



New Zealand  
 Vice-Chancellors'  
 Committee

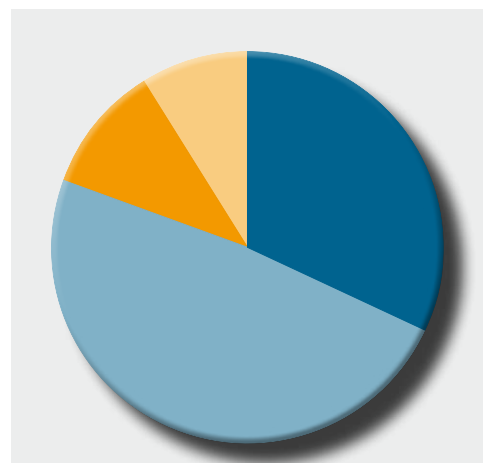
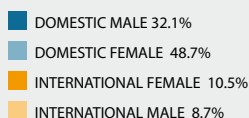
# NZ UniGradStats

The NZ 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 third in a new series which looks at the survey's headline results. The first section deals with the 34,988 individuals who became eligible to graduate from one of New Zealand's eight universities during 2006. It also covers trends in the composition of the New Zealand university graduate population over time. The second section deals with the 9056 graduates who responded to the survey and how representative they are of the total survey population. Destinations and other outcomes for these respondents are outlined in section three.

## SECTION ONE: THE TOTAL POPULATION

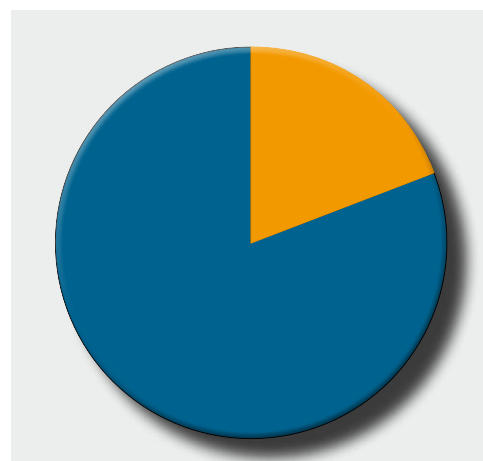
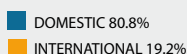
### 1.1 UNIVERSITY GRADUATE POPULATION BY GENDER

- Of all graduates in 2006, 59.3% were female (2005, 58.6%) and 40.7% male (41.4%).
- In 1997, the respective proportions were 53.8% and 46.2%.
- Of domestic graduates in 2006, 60.3% were female and 39.7% male.
- Of international graduates in 2006, 54.8% were female 45.2% male.



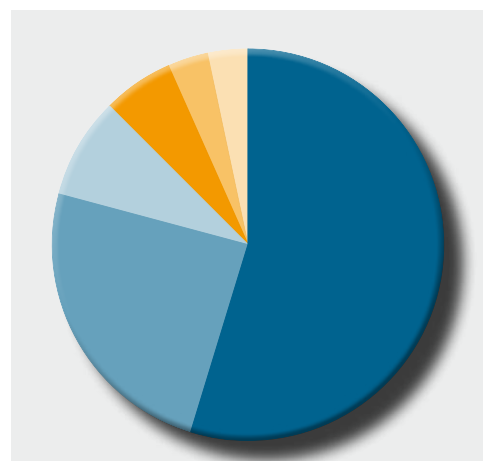
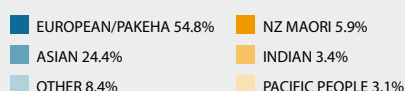
### 1.2 UNIVERSITY GRADUATE POPULATION BY SOURCE

- The proportion of international graduates in the total university graduate population was 19.2% (2005, 19.4%).
- The number of international graduates from the New Zealand university system has risen from 1712 in 2000 to 6730 in 2006.
- The 10-year trend for the proportion of international graduates in the total university graduate population has seen that proportion grow from 6.3% in 1997 to 19.2% in 2006.



### 1.3 ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF THE GRADUATE POPULATION

- The ethnic composition of the total university graduate population was European/Pakeha 54.8%, Asian 24.4%, Other 8.4%, New Zealand Maori 5.9%, Indian 3.4% and Pacific People 3.1%.
- That represented little change on 2005 although Maori constituted 5.4% of the university graduate population that year but 5.9% in 2006.
- While the proportion for Asian increased from 12.1% in 1997 to 25.1% in 2005, 24.4% of the 2006 university graduate population were in that ethnic group.



### 1.4 DISTRIBUTION OF GRADUATE POPULATION ACROSS UNIVERSITIES - 2006

	INTERNATIONAL			DOMESTIC			TOTALS		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Auckland	590	756	1346	3113	4952	8065	3703	5708	9411
AUT	330	445	775	967	1755	2722	1297	2200	3497
Canterbury	277	313	590	1288	1331	2619	1565	1644	3209
Lincoln	228	212	440	288	230	518	516	442	958
Massey	584	648	1232	1753	2852	4605	2337	3500	5837
Otago	266	326	592	1628	2434	4062	1894	2760	4654
Victoria	334	469	803	1280	2050	3330	1614	2519	4133
Waikato	430	522	952	894	1443	2337	1324	1965	3289
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3039</b>	<b>3691</b>	<b>6730</b>	<b>11,211</b>	<b>17,047</b>	<b>28,258</b>	<b>14,250</b>	<b>20,738</b>	<b>34,988</b>

Compared with the previous survey, five universities – Canterbury, Lincoln, Otago, Victoria and Waikato - showed an increase in international graduate numbers. For domestic graduates, the comparison with the previous survey showed six universities recorded an increase; the exceptions being Lincoln and Massey. In terms of overall graduate numbers, seven universities recorded an increase on the previous survey, the exception being Massey.

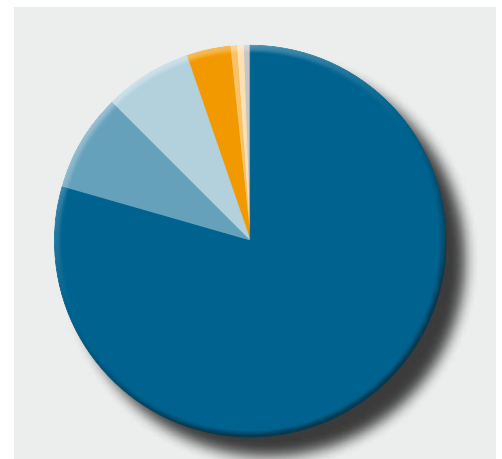
### 1.5 PROPORTION OF GRADUATES WITH DOUBLE DEGREES BY UNIVERSITY – 2006

	TOTAL NUMBER OF GRADUATES	TOTAL NUMBER WITH DOUBLE DEGREES	% WITH DOUBLE DEGREES
Auckland	9411	752	8.0
AUT	3497	103	2.9
Canterbury	3209	150	4.7
Lincoln	958	9	0.9
Massey	5837	69	1.2
Otago	4654	380	8.2
Victoria	4133	470	11.4
Waikato	3289	116	3.5
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>34,988</b>	<b>2049</b>	<b>5.9</b>

Victoria had the highest proportion of graduates (11.4%) completing more than one qualification, followed by Otago (8.2%). In the previous survey, those 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 was 5.9% (previous survey, 5.2%).

### 1.6 SOURCE OF INTERNATIONAL GRADUATES BY REGION – 2006\*

- Asia continues to be the dominant source of international graduates from New Zealand universities. In 1997 there were 1019 graduates from the New Zealand university system from Asia, increasing to 5286 in 2006.
- Oceania and Europe are the other significant regional sources of international graduates for New Zealand universities. In 1997 there were 237 graduates from Oceania, increasing to 546 in 2006. The corresponding numbers from Europe were 54 and 469.
- The spread across the regions for the 2006 international graduate cohort showed little change on 2005, apart from Oceania which contributed an additional 182 graduates (2005, 364; 2006, 546).



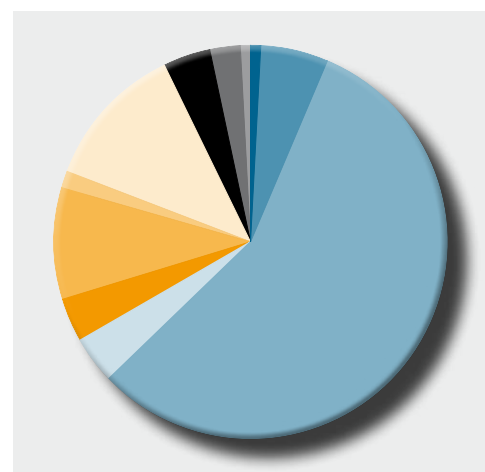
\* Of international graduates in 2006, 34 were listed with "New Zealand" as their country of origin with a further 45 listed as "country unknown".

## 1.7 MOST SIGNIFICANT SOURCE COUNTRIES FOR INTERNATIONAL GRADUATES BY REGION - 2006

Asia	Oceania	Europe	North/Central America
China 4084 (2005, 3404)	Australia 400 (2005, 221)	Germany 275 (2005, 220)	United States 142 (2005, 117)
Malaysia 263 (2005, 250)	Fiji 49 (2005, 43)	France 42 (2005, 28)	Canada 87 (2005, 71)
Africa	South America	Middle East	
Kenya 7 (2005, 4)	Brazil 9 (2005, 3)	Saudi Arabia 9 (2005, 3)	
Zimbabwe 5 (2005, 4)	Chile 9 (2005, 11)	Iran 9 (2005, 3)	

## 1.8 AREAS OF STUDY FOR INTERNATIONAL GRADUATES - 2006

- Commerce/Business continued to be the dominant aggregate area of study for international graduates. In 2005 the proportion of international graduates from that area of study was 53.8%, whereas in 2006 that proportion grew to 56.2%.
- The other two significant aggregate areas of study for international graduates are Mathematics and Information Sciences and Social and Behavioural Sciences. In 2005 proportions for those two areas were 10.4% and 8.9% respectively, while the equivalent proportions for 2006 were 9.2% and 11.8%.



ARCHITECTURE/BUILDING/ PLANNING/SURVEYING 1.0%	MATHEMATICS AND INFORMATION SCIENCES 9.2%
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES 5.6%	PHYSICAL SCIENCES 1.4%
COMMERCE/BUSINESS 56.2%	SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES 11.8%
HEALTH 4.0%	TECHNOLOGY AND ENGINEERING 4.1%
HUMANITIES 3.5%	VISUAL AND PERFORMING ARTS 2.4%
	NO SPECIFIC MAJOR 0.7%

## SECTION 2: THE RESPONDENT POPULATION

There were 9056 respondents to the survey, a response rate of 25.9%. The two tables below give an indication of how representative this sample is of the total survey population (34,988).

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

AGGREGATE FIELD OF STUDY	TOTAL	% OF POP	RESPONDENT	% OF POP
Architecture/Building/Planning/Surveying	644	1.8	182	2.0
Biological Sciences	2295	6.6	689	7.6
Commerce/Business	10,626	30.4	2180	24.1
Health	3136	9.0	1049	11.6
Humanities	3008	8.6	840	9.3
Mathematics and Information Sciences	1923	5.5	324	3.6
Physical Sciences	773	2.2	218	2.4
Social and Behavioural Sciences	8987	25.7	2780	30.7
Technology and Engineering	1631	4.7	382	4.2
Visual and Performing Arts	1481	4.2	276	3.0
No Specific Major	484	1.4	136	1.5
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>34,988</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9056</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The greatest difference between the two populations was in Commerce/Business (sample population 6.3% lower than total population). This is 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. On the other hand Social and Behavioural Sciences was over represented in the sample population, there being 25.7% of all graduates in that aggregate field but 30.7% of all respondents.

## 2.2 DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL AND RESPONDENT POPULATIONS BY QUALIFICATION LEVEL

QUALIFICATION LEVEL	TOTAL		RESPONDENT	
	NUMBER	% OF POP	NUMBER	% OF POP
Bachelor	20,150	57.6	4959	54.8
Bachelor with Honours	2192	6.3	606	6.7
Masters	3809	10.9	1093	12.1
Doctorate	643	1.8	237	2.6
Diploma	8194	23.4	2161	23.9
TOTALS	34,988	100.0	9056	100.0

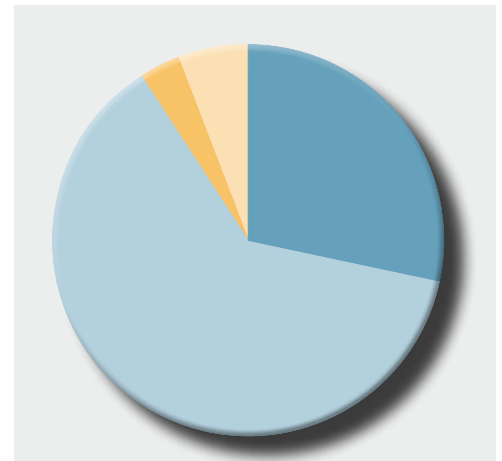
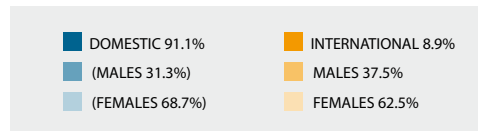
The Bachelor degree is the qualification gained by the majority of graduates and here the difference between the proportions for the two populations was 2.8%. On the other hand, at the Masters level the proportion of respondents exceeded the proportion in the total population.

# SECTION 3: SURVEY RESPONDENTS, THEIR DESTINATIONS AND OUTCOMES

## (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

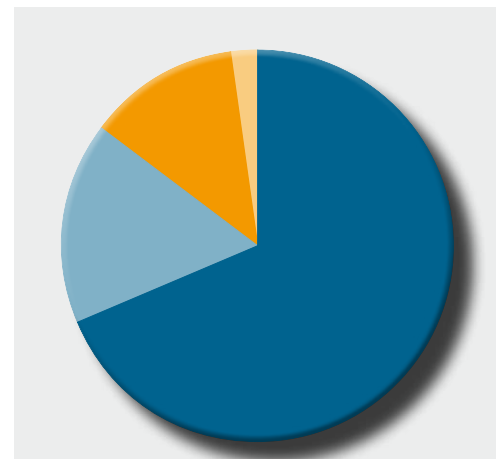
### 3.1 RESPONDENTS BY GENDER – DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL

- Female graduates in both the domestic and international populations responded to the survey in higher numbers than their male counterparts.
- Female graduates make up 60.3% of the Total Domestic Population but 68.7% of the Respondent Domestic Population.
- Female graduates make up 54.8% of the Total International Population but 62.5% of the Respondent International Population.
- The Total Population is 80.8% domestic, 19.2% international; whereas the Respondent Population is 91.1% domestic, 8.9% international – meaning that domestic graduates were more likely to respond to the survey than international graduates.



### 3.2 EMPLOYMENT DESTINATION FOR DOMESTIC RESPONDENTS – 2006

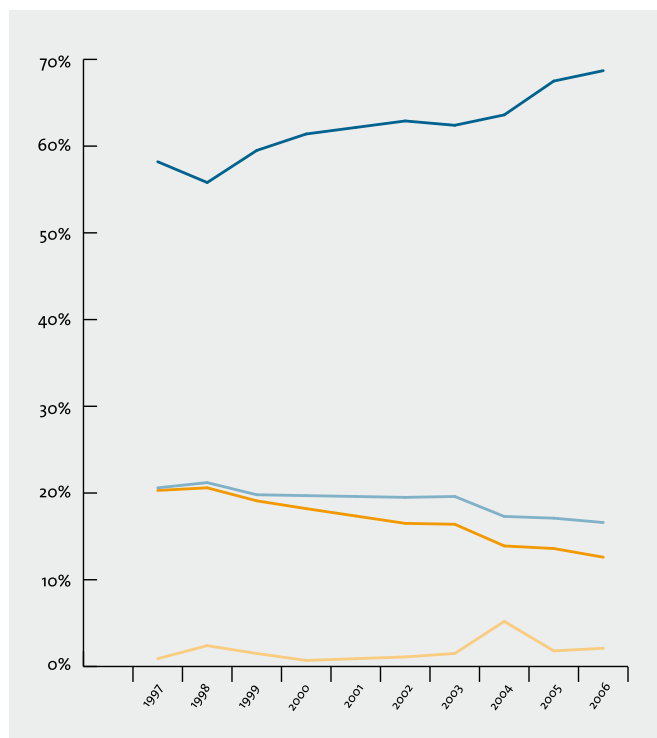
- The proportion of domestic respondents in full-time employment in New Zealand or overseas was 68.7% (previous survey, 67.5%).
- The proportion of domestic respondents in part-time employment in New Zealand or overseas was 16.6% (previous survey, 17.1%).
- For the employment destination, there was no data for 2.1% of domestic respondents, the equivalent proportion from the previous survey being 1.8%.



### 3.3 EMPLOYMENT DESTINATION FOR DOMESTIC RESPONDENTS: 10-YEAR TREND

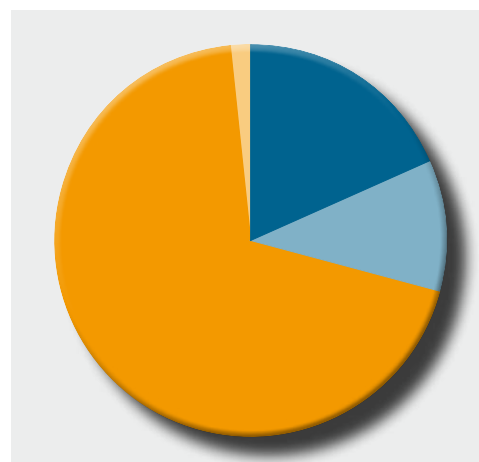
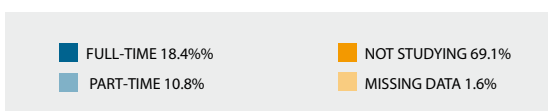
In 2006, the proportion of domestic respondents reporting the full-time employment destination (68.7%) was the highest in 10 years, continuing an upward trend that started in 1999.

- During the 10 years, the proportion of domestic respondents reporting part-time employment ranged from a low of 16.6% in 2006 to a high of 21.2% in 1998.
- During the 10 years, the proportion of domestic respondents reporting not employed ranged from a low of 12.6% in 2006 to a high of 20.6% in 1998. Those reporting not employed could have been studying full-time or part-time.
- The missing data proportion for 2006 was in line with previous years with the exception of a spike (5.3%) in 2004.



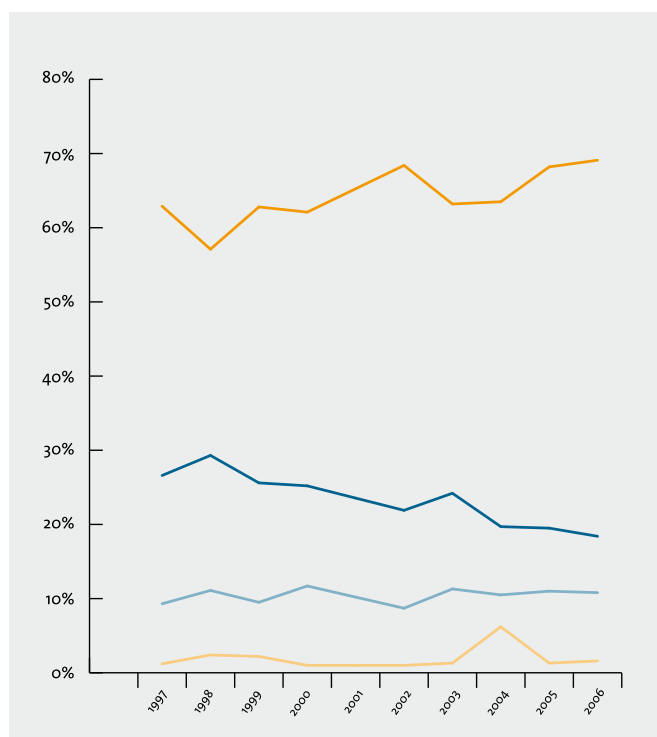
### 3.4 STUDY DESTINATION FOR DOMESTIC RESPONDENTS – 2006

- The proportion of domestic respondents undertaking further full-time study in New Zealand or overseas was 18.4% (previous survey, 19.5%).
- The proportion of domestic respondents undertaking further part-time study in New Zealand or overseas was 10.8% (previous survey, 11.0%).
- For the study destination, there was no data for 1.6% of domestic respondents (previous survey 1.3%).



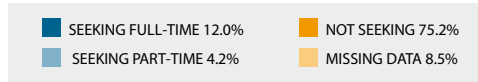
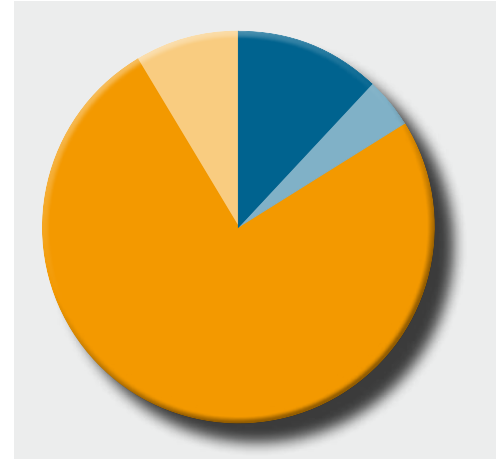
### 3.5 STUDY DESTINATION FOR DOMESTIC RESPONDENTS: 10-YEAR TREND

- During the 10 years, the proportion of domestic respondents reporting full-time study ranged from a low of 18.4% in 2006 to a high of 29.3% in 1998.
- During the 10 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 10 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 69.1% in 2006. Those reporting not studying were most likely to be employed or seeking employment.
- The missing data proportion for 2006 (1.6%) was similar to that recorded in the previous survey (1.3%).



### 3.6 SEEKING EMPLOYMENT DESTINATION FOR DOMESTIC RESPONDENTS - 2006

- The proportion of domestic respondents seeking full-time employment in New Zealand or overseas was 12.0% (previous survey, 12.4%).
- The proportion of domestic respondents seeking part-time employment in New Zealand or overseas was 4.2% (previous survey, 4.0%).
- For the seeking employment destination, there was no data for 8.5% of domestic respondents (previous survey, 8.4%).
- 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.



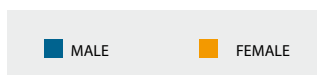
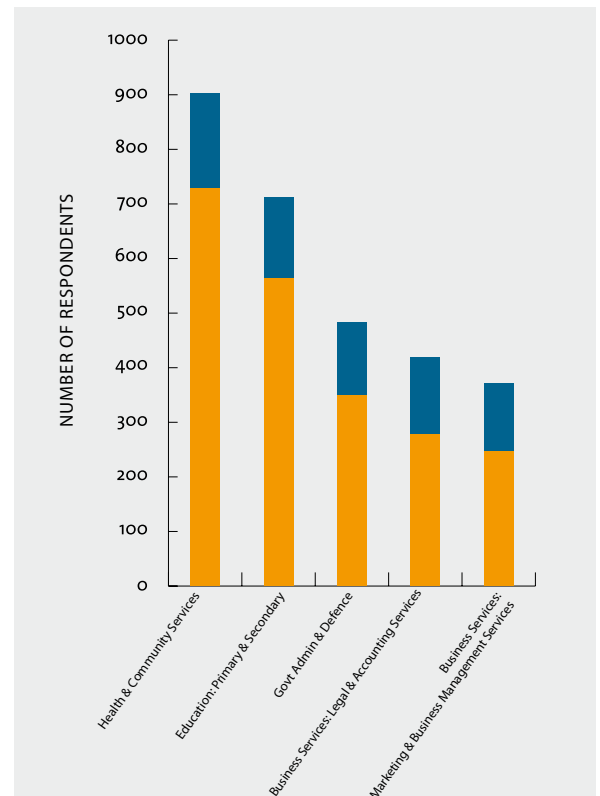
### 3.7 DESTINATIONS OF DOMESTIC RESPONDENTS OVERSEAS - 2006

	FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT	PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT	NOT EMPLOYED	MISSING DATA	TOTAL
Full-time Study	2	12	44	8	66
Part-time Study	15	5	2	1	23
Not Studying	325	34	58	4	421
Missing Data	8	-	-	3	11
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>521</b>

- There were 521 domestic respondents recorded as being overseas (previous survey, 322).
- Of these respondents, 67.2% were employed full-time (previous survey, 70.8%) while 17.1% were studying on a full-time or part-time basis (20.2%).
- There were 58 domestic graduates overseas who were neither employed nor studying (previous survey, 29).

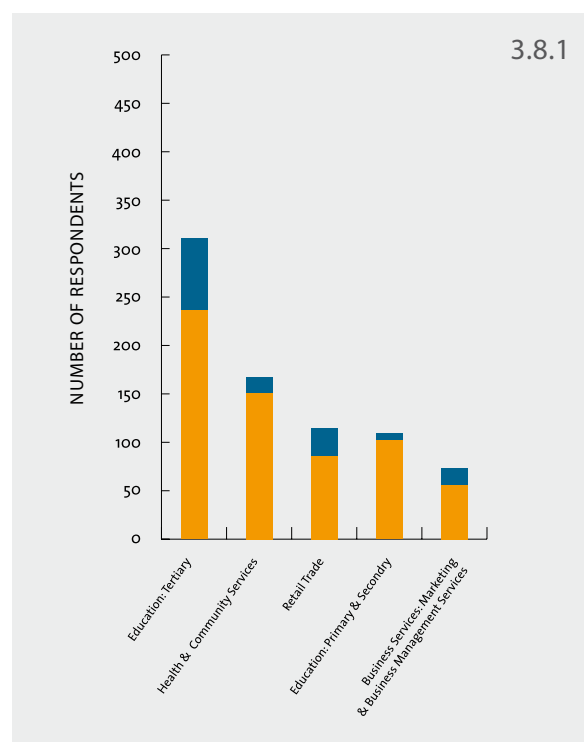
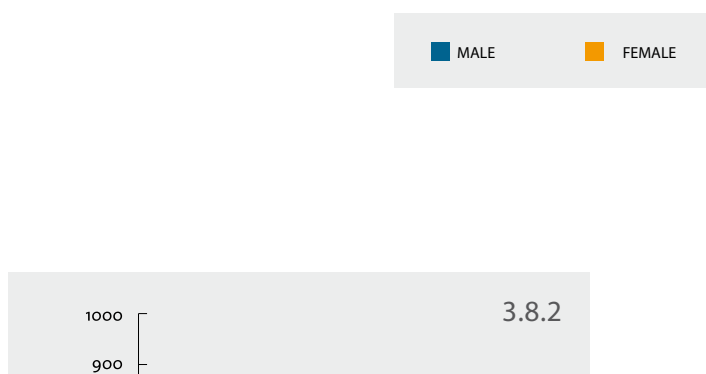
### 3.8 MAIN EMPLOYER GROUPS FOR DOMESTIC RESPONDENTS IN FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN NEW ZEALAND – 2006

- Of the 5320 domestic respondents in full-time employment in New Zealand, 2903 (54.6%) were employed in the five largest employer groups for full-time employment (see graph).
- Of those 2903 domestic respondents, 2226 (76.7%) were female.
- In that regard, it should be noted that females account for 60.3% of the Total Domestic Population but 68.7% of the Respondent Domestic Population.



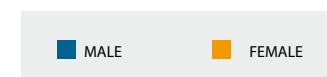
### 3.8.1 MAIN EMPLOYER GROUPS FOR DOMESTIC RESPONDENTS IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN NEW ZEALAND – 2006

- Of the 1321 domestic respondents in part-time employment in New Zealand, 775 (58.7%) were employed in the five largest employer groups for part-time employment (see graph).
- Of those 775 domestic respondents, 631 (81.4%) were female.
- In that regard, it should be noted that females account for 60.3% of the Total Domestic Population but 68.7% of the Respondent Domestic Population.



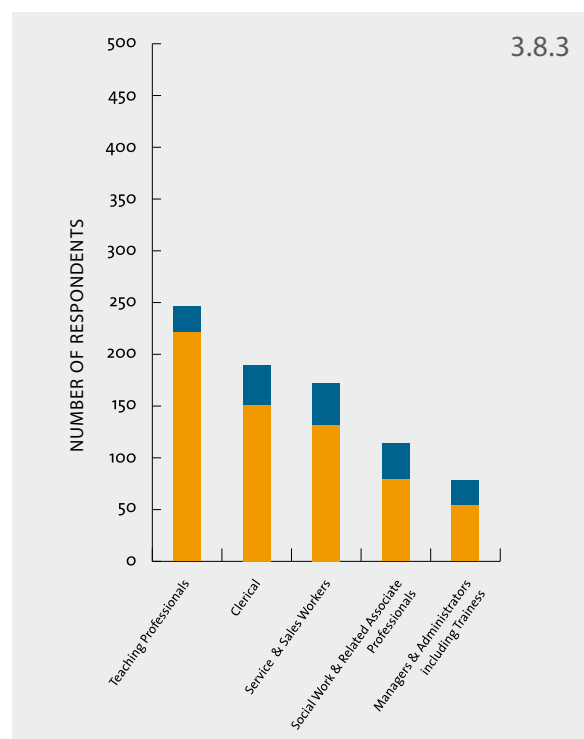
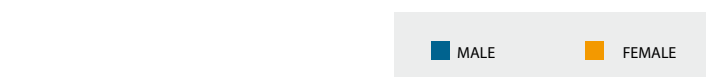
### 3.8.2 MAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS FOR DOMESTIC RESPONDENTS IN FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN NEW ZEALAND – 2006

- Of the 5320 domestic respondents in full-time employment in New Zealand, 2896 were employed in the five largest occupational groups for full-time employment (see graph).
- Of those 2896 domestic respondents, 2140 (73.9%) were female.
- In that regard, it should be noted that females account for 60.3% of the Total Domestic Population but 68.7% of the Respondent Domestic Population.



### 3.8.3 MAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS FOR DOMESTIC RESPONDENTS IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN NEW ZEALAND – 2006

- Of the 1321 domestic respondents in part-time employment in New Zealand, 801 were employed in the five largest occupational groups for part-time employment (see graph).
- Of those 801 domestic respondents, 637 (79.5%) were female.
- In that regard, it should be noted that females account for 60.3% of the Total Domestic Population but 68.7% of the Respondent Domestic Population.



### 3.9 SALARIES OF DOMESTIC RESPONDENTS IN FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN NEW ZEALAND BY AGGREGATE FIELD OF STUDY AND GENDER\* - 2006

\* 508 domestic respondents employed full-time in New Zealand did not supply salary details.

	MALE					FEMALE				
	Mean	Median	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count	Mean	Median	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Arch/Building/Planning/Surv	47695	44500	40000	48500	50	40827	40000	35000	46401	67
Biological Sciences	53429	45000	37500	54250	82	43434	41600	36000	50000	195
Commerce/Business	62860	50000	40000	77000	545	53870	43334	37500	60000	662
Health	69732	65000	50000	73000	133	57486	54000	40000	65025	537
Humanities	49400	42475	35000	56000	84	42819	40000	35000	46000	248
Maths and Info Sci	55034	45000	39000	60000	87	52242	45000	41900	61000	54
Physical Sci	45711	44000	35400	51500	41	47400	44600	36500	53500	44
Social and Behavioural Sci	56555	48000	39852	65000	315	48244	43000	39000	56385	1256
Technology and Engineering	52671	46000	42500	51400	166	47128	45500	40000	50000	71
Visual and Performing Arts	46772	41000	32760	57500	33	39314	37000	31950	43500	73
No Specific Major	75796	65000	40000	80000	19	48896	48440	39500	61000	50

### 3.10 DESTINATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL RESPONDENTS BY LOCATION - 2006

	NEW ZEALAND			OVERSEAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>						
Full-time	131	234	365	60	83	143
Part-time	40	74	114	13	20	33
Not Employed	29	55	84	18	21	39
Missing Data	9	14	23	1	1	2
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>217</b>
<b>STUDY</b>						
Full-time	65	94	159	22	25	47
Part-time	15	25	40	13	5	18
Not Studying	123	249	372	56	92	148
Missing Data	6	9	15	1	3	4
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>217</b>
<b>SEEKING EMPLOYMENT</b>						
Full-time	70	136	206	34	32	66
Part-time	7	18	25	3	10	13
Not Seeking	114	186	300	46	71	117
Missing Data	18	37	55	9	12	21
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>217</b>

- Of the 508 international respondents working full-time, 365 were located in this country and 143 overseas.
- Of the 206 international respondents studying full-time, 159 were located here and 47 overseas.
- Of the 272 international respondents seeking full-time employment, 206 were located here and 66 overseas.
- The response rate for international students was low – of 6730 international graduates, 803 (11.9%) responded to the survey.