# NEW ZEALAND VICE-CHANCELLORS' COMMITTEE 

# UNIVERSITY GRADUATE DESTINATIONS 

## 2004

## Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2003

Report of a Survey Conducted for the New Zealand Vice-Chancellors' Committee by its Standing Committee on Graduate Employment

## INTRODUCTION

This is the seventh in the second series of annual graduate destination reports produced by the New Zealand ViceChancellors' Committee through its Standing Committee on Graduate Employment.

The initial series of 23 reports - entitled Graduate Employment in New Zealand - covered the period from 1973 to 1996. These reports were produced under a different survey methodology from the current series so their results are not strictly comparable. Nevertheless, the first series does provide an insight into major trends in university education and graduate outcomes spanning three decades. Copies of most of the first series of reports are available from the New Zealand Vice-Chancellors' Committee. Requests for data and information from this series should be directed to the same source.

Following a decision by the NZ Vice-Chancellors' Committee to review its annual University Graduate Destinations Survey, no survey was conducted in 2002. This decision was taken late in 2001 with the review conducted in the first half of 2002. After considering the review report, the NZVCC resolved to continue the survey and report in their current form. As a result of these developments, the 2001 cohort of university graduates was not surveyed and no report of their destination outcomes was published in 2002.

The University Graduate Destinations series cover all graduates from the New Zealand university system over a given calendar year. This seventh report in the series looks at 2003 graduate outcomes.

Readers are advised to study The Survey and Interpreting the Report descriptions carefully before proceeding to the executive summary and balance of the report.

This report has been reduced in length by the placement of a number of tables it formerly contained on the NZVCC website. These tables are referenced at the appropriate point in the text and are available for download, as part of a full electronic version of the report, from:

## THE SURVEY

The survey on which this report is based uses the following methodology:

- All persons who completed a degree or diploma at a New Zealand university during the 2003 calendar year were sent a questionnaire (see appendix for sample) by mail approximately six months following their graduation.
- Overall response rates for the Total Survey Population, and various components of it, are detailed in this report.


## INTERPRETING THE REPORT

In order to interpret correctly the information and data contained in this publication, it is important to first appreciate its overall approach, structure and section headings (see contents) along with the terminology used. This terminology is explained below.

Above all else, it is vital that readers appreciate that it is possible for survey respondents to have more than one destination. The fact that respondents report not employed as a destination does not necessarily mean that they are unemployed as such; they could in fact be studying full-time or part-time. Similarly respondents who report seeking full-time employment as a destination may in fact already have a job, while looking for a position more appropriate to their qualification.

It is also important to note that this report counts graduates not their qualifications. Where respondents become eligible to graduate with two qualifications within the survey period, the first listed degree or diploma is the one recorded. This avoids the same destination being recorded twice. However, the number of graduates completing more than one qualification is identified in table 1f of this report which shows that $4.5 \%$ of the Total Survey Population have completed more than one qualification.

Caution should be exercised when interpreting salary information contained in this report. Some salaries reported here fluctuate markedly on those from previous surveys. There are a number of reasons for this; in some instances the number of respondents involved is small while salaries are reported on the basis of Aggregate Fields of Study (see below) rather than professional areas. For instance, in the Health Aggregate

Field salaries reported by respondents in the Dentistry field would normally be higher than those reported by respondents in the Nursing field. The introduction of a "No Specific Major" category to the Aggregate Fields in this report will also affect salary information, especially average salaries. Further, the number of respondents willing to supply salary information has decreased markedly.

It is also important to avoid the assumption that particular qualifications lead to particular jobs. University education provides graduates with a range of skills, including the ability to conduct research, which makes them suitable for employment in a wide range of fields. The most direct linkages between qualification and employment occur for those graduates with qualifications centred on the professions.

Section one covers, first of all, the Total Survey Population including respondents and non-respondents. This is followed by information on All Respondents, and then by information relating to New Zealand Respondents only.

Section two covers those who have completed a Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours degree. Employment outcomes for this group are especially significant, giving some indication of salary premiums for university degrees.

The postgraduate section (three) of this report is confined to graduates who completed either a Masterate or Doctorate. Definitions of postgraduate programmes vary among New Zealand universities so this approach is taken to achieve consistency and comparability.

For the same reason, those completing university Diplomas are reported on in a single section (four). As Diplomas are offered at both undergraduate and postgraduate level at New Zealand universities, those who received these qualifications are referred to as "recipients" rather than graduates.

Section five covers the International survey population and information on International respondents.
This report identifies the various components of the New Zealand university graduate population as follows:

Total Survey Population (This Survey 28,973)
All those who have completed university Bachelor, Bachelor with Honours, Masterate, Doctorate and Diploma qualifications equivalent to at least one year's full-time study during the survey period. For the purposes of this report, this is the definition of "university graduate" and "recipient" for Diplomas.
International Graduates (3437)
Those graduates and recipients who required a permit to study in New Zealand.
New Zealand Graduates $(25,536)$
Those graduates and recipients who did NOT require a study permit to study in New Zealand.

## International Respondents (708)

Those International Graduates who returned a completed survey questionnaire, information from which was used in this report.

New Zealand Respondents $(10,136)$
Those New Zealand Graduates who returned a completed survey questionnaire, information from which was used in this report.

## Aggregate Field of Study

The term "Aggregate Field of Study" is used throughout this report. This replaces the heading "Major Subject Group" used in the first series of NZVCC graduate employment reports. "Aggregate Fields of Study" break down into a second tier "Fields of Study" and, in turn, a third tier of individual subjects. Section two, which covers the largest component of the university graduate population, identifies which "Fields of Study" make up "Aggregate Fields of Study" for graduates with Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours degrees.

## Full-time/Part-time Definition

Graduate destinations (employment, further study, seeking employment etc) in this publication are reported on the basis of full-time or part-time. Full-time is defined as more than 30 hours a week and part-time as less than 30 hours a week.

## Employer Groups

Classifications used for analysing employer information in this report are based on modifications to classifications used in the publication Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993.

## Occupational Groups

Occupational classifications in this report are based on modifications to classifications used in the publication New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations 1995.
Finally, due to the effects of rounding, proportions quoted in this report may not necessarily total $100 \%$.

## NZVCC Standing Committee on Graduate Employment

The Committee, chaired by Dr Ian McDonald, Head of the Department of Computer Science, University of Otago, comprises representatives of each of the eight universities. These representatives work in a variety of roles including planning, careers advisory services and academic quality. Committee members when the survey was conducted were:

Ms Pamela Moss, Director, Planning, University of Auckland,
Mr Rob Daldy, Institutional Research Manager, Auckland University of Technology,
Mr Brendon Gardner, Careers Co-ordinator, University of Waikato,
Mr Malcolm Rees, Quality Manager, Massey University,
Ms Elizabeth Medford, Manager, Career Development and Employment, Victoria University of Wellington (Committee Secretary),

Ms Lynda Clark, Manager, Careers Advisory Service, University of Canterbury,
Ms Michelle Ash, Manager, Employment \& Industry Liaison Unit, Lincoln University,
Ms Mary Cull, Manager, Careers Advisory Service, University of Otago.
Data and information from the survey, which pertains to individual universities, is held by the institution concerned.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report covers the destination outcomes for 28,973 graduates from New Zealand universities during the 2003 calendar year; 25,536 being New Zealand Graduates and 3437 International Graduates. There were 758 more New Zealand Graduates and 1127 more International Graduates than recorded in the 2002 survey. This situation reflects the growing importance of international students in the New Zealand university system.

The response rate for the 2003 Total Survey Population is $37.4 \%$, well up on the $34.3 \%$ recorded for the 2000 survey. Again females outnumber males in the Total Survey Population as well as the New Zeal and and International Graduate populations. The dominantethnic group is European/Pakeha which accounts for $60.8 \%$ of the Total Survey Population (2002 survey, $64.6 \%$ ). Other significant ethnic groups are Asian (Chinese, Other Asian) at $19.4 \%$ (2002 survey, $17.0 \%$ ) and NZ Maori at $5.6 \%$ ( $5.8 \%$ ). The 18 to 24 age group accounts for $50.1 \%$ of the Total Survey Population (2002 survey, $54.7 \%$ ) with a further $18.5 \%$ in the 25 to 29 age group ( $15.3 \%$ ). Commerce and Business is the largest Aggregate Field of Study with $27.1 \%$ of the Total Survey Population studying in this area.

There are 10,136 New Zealand Respondents and 708 International Respondents to the survey. Consistent with the Total Survey Population, females outnumber males in both groups and, therefore, overall. Respondents also provide a valid representation of the spread of the Total Survey Population across the Aggregate Fields of Study.

Of New Zealand Respondents in New Zealand or overseas, 6325 (62.4\%) are in full-time employment, and 1991 $(19.6 \%)$ are undertaking full-time study. There are 586 New Zealand Respondents recorded as being overseas (2002 survey, 566), $62.3 \%$ of them employed full-time. The four largest Employer Groups for New Zealand Respondents employed full-time in this country are Health and Community Services; Government Administration and Defence; Education, Primary and Secondary and Education, Tertiary. The most significant Employer Group for New Zealand Respondents employed part-time in this country is Education, Tertiary. The four dominant Occupational Groups for New Zealand Respondents in full-time employment in New Zealand are Managers and Administrators including Trainees; Teaching Professionals; Health Professionals and Clerical. The Teaching Professionals Occupational Group is the most significant in terms of New Zealand Respondents in part-time employment.

The average salary for females (2802 individuals supplied salary details) among New Zealand Respondents employed full-time in this country is $\$ 42,112$ (2002 survey, $\$ 41,640$ ). The equivalent average salary for males ( 1585 individuals) is $\$ 50,388$ (2002 survey, $\$ 49,216$ ). The average age of these females respondents is $32(2002$ survey, 31$)$ with the average age for males respondents being 31(30)).

There are 17,960 University Bachelor/Bachelor with Honours Graduates, 16,361 of whom are New Zealand Graduates and 1599 International Graduates. The overall response rate for this group is $38.0 \%$, compared to $34.6 \%$ for the 2002 survey. The response rate for New Zealand Graduates in this group is $39.7 \%$ and for International Graduates, $20.3 \%$. The number of females exceeds the number of males in both the New Zealand and International Graduate populations. The proportion of these graduates in the 18 to 24 age group is $67.5 \%$. Social and Behavioural Sciences continues to be the largest Aggregate Field of Study for University Bachelor/Bachelor with Honours Graduates although the proportion, at $26.2 \%$, has decreased compared to the 2002 survey ( $28.8 \%$ ).

Of University Bachelor/Bachelor with Honours Respondents, 6499 are New Zealand Respondents and 324 International Respondents. Again males outnumber females in both groups.

Of University Bachelor/Bachelor with Honours New Zealand Respondents in New Zealand or overseas, 56.5\% are in full-time employment ( 2002 survey, $57.2 \%$ ) and $30.2 \%$ are undertaking full-time study ( $28.0 \%$ ). There are 392 of these respondents overseas ( 2002 survey, 401), $53.3 \%$ of whom are employed full-time. The average salary for females ( 1664 individuals supplied salary details) among University Bachelor/Bachelor with Honours New Zealand Respondents employed full-time in this country is $\$ 36,910$ (2002 survey, $\$ 36,761$ ). The equivalent average salary for males ( 912 individuals) is $\$ 39,260(\$ 40,626)$. The average age of these female respondents is 28 (2002 survey, 27 ) with the average age for males respondents, 26 (25). This report contains a detailed analysis of these respondents by Aggregate Field of Study, reporting destination outcomes at the Field of Study level.

Of the 3461 University Graduates with the Masterate/Doctorate postgraduate qualifications in the survey, 2470 are New Zealand Masterate graduates, 484 New Zealand Doctoral graduates, 442 International Masterate graduates and 65 International Doctorate graduates. Females outnumber males in the New Zealand Masterate population whereas the reverse is the case for the remaining three populations. The overall response rate for these graduates is $37.6 \%$, (2002 survey, 36.2\%). The Aggregate Field with the greatest number of Doctorates (152) is Humanities (2002 survey, 140). The two largest Aggregate Fields - Commerce/Business and Social and Behavioural Sciences - produced the highest numbers of Masterate graduates at 851 and 759 respectively ( 2002 survey, 772 and 854 ).

Masterate/Doctorate Respondents break down into 999 New Zealand Masterate respondents, 191 New Zealand Doctorate respondents, 91 International Masterate respondents and 20 International Doctorate respondents. Unlike the Total Survey Populations for these postgraduate degrees, females outnumber males in all respondent populations except International Doctorates.

Of New Zealand Masterate respondents in New Zealand or overseas, $74.9 \%$ are in full-time employment (2002 survey, $75.9 \%$ ). The equivalent proportion for Doctorate respondents is $84.3 \%$ ( $80.5 \%$ ). The numbers of Doctorate respondents undertaking full-time (10) and part-time study (9) have increased ( 2002 survey, 2 and 3). The majority of Masterate/Doctorate respondents $(77.7 \%)$ are not undertaking further study but $11.5 \%$ are undertaking full-time study and $9.6 \%$ part-time study. There are 76 Masterate respondents recorded as being overseas (2002 survey, 63) of whom $57.9 \%$ are employed full-time and not studying. Doctorate respondents overseas total 31 (2002 survey, 20), 29 of whom are working full-time.

The average salary for females ( 365 individuals supplied salary details) in this postgraduate group employed full-time in this country is $\$ 52,116$ ( 2002 survey, $\$ 53,411$ ). The equivalent average salary for males ( 255 individuals) is $\$ 71,531$ (2002 survey, $\$ 66,777$ ). The average age of these female respondents is 39 ( 2002 survey, 38 ) with the average age for males respondents, 38 (37).

There are 7437 recipients of University Diplomas; 6109 New Zealand recipients and 1328 International recipients. Females outnumber males in both groups. The overall response rate for these recipients is $36.1 \%$ ( 2002 survey, $32.4 \%$ ). Of University Diploma recipients, $50.1 \%$ are aged 30 or older (Total Survey Population, 31.4\%). The Commerce/Business Aggregate Field accounts for 37.5\% of University Diploma recipients (2002 survey, 41.0\%).

The number of University Diploma respondents is 2686, 2414 New Zealand Respondents and 272 International Respondents. Females outnumber males in both groups.

The majority (71.3\%) of New Zealand University Diploma respondents in New Zealand or overseas are working fulltime while $14.6 \%$ are studying full-time. The average salary for females ( 770 supplied salary details) in this diploma group employed full-time in this country is $\$ 48,536$ ( 2002 survey, $\$ 45,917$ ). The equivalent average salary for males ( 416 individuals) is $\$ 61,695$ (2002 survey, $\$ 58,078$ ). The average age of female respondents in this group is 37 (2002 survey, 35) while the average age for male respondents is 38 (35).

Of the 3437 International Graduates, $42.9 \%$ identified China as their country of origin (2002 survey $22.1 \%$ ). This situation should continue, given the large number of Chinese international students now attending universities in this country. Malaysia accounts for $7.4 \%$ of International Graduates (10.6\%). The majority of these graduates (45.2\%) are in the Commerce/Business Aggregate Field of Study (2002 survey, 42.1\%). Of the 347 International Respondents in full-time employment, $59.1 \%$ are located in this country and $40.9 \%$ overseas. Of all International Respondents (708), $18.1 \%$ are employed part-time and $29.8 \%$ are not employed ( 2002 survey, $12.8 \%$ and $27.6 \%$ ).

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## SECTION ONE

## The 2003 Total Survey Population

Table 1a - Numbers Graduating, Respondents, Response Rate

|  | Number <br> Graduating |  |  | Number <br> Respondents |  |  | Response <br> Rate $\%$ |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| New Zealand <br> Graduates <br> International <br> Graduates | 10567 | 14969 | 25536 | 3601 | 6535 | 10136 | 34.1 | 43.7 | 39.7 |
| TOTALS | 1517 | 1920 | 3437 | 275 | 433 | 708 | 18.1 | 22.6 | 20.6 |

New Zealand Graduates constitute $88.1 \%$ of the Total Survey Population (International Graduates 11.9\%). For the 2002 survey, the respective proportions were $91.5 \%$ and $8.5 \%$. The response rate for New Zealand Graduates, at $39.7 \%$, is much higher than that for International Graduates ( $20.6 \%$ ). However, the latter response rate is higher than the $18.7 \%$ recorded in the 2002 survey. The overall response rate is $37.4 \%$ ( $2002,34.3 \%$ ).

Female graduates outnumber males in both the New Zealand and International groups. Of New Zealand Graduates, females comprise $58.6 \%$ while $55.9 \%$ of International Graduates are female ( $2002,57.6 \%$ and $55.8 \%$ ). The response rate for females in the New Zealand Graduate group is relatively high at 43.7\% (2002, 39.6\%).

New Zealand Graduates constitute $93.5 \%$ of All Respondents (International Graduates 6.5\%). Females account for $64.3 \%$ of All Respondents (males $35.7 \%$ ) but $58.3 \%$ of All Graduates (males $41.7 \%$ ).

Table 1b - Distribution of the Total Survey Population among New Zealand Universities

|  | International Students |  |  | New Zealand Students |  |  | Totals |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| University | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Auckland | 340 | 417 | 757 | 2798 | 3584 | 6382 | 3138 | 4001 | 7139 |
| AUT | 158 | 257 | 415 | 825 | 1713 | 2538 | 983 | 1970 | 2953 |
| Canterbury | 87 | 106 | 193 | 1128 | 1211 | 2339 | 1215 | 1317 | 2532 |
| Lincoln | 101 | 108 | 209 | 331 | 223 | 554 | 432 | 331 | 763 |
| Massey | 312 | 391 | 703 | 1934 | 2838 | 4772 | 2246 | 3229 | 5475 |
| Otago | 145 | 167 | 312 | 1573 | 2245 | 3818 | 1718 | 2412 | 4130 |
| Victoria | 153 | 215 | 368 | 1029 | 1713 | 2742 | 1182 | 1928 | 3110 |
| Waikato | 221 | 259 | 480 | 949 | 1442 | 2391 | 1170 | 1701 | 2871 |
| TOTALS | 1517 | 1920 | 3437 | 10567 | 14969 | 25536 | 12084 | 16889 | 28973 |

The University of Auckland has the greatest number of graduates (7139), New Zealand graduates (6382) and International Graduates (757). In general terms the number of graduates from each of the eight universities reflects the number of equivalent full-time students enrolled at each institution. Seven universities show increases in the total number of their graduates compared to the 2002 survey, the exception being Canterbury. However, five universities - Canterbury, Lincoln, Otago, Victoria and Waikato - show decreases in their total number of New Zealand graduates compared to the 2002 survey. All eight universities show significant increases in the total number of their International Graduates. In fact, the total number of International Graduates (3437) represents a $67.2 \%$ increase on the equivalent total from the 2002 survey (2310).
Table 1c - Distribution of the Total Survey Population among New Zealand Universities by Ethnicity/Gender

|  | European/ Pakeha |  | NZ Maori |  | Pacific Island |  | Chinese |  | Indian |  | Other Asian |  | Other |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |  |
| Auckland | 1521 | 1952 | 124 | 219 | 104 | 153 | 685 | 789 | 122 | 152 | 280 | 348 | 302 | 388 | 7139 |
| AUT | 496 | 1049 | 49 | 135 | 53 | 109 | 122 | 248 | 40 | 70 | 63 | 93 | 160 | 266 | 2953 |
| Canterbury | 955 | 1054 | 26 | 22 | 10 | 6 | 127 | 115 | 14 | 6 | 46 | 79 | 37 | 35 | 2532 |
| Lincoln | 322 | 195 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 48 | 92 | 9 | - | 21 | 20 | 22 | 14 | 763 |
| Massey | 1108 | 1863 | 107 | 206 | 27 | 46 | 4 | 2 | - | - | 463 | 573 | 537 | 539 | 5475 |
| Otago | 1312 | 1991 | 59 | 70 | 12 | 27 | 136 | 135 | 33 | 34 | 73 | 80 | 93 | 75 | 4130 |
| Victoria | 819 | 1379 | 72 | 123 | 22 | 43 | 126 | 177 | 31 | 29 | 46 | 99 | 66 | 78 | 3110 |
| Waikato | 599 | 987 | 149 | 244 | 39 | 46 | 208 | 250 | 49 | 21 | 38 | 41 | 88 | 112 | 2871 |
| TOTALS | 7132 | 10470 | 592 | 1026 | 271 | 433 | 1456 | 1808 | 298 | 312 | 1030 | 1333 | 1305 | 1507 | 28973 |

European/Pakeha comprise $60.8 \%$ of the graduate population (2002 survey, 64.6), New Zealand Maori 5.6\% (5.8\%), Pacific peoples $2.4 \%$ ( $2.4 \%$ ) and Indians $2.1 \%$ (2.3\%). Of All Graduates, $19.4 \%$ identify themselves as Asian (Chinese, Other Asian). The equivalent proportion for the 2002 survey was $17.0 \%$. Here "other" accounts for $9.7 \%$ of the graduate population (2002 survey, $7.7 \%$ ).
Table 1d - Distribution of Total Survey Population among New Zealand Universities by Gender in Age Bands

|  | 18-24 |  | 25-29 |  | 30-34 |  | 35-39 |  | 40-44 |  | 45-49 |  | 50-54 |  | 55-59 |  | 60> |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |  |
| Auckland | 1623 | 2086 | 659 | 761 | 317 | 370 | 210 | 257 | 159 | 187 | 69 | 154 | 54 | 94 | 32 | 64 | 15 | 28 | 7139 |
| AUT | 499 | 1084 | 222 | 287 | 105 | 184 | 62 | 135 | 45 | 107 | 37 | 89 | 9 | 52 | 3 | 27 | 1 | 5 | 2953 |
| Canterbury | 781 | 865 | 242 | 208 | 78 | 72 | 48 | 73 | 34 | 36 | 14 | 32 | 15 | 18 | 3 | 11 | - | 2 | 2532 |
| Lincoln | 252 | 181 | 95 | 97 | 40 | 25 | 25 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 763 |
| Massey | 686 | 1005 | 455 | 592 | 314 | 424 | 250 | 295 | 216 | 288 | 141 | 292 | 102 | 191 | 61 | 98 | 21 | 44 | 5475 |
| Otago | 1004 | 1434 | 303 | 346 | 131 | 174 | 82 | 116 | 69 | 121 | 46 | 123 | 45 | 52 | 23 | 35 | 15 | 11 | 4130 |
| Victoria | 681 | 1152 | 235 | 274 | 91 | 135 | 74 | 80 | 37 | 85 | 27 | 90 | 18 | 64 | 11 | 32 | 8 | 16 | 3110 |
| Waikato | 452 | 726 | 271 | 322 | 141 | 178 | 118 | 124 | 83 | 130 | 51 | 105 | 33 | 67 | 17 | 40 | 4 | 9 | 2871 |
| TOTALS | 5978 | 8533 | 2482 | 2887 | 1217 | 1562 | 869 | 1093 | 653 | 963 | 392 | 888 | 278 | 540 | 151 | 308 | 64 | 115 | 28973 |

Figure 1a - Total Survey Population in Age Bands


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Of the total graduate population, $50.1 \%$ are in the 18 to 24 -year age group ( 2002 survey, $54.7 \%$ ). Female graduates outnumber their male counterparts in all age bands. There continues to be significant numbers of female graduates in the $45-49,50-54$ and $55-59$ age bands. The proportion of All Graduates in the 25 to 29 age group is $18.5 \%$ (2002 survey, $15.3 \%$ ).

Table 1e - Distribution of Total Survey Population by Aggregate Field of Study - 2000/2003

| Aggregate Field of Study | Male |  | Female |  | Total |  | \% of Survey Population |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 00 | 03 | 00 | 03 | 00 | 03 | 00 | 03 |
| Architecture/Building/Planning/Surveying | 295 | 297 | 212 | 258 | 507 | 555 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| Biological Sciences | 734 | 675 | 995 | 980 | 1729 | 1655 | 6.7 | 5.7 |
| Commerce/Business | 3449 | 3683 | 3406 | 4172 | 6855 | 7855 | 26.7 | 27.1 |
| Health | 719 | 808 | 1592 | 2307 | 2311 | 3115 | 9.0 | 10.8 |
| Humanities | 887 | 863 | 1718 | 1641 | 2605 | 2504 | 10.2 | 8.6 |
| Mathematics and Information Sciences | 1216 | 1425 | 522 | 608 | 1738 | 2033 | 6.8 | 7.0 |
| Physical Sciences | 370 | 316 | 196 | 188 | 566 | 504 | 2.2 | 1.7 |
| Social and Behavioural Sciences | 2157 | 2068 | 5358 | 4953 | 7515 | 7021 | 29.3 | 24.2 |
| Technology and Engineering | 879 | 994 | 344 | 368 | 1223 | 1362 | 4.8 | 4.7 |
| Visual and Performing Arts | 214 | 389 | 364 | 634 | 578 | 1023 | 2.3 | 3.5 |
| No Specific Major | - | 566 | - | 780 | - | 1346 | - | 4.6 |
| TOTALS | 10920 | 12084 | 14707 | 16889 | 25627 | 28973 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Figure 1b - 2003 Total Survey Population by Aggregate Field of Study



Table 1e is the first in this report to compare 2003 survey outcomes with the 2000 equivalent. It reflects the increase in university qualifications which do not have a specific major. Looking at the distribution of the 2003 Total Survey population, the largest aggregate fields are Commerce/Business ( $27.1 \%$ of all Graduates), Social and Behavioural Sciences (24.2\%) and Health (10.8\%). Aggregate fields showing growth on 2000 survey outcomes are Health (up $1.8 \%$ ) and Visual and Performing Arts (up 1.2\%).

Table 1f - Distribution of Graduates Completing more than one Qualification from Total Survey Population among New Zealand Universities

|  | Total Number of Graduates | Total Number of Graduates <br> With Double Degrees | \% With Double Degrees |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Auckland | 7139 | 535 | 7.5 |
| AUT | 2953 | - | - |
| Canterbury | 2532 | 134 | 5.3 |
| Lincoln | 763 | 15 | 2.0 |
| Massey | 5475 | - | - |
| Otago | 4130 | 325 | 7.9 |
| Victoria | 3110 | 212 | 6.8 |
| Waikato | 2871 | 84 | 2.9 |
| TOTALS | 28973 | 1305 | Overall \% |

The University of Otago has the highest proportion of graduates ( $7.9 \%$ ) completing more than one qualification, followed by the University of Auckland at $7.5 \%$. The proportion of the Total Survey Population completing more than one qualification is $4.5 \%$ (2002 survey, $5.3 \%$ ).

## Information Relating to All Respondents

Table 1 g - Distribution of All Respondents by Aggregate Field of Study

| Aggregate Field of Study | Male | Female | Total | \% of All <br> Respondents |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Architecture/Building/Planning/Surveying | 116 | 101 | 217 | 2.0 |
| Biological Sciences | 246 | 441 | 687 | 6.3 |
| Commerce/Business | 1123 | 1568 | 2691 | 24.8 |
| Health | 292 | 1059 | 1351 | 12.5 |
| Humanities | 281 | 651 | 932 | 8.6 |
| Mathematics and Information Sciences | 387 | 215 | 602 | 5.6 |
| Physical Sciences | 107 | 89 | 196 | 1.8 |
| Social and Behavioural Sciences | 675 | 2186 | 2861 | 26.4 |
| Technology and Engineering | 365 | 154 | 519 | 4.8 |
| Visual and Performing Arts | 85 | 202 | 287 | 2.6 |
| No Specific Major | 199 | 302 | 501 | 4.6 |
| TOTALS | 3876 | 6968 | 10844 | 100.0 |

Figure 1c - Aggregate Field of Study for All Respondents



In comparison to All Graduates, the proportions for All Respondents in the three largest aggregate fields are similar; Commerce/Business ( $27.1 \% / 24.8 \%$ ), Social and Behavioural Sciences ( $24.2 \% / 26.4 \%$ ) and Health ( $10.8 \% / 12.5 \%$ ). This would appear to indicate that respondents constitute a valid sample of the overall spread of graduates across Aggregate Fields of Study.

## Information Relating to New Zealand Respondents in New Zealand or Overseas

Tables 1h - Destinations of New Zealand Respondents
Table 1h. 1 - Employment

|  | Male | Female | Total | \% of All NZ <br> Respondents |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Full-time | 2352 | 3973 | 6325 | 62.4 |
| Part-time | 554 | 1437 | 1991 | 19.6 |
| Not Employed | 637 | 1030 | 1667 | 16.4 |
| Not Entered | 58 | 95 | 153 | 1.5 |
| TOTALS | 3601 | 6535 | 10136 | 100.0 |

Figure 1d - NZ Respondents in Employment


The proportion of New Zealand Respondents in full-time employment in New Zealand or overseas is $62.4 \%$, a decrease of $0.5 \%$ on the proportion recorded in the 2002 survey. The proportion of New Zealand Respondents recorded as not employed is relatively static at $16.4 \%$ (2002 survey, $16.5 \%$ ).

Table 1h. 2 - Study

|  | Male | Female | Total | \% of All NZ <br> Respondents |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| Full-time | 868 | 1587 | 2455 | 24.2 |
| Part-time | 373 | 773 | 1146 | 11.3 |
| Not Studying | 2309 | 4096 | 6405 | 63.2 |
| Not Entered | 51 | 79 | 130 | 1.3 |
| TOTALS | 3601 | 6535 | 10136 | 100.0 |

Figure 1e - NZ Respondents Undertaking Further Study


The proportion of New Zealand Respondents undertaking further full-time study here or overseas is $24.2 \%$, an increase of $2.3 \%$ on the 2002 survey.

Table 1h. 3 - Seeking Employment/Employment/Study (2003)

|  | Seeking Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Seeking <br> Full-time |  | Seeking <br> Part-time |  | Not Seeking |  | Not Entered |  | Total |
|  | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |  |
| Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 395 | 673 | 14 | 55 | 1785 | 2924 | 158 | 321 | 6325 |
| Part-time | 181 | 349 | 57 | 219 | 304 | 835 | 12 | 34 | 1991 |
| Not Employed | 252 | 256 | 62 | 169 | 314 | 593 | 9 | 12 | 1667 |
| Not Entered | 6 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 20 | 45 | 66 | 153 |
| TOTALS | 834 | 1286 | 134 | 444 | 2409 | 4372 | 224 | 433 | 10136 |
| Study |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 205 | 287 | 83 | 188 | 549 | 1054 | 31 | 58 | 2455 |
| Part-time | 74 | 106 | 13 | 68 | 257 | 526 | 29 | 73 | 1146 |
| Not Studying | 550 | 889 | 38 | 188 | 1596 | 2768 | 125 | 251 | 6405 |
| Not Entered | 5 | , | - | - | 7 | 24 | 39 | 51 | 130 |
| TOTALS | 834 | 1286 | 134 | 444 | 2409 | 4372 | 224 | 433 | 10136 |

Table 1 h .3 is the second in this report to look at 2003 outcomes compared to those from the 2000 survey (see over). Of the 2120 New Zealand Respondents to the 2003 survey recorded as seeking full-time employment, 1068 or $50.4 \%$ are already employed full-time with a further 492 (23.2\%) studying full-time. The comparable proportions from the 2000 survey are $48.0 \%$ and $21.9 \%$. The 739 New Zealand Respondents to the 2003 survey recorded as seeking fulltime or part-time employment while not employed represents $7.3 \%$ of all New Zealand Respondents. The comparable proportion from the 2000 survey is $8.1 \%$.

Table 1h. 3 - Seeking Employment/Employment/Study (2000)

|  | Seeking Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Seeking Full-time |  | Seeking Part-time |  | Not Seeking |  | Not Entered |  | Total |
|  | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |  |
| Employment <br> Full-time <br> Part-time <br> Not Employed <br> Not Entered | $\begin{array}{r} 332 \\ 136 \\ 196 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 465 \\ 283 \\ 244 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 64 \\ & 78 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 37 \\ 148 \\ 152 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1541 \\ 259 \\ 300 \\ 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2352 \\ 729 \\ 535 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | 124 3 2 17 | $\begin{array}{r} 241 \\ 17 \\ 4 \\ 24 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5107 \\ 1639 \\ 1511 \\ 59 \end{array}$ |
| TOTALS | 665 | 995 | 157 | 338 | 2104 | 3625 | 146 | 286 | 8316 |
| Study <br> Full-time <br> Part-time <br> Not Studying <br> Not Entered | $\begin{array}{r} 155 \\ 57 \\ 452 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 208 \\ 106 \\ 671 \\ 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 105 \\ 15 \\ 37 \\ - \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 156 \\ 39 \\ 141 \\ 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 495 \\ 241 \\ 1359 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 945 \\ 425 \\ 2238 \\ 17 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 22 \\ & 91 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 64 \\ 179 \\ 27 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2097 \\ 969 \\ 5168 \\ 82 \end{array}$ |
| TOTALS | 665 | 995 | 157 | 338 | 2104 | 3625 | 146 | 286 | 8316 |

Table 1h. 4 - Employment/Study

|  | Employment |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
|  | Full-time | Part-time | Not Employed | Not Entered |  |
| Study |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 291 | 1101 | 1015 | 48 | 2455 |
| Part-time | 815 | 221 | 107 | 3 | 1146 |
| Not Studying | 5171 | 668 | 544 | 22 | 6405 |
| Not Entered | 48 | 1 | 1 | 80 | 130 |
| TOTALS | 6325 | 1991 | 1667 | 153 | 10136 |

The number of New Zealand Respondents reporting full-time employment while studying full-time is 291, up 125 on the figure recorded in the 2002 survey. The proportion of New Zealand Respondents neither employed nor studying is $5.4 \%$ (2002 survey, $6.4 \%$ ).

Table 1i - Destinations of New Zealand Respondents by Degree Level

|  | Bachelor | \% | Bachelor <br> With <br> Honours | $\%$ | Master | $\%$ | Doctorate | $\%$ | Diplomas | $\%$ | Total | $\%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 3018 | 55.8 | 677 | 60.3 | 748 | 74.9 | 161 | 84.3 | 1721 | 71.3 | 6325 | 62.4 |
| Part-time | 1245 | 23.0 | 228 | 20.3 | 138 | 13.8 | 12 | 6.3 | 368 | 15.2 | 1991 | 19.6 |
| Not Employed | 1064 | 19.7 | 196 | 17.5 | 103 | 10.3 | 14 | 7.3 | 290 | 12.0 | 1667 | 16.4 |
| Not Entered | 83 | 1.5 | 21 | 1.9 | 10 | 1.0 | 4 | 2.1 | 35 | 1.4 | 153 | 1.5 |
| TOTALS | 5410 | 100.0 | 1122 | 100.0 | 999 | 100.0 | 191 | 100.0 | 2414 | 100.0 | 10136 | 100.0 |
| Study |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 1619 | 29.9 | 347 | 30.9 | 127 | 12.7 | 10 | 5.2 | 352 | 14.6 | 2455 | 24.2 |
| Part-time | 438 | 8.1 | 74 | 6.6 | 105 | 10.5 | 9 | 4.7 | 520 | 21.5 | 1146 | 11.3 |
| Not Studying | 3290 | 60.8 | 687 | 61.2 | 756 | 75.7 | 169 | 88.5 | 1503 | 62.3 | 6405 | 63.2 |
| Not Entered | 63 | 1.1 | 14 | 1.2 | 11 | 1.1 | 3 | 1.6 | 39 | 1.6 | 129 | 1.3 |
| TOTALS | 5410 | 100.0 | 1122 | 100.0 | 999 | 100.0 | 191 | 100.0 | 2414 | 100.0 | 10136 | 100.0 |
| Seeking Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 1233 | 22.8 | 202 | 18.0 | 190 | 19.0 | 30 | 15.7 | 465 | 19.3 | 2120 | 20.9 |
| Part-time | 340 | 6.3 | 48 | 4.3 | 38 | 3.8 | 6 | 3.1 | 146 | 6.0 | 578 | 5.7 |
| Not Seeking | 3538 | 65.4 | 818 | 72.9 | 695 | 69.9 | 135 | 70.7 | 1595 | 66.1 | 6781 | 66.9 |
| Not Entered | 299 | 5.5 | 54 | 4.8 | 76 | 7.6 | 20 | 10.5 | 208 | 8.6 | 657 | 6.5 |
| TOTALS | 5410 | 100.0 | 1122 | 100.0 | 999 | 100.0 | 191 | 100.0 | 2414 | 100.0 | 10136 | 100.0 |

At the first-degree level, $55.8 \%$ of Bachelor respondents are in full-time employment (2002 survey, $55.9 \%$ ) with $22.8 \%$ seeking full-time employment. The equivalent proportions for Bachelor with Honours respondents are $60.3 \%$ ( $64.1 \%$ ) and $18.0 \%$. Of Masterate respondents, $74.9 \%$ are in full-time employment ( 2002 survey, $75.9 \%$ ) with $19.0 \%$ seeking full-time employment. Of New Zealand Respondents with Doctorates, $84.3 \%$ are in full-time employment (2002 survey, $80.5 \%$ ) while $15.7 \%$ of these doctoral respondents are seeking full-time employment (2002 survey, $26.2 \%$ ). Proportions undertaking full-time study range from $29.9 \%$ at first-degree level to $30.9 \%$ at Bachelor with Honours level, $12.7 \%$ at Masterate level and $5.2 \%$ at Doctorate level.

Table 1j - Destinations of New Zealand Respondents Completing more than one Qualification

|  | Male | Female | Total | \% of NZ <br> Respondents In <br> This Category |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Employment |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 129 | 263 | 392 | 70.0 |
| Part-time | 39 | 64 | 103 | 18.4 |
| Not Employed | 34 | 28 | 62 | 11.1 |
| Not Entered | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0.5 |
| TOTALS | 203 | 357 | 560 | 100.0 |
| Study |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 49 | 70 | 119 | 21.3 |
| Part-time | 14 | 26 | 40 | 7.1 |
| Not Studying | 139 | 258 | 397 | 70.9 |
| Not Entered | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0.7 |
| TOTALS | 203 | 357 | 560 | 100.0 |
| Seeking Employment |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 49 | 81 | 130 | 23.2 |
| Part-time | 4 | 18 | 22 | 3.9 |
| Not Seeking | 142 | 238 | 380 | 67.9 |
| Not Entered | 8 | 20 | 28 | 5.0 |
| TOTALS | 203 | 357 | 560 | 100.0 |

The proportion of New Zealand Respondents completing more than one qualification in full-time employment is $70.0 \%$ ( 2002 survey, $70.7 \%$ ). For all New Zealand Respondents, the proportion in full-time employment is $62.4 \%$. The proportion of New Zealand Respondents completing more than one qualification undertaking further full-time study is $21.3 \%$ (2002 survey, $17.7 \%$ ). For all New Zealand Respondents, the proportion undertaking full-time study is $24.2 \%$.
Table 1k - Destinations of New Zealand Respondents by Ethnicity/Gender

|  | European/ Pakeha |  | NZ Maori |  | Pacific <br> Island |  | Chinese |  | Indian |  | Other Asian |  | Other |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |  |
| Employment Full-time | 1758 | 3069 | 125 | 250 | 26 | 65 | 142 | 216 | 33 | 52 | 94 | 124 | 174 | 197 | 6325 |
| Part-time | 389 | 1059 | 36 | 80 | 17 | 32 | 36 | 97 | 9 | 22 | 33 | 79 | 34 | 68 | 1991 |
| Not Employed | 359 | 663 | 32 | 63 | 14 | 24 | 125 | 132 | 18 | 21 | 59 | 83 | 30 | 44 | 1667 |
| Not Entered | 35 | 57 | 4 | 9 | - | 1 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 153 |
| TOTALS | 2451 | 4848 | 197 | 402 | 57 | 122 | 313 | 457 | 63 | 96 | 187 | 292 | 243 | 318 | 10136 |
| Study |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 527 | 1063 | 57 | 101 | 22 | 36 | 121 | 188 | 21 | 38 | 66 | 102 | 54 | 59 | 2455 |
| Part-time | 259 | 583 | 33 | 59 | 9 | 15 | 19 | 33 | 3 | 6 | 15 | 30 | 35 | 47 | 1146 |
| Not Studying | 1721 | 3157 | 106 | 233 | 25 | 68 | 171 | 230 | 39 | 51 | 101 | 152 | 146 | 205 | 6405 |
| Not Entered | 34 | 45 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 | - | 1 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 130 |
| TOTALS | 2451 | 4848 | 197 | 402 | 57 | 122 | 313 | 457 | 63 | 96 | 187 | 292 | 243 | 318 | 10136 |
| Seeking Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 472 | 750 | 35 | 76 | 18 | 32 | 148 | 226 | 18 | 27 | 75 | 120 | 68 | 55 | 2120 |
| Part-time | 67 | 268 | 12 | 34 | 8 | 17 | 23 | 50 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 34 | 8 | 34 | 578 |
| Not Seeking | 1839 | 3512 | 136 | 260 | 31 | 68 | 122 | 162 | 39 | 55 | 91 | 118 | 151 | 197 | 6781 |
| Not Entered | 163 | 318 | 14 | 32 | - | 5 | 20 | 19 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 20 | 16 | 32 | 657 |
| TOTALS | 2451 | 4848 | 197 | 402 | 57 | 122 | 313 | 457 | 63 | 96 | 187 | 292 | 243 | 318 | 10136 |

The proportion of Europe/Pakeha recorded in full-time employment is $66.1 \%$ (not employed $14.0 \%$ ), NZ Maori $62.6 \%$ ( $15.9 \%$ ), Pacific Island $50.8 \%$ ( $21.2 \%$ ), Indian $53.5 \%$ ( $24.5 \%$ ) and Asian (Chinese, Other Asian) $46.1 \%$ (31.9\%). By comparison, the proportion of European/Pakeha recorded as studying full-time is $21.8 \%$, NZ Maori $26.4 \%$, Pacific Island $32.4 \%$, Indian $37.1 \%$ and Asian $38.2 \%$. Proportions recorded as seeking full-time employment are European/Pakeha $16.7 \%$, NZ Maori $18.5 \%$, Pacific Island $27.9 \%$, Indian $28.3 \%$ and Asian $45.6 \%$.

Table 11 - Distribution of New Zealand Respondents by Aggregate Field of Study

| Aggregate Field of Study | Male | Female | Total | \% All NZ <br> Respondents |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Architecture/Building/Planning/Surveying | 111 | 98 | 209 | 2.1 |
| Biological Sciences | 230 | 415 | 645 | 6.4 |
| Commerce/Business | 1017 | 1371 | 2388 | 23.6 |
| Health | 269 | 1032 | 1301 | 12.8 |
| Humanities | 271 | 627 | 898 | 8.9 |
| Mathematics and Information Sciences | 351 | 183 | 534 | 5.3 |
| Physical Sciences | 103 | 85 | 188 | 1.9 |
| Social and Behavioural Sciences | 648 | 2120 | 2768 | 27.3 |
| Technology and Engineering | 348 | 147 | 495 | 4.9 |
| Visual and Performing Arts | 77 | 191 | 268 | 2.6 |
| No Specific Major | 176 | 266 | 442 | 4.4 |
| TOTALS | 3601 | 6529 | 10136 | 100.0 |

The distribution across the Aggregate Fields of Study for New Zealand Respondents is similar to those for All Graduates (table 1e) and All Respondents (table 1g), confirming that New Zealand Respondents constitute a valid sample.

## New Zealand Respondents in Employment in New Zealand

Table 1m - Study Destinations of New Zealand Respondents in Employment in New Zealand

|  | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Full-time |  |  | Part-time |  |  | Not Employed |  |  | Not Entered |  |  |
|  | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| Study |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 99 | 185 | 284 | 337 | 753 | 1090 | 378 | 580 | 958 | 13 | 29 | 42 |
| Part-time | 286 | 511 | 797 | 52 | 161 | 213 | 24 | 79 | 103 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Not Studying | 1789 | 3051 | 4840 | 141 | 486 | 627 | 167 | 289 | 456 | 9 | 10 | 19 |
| Not Entered | 13 | 26 | 39 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 31 | 46 | 77 |
| TOTALS | 2187 | 3773 | 5960 | 530 | 1401 | 1931 | 569 | 949 | 1518 | 54 | 87 | 141 |

A comparison between this table (study destination, employed in New Zealand) and table 1 h .1 (employment destination) reveals the numbers of New Zealand Respondents employed full-time or part-time in other countries. For example there are 3773 females in full-time employment and 1401 females in part-time employment in New Zealand but 3973 females giving full-time employment and 1437 females giving part-time employment as their destinations. The differences ( 200 and 36 ) will be females working full-time and part-time overseas.

Table 1n - Employer Groups of New Zealand Respondents Employed Full-time or Part-time in New Zealand (2003)

|  | Full-time |  |  | Part-time |  |  | Total | $\underset{\substack{\text { Respondents In } \\ \text { This Category }}}{ }$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employer Group | M | F | T | M | F | T |  |  |
| Accommodation, Cafes and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Restaurants | 20 | 52 | 72 | 30 | 74 | 104 | 176 | 2.2 |
| Agriculture | 46 | 25 | 71 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 81 | 1.0 |
| Business Services, Computer <br> Services 88 45 133 6 10 16 149 1.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business Services, Legal and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business Services, Marketing and Business Management Services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business Services, Scientific Research | 54 | 103 | 157 | 8 | 27 | 35 | 192 | 2.4 |
| Business Services, Technical |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Communication Services | 4 | 9 | 13 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 18 | 0.2 |
| Construction | 53 | 29 | 82 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 99 | 1.3 |
| Education, Early Childhood | 1 | 38 | 39 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 48 | 0.6 |
| Education, Primary and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Secondary | 137 | 405 | 542 | 19 | 82 | 101 | 643 | 8.1 |
| Education, Tertiary | 135 | 353 | 488 | 113 | 262 | 375 | 863 | 10.9 |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | 16 | 9 | 25 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 27 | 0.3 |
| Finance and Insurance | 146 | 140 | 286 | 9 | 29 | 38 | 324 | 4.1 |
| Forestry and Fishing | 15 | 5 | 20 | - | - | - | 20 | 0.3 |
| Government Administration and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Defence | 187 | 388 | 575 | 14 | 64 | 78 | 653 | 8.3 |
| Health and Community Services | 231 | 790 | 1021 | 19 | 185 | 204 | 1225 | 15.5 |
| Horticulture | 13 | 6 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 21 | 0.3 |
| Libraries and Museums | 15 | 28 | 43 | 15 | 25 | 40 | 83 | 1.1 |
| Manufacturing | 205 | 162 | 367 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 417 | 5.3 |
| Mining | 22 | 28 | 50 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 60 | 0.8 |
| Personal Services | 121 | 169 | 290 | 11 | 41 | 52 | 342 | 4.3 |
| Property Services | 37 | 33 | 70 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 84 | 1.1 |
| Recreational Services | 37 | 66 | 103 | 21 | 49 | 70 | 173 | 2.2 |
| Retail Trade | 110 | 178 | 288 | 61 | 156 | 217 | 505 | 6.4 |
| Transport and Storage | 34 | 58 | 92 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 117 | 1.5 |
| Wholesale Trade | 69 | 76 | 145 | 5 | 23 | 28 | 173 | 2.2 |
| No Suitable Classification | 42 | 58 | 100 | 7 | 17 | 24 | 124 | 1.6 |
| Employer Code Blank | 49 | 83 | 132 | 93 | 193 | 286 | 418 | 5.3 |
| TOTALS | 2187 | 3773 | 5960 | 530 | 1401 | 1931 | 7891 | 100.0 |

This is the third table comparing 2003 survey outcomes with those from 2000 (see facing page). With regard to the 2003 survey, the four largest Employer Groups - Health and Community Services; Education, Tertiary; Government Administration and Defence and Education, Primary and Secondary - account for $44.1 \%$ of respondents in full-time employment. Of those employed full-time in these four groups, $73.7 \%$ are female. The five Business Services and Finance and Insurance Employer Groups account for $22.0 \%$ of respondents in full-time employment (2002 survey, $23.5 \%$ ).

The dominant Employer Group for part-time employment is Education, Tertiary which accounts for $19.4 \%$ of respondents working on this basis ( 2002 survey, $24.5 \%$ ). Of the 375 individuals involved, $69.9 \%$ are female. The second most significant group for part-time employment is Retail Trade, accounting for $11.2 \%$ of the total employed on this basis (2002 survey, 10.0\%). Of the 217 individuals involved, $71.9 \%$ are female. While the proportion of females in respondents in full-time employment is $63.3 \%$ (2002 survey, $62.4 \%$ ), the equivalent proportion for parttime employment is $72.6 \%$ ( $73.6 \%$ ).

Table 1n - Employer Groups of New Zealand Respondents Employed Full-time or Part-time in New Zealand (2000)

|  | Full-time |  |  | Part-time |  |  | Total | \% of NZ Respondents In This Category |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employer Group | M | F | T | M | F | T |  |  |
| Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants | 15 | 46 | 61 | 27 | 62 | 89 | 150 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | 29 | 17 | 46 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 57 | 0.9 |
| Business Services, Computer Services | 107 | 48 | 155 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 177 | 2.8 |
| Business Services, Legal and Accounting Services | 180 | 214 | 394 | 10 | 27 | 37 | 431 | 6.8 |
| Business Services, Marketing and Business Management Services | 72 | 140 | 212 | 20 | 51 | 71 | 283 | 4.5 |
| Business Services, Scientific Research | 38 | 53 | 91 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 105 | 1.7 |
| Business Services, Technical Services | 100 | 52 | 152 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 162 | 2.5 |
| Communication Services | 13 | 9 | 22 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 26 | 0.4 |
| Construction | 20 | 9 | 29 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 35 | 0.6 |
| Education, Early Childhood | - | 37 | 37 | - | 4 | 4 | 41 | 0.6 |
| Education, Primary and Secondary | 114 | 467 | 581 | 15 | 95 | 110 | 691 | 10.9 |
| Education, Tertiary | 111 | 297 | 408 | 125 | 300 | 425 | 833 | 13.1 |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | 10 | 11 | 21 | - | 1 | 1 | 22 | 0.3 |
| Finance and Insurance | 121 | 113 | 234 | 8 | 20 | 28 | 262 | 4.1 |
| Forestry and Fishing | 8 | 4 | 12 | - | 2 | 2 | 14 | 0.2 |
| Government Administration and | 221 | 336 | 557 | 19 | 54 | 73 | 630 | 9.9 |
| Health and Community Services | 191 | 512 | 703 | 18 | 143 | 161 | 864 | 13.6 |
| Horticulture | 10 | 6 | 16 | - | 4 | 4 | 20 | 0.3 |
| Libraries and Museums | 2 | 21 | 23 | 8 | 25 | 33 | 56 | 0.9 |
| Manufacturing | 165 | 144 | 309 | 21 | 13 | 34 | 343 | 5.4 |
| Mining | 2 | 5 | 7 | - | - | - | 7 | 0.1 |
| Personal Services | 46 | 54 | 100 | 9 | 34 | 43 | 143 | 2.3 |
| Property Services | 20 | 20 | 40 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 51 | 0.8 |
| Recreational Services | 39 | 50 | 89 | 16 | 43 | 59 | 148 | 2.3 |
| Retail Trade | 57 | 110 | 167 | 46 | 116 | 162 | 329 | 5.2 |
| Transport and Storage | 39 | 39 | 78 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 87 | 1.4 |
| Wholesale Trade | 64 | 51 | 115 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 131 | 2.1 |
| No Suitable Classification | 34 | 30 | 64 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 72 | 1.1 |
| Employer Code Blank | 22 | 18 | 40 | 54 | 91 | 145 | 185 | 2.9 |
| TOTALS | 1850 | 2913 | 4763 | 443 | 1149 | 1592 | 6355 | 100.0 |

With regard to the 2000 survey, the dominance of the four largest Employer Groups - Health and Community Services; Education, Tertiary; Government Administration and Defence and Education, Primary and Secondary - remains. Here they account for $47.2 \%$ of those employed full-time compared to $44.1 \%$ in the 2003 survey. The five Business Services and Finance and Insurance Employer Groups account for $26.0 \%$ of respondents in full-time employment here compared to $22.0 \%$ in the 2003 survey. Taking the above into account, there would appear to be a trend away from full-time employment in the four largest Employer Groups and the general business category.

The three largest Employer Groups for part-time employment are Education, Tertiary; Retail Trade and Health and Community Services. Here they account for $26.7 \%, 10.2 \%$ and $10.1 \%$ respectively of respondents employed parttime. The respective proportions in the 2003 survey are $19.4 \%, 11.2 \%$ and $10.6 \%$. Here the proportion of females in respondents in full-time employment is $61.1 \%$ and the proportion of females in part-time employment is $72.1 \%$. The equivalent proportions from the 2003 survey are $63.3 \%$ and $72.6 \%$, indicating a relatively static situation.
Table 10 - Employer Groups of New Zealand Respondents Employed Full-time in New Zealand by Ethnicity/Gender

|  | European / Pakeha |  | NZ Maori |  | Pacific Island |  | Chinese |  | Indian |  | Other Asian |  | Other |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employer Group | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |  |
| Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants | 16 | 43 | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 72 |
| Agriculture | 40 | 22 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | 71 |
| Business Services,Computer Services | 53 | 30 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 18 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 133 |
| Business Services, Legal and Accounting Services | 68 | 126 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 24 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 259 |
| Business Services, Marketing and Business Management Services | 86 | 157 | 4 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 316 |
| Business Services, Scientific Research | 38 | 81 | 3 | 5 | - | 2 | - | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 4 | 157 |
| Business Services, Technical Services | 77 | 49 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 6 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 162 |
| Communication Services | 3 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 13 |
| Construction | 38 | 19 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 6 | 6 | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 82 |
| Education, Early Childhood | 1 | 28 | - | 4 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | 39 |
| Education, Primary and Secondary | 102 | 330 | 20 | 40 | - | 9 | 2 | 5 | - | 1 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 17 | 542 |
| Education, Tertiary | 100 | 261 | 15 | 27 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 21 | 1 | 4 | - | 9 | 16 | 25 | 488 |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | 13 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 25 |
| Finance and Insurance | 113 | 103 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 9 | 286 |
| Forestry and Fishing | 12 | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 20 |
| Government Administration and Defence | 144 | 301 | 16 | 40 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 13 | 20 | 575 |
| Health and Community Services | 166 | 636 | 12 | 49 | 2 | 15 | 17 | 22 | 3 | 10 | 15 | 17 | 16 | 41 | 1021 |
| Horticulture | 12 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 19 |
| Libraries and Museums | 11 | 21 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 43 |
| Manufacturing | 147 | 137 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 23 | 4 | 367 |
| Mining | 21 | 21 | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 50 |
| Personal Services | 97 | 139 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 2 | - | 6 | 7 | 5 | 290 |
| Property Services | 29 | 27 | 2 | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 70 |
| Recreational Services | 28 | 51 | 3 | 7 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 103 |
| Retail Trade | 72 | 130 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 15 | 19 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 288 |
| Transport and Storage | 25 | 37 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 92 |
| Wholesale Trade | 46 | 48 | 1 | 4 | - | - | 13 | 9 | - | 2 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 145 |
| No Suitable Classification | 36 | 44 | - | 2 | - | 2 | 3 | 3 | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 100 |
| Employer Code Blank | 35 | 59 | 5 | 6 | - | - | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 132 |
| TOTALS | 1629 | 2920 | 122 | 240 | 25 | 62 | 132 | 205 | 32 | 49 | 86 | 112 | 161 | 185 | 5960 |

As with the All Respondent group, NZ Maori respondents employed full-time in New Zealand continue to be concentrated in four Employer Groups - Education, Primary and Secondary; Education, Tertiary; Government Administration and Defence and Health and Community Services. These groups account for $60.5 \%$ of NZ Maori respondents in full-time employment in New Zealand and of the 219 individuals involved, $71.2 \%$ are female. Once again, the most significant Employer Group for Indian and Asian respondents (Chinese and Other Asian) is Health and Community Services.

## Table 1p - Occupational Groups of New Zealand Respondents Employed Full-time or Part-time in New Zealand (2003)

|  | Full-time |  |  | Part-time |  |  | Total | \% of NZ Respondents In This Category |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Occupational Group | M | F | T | M | F | T |  |  |
| Accountants | 78 | 164 | 242 | 9 | 17 | 26 | 268 | 3.4 |
| Administrative Associate Professionals | 40 | 113 | 153 | 5 | 21 | 26 | 179 | 2.3 |
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Workers | 55 | 26 | 81 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 94 | 1.2 |
| Architects and Planners | 41 | 70 | 111 | - | 4 | 4 | 115 | 1.5 |
| Clerical | 163 | 379 | 542 | 48 | 197 | 245 | 787 | 10.0 |
| Computing Professionals | 123 | 71 | 194 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 211 | 2.7 |
| Engineers and Related Professionals | 117 | 29 | 146 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 150 | 1.9 |
| Health Associate Professionals | 36 | 103 | 139 | 2 | 20 | 22 | 161 | 2.0 |
| Health Professionals | 130 | 471 | 601 | 5 | 81 | 86 | 687 | 8.7 |
| Legal Professionals | 51 | 85 | 136 | - | 8 | 8 | 144 | 1.8 |
| Librarians and Related Information Professionals | 4 | 17 | 21 | - | 5 | 5 | 26 | 0.3 |
| Life Science Professionals | 15 | 40 | 55 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 60 | 0.8 |
| Managers and Administrators including Trainees | 470 | 507 | 977 | 43 | 92 | 135 | 1112 | 14.1 |
| Other Associate Professionals | 99 | 144 | 243 | 20 | 35 | 55 | 298 | 3.8 |
| Other Business Professionals | 92 | 159 | 251 | 8 | 13 | 21 | 272 | 3.4 |
| Physical Science Professionals | 43 | 98 | 141 | 9 | 14 | 23 | 164 | 2.1 |
| Service and Sales Workers | 78 | 106 | 184 | 74 | 235 | 309 | 493 | 6.2 |
| Social and Related Science Professionals | 64 | 167 | 231 | 9 | 21 | 30 | 261 | 3.3 |
| Social Work and Related Associate Professionals | 80 | 215 | 295 | 37 | 120 | 157 | 452 | 5.7 |
| Teaching Professionals | 148 | 523 | 671 | 93 | 245 | 338 | 1009 | 12.8 |
| Technicians - Life Science | 13 | 41 | 54 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 65 | 0.8 |
| Technicians - Physical Science and Engineering | 85 | 72 | 157 | 11 | 16 | 27 | 184 | 2.3 |
| Trades Workers, Operators, Labourers | 82 | 46 | 128 | 42 | 18 | 60 | 188 | 2.4 |
| Not Elsewhere Classified | 80 | 127 | 207 | 93 | 211 | 304 | 511 | 6.5 |
| TOTALS | 2187 | 3773 | 5960 | 530 | 1401 | 1931 | 7891 | 100.00 |

This is the fourth table comparing 2003 survey outcomes with those from 2000 (see over). With regard to the 2003 survey, the three largest Occupational Groups for full-time employment in New Zealand continue to be Managers and Administrators including Trainees; Teaching Professionals and Health Professionals which account for $37.7 \%$ of the total (2002 survey, 39.7\%). Of those employed full-time in the Teaching Professionals group, $77.9 \%$ are female (2002 survey, $74.9 \%$ ). While the Teaching Professionals group accounts for $17.5 \%$ of those in part-time employment, Service andSales Workers (16.0\%) and Clerical (12.7\%) are also significant. Of New Zealand Respondents employed part-time in these three groups, $75.9 \%$ are female. Overall, Managers and Administrators including Trainees and Teaching Professionals account for $26.9 \%$ of New Zealand Respondents employed full-time or part-time in New Zealand, down on the $28.3 \%$ recorded in the 2002 survey.

Table 1p - Occupational Groups of New Zealand Respondents Employed Full-time or Part-time in New Zealand (2000)


With regard to the 2000 survey, the three largest Occupational Groups for full-time employment are also Managers and Administrators including Trainees; Teaching Professionals and Health Professionals although a fourth, Clerical, accounts for 375 individuals, nearly as many as Health Professionals (380). Here the three groups account for 39.4\% of those in full-time employment whereas the equivalent proportion from the 2003 survey is $37.7 \%$. The largest Occupational Groups for part-time employment are Teaching Professionals; Service and Sales Workers and Clerical which account for $55.8 \%$ of the total (2003 survey, $46.2 \%$ ). Of New Zealand Respondents employed part-time in these three groups, $74.5 \%$ are female (2003 survey, $75.9 \%$ ). Here, Managers and Administrators including Trainees and Teaching Professionals account for $30.2 \%$ of New Zealand Respondents employed full-time or part-time in New Zealand (2003 survey, 26.9\%).
Table 1q - Occupational Groups of New Zealand Respondents Employed Full-time in New Zealand by Ethnicity/Gender

|  | European/ Pakeha |  | NZ Maori |  | Pacific <br> Island |  | Chinese |  | Indian |  | Other <br> Asian |  | Other |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Occupational Group | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |  |
| Accountants | 53 | 102 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 26 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 13 | 5 | 6 | 242 |
| Administrative Associate Professionals | 32 | 82 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 1 | - | 10 | - | 2 | - | 1 | 4 | 5 | 153 |
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Workers | 50 | 24 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | - | 81 |
| Architects and Planners | 35 | 55 | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 111 |
| Clerical | 119 | 274 | 8 | 20 | - | 4 | 9 | 38 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 20 | 16 | 17 | 542 |
| Computing Professionals | 78 | 51 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 21 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 194 |
| Engineers and Related Professionals | 90 | 23 | 1 | - | - | - | 13 | 4 | 2 | - | 7 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 146 |
| Health Associate Professionals | 30 | 92 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 139 |
| Health Professionals | 82 | 363 | 7 | 26 | 1 | 7 | 19 | 20 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 17 | 7 | 30 | 601 |
| Legal Professionals | 43 | 73 | 4 | 6 | 2 | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 136 |
| Librarians and Related Information Professionals | 4 | 14 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 21 |
| Life Science Professionals | 14 | 35 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 55 |
| Managers and Administrators including Trainees | 358 | 391 | 22 | 41 | 10 | 3 | 16 | 23 | 3 | 4 | 13 | 9 | 48 | 36 | 977 |
| Other Associate Professionals | 70 | 106 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 243 |
| Other Business Professionals | 70 | 123 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 251 |
| Physical Science Professionals | 33 | 76 | 3 | 11 | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 141 |
| Service and Sales Workers | 62 | 86 | 8 | 5 | - | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 184 |
| Social and Related Science Professionals | 50 | 131 | 8 | 17 | - | 2 | 1 | 5 | - | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 231 |
| Social Work and Related Associate Professionals | 62 | 176 | 10 | 20 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 4 | - | - | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 295 |
| Teaching Professionals | 110 | 422 | 19 | 45 | 1 | 18 | - | 6 | 1 | - | 3 | 4 | 14 | 28 | 671 |
| Technicians - Life Science | 7 | 30 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | 3 | 2 | - | 2 | 4 | 54 |
| Technicians - Physical Science and Engineering | 57 | 56 | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 157 |
| Trades Workers, Operators, Labourers | 61 | 37 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 128 |
| Not Elsewhere Classified | 59 | 98 | 4 | 6 | - | - | 6 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 207 |
| TOTALS | 1629 | 2920 | 122 | 240 | 25 | 62 | 132 | 205 | 32 | 49 | 86 | 112 | 161 | 185 | 5960 |

For the Indian ethnic classification, Accountants and Health Professionals are the most significant Occupational Groups. For the NZ Maori and Pacific Island ethnicities, the largest concentrations are in the Managers and Administrators including Trainees and Teaching Professionals groups. For the Asian ethnicities (Chinese, Other Asians), the Clerical group has the largest number of New Zealand Respondents employed full-time in New Zealand.

## New Zealand Respondents Undertaking Further Study in New Zealand

Table 1r - Employment Destinations of New Zealand Respondents Undertaking Further Study in New Zealand

|  | Study |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Full-time |  |  | Fart-time |  |  |
|  | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employed Full-time | 99 | 185 | 284 | 286 | 511 | 797 |
| Employed Part-time | 337 | 753 | 1090 | 52 | 161 | 213 |
| Not Employed | 378 | 580 | 958 | 24 | 79 | 103 |
| Not Entered | 13 | 29 | 42 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| TOTALS | 827 | 1547 | 2374 | 363 | 753 | 1116 |
| Seeking Full-time | 203 | 283 | 486 | 69 | 100 | 169 |
| Seeking Part-time | 79 | 180 | 259 | 13 | 65 | 78 |
| TOTALS | 282 | 463 | 745 | 82 | 165 | 247 |

A comparison between this table (study in New Zealand) and table 1 h .2 (study destination) reveals the number of New Zealand Respondents studying full-time or part-time in other countries. For example there are 827 males studying full-time and 363 males studying part-time in New Zealand but 868 males giving full-time study and 373 males giving part-time study as their destination. The differences (41 and 10) would be males studying full-time and part-time overseas.

Table 1s - New Zealand Respondents Undertaking Further Full-time or Part-time Study in New Zealand by Area of Study, Ethnicity and Gender

|  | European/ Pakeha |  | NZ Maori |  | Pacific Island |  | Chinese |  | Indian |  | Other Asian |  | Other |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |  |
| University | 432 | 881 | 51 | 81 | 21 | 31 | 113 | 172 | 19 | 36 | 56 | 93 | 46 | 52 | 2084 |
| Part-time | 204 | 453 | 25 | 40 | 7 | 13 | 15 | 25 | 3 | 5 | 13 | 23 | 25 | 34 | 885 |
| Polytechnic/ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Institute of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 13 | 21 | 1 | 6 | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 55 |
| Part-time | 18 | 40 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 8 | 80 |
| College of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 31 | 94 | 3 | 8 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 149 |
| Part-time | 4 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | , | - | - | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 29 |
| Wananga |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Part-time | 3 | 6 | 3 | 8 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 22 |
| Private |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Training |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Establishment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 5 | 15 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 26 |
| Part-time | 4 | 21 | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 30 |
| Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 7 | 10 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | 28 |
| Part-time | 12 | 21 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 1 | 45 |
| TOTALS | 733 | 1579 | 87 | 155 | 31 | 49 | 133 | 209 | 23 | 43 | 77 | 128 | 85 | 103 | 3435 |

The vast majority ( $86.4 \%$ ) of New Zealand Respondents undertaking further study are doing so at a university (2002 survey, $88.8 \%$ ). Of the 242 Maori undertaking further study, 12 are attending a wananga, all but one of them on a parttime basis. The proportion attending polytechnics/institutes of technology is $3.9 \%$ (2002 survey, 3.1\%).

Table 1t - Distribution of New Zealand Respondents, by Aggregate Field of Study, who are Undertaking Full-time or Part-time Study in New Zealand

| Aggregate Field of Study | Full-time |  |  | Part-time |  |  | Total | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \% \text { of NZ } \\ \text { Respondents In } \\ \text { This Category } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | M | F | T | M | F | T |  |  |
| Architecture/Building/Planning/ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Surveying | 17 | 18 | 35 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 47 | 1.3 |
| Biological Sciences | 93 | 168 | 261 | 12 | 15 | 27 | 288 | 8.3 |
| Commerce/Business | 194 | 274 | 468 | 119 | 143 | 262 | 730 | 20.9 |
| Health | 35 | 151 | 186 | 44 | 212 | 256 | 442 | 12.7 |
| Humanities | 83 | 226 | 309 | 31 | 58 | 89 | 398 | 11.4 |
| Mathematics and Information |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sciences | 89 | 63 | 152 | 30 | 14 | 44 | 196 | 5.6 |
| Physical Sciences | 43 | 40 | 83 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 89 | 2.6 |
| Social and Behavioural Sciences | 147 | 465 | 612 | 74 | 242 | 316 | 928 | 26.6 |
| Technology and Engineering | 83 | 34 | 117 | 15 | 7 | 22 | 139 | 4.0 |
| Visual and Performing Arts | 17 | 58 | 75 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 87 | 2.5 |
| No Specific Major | 26 | 50 | 76 | 21 | 49 | 70 | 146 | 4.2 |
| TOTALS | 827 | 1547 | 2374 | 363 | 753 | 1116 | 3490 | 100.0 |

By interpreting this table in conjunction with table 11 (distribution of New Zealand Respondents across Aggregate Fields of Study), it can be determined that graduates in some fields are more or less likely to undertake further study
in this country. For instance, Humanities accounts for $8.9 \%$ of all New Zealand Respondents but $11.4 \%$ of New Zealand Respondents undertaking further study in New Zealand. On the other hand, Commerce/Business accounts for $23.6 \%$ of all New Zealand Respondents but $20.9 \%$ of New Zealand Respondents undertaking further study here.

## New Zealand Respondents Overseas

Table 1u - Destinations of New Zealand Respondents Overseas

|  | Employment |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Full-time | Part-time | Not Employed | Not Entered |  |
| Study |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 7 | 11 | 57 | 6 | 81 |
| Part-time | 18 | 8 | 4 | - | 30 |
| Not Studying | 331 | 41 | 88 | 3 | 463 |
| Not Entered | 9 | - | - | 3 | 12 |
| TOTALS | 365 | 60 | 149 | 12 | 586 |

A total of 586 New Zealand Respondents are recorded as being overseas compared to 566 for the 2002 survey. Of these respondents, $62.3 \%$ are employed full-time (2002 survey, $61.1 \%$ ) while $18.9 \%$ are studying on a full-time or part-time basis. There are 88 graduates overseas who are neither employed nor studying (2002 survey, 100).

## New Zealand Respondents Seeking Employment

Table 1v - Number of New Zealand Respondents Seeking Employment

|  | Male | Female | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Seeking Full-time Work Only | 834 | 1286 | 2120 |
| Seeking Part-time Work Only | 134 | 444 | 578 |
| TOTALS | 968 | 1730 | 2698 |

Of New Zealand Respondents, the proportion recorded as seeking employment is 26.6\% (2002 survey, 26.8\%). Table 1 h .3 shows that of the 2698 New Zealand Respondents seeking employment, $1943(72.0 \%)$ are already employed fulltime or part-time.

Table 1w - New Zealand Respondents, by Aggregate Field of Study, who are Seeking Employment

| Aggregate Field of Study | Male | Female | Total | \% of NZ <br> Respondents In <br> This Category |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Architecture/Building/Planning/Surveying | 30 | 28 | 58 | 2.1 |
| Biological Sciences | 47 | 111 | 158 | 5.9 |
| Commerce/Business | 277 | 432 | 709 | 26.3 |
| Health | 33 | 169 | 202 | 7.5 |
| Humanities | 82 | 177 | 259 | 9.6 |
| Mathematics and Information Sciences | 121 | 73 | 194 | 7.2 |
| Physical Sciences | 28 | 13 | 41 | 1.5 |
| Social and Behavioural Sciences | 170 | 543 | 713 | 26.4 |
| Technology and Engineering | 95 | 27 | 122 | 4.5 |
| Visual and Performing Arts | 29 | 94 | 123 | 4.6 |
| Major Missing | 56 | 63 | 119 | 4.4 |
| TOTALS | 968 | 1730 | 2698 | 100.0 |

Of New Zealand Respondents seeking employment, $4.6 \%$ are from the Visual and Performing Arts aggregate field yet this field accounts for $2.6 \%$ of all New Zealand Respondents. The respective proportions for Health are $7.5 \%$ and $12.8 \%$, an indication of the level of employment certainty in this aggregate field.

## Ages and Salaries of New Zealand Respondents

Table 1x - Ages and Salaries of New Zealand Respondents Employed Full-time in New Zealand by Gender

|  | No. of Resp | Average Age |  | Median Age |  | Average Salary \$NZ |  | Median Salary \$NZ |  | Lower Quartile \$NZ |  | Upper Quartile \$NZ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aggregate Field of Study |  | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Architecture/Building/Planning/Surv | 114 | 26 | 25 | 23 | 24 | 37,014 | 34,910 | 36,000 | 35,000 | 32,000 | 30,000 | 40,000 | 39,750 |
| Biological Sciences | 225 | 28 | 26 | 24 | 23 | 40,821 | 36,340 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 46,500 | 40,000 |
| Commerce/Business | 1159 | 31 | 29 | 25 | 24 | 57,740 | 43,588 | 40,000 | 37,000 | 33,000 | 31,000 | 70,000 | 49,000 |
| Health | 668 | 34 | 34 | 30 | 31 | 64,436 | 47,353 | 56,500 | 44,000 | 40,000 | 34,000 | 70,000 | 57,000 |
| Humanities | 238 | 36 | 29 | 32 | 24 | 49,924 | 36,411 | 40,000 | 33,975 | 30,000 | 29,000 | 63,000 | 42,000 |
| Mathematics and Information Sci | 201 | 26 | 29 | 23 | 25 | 38,929 | 38,204 | 35,750 | 36,000 | 32,000 | 33,000 | 42,000 | 42,000 |
| Physical Sciences | 44 | 25 | 26 | 25 | 23 | 37,305 | 34,094 | 39,000 | 30,500 | 32,000 | 28,750 | 43,000 | 38,050 |
| Social and Behavioural Sciences | 1218 | 34 | 34 | 32 | 30 | 45,922 | 40,991 | 38,986 | 37,312 | 35,000 | 32,000 | 52,750 | 48,000 |
| Technology and Engineering | 255 | 27 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 43,382 | 37,287 | 40,000 | 38,000 | 36,000 | 33,750 | 45,000 | 40,000 |
| Visual and Performing Arts | 65 | 33 | 26 | 25 | 23 | 37.904 | 29,417 | 33,000 | 30,000 | 28,500 | 25,000 | 49,375 | 32,000 |
| No Specific Major | 200 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 35 | 57,566 | 49,276 | 50,000 | 45,000 | 35,006 | 35,000 | 71,000 | 60,000 |

Table 1x - Average salaries for males are higher than those for females across all aggregate fields. The average age of these male respondents is 31 (2002 survey, 30), while the average age of their female counterparts is 32 (31). The average salary for males among all New Zealand Respondents employed full-time in this country is $\$ 50,388$ ( 2002 survey, $\$ 49,216$ ). For females among all New Zealand Respondents employed full-time here, the average salary is $\$ 42,112(\$ 41,640)$.
Compared to the 2002 survey, average salaries for males show strong growth in two aggregate fields; Humanities (up $\$ 6760$ ) and Health (\$2804). On the other hand, average salaries for males are down significantly in two aggregate fields compared to the 2002 survey; Mathematics and Information Sciences (down \$7183) and Physical Sciences (\$4456). Average salaries for females have actually declined in seven aggregate fields in comparison with the previous year. Only Commerce/Business (up \$421), Health (\$970) and Social and Behavioural Sciences (\$532) show growth. It should be noted that "No Specific Major" is included in the table for the first time, this year, accounting for 200 (4.6\%) of the 4387 New Zealand Respondents in full-time employment in New Zealand who provided salary details. This may be a factor in aggregate fields where average salaries have fallen. Further, 473 respondents employed fulltime in New Zealand did not provide salary details for the 2002 survey whereas that number grew to 1573 for the 2003 survey.
Table 1y - Salary Bands for New Zealand Respondents Employed Full-timein New Zealand by Gender

|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 0- \\ \$ 20,000 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 20,001 \\ -\$ 25,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 25,001 \\ -\$ 30,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 30,001 \\ -\$ 35,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 35,001 \\ -\$ 40,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 40,001 \\ -\$ 50,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 50,001 \\ -\$ 75,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 75,001 \\ -\$ 100,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100,001 \\ -> \end{gathered}$ |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aggregate Field of Study |  | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |  |
| Architecture/Building/ Planning/Surveying | $\begin{gathered} \text { No } \\ \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 1.8 \end{array}$ | 2 1.8 | 1 0.9 | 5 4.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 7.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 9.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 11.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21 \\ 18.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ 14.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} 15 \\ 13.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 9.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 3.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 1.8 \end{array}$ | - | - | - | - | $\begin{array}{r} 114 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ |
| Biological Sciences | $\begin{gathered} \text { No } \\ \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 0.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 1.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 0.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 3.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 4.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ 8.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 8.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 39 \\ 17.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 6.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ 15.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ 7.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ 15.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 5.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 1.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 0.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.4 \end{array}$ | 1 0.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 225 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ |
| Commerce/Business | $\begin{gathered} \text { No } \\ \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 0.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 1.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 1.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ 2.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ 3.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 59 \\ 5.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 86 \\ 7.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 152 \\ 13.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 85 \\ 7.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 152 \\ 13.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 67 \\ 5.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 102 \\ 8.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 89 \\ 7.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98 \\ 8.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 51 \\ 4.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 40 \\ 3.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 57 \\ 4.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ 2.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1159 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ |
| Health | $\begin{gathered} \text { No } \\ \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 0.4 \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 1.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 0.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ 3.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 1.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 112 \\ 16.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 2.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 58 \\ 8.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ 2.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 116 \\ 17.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 62 \\ 9.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 177 \\ 26.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 1.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21 \\ 3.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ 2.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 1.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 668 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ |
| Humanities | $\begin{gathered} \text { No } \\ \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 1.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 3.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 2.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 5.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 3.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22 \\ 9.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 5.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 40 \\ 16.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 3.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ 12.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 4.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22 \\ 9.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22 \\ 9.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ 10.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 1.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 2.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 238 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ |
| Mathematics and Information Sciences | $\begin{gathered} \text { No } \\ \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 4.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 1.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 3.0 \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 5.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 2.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31 \\ 15.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 5.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ 16.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 7.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ 17.4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ 9.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 5.5 \end{array}$ | 7 3.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 2.5 \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 1.0 \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{array}{r} 201 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ |
| Physical Sciences | $\begin{gathered} \text { No } \\ \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 4.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2.3 \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 4.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 11.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 4.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 18.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 9.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 11.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 15.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 6.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 4.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 4.5 \end{array}$ | - | - | - | - | $\begin{array}{r} 44 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ |
| Social and Behavioural Sciences | $\begin{gathered} \text { No } \\ \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 0.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 1.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 0.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ 2.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 1.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 70 \\ 5.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 40 \\ 3.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 167 \\ 13.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 78 \\ 6.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 276 \\ 22.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \\ & 3.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 152 \\ 12.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 66 \\ 5.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 199 \\ 16.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 1.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 1.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11 \\ 0.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 0.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1218 \\ 100.0 \end{gathered}$ |
| Technology and Engineering | $\begin{gathered} \text { No } \\ \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 2.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 2.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 0.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 1.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ 9.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 3.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 54 \\ 21.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ 13.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ 21.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 7.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31 \\ 12.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 2.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.4 \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 1.2 \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{array}{r} 255 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ |
| Visual and Performing Arts | $\begin{gathered} \text { No } \\ \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 1.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 7.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 3.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 4.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 4.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 13.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 9.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 27.7 \end{array}$ | 1 1.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 6.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 6.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 4.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 7.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 1.5 \end{array}$ | - | - | - | - | $\begin{array}{r} 65 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ |
| No Specific Major | No | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 1.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 1.5 \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 2.0 \end{array}$ | 8 4.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 6.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 7.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 3.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ 8.5 \end{array}$ | 15 7.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ 11.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ 14.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 39 \\ 19.5 \end{array}$ | 7 3.5 | 7 3.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 5.5 \end{array}$ | 2 1.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 200 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ |
| BAND TOTALS |  | 31 | 61 | 49 | 94 | 107 | 233 | 255 | 584 | 320 | 643 | 290 | 503 | 332 | 559 | 91 | 83 | 110 | 42 | 4387 |
| \% OF TOTAL GROUP |  | 0.7 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 13.3 | 7.3 | 14.7 | 6.6 | 11.5 | 7.6 | 12.7 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 100.0 |

The largest groups of New Zealand Respondents employed full-time in New Zealand who reported salary details are in the Social and Behavioural Sciences (1218) and Commerce/Business (1159) aggregate fields. Of respondents in the former, $25.2 \%$ earn $\$ 50,001$ or more. Of respondents in the latter, $31.0 \%$ earn $\$ 50,001$ or more. Conversely, in the smallest aggregate field - Physical Sciences - 40 of the 44 respondents earn less than $\$ 50,000$. Three aggregate fields with relatively high proportions earning $\$ 30,000$ or less are Humanities ( $24.8 \%$ ), Physical Sciences ( $25.0 \%$ ) and Visual and Performing Arts (35.4\%).

# University Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours Graduates 

Table 2a - Numbers Graduating, Respondents, Response Rate

|  | Number <br>  <br>  <br>  |  |  |  | Mraduating |  |  | Number <br> Respondents |  |  | Response <br> Rate $\%$ |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Zealand <br> Graduates <br> International <br> Graduates | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTALS | 6736 | 9625 | 16361 | 2288 | 4211 | 6499 | 34.0 | 43.8 | 39.7 |  |  |  |  |

New Zealand Graduates constitute $91.1 \%$ of University Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours Graduates (International Graduates, $8.9 \%$ ). For the 2002 survey, the respective proportions were $93.5 \%$ and $6.5 \%$. The response rate for New Zealand Graduates with these degrees, at $39.7 \%$, is the same as that for New Zealand Graduates in the Total Survey Population. The response rate for International Graduates with Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours degrees, at 20.3\%, is close to that for International Graduates in the Total Survey Population ( $20.6 \%$ ). The response rates for females in both the New Zealand and International Bachelor/Bachelor with Honours populations are considerably higher than those for their male counterparts.

As with the Total Survey Population, the Bachelor and Bachelor with Honours group sees females outnumbering males on an overall basis and for both New Zealand and International graduates. Females constitute $58.8 \%$ of New Zealand Graduates and $61.3 \%$ of International Graduates with these degrees.

Of New Zealand Respondents with these degrees, $64.8 \%$ are female while $67.6 \%$ of International Respondents with these degrees are female.

Table 2b - Distribution of Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours Graduates among New Zealand Universities

|  | International |  |  | New Zealand |  |  | Totals |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Students |  |  | Students |  |  |  |  |  |
| University | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Auckland | 179 | 262 | 441 | 1848 | 2257 | 4105 | 2027 | 2519 | 4546 |
| AUT | 35 | 91 | 126 | 334 | 884 | 1218 | 369 | 975 | 1344 |
| Canterbury | 58 | 68 | 126 | 918 | 1015 | 1933 | 976 | 1083 | 2059 |
| Lincoln | 44 | 61 | 105 | 236 | 159 | 395 | 280 | 220 | 500 |
| Massey | 97 | 161 | 258 | 907 | 1512 | 2419 | 1004 | 1673 | 2677 |
| Otago | 54 | 93 | 147 | 1114 | 1470 | 2584 | 1168 | 1563 | 2731 |
| Victoria | 78 | 153 | 231 | 800 | 1328 | 2128 | 878 | 1481 | 2359 |
| Waikato | 74 | 91 | 165 | 579 | 1000 | 1579 | 653 | 1091 | 1744 |
| TOTALS | 619 | 980 | 1599 | 6736 | 9625 | 16361 | 7355 | 10605 | 17960 |

The distribution of the University Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours Graduates over the eight universities is different to that for the Total Survey Population. While Massey ranks third here in terms of total numbers, it is second for the Total Survey Population. Otago ranks second here but third for all graduates. AUT accounts for 1344 individuals (seventh) in this population but 2953 individuals (fifth) in the Total Survey Population. Canterbury is fifth here but seventh for all graduates. While Auckland has the highest number of International Graduates in both populations, with Massey second for both populations, AUT occupies sixth equal place here but fourth for all International Graduates. For the 2002 survey, Victoria ranked second for International Graduates in the Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours population, whereas it is third here.
Table 2c - Distribution of Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours Graduates among New Zealand Universities by Ethnicity/Gender

|  | European/ <br> Pakeha |  | NZ Maori |  | Pacific Island |  | Chinese |  | Indian |  | Other <br> Asian |  | Other |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |  |
| Auckland | 986 | 1183 | 80 | 120 | 64 | 91 | 463 | 547 | 70 | 88 | 207 | 262 | 157 | 228 | 4546 |
| AUT | 212 | 558 | 20 | 79 | 19 | 58 | 39 | 93 | 14 | 32 | 24 | 55 | 41 | 100 | 1344 |
| Canterbury | 784 | 880 | 23 | 19 | 9 | 4 | 89 | 88 | 9 | 2 | 33 | 67 | 29 | 23 | 2059 |
| Lincoln | 222 | 138 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 28 | 56 | 1 | - | 14 | 12 | 9 | 6 | 500 |
| Massey | 581 | 1041 | 58 | 144 | 16 | 30 | - | - | - | - | 158 | 213 | 191 | 245 | 2677 |
| Otago | 903 | 1292 | 45 | 31 | 8 | 22 | 95 | 96 | 17 | 22 | 54 | 58 | 46 | 42 | 2731 |
| Victoria | 651 | 1071 | 48 | 93 | 11 | 27 | 81 | 142 | 18 | 23 | 34 | 77 | 35 | 48 | 2359 |
| Waikato | 388 | 715 | 95 | 170 | 28 | 31 | 70 | 87 | 15 | 11 | 26 | 16 | 31 | 61 | 1744 |
| TOTALS | 4727 | 6878 | 372 | 662 | 158 | 265 | 865 | 1109 | 144 | 178 | 550 | 760 | 539 | 753 | 17960 | European/Pakeha comprise $64.6 \%$ of the University Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours population, higher than the proportion for the Total Survey Population (60.8\%). NZ Maori comprise 5.8\% of this population as opposed to $5.6 \%$ of the Total Survey Population. Pacific Island people comprise $2.4 \%$ of both populations while Indians comprise $1.8 \%$ of this population and $2.1 \%$ of all graduates. Asians (Chinese, Other Asian) comprise $18.3 \%$ of this population and $19.4 \%$ of the Total Survey Population. The "other" category accounts for $7.2 \%$ of this population but $9.7 \%$ of the Total Survey Population.

Table 2d - Distribution of Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours Graduates among New Zealand Universities by Gender in Age Bands

|  | 18-24 |  | 25-29 |  | 30-34 |  | 35-39 |  | 40-44 |  | 45-49 |  | 50-54 |  | 55-59 |  | 60> |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | Total |
| Auckland | 1434 | 1822 | 355 | 361 | 115 | 117 | 52 | 71 | 35 | 46 | 11 | 39 | 11 | 37 | 9 | 17 | 5 | 9 | 4546 |
| AUT | 221 | 624 | 79 | 131 | 35 | 64 | 11 | 53 | 12 | 46 | 9 | 30 | 2 | 16 | - | 8 | - | 3 | 1344 |
| Canterbury | 729 | 812 | 139 | 117 | 43 | 45 | 28 | 45 | 19 | 26 | 7 | 19 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 10 | - | 1 | 2059 |
| Lincoln | 198 | 152 | 49 | 51 | 20 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 3 | - | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 500 |
| Massey | 509 | 706 | 183 | 242 | 104 | 179 | 58 | 133 | 58 | 128 | 37 | 145 | 29 | 71 | 16 | 43 | 10 | 26 | 2677 |
| Otago | 895 | 1265 | 176 | 156 | 49 | 57 | 12 | 27 | 15 | 18 | 7 | 18 | 4 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2731 |
| Victoria | 640 | 1096 | 139 | 177 | 38 | 63 | 34 | 46 | 13 | 37 | 4 | 32 | 1 | 15 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 2359 |
| Waikato | 388 | 625 | 118 | 141 | 55 | 69 | 36 | 60 | 23 | 71 | 16 | 68 | 11 | 31 | 4 | 20 | 2 | 6 | 1744 |
| TOTALS | 5014 | 7102 | 1238 | 1376 | 459 | 603 | 238 | 442 | 178 | 372 | 94 | 352 | 68 | 190 | 44 | 116 | 22 | 52 | 17960 |

Figure 2a - University Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours Graduates in Age Bands


Of the Bachelor/Bachelor with Honours population $67.5 \%$ are in the 18 to 24 -year age group ( 2002 survey, $69.8 \%$ ). The 25 to 29 -year age group comprises $14.6 \%$ of this population ( 2002 survey, $12.4 \%$ ). The $30-34$ age group shows a slight increase on the proportion recorded in the previous survey at $5.9 \%(5.7 \%)$ while the proportion for the 3539 age group, at $3.8 \%$, is down ( $4.2 \%$ ). The proportion of those completing Bachelor/Bachelor with Honours degrees, aged 40 or older, is $8.3 \%$ (2002 survey, $7.9 \%$ ). As usual Massey, a large provider of distance education, has a high number of females (140) aged 50 years or older completing these degrees (2002 survey, 147).

Table 2e - Distribution of University Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours Graduates by Aggregate Field of Study

| Aggregate Field of Study |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total | $\%$ of Graduates <br> In This Section |  |  |  |
| Architecture/Building/Planning/Surveying | 228 | 205 | 433 | 2.4 |
| Biological Sciences | 435 | 692 | 1127 | 6.3 |
| Commerce/Business | 1939 | 2256 | 4195 | 23.4 |
| Health | 435 | 1135 | 1570 | 8.7 |
| Humanities | 614 | 1273 | 1887 | 10.5 |
| Mathematics and Information Sciences | 1046 | 430 | 1476 | 8.2 |
| Physical Sciences | 201 | 129 | 330 | 1.8 |
| Social and Behavioural Sciences | 1316 | 3388 | 4704 | 26.2 |
| Technology and Engineering | 655 | 254 | 909 | 5.1 |
| Visual and Performing Arts | 283 | 480 | 763 | 4.2 |
| No Specific Major | 203 | 363 | 566 | 3.2 |
| TOTALS | 7355 | 10605 | 17960 | 100.0 |

Figure 2b - University Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours Graduates by Aggregate Field of Study



Looking at the three largest aggregate fields, Social and Behavioural Sciences accounts for $26.2 \%$ of this population and $24.2 \%$ of the Total Survey Population with the proportions for Business/Commerce being $23.4 \%$ (27.1\%) and Humanities $10.5 \%(8.6 \%)$. Of the remaining aggregate fields Health is the most significant, recording $8.7 \%$ for this population but $10.8 \%$ for the Total Survey Population.

## University Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours Graduates <br> - Information Relating to New Zealand Respondents in New Zealand or Overseas

Tables $2 f$ - Destinations of University Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours Graduates - New Zealand Respondents

Table 2f. 1 - Employment

|  | Male | Female | Total | \% of NZ <br> Respondents In <br> This Category |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Full-time | 1340 | 2332 | 3672 | 56.5 |
| Part-time | 432 | 1033 | 1465 | 22.5 |
| Not Employed | 480 | 778 | 1258 | 19.4 |
| Not Entered | 36 | 68 | 104 | 1.6 |
| TOTALS | 2288 | 4211 | 6499 | 100.0 |

Figure 2c - NZ Respondents in This Section in Employment


Compared with all New Zealand Respondents, the proportion of Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours New Zealand Respondents in full-time employment is lower; $56.5 \%$ as opposed to $62.4 \%$ (2002 survey, $57.2 \% / 62.9 \%$ ). Again this confirms that first-degree graduates are more likely to undertake further study than other graduates. They are also more likely to work part-time, with $22.5 \%$ having that destination here as opposed to all New Zealand Respondents where the proportion working part-time is $19.6 \%$ (2002 survey $22.0 \% / 19.5 \%$ ).

Table 2f. 2 - Study

|  | Male | Female | Total | $\%$ of NZ <br> Respondents In <br> This Category |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| Full-time | 668 | 1296 | 1964 | 30.2 |
| Part-time | 166 | 346 | 512 | 7.9 |
| Not Studying | 1424 | 2522 | 3946 | 70.7 |
| Not Entered | 30 | 47 | 77 | 1.2 |
| TOTALS | 2288 | 4211 | 6499 | 100.0 |

Figure 2d - NZ Respondents in This Section Undertaking Further Study


The proportion of Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours New Zealand Respondents undertaking further full-time study is $30.2 \%$, compared to all New Zealand Respondents at $24.2 \%$ (2002 survey, $28.0 \% / 21.9 \%$ ).

Table 2f. 3 - Seeking Employment/Employment/Study

|  | Seeking Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Seeking <br> Full-time |  | Seeking <br> Part-time |  | Not Seeking |  | Not Entered |  | Total |
|  | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |  |
| Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 219 | 445 | 9 | 28 | 1041 | 1697 | 71 | 162 | 3672 |
| Part-time | 139 | 240 | 40 | 140 | 242 | 631 | 11 | 22 | 1465 |
| Not Employed | 184 | 184 | 43 | 126 | 247 | 460 | 6 | 8 | 1258 |
| Not Entered | 2 | 7 | - | - | 6 | 17 | 28 | 44 | 104 |
| TOTALS | 544 | 876 | 92 | 294 | 1536 | 2805 | 116 | 236 | 6499 |
| Study |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 142 | 220 | 57 | 146 | 446 | 886 | 23 | 44 | 1964 |
| Part-time | 38 | 55 | 8 | 37 | 112 | 228 | 8 | 26 | 512 |
| Not Studying | 362 | 600 | 27 | 111 | 974 | 1677 | 61 | 134 | 3946 |
| Not Entered | 2 | 1 | - | - | 4 | 14 | 24 | 32 | 77 |
| TOTALS | 544 | 876 | 92 | 294 | 1536 | 2805 | 116 | 236 | 6499 |

Of Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours New Zealand Respondents seeking full-time employment, $46.8 \%$ are already employed full-time while a further $26.7 \%$ are working part-time. With regard to those in this group who are seeking part-time employment, $9.6 \%$ are already employed full-time and $46.6 \%$ part-time. Of New Zealand Respondents with Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours degrees seeking full-time employment, $25.5 \%$ are studying full-time. Of those seeking part-time employment, $52.6 \%$ are studying full-time.

Table 2f. 4 - Employment/Study

|  | Employment |  |  |  | Total |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Full-time | Part-time | Not Employed | Not Entered |  |
| Study |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 180 | 933 | 815 | 36 | 1964 |
| Part-time | 312 | 128 | 71 | 1 | 512 |
| Not Studying | 3155 | 403 | 371 | 17 | 3946 |
| Not Entered | 25 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 77 |
| TOTALS | 3672 | 1465 | 1258 | 104 | 6499 |

The number of Bachelor/Bachelor with Honours Respondents who are studying and working full-time is 180 (2002 survey, 121). Of those in employment, $21.7 \%$ are studying full-time and $8.6 \%$ part-time. The corresponding proportions for all New Zealand Respondents are $16.7 \%$ and $12.5 \%$.

|  | European/ Pakeha |  | NZ Maori |  | Pacific Island |  | Chinese |  | Indian |  | Other Asian |  | Other |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |  |
| Employment Full-time | 1035 | 1828 | 56 | 146 | 15 | 35 | 86 | 129 | 21 | 35 | 57 | 72 | 70 | 87 | 3672 |
| Part-time | 312 | 790 | 29 | 52 | 11 | 20 | 22 | 65 | 8 | 14 | 25 | 54 | 25 | 38 | 1465 |
| Not Employed | 291 | 526 | 23 | 50 | 9 | 17 | 86 | 94 | 12 | 15 | 37 | 48 | 22 | 28 | 1258 |
| Not Entered | 23 | 43 | 4 | 4 | - | - | 6 | 10 | 2 | - | 1 | 6 | - | 5 | 104 |
| TOTALS | 1661 | 3187 | 112 | 252 | 35 | 72 | 200 | 298 | 43 | 64 | 120 | 180 | 117 | 158 | 6499 |
| Study |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 441 | 920 | 45 | 69 | 15 | 26 | 77 | 141 | 17 | 28 | 36 | 70 | 37 | 42 | 1964 |
| Part-time | 126 | 262 | 10 | 28 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 18 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 16 | 13 | 16 | 512 |
| Not Studying | 1072 | 1974 | 56 | 154 | 16 | 41 | 113 | 135 | 25 | 33 | 77 | 89 | 65 | 96 | 3946 |
| Not Entered | 22 | 31 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | - | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 77 |
| TOTALS | 1661 | 3187 | 112 | 252 | 35 | 72 | 200 | 298 | 43 | 64 | 120 | 180 | 117 | 158 | 6499 |
| Seeking Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 331 | 555 | 24 | 53 | 11 | 20 | 85 | 136 | 10 | 14 | 45 | 67 | 38 | 31 | 1420 |
| Part-time | 47 | 183 | 10 | 19 | 6 | 9 | 13 | 35 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 21 | 5 | 22 | 386 |
| Not Seeking | 1195 | 2281 | 71 | 163 | 18 | 40 | 91 | 113 | 31 | 39 | 61 | 78 | 69 | 91 | 4341 |
| Not Entered | 88 | 168 | 7 | 17 | - | 3 | 11 | 14 | - | 6 | 5 | 14 | 5 | 14 | 352 |
| TOTALS | 1661 | 3187 | 112 | 252 | 35 | 72 | 200 | 298 | 43 | 64 | 120 | 180 | 117 | 158 | 6499 |

Some ethnic groups have higher proportions of not employed and seeking full-time employment, as in the equivalent table (1k) for all New Zealand Respondents. The proportions here for the not employed destination are European/ Pakeha $16.9 \%$, NZ Maori $15.9 \%$, Pacific Island 24.3\%, Indian $25.2 \%$ and Asian (Chinese, Other Asian) 33.2\%. Because this first-degree group has relatively high numbers going on to further study, the respective proportions for the not studying destination are significant. These are European/Pakeha 62.8\%, NZ Maori 57.7\%, Pacific Island $53.3 \%$, Indian $54.2 \%$ and Asian $51.9 \%$. The proportions here for the seeking full-time employment destination are 18.3\%, NZ Maori 21.2\%, Pacific Island 20.0\%, Indian 22.4\% and Asian 41.7\%.

## University Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours Graduates <br> - New Zealand Respondents in Employment in New Zealand

Table 2h - Study Destinations of University Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours Graduates - New Zealand Respondents in Employment in New Zealand

|  | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Full-time |  |  | Part-time |  |  | Not Employed |  |  | Not Entered |  |  |
|  | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| Study <br> Full-time | 52 | 125 | 177 | 282 | 642 | 924 | 293 | 476 | 769 | 8 | 22 | 30 |
| Part-time | 107 | 196 | 303 | 38 | 84 | 122 | 15 | 53 | 68 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Not Studying | 1074 | 1872 | 2946 | 95 | 280 | 375 | 120 | 190 | 310 | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| Not Entered | 6 | 12 | 18 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 19 | 29 | 48 |
| TOTALS | 1239 | 2205 | 3444 | 415 | 1007 | 1422 | 428 | 720 | 1148 | 33 | 60 | 93 |

There are 3444 respondents in this group in full-time employment but 3672 Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours respondents employed full-time (table 2f.1). This means there are 228 Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours respondents working full-time overseas (2002 survey, 233; 2000 survey, 222).

Table 2i - Employer Groups of University Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours Graduates - New Zealand Respondents Employed Full-time or Part-time in New Zealand


The four leading Employer Groups for Bachelor/Bachelor with Honours New Zealand Respondents employed fulltime in New Zealand are Health and Community Services; Government Administration and Defence; Education, Primary and Secondary and Retail Trade. The last mentioned Employer Group was not in the top four in the 2002 survey, its place being taken by Business Services, Legal and Accounting Services. For all New Zealand Respondents (table 1n), Retail Trade is replaced by Education, Tertiary in the top four Employer Groups.

Of New Zealand Respondents with Bachelor/ Bachelor with Honours degrees employed part-time in New Zealand, $72.6 \%$ are female (2002 survey, 73.0\%). The largest Employer Group for these respondents employed part-time in this country continues to be Education, Tertiary which accounts for 272 individuals (2002 survey, 285).
Table 2j - Employer Groups of University Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours Graduates

|  | European/ Pakeha |  | NZ Maori |  | Pacific Island |  | Chinese |  | Indian |  | Other Asian |  | Other |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employer Group | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |  |
| Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants | 9 | 29 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 46 |
| Agriculture | 25 | 17 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 48 |
| Business Services, Computer Services | 42 | 22 | - | 1 | - | - | 11 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 2 | - | 98 |
| Business Services, Legal and Accounting Services | 57 | 102 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 200 |
| Business Services, Marketing and Business Management Services | 58 | 109 | 3 | 9 | 2 | - | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 210 |
| Business Services, Scientific Research | 16 | 39 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 70 |
| Business Services, Technical Services | 60 | 37 | 3 | - | 1 | - | 5 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 125 |
| Communication Services | 1 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 9 |
| Construction | 31 | 14 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 5 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 59 |
| Education, Early Childhood | - | 26 | - | 4 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 35 |
| Education, Primary and Secondary | 38 | 176 | 10 | 24 | - | 6 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 272 |
| Education, Tertiary | 27 | 99 | 4 | 10 | - | 3 | 2 | 7 | - | - | - | 4 | 5 | 7 | 168 |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | 7 | 7 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 18 |
| Finance and Insurance | 56 | 71 | 4 | 5 | 1 | - | 6 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 168 |
| Forestry and Fishing | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 8 |
| Government Administration and Defence | 77 | 171 | 5 | 23 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 303 |
| Health and Community Services | 86 | 309 | 6 | 19 | 2 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 14 | 505 |
| Horticulture | 10 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14 |
| Libraries and Museums | 7 | 11 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 24 |
| Manufacturing | 77 | 91 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 206 |
| Mining | 13 | 15 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 33 |
| Personal Services | 66 | 110 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 2 | - | 5 | 3 | 3 | 214 |
| Property Services | 18 | 19 | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 46 |
| Recreational Services | 23 | 36 | 1 | 5 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 72 |
| Retail Trade | 55 | 106 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 218 |
| Transport and Storage | 15 | 19 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | 5 | 1 | 3 | 51 |
| Wholesale Trade | 32 | 35 | - | 3 | - | - | 9 | 4 | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 96 |
| No Suitable Classification | 22 | 24 | - | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 56 |
| Employer Code Blank | 19 | 34 | 1 | 4 | - | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 72 |
| TOTALS | 954 | 1736 | 54 | 137 | 14 | 34 | 81 | 120 | 21 | 32 | 51 | 67 | 64 | 79 | 3444 |

Table 2k - Occupational Groups of University Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours Graduates - New Zealand Respondents Employed Full-time or Part-time in New Zealand

|  | Full-time |  |  | Part-time |  |  | Total | \% of NZ Respondents In This Category |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Occupational Group | M | F | T | M | F | T |  |  |
| Accountants | 53 | 119 | 172 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 190 | 3.9 |
| Administrative Associate Professionals | 28 | 90 | 118 | 4 | 19 | 23 | 141 | 2.9 |
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Workers | 35 | 17 | 52 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 63 | 1.3 |
| Architects and Planners | 31 | 45 | 76 | - | 2 | 2 | 78 | 1.6 |
| Clerical | 110 | 252 | 362 | 36 | 160 | 196 | 558 | 11.5 |
| Computing Professionals | 83 | 39 | 122 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 132 | 2.7 |
| Engineers and Related Professionals | 96 | 27 | 123 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 127 | 2.6 |
| Health Associate Professionals | 22 | 60 | 82 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 92 | 1.9 |
| Health Professionals | 80 | 248 | 328 | 3 | 31 | 34 | 362 | 7.4 |
| Legal Professionals | 41 | 75 | 116 | - | 5 | 5 | 121 | 2.5 |
| Librarians and Related Information Professionals | 2 | 9 | 11 | - | 3 | 3 | 14 | 0.3 |
| Life Science Professionals | 9 | 21 | 30 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 34 | 0.7 |
| Managers and Administrators including Trainees | 184 | 251 | 435 | 31 | 58 | 89 | 524 | 10.8 |
| Other Associate Professionals | 66 | 111 | 177 | 15 | 28 | 43 | 220 | 4.5 |
| Other Business Professionals | 49 | 99 | 148 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 164 | 3.4 |
| Physical Science Professionals | 17 | 41 | 58 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 70 | 1.4 |
| Service and Sales Workers | 54 | 74 | 128 | 61 | 203 | 264 | 392 | 8.1 |
| Social and Related Science Professionals | 21 | 63 | 84 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 94 | 1.9 |
| Social Work and Related |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Associate Professionals | 42 | 112 | 154 | 29 | 89 | 118 | 272 | 5.6 |
| Teaching Professionals | 48 | 272 | 320 | 71 | 165 | 236 | 556 | 11.4 |
| Technicians - Life Science | 8 | 33 | 41 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 49 | 1.0 |
| Technicians - Physical Science and Engineering | 58 | 42 | 100 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 121 | 2.5 |
| Trades Workers, Operators, Labourers | 55 | 33 | 88 | 35 | 15 | 50 | 138 | 2.8 |
| Not Elsewhere Classified | 47 | 72 | 119 | 74 | 161 | 235 | 354 | 7.3 |
| TOTALS | 1239 | 2205 | 3444 | 415 | 1007 | 1422 | 4866 | 100.0 |

Four Occupational Groups - Managers and Administrators including Trainees; Clerical; Health Professionals and Teaching Professionals - account for $42.0 \%$ of New Zealand Bachelor/Bachelor with Honours respondents working full-time in New Zealand ( 2002 survey, $43.8 \%$ ). The three largest Occupational Groups for these respondents working part-time in New Zealand are Service and Sales Workers, Teaching Professionals and Clerical, accounting for $48.9 \%$ of the total ( 2002 survey, $52.3 \%$ ). With regard to part-time employment, it should be noted that $16.5 \%$ of respondents with this destination are in the Not Elsewhere Classified group. Overall, Clerical is on the largest Occupational Group (full-time and part-time), a change from the 2002 survey when Teaching Professionals held this position.

|  | European/ Pakeha |  | NZ Maori |  | Pacific Island |  | Chinese |  | Indian |  | Other <br> Asian |  | Other |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Occupational Group | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |  |
| Accountants | 39 | 79 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 15 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 172 |
| Administrative Associate Professionals | 24 | 71 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 1 | - | 5 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 118 |
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Workers | 31 | 17 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 52 |
| Architects and Planners | 26 | 33 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 76 |
| Clerical | 83 | 191 | 4 | 15 | - | 3 | 8 | 20 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 362 |
| Computing Professionals | 59 | 28 | - | 2 | - | - | 12 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | - | 122 |
| Engineers and Related Professionals | 78 | 22 | 1 | - | - | - | 7 | 3 | 2 | - | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 123 |
| Health Associate Professionals | 18 | 53 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 82 |
| Health Professionals | 48 | 190 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 16 | 16 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 13 | 328 |
| Legal Professionals | 36 | 65 | 3 | 4 | - | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 116 |
| Librarians and Related Information Professionals | 2 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 11 |
| Life Science Professionals | 9 | 19 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 30 |
| Managers and Administrators including Trainees | 146 | 199 | 3 | 21 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 14 | 13 | 435 |
| Other Associate Professionals | 49 | 89 | - | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 177 |
| Other Business Professionals | 39 | 74 | 1 | 10 | 2 | - | 4 | 8 | 2 | - | 1 | 5 | - | 2 | 148 |
| Physical Science Professionals | 12 | 31 | 2 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 2 | 58 |
| Service and Sales Workers | 45 | 62 | 5 | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 128 |
| Social and Related Science Professionals | 18 | 53 | 1 | 5 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 84 |
| Social Work and Related Associate Professionals | 34 | 87 | 6 | 14 | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 4 | - | 3 | 154 |
| Teaching Professionals | 35 | 221 | 8 | 22 | - | 13 | - | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 12 | 320 |
| Technicians - Life Science | 3 | 26 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 3 | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | 41 |
| Technicians - Physical |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Science and Engineering | 40 | 32 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 9 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 100 |
| Trades Workers, Operators, Labourers | 43 | 27 | 5 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 88 |
| Not Elsewhere Classified | 37 | 59 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 119 |
| TOTALS | 954 | 1736 | 54 | 137 | 14 | 34 | 81 | 120 | 21 | 32 | 51 | 67 | 64 | 79 | 3444 |

## University Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours Graduates <br> - New Zealand Respondents Undertaking Further Study In New Zealand

Table 2m - Employment Destinations of University Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours Graduates - New Zealand Respondents Undertaking Further Study in New Zealand

|  | Study |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Full-time |  |  | Fart-time |  |  |
|  | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employed Full-time | 52 | 125 | 177 | 107 | 196 | 303 |
| Employed Part-time | 282 | 642 | 924 | 38 | 84 | 122 |
| Not Employed | 293 | 476 | 769 | 15 | 53 | 68 |
| Not Entered | 8 | 22 | 30 | 1 | - | 1 |
| TOTALS | 635 | 1265 | 1900 | 161 | 333 | 494 |
| Seeking Full-time | 141 | 217 | 358 | 35 | 50 | 85 |
| Seeking Part-time | 53 | 138 | 191 | 8 | 34 | 42 |
| TOTALS | 194 | 355 | 549 | 43 | 84 | 127 |

There are 1900 Bachelor/Bachelor with Honours New Zealand Respondents studying full-time in New Zealand. A further 64 respondents in this population are studying full-time overseas (see table 2f.2). There are 494 Bachelor/ Bachelor with Honours New Zealand Respondents studying part-time in New Zealand and a further 18 studying parttime overseas. Of those studying full-time in this country, $18.8 \%$ are seeking full-time employment and $10.1 \%$ parttime employment. The equivalent proportions for those studying part-time are $17.2 \%$ and $8.5 \%$.

Table 2n - University Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours Graduates

- New Zealand Respondents Undertaking Further Full-time or Part-time Study in New Zealand by Area of Study, Ethnicity and Gender

|  | European/ Pakeha |  | NZ Maori |  | Pacific Island |  | Chinese |  | Indian |  | Other Asian |  | Other |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |  |
| University Full-time | 363 | 764 | 40 | 55 | 14 | 22 | 69 | 129 | 15 | 27 | 33 | 64 | 34 | 37 | 1666 |
| Part-time | 89 | 190 | 7 | 20 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 367 |
| Polytechnic/ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Institute of Technology |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 10 | 20 | - | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 42 |
| Part-time | 10 | 14 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 34 |
| College of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 30 | 88 | 3 | 7 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 136 |
| Part-time | 4 | 13 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 19 |
| Wananga |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Part-time | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 14 |
| Private |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Training |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Establishment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 4 | 9 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 18 |
| Part-time | 3 | 14 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 19 |
| Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 4 | 10 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 20 |
| Part-time | 11 | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 29 |
| TOTALS | 531 | 1137 | 53 | 95 | 18 | 28 | 80 | 151 | 17 | 30 | 38 | 83 | 48 | 56 | 2365 |

All ethnic groups are represented in the $86.0 \%$ of Bachelor/Bachelor with Honours New Zealand Respondents who have chosen a university for undertaking further study in New Zealand. The corresponding proportion in the 2002 survey was $88.3 \%$. There are six European/Pakeha graduates continuing further study at a wananga along with seven NZ Maori graduates, all but one of them on a part-time basis.

## University Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours Graduates <br> - Destinations of New Zealand Respondents Overseas

Table 20 - University Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours Graduates - Destinations of New Zealand Respondents Overseas

|  | Employment |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Full-time | Part-time | Not Employed | Not Entered | Total |
| Study |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 3 | 9 | 46 | 6 | 64 |
| Part-time | 9 | 6 | 3 | - | 18 |
| Not Studying | 209 | 28 | 61 | 3 | 301 |
| Not Entered | 7 | - | - | 2 | 9 |
| TOTALS | 228 | 43 | 110 | 11 | 392 |

Of the 392 Bachelor/Bachelor with Honours New Zealand Respondents recorded as being overseas (2002 survey, 401; 2000,351 ), $53.3 \%$ are in full-time employment and not studying (2002 survey, $54.4 \%$ ). The proportion of this overseas group who are neither employed nor studying is $15.6 \%$ (2002 survey, 19.7\%). A further $11.7 \%$ are studying full-time and not employed (2002 survey, 8.0\%).

## University Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours Graduates - New Zealand Respondents Seeking Employment

Table 2p - University Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours Graduates - Destinations of New Zealand Respondents Seeking Employment

|  | Male | Female | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Seeking Full-time | 544 | 876 | 1420 |
| Seeking Part-time | 92 | 294 | 386 |
| TOTALS | 636 | 1170 | 1806 |

These New Zealand Bachelor/Bachelor with Honours Respondents recorded as seeking employment are not necessarily unemployed but the majority of them (78.6\%) are looking for a full-time job. Refer also to table 2 f .3 .

Table 2q - University Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours Graduates -New Zealand Respondents, by Aggregate Field of Study, who are Seeking Employment

| Aggregate Field of Study | Male | Female | Total | \% of NZ <br> Respondents In <br> This Category |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Architecture/Building/Planning/Surveying | 24 | 25 | 49 | 2.7 |
| Biological Sciences | 31 | 80 | 111 | 6.1 |
| Commerce/Business | 156 | 260 | 416 | 23.0 |
| Health | 16 | 78 | 94 | 5.2 |
| Humanities | 64 | 145 | 209 | 11.6 |
| Mathematics and Information Sciences | 93 | 55 | 148 | 8.2 |
| Physical Sciences | 24 | 11 | 35 | 1.9 |
| Social and Behavioural Sciences | 118 | 395 | 513 | 28.4 |
| Technology and Engineering | 60 | 15 | 75 | 4.2 |
| Visual and Performing Arts | 21 | 72 | 93 | 5.1 |
| No Specific Major | 29 | 34 | 63 | 3.5 |
| TOTALS | 636 | 1170 | 1806 | 100.0 |

A comparison between this table and the distribution of New Zealand Bachelor/Bachelor with Honours Graduates (table 2e) suggests that Bachelor/Bachelor with Honours New Zealand Respondents in the Health aggregate field have little difficulty gaining employment. Here $5.2 \%$ of respondents seeking employment are in Health yet that aggregate field accounts for $8.7 \%$ of Bachelor/Bachelor with Honours Graduates. There is a much closer correlation between the two tables for the other aggregate fields.

## Table 2r - University Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours Graduates

- Ages and Salaries of New Zealand Respondents Employed Full-time in New Zealand by Gender

|  | No. of Resp | Average Age |  | Median Age |  | Average Salary \$NZ |  | Median Salary \$NZ |  | Lower Quartile \$NZ |  | Upper Quartile \$NZ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aggregate Field of Study |  | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Architecture/Building/Planning/Surv | 90 | 26 | 25 | 23 | 23 | 35,923 | 33,601 | 36,000 | 34,000 | 32,173 | 29,750 | 40,000 | 38,250 |
| Biological Sciences | 150 | 26 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 40,294 | 34,955 | 35,000 | 34,825 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 43,589 | 40,000 |
| Commerce/Business | 642 | 25 | 25 | 23 | 22 | 37,002 | 35,862 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 40,000 | 38,550 |
| Health | 327 | 26 | 27 | 24 | 23 | 50,457 | 41,919 | 49,100 | 35,000 | 35,474 | 32,500 | 65,000 | 48,500 |
| Humanities | 164 | 31 | 26 | 26 | 23 | 46,511 | 32,822 | 35,000 | 32,000 | 28,875 | 26,375 | 51,250 | 36,438 |
| Mathematics and Information Sci | 145 | 24 | 26 | 22 | 23 | 36,001 | 36,259 | 35,000 | 36,000 | 32,000 | 33,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| Physical Sciences | 28 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 32,755 | 32,918 | 37,500 | 30,000 | 25,000 | 29,500 | 40,000 | 36,000 |
| Social and Behavioural Sciences | 724 | 31 | 31 | 24 | 24 | 38,183 | 36,824 | 36,000 | 36,000 | 31,000 | 30,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| Technology and Engineering | 185 | 24 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 38,847 | 36,164 | 39,000 | 38,000 | 35,000 | 32,875 | 41,000 | 39,395 |
| Visual and Performing Arts | 47 | 23 | 25 | 23 | 23 | 30,923 | 29,778 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 26,500 | 26,000 | 34,500 | 32,000 |
| No Specific Major | 74 | 32 | 33 | 29 | 31 | 47,023 | 44,794 | 40,000 | 40,000 | 33,000 | 33,000 | 63,500 | 58,875 |

Average salaries for New Zealand Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours Respondents in full-time employment in New Zealand are higher for males than females in all aggregate fields except Mathematics and Information Sciences and Physical Sciences. The average salary for males among this respondent population employed full-time in New Zealand is $\$ 39,260$ (2002 survey, $\$ 40,626$ ). The average salary for their female counterparts is $\$ 36,910(\$ 36,761)$. Salary outcomes for the Bachelor/Bachelor with Honours group are important as they reflect, in the main, first-degree graduates entering the workforce on a full-time basis for the first time.
The average age of these male respondents is 26 (2002 survey, 25). Their female counterparts have an average age of 28 (27).
Compared to the 2002 survey, not only has the average salary for males with these degrees declined by $\$ 1366$ but average salaries for males in a number of aggregate fields also show marked declines - Commerce (down \$3980), Mathematics and Information Sciences (\$7139), Physical Sciences (\$1545) and Technology and Engineering (\$2745). As with table 1x, there are two contributing factors to this situation; the introduction of the No Specific Major aggregate field and a sharp increase in the number of respondents not providing salary details $(2003,868 ; 2002,269)$. On the other hand four aggregate fields show marked growth in average salaries for males compared to the 2002 survey; Architecture/Building/Planning/Surveying (up \$2684), Biological Sciences (\$3215), Humanities (\$9938) and Visual and Performing Arts (\$3733). For females, the average salary has increased by $\$ 149$ on the 2002
 that females have a higher response rate than males, both over all and in terms of supplying salary details. Aggregate fields were average salaries have increased for females are: Architecture/Building/Planning/Surveying (up \$1767), Biological Sciences (\$578), Commerce (\$473) and Health (\$678). Aggregate fields showing declines for average female salaries are Humanities (down $\$ 2950$ ), Mathematics and Information Sciences (\$409), Physical Sciences (\$225), Social and Behavioural Sciences (\$213), Technology and Engineering (\$37) and Visual and Performing Arts (\$1031).
Table 2s - University Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours Graduates

|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 0- \\ \$ 20,000 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 20,001 \\ -\$ 25,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 25,001 \\ -\$ 30,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 30,001 \\ -\$ 35,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 35,001 \\ -\$ 40,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 40,001 \\ -\$ 50,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 50,001 \\ -\$ 75,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline \$ 75,001 \\ -\$ 100,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100,001 \\ -> \end{gathered}$ |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aggregate Field of Study |  | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |  |
| Architecture/Building/ Planning/Surveying | $\begin{gathered} \text { No } \\ \% \end{gathered}$ | - | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 1.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 1.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 1.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 4.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 8.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 11.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 13.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 22.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 17.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 14.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 3.3 \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 1.1 \end{array}$ | - | - | - | - | $\begin{array}{r} 90 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ |
| Biological Sciences | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{No} \\ \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 1.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 1.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 4.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 5.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ 9.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 10.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ 17.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ 6.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ 15.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ 6.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ 15.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 4.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.7 \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.7 \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{array}{r} 150 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ |
| Commerce/Business | $\begin{gathered} \text { No } \\ \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 0.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 1.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13 \\ 2.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 2.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 29 \\ 4.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & 6.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 74 \\ 11.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 127 \\ 19.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 66 \\ 10.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 111 \\ 17.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 6.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 54 \\ 8.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18 \\ 2.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 4.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 0.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 0.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 0.3 \end{array}$ | 1 0.2 | $\begin{array}{r} 642 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ |
| Health | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{No} \\ \% \end{gathered}$ | - | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 0.6 \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 2.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 1.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19 \\ 5.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 3.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95 \\ 29.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 28 \\ 8.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 3.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 40 \\ 12.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ 10.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ 16.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 0.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 1.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.3 \end{array}$ | 2 0.6 | $\begin{array}{r} 327 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ |
| Humanities | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{No} \\ \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 4.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 3.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 5.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 4.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21 \\ 12.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 6.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 37 \\ 22.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 3.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ 14.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 3.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 4.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 4.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 5.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.6 \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 3.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{array}{r} 164 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ |
| Mathematics and Information Sciences | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{No} \\ \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 4.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 4.1 \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 4.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 2.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ 17.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 5.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ 19.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13 \\ 9.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ 17.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13 \\ 9.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 2.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 1.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 1.4 \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.7 \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{array}{r} 145 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ |
| Physical Sciences | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{No} \\ \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 3.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 3.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 3.6 \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 7.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 10.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 3.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 25.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 10.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 17.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 10.7 \end{array}$ | - | - | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 3.6 \end{array}$ | - | - | - | - | $\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ |
| Social and Behavioural Sciences | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{No} \\ \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 0.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 1.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 0.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ 4.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17 \\ 2.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 59 \\ 8.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 149 \\ 20.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \\ & 6.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 178 \\ 24.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ 3.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 82 \\ 11.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17 \\ 2.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 56 \\ 7.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 0.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 0.4 \end{array}$ | 2 0.3 | $\begin{array}{r} 724 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ |
| Technology and Engineering | $\begin{gathered} \text { No } \\ \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 2.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 2.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 1.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 2.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18 \\ 9.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 4.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ 27.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ 15.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41 \\ 22.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 5.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 4.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 1.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.5 \end{array}$ | - | - | - | $\begin{array}{r} 185 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ |
| Visual and Performing Arts |  | - | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 6.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 4.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 4.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 6.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 17.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 10.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 34.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 4.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 4.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 4.3 \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2.1 \end{array}$ | - | - | - | - | $\begin{array}{r} 47 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ |
| Major Missing | $\begin{gathered} \text { No } \\ \% \end{gathered}$ | - | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 1.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 1.3 \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 2.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 8.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 8.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 6.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 5.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 13.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 5.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 10.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 9.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 20.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 5.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 1.3 \end{array}$ | - | - | $\begin{array}{r} 74 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ |
| BAND TOTALS |  | 21 | 41 | 40 | 72 | 86 | 188 | 206 | 490 | 249 | 437 | 177 | 243 | 103 | 173 | 17 | 15 | 13 | 5 | 2576 |
| \% OF TOTAL GROUP |  | 0.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 19.0 | 9.7 | 17.0 | 6.9 | 9.4 | 4.0 | 6.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 |

Of Bachelor/Bachelor with Honours New Zealand Respondents employed full-time in New Zealand, $27.0 \%$ are in the $\$ 30,001-\$ 35,000$ salary band ( 2002 survey, $25.3 \%$ ). A further $26.6 \%$ are in the $\$ 35,001-\$ 40,000$ band ( $26.2 \%$ ). The proportion earning $\$ 40,001$ or more is $29.0 \%$ ( $29.9 \%$ ). Of the 746 respondents in this higher paid group, 436 ( $58.4 \%$ ) are female (2002 survey $53.8 \%$ ).

Three aggregate fields have significant numbers of respondents earning \$50,001 or more; Health has 99 individuals in those salary bands ( $30.3 \%$ of respondents in that aggregate field), Social and Behavioural Sciences 84 individuals (11.6\%) and Commerce/Business has 60 individuals (9.3\%).

On the other hand, two aggregate fields have relatively high proportions of respondents earning $\$ 30,000$ or less; Visual and Performing Arts (38.3\%) and Humanities (31.7\%).

The proportion of Bachelor/Bachelor with Honours New Zealand Respondents employed full-time in New Zealand earning between $\$ 25,001$ and $\$ 35,000$, at $37.6 \%$, has actually increased ( 2002 survey, $36.8 \%$ ). However, the proportion earning less than $\$ 25,001(6.8 \%)$ has decreased ( 2002 survey, $7.2 \%$ ). The increase in the proportion in the $\$ 25,001$ to $\$ 35,000$ salary bands is against the trend of recent years and may be affected by the high number of graduates with these degrees who did not provide salary details.

## Detailed Analysis of

# University Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours Graduates 

## by Aggregate Field of Study

Note: Aggregate Fields of Study replace Major Subject Groups used in previous reports. In this analysis Aggregate Fields of Study are broken down into their component Fields of Study. The following abbreviations are used in reporting destinations of New Zealand respondents by their Field of Study:

| FT | $=$ Full-time |
| :--- | :--- |
| PT | $=$ Part-time |
| NEM | $=$ Not Employed |
| NENT | $=$ Not Entered |
| NS | $=$ Not Studying |
| SFT | $=$ Seeking Full-time |
| SPT | $=$ Seeking Part-time |

## Architecture／Building／ Planning／Surveying

## Destinations of New Zealand Respondents

| Field OF STUDY |  |  | Employment |  |  |  | STUDY |  |  |  | SEEKING <br> Employment |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 占 | E | 空 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 穵 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 占 | E | 亿 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 空 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 点 | E |
| Architecture | 211 | 75 | 50 | 11 | 14 | － | 21 | － | 52 | 2 | 16 | 6 |
| Building Science | 17 | 12 | 9 | 1 | 2 | － | 2 | － | 9 | 1 | 1 | － |
| Interior Design | 44 | 18 | 11 | 4 | 3 | － | 3 | － | 15 | － | 7 | 2 |
| Landscape Architecture | 34 | 17 | 13 | － | 4 | － | 2 | 1 | 14 | － | 9 | － |
| Planning | 58 | 26 | 23 | 1 | 2 | － | 3 | 6 | 17 | － | 5 | － |
| Surveying | 46 | 19 | 17 | 2 | － | － | － | 1 | 18 | － | 3 | － |
| TOTALS | 410 | 167 | 123 | 19 | 25 | － | 31 | 8 | 125 | 3 | 41 | 8 |

0f the 75 respondents in the Architecture field， 50 are in full－time employment， 21 undertaking full－time study and 16 seeking full－time employment．Of the 17 Landscape Architecture respondents， 13 are in full－time employment．The Interior Design field also has a high number of respondents in full－time employment（ 11 of 18）while Planning has 23 out of 26 respondents with this destination．Of all respondents in this Aggregate Field， $73.7 \%$ are in full－time employment（2002 survey， $63.5 \%$ ）， $18.6 \%$ are undertaking further full－time study（ $18.3 \%$ ）and $24.6 \%$ are seeking full－time employment（ $22.2 \%$ ）．

## Employer Groups For Those Employed Full-time from This Aggregate Field By Gender

|  | Male | Female | Total | \% of NZ Respondents In Each Employer Group |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants | - | - | - | - |
| Agriculture | 2 | - | 2 | 1.6 |
| Business Services, Computer Services | - | - | - | - |
| Business Services, Legal and Accounting Services | 1 | - | 1 | 0.8 |
| Business Services, Marketing and Business Management Services | 5 | 5 | 10 | 8.1 |
| Business Services, Scientific Research | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2.4 |
| Business Services, Technical Services | 30 | 26 | 56 | 45.6 |
| Communication Services | - | - | - | - |
| Construction | 6 | 1 | 7 | 5.7 |
| Education, Early Childhood | - | - | - | - |
| Education, Primary and Secondary | - | - | - | - |
| Education, Tertiary | - | - | - | - |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | - | 1 | 1 | 0.8 |
| Finance and Insurance | - | - | - | - |
| Forestry and Fishing | - | - | - | - |
| Government Administration and Defence | 6 | 9 | 15 | 12.2 |
| Health and Community Services | - | - | - | - |
| Horticulture | 1 | - | 1 | 0.8 |
| Libraries and Museums | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4.1 |
| Manufacturing | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2.4 |
| Mining | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1.6 |
| Personal Services | 6 | 5 | 11 | 8.9 |
| Property Services | - | 1 | 1 | 0.8 |
| Recreational Services | - | - | - | - |
| Retail Trade | - | 2 | 2 | 1.6 |
| Transport and Storage | - | - | - | - |
| Wholesale Trade | - | 1 | 1 | 0.8 |
| No Suitable Classification | 1 | - | 1 | 0.8 |
| Employer Code Blank | 1 | - | 1 | 0.8 |
| TOTALS | 66 | 57 | 123 | 100.0 |

## Job Titles

Architect
Architectural Designer
Property Development Officer
Research Analyst
Planner
Graduate Surveyor
Cadastral Surveyor
Builder
Project Assistant
Computer Technician
Designer
Landscape Architect

## Employers

Architectural Companies
Design Consultancies
State Sector
Local Authorities/Regional Councils
Private Surveyors
Land Information NZ
Terralink
Building Contractors
Property Development Companies

## BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

## Destinations of New Zealand Respondents

| FIELD OF STUDY |  |  | Employment |  |  |  | STUDY |  |  |  | Seeking Employment |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 占 | E | $\sum_{i=1}^{y}$ | 空 | 星 | E | 亿 | 空 | $\stackrel{5}{5}$ | $\stackrel{E}{5}$ |
| Agriculture | 98 | 54 | 41 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 44 | 1 | 15 | 3 |
| Anatomy／Physiology | 112 | 56 | 24 | 14 | 18 | － | 32 | 2 | 22 | － | 6 | 4 |
| Aquatic Studies | 17 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 2 | － | 4 | － | 4 | － | 1 | 2 |
| Biological Sciences（non specific） | 194 | 76 | 31 | 25 | 20 | － | 39 | 2 | 35 | － | 13 | 7 |
| Biochemistry | 71 | 37 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 1 | 21 | 1 | 15 | － | 9 | 1 |
| Forestry Science | 14 | 6 | 5 | － | 1 | － | 1 | － | 5 | － | － | － |
| Microbiology | 24 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 6 | － | 9 | － | － | － | － | － |
| Molecular Biology／ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Genetics | 155 | 64 | 15 | 28 | 20 | 1 | 44 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 6 | 9 |
| Neuroscience | 17 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 2 | － | 6 | 1 | 2 | － | 3 | － |
| Pharmacology | 53 | 28 | 12 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 10 | － | 5 | 1 |
| Plant Science | 41 | 18 | 7 | 6 | 5 | － | 8 | 2 | 8 | － | 2 | － |
| Resource／Environmental Studies | 113 | 51 | 25 | 13 | 11 | 2 | 18 | 2 | 30 | 1 | 14 | 2 |
| Veterinary Sciences／Nursing | 64 | 26 | 25 | － | 1 | － | 1 | － | 24 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Zoology | 87 | 34 | 6 | 17 | 10 | 1 | 26 | － | 8 | － | 3 | 3 |
| TOTALS | 1060 | 476 | 212 | 133 | 124 | 7 | 231 | 16 | 225 | 4 | 78 | 33 |

While the Agriculture，Forestry Science and Veterinary Sciences／Nursing fields normally have high proportions in full－time employment，the Anatomy／Physiology，Biological Sciences（non specific）， Biochemistry，Molecular Biology／Genetics，Pharmacology and Zoology fields usually have high propor－ tions continuing further full－time study．That is the case here．Of all respondents in this Aggregate Field， $44.5 \%$ are in full－time employment（2002 survey $50.1 \%$ ）， $48.5 \%$ undertaking full－time study（ $37.7 \%$ ）and $16.4 \%$ seeking full－time employment（21．9\％）．

## Employer Groups For Those Employed Full-time from This Aggregate Field By Gender

|  | Male | Female | Total | \% of NZ Respondents In Each Employer Group |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants | - | 1 | 1 | 0.5 |
| Agriculture | 10 | 9 | 19 | 9.0 |
| Business Services, Computer Services | - | - | - | - |
| Business Services, Legal and Accounting Services | - | 1 | 1 | 0.5 |
| Business Services, Marketing and Business Management Services | 3 | 4 | 7 | 3.3 |
| Business Services, Scientific Research | 6 | 22 | 28 | 13.2 |
| Business Services, Technical Services | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1.4 |
| Communication Services | - | - | - | - |
| Construction | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1.4 |
| Education, Early Childhood | - | - | - | - |
| Education, Primary and Secondary | - | - | - | - |
| Education, Tertiary | 3 | 10 | 13 | 6.1 |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | 1 | - | 1 | 0.5 |
| Finance and Insurance | 5 | 8 | 13 | 6.1 |
| Forestry and Fishing | 5 | - | 5 | 2.4 |
| Government Administration and Defence | 2 | 16 | 18 | 8.5 |
| Health and Community Services | 11 | 31 | 42 | 19.8 |
| Horticulture | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1.9 |
| Libraries and Museums | - | - | - | - |
| Manufacturing | 8 | 8 | 16 | 7.6 |
| Mining | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.9 |
| Personal Services | 4 | 4 | 8 | 3.8 |
| Property Services | 1 | - | 1 | 0.5 |
| Recreational Services | - | 3 | 3 | 1.4 |
| Retail Trade | 5 | 4 | 9 | 4.2 |
| Transport and Storage | - | - | - | - |
| Wholesale Trade | 2 | 6 | 8 | 3.8 |
| No Suitable Classification | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.9 |
| Employer Code Blank | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2.4 |
| TOTALS | 74 | 138 | 212 | 100.0 |

## Job Titles

Field Assistant (Research)
Life Scientist/Technician
Physical Scientist/Technician
Teacher/Lecturer
Scientific Sales Representative
Environmental Health Officer
Bacteriologist

## Employers

Crown Research Institutes
Regional Councils
Dairy Companies
Secondary Schools
Tertiary Institutions
Ministry of Health
Hospitals

## Commerce／Business

## Destinations of New Zealand Respondents

| Field of Study |  |  | Employment |  |  |  | STUDY |  |  |  | Seeking Employment |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 点 | $\Sigma$ | $\underset{\sim}{5}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 気 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 点 | E | そ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 気 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 岳 | $\stackrel{5}{5}$ |
| Accountancy | 880 | 397 | 243 | 89 | 59 | 6 | 134 | 34 | 229 | － | 98 | 21 |
| Aviation | 41 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | － | － | 1 | 5 | － | 4 | － |
| Business Law | 53 | 23 | 12 | 8 | 3 | － | 6 | 2 | 15 | － | 8 | 2 |
| Economics | 314 | 120 | 70 | 32 | 17 | 1 | 43 | 6 | 70 | 1 | 28 | 3 |
| E－Commerce | 49 | 15 | 7 | 4 | 4 | － | 6 | － | 9 | － | 8 | － |
| Finance | 183 | 63 | 45 | 5 | 12 | 1 | 12 | 7 | 43 | 1 | 19 | 2 |
| Human Resources | 175 | 74 | 57 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 56 | 1 | 19 | 1 |
| Management／Administration | 1027 | 371 | 262 | 59 | 44 | 6 | 79 | 29 | 257 | 6 | 98 | 13 |
| Management <br> （Land－Based Production） | 55 | 33 | 26 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 27 | 2 | 8 | － |
| Management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| （Recreation／Tourism） | 237 | 84 | 44 | 24 | 13 | 3 | 25 | 1 | 56 | 2 | 18 | 5 |
| Marketing | 453 | 169 | 121 | 20 | 25 | 3 | 32 | 4 | 129 | 4 | 51 | 5 |
| Property／Valuation | 43 | 18 | 16 | 1 | － | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 4 | － |
| Transport and Logistics | 5 | 2 | 1 | － | 1 | － | 1 | － | 1 |  | 1 | － |
| TOTALS | 3515 | 1375 | 907 | 258 | 186 | 24 | 353 | 92 | 911 | 19 | 364 | 52 |

TThe four largest fields－Accountancy，Economics，Management／Administration and Marketing－have high proportions of respondents reporting full－time employment at $61.2 \%, 58.3 \%, 70.6 \%$ and $71.6 \%$ respectively（ 2002 survey， $68.6 \%, 49.6 \%, 69.2 \%$ and $74.4 \%$ ）．Of the smaller fields，Finance，Human Resources，Management（Land－Based Production）and Property／Valuation have high proportions in full－ time employment．Of Management／Administration respondents， $21.3 \%$ are undertaking full－time study （2002 survey， $17.6 \%$ ）and $26.4 \%$ are seeking full－time employment（ $26.7 \%$ ）．Of all respondents in this Aggregate Field， $66.0 \%$ are in full－time employment（2002 survey，68．4\％），25．7\％are undertaking full－ time study（ $20.7 \%$ ）and $26.5 \%$ are seeking full－time employment（ $28.8 \%$ ）．

## Employer Groups For Those Employed Full-time from This Aggregate Field By Gender

|  | Male | Female | Total | \% of NZ Respondents In Each Employer Group |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants | 12 | 12 | 24 | 2.6 |
| Agriculture | 16 | 4 | 20 | 2.2 |
| Business Services, Computer Services | 4 | 10 | 14 | 1.5 |
| Business Services, Legal and Accounting Services | 45 | 88 | 133 | 14.7 |
| Business Services, Marketing and Business Management Services | 29 | 53 | 82 | 9.0 |
| Business Services, Scientific Research | 2 | 7 | 9 | 1.0 |
| Business Services, Technical Services | 3 | 4 | 7 | 0.8 |
| Communication Services | - | 3 | 3 | 0.3 |
| Construction | 7 | 7 | 14 | 1.5 |
| Education, Early Childhood | - | - | - | - |
| Education, Primary and Secondary | 1 | 6 | 7 | 0.8 |
| Education, Tertiary | 8 | 13 | 21 | 2.3 |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | 1 | 4 | 5 | 0.6 |
| Finance and Insurance | 48 | 62 | 100 | 11.0 |
| Forestry and Fishing | 1 | - | 1 | 0.1 |
| Government Administration and Defence | 20 | 39 | 59 | 6.5 |
| Health and Community Services | 7 | 14 | 21 | 2.3 |
| Horticulture | 3 | - | 3 | 0.3 |
| Libraries and Museums | 4 | 3 | 7 | 0.8 |
| Manufacturing | 25 | 28 | 53 | 5.8 |
| Mining | 5 | 6 | 11 | 1.2 |
| Personal Services | 21 | 28 | 49 | 5.4 |
| Property Services | 18 | 19 | 37 | 4.1 |
| Recreational Services | 10 | 12 | 22 | 2.4 |
| Retail Trade | 35 | 47 | 82 | 9.0 |
| Transport and Storage | 9 | 21 | 30 | 3.3 |
| Wholesale Trade | 25 | 17 | 42 | 4.6 |
| No Suitable Classification | 7 | 15 | 22 | 2.4 |
| Employer Code Blank | 4 | 15 | 19 | 2.1 |
| TOTALS | 370 | 537 | 907 | 100.0 |

## Job Titles

Trainee Accountant/Auditor
Management Trainee
Marketing Assistant
Human Resources Trainee
Economic Analyst
Bank Officer
Financial Adviser

## EMPLOYERS

Banks
Chartered Accountants
Manufacturers
State Sector
Insurance Companies
Recreation Industry
Retailers

## Health

## Destinations of New Zealand Respondents

| Field 0f Study | 品会 |  | Employment |  |  |  | Study |  |  |  | SEEKING <br> Employment |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 占 | E | 䍗 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 空 } \\ & \text { 号 } \end{aligned}$ | 占 | E | \％ | 空 | 点 | 占 |
| Dentistry | 69 | 25 | 22 | － | 3 | － | 2 | － | 23 | － | 6 | 1 |
| Health Support | 84 | 34 | 23 | 8 | 3 | － | 9 | 7 | 18 | － | 2 | 2 |
| Medicine | 418 | 192 | 125 | 19 | 47 | 1 | 70 | 4 | 114 | 4 | 17 | 3 |
| Medical Laboratory Science | 57 | 24 | 21 | 1 | 2 | － | 5 | 2 | 17 | － | 5 | 2 |
| Nursing | 387 | 171 | 133 | 28 | 6 | 4 | 18 | 38 | 112 | 3 | 23 | 7 |
| Nutrition | 58 | 26 | 6 | 9 | 11 | － | 18 | 1 | 7 | － | 2 | 1 |
| Optometry | 21 | 9 | 9 | － | － | － | － | 4 | 5 | － | 2 | － |
| Pharmacy | 155 | 58 | 55 | 2 | 1 | － | 3 | 5 | 47 | 3 | 8 | － |
| Physiotherapy | 195 | 84 | 74 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 72 | － | 7 | － |
| Speech Language／Therapy | 28 | 18 | 12 | 4 | 2 | － | 3 | 1 | 14 | － | 3 | 2 |
| Health Informatics | 4 | 2 | 1 | － | 1 | － | 1 | － | 1 | － | 1 | － |
| TOTALS | 1476 | 643 | 481 | 75 | 80 | 7 | 135 | 68 | 430 | 10 | 76 | 18 |

As normal，the vast majority of Dentistry and Pharmacy respondents are in full－time employment．Once again all the Optometry respondents have this destination．The full－time study destination is most significant in the Medicine，Nursing and Nutrition fields．The two largest fields，Medicine and Nursing， have $65.1 \%$ and $77.8 \%$ respectively of respondents in full－time employment（ 2002 survey， $67.5 \%$ and $76.3 \%$ ）．There are 23 Nursing respondents seeking full－time employment（ 2002 survey，21）．Of all respondents in this Aggregate Field， $74.8 \%$ are employed full－time（2002 survey， $76.2 \%$ ）， $21.0 \%$ are studying full－time（ $16.9 \%$ ）and $11.8 \%$ are seeking full－time employment（ $15.0 \%$ ）．

## Employer Groups For Those Employed Full-time from This Aggregate Field By Gender

|  | Male | Female | Total | \% of NZ Respondents In Each Employer Group |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants | - | 2 | 2 | 0.4 |
| Agriculture | - | - | - | - |
| Business Services, Computer Services | - | - | - | - |
| Business Services, Legal and Accounting Services | - | - | - | - |
| Business Services, Marketing and Business Management Services | - | 2 | 2 | 0.4 |
| Business Services, Scientific Research | 1 | - | 1 | 0.2 |
| Business Services, Technical Services | - | - | - | - |
| Communication Services | - | - | - | - |
| Construction | - | - | - | - |
| Education, Early Childhood | - | 1 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Education, Primary and Secondary | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0.6 |
| Education, Tertiary | - | 6 | 6 | 1.2 |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | - | - | - | - |
| Finance and Insurance | - | - | - | - |
| Forestry and Fishing | - | - | - | - |
| Government Administration and Defence | 2 | 9 | 11 | 2.3 |
| Health and Community Services | 101 | 302 | 403 | 83.8 |
| Horticulture | - | - | - | - |
| Libraries and Museums | - | - | - | - |
| Manufacturing | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0.6 |
| Mining | - | - | - | - |
| Personal Services | - | 5 | 5 | 1.0 |
| Property Services | - | - | - | - |
| Recreational Services | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0.6 |
| Retail Trade | 8 | 24 | 32 | 6.7 |
| Transport and Storage | - | - | - | - |
| Wholesale Trade | - | 4 | 4 | 0.8 |
| No Suitable Classification | - | - | - | - |
| Employer Code Blank | - | 5 | 5 | 1.0 |
| TOTALS | 115 | 366 | 481 | 100.0 |

## Job Titles

First Year House Surgeon
First Year Resident Medical Officer
Junior Doctor
Assistant Dentist
Associate Dentist
Dental Officer
Dental House Surgeon
Dietetics Intern
Pharmacy Intern
Speech Language Therapist
Physiotherapist

## EMPLOYERS

District Health Boards
Private Hospitals
Private Dental Practices
Medical Centres
NZ Defence Force
Health Promoters
Food Manufacturers
Retail Pharmacies
Hospital Pharmacies
Private Physiotherapy Practices
Sporting Bodies

## Humanities

## Destinations of New Zealand Respondents

| Field 0f Study |  |  | Employment |  |  |  | STUDY |  |  |  | SeEking Employment |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 呈 | E | $\sum_{\mathrm{Z}}^{8}$ | 空 | 桌 | E | 亿 | 空 | $\stackrel{5}{5}$ | $\stackrel{5}{\sim}$ |
| Art History | 138 | 55 | 17 | 20 | 18 | － | 23 | 4 | 28 | － | 6 | 5 |
| Classical Studies | 71 | 31 | 11 | 13 | 6 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 15 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Cultural Studies | 31 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | － | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| English Language／Literature | 451 | 165 | 56 | 61 | 46 | 2 | 72 | 14 | 77 | 2 | 36 | 16 |
| History | 431 | 190 | 69 | 72 | 49 | － | 87 | 18 | 84 | 1 | 42 | 15 |
| Humanities（non specific） | 8 | 2 | － | 2 | － | － | 1 | － | 1 | － | 1 | － |
| Languages（Asian） | 158 | 53 | 22 | 12 | 18 | 1 | 17 | 6 | 30 | － | 12 | 10 |
| Languages（European） | 134 | 56 | 23 | 17 | 12 | 4 | 18 | 3 | 32 | 3 | 13 | 6 |
| Languages（Ancient） | 7 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | － | 4 | － | 1 | － | － | － |
| Languages（non specific） | 3 | 1 | － | 1 | － | － | 1 | － | － | － | 1 | － |
| Linguistics | 65 | 34 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 1 | 13 | 3 | 17 | 1 | 6 | 3 |
| Maori／Pacific Studies | 96 | 34 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 1 | 15 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 4 | 10 |
| Music History | 4 | 1 | － | － | 1 | － | 1 | － | － | － | 1 | － |
| Philosophy | 106 | 31 | 11 | 7 | 12 | 1 | 13 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| Te Tohu Paetahi | 1 | 1 | － | － | 1 | － | 1 | － | － | － | － | － |
| Theology／Religious Studies | 89 | 30 | 15 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 20 | － | 2 | 3 |
| TOTALS | 1793 | 699 | 250 | 240 | 195 | 14 | 288 | 64 | 335 | 12 | 133 | 76 |

In the majority of fields，numbers undertaking further full－time study outweigh those in full－time employment as this Aggregate Field normally has high numbers of respondents with the full－time study destination．The exceptions are Cultural Studies，Languages（Asian），Languages（European）and Theology／Religious Studies．History is one of the largest fields and has $36.3 \%$ of respondents in full－time employment， $45.8 \%$ undertaking full－time study and $22.1 \%$ seeking full－time employment．Of all respondents in this Aggregate Field， $35.8 \%$ are in full－time employment（2002 survey，37．8\％），41．2\％ undertaking full－time study（ $38.1 \%$ ）and $19.0 \%$ seeking full－time employment（ $21.4 \%$ ）．

## Employer Groups For Those Employed Full-time from This Aggregate Field By Gender

|  | Male | Female | Total | \% of NZ Respondents In Each Employer Group |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants | 1 | 9 | 10 | 4.0 |
| Agriculture | - | 1 | 1 | 0.4 |
| Business Services, Computer Services | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1.6 |
| Business Services, Legal and Accounting Services | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1.6 |
| Business Services, Marketing and Business Management Services | 5 | 19 | 24 | 9.6 |
| Business Services, Scientific Research | - | 3 | 3 | 1.2 |
| Business Services, Technical Services | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1.6 |
| Communication Services | - | - | - | - |
| Construction | 2 | - | 2 | 0.8 |
| Education, Early Childhood | - | 1 | 1 | 0.4 |
| Education, Primary and Secondary | 3 | 11 | 14 | 5.6 |
| Education, Tertiary | 10 | 27 | 37 | 14.8 |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | - | - | - | - |
| Finance and Insurance | 3 | 7 | 10 | 4.0 |
| Forestry and Fishing | - | - | - | - |
| Government Administration and Defence | 14 | 25 | 39 | 15.6 |
| Health and Community Services | 2 | 4 | 6 | 2.4 |
| Horticulture | - | 1 | 1 | 0.4 |
| Libraries and Museums | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2.0 |
| Manufacturing | 2 | 8 | 10 | 4.0 |
| Mining | - | 3 | 3 | 1.2 |
| Personal Services | 9 | 19 | 28 | 11.2 |
| Property Services | - | 1 | 1 | 0.4 |
| Recreational Services | 5 | - | 5 | 2.0 |
| Retail Trade | 4 | 13 | 17 | 6.8 |
| Transport and Storage | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1.6 |
| Wholesale Trade | 2 | 5 | 7 | 2.8 |
| No Suitable Classification | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2.4 |
| Employer Code Blank | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1.6 |
| TOTALS | 77 | 173 | 250 | 100.0 |

## Job TitLes

Teacher/Tutor
Archivist/Librarian
Promotions Manager
Journalist
Administrator
Language Laboratory Technician
Trainee Manager
Publisher's Assistant

## EMPLOYERS

State Sector
Media
Museums
Libraries
Schools
Tertiary Institutions
Publishers
Retailers

## Mathematics and Information Sciences

## Destinations of New Zealand Respondents

| FIELD OF Study |  |  | Employment |  |  |  | STUDY |  |  |  | SEEKING Employment |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 占 | E | $\underset{y}{y}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 空 } \end{aligned}$ | 占 | E | 亿 | 空 | $\stackrel{5}{5}$ | 会 |
| Computer Science | 538 | 154 | 84 | 23 | 41 | 6 | 37 | 10 | 105 | 2 | 54 | 8 |
| Information Technology | 61 | 19 | 16 | 1 | 2 | － | 3 | 1 | 15 | － | 3 | － |
| Information Systems | 391 | 128 | 76 | 26 | 24 | 2 | 33 | 10 | 84 | 1 | 42 | 8 |
| Mathematics／ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operations Research | 161 | 74 | 26 | 19 | 29 | － | 37 | 4 | 33 | － | 16 | 5 |
| Statistics | 73 | 29 | 9 | 4 | 14 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 14 | － | 9 | 3 |
| TOTALS | 1224 | 404 | 211 | 73 | 110 | 10 | 123 | 27 | 251 | 3 | 124 | 24 |

Two fields（Mathematics／Operations Research and Statistics have relatively high proportions undertak－ ing further full－time study（ $50.0 \%$ and $44.8 \%$ respectively）．The three other fields have high proportions in full－time employment；Computer Science（54．5\％），Information Technology（84．2\％）and Information Systems（59．4\％）．Computer Science has the highest proportion seeking full－time employ－ ment，at $35.1 \%$ ．Overall，the proportion of respondents from this Aggregate Field employed full－time is $52.2 \%$（ 2002 survey， $49.6 \%$ ），with $30.4 \%$ studying full－time（ $28.4 \%$ ）and $30.7 \%$ seeking full－time employment（34．3\％）．

## Employer Groups For Those Employed Full-time from This Aggregate Field By Gender

|  | Male | Female | Total | \% of NZ Respondents In Each Employer Group |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | 1 | - | 1 | 0.5 |
| Business Services, Computer Services | 47 | 17 | 64 | 30.3 |
| Business Services, Legal and Accounting Services | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2.4 |
| Business Services, Marketing and Business Management Services | 8 | 4 | 12 | 5.7 |
| Business Services, Scientific Research | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1.9 |
| Business Services, Technical Services | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1.9 |
| Communication Services | 1 | - | 1 | 0.5 |
| Construction | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1.9 |
| Education, Early Childhood | - | - | - | - |
| Education, Primary and Secondary | 4 | - | 4 | 1.9 |
| Education, Tertiary | 6 | - | 6 | 2.8 |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.9 |
| Finance and Insurance | 4 | 3 | 7 | 3.3 |
| Forestry and Fishing | - | - | - | - |
| Government Administration and Defence | 13 | 4 | 17 | 8.1 |
| Health and Community Services | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1.9 |
| Horticulture | - | - | - | - |
| Libraries and Museums | - | - | - | - |
| Manufacturing | 9 | 4 | 13 | 6.2 |
| Mining | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2.4 |
| Personal Services | 10 | 1 | 11 | 5.2 |
| Property Services | 3 | - | 3 | 1.4 |
| Recreational Services | 4 | - | 4 | 1.9 |
| Retail Trade | 12 | 3 | 15 | 7.1 |
| Transport and Storage | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1.4 |
| Wholesale Trade | 3 | - | 3 | 1.4 |
| No Suitable Classification | 5 | 2 | 7 | 3.3 |
| Employer Code Blank | 5 | 2 | 7 | 3.3 |
| TOTALS | 156 | 55 | 211 | 100.0 |

## Job Titles

## Programmer

Systems Engineer
Statistician/Mathematician
Tutor/Assistant Lecturer
Software Engineer/Developer
Database Administrator
Applications Developer
Logistics Planner
Operations Manager
Systems Modeller
Business Analyst
Policy Analyst
Systems Analyst
Financial Advisor

## Employers

Computer Companies
Banks
Insurance Companies
Tertiary Institutions
Telecommunications Companies
Investment Companies
Energy Industry
Market Research Companies
Transportation Companies
Statistics NZ
Retail Industry

## Physical Sciences

## Destinations of New Zealand Respondents

| Field 0f Study |  |  | Employment |  |  |  | STUDY |  |  |  | SEEKING Employment |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 歺 | E | 要 | 空 | 占 | E | 亿 | 空 | 圱 | 2 |
| Astronomy | 3 | 2 | － | 2 | － | － | 2 | － | － | － | － | － |
| Chemistry | 137 | 60 | 22 | 18 | 20 | － | 32 | 1 | 27 | － | 12 | 4 |
| Earth Sciences | 109 | 57 | 21 | 19 | 17 | － | 31 | 4 | 22 | － | 11 | 1 |
| Electronics | 6 | 2 | － | － | 2 | － | － | － | 2 | － | 2 | － |
| Physics | 53 | 19 | 5 | 9 | 5 | － | 14 | － | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Science（non specific） | 2 | 1 | 1 | － | － | － | － | － | 1 | － | － | － |
| TOTALS | 310 | 141 | 49 | 48 | 44 | － | 79 | 5 | 56 | 1 | 29 | 6 |

$T$ his is another Aggregate Field where the proportion of respondents with the full－time study destination exceeds that for the full－time employment destination．A total of 49 respondents report the full－time employment destination with nearly as many（48）reporting the part－time employment destination．In the largest field，Chemistry， 22 individuals report full－time employment while 32 have the full－time study destination．A further 12 individuals（ $20 \%$ ）in this field are seeking full－time employment．The proportion of respondents in this Aggregate Field employed full－time is $34.8 \%$（2002 survey， $35.6 \%$ ）with $56.0 \%$ studying full－time（55．6\％）and $20.6 \%$ seeking full－time employment（ $17.8 \%$ ）．

## Employer Groups For Those Employed Full-time from This Aggregate Field By Gender

|  | Male | Female | Total | \% of NZ Respondents In Each Employer Group |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants | 2 | - | 2 | 4.1 |
| Agriculture | - | 1 | 1 | 2.0 |
| Business Services, Computer Services | - | - | - | - |
| Business Services, Legal and Accounting Services | - | 1 | 1 | 2.0 |
| Business Services, Marketing and Business Management Services | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8.2 |
| Business Services, Scientific Research | 3 | 3 | 6 | 12.2 |
| Business Services, Technical Services | 4 | 1 | 5 | 10.2 |
| Communication Services | - | - | - | - |
| Construction | 1 | - | 1 | 2.0 |
| Education, Early Childhood | - | - | - | - |
| Education, Primary and Secondary | - | - | - | - |
| Education, Tertiary | 2 | - | 2 | 4.1 |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | 1 | - | 1 | 2.0 |
| Finance and Insurance | - | - | - | - |
| Forestry and Fishing | - | - | - | - |
| Government Administration and Defence | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6.1 |
| Health and Community Services | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6.1 |
| Horticulture | - | - | - | - |
| Libraries and Museums | - | - | - | - |
| Manufacturing | - | 3 | 3 | 6.1 |
| Mining | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6.1 |
| Personal Services | - | 1 | 1 | 2.0 |
| Property Services | - | - | - | - |
| Recreational Services | 1 | - | 1 | 2.0 |
| Retail Trade | 2 | 3 | 5 | 10.2 |
| Transport and Storage | 1 | - | 1 | 2.0 |
| Wholesale Trade | - | 2 | 2 | 4.1 |
| No Suitable Classification | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4.1 |
| Employer Code Blank | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4.1 |
| TOTALS | 24 | 25 | 49 | 100.0 |

## Job TitLes

## EMPLOYERS

Technical Officer
Technician
Research Assistant
Hydrologist
Trainee Meteorologist
Cartographer
Chemist
Trainee Palaeontologist
Computer Technician

## Oil Companies

Electrical Engineering Companies
Environmental Engineers
Crown Research Institutes
Mining Companies
Manufacturers
Tertiary Institutions
Local Government
Computer Companies

## SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOURAL ScIENCES

## Destinations of New Zealand Respondents

| FIELD OF STUDY |  |  | Employment |  |  |  | STUDY |  |  |  | SEEKING Employment |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 占 | E | $\underset{y}{y}$ | 空 | 占 | E | 亿 | 空 | 占 | $\stackrel{5}{5}$ |
| Anthropology | 172 | 63 | 21 | 20 | 22 | － | 30 | 5 | 28 | － | 14 | 7 |
| Communication Studies | 358 | 108 | 65 | 26 | 13 | 4 | 22 | 4 | 79 | 3 | 29 | 7 |
| Defence／Strategic Studies | 8 | 3 | 2 | 1 | － | － | 2 | 1 | － | － | 1 | － |
| Education | 631 | 311 | 210 | 53 | 42 | 6 | 46 | 59 | 201 | 5 | 43 | 23 |
| Geography | 308 | 129 | 58 | 38 | 30 | 3 | 59 | 2 | 67 | 1 | 23 | 9 |
| Labour Studies | 4 | 2 | 1 | － | 1 | － | 1 | － | 1 | － | 1 | － |
| Law（Professional） | 709 | 275 | 188 | 45 | 39 | 3 | 42 | 33 | 198 | 2 | 59 | 8 |
| Politics | 335 | 120 | 48 | 40 | 30 | 2 | 53 | 7 | 60 | － | 27 | 10 |
| Psychology | 727 | 280 | 106 | 101 | 69 | 4 | 117 | 27 | 134 | 2 | 54 | 32 |
| Social Policy／Social Work | 176 | 67 | 39 | 16 | 11 | 1 | 20 | 7 | 40 | － | 19 | 5 |
| Social Science Research | 2 | 1 | 1 | － | － | － | － | － | 1 | － | 1 | － |
| Sociology | 118 | 50 | 17 | 20 | 13 | － | 16 | 4 | 29 | 1 | 8 | 3 |
| Sports／Recreation Studies | 259 | 118 | 43 | 44 | 30 | 1 | 63 | 8 | 46 | 1 | 27 | 9 |
| Teaching | 702 | 303 | 210 | 70 | 20 | 3 | 40 | 18 | 244 | 1 | 80 | 10 |
| Women＇s Studies | 14 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 1 | － | 3 | 3 | 1 | － | 2 | 2 |
| TOTALS | 4523 | 1837 | 1010 | 479 | 321 | 27 | 514 | 178 | 1129 | 16 | 388 | 125 |

This is the largest Aggregate Field and two of the more significant fields within it－Education and Law （Professional）－normally have high proportions of respondents in full－time employment．The proportion of Education respondents with that destination here is $67.5 \%$（2002 survey，66．3\％）．Of Law （Professional）respondents， $68.4 \%$ are in full－time employment（72．7\％）．On the other hand，another large field，Psychology，normally has a high proportion of respondents undertaking full－time study and that is confirmed here at $41.8 \%$（ 2002 survey， $46.2 \%$ ）．Of Social Policy／Social Work respondents， $58.2 \%$ are in full－time employment， $29.8 \%$ are continuing full－time study and $28.4 \%$ are seeking full－time employment． Overall， $55.0 \%$ of respondents in this Aggregate Field are employed full－time（2002 survey，55．8\％），28．0\％ are studying full－time $(27.5 \%)$ and $21.1 \%$ are seeking full－time employment $(20.5 \%)$ ．

## Employer Groups For Those Employed Full-time from This Aggregate Field By Gender

|  | Male | Female | Total | \% of NZ Respondents In Each Employer Group |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants | 2 | 9 | 11 | 1.1 |
| Agriculture | 3 | 7 | 10 | 1.0 |
| Business Services, Computer Services | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0.3 |
| Business Services, Legal and Accounting Services | 14 | 36 | 50 | 5.0 |
| Business Services, Marketing and Business Management Services | 16 | 38 | 54 | 5.3 |
| Business Services, Scientific Research | 1 | 13 | 14 | 1.4 |
| Business Services, Technical Services | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0.5 |
| Communication Services | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0.3 |
| Construction | 6 | 2 | 8 | 0.8 |
| Education, Early Childhood | 1 | 32 | 33 | 3.7 |
| Education, Primary and Secondary | 48 | 200 | 248 | 24.6 |
| Education, Tertiary | 15 | 78 | 93 | 9.2 |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | 1 | - | 1 | 0.1 |
| Finance and Insurance | 11 | 12 | 23 | 2.3 |
| Forestry and Fishing | 1 | - | 1 | 0.1 |
| Government Administration and Defence | 29 | 98 | 127 | 12.6 |
| Health and Community Services | 7 | 59 | 66 | 6.5 |
| Horticulture | - | 1 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Libraries and Museums | - | 4 | 4 | 0.4 |
| Manufacturing | 4 | 19 | 23 | 2.3 |
| Mining | 1 | 7 | 8 | 0.8 |
| Personal Services | 26 | 68 | 94 | 9.3 |
| Property Services | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.2 |
| Recreational Services | 10 | 28 | 38 | 3.8 |
| Retail Trade | 6 | 29 | 35 | 3.5 |
| Transport and Storage | 2 | 6 | 8 | 0.8 |
| Wholesale Trade | 2 | 6 | 8 | 0.8 |
| No Suitable Classification | 6 | 7 | 13 | 1.3 |
| Employer Code Blank | 6 | 20 | 26 | 2.6 |
| TOTALS | 224 | 786 | 1010 | 100.0 |

## Job Titles

Teacher/Tutor
Resource Officer
Industrial Officer
Social Worker/Counsellor
Policy Analyst
Administration Officer
Museum Assistant
Production Planner
Market Researcher
Employment Officer
Disability Education Officer

## EMPLOYERS

Schools
Hospitals
Libraries/Museums
State Sector
Social Services
Trade Unions
Tertiary Institutions
Local Government
Media
Kindergarten Associations
Day Care Centres

## TECHNOLOGY AND Engineering

## Destinations of New Zealand Respondents

| FiELD OF Study |  |  | Employment |  |  |  | STUDY |  |  |  | Seeking EMPLOYMENT |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 占 | E | 空 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 要 } \end{aligned}$ | 葛 | E | 亿 | 空 | $\stackrel{5}{5}$ | $\stackrel{E}{5}$ |
| Biotechnology | 20 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 8 | － | 4 | － | 1 | － |
| Chemical | 52 | 24 | 17 | 2 | 5 | － | 12 | － | 12 | － | 7 | － |
| Civil | 124 | 51 | 46 | 1 | 4 | － | 6 | 1 | 44 | － | 5 | － |
| Clothing／Textiles | 49 | 20 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Electrical／Electronic | 183 | 67 | 42 | 5 | 18 | 2 | 16 | － | 51 | － | 16 | 4 |
| Energy | 3 | 1 | 1 | － | － | － | － | － | 1 | － | － | － |
| Engineering Science | 45 | 19 | 11 | 2 | 6 | － | 5 | 1 | 13 | － | 2 | － |
| Engineering／Technology （non－specific） | 35 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 3 | － | 7 | － | 4 | － | 3 | － |
| Environmental | 19 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 | － | 1 | － |
| Food | 106 | 41 | 34 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 27 | 2 | 6 | － |
| Forestry | 4 | 1 | 1 | － | － | － | － | － | 1 | － | 1 | － |
| Industrial／Mechanical | 131 | 67 | 48 | 3 | 14 | 2 | 14 | 3 | 49 | 1 | 13 | 1 |
| Information | 73 | 32 | 15 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 15 | － | 6 | 1 |
| Metallurgical／Minerals | 8 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | － | 1 | 1 | 2 | － | 1 | 1 |
| Mining／Materials | 2 | 1 | － | 1 | － | － | 1 | － | － | － | 1 | － |
| Product Development | 10 | 4 | 2 | － | 2 | － | － | － | 4 | － | － | － |
| TOTALS | 864 | 365 | 246 | 32 | 76 | 11 | 101 | 13 | 246 | 5 | 66 | 9 |

This is another Aggregate Field where the majority of respondents are in full－time employment．This destination is dominant in five of the largest fields－Chemical，Civil，Electrical／Electronic，Food and Industrial／Mechanical－all of which have high proportions of respondents in full－time employment．Of the 12 Biotechnology respondents，five are employed full－time，eight are continuing full－time study and one is seeking full－time employment．Overall in this Aggregate Field， $67.4 \%$ of respondents are in full－time employment（2002 survey， $67.7 \%$ ）， $27.7 \%$ are studying full－time（ $29.1 \%$ ）and $18.1 \%$ are seeking full－time employment（ $18.0 \%$ ）．

## Employer Groups For Those Employed Full-time from This Aggregate Field By Gender

|  | Male | Female | Total | \% of NZ Respondents In Each Employer Group |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants | - | - | - | - |
| Agriculture | 1 | - | 1 | 0.4 |
| Business Services, Computer Services | 8 | 3 | 11 | 4.5 |
| Business Services, Legal and Accounting Services | 1 | - | 1 | 0.4 |
| Business Services, Marketing and Business Management Services | 7 | 6 | 13 | 5.3 |
| Business Services, Scientific Research | 4 | 2 | 6 | 2.4 |
| Business Services, Technical Services | 31 | 10 | 41 | 16.7 |
| Communication Services | - | - | - | - |
| Construction | 16 | 5 | 21 | 8.6 |
| Education, Early Childhood | - | - | - | - |
| Education, Primary and Secondary | 1 | - | 1 | 0.4 |
| Education, Tertiary | 2 | - | 2 | 0.8 |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | 5 | 2 | 7 | 2.8 |
| Finance and Insurance | - | 1 | 1 | 0.4 |
| Forestry and Fishing | 1 | - | 1 | 0.4 |
| Government Administration and Defence | 5 | 3 | 8 | 3.3 |
| Health and Community Services | 1 | - | 1 | 0.4 |
| Horticulture | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.8 |
| Libraries and Museums | - | 1 | 1 | 0.4 |
| Manufacturing | 45 | 24 | 69 | 28.0 |
| Mining | - | - | - | - |
| Personal Services | 7 | 3 | 10 | 4.1 |
| Property Services | - | - | - | - |
| Recreational Services | 1 | - | 1 | 0.4 |
| Retail Trade | 12 | 6 | 18 | 7.3 |
| Transport and Storage | 2 | - | 2 | 0.8 |
| Wholesale Trade | 12 | 5 | 17 | 6.9 |
| No Suitable Classification | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1.2 |
| Employer Code Blank | 5 | 3 | 8 | 3.3 |
| TOTALS | 170 | 76 | 246 | 100.0 |

## Job TitLes

Engineer/Technologist
Industrial Manager
Pattern Cutter
Textile Researcher
Laboratory Technician
Software Developer
Production Engineer
Forest Officer
Chemical Engineer

## Employers

Textile Manufacturers
Clothing Manufacturers
Dairy and Meat Companies
Clothing Retailers
Food and Beverage Companies
Petroleum Companies
Iron and Steel Industry
Forestry Companies
Engineering Consultancies

## VISUAL AND Performing Arts

## Destinations of New Zealand Respondents

| Field of Study |  |  | Employment |  |  |  | Study |  |  |  | Seeking Employment |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 点 | E | 彦 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { 要 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 点 | 上 | 亿 | 気 | 点 | $\stackrel{H}{0}$ |
| Arts | 109 | 30 | 11 | 9 | 10 | － | 7 | 1 | 22 | － | 11 | 7 |
| Dramatic Arts | 62 | 14 | 4 | 6 | 4 | － | 6 | 1 | 7 | － | 8 | 2 |
| Film／Photographic Arts | 29 | 7 | － | 5 | 2 | － | 2 | 1 | 4 | － | 3 | 1 |
| Graphic Arts／Design | 189 | 50 | 31 | 12 | 7 | － | 14 | 1 | 35 | － | 20 | 2 |
| Music | 204 | 65 | 9 | 35 | 20 | 1 | 33 | 4 | 28 | － | 14 | 11 |
| Painting | 6 | 2 | 1 | － | － | 1 | 1 | － | － | 1 | － | － |
| Sculpture | 8 | 1 | 1 | － | － | － | － | － | 1 | － | － | － |
| Maori Visual Arts | 34 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | － | 1 |
| Visual Arts | 57 | 22 | 10 | 7 | 5 | － | 3 | 1 | 18 | － | 10 | 3 |
| TOTALS | 698 | 196 | 68 | 75 | 50 | 3 | 67 | 10 | 117 | 2 | 66 | 27 |

$\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{u}}$umbers of respondents in this Aggregate Field with the full－time employment and full－time study destinations are nearly equal（ 68 and 67 respectively）．In fact $38.3 \%$ of all respondents in Visual and Performing Arts list part－time employment，making it the main destination．In the largest field，Music， $50.8 \%$ of respondents are undertaking full－time study（ 2002 survey， $61.7 \%$ ）．In the second largest field， Graphic Arts and Design， $40.0 \%$ of respondents are seeking full－time employment，virtually the same position as the previous survey．Of all respondents in this Aggregate Field， $34.7 \%$ are in full－time employment（ 2002 survey， $35.5 \%$ ）， $34.2 \%$ are undertaking full－time study（ $35.5 \%$ ）and $33.7 \%$ are seeking full－time employment（24．7\％）．

## Employer Groups For Those Employed Full-time from This Aggregate Field By Gender

|  | Male | Female | Total | \% of NZ Respondents In Each Employer Group |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants | 2 | 7 | 9 | 13.2 |
| Agriculture | - | - | - | - |
| Business Services, Computer Services | - | 4 | 4 | 5.9 |
| Business Services, Legal and Accounting Services | - | - | - | - |
| Business Services, Marketing and Business Management Services | 3 | 11 | 14 | 20.6 |
| Business Services, Scientific Research | - | 1 | 1 | 1.5 |
| Business Services, Technical Services | 2 | - | 2 | 2.9 |
| Communication Services | - | - | - | - |
| Construction | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4.4 |
| Education, Early Childhood | - | 1 | 1 | 1.5 |
| Education, Primary and Secondary | - | 1 | 1 | 1.5 |
| Education, Tertiary | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8.8 |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | - | - | - | - |
| Finance and Insurance | - | - | - | - |
| Forestry and Fishing | - | - | - | - |
| Government Administration and Defence | - | 1 | 1 | 1.5 |
| Health and Community Services | - | 2 | 2 | 2.9 |
| Horticulture | - | - | - | - |
| Libraries and Museums | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4.4 |
| Manufacturing | 3 | 6 | 9 | 13.2 |
| Mining | - | - | - | - |
| Personal Services | - | - | - | - |
| Property Services | - | 1 | 1 | 1.5 |
| Recreational Services | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2.9 |
| Retail Trade | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5.9 |
| Transport and Storage | - | 1 | 1 | 1.5 |
| Wholesale Trade | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2.9 |
| No Suitable Classification | - | - | - | - |
| Employer Code Blank | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2.9 |
| TOTALS | 19 | 49 | 68 | 100.0 |

## Job TitLes

Promotions Assistant
Gallery Assistant
Sound Engineer
Musician/Composer
Actor
Film Production Co-ordinator
Assistant Stage Manager
Entertainer
Events Co-ordinator
Editor

## EMPLOYERS

Music Retailers
Art Galleries
Orchestras
Television Companies
Film Production Companies
Drama Companies
Radio Companies
Entertainment Industry
Multimedia Design Companies
Publishing Companies

## SECTION THREE

## University Graduates with Postgraduate Qualifications (Masterates, Doctorates)

Table 3a - Numbers Graduating, Respondents, Response Rate

|  | Number Graduating |  |  | Number Respondents |  |  | Response Rate \% |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| New Zealand Graduates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 1119 | 1351 | 2470 | 380 | 619 | 999 | 34.0 | 45.8 | 40.4 |
| Doctorates | 264 | 220 | 484 | 87 | 104 | 191 | 33.0 | 47.3 | 39.5 |
| International |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Graduates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 230 | 212 | 442 | 43 | 48 | 91 | 18.7 | 22.6 | 20.6 |
| Doctorates | 38 | 27 | 65 | 11 | 9 | 20 | 28.9 | 33.3 | 30.8 |
| TOTALS | 1651 | 1810 | 3461 | 521 | 780 | 1301 | 31.6 | 43.1 | 37.6 |

The overall response rate for these graduates (37.6\%) is similar to that for the Total Survey Population (37.4\%). Response rates for New Zealand Graduates with these qualifications are much higher than their International counterparts. At $47.3 \%$, the response rate for New Zealand female Doctorate graduates is the highest recorded in the survey ( 2002 survey, $44.7 \%$ ). The response rate for New Zealand female Masterate graduates, at $45.8 \%$, is also relatively high.

Females outnumber males in a number of areas; New Zealand Masterate graduates and respondents, New Zealand Doctorate respondents and International Masterate respondents.

Of all graduates with these qualifications, New Zealand Graduates constitute $85.4 \%$ of the population but $91.5 \%$ of all respondents. Because of the higher response rates for New Zealand female Masterate and Doctorate graduates, females account for $60.0 \%$ of all respondents with these qualifications (males $40.0 \%$ ) but $52.3 \%$ of all graduates with these qualifications (males 47.7\%).

In total, 3461 of these postgraduate qualifications were awarded; 2912 Masterates and 549 Doctorates. The 2002 survey records that 3356 were awarded, 2859 Masterates and 497 Doctorates. Of Masterates, 442 were awarded to International graduates (2002 survey, 338) while 65 Doctorates were awarded to International graduates (56).

Table 3b - Distribution of All Graduates from Masterate/Doctorate Programmes among the New Zealand Universities

|  | International Graduates |  |  | New Zealand Graduates |  |  | Totals |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| University | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Auckland |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 61 | 59 | 120 | 360 | 417 | 777 | 421 | 476 | 897 |
| Doctorates | 8 | 2 | 10 | 66 | 49 | 115 | 74 | 51 | 125 |
| AUT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 1 | 4 | 5 | 23 | 40 | 63 | 24 | 44 | 68 |
| Doctorates | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Canterbury |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 18 | 21 | 39 | 113 | 99 | 212 | 131 | 120 | 251 |
| Doctorates | 2 | 5 | 7 | 49 | 26 | 75 | 51 | 31 | 82 |
| Lincoln |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 9 | 3 | 12 | 19 | 15 | 34 | 28 | 18 | 46 |
| Doctorates | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| Massey |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 41 | 40 | 81 | 296 | 363 | 659 | 337 | 403 | 740 |
| Doctorates | 9 | 6 | 15 | 32 | 35 | 67 | 41 | 41 | 82 |
| Otago |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 23 | 22 | 45 | 114 | 133 | 247 | 137 | 155 | 292 |
| Doctorates | 9 | 3 | 12 | 65 | 44 | 109 | 74 | 47 | 121 |
| Victoria |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 44 | 25 | 69 | 123 | 209 | 332 | 167 | 234 | 401 |
| Doctorates | 6 | 7 | 13 | 25 | 35 | 60 | 31 | 42 | 73 |
| Waikato |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 33 | 38 | 71 | 71 | 75 | 146 | 104 | 113 | 217 |
| Doctorates | 2 | 3 | 5 | 23 | 24 | 47 | 25 | 27 | 52 |
| TOTALS | 268 | 239 | 507 | 1383 | 1571 | 2954 | 1651 | 1810 | 3461 |

The number of Doctorates awarded to New Zealand graduates is 484 (2002 survey, 441). Of these Doctorates, 115 were awarded to University of Auckland graduates (2002 survey, 119) and 109 to Otago graduates (103). The number of Masterates awarded to New Zealand graduates is 2470 (2002 survey, 2521). Of these Masterates, 777 were awarded to University of Auckland graduates (2002 survey, 769) and 659 to Massey graduates (606). The number of Doctorates awarded to International graduates is 65 (2002 survey, 56). Massey accounts for 15 of those Doctorates (2002 survey, 8) and Victoria accounts for 13 (9). The number of Masterates awarded to International graduates is 442 (2002 survey, 338). Of these Masterates, 120 were awarded to University of Auckland graduates (2002 survey, 79) and 81 to Massey graduates (55).

Table 3c - Distribution of All Graduates from Masterate/Doctorate Programmes among the New Zealand Universities by Ethnicity/Gender

|  | European/ Pakeha |  | NZ Maori |  | Pacific <br> Island |  | Chinese |  | Indian |  | Other Asian |  | Other |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |  |
| Auckland |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 211 | 252 | 12 | 24 | 7 | 9 | 102 | 92 | 15 | 12 | 26 | 43 | 48 | 44 | 897 |
| Doctorates | 44 | 35 | 4 | 4 | - | 1 | 10 | 6 | - | - | 7 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 125 |
| AUT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 12 | 30 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 68 |
| Doctorates | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Canterbury |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 91 | 85 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 25 | 15 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 251 |
| Doctorates | 41 | 25 | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | 2 | - | - | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 82 |
| Lincoln |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 17 | 13 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 46 |
| Doctorates | 4 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 13 |
| Massey |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 119 | 216 | 10 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 80 | 80 | 124 | 90 | 740 |
| Doctorates | 18 | 24 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 6 | 17 | 9 | 82 |
| Otago |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 99 | 118 | 2 | 6 | - | 2 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 292 |
| Doctorates | 54 | 39 | - | 1 | - | - | 5 | 4 | - | - | 3 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 121 |
| Victoria |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 99 | 166 | 10 | 14 | 4 | 6 | 23 | 18 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 21 | 20 | 401 |
| Doctorates | 18 | 32 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 73 |
| Waikato |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 34 | 37 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 34 | 40 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 16 | 14 | 217 |
| Doctorates | 13 | 16 | 4 | 6 | 2 | - | 5 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 3 | 52 |
| TOTALS | 874 | 1095 | 59 | 86 | 24 | 28 | 226 | 189 | 37 | 27 | 154 | 172 | 277 | 213 | 3461 |

A total of 26 Doctorates have been awarded to NZ Maori graduates (2002 survey, 19). There are 119 NZ Maori Masterate graduates (2002 survey, 126), 72 of them female. This ethnic group comprises $5.6 \%$ of the Total Survey Population but $4.2 \%$ of those with these postgraduate qualifications (2002 survey, 4.3\%). Four Doctorates are attributed to the Pacific Island group (2002 survey, 1) while there are 48 Pacific Island Masterate graduates (2002 survey, 55). The Pacific Island ethnic group comprises $2.4 \%$ of the Total Survey Population but $1.5 \%$ of those with these postgraduate qualifications.

Two Doctorates are attributed to the Indian group, two less than the 2002 survey. There are 62 Indian Masterate graduates (2002 survey, 77). This ethnic group comprises $2.1 \%$ of the Total Survey Population and $1.8 \%$ of those with these postgraduate qualifications. Asian ethnic groups (Chinese, Other Asian) have gained 82 Doctorates (2002 survey, 66). There are 659 Asian Masterate graduates (2002 survey, 546). Those graduates identifying themselves as Asian comprise $19.4 \%$ of the Total Survey Population and $21.4 \%$ of those with these postgraduate qualifications.
Table 3d - Distribution of All Graduates from Masterate/Doctorate Programmes among New Zealand Universities by Gender in Age Bands

|  | 18-24 |  | 25-29 |  | 30-34 |  | 35-39 |  | 40-44 |  | 45-49 |  | 50-54 |  | 55-59 |  | 60> |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |  |
| Auckland |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 54 | 90 | 165 | 157 | 80 | 68 | 44 | 57 | 38 | 39 | 14 | 28 | 17 | 18 | 6 | 11 | 3 | 8 | 897 |
| Doctorates | - | - | 10 | 8 | 17 | 7 | 16 | 9 | 20 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 125 |
| AUT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 1 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 5 | - | 3 | - | 2 | 68 |
| Doctorates | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Canterbury |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 27 | 21 | 70 | 59 | 14 | 12 | 9 | 13 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | - | 1 | - | - | 251 |
| Doctorates | - | - | 21 | 5 | 15 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 82 |
| Lincoln |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 4 | - | 4 | 2 | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 46 |
| Doctorates | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 13 |
| Massey |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 20 | 36 | 53 | 76 | 66 | 64 | 72 | 64 | 61 | 47 | 33 | 46 | 21 | 38 | 8 | 25 | 3 | 7 | 740 |
| Doctorates | - | - | 6 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 82 |
| Otago |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 25 | 34 | 42 | 52 | 27 | 25 | 21 | 16 | 8 | 12 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 292 |
| Doctorates | - | - | 12 | 9 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 3 | - | 7 | 1 | 121 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 12 | 12 | 57 | 61 | 30 | 38 | 26 | 20 | 15 | 29 | 17 | 30 | 6 | 25 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 6 | 401 |
| Doctorates | - | - | 5 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 73 |
| Waikato |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 5 | 10 | 25 | 38 | 20 | 23 | 24 | 12 | 15 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 | - | 217 |
| Doctorates | - | - | 4 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 52 |
| TOTALS | 148 | 208 | 483 | 494 | 313 | 293 | 257 | 231 | 202 | 186 | 109 | 155 | 85 | 126 | 31 | 79 | 23 | 38 | 3461 |

The greatest concentration ( $28.2 \%$ ) of graduates with these postgraduate qualifications continues to be in the 25-29 age band ( 2002 survey, $25.7 \%$ ). Of Masterate graduates, $30.4 \%$ are in this age band. The corresponding proportion for Doctorate graduates is $16.9 \%$. While there are $12.2 \%$ of Masterate graduates in the $18-24$ age band, the equivalent proportion for the 30-34 age band is $16.7 \%$. In the 2002 survey there was one 17 Doctoral graduates in the 18-24 band but there are none here. The proportion of Doctorate graduates in the $30-34$ band is $21.7 \%$, with $17.5 \%$ in the 35-39 band and $16.2 \%$ in the $40-44$ band. The proportion of graduates aged 40 or older with these postgraduate qualifications is $29.9 \%$ (2002 survey, $29.0 \%$ ).

Table 3e - Distribution of All Graduates from Masterate/Doctorate Programmes by Aggregate Field of Study

| Aggregate Field of Study | Male | Female | Total | \% of Survey <br> Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Architecture/Building/Planning/Surveying |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 25 | 32 | 57 | 1.6 |
| Doctorates | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0.1 |
| Biological Sciences |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 91 | 128 | 219 | 6.3 |
| Doctorates | 29 | 24 | 53 | 1.5 |
| Commerce/Business |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 497 | 354 | 851 | 24.6 |
| Doctorates | 10 | 11 | 21 | 0.6 |
| Health |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 45 | 187 | 232 | 6.7 |
| Doctorates | 17 | 12 | 29 | 0.8 |
| Humanities |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 80 | 138 | 218 | 6.3 |
| Doctorates | 85 | 67 | 152 | 4.4 |
| Mathematics and Information Sciences |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 70 | 29 | 99 | 2.9 |
| Doctorates | 13 | 2 | 15 | 0.4 |
| Physical Sciences |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 60 | 34 | 94 | 2.7 |
| Doctorates | 30 | 14 | 44 | 1.3 |
| Social and Behavioural Sciences |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 256 | 503 | 759 | 21.9 |
| Doctorates | 44 | 63 | 107 | 3.1 |
| Technology and Engineering |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 138 | 43 | 181 | 5.2 |
| Doctorates | 27 | 8 | 35 | 1.0 |
| Visual and Performing Arts |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 38 | 41 | 79 | 2.3 |
| Doctorates | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0.1 |
| No Specific Major |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 49 | 74 | 123 | 3.6 |
| Doctorates | 44 | 42 | 86 | 2.5 |
| TOTALS | 1651 | 1810 | 3461 | 100.0 |

The Aggregate Field with the greatest number of Doctorates (152) is Humanities (2002 survey, 140 and 2000 survey, 93). The number of Doctorates in the large Social and Behavioural Sciences Aggregate Field is virtually static at 107 (2002 survey, 106). Commerce/Business, another large Aggregate Field, recorded 24 Doctorates in the 2002 survey but that has fallen to 21 here. Biological Sciences recorded 75 Doctorates in the 2002 survey but the equivalent figure here is 53. Health shows growth - up six Doctorates on the 2002 survey to 29. Mathematics and Information Sciences has declined - 22 Doctorates in the 2002 survey as opposed to 15 in the 2003 survey. Physical Sciences has 44 Doctorates (2002 survey, 55) while Technology and Engineering has 35 (43). There were two Doctorates recorded for Visual and Performing Arts in the 2002 survey but there are three here. Those Aggregate Fields showing declines may have been affected by the introduction of the No Specific Major field. Some Aggregate Fields are more likely to see advanced postgraduate work, Humanities being a case in point. It accounts for $8.6 \%$ of the Total Survey Population but $27.7 \%$ of Doctorates.

The two largest Aggregate Fields - Commerce/Business and Social and Behavioural Sciences - produced the highest numbers of Masterate graduates at 851 and 759 respectively (2002 survey, 772 and 854). Of the other Aggregate Fields, three show an increase in the number of Masterate graduates compared to the 2002 survey. The most pronounced movement is in Technology and Engineering, up 15 to 181 . The decline in the number of Biological Sciences Masterates is significant - down 31 to 219. Again this outcome is probably affected by the advent of "No Specific Major".

Generally the proportion of Doctorates/Masterates by Aggregate Field tracks the distribution of the Total Survey Population across these fields relatively closely, with the exception of Mathematics and Information Sciences. It accounts for $7.0 \%$ of the Total Survey Population but only $3.3 \%$ of those with postgraduate degrees. On the other hand Physical Sciences comprises $1.7 \%$ of the Total Survey Population and $4.0 \%$ of postgraduate degrees.

## University Graduates from Postgraduate Programmes (Masterates/Doctorates) - Information Relating to New Zealand Respondents in New Zealand or Overseas

## Tables 3 f - Destinations of University Graduates from Masterate/Doctorate Programmes - New Zealand Respondents

Table 3f. 1 - Employment

|  | Male | Female | Total | $\%$ of Respondents <br> In This Category |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Full-time |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 303 | 445 | 748 | 62.9 |
| Doctorates | 77 | 84 | 161 | 13.5 |
| Part-time | 28 | 110 | 138 | 11.6 |
| Masterates | 3 | 9 | 12 | 1.0 |
| Doctorates |  | 59 | 14 | 8.7 |
| Not Employed | 44 | 9 | 10 | 1.2 |
| Masterates | 5 | 5 | 4 | 0.8 |
| Doctorates |  | 2 | 1190 | 0.3 |
| Not Entered | 5 | 723 | 100.0 |  |
| Masterates | 2 |  |  |  |
| Doctorates | 467 |  |  |  |
| TOTALS |  |  |  |  |

Of Masterate respondents. $74.9 \%$ are in full-time employment (2002 survey, $75.9 \%$ ). The proportion of Doctorate respondents in full-time employment is $84.3 \%$ ( $80.5 \%$ ).

Table 3f. 2 - Study

|  | Male | Female | Total | \% of Respondents <br> In This Category |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Full-time |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 52 | 75 | 127 | 10.7 |
| Doctorates <br> Part-time <br> Masterates <br> Doctorates <br> Not Studying <br> Masterates | 2 | 8 | 10 | 0.8 |
| Doctorates |  |  |  |  |
| Not Entered | 39 | 66 | 105 | 8.8 |
| Masterates | 5 | 4 | 9 | 0.8 |
| Doctorates | 284 | 472 | 756 | 63.5 |
| TOTALS | 78 | 91 | 169 | 14.2 |

As would be expected, the numbers of Doctorate respondents undertaking full-time (10) and part-time study (9) are low although the corresponding figures from the 2002 survey are lower still (2 and 3). The majority of Masterate/ Doctorate respondents ( $77.7 \%$ ) are not undertaking further study, $11.5 \%$ are undertaking full-time study ( 2002 survey, $7.8 \%$ ) and $9.6 \%$ part-time study ( $7.5 \%$ ).

Table 3f. 3 - Seeking Employment/Employment/Study (Masterates)

|  | Seeking Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Seeking <br> Full-time |  | Seeking <br> Part-time |  | Not Seeking |  | Not Entered |  | Total |
|  | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |  |
| Employment <br> Full-time Part-time Not Employed Not Entered | 55 11 16 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 61 \\ & 33 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | - 3 4 | 6 18 7 | 226 14 23 | $\begin{array}{r} 338 \\ 56 \\ 38 \end{array}$ | 22 -1 4 | 40 3 1 5 | $\begin{array}{r} 748 \\ 138 \\ 103 \\ 10 \end{array}$ |
| TOTALS | 83 | 107 | 7 | 31 | 263 | 432 | 27 | 49 | 999 |
| Study <br> Full-time Part-time Not Studying Not Entered | 14 5 63 1 | $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 9 \\ 84 \\ 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 3 - 4 | 5 2 24 | 32 32 198 1 | $\begin{array}{r} 53 \\ 50 \\ 327 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 3 2 19 3 | 4 5 37 3 | $\begin{array}{r} 127 \\ 105 \\ 756 \\ 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| TOTALS | 83 | 107 | 7 | 31 | 263 | 432 | 27 | 49 | 999 |

Of Masterate respondents seeking full-time employment, $61.1 \%$ are already employed full-time, $23.2 \%$ are employed part-time and $15.3 \%$ are not employed. The equivalent proportions for these respondents seeking part-time employment are $15.8 \%, 55.3 \%$ and $28.9 \%$. Of Masterate respondents seeking full-time employment, $14.2 \%$ are studying full-time, $7.4 \%$ are studying part-time and $77.4 \%$ are not studying. Equivalent proportions for Masterate respondents seeking part-time employment are $21.1 \%, 5.3 \%$ and $73.7 \%$. Of Masterate respondents, $69.6 \%$ are not seeking employment.

Table 3f. 4 - Seeking Employment/Employment/Study (Doctorates)

|  | Seeking Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Seeking <br> Full-time |  | Seeking <br> Part-time |  | Not Seeking |  | Not Entered |  | Total |
|  | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |  |
| Employment Full-time Part-time Not Employed Not Entered | 7 3 3 | $\begin{array}{r}10 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ - \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - | 1 3 2 | 61 - 2 - | $\begin{array}{r}66 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ - \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & - \\ & - \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | 7 <br> - <br>  <br> 2 | 161 12 14 4 |
| TOTALS | 13 | 17 | - | 6 | 63 | 72 | 11 | 9 | 191 |
| Study <br> Full-time Part-time Not Studying Not Entered | - 11 11 | $\begin{array}{r}2 \\ 1 \\ 14 \\ - \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - | 1 <br> 5 | $\begin{array}{r}2 \\ 3 \\ 58 \\ - \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 2 \\ 65 \\ - \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - <br>  <br>  <br> 2 | - 1 7 1 | $\begin{array}{r}10 \\ 9 \\ 169 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| TOTALS | 13 | 17 | - | 6 | 63 | 72 | 11 | 9 | 191 |

Of 30 Doctorate respondents seeking full-time employment, 17 are already employed full-time, seven employed parttime and six not employed. There is one respondent employed full-time who is seeking part-time employment and three seeking part-time employment who are already employed part-time. Of the 30 seeking full-time employment, two are studying full-time, three part-time and 25 not studying. Of the six respondents seeking part-time employment, one is studying full-time and five are not studying. Of Doctorate respondents, $70.7 \%$ are not seeking employment.

Table 3f. 5 - Employment/Study (Masterates)

|  | Employment |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Full-time | Part-time | Not Employed | Not Entered |  |
| Study |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 31 | 34 | 59 | 3 | 127 |
| Part-time | 79 | 21 | 5 | - | 105 |
| Not Studying | 633 | 83 | 39 | 1 | 756 |
| Not Entered | 5 | - | - | 6 | 11 |
| TOTALS | 748 | 138 | 103 | 10 | 999 |

There are 31 Masterate respondents who are both working and studying on a full-time basis and a further 34 working part-time and studying full-time. There are 79 of these respondents studying on a part-time basis while working fulltime and 21 studying and working part-time.

## Table 3f. 6 - Employment/Study (Doctorates)

|  |  |  |  |  | Employment |
| :---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Full-time | Part-time | Not Employed | Not Entered |  |
| Study |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 7 | - | 3 | - | 10 |
| Part-time | 7 | 1 | - | 1 | 9 |
| Not Studying | 146 | 11 | 11 | 1 | 169 |
| Not Entered | 1 | - | - | 2 | 3 |
| TOTALS | 161 | 12 | 14 | 4 | 191 |

There are 7 Doctorate respondents working and studying on a full-time basis, 7 studying part-time while working fulltime and 1 studying and working part-time. Of these 191 respondents, 146 are working full-time and not studying, having achieved the pinnacle qualification of the university system.
Table 3g - University Graduates from Masterate/Doctorate Programmes - Destinations of New Zealand Respondents by Ethnicity/Gender

These are the most highly qualified graduates with low numbers for some ethnicities. Whereas $7.7 \%$ of European/ Pakeha postgraduates report not employed, the equivalent proportion for Asian (Chinese/Other Asian) postgraduates is $24.5 \%$. The proportions for the seeking full-time employment destination for these two ethnicities are $12.1 \%$ and $56.1 \%$ respectively.

## University Graduates from Postgraduate Programmes (Masterates/Doctorates) - New Zealand Respondents in Employment in New Zealand

Tables 3h - Study Destinations of University Graduates from Masterate/Doctorate Programmes - New Zealand Respondents in Employment in New Zealand

Table 3h. 1 (Masterates)

|  | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Full-time |  |  | Part-time |  |  | Not Employed |  |  | Not Entered |  |  |
|  | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| Study |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 14 | 15 | 29 | 8 | 24 | 32 | 22 | 26 | 48 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Part-time | 35 | 42 | 77 | 1 | 19 | 20 | 2 | 3 | 5 | - | - | - |
| Not Studying | 232 | 357 | 589 | 17 | 61 | 78 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Not Entered | 2 | 3 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| TOTALS | 283 | 417 | 700 | 26 | 104 | 130 | 34 | 49 | 83 | 5 | 5 | 10 |

There are 700 Masterate respondents in full-time employment in New Zealand. A comparison with table 3f. 1 shows that a further 48 Masterate respondents are employed full-time overseas. Of Masterate respondents in employment in New Zealand, $19.0 \%$ are undertaking further study.

Table 3h. 2 (Doctorates)

|  | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Full-time |  |  | Part-time |  |  | Not Employed |  |  | Not Entered |  |  |
|  | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| Study |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 1 | 5 | 6 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Part-time | 4 | 2 | 6 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Not Studying | 51 | 68 | 119 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Not Entered | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| TOTALS | 57 | 75 | 132 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 4 |

There are 132 Doctorate respondents in full-time employment in New Zealand. A comparison with table 3f. 1 shows that a further 298 Doctorate respondents are employed full-time overseas. There are 9 Doctorate respondents undertaking further full-time study and 7 undertaking part-time study here.
Table 3i - Employer Groups of University Graduates from Masterate/Doctorate Programmes

|  | Masterates |  |  |  |  |  | Doctorates |  |  |  |  |  | Total | \% of Respondents In This Category |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Full-time |  |  | Part-time |  |  | Full-time |  |  | Part-time |  |  |  |  |
| Employer Group | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |  |  |
| Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 0.4 |
| Agriculture | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |  | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 0.2 |
| Business Services, Computer Services | 6 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 12 | 1.2 |
| Business Services, Legal and Accounting Services | 6 | 5 | 11 | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | 1.3 |
| Business Services, Marketing and Business Management Services | 15 | 25 | 40 | - | 6 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | 51 | 5.2 |
| Business Services, Scientific Research | 12 | 20 | 32 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 14 | 17 | 31 | - | - | - | 70 | 7.2 |
| Business Services, Technical Services | 13 | 3 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | 20 | 2.1 |
| Communication Services | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.1 |
| Construction | 7 | 2 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 0.9 |
| Education, Early Childhood | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 0.4 |
| Education, Primary and Secondary | 22 | 32 | 54 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 6 | - | - | - | 66 | 6.8 |
| Education, Tertiary | 27 | 103 | 130 | 6 | 28 | 34 | 28 | 32 | 60 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 231 | 23.7 |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | 5 | - | 5 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 0.6 |
| Finance and Insurance | 18 | 6 | 24 | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 27 | 2.8 |
| Forestry and Fishing | 2 | 2 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 0.4 |
| Government Administration and Defence | 43 | 68 | 111 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 6 | - | - | - | 124 | 12.7 |
| Health and Community Services | 19 | 80 | 99 | - | 25 | 25 | 2 | 9 | 11 | - | - | - | 135 | 13.9 |
| Horticulture | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 0.2 |
| Libraries and Museums | 3 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 15 | 1.5 |
| Manufacturing | 28 | 6 | 34 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 38 | 3.9 |
| Mining | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | 0.4 |
| Personal Services | 13 | 10 | 23 | - | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 27 | 2.8 |
| Property Services | 6 | - | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 0.6 |
| Recreational Services | 1 | 8 | 9 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1.1 |
| Retail Trade | 7 | 6 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 | 1.5 |
| Transport and Storage | 4 | 4 | 8 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 0.9 |
| Wholesale Trade | 6 | 6 | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 1.2 |
| No Suitable Classification | 10 | 7 | 17 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 19 | 1.9 |
| Employer Code Blank | 6 | 9 | 15 | 5 | 13 | 18 | 2 | 2 | 4 | - | - | - | 37 | 3.8 |
| TOTALS | 283 | 417 | 700 | 26 | 104 | 130 | 57 | 75 | 132 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 974 | 100.0 |


|  | European/ Pakeha |  | NZ Maori |  | Pacific <br> Island |  | Chinese |  | Indian |  | Other Asian |  | Other |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employer Group | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |  |
| Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Agriculture | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Business Services, Computer Services | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 10 |
| Business Services, Legal and Accounting Services | 3 | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 |
| Business Services, Marketing and Business Management Services | 10 | 20 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 4 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 44 |
| Business Services, Scientific Research | 16 | 31 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 63 |
| Business Services, Technical Services | 9 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 18 |
| Communication Services | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Construction | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 9 |
| Education, Early Childhood | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 3 |
| Education, Primary and Secondary | 19 | 30 | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | 2 | 60 |
| Education, Tertiary | 43 | 102 | 7 | 11 | - | 1 | - | 9 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 4 | 9 | 190 |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Finance and Insurance | 15 | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 25 |
| Forestry and Fishing | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| Government Administration and Defence | 32 | 58 | 6 | 6 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 117 |
| Health and Community Services | 15 | 78 | 1 | 3 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 110 |
| Horticulture | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Libraries and Museums | 2 | 6 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 |
| Manufacturing | 16 | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 3 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 6 | - | 36 |
| Mining | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| Personal Services | 10 | 8 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 23 |
| Property Services | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 6 |
| Recreational Services | 1 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 9 |
| Retail Trade | 3 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 13 |
| Transport and Storage | 2 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 8 |
| Wholesale Trade | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | - | 12 |
| No Suitable Classification | 8 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 18 |
| Employer Code Blank | 5 | 7 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 4 | 19 |
| TOTALS | 233 | 386 | 26 | 28 | 5 | 1 | 27 | 26 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 16 | 36 | 34 | 832 |

Table 3k - Occupational Groups of University Graduates from Masterate/Doctorate Programmes

|  | Masterates |  |  |  |  |  | Doctorates |  |  |  |  |  | Total | \% of Respondents In This Category |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Full-time |  |  | Part-time |  |  | Full-time |  |  | Part-time |  |  |  |  |
| Occupational Group | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |  |  |
| Accountants | 5 | 7 | 12 | - | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 | 1.5 |
| Administrative Associate Professionals | 8 | 5 | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Workers | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 0.3 |
| Architects and Planners | 2 | 11 | 13 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14 | 1.4 |
| Clerical | 14 | 38 | 52 | 1 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 21 | - | 2 | 2 | 87 | 8.9 |
| Computing Professionals | 13 | 15 | 28 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 | - | 7 | - | - | - | 39 | 4.0 |
| Engineers and Related Professionals | 14 | 1 | 15 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 17 | 1.7 |
| Health Associate Professionals | 2 | 11 | 13 | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 | 1.5 |
| Health Professionals | 9 | 35 | 44 | - | 10 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 4 | - | - | - | 58 | 6.0 |
| Legal Professionals | 9 | 7 | 16 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 17 | 1.7 |
| Librarians and Related Information Professionals | 1 | 5 | 6 | - | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 9 | 0.9 |
| Life Science Professionals | 2 | 10 | 12 | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | 15 | 1.5 |
| Managers and Administrators including Trainees | 94 | 70 | 164 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 13 | - | - | - | 187 | 19.2 |
| Other Associate Professionals | 2 | 6 | 8 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 0.9 |
| Other Business Professionals | 12 | 15 | 27 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 29 | 3.0 |
| Physical Science Professionals | 7 | 7 | 14 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14 | 1.4 |
| Service and Sales Workers | 6 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 | 1.6 |
| Social and Related Science Professionals | 16 | 34 | 50 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 19 | - | - | - | 78 | 8.0 |
| Social Work and Related Associate Professionals | 10 | 11 | 21 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 34 | 3.5 |
| Teaching Professionals | 25 | 93 | 118 | 5 | 28 | 33 | 24 | 24 | 48 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 205 | 21.0 |
| Technicians - Life Science | - | 5 | 5 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 7 | 0.7 |
| Technicians - Physical |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Science and Engineering | 14 | 9 | 23 | - | 3 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 28 | 2.9 |
| Trades Workers, Operators, Labourers | 8 | - | 8 | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 11 | 1.1 |
| Not Elsewhere Classified | 8 | 17 | 25 | 5 | 17 | 22 | 3 | 4 | 7 | - | - | - | 54 | 5.5 |
| TOTALS | 283 | 417 | 700 | 26 | 104 | 130 | 57 | 75 | 132 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 974 | 100.0 |

Table 31- Occupational Groups of University Graduates from Masterate/Doctorate Programmes

|  | European/ Pakeha |  | NZ Maori |  | Pacific Island |  | Chinese |  | Indian |  | Other Asian |  | Other |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Occupational Group | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |  |
| Accountants | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 12 |
| Administrative Associate Professionals | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 13 |
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Workers | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Architects and Planners | 2 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 13 |
| Clerical | 16 | 34 | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | 8 | - | - | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 73 |
| Computing Professionals | 9 | 12 | 2 | - | - | - | 5 | 3 | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 35 |
| Engineers and Related Professionals | 7 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 17 |
| Health Associate Professionals | 2 | 9 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 13 |
| Health Professionals | 6 | 35 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | 48 |
| Legal Professionals | 6 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 |
| Librarians and Related Information Professionals | 1 | 5 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| Life Science Professionals | 3 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 15 |
| Managers and Administrators including Trainees | 68 | 61 | 8 | 5 | 2 | - | 3 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 4 | 14 | 7 | 177 |
| Other Associate Professionals | 2 | 5 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| Other Business Professionals | 9 | 11 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 28 |
| Physical Science Professionals | 5 | 6 | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14 |
| Service and Sales Workers | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 10 |
| Social and Related Science Professionals | 16 | 44 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 4 | 69 |
| Social Work and Related Associate Professionals | 8 | 11 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 24 |
| Teaching Professionals | 35 | 96 | 6 | 9 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 166 |
| Technicians - Life Science | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 7 |
| Technicians - Physical |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Science and Engineering | 9 | 5 | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 1 | 24 |
| Trades Workers, Operators, Labourers | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 8 |
| Not Elsewhere Classified | 9 | 16 | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 32 |
| TOTALS | 233 | 386 | 26 | 28 | 5 | 1 | 27 | 26 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 16 | 36 | 34 | 832 |

## University Graduates from Postgraduate Programmes (Masterates/Doctorates) - New Zealand Respondents Undertaking Further Study In New Zealand

## Tables 3m - Employment Destinations of University Graduates from Postgraduate Programmes - New Zealand Respondents Undertaking Further Study in New Zealand

Table 3m. 1 (Masterates)

|  | Study |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Full-time |  |  | Part-time |  |  |
|  | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| Employment <br> Employed Full-time Employed Part-time Not Employed Not Entered | $\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 8 \\ 22 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | 15 24 26 2 | $\begin{array}{r} 29 \\ 32 \\ 48 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | 35 1 2 | 42 19 3 | 77 20 5 |
| TOTALS | 45 | 67 | 112 | 38 | 64 | 102 |
| Seeking Full-time Seeking Part-time | $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | 12 5 | $\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ 8 \end{array}$ | 5 | 9 2 | $\begin{array}{r}14 \\ 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| TOTALS | 16 | 17 | 33 | 5 | 11 | 16 |

Of Masterate respondents undertaking further study in New Zealand (214 individuals), most (158) are employed, with 106 working full-time. Of these respondents, $18.2 \%$ are recorded as seeking full-time employment and $4.7 \%$ recorded as seeking part-time employment.

Table 3m. 2 (Doctorates)

|  | Study |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Full-time |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Tart-time |
|  | M | F | T | M | F | T |  |  |  |
| Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employed Full-time | 1 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 6 |  |  |  |
| Employed Part-time | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |
| Not Employed | - | 3 | 3 | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| Not Entered | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |
| TOTALS | 1 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 8 |  |  |  |
| Seeking Full-time | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |  |  |  |
| Seeking Part-time | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| TOTALS | - | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 |  |  |  |

There are 9 Doctorate respondents continuing full-time study in New Zealand, 6 employed full-time and 3 not employed. Two of these respondents are seeking full-time employment and 1 part-time employment. Of the 8 Doctorate respondents studying part-time, 6 are employed full-time and 1 part-time. Two of these respondents are seeking full-time employment.

Table 3n - University Graduates from Masterate/Doctorate Programmes
-New Zealand Respondents Undertaking Further Full-time or Part-time Study by Area of Study, Gender and Ethnicity


Note: 27 respondents undertaking further full-time or part-time study gave insufficient information to be included in this table.
The number of postgraduates continuing study at providers other than universities is increasing; here the total is 20 whereas the corresponding figure from the previous survey was 12 .

## University Graduates from Postgraduate Programmes (Masterates/Doctorates) - New Zealand Respondents Overseas

## Tables 30 - University Graduates from Masterate/Doctorate Programmes - Destinations of New Zealand Respondents Overseas

## Table 30.1 (Masterates)

|  | Employment |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Full-time | Part-time | Not Employed | Not Entered |  |
| Study |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 2 |  |  | - | 15 |
| Part-time | 2 | 2 | 11 | - | 3 |
| Not Studying | 44 | - | - | - | - |
| Not Entered | - | 5 | - | - | - |
| TOTALS | 48 | - | 20 | - | 76 |

Of the 76 Masterate respondents overseas (2002 survey, 63), $57.9 \%$ are working full-time and not studying (2002 survey, $61.9 \%$ ). Of the 8 respondents who are employed part-time, 2 are studying full-time and 1 part-time, with the balance not studying. Of the 20 respondents who are not employed, 11 are studying full-time.

Table 30.2 (Doctorates)

|  |  |  |  |  | Employment |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Full-time | Part-time | Not Employed | Not Entered |  |
| Study |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Part-time | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Not Studying | 27 | - | 2 | - | 29 |
| Not Entered | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTALS | 29 | - | 2 | - | 31 |

Of the 31 Doctorate respondents overseas (2002 survey, 20), 1 is studying full-time while in full-time employment, 1 is studying part-time while in full-time employment and 27 are employed full-time while not studying ( 2002 survey, 18). Two individuals are neither employed nor studying.

## University Graduates from Postgraduate Programmes (Masterates/Doctorates) - New Zealand Respondents Seeking Employment

Table 3p - Destinations of University Graduates from Masterate/Doctorate Programmes - New Zealand Respondents Seeking Employment

|  | Male | Female | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Seeking Full-time |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 83 | 107 | 190 |
| Doctorates | 13 | 17 | 30 |
| Seeking Part-time | 7 | 31 | 38 |
| Masterates | - | 6 | 6 |
| Doctorates | 103 | 161 | 264 |
| TOTALS |  |  |  |

The majority ( $83.3 \%$ ) of Masterate/Doctorate respondents seeking employment are looking for a full-time job (2002 survey, $83.1 \%$ ). There are 44 individuals seeking part-time employment.

Table 3q-University Graduates fromMasterate/Doctorate Programmes-New Zealand Respondents, by Aggregate Field of Study, who are Seeking Employment

| Aggregate Field of Study | Male | Female | Total | \% of Respondents In This Category |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Architecture/Building/Planning/Surveying |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.8 |
| Doctorates | - | - | - | - |
| Biological Sciences |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 7 | 9 | 16 | 6.1 |
| Doctorates | 2 | 7 | 9 | 3.4 |
| Commerce/Business |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 25 | 38 | 63 | 23.9 |
| Doctorates | - | - | - | - |
| Health |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 4 | 18 | 22 | 8.3 |
| Doctorates | - | - | - | - |
| Humanities |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 6 | 12 | 18 | 6.8 |
| Doctorates | 3 | 4 | 7 | 2.7 |
| Mathematics and Information Sciences |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 7 | 2 | 9 | 3.4 |
| Doctorates | - | - | - | - |
| Physical Sciences |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1.1 |
| Doctorates | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.8 |
| Social and Behavioural Sciences |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 13 | 41 | 54 | 20.5 |
| Doctorates | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2.3 |
| Technology and Engineering |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 18 | 6 | 24 | 9.1 |
| Doctorates | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.8 |
| Visual and Performing Arts |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 4 | 5 | 9 | 3.4 |
| Doctorates | - | - | - | - |
| Visual and Performing Arts |  |  |  |  |
| Masterates | 3 | 5 | 8 | 3.0 |
| Doctorates | 3 | 7 | 10 | 3.8 |
| TOTALS | 103 | 161 | 264 | 100.0 |

The overall distribution here is similar to table 3 e (distribution of all Masterate/Doctorate graduates). However, Technology and Engineering Masterates account for $9.1 \%$ of this seeking employment population whereas they account for $5.2 \%$ of all postgraduates.

## University Graduates from Postgraduate Programmes (Masterates/Doctorates)

- Ages and Salaries of New Zealand Respondents

|  | No. of Resp | Average Age |  | Median Age |  | Average Salary \$NZ |  | Median Salary \$NZ |  | Lower Quartile \$NZ |  | Upper Quartile \$NZ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aggregate Field of Study |  | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Architecture/Building/Planning/Surv | 10 | 40 | 28 | 40 | 29 | 64,000 | 43,663 | 64,000 | 43,000 | 63,000 | 40,325 | - | 48,000 |
| Biological Sciences | 45 | 32 | 29 | 26 | 26 | 44,367 | 42,146 | 38,000 | 36,000 | 34,000 | 33,750 | 48,000 | 45,748 |
| Commerce/Business | 148 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 42 | 96,462 | 65,046 | 80,000 | 62,000 | 60,000 | 40,000 | 130,080 | 85,500 |
| Health | 59 | 41 | 45 | 44 | 47 | 91,313 | 53,523 | 65,000 | 51,500 | 59,443 | 45,450 | 145,000 | 58,000 |
| Humanities | 55 | 44 | 38 | 48 | 37 | 54,548 | 45,885 | 58,500 | 43,500 | 44,250 | 38,500 | 64,750 | 54,000 |
| Mathematics and Information Sc | 12 | 30 | 38 | 29 | 39 | 46,463 | 45,750 | 47,000 | 41,500 | 42,925 | 32,750 | 49,500 | 63,000 |
| Physical Sciences | 15 | 28 | 31 | 28 | 28 | 43,563 | 35,106 | 42,500 | 30,500 | 36,500 | 27,740 | 51,625 | 49,500 |
| Social and Behavioural Sciences | 188 | 39 | 41 | 40 | 42 | 65,853 | 50,977 | 59,650 | 52,000 | 43,500 | 39,875 | 82,375 | 60,000 |
| Technology and Engineering | 37 | 33 | 27 | 32 | 26 | 54,088 | 39,875 | 47,000 | 41,500 | 42,500 | 31,500 | 57,500 | 49,500 |
| Visual and Performing Arts | 8 | 49 | 56 | 51 | 56 | 50,316 | 25,500 | 50,250 | 25,500 | 41,250 | 10,000 | 59,795 | - |
| No Specific Major | 43 | 38 | 38 | 40 | 36 | 63,073 | 57,333 | 52,000 | 51,000 | 45,000 | 42,250 | 75,000 | 57,500 |

Table 3r - These salaries reflect remuneration for the most highly qualified University Graduates. Average salaries for New Zealand Masterate/Doctorate Respondents in full-time employment in this country are higher for males than females in all aggregate fields. The average salary for males among this respondent population employed full-time in New Zealand is $\$ 71,531$ (2002 survey, $\$ 66,777$ ). The average salary for their female counterparts is $\$ 52,116(\$ 53,411)$. Once again, these average salaries will have been affected by the introduction of the No Specific Major category for this report. The average age of these male resondents is $38(2002,37)$. The average age of these female respondents is 39 (38).
Compared to the 2002 survey, five aggregate fields show significant increases in average salaries for males; Architecture/ Building/Planning/Surveying (up $\$ 16,000$ ), Commerce/Business ( $\$ 12,090$ ), Health ( $\$ 25,212$ ), Social and Behavourial Sciences (\$2719) and Technology and Engineering (\$5687). It should be noted that there were only 2 male respondents in Architecture/Building/Planning/Surveying and 19 male respondents with No Specific Major. A further four aggregate fields show marked decreases in male average salaries compared to the 2002 survey; Biological Sciences (down \$4897), Humanities (\$4833), Mathematics and Information Sciences $(\$ 17,270)$ and Physical Sciences $(\$ 7587)$. For females, average salaries have decreased in all aggregate fields, the most pronounced being Visual and Performing Arts (down $\$ 22,480$ ). However, there were only two female respondents in this aggregate field. Further, it should be noted that 212 Masterate and Doctorate respondents employed full-time in New Zealand did not supply salary details. Low respondent numbers and the new No Specific Major category may explain to some extent why average salaries have fallen for these females with postgraduate qualifications.

## Table 3r - University Graduates from Masterate/Doctorate Programmes

- Ages and Salaries of New Zealand Respondents Employed Full-time in New Zealand by Gender

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$$

Table 3s

- Equivalent Full-time Salary Bands for New Zealand Respondents Employed Full-time in New Zealand by Gender (see next page)

| $0-$ | $\$ 20,001$ | $\$ 25,001$ | $\$ 30,001$ | $\$ 35,001$ | $\$ 40,001$ | $\$ 50,001$ | $\$ 75,001$ | $\$ 100,001$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | 1

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In the Commerce/Business Aggregate Field, $75.7 \%$ of Masterate/Doctorate respondents employed full-time in New Zealand earn $\$ 50,001$ or more (2002 survey $81.0 \%, 2000$ survey, $75.4 \%$ ). The equivalent proportion for Social and Behavioural Sciences is $59.6 \%$ (2002 survey, $60.6 \%$ ). At the other end of the scale, $26.7 \%$ of Biological Sciences respondents earn less than $\$ 35,000$ (2002 survey, 29.0\%). Of Commerce/Business respondents, 36 are earning more than $\$ 100,001$ ( 2002 survey, 38 ). Of all respondents in this postgraduate group, $9.5 \%$ are earning more than $\$ 100,001$ (2002, $7.9 \%$ ) while $10.5 \%$ earn less than $\$ 35,000(10.0 \%)$.

## SECTION FOUR

## University Diplomas

Table 4a - Numbers Graduating, Respondents, Response Rate

|  | Number <br> of Recipients |  |  | Number <br> of Respondents |  |  | Response <br> Rate \% |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| New Zealand <br> Recipients <br> International <br> Recipients | 2399 | 3710 | 6109 | 831 | 1583 | 2414 | 34.6 | 42.7 | 39.5 |
| TOTALS | 628 | 700 | 1328 | 116 | 156 | 272 | 18.5 | 22.3 | 20.5 |

The overall response rate for University Diploma recipients, at $36.1 \%$, is lower than that for the Total Survey Population (37.4\%). However, the response rate forNew Zealand recipients of University Diplomas, at 39.5\%, is only marginally lower than that for New Zealand Graduates in the Total Survey Population (39.7\%). The response rate for International recipients of University Diplomas, at $20.5 \%$, is slightly lower than that for International Graduates in the Total Survey Population (20.6\%). The response rate for New Zealand female recipients of University Diplomas $(42.7 \%$ ) is significantly higher than that for their male counterparts ( $34.6 \%$ ). The disparity between female and male response rates for International recipients is not as great (females, 22.3\%; males, 18.5\%).

Female recipients and respondents outnumber males in both the New Zealand and International populations.
New Zealand recipients constitute $82.1 \%$ of All Recipients (2002 survey, $87.7 \%$ ) but $89.9 \%$ of All Respondents. Females account for 59.3\% of All Recipients (males $40.7 \%$ ) but $64.7 \%$ of All Respondents (males $35.3 \%$ ).

Table 4b - Distribution of Recipients among the New Zealand Universities

|  | International <br> Recipients |  |  | New Zealand <br> Recipients |  |  | Totals |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| University | Male |  | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Auckland | 92 | 94 | 186 | 524 | 861 | 1385 | 616 | 955 | 1571 |
| AUT | 122 | 162 | 284 | 468 | 788 | 1256 | 590 | 950 | 1540 |
| Canterbury | 9 | 12 | 21 | 48 | 71 | 119 | 57 | 83 | 140 |
| Lincoln | 46 | 43 | 89 | 72 | 43 | 115 | 118 | 86 | 204 |
| Massey | 164 | 183 | 347 | 662 | 872 | 1534 | 826 | 1055 | 1881 |
| Otago | 59 | 49 | 108 | 280 | 598 | 878 | 339 | 647 | 986 |
| Victoria | 24 | 30 | 54 | 69 | 134 | 203 | 93 | 164 | 257 |
| Waikato | 112 | 127 | 239 | 276 | 343 | 619 | 388 | 470 | 858 |
| TOTALS | 628 | 700 | 1328 | 2399 | 3710 | 6109 | 3027 | 4410 | 7437 |

Massey has the largest number of New Zealand recipients of University Diplomas (2002 survey, Auckland) and the largest number of International recipients (AUT). Overall, Massey awarded the largest number of Diplomas, followed by Auckland and AUT.
Table 4c - Distribution of Recipients among the New Zealand Universities by Ethnicity/Gender

|  | European/ <br> Pakeha |  | NZ Maori |  | Pacific Island |  | Chinese |  | Indian |  | Other <br> Asian |  | Other |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |  |
| Auckland | 280 | 482 | 28 | 71 | 33 | 52 | 110 | 144 | 37 | 52 | 40 | 40 | 88 | 114 | 1571 |
| AUT | 272 | 460 | 27 | 53 | 32 | 50 | 81 | 155 | 25 | 37 | 37 | 36 | 116 | 159 | 1540 |
| Canterbury | 39 | 64 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 9 | 10 | 3 | - | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 140 |
| Lincoln | 79 | 38 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 17 | 34 | 6 | - | 4 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 204 |
| Massey | 359 | 536 | 37 | 44 | 8 | 11 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 217 | 269 | 202 | 194 | 1881 |
| Otago | 256 | 542 | 12 | 32 | 4 | 3 | 25 | 27 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 12 | 22 | 24 | 986 |
| Victoria | 42 | 105 | 11 | 14 | 7 | 9 | 19 | 17 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 257 |
| Waikato | 164 | 219 | 41 | 58 | 5 | 11 | 99 | 122 | 31 | 8 | 7 | 18 | 41 | 34 | 858 |
| TOTALS | 1491 | 2446 | 159 | 274 | 89 | 138 | 363 | 510 | 117 | 107 | 323 | 396 | 485 | 539 | 7437 |

[^0]|  | 18-24 |  | 25-29 |  | 30-34 |  | 35-39 |  | 40-44 |  | 45-49 |  | 50-54 |  | 55-59 |  | 60> |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | Total |
| Auckland | 135 | 174 | 129 | 235 | 105 | 178 | 98 | 120 | 66 | 96 | 39 | 79 | 24 | 34 | 15 | 32 | 5 | 7 | 1571 |
| AUT | 277 | 459 | 135 | 146 | 67 | 115 | 46 | 76 | 31 | 55 | 25 | 52 | 5 | 31 | 3 | 16 | 1 | - | 1540 |
| Canterbury | 25 | 32 | 12 | 27 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 140 |
| Lincoln | 50 | 25 | 41 | 39 | 11 | 9 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 204 |
| Massey | 127 | 212 | 206 | 270 | 137 | 167 | 110 | 89 | 87 | 106 | 68 | 98 | 49 | 78 | 35 | 27 | 7 | 8 | 1881 |
| Otago | 84 | 135 | 73 | 129 | 40 | 80 | 37 | 66 | 37 | 81 | 29 | 93 | 24 | 35 | 10 | 23 | 5 | 5 | 986 |
| Victoria | 20 | 38 | 33 | 32 | 15 | 23 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 13 | 3 | 25 | 6 | 19 | 1 | 3 |  | 3 | 257 |
| Waikato | 59 | 91 | 124 | 137 | 62 | 81 | 53 | 48 | 41 | 46 | 23 | 28 | 15 | 25 | 10 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 858 |
| TOTALS | 777 | 1166 | 753 | 1015 | 443 | 662 | 373 | 419 | 272 | 405 | 189 | 381 | 125 | 224 | 76 | 113 | 19 | 25 | 7437 |

This table confirms that University Diploma recipients are generally older in comparison with the Total Survey Population. Of University Diploma recipients, $50.1 \%$ are aged 30 or older (Total Survey Population, 31.4\%). There are a significant numbers of female recipients in the 45 to 49 age band (381) and 50 to 54 band (224).

Table 4e - Distribution of Recipients by Aggregate Field of Study

| Aggregate Field of Study | Male | Female | Total | \% of Persons <br> InThis Section |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| Architecture/Building Planning/Surveying | 12 | 5 | 17 | 0.2 |
| Biological Sciences | 120 | 136 | 256 | 3.4 |
| Commerce/Business | 1237 | 1551 | 2788 | 37.5 |
| Health | 311 | 973 | 1284 | 17.3 |
| Humanities | 84 | 163 | 247 | 3.3 |
| Mathematics and Information Sciences | 296 | 147 | 443 | 6.0 |
| Physical Sciences | 25 | 11 | 36 | 0.5 |
| Social and Behavioural Sciences | 452 | 999 | 1451 | 19.5 |
| Technology and Engineering | 174 | 62 | 236 | 3.2 |
| Visual and Performing Arts | 46 | 62 | 108 | 1.5 |
| No Specific Major | 270 | 301 | 571 | 7.7 |
| TOTALS | 3027 | 4410 | 7437 | 100.0 |

The Commerce/Business Aggregate Field accounts for 37.5\% of University Diploma recipients (2002 survey, $41.0 \%$ ). Of the 1284 recipients of Diplomas in the Health Aggregate Field, $75.8 \%$ are female. Of the 236 recipients of Diplomas in the Technology and Engineering Aggregate Field, 73.7\% are male. Relatively low numbers of Diplomas were awarded in three fields; Architecture/Building/Planning/Surveying, Physical Sciences and Visual and Performing Arts.

## University Diplomas

- Information Relating to New Zealand Respondents in New Zealand or Overseas


## Tables $4 f$ - Destinations of University Diploma Recipients - New Zealand Respondents

Table 4f. 1 - Employment

|  | Male | Female | Total | \% of Respondents <br> In This Category |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Full-time | 621 | 1100 | 1721 | 71.3 |
| Part-time | 88 | 280 | 368 | 15.2 |
| Not Employed | 107 | 183 | 290 | 12.0 |
| Not Entered | 15 | 20 | 35 | 1.4 |
| TOTALS | 831 | 1583 | 2414 | 100.0 |

The majority ( $71.3 \%$ ) of New Zealand respondents among University Diploma recipients are working full-time (2002 survey, $72.1 \%$ ). The proportion employed part-time is $15.2 \%$, the same as recorded in the 2002 survey.

Table 4f. 2 - Study

|  | Male | Female | Total | \% of Respondents <br> In This Category |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Full-time | 144 | 208 | 352 | 14.6 |
| Part-time | 163 | 357 | 520 | 21.5 |
| Not Studying | 510 | 993 | 1503 | 62.3 |
| Not Entered | 14 | 25 | 39 | 1.6 |
| TOTALS | 831 | 1583 | 2414 | 100.0 |

The proportion of New Zealand respondents among University Diploma recipients undertaking further full-time study is $14.6 \%$ (2002 survey, $11.5 \%$ ). The proportion undertaking part-time study is $21.5 \%$ ( $16.5 \%$ ).

Table 4f. 3 - Seeking Employment

|  | Male | Female | Total | \% of Respondents <br> In This Category |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Seeking Full-time | 187 | 278 | 465 | 19.3 |
| Seeking Part-time | 35 | 111 | 146 | 6.0 |
| Not Seeking | 540 | 1055 | 1595 | 66.1 |
| Not Entered | 69 | 139 | 208 | 8.6 |
| TOTALS | 831 | 1583 | 2414 | 100.0 |

Of New Zealand respondents among University Diploma recipients, $19.3 \%$ are seeking fulltime employment and $6.0 \%$ part-time employment (2002 survey, $19.9 \%$ and $5.0 \%$ ).

Table 4f. 4 - Employment/Study

|  | Employment |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Full-time | Part-time | Not Employed | Not Entered | Total |
| Study |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 73 | 133 | 137 | 9 | 352 |
| Part-time | 417 | 71 | 31 | 1 | 520 |
| Not Studying | 1214 | 164 | 122 | 3 | 1503 |
| Not Entered | 17 | - | - | 22 | 39 |
| TOTALS | 1721 | 368 | 290 | 35 | 2414 |

Of New Zealand Respondents among University Diploma recipients in full-time employment, $24.2 \%$ are studying part-time with a further $4.2 \%$ studying full-time. Of these respondents employed part-time, $19.3 \%$ are studying parttime and $36.1 \%$ are studying full-time.

- University Diplona Recipir

|  | European/ Pakeha |  | NZ Maori |  | Pacific Island |  | Chinese |  | Indian |  | Other Asian |  | Other |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |  |
| Employment Full-time | 448 | 817 | 42 | 75 | 6 | 28 | 26 | 60 | 9 | 16 | 25 | 30 | 65 | 74 | 1721 |
| Part-time | 50 | 183 | 7 | 22 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 21 | , | 7 | 5 | 13 | 9 | 25 | 368 |
| Not Employed | 41 | 96 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 29 | 24 | 6 | 5 | 16 | 27 | 5 | 15 | 290 |
| Not Entered | 7 | 11 | - | 3 | - | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 3 | 2 | 35 |
| TOTALS | 546 | 1107 | 54 | 109 | 16 | 45 | 70 | 107 | 17 | 29 | 46 | 70 | 82 | 116 | 2414 |
| Study |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 58 | 92 | 8 | 26 | 7 | 8 | 33 | 34 | 4 | 9 | 23 | 25 | 11 | 14 | 352 |
| Part-time | 105 | 265 | 18 | 26 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 14 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 12 | 17 | 26 | 520 |
| Not Studying | 375 | 738 | 28 | 50 | 5 | 25 | 29 | 58 | 11 | 16 | 12 | 32 | 50 | 74 | 1503 |
| Not Entered | 8 | 12 | - | 7 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 39 |
| TOTALS | 546 | 1107 | 54 | 109 | 16 | 45 | 70 | 107 | 17 | 29 | 46 | 70 | 82 | 116 | 2414 |
| Seeking Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 90 | 131 | 6 | 17 | 6 | 11 | 39 | 57 | 6 | 12 | 19 | 32 | 21 | 18 | 465 |
| Part-time | 16 | 59 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 11 | 146 |
| Not Seeking | 393 | 813 | 42 | 70 | 8 | 24 | 18 | 34 | 7 | 14 | 21 | 25 | 51 | 75 | 1595 |
| Not Entered | 47 | 104 | 4 | 12 | - | 2 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 208 |
| TOTALS | 546 | 1107 | 54 | 109 | 16 | 45 | 70 | 107 | 17 | 29 | 46 | 70 | 82 | 116 | 2414 |

There are significant numbers of Asian respondents (Chinese, Other Asian) not employed and seeking full-time employment.
Table 4h - University Diploma Recipients

- Ages and Salaries of New Zealand Respondents Employed Full-time in New Zealand by Gender

|  | No. of Resp | Average <br> Age |  | Median Age |  | Average Salary \$NZ |  | Median Salary \$NZ |  | Lower Quartile \$NZ |  | Upper Quartile \$NZ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aggregate Field of Study |  | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Architecture/Building/Planning/Surv | 5 | 38 | 26 | 33 | 26 | 53,667 | 45,250 | 50,000 | 45,250 | 41,000 | 45,000 | - | - |
| Biological Sciences | 30 | 32 | 26 | 27 | 23 | 38,763 | 34,052 | 39,250 | 31,500 | 30,000 | 27,750 | 49,250 | 46,000 |
| Commerce/Business | 372 | 36 | 34 | 36 | 31 | 70,097 | 50,815 | 60,000 | 41,500 | 40,000 | 34,250 | 82,375 | 60,000 |
| Health | 285 | 43 | 40 | 44 | 41 | 76,124 | 51,742 | 60,000 | 50,000 | 49,975 | 40,000 | 100,000 | 59,000 |
| Humanities | 20 | 46 | 38 | 50 | 37 | 53,825 | 42,867 | 43,850 | 42,000 | 22,500 | 30,000 | 86,475 | 51,500 |
| Mathematics and Information Sci | 44 | 34 | 36 | 34 | 35 | 47,072 | 41,746 | 36,500 | 40,000 | 30,750 | 31,500 | 64,000 | 51,500 |
| Physical Sciences | 1 | - | 23 | - | 23 | - | 47,000 | - | 47,000 | - | 47,000 | - | 47,000 |
| Social and Behavioural Sciences | 307 | 38 | 37 | 37 | 36 | 46,978 | 45,472 | 42,000 | 41,055 | 37,323 | 37,200 | 54,750 | 55,000 |
| Technology and Engineering | 33 | 35 | 30 | 35 | 27 | 56,018 | 40,992 | 51,500 | 40,000 | 33,190 | 35,250 | 64,000 | 47,125 |
| Visual and Performing Arts | 5 | 44 | 25 | 42 | 25 | 43,333 | 29,680 | 55,000 | 29,680 | 10,000 | 24,000 | - | - |
| No Specific Major | 84 | 38 | 39 | 39 | 42 | 60,992 | 49,573 | 57,000 | 44,000 | 34,420 | 34,000 | 72,295 | 65,000 |

[^1]$6.0 \%$ earn $\$ 50,001$ or more ( 2002 survey, $38.7 \%$ ). Of this group of 541 individuals, $34.6 \%$ are in the Commerce/ Business Aggregate Field. Of these diploma respondents, 46.0\% earn between \$30,001 and \$50,000 (2002 survey, $51.9 \%$ ) and $8.0 \%$ earn $\$ 30,000$ or less $(9.4 \%)$.
Table 4i - University Diploma Recipients

- Equivalent Full-time Salary Bands for New Zealand Respondents Employed Full-time in New Zealand by Gender

|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 0- \\ \$ 20,000 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 20,001 \\ -\$ 25,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 25,001 \\ -\$ 30,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 30,001 \\ -\$ 35,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 35,001 \\ -\$ 40,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 40,001 \\ -\$ 50,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 50,001 \\ -\$ 75,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 75,001 \\ -\$ 100,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100,001 \\ -> \end{gathered}$ |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aggregate Field of Study |  | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |  |
| Architecture/Building/ Planning/Surveying | $\begin{gathered} \text { No } \\ \% \end{gathered}$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 20.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 40.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 40.0 \end{array}$ | - | - | - | - | - | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ |
| Biological Sciences | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{No} \\ \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 3.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 3.3 \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 3.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 3.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 16.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 10.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 16.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 3.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 3.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 10.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 13.3 \end{array}$ | 3 $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 10.0\end{array}$ | 1 3.3 | - | - | - | - | $\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ |
| Commerce/Business | $\begin{gathered} \text { No } \\ \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 1.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 0.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 2.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 1.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 4.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 2.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22 \\ 6.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 4.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ 9.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 5.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 40 \\ 10.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 49 \\ 13.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 49 \\ 13.3 \end{array}$ | 27 7.3 | $\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 5.4 \end{array}$ | 27 7.3 | 15 4.1 | $\begin{array}{r} 369 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ |
| Health | $\begin{gathered} \text { No } \\ \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.4 \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 1.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ 6.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ 8.9 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 9 3.2 | $\begin{array}{r} 62 \\ 22.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22 \\ 7.8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98 \\ 34.8 \end{array}$ | 7 2.5 | 13 4.6 | 15 5.3 | 5 1.8 | $\begin{array}{r} 282 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ |
| Humanities | No \% | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 5.3 \end{array}$ | - | - | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 10.5 \end{array}$ | - | - | $\begin{aligned} & - \\ & - \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 10.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 10.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 10.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 5.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 10.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 5.3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 15.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 5.3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 5.3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 5.3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ 100.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Mathematics and Information Sciences | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{No} \\ \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2.3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2.3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | - | - | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 9.1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2.3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 11.4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 4.5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 13.6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 4.5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 4 9.1 | 4 9.1 | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 13.6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 4 9.1 | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 6.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - | 1 2.3 | - | $\begin{array}{r} 44 \\ 100.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Physical Sciences | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{No} \\ \% \end{array}$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 100.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ |
| Social and Behavioural Sciences | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{No} \\ \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 1.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 1.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & - \\ & - \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 3.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 1.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 2.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ 8.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 79 \\ 25.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 5.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ 14.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 29 \\ 9.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 71 \\ 23.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 1.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 2.0 \end{array}$ | - | 1 0.3 | $\begin{array}{r} 306 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ |
| Technology and Engineering | No \% | - | - | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 3.0 \end{array}$ | - | - | $\begin{aligned} & - \\ & - \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 15.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 3.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 3.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 12.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 9.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 15.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 27.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 6.1 \end{array}$ | - | - | 2 6.1 | - | $\begin{array}{r} 33 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ |
| Visual and Performing Arts | $\begin{gathered} \text { No } \\ \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 20.0 \end{array}$ | - | - | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 20.0 \end{array}$ | - | - | - | - | - | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 20.0 \end{array}$ | - | - | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 40.0 \end{array}$ | - | - | - | - | - | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ |
| No Specific Major | $\begin{gathered} \text { No } \\ \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 1.2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 1.2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 1.2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 2.4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 2.4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 7.2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 10.8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 1 1.2 | 5 6.0 | 6 7.2 | 8 9.6 | $\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 16.9 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 15.7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 2 2.4 | 4 4.8 | 7 8.4 | 1 1.2 | $\begin{array}{r} 83 \\ 100.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| BAND TOTALS |  | 8 | 11 | 6 | 18 | 15 | 36 | 34 | 66 | 52 | 154 | 63 | 173 | 137 | 241 | 44 | 44 | 53 | 22 | 1177 |
| \% OF TOTAL GROUP |  | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 5.6 | 4.4 | 13.1 | 5.4 | 14.7 | 11.6 | 20.5 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 1.9 | 100.0 |

## SECTION FIVE

## International Graduates from New Zealand Universities

Tables 5a - International Graduates by Gender by Country of Origin*
(see next page)

|  | Male | Female | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argentina | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Australia | 79 | 92 | 171 |
| Bangladesh | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Belgium | - | 1 | 1 |
| Bermuda | 1 | - | 1 |
| Bhutan | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Botswana | 3 | - | 3 |
| Brazil | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Bulgaria | 1 | - | 1 |
| Burma | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Cambodia | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Canada | 7 | 15 | 22 |
| Chad | 1 | - | 1 |
| Chile | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| China | 596 | 880 | 1476 |
| Columbia | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Croatia | - | 1 | 1 |
| Czech Republic | 1 | - | 1 |
| Denmark | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| East Timor | 1 | - | 1 |
| Eritrea | - | 1 | 1 |
| Fiji | 19 | 35 | 54 |
| France | 12 | 13 | 25 |
| French Polynesia | 2 | - | 2 |
| Germany | 78 | 84 | 162 |
| Ghana | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Hong Kong | 37 | 37 | 74 |
| Hungary | 1 | - | 1 |
| India | 103 | 37 | 140 |
| Indonesia | 40 | 44 | 84 |
| Iran | 3 | - | 3 |
| Iraq | 1 | - | 1 |
| Ireland | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Israel | 1 | - | 1 |
| Italy | - | 1 | 1 |
| Japan | 38 | 54 | 92 |
| Kenya | - | 1 | 1 |
| Kiribati | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Kuwait | 1 | - | 1 |
| Laos | - | 1 | 1 |
| Lebanon | 1 | - | 1 |
| Lesotho | - | 1 | 1 |
| Malawi | 1 | - | 1 |
| Malaysia | 89 | 166 | 255 |
| Maldives | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| Marshall | - | 1 | 1 |
| Mauritius | 1 | - | 1 |
| Mexico | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Micronesia | 2 | - | 2 |
| Mongolia | - | 2 | 2 |


|  | Male | Female | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Namibia | 1 | - | 1 |
| Nepal | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Netherlands | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| New Caledonia | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| New Zealand | 42 | 51 | 93 |
| Nigeria | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| North Korea | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Norway | 16 | 17 | 33 |
| Oman | 1 | - | 1 |
| Pakistan | 4 | - | 4 |
| Papua New Guinea | 7 | 9 | 16 |
| Paraguay | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Peru | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Philippines | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| Portugal | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Romania | - | 1 | 1 |
| Russia | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Samoa | 17 | 11 | 28 |
| Saudi Arabia | 1 | - | 1 |
| Scotland | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Singapore | 14 | 33 | 47 |
| Solomon | 11 | 4 | 15 |
| South Africa | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| South Korea | 39 | 54 | 93 |
| Spain | - | 1 | 1 |
| Sri Lanka | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| St Lucia | - | 1 | 1 |
| Swaziland | - | 1 | 1 |
| Sweden | 3 | 11 | 14 |
| Switzerland | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Syria | - | 1 | 1 |
| Taiwan | 17 | 32 | 49 |
| Tajikstan | 1 | - | 1 |
| Tanzania | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Thailand | 31 | 47 | 78 |
| Tonga | 12 | 9 | 21 |
| Trinidad | - | 1 | 1 |
| Turkey | - | 1 | 1 |
| Tuvalu | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| UK | 18 | 19 | 37 |
| Uruguay | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| United States | 38 | 38 | 76 |
| Uzbekistan | 1 | - | 1 |
| Vanuatu | 10 | 8 | 18 |
| Venezuela | 1 | - | 1 |
| Vietnam | 15 | 12 | 27 |
| Zimbabwe | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Unknown | 17 | 15 | 32 |
| TOTALS | 1517 | 1920 | 3437 |

There are 3437 International Graduates, a third more than the number recorded in the 2002 survey (2310). China accounted for $22.1 \%$ of International Graduates in the 2002 survey and that proportion has increased to $42.9 \%$ here. Further, many of the 93 International Graduates giving New Zealand as their country of origin may in fact come from China. Malaysia was the country of origin for $10.6 \%$ of International Graduates in the 2002 survey but that proportion has dropped to $7.4 \%$ here.

Table 5a Supplementary - International Graduates by Region of Origin 1998/2003*

|  | $\mathbf{1 9 9 8}$ |  |  | $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oceania | 110 | 106 | 216 | 206 | 225 | 431 |
| Middle East | 7 | 3 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| Asia | 361 | 547 | 908 | 1049 | 1429 | 2478 |
| North/Central America | 14 | 29 | 43 | 49 | 58 | 107 |
| South America | 4 | 2 | 6 | 16 | 12 | 28 |
| Africa | 10 | 5 | 15 | 23 | 15 | 38 |
| Europe | 41 | 26 | 67 | 149 | 164 | 313 |
| TOTALS | 547 | 718 | $1265 \dagger$ | 1517 | 1920 | $3405 \ddagger$ |

* AUT graduates not included in 1998 totals as institution gained university status in 2000. In 2003 AUT contributed $12.1 \%$ of all university international graduates
$\dagger$ Region of origin for 70 international graduates in 1998 was unknown.
$\ddagger$ Region of origin for 32 international graduates in 2003 was unknown.

Table 5b - Distribution of International Graduates by Aggregate Field of Study

| Aggregate Field of Study | Male | Female | Total | \% of Graduates <br> In This Section |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Architecture/Building/ Planning/Surveying | 16 | 20 | 36 | 1.0 |
| Biological Sciences | 64 | 92 | 156 | 4.5 |
| Commerce/Business | 601 | 954 | 1555 | 45.2 |
| Health | 87 | 104 | 191 | 5.6 |
| Humanities | 53 | 121 | 174 | 5.1 |
| Mathematics and Information Sciences | 273 | 117 | 390 | 11.3 |
| Physical Sciences | 34 | 12 | 46 | 1.3 |
| Social and Behavioural Sciences | 157 | 256 | 413 | 12.0 |
| Technology and Engineering | 85 | 39 | 124 | 3.6 |
| Visual and Performing Arts | 39 | 46 | 85 | 2.5 |
| No Specific Major | 108 | 159 | 267 | 7.8 |
| TOTALS | 1517 | 1920 | 3437 | 100.0 |

The largest proportion of International Graduates (45.2\%) is in the Commerce/Business Aggregate Field (2002 survey, $42.1 \%$ ). The other significant aggregate fields are Social and Behavioural Sciences at $12.0 \%$ (2002 survey, $15.3 \%$ ) and Mathematics and Information Sciences at $11.3 \%$ ( $10.7 \%$ ). The distribution across the Aggregate Fields for International Graduates differs to a large extent from that for All Graduates (see table 1e).

Information Relating to International Respondents
Table 5c - Destinations of International Respondents


Of the 347 International Respondents working full-time, $59.1 \%$ are located in this country and $40.9 \%$ overseas. The equivalent proportions from the 2002 survey were $57.8 \%$ and $42.2 \%$. Of all International Respondents (708), $18.1 \%$ are employed part-time and $29.8 \%$ are not employed (2002 survey, $12.8 \%$ and $27.6 \%$ ). Of the 266 International Respondents studying full-time, $83.5 \%$ are studying here and $16.5 \%$ overseas. Of all International Respondents, 3.4\% are studying part-time and $56.6 \%$ are not studying (2002 survey, $3.5 \%$ and $68.2 \%$ ). The proportion of International Graduates recorded as seeking full-time employment is $54.7 \%$ with $8.1 \%$ seeking part-time employment (2002 survey, $41.5 \%$ and $7.7 \%$ ).
Table 5d - Destinations of International Respondents by Degree Level

Of the 20 International Respondents who gained Doctorates, 17 are working full-time, six of them located in this country and the balance overseas. Of the 91 International Respondents who gained Masterates, 60 are in full-time employment, 40 of them overseas. Most International Respondents ( 325 or $45.9 \%$ ) gained Bachelor degrees with 118 such respondents working full-time in New Zealand and 58 working full-time overseas. The full-time study destination is cited by 98 International Respondents with Bachelor degrees, 87 of whom are located in this country. Of International Respondents with Bachelor degrees who have remained in this country, $56.8 \%$ are seeking full-time employment. Of the equivalent group overseas, $63.1 \%$ are seeking full-time employment. Of International Respondents who have remained in New Zealand, $41.1 \%$ are in full-time employed and $44.5 \%$ are studying full-time (2002 survey, $48.6 \%$ and $32.4 \%$ ).

## APPENDIX



Dear Graduate

## 2003 Graduate Destination Survey

Congratulations on your recent graduation. Please accept my best wishes for the future.
Each year the Universities of New Zealand undertake a survey to establish the destination (both physical location and employment) of their recent graduates and this is the latest in a series which now covers 30 years.

We would appreciate your cooperation in completing this questionnaire as it will improve the quality and completeness of the resulting analysis. Filling in this survey will only take a few minutes of your time.

## Purpose of the questionnaire

The information collected by this form will be used to produce an annual report on the destination of graduates. This report is used by the Universities and others, to record and analyse trends, to report on graduate employment destinations, and to assist future students with career decisions.

## Completion of this questionnaire

If this envelope has been opened by a parent or other person on behalf of a graduate who is overseas, please complete the questionnaire on their behalf if you are able to answer all or most of the questions.

## Use of this information

You will be completing this form on the understanding that the information will be analysed by Lincoln University and by the New Zealand Vice Chancellors' Committee for the purpose of producing annual reports on the employment and destinations of graduates of the Universities of New Zealand.

## Confidentiality

We guarantee that the information collected by this form will remain confidential to those processing the data for these reports. Only combined information will be published, and to ensure confidentiality results for very small groups of graduates will not be published, or will be combined with other groups. No graduate names, addresses or other identifying data will be published.

If you wish to see how the data will be used, please go to
http://www.nzvcc.ac.nz/grdestinations.htm

## Help

If you have any questions or require assistance in completing this form please contact
Michelle Ash
Manager, Employment \& Industry Liaison Unit
Employment \& Industry Liaison Unit, PO Box 84, Lincoln University, Canterbury
Telephone: (03) 3252811 Fax: (03) 3253812 Email: ashm@lincoln.ac.nz
The survey must be returned by 30 June 2004, so please take a few minutes now to complete it and return it in the ereaddressed envelope.
I wish you every success for the future, and thank you for your help with the survey.

On behalf of the Universities of New Zealand


Dr lan McDonald (Chairman)
Standing Committee on Graduate Employment Coo University of Otago, PO Box 56, Dunedin




Employment details
Please complete the remaining questions if you had a pald job, OR had formally accepted a Job offer, OR were self employed in June 2003, otherwise go to 16. If you have more than one job please answer these questlons for your maln job only.


9 Who was your employer in June 2003? Include employment details if you had formally accepted a job offer but not actually started. Name of Organisation

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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|  |  |  |  |  |



##  <br> Office use only $\quad, \ldots, \ldots$ <br> 正

10 What type of activity is carried out by your employing organisation/self employment? E.g. Sales of bicycles (retail)
$1,1,1-1,1+1-1-1+1,1,1+1=1,1-1-1+1$


## Office use only $\square$


 E.g. Sales Manager


11 What date did you start with this employer/self employment?
12 In June 2003 what was your title in this position?
Briefly describe your duties



[^0]:    In general the ethnicity and gender profile for University Diploma recipients follows that for the Total Survey Population reasonably closely. For example, Maori comprise $5.6 \%$ of the Total Survey Population and $5.8 \%$ of Diploma recipients. However, while European/Pakeha comprise $60.8 \%$ of the Total Survey Population, this ethnicity accounts for $52.9 \%$ of Diploma recipients. Conversely, the "Other" category comprises $9.7 \%$ of the Total Survey Population and $13.8 \%$ of Diploma recipients.

    Table 4d - Distribution of Recipients among New Zealand Universities by Gender in Age Bands

[^1]:    Table $4 \mathbf{h}$ - The wide spread of salaries here ( $\$ 10,000$ up to $\$ 100,000$ ) reflects the fact that some of these University Diploma recipients were already well established in their careers when they undertook this qualification. The average salary for New Zealand male respondents among University Diploma recipients employed full-time in New Zealand is $\$ 61,695$ (2002 survey, $\$ 58,078$ ). The average salary for their female counterparts is $\$ 48,536(\$ 45,917)$. The average age of these male respondents is 38 (2002 survey, 35). The average age of these female respondents is 37 (35). Respondent numbers are low in three aggregate fields; Architecture/Building/Planning/Surveying; Physical Sciences ( 1 female only) and Visual and Performing Arts. In the other aggregate fields average salaries for males are higher than those for females. It should be noted that the number of respondents in the new No Specific Major category (84) exceeds the number of respondents in seven aggregate fields. The largest aggregate field in terms of respondents is Commerce/Business. Here the average salary for males is up $\$ 5537$ on the 2002 survey while the corresponding increase in the average salary for females is $\$ 3302$.

