

MA IN INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION, PUBLIC SERVICES
INTERPRETING AND TRANSLATION
EMPLOYABILITY REPORT 2010-2015

The last internal survey regarding employability dates from 2017. It aimed to collect information about the kind of jobs graduates do, how they find these jobs and how they relate them to their university training. In this frame, this report covers the results of the students in the MA in Intercultural Communication, Interpreting and Translation in Public Services (University of Alcalá, UAH) during the years 2010-2015.

A total number of 58 respondents completed the survey (84.48% of female respondents and 15.52% male respondents). Regarding their current location, 67.24% of the graduates live in Spain or other countries, such as China (5.17%), France (5.17%), Italy (3.45%), Luxembourg (3.45%) or United Kingdom (3.45%). The remaining percentage corresponds to Germany, Belgium, United States, Russian Federation, Romania, Serbia and Switzerland. Most of the respondents (50.88%) chose English as their linguistic combination for the Master's. Figure 1 shows the distribution of the rest of languages:

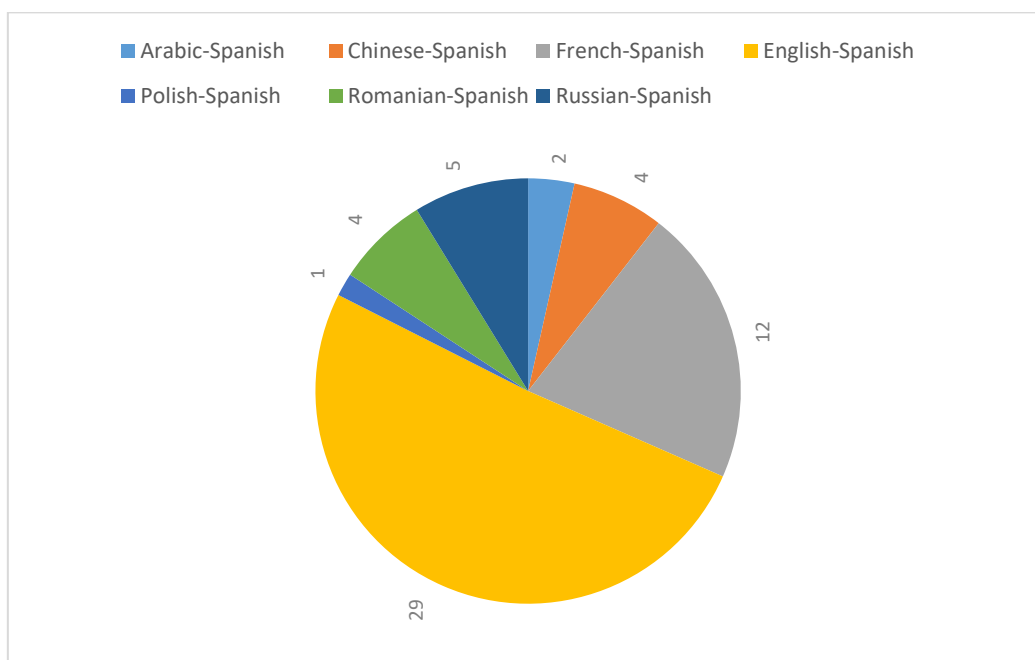


Figure 1. Language combinations

50% of respondents identified Spanish as their mother tongue, followed by Russian (8.62%), Romanian (8.62%) and Chinese (6.90%). As Figure 2 shows, a smaller number of respondents are English, French, Arabic or Italian native speakers. Spanish (73.68%), English (68.42%) and French (29.82%) were identified as the graduates' main source languages. Among other options, Italian (8.77%), Russian (8.77%), Chinese (7.02%) or German (7.02%) should be mentioned. Spanish (85.96%), English (56.14%)

and French were selected as the most common target languages (21.05%), followed by Chinese (7.02%), Russian (7.02%) and Italian (5.26%). More information is provided in Figures 2, 3 and 4:

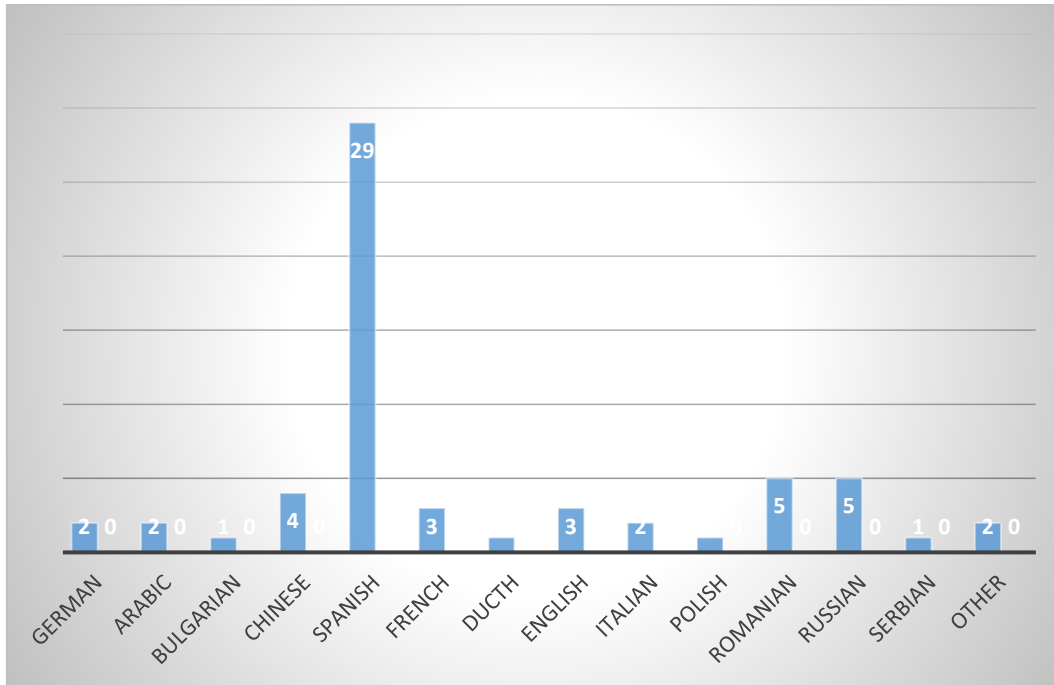


Figure 2. Graduates' mother languages

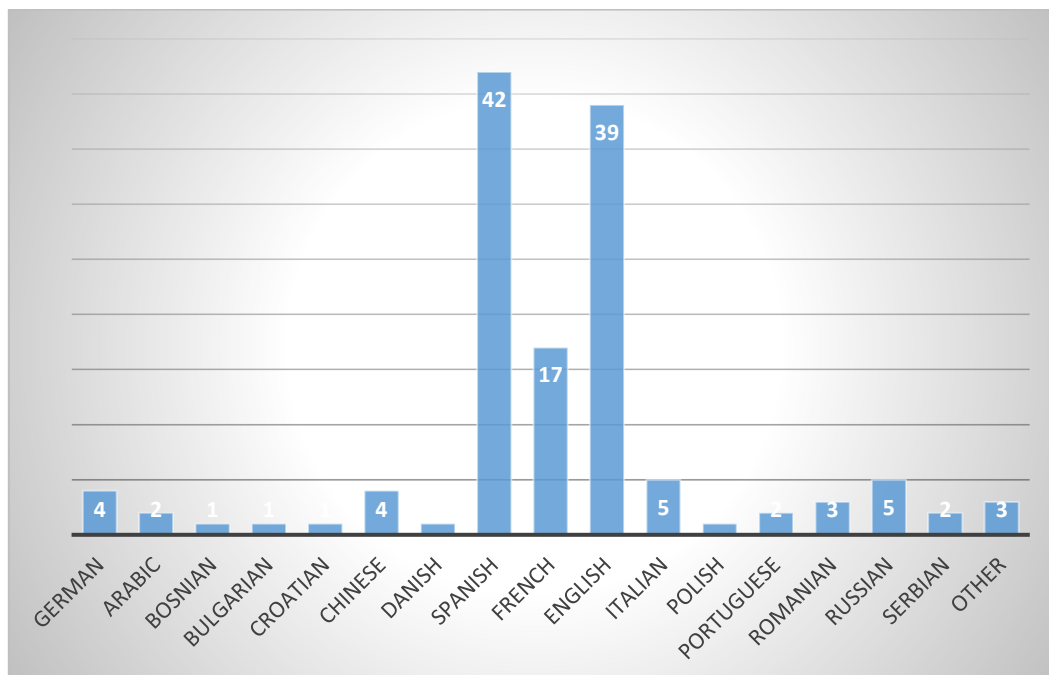


Figure 3. Graduates' source languages

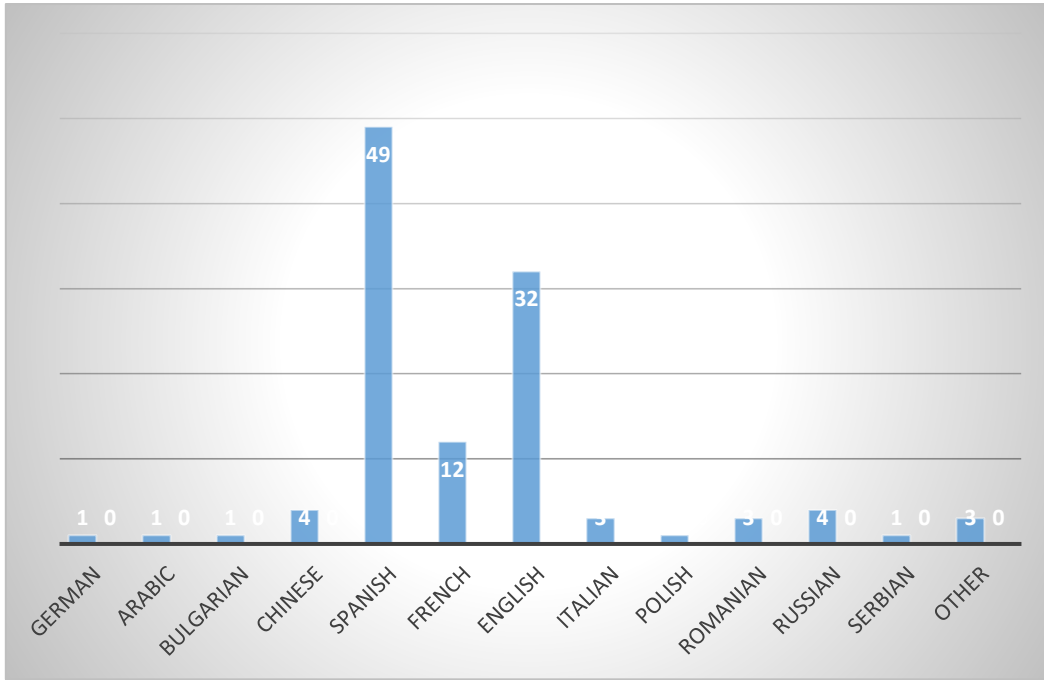


Figure 4. Graduates' target languages

After finishing their Master's, only 5.17% of the graduates face unemployment. The remaining percentage can be examined in relation to the number of jobs developed by respondents after completing their university studies. 55.17% mention two or more jobs. On the other hand, 24.14% of the respondents have had just one job. 12.07% indicated four or five and a smaller number of 3.45% more than five. Respondents who have held one or more jobs state that they were related to translation in 66.67% of the cases (Figure 5):

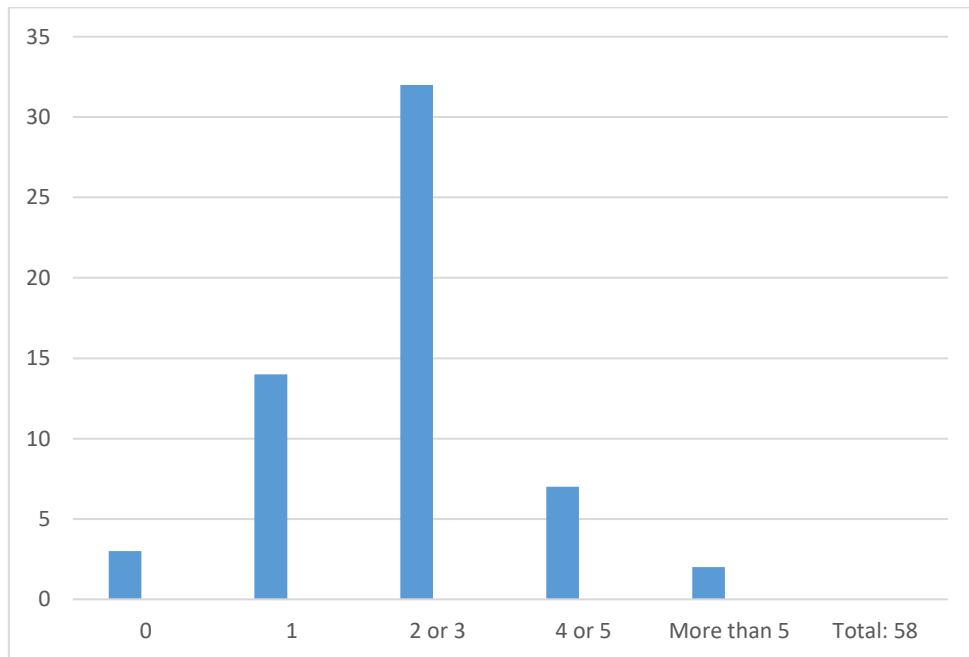


Figure 5. Number of translation-related jobs

Respondents develop their professional experience in a wide array of areas, including language services (62.07%), education (51.72%), healthcare services (13.79%) (10.34%) (Figure 6):

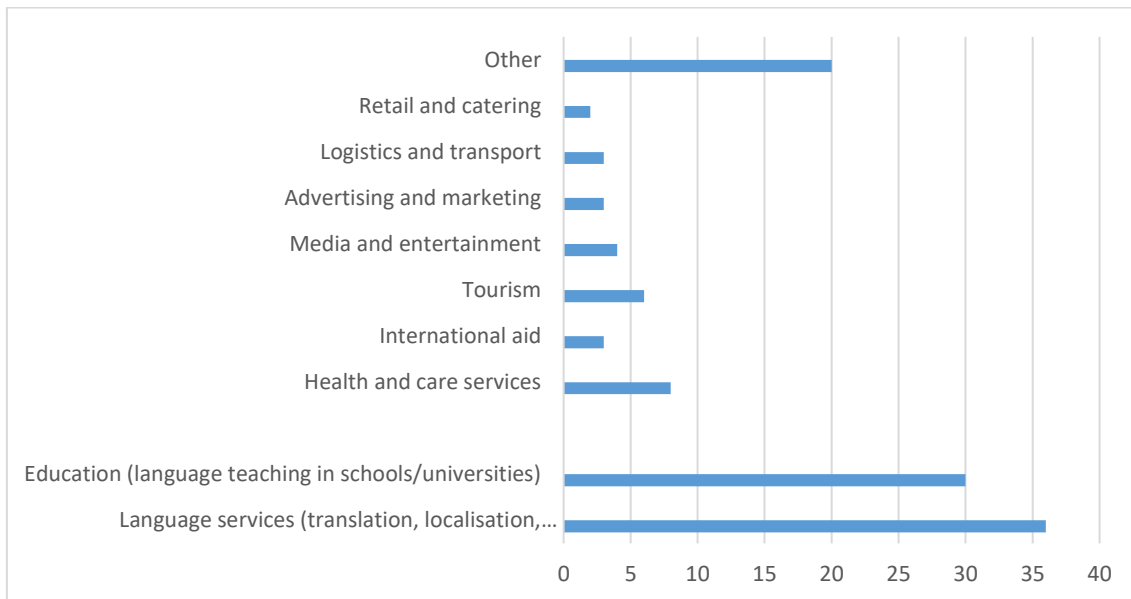


Figure 6. Areas where graduates have developed their professional experience

Regarding their employment situation, 46.55% of respondents have full-time jobs, whereas 10.34% work part-time. 20.69% of graduates combine working and studying, 5.17% just focus on their studies and the remaining 12.07% of the graduates are currently looking for a job. 30.36% of the respondents had a job before completing their Master's, and 35.71% found their first stable job in less than six months. 10.71% found it in less than a year and 23.21% exceeded this period. Most of them found their first job due to job ads (27.59%) or through relatives and friends (18.97%). As shown in Figure 7, the rest of the answers refer to internet, internships, employment agencies or speculative applications:

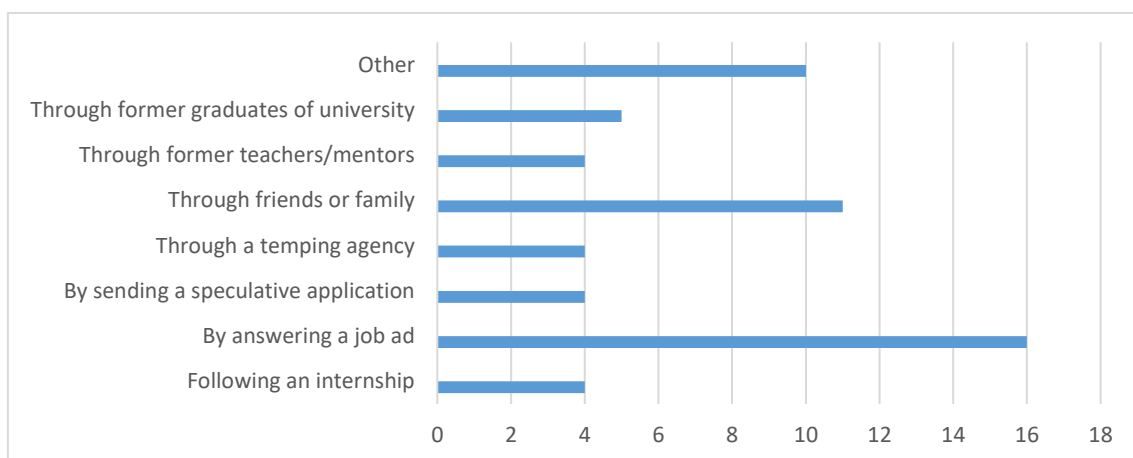


Figure 7. How graduates found their first job

Regarding their level of satisfaction, 52.63% of respondents considers themselves to feel very or fairly satisfied with their current jobs. In contrast, 47.37% feel not very satisfied or not at all satisfied. Figure 8 provides more specific details:

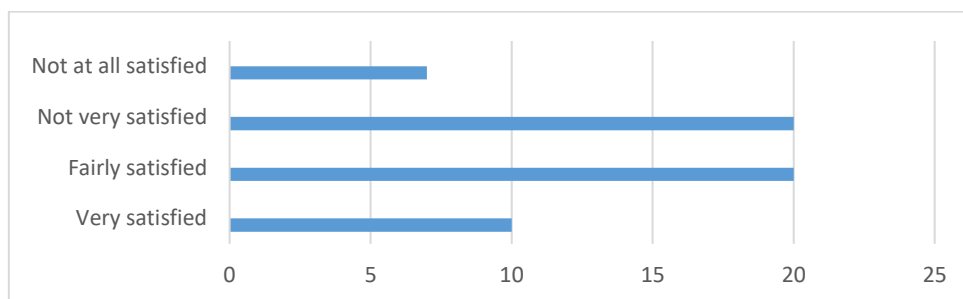


Figure 8. Respondents' level of satisfaction

Considering the fact that internships are compulsory, all respondents participated in at least one internship. Some respondents have done internships in two (27.59%), three (10.34%) and even more than three (12.07%) centres. Internships usually last between 1-3 months (57.89%). In some cases, they have a duration of less than a month (12.28%) or more than six months (17.54%) (Figure 9):

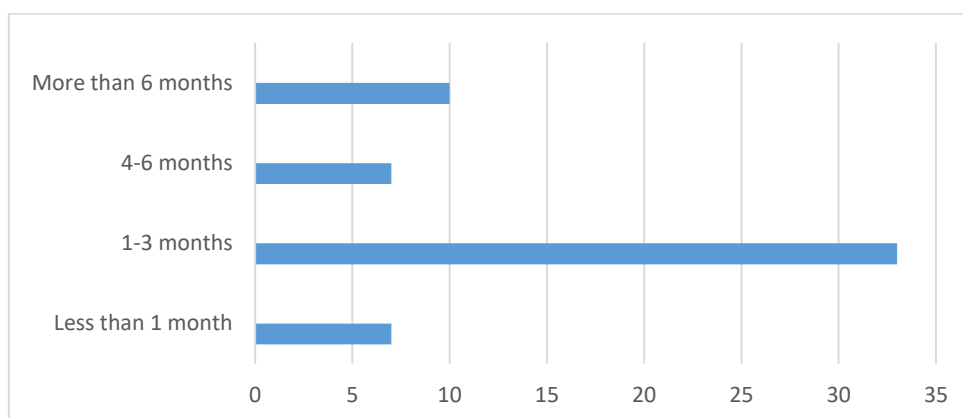


Figure 9. Duration of internships

Regarding the types of internships, 87.72% are translation-related. As shown in Figure 9, respondents perform several tasks: translation (84.21%), proofreading (43.86%), revising (28.07%) or project management (21.05%) as well as other activities shown in Figure 10:

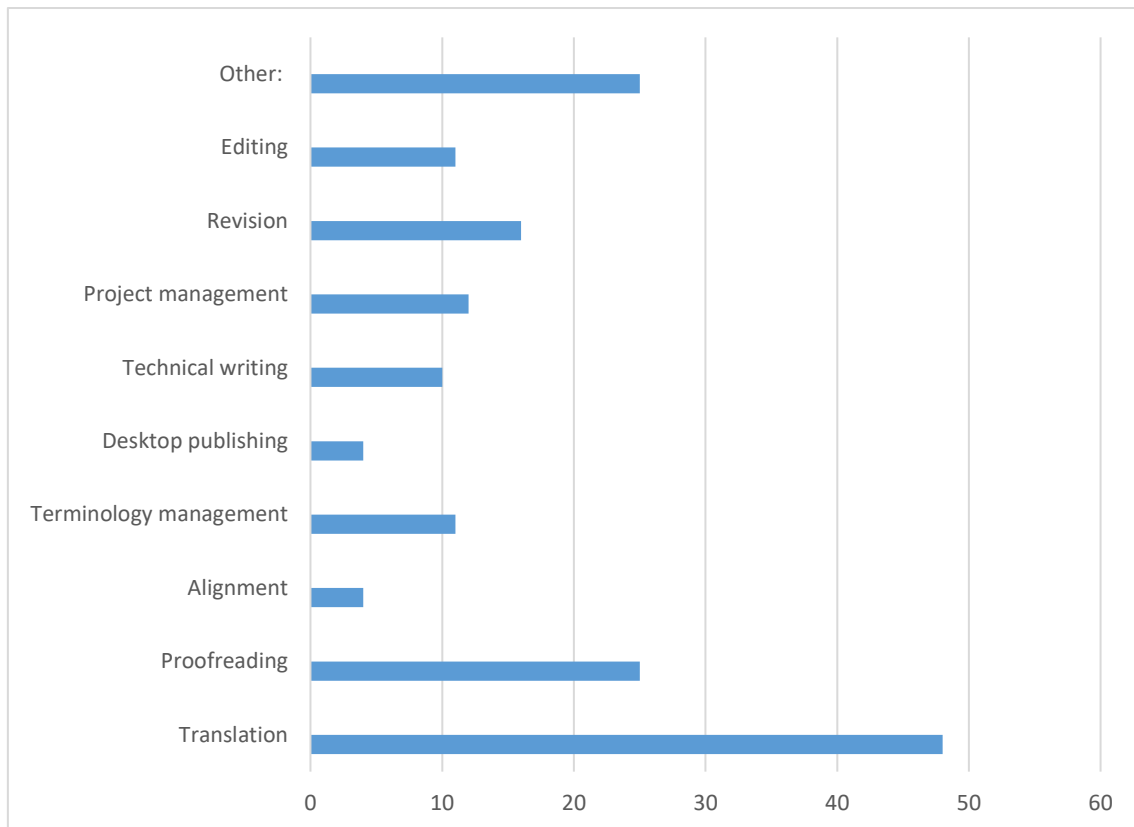


Figure 10. Tasks carried out during the respondents' internships

Respondents mention a series of competences acquired during their studies that proved to be useful in their internships. Most of them are related to specialised (78.95%) or general (43.86%) translation, source (61.40%) and (59.65%) target language skills, terminology (57.89%), knowledge of foreign cultures (54.39%) and CAT tools proficiency (40.35%). Figure 11 covers the remaining activities.

