



Victoria University of Wellington Graduate Destinations Report: Graduates 1 July 2014 – 30 June 2015

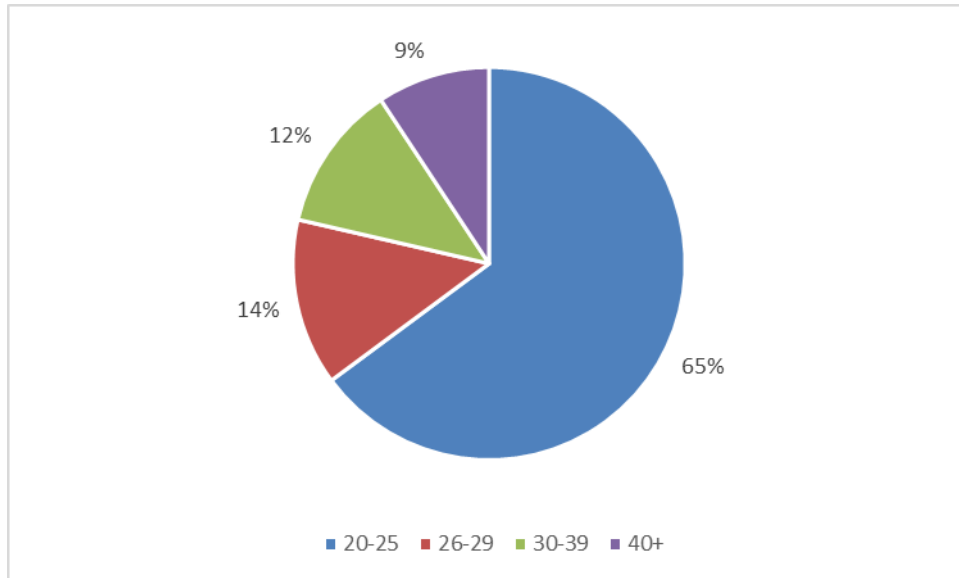
The annual Graduate Destinations Survey reports on the types of employment, further study, volunteer work or job searching our graduates are involved in after completing their studies. These statistics are of the employment destinations of students who graduated between July 2014 and June 2015. Job titles and types of employment of these graduates can be viewed at: http://www.victoria.ac.nz/st_services/careers/resources/degree_options/graduate_destinations/index.aspx. Results are broken down by subject area and level of qualification and have been edited to give a guide to the range of possible employment options.

This Graduate Destinations Report Summary is intended to give a snapshot of the responses from participants in the surveys about graduate destinations. It is not intended to give an accurate statistical report of graduates in general, as the breakdown of respondents who volunteered to complete the survey does not reflect the overall picture of graduates in terms of gender, however does for qualification type.

A total of 4874 valid emails were sent and 1753 responses were received – a response rate of 36%.

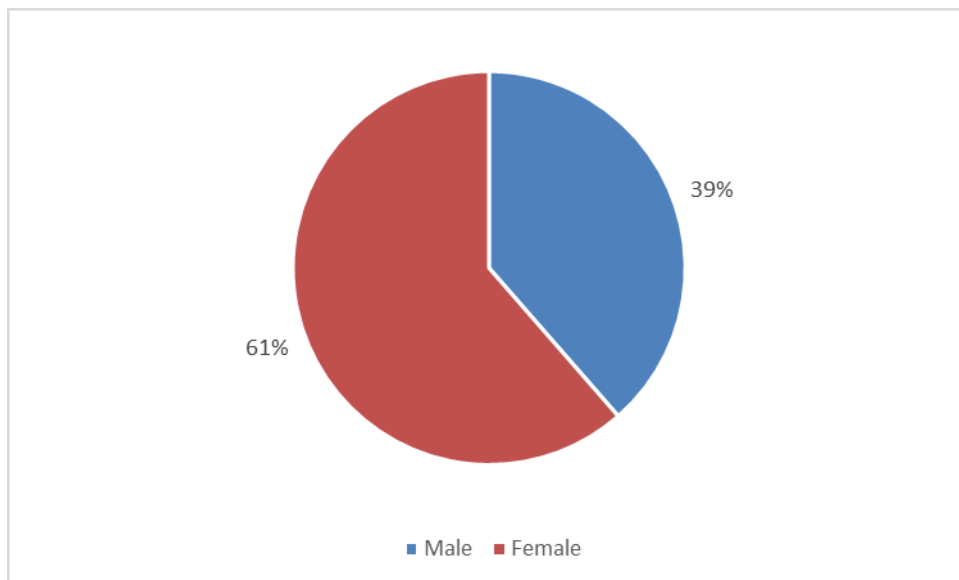
Demographics

Figure 1 – Age



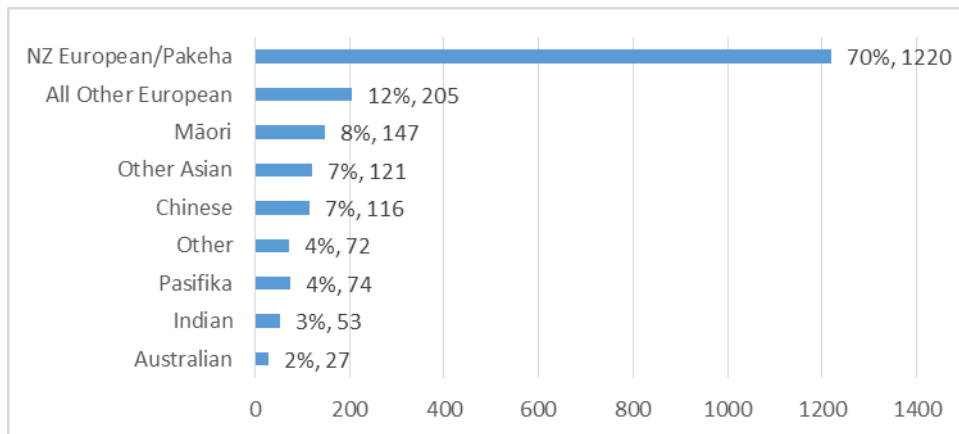
- The majority of respondents are under 25 years old.
- 79% of all graduates from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 are under 30 years old.
- 9% of respondents are 40 years of age or older.

Figure 2 – Gender



- There are more female respondents compared to male respondents (61% versus 39%) amongst the survey respondents.
- In comparison, 64% of all graduates from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 were female.

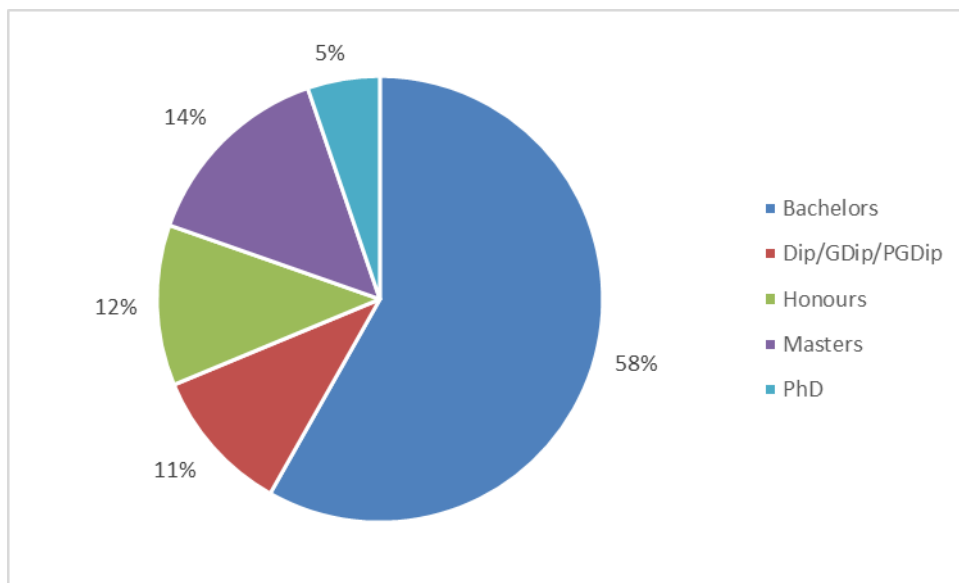
Figure 3 – Ethnicity



Note: As multiple ethnicities could be selected, percentages do not total to 100%

- The majority of respondents identify as NZ European or other European.

Figure 4 – Highest qualification

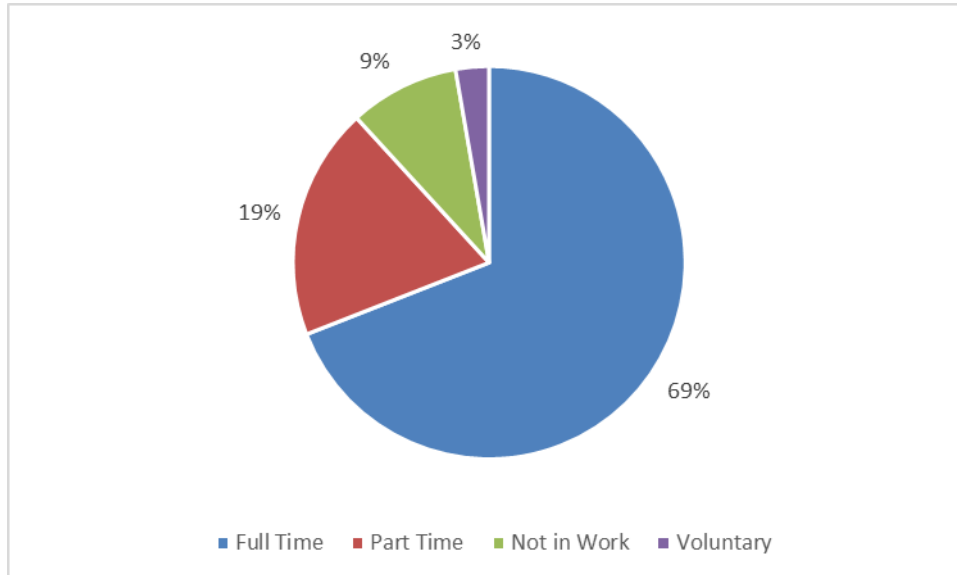


- 58% of respondents graduated with a Bachelors degree as their highest qualification.
- 11.7% of respondents had completed more than one qualification.
- 11% of respondents graduated with either a Diploma, Graduate Diploma or Post Graduate Diploma as their highest qualification.
- 31% of respondents had a post-graduate qualification that was either an Honours degree, Master’s degree or a PhD.

Employment Status and Study Situation

Employment Status

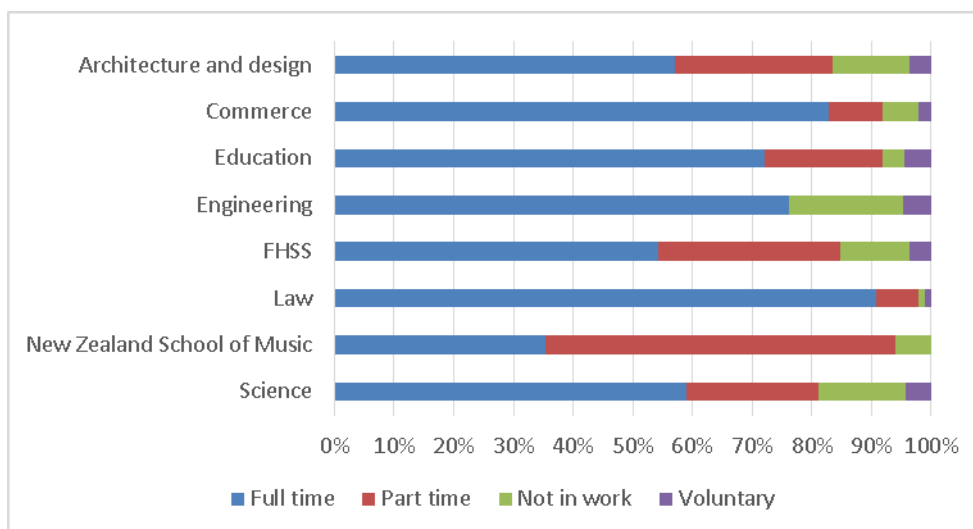
Figure 5 – Employment status of respondents



Note: Full time employment is defined as working 35 hours a week or more. Previous reports define full time employment as working 30 hours a week or more.

- 88% of respondents were in employment since completing the qualification. This is up from 86% in the previous report.
- 12% were not in paid work although 3% were in voluntary work. This is down from 14% in the previous report.

Figure 6 – Employment status by faculty (note respondents can be in more than one faculty)



- More than 76% of respondents were in either full-time or part-time employment, across all faculties.

- Law had the highest proportion of respondents in full time work.
- Respondents from the New Zealand School of Music were most likely to be in part time work compared to respondents from the other faculties.

Table 1 - Full time employees who worked more than one job since graduating with current qualification

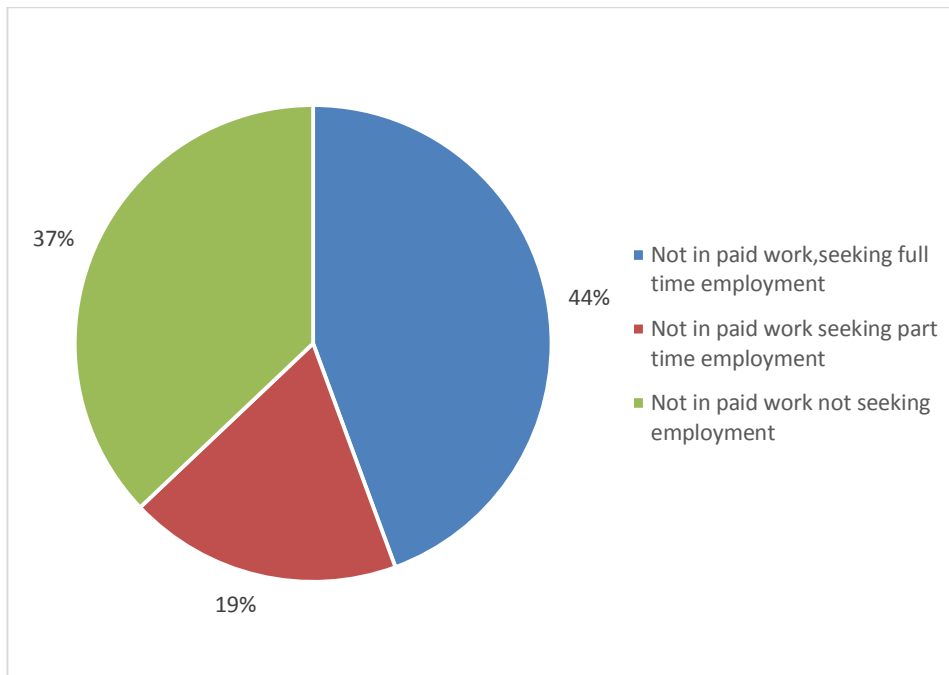
	Yes	%	No	%	Total
Architecture and Design	38	51%	37	49%	75
Commerce	111	37%	188	63%	299
Education	23	30%	54	70%	77
Engineering	4	31%	9	69%	13
Humanities and Social Sciences	135	49%	138	51%	273
Law	35	40%	53	60%	88
NZSM	0	0%	4	100%	4
Science	70	40%	103	60%	173
Total	416	42%	586	58%	1002

Table 2 - Part time employees who worked more than one job since graduating with current qualification

	Yes	%	No	%	Total
Architecture and Design	15	43%	20	57%	35
Commerce	7	25%	21	75%	28
Education	10	56%	8	44%	18
Engineering	0	0%	0	0%	0
Humanities and Social Sciences	69	48%	76	52%	145
Law	6	86%	1	14%	7
NZSM	7	88%	1	13%	8
Science	33	53%	29	47%	62
Total	147	49%	156	51%	303

- In general, part-time employees were more likely to have worked more than one job compared to full-time employees (49% versus 42%).
- Respondents from the New Zealand School of Music and Faculties of Engineering and Education were least likely to have worked more than one job if full time employed, compared to respondents from the other faculties, whilst the Commerce Faculty had the highest proportion of part timers with one job (75%).
- Graduates from the New Zealand School of Music were more likely to be in part time employment and to have had more than one part time job.

Figure 7 – Employment intentions of respondents not in paid work



- Of those who were not in paid work but were seeking work, there were more than twice as many respondents who were seeking full-time employment compared to those who were seeking part-time employment
- 37% of those not in paid work were not seeking work.

Voluntary Work

224 (12.7%) respondents reported being involved in voluntary work; 217 of whom provided the number of voluntary jobs they had.

Number of voluntary jobs	Number of respondents
One	175
Two	34
Three	8

Of the respondents who recorded their weekly hours the total number of hours worked per week was 1378.5. Valued at the minimum wage of \$15.25 this equates to \$21,022 per week; \$1,093,150 per annum of contribution to society.

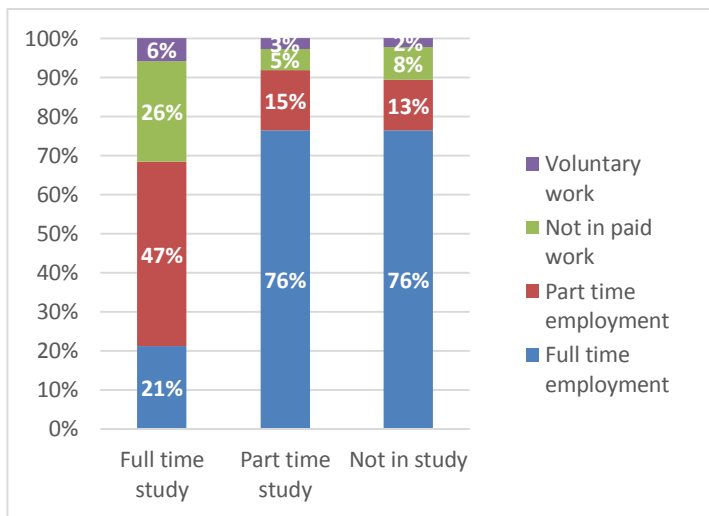
Study destinations

Table 3 - Study destinations by highest qualification

	Full Time Study	Part Time Study	Total % in Further Study	Not in Further Study	Total % not in further Study	Grand Total
Bachelors	232	57	34%	571	66%	860
Dip/Gdip/PGDip	26	16	23%	137	77%	179
Honours	56	12	40%	104	60%	172
Masters	24	21	19%	198	81%	243
PhD	4	2	9%	62	91%	68
Grand Total	342	108	30%	1072	70%	1522

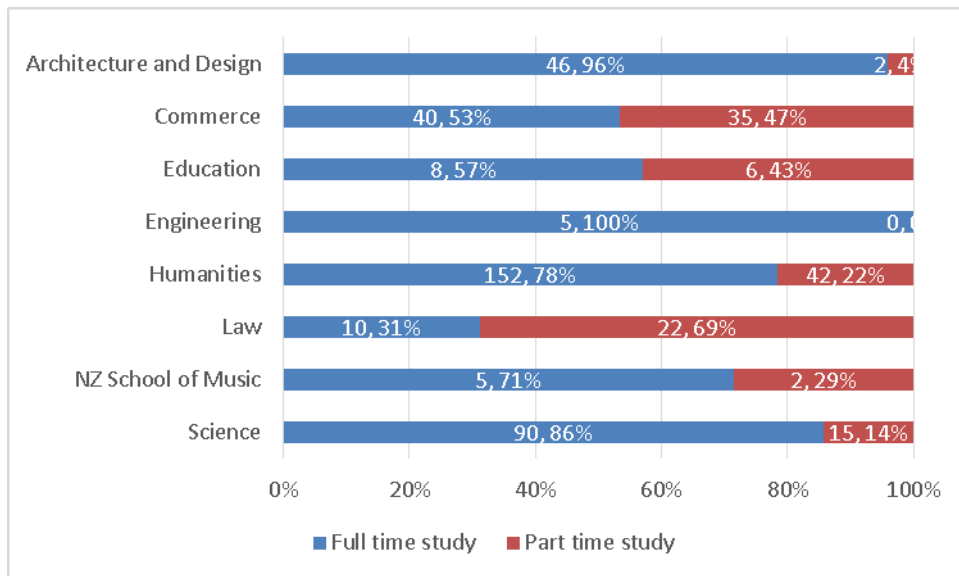
- Respondents who completed an Honours degree were most likely to do further study; second were respondents who earned a Bachelors degree.
- Respondents who were in further study and completed either a Bachelors or Honours degree were most likely to be enrolled in full-time study, compared to other degrees.
- There were 4% fewer graduates in further study compared to the previous report.

Figure 8 – Study situation by employment status of respondents



- 68% of those in full-time study were in full or part-time employment. This is similar to the previous report however the proportion of full time work has increased from 12% to 21%.
- 91% of those in part-time study were in full or part-time employment.
- 89% of those not currently studying were in full or part-time employment.

Figure 9 - Study situation by faculty¹

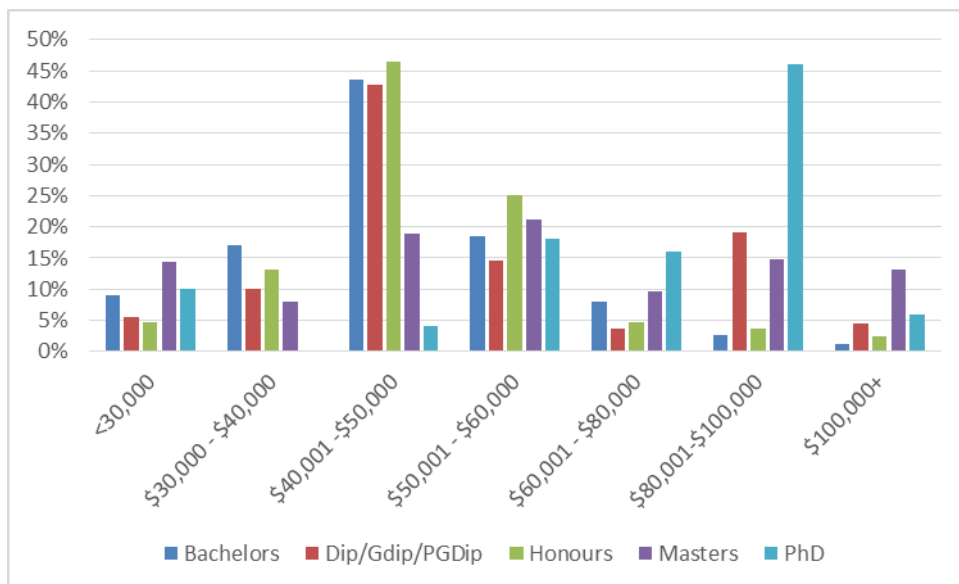


- Respondents from the Faculty of Law were most likely to be enrolled in part-time study. This is most likely due to the completion of professional legal studies.

Income

Income by qualification

Figure 10 - Income by highest qualification (full-time employees only)



- Respondents with a Bachelors, Diploma or an Honours degree were most likely to earn $\$40,001$ to $\$50,000$.
- In the top salary range ($\$100,000+$) the highest proportion were Masters holders.

¹ Note that some respondents will be counted more than once as they have more than one degree

- Almost two-thirds of PhD holders earned above \$60,000. PhD holders were more likely to earn a higher salary compared to holders of other degrees.
- Those with PhDs who earn less than \$30,000 all reside outside of New Zealand where exchange rates may have affected their comparative earning power.

Income by Gender

Figure 11 - Income by Highest Qualification for Female Full Time Earners

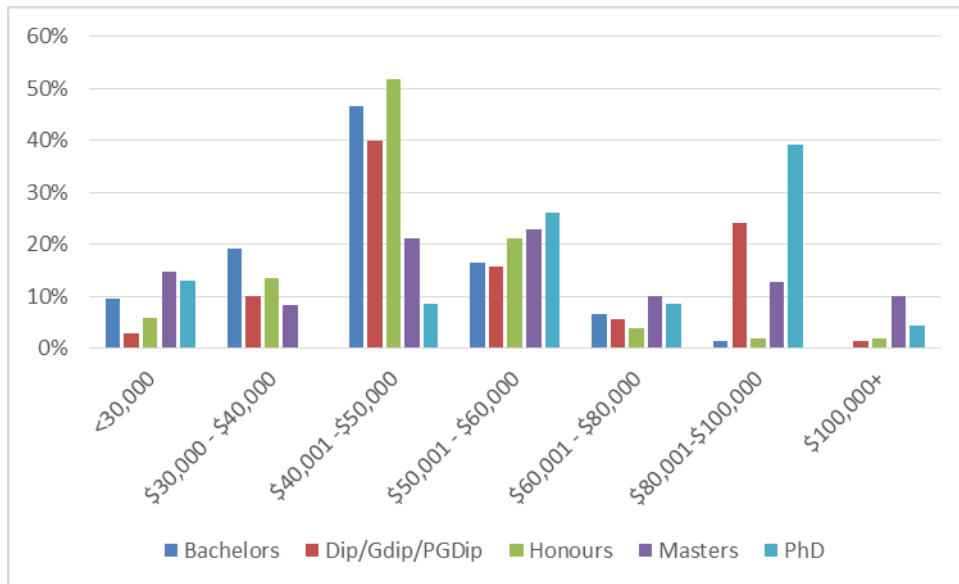
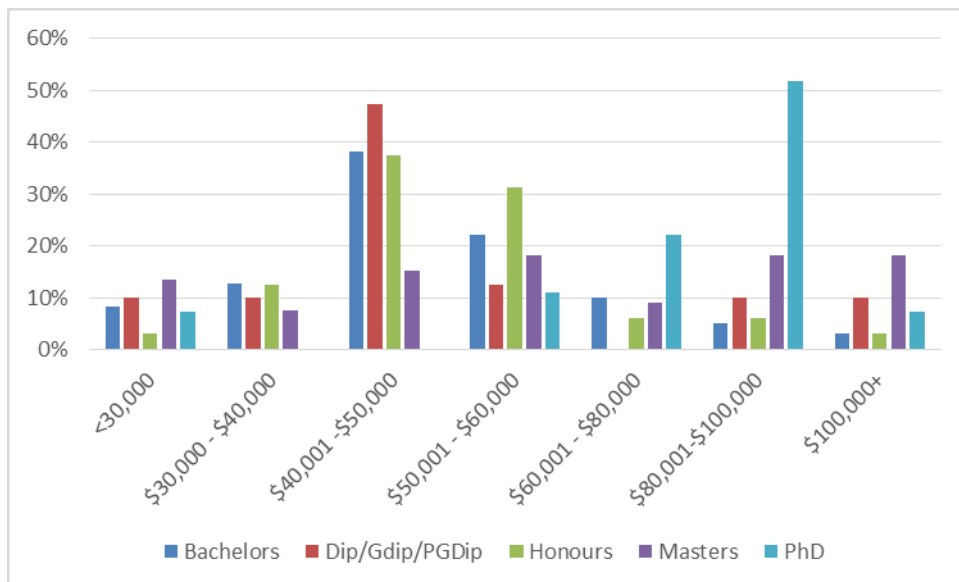


Figure 12 - Income by Highest Qualification for Male Full Time Earners



- A higher proportion of males in full time employment had salaries above \$80,000. Conversely a slightly higher proportion of females have salaries below \$50,000
- A higher proportion of males with diplomas had salaries in the \$40,001 to \$50,000 range while a higher proportion of females with diplomas were in the \$80,000 to \$100,000 range.

- For PhD graduates a high proportion of males had salaries between \$60,000 and \$80,000 although the actual number was relatively small. Female PhD graduates had a flatter distribution of salaries.

Income by Experience

Figure 13 - Income by highest qualification for respondents who were previously employed

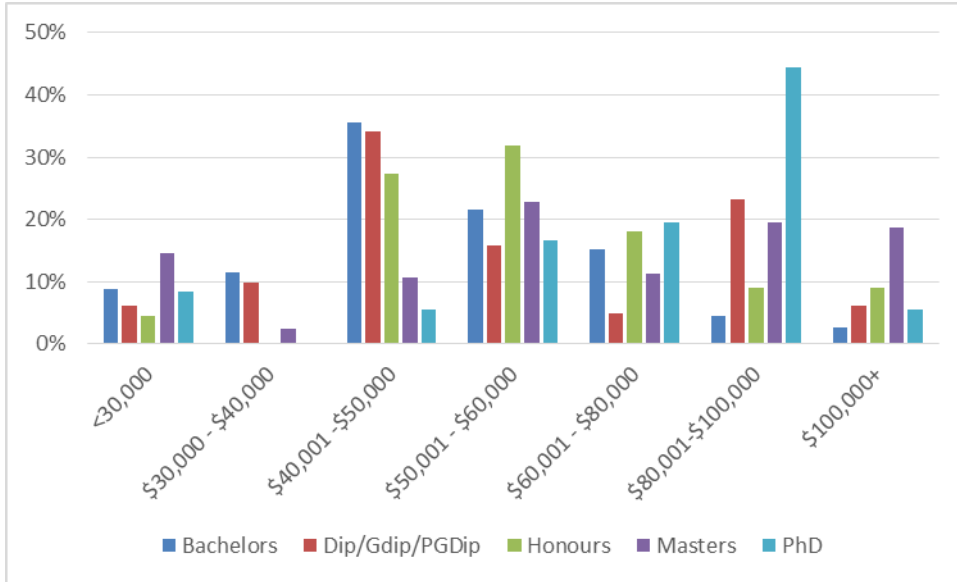
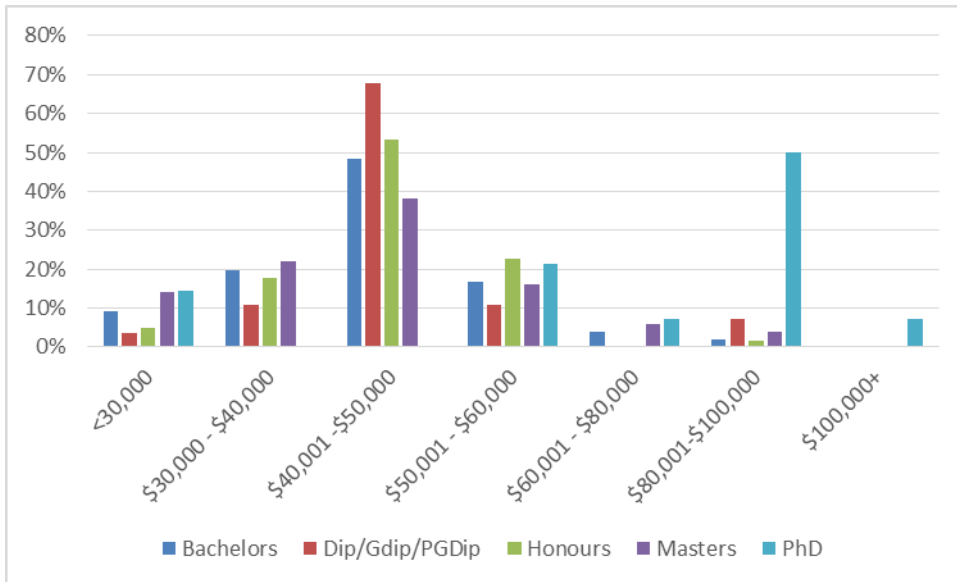


Figure 14 - Income by highest qualification for respondents who were not previously employed (first job)



- Across all degrees, respondents with work experience tend to earn more compared to respondents without work experience.