



GRADUATE DESTINATION Reporting

JUNE 2013



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Agenda

Research Objective

- Graduate destination survey is conducted every year to understand student satisfaction while studying in Unitec and what they go on to do once they have graduated – whether this is employment, further study or something completely different.
- For the purposes of this report, graduate destination data will be analysed in relation to broad labour market findings.
- It is, therefore, important to note that **this report provides one particular lens into labour market trends** that are subject to structural changes, unexpected phenomena and volatile conditions.

Methodology

- In total, 1635 students filled out the 2013 graduate survey:
 - 375 graduated on September 2012
 - 1260 graduated on April 2013



Profile of all respondents

Profile of all respondents		Count	Percentage
Gender	Female	915	56%
	Male	720	44%
Age Group	Less than or equal to 19	156	10%
	20-24	594	36%
	25-29	304	19%
	30-34	173	11%
	35-39	108	7%
	40-44	115	7%
	45-49	82	5%
	50-54	56	3%
	Greater than or equal to 55	46	3%
Funding Source	Government Funded	1429	87%
	International (Full fee paying foreign students)	206	13%
Ethnicity	NZ European	787	48%
	Maori	157	10%
	Pacific	213	13%
	Chinese	185	11%
	Indian	143	9%
	Other Asian	128	8%
	Other Ethnic	266	16%
TOTAL		1635	100%



What is the labour market demand? And are we providing the skill type and skill level required by the labour market?

MARKET DEMAND



Achieving our organisational goal

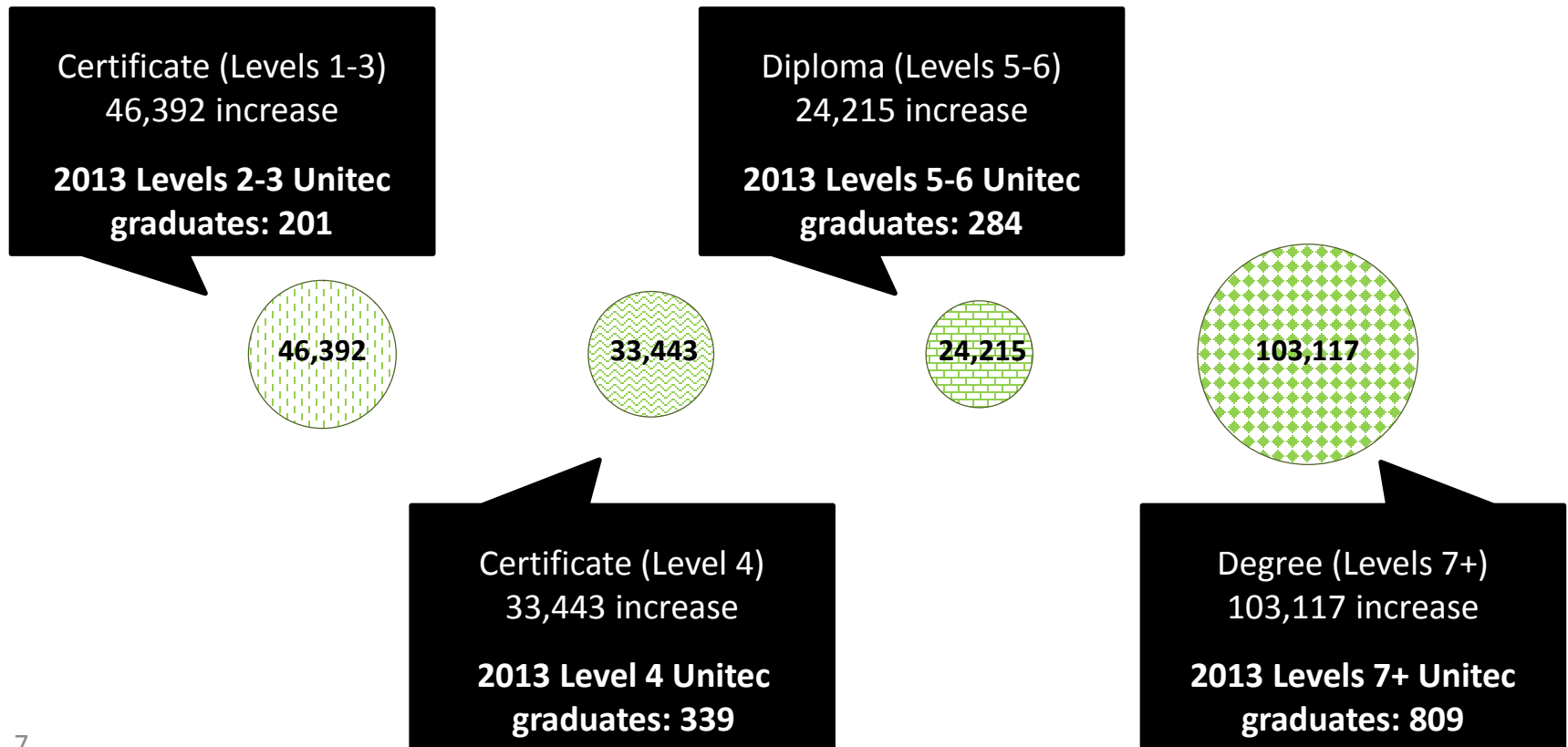
- Unitec prides itself in being career focused and industry recognised by providing its students with the real-world experience for real-world careers
- Ideally, our graduates should be able to go out into the workplace and hit the ground running
- Accordingly, supporting evidence is required to validate Unitec's strategic initiative and organisational value:
 - Demand for specific qualification level (i.e., level of skill)
 - Demand for particular occupations (i.e., type of skill)
- In other words: Are we providing the right type of skill and level of skill needed in the New Zealand labour market?





Labour market demand: Skill level

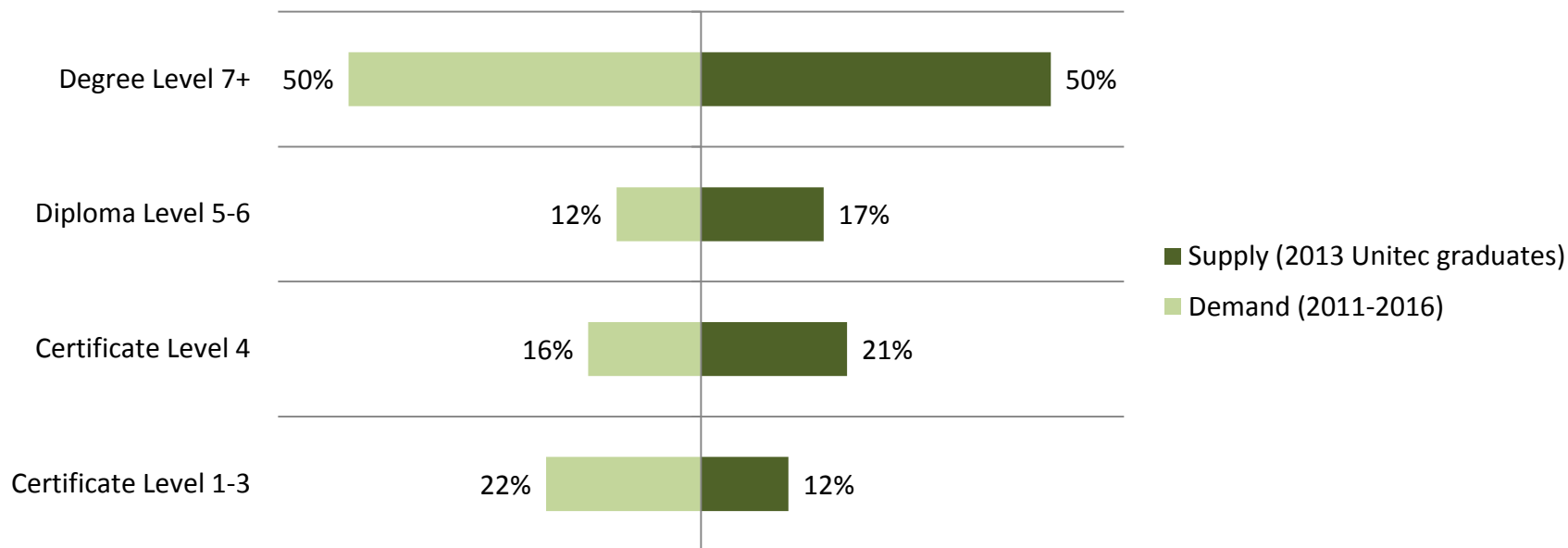
Demand via Skill Level between 2011 and 2016: According to a 2012 report by Infometrics, the number of positions in New Zealand requiring a level 7+ is expected to increase by 103,117 between 2011 and 2016, ranking it as the qualification level with the largest absolute increase in demand.



Proportion of demand & supply

Approximately half of the total demand for qualification for 2011-2016 is for Level 7+ followed by Levels 1-3 (22%), Level 4 (16%) and Level 5-6 (12%).

50% of those who graduated in Unitec in year 2013 did so with Level 7+ qualifications. Subsequently, Unitec needs to focus on increasing the proportion of those graduating with Certificate Levels 1-3 (12%) to match the 22% labour market demand for 2011-2016.



The increasing need for higher skill levels most likely due to the **changing nature of skills required**: Jobs will become less physically demanding but more knowledge-intensive.

The number of degree-holders in the workforce is forecasted to grow over next few years. Accordingly, Unitec needs to continue to produce graduates with the right skill level to meet labour market demands.





Definition of Skill Type

New Zealand Standard Classification of Education (NZSCED)

Classification	Field of Study	Disciplines
0100	Natural & Physical Sciences	Natural Sciences
0200	Information Technology	Computing
0300	Engineering & Related Technologies	Multi-Department TBE
		Civil Engineering
		Transport Technology
		Building Technology
		Electrotechnology
0400	Architecture & Building	Architecture
		Landscape Architecture
		Construction
		Plumbing and Gasfitting
0600	Health	Community and Health Services
		Medical Imaging
		Nursing
		Osteopathy
0700	Education	Education
0800	Management & Commerce	Accounting and Finance
		Management and Marketing
0900	Society & Culture	Language Studies
		Social Practice
		Sports
1000	Creative Arts	Design and Visual Arts
		Performing and Screen Arts
		Multi-Department CIB
		Communication Studies
1200	Mixed Field Programmes	Foundation Studies





Labour market demand: Skill Type

Below is the forecasted data for the number of individuals employed with each field of study derived from the 2001 Census Data from Statistics NZ and 2006 JTEI tool from the Department of Labour.

Table 1: Total number employed via Field of Study (2006 base) in New Zealand

Field of Study	Number of people employed in New Zealand							
	2001*	2006**	2011#	2012***	2013#	2014#	2015#	2016#
Natural and Physical Sciences	39,165	43,992	48,508	49,380	50,363	51,291	52,218	53,146
Information Technology	17,205	26,601	29,830	29,859	32,091	33,221	34,351	35,482
Engineering and Related Technologies	121,263	162,855	181,397	182,801	192,436	197,956	203,475	208,995
Architecture and Building	39,960	60,579	67,872	67,998	72,884	75,389	77,895	80,401
Health	83,760	97,737	108,020	109,707	112,714	115,061	117,408	119,754
Education	66,405	73,521	80,995	82,526	83,928	85,395	86,862	88,328
Management and Commerce	117,084	158,022	176,059	177,376	186,872	192,279	197,685	203,092
Society and Culture	91,485	122,625	136,573	137,644	144,854	148,994	153,135	157,275
Creative Arts	23,085	38,493	43,305	43,207	46,895	48,689	50,484	52,279
Total	1,727,271	1,985,790	2,192,761	2,229,000	2,283,649	2,329,094	2,374,538	2,419,983

Important to note that 'Mixed Field Programme,' 'Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies,' 'Food, Hospitality and Personal Services' and 'Not Elsewhere Included' have been excluded

*2001 Census Data from Statistics New Zealand – Total number of those employed with field of study

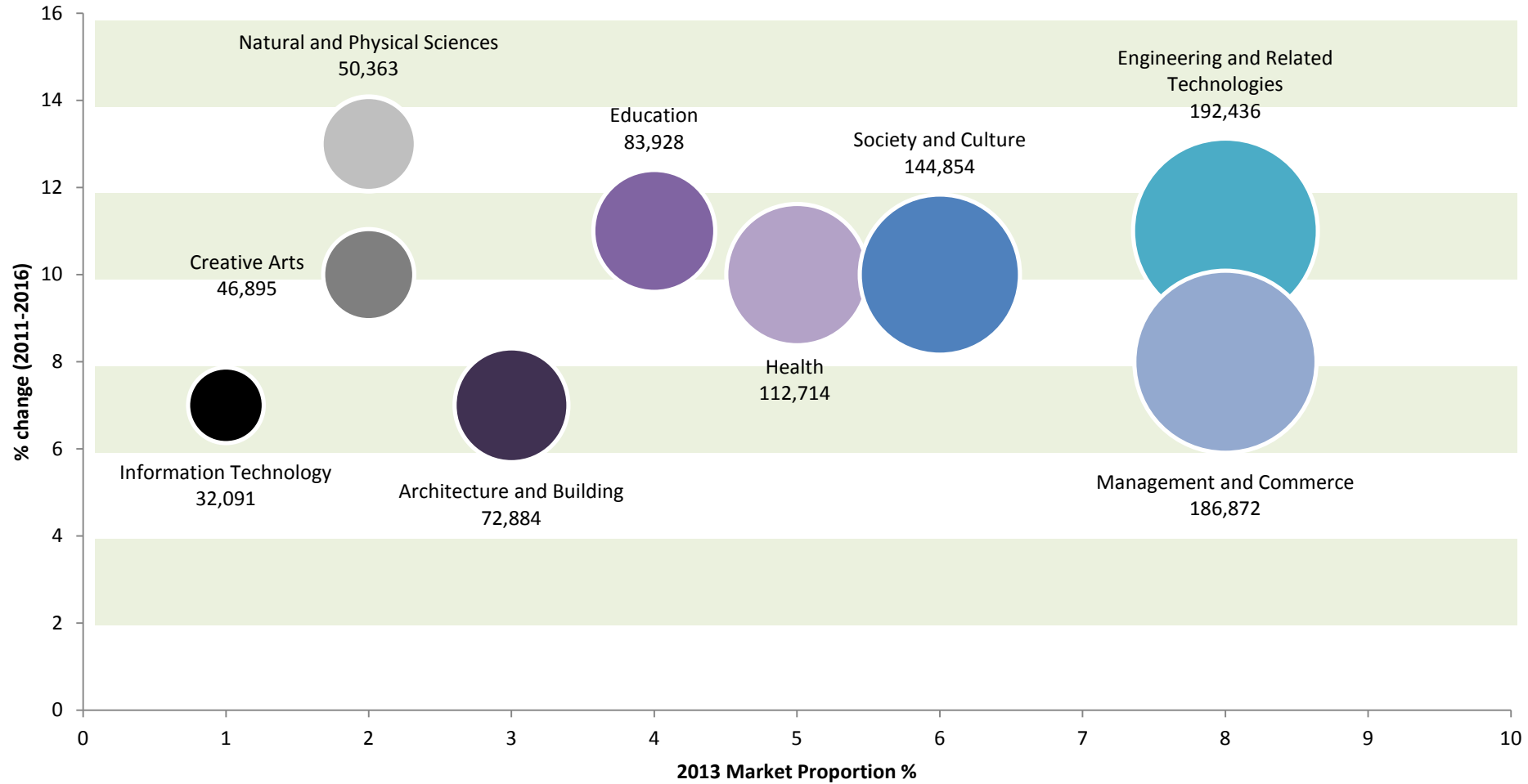
**JTEI (Jobs and Tertiary Education Indicator Tool) – Total number of those employed with field of study in 2006

***Household Labour Force Survey from Statistics New Zealand – Total number of those employed in working population

#Forecasted data derived from Excel's straight-line forecast function

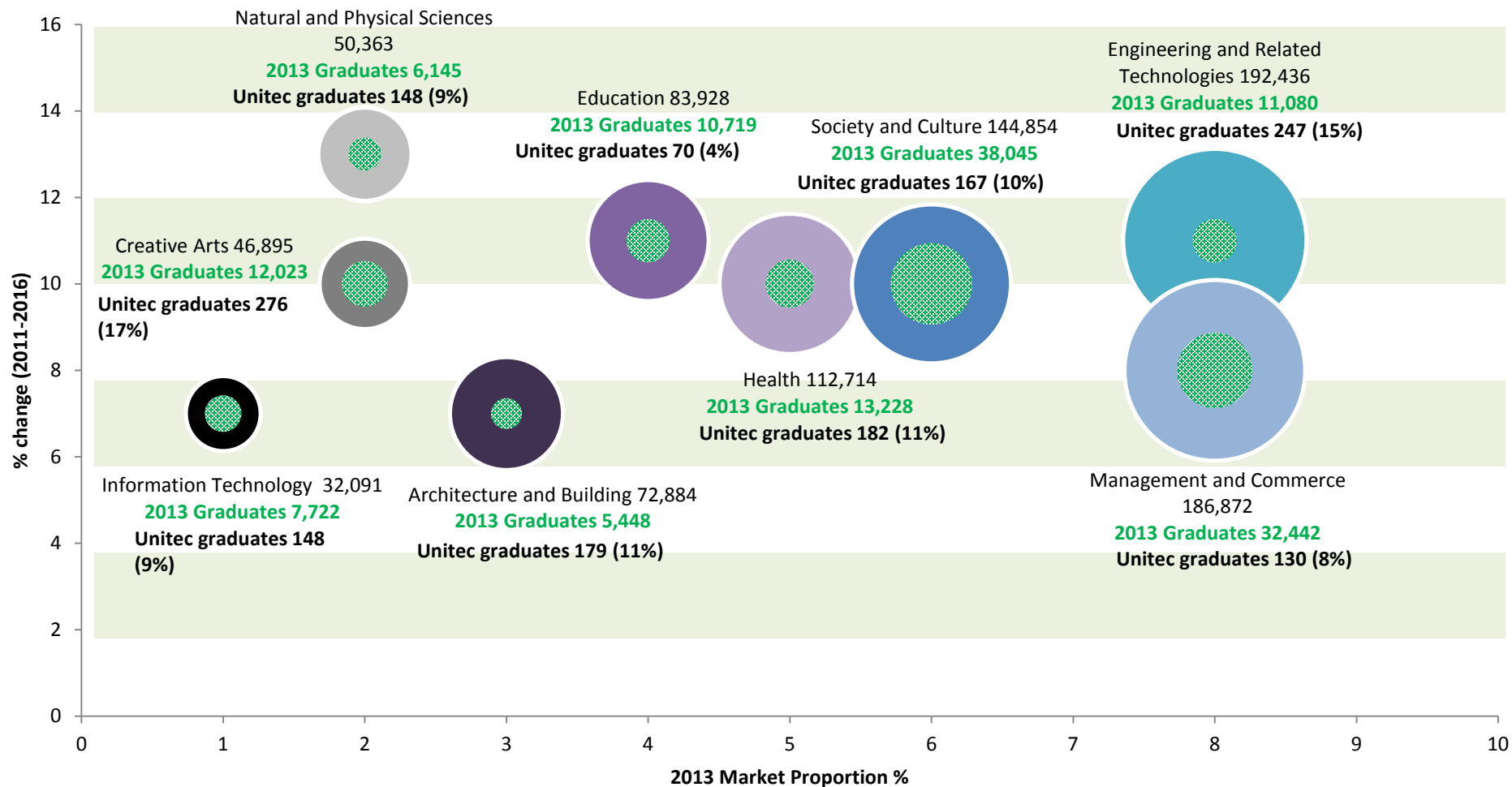


2013 Labour Market





2013 Graduates



Skill mismatches can occur between education outcomes and employment demand which means that either: (i) student's education choices are not what employers need; or (ii) courses and qualifications on offer are not responsive enough to changing skills needs.

Persistent mismatching in an economy can limit economic growth and labour productivity. Greatest concern falls on highly-specialised occupations such as ICT, engineering and medicine.



How do we boost employment prospects to meet future skill shortages?
Who are landing the jobs? And who are at risk?

RESTOCKING NZ WORKFORCE



Current employment situation

1076 graduates (66%) stated they are currently working, **374 graduates (23%)** are actively looking for a job and **185 graduates (11%)** are not looking for a job.

“Actively Looking” (23%)

Comprised of **52%** female and **49%** male graduates. Approximately half (**55%**) are between the ages of 20 and 29 whereas **12%** are between 30 and 39 years of age. **37%** referred to themselves as being NZ European followed by Pacific (**18%**), Chinese (**15%**) and Māori (**13%**).

“In Paid Work” (66%)

Comprised of **56%** female and **44%** male graduates.

More than half (**56%**) are between the ages of 20 and 29 whereas **19%** are between 30 and 39 years of age.

53% referred to themselves as being NZ European followed by Pacific (**11%**) and Chinese (**10%**).

“Not Looking” (11%)

Comprised of **62%** female and **38%** male graduates.

Exactly half (**50%**) are between the ages of 20 and 29 whereas **19%** are between 30 and 39 years old.

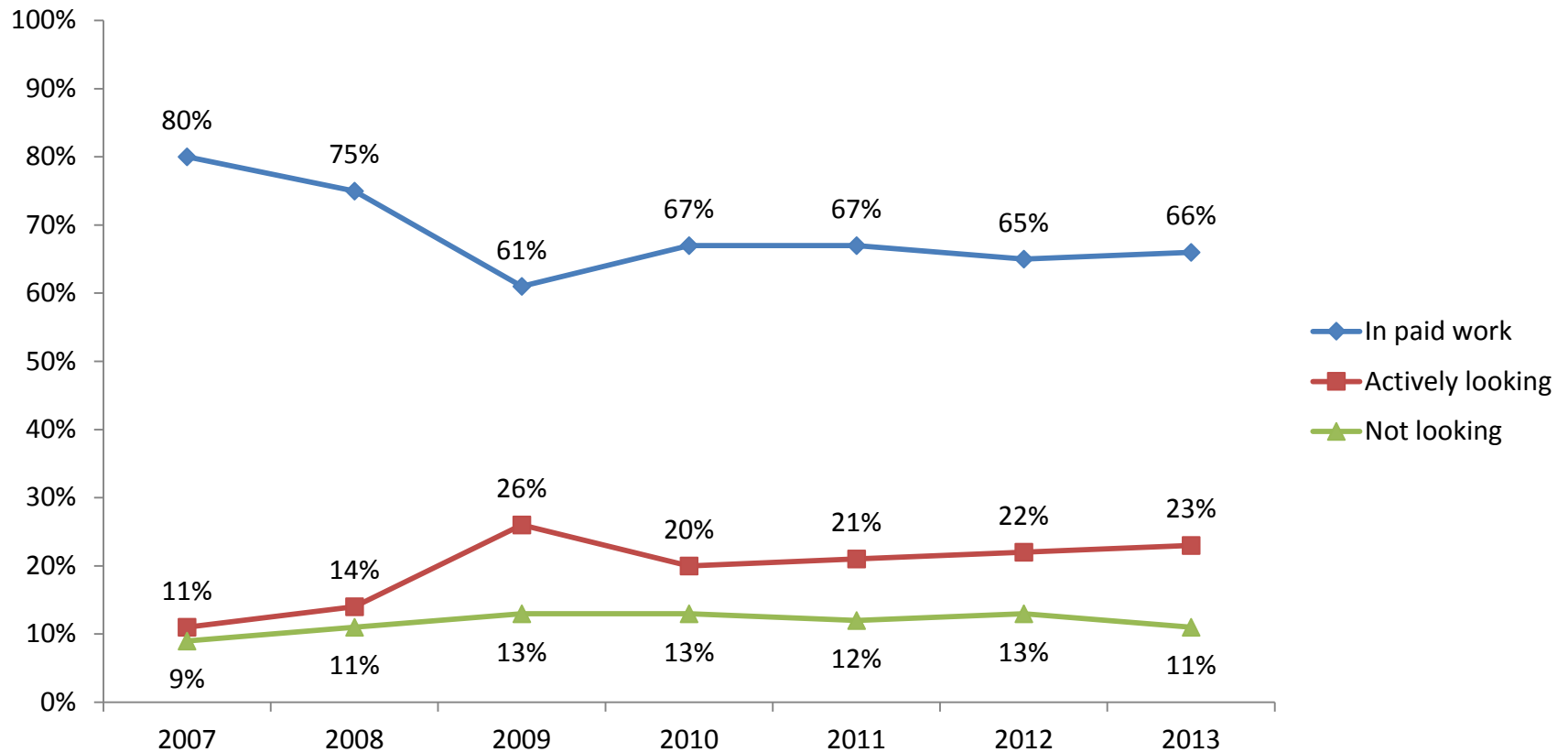
46% referred to themselves as being NZ European followed by Pacific (**19%**), Chinese (**15%**) and Māori (**11%**).





Employment status trending analysis

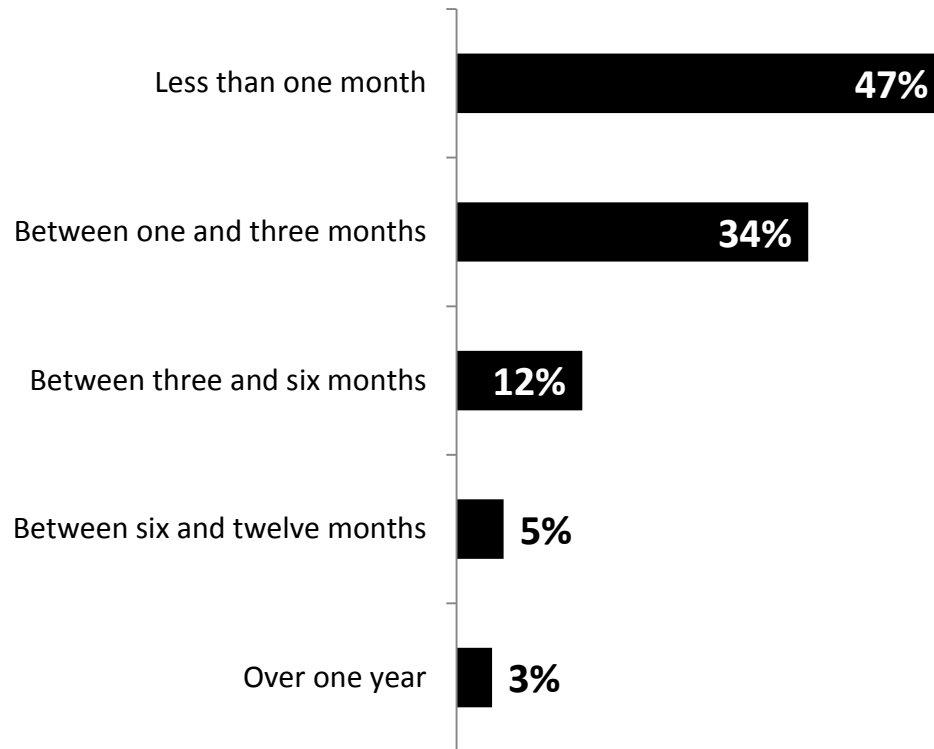
Times series data showing the employment status of Unitec graduates over the last 6 years





Transition into employment

Of those in paid work, **81%** found employment in less than one month (47%) and between one and three months (34%). This is a relatively swift transition from tertiary education to employment.



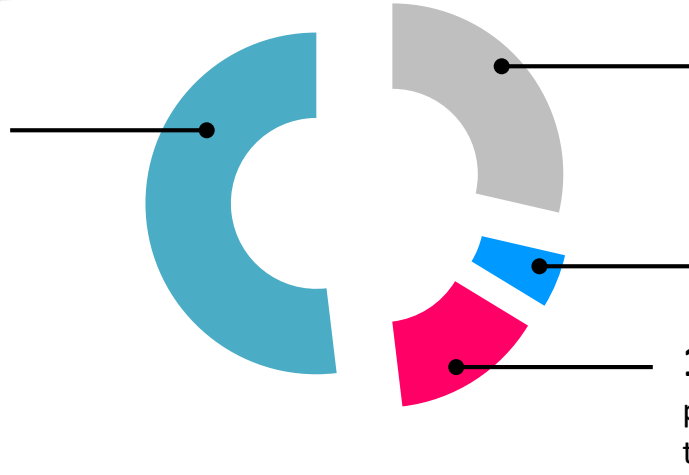
But what kind of channels are being used by Unitec graduates to find their main jobs?





Finding work via various ways

52% of those in paid work found their main job via other means



29% of those in paid work remained in the same job with existing employer

5% of those in paid work found their main job via promotion or transfer with existing employer

14% of those in paid work found their main job via previous internship/placement/work experience with their employer



37% responded to advertising by employer



33% word of mouth and/or personal contact



25% contacted the employer directly



14% researched the employer's website



7% contacts within your academic department



6% recruitment or employment agency



5% social media



4% set up own business/company



4% Unitec Career Center



3% Industry association or professional body



3% Student job search



1% Work and Income New Zealand



Looking for work via various ways



64% are actively looking for full time work



37% are actively looking for part time work



77% researched the employer's website



63% responded to advertising by employer



51% word of mouth and/or personal contact



40% Student job search



37% contacted the employer directly



24% approach previous employer(s)



23% social media



23% WINZ



17% Unitec Career Center



17% recruitment or employment agency



16% contacts within your academic department



8% set up own business/company

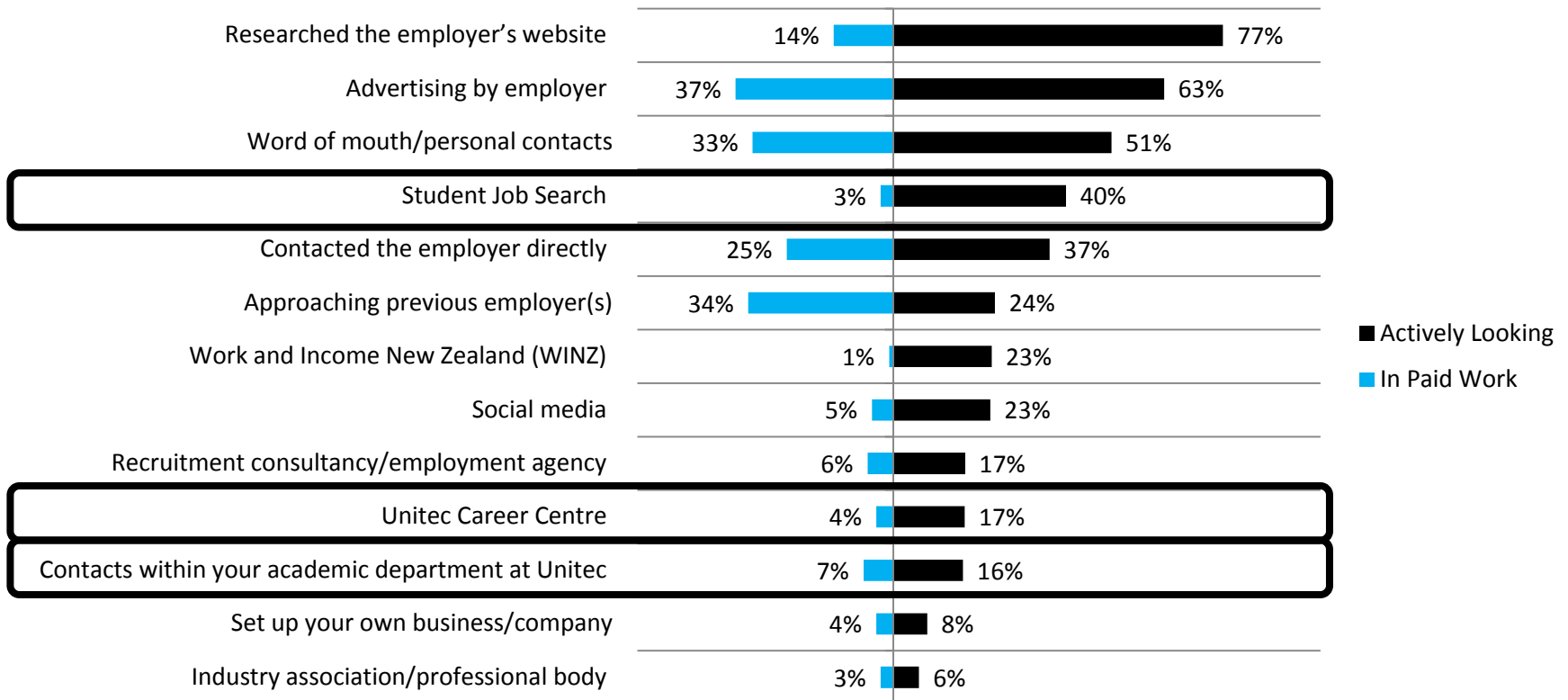


6% Industry association or professional body



Need for greater involvement

Unitec graduates are finding and looking for work through various channels and it is difficult to pinpoint the most effective method. It is, however, important to note that **only a small handful are finding and/or looking for work [directly] through Unitec.**





Landing relevant jobs

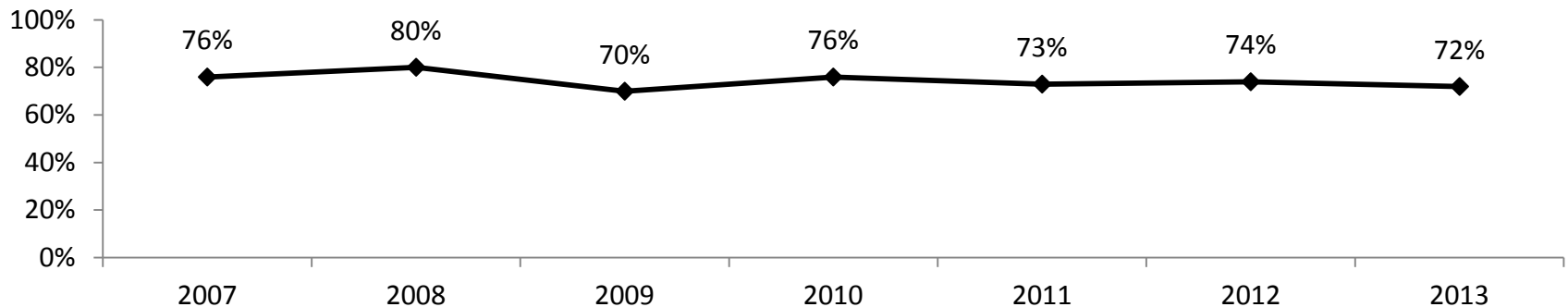
54% of those in paid work stated their main job is highly related to their qualification

18% claimed it is moderately related

12% claimed it is slightly related

17% claimed it is not at all related

Times series data showing relation of main job to Unitec qualification over the last 6 years





Working in relevant field of study



70% of those in paid work are working full time

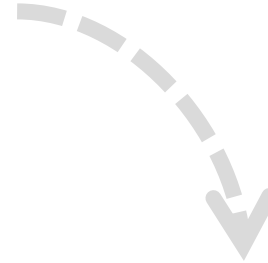
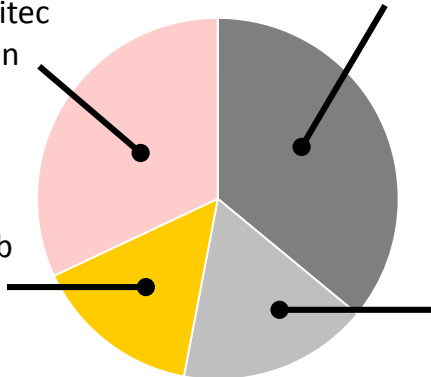
30% of those in paid work are working part time

32% of those working part time stated their main job was not at all related to their Unitec qualification

36% of those working part time stated their main job was highly related to their Unitec qualification

17% of those working part time stated their main job was moderately related to their Unitec qualification

15% of those working part time stated their main job was slightly related

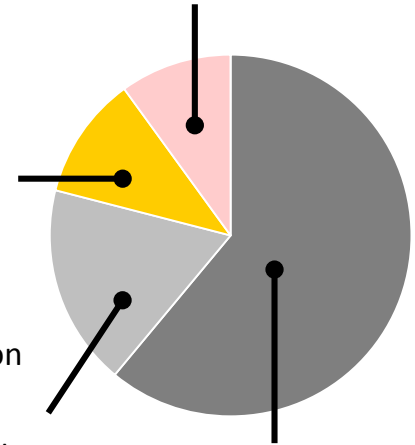


10% of those working full time stated their main job was not at all related to their Unitec qualification

11% of those working full time stated their main job was slightly related to their Unitec qualification

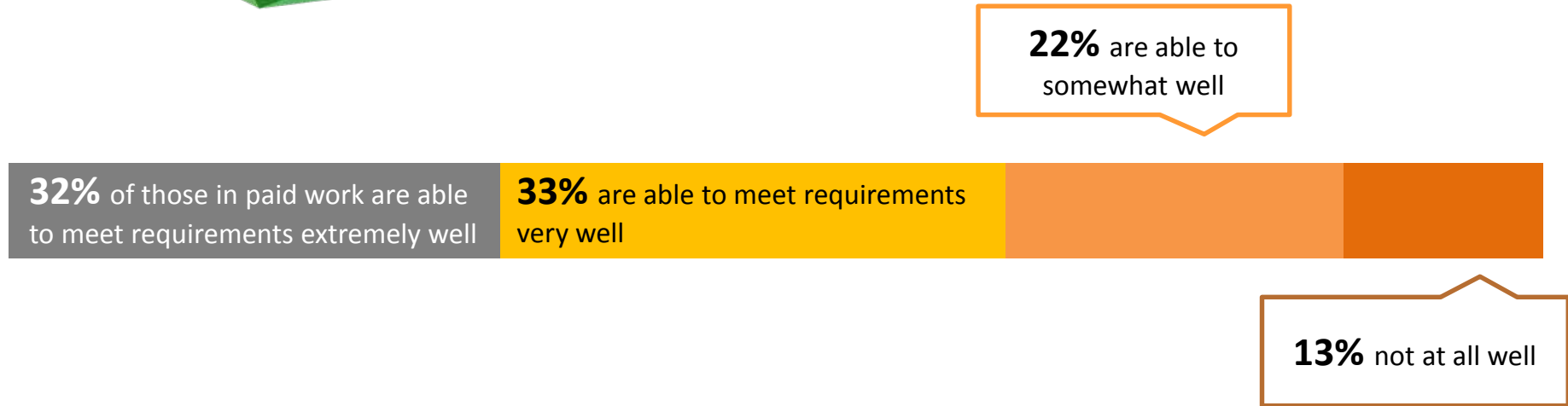
18% of those working full time stated their main job was moderately related to their Unitec qualification

61% of those working full time stated their main job was highly related to their Unitec qualification

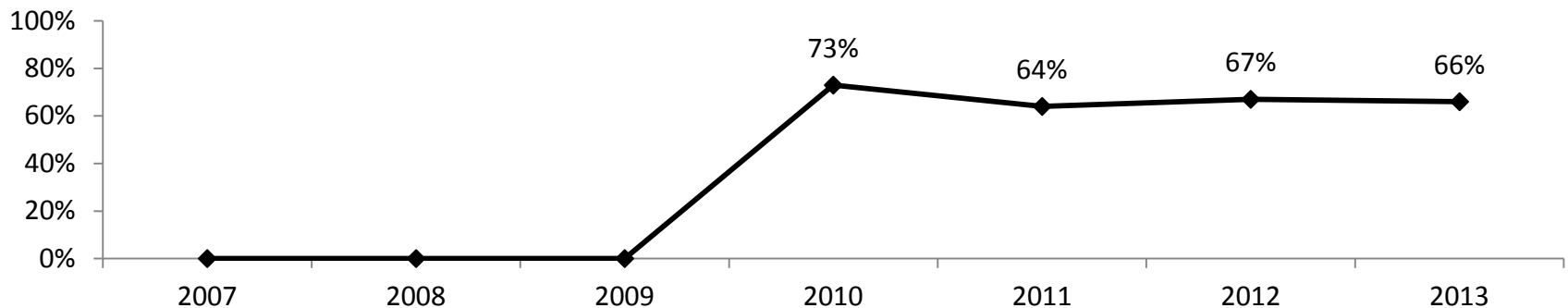




Ability to meet job requirements



Times series data showing graduates meeting job requirements over the last 6 years

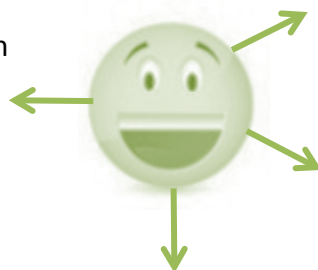




Enhancing employability

Meet job requirements
extremely well

54% Excellent Employability: good fit between skills taught and professional practice needs, relevant qualification, have work experience



35% NA

6% Career

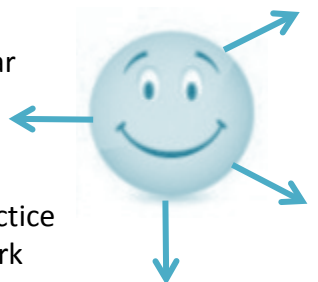
Advancement: able to upskill, build on existing work experience/skills

5% Exceptional

Education: in-depth course content, learned necessary skills & knowledge base

Meet job requirements
very well

44% Sufficient Employability: working in similar field, relevance between skills taught and professional practice needs, some work experience



46% NA

6% Adequate

Education: appropriate course content, room for improvement

4% Career

Advancement: able to upskill, pursue further study, temporary arrangement

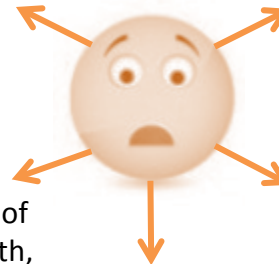
Meet job requirements
somewhat well

35% Limited

Employability: apply & transfer basic skills, working in irrelevant field

13% Developmental

Phase: in the process of deciding on career path, pursuing further study



36% NA

9% Insufficient

Education: outdated & limited course content

8% Career

Advancement (4%) and Lacking Employability (4%)

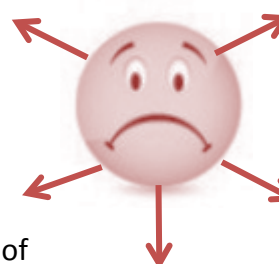
Meet job requirements
not at all well

42% Lacking

Employability: unrecognised qualification, lack of work experience

25% Developmental

Phase: in the process of deciding on career path, pursuing further study



28% NA

4% Low Demand:

insufficient industry demand, limited job openings

2% Insufficient

Education: outdated & limited course content

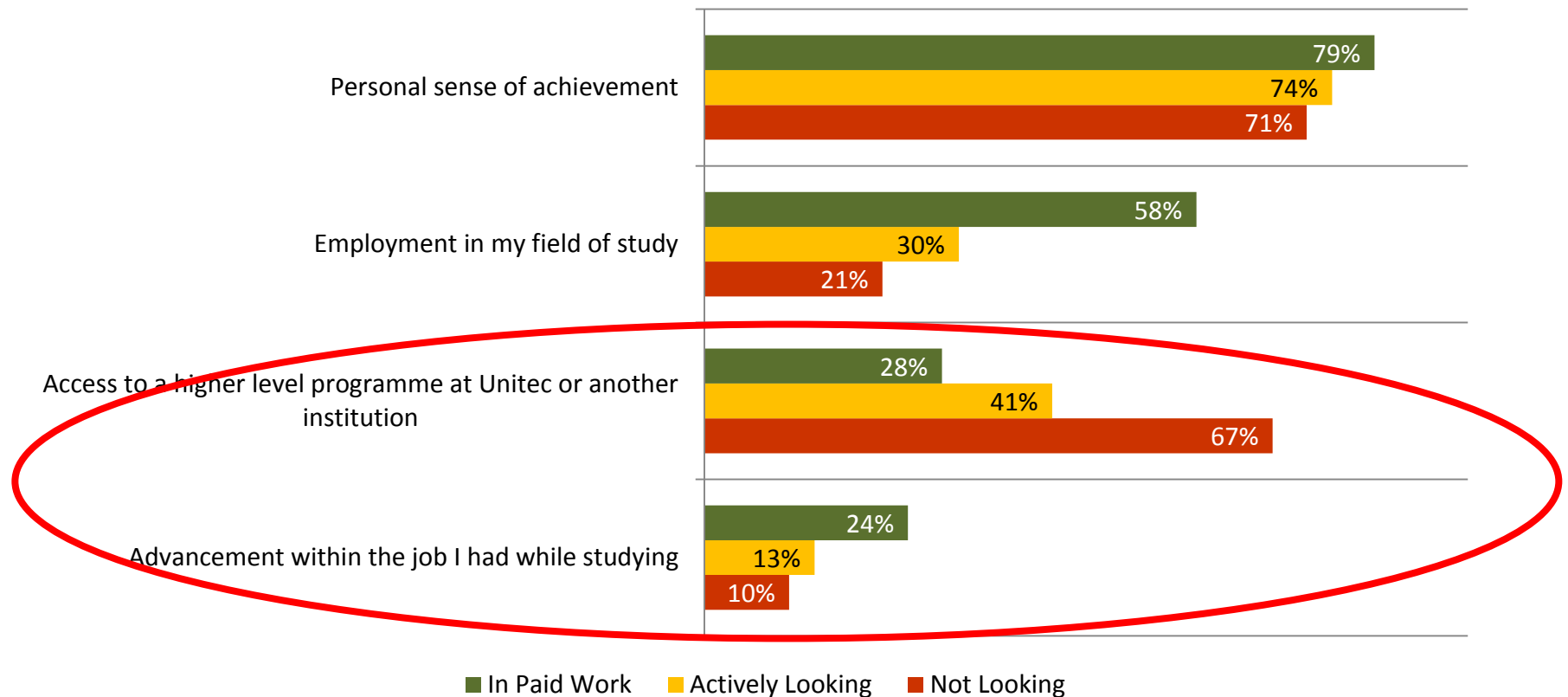
How do we encourage further study to minimise the skill gap in the labour market? Who are carrying out further study in Unitec?

GENERATING SKILLED WORKFORCE



Stepping into the 'real world'

Various reports stipulate the pressing need to ensure New Zealand's workforce remain up-to-date with industry demands – especially with regards to having the right level of skills.





Continuing the relationship

27% are currently enrolled in further study

53% would be interested in further study but are not currently enrolled

20% are not interested



61% of those currently enrolled in further study are attending Unitec

Of those currently enrolled in Unitec for further study, **80%** are full-time students (48 credits or more)



Of those currently enrolled in Unitec for further study, **20%** are part-time students (less than 48 credits)



Who are continuing the relationship?

In total, **267 respondents** are currently enrolled and attending Unitec for further study



Of those currently enrolled and attending Unitec for further study, **93%** are government funded domestic students



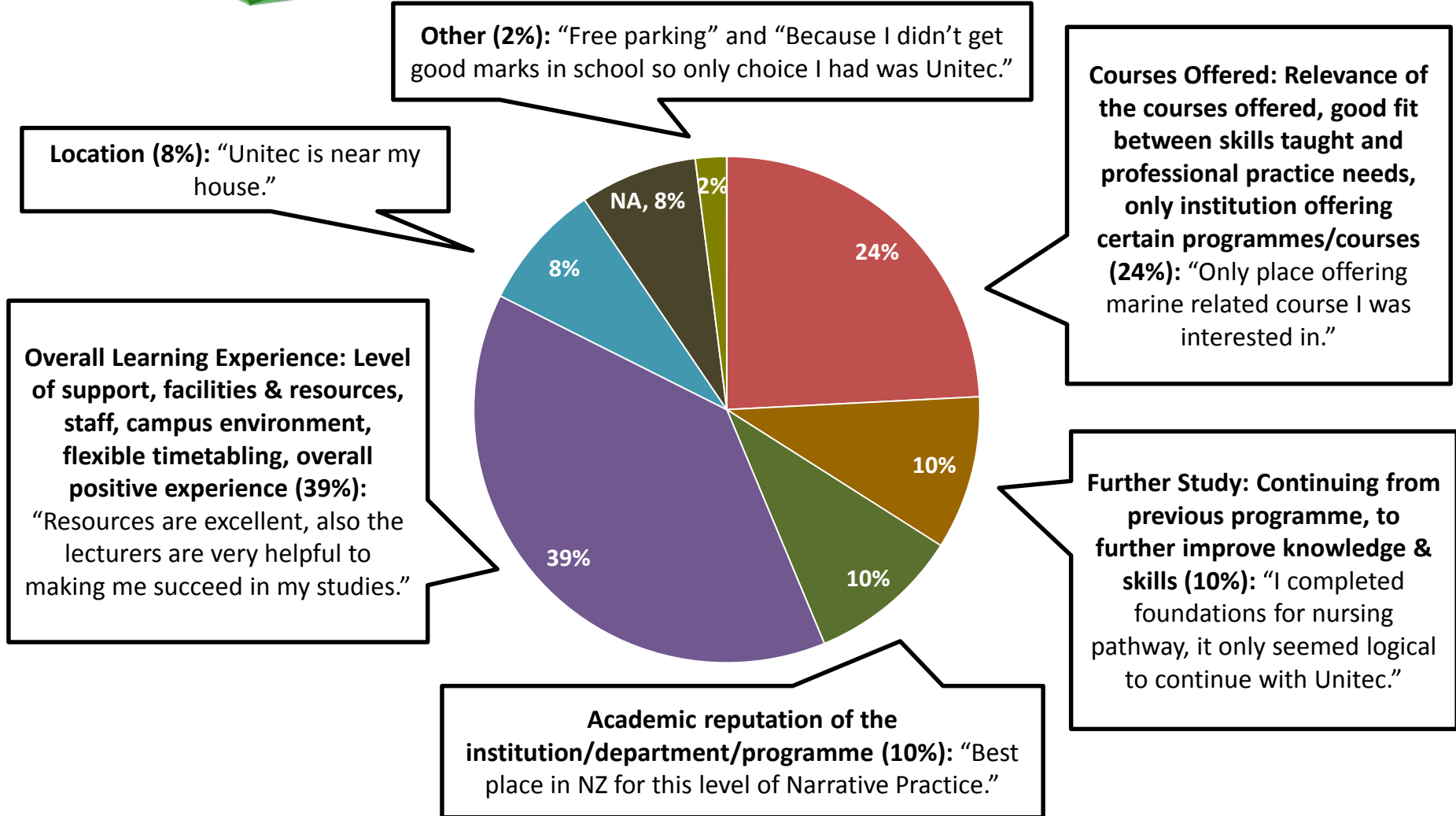
Of those currently enrolled and attending Unitec for further study, **66%** have graduated Levels 2-3 (32%) and Level 4 (34%)



Of those currently enrolled and attending Unitec for further study, **55%** are less than or equal to 19 (24%) and between 20 to 24 (31%)



Reasons for continuing with Unitec





Increasing future opportunities

27% are currently enrolled in further study

53% would be interested in further study but are not currently enrolled

20% are not interested



Of those considering Unitec, **63%** are between the ages of 20 and 34

Of those considering Unitec, **40%** have Level 7 qualification



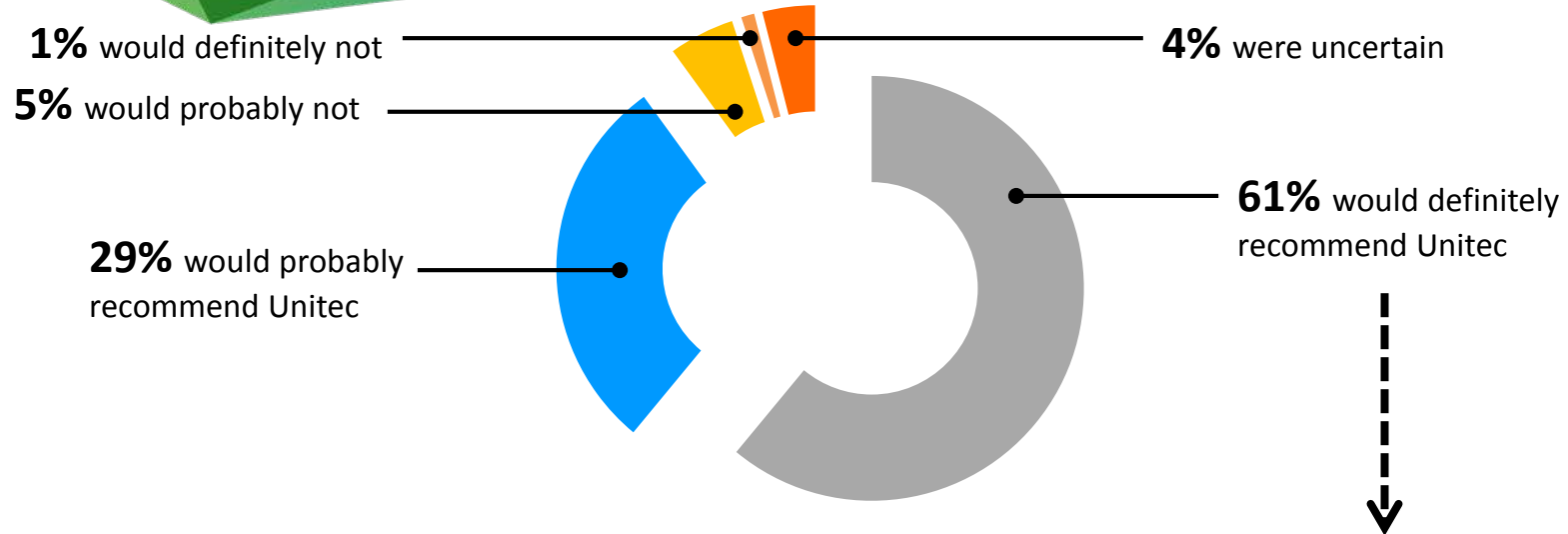
Of those considering Unitec, **83%** are government funded

70% of those interested in further study but are not currently enrolled would consider attending Unitec





Recommending Unitec



Level of Support (27%):

Supportive learning environment, approachable staff, facilities & resources, student services



Effective Teaching (25%):

Qualified academics, up-to-date course content, industry relevant programmes



Real World

Preparedness (15%): Employability, adheres to 'real' world needs, able to achieve career success



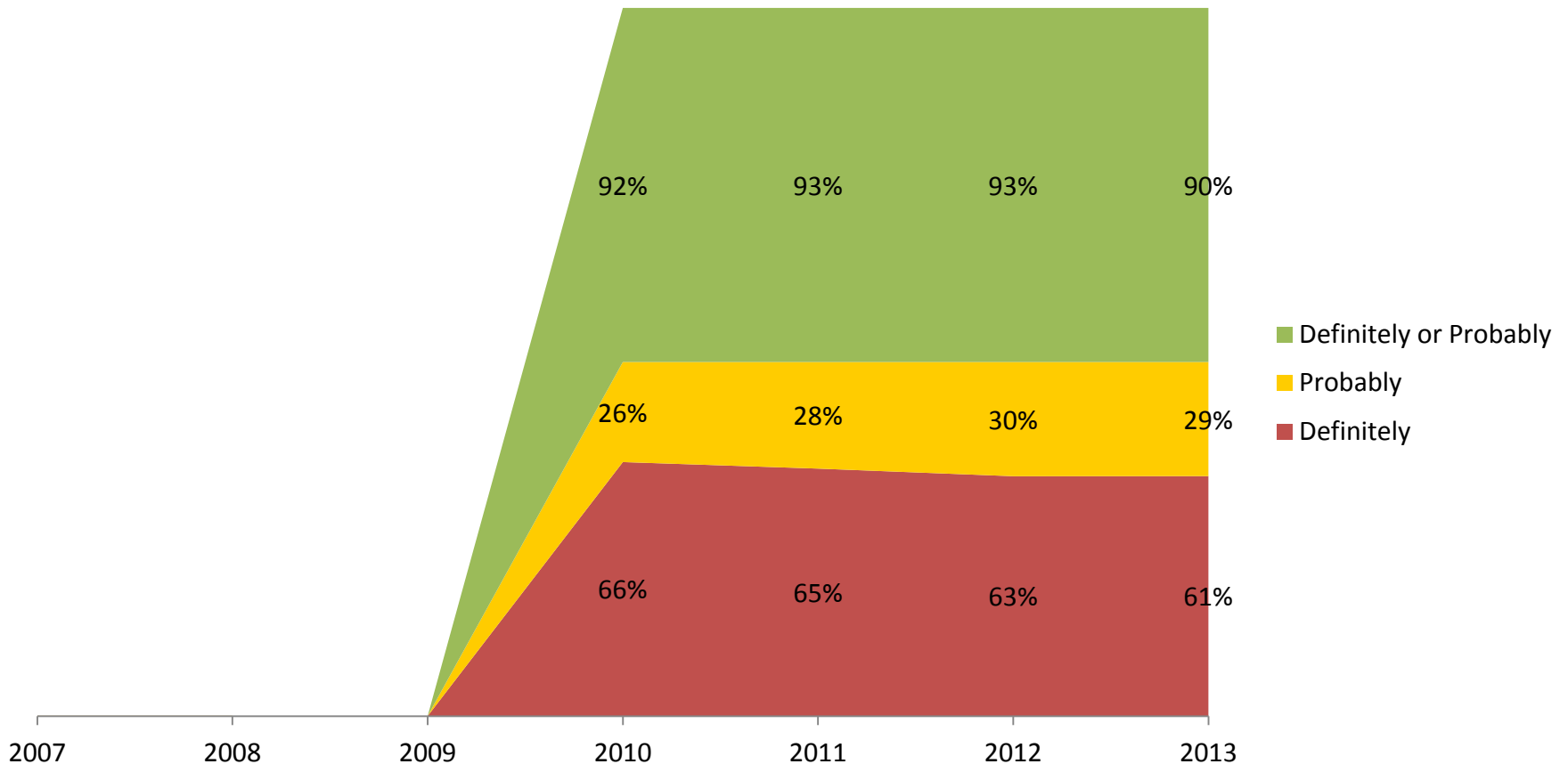
Positive Experience (13%):

Personal opinion, overall satisfaction, enjoyment, fun experience, met great people



Recommending Unitec trend analysis

Times series data showing graduates likely to recommend Unitec over the last 6 years





Creating Unitec Ambassadors



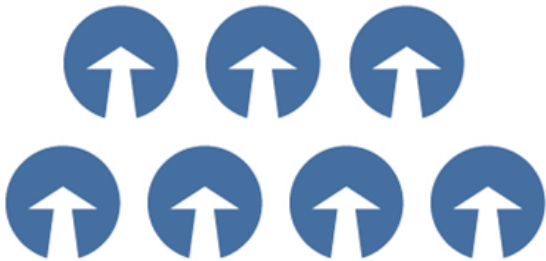
Of those who would definitely recommend Unitec, **62%** would consider studying in Unitec again



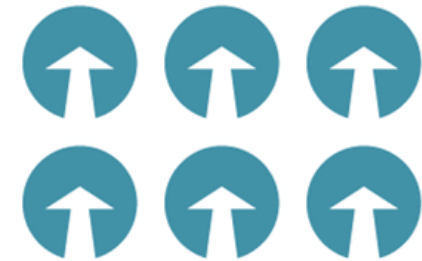
Of those who would definitely recommend Unitec, **60%** stated their programme was very successful



In total, **61%** would definitely recommend Unitec



Of those who would definitely recommend Unitec, **65%** felt very supported in their programme



Of those who would definitely recommend Unitec, **58%** felt the teaching was very effective

What needs to be done at the faculty and departmental level to: (i) increase employment prospects; and (ii) minimise the skill gap for their graduates?

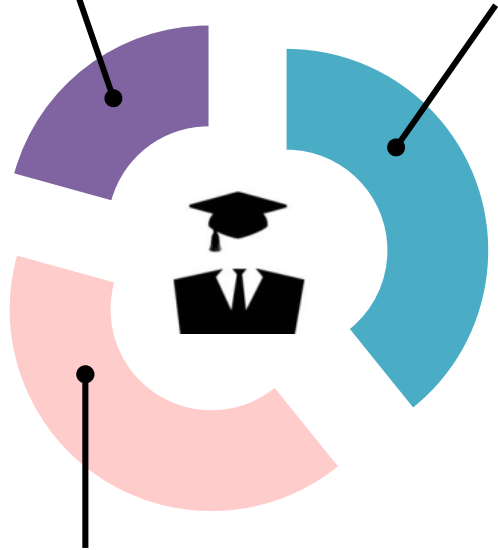
FACULTIES & DISCIPLINES



Breakdown by faculty

21% of respondents are from Faculty of Technology and Built Environment

39% of respondents are from Faculty of Creative Industries and Business



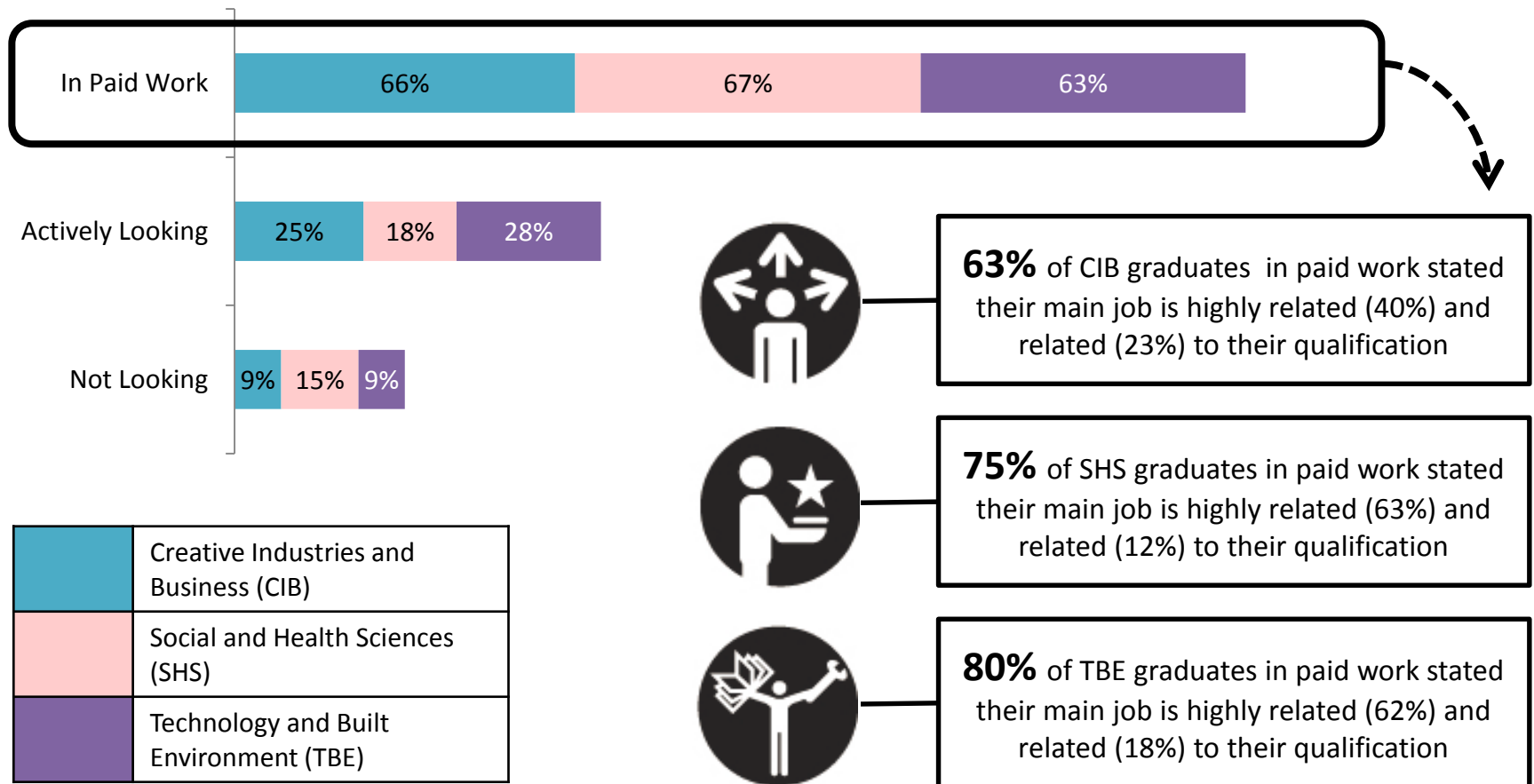
40% of respondents are from Faculty of Social and Health Sciences

Faculty	Disciplines	Count	Percentage
CIB	Accounting and Finance	85	13%
	Architecture	56	9%
	Computing	148	23%
	Communication Studies	37	6%
	Design and Visual Arts	118	18%
	Landscape Architecture	31	5%
	Management and Marketing	45	7%
	Performing and Screen Arts	69	11%
	Multi-Department CIB	52	8%
SHS	Community and Health Services	84	13%
	Education	70	11%
	Foundation Studies	89	14%
	Language Studies	70	11%
	Medical Imaging	47	7%
	Natural Sciences	148	23%
	Nursing	36	6%
	Osteopathy	15	2%
	Social Practice	68	10%
	Sport	29	4%
TBE	Building Technology	9	3%
	Construction	87	26%
	Electrotechnology	6	2%
	Civil Engineering	56	16%
	Plumbing and Gasfitting	5	1%
	Transport Technology	30	9%
	Multi-Department TBE	147	43%



Current employment status

The proportion of those in paid work is similar across all faculties with 66% of CIB graduates, 67% of SHS graduates and 63% of TBE graduates being in paid work.





Definition of Skill Type

New Zealand Standard Classification of Education (NZSCED)

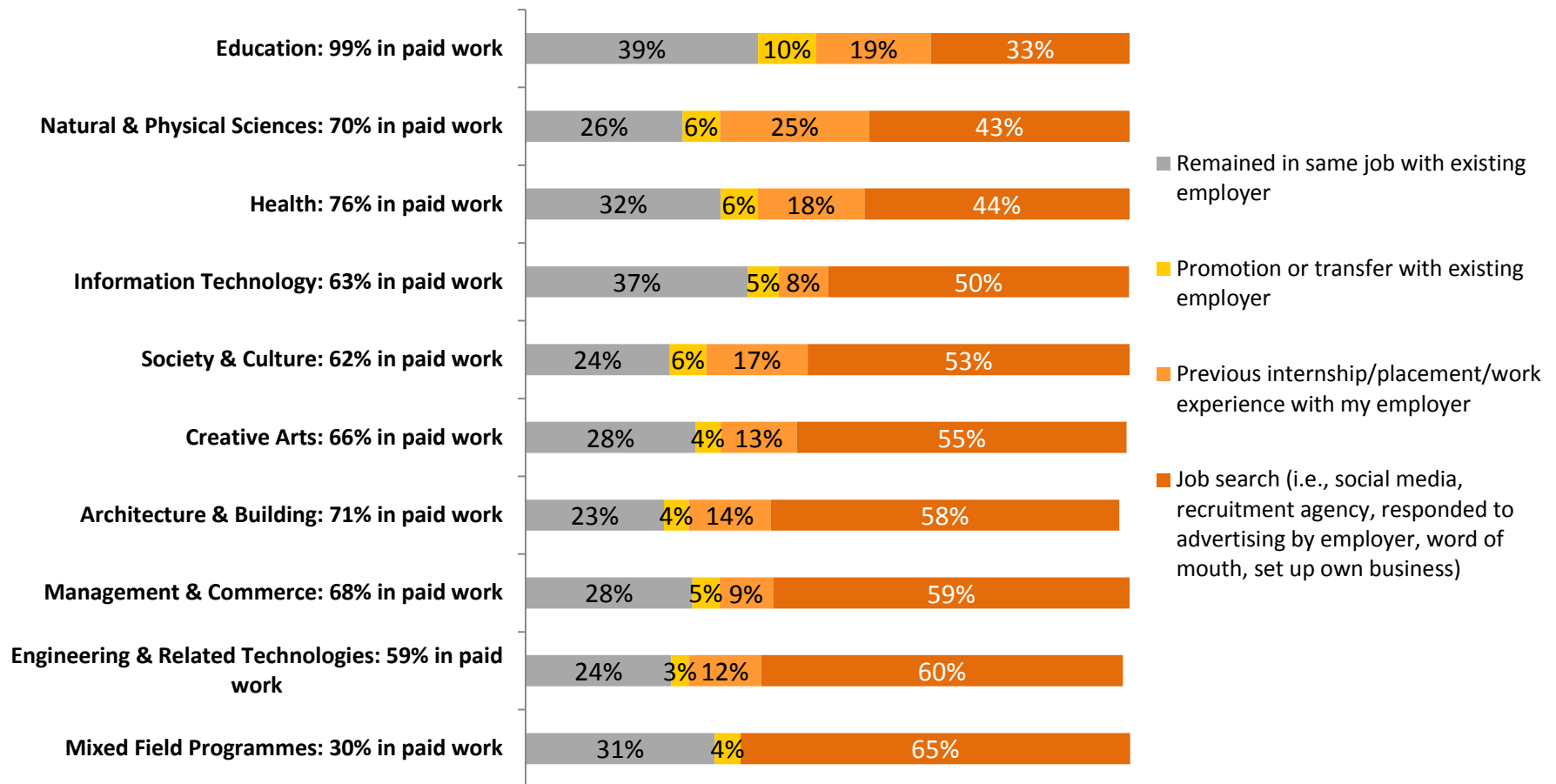
Classification	Field of Study	Disciplines
0100	Natural & Physical Sciences	Natural Sciences
0200	Information Technology	Computing
0300	Engineering & Related Technologies	Multi-Department TBE
		Civil Engineering
		Transport Technology
		Building Technology
		Electrotechnology
0400	Architecture & Building	Architecture
		Landscape Architecture
		Construction
		Plumbing and Gasfitting
0600	Health	Community and Health Services
		Medical Imaging
		Nursing
		Osteopathy
0700	Education	Education
0800	Management & Commerce	Accounting and Finance
		Management and Marketing
0900	Society & Culture	Language Studies
		Social Practice
		Sports
1000	Creative Arts	Design and Visual Arts
		Performing and Screen Arts
		Multi-Department CIB
		Communication Studies
1200	Mixed Field Programmes	Foundation Studies





Finding work via various ways

In total, 67% of graduates from Education discipline have remain in the same job (39%), was promoted (10%) or had previous internship/placement/work experience with employer (19%).



Did we meet their learning needs?



Education: 94% success

▶ 90% effective teaching

▶ 89% support



Health: 92% success

▶ 88% effective teaching

▶ 75% support



Society & Culture: 92% success

▶ 89% effective teaching

▶ 88% support



Mixed Field Programmes: 92% success

▶ 90% effective teaching

▶ 89% support



Architecture & Building: 89% success

▶ 88% effective teaching

▶ 75% support



Creative Arts: 88% success

▶ 88% effective teaching

▶ 83% support



Natural & Physical Sciences: 87% success

▶ 95% effective teaching

▶ 88% support



Management & Commerce: 87% success

▶ 91% effective teaching

▶ 83% support



Engineering & Related Technologies: 82% success

▶ 81% effective teaching

▶ 77% support



Information Technology: 79% success

▶ 83% effective teaching

▶ 78% support



Are they prepared for the real world?



Education: 99% in paid work

▶ 99% related to qualification

▶ 89% can meet job requirements



Health: 76% in paid work

▶ 90% related to qualification

▶ 84% can meet job requirements



Architecture & Building: 71% in paid work

▶ 83% related to qualification

▶ 74% can meet job requirements



Natural & Physical Sciences: 70% in paid work

▶ 56% related to qualification

▶ 56% can meet job requirements



Management & Commerce: 68% in paid work

▶ 75% related to qualification

▶ 67% can meet job requirements



Creative Arts: 66% in paid work

▶ 52% related to qualification

▶ 50% can meet job requirements



Information Technology: 63% in paid work

▶ 64% related to qualification

▶ 52% can meet job requirements



Society & Culture: 62% in paid work

▶ 73% related to qualification

▶ 72% can meet job requirements



Engineering & Related Technologies: 59% in paid work

▶ 76% related to qualification

▶ 65% can meet job requirements



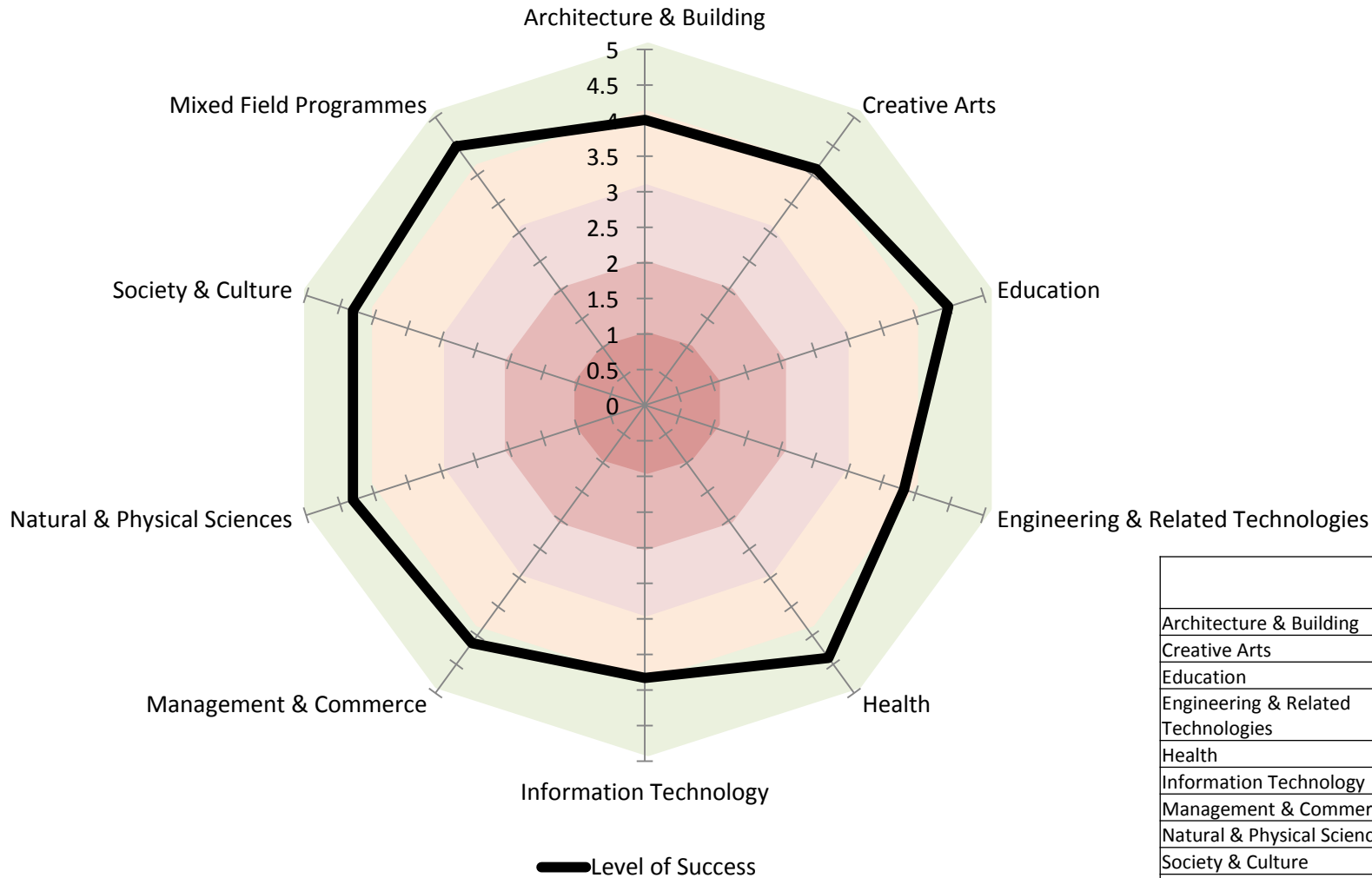
Mixed Field Programmes: 30% in paid work

▶ 25% related to qualification

▶ 24% can meet job requirements



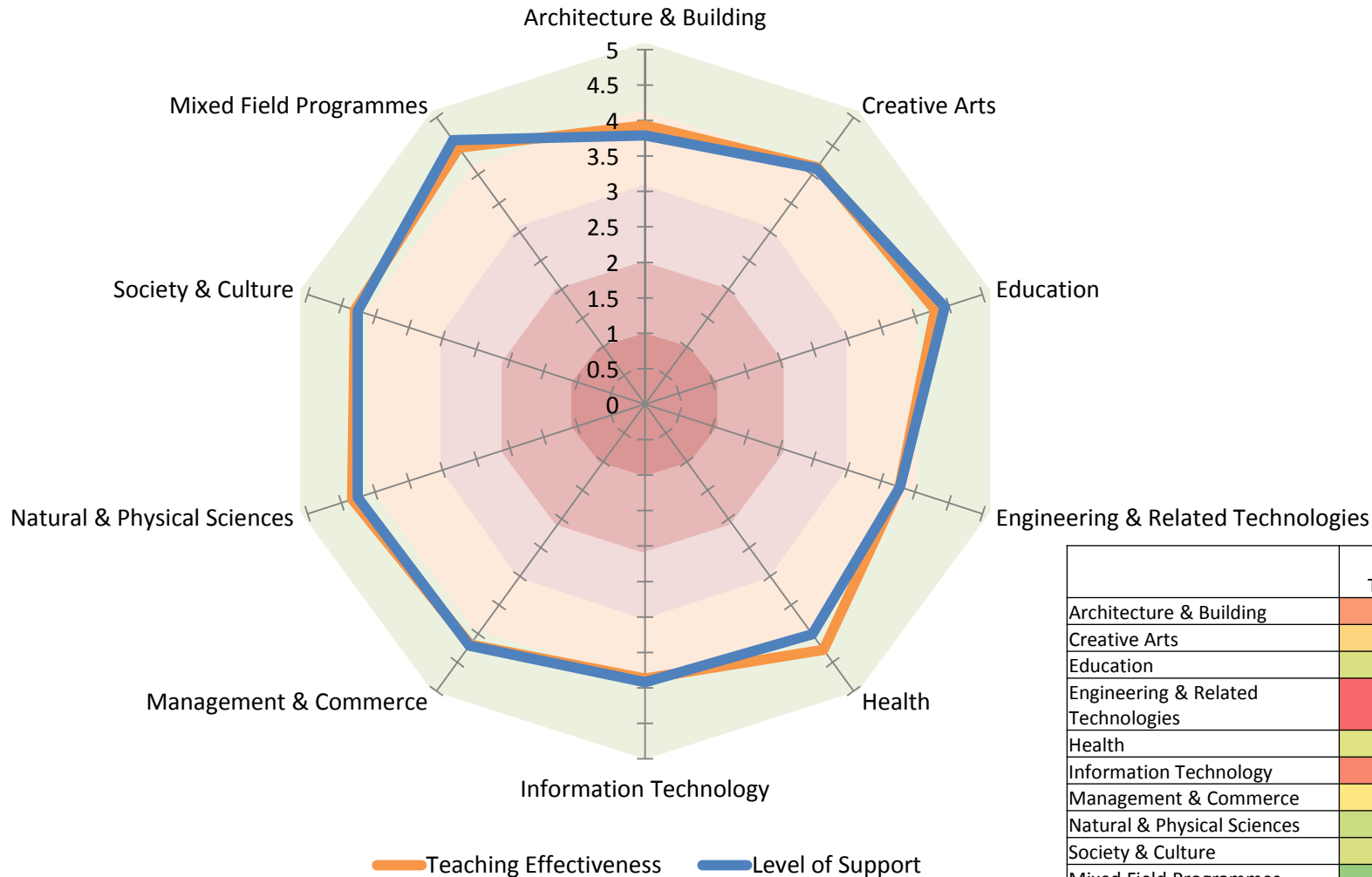
Level of Success



	Level of Success
Architecture & Building	4.01
Creative Arts	4.1
Education	4.48
Engineering & Related Technologies	3.83
Health	4.39
Information Technology	3.83
Management & Commerce	4.13
Natural & Physical Sciences	4.31
Society & Culture	4.31
Mixed Field Programmes	4.5



Fulfilling Learning Needs

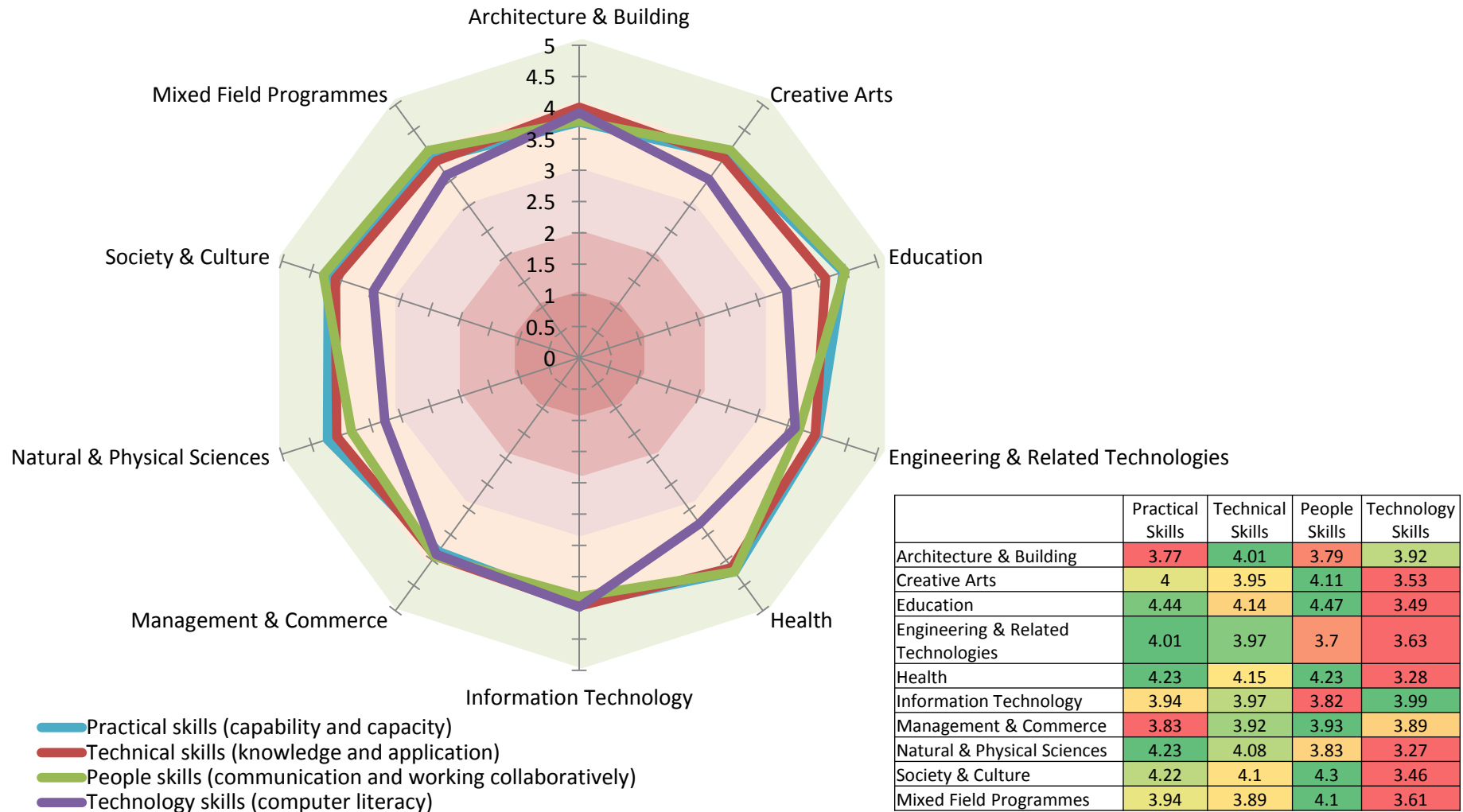


	Level of Teaching	Level of Support
Architecture & Building	3.93	3.79
Creative Arts	4.13	4.11
Education	4.3	4.44
Engineering & Related Technologies	3.77	3.78
Health	4.28	4.01
Information Technology	3.87	3.92
Management & Commerce	4.19	4.21
Natural & Physical Sciences	4.34	4.26
Society & Culture	4.3	4.26
Mixed Field Programmes	4.47	4.6

Q. How effective was the teaching in your programme & How supported did you feel through your programme of study at Unitec?
(Scale 1= Not at all effective/supported; 5= Very effective/supported)



Learning different types of skills





Would you recommend Unitec?



Education: 75%
Unitec Ambassadors

▶ 20% probably
recommend

▶ 4% not likely to
recommend



Mixed Field Programmes:
72% Unitec Ambassadors

▶ 26% probably
recommend

▶ 1% not likely to
recommend



Management & Commerce:
72% Unitec Ambassadors

▶ 21% probably
recommend

▶ 3% not likely to
recommend



Information Technology:
65% Unitec Ambassadors

▶ 28% probably
recommend

▶ 3% not likely to
recommend



Society & Culture: 64%
Unitec Ambassadors

▶ 27% probably
recommend

▶ 4% not likely to
recommend



Natural & Physical Sciences:
61% Unitec Ambassadors

▶ 33% probably
recommend

▶ 4% not likely to
recommend



**Engineering & Related
Technologies: 59%** Unitec
Ambassadors

▶ 30% probably
recommend

▶ 7% not likely to
recommend



Health: 56% Unitec
Ambassadors

▶ 27% probably
recommend

▶ 13% not likely to
recommend



Architecture & Building:
55% Unitec Ambassadors

▶ 36% probably
recommend

▶ 6% not likely to
recommend



Creative Arts: 54%
Unitec Ambassadors

▶ 33% probably
recommend

▶ 8% not likely to
recommend

CONCLUDING COMMENTS



Observations

- Critical analysis of the 2013 Graduate Survey gives rise to various implications for a wide range of support services, faculties, disciplines and programmes
- Accordingly, the fundamental question that needs to be asked at the end of the day: **“What do the findings tell us about how well we are playing our role as a tertiary education provider?”**



Features of a high performing tertiary system in the Investment Plan (2013-15 Guideline):

- TEOs make clear and diverse contributions to national and regional economic growth and skill development
- All TEOs learn about the needs of the labour markets they feed, and use this information to manage their programme portfolios and to shape student demand, meaning skill shortages rarely arise
- All graduates have the ability to think and to learn, and are equipped to apply their skills in the labour market
- TEOs produce graduates with critical thinking skills for the industries, jobs and problems of tomorrow



Questions

Questions that we all need to consider:

- How well do student/graduates achieve (KEQ1)?
- What is the value of outcomes for stakeholders (KEQ2)?
- What interventions/improvements/development initiatives are required?
- How do we apply these findings for New Product Development?

