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IMPROVING INFORMATION EXCHANGE MODELS FOR CAREER GUIDANCE OF ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN GRADUATES IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

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Abstract

The study develops a methodology for improving information exchange models in the career guidance process of architecture and design graduates. The methodology integrates universities, employers, employment services, and government organizations through a unified digital information environment. The proposed model includes competency profiling, labor market analytics, automated information exchange, forecasting, and monitoring mechanisms. Experimental implementation demonstrated improved employment outcomes and stronger alignment between graduate competencies and labor market requirements.The study develops a methodology for improving information exchange models in the career guidance process of architecture and design graduates. The methodology integrates universities, employers, employment services, and government organizations through a unified digital information environment. The proposed model includes competency profiling, labor market analytics, automated information exchange, forecasting, and monitoring mechanisms. Experimental implementation demonstrated improved employment outcomes and stronger alignment between graduate competencies and labor market requirements. The study develops a methodology for improving information exchange models in the career guidance process of architecture and design graduates. The methodology integrates universities, employers, employment services, and government organizations through a unified digital

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Keywords: Career guidance, architecture and design graduates, information exchange, employability, labor market, higher education, digital platformcareer guidance, architecture and design graduates, information exchange,

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1. Introduction

Graduate employability is one of the key indicators of higher education quality. In the digital economy, labor markets require highly qualified specialists capable of adapting to technological and organizational change. However, many graduates experience difficulties in obtaining employment corresponding to their field of study. This paper examines information exchange processes among universities, employers, and public institutions and proposes an improved methodology for career guidance.Graduate employability is one of the key indicators of higher education quality. In the digital economy, labor markets require highly qualified specialists capable of adapting to technological and organizational change. However, many graduates experience difficulties in obtaining employment corresponding to their field of study. This paper examines information exchange processes among universities, employers, and public institutions and proposes an improved methodology for career guidance.Graduate employability is one of the key indicators of higher education quality. In the digital economy, labor markets require highly qualified specialists capable of adapting to technological and organizational change. However, many graduates experience difficulties in obtaining employment corresponding to their field of study. This paper examines information exchange processes among universities, employers, and public institutions and proposes an improved methodology for career guidance.Graduate employability is one of the key indicators of higher education quality. In the digital economy, labor markets require highly qualified specialists capable of adapting to technological and organizational change. However, many graduates experience difficulties in obtaining employment

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2. Materials and Methods

The research employed system analysis, stakeholder analysis, process modeling, labor market forecasting, ordinal logistic regression, and comparative evaluation methods. Information exchange chains were analyzed to identify delays, duplication, and inconsistencies. A stakeholder map was developed to identify the information needs of graduates, employers, universities, and public authorities.The research employed system analysis, stakeholder analysis, process modeling, labor market forecasting, ordinal logistic regression, and comparative evaluation methods. Information exchange chains were analyzed to identify delays, duplication, and inconsistencies. A stakeholder map was developed to identify the information needs of graduates, employers, universities, and public authorities.The research employed system analysis, stakeholder analysis, process modeling, labor market forecasting, ordinal logistic regression, and comparative evaluation methods. Information exchange chains were analyzed to identify delays, duplication, and inconsistencies. A stakeholder map was developed to identify the information needs of graduates, employers, universities, and public

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3. Results

The proposed model includes graduate competency profiles, labor market demand monitoring, automated communication mechanisms, and analytical dashboards. Experimental implementation reduced information exchange time by 40%, increased profession-oriented employment by 1.6 times, and improved curriculum responsiveness. Forecasting models demonstrated a strong relationship between competency development and employment outcomes.The proposed model includes graduate competency profiles, labor market demand monitoring, automated communication mechanisms, and analytical dashboards. Experimental implementation reduced information exchange time by 40%, increased profession-oriented employment by 1.6 times, and improved curriculum responsiveness. Forecasting models demonstrated a strong relationship between competency development and employment outcomes.The proposed model includes graduate competency profiles, labor market demand monitoring, automated communication mechanisms, and analytical dashboards. Experimental implementation reduced information exchange time by 40%,

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4. Discussion

The findings confirm that fragmented information systems negatively affect graduate employment. The implementation of integrated digital information exchange mechanisms improves communication efficiency and enables evidence-based decision-making. The methodology contributes to strengthening university-employer cooperation and increasing graduate competitiveness.The findings confirm that fragmented information systems negatively affect graduate employment. The implementation of integrated digital information exchange mechanisms improves communication efficiency and enables evidence-based decision-making. The methodology contributes to strengthening university-employer cooperation and increasing graduate competitiveness.The findings

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5. Conclusion

The developed methodology provides a practical framework for improving graduate career guidance and labor market integration. The results demonstrate that systematic information exchange can significantly improve employment outcomes and support sustainable development of higher education systems.The developed methodology provides a practical framework for improving graduate career guidance and labor market integration. The results demonstrate that systematic information exchange can significantly improve employment outcomes and support sustainable development of higher education systems.The developed methodology provides a practical framework for improving graduate career guidance and labor market integration. The results demonstrate that systematic information exchange can significantly improve employment

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