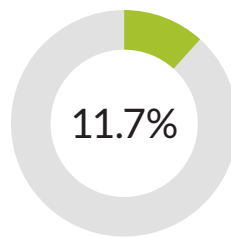


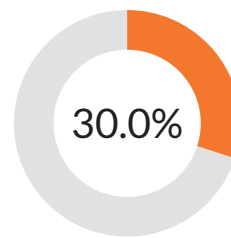
2023 International Graduate Key Findings Graduate Outcomes Survey – Longitudinal

Higher education international graduate outcomes in the short-term (2020) four to six months after course completion and medium-term (2023) three years after course completion

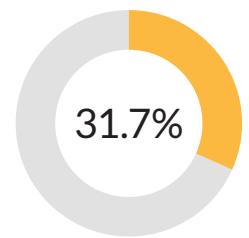
Proportion of 2023 GOS-L responses from international graduates by study level



Undergraduate



Postgraduate coursework



Postgraduate research

96 Participating higher education institutions, including all 42 universities

8,142 Valid online survey responses

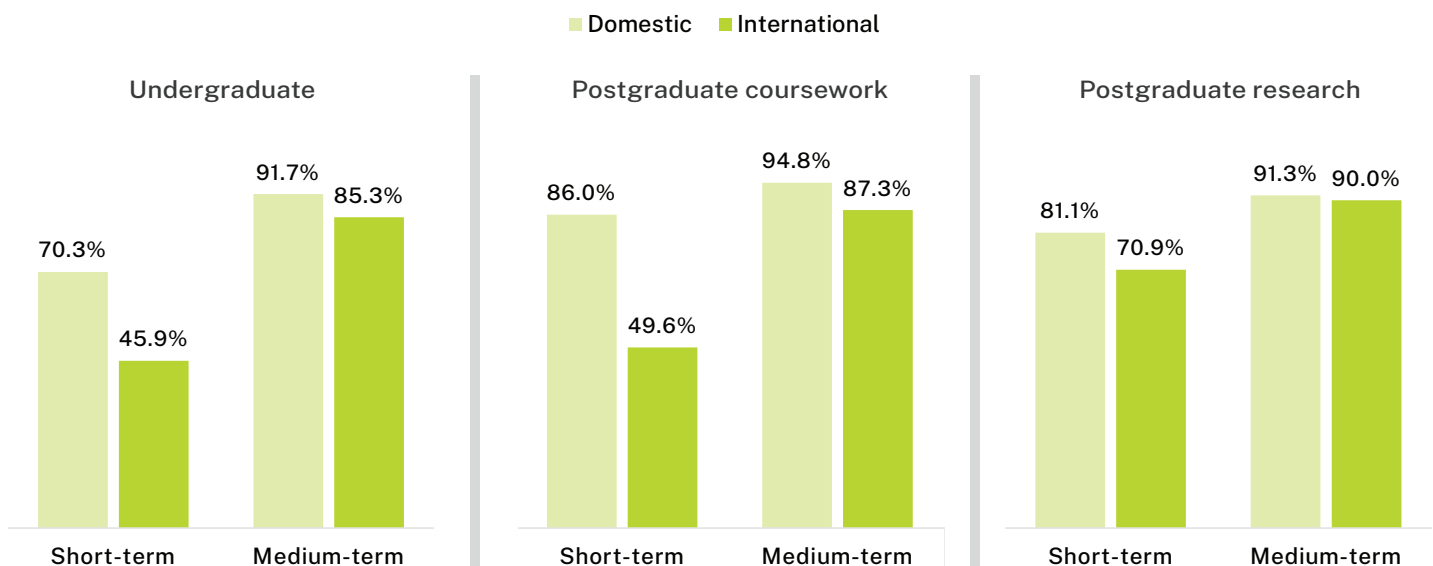
32.1% Response rate achieved

Full-time employment

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

The proportion of international graduates employed full-time was lower than domestic graduates in the short-term and medium-term across all course levels. Encouragingly, the proportion of international graduates employed full-time from the short-term in 2020 to the medium-term in 2023 rose sharply for all course levels, narrowing the gap with domestic graduates.

Proportion of graduates employed full-time*

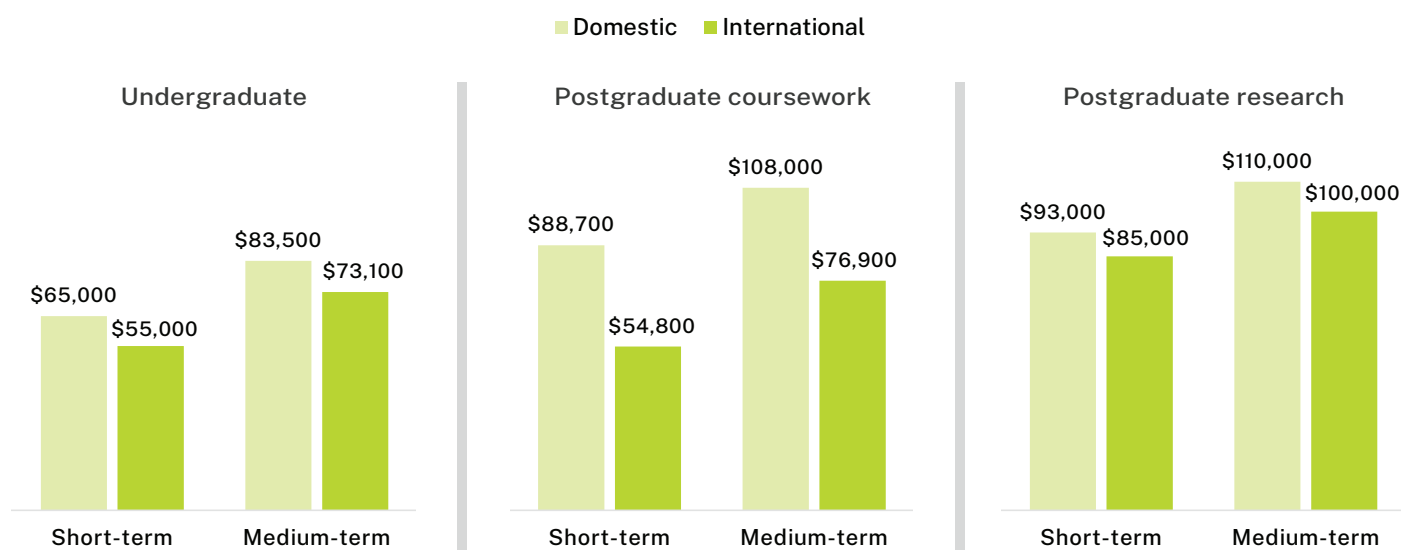


* The full-time employment rate is defined as the proportion of graduates actually working, or usually working, at least 35 hours per week as a proportion of those available for full-time work.

Full-time median annual salary

For international graduates employed full-time in Australia, median annual salaries started lower than domestic graduate salaries in the short-term and this gap persisted into the medium-term.

Full-time median annual salaries for graduates employed in Australia (AUD)



Skills utilisation

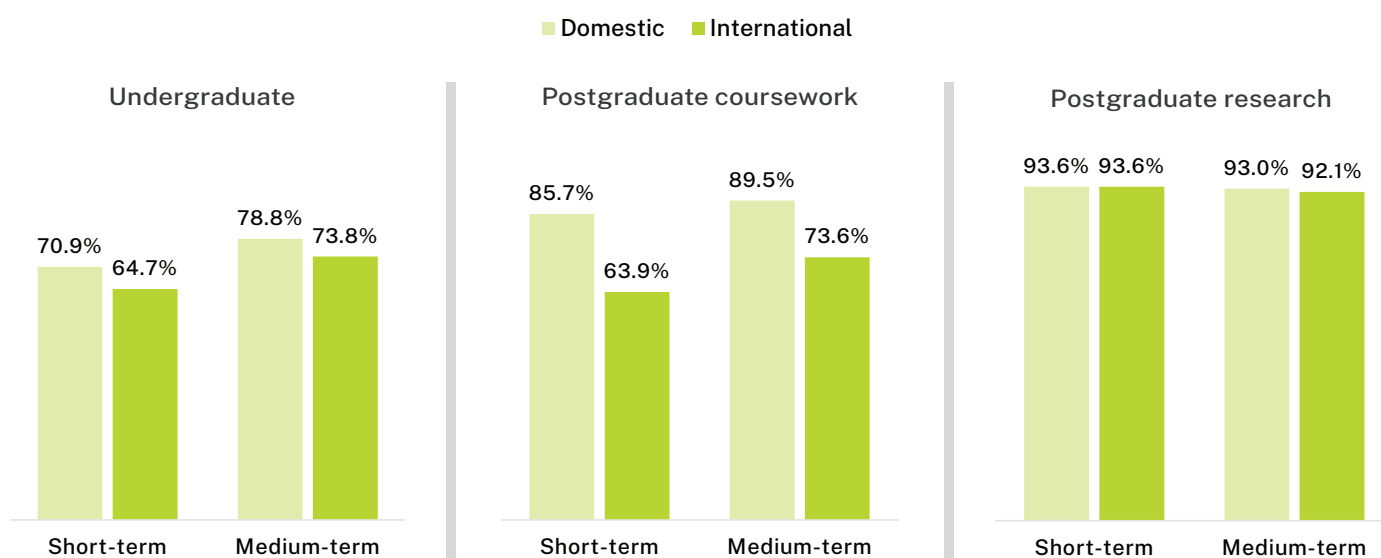
Managerial and professional occupations are considered commensurate with a higher education qualification and can be used as a measure of job quality and skills utilisation.

International undergraduates were less likely than domestic undergraduates to be employed full-time in managerial or professional occupations in both the short and medium-term. This difference was even more pronounced at the postgraduate coursework level. Differences in occupation type may in part explain the lower median salaries of international graduates.

However, there was very little difference in the proportions of domestic and international postgraduate research graduates employed in managerial or professional occupations, despite the difference in median salaries, suggesting occupation is not the only factor.

Proportion of graduates employed full-time in managerial or professional occupations

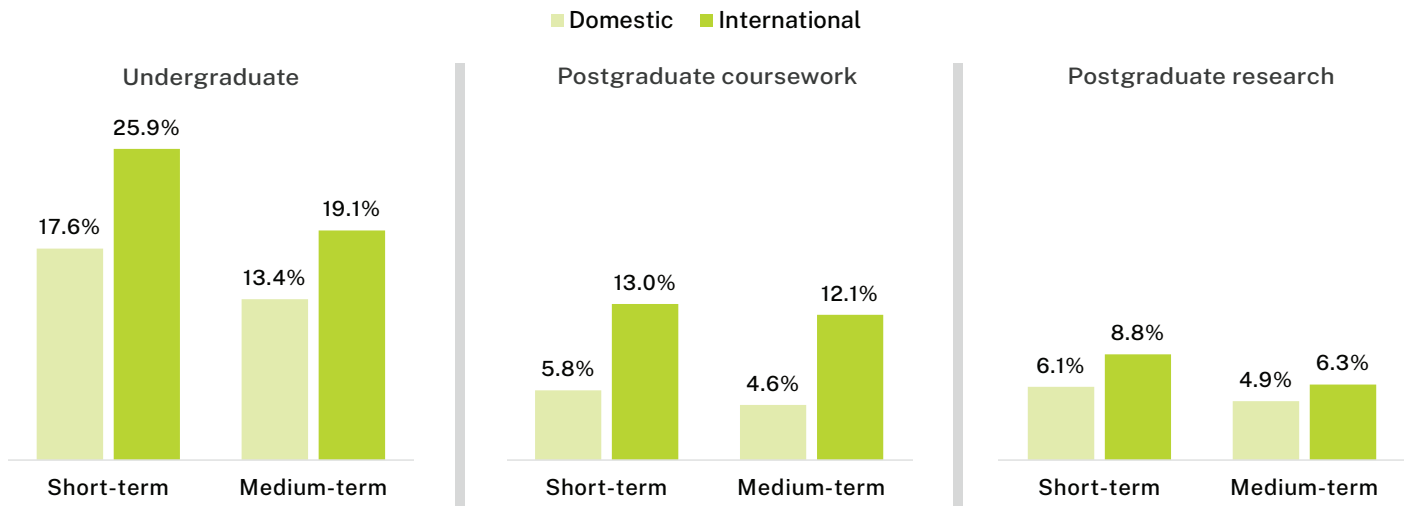
(As a proportion of those available for full-time work)



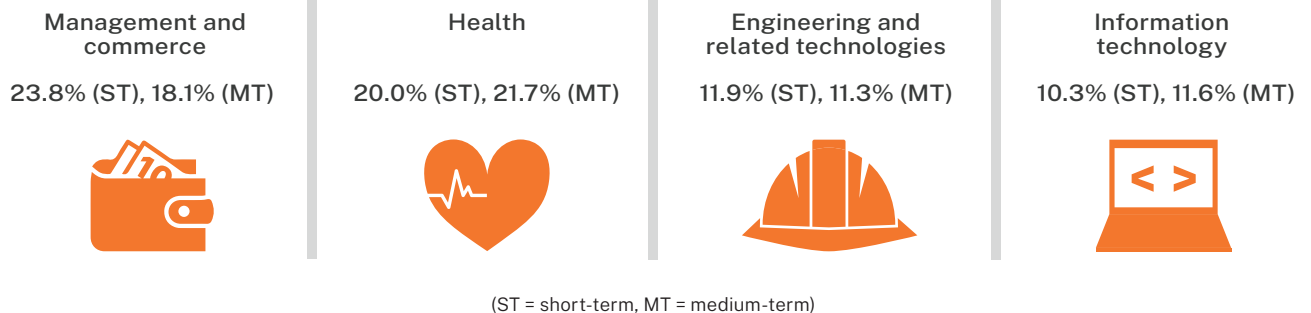
Further full-time study

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. In 2020, 25.9 per cent of international undergraduates were undertaking further full-time study four to six months after course completion. Three years later in 2023, 19.1 per cent of this same cohort were enrolled in further full-time study, compared with 13.4 per cent of domestic undergraduates.

Proportion of graduates in further full-time study



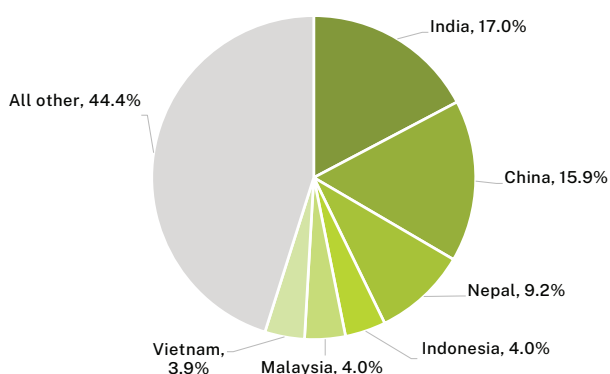
Top study destinations for international undergraduates in the short-term and medium-term:



International graduate respondent profile, 2023 GOS-L

More than half of international graduate respondents in the 2023 GOS-L were from six source countries. India accounted for the largest proportion, followed by China and Nepal. International graduate respondents clustered in a small number of study areas, including Business and management, Computing and information systems and Engineering.

Proportion of responses by source country (all study levels)



Proportion of responses by study area (all study levels)

