Graduating University and Further Recruitment

Your Name

Educational Institution

Upon graduating from a university, students are typically full of hopes for a successful career and a promising future. Here comes the question, though. Do all graduates have an equal chance of getting a well-paid job and in reaching their major career goals in life?

Basically, most college graduates believe that the knowledge they acquire in an educational establishment will be enough to build toward a successful career. But does the image and performance-rate of the university have any influence on employers when they consider graduates for employment? There has always been a great interest in determining the best and worst-performing universities in Britain. The information published in *The Sunday Times University Guide* reveal that Imperial College London students are paid the highest rate after graduation. They earn on average £24,247 (*Good University Guide*, 2014-2015). Aberystwyth University graduates take last position on the same list. Imperial's graduates are more likely to get hired for low-qualifying jobs or jobs that can be filled by undergraduates. Among all graduates of this educational establishment, only 11.1% will get good jobs. The former students of Lamper Wales University make up 53.7% of grads with low-paying jobs, working as non-graduates. (*Good University Guide*, 2014-2015)

Some experts suggest that at least half of school drop-outs in Britain should attend a university for completion of a degree. However, that does not guarantee them a middle-class income and style of living. For example, Professor of Sociology at Cardiff University and co-author of *The Mismanagement of Talent*, Philip Brown states: “If graduates from higher educational institutes think they are going to get an interesting job with a good salary, many of them will be disappointed” (Brown, 2011). In his book, which was published in 2005, Professor Brown emphasizes that today’s economy offers too few jobs for graduates, let alone those who choose not to attend college. According to Professor Brown, employers think there is a shortage of real talent so they are ready to pay the real talent a huge sum of money. The remainder of graduates is considered ordinary post-graduate students with average abilities (Brown, 2011). This indicates that competition is increasing. Too many graduates compete for the same job vacancy. Complicating this is an increasing number of job seekers from other countries.

Many former students tend to find job-hunting difficult enough, especially if they were not fortunate to enter into a top tier institution. Generally, one third of graduates believe they have jobs that they could have gotten without a higher education. They also think they could have avoided the necessity of paying on average of £20,000 for their studies. Needless to say that many former students must pay back school loans they took in order to pay for their studies. This is one of reasons why they need good, well-paid jobs.

An interesting fact is that some of the best-performing universities state that the purpose of a higher education is not only to find a good job after graduating, but also to motivate students to continue their studies and become scholars. However, not all post-graduates like the idea of furthering their education. The vast majority of them set their goals for reaping the benefits from the knowledge they receive from their university education.

References

Brown, Phillip. (2011, October). The Mismanagement of Talent: Employability and Jobs in the Knowledge Economy. Oxford Scholarship Online. Retrieved from http://www.oxfordscholarship.com/view/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199269532.001.0001/acprof-9780199269532

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