What do graduates do?

September 2014

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What’s inside

1 Guide to using What do graduates do?
2 Data pages explained – Survey response
3 Data explained – Type of work
4 Employment review
6 What do graduates from postgraduate degrees do?
8 Graduates and self-employment
9 Developing your mindset for employment
10 Graduates in further study
12 HND and Foundation degree data
13 What do mature graduates do?
14 Understanding graduate employability
15 First degree graduates from all subjects data

Science
17 Biology
18 Chemistry
19 Physical & geographical sciences
20 Physics
21 Sports science

Engineering and building management
26 Architecture and building
27 Civil engineering
28 Electrical and electronic engineering
29 Mechanical engineering

Mathematics, IT & computing
23 Mathematics
24 Computer science and IT

Social science
31 Economics
32 Geography
33 Law
34 Politics
35 Psychology
36 Sociology

Arts, creative arts and humanities
38 Fine arts
39 Design
40 English
41 History
42 Media studies
43 Languages
44 Performing arts

Business and administrative studies
46 Finance and accountancy
47 Business and management
48 Hospitality, leisure, tourism and transport
49 Marketing

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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ISSN 1759 0973
ISBN 978 1 84016 190 8

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Source of raw data: HESA Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education 2012/13. HESA cannot accept responsibility for any inferences or conclusions derived from the data by third parties.

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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 HECU, 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

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**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, Charted 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/ophtalmic 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/geochemical engineers and 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 professionals

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/stockbrokers/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 agents & 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/metals 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 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 UK were the professional and managerial types of work categories. 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 17.7% in 2011/12. Overall there were 124,707 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 3,000 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 12.4%. Almost a quarter (23.7%) 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 recession. 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 2020 and aims to encourage more students to take STEM subjects at a more advanced level to meet the

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

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

4 WHAT DO GRADUATES DO?
employment demand. Yet there are conflicting reports about whether there are enough STEM graduates to meet demand and if they have adequate skills to satisfy employers’ needs.

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 STEM graduates were either in a Core STEM job or in a Core STEM sector or both. 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 graduates. 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 graduated. 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’ employability. In 2012, Key Information Sets were launched for every undergraduate course offered and included employment data from the DLHE survey. 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 2013/14. 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 employees, 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 retiree. Whilst the number of vacancies have increased year on year and quarter on quarter, rates of pay are not keeping pace with the rate of inflation. 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.
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 degree.

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%) postgraduate students were women, although this does hinge significant variation; almost half (48.4%) of doctorates were women, and 72.1% 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 education, 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 Masters. 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 unemployed, from 6.5% 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 (43.3%), 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.

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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.

### Table 1. Destinations of Postgraduates from 2012/13 on Full-Time and Part-Time Courses, Six Months After Graduation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Numbers Graduating (Survey Respondents)</th>
<th>In Employment</th>
<th>In Further Study</th>
<th>Working &amp; Studying</th>
<th>Unemployed, Including Those Due to Start Work</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Full-time Doctorates</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time Doctorates</td>
<td>5,855</td>
<td>84.8%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time Doctorates</td>
<td>1,640</td>
<td>85.6%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Doctorates</td>
<td>7,495</td>
<td>84.9%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Full-time Masters</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time Masters</td>
<td>25,930</td>
<td>70.4%</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time Masters</td>
<td>18,340</td>
<td>84.7%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Masters</td>
<td>44,270</td>
<td>76.3%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Full-time PGCE/PGDE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time PGCE/PGDE</td>
<td>16,145</td>
<td>93.7%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time PGCE/PGDE</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>88.3%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All PGCE/PGDE</td>
<td>17,070</td>
<td>93.4%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Full-time Other Postgraduate Degrees</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time Other Postgraduate Degrees</td>
<td>4,595</td>
<td>81.8%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time Other Postgraduate Degrees</td>
<td>12,305</td>
<td>81.6%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other Postgraduate Degrees</td>
<td>16,895</td>
<td>81.6%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>All Postgraduates</strong></td>
<td>85,730</td>
<td>81.5%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### References
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. 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. Ball, C. (2012) Masters graduates in the recession. Graduate Market Trends p13. Manchester: HECU4. ‘Unemployed’ includes graduates who said they were unemployed or were due to start work in a month from the survey date.
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 people. 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 options. 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 year. 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 development, 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 options.

Roles and sectors

Self-employment, freelance and portfolio careers have traditionally been well-established characteristics of the creative industries. 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 Manchester. 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 people. 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 activities. 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.

REFERENCES

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 employer’s seek – 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’; 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 skills. 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 potential. According to Reed and Stolz, the most desirable qualities employers are looking for include: honesty, trustworthiness, commitment, adaptability, accountability and flexibility. 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 year. 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.

REFERENCES

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, 56.4% 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 practice. 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 professional. 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 PhD.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Numbers Graduating (survey Respondents)</th>
<th>In Further Study</th>
<th>Working and Studying</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All First Degrees</td>
<td>256,350</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HNDs</td>
<td>2,425</td>
<td>36.4%</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation Degrees</td>
<td>17,935</td>
<td>57.2%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All HND and FD Graduates</td>
<td>20,360</td>
<td>38.9%</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10 WHAT DO GRADUATES DO?
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 benefiting 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 35.8% 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%).

**REFERENCES**

HND AND FOUNDATION DEGREE GRADUATES FROM 2013

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%
- Sales and retail assistants 6.5%
- Nursery nurses and assistants 5.0%
- Paramedics 4.3%
- Teaching and other educational professionals not elsewhere classified 4.2%
- Nursing auxiliaries and assistants 2.7%
- Nurses 2.0%
- Bar staff 1.7%
- Youth and community workers 1.7%
- 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 body. 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 degree. Yet there are some key challenges faced by mature students such as, financing university and balancing studying with work and family commitments 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 unemployment (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 degree, 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.

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**Table 1. Destinations of Mature Graduates and All First Degree Graduates from 2012/13, Six Months After Graduation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numbers</th>
<th>In Employment</th>
<th>In Further Study</th>
<th>Working &amp; Studying</th>
<th>Unemployed, Including Those Due to Start Work</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mature Graduates</td>
<td>53,170</td>
<td>72.7%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All First Degrees</td>
<td>256,350</td>
<td>70.0%</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**References**

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 2008/09. 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 employment.

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 most important factor. Also important were degree subject (68%), relevant work experience (62%) and degree class achieved (61%).

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 another.

Students can use their time in higher education to undertake a range of extracurricular 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 factor. 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 2013-14. 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 job.

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 skills.

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 recruitment.

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

REFERENCES
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

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

TOP TEN PROFESSIONAL AND MANAGERIAL JOBS HELD BY FIRST DEGREE GRADUATES IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK

- Nurses 8.1%
- Medical practitioners 5.0%
- Primary and nursery education teaching professionals 4.6%
- Marketing associate professionals 4.5%
- Business and related associate professionals 4.5%
- not elsewhere classified 2.4%

- Human resources and industrial relations officers 2.3%
- Programmers and software development professionals 2.2%
- Teaching and other educational professionals not elsewhere classified 2.1%
- Finance and investment analysts and advisers 2.0%
- 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 skills. 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 employment 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 graduates 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 salaries 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.societyfobiology.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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECTS</th>
<th>NUMBERS GRADUATING (SURVEY RESPONDENTS)</th>
<th>IN EMPLOYMENT (%)</th>
<th>IN FURTHER STUDY (%)</th>
<th>WORKING &amp; STUDYING (%)</th>
<th>UNEMPLOYED, INCLUDING THOSE DUE TO START WORK (%)</th>
<th>OTHER (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biology</td>
<td>4,225</td>
<td>54.7</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>2,635</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical &amp; Geographical Sciences</td>
<td>3,005</td>
<td>62.4</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>2,210</td>
<td>44.7</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports Science</td>
<td>7,990</td>
<td>69.5</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Subjects</td>
<td>256,350</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REFERENCES
2. ‘In employment’ includes graduates who were working full-time, part-time and working and studying in the UK. CBI (2013) Changing the pace: CBI/Pearson education and skills survey 2013. London: CBI. 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.
SCIENCE

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Job Title</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Working full-time in the UK</td>
<td>38.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In further study, training or research</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working part-time in the UK</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed, including those due to start work</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working and studying</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working overseas</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Job Title</th>
<th>Employer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare technical officer – NHS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community engagement officer – a charity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trainee accountant – an accountancy firm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial analyst – DLA Piper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT trainer – a training company</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance executive – Tesco</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buyer – a charity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production runner – a major broadcaster</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museum curator – a museum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climbing instructor – a charity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microbiology technician – a research lab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biodiversity officer – a wildlife trust</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research assistant – a wildlife centre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Researcher – a conservation organisation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranger – a charity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare assistant – a care home</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crew member – KFC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customer assistant – Next</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales assistant – Morrisons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquarist – a sea life centre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zookeeper – a leisure attraction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal rehabilitator – a pet spa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chef – a restaurant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape gardener – self-employed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SCIENCE 17
SCIENCE

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)

- 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
- 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
- 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
SCIENCE

PHYSICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL SCIENCES GRADUATES FROM 2013

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)

- 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
- 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
- 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
**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 in Nanotechnology
- PhD in Advanced Composites
- MSc in Physics
- MSc in Nuclear Reactors
- PGCE in Secondary Education
- 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: 245  |  Male: 840  |  Total in Employment in the UK: 1,085

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

### Examples of 2013 Physics Graduate Job Titles and Employers (Six Months After Graduation)

- Marketing manager – a marketing company
- Manager – a bank
- Teacher – a FE college
- Teacher – a private school
- Development physicist – oil services company
- Reactor physicist – a car manufacturer
- Project engineer – a helicopter company
- Broadcast engineer – a major broadcaster
- Security analyst – an IT company
- Transport consultant – a construction service
- Accountant – PricewaterhouseCoopers
- Tax associate – PricewaterhouseCoopers
- Musician – self-employed
- Patent attorney – a patent company
- Analyst – a food manufacturer
- Payroll assistant – a retailer
- Administrator – a health organisation
- Barman – a golf club
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
- Sports counsellor – self-employed
- Trainee physiotherapist – NHS
- Supply PE teacher – a teaching agency
- Lecturer – a FE college
- Physiologist – NHS
- Financial analyst – a financial service company
- Account executive – Dell
- Estate agent – an estate agency
- Sales executive – Diageo
- Sports officer – a borough council
- Sports coach – a private gym
- Match analyst – a football club
- Personal trainer – self-employed
- Assistant physiotherapist – NHS
- Therapy assistant – NHS
- Teaching assistant – a primary school
- Care assistant – NHS
- Administrator – a cricket club
- Personal assistant – a county council
- 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 unemployed decreased to 8.5% from 9.4% in 2011/12. Mathematics graduates were more 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). Increasingly organisations like Women in Science, Engineering and Technology (WISE) are taking steps to attract women into the profession, 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 positive. 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 employment 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 salary 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 75. September 2013. London: UCLES. More information available at www.womenscience.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 Loud 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 1. DESTINATIONS OF FIRST DEGREE MATHEMATICS, IT AND COMPUTING GRADUATES FROM 2012/13, SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MATHS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>COMPUTER SCIENCE &amp; IT</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MATHS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COMPUTER SCIENCE &amp; IT</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data taken from HESA’s Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey 2012/13
MATHMATICS, IT AND COMPUTING

MATHMATICS 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 Actuarial science
- MRes Mathematics
- PGCE Secondary mathematics
- Chartered FinancialAnalyst qualification

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

- Project manager – a transport company
- Bio-contract officer – NHS
- Maths teacher – a grammar school
- Lecturer – an overseas university
- Community development officer – a university
- Web designer – a sports website
- IT engineer – IT solutions company
- Investment reviewer – a bank
- Pricing analyst – Allianz Insurance
- Consulting analyst – Deloitte
- Actuarial analyst – KPMG
- Gold trader – international gold trader
- Radio producer – a major broadcaster
- Technical consultant – IBM

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

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

Architecture and building and civil engineering graduates had lower unemployment 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 graduates 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 chartered.

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 supply. 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 2014.

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 18/06/14. 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: BMIC Research Limited. P84

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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING | NUMBERS GRADUATING (SURVEY RESPONDENTS) | IN EMPLOYMENT | IN FURTHER STUDY | WORKING & STUDYING | UNEMPLOYED, INCLUDING THOSE DUE TO START WORK | OTHER |
| | 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 | 3,350 | 76.4% | 9.8% | 3.1% | 7.6% | 3.1% |
| ALL SUBJECTS | 256,350 | 70.0% | 12.4% | 5.6% | 7.3% | 4.7% |
ENGINEERING AND BUILDING MANAGEMENT

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Working full-time in the UK</td>
<td>68.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working part-time in the UK</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further study, training or research</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed, including those due to start work</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working and studying</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working overseas</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Grades 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

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

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

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

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
ENGINEERING AND BUILDING MANAGEMENT

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 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)

- 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
- Youth worker – a religious organisation
- Software developer
- Software engineer
- Investment analyst
- Business analyst – a power company
- Trainee internal sales engineer
- Designer – freelance
- Administrator – a gas supplier
- Retail assistant – a retailer
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: Mechanical engineering
- MSc: Subsea engineering
- MSc: Brewing and distilling
- MSc: Aerospace systems
- MSc: Renewable systems
- MSc: Innovation & technology 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: 190  |  Male: 2,245  |  Total in employment in the UK: 2,435

Engineering and building professionals: 64.2%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians: 71%
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
- Engineer – Ministry of defence
- Product engineer
- Graduate mechanical engineer – Atkins
- Nuclear graduate mechanical engineer – Propos
- Proposal engineer – subsea engineering
- Field engineer – Schlumberger
- Integrity engineer – engineering company
- Subsea pipeline engineer – energy company
- Charity fundraiser
- Advertising executive
- Fiscal officer – a chambers
- IT support engineer
- Technical specialist – an IT company
- Soccer coach – a private school
- Sound engineer – self-employed
- Cashier – a bank
- Customer assistant – Tesco
- Barista – Costa
- Bakery assistant – Asda
- Sales assistant – a clothing retailer

ENG University of Sheffield
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 employment\(^1\) 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 salary\(^2\) 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 unemployment\(^1\) 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%). 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.

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

USEFUL WEBSITES
- www.res.org.uk – Royal Economic Society
- www.lawscot.org.uk – The Law Society of Scotland
- www.rgs.org – Royal Geographical Society (with the Institute of British Geographers)
- www.britsoc.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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 1. DESTINATIONS OF FIRST DEGREE SOCIAL SCIENCE GRADUATES FROM 2012/13, SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NUMBERS GRADUATING (SURVEY RESPONDENTS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECONOMICS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEOGRAPHY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLITICS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSYCHOLOGY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCIOLOGY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL SUBJECTS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data taken from HESA’s Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey 2012/13
SOCIAL SCIENCE

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

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

Examples of Courses Studied

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Status</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Working full-time in the UK</td>
<td>37.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In further study, training or research</td>
<td>27.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working part-time in the UK</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working and studying</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed, including those due to start work</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working overseas</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

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

SOCIAL SCIENCE 33
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 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: 2.3%
- Science professionals: 1.7%
- Health professionals: 0.9%
- 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
SOCIAL SCIENCE

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 9.9%
- 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

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

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

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

- Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff: 18.7%
- Childcare, health and education occupations: 17.7%
- 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%
SOCIAL SCIENCE

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

36 SOCIAL SCIENCE
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 (34%) than graduates from all subjects (5%), 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%), 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%) 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%) 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
- creative skil lset.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

### Table 1. Destinations of First Degree Arts, Creative Arts and Humanities Graduates from 2012/13, Six Months After Graduation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Numbers Graduating (Survey Respondents)</th>
<th>In Employment</th>
<th>In Further Study</th>
<th>Working &amp; Studying</th>
<th>Unemployed, Including Those Due to Start Work</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fine Arts</td>
<td>2,890</td>
<td>70.0%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design</td>
<td>10,710</td>
<td>80.4%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>9,410</td>
<td>59.3%</td>
<td>19.6%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td>8,630</td>
<td>57.3%</td>
<td>21.0%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media Studies</td>
<td>4,675</td>
<td>75.3%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Languages</td>
<td>7,180</td>
<td>60.7%</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performing Arts</td>
<td>9,400</td>
<td>71.2%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Subjects</td>
<td>25,635</td>
<td>70.0%</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data taken from HESA’s Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey 2012/13

### References

1. “In employment” includes graduates who were working full-time, part-time and working and studying in the UK.
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

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

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
- Staff nurse – a hospital
- Lecturer – a FE college
- Web design assistant – a website designer
- Design consultant – an IT services company
- Data analyst – a data services company
- Case handler – Lloyds Banking Group
- 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
### 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 Accessory Design
- MA Art and Design
- MA Art History and Curating
- MA Collaborative Practice
- MA Contextual Design
- MA Fashion Knitwear 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

- 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%
ARTS, CREATIVE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

ENGLISH GRADUATES FROM 2013

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
- MA Applied linguistics
- MA Broadcast journalism
- MA Publishing
- MSc International development
- 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

- 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
- Lecturer – a FE college
- English tutor – a language school
- Teacher – a secondary school
- Learning mentor – a secondary school
- Community outreach worker – a charity
- Paralegal – a law firm
- Trainee solicitor – a solicitor
- Quality controller – an insurance broker
- Auditor – Deloitte
- Analyst – HSBC
- Reporter – a newspaper
- Assistant producer – a theatre company
- Stage technician – a theatre
- Copywriter – a newspaper
- Media coordinator – a major broadcaster
- Personal assistant – a publisher
- Regional office administrator – a charity
- Clerical assistant – a local council
- Credit controller – a bank
- Library assistant – a public library
- Carer – a care services company
- Sales assistant – a music retailer
- Funeral coordinator – a funeral director
- Dog groomer – self-employed
- Caretaker – a school
- Gallery assistant – a museum
- Theatre assistant – a theatre
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
- Transitions officer – a secondary school
- History teacher – a secondary school
- Dance teacher – self-employed
- Outreach worker – a charity
- Learning mentor – a secondary school
- Insurance broker – an insurance company
- Finance associate – Ernst and Young
- Trainee accountant – an accountancy firm
- Sales associate – a hedge fund manager
- Advertising executive – a newspaper group
- Actor and voiceover artist – self-employed
- Journalist – a magazine
- Data analyst – Lloyds Banking Group
- Key worker – a Member of Parliament
- Information officer – a local council
- Rugby coach – a primary school
- Tennis coach – a tennis club
- Medical administrator – NHS
- Administrator – a literary festival
- Marketing assistant – a confectioner
- Audit assistant – a chartered accountant
- HR administrator – a law firm
- Events assistant – a university
- Merchandiser – Tesco
- Apprentice chef – a pub
- Curatorial assistant – a museum
- Fishmonger – a fishmonger
AR TS, CREATIVE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

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

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

- Female: 1,850
- Male: 1,735
- Total in employment in the UK: 3,585

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

- 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)

- 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

- 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

- 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

42 AR TS, CREATIVE ARTS AND HUMANITIES
ARTS, CREATIVE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

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

ARTS, CREATIVE ARTS AND HUMANITIES 43
ARTS, CREATIVE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

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

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
- Bank nurse – a hospital
- Dance teacher – a secondary school
- Drama teacher – a secondary school
- Music teacher – a secondary school
- Audit assistant – KPMG
- Personal banker – Santander
- Sales executive – an IT company
- Entertainment host – a cruise company
- Actress – a theatre
- Assistant theatre director – a theatre
- Film director – a video production company
- Editor – a theatre
- Digital brand designer – a university
- Production assistant – a broadcaster
- Nanny – a private household
- Teaching assistant – a secondary school
- Customer services officer – a publisher
- Lettings administrator – a letting agent
- Marketing assistant – an IT company
- HR clerk – a supermarket
- Waiter – a restaurant
- Sales assistant – an electronics retailer
- Assistant jewellery maker – a jeweller
- Cabin crew – an airline
- 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 £15,495 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.instituteforhospitality.org — Institute of Hospitality
www.cim.co.uk — Chartered Institute of Marketing
www.prospects.ac.uk/options_with_your_subject.htm — AGCAS Options series

Table 1. Destinations of First Degree Business and Administrative Studies Graduates from 2012/13, Six Months After Graduation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Numbers Graduating (Survey Respondents)</th>
<th>In Employment</th>
<th>In Further Study</th>
<th>Working &amp; Studying</th>
<th>Unemployed including those due to start work</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Finance and Accountancy</td>
<td>5,735</td>
<td>65.7%</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business and Management</td>
<td>15,550</td>
<td>76.5%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitality, Leisure, Tourism and Transport</td>
<td>3,970</td>
<td>79.4%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing</td>
<td>3,305</td>
<td>80.8%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Subjects</td>
<td>256,350</td>
<td>70.0%</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data taken from HESA’s Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey 2012/13

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.
BUSINESS AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES

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

- 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
- Trainee accountant – a county council
- Profit recovery auditor – an auditing firm
- Trainee accountant – a fabrication company
- Trainee accountant – an accountants
- Commercial PPI consultant – Lloyds TSB
- Finance graduate – a multinational bank
- Case manager – a credit card company
- Supply chain analyst – a wine distributor
- Water sports instructor – a leisure company
- Teaching assistant – a secondary school
- Marketing and sales assistant – a hotel
- Sales assistant – Dunelm Mill
- Sales assistant – a football club
- Call centre worker – Tesco
- Labourer – Network Rail
BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT GRADUATES FROM 2013

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
- 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

- Business, HR and finance professionals: 21.7%
- Marketing, PR and sales professionals: 19.4%
- Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations: 14.3%
- 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
BUSINESS AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES

HOSPITALITY, LEISURE, TOURISM AND TRANSPORT GRADUATES FROM 2013

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Work</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Working full-time in the UK</td>
<td>61.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working part-time in the UK</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed, including those due to start work</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In further study, training or research</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working overseas</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working and studying</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

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 Hospitality management
- MA Sports 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’Oreal
- 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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