0	0	9	0	0
Finance	22	1	2	19	0	0
Government and education	4	0	0	4	0	0
Human resources	17	1	4	12	0	0
International relations and law	8	0	1	7	0	0
Management studies	41	0	4	37	0	0
Marketing	9	1	2	5	0	1
Project management	8	1	1	6	0	0
Not stated	6	2	0	4	0	0



**Table 38a. Percentage of Graduates by Field and Post-graduate Qualification Obtained and Pursued**

Major	Total	Post-graduate qualification obtained and pursued				
		Certificate	Diploma	Masters	M.Phil	Ph.D.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100
Accounting	13	0	6	15	0	0
Behavioural studies	21	25	17	19	100	0
Economics	5	0	0	6	0	0
Finance	12	13	11	12	0	0
Government and education	2	0	0	3	0	0
Human resources	9	13	22	8	0	0
International relations and law	4	0	6	4	0	0
Management studies	22	0	22	24	0	0
Marketing	5	13	11	3	0	100
Project management	4	13	6	4	0	0
Not stated	3	25	0	3	0	0

At the master's degree level one-quarter (24%) of the graduates had obtained or was pursuing post-graduate qualifications mainly in the field of management studies and one-fifth (19%) in behavioural studies. All the M.Phil. qualifications were in behavioural studies while marketing accounted for the only doctorate (Table 38a).





**Table 39. No. of Graduates by Major and Reason for Pursuing Post-graduate Qualification**

Major	Total	Reason	
		Enhancing career prospects	Updating knowledge
	(1)	(2)	(3)
All majors	188	157	26
Management studies	77	65	10
Accounting	20	20	0
Economics	21	18	2
Government	13	10	2
Sociology	24	19	5
Psychology	16	13	3
Social work	16	11	4
Hospitality and tourism management	1	1	0



Retraining
(4)
5
2
0
1
1
0
0
1
0

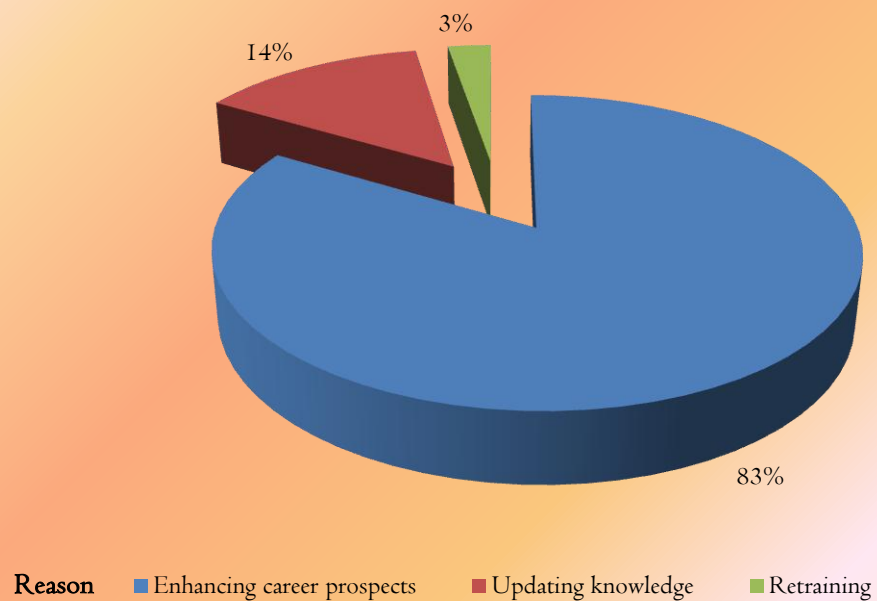
**Table 39a. Percentage of Graduates by Major and Reason for Pursuing Post-graduate Qualification**

Major	Total	Reason		
		Enhancing career prospects	Updating knowledge	Retraining
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
All majors	100	84	14	3
Management studies	100	84	13	3
Accounting	100	100	0	0
Economics	100	86	10	5
Government	100	77	15	8
Sociology	100	79	21	0
Psychology	100	81	19	0
Social work	100	69	25	6
Hospitality and tourism management	100	100	0	0

Most graduates (84%) indicated that enhancing their career prospects was the main reason for pursuing post-graduate qualifications.



Chart 44: Reason for Pursuing Post-graduate Qualification



*Source: Table*



392

**Table 40. No. of Graduates by Major and Reason for Not Pursuing Post-graduate Qualification**

Major	Total	Reason							
		Financial	Time	Intend to	Not ready	Did not want to	Pursuing another bachelor's	Family commitment	Other
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All majors	177	31	25	29	26	12	10	10	9
Management studies	76	13	10	13	13	3	4	6	1
Accounting	14	1	2	4	1	1	0	1	0
Economics	26	4	6	6	1	3	1	1	1
Government	14	2	1	4	1	1	3	0	1
Sociology	21	6	1	1	5	2	2	0	2
Psychology	11	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	3
Social work	8	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	0
Hospitality and tourism management	7	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	1





---

Not stated
(10)
25
13
4
3
1
2
1
1

**Table 40a. Percentage of Graduates by Major and Reason for Not Pursuing Post-graduate Qualification**

Major	Total	Reason								
		Financial	Time	Intend to	Not ready	Did not want to	Pursuing another bachelor's	Family commitment	Other	Not stated
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All majors	100	18	14	17	15	7	6	6	5	14
Management studies	100	17	13	17	17	4	5	8	1	17
Accounting	100	7	14	29	7	7	0	7	0	29
Economics	100	15	23	23	4	12	4	4	4	12
Government	100	14	7	29	7	7	21	0	7	7
Sociology	100	29	5	5	24	10	10	0	10	10
Psychology	100	18	18	9	9	9		9	27	0
Social work	100	25	25	0	25	0	0	13	0	13
Hospitality and tourism management	100	14	14	0	29	14	0	0	14	14

Of the 177 or 49% of the social sciences graduates surveyed who did not pursue post-graduate qualification, 18% stated that funding was the main reason and 17% indicated the intention to do so in the future.

**Table 4I. No. of Post-Graduates by Major and Country of Accrediting Institution of Qualification**

Major	Total	Country of the accrediting institution	
		Trinidad	United Kingdom
	(1)	(2)	(3)
All majors	188	105	64
Management studies	77	34	29
Accounting	20	3	17
Economics	21	9	9
Government	13	11	2
Sociology	24	19	3
Psychology	16	13	3
Social work	16	16	0
Hospitality and tourism management	1	0	1

on

stitution	
	U.S.A
	(4)
	19
	14
	0
	3
	0
	2
	0
	0
	0

**Table 41a. Percentage of Post-Graduates by Major and Country of Accrediting Institution of Qualification**

Major	Total	Country of the accrediting ins	
		Trinidad	United Kingdom
	(1)	(2)	(3)
All majors	100	56	34
Management studies	100	44	38
Accounting	100	15	85
Economics	100	43	43
Government	100	85	15
Sociology	100	79	13
Psychology	100	81	19
Social work	100	100	0
Hospitality and tourism management	100	0	100

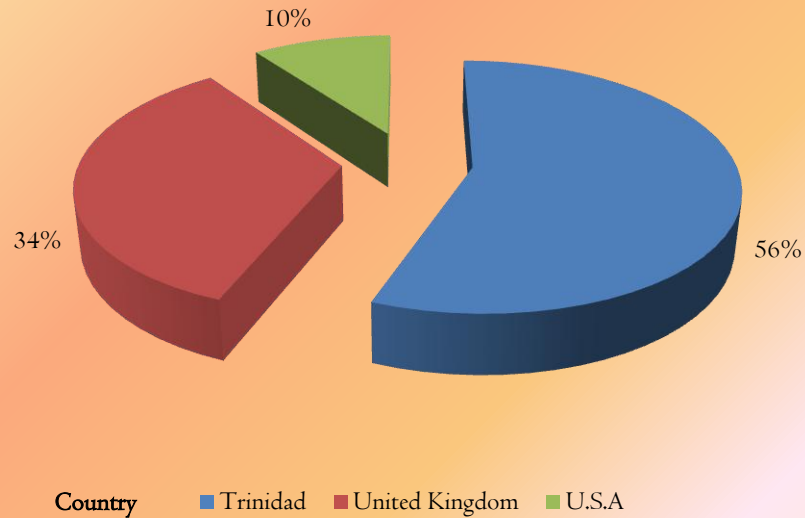
A substantial proportion of the post-graduates (56%) stated that the country of the accrediting institution of the Trinidad and Tobago and one third (34%) indicated the United Kingdom, comprising mainly accounting (85%), ec management studies (38%) majors.



stitution	
U.S.A	
(4)	
10	
18	
0	
14	
0	
8	
0	
0	
0	

ir qualifications was  
conomics (43%) and

**Chart 45: Percentage of Post-graduate by Country of Accrediting Institution of Qualification**



*Source: Table*



41a



**Table 42. No. of Post-graduates by Major and Place of Residence**

Major	Total	Place of residence	
		Trinidad and Tobago	Abroad
	(1)	(2)	(3)
All majors	188	180	8
Management studies	77	73	4
Accounting	20	20	0
Economics	21	20	1
Government	13	11	2
Sociology	24	24	0
Psychology	16	15	1
Social work	16	16	0
Hospitality and tourism management	1	1	0



**Table 42a. Percentage of Post-graduates by Major and Place of Residence**

Major	Total	Place of residence	
		Trinidad and Tobago	Abroad
	(1)	(2)	(3)
All majors	100	96	4
Management studies	100	95	5
Accounting	100	100	0
Economics	100	95	5
Government	100	85	15
Sociology	100	100	0
Psychology	100	94	6
Social work	100	100	0
Hospitality and tourism management	100	100	0

Table 42a reveals that 96% of the post-graduates were resident in Trinidad and Tobago while pursuing higher education.

