



Empowering Students by Enhancing Their Employability Skills

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Abstract

Recognising the importance of graduates being equipped with appropriate employability skills alongside their subject-specific skills, we have had transferable skills training embedded throughout our degree programmes for 30 years. More recently a specific employability skills module for final year honours students has been created.

This module consists of a programme of activities supporting employability skills, which has been delivered to final year undergraduate students from 2012 to 2015. A key feature in the development and delivery of these activities was the involvement of external experts.

Detailed questionnaires have captured student perceptions and thematic analysis has revealed key themes. The module has been perceived to be highly useful, resulting in significant increases in students' confidence across key areas of employability skills. Furthermore, students may hold skewed perceptions of the relevance of generic employability skills to their chosen career path. This fact should be considered when delivering employability skills programmes.

Keywords

career development, career resources, employability, skills development

Introduction

Literature Review

It is increasingly clear that a discipline specific degree is no longer sufficient for employers (Brown & Hesketh, 2004; Tomlinson, 2008) and graduates must also possess an array of additional skills. These employability skills include competencies such as team working, problem solving (CBI/Universities UK, 2009), adaptability and resilience (Bagshaw, 1997). This review considers the definition of employability,

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3 identifies the drivers which have moved the employability agenda forward and details
4 the approaches taken by different institutions to address this. The importance and value
5 of these approaches from an employer/recruiter, academic and student perspective are
6 discussed.
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12 Employability has been defined as a set of achievements that makes graduates
13 more likely to gain employment and be successful in their chosen occupations (Yorke,
14 2004). Another definition says employability is more than just developing attributes to
15 enable a student to get a job and emphasis should be on developing critical, reflective
16 abilities, with a view to empowering and enhancing the learner (Harvey, 2003). The true
17 definition is likely to encompass both statements.
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25 The Dearing Report (Dearing, 1997) encouraged Higher Education institutions
26 (HEIs) to identify opportunities to increase support for students to become familiar
27 with, and to reflect on, work experience. Against this backdrop, it has been argued there
28 may be too many graduates for too few jobs (Bower-Brown & Harvey, 2004) and that
29 this may influence the type of graduates being produced (Boden & Nedeva, 2010). The
30 picture is complex, however, as other factors, e.g. gender, social background play a role
31 in producing graduates (Moreau & Leathwood, 2006). Others (Raybould & Sheedy,
32 2005) have questioned if graduates have the right skills for employers. Some employers
33 are unable to recruit the types of graduate they require (CIPD, 2011 & 2015 and
34 Branine, 2008) and this is may be due to the lack of necessary skills (Cumming, 2010).
35 Notwithstanding these opinions, the importance of communication across the
36 employer/HE interface is clear (Harvey, 2000) and there is a need for clearer rules of
37 engagement between employer, government and education partnerships, where power
38 and accountability is shared (Gleeson & Keep, 2004).
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3 Ways to embed employability within curricula have been discussed widely.
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5 Yorke and Knight (2006) suggest a spectrum of delivery, including specific
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7 employability related modules, while it has been argued (Wingate, 2006) that such
8
9 modules are ineffective or even regarded by students as distractions from subject
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11 development (Holmes & Miller, 2000). Rae (2007) suggests that employability is a
12
13 product of the whole university experience combined with the wider world of work.
14
15 Some institutions, such as the University of Luton (Fallows & Steven, 2000), have
16
17 taken the strategic decision to embed employability across the institution and have
18
19 noted positive effects on student performance. Regardless of opinion, it has been
20
21 recognised that a holistic approach to embedding and integrating employability works
22
23 best (Harvey, 2005).
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27 Cole and Tibby (2013) have collated a useful framework to support embedding
28
29 employability. This considers numerous approaches including the USEM
30
31 (Understanding, Skills, Efficacy and Metacognition) model (Knight & Yorke, 2004)
32
33 which suggests approaching tasks as opportunities for learning rather than opportunities
34
35 to demonstrate competency is more successful. Dacre Pool and Sewell (2007)
36
37 developed the CareerEDGE framework which, they claim, is more accessible to
38
39 stakeholders than USEM. The name is derived from the five components of the lowest
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41 tier of the model: career development learning, experience, degree subject knowledge,
42
43 generic skills and emotional intelligence. The concept of students developing capability
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45 (Stephenson & Yorke, 1998 & Stephenson, 2001) can also assist in embedding
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47 employability into programmes. It has been suggested (CBI/Universities UK, 2009) that
48
49 the focus should be more on graduate attributes rather than employability skills and that
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51 any employability model should also involve career management skills (Bridgstock,
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53 2009).
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3 A range of resources designed to support practitioners in embedding
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5 employability has also been developed (QAA, 2006 & Pegg et al, 2012). These include
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7 Student Employability Profiles, each of which contains a list of subject specific
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9 employability skills. An Employment Development Profile has been created at the
10
11 University of Central Lancashire to support the tailoring of employability learning to
12
13 students' needs. The University of Ulster has developed the Employability
14
15 Development Opportunities Review Toolkit which supports course teams in reviewing
16
17 employability opportunities within programmes. The Redesign of the Learning
18
19 Experience resource from Birmingham City University supports cultural change and
20
21 engages students and staff in reviewing employability. The employability toolkit (Clark
22
23 et al, 2011) is also useful in identifying where gaps occur in existing programmes.
24
25 There has been recognition that a focus on students taking responsibility for their own
26
27 employability is important (CBI/NUS, 2011) and resources have been developed to
28
29 encourage this. A recent survey (QAA, 2016) summarises a range of activities being
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31 carried out in over 150 institutions across the UK. These resources are extremely
32
33 helpful in thinking about embedding employability but there is an apparent lack of
34
35 practical resources for use in class.
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41 HEIs are keen that graduates are career equipped and the view that students go
42
43 to university to improve their minds rather than become skilled for the recruitment
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45 market (Harvey, 2005) is no longer widely held. It is important when developing and
46
47 embedding employability skills that the views of employers and recruiters are kept in
48
49 mind. A survey of over 700 employers (CBI/Universities UK, 2009) found that 78%
50
51 agreed that employability skills were their top priority and 75% believe that universities
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53 should prioritise improving employability skills. More recently a 2016 survey
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55 (CBI/Pearson Education, 2016) indicated that 30% of employers were dissatisfied with
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3 graduates' international cultural awareness. This is an improvement from the previous
4 year (43%) but more needs to be done. Companies can assist with this and 84% of large
5 businesses already have links with universities. Additionally employers can help to
6 identify skills which relate to long term employability rather than short term
7 employment (Cox and King, 2006). HEIs need to recognise the changing landscape for
8 graduates (Branine, 2008) and that more sophisticated and objective methods of
9 selection exist than previously. An awareness of the differences in the strategies and
10 priorities for SMEs and global companies (Heaton et al, 2008) is also important.
11 Employers, however, need to take steps to better inform HEIs of their needs (Connor &
12 Shaw, 2008).
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25 Student perception of employability is also important. The majority of students
26 attend university to enhance their employment prospects (Stewart & Knowles, 2007).
27 Some students identify employability as a key motivator and reason for pursuing a
28 university education (Wharton et al, 2014). A separate study (Tomlinson, 2008) found
29 that students believe academic qualifications have a declining role in their employability
30 and have a strong sense of the need to develop and deploy credentials outside of their
31 formal teaching. Others believe, however, that employability is not well understood by
32 students (Glover et al, 2002). In a survey of students 78% believe gaining a degree
33 secured their future while only 14% recognised the whole university experience. While
34 academic colleagues are increasingly involved in developing employability skills in
35 their classes Wharton and Horrocks (2015) suggested more needs to be done to
36 communicate to students how the varied activities within a curriculum enhance
37 employability skills.
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55 *Strathclyde's Perspective*

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58 Our Department has had strong links with industry for many years (CBI/Universities
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3 UK, 2009), including one of the longest established industrial training placement
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5 programmes (over 35 years) in the UK. These links have enabled us to seek views from
6
7 industry, through an Industrial Advisory Board, on current technical training
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9 requirements, ensuring the material we deliver is appropriate. Additionally, our
10
11 industrial partners have contributed to the design of a number of our courses to ensure
12
13 that our graduates are career equipped. Students have further opportunities to engage
14
15 with industry through guest speakers and prize-giving ceremonies for industry
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17 sponsored prizes. In addition, the University of Strathclyde and GlaxoSmithKline
18
19 established the Collaborative Postgraduate Research Programme in 2009 and more
20
21 recently a Doctoral Training Centre in Synthetic and Medicinal Chemistry, further
22
23 strengthening our industrial links.
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27
28 While subject specific training is necessarily essential, it is crucial that graduates
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30 also possess a range of important interpersonal skills (CBI/Pearson, 2015). These skills
31
32 are specifically mentioned in the Code of Practice (QAA, 2010) and Subject Benchmark
33
34 statement (QAA, 2014). A recent survey revealed ‘employers look for graduates who
35
36 have a good academic record, an understanding of the work for which they are
37
38 applying, and are able to demonstrate a range of transferable generic skills’ (QAA,
39
40 2016).
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44 Based on the needs of our industrial partners, the Department first introduced a
45
46 programme of transferable skills training in 1986. This programme developed, with
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48 activities now included in every year of our undergraduate degrees. The programme is
49
50 designed to allow the students to learn, develop and practice key transferable skills with
51
52 progressing levels of difficulty.
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54
55 Our industrial partners widely acknowledge the students’ academic ability and
56
57 value the transferable skills training they gain as part of their degree. They reported
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(Industry partner, 2010) that additional training in skills recognition and business skills, however, would further enhance our students' employability.

The technical training that Strathclyde University provides for the undergraduate chemists, along with the development of transferable skills, set a very strong foundation for a successful transition to industry... Students would benefit from some practice of 'thinking out of the box' exercises that would hopefully increase confidence in recruitment activities.

This feedback and additional discussions with partners encouraged us to consider how we could further support our students in this area. The lack of practical resources recorded in the literature coupled with the feedback from external partners convinced us that our strategy should be to create such resources and ensure they were external-expert centric to support articulation into the working environment for our students. We were also interested in enhancing generic employability skills, recognising that not all of our students plan to enter the chemical industry.

Research Questions

Our desire to improve students' employability skills led to the identification of the following two research questions:

1. Can students' self-reported confidence levels in employability skills be improved through the design and implementation of an external-expert centric module?
2. What are students' perceptions of such a module and can these perceptions be used to further enhance our student employability programme?

Method

Theoretical Framework

A variety of employability frameworks have been developed to allow for the systematic evaluation of facets of employability and these differ in their organisation, detail and theoretical foundations (Jollands, 2015). Knight and Yorke (2003) proposed the USEM model of employability which is noted as encapsulating more than only generic skills important to employability. This model suffers, however, from a somewhat esoteric, scholarly approach in its linguistic descriptors according to Dacre Pool and Sewell (2007) and we have selected their CareerEDGE framework to contextualise our approach. As described earlier, the name is derived from the five components of the lowest tier of this model. Dacre Pool and Sewell suggest that providing students with the opportunity to develop these components will enable reflection and evaluation to take place, resulting in higher levels of self-efficacy, self-confidence and self-esteem and ultimately lead to greater employability. In the context of our study, we recognise that the module we have developed is part of an overall degree course and as such many of the components identified in the CareerEDGE framework will come from other sources. As such, the module has been developed primarily to address the Career Development Learning component of the framework. This is said to comprise activities to enable students to research the job market, how to present themselves effectively to employers and how to make informed decisions about the future of their careers. Furthermore, this component recognises the necessity to develop students' ability to effectively communicate pertinent details in application forms, C.V.s and interviews.

Pilot Study

To explore whether our existing framework of employability skills support for students

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2
3 could be improved upon, we carried out a small scale pilot study. To obtain swift
4
5 feedback, we focussed on our third year Masters students as they undergo competitive
6
7 recruitment for a fourth year industrial placement year. This pilot, a 90-minute
8
9 interactive workshop focussing on skills recognition, was developed in conjunction with
10
11 a long standing industrial partner. After this training, industrial colleagues who
12
13 interviewed our students indicated their performance was much improved from previous
14
15 cohorts. The students confirmed this training had increased their confidence in
16
17 recognising and articulating their skills and own particular strengths.
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21 This limited proof of concept highlighted the benefit of skills recognition
22
23 training and the impact this can have on recruitment activity. Additionally, the value of
24
25 having external expert input to ensure activities were current and relevant to the needs
26
27 of industry as emphasised. The information gathered during this pilot study informed
28
29 the design of the final module.
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32 33 *Module Development and Design* 34

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36 It was clear from the improved performance of students in the pilot study that additional
37
38 training could better equip graduates with the skills required for successful transition
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40 into employment. Reflecting on the comments from industrial partners, we aimed to
41
42 expand on the skills recognition activity and create a suite of resources which would
43
44 support this transition. These resources would enhance the existing skills of students but
45
46 also develop new skills. The overall objective was to create resources that would lead to
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48 motivated and engaged graduates, prepared to take on significant challenges from the
49
50 start of their careers.
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54 Final year Honours students were the cohort identified to participate. Although
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56 these students experience the substantial transferable skills classes in the earlier years of
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our programmes, they do not participate in an industrial placement and often lack the skills and confidence to perform well during the recruitment process.

Three key areas for improvement were identified: CV writing, interview preparation and job seeking skills and a series of eight discrete sessions were created to address these key areas. These are summarised in **Error! Reference source not found.** External experts were identified for specific expertise and their complementarity to the existing expertise in the project team: transferable and employability skills, personal development planning and marketing.

Each expert was given broad aims and learning outcomes for the session and the requirement that the session should be interactive and activity based. Once a draft plan gained approval, this was developed as a full activity. During the course of this study the sessions have been enhanced, as appropriate, and the resources available are now fixed resources. Broadly speaking they can be grouped in the areas of recruitment targeted activities; business culture; and IT skills, although some of the sessions could be categorised in more than one group.

INSERT TABLE 1 HERE

Funding requirements dictated that the resources be freely disseminated to other education providers and be relevant to all discipline subject areas. They were made available online to the education sector in 2013. While these activities can be presented by an individual member of staff, we strongly recommend maintaining the involvement of external experts in delivery of the resources. This reinforces the importance of the skills which students gain as the skills are being acknowledged outside of their own particular programme. Resources can be found at <http://www.strath.ac.uk/science/chemistry/studywithus/careersinchemistry/enhancingemployability/>.

Module Implementation

Procedure

The module runs in the first weeks of the academic year. At the last session, students fill out a comprehensive questionnaire on all activities, using a Likert scale to rate the usefulness of each session on a four point scale from 'not at all useful' to 'very useful'. Students are also asked to rate their confidence levels in CV writing, interviews and job seeking skills, using a four point Likert scale ranging from 'not at all confident' to 'very confident' for both before and after the module. The questionnaire also had space for students to provide optional free-text comments in order to gain more insight into their experience of the module.

Participants

The module was implemented across four academic years, 2012/13 to 2015/16, and the participants were principally final year students enrolled in a BSc (Honours) degree programmes; however, some of our 4th year internal placement Masters students and MSc students, were also included. Of the 116 students that undertook the module 108 (93%) fully completed the questionnaire. The student cohort who completed the questionnaire comprised 52.6% female ($N = 108$) with mean age 21.7 years ($SD = 2.69$).

Data Analysis

In an effort to increase the dependency of the interpretation of the data obtained from this study, the research group comprised a multidisciplinary team with varying degrees of closeness to the module delivery (Curry, Nembhard & Bradley, 2009). The team included an experienced academic, a marketing professional and a teaching associate

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3 with responsibility for delivery of the existing transferable skills programme. Post
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5 module delivery, an education researcher was recruited to assist with data analysis and
6
7 interpretation of results.
8

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10 Student Likert scale responses to the usefulness of each session questions were
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12 plotted as stacked columns and mean Likert scores were obtained. Histograms were
13
14 plotted to visualise the shift in distribution of confidence levels across CV writing,
15
16 interviews and job seeking categories; however, these were further analysed by plotting
17
18 the frequency of each Likert scale transition. Furthermore, students' free-text comments
19
20 were subjected to inductive thematic analysis and the protocol for this is outlined below.
21
22

23 Qualitative analytical methods can be divided into two camps: those stemming
24
25 from a particular theoretical or epistemological position, such as interpretative
26
27 phenomenological analysis (Smith & Osborn, 2003) and grounded theory (Glasser,
28
29 1992); or those independent of theory or epistemology, such as our chosen approach,
30
31 inductive thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2006). A key advantage of the data
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33 analysis method not being constrained within a particular epistemology is the resultant
34
35 flexibility afforded by this theoretical freedom (Braun & Clarke, 2006). While it is
36
37 important to be transparent and to explicitly discuss in detail the procedure used during
38
39 any qualitative analysis (Attride-Striling, 2001), our approach, which follows, is in line
40
41 with that suggested by Braun & Clarke (2006).
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45 The inductive thematic analysis was carried out by two researchers, the first was
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47 the principal investigator and the second was the education researcher recruited for the
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49 purposes of data analysis. First, the researchers became familiarised with data,
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51 independent of literature theory, to ensure the analysis formed an inductive approach
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53 (Tuckett, 2005). The data from the questionnaire was grouped from all four years by
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55 session, however coding and themes were actively not constrained by session to ensure
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3 the evolution of cross-cutting themes. Each researcher carried out independent code
4 generation on data items then compared codes and checked for consistency through
5 iterative matching between data items and codes. Any generic positive or negative
6 statements (e.g. “the presenter was very clear”) that did not provide insightful
7 information about the data were coded as such but did not form part of the thematic
8 analysis. Once consistent codes were agreed upon, both researchers independently
9 created thematic maps to find meaning in the data. These independent thematic maps
10 were then compared and discussed to define and generate overall themes. Finally, a
11 detailed analysis of each theme was carried out in collaboration, including identification
12 of sub-themes and selection of representative data items. It should be noted that at both
13 the independent item coding stage and the generation of thematic maps stage, both
14 researchers’ interpretations of the data were highly consistent with only the specific
15 name of a code or theme, not the meaning, being the principal difference.
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32 ***Trustworthiness***

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34 There is a plethora of literature relating to the necessity for qualitative research
35 methodologies to adhere to rigorous standards (Krefting, 1991; Merriam, 1998;
36 Shenton, 2004). In keeping with this philosophy we employed a variety of strategies to
37 enhance the trustworthiness of this study. To enhance the consistency of the data the
38 study utilised student participants from across four academic years thus allowing for a
39 greater variety of students to be involved (Krefting, 1991). Credibility of the data was
40 improved through the triangulation strategy of utilising multiple data collection and
41 analysis methods (Merriam, 1998): Likert-type questions analysed via qualitative and
42 descriptive statistics; and inductive thematic analysis of free-text comments.
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55 Furthermore, credibility of the study was increased through recruitment of an additional
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3 researcher for purposes of data analysis thus providing a team with varying degrees of
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5 closeness to the study (Shenton, 2004).
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8 9 **Results and Discussion**

10 11 *Individual Sessions*

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14 The students' responses to the usefulness of each session within the module are
15
16 presented in Figure 1 and Table 2. Overall, the students perceived the module to be a
17
18 useful addition to their curriculum and, acknowledging that there is variability in the
19
20 usefulness of each session, there were no sessions with notably poor student responses.
21
22 The top scoring session, with an average Likert score of 3.65, was that devoted to C.V.
23
24 writing and represents a key skill that the students clearly perceive as being important.
25
26 Similarly, the next three top scoring sessions were specific skills necessary to secure
27
28 employment: Assessment Centres, Psychometric Tests and Interview Skills with Likert
29
30 scores of 3.38, 3.37 and 3.32, respectively. It is interesting to note that C.V. writing and
31
32 interview skills should have been used iteratively throughout a student's education;
33
34 certainly, each of the students in this study would have been through at least one
35
36 module at our institution pertaining to these and they are highly likely to have
37
38 encountered them at high school level also. Assessment centres and psychometric
39
40 testing are perhaps novel concepts for the students, one reason why we sought to
41
42 include them in our module, and so it is noteworthy that they found the sessions on
43
44 these to be similarly useful to the already encountered C.V. writing and interview skills
45
46 sessions. In contrast to the focussed content of the top four scoring sessions, the four
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48 lowest scoring sessions were composed of broader concepts, perhaps perceived by the
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50 students to be less acutely linked to employability.
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57 INSERT FIGURE 1 HERE
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INSERT TABLE 2 HERE

Overall Class

The questionnaire asked students to rate their change in confidence before and after the class in the categories of: quality of CV, interview ability and job seeking skills. The students were asked to rate their confidence in these areas by selecting their confidence before and after the class on a scale of 'very confident, somewhat confident, not really confident or not at all confident', these data are presented in figures 2 to 4.

INSERT FIGURE 2

INSERT FIGURE 3

INSERT FIGURE 4

Across all three confidence measures, the distributions before completion of the module were fairly symmetrical around a neutral response notionally between 'not really confident' and 'somewhat confident'. After completion of the module these distributions are significantly shifted to the greater confidence end of the scale, further confirming the usefulness of the module to the students. Moreover, after completion of the module, the vast majority of the students' confidence responses are situated in the two positive Likert scale categories (100% for CV writing, 94% for interview skills, 92% for job seeking).

The overall shifts in confidence distributions were further analysed by viewing the magnitude changes in Likert scale responses, presented in figures 5-7.

INSERT FIGURE 5

INSERT FIGURE 6

INSERT FIGURE 7

Collectively figures 5 to 7 clearly indicate that participation in the module has significantly improved some students' confidence in all three measured areas of CV

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2
3 writing, interviews and job seeking which is consistent with the students' perceptions of
4
5 the usefulness of the module and individual sessions. However, there are significant
6
7 numbers of students for which no self-reported change in confidence has occurred. This
8
9 could be a failure of the self-reported nature of this measure and perhaps students have
10
11 not perceived an increase in confidence despite one occurring – longer term evaluation
12
13 of this may give students greater opportunities to use their newly acquired skills and
14
15 thus be more aware of an increase in confidence. It is also possible that this analysis has
16
17 revealed a group of students who have not significantly benefited in confidence levels
18
19 from participation in this module. This prompted a more in-depth analysis using
20
21 inductive thematic coding.
22
23

24
25 Interestingly, there was one instance of a student reporting a negative change for
26
27 job seeking skills. In a follow up discussion with this student, they reported they had
28
29 been a bit naive - thinking that it was easy to get a job and they felt that after the class
30
31 they had a more realistic approach to job seeking.
32
33

34 Free-text comments supplied by the students in relation to the usefulness of the
35
36 module overall provide much supportive feedback, for example:
37

38 *At first I wasn't sure what to expect from the class but as it developed it became*
39
40 *clear that these are very useful skills for job application processes. It's obvious that*
41
42 *a lot of time and effort went into planning speakers and topics which is reflected in*
43
44 *the course material.*
45

46
47 *Helped me improve across the board in an area that I thought wouldn't need much*
48
49 *development while I was still at uni.*
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52 *Very good idea and I feel much stronger for taking part in these classes.*
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54
55 *Extremely useful class will be good for career.*
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3 Overall, the data collected strongly suggests that the development and implementation
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5 of this module has successfully improved students' confidence in their employability
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7 skills.
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10 11 ***Thematic Coding***

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13 A primary driver for carrying out further, information rich analysis during this study
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15 was the observation of a group of students who did not report an increase in their
16
17 confidence levels across the three themes of CV writing, interview skills and job
18
19 seeking skills. However, care was taken not to allow this to bias the following analysis.
20
21 Inductive thematic analysis of the student feedback collated from the questionnaires
22
23 resulted in the emergence of 3 themes from 8 higher order categories: Interaction,
24
25 Relevance of Module, and Personal Progression. Some of the higher order categories
26
27 where further composed of dichotomous student perceptions leading to two lower order
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29 categories as depicted in figure 8.
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34 INSERT FIGURE 8
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37 38 ***Interaction***

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40 A key aim during the design and development of the activities was to ensure they were
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42 highly interactive. Any instruction i.e. formal presentations, was kept to a minimum in
43
44 each session and the majority of time involved interaction of teacher and students and/or
45
46 students and students. It was clear from student comments that this approach was
47
48 welcomed and valued by them.
49

50
51 *I found it much more helpful than I first thought it was going to be*

52
53 *At first I wasn't sure what to expect from the course but as it developed and it*
54
55 *became clear that they are very useful skills*
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3 A specific benefit which student's recognised was the opportunity to interact with
4 external experts. During the design of the activities we believed it was crucial to have
5 external experts who would expose students to ideas and concepts they had not
6 previously considered. Additionally, this provided students with the opportunity to
7 create relationships with professionals from outside their own discipline potentially
8 benefitting their future career choices.
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16 *They were able to answer questions, give us a wider picture of what we could do*

17
18 *Good to gain extra and background information from the experts*

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21 *Having experts in each area was useful. They were able to answer specific*
22 *questions*

23
24
25 *I took a lot of information from the external professional speakers*
26

27 The experts presented a different perspective to students and often reinforced lessons
28 delivered by university staff allowing students to recognise the importance of these
29 activities.
30
31

32
33
34 *Great to have a chance to ask questions and see how the experts think/feel about*
35 *the same questions*
36

37
38 It was also interesting to note that students acknowledged they received different advice
39 from different people on the same activity. They realised there are often a range of
40 options, which have different merits, to successfully complete a task. Students
41 recognised that these options need to be considered before taking action.
42
43
44
45

46
47 *Conflicting info from what I had been given before*
48

49 A further thread which emerged within this theme was *teamwork*. We had been
50 particularly keen to provide opportunities for students to participate in this type of
51 activity as much of the laboratory work they carry out is solitary. They have limited
52 experience of working with their peers in team activities in the second and third years of
53
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1
2
3 their studies and no or very limited experience working as part of a multidisciplinary
4
5 team. The assessment centre activity allowed them to recognise their strengths and
6
7 weaknesses and also allowed them to recognise it is not always the outcome of an
8
9 activity which is important but how a group of individuals have interacted with each
10
11 other to achieve that outcome.
12

13
14 *I learned a few things about myself – good and bad!*

15
16 *Really good for improving group work and communication*

17
18 *Was good to hear different opinions I wouldn't have considered about situations*

19
20 A third strand in this theme was *feedback*. The importance of feedback is, of course,
21
22 well recognised and it is clear that feedback and the fact it was delivered immediately in
23
24 class was welcomed.
25

26
27 *Not just fun and memorable but actually felt useful, good practice and feedback*

28
29 *Good getting continual feedback*

30
31 Instant feedback allowed the students to immediately feed forward e.g. swift alterations
32
33 to their C.V.s and supports the argument that students find prompt feedback more
34
35 helpful than perhaps more carefully constructed feedback which may take some time to
36
37 be prepared.
38
39

40 41 42 ***Relevance of Module***

43
44 Students have the opportunity to practice many of the skills within these activities in
45
46 other areas of their degree programmes but the resources were developed to highlight
47
48 the importance of these skills and also to provide further opportunities to enhance them
49
50 and benefit from external expert input. It is interesting to note a particular student's
51
52 comment.
53
54

55
56 *It was useful to realise that you gain skills from things you don't realise you*

57
58 *have gained skills from*
59
60

1
2
3 Colleagues supporting the development of these skills in other classes have been
4 encouraged to articulate more clearly their importance. Additionally this final year class
5 refers back to these earlier activities to provide a clearer framework for students to
6 identify where these skills have been developed throughout their degree.
7
8

9
10
11 Within this theme, the *content* of the resources prompted interesting comments. A
12 dichotomy of student experience clearly emerged. Many students recognised the
13 importance of possessing and improving their skills through our holistic approach.
14
15
16

17
18 *The idea of branding myself was uncomfortable but useful*
19

20
21 *Learned much about non-lab based opportunities*
22

23 Others felt that the activities were not useful as they did not recognise the value of them.
24

25 *Even though I enjoyed the tasks and felt they gave me more confidence I didn't*
26 *find the content very useful*
27
28

29
30 *May have been better had the topics been more closely related to chemistry*
31

32 This illustrates a skewed perspective of what a job in 'chemistry' might entail. Clearly
33 an employer recognises if a graduate can 'do' chemistry by the degree classification
34 they have gained. Employers, however, also expect their employees to have the skills to
35 do many more tasks including working as part of a team and managing interactions with
36 colleagues, understanding business implications, etc.
37
38
39
40
41

42 There were also *temporal* considerations raised by the students. Some students had prior
43 experience of the activities and believed their skills to be well developed.
44
45

46
47 *I had heard a lot of things before*
48

49
50 *Keeping social media sites appropriate is just common sense*
51

52 *Most of the points made, should already be known, regarding matching your*
53 *skills to a specific job*
54
55
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1
2
3 Others welcomed the opportunity to practice their skills, while for others the instruction
4
5 in this area was clearly a revelation. Some expressed the opinion that these activities
6
7 should have been in the earlier years of their studies.
8

9
10 *Helped me realise what I had to do regarding cleaning up my social media site*

11
12 *Very helpful as I have never had to do a CV before*

13
14 *While this was useful, I feel I could have benefitted more from this before*

15
16 *Info that would have been more useful 1st year*
17

18 These views highlight the importance of recognising the prior experience of students
19
20 when designing such activities. Incorporating the opportunity for students with prior
21
22 experience to contribute to such activities could enhance the experience for all involved.
23
24

25 26 ***Personal Progression*** 27

28
29 The majority of students expressed the opinion that they had personally progressed from
30
31 participation in the activities.
32

33
34 *Know now how to show transferable skills in a CV*

35
36 *Had never experienced one before [assessment centre], good to know it is not as*
37
38 *intimidating as it sounds*
39

40 Those who had identified the activities as not useful or of no relevance probably did not
41
42 articulate an opinion regarding personal progression but this does not necessarily mean
43
44 that they have not progressed.
45

46
47 *Enjoyed the time with course mates, but didn't really take much from it*
48
49 *personally*
50

51 Many students clearly articulated that they had gained *employment skills* during the
52
53 class but also indicated that actions which they took beyond class instruction allowed
54
55 the continued development of their skills.
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 *I felt that all the help and advice directly applied to me and I used it a lot since*
4
5 *the talk*

6
7 This indicates a deeper awareness of their skills and that the students were empowered
8
9 with the ability to continue to enhance them.

10
11 There was a clear indication that *confidence* had increased in many different ways.

12
13 Some students indicated that they felt they lacked skills when in fact it may be that they
14
15 lack confidence. Others may indeed lack both confidence and skills.

16
17 *Enjoyed the debate and felt it gave good confidence for public speaking*

18
19 *I felt the confidence of most students improved over the course of this exercise*

20
21 As would be expected an increase in confidence should be accompanied by a reduction
22
23 in anxiety and a number of students articulated this particularly around public speaking,
24
25 articulating their own skills and dealing with unseen situations.

26
27 *Good to be placed in an uncomfortable situation – although not an enjoyable*
28
29 *day, the process was useful in helping to overcome a certain amount of fear*
30
31 *factor*

32
33 Students also indicated the activities had improved their *perspective* in two specific
34
35 areas. Their involvement had given them an insight into what skills employers expected
36
37 graduates to possess when they enter the workplace.

38
39 *This was a useful session in that it encouraged me to start considering how*
40
41 *employers value a varied skill set. I hadn't really thought a great deal about*
42
43 *what an employer is actually looking for in candidates until I attended this*
44
45 *session.*

46
47 *It opened my eyes and made me realise about what companies are really looking*
48
49 *for*

1
2
3 Additionally the activities had given the students an insight into their own interests and
4
5 skills set. They were better able to recognise and articulate their skills and understood
6
7 that their interests and opinions could influence their choices of where they may wish to
8
9 be employed. They realised that other career paths were possible and that a 'scatter gun'
10
11 approach to job seeking should not be adopted.
12

13
14 *Making me consider what I like/don't like about companies and where I'd like to*
15
16 *work*

17
18 *Was interesting as I hadn't thought about that side and realised should look into*
19
20 *the company before applying*
21

22 23 **Summary**

24
25 In summary, students did find the activities useful and acknowledged that specific
26
27 sessions had encouraged them to consider skills they had not previously thought of. A
28
29 key finding for the team was the need to recognise students' exposure to employment
30
31 skills to ensure that what is being delivered is relevant. Additionally, to consider that
32
33 students' perceptions about what is important might be incorrect.
34
35
36
37

38 39 **Conclusions**

40
41 We have had the opportunity to develop our learning and teaching portfolio while
42
43 significantly enhancing the student experience and producing more
44
45 employable/marketable graduates. We have collaborated with a range of external
46
47 experts and this has produced additional benefits, such as new industrial partners, within
48
49 the department and institution.
50

51
52 From the data presented it is clear that students' self-reported confidence levels
53
54 have been improved from the implementation of this external-expert centric module and
55
56 the first research question has been addressed. The module has clearly been a success
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 but improvements can be made. To develop it further we would include a session on
4
5 what a career in chemistry actually involves and link the activities which some students'
6
7 perceived as irrelevant , e.g. crisis management, to that setting.
8

9
10 With reference to the second research question, the recognition that students
11
12 arrive at this module with very different backgrounds is important and a survey at the
13
14 start of the module would help us to gauge their prior learning and confidence levels.
15
16 Certain activities could therefore become optional or, perhaps more usefully, the
17
18 students with prior learning in these areas could facilitate the sessions and share their
19
20 experience.
21

22
23 Our future plans would be to continue to include external experts in the delivery
24
25 of these resources. This need not incur further substantial costs as our experts range
26
27 from colleagues in other parts of the institution, colleagues from other institutions who
28
29 work with us on a reciprocal agreement and alumni who wish to share their experiences
30
31 with the Department. We will review and evaluate what is delivered each year and
32
33 include new experts as and when appropriate.
34
35

36 **Impact**

37
38
39 The impact of using external experts benefitted both students and staff. The messages
40
41 delivered by internal staff were reinforced by the external experts adding more weight
42
43 to the information conveyed. Students had the opportunity to create relationships with
44
45 professionals from outside their own discipline and this could influence their future
46
47 career choices. The experts presented a different perspective to students, often
48
49 suggesting other career opportunities that they had not been aware of, therefore
50
51 widening the students' choice of 'career paths', e.g. science publishing.
52
53

54
55 The impact of these resources on the students is significant, with increased
56
57 confidence reported and an enhanced student experience. They now have increased
58
59
60

1
2
3 recognition of, and better communication of, their personal skills. We believe that it is
4
5 also beneficial to the students that they have increased awareness of job seeking and
6
7 business processes – leading to an easier transition to the workplace.
8

9
10 *Out of all the applicants at the assessment centre I seemed to be one of the most*
11
12 *prepared, which is 100% due to the careers skills class.*
13

14 The project has made a significant impact in our department and institution. The
15
16 resources created constitute a compulsory final year class for all mainstream Honours
17
18 students in the Department of Pure and Applied Chemistry. Colleagues in other
19
20 departments and faculties have incorporated individual resources into their teaching,
21
22 e.g.. as part of an industry engagement placement. The impact is wider than the
23
24 institution, since the resources are available to all education providers via
25
26 [http://www.strath.ac.uk/science/chemistry/studywithus/careersinchemistry/enhancingem](http://www.strath.ac.uk/science/chemistry/studywithus/careersinchemistry/enhancingemployability/)
27
28 [ployability/](http://www.strath.ac.uk/science/chemistry/studywithus/careersinchemistry/enhancingemployability/). The resource contains descriptors and timings, presentations, activity
29
30 sheets, marking schemes (where appropriate) and feedback sheets for each activity.
31
32 They are suitable for all disciplines and can be used ‘off the shelf’ for delivery as a class
33
34 or used for individual standalone activities. To date, the resources have been
35
36 downloaded 103 times, in 7 countries and across 59 education providers.
37
38 The benefits will ultimately reach industry as a supply of graduates with a better
39
40 understanding of their abilities, strengths and weaknesses will be produced.
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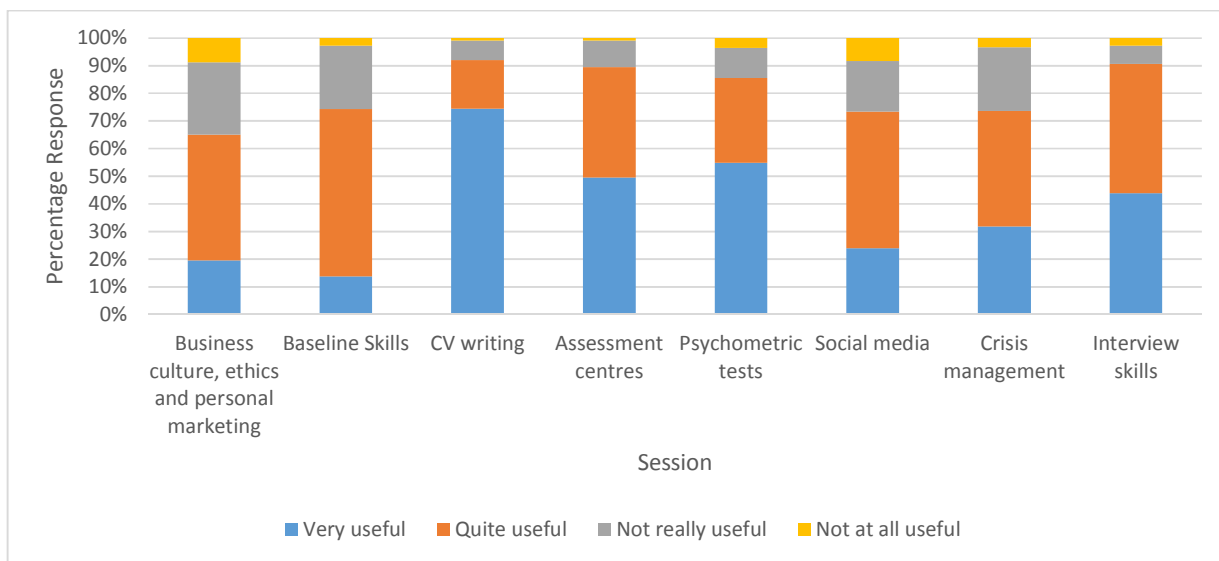


Figure 1: Graph of how useful the students rated each session.

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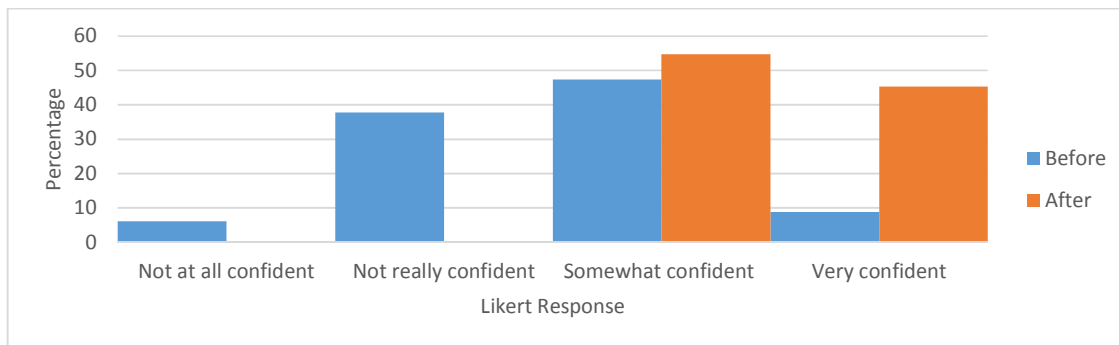


Figure 2: Graph of Likert scale distributions of students' confidence in CV writing.

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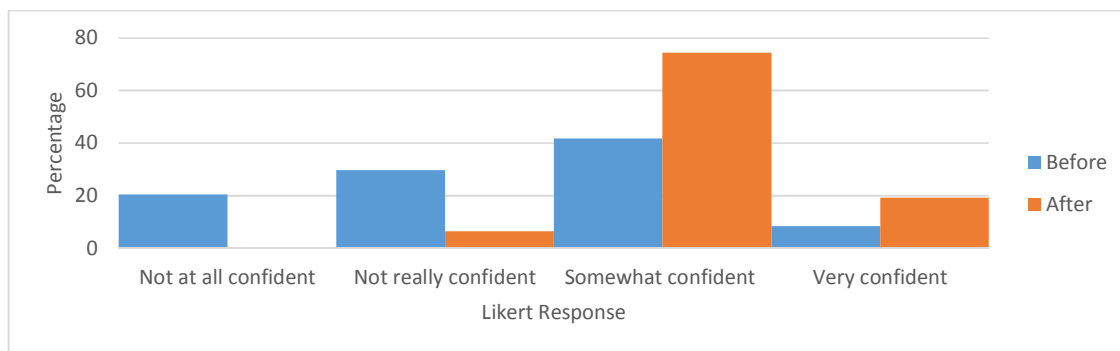


Figure 3: Graph of Likert scale distributions of students' confidence in interviews.

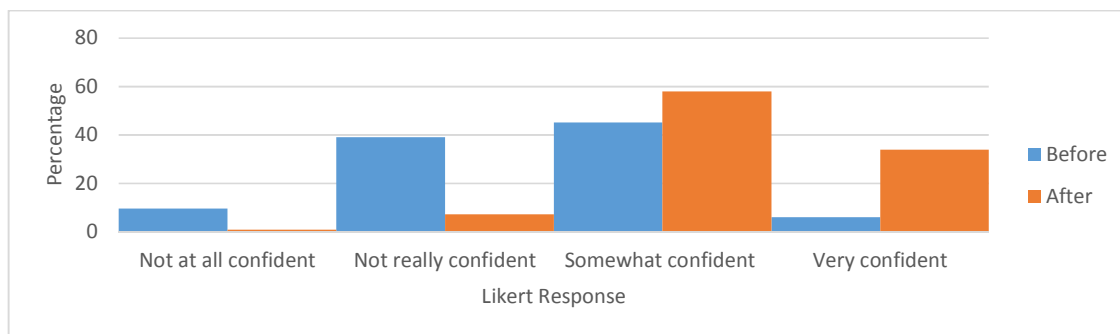


Figure 4: Graph of Likert scale distributions of students' confidence in job seeking

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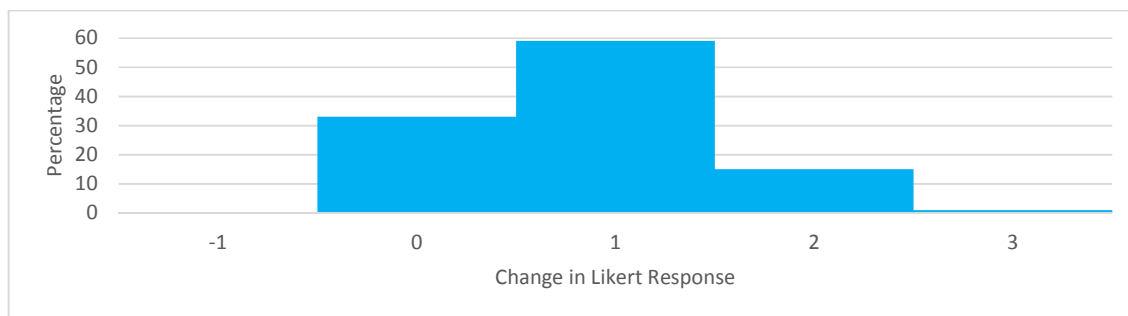


Figure 5: Graph of students' change in confidence in their CV after the class.

For Peer Review Only

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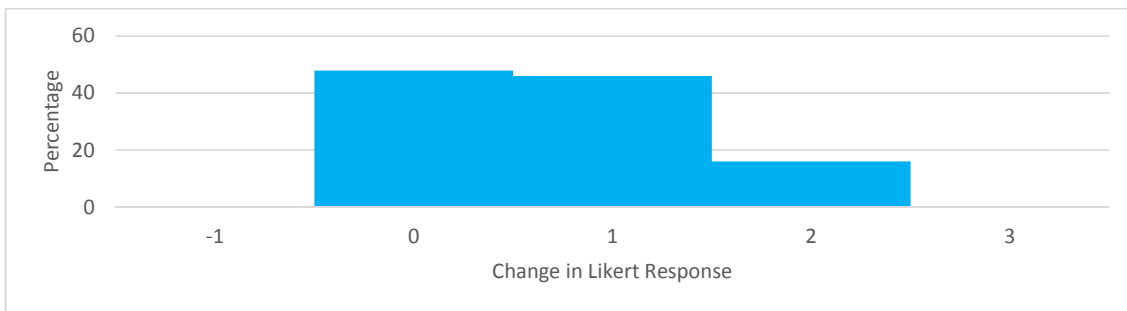


Figure 6: Graph of students' change in confidence in their interview skills after the class.

For Peer Review Only

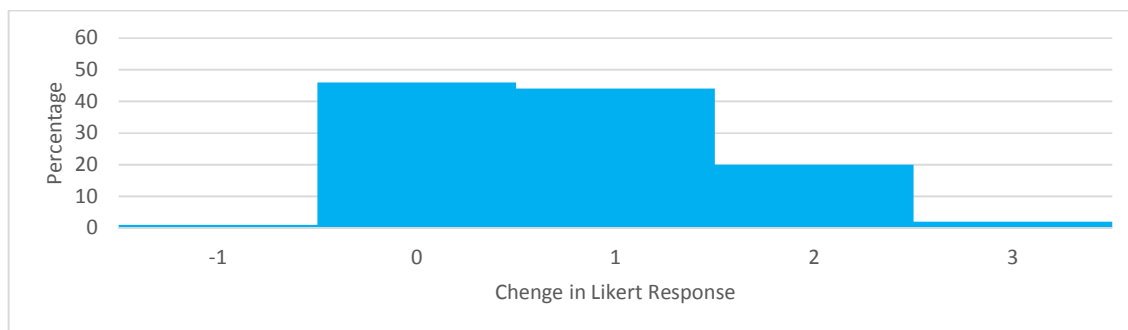


Figure 7: Graph of students' change in confidence in their job seeking skills after the class.

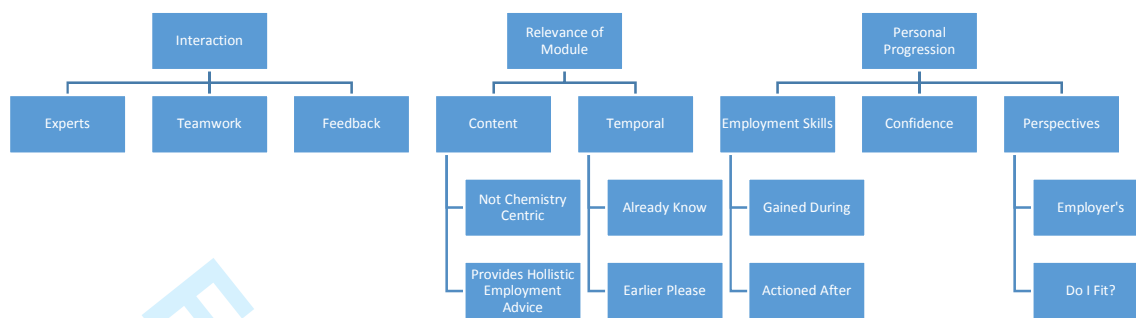


Figure 8: Thematic map derived from analysis of students free-text comments.

Table 1: Summary of all the sessions included in the “Empowering Students by Enhancing Employability Through Personal Marketing Skills” resource pack

Session	Details
1 Baseline Employability	An instructional interactive session on skills recognition using a case study to encourage students to think about whether they are suited to a job and whether the job is suitable for them, plus activities to assist students to identify their baseline skills.
2 CV Writing	Workshop providing information on what a CV is, what should be included and how to improve their CV. After an initial presentation, students evaluate a mock CV and then use the information learnt to improve their own CV.
3 Assessment Centres	An interactive session that includes example activities that are included in assessment centres.
4 Business Culture, Ethics and Self-marketing	An instructional interactive session on business organisations and culture and professional integrity. Students participate in a number of activities to put this into practice. Instruction on a broad overview of marketing concepts and then a series of activities on using these skills to apply these to their personal profile.
5 Psychometric Assessments – Taking the Fear Out of Assessments	An interactive session on psychometric assessments, including both ability and personality assessments. Students then put this training into practice through completing a range of example questions.
6 Developing a Social Media Plan – Focusing on Graduate Job Searching	A review of social marketing opportunities that will also provide students with instruction in good practice when engaged with social media, before focusing on activities that explore the role of social media in finding jobs.
7 Crisis Management – Its Importance and Your Role	Instruction in crisis management and then activities to explore the decisions and actions which need to be followed.
8 Preparing for Interviews	Initial instruction in interview technique, then several generic interview questions that students can use to practise their interview technique in groups, participating as both interviewer and interviewee.

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Table 1: Average Likert Scores for usefulness of each session.

Sessions	Business culture, ethics and personal marketing	Baseline Skills	CV writing	Assessment centres	Psychometric tests	Social media	Crisis management	Interview skills
Average Likert Score	2.76	2.85	3.65	3.38	3.37	2.89	3.02	3.32

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