

What do graduates do?

September 2013

SCIENCE

MATHEMATICS, IT AND COMPUTING

ENGINEERING AND BUILDING MANAGEMENT

SOCIAL SCIENCES

ARTS, CREATIVE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

BUSINESS AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES

FOUNDATION DEGREES

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Welcome to What do graduates do? 2013

This publication is the result of a close collaboration between the Higher Education Careers Services Unit (HECSU), 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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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 2011/12.

The survey

A couple of things are really important to mention first. The DLHE survey has changed quite a bit this year. The survey now asks whether graduates have several jobs or are doing several different things, as well as asking them which activity they think is most important. This is a really important change as graduates are increasingly doing many things and we want to capture as much as possible. This does mean, though, that we can't directly compare these results to previous years, which is really important to remember when you are using the information presented in this issue of What do graduates do?.

Another thing to note is that the survey happens six months after graduation, so this really is a snapshot of the immediate outcomes of graduates. It's true, recent graduates often bounce around or can't find what they are after immediately. Also, 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 provide introductory articles on different topics, to present the context necessary to make sense of the data in more detail. For example, we look at graduates who went on to further study, self-employment and the

regional variations of those in employment in the UK. We also look at the destinations of graduates who qualified with a postgraduate qualification in 2011/12, plus details of the findings from two longitudinal research studies which followed graduates beyond six months of graduation.

We then look at the destinations of UK-domiciled graduates from HND and Foundation degrees, including a summary of the destinations of these graduates and a data page displaying the outcomes, subjects studied by qualifiers and types of work that those employed in the UK were doing.

The remaining pages of the publication 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 which cover 28 subjects.

Each of the six subject areas has a useful summary to get a sense of the bigger picture and present information several ways to find out what actual activities graduates were doing across the UK 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 type of courses they were studying, examples of courses 2011/12

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'.

Please bear in mind

The DLHE data is comprehensive and really informative, but it's important to be clear on what it is actually saying. It does represent a large majority of graduates from all degrees but it is an immediate snapshot. Often, though, people want to know 'why' people make these career choices. This is a much tougher question – DLHE answers who, what, when and where really well. As prospective students, parents, careers and employability professionals and more, we need to use the 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.

Gain 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 facts, important context and background to help answer questions about prospects after graduation. But, readers should not rely on this information alone to make decisions about choice of university course or career and further study after graduation. Make use of a broad range of information and publications, which may help you 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.

HE careers services are available for consultation by prospective and existing students interested in learning more about destinations of graduates from particular courses and institutions, as well as long term career planning.

PLEASE NOTE - DO NOT COMPARE THE DATA TO PREVIOUS YEAR'S 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 2011/12.

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 2011/12 graduates were studying at the time of the survey
2. **Type of work** for those in employment in the UK, this details graduates who were employed in the type of work categories, developed by HECSU, as percentages of the total of graduates who were working in the UK. For each subject page examples are provided of specific job titles and employers that 2011/12 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 pages. Please pay careful attention to the descriptions above the data.

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

Working full-time in the UK

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

Working part-time in the UK

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

Working overseas

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

Working and studying

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

In further study, training or research

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

Unemployed, including those due to start work

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

Other

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

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

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

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

Masters (e.g. MA, MSc)

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

Postgraduate qualification in education

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

Other postgraduate diplomas

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

Professional qualification

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

Other study, training or research

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

DATA EXPLAINED – TYPE OF WORK

Respondents to the DLHE survey are asked to give their main job title and a brief description of their role. This information is used to derive their Standard Occupational Classification (SOC 2010 (DLHE)), which is a new classification coding system used for this year's survey. These SOC 2010 (DLHE) codes are used to calculate the type of work categories used in What do graduates do?. The change to SOC 2010 (DLHE) gave us an opportunity to update the type of work categories, as such, comparisons to last year's type of work categories cannot be made.

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

Managers

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

Health professionals

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

Education professionals

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

Legal, social and welfare professionals

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

Science professionals

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

Engineering and building professionals

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

Information Technology (IT) professionals

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

Business, HR and finance professionals

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

Marketing, PR and sales professionals

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

Arts, design and media professionals

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

Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians

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

Childcare, health and education occupations

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

Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations

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

Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff

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

Other occupations

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

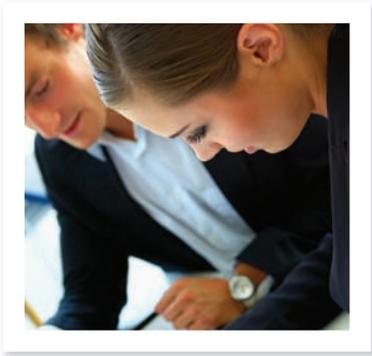
Unknown occupations

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

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

EMPLOYMENT REVIEW

WRITTEN BY JENNIFER REDMAN



At the beginning of 2013 the UK was faced with reports of yet another quarter of negative growth and was on the cusp of a triple dip recession¹. Thankfully the economy is fighting back and instead there is some optimism for modest growth, however slight, to boost businesses, increase jobs and prospects for UK graduates.

Destinations of leavers from 2011/12

According to HESA's Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey (DLHE), 178,450 (73.7%) UK-domiciled graduates from first degrees were in employment or working and studying six months after graduation in 2011/12 and 20,675 (8.5%) were unemployed or due to start work within a month. In previous editions of What do graduates do? the success or failure of graduates to find employment was reported partly via comparisons with the data from previous year's graduates. However, this year the DLHE survey has been amended and the methodological changes mean that we cannot make comparisons with previous year's graduate cohorts.

Table 1 shows the outcomes of first degree UK-domiciled graduates who responded to the DLHE survey in 2011/12 six months after graduation. Graduates who studied their

first degree on a full-time basis had very similar outcomes to those of first degree graduates from all subjects. However, graduates who studied on a part-time basis made up 8.5% of all first degree graduates and had higher employment (72.3%) and lower unemployment² rates (5.8%) than graduates who studied full-time, amongst whom 67.3% were in employment and 8.8% were unemployed. Students studying a first degree part-time are more likely to be already in employment and fit their studies around their career³; this may account for their higher employment and lower unemployment.

Types of work

There are interesting disparities between graduates who studied part-time and those who studied full-time and were in employment six months after graduation in relation to the type of work undertaken. For example, just over three in four (76.5%) graduates who studied part-time were working in managerial or professional occupations⁴ compared to 63.6% of graduates who studied full-time. Whilst the differences in outcomes of these two groups of graduates are striking the remainder of this review will focus on all first degree graduates, that is, both those who studied part-time and full-time and were in employment⁵ in the UK six months after graduation. First we look at two professions where part-time employment plays a part in the early careers of graduates.

Arts, design, and media professionals

One of the main reasons for the changes made to the questions asked in the DLHE survey is in order to better present the intentions and nature of work of those who were doing more than one activity. For graduates intending to work in the arts, design and media professions⁶, the nature

of the occupations entered (e.g. actors, photographers, dancers, musicians) is such that full-time, well-paid jobs are difficult to achieve in the early stages of a career or may not even exist, as some of these careers are typically available on short term contracts or freelance basis. This means that time is often spent working in non-professional roles in offices or retail to support efforts to enter into permanent roles or gain enough experience to turn contracts and freelance work into a full-time career.

This year graduates who were working part-time in a professional or managerial job were most likely to be working as arts, design and media professionals. Of all graduates working in the arts, design and media professions, 50.3% of dancers and choreographers, 41.3% of actors, entertainers and presenters, 38.8% of musicians and 37.4% of artists were employed in part-time posts. Around a quarter of graduates who were working part-time as actors, entertainers and presenters, dancers and choreographers and musicians, and almost a third of artists were doing more than one job six months after graduation.

Sports professionals

There were 1,975 first degree graduates working as sports professionals in the UK six months after graduation, either as sports players, sports coaches, instructors and officials or fitness instructors. Over a third (37.5%) of these sports professionals were working part-time.

Half (52.9%) of the graduates who were working as sports professionals had studied sports science. Outside the arts, creative arts and humanities subjects, sports science graduates were one of only two subjects to have more than one in five graduates working part-time (the other subject was

TABLE 1. DESTINATIONS OF FIRST DEGREE GRADUATES FROM 2011/12 ON FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME COURSES, SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

	NUMBERS GRADUATING (SURVEY RESPONDENTS)	IN EMPLOYMENT	IN FURTHER STUDY	WORKING AND STUDYING	UNEMPLOYED, INCLUDING THOSE DUE TO START WORK	OTHER
FULL-TIME FIRST DEGREE	221,575	67.3%	13.7%	5.7%	8.8%	4.6%
PART-TIME FIRST DEGREE	20,710	72.3%	5.6%	8.8%	5.8%	7.5%
ALL SUBJECTS	242,285	67.7%	13.0%	5.9%	8.5%	4.9%

sociology with 20.5% of graduates working part-time). A quarter (24.9%) of sports science graduates who were working part-time were working as sports professionals. Of the 46.1% of sports science graduates who worked full-time, only 16.1% were working as sports professionals.

Salary

The average salary for first degree graduates from 2011/12 who were working full-time in the UK ranged between £18,345 and £22,535. Numerous studies have shown that graduates earn higher wages than non-graduates. For example, Walker and Zhu (2011) use data on individuals aged between 25 and 60 years old from the UK Labour Force Survey to show that men with first degrees earn on average 20% more than those with 2+ A levels while the benefit of a degree for women is slightly higher at 31%⁷. Education also results in a higher rate of growth in wages over time and the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) (2011) estimates the total benefit from a degree during a working lifetime to be around £120,000 for men and £82,000 for women⁸.

It's better to be a graduate than not

The DLHE data at six months can be used negatively in arguments on whether to go to university, especially if focused solely on the unemployment rate and proportion of employed graduates who were in non-professional or managerial jobs⁹. A better question might be, do the prospects for a graduate improve in the long term? As discussed above, research suggests that a graduate will earn more in their working lifetime than a non-graduate and according to the OECD (2013:74), employment rates are higher for people aged between 25-64 years old who hold a university degree and they are more likely to be employed full-time than people of the same age who have not attended university¹⁰. In the UK, of those aged 25-34 years old, 4.7% of people with a university degree were unemployed in 2011 compared to 8.2% of those with AS and A-level or equivalent qualifications (OECD, 2013:95)¹¹. However, will there be continued demand for highly skilled graduates in the future?

Looking to the future

It is difficult to forecast changes in the labour market within the next year; and still more so over a three or four year period of a degree course. The UK Commission for Employment and Skills (UKCES) use sophisticated methods to provide forecasts in labour market trends in the UK and the most recent projections are detailed in the *Working Futures 2010-2020* report¹². The report suggests that the demand for degree holders with higher level skills will grow by 2020, with significant growth in the number of managers, some professionals, associate professionals and technical professions. However, the report also forecasts slight growth in the number of low skilled workers and a decline in the number of administrative and secretarial occupations. Last year's *Employment Review* in *What do graduates do? 2012*, reported that there was a reduction in the number graduates, year on year, finding employment in administrative roles in the public sector and other sectors¹³. This suggests that the decline projected by UKCES of administrative and secretarial jobs will reduce opportunities for recent graduates, who may use these jobs to gain the experience and contacts needed to progress on to higher skilled jobs. This reinforces the importance of undertaking work experience whilst studying.

By doing quality work experience whilst at university, not only will students obtain experience and skills from working in a company but they may also benefit from making contacts which could be invaluable when in search of a job after they complete their course. In light of the fees, students are looking at alternatives to the traditional

three year full-time degree in favour of part-time study options, which allow flexibility to work alongside a course (CBI, 2013)¹⁴. The CBI states that the jobs of the future will need higher skills which, in a competitive global market, will drive long-term growth in the economy. The report also states that employers in the sectors which are pivotal to the UK's return to sustained growth (including, construction, manufacturing and engineering, high technology and science) face a short fall in the availability of higher skilled labour in the short-term¹⁵. This suggests that there may be opportunities for graduates who are skilled in engineering, building management, IT and computing, and science over the coming years.

For graduates from 2012/13, who have just graduated and will be invited to complete the DLHE survey in the winter of 2014, there are mixed opinions about whether the economy is likely to continue growing or remain static. Figures from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) showed an increase of the number of people in work between March and May 2013 and a decrease in the number of people claiming job seekers allowance¹⁶. The Association of Graduate Recruiters (AGR) predicted a small decrease in vacancies offered by the members of the AGR, with the largest declines expected by employers in banking and financial services, accounting and FMCG sectors¹⁷. However, the ONS report that there were 529,000 vacancies for jobs in April to June 2013, which is an increase on the previous quarter and on the same period last year¹⁸, and that is a promising sign for 2012/13 graduates who are still looking for employment.

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GRADUATES IN FURTHER STUDY

WRITTEN BY VANESSA FERNANDES

Reasons for undertaking further study are many from career progression or to gain entry to a specific career path. This section explores HESA's Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE) 2011/12 data for respondents engaged in further study six months after graduation from a first degree, where 13.0% of all respondents were in further study only and a further 5.9% were working and studying.



Graduates in work and study

In 2011/12, 14,360 (5.9%) graduates chose to work and study at the same time; of these 39.0% were in full-time study and the remaining 61.0% in part-time study.

Of those in part-time study most were enrolled in a professional qualification (30.8%). These mainly represent graduates in finance and accounting occupations where a professional qualification is often studied for alongside work and paid for by an employer. Just over a fifth (21.8%) of graduates who were studying part-time whilst working studied for a taught Masters degree (e.g. MA, MSc).

Of those who were in full-time study whilst working, over half (52.4%) were studying for a taught Masters degree (e.g. MA, MSc) and 18.1% were on a postgraduate diploma or certificate (including PGCE).

There are different ways of funding further study. Of 2011/12 graduates who were working and studying, 53.9% reported their study was self-funded followed by 22.8% who reported their employer provided financial support (e.g. course fees, provision of study leave).

Graduates in further study only

Of the 13.0% of 2011/12 graduates who were in further study only, 92.3% were studying in the UK and 91.9% were studying full-time.

Data shows that women (55.6%) were more likely to undertake further study than men (44.4%). The data also suggests that younger graduates were more likely to undertake further study (14% of graduates aged between 21-24 years were in further study) than their older counterparts (9.1% of 30-39 year olds and 7.5% of graduates aged 40 and over were in further study).

Graduates from some subject areas were more likely to enter further study than others e.g. Law (29.3%), Historical and Philosophical Studies (21.8%), Linguistics, Classics and Related Subjects (20.9%), European Languages, Literature and related subjects (18.0%), Eastern, Asiatic, African, American and Australasian Languages, Literature and related subjects (15.5%) and Science, Technology, Engineering & Mathematics (STEM) subjects¹ (13.4%).

Around two in five (43.3%) graduates in further study six months after graduation were enrolled on a taught Masters degree (e.g. MA, MSc), around a quarter (24.7%) were studying a postgraduate diploma or certificate and 11.6% were studying a higher degree in research (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil). It is important to note some professions require individuals to take specialist study. For instance, to become a teacher graduates are required to undertake a postgraduate teaching qualification if they do not have a B.Ed. Graduates from a law degree who want to practice law are required to complete a specialist course before they can practice. To this effect, 88.7% of law graduates who were in further study undertook a qualification in law.

What did they study?

Unsurprisingly, the proportion of graduates undertaking further study in education and law accounted for 20.8% and 12.3% of all graduates in further study respectively, followed by biological sciences (8.7%) and business and administrative studies (8.2%).

Graduates from subjects like academic studies in education, English studies, sports science, psychology and mathematics were most likely to undertake further study in education. Of the 3685 graduates who opted to study law, the vast majority (69.0%) had a first degree in law the remaining graduates had a non-law related degree.

Sources of funding

Going on to further study can be expensive so it is important to think about funding. For last year's first degree graduates, over half (55.4%) of those who were in further study reported that their study was self-funded (e.g. savings/ loans/employment), followed by 22.4% of graduates who received a grant or award.

The DLHE data found that over two thirds of graduates studying towards a taught Masters degree (e.g. MA, MSc) were self-funded. Almost two thirds (63.2%) of graduates who went on to study a higher degree in research (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) were funded through a grant or award, most of these higher degrees which were funded in this way were in a STEM related subject. Around a third (32.8%) of graduates who were studying for a postgraduate diploma or certificate (including PGCE) were also funded through a grant or award, this is most likely due to the bursaries offered to graduates who go on to complete a PGCE or PGDE to become a teacher. A further 10.9% of graduates who were studying towards a professional qualification stated their employer provided financial support.

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WHAT DO GRADUATES FROM POSTGRADUATE DEGREES DO?

WRITTEN BY JENNIFER REDMAN

This publication focuses on first degree (including Foundation degree) graduate outcomes but as we know from reading the 'Graduates in further study' article, for many education doesn't stop after your first degree. This article uses HESA's Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey 2011/12 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 an Other postgraduate degree¹.

Characteristics of the postgraduate cohort

Just over half (51.4%) of those who completed a postgraduate qualification achieved a Masters degree (e.g. MA, MSc or MRes). Three in five (60.7%) studied their postgraduate qualification on a full-time basis and 57.9% of postgraduates were women. The age of those who studied a postgraduate qualification varied across the type of postgraduate course. For example, 46.5% of graduates who gained a Doctorate were aged between 25-29 years old and 46.3% of graduates who gained a PGCE/PGDE were aged 21-24 years old. Not all those achieving postgraduate qualification were young (aged between 21 and 29 years old), 22.0% of those achieving a postgraduate qualification were aged 40 and over.

Destinations of graduates

Postgraduates go on to do a variety of activities six months after graduation and the data suggest they are more successful in the labour market than first degree graduates.

Those holding a postgraduate qualification were more likely to be in employment or working and studying compared to graduates with a first degree (85.5% compared to 73.7%) and less likely to be

unemployed (5.0% compared to 8.5%) six months after graduation in 2011/12. As postgraduates have taken a higher degree, they were less likely than first degree graduates to go on to further study (5.8% compared to 13.0%). Masters graduates were the most likely of those with postgraduate qualifications to go on to further study, with 8.4% choosing this option and over two-thirds of them were studying for a Doctorate qualification six months after graduation.

Graduates in employment

Amongst all those achieving postgraduate qualifications, graduates with PGCE/PGDE qualifications had the highest rate of employment at 95.8% and the lowest rate of unemployment at 2.1%. PGCE/PGDE graduates were also the most likely to be doing a professional or managerial job, with 95.4% of them working in education six months after graduation. Overall nine in every ten postgraduates (90.9%) in employment in the UK, were working in a professional or managerial job six months after graduation. Those with a Master's degree had the lowest proportion working in professional or managerial jobs at 85.4%; however, this is a relatively high proportion when compared to the number of first degree graduates who were working in a professional or managerial job six months after graduation (64.9%). This suggests very positive employment outcomes for postgraduates working in the UK.

Type of work

Just over a third of all postgraduates (34.3%) were working as education professionals in the UK with some of the most prevalent occupations including, secondary teachers, further and higher education teaching

professionals and primary and nursery education teachers. Other prevalent occupations included nurses and medical practitioners, social workers and university researchers. Over a quarter (29.5%) of Doctoral graduates were working as science professionals in occupations such as, university researchers, biochemists and natural and social science professionals. Masters degree graduates were more likely to be working as business, HR and finance professionals than postgraduates holding other types of postgraduate qualifications, with human resources and industrial relations officer and marketing associate professionals amongst the most prevalent occupations.

Postgraduate qualifications are taken by people of all ages for a multitude of reasons and postgraduates go on to many different activities after graduation. Some postgraduate destinations are very specific and related to the course studied; for example, it is unsurprising that most of the graduates from a PGCE/PGDE entered employment as teachers six months after graduation. Other courses have less clearly defined employment outcomes; nonetheless postgraduates appear to be more successful in the labour market than those qualifying with first degrees.

This article, summarised in Table 1, provides valuable insights into the immediate outcomes of those who graduated with postgraduate qualifications. However, as there is much more detail to the destinations of postgraduates – for example, career trajectories differ by subject – it is important to access careers advice before embarking on further, postgraduate study.

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¹ Other postgraduate degrees are made up of taught qualifications which lead to eligibility to register to practice in the social work or health professions or the Architecture Registration Board plus other taught qualifications and advanced diplomas.

TABLE 1. DESTINATIONS OF POSTGRADUATES FROM 2011/12 ON FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME COURSES, SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

	NUMBERS GRADUATING (SURVEY RESPONDENTS)	IN EMPLOYMENT	IN FURTHER STUDY	WORKING & STUDYING	UNEMPLOYED, INCLUDING THOSE DUE TO START WORK	OTHER
DOCTORATES	6,390	83.8%	2.9%	4.3%	4.7%	4.3%
MASTERS	42,000	74.9%	8.4%	5.0%	6.9%	4.8%
PGCE/PGDE	15,805	92.0%	0.6%	3.9%	2.1%	1.5%
OTHER POSTGRADUATE DEGREES	17,455	79.8%	5.1%	9.0%	3.0%	3.1%
ALL POSTGRADUATES	81,650	79.9%	5.8%	5.6%	5.0%	3.7%

GRADUATES IN SELF-EMPLOYMENT

WRITTEN BY JANICE MONTGOMERY

According to HESA's Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey (DLHE), self-employment accounted for 4.6% of all first degree graduates who were in employment six months after graduation in 2011/12. Why do some graduates join the 4.2 million people who are self-employed in the UK every year?



For some graduates, self-employment or freelancing is central to employment within key areas such as arts, design and media. Graduates who worked for themselves as arts, design and media professionals made up 42.1% of all self-employed graduates and this is often the only route into employment as artists, sculptors, musicians, dancers, actors and broadcasters. The DLHE data supports this; 72.2% of 2011/12 graduates who were in employment as musicians were self-employed, as were 55.2% of all artists, 60.9% of all set designers, 49.4% of all actors, entertainers and presenters and 46.3% of graduates working as jewellery designers. They are by no means the only occupations with high proportions of graduates who were working self-employed; over a third of therapy professionals, gardeners and landscape gardeners and just less than a third of fitness instructors were self-employed. Why would this be?

Successive governments have done much to foster a spirit of enterprise and entrepreneurship in higher education institutions across the UK. Sir Tim Wilson in the 2012 *Wilson review* stated that, “never

before has there been a greater need for a talented, enterprising workforce... for a thriving culture of entrepreneurship”². This is in broad agreement with the demands of employers for graduates who demonstrate elements of enterprise, such as, opportunism, creativity and risk-taking, which will boost their business³.

Demographics

The DLHE data shows regional variations in self-employment, London and the South East hosted 32.5% of all self-employed graduates, who were perhaps taking advantage of higher population densities in these areas and thus bigger markets for their goods and services. Only 3.7% of self-employed graduates were working in the North East and Scotland and Northern Ireland had 7.5% and 3.1% of self-employed graduates respectively.

Are there trends in self-employment?

In terms of 2011/12 first degree graduates, a graduate was more likely to be self-employed if they were male and over 40 years old. Male graduates in self-employment made up 6.0% of all men in employment, whereas only 3.6% of women in employment were self-employed. In terms of age, 8.5% of graduates in employment who were over 40 years old were self-employed, as opposed to 4.1% of 21-24 year olds. Amongst those who completed a Foundation degree, 7.5% of men and 5.1% of women in employment were in self-employed, perhaps reflecting the increased likelihood of these graduates to have had higher levels of skills development at the outset of their degree programmes.

Enterprise and entrepreneurship skills development

In 2012, the Quality Assurance Agency published the report ‘*Enterprise and Entrepreneurship education: Guidance for UK higher education providers*’, which focused on the development of key enterprise skills in the curriculum⁴. These enterprise skills have been included in the lists of attributes which universities hope their students will develop, such as creativity, persuasion and negotiation, project management, effective networking and building business opportunities. This is not necessarily targeted just at business schools and enterprise classes but at the curriculum as a whole so all students have an opportunity to be more enterprising. However, 77% of HE institutions do offer support to students in new venture creation⁵ and students are encouraged to be enterprising in raising money for charities, founding new student societies and starting businesses, as well as entering business competitions, such as Enactus UK (previously known as Students In Free Enterprise, SIFE), Scottish Institute for Enterprise (SIE) and Shell Livewire to test their ideas. Those who take this further with the support of organisations such as, SIE and Business Gateway⁶ have simply applied this mindset to business creation forging businesses on the basis of their skills and ability.

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USEFUL WEBSITES

www.nacue.com – National Consortium of University Entrepreneurs
www.enactusuk.org – Scottish Institute for Enterprise
www.shell-livewire.org – Shell Livewire
www.princes-trust.org.uk – Prince's Youth Business Trust
www.bis.gov.uk – Department for Business Innovation and Skills
www.prospects.ac.uk/self_employment.htm – Prospects website

REGIONAL OVERVIEW OF GRADUATE EMPLOYMENT

WRITTEN BY JENNIFER REDMAN



Each year thousands of graduates from all over the UK leave university and are in employment just six months after graduation but job opportunities vary across the country. Using data from HESA's Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey, this article explores where graduate jobs are located in the UK, and identifies some of the regional hotspots for certain types of work, finally we provide some food for thought as we look at graduate mobility.

Graduate jobs in the regions

Figure 1, shows the percentages of first degree UK-domiciled graduates who were working (whether full- or part-time, or working and studying) in known regions¹ across the UK six months after graduation in 2011/12. As you can see, London had the largest proportion of graduates (20.3%) working in the region and only one in nine graduates were working in Wales (4.5%), the North East of England (3.7%) and Northern Ireland (3.1%). But what kinds of jobs are these graduates doing?

When you look at the national graduate labour market, health professionals are fairly well spread across the UK. However, when it comes to local labour markets, health professionals account for a higher proportion of graduate jobs in regions like the North East (where 1 in 5 graduates working in the region are employed as health professionals) than they do in regions like London (where fewer than one in ten graduates are working in this field).

Over half of the graduates employed in marketing roles were working in London (36.0%), the South East (13.2%) or the North West (8.9%), with one in every eight graduates working in the capital employed in a marketing role. Within each of the regions in England, marketing associate is amongst the most popular occupations that graduates were doing.

Across all regions, nurses, sales and retail assistants and medical practitioners are amongst the top ten jobs for graduates. For three regions, the South East, South West and Northern Ireland, programmers and software developers are one of the top ten occupations. Business and finance occupations are amongst the top ten jobs in Scotland, London and Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man, with Business, HR and finance professionals making up, 8.3%, 15.8% and 24.9% of jobs in those regions respectively. However, 24.9% equates to only 85 graduates in Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man and accounts for only 0.6% of all graduates working in business, HR and finance professions in the UK.

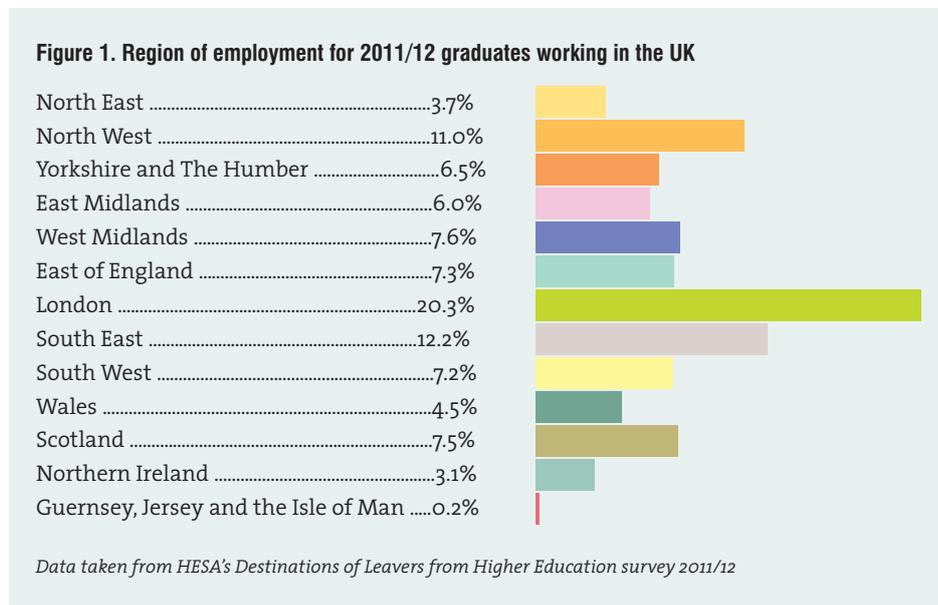
Graduate mobility

There appears to be a strong relationship in many regions between where graduates were living before they started university and where they were working after

university. For example, in Northern Ireland 97.9% of those who were working in the region lived there before they entered university, whereas in London just over half of graduates (51.2%) working in the region were domiciled there before university.

When you look at the likelihood of graduates working in the region that they were domiciled before going to university, you find that graduates were more likely to work in the region of domicile if they were from Scotland, with 87.5% of employed graduates working there six months after graduation. Conversely, the least likely were from the East of England, with just over half of employed graduates from the region working in the East of England after graduation.

Looking at graduate mobility is interesting because it raises issues around the availability of regional careers advice and where job opportunities are across the UK. Graduates looking to work in specific occupations which are specific to one or two locations in the country are likely to have to relocate and may require sector specific information. However, other graduates perhaps need more information about the local economy and how to research local sectors and employers so that they can navigate regional labour markets effectively.



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1. 3.0% of UK graduates were in employment in an unknown region of the UK, Figure 1 shows the proportion of graduates who were working in a known region of the UK as a % of all those working in the UK.

LOCAL STUDY AFFIRMS FUTURETRACK FINDINGS

WRITTEN BY JANE HOWIE

Futuretrack is a longitudinal survey funded by the Higher Education Careers Service Unit (HECSU) that investigated the career development of the 2006 cohort of applicants to higher education (HE) institutions; most of whom graduated in 2009 and 2010.

Surveys were conducted at four stages over a period of five and a half years: summer 2006 prior to commencing studies; one year into the degree at summer 2007; in autumn 2009 (repeated in 2010 for those undertaking a four year degree programme); and in winter 2011/12. The aim was to try and capture “the student journey”¹ over a period which witnessed changes in political, economic, HE and labour market landscapes².

The following highlights some of the findings from stage 4 of Futuretrack as it was by this stage of the study that most graduates had entered employment. Full reports and summaries of all stages can be accessed at: www.hecsu.ac.uk/futuretrack_research_reports.htm

Graduate earnings

Futuretrack findings confirm other research that suggests possession of a degree does offer a significant earnings advantage, albeit the ‘graduate premium’³ has declined over the last twenty years⁴. Futuretrack also indicated that earnings by female graduates were typically lower than those of their male counterparts.

Developing and using skills

A substantial number of graduates believed that they were using the skills and knowledge acquired from their degree in their current occupation. Correspondingly, 75% of the graduates believed they possessed all the skills employers were looking for when recruiting for their choice of job.

Job satisfaction

The responses in relation to job satisfaction were positive, with 60% of graduates claiming to be satisfied with their current role and 70% satisfied with their longer term prospects. Only 10% were ‘very dissatisfied’. One third believed that their current job was ‘exactly’ the type of work that they wanted, particularly science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) graduates, while non-STEM graduates often stated the reason for their current job was ‘better than being unemployed’ and ‘it suited in the short-term’.

Work experience

The majority of graduates reported having undertaken (during their time as students) work experience to develop and enhance employability, or to earn money. These work

experiences included vacation internships, sandwich placements and unpaid work. Just over 20% had no work experience by the time they had completed their degree. The survey also revealed that graduates from programmes which had high numbers of contact hours were least likely to have had any form of work experience, either paid or unpaid.

Extra-curricular activities – the advantages

As larger numbers of students graduate with a degree classification of 2:1 and above, it is becoming more important for graduates to differentiate themselves from their peers when making job applications. Graduates who had participated in extra-curricular activities, or who had a key role within a university club or society were more likely to be in a graduate job and less likely to be unemployed by stage 4 of Futuretrack.

Other findings

- At the end of their final year, 55% of respondents had used their careers service as a student.
- Others had sought advice from family, friends and staff within the academic departments, which suggests that they recognise the importance of social networks.
- Approximately 60% felt that to some level, their degree had been ‘value for money’. This is reflected in the fact that a large proportion would study the same course again if given the opportunity to repeat the experience.
- An overwhelming 96% of respondents said of HE, that given the opportunity, they would do it all again.

The University of Leeds Experience

In parallel to the Futuretrack study, the Careers Centre at the University of Leeds investigated the career trajectories of graduates eighteen months (the Class of 2009) and one year (the Class of 2010) after they had completed their degrees⁵. The study specifically focused on Leeds

graduates who were in ‘negative destinations’ at the six month Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE) survey date i.e. were in destinations which were deemed to fall outside ‘The Times Good University Guide’ league table category of ‘Graduate Prospects’⁶.

The following highlights key themes that might account for graduates’ negative destinations (specifically those graduates who were underemployed) and is linked to relevant Futuretrack findings.

Having A job is better than NO job!

Futuretrack found that non-STEM graduates tended to take any form of paid employment. This was reflected across the board in the destinations of underemployed graduates at the University of Leeds. Quite often this was for monetary reasons, in order to provide an income in the short term and/or to relieve the financial burden associated with student debt and so enabling them to focus on longer-term career planning.

Focused on their academic studies

Evidence did indicate that some of the underemployed graduates from the University of Leeds had waited until after their degree to seek relevant work experience. Whilst the University of Leeds survey did not investigate the link between teaching hours and work experience, what did emerge was that as students, the graduates had consciously focused their attention on their academic studies. The period after graduation was used to seek work experience as a means of testing the water in order to help with career choice.

Levels of job satisfaction

When the levels of job satisfaction were investigated, what emerged was that almost half of respondents who were re-surveyed claimed they were satisfied in their current destination. Those graduates who remained underemployed viewed their role as a means of providing an income for further study or travelling, as well as adding value to their CVs. For those who had progressed into graduate roles,

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one of the key findings was high levels of satisfaction in that their jobs allowed them to use skills developed during their degree.

Conclusion

Futuretrack highlighted there is tendency for graduates to be more optimistic about their career prospects in the longer term. This was reflected in findings from the re-surveying at the University of Leeds which demonstrated graduates were on a 'positive career trajectory'⁷ whereby they had made a career move from unemployment into employment or made the transition from underemployment into graduate level destinations.

This could be interpreted as the graduates becoming more 'graduate'⁸ and explain the reasons why, those in the Futuretrack study, and the University of Leeds graduates were satisfied with their destination and longer term career prospects.

CASE STUDY: TED (BSC MEDIA PRODUCTION & TECHNOLOGY WITH JOURNALISM)

In all honesty, the main reason I decided to go to university was that I had worked full-time during a gap year after college and didn't enjoy it at all. So I picked the subjects that I'd most enjoyed at college (media and English) and decided to study them at my local university.

After graduation, with money being a pressing issue and jobs being hard to find, I decided to retrain in IT to broaden my potential career choices. Previously, I had only been interested in computers for gaming, but my interest was sparked after learning to upgrade my own PC, which inspired me to find a trainee IT technician job at a secondary school, where I worked for the next 18 months, earning a basic salary.

Whilst working at the secondary school, I went on a few courses to top up my skill set, before moving on to a digital media company, where I continued my development and gained further skills in new areas.

After another 18 months, due to redundancies, I started in my current role of IT projects assistant for an event security company, which I've held for almost three years. Here, I've moved from a technical support position to a planning,

design and advisory role. My job has evolved from troubleshooting existing systems to helping to create new ones.

At first, I believed my degree had been a waste of time and money, because I wasn't working directly in those areas. Part of me wishes I had better planned my career path before university. In hindsight, I don't believe I would be where I am today without my degree. I learned a lot about working; how to plan for and meet deadlines, report writing, teamwork, how to complete tasks you don't enjoy and more besides.

CASE STUDY: VICTORIA (BA ENGLISH LITERATURE AND CREATIVE WRITING)

After graduating with a first class honours in English literature and creative writing in 2009, I had no idea what I wanted to do, other than be a writer. Being an unpublished writer doesn't tend to pay very well, so I found a job which happened to be my dream job: a university internship, researching Young Adult literature. During the internship I presented my first conference paper, and discovered the MA in Writing for children.

The MA was the best thing I've ever done; I spent a year learning the intricacies of writing and analysing children's literature. While studying full-time, I worked as an employability intern and as a library assistant.

After my Masters degree I began doctoral study. I was studying part-time, and working three jobs: as a library assistant, an intern in a publishing house, and lecturing in creative writing and English literature. I still didn't know what I wanted to do; but knew it had to involve books. But, after withdrawing from doctoral study I was no longer eligible to teach.

After a few months' unemployment I found a temporary job in a university library, which gave me the experience I needed to get my current job as assistant manager of a county library. My knowledge of books and literature has helped me incalculably in my job (I wouldn't be working here today were it not for my degrees) while my management experience comes from managing a class of thirty 19-year-olds.

I've studied books from every angle: as a writer, publisher, librarian, researcher and a critic. Though it's not always easy, I love my job. Six years of university and part-time jobs all focusing on books has brought me here – how many people can say they have a proper job in the book industry these days?

CASE STUDY: CRAIG (LLB LAW)

When I started university, I envisaged being a barrister or solicitor in a top law firm. However, I soon realised that wasn't a career I wanted to pursue; law is a broad subject and I had little interest in a lot of it.

I graduated in 2010 into a difficult job market with little direction. I was working in a pub, a job I held throughout university. During this time, I applied for many jobs, particularly the big graduate schemes, but missed out because of inexperience, or because I didn't have a 2.1.

To increase my employability, I pursued several personal interests, including blogging restaurant reviews, learning a foreign language, and sharpening up my programming skills. The restaurant reviews paid dividends, as it provided a great talking point during an interview for a paid internship. Additionally, my experience as a supervisor in a pub demonstrated a broad range of skills: managing people, teamwork, effective communication, negotiation and customer service.

I got the internship and started a Masters in International business law shortly after. During my internship, which eventually turned into a permanent position, I used both my undergraduate and Masters degrees great effect. A big part of my job is compliance with employment law, which I research and also interpret relevant laws. I assisted with drafting new terms and conditions for a software service and creating data protection policies. My Masters even helped me identify and prevent an attempt to involve unwitting people in money laundering!

I have utilised existing knowledge and skills, gained from my degree and hobbies, and reinforced these with new skills gained during my job. I have since decided to undertake professional training to become a chartered company secretary. It is a role which encompasses everything I love about the law and nothing I dislike.

HND AND FOUNDATION DEGREES OVERVIEW

WRITTEN BY MARY MACFARLANE



Foundation degrees or Fds are university-level qualifications which combine academic study with work-based learning. They are designed in partnership with employers, but validated and awarded by universities.

A full-time Fd is usually two years long, and designed to be slightly different in character from a traditional three-year honours degree, with an emphasis on subjects which are directly relevant to specific sectors. Fd students often spend some time in the workplace and some time in university, which is intended to make it easier to find work in that sector at the end of the course.

As well as meeting skills shortages, Fds are designed to make higher education more accessible to people from lower-income backgrounds and mature students who are

already in work. Most Fds can be studied flexibly, with students combining part-time or distance-learning study with work, and many students are supported by their employers. According to HESA's Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey 2011/12, just under 40% of UK-domiciled Fd graduates had studied part-time.

HNDs differ from Fds in that they are awarded by EdExcel rather than a university, and are more likely to be studied full-time. Both HNDs and Fds offer the option to progress on to a 'top up' course, which will usually be a year of full-time study (or part-time equivalent) leading to a first degree such as BSc (Hons).

Over 27,000 people graduated from Fds or HNDs in 2011/12, the vast majority had studied Fds (87.5%). Those with HNDs were slightly more likely to keep studying than Fd graduates: 73.9% of HND graduates were in further study only or working and studying. Staying in education was also very popular with Fd graduates, however, with 57.2% in further study or working and studying. The majority in both cases were studying towards a first degree.

For those who decided to seek work, the results were good. Just under a third (29.8%) of Fd graduates were working full-time in

the UK, 7.6% were working part-time, and less than 3% were unemployed. Of HND graduates, 19.3% were employed full-time or part-time in the UK (reflecting the much higher number who stayed in study), with less than 5% unemployed.

The most popular subject for Fds is academic studies in education, with 16.7% of Fd graduates, followed by social work (6.8%), design studies (5.6%) and nursing (5.0%). Education, health and social care professions all appeared in the top ten occupations. Other popular subjects include sports science, business studies, and computer science. A 2010 study by the QAA found that Foundation noted that 'programmes had been developed in new and innovative disciplines such as Sport Coaching Rugby, Child and Adolescent Mental Health, and Marine Operations Programmes', and that '[t]he development of Foundation Degrees has strengthened links with employers, ... demonstrated by nearly 50 cases of good practice in employer engagement and work-based learning reported'¹.

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FURTHER READING

Bumpus, E. (2011) *Your Foundation Degree: What Next?*

www.prospects.ac.uk/links/yourFoundation

Written by a higher education careers adviser, this provides detailed information about employment and study options with a Foundation Degree.

USEFUL WEBSITES

www.higherlearningatwork.org/foundation-degrees – Higher Learning at Work

www.hefce.ac.uk/whatwedo/kes/ee/foundationdegrees/ – Higher Education Funding Council for England

fd.ucas.com/FoundationDegree/About.aspx – UCAS

www.heacademy.ac.uk/resources/detail/fdf/fdf-research_reports_index – HEA archive of Foundation Degree Forward

www.prospects.ac.uk/your_hnd_what_next_getting_a_job.htm – Prospects website HND

TABLE 1. DESTINATIONS OF HND AND FOUNDATION DEGREE GRADUATES FROM 2011/12, SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

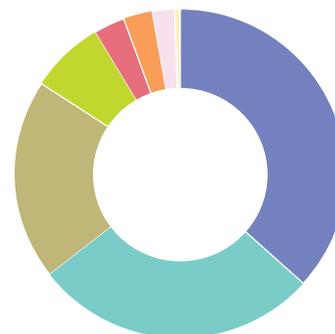
	NUMBERS GRADUATING (SURVEY RESPONDENTS)	IN EMPLOYMENT	IN FURTHER STUDY	WORKING & STUDYING	UNEMPLOYED, INCLUDING THOSE DUE TO START WORK	OTHER
FOUNDATION DEGREES	19,210	37.9%	36.3%	20.9%	2.6%	2.3%
HNDs	2,870	19.8%	61.2%	12.6%	4.5%	1.9%
ALL FOUNDATION DEGREE AND HND	22,085	35.6%	39.5%	19.8%	2.9%	2.2%

HND AND FOUNDATION DEGREE GRADUATES FROM 2012

SURVEY RESPONSE: 80.4% | FEMALE: 12,575 | MALE: 9,510 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 22,085 | ALL GRADUATES: 27,470

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Studying for a first degree	36.8%
Working full-time in the UK	27.8%
Working and studying	19.8%
Working part-time in the UK	7.3%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	2.9%
Others in further study, training or research	2.8%
Other	2.2%
Working overseas	0.5%



TOP FIVE MOST POPULAR SUBJECTS STUDIED BY FOUNDATION DEGREE QUALIFIERS FROM 2011/12 % AS TOTAL NUMBER OF FOUNDATION DEGREE QUALIFIERS

Academic studies in education	16.7%
Social work	6.8%
Design studies	5.6%
Nursing	5.0%
Sports science	4.3%

TOP FIVE MOST POPULAR SUBJECTS STUDIED BY HND QUALIFIERS FROM 2011/12 % AS TOTAL NUMBER OF HND QUALIFIERS

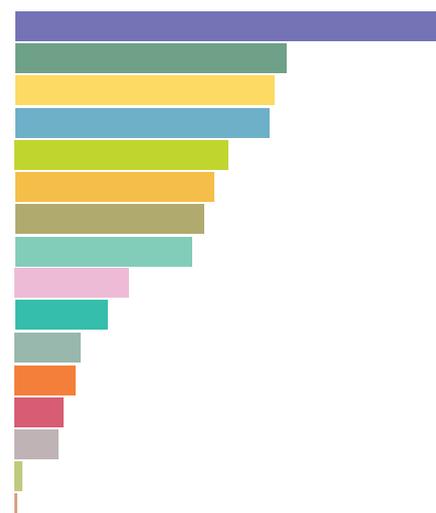
Business studies	17.0%
Building	8.5%
Hospitality, leisure, tourism and transport	7.7%
Computer science	7.5%
Design studies	6.0%

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: 7,445 | MALE: 4,660 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK 12,110

Childcare, health and education occupations	17.8%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	11.2%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	10.7%
Health professionals	10.5%
Education professionals	8.8%
Other occupations	8.2%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	7.8%
Managers	7.3%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	4.7%
Engineering and building professionals	3.8%
Business, HR and finance professionals	2.7%
Arts, design and media professionals	2.5%
Information technology (IT) professionals	2.0%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	1.8%
Science professionals	0.3%
Unknown occupations	0.1%



TOP TEN OCCUPATIONS HELD BY 2011/12 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	6.8%	Police officers (sergeant and below)	4.4%
Sales and retail assistants	5.9%	Child and early years officers	1.9%
Teaching and other educational professionals not elsewhere classified	5.1%	Youth and community workers	1.8%
Paramedics	4.9%	Primary and nursery education teaching professionals	1.8%
Nursery nurses and assistants	4.5%	Nurses	1.6%

DEVELOPING STUDENTS SKILLS FOR EMPLOYMENT

WRITTEN BY NICOLA CRITCHLOW

Having a degree increases the range of jobs you can apply for, but alongside your academic achievements, employers are also interested in your work related skills. Employers are impressed by graduates who have developed a range of practical skills and knowledge, which are of value in the workplace. Knowing the skills employers are looking for and how these can be demonstrated by participation in university societies, work experience and volunteering will help when completing application forms, producing a CV and preparing for interviews.

So what are the skills employers are typically looking for and how can graduates provide evidence that they possess these skills?

A report by the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) identified seven key employability skills sought by graduate employers: self-management, teamworking, business and customer awareness, problem-solving, communication and literacy, application of numeracy and application of Information Technology¹. According to the report, four out of five employers value these skills and underpinning them all is a positive attitude and enthusiasm.

Here we take each of the transferable skills above and identify some of the ways graduates can demonstrate them to employers:

Self-management includes accepting responsibility, managing your own time and assessing your own performance to identify strengths and areas for improvement.

POSSIBLE ACTIVITIES:

- Carrying out self-directed projects as part of your degree
- Taking responsibility for personal workload, activities and crucially, mistakes
- Contacting companies to arrange work experience or work shadowing

Teamwork is about how you communicate with colleagues and co-workers and includes respect, reliability and adaptability in a group context.

POSSIBLE ACTIVITIES:

- A part-time job, volunteering or a placement where you work in a team
- Team sports, music and drama activities

- Sitting on a committee for a student or voluntary society

Business and customer awareness includes developing an understanding of how a business operates, how your role impacts upon the business, and how you deal with clients, customers and service users to provide customer satisfaction.

POSSIBLE ACTIVITIES:

- A part-time job or involvement in a small business
- A sales or fund-raising job, especially if you have targets to meet
- Involvement in enterprise or small business societies

Problem-solving is about how you identify and approach problems, and set about finding and implementing solutions.

POSSIBLE ACTIVITIES:

- Creating innovative solutions to academic problems as part of your studies
- Getting involved in positions where this is central e.g. charities fundraiser or ball organiser

Communication and literacy includes listening to others, asking for information, and getting your message across.

POSSIBLE ACTIVITIES:

- Voluntary or work opportunities which depend on face-to-face or telephone contact
- Learning and using a foreign language
- Blogging and using other social media tools, personally or professionally

Application of numeracy includes manipulation and analysis of numbers, statistics or other mathematical, financial or quantitative data.

POSSIBLE ACTIVITIES:

- Analytical projects at university or becoming the treasurer of a university society

Application of Information Technology is about basic IT skills

POSSIBLE ACTIVITIES:

- Use of social media as a marketing or communications tool
- Use of specialist software appropriate to your area
- Use of programming or coding languages

Your course will give you many opportunities to develop the skills employers want. To complement your studies gaining some work experience is an excellent way to develop employability skills and gain an introduction to working life. It can also be very useful for future progression as, according to the High Fliers research², recruiters expect that over a third of entry-level positions in 2013 will be filled by graduates who have already worked for their organisations – either through internships, industrial placements or vacation work.

An increasing number of universities are offering accreditation awards for students who have developed employability skills in a systematic way. Generally these involve doing some work experience or volunteering, attending skills training sessions and pulling together a portfolio of evidence – you should check this out with the individual universities.

You should participate in the activities suggested in this article throughout your degree and not just in your final year. Visit your university careers service for more information on skills development and how to demonstrate these effectively to employers.

REFERENCES

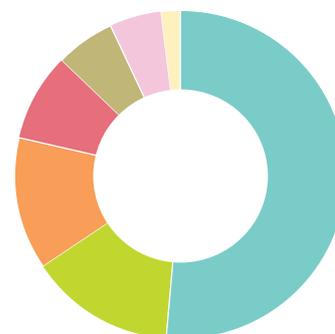
1. CBI (2012) *Learning to grow: what employers need from education and skills – Education and skills survey 2012*. London: CBI
2. High Fliers Research Limited (2013) *The Graduate Market in 2013*. London: High Fliers Research Limited. www.highfliers.co.uk/download/GMReport13.pdf. This report is based on a survey with one hundred of the UK's employers, so a small percentage of all graduate recruiters.

FIRST DEGREE GRADUATES FROM ALL SUBJECTS 2012

SURVEY RESPONSE: 77.0% | FEMALE: 139,340 | MALE: 102,945 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 242,285 | ALL GRADUATES: 314,635

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	51.6%
Working part-time in the UK	14.2%
In further study, training or research	13.0%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	8.5%
Working and studying	5.9%
Other	4.9%
Working overseas	1.9%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

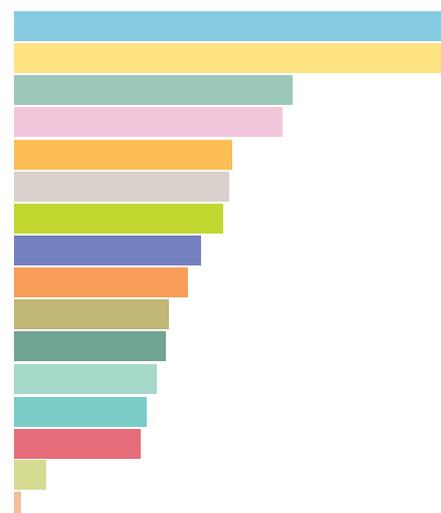
Masters (e.g. MA, MSc)	43.3%
Postgraduate qualification in education	18.7%
Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil)	11.6%
Other study, training or research	10.8%
Professional qualification	9.7%
Other postgraduate diplomas	6.0%
Total number of graduates in further study	31,410

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: 102,475 | MALE: 71,005 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK 173,480

Health professionals	13.8%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	13.7%
Business, HR and finance professionals	8.8%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	8.5%
Other occupations	6.9%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	6.8%
Education professionals	6.6%
Childcare, health and education occupations	5.9%
Arts, design and media professionals	5.5%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	4.9%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	4.8%
Managers	4.5%
Engineering and building professionals	4.2%
Information technology (IT) professionals	4.0%
Science professionals	1.0%
Unknown occupations	0.2%



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

Nurses	7.6%	Business and related associate professionals not elsewhere classified	2.1%
Medical practitioners	5.2%	Human resources and industrial relations officers	2.1%
Primary and nursery education teaching professionals	4.9%	Finance and investment analysts and advisers	2.0%
Marketing associate professionals	4.0%	Teaching and other educational professionals not elsewhere classified	2.0%
Programmers and software development professionals	2.2%	Chartered and certified accountants	1.9%

SCIENCE OVERVIEW

WRITTEN BY JANICE MONTGOMERY



This science article includes, biology, chemistry, physical and geographical sciences, physics and sports science. Data taken from HESA's Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey 2011/12 shows that of all UK-domiciled first degree graduates, 7.2% had studied one of these five science subjects. Table 1 summarises the data.

More than 9000 students graduated with a degree in sports science in 2011/12. Of those, 76.1% were in employment or working and studying. Of those graduates who were in employment in the UK, most were working as other professionals, associate professional and technicians (21.0%), which include the sports professions. Graduates in sports science have low levels of unemployment (5.6% six months after graduation compared to 8.5% for all first degree graduates). There

were 13.5% of sports science graduates in further study, with 37.1% of those undertaking a postgraduate qualification in education and over 40% undertook a Masters in subjects such as, health and nutrition, physiotherapy, sport and exercise science.

In the other science subjects, there were differences in the proportion of men and women who studied these subjects. Women predominated in biology and accounted for approximately half of all chemistry graduates and physical and geographical science graduates but only 21.5% of physics graduates. Concerns over the gender balance in the UK science, technology, mathematics and engineering workforce have led to initiatives such as the WISE campaign and the hope is that more women will be attracted to science roles in the future¹.

Large proportions of science graduates went into further study (the highest proportion was 38.9% of Physics graduates to the lowest, 20.6% of physical and geographical science graduates), most of them went on study for a Masters or Doctorate. For example, of the third (34.1%) of chemistry graduates who went into further study almost two thirds (63.7%) were studying for a Doctorate. This perhaps reflects the

requirement in many science professions to have higher level qualifications to enter them.

Many graduates from these disciplines were in employment in the UK as other professional, associate professional and technicians, which include occupations such as, researchers, laboratory technicians and environmental conservationists. Chemistry graduates were most likely of these science subjects to work in science professions with 19.2%. More physical and geographical science graduates were working as business, HR and finance professionals six months after graduation than were in environmental or research roles. Physics graduates had some of the most varied occupations, with 14.9% working as Information Technology professionals and 20.7% working as business, HR and finance professionals. This in part reflects the finding by the CBI that employers from across the economy value graduates who have studied a STEM subject with high demand for their advanced mathematical and analytical skills².

REFERENCES

1. WISE – www.wisecampaign.org.uk/about-us accessed on 9 August 2013
2. CBI (2013). *Changing the pace: CBI/Pearson education and skills survey 2013*. Hertfordshire: Duncanprint

USEFUL WEBSITES

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

FURTHER READING

AGCAS OPTIONS SERIES – www.prospects.ac.uk/options_with_your_subject.htm

- Biology
- Chemistry
- Environmental science
- Physics
- Sport science

TABLE 1. DESTINATIONS OF FIRST DEGREE SCIENCE GRADUATES FROM 2011/12, SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

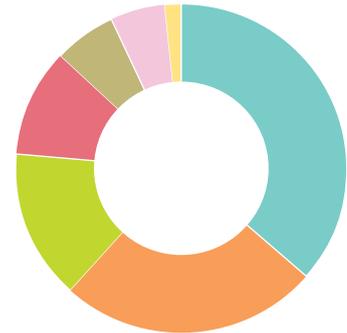
	NUMBERS GRADUATING (SURVEY RESPONDENTS)	IN EMPLOYMENT	IN FURTHER STUDY	WORKING & STUDYING	UNEMPLOYED, INCLUDING THOSE DUE TO START WORK	OTHER
BIOLOGY	3,655	52.9%	25.2%	6.0%	10.6%	5.3%
CHEMISTRY	2,500	48.0%	34.1%	4.2%	9.2%	4.5%
PHYSICAL & GEOGRAPHICAL SCIENCES	2,875	59.3%	20.6%	5.8%	8.8%	5.7%
PHYSICS	1,945	39.6%	38.9%	5.2%	10.7%	5.6%
SPORTS SCIENCE	7,190	68.9%	13.5%	7.2%	5.6%	4.8%
ALL SUBJECTS	242,285	67.7%	13.0%	5.9%	8.5%	4.9%

BIOLOGY GRADUATES FROM 2012

SURVEY RESPONSE: 80.7% | FEMALE: 2,150 | MALE: 1,505 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 3,655 | ALL GRADUATES: 4,530

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	36.6%
In further study, training or research	25.2%
Working part-time in the UK	14.8%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	10.6%
Working and studying	6.0%
Other	5.3%
Working overseas	1.5%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

Masters (e.g. MA, MSc)	46.3%
Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil)	23.0%
Postgraduate qualification in education	14.2%
Other study, training or research	11.0%
Other postgraduate diplomas	3.2%
Professional qualification	2.3%
Total number of graduates in further study	920

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

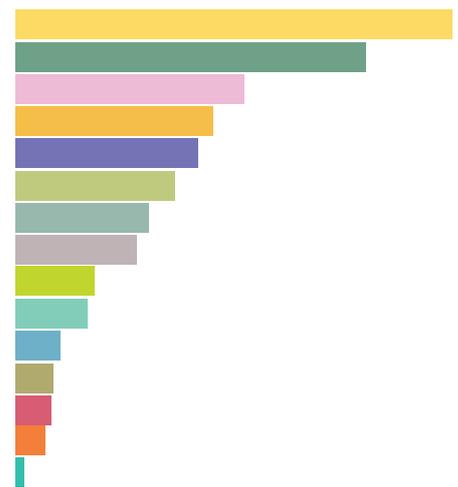
PhD Biomolecular science	MSc Aquatics and ecology
PhD Environmental biology	PGCE (Secondary)
MSc Oceanography	PGDE (Primary)
MSc Animal science	BVM and S (Veterinary science)
MSc Real estate	BA Midwifery
MSc Management	

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: 1,265 | MALE: 835 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK 2,095

Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	20.8%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	16.5%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	10.8%
Other occupations	9.3%
Childcare, health and education occupations	8.6%
Science professionals	7.5%
Business, HR and finance professionals	6.3%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	5.7%
Education professionals	3.7%
Managers	3.4%
Health professionals	2.1%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	1.8%
Information technology (IT) professionals	1.7%
Arts, design and media professionals	1.4%
Engineering and building professionals	0.4%
Unknown occupations	0.0%



EXAMPLES OF 2012 BIOLOGY GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

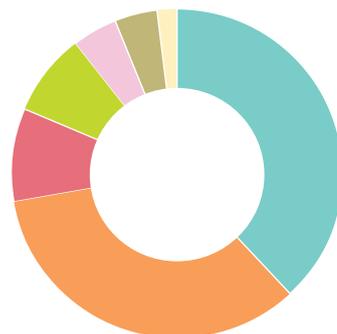
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stud manager – a racing stables Deer manager – a private estate Management trainee – a rail company Trainee manager – NHS Trainee manager – Toys R Us 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medical scientist – a pharmaceutical company Microbiologist – a water company Analytical scientist – a pharmaceutical company Accountant – PWC PR executive – an advertising company Business development executive – an IT company Customer adviser – Boots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Editorial assistant – an academic publishing company Presenter – a marine life centre Production officer – BSKYB Television researcher – BBC Ranger – a countryside trust Ski instructor – an international resort Librarian – a library service Museum officer – a museum Call centre adviser – Lloyds TSB Blacksmith
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CHEMISTRY GRADUATES FROM 2012

SURVEY RESPONSE: 83.2% | FEMALE: 1,070 | MALE: 1,430 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 2,500 | ALL GRADUATES: 3,000

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK.....	38.3%
In further study, training or research.....	34.1%
Unemployed, including those due to start work.....	9.2%
Working part-time in the UK.....	7.9%
Other.....	4.5%
Working and studying.....	4.2%
Working overseas.....	1.8%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil)	63.7%
Masters (e.g. MA, MSc)	16.6%
Postgraduate qualification in education	13.3%
Other study, training or research	2.6%
Other postgraduate diplomas	2.4%
Professional qualification	1.3%
Total number of graduates in further study	850

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

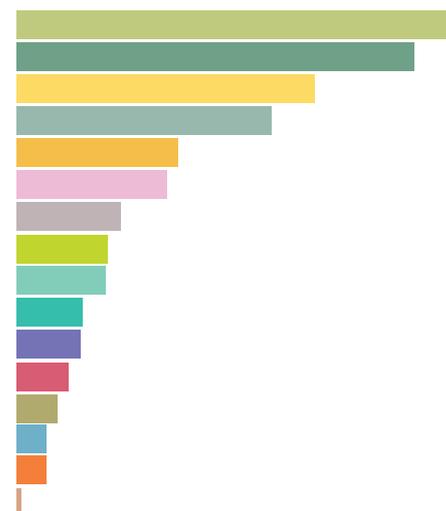
PhD Analytical chemistry	MSc Environmental management
PhD Biochemistry	MSc Oil and gas chemistry
PhD Chemistry	PGCE Secondary education
PhD Synthetic organic chemistry	Diploma in Legal practice

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FEMALE: 560 | MALE: 695 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK 1,255

Science professionals.....	19.2%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians.....	17.5%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff.....	13.1%
Business, HR and finance professionals.....	11.2%
Other occupations.....	7.1%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations.....	6.6%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals.....	4.6%
Education professionals.....	4.0%
Managers.....	3.9%
Engineering and building professionals.....	2.9%
Childcare, health and education occupations.....	2.8%
Information technology (IT) professionals.....	2.3%
Legal, social and welfare professionals.....	1.8%
Health professionals.....	1.3%
Arts, design and media professionals.....	1.3%
Unknown occupations.....	0.2%



EXAMPLES OF 2012 CHEMISTRY GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

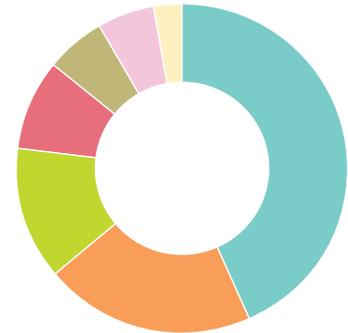
Trainee manager – NHS Manager – Majestic Wines	Corrosion engineer Graduate trainee – a chemical manufacturer	Laboratory technician – testing laboratories
Teaching English as a Foreign Language teacher – in Europe	Analyst – Goldman Sachs Accountant – Deloitte VAT officer – HMRC Assurance associate – PWC	Nursing auxiliary – NHS Administrator – local government Cabin crew – an airline Decorator
Charity worker – an international charity Site chemist – an environmental engineering company Chemist – an engineering and electronics company Process developer – Unilever Nuclear chemist	Buyer – a supermarket Market researcher – Ipsos Mori Actor – freelance	

PHYSICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL SCIENCES GRADUATES FROM 2012

SURVEY RESPONSE: 82.1% | FEMALE: 1,415 | MALE: 1,455 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 2,875 | ALL GRADUATES: 3,500

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	43.4%
In further study, training or research	20.6%
Working part-time in the UK	13.2%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	8.8%
Working and studying	5.8%
Other	5.7%
Working overseas	2.6%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

- Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 64.2%
- Postgraduate qualification in education 19.8%
- Other postgraduate diplomas 6.3%
- Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 4.5%
- Other study, training or research 3.8%
- Professional qualification 1.5%
- Total number of graduates in further study 590

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

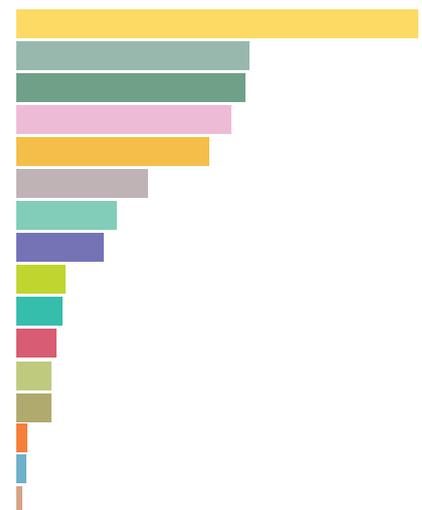
- PhD Environmental geo-chemistry
- MSc Biodiversity and conservation
- MSc Chemistry for drug discovery
- MSc Environmental science
- PGCE Secondary education

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FEMALE: 885 | MALE: 900 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK 1,790

Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	22.1%
Business HR and finance professionals	12.8%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	12.6%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	11.8%
Other occupations	10.6%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	7.2%
Managers	5.5%
Childcare, health and education occupations	4.8%
Education professionals	2.7%
Engineering and building professionals	2.5%
Information technology (IT) professionals	2.2%
Science professionals	1.9%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	1.9%
Arts, design and media professionals	0.6%
Health professionals	0.5%
Unknown occupations	0.3%



EXAMPLES OF 2012 PHYSICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

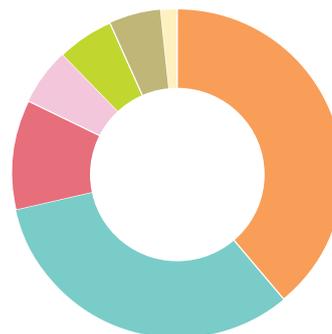
- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retail manager – Marks and Spencer Forest manager – a timber company Construction manager – a construction company Secondary teacher – Teach First Hydrologist Geologist – a gas and oilfield services company GIS specialist | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business analyst – a bank Accountant – PWC Recruitment consultant External affairs officer – National Trust Confidential waste consultant Energy analyst Geo-environmentalist Recycling adviser – a local council Ecologist Environmental consultant | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrator – local government Business administrator – a drinks company Waiter – a hotel chain HGV driver |
|---|---|---|

PHYSICS GRADUATES FROM 2012

SURVEY RESPONSE: 83.4% | FEMALE: 420 | MALE: 1,525 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 1,945 | ALL GRADUATES: 2,335

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

In further study, training or research	38.9%
Working full-time in the UK	32.7%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	10.7%
Other	5.6%
Working part-time in the UK	5.5%
Working and studying	5.2%
Working overseas	1.4%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

- Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 57.2%
- Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 25.9%
- Postgraduate qualification in education 11.3%
- Other study, training or research 2.4%
- Other postgraduate diplomas 1.8%
- Professional qualification 1.4%
- Total number of graduates in further study 755

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

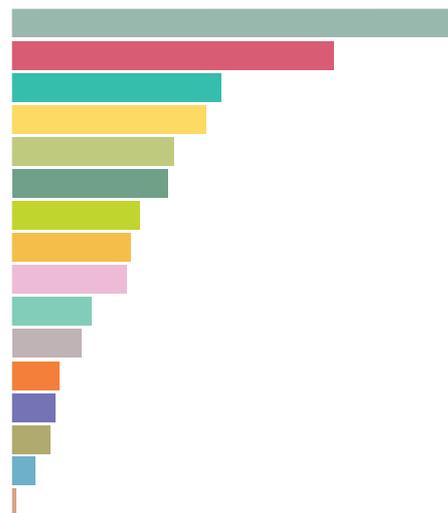
- PhD Accelerator physics
- PhD Applied mathematics
- PhD Astrophysics
- PhD Nuclear engineering
- MSc Audio acoustics
- MSc Radio imaging
- MSc Computer software technology with network management
- MSc in Information technology
- MSc Plasma physics
- MSc Radiation detection
- PGCE Secondary education

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FEMALE: 195 | MALE: 640 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK 840

Business, HR and finance professionals	20.7%
Information Technology (IT) professionals	14.9%
Engineering and building professionals	9.7%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	9.0%
Science professionals	7.5%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	7.2%
Education professionals	5.9%
Other occupations	5.5%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	5.3%
Managers	3.7%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	3.2%
Arts, design and media professionals	2.2%
Childcare, health and education occupations	2.0%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	1.8%
Health professionals	1.1%
Unknown occupations	0.2%



EXAMPLES OF 2012 PHYSICS GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

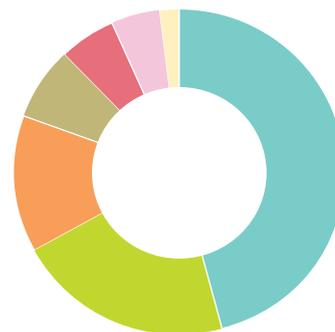
- Head of sales – a glass production company
- Brand manager – a pharmaceutical company
- Music teacher – freelance
- Physicist – engineering support services
- Geo-scientist – an energy company
- Medical physicist – NHS
- Clinical scientist – NHS
- Physicist – a technical instruments company
- Engineer – a missile systems company
- Audio engineer
- Polymer technologist
- Process development engineer – a biscuit company
- Video game programmer
- Software consultant
- Technology analyst
- Account handler – Lloyds TSB
- Business analyst – American Express
- Analyst – a merchandise retailer
- Credit analyst – a financial services firm
- Global market analyst – a merchant bank
- Air traffic controller
- Teaching assistant – overseas
- Waiter – a restaurant chain
- Baker – Tesco

SPORTS SCIENCE GRADUATES FROM 2012

SURVEY RESPONSE: 78.2% | FEMALE: 2,625 | MALE: 4,565 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 7,190 | ALL GRADUATES: 9,190

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK.....	46.1%
Working part-time in the UK.....	21.1%
In further study, training or research.....	13.5%
Working and studying.....	7.2%
Unemployed, including those due to start work.....	5.6%
Other.....	4.8%
Working overseas.....	1.7%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

- Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 41.2%
- Postgraduate qualification in education 37.1%
- Other study, training or research 10.3%
- Other postgraduate diplomas 6.5%
- Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 3.6%
- Professional qualification 1.3%
- Total number of graduates in further study 975

EXAMPLE OF COURSES STUDIED

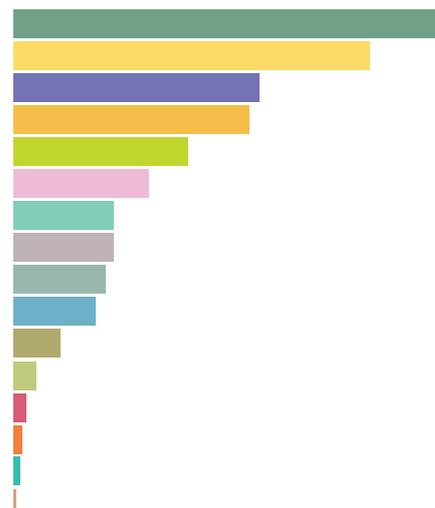
- PhD Health and nutrition
- MSc Management
- PhD Sports science
- MSc Physiotherapy
- MSc Sport and exercise science
- Diploma in Pitman course
- MSc Business management

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: 1,910 | MALE: 3,435 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK 5,345

Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians.....	21.0%
Retail, catering waiting and bar staff.....	17.4%
Childcare, health and education occupations.....	12.0%
Other occupations.....	11.5%
Education professionals.....	8.5%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations.....	6.6%
Managers.....	4.9%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals.....	4.9%
Business HR and finance professionals.....	4.5%
Health professionals.....	4.0%
Legal, social and welfare professionals.....	2.3%
Science professionals.....	1.1%
Information technology (IT) professionals.....	0.6%
Arts, design and media professionals.....	0.4%
Engineering and building professionals.....	0.3%
Unknown occupations.....	0.1%

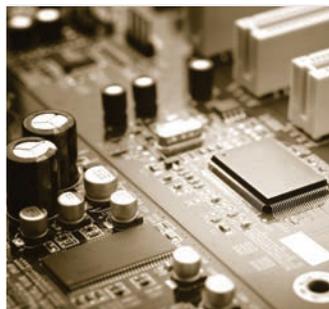


EXAMPLES OF 2012 SPORTS SCIENCE GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

- Marketing manager – a car retailer
 - Manager – Majestic Wines
 - Management trainee – Enterprise Rent-A Car
- Enrichment coordinator – a private school
 - Youth worker – a local council
 - Analyst – a financial services company
 - Auditor – Baker Tilly
 - Account executive – a marketing company
 - Market researcher – a food manufacturer
- Hockey coach and tutor – a private school
 - Sports development officer – a local council
 - Personal trainer – freelance
 - Professional cricketer
 - Professional rugby player
 - Football coach
 - Rowing coach
- Customer assistant – Lloyds TSB
 - Sales assistant – Carphone Warehouse
 - Barista – Starbucks
- Lifeguard – a private health club
 - Terminal operative – an airport
 - Sports president – a university
 - Painter and decorator – freelance
 - Landscape gardener

MATHEMATICS, IT AND COMPUTING OVERVIEW

WRITTEN BY NICOLA CRITCHLOW



Options open to graduates from maths, IT and computing are diverse. The Institute of Mathematics and its Applications (IMA) suggests that information technology is a field of almost limitless career opportunities for Mathematicians¹. The IMA website promotes the range of careers open to maths graduates with profiles of individuals who have gone on to be engineers, computer games programmers, managing directors and even a stand up mathematician comedian!

The economic outlook for the type of job functions typically entered by maths, IT and computing graduates is positive as according to a recent High Fliers report, the most frequent requirement for employers hoping to recruit graduates in 2013 is in finance and IT². More than half of employers offer roles in these areas, irrespective of their organisation's main purpose.

Destinations – The data is taken from HESA's Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey 2011/12 (DLHE) and includes UK-domiciled first degree graduates.

Computer science & IT

- 59.3% of computer science and IT graduates were working full-time in the UK compared to 51.6% of graduates from all subjects and 7.6% were undertaking further study, compared to 13.0% for all subjects.
- Whilst unemployment was higher (14.8%) than for graduates from all subjects (8.5%), according to the Sector Skills Council for Business and IT the employment of IT professionals through to 2020 is forecast to rise at 1.62% per annum - nearly twice as fast as the UK average³.

Mathematics

- 22.7% of mathematics graduates were undertaking further study six months after graduation, compared to 13.0% of all graduates.
- Working and studying is also most common amongst maths graduates (8.3%) than for all graduates (5.9%). This could be due to the professional qualifications needed for the types of work often entered by mathematics graduates e.g. finance and accountancy roles.

Types of work

Nearly 40% of mathematics graduates who were in employment in the UK six months after graduation were working as business, HR and financial professionals. This is followed by Information Technology (IT) professionals at 10.2%. The top ten occupations include finance and investment analysts and advisers (9.0%), chartered and certified accountants (6.7%) and actuaries (5.8%).

Of the computer science and IT graduates in employment in the UK, 57.9% were working as IT professionals. The top occupations computer science and IT graduates were working include programmers and software development professionals (26.6%) and web design and development professionals (8.6%).

Graduate salaries

According to figures from the DLHE survey 2011/12, the average UK range of salaries across the regions for mathematics graduates in full-time employment in the UK was from £15,940-£27,040. For IT subjects the range was £17,495-£26,900. In both cases the upper range exceeds that for all first degree graduates, which was £22,535.

Types of further study

- The most popular Masters subjects studied by computer science and IT graduates who were in further study only were computer science (29.5%), followed by information systems (8.9%).
- The top Masters subjects studied by mathematics graduates who were in further study only were mathematics (22.0%), followed by finance (9.1%) and applied mathematics (8.1%).

References

1. The Institute of Mathematics and its Applications www.mathscareers.org.uk/undergraduates/career_profiles.cfm
2. High Fliers Research Limited (2013) *The Graduate Market in 2013*. London: High Fliers Research Limited – this report is based on a survey with one hundred of the UK's employers, so a small percentage of all graduate recruiters.
3. E-skills UK (2012), *Technology Insights 2012*, Hampshire: e-skills UK

FURTHER READING

AGCAS OPTIONS SERIES – www.prospects.ac.uk/options_with_your_subject.htm

- Computer Science/IT
- Mathematics

USEFUL WEBSITES

www.prospects.ac.uk – careers related information specific to graduates
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

TABLE 1. DESTINATIONS OF FIRST DEGREE MATHEMATICS, IT AND COMPUTING GRADUATES FROM 2011/12, SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

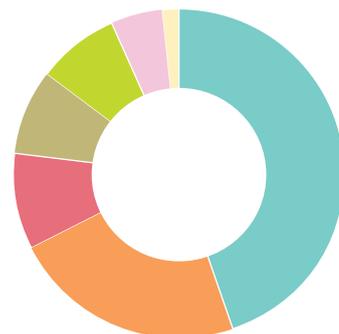
	NUMBERS GRADUATING (SURVEY RESPONDENTS)	IN EMPLOYMENT	IN FURTHER STUDY	WORKING & STUDYING	UNEMPLOYED, INCLUDING THOSE DUE TO START WORK	OTHER
MATHEMATICS	4,410	54.6%	22.7%	8.3%	9.4%	5.0%
COMPUTER SCIENCE & IT	8,820	71.2%	7.6%	3.1%	14.8%	3.3%
ALL SUBJECTS	242,285	67.7%	13.0%	5.9%	8.5%	4.9%

MATHEMATICS GRADUATES FROM 2012

SURVEY RESPONSE: 82.2% | FEMALE: 1,865 | MALE: 2,545 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 4,410 | ALL GRADUATES: 5,365

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	44.9%
In further study, training or research	22.7%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	9.4%
Working and studying	8.3%
Working part-time in the UK	8.1%
Other	5.0%
Working overseas	1.6%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

- Postgraduate qualification in education 33.5%
- Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 32.7%
- Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 20.2%
- Other postgraduate diplomas 6.1%
- Other study, training or research 5.0%
- Professional qualification 2.6%
- Total number of graduates in further study 1,000

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

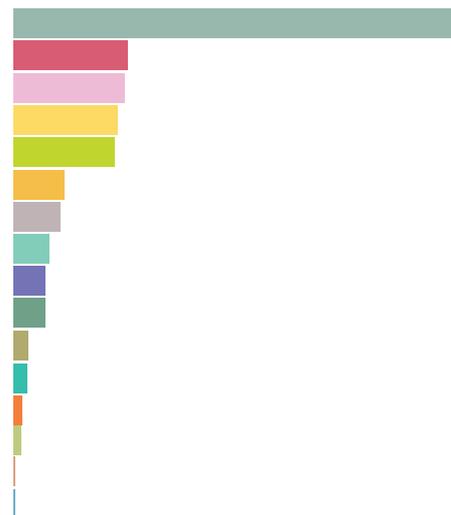
- PhD Mathematics
- MSc Economics
- MSc Computing science
- MSc Management
- MSc Maths and computing for finance
- MSc Mechanical engineering
- MA Business enterprise
- MA Finance and investment
- PGCE Primary education
- PGCE Secondary mathematics
- Foundation Diploma in Art and design
- Association of Accounting Technicians Accountancy

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: 1,190 | MALE: 1,505 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK 2,700

Business, HR and finance professionals	39.6%
Information technology (IT) professionals	10.2%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	9.9%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	9.3%
Education professionals	9.0%
Other occupations	4.5%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	4.2%
Managers	3.2%
Childcare, health and education occupations	2.8%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	2.8%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	1.3%
Engineering and building professionals	1.2%
Arts, design and media professionals	0.8%
Science professionals	0.7%
Unknown occupations	0.1%
Health professionals	0.1%



EXAMPLES OF 2012 MATHEMATICS GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

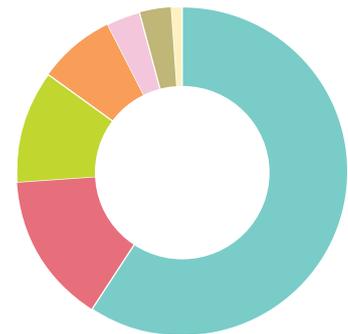
- Graduate trainee manager – Tesco
- Graduate trainee manager – a rail company
- Management trainee – Lloyds Banking Group
- Maths teacher – an arts college
- Graduate engineer – BAE Systems
- Graduate engineer – utility services company
- Software development – software company
- IT analyst – Barclays
- Trainee chartered accountant – Deloitte
- Actuary – Prudential
- Trainee financial adviser – Royal Sun Alliance
- Actuarial analyst – a chartered accountants
- Marketing graduate – a national bank
- Buyer – Jaguar Land Rover
- Marketing officer – a university
- Trampoline coach – a county council
- Administration assistant – a city council
- Sales assistant – Reiss
- Retail assistant – Marks & Spencer
- Customer service assistant – Sainsburys
- Customer adviser – Argos
- Waitress – a hotel
- Complaints development officer – HSBC

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND IT GRADUATES FROM 2012

SURVEY RESPONSE: 76.4% | FEMALE: 1,445 | MALE: 7,380 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 8,820 | ALL GRADUATES: 11,555

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	59.3%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	14.8%
Working part-time in the UK	10.9%
In further study, training or research	7.6%
Other	3.3%
Working and studying	3.1%
Working overseas	1.0%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

- Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 47.6%
- Other study, training or research 15.3%
- Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 15.0%
- Postgraduate qualification in education 13.9%
- Other postgraduate diplomas 5.5%
- Professional qualification 2.8%
- Total number of graduates in further study 670

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

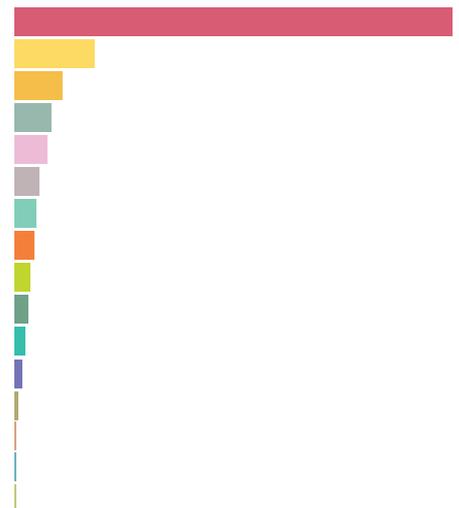
- PhD Computer science
- MRes Logic and computation
- MSc Information systems
- PGCE Post compulsory education training
- PGCE IT and geography

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: 1,000 | MALE: 5,455 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK 6,455

Information technology (IT) professionals	57.9%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	10.5%
Other occupations	6.3%
Business, HR and finance professionals	4.9%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	4.3%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	3.2%
Managers	2.9%
Arts, design and media professionals	2.6%
Education professionals	2.0%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	1.8%
Engineering and building professionals	1.4%
Childcare, health and education occupations	1.0%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	0.5%
Unknown occupations	0.2%
Health professionals	0.2%
Science professionals	0.2%



EXAMPLES OF 2012 COMPUTER SCIENCE AND IT GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

- Section manager – Marks and Spencer
- HR manager – a mobile phone provider
- IT developer – IBM
- Software developer – a social media company
- Graduate software engineer – BT
- Trainee research technologist – BBC
- Software analyst – Goldman Sachs
- Software engineer – Google
- IT consultant trainee – an IT services provider
- Assistant language teacher – overseas
- Barista – Costa Coffee

ENGINEERING AND BUILDING MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW

WRITTEN BY JANICE MONTGOMERY



This article presents data from HESA's Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey 2011/12 (DLHE) of UK-domiciled first degree graduates who studied architecture and building, civil engineering, electrical and electronic engineering and mechanical engineering.

In general, the outcomes for those who studied engineering at university were positive in terms of the ability of graduates to find employment six months after graduation. As can be seen in Table 1, the proportions of engineering graduates who found employment was higher than for graduates from all subjects. The majority of engineering graduates working in the UK were employed in a role related to their degree, e.g. two thirds of civil engineering graduates and 63.8% of mechanical

engineering graduates were working as engineering and building professionals. Almost half (46.3%) of civil engineering graduates were working as civil engineers and almost a third (31.0%) of mechanical engineering graduates were working as mechanical engineers. Electrical and electronic engineers have different outcomes, a third were working as engineering and building professionals and around a fifth (21.7%) were working as Information Technology professionals in occupations such as, programmers and software development professionals and web design and development professionals.

DLHE data reveals that the average salary for 2011/12 engineering graduates who were working full-time in the UK six months after graduation ranged from £23,030 for electrical and electronic graduates to £26,545 for civil engineering graduates.

Future demand for engineering graduates looks set to increase; the Royal Academy of Engineering recently suggested that there is demand for people to work in science, engineering and technology occupations, but demand already exceeds supply¹. The actual demand for graduates in these subjects is likely to average 100,000 per year but the total graduating cohort is only

around 90,000². The situation is less positive for next years' architecture and building graduates; a 9% decline overall was seen in the construction sector in 2012, largely due to cuts in public spending and a weak economy and although slow growth is projected in 2013 further falls in employment in the sector are expected for the next four to five years³. This is not to say that architecture and building graduates of 2011/12 performed badly in the labour market; more than 70% were in employment six months after graduation, with three in five graduates working in the UK as engineering and building professionals or other professionals, associate professional and technicians. Almost a fifth (18.5%) of architecture and building engineering graduates were employed as quantity surveyors and 12.2% were working as architecture and town planning technicians.

As can be seen in the data pages, many of these graduates go on to do further study particularly leading to Masters awards.

References

1. Royal Academy of Engineering econometrics of engineering skills project (2012) *Jobs and Growth: the importance of engineering skills to the UK Economy*. London: Royal Academy of Engineering. pg. 1
2. Royal Academy of Engineering econometrics of engineering skills project (2012) Op. cit. pg. 29
3. ConstructionSkills (2013) *ConstructionSkills Strategic Plan 2013-2017*. p.4, 5

FURTHER READING

AGCAS OPTIONS SERIES – www.prospects.ac.uk/options_with_your_subject.htm

- Architecture
- Building/construction management
- Civil engineering
- Electrical/electronic engineering
- Mechanical engineering

USEFUL WEBSITES

- www.cibse.org – Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers
- www.ciob.org.uk – Chartered Institute of Building
- www.architecture.com – Royal Institute of British Architects
- www.summitskills.org.uk – Sector Skills Council For Building Services Engineering
- www.theiet.org – Institution of Engineering and Technology
- www.ice.org.uk – Institution of Civil Engineers
- www.imeche.org – Institution of Mechanical Engineers
- www.ifst.org – Institute of Food Science and Technology

TABLE 1. DESTINATIONS OF FIRST DEGREE ENGINEERING AND BUILDING MANAGEMENT GRADUATES FROM 2011/12, SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

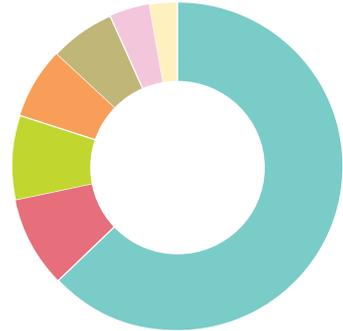
	NUMBERS GRADUATING (SURVEY RESPONDENTS)	IN EMPLOYMENT	IN FURTHER STUDY	WORKING & STUDYING	UNEMPLOYED, INCLUDING THOSE DUE TO START WORK	OTHER
ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING	6,175	74.0%	7.0%	6.3%	8.8%	3.9%
CIVIL ENGINEERING	2,305	71.6%	11.5%	4.4%	8.5%	4.0%
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING	2,305	71.1%	10.1%	4.0%	11.7%	3.2%
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING	2,685	73.8%	10.6%	3.7%	8.4%	3.5%
ALL SUBJECTS	242285	67.7%	13.0%	5.9%	8.5%	4.9%

ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING GRADUATES FROM 2012

SURVEY RESPONSE: 75.5% | FEMALE: 1,630 | MALE: 4,545 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 6,175 | ALL GRADUATES: 8,185

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	63.0%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	8.8%
Working part-time in the UK	8.4%
In further study, training or research	7.0%
Working and studying	6.3%
Other	3.9%
Working overseas	2.6%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 65.7%
 Other postgraduate diplomas 14.2%
 Other study, training or research 11.1%
 Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 3.6%
 Postgraduate qualification in education 3.1%
 Professional qualification 2.3%
 Total number of graduates in further study 430

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

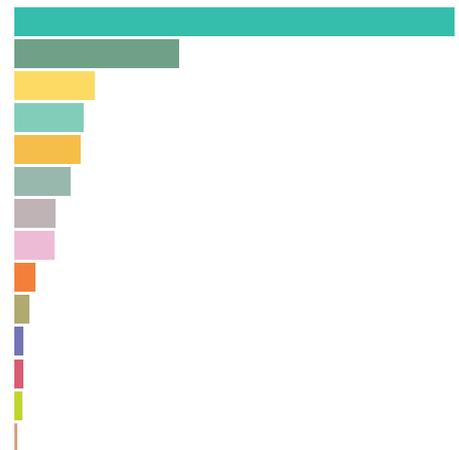
PhD Urban studies
 PhD Built environment
 MPhil Architecture
 MSc Architecture
 MSc Environmental design

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FEMALE: 1,215 | MALE: 3,575 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK 4,790

Engineering and building professionals	43.5%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	16.2%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	7.9%
Managers	6.8%
Other occupations	6.5%
Business, HR and finance professionals	5.5%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	4.0%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	3.9%
Arts, design and media professionals	2.0%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	1.4%
Childcare, health and education occupations	0.8%
Information technology (IT) professionals	0.8%
Education professionals	0.7%
Unknown occupations	0.2%
Science professionals	0.0%
Health professionals	0.0%



EXAMPLES OF 2012 ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

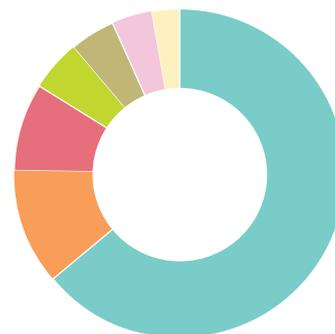
Construction manager Marketing manager	PR officer Events coordinator Estate agent	Performance media assistant – a media company Document controller – an oil and gas company
Environmental engineer Field completion engineer Architect Town planner Quantity surveyor	Interior designer Archivist Apprentice draughtsman Contracts engineer Heritage protection officer Real estate and construction coordinator Remotely operated vehicle technician Ski instructor	Barista – Starbucks Sales assistant – a department store Bartender – a restaurant chain
Cost engineer Estimating engineer Financial analyst Supply chain trainee		

CIVIL ENGINEERING GRADUATES FROM 2012

SURVEY RESPONSE: 81.5% | FEMALE: 345 | MALE: 1,960 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 2,305 | ALL GRADUATES: 2,830

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK.....	64.1%
In further study, training or research.....	11.5%
Unemployed, including those due to start work.....	8.5%
Working part-time in the UK.....	5.0%
Working and studying.....	4.4%
Other.....	4.0%
Working overseas.....	2.6%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

- Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 60.5%
- Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 20.2%
- Other study, training or research 6.4%
- Postgraduate qualification in education 6.2%
- Other postgraduate diplomas 5.5%
- Professional qualification 1.1%
- Total number of graduates in further study 265

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

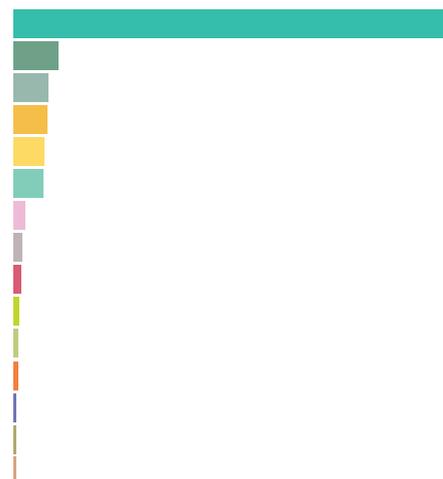
- PhD Nanotechnology
- PhD Subsea engineering
- MSc Real estate
- MSc Structural engineering
- MSc Climate change
- MSc Sustainable development
- MSc Management and finance
- PGDE Secondary mathematics
- SAGE 123

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: 250 | MALE: 1,445 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK 1,695

Engineering and building professionals.....	66.2%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians.....	6.8%
Business, HR and finance professionals.....	5.3%
Other occupations.....	5.1%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff.....	4.7%
Managers.....	4.4%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations.....	1.7%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals.....	1.3%
Information technology (IT) professionals.....	1.2%
Education professionals.....	0.8%
Science professionals.....	0.7%
Arts, design and media professionals.....	0.7%
Childcare, health and education occupations.....	0.4%
Legal, social and welfare professionals.....	0.4%
Unknown occupations.....	0.4%
Health professionals.....	0.0%



EXAMPLES OF 2012 CIVIL ENGINEERING GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

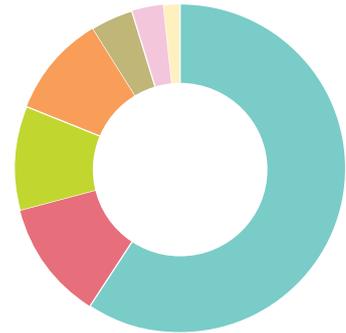
- Logistics manager
- Pastoral assistant – Church of England
- Aerospace engineer – Airbus
- Structural engineer – Atkins
- Project engineer – a marine company
- Engineer – a motorcycle company
- Vehicle engineer – McLaren
- Systems engineer – Rolls Royce
- Engineering officer – UK armed forces
- Asset engineer – Network Rail
- Software engineer – an energy company
- Business consultant – a renewable energy company
- Financial analyst – a wealth management company
- Financial analyst – Goldman Sachs
- Accountant – KPMG
- Sales analyst – Exxonmobil
- Translator – self-employed
- Professional comedian
- Creative technology technician – a FE college
- Pilot – a UK airline
- Payroll assistant – NHS
- Receptionist – a golf club
- Cleaning supervisor – a cleaning company

ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING GRADUATES FROM 2012

SURVEY RESPONSE: 80.2% | FEMALE: 265 | MALE: 2,040 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 2,305 | ALL GRADUATES: 2,875

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	59.3%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	11.7%
Working part-time in the UK	10.2%
In further study, training or research	10.1%
Working and studying	4.0%
Other	3.2%
Working overseas	1.5%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

- Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 47.1%
- Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 29.3%
- Other study, training or research 12.3%
- Postgraduate qualification in education 5.4%
- Other postgraduate diplomas 3.7%
- Professional qualification 2.2%
- Total number of graduates in further study 230

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

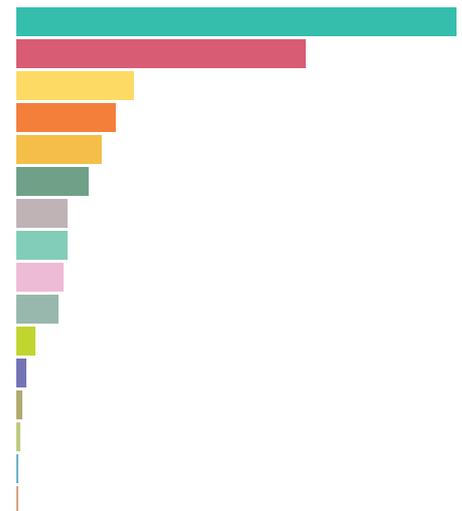
- PhD Engineering
- PhD Electrical engineering
- PhD Robotics
- PhD Electrical engineering and computing science
- MPhil Computer vision
- MSc Subsea engineering
- MSc Materials engineering

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: 1,505 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK 1,695

Engineering and building professionals	33.0%
Information technology (IT) professionals	21.7%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	8.8%
Arts, design and media professionals	7.4%
Other occupations	6.4%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	5.4%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	3.8%
Managers	3.8%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	3.5%
Business, HR and finance professionals	3.1%
Education professionals	1.4%
Childcare, health and education occupations	0.7%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	0.4%
Science professionals	0.3%
Health professionals	0.1%
Unknown occupations	0.1%



EXAMPLES OF 2012 ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

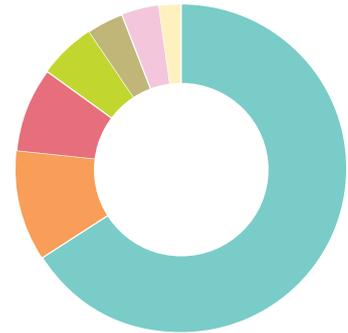
- Management trainee – Rolls Royce
- Teacher – Teach First
- Electrical engineer – a motorcycle manufacturer
- Electronics engineer – BAE Systems
- Audio visual engineer – an events company
- Telecommunications engineer – Atkins
- Electrical engineer – an environment protection agency
- Electrical engineer – Jaguar Landrover
- Avionic mechanic – a UK airline
- Software support engineer – Microsoft
- Junior analyst – a capital management company
- Sales representative – First Direct Bank
- Waiter – a restaurant chain
- Stockroom supervisor – a retail store
- Car park attendant – Sainsburys

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING GRADUATES FROM 2012

SURVEY RESPONSE: 80.9% | FEMALE: 210 | MALE: 2,475 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 2,685 | ALL GRADUATES: 3,320

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	66.1%
In further study, training or research	10.6%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	8.4%
Working part-time in the UK	5.5%
Working and studying	3.7%
Other	3.5%
Working overseas	2.2%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

Masters (e.g. MA, MSc)	54.0%
Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil)	31.0%
Other study, training or research	7.8%
Postgraduate qualification in education	3.7%
Other postgraduate diplomas	1.9%
Professional qualification	1.6%
Total number of graduates in further study	285

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

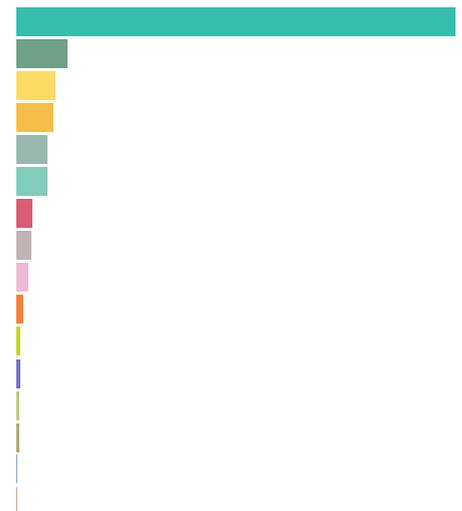
PhD Materials research	MSc Production engineering
PhD Engineering	MSc Product innovation and development
MRes Steel technology	MSc Subsea engineering
MSc Advanced mechanical engineering	PGCE Secondary education

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FEMALE: 155 | MALE: 1,865 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK 2,020

Engineering and building professionals	63.8%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	7.4%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	5.6%
Other occupations	5.4%
Business, HR and finance professionals	4.5%
Managers	4.5%
Information technology (IT) professionals	2.2%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	2.1%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	1.7%
Arts, design and media professionals	1.0%
Education professionals	0.5%
Childcare, health and education occupations	0.5%
Science professionals	0.3%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	0.3%
Health professionals	0.1%
Unknown occupations	0.1%



EXAMPLES OF 2012 MECHANICAL ENGINEERING GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

Social carer – a housing project	Analyst – Citigroup
Corrosion engineer – an oilfield services provider	Accountant – Deloitte
Mechanical engineer – an energy supplier	Test technician – an automobile company
Systems engineer – Rolls Royce	Project technician – Schindler
Development engineer – a diving and subsea manufacturer	Receptionist – a golf club
Manufacturing engineer – a tool design company	Bartender – a restaurant
Energy engineer – an energy supplier	Farmer
	River guide – a rafting company

SOCIAL SCIENCE OVERVIEW

WRITTEN BY JANE HOWIE



Social science graduates from economics, geography, law, politics, psychology and sociology have undertaken careers as diverse as media account executives, recruitment consultants, civil servants, logistics managers and finance analysts as well as engaging in further study.

Destinations

Data from HESA's Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey (DLHE) 2011/12 show that across the social sciences subjects a significant percentage of UK-domiciled graduates from each of the subject areas, with the exception of law, entered directly into employment either on a full-time or part-time basis six months after graduation. A significantly higher proportion of social science graduates went into further study (except in sociology) compared to graduates from all subjects for

2011/12 (13.0%). This trend by the social science graduates could reflect the necessity to develop specialist knowledge and expertise, not necessarily acquired at undergraduate level, to enter into certain occupational areas such as social work or clinical psychology. Law had, by far, the highest percentage of graduates (29.3%) from the social science subjects entering further study only. This was followed by geography and politics which had 19.7% and 19.1% of graduates in further study six months after graduation respectively. The tendency by law graduates to enter further study reflects in part the need to undertake the Legal Practice Course/Diploma in Professional Legal Practice (Scotland) which is a key requirement for entry into law roles such as that of solicitor or barrister¹.

Salaries

The UK average salary is £20,040 for all first degree graduates who were in full-time employment in the UK six months after graduation in 2011/12. Graduates from economics had the highest average salary of the social science subjects at £24,775. This could be attributed to the fact over half the economics graduates (51.9%) acquired occupations as business, HR and finance professionals, which are generally well paid². According to the Association of Graduate

Recruiters (AGR) Survey 2013, investment banks continued to offer the highest median graduate starting salary of £38,250 and banking or financial services employers offered £29,750³. However, it is important to remember that graduate employers as represented by the AGR tend to offer higher than average salaries but represent a small proportion of all graduate recruiters.

Employability

Social science graduates have developed a wide transferable skill set, including the ability to critically analyse data, present ideas to audiences unfamiliar with their expertise and influence and negotiate others. This may be why occupations within marketing, PR and sales professions are also popular career choices for graduates from politics (13.6%), geography (12.6%) and economics (8.5%) compared to all first degree graduates from all subjects (6.8%) that entered into this occupational area six months after graduation.

REFERENCES

1. All about Law – www.allaboutlaw.co.uk 2. It is important to remember that the average salaries reported by HESA according to the subject studied at first degree includes graduates who were working full-time whether they were working as sales assistants or bank managers. 3. The Association of Graduate Recruiters (2013) *The AGR Graduate Recruitment Survey 2013: Summer review*.

FURTHER READING

AGCAS OPTIONS SERIES –

www.prospects.ac.uk/options_with_your_subject.htm

- Economics
- Geography
- Law
- Politics
- Psychology
- Sociology

USEFUL WEBSITES

www.prospects.ac.uk – careers related information specific to graduates
www.res.org.uk – Royal Economic Society
www.lawsociety.org.uk – Law Society of England and Wales
www.lawscot.org.uk – Law Society of Scotland
www.rgs.org – Royal Geographical Society
www.britisoc.co.uk – British Sociological Association
www.pnarchive.org – The Higher Education Academy Psychological Network

TABLE 1. DESTINATIONS OF FIRST DEGREE SOCIAL SCIENCE GRADUATES FROM 2011/12, SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

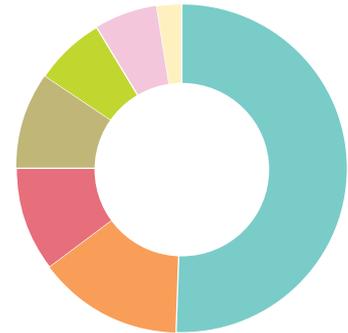
	NUMBERS GRADUATING (SURVEY RESPONDENTS)	IN EMPLOYMENT	IN FURTHER STUDY	WORKING & STUDYING	UNEMPLOYED, INCLUDING THOSE DUE TO START WORK	OTHER
ECONOMICS	4,225	59.9%	14.1%	9.6%	10.3%	6.1%
GEOGRAPHY	2,105	60.0%	19.7%	6.0%	7.2%	7.2%
LAW	10,325	46.7%	29.3%	12.2%	7.1%	4.7%
POLITICS	4,255	58.5%	19.1%	6.9%	9.8%	5.8%
PSYCHOLOGY	10,080	61.6%	15.5%	9.6%	7.8%	5.5%
SOCIOLOGY	5,095	66.6%	11.4%	6.3%	9.9%	5.8%
ALL SUBJECTS	242,285	67.7%	13.0%	5.9%	8.5%	4.9%

ECONOMICS GRADUATES FROM 2012

SURVEY RESPONSE: 79.3% | FEMALE: 1,200 | MALE: 3,025 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 4,225 | ALL GRADUATES: 5,330

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	50.8%
In further study, training or research	14.1%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	10.3%
Working and studying	9.6%
Working part-time in the UK	6.8%
Other	6.1%
Working overseas	2.4%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

- Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 75.1%
- Other study, training or research 6.7%
- Postgraduate qualification in education 5.4%
- Professional qualification 5.3%
- Other postgraduate diplomas 4.2%
- Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 3.2%
- Total number of graduates in further study 595

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

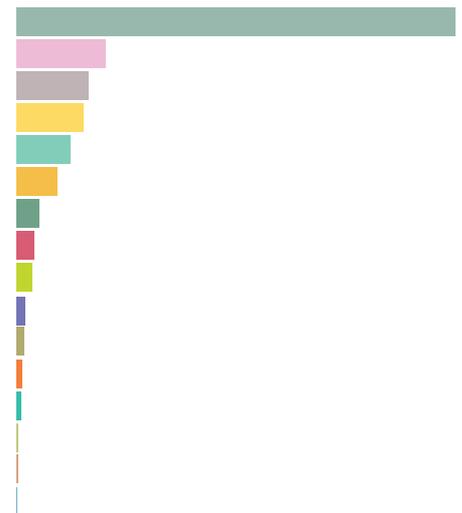
- MPhil Development studies
- MPhil Planning growth and innovation
- MSc Economics for development
- MSc Global economics
- MSc Supply chain management
- MSc Environmental planning
- MSc Economics
- MA Human resource management
- MA International financial economics
- PGCE Secondary mathematics
- ACA Professional 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: 855 | MALE: 1,970 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK 2,825

Business, HR and finance professionals	51.9%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	10.5%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	8.5%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	7.9%
Managers	6.4%
Other occupations	4.8%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	2.7%
Information technology (IT) professionals	2.1%
Education professionals	1.8%
Childcare, health and education occupations	1.0%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	0.9%
Arts, design and media professionals	0.7%
Engineering and building professionals	0.5%
Science professionals	0.2%
Unknown occupations	0.2%
Health professionals	0.1%



EXAMPLES OF 2012 ECONOMICS GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

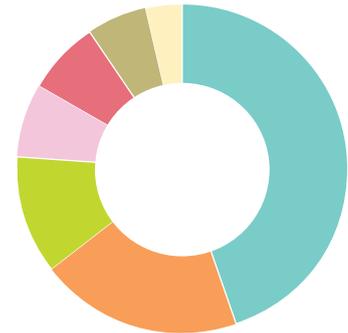
- Data analyst – IT services company
- Tax professional – HMRC
- Interest rate risk analyst – Santander
- Finance analyst – Virgin Holidays
- Regulatory reporting accountant – Santander
- Derivatives trader – self-employed
- Economics consultant – Ernst & Young
- Financial trader – Deutsche Bank
- Investor relations and marketing – a private investment company
- Graduate trainee – a council homes provider
- Customer care professional – American Express
- Chalet Host – an international resort

GEOGRAPHY GRADUATES FROM 2012

SURVEY RESPONSE: 82.2% | FEMALE: 1,130 | MALE: 975 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 2,105 | ALL GRADUATES: 2,565

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

■ Working full-time in the UK	45.0%
■ In further study, training or research	19.7%
■ Working part-time in the UK	11.5%
■ Other	7.2%
■ Unemployed, including those due to start work	7.2%
■ Working and studying	6.0%
■ Working overseas	3.4%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

- Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 54.7%
- Postgraduate qualification in education 26.1%
- Other postgraduate diplomas 6.6%
- Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 5.1%
- Other study, training or research 3.8%
- Professional qualification 3.7%
- Total number of graduates in further study 415

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

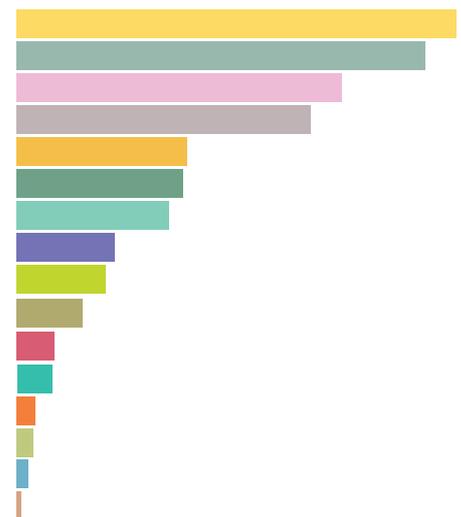
- MBA
- MSc Management
- MRes Human geography
- MA Global security
- MSc Environmental management
- MA Transport planning and engineering
- MSc Civil engineering
- PGCE Primary education
- MSc Climate change and international development
- Professional Certificate in banking
- MSc Geomatics
- Intensive Course in German

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: 705 | MALE: 605 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK 1,315

Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	18.8%
Business, HR and finance professionals	17.5%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	13.9%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	12.6%
Other occupations	7.3%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	7.1%
Managers	6.5%
Childcare, health and education occupations	4.2%
Education professionals	3.8%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	2.8%
Information technology (IT) professionals	1.6%
Engineering and building professionals	1.5%
Arts, design and media professionals	0.8%
Science professionals	0.7%
Health professionals	0.5%
Unknown occupations	0.2%



EXAMPLES OF 2012 GEOGRAPHY GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

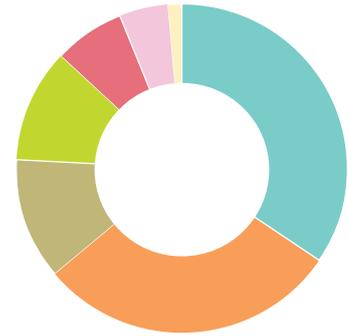
- Area manager – Aldi
- Environmental consultant – an environmental consultancy
- Marketing assistant – a national park
- Geologist – oilfield service
- Probationary forecaster – weather services company
- Environmental health and safety advisor – oil company suppliers
- Lifeguard – a leisure company
- Graduate trainee – Capita
- Crime and disorder analyst – a transport and logistics company
- Human resources – a construction company
- Liaison project officer – a crisis response charity
- Management consultant – PWC
- Business development – a cleaning service
- Junior sales executive – a digital advertising company

LAW GRADUATES FROM 2012

SURVEY RESPONSE: 75.8% | FEMALE: 6,540 | MALE: 3,780 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 10,325 | ALL GRADUATES: 13,620

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	34.6%
In further study, training or research	29.3%
Working and studying	12.2%
Working part-time in the UK	10.9%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	7.1%
Other	4.7%
Working overseas	1.2%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

- Professional qualification 60.0%
- Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 20.7%
- Other postgraduate diplomas 11.1%
- Other study, training or research 4.8%
- Postgraduate qualification in education 2.1%
- Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 1.3%
- Total number of graduates in further study 3,020

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

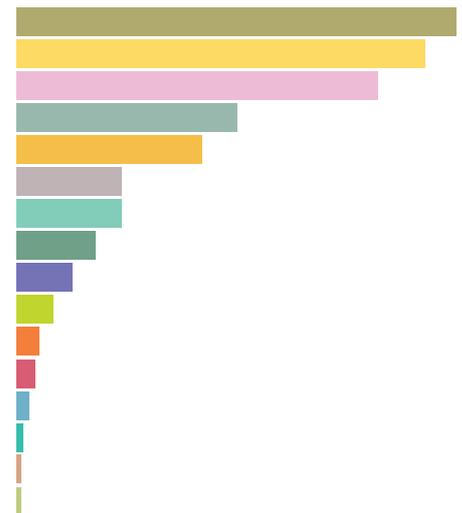
- MSc Management and human resources
- LLM International commercial law
- MSc Finance and law
- LLB in Hong Kong Law
- LLM Maritime law
- Graduate Diploma in Law
- LLM Masters of law
- Bar Professional Training Course
- Legal Practice Certificate

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: 3,900 | MALE: 2,045 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK 5,945

Legal, social and welfare professionals	21.3%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	19.8%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	17.5%
Business, HR and finance professionals	10.7%
Other occupations	9.0%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	5.1%
Managers	5.1%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	3.8%
Childcare, health and education occupations	2.7%
Education professionals	1.8%
Arts, design and media professionals	1.1%
Information technology (IT) professionals	0.9%
Health professionals	0.6%
Engineering and building professionals	0.3%
Unknown occupations	0.2%
Science professionals	0.2%



EXAMPLES OF 2012 LAW GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

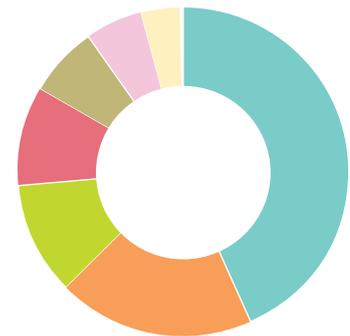
- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Graduate management trainee – a transport company Case worker and paralegal trainee – a solicitors Paralegal – a solicitors Legal assistant – a legal firm Production assistant – a pharmaceuticals company | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment consultant – a specialist recruitment consultancy Financial analyst – GE UK Analyst – Goldman Sachs Development officer – a dance company Teaching assistant – a county council | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support officer – Royal Mail Human resources intern – a university Marketing assistant – a marketing company Border force officer – The Home Office Customer service agent – British Gas Cabin crew – an international airline |
|---|---|---|

POLITICS GRADUATES FROM 2012

SURVEY RESPONSE: 75.7% | FEMALE: 1,680 | MALE: 2,575 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 4,255 | ALL GRADUATES: 5,625

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	43.6%
In further study, training or research	19.1%
Working part-time in the UK	11.0%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	9.8%
Working and studying	6.9%
Other	5.8%
Working overseas	3.9%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

- Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 66.2%
- Other study, training or research 9.4%
- Other postgraduate diplomas 7.8%
- Professional qualification 7.7%
- Postgraduate qualification in education 6.0%
- Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 2.9%
- Total number of graduates in further study 815

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

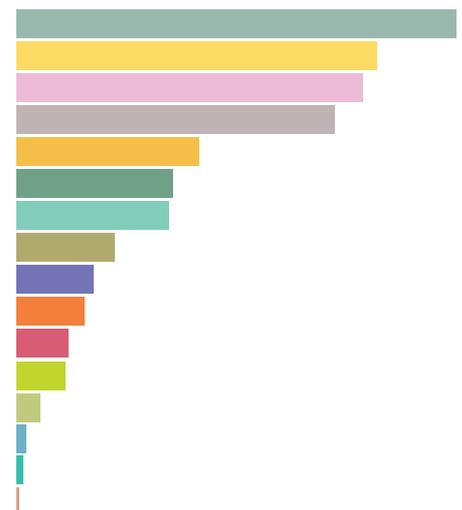
- MPhil in International relations
- MSc Human rights
- MA International relations
- MA History
- MA War and society
- MA Religious, social and cultural history
- MA Politics
- MA Comparative journalism
- MA Public policy
- PGCE Primary education
- PGCE Secondary history
- Pilots Licence

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: 1,080 | MALE: 1,525 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK 2,605

Business, HR and finance professionals	18.8%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	15.4%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	14.8%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	13.6%
Other occupations	7.8%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	6.7%
Managers	6.5%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	4.2%
Childcare, health and education occupations	3.3%
Arts, design and media professionals	2.9%
Information technology (IT) professionals	2.2%
Education professionals	2.1%
Science professionals	1.0%
Health professionals	0.4%
Engineering and building professionals	0.3%
Unknown occupations	0.1%



EXAMPLES OF 2012 POLITICS GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

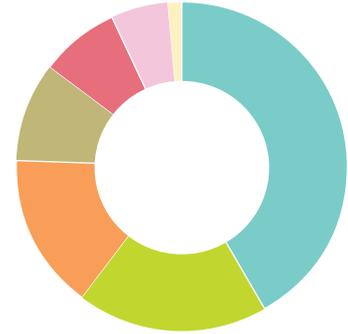
- Youth advice worker – a youth charity
- Corporate governance graduate trainee – a city council
- Executive officer – a government department
- Policy advisor – a government department
- Case handler – Deloitte
- Loan underwriter – a financial services company
- Associate – PWC
- Analyst – Capita
- Client liaison – a trading company
- Sales consultant – an insurance company
- Live television subtitler – a media company
- Learning assistant – a secondary school
- Administrative officer – a civil court
- Parliamentary assistant – the government
- Marketing assistant – a marketing research company
- Bar person – a restaurant chain
- Film runner – self-employed

PSYCHOLOGY GRADUATES FROM 2012

SURVEY RESPONSE: 76.5% | FEMALE: 8,285 | MALE: 1,795 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 10,080 | ALL GRADUATES: 13,180

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK.....	41.9%
Working part-time in the UK.....	18.4%
In further study, training or research.....	15.5%
Working and studying.....	9.6%
Unemployed, including those due to start work.....	7.8%
Other.....	5.5%
Working overseas.....	1.3%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

- Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 54.4%
- Postgraduate qualification in education 20.4%
- Other study, training or research 10.7%
- Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 7.2%
- Other postgraduate diplomas 4.8%
- Professional qualification 2.5%
- Total number of graduates in further study 1,560

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

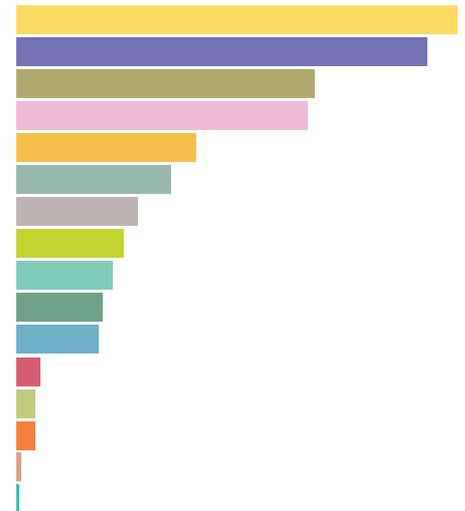
- PhD Psychology
- MSc Applied forensic psychology
- MSc Mental health nursing
- MSc Brain imaging
- MSc Human nutrition
- MSc Transnational crime, justice and security
- MSc Psychological therapy in primary care
- MSc Brain science
- PGCE Primary education
- NVQ Level 2 Diploma in Nursing and social care
- SVQ Level 3 Health and social care

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FEMALE: 5,825 | MALE: 1,215 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK 7,040

Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff.....	18.9%
Childcare, health and education occupations.....	17.6%
Legal, social and welfare professionals.....	12.8%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations.....	12.5%
Other occupations.....	7.7%
Business, HR and finance professionals.....	6.6%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals.....	5.2%
Education professionals.....	4.6%
Managers.....	4.1%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians.....	3.7%
Health professionals.....	3.5%
Information technology (IT) professionals.....	1.0%
Science professionals.....	0.8%
Arts, design and media professionals.....	0.8%
Unknown occupations.....	0.2%
Engineering and building professionals.....	0.1%



EXAMPLES OF 2012 PSYCHOLOGY GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

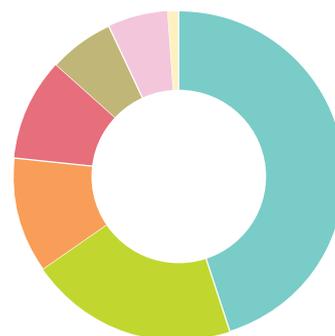
- Play therapist – self-employed
- Forensic mental health support – NHS
- Voluntary assistant psychologist – a prison
- Mental health recovery worker – a charity
- Support worker – a care services company
- Rehabilitation coordinator – a health and social care company
- Codes of practice assessor – a UK trade association
- Account executive – a media agency
- Food technician – a food manufacturer
- Research assistant – a university
- Researcher – the Police Force
- Care assistant – an independent healthcare company
- Teaching assistant – a county council
- Logistics administrator – an energy services company
- Supervisor – Starbucks
- Sabbatical officer – a university students’ association
- Training & diagnostic support assistant – a health and safety services company

SOCIOLOGY GRADUATES FROM 2012

SURVEY RESPONSE: 74.1% | FEMALE: 3,810 | MALE: 1,285 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 5,095 | ALL GRADUATES: 6,870

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	45.0%
Working part-time in the UK	20.5%
In further study, training or research	11.4%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	9.9%
Working and studying	6.3%
Other	5.8%
Working overseas	1.1%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 52.3%
 Postgraduate qualification in education 23.2%
 Other study, training or research 10.5%
 Other postgraduate diplomas 6.2%
 Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 4.2%
 Professional qualification 3.7%
Total number of graduates in further study 580

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

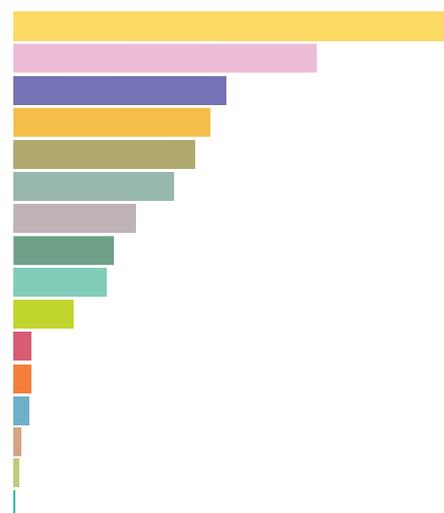
MSc in Ageing studies
 MSc Globalization
 MSc Social work
 MA Social research
 PGCE Secondary ICT
 GCSE Science
 NVQ Cabin crew
 HNC Music composition

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: 2,775 | MALE: 875 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK 3,650

Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	22.7%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	15.7%
Childcare, health and education occupations	11.0%
Other occupations	10.2%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	9.4%
Business, HR and finance professionals	8.3%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	6.3%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	5.2%
Managers	4.8%
Education professionals	3.1%
Information technology (IT) professionals	0.9%
Arts, design and media professionals	0.9%
Health professionals	0.8%
Unknown occupations	0.4%
Science professionals	0.3%
Engineering and building professionals	0.1%



EXAMPLES OF 2012 SOCIOLOGY GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equestrian logistics manager – a charity Graduate management trainee – a hotel group College lecturer – a FE college Support worker – a care and support company Economic development apprentice – a borough council Business development manager – a product design company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital media account executive – a media company Estate agent – an estate agents Classroom assistant – a county council Revenues assistant – a borough council Civil servant – HM Revenue and Customs Marketing intern – a gallery Account assistant – a PR company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customer service assistant – Marks & Spencer Chalet host – a holiday resort Poker dealer – a casino
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ARTS, CREATIVE ARTS AND HUMANITIES OVERVIEW

WRITTEN BY EVAN HANCOCK



The arts, creative arts and humanities encompass a range of subjects and report a range of destinations. Media and creative industries make up an important part of the UK economy, accounting for almost 10% of all UK exports¹. Many of those working in the creative and cultural industries adopt portfolio work styles for flexibility, creative freedom or to enable them to develop and use a range of different skills, especially earlier in these careers².

Destinations – the following data is taken from HESA's Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey 2011/12 and includes UK-domiciled first degree graduates.

Fine arts – Graduates from fine arts degrees reported being artists more than any other job title. The high rate of part-time work

(29.7%) is more than twice that for graduates from all subjects (14.2%). Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff roles are quite common (29.0%) which fits with the overall trend for portfolio careers where artists supplement their artistic career with other work³.

Design – The data show that design graduates focus primarily on professional areas related to their degrees. Over a third of design graduates (37.6%) work in the UK in design-related roles, with graphic designer, clothing designer and artist among the most common job titles.

English – Over half (58.6%) of English graduates were in employment. A fifth (19.9%) of these graduates solely pursued further study which is higher than the average for graduates from all subjects (13.0%). Of those who were in further study, a third (34.3%) undertook postgraduate qualifications in education. The highest proportion went on to study a Masters (44.5%), with nearly half of those studying subjects directly related to English.

History – History graduates were doing a variety of jobs in the UK upon graduation, with business, HR and finance professions and marketing, PR and sales professions being particularly common (22.9%). History

graduates undertook further study at a higher rate (21.6%) than any other subject in the arts, creative arts and humanities, with 56.7% going on to study a Masters.

Media – Almost three quarters (72.5%) of media graduates were in employment but these graduates also had the highest rate of unemployment in the arts, creative arts and humanities (13.3%). Media related roles made up the largest job categories for those in employment in the UK, with 31% finding roles in arts, design and media professions and marketing, PR and sales professions.

Languages – Language graduates had the highest rate of overseas work of all subjects (10.1%). Language skills remain very important as 74% of employers are looking to employ people with language ability⁴. These degrees also have the lowest unemployment among the arts and humanities (8.5%).

Performing arts – Performing arts graduates take up a wide range of roles. Part-time work is common among these graduates (24.3%) and for those in employment in the UK, retail, catering, waiting and bar staff roles are also common (23.5%) as are arts, design and media professions (24.0%). As relatively few performers get a 'big break', the industry norm is to work around performance in order to build up a portfolio⁵.

USEFUL WEBSITES

www.creative-choices.co.uk – Creative Choices
ccskills.org.uk – Creative & Cultural Skills
www.cilt.org.uk – The National Centre for Languages
www.designcouncil.org.uk – Design Council
www.ism.org – The Incorporated Society of Musicians
www.dramauk.co.uk – Drama UK
www.skillset.org/careers – Sector Skills Council for Creative Media

REFERENCES

1. Department for Culture, Media and Sport (2013) – Making it easier for the media and creative industries to grow, while protecting the interests of citizens. www.gov.uk/government/policies/making-it-easier-for-the-media-and-creative-industries-to-grow-while-protecting-the-interests-of-citizens accessed on 9 August 2013 2. Creative Choices (2012) Building a portfolio career. www.creative-choices.co.uk/develop-your-career/article/building-a-portfolio-career accessed on 9 August 2013 3. Creative Choices (2012) Op. cit. 4. Languages Work – Key language facts. languageswork.org.uk/home/why_languages/key_language_facts.aspx accessed on 9 August 2013 5. Creative Choices – Get into Theatre. getintothetheatre.org/job-profiles/details/actor accessed on 9 August 2013.

TABLE 1. DESTINATIONS OF FIRST DEGREE ARTS, CREATIVE ARTS AND HUMANITIES GRADUATES FROM 2011/12, SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

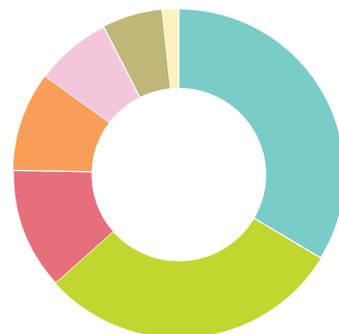
	NUMBERS GRADUATING (SURVEY RESPONDENTS)	IN EMPLOYMENT	IN FURTHER STUDY	WORKING & STUDYING	UNEMPLOYED, INCLUDING THOSE DUE TO START WORK	OTHER
FINE ARTS	2,900	65.0%	9.7%	5.9%	12.0%	7.5%
DESIGN	10,260	77.4%	4.1%	2.3%	11.4%	4.8%
ENGLISH	9,110	58.6%	19.9%	7.1%	8.6%	5.7%
HISTORY	8,635	55.9%	21.6%	7.3%	8.6%	6.6%
MEDIA STUDIES	4,795	72.5%	6.3%	3.0%	13.3%	4.9%
LANGUAGES	6,995	59.2%	19.7%	6.2%	8.5%	6.4%
PERFORMING ARTS	8,735	68.7%	12.0%	5.9%	9.0%	4.4%
ALL SUBJECTS	242,285	67.7%	13.0%	5.9%	8.5%	4.9%

FINE ARTS GRADUATES FROM 2012

SURVEY RESPONSE: 72.9% | FEMALE: 2,115 | MALE: 785 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 2,900 | ALL GRADUATES: 3,975

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	33.9%
Working part-time in the UK	29.7%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	12.0%
In further study, training or research	9.7%
Other	7.5%
Working and studying	5.9%
Working overseas	1.4%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

- Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 55.4%
- Postgraduate qualification in education 22.6%
- Other study, training or research 11.2%
- Other postgraduate diplomas 7.8%
- Professional qualification 2.1%
- Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 0.7%
- Total number of graduates in further study 280

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

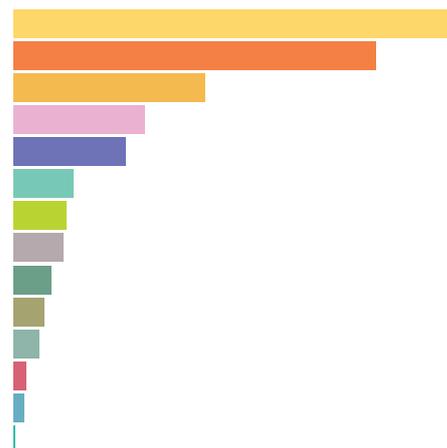
- MA Fine art
- MA Business management
- MSc Management and marketing
- MA Film studies
- BSc Midwifery
- PGCE Primary education
- Graduate Diploma in Teaching
- Diploma in Management in the fashion industry

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: 1,510 | MALE: 505 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK 2,010

Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	29.0%
Arts, design and media professionals	23.8%
Other occupations	12.6%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	8.6%
Childcare, health and education occupations	7.4%
Managers	3.9%
Education professionals	3.5%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	3.3%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	2.5%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	2.0%
Business, HR and finance professionals	1.7%
Information technology (IT) professionals	0.8%
Health professionals	0.7%
Engineering and building professionals	0.1%
Science professionals	0.0%
Unknown occupations	0.0%



EXAMPLES OF 2012 FINE ARTS GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

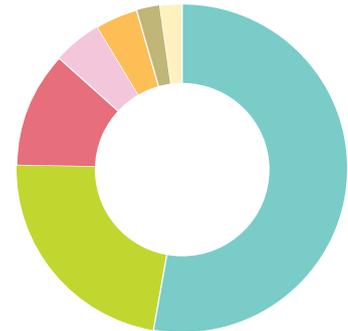
- Assistant marketing manager – a publishing house
- Assistant manager – a gallery
- Director – a photo gallery
- Assistant disability coordinator – a university
- Estate agent – a local estate agent
- Photographer – freelance
- Artist-in-Residence – a local historical society
- Copywriter – a publishing house
- Editor – a professional association
- Assistant curator – an art gallery
- Easel painting conservationist – freelance
- Football in the community coordinator – a local authority
- Learning support assistant – a primary school
- Marketing assistant – a social media company
- Customer assistant – a supermarket
- Bartender – a cocktail bar

DESIGN GRADUATES FROM 2012

SURVEY RESPONSE: 75.1% | FEMALE: 6,700 | MALE: 3,560 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 10,260 | ALL GRADUATES: 13,660

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

	Working full-time in the UK.....	53.0%
	Working part-time in the UK.....	22.4%
	Unemployed, including those due to start work.....	11.4%
	Other.....	4.8%
	In further study, training or research.....	4.1%
	Working and studying.....	2.3%
	Working overseas.....	2.0%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 55.5%
 Postgraduate qualification in education 18.5%
 Other study, training or research 16.3%
 Other postgraduate diplomas 7.4%
 Professional qualification 1.9%
 Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 0.5%
 Total number of graduates in further study 425

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

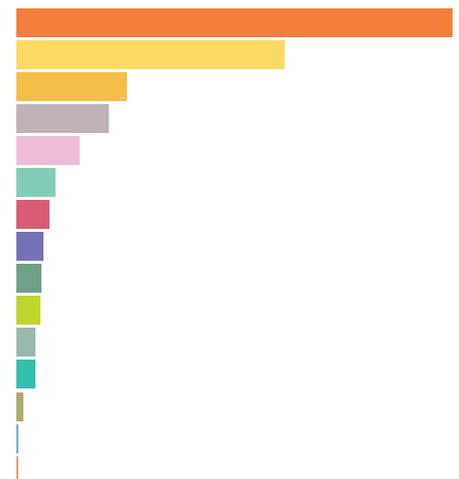
MSc Design
 MSc International management
 MA Arts management
 MA Graphic design
 MA Textile design
 PGCE Primary education
 PGCE Secondary applied arts and design
 Graduate Diploma in Law
 Diploma in Interior design

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FEMALE: 5,225 | MALE: 2,735 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK 7,965

Arts, design and media professionals.....	37.6%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff.....	23.1%
Other occupations.....	9.5%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals.....	7.9%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations.....	5.4%
Managers.....	3.3%
Information technology (IT) professionals.....	2.8%
Childcare, health and education occupations.....	2.3%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians.....	2.1%
Education professionals.....	2.0%
Business, HR and finance professionals.....	1.6%
Engineering and building professionals.....	1.6%
Legal, social and welfare professionals.....	0.6%
Health professionals.....	0.1%
Unknown occupations.....	0.1%
Science professionals.....	0.0%



EXAMPLES OF 2012 DESIGN GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

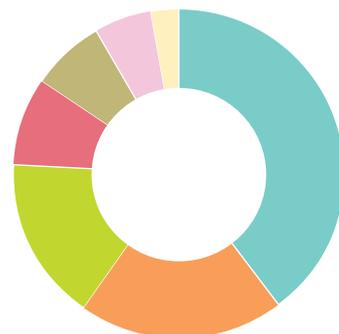
 Paralegal – a law firm Learning mentor – an FE college	 Graphic designer – self-employed Interior designer – an interior design company Technical designer – freelance Photographer/film maker – a media company Sports product designer – a sports company Children's wear clothing designer – a fashion house Fittings model – a fashion designer	 Learning support assistant – a secondary school
 Engineering product specialist – an engineering company	 Immigration officer – UK Border Agency Watch technician – a Swiss watch company	 Bar staff – a hotel
 Web designer – a media company Systems analyst – a German design website		 Customer service telephone operator – American Express
 Marketing account manager – a marketing firm Advertising copywriter – an advertising agency		

ENGLISH GRADUATES FROM 2012

SURVEY RESPONSE: 75.7% | FEMALE: 6,720 | MALE: 2,395 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 9,110 | ALL GRADUATES: 12,030

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	39.8%
In further study, training or research	19.9%
Working part-time in the UK	16.2%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	8.6%
Working and studying	7.1%
Other	5.7%
Working overseas	2.6%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

- Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 44.5%
- Postgraduate qualification in education 34.3%
- Other study, training or research 6.6%
- Other postgraduate diplomas 6.5%
- Professional qualification 5.2%
- Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 2.9%
- Total number of graduates in further study 1,815

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

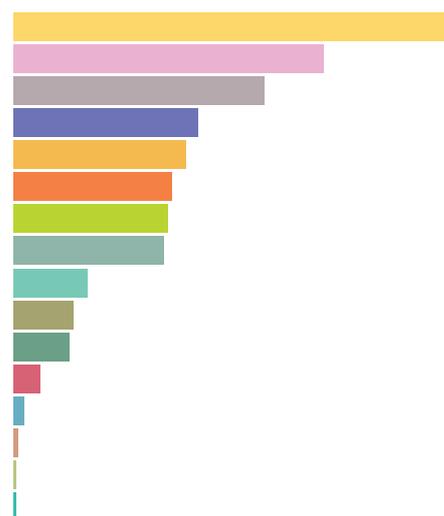
- MSc Development and human rights
- MSc Human resources
- MA Applied translation studies
- MA Childhood studies
- MA Creative writing
- MA English
- MA Gender studies and social policy
- MA Victorian studies
- PGCE Primary education

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FEMALE: 4,340 | MALE: 1,400 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK 5,740

Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	21.4%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	15.1%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	12.2%
Childcare, health and education occupations	9.0%
Other occupations	8.4%
Arts, design and media professionals	7.7%
Education professionals	7.5%
Business, HR and finance professionals	7.3%
Managers	3.6%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	2.9%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	2.7%
Information Technology (IT) professionals	1.3%
Health professionals	0.5%
Unknown occupations	0.2%
Science professionals	0.1%
Engineering and building professionals	0.1%



EXAMPLES OF 2012 ENGLISH GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

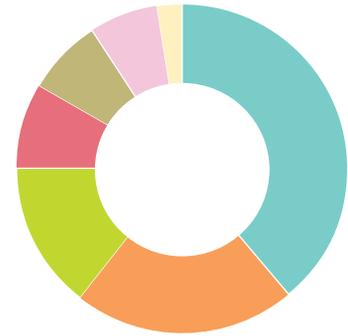
- Construction design manager – a construction company
- Knitwear business manager – self-employed
- Local authority counsellor – a borough council
- Nurse adviser – the Ambulance service
- Trainee healthcare advisor – Boots Alliance
- Holistic therapist – self-employed
- English teacher – an international school
- TEFL teacher – a language school in Asia
- Secondary teacher – Teach First
- Lecturer – a university
- Housing support officer – a borough council
- Mentoring coordinator – a charity
- Language assistant – British Council
- Graduate trainee HR – BT
- Trader – an investment services company
- Recruitment consultant – a recruitment agency
- Marketing and events coordinator – a sports promotion authority
- Marketing researcher – a media company
- Digital production officer – a media company
- Kitchen designer – a furniture retailer
- Creative designer – a creative skills company
- Writer – a creative journal
- Researcher – a consulting company
- Water officer – Coast Guard
- Antiques administrator – a National Trust property
- Legal secretary – a high street law firm

HISTORY GRADUATES FROM 2012

SURVEY RESPONSE: 78.5% | FEMALE: 4,535 | MALE: 4,095 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 8,635 | ALL GRADUATES: 10,995

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	39.1%
In further study, training or research	21.6%
Working part-time in the UK	14.3%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	8.6%
Working and studying	7.3%
Other	6.6%
Working overseas	2.5%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 56.7%
 Postgraduate qualification in education 15.9%
 Other study, training or research 8.2%
 Other postgraduate diplomas 7.5%
 Professional qualification 7.3%
 Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 4.4%
 Total number of graduates in further study 1,865

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

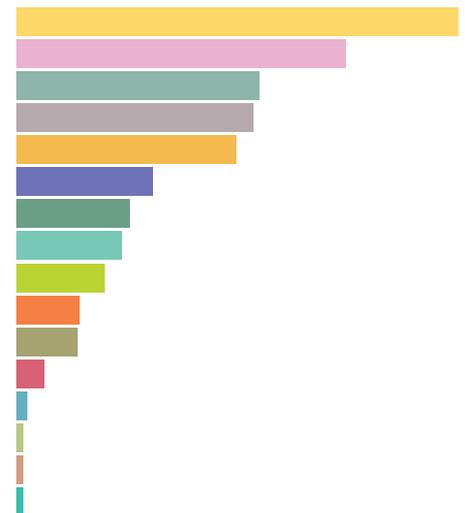
PhD History
 MRes History
 MA Acting
 MA Ancient Egyptian culture
 MA Magazine journalism
 MA Medieval studies
 MA Politics and government of the EU
 PGCE Secondary history
 Certificate to Teach in the Life Long Learning Sector
 Graduate Diploma in Law
 BSc Nursing

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FEMALE: 2,865 | MALE: 2,365 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK 5,230

Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	21.1%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	15.7%
Business, HR and finance professionals	11.6%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	11.3%
Other occupations	10.5%
Childcare, health and education occupations	6.5%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	5.4%
Managers	5.0%
Education professionals	4.2%
Arts, design and media professionals	3.0%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	2.9%
Information technology (IT) professionals	1.3%
Health professionals	0.5%
Science professionals	0.3%
Unknown occupations	0.3%
Engineering and building professionals	0.3%



EXAMPLES OF 2012 HISTORY GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

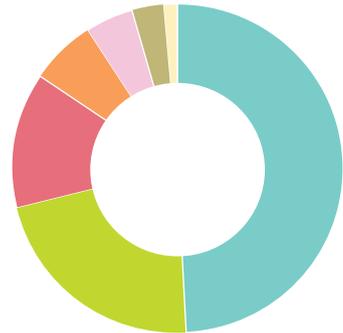
PR manager – a church charity Management trainee – Enterprise Rent-a-Car	Paralegal – a legal practice Refugee mental health officer – a local authority Mentoring scheme development worker – a local charity Community organiser – a social action organisation Corporate partnerships officer – a research charity	Teaching assistant – a secondary school Administrative assistant – a city council Waitress – a coffee shop Barman – public house Grainstore assistant – farming co-op Farmer – a family farm Assistant – a leisure centre Interviewer – a research institute
Teaching Fellow – a university Risk consultant – KPMG Business development officer – hedge fund Trainee accountant – a financial services company		
Museum officer – a historical society Gallery officer – a national museum Community engagement assistant		

MEDIA STUDIES GRADUATES FROM 2012

SURVEY RESPONSE: 73.1% | FEMALE: 2,475 | MALE: 2,315 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 4,795 | ALL GRADUATES: 6,560

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

■ Working full-time in the UK	49.2%
■ Working part-time in the UK	22.0%
■ Unemployed, including those due to start work	13.3%
■ In further study, training or research	6.3%
■ Other	4.9%
■ Working and studying	3.0%
■ Working overseas	1.2%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 56.9%
 Postgraduate qualification in education 15.4%
 Other study, training or research 14.9%
 Other postgraduate diplomas 5.6%
 Professional qualification 3.7%
 Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 3.3%
 Total number of graduates in further study 300

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

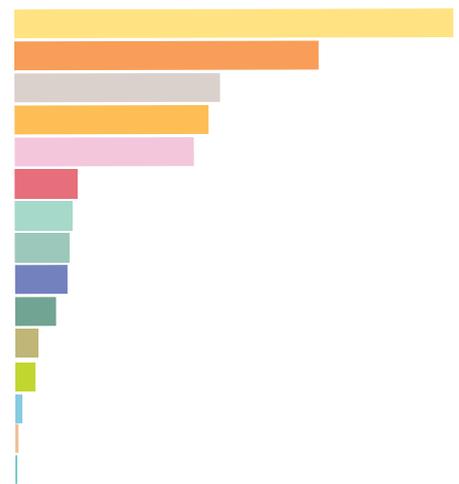
MA Journalism
 MSc Business management
 MA Film
 MA Global film and the transcultural
 PGCE Secondary applied arts and design
 PGDip Broadcasting journalism
 Professional Course in cookery
 Professional Qualification in video editing

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: 1,905 | MALE: 1,650 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK 3,555

Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	26.7%
Arts, design and media professionals	18.5%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	12.5%
Other occupations	11.8%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	10.9%
Information technology (IT) professionals	3.8%
Managers	3.5%
Business, HR and finance professionals	3.3%
Childcare, health and education occupations	3.2%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	2.5%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	1.4%
Education professionals	1.2%
Health professionals	0.4%
Unknown occupations	0.2%
Engineering and building professionals	0.1%
Science professionals	0.0%



EXAMPLES OF 2012 MEDIA STUDIES GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

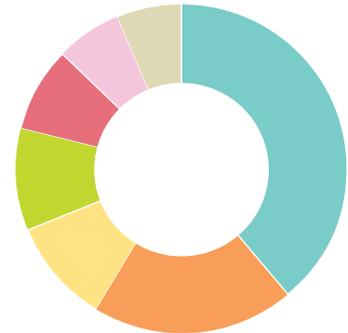
■ Manager – a digital content business	■ Film distribution trainee – a media company	■ Retail assistant – Morrisons
■ Marketing executive – a marketing company	■ Studio operator – a TV broadcasting company	■ Bar staff – a public house
■ Advertising coordinator – a digital marketing company	■ Graphic designer – self-employed	■ Cinema assistant – Cineworld
■ Web consultant – yell.com	■ Radio production assistant – BBC	■ Customer care call assistant – Head Office for a shoe retailer
■ Website developer and blogger – a social welfare charity	■ Fitness trainer – a martial arts company	
	■ Teaching assistant – a primary school	
	■ Business support assistant – a local police force	
	■ Receptionist – a hotel	

LANGUAGES GRADUATES FROM 2012

SURVEY RESPONSE: 78.9% | FEMALE: 4,790 | MALE: 2,205 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 6,995 | ALL GRADUATES: 8,870

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	39.1%
In further study, training or research	19.7%
Working overseas	10.1%
Working part-time in the UK	10.0%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	8.5%
Other	6.4%
Working and studying	6.2%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

- Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 46.3%
- Postgraduate qualification in education 24.7%
- Other postgraduate diplomas 8.5%
- Other study, training or research 8.2%
- Professional qualification 7.1%
- Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 5.2%
- Total number of graduates in further study 1,375

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

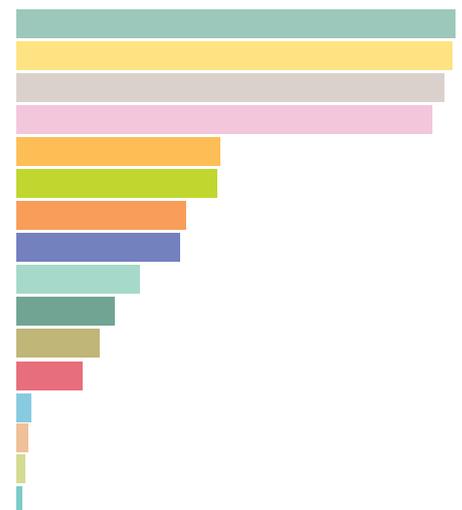
- MSc Clinical psychology
- MA Conference interpreting
- MA International communication and public relations management
- MA Translation and interpreting
- MA Translation
- PGCE Spanish with French
- Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL)

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: 2,695 | MALE: 1,140 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK 3,835

Business, HR and finance professionals	15.3%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	15.2%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	14.9%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	14.5%
Other occupations	7.1%
Education professionals	7.0%
Arts, design and media professionals	5.9%
Childcare, health and education occupations	5.7%
Managers	4.3%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	3.4%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	2.9%
Information technology (IT) professionals	2.3%
Health professionals	0.5%
Unknown occupations	0.4%
Science professionals	0.3%
Engineering and building professionals	0.2%



EXAMPLES OF 2012 LANGUAGES GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

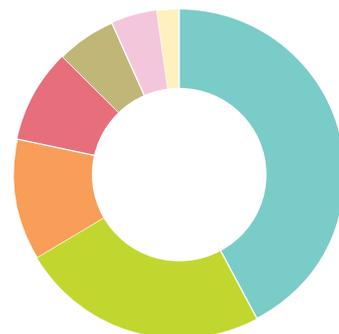
- Manager – a translation business
- Marketing executive – DVLA
- Advertising assistant – an advertising firm
- Translation lecturer – a university
- Media planner – a media company
- Personal assistant – an estate agent
- TEFL Teacher – a university overseas
- Translator – freelance
- Digital media editor – a university
- Receptionist – a GP surgery
- Legal translator – a legal translation company
- Television researcher – a television company overseas
- Barrista maestro – a coffee shop
- Support worker – a local authority
- Researcher – a think tank
- Dispensing pharmacist – a healthcare company
- Video game localiser – a gaming company
- Editorial researcher – a publishing company
- Royal Engineer Junior NCO – UK armed forces
- Website tester
- Researcher – a MP constituency office
- Merchandising assistant – a national brewer
- Mergers and acquisitions officer – Ernst & Young
- Care assistant – a private care home
- Bakery assistant – a supermarket
- Trainee chartered accountant – an accounting firm
- Nursery nurse – a school

PERFORMING ARTS GRADUATES FROM 2012

SURVEY RESPONSE: 75.0% | FEMALE: 5,175 | MALE: 3,560 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 8,735 | ALL GRADUATES: 11,650

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK.....	42.3%
Working part-time in the UK.....	24.3%
In further study, training or research.....	12.0%
Unemployed, including those due to start work.....	9.0%
Working and studying.....	5.9%
Other.....	4.4%
Working overseas.....	2.1%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

- Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 45.2%
- Postgraduate qualification in education 31.9%
- Other study, training or research 11.5%
- Other postgraduate diplomas 6.5%
- Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 2.8%
- Professional qualification 2.2%
- Total number of graduates in further study 1,050

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

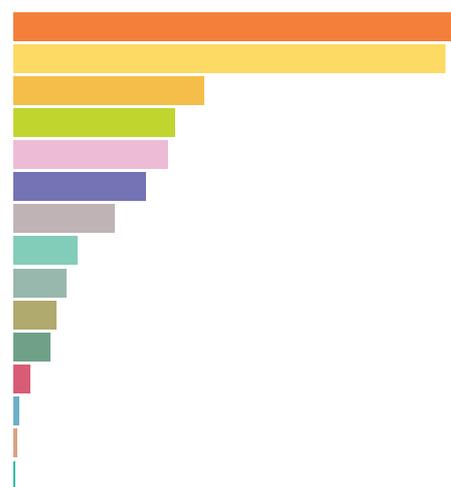
- MPhil Performance studies
- MA Practicing theatre and performance
- MA Theatre and performance studies
- MA Costume design for performance
- MA Cultural and creative industries
- PGCE Primary education
- PGCE Secondary drama
- Diploma in Stage management and technical operations

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: 3,770 | MALE: 2,540 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK 6,310

Arts, design and media professionals.....	24.0%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff.....	23.5%
Other occupations.....	10.4%
Education professionals.....	8.8%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations.....	8.4%
Childcare, health and education occupations.....	7.2%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals.....	5.5%
Managers.....	3.5%
Business, HR and finance professionals.....	2.9%
Legal, social and welfare professionals.....	2.3%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians.....	2.0%
Information technology (IT) professionals.....	0.9%
Health professionals.....	0.3%
Unknown occupations.....	0.2%
Engineering and building professionals.....	0.1%
Science professionals.....	0.0%



EXAMPLES OF 2012 PERFORMING ARTS GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

- Festival PR manager – a film festival
- Manager – Costa Coffee
- Warehouse manager – a goods warehouse
- Literacy learning support worker – a local authority
- Church youth worker – a church
- Community project coordinator – a children's charity
- Insurance broker – Aon
- Television advertising executive – a television studio
- Brand ambassador – a drinks company
- Media sales executive – a media company
- Actor – self-employed
- Voiceover artist – freelance
- Outdoor activity instructor – adventure theme park
- PR assistant – a PR company
- Executive assistant – a theatre
- Medical secretary – a GP surgery
- Waitress – a restaurant
- Usher – theatre/cinema
- Retail officer – a clothing company
- Technician – a media recording company
- Lighting technician – a theatre
- Customer care assistant – a high street bank
- Beauty assistant – a magazine publisher
- Production runner – BBC

BUSINESS AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES OVERVIEW

WRITTEN BY VANESSA FERNANDES



Data from HESA's Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE) 2011/12 survey show that over 11% of all UK-domiciled first degree graduates studied business and administrative studies.

These graduates often find employment in degree-related occupations some however, are employed as retail, catering, waiting and bar staff or in clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations. This is not necessarily a bad thing as, for some, these jobs are a stepping-stone giving them the opportunity to develop skills and experience for preparation to move on to a professional or managerial role. Some graduates may continue with the job they had as students while simultaneously applying for professional or managerial jobs.

Finance and accountancy

The proportion of graduates working and studying was 14.2%, higher than the average for first degree graduates from all subjects (8.3%). This mainly represents the nature of accountancy jobs which require graduates to undertake professional qualifications whilst often working in the profession. Over half (50.2%) of finance and accountancy

graduates who were in employment in the UK were employed as business, HR and finance professionals, followed by 19.2% in clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations. Almost a quarter of graduates working in the UK were chartered and certified accountants. Other prevalent occupations include finance and investment analysts and advisers, finance and accounting technicians and sales and retail assistants. The average salary for accountancy graduates who were in full-time employment in the UK ranged from £14,430 to £23,485 and £17,925 to £26,320 for finance graduates. Of the 8.5% of graduates who were in further study, most were studying for a Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) (53.5%) or a professional qualification (25.4%). Popular subjects of study were finance, accounting and management studies.

Business and management

Graduates had one of the highest full-time UK employment rates (60.0%) among this subject area. Over a fifth (21.1%) of graduates who were in employment in the UK were working as business, HR and finance professionals, a further 18.2% were employed as marketing, PR and sales professionals. Prevalent occupations include marketing associate professionals, human resources and industrial relations officers and administrative occupations. Average salaries varied across regions; for business studies graduates this was £15,185-£22,795 and £16,200-£24,830 for management graduates. Graduates who were in further study only were most likely to study for a Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) (63%). Popular subjects of study were business studies, marketing and management studies.

Hospitality, leisure, tourism and transport

Graduates from this subject had a higher proportion of overseas employment (3.0%) compared to graduates from all subjects (1.9%). Most graduates found employment as marketing, PR and sales professionals (21.7%) and retail, catering, waiting and bar staff (20.3%). Popular occupations include conference and exhibition managers and organisers, sales and retail assistants and other administrative occupations. Average salaries for graduates from this subject ranged from £15,000 to £20,375. These graduates were less likely to have been in further study, with only 160 graduates choosing this activity.

Marketing

Most (45.3%) marketing graduates were employed in the UK as marketing, PR and sales professionals. These graduates may have been better placed to gain these roles over graduates from other subjects as they already have knowledge in these areas from their time at university. Prevalent occupations include marketing associate professionals, sales and retail assistants and sales accounts and business development managers. Average salaries for marketing graduates ranged across UK regions from £14,270-£20,505. Few marketing graduates chose to go on to further study only, with 105 graduates choosing this option.

FURTHER READING

AGCAS OPTIONS SERIES – www.prospects.ac.uk/options_with_your_subject.htm

- Accountancy and finance
- Business studies
- Travel and tourism
- Marketing

TABLE 1. DESTINATIONS OF FIRST DEGREE BUSINESS AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES GRADUATES FROM 2011/12, SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

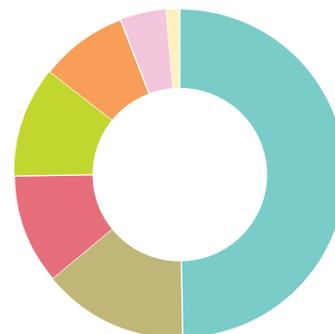
	NUMBERS GRADUATING (SURVEY RESPONDENTS)	IN EMPLOYMENT	IN FURTHER STUDY	WORKING & STUDYING	UNEMPLOYED, INCLUDING THOSE DUE TO START WORK	OTHER
FINANCE AND ACCOUNTANCY	5,440	61.9%	8.5%	14.2%	10.9%	4.4%
BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT	14,430	73.4%	6.6%	5.1%	10.0%	4.8%
HOSPITALITY, LEISURE, TOURISM AND TRANSPORT	3,825	78.3%	4.2%	3.0%	8.2%	6.3%
MARKETING	2,885	79.6%	3.6%	2.9%	9.3%	4.5%
ALL SUBJECTS	242,285	67.7%	13.0%	5.9%	8.5%	4.9%

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTANCY GRADUATES FROM 2012

SURVEY RESPONSE: 77.0% | FEMALE: 2,275 | MALE: 3,165 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 5,440 | ALL GRADUATES: 7,065

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	49.7%
Working and studying	14.2%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	10.9%
Working part-time in the UK	10.9%
In further study, training or research	8.5%
Other	4.4%
Working overseas	1.3%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

- Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 53.5%
- Professional qualification 25.4%
- Other study, training or research 7.7%
- Other postgraduate diplomas 6.4%
- Postgraduate qualification in education 5.7%
- Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 1.4%
- Total number of graduates in further study 460

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

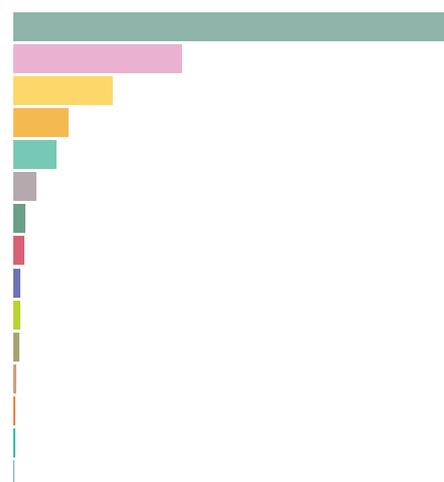
- MSc Finance and investment
- MSc Global governance and ethics
- Certificate in Investment operations
- Association of Chartered Certified Accountants qualification
- Chartered Financial Analyst qualification
- Chartered Institute of Management Accountants qualification

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: 1,700 | MALE: 2,360 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK 4,060

Business, HR and finance professionals	50.2%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	19.2%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	11.3%
Other occupations	6.2%
Managers	4.9%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	2.6%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	1.3%
Information technology (IT) professionals	1.2%
Childcare, health and education occupations	0.8%
Education professionals	0.7%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	0.6%
Unknown occupations	0.3%
Arts, design and media professionals	0.2%
Engineering and building professionals	0.2%
Health professionals	0.1%
Science professionals	0.0%



EXAMPLES OF 2012 FINANCE AND ACCOUNTANCY GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

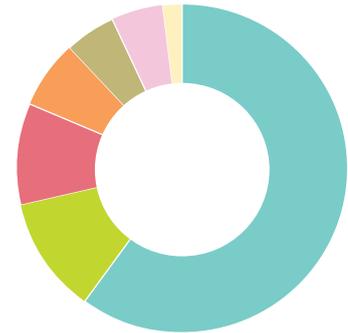
- Support worker
- Trainee accountant – KPMG
- Graduate business analyst – an asset management company
- Tax assistant – Ernst & Young
- Assurance associate – PwC
- Trainee chartered accountant – Deloitte
- Audit assistant – Baker Tilly
- Analyst – Barclays
- Graduate trainee accountant – NHS
- Sales negotiator – a law firm
- Parish administrator – a church
- Retail supervisor – a clothing store

BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT GRADUATES FROM 2012

SURVEY RESPONSE: 73.5% | FEMALE: 6,860 | MALE: 7,575 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 14,430 | ALL GRADUATES: 19,625

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	60.0%
Working part-time in the UK	11.5%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	10.0%
In further study, training or research	6.6%
Working and studying	5.1%
Other	4.8%
Working overseas	1.9%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

- Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 63.0%
- Other study, training or research 12.4%
- Postgraduate qualification in education 11.0%
- Professional qualification 6.6%
- Other postgraduate diplomas 5.5%
- Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 1.6%
- Total number of graduates in further study 955

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

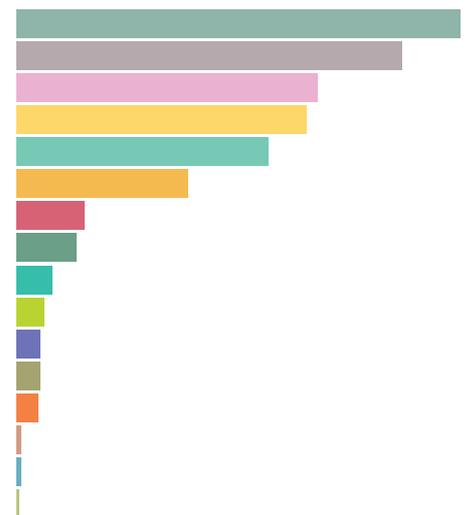
- MSc Mathematics and computing for finance
- MSc Quantity surveying
- MSc Quantitative finance
- MSc Carbon management
- MBA
- PGCE Secondary business studies
- Association of Chartered Certified Accountants qualification
- Certificate of Higher Education in Professional musicianship

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FEMALE: 5,360 | MALE: 5,680 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK 11,040

Business, HR and finance professionals	21.1%
Marketing, PR and sales professionals	18.2%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	14.2%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	13.7%
Managers	11.9%
Other occupations	8.1%
Information technology (IT) professionals	3.2%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	2.8%
Engineering and building professionals	1.7%
Education professionals	1.3%
Childcare, health and education occupations	1.1%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	1.1%
Arts, design and media professionals	1.0%
Unknown occupations	0.2%
Health professionals	0.2%
Science professionals	0.1%



EXAMPLES OF 2012 BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

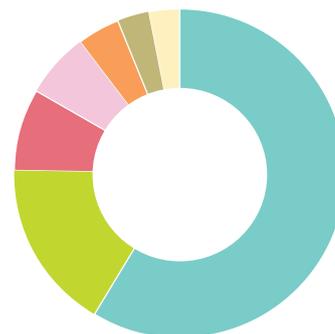
- Business support manager – a city council
- Business and technology consultant – IBM
- Actuarial analyst – Direct Line Group
- Investments analyst – a management consultancy
- Recruitment consultant – a specialist recruitment consultancy
- Associate consultant – a management consultancy
- Operations analyst – a management consultancy
- Assistant marketing manager – a railway attraction
- Content and social media executive – an online news publisher
- Assistant brand manager – Unilever
- Professional rugby player – a rugby club
- Fire & safety officer – an energy company

HOSPITALITY, LEISURE, TOURISM AND TRANSPORT GRADUATES FROM 2012

SURVEY RESPONSE: 72.9% | FEMALE: 2,520 | MALE: 1,305 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 3,825 | ALL GRADUATES: 5,245

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK.....	58.8%
Working part-time in the UK.....	16.5%
Unemployed, including those due to start work.....	8.2%
Other.....	6.3%
In further study, training or research.....	4.2%
Working overseas.....	3.0%
Working and studying.....	3.0%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

- Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 54.8%
- Postgraduate qualification in education 21.4%
- Other study, training or research 14.9%
- Other postgraduate diplomas 6.1%
- Professional qualification 1.9%
- Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 0.9%
- Total number of graduates in further study 160

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

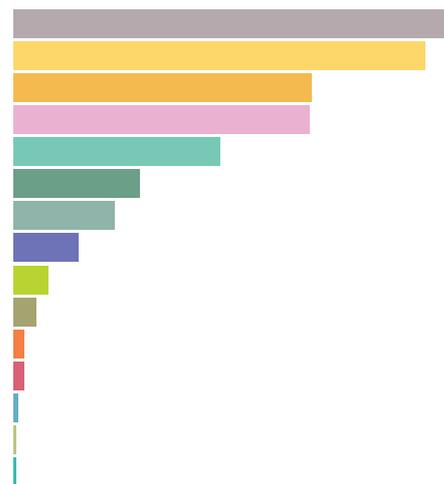
- MSc International management
- MSc Human resources management
- MSc Human resource management and industrial relations
- MA International tourism
- MA International hospitality management
- MA Economics in business

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: 1,995 | MALE: 995 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK 2,990

Marketing, PR and sales professionals.....	21.7%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff.....	20.3%
Other occupations.....	14.7%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations.....	14.6%
Managers.....	10.2%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians.....	6.2%
Business, HR and finance professionals.....	5.0%
Childcare, health and education occupations.....	3.2%
Education professionals.....	1.7%
Legal, social and welfare professionals.....	1.1%
Arts, design and media professionals.....	0.5%
Information technology (IT) professionals.....	0.5%
Health professionals.....	0.2%
Science professionals.....	0.1%
Engineering and building professionals.....	0.1%
Unknown occupations.....	0.0%



EXAMPLES OF 2012 HOSPITALITY, LEISURE, TOURISM AND TRANSPORT GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

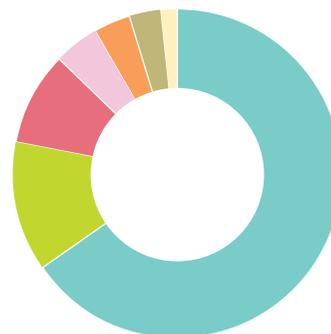
- Food and beverage manager – Hilton hotels
- Junior assistant cruise director – a cruise ship
- Trainee hospitality and catering lecturer – a college
- Business travel consultant – American Express
- Digital marketing and SEO – a cable manufacturer
- Marketing executive – an advertising company
- Campaigns support officer – a charity
- HR and office administrator – a travel agency
- Customer service and marketing assistant – a digital content developer
- Customer service assistant – Virgin Trains
- Waitress – Marriot hotel
- Concierge – a hotel
- Debt collection officer – Royal Bank of Scotland
- Chef – a restaurant

MARKETING GRADUATES FROM 2012

SURVEY RESPONSE: 74.6% | FEMALE: 1,740 | MALE: 1,150 | TOTAL RESPONSES: 2,885 | ALL GRADUATES: 3,870

OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

Working full-time in the UK	65.4%
Working part-time in the UK	12.6%
Unemployed, including those due to start work	9.3%
Other	4.5%
In further study, training or research	3.6%
Working and studying	2.9%
Working overseas	1.6%



TYPE OF COURSE FOR THOSE IN FURTHER STUDY

- Masters (e.g. MA, MSc) 58.6%
- Other study, training or research 17.9%
- Postgraduate qualification in education 10.3%
- Other postgraduate diplomas 7.3%
- Professional qualification 3.1%
- Doctorate (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MPhil) 2.7%
- Total number of graduates in further study 105

EXAMPLES OF COURSES STUDIED

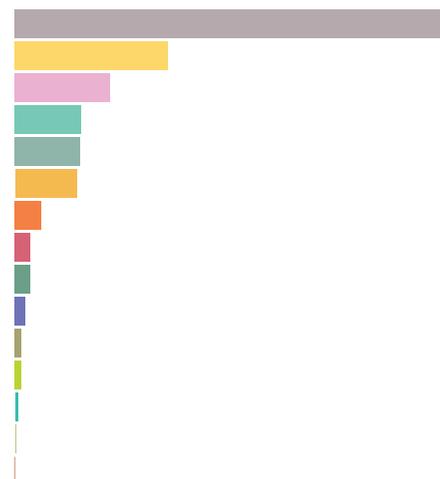
- MBA
- MSc International business
- MSc Business and economics
- MSc Marketing
- Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL)
- Maritime studies

TYPE OF WORK FOR THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FEMALE: 1,435 | MALE: 895 | TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK 2,335

Marketing, PR and sales professionals	45.3%
Retail, catering, waiting and bar staff	15.9%
Clerical, secretarial and numerical clerk occupations	9.9%
Managers	6.9%
Business, HR and finance professionals	6.8%
Other occupations	6.4%
Arts, design and media professionals	2.7%
Information technology (IT) professionals	1.6%
Other professionals, associate professionals and technicians	1.6%
Childcare, health and education occupations	1.1%
Legal, social and welfare professionals	0.7%
Education professionals	0.7%
Engineering and building professionals	0.3%
Science professionals	0.1%
Unknown occupations	0.1%
Health professionals	0.0%



EXAMPLES OF 2012 MARKETING GRADUATE JOB TITLES AND EMPLOYERS (SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION)

- Operations manager – a software company
- Welfare officer – UK armed forces
- Business manager – a cosmetics retailer
- Web designer – an asset management firm
- Mortgage adviser – Barclays Bank PLC
- Recruitment consultant – a recruitment agency
- Account manager – an IT solutions company
- Promotions and e-marketing officer – a borough council
- Digital promotion analyst – a brand management consultancy
- Sales executive – an IT company
- Ski instructor – a school
- Teaching assistant – a primary school
- Marketing intern – a food manufacturer
- Data controller – a travel agents
- Admin assistant – a finance company
- Customer service representative – a gaming company

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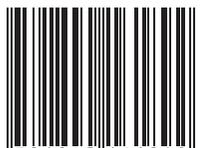
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