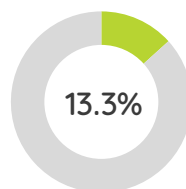


2024 International Graduate Key Findings

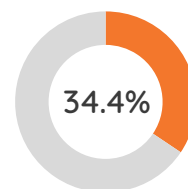
Graduate Outcomes Survey – Longitudinal

Higher education international graduate outcomes in the short-term (2021) four to six months after course completion and medium-term (2024) three years after course completion.

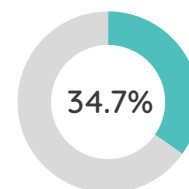
Proportion of 2024 GOS-L responses from international graduates by study level



Undergraduate



Postgraduate coursework



Postgraduate research

99

Participating higher education institutions, including 42 universities

9,974

Valid online survey responses

23.5%

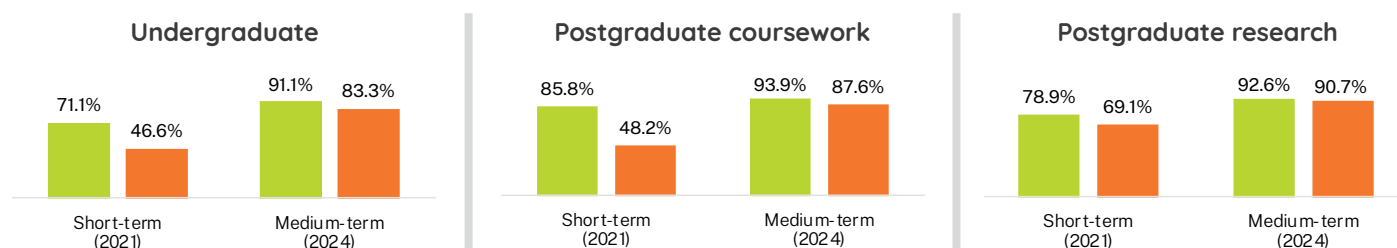
Response rate achieved

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. However, international graduates had much larger increases in full-time employment rates over the 3 years, narrowing the gap markedly.

Full-time employment rate* by study level

■ Domestic ■ International

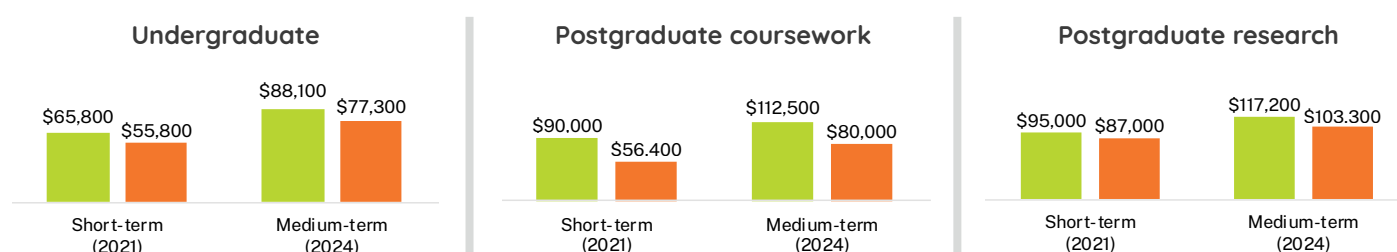


*The full-time employment rate is defined as the proportion of graduates actually working, or usually working, at least 35 hours per week as a proportion of those available for full-time work.

Similarly, median salaries for international graduates across all study levels were lower than domestic median salaries. However, unlike full-time employment rates, these differences did not narrow over time. The largest gap in median salaries was at the postgraduate coursework level - \$33,600 in the short-term and \$32,500 in the medium-term.

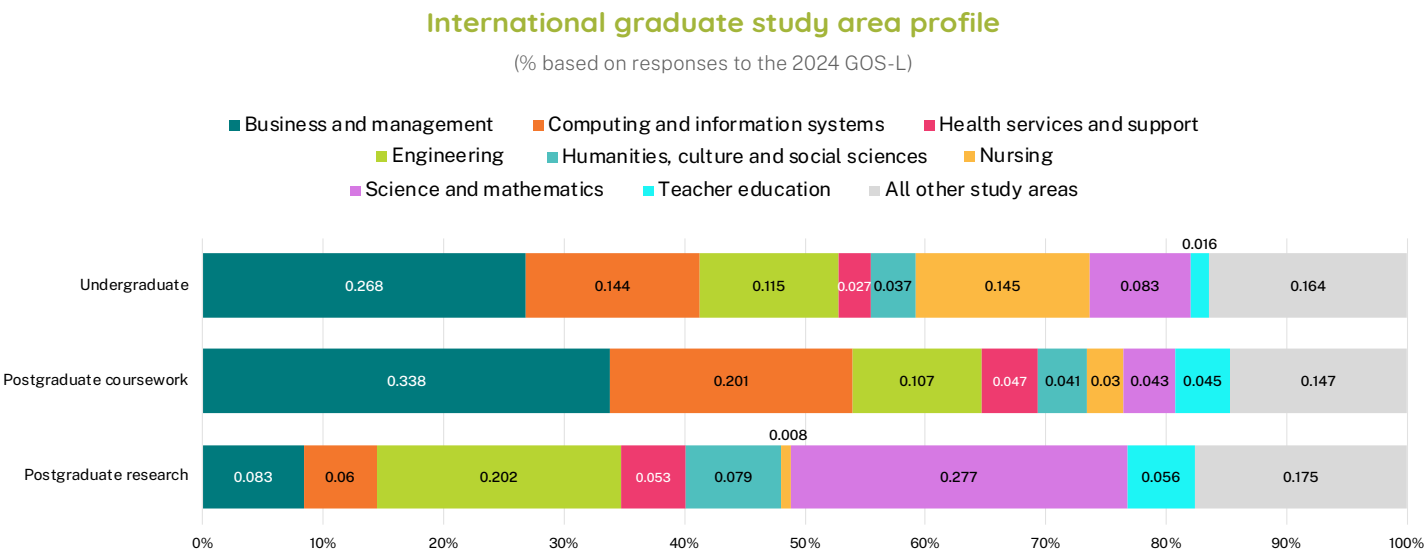
Median annual full-time salary by study level

■ Domestic ■ International



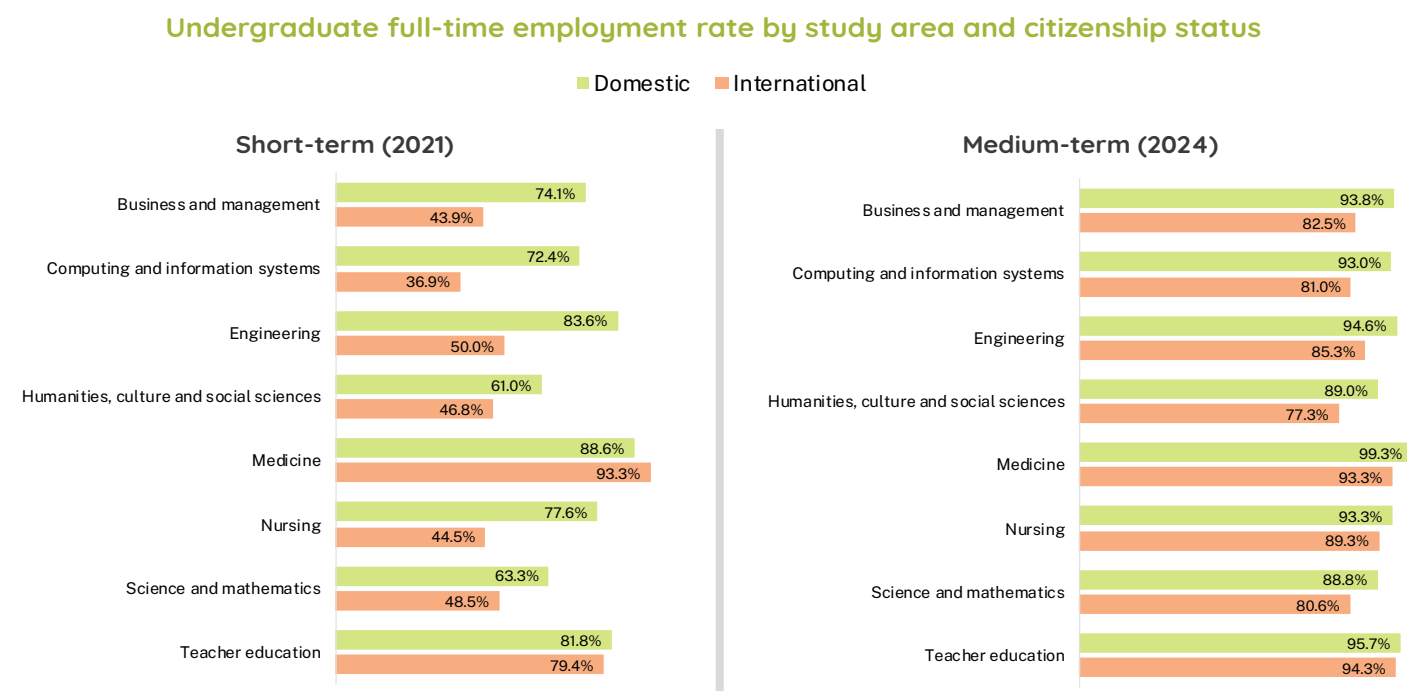
International graduate study area profile

International graduates tended to cluster in a small number of study areas: Business and management, Computing and information system, Engineering, Science and mathematics, and Nursing (undergraduate only). More than half of postgraduate coursework graduates completed qualifications in the areas of Business and management, and Computing and information systems.



Full-time employment rates across study areas

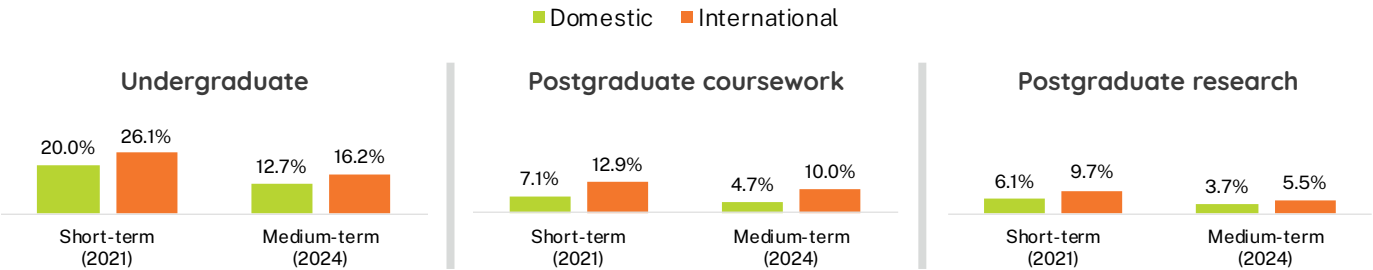
Half or less of international undergraduates from the 3 biggest study areas – Business and management, Computing and information systems, and Engineering – had obtained full-time employment 4 to 6 months after course completion, compared to between 72.4 per cent to 83.6 per cent of domestic undergraduates from the same study areas. Differences in full-time employment rates in these study areas narrowed over time but international undergraduates continued to report lower rates of full-time employment compared to domestic graduates.



Further full-time study

International graduates are considerably more likely than domestic graduates to undertake further full-time study across all levels of study in both the short and medium-term. Shortly after course completion, 26.1 per cent of international undergraduates had continued straight into further full-time study, and 3 years later, 16.2 per cent of this same cohort of international undergraduates were still in further full-time study.

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

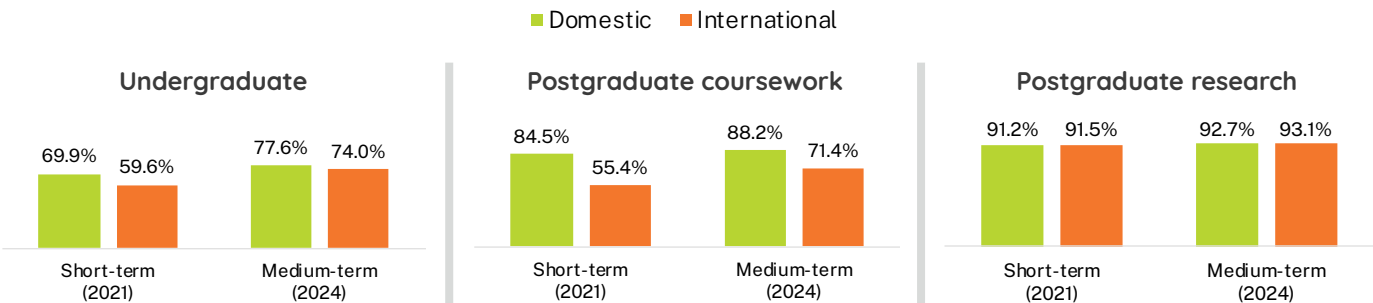


Skills utilisation

International undergraduates and postgraduate coursework graduates employed full-time, were less likely than their domestic counterparts to be working at a managerial or professional level in both the short and medium-term. This difference was more pronounced for postgraduate coursework graduates, which corresponds with the difference in median salaries. However, international postgraduate research graduates had a similarly high rate of full-time employment in managerial or professional occupations to domestic graduates.

Proportion of graduates employed full-time in managerial or professional occupations by citizenship status and study level

(As a proportion of those available for full-time work)



Patterns of perceived overqualification between domestic and international graduates varied by study level - there was little difference at the undergraduate level, while domestic graduates were more likely to report being overqualified at the postgraduate research level. International postgraduate coursework graduates were much more likely to report that they were underutilising their skills and education, particularly in the short-term, which is consistent with the much lower median salaries.

Extent to which skills and education are not fully utilised, by citizenship status and study level, all occupations

(As a proportion of those available for full-time work)

