

Hanoi, 9 October 2026

## **REPORT**

### **RESULTS OF THE INSTITUTE-WIDE POST-GRADUATION ALUMNI SURVEY – MAY 2026**

*(Regarding employment status, occupational relevance, and training programme quality)*

#### **I. PURPOSE, SCOPE AND COMPILATION METHOD**

The Institute surveyed alumni and recent graduates to collect information on employment status, time taken to find a job, alignment between employment and field of study, the ability to apply knowledge and skills, satisfaction with the training programme, and learning conditions. The results help the Institute assess how well its training provision meets professional requirements, gather feedback from graduates after entering the labour market, and identify areas requiring improvement.

The dataset contains 1,140 responses. Of these, 1,131 respondents provided information about their field of study, while 9 records did not specify a field. Responses were concentrated in Information Technology, Information Systems and Computer Science (576); Electronics and Telecommunications (206); Multimedia Technology (136); Information Security (105); Electrical and Electronic Engineering (74); Business Administration (11); and Marketing (10). Most respondents reported graduating less than one year ago (1,049); a further 45 graduated one to three years ago and 37 more than three years ago. Therefore, the results mainly reflect recent graduates, but do not exclusively represent graduates surveyed exactly three months after graduation.

The report summarises responses on employment, time to find a job, occupational relevance and income by count and percentage out of 1,140 responses, unless a different valid-response denominator is specified. Questions rated on a five-point scale are summarised using mean scores; higher scores indicate more positive evaluations. When calculating scores by criterion group, duplicated questions in the form are counted only once and blank fields are excluded. The findings describe survey participants and should not automatically be treated as indicators for the entire alumni population.

#### **II. SURVEY RESULTS**

##### **1. Employment status and time taken to find a job**

Of the 1,140 responses, 987 respondents reported being employed (86.6%), 125 were unemployed (11.0%), and 22 were pursuing further study (1.9%). Six records did not

provide employment-status information. The results indicate that most survey participants were in the labour market. However, this rate reflects status at the time of response, not the employment rate exactly three months after graduation.

| Employment status at the time of the survey | Number of respondents | Percentage |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Employed                                    | 987                   | 86.6%      |
| Unemployed                                  | 125                   | 11.0%      |
| Pursuing further study                      | 22                    | 1.9%       |
| No response                                 | 6                     | 0.5%       |

Regarding time taken to find a job after graduation, 892 respondents selected less than three months (78.2%); 137 selected three to six months (12.0%); 51 selected six to twelve months (4.5%); and 55 selected more than twelve months (4.8%). Five respondents did not answer this question. In total, 1,029 respondents reported finding a job within six months, equivalent to 90.3% of all survey responses. The Institute should monitor time to employment separately from current employment status and clearly define the denominator when reporting employment indicators.

## 2. Alignment between employment and field of study

When asked about the alignment between their job and field of study, 698 respondents reported working directly in their field; 279 reported work related to their field; 86 reported unrelated work; 64 selected unemployed; and 9 were pursuing further study. The two groups working directly in or related to their field together accounted for 85.7% of responses. This indicator should be compared with recruitment requirements and the learning outcomes of each programme. The Institute should not automatically treat employment outside the field as evidence of poor programme quality without examining job duties and the competencies used.

Regarding the usefulness of the knowledge and skills acquired, 217 respondents rated them very useful and 505 useful. Together, these groups comprised 722 respondents, or 63.3% of all responses. A total of 345 selected average, 57 selected slightly useful, and 12 selected not useful. The proportion rating usefulness as average or lower indicates that the Institute should investigate further which knowledge and skills graduates do not frequently apply at work.

## 3. Job-search channels and types of employing organisations

For job-search channels, “other” received 509 selections; friends or acquaintances received 0; internship employers received 0; employment centres received 58; self-employment or entrepreneurship received 0; and Institute referrals received 52. As the option labels in the dataset may be recorded inconsistently, the Institute should standardise the list of job-search channels before conducting more detailed comparisons.

Regarding organisation type, responses were concentrated in private enterprises (774), state agencies (136), other organisations (122), and wholly foreign-owned enterprises (92). The results indicate that graduates work in a range of organisational settings. The Institute should continue to strengthen employer relationships, expand internships with relevant professional content, and monitor the effectiveness of job-placement support by tracking the number of people reached, the number hired, and the alignment between jobs and fields of study.

#### 4. Average monthly income

Reported income was concentrated in the VND 10–15 million range, with 380 respondents (33.3%). The VND 6–10 million range accounted for 334 respondents (29.3%); below VND 6 million for 247 (21.7%); VND 15–20 million for 98 (8.6%); and above VND 20 million for 77 (6.8%). Four records did not provide income information.

| Average monthly income | Number of respondents | Percentage |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Below VND 6 million    | 247                   | 21.7%      |
| VND 6–10 million       | 334                   | 29.3%      |
| VND 10–15 million      | 380                   | 33.3%      |
| VND 15–20 million      | 98                    | 8.6%       |
| Above VND 20 million   | 77                    | 6.8%       |
| No response            | 4                     | 0.4%       |

The Institute should interpret income alongside field of study, time since graduation, work location, and job type. Because the survey includes many recent graduates, current income mainly reflects the early stage of their careers. When using this indicator to review training programmes, the Institute should analyse results by programme and graduation cohort, and clarify in the questionnaire whether income is measured before or after tax.

#### 5. Evaluation of training programmes and professional competencies

The overall mean score across criteria rated on a five-point scale was 4.12/5. The summary by criterion group shows that teaching staff received the highest rating. Internship, capstone and final-year activities, professional and general skills, and other groups also received relatively positive mean scores. Programme orientation and content scored lower than the other groups and should therefore be prioritised in programme review.

| Criterion group                                   | Mean score / 5 |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Teaching staff                                    | 4.23           |
| Professional and general skills                   | 4.17           |
| Overall satisfaction and willingness to recommend | 4.15           |

| Criterion group                                          | Mean score / 5 |
|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Vision, mission and core values                          | 4.12           |
| Professional relevance and learning outcomes             | 4.11           |
| Career and employer engagement                           | 4.11           |
| Internships, capstone projects and final-year activities | 4.11           |
| Learning conditions and support services                 | 4.08           |
| Programme orientation and content                        | 4.04           |

The teaching-staff group scored 4.23/5, indicating that respondents recognised lecturers' expertise, teaching methods, support for students, and fairness in assessment. The group covering internships, capstone projects and final-year activities scored 4.11/5. The Institute should maintain these strengths while increasing the involvement of placement providers and checking the alignment of internship tasks and final-year outputs with programme learning outcomes.

The programme orientation and content group scored 4.04/5, the lowest among the groups summarised. Criteria concerning the balance between theory and practice, the relevance of programme content to real work, and the programme's ability to shorten the time needed to adapt to employment also warrant attention. Faculties should review course content, expand opportunities for practice and real-world problem-solving, and consult employers to identify competencies that need updating.

The career and employer engagement group scored 4.11/5. The Institute should examine the actual effectiveness of career counselling, internship opportunity referrals, and collaboration with employers. Each programme should specify improvement areas, responsible units, completion deadlines, and monitoring indicators. Implementation should be reviewed in the next programme-review cycle.

## 6. Satisfaction and demand for further study

The group covering overall satisfaction and willingness to recommend scored 4.15/5. This indicates a generally positive experience among respondents, but satisfaction scores do not replace the measurement of learning outcomes. The Institute should consider employment status, occupational relevance, application of knowledge, and employer feedback together.

Responses indicate varying intentions to pursue further study. Some graduates want to gain work experience before continuing their studies, while others lack sufficient information or have no current intention to study further. The Institute should strengthen guidance on the benefits of further study, admission requirements, study pathways, and flexible learning options.

## III. AREAS FOR CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT

The survey indicates that most respondents were employed and considered the knowledge and skills acquired during their studies useful for work. However, the Institute should continue to improve the connection between theory and practice, update training content in response to professional requirements, enhance the effectiveness of internships, and strengthen support for graduates adapting to the workplace. Faculties should compare alumni feedback with programme learning outcomes, academic results, and employer feedback to identify improvement priorities.

For survey administration, the Institute should standardise categories for fields of study, organisation types, job-search channels, and income ranges; review questions whose response options may cause confusion; and monitor response rates by programme and graduation cohort. Employment indicators should state the survey date, denominator, and treatment of respondents who are unemployed or pursuing further study. These changes will enable more consistent and reliable comparisons across years.

The Center for Testing and Educational Quality Assurance should coordinate with faculties and functional units to monitor implementation of improvement measures. Each measure should specify the lead unit, deadline, monitoring indicator, and evidence of results. The Institute should retain core questions to identify trends while revising questions that are unclear or fail to collect sufficiently specific information.

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

The survey of 1,140 responses found that 987 respondents (86.6% of all responses) reported being employed at the time of the survey; 892 (78.2%) reported finding a job within three months of graduation; and 698 (61.2%) selected employment directly related to their field of study. The overall mean score across evaluation criteria was 4.12/5, with teaching staff receiving the highest rating.

The Institute should continue to use survey findings as one source of evidence for internal quality assurance. Units should combine alumni feedback with employment data, employer views, and assessment of programme learning outcomes to set improvement priorities, monitor progress, and evaluate effectiveness. The percentages in this report describe survey participants and should be interpreted within that scope rather than automatically treated as indicators for all alumni.

HEAD OF CENTER

Recipients:

- Institute Board of Management
- Functional units
- Faculties
- Filed

Nguyen Quy Sy

