



New Zealand
Vice-Chancellors'
Committee

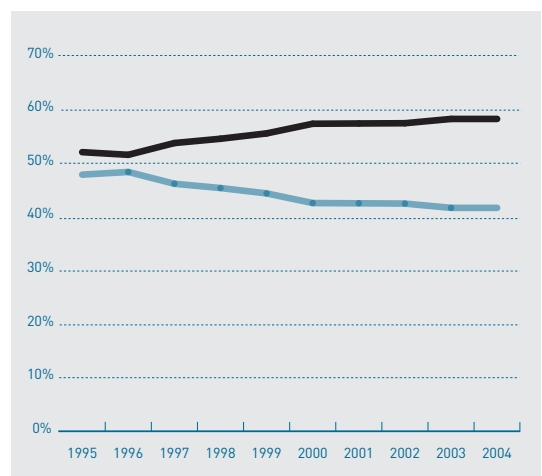
NZUGSS NZUniGradStats

The Vice-Chancellors' Committee conducts an annual survey of all graduates from the New Zealand university system through its Standing Committee on Graduate Employment. This publication is the first in a new series which looks at the survey's headline results. The first section deals with the 31,048 individuals who became eligible to graduate with a degree, postgraduate qualification or diploma from one of New Zealand's eight universities during 2004. It also covers trends in the composition of the New Zealand university graduate population over time. The second section deals with the 10,441 graduates who responded to the survey and how representative they are of the total survey population. Destinations and other outcomes for these respondents six months after graduation are outlined in section three.

SECTION 1: THE TOTAL POPULATION

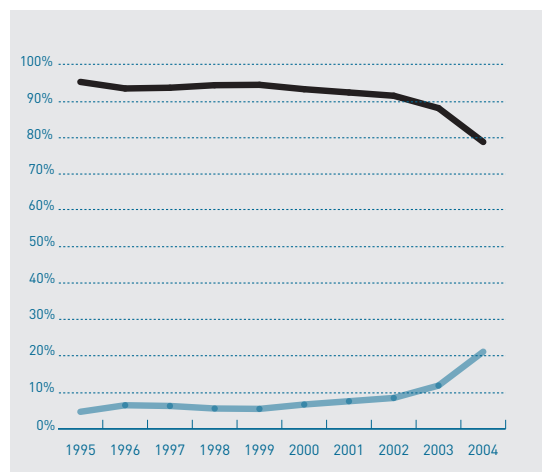
1.1 UNIVERSITY GRADUATE POPULATION BY GENDER: 10-YEAR TREND

- During the past 10 years there has been a gradual decrease in the proportion of male graduates with a corresponding increase in the proportion of female graduates.
- During the past 10 years the university graduate population increased by 45.2% from 21,389 in 1995 to 31,048 in 2004.
- Of domestic graduates in 2004, 58.9% were female while 56.0% of international graduates were female.



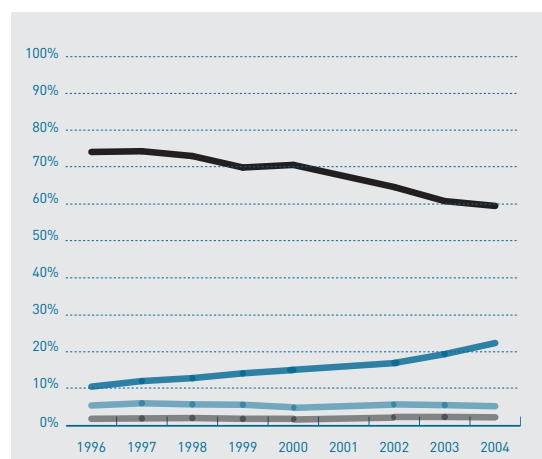
1.2 UNIVERSITY GRADUATE POPULATION BY SOURCE: 10-YEAR TREND

- While the proportions of domestic and international graduates in the graduate population remained relatively constant during the period 1995 to 2001, the proportion of international graduates grew considerably from 2002 to 2004.
- During the 10 years the international graduate population grew by 464% from 1015 in 1995 to 5728 in 2004.
- Between 2003 and 2004, the international graduate population almost doubled, reflecting in part the rapid growth in international students from China in recent years.



1.3 ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF THE GRADUATE POPULATION: 9-YEAR TREND *

- During the 9 years of data collection the proportion of European/Pakeha graduates has declined with a corresponding increase in the proportion of Asian graduates.
- The proportions of NZ Māori and Pacific Peoples have remained relatively constant over the nine years.
- Of the 1641 New Zealand Māori graduates in 2004, 1071 (65.3%) were female.
- Of the 706 Pacific People graduates in 2004, 411 (58.2%) were female.



* No ethnicity data was collected in 1995.

1.4 DISTRIBUTION OF GRADUATE POPULATION ACROSS UNIVERSITIES – 2004

Generally the number of domestic graduates from each university tends to reflect their respective size in terms of enrolment. The picture for international graduates is somewhat different with those universities with an Auckland presence (Auckland, AUT and Massey) having the highest numbers. Lincoln has the highest proportion of international graduates (32.7%) among its total graduate population, followed by Victoria (23.1%). Otago (9.9%) has the lowest.

	INTERNATIONAL			DOMESTIC			TOTALS		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Auckland	527	637	1164	2918	3873	6791	3445	4510	7955
AUT	255	335	590	813	1724	2537	1068	2059	3127
Canterbury	147	150	297	1140	1270	2410	1287	1420	2707
Lincoln	128	130	258	298	232	530	426	362	788
Massey	496	555	1051	1847	2793	4640	2343	3348	5691
Otago	185	218	403	1530	2150	3680	1715	2368	4083
Victoria	319	509	828	1104	1650	2754	1423	2159	3582
Waikato	280	326	606	957	1552	2509	1237	1878	3115
TOTALS	2520	3208	5728	10,424	14,896	25,320	12,944	18,104	31,048

1.5 PROPORTION OF GRADUATES WITH DOUBLE DEGREES BY UNIVERSITY– 2004

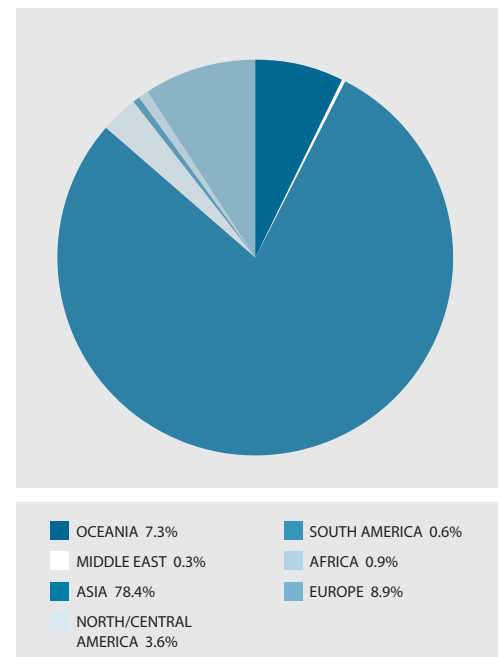
Victoria has the highest proportion of graduates (8.7%) completing more than one qualification, followed by Otago (8.1%). In the previous survey, these two institutions also had the highest proportions of graduates completing more than one qualification. The proportion of the total graduate population completing more than one qualification is 5.2% (previous survey, 4.5%).

	TOTAL NUMBER OF GRADUATES	TOTAL NUMBER WITH DOUBLE DEGREES	% WITH DOUBLE DEGREES
Auckland	7955	594	7.5
AUT	3127	14	0.4
Canterbury	2707	153	5.7
Lincoln	788	13	1.6
Massey	5691	77	1.4
Otago	4083	329	8.1
Victoria	3582	313	8.7
Waikato	3115	106	3.4
TOTALS	31,048	1599	5.2

1.6 SOURCE OF INTERNATIONAL GRADUATES BY REGION – 2004

- This is a graphic representation of the dominance of Asia as a source of international students for New Zealand universities.

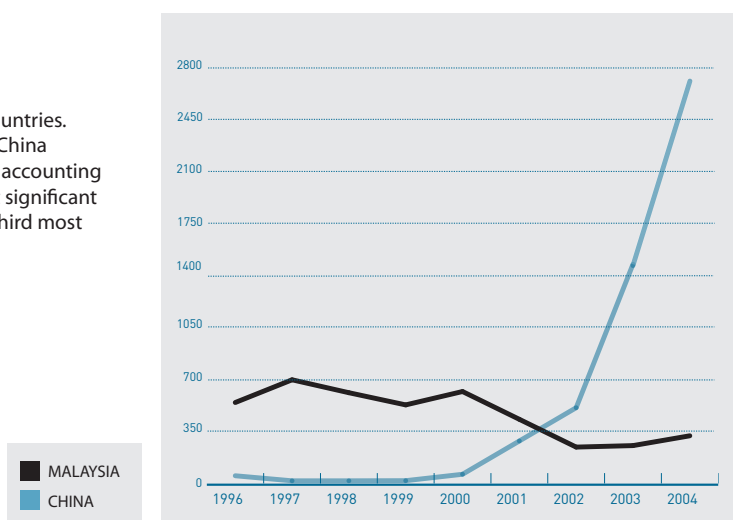
Asia has always been the main regional source for international students attending universities in this country. Of the international students who graduated from a New Zealand university in 1996, 69.5% were from Asia, 14.8% from Oceania and 7.4% from Europe. In the intervening nine years, the situation has changed (see pie chart), with Asia consolidating its position as the main source for international graduates and Oceania becoming less significant. The proportion of international students from Europe has been relatively stable on a long-term basis (1996, 7.4%; 2000, 6.5%; 2003, 9.2%; 2004, 8.9%).



1.7 MAIN SOURCE COUNTRIES FOR INTERNATIONAL GRADUATES: 9-YEAR TREND*

Over the nine-year period, Malaysia and China are the dominant source countries. However, in 1996 Malaysia contributed 545 international graduates while China contributed only 52. By 2004 that situation had been reversed with China accounting for 2713 international graduates and Malaysia, 321. In 1996 the third most significant source country was Singapore (82). By 2004, India (239) had become the third most significant source country.

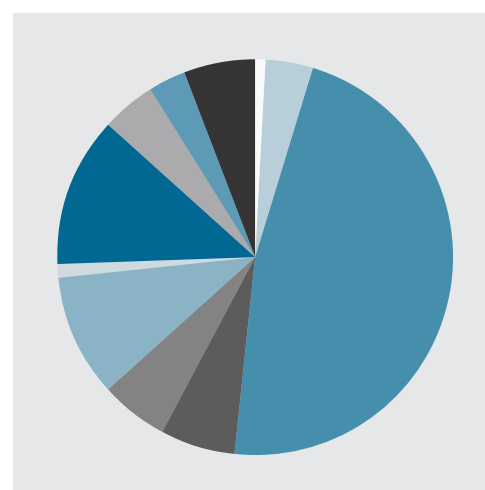
* No international data was collected in 1995.



1.8 AREAS OF STUDY FOR INTERNATIONAL GRADUATES – 2004

- Commerce/Business is the dominant aggregate field of study for international graduates.

As the number of international graduates from New Zealand universities has built over the past nine years, their preference for qualifications in the Commerce/Business aggregate field has continued. In 1996 the proportion of international graduates who gained qualifications in that aggregate field was 54.0%. By 2000 the proportion had declined to 47.6% and it is 46.8% here (see pie chart). Nevertheless, Commerce/Business is still well ahead of the next most favoured aggregate field of study for international graduates, Social and Behavioural Sciences (12.0%).



SECTION 2: THE RESPONDENT POPULATION

There were 10,441 respondents to the survey, a response rate of 33.6%. The two tables below give an indication of how representative this sample is of the total survey population (31,048).

2.1 DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL AND RESPONDENT POPULATIONS BY AGGREGATE FIELD OF STUDY

AGGREGATE FIELD OF STUDY	TOTAL		RESPONDENT	
	NUMBER	% OF POP.	NUMBER	% OF POP.
Architecture/Building/Planning/Surveying	542	1.7	183	1.8
Biological Sciences	1775	5.7	700	6.7
Commerce/Business	8535	27.5	2614	25.0
Health	3129	10.1	1188	11.4
Humanities	2866	9.2	946	9.1
Mathematics and Information Sciences	2107	6.8	498	4.8
Physical Sciences	518	1.7	197	1.9
Social and Behavioural Sciences	7042	22.7	2567	24.6
Technology and Engineering	1410	4.5	490	4.7
Visual and Performing Arts	1214	3.9	323	3.1
No Specific Major	1910	6.2	735	7.0
TOTALS	31,048	100.0	10,441	100.0

The greatest difference is in Commerce/Business (2.5%), an aggregate field of study favoured by international graduates (see 1.8) who tend to respond to the survey in lower numbers than their domestic counterparts.

2.2 DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL AND RESPONDENT POPULATIONS BY QUALIFICATION LEVEL

The Bachelor degree is the qualification gained by the majority of graduates and here the difference is 1.2%. All other differences are 1.0% or less.

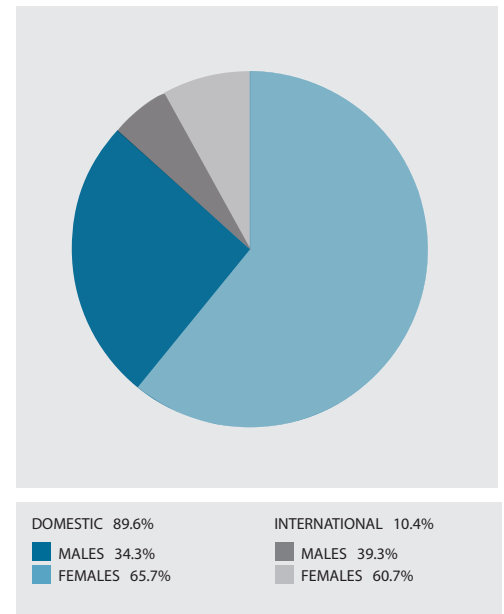
QUALIFICATION LEVEL	TOTAL		RESPONDENT	
	NUMBER	% OF POP.	NUMBER	% OF POP.
Bachelor	16594	53.5	5456	52.3
Bachelor with Honours	2860	9.2	1065	10.2
Masters	3425	11.0	1235	11.8
Doctorate	597	1.9	232	2.2
Diploma	7572	24.4	2453	23.5
TOTALS	31,048	100.0	10,441	100.0

SECTION 3: SURVEY RESPONDENTS, THEIR DESTINATIONS AND OUTCOMES

(SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

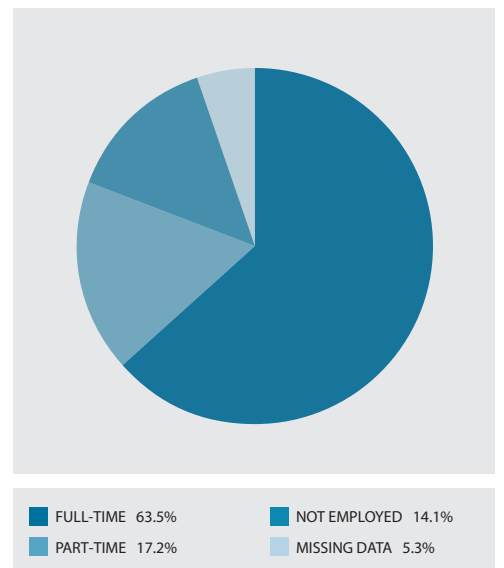
3.1 RESPONDENTS BY GENDER – DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL

- Female graduates in both the domestic and international populations responded to the survey in higher numbers than their male counterparts.
- Female graduates make up 58.8% of the Total Domestic Population but 65.7% of the Respondent Domestic Population.
- Female graduates make up 56.0% of the Total International Population but 60.7% of the Respondent International Population.
- The Total Population is 81.6% domestic, 18.4% international; whereas the Respondent Population is 89.6% domestic, 10.4% international - meaning that domestic graduates were more likely to respond to the survey than international graduates.



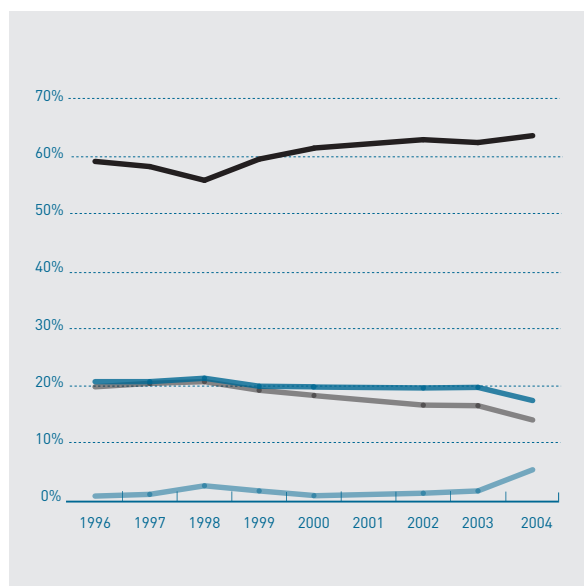
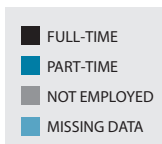
3.2 EMPLOYMENT DESTINATION FOR DOMESTIC RESPONDENTS – 2004

- The proportion of domestic respondents in full-time employment in New Zealand or overseas is 63.5% (previous survey, 62.4%).
- The proportion of domestic respondents in part-time employment in New Zealand or overseas is 17.2% (previous survey, 19.6%).
- For the employment destination, there is no data for 5.3% of domestic respondents whereas the equivalent proportion from the previous survey was 1.5%.
- Many respondents reporting “not employed” will be studying on a full-time or part-time basis.



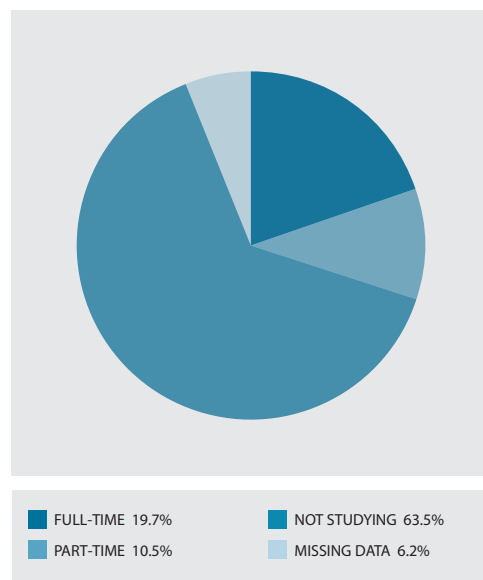
3.3 EMPLOYMENT DESTINATION FOR DOMESTIC RESPONDENTS: 9-YEAR TREND

- During the nine years, the proportion of domestic respondents reporting full-time employment ranged from a low of 55.8% in 1998 to a high of 63.5% in 2004.
- During the nine years, the proportion of domestic respondents reporting part-time employment ranged from a low of 17.2% in 2004 to a high of 21.2% in 1998.
- During the nine years, the proportion of domestic respondents reporting not employed ranged from a low of 14.1% in 2004 to a high of 20.6% in 1997 and 1998.
- Those reporting not employed could have been studying full-time or part-time.
- The missing data proportion for 2004 is much greater than other years.



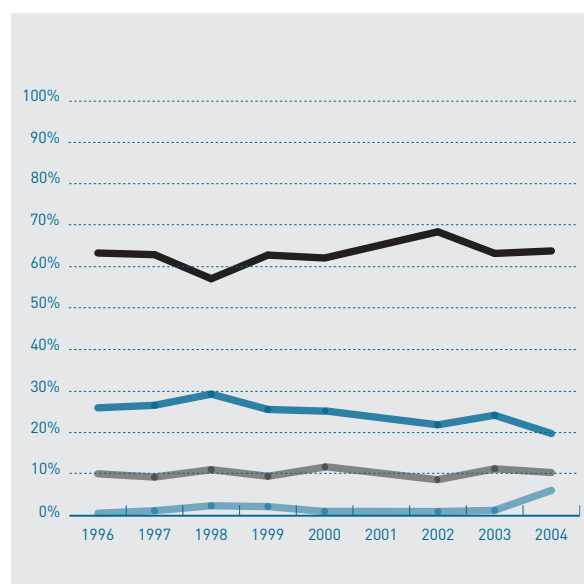
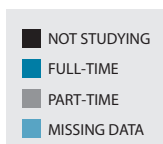
3.4 STUDY DESTINATION FOR DOMESTIC RESPONDENTS – 2004

- The proportion of domestic respondents undertaking further full-time study in New Zealand or overseas is 19.7% (previous survey, 24.2%)
- The proportion of domestic respondents undertaking further part-time study in New Zealand or overseas is 10.5% (previous survey, 11.3%)
- For the study destination, there is no data for 6.2% of domestic respondents whereas the equivalent proportion from the previous survey was 1.3%.



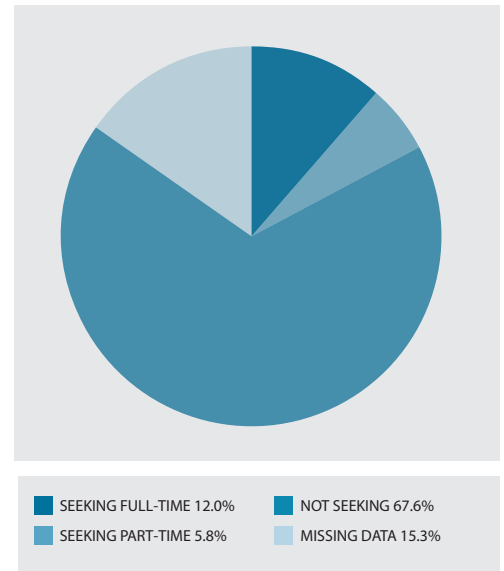
3.5 STUDY DESTINATION FOR DOMESTIC RESPONDENTS: 9-YEAR TREND

- During the nine years, the proportion of domestic respondents reporting full-time study ranged from a low of 19.7% in 2004 to a high of 29.3% in 1998.
- During the nine years, the proportion of domestic respondents reporting part-time study ranged from a low of 8.7% in 2002 to a high of 11.7% in 2000.
- During the nine years, the proportion of domestic respondents reporting that they were not studying ranged from a low of 57.1% in 1998 to a high of 68.4% in 2002. Those reporting not studying were most likely to be employed or seeking employment.
- The missing data proportion for 2004 is much greater than other years.



3.6 SEEKING EMPLOYMENT DESTINATION FOR DOMESTIC RESPONDENTS – 2004

- The proportion of domestic respondents seeking full-time employment in New Zealand or overseas is 12.0% (previous survey, 20.9%).
- The proportion of domestic respondents seeking part-time employment in New Zealand or overseas is 5.8%, virtually the same proportion recorded in the previous year.
- For the seeking employment destination, there is no data for 15.3% of domestic respondents whereas the equivalent proportion from the previous survey was 6.5%.
- Those seeking employment could already be employed full-time or part-time, studying full-time or part-time or have a combination of those destinations.



3.7 DESTINATIONS OF DOMESTIC RESPONDENTS OVERSEAS – 2004

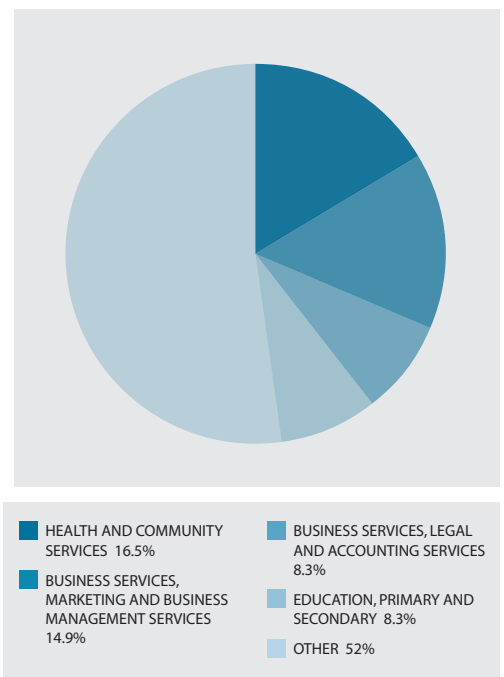
- There are 529 domestic respondents recorded as being overseas (previous survey, 586).
- Of these respondents , 63.1% are employed full-time (previous survey, 62.3%) while 18.3% are studying on a full-time or part-time basis (18.9%)
- There are 79 domestic graduates overseas who are neither employed nor studying (previous survey, 88).
- In 1996 there were 411 respondents with the “overseas” destination.

	FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT	PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT	NOT EMPLOYED	DATA MISSING	TOTAL
Full-time study	12	14	35	9	70
Part-time study	20	4	3	-	27
Not Studying	289	36	79	5	409
Data Missing	13	1	-	9	23
TOTALS	334	55	117	23	529

3.8 MAIN EMPLOYER GROUPS FOR DOMESTIC RESPONDENTS IN FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN NEW ZEALAND – 2004

- The four largest Employer Groups shown in the pie chart account for 48.0% of domestic respondents in full-time employment in New Zealand.
- Of domestic respondents employed full-time in New Zealand, 64.0% are female.

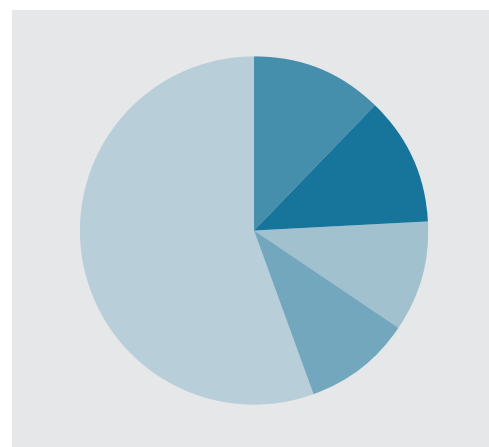
In 1996, Health and Community Services was the second largest Employer Group for New Zealand university graduates who responded to the survey (11.2% of all respondents in full-time employment in New Zealand) but is the largest Employer Group in 2004 (16.5%). Education, Primary and Secondary accounted for 9.5% of respondents employed full-time in 1996 and the equivalent proportion in 2004 is 8.3%. Government Administration and Defence was the largest Employer Group for New Zealand respondents in 1996 (11.9%) but by 2003 the equivalent proportion had fallen to 9.6%



3.8.1 MAIN EMPLOYER GROUPS FOR DOMESTIC RESPONDENTS IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN NEW ZEALAND – 2004

- The four largest Employer Groups shown in the pie chart account for 44.6% of domestic respondents in part-time employment in New Zealand.
- Of domestic respondents employed part-time in New Zealand, 73.9% are female.

In 1996, Education, Tertiary was the largest Employer Group for New Zealand respondents in part-time employment in New Zealand, accounting for 21.5% of all respondents with that destination. In 2004 the equivalent proportion has dropped to 12.4%. The second largest Employer Group for respondents in part-time employment in 1996 was Retail Trade (11.4%), the equivalent proportion in 2004 being 10.0%. Health and Community Services accounted for 8.0% of respondents in part-time employment in 1996, whereas the proportion in 2004 is 11.9%.

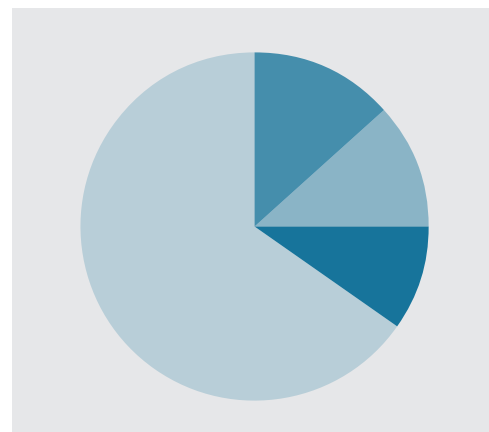


EDUCATION, TERTIARY 12.4%	RETAIL TRADE 10.0%
HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES 11.9%	OTHER 55.4%
EDUCATION, PRIMARY AND SECONDARY 10.3%	

3.8.2 MAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS FOR DOMESTIC RESPONDENTS IN FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN NEW ZEALAND – 2004

- The three largest Occupational Groups shown in this pie chart account for 34.9% of domestic respondents in full-time employment in New Zealand.
- Of domestic respondents in the largest Occupational Group for full-time employment – Teaching Professionals – 78.4% are female.

In 1996, Managers and Administrators including Trainees and Teaching Professionals were the largest Occupational Groups for New Zealand respondents in full-time employment in New Zealand, a situation that continues here. However, in 1996 Clerical was the third most significant Occupational Group for respondents in full-time employment whereas Health Professionals hold that position here.

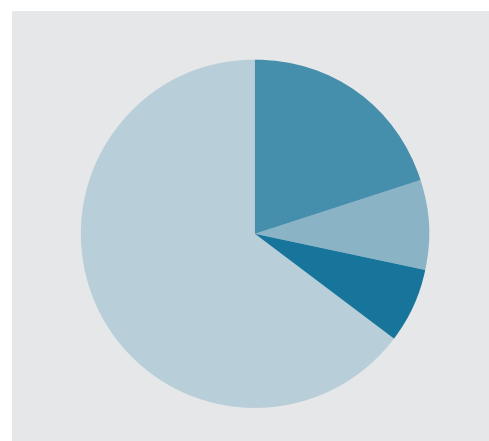


TEACHING PROFESSIONALS 13.4%	HEALTH PROFESSIONALS 9.7%
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS INCLUDING TRAINEES 11.8%	OTHER 65.1%

3.8.3 MAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS FOR DOMESTIC RESPONDENTS IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN NEW ZEALAND – 2004

- The three largest Occupational Groups shown in this pie chart account for 35.4% of domestic respondents in part-time employment in New Zealand.
- Of domestic respondents in the three largest Occupational Groups for part-time employment, 76.4% are female.

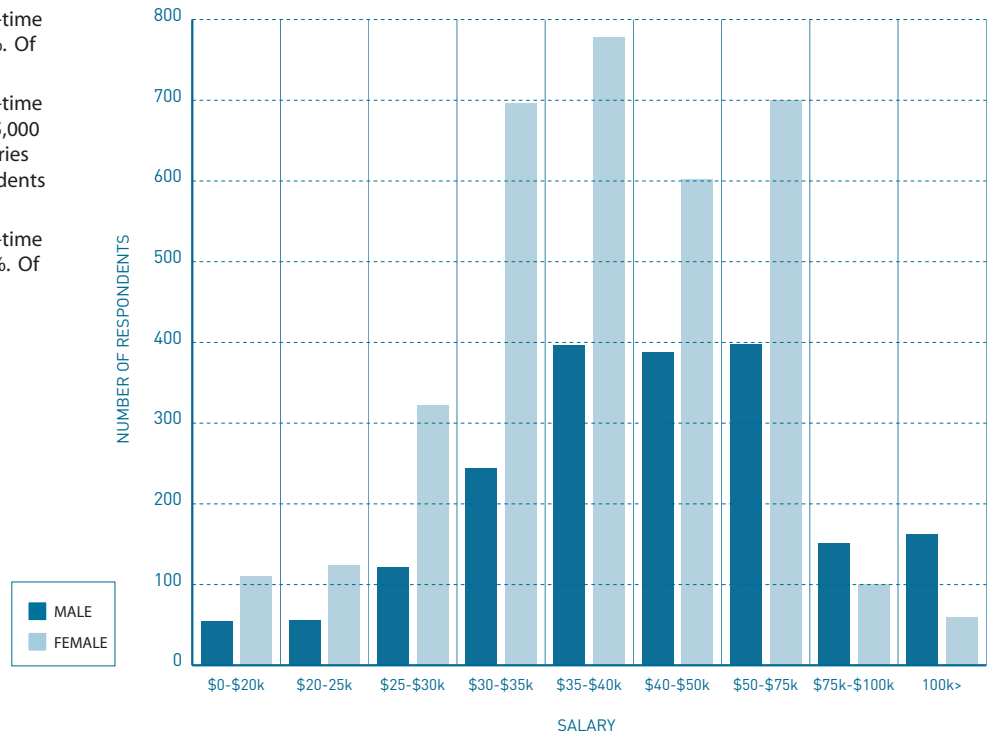
In 1996, Teaching Professionals was the largest Occupational Group for New Zealand respondents in part-time employment in this country (20.0%), almost exactly the proportion recorded here. Service and Sales Workers accounted for 19.8% of New Zealand respondents in part-time employment in 1996 but by 2003 the equivalent proportion had dropped to 16.0%.



TEACHING PROFESSIONALS 20.1%	SERVICE AND SALES WORKERS 6.9%
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS 8.4%	OTHER 64.6%

3.9 SALARY BANDS OF DOMESTIC RESPONDENTS IN FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN NEW ZEALAND BY GENDER – 2004

- The proportion of domestic respondents in full-time employment earning less than \$30,000 is 14.4%. Of this group, 70.6% are female.
- The proportion of domestic respondents in full-time employment earning between \$30,000 and \$75,000 is 76.8%. Of male respondents, 72.0% have salaries within this range while 79.7% of female respondents have salaries between \$30,000 and \$75,000.
- The proportion of domestic respondents in full-time employment earning more than \$75,000 is 8.7%. Of this group 66.0% are male.



3.10 DESTINATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL RESPONDENTS BY LOCATION – 2004

- Of the 635 international respondents working full-time, 467 are located in this country with 168 overseas.
- Of the 275 international respondents studying full-time, 231 are located here and 44 overseas.
- Of the 295 international respondents seeking full-time employment, 235 are located here and 60 overseas.

	NEW ZEALAND			OVERSEAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
EMPLOYMENT						
Full-time	172	295	467	84	84	168
Part-time	46	84	130	12	20	32
Not Employed	59	98	157	26	25	51
Data Missing	21	45	66	6	6	12
TOTALS	298	522	820	128	135	263
STUDY						
Full-time	89	142	231	24	20	44
Part-time	11	32	43	5	4	9
Not Employed	177	310	487	93	99	192
Data Missing	21	38	59	6	12	18
TOTALS	298	522	820	128	135	263
SEEKING EMPLOYMENT						
Full-time	91	144	235	25	35	60
Part-time	25	50	75	6	12	18
Not Seeking	146	247	393	74	73	147
Data Missing	36	81	117	23	15	38
TOTALS	298	522	820	128	135	263