

## 2024 International Graduate Key Findings Graduate Outcomes Survey

Higher education international graduate outcomes four to six months after course completion.

**111**

Participating higher  
education institutions,  
including 42 universities

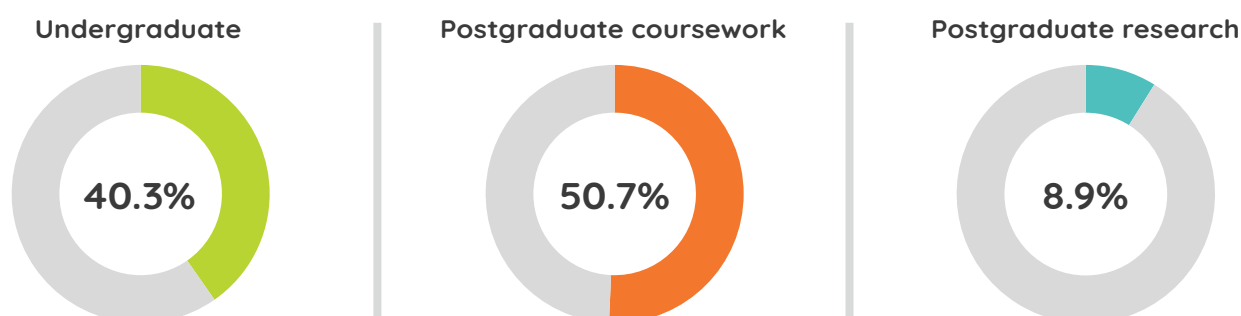
**30,491**

Valid online survey  
responses

**33.2%**

Response  
rate achieved

### Proportion of 2024 GOS responses from international graduates by study level

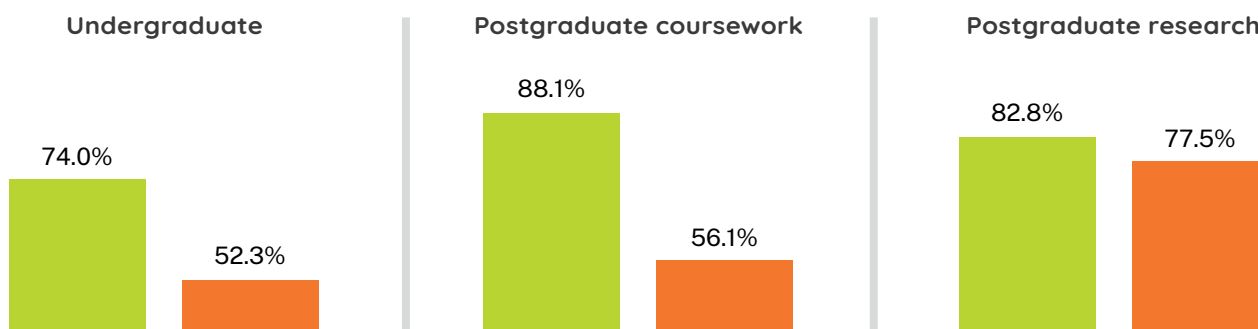


## Key Labour Market Outcomes

Full-time employment rates for international graduates were much lower than for domestic graduates 4 to 6 months after course completion, particularly at the undergraduate and postgraduate coursework levels. The gap at the postgraduate research level was less pronounced.

### Full-time employment rate\* by study level

■ Domestic ■ International

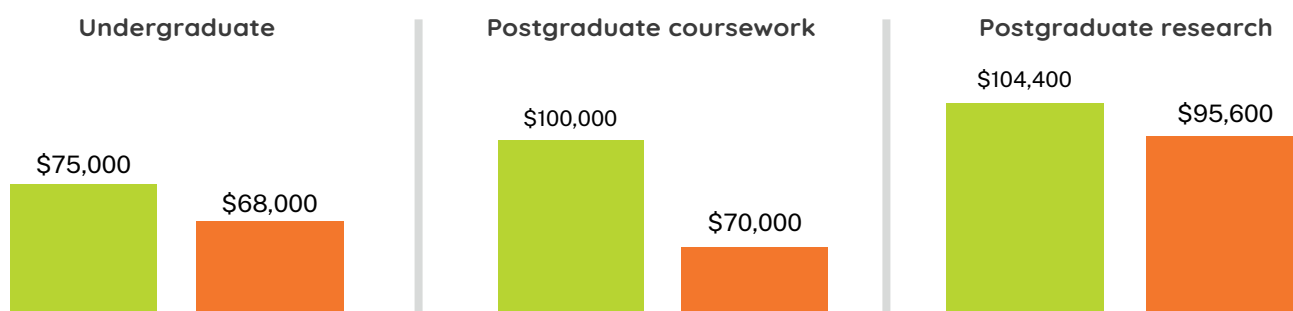


\* The full-time employment rate is defined as the proportion of graduates actually working, or usually working, at least 35 hours per week as a proportion of those available for full-time work.

Similarly, international graduates generally earned less than domestic graduates across all study levels. International postgraduate coursework graduates were likely to have similar levels of workplace experience as international undergraduates and, as seen with the similar full-time employment rates, this led to very similar median salary levels.

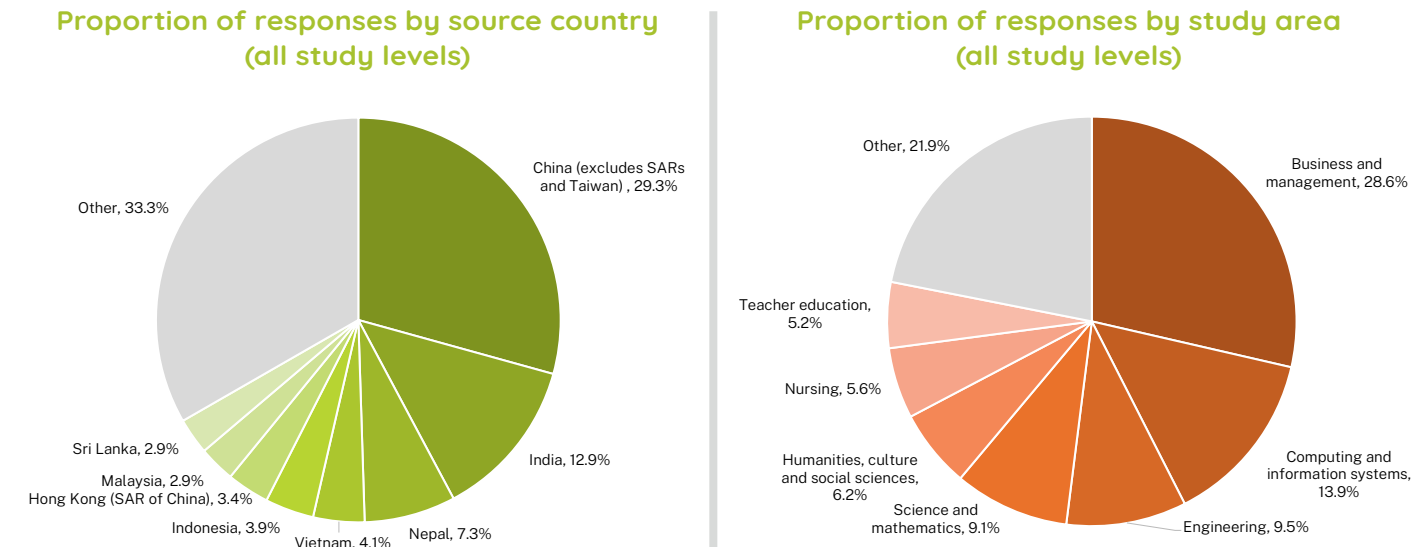
### Median annual full-time salary by study level

■ Domestic ■ International

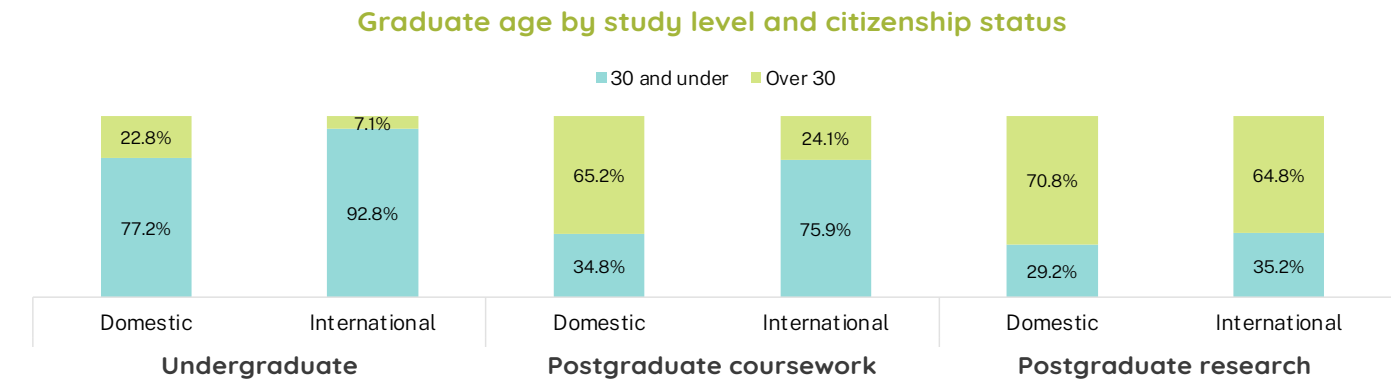


# International graduate respondent profile, 2024 GOS

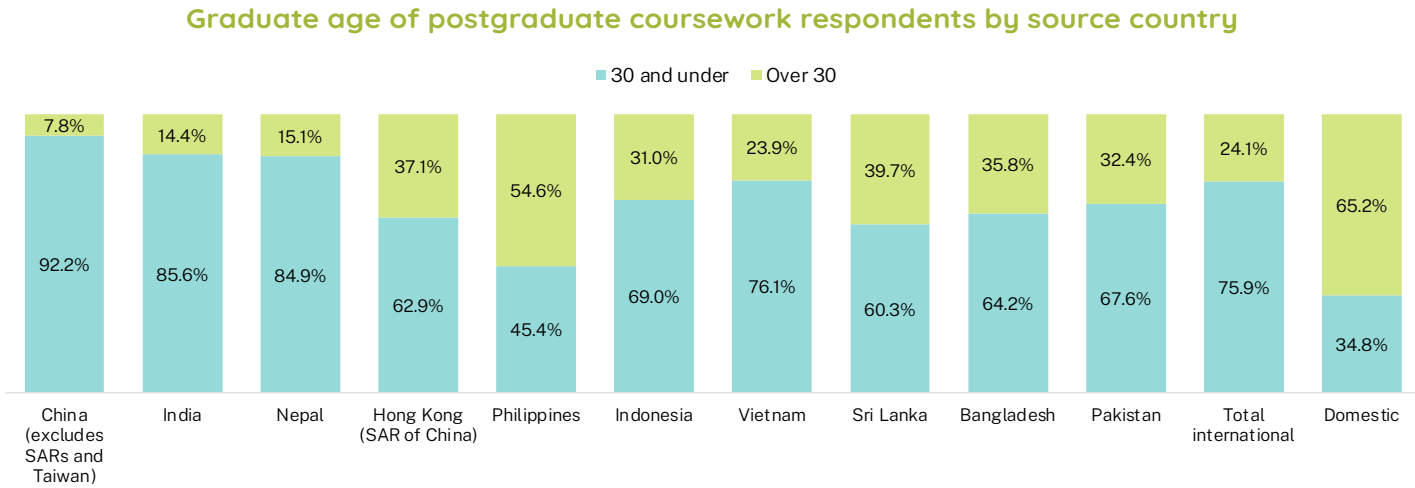
Top source countries for international students, in terms of the relative size of these populations, were China (excludes SARs and Taiwan), India and Nepal. International graduate respondents clustered in a small number of study areas, predominately Business and management, Computing and information systems, Engineering, Science and mathematics, and Humanities, culture and social sciences.



Across all levels of study, the proportions of international respondents aged 30 and under were higher than domestic respondents. This difference was most notable at the postgraduate coursework level where the size of the international population aged 30 and under was double that of the domestic population.



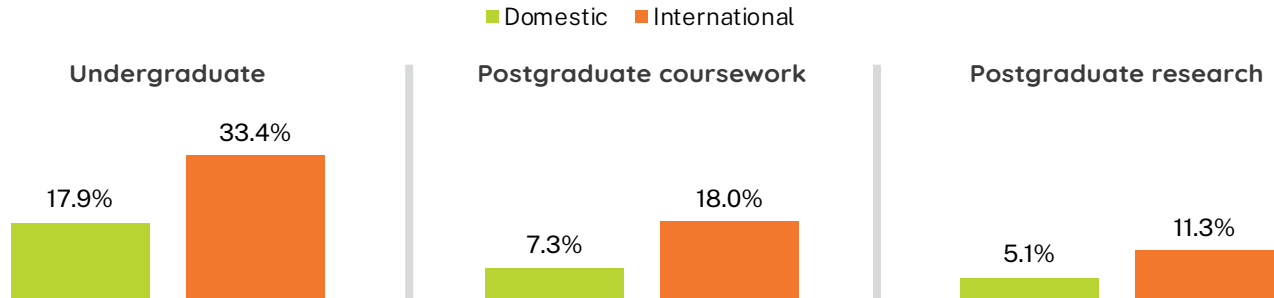
There were twice as many international postgraduate coursework graduates aged 30 and under compared to domestic graduates. These ratios of younger graduates were even higher for some source countries, such as China (excludes SARs and Taiwan) which had over 90 per cent aged 30 and under, while more than 80 per cent of postgraduate coursework graduates from India and Nepal were in the younger category.



# Further full-time study

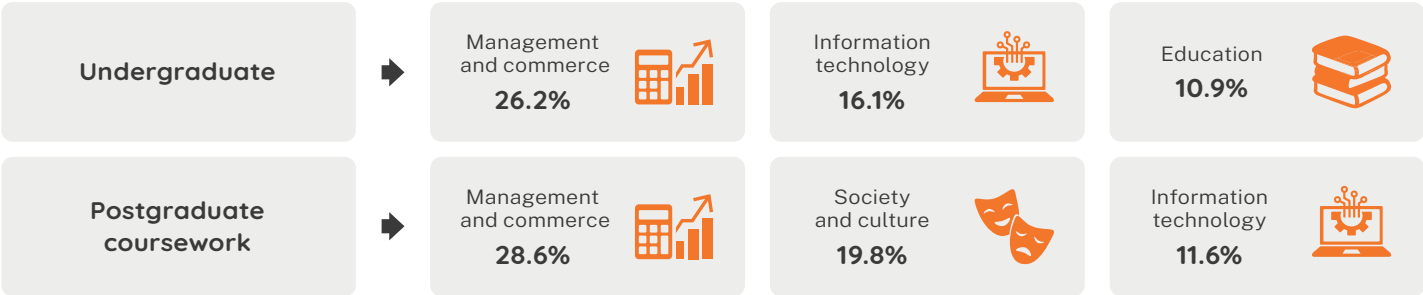
International graduates were almost twice as likely as domestic graduates to engage in further full-time study after completing their qualification, including more than one third of all international undergraduates. This high rate of further full-time study for international undergraduates was a key factor in lower employment outcomes and median salaries of international graduates at the postgraduate coursework level, compared to domestic graduates who were more likely to enter the workforce and gain experience before undertaking postgraduate coursework studies.

## Proportion of graduates undertaking further full-time study by citizenship status



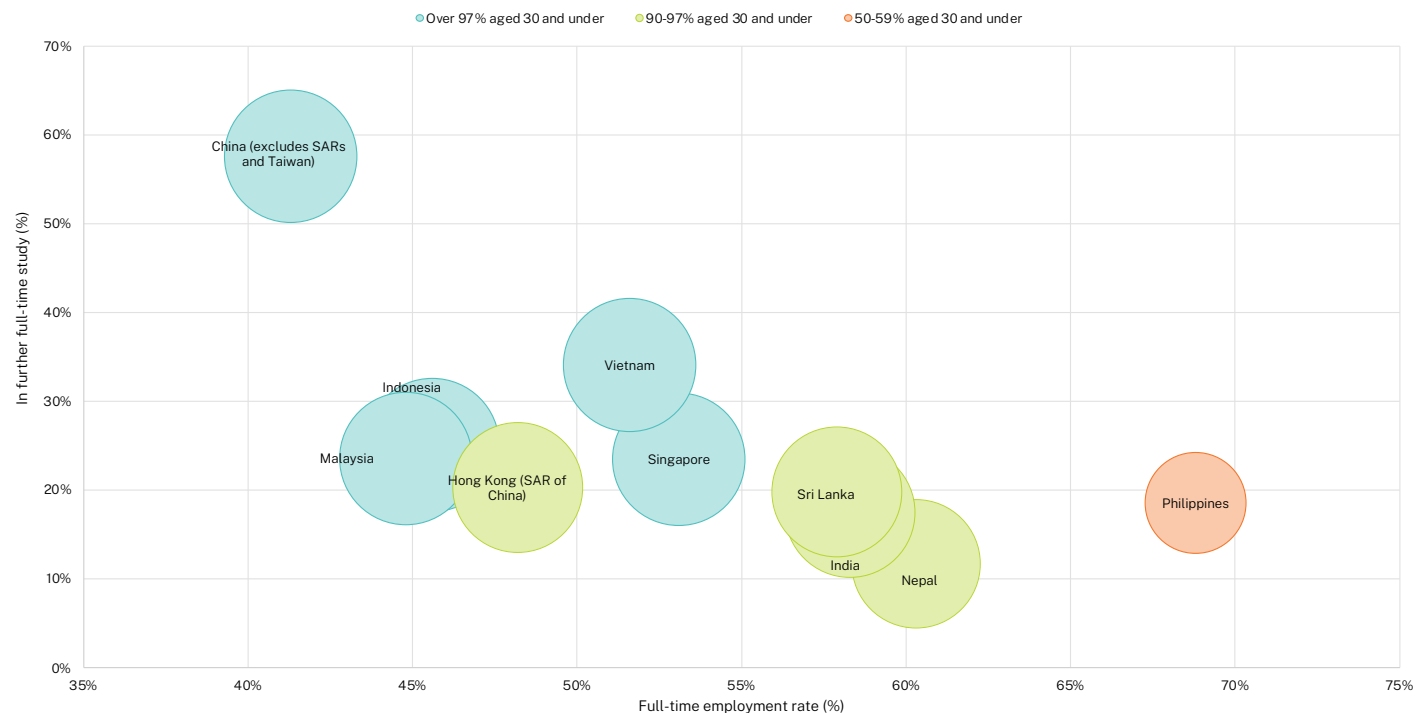
Management and commerce was by far the most common further study destination for international undergraduate and postgraduate coursework graduates engaged in further full-time study.

## Top 3 broad of field education destinations for international graduates



## Undergraduate source country outcomes by age

Source countries with undergraduate populations who were younger generally had lower full-time employment rates and higher full-time study rates than source countries with older populations of respondents. Undergraduates from China (excludes SARs and Taiwan) may have less prior experience in the labour market and that they are still on their ‘study journey’ which may partially explain their lower full-time employment rate.



## Source country profile comparison

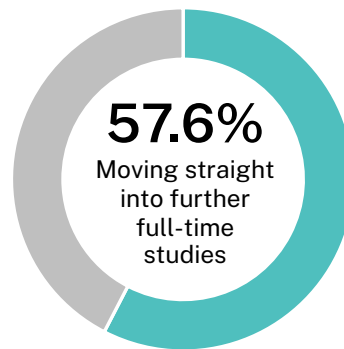
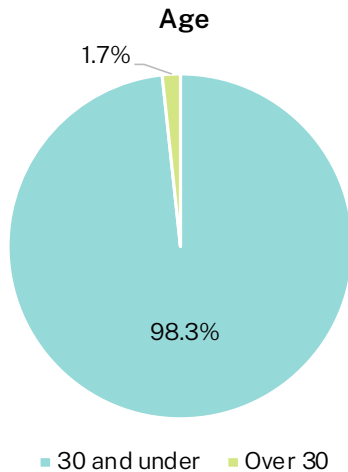
Differences in demographic and study area profile, as well as further full-time study outcomes, provide important context for understanding differences in employment outcomes of international graduates from different source countries.

## China

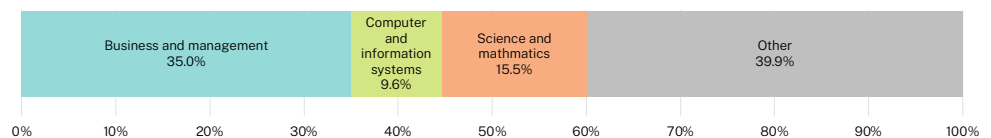
(excludes SARs and Taiwan)

**41.3%**

Full-time employment rate



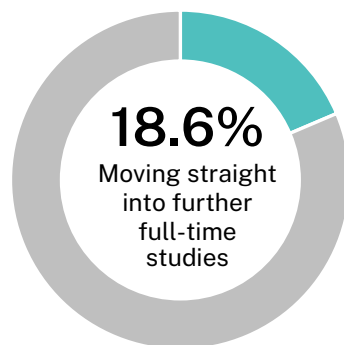
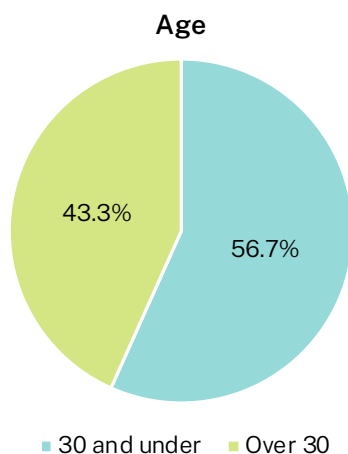
## Study area of undergraduate qualification



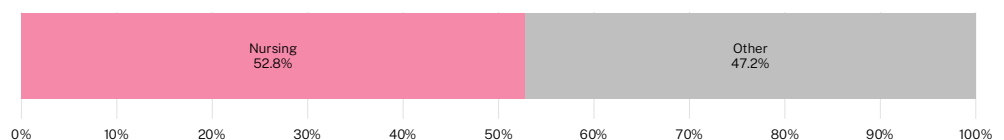
## Philippines

**68.8%**

Full-time employment rate



## Study area of undergraduate qualification



Undergraduate, 2024