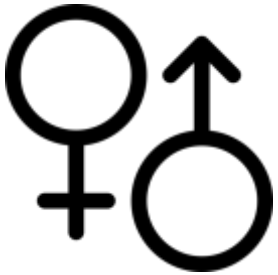
Karyera və Məşğulluq Mərkəzi

Employment Survey Analysis in 2025

Information about survey participants



- Female: **30%**
- Male: **70%**

- Bachelor’s: **55%**
- Master’s: **37%**
- MBA: **8%**

- Completed: **31%**
- Not completed: **48%**
- Currently serving: **2%**
- Temporarily exempted: **20%**

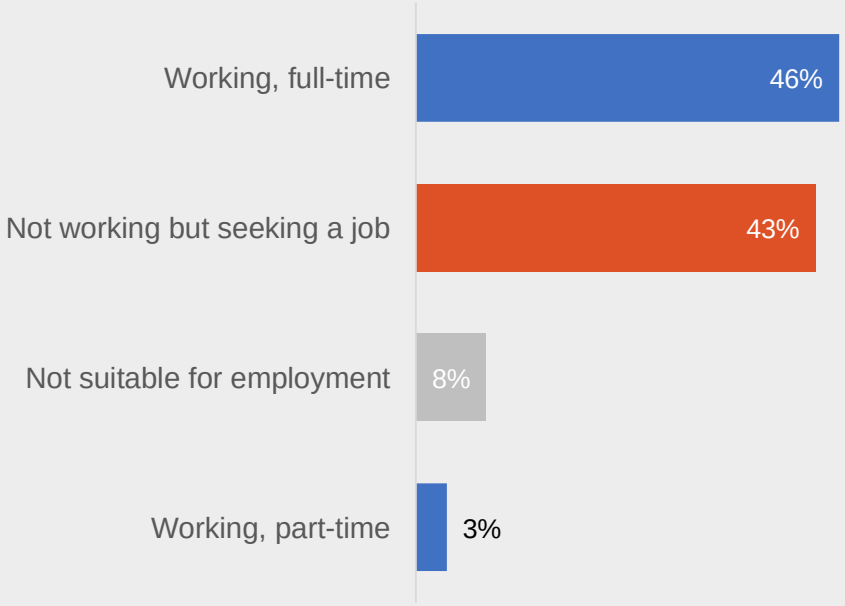
2020	**1%**
2021	**1%**
2022	**1%**
2023	**6%**
2024	**41%**
2025	**50%**

Employment indicators

Are you currently employed?

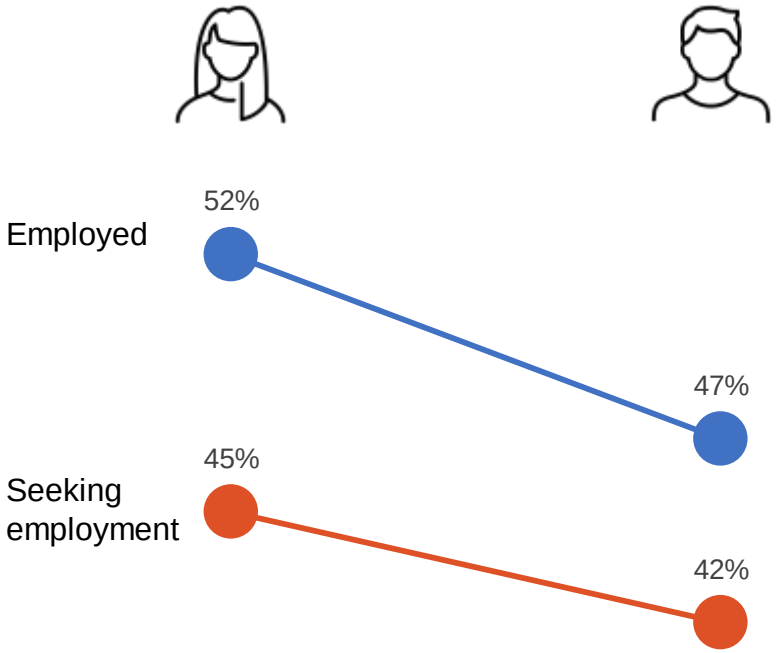
The majority of respondents are currently employed. Out of every 10 respondents, approximately 5 reported being employed.

Total respondents: 649



Employment by gender

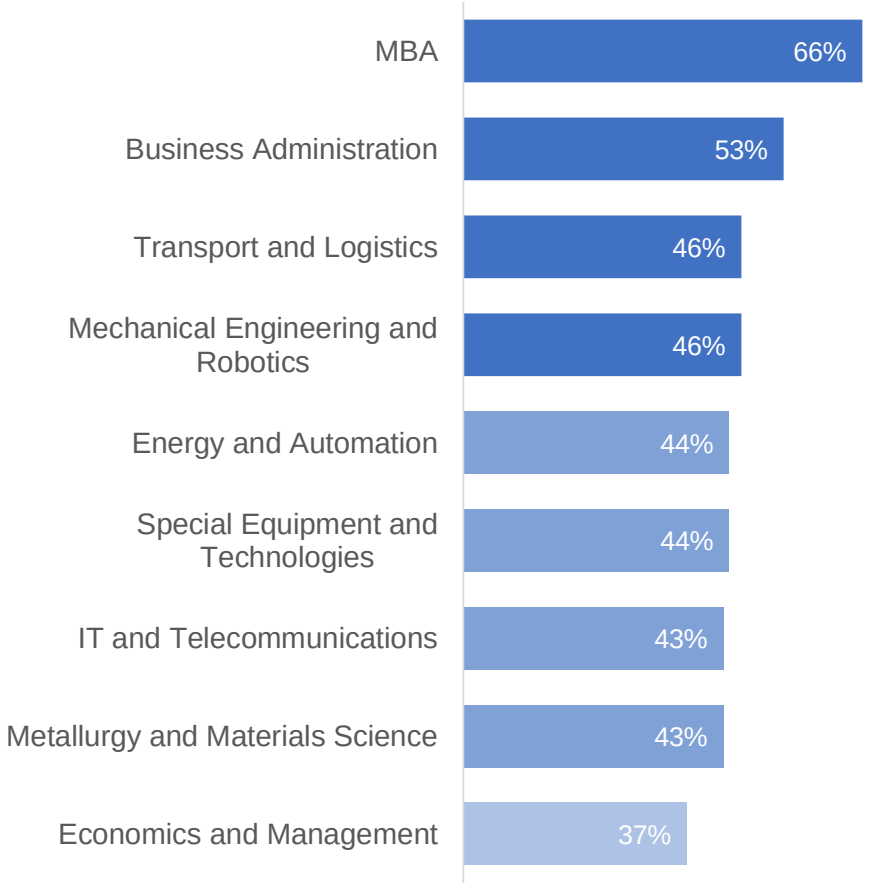
Among female respondents, the share of employed individuals is higher than among men (52% vs. 47%).The proportion of job seekers is almost equally distributed between genders.



Employment indicators by faculty*

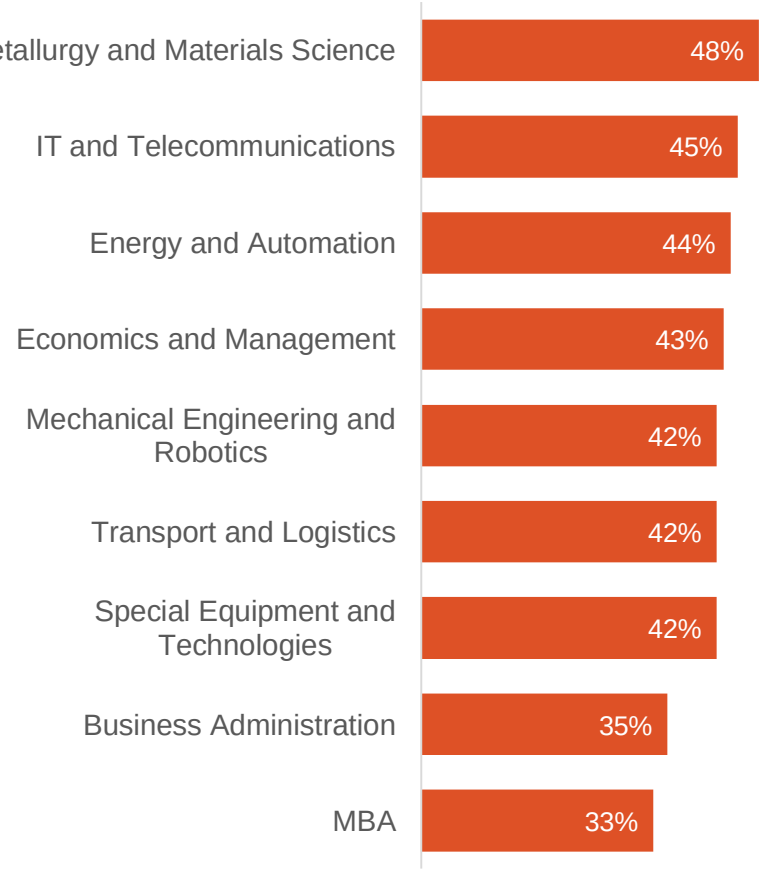
Employement rate by programme

The highest employment rates were recorded in the MBA faculties.



Respondents who are not employed but seeking work

The share of unemployed but job-seeking respondents is highest in Metallurgy and Materials Science (48%).

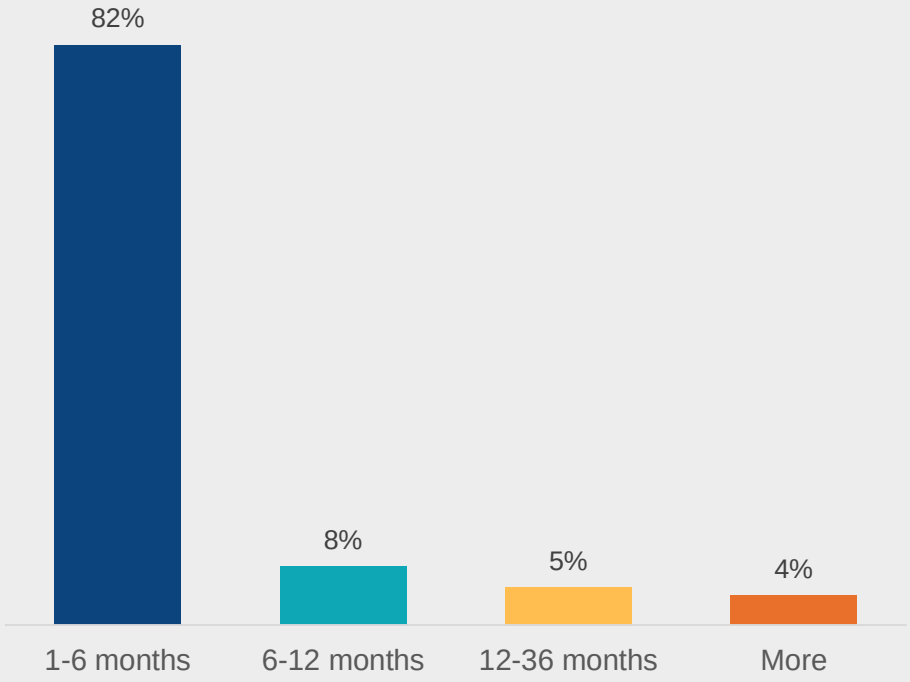


*(*Only faculties with at least 10 respondents were included in the analysis.*)

Time to find a job after graduation

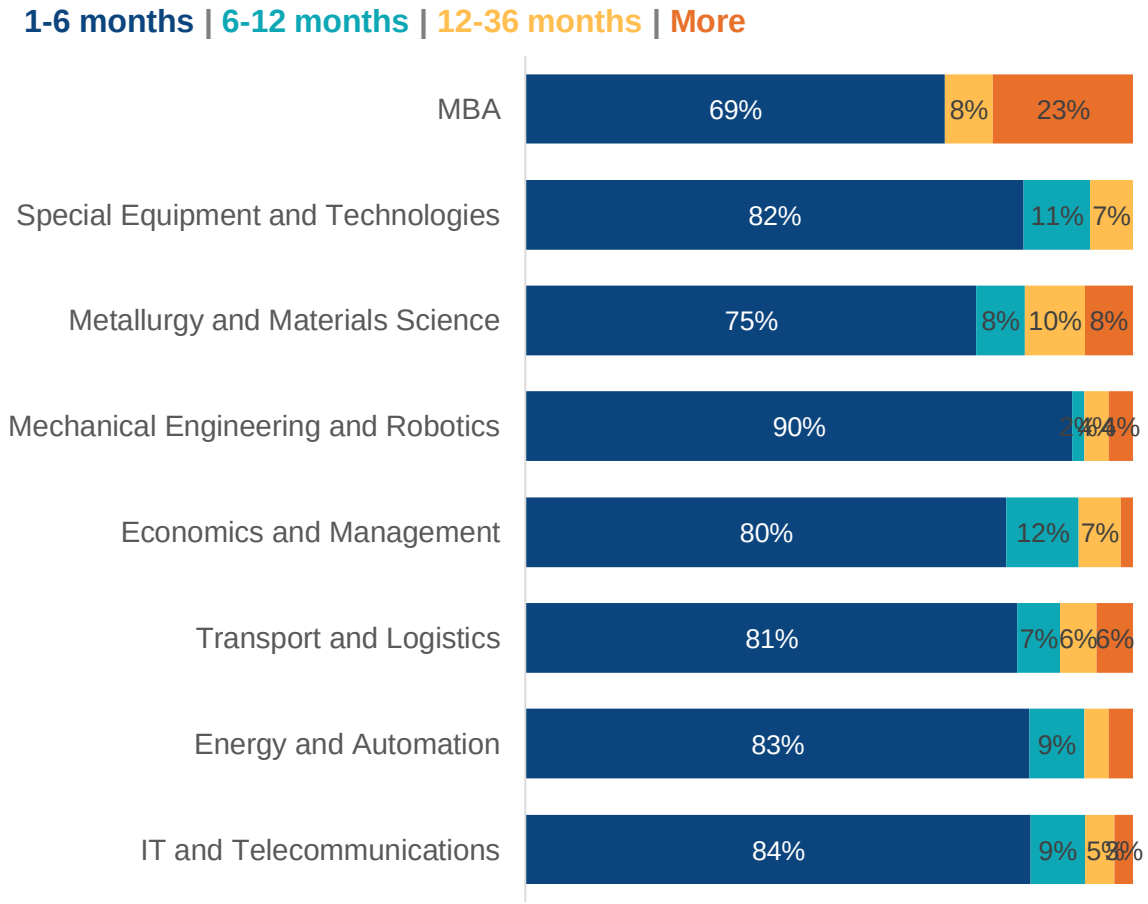
How long after graduation did you find a job?

A positive trend is observed in the time it takes to find employment after graduation. Eight out of ten currently employed respondents stated that they found a job within **1–6 months** after graduation.



Time to find a job by programme

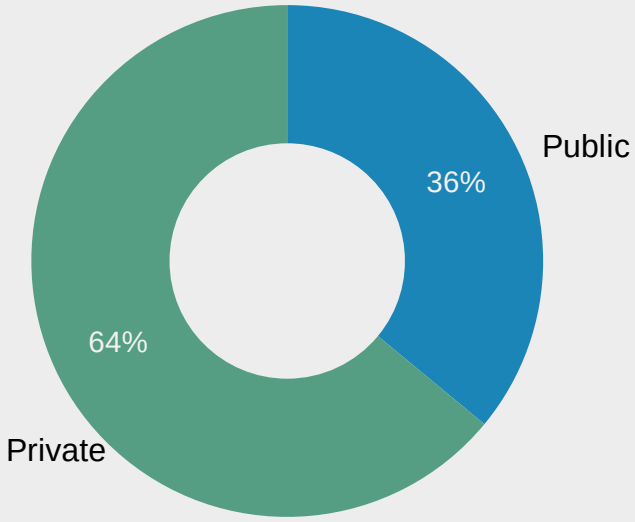
According to survey responses, the shortest job-finding time was observed among graduates of Mechanical Engineering and Robotics — nine out of ten respondents from this faculty reported finding a job within 1–6 months after graduation.



Employment sector after graduation

Which sector do you work in?

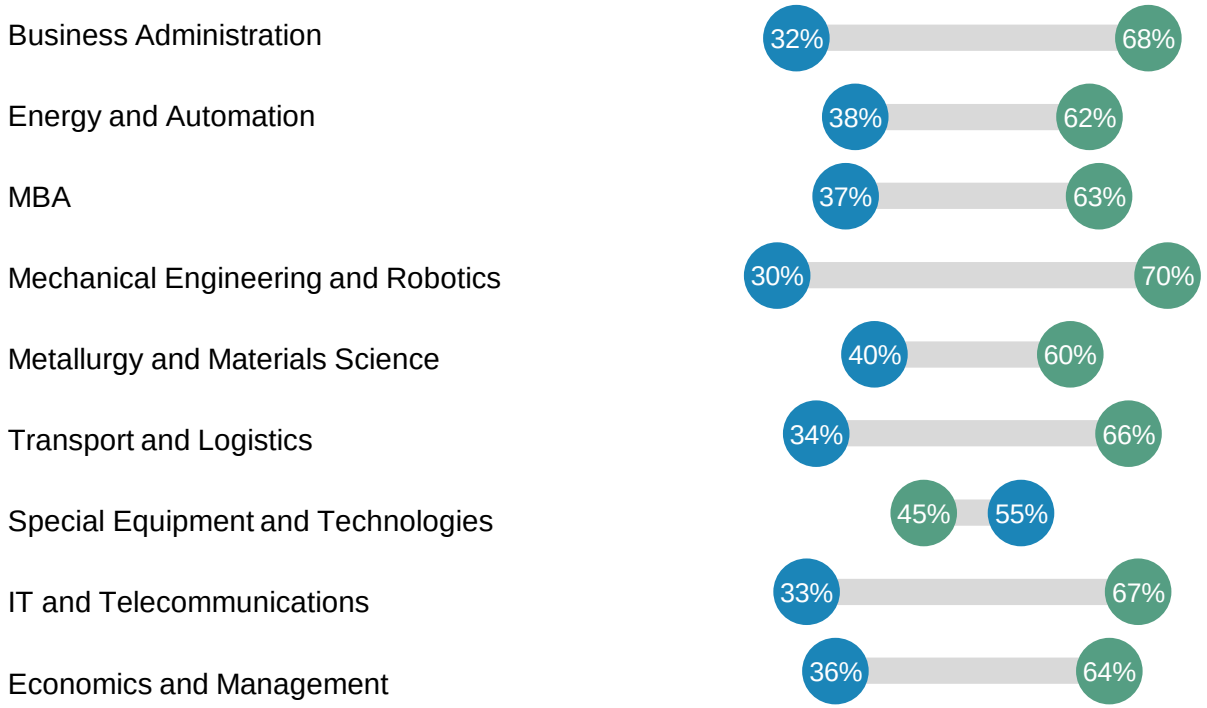
According to respondents, employment in the private sector is higher.



Employment sector, by progamme

Public | **Private**

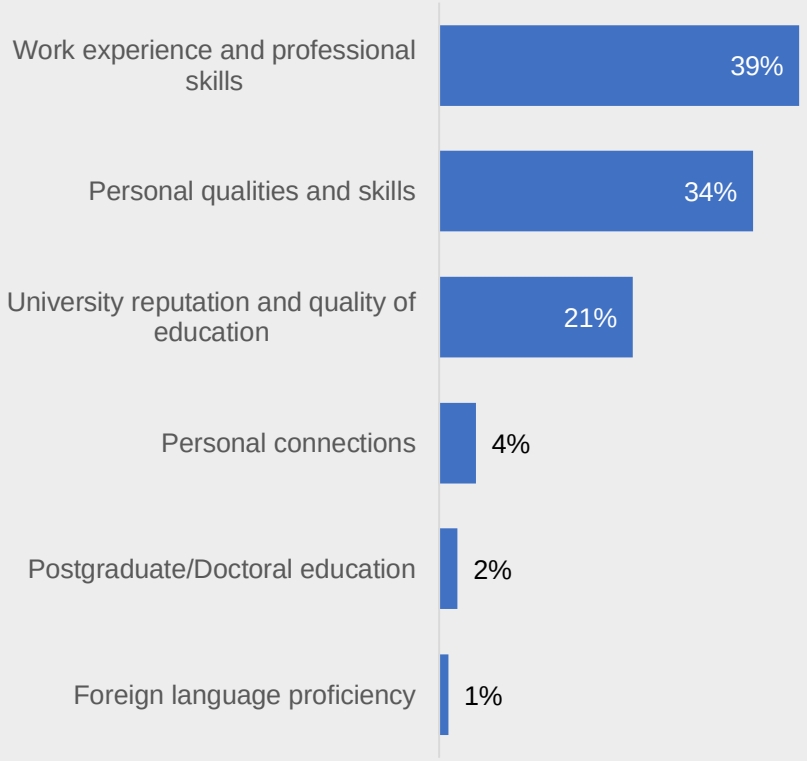
A balanced ratio between the two sectors was observed only in the Special Equipment and Technologies programme. The largest difference was found among respondents from Mechanical Engineering and Robotics.



Factors contributing to employment

Which factors played a role in your recruitment?

Respondents stated that work experience and professional skills, as well as personal qualities and skills, played the most important roles in their employment.



Main recruitment factors by programme

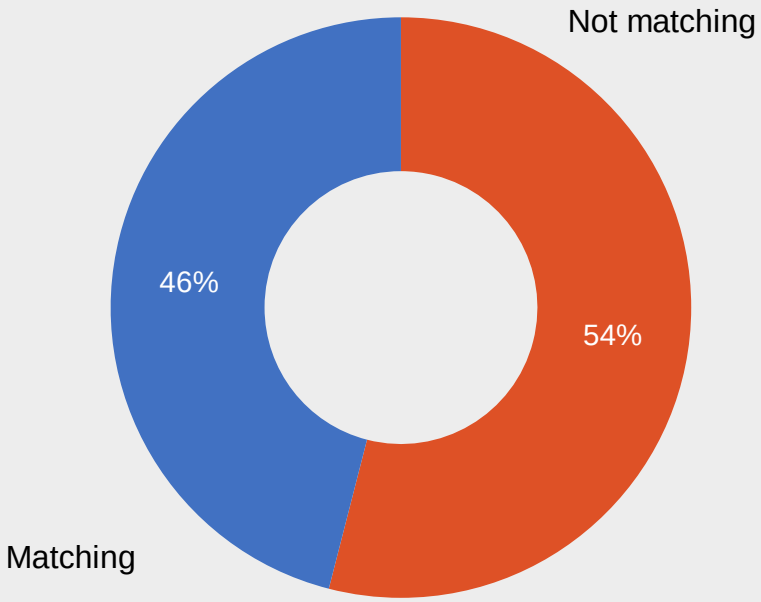
Respondents from the **Metallurgy and Materials Science** programme were more likely to consider the **university's reputation and quality of education** as a key factor during recruitment.

Faculty	Work experience and professional skills	Personal qualities and skills	University reputation and quality of education	Foreign language proficiency	Postgraduate/Doctoral education	Personal connections
IT and Telecommunications	45%	31%	17%	2%	1%	3%
Economics and Management	37%	36%	19%	-	1%	6%
Energy and Automation	34%	32%	23%	-	2%	6%
Transport and Logistics	30%	37%	29%	-	-	4%
Mechanical Engineering and Robotics	28%	49%	21%	-	-	3%
Metallurgy and Materials Science	38%	25%	31%	-	2%	2%
Special Equipment and Technologies	33%	36%	21%	3%	3%	-
Business Administration	49%	26%	15%	5%	3%	3%

Employment by field of study

Are you working in your field of specialization?

An almost equal distribution was observed regarding employment aligned with respondents' fields of study.



Employment by faculty

According to respondents, the rate of working in one's field of study was significantly higher among graduates of **IT and Telecommunications**. The greatest mismatch between field of study and current job was observed in **Mechanical Engineering and Robotics**.

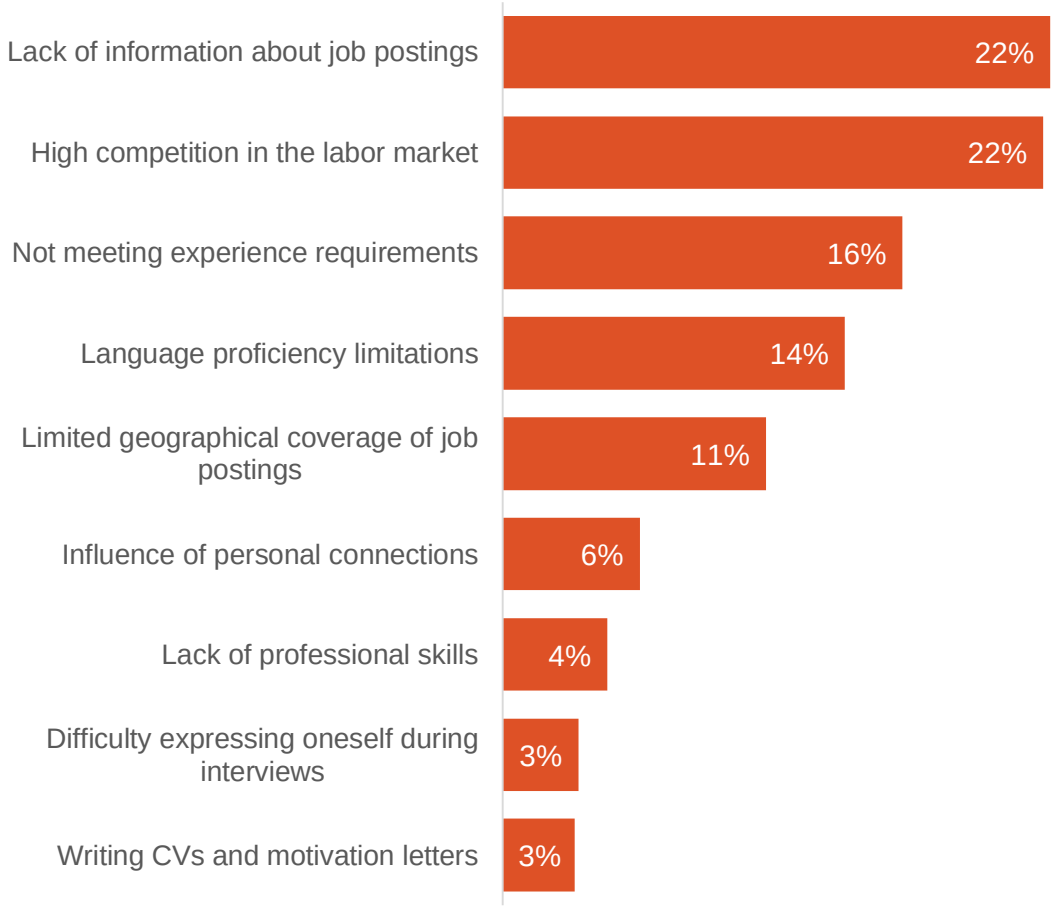
		Field match rate*
IT and Telecommunications	40% / 60%	20%
Economics and Management	35% / 65%	-30%
Energy and Automation	42% / 58%	-16%
Transport and Logistics	40% / 60%	-20%
Metallurgy and Materials Science	36% / 64%	-28%
Mechanical Engineering and Robotics	34% / 66%	-32%
Special Equipment and Technologies	48% / 52%	-4%
MBA	40% / 60%	-20%
Business Administration	39% / 61%	-22%

Field match rate = Employment in field of study % – Employment in other field %

Challenges in recruitment and job search

Main challenges during recruitment

Approximately one-fifth of currently employed respondents indicated that they faced challenges during recruitment due to **the lack of information about job postings** and **highly competitive labor market**.

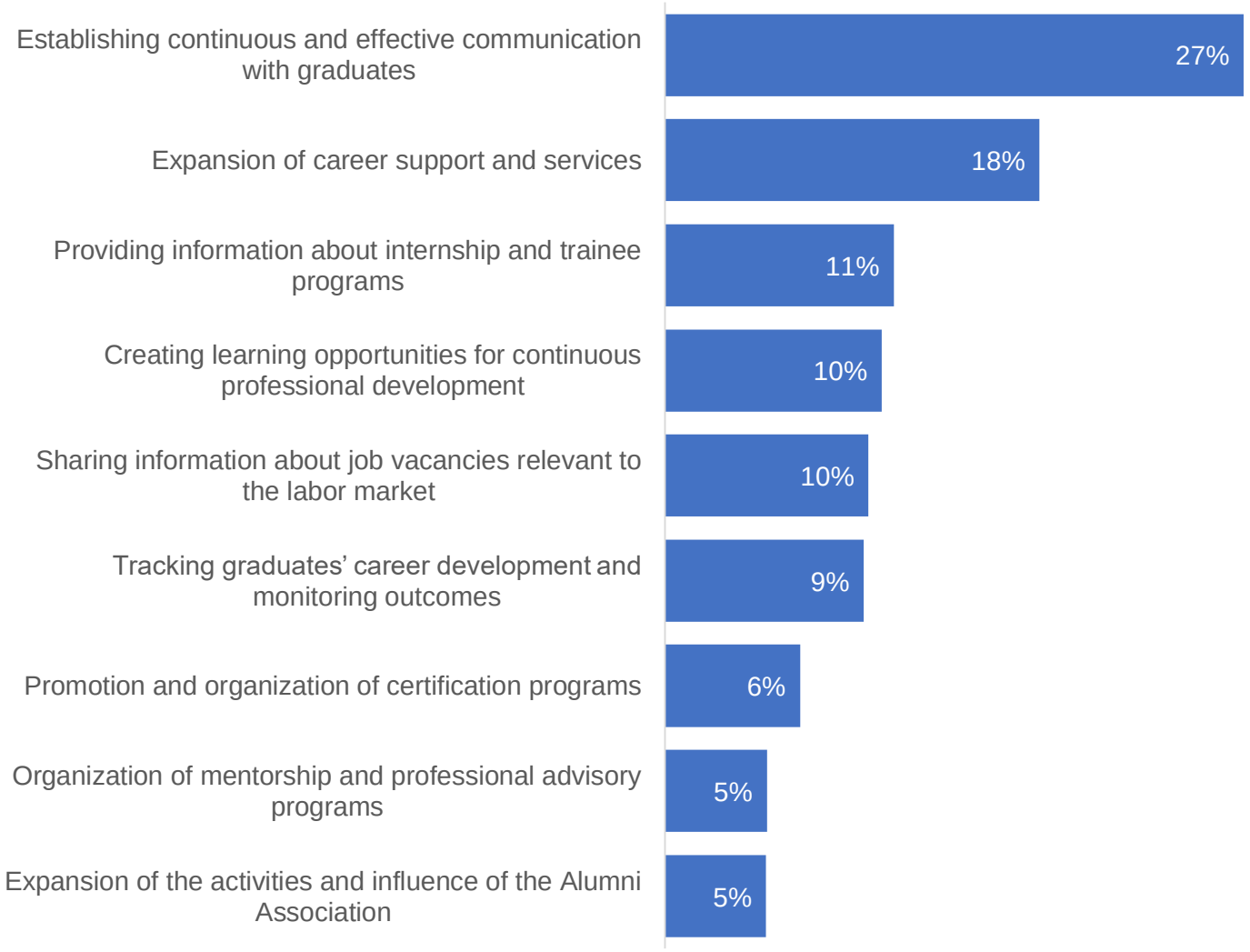


Main challenges during job search

Among unemployed respondents, the most frequent difficulty encountered when searching for a job was **not meeting the experience requirements** listed in job vacancies (25%).

Recommendations for the Career and Employment Center

What recommendations do you make for the Career and Employment Center?



When asked for suggestions to improve graduate engagement, about **3 out of 10 respondents** emphasized the importance of establishing a **continuous and effective communication mechanism** with alumni.

Additionally, **approximately one-fifth** of participants highlighted the need to **expand career support and services**.