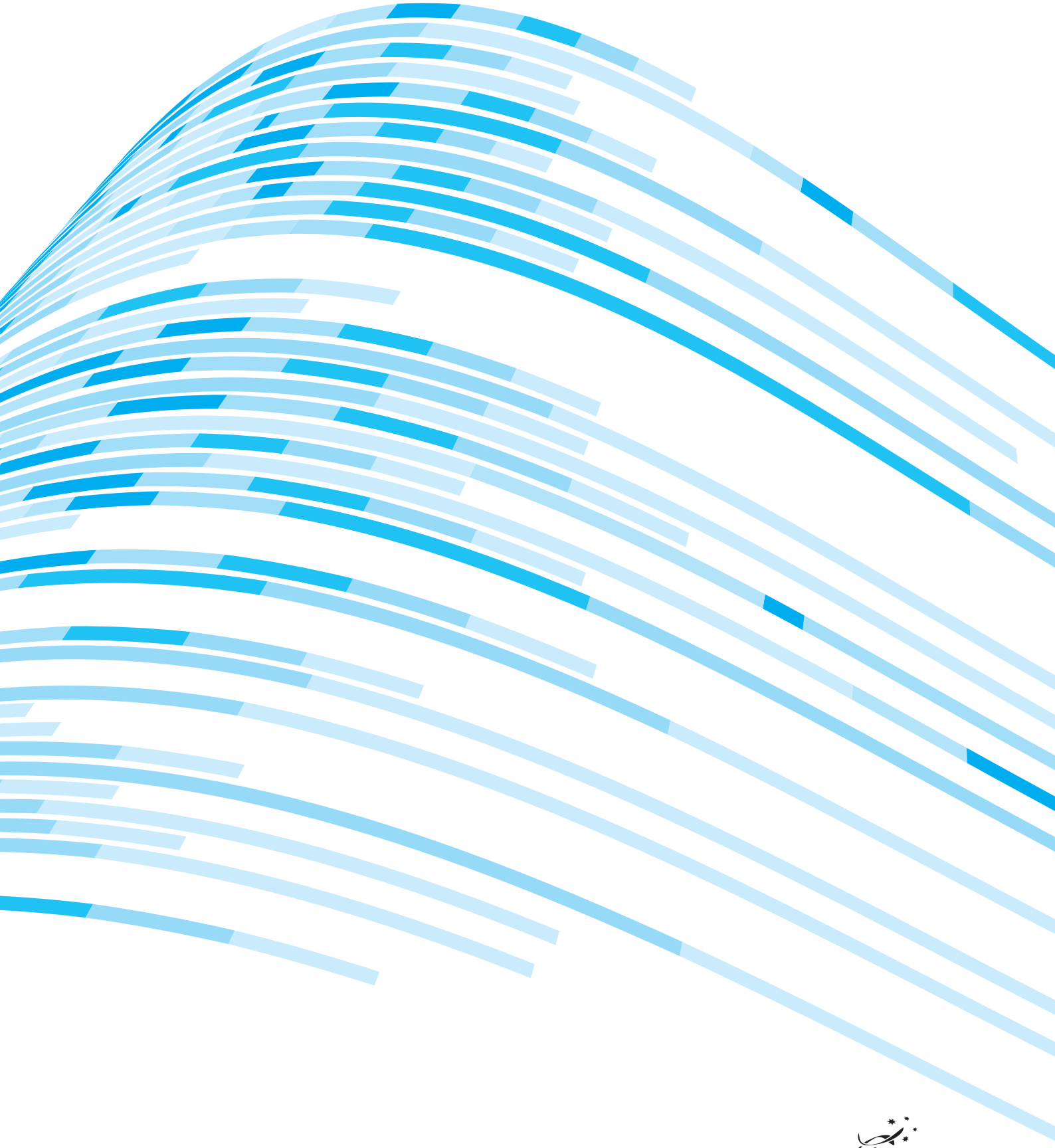
GRADUATE DESTINATIONS 2010

A report on the work and study outcomes
of recent higher education graduates



Graduate Careers
Australia

Graduate Destinations 2010

A REPORT ON THE WORK AND STUDY OUTCOMES OF
RECENT HIGHER EDUCATION GRADUATES

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The Graduate Destination Survey (GDS), conducted annually by Graduate Careers Australia (GCA) as a part of the Australian Graduate Survey (AGS), is a study of the activities of new higher education graduates. In the 2010 GDS, new graduates who completed the requirements for their qualifications in the calendar year 2009 were surveyed (about four months after course completion) regarding their major activities, including participation in further study, full- or part-time employment, whether they were seeking employment, or were unavailable for work or study.

Separate reports that address graduate earnings and postgraduate destinations, *Graduate Salaries, 2010* (GCA 2011a) and *Postgraduate Destinations, 2010* (GCA 2011c), are also available. The AGS also seeks information from graduates about their experience of higher education. Key findings from these data are presented in the reports *Graduate Course Experience, 2010* (GCA 2011b) and *Postgraduate Research Experience, 2010* (GCA 2011d).

In 2011 we have introduced a new condensed format for our range of reports featuring less detailed discussion and concentrating on tabular and graphical representations of the data. The full set of Tables and Figures featured in previous editions of all our reports have still been produced for the 2010 data and are available for download in Excel format from the Graduate Careers Australia website at *www.graduatecareers.com.au/Research/ResearchReports/GraduateDestinations*. A number of these tables and figures are discussed but not presented in our reports and some are not the subject of discussion but all are still available.

For continuity, this report maintains the Table and Figure numbering from previous reports, and this means that while numbering is not always consecutive within the current report, it matches previous years to aid comparisons.

A supplementary report to *Graduate Destinations 2010* is also available from *www.graduatecareers.com.au/Research/ResearchReports/GraduateDestinations* and this will include methodological information and a description of the AGS survey population, response rates and data.

Most results discussed in a comparative manner in this report are statistically significant and footnoted as such. Statistically significant results are those unlikely to have occurred by chance. As such, a statistically significant difference observed in the AGS sample can be reliably inferred to exist in the overall graduate population

1.0
ALL GRADUATES

This section of the Graduate Destinations report examines the progress of graduates four months after course completion from all levels of study, comparing employment and further study outcomes.

Examining employment outcomes for all graduates for 2010, we find that there has been a continued downward shift, relative to the employment figures seen in the 2008 and 2009 AGS. This comes as no surprise given data collection was conducted in the midst of the global financial crisis of late 2008 and 2009 and amidst concerns regarding a second global economic downturn in early 2010.

Table 1 examines the broad outcomes of 2010 graduates by level of award. Outcomes include graduates available for full-time employment (those in full-time employment as well as those seeking full-time employment), those in full-time study, those graduates seeking only part-time or casual employment (whether in it, or looking for it) only and those who are unavailable for full-time study or employment.

We see that over two-thirds of higher education graduates (68.4 per cent[1]) were available for full-time employment at the time of the survey, a figure that has remained largely unchanged in recent years (fluctuating only between 69.5 and 71.0 per cent since 2003 – GCCA 2003, 2004; GCA 2005–10). The composition of this group of graduates is described in more detail in Table 1a and *Figure 1*[2].

Almost 15 in 100 (14.2 per cent[1]) respondents went on to further full-time

t1: Main activity of all survey respondents by level of award completed, 2010 (%)*

	Available for full-time employment (*see Table 1a*)	In full-time study	In part-time or casual employment, not seeking full-time employment	Not working, seeking part-time or casual employment only	Unavailable for full-time study or full-time employment	TOTAL %†	TOTAL number
Higher Degrees							
Doctorate	79.1	2.0	12.5	0.6	5.7	100	2,875
Masters Research	55.4	13.5	18.8	1.7	10.7	100	542
Masters Coursework	80.7	3.3	9.6	0.7	5.6	100	14,933
Other Degree							
G/PG Diploma	68.8	7.3	16.3	1.1	6.5	100	8,503
Graduate Certificate	73.2	6.5	14.9	0.6	4.8	100	6,983
Masters Qualifying ~	39.3	39.3	10.7	0.0	10.7	100	28
Bachelor Degree							
Graduate Entry	71.5	11.0	11.7	0.8	4.9	100	2,770
Honours	56.3	27.1	10.8	0.7	5.1	100	6,031
Pass	65.4	18.5	9.9	0.6	5.7	100	55,668
3yr UG Diploma	52.1	26.0	11.6	1.2	9.0	100	576
Other Level							
Assoc Deg/Dip	68.9	16.1	10.4	0.7	3.9	100	559
Other Award	66.7	9.8	17.9	0.8	4.9	100	123
Total %	**68.4**	**14.2**	**11.0**	**0.7**	**5.6**	**100**	
Total Number	**68,151**	**14,172**	**10,966**	**679**	**5,623**		**99,591**

†Figures might not add exactly to 100.0 per cent due to rounding.
* Table based on Australian citizens and permanent residents only, all levels of award.
~Masters qualifying graduates have undertaken a degree to qualify the graduate to enter masters degree level study and not as an entry point to the labour market. Their small number (18 cases only) and the nature of the qualification indicates the need to treat this figure with great caution

1 Significantly different from the comparable figure in 2009 AGS, p.<.05.

2 Figure 1: New graduates who proceeded to further full-time study, 1995-2010, Australian citizens and permanent residents, all levels of award (%). This can be downloaded from www.graduatecareers.com.au/Research/ResearchReports/GraduateDestinations

> Overall, these figures suggest that the global financial crisis, felt in Australia in late 2008 and 2009, and the related uncertainties that spread into 2010, may have impacted on graduate employment rates in the last two iterations of the AGS ...

study. Notwithstanding masters qualifying course completers, those with an honours bachelor degree (27.1 per cent) were the group most likely to continue their full-time education.

Table 1a examines the group of graduates available for (that is in or wanting to be in) full-time employment in more detail. It shows that, of those available for full-time employment, 80.1 per cent had found it by the time of the 2010 AGS[1]. Down from 82.4 per cent, this figure represents a decline in employment outcomes for new graduates compared with recent years (*see Figure 2*).

Of the remaining graduates who were available for full-time employment, a further 12.3 per cent were working on a part-time or casual basis while seeking full-time employment[1] and 7.6 per cent were not working while seeking a full-time position[1] (*see Table 1a*). Both figures are up notably over recent years (*see Figure 2*).

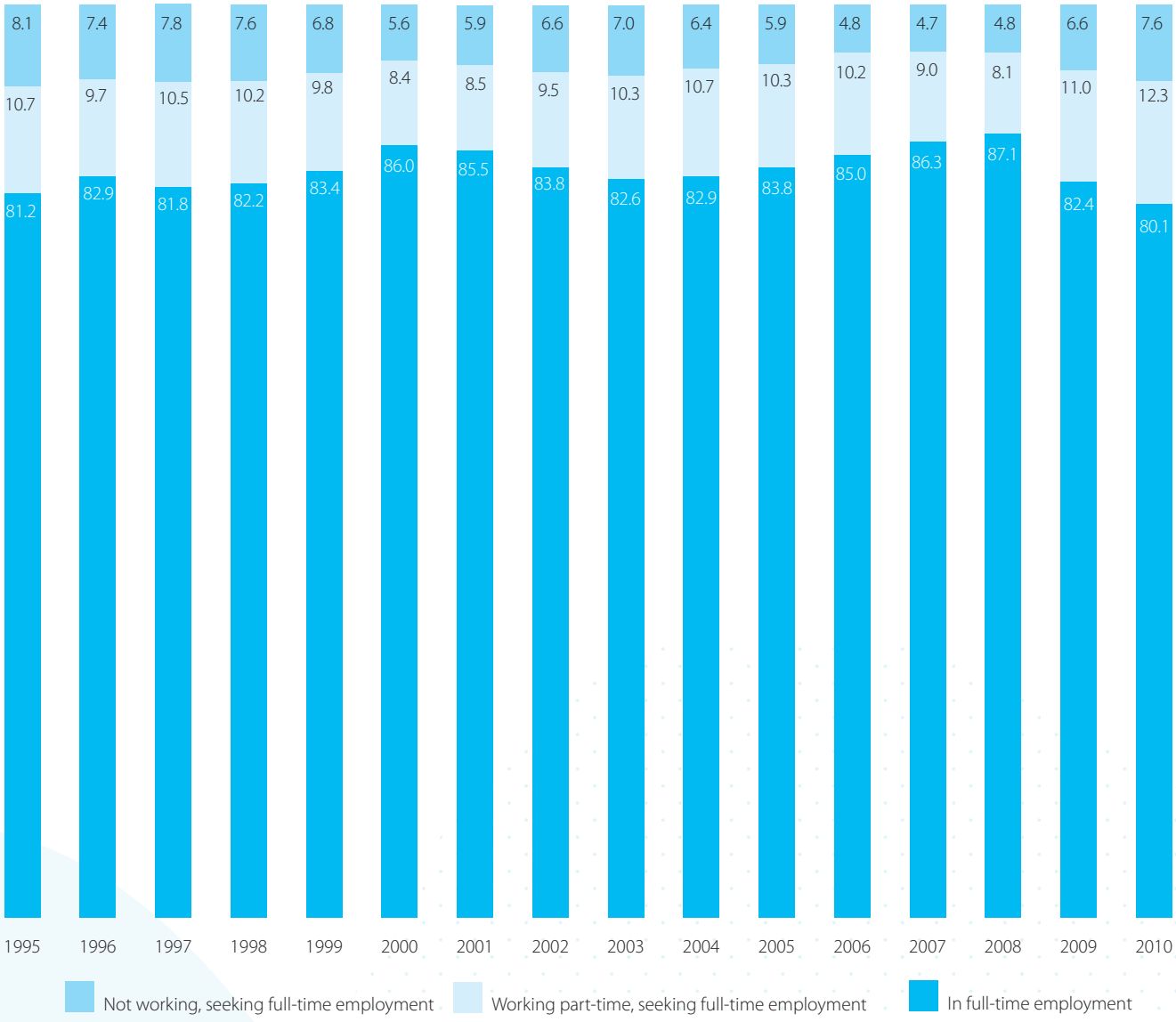
Overall, these figures suggest that the global financial crisis, felt in Australia in late 2008 and 2009, and the related uncertainties that spread into 2010, may have impacted on graduate employment rates in the last two iterations of the AGS, bringing the slow upward trend seen since 2004 to a halt.

1 Significantly different from the comparable figure in 2009 AGS, p.<.05.

t1a: Graduates available for full-time employment, by level of qualification and employment status, 2010 (%)*

	In full-time employment	Seeking full-time employment - not working	Seeking full-time employment - working part-time or casual	Total seeking full-time employment	TOTAL %†	TOTAL number
Higher Degrees						
Doctorate	85.6	5.3	9.1	14.4	100	2,275
Masters Research	79.7	10.7	9.7	20.4	100	300
Masters Coursework	84.7	7.4	7.8	15.2	100	12,057
Other Degree						
G/PG Diploma	83.6	5.3	11.1	16.4	100	5,849
Graduate Certificate	93.8	3.0	3.2	6.2	100	5,111
Masters Qualifying	63.6	9.1	27.3	36.4	100	11
Bachelor Degree						
Graduate Entry	79.5	6.1	14.4	20.5	100	1,980
Honours	75.5	10.1	14.4	24.5	100	3,397
Pass	76.0	8.6	15.3	23.9	100	36,404
3yr UG Diploma	86.7	6.3	7.0	13.3	100	300
Other Level						
Assoc Deg/Dip	92.7	2.9	4.4	7.3	100	385
Other Award	91.5	4.9	3.7	8.6	100	82
Total %	**80.1**	**7.6**	**12.3**	**19.9**	**100**	
Total Number	**54,606**	**5,158**	**8,387**	**13,545**		**68,151**

†Figures might not add exactly to 100.0 due to rounding.
*Table based on Australian citizens and permanent residents only, all levels of award.



F 2: New graduates available for full-time employment, broken down into those in full-time employment, those seeking full-time employment while not working, and those seeking full-time employment while working on a part-time or casual basis, 1995-2010, Australian citizens and permanent residents, all levels of award (%).

2.0 BACHELOR DEGREE GRADUATES

The remainder of this report focuses on the destinations of pass and honours bachelor degree graduates, graduate entry bachelors and three-year diplomates (hereafter referred to collectively as 'bachelor degree graduates' or simply 'graduates') who are Australian citizens or permanent residents.

Except where noted, all figures discussed in this report concern this group, which is by far the largest group of respondents (representing around 72 per cent of the 2010 AGS population[1]). This focus on domestic respondents in reporting allows basic analyses to consider a set of responses from a group of graduates that is more cohesive through having similar levels of award and a higher response rate than for all graduates.

In the 2010 GDS, 64.7 per cent of bachelor degree graduates were available for (that is, wanting to find) full-time employment[2], compared to 66.0 per cent in 2009 (*see Table 2*).

Of those available for full-time employment, 76.2 per cent were in full-time employment within four months of completing requirements for their qualifications[2], 3.0 percentage points down compared with the same group for 2009, 9.0 percentage points down from 85.2 per cent in 2008 (*see Table 2a*) and the lowest figure for this group in the past decade.

Figure 3 expands on this time series to include all years from 1990 allowing the results from 2010 to be compared over a longer period. This extended time series allows us to see that while the employment figures for the last few years in isolation (as shown in *Table 2a*) illustrate a low point in employment figures in 2009, the Global Financial Crisis in 2008-2009 did not have the immediate impact on graduate employment rates of the recession of the early 1990s. Notwithstanding this, the employment figure for 2010 is only a little less than six percentage points above 1992's 70.3 per cent.

> "... the Global Financial Crisis in 2008-2009 did not have the immediate impact on graduate employment rates of the recession of the early 1990s."

Of those bachelor degree graduates available for full-time employment in 2010, 8.6 per cent[2] were not working and still looking for full-time employment at the time of the survey. While this 2010 figure is 1.8 percentage points higher than the average of 6.8 per cent for the past 10 years (*see Table 2a*), it remains considerably lower than the high point of 14.1 per cent recorded in 1992 (*see Figure 3*).

For bachelor degree graduates, part-time or casual work can be both an important and a necessary interim destination while they seek full-time employment. In 2010, 15.1 per cent[1] were working on a part-time or casual basis while continuing to seek full-time employment (up from 13.4 per cent in 2009 – *see Table 2a*), and the highest this figure has been since 1992 (*see Figure 3*). Figure 3 shows that the size of this group has been consistently greater than the group that was not working and seeking full-time employment in all but one year (1991) since 1990.

Of note in the current economic climate, Figure 3 shows employment figures since 1990 and demonstrates the effects of the recession of the early 1990s. Employment fell sharply between 1990 and 1992 and took until 1995 to grow back towards

1 See *The Australian Graduate Survey 2010* methodology report for more information. Available from www.graduatecareers.com.au/Research/ResearchReports/GraduateDestinations

2 Significantly different from the comparable figure in 2009 AGS, p.<.05.

t2: Main activity of bachelor degree graduates, by sex, 2001-10 (%)*

	Available for full-time employment (*see Table 2a*)	In full-time study	In part-time or casual employment, not seeking full-time employment	Not working, seeking part-time or casual employment only	Unavailable for full-time study or full-time employment	TOTAL %†	TOTAL number
Males							
2001	68.8	24.7	3.7	0.3	2.5	100	22,056
2002	67.6	25.2	3.3	0.4	3.5	100	22,894
2003	69.1	23.5	3.4	0.4	3.6	100	24,923
2004	68.3	24.6	3.5	0.4	3.2	100	24,267
2005	69.8	23.6	3.8	0.4	2.4	100	24,659
2006	68.7	21.1	5.5	0.3	4.3	100	24,904
2007	69.3	21.1	5.1	0.3	4.2	100	24,145
2008	68.6	20.5	5.7	0.3	4.9	100	24,035
2009	68.9	18.3	7.4	0.6	4.8	100	23,929
2010	67.1	19.8	7.3	0.4	5.4	100	24,438
10 year average	68.6	22.2	4.9	0.4	3.9		23,761
Females							
2001	65.8	22.7	7.5	0.8	3.3	100	35,732
2002	64.1	23.4	7.6	0.8	4.1	100	36,389
2003	65.8	22.3	7.1	0.8	4.0	100	39,838
2004	65.1	22.7	7.6	0.8	3.8	100	40,687
2005	66.1	21.8	8.0	0.8	3.4	100	41,056
2006	65.0	19.8	10.0	0.6	4.6	100	41,780
2007	65.5	19.3	9.8	0.6	4.8	100	40,876
2008	64.9	19.0	10.1	0.5	5.5	100	40,538
2009	64.2	18.2	11.7	0.7	5.1	100	39,516
2010	63.3	18.6	11.8	0.7	5.7	100	40,519
10 year average	65.0	20.8	9.1	0.7	4.4		39,133
Persons~							
2001	67.0	23.4	6.0	0.6	2.9	100	57,937
2002	65.4	24.1	6.0	0.6	3.9	100	59,629
2003	67.0	22.8	5.7	0.6	3.9	100	65,158
2004	66.4	23.4	6.1	0.6	3.5	100	64,965
2005	67.4	22.5	6.4	0.6	3.1	100	65,738
2006	66.4	20.3	8.3	0.5	4.5	100	66,702
2007	66.9	20.0	8.1	0.5	4.5	100	65,110
2008	66.2	19.6	8.4	0.5	5.3	100	64,648
2009	66.0	18.3	10.1	0.7	5.0	100	63,492
2010	64.7	19.0	10.1	0.6	5.6	100	65,045
10 year average	66.3	21.3	7.5	0.6	4.2		63,005
Total Number (2010)	**42,081**	**12,360**	**6,555**	**407**	**3,642**		**65,045**

† Figures might not add exactly to 100.0 due to rounding.
*Table based on Australian citizens and permanent residents only.
~ Figures for males and females might not add exactly to persons total due to missing data.

t2a: Bachelor degree graduates available for full-time employment, by sex and employment status, 2001-10 (%)*

	In full-time employment	Seeking full-time employment - not working	Seeking full-time employment - working part-time or casual	Total seeking full-time employment	TOTAL %†	TOTAL number
Males						
2001	83.2	8.5	8.3	16.8	100	15,170
2002	81.2	9.3	9.5	18.8	100	15,477
2003	79.8	9.6	10.6	20.2	100	17,226
2004	79.8	8.9	11.4	20.2	100	16,584
2005	81.4	8.2	10.4	18.6	100	17,214
2006	83.0	6.4	10.6	17.0	100	17,119
2007	85.6	5.8	8.6	14.4	100	16,736
2008	85.5	6.0	8.5	14.5	100	16,490
2009	79.4	8.7	11.9	20.6	100	16,487
2010	75.4	10.6	13.9	20.6	100	16,399
10 year average	81.4	8.2	10.4	18.2	100	16,490
Females						
2001	82.9	6.1	11.0	17.1	100	23,516
2002	81.3	6.4	12.3	18.7	100	23,320
2003	80.2	6.7	13.1	19.8	100	26,192
2004	79.7	6.4	13.9	20.3	100	26,510
2005	80.5	6.1	13.4	19.5	100	27,121
2006	81.9	4.9	13.2	18.1	100	27,154
2007	83.9	4.6	11.6	16.2	100	26,773
2008	85.0	4.7	10.3	15.0	100	26,292
2009	79.0	6.6	14.4	21.0	100	25,372
2010	76.8	7.3	15.9	23.2	100	25,646
10 year average	81.1	6.0	12.9	18.9	100	25,790
Persons~						
2001	83.0	7.0	10.0	17.0	100	38,794
2002	81.3	7.5	11.2	18.7	100	39,018
2003	80.1	7.8	12.1	19.9	100	43,689
2004	79.7	7.4	12.9	20.3	100	43,102
2005	80.9	6.9	12.3	19.1	100	44,347
2006	82.4	5.5	12.2	17.7	100	44,286
2007	84.5	5.0	10.5	15.5	100	43,549
2008	85.2	5.2	9.6	14.8	100	42,811
2009	79.2	7.4	13.4	20.8	100	41,877
2010	76.2	8.6	15.1	23.8	100	42,081
10 year average	81.2	6.8	11.9	18.8	100	42,355
Total Number (2010)	**32,084**	**3,627**	**6,370**	**9,997**		**42,081**

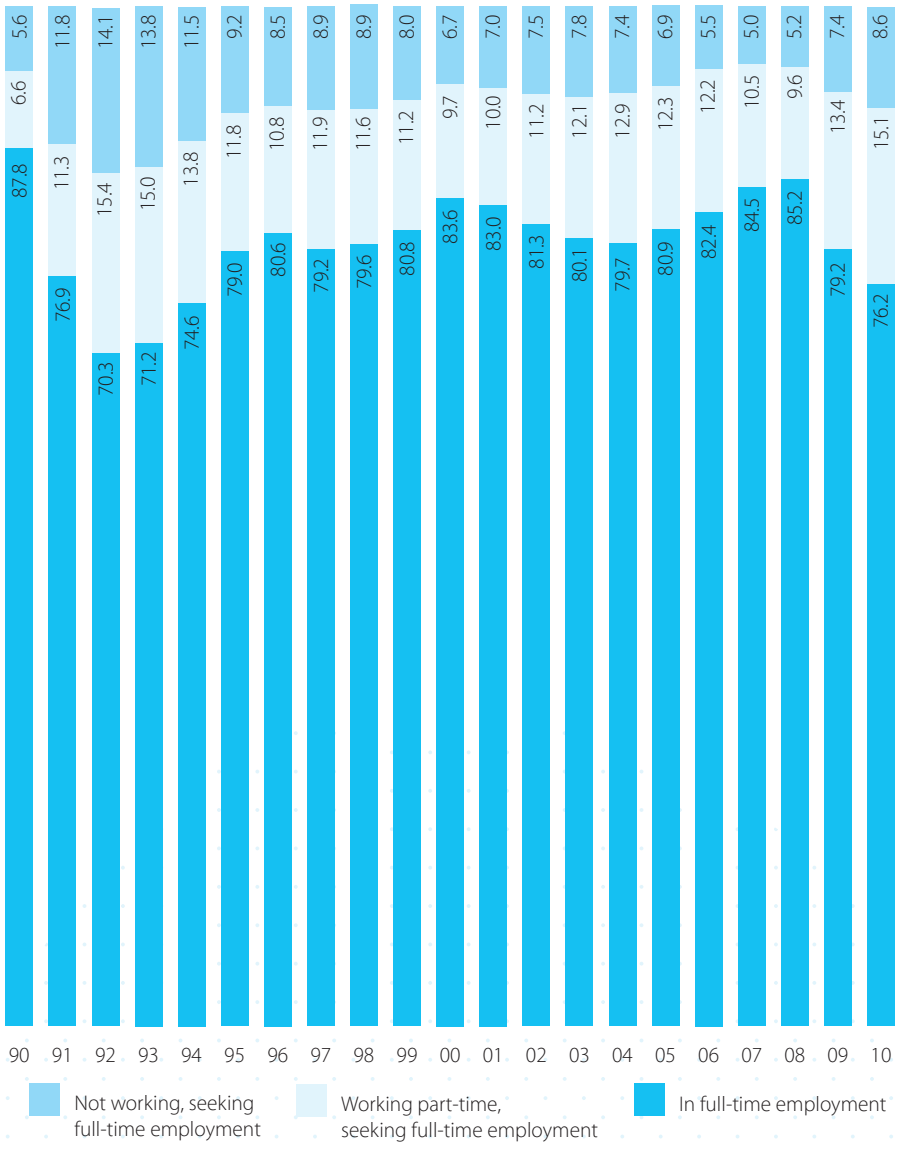
† Figures might not add exactly to 100.0 due to rounding.
* Table based on Australian citizens and permanent residents only.
~ Figures for males and females might not add exactly to persons total due to missing data.

the 80 per cent mark. In these years, the importance of part-time or casual work as a buffer against unemployment is notable. The current economic downturn has again shown the same broad profile. If full-time positions are hard to find, graduates tend to accept part-time work while continuing to seek full-time employment.

Previous *Graduate Destinations* reports show that that high proportions of respondents in part-time or casual positions either were working professionally, or were in highly skilled work (see GCA 2010, for example).

While male bachelor degree graduates (67.1 per cent) were more likely to be available for full-time employment than their female counterparts (63.3 per cent – *see Table 2*) at the time of the 2010 AGS[2], they were also more likely to undertake further study (19.8 per cent compared with 18.6 per cent)[2].

- Males (75.4 per cent) were less likely than females (76.8 per cent) to be in full-time employment (*see Table 2a*)[2].
- Males were also more likely to be without work while seeking full-time employment (10.6 per cent) than females (7.3 per cent)[2].
- Females were more likely than males to be in part-time or casual work while seeking full-time employment (15.9 per cent compared with 13.9 per cent)[2].



f3: New bachelor degree graduates available for full-time employment, broken down into those in full-time employment, those seeking full-time employment while not working, and those seeking full-time employment while working on a part-time or casual basis, 1990-2010, Australian citizens and permanent residents (%).

1 Significantly different from the comparable figure in 2009 AGS, p.<.05.

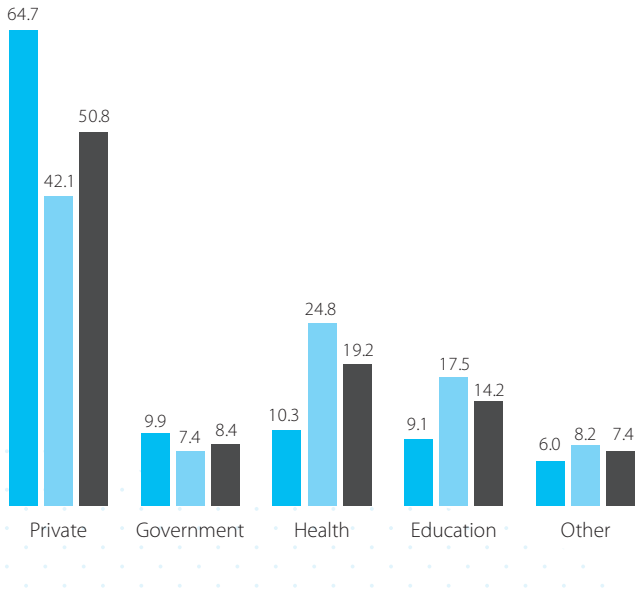
2 Figures for males and females significantly different, p.<.05.

As found in previous years, the majority all males in full-time employment at the time of the 2010 AGS were employed in the private sector (64.7 per cent – *see Figure 6*), followed by health, government, and education (10.3 per cent, 9.9 per cent and 9.1 per cent respectively).

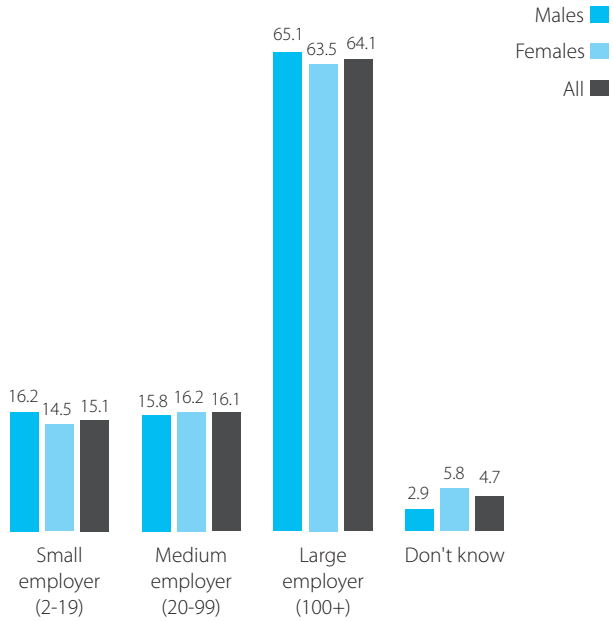
Females were also most likely to be employed in the private sector (42.1 per cent), followed by the health (24.8 per cent), education (17.5 per cent) and other sectors (8.2 per cent).

In terms of the size of the employer, however, males and females had very similar destinations on a national basis (*see Figure 7*). Around 15 per cent of bachelor degree graduates in full-time employment were working for a small organisation (defined as employing between 2 and 19 people), with a further 16 per cent working for medium sized organisations (employing between 20 and 99 people).

Nearly two-thirds of full-time employed graduates were working for large organisations (100 employees and more).



f6: Employing sectors, bachelor degree graduates in full-time employment, 2010 (%)



f7: Size of employer, bachelor degree graduates in full-time employment, by sex, 2010 (%)

3.0

FIELD OF EDUCATION

Tables 4 and 4a look in greater detail at the key graduate destinations (further full-time study and the work force) for bachelor degree graduates, examining them by aggregated field of education and allowing for an investigation into differences that may be related to course choices.

The numbers in Table 4 illustrate that there can be marked differences in post-graduation activities between graduates from different fields of education. As shown, the percentage of graduates from each field who are available for (that is wanting to be in) full-time employment, or in further full-time study, can differ greatly. As the figures presented are percentages of the whole respective field of education, the differing propensity of graduates of some fields to continue in further full-time study will impact on the percentages available for full-time employment, and vice versa. This means that greater the percentage of graduates going on to further full-time study in a field of education, the smaller the percentage that can be available for full-time employment (and other destinations) for that field. Thus, the direct comparison of outcomes, in particular the proportions who are available for full-time employment between fields of education in Table 4 can potentially lead to misinterpretation of the survey results.

FURTHER FULL-TIME STUDY

Nationally, 19.0 per cent of bachelor degree graduates went on to further full-time study in 2010. Reviewed by field of education, large differences were evident in terms of the percentages of new graduates electing to undertake further full-time study. For some fields, an honours year, graduate diploma or higher degree are prerequisites for a professional career. In areas such as the sciences, humanities and related areas, and psychology, many students proceed directly to further full-time study, including to an honours year or to the second half of a combined degree program.

For other fields, proportions going immediately on to further full-time education are low and it is likely that for many of these, initial employment pre-requisites are met by the training they receive in their first qualification.

Figures 4 and 5 illustrate the employment status of graduates who were in full- and part-time study at the time of the GDS.

FULL-TIME LABOUR FORCE

If we restrict our analysis to only those bachelor degree graduates who were available for full-time employment (either working full-time or seeking full-time work, including those who were working on a part-time or casual basis while seeking full-time employment) it is possible to assess how readily graduates gained full-time work in 2010.

It is worth noting at this point that there are some differences between these figures and those produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) which limit comparisons because:

- The AGS employment figures separate individuals who were working part-time and seeking full-time work – the ABS figures would count both groups together as *employed.*
- Many of the individuals covered in the AGS are entering the labour market for the first time, whereas ABS statistics relate to all persons.

An overall assessment of graduate employment outcomes (including both new and existing graduates) can be gained from the ABS *Education and Work* (ABS 2010) survey. Their figures show that the graduate unemployment rate is well below the unemployment rate for non-graduates.

The most recently published figures collected in May 2010, show that just 2.7 per cent of bachelor degree graduates in the Australian labour force aged 15–64 were unemployed, compared with 8.0 per cent of those who had not completed a post-secondary education and 5.3 per cent of all persons (calculations based on ABS 2010, p. 18).

t4: Activity of bachelor degree graduates, by aggregated field of education, 2010 (%)*

	Available for full-time employment (*see Table 4a*)	In full-time study	In part-time or casual employment, not seeking full-time employment	Not working, seeking part-time or casual employment only	Unavailable for full-time study or full-time employment	TOTAL %†	TOTAL number
Agriculture	65.8	21.6	6.5	0.7	5.5	100	911
Architecture	42.9	41.8	8.9	0.5	5.9	100	763
Building	79.2	11.6	4.8	0.3	4.1	100	707
Urban & Regional Planning	81.8	7.9	5.4	0.4	4.5	100	242
Humanities	50.9	28.8	11.4	1.1	7.8	100	7,386
Languages	43.1	35.0	11.9	1.3	8.7	100	1,294
Visual/Performing Arts	46.0	27.1	17.6	1.7	7.7	100	3,075
Social Sciences	48.6	32.3	10.0	0.8	8.3	100	638
Psychology	41.1	37.5	14.9	0.8	5.7	100	3,020
Social Work	69.9	6.2	16.1	1.9	5.9	100	1,236
Business Studies	75.3	12.1	6.6	0.4	5.6	100	8,831
Accounting	79.3	8.1	6.2	0.4	6.1	100	4,006
Economics	64.3	23.8	5.7	0.4	5.7	100	718
Education - Initial	74.9	4.8	14.7	0.7	4.9	100	6,391
Education - Post/Other	42.0	41.0	10.0	1.0	6.0	100	100
Aeronautical Engineering	81.8	8.3	4.2	0.5	5.2	100	192
Chemical Engineering	86.1	8.3	1.2	0.0	4.4	100	252
Civil Engineering	85.2	7.0	2.5	0.0	5.3	100	756
Electrical Engineering	82.1	10.8	2.4	0.3	4.3	100	369
Electronic/Computer Engineering	83.1	5.6	5.9	0.0	5.3	100	338
Mechanical Engineering	80.5	8.5	3.8	0.2	7.0	100	655
Mining Engineering	86.6	5.2	2.1	0.0	6.2	100	97
Other Engineering	81.8	9.7	4.1	0.1	4.3	100	787
Surveying	87.1	3.4	3.4	0.9	5.2	100	116
Dentistry	82.7	4.4	9.7	0.0	3.1	100	226
Health, Other	56.7	29.5	9.2	0.5	4.2	100	3,200
Nursing, Initial	73.3	4.3	17.4	0.4	4.6	100	4,176
Nursing, Post-initial	72.3	2.4	21.0	0.6	3.7	100	491
Pharmacy	86.2	8.0	3.7	0.0	2.0	100	646
Medicine	85.8	9.2	2.2	0.2	2.6	100	1,265
Rehabilitation	77.5	11.8	7.6	0.1	3.0	100	1,589
Law	68.3	20.2	5.8	0.2	5.5	100	1,799
Law, Other	68.7	16.4	7.9	0.5	6.5	100	642
Computer Science	76.6	10.8	5.8	0.5	6.3	100	1,741
Life Sciences	44.1	40.1	10.6	0.6	4.6	100	4,532
Mathematics	45.3	40.7	7.2	0.4	6.3	100	459
Chemistry	36.8	52.9	6.0	0.5	3.9	100	435
Physical Sciences	42.9	43.1	8.2	0.5	5.2	100	364
Geology	49.4	37.5	6.2	0.3	6.7	100	389
Veterinary Science	81.5	8.1	8.1	0.0	2.4	100	211
Total	**64.7**	**19.0**	**10.1**	**0.6**	**5.6**	**100**	
Total Number	**42,081**	**12,360**	**6,555**	**407**	**3,642**		**65,045**

† Figures might not add exactly to 100.0 due to rounding.
* Table based on Australian citizens and permanent residents only.

t4a: Bachelor degree graduates available for full-time employment, by aggregated field of education and employment status, 2010 (%)*

	In full-time employment	Seeking full-time employment, not working	Seeking full-time employment, working part-time or casual	Total seeking full-time employment	TOTAL %†	TOTAL number	Had full-time employment before May in final year of study and still with that employer at time of GDS~
Agriculture	69.3	12.7	18.0	30.7	100	599	24.6
Architecture	75.8	8.9	15.3	24.2	100	327	10.1
Building	84.3	6.1	9.6	15.7	100	560	29.4
Urban & Regional Planning	81.8	6.6	11.6	18.2	100	198	21.0
Humanities	66.0	12.1	21.9	34.0	100	3,759	20.4
Languages	66.8	13.1	20.1	33.2	100	558	18.0
Visual/Performing Arts	53.3	14.2	32.5	46.7	100	1,414	8.1
Social Sciences	63.2	16.5	20.3	36.8	100	310	17.9
Psychology	65.7	11.0	23.4	34.4	100	1,241	18.7
Social Work	77.7	8.2	14.1	22.3	100	864	15.4
Business Studies	75.1	9.2	15.7	24.9	100	6,648	23.8
Accounting	79.1	10.6	10.4	21.0	100	3,175	26.8
Economics	72.9	13.2	13.9	27.1	100	462	16.9
Education - Initial	74.8	3.9	21.3	25.2	100	4,786	9.5
Education - Post\Other	83.3	14.3	2.4	16.7	100	42	37.1
Aeronautical Engineering	73.9	11.5	14.6	26.1	100	157	11.2
Chemical Engineering	67.7	20.7	11.5	32.2	100	217	8.8
Civil Engineering	92.5	5.6	1.9	7.5	100	644	12.4
Electrical Engineering	76.9	13.9	9.2	23.1	100	303	15.5
Electronic/Computer Engineering	76.9	12.5	10.7	23.2	100	281	15.3
Mechanical Engineering	80.5	12.0	7.6	19.6	100	527	15.6
Mining Engineering	90.5	7.1	2.4	9.5	100	84	9.2
Other Engineering	84.9	9.3	5.7	15.0	100	644	13.0
Surveying	93.1	3.0	4.0	7.0	100	101	23.4
Dentistry	93.6	1.6	4.8	6.4	100	187	0.6
Health, Other	74.4	8.9	16.7	25.6	100	1,813	15.7
Nursing, Initial	92.9	2.1	5.0	7.1	100	3,063	4.3
Nursing, Post-initial	89.9	3.9	6.2	10.1	100	355	5.0
Pharmacy	97.7	0.7	1.6	2.3	100	557	0.9
Medicine	97.3	1.7	1.0	2.7	100	1,086	0.3
Rehabilitation	88.8	3.6	7.6	11.2	100	1,232	0.1
Law	82.1	7.1	10.8	17.9	100	1,228	22.1
Law Other	77.3	6.8	15.9	22.7	100	441	38.7
Computer Science	73.3	13.7	13.1	26.8	100	1,333	27.2
Life Sciences	61.0	13.6	25.3	38.9	100	1,997	12.7
Mathematics	66.8	15.4	17.8	33.2	100	208	8.6
Chemistry	68.8	17.5	13.8	31.3	100	160	11.8
Physical Sciences	76.9	7.1	16.0	23.1	100	156	16.7
Geology	72.9	10.9	16.1	27.0	100	192	11.4
Veterinary Science	90.7	5.8	3.5	9.3	100	172	1.3
Total	**76.2**	**8.6**	**15.1**	**23.8**	**100**		**15.7**
Total Number	**32,084**	**3,627**	**6,370**	**9,997**		**42,081**	**5,027**

† Figures might not add to 100.0 due to rounding.
* Table based on Australian citizens and permanent residents only.
~ Base figure is group in full-time employment.

Table 4a gives a breakdown of the graduates described as being 'available for full-time employment' in Table 4 (this definition can more loosely be described as those wanting to be in full-time employment, that is, those in or looking for full-time employment). It should be noted that factors specific to some fields (and their related labour markets) can affect the proportions in employment. For example, medical graduates generally always have high proportions in full-time employment due to the requirement that they serve an internship in a public hospital for a period after graduation.

Table 4a also demonstrates that graduates in some fields were more likely than those of other fields to have had their post-graduation full-time employment in their final year of study (that is, to have been already working with their current employer while in their final year of study). Most commonly, it's students studying on a part-time basis who are also in concurrent full-time employment. Some students might be studying in order to improve their position with a current employer or simply working full-time to support their study. Alternatively, when graduates of a particular field are in strong demand, it might be possible for students to find degree-related work during their later study years.

In 2010, 15.7 per cent of graduates in full-time employment already had that same job before May in their final year of study[1,2].

Differences in these figures across fields of education may relate to recruitment practices and job search behaviour specific to the industry or occupation, or to study attendance patterns and options (full-time or part-time) relating to the institution type, which can affect the way in which employment is found. So examining these differences can help to contextualise the percentages of graduates in full-time employment, but not always in ways that might be expected as they can be influenced by other external factors.

1 This figure has not changed significantly since the 2009 AGS.

2. We use the May cut-off to differentiate between graduates who were working during their study years, and cases where graduates who made have been made employment offers in their final year of study for roles beginning post-graduation. This analysis filters out respondents who were hired after May in their final year of study.

4.0

FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT

Table 4b shows these employment figures from a different perspective, highlighting the advantage (in terms of the post-graduation job search) of having employment during the study years.

Of the graduates who had full-time employment in their final year of study, 95.4 per cent were in full-time employment at the time of the AGS, leaving only 4.6 per cent seeking full-time employment. Of those who had part-time work at any time in their final year of study, 73.6 per cent had found a full-time position at the time of the AGS. While this was a few percentage points lower than the figure for all graduates (76.2 per cent), this group was the most likely to have had a part-time job while seeking a full-time position (21.0 per cent, well above the national total of 15.1 per cent) with 5.4 per cent not working and seeking full-time employment (compared with 8.6 per cent nationally).

Of those who did not work in their final year of study, only 63.0 per cent had found full-time employment at the time of the AGS with 37.0 per cent seeking full-time employment. This group was also by far the most likely to have been seeking full-time work and not working (25.8 per cent).

Table 4b suggests the obvious: those who had full-time employment before they completed their degrees are more likely to have had full-time employment at the time of the GDS (95.4 per cent) compared to those who had no work (63.0 per cent). Graduates who had part-time work in their final year of study were also advantaged in their full-time job search compared with those who had no work in their final year.

However, as noted previously these figures are based on a national average and can be influenced by other external factors, not least of which is the field of education studied itself. Additionally, there are a number of fields of education that had relatively few graduates in full-time employment in their final year of study but strong employment figures at the time of the GDS (*see Table 4a*).

Table 4c examines these employment figures in greater detail for various bachelor degree sub-groups. Of note, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander graduates had reasonably strong employment prospects (80.3 per cent in full-time employment compared with 76.2 per cent of all graduates).

- Graduates from a non-English speaking background had lower full-time employment figures four months after graduation, compared with the total group of graduates (66.0 per cent in full-time employment).
- Graduates who reported having a disability also had low full-time employment figures (66.3 per cent).
- These two groups were the most likely, of those in Table 4c, to be still seeking employment at the time of the AGS.
- Graduates who had studied on a mainly part-time basis were more likely to have been in full-time employment at the time of the survey (83.8 per cent) over those who had studied mainly full-time (74.8 per cent). However, part-time students often already have full-time employment which continues after graduation and this gives them an artificial 'advantage' in terms of such unadjusted employment figures.
- Graduates who studied externally (or by distance – usually part-time students) have seemingly better full-time employment figures than those who studied internally (87.5 per cent *cf.* 75.1 per cent). But again, many of these graduates may have had full-time employment while they studied.
- Graduates with a combined or double degree have slightly better employment figures (78.0 per cent) than those with a single degree (76.0 per cent).
- Graduates who resided in regional areas at the time of the AGS were more likely to be in full-time employment (79.2 per cent) than those who lived in a capital city (75.4 per cent).

In all cases mentioned above, the employment figures shown in Table 4c for 2010 were lower than those shown for 2009 (refer to GCA 2010).

Table 5 shows the percentage of graduates in each field of education in full-time employment at the time of the AGS (approximately four months after course completion) as a proportion of those available for full-time employment for the years 1982 to 2010. Those available for full-time employment in Table 5 include respondents working on a full-time basis, those working on a part-time or casual basis while seeking full-time employment, and those not working and seeking full-time employment.

Differences in AGS employment figures (in Table 5) for the various fields of education might be seen as variations in the 'take-up rate' for those graduates. So, for instance, the take-up rate of humanities graduates

t4b: Bachelor degree graduates available for full-time employment by work status in their final year of study, 2010 (%)*

Work status in final year of study (at any time)	In full-time employment	Seeking full-time employment, not working	Seeking full-time employment, working part-time or casual	Total seeking full-time employment	TOTAL %†	TOTAL number
Had full-time work in final year of study	95.4	2.5	2.1	4.6	100	8,464
Had part-time work in final year of study	73.6	5.4	21.0	26.4	100	25,149
Had any work in final year of study~	79.1	4.7	16.2	20.9	100	33,876
No work in final year of study	63.0	25.8	11.2	37.0	100	7,664
All graduates	**76.2**	**8.6**	**15.1**	**23.8**	**100**	**42,081**

† Figures might not add to 100.0 due to rounding.
* Table based on Australian citizens and permanent residents only.
~ Includes cases where respondent did not nominate the full- or part-time nature of the work.

t4c: Breakdown of bachelor degree graduates available for full-time employment, by various cohorts, 2010 (%)*

	In full-time employment	Seeking full-time employment, not working	Seeking full-time employment, working part-time or casual	Total seeking full-time employment	TOTAL %†	TOTAL number
Total	**76.2**	**8.6**	**15.1**	**23.8**	**100**	**42,081**
Aged less than 25	74.3	8.8	16.8	25.6	100	27,591
Graduates with a disability	66.3	16.1	17.6	33.7	100	971
Graduates with an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander background	80.3	7.8	11.9	19.7	100	345
Graduates from a non-English speaking background	66.0	16.7	17.3	34.0	100	5,817
Studied mainly full-time	74.8	9.1	16.1	25.2	100	35,530
Studied mainly part-time	83.8	6.2	10.0	16.2	100	6,501
Studied mainly internally (on-campus)	75.1	9.0	15.9	24.9	100	35,620
Studied mainly externally (distance)	87.5	4.8	7.8	12.6	100	3,193
Mixed mode (internal and distance)	77.4	8.0	14.6	22.6	100	3,194
Double/combined degree	78.0	7.7	14.2	21.9	100	5,629
Single degree	76.0	8.7	15.3	24.0	100	36,162
Regional resident	79.2	7.3	13.6	20.9	100	9,551
Capital city resident	75.4	8.9	15.7	24.6	100	30,699

† Figures might not add to 100.0 due to rounding.
* Table based on Australian citizens and permanent residents only. Cases with missing data excluded.

t5: Bachelor degree graduates working full-time as a proportion of those available for full-time employment, by aggregated field of education, 1982-2010 (%)[#†]

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Agriculture	81.8	68.1	79.4	77.5	81.4	81.1	87.2	89.5	85.7	73.9	69.6	74.3	77.8
Architecture	90.3	68.4	88.9	94.1	95.7	91.9	94.9	95.1	85.9	68.1	63.6	65.7	78.4
Building	95.5	80.5	87.9	89.5	96.3	96.4	100.0	97.2	86.9	71.5	70.6	73.1	77.5
Urban & Regional Planning	86.1	73.2	75.6	86.1	84.5	88.2	88.6	97.3	90.8	72.5	77.2	62.6	62.9
Humanities	77.3	71.7	75.1	79.2	83.3	80.1	77.6	81.5	77.5	63.5	57.8	55.9	60.0
Languages	~	65.3	71.0	74.2	80.8	76.3	74.7	84.9	75.4	57.6	50.9	58.8	57.6
Visual/Performing Arts	61.2	55.8	64.7	68.5	71.4	68.6	67.5	73.4	62.1	43.7	41.6	46.0	43.7
Social Sciences	76.7	71.4	80.5	76.0	83.9	79.7	72.7	83.7	74.5	65.3	61.9	57.5	61.1
Psychology	74.9	67.4	75.8	78.0	82.1	80.3	75.8	85.0	77.1	64.6	63.7	58.0	54.1
Social Work	70.3	69.8	79.2	87.9	89.9	89.6	88.0	93.2	88.1	79.3	74.9	73.0	80.1
Business Studies	91.6	89.2	91.4	93.8	94.4	92.4	90.2	95.1	90.3	80.5	72.6	77.5	78.0
Accounting	96.6	93.4	86.4	90.1	92.8	97.7	97.2	97.7	93.8	84.8	74.1	77.0	83.4
Economics	90.0	82.2	92.8	95.8	98.2	91.5	90.2	91.5	88.3	77.0	69.9	68.9	73.8
Education - Initial~	~74.9	~78.5	~80.2	~83.9	~89.7	~84.5	83.4	87.5	82.4	66.6	58.5	63.3	63.1
Education - Post/Other	~	~	~	~	~	~	92.8	95.3	92.3	86.4	85.6	84.1	85.8
Aeronautical Engineering	84.4	59.5	71.9	64.0	73.5	79.5	86.7	100.0	85.4	45.9	79.5	70.5	62.8
Chemical Engineering	91.6	68.4	79.4	79.1	91.9	90.3	92.9	96.8	95.6	83.6	71.9	80.3	80.0
Civil Engineering	94.8	80.2	86.7	90.6	92.0	87.8	91.6	97.0	94.6	70.9	69.0	77.8	84.0
Electrical Engineering	95.2	85.0	83.9	88.6	95.5	85.2	90.7	96.2	94.1	83.3	77.2	70.1	78.1
Electronic/Computer Engineering	93.5	86.5	89.3	84.0	92.5	94.8	86.8	96.6	95.2	78.6	71.2	75.9	77.3
Mechanical Engineering	95.0	79.4	83.3	88.2	93.0	91.9	95.0	93.9	92.7	74.6	67.2	76.5	78.2
Mining Engineering	90.7	86.2	85.2	86.2	90.1	92.0	97.8	94.4	100.0	93.7	89.7	83.7	93.4
Other Engineering	90.4	85.2	88.9	100.0	98.4	96.4	93.6	93.0	92.0	80.0	74.7	78.6	79.7
Surveying	~	~	~	~	~	~	93.4	96.7	98.8	79.0	83.3	80.3	85.5
Dentistry	84.5	74.8	81.1	94.6	97.7	97.2	93.1	97.6	92.4	93.5	87.6	91.0	96.4
Health, Other	89.5	82.4	89.3	88.3	92.9	93.2	91.8	94.9	94.3	88.9	86.6	86.2	88.0
Nursing, Initial	96.3	96.7	94.8	97.3	97.7	96.7	97.0	97.8	95.9	91.6	71.3	73.3	79.6
Nursing, Post-initial	~	~	~	~	~	~	96.9	94.9	95.9	95.0	93.0	84.7	91.1
Pharmacy	97.8	97.6	93.4	94.1	97.6	98.0	98.6	98.6	97.6	94.2	94.0	96.9	96.0
Medicine	100.0	99.4	100.0	99.5	99.7	99.2	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.5	99.9	99.9
Rehabilitation	97.3	95.1	95.7	96.4	96.4	97.3	96.8	83.2	97.2	94.2	90.0	91.9	85.6
Law	91.7	89.8	92.6	95.6	96.3	97.0	96.0	96.6	96.8	95.1	96.3	91.6	91.6
Law, Other	~	~	~	~	~	~	72.5	81.3	84.7	81.8	62.2	67.7	76.8
Computer Science	92.5	86.2	91.1	97.1	95.2	96.3	94.7	95.2	92.4	75.6	68.0	70.2	71.9
Life Sciences	73.7	65.4	67.6	73.8	80.5	78.6	80.9	85.2	79.3	62.4	56.3	55.4	58.6
Mathematics	86.7	80.4	82.3	88.1	89.6	90.7	88.0	87.2	85.7	72.5	60.3	59.7	59.3
Chemistry	78.3	66.8	73.9	80.4	89.8	85.4	84.6	90.5	82.9	68.9	69.9	62.2	74.9
Physical Sciences	77.6	66.7	67.4	84.2	83.5	81.3	86.6	85.5	79.5	75.0	40.0	51.8	51.4
Geology	87.0	74.3	81.1	78.8	87.0	89.0	91.8	87.9	77.5	70.3	71.7	74.0	72.3
Veterinary Science	85.2	71.7	82.1	89.2	92.6	98.7	97.1	98.0	97.5	88.6	85.1	79.9	89.0
All Graduates %	83.5	80.1	83.5	86.5	90.5	88.8	88.6	91.3	87.8	76.8	70.6	71.1	74.5
All Graduates n	23,488	24,207	23,407	23,112	22,220	23,886	24,988	26,315	28,580	32,079	33,788	33,155	35,397
Graduates seeking full-time employment	16.5	19.9	16.5	13.5	9.5	11.2	11.4	8.7	12.2	23.2	29.4	28.9	25.5

~ A different coding scheme for fields of education used until 1987 means that some fields are impossible to disaggregate from others. Initial and post-initial education figures are combined for the years 1982 to 1987.

1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Avg
81.8	78.5	75.8	79.5	83.6	79.1	79.5	74.4	73.5	75.3	80.3	75.9	78.5	82.2	77.0	69.3	78.3
79.8	84.1	79.5	79.3	82.4	86.4	83.3	84.5	85.4	90.9	86.7	89.6	94.3	92.2	75.3	75.8	83.8
86.4	83.8	88.3	83.0	88.8	89.7	85.2	87.6	83.4	89.3	91.0	92.9	91.2	91.6	83.2	84.3	87.0
72.2	84.1	73.6	78.5	84.0	85.0	87.1	93.8	93.2	92.3	91.0	90.4	93.6	93.3	88.7	81.8	83.7
65.1	68.3	65.6	66.0	69.2	76.0	74.1	67.1	67.3	67.0	70.7	72.3	75.1	75.3	67.3	66.0	70.8
64.9	66.5	64.2	64.9	69.0	71.2	77.8	71.3	73.1	71.7	74.9	72.3	75.9	77.0	75.3	66.8	70.2
49.8	52.9	53.6	53.3	57.9	62.8	60.1	56.9	54.2	56.0	60.3	62.2	66.3	66.9	51.6	53.3	58.1
62.4	67.0	64.5	60.9	65.2	71.6	70.8	71.2	69.3	68.5	67.2	70.3	73.9	77.2	65.0	63.2	70.1
64.5	65.9	60.9	60.5	68.6	71.9	70.4	65.4	67.3	70.3	70.5	72.1	78.9	77.3	71.3	65.7	70.3
77.6	81.7	74.2	76.2	74.8	79.3	83.5	77.2	79.5	77.9	80.2	81.1	88.2	86.4	81.6	77.7	80.7
80.5	79.5	78.7	79.2	80.3	83.9	82.7	78.9	76.9	80.1	81.1	82.9	85.1	84.8	76.8	75.1	83.6
85.2	87.7	84.2	87.0	88.9	91.9	93.4	90.7	87.5	87.1	86.9	85.9	86.4	88.6	85.1	79.1	88.3
80.3	78.8	78.3	80.2	83.2	86.1	86.1	86.7	81.8	85.1	86.1	87.1	87.5	87.4	77.4	72.9	84.0
74.6	78.8	78.7	78.1	81.6	82.4	84.2	83.2	82.7	79.6	77.9	79.1	80.2	82.9	78.1	74.8	77.5
84.8	87.8	84.3	85.9	87.4	86.8	85.2	82.3	75.9	91.1	84.3	88.2	89.3	77.5	90.5	83.3	86.4
67.2	75.4	76.3	87.5	91.3	95.0	77.3	82.9	83.9	76.3	89.1	88.4	92.1	89.5	78.4	73.9	78.9
84.6	81.9	82.0	75.0	82.4	88.5	84.3	89.2	87.6	84.2	83.1	83.2	86.2	90.6	82.8	67.7	84.6
88.2	89.6	89.3	88.3	90.6	92.9	92.4	91.1	94.3	96.5	95.7	95.4	97.8	97.3	94.4	92.5	89.7
84.5	88.7	86.4	88.4	90.2	93.9	91.4	83.3	82.1	80.7	87.3	92.0	89.9	91.9	84.5	76.9	87.1
82.8	84.9	81.8	84.2	85.2	91.9	89.1	74.7	73.5	77.7	78.3	86.4	86.9	89.1	78.3	76.9	84.5
85.7	83.4	86.1	86.5	78.4	86.0	85.9	81.5	87.2	85.4	89.5	89.9	91.7	93.9	86.2	80.5	85.9
97.0	98.1	96.4	93.8	89.0	84.9	85.9	90.9	94.1	96.6	98.8	100.0	98.7	100.0	92.3	90.5	92.8
85.6	84.8	85.7	80.1	84.6	83.1	80.4	83.5	86.4	85.8	86.9	92.5	91.8	92.4	88.9	84.9	87.3
87.3	89.8	90.7	88.8	94.3	97.6	85.7	92.6	93.4	93.0	95.4	93.1	94.2	94.2	92.0	93.1	91.0
99.3	93.2	88.4	90.9	93.4	95.9	94.2	97.5	94.2	97.0	95.0	97.3	95.3	93.2	93.8	93.6	92.9
87.5	88.1	84.8	86.0	83.6	86.1	84.3	78.9	79.7	79.3	81.9	83.0	85.0	87.4	79.6	74.4	86.1
87.4	90.6	92.2	93.9	93.9	95.1	96.3	97.4	97.5	95.9	96.2	96.7	97.4	96.7	96.3	92.9	93.2
94.9	93.6	92.6	95.5	95.1	94.9	94.6	97.2	97.1	95.9	94.0	97.3	98.0	96.1	97.4	89.9	94.6
96.0	96.4	96.0	98.5	96.8	97.6	99.6	100.0	99.5	99.1	98.7	99.4	99.4	97.9	97.6	97.7	97.4
99.6	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	98.6	98.0	98.3	98.3	98.2	98.2	97.6	96.9	97.3	99.2
88.7	91.5	92.2	89.5	87.1	88.7	90.0	92.4	91.6	91.0	90.0	92.0	93.9	93.8	89.9	88.8	92.0
91.0	91.6	91.4	93.9	92.9	92.9	95.8	92.7	88.6	87.4	88.4	90.2	91.8	91.0	87.7	82.1	92.3
80.0	84.9	81.5	84.9	85.3	85.6	91.2	95.5	94.6	85.6	84.6	84.6	87.1	88.6	81.9	77.3	82.6
81.8	82.7	83.1	84.7	86.8	88.2	81.0	70.5	68.1	70.5	73.7	78.8	83.0	84.2	80.0	73.3	82.7
61.6	61.5	63.6	62.0	65.5	68.0	70.2	69.6	68.6	69.0	71.3	74.2	72.7	74.6	64.0	61.0	68.8
64.7	67.0	67.5	73.9	76.2	83.5	80.6	72.6	67.7	64.4	72.6	85.7	80.8	85.5	73.3	66.8	76.3
72.7	70.2	66.7	69.8	67.0	73.7	77.3	77.0	75.7	78.7	84.7	83.7	83.0	79.6	77.7	68.8	76.4
72.2	67.0	71.7	71.7	66.1	78.8	77.8	59.8	66.7	69.0	78.9	73.3	78.1	77.1	76.1	76.9	72.1
85.6	85.2	86.7	77.2	73.6	77.6	75.0	75.3	80.1	79.3	87.4	87.7	86.0	90.4	77.3	72.9	80.7
88.2	94.4	94.5	96.1	95.1	93.6	92.4	96.7	92.5	98.0	94.0	94.7	94.0	91.8	92.1	90.7	91.5
78.9	80.6	79.2	79.6	80.9	83.6	83.0	81.3	80.1	79.7	80.9	82.4	84.5	85.2	79.2	76.2	81.7
41,504	44,286	39,759	41,093	39,433	37,138	38,794	39,018	34,999	34,360	35,858	36,470	36,805	36,481	33,164	32,084	
21.0	19.3	20.8	20.4	19.2	16.4	17.0	18.7	19.9	20.3	19.1	17.7	15.5	14.8	20.8	23.8	18.3

[#] Figures for years before 1990 are based on all graduates, and not just Australian citizens and permanent residents. Figures from 1990 on are based on Australian citizens and permanent residents only. Figures prior to 1995 might not match those from previous reports due to being recalculated on Australian citizens and permanent resident responses only.

(with a lower percentage in employment at the time of the AGS) is slower than that for medical graduates (with a higher percentage in employment at the time of the GDS).

From 1990, Table 5 shows figures for Australian citizens and permanent residents only. Prior to that, it shows figures for all bachelor degree graduates (including overseas graduates). A previous GDS report (GCCA 1997) showed that, in the great majority of fields of education, there is less than half a percentage point difference between these two groups.

The final column of Table 5 shows an average of the employment figures for each field of education – for the period that data was available (this is either 1982-2010, or for some fields 1998 – 2010). Of the 40 fields of education, only seven had their employment figures for 2010 close to, or above, the long-term average for that field of education.

For the remaining 33 fields of education, their 2010 employment figures were lower than their average for the period of time for which we have data. These discrepancies are not necessarily a reflection of the recent global financial crisis, but might be part of changes seen over the years covered in Table 5.

ADDITIONAL TABLES AND FIGURES

While this new condensed format report does not include or discuss all Tables and Figures produced in previous years, all have been updated for 2010. Tables and Figures used in this report and the additional ones listed below are available for download from *www.graduatecareers.com.au/Research/ResearchReports/GraduateDestinations.*

TABLES

Graduate Destinations

T3: Bachelor degree graduates in full-time employment, by sector and sex, 2003-10 (%)

T6: Bachelor degree course completions (domestic), 1990-2009 (%)

T7a: Bachelor degree graduates available for full-time employment, and percentage in full-time study, by State or Territory of institution in which award was completed, 2010 (%)

T7b: Bachelor degree graduates in full-time employment, by State or Territory of institution in which award was completed and State or Territory of employment, 2010 (%)

Overseas Graduates

T 8: Activities of bachelor degree graduates, overseas and Australian graduates, by sex, 2010 (%)

T 8a: Graduates available for full-time employment, overseas and Australian graduates, by sex, 2009-10 (%)

T 9a: Overseas graduates available for full-time employment in Australia or overseas, by country of origin, 2010 (%)

T 9b: Overseas graduates available for full-time employment overseas, by country of origin, 2010 (%)

Graduates in Part-time Employment

T10: Comparison of respondents working on a part-time or casual basis and either seeking or not seeking full-time employment, with those in full-time employment and by sex, 2010 (%)

Job Search Methods

T11: Activity in the labour market, bachelor degree graduates, 2010

T12: All methods used to look for employment: bachelor degree graduates who had actively sought employment in the year prior to the AGS (multiple responses), 2010

T12a: All methods used to look for employment: bachelor degree graduates who had actively sought employment in the year prior to the AGS and who were in full-time employment at the time of the AGS, compared with all those who sought employment in the year prior to the AGS (multiple responses), 2010

T13: How graduates first found out about their current employment: bachelor degree graduates who actively sought and found employment in the year prior to the AGS (single response), 2010

T13a: How graduates in full-time employment first found out about their employment: bachelor degree graduates who had actively sought employment in the year prior to the AGS, and who were in full-time employment at the time of the AGS, compared with all those in any employment (single response), 2010

T14: Methods used to look for employment: bachelor degree graduates working part-time or casual and seeking full-time employment (multiple response), 2010

T15: Methods used to look for employment: bachelor degree graduates not working and seeking full-time employment (multiple response), 2010

T16: All methods used to look for employment: bachelor degree graduates from humanities and health sciences who had actively sought employment in the year prior to the AGS, and who were in full-time employment at the time of the AGS (multiple responses), 2010

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T18: Activities of bachelor degree graduates, by grouped institution, 2010 (%)

T18a: Breakdown of bachelor degree graduates available for full-time employment, by grouped institution, 2010 (%)

Double Degree Graduates

T19: Bachelor degree graduates undertaking a combined/double degree by aggregated 2010 field of education, 2010 (%)

T20: Activity of bachelor degree graduates, with and without combined/double degree, 2002, 2008-10 (%)

T21: Bachelor degree graduates available for full-time employment with and without combined/double degree, 2002, 2008-10 (%)

Broad Type of Work and Employer

T22: Broad level of occupation by broad field of education, bachelor degree graduates in full-time employment, 2010 (%)

T23: Most frequently reported area of occupation, or area/s most related to training, by broad field of education, bachelor degree graduates in full-time employment, 2010 (%)

T24: Size of full-time employer, bachelor degree graduates, by aggregated field of education, 2010 (%)

The Relationship Between Study and Work

T25: Relationship between qualification and full-time employment, bachelor degree graduates, by aggregated field of education, 2010 (%)

T26: Relationship between field of education and full-time employment, bachelor degree graduates, by aggregated field of education, 2010 (%)

T27: Relationship between skills and knowledge and full-time employment, bachelor degree graduates, by aggregated field of education, 2010 (%)

APPENDICES

TA: GDS responses, 2010, Australian and overseas respondents combined

TB: GDS responses, 2010, Australian respondents only

TA1: Response rates for all levels of qualification for all graduates, including number of survey respondents in current year, by participating institution, 1993-2010 (%)

TA2: Response rates for all levels of qualification for graduates who are Australian citizens and permanent residents only, including number of survey respondents in current year, by participating institution, 1996-2010 (%)

FIGURES

F1: New graduates who proceeded to further full-time study, 1995-2010, Australian citizens and permanent residents, all levels of award (%)

F4: Employment status of bachelor degree graduates in full-time study at time of the 2010 AGS (%)

F5: Employment status of bachelor degree graduates in part-time study at time of the 2010 AGS (%)

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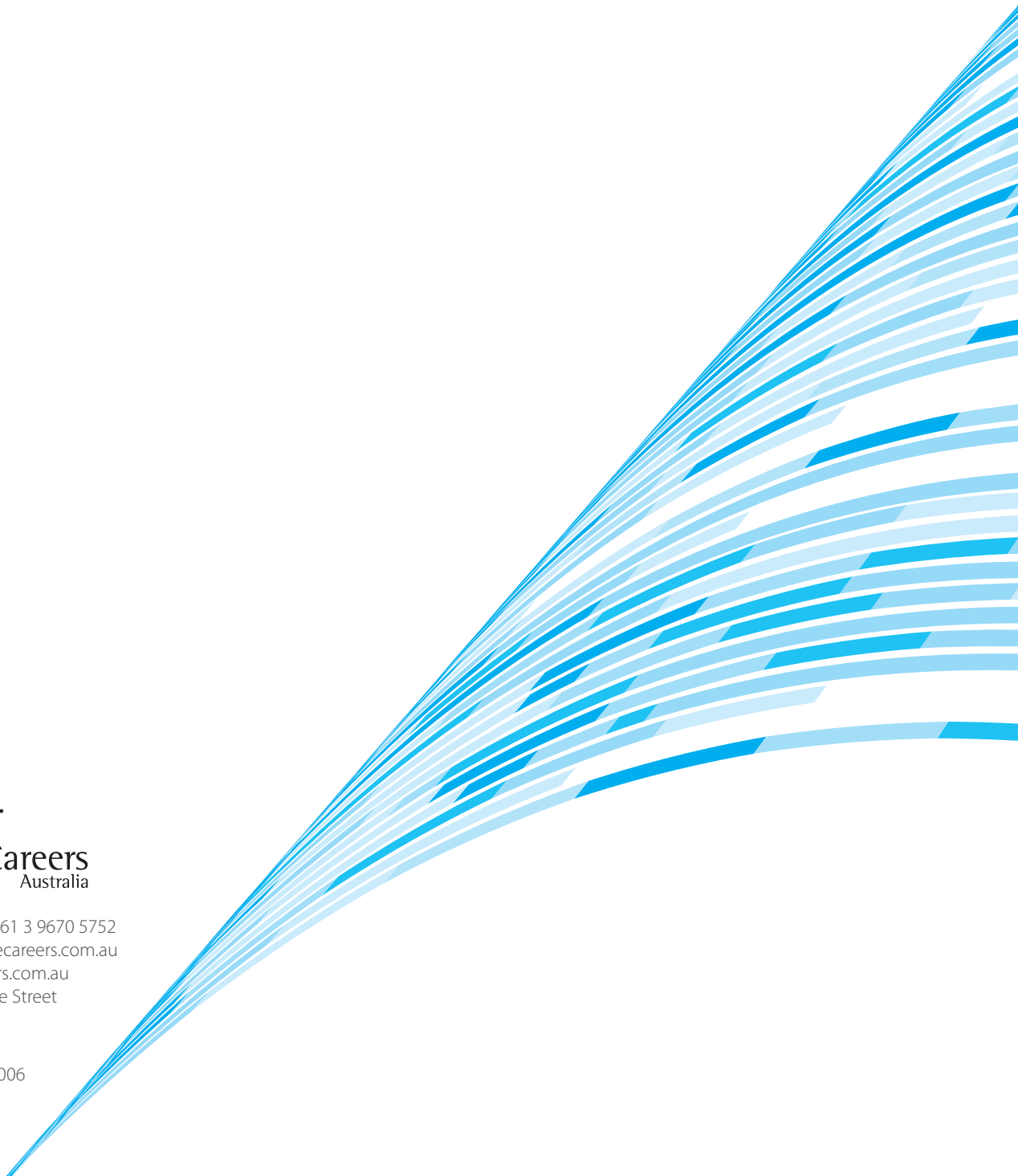

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