

What do graduates do?

September 2014

SCIENCE

MATHEMATICS, IT AND COMPUTING

ENGINEERING AND BUILDING MANAGEMENT

SOCIAL SCIENCES

ARTS, CREATIVE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

BUSINESS AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES

HND AND FOUNDATION DEGREES

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the collective voice of graduate recruiters

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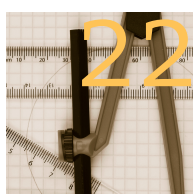
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Welcome to What do graduates do? 2014

This publication is the result of a close collaboration between the Higher Education Careers Services Unit (HECSU) and the Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services (AGCAS). It uses statistics drawn from the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey (DLHE) which is conducted by every university in the UK each year to try and establish what every graduate is doing six months after graduation. The figures are compiled by HESA (the Higher Education Statistics Agency) and are then used by HECSU to produce the tables and charts in this publication.

Commentary in the form of editorials is provided by higher education careers advisers who work on a day to day basis with students, graduates and employers, in collaboration with members of the HECSU team. Overall editing and publishing is undertaken by HECSU.

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To obtain further copies

If you would like to obtain further copies go to: www.hecsu.ac.uk
Copies are priced at £14.95 including postage and packaging.

GUIDE TO USING WHAT DO GRADUATES DO?

HESA's Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE) survey provides the most comprehensive picture of what people finishing university degrees do when they have graduated. This survey is the best source to find out what actually happens to all kinds of people, from all kinds of universities, going into all kinds of jobs, all over the world.

What do graduates do? takes a look at this information in detail and helps you to make sense of the graduate labour market and further study destinations of first degree qualifiers and HND and Foundation degree qualifiers from 2012/13.

The survey

Graduate destinations surveys have been conducted for years, which is a really useful way of looking back at snapshots of employment trends for graduates. As jobs and employment change, the DLHE survey needs to change to keep up to date. Two years ago, the survey underwent a major change allowing graduates to record several jobs or other activities, as well as asking them which activity they think is most important. This means that we can only directly compare the most recent graduates (2012/13) with the previous year (2011/12), which is really important to remember when you are using the information presented in this publication. However, there is one subject which should not be compared to the previous year; the computer science and IT subjects have been coded differently in the 2012/13 dataset and, as such, should not be compared to 2011/12 computer science and IT graduates.

Another thing to bear in mind is that the survey happens six months after graduation, so this really is a snapshot of the immediate outcomes of graduates. It is true that recent graduates often bounce around or can't find what they are after immediately, while some types of jobs don't really fit the six month horizon, for example: those seeking careers in creative arts and charities often take longer to establish their careers. Though there are some problems with the early survey date, it is much easier to get a hold of graduates six months after leaving university and getting responses from as many as possible is really important. DLHE covers so many people that it builds up a really reliable picture of where graduates go.

How to read What do graduates do?

Using the data from the DLHE survey, we have written introductory articles to present useful context to make sense of the data in more detail. For example, we look at graduates who went on to further study and self-employment, as well as the destinations of mature graduates (those aged 24 and over on graduation). We also look at the destinations of graduates who qualified with a postgraduate qualification in 2012/13.

This year we have extended the graduates in further study article to include the further study destinations of first degree qualifiers and those of HND and Foundation degrees. This is followed by the destination data for all HND and Foundation degree graduates.

The remaining pages focus on the destinations of UK-domiciled graduates who qualified from a first degree. Along with the data for all first degree graduates, we break down the data further to provide information about the destinations of graduates from six subject areas covering 28 subjects.

Each of the six subject areas has a useful summary to get a sense of the bigger picture and present information in several ways, in order to find out what actual activities graduates were doing, e.g. working, studying, unemployed etc. Some subjects have fairly predictable outcomes and some are really varied. As this can only be the start of the story, we present a number of useful references and websites for further reading.

For each of the 28 subject data pages, we provide information from the DLHE survey,

featuring; the survey response; outcomes of graduates; breakdown of further study to show the types of courses they were studying; examples of courses 2012/13 graduates were studying; types of work that graduates in employment in the UK held; and examples of job titles and employers that graduates were actually working for. More is explained about the information on the data pages in the articles, 'Data explained'.

What DLHE doesn't tell us

The DLHE data is comprehensive and really informative, but it is important to be clear on what it is actually saying. It does represent a large majority of graduates from all degrees but it is only an immediate snapshot. People often want to know why graduates make these career choices and this is much tougher to glean from the data, however, DLHE is perfectly placed to provide answers to who, what, when, and where. As prospective students, parents, careers and employability professionals and more, we need to use these concrete facts to help answer why people have had these work and training outcomes and what might happen in the future. DLHE cannot predict with certainty what job or training opportunities will be available following a three or four year degree, but it is our most reliable guide, as it reports what recent graduates did.

Gaining a wider perspective

The reality of higher education, employability and the graduate labour market is really complex and there aren't easy answers. What do graduates do? presents the facts, important context and background to help answer questions about prospects after graduation. Readers can use this resource as one of many to develop informed study and work plans, but should not rely on this information alone to make decisions about choice of university course or career and further study after graduation. Making use of a broad range of sources will help you to understand more about what it is like to work in the roles identified in this publication, and the further qualifications needed to enter a specific career.

PLEASE NOTE – YOU CAN ONLY COMPARE THIS YEAR'S DATA TO 2011/2012 DATA

Due to rounding of percentages to one decimal place on all data pages and first destination tables in subject editorials, the percentages may not equal 100.0% when added together. All numbers used on these pages, where they refer to people, are rounded to the nearest five in accordance with the HESA's methodology.

DATA EXPLAINED – SURVEY RESPONSE

The next two pages will explain where the information on pages for HND and Foundation degrees, first degree all subjects, and subject data pages were derived from HESA's Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey 2012/13.

EACH DATA PAGE IS SPLIT INTO TWO SECTIONS:

1. **Survey response** is at the top of the page and details the outcomes, type of course studied by those in further study, training or research and, for each subject data page examples are provided of specific courses that 2012/13 graduates were studying at the time of the survey.
2. **Type of work** for those in employment in the UK, this details graduates who were employed in the type of work categories, developed by HECSU, as percentages of the total of graduates who were working in the UK. For each subject page examples are provided of specific job titles and employers that 2012/13 graduates were working for at the time of the survey.

N.B. The HND and Foundation degree and first degree all subject data pages display different information in the tables to those on the subject data pages. Please pay careful attention to the descriptions above the data.

OUTCOMES – are based on the activities that graduates who responded said they were doing at the time of the survey

Working full-time in the UK

Includes those listing their activity as working full-time, including self-employed/freelance, voluntary or other unpaid work, developing a professional portfolio/creative practice or on an internship in the UK

Working part-time in the UK

Includes those listing their activity as working part-time paid work, including self-employed/freelance, voluntary or other unpaid work, developing a professional portfolio/creative practice or on an internship in the UK

Working overseas

Includes those listing their activity as in full-time or part-time work, including self-employed/freelance, voluntary or other unpaid work, developing a professional portfolio/creative practice or on an internship, overseas

Working and studying

Includes those listing their main activity as working full-time or part-time and their other activities included full-time or part-time study, training or research and those listing their main activity as in full-time or part-time study, training or research, and their other activities included working full-time or part-time, in the UK or overseas

In further study, training or research

Includes those listing their activity as either in full-time or part-time study, training or research in the UK or overseas

Unemployed, including those due to start work

Includes those listing their activity as unemployed, and looking for work or those due to start work in the next month

Other

Includes those taking time out in order to travel or doing something else

TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY – Provides a breakdown of the courses studied by graduates who were in further study, training or research, presents the percentages of graduates who were in further study and were studying for a:

Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil)

Includes those who were in further study, training or research for a 'Higher degree, mainly by research (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil)'

Masters (e.g. MA, MSc)

Includes those who were in further study, training or research for a 'Higher degree, mainly by taught course (e.g. MA, MSc)'

Postgraduate qualification in education

Includes those who were in further study, training or research for a 'Postgraduate diploma or certificate (including PGCE)' and were studying a subject in education

Other postgraduate diplomas

Includes those who were in further study, training or research for a 'Postgraduate diploma or certificate' but were not studying a subject in education

Professional qualification

Includes those who were in further study, training or research for a 'Professional qualification (e.g. Legal practice course, Chartered Institute of Marketing)'

Other study, training or research

Includes those who were in further study, training or research for a 'First degree (e.g. BA, BSc, MEng etc.)', 'Other diploma or certificate', 'Other qualification', 'Not aiming for a formal qualification' or 'Unknown'

DATA EXPLAINED – TYPE OF WORK

Respondents to the DLHE survey are asked to give their main job title and a brief description of their role. This information is used to derive their Standard Occupational Classification (SOC 2010 (DLHE)). These SOC 2010 (DLHE) codes are used to calculate the type of work categories used in What do graduates do? SOC 2010 (DLHE) has only been used for 2011/12 and 2012/13 surveys and should not be compared to previous surveys.

The Standard Occupational Classifications 2010 (DLHE) which are under each type of work category are described below.

Managers

Chief executive officers and senior officials/senior officers in protective services/financial institution managers/advertising and marketing directors/managers and directors in transport & logistics, retail & wholesale/managers and proprietors in agriculture, hospitality and leisure, health and care services and other services/property, housing and estate managers/research and development managers/production and functional managers

Health professionals

Medical practitioners/nurses/midwives/paramedics/pharmacists/dental practitioners/ophthalmic opticians/medical radiographers/physiotherapists/occupational or speech and language therapists/podiatrists/other health associate professionals

Education professionals

Teaching professionals in higher education, further, secondary, primary and nursery education and special needs education/senior professionals in educational establishments/education advisers & school inspectors/other educational professionals

Legal, social and welfare professionals

Barristers and judges/solicitors/legal associate professionals/other legal professionals/clinical, education and occupational psychologists/counsellors/probation officers/social workers/youth and community workers/child and early years officers/housing officers/welfare and housing associate professionals/clergy

Science professionals

Chemists/biologists/physicists/physiologists/geophysicists/geologists and meteorologists/social and humanities scientists/bacteriologists, microbiologists/biochemists, medical scientists/other natural and social science professionals

Engineering and building professionals

Civil, mechanical, electrical, electronics engineers/design and development engineers/production and process engineers/architects, town planners and surveyors/construction project managers and related professions

Information technology (IT) professionals

IT specialist managers/IT project and programme managers/IT business analysts, architects and systems designers/programmers and software development professionals/web design and development professionals/IT technicians/other IT and telecommunications professionals

Business, HR and finance professionals

Actuaries, economists & statisticians/management consultants and business analysts/chartered and certified accountants/estimators, valuers and assessors/brokers/insurance underwriters/finance and investment analysts and advisers/taxation experts/financial and accounting managers and technicians/human resources and industrial relations officers/vocational and industrial trainers and instructors

Marketing, PR and sales professionals

Public relations (PR) professionals/buyers and procurement officers/business sales executives/marketing associate professionals/estate agents and auctioneers/sales accounts & business development managers/conference & exhibition managers and organisers

Arts, design and media professionals

Journalists/artists/authors, writers and translators/actors, entertainers and presenters/dancers and choreographers/musicians/arts officers, producers and directors/photographers, audio-visual and broadcasting equipment operators/graphic designers/commercial artists/interior designers/industrial designers/textile, clothing, furniture and jewellery designers/other design occupations/clothing advisers, consultants

Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians

Conservation & environment professionals/media and other researchers/librarians, archivists and curators/quality control and regulatory professionals/laboratory technicians/science, engineering and production technicians/draughtspersons and related architectural technicians/protective service occupations/sports and fitness occupations/air craft controllers and aircraft pilot and flight engineers/careers advisers and vocational guidance specialists/public services professionals

Childcare, health and education occupations

Nursery nurses and assistants/childminders/playworkers/teaching assistants/educational support assistants/animal care and control occupations/nursing auxiliaries and assistants/dental nurses/care workers and home carers/other caring personal services

Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations

National and local government administrators/book-keepers, payroll managers and wages clerks/bank and post-office clerks/other financial administrators/records clerks and assistants/pensions and insurance clerks and assistants/stock control and transport and distribution clerks and assistants/library clerks and assistants/human resources administrators/sales administrators/office managers/medical, legal and other secretaries/personal assistants/receptionists

Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff

Sales supervisors/sales and retail assistants/retail cashiers and check-out operators/customer service managers and supervisors/kitchen and catering assistants/waiters and waitresses/bar staff/leisure and theme park attendants

Other occupations

Farmers/gardeners & landscapers/groundsmen & greenkeepers/metal machining, fitting and instrument making trades/vehicle trades/electrical and electronic trades/plumbers, carpenters & joiners/bricklayers/ painters and decorators/textile and garment trades/printers/food preparation occupations/catering & bar managers/florists/glass, ceramics & furniture makers/sports and leisure assistants/travel agents/air and rail travel assistants/hairdressers and beauticians/housekeepers/ pharmacy and other dispensing assistants/sales related occupations/merchandisers and window dressers/call and contact centre occupations/market research interviewers/process, plant and machine operatives/assemblers and routine operatives/construction operatives/road transport drivers/other drivers and transport operatives/farm and forestry workers/postal workers and mail sorters/cleaners & domestics/security guards/other elementary occupations

Unknown occupations

Graduates who indicated that they were in employment in the UK but the occupational information provided was inadequate for coding purposes

To see the full list of SOC 2010 (DLHE) codes in each type of work category, go to the What do graduates do? page at www.hecsu.ac.uk

EMPLOYMENT REVIEW

WRITTEN BY JENNIFER REDMAN



The labour market in the UK improved significantly since last year with an increase in employment and a decrease in unemployment for 16-64 year olds between October 2013 and March 2014¹. But has this welcome upturn in employment affected graduates?

A positive picture for 2012/13 graduates

HESA's Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE) survey demonstrates that the turnaround in employment opportunities had a positive impact on UK-domiciled first degree graduates from 2012/13 who were surveyed in winter 2014, just six months after leaving a UK university. There were 193,890 UK-domiciled graduates in employment in the UK or overseas, and a large decrease in the proportion of graduates who were unemployed², from 8.5% in 2011/12 to just 7.3%.

There is a difference in destinations between graduates who studied for their degree on a full- or part-time basis (Table 1). Year on year, the unemployment of full-time graduates has decreased slightly more from 8.8% to 7.6% in 2012/13, compared to those who studied part-time, whose unemployment decreased from 5.8% to 4.8% over the same period.

The rest of the review will be based on the combined destinations of full-time and part-time UK-domiciled first degree graduates from 2012/13.

Types of work

The DLHE data show that the largest increases in terms of the numbers of graduates in employment in the UK³ were the professional and managerial types of work categories⁴. The number of graduates in employment as science professionals and engineering and building professionals increased the most compared to 2011/12 graduates, followed by marketing, PR and sales professionals and arts, design and media professionals. The proportion of graduates working as retail, catering, waiting and bar staff decreased to 13% compared to 13.7% in 2011/12. Overall there were 124,700 graduates working in the UK in professional or managerial jobs in 2012/13, accounting for 66.3% of all graduates in a known occupation in the UK, compared to 64.9% in 2011/12.

Science, engineering and building professionals

The recession had a real impact on employment outcomes for graduates in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM). We will now look at graduates who did go on to work in the UK as science professionals and engineering and building professionals.

Just over 2,000 graduates from 2012/13 were working as science professionals, which is just 1.1% of all graduates in employment in the UK. The number of graduates working as science professionals increased year on year by 22.4%. Almost a quarter (23.2%) of science professionals were working as biochemists/medical scientists; over 100 more graduates from 2012/13 were working in this

occupation compared to 2011/12. There were also increases in the number of graduates working as chemists, research and development chemists and bacteriologists and microbiologists. Not all science professionals had studied a science degree – only 88.5% of science professionals studied a STEM subject. Those who had not studied a STEM subject were mainly working as social and humanities scientists or university researchers.

Almost 8,500 graduates were working as engineering and building professionals, accounting for 4.5% of all 2012/13 graduates in employment in the UK. Occupations which saw the biggest increases in the number of graduates working in them were, other engineering professions, civil engineers, mechanical engineers and architects. The fluctuations in the employment levels of engineering and building graduates reflects the complex relationship between the construction sector and the economy. The construction sector was severely affected by the 2008 recession⁵. This means that whilst current engineering and building graduates enjoy good employment rates in related professions, economic change can affect that. Not all engineering and building professionals studied a related subject; 84.4% had studied engineering or building, 9.3% had studied another STEM subject and 6.3% had studied a non-STEM subject.

To study STEM or not

The Government is encouraging growth in the STEM industries with a plan to invest heavily in transport and communications networks, sustainable energy and science infrastructure until 2020⁶ and aims to encourage more students to take STEM subjects at a more advanced level to meet the

TABLE 1. DESTINATIONS OF FIRST DEGREE GRADUATES FROM 2012/13 ON FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME COURSES, SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

	NUMBERS GRADUATING (SURVEY RESPONDENTS)	IN EMPLOYMENT	IN FURTHER STUDY	WORKING AND STUDYING	UNEMPLOYED, INCLUDING THOSE DUE TO START WORK	OTHER
FULL-TIME FIRST DEGREE	233,185	69.6%	13.1%	5.4%	7.6%	4.4%
PART-TIME FIRST DEGREE	23,165	74.5%	5.3%	7.9%	4.8%	7.5%
ALL SUBJECTS	256,350	70.0%	12.4%	5.6%	7.3%	4.7%

employment demand⁷. Yet there are conflicting reports about whether there are enough STEM graduates to meet demand⁸ and if they have adequate skills to satisfy employers' needs⁹.

There appears to be an increase in the number of graduates finding work in science, engineering and building professions but there are also a lot of STEM graduates working in non-STEM employment. A report by the UK Commission for Employment and Skills used the Labour Force Survey to show that in 2011 only a third of employed new Core STEM¹⁰ graduates were either in a Core STEM job or in a Core STEM sector or both¹¹. The employment information found in the DLHE data and the Labour Force Survey tell a complex story of demand and supply, but only surveys of the opinions of employers provide information about vacancies available and whether graduates have the skills they are looking for. It is encouraging that the recent CBI survey of employers showed that STEM skills are in high demand in non-STEM sectors and for non-STEM jobs, as STEM graduates' numeracy and analytical skills put them at an advantage over other graduates¹². The take up of work experience is a good way to find out whether a STEM career is the right choice, and it also helps to increase the likelihood of employment post-graduation.

Work experience

Not only does work experience help to develop skills, it also builds familiarity with behaviours and attitudes expected of them in the workplace. In a competitive labour market, work experience gives graduates a huge advantage in finding employment. A recent report which used data from the Futuretrack survey found that students who did not undertake any work experience, whether work-based learning as part of their course or part-time paid work, were more likely to be unemployed when they graduated¹³. Work experience can help students make contacts and build up a portfolio of evidence to support their applications. It can also help students figure out which occupations and industries they do not want to work in.

Has HE had a hand in improving destinations?

The past four years in higher education (HE) have seen some major changes to policy, funding and structure. Change brought

about more focus on employability and collaboration with business and industry to prepare students for employment. For example, employability statements were included on the Unistats website for 2011/12 entrants to HE, highlighting the support available to develop students' employability¹⁴. In 2012, Key Information Sets were launched for every undergraduate course offered and included employment data from the DLHE survey¹⁵. Institutions have therefore been invested in trying to improve their graduate employment rates in order to help recruit new students as well as satisfy key performance indicators on graduate employability. With so much emphasis on employability perhaps it is not surprising that this year's graduate outcomes are so strong.

The labour market for 2013/14 graduates

Next year's employment review will report on the destinations of 2013/14 graduates who will be surveyed in winter 2015, six months after they graduated; but what does the labour market they are entering look like now?

The recent Association for Graduate Recruiters (AGR) summer survey of 189 of its members (who had 22,076 vacancies on offer to graduates) predicted a rise of 17.5% in graduate vacancies in 2013/14¹⁶. The AGR asserts that should this prediction be realised it will signal the recovery of the graduate labour market. These predictions only reflect the intentions of employers of a small proportion of employers of graduates. Over three quarters of employers who responded to the AGR survey were large organisations

with more than 1,000 employees¹⁷, and we know that a large proportion of graduates go on to work for smaller companies. If we take a look at 2012/13 graduates, 38.8% (or 48,400 graduates) of those in employment in the UK in professional or managerial jobs were working for a company with over 1,000 employees. If we remove graduates who were working in education and health activities, the majority of whom were working as teachers and health professionals in the public sector, that leaves a fifth (20.3%) of graduates working in a company with over 1,000 employees in a professional or managerial job. Therefore, when reviewing the graduate labour market we need to look at patterns emerging in the whole labour market, including small to medium sized businesses.

In August 2014, the Bank of England reported modest growth in the number of employees across all sectors and growing recruitment of apprentices and graduates to fill skills gaps and replace employees due to retire¹⁸. Whilst the number of vacancies have increased year on year and quarter on quarter¹⁹, rates of pay are not keeping pace with the rate of inflation²⁰. Whilst there are more opportunities for graduates to find and secure work in the labour market, it is important that graduates maintain realistic expectations of future salaries. Average salaries differ depending on the job, the employer and the region of employment, which is why the average salary for 2012/13 graduates ranges from £18,615-£22,785 for full-time graduates who were working full-time in the UK in professional and managerial jobs as well as non-professional jobs.

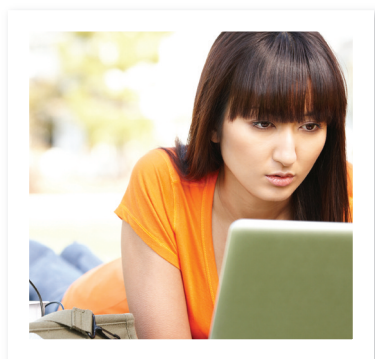
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WHAT DO GRADUATES FROM POSTGRADUATE DEGREES DO?

WRITTEN BY CHARLIE BALL



'What do graduates do?' concentrates on the outcomes for first degrees and HND and Foundation degrees but plenty of people study postgraduate qualifications, and they are a common destination for first degree graduates.

This article uses HESA's Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey 2012/13 to look at the destinations of UK-domiciled graduates who completed a postgraduate qualification, and includes those who studied for a Doctorate, Masters, Postgraduate Certificate in Education/Postgraduate Diploma in Education (PGCE/PGDE) or Other postgraduate degree¹.

Who studies for postgraduate qualifications?

Postgraduates are a diverse group; just over half (51.6%) of respondents gaining postgraduate qualifications in 2012/13 completed a Masters. Over half (56.1%) were under 30 years old, and just over a fifth (21%) were over 40 years old when they got their postgraduate qualification. Three in five (59.9%) postgraduates were women, although this does hide significant variation; almost half (48.4%) of doctorates were women, and 72.2% of PGCE/PGDEs.

Most importantly, 38.7% of postgraduate qualifications were studied on a part-time basis and the outcomes for part-time postgraduates can be very different from those of their full-time peers. Table 1 shows the full-time and part-time breakdown of destinations for each type of postgraduate qualification studied.

Doctoral graduates

Only 21.9% of doctoral graduates studied part-time, so their effect on overall figures is less pronounced. Overall, 88.7% of doctoral graduates from 2012/13 were in employment or working and studying six months after

graduation, with 97.7% of those in employment the UK in a professional or managerial job – university researchers and HE teaching professionals being much the most common occupations. The unemployment rate was 4.4% (one in six of whom were due to start work in a month from the survey date), although for doctoral graduates who had studied part-time, this fell to 2.1%.

The idea that doctoral graduates largely work in academia is not really correct. Just over half (53.3%) of doctoral graduates in employment in the UK were working in education², with the majority working in higher education six months after graduation, and the rest were employed in a wide range of sectors. The more common industries of employment outside education included: hospitals and other health services, scientific research and development organisations, public administration and defence, and computer programming and consultancy.

For doctoral graduates who were not working in education, Oxfordshire and Cambridgeshire were the two most common locations in the country for graduates who were in employment in the UK – although most of these roles were in science, engineering and building or information technology (IT). Other parts of the country that had a demand for doctoral graduates outside academia included: London, Edinburgh, Manchester, Surrey, and Birmingham.

Masters graduates

Just over 40% of Masters graduates had studied part-time. Part-time Masters graduates are usually older (74.1% were over 30 years old), more experienced and many have an established job history or are already in work when they take their qualifications. Their outcomes are rather different to those for full-time Masters graduates, they are often young (78.4% were younger than 30 years old) and many will have moved straight from undergraduate to postgraduate study.

The jobs market for Masters graduates in general was hit relatively hard by recession. As happens in economic downturns, many graduates reacted to a difficult jobs market

by taking postgraduate qualifications – particularly Masters³. This led to an increase in the number of Masters graduates at a time when the jobs market became more difficult and, as a consequence, Masters destination figures deteriorated during the recession. The jobs market for first degree graduates appears to be recovering relatively quickly, with a particularly sharp fall in unemployment six months after graduation from 8.5% in 2011/12 to 7.3% in 2012/13. However, the recovery for Masters graduates has not been as apparent with only a small decrease in the number of graduates who were unemployed⁴, from 6.9% in 2011/12 to 6.8% in 2012/13. Graduates need to be aware that a postgraduate qualification, although potentially useful, viewed favourably by many employers, and important for personal development, is not a guarantee of a job.

Six months after graduation, 74.2% of full-time Masters graduates from 2012/13 and 89.4% of part-time Masters were in employment or working and studying. Over three quarters (78.1%) of full-time Masters graduates, and 92.4% of part-time Masters graduates in employment in the UK were in professional and managerial jobs. Teaching and nursing were common roles for the part-time graduates, whilst full-time graduates were more spread across types of work categories. Many full-time graduates were working as business, HR and finance professionals or other professionals, associate professionals and technicians, which includes archivists and curators and environment professionals as the top two occupations within this type of work. Social work was in the top five subjects studied by full-time Masters graduates and this means the profession is common, with over 600 graduates working as social workers.

Just less than one in eight (12.3%) full-time Masters graduates went on to further study, the majority were studying for a doctorate, but this was much less common amongst the part-time cohort, of whom only 2.8% continued studying. There was also a large disparity in unemployment rates, with 9.4% of full-time Masters and 3.1% of part-time Masters out of work six months after graduation. These figures reinforce the view that part-time and full-time Masters are largely separate populations.

The jobs market for Masters graduates is a little more concentrated in London than the jobs market for first degrees. Almost a third (30.3%) of Masters graduates in professional and managerial jobs in the UK six months after graduation were working in London. Outside the capital, more than 250 Masters graduates from 2012/13 had professional and managerial jobs in: Surrey, Manchester, Edinburgh, Oxfordshire, Birmingham, Kent, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Leeds, Essex, Glasgow, Lancashire, Belfast, Aberdeen, Bristol, West Sussex, Liverpool, and Cardiff.

PGCE and other postgraduate qualifications

The majority (94.6%) of PGCE/PGDEs were

studied full-time, and outcomes were good. The majority (96.3%) of graduates were in employment or working and studying six months after graduation. As expected, the majority of graduates in employment in the UK were working as education professionals, including secondary education teachers (47.1%), primary and nursery education teachers (43.2%), further education teachers (2.4%) and 2.1% were teaching and other education professionals. Only 1.8% of PGCE/PGDE graduates were unemployed six months after graduation.

The other postgraduate qualifications are a very diverse group made up of diplomas, professional qualifications as well as pre-registration courses for social work and

architecture. The majority (72.8%) were studied part-time. Nine in ten graduates from other postgraduate degrees were in employment or working and studying six months after graduation, and 2.4% were unemployed, but this group is diverse and individual subjects may have very different outcomes.

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1. Other postgraduate degrees are made up of taught qualifications which lead to eligibility to register to practice in the social work or health professions or the Architecture Registration Board plus other taught qualifications and advanced diplomas 2. This is determined using the Standard Industrial Classification code to four digits, which is used to code the type of employer graduates were working for 3. Ball, C. (2012) Masters graduates in the recession. *Graduate Market Trends*. p13. Manchester: HECSU 4. 'Unemployed' includes graduates who said they were unemployed or were due to start work in a month from the survey date

TABLE 1. DESTINATIONS OF POSTGRADUATES FROM 2012/13 ON FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME COURSES, SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

	NUMBERS GRADUATING (SURVEY RESPONDENTS)	IN EMPLOYMENT	IN FURTHER STUDY	WORKING & STUDYING	UNEMPLOYED, INCLUDING THOSE DUE TO START WORK	OTHER
FULL-TIME DOCTORATES	5,855	84.8%	3.1%	3.6%	5.0%	3.5%
PART-TIME DOCTORATES	1,640	85.6%	1.0%	4.6%	2.1%	6.7%
ALL DOCTORATES	7,495	84.9%	2.7%	3.8%	4.4%	4.2%
FULL-TIME MASTERS	25,930	70.4%	12.3%	3.7%	9.4%	4.1%
PART-TIME MASTERS	18,340	84.7%	2.8%	4.7%	3.1%	4.7%
ALL MASTERS	44,270	76.3%	8.4%	4.2%	6.8%	4.3%
FULL-TIME PGCE/PGDE	16,145	93.7%	0.6%	2.6%	1.7%	1.4%
PART-TIME PGCE/PGDE	920	88.3%	1.3%	4.2%	4.0%	2.2%
ALL PGCE/PGDE	17,070	93.4%	0.7%	2.7%	1.8%	1.5%
FULL-TIME OTHER POSTGRADUATE DEGREES	4,595	81.8%	5.2%	5.0%	5.2%	2.9%
PART-TIME OTHER POSTGRADUATE DEGREES	12,305	81.6%	4.4%	9.9%	1.3%	2.8%
ALL OTHER POSTGRADUATE DEGREES	16,895	81.6%	4.6%	8.6%	2.4%	2.8%
ALL POSTGRADUATES	85,730	81.5%	5.6%	4.7%	4.7%	3.5%

GRADUATES IN SELF-EMPLOYMENT

WRITTEN BY JANE HOWIE



Since 2008, the number of people who are self-employed in the UK has grown substantially by 650,000 to reach 4.5 million, which is almost 15% of all employed people¹. Whilst some observers view this growth in self-employment positively and consider it one of the country's success stories of recent years, others have adopted the view that the growth of self-employment is due to the fact it has been imposed on people as an option for the unwilling due to the lack of appropriate jobs.

In a recent report the Resolution Foundation cited that people's move into self-employment, including freelancing and portfolio careers, reflected personal preferences as opposed to a lack of alternative options². This appears to be the case for graduates. According to Hunter, the number of graduates choosing to work for themselves immediately after university rather than become employees has substantially grown in the past year³. HESA's Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE) survey supports this as self-employment accounted for 4.8% of all first degree graduates who were in employment six months after graduation in 2012/13, which is a slight increase from 4.6% in 2011/12. Hunter also makes reference to popular skills being offered by graduates including website design and mobile application development⁴, this is also reflected in the DLHE data as 12.7% of all web design and development professionals working in the UK were self-employed in 2012/13.

Active career choice

Given the above figures it appears that self-employment as a model of working is now an active career choice which graduates are making. It could legitimately be argued that self-employed graduates can be classified as either 'lifestyle' self-employed (due to the

attraction of working for themselves) or an 'opportunity' entrepreneur (due to identifying an opportunity in the market) as opposed to a 'necessity' entrepreneur who is someone that is forced down the route of self-employment due to the lack of options⁵.

Roles and sectors

Self-employment, freelance and portfolio careers have traditionally been well-established characteristics of the creative industries⁶. According to the DLHE data, over a third (35.8%) of self-employed graduates in the UK were art, design and media professionals, working in roles such as: artists; photographers, audio-visual and broadcasting equipment operators; actors, presenters and entertainers; musicians; and graphic designers. Due to the nature of these occupations, graduates have to be prepared for self-employment as this is often the only route into these roles. London is reported to be at the heart of the UK's creative industries with 'creative hotspots' in other parts of the UK including, Bath, Brighton, Bristol and Manchester⁷. This is reflected in the region of employment data in DLHE, with a higher proportion of self-employed graduates based in London (25.9%) compared to the rest of the UK. High proportions were also found in the South East (12.3%), North West (8.5%) and South West (8.4%). In addition to the creative industries, self-employed graduates were also working as: teaching and other professionals including private music and dance teachers; sports coaches, instructors and officials; and therapy professionals.

Other trends among self-employed graduates

There were more first degree males in self-employment than females (6.0% compared with 3.9%). For Foundation degree graduates there were more self-employed males than females, but larger proportions of Foundation degree graduates were in self-employment compared to first degree graduates (7.5% of males and 5.7% of females). Focusing on age, older first degree graduates were more likely to be self-employed compared to other age groups, with 8.8% of 40 year olds and older in employment being self-employed compared to just 4.4% of 21-24 year olds.

Enterprising attitude

A recent report by Lord Young recognised the importance of employability skills

development via the education system and goes a step further, emphasising that an enterprising attitude is also important amongst all people⁸. This is currently being championed in higher education through a collaboration between the Department for Business Innovation and Skills and the Association of Business Schools to introduce a Small Business Charter which supports university business schools and small businesses working together to encourage growth and entrepreneurial activities⁹. Business schools can apply for a Small Business Charter Award which may include schools responsibility for distributing Government funding, providing more start-up advice and general entrepreneurial education for their students. Enterprise supports the development of a wide range of work and professional skills and capabilities, including resilience, and innovation, as well as a self-belief that starting a business and self-employment is a career choice and not an option for the unwilling.

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DEVELOPING YOUR MINDSET FOR EMPLOYMENT

WRITTEN BY GARETH HILL



Employers are looking for graduates who possess and can evidence the skills and mindset they require in today's competitive global labour market. A recent report indicated that a 'positive attitude' underpins the skills employers seek¹ – but what does this mean? Having the right mindset, which includes having a positive attitude, is important and this article will explain what mindset is and suggest some practical steps that you can take to develop your mindset and your employability.

Mindset

Mindset is about what you see, think and believe. It is about more than just 'putting on' or displaying a 'positive attitude'. Mindset is deeper than that, and has been defined as, 'the internal lens through which you navigate life'²; it consists of your confidence, resilience, optimism and perseverance.

Mindset can be improved; research conducted by Dr Carol Dweck found that a 'growth mindset' enables the development of our intelligence and skills³. By adopting this strategy, you can embrace challenges, persist in the face of setbacks, learn from criticism and see effort as a path to mastery.

It has been said that mindset trumps skillset and triples your chances of getting and keeping the best job, plus it can enhance your earnings potential⁴. According to Reed and Stolz, the most desirable qualities employers are looking for include: honesty, trustworthiness, commitment, adaptability, accountability and flexibility⁵. If you can develop these qualities your value to employers will increase dramatically.

How you can grow your mindset

There are a number of practical suggestions

that can help you to develop what employers are looking for:

Connectivity – By seeking to expand your network beyond your current one you can become a 'super connector'. If you follow your curiosity to build collaborative relationships, this will help you to think differently and to gain a wider perspective.

Impact – Ask yourself the question, 'what impact do I have on others?' Consider what your values are and how you can use these to add value to an organisation. Employers are looking for employees who have a strong sense of their values and can maintain these under pressure situations.

Growth – To what extent do you see life as a series of learning experiences that you can use to improve yourself? To seek growth by setting yourself challenges and by committing to learn from experiences of failure, you can develop both your 'personal growth' and your resilience.

Put yourself in an employer's shoes –

Organisations want graduates who have an understanding of not just what is happening in their industry at present, but have a more global view of the future. Ask yourself the question: 'what are the main influences on the sector at present and what are the likely trends over the next few years?' By researching information to try to answer these questions, you can then demonstrate to an employer that you understand the sector from their perspective.

Some practical steps you can take to develop your employability

Following this five-step plan will help you on your way to getting the job you are looking for and make you valuable to an employer.

1. Reflect on the skills and mindset you currently have. Consider how you can practically implement the growth mindset strategies discussed in this article. By doing this you will be able to write an action plan in which you can outline the activities you can do over the next few months to develop your employability.

2. Work experience and volunteering opportunities are excellent ways of developing your skills and mindset. Develop a plan of the activities you could undertake during your time at university so that you will have plenty of experience to draw on when talking to employers.
3. It can be difficult for us to honestly evaluate our own skills and mindset. For this reason it is recommended that you speak to a qualified, impartial careers adviser who can help you to plan ahead.
4. Understanding and being able to evidence your own skills and mindset on application forms and CVs is increasingly important. In order to help you to do this, it is recommended that you use the services offered by your university careers service. In addition, by attending employer talks, which are often hosted by universities, you can gain a better understanding of what employers are looking for. You might also wish to investigate if your university has an employability award in which you can participate.
5. Students are applying for graduate jobs earlier in their final year⁶. For this reason, it is recommended that you do not delay thinking about your next steps until the final few months of your course. In doing so you may miss out on opportunities for which you could have applied.

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GRADUATES IN FURTHER STUDY

WRITTEN BY VANESSA FERNANDES



Reasons for undertaking further study are many, including career progression, to study a subject of interest further, gain entry to a specific career path, or change career paths altogether. This section explores HESA's Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE) 2012/13 data for respondents engaged in further study six months after graduation from first degrees, HNDs or Foundation degrees (Table 1).

The 2012/13 data shows of UK-domiciled first degree graduates, 12.4% of all respondents were in further study only and a further 5.6% were working and studying. First, we take each group of first degree respondents and then the 60.3% of UK-domiciled HND and Foundation degree graduates who were in further study or working and studying, and look at where graduates studied, the types of qualifications they were doing, including the subjects, and how they were funding their studies.

First degree graduates in further study only

In 2012/13, 31,675 first degree graduates were in further study only six months after graduation; of these, 92.3% were in full-time study (in the UK or overseas) and 7.7% were in part-time study (in the UK or overseas). The majority of graduates continued to

study in the UK (93.8%); over a third of these graduates were studying at institutions in London (16.0%), the South East (10.7%) and the North West (9.7%).

Overall, over half (55.2%) of graduates who went on to further study were female and 44.8% were male. Additionally, younger graduates were more likely to continue on to further study immediately after graduating from their first degree. Those who were aged 18-20 and 21-24 years old when they graduated in 2012/13 were more likely to be in further study than those who were 30-39 years old or 40 and over.

Types of further study – Of the majority studying for a further qualification full-time, 44.4% were enrolled on a higher degree, mainly by taught course (e.g. MA, MSc), followed by 27.5% completing a postgraduate diploma or certificate (including PGCE) and 12.3% enrolled on a higher degree, mainly by research (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil).

Of the 7.7% who were studying part-time, 36.4% were enrolled on a higher degree, mainly by taught course (e.g. MA, MSc), 14.7% were undertaking a postgraduate diploma or certificate (including PGCE) and 13% were studying toward a professional qualification (e.g. Legal practice course, Chartered Institute of Marketing).

Subjects of further study – Due to the nature of some occupations, graduates were more likely to enter further study in a particular subject than others. Graduates who want to enter into a law profession have to undertake a postgraduate professional qualification before they can practice¹. As a result, 11.8% of those in further study studied a qualification in law. Graduates going on to

study law accounted for 78.9% of all those studying a professional qualification. Graduates who studied law for their first degree also have to take further qualifications to practice law and made up 67.5% of all graduates who went on to study a law subject. A graduate without a first degree which also qualifies them for Newly Qualified Teacher status also requires a postgraduate teaching qualification to become a teaching professional². This is reflected in the data, as 22.5% of those in further study undertook further studies in education (and accounted for 77.1% of those studying towards a postgraduate diploma or certificate (including PGCE)).

Graduates pursuing further study in subjects like physical science and biological science were most likely to enrol in a higher degree, mainly by research (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil). These are areas where career paths to becoming an academic or industry researcher requires additional qualifications like a PhD³.

Many graduates who went on to study subjects in business and administrative studies and social studies were pursuing a higher degree, mainly by taught course (e.g. MA, MSc). This could reflect the need to develop specialist knowledge required to enter certain occupations or a desire to continue studying to a higher level.

It is not uncommon for some first degree graduates to go on to study for another first degree, as was the case for over 1,000 graduates in further study. Two in five graduates studying for another first degree were studying medicine and dentistry; the majority of whom had gained a first degree in a subject allied to medicine or a biological science.

Funding further study – Graduates mainly self-funded (e.g. savings/loans/employment) their further study (57.6%) and over a fifth (22.4%) received a grant or award (e.g. Research Council Studentship, bursary).

Employers were most likely to provide financial support for those studying professional qualifications (38.7%); this is particularly the case for those studying law, where a professional qualification is required to practice and employers provide support to achieve this.

TABLE 1. PROPORTIONS OF FIRST DEGREE, HND AND FOUNDATION DEGREE GRADUATES IN FURTHER STUDY OR WORKING AND STUDYING, SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

	NUMBERS GRADUATING (SURVEY RESPONDENTS)	IN FURTHER STUDY	WORKING AND STUDYING
ALL FIRST DEGREES	256,350	12.4%	5.6%
HNDs	2,425	36.4%	22.3%
FOUNDATION DEGREES	17,935	57.2%	15.5%
ALL HND AND FD GRADUATES	20,360	38.9%	21.5%

The data show that 69.7% of those who attract funding through a grant or award were studying towards a postgraduate diploma or certificate (including PGCE) or a higher degree, mainly by research (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil). As over a quarter of those studying a postgraduate diploma or certificate (including PGCE) were studying education, it can be assumed that many are benefitting from the bursaries offered to graduates who go on to study for a PGCE. There are also a number of grants and awards available every year to those studying for a PhD or other higher degree, mainly by research (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) from Research Councils and universities.

First degree graduates working and studying

In 2012/13, 14,350 (5.6%) first degree graduates chose to work and study at the same time (in the UK and overseas); of these, 48.4% were primarily in work and also studying and the remaining 51.7% were primarily studying and also in work. Most graduates continued their studies in the UK (87.3%), of which economic hubs like London (10.9%) and the North West (9.2%) were popular locations to work and study.

Types of further study – Of those primarily working and studying; over half (51.0%) were studying a higher degree, mainly by taught course (e.g. MA, MSc); a further 15.8% were enrolled on a postgraduate diploma or certificate (including PGCE); followed by 12.7% studying professional qualifications (e.g. Legal practice course, Chartered Institute of Marketing).

A third (32.2%) of graduates primarily studying and working were enrolled on a professional qualification (e.g. Legal practice course, Chartered Institute of Marketing); a fifth (20.6%) were on a higher degree, mainly by taught course (e.g. MA, MSc); and 12.8% were enrolled in other qualifications.

Subject of further study – Graduates who were working and studying and enrolled on a higher degree, mainly by research, were most likely to study subjects in biological sciences and physical sciences. Graduates who were studying for a further qualification in education accounted for more than half (58.4%) of those studying a postgraduate diploma or certificate (including PGCE). Graduates pursuing

further study in subjects like biological science, social studies, creative arts and design were most likely to be enrolled on a higher degree, mainly by taught course (e.g. MA, MSc). Finally, those studying business and administrative studies account for 55.8% of those enrolled on a professional qualification, most studying for professional exams to practice as a chartered and certified accountant.

Funding further study – Graduates who were working and studying were more likely to have financial support provided by their employer (e.g. course fees, provision of study leave), with over a fifth (22%) funding their course in this way. However, over half (53.3%) were self-funded (e.g. savings/loans/employment) and 9.9% received a grant or award (e.g. Research Council Studentship, bursary).

HND and Foundation degree graduates in further study

In 2012/13, 17,935 people graduated with a Foundation degree (Fd) and a further 2,425 graduated with a HND. Almost three quarters (72.6%) of HND graduates and more than half (58.7%) of Fd graduates were in further study or working and studying six months after graduation.

Foundation degrees are designed to combine skills and knowledge required to progress into employment or further study in that field while gaining a higher education qualification. The DLHE data show graduates who undertook a Fd on a full-time basis were more likely to continue on to further study (48.0%) than part-time Fd graduates (15.2%). The reverse is true for graduates working and studying; a quarter (25.1%) of part-time Fd graduates were working and studying compared to only a fifth (20.8%) of full-time Fd graduates. This suggests that the vocational nature of Fds is prevalent among part-time Fds, who are likely to have been working throughout their Fd, and, as such, have continued to work whilst doing further study.

HND graduates were far more likely to go on to further study or were working and studying than Fd graduates, with over half (57.2%) in further study only and a further 15.5% working and studying six months after graduation.

Types of qualification – Most HND and Fds offer the option to continue on after graduation to a 'top up' course, which is usually completed in a year, if taken on a full-time basis, and leads to a first degree. As such, it is no surprise that the majority (93.3%) of HND and Fd graduates who went on to further study or working and studying were pursuing a first degree qualification.

Subjects of study – Subjects studied by graduates who were in further study or working and studying toward a first degree were varied and there are differences between the subjects studied by HND and Fd graduates. Over 40% of HND graduates were studying business and administrative studies, with half studying business studies and a fifth studying engineering and technology or architecture and building subjects. Over 18% of Fd graduates were studying for a first degree in education, yet only 0.2% of HND graduates were studying education subjects. Other prevalent subject areas for Fd graduates were business and administrative studies (15.4%), creative arts (15.2%), biological sciences (11.7%) and social studies (10.8%).

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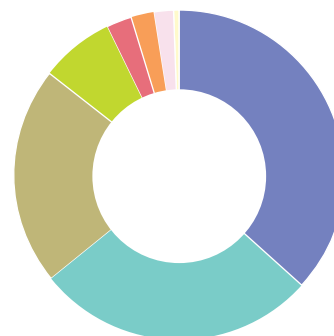
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HND AND FOUNDATION DEGREE GRADUATES FROM 2013

SURVEY RESPONSE: 81.5% | FEMALE: 11,680 | MALE: 8,675 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 20,360 | ALL GRADUATES: 24,980

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Studying for a first degree	36.9%
Working full-time in the UK	27.4%
Working and studying	21.5%
Working part-time in the UK	7.1%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	2.5%
Others in further study, training or research	2.1%
Other	2.0%
Working overseas	0.5%



TOP FIVE MOST POPULAR SUBJECTS STUDIED BY FOUNDATION DEGREE QUALIFIERS FROM 2012/13 % AS TOTAL NUMBER OF FOUNDATION DEGREE QUALIFIERS

Academic studies in education 16.4%
Social work 7.0%
Others in subjects allied to medicine 5.7%
Design studies 5.3%
Sport & exercise science 4.9%

TOP FIVE MOST POPULAR SUBJECTS STUDIED BY HND QUALIFIERS FROM 2012/13 % AS TOTAL NUMBER OF HND QUALIFIERS

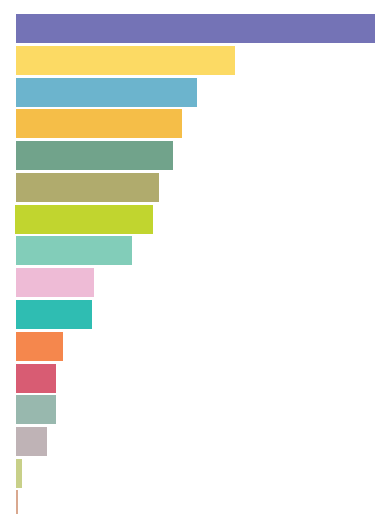
Business studies 22.3%
Hospitality, leisure, tourism and transport 8.8%
Building 6.5%
Electronic & electrical engineering 5.3%
Sport & exercise science 4.4%

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

Graduates who were in employment either full-time, part-time or working and studying in the UK

FEMALE: 7,060 | MALE: 4,325 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK: 11,385

Childcare, health and education occupations	20.4%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	12.1%
Health professionals	10.0%
Other occupations	9.2%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	8.7%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	7.9%
Education professionals	7.6%
Managers	6.4%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	4.3%
Engineering and building professionals	4.2%
Arts, design and media professionals	2.6%
Information technology (IT) professionals	2.2%
Business, HR and finance professionals	2.2%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	1.7%
Science professionals	0.3%
Unknown occupations	0.1%

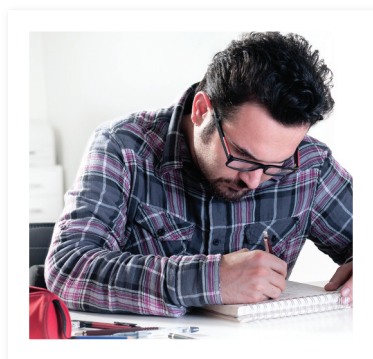


TOP TEN OCCUPATIONS HELD BY 2012/13 HND AND FOUNDATION DEGREE GRADUATES IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK % as total of HND and Foundation degree graduates in employment in the UK

Teaching assistants 6.9%	Nursing auxiliaries and assistants 2.7%
Sales and retail assistants 6.5%	Nurses 2.0%
Nursery nurses and assistants 5.0%	Bar staff 1.7%
Paramedics 4.3%	Youth and community workers 1.7%
Teaching and other educational professionals not elsewhere classified 4.2%	Managers and proprietors in other services not elsewhere classified 1.7%

WHAT DO MATURE GRADUATES DO?

WRITTEN BY JANICE MONTGOMERY



According to a report by million+ and the National Union of Students (NUS), mature students are often very determined with considerable drive to succeed and they bring a wealth of experience, adding a richness and depth to the student body¹. Their motivation for undertaking higher education studies varies widely but is often due to a desire to change career, to progress in their existing career or simply to fulfil a long held dream of attaining a degree². Yet there are some key challenges faced by mature students such as, financing university and balancing studying with work and family commitments³ which may explain in part the destinations of mature graduates when they leave university.

There are many students who begin a first degree at the age of 21 and older. If a mature student begins a three year degree at 21, they will be at least 24 on graduation. Using HESA's Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey, this article focuses on the destinations of mature graduates – who were 25 and older at the time of the survey – who made up a fifth (20.7%) of all UK-domiciled first degree graduates from 2012/13.

Employment

Mature graduates tend to have more positive destinations in the labour market, as over 77.2% of those in employment in the UK were in professional or managerial jobs compared to only 66.3% of all first degree graduates. This may be in part due to higher

levels of motivation amongst mature graduates who, having expended considerable time and effort on higher education, want to reap the benefits. This may also be due to the large proportions of graduates who studied vocational subjects such as nursing (15%), social work (7.3%) academic studies in education (5.5%) and clinical medicine (3.6%), where career paths are more clearly delineated. These subjects may also explain the high proportion of female mature graduates, making up almost two thirds of mature graduates.

The main difference between mature graduates and all first degree graduates is in the types of work they were in six months after graduation. Three in ten (30.6%) mature graduates were in employment in the UK as health professionals compared to 14.3% of all first degree graduates. Mature graduates were almost twice as likely to be education professionals (8.3% compared to 3.9%) and more than seven times more likely to be legal, social and welfare professionals (9.8% compared to 1.3%), which reflects in part the high premium placed on maturity or life experience in these careers and the vocational subjects studied. Conversely, mature graduates were far less likely to be working as retail, catering, waiting and bar staff (only 4% compared to 21.9% of all first degree graduates).

Mature graduates experienced very similar levels of unemployment⁴ (7.2%) when compared to all first degree graduates (7.3%). Since time is very pressurised for mature students, early career planning becomes even more vital to ensure good outcomes.

Further study

Despite the fact that, of the 2009/10 cohort of graduates, mature graduates were more likely to be awarded a 1st class degree⁵, they were slightly less likely to go on to further study compared to all first degree graduates (8% compared to 12.4% of all graduates). This

may reflect the large proportion of mature graduates who undertook vocationally oriented qualifications for their first degree, such as nursing or social work, obviating the need for further study as a precursor to employment.

Enhancing the employability of mature students

The key to successful studying and enhanced employability following a degree, would appear to be effective planning. If the degree is intended to enhance employability, students are generally better off having a clear idea of prospective careers before they begin and some idea of the destinations of graduates who have undertaken that degree. Advice and information is available to prospective students from university careers services. Careers staff can also provide guidance on what else students need to do during their studies to build their experience and skills required by employers in that field. Mature students might also join mature student societies that provide social and careers related activities to avoid the isolation which older students can occasionally feel.

Mature students need to consider not just how to finance the fees for their degree but how to balance study and part-time work and other commitments, how to organise their time and how to build up experience and contacts in their chosen field throughout their time studying. Advice on effective networking and the successful use of social media is available from university careers services.

REFERENCES

1. million+ and NUS (2012). *Never too late to learn: Mature students in Higher Education*. p.3. London: million+. www.millionplus.ac.uk/research-policy/reports/latest-reports/never-too-late-to-learn accessed on 27 August 2014
2. Evidence drawn from formal interviews with students at the University of Aberdeen (May, 2014); recorded in 'Examining factors influencing the employability of mature students at the University of Aberdeen: A pilot study' awaiting publication
3. million+ and NUS (2012). Op. cit. p.14. 'Unemployment' refers to graduates who said that they were unemployed or were due to start a job within a month of the survey date
5. million+ and NUS (2012). Op. cit. p.11

TABLE 1. DESTINATIONS OF MATURE GRADUATES AND ALL FIRST DEGREE GRADUATES FROM 2012/13, SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

	NUMBERS GRADUATING (SURVEY RESPONDENTS)	IN EMPLOYMENT	IN FURTHER STUDY	WORKING & STUDYING	UNEMPLOYED, INCLUDING THOSE DUE TO START WORK	OTHER
MATURE GRADUATES	53,170	72.7%	8.0%	6.3%	7.2%	5.7%
ALL FIRST DEGREES	256,350	70.0%	12.4%	5.6%	7.3%	4.7%

UNDERSTANDING GRADUATE EMPLOYABILITY

WRITTEN BY HELEN KEMPSTER



Not only do students need an understanding of graduate employability, their advisers will also need an understanding to help students think about their employment prospects when considering their futures. In 2012/13, young people were accompanied by one or both parents on 52% of open day events at university, and this has increased by over 10% since 2008/09¹. In addition to parents, guardians and carers, teachers and other school staff are also trusted advisers and can therefore benefit from up-to-date knowledge of the options available and the factors that may influence future employment².

Important factors for graduate employers

A university degree is the stepping stone to professional and managerial level employment. However, employers are not just employing a degree certificate; they are employing an individual with a range of knowledge, experience and skills. The Confederation of British Industry (CBI) found that 89% of employers surveyed rated a graduate's 'attitudes and aptitudes for work' in the top three factors they look for in a graduate; for over half of employers (54%) it was the single most important factor. Also important were degree subject (68%), relevant work experience (62%) and degree class achieved (61%)³.

Attitudes and aptitudes for work

For the 29% of graduate employers who had no preference for a particular degree subject, evidence of graduates' broader skills and attributes is what will help to distinguish one candidate from another⁴.

Students can use their time in higher education to undertake a range of extra-curricular activities, work experience, internships and volunteering which will help them to develop their skills. Exactly

what employers are looking for will vary across roles and sectors, but there are some competencies which are important to many:

Good communication is about conveying ideas effectively, as well as listening to others. This includes building rapport with others and being able to negotiate with and persuade them.

Effective leadership and management is about directing and motivating others to achieve goals. This can include delegating, planning and coordinating. Good leaders motivate others, as well as solving problems and conflicts.

Planning and research skills involve formulating a strategy to accomplish specific objectives. They also include gathering relevant information and then analysing, interpreting and disseminating it.

Teamwork and interpersonal skills are about the contribution individuals make to groups and the way they interact with others to achieve a common goal. This includes contributing to the team and encouraging the ideas of others.

Self-management is about directing one's own activities toward the achievement of objectives. This includes being able to manage time and organise priorities. It is also about being able to work well under pressure and demonstrate flexibility and resilience.

Relevant work experience

According to the CBI, 62% of graduate employers considered relevant work experience to be an important factor⁵. A recent High Fliers report, which surveyed only the organisations featured in 'The Times Top 100 Graduate Employers', shows that more than 80% of employers surveyed offered paid work experience opportunities in 2013-14⁶. However, outside of these large recruiters students may have to be more resourceful in gaining experience and create their own opportunities through networking and speculative approaches. This approach may be more important in sectors such as the arts, media and not-for-profit sectors. Students will need to research organisations, prepare and send a well-targeted CV and covering letter and follow up on this initial contact.

In addition, students on some courses have the opportunity to complete an accredited work placement as part of their course. Evidence from the Futuretrack stage four survey showed that graduates who had undertaken this work-based learning and paid work whilst studying were more likely to be in a graduate-level job⁷.

Support offered by higher education institutions

At least 67 universities offer a 'skills award', which offers a structured programme for students to develop and accredit their skills⁸. Higher education careers services provide a range of opportunities such as skills workshops and careers fairs and the CBI reports that 61% of employers use their links to careers services as a channel for graduate recruitment⁹.

How to encourage and support students in making career decisions

Those supporting prospective higher education students should encourage them to:

- Research their options and the opportunities available to gain experience
- Reflect on the skills they are developing through their experiences
- Get involved with clubs, societies, volunteering and other extra-curricular activities
- Gain some high-quality work experience
- Make connections with professionals in the sectors they are interested in
- Visit their institution's careers service as soon as they can

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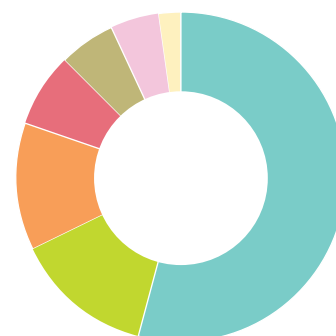
1. YouthSight (2014). *Higher Expectations 2013/14*. London: YouthSight
2. Marson-Smith, H., Golden, S. and McCrone, T. (2009). *Widening 14-19 choices: support for young people making informed decisions*. Berkshire: National Foundation for Educational Research
3. CBI (2014). *Gateway to Growth: CBI/Pearson Education and Skills Survey 2014* p.69. London: CBI
4. CBI (2014). Op cit p.69
5. CBI (2014). Op cit p.68
6. High Fliers Research (2014). *The Graduate Market in 2014*. p.6. London: High Fliers Research
7. Department for Business Innovation & Skills (2013). *Learning from Futuretrack: The Impact of Work Experiences on Higher Education Student Outcomes*. BIS Research Paper Number 143. London: Department for Business Innovation & Skills
8. Mann, V. (2011). *AGCAS Award Task Group: Initial findings from the skills and employability awards survey*. AGCAS Skills Awards Task Group
9. CBI (2014). Op cit p.67.

FIRST DEGREE GRADUATES FROM ALL SUBJECTS 2013

SURVEY RESPONSE: 79.1% | FEMALE: 146,430 | MALE: 109,900 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 256,350 | ALL GRADUATES: 324,015

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	54.3%
Working part-time in the UK	13.7%
In further study, training or research	12.4%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	7.3%
Working and studying	5.6%
Other	4.7%
Working overseas	2.0%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

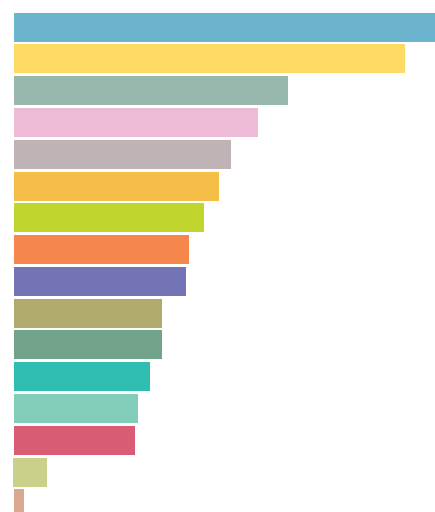
Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 43.8%
 Postgraduate qualification in education 20.5%
 Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 11.9%
 Other study, training or research 9.5%
 Professional qualification 8.3%
 Other postgraduate diplomas 6.1%
 Total number of graduates in further study 31,675

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

Graduates who were in employment either full-time, part-time or working and studying in the UK

FEMALE: 110,320 | MALE: 78,255 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK: 188,590

Health professionals	14.3%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	13.0%
Business, HR and finance professionals	9.1%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	8.1%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	7.2%
Other occupations	6.8%
Education professionals	6.3%
Arts, design and media professionals	5.8%
Childcare, health and education occupations	5.7%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	4.9%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	4.9%
Engineering and building professionals	4.5%
Managers	4.1%
Information technology (IT) professionals	4.0%
Science professionals	1.1%
Unknown occupations	0.3%



TOP TEN PROFESSIONAL AND MANAGERIAL JOBS HELD BY FIRST DEGREE GRADUATES IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK % as total of first degree graduates who were employed in professional and managerial jobs in the UK

Nurses 8.1%	Human resources and industrial relations officers 2.3%
Medical practitioners 5.0%	Programmers and software development professionals 2.2%
Primary and nursery education teaching professionals 4.6%	Teaching and other educational professionals not elsewhere classified 2.1%
Marketing associate professionals 4.5%	Finance and investment analysts and advisers 2.0%
Business and related associate professionals not elsewhere classified 2.4%	Chartered and certified accountants 1.7%

SCIENCE OVERVIEW

WRITTEN BY JANICE MONTGOMERY



Science is a dynamic, evolving sector of the UK economy with job opportunities for graduates in science as well as business, finance, human resources (HR), engineering, information technology (IT) and education, scientific research and development, manufacturing and energy. Science graduates are valued for their analytical thinking, problem solving skills and numeracy as well as technical or subject specific skills¹. Here we use HESA's Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE) survey to show the outcomes of science graduates just six months after graduation in 2012/13.

What kind of jobs were graduates doing?

A considerable minority of science graduates who were in employment² in the UK were working as science professionals

six months after graduation – chemistry (21.6%), physics (8.9%), biology (7.2), but this was not their only job destination, for example, physics graduates found employment in other professions such as engineering and building professions (10.5%) and in information technology (IT) professions (20.1%). Just over a fifth (22.9%) of sports science graduates in employment in the UK were working as other professionals, associate professionals and technicians, including work as sports players, coaches or fitness instructors. Amongst biology, chemistry and physical and geographical sciences graduates more than 10% were working as other professionals, associate professionals and technicians; this type of work included laboratory technicians and environment professionals which are occupations related to science.

Given the reported shortage of STEM-qualified graduates³ it is surprising that some science subjects had higher unemployment rates than average (7.3%); for example physics (9.5%). Conversely, sports science graduates had a lower unemployment rate of 4.7%. One explanation of this could be a lack of career preparedness and science graduates are urged to seek help from their university careers service.

Salaries

The average salaries⁴ for full-time science graduates in full-time paid employment in the UK varied across the science subjects. For example, the average salary for sports science graduates ranged between £14,690 and £19,830 whereas physics graduates ranged between £19,485 and £27,520. These salaries vary widely between subjects depending on the type of work graduates were doing, their employer and location of employment.

Further study

Graduates of all of the science subjects were more likely than average (12.4%) to continue studying – physics graduates were nearly three times more likely (35.2%). Types and level of study vary from subject to subject. Amongst sports science graduates in further study (13.9%), Masters (40.3%) in subjects such as sports and exercise nutrition or a postgraduate qualification in education (39.5%) were predominant choices. Chemistry and physics graduates who went on to study were most likely to undertake a PhD (62.7% and 57.3% respectively). In addition to continuing study within their own disciplines, science graduates also undertook courses in veterinary science, filmmaking, nursing, medicine, journalism, HR and law.

USEFUL WEBSITES

www.rsc.org/careers – Careers section of the Royal Society for Chemistry
www.iop.org – Institute of Physics
www.societyofbiology.org/home – Society of Biology
www.sebiology.org – Society of Experimental Biology
www.lantra.co.uk – The Sector Skills Council for the Environmental and Land-based Sector
www.bases.org.uk/Home – The British Association of Sports and Exercises Sciences
www.prospects.ac.uk/options_with_your_subject.htm – AGCAS Options series

REFERENCES

1. Hulme, J. and Pawson, C. (2013) *Summary of the HEA (STEM) policy roundtable: the future of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) subjects in higher education*. York: Higher Education Academy
2. 'In employment' includes graduates who were working full-time, part-time and working and studying in the UK 3. CBI (2013) *Changing the pace: CBI/Pearson education and skills survey 2013*. London: CBI 4. Average salaries reported in the DLHE survey are based on graduates who qualified from a full-time first degree and were working in full-time paid employment in the UK.

TABLE 1. DESTINATIONS OF FIRST DEGREE SCIENCE GRADUATES FROM 2012/13, SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

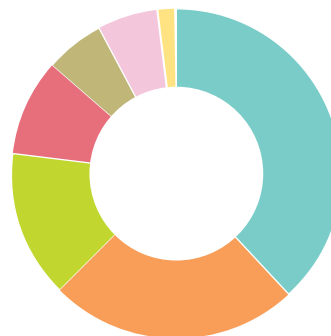
	NUMBERS GRADUATING (SURVEY RESPONDENTS)	IN EMPLOYMENT	IN FURTHER STUDY	WORKING & STUDYING	UNEMPLOYED, INCLUDING THOSE DUE TO START WORK	OTHER
BIOLOGY	4,225	54.7%	24.4%	5.9%	9.4%	5.7%
CHEMISTRY	2,635	50.0%	33.1%	4.4%	8.2%	4.3%
PHYSICAL & GEOGRAPHICAL SCIENCES	3,005	62.4%	19.6%	5.7%	6.6%	5.7%
PHYSICS	2,210	44.7%	35.2%	5.7%	9.5%	4.8%
SPORTS SCIENCE	7,930	69.5%	13.9%	7.1%	4.7%	4.8%
ALL SUBJECTS	256,350	70.0%	12.4%	5.6%	7.3%	4.7%

BIOLOGY GRADUATES FROM 2013

SURVEY RESPONSE: 81.2% | FEMALE: 2,470 | MALE: 1,750 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 4,225 | ALL GRADUATES: 5,200

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	38.3%
In further study, training or research	24.4%
Working part-time in the UK	14.5%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	9.4%
Working and studying	5.9%
Other	5.7%
Working overseas	1.9%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 47.0%
 Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 23.3%
 Postgraduate qualification in education 14.3%
 Other study, training or research 10.6%
 Other postgraduate diplomas 3.8%
 Professional qualification 1.0%
 Total number of graduates in further study 1,030

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

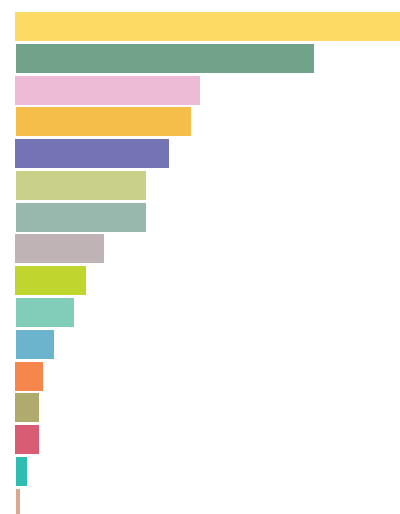
PhD Microbiology
 PhD Toxicology
 MSc International business
 MSc Marine science
 MA Media and PR
 MA Wildlife filmmaking
 PGCE Secondary education
 PGDE Primary education
 BVSc Veterinary science
 Dipl Nursing

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

Graduates who were in employment either full-time, part-time or working and studying in the UK

FEMALE: 1,485 | MALE: 990 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK: 2,475

Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	21.9%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	16.5%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	10.2%
Other occupations	9.7%
Childcare, health and education occupations	8.5%
Science professionals	7.2%
Business, HR and finance professionals	7.2%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	4.9%
Education professionals	3.9%
Managers	3.2%
Health professionals	2.1%
Arts, design and media professionals	1.5%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	1.3%
Information technology (IT) professionals	1.3%
Engineering and building professionals	0.6%
Unknown occupations	0.2%



EXAMPLES OF 2013 BIOLOGY GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

Healthcare technical officer – NHS
 Community engagement officer – a charity
 Trainee accountant – an accountancy firm
 Financial analyst – DLA Piper
 IT trainer – a training company
 Finance executive – Tesco
 Buyer – a charity
 Production runner – a major broadcaster

Museum curator – a museum
 Climbing instructor – a charity
 Microbiology technician – a research lab
 Biodiversity officer – a wildlife trust
 Research assistant – a wildlife centre
 Researcher – a conservation organisation
 Ranger – a charity
 Healthcare assistant – a care home

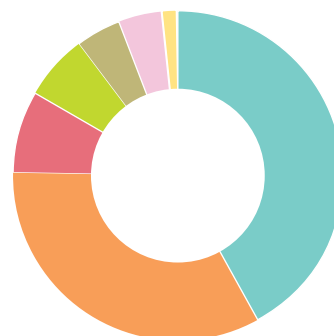
Crew member – KFC
 Customer assistant – Next
 Sales assistant – Morrisons
 Aquarist – a sea life centre
 Zookeeper – a leisure attraction
 Animal rehabilitator – a pet spa
 Chef – a restaurant
 Landscape gardener – self-employed

CHEMISTRY GRADUATES FROM 2013

SURVEY RESPONSE: 82.5% | FEMALE: 1,125 | MALE: 1,510 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 2,635 | ALL GRADUATES: 3,195

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	42.2%
In further study, training or research	33.1%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	8.2%
Working part-time in the UK	6.4%
Working and studying	4.4%
Other	4.3%
Working overseas	1.4%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 62.7%
 Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 16.5%
 Postgraduate qualification in education 13.4%
 Other study, training or research 3.9%
 Other postgraduate diplomas 2.6%
 Professional qualification 0.9%
 Total number of graduates in further study 870

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

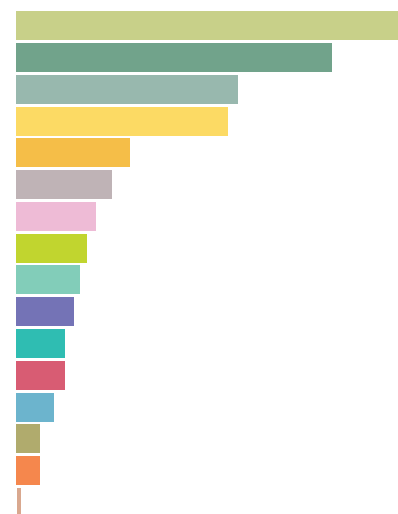
DPhil Organic chemistry
 PhD Earth and ocean science
 PhD Sustainable chemical technologies
 PhD Nanoscience
 MSc Environmental technology
 PGCE Secondary education
 BM Medicine
 Graduate Diploma in Law

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

Graduates who were in employment either full-time, part-time or working and studying in the UK

FEMALE: 635 | MALE: 760 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK: 1,395

Science professionals	21.6%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	17.5%
Business, HR and finance professionals	12.3%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	11.7%
Other occupations	6.3%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	5.3%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	4.4%
Education professionals	3.9%
Managers	3.5%
Childcare, health and education occupations	3.2%
Engineering and building professionals	2.7%
Information technology (IT) professionals	2.7%
Health professionals	2.1%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	1.3%
Arts, design and media professionals	1.3%
Unknown occupations	0.2%



EXAMPLES OF 2013 CHEMISTRY GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

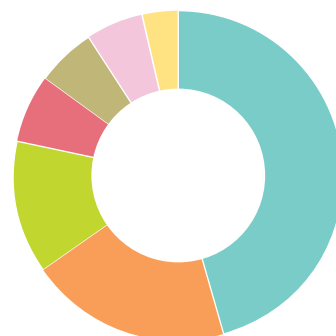
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cardiographer – NHS Physical chemist – Unilever Research scientist – a food manufacturer Formulations chemist – a paint company Production technologist – an oil producer Technologist – a car manufacturer IT consultant – Microsoft 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trainee auditor – Ernst and Young Accountant – KPMG Events coordinator – hotel Energy analyst – an energy supplier Safety analyst – an industry group Rowing coach – a school Healthcare assistant – NHS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parliamentary assistant – the Government Data administrator – a music company Administrator – Mercedes Benz Kitchen porter – a restaurant Bookseller – a book store Chef – a restaurant chain Canvasser – a district council
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PHYSICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL SCIENCES GRADUATES FROM 2013

SURVEY RESPONSE: 83.7% | FEMALE: 1,475 | MALE: 1,530 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 3,005 | ALL GRADUATES: 3,590

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	45.8%
In further study, training or research	19.6%
Working part-time in the UK	13.2%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	6.6%
Working and studying	5.7%
Other	5.7%
Working overseas	3.4%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 60.7%
 Postgraduate qualification in education 23.4%
 Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 6.4%
 Other postgraduate diplomas 4.5%
 Other study, training or research 4.0%
 Professional qualification 1.2%
 Total number of graduates in further study 590

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

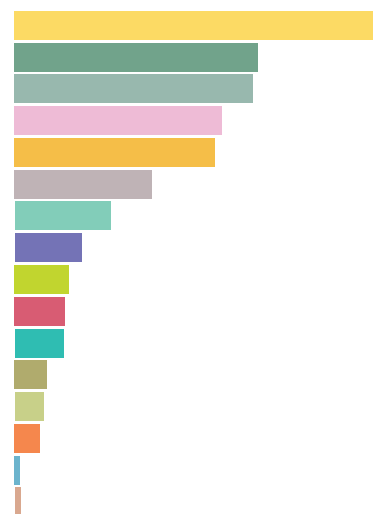
MSc Sustainable aviation
 MSc Climate change
 MSc Environmental management
 MSc Volcanology
 MSc Town planning
 MSc Coastal management
 MSc Urban design
 MA TV journalism
 PGCE Secondary education
 Graduate Diploma in Law

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

Graduates who were in employment either full-time, part-time or working and studying in the UK

FEMALE: 950 | MALE: 995 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK: 1,945

Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	20.3%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	13.5%
Business, HR and finance professionals	13.2%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	11.5%
Other occupations	11.1%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	7.6%
Managers	5.3%
Childcare, health and education occupations	3.7%
Education professionals	3.0%
Information technology (IT) professionals	2.8%
Engineering and building professionals	2.7%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	1.8%
Science professionals	1.6%
Arts, design and media professionals	1.4%
Health professionals	0.3%
Unknown occupations	0.3%



EXAMPLES OF 2013 PHYSICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

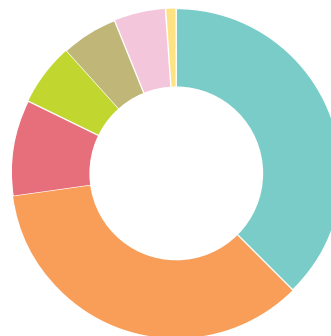
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manager – a wine retailer Manager – a builders merchants Logging geologist – an oil field service Geophysicist – a survey company Web systems developer – a research firm Underwriter – an insurance company Insurance broker – an energy company Accountant – PricewaterhouseCoopers Business risk analyst – Deloitte Analyst – a financial services firm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market researcher – automobile company Assistant curator – a museum GIS support analyst – a survey company Cycling development officer – a training firm Lab technician – a geotechnical company Parliamentary researcher – the Government Nanny – self-employed Learning support assistant – primary school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Judges clerk – Ministry of Justice Customer service adviser – Nationwide Receptionist – a hotel Customer assistant – Sports Direct Customer adviser – Waitrose Waiter – a restaurant Fundraising intern – a wildlife trust Beauty consultant – a cosmetic retailer
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PHYSICS GRADUATES FROM 2013

SURVEY RESPONSE: 85.0% | FEMALE: 445 | MALE: 1,765 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 2,210 | ALL GRADUATES: 2,600

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	37.7%
In further study, training or research	35.2%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	9.5%
Working part-time in the UK	5.9%
Working and studying	5.7%
Other	4.8%
Working overseas	1.1%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil)	57.3%
Masters (e.g. MA, MSc)	26.9%
Postgraduate qualification in education	10.0%
Other study, training or research	2.7%
Other postgraduate diplomas	1.9%
Professional qualification	1.2%
Total number of graduates in further study	780

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

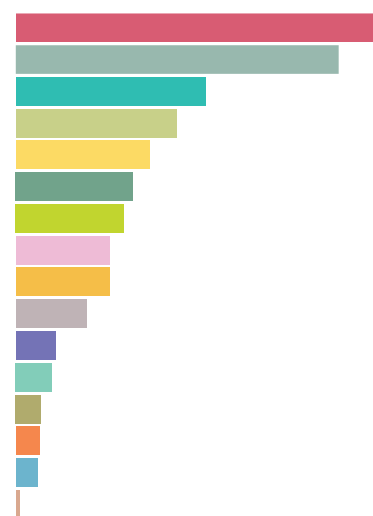
PhD Nanotechnology	PGCE Secondary education
PhD Advanced composites	Association of Chartered and
MSc Physics	Certified Accountants qualification
MSc Nuclear reactors	

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

Graduates who were in employment either full-time, part-time or working and studying in the UK

FEMALE: 245 | MALE: 840 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK: 1,085

Information technology (IT) professionals	20.1%
Business, HR and finance professionals	17.9%
Engineering and building professionals	10.5%
Science professionals	8.9%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	7.4%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	6.5%
Education professionals	6.0%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	5.2%
Other occupations	5.2%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	3.9%
Childcare, health and education occupations	2.2%
Managers	2.0%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	1.4%
Arts, design and media professionals	1.3%
Health professionals	1.2%
Unknown occupations	0.2%



EXAMPLES OF 2013 PHYSICS GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

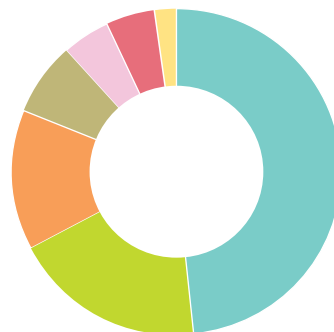
Marketing manager – a marketing company Manager – a bank	Project engineer – a helicopter company Broadcast engineer – a major broadcaster	Patent attorney – a patent company Analyst – a food manufacturer
Teacher – a FE college Teacher – a private school	Security analyst – an IT company	Payroll assistant – a retailer Administrator – a health organisation
Development physicist – oil services company Reactor physicist – a car manufacturer	Transport consultant – a construction service Accountant – PricewaterhouseCoopers Tax associate – PricewaterhouseCoopers	Barman – a golf club
	Musician – self-employed	

SPORTS SCIENCE GRADUATES FROM 2013

SURVEY RESPONSE: 78.9% | FEMALE: 2,660 | MALE: 5,270 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 7,930 | ALL GRADUATES: 10,050

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	48.4%
Working part-time in the UK	19.0%
In further study, training or research	13.9%
Working and studying	7.1%
Other	4.8%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	4.7%
Working overseas	2.1%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 40.3%
 Postgraduate qualification in education 39.5%
 Other study, training or research 9.8%
 Other postgraduate diplomas 5.4%
 Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 4.0%
 Professional qualification 1.0%
 Total number of graduates in further study 1,105

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

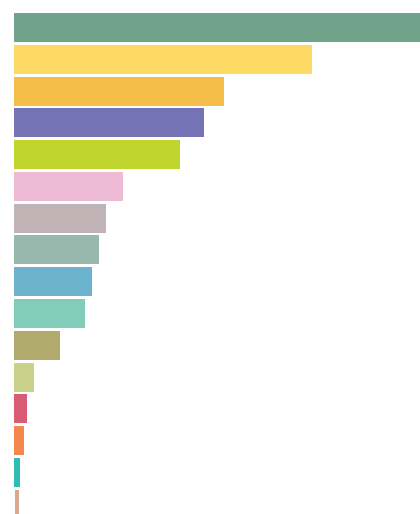
MSc Psychology
 MSc Human resources
 MSc Sport and exercise nutrition
 MSc Sports studies
 MSc Sports biomechanics
 MSc Sports performance

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

Graduates who were in employment either full-time, part-time or working and studying in the UK

FEMALE: 1,955 | MALE: 3,955 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK: 5,910

Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	22.9%
Retail, catering waiting and bar staff	16.5%
Other occupations	11.6%
Childcare, health and education occupations	10.5%
Education professionals	9.2%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	6.0%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	5.1%
Business HR and finance professionals	4.7%
Health professionals	4.3%
Managers	3.9%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	2.5%
Science professionals	1.1%
Information technology (IT) professionals	0.7%
Arts, design and media professionals	0.5%
Engineering and building professionals	0.3%
Unknown occupations	0.2%



EXAMPLES OF 2013 SPORTS SCIENCE GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

Pub manager – a restaurant chain	Account executive – Dell	Assistant physiotherapist – NHS
Sports counsellor – self-employed	Estate agent – an estate agency	Therapy assistant – NHS
Trainee physiotherapist – NHS	Sales executive – Diageo	Teaching assistant – a primary school
Supply PE teacher – a teaching agency	Sports officer – a borough council	Care assistant – NHS
Lecturer – a FE college	Sports coach – a private gym	Administrator – a cricket club
Physiologist – NHS	Match analyst – a football club	Personal assistant – a county council
Financial analyst – a financial service company	Personal trainer – self-employed	Medical records clerk – NHS
		Shop assistant – Nike
		Customer assistant – Asda
		Barista – Costa

MATHEMATICS, IT AND COMPUTING OVERVIEW

WRITTEN BY VANESSA FERNANDES



This article uses data from HESA's Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE) survey 2012/13 to show the destinations of UK-domiciled first degree mathematics, IT and computing graduates. The vocational nature of these degrees prepares graduates to enter employment in a myriad of types of work.

Destinations

Prospects slightly improved for 2012/13 mathematics graduates; those working full-time in the UK increased to 46.3% from 44.9% in 2011/12 and those unemployed¹ decreased to 8.5% from 9.4% in 2011/12. Mathematics graduates were most likely to enter further study (22.7%) compared to graduates from all subjects (12.4%).

Computer science and IT graduates in employment were predominantly male (85%) and working full-time in the UK (61.7%), this is in line with the trends identified by the UK Commission for Employment and Skills (2013)². Increasingly organisations like Women in Science, Engineering and Technology (WISE) are

taking steps to attract women into the profession³, and the DLHE data show an improvement. However, whilst the number of women graduating from a computer science and IT degree in 2012/13 increased year on year, the number of male graduates increased more. The 2012/13 data show that the destinations of computer science and IT graduates were mostly positive⁴. The proportion of graduates working full-time in the UK was larger than graduates from all subjects at 61.7% compared to 54.3%. However, the proportion of graduates who were unemployed was 13%, more than the average for graduates from all subjects (7.3%).

Types of work

Over a third (37.7%) of mathematics graduates in employment⁵ in the UK were working as business, HR and finance professionals, this is followed by 11.4% in information technology (IT) professions and clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations at 11.5%. Popular occupations included finance and investment analysts and advisers (8.0%), chartered and certified accountants (7.9%) and programmers and software development professionals (6.3%).

Computer science and IT graduates who were in employment in the UK were more likely to be in professional or managerial jobs than graduates from all subjects (77.8% compared to 66.3%). Over half (56.7%) of computer science and IT graduates in employment in the UK were working as information technology (IT) professionals. Popular occupations included programmers

and software development professionals (25.8%), web design and development professionals (8.1%) and IT user support technicians (6.5%).

Salaries

According to figures from the DLHE survey 2012/13, the average UK salary⁶ across the regions for full-time mathematics graduates in full-time employment in the UK ranged from £17,140 to £26,840. For computer science and IT subjects the range was £16,880 to £29,690. In both cases the upper range exceeds that for all full-time first degree graduates, which was £18,615 to £22,785.

Further study

Mathematics graduates who were in further study were most likely to be enrolled on a postgraduate qualification in education (36.3%) followed by a Masters (34.9%). Popular subjects of study for those on a Masters course included mathematics, statistics, applied mathematics and finance.

A smaller proportion of computer science and IT graduates were in further study, only 7.5% compared to 12.4% of graduates from all subjects. Over half (52.5%) were enrolled on a Masters and 15.7% on a Doctorate. Popular subjects of study for those on a Masters course included computer science, information systems and software engineering.

References

1. 'Unemployment' refers to graduates who said they were unemployed or due to start work in a month from the survey date.
2. UK Commission for Employment and Skills (2013) Technology and skills in the Digital Industries. Evidence Report 73. September 2013. London: UKCES.
3. More information about Women in Science, Engineering and Technology (WISE) is available at: www.wisecampaign.org.uk/.
4. Comparisons haven't been made to 2011/12 computer science and IT graduates due to the change in the way that the Joint Academic Coding System codes the computer sciences in the 2012/13 DLHE data.
5. 'In employment' includes graduates who were working full-time, part-time and working and studying in the UK.
6. Average salaries across the subjects include graduates who were working in professional and managerial jobs, as well as non-professional jobs.

USEFUL WEBSITES

www.bcs.org.uk – Chartered Institute for IT
www.e-skills.com – e-skills UK (the Sector Skills Council for Business and IT)
www.ima.org.uk – Institute of Mathematics and its applications
www.rss.org.uk – Royal Statistical Society
www.prospects.ac.uk/options_with_your_subject.htm – AGCAS Options series

TABLE 1. DESTINATIONS OF FIRST DEGREE MATHEMATICS, IT AND COMPUTING GRADUATES FROM 2012/13, SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

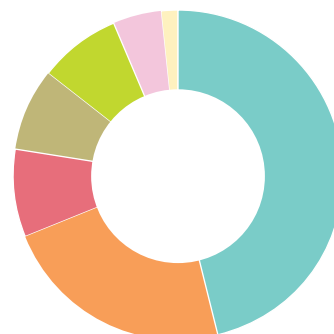
	NUMBERS GRADUATING (SURVEY RESPONDENTS)	IN EMPLOYMENT	IN FURTHER STUDY	WORKING & STUDYING	UNEMPLOYED, INCLUDING THOSE DUE TO START WORK	OTHER
MATHEMATICS	5,190	55.9%	22.7%	8.2%	8.5%	4.6%
COMPUTER SCIENCE & IT	9,600	73.9%	7.5%	2.4%	13.0%	3.2%
ALL SUBJECTS	256,350	70.0%	12.4%	5.6%	7.3%	4.7%

MATHEMATICS GRADUATES FROM 2013

SURVEY RESPONSE: 83.3% | FEMALE: 2,120 | MALE: 3,070 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 5,190 | ALL GRADUATES: 6,235

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	46.3%
In further study, training or research	22.7%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	8.5%
Working and studying	8.2%
Working part-time in the UK	8.0%
Other	4.6%
Working overseas	1.6%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

Postgraduate qualification in education 36.3%
 Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 34.9%
 Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 18.8%
 Other postgraduate diplomas 4.8%
 Other study, training or research 3.2%
 Professional qualification 2.0%
 Total number of graduates in further study 1,175

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

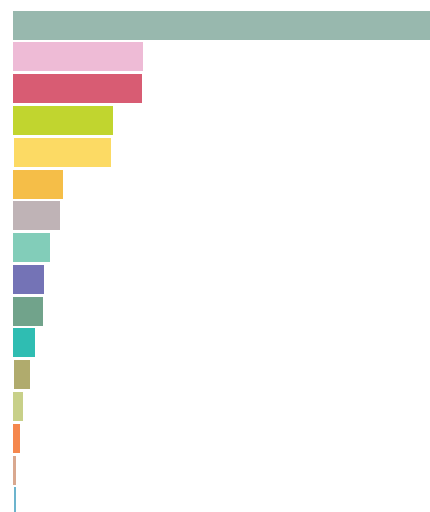
PhD in Applied mathematics and theoretical physics
 DPhil in Computer science
 MSc Quantitative finance and financial engineering
 MSc Statistics
 MSc Astronautics and space engineering
 MSc Financial mathematics
 MSc Actuarial science
 MRes Mathematics
 PGCE Secondary mathematics
 Chartered Financial Analyst qualification

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

Graduates who were in employment either full-time, part-time or working and studying in the UK

FEMALE: 1,395 | MALE: 1,845 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK: 3,235

Business, HR and finance professionals	37.7%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	11.5%
Information technology (IT) professionals	11.4%
Education professionals	8.8%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	8.6%
Other occupations	4.4%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	4.1%
Managers	3.2%
Childcare, health and education occupations	2.7%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	2.6%
Engineering and building professionals	1.9%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	1.4%
Science professionals	0.8%
Arts, design and media professionals	0.6%
Unknown occupations	0.2%
Health professionals	0.1%



EXAMPLES OF 2013 MATHEMATICS GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

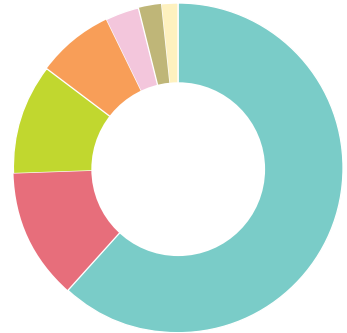
Project manager – a transport company	Investment reviewer – a bank	Health care assistant – NHS
Bio-contract officer – NHS	Pricing analyst – Allianz Insurance	Teaching assistant – a school
Maths teacher – a grammar school	Consulting analyst – Deloitte	Finance assistant – an energy consultancy
Lecturer – an overseas university	Actuarial analyst – KPMG	Office clerk – a temping agency
Community development officer – a university	Gold trader – international gold trader	Customer adviser – RBS
Web designer – a sports website	Radio producer – a major broadcaster	Store assistant – Aldi
IT engineer – IT solutions company	Technical consultant – IBM	Sales assistant – John Lewis

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND IT GRADUATES FROM 2013

SURVEY RESPONSE: 79.1% | FEMALE: 1,555 | MALE: 8,045 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 9,600 | ALL GRADUATES: 12,140

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	61.7%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	13.0%
Working part-time in the UK	10.8%
In further study, training or research	7.5%
Other	3.2%
Working and studying	2.4%
Working overseas	1.4%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 52.5%
 Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 15.7%
 Other study, training or research 13.2%
 Postgraduate qualification in education 11.0%
 Other postgraduate diplomas 5.5%
 Professional qualification 2.2%
 Total number of graduates in further study 720

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

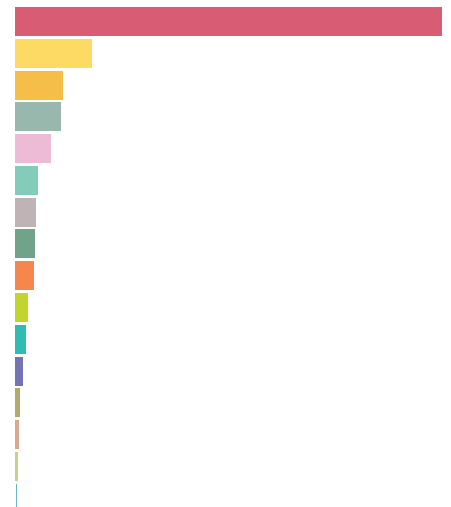
PhD Computer graphics
 PhD in Robotics
 MSc Information security
 MSc Database systems
 MSc Advanced computer science
 MSc Management
 MA Consumer behaviour
 PGCE Secondary computer science
 BA Philosophy
 Microsoft Certified Professional (MCP)

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

Graduates who were in employment either full-time, part-time or working and studying in the UK

FEMALE: 1,115 | MALE: 6,070 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK: 7,185

Information technology (IT) professionals	56.7%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	10.2%
Other occupations	6.3%
Business, HR and finance professionals	6.0%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	4.7%
Managers	3.0%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	2.7%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	2.6%
Arts, design and media professionals	2.5%
Education professionals	1.7%
Engineering and building professionals	1.4%
Childcare, health and education occupations	1.0%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	0.6%
Unknown occupations	0.4%
Science professionals	0.3%
Health professionals	0.1%



EXAMPLES OF 2013 COMPUTER SCIENCE AND IT GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

Asylum worker – the Government	Business analyst – a management consultancy	Office assistant – a recruitment company
IT technician – Rolls Royce	Fraud analyst – payment processing company	Retail assistant – JD Sports
Software development engineer – Amazon	Sales associate – a stationery retailer	Station assistant – a train company
Technical analyst – Goldman Sachs	Illustrator – an Illustration firm	
Graduate software developer – BT	Musician – freelance	
Computer scientist – Microsoft	Technical tester – an energy solutions firm	
Software engineer – Citi Bank	Researcher – a university	
Trainee content web developer – a travel agent	Research assistant – a university	

ENGINEERING AND BUILDING MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW

WRITTEN BY GARETH HILL



This article presents data from HESA's Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey 2012/13 (DLHE) of UK-domiciled first degree graduates who studied architecture and building, civil engineering, electrical and electronic engineering and mechanical engineering.

Employment

Most of the engineering and building management graduates were working full-time in the UK; mechanical engineering had the largest proportion at 69.1% and electrical and electronic engineering had the smallest at 61.8%.

A large proportion of building and engineering graduates in employment in the UK¹ were in a job related to their degree. Of those in employment in the UK, 70.6% of civil engineering graduates and 64.2% of mechanical engineering graduates were working as engineering and building

professionals. A third (33.6%) were working as engineering and building graduates and a fifth (20.5%) were working as information technology (IT) professionals. Nearly half (47.5%) of architecture and building graduates were working as engineering and building professionals, 17.5% were working as other professionals, associate professionals and technicians, most of whom were architectural and town planning technicians.

Architecture and building and civil engineering graduates had lower unemployment² rates, at 6.2% and 6.3% respectively, compared to graduates from all subjects (7.3%). Mechanical engineering graduates were only slightly more likely to be unemployed (7.6%). Although for electrical and electronic graduates unemployment was 9.8%, this has decreased from 11.7% in 2011/12.

Salaries

The average salaries for engineering graduates³ tend to be above those for other subjects due to the larger proportions of graduates working full-time in the UK in professional engineering and building roles.

Further study

Fewer engineering and building management graduates went on to further study compared to graduates from all subjects. Nearly 30% of engineering graduates from

the disciplines included here (civil, electrical and electronic and mechanical) graduated with an Integrated Masters degree (MEng) and may perceive less need to continue to further study as they already have eligibility to gain recognition as a chartered engineer. For those with a Bachelors degree (BEng) they would have to complete either a Masters or a doctorate to become chartered⁴.

Future outlook

According to the Royal Academy of Engineering (2013), the demand for engineers is likely to increase as the economy begins to grow and the demand for graduate engineers begins to exceed supply⁵. This is good news for future graduates who will hopefully benefit from the increase in demand.

Many engineering and building graduates work in the construction sector which, whilst there is still trepidation among employers in the sector about the stability of the UK economy, there are signs of improvement in industry trading which has had a positive impact on recruitment in 2014⁶.

References

1. In employment in the UK includes graduates who were working full-time, part-time and working and studying
2. 'Unemployment' refers to graduates who said that they were unemployed or were due to start work in a month of the survey date
3. Average salaries across the subjects include graduates who were working in professional and managerial roles, as well as those in non-professional work
4. Engineering Council (2014) www.engc.org.uk/professional-qualifications/chartered-engineer/about-chartered-engineer accessed 18/08/14
5. Royal Academy of Engineering (2013) *Skills for the nation: engineering undergraduates in the UK*. London: Royal Academy of Engineering. p.3
6. Construction Industry Training Board (2014) *Skills and Training in the Construction Industry 2014*. Birmingham: BMG Research Limited. P.84

USEFUL WEBSITES

www.ciob.org.uk – Chartered Institute of Building
www.theiet.org – Institution of Engineering and Technology
www.ice.org.uk – Institution of Civil Engineers
www.imeche.org – Institution of Mechanical Engineers
www.prospects.ac.uk/options_with_your_subject.htm – AGCAS Options series

TABLE 1. DESTINATIONS OF FIRST DEGREE ENGINEERING AND BUILDING MANAGEMENT GRADUATES FROM 2012/13, SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

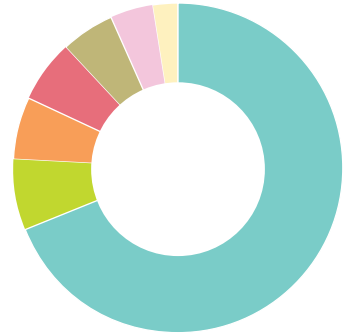
	NUMBERS GRADUATING (SURVEY RESPONDENTS)	IN EMPLOYMENT	IN FURTHER STUDY	WORKING & STUDYING	UNEMPLOYED, INCLUDING THOSE DUE TO START WORK	OTHER
ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING	6,195	78.4%	6.1%	5.2%	6.1%	4.2%
CIVIL ENGINEERING	2,410	75.2%	11.1%	3.6%	6.3%	3.9%
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING	2,490	72.8%	10.6%	3.8%	9.8%	3.0%
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING	3,150	76.4%	9.8%	3.1%	7.6%	3.1%
ALL SUBJECTS	256,350	70.0%	12.4%	5.6%	7.3%	4.7%

ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING GRADUATES FROM 2013

SURVEY RESPONSE: 79.6% | FEMALE: 1,660 | MALE: 4,535 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 6,195 | ALL GRADUATES: 7,775

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	68.9%
Working part-time in the UK	7.1%
Further study, training or research	6.1%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	6.1%
Working and studying	5.2%
Other	4.2%
Working overseas	2.4%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 66.1%
 Other postgraduate diplomas 16.9%
 Other study, training or research 11.7%
 Professional qualification 2.1%
 Postgraduate qualification in education 1.9%
 Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 1.4%
 Total number of graduates in further study 380

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

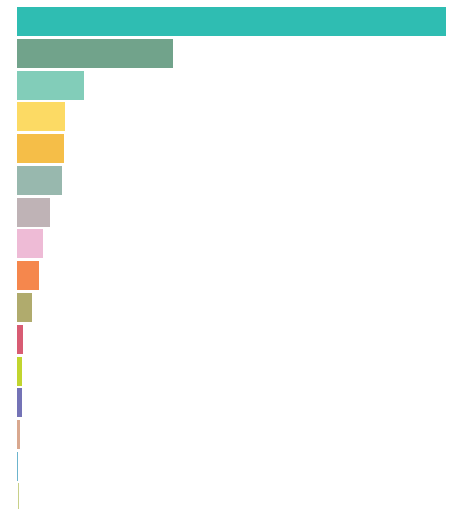
MSc Computer science
 MSc Quantity surveying
 MSc Sports coaching
 MA History of art
 PGCE in Design technology
 PGCE Primary education

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

Graduates who were in employment either full-time, part-time or working and studying in the UK

FEMALE: 1,310 | MALE: 3,715 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK: 5,025

Engineering and building professionals	47.5%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	17.2%
Managers	7.4%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	5.3%
Other occupations	5.2%
Business, HR and finance professionals	4.9%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	3.6%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	2.8%
Arts, design and media professionals	2.4%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	1.6%
Information technology (IT) professionals	0.6%
Education professionals	0.5%
Childcare, health and education occupations	0.5%
Unknown occupations	0.3%
Health professionals	0.1%
Science professionals	0.1%



EXAMPLES OF 2013 ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

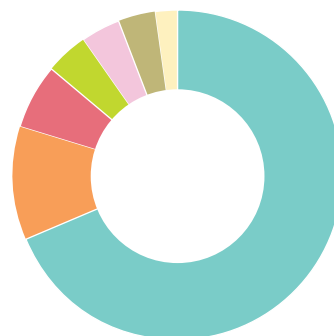
Office manager – a retailer Site manager – a construction company	Architectural assistant – self-employed Junior architect Architectural technician	Bicycle restorer – self-employed Garden designer – self-employed
Construction project manager Architectural technologist Building services engineer Project engineer – Balfour Beatty Quantity surveyor – BT	Loan adviser – a finance company Assistant – Sainsbury's Supervisor – a clothing retailer Advertising sales assistant	Events steward – an events company Picker – a retailer Line operator – a brewery

CIVIL ENGINEERING GRADUATES FROM 2013

SURVEY RESPONSE: 82.4% | FEMALE: 390 | MALE: 2,020 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 2,410 | ALL GRADUATES: 2,920

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	68.9%
In further study, training or research	11.1%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	6.3%
Working part-time in the UK	4.3%
Other	3.9%
Working and studying	3.6%
Working overseas	2.0%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 73.6%
 Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 13.5%
 Postgraduate qualification in education 5.6%
 Other study, training or research 4.0%
 Other postgraduate diplomas 2.6%
 Professional qualification 0.7%
 Total number of graduates in further study 270

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

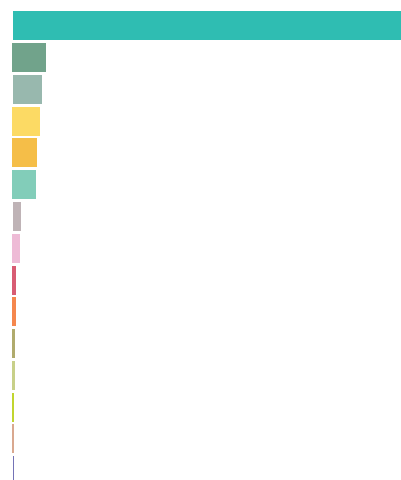
MEng Civil engineering
 MSc Urban water and environmental management
 MSc Timber engineering
 MSc Earthquake engineering
 MSc Petroleum engineering
 MSc Accounting and finance
 PGCE Mathematics

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

Graduates who were in employment either full-time, part-time or working and studying in the UK

FEMALE: 285 | MALE: 1,560 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK: 1,845

Engineering and building professionals	70.6%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	5.9%
Business, HR and finance professionals	5.1%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	4.8%
Other occupations	4.3%
Managers	4.1%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	1.4%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	1.3%
Information technology (IT) professionals	0.6%
Arts, design and media professionals	0.6%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	0.4%
Science professionals	0.4%
Education professionals	0.2%
Unknown occupations	0.2%
Childcare, health and education occupations	0.1%
Health professionals	0.0%



EXAMPLES OF 2013 CIVIL ENGINEERING GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

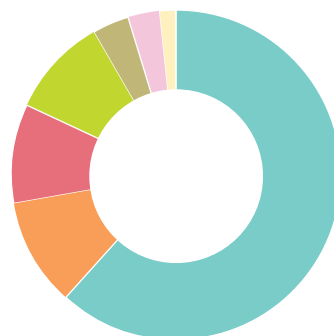
Graduate engineer – local authority Graduate engineer – Arup Graduate engineer – Atkins Highways inspector Site engineer Services engineer Underwater engineering diver Project engineer – a construction firm Pipeline engineer – an oil company Subsea engineer – an offshore company	Financial analyst – a finance company Analyst – Accenture Trainee Chartered accountant Marketing effectiveness analyst – a bank Procurement officer – NHS Policy adviser – the government Assistant structural engineer – Atkins Cricket coach – a local cricket club Work coordinator – oil field services	Teaching assistant – a secondary school IT administrator – a bank Administrator – the Government Customer assistant – Tesco Train driver – a transport company
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ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING GRADUATES FROM 2013

SURVEY RESPONSE: 80.0% | FEMALE: 265 | MALE: 2,225 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 2,490 | ALL GRADUATES: 3,110

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK.....	61.8%
Further study, training or research.....	10.6%
Unemployed, including those due to start work.....	9.8%
Working part-time in the UK.....	9.5%
Working and studying.....	3.8%
Other.....	3.0%
Working overseas.....	1.5%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 48.8%
 Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 34.5%
 Other study, training or research 8.2%
 Postgraduate qualification in education 4.0%
 Other postgraduate diplomas 3.8%
 Professional qualification 0.8%
 Total number of graduates in further study 265

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

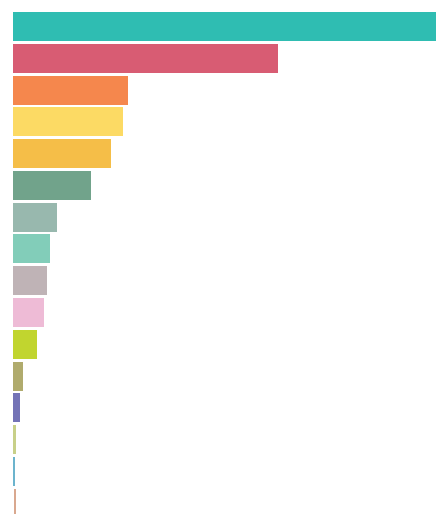
PhD Electronic engineering
 PhD Power electronics
 MSc Engineering
 MSc Wireless networks
 PGCE Secondary mathematics

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

Graduates who were in employment either full-time, part-time or working and studying in the UK

FEMALE: 205 | MALE: 1,665 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK: 1,870

Engineering and building professionals.....	33.6%
Information technology (IT) professionals.....	20.5%
Arts, design and media professionals.....	8.9%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff.....	8.5%
Other occupations.....	7.6%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians.....	6.0%
Business, HR and finance professionals.....	3.4%
Managers.....	2.8%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals.....	2.6%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations.....	2.4%
Education professionals.....	1.8%
Legal, social and welfare professionals.....	0.7%
Childcare, health and education occupations.....	0.5%
Science professionals.....	0.2%
Health professionals.....	0.1%
Unknown occupations.....	0.1%



EXAMPLES OF 2013 ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

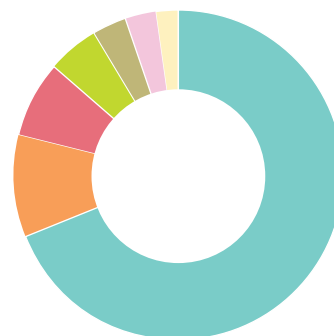
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design engineer – an IT company Engineer – a car manufacturer Engineer – air and gas equipment supplier Graduate engineer – Jaguar Land Rover Graduate engineer – Network Rail Graduate engineer – General Electric Graduate engineer – Ministry of defence Physics teacher – a private school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth worker – a religious organisation Software developer Software engineer Investment analyst Business analyst – a power company Trainee internal sales engineer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designer – freelance Administrator – a gas supplier Retail assistant – a retailer
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MECHANICAL ENGINEERING GRADUATES FROM 2013

SURVEY RESPONSE: 82.9% | FEMALE: 245 | MALE: 2,905 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 3,150 | ALL GRADUATES: 3,800

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK.....	69.1%
In further study, training or research.....	9.8%
Unemployed, including those due to start work.....	7.6%
Working part-time in the UK.....	5.1%
Working and studying.....	3.1%
Other.....	3.1%
Working overseas.....	2.2%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 57.0%
Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 30.8%
Other study, training or research 6.7%
Other postgraduate diplomas 2.4%
Postgraduate qualification in education 1.8%
Professional qualification 1.2%
Total number of graduates in further study 310

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

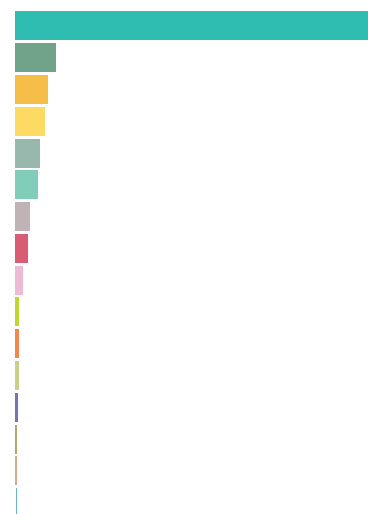
PhD Mechanical engineering	MSc Aerospace systems
MSc Mechanical engineering	MSc Renewable systems
MSc Subsea engineering	MSc Innovation & technology management
MSc Brewing and distilling	

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

Graduates who were in employment either full-time, part-time or working and studying in the UK

FEMALE: 190 | MALE: 2,245 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK: 2,435

Engineering and building professionals.....	64.2%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians.....	7.1%
Other occupations.....	5.8%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff.....	5.3%
Business, HR and finance professionals.....	4.4%
Managers.....	3.9%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals.....	2.5%
Information technology (IT) professionals.....	2.2%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations.....	1.4%
Education professionals.....	0.7%
Arts, design and media professionals.....	0.7%
Science professionals.....	0.6%
Childcare, health and education occupations.....	0.5%
Legal, social and welfare professionals.....	0.3%
Unknown occupations.....	0.2%
Health occupations.....	0.1%



EXAMPLES OF 2013 MECHANICAL ENGINEERING GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

Marketing and talent acquisition manager	Charity fundraiser	Sound engineer – self-employed
Engineer – Ministry of defence	Advertising executive	Cashier – a bank
Product engineer	Fiscal officer – a chambers	Customer assistant – Tesco
Graduate mechanical engineer – Atkins	IT support engineer	Barista – Costa
Nuclear graduate mechanical engineer	Technical specialist – an IT company	Bakery assistant – Asda
Proposal engineer – subsea engineering	Soccer coach – a private school	Sales assistant – a clothing retailer
Field engineer – Schlumberger		
Integrity engineer – engineering company		
Subsea pipeline engineer – energy company		

SOCIAL SCIENCE OVERVIEW

WRITTEN BY EVAN HANCOCK



Data taken from HESA's Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey 2012/13 show that 15.1% of UK-domiciled first degree graduates studied a social science subject. Almost 40,000 graduates from economics, geography, law, politics, psychology and sociology responded to the survey demonstrating a wide range of diverse and overlapping destinations.

Economics

Economics graduates had a large concentration of graduates who were working in business, HR and finance professions, with 52.7% of those in employment¹ in the UK in these roles compared to 9.1% of graduates from all subjects. Of those in further study on a Masters course, all of the top ten subjects studied related directly to business, HR and finance professions as well. The average

salary² for full-time economics graduates in full-time paid work in the UK ranged from £17,030 to £28,935 depending on the roles undertaken, the different employing organisations and the location of work.

Geography

Geography graduates had the lowest rate of unemployment³ among the social sciences at just 5.8%, which is below the unemployment rate of graduates from all subjects (7.3%). A fifth (20.3%) of geography graduates were in further study. While the spread of types of work is quite broad for these graduates, nine of the top ten Masters courses studied by those in further study remained closely linked to geography.

Law

The main legal professions require law undergraduates to pursue further legal study before qualifying which helps to explain the large proportion of these graduates who were in further study (27.5%). Of those in further study 58.5% pursued a professional qualification, such as the Legal Practice Course in England and Wales or the Diploma in Professional Legal Practice in Scotland. The great majority who continue to study do so in legal-related areas. The average salary for law graduates ranged from £14,235 to £22,745, which in part reflects the further study and traineeship requirements in many legal professions.

Politics

Politics graduates work in a broad range of professional areas, with over a third (35.2%) in employment in the UK as marketing, PR and sales professionals and business, HR and finance professionals. While they have this spread professionally those in further study on Masters courses were concentrating on related subjects, with the top seven subjects directly related to political areas.

Psychology

Psychology graduates pursued a wide range of job roles often related in some way to care, support, education or other pastoral fields that are often required for further advancement in psychology fields. Many graduates were in further study (15.5%), with over half studying a Masters in related fields as diverse as neuroscience, social work and sports psychology.

Sociology

Sociology has the largest proportion of graduates working part-time in the UK (20.1%) among those who completed social science first degrees, which is also larger than graduates from all subjects (13.7%). Of the 12.1% who were in further study, half were studying a Masters typically focused on social work, psychology, sociology, and criminology.

USEFUL WEBSITES

www.res.org.uk – Royal Economic Society
www.lawsociety.org.uk – The Law Society of England and Wales
www.lawscot.org.uk – The Law Society of Scotland
www.rgs.org – Royal Geographical Society (with the Institute of British Geographers)
www.britisoc.co.uk – British Sociological Association
www.bps.org.uk – The British Psychological Society
www.prospects.ac.uk/options_with_your_subject.htm – AGCAS Options series

REFERENCES

1. 'In employment' includes graduates who were working full-time, part-time and working and studying in the UK
2. The average salaries reported in the DLHE survey are based on graduates who qualified from a full-time first degree and were working in full-time paid employment in the UK
3. 'Unemployment' refers to graduates who said they were unemployed or were due to start a job within a month of the survey date

TABLE 1. DESTINATIONS OF FIRST DEGREE SOCIAL SCIENCE GRADUATES FROM 2012/13, SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

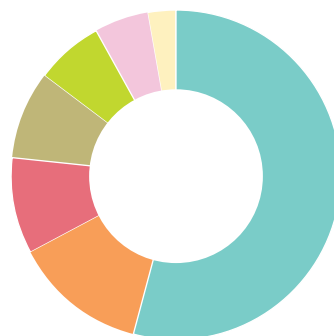
	NUMBERS GRADUATING (SURVEY RESPONDENTS)	IN EMPLOYMENT	IN FURTHER STUDY	WORKING & STUDYING	UNEMPLOYED, INCLUDING THOSE DUE TO START WORK	OTHER
ECONOMICS	4,470	63.8%	13.1%	8.5%	9.5%	5.2%
GEOGRAPHY	2,180	60.3%	20.3%	6.3%	5.8%	7.4%
LAW	10,220	49.7%	27.5%	11.0%	6.5%	5.1%
POLITICS	4,435	58.8%	19.0%	6.5%	9.8%	5.9%
PSYCHOLOGY	10,730	62.9%	15.5%	9.1%	7.3%	5.2%
SOCIOLOGY	5,945	68.1%	12.1%	5.8%	8.9%	5.1%
ALL SUBJECTS	256,350	70.0%	12.4%	5.6%	7.3%	4.7%

ECONOMICS GRADUATES FROM 2013

SURVEY RESPONSE: 79.5% | FEMALE: 1,295 | MALE: 3,170 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 4,470 | ALL GRADUATES: 5,620

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	54.3%
In further study, training or research	13.1%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	9.5%
Working and studying	8.5%
Working part-time in the UK	6.8%
Other	5.2%
Working overseas	2.7%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 75.0%
 Professional qualification 6.2%
 Postgraduate qualification in education 5.8%
 Other study, training or research 4.6%
 Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 4.5%
 Other postgraduate diplomas 3.9%
 Total number of graduates in further study 585

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

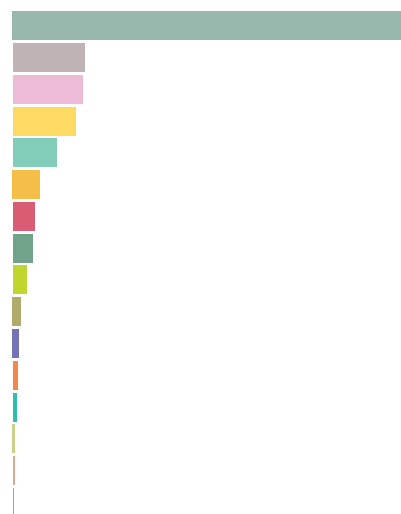
MPhil Economics
 MSc Economics
 MSc Economic policy
 MSc Development economics
 MSc Real estate finance
 MBA
 PGCE Secondary mathematics
 ACA Accountancy qualification
 Chartered Financial Analysis qualification

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

Graduates who were in employment either full-time, part-time or working and studying in the UK

FEMALE: 920 | MALE: 2,185 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK: 3,105

Business, HR and finance professionals	52.7%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	9.5%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	9.3%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	8.3%
Managers	5.8%
Other occupations	3.6%
Information technology (IT) professionals	2.9%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	2.6%
Education professionals	1.8%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	1.1%
Childcare, health and education occupations	0.8%
Arts, design and media professionals	0.6%
Engineering and building professionals	0.5%
Science professionals	0.3%
Unknown occupations	0.2%
Health professionals	0.1%



EXAMPLES OF 2013 ECONOMICS GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

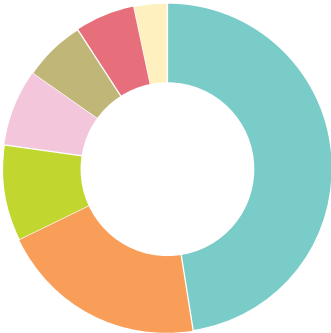
Strategic vendor manager – an online retailer	Supply chain analyst	Audit assistant – KPMG
Finance manager – the Government	Digital assistant – a record label	Sales trainee – a bank
Teacher – a secondary school	Researcher – a research institute	Waiter – a local pub
Data analyst – IT service provider	Research analyst – financial services	Diving instructor
Analyst – a financial advice company		
ESG analyst – stock exchange group		
Assistant economist – the Government		
Investment banker – Goldman Sachs		
Associate economist – a bank		

GEOGRAPHY GRADUATES FROM 2013

SURVEY RESPONSE: 81.9% | FEMALE: 1,175 | MALE: 1,005 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 2,180 | ALL GRADUATES: 2,660

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	47.6%
In further study, training or research	20.3%
Working part-time in the UK	9.6%
Other	7.4%
Working and studying	6.3%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	5.8%
Working overseas	3.1%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 55.8%
Postgraduate qualification in education 26.3%
Other postgraduate diplomas 6.5%
Other study, training or research 4.6%
Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 3.6%
Professional qualification 3.2%
Total number of graduates in further study 440

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

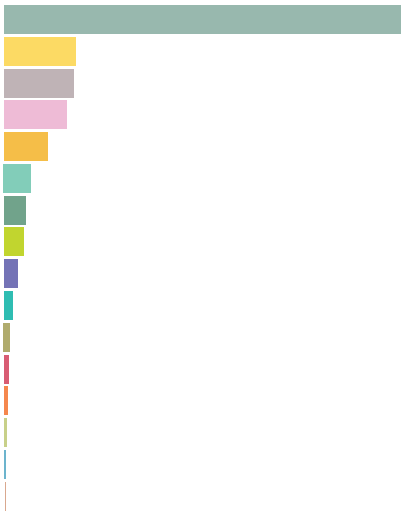
MSc Environmental management
MSc Global security
MSc Applied meteorology
MSc City planning and real estate development
MBA
PGDE Secondary education
PGDip Coastal system management

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

Graduates who were in employment either full-time, part-time or working and studying in the UK

FEMALE: 740 | MALE: 640 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK: 1,380

Business, HR and finance professionals	20.3%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	15.3%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	13.7%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	12.9%
Other occupations	7.1%
Managers	6.3%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	5.7%
Education professionals	5.0%
Childcare, health and education occupations	4.0%
Engineering and building professionals	3.0%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	2.1%
Information technology (IT) professionals	1.7%
Arts, design and media professionals	1.7%
Science professionals	0.7%
Health professionals	0.3%
Unknown occupations	0.2%



EXAMPLES OF 2013 GEOGRAPHY GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

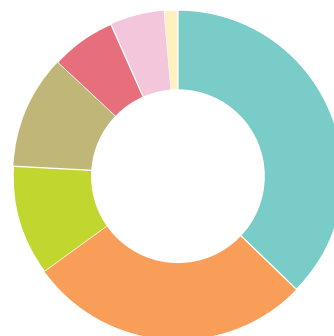
Area manager – Aldi	Recruiter – a recruitment specialist	CAD Sales adviser – a retailer
Teacher – a secondary school	Trade marketer – a national newspaper	Food security volunteer – a charity
Warm homes officer – a city council	Geologist – an oil field service company	
Customer support officer – public sector		

LAW GRADUATES FROM 2013

SURVEY RESPONSE: 77.1% | FEMALE: 6,545 | MALE: 3,675 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 10,220 | ALL GRADUATES: 13,260

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	37.4%
In further study, training or research	27.5%
Working part-time in the UK	11.0%
Working and studying	11.0%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	6.5%
Other	5.1%
Working overseas	1.3%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

Professional qualification 58.5%
 Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 23.5%
 Other postgraduate diplomas 9.7%
 Other study, training or research 4.9%
 Postgraduate qualification in education 2.0%
 Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 1.3%
 Total number of graduates in further study 2,815

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

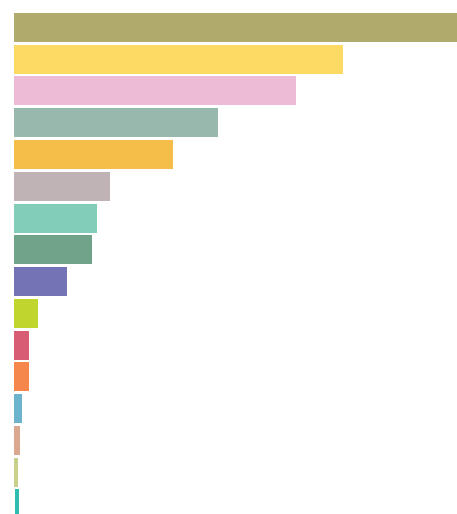
MSc Finance and law
 LLM International law
 Bar Professional Training Course
 Legal Practice Course
 Diploma in Legal practice

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

Graduates who were in employment either full-time, part-time or working and studying in the UK

FEMALE: 4,040 | MALE: 2,025 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK: 6,065

Legal, social and welfare professionals	25.0%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	18.2%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	15.6%
Business, HR and finance professionals	11.3%
Other occupations	8.8%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	5.3%
Managers	4.6%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	4.3%
Childcare, health and education occupations	2.9%
Education professionals	1.3%
Information technology (IT) professionals	0.8%
Arts, design and media professionals	0.8%
Health professionals	0.4%
Unknown occupations	0.3%
Science professionals	0.2%
Engineering and building professionals	0.2%



EXAMPLES OF 2013 LAW GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

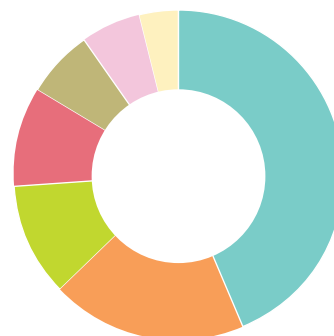
Area manager – Aldi Fund manager – a bank	Computer games tester – a game developer Trainee consultant – business services Graduate trainee – Capita	Claims adviser – a law firm Legal secretary – a law firm Human resources intern – a university Marketing assistant – a marketing company
English teacher – language education provider Trainee surveyor – property surveyors Paralegal – a law firm Welfare rights officer – Citizens Advice Bureau	Trampolining coach – a city council Border force officer – the Government	Volunteer – Citizens Advice Bureau

POLITICS GRADUATES FROM 2013

SURVEY RESPONSE: 77.5% | FEMALE: 1,820 | MALE: 2,620 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 4,435 | ALL GRADUATES: 5,725

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK.....	43.8%
In further study, training or research.....	19.0%
Working part-time in the UK.....	11.2%
Unemployed, including those due to start work.....	9.8%
Working and studying.....	6.5%
Other.....	5.9%
Working overseas.....	3.8%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 66.1%
 Other postgraduate diplomas 9.1%
 Postgraduate qualification in education 7.7%
 Professional qualification 6.7%
 Other study, training or research 6.1%
 Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 4.2%
Total number of graduates in further study 840

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

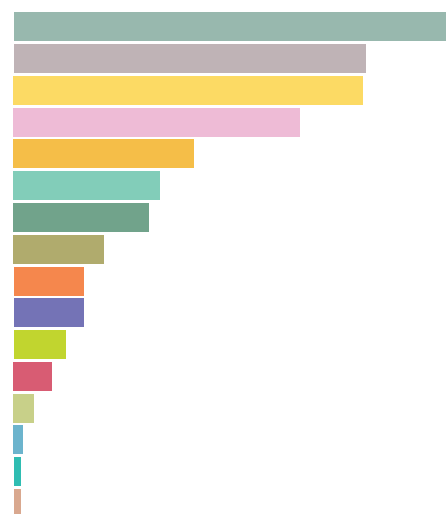
MPhil in International politics
 MSc Peace studies
 MSc Human rights
 MA History
 MRes American foreign policy
 PGCE Secondary history
 Graduate Diploma in law

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

Graduates who were in employment either full-time, part-time or working and studying in the UK

FEMALE: 1,170 | MALE: 1,545 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK: 2,715

Business, HR and finance professionals.....	19.6%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals.....	15.6%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff.....	15.5%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations.....	12.7%
Other occupations.....	8.0%
Managers.....	6.5%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians.....	6.0%
Legal, social and welfare professionals.....	4.0%
Arts, design and media professionals.....	3.1%
Childcare, health and education occupations.....	3.1%
Education professionals.....	2.3%
Information technology (IT) professionals.....	1.7%
Science professionals.....	0.9%
Health professionals.....	0.4%
Engineering and building professionals.....	0.3%
Unknown occupations.....	0.3%



EXAMPLES OF 2013 POLITICS GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

Campaign manager – a political party
 Logistics manager – a gas supplier
 History and politics teacher – a private school
 Constituency campaigner – a charity

KYC analyst – Lloyds Bank
 Trainee accountant – Deloitte
 Risk consultant – a political consultancy
 Policy adviser – the Government
 Consultant – PricewaterhouseCoopers

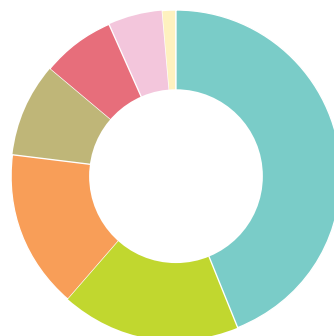
Parliamentary researcher – the Government
 Marketing assistant – a media company
 Hospital ward administrator – NHS
 Bar staff – a football club

PSYCHOLOGY GRADUATES FROM 2013

SURVEY RESPONSE: 77.6% | FEMALE: 8,630 | MALE: 2,100 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 10,730 | ALL GRADUATES: 13,825

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	43.9%
Working part-time in the UK	17.7%
In further study, training or research	15.5%
Working and studying	9.1%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	7.3%
Other	5.2%
Working overseas	1.3%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 57.2%
 Postgraduate qualification in education 21.9%
 Other study, training or research 7.9%
 Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 7.0%
 Other postgraduate diplomas 4.1%
 Professional qualification 1.9%
 Total number of graduates in further study 1,660

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

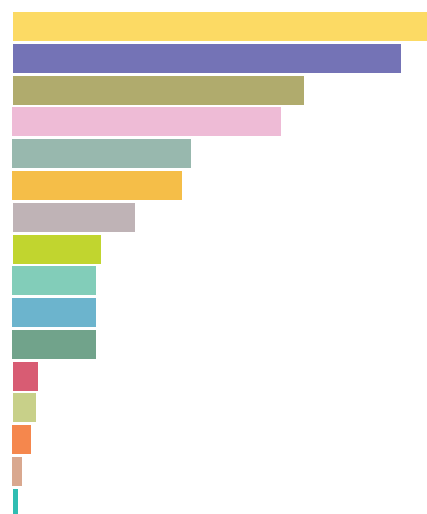
PhD Medical research
 MSc Health psychology
 MSc Organisational psychology
 MSc Global mental health
 MSc Neuroimaging
 MRes Brain sciences
 PGCE Secondary science

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

Graduates who were in employment either full-time, part-time or working and studying in the UK

FEMALE: 6,155 | MALE: 1,425 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK: 7,575

Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	18.7%
Childcare, health and education occupations	17.2%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	12.9%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	11.9%
Business, HR and finance professionals	7.9%
Other occupations	7.5%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	5.4%
Education professionals	3.9%
Managers	3.7%
Health professionals	3.7%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	3.7%
Information technology (IT) professionals	1.1%
Science professionals	1.0%
Arts, design and media professionals	0.8%
Unknown occupations	0.4%
Engineering and building professionals	0.2%



EXAMPLES OF 2013 PSYCHOLOGY GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

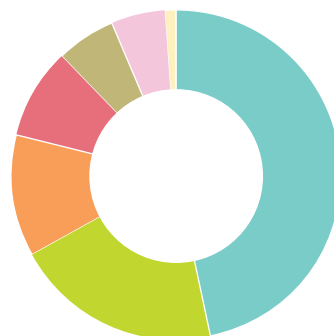
Business development manager	Business support – professional body	Art therapy assistant – a city council
Occupational therapist – self-employed	Social media officer – a design consultancy	Care outreach assistant – a charity
Mental health worker – NHS	Marketing executive – a training company	Learning support assistant – a school
Education officer – a charity	Research assistant – a university	Beauty consultant – a cosmetic retailer
Support worker – a mental health trust		Warehouse technician – a training company
Substance misuse recovery worker – a charity		

SOCIOLOGY GRADUATES FROM 2013

SURVEY RESPONSE: 75.2% | FEMALE: 4,380 | MALE: 1,560 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 5,945 | ALL GRADUATES: 7,900

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	46.9%
Working part-time in the UK	20.1%
In further study, training or research	12.1%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	8.9%
Working and studying	5.8%
Other	5.1%
Working overseas	1.1%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 50.0%
 Postgraduate qualification in education 27.8%
 Other study, training or research 9.6%
 Other postgraduate diplomas 5.6%
 Professional qualification 3.5%
 Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 3.4%
 Total number of graduates in further study 720

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

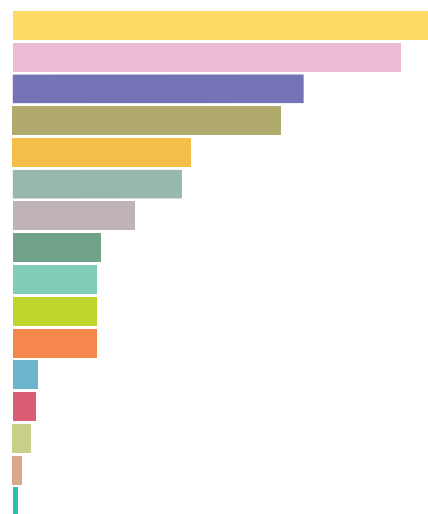
MSc Sociology
 MSc Social work
 MRes Sociology and research methods
 LLB Law
 PGCE Drug and alcohol studies
 PGCE Primary education
 Teaching English as a Foreign Language

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

Graduates who were in employment either full-time, part-time or working and studying in the UK

FEMALE: 3,215 | MALE: 1,105 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK: 4,320

Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	23.7%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	15.8%
Childcare, health and education occupations	10.3%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	10.0%
Other occupations	10.0%
Business, HR and finance professionals	8.1%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	6.8%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	5.7%
Managers	3.6%
Education professionals	2.2%
Arts, design and media professionals	1.0%
Health professionals	0.9%
Information technology (IT) professionals	0.8%
Science professionals	0.6%
Unknown occupations	0.5%
Engineering and building professionals	0.1%



EXAMPLES OF 2013 SOCIOLOGY GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

Learning zone manager – a FE college	Financial crime associate – a bank	Retail assistant – an airport
Software manager – a software company	Trainee analyst – a bank	Museum assistant – a university
Clubhouse manager – a sports club	Police officer – police service	Fundraising assistant – a charity
Support worker – a borough council	Medical secretary – NHS	Feedback officer – a city council
Youth offender worker – a social service	Marketing intern – an advertising company	
Skills mentor – specialist education services	Human resources assistant – a hotel	

ARTS, CREATIVE ARTS AND HUMANITIES OVERVIEW

WRITTEN BY HELEN KEMPSTER



The data from HESA's Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey 2012/13 reflects the diversity of immediate outcomes amongst UK-domiciled first degree graduates who studied arts, creative arts and humanities subjects.

Fine arts – Fine arts graduates were more than four times more likely to be in employment¹ in the UK as arts, design and media professionals (23.4%) than graduates from all subjects (5.8%), with artist the most common occupation. Almost a third of fine arts graduates were working part-time in the UK (32%). This suggests that many fine arts graduates embark on 'portfolio careers', combining part-time work with building their art practice².

Design – Design graduates were more likely to be working full-time in the UK (56%) than any other graduates within this subject cluster. They also had the largest proportion of graduates in employment in the UK as art, design and media professionals (39.3%), with graphic designer the most common occupation.

English – The top ten occupations for English graduates in employment in the UK included sales and retail assistants, marketing associate professionals, teaching assistants and authors, writers and translators. Further study was the destination for almost a fifth (19.6%) of English graduates, with almost half studying a Masters in English or related subject areas including journalism, publishing and film studies.

History – History graduates were more likely to undertake further study (21%) than any other graduates within this subject cluster. Over half of those in further study (53.7%) pursued a Masters, with many studying history. When compared to graduates from all subjects, a high proportion of history graduates employed in the UK were working in business, HR and finance professions (12.3%) and marketing, PR and sales professions (12.7%).

Media studies – The most common occupations for media graduates were sales and retail assistants, arts officers, producers and directors and marketing associate professionals, which together accounted for 30.3% of graduates in employment in the UK. Almost a quarter (23.5%) of media graduates were working part-time in the UK; this could be because art, design and media professions were the second most common type of work for those in employment in the UK and part-time working is a key feature of creative careers³.

Languages – Languages graduates were more likely to be working overseas than graduates from any other subject (9.6% compared to just 2% of graduates from all subjects). They were also slightly less likely to be unemployed than graduates from all subjects (7.1% compared to 7.3%). In terms of type of work, the largest proportion of languages graduates were employed in the UK as marketing, PR and sales professionals (17.2%), followed by business, HR and finance professionals (15.1%).

Performing arts – The largest proportion of performing arts graduates in employment in the UK were working as art, design and media professionals (27.7%), with two of the top three occupations including actors, entertainers and presenters and musicians. The proportion of graduates undertaking part-time work in the UK was also relatively high at 24.7% which is common in creative careers⁴.

USEFUL WEBSITES

www.afterenglish.ac.uk – After English
www.ccskills.org.uk/careers – Creative & Cultural Skills
creativeskillset.org – Creative Skillset
www.danceuk.org – Dance UK
www.history.org.uk – The Historical Association
www.ism.org – Incorporated Society of Musicians
www.languageswork.org.uk – Languages Work
www.prospects.ac.uk/options_with_your_subject.htm – AGCAS Options series

REFERENCES

1. 'In employment' includes graduates who were working full-time, part-time and working and studying in the UK 2. Institute for Employment Studies (2010) *Creative Graduates Creative Futures*. www.employment-studies.co.uk/pdf/library/471.pdf accessed on 4 August 2014 3. Institute for Employment Studies (2010) Op. cit. 4. Institute for Employment Studies (2010) Op. cit.

TABLE 1. DESTINATIONS OF FIRST DEGREE ARTS, CREATIVE ARTS AND HUMANITIES GRADUATES FROM 2012/13, SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

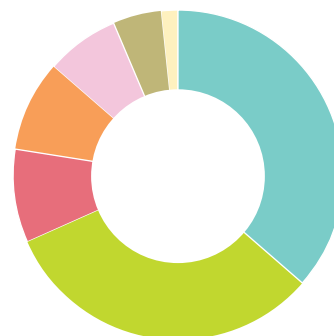
	NUMBERS GRADUATING (SURVEY RESPONDENTS)	IN EMPLOYMENT	IN FURTHER STUDY	WORKING & STUDYING	UNEMPLOYED, INCLUDING THOSE DUE TO START WORK	OTHER
FINE ARTS	2,890	70.0%	8.9%	4.9%	9.0%	7.2%
DESIGN	10,710	80.4%	4.0%	2.3%	9.0%	4.3%
ENGLISH	9,410	59.3%	19.6%	7.5%	7.4%	6.1%
HISTORY	8,630	57.3%	21.0%	7.6%	7.8%	6.4%
MEDIA STUDIES	4,675	75.3%	5.6%	3.0%	11.7%	4.5%
LANGUAGES	7,180	60.7%	19.1%	6.1%	7.1%	7.1%
PERFORMING ARTS	9,400	71.2%	11.6%	5.9%	7.1%	4.2%
ALL SUBJECTS	256,350	70.0%	12.4%	5.6%	7.3%	4.7%

FINE ARTS GRADUATES FROM 2013

SURVEY RESPONSE: 75.6% | FEMALE: 2,095 | MALE: 795 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 2,890 | ALL GRADUATES: 3,820

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	36.6%
Working part-time in the UK	32.0%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	9.0%
In further study, training or research	8.9%
Other	7.2%
Working and studying	4.9%
Working overseas	1.4%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 49.6%
 Postgraduate qualification in education 28.4%
 Other study, training or research 14.4%
 Other postgraduate diplomas 5.5%
 Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 1.4%
 Professional qualification 0.8%
 Total number of graduates in further study 255

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

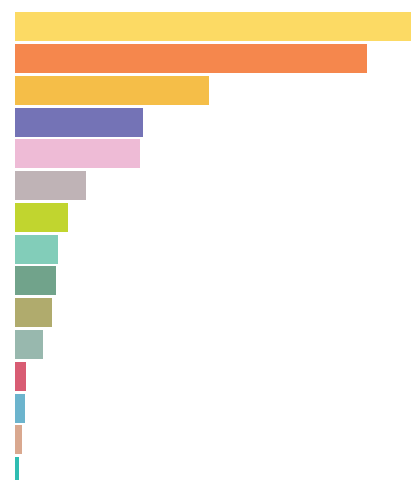
MA Contemporary visual cultures
 MA Fine art
 MEd Psychology
 PGCE Early years
 PGCE Secondary education
 GCSE Maths and English

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

Graduates who were in employment either full-time, part-time or working and studying in the UK

FEMALE: 1,550 | MALE: 570 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK: 2,120

Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	27.0%
Arts, design and media professionals	23.4%
Other occupations	12.9%
Childcare, health and education occupations	8.5%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	8.3%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	4.7%
Education professionals	3.5%
Managers	2.8%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	2.7%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	2.4%
Business, HR and finance professionals	1.8%
Information technology (IT) professionals	0.7%
Health professionals	0.6%
Unknown occupations	0.4%
Engineering and building professionals	0.2%
Science professionals	0.0%



EXAMPLES OF 2013 FINE ARTS GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

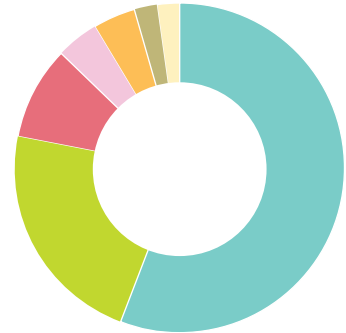
Assistant manager – a hotel chain Office manager – a lighting company Transport manager – a pharmacy	Sales liaison executive – a pharmaceutical company Artist – a jewellery manufacturer Designer – a design studio Furniture designer – self-employed Puppeteer – a puppet company Illustrator – self-employed Graphic designer – self-employed Art director – self-employed	Learning support assistant – a FE college Teaching assistant – a primary school Warehouse worker – a clothing boutique Tree surgeon – a tree surgery company Landscaper – a landscaping company Print maker – self-employed Visual merchandiser – a clothing retailer Copy maker – a printing services company Gallery assistant – an art gallery
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DESIGN GRADUATES FROM 2013

SURVEY RESPONSE: 78.5% | FEMALE: 7,125 | MALE: 3,585 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 10,710 | ALL GRADUATES: 13,645

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	56.0%
Working part-time in the UK	22.3%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	9.0%
Other	4.3%
In further study, training or research	4.0%
Working and studying	2.3%
Working overseas	2.1%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 51.6%
 Postgraduate qualification in education 24.2%
 Other study, training or research 14.9%
 Other postgraduate diplomas 6.5%
 Professional qualification 1.9%
 Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 0.9%
 Total number of graduates in further study 425

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

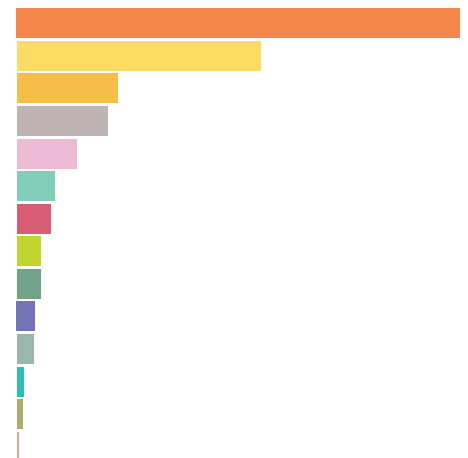
MA Accessories design
 MA Art and design
 MA Art history and curating
 MA Collaborative practice
 MA Contextual design
 MA Fashion knitwear design
 MA Product design
 MBA Business consultancy
 MSc Clothing product development
 PGCE Secondary art and design

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

Graduates who were in employment either full-time, part-time or working and studying in the UK

FEMALE: 5,785 | MALE: 2,835 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK: 8,620

Arts, design and media professionals	39.3%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	21.6%
Other occupations	8.9%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	8.0%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	5.3%
Managers	3.3%
Information technology (IT) professionals	3.0%
Education professionals	2.1%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	2.1%
Childcare, health and education occupations	2.1%
Business, HR and finance professionals	1.6%
Engineering and building professionals	1.5%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	0.6%
Unknown occupations	0.5%
Health professionals	0.1%
Science professionals	0.0%



EXAMPLES OF 2013 DESIGN GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

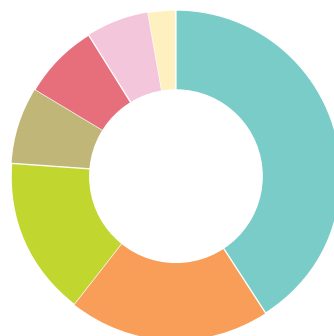
Office manager – a flying club Communications manager – a magazine Chalet manager – a ski resort	Graphic designer – a digital design agency Junior designer – a major broadcaster Digital designer – a credit card company Fashion photographer – a charity Art worker – a clothing retailer Designer/illustrator – a magazine Interior design assistant – an architect Production assistant – an animation studio Art gallery invigilator – an arts centre	Trampoline coach – a university Teaching assistant – a primary school Benefits officer – a local council Event assistant – a university Logistics administrator – a book seller Insurance agent – an insurance company Sales assistant – a clothing retailer Barman – a pub Waiter – a café
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ENGLISH GRADUATES FROM 2013

SURVEY RESPONSE: 77.9% | FEMALE: 6,985 | MALE: 2,420 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 9,410 | ALL GRADUATES: 12,085

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	40.9%
In further study, training or research	19.6%
Working part-time in the UK	15.7%
Working and studying	7.5%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	7.4%
Other	6.1%
Working overseas	2.7%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

Masters (e.g. MA, MSc)	44.2%
Postgraduate qualification in education	36.7%
Other postgraduate diplomas	6.8%
Other study, training or research	6.3%
Professional qualification	3.3%
Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil)	2.7%
Total number of graduates in further study	1,850

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

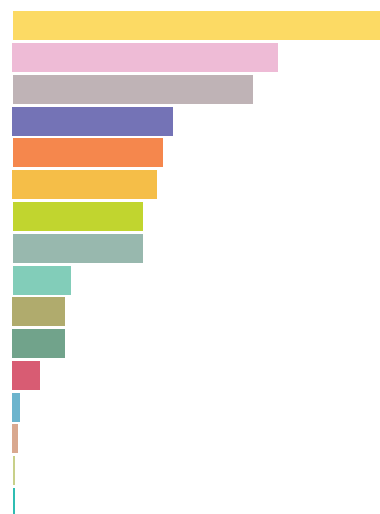
MA Ancient history and classical culture	MSc Psychology
MA Applied linguistics	PGCE Primary education
MA Broadcast journalism	PGCE Secondary English
MA Publishing	Graduate Diploma in Law
MSc International development	CIPD Intermediate Level 5 Human resource management
MSc Language sciences	

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

Graduates who were in employment either full-time, part-time or working and studying in the UK

FEMALE: 4,580 | MALE: 1,440 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK: 6,020

Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	20.9%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	14.7%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	13.3%
Childcare, health and education occupations	8.9%
Arts, design and media professionals	8.3%
Other occupations	8.0%
Education professionals	7.2%
Business, HR and finance professionals	7.2%
Managers	3.2%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	2.9%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	2.9%
Information technology (IT) professionals	1.5%
Health professionals	0.4%
Unknown occupations	0.3%
Science professionals	0.1%
Engineering and building professionals	0.1%



EXAMPLES OF 2013 ENGLISH GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

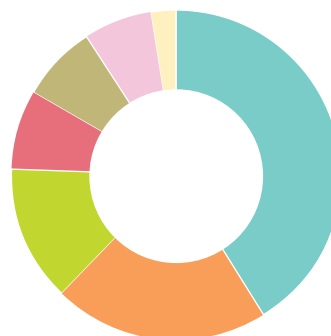
Marketing director – a publisher	Reporter – a newspaper	Carer – a care services company
Lecturer – a FE college	Assistant producer – a theatre company	Sales assistant – a music retailer
English tutor – a language school	Stage technician – a theatre	Funeral coordinator – a funeral director
Teacher – a secondary school	Copywriter – a newspaper	Dog groomer – self-employed
Learning mentor – a secondary school	Media coordinator – a major broadcaster	Caretaker – a school
Community outreach worker – a charity	Personal assistant – a publisher	Gallery assistant – a museum
Paralegal – a law firm	Regional office administrator – a charity	Theatre assistant – a theatre
Trainee solicitor – a solicitor	Clerical assistant – a local council	
Quality controller – an insurance broker	Credit controller – a bank	
Auditor – Deloitte	Library assistant – a public library	
Analyst – HSBC		

HISTORY GRADUATES FROM 2013

SURVEY RESPONSE: 78.3% | FEMALE: 4,440 | MALE: 4,185 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 8,630 | ALL GRADUATES: 11,020

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	41.3%
In further study, training or research	21.0%
Working part-time in the UK	13.5%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	7.8%
Working and studying	7.6%
Other	6.4%
Working overseas	2.5%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 53.7%
 Postgraduate qualification in education 17.8%
 Other postgraduate diplomas 10.2%
 Other study, training or research 7.7%
 Professional qualification 6.4%
 Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 4.2%
 Total number of graduates in further study 1,810

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

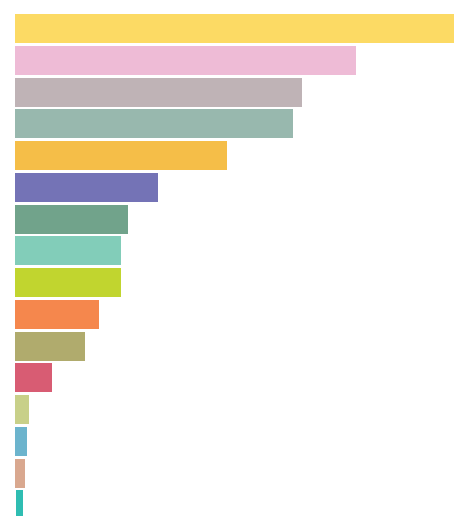
MA Ancient history
 MA Computer games design and theory
 MA Criminology
 MA Development and human rights
 MA Film studies
 MA Multimedia journalism
 MSc Cultural anthropology
 MSc Human resource management
 MSc Viking studies
 PGCE Early years
 BSc Computer science

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

Graduates who were in employment either full-time, part-time or working and studying in the UK

FEMALE: 2,815 | MALE: 2,545 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK: 5,365

Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	19.8%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	15.1%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	12.7%
Business, HR and finance professionals	12.3%
Other occupations	9.4%
Childcare, health and education occupations	6.3%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	5.0%
Managers	4.7%
Education professionals	4.7%
Arts, design and media professionals	3.7%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	3.1%
Information technology (IT) professionals	1.6%
Science professionals	0.6%
Health professionals	0.5%
Unknown occupations	0.4%
Engineering and building professionals	0.3%



EXAMPLES OF 2013 HISTORY GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

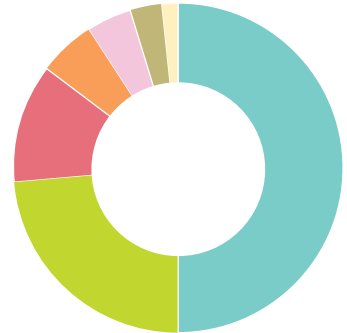
Hotel manager – a hotel Library manager – a library	Sales associate – a hedge fund manager Advertising executive – a newspaper group	Medical administrator – NHS Administrator – a literary festival
Transitions officer – a secondary school History teacher – a secondary school Dance teacher – self-employed	Actor and voiceover artist – self-employed Journalist – a magazine	Marketing assistant – a confectioner Audit assistant – a chartered accountant
Outreach worker – a charity Learning mentor – a secondary school	Data analyst – Lloyds Banking Group Key worker – a Member of Parliament Information officer – a local council	HR administrator – a law firm Events assistant – a university
Insurance broker – an insurance company Finance associate – Ernst and Young Trainee accountant – an accountancy firm	Rugby coach – a primary school Tennis coach – a tennis club	Merchandiser – Tesco Apprentice chef – a pub Curatorial assistant – a museum Fishmonger – a fishmonger

MEDIA STUDIES GRADUATES FROM 2013

SURVEY RESPONSE: 75.3% | FEMALE: 2,370 | MALE: 2,305 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 4,675 | ALL GRADUATES: 6,205

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK.....	50.3%
Working part-time in the UK.....	23.5%
Unemployed, including those due to start work.....	11.7%
In further study, training or research.....	5.6%
Other.....	4.5%
Working and studying.....	3.0%
Working overseas.....	1.5%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 53.0%
 Postgraduate qualification in education 19.4%
 Other study, training or research 17.8%
 Other postgraduate diplomas 5.6%
 Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 2.4%
 Professional qualification 1.7%
 Total number of graduates in further study 260

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

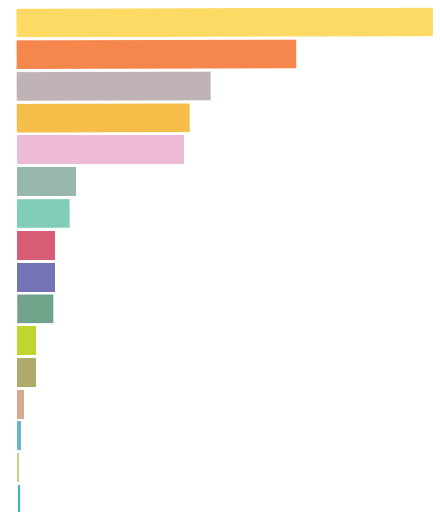
MA Broadcast journalism
 MA Digital media
 MA Filmmaking
 MA Literature and philosophy
 MA Sound recording for film
 MSc Computing
 MSc Creative technology
 MSc Film studies
 MSc Web developing
 PGCE Media studies

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

Graduates who were in employment either full-time, part-time or working and studying in the UK

FEMALE: 1,850 | MALE: 1,735 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK: 3,585

Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff.....	27.7%
Arts, design and media professionals.....	18.6%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals.....	12.9%
Other occupations.....	11.5%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations.....	11.1%
Business, HR and finance professionals.....	3.9%
Managers.....	3.5%
Information technology (IT) professionals.....	2.5%
Childcare, health and education occupations.....	2.5%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians.....	2.4%
Education professionals.....	1.2%
Legal, social and welfare professionals.....	1.2%
Unknown occupations.....	0.4%
Health professionals.....	0.2%
Science professionals.....	0.1%
Engineering and building professionals.....	0.1%



EXAMPLES OF 2013 MEDIA STUDIES GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

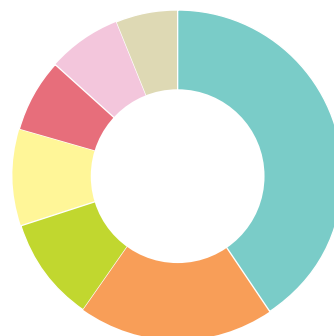
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Booking manager – a football club Software developer – self-employed Web intern – a university Business support officer – a cinema chain Claims adviser – an insurance company Team leader – Deloitte Banker – HSBC Producer – a radio station 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nursery assistant – a nursery Night carer – NHS Exams administrator – a FE college Administrative assistant – a hospital Marketing assistant – a safari park Sales assistant – a supermarket Waiter – a café Bar staff – a pub Book seller – a bookstore 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Head chef – a restaurant Media assistant – a video company Film runner – a broadcaster Gallery assistant – an art gallery Leisure supervisor – a leisure centre Cleaner – a local council Junior beauty assistant – a magazine
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LANGUAGES GRADUATES FROM 2013

SURVEY RESPONSE: 79.3% | FEMALE: 4,960 | MALE: 2,220 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 7,180 | ALL GRADUATES: 9,055

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	40.8%
In further study, training or research	19.1%
Working part-time in the UK	10.3%
Working overseas	9.6%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	7.1%
Other	7.1%
Working and studying	6.1%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 45.4%
 Postgraduate qualification in education 26.8%
 Other postgraduate diplomas 9.3%
 Other study, training or research 7.0%
 Professional qualification 5.9%
 Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 5.6%
 Total number of graduates in further study 1,370

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

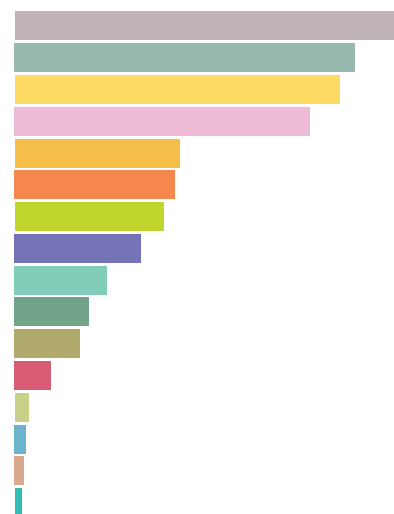
MA Acting
 MA Broadcasting and journalism
 MA European studies
 MA Translation studies
 MA Transport economics
 MPhil Mozambican literature
 MSc Economics
 MSc Human resource management
 PGCE Primary Spanish
 Graduate Diploma in Law
 A-level Maths and chemistry

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

Graduates who were in employment either full-time, part-time or working and studying in the UK

FEMALE: 2,855 | MALE: 1,215 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK: 4,070

Marketing, PR and sales professionals	17.2%
Business, HR and finance professionals	15.1%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	14.4%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	13.1%
Other occupations	7.3%
Arts, design and media professionals	7.1%
Education professionals	6.6%
Childcare, health and education occupations	5.6%
Managers	4.1%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	3.3%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	2.9%
Information technology (IT) professionals	1.6%
Science professionals	0.6%
Health professionals	0.5%
Unknown occupations	0.4%
Engineering and building professionals	0.3%



EXAMPLES OF 2013 LANGUAGES GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

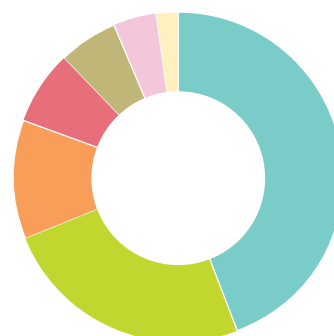
General manager – a restaurant	Tax accountant – KPMG	Data analyst – Lloyds Banking Group
Staff nurse – NHS	Analyst – Accenture	Policy adviser – the Government
Midwife – NHS	Corporate tax associate – Deloitte	Intern translator – a translation company
Consultant psychiatrist – NHS	Risk analyst – Aviva	Crime analyst – a police force
Welsh tutor – a FE college	Global support – Bloomberg	Careers adviser – a secondary school
Outreach project worker – a charity	Accountant – a supermarket	Office administrator – an estate agent
Housing support worker – a charity	Sales and service executive – a travel agent	Marketing intern – a wine seller
Learning mentor – a secondary school	Assistant buyer – a hardware store	Library assistant – a FE college
Legal officer – a local council	Lettings negotiator – an estate agent	Waitress – a restaurant
Compliance engineer – a lighting engineer	Artist – self-employed	Barman – a golf club
	Theatre practitioner – self-employed	

PERFORMING ARTS GRADUATES FROM 2013

SURVEY RESPONSE: 77.5% | FEMALE: 5,465 | MALE: 3,935 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 9,400 | ALL GRADUATES: 12,135

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	44.4%
Working part-time in the UK	24.7%
In further study, training or research	11.6%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	7.1%
Working and studying	5.9%
Other	4.2%
Working overseas	2.1%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 45.4%
 Postgraduate qualification in education 31.7%
 Other study, training or research 10.2%
 Other postgraduate diplomas 9.3%
 Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 1.9%
 Professional qualification 1.5%
 Total number of graduates in further study 1,090

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

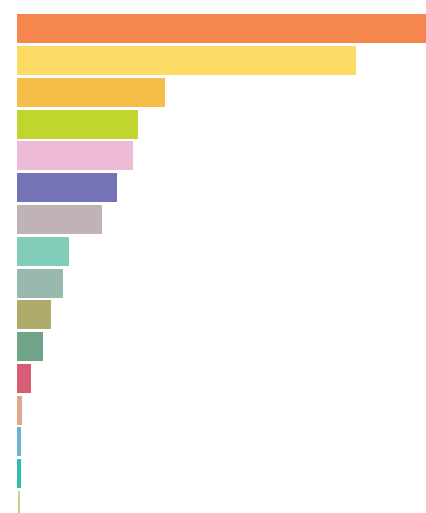
MPhil Screen media and culture
 MSc International management
 MA Autistic spectrum conditions
 MA Contemporary arts
 MA Medieval English
 MA Music composition
 MA Vocal performance
 PGCE Dance education
 PGCE French
 PGCE Primary education

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

Graduates who were in employment either full-time, part-time or working and studying in the UK

FEMALE: 4,110 | MALE: 2,930 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK: 7,040

Arts, design and media professionals	27.7%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	22.5%
Other occupations	9.8%
Education professionals	8.0%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	7.7%
Childcare, health and education occupations	6.6%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	5.6%
Managers	3.4%
Business, HR and finance professionals	3.0%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	2.2%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	1.7%
Information technology (IT) professionals	0.9%
Unknown occupations	0.3%
Health professionals	0.2%
Engineering and building professionals	0.2%
Science professionals	0.1%



EXAMPLES OF 2013 PERFORMING ARTS GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

Commercial manager – a football club	Entertainment host – a cruise company	Customer services officer – a publisher
Bank nurse – a hospital	Actress – a theatre	Lettings administrator – a letting agent
Dance teacher – a secondary school	Assistant theatre director – a theatre	Marketing assistant – an IT company
Drama teacher – a secondary school	Film director – a video production company	HR clerk – a supermarket
Music teacher – a secondary school	Editor – a theatre	Waiter – a restaurant
Audit assistant – KPMG	Digital brand designer – a university	Sales assistant – an electronics retailer
Personal banker – Santander	Production assistant – a broadcaster	Assistant jewellery maker – a jeweller
Sales executive – an IT company	Nanny – a private household	Cabin crew – an airline
	Teaching assistant – a secondary school	Groom – a stables

BUSINESS AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES OVERVIEW

WRITTEN BY JANE HOWIE



Figures from HESA's Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE) survey 2012/13 indicate that 11.3% or 36,755 of all UK-domiciled first degree graduates studied business and administrative subjects, including finance and accountancy, business and management, hospitality, leisure, tourism and transport and marketing.

Finance and accountancy

The proportion of finance and accountancy graduates who were working and studying decreased from 14.2% in 2011/12 to 12% in 2012/13. However, 12% is still more than double the proportion of graduates from all subjects (5.6%). This is often due to the nature of accountancy and finance related professions which require graduates to undertake further professional qualifications. DLHE data support this as over three quarters (78.7%) of working and studying finance and accountancy

graduates were studying for a professional qualification just six months after graduation. Nearly half the graduates in employment¹ in the UK (47.5%) were in a job related to their degree as business, HR and finance professionals. The top occupations included chartered and certified accountants (19.9%), book-keepers, payroll managers and wages clerks (7.9%), and finance and investment analysts and advisers (7.7%). The average salary² for full-time finance graduates who were in full-time paid work in the UK ranged from £17,380 to £26,730 and £14,815 to £23,290 for accountancy graduates.

Business and management

Of business and management graduates who were in further study almost two thirds (63.9%) were studying for a Masters. Popular subjects of study at Masters level were management and business studies, international business studies and marketing. More business and management graduates were working full-time in the UK in 2012/13 compared to 2011/12 (62.9% compared to 60%). Just over 40% of business and management graduates in employment in the UK were working as business, HR and finance professionals or marketing, PR and sales professionals. The average salary for business graduates ranged from £16,600 to £23,000 and for management graduates from £16,715 to £25,070.

Hospitality, leisure, tourism and transport

Almost a quarter (24.1%) of hospitality, leisure, tourism and transport graduates in employment in the UK were working as marketing, PR and sales professionals, with over half of graduates in this type of work working as conference and exhibition managers and organisers. The UK average salary for graduates from this cohort ranged from £15,095 to £19,545. Only 3.4% of hospitality, leisure, tourism and transport graduates go on to further study, with over half (53.9%) studying for a Masters and 27% studying for a postgraduate qualification in education.

Marketing

Within this subject cluster marketing graduates had the largest proportion of graduates working full-time in the UK (67.7%). Nearly half (48.6%) of marketing graduates in employment in the UK were working as marketing, PR and sales professionals. The top professional and managerial jobs for marketing graduates in employment in the UK included, marketing associate professionals, buyers and procurement officers and sales accounts and business development managers. The UK average salary for marketing graduates ranged from £17,215 to £23,660. Marketing graduates were not as likely to continue on to further study as graduates from all subjects with only 110 graduates (3.5%) in further study six months after graduation.

USEFUL WEBSITES

www.directions.org.uk/careers/ – Directions
www.cimcglobal.org – Chartered Institute of Management Consultants
www.instituteofhospitality.org – Institute of Hospitality
www.cim.co.uk – Chartered Institute of Marketing
www.prospects.ac.uk/options_with_your_subject.htm – AGCAS Options series

REFERENCES

1. 'In employment' includes graduates who were working full-time, part-time and working and studying in the UK 2. The average salaries reported in the DLHE survey are based on graduates who qualified from a full-time first degree and were working in full-time paid employment in the UK. Readers should be aware that when reporting average salaries by subject studied these will include graduates who were working in professional and managerial jobs as well as non-professional jobs

TABLE 1. DESTINATIONS OF FIRST DEGREE BUSINESS AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES GRADUATES FROM 2012/13, SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

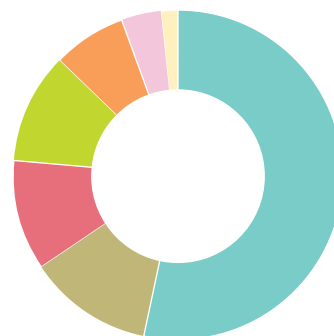
	NUMBERS GRADUATING (SURVEY RESPONDENTS)	IN EMPLOYMENT	IN FURTHER STUDY	WORKING & STUDYING	UNEMPLOYED, INCLUDING THOSE DUE TO START WORK	OTHER
FINANCE AND ACCOUNTANCY	5,735	65.7%	7.1%	12.0%	11.0%	4.1%
BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT	15,550	76.5%	5.8%	4.4%	8.3%	5.0%
HOSPITALITY, LEISURE, TOURISM AND TRANSPORT	3,970	79.4%	3.4%	3.1%	7.7%	6.3%
MARKETING	3,105	80.8%	3.5%	2.4%	7.8%	5.5%
ALL SUBJECTS	256,350	70.0%	12.4%	5.6%	7.3%	4.7%

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTANCY GRADUATES FROM 2013

SURVEY RESPONSE: 77.6% | FEMALE: 2,420 | MALE: 3,320 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 5,735 | ALL GRADUATES: 7,395

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	53.5%
Working and studying	12.0%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	11.0%
Working part-time in the UK	10.8%
In further study, training or research	7.1%
Other	4.1%
Working overseas	1.4%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 51.6%
 Professional qualification 25.3%
 Other study, training or research 10.9%
 Postgraduate qualification in education 5.6%
 Other postgraduate diplomas 5.1%
 Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 1.5%
 Total number of graduates in further study 410

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

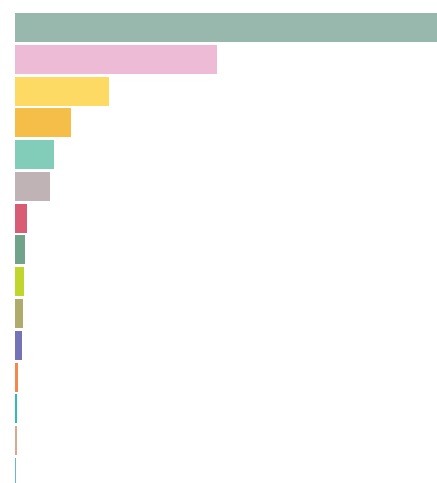
MSc Global development
 MSc Economic and financial analysis
 MA Chinese studies
 MBA
 PGCE Business education
 Association of Chartered and Certified Accountants qualification
 Chartered Institute of Management Accountants qualification

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

Graduates who were in employment either full-time, part-time or working and studying in the UK

FEMALE: 1,875 | MALE: 2,485 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK: 4,360

Business, HR and finance professionals	47.5%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	22.3%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	10.4%
Other occupations	6.2%
Managers	4.3%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	3.8%
Information technology (IT) professionals	1.3%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	1.0%
Education professionals	0.9%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	0.8%
Childcare, health and education occupations	0.7%
Arts, design and media professionals	0.3%
Engineering and building professionals	0.2%
Unknown occupations	0.2%
Health professionals	0.1%
Science professionals	0.0%



EXAMPLES OF 2013 FINANCE AND ACCOUNTANCY GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

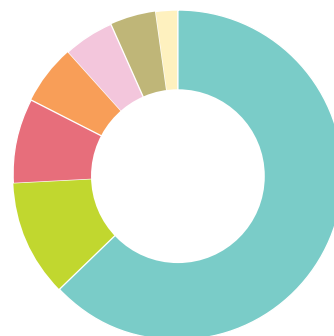
Support worker – social care service	Supply chain analyst – a wine distributor	Marketing and sales assistant – a hotel
Trainee accountant – a county council	Water sports instructor – a leisure company	Sales assistant – Dunelm Mill
Profit recovery auditor – an auditing firm	Teaching assistant – a secondary school	Sales assistant – a football club
Trainee accountant – a fabrication company		Call centre worker – Tesco
Trainee accountant – an accountants		Labourer – Network Rail
Commercial PPI consultant – Lloyds TSB		
Finance graduate – a multinational bank		
Case manager – a credit card company		

BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT GRADUATES FROM 2013

SURVEY RESPONSE: 77.1% | FEMALE: 7,140 | MALE: 8,410 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 15,550 | ALL GRADUATES: 20,165

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	62.9%
Working part-time in the UK	11.4%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	8.3%
In further study, training or research	5.8%
Other	5.0%
Working and studying	4.4%
Working overseas	2.2%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 63.9%
 Other study, training or research 11.3%
 Postgraduate qualification in education 9.5%
 Professional qualification 6.9%
 Other postgraduate diplomas 6.3%
 Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 2.2%
 Total number of graduates in further study 905

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

MA Fashion marketing and communication
 MSc Exercise and sport
 MBA
 PGCE Secondary French

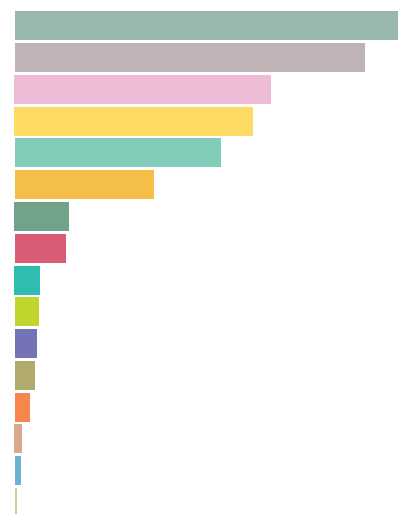
PGCE Secondary Mathematics
 Association of Chartered and Certified Accountants qualification

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

Graduates who were in employment either full-time, part-time or working and studying in the UK

FEMALE: 5,705 | MALE: 6,510 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK 12,220

Business, HR and finance professionals	21.7%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	19.4%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	14.2%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	13.2%
Managers	11.4%
Other occupations	7.7%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	3.0%
Information technology (IT) professionals	2.8%
Engineering and building professionals	1.4%
Education professionals	1.3%
Childcare, health and education occupations	1.2%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	1.1%
Arts, design and media professionals	0.8%
Unknown occupations	0.4%
Health professionals	0.3%
Science professionals	0.1%



EXAMPLES OF 2013 BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

Graduate area manager – Aldi
 Restaurant manager – a restaurant
 Business manager – a security company
 Maths tutor – self-employed
 Employee relations officer – a restaurant
 Trainee adviser – National Audit Office
 Business analyst – EDF Energy
 Analyst – Accenture
 Marketing executive – a tyre supplier
 Account manager – a marketing company

Photographer – freelance
 Graduate trainee – Asda
 Immigration officer – UK Border Agency
 Business administrator – a care practice
 Marketing intern – Hewlett Packard
 Process clerk – business services
 General assistant – a marketing company
 Cashier – William Hill
 Sales assistant – Phones 4u Ltd

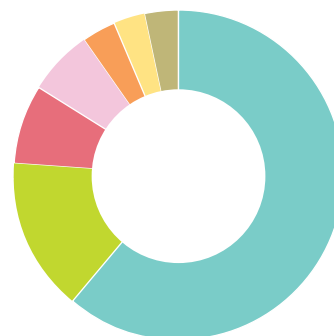
Depot supervisor – a train service
 Merchandiser – Peacocks
 Section coordinator – Marks & Spencer
 Travel consultant – Thomas Cook
 Scrapyard operator – a scrapyard

HOSPITALITY, LEISURE, TOURISM AND TRANSPORT GRADUATES FROM 2013

SURVEY RESPONSE: 76.2% | FEMALE: 2,735 | MALE: 1,235 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 3,970 | ALL GRADUATES: 5,210

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	61.2%
Working part-time in the UK	15.1%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	7.7%
Other	6.3%
In further study, training or research	3.4%
Working overseas	3.1%
Working and studying	3.1%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 53.9%
 Postgraduate qualification in education 27.0%
 Other study, training or research 11.5%
 Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 2.6%
 Professional qualification 2.6%
 Other postgraduate diplomas 2.3%
 Total number of graduates in further study 135

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

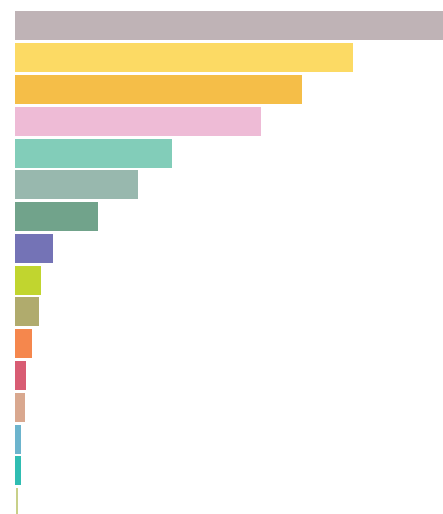
MPhil Statistics
 Chartered Institute of Management Accountants qualification
 BSc Sports management
 Diploma in Regulated financial planning

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

Graduates who were in employment either full-time, part-time or working and studying in the UK

FEMALE: 2,210 | MALE: 940 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK: 3,150

Marketing, PR and sales professionals	24.1%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	18.7%
Other occupations	15.9%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	13.6%
Managers	8.7%
Business, HR and finance professionals	6.8%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	4.6%
Childcare, health and education occupations	2.1%
Education professionals	1.4%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	1.3%
Arts, design and media professionals	0.9%
Information technology (IT) professionals	0.6%
Unknown occupations	0.5%
Health professionals	0.3%
Engineering and building professionals	0.3%
Science professionals	0.1%



EXAMPLES OF 2013 HOSPITALITY, LEISURE, TOURISM AND TRANSPORT GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

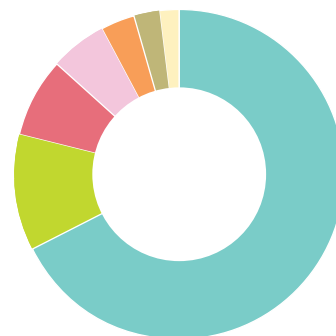
Retail manager – a university	Events coordinator – a hotel	Trainee manager – JD Weatherspoon
Graduate area manager – a bakery	Social media executive – a hotel	Front of house – a restaurant chain
Events manager – Selfridges	Marketing executive – a hotel	
Travel and tourism lecturer – a FE college	PR account executive – a HE organisation	Postman – Royal Mail
Youth worker – a religious organisation	Logistics operations – a transport company	Flight attendant – an airline
Business analyst – Credit Suisse	Graduate training scheme – a travel agent	Nail technician – a beauty company
	Client administrator – PWC	
	Administrator – an airport	

MARKETING GRADUATES FROM 2013

SURVEY RESPONSE: 77.9% | FEMALE: 1,920 | MALE: 1,185 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 3,105 | ALL GRADUATES: 3,985

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	67.7%
Working part-time in the UK	11.3%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	7.8%
Other	5.5%
In further study, training or research	3.5%
Working and studying	2.4%
Working overseas	1.8%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 70.4%
 Other study, training or research 13.8%
 Postgraduate qualification in education 10.9%
 Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 2.3%
 Professional qualification 1.8%
 Other postgraduate diplomas 0.8%
 Total number of graduates in further study 110

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

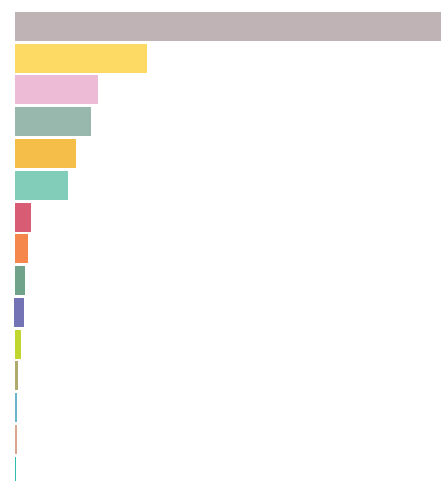
MA Work psychology and business MA Sports management
 MA Hospitality management

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

Graduates who were in employment either full-time, part-time or working and studying in the UK

FEMALE: 1,575 | MALE: 955 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK: 2,525

Marketing, PR and sales professionals	48.6%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	14.6%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	9.2%
Business, HR and finance professionals	8.4%
Other occupations	6.7%
Managers	5.8%
Information technology (IT) professionals	1.7%
Arts, design and media professionals	1.4%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	1.1%
Childcare, health and education occupations	1.0%
Education professionals	0.6%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	0.3%
Health professionals	0.2%
Unknown occupations	0.2%
Engineering and building professionals	0.1%
Science professionals	0.0%



EXAMPLES OF 2013 MARKETING GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

Commercial management trainee – L'Oréal
 Marketing manager – a web agency
 Utilities broker – a gas supplier
 Recruitment consultant – a recruiter

E-commerce developer – a PR agency
 Internet marketing – a software company
 Buyer – a clothing designer
 Account executive – an advertising company
 Account executive – Hewlett Packard

Graduate trainee – Fujitsu
 Graduate scheme – Toys R Us
 Professional cricket player

Marketing assistant – a marketing firm
 Buyers assistant – a clothing retailer
 Marketing assistant – a charity
 Communications assistant – a charity
 Fabric tester – a clothing manufacturer
 Beauty adviser – a cosmetics retailer

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