

Victoria University of Wellington Graduate Destinations Report: Graduates 1 July 2016 – 30 June 2017

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 2016 and June 2017. 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.

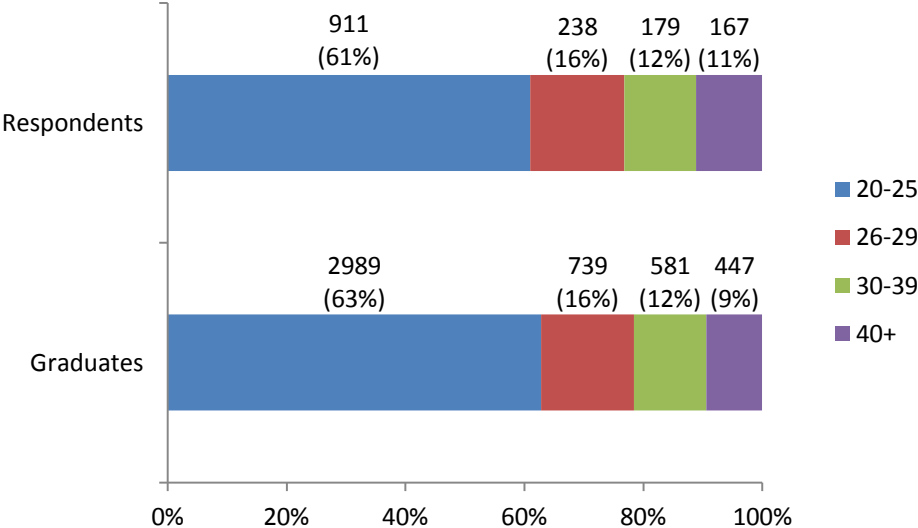
This Graduate Destinations Report Summary is intended to give a snapshot of the responses from participants in the surveys about graduate destinations. It is not intended to give an accurate statistical report of graduates in general, as the breakdown of respondents who volunteered to complete the survey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

A total of 4736 valid emails were sent and 1495 responses were received – a response rate of 32%.

1. Graduates and Survey Respondents

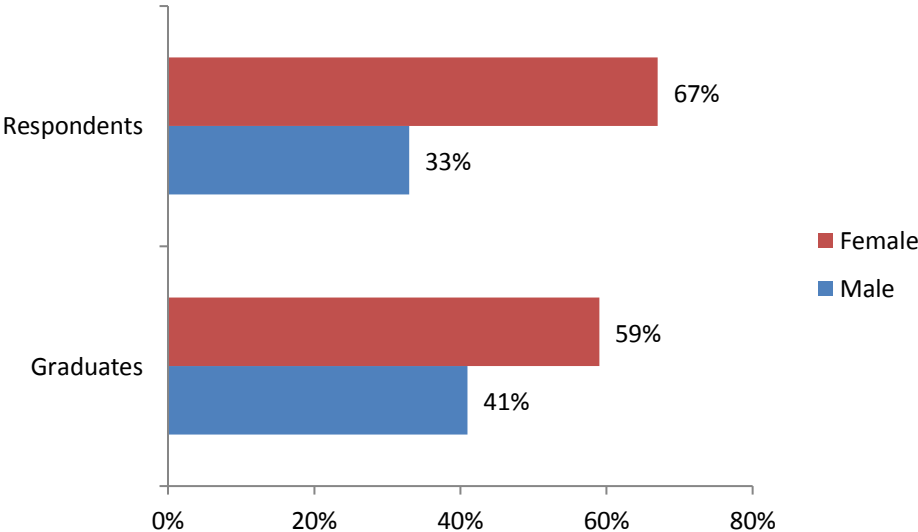
From July 2016 to June 2017, 4736 students graduated from Victoria University. 1495 of them responded to the graduate destinations survey, which provided a response rate of 32%. Overall, the survey respondents were representative of the graduating cohort.

Figure 1.1. Graduates and respondents by age



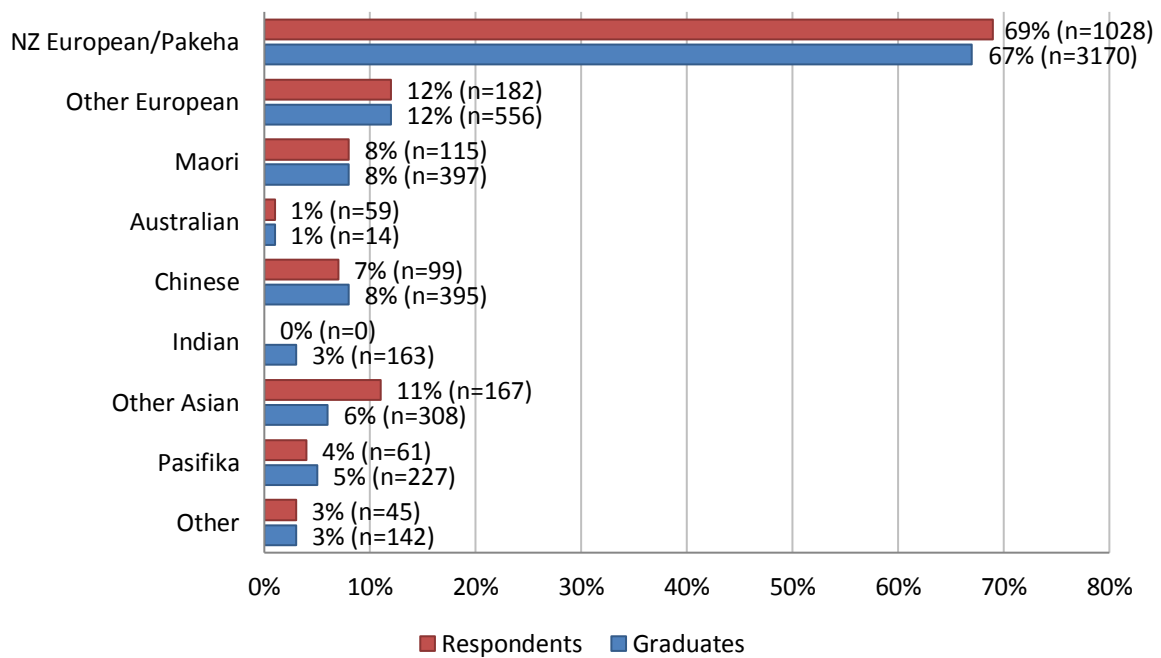
- More than 60% of graduates and respondents are under 25 years old.
- Over 75% of all graduates and survey respondents are under 30 years old.
- 12% of respondents are 30-39 years old, and 11% are over 40 years old, which is compatible with the age groups in the graduate population (12% and 9%, respectively).

Figure 1.2. Graduates and respondents by gender



- The majority of graduates are female, which is reflected in the survey results.
- Female respondents were slightly overrepresented and male respondents slightly underrepresented compared to the graduate population.

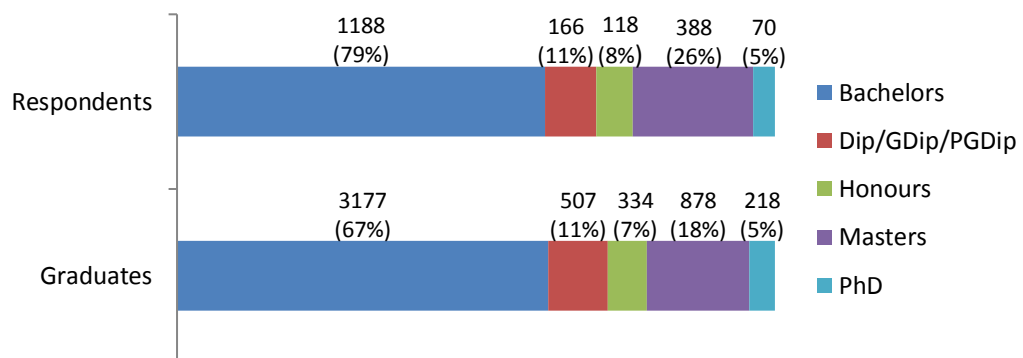
Figure 1.3. Graduates and respondents by ethnicity



Note: The percentages do not total to 100% because multiple ethnicities could be selected

- A higher proportion of respondents identified as New Zealand European/Pakeha, other European and other Asian, compared to the graduate population.
- Chinese graduates were underrepresented in the survey results, Indian graduates were not represented.
- Overall, the respondents were representative of the graduate cohort in terms of ethnicity.

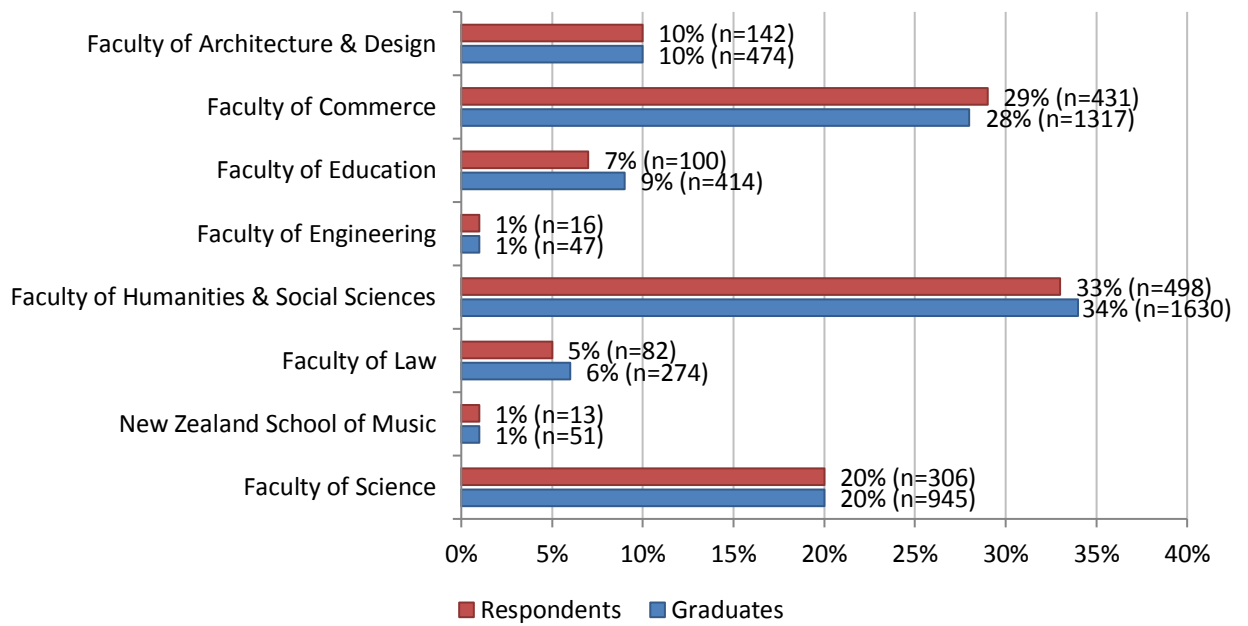
Figure 1.4. Graduates and respondents by qualification



Note: The percentages do not total to 100% because some students (8.1% of all graduates) completed more than one qualification

- In terms of qualification earned, respondents were representative of the graduate population, although Bachelors and Masters degrees were slightly over-represented in the survey results.
- The majority of students graduated with a Bachelors degree.
- Over 25% of graduates (and over 30% of respondents, respectively) acquired postgraduate qualification, i.e. Honours, Masters or PhD degrees.

Figure 1.5. Graduates and respondents by faculty

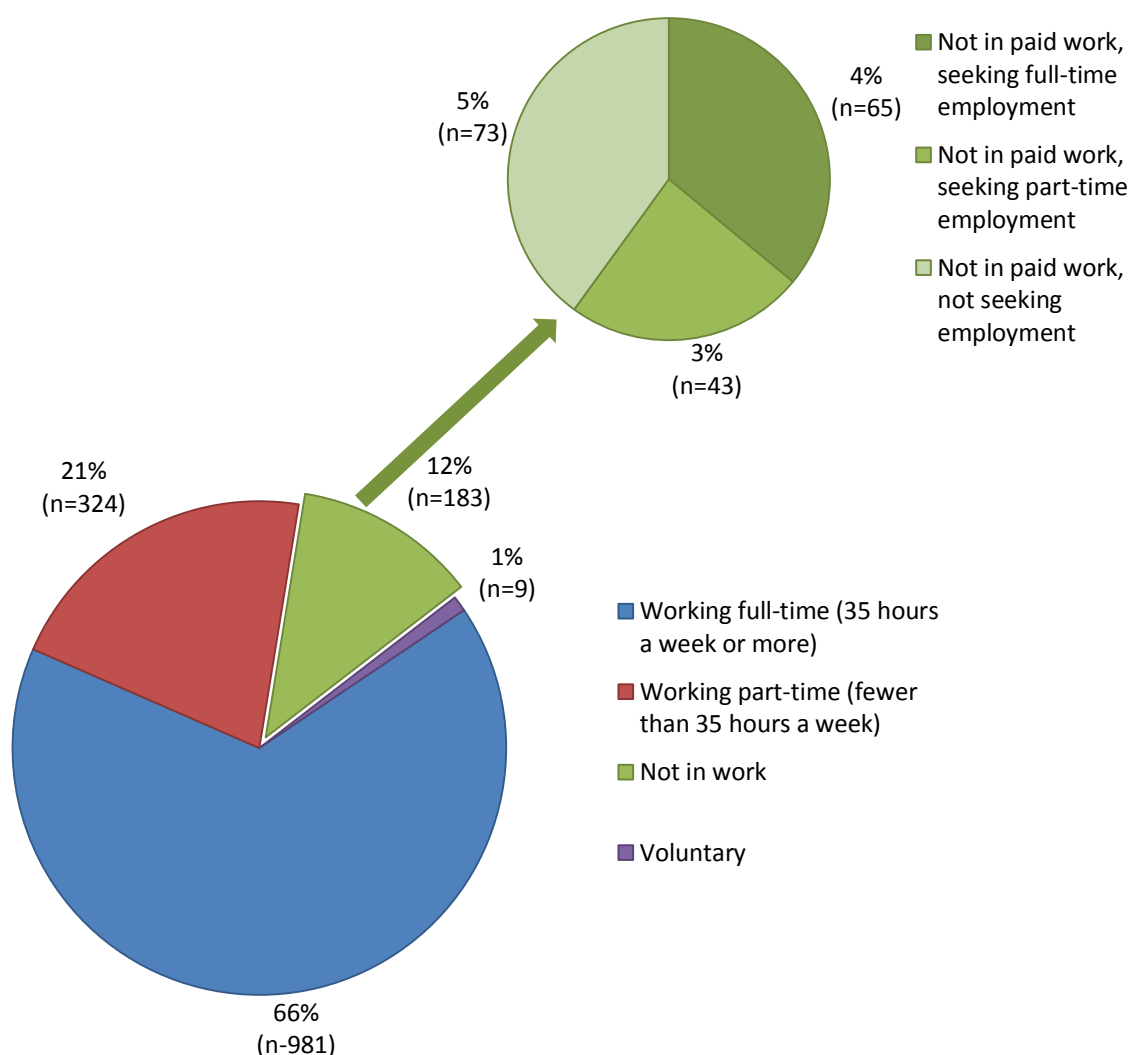


Note: The percentages do not total to 100% because some graduates have more than one degree

- There was slightly higher proportion of respondents in the Faculties of Science and Commerce, compared to the graduate population; in contrast, lower proportion of respondents graduated from the Faculties of Law, Humanities and Social Sciences and Education.
- In terms of graduating faculty, the respondents were representative of the graduate population.

2. Employment Status

Figure 2.1 Employment status (n=1488)



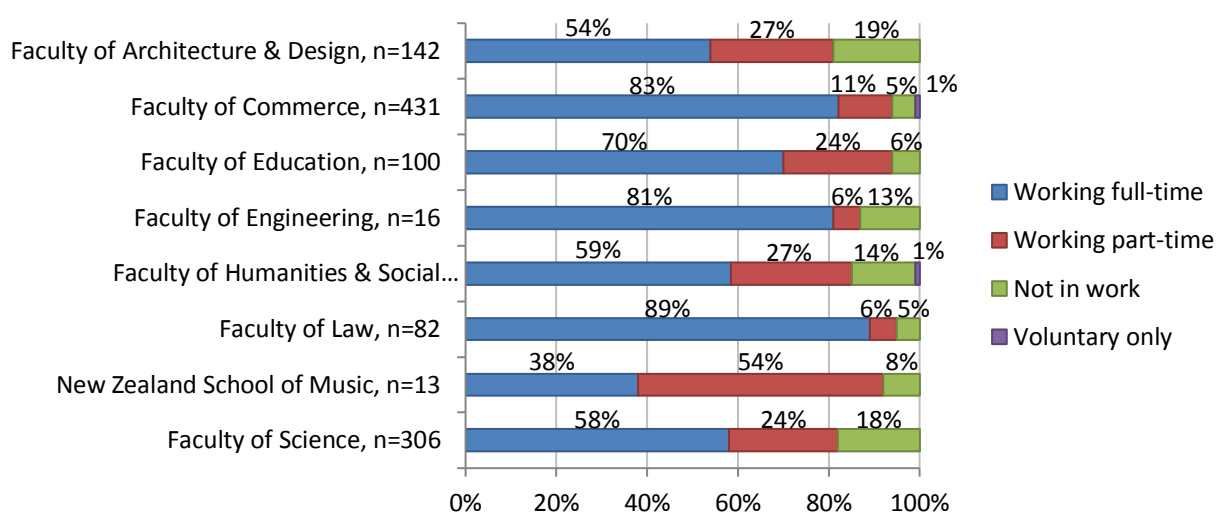
- 87% of those who reported their employment status were in paid employment since completing their qualification, which is up from 86% in the previous report.
- 7% reported to be seeking employment.

Table 2.1. Employment intentions of respondents in paid work (n=1219)

Employment status	Working full-time	Working part-time	Total
Employed, seeking full-time employment	198 (22%)	132 (41%)	330 (27%)
Employed, seeking part-time employment	15 (2%)	55 (17%)	70 (6%)
Employed, not seeking employment	685 (76%)	134 (42%)	819 (67%)
Total	898 (100%)	321 (100%)	1219 (100%)

- Less than half of respondents in paid work (33%) were seeking either full-time or part-time employment.
- Those who were employed full-time, were less likely to seek employment than those working part-time, 76% of the respondents who worked full time reported not to be seeking further employment.

Figure 2.2. Employment status by faculty (n=1588)



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

- The Faculty of Law had the highest proportion of respondents in full-time work (89%).
- Over 75% of respondents from Faculties of Commerce, Engineering worked full-time.
- 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 2.2. Full-time employees who had more than one job since graduating with current qualification

Faculty	Yes	%	No	%	Total
Architecture & Design	28	36%	47	61%	77
Commerce	106	35%	194	65%	300
Education	24	34%	46	66%	70
Engineering	3	25%	9	75%	12
Humanities & Social Sciences	113	42%	159	58%	272
Law	14	23%	48	77%	62
New Zealand School of Music	1	20%	4	80%	5
Science	71	42%	100	58%	171
Total	360	37%	607	63%	969

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

- Respondents from the Faculties of Engineering, Law and New Zealand School of Music were least likely to have had more than one job if employed full-time, compared to respondents from other faculties.
- The greatest proportion of full-time employees having worked more than one job (42%) is among respondents from the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences.

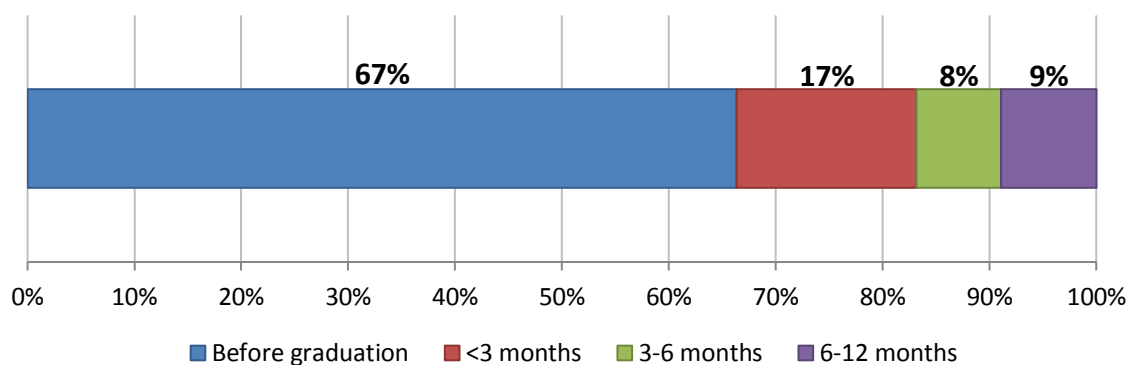
Table 2.3. Part-time employees who had more than one job since graduating with current qualification

Faculty	Yes	%	No	%	Total
Architecture & Design	20	53%	18	47%	38
Commerce	20	39%	31	61%	51
Education	9	38%	15	62%	24
Engineering	0	0%	1	100%	1
Humanities & Social Sciences	76	58%	56	42%	132
Law	3	60%	2	40%	5
New Zealand School of Music	5	71%	2	29%	7
Science	36	51%	34	49%	70
Total	164	51%	156	49%	320

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

- In general, part-time employees were more likely to have had more than one job compared to full-time employees (51% versus 37%).
- Among those working part-time, respondents from the faculties of Humanities and Social Sciences, Law and New Zealand School of Music were more likely to have had more than one job.
- Respondents 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, compared to other faculties.

Figure 2.3. Time to first full-time job (n=424)



- Of graduates who were employed in their first full-time job, 84% were employed within 3 months of graduation, with 67% employed before graduation.

Figure 2.2 Voluntary work (n=1287)

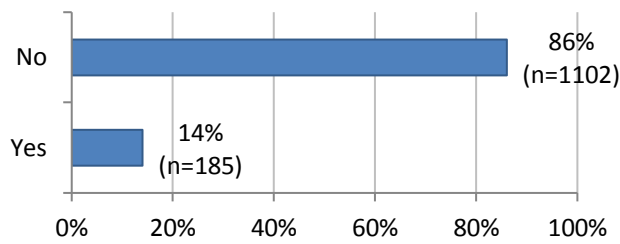
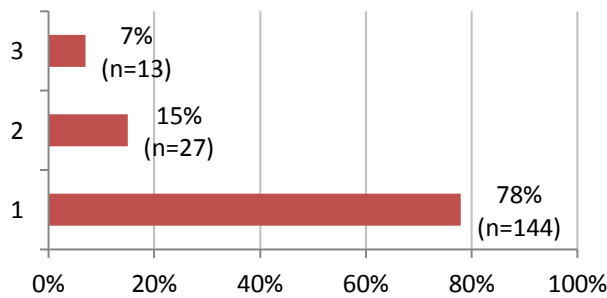


Figure 2.3 Number of voluntary jobs (n=184)



- Of those who reported their volunteer status, 14% were in voluntary work, which is up from 12% in the previous report.
- Of the 184 respondents who provided the number of their voluntary jobs, 22% have more than one voluntary job.

Table 2.4. Employment status and voluntary work

Employment status		Working full-time	Working part-time	Not in paid work	Total
Volunteer work	Yes	88 (11%)	64 (23%)	33 (18%)	185 (14%)
	No	743 (89%)	209 (77%)	149 (82%)	1101 (86%)
Total		831 (100%)	273 (100%)	182 (100%)	1286 (100%)

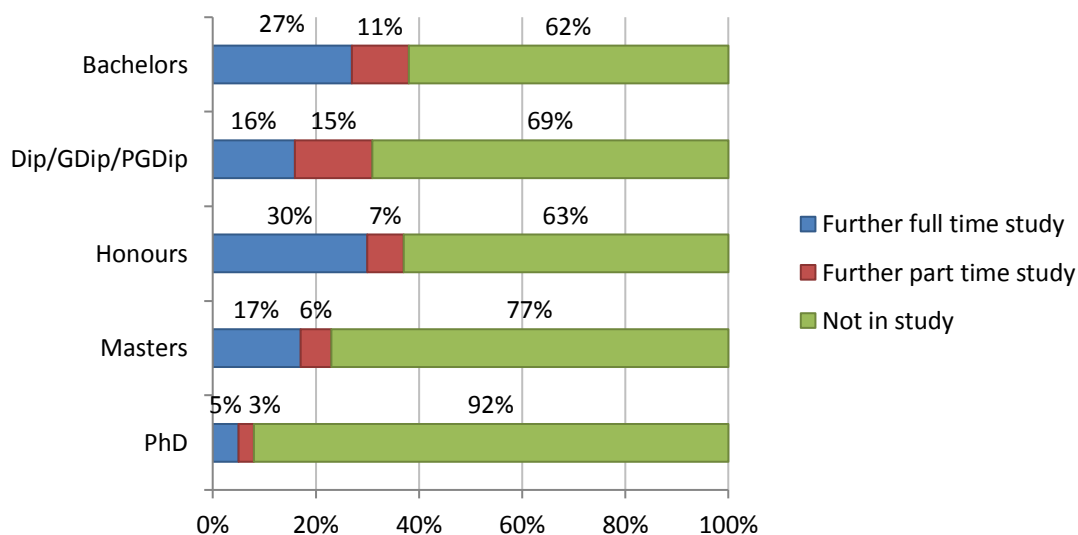
- The respondents who worked part-time were most likely to also be involved in voluntary work; the respondents who worked full-time were least likely to do voluntary work.
- 33 respondents (1% of the total number) were involved in voluntary work only.

3. Study Destinations

Table 3.1. Study destinations by qualification (n=1802)

Degree	Further full time study	Further part time study	Total % in study	Not in study	% not in study	Total
Bachelors	291	118	38%	681	62%	1090
Dip/GDip/PGDip	25	24	31%	110	69%	159
Honours	33	8	37%	71	63%	112
Masters	65	21	23%	291	77%	377
PhD	3	2	8%	59	92%	64
Total	417	173	33%	1212	67%	1802

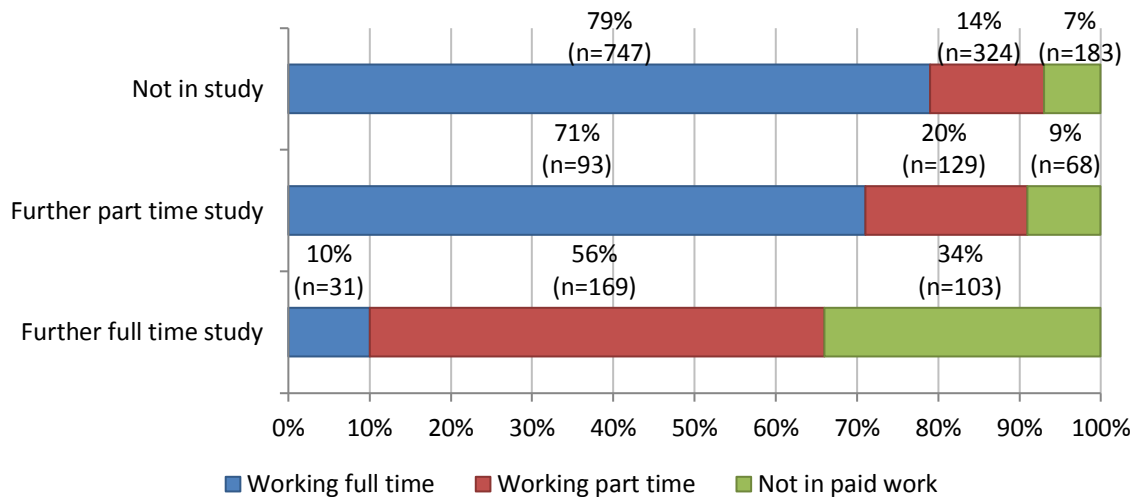
Figure 3.1. Study destinations by qualification (n=1802)



Note: some respondents will be counted more than once because they completed more than one degree

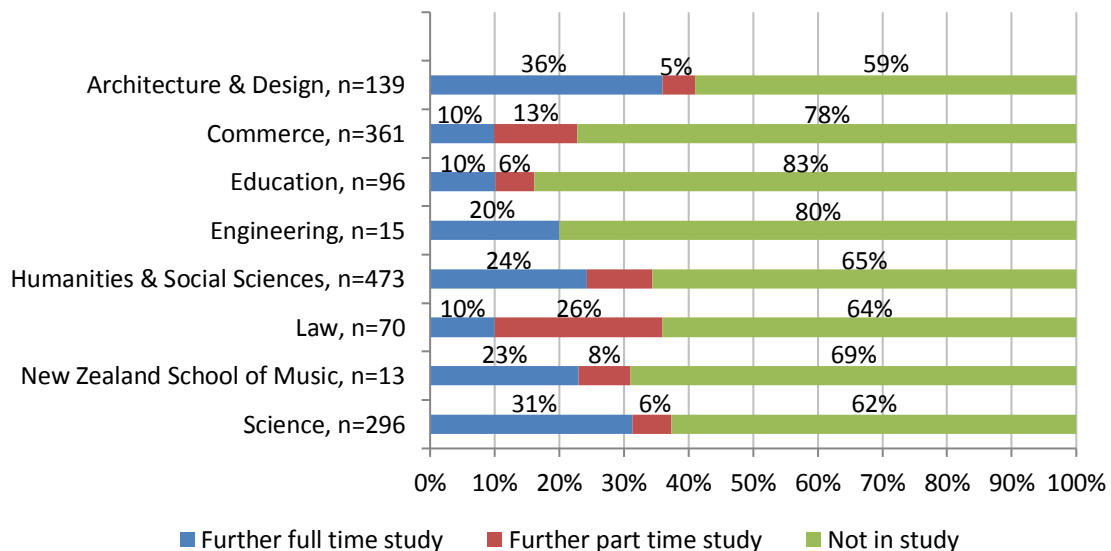
- 33% of all respondents who reported their study destinations did further study, which is up 2% compared to the previous report.
- The majority of respondents did not study after their graduation; those who did further study were more likely to study full-time than part-time.
- Respondents who graduated with a diploma, graduate, or postgraduate diploma, were most likely to do further study, followed by respondents who completed a Bachelors degree; respondents who graduated with a PhD were least likely to do further study.

Figure 3.2. Study destinations by employment status (n=1378)



- 66% of respondents in full-time study also worked either full-time or part-time, which is down 1%, compared to the previous report; the proportion of those in full-time work and full-time study has decreased from 12% to 10%.
- Those respondents who were in full-time employment were least likely to be in further study.

Figure 3.3. Study destinations by faculty (n=1463)

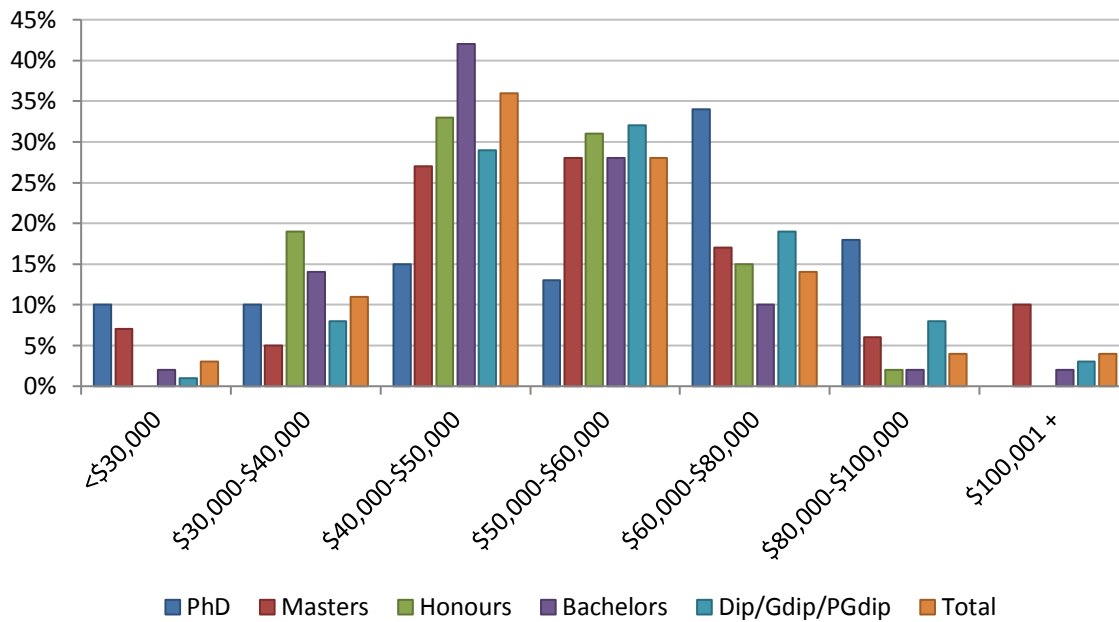


Note: some respondents will be counted more than once as they have more than one degree

- Respondents from the Faculties of Architecture and Design were most likely to be enrolled in full-time study, followed by respondents from the Faculties of Science; these results are similar to the previous report.
- Respondents from the Faculty of Law were most likely to be enrolled in part-time study, which is likely due to the completion of professional legal studies.

4. Income

Figure 4.1. Income of full-time earners by highest qualification (n=785)



- The majority of respondents working full-time (64%) reported salaries between \$40,000 and \$60,000.
- Respondents with Bachelors or Honours degrees most commonly reported salaries between \$40,000 and \$50,000.
- Respondents with a Masters degree most commonly reported salaries between \$50,000 and \$60,000.
- Salaries over \$60,000 were more common between those who graduated with Masters or PhD degrees, compared to other respondents; however, no respondents with PhD reported salaries over \$100,000.
- Those with PhDs who earn less than \$30,000 reside outside New Zealand where exchange rates may have affected their comparative earning power.

Income by gender

Figure 4.2. Income of female full-time earners by highest qualification (n=507)

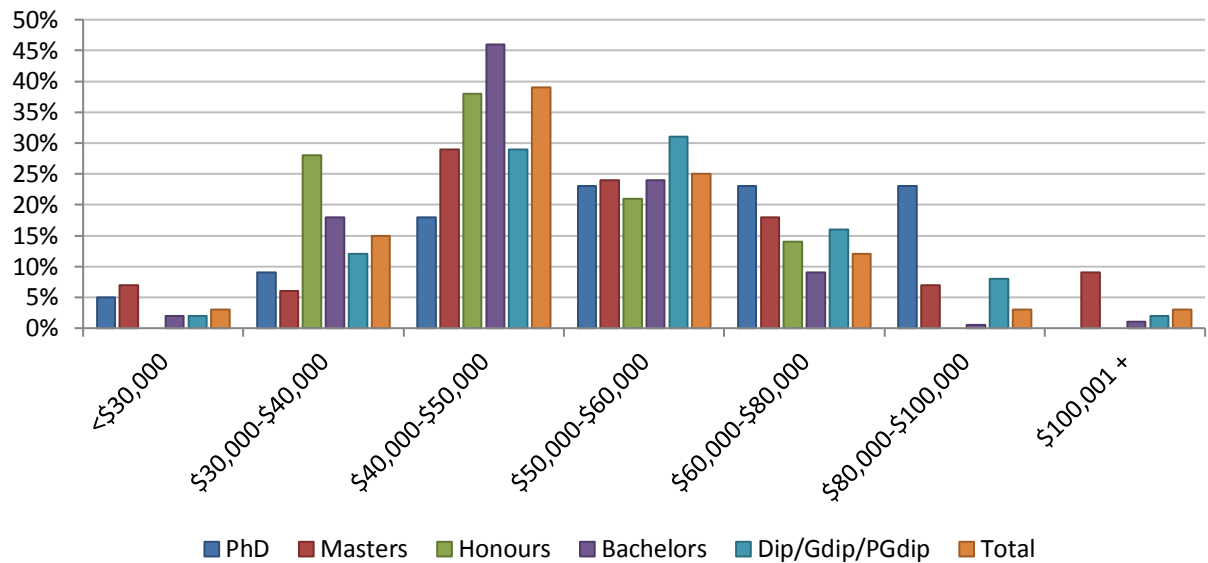
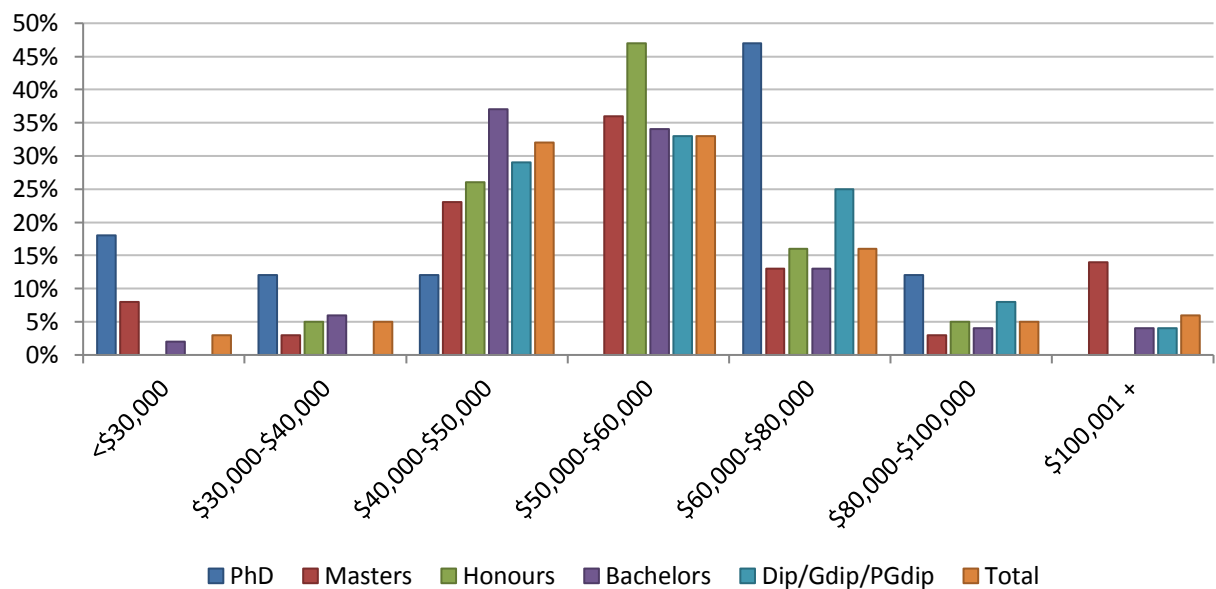


Figure 4.3. Income of male full-time earners by highest qualification (n=278)



- A higher proportion of males in full-time employment reported salaries above \$50,000; conversely, a higher proportion of females reported salaries below \$50,000.
- A higher proportion of females with postgraduate degrees (Masters and PhD) reported salaries over \$80,000, compared to males with similar degrees.

Income by experience

Figure 4.4. First full-time job income by highest qualification (n=411)

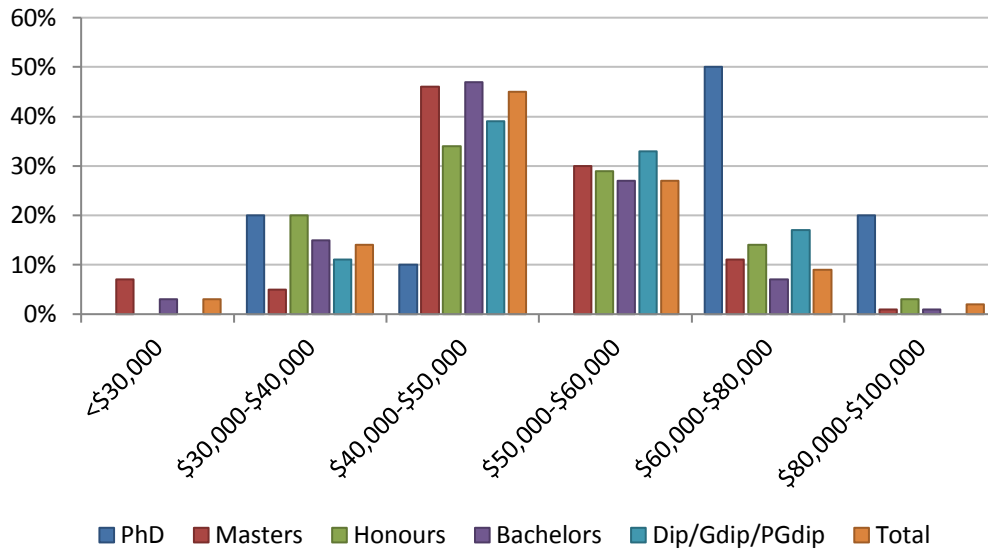
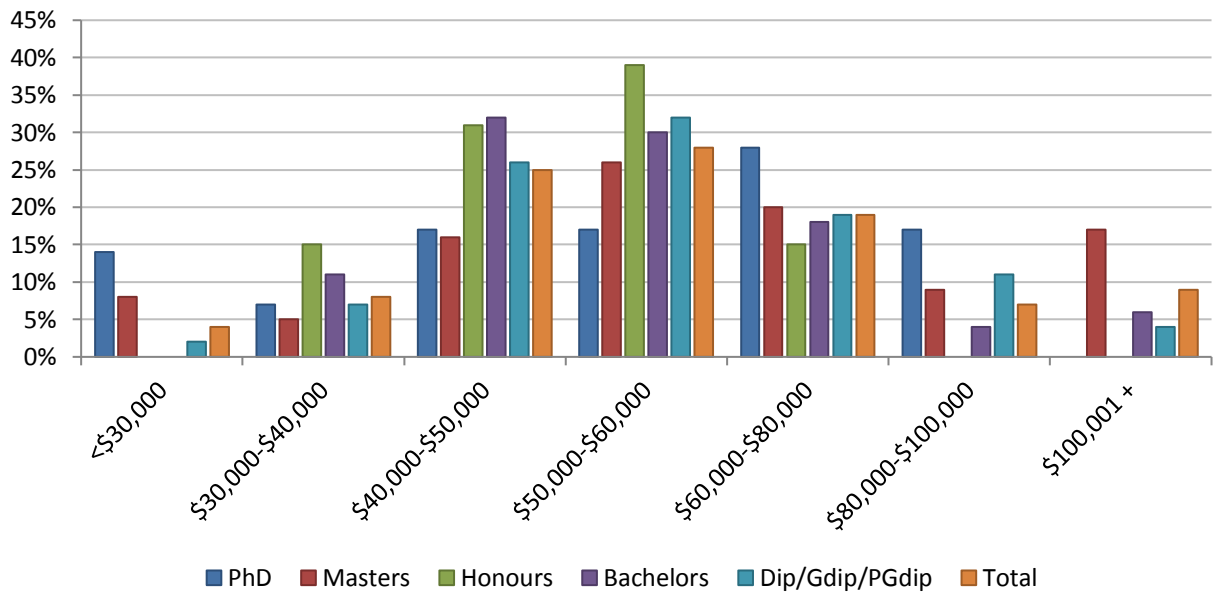


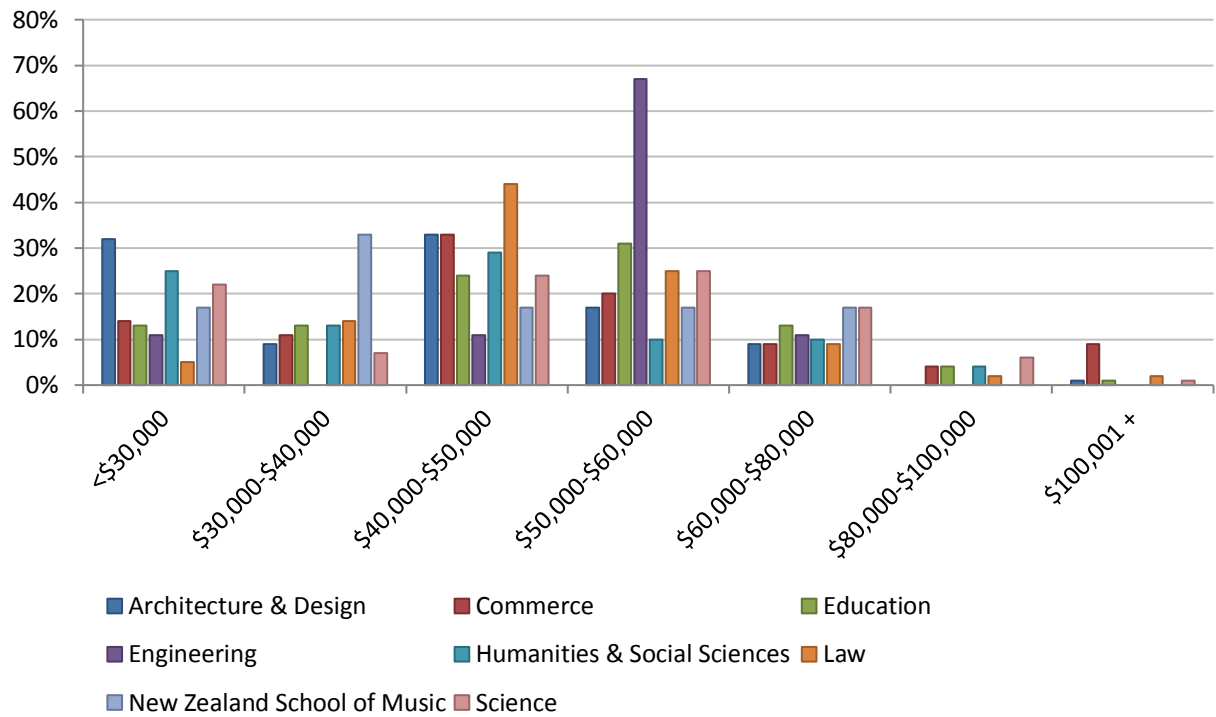
Figure 4.5. Experienced graduates income by highest qualification (n=363)



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

Income by faculty

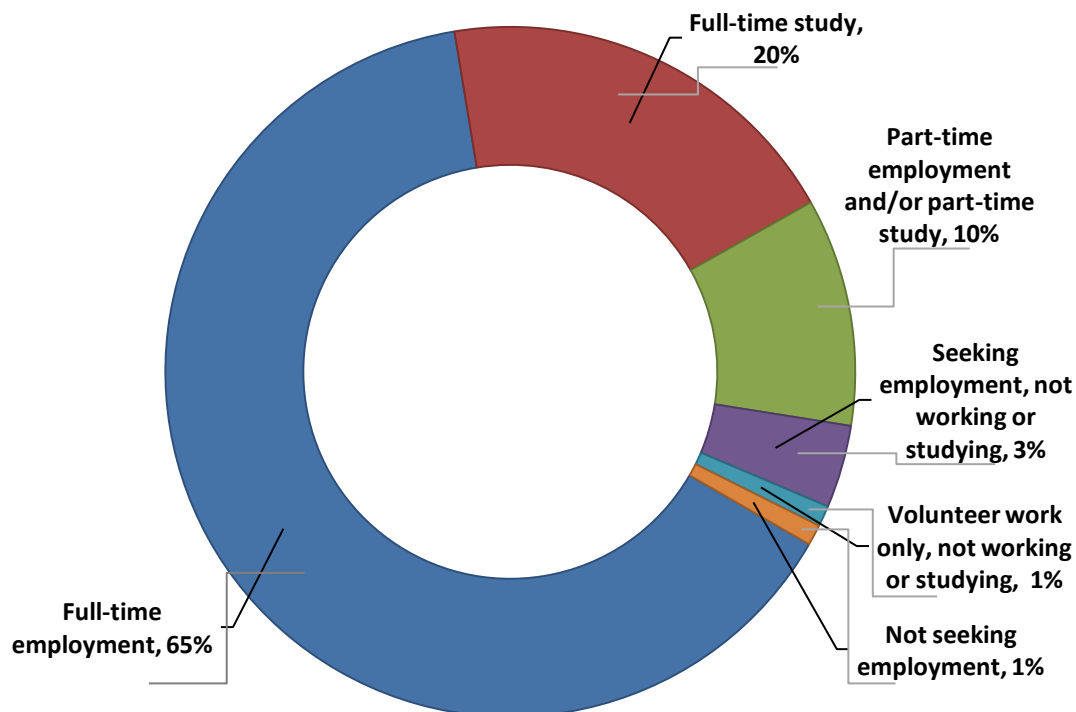
Figure 6. Full and part-time income by faculty (n=953)



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

5. Graduate Destinations

Figure 5.1. Graduate destinations (n=1495)



Notes:

Full-time employment: respondents in this category reported working full-time but may also be in full- or part-time study and/or other part-time work and/or volunteering.

Full time study: respondents in this category reported studying full time but may also be in part-time work and/or volunteering.

Part-time employment and/or part-time study: respondents in this category reported working or studying part-time while not being in full-time employment or study, they may also be volunteering.

Seeking employment, not working or studying: respondents in this category reported not being in paid work or studying, and seeking employment.

Volunteer work only, not working or studying: respondents in this category reported volunteering only, and not working or studying, but may be seeking employment.

Not seeking employment: respondents in this category reported not working or studying, and not seeking employment, but may be volunteering.