

# Using graduate surveys at country level: the case of Mexico

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# Context

- Lack of data on graduates
- Lots of speculations about unemployment and problems with link and match (taxi drivers and merchants)
- PROFLEX questionnaire applied by nine universities (3 private, 6 public)
- Sample: 4260 interviews, stratified by institution and field of study

# Employment

*Table 1. Percentage of unemployed graduates, by country and area*

|                      | <b>Spain</b> | <b>France</b> | <b>Germany</b> | <b>UK</b> | <b>Europe</b> | <b>Chile</b> | <b>Mexico</b> | <b>Latin America</b> | <b>Japan</b> |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Country total        | 12,5%        | 12,7%         | 9,4%           | 10,3%     | <b>10,0%</b>  | 9,0%         | 14,5%         | <b>11,4%</b>         | <b>10,5%</b> |
| Education            | 14,7%        | 8,9%          | 7,8%           | 2,0%      | <b>12,0%</b>  | 6,2%         | 12,7%         | <b>7,1%</b>          | <b>11,9%</b> |
| Humanities           | 20,4%        | 19,0%         | 13,2%          | 17,3%     | <b>15,4%</b>  | 16,9%        | 15,4%         | <b>15,3%</b>         | <b>12,9%</b> |
| Social Sciences      | 12,3%        | 15,3%         | 11,3%          | 13,5%     | <b>10,5%</b>  | 11,1%        | 15,1%         | <b>11,8%</b>         | <b>11,4%</b> |
| Economy and Business | 10,5%        | 7,9%          | 3,9%           | 7,4%      | <b>7,8%</b>   | 7,9%         | 10,9%         | <b>10,1%</b>         | <b>11,0%</b> |
| Law                  | 17,3%        | 17,7%         | 13,7%          | 14,3%     | <b>12,9%</b>  | 12,7%        | 14,1%         | <b>12,1%</b>         | <b>11,7%</b> |
| Technology           | 7,9%         | 7,7%          | 7,4%           | 8,2%      | <b>6,2%</b>   | 6,9%         | 10,0%         | <b>8,6%</b>          | <b>7,0%</b>  |
| Health               | 5,8%         | 7,5%          | 9,6%           | 8,0%      | <b>9,2%</b>   | 4,3%         | 16,1%         | <b>11,0%</b>         | <b>11,8%</b> |
| Sciences             | 15,5%        | 16,9%         | 15,3%          | 8,8%      | <b>13,1%</b>  | 23,2%        | 27,0%         | <b>22,8%</b>         | <b>11,5%</b> |
| Number of interviews | 5384         | 1614          | 1667           | 1397      | <b>36973</b>  | 2846         | 3992          | <b>8295</b>          | <b>2073</b>  |

*Table 3. Gross monthly income (Mexican pesos, 2008)*

| Area                 | Mean   | Number |
|----------------------|--------|--------|
| Education            | 6,413  | 405    |
| Humanities           | 7,552  | 57     |
| Social Sciences      | 8,941  | 484    |
| Economy and Business | 8,960  | 766    |
| Law                  | 13,581 | 326    |
| Technology           | 9,108  | 717    |
| Health               | 6,536  | 346    |
| Sciences             | 6,558  | 286    |
| Total                | 8,655  | 3,386  |

*Table 4. Job satisfaction (scale 1-5)*

|               |      |
|---------------|------|
| Mexico        | 4.10 |
| Chile         | 4.09 |
| Germany       | 3.84 |
| Spain         | 3.70 |
| Europe        | 3.83 |
| Latin America | 4.07 |
| Japan         | 3.50 |

*Table 5. Match between studies and current job (%)*

|               |      |
|---------------|------|
| Chile         | 95.2 |
| Germany       | 88.9 |
| Mexico        | 88.3 |
| Spain         | 81.5 |
| Latin America | 90.8 |
| Europe        | 85.8 |
| Japan         | 53.2 |

In your opinion, what is the appropriate area of study for your job?

| Appropriate area             | Frequency | Percentage |
|------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Only my own area             | 1153      | 32.9%      |
| My own area or a related one | 1896      | 54.1%      |
| A completely different area  | 262       | 7.5%       |
| No particular area           | 195       | 5.6%       |
| Total                        | 3506      | 100.0%     |

## Differences in income Public-Private universities

| Sector  | Gender | Average monthly income<br>(Mexican pesos) |      |
|---------|--------|---|------|
|         |        |   |      |
| Public  | Male   | 4930.31                                   | 1201 |
|         | Female | 4261.48                                   | 1329 |
|         | Total  | 4578.83                                   | 2530 |
| Private | Male   | 21413.29                                  | 449  |
|         | Female | 15488.94                                  | 426  |
|         | Total  | 18528.98                                  | 875  |
| Total   | Male   | 9415.46                                   | 1650 |
|         | Female | 6986.78                                   | 1755 |
|         | Total  | 8163.67                                   | 3405 |



|                         |                  | Sector            |                    | Total  |
|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|
|                         |                  | Public University | Private University |        |
|                         | Position         |                   |                    |        |
|                         | Director/manager | N                 | 181                | 269    |
| %                       |                  | 7.4%              | 30.6%              | 13.5%  |
| Scientific Professional | N                | 1430              | 196                | 1626   |
|                         | %                | 58.1%             | 22.3%              | 48.7%  |
| Intermediate technician | N                | 357               | 105                | 462    |
|                         | %                | 14.5%             | 12.0%              | 13.8%  |
| Employee                | N                | 316               | 283                | 599    |
|                         | %                | 12.8%             | 32.2%              | 17.9%  |
| Others                  | N                | 178               | 25                 | 203    |
|                         | %                | 7.2%              | 2.8%               | 6.1%   |
| Total                   | N                | 2462              | 878                | 3340   |
|                         | %                | 100.0%            | 100.0%             | 100.0% |
|                         | % of Total       | 73.7%             | 26.3%              | 100.0% |

| Educational level father and alumni income |      |                               |
|--|------|-------------------------------|
| Educational level father                   | N    | Average monthly salary alumni |
| No studies                                 | 297  | 1808                          |
| Primary school                             | 643  | 7799                          |
| Secondary school                           | 546  | 6882                          |
| Upper secondary or Vocational              | 353  | 14415                         |
| Undergraduate                              | 604  | 14333                         |
| Postgraduate                               | 144  | 15503                         |
| Not applicable                             | 21   | 9482                          |
| Total                                      | 2609 | 9773                          |

# Some conclusions

- It is very important to do comparative and comparable studies, not to establish rankings among universities, but to see what factors influence the success of graduates in the labour market
- The factors of impact seem to be different among countries, depending on the economy and the organization of the educational system

# Conclusions

- In the Mexican case, much of the “success” depends on the choice of university and educational programme
- Institutional prestige seems far more important than particular curricular content. This prestige is based on success of graduates
- Students and their families “read” the system and the labour market, and make decisions

# Conclusions

- Family decisions are based on educational background and income
- Families seem to be better informed than policy makers
- Match and link do not seem mayor problems (or seem to exist mainly in the head of policy makers and academics)
- Many policies are ill-informed and hunch based (or borrowed from other countries)

Thank you