



Graduate Destinations 2019



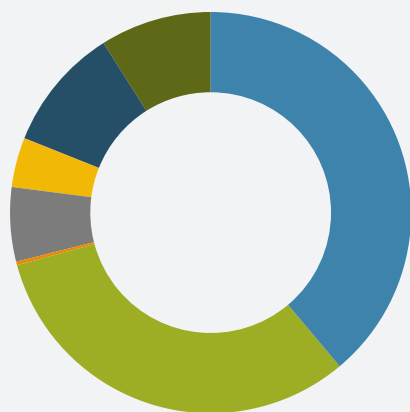
University of Canterbury Graduate Destinations 2019

The University of Canterbury's graduates from 2018 were surveyed after becoming eligible to graduate. This was done to gain a better understanding of our graduates' employment patterns, occupations, and destinations after graduation.

1. The 2018 Graduates

The following details the composition of the 2018 University of Canterbury Graduating population. In total, 3261 individuals were eligible to graduate, with 3328 qualifications completed.

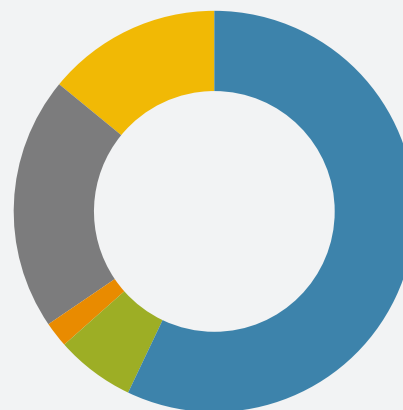
1.1 Graduates by source and gender



- Domestic Male, 32%
- Domestic Female, 39%
- Domestic Diverse, 0.3%
- Permanent Resident Male, 4%
- Permanent Resident Female, 6%
- Permanent Resident Diverse, 0.03%
- International Male, 9%
- International Female, 10%

- In 2018, 55% of the graduating cohort were female (1795), 45% were male (1456), and 0.3% (10) identified as gender diverse.
- Domestic females accounted for 39% of all graduates (1282), and domestic male students made up 32% (1046) of the graduating population.
- A total of 614 international students became eligible to graduate in 2018. They made up 19% of the graduating cohort.
- Four percent of all graduates were male NZ permanent residents (121), and 6% were female NZ permanent residents (188).

1.2 Ethnicities of the graduating population

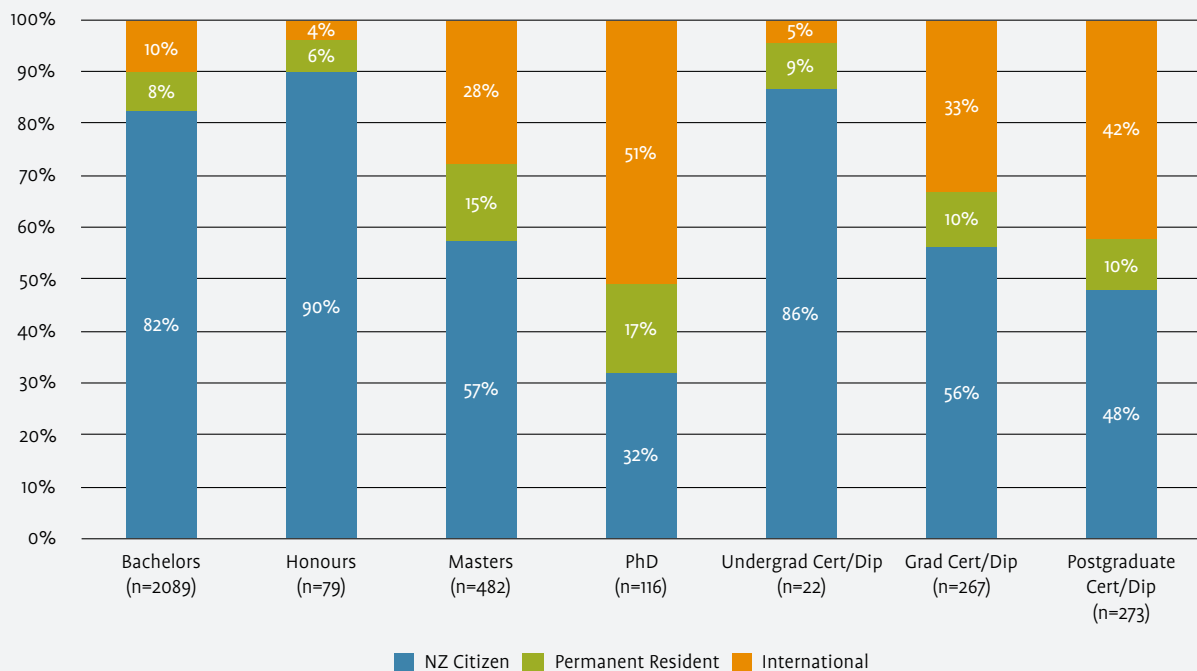


- NZ European/Pākehā, 57%
- Māori, 6%
- Pasifika, 2%
- Other, 14%
- Asian, 20%

- The largest ethnic group was NZ European/Pākehā (57%).
- A total of 208 NZ Māori (6%), and 67 Pasifika (2%) students became eligible to graduate in 2018.
- Asian students accounted for 20% of all graduates, while 14% were Other.

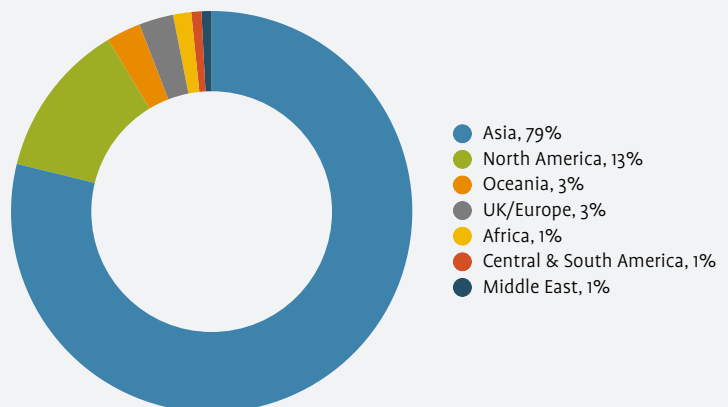
1.3 Level of study by source

- In 2018, 3328 qualifications were completed. Included in completed qualifications are Bachelors degrees (63%), Bachelor with Honours degrees (2%), Masters degrees (14%), and PhD degrees (3%).
- The PhD programme graduated the largest proportion of international students, with over half of all PhD graduates being international students.
- As level of qualification rises, the proportions of NZ permanent residents and international students graduating with these qualifications also increases.



1.4 International graduates by source region

- A total of 614 or 18% of all graduates from the graduation cohort were international students.
- The greatest source of international graduates in 2018 was from the Asian region — contributing 79% (n=484) of all international graduates.
- The next largest cohort came from North America (13%; n=77).
- The remainder of the international cohort was made up of Oceania (3%), UK/Europe (3%), Africa, Central & South America, and Middle East (all 1%).



2. The responding population

All students who were eligible to graduate in 2018 were surveyed July-August in 2019. The response rate of completed and partially completed surveys was 40%, comprising 1318 individuals, and 1350 qualifications, as some complete more than one qualification.

2.1 Graduates and respondents by field of study

- Based on field of study, the responding cohort largely reflects the population from which it was drawn.
- Around one fifth of the graduating population came from the Commerce & Business field of study (19%), followed by Education (18%) and Engineering & Technology (17%).

- The respondent cohort reflects similar majority proportions: Education, Engineering & Technology, Commerce & Business, and Sciences contribute high proportions for the graduate and respondent cohorts.
- More females than males responded to the survey; 57% compared to 42%.

Qualification Field	All Graduates					All Respondents				
	Female	Male	Diverse	Total	Percent	Female	Male	Diverse	Total	Percent
Commerce & Business	48%	52%	0.2%	639	19%	53%	46%	0.5%	217	16%
Education	80%	20%	0.2%	607	18%	83%	17%		237	17%
Engineering & Technology	21%	79%	0.2%	581	17%	22%	78%	0.4%	236	17%
Health	69%	31%		118	3%	73%	27%		56	4%
Humanities	66%	34%	0.3%	289	8%	68%	32%		146	11%
Law	62%	38%		180	5%	64%	36%		72	5%
Mathematics & Statistics	40%	60%		35	1%	47%	53%		15	1%
Sciences	46%	53%	1%	523	15%	48%	50%	2%	223	16%
Social & Behavioural Sciences	77%	23%	0.3%	299	9%	71%	28%	1%	127	9%
Visual & Performing Arts	82%	18%		57	2%	81%	19%		21	2%
Qualification Total	1829 (55%)	1489 (45%)	10 (0.3%)	3328	100%	772 (57%)	577 (42%)	7 (1%)	1350	100%

2.2 Level of qualification

- The responding student cohort closely reflects the graduating population, with the exception of slightly more Masters respondents.

- The greatest proportion of respondents came from Bachelors degree programmes.
- Approximately one fifth of all completed qualifications were either a Masters or a PhD degree.

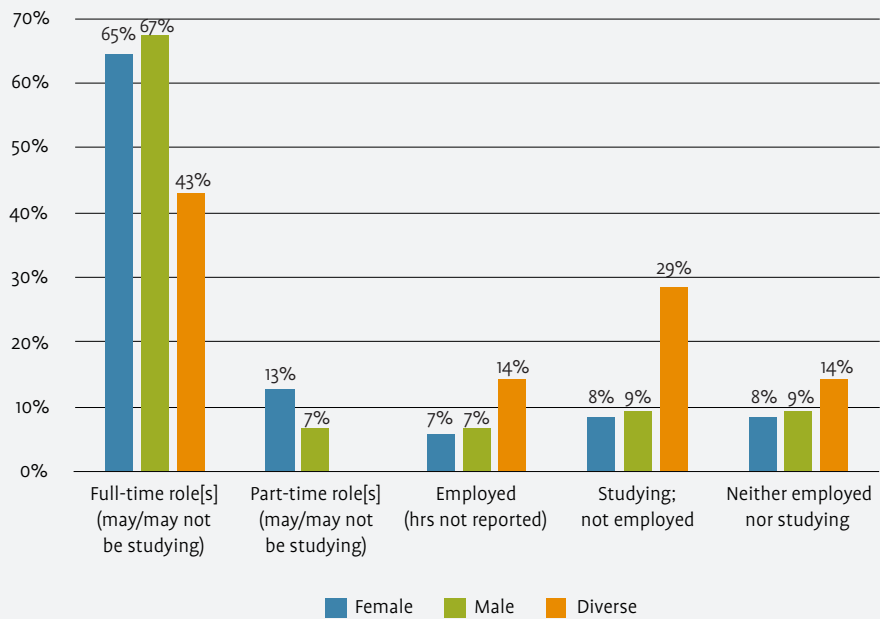
Degrees & Higher Degrees	All Graduates		All Respondents	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Bachelors Degree (3 or 4 yrs)	2089	63%	820	61%
Bachelors with Honours	79	2%	42	3%
Masters	482	14%	230	17%
PhD	116	3%	53	4%
Certificates & Diplomas	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Undergrad Cert. & Dipl.	22	1%	10	1%
Graduate Cert. & Dipl.	267	8%	99	7%
Postgraduate Cert. & Dipl.	273	8%	96	7%
Total	3328	100%	1350	100%

3. Employment status

A combined total of 82% of respondents indicated they were working in either in full- or part-time* employment. Additionally, 16% of employed graduates report having two or more paid employment positions. Many graduates indicated that they have chosen to continue their studies; 9% indicated studying and not working.

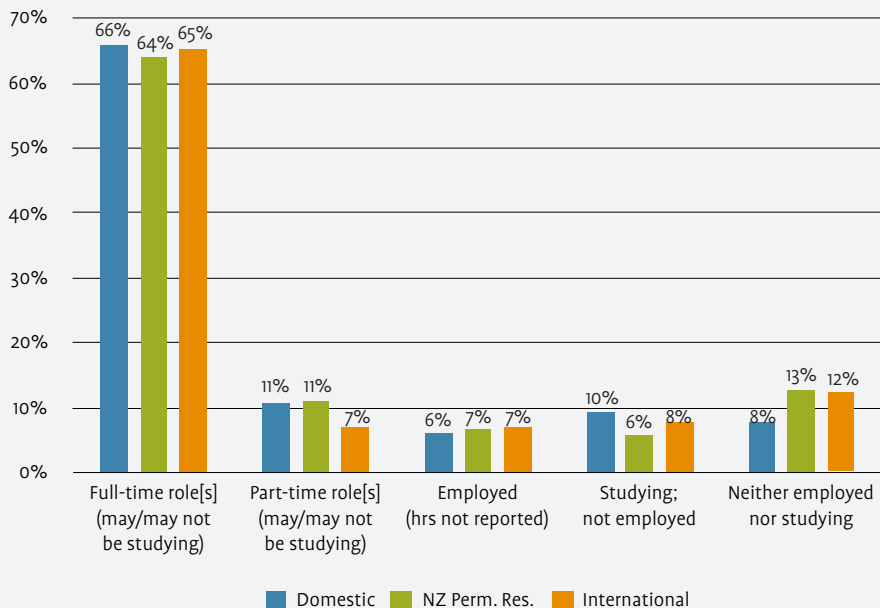
3.1 Employment status by gender

- A greater proportion of male graduates (67%) reported full-time employment than female graduates (65%).
- More female graduates were employed on a part-time basis than male graduates.



3.2 Employment status by source

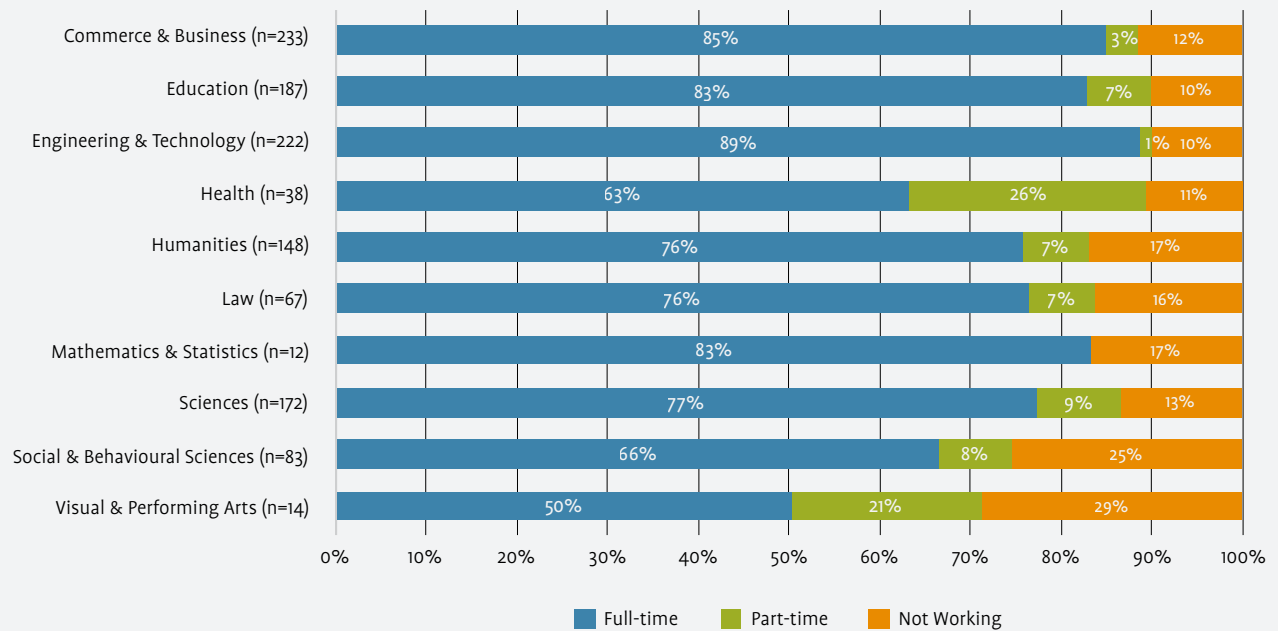
- Domestic, NZ Permanent Residents, and International students report nearly equal proportions of full-time employment after graduating.



*Full-time employment is defined 30 or more hours per week. Part-time refers to 29 or less hours per week.

3.3 Employment status by field of study for graduates who are not engaged in further study*

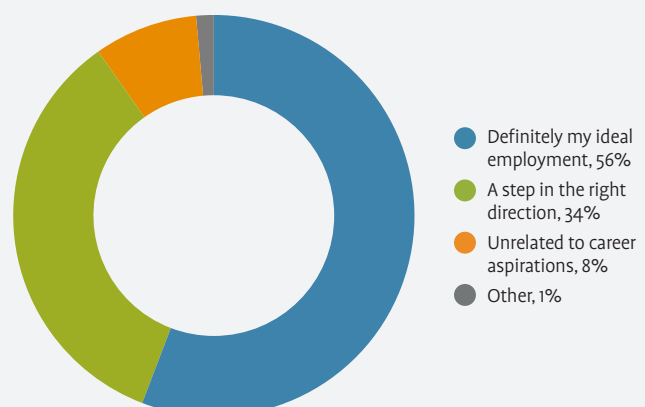
Of the 1318 respondents, 873 indicated that they were not undertaking any further study. The figure below details the employment status of these students based on their field of study. *Note, the number of total qualifications may exceed the number of individuals.*



- When combining part and full-time employment, graduates from the fields of Education and Engineering & Technology have the highest proportions of employment at 90%.
- Engineering & Technology graduates report the highest proportion of full-time employment (89%), followed by Commerce & Business graduates (85%).
- The highest proportion of part-time employment is reported by Health graduates (26%), followed by Visual & Performing Arts graduates (21%).

3.4 Attitudes to current employment for those working full-time

- A total of 706 graduates reported working full-time and not in further study at the time this survey was taken.
- Of these respondents, 56% reported working in their ideal employment.
- A further 34% indicated that their current employment was a step in the right direction of their intended career paths, but that it was not necessarily their ideal employment.



3.4 Fields of study contained in the following disciplinary areas

Commerce and Business

Accounting
Business and Sustainability
Business Economics
Economics
Finance
Financial Engineering
Human Resource Management
Information Systems
International Business
Management
Marketing
Operations & Supply Chain Management
Strategy & Entrepreneurship
Taxation & Accounting

Education

Curriculum and Pedagogy
Deaf and Hard of Hearing
Early Childhood Education
Early Intervention
e-Learning and Digital Technologies in Education
Higher Degree Education
Hoaka Pounamu: Te Reo Bilingual and Immersion Teaching
Inclusive and Special Education
Leadership
Learning and Behaviour
Literacy
Primary Teacher Education
Secondary School Education
Special Teaching
Teaching and Learning Languages

Engineering and Technology

Chemical and Process Engineering
Civil Engineering
Computer Engineering
Construction Management
Earthquake Engineering
Electrical and Electronic Engineering
Engineering Management
Fire Engineering
Forest Engineering
Mechanical Engineering
Mechatronics Engineering
Natural Resources Engineering
Renewable Energy
Software Engineering
Transportation Engineering

Health

Environment and Health
Environmental Health
Health and Community
Health Education
Health Information Management
Health Sciences
Leadership
Māori and Indigenous Health
Nursing
Palliative Care
Performance Analysis
Physical Education
Public Health
Society and Policy
Sport Science
Sports Coaching
Strength and Conditioning
Strength and Conditioning with Nutrition

Humanities

Anthropology
Art history
Chinese
Cinema Studies
Classics
Cultural Studies
English
European Studies
French
German
History
Human Services
Japanese
Languages
Linguistics
Māori and Indigenous Studies
Media and Communication
Philosophy
Russian
Spanish
Te Reo Māori

Law

Law

Mathematics

Mathematics and Statistics

Sciences

Antarctic Studies
Biochemistry
Biological Sciences
Biotechnology
Cellular & Molecular Biology
Chemistry
Communication Disorders
Computer Science
Disaster Risk and Resilience

Ecology
Engineering Geology
Environmental Science
Forestry
Geography and GIS
Geology
Medical Physics
Microbiology
Physics and Astronomy
Speech and Language Sciences

Social and Behavioural Sciences

Child and Family Psychology
Criminal Justice
Human Services
Political Science
Psychology
Social Work
Sociology

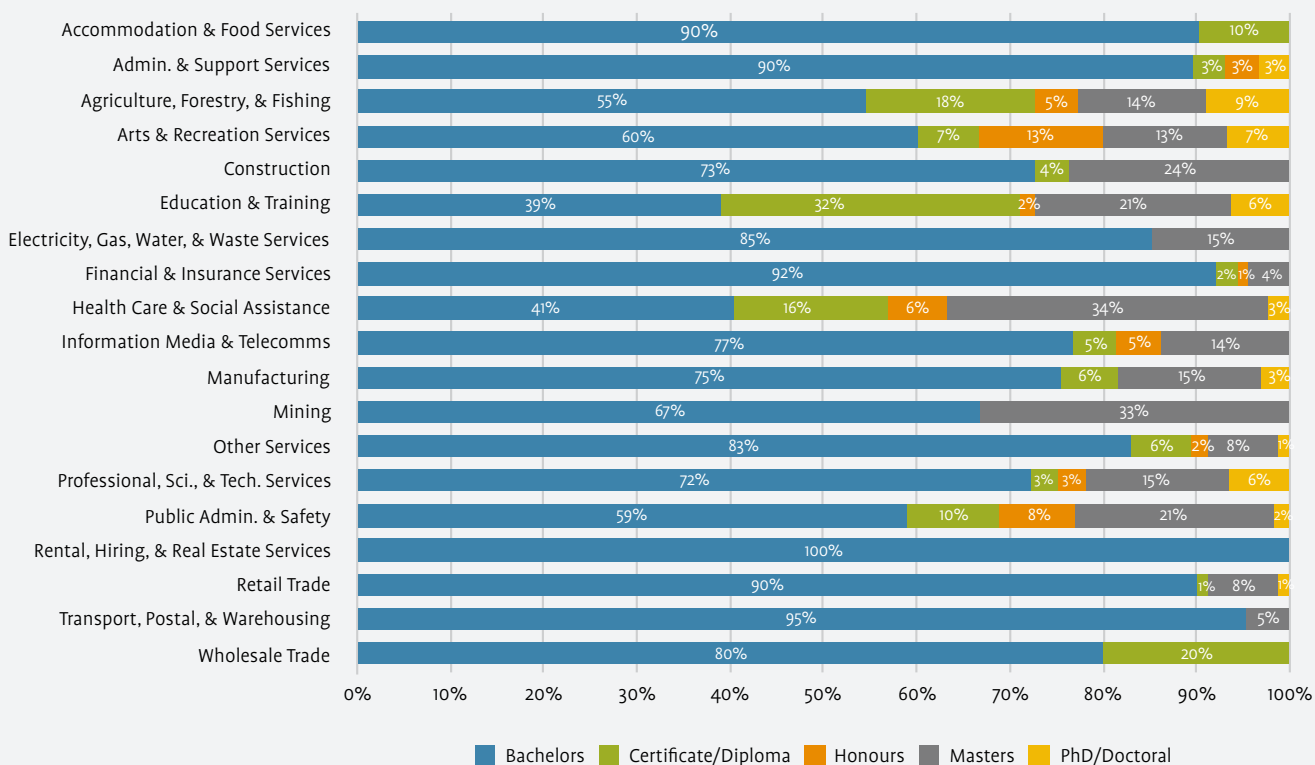
Visual and Performing Arts

Film
Graphic Design
Music
Musical Culture
New Music
Painting
Performance
Photography
Sculpture
Theatre and Film Studies

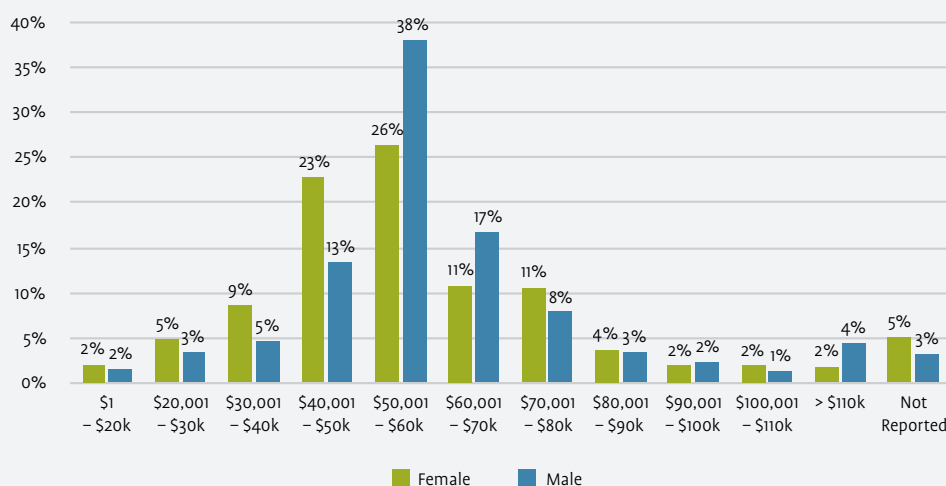
4. Industry & income of full-time working graduates

This section details the industry and gross income for graduates who are working full-time (≥ 30 hours/week). Of the 1318 graduates who responded to the survey, 875 (65%) were working 30+ hours a week. The industry or workplace destinations of our graduates may be (but not necessarily) in the field of their tertiary preparation.

4.1 Industry by qualification for full-time working graduates



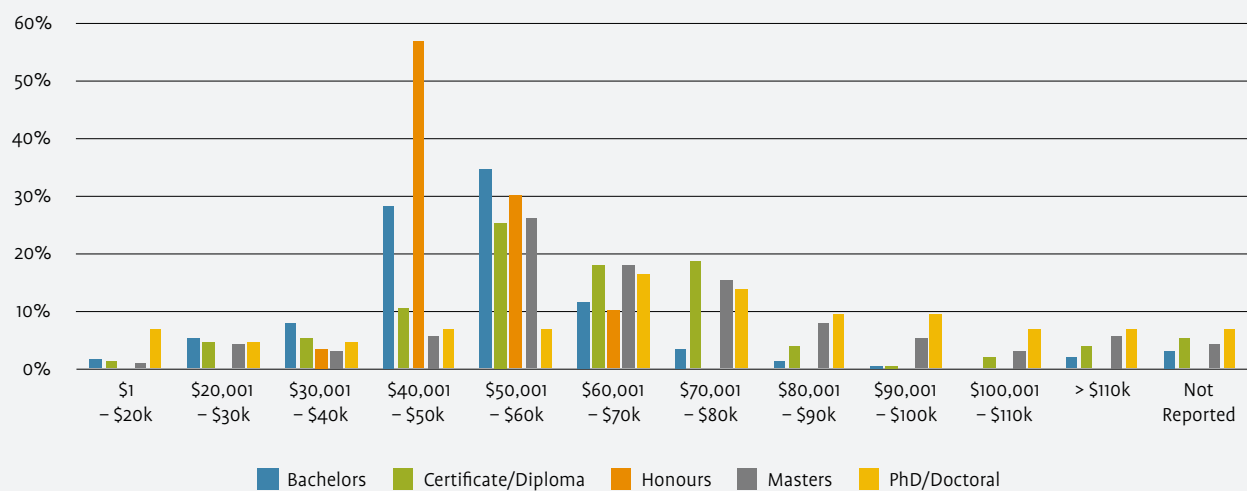
4.2 Income by gender for full-time working graduates



- The modal income for females and for males was \$50,001 – \$60K.
- Approximately 38% of all female graduates indicated earning \$50k or less, compared with 23% for male graduates.
- Four percent of females report earning over \$100k, compared to 6% of males.
- *Insufficient data (n<5) was reported for gender diverse respondents*

4.3 Income by qualification for full-time working graduates

- The modal income earned by full-time employed graduates with a Certificate, Diploma or Bachelors Degree was between \$50,001 and \$60k.
- Bachelor with Honours graduates reported a modal income of between \$40,001 and \$50k.
- PhD graduates reported the highest salaries.



4.4 Income by field of study for Bachelors Degree graduates with full-time employment

Field of Study	\$1 – \$20k	\$20,001 – \$30k	\$30,001 – \$40k	\$40,001 – \$50k	\$50,001 – \$60k	\$60,001 – \$80k	\$80,001 – \$100k	>\$100k	Not Reported	Total (n)
Commerce & Business	1%	5%	9%	45%	29%	5%	4%		2%	190
Education	2%	2%	10%	41%	39%				5%	41
Engineering & Technology	1%	1%	5%	5%	51%	36%		1%	1%	183
Health		43%	10%	24%	5%	10%			10%	21
Humanities	4%	9%	16%	26%	26%	7%		5%	7%	128
Law	4%		6%	42%	36%	2%	1%	8%		83
Mathematics & Statistics				45%	27%	27%				11
Sciences		1%	4%	30%	32%	27%	1%	1%	4%	94
Social & Behavioural Sciences	2%	10%	3%	18%	33%	17%	8%	3%	5%	60
Visual & Performing Arts		33%	67%							3
Total (%)	2%	5%	8%	28%	35%	15%	2%	2%	3%	100%
Total (n)	13	41	66	229	283	125	14	18	25	814

- The highest proportions of Bachelors graduates who reported earning over \$60k per year came from the fields of Engineering & Technology (38%), followed by Sciences (33%) and Social & Behavioural Sciences (33%).
- The highest proportions of Bachelors graduates earning less than \$60k per year were from Visual & Performing Arts (100%), followed by Education (95%), and Commerce & Business (89%).

5. Current and Future Study Intentions

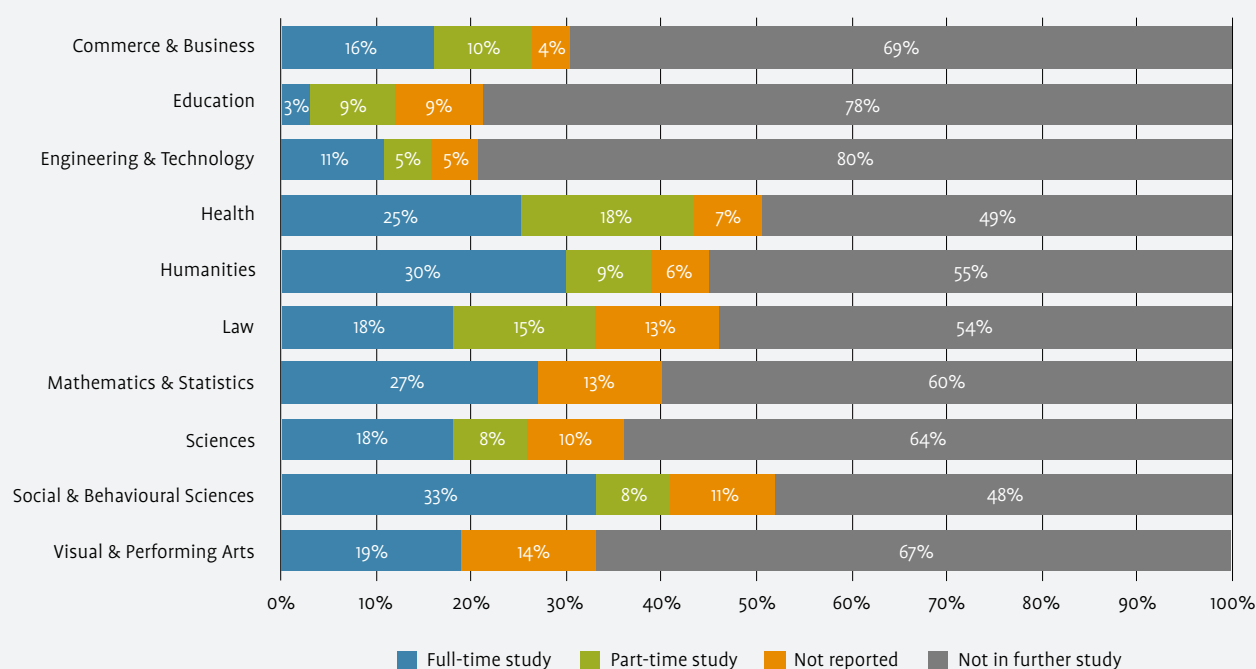
Current and future intentions of our graduates include participation in further study, as well as attitudes about current employment.

5.1 Further study by graduating award

GDS 2019 Graduating Degree	Full-time study and/or research	Part-time study and/or research	Total % in further study and/or research	Total % not in further study	% Not Reported	Totals (n)
Certificates and Diplomas	6%	13%	19%	73%	8%	201
Bachelors Degree	23%	6%	29%	63%	8%	800
Bachelor with Hons	32%	16%	48%	41%	11%	44
Masters	6%	12%	18%	76%	6%	228
PhD	8%	13%	21%	75%	4%	53
Total	17%	9%	26%	66%	8%	1326

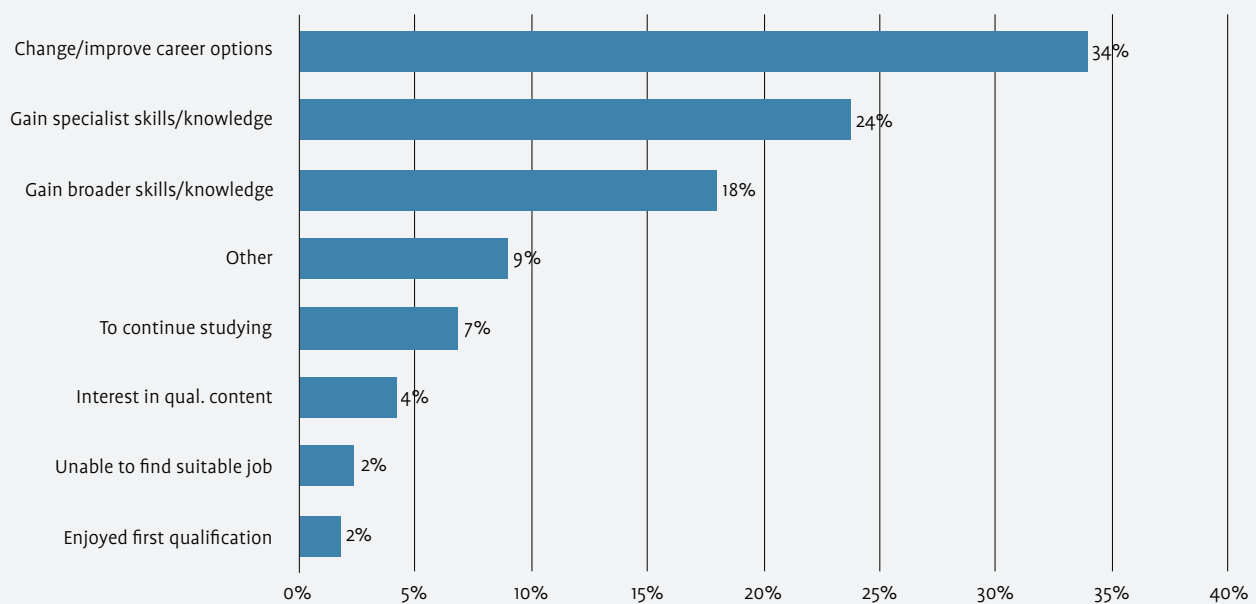
- Twenty six percent of the graduating cohort have chosen to undertake further study, though it is important to note that this does not necessarily equate to progression to a higher degree.
- The highest proportion of those who returned to further study are Bachelors with Honours Degree graduates (48%).

5.2 Further study by field of prior degree



- Health, Social & Behavioural Sciences, and Humanities qualifications have attracted the highest proportions of students who have chosen to engage in further study.
- Education and Engineering & Technology qualifications report the lowest proportion of engagement in further study.

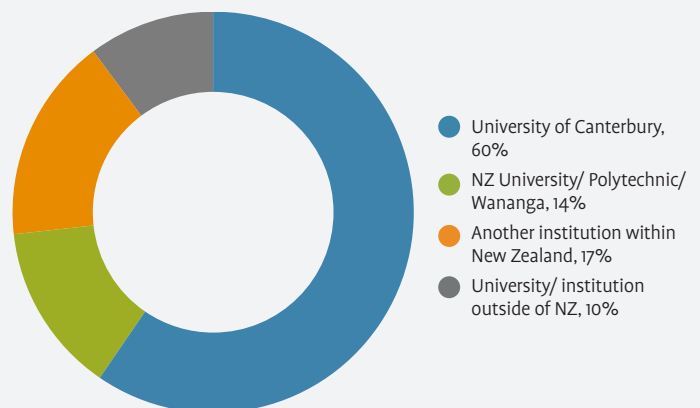
5.3 Reason for undertaking further study



- The most commonly cited reason for engaging in further study was to change/improve career options (34%).
- Gaining specialist skills/knowledge was also frequently cited by graduates as their main reason for undertaking further study (24%).
- Inability to find a suitable job accounted for a very low proportion of reasons for undertaking further study (2%).

5.4 Institution of further study

- The majority (60%) of respondents who indicated undertaking further study have chosen to return to the University of Canterbury.
- Only 10% of respondents in further study are overseas, while 17% are at another institution in NZ, and 14% at another NZ University / Polytechnic / Wananga.





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UC Learning Evaluation & Academic Development

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