



European
Commission

EUROGRADUATE Pilot Survey

Country report Austria

Education and
Training

This document has been prepared for the European Commission; however, it reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture
Directorate B – Youth, Education and Erasmus+
Unit B.1 – Higher Education
E-mail: EAC-UNITE-B1@ec.europa.eu
European Commission

EUROGRADUATE pilot survey

Country report Austria

Authors:

Martin Unger (IHS, Vienna)

Robert Jühlke (IHS, Vienna)

Data analysis, figures and tables:

Martin Unger (IHS, Vienna)

Robert Jühlke (IHS, Vienna)

Sigrid Maurer (IHS, Vienna)

Johanna Dau (IHS, Vienna)

Getting in touch with the EU

Europe Direct is a service that answers your questions about the European Union. You can contact this service:

- by freephone: 00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11
(certain operators may charge for these calls),
- at the following standard number: +32 22999696 or
- by email via: https://europa.eu/european-union/contact_en

Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2020

© European Union, 2020

Reuse is authorised provided the source is acknowledged.

The reuse policy of European Commission documents is regulated by Decision 2011/833/EU (OJ L 330, 14.12.2011, p. 39).

For any use or reproduction of photos or other material that is not under the EU copyright, permission must be sought directly from the copyright holders.

Table of Contents

1	Introduction.....	7
1.1	The societal functions of higher education.....	7
1.2	The EUROGRADUATE pilot survey.....	7
1.3	Structure of the report.....	8
2	The Austrian higher education system and the EUROGRADUATE population.....	8
2.1	The Austrian higher education system.....	8
2.2	The EUROGRADUATE population in Austria.....	10
3	Labour market outcomes.....	12
3.1	Labour force status.....	12
3.1.1	Labour force status – an international view.....	13
3.1.2	Labour force status – a closer look at Austria.....	15
3.2	Employment: Type of contract and job security.....	17
3.3	Adequacy of employment: education – employment (mis)match.....	19
3.4	Income: hourly earnings.....	22
4	Social outcomes.....	26
4.1	The importance of democracy.....	26
4.2	The view on the EU.....	28
5	Graduation as a basis for further studies.....	30
6	Mobility.....	32
6.1	A closer look at credit mobility.....	35
7	The EUROGRADUATE pilot survey in Austria.....	37
8	References.....	39
9	Annex of tables.....	40

1 Introduction

1.1 The societal functions of higher education

Much is expected from higher education in regard to addressing the challenges that policy makers in the countries of the European Higher Education Area face. Higher education institutions should equip their graduates with the skills and competencies necessary for the successful entry into a volatile labour market, and more importantly, maintain their employability throughout their working lives. Higher education graduates are looked on to give a positive impulse to the European economic and social development in terms of the creativity, innovation, and entrepreneurship that are critical to economic growth, to boosting the innovative capacities in the society, and to keeping pace with the evolving knowledge and technological landscape. Higher education should also promote engaged citizenship and democratic values, such as tolerance, openness and critical thinking, and thus contribute to higher levels of social cohesion and trust. There is an increased demand for more transparency in higher education institutions, in order to enhance young people's ability to make effective educational choices, and to promote international mobility. Such mobility is regarded as a powerful means to acquire intercultural understanding, as well as to improve competencies and expand career options for graduates, and to achieve a better allocation of highly skilled labour across the EU. In order to reach these policy goals, it is crucial to have access to high quality data that is comparable across European countries.

1.2 The EUROGRADUATE pilot survey

The goal of the EUROGRADUATE pilot survey is, on the one hand, to test the feasibility of a Europe-wide graduate survey and identify possible obstacles and their solutions. On the other hand, the survey collects comparable data on higher education graduates in Europe. Austria is one of the eight EUROGRADUATE pilot countries¹ involved in planning, design and implementation of EUROGRADUATE. The survey was carried out in the eight pilot countries between October 2018 and February 2019, in Austria by the Institute for Advanced Studies (IHS) in Vienna.²

The EUROGRADUATE pilot survey includes – according to the international standard classification in education (ISCED) – graduates of ISCED levels 6 (bachelor) and 7 (master, diploma) and, as far as existing in higher education, ISCED level 5 (short courses, only Malta).³

These will be referred to as *reference degree* or *reference study*. It should be noted that the reference degree is not necessarily the highest academic degree of graduates, as they might have continued their studies and obtained further degrees in the meantime (highest degree). Therefore, there are also Bachelor graduates (reference degree) with a master or PhD degree (highest degree) in the dataset. Thereby two cohorts are distinguished: Graduates who completed their (reference) studies in the academic year 2012/13 and those who completed their studies in the academic year 2016/17.

This report presents the main results for Austria.

1 Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Lithuania, Malta, Norway.

2 For a brief description of the implementation of EUROGRADUATE in Austria, see chapter 7.

3 In the following, ISCED level 7 is referred to throughout as 'masters', although diplomas ('integrated masters') are also included.

1.3 Structure of the report

The structure of the report follows the above discussed four societal functions of higher education and presents core indicators with respect to:

- Labour market outcome of higher education
- Social outcomes of higher education
- Graduation as a basis for further studies
- International Mobility

The report aims to provide a concise picture using core indicators for each of these four dimensions. The situation in Austria will be described with respect to the international context of EUROGRADUATE. Furthermore, sub-groups of particular relevance to the Austrian situation will also be discussed in detail.

For a more comprehensive and international comparative analysis of the EUROGRADUATE Pilot Survey please refer to the EUROGRADUATE comparative report.

2 The Austrian higher education system and the EUROGRADUATE population

To set the context for interpretation of results presented in this report, we present in this chapter some contextual core characteristics of the Austrian higher education (HE) system and some background information of the EUROGRADUATE population.

2.1 The Austrian higher education system

Austria has four types of higher education institutions: public universities (where the vast majority of students study), universities of applied sciences (FHs), colleges of teacher training (PHs) and private universities. Table 1 gives an overview of the Austrian higher education system, which in 2016 comprised a total of 69 higher education institutions, including 34 public and private universities, as well as 35 non-university institutions (FHs and PHs).

Approximately 56.000 persons completed a degree in 2016 (excluding PhD graduates), of which 53% completed a bachelor's degree and 47% a master or traditional diploma degree (e.g. in medicine, law or teacher training at universities). 59% of bachelor and 54% of (integrated) master graduates were women. The share of women in master's programmes is lower because the transition rate into master's programmes in male-dominated fields of study (above all engineering/ICTs) is significantly higher than in female-dominated fields (e.g. humanities) – see Unger et al. 2017.

More than 20% of all students in Austria come from abroad, i.e. students without an Austrian school leaving certificate. Around half of foreign students come from Germany or South Tyrol (Italy), which means their mother tongue is predominantly German. Furthermore, 22% of all students do not have an Austrian citizenship.

In recent years, numerous reforms have been carried out at Austrian universities. Listed below are only the most important ones, as they could be relevant when interpreting the situation of graduates:

- At FHs and PHs, the Bologna cycles were introduced very quickly, so that all graduates in the EUROGRADUATE pilot survey have either a bachelor's or a master's degree. At public universities, the transition is still ongoing. In the academic year 2012/13, slightly more than a third were graduates of a traditional diploma programme; in the academic year 2016/17, the figure was 20%.

- At public universities, the principle of open access applies to everyone with a Matura (Abitur/A-Level) or an equivalent qualification. Since 2005, however, more and more studies have introduced admission procedures. The extent to which this has an impact on the number and composition of graduates is currently the subject of evaluation, but previous studies have found no significant effects other than in human medicine.
- Between 2001 and 2009, tuition fees of 363€ per semester (for EU citizens) had to be paid at public universities. Since 2009, all students with an Austrian or other EU citizenship have been exempted from paying a tuition fee for the duration of the standard study period, plus two semesters (so-called tolerance semesters). Parts of the 2012/13 cohort examined here will therefore have paid fees in the beginning of their studies but have later on been exempted. At the majority of universities for applied sciences (FHs), tuition fees (363€) are charged, while university colleges of teacher education (PHs), similar to public universities, do not charge any tuition fees.

Table 1: Number of higher education institutions and graduates by ISCED-level and sex in 2016

	Number of HE institutions			ISCED 6				ISCED 7 (incl. long degree)			
	univ.	non-univ.	Total	men	women	Total	% of women	men	women	Total	% of women
AT	34	35	69	12.350	17.438	29.788	59%	12.025	14.211	26.236	54%
CZ	29	38	67	15.794	25.271	41.070	62%	13.937	20.108	34.053	59%
DE	102	263	365	129.242	124.801	254.051	49%	92.319	104.895	197.292	53%
GR	22	25	47	20.491	29.370	49.866	59%	7.128	9.984	17.122	58%
HR	10	27	37	7.418	10.365	17.787	58%	5.796	9.464	15.270	62%
LT	20	23	43	7.368	12.358	19.726	63%	2.474	4.866	7.348	66%
MT	1	1	2	979	1.347	2.326	58%	509	645	1.154	56%
NO	16	21	37	17.139	34.799	51.938	67%	7.227	9.841	17.083	58%

DE without "Verwaltungsfachhochschulen".

AT including further education programmes.

Source: ETER-Database of July 2019.

As Table 2 shows, one third of all (integrated) master graduates of 2016 completed a course of study in "Business, administration, law", followed by 14% in "Engineering, manufacturing, construction" and 13% in "Education". If the STEM fields (natural sciences, ICTs, engineering) are added together, this results in 25% of all MA graduates.

Table 2: Distribution of ISCED 7 (incl. long degree) graduates by field of study in 2016

	Education	Arts and Humanities	Social sciences, journalism, information	Business, administration, law	Natural sciences, mathematics, statistics	ICTs	Engineering, manufacturing, construction	Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, veterinary	Health and welfare	Services	Total
AT	13%	8%	10%	32%	7%	4%	14%	1%	11%	1%	100%
CZ	12%	7%	14%	21%	5%	5%	17%	3%	10%	6%	100%
DE	11%	17%	7%	20%	12%	4%	17%	2%	8%	2%	100%
GR	8%	7%	16%	26%	15%	4%	12%	1%	10%	2%	100%
HR	8%	10%	7%	33%	5%	5%	15%	4%	9%	5%	100%
LT	5%	7%	13%	33%	5%	2%	13%	3%	17%	1%	100%
MT	2%	7%	9%	44%	3%	3%	8%	0%	24%	0%	100%
NO	10%	8%	10%	32%	7%	4%	12%	1%	14%	2%	100%

DE without "Verwaltungsfachhochschulen".

ICTs: information and communication technologies.

Source: ETER-Database of July 2019.

2.2 The EUROGRADUATE population in Austria

In Austria, the EUROGRADUATE Pilot Survey includes graduates of public universities and universities of applied sciences (FHs), which accounts to approx. 90% of all graduates. Private universities and teacher training colleges (PHs) were not included, as they are many relatively small institutions whose inclusion in this pilot survey would have been too demanding.

There is a central database for public universities, administered by the Austrian Federal Computing Center (BRZ), which includes contact data of their students. These contact data were updated by the Ministry of the Interior with the help of the population register, in order to be used for the random sample of graduates to be surveyed. Since this possibility does not exist for FHs, they had to send invitations to their graduates themselves. For this reason, university graduates were invited by postal mail and FH graduates were invited by e-mail to participate in the online survey.

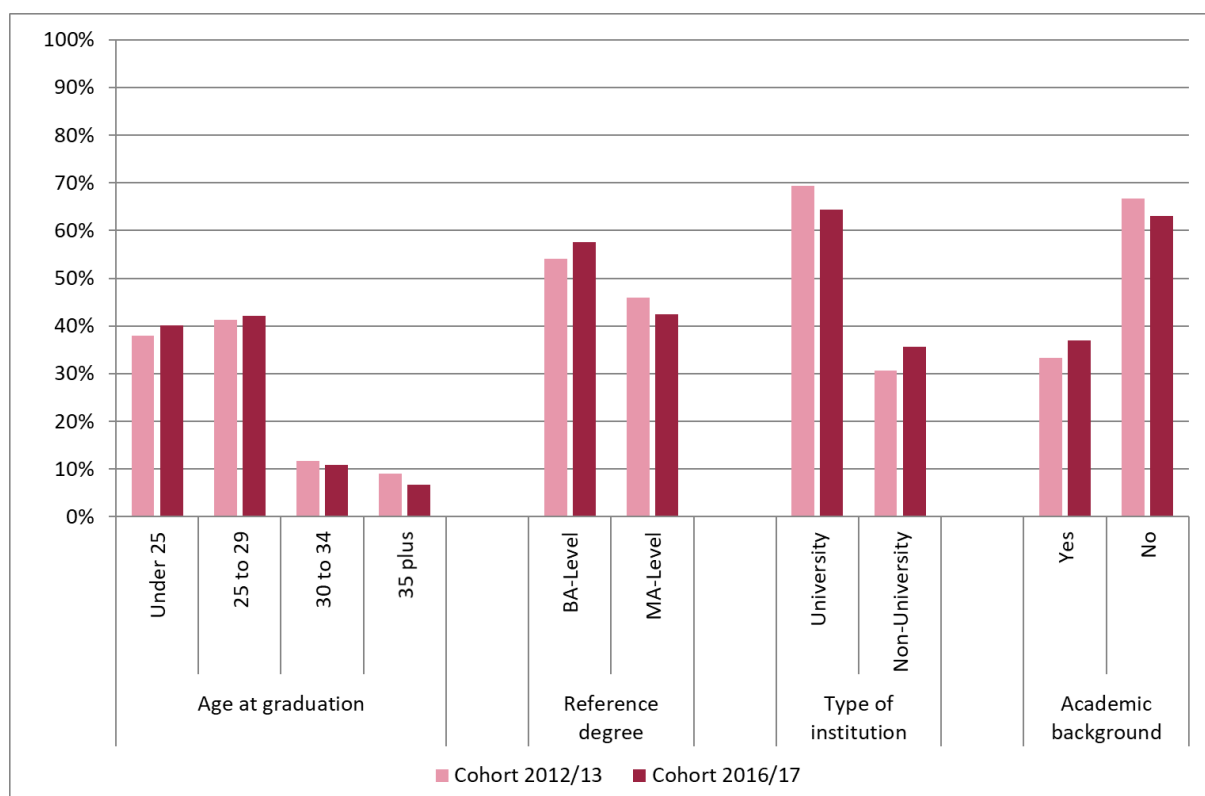
A significant proportion of graduates do not remain in Austria permanently (also because some foreign students, especially those from Germany and South Tyrol, return to their home countries). Addresses of university graduates currently living abroad could, unfortunately, not be updated. Of the graduates from 2008/09 to 2010/11, between 9% (diploma) and 14% (master) have left Austria within three years of completing their studies (Statistics Austria 2016). However, this also includes persons who went abroad for further studies and later returned to Austria. In the EUROGRADUATE sample, 8,7% of the cohort 2012/13 (i.e. five years after graduation) and 8,3% of the cohort 2016/17 (i.e. one year after graduation) live currently (autumn 2018) abroad. Even though these figures cannot be directly compared with those of Statistics Austria (2016), it can be assumed that graduates currently living abroad are underrepresented in the EUROGRADUATE pilot sample by up to one third, depending on cohort and degree.

The sample was weighted according to the usual socio-demographic variables and characteristics of the higher education system, so that it can be regarded as representative apart from those who have moved abroad. Overall, the net response rate (usable, completed questionnaires) is 14,8% for the older cohort and 16,8% for the younger cohort.

Nearly 20% of the graduates were older than 30 years when they finished their reference degree (see Figure 1), including 15% of bachelor and 22% of master graduates in 2016/17. The proportion of bachelor graduates increased slightly between the two cohorts, mainly due to the continuous conversion from diploma programmes to the BA-MA system. The proportion of FH graduates has also been increasing over time, as the FH-sector has continuously expanded. By 2016/17, 44% of all bachelor graduates had already completed an FH degree (excluding PHs and private universities). More than 60% of all graduates are so-called "first generation" graduates since none of their parents has a higher education degree. In Austria, this is mainly due to the strongly developed vocational education and training system, which explains the comparatively low share of higher education graduates in the parents' generation.

Of the bachelor graduates of 2012/13 (reference degree), 57% now have a master degree and 1,4% a PhD (highest degree), which also 5,5% of the master graduates of this cohort now have (see Annex 1 for numbers that go beyond Figure 1).

Figure 1: Distribution of age, (reference) type of degree, type of institution and academic background in Austria by graduation cohort (Austria)



Reference degree: degree the respondents were surveyed for, while they may have obtained other degrees as well.

Academic background: at least one parent holds a bachelor's or a higher degree.

Source: EUROGRADUATE 2018.

As in almost all countries, there are also large gender-specific differences in the choice of subject in Austria. Pedagogy and veterinary medicine are strongly dominated by women, whereas engineering/ICTs subjects are strongly dominated by men. This is visible in Ta-

ble 3, although some fields of study had to be combined due to the sample size, which somewhat conceals the gender-specific differences.

In a time-comparison of the two cohorts, the gender differences change – a trend that is not evident (to this extent) in the student population. Overall, about 55% of the students are women and their share is continuously increasing. On average, they study faster and complete their studies somewhat more often than men (Unger et al. 2017).

Over time, it is also noticeable that the proportion of graduates in the humanities and social sciences is declining somewhat, while it is rising in the other areas.

Table 3: Distributions of field of study by sex and (reference) type of degree per cohort (Austria)

Field of study	2012/13				2016/17			
	male	female	BA	MA	male	female	BA	MA
Education, arts & humanities	16%	39%	30%	29%	18%	32%	28%	23%
Social sciences, journalism & information	13%	17%	19%	12%	12%	15%	17%	9%
Business, administration, law & services	23%	19%	16%	25%	19%	25%	18%	28%
Natural sciences, mathematics, statistics & health	16%	18%	17%	17%	18%	18%	18%	19%
Engineering & ICTs	32%	7%	18%	17%	33%	10%	19%	21%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Reference degree: degree the respondents were surveyed for, while they may have obtained other degrees as well.

ICTs: information and communication technologies.

Source: EUROGRADUATE 2018.

3 Labour market outcomes

Higher education is given the task to prepare students to successfully enter the labour market, find adequate employment (i.e. a job corresponding to their qualifications), have career development opportunities and job security. Along this line of thought, this chapter focuses on the workforce status of graduates, their type of contract (e.g. self-employment, full-time employment), job security, adequacy of the found employment (vertical and horizontal match) and the return to higher education in terms of earnings.

It should be noted, however, that the analysis and all the data presented in this chapter do not refer to the national labour market but to graduates who have graduated within the country. Thus, neither the nationality of the graduates nor their current place of residence, is taken into account here.

3.1 Labour force status

One or five years after graduation, the situation of the EUROGRADUATE respondents can be described (regardless of where they currently live and work) as (a) being inside or

outside of the labour force and (b) if inside the labour force, being employed or unemployed.⁴

3.1.1 Labour force status – an international view

Five years after graduation, 88% of bachelor graduates from 2012/13 are employed, 2,1% – unemployed, and 10% – outside of the labour force (see Figure 2). This figure is slightly higher than in most of the EUROGRADUATE countries because the transfer rates from bachelor to master are comparatively high in Austria, and at the same time, the real duration of studies at universities is relatively long. This means that even five years after acquiring the reference degree, there are still relatively many from this cohort studying (and many of them also work part- or full-time). Another part is on parental or educational leave or has already retired.

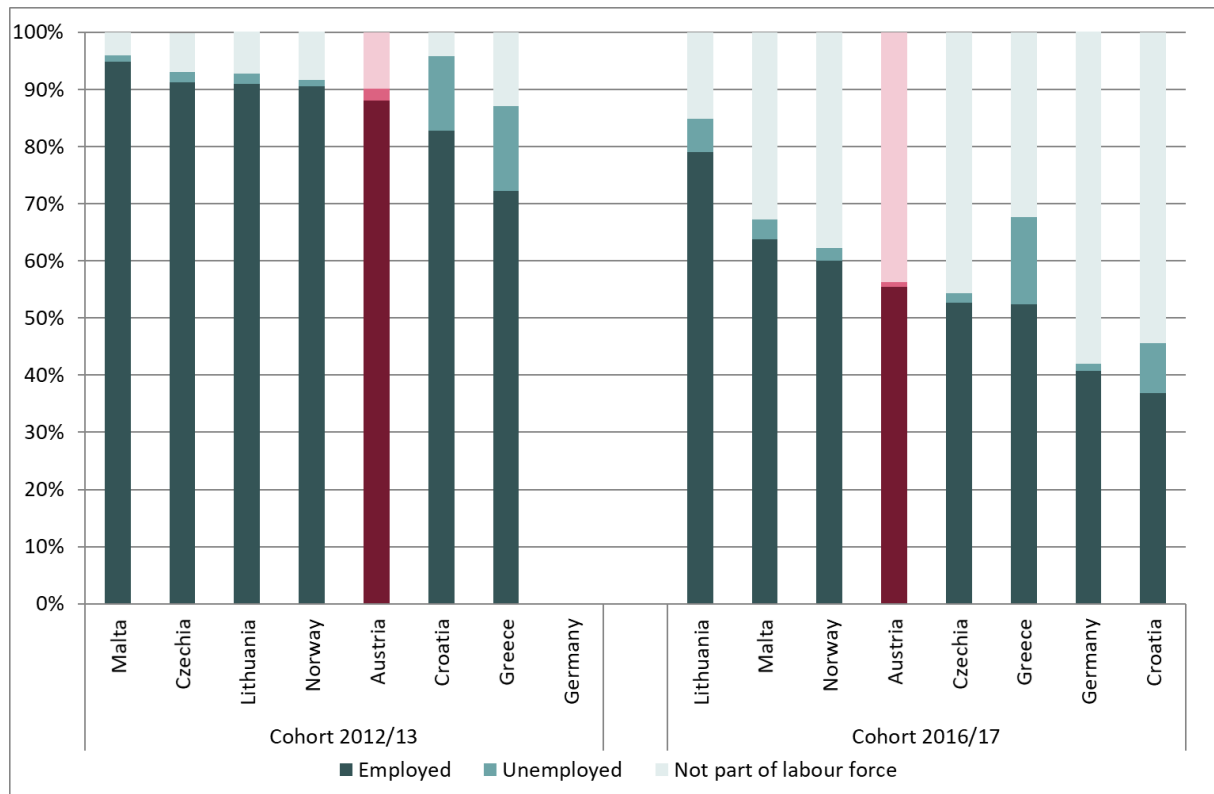
The phenomenon of high participation in studies among bachelor graduates becomes similarly visible one year after graduation: 55% are already gainfully employed, while 44% of them are out of labour force (mainly because of a further study). Only 0,9% are registered as unemployed (the lowest of all comparable countries). Among the master graduates of this cohort, the unemployment rate of 3,3% is higher than among bachelor graduates and higher than in most comparable countries, but is still very low (see Figure 3). In this group, too, the outside-of-the-labour-force share is the second-highest of all the comparable countries. Five years after graduation, 91% of master graduates are employed, 2,3% unemployed and 6,5% – outside of the labour force.

At first glance, it looks as if a larger proportion of master graduates than bachelor graduates are unemployed. This impression is confirmed even if one considers only those available to the labour market, i.e. if one ignores those who are "outside of the labour force" (This corresponds to the international definition of unemployment and thus also to the EU definition). Then, five years after graduation, 2,4% of both bachelor and master graduates are unemployed (see Annex 4). One year after graduation, the rates are 1,5% (BA) and 3,6% (MA; see Annex 5). However, it should be borne in mind that the master group also includes integrated master degrees, i.e. traditional, single-cycle diploma studies (mainly in medicine, teacher training at universities, law). Besides, the group of master graduates includes significantly more graduates of a university course than the bachelor group, where almost half have already completed a degree at a university of applied sciences.

Both points mean that master graduates come from a broader range of subjects than bachelor graduates and are therefore not directly comparable with them.

4 Graduates out of labour force are not available for the labour market, e.g. because they are still studying fulltime in another programme, are currently in compulsory military or alternative service or because they can't work due to health problems. Graduates who are available for the labour market, but do not have a job, are regarded in this study as unemployed (even if they are not registered for unemployment benefits). Graduates whose main activity is studying are regarded for the purpose of this study as out of labour force.

Figure 2: Labour force status of bachelor level graduates (reference degree) by cohort and country in 2018



One Czech BA-level graduate from 2012/13 has been excluded for this analysis because its weight of 10 had a too high influence on the unemployment rate of small groups.

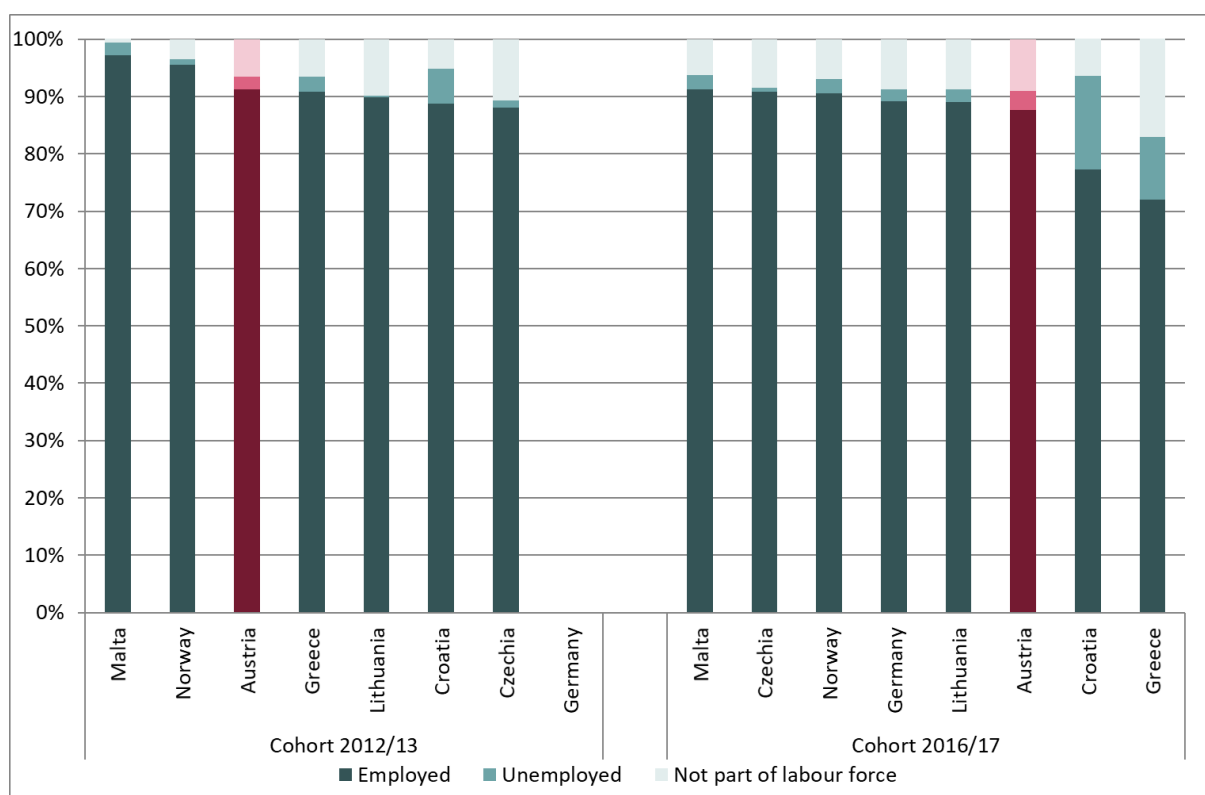
Unemployed: available for the labour market, but do not have a job; Out of labour force: fulltime studying, military or alternative service, can't work.

Reference degree: degree the respondents were surveyed for, while they may have obtained other degrees as well.

The 2012/13 cohort in Germany was not formally part of EUROGRADUATE.

Source: EUROGRADUATE 2018.

Figure 3: Labour force status of master level graduates (reference degree) by cohort and country in 2018



Unemployed: available for the labour market, but do not have a job; Out of labour force: fulltime studying, military or alternative service, can't work.

Reference degree: degree the respondents were surveyed for, while they may have obtained other degrees as well.

The 2012/13 cohort in Germany was not formally part of EUROGRADUATE.

Source: EUROGRADUATE 2018.

3.1.2 Labour force status – a closer look at Austria

Figure 2 and Figure 3 have shown the labour market situation concerning the reference degree. Table 4 and Figure 4 focuses on graduates' highest degree acquired by 2018, i.e. including all other degrees they have obtained after the reference degree.

The cohort 2012/13 shows that the higher the completion of studies, the higher the employment rate, the lower the unemployment rate and the lower the outside-of-the-labour-force share (see Table 4). In the 2016/17 cohort, the difference between reference and highest degree is not (yet) very big, because one year after graduation hardly anyone has reached another degree. Here, too, it can be seen that unemployment among master graduates is higher than among bachelor graduates – also because almost half of them are outside of the labour force, i.e. most are still studying.

If we look again at the standard unemployment rate, i.e. excluding those who are outside of the labour force, the unemployment rate five years after graduation is according to the highest degree 3,2% (BA), 2,3% (MA) and 0% (PhD; see Annex 4) and 1 year after graduation 1,0% (BA) and 3,8% (MA; see Annex 5). For comparison: In 2018 the unemployment rate of all 25- to 39-year-olds in Austria was 4,7%: among those with tertiary education (ISCED 5-8) it was 3,3% (EUROSTAT DATABASE Table lfsa_urgaed).

When comparing with these official data, however, the considerably low number of cases in the EUROGRADUATE Pilot Survey should be taken into account (3,2% unemployed BA

graduates of the cohort 2012/13 correspond to 6 persons in the sample). In addition, EUROGRADUATE only considers graduates who have studied in Austria, although not all of them currently live and work in Austria, i.e. EUROGRADUATE also includes people who are not included in Austria's official statistics. Conversely, people who have completed their studies abroad are part of the official labour market statistics, but not part of the EUROGRADUATE survey.

Table 4: Labour force status in 2018 by cohort and highest degree (Austria)

	Cohort 2012/13			Cohort 2016/17		
	BA-level	MA-level	PhD	BA-level	MA-level	PhD
Employed	84,4%	90,8%	92,5%	53,6%	86,7%	tfc
Unemployed	2,8%	2,1%	0,0%	0,5%	3,5%	tfc
Out of labour force	12,8%	7,1%	7,5%	45,8%	9,9%	tfc
Total:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	tfc

Unemployed: available for the labour market, but do not have a job.

Out of labour force: fulltime studying, military or alternative service, can't work.

Highest degree: highest of all reported degrees, including degrees obtained before and after the degree respondents were surveyed for (reference degree).

Tfc: too few cases.

Source: EUROGRADUATE 2018.

As already shown above, the employment rate five years after graduation (89%) is significantly higher than one year after graduation (69%), as many of this group continue to study (see Figure 4). Five years after graduation, nearly 90% of all graduates are gainfully employed – regardless of their age at the time of graduation. But one year after graduation, it is mainly older graduates who are integrated into the labour market (and probably were already so during their studies), while many younger graduates continue their studies and the employment rate is therefore significantly lower.

Five years after graduation, 7 percent points more men than women are employed, while one year after graduation, 3 percent points more women are in employment, both sexes, however, to a much lesser extent than their older peers, because some of them are pursuing a further degree and are, thus, outside of the labour force. In general, gender differences are also strongly related to the choice of subject and, comparing the two cohorts, to the proportion of pregnant women and women on parental leave.

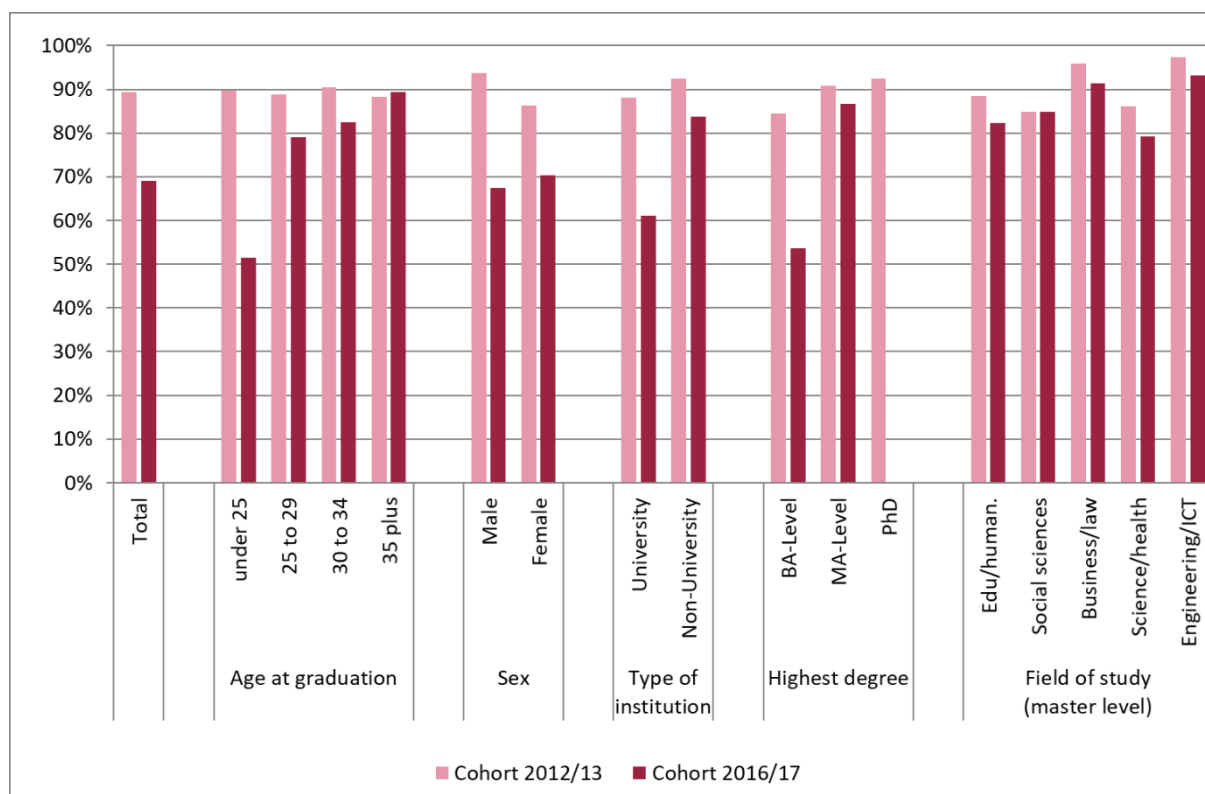
The labour market integration of non-university graduates is somewhat (one year after graduation) or significantly (five years after graduation) higher than that of university graduates. This is also mainly due to the different range of subjects offered by the two sectors and the different extent to which a further course of study (e.g. PhD) is taken up. This also explains the differences regarding the highest degree.

The highest proportions of people in employment are graduates in engineering/ICTs and business/law (91% to 97% depending on the cohort). The other fields of study are 10-15% lower. This difference can be attributed on the one hand to the situation on the labour market and on the other hand to the different transfer rates to further studies. In addition, there is a connection with gender, as the proportion of employed graduates is lower in studies dominated by women than in those dominated by men.

Five years after graduation, bachelor's degrees in social science (a strongly female-dominated study field) have the lowest proportion of gainfully employed (75%) and the

highest proportion of unemployed, while almost 20% are currently out of labour force (see Annex 2).

Figure 4: Percentage of graduates in employment in 2018 one and five years after graduation by age at graduation, sex, type of institution, highest degree and field of study (Austria)



To 100% missing: unemployed and out of labour force (e.g. fulltime studying, military or alternative service, can't work.)

Highest degree: highest of all reported degrees, including degrees obtained before and after the degree respondents were surveyed for (reference degree).

Field of study (highest degree): Education, arts & humanities; Social sciences & journalism; Business, administration, law & services; Natural sciences, mathematics & health; Engineering & information and communication technologies (ICTs).

Missing columns: too few cases.

Source: EUROGRADUATE 2018.

3.2 Employment: Type of contract and job security

Entrepreneurs are seen as the backbone of the future economy as they create the jobs of tomorrow. Higher education is, in this sense, crucial to providing graduates with the skills to look beyond traditional boundaries, to find new creative solutions and to be able to start up their own companies. At the same time, flexibility in labour markets is another structural trend seen as crucial for the economic growth of European countries. Flexibility requires skills that allow graduates to move regularly from one job to another, adapt their skills to new situations and constantly update their skills. At the same time, flexibility might force graduates into a series of temporary jobs at the beginning of their careers, leading to uncertainty. This chapter discusses various types of employment and examines the extent to which job security in the sense of a permanent contract is present at the start of a labour market career.

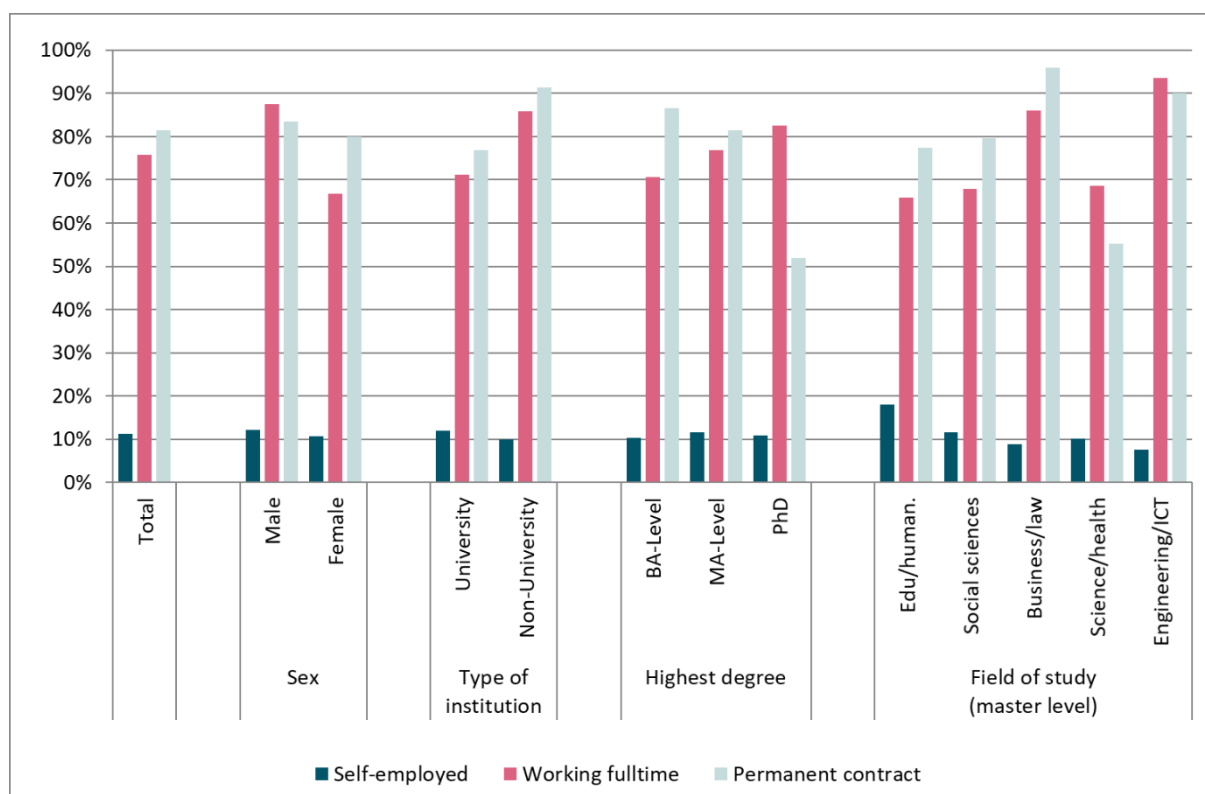
Across all groups depicted in Figure 5, around 11% of employed graduates are self-employed five years after graduation – with two exceptions: Among master graduates of

education and humanities, 18% are self-employed, but in engineering/ICTs the share is only 8%. About a quarter of the self-employed have employees, three quarters are one-person-enterprises (see Annex 6). There are big differences between the disciplines: Of the science and health graduates, no self-employed person has an employee in our sample, among the self-employed education and humanities graduates, it is 8%, but among the self-employed engineering/ICTs graduates, it is 45%. This means that among the graduates of education and humanities there are quite a few one-person businesses, in the engineering/ICTs sector there are comparatively few self-employed, but they often have employees.

76% of all employed graduates work full-time five years after graduation (see Figure 5). This is 88% of men and 67% of women. The proportion is also higher among graduates of a university of applied sciences, which is partly due to the different range of subjects in the sectors. The higher the level of the highest degree, the higher is also the proportion of full-time employees. The proportion is comparatively low, at around two thirds of full-time employees, among graduates in education/humanities, social sciences and science/health. By contrast, 86% of those in employment are employed full-time in business/law and 93% in engineering/ICTs. These differences by field of study also largely explain the large gender gap. In general, however, it should be borne in mind that the proportion of full-time employees among those who have moved abroad is higher (84%) than among those remaining in Austria (75%, see Annex 8), which is also mainly due to the different fields of study.

In general, it is not legal to have several successive fixed-term contracts with the same employer ("prohibition of chain contracts"). The first employment contract is often fixed-term, but it is usually extended indefinitely. Therefore, 82% of employed graduates have an unlimited employment contract five years after graduation (see Figure 5). This proportion is slightly higher among men and significantly higher among FH graduates than among university graduates. Looking at the highest degree, the proportion with a permanent contract is higher among bachelor graduates (87%) than among master graduates (81%). This is because the last bachelor's degree was obtained some time ago and that they have therefore also been employed for some time, while at least some master graduates obtained a bachelor's degree in the reference year 2012/13 and only completed the master programme after that. What is particularly striking, however, is that only 52% of employed PhD graduates have a permanent contract. Although this is also due to the longer duration of studies or shorter periods of employment, another reason is that in research and especially at universities, fixed-term contracts are more common than in other sectors. As a result, the proportion of graduates with open-ended contracts in science/health, many of whom remain in research or at university, is particularly low (see Annex 10). The difference between those currently living abroad (67% with open-ended contracts) and those living in Austria (83%) is also obvious here.

Figure 5: Only graduates in employment: Employment characteristics five years after graduation (2012/13 cohort) by sex, type of institution, highest degree and field of study (Austria)



Highest degree: highest of all reported degrees, including degrees obtained before and after the degree respondents were surveyed for (reference degree).

Field of study (highest degree): Education, arts & humanities; Social sciences & journalism; Business, administration, law & services; Natural sciences, mathematics & health; Engineering & information and communication technologies (ICTs).

Source: EUROGRADUATE 2018.

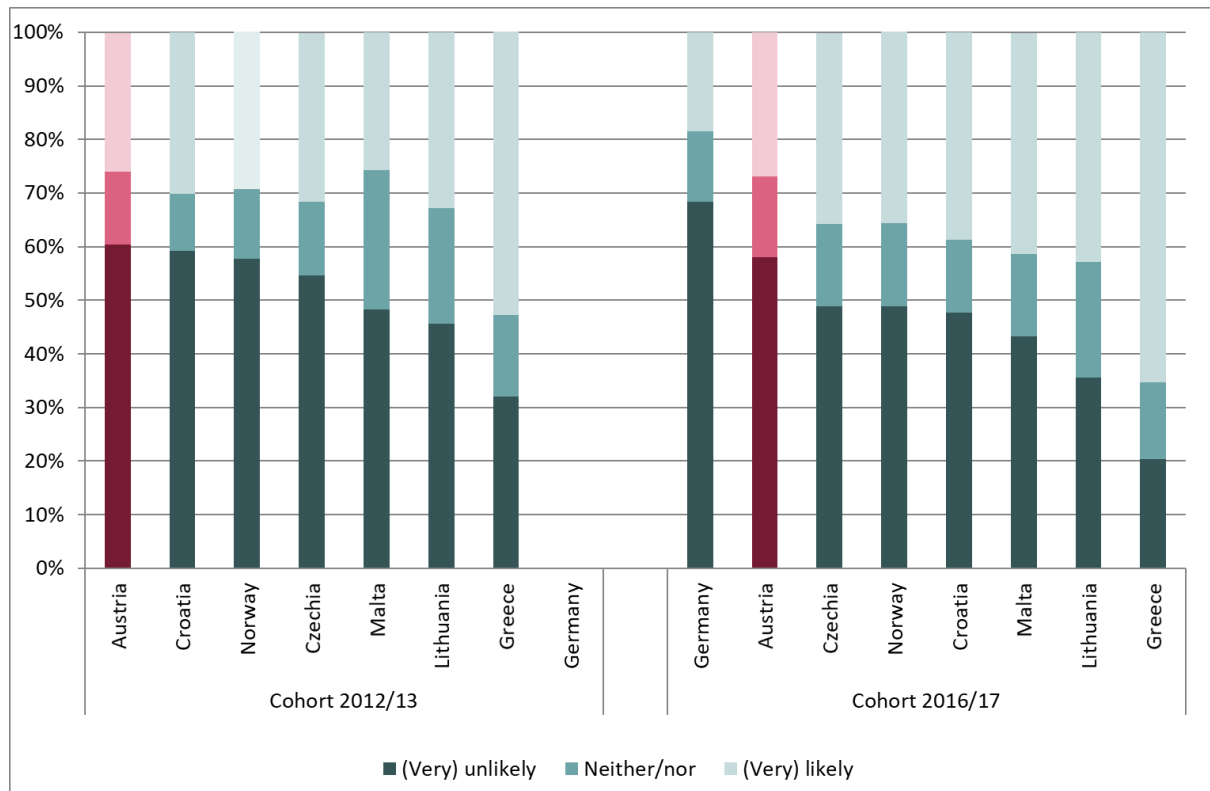
3.3 Adequacy of employment: education – employment (mis)match

In the transition from study to work, the match between education and employment is crucial. For the individual graduate, the choices made at the beginning of a career can have long-term effects due to hysteresis. For the economy of a country, less than optimal allocation leads to suboptimal use of the skills acquired by graduates, which could affect economic growth. The extent to which graduates are able to apply their skills acquired in higher education is strongly related to both, the vertical and the horizontal match between education and job. Graduates allocated to jobs that require a lower degree level than theirs (vertical mismatch) are generally suspect to a reduced demand for all of the higher education skills they acquired. Graduates allocated to jobs that do not fit their field of study (horizontal mismatch) will less likely be able to use the field-specific skills they have acquired during their study. In this chapter, we discuss the allocation of graduates and ask which groups of higher education graduates are particularly at risk of being misallocated.

More than a quarter of Austrian master graduates of both cohorts estimate that they would have got their current job even without obtaining their reference degree (see Figure 6). This is one of the lowest values in the international comparison. Of the 2012/13 master graduates, more than half in Greece and around one third in most other countries

state the same. Of the 2016/17 master graduates, nearly two-thirds of graduates in Greece think that they would have their current job even without a degree, while in Malta and Lithuania this share is over 40%. Only in Germany (18,5%) this share is lower than in Austria.

Figure 6: Only master level graduates (reference degree) in employment: Likelihood of having current job without reference degree by cohort and country



Reference degree: degree the respondents were surveyed for, while they may have obtained other degrees as well.

The 2012/13 cohort in Germany was not formally part of EUROGRADUATE.

Source: EUROGRADUATE 2018.

Full integration into the labour market is not yet completed for all graduates one year after graduation, some continue to study, and others may find it more difficult to find a suitable job. Therefore, it is not surprising that the proportion of master graduates who claim they would have their current job without their reference degree is slightly higher in the 2016/17 cohort than among their peers who graduated five years earlier (Table 5). This is the case in all fields of study, except for education and humanities, where 2012/13 graduates are more likely to say they would have their current job without a degree. This share is by far the lowest in the natural sciences at 15%, and it is particularly high one year after graduation among social scientists (37%).

Table 5: Only master level graduates (highest degree) in employment: Likelihood of having current job without reference degree by field of study (Austria)

Cohort	Education, arts & humanities	Social sciences, journalism & information	Business, administration, law & services	Natural sciences, mathematics, statistics & health	Engineering & ICTs	Total
2012/13	33%	22%	28%	14%	22%	25%
2016/17	29%	37%	32%	15%	31%	29%

Highest degree: highest of all reported degrees, including degrees obtained before and after the degree respondents were surveyed for (reference degree).

ICTs: information and communication technologies.

Source: EUROGRADUATE 2018.

Education-occupation mismatches can be further divided into vertical and horizontal mismatches. Vertical mismatches are when the level of education is (in theory) higher or lower than the level of education required for the job. In EUROGRADUATE, however, we only consider overqualification a vertical mismatch, i.e. when graduates assume that a lower level of education would be sufficient for their current job. Horizontal mismatches are mismatches in content. Thus, the field of education does not match the job – according to the self-assessment of the graduates. Of course, there can be both a vertical and a horizontal mismatch at the same time.

Looking at the 2012/13 graduate cohort in Austria (only those who are part of the labour force), the following proportions are shown (Figure 7): 12% report a vertical mismatch, i.e. they are overqualified for their current job. Nearly 8% indicate a horizontal mismatch as they work in a different field than they qualified for, and another 8% report both vertical and horizontal mismatch (2,6% are unemployed). In other words, the total vertical mismatch is 20%, the horizontal 16% where both can overlap.

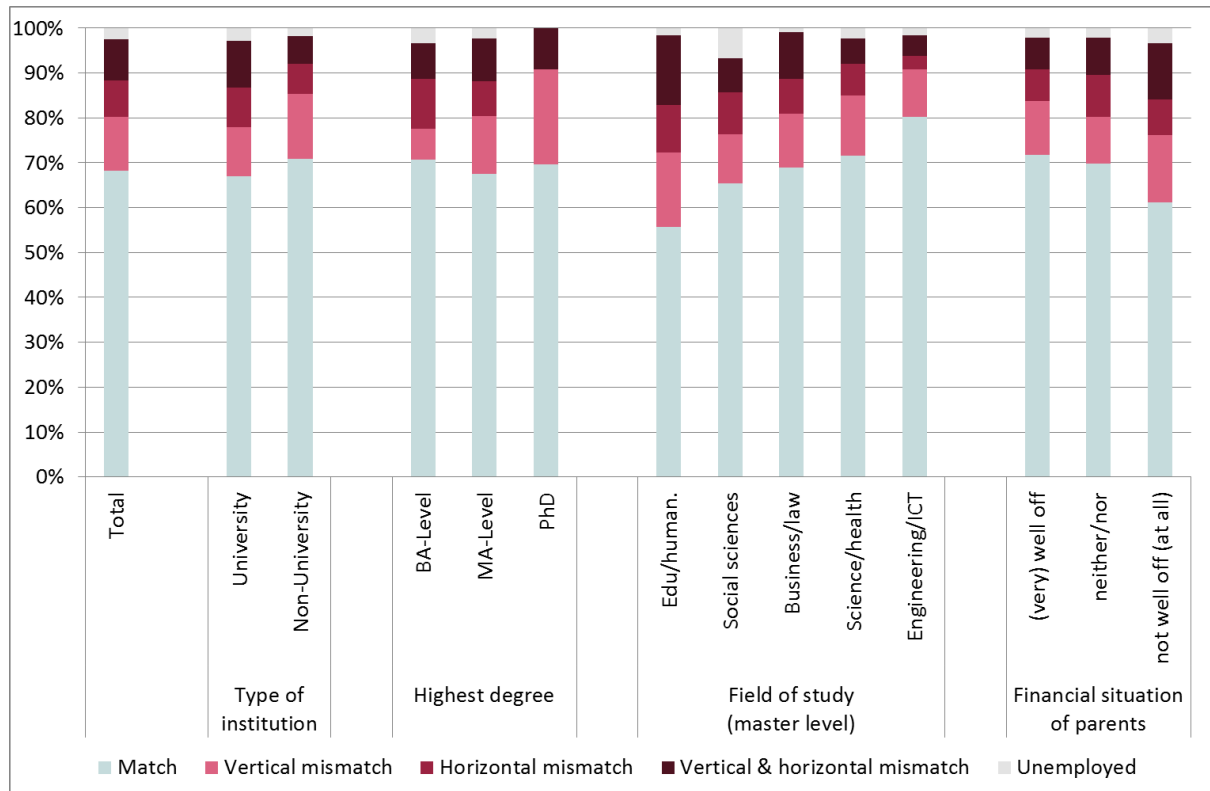
Mismatch is slightly higher among university graduates than among non-university graduates due to a higher horizontal mismatch. This is hardly surprising because the range of subjects taught at universities is much broader than at non-universities. Moreover, the higher the final degree, the higher the vertical mismatch: 21% of PhD graduates say they are overqualified for their job, and another 9% are working in another field and claim to be overqualified (although these figures are based on relatively low number of cases). The total mismatch is relatively high among graduates in education and humanities (43%), where over 30% consider themselves overqualified for their current job. Of the engineering and ICTs graduates, only 20% claim a mismatch, but at least 15% say that they are over-qualified for their current job. The other fields of study lie between these two extremes.

However, the relationship between the assessment of the financial situation of the parents and the assessment of the mismatch of one's own job is particularly interesting: the lower the financial situation of the parents is estimated, the more often a mismatch in the job is reported. This, in turn, mainly concerns the vertical mismatch, i.e. the statement that one is overqualified for the current job.

It is also interesting to note that the self-employed more often report mismatches, but here mainly a horizontal mismatch, i.e. they have become self-employed in another area than they have studied (see Annex 14). Part-time workers are also much more likely to report a mismatch (40%) than full-time employees (27%). And those who have moved abroad after graduation report more seldom a mismatch than those living in Austria. Un-

surprisingly, barely half of the graduates reporting a mismatch would redo their studies, compared to 75% of those who do not experience a mismatch.

Figure 7: Only graduates who are part of labour force: Skills (mis)match five years after graduation (2012/13 cohort, Austria)



Vertical mismatch is only counted if graduates are overqualified for their job, not if their job usually would require a higher degree than the highest one they hold.

Highest degree: highest of all reported degrees, including degrees obtained before and after the degree respondents were surveyed for (reference degree).

Source: EUROGRADUATE 2018.

3.4 Income: hourly earnings

Studying in higher education is an investment (in terms of money, time and opportunity costs) made both by society and by individual students with uncertain returns. A measure to assess this return is the earnings of graduates at the beginning of their labour market career. The higher the earnings, the higher the tax revenue usually is, which is why the earnings can also be seen as an indicator of the social return on investment.

As a final key issue for assessing the employment situation of graduates, this chapter analyses their hourly earnings. We look at the differences between graduates from different fields of study or graduates who have moved abroad and graduates who have stayed in the country where they graduated.

In order to compare the income of graduates internationally, it was converted into gross hourly earnings and purchasing power parities (ppp) in EUROGRADUATE. The amount thus reported for Austria would be about 13% higher in Euros.

As Table 6 shows, five years after graduation, the average (median) gross hourly income of employed Austrian graduates is 16,2 purchasing power parities (about € 18,3). This value is only slightly higher in Norway at 17,4ppp and lowest in Greece at 7,6ppp. One year after graduation, the gross median income per hour in Austria is 14ppp, in Norway

15,7ppp and in Germany even 19,5ppp. Here too, the value for Greece is lowest at 6,6ppp. Thus, the average hourly earnings in Austria are five years after graduation 16% higher than one year after graduation. This increase is in the middle of the pilot countries: Hourly earnings increase most in Malta during this period (+ 22%), followed by the Czech Republic (+ 17%). The smallest increase is observable in Lithuania (+ 10%) and Norway (+ 11%).

Table 6: Only graduates in employment: Median gross hourly earnings in purchasing power parities in 2018 by cohort and country

Cohort	Austria	Czechia	Germany	Greece	Croatia	Lithuania	Malta	Norway
2012/13	16,2	12,3		7,6	8,8	10,6	12,9	17,4
2016/17	14,0	10,5	19,5	6,6	8,2	9,6	10,6	15,7

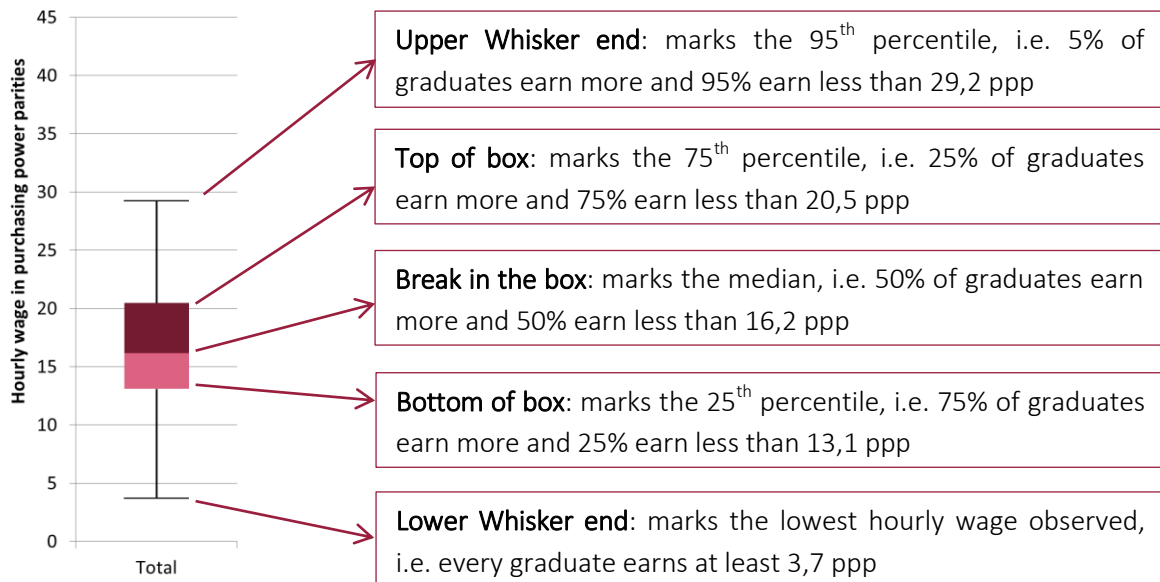
The 2012/13 cohort in Germany was not formally part of EUROGRADUATE.

Source: EUROGRADUATE 2018.

Figure 8 shows the distribution of hourly earnings among 2012/13 employed graduates, using a boxplot chart. Reading instructions for this type of chart are provided and they apply to Figure 9 and Figure 10, describing earnings information for different subgroups of graduates.

In Austria, Figure 8 shows an average (median) of 16,2ppt for the gross hourly earnings of employed graduates from 2012/13 – just like Table 6 before. The edges of the box indicate the 1st and 3rd quartiles, i.e. half of the graduates earn between 13,1ppt and 20,5ppt per hour. The "antennas" represent the minimum value (3,7ppt) as well as the 95% value (29,2ppt) instead of the maximum value in order to avoid too large outliers upwards. This means that 95% of all employed graduates earn five years after their graduation less than 29,2ppt (around 33 €) per hour gross.

Figure 8: Only graduates in employment: Boxplot chart of gross hourly earnings in purchasing power parities five years after graduation (cohort 2012/13) with reading instructions (Austria)



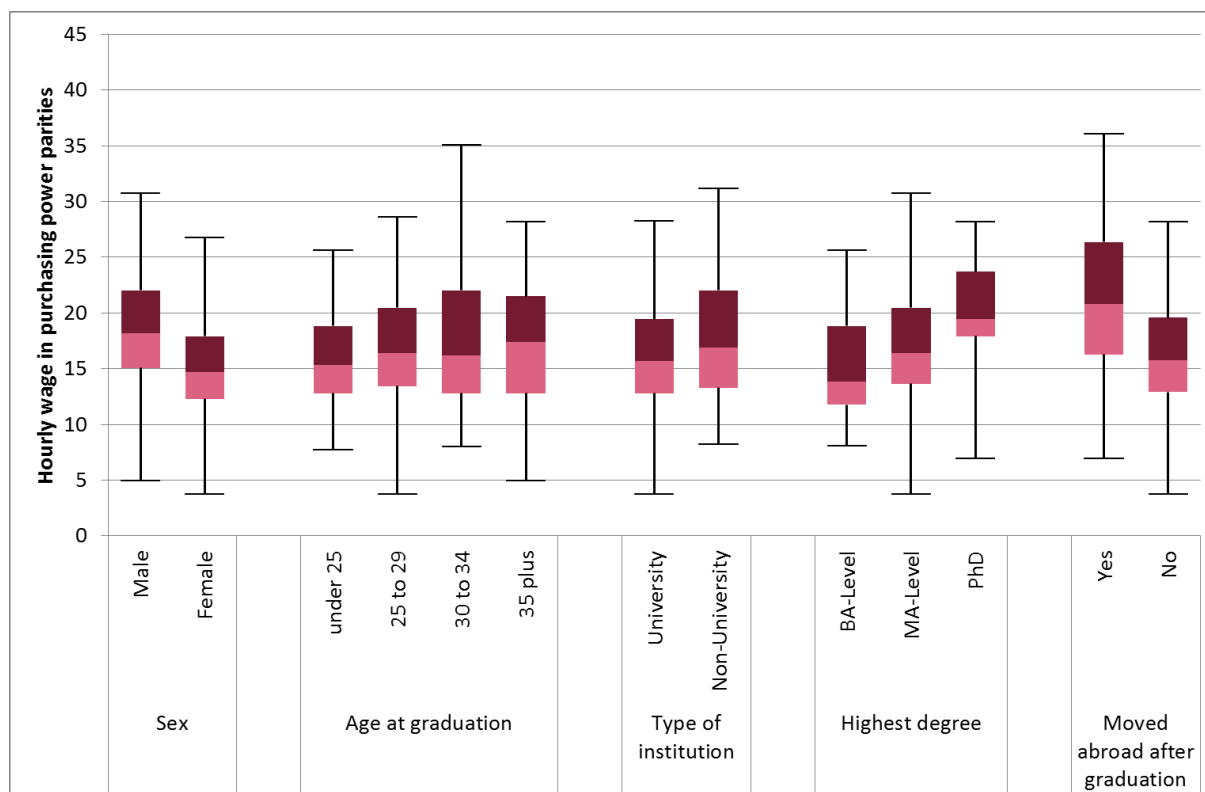
Note that the maximum hourly earnings are not displayed because it would exceed the limits of the graphic. Instead, the 95% percentile is shown. Data also includes employed graduates who are still (part-time) enrolled in other study programmes.

Source: EUROGRADUATE 2018

In Austria, the average gross hourly earnings for men who completed their studies in 2012/13 is 18,2ppt, whereas for women it is only 14,7ppt (see Figure 9). This corresponds to a gender pay gap of 24%. In other words, three-quarters of men earn more than women on average. The older the graduates were at the time of graduation, the more likely they were to be in professional employment prior to their studies or at least during their studies. Thus, the hourly earnings do not only take into account the degree, but also the (longer) professional experience. Therefore, the older the graduates at graduation, the higher the income, though the differences are not very large.

On average, the average income of university graduates (15,7 ppt) is slightly lower than that of non-university graduates (16,9 ppt), which is mainly due to the different subject areas, since the income depends particularly on the field of studies (Figure 10). There are also numerous study programs for professionals at the universities of applied sciences, which in turn means that their income also rewards a longer work experience. The higher the degree, the higher the income: master and PhD increase the average income by 18% each, but master graduates also include integrated masters (i.e. old diploma studies) like Medicine. A significantly higher average income is also achieved by those who left Austria after graduating. These are, as we know from studies by Statistics Austria, above all doctors and natural scientists.

Figure 9: Only graduates in employment: Differences in the distribution of gross hourly earnings in purchasing power parities five years after graduation (cohort 2012/13) by sex, age at graduation, type of institution, highest degree and mobility after graduation (Austria)



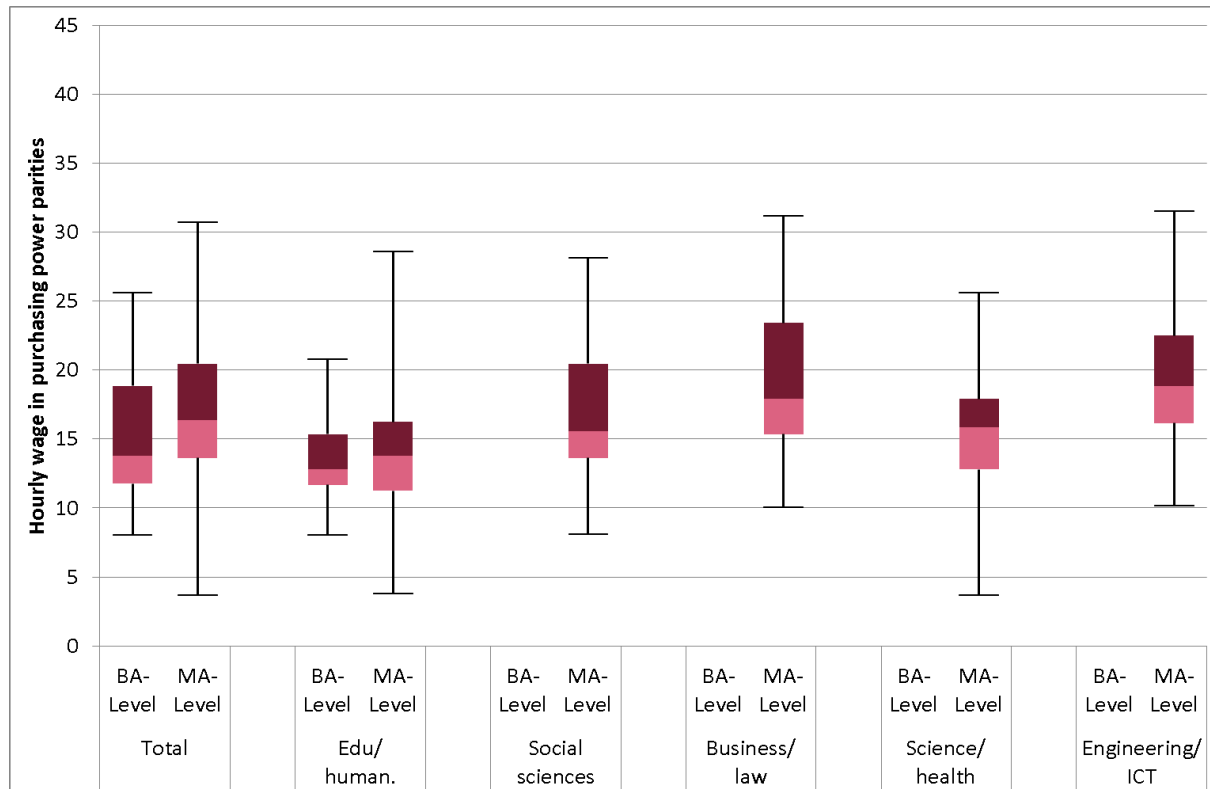
Data also includes employed graduates who are still (part-time) enrolled in other study programmes. Upper whisker end: 95th percentile; top of box: 75th percentile; break in box: Median; bottom of box: 25th percentile; lower whisker end: lowest hourly earnings observed.

Highest degree: highest of all reported degrees, including degrees obtained before and after the degree respondents were surveyed for (reference degree).

Source: EUROGRADUATE 2018.

Significant differences can be seen in the income by field of study, even though almost only master degrees are comparable due to the low number of cases in the dataset (see Figure 10). The gross average hourly earnings for graduates of engineering or ICTs is 18,8ppt five years after graduation and 17,9ppt for graduates in business and law; by far then followed by natural scientists with 15,9ppt and social scientists with 15,6ppt. The lowest is the income of graduates from education and humanities (13,8ppt). This means that engineers earn five years after graduation around 36% more than graduates of education or humanities. The different income levels by field of study also explain partly the relatively high gender pay gap (see Figure 9), as there are more male engineers and more female graduates in education and the humanities.

Figure 10: Only graduates in employment: Differences in the distribution of gross hourly earnings in purchasing power parities five years after graduation (cohort 2012/13) by fields of study and highest degree (Austria)



Data also includes employed graduates who are still (part-time) enrolled in other study programmes. Upper whisker end: 95th percentile; top of box: 75th percentile; break in box: Median; bottom of box: 25th percentile; lower whisker end: lowest hourly earnings observed.

Highest degree: highest of all reported degrees, including degrees obtained before and after the degree respondents were surveyed for (reference degree).

Field of study (highest degree): Education, arts & humanities; Social sciences & journalism; Business, administration, law & services; Natural sciences, mathematics & health; Engineering & information and communication technologies (ICTs).

Missing boxes: too few cases.

Source: EUROGRADUATE 2018.

4 Social outcomes

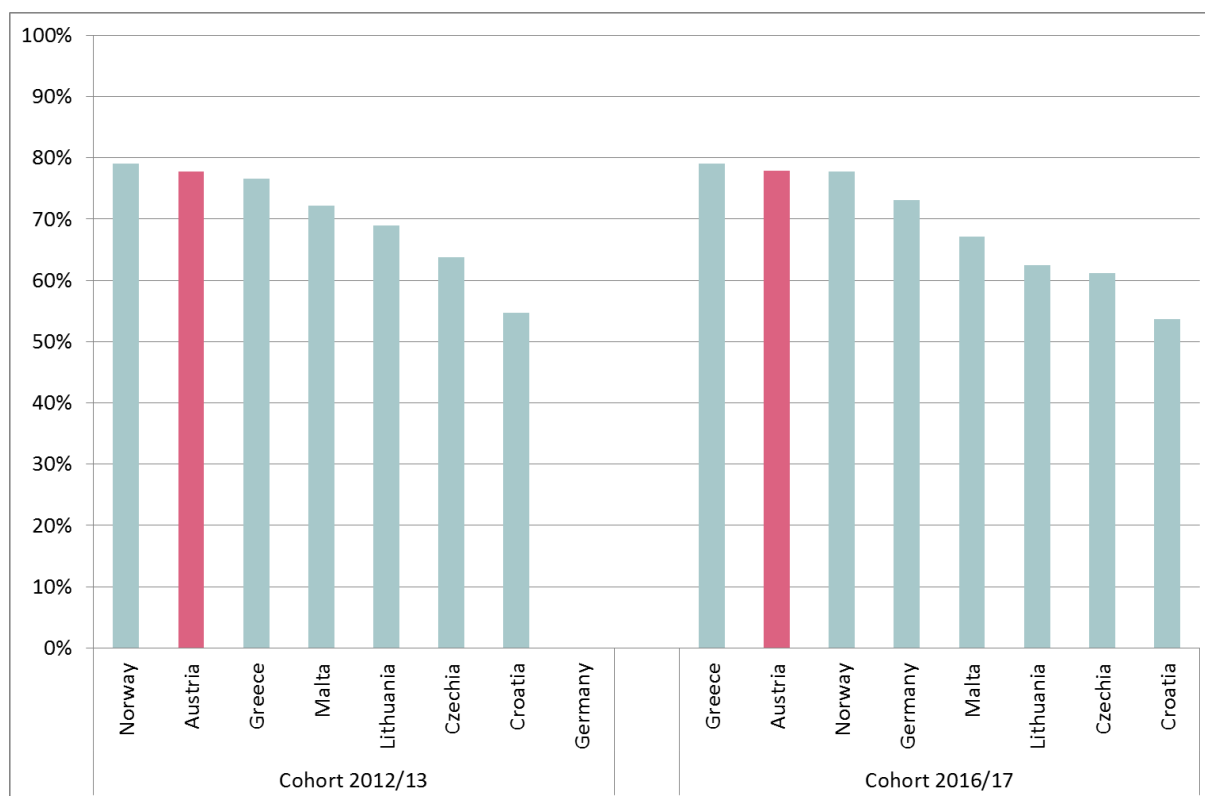
4.1 The importance of democracy

Higher education graduates provide a positive impulse to the European economy and social progress, so that higher education institutions have the responsibility to promote engaged citizenship and democratic values, such as tolerance, openness and critical thinking, and thus contribute to higher levels of social cohesion and trust. On this note, Figure 11 depicts an international EUROGRADUATE comparison in regards to the share of graduates who deem it absolutely important to live in a democratically governed country.

On a 10-point-scale of 0 "not at all important" to 10 "absolutely important", 78% of the Austrian graduates of both cohorts deem living in a democratic country to be absolutely important (scale value 10, see Figure 11), another 11-13% give it a "9". Only 2% of each cohort evaluate the statement as less important, assigning a scale value lower than "7". This makes Austria, together with Norway and Greece, one of the countries with the highest level of agreement on the importance of democracy. In the Czech Republic, Lith-

uania and, above all, in Croatia, the level of agreement on this topic is much lower, although there are very few graduates in these countries who do not consider democracy to be of any importance at all.

Figure 11: Percentage of graduates who deem it "absolutely important to live in a democratically governed country" (10 on a 0 to 10 scale) by cohort and country

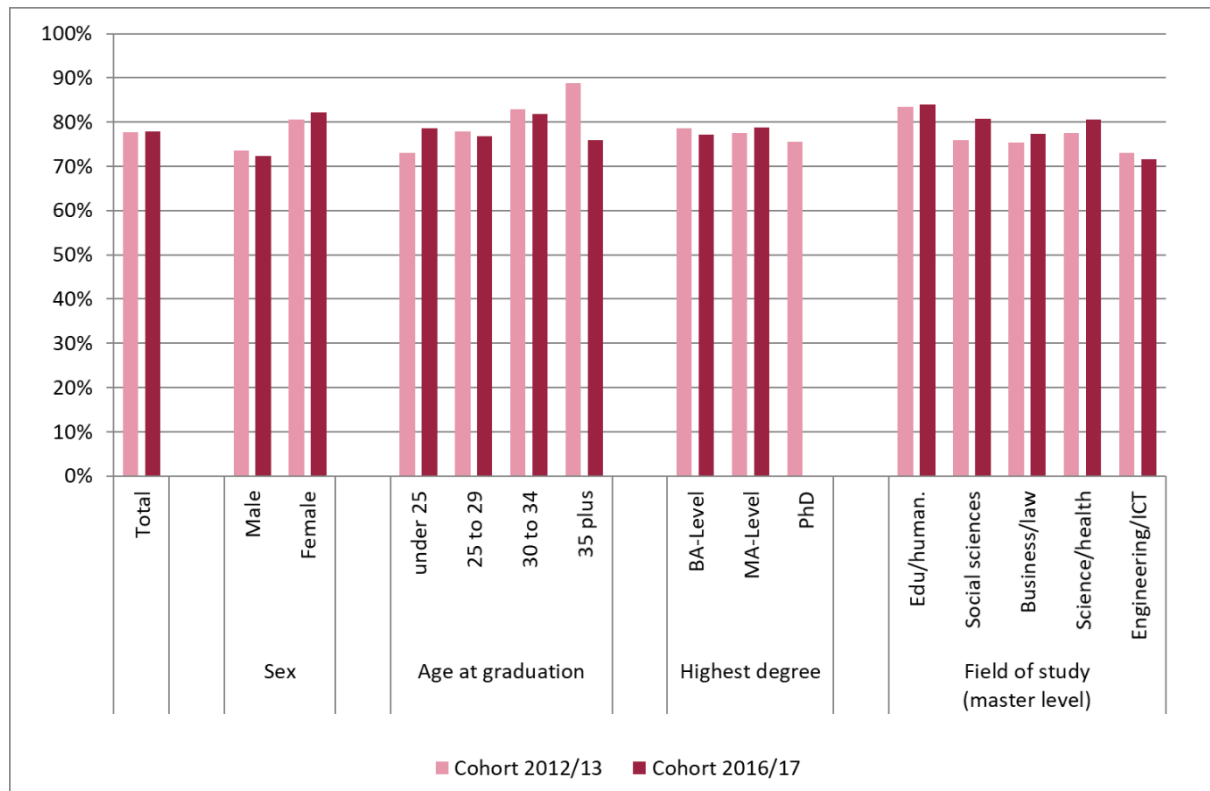


The 2012/13 cohort in Germany was not formally part of EUROGRADUATE.

Source: EUROGRADUATE 2018.

In Austria, female graduates evaluate living in a democracy more often as absolutely important (scale value "10") than men (81% vs. 74%), which is mainly due to the different degree of consent, because even only 4% of men (1% of women) evaluate the importance of democracy with less than "7" (Figure 12). The older graduates were at the time of graduation, the stronger their agreement on democracy – with one exception: graduates of 2016/17, who were older than 35 at graduation, give the lowest level of agreement in this cohort. But again, only 5% of them have reported a value lower than "7". The degree level has virtually no impact on this question, but the field of study has: 84% of master graduates in education and humanities assign a value of "10" compared to "only" 73% of engineers and ICTs graduates.

Figure 12: Percentage of graduates who deem it "absolutely important to live in a democratically governed country" (10 on a 0 to 10 scale) by sex, age at graduation, highest degree and field of study (Austria)



Highest degree: highest of all reported degrees, including degrees obtained before and after the degree respondents were surveyed for (reference degree).

Field of study (highest degree): Education, arts & humanities; Social sciences & journalism; Business, administration, law & services; Natural sciences, mathematics & health; Engineering & information and communication technologies (ICTs).

Missing columns: too few cases.

Source: EUROGRADUATE 2018.

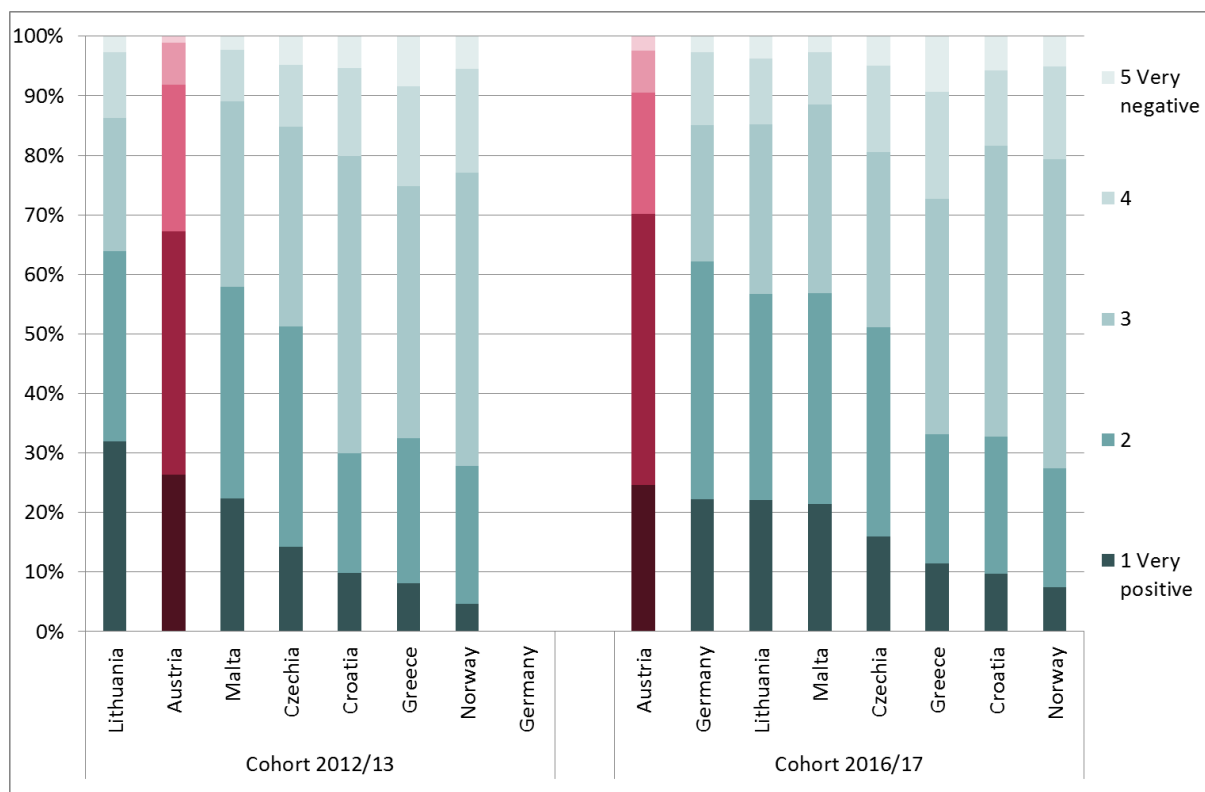
4.2 The view on the EU

How do graduates perceive the EU? Do views vary among the different groups of graduates? Does graduates' highest level of education or the educational background of their parents influence this perception? Is there a link between the perspective on the EU and the postgraduate mobility of graduates? We address these questions in this section.

In Austria, there are hardly any differences between the graduation cohorts with regard to the attitude towards the EU: For 67% of the 2012/13 cohort and 70% of the 2016/17 cohort the EU conjures up a rather positive or a very positive image (Figure 13). The positive image of the EU is thus most prevalent among the Austrian graduates compared to the other EUROGRADUATE pilot countries. At the other end of the scale is Norway, the only non-EU member in this comparison, where the EU is seen by some 28% of graduates as very or rather positive. Similarly, low values show Greece and Croatia, where about a third of graduates perceive the EU as positive or very positive.

A Eurobarometer survey from November 2018 can be used for comparison with the total population (European Commission 2018): With the exception of Croatia ($\approx 30\%$ (graduates) vs. 39% (population)), the image of the EU is more positive in both graduate cohorts than in the total population – in Austria ($\approx 70\%$ vs. 40%) and the Czech Republic ($\approx 51\%$ vs. 28%) even significantly more positive.

Figure 13: Answers on the question "In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive or very negative image?" (from 1= very positive to 5= very negative), by cohort and country



The 2012/13 cohort in Germany was not formally part of EUROGRADUATE.

Source: EUROGRADUATE 2018.

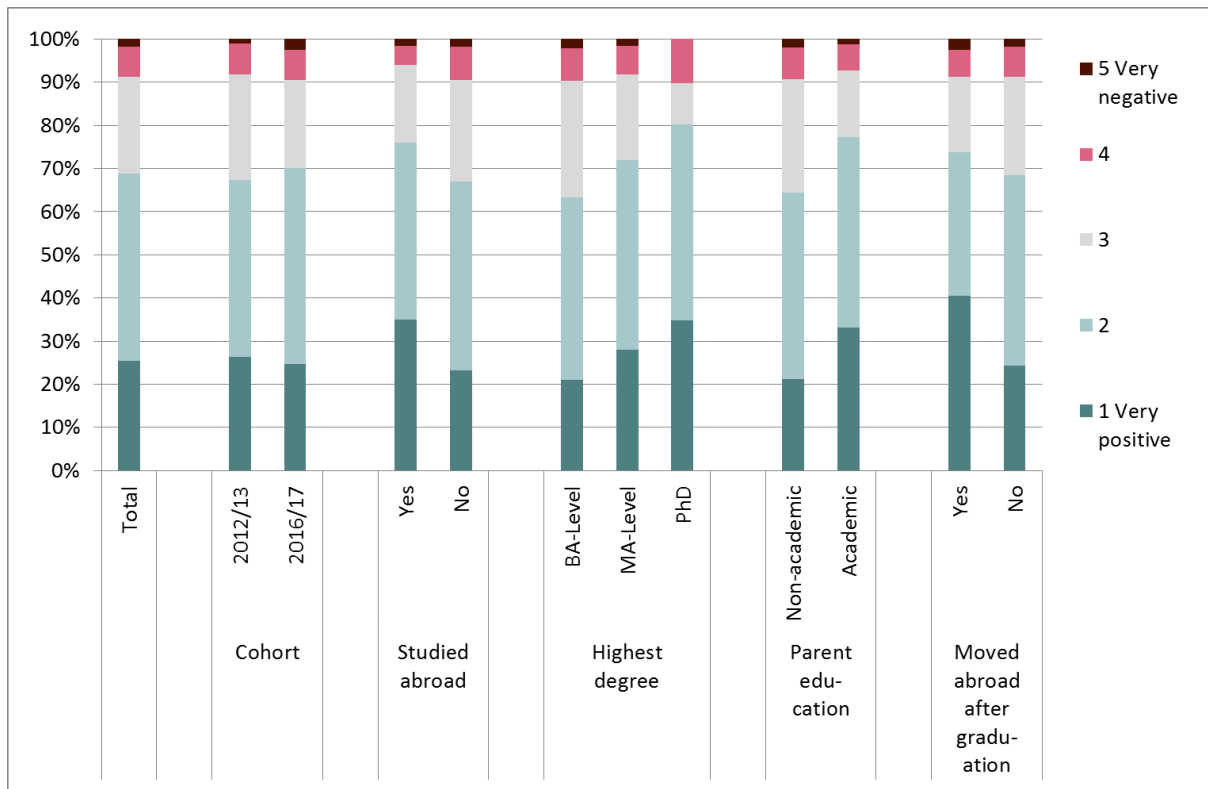
Despite the predominant positive perception of the EU in Austria, there are clear differences between different groups of graduates (Figure 14): For 76% of graduates who have studied abroad, the EU conjures up a rather positive or a very positive image, compared to "only" 67% of graduates without study experience abroad. However, this difference does not imply any causation: It is still unclear whether graduates have a positive perception of the EU because of their experience abroad, or they went abroad because of their already existing positive perception of the EU?

Furthermore, there are considerable differences by highest acquired degree level: For 63% of bachelor, 72% of master and 80% of PhD graduates the EU conjures up a rather positive or a very positive image. These discrepancies in perception are clearly related to the study fields that uncover an even more detailed distribution of graduates' perception of the EU. There are clear differences, how many graduates leave the HEI after their bachelor's or how many complete a PhD. Moreover, one third of PhD graduates are international students (these are about a quarter among BA and MA graduates). However, in contrast to this positive picture, PhD graduates also have the highest proportion of all groups in Figure 14 with a negative view of the EU (10% see it as rather negative, but 0% see it as very negative).

The perception of the EU also differs by educational background: for graduates with higher education background (at least one parent holds a bachelor's or a higher degree) the EU conjures up a more positive image (77% rather or very) than for graduates from non-academic families (65%). In addition, graduates who have left Austria after gradua-

tion (including many international students) also perceive the EU more positively (74%) than those who stayed in Austria (68%).

Figure 14: Answers on the question “In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive or very negative image?” (from 1= very positive to 5= very negative), by cohort, study experience abroad, highest degree, educational background and international mobility after graduation (Austria)



Studied abroad: credit mobility during reference programme (e.g. Erasmus).

Academic background: at least one parent holds a bachelor’s or a higher degree.

Highest degree: highest of all reported degrees, including degrees obtained before and after the degree respondents were surveyed for (reference degree).

Source: EUROGRADUATE 2018.

5 Graduation as a basis for further studies

A (first) degree from a higher education institution is not necessarily the end of the learning pathway but rather an important step in of lifelong learning. Further study and continuous learning are crucial for graduates to update their competencies and to keep up with the fast-paced technological innovations that change our society in general and the labour market in particular. In this report, we look at who continued their studies after completing a bachelor’s degree (mostly a master’s) or a master’s degree (mostly at PhD level). In addition, we discuss to what extent graduates see their completed studies as a good basis for further studies and whether there are differences between different groups of graduates.

In Austria, the share of graduates who continue their studies after graduation is relatively high (see also OECD 2019). This applies primarily to bachelor graduates, but also to master graduates. It does not necessarily mean continuing to study consecutively. There are not so few who after completing a bachelor’s degree take up another bachelor’s program, even after completing a master’s some start another bachelor’s degree. However,

it is often the case that these students had been pursuing several study programmes simultaneously, so that taking up a further study does not necessarily mean starting from “zero”, but it is often continuing a study programme that has been started earlier. There are also great differences across fields of study.

In total, 74% of all bachelor graduates of 2012/13 have enrolled in further studies: 86% of university graduates and “only” 57% of non-university graduates (Table 7). This share is particularly high among engineering and ICTs graduates (84%) but also social scientists (82%) have continued their studies. In contrast, “only” 64% of the graduates of education and humanities continued studying. In the 2016/17 cohort, these shares are sometimes significantly lower. Altogether “only” 65% have continued their studies; in the non-university sectors even only 42%. This fits in with the general trend that the transition rates from undergraduate to postgraduate studies continuously decline (see Unger et al 2017), but graduates also had less time to study again from 2016/17 to 2018 (time of survey).

In comparison, these shares do not much differ among master graduates: roughly one-third continued to study in both cohorts (while trend is decreasing). Among university graduates, continuation of studies is about three times more common than among non-university graduates, mainly because there are no doctoral/PhD programs offered outside of the university sector. After the master, it is above all graduates of business and law who do not continue their studies, depending on the cohort also graduates of the social sciences or engineering/ICTs. The highest continuation rate can be observed among graduates of humanities.

Table 7: Percentage of graduates who continued studying after having obtained their reference degree by degree level, cohort, type of institution and field of study (Austria)

Reference degree	Cohort	Type of institution		Field of study					Total
		University	Non-University	Education/humanities	Social sciences	Business/law	Science/health	Engineering/ICTs	
BA-Level	2012/13	86%	57%	64%	82%	77%	71%	84%	74%
	2016/17	84%	42%	55%	81%	65%	55%	77%	65%
MA-Level	2012/13	38%	13%	45%	29%	23%	36%	33%	34%
	2016/17	37%	10%	39%	36%	23%	34%	25%	30%

Reference degree: degree the respondents were surveyed for, while they may have obtained other degrees as well.

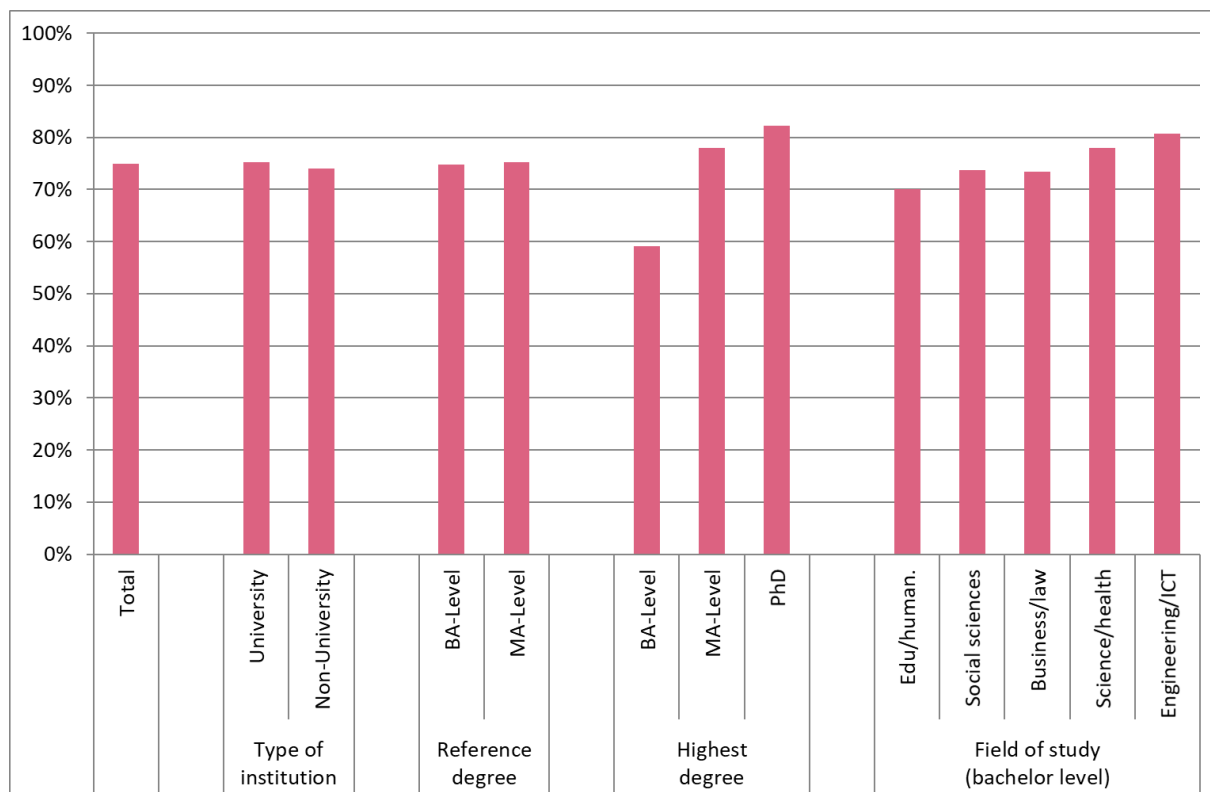
Field of study (reference degree): Education, arts & humanities; Social sciences & journalism; Business, administration, law & services; Natural sciences, mathematics & health; Engineering & information and communication technologies (ICTs).

Source: EUROGRADUATE 2018.

Given the significant percentage of graduates continuing their study career after receiving a bachelor's or master's degree, and given the importance attached to lifelong learning, the basis higher education provides for further learning must be seen as a core function of higher education systems.

If graduates of the cohort 2012/13 continued to study, on average 75% state that their previous studies provided a good basis for continuation (Figure 15). There are virtually no differences between the university and non-university sectors or between the degrees completed in 2012/13 (reference degrees). However, the higher the further degrees that they have completed since 2012/13 (highest degrees), the more positive the further training potential of the previous study is rated. Analogous to the general rate of continuing education, engineers and ICTs graduates rate their previous studies better in this regard than graduates of education and humanities.

Figure 15: Only graduates who have continued their studies after the reference degree: Percentage who reported that the reference programme was a (very) good basis for further learning by type of institution, reference degree, highest degree and field of reference study (graduates from the 2012/13 cohort, Austria)



Reference degree: degree the respondents were surveyed for, while they may have obtained other degrees as well.

Highest degree: highest of all reported degrees, including degrees obtained before and after the degree respondents were surveyed for (reference degree).

Field of study (reference degree): Education, arts & humanities; Social sciences & journalism; Business, administration, law & services; Natural sciences, mathematics & health; Engineering & information and communication technologies (ICTs).

Source: EUROGRADUATE 2018.

6 Mobility

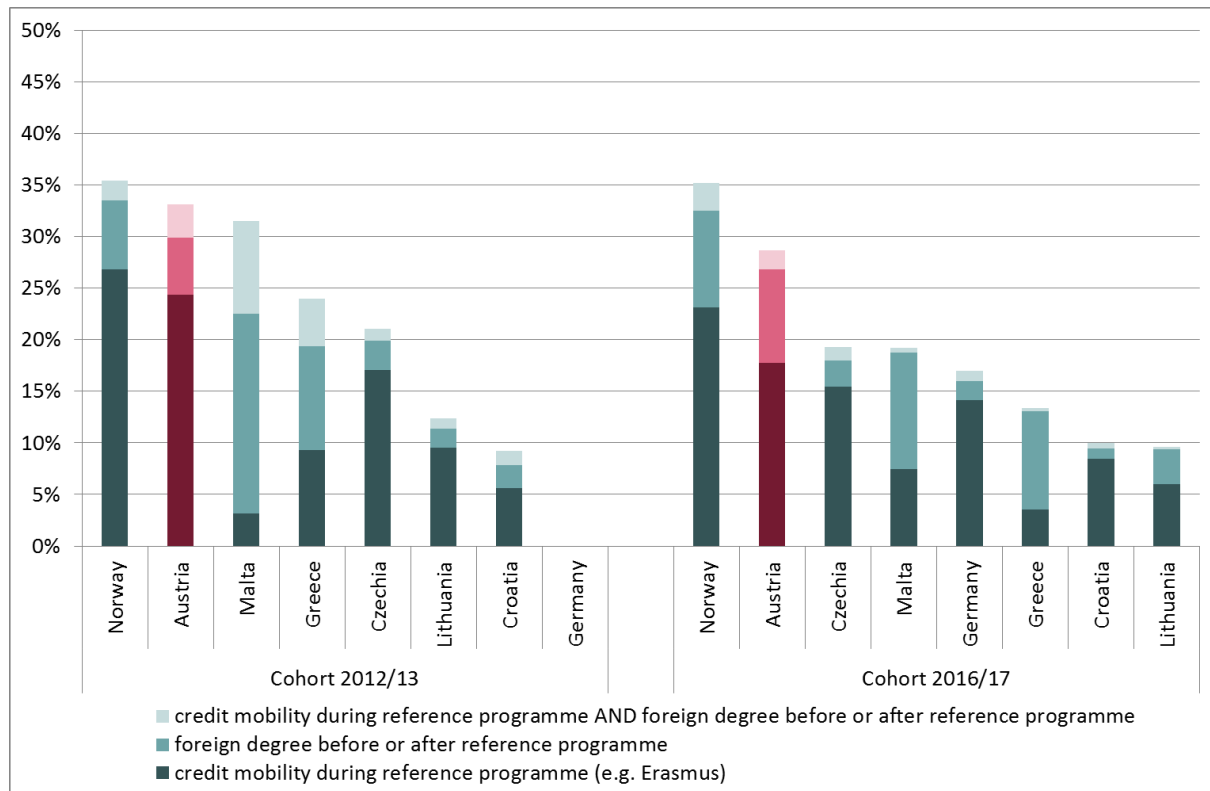
International mobility is often understood as improving the allocation of skilled labour on the European labour market, increasing individual labour market opportunities, enhanc-

ing intercultural tolerance, and promoting the development and dissemination of innovations and creativity. The EUROGRADUATE pilot survey provides data on credit mobility during the reference study period (i.e. temporary, short-term mobility phase aiming at obtaining single credit points abroad while remaining enrolled at the home institution) and degree mobility before or after the reference study period (i.e. long term mobility with the purpose of completing a whole study cycle and the acquisition of a degree abroad). This definition allows for a comparison (over time and internationally) between the mobility participation of different groups –this chapter will discuss the topic of student mobility in detail.

Figure 16 shows the mobility rate of graduates since their first-ever admission to study. This first admission may have taken place in the country of survey or in another country. For EUROGRADUATE is only important that the reference study was completed in the country of survey. A graduate may have been temporarily mobile during his/her study (credit mobility) or may have studied in another country prior to the reference study, may have continued his/her studies in another country, or a combination of all these activities. It must be pointed out, however, that the proportion of international students in the Austrian higher education system is comparatively high, i.e. for many graduates, studying in Austria is already a mobility experience abroad. According to the EUROGRADUATE definition, this is considered experience abroad only when students have already completed a study degree abroad before being enrolled in an Austrian HEI, and not if they have been admitted to higher education for the first time in Austria.

In Austria, 33% of master graduates in the 2012/13 cohort had study-related experience abroad, compared to 29% of master graduates in the 2016/17 cohort - this corresponds to a relative decline in mobility experience of 13%. The share of graduates with credit mobility experience decreased by 27% (from 24,4% to 17,7%), the share of those with experience abroad before or after graduation in Austria increased by 65% (from 5,5% to 9%), and the proportion of those who have completed both credit and degree experience has dropped by 42% (from 3,3% to 1,9%). Together with Norway (and Malta in 2012/13), this results in one of the highest mobility rates among the pilot countries. Nevertheless, two-thirds (2012/13) to 71% (2016/17) of graduates in Austria have no mobility experience. The mobility rate is particularly low in Croatia and Lithuania, while in Greece, the mobility rate has decreased particularly sharply from cohort 2012/13 to cohort 2016/17.

Figure 16: Only master level graduates (reference degree): Percentage of graduates with different kinds of international study experience by cohort and country (Austria)



Reference degree: degree the respondents were surveyed for, while they may have obtained other degrees as well.

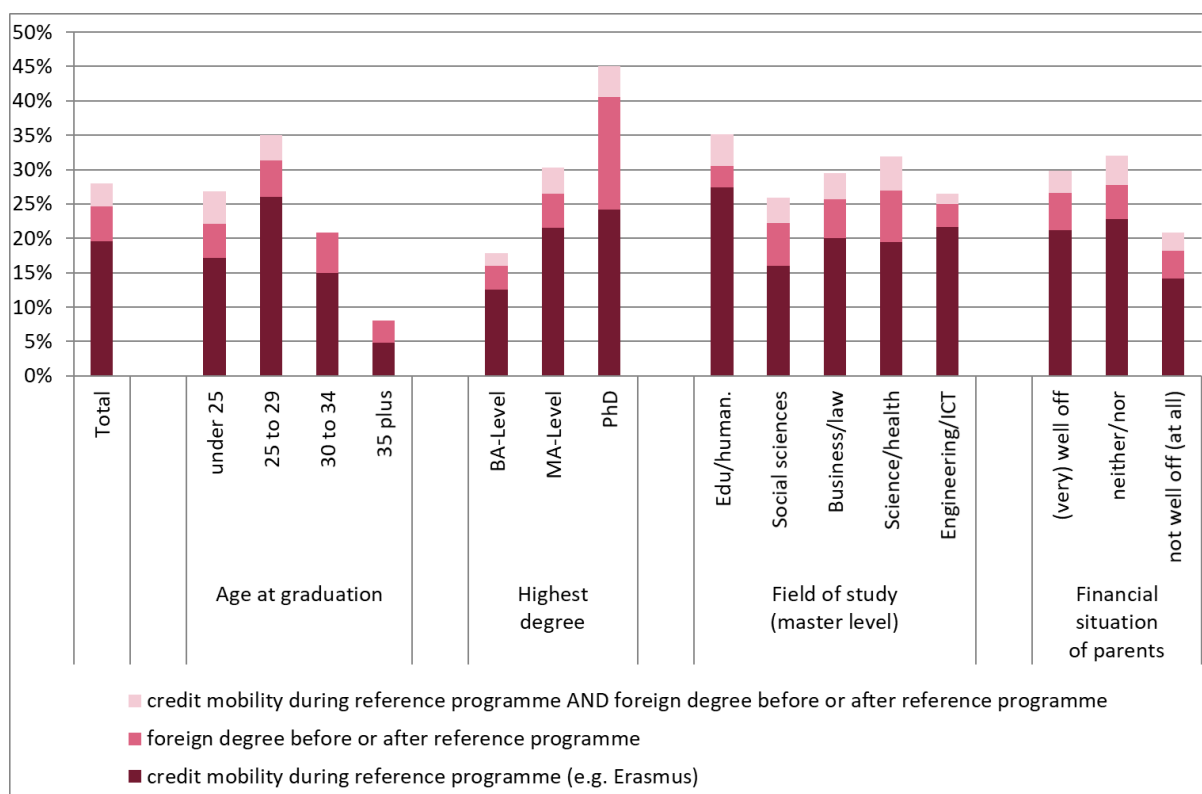
The 2012/13 cohort in Germany was not formally part of EUROGRADUATE.

Source: EUROGRADUATE 2018.

Mobility rates vary considerably between different groups in the 2012/13 graduate cohort (see Figure 17). The decisive factor is the age at the time of graduation: 35% of those who have completed their studies between the ages of 25 and 29 have realised at least one study-related stay abroad (mostly credit mobility). Those who graduated under the age of 25 are less likely to have such mobility experience (27%), but more likely to have continued their studies and then perhaps abroad. Mobility rates are lower among graduates over the age of 30: 21% of 30 to 34-year-olds and only 8% of those over 35. As with age, the mobility rate also increases with the degree level: those who have studied for a longer period of time are more likely to have completed a study-related stay abroad. 18% of bachelor graduates and 45% of the PhDs indicate having studied abroad. In this group, Austria is also more likely to be the foreign country for those graduates, who have acquired their previous degrees in another country.

The field of study is also particularly important for student mobility behaviour: 35% of master graduates of education and humanities have mobility experience, 32% of those in the field of natural and health sciences, 29% of business and law graduates, 27% of engineers and ICTs specialists, but only 26% of social scientists. Mobility behaviour is also related to the financial situation of parents: among graduates who allocate their parents to the "not well off"-category, only 21% have mobility experience, compared to 30% of those with parents allocated to an average or very wealthy category.

Figure 17: Percentage of graduates with different kinds of international study experience by age at graduation, highest degree, field of study and financial background (Austria, 2012/13 cohort, Austria)



Highest degree: highest of all reported degrees, including degrees obtained before and after the degree respondents were surveyed for (reference degree).

Field of study (highest degree): Education, arts & humanities; Social sciences & journalism; Business, administration, law & services; Natural sciences, mathematics & health; Engineering & information and communication technologies (ICTs).

Source: EUROGRADUATE 2018.

6.1 A closer look at credit mobility

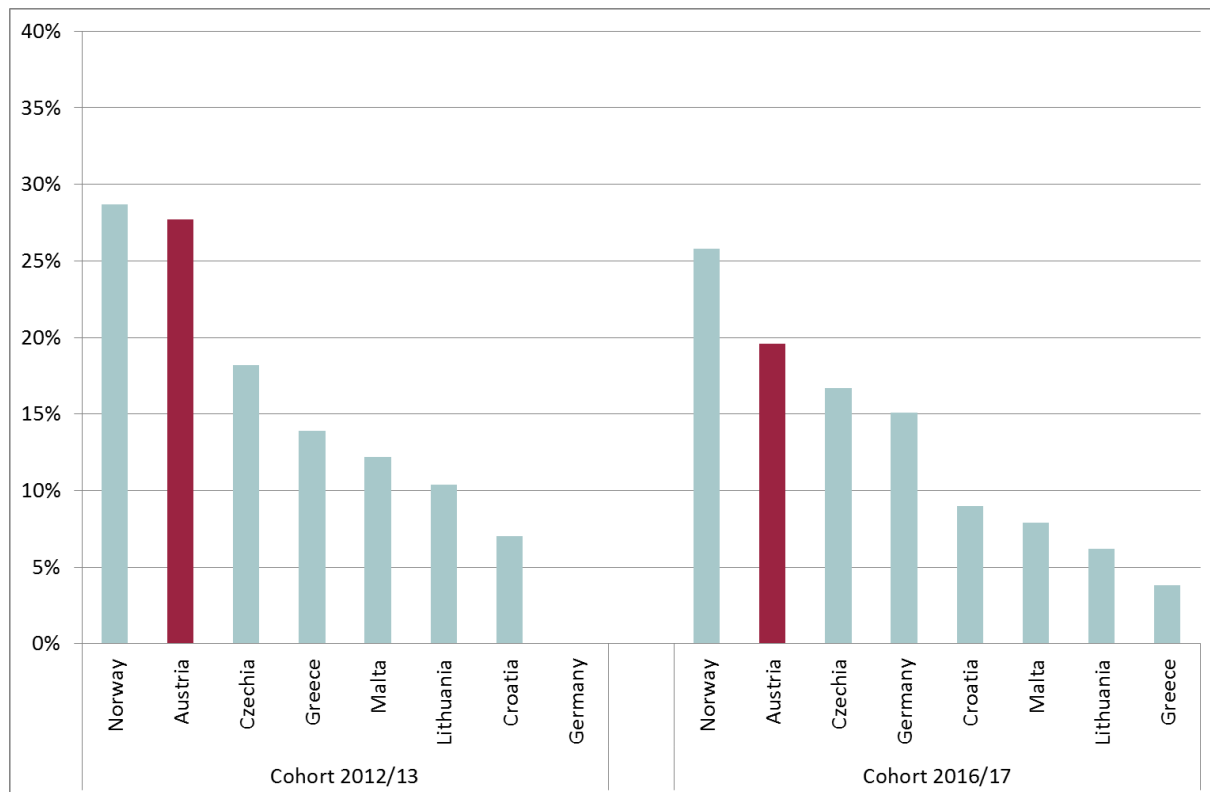
As shown in Figure 16, graduates in most countries complete more often temporary study-related periods abroad (credit mobility) than entire study degrees abroad (degree mobility). Most students in Europe who have credit mobility experience are supported by the ERASMUS+ programme of the EU. We already know a lot about these from the "Erasmus+ Higher Education Impact Study" (EC 2019). However, not all students are mobile within the framework of ERASMUS+, in some countries this is even less than half of the mobile students, as the EUROSTUDENT study (DZHW 2018) shows. The EUROGRADUATE pilot survey, on the other hand, covers all forms of mobility, including those who have organised their study-related mobility periods independently, outside of the organisational framework of any institutionalised programme. Therefore, It is worth taking a closer look at credit mobility as described in this section.

In all countries, except for Croatia, the share of credit mobility, i.e. temporary stay abroad, has decreased among master graduates from cohort 2012/13 to cohort 2016/17 (Figure 18). This decrease was particularly strong in Greece (-73%, from 14% to 4%), in Lithuania (-40%) and Malta (-35%), followed by Austria at -29% (from 28% to 20%). In Norway and the Czech Republic, the decline was slightly weaker at around -10%, while in Croatia an increase of 29% could be observed (from 7% to 9%) than four cohorts earlier. Nevertheless, the Austrian master graduates have the second highest credit mobility ra-

tion in both cohorts: In 2012/13, Austria lies just behind Norway, but in 2016/17 the mobility rate (20%) is way lower than the rate in Norway, though still ahead of Germany (15%).

This general trend towards decreasing mobility rates can also be attributed to the fact that at the time of survey, some of the graduates of the cohort 2016/17 were still studying and may therefore still be mobile, although this process has probably already been completed for the older cohort.

Figure 18: Only master level graduates (reference degree): Percentage of graduates who studied part of their reference degree abroad (credit mobility) by cohort and country



Reference degree: degree the respondents were surveyed for, while they may have obtained other degrees as well.

The 2012/13 cohort in Germany was not formally part of EUROGRADUATE.

Source: EUROGRADUATE 2018.

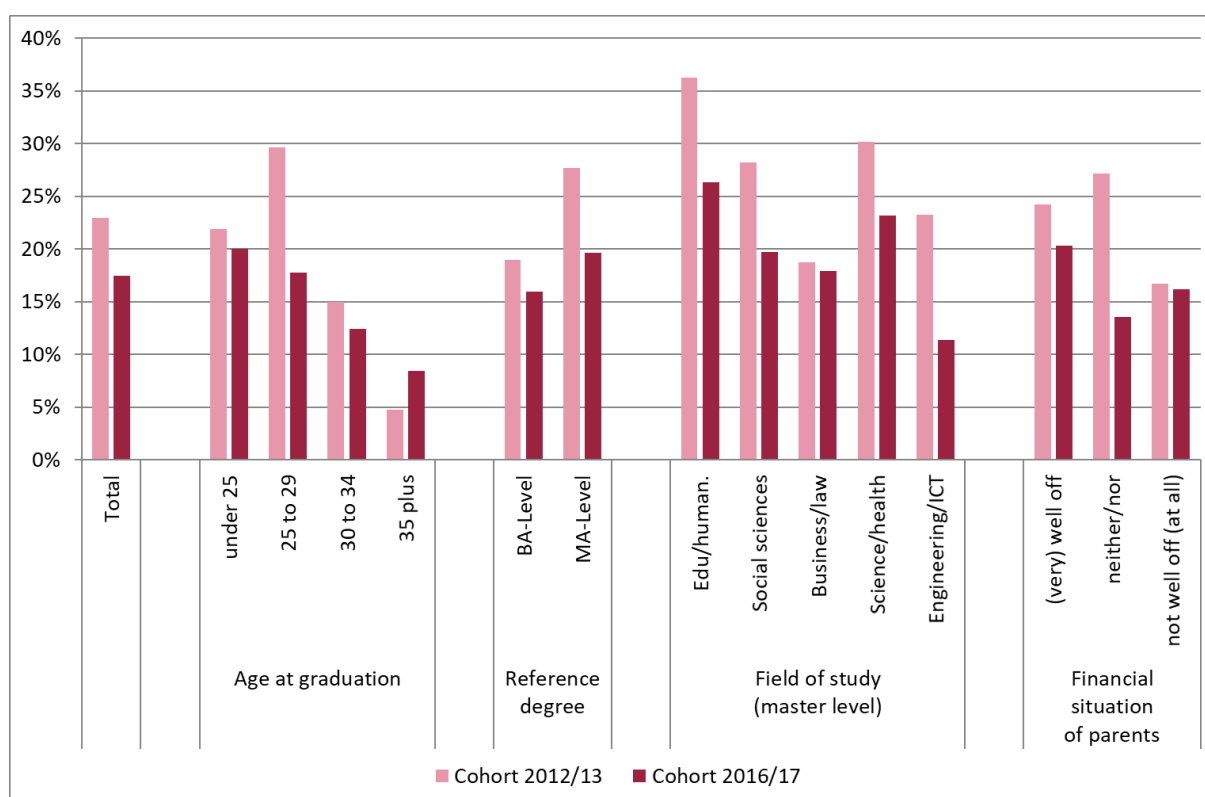
Some of the trends described above can also be found, on closer examination, among graduates in Austria, although there are some deviations (Figure 19). There is a linear trend in the 2016/17 cohort, the older the graduates at time of graduation, the lower the proportion with mobility experience. This is not the case among graduates of 2012/13, as the 25 to 29-year-olds have by far the largest proportion with study-related experience abroad. However, the gap between the two cohorts might close when those in the younger cohort complete their studies. It is noteworthy, however, that in the younger cohort, twice as many graduates over the age of 35 were abroad during their studies compared to four cohorts earlier.

Graduates of both cohorts show clear differences by field of study: Among business and law graduates, there was hardly a decline (from a relatively low level) from 2012/13 to 2016/17. By contrast, the decline among engineering and ICTs graduates from 23% to 11% (-51%) is very clear. This trend can be attributed to an improved labour market

situation for graduates of these disciplines. In all other fields of study, the declines were average.

Also interesting is the relationship between mobility behaviour and parental financial situation: Especially in the 2012/13 cohort, the mobility rate of graduates who allocate their parents to "not well-off" is significantly lower. In the 2016/17 cohort, a clear difference between the "very wealthy" and "neither/nor" parents can be observed. The mobility rate of graduates with "(very) well-off" and "neither/nor" has dropped significantly, especially in the middle group, while it remained stable (at a low level) among those with parents allocated to "not well of (at all)".

Figure 19: Percentage of graduates who studied part of their reference degree abroad by cohort, age at graduation, reference degree, field of study and financial background (Austria)



Reference degree: degree the respondents were surveyed for, while they may have obtained other degrees as well.

Field of study (reference degree): Education, arts & humanities; Social sciences & journalism; Business, administration, law & services; Natural sciences, mathematics & health; Engineering & information and communication technologies (ICTs).

Source: EUROGRADUATE 2018.

7 The EUROGRADUATE pilot survey in Austria

There are four distinctly institutionalized higher education sectors in Austria: public universities (by far the largest HE sector), universities of applied sciences (FHs, second largest HE sector), university colleges of teacher education (PHs) and private universities (the smallest HE sector). The EUROGRADUATE Pilot Survey only covers public universities and FHs, as PHs and private universities are sectors with very many very small HE institutions, whose incorporation would have disrupted the scope of this pilot survey.

The random sample was drawn and prepared by researchers at the Institute for Advanced Studies (IHS) on the basis of microdata from the higher education statistics, pro-

vided by the Austrian Ministry of Education, Science and Research. Samples for universities and universities of applied sciences were drawn differently due to the data available. The researchers at the IHS, with the approval of the universities, have used the central university database administered by the Austrian Federal Computing Centre (BRZ). In addition, contact details of the graduates were used, which were updated by the Ministry of the Interior with the help of the population register. The BRZ finally selected the random sample according to specifications of the HIS and sent invitations and reminders by post. Since there is no such central database for universities of applied sciences, a representative selection of the FHs was made on the basis of their regional distribution and the study fields offered. The FHs drew the sample according to the guidelines, invited and reminded their graduates by e-mail. The sample for universities and FHs was stratified according to the number of graduates by institution and study field in the respective years.

A total of 13,771 graduates of the two cohorts were contacted using this approach, 2,615 agreed to the privacy policy, which was the prerequisite for starting the questionnaire, and 2,367 completed the questionnaire to the end. This corresponds to a net return rate of 14,8% in the 2012/13 cohort and 16,8% in the 2016/17 cohort.

The data were weighted separately for both cohorts and for bachelor and master graduates using the raking procedure, incorporating age, gender, type of higher education institution, and field of study (ISCED classification).

8 References

- DZHW (2018), Social and Economic Conditions of Student Life in Europe, EUROSTUDENT VI 2016-2018, Synopsis of Indicators,
https://www.eurostudent.eu/download_files/documents/EUROSTUDENT_VI_Synopsis_of_Indicators.pdf
- ESS (2014), Europeans' Understandings and Evaluations of Democracy: Topline Results from Round 6 of the European Social Survey, ESS Topline Results (4)
<https://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/permalink/800ea36f-3a8d-11e4-95d4-005056b8065f.pdf>
- European Commission (2018), Standard Eurobarometer 90, Autumn 2018,
<https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/ResultDoc/download/DocumentKy/86481>
- European Commission (2019), Erasmus+ Higher Education Impact Study, Brussels,
<https://publications.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/94d97f5c-7ae2-11e9-9f05-01aa75ed71a1/language-en>
- OECD (2019), Education at a Glance, Paris.
- Statistik Austria (2016), Auswertung der Wegzüge von Personen mit Abschluss eines Studiums an einer öffentlichen Universität,
http://statistik.at/wcm/idc/idcplg?IdcService=GET_PDF_FILE&RevisionSelectionMethod=LatestReleased&dDocName=110469
- Unger Martin, Thaler Bianca, Dibiasi Anna, Binder David, Litofcenko Julia (2017), Studienverläufe und Studienzufriedenheit. Zusatzbericht der Studierenden-Sozialerhebung 2015,
http://www.sozialerhebung.at/images/Berichte/Studierenden-Sozialerhebung_2015_Zusatzbericht_Studienverlaeufe_und_Studienzufriedenheit.pdf

9 Annex of tables

Annex 1: General overview (Austria)	41
Annex 2: Labour force status in 2018 (Austria, cohort 2012/13)	43
Annex 3: Labour force status in 2018 (Austria, cohort 2016/17)	46
Annex 4: Only graduates part of the labour force in 2018: Employment status (Austria, cohort 2012/13)	48
Annex 5: Only graduates part of the labour force in 2018: Employment status (Austria, cohort 2016/17)	50
Annex 6: Only graduates in employment in 2018: Self-employment (Austria, cohort 2012/13)	53
Annex 7: Only graduates in employment in 2018: Self-employment (Austria, cohort 2016/17)	56
Annex 8: Only graduates in employment in 2018: Full- or parttime employment (Austria, cohort 2012/13)	58
Annex 9: Only graduates in employment in 2018: Full- or parttime employment (Austria, cohort 2016/17)	60
Annex 10: Only graduates in employment in 2018: Type of work contract (Austria, cohort 2012/13)	63
Annex 11: Only graduates in employment in 2018: Type of work contract (Austria, cohort 2016/17)	65
Annex 12: Only graduates in employment in 2018: Likelihood of having current job without reference degree (Austria, cohort 2012/13).....	67
Annex 13: Only graduates in employmen in 2018t: Likelihood of having current job without reference degree (Austria, cohort 2016/17).....	70
Annex 14: Only graduates in employment in 2018: Skill mismatch (Austria, cohort 2012/13)	72
Annex 15: Only graduates in employment in 2018: Skill mismatch (Austria, cohort 2016/17)	75
Annex 16: Only graduates in employment: Average hourly earnings (mean) in purchasing power parities (ppp) in 2018 (Austria)	78
Annex 17: Importance of democracy (Scale from 0 to 10) (Austria, cohort 2012/13)	80
Annex 18: Importance of democracy (Scale from 0 to 10) (Austria, cohort 2016/17)	83
Annex 19: View on the European Union (Austria, cohort 2012/13).....	86
Annex 20: View on the European Union (Austria, cohort 2016/17).....	89
Annex 21: Study activity after graduation from reference study programme (Austria, cohort 2012/13)	92
Annex 22: Study activity after graduation from reference study programme (Austria, cohort 2016/17)	95
Annex 23: Study activity after graduation from reference study programme in consecutive studies (Austria, cohort 2012/13).....	98
Annex 24: Study activity after graduation from reference study programme in consecutive studies (Austria, cohort 2016/17).....	101
Annex 25: Reference study programme as good basis for further learning (Austria, cohort 2012/13)	104
Annex 26: Reference study programme as good basis for further learning (Austria, cohort 2016/17)	107
Annex 27: Would choose same study programme again (Austria, cohort 2012/13)	110
Annex 28: Would choose same study programme again (Austria, cohort 2016/17)	114
Annex 29: International study experiences (Austria, cohort 2012/13)	117
Annex 30: International study experiences (Austria, cohort 2016/17)	120
Annex 31: Credit mobility during reference programme (e.g. Erasmus) (Austria, cohort 2012/13)	123
Annex 32: Credit mobility during reference programme (e.g. Erasmus) (Austria, cohort 2016/17)	125

Annex 1: General overview (Austria)

	2012/13 Bachelor	2012/13 Master	2016/17 Bachelor	2016/17 Master	Total
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sex					
Male	40,2%	43,1%	41,4%	45,4%	42,3%
Female	59,8%	56,9%	58,6%	54,6%	57,7%
Age at graduation					
under 25	56,3%	16,4%	56,6%	17,7%	39,1%
25 to 29	27,8%	57,2%	28,7%	60,5%	41,7%
30 to 34	8,1%	15,9%	8,1%	14,9%	11,3%
35 plus	7,8%	10,5%	6,6%	6,9%	7,9%
Type of institution					
University	59,0%	81,5%	55,7%	76,1%	66,8%
Non-University	41,0%	18,5%	44,3%	23,9%	33,2%
Reference degree					
Bachelor level	100%	0%	100%	0%	55,9%
Master level	0%	100%	0%	100%	44,1%
Highest degree					
Bachelor level	41,3%	0%	92,4%	0%	38,2%
Master level	57,3%	94,5%	7,6%	99,1%	60,0%
PhD	1,4%	5,5%	0%	0,9%	1,8%
Educational background of parents					
First generation graduate	69,3%	63,6%	65,2%	60,2%	64,8%
At least one parent is a graduate (BA or higher)	30,7%	36,4%	34,8%	39,8%	35,2%
Financial situation of parents during study time					
(very) well off	40,5%	36,9%	49,6%	48,0%	44,0%
neither / nor	36,1%	34,5%	32,0%	30,4%	33,3%
not well off (at all)	23,4%	28,6%	18,3%	21,6%	22,7%
Field of study (reference degree)					
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	29,9%	0%	28,0%	0%	16,2%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	0%	28,7%	0%	22,5%	11,3%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	18,6%	0%	16,8%	0%	9,8%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	0%	12,3%	0%	9,5%	4,8%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	16,5%	0%	18,3%	0%	9,7%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	0%	24,9%	0%	27,6%	11,6%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	17,3%	0%	17,8%	0%	9,8%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	0%	17,1%	0%	19,1%	8,0%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	17,7%	0%	19,2%	0%	10,3%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	0%	17,0%	0%	21,3%	8,4%

	2012/13 Bachelor	2012/13 Master	2016/17 Bachelor	2016/17 Master	Total
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Field of study (highest degree)					
Education, arts, hu- manities (Bachelor)	17,6%	0%	24,8%	0%	12,1%
Education, arts, hu- manities (Master)	12,6%	30,1%	3,2%	22,6%	15,7%
Social sciences, jour- nalism, information (Bachelor)	5,9%	0%	15,2%	0%	6,1%
Social sciences, jour- nalism, information (Master)	12,8%	12,4%	1,6%	9,5%	8,6%
Business, administra- tion, law, services (Bachelor)	5,8%	0%	17,5%	0%	6,8%
Business, administra- tion, law, services (Master)	10,9%	25,7%	0,7%	27,3%	14,6%
Natural sciences, math- ematics, health (Bache- lor)	7,9%	0%	16,9%	0%	7,2%
Natural sciences, math- ematics, health (Mas- ter)	9,3%	16,1%	0,9%	19,1%	10,4%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	4,7%	0%	17,9%	0%	6,7%
Engineering/ICTs (Mas- ter)	12,5%	15,8%	1,3%	21,5%	11,8%
Labour force status in 2018					
Employed	88,0%	91,2%	55,4%	87,7%	79,0%
Unemployed	2,1%	2,3%	0,9%	3,3%	2,0%
Not part of labour force	9,9%	6,5%	43,7%	9,0%	18,9%
Only graduates part of labour force in 2018: Employment status					
Unemployed	2,4%	2,4%	1,5%	3,6%	2,5%
Employed	97,6%	97,6%	98,5%	96,4%	97,5%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Self-employed					
Yes	10,9%	11,8%	8,1%	8,0%	9,8%
No	89,1%	88,2%	91,9%	92,0%	90,2%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Full- or parttime employed					
fulltime	75,6%	75,9%	64,3%	75,6%	73,4%
parttime	24,4%	24,1%	35,7%	24,4%	26,6%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Type of contract					
permanent contract	81,7%	81,3%	68,3%	60,0%	73,4%
fixed-term contract	17,7%	18,2%	30,8%	38,9%	25,8%
Other	0,6%	0,5%	0,8%	1,1%	0,8%
Only graduates who are part of labour force in 2018: Skills (mis)match					
match	67,1%	69,6%	74,0%	68,1%	69,4%
vertical mismatch	12,7%	11,2%	9,7%	15,3%	12,3%
horizontal mismatch	8,6%	7,8%	7,4%	7,0%	7,7%
vertical & horizontal mismatch	9,2%	9,0%	7,3%	6,0%	8,0%
unemployed	2,4%	2,5%	1,6%	3,7%	2,6%
Likelihood of holding current job (2018) without degree					
(very) likely	25,5%	26,0%	38,0%	26,9%	28,6%
neither/nor	14,5%	13,5%	11,2%	15,1%	13,7%
(very) unlikely	60,0%	60,4%	50,8%	58,0%	57,7%

	2012/13 Bachelor	2012/13 Master	2016/17 Bachelor	2016/17 Master	Total
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Would choose same study programme again by reference degree					
Yes (Bachelor level)	65,4%	0%	70,8%	0%	38,2%
No (Bachelor level)	34,6%	0%	29,2%	0%	17,8%
Yes (Master level)	0%	67,5%	0%	73,1%	30,9%
No (Master level)	0%	32,5%	0%	26,9%	13,1%
Graduate moved abroad after graduation					
Yes	8,4%	9,1%	5,3%	11,6%	8,4%
No	91,6%	90,9%	94,7%	88,4%	91,6%
Importance of democracy (Scale from 0 to 10)					
not at all important (0)	0%	0,1%	0,4%	0,8%	0,3%
less important (1-3)	1,1%	0,5%	0,7%	0,7%	0,7%
average important (4-6)	1,5%	1,3%	1,0%	1,1%	1,2%
more important (7-9)	23,2%	16,2%	20,6%	18,6%	19,9%
absolutely important (10)	74,2%	81,9%	77,3%	78,8%	77,8%
Image of the EU					
(Very) positive	64,0%	71,1%	67,3%	73,9%	68,7%
Neither/nor	27,1%	21,6%	22,6%	17,5%	22,4%
(Very) negative	9,0%	7,2%	10,1%	8,6%	8,8%
International study experiences					
No study experience outside of reference country	76,4%	66,9%	81,6%	71,3%	74,7%
Credit mobility during reference programme	15,5%	24,4%	14,8%	17,7%	17,8%
Degree mobility before/after reference programme	4,6%	5,5%	2,5%	9,0%	5,1%
Credit and degree mobility	3,4%	3,3%	1,2%	1,9%	2,4%
Credit mobility during reference programme (e.g. Erasmus)					
Yes	18,9%	27,7%	15,9%	19,6%	20,1%
No	81,1%	72,3%	84,1%	80,4%	79,9%

Data Source: EUROGRADUATE pilot survey.

Annex 2: Labour force status in 2018 (Austria, cohort 2012/13)

	Employed	Unemployed	Not part of labour force	Total
Total	89,4%	2,2%	8,4%	100%
Sex				
Male	93,8%	1,9%	4,3%	100%
Female	86,4%	2,4%	11,2%	100%
Age at graduation				
under 25	89,8%	1,8%	8,4%	100%
25 to 29	88,8%	2,5%	8,8%	100%
30 to 34	90,5%	3,2%	6,3%	100%
35 plus	88,4%	1,5%	10,1%	100%
Type of institution				
University	88,1%	2,4%	9,5%	100%
Non-University	92,5%	1,6%	5,9%	100%
Reference degree				
Bachelor level	88,0%	2,1%	9,9%	100%
Master level	91,2%	2,3%	6,5%	100%

	Employed	Unemployed	Not part of labour force	Total
Total	89,4%	2,2%	8,4%	100%
Highest degree				
Bachelor level	84,4%	2,8%	12,8%	100%
Master level	90,8%	2,1%	7,1%	100%
PhD	92,5%	0%	7,5%	100%
Educational background of parents				
First generation graduate	90,8%	1,8%	7,4%	100%
At least one parent is a graduate (BA or higher)	87,1%	2,8%	10,0%	100%
Financial situation of parents during study time				
(very) well off	88,8%	1,9%	9,3%	100%
neither / nor	89,5%	1,8%	8,7%	100%
not well off (at all)	89,9%	3,1%	7,0%	100%
Field of study (reference degree)				
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	87,0%	0%	13,0%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	89,3%	2,0%	8,7%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	85,0%	3,1%	11,9%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	79,3%	10,8%	9,8%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	94,1%	1,7%	4,2%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	96,8%	0%	3,2%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	78,8%	4,7%	16,5%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	89,3%	0,9%	9,9%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	95,8%	2,5%	1,8%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	96,6%	1,4%	2,0%	100%
Field of study (highest degree)				
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	88,1%	0%	11,9%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	88,6%	1,3%	10,1%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	84,8%	5,9%	9,3%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	95,8%	0,9%	3,3%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	74,7%	6,4%	18,9%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	86,0%	2,0%	12,0%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	97,3%	1,5%	1,2%	100%
Labour force status in 2018				
Employed	100%	0%	0%	100%
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Not part of labour force	0%	0%	100%	100%

	Employed	Unemployed	Not part of labour force	Total
Total	89,4%	2,2%	8,4%	100%
Only graduates part of labour force in 2018: Employment status				
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Employed	100%	0%	0%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Self-employed				
Yes	100%	0%	0%	100%
No	100%	0%	0%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Full- or parttime employed				
fulltime	100%	0%	0%	100%
parttime	100%	0%	0%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Type of contract				
permanent contract	100%	0%	0%	100%
fixed-term contract	100%	0%	0%	100%
Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Only graduates who are part of labour force in 2018: Skills (mis)match				
match	100%	0%	0%	100%
vertical mismatch	100%	0%	0%	100%
horizontal mismatch	100%	0%	0%	100%
vertical & horizontal mismatch	100%	0%	0%	100%
unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Likelihood of holding current job (2018) without degree				
(very) likely	100%	0%	0%	100%
neither/nor	100%	0%	0%	100%
(very) unlikely	100%	0%	0%	100%
Would choose same study programme again by reference degree				
Yes (Bachelor level)	90,8%	1,1%	8,1%	100%
No (Bachelor level)	82,5%	4,1%	13,4%	100%
Yes (Master level)	92,2%	1,9%	5,9%	100%
No (Master level)	89,0%	3,1%	7,9%	100%
Graduate moved abroad after graduation				
Yes	89,6%	1,2%	9,2%	100%
No	89,3%	2,3%	8,4%	100%
Importance of democracy (Scale from 0 to 10)				
not at all important (0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
less important (1-3)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
average important (4-6)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
more important (7-9)	88,4%	2,2%	9,4%	100%
absolutely important (10)	90,0%	2,0%	8,0%	100%
Image of the EU				
(Very) positive	90,1%	2,1%	7,7%	100%
Neither/nor	87,6%	2,6%	9,8%	100%
(Very) negative	88,6%	1,0%	10,4%	100%
International study experiences				
No study experience outside of reference country	89,7%	2,0%	8,4%	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme	89,3%	3,9%	6,7%	100%
Degree mobility before/after reference programme	87,5%	0%	12,5%	100%
Credit and degree mobility	88,1%	0%	11,9%	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme (e.g. Erasmus)				
Yes	89,2%	3,4%	7,5%	100%
No	89,5%	1,9%	8,6%	100%

Data Source: EUROGRADUATE pilot survey.

Annex 3: Labour force status in 2018 (Austria, cohort 2016/17)

	Employed	Unemployed	Not part of labour force	Total
Total	69,1%	1,9%	29,0%	100%
Sex				
Male	67,4%	1,5%	31,1%	100%
Female	70,3%	2,2%	27,5%	100%
Age at graduation				
under 25	51,5%	2,1%	46,4%	100%
25 to 29	79,0%	1,8%	19,2%	100%
30 to 34	82,4%	0,4%	17,2%	100%
35 plus	89,4%	2,4%	8,2%	100%
Type of institution				
University	61,1%	2,6%	36,3%	100%
Non-University	83,7%	0,6%	15,7%	100%
Reference degree				
Bachelor level	55,4%	0,9%	43,7%	100%
Master level	87,7%	3,3%	9,0%	100%
Highest degree				
Bachelor level	53,6%	0,5%	45,8%	100%
Master level	86,7%	3,5%	9,9%	100%
PhD	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Educational background of parents				
First generation graduate	71,4%	1,7%	26,9%	100%
At least one parent is a graduate (BA or higher)	65,2%	1,9%	32,9%	100%
Financial situation of parents during study time				
(very) well off	66,3%	1,9%	31,8%	100%
neither / nor	70,1%	2,2%	27,7%	100%
not well off (at all)	73,3%	1,1%	25,6%	100%
Field of study (reference degree)				
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	58,3%	1,0%	40,6%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	83,5%	3,8%	12,7%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	48,3%	1,7%	50,1%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	81,3%	6,0%	12,7%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	67,1%	0%	32,9%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	91,2%	3,8%	5,0%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	51,1%	0%	48,9%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	83,1%	4,2%	12,8%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	50,1%	1,5%	48,4%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	94,5%	0%	5,5%	100%

	Employed	Unemployed	Not part of labour force	Total
Total	69,1%	1,9%	29,0%	100%
Field of study (highest degree)				
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	56,0%	0,9%	43,1%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	82,3%	3,6%	14,1%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	42,7%	1,8%	55,4%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	84,8%	4,9%	10,3%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	65,8%	0%	34,2%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	91,3%	3,8%	4,9%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	52,8%	0%	47,2%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	79,2%	4,0%	16,8%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	48,4%	0%	51,6%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	93,2%	1,7%	5,1%	100%
Labour force status in 2018				
Employed	100%	0%	0%	100%
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Not part of labour force	0%	0%	100%	100%
Only graduates part of labour force in 2018: Employment status				
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Employed	100%	0%	0%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Self-employed				
Yes	100%	0%	0%	100%
No	100%	0%	0%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Full- or parttime employed				
fulltime	100%	0%	0%	100%
parttime	100%	0%	0%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Type of contract				
permanent contract	100%	0%	0%	100%
fixed-term contract	100%	0%	0%	100%
Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Only graduates who are part of labour force in 2018: Skills (mis)match				
match	100%	0%	0%	100%
vertical mismatch	100%	0%	0%	100%
horizontal mismatch	100%	0%	0%	100%
vertical & horizontal mismatch	100%	0%	0%	100%
unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Likelihood of holding current job (2018) without degree				
(very) likely	100%	0%	0%	100%
neither/nor	100%	0%	0%	100%
(very) unlikely	100%	0%	0%	100%
Would choose same study programme again by reference degree				
Yes (Bachelor level)	56,8%	0,5%	42,7%	100%
No (Bachelor level)	52,4%	1,7%	45,8%	100%
Yes (Master level)	88,8%	3,1%	8,1%	100%
No (Master level)	84,2%	3,9%	11,9%	100%

	Employed	Unemployed	Not part of labour force	Total
Total	69,1%	1,9%	29,0%	100%
Graduate moved abroad after graduation				
Yes	71,1%	3,1%	25,8%	100%
No	68,7%	1,8%	29,5%	100%
Importance of democracy (Scale from 0 to 10)				
not at all important (0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
less important (1-3)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
average important (4-6)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
more important (7-9)	72,5%	1,8%	25,7%	100%
absolutely important (10)	68,3%	1,8%	29,9%	100%
Image of the EU				
(Very) positive	66,6%	1,7%	31,7%	100%
Neither/nor	75,7%	2,3%	22,0%	100%
(Very) negative	69,5%	1,3%	29,2%	100%
International study experiences				
No study experience outside of reference country	69,0%	1,9%	29,1%	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme	73,3%	2,1%	24,6%	100%
Degree mobility before/after reference programme	60,8%	2,0%	37,2%	100%
Credit and degree mobility	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme (e.g. Erasmus)				
Yes	71,6%	2,0%	26,4%	100%
No	68,5%	1,9%	29,6%	100%

Data Source: EUROGRADUATE pilot survey.

Annex 4: Only graduates part of the labour force in 2018: Employment status (Austria, cohort 2012/13)

	Unemployed	Employed	Total
Total	2,4%	97,6%	100%
Sex			
Male	2,0%	98,0%	100%
Female	2,7%	97,3%	100%
Age at graduation			
under 25	2,0%	98,0%	100%
25 to 29	2,7%	97,3%	100%
30 to 34	3,4%	96,6%	100%
35 plus	1,7%	98,3%	100%
Type of institution			
University	2,7%	97,3%	100%
Non-University	1,7%	98,3%	100%
Reference degree			
Bachelor level	2,4%	97,6%	100%
Master level	2,4%	97,6%	100%
Highest degree			
Bachelor level	3,2%	96,8%	100%
Master level	2,3%	97,7%	100%
PhD	0%	100%	100%
Educational background of parents			
First generation graduate	1,9%	98,1%	100%
At least one parent is a graduate (BA or higher)	3,2%	96,8%	100%

	Unemployed	Employed	Total
Total	2,4%	97,6%	100%
Financial situation of parents during study time			
(very) well off	2,1%	97,9%	100%
neither / nor	2,0%	98,0%	100%
not well off (at all)	3,3%	96,7%	100%
Field of study (reference degree)			
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	0%	100%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	2,2%	97,8%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	3,6%	96,4%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	12,0%	88,0%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	1,8%	98,2%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	0%	100%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	5,6%	94,4%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	1,0%	99,0%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	2,5%	97,5%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	1,4%	98,6%	100%
Field of study (highest degree)			
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	0%	100%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	1,5%	98,5%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	6,5%	93,5%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	0,9%	99,1%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	7,8%	92,2%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	2,2%	97,8%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	1,6%	98,4%	100%
Labour force status in 2018			
Employed	0%	100%	100%
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Only graduates part of labour force in 2018: Employment status			
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Employed	0%	100%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Self-employed			
Yes	0%	100%	100%
No	0%	100%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Full- or parttime employed			
fulltime	0%	100%	100%
parttime	0%	100%	100%

	Unemployed	Employed	Total
Total	2,4%	97,6%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Type of contract			
permanent contract	0%	100%	100%
fixed-term contract	0%	100%	100%
Other	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Only graduates who are part of labour force in 2018: Skills (mis)match			
match	0%	100%	100%
vertical mismatch	0%	100%	100%
horizontal mismatch	0%	100%	100%
vertical & horizontal mis- match	0%	100%	100%
unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Likelihood of holding current job (2018) without degree			
(very) likely	0%	100%	100%
neither/nor	0%	100%	100%
(very) unlikely	0%	100%	100%
Would choose same study programme again by reference degree			
Yes (Bachelor level)	1,2%	98,8%	100%
No (Bachelor level)	4,7%	95,3%	100%
Yes (Master level)	2,0%	98,0%	100%
No (Master level)	3,3%	96,7%	100%
Graduate moved abroad after graduation			
Yes	1,4%	98,6%	100%
No	2,5%	97,5%	100%
Importance of democracy (Scale from 0 to 10)			
less important (1-3)	n.a.	n.a.	100%
average important (4-6)	n.a.	n.a.	100%
more important (7-9)	2,4%	97,6%	100%
absolutely important (10)	2,2%	97,8%	100%
Image of the EU			
(Very) positive	2,3%	97,7%	100%
Neither/nor	2,9%	97,1%	100%
(Very) negative	1,1%	98,9%	100%
International study experiences			
No study experience outside of reference country	2,2%	97,8%	100%
Credit mobility during refer- ence programme	4,2%	95,8%	100%
Degree mobility before/after reference programme	0%	100%	100%
Credit and degree mobility	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme (e.g. Erasmus)			
Yes	3,6%	96,4%	100%
No	2,0%	98,0%	100%

Data Source: EUROGRADUATE pilot survey.

Annex 5: Only graduates part of the labour force in 2018: Employment status (Austria, cohort 2016/17)

	Unemployed	Employed	Total
Total	2,7%	97,3%	100%
Sex			
Male	2,2%	97,8%	100%
Female	3,0%	97,0%	100%

	Unemployed	Employed	Total
Total	2,7%	97,3%	100%
Age at graduation			
under 25	4,0%	96,0%	100%
25 to 29	2,3%	97,7%	100%
30 to 34	0,5%	99,5%	100%
35 plus	2,6%	97,4%	100%
Type of institution			
University	4,1%	95,9%	100%
Non-University	0,7%	99,3%	100%
Reference degree			
Bachelor level	1,5%	98,5%	100%
Master level	3,6%	96,4%	100%
Highest degree			
Bachelor level	1,0%	99,0%	100%
Master level	3,8%	96,2%	100%
PhD	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Educational background of parents			
First generation graduate	2,4%	97,6%	100%
At least one parent is a graduate (BA or higher)	2,8%	97,2%	100%
Financial situation of parents during study time			
(very) well off	2,7%	97,3%	100%
neither / nor	3,1%	96,9%	100%
not well off (at all)	1,5%	98,5%	100%
Field of study (reference degree)			
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	1,7%	98,3%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	4,4%	95,6%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	3,3%	96,7%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	6,8%	93,2%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	0%	100%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	4,0%	96,0%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	0%	100%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	4,8%	95,2%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	2,9%	97,1%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	0%	100%	100%

	Unemployed	Employed	Total
Total	2,7%	97,3%	100%
Field of study (highest degree)			
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	1,5%	98,5%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	4,2%	95,8%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	4,1%	95,9%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	5,4%	94,6%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	0%	100%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	4,0%	96,0%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	0%	100%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	4,8%	95,2%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	0%	100%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	1,8%	98,2%	100%
Labour force status in 2018			
Employed	0%	100%	100%
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Only graduates part of labour force in 2018: Employment status			
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Employed	0%	100%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Self-employed			
Yes	0%	100%	100%
No	0%	100%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Full- or parttime employed			
fulltime	0%	100%	100%
parttime	0%	100%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Type of contract			
permanent contract	0%	100%	100%
fixed-term contract	0%	100%	100%
Other	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Only graduates who are part of labour force in 2018: Skills (mis)match			
match	0%	100%	100%
vertical mismatch	0%	100%	100%
horizontal mismatch	0%	100%	100%
vertical & horizontal mismatch	0%	100%	100%
unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Likelihood of holding current job (2018) without degree			
(very) likely	0%	100%	100%
neither/nor	0%	100%	100%
(very) unlikely	0%	100%	100%
Would choose same study programme again by reference degree			
Yes (Bachelor level)	0,9%	99,1%	100%
No (Bachelor level)	3,2%	96,8%	100%
Yes (Master level)	3,4%	96,6%	100%
No (Master level)	4,4%	95,6%	100%
Graduate moved abroad after graduation			
Yes	4,2%	95,8%	100%
No	2,6%	97,4%	100%

	Unemployed	Employed	Total
Total	2,7%	97,3%	100%
Importance of democracy (Scale from 0 to 10)			
not at all important (0)	n.a.	n.a.	100%
less important (1-3)	n.a.	n.a.	100%
average important (4-6)	n.a.	n.a.	100%
more important (7-9)	2,4%	97,6%	100%
absolutely important (10)	2,6%	97,4%	100%
Image of the EU			
(Very) positive	2,5%	97,5%	100%
Neither/nor	3,0%	97,0%	100%
(Very) negative	1,8%	98,2%	100%
International study experiences			
No study experience outside of reference country	2,6%	97,4%	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme	2,8%	97,2%	100%
Degree mobility before/after reference programme	3,2%	96,8%	100%
Credit and degree mobility	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme (e.g. Erasmus)			
Yes	2,7%	97,3%	100%
No	2,7%	97,3%	100%

Data Source: EUROGRADUATE pilot survey.

Annex 6: Only graduates in employment in 2018: Self-employment (Austria, cohort 2012/13)

	Self-employed with paid employees	Self-employed without paid employees	No	Total
Total	2,8%	8,5%	88,7%	100%
Sex				
Male	3,8%	8,4%	87,8%	100%
Female	2,0%	8,6%	89,4%	100%
Age at graduation				
under 25	2,3%	5,5%	92,2%	100%
25 to 29	1,9%	10,6%	87,5%	100%
30 to 34	4,7%	9,8%	85,5%	100%
35 plus	5,5%	10,8%	83,7%	100%
Type of institution				
University	2,4%	9,5%	88,1%	100%
Non-University	3,6%	6,4%	90,0%	100%
Reference degree				
Bachelor level	3,6%	7,3%	89,1%	100%
Master level	1,9%	9,9%	88,2%	100%
Highest degree				
Bachelor level	3,9%	6,4%	89,7%	100%
Master level	2,3%	9,3%	88,4%	100%
PhD	6,1%	4,8%	89,1%	100%
Educational background of parents				
First generation graduate	3,0%	8,3%	88,7%	100%
At least one parent is a graduate (BA or higher)	2,8%	8,9%	88,4%	100%

	Self-employed with paid employees	Self-employed without paid employees	No	Total
Total	2,8%	8,5%	88,7%	100%
Financial situation of parents during study time				
(very) well off	2,7%	6,8%	90,6%	100%
neither / nor	2,4%	7,4%	90,2%	100%
not well off (at all)	3,7%	11,6%	84,7%	100%
Field of study (reference degree)				
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	1,4%	10,0%	88,6%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	2,0%	17,7%	80,3%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	5,6%	4,2%	90,3%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	1,3%	10,9%	87,8%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	0%	7,0%	93,0%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	4,0%	5,2%	90,8%	100%
Natural sciences, mathe- matics, health (Bachelor)	4,1%	7,6%	88,3%	100%
Natural sciences, mathe- matics, health (Master)	0%	11,1%	88,9%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	7,9%	6,1%	86,0%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	0,6%	2,9%	96,6%	100%
Field of study (highest degree)				
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	2,4%	6,7%	90,9%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	1,4%	16,7%	81,9%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	4,2%	7,4%	88,4%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	2,7%	6,0%	91,2%	100%
Natural sciences, mathe- matics, health (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Natural sciences, mathe- matics, health (Master)	0%	10,1%	89,9%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	3,4%	4,1%	92,4%	100%
Labour force status in 2018				
Employed	2,8%	8,5%	88,7%	100%
Only graduates part of labour force in 2018: Employment status				
Employed	2,8%	8,5%	88,7%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Self-employed				
Yes	24,6%	75,4%	0%	100%
No	0%	0%	100%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Full- or parttime employed				
fulltime	2,9%	6,5%	90,6%	100%
parttime	2,5%	12,9%	84,6%	100%

	Self-employed with paid employees	Self-employed without paid employees	No	Total
Total	2,8%	8,5%	88,7%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Type of contract				
permanent contract	0%	0%	100%	100%
fixed-term contract	0%	0%	100%	100%
Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Only graduates who are part of labour force in 2018: Skills (mis)match				
match	2,9%	6,8%	90,4%	100%
vertical mismatch	0%	7,7%	92,3%	100%
horizontal mismatch	5,7%	10,3%	84,0%	100%
vertical & horizontal mis- match	2,7%	14,2%	83,1%	100%
Likelihood of holding current job (2018) without degree				
(very) likely	2,7%	12,0%	85,3%	100%
neither/nor	3,6%	8,0%	88,4%	100%
(very) unlikely	2,5%	6,9%	90,7%	100%
Would choose same study programme again by reference degree				
Yes (Bachelor level)	3,7%	8,6%	87,7%	100%
No (Bachelor level)	3,4%	4,6%	92,1%	100%
Yes (Master level)	2,4%	8,1%	89,5%	100%
No (Master level)	0,9%	13,9%	85,2%	100%
Graduate moved abroad after graduation				
Yes	3,3%	11,3%	85,5%	100%
No	2,8%	8,1%	89,1%	100%
Importance of democracy (Scale from 0 to 10)				
less important (1-3)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
average important (4-6)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
more important (7-9)	3,7%	10,3%	86,1%	100%
absolutely important (10)	2,2%	7,8%	90,0%	100%
Image of the EU				
(Very) positive	2,4%	7,5%	90,0%	100%
Neither/nor	1,9%	11,6%	86,5%	100%
(Very) negative	8,1%	8,4%	83,6%	100%
International study experiences				
No study experience outside of reference country	2,6%	8,2%	89,2%	100%
Credit mobility during refer- ence programme	2,5%	12,4%	85,2%	100%
Degree mobility before/after reference programme	5,8%	3,8%	90,4%	100%
Credit and degree mobility	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme (e.g. Erasmus)				
Yes	2,7%	10,6%	86,7%	100%
No	2,8%	7,9%	89,3%	100%

Data Source: EUROGRADUATE pilot survey.

Annex 7: Only graduates in employment in 2018: Self-employment (Austria, cohort 2016/17)

	Self-employed with paid employees	Self-employed without paid employees	No	Total
Total	1,8%	6,2%	92,0%	100%
Sex				
Male	2,2%	6,3%	91,5%	100%
Female	1,6%	5,9%	92,5%	100%
Age at graduation				
under 25	1,2%	4,3%	94,4%	100%
25 to 29	1,3%	5,1%	93,6%	100%
30 to 34	2,8%	11,1%	86,1%	100%
35 plus	5,8%	13,2%	81,0%	100%
Type of institution				
University	2,1%	7,8%	90,1%	100%
Non-University	1,4%	4,1%	94,5%	100%
Reference degree				
Bachelor level	1,4%	6,7%	91,9%	100%
Master level	2,1%	5,8%	92,0%	100%
Highest degree				
Bachelor level	1,2%	7,0%	91,8%	100%
Master level	2,3%	5,5%	92,1%	100%
PhD	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Educational background of parents				
First generation graduate	1,8%	6,0%	92,2%	100%
At least one parent is a graduate (BA or higher)	2,2%	6,6%	91,2%	100%
Financial situation of parents during study time				
(very) well off	1,7%	4,1%	94,2%	100%
neither / nor	2,9%	6,5%	90,7%	100%
not well off (at all)	0,8%	10,9%	88,4%	100%
Field of study (reference degree)				
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	1,6%	5,2%	93,3%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	3,0%	9,8%	87,2%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	2,0%	12,7%	85,3%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	3,9%	4,1%	92,0%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	0%	7,1%	92,9%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	2,7%	2,4%	94,8%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	3,1%	3,4%	93,5%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	1,0%	5,5%	93,5%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	1,0%	6,5%	92,5%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	0,8%	7,5%	91,7%	100%

	Self-employed with paid employees	Self-employed without paid employees	No	Total
Total	1,8%	6,2%	92,0%	100%
Field of study (highest degree)				
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	1,1%	4,5%	94,4%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	3,3%	9,1%	87,6%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	2,5%	15,9%	81,6%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	3,1%	3,2%	93,8%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	0%	7,6%	92,4%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	2,7%	2,4%	94,9%	100%
Natural sciences, mathe- matics, health (Bachelor)	1,9%	3,4%	94,6%	100%
Natural sciences, mathe- matics, health (Master)	2,0%	5,5%	92,5%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	1,1%	7,2%	91,8%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	0,8%	7,0%	92,2%	100%
Labour force status in 2018				
Employed	1,8%	6,2%	92,0%	100%
Only graduates part of labour force in 2018: Employment status				
Employed	1,8%	6,2%	92,0%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Self-employed				
Yes	22,7%	77,3%	0%	100%
No	0%	0%	100%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Full- or parttime employed				
fulltime	1,7%	4,5%	93,8%	100%
parttime	2,1%	10,2%	87,7%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Type of contract				
permanent contract	0%	0%	100%	100%
fixed-term contract	0%	0%	100%	100%
Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Only graduates who are part of labour force in 2018: Skills (mis)match				
match	1,7%	6,3%	92,0%	100%
vertical mismatch	0,1%	5,2%	94,7%	100%
horizontal mismatch	4,8%	9,0%	86,1%	100%
vertical & horizontal mis- match	3,0%	4,0%	93,0%	100%
Likelihood of holding current job (2018) without degree				
(very) likely	1,9%	9,3%	88,9%	100%
neither/nor	3,0%	5,5%	91,5%	100%
(very) unlikely	1,4%	4,6%	93,9%	100%
Would choose same study programme again by reference degree				
Yes (Bachelor level)	1,6%	4,9%	93,5%	100%
No (Bachelor level)	1,0%	11,3%	87,7%	100%
Yes (Master level)	2,1%	5,2%	92,7%	100%
No (Master level)	2,4%	7,9%	89,7%	100%
Graduate moved abroad after graduation				
Yes	2,4%	5,8%	91,8%	100%
No	1,8%	6,1%	92,1%	100%

	Self-employed with paid employees	Self-employed without paid employees	No	Total
Total	1,8%	6,2%	92,0%	100%
Importance of democracy (Scale from 0 to 10)				
not at all important (0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
less important (1-3)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
average important (4-6)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
more important (7-9)	1,3%	3,5%	95,2%	100%
absolutely important (10)	1,5%	6,3%	92,2%	100%
Image of the EU				
(Very) positive	1,8%	5,7%	92,4%	100%
Neither/nor	1,1%	6,8%	92,1%	100%
(Very) negative	2,8%	3,3%	93,9%	100%
International study experiences				
No study experience outside of reference country	1,9%	6,6%	91,5%	100%
Credit mobility during refer- ence programme	2,3%	5,2%	92,5%	100%
Degree mobility before/after reference programme	0%	5,4%	94,6%	100%
Credit and degree mobility	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme (e.g. Erasmus)				
Yes	2,2%	4,8%	93,0%	100%
No	1,8%	6,5%	91,7%	100%

Data Source: EUROGRADUATE pilot survey.

Annex 8: Only graduates in employment in 2018: Full- or parttime employment (Austria, cohort 2012/13)

	fulltime	parttime	Total
Total	75,8%	24,2%	100%
Sex			
Male	87,6%	12,4%	100%
Female	66,7%	33,3%	100%
Age at graduation			
under 25	77,7%	22,3%	100%
25 to 29	74,0%	26,0%	100%
30 to 34	74,7%	25,3%	100%
35 plus	78,3%	21,7%	100%
Type of institution			
University	71,1%	28,9%	100%
Non-University	85,9%	14,1%	100%
Reference degree			
Bachelor level	75,6%	24,4%	100%
Master level	75,9%	24,1%	100%
Highest degree			
Bachelor level	70,7%	29,3%	100%
Master level	76,9%	23,1%	100%
PhD	82,6%	17,4%	100%
Educational background of parents			
First generation graduate	78,2%	21,8%	100%
At least one parent is a graduate (BA or higher)	72,7%	27,3%	100%

	fulltime	parttime	Total
Total	75,8%	24,2%	100%
Financial situation of parents during study time			
(very) well off	76,2%	23,8%	100%
neither / nor	75,7%	24,3%	100%
not well off (at all)	76,7%	23,3%	100%
Field of study (reference degree)			
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	63,0%	37,0%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	66,1%	33,9%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	64,5%	35,5%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	65,2%	34,8%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	90,7%	9,3%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	83,9%	16,1%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	73,1%	26,9%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	69,1%	30,9%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	93,4%	6,6%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	91,9%	8,1%	100%
Field of study (highest degree)			
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	62,1%	37,9%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	65,8%	34,2%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	67,8%	32,2%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	86,1%	13,9%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	68,5%	31,5%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	93,5%	6,5%	100%
Labour force status in 2018			
Employed	75,8%	24,2%	100%
Only graduates part of labour force in 2018: Employment status			
Employed	75,8%	24,2%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Self-employed			
Yes	65,5%	34,5%	100%
No	77,0%	23,0%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Full- or parttime employed			
fulltime	100%	0%	100%
parttime	0%	100%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Type of contract			
permanent contract	81,0%	19,0%	100%
fixed-term contract	60,8%	39,2%	100%
Other	n.a.	n.a.	100%

	fulltime	parttime	Total
Total	75,8%	24,2%	100%
Only graduates who are part of labour force in 2018: Skills (mis)match			
match	79,3%	20,7%	100%
vertical mismatch	68,3%	31,7%	100%
horizontal mismatch	75,1%	24,9%	100%
vertical & horizontal mis- match	62,1%	37,9%	100%
Likelihood of holding current job (2018) without degree			
(very) likely	66,2%	33,8%	100%
neither/nor	82,3%	17,7%	100%
(very) unlikely	78,4%	21,6%	100%
Would choose same study programme again by reference degree			
Yes (Bachelor level)	79,7%	20,3%	100%
No (Bachelor level)	67,0%	33,0%	100%
Yes (Master level)	78,0%	22,0%	100%
No (Master level)	72,1%	27,9%	100%
Graduate moved abroad after graduation			
Yes	84,1%	15,9%	100%
No	75,1%	24,9%	100%
Importance of democracy (Scale from 0 to 10)			
less important (1-3)	n.a.	n.a.	100%
average important (4-6)	n.a.	n.a.	100%
more important (7-9)	79,9%	20,1%	100%
absolutely important (10)	74,9%	25,1%	100%
Image of the EU			
(Very) positive	77,4%	22,6%	100%
Neither/nor	73,8%	26,2%	100%
(Very) negative	73,9%	26,1%	100%
International study experiences			
No study experience outside of reference country	74,6%	25,4%	100%
Credit mobility during refer- ence programme	79,3%	20,7%	100%
Degree mobility before/after reference programme	76,2%	23,8%	100%
Credit and degree mobility	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme (e.g. Erasmus)			
Yes	79,3%	20,7%	100%
No	74,7%	25,3%	100%

Data Source: EUROGRADUATE pilot survey.

Annex 9: Only graduates in employment in 2018: Full- or parttime employment (Austria, cohort 2016/17)

	fulltime	parttime	Total
Total	70,4%	29,6%	100%
Sex			
Male	77,9%	22,1%	100%
Female	65,2%	34,8%	100%
Age at graduation			
under 25	66,4%	33,6%	100%
25 to 29	71,3%	28,7%	100%
30 to 34	76,0%	24,0%	100%
35 plus	67,0%	33,0%	100%

	fulltime	parttime	Total
Total	70,4%	29,6%	100%
Type of institution			
University	63,7%	36,3%	100%
Non-University	79,5%	20,5%	100%
Reference degree			
Bachelor level	64,3%	35,7%	100%
Master level	75,6%	24,4%	100%
Highest degree			
Bachelor level	63,7%	36,3%	100%
Master level	74,9%	25,1%	100%
PhD	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Educational background of parents			
First generation graduate	73,4%	26,6%	100%
At least one parent is a graduate (BA or higher)	65,2%	34,8%	100%
Financial situation of parents during study time			
(very) well off	70,1%	29,9%	100%
neither / nor	66,4%	33,6%	100%
not well off (at all)	75,5%	24,5%	100%
Field of study (reference degree)			
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	69,7%	30,3%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	53,0%	47,0%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	52,3%	47,7%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	64,2%	35,8%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	63,8%	36,2%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	92,3%	7,7%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	62,7%	37,3%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	68,1%	31,9%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	67,9%	32,1%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	85,2%	14,8%	100%
Field of study (highest degree)			
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	68,5%	31,5%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	56,1%	43,9%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	54,8%	45,2%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	59,3%	40,7%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	61,4%	38,6%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	92,4%	7,6%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	63,5%	36,5%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	67,2%	32,8%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	66,0%	34,0%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	85,2%	14,8%	100%

	fulltime	parttime	Total
Total	70,4%	29,6%	100%
Labour force status in 2018			
Employed	70,4%	29,6%	100%
Only graduates part of labour force in 2018: Employment status			
Employed	70,4%	29,6%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Self-employed			
Yes	54,5%	45,5%	100%
No	71,8%	28,2%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Full- or parttime employed			
fulltime	100%	0%	100%
parttime	0%	100%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Type of contract			
permanent contract	78,2%	21,8%	100%
fixed-term contract	59,2%	40,8%	100%
Other	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Only graduates who are part of labour force in 2018: Skills (mis)match			
match	71,1%	28,9%	100%
vertical mismatch	72,1%	27,9%	100%
horizontal mismatch	77,9%	22,1%	100%
vertical & horizontal mis- match	44,5%	55,5%	100%
Likelihood of holding current job (2018) without degree			
(very) likely	65,8%	34,2%	100%
neither/nor	72,1%	27,9%	100%
(very) unlikely	72,4%	27,6%	100%
Would choose same study programme again by reference degree			
Yes (Bachelor level)	65,5%	34,5%	100%
No (Bachelor level)	61,3%	38,7%	100%
Yes (Master level)	77,9%	22,1%	100%
No (Master level)	69,2%	30,8%	100%
Graduate moved abroad after graduation			
Yes	84,7%	15,3%	100%
No	69,3%	30,7%	100%
Importance of democracy (Scale from 0 to 10)			
not at all important (0)	n.a.	n.a.	100%
less important (1-3)	n.a.	n.a.	100%
average important (4-6)	n.a.	n.a.	100%
more important (7-9)	75,9%	24,1%	100%
absolutely important (10)	68,2%	31,8%	100%
Image of the EU			
(Very) positive	68,8%	31,2%	100%
Neither/nor	70,6%	29,4%	100%
(Very) negative	75,4%	24,6%	100%
International study experiences			
No study experience outside of reference country	69,0%	31,0%	100%
Credit mobility during refer- ence programme	70,7%	29,3%	100%
Degree mobility before/after reference programme	83,4%	16,6%	100%
Credit and degree mobility	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme (e.g. Erasmus)			
Yes	72,5%	27,5%	100%
No	69,8%	30,2%	100%

Data Source: EUROGRADUATE pilot survey.

Annex 10: Only graduates in employment in 2018: Type of work contract (Austria, cohort 2012/13)

	permanent contract	fixed-term contract	Other	Total
Total	81,5%	17,9%	0,6%	100%
Sex				
Male	83,5%	16,2%	0,4%	100%
Female	80,0%	19,2%	0,7%	100%
Age at graduation				
under 25	79,9%	19,3%	0,8%	100%
25 to 29	81,5%	17,8%	0,6%	100%
30 to 34	82,5%	17,5%	0%	100%
35 plus	88,2%	11,8%	0%	100%
Type of institution				
University	76,8%	22,8%	0,4%	100%
Non-University	91,4%	7,6%	1,0%	100%
Reference degree				
Bachelor level	81,7%	17,7%	0,6%	100%
Master level	81,3%	18,2%	0,5%	100%
Highest degree				
Bachelor level	86,6%	12,0%	1,5%	100%
Master level	81,5%	18,2%	0,3%	100%
PhD	52,0%	48,0%	0%	100%
Educational background of parents				
First generation graduate	85,0%	14,3%	0,7%	100%
At least one parent is a graduate (BA or higher)	75,2%	24,3%	0,4%	100%
Financial situation of parents during study time				
(very) well off	82,4%	16,4%	1,2%	100%
neither / nor	78,5%	21,5%	0%	100%
not well off (at all)	85,6%	13,9%	0,4%	100%
Field of study (reference degree)				
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	78,7%	20,4%	0,9%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	81,6%	17,0%	1,4%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	76,2%	23,8%	0%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	86,2%	11,8%	2,0%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	96,5%	3,5%	0%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	93,7%	6,3%	0%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	70,9%	27,0%	2,1%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	49,8%	50,2%	0%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	85,9%	14,1%	0%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	88,8%	11,2%	0%	100%

	permanent contract	fixed-term contract	Other	Total
Total	81,5%	17,9%	0,6%	100%
Field of study (highest degree)				
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	86,3%	12,2%	1,5%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	77,4%	21,7%	0,9%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	79,6%	19,5%	0,9%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	95,9%	4,1%	0%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	55,3%	44,7%	0%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	90,1%	9,9%	0%	100%
Labour force status in 2018				
Employed	81,5%	17,9%	0,6%	100%
Only graduates part of labour force in 2018: Employment status				
Employed	81,5%	17,9%	0,6%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Self-employed				
No	81,5%	17,9%	0,6%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Full- or parttime employed				
fulltime	85,5%	14,1%	0,4%	100%
parttime	68,0%	30,8%	1,2%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Type of contract				
permanent contract	100%	0%	0%	100%
fixed-term contract	0%	100%	0%	100%
Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Only graduates who are part of labour force in 2018: Skills (mis)match				
match	79,6%	19,8%	0,6%	100%
vertical mismatch	84,9%	15,1%	0%	100%
horizontal mismatch	83,1%	14,9%	2,0%	100%
vertical & horizontal mismatch	86,0%	14,0%	0%	100%
Likelihood of holding current job (2018) without degree				
(very) likely	88,2%	11,8%	0%	100%
neither/nor	91,9%	8,1%	0%	100%
(very) unlikely	76,4%	22,7%	0,9%	100%
Would choose same study programme again by reference degree				
Yes (Bachelor level)	82,2%	17,3%	0,5%	100%
No (Bachelor level)	80,7%	18,5%	0,8%	100%
Yes (Master level)	82,1%	17,6%	0,3%	100%
No (Master level)	80,0%	18,9%	1,1%	100%
Graduate moved abroad after graduation				
Yes	67,0%	31,1%	1,9%	100%
No	83,0%	16,5%	0,5%	100%

	permanent contract	fixed-term contract	Other	Total
Total	81,5%	17,9%	0,6%	100%
Importance of democracy (Scale from 0 to 10)				
less important (1-3)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
average important (4-6)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
more important (7-9)	84,6%	14,5%	0,9%	100%
absolutely important (10)	80,9%	18,8%	0,3%	100%
Image of the EU				
(Very) positive	80,1%	19,5%	0,4%	100%
Neither/nor	86,1%	13,2%	0,7%	100%
(Very) negative	83,9%	16,1%	0%	100%
International study experiences				
No study experience outside of reference country	83,7%	16,0%	0,3%	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme	80,1%	19,0%	0,9%	100%
Degree mobility before/after reference programme	63,3%	36,7%	0%	100%
Credit and degree mobility	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme (e.g. Erasmus)				
Yes	78,5%	20,0%	1,5%	100%
No	82,4%	17,3%	0,3%	100%

Data Source: EUROGRADUATE pilot survey.

Annex 11: Only graduates in employment in 2018: Type of work contract (Austria, cohort 2016/17)

	permanent contract	fixed-term contract	Other	Total
Total	63,8%	35,2%	1,0%	100%
Sex				
Male	68,7%	30,8%	0,5%	100%
Female	60,4%	38,3%	1,3%	100%
Age at graduation				
under 25	62,0%	36,5%	1,5%	100%
25 to 29	58,0%	40,9%	1,0%	100%
30 to 34	78,3%	21,7%	0%	100%
35 plus	79,2%	20,8%	0%	100%
Type of institution				
University	58,0%	41,0%	1,0%	100%
Non-University	71,3%	27,9%	0,9%	100%
Reference degree				
Bachelor level	68,3%	30,8%	0,8%	100%
Master level	60,0%	38,9%	1,1%	100%
Highest degree				
Bachelor level	70,0%	29,5%	0,5%	100%
Master level	59,3%	39,4%	1,3%	100%
PhD	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Educational background of parents				
First generation graduate	71,0%	28,7%	0,3%	100%
At least one parent is a graduate (BA or higher)	52,4%	45,3%	2,3%	100%
Financial situation of parents during study time				
(very) well off	60,9%	37,9%	1,2%	100%
neither / nor	65,5%	33,8%	0,7%	100%
not well off (at all)	67,5%	31,6%	0,9%	100%

	permanent contract	fixed-term contract	Other	Total
Total	63,8%	35,2%	1,0%	100%
Field of study (reference degree)				
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	43,0%	54,2%	2,8%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	36,1%	61,1%	2,8%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	73,3%	26,7%	0%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	57,6%	40,2%	2,2%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	94,1%	5,9%	0%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	76,6%	23,4%	0%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	57,1%	42,9%	0%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	35,4%	62,8%	1,8%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	86,2%	13,8%	0%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	79,6%	20,4%	0%	100%
Field of study (highest degree)				
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	41,6%	56,7%	1,8%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	38,4%	57,8%	3,8%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	52,0%	46,3%	1,7%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	93,8%	6,2%	0%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	77,3%	22,7%	0%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	57,1%	42,9%	0%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	34,8%	63,4%	1,8%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	88,6%	11,4%	0%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	78,7%	21,3%	0%	100%
Labour force status in 2018				
Employed	63,8%	35,2%	1,0%	100%
Only graduates part of labour force in 2018: Employment status				
Employed	63,8%	35,2%	1,0%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Self-employed				
No	64,1%	35,3%	0,6%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Full- or parttime employed				
fulltime	70,2%	29,5%	0,2%	100%
parttime	48,5%	50,7%	0,8%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Type of contract				
permanent contract	100%	0%	0%	100%
fixed-term contract	0%	100%	0%	100%
Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Only graduates who are part of labour force in 2018: Skills (mis)match				
match	62,3%	36,9%	0,9%	100%
vertical mismatch	65,1%	34,9%	0%	100%
horizontal mismatch	71,2%	28,8%	0%	100%
vertical & horizontal mis-	71,4%	28,6%	0%	100%

	permanent contract	fixed-term contract	Other	Total
Total	63,8%	35,2%	1,0%	100%
match				
Likelihood of holding current job (2018) without degree				
(very) likely	78,3%	21,7%	0%	100%
neither/nor	79,1%	20,9%	0%	100%
(very) unlikely	52,9%	46,0%	1,1%	100%
Would choose same study programme again by reference degree				
Yes (Bachelor level)	71,3%	27,6%	1,2%	100%
No (Bachelor level)	60,3%	39,7%	0%	100%
Yes (Master level)	59,4%	39,6%	1,0%	100%
No (Master level)	60,9%	37,7%	1,4%	100%
Graduate moved abroad after graduation				
Yes	47,5%	52,5%	0%	100%
No	65,2%	34,0%	0,8%	100%
Importance of democracy (Scale from 0 to 10)				
not at all important (0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
less important (1-3)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
average important (4-6)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
more important (7-9)	81,6%	17,5%	0,9%	100%
absolutely important (10)	58,9%	40,0%	1,0%	100%
Image of the EU				
(Very) positive	60,5%	38,1%	1,5%	100%
Neither/nor	68,8%	31,2%	0%	100%
(Very) negative	73,3%	26,7%	0%	100%
International study experiences				
No study experience outside of reference country	67,7%	31,2%	1,1%	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme	46,9%	52,5%	0,6%	100%
Degree mobility before/after reference programme	66,7%	33,3%	0%	100%
Credit and degree mobility	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme (e.g. Erasmus)				
Yes	45,9%	53,5%	0,6%	100%
No	67,6%	31,3%	1,1%	100%

Data Source: EUROGRADUATE pilot survey.

Annex 12: Only graduates in employment in 2018: Likelihood of having current job without reference degree (Austria, cohort 2012/13)

	(very) likely	neither/nor	(very) unlikely	Total
Total	25,7%	14,1%	60,2%	100%
Sex				
Male	22,5%	17,7%	59,8%	100%
Female	28,2%	11,3%	60,5%	100%
Age at graduation				
under 25	19,6%	12,8%	67,6%	100%
25 to 29	24,9%	14,9%	60,2%	100%
30 to 34	39,4%	12,0%	48,6%	100%
35 plus	38,2%	17,8%	44,0%	100%
Type of institution				
University	26,3%	14,3%	59,4%	100%
Non-University	24,6%	13,5%	61,9%	100%

	(very) likely	neither/nor	(very) unlikely	Total
Total	25,7%	14,1%	60,2%	100%
Reference degree				
Bachelor level	25,5%	14,5%	60,0%	100%
Master level	26,0%	13,5%	60,4%	100%
Highest degree				
Bachelor level	28,2%	12,9%	58,9%	100%
Master level	25,4%	14,7%	59,8%	100%
PhD	17,4%	6,5%	76,1%	100%
Educational background of parents				
First generation graduate	27,6%	13,4%	59,0%	100%
At least one parent is a graduate (BA or higher)	20,7%	15,0%	64,3%	100%
Financial situation of parents during study time				
(very) well off	21,9%	15,9%	62,2%	100%
neither / nor	23,9%	13,7%	62,4%	100%
not well off (at all)	31,5%	12,5%	56,0%	100%
Field of study (reference degree)				
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	24,8%	8,1%	67,2%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	34,9%	14,9%	50,2%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	33,5%	15,3%	51,2%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	19,1%	21,1%	59,8%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	29,7%	22,4%	47,9%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	28,7%	12,0%	59,3%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	15,8%	7,8%	76,4%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	14,7%	8,3%	77,0%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	23,1%	22,1%	54,8%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	23,1%	14,1%	62,9%	100%
Field of study (highest degree)				
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	21,3%	6,1%	72,6%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	33,2%	13,6%	53,2%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	22,5%	16,2%	61,3%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	28,5%	14,4%	57,2%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	14,1%	9,4%	76,5%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	22,5%	19,8%	57,7%	100%
Labour force status in 2018				
Employed	25,7%	14,1%	60,2%	100%

	(very) likely	neither/nor	(very) unlikely	Total
Total	25,7%	14,1%	60,2%	100%
Only graduates part of labour force in 2018: Employment status				
Employed	25,7%	14,1%	60,2%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Self-employed				
Yes	34,3%	14,7%	51,0%	100%
No	24,7%	14,0%	61,3%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Full- or parttime employed				
fulltime	22,2%	15,2%	62,7%	100%
parttime	35,6%	10,2%	54,2%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Type of contract				
permanent contract	26,2%	15,9%	57,9%	100%
fixed-term contract	15,8%	6,4%	77,8%	100%
Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Only graduates who are part of labour force in 2018: Skills (mis)match				
match	16,3%	14,2%	69,4%	100%
vertical mismatch	30,1%	16,9%	53,1%	100%
horizontal mismatch	37,6%	10,0%	52,3%	100%
vertical & horizontal mis- match	75,9%	12,3%	11,8%	100%
Likelihood of holding current job (2018) without degree				
(very) likely	100%	0%	0%	100%
neither/nor	0%	100%	0%	100%
(very) unlikely	0%	0%	100%	100%
Would choose same study programme again by reference degree				
Yes (Bachelor level)	22,5%	14,5%	63,0%	100%
No (Bachelor level)	31,7%	14,6%	53,7%	100%
Yes (Master level)	23,8%	13,4%	62,9%	100%
No (Master level)	31,3%	14,0%	54,7%	100%
Graduate moved abroad after graduation				
Yes	20,8%	13,7%	65,5%	100%
No	26,4%	14,1%	59,6%	100%
Importance of democracy (Scale from 0 to 10)				
less important (1-3)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
average important (4-6)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
more important (7-9)	26,9%	12,0%	61,1%	100%
absolutely important (10)	25,5%	14,6%	59,9%	100%
Image of the EU				
(Very) positive	24,1%	13,9%	62,0%	100%
Neither/nor	28,1%	14,3%	57,6%	100%
(Very) negative	32,2%	17,8%	50,0%	100%
International study experiences				
No study experience outside of reference country	27,2%	13,9%	59,0%	100%
Credit mobility during refer- ence programme	22,5%	13,8%	63,7%	100%
Degree mobility before/after reference programme	24,1%	17,6%	58,3%	100%
Credit and degree mobility	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme (e.g. Erasmus)				
Yes	21,6%	13,9%	64,5%	100%
No	27,0%	14,1%	58,9%	100%

Data Source: EUROGRADUATE pilot survey.

Annex 13: Only graduates in employment in 2018t: Likelihood of having current job without reference degree (Austria, cohort 2016/17)

	(very) likely	neither/nor	(very) unlikely	Total
Total	32,0%	13,3%	54,7%	100%
Sex				
Male	31,3%	13,9%	54,8%	100%
Female	32,6%	12,9%	54,5%	100%
Age at graduation				
under 25	25,8%	10,1%	64,1%	100%
25 to 29	31,7%	12,9%	55,4%	100%
30 to 34	33,7%	23,2%	43,1%	100%
35 plus	52,5%	10,9%	36,6%	100%
Type of institution				
University	30,7%	13,1%	56,2%	100%
Non-University	33,8%	13,6%	52,7%	100%
Reference degree				
Bachelor level	38,0%	11,2%	50,8%	100%
Master level	26,9%	15,1%	58,0%	100%
Highest degree				
Bachelor level	36,6%	11,9%	51,6%	100%
Master level	28,8%	14,0%	57,2%	100%
PhD	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Educational background of parents				
First generation graduate	33,4%	14,0%	52,5%	100%
At least one parent is a graduate (BA or higher)	30,5%	12,6%	56,9%	100%
Financial situation of parents during study time				
(very) well off	29,8%	13,1%	57,1%	100%
neither / nor	29,9%	15,4%	54,6%	100%
not well off (at all)	38,9%	12,0%	49,1%	100%
Field of study (reference degree)				
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	31,9%	7,0%	61,1%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	27,5%	11,6%	60,8%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	55,9%	10,5%	33,6%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	30,2%	14,3%	55,4%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	52,5%	9,2%	38,3%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	28,8%	19,5%	51,7%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	19,7%	7,1%	73,3%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	15,5%	11,0%	73,5%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	31,7%	25,6%	42,7%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	31,4%	16,1%	52,6%	100%

	(very) likely	neither/nor	(very) unlikely	Total
Total	32,0%	13,3%	54,7%	100%
Field of study (highest degree)				
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	30,1%	6,0%	63,9%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	29,2%	12,0%	58,8%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	54,8%	13,2%	32,0%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	36,9%	11,1%	52,0%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	49,4%	9,8%	40,8%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	32,2%	17,6%	50,2%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	19,9%	7,2%	72,9%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	14,5%	11,0%	74,4%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	33,0%	28,3%	38,7%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	30,7%	15,1%	54,2%	100%
Labour force status in 2018				
Employed	32,0%	13,3%	54,7%	100%
Only graduates part of labour force in 2018: Employment status				
Employed	32,0%	13,3%	54,7%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Self-employed				
Yes	44,6%	14,1%	41,3%	100%
No	30,9%	13,2%	55,8%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Full- or parttime employed				
fulltime	29,9%	13,8%	56,3%	100%
parttime	36,7%	12,6%	50,7%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Type of contract				
permanent contract	37,7%	16,1%	46,3%	100%
fixed-term contract	19,0%	7,7%	73,3%	100%
Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Only graduates who are part of labour force in 2018: Skills (mis)match				
match	21,4%	12,0%	66,6%	100%
vertical mismatch	53,2%	22,4%	24,5%	100%
horizontal mismatch	41,4%	17,1%	41,5%	100%
vertical & horizontal mismatch	89,3%	6,6%	4,1%	100%
Likelihood of holding current job (2018) without degree				
(very) likely	100%	0%	0%	100%
neither/nor	0%	100%	0%	100%
(very) unlikely	0%	0%	100%	100%
Would choose same study programme again by reference degree				
Yes (Bachelor level)	36,2%	13,4%	50,4%	100%
No (Bachelor level)	42,8%	5,5%	51,7%	100%
Yes (Master level)	25,5%	14,7%	59,8%	100%
No (Master level)	31,9%	16,1%	52,0%	100%
Graduate moved abroad after graduation				
Yes	16,2%	17,9%	65,9%	100%
No	33,1%	13,2%	53,7%	100%

	(very) likely	neither/nor	(very) unlikely	Total
Total	32,0%	13,3%	54,7%	100%
Importance of democracy (Scale from 0 to 10)				
not at all important (0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
less important (1-3)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
average important (4-6)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
more important (7-9)	37,3%	14,8%	47,9%	100%
absolutely important (10)	30,7%	13,3%	56,0%	100%
Image of the EU				
(Very) positive	30,0%	13,2%	56,8%	100%
Neither/nor	36,0%	12,2%	51,8%	100%
(Very) negative	39,6%	18,8%	41,6%	100%
International study experiences				
No study experience outside of reference country	33,9%	14,2%	51,9%	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme	21,6%	7,6%	70,8%	100%
Degree mobility before/after reference programme	42,0%	20,9%	37,1%	100%
Credit and degree mobility	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme (e.g. Erasmus)				
Yes	20,3%	7,7%	72,0%	100%
No	34,4%	14,6%	51,0%	100%

Data Source: EUROGRADUATE pilot survey.

Annex 14: Only graduates in employment in 2018: Skill mismatch (Austria, cohort 2012/13)

	match	vertical mismatch	horizontal mismatch	vertical & horizontal mismatch	unemployed	Total
Total	68,2%	12,0%	8,2%	9,1%	2,5%	100%
Sex						
Male	71,8%	10,0%	9,4%	6,7%	2,1%	100%
Female	65,5%	13,5%	7,3%	10,9%	2,8%	100%
Age at graduation						
under 25	72,4%	12,8%	7,2%	5,6%	2,0%	100%
25 to 29	65,8%	10,9%	9,1%	11,5%	2,8%	100%
30 to 34	65,4%	12,4%	7,3%	11,4%	3,5%	100%
35 plus	65,3%	13,6%	8,7%	10,7%	1,8%	100%
Type of institution						
University	67,1%	10,9%	8,9%	10,4%	2,8%	100%
Non-University	70,9%	14,4%	6,7%	6,2%	1,8%	100%
Reference degree						
Bachelor level	67,1%	12,7%	8,6%	9,2%	2,4%	100%
Master level	69,6%	11,2%	7,8%	9,0%	2,5%	100%
Highest degree						
Bachelor level	70,6%	7,0%	11,0%	8,1%	3,3%	100%
Master level	67,5%	12,9%	7,8%	9,4%	2,4%	100%
PhD	69,6%	21,3%	0%	9,1%	0%	100%
Educational background of parents						
First generation graduate	68,4%	12,1%	7,4%	10,2%	2,0%	100%
At least one parent is a graduate (BA or higher)	70,4%	10,8%	9,0%	6,5%	3,3%	100%

	match	vertical mismatch	horizontal mismatch	vertical & horizontal mismatch	unemployed	Total
Total	68,2%	12,0%	8,2%	9,1%	2,5%	100%
Financial situation of parents during study time						
(very) well off	71,8%	11,9%	7,1%	7,1%	2,1%	100%
neither / nor	69,8%	10,3%	9,5%	8,3%	2,1%	100%
not well off (at all)	61,1%	15,1%	7,9%	12,5%	3,4%	100%
Field of study (reference degree)						
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	62,0%	15,7%	10,2%	12,2%	0%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	59,1%	13,3%	11,9%	13,5%	2,3%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	67,1%	9,4%	10,4%	9,5%	3,6%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	57,1%	12,2%	11,2%	7,0%	12,4%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	62,2%	16,4%	11,5%	8,0%	1,9%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	74,2%	10,9%	5,9%	9,0%	0%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	71,4%	10,0%	5,0%	8,1%	5,6%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	75,3%	8,7%	7,1%	8,0%	1,0%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	74,9%	10,7%	5,0%	6,8%	2,6%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	82,5%	9,8%	2,3%	4,0%	1,4%	100%
Field of study (highest degree)						
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	71,1%	10,3%	12,0%	6,6%	0%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	55,8%	16,5%	10,6%	15,6%	1,5%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	65,4%	10,9%	9,3%	7,6%	6,7%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	68,9%	12,0%	7,9%	10,3%	1,0%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	78,8%	0%	4,1%	9,2%	7,8%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	71,5%	13,4%	7,1%	5,7%	2,3%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Engineering/ICTs	80,1%	10,6%	3,1%	4,5%	1,6%	100%

	match	vertical mismatch	horizontal mismatch	vertical & horizontal mismatch	unemployed	Total
Total	68,2%	12,0%	8,2%	9,1%	2,5%	100%
(Master)						
Labour force status in 2018						
Employed	70,0%	12,3%	8,4%	9,3%	0%	100%
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Only graduates part of labour force in 2018: Employment status						
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Employed	70,0%	12,3%	8,4%	9,3%	0%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Self-employed						
Yes	63,6%	8,9%	12,6%	14,9%	0%	100%
No	70,7%	12,7%	7,9%	8,7%	0%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Full- or parttime employed						
fulltime	73,0%	11,1%	8,4%	7,5%	0%	100%
parttime	60,5%	16,3%	8,8%	14,4%	0%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Type of contract						
permanent contract	69,4%	13,2%	8,3%	9,2%	0%	100%
fixed-term contract	76,4%	10,4%	6,6%	6,6%	0%	100%
Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Only graduates who are part of labour force in 2018: Skills (mis)match						
match	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
vertical mismatch	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
horizontal mismatch	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
vertical & horizontal mismatch	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%
unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Likelihood of holding current job (2018) without degree						
(very) likely	45,0%	14,6%	12,5%	28,0%	0%	100%
neither/nor	71,0%	14,8%	6,0%	8,2%	0%	100%
(very) unlikely	80,1%	10,8%	7,3%	1,8%	0%	100%
Would choose same study programme again by reference degree						
Yes (Bachelor level)	72,6%	12,7%	6,8%	6,7%	1,2%	100%
No (Bachelor level)	56,0%	12,8%	12,1%	14,3%	4,8%	100%
Yes (Master level)	78,3%	8,6%	6,0%	5,0%	2,1%	100%
No (Master level)	50,8%	16,8%	11,6%	17,4%	3,4%	100%
Graduate moved abroad after graduation						
Yes	74,4%	8,8%	2,9%	12,6%	1,4%	100%
No	67,5%	12,5%	8,7%	8,8%	2,5%	100%
Importance of democracy (Scale from 0 to 10)						
less important (1-3)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
average important (4-6)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
more important (7-9)	65,0%	15,4%	6,6%	10,6%	2,5%	100%
absolutely important (10)	69,5%	11,2%	8,1%	8,9%	2,3%	100%
Image of the EU						
(Very) positive	69,5%	11,3%	9,2%	7,6%	2,4%	100%
Neither/nor	63,7%	13,9%	6,3%	13,1%	3,0%	100%
(Very) negative	70,7%	11,7%	3,7%	12,9%	1,1%	100%

	match	vertical mismatch	horizontal mismatch	vertical & horizontal mismatch	unemployed	Total
Total	68,2%	12,0%	8,2%	9,1%	2,5%	100%
International study experiences						
No study experience outside of reference country	69,1%	11,7%	8,0%	9,0%	2,2%	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme	65,5%	10,8%	9,1%	10,1%	4,4%	100%
Degree mobility before/after reference programme	69,7%	19,5%	2,3%	8,5%	0%	100%
Credit and degree mobility	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme (e.g. Erasmus)						
Yes	65,2%	11,4%	10,1%	9,6%	3,8%	100%
No	69,2%	12,2%	7,6%	9,0%	2,1%	100%

Data Source: EUROGRADUATE pilot survey.

Annex 15: Only graduates in employment in 2018: Skill mismatch (Austria, cohort 2016/17)

	match	vertical mismatch	horizontal mismatch	vertical & horizontal mismatch	unemployed	Total
Total	70,8%	12,8%	7,1%	6,6%	2,7%	100%
Sex						
Male	73,6%	10,6%	7,4%	6,1%	2,3%	100%
Female	68,9%	14,4%	6,7%	6,9%	3,1%	100%
Age at graduation						
under 25	75,3%	7,3%	5,5%	7,7%	4,1%	100%
25 to 29	70,7%	14,5%	7,1%	5,5%	2,3%	100%
30 to 34	66,6%	17,6%	10,6%	4,7%	0,5%	100%
35 plus	63,2%	13,3%	7,7%	13,1%	2,7%	100%
Type of institution						
University	67,0%	12,4%	7,5%	9,0%	4,2%	100%
Non-University	76,1%	13,4%	6,6%	3,2%	0,7%	100%
Reference degree						
Bachelor level	74,0%	9,7%	7,4%	7,3%	1,6%	100%
Master level	68,1%	15,3%	7,0%	6,0%	3,7%	100%
Highest degree						
Bachelor level	76,5%	6,8%	7,7%	8,0%	1,0%	100%
Master level	67,5%	16,1%	6,8%	5,7%	3,9%	100%
PhD	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Educational background of parents						
First generation graduate	70,0%	14,1%	6,2%	7,3%	2,4%	100%
At least one parent is a graduate (BA or higher)	70,6%	11,7%	9,2%	5,7%	2,8%	100%
Financial situation of parents during study time						
(very) well off	71,3%	12,7%	7,1%	6,0%	2,8%	100%
neither / nor	73,4%	11,1%	6,4%	6,0%	3,1%	100%
not well off (at all)	65,2%	15,9%	8,5%	8,9%	1,5%	100%

	match	vertical mismatch	horizontal mismatch	vertical & horizontal mismatch	unemployed	Total
Total	70,8%	12,8%	7,1%	6,6%	2,7%	100%
Field of study (reference degree)						
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	68,5%	12,5%	6,3%	10,8%	1,8%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	63,2%	21,0%	4,0%	7,3%	4,5%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	63,8%	13,2%	10,3%	9,2%	3,4%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	64,6%	4,0%	11,5%	12,9%	7,0%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	76,4%	8,4%	6,9%	8,4%	0%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	70,1%	14,4%	8,2%	3,2%	4,1%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	84,4%	6,3%	5,8%	3,6%	0%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	71,1%	14,5%	6,8%	2,8%	4,8%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	79,5%	7,0%	8,6%	1,9%	3,0%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	69,3%	16,3%	6,4%	8,0%	0%	100%
Field of study (highest degree)						
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	75,3%	5,9%	5,4%	11,8%	1,6%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	58,7%	24,8%	5,1%	7,0%	4,3%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	56,8%	14,4%	13,0%	11,5%	4,3%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	70,3%	5,0%	9,0%	10,2%	5,5%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	79,5%	4,3%	7,3%	8,9%	0%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	70,0%	14,7%	8,1%	3,1%	4,1%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	84,2%	6,4%	5,8%	3,6%	0%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	72,0%	13,6%	6,8%	2,8%	4,8%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	82,0%	6,1%	9,8%	2,2%	0%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	68,7%	16,2%	5,9%	7,4%	1,8%	100%
Labour force status in 2018						
Employed	72,8%	13,1%	7,3%	6,8%	0%	100%
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%

	match	vertical mismatch	horizontal mismatch	vertical & horizontal mismatch	unemployed	Total
Total	70,8%	12,8%	7,1%	6,6%	2,7%	100%
Only graduates part of labour force in 2018: Employment status						
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Employed	72,8%	13,1%	7,3%	6,8%	0%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Self-employed						
Yes	72,7%	8,7%	12,7%	5,9%	0%	100%
No	72,8%	13,5%	6,9%	6,8%	0%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Full- or parttime employed						
fulltime	74,0%	13,7%	8,2%	4,1%	0%	100%
parttime	70,1%	12,3%	5,5%	12,1%	0%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Type of contract						
permanent contract	71,2%	13,4%	7,7%	7,6%	0%	100%
fixed-term contract	75,9%	12,9%	5,6%	5,5%	0%	100%
Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Only graduates who are part of labour force in 2018: Skills (mis)match						
match	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
vertical mismatch	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
horizontal mismatch	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
vertical & horizontal mismatch	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%
unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Likelihood of holding current job (2018) without degree						
(very) likely	49,3%	22,1%	9,6%	19,1%	0%	100%
neither/nor	65,3%	22,0%	9,4%	3,3%	0%	100%
(very) unlikely	88,1%	5,8%	5,5%	0,5%	0%	100%
Would choose same study programme again by reference degree						
Yes (Bachelor level)	78,8%	8,3%	7,8%	4,2%	0,9%	100%
No (Bachelor level)	61,5%	13,6%	6,1%	15,4%	3,4%	100%
Yes (Master level)	72,6%	12,4%	6,0%	5,6%	3,4%	100%
No (Master level)	56,7%	24,2%	7,9%	6,7%	4,5%	100%
Graduate moved abroad after graduation						
Yes	74,7%	13,7%	3,9%	3,4%	4,3%	100%
No	70,6%	12,6%	7,3%	6,9%	2,6%	100%
Importance of democracy (Scale from 0 to 10)						
not at all important (0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
less important (1-3)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
average important (4-6)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
more important (7-9)	65,4%	8,1%	14,6%	9,5%	2,4%	100%
absolutely important (10)	71,3%	14,5%	5,6%	6,0%	2,6%	100%
Image of the EU						
(Very) positive	71,0%	15,0%	5,9%	5,6%	2,5%	100%
Neither/nor	68,9%	7,4%	12,6%	8,0%	3,0%	100%
(Very) negative	67,7%	14,2%	6,1%	10,2%	1,8%	100%

	match	vertical mismatch	horizontal mismatch	vertical & horizontal mismatch	unemployed	Total
Total	70,8%	12,8%	7,1%	6,6%	2,7%	100%
International study experiences						
No study experience outside of reference country	68,9%	13,3%	7,4%	7,8%	2,7%	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme	80,7%	7,8%	7,2%	1,4%	2,9%	100%
Degree mobility before/after reference programme	68,2%	20,4%	4,3%	3,9%	3,2%	100%
Credit and degree mobility	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme (e.g. Erasmus)						
Yes	80,9%	7,3%	6,8%	2,2%	2,8%	100%
No	68,8%	13,7%	7,2%	7,5%	2,7%	100%

Data Source: EUROGRADUATE pilot survey.

Annex 16: Only graduates in employment: Average hourly earnings (mean) in purchasing power parities (ppp) in 2018 (Austria)

	2012/13 Bachelor level	2012/13 Master level	2016/17 Bachelor level	2016/17 Master level
Total	17,1 ppp	19,1 ppp	15,2 ppp	16,3 ppp
Sex				
Male	19,1 ppp	20,0 ppp	17,5 ppp	18,0 ppp
Female	15,6 ppp	18,3 ppp	13,8 ppp	15,0 ppp
Age at graduation				
under 25	16,4 ppp	19,4 ppp	13,5 ppp	14,8 ppp
25 to 29	18,6 ppp	18,8 ppp	16,5 ppp	16,4 ppp
30 to 34	17,4 ppp	19,6 ppp	n.a.	15,4 ppp
35 plus	16,2 ppp	19,3 ppp	18,5 ppp	21,5 ppp
Type of institution				
University	17,2 ppp	18,4 ppp	14,5 ppp	15,8 ppp
Non-University	16,9 ppp	21,9 ppp	15,7 ppp	17,7 ppp
Reference degree				
Bachelor level	17,1 ppp	n.a.	15,2 ppp	n.a.
Master level	n.a.	19,1 ppp	n.a.	16,3 ppp
Highest degree				
Bachelor level	15,4 ppp	n.a.	14,9 ppp	n.a.
Master level	18,0 ppp	19,1 ppp	n.a.	16,2 ppp
PhD	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Educational background of parents				
First generation graduate	17,0 ppp	19,1 ppp	14,9 ppp	15,4 ppp
At least one parent is a graduate (BA or higher)	17,4 ppp	19,5 ppp	16,1 ppp	17,5 ppp
Financial situation of parents during study time				
(very) well off	16,5 ppp	20,5 ppp	15,8 ppp	17,3 ppp
neither / nor	16,9 ppp	18,9 ppp	14,8 ppp	15,4 ppp
not well off (at all)	18,6 ppp	17,6 ppp	14,6 ppp	14,9 ppp

	2012/13 Bachelor level	2012/13 Master level	2016/17 Bachelor level	2016/17 Master level
Total	17,1 ppp	19,1 ppp	15,2 ppp	16,3 ppp
Field of study (reference degree)				
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	14,1 ppp	n.a.	16,0 ppp	n.a.
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	n.a.	17,6 ppp	n.a.	15,0 ppp
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	17,2 ppp	n.a.	14,2 ppp	n.a.
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	n.a.	19,7 ppp	n.a.	15,3 ppp
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	18,4 ppp	n.a.	16,6 ppp	n.a.
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	n.a.	20,5 ppp	n.a.	16,4 ppp
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	18,3 ppp	n.a.	13,1 ppp	n.a.
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	n.a.	17,3 ppp	n.a.	17,5 ppp
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	19,2 ppp	n.a.	14,9 ppp	n.a.
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	n.a.	20,6 ppp	n.a.	16,7 ppp
Field of study (highest degree)				
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	13,6 ppp	n.a.	16,0 ppp	n.a.
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	14,5 ppp	17,6 ppp	n.a.	15,0 ppp
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	13,0 ppp	n.a.
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	18,5 ppp	19,7 ppp	n.a.	15,3 ppp
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	16,4 ppp	n.a.
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	18,0 ppp	20,5 ppp	n.a.	16,1 ppp
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	13,0 ppp	n.a.
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	20,1 ppp	17,0 ppp	n.a.	17,5 ppp
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	14,8 ppp	n.a.
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	19,1 ppp	20,6 ppp	n.a.	16,7 ppp
Labour force status in 2018				
Employed	17,1 ppp	19,1 ppp	15,2 ppp	16,3 ppp
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Not part of labour force	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Only graduates part of labour force in 2018: Employment status				
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Employed	17,1 ppp	19,1 ppp	15,2 ppp	16,3 ppp
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Self-employed				
Yes	17,6 ppp	25,5 ppp	n.a.	n.a.
No	17,0 ppp	18,4 ppp	15,1 ppp	16,2 ppp
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Full- or parttime employed				
fulltime	17,1 ppp	18,5 ppp	15,7 ppp	16,5 ppp
parttime	17,0 ppp	21,0 ppp	14,4 ppp	15,8 ppp
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Type of contract				
permanent contract	17,6 ppp	18,9 ppp	15,9 ppp	16,2 ppp
fixed-term contract	15,1 ppp	16,4 ppp	13,5 ppp	16,2 ppp
Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

	2012/13 Bachelor level	2012/13 Master level	2016/17 Bachelor level	2016/17 Master level
Total	17,1 ppp	19,1 ppp	15,2 ppp	16,3 ppp
Only graduates who are part of labour force in 2018: Skills (mis)match				
match	17,2 ppp	19,4 ppp	16,1 ppp	17,0 ppp
vertical mismatch	17,5 ppp	21,0 ppp	n.a.	15,0 ppp
horizontal mismatch	15,2 ppp	17,4 ppp	n.a.	n.a.
vertical & horizontal mis- match	17,6 ppp	14,3 ppp	n.a.	n.a.
unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Likelihood of holding current job (2018) without reference degree				
(very) likely	15,9 ppp	19,5 ppp	14,8 ppp	15,5 ppp
neither/nor	16,8 ppp	17,3 ppp	13,9 ppp	15,3 ppp
(very) unlikely	17,7 ppp	19,3 ppp	15,8 ppp	16,9 ppp
Would choose same study programme again by reference degree				
Yes (Bachelor level)	17,0 ppp	n.a.	15,3 ppp	n.a.
No (Bachelor level)	17,3 ppp	n.a.	14,8 ppp	n.a.
Yes (Master level)	n.a.	20,2 ppp	n.a.	16,7 ppp
No (Master level)	n.a.	16,8 ppp	n.a.	15,2 ppp
Graduate moved abroad after graduation				
Yes	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27,2 ppp
No	16,9 ppp	18,7 ppp	15,0 ppp	15,0 ppp
Importance of democracy (Scale from 0 to 10)				
not at all important (0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
less important (1-3)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
average important (4-6)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
more important (7-9)	16,7 ppp	18,1 ppp	14,3 ppp	17,0 ppp
absolutely important (10)	17,2 ppp	19,4 ppp	15,6 ppp	16,0 ppp
Image of the EU				
(Very) positive	16,7 ppp	19,6 ppp	15,6 ppp	16,6 ppp
Neither/nor	18,3 ppp	18,1 ppp	13,6 ppp	14,0 ppp
(Very) negative	16,7 ppp	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
International study experiences				
never studied abroad	17,1 ppp	18,2 ppp	15,2 ppp	16,0 ppp
credit mobility during refer- ence programme (e.g. Erasmus)	16,3 ppp	22,0 ppp	14,7 ppp	16,4 ppp
foreign degree before or after reference programme	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
credit mobility during refer- ence programme AND for- eign degree before or after reference programme	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Credit mobility during reference programme (e.g. Erasmus)				
Yes	16,7 ppp	21,5 ppp	14,6 ppp	16,2 ppp
No	17,2 ppp	18,1 ppp	15,3 ppp	16,3 ppp

Data Source: EUROGRADUATE pilot survey.

Annex 17: Importance of democracy (Scale from 0 to 10) (Austria, cohort 2012/13)

	not at all important (0)	Less important (1- 3)	average important (4- 6)	more important (7- 9)	absolutely important (10)	Total
Total	0%	0,8%	1,4%	20,0%	77,7%	100%
Sex						
Male	0,1%	1,3%	2,6%	22,5%	73,6%	100%
Female	0%	0,4%	0,6%	18,3%	80,7%	100%

	not at all important (0)	Less important (1-3)	average important (4-6)	more important (7-9)	absolutely important (10)	Total
Total	0%	0,8%	1,4%	20,0%	77,7%	100%
Age at graduation						
under 25	0%	0,4%	0,7%	25,8%	73,1%	100%
25 to 29	0%	0,8%	1,9%	19,4%	77,8%	100%
30 to 34	0%	1,6%	1,8%	13,7%	82,9%	100%
35 plus	0,4%	1,2%	0,7%	9,0%	88,7%	100%
Type of institution						
University	0,1%	1,1%	2,1%	19,0%	77,8%	100%
Non-University	0%	0%	0%	22,5%	77,5%	100%
Reference degree						
Bachelor level	0%	1,1%	1,5%	23,2%	74,2%	100%
Master level	0,1%	0,5%	1,3%	16,2%	81,9%	100%
Highest degree						
Bachelor level	0%	0,9%	1,3%	19,2%	78,6%	100%
Master level	0,1%	0,6%	1,5%	20,3%	77,5%	100%
PhD	0%	3,2%	0%	21,3%	75,5%	100%
Educational background of parents						
First generation graduate	0%	0,6%	1,4%	18,4%	79,6%	100%
At least one parent is a graduate (BA or higher)	0%	1,2%	1,7%	22,4%	74,7%	100%
Financial situation of parents during study time						
(very) well off	0%	1,1%	1,3%	19,9%	77,6%	100%
neither / nor	0%	0,5%	1,7%	19,5%	78,3%	100%
not well off (at all)	0,1%	0,8%	1,3%	20,3%	77,5%	100%
Field of study (reference degree)						
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	0%	0,4%	0,7%	16,4%	82,5%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	0%	0%	2,8%	11,4%	85,8%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	0%	4,2%	4,4%	20,0%	71,4%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	0%	0%	0%	15,3%	84,7%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	0%	0,9%	0%	33,2%	65,8%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	0,3%	1,9%	1,6%	15,9%	80,3%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	0%	0%	1,8%	20,5%	77,7%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	0%	0%	0,9%	20,6%	78,5%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	0%	0%	1,0%	31,8%	67,2%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	0%	0%	0%	21,2%	78,8%	100%

	not at all important (0)	Less important (1-3)	average important (4-6)	more important (7-9)	absolutely important (10)	Total
Total	0%	0,8%	1,4%	20,0%	77,7%	100%
Field of study (highest degree)						
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	0%	0%	1,2%	13,9%	84,9%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	0%	0,3%	1,8%	14,5%	83,4%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	0%	0,9%	2,7%	20,4%	76,0%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	0,2%	1,8%	1,1%	21,5%	75,4%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	0%	0%	2,0%	20,0%	78,0%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	0%	0%	1,3%	21,1%	77,5%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	0%	0%	0,7%	26,3%	73,0%	100%
Labour force status in 2018						
Employed	0%	0,7%	1,2%	19,7%	78,4%	100%
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Not part of labour force	0,4%	1,1%	2,4%	22,3%	73,7%	100%
Only graduates part of labour force in 2018: Employment status						
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Employed	0%	0,7%	1,2%	19,7%	78,4%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Self-employed						
Yes	0%	1,8%	2,2%	24,9%	71,1%	100%
No	0%	0,5%	1,1%	19,2%	79,2%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Full- or parttime employed						
fulltime	0%	0,8%	1,1%	20,6%	77,5%	100%
parttime	0%	0,4%	1,5%	16,3%	81,7%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Type of contract						
permanent contract	0%	0,5%	0,7%	20,1%	78,7%	100%
fixed-term contract	0%	0,8%	0,4%	15,7%	83,1%	100%
Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Only graduates who are part of labour force in 2018: Skills (mis)match						
match	0%	1,0%	0,7%	18,5%	79,8%	100%
vertical mismatch	0%	0%	1,1%	25,0%	73,9%	100%
horizontal mismatch	0%	0%	5,5%	15,8%	78,7%	100%
vertical & horizontal mismatch	0%	0%	1,5%	22,3%	76,2%	100%
unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%

	not at all important (0)	Less important (1-3)	average important (4-6)	more important (7-9)	absolutely important (10)	Total
Total	0%	0,8%	1,4%	20,0%	77,7%	100%
Likelihood of holding current job (2018) without degree						
(very) likely	0%	0,4%	0,5%	20,9%	78,1%	100%
neither/nor	0%	0%	0,9%	17,1%	82,0%	100%
(very) unlikely	0%	1,0%	1,6%	20,1%	77,4%	100%
Would choose same study programme again by reference degree						
Yes (Bachelor level)	0%	1,3%	0,3%	22,7%	75,7%	100%
No (Bachelor level)	0%	0,5%	3,9%	24,3%	71,4%	100%
Yes (Master level)	0%	0,7%	0,4%	13,9%	85,0%	100%
No (Master level)	0,3%	0%	3,3%	20,6%	75,8%	100%
Graduate moved abroad after graduation						
Yes	0,4%	0%	2,7%	24,5%	72,3%	100%
No	0%	0,9%	1,3%	19,7%	78,1%	100%
Importance of democracy (Scale from 0 to 10)						
not at all important (0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
less important (1-3)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
average important (4-6)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
more important (7-9)	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%
absolutely important (10)	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Image of the EU						
(Very) positive	0,1%	0,6%	0,8%	17,1%	81,4%	100%
Neither/nor	0%	1,1%	2,1%	24,6%	72,2%	100%
(Very) negative	0%	1,3%	3,7%	30,0%	65,0%	100%
International study experiences						
No study experience outside of reference country	0,1%	0,8%	1,1%	18,4%	79,7%	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme	0%	1,1%	1,0%	22,4%	75,5%	100%
Degree mobility before/after reference programme	0%	0%	2,4%	37,2%	60,4%	100%
Credit and degree mobility	0%	0%	10,2%	18,0%	71,8%	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme (e.g. Erasmus)						
Yes	0%	1,0%	2,3%	21,7%	75,0%	100%
No	0%	0,7%	1,2%	19,5%	78,5%	100%

Data Source: EUROGRADUATE pilot survey.

Annex 18: Importance of democracy (Scale from 0 to 10) (Austria, cohort 2016/17)

	not at all important (0)	less important (1-3)	average important (4-6)	more important (7-9)	absolutely important (10)	Total
Total	0,5%	0,7%	1,0%	19,8%	77,9%	100%
Sex						
Male	0,7%	1,1%	1,3%	24,6%	72,3%	100%
Female	0,4%	0,4%	0,8%	16,1%	82,2%	100%

	not at all important (0)	less important (1- 3)	average important (4- 6)	more important (7- 9)	absolutely important (10)	Total
Total	0,5%	0,7%	1,0%	19,8%	77,9%	100%
Age at graduation						
under 25	0,4%	0,2%	1,3%	19,4%	78,6%	100%
25 to 29	0,6%	1,1%	0,9%	20,5%	76,9%	100%
30 to 34	1,0%	0%	0%	17,1%	81,9%	100%
35 plus	0%	2,4%	2,3%	19,3%	75,9%	100%
Type of institution						
University	0,8%	0,5%	1,2%	18,5%	78,9%	100%
Non-University	0%	1,0%	0,7%	22,1%	76,2%	100%
Reference degree						
Bachelor level	0,4%	0,7%	1,0%	20,6%	77,3%	100%
Master level	0,8%	0,7%	1,1%	18,6%	78,8%	100%
Highest degree						
Bachelor level	0,4%	0,6%	1,1%	20,7%	77,2%	100%
Master level	0,7%	0,8%	1,0%	18,8%	78,7%	100%
PhD	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Educational background of parents						
First generation graduate	0,8%	0,8%	1,3%	18,4%	78,7%	100%
At least one parent is a graduate (BA or higher)	0,2%	0,6%	0,5%	21,6%	77,1%	100%
Financial situation of parents during study time						
(very) well off	0,4%	0,4%	1,4%	18,6%	79,3%	100%
neither / nor	0,3%	0,8%	0,6%	23,5%	74,8%	100%
not well off (at all)	1,4%	1,3%	1,0%	17,7%	78,5%	100%
Field of study (reference degree)						
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	0%	0,6%	2,5%	14,3%	82,6%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	0,8%	1,2%	2,2%	11,9%	84,0%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	1,1%	0%	1,0%	22,3%	75,7%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	1,7%	1,8%	1,8%	10,0%	84,8%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	0%	0%	0%	23,7%	76,3%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	0%	1,1%	1,5%	21,1%	76,4%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	1,0%	0,6%	0%	23,3%	75,0%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	1,3%	0%	0%	16,6%	82,0%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	0%	2,2%	0,8%	22,7%	74,2%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	1,0%	0%	0%	28,0%	71,0%	100%

	not at all important (0)	less important (1-3)	average important (4-6)	more important (7-9)	absolutely important (10)	Total
Total	0,5%	0,7%	1,0%	19,8%	77,9%	100%
Field of study (highest degree)						
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	0%	0,6%	2,8%	14,2%	82,4%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	0,6%	1,0%	1,8%	12,6%	84,0%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	1,2%	0%	1,1%	20,8%	76,9%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	1,3%	1,4%	1,4%	15,1%	80,7%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	0%	0%	0%	24,8%	75,2%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	0%	1,0%	1,4%	20,1%	77,4%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	1,1%	0%	0%	23,0%	75,9%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	1,2%	0,7%	0%	17,5%	80,6%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	0%	2,4%	0,9%	22,9%	73,8%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	0,9%	0%	0%	27,4%	71,7%	100%
Labour force status in 2018						
Employed	0,3%	0,6%	0,8%	20,4%	77,8%	100%
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Not part of labour force	0,7%	0,4%	1,7%	17,1%	80,1%	100%
Only graduates part of labour force in 2018: Employment status						
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Employed	0,3%	0,6%	0,8%	20,4%	77,8%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Self-employed						
Yes	1,4%	2,2%	4,3%	12,6%	79,4%	100%
No	0,3%	0,5%	0,5%	21,0%	77,8%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Full- or parttime employed						
fulltime	0,2%	0,5%	1,1%	22,0%	76,1%	100%
parttime	0,7%	0,8%	0,2%	16,1%	82,2%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Type of contract						
permanent contract	0,2%	0,5%	0,9%	26,4%	72,0%	100%
fixed-term contract	0,3%	0,4%	0%	10,3%	89,0%	100%
Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Only graduates who are part of labour force in 2018: Skills (mis)match						
match	0,2%	0,7%	1,0%	19,1%	79,1%	100%
vertical mismatch	1,0%	0,9%	0%	12,6%	85,5%	100%
horizontal mismatch	0%	0%	0%	40,5%	59,5%	100%
vertical & horizontal mismatch	1,5%	0%	0%	28,7%	69,8%	100%
unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%

	not at all important (0)	less important (1-3)	average important (4-6)	more important (7-9)	absolutely important (10)	Total
Total	0,5%	0,7%	1,0%	19,8%	77,9%	100%
Likelihood of holding current job (2018) without degree						
(very) likely	0,7%	0,7%	0,8%	23,6%	74,2%	100%
neither/nor	0%	0%	0%	22,5%	77,5%	100%
(very) unlikely	0,2%	0,7%	1,1%	17,9%	80,2%	100%
Would choose same study programme again by reference degree						
Yes (Bachelor level)	0,5%	0,5%	0,6%	20,6%	77,8%	100%
No (Bachelor level)	0%	1,2%	2,1%	20,9%	75,7%	100%
Yes (Master level)	0,8%	0,8%	0,9%	18,2%	79,3%	100%
No (Master level)	0,8%	0,6%	1,6%	18,4%	78,6%	100%
Graduate moved abroad after graduation						
Yes	0%	2,0%	1,6%	25,5%	70,9%	100%
No	0,6%	0,6%	1,0%	19,3%	78,5%	100%
Importance of democracy (Scale from 0 to 10)						
not at all important (0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
less important (1-3)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
average important (4-6)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
more important (7-9)	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%
absolutely important (10)	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Image of the EU						
(Very) positive	0,7%	0,5%	0,5%	16,5%	81,8%	100%
Neither/nor	0,3%	0,6%	1,5%	29,5%	68,1%	100%
(Very) negative	0%	1,8%	3,3%	23,0%	72,0%	100%
International study experiences						
No study experience outside of reference country	0,6%	0,7%	1,0%	19,5%	78,2%	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme	0,5%	0,4%	0,7%	18,5%	79,9%	100%
Degree mobility before/after reference programme	0%	2,2%	2,8%	27,2%	67,8%	100%
Credit and degree mobility	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme (e.g. Erasmus)						
Yes	0,4%	0,4%	0,7%	17,7%	80,8%	100%
No	0,6%	0,8%	1,1%	20,0%	77,5%	100%

Data Source: EUROGRADUATE pilot survey.

Annex 19: View on the European Union (Austria, cohort 2012/13)

	very positive	2	3	4	very negative	Total
Total	26,4%	40,9%	24,6%	7,1%	1,1%	100%
Sex						
Male	28,4%	43,5%	18,8%	7,9%	1,6%	100%
Female	25,0%	39,0%	28,8%	6,5%	0,8%	100%

	very positive	2	3	4	very negative	Total
Total	26,4%	40,9%	24,6%	7,1%	1,1%	100%
Age at graduation						
under 25	28,6%	41,6%	23,6%	5,2%	1,0%	100%
25 to 29	27,3%	41,6%	23,9%	6,0%	1,2%	100%
30 to 34	22,6%	36,5%	29,1%	11,1%	0,7%	100%
35 plus	18,0%	43,3%	23,6%	13,4%	1,7%	100%
Type of institution						
University	28,9%	39,8%	23,0%	6,8%	1,5%	100%
Non-University	20,5%	43,3%	28,2%	7,7%	0,3%	100%
Reference degree						
Bachelor level	24,0%	40,0%	27,1%	8,1%	0,9%	100%
Master level	29,2%	41,9%	21,6%	5,9%	1,4%	100%
Highest degree						
Bachelor level	16,4%	36,9%	37,2%	8,7%	0,8%	100%
Master level	29,3%	41,7%	21,4%	6,4%	1,2%	100%
PhD	29,5%	48,5%	10,6%	11,4%	0%	100%
Educational background of parents						
First generation graduate	22,4%	40,4%	28,1%	7,9%	1,1%	100%
At least one parent is a graduate (BA or higher)	34,4%	42,9%	16,5%	5,3%	1,0%	100%
Financial situation of parents during study time						
(very) well off	29,5%	37,7%	25,0%	6,2%	1,6%	100%
neither / nor	26,6%	44,4%	23,0%	5,7%	0,3%	100%
not well off (at all)	21,9%	41,5%	25,4%	9,7%	1,5%	100%
Field of study (reference degree)						
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	20,7%	38,0%	34,3%	5,9%	1,2%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	32,4%	34,4%	28,0%	3,7%	1,5%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	24,3%	40,7%	28,2%	5,6%	1,3%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	25,8%	43,1%	22,0%	7,7%	1,3%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	24,5%	44,4%	19,0%	12,1%	0%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	23,0%	47,4%	21,4%	8,2%	0%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	24,4%	41,5%	26,9%	6,3%	1,0%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	28,1%	46,4%	15,4%	7,9%	2,2%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	28,5%	37,1%	21,2%	12,4%	0,8%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	36,3%	41,4%	17,2%	3,0%	2,1%	100%

	very positive	2	3	4	very negative	Total
Total	26,4%	40,9%	24,6%	7,1%	1,1%	100%
Field of study (highest degree)						
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	15,5%	34,6%	41,3%	6,5%	2,0%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	30,5%	37,6%	26,7%	4,2%	1,0%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	29,6%	40,3%	22,1%	6,3%	1,7%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	22,9%	46,8%	20,6%	9,6%	0%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	17,4%	34,1%	40,2%	8,3%	0%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	28,7%	46,0%	16,6%	6,4%	2,2%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	35,5%	38,9%	18,3%	5,5%	1,8%	100%
Labour force status in 2018						
Employed	26,6%	41,7%	23,8%	6,9%	1,1%	100%
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Not part of labour force	29,5%	32,4%	28,2%	7,9%	1,9%	100%
Only graduates part of labour force in 2018: Employment status						
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Employed	26,6%	41,7%	23,8%	6,9%	1,1%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Self-employed						
Yes	14,8%	45,2%	28,4%	10,3%	1,3%	100%
No	27,9%	41,3%	23,2%	6,5%	1,0%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Full- or parttime employed						
fulltime	26,6%	42,9%	22,7%	6,6%	1,1%	100%
parttime	26,1%	39,2%	25,9%	7,9%	0,9%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Type of contract						
permanent contract	27,3%	40,3%	24,8%	6,6%	0,9%	100%
fixed-term contract	32,4%	43,5%	17,4%	5,4%	1,3%	100%
Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Only graduates who are part of labour force in 2018: Skills (mis)match						
match	26,1%	43,3%	22,3%	7,1%	1,2%	100%
vertical mismatch	25,0%	39,4%	27,9%	7,0%	0,7%	100%
horizontal mismatch	32,3%	45,5%	18,6%	2,4%	1,2%	100%
vertical & horizontal mismatch	26,0%	29,5%	33,6%	10,9%	0%	100%
unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Likelihood of holding current job (2018) without degree						
(very) likely	30,6%	33,3%	26,1%	9,3%	0,7%	100%
neither/nor	24,9%	41,2%	23,9%	7,7%	2,3%	100%
(very) unlikely	24,6%	45,7%	23,0%	5,7%	0,9%	100%

	very positive	2	3	4	very negative	Total
Total	26,4%	40,9%	24,6%	7,1%	1,1%	100%
Would choose same study programme again by reference degree						
Yes (Bachelor level)	25,8%	40,0%	26,1%	7,4%	0,7%	100%
No (Bachelor level)	20,7%	39,8%	29,0%	9,3%	1,3%	100%
Yes (Master level)	29,9%	42,2%	20,8%	5,5%	1,5%	100%
No (Master level)	28,1%	41,3%	22,8%	6,7%	1,0%	100%
Graduate moved abroad after graduation						
Yes	39,1%	32,1%	27,0%	0,9%	0,9%	100%
No	25,3%	41,5%	24,5%	7,5%	1,1%	100%
Importance of democracy (Scale from 0 to 10)						
not at all important (0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
less important (1-3)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
average important (4-6)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
more important (7-9)	13,7%	43,7%	30,3%	11,5%	0,8%	100%
absolutely important (10)	29,9%	40,4%	22,8%	5,8%	1,1%	100%
Image of the EU						
(Very) positive	39,2%	60,8%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Neither/nor	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
(Very) negative	0%	0%	0%	86,5%	13,5%	100%
International study experiences						
No study experience outside of reference country	22,9%	41,2%	26,3%	8,4%	1,2%	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme	31,6%	40,5%	22,5%	4,3%	1,1%	100%
Degree mobility before/after reference programme	35,6%	51,1%	11,5%	1,8%	0%	100%
Credit and degree mobility	57,6%	21,4%	18,8%	2,3%	0%	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme (e.g. Erasmus)						
Yes	35,4%	37,7%	22,0%	4,0%	0,9%	100%
No	23,7%	41,8%	25,3%	8,0%	1,2%	100%

Data Source: EUROGRADUATE pilot survey.

Annex 20: View on the European Union (Austria, cohort 2016/17)

	very positive	2	3	4	very negative	Total
Total	24,6%	45,5%	20,4%	7,0%	2,5%	100%
Sex						
Male	28,4%	46,2%	13,7%	8,6%	3,1%	100%
Female	21,5%	45,1%	25,7%	5,8%	1,9%	100%
Age at graduation						
under 25	26,8%	45,2%	17,8%	6,7%	3,6%	100%
25 to 29	25,2%	46,1%	21,2%	5,9%	1,5%	100%
30 to 34	19,5%	47,4%	23,0%	9,3%	0,8%	100%
35 plus	20,2%	36,9%	29,1%	9,3%	4,6%	100%
Type of institution						
University	27,7%	46,0%	17,2%	6,3%	2,7%	100%
Non-University	18,7%	44,5%	26,5%	8,3%	2,0%	100%

	very positive	2	3	4	very negative	Total
Total	24,6%	45,5%	20,4%	7,0%	2,5%	100%
Reference degree						
Bachelor level	22,7%	44,6%	22,6%	7,2%	2,9%	100%
Master level	27,1%	46,8%	17,5%	6,7%	1,9%	100%
Highest degree						
Bachelor level	22,7%	44,5%	23,0%	7,0%	2,7%	100%
Master level	26,3%	46,9%	17,6%	7,0%	2,2%	100%
PhD	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Educational background of parents						
First generation graduate	19,9%	46,2%	24,3%	6,7%	2,9%	100%
At least one parent is a graduate (BA or higher)	32,1%	45,2%	14,5%	6,7%	1,5%	100%
Financial situation of parents during study time						
(very) well off	27,5%	44,1%	18,6%	8,3%	1,6%	100%
neither / nor	19,8%	47,0%	24,2%	7,2%	1,8%	100%
not well off (at all)	24,0%	48,6%	17,9%	3,9%	5,7%	100%
Field of study (reference degree)						
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	18,3%	43,8%	28,3%	5,1%	4,7%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	29,7%	43,7%	22,0%	4,0%	0,8%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	25,5%	42,7%	18,0%	10,1%	3,7%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	26,4%	47,7%	13,8%	8,6%	3,6%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	26,4%	42,9%	20,7%	8,7%	1,3%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	27,9%	49,7%	14,9%	6,1%	1,5%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	20,8%	46,8%	22,8%	7,9%	1,7%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	29,6%	47,4%	16,1%	5,6%	1,3%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	24,7%	47,0%	20,3%	5,6%	2,3%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	21,7%	45,3%	19,1%	10,6%	3,3%	100%

	very positive	2	3	4	very negative	Total
Total	24,6%	45,5%	20,4%	7,0%	2,5%	100%
Field of study (highest degree)						
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	17,4%	44,0%	29,1%	5,0%	4,5%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	28,4%	43,7%	22,2%	4,2%	1,6%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	26,9%	41,6%	18,8%	9,8%	3,0%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	23,8%	48,7%	13,2%	9,4%	4,9%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	26,2%	41,7%	21,6%	9,1%	1,3%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	27,1%	50,9%	14,6%	6,0%	1,5%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	20,3%	46,7%	23,9%	7,4%	1,7%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	29,2%	47,8%	15,3%	6,4%	1,3%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	25,1%	48,0%	19,4%	5,0%	2,5%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	21,6%	44,4%	20,2%	10,8%	3,0%	100%
Labour force status in 2018						
Employed	22,9%	45,5%	22,3%	7,1%	2,1%	100%
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Not part of labour force	29,9%	45,9%	15,1%	6,6%	2,4%	100%
Only graduates part of labour force in 2018: Employment status						
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Employed	22,9%	45,5%	22,3%	7,1%	2,1%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Self-employed						
Yes	34,4%	34,4%	23,7%	7,6%	0%	100%
No	22,0%	46,3%	22,3%	7,1%	2,3%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Full- or parttime employed						
fulltime	21,8%	45,5%	22,6%	7,9%	2,2%	100%
parttime	26,1%	44,5%	21,8%	5,7%	2,0%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Type of contract						
permanent contract	19,9%	45,0%	24,4%	9,0%	1,8%	100%
fixed-term contract	25,5%	47,7%	19,8%	3,7%	3,4%	100%
Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Only graduates who are part of labour force in 2018: Skills (mis)match						
match	24,6%	44,5%	22,1%	7,1%	1,7%	100%
vertical mismatch	18,8%	58,8%	12,7%	6,3%	3,5%	100%
horizontal mismatch	18,9%	35,1%	38,5%	5,5%	2,0%	100%
vertical & horizontal mismatch	22,9%	35,5%	27,4%	12,2%	2,0%	100%
unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Likelihood of holding current job (2018) without degree						
(very) likely	22,3%	41,3%	25,0%	8,8%	2,6%	100%
neither/nor	19,8%	47,0%	20,2%	9,6%	3,3%	100%
(very) unlikely	24,1%	47,4%	21,4%	5,6%	1,5%	100%

	very positive	2	3	4	very negative	Total
Total	24,6%	45,5%	20,4%	7,0%	2,5%	100%
Would choose same study programme again by reference degree						
Yes (Bachelor level)	22,0%	48,3%	20,6%	7,4%	1,8%	100%
No (Bachelor level)	24,7%	35,2%	27,7%	7,0%	5,5%	100%
Yes (Master level)	29,9%	44,7%	16,6%	7,4%	1,5%	100%
No (Master level)	19,9%	53,2%	18,9%	5,1%	3,0%	100%
Graduate moved abroad after graduation						
Yes	42,0%	34,3%	8,2%	11,6%	4,0%	100%
No	23,3%	46,6%	21,3%	6,5%	2,3%	100%
Importance of democracy (Scale from 0 to 10)						
not at all important (0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
less important (1-3)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
average important (4-6)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
more important (7-9)	12,5%	45,9%	30,6%	9,0%	1,9%	100%
absolutely important (10)	28,3%	45,1%	17,9%	6,4%	2,3%	100%
Image of the EU						
(Very) positive	35,1%	64,9%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Neither/nor	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
(Very) negative	0%	0%	0%	74,1%	25,9%	100%
International study experiences						
No study experience outside of reference country	21,8%	45,5%	23,0%	7,2%	2,5%	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme	30,9%	47,8%	13,0%	5,6%	2,7%	100%
Degree mobility before/after reference programme	34,3%	45,3%	8,1%	11,0%	1,4%	100%
Credit and degree mobility	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme (e.g. Erasmus)						
Yes	34,3%	45,2%	12,9%	5,1%	2,4%	100%
No	22,6%	45,5%	22,0%	7,4%	2,5%	100%

Data Source: EUROGRADUATE pilot survey.

Annex 21: Study activity after graduation from reference study programme (Austria, cohort 2012/13)

	Further studies already finished or quit	still enrolled in further studies	no further studies	Total
Total	36,5%	19,1%	44,4%	100%
Sex				
Male	39,2%	15,8%	45,0%	100%
Female	34,5%	21,5%	44,0%	100%
Age at graduation				
under 25	50,3%	23,5%	26,2%	100%
25 to 29	31,7%	18,3%	50,0%	100%
30 to 34	25,3%	9,7%	65,1%	100%
35 plus	18,8%	13,1%	68,1%	100%

	Further studies already finished or quit	still enrolled in further studies	no further studies	Total
Total	36,5%	19,1%	44,4%	100%
Type of institution				
University	38,1%	22,1%	39,7%	100%
Non-University	32,8%	12,3%	54,9%	100%
Reference degree				
Bachelor level	49,8%	24,3%	25,9%	100%
Master level	20,8%	13,0%	66,2%	100%
Highest degree				
Bachelor level	13,6%	29,2%	57,2%	100%
Master level	40,8%	16,9%	42,3%	100%
PhD	94,0%	0%	6,0%	100%
Educational background of parents				
First generation graduate	35,1%	17,4%	47,5%	100%
At least one parent is a graduate (BA or higher)	39,3%	21,9%	38,9%	100%
Financial situation of parents during study time				
(very) well off	40,5%	19,5%	39,9%	100%
neither / nor	35,1%	17,8%	47,1%	100%
not well off (at all)	33,2%	19,4%	47,4%	100%
Field of study (reference degree)				
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	36,0%	27,9%	36,0%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	25,7%	18,9%	55,4%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	46,1%	35,4%	18,5%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	23,0%	5,7%	71,4%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	65,1%	11,6%	23,4%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	16,1%	6,9%	77,0%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	43,7%	27,5%	28,8%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	18,6%	17,5%	63,9%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	69,1%	15,1%	15,8%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	20,0%	12,8%	67,2%	100%

	Further studies already finished or quit	still enrolled in further studies	no further studies	Total
Total	36,5%	19,1%	44,4%	100%
Field of study (highest degree)				
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	14,6%	28,6%	56,7%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	38,7%	21,9%	39,3%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	44,4%	20,6%	35,0%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	40,5%	6,9%	52,6%	100%
Natural sciences, mathe- matics, health (Bachelor)	14,7%	24,2%	61,1%	100%
Natural sciences, mathe- matics, health (Master)	32,7%	24,5%	42,8%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	48,1%	12,3%	39,6%	100%
Labour force status in 2018				
Employed	39,4%	16,2%	44,4%	100%
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Not part of labour force	15,2%	53,6%	31,3%	100%
Only graduates part of labour force in 2018: Employment status				
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Employed	39,4%	16,2%	44,4%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Self-employed				
Yes	40,8%	15,3%	44,0%	100%
No	39,2%	16,3%	44,5%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Full- or parttime employed				
fulltime	41,2%	11,6%	47,2%	100%
parttime	33,3%	30,5%	36,2%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Type of contract				
permanent contract	40,0%	11,5%	48,5%	100%
fixed-term contract	35,7%	36,9%	27,4%	100%
Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Only graduates who are part of labour force in 2018: Skills (mis)match				
match	35,3%	18,0%	46,7%	100%
vertical mismatch	55,0%	12,2%	32,9%	100%
horizontal mismatch	49,4%	14,1%	36,5%	100%
vertical & horizontal mis- match	39,5%	11,9%	48,5%	100%
unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Likelihood of holding current job (2018) without degree				
(very) likely	38,4%	14,3%	47,3%	100%
neither/nor	42,7%	13,0%	44,3%	100%
(very) unlikely	39,1%	18,0%	42,9%	100%
Would choose same study programme again by reference degree				
Yes (Bachelor level)	53,5%	21,1%	25,4%	100%
No (Bachelor level)	42,9%	30,4%	26,7%	100%
Yes (Master level)	21,2%	13,1%	65,7%	100%
No (Master level)	20,1%	13,0%	67,0%	100%

	Further studies already finished or quit	still enrolled in further studies	no further studies	Total
Total	36,5%	19,1%	44,4%	100%
Graduate moved abroad after graduation				
Yes	35,6%	23,0%	41,4%	100%
No	36,9%	18,9%	44,3%	100%
Importance of democracy (Scale from 0 to 10)				
not at all important (0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
less important (1-3)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
average important (4-6)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
more important (7-9)	50,4%	17,1%	32,5%	100%
absolutely important (10)	33,1%	19,5%	47,4%	100%
Image of the EU				
(Very) positive	37,1%	20,2%	42,7%	100%
Neither/nor	34,4%	17,0%	48,6%	100%
(Very) negative	37,5%	13,4%	49,1%	100%
International study experiences				
No study experience outside of reference country	34,8%	18,0%	47,2%	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme	41,4%	13,6%	45,0%	100%
Degree mobility before/after reference programme	31,4%	44,6%	24,0%	100%
Credit and degree mobility	51,0%	37,4%	11,6%	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme (e.g. Erasmus)				
Yes	42,8%	17,1%	40,1%	100%
No	34,6%	19,7%	45,7%	100%

Data Source: EUROGRADUATE pilot survey.

Annex 22: Study activity after graduation from reference study programme (Austria, cohort 2016/17)

	Further studies already finished or quit	still enrolled in further studies	no further studies	Total
Total	5,6%	44,9%	49,5%	100%
Sex				
Male	5,4%	50,5%	44,1%	100%
Female	5,8%	40,7%	53,4%	100%
Age at graduation				
under 25	6,5%	60,6%	32,9%	100%
25 to 29	5,2%	36,5%	58,3%	100%
30 to 34	3,8%	29,6%	66,6%	100%
35 plus	6,3%	35,9%	57,8%	100%
Type of institution				
University	7,4%	52,7%	39,8%	100%
Non-University	2,4%	30,8%	66,8%	100%
Reference degree				
Bachelor level	5,2%	60,3%	34,5%	100%
Master level	6,3%	23,9%	69,8%	100%
Highest degree				
Bachelor level	2,5%	62,2%	35,3%	100%
Master level	9,3%	25,2%	65,5%	100%
PhD	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%

	Further studies already finished or quit	still enrolled in further studies	no further studies	Total
Total	5,6%	44,9%	49,5%	100%
Educational background of parents				
First generation graduate	5,6%	41,3%	53,1%	100%
At least one parent is a graduate (BA or higher)	6,3%	52,7%	41,0%	100%
Financial situation of parents during study time				
(very) well off	5,6%	48,5%	45,9%	100%
neither / nor	4,7%	41,5%	53,8%	100%
not well off (at all)	6,2%	43,8%	50,0%	100%
Field of study (reference degree)				
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	3,6%	51,8%	44,6%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	13,6%	25,0%	61,4%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	6,6%	74,7%	18,7%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	12,4%	23,7%	63,9%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	4,1%	61,1%	34,8%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	4,1%	18,6%	77,3%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	4,9%	49,7%	45,4%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	3,9%	30,0%	66,1%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	7,4%	69,4%	23,2%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	0,9%	24,2%	74,8%	100%
Field of study (highest degree)				
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	2,5%	53,9%	43,5%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	13,5%	26,6%	59,9%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	5,2%	74,1%	20,7%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	13,7%	34,4%	51,9%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	1,4%	63,7%	35,0%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	6,5%	17,8%	75,7%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	2,1%	50,2%	47,8%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	7,2%	30,8%	62,0%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	1,5%	73,7%	24,8%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	7,6%	23,1%	69,2%	100%
Labour force status in 2018				
Employed	6,5%	27,7%	65,7%	100%
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Not part of labour force	1,7%	89,4%	8,9%	100%
Only graduates part of labour force in 2018: Employment status				
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Employed	6,5%	27,7%	65,7%	100%

	Further studies already finished or quit	still enrolled in further studies	no further studies	Total
Total	5,6%	44,9%	49,5%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Self-employed				
Yes	4,5%	29,9%	65,6%	100%
No	6,5%	27,6%	65,8%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Full- or parttime employed				
fulltime	5,6%	19,4%	75,0%	100%
parttime	8,5%	47,4%	44,1%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Type of contract				
permanent contract	5,7%	26,2%	68,1%	100%
fixed-term contract	7,6%	30,5%	61,9%	100%
Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Only graduates who are part of labour force in 2018: Skills (mis)match				
match	5,4%	30,5%	64,1%	100%
vertical mismatch	10,8%	14,7%	74,6%	100%
horizontal mismatch	10,0%	24,4%	65,6%	100%
vertical & horizontal mismatch	4,4%	33,4%	62,2%	100%
unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Likelihood of holding current job (2018) without degree				
(very) likely	6,5%	32,9%	60,6%	100%
neither/nor	3,9%	22,9%	73,1%	100%
(very) unlikely	7,0%	26,3%	66,7%	100%
Would choose same study programme again by reference degree				
Yes (Bachelor level)	4,8%	59,3%	35,9%	100%
No (Bachelor level)	6,2%	62,4%	31,4%	100%
Yes (Master level)	4,6%	23,7%	71,7%	100%
No (Master level)	11,1%	24,5%	64,4%	100%
Graduate moved abroad after graduation				
Yes	6,4%	35,9%	57,6%	100%
No	5,6%	45,8%	48,6%	100%
Importance of democracy (Scale from 0 to 10)				
not at all important (0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
less important (1-3)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
average important (4-6)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
more important (7-9)	5,3%	47,6%	47,1%	100%
absolutely important (10)	6,2%	45,0%	48,9%	100%
Image of the EU				
(Very) positive	6,2%	49,7%	44,1%	100%
Neither/nor	4,3%	34,8%	60,8%	100%
(Very) negative	6,6%	38,0%	55,3%	100%
International study experiences				
No study experience outside of reference country	5,0%	45,3%	49,6%	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme	8,0%	39,2%	52,8%	100%
Degree mobility before/after reference programme	5,6%	47,0%	47,4%	100%
Credit and degree mobility	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme (e.g. Erasmus)				
Yes	8,4%	42,8%	48,7%	100%
No	5,1%	45,4%	49,5%	100%

Data Source: EUROGRADUATE pilot survey.

Annex 23: Study activity after graduation from reference study programme in consecutive studies (Austria, cohort 2012/13)

	Enrolled in consecutive study programme	Graduated from consecutive study programme	Left consecutive study programme without degree	did further studies exclusively in other fields	did not continue studying	Total
Total	9,0%	32,0%	2,6%	12,0%	44,4%	100%
Sex						
Male	6,8%	33,9%	2,2%	12,1%	45,0%	100%
Female	10,5%	30,7%	2,8%	12,0%	44,0%	100%
Age at graduation						
under 25	9,1%	52,0%	3,2%	9,5%	26,3%	100%
25 to 29	10,2%	23,2%	2,4%	14,2%	50,0%	100%
30 to 34	6,0%	16,0%	1,9%	11,1%	65,1%	100%
35 plus	6,5%	11,8%	1,9%	12,0%	67,8%	100%
Type of institution						
University	10,0%	35,7%	3,0%	11,5%	39,8%	100%
Non-University	6,6%	23,6%	1,7%	13,1%	54,9%	100%
Reference degree						
Bachelor level	9,6%	49,8%	2,8%	11,9%	25,9%	100%
Master level	8,2%	11,2%	2,3%	12,2%	66,2%	100%
Highest degree						
Bachelor level	20,3%	4,8%	6,2%	11,4%	57,2%	100%
Master level	5,9%	37,9%	1,6%	12,3%	42,3%	100%
PhD	0%	83,2%	0%	10,7%	6,0%	100%
Educational background of parents						
First generation graduate	9,2%	29,7%	2,4%	11,0%	47,7%	100%
At least one parent is a graduate (BA or higher)	8,2%	36,1%	3,3%	13,6%	38,9%	100%
Financial situation of parents during study time						
(very) well off	8,7%	38,5%	2,8%	10,0%	39,9%	100%
neither / nor	9,2%	29,2%	2,4%	12,1%	47,1%	100%
not well off (at all)	8,2%	27,4%	2,6%	14,0%	47,8%	100%

	Enrolled in consecutive study programme	Graduated from consecutive study programme	Left consecutive study programme without degree	did further studies exclusively in other fields	did not continue studying	Total
Total	9,0%	32,0%	2,6%	12,0%	44,4%	100%
Field of study (reference degree)						
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	11,9%	36,8%	3,9%	11,4%	36,0%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	12,8%	12,4%	2,0%	17,7%	55,2%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	11,6%	56,7%	2,4%	10,6%	18,7%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	2,9%	6,4%	2,3%	17,0%	71,4%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	6,0%	51,4%	2,1%	17,2%	23,4%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	4,9%	9,0%	2,2%	6,9%	77,0%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	12,0%	47,8%	3,0%	8,3%	28,8%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	10,6%	12,7%	2,9%	9,8%	63,9%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	4,7%	65,1%	1,9%	12,5%	15,8%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	6,6%	14,2%	2,4%	9,6%	67,2%	100%
Field of study (highest degree)						
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	18,6%	7,5%	6,7%	10,5%	56,7%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	9,5%	34,4%	1,3%	15,7%	39,1%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	3,3%	47,5%	2,1%	11,8%	35,3%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	3,3%	31,7%	1,5%	10,9%	52,6%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	21,1%	3,0%	6,8%	8,0%	61,1%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	9,0%	37,0%	1,9%	9,3%	42,8%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	3,8%	43,1%	1,4%	12,1%	39,6%	100%

	Enrolled in consecutive study programme	Graduated from consecutive study programme	Left consecutive study programme without degree	did further studies exclusively in other fields	did not continue studying	Total
Total	9,0%	32,0%	2,6%	12,0%	44,4%	100%
Labour force status in 2018						
Employed	7,5%	33,4%	2,7%	12,1%	44,4%	100%
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Not part of labour force	25,0%	27,2%	2,8%	13,7%	31,3%	100%
Only graduates part of labour force in 2018: Employment status						
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Employed	7,5%	33,4%	2,7%	12,1%	44,4%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Self-employed						
Yes	7,6%	35,8%	1,2%	12,1%	43,3%	100%
No	7,5%	33,0%	2,9%	12,1%	44,6%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Full- or parttime employed						
fulltime	5,9%	33,4%	2,3%	11,1%	47,3%	100%
parttime	12,2%	32,3%	3,9%	15,3%	36,2%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Type of contract						
permanent contract	6,2%	31,4%	2,4%	11,4%	48,6%	100%
fixed-term contract	12,2%	41,3%	4,1%	15,0%	27,4%	100%
Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Only graduates who are part of labour force in 2018: Skills (mis)match						
match	8,2%	32,0%	2,6%	10,5%	46,7%	100%
vertical mismatch	4,4%	49,0%	2,9%	10,9%	32,9%	100%
horizontal mismatch	8,3%	26,7%	4,4%	24,1%	36,5%	100%
vertical & horizontal mismatch	4,3%	28,9%	2,5%	15,8%	48,5%	100%
unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Likelihood of holding current job (2018) without degree						
(very) likely	6,1%	26,4%	1,9%	18,4%	47,3%	100%
neither/nor	7,7%	32,4%	3,9%	11,8%	44,3%	100%
(very) unlikely	8,1%	36,5%	2,8%	9,7%	42,9%	100%
Would choose same study programme again by reference degree						
Yes (Bachelor level)	7,9%	54,0%	2,6%	10,0%	25,5%	100%
No (Bachelor level)	13,0%	41,7%	3,2%	15,4%	26,7%	100%
Yes (Master level)	9,6%	12,6%	2,3%	9,7%	65,8%	100%
No (Master level)	5,3%	8,3%	2,2%	17,6%	66,5%	100%
Graduate moved abroad after graduation						
Yes	11,8%	36,1%	2,0%	8,7%	41,4%	100%
No	8,7%	32,1%	2,7%	12,2%	44,3%	100%
Importance of democracy (Scale from 0 to 10)						
not at all important (0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
less important (1-3)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
average important (4-6)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
more important (7-9)	7,7%	44,1%	5,0%	10,6%	32,5%	100%
absolutely important (10)	9,2%	29,2%	2,1%	12,0%	47,5%	100%
Image of the EU						
(Very) positive	9,8%	34,1%	2,7%	10,5%	42,8%	100%
Neither/nor	7,7%	28,1%	2,0%	13,6%	48,6%	100%
(Very) negative	6,0%	28,3%	3,2%	13,4%	49,1%	100%

	Enrolled in consecutive study programme	Graduated from consecutive study programme	Left consecutive study programme without degree	did further studies exclusively in other fields	did not continue studying	Total
Total	9,0%	32,0%	2,6%	12,0%	44,4%	100%
International study experiences						
No study experience outside of reference country	8,9%	31,4%	2,4%	10,0%	47,3%	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme	5,7%	29,0%	2,3%	18,1%	45,0%	100%
Degree mobility before/after reference programme	17,6%	43,3%	6,0%	10,4%	22,7%	100%
Credit and degree mobility	17,5%	45,7%	2,1%	23,1%	11,6%	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme (e.g. Erasmus)						
Yes	7,4%	31,4%	2,3%	18,8%	40,1%	100%
No	9,4%	32,2%	2,7%	10,0%	45,7%	100%

Data Source: EUROGRADUATE pilot survey.

Annex 24: Study activity after graduation from reference study programme in consecutive studies (Austria, cohort 2016/17)

	Enrolled in consecutive study programme	Graduated from consecutive study programme	Left consecutive study programme without degree	did further studies exclusively in other fields	did not continue studying	Total
Total	34,6%	3,4%	1,1%	11,3%	49,5%	100%
Sex						
Male	38,7%	4,7%	0,6%	11,9%	44,1%	100%
Female	31,5%	2,4%	1,6%	10,9%	53,5%	100%
Age at graduation						
under 25	46,2%	5,1%	1,3%	14,5%	32,9%	100%
25 to 29	28,5%	2,0%	1,0%	10,3%	58,3%	100%
30 to 34	25,0%	2,4%	1,5%	4,5%	66,6%	100%
35 plus	25,2%	5,0%	1,3%	9,9%	58,6%	100%
Type of institution						
University	42,0%	4,3%	1,6%	12,3%	39,8%	100%
Non-University	21,3%	1,9%	0,3%	9,6%	67,0%	100%
Reference degree						
Bachelor level	47,0%	4,6%	1,0%	12,7%	34,6%	100%
Master level	17,7%	1,8%	1,3%	9,4%	69,8%	100%
Highest degree						
Bachelor level	49,8%	1,3%	1,1%	12,4%	35,4%	100%
Master level	17,2%	5,9%	1,2%	10,2%	65,5%	100%
PhD	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Educational background of parents						
First generation graduate	33,0%	3,8%	1,1%	8,8%	53,2%	100%
At least one parent is a graduate (BA or higher)	39,3%	2,9%	1,3%	15,4%	41,0%	100%

	Enrolled in consecutive study programme	Graduated from consecutive study programme	Left consecutive study programme without degree	did further studies exclusively in other fields	did not continue studying	Total
Total	34,6%	3,4%	1,1%	11,3%	49,5%	100%
Financial situation of parents during study time						
(very) well off	36,4%	3,5%	0,6%	13,5%	45,9%	100%
neither / nor	32,5%	3,0%	1,6%	8,9%	53,9%	100%
not well off (at all)	35,4%	2,8%	2,0%	9,8%	50,0%	100%
Field of study (reference degree)						
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	36,6%	3,7%	1,1%	13,6%	44,9%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	19,1%	2,9%	2,2%	14,4%	61,4%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	52,4%	3,5%	0,8%	24,6%	18,7%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	12,6%	5,9%	4,8%	12,7%	63,9%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	45,9%	3,8%	0,7%	14,9%	34,8%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	12,9%	1,4%	0%	8,4%	77,3%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	42,0%	5,2%	0,9%	6,5%	45,4%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	25,1%	0,9%	2,1%	5,8%	66,1%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	63,3%	7,2%	1,4%	4,9%	23,2%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	18,0%	0%	0%	7,2%	74,8%	100%

	Enrolled in consecutive study programme	Graduated from consecutive study programme	Left consecutive study programme without degree	did further studies exclusively in other fields	did not continue studying	Total
Total	34,6%	3,4%	1,1%	11,3%	49,5%	100%
Field of study (highest degree)						
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	39,5%	1,9%	1,3%	13,4%	43,9%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	18,2%	5,4%	1,8%	14,6%	59,9%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	54,1%	1,8%	0,9%	22,5%	20,7%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	17,2%	8,4%	3,9%	18,6%	51,9%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	47,8%	1,1%	0,7%	15,5%	35,0%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	12,2%	3,9%	0%	8,2%	75,7%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	44,2%	0,9%	0,9%	6,2%	47,8%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	23,8%	6,1%	2,0%	6,2%	62,0%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	67,8%	0,6%	1,5%	5,3%	24,8%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	16,7%	7,4%	0%	6,6%	69,2%	100%
Labour force status in 2018						
Employed	21,5%	2,7%	1,2%	8,7%	65,8%	100%
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Not part of labour force	68,8%	3,8%	0,6%	17,8%	8,9%	100%
Only graduates part of labour force in 2018: Employment status						
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Employed	21,5%	2,7%	1,2%	8,7%	65,8%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Self-employed						
Yes	21,3%	0%	0%	13,1%	65,6%	100%
No	21,6%	2,8%	1,3%	8,4%	65,9%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Full- or parttime employed						
fulltime	14,7%	2,6%	0,8%	6,9%	75,0%	100%
parttime	37,2%	2,6%	2,3%	13,6%	44,4%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Type of contract						
permanent contract	20,1%	2,2%	1,2%	8,3%	68,2%	100%
fixed-term contract	24,2%	3,4%	1,5%	9,0%	61,9%	100%
Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Only graduates who are part of labour force in 2018: Skills (mis)match						
match	23,4%	2,1%	1,3%	8,9%	64,2%	100%
vertical mismatch	13,7%	6,6%	1,8%	3,3%	74,6%	100%
horizontal mismatch	19,4%	0%	1,3%	13,6%	65,6%	100%
vertical & horizontal mismatch	23,6%	1,4%	0%	12,8%	62,2%	100%
unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%

	Enrolled in consecutive study programme	Graduated from consecutive study programme	Left consecutive study programme without degree	did further studies exclusively in other fields	did not continue studying	Total
Total	34,6%	3,4%	1,1%	11,3%	49,5%	100%
Likelihood of holding current job (2018) without degree						
(very) likely	23,7%	3,4%	0,3%	12,0%	60,6%	100%
neither/nor	19,5%	0%	3,0%	4,4%	73,1%	100%
(very) unlikely	21,0%	2,8%	1,3%	8,0%	66,9%	100%
Would choose same study programme again by reference degree						
Yes (Bachelor level)	48,2%	4,7%	1,0%	10,2%	35,9%	100%
No (Bachelor level)	43,8%	4,4%	0,9%	19,1%	31,7%	100%
Yes (Master level)	19,1%	1,6%	0,9%	6,8%	71,7%	100%
No (Master level)	13,9%	2,3%	2,6%	16,8%	64,4%	100%
Graduate moved abroad after graduation						
Yes	27,1%	7,0%	1,0%	7,2%	57,6%	100%
No	35,4%	3,2%	1,1%	11,7%	48,7%	100%
Importance of democracy (Scale from 0 to 10)						
not at all important (0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
less important (1-3)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
average important (4-6)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
more important (7-9)	37,8%	4,9%	1,1%	9,2%	47,1%	100%
absolutely important (10)	34,8%	3,2%	1,3%	11,7%	49,0%	100%
Image of the EU						
(Very) positive	38,9%	3,6%	1,2%	12,3%	44,1%	100%
Neither/nor	26,5%	1,9%	1,0%	9,4%	61,1%	100%
(Very) negative	29,0%	6,3%	1,9%	7,5%	55,3%	100%
International study experiences						
No study experience outside of reference country	35,2%	2,8%	0,8%	11,4%	49,7%	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme	30,0%	4,1%	2,2%	11,0%	52,8%	100%
Degree mobility before/after reference programme	34,1%	6,1%	3,1%	9,4%	47,4%	100%
Credit and degree mobility	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme (e.g. Erasmus)						
Yes	32,4%	5,3%	2,0%	11,6%	48,7%	100%
No	35,1%	3,0%	1,0%	11,3%	49,6%	100%

Data Source: EUROGRADUATE pilot survey.

Annex 25: Reference study programme as good basis for further learning (Austria, cohort 2012/13)

	to a very high extent	2	3	4	not at all	Total
Total	45,1%	29,9%	14,4%	6,6%	4,0%	100%
Sex						
Male	52,2%	28,6%	10,5%	5,7%	3,1%	100%
Female	40,1%	30,8%	17,1%	7,3%	4,7%	100%

	to a very high extent	2	3	4	not at all	Total
Total	45,1%	29,9%	14,4%	6,6%	4,0%	100%
Age at graduation						
under 25	43,4%	32,6%	13,8%	6,0%	4,2%	100%
25 to 29	44,6%	30,6%	14,0%	6,6%	4,1%	100%
30 to 34	45,9%	23,3%	18,5%	7,5%	4,7%	100%
35 plus	63,7%	13,6%	20,0%	1,5%	1,3%	100%
Type of institution						
University	47,3%	28,0%	14,7%	6,1%	3,9%	100%
Non-University	38,5%	35,5%	13,5%	8,2%	4,3%	100%
Reference degree						
Bachelor level	42,9%	31,9%	14,3%	6,7%	4,1%	100%
Master level	50,7%	24,6%	14,5%	6,5%	3,8%	100%
Highest degree						
Bachelor level	27,8%	31,3%	22,9%	9,7%	8,2%	100%
Master level	47,6%	30,4%	12,3%	6,4%	3,2%	100%
PhD	63,8%	18,4%	15,6%	0%	2,1%	100%
Educational background of parents						
First generation graduate	45,7%	29,8%	15,1%	5,8%	3,6%	100%
At least one parent is a graduate (BA or higher)	45,4%	30,1%	14,3%	6,2%	4,0%	100%
Financial situation of parents during study time						
(very) well off	53,5%	24,6%	12,4%	6,2%	3,3%	100%
neither / nor	35,5%	37,8%	16,3%	6,5%	3,9%	100%
not well off (at all)	45,5%	27,9%	15,6%	5,8%	5,2%	100%
Field of study (reference degree)						
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	39,9%	30,2%	18,6%	7,9%	3,4%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	47,0%	21,2%	18,2%	6,2%	7,3%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	40,5%	33,2%	14,5%	7,5%	4,4%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	31,9%	41,5%	15,3%	7,6%	3,6%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	51,8%	26,2%	12,8%	5,6%	3,6%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	58,7%	30,5%	6,4%	4,4%	0%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	51,1%	29,5%	9,1%	4,6%	5,6%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	49,8%	27,6%	12,9%	7,2%	2,5%	100%

	to a very high extent	2	3	4	not at all	Total
Total	45,1%	29,9%	14,4%	6,6%	4,0%	100%
Field of study (highest degree)						
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	28,3%	28,0%	28,3%	9,9%	5,4%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	47,2%	27,1%	14,5%	6,5%	4,7%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	43,8%	30,9%	13,7%	5,9%	5,7%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	38,4%	36,7%	14,0%	9,3%	1,5%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	57,6%	26,5%	10,4%	3,0%	2,5%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	52,6%	31,7%	7,9%	6,8%	0,9%	100%
Labour force status in 2018						
Employed	45,6%	31,0%	12,9%	6,3%	4,2%	100%
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Not part of labour force	39,6%	26,6%	24,8%	9,0%	0%	100%
Only graduates part of labour force in 2018: Employment status						
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Employed	45,6%	31,0%	12,9%	6,3%	4,2%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Self-employed						
Yes	35,7%	35,4%	8,6%	14,5%	5,8%	100%
No	46,8%	30,5%	13,5%	5,3%	4,0%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Full- or parttime employed						
fulltime	46,5%	31,4%	12,1%	5,9%	4,1%	100%
parttime	43,9%	30,3%	14,8%	6,3%	4,7%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Type of contract						
permanent contract	44,5%	32,9%	13,1%	5,9%	3,6%	100%
fixed-term contract	51,1%	26,5%	15,8%	3,1%	3,6%	100%
Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Only graduates who are part of labour force in 2018: Skills (mis)match						
match	47,8%	31,1%	12,6%	3,9%	4,5%	100%
vertical mismatch	50,0%	23,8%	9,4%	12,7%	4,1%	100%
horizontal mismatch	33,4%	29,2%	20,9%	10,3%	6,2%	100%
vertical & horizontal mismatch	40,0%	35,7%	16,3%	7,1%	0,9%	100%
unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%

	to a very high extent	2	3	4	not at all	Total
Total	45,1%	29,9%	14,4%	6,6%	4,0%	100%
Likelihood of holding current job (2018) without degree						
(very) likely	45,6%	25,5%	14,6%	9,1%	5,3%	100%
neither/nor	44,5%	36,7%	7,7%	6,5%	4,7%	100%
(very) unlikely	46,0%	32,2%	13,5%	4,6%	3,7%	100%
Would choose same study programme again by reference degree						
Yes (Bachelor level)	50,6%	32,2%	8,6%	4,4%	4,1%	100%
No (Bachelor level)	28,2%	31,3%	25,3%	11,1%	4,1%	100%
Yes (Master level)	56,3%	24,1%	12,3%	5,9%	1,3%	100%
No (Master level)	38,6%	25,6%	19,1%	7,6%	9,1%	100%
Graduate moved abroad after graduation						
Yes	43,1%	23,4%	16,6%	5,4%	11,6%	100%
No	45,6%	30,5%	14,4%	6,2%	3,3%	100%
Importance of democracy (Scale from 0 to 10)						
less important (1-3)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
average important (4-6)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
more important (7-9)	35,7%	37,9%	13,6%	9,8%	2,9%	100%
absolutely important (10)	48,6%	27,4%	14,7%	5,0%	4,3%	100%
Image of the EU						
(Very) positive	45,6%	30,1%	15,9%	4,8%	3,6%	100%
Neither/nor	46,4%	32,9%	9,8%	6,3%	4,6%	100%
(Very) negative	36,2%	29,7%	13,6%	14,3%	6,2%	100%
International study experiences						
No study experience outside of reference country	45,3%	30,6%	14,2%	7,0%	2,9%	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme	49,3%	27,7%	13,8%	5,9%	3,3%	100%
Degree mobility before/after reference programme	37,3%	33,3%	11,4%	7,1%	11,0%	100%
Credit and degree mobility	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme (e.g. Erasmus)						
Yes	46,7%	26,9%	15,6%	5,5%	5,3%	100%
No	44,6%	30,9%	14,0%	7,0%	3,6%	100%

Data Source: EUROGRADUATE pilot survey.

Annex 26: Reference study programme as good basis for further learning (Austria, cohort 2016/17)

	to a very high extent	2	3	4	not at all	Total
Total	34,6%	36,8%	17,7%	7,6%	3,3%	100%
Sex						
Male	37,4%	34,8%	18,1%	7,5%	2,2%	100%
Female	32,2%	38,6%	17,3%	7,6%	4,3%	100%
Age at graduation						
under 25	32,2%	39,2%	17,1%	7,1%	4,4%	100%
25 to 29	39,2%	33,0%	16,8%	9,8%	1,3%	100%
30 to 34	23,7%	34,1%	36,4%	2,6%	3,1%	100%
35 plus	42,9%	40,7%	7,6%	1,4%	7,4%	100%

	to a very high extent	2	3	4	not at all	Total
Total	34,6%	36,8%	17,7%	7,6%	3,3%	100%
Type of institution						
University	34,8%	34,7%	18,7%	9,1%	2,7%	100%
Non-University	34,0%	43,9%	14,2%	2,5%	5,4%	100%
Reference degree						
Bachelor level	31,8%	40,5%	16,8%	7,3%	3,7%	100%
Master level	42,9%	26,2%	20,2%	8,4%	2,3%	100%
Highest degree						
Bachelor level	31,6%	41,4%	16,3%	6,9%	3,9%	100%
Master level	41,4%	26,6%	20,7%	9,1%	2,2%	100%
PhD	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Educational background of parents						
First generation graduate	34,9%	39,8%	15,4%	6,5%	3,3%	100%
At least one parent is a graduate (BA or higher)	32,8%	34,3%	20,9%	8,8%	3,2%	100%
Financial situation of parents during study time						
(very) well off	37,9%	34,2%	17,2%	7,4%	3,3%	100%
neither / nor	29,4%	42,6%	20,7%	5,2%	2,1%	100%
not well off (at all)	32,0%	35,3%	15,3%	12,6%	4,8%	100%
Field of study (reference degree)						
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	28,9%	32,1%	20,4%	11,9%	6,6%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	31,0%	19,7%	27,6%	17,3%	4,4%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	24,9%	41,2%	21,9%	8,7%	3,2%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	27,5%	49,7%	13,4%	4,1%	5,3%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	46,8%	37,9%	12,5%	2,9%	0%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	36,9%	45,9%	11,5%	4,4%	1,3%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	57,4%	19,6%	18,1%	4,9%	0%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	41,3%	37,3%	14,4%	5,6%	1,4%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%

	to a very high extent	2	3	4	not at all	Total
Total	34,6%	36,8%	17,7%	7,6%	3,3%	100%
Field of study (highest degree)						
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	29,8%	32,7%	20,4%	10,5%	6,5%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	28,8%	20,3%	26,7%	19,1%	5,0%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	25,2%	40,7%	23,1%	7,4%	3,7%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	31,8%	33,8%	18,7%	10,2%	5,4%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	26,7%	52,0%	11,6%	4,3%	5,6%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	47,7%	32,6%	17,0%	2,7%	0%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	34,3%	48,5%	11,0%	4,8%	1,4%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	58,7%	19,2%	17,8%	4,3%	0%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	41,5%	37,5%	13,4%	6,1%	1,5%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	42,6%	31,6%	20,2%	5,5%	0%	100%
Labour force status in 2018						
Employed	32,1%	38,2%	18,4%	8,1%	3,3%	100%
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Not part of labour force	37,2%	35,4%	17,4%	6,7%	3,4%	100%
Only graduates part of labour force in 2018: Employment status						
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Employed	32,1%	38,2%	18,4%	8,1%	3,3%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Self-employed						
Yes	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
No	32,3%	38,4%	19,1%	7,3%	3,0%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Full- or parttime employed						
fulltime	30,8%	38,7%	20,0%	5,4%	5,1%	100%
parttime	34,4%	37,0%	16,9%	10,2%	1,5%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Type of contract						
permanent contract	29,9%	42,1%	18,2%	6,6%	3,2%	100%
fixed-term contract	35,8%	33,7%	19,6%	8,0%	3,0%	100%
Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Only graduates who are part of labour force in 2018: Skills (mis)match						
match	34,7%	40,0%	16,9%	5,9%	2,5%	100%
vertical mismatch	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
horizontal mismatch	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
vertical & horizontal mismatch	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%

	to a very high extent	2	3	4	not at all	Total
Total	34,6%	36,8%	17,7%	7,6%	3,3%	100%
Likelihood of holding current job (2018) without degree						
(very) likely	25,6%	35,1%	21,6%	12,2%	5,4%	100%
neither/nor	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
(very) unlikely	37,2%	36,6%	17,7%	6,0%	2,5%	100%
Would choose same study programme again by reference degree						
Yes (Bachelor level)	39,0%	40,6%	13,0%	5,3%	2,1%	100%
No (Bachelor level)	14,9%	40,4%	25,5%	11,9%	7,4%	100%
Yes (Master level)	48,2%	28,4%	13,5%	7,3%	2,6%	100%
No (Master level)	30,6%	22,0%	35,0%	10,8%	1,6%	100%
Graduate moved abroad after graduation						
Yes	29,6%	37,9%	19,3%	6,7%	6,5%	100%
No	35,5%	36,4%	17,2%	7,7%	3,2%	100%
Importance of democracy (Scale from 0 to 10)						
not at all important (0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
less important (1-3)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
average important (4-6)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
more important (7-9)	28,7%	38,6%	21,9%	10,0%	0,7%	100%
absolutely important (10)	36,5%	35,6%	17,2%	6,9%	3,8%	100%
Image of the EU						
(Very) positive	35,6%	37,2%	17,7%	6,7%	2,8%	100%
Neither/nor	31,0%	38,2%	14,3%	12,2%	4,3%	100%
(Very) negative	36,5%	25,5%	25,7%	9,1%	3,3%	100%
International study experiences						
No study experience outside of reference country	35,3%	37,4%	16,9%	7,3%	3,1%	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme	32,0%	35,4%	21,5%	8,4%	2,8%	100%
Degree mobility before/after reference programme	30,4%	33,6%	20,5%	9,9%	5,6%	100%
Credit and degree mobility	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme (e.g. Erasmus)						
Yes	33,0%	35,1%	20,1%	8,2%	3,6%	100%
No	35,0%	37,2%	17,1%	7,4%	3,3%	100%

Data Source: EUROGRADUATE pilot survey.

Annex 27: Would choose same study programme again (Austria, cohort 2012/13)

	Yes	No, different study programme at the same institution	No, same study programme at a different institution	No, a different study programme at a different institution	No, I would decide not to study at all	Total
Total	66,4%	9,8%	7,0%	14,1%	2,7%	100%
Sex						
Male	70,5%	9,2%	6,3%	11,7%	2,2%	100%
Female	63,4%	10,2%	7,5%	15,8%	3,1%	100%

	Yes	No, different study programme at the same institution	No, same study programme at a different institution	No, a different study programme at a different institution	No, I would decide not to study at all	Total
Total	66,4%	9,8%	7,0%	14,1%	2,7%	100%
Age at graduation						
under 25	68,4%	9,4%	6,6%	13,5%	2,1%	100%
25 to 29	63,0%	9,7%	8,7%	15,9%	2,7%	100%
30 to 34	66,5%	10,0%	6,1%	12,6%	4,8%	100%
35 plus	74,6%	11,7%	3,4%	7,8%	2,6%	100%
Type of institution						
University	61,8%	12,0%	8,0%	15,4%	2,7%	100%
Non-University	76,7%	4,8%	4,7%	11,1%	2,6%	100%
Reference degree						
Bachelor level	65,4%	9,8%	7,5%	14,4%	2,9%	100%
Master level	67,5%	9,8%	6,5%	13,7%	2,5%	100%
Highest degree						
Bachelor level	59,3%	10,2%	8,2%	17,6%	4,7%	100%
Master level	68,0%	9,9%	6,7%	13,2%	2,1%	100%
PhD	77,3%	5,5%	5,4%	9,3%	2,5%	100%
Educational background of parents						
First generation graduate	68,6%	9,7%	6,2%	12,5%	3,0%	100%
At least one parent is a graduate (BA or higher)	63,5%	9,7%	9,7%	15,3%	1,8%	100%
Financial situation of parents during study time						
(very) well off	65,6%	9,5%	7,2%	16,0%	1,8%	100%
neither / nor	70,6%	8,3%	6,1%	12,6%	2,5%	100%
not well off (at all)	62,6%	11,7%	8,1%	13,1%	4,5%	100%
Field of study (reference degree)						
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	59,1%	10,8%	10,2%	16,5%	3,4%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	64,5%	12,1%	3,5%	18,3%	1,6%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	53,7%	14,7%	11,5%	14,7%	5,5%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	66,2%	4,7%	9,2%	14,0%	5,8%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	69,4%	9,1%	4,2%	15,1%	2,2%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	71,0%	10,6%	5,2%	11,3%	1,9%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	68,5%	9,6%	4,4%	16,5%	0,9%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	60,7%	12,4%	13,2%	10,8%	3,0%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	81,7%	3,8%	4,6%	8,1%	1,8%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	75,2%	5,8%	5,1%	12,0%	1,8%	100%

	Yes	No, different study programme at the same institution	No, same study programme at a different institution	No, a different study programme at a different institution	No, I would decide not to study at all	Total
Total	66,4%	9,8%	7,0%	14,1%	2,7%	100%
Field of study (highest degree)						
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	60,3%	6,2%	8,1%	20,9%	4,6%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	62,2%	14,0%	6,9%	15,3%	1,7%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, infor- mation (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Social sciences, journalism, infor- mation (Master)	66,4%	7,1%	10,3%	11,8%	4,5%	100%
Business, admin- istration, law, ser- vices (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Business, admin- istration, law, ser- vices (Master)	71,7%	10,1%	4,3%	12,6%	1,3%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	69,5%	7,9%	8,0%	14,7%	0%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	63,5%	11,3%	8,4%	14,1%	2,7%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	77,4%	4,7%	5,0%	11,6%	1,2%	100%
Labour force status in 2018						
Employed	68,0%	9,7%	6,2%	13,8%	2,3%	100%
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Not part of labour force	56,1%	12,8%	11,1%	14,8%	5,2%	100%
Only graduates part of labour force in 2018: Employment status						
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Employed	68,0%	9,7%	6,2%	13,8%	2,3%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Self-employed						
Yes	68,6%	7,5%	7,4%	15,5%	1,0%	100%
No	68,0%	10,0%	6,0%	13,5%	2,4%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Full- or parttime employed						
fulltime	70,6%	9,0%	5,3%	12,7%	2,5%	100%
parttime	59,2%	12,7%	9,0%	17,2%	1,8%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Type of contract						
permanent contract	68,3%	9,9%	5,7%	13,4%	2,7%	100%
fixed-term contract	66,3%	12,1%	8,8%	12,3%	0,6%	100%
Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Only graduates who are part of labour force in 2018: Skills (mis)match						
match	74,1%	7,7%	6,5%	10,3%	1,4%	100%
vertical mismatch	59,9%	10,9%	7,1%	18,1%	4,0%	100%
horizontal mismatch	52,4%	16,4%	2,3%	27,5%	1,4%	100%
vertical & horizontal mismatch	43,2%	19,4%	5,2%	25,3%	7,0%	100%
unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%

	Yes	No, different study programme at the same institution	No, same study programme at a different institution	No, a different study programme at a different institution	No, I would decide not to study at all	Total
Total	66,4%	9,8%	7,0%	14,1%	2,7%	100%
Likelihood of holding current job (2018) without degree						
(very) likely	60,7%	12,4%	4,9%	18,2%	3,8%	100%
neither/nor	67,2%	9,8%	3,7%	17,6%	1,7%	100%
(very) unlikely	71,0%	8,7%	7,4%	11,1%	1,8%	100%
Would choose same study programme again by reference degree						
Yes (Bachelor level)	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
No (Bachelor level)	0%	28,4%	21,5%	41,7%	8,3%	100%
Yes (Master level)	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
No (Master level)	0%	30,1%	20,1%	42,1%	7,6%	100%
Graduate moved abroad after graduation						
Yes	73,7%	3,7%	6,1%	13,9%	2,6%	100%
No	65,4%	10,4%	7,2%	14,2%	2,8%	100%
Importance of democracy (Scale from 0 to 10)						
not at all important (0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
less important (1-3)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
average important (4-6)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
more important (7-9)	61,7%	11,8%	8,3%	15,7%	2,5%	100%
absolutely important (10)	68,1%	9,2%	6,8%	13,4%	2,5%	100%
Image of the EU						
(Very) positive	67,6%	8,6%	7,4%	14,5%	1,9%	100%
Neither/nor	63,8%	11,0%	7,7%	13,2%	4,3%	100%
(Very) negative	61,5%	15,9%	4,9%	13,2%	4,5%	100%
International study experiences						
No study experience outside of reference country	67,0%	10,7%	6,1%	13,2%	3,1%	100%
Credit mobility dur- ing reference pro- gramme	67,8%	7,2%	8,2%	14,7%	2,1%	100%
Degree mobility before/after refer- ence programme	63,4%	6,4%	14,5%	14,6%	1,1%	100%
Credit and degree mobility	49,9%	11,8%	9,0%	29,4%	0%	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme (e.g. Erasmus)						
Yes	65,2%	7,9%	8,3%	16,9%	1,8%	100%
No	66,7%	10,4%	6,6%	13,3%	3,0%	100%

Data Source: EUROGRADUATE pilot survey.

Annex 28: Would choose same study programme again (Austria, cohort 2016/17)

	Yes	No, different study programme at the same institution	No, same study programme at a different institution	No, a different study programme at a different institution	No, I would decide not to study at all	Total
Total	71,8%	7,6%	8,3%	9,9%	2,5%	100%
Sex						
Male	74,9%	7,5%	6,3%	8,8%	2,5%	100%
Female	69,4%	7,6%	9,8%	10,8%	2,4%	100%
Age at graduation						
under 25	69,6%	7,3%	8,7%	11,4%	3,0%	100%
25 to 29	70,2%	8,3%	9,1%	10,3%	2,0%	100%
30 to 34	80,8%	7,1%	3,7%	5,0%	3,4%	100%
35 plus	77,0%	7,4%	7,5%	7,2%	0,8%	100%
Type of institution						
University	67,4%	10,0%	8,3%	11,0%	3,4%	100%
Non-University	79,8%	3,1%	8,3%	8,0%	0,8%	100%
Reference degree						
Bachelor level	70,8%	7,0%	9,8%	10,3%	2,1%	100%
Master level	73,1%	8,3%	6,3%	9,3%	2,9%	100%
Highest degree						
Bachelor level	69,8%	7,4%	9,9%	10,6%	2,3%	100%
Master level	74,3%	7,3%	6,5%	9,2%	2,7%	100%
PhD	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Educational background of parents						
First generation graduate	73,9%	6,4%	6,4%	10,3%	2,9%	100%
At least one parent is a graduate (BA or higher)	68,4%	9,2%	10,5%	9,9%	2,0%	100%
Financial situation of parents during study time						
(very) well off	71,1%	8,6%	7,8%	10,1%	2,4%	100%
neither / nor	73,9%	6,0%	8,7%	9,9%	1,5%	100%
not well off (at all)	68,4%	7,4%	9,2%	10,6%	4,3%	100%

	Yes	No, different study programme at the same institution	No, same study programme at a different institution	No, a different study programme at a different institution	No, I would decide not to study at all	Total
Total	71,8%	7,6%	8,3%	9,9%	2,5%	100%
Field of study (reference degree)						
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	70,2%	5,3%	10,7%	12,2%	1,6%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	64,2%	18,9%	5,8%	8,2%	2,7%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, infor- mation (Bachelor)	56,4%	10,9%	14,6%	14,6%	3,5%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, infor- mation (Master)	65,8%	4,6%	9,6%	16,6%	3,4%	100%
Business, admin- istration, law, ser- vices (Bachelor)	84,3%	2,7%	4,0%	7,7%	1,3%	100%
Business, admin- istration, law, ser- vices (Master)	79,4%	5,9%	7,1%	7,0%	0,7%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	68,2%	9,4%	13,8%	6,5%	2,2%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	75,1%	3,0%	5,5%	13,5%	2,9%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	73,9%	8,0%	5,9%	9,9%	2,3%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	75,9%	6,7%	4,9%	6,6%	5,9%	100%
Field of study (highest degree)						
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	68,1%	6,0%	10,7%	13,4%	1,8%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	68,2%	15,5%	6,6%	7,4%	2,3%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, infor- mation (Bachelor)	54,9%	12,1%	15,0%	14,2%	3,8%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, infor- mation (Master)	66,7%	3,7%	9,9%	17,0%	2,8%	100%
Business, admin- istration, law, ser- vices (Bachelor)	83,6%	2,8%	4,1%	8,1%	1,3%	100%
Business, admin- istration, law, ser- vices (Master)	81,1%	4,4%	6,9%	6,9%	0,7%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	67,3%	9,8%	13,8%	6,8%	2,3%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	75,6%	2,8%	6,1%	12,8%	2,8%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	73,8%	7,8%	6,3%	9,6%	2,5%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	75,8%	7,1%	4,5%	7,2%	5,4%	100%

	Yes	No, different study programme at the same institution	No, same study programme at a different institution	No, a different study programme at a different institution	No, I would decide not to study at all	Total
Total	71,8%	7,6%	8,3%	9,9%	2,5%	100%
Labour force status in 2018						
Employed	73,7%	6,6%	8,0%	9,4%	2,4%	100%
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Not part of labour force	69,0%	10,0%	8,6%	10,8%	1,6%	100%
Only graduates part of labour force in 2018: Employment status						
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Employed	73,7%	6,6%	8,0%	9,4%	2,4%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Self-employed						
Yes	63,2%	10,0%	8,5%	13,0%	5,4%	100%
No	74,5%	6,3%	8,0%	9,1%	2,1%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Full- or parttime employed						
fulltime	75,4%	6,9%	7,4%	8,0%	2,4%	100%
parttime	68,9%	6,1%	9,4%	13,2%	2,4%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Type of contract						
permanent contract	75,9%	6,0%	6,6%	9,2%	2,3%	100%
fixed-term contract	72,2%	6,0%	10,1%	9,8%	1,9%	100%
Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Only graduates who are part of labour force in 2018: Skills (mis)match						
match	78,1%	4,8%	7,8%	7,5%	1,8%	100%
vertical mismatch	60,5%	16,0%	6,6%	13,1%	3,8%	100%
horizontal mismatch	72,9%	9,8%	6,1%	11,3%	0%	100%
vertical & horizontal mismatch	56,2%	4,9%	16,1%	19,5%	3,3%	100%
unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Likelihood of holding current job (2018) without degree						
(very) likely	69,4%	6,7%	9,2%	9,6%	5,1%	100%
neither/nor	78,1%	2,6%	5,0%	13,3%	1,0%	100%
(very) unlikely	74,9%	7,4%	8,1%	8,5%	1,1%	100%
Would choose same study programme again by reference degree						
Yes (Bachelor level)	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
No (Bachelor level)	0%	24,0%	33,4%	35,4%	7,2%	100%
Yes (Master level)	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
No (Master level)	0%	30,9%	23,4%	34,8%	10,9%	100%
Graduate moved abroad after graduation						
Yes	75,7%	7,4%	6,5%	8,8%	1,6%	100%
No	71,2%	7,5%	8,5%	10,2%	2,6%	100%
Importance of democracy (Scale from 0 to 10)						
not at all important (0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
less important (1-3)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
average important (4-6)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
more important (7- 9)	71,5%	6,9%	11,3%	8,0%	2,4%	100%
absolutely important (10)	72,3%	7,5%	7,6%	10,1%	2,5%	100%

	Yes	No, different study programme at the same institution	No, same study programme at a different institution	No, a different study programme at a different institution	No, I would decide not to study at all	Total
Total	71,8%	7,6%	8,3%	9,9%	2,5%	100%
Image of the EU						
(Very) positive	74,0%	7,8%	6,8%	9,3%	2,1%	100%
Neither/nor	66,8%	7,1%	10,1%	11,3%	4,7%	100%
(Very) negative	68,5%	6,4%	13,5%	10,7%	0,9%	100%
International study experiences						
No study experience outside of reference country	71,8%	8,0%	7,9%	9,9%	2,5%	100%
Credit mobility dur- ing reference pro- gramme	70,4%	6,5%	11,5%	8,5%	3,0%	100%
Degree mobility before/after refer- ence programme	71,8%	7,0%	5,3%	14,7%	1,2%	100%
Credit and degree mobility	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme (e.g. Erasmus)						
Yes	71,4%	6,0%	11,1%	8,7%	2,8%	100%
No	71,8%	7,9%	7,7%	10,2%	2,4%	100%

Data Source: EUROGRADUATE pilot survey.

Annex 29: International study experiences (Austria, cohort 2012/13)

	No study experience outside of reference coun- try	Credit mobility during reference programme	Degree mobility before/after reference programme	Credit and de- gree mobility	Total
Total	72,0%	19,6%	5,0%	3,4%	100%
Sex					
Male	72,5%	19,8%	4,0%	3,6%	100%
Female	71,7%	19,4%	5,7%	3,2%	100%
Age at graduation					
under 25	73,1%	17,2%	5,0%	4,7%	100%
25 to 29	65,0%	26,0%	5,3%	3,6%	100%
30 to 34	79,2%	15,0%	5,8%	0%	100%
35 plus	91,9%	4,8%	3,3%	0%	100%
Type of institution					
University	71,1%	20,0%	5,3%	3,6%	100%
Non-University	74,2%	18,7%	4,2%	2,8%	100%
Reference degree					
Bachelor level	76,4%	15,5%	4,6%	3,4%	100%
Master level	66,9%	24,4%	5,5%	3,3%	100%
Highest degree					
Bachelor level	82,2%	12,5%	3,5%	1,8%	100%
Master level	69,8%	21,5%	4,9%	3,8%	100%
PhD	55,0%	24,2%	16,3%	4,5%	100%
Educational background of parents					
First generation gradu- ate	73,8%	18,8%	4,4%	3,0%	100%
At least one parent is a graduate (BA or higher)	68,7%	21,7%	5,4%	4,2%	100%

	No study experience outside of reference country	Credit mobility during reference programme	Degree mobility before/after reference programme	Credit and degree mobility	Total
Total	72,0%	19,6%	5,0%	3,4%	100%
Financial situation of parents during study time					
(very) well off	70,2%	21,1%	5,5%	3,1%	100%
neither / nor	67,9%	22,8%	5,0%	4,3%	100%
not well off (at all)	79,2%	14,1%	4,1%	2,6%	100%
Field of study (reference degree)					
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	78,3%	15,9%	3,8%	2,1%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	60,4%	31,9%	3,4%	4,3%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	80,8%	7,8%	5,7%	5,7%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	68,7%	25,6%	3,1%	2,6%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	67,0%	22,7%	4,8%	5,4%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	75,5%	16,5%	5,7%	2,2%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	77,4%	16,0%	4,0%	2,6%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	60,4%	24,3%	9,4%	5,9%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	76,5%	15,9%	5,3%	2,3%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	70,3%	22,4%	6,4%	0,8%	100%
Field of study (highest degree)					
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	83,0%	14,5%	2,5%	0%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	64,9%	27,4%	3,1%	4,6%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	74,1%	16,0%	6,2%	3,7%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	70,6%	20,0%	5,7%	3,8%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	80,4%	14,1%	2,7%	2,8%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	68,1%	19,5%	7,5%	4,9%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	73,5%	21,6%	3,3%	1,5%	100%

	No study experience outside of reference country	Credit mobility during reference programme	Degree mobility before/after reference programme	Credit and degree mobility	Total
Total	72,0%	19,6%	5,0%	3,4%	100%
Labour force status in 2018					
Employed	72,2%	19,8%	4,8%	3,2%	100%
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Not part of labour force	72,0%	16,0%	7,3%	4,7%	100%
Only graduates part of labour force in 2018: Employment status					
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Employed	72,2%	19,8%	4,8%	3,2%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Self-employed					
Yes	68,9%	25,8%	4,1%	1,2%	100%
No	72,7%	18,9%	4,9%	3,5%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Full- or parttime employed					
fulltime	71,3%	20,5%	4,8%	3,4%	100%
parttime	75,8%	16,7%	4,6%	2,9%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Type of contract					
permanent contract	74,6%	18,4%	3,9%	3,1%	100%
fixed-term contract	64,8%	19,8%	10,3%	5,0%	100%
Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Only graduates who are part of labour force in 2018: Skills (mis)match					
match	73,2%	19,0%	4,8%	3,0%	100%
vertical mismatch	70,5%	17,8%	7,7%	4,0%	100%
horizontal mismatch	70,3%	22,1%	1,3%	6,3%	100%
vertical & horizontal mismatch	71,4%	22,0%	4,4%	2,3%	100%
unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Likelihood of holding current job (2018) without degree					
(very) likely	76,3%	17,1%	4,5%	2,1%	100%
neither/nor	71,3%	19,2%	6,1%	3,4%	100%
(very) unlikely	70,8%	20,8%	4,7%	3,7%	100%
Would choose same study programme again by reference degree					
Yes (Bachelor level)	75,8%	17,2%	4,2%	2,8%	100%
No (Bachelor level)	77,6%	12,4%	5,3%	4,7%	100%
Yes (Master level)	69,0%	23,3%	5,4%	2,2%	100%
No (Master level)	62,1%	26,9%	5,6%	5,5%	100%
Graduate moved abroad after graduation					
Yes	37,8%	19,9%	23,3%	19,1%	100%
No	75,2%	19,5%	3,4%	1,9%	100%
Importance of democracy (Scale from 0 to 10)					
not at all important (0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
less important (1-3)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
average important (4-6)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
more important (7-9)	66,1%	22,0%	8,8%	3,1%	100%
absolutely important (10)	73,9%	19,2%	3,7%	3,2%	100%
Image of the EU					
(Very) positive	68,7%	21,1%	6,3%	4,0%	100%
Neither/nor	77,1%	18,0%	2,3%	2,6%	100%
(Very) negative	85,1%	12,9%	1,0%	0,9%	100%

	No study experience outside of reference country	Credit mobility during reference programme	Degree mobility before/after reference programme	Credit and degree mobility	Total
Total	72,0%	19,6%	5,0%	3,4%	100%
International study experiences					
No study experience outside of reference country	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Degree mobility before/after reference programme	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%
Credit and degree mobility	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme (e.g. Erasmus)					
Yes	0%	85,4%	0%	14,6%	100%
No	93,5%	0%	6,5%	0%	100%

Data Source: EUROGRADUATE pilot survey.

Annex 30: International study experiences (Austria, cohort 2016/17)

	No study experience outside of reference country	Credit mobility during reference programme	Degree mobility before/after reference programme	Credit and degree mobility	Total
Total	77,2%	16,0%	5,2%	1,5%	100%
Sex					
Male	79,5%	12,8%	5,7%	2,1%	100%
Female	75,7%	18,4%	4,9%	1,0%	100%
Age at graduation					
under 25	76,2%	19,6%	3,8%	0,4%	100%
25 to 29	76,7%	15,4%	5,5%	2,4%	100%
30 to 34	79,4%	11,4%	8,2%	1,0%	100%
35 plus	82,3%	6,7%	9,3%	1,8%	100%
Type of institution					
University	76,9%	15,9%	5,7%	1,5%	100%
Non-University	77,9%	16,3%	4,4%	1,4%	100%
Reference degree					
Bachelor level	81,6%	14,8%	2,5%	1,2%	100%
Master level	71,3%	17,7%	9,0%	1,9%	100%
Highest degree					
Bachelor level	82,0%	15,0%	2,3%	0,7%	100%
Master level	72,1%	17,3%	8,2%	2,3%	100%
PhD	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Educational background of parents					
First generation graduate	82,7%	13,5%	3,0%	0,8%	100%
At least one parent is a graduate (BA or higher)	67,1%	20,8%	9,3%	2,9%	100%
Financial situation of parents during study time					
(very) well off	74,9%	17,8%	4,8%	2,5%	100%
neither / nor	80,6%	13,5%	5,9%	0%	100%
not well off (at all)	77,8%	14,8%	6,0%	1,5%	100%

	No study experience outside of reference country	Credit mobility during reference programme	Degree mobility before/after reference programme	Credit and degree mobility	Total
Total	77,2%	16,0%	5,2%	1,5%	100%
Field of study (reference degree)					
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	83,5%	13,8%	1,5%	1,3%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	66,2%	24,5%	7,5%	1,8%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	78,9%	14,1%	6,0%	1,1%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	60,1%	16,8%	20,2%	2,9%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	74,9%	21,2%	1,9%	1,9%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	72,1%	15,1%	10,0%	2,8%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	83,6%	13,0%	1,8%	1,6%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	69,6%	20,9%	7,2%	2,2%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	85,8%	12,3%	1,9%	0%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	82,5%	11,4%	6,1%	0%	100%
Field of study (highest degree)					
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	83,4%	14,2%	1,7%	0,7%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	68,8%	22,3%	6,3%	2,6%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	80,2%	15,6%	4,2%	0%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	61,2%	13,6%	20,8%	4,4%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	75,2%	20,8%	2,0%	2,0%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	72,8%	16,0%	8,5%	2,7%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	84,1%	13,1%	1,9%	0,9%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	70,4%	20,6%	6,1%	2,9%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	86,2%	11,8%	2,1%	0%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	82,4%	12,1%	5,6%	0%	100%

	No study experience outside of reference country	Credit mobility during reference programme	Degree mobility before/after reference programme	Credit and degree mobility	Total
Total	77,2%	16,0%	5,2%	1,5%	100%
Labour force status in 2018					
Employed	77,3%	16,8%	4,8%	1,1%	100%
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Not part of labour force	77,4%	13,4%	6,9%	2,3%	100%
Only graduates part of labour force in 2018: Employment status					
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Employed	77,3%	16,8%	4,8%	1,1%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Self-employed					
Yes	81,2%	15,6%	3,2%	0%	100%
No	76,9%	17,0%	4,9%	1,2%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Full- or parttime employed					
fulltime	75,6%	17,1%	5,7%	1,6%	100%
parttime	80,5%	16,8%	2,7%	0%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Type of contract					
permanent contract	81,8%	12,4%	5,3%	0,5%	100%
fixed-term contract	68,1%	25,1%	4,8%	2,0%	100%
Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Only graduates who are part of labour force in 2018: Skills (mis)match					
match	75,1%	18,9%	4,7%	1,3%	100%
vertical mismatch	81,7%	10,3%	8,0%	0%	100%
horizontal mismatch	80,3%	16,7%	2,9%	0%	100%
vertical & horizontal mismatch	91,1%	3,5%	2,9%	2,4%	100%
unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Likelihood of holding current job (2018) without degree					
(very) likely	82,2%	11,5%	6,4%	0%	100%
neither/nor	82,0%	9,6%	7,6%	0,9%	100%
(very) unlikely	73,1%	21,9%	3,3%	1,8%	100%
Would choose same study programme again by reference degree					
Yes (Bachelor level)	82,3%	13,8%	2,5%	1,4%	100%
No (Bachelor level)	80,2%	16,7%	2,5%	0,6%	100%
Yes (Master level)	70,9%	18,1%	9,0%	2,0%	100%
No (Master level)	72,4%	16,7%	9,4%	1,5%	100%
Graduate moved abroad after graduation					
Yes	37,7%	17,6%	35,5%	9,2%	100%
No	80,6%	15,9%	2,7%	0,8%	100%
Importance of democracy (Scale from 0 to 10)					
not at all important (0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
less important (1-3)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
average important (4-6)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
more important (7-9)	77,2%	14,7%	7,3%	0,8%	100%
absolutely important (10)	77,6%	16,0%	4,6%	1,8%	100%
Image of the EU					
(Very) positive	74,5%	17,6%	6,0%	1,9%	100%
Neither/nor	87,1%	9,9%	2,1%	0,9%	100%
(Very) negative	79,4%	13,7%	6,9%	0%	100%

	No study experience outside of reference country	Credit mobility during reference programme	Degree mobility before/after reference programme	Credit and degree mobility	Total
Total	77,2%	16,0%	5,2%	1,5%	100%
International study experiences					
No study experience outside of reference country	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Degree mobility before/after reference programme	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%
Credit and degree mobility	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme (e.g. Erasmus)					
Yes	0%	91,6%	0%	8,4%	100%
No	93,6%	0%	6,4%	0%	100%

Data Source: EUROGRADUATE pilot survey.

Annex 31: Credit mobility during reference programme (e.g. Erasmus) (Austria, cohort 2012/13)

	Yes	No	Total
Total	22,9%	77,1%	100%
Sex			
Male	23,4%	76,6%	100%
Female	22,6%	77,4%	100%
Age at graduation			
under 25	21,9%	78,1%	100%
25 to 29	29,7%	70,3%	100%
30 to 34	15,0%	85,0%	100%
35 plus	4,8%	95,2%	100%
Type of institution			
University	23,6%	76,4%	100%
Non-University	21,5%	78,5%	100%
Reference degree			
Bachelor level	18,9%	81,1%	100%
Master level	27,7%	72,3%	100%
Highest degree			
Bachelor level	14,3%	85,7%	100%
Master level	25,3%	74,7%	100%
PhD	28,7%	71,3%	100%
Educational background of parents			
First generation graduate	21,8%	78,2%	100%
At least one parent is a graduate (BA or higher)	25,9%	74,1%	100%
Financial situation of parents during study time			
(very) well off	24,3%	75,7%	100%
neither / nor	27,1%	72,9%	100%
not well off (at all)	16,7%	83,3%	100%

	Yes	No	Total
Total	22,9%	77,1%	100%
Field of study (reference degree)			
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	17,9%	82,1%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	36,3%	63,7%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	13,5%	86,5%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	28,2%	71,8%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	28,2%	71,8%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	18,7%	81,3%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	18,5%	81,5%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	30,2%	69,8%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	18,2%	81,8%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	23,2%	76,8%	100%
Field of study (highest degree)			
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	14,5%	85,5%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	32,0%	68,0%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	19,7%	80,3%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	23,8%	76,2%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	16,9%	83,1%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	24,4%	75,6%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	23,2%	76,8%	100%
Labour force status in 2018			
Employed	23,0%	77,0%	100%
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Not part of labour force	20,6%	79,4%	100%
Only graduates part of labour force in 2018: Employment status			
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Employed	23,0%	77,0%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Self-employed			
Yes	27,0%	73,0%	100%
No	22,4%	77,6%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Full- or parttime employed			
fulltime	23,9%	76,1%	100%
parttime	19,6%	80,4%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Type of contract			
permanent contract	21,5%	78,5%	100%
fixed-term contract	24,9%	75,1%	100%
Other	n.a.	n.a.	100%

	Yes	No	Total
Total	22,9%	77,1%	100%
Only graduates who are part of labour force in 2018: Skills (mis)match			
match	22,0%	78,0%	100%
vertical mismatch	21,8%	78,2%	100%
horizontal mismatch	28,4%	71,6%	100%
vertical & horizontal mismatch	24,2%	75,8%	100%
unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Likelihood of holding current job (2018) without degree			
(very) likely	19,2%	80,8%	100%
neither/nor	22,6%	77,4%	100%
(very) unlikely	24,5%	75,5%	100%
Would choose same study programme again by reference degree			
Yes (Bachelor level)	19,9%	80,1%	100%
No (Bachelor level)	17,1%	82,9%	100%
Yes (Master level)	25,6%	74,4%	100%
No (Master level)	32,3%	67,7%	100%
Graduate moved abroad after graduation			
Yes	39,0%	61,0%	100%
No	21,4%	78,6%	100%
Importance of democracy (Scale from 0 to 10)			
not at all important (0)	n.a.	n.a.	100%
less important (1-3)	n.a.	n.a.	100%
average important (4-6)	n.a.	n.a.	100%
more important (7-9)	25,1%	74,9%	100%
absolutely important (10)	22,4%	77,6%	100%
Image of the EU			
(Very) positive	25,0%	75,0%	100%
Neither/nor	20,6%	79,4%	100%
(Very) negative	13,8%	86,2%	100%
International study experiences			
No study experience outside of reference country	0%	100%	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme	100%	0%	100%
Degree mobility before/after reference programme	0%	100%	100%
Credit and degree mobility	100%	0%	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme (e.g. Erasmus)			
Yes	100%	0%	100%
No	0%	100%	100%

Data Source: EUROGRADUATE pilot survey.

Annex 32: Credit mobility during reference programme (e.g. Erasmus) (Austria, cohort 2016/17)

	Yes	No	Total
Total	17,5%	82,5%	100%
Sex			
Male	14,8%	85,2%	100%
Female	19,4%	80,6%	100%

	Yes	No	Total
Total	17,5%	82,5%	100%
Age at graduation			
under 25	20,0%	80,0%	100%
25 to 29	17,8%	82,2%	100%
30 to 34	12,4%	87,6%	100%
35 plus	8,4%	91,6%	100%
Type of institution			
University	17,4%	82,6%	100%
Non-University	17,7%	82,3%	100%
Reference degree			
Bachelor level	15,9%	84,1%	100%
Master level	19,6%	80,4%	100%
Highest degree			
Bachelor level	15,7%	84,3%	100%
Master level	19,7%	80,3%	100%
PhD	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Educational background of parents			
First generation graduate	14,3%	85,7%	100%
At least one parent is a graduate (BA or higher)	23,6%	76,4%	100%
Financial situation of parents during study time			
(very) well off	20,3%	79,7%	100%
neither / nor	13,5%	86,5%	100%
not well off (at all)	16,2%	83,8%	100%
Field of study (reference degree)			
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	15,1%	84,9%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	26,3%	73,7%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	15,1%	84,9%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	19,7%	80,3%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	23,2%	76,8%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	17,9%	82,1%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	14,6%	85,4%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	23,1%	76,9%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	12,3%	87,7%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	11,4%	88,6%	100%

	Yes	No	Total
Total	17,5%	82,5%	100%
Field of study (highest degree)			
Education, arts, humanities (Bachelor)	14,9%	85,1%	100%
Education, arts, humanities (Master)	24,9%	75,1%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Bachelor)	15,6%	84,4%	100%
Social sciences, journalism, information (Master)	18,1%	81,9%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Bachelor)	22,8%	77,2%	100%
Business, administration, law, services (Master)	18,8%	81,2%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Bachelor)	14,0%	86,0%	100%
Natural sciences, mathematics, health (Master)	23,5%	76,5%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Bachelor)	11,8%	88,2%	100%
Engineering/ICTs (Master)	12,1%	87,9%	100%
Labour force status in 2018			
Employed	17,9%	82,1%	100%
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Not part of labour force	15,6%	84,4%	100%
Only graduates part of labour force in 2018: Employment status			
Unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Employed	17,9%	82,1%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Self-employed			
Yes	15,6%	84,4%	100%
No	18,2%	81,8%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Full- or parttime employed			
fulltime	18,7%	81,3%	100%
parttime	16,8%	83,2%	100%
Only graduates in employment in 2018: Type of contract			
permanent contract	12,9%	87,1%	100%
fixed-term contract	27,1%	72,9%	100%
Other	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Only graduates who are part of labour force in 2018: Skills (mis)match			
match	20,2%	79,8%	100%
vertical mismatch	10,3%	89,7%	100%
horizontal mismatch	16,7%	83,3%	100%
vertical & horizontal mismatch	6,0%	94,0%	100%
unemployed	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Likelihood of holding current job (2018) without degree			
(very) likely	11,5%	88,5%	100%
neither/nor	10,5%	89,5%	100%
(very) unlikely	23,7%	76,3%	100%
Would choose same study programme again by reference degree			
Yes (Bachelor level)	15,3%	84,7%	100%
No (Bachelor level)	17,3%	82,7%	100%
Yes (Master level)	20,2%	79,8%	100%
No (Master level)	18,2%	81,8%	100%
Graduate moved abroad after graduation			
Yes	26,8%	73,2%	100%
No	16,7%	83,3%	100%

	Yes	No	Total
Total	17,5%	82,5%	100%
Importance of democracy (Scale from 0 to 10)			
not at all important (0)	n.a.	n.a.	100%
less important (1-3)	n.a.	n.a.	100%
average important (4-6)	n.a.	n.a.	100%
more important (7-9)	15,5%	84,5%	100%
absolutely important (10)	17,8%	82,2%	100%
Image of the EU			
(Very) positive	19,5%	80,5%	100%
Neither/nor	10,8%	89,2%	100%
(Very) negative	13,7%	86,3%	100%
International study experiences			
No study experience outside of reference country	0%	100%	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme	100%	0%	100%
Degree mobility before/after reference programme	0%	100%	100%
Credit and degree mobility	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Credit mobility during reference programme (e.g. Erasmus)			
Yes	100%	0%	100%
No	0%	100%	100%

Data Source: EUROGRADUATE pilot survey.

Finding information about the EU

Online

Information about the European Union in all the official languages of the EU is available on the Europa website at: https://europa.eu/european-union/index_en

EU publications

You can download or order free and priced EU publications at: <https://publications.europa.eu/en/publications>. Multiple copies of free publications may be obtained by contacting Europe Direct or your local information centre.



Publications Office
of the European Union