



VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF  
**WELLINGTON**  
TE HERENGA WAKA

# **Te Herenga Waka—Victoria University of Wellington**

**July 2022—June 2023**

## **Graduate Destinations Survey Summary Report**



# **Victoria University of Wellington**

## **Graduate Destinations Report:**

### **Graduates 1 July 2022 – 30 June 2023**

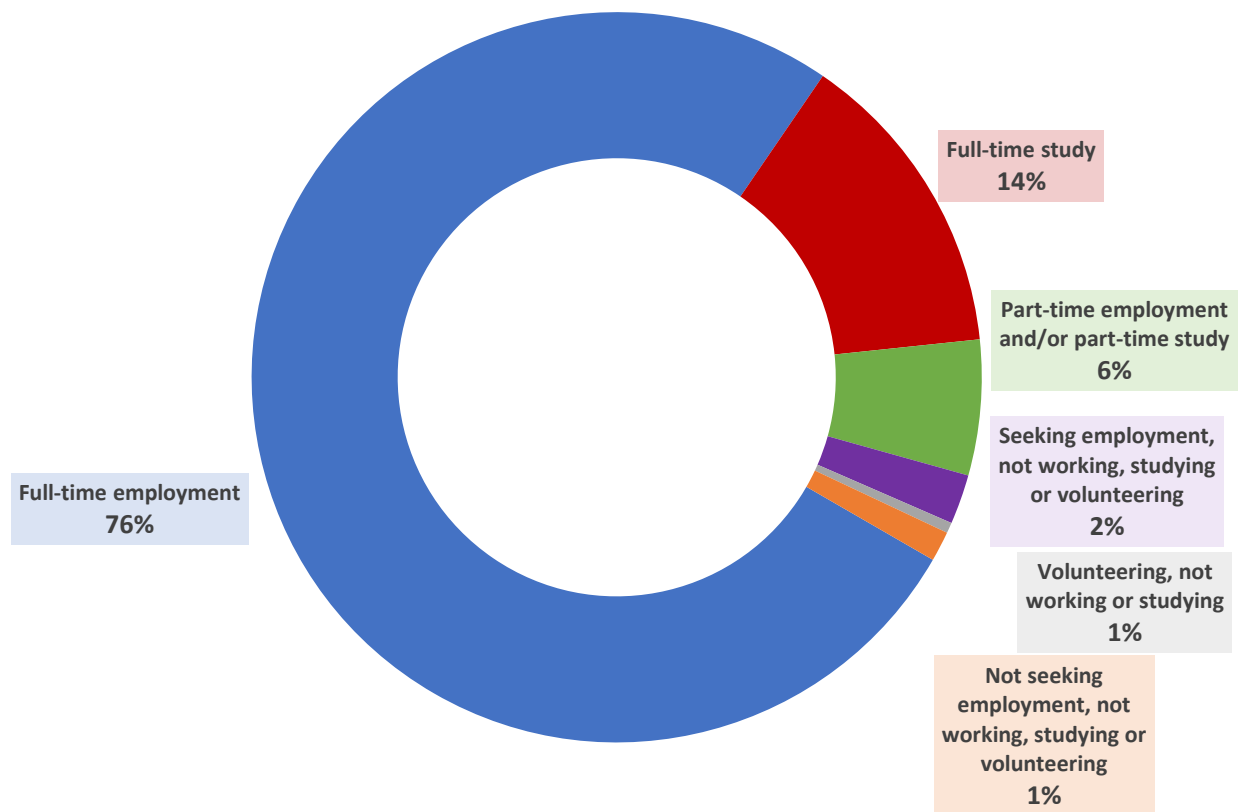
The annual Graduate Destinations Survey reports on the types of employment, further study, volunteer work or job searching our graduates are involved in after completing their studies. These statistics are of the employment destinations of respondents who graduated between 1 July 2022 and 30 June 2023.

This Graduate Destinations Survey Summary Report is intended to give a snapshot of the responses from participants in the survey about graduate destinations.

4,691 recent graduates were emailed the survey, and 1,506 responses were received – a response rate of 32%. The survey ran for four weeks from 26 September 2023 to 25 October 2023.

# 1. Graduate Destinations

Figure 1.1. Graduate destinations (n=1501)



## 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, studying, or volunteering:** respondents in this category reported not being in paid work or studying, and seeking employment.

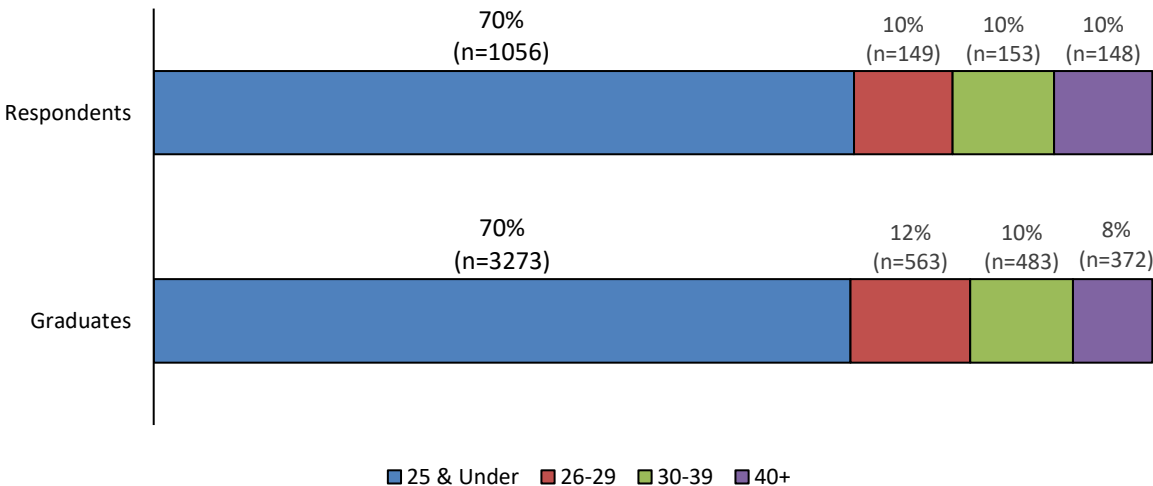
**Volunteering, not working or studying:** respondents in this category reported volunteering only, and not working or studying, but may be seeking employment.

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

# 2. Graduates and Survey Respondents

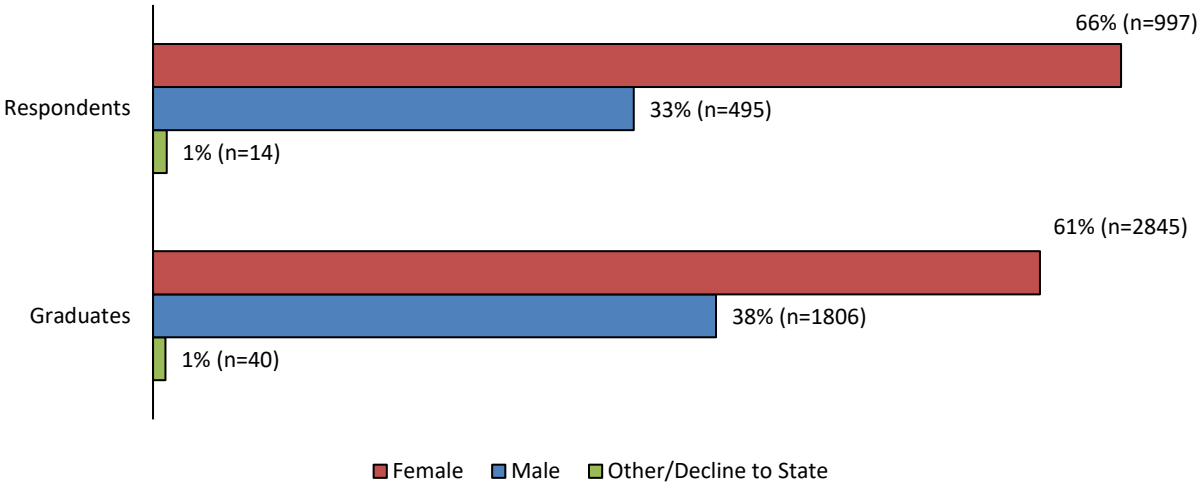
1,506 graduates responded to the graduate destinations survey, which provided a response rate of 32%.

Figure 2.1. Graduates and respondents by age



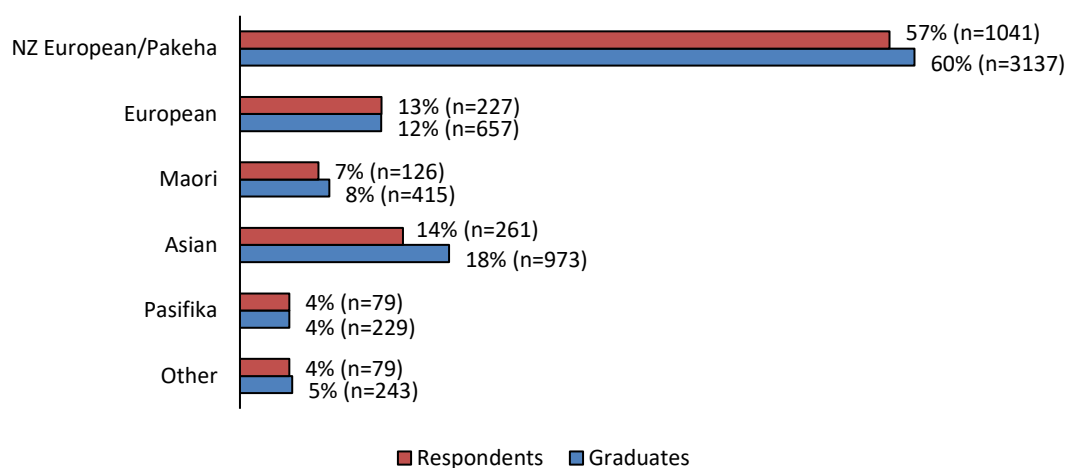
- 70% of graduates and respondents are under 25 years old.
- Overall, the respondents were relatively representative of the graduate cohort in terms of age.

Figure 2.2. 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.

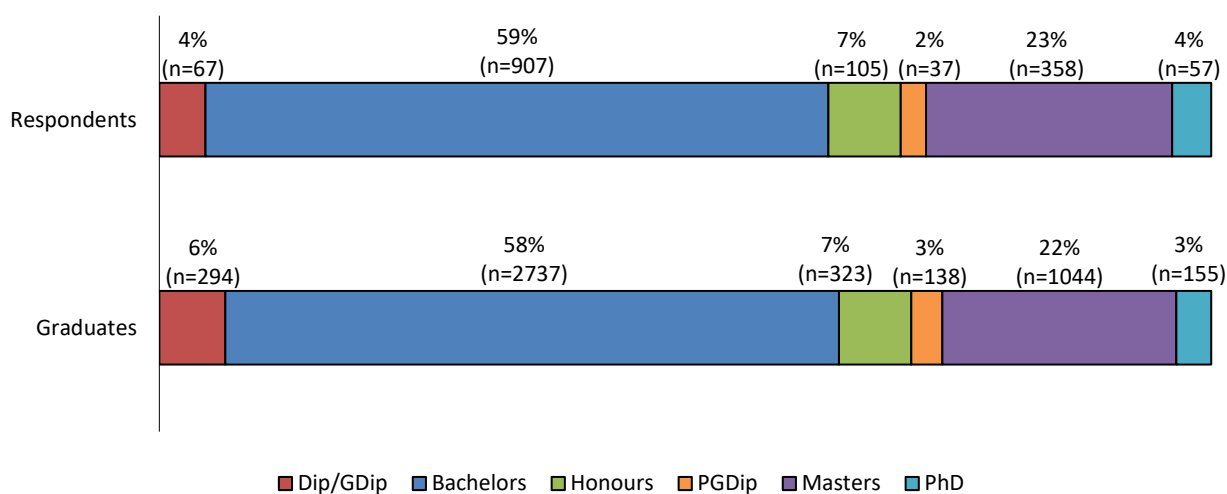
**Figure 2.3. Graduates and respondents by ethnicity**



**Note: The percentages may not total 100% because multiple ethnicities could be selected**

- Overall, the respondents were relatively representative of the graduate cohort in terms of ethnicity.

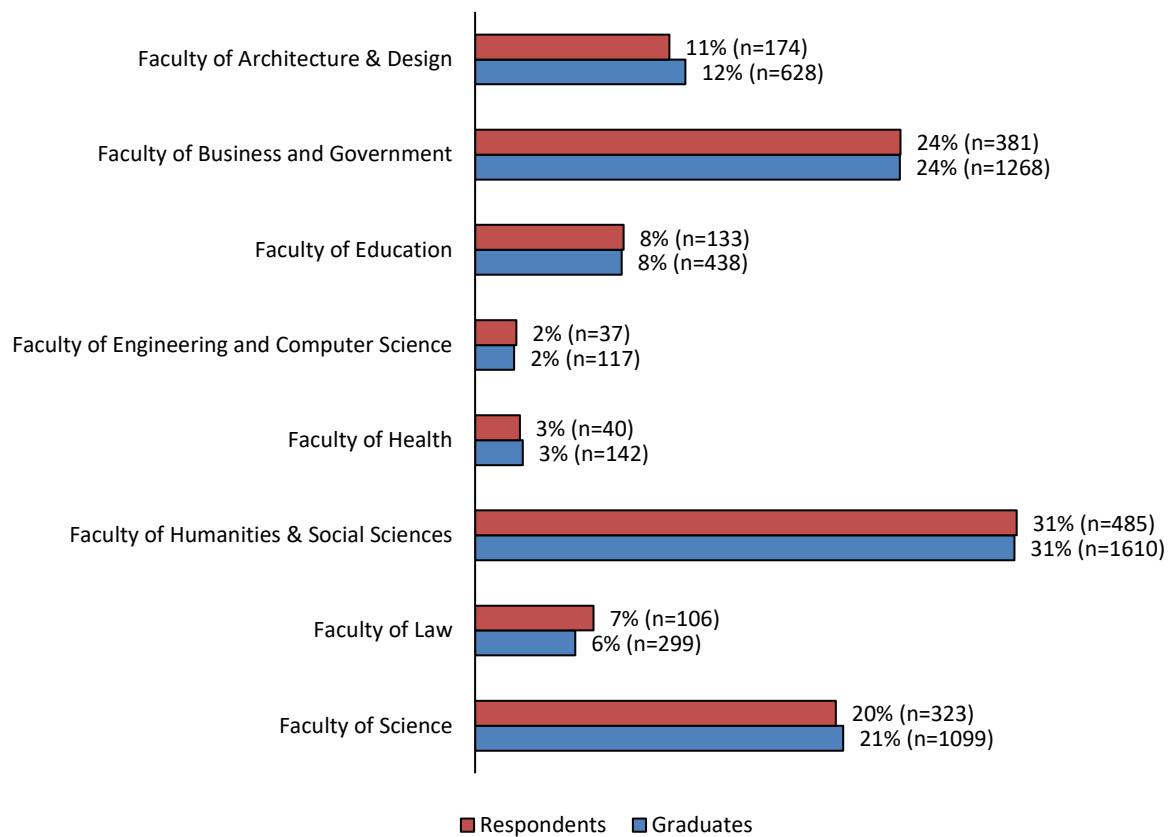
**Figure 2.4. Graduates and respondents by qualification**



**Note: 1.7% of all respondents (1.6% of all graduates) completed more than one qualification type**

- The majority of students graduated with a Bachelors degree.
- 36% of respondents acquired a postgraduate qualification, i.e. Honours, Postgraduate Diploma, Masters or PhD degrees.
- Overall, the respondents were relatively representative of the graduate cohort in terms of qualification earned.

**Figure 2.5. Graduates and respondents by Faculty**

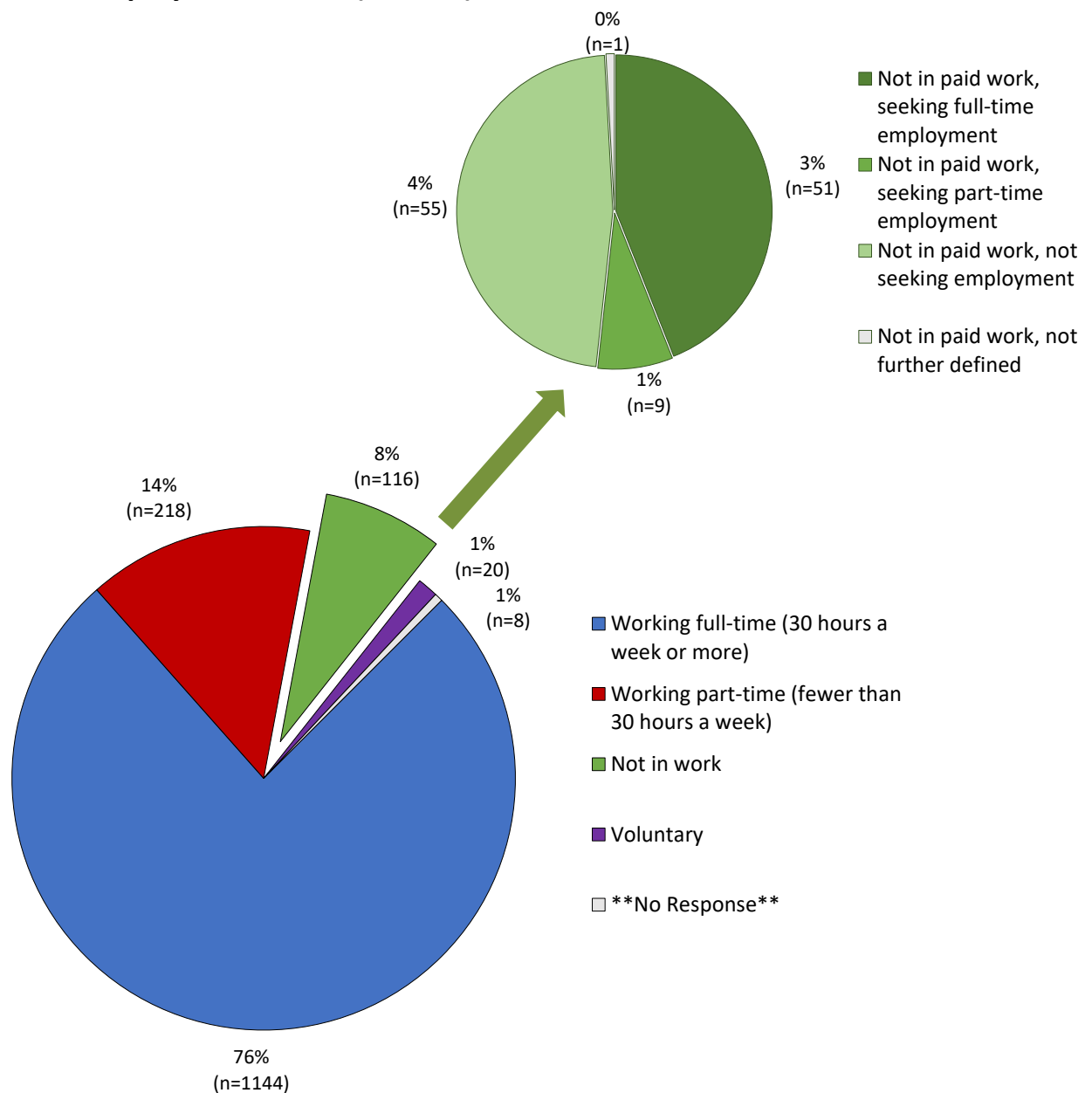


**Note: The percentages do not total to 100% because some graduates have more than one degree**

- Overall, the respondents were relatively representative of the graduate cohort in terms of Faculty.

### 3. Employment Status

Figure 3.1. Employment status (n=1506)



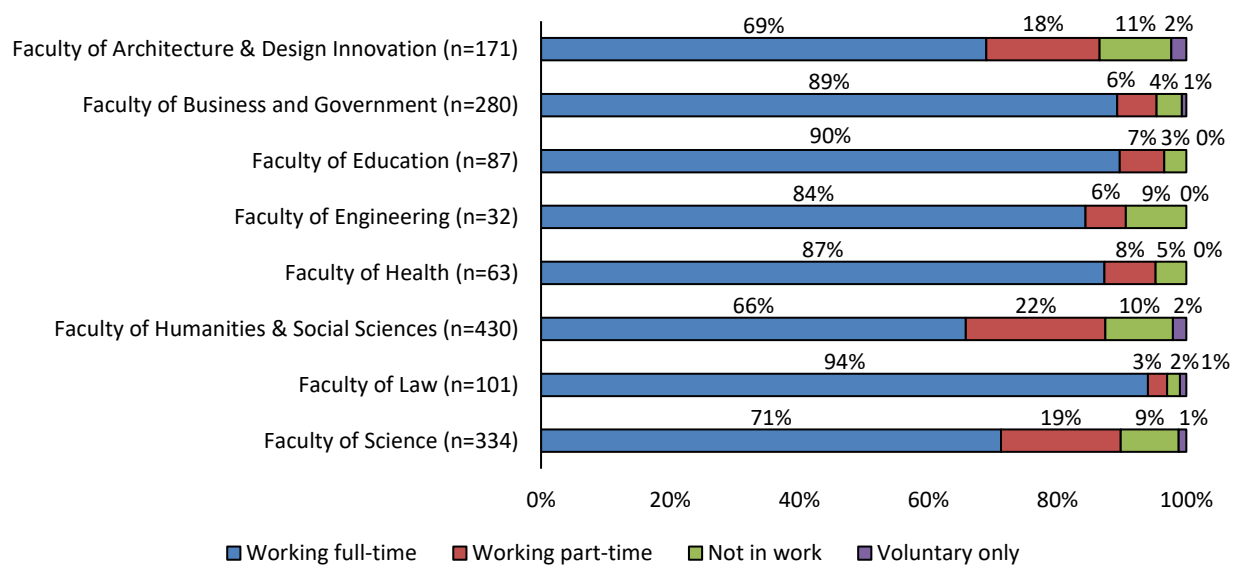
- 90% of those who reported their employment status were in paid employment since completing their qualification.
- 4% reported to not be in paid work but seeking employment.
  - 48% of graduates in this group are in further study.



**Table 3.1. Employment intentions of respondents in paid work (n=1345)**

Employment status	Working full-time	Working part-time	Total
Employed, seeking full-time employment	204 (18%)	74 (34%)	278 (21%)
Employed, seeking part-time employment	42 (4%)	38 (18%)	80 (6%)
Employed, not seeking employment	884 (78%)	103 (48%)	987 (73%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1130 (84%)</b>	<b>215 (16%)</b>	<b>1345 (100%)</b>

- 27% of respondents in paid work 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, 78% of the respondents who worked full-time reported not to be seeking further employment.

**Figure 3.2. Employment status by Faculty (n=1571)**

**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 (94%).
- Over 90% of respondents identified as working full-time in the Faculties of Education (90%) and Law (94%).
- The Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences had the highest percent in part-time work (22%), followed by the Faculties of Science (19%) and Architecture & Design Innovation (18%).
- The Faculty of Architecture and Design Innovation had the highest percent not in work (11%).



**Table 3.2. Full-time employees who had more than one job since graduating with current qualification (n=1144)**

Faculty	Yes	%	No	%	Total
Architecture & Design Innovation	43	37%	73	63%	116
Business and Government	81	33%	165	67%	246
Education	20	26%	58	74%	78
Engineering	9	35%	17	65%	26
Health	15	27%	40	73%	55
Humanities & Social Sciences	129	46%	149	54%	278
Law	26	28%	67	72%	93
Science	83	35%	153	65%	236
<b>Total</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>1128</b>

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

- Respondents from the Faculties of Education, Engineering, Health, and Law were least likely to have had more than one job if employed full-time, compared to respondents from other faculties.

**Table 3.3. Part-time employees who had more than one job since graduating with current qualification (n=218)**

Faculty	Yes	%	No	%	Total
Architecture & Design Innovation	15	50%	15	50%	30
Business and Government	7	41%	10	59%	17
Education	3	50%	3	50%	6
Engineering	0	0%	2	100%	2
Health	2	40%	3	60%	5
Humanities & Social Sciences	45	49%	47	51%	92
Law	1	33%	2	67%	3
Science	24	40%	36	60%	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>215</b>

**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 (45% versus 36%).
- The Faculties of Education, Engineering, Health and Law had limited data.

**Table 3.4. Number of jobs held since completing qualification (n=1343)**

Faculty	1	%	2	%	3	%	4	%	5+	%	Total
Architecture & Design Innovation	88	60%	35	24%	15	10%	5	3%	3	2%	146
Business and Government	187	66%	78	27%	16	6%	2	1%	1	0%	284
Education	61	73%	19	23%	4	5%	0	0%	0	0%	84
Engineering	19	68%	9	32%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	28
Health	43	73%	12	20%	4	7%	0	0%	0	0%	59
Humanities & Social Sciences	249	56%	136	30%	41	9%	14	3%	8	2%	448
Law	69	72%	22	23%	4	4%	1	1%	0	0%	96
Science	191	59%	106	33%	20	6%	4	1%	3	1%	324
<b>Total</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1469</b>

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

- 62% of graduates have held only one job since completing their qualification.
- Graduates of the Faculties of Education, Health, and Law were least likely to have held more than one job since completing their qualifications.

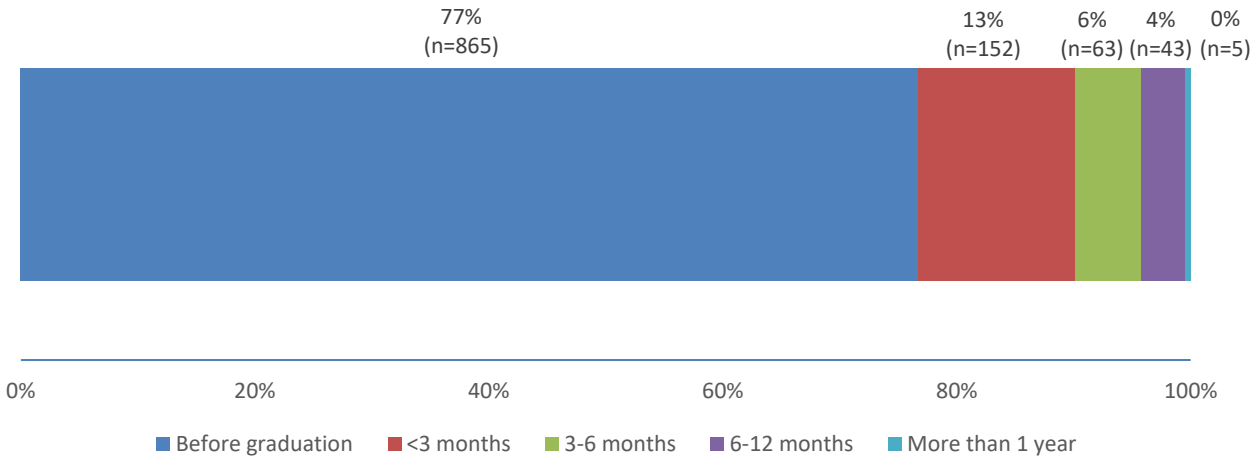
**Table 3.5. Number of jobs employees currently hold by Faculty (n=1343)**

Faculty	1 Job	%	2 Jobs	%	3 Jobs	%	Total
Architecture & Design Innovation	124	84%	21	14%	2	1%	147
Business and Government	266	94%	18	6%	0	0%	284
Education	76	90%	6	7%	2	2%	84
Engineering	28	97%	1	3%	0	0%	29
Health	55	92%	5	8%	0	0%	60
Humanities & Social Sciences	366	82%	66	15%	13	3%	445
Law	87	90%	7	7%	2	2%	96
Science	262	88%	32	11%	5	2%	299
<b>Total</b>	<b>1264</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1444</b>

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

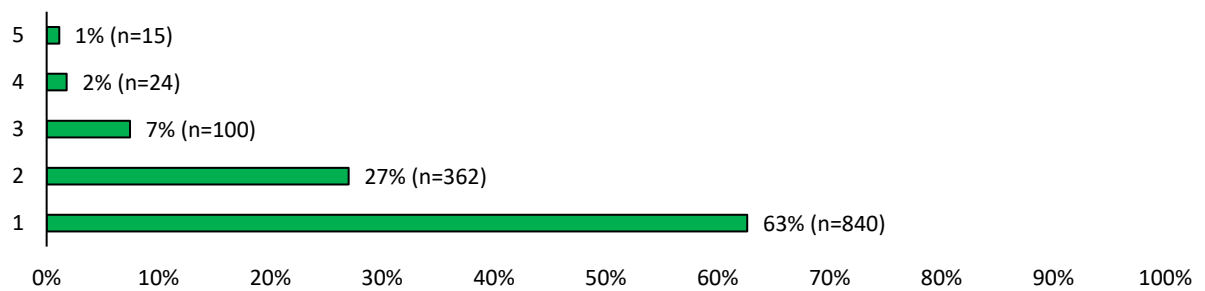
- A majority of graduates currently hold one job, with graduates from the Faculty of Business and Government, Education, Engineering, Health and Law having less than 10% in more than one concurrent job.
- Graduates of the Faculty of Business and Government, Engineering and Health are least likely to hold 3 concurrent jobs.

**Figure 3.3. Time between university and full-time employment (n=1128)**



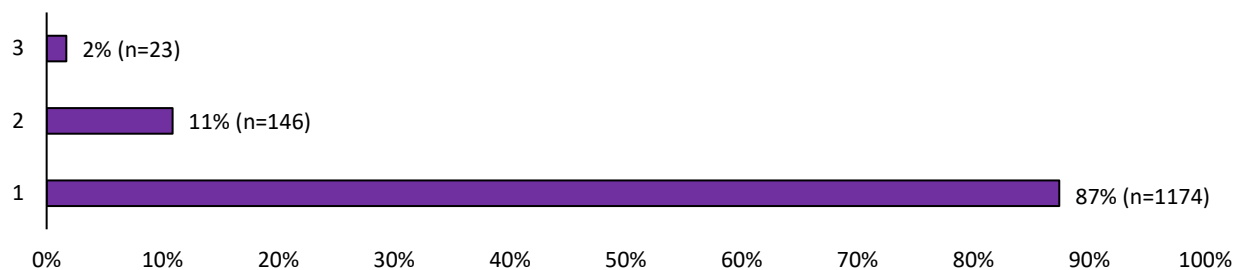
- Of graduates who responded that they are currently working full time, 96% were employed prior to or within 6 months of degree completion.

**Figure 3.4. Number of paid jobs held since completing this qualification (n=1341)**



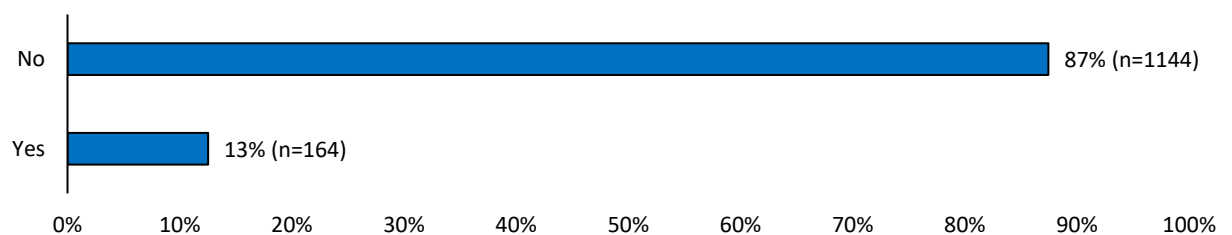
- Of the 1,341 respondents, 10% had 3 or more jobs since completing their qualification.

**Figure 3.5. Number of current paid jobs (n=1343)**



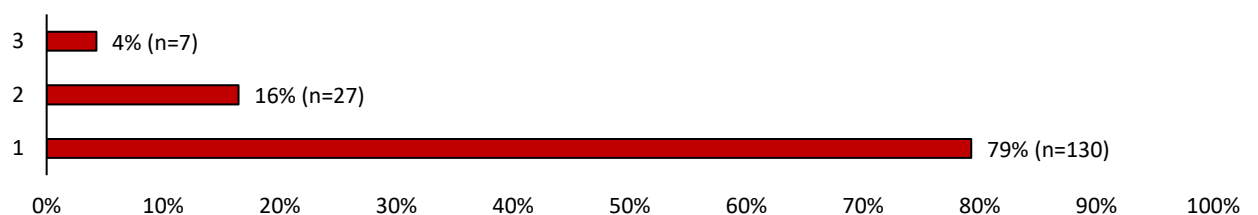
- Of the 1,343 respondents who provided the number of their paid jobs, 13% have more than one paid job.

**Figure 3.6. Voluntary work (n=1308)**



- Of the 1,308 respondents, 13% are doing voluntary work.

**Figure 3.7. Number of voluntary jobs (n=164)**



- Of the 164 respondents who provided the number of their voluntary jobs, 21% have more than one voluntary job.

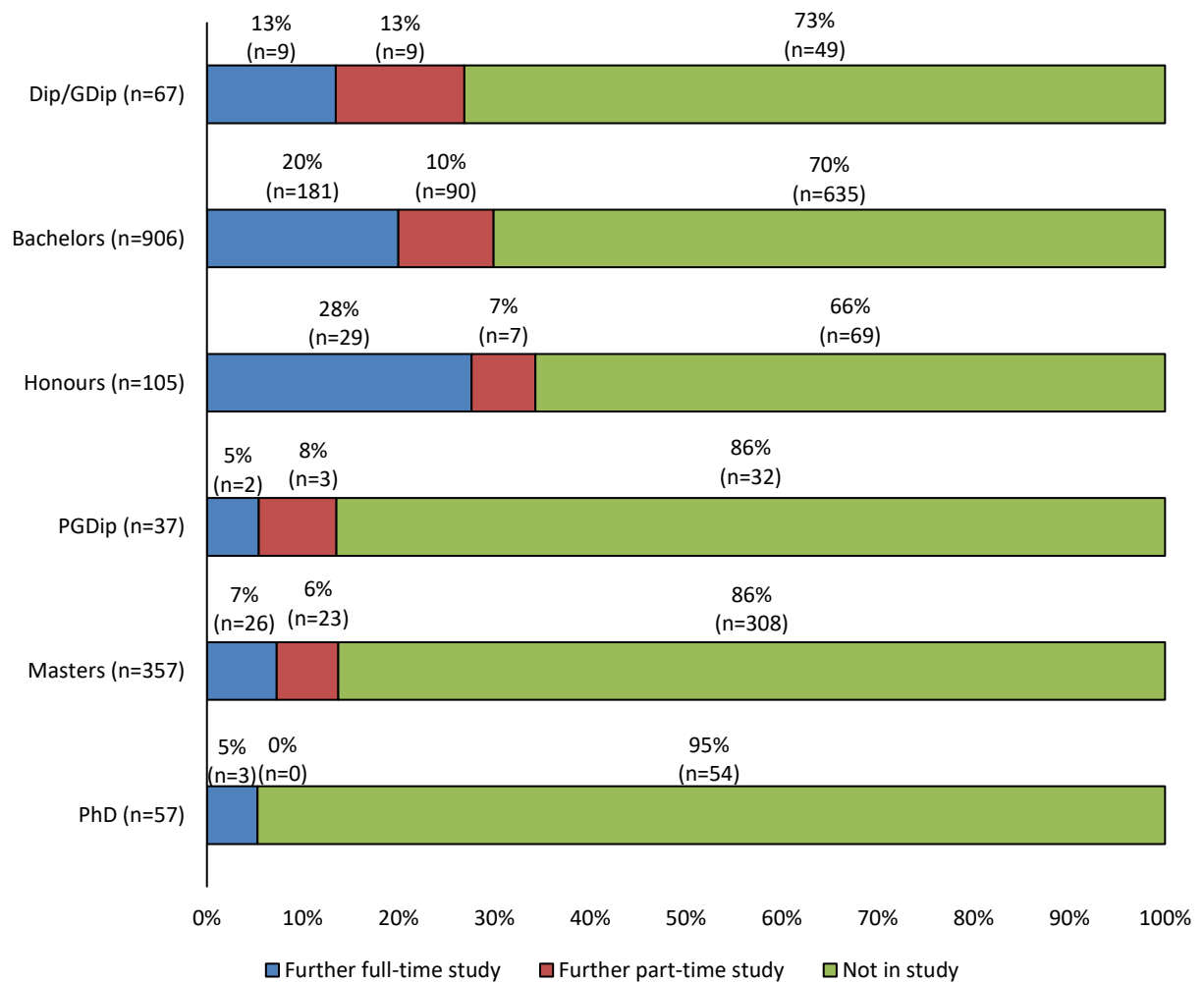
**Table 3.6. Employment status and voluntary work (n=1308)**

<b>Employment status</b>		<b>Working full-time</b>	<b>Working part-time</b>	<b>Not in paid work</b>	<b>Total</b>
Volunteer work	Yes	110 (11%)	34 (20%)	20 (15%)	164 (13%)
	No	891 (89%)	140 (80%)	113 (85%)	1144 (87%)
<b>Total</b>		<b>1001 (77%)</b>	<b>174 (13%)</b>	<b>133 (10%)</b>	<b>1308 (100%)</b>

- The respondents who were working part-time were most likely to be involved in voluntary work; the respondents who worked full-time were least likely to do voluntary work.
- 20 respondents (2% of the total respondents) were involved in voluntary work only.

## 4. Study Destinations

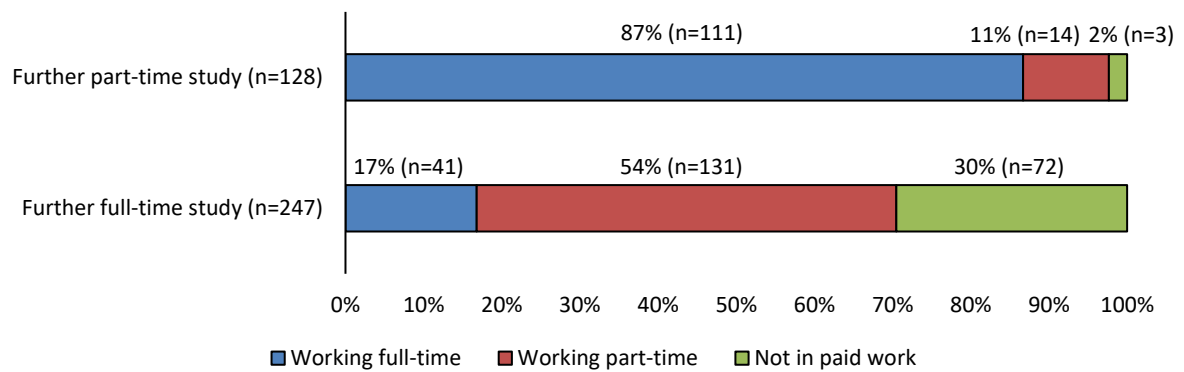
**Figure 4.1. Study destinations by completed qualification (n=1529)**



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

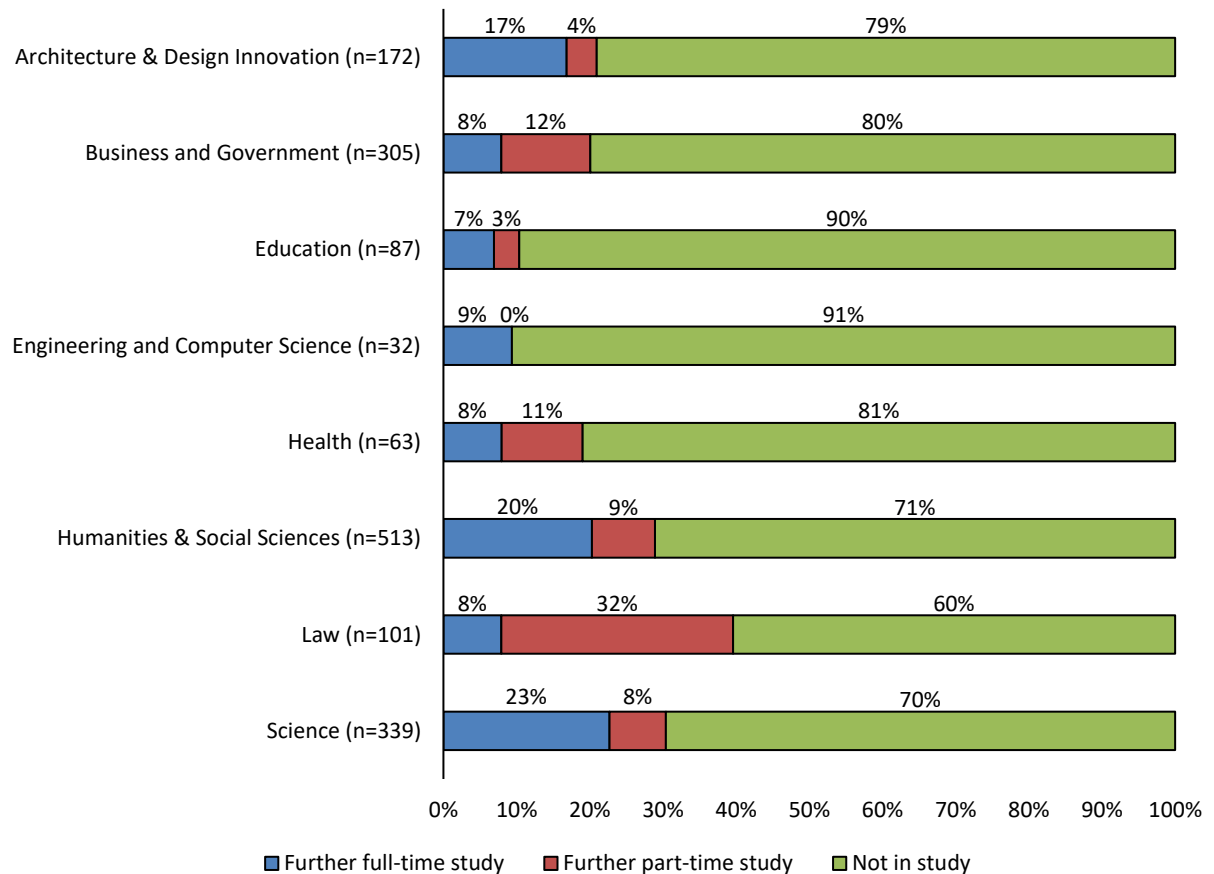
- The majority of respondents did not study after their graduation (75%); those who did further study were more likely to study full-time (16%) than part-time (9%).
- Respondents who graduated with a Bachelors with Honours, were most likely to do further study, followed by respondents who completed a Bachelors and Diploma or Graduate Diploma; respondents who graduated with a PhD were least likely to do further study.

**Figure 4.2. Study destinations by employment status (n=375)**



- 71% of respondents in full-time study also work either full-time or part-time.
- 17% of those in full-time study are also in full-time work.

**Figure 4.3. Study destinations by faculty (n=1506)**



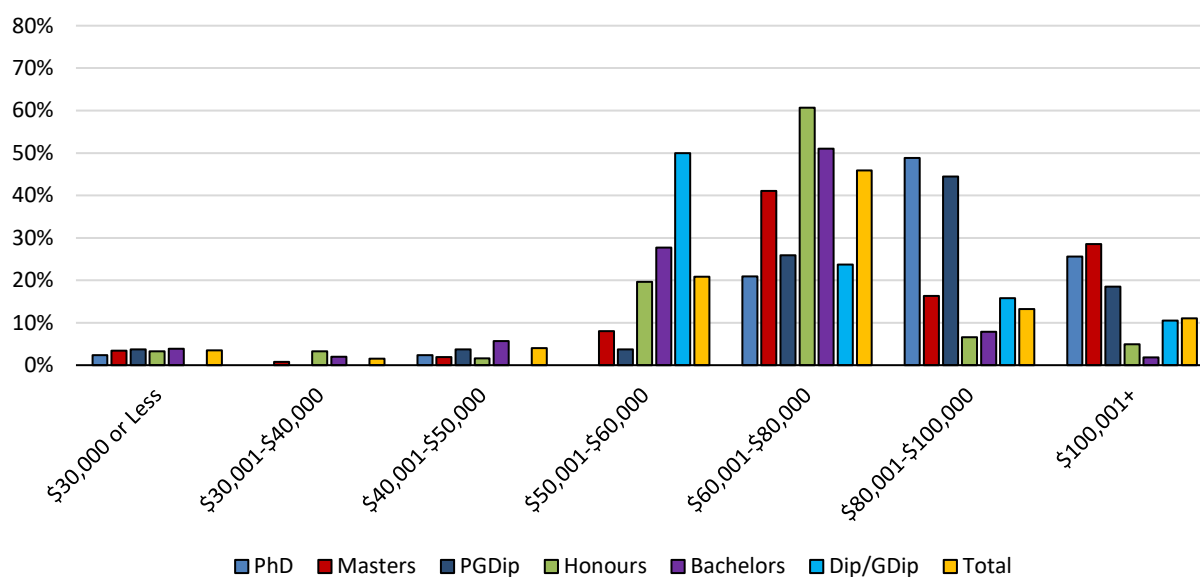
**Note: some respondents will be counted more than once as they have more than one degree**

- Respondents from the Faculties of Architecture & Design Innovation, Humanities & Social Sciences, and Science were most likely to be enrolled in full-time study.
- Respondents from the Faculty of Law were most likely to be enrolled in part-time study.



## 5. Income

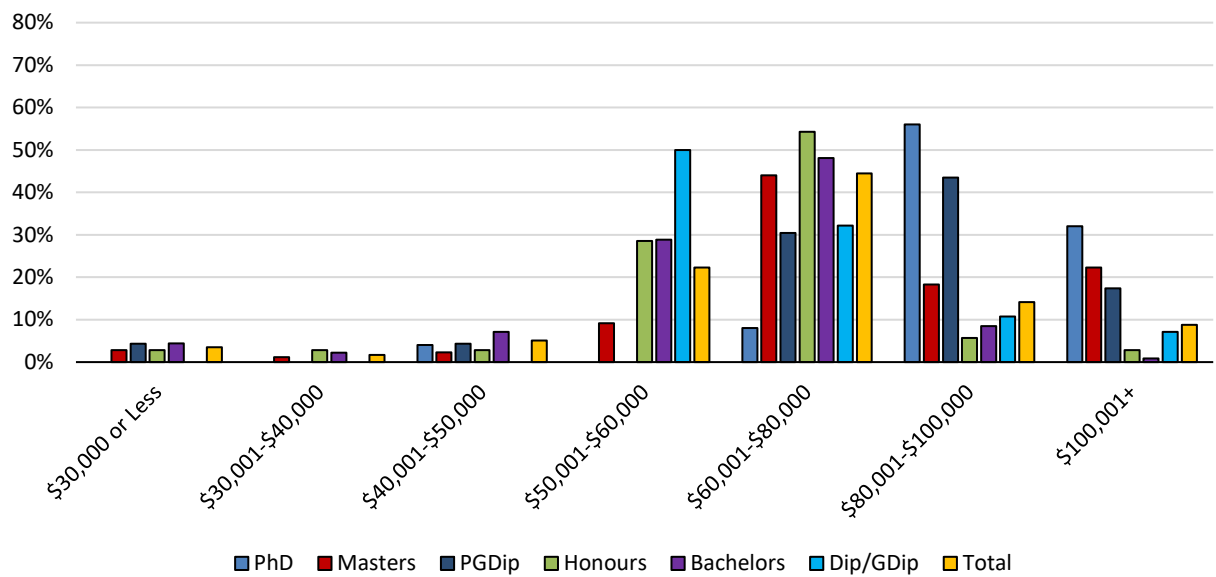
**Figure 5.1. Income of full-time earners by highest qualification (n=977)**



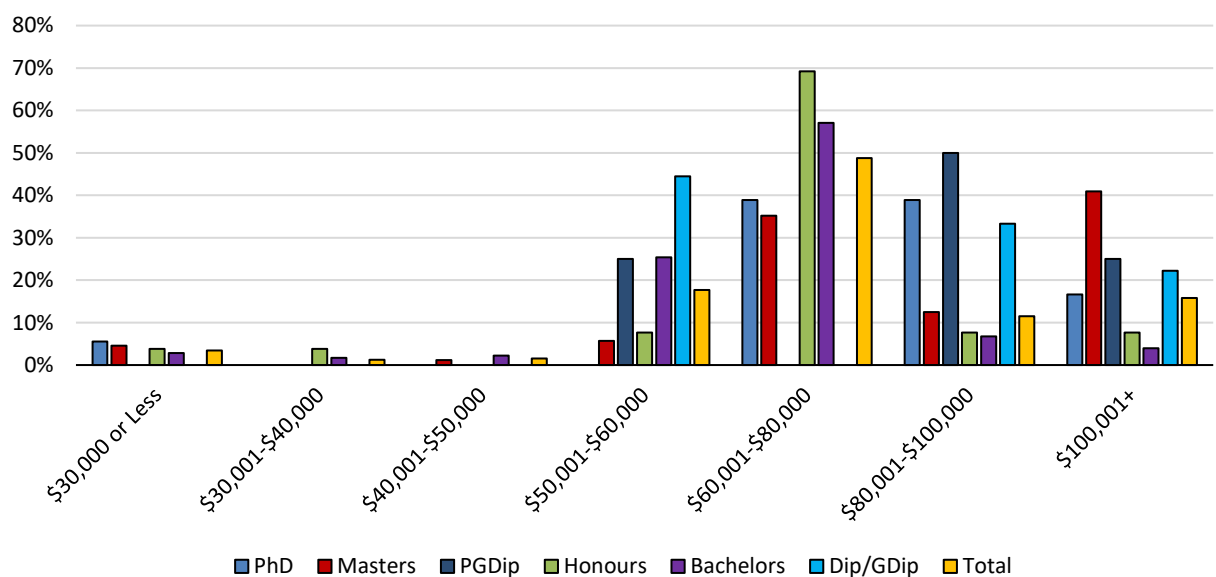
- 67% of respondents working full-time reported salaries between \$50,001 and \$80,000.
- 85% of respondents with Bachelors degrees reported salaries between \$40,001 and \$80,000.
- Respondents with a Diploma degree most commonly reported salaries between \$50,001 and \$80,000 (74%).
- Salaries over \$60,000 were more often associated with those who graduated with a PhD (95%), Postgraduate Diploma (89%) or a Masters (86%).

## Income by gender

**Figure 5.2. Income of female full-time earners by highest qualification (n=650)**



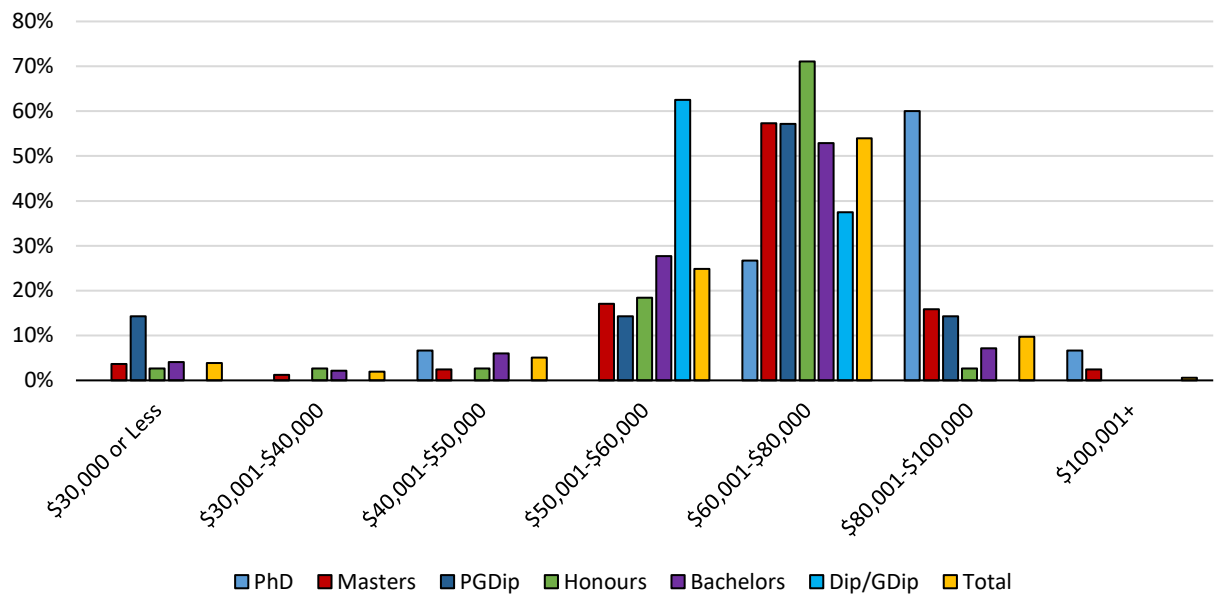
**Figure 5.3. Income of male full-time earners by highest qualification (n=322)**



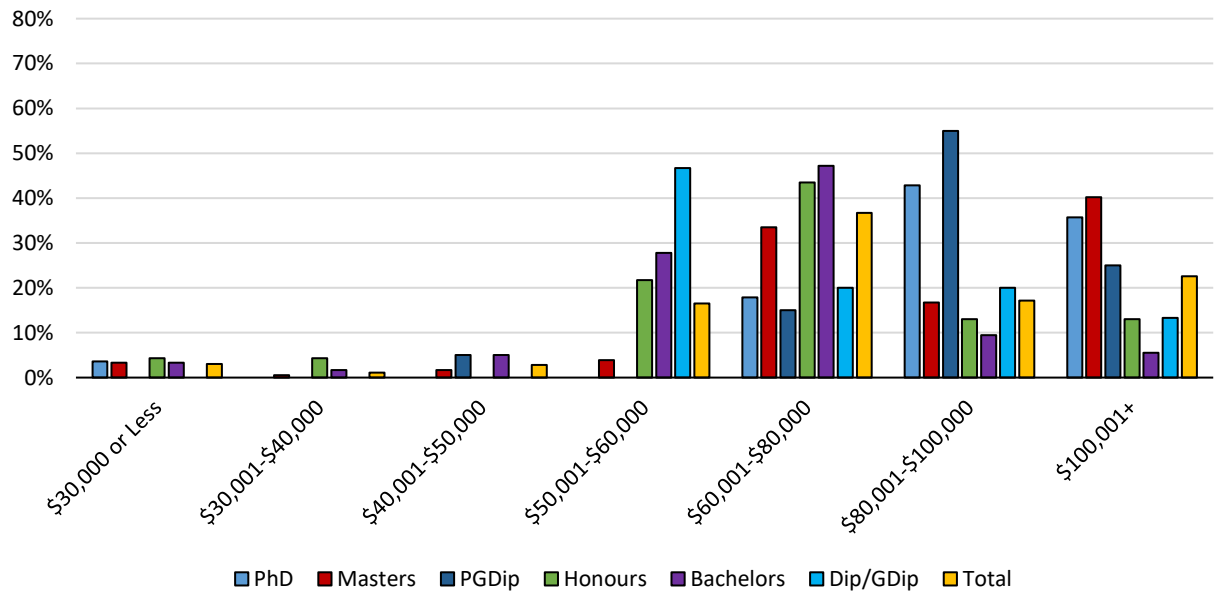
- A higher proportion of males in full-time employment reported salaries at \$60,001 or more; a higher proportion of females reported salaries at \$60,000 or less.
- 54% of males with postgraduate degrees (Masters and PhD) reported salaries over \$80,000, while 47% of females with postgraduate degrees reported similar salaries over \$80,000.

## Income by experience

**Figure 5.4. First full-time job income by highest qualification (n=515)**



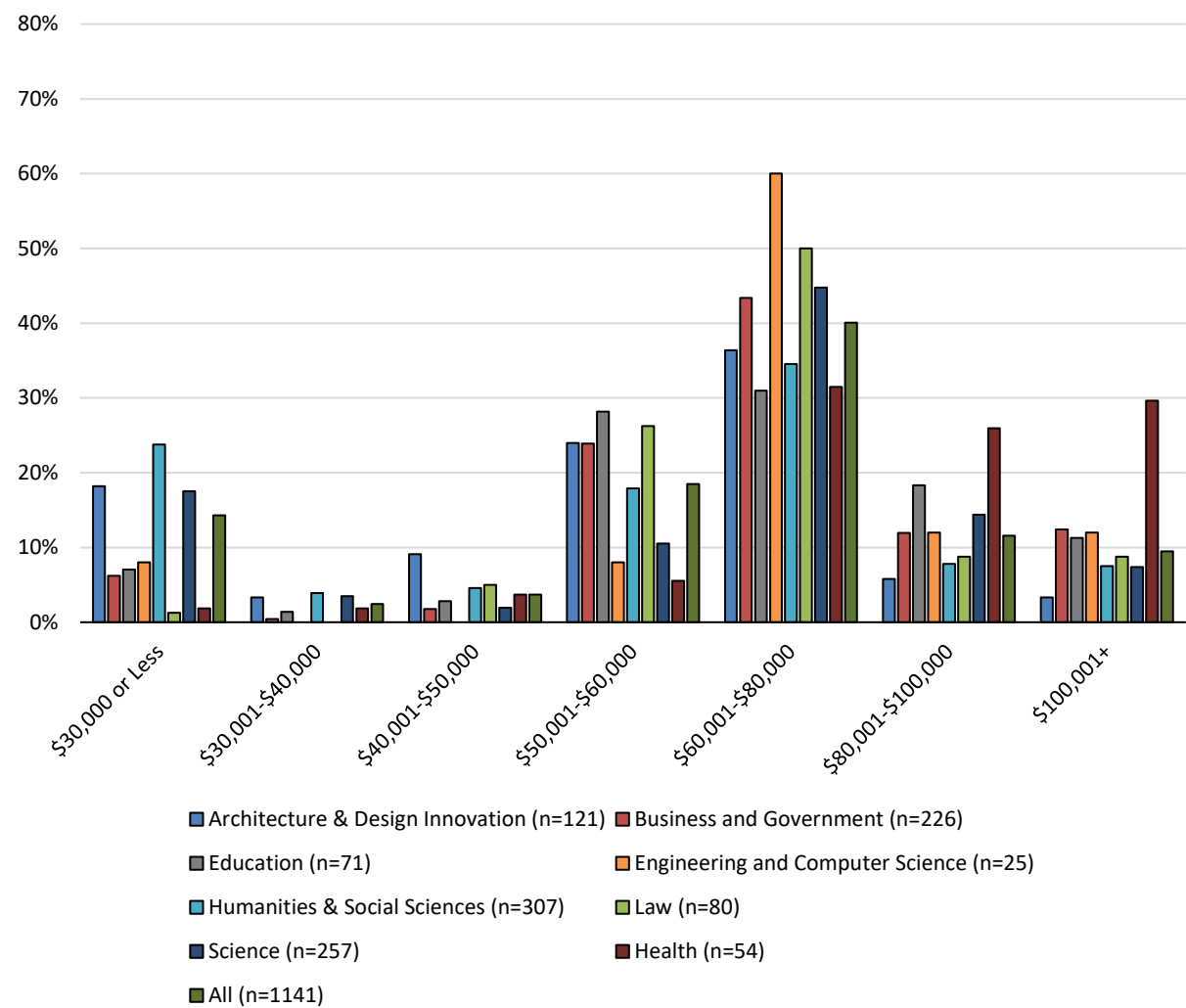
**Figure 5.5. Experienced graduates' income by highest qualification (n=460)**



- Across all degrees, 30% of respondents with previous full-time paid employment make \$80,000 or more, whereas 11% of respondents without previous full-time paid employment make \$80,000 or more.

Income by Faculty

Figure 5.6. Full and part-time income by Faculty (n=1141)



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



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