



Te Herenga Waka—
Victoria University of Wellington

Graduate Destinations Survey Summary Report

July 2023—June 2024



VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF
WELLINGTON
TE HERENGA WAKA

Victoria University of Wellington Graduate Destinations Report: Graduates 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024

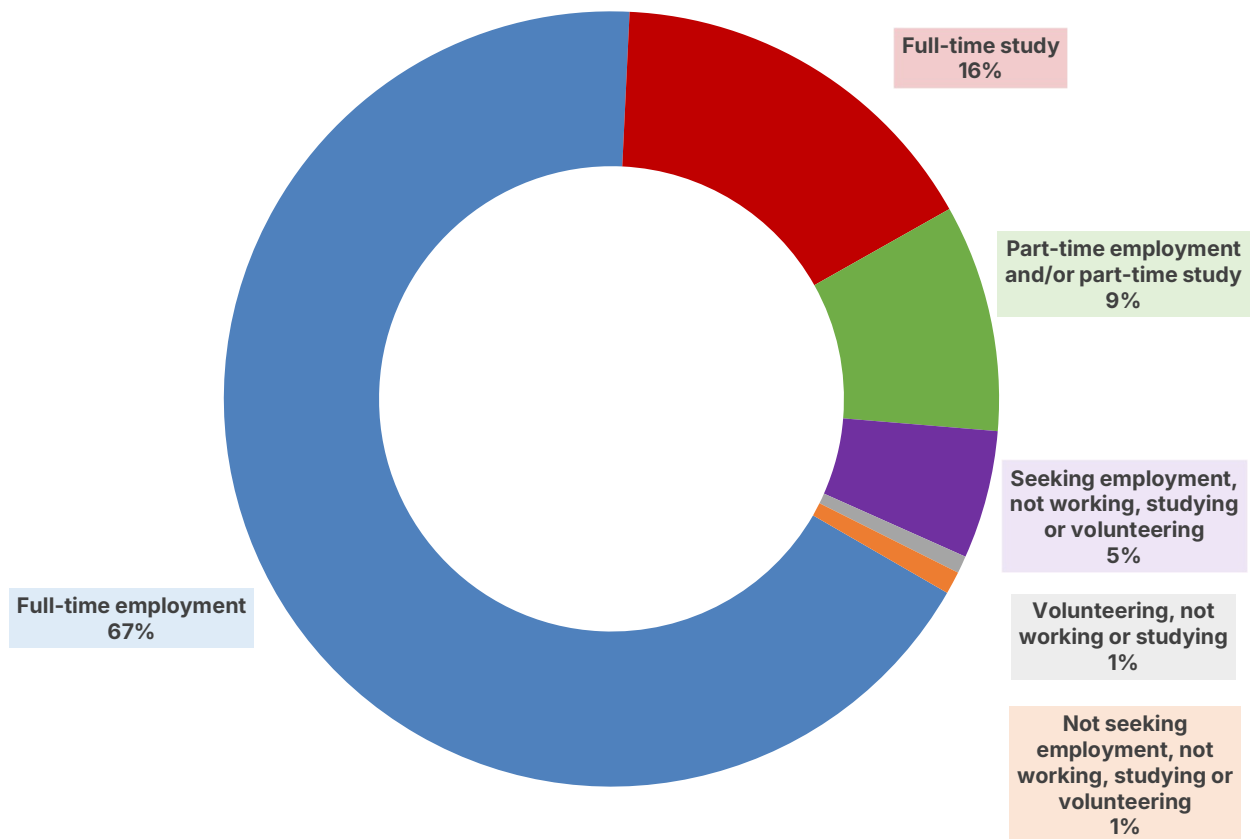
The annual Graduate Destinations Survey reports on the types of employment, further study, volunteer work or job searching our graduates are involved in after completing their studies. These statistics are of the employment destinations of respondents who graduated between 1 July 2023 and 30 June 2024.

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

4,606 recent graduates were emailed the survey, and 1,393 responses were received – a response rate of 30%. The survey ran for four weeks from 24 September 2024 to 21 October 2024.

1. Graduate Destinations

Figure 1.1. Graduate destinations (n=1384)



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.

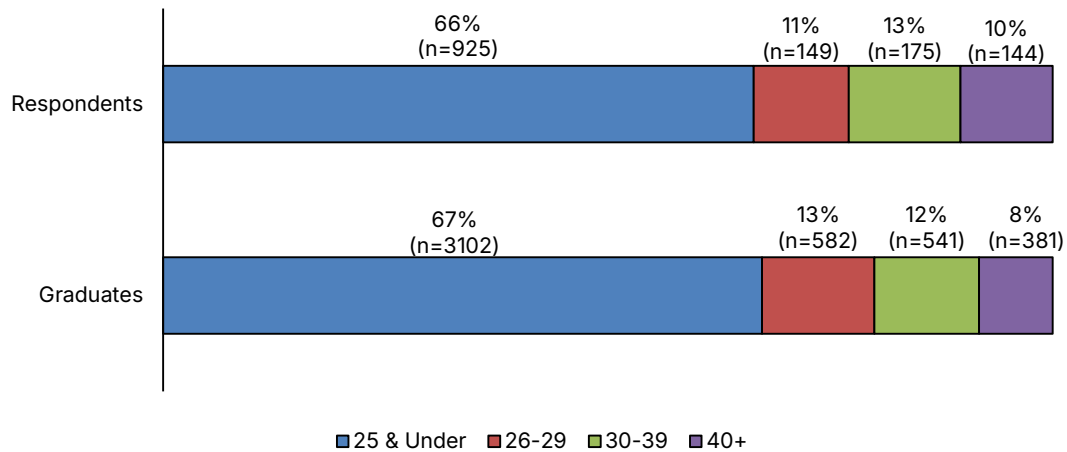
Volunteering, not working or studying: respondents in this category reported volunteering only, and not working or studying, but may be seeking employment.

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

2. Graduates and Survey Respondents

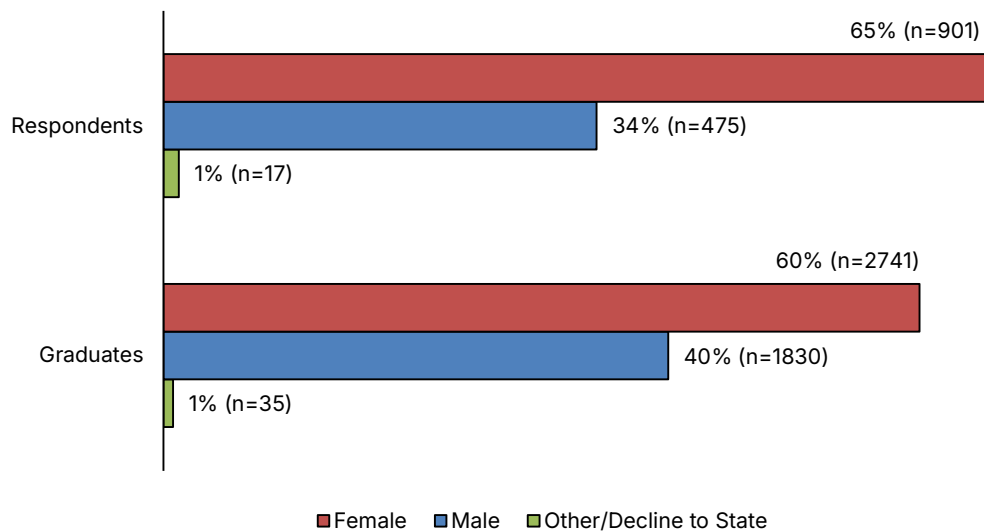
1,393 graduates responded to the graduate destinations survey, which provided a response rate of 30%.

Figure 2.1. Graduates and respondents by age



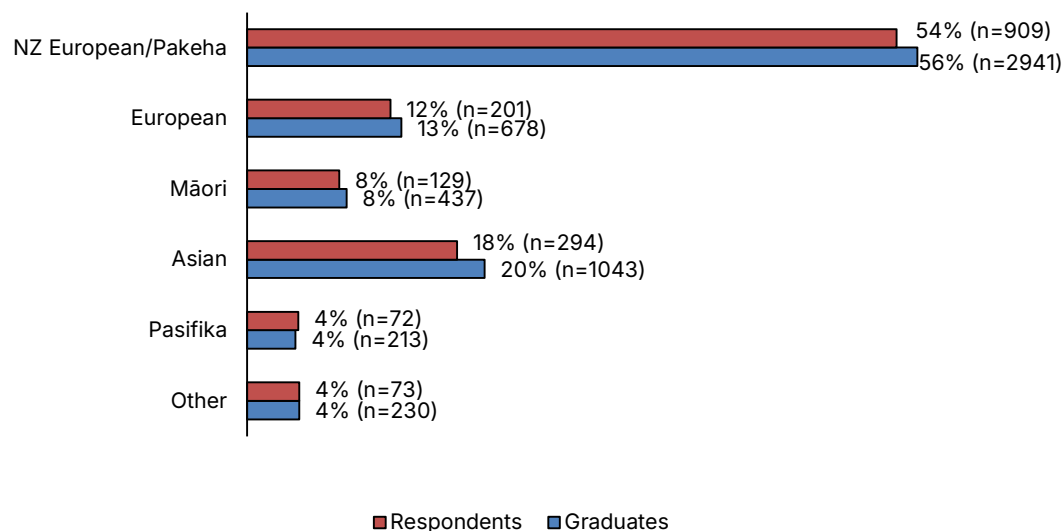
- 67% of graduates and 66% of respondents are under 25 years old.
- Overall, the respondents were relatively representative of the graduate cohort in terms of age.

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.

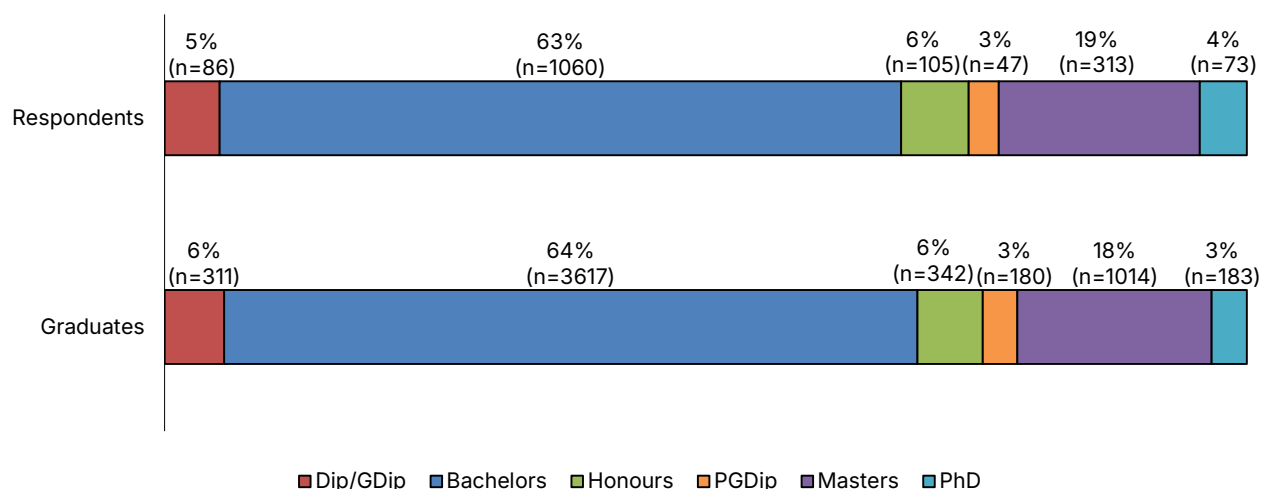
Figure 2.3. Graduates and respondents by ethnicity



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.

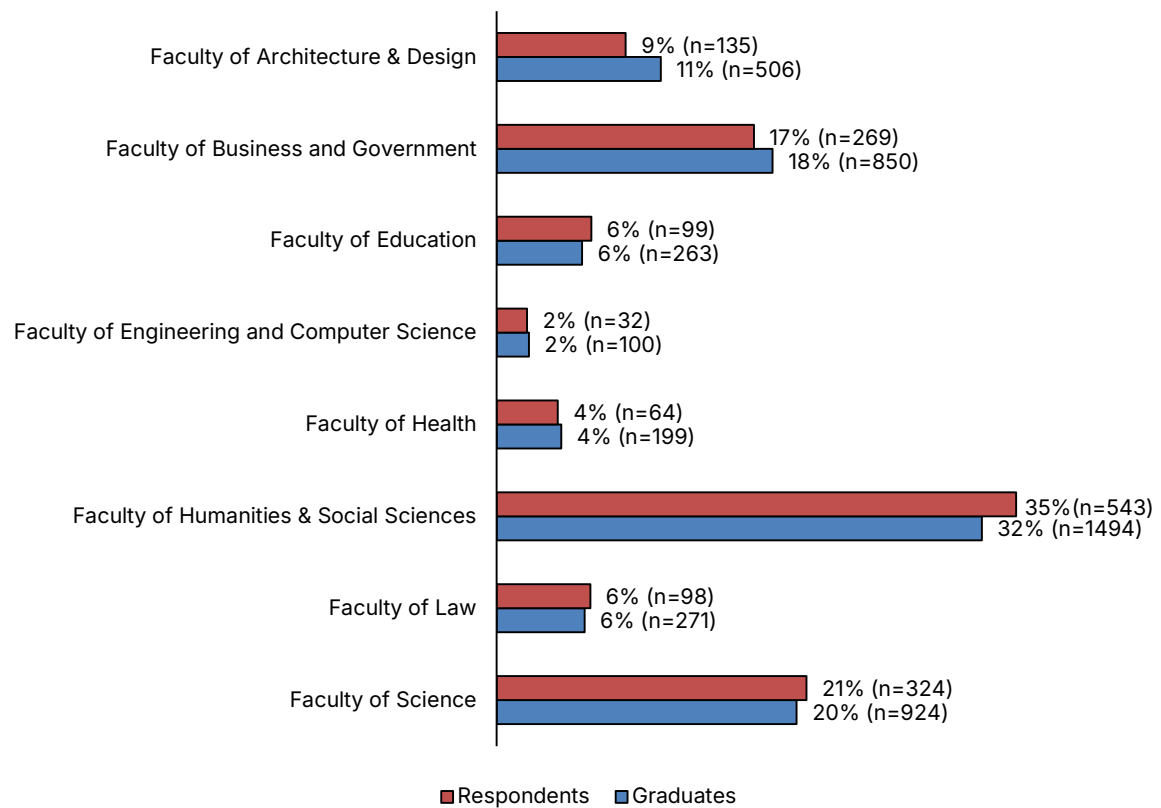
Figure 2.4. Graduates and respondents by qualification



Note: 18.6% of all respondents (17.9% of all graduates) completed more than one qualification type

- The majority of students graduated with a Bachelors degree.
- 32% 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

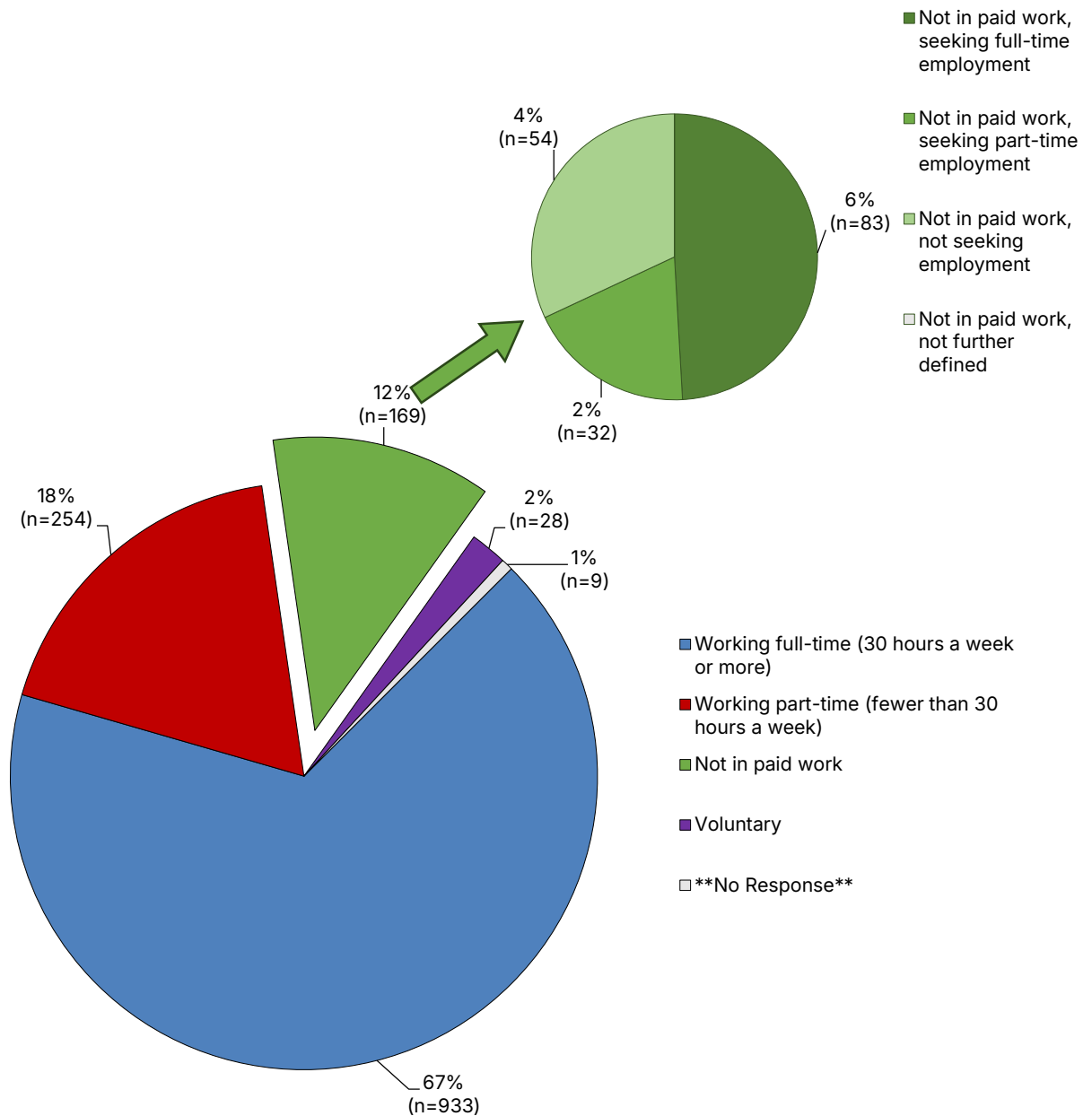


Note: The percentages do not total to 100% because some graduates have more than one Faculty

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

3. Employment Status

Figure 3.1. Employment status (n=1393)

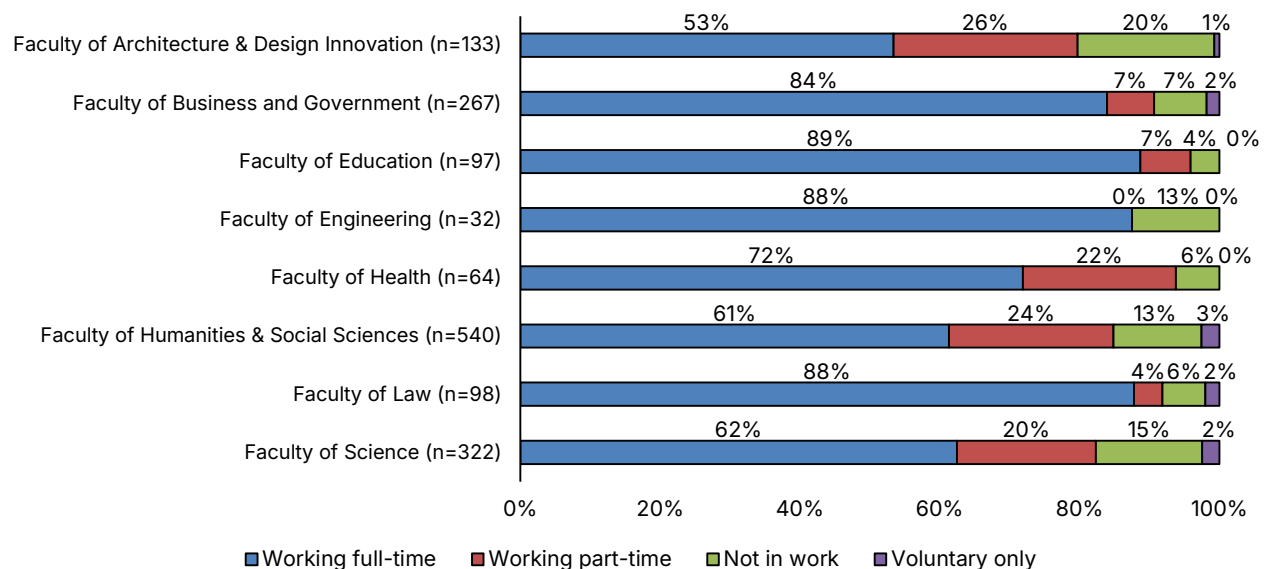


- 85% of those who reported their employment status were in paid employment since completing their qualification.
- 8% reported to not be in paid work but seeking employment.
 - 47% of graduates in this group are in further study.

Table 3.1. Employment intentions of respondents in paid work (n=1180)

Employment status	Working full-time	Working part-time	Total
Employed, seeking full-time employment	171 (18%)	89 (35%)	260 (22%)
Employed, seeking part-time employment	27 (3%)	49 (19%)	76 (6%)
Employed, not seeking employment	730 (79%)	114 (45%)	844 (72%)
Total	928 (79%)	252 (21%)	1180 (100%)

- 28% 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, 79% of the respondents who worked full-time reported not to be seeking further employment.

Figure 3.2. Employment status by Faculty (n=1384)

Note: some respondents will be in more than one Faculty as they have more than one degree

- The Faculty of Education had the highest proportion of respondents in full-time work (89%).
- Over 80% of respondents identified as working full-time in the Faculties of Education (89%), Engineering (88%), Law (88%) and Business and Government (84%).
- The Faculty of Architecture & Design Innovation had the highest percent in part-time work (26%), followed by the Faculties of Humanities and Social Sciences (24%) and Health (22%).
- The Faculty of Architecture & Design Innovation had the highest percent not in work (20%).

Table 3.2. Full-time employees who had more than one job since graduating with current qualification (n=929)

Faculty	Yes	%	No	%	Total
Architecture & Design Innovation	33	47%	38	54%	71
Business and Government	65	29%	159	71%	224
Education	14	16%	72	84%	86
Engineering	4	15%	23	85%	27
Health	14	30%	32	70%	46
Humanities & Social Sciences	117	36%	211	64%	328
Law	19	22%	67	78%	86
Science	59	29%	142	71%	201
Total	294	32%	635	68%	929

Note: some respondents will be in more than one Faculty as they have more than one degree

- Respondents from the Faculties of Engineering, Education, 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=251)

Faculty	Yes	%	No	%	Total
Architecture & Design Innovation	20	57%	15	43%	35
Business and Government	9	56%	7	44%	16
Education	5	71%	2	29%	7
Engineering	-	-%	-	-%	-
Health	7	50%	7	50%	14
Humanities & Social Sciences	54	43%	72	57%	126
Law	3	75%	1	25%	4
Science	27	42%	37	58%	64
Total	114	45%	137	55%	251

Note: some respondents will be in more than one Faculty 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 32%).
- The Faculty of Engineering had no data. The Faculties of Education, Health and Law had limited data.

Table 3.4. Number of jobs held since completing qualification (n=1180)

Faculty	1	%	2	%	3	%	4	%	5+	%	Total
Architecture & Design Innovation	53	50%	31	29%	16	15%	4	4%	2	2%	106
Business and Government	166	69%	62	26%	11	5%	1	0%	0	0%	240
Education	74	80%	16	17%	3	3%	0	0%	0	0%	93
Engineering	23	85%	4	15%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	27
Health	39	65%	18	30%	3	5%	0	0%	0	0%	60
Humanities & Social Sciences	283	62%	120	26%	33	7%	13	3%	5	1%	454
Law	68	76%	19	21%	2	2%	0	0%	1	1%	90
Science	179	68%	62	23%	17	6%	6	2%	1	0%	265
Total	772	65%	298	25%	79	7%	23	2%	8	1%	1180

Note: some respondents will be in more than one Faculty as they have more than one degree

- 65% of graduates have held only one job since completing their qualification.
- Graduates of the Faculties of Education, Engineering, and Law were least likely to have held more than one job since completing their qualifications.

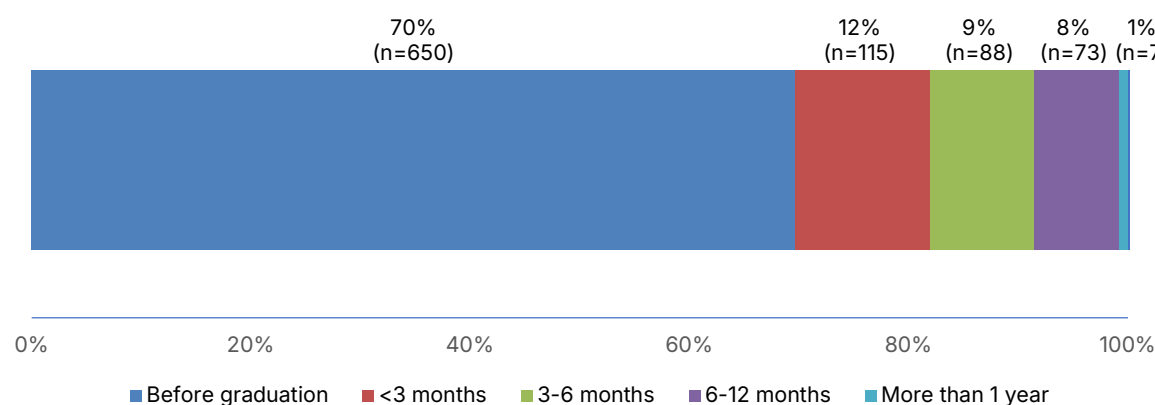
Table 3.5. Number of jobs employees currently hold by Faculty (n=1176)

Faculty	1 Job	%	2 Jobs	%	3 Jobs	%	Total
Architecture & Design Innovation	84	80%	19	18%	2	2%	105
Business and Government	222	92%	17	7%	2	1%	241
Education	81	87%	11	12%	1	1%	93
Engineering	26	96%	1	4%	0	0%	27
Health	54	90%	6	10%	0	0%	60
Humanities & Social Sciences	390	86%	52	12%	9	2%	451
Law	84	93%	6	7%	0	0%	90
Science	225	85%	35	13%	4	2%	264
Total	1026	87%	133	11%	17	1%	1176

Note: some respondents will be in more than one Faculty as they have more than one degree

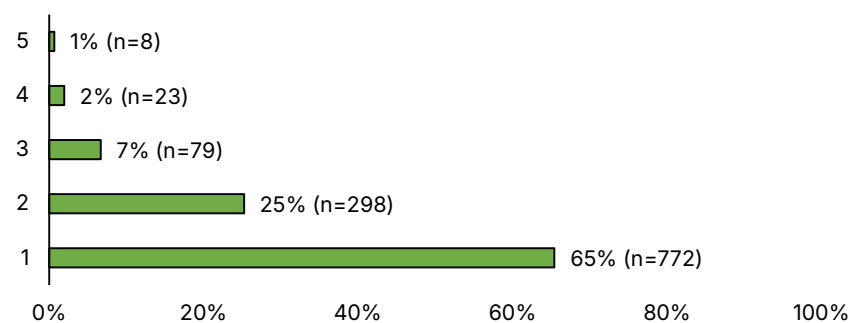
- A majority of graduates currently hold one job, with graduates from the Faculty of Business and Government, Engineering, and Law having less than 10% in more than one concurrent job.

Figure 3.3. Time between university and full-time employment (n=933)



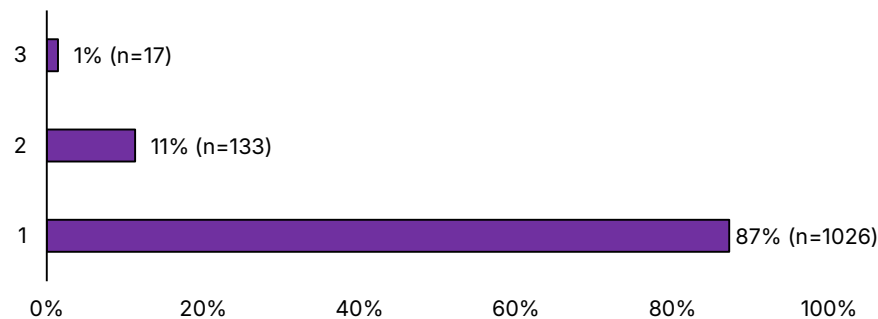
- Of graduates who responded that they are currently working full time, 91% were employed prior to or within 6 months of degree completion.

Figure 3.4. Number of paid jobs held since completing this qualification (n=1180)



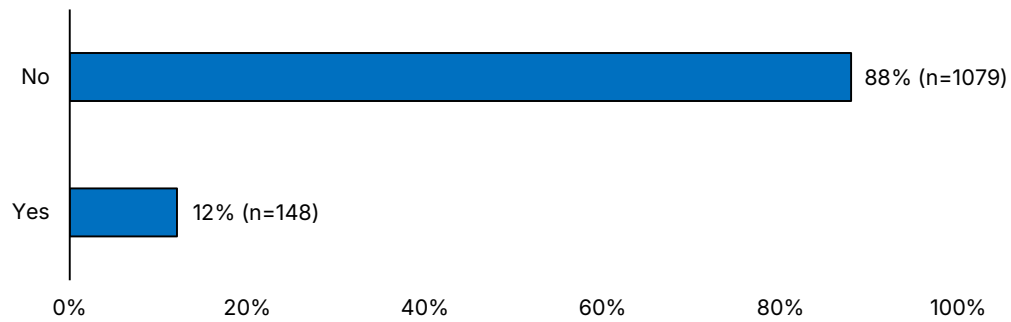
- Of the 1,180 respondents, 10% had 3 or more jobs since completing their qualification.

Figure 3.5. Number of current paid jobs (n=1176)



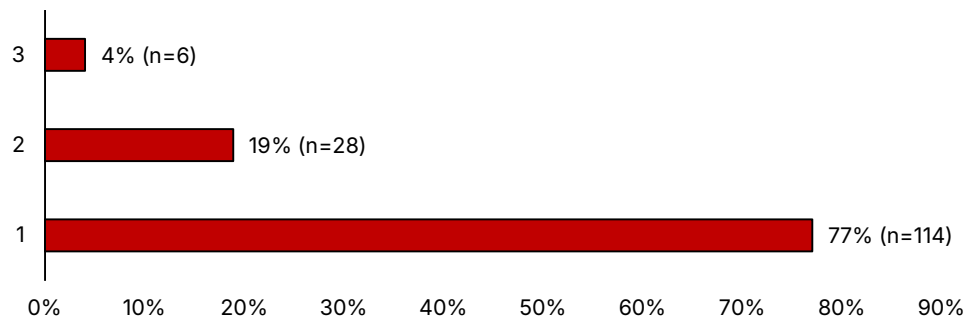
- Of the 1,176 respondents who provided the number of their paid jobs, 13% have more than one paid job.

Figure 3.6. Voluntary work (n=1227)



- Of the 1,227 respondents, 12% are doing voluntary work.

Figure 3.7. Number of voluntary jobs (n=148)



- Of the 148 respondents who provided the number of their voluntary jobs, 23% have more than one voluntary job.

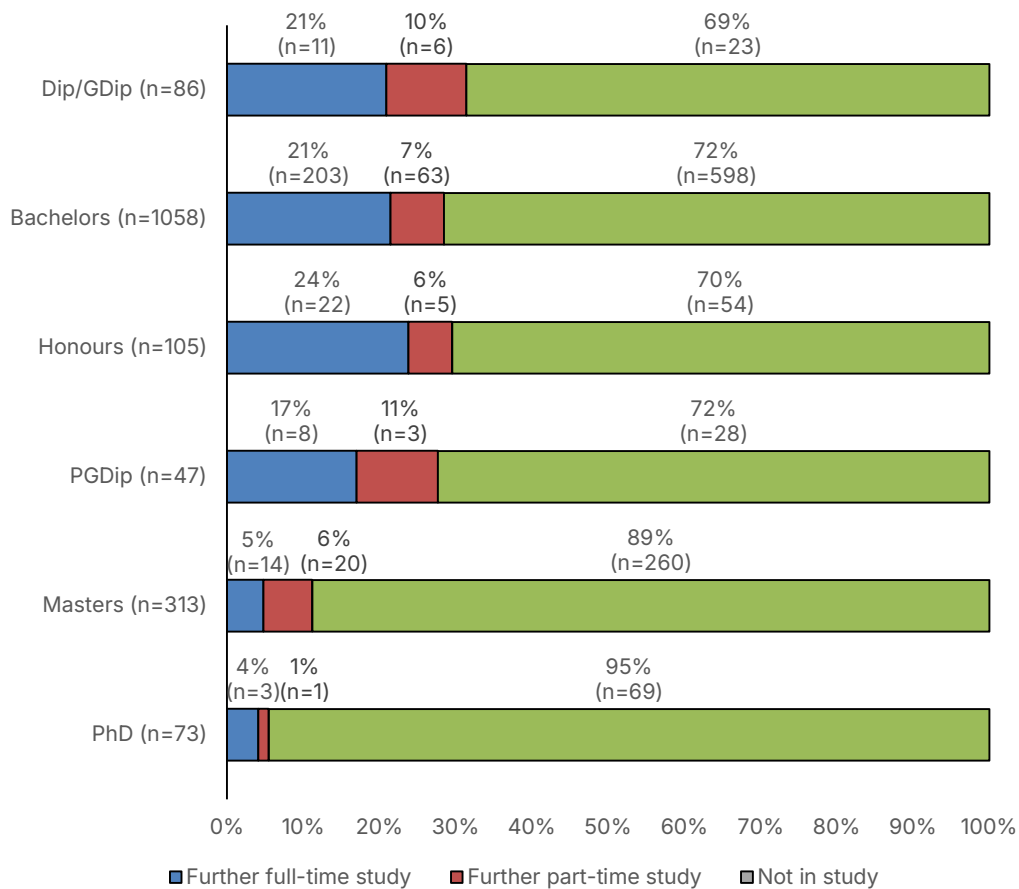
Table 3.6. Employment status and voluntary work (n=1227)

Employment status		Working full-time	Working part-time	Not in paid work	Total
Volunteer work	Yes	80 (10%)	40 (20%)	28 (14%)	148 (12%)
	No	750 (90%)	162 (80%)	167 (86%)	1079 (88%)
Total		830 (68%)	202 (16%)	195 (16%)	1227 (100%)

- 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.
- 28 respondents (2% of the total respondents) were involved in voluntary work only.

4. Study Destinations

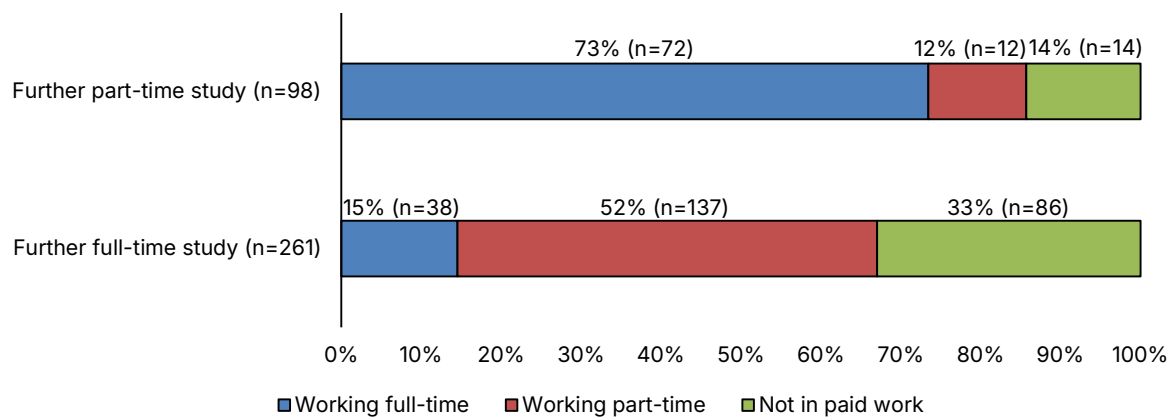
Figure 4.1. Study destinations by completed qualification (n=1391)



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

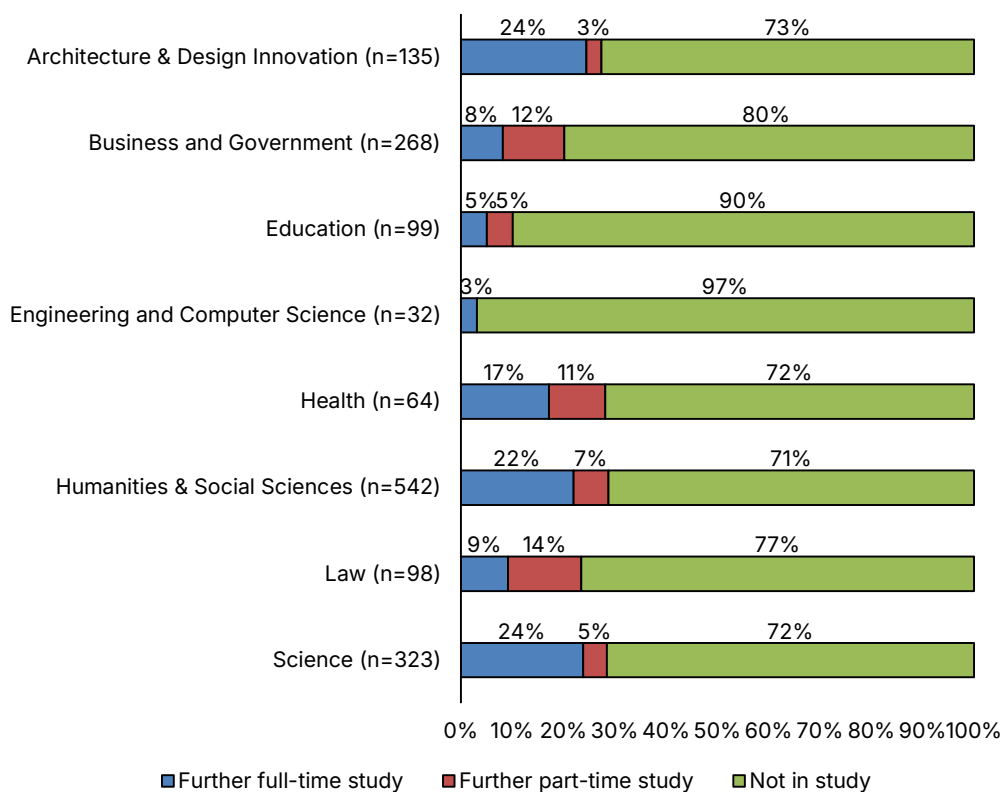
- The majority of respondents did not study after their graduation (74%); those who did further study were more likely to study full-time (19%) than part-time (7%).
- Respondents who graduated with a Diploma or Graduate Diploma, were most likely to do further study, followed by respondents who completed a Bachelors with Honours; respondents who graduated with a PhD were least likely to do further study.

Figure 4.2. Study destinations by employment status (n=359)



- 67% of respondents in full-time study also work either full-time or part-time.
- 15% of those in full-time study are also in full-time work.

Figure 4.3. Study destinations by faculty (n=1391)

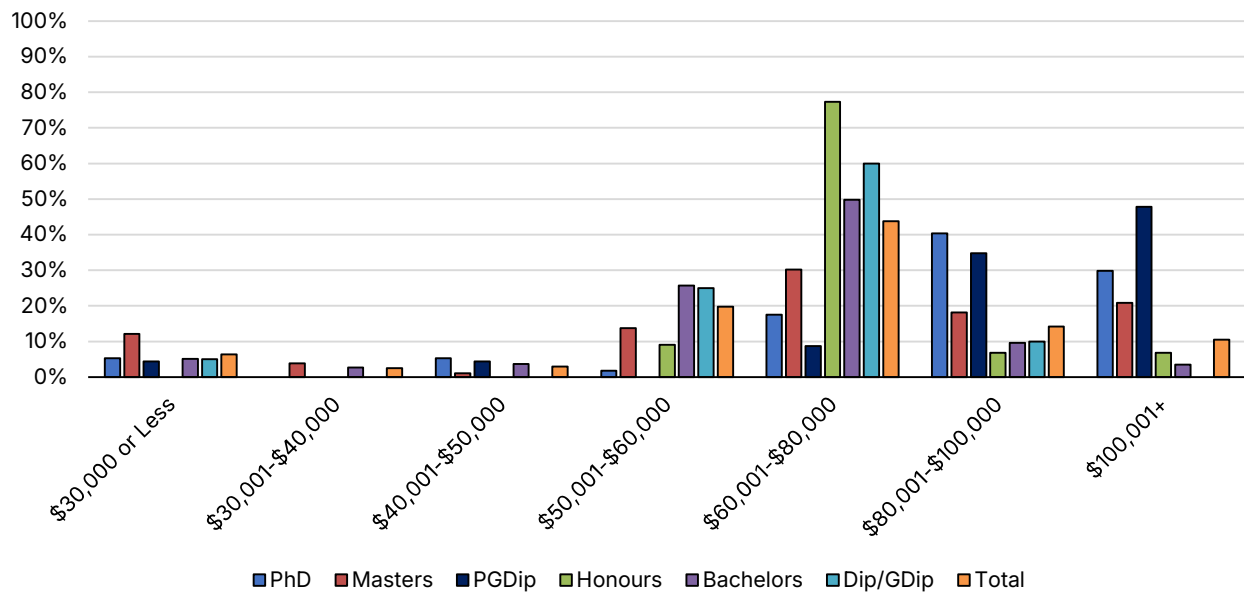


Note: some respondents will be counted more than once as they have more than one degree

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

5. Income

Figure 5.1. Income of full-time earners by highest qualification (n=816)



- 64% of respondents working full-time reported salaries between \$50,001 and \$80,000.
- 79% of respondents with Bachelors degrees reported salaries between \$40,001 and \$80,000.
- Respondents with a Diploma or Graduate Diploma most commonly reported salaries between \$50,001 and \$80,000 (85%).
- Salaries over \$60,000 were more often associated with those who graduated with a Postgraduate Diploma (91%), Bachelors with Honours (91%) or a PhD (88%).

Income by gender

Figure 5.2. Income of female full-time earners by highest qualification (n=528)

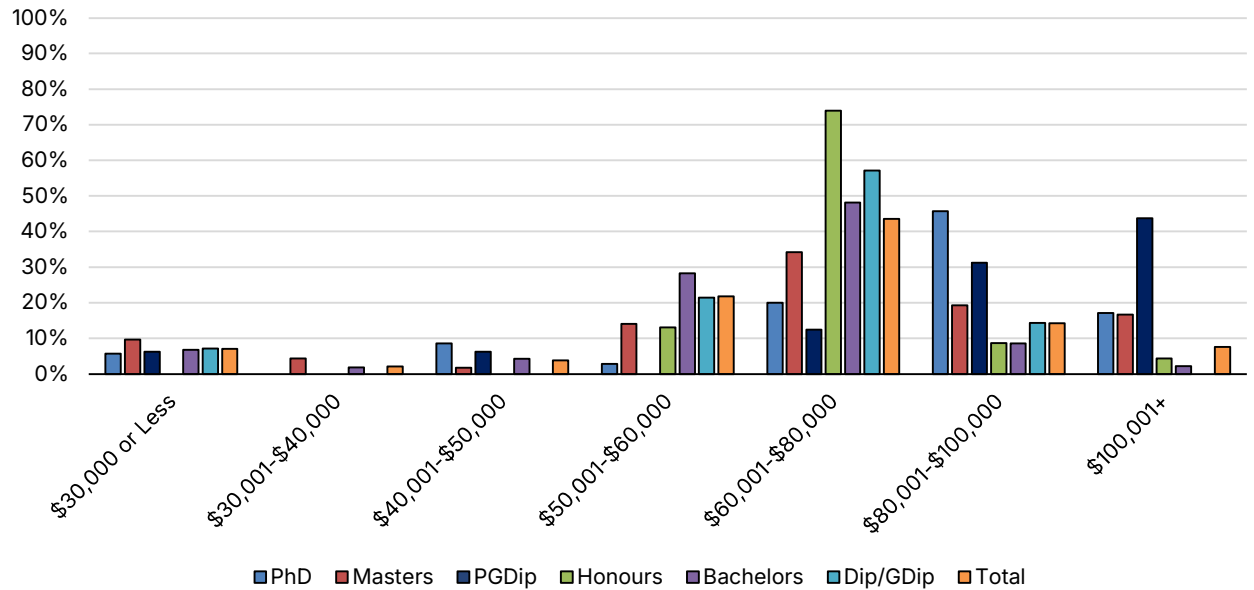
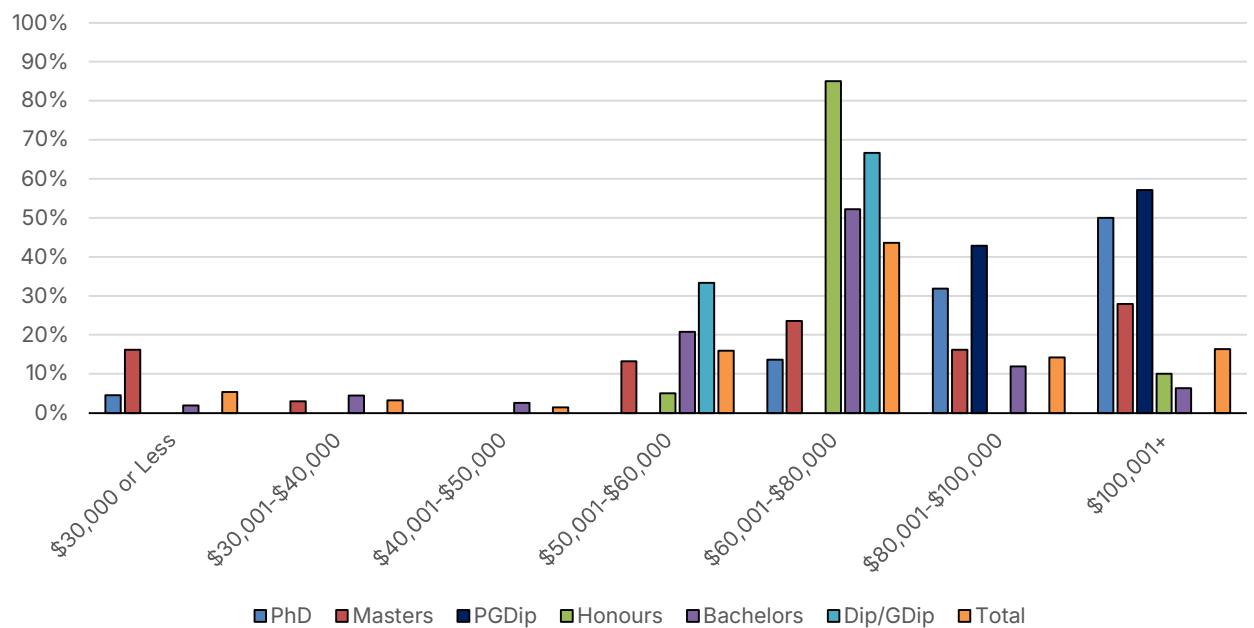


Figure 5.3. Income of male full-time earners by highest qualification (n=282)



- A higher proportion of males, compared to females, in full-time employment reported salaries at \$60,001 or more.
- 53% of males with postgraduate degrees (Masters and PhD) reported salaries over \$80,000, while 42% 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=402)

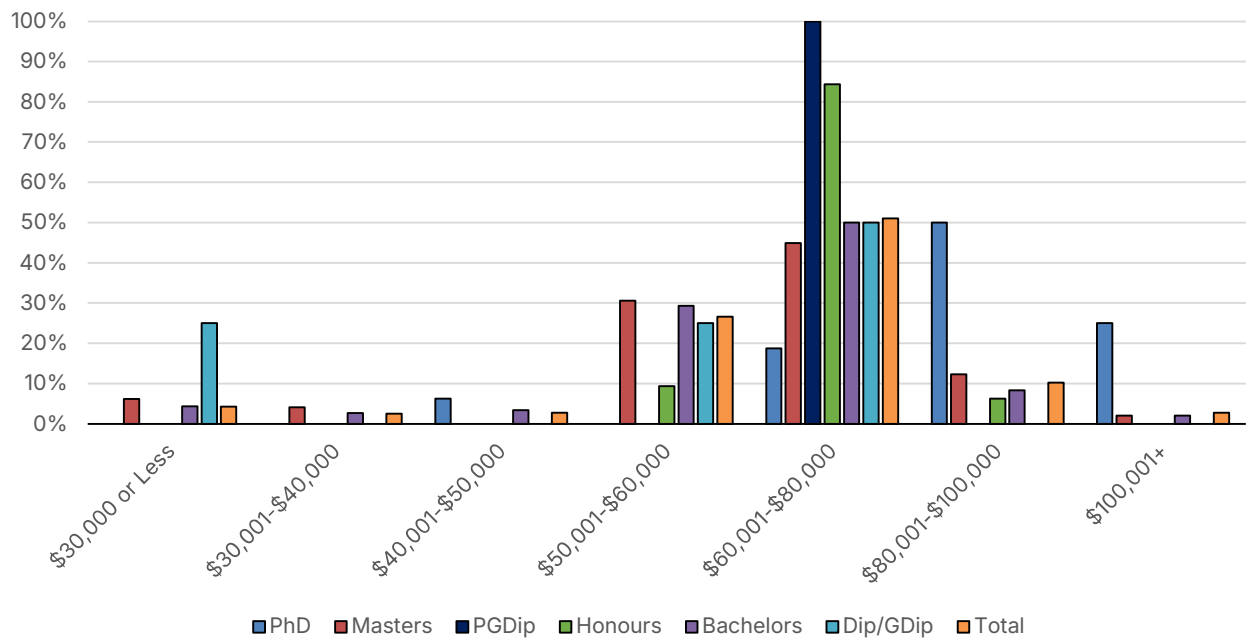
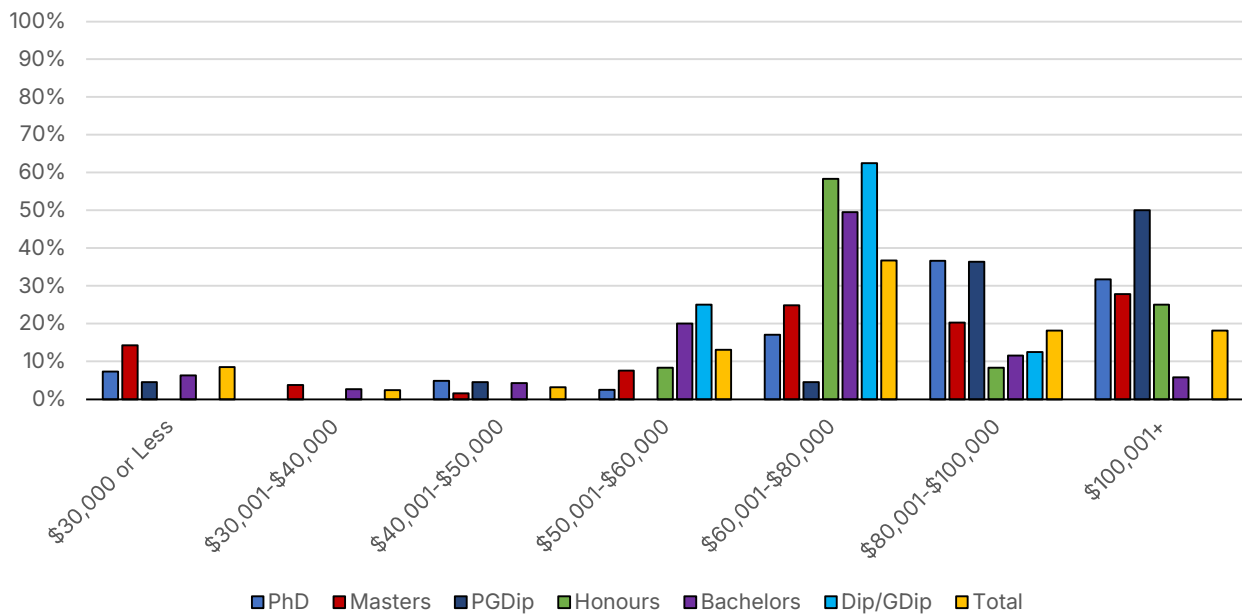


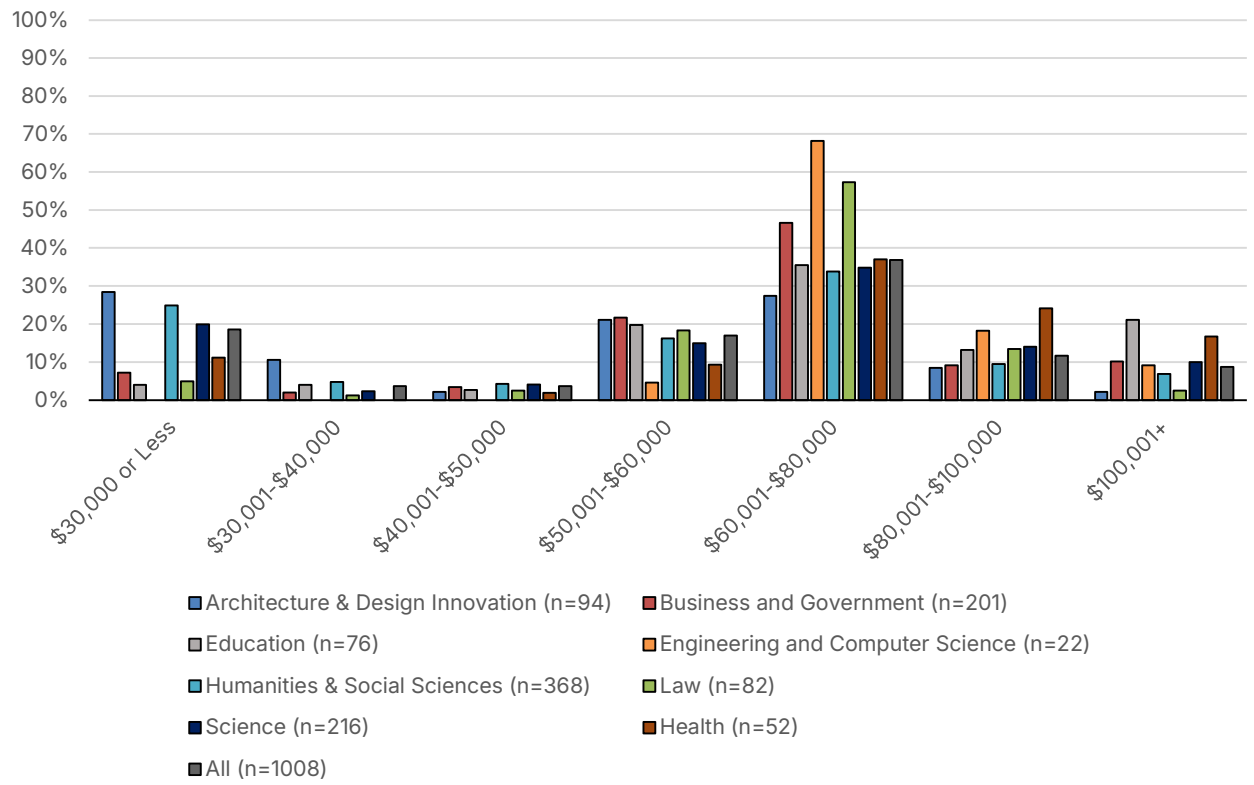
Figure 5.5. Experienced graduates' income by highest qualification (n=414)



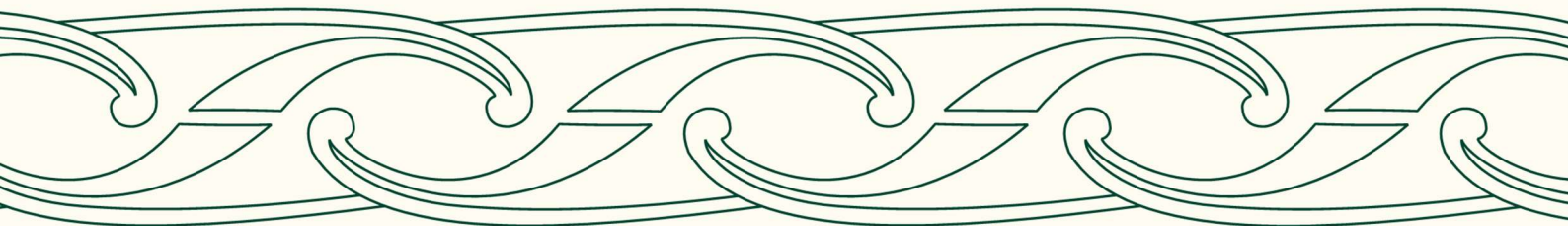
- Across all qualifications, 36% of respondents with previous full-time paid employment make \$80,000 or more, whereas 13% of respondents without previous full-time paid employment make \$80,000 or more.

Income by Faculty

Figure 5.6. Full and part-time income by Faculty (n=1008)



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



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