

# Statistics Publication Notice

## Lifelong Learning Series

A National Statistics Publication for Scotland

### Early Destinations of Students Qualifying from Scottish Higher Education Institutions 2012-13

28<sup>th</sup> October 2014



Statistics on the first destinations of leavers from Scottish Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) are published today by Scotland's Chief Statistician. This publication is an update of the 'Early Destinations of Students Qualifying from Scottish Higher Education Institutions 2011-12' publication, issued on the 25<sup>th</sup> September 2013.

It presents information from the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE) survey, for Scottish domiciled leavers and leavers from Scottish HEIs. This publication reports on the destinations of 2012-13 leavers, 6 months after qualifying, with time series analysis available for two years.

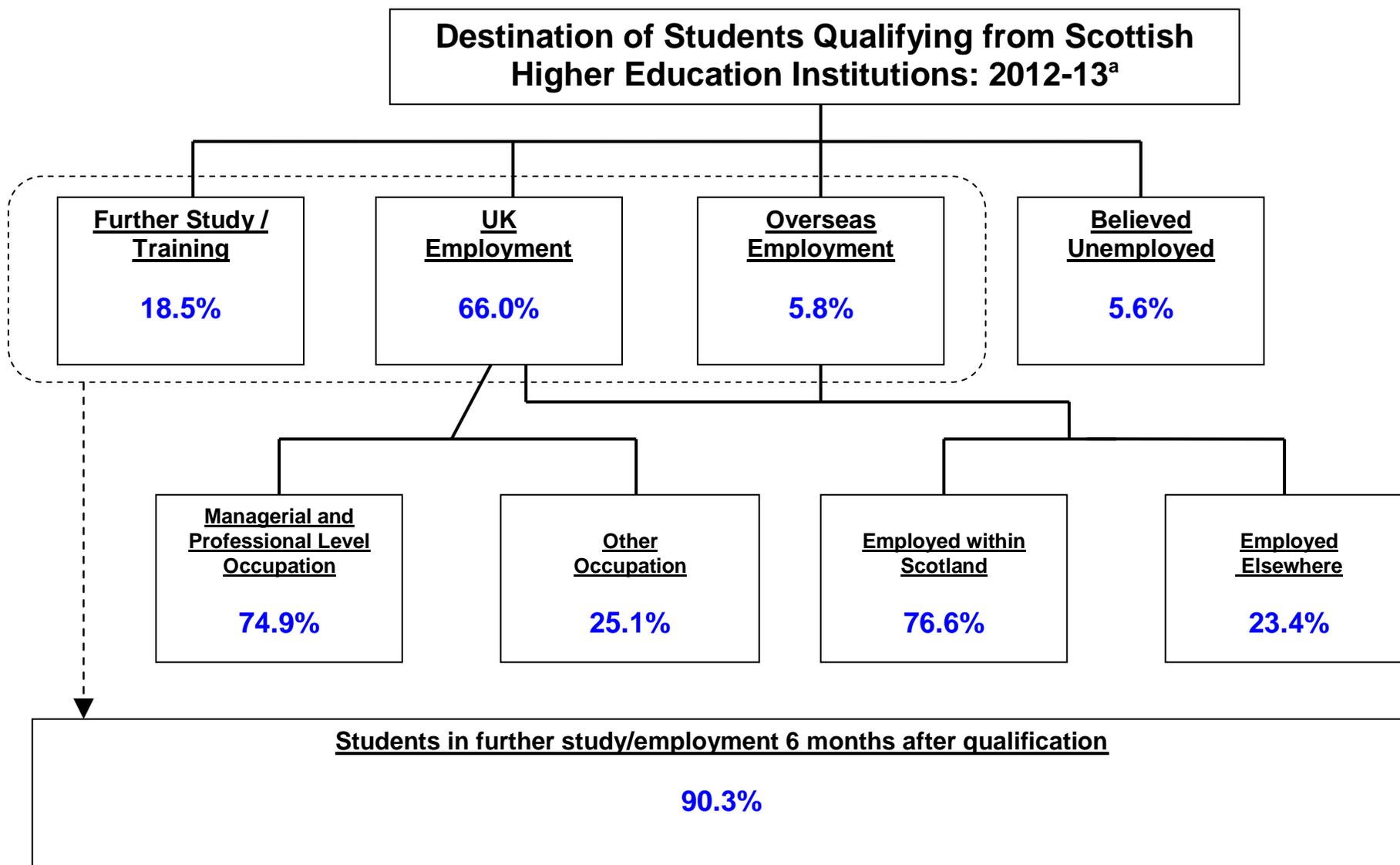
#### Key Findings

- 90.3 per cent of leavers from higher education courses at Scottish HEIs were in employment or further study/training 6 months after completing their course.
- 66.0 per cent of leavers from higher education courses at Scottish HEIs were in UK employment 6 months after completing their course. A further 5.8 per cent were employed overseas, with 18.5 per cent engaged in further study or training and 5.6 per cent believed to be unemployed.
- 74.9 per cent of leavers in UK employment were employed in Managerial and Professional occupations
- 76.6 per cent of leavers in UK or overseas employment were employed in Scotland.
- 65.7 per cent of Scots postgraduate and first degree leavers from Scottish HEIs were employed in Managerial and Professional level occupations within Scotland or engaged in further study or training, 6 months after completing their higher education course. This percentage is a National Indicator in 'Scotland Performs'<sup>1</sup>.
- Due to changes to the survey from 2011-12 onwards, the comparability of time series is limited. Some information for previous years is shown in Table 12 for reference.

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<sup>1</sup> [Increase the proportion of graduates in positive destinations](#)

Figure 1: Summary of Key Findings



<sup>a</sup> 4.1% of 2012-13 leavers were in 'Other' destinations.

<sup>b</sup> Percentages rounded to one decimal place

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## Analysis

The information presented in this publication relates to the initial destinations (six months after qualifying) of students gaining higher education (HE) qualifications from Scottish Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) – such students will be referred to as leavers in the remainder of this release.

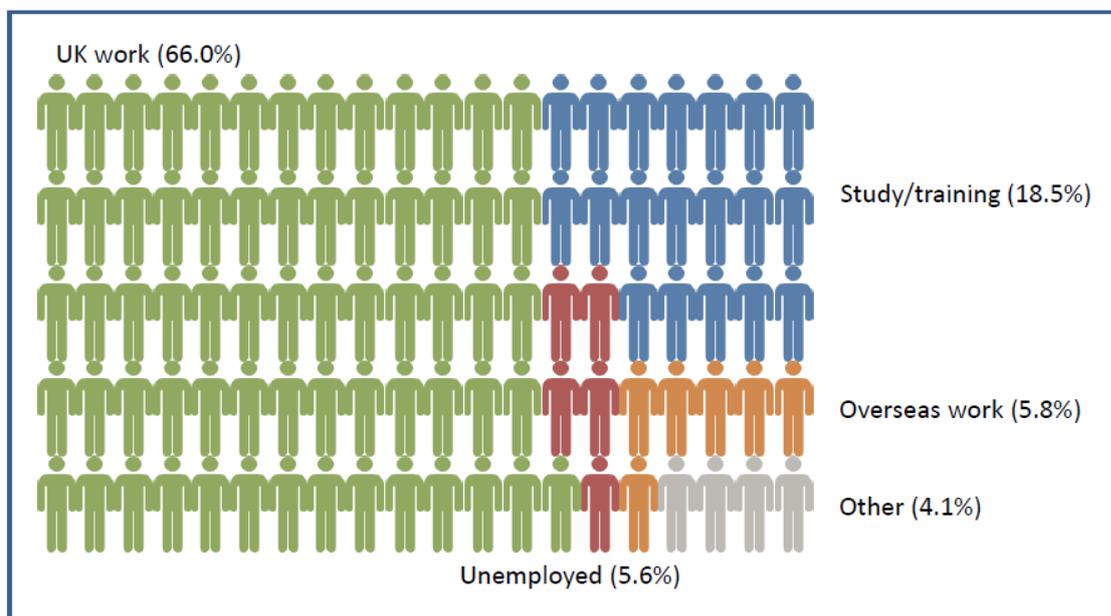
### 1. Destinations of leavers from Scottish HEIs

#### 1.1 Overview

Employment within the UK was the most common destination for leavers (66.0 per cent). The second most common destination was further study or training (18.5 per cent). The percentage of leavers believed to be unemployed was 5.6 per cent, whilst 5.8 per cent were working overseas (Table 1, Figure 2).

In total, 90.3 per cent of leavers from Scottish HEIs were in further study, training or employment.

**Figure 2: Destination of leavers from Scottish HEIs, 2012-13**



Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)  
Reference: Table 1 (page 13)

#### 1.2 Destinations by level of qualification

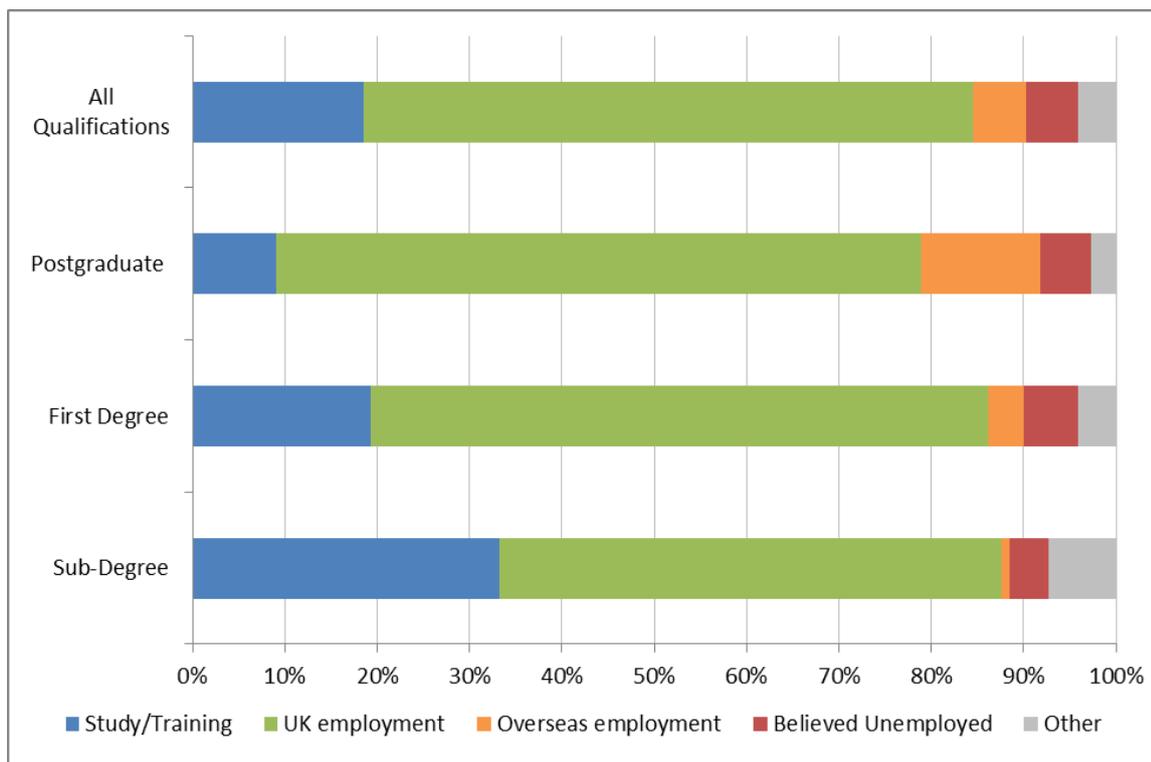
Looking at leaver destinations by level of qualification obtained we see that the higher the level of qualification obtained, the higher the percentage of leavers in employment (UK and overseas) and the lower the percentage of leavers in further study (Table 1, Figure 2).

However, we should note that the higher employment percentage for postgraduate leavers is not necessarily a direct result of their higher qualifications. The activities of leavers prior to, or during, study also have an impact on their employment prospects.

For example postgraduate qualifications may be undertaken by those already in employment (perhaps to formalise their experience or to meet requirements of their employers). It could therefore be expected that a higher percentage of postgraduate leavers will enter (or return to) employment post-study.

It might also be expected that those with lower levels of qualifications are the most likely to go on to further study or training as they are likely to be at an earlier stage in their education. There are also fewer options for higher levels of study for those qualifying at postgraduate level.

**Figure 3: Destination of leavers from Scottish HEIs by qualification obtained, 2012-13**

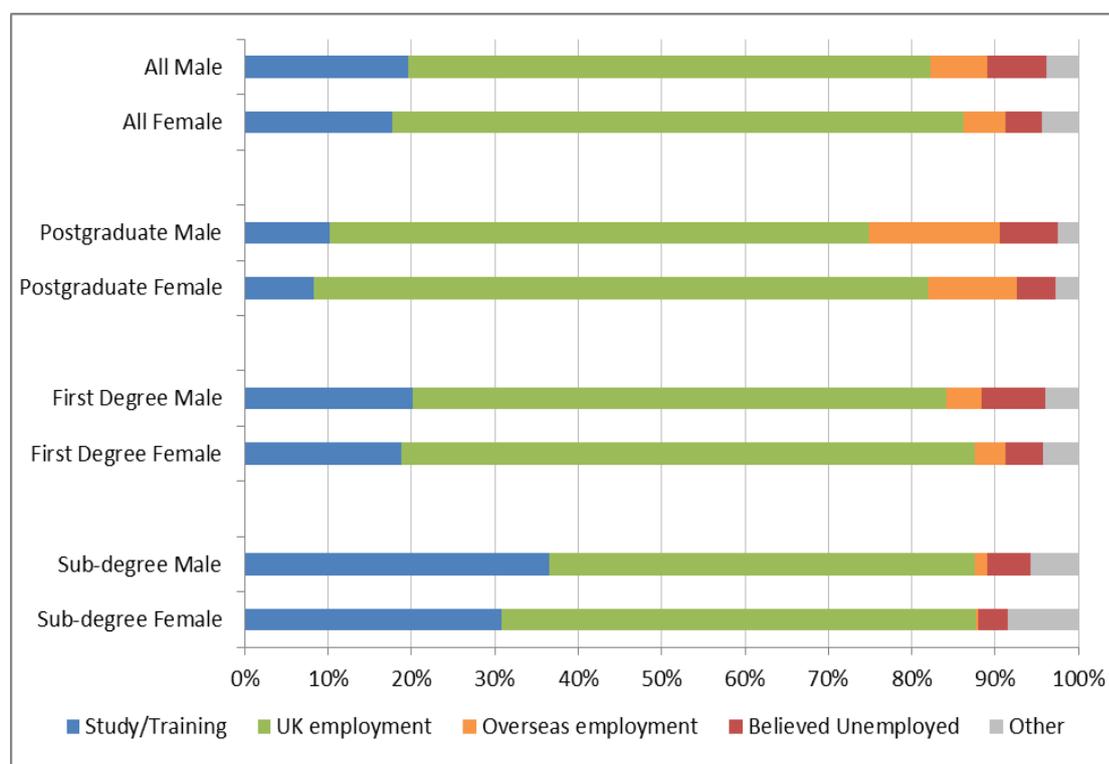


Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)  
Reference: Table 1 (page 13)

### 1.3 Destinations by gender

The pattern of destinations is broadly similar for male and female leavers. However, a slightly higher percentage of males were engaged in further study/training, overseas employment and unemployment, while a higher percentage of females were in UK employment (Table 1, Figure 4).

**Figure 4: Destination of leavers from Scottish HEIs by qualification obtained and gender, 2012-13**



Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)  
Reference: Table 1 (page 13)

Where there are differences between the genders, it is important to note that gender may not be the direct cause. Another factor to consider is subject studied. For example, a relatively low percentage of leavers who studied Engineering and Technology, traditionally a male dominated subject, went into UK employment (64.9 per cent); whilst a relatively high percentage of leavers who studied Education, traditionally female dominated subject, were in UK employment (92.7 per cent) (Table 2).

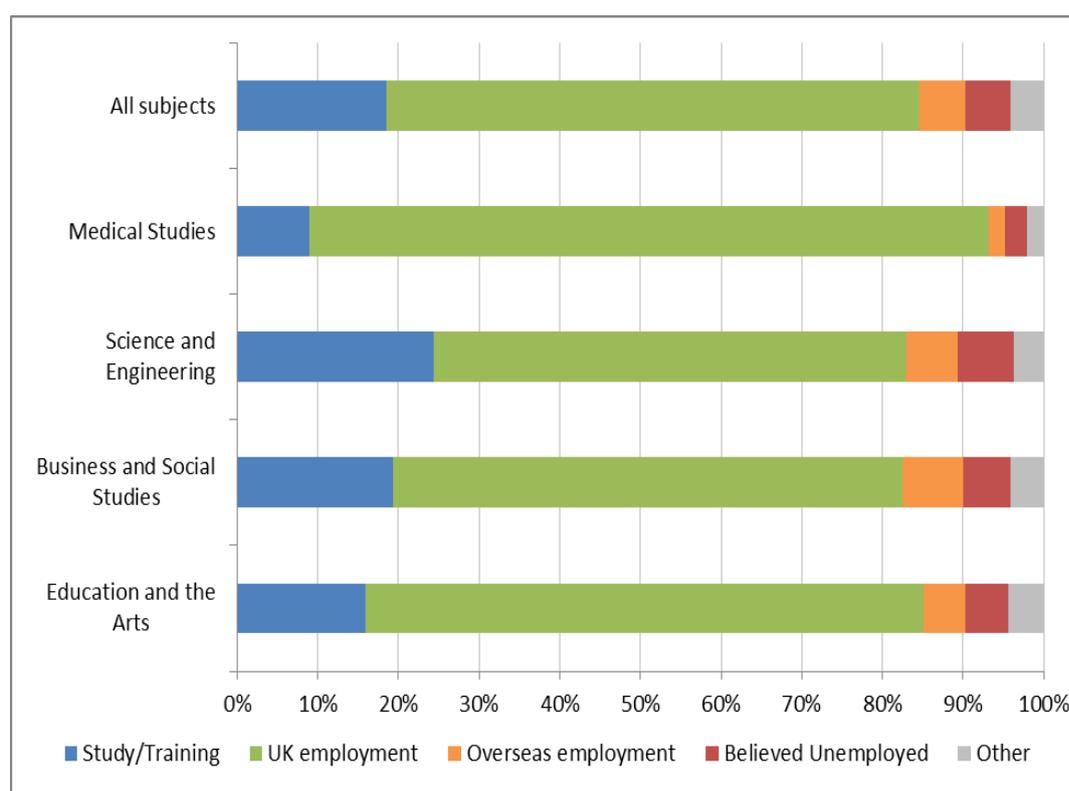
## 1.4 Destinations by subject

Those leaving Scottish HEIs with a Law qualification were the most likely to be undertaking further study or training activities (34.3 per cent), followed by leavers with a Physical Science qualification (31.2 per cent).

Leavers who obtained an Education qualification were the most likely to be in UK employment (92.7 per cent), followed by those with a Medicine and Dentistry qualification (88.4 per cent).

Leavers who obtained an Information Technology qualification were the most likely to be unemployed (11.1 per cent), followed by those with a Creative Arts qualification (8.7 per cent) (Table 2).

**Figure 5: Destination of leavers from Scottish HEIs by subject area, 2012-13**



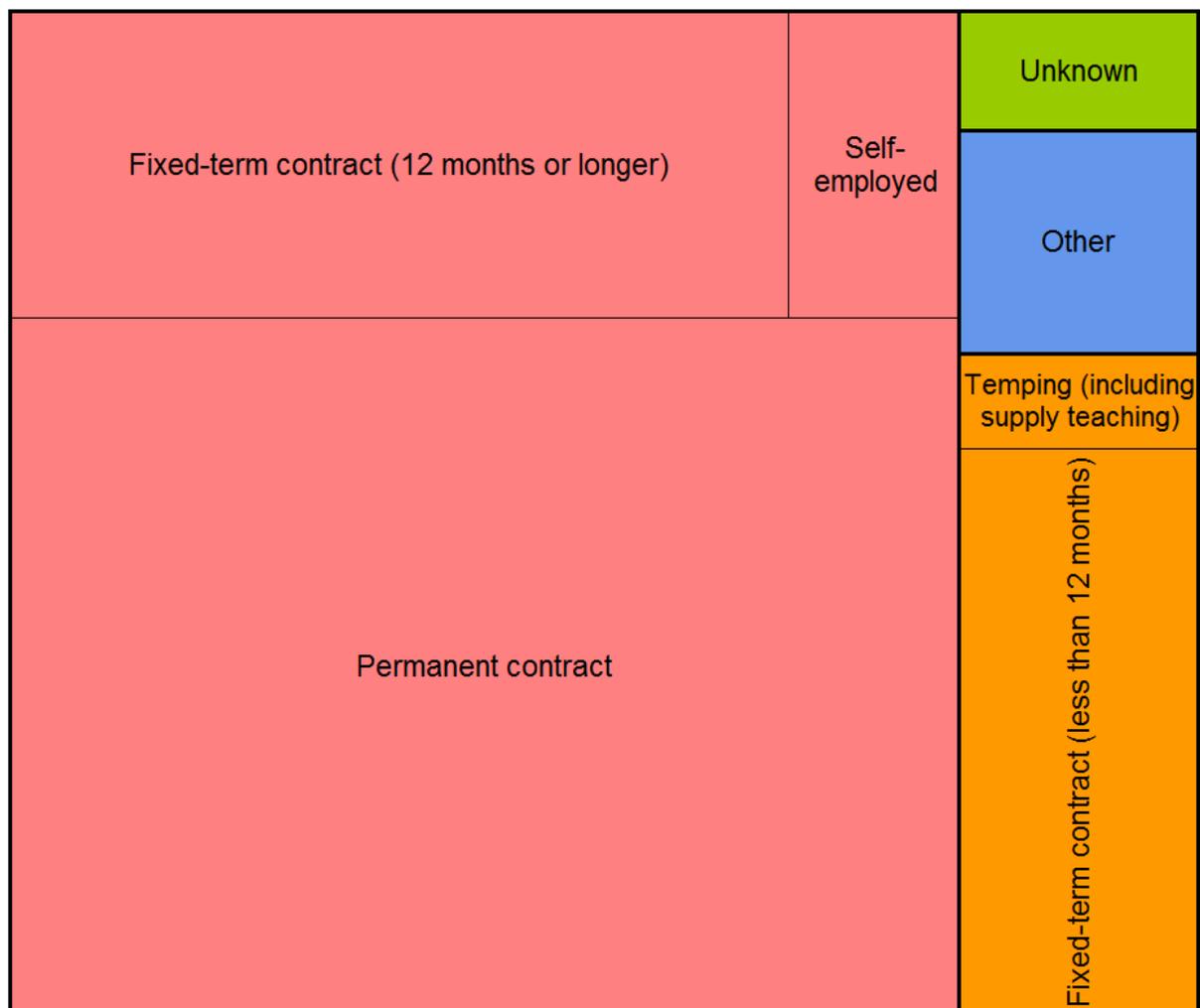
Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)  
Reference: Table 2 (page 14)

## 2. Leavers from Scottish HEIs in Employment

### 2.1 Employment basis of leavers in employment

The majority of leavers in UK employment were employed on permanent contracts (55.5 per cent) with a further 20.0 per cent employed on fixed term contracts lasting 12 months or longer. Of those who found UK employment on a more temporary basis, 11.3 per cent were employed on fixed term contracts lasting less than 12 months and a further 1.9 per cent were temping. (Table 3, Figure 6).

**Figure 6: Employment basis of leavers from Scottish HEIs: 2012-13**



- Permanent / Long-term
- Other
- Temporary
- Unknown

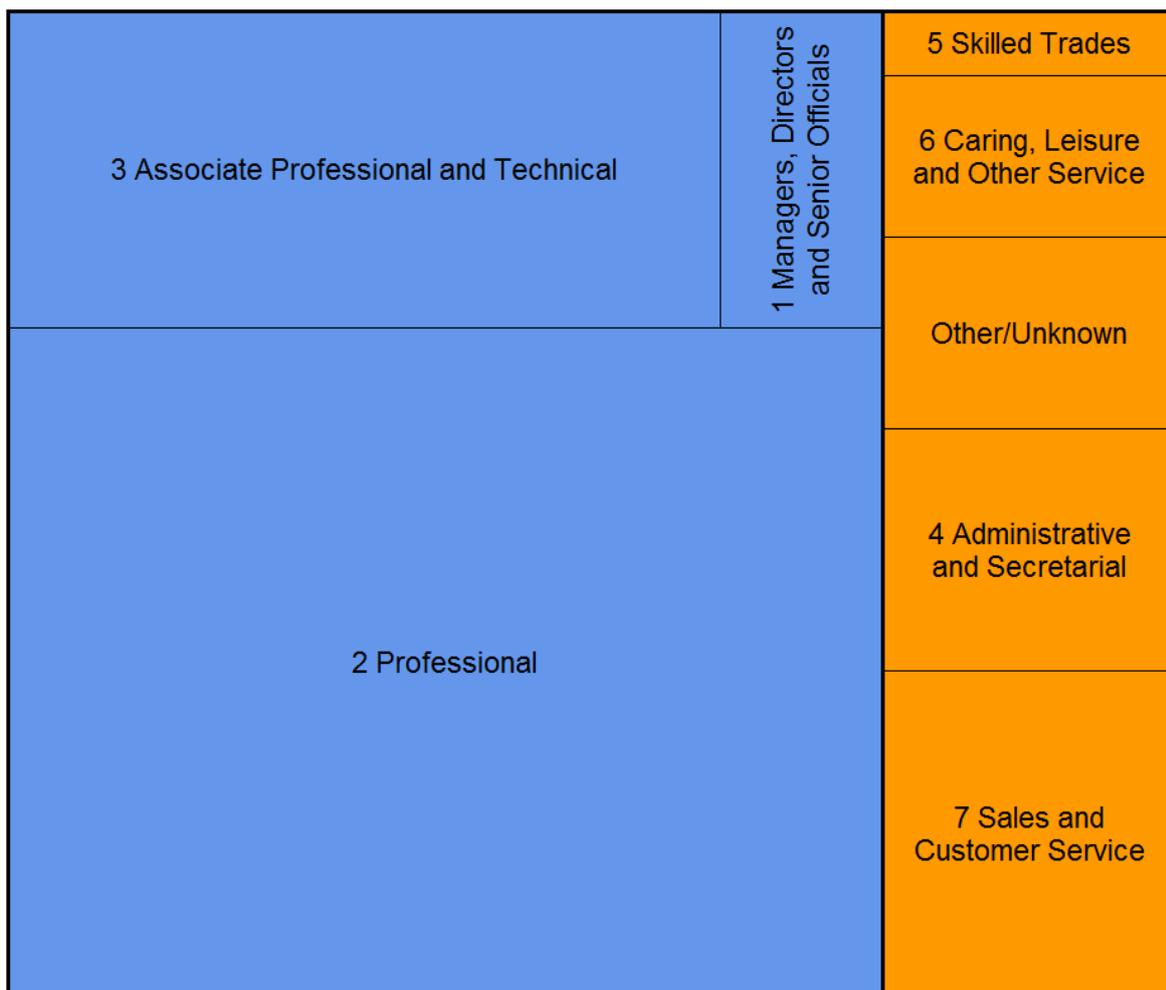
Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)  
 'Other' includes those doing voluntary work, on an internship or developing a professional portfolio/creative practice'  
 Reference: Table 3 (page 15)

Looking at employment basis by level of qualification obtained we see that the lower the level of qualification obtained, the higher the percentage of leavers employed on permanent contracts (Table 3). Therefore, while employment rates are higher for leavers with higher qualifications (Table 1), they are more likely to be employed on a temporary/fixed-term basis (Table 3).

## 2.2 Occupation of leavers in employment

The occupations of leavers can be grouped using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). The SOC contains eight major groups with the first three groups (SOC 1 to 3) covering Managerial and Professional occupations. In 2012-13, almost three quarters of leavers (74.9 per cent) who found UK employment were employed in Managerial and Professional occupations (Table 4, Figure 7).

**Figure 7: Occupation of leavers from Scottish HEIs: 2012-13**



■ - Managerial and Professional Occupations  
■ - Other

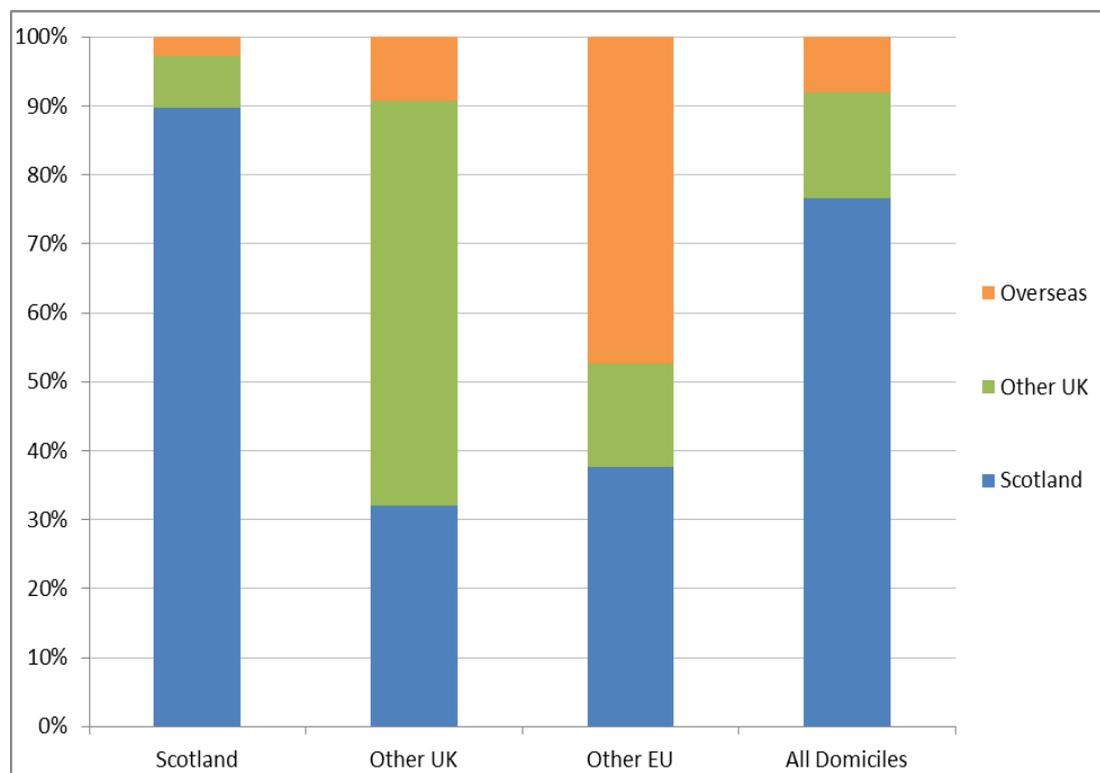
Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)  
Reference: Table 4 (page 16)

Looking at occupation by level of qualification obtained we see that the higher the level of qualification obtained, the higher the percentage of leavers in Managerial and Professional occupations (SOC 1 to 3) (Table 4).

### 2.3 Location of leavers in employment

By comparing leavers' pre-study domicile with their location of employment we can get an early indication of the flows of leavers from Scottish HEIs to other parts of the UK and overseas. The vast majority of Scottish domiciled leavers who found employment did so in Scotland (89.7 per cent). This compares with almost a third (32.0 per cent) of leavers domiciled in other parts of the UK. Of EU domiciled leavers 37.7 per cent of those who found employment did so in Scotland (Table 7, Figure 8).

**Figure 8: Employment location of leavers from Scottish HEIs by pre-study domicile: 2012-13**



Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)  
Reference: Table 7 (page 19)

### 3. Time Series Analysis

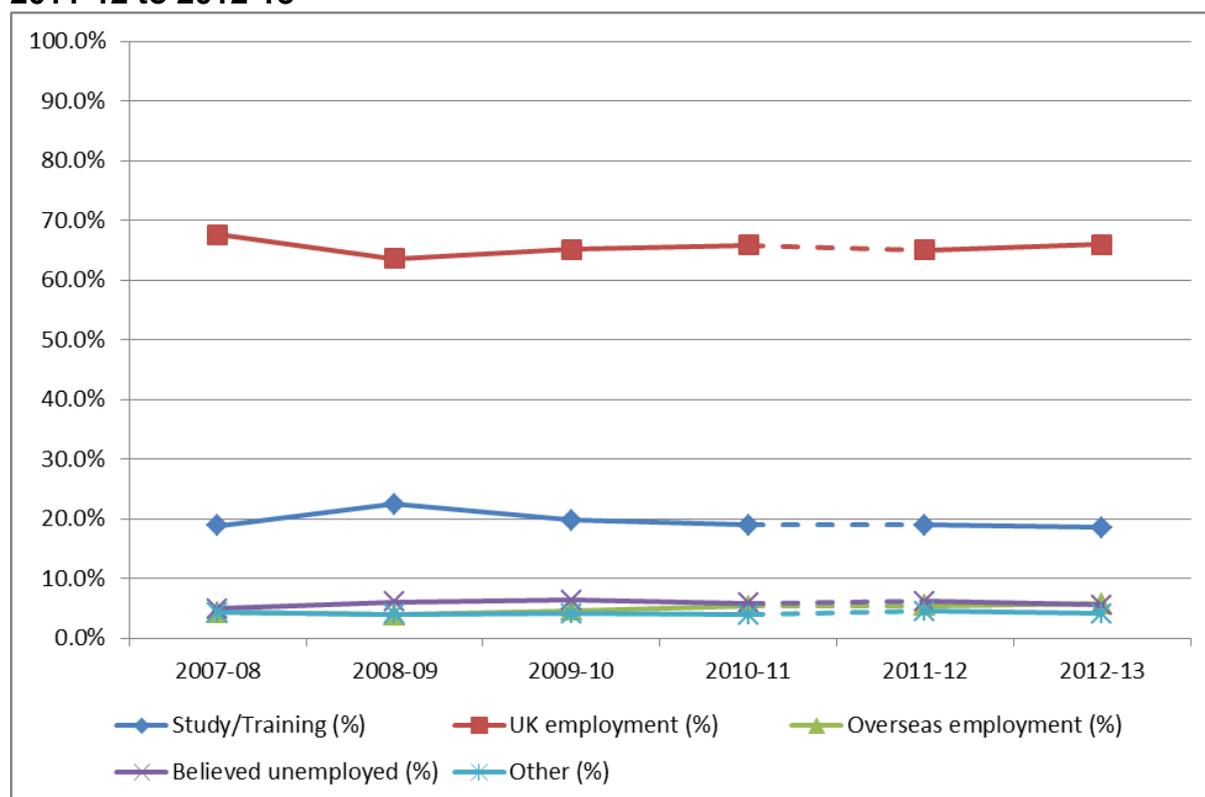
#### 3.1 Destinations over time

From 2011-12 onwards HESA re-designed the DLHE survey to collect richer information from leavers particularly regarding their activities on the survey date. Further details are provided in section 2.1 of the Methodological Notes.

These changes limit the direct comparability of the 2012-13 results to 2011-12 data only. Data from previous years is provided as a guide only.

The number of leavers from Scottish HEIs in UK employment six months after graduating increased by 1 percentage point in 2012-13 (66 per cent) when compared with 2011-12. (Table 12, Figure 9). Over the three years from 2009-10 to 2011-12, the proportion of leavers from Scottish HEIs in UK employment six months after graduating was around 65 per cent. It previously dipped to 63.6 per cent in 2008-09. In the same year, the proportion of leavers in further study increased to 22.5 per cent before stabilising at around 19 per cent for the following four year period. Against the backdrop of the recent UK recession, these trends suggest that relatively more leavers entered further study after graduating in 2008-09 (perhaps reflecting the weakness or perceived weakness of the UK job market at that time) but that this shift was not observed in subsequent years.

**Figure 9: First destination of leavers from Scottish HEIs: 2007-08 to 2010-11, 2011-12 to 2012-13**



**NOTE: The comparability of the time series is limited by changes implemented from the 2011-12 DLHE survey onwards. Further details are provided in the Methodological Notes (2.1).**

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)  
Reference: Table 1 (page 13) and Table 12 (page 23)

### **3.2 Scotland Performs – National Indicator**

‘Scotland Performs’ measures and reports on progress of government in Scotland in creating a more successful country. There are 50 ‘National Indicators’ which track this progress, one of which tracks progress against the Scottish Government’s aim to ‘Increase the proportion of graduates in positive destinations’.

Note that, for the purposes of this indicator, positive destinations are defined as ‘Managerial and Professional’ level jobs in Scotland, or continued study. The indicator was defined in this way to capture the extent to which the learning and skills graduates acquire during their time in higher education in Scotland are put to immediate and effective use.

In 2012-13 65.7 per cent of Scottish postgraduate and first degree leavers from Scottish HEIs were in positive destinations 6 months after graduating (Table 8). This is a 1.3 percentage point increase on the proportion of 2011-12 leavers in positive destinations, indicating a maintaining performance rating. This is in contrast with the trend in previous years when the percentage of Scots graduates in positive destinations 6 months after completing their course fell year on year from 71.3 per cent in 2006-07 to 63.5 per cent in 2010-11. For more information on Scotland Performs click on the link below.

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/Performance/scotPerforms/indicator/graduates>

## 4. The future of this publication

The Scottish Government has been reviewing its statistical outputs across the higher education sector with a view to rationalising them and avoiding duplication. This process has raised questions around the need for a separate Scottish Government National Statistics publication on higher education leaver destinations.

The Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) collects the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE) survey data used in this publication. HESA uses the DLHE data to produce a range of outputs (please see the HESA website for more details:

[https://www.hesa.ac.uk/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=1899&Itemid=634](https://www.hesa.ac.uk/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1899&Itemid=634))

The HESA outputs contain data for Scottish HEIs and we feel that the majority of user need for information on the destinations of leavers from Scottish HEIs can be met through existing HESA publications.

Note that if this publication was discontinued, the National Indicator would not be affected and would be updated as usual on the Scotland Performs website. If specific user need for certain tables or breakdowns is identified we will consider how these could be met in the absence of a separate Scottish Government publication, in consultation with HESA.

We would welcome users views on the potential discontinuation of this publication:

- How do you use the analysis presented in this publication?
- Are there any specific aspects of the publication that you find particularly useful?
- What impact would the discontinuation of this publication have?

Please respond via email or in writing using the contact details below.

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## 5. Tables

**Table 1: First destination of leavers from Scottish HEIs by level of qualification obtained and gender: 2012-13**

*Leavers from Scottish HEIs*

	No. of Leavers	Study/ Training (%)	UK employment (%)	Overseas employment (%)	Believed unemployed (%)	Other (%)
<b>All Qualifications</b>	<b>47,900</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Male	20,075	19.7	62.6	6.8	7.2	3.8
Female	27,830	17.6	68.6	5.0	4.4	4.4
<b>Postgraduate</b>	<b>11,810</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Male	5,070	10.2	64.6	15.7	7.0	2.4
Female	6,740	8.2	73.7	10.7	4.6	2.8
<b>First Degree</b>	<b>30,325</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Male	12,465	20.1	64.0	4.3	7.6	4.0
Female	17,855	18.8	68.7	3.7	4.5	4.3
<b>Sub-Degree</b>	<b>5,770</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>
Male	2,535	36.5	51.0	1.5	5.2	5.8
Female	3,235	30.8	56.9	0.4	3.6	8.4

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)

Data weighted according to response rates (see Methodological Notes, Section 3)

Number of leavers rounded to the nearest 5

**Table 2: First destination of leavers from Scottish HEIs by subject area: 2012-13**

*Leavers from Scottish HEIs*

	No. of Leavers	Study/Training (%)	UK employment (%)	Overseas employment (%)	Believed unemployed (%)	Other (%)
<b>All subjects</b>	<b>47,900</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>Medical Studies</b>	<b>7,085</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Allied Medicine	5,595	8.9	83.1	2.2	3.2	2.5
Medicine and Dentistry	1,490	8.8	88.4	1.6	0.7	0.4
<b>Science and Engineering</b>	<b>14,050</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Agriculture	460	23.5	60.6	6.1	5.9	4.1
Biological Sciences	4,330	28.6	55.4	5.0	5.7	5.3
Engineering and Technology	3,815	18.9	64.9	7.4	6.6	2.2
Information Technology	2,170	20.3	57.6	7.4	11.1	3.6
Mathematical Sciences	780	26.6	59.4	6.0	4.9	3.2
Physical Sciences	2,280	31.2	50.8	6.8	7.4	3.8
Veterinary Science	215	2.3	86.0	4.7	3.7	3.3
<b>Business and Social Studies</b>	<b>14,995</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Architecture	1,370	16.9	69.5	7.1	4.3	2.2
Business Administration	6,405	14.6	66.0	9.1	6.1	4.3
Law	2,200	34.3	51.2	6.7	4.0	3.6
Mass Communication	740	9.6	72.9	3.8	8.5	5.3
Social Studies	4,280	21.0	61.7	6.0	6.5	4.8
<b>Education and the Arts</b>	<b>11,160</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Creative Arts	2,755	19.8	62.9	4.4	8.7	4.1
Education	4,260	2.7	92.7	1.8	1.1	1.7
Humanities	1,950	28.8	49.8	6.1	7.9	7.4
Languages	2,195	25.1	48.5	12.2	6.9	7.3
<b>Multi-Disciplinary Studies</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>33.2</b>
<b>Supplementary Subject Information</b>						
Economics and Politics	1,345	23.6	49.3	11.5	9.6	6.0
English	975	28.3	50.0	7.2	7.7	6.8
Geography	600	26.4	54.3	8.3	7.1	3.8
Psychology	1,470	27.4	57.6	4.4	4.8	5.9

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)

Data weighted according to response rates (see Methodological Notes, Section 3)

Number of leavers rounded to the nearest 5

**Table 3: Employment basis of leavers from Scottish HEIs by level of qualification obtained and gender: 2012-13**

*Leavers from Scottish HEIs in UK employment*

	No. of Leavers	Self-employed (%)	Permanent contract (%)	Fixed-term contract (12 months or longer) (%)	Fixed-term contract (less than 12 months) (%)	Temping (incl. supply teaching) (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
<b>All Qualifications</b>	<b>31,635</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Male	19,075	3.5	53.6	20.9	12.8	2.3	4.5	2.4
Female	12,560	5.7	58.4	18.5	9.0	1.3	4.6	2.6
<b>Postgraduate</b>	<b>8,245</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Male	4,965	3.9	44.3	26.2	18.8	1.7	3.2	2.0
Female	3,280	5.8	52.9	21.4	11.7	0.9	4.4	3.0
<b>First Degree</b>	<b>20,255</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Male	12,270	3.3	53.8	20.8	11.6	2.6	5.1	2.7
Female	7,985	5.7	58.4	18.8	8.6	1.5	4.6	2.3
<b>Sub-Degree</b>	<b>3,135</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Male	1,840	3.8	76.8	7.6	4.5	2.4	3.4	1.6
Female	1,295	5.1	72.3	9.7	4.0	1.1	5.0	2.9

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)

Data weighted according to response rates (see Methodological Notes, Section 3)

Number of leavers rounded to the nearest 5

'Self-employed' includes those working freelance and starting up their own business

'Other' includes those on an internship, developing a professional portfolio and in voluntary work

**Table 4: Occupation of leavers from Scottish HEIs by level of qualification obtained and gender: 2012-13**

*Leavers from Scottish HEIs in UK employment*

	<b>No. of Leavers</b>	<b>1 Managers, Directors and Senior Officials (%)</b>	<b>2 Professional (%)</b>	<b>3 Associate Professional and Technical (%)</b>	<b>4 Administrative and Secretarial (%)</b>	<b>5 Skilled Trades (%)</b>	<b>6 Caring, Leisure and Other Service (%)</b>	<b>7 Sales and Customer Service (%)</b>	<b>Other / Unknown (%)</b>	<b>SOC 1 to 3 (Managerial and Professional)</b>
<b>All Qualifications</b>	<b>31,635</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>74.9</b>
Male	19,075	3.5	52.2	18.7	7.5	0.7	5.4	7.9	4.1	74.3
Female	12,560	5.9	48.8	21.0	4.1	3.2	2.3	8.6	6.1	75.8
<b>Postgraduate</b>	<b>8,245</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>90.4</b>
Male	4,965	3.5	70.6	16.1	3.9	0.1	2.1	2.3	1.4	90.2
Female	3,280	7.0	66.1	17.7	2.3	0.5	1.1	3.2	2.0	90.8
<b>First Degree</b>	<b>20,255</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>72.0</b>
Male	12,270	3.3	47.7	20.3	8.3	0.7	4.7	10.0	5.0	71.3
Female	7,985	5.5	45.6	22.1	4.8	2.5	2.1	10.2	7.2	73.2
<b>Sub-Degree</b>	<b>3,135</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>52.6</b>
Male	1,840	4.9	32.2	14.6	11.7	2.0	19.3	9.4	5.8	51.8
Female	1,295	5.9	24.7	23.1	4.0	14.6	6.4	11.7	9.5	53.7

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)

Data weighted according to response rates (see Methodological Notes, Section 3)

Number of leavers rounded to the nearest 5

**Table 5: Employment industry of leavers from Scottish HEIs by subject of qualification: 2012-13**

*Leavers from Scottish HEIs in UK employment*

	<b>No. of Leavers</b>	<b>Agriculture and Related Industries (%)</b>	<b>Manufacturing and Construction (%)</b>	<b>Retail and Leisure (%)</b>	<b>Transport and Communication (%)</b>	<b>Finance and Business Services (%)</b>	<b>Public Administration (%)</b>	<b>Education (%)</b>	<b>Health, Social and Community Work (%)</b>
<b>All subjects</b>	<b>31,635</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>26.3</b>
Medical Studies	<b>5,970</b>	0.1	1.4	7.1	0.4	2.1	1.4	3.0	84.2
Science and Engineering	<b>8,215</b>	1.3	24.0	15.7	9.6	23.0	4.8	9.9	11.2
Business and Social Studies	<b>9,485</b>	0.1	12.3	17.7	5.8	30.2	13.5	6.6	13.3
Education and the Arts	<b>7,720</b>	0.0	2.8	14.7	4.9	10.2	4.9	48.8	13.4

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)

Data weighted according to response rates (see Methodological Notes, Section 3)

Number of leavers rounded to the nearest 5

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 2007 was used to categorise employment industry (see Methodological Notes, Section 4)

**Table 6: Employment location of leavers from Scottish HEIs by subject of qualification: 2012-13**

*Leavers from Scottish HEIs in UK or overseas employment*

	Location of Employment			
	No. of Leavers	Scotland (%)	Other UK (%)	Overseas (%)
<b>All subjects</b>	<b>34,395</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>
<b>Medical Studies</b>	<b>6,120</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Allied Medicine	4,775	80.5	16.9	2.6
Medicine and Dentistry	1,345	73.3	24.9	1.8
<b>Science and Engineering</b>	<b>9,115</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>9.9</b>
Agriculture	305	71.6	19.3	9.2
Biological Sciences	2,620	77.3	14.4	8.3
Engineering and Technology	2,760	71.9	17.8	10.3
Information Technology	1,410	75.8	12.8	11.4
Mathematical Sciences	510	64.6	26.1	9.2
Physical Sciences	1,315	61.4	26.8	11.8
Veterinary Science	195	30.6	63.8	5.1
<b>Business and Social Studies</b>	<b>10,595</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>10.5</b>
Architecture	1,050	72.6	18.1	9.2
Business Administration	4,805	75.6	12.3	12.1
Law	1,275	79.5	8.9	11.6
Mass Communication	565	78.1	16.9	4.9
Social Studies	2,895	78.3	12.9	8.8
<b>Education and the Arts</b>	<b>8,305</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>7.0</b>
Creative Arts	1,855	78.8	14.6	6.6
Education	4,025	96.3	1.8	1.9
Humanities	1,090	58.3	30.7	10.9
Languages	1,335	51.8	28.1	20.1
<b>Multi-Disciplinary Studies</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Supplementary Subject Information</b>				
Economics and Politics	820	55.3	25.8	18.9
English	560	56.3	31.2	12.5
Geography	375	57.3	29.4	13.3
Psychology	910	77.9	15.0	7.1

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)

Data weighted according to response rates (see Methodological Notes, Section 3)

Number of leavers rounded to the nearest 5

'Other UK' includes a small number of leavers whose location of employment was unknown

**Table 7: Employment location of leavers from Scottish HEIs by pre-study domicile: 2012-13**

*Leavers from Scottish HEIs in UK or overseas employment*

	No. of Leavers	Location of Employment		
		Scotland (%)	Other UK (%)	Overseas (%)
<b>All Domiciles</b>	<b>34,395</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>
Scotland	<b>26,225</b>	89.7	7.5	2.8
Other UK	<b>4,810</b>	32.0	58.8	9.2
Other EU	<b>3,340</b>	37.7	14.9	47.4

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)

Data weighted according to response rates (see Methodological Notes, Section 3)

Number of leavers rounded to the nearest 5

'Other UK' includes a small number of leavers whose location of employment was unknown

**Table 8: First destination of Scottish domiciled leavers from Scottish HEIs by gender and level of qualification obtained: 2012-13 (National Indicator)**

*Scottish domiciled postgraduate and first degree leavers from Scottish HEIs*

	No. of Leavers	Study/Training (%)	Employed within Scotland		Employed elsewhere (%)	Believed unemployed (%)	Other (%)	National Indicator value <sup>1</sup> (%)
			SOC 1 to 3 (Professional) (%)	Other (%)				
<b>Postgraduate and First Degree</b>	<b>22,950</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>65.7</b>
Male	9,170	14.4	48.7	16.0	10.4	7.0	3.4	63.2
Female	13,775	13.5	53.9	17.1	7.5	4.1	4.1	67.3

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)

Student numbers have been rounded to the nearest 5

Data are not weighted.

1. More information on the National Indicator including recent performance is available on Scotland Performs:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/Performance/scotPerforms/indicator/graduates>

**Table 9: First destination of Scottish domiciled leavers from Scottish HEIs by ethnicity: 2012-13***Scottish domiciled leavers from Scottish HEIs*

	<b>No. of Leavers</b>	<b>Study/Training (%)</b>	<b>UK employment (%)</b>	<b>Overseas employment (%)</b>	<b>Believed unemployed (%)</b>	<b>Other (%)</b>
<b>All ethnic backgrounds</b>	<b>35,460</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Asian - Chinese	170	19.9	62.0	3.5	9.9	4.1
Asian - Indian	195	21.1	67.5	2.6	6.2	2.6
Asian - Pakistani	400	17.9	64.7	0.7	12.2	4.7
Asian - other	175	25.1	58.3	2.9	10.3	3.4
Black	275	19.5	59.2	3.2	13.0	5.1
White	28,825	16.1	72.5	2.1	5.0	4.3
Mixed background	380	15.3	65.6	5.0	9.8	4.2
Other ethnic background	90	8.7	67.4	8.7	12.0	4.3
Unknown	4,945	18.5	71.2	1.7	3.8	4.9

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)

Data weighted according to response rates (see Methodological Notes, Section 3)

Number of leavers rounded to the nearest 5

**Table 10: Employment location of Scottish domiciled leavers from other UK HEIs by level of qualification obtained: 2012-13**

*Scottish domiciled leavers from other UK HEIs*

	No. of Leavers	Location of Employment		
		Scotland (%)	Other UK (%)	Overseas (%)
<b>All Qualifications</b>	<b>2,440</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>
Postgraduate	1,015	41.1	50.2	8.6
First Degree	1,060	32.7	60.5	6.8
Sub-Degree	365	73.8	21.8	4.4

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)

Data weighted according to response rates (see Methodological Notes, Section 3)

Number of leavers rounded to the nearest 5

'Other UK' includes a small number of leavers whose location of employment was unknown

**Table 11: Response rate for Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE) survey for leavers from Scottish HEIs by level of qualification obtained: 2012-13**

*Leavers from Scottish HEIs*

<b>All Qualifications (%)</b>	72.8
<b>Postgraduate (%)</b>	70.7
<b>First Degree (%)</b>	74.7
<b>Sub-Degree (%)</b>	67.2

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)

Explicit refusals to give information are counted as non-responses

**Table 12: First destination of leavers from Scottish HEIs based on old DLHE survey: 2007-08 to 2010-11, 2011-12 to 2012-13**

*Leavers from Scottish HEIs*

	No. of Leavers	Study/Training (%)	UK employment (%)	Overseas employment (%)	Believed unemployed (%)	Other (%)
<b>2007-08</b>	42,650	18.9	67.6	4.3	4.9	4.3
<b>2008-09</b>	43,810	22.5	63.6	3.9	6.1	4.0
<b>2009-10</b>	42,880	19.8	65.1	4.6	6.4	4.1
<b>2010-11</b>	44,870	19.0	65.9	5.3	5.9	3.9
<hr/>						
<b>2011-12</b>	47,415	19.0	65.0	5.4	6.2	4.5
<b>2012-13</b>	47,900	18.5	66.0	5.8	5.6	4.1

**NOTE: The comparability of the time series is limited by changes implemented from the 2011-12 DLHE survey onwards. Further details are provided in the Methodological Notes (2.1).**

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)

Data weighted according to response rates (see Methodological Notes, Section 3)

Number of leavers rounded to the nearest 5

## 6. Methodological Notes

### 6.1. Data Sources

This publication contains information on the destinations (six months after graduating) of leavers from Higher Education Institutes (HEIs) in Scotland who gained higher education qualifications in academic year 2012-13.

These statistics are collected by the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) through the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE) survey:

- **HEIs** distribute the DLHE survey to leavers, collect the results and pass the data onto HESA.
- **Leavers** complete and return the DLHE survey to the HEIs.
- **HESA** collates and validates the data before passing the finished dataset onto the Scottish Government.
- **The Scottish Government** uses the HESA dataset to analyse and report on destinations of qualifiers from Scottish institutions.

### 6.2. Coverage

#### 6.2.1 Time series comparisons

Following a review of the DLHE survey and consultation with government departments, the HE sector and users of the data, the DLHE survey was re-designed to collect richer information from leavers, particularly regarding their activities on the survey date. As a result, substantial changes were made to the DLHE questionnaire for 2011-12 onwards.

Leavers now report all activities (employment, education, other) that they are undertaking on the census date and indicate which activity they consider to be most important. HESA derive destination categories from the responses, taking into account the most important activity and, in some instances, other activities the leaver is involved in. More information on the changes to the survey can be found on the HESA website:

[http://www.hesa.ac.uk/includes/C11018\\_resources/changesrecord.pdf?v=1.11](http://www.hesa.ac.uk/includes/C11018_resources/changesrecord.pdf?v=1.11)

Consequently, the destination categories have different definitions and the comparability of the time series is limited to two years only: 2011-12 and 2012-13.

#### 6.2.2 Destination categories

This publication presents leaver destinations using the *Employment Activity* categories derived by HESA. The 9 HESA Employment activity categories are grouped as follows in Table 1, 2, 9 and 12:

<b>SG Destination Category</b>	<b>HESA Derived Activity Categories</b>
<b>Study/Training</b>	04 Primarily studying and also in work 05 Full-time study 06 Part-time study
<b>UK employment</b>	01 Full-time work 02 Part-time work 03 Primarily in work and also studying
<b>Overseas employment</b>	01 Full-time work 02 Part-time work 03 Primarily in work and also studying
<b>Believed unemployed</b>	07 Due to start work 08 Unemployed
<b>Other</b>	09 Other

### 6.2.3 Open University

Leavers from the Open University whose national centre is located in Scotland are counted as leavers from Scottish HEIs within this publication. This methodology is consistent with the methodology used in Table 7 of the HESA 2012-13 Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education publication. In all other tables and in previous years, HESA counts the Open University as a wholly English institution, due to the location of its administrative base.

### 6.2.4 Target population for the survey

The HESA DLHE target population contains all UK, European Union and Non-EU domiciled HE students for whom destinations data is expected and sought. A list of exclusions applied to the DLHE target population is available on the HESA website: [http://www.hesa.ac.uk/component/option,com\\_studrec/task,show\\_file/Itemid,233/mnl\\_11018/href,coverage.html/](http://www.hesa.ac.uk/component/option,com_studrec/task,show_file/Itemid,233/mnl_11018/href,coverage.html/)

The figures presented in this publication exclude Non-EU leavers and postgraduate research leavers with dormant status as these groups were new to the target population for 2011-12.

Consequently, the totals presented in this publication are not equivalent to the total number of qualifiers, as reported in the Scottish Funding Council publication 'Higher Education Students and Qualifiers at Scottish Institutions 2012-13': [http://www.sfc.ac.uk/web/FILES/Statistical\\_publications\\_SFCST042014\\_HigherEducationStudentsandQualifiersatS/Higher\\_Education\\_Students\\_and\\_Qualifiers\\_at\\_Scottish\\_Institutions\\_2012-13\\_31\\_March.pdf](http://www.sfc.ac.uk/web/FILES/Statistical_publications_SFCST042014_HigherEducationStudentsandQualifiersatS/Higher_Education_Students_and_Qualifiers_at_Scottish_Institutions_2012-13_31_March.pdf)

## 6.3. Quality Information

### 6.3.1 Relevance

HESA is the official agency which collects, analyses and disseminates quantitative information about higher education. The primary purpose of the early DLHE data collection is to provide each of the bodies listed below with accurate and

comprehensive statistical information regarding the destinations of leavers 6 months after graduation.

The statistics are used in Scotland by:

- Minister and officials in government
- The Scottish Funding Council
- Students, Researchers and Academics
- Careers Scotland

The statistics are used in a variety of ways including:

- Monitoring destinations of graduates. Table 8 presents information which is used in the Scotland Performs National Performance Framework.
- Informing students about potential careers paths based on subject of study.

### **6.3.2 Accuracy**

#### **6.3.2.1 Response rates**

Although the DLHE survey is a census of the target population, some leavers do not respond to the survey or explicitly refuse to give any information. The current response rate for leavers from Scottish HEIs is 72.8 per cent. Response rates by level of qualification level are shown in Table 11.

#### **6.3.2.2 Weighting for non-response**

The data that were successfully collected were used to estimate the most likely responses of those who did not respond. The response rates for different categories of student were analysed to determine the extent of non-response for each group. We have found, for example, that students who have obtained a higher class of first degree (first or upper second) are more likely to respond to the survey than those who obtained a lower class of degree. High performing students were therefore over-represented in the respondents.

To account for this, the survey results for different demographics were weighted (i.e. an adjustment factor was applied) to make them more representative of the target population. The adjustments were made separately based on pre-study location (domicile), region of institution, level of qualification studied for and class of degree for first degree leavers.

The adjustment factors ranged from 1.2 to 1.9. Where adjustments have been made, it is noted under the relevant table of results.

#### **6.3.2.3 Data Presentation**

In all tables in this release, leaver numbers have been rounded to the nearest 5 and percentages to one decimal place. Within tables, missing values have been replaced with “-“. Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding. Unless stated otherwise, percentages in tables are calculated from unrounded values.

### **6.3.3 Timeliness**

HESA collected data for 2012-13 DLHE survey in April 2013 (winter leavers) and January 2014 (summer leavers). They published a statistical first release and further analysis in June and July 2014 respectively:

[http://www.hesa.ac.uk/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=1899&Itemid=239](http://www.hesa.ac.uk/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=1899&Itemid=239)

### **6.3.4 Comparability**

#### **6.3.4.1 HESA Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education**

In June each year, HESA produce a statistical first release containing a summary of results from the DLHE survey. Historically each of the devolved countries of the UK has produced their own more detailed publication, containing more detailed country-specific analysis.

There are two key differences between the figures presented in this Scottish Government publication and those presented by HESA in their statistical first release and other publications (both of which are explained elsewhere in this Methodological Notes section):

- Leavers from the Open University whose national centre is located in Scotland are counted as leavers from Scottish HEIs (see 6.2.3)
- The results are weighted for non-response (see 6.3.2.2)

#### **6.3.4.2 Labour Market statistics**

Local Area Labour Markets statistics are published for Scotland from the Annual Population Survey: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2014/05/4201>

Figures are provided for graduate employment rates in Scotland and analysis focuses on those aged 25-64 who have a 'degree-level qualification or higher'. As this is a population survey, figures are not limited to the latest cohort of leavers from higher education. Therefore, figures from the Labour Market statistics for graduates and the current 'Early destinations' publication are not comparable.

## **6.4. Definitions**

### **6.4.1 International Students**

'Other European Union' (Other EU) figures include accession countries according to EU membership at the start of each academic year. In 2012-13 EU member countries included; Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Hungary, the Republic of Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.

### **6.4.2 Level of Study**

Postgraduate level qualifications include; doctorate, masters, postgraduate bachelor's degrees, postgraduate diplomas or certificates, PGCE/PGDE and

professional qualification at postgraduate level. From 2007-08 professional graduate certificates in education were reported as undergraduate qualifications and separately from postgraduate certificates in education, in years prior to this both were reported as postgraduate certificates in education.

First Degree qualifications include; first degrees, first degrees with qualified teacher status, enhanced first degrees, first degrees obtained concurrently with a diploma and intercalated first degrees.

Other Undergraduate qualifications include; Diploma of Higher Education (DipHE), Certificate of Higher Education (CertHE), professional qualification at undergraduate level, foundation courses at HE level, HND, HNC, NVQ/SVQ levels 5 and 4, diplomas and certificates at undergraduate level and other formal HE qualifications of less than degree standard.

#### **6.4.3 Subject data**

Subject data from higher education institutions is apportioned to broadly reflect the weight of a particular subject within the study programmes of individual students. This process is consistent with the treatment of subject breakdowns by the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA). Supplementary subject figures are included in the main subject groupings. They are also reported separately for clarity. Economics and politics are included in social studies, English is included in languages, geography is included in social studies and psychology is included in biological sciences.

The Joint Academic Coding System (JACS) of subject classification has been used as the basis for HESA data collection and this publication. Further information on JACS is available on the HESA website:

[http://www.hesa.ac.uk/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=158&Itemid=233](http://www.hesa.ac.uk/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=158&Itemid=233)

#### **6.4.4 Occupation data**

The Standard Occupation Classification 2010 (SOC 2010) has been used to categorise and report on the occupations of leavers since 2011-12, replacing SOC 2000 which was used in previous years. Further information on SOC 2010 is available on the ONS website:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/classifications/current-standard-classifications/soc2010/index.html>

#### **6.4.5 Employment industry data**

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) has been used to categorise and report on the employment industry of leavers in 2012-13. Further information on SIC is available on the ONS website:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/classifications/current-standard-classifications/standard-industrial-classification/index.html>

## A NATIONAL STATISTICS PUBLICATION FOR SCOTLAND

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- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods, and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

Further information about Official and National Statistics can be found on the UK Statistics Authority website at [www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk](http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk)

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