

Statistical Publication Notice

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Attainment in Higher Education and Destinations of Qualifiers 2008-09

Statistics on qualifiers from higher education courses at Scottish higher education institutions (HEIs) and Scottish colleges for 2008-09 are published today by Scotland's Chief Statistician, along with survey information on the first destinations of EU domiciled qualifiers from HEIs in the same year. The publication reports on all higher education qualifications, including those at HNC/HND level and students that upgraded their previous higher education qualification. This updates the publication issued on the 8th December 2009. Scottish domiciled qualifiers from the Open University in Scotland are included.

Key Findings:

Qualifiers

- The number of Higher Education (HE) qualifiers from Scottish institutions has continued to rise, in the most recent year by 0.8 percent (695 qualifiers), to a record high of 84,030 in 2008-09. This increase was mostly due to a rise of 990 in the number of HNC/HND qualifications obtained and a rise of 515 in the number of first degree qualifications obtained.
- Scottish colleges saw an increase in qualifiers of 5.9 percent (1,260), to 22,465 in 2008-09, mostly due to an increase in the combined numbers of HNC/HNDs awarded (increasing by 1,225 or 8.9 percent). This increase accounts for the majority of the total increase in qualifiers from all Scottish institutions in 2008-09.
- Scottish Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) saw a decrease in qualifiers of 0.9 percent (565). This was mostly due to a decrease of 10.1 percent (760) in the number of students gaining undergraduate qualifications other than at first degree or HNC/HND level. There was an increase of 1.6 percent (500) in the number of first degree qualifiers from Scottish HEIs.

- The number of qualifications obtained by Scottish students remained stable at 61,435. This was an increase of 15 on 2007-08 when there was 61,420 Scottish qualifiers.
- Scots domiciles account for nearly three quarters of qualifiers from Scottish institutions (73.1 percent) in 2008-09. This is down from 73.7 percent in 2007-08. Qualifications obtained by international students accounted for 18.0 percent of all qualifiers (15,105) in 2008-09. This is the same proportion as in 2007-08.

First Destinations

- 88.4 percent of qualifiers from higher education courses at Scottish Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) were in employment or further study/training 6 months after completing their course. This is a decrease of 1.4 percentage points on 2007-08.
- 62.3 percent of qualifiers from higher education courses at Scottish HEIs were in permanent or temporary UK employment 6 months after completing their course. A further 22.5 percent were engaged in further study or training. 76.1 percent of those in permanent UK employment were employed in graduate level occupations. 6.1 percent of qualifiers were believed to be unemployed.
- Of qualifiers in permanent UK or overseas employment the proportion employed in Scotland has decreased by 0.2 percentage points from 80.7 percent in 2007-08 to 80.5 percent in 2008-09. 92.5 percent of Scots qualifiers in permanent employment were employed within Scotland. This is an increase of 0.5 percentage points on 2007-08.
- 66.5 percent of Scots postgraduate and first degree qualifiers from Scottish HEIs were employed in graduate level occupations within Scotland or engaged in further study or training 6 months after completing their higher education course. This figure is used as a proxy indicator in 'Scotland Performs'¹. The figure has fallen by 1.9 percentage points from 68.4 percent during the previous year.

¹ [“Increase the percentage of Scottish domiciled graduates from Scottish Higher Education Institutions in positive destinations.”](#)

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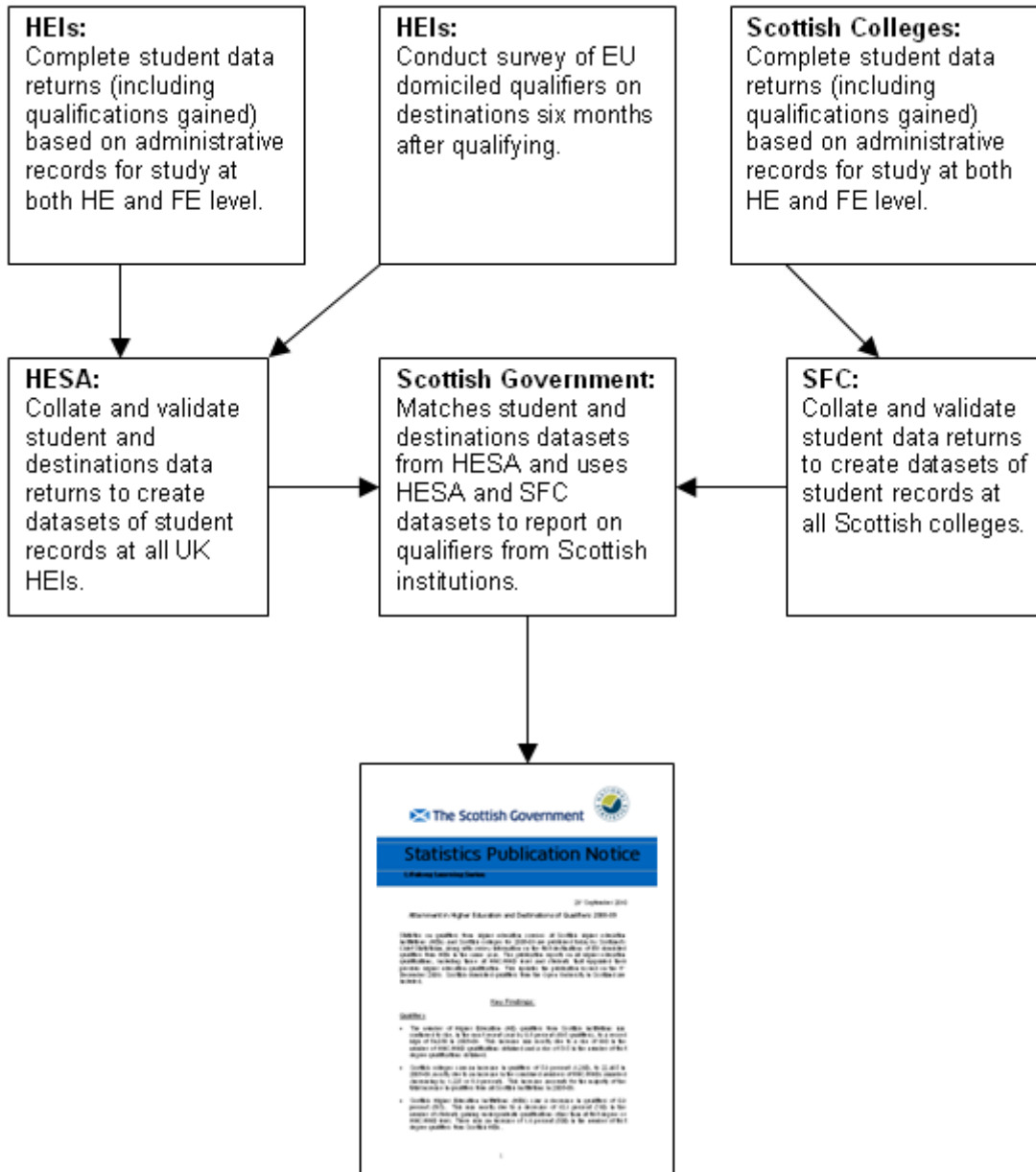
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Methodological note

Data Sources

This publication contains information on students from both Colleges and HEIs in Scotland who gained higher education qualifications in academic year 2008-09. These statistics are collected by the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) from HEIs and by the Scottish Funding Council (SFC) from colleges.



Where analysis refers to institutions (rather than HEIs or colleges) student data from both Scottish HEIs and Scottish colleges has been combined to report on all Scottish institutions. Information provided here on destinations of qualifiers is collected in the survey of Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE). This is co-ordinated by the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) and administered by each HEI. The survey is handed out to all qualifiers from full-time and part-time higher education courses at HEIs whose pre-study domicile was within the EU. Non-EU qualifiers are not surveyed due to difficulties in maintaining contact details and the subsequent low response rate observed. The current response rate for those in the survey is 73.0 percent.

In previous years, statistics on the destinations of qualifiers from Scottish colleges were included with those from HEIs. These were based on the First Destinations of Graduates (FDG) survey, carried out by colleges and compiled by the Scottish Funding Council (SFC). Last year, due to poor response rates and data quality, the college data was not included with the HEI data but a summary table of the main results was included instead. This year as there are further concerns about the data quality and potential bias in the response rate, analysis based on the FDG survey has not been included in this National Statistics publication. As destinations data from colleges has not been included since 2007-08 it has been possible to include destinations data for part-time qualifiers from HEIs. Part-time HEI qualifiers were excluded prior to 2007-08 as this information was not collected from colleges. The response rate and data quality of the FDG survey will continue to be monitored in the future with a view to publishing when these have improved.

Due to the fact that the statistics relating to destinations are based on a survey and that the response rate is 73.0%, statistics based on these data are weighted to account for non-response. An analysis of response rates for different categories of qualifiers was undertaken to determine the extent of non-response.

We have found, for example, that those first degree qualifiers who obtain good marks (first or upper second) are more likely to respond than others. High performing qualifiers had therefore been over-represented in the analysis of responses.

The estimates presented in this note have been adjusted for the difference in response rates, taking account of invalid responses, and grossed up to the total number of eligible qualifiers from higher education courses. The adjustments were made separately based on domicile, region of institution, level of study, and class of first degree. The adjustment factors ranged from 1.2 to 2.1.

Table 16, entitled “First destinations of Scottish domiciled higher education qualifiers from full-time or part-time courses at Scottish higher education institutions by gender and level of qualification obtained (un-weighted): 2008-09”, has been compiled from un-weighted data. This is in accordance with the methodology underlying the Scottish Government’s national indicator; “Increase the percentage of Scottish domiciled graduates from Scottish Higher Education Institutions in positive destinations”¹.

¹ [“Increase the percentage of Scottish domiciled graduates from Scottish Higher Education Institutions in positive destinations.”](#)

Open University

Students attending Open University whose pre study location (domicile) was in Scotland are included in this publication as studying at a Scottish HEI. This methodology differs from that used by HESA where Open University is counted as a wholly English institution – as a result student figures reported in this release will differ from those reported by HESA.

International Students

European Union (EU) figures include accession countries according to EU membership at the start of each academic year. In 2008-09 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. In this release the United Kingdom is reported separately from other EU countries.

Level of Study

Postgraduate level qualifications include; doctorate, masters, postgraduate bachelors 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 are 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. Other HE includes all undergraduate level study excluding first degree and HNCs/HNDs.

Subject Tables

Subject data from higher education institutions is apportioned to broadly reflect the weight of a particular subject within the study programmes of individual enrolments. 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.

Data Presentation

In all tables in this release figures have been rounded to the nearest 5. 0, 1, 2 are rounded to 0. Within tables, missing values have been replaced with “-“. Unknown values are not displayed individually in tables but are included in totals. Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding and the inclusion of unknown values. Unless stated otherwise, percentages in tables are calculated from unrounded values. Percentages in the text and charts are calculated from rounded values.

Key Findings:

Qualifiers

HE Output

The number of higher education qualifiers from Scottish institutions has increased by 0.8 percent since 2007-08, to a record high of 84,030 in 2008-09 (an increase of 695 qualifiers). There has been an increase every year since 1999-00 (apart from 2002-03). There has been an overall increase in qualifiers of 21.9 percent (15,095 qualifiers) since 1999-00. The increase this year was driven by colleges with an increase of 5.9 percent from 21,205 in 2007-08 to 22,465 in 2008-09. The number of qualifiers from Scottish HEIs fell by 0.9 percent from 62,130 in 2007-08 to 61,565 in 2008-09. Since 1999-00 the number of qualifications obtained has risen by 34.6 percent at higher education institutions and fallen by 3.1 percent at colleges. (Table 1).

In 2008-09 almost three quarters of all HE qualifiers from Scottish institutions qualified from a Scottish HEIs (73.3 percent). Of those qualifiers from Scottish HEIs, half gained qualifications at first degree level (51.1 percent) and almost a third at taught postgraduate level (31.4 percent). At Scottish colleges two thirds of qualifiers in 2008-09 gained qualifications at HNC/HND level (66.6 percent) and almost a third gained other undergraduate qualifications below degree level (31.9 percent). Taking HEIs and colleges together a quarter of qualifications achieved at Scottish institutions in 2008-09 were at postgraduate level (25.7 percent) with just over a third at first degree level (37.8 percent) and other undergraduates (36.5 percent). (Table 1).

Gender and Age

In 2008-09 the percentage of males in the qualifier population was 44.4 percent (up from 43.2% in 2007-08) and that of females was 55.6 percent (down from 56.8 percent in 2007-08). This has narrowed the gender difference to 11.3 percentage points, the narrowest it has been since 1999-00 when it stood at 10.4 percentage points. The gender gap has been continuing to close over the last four years; between 2007-08 and 2008-09 this was mostly due to an increase in the number of male qualifiers (up by 1,255). (Table 2).

Almost two thirds of qualifiers studied full-time in 2008-09 (63.8 percent). Over the last year the proportion of part-time study fell slightly from 38.7 percent in 2007-08 to 36.2 percent in 2008-09. Part-time study in the final year is more common among males than females, in 2008-09 38.3 percent of male qualifiers studied part-time compared to 34.6 percent of females. (Table 2).

In 2008-09 just over half of qualifiers (52.2 percent) were aged under 25 years old. The increase in qualifiers from Scottish institutions between 2007-08 and 2008-09 was driven by an increase in qualifiers under the age of 25 which increased in numbers by 3.1 percent over the year, compared to a decrease of 1.0 percent for those aged 25 and over. Almost three quarters of first degree level qualifiers came from the under 25s age group (74.3 percent), compared to half of other undergraduate qualifiers (51.2 percent) and a fifth of postgraduate qualifiers (21.3 percent). (Table 3)

In 2008-09 31,465 first degree qualifications were awarded at Scottish HEIs, accounting for half (51.1 percent) of qualifications awarded at Scottish HEIs (61,565), this compares to 1.3 percent of those at Scottish colleges (285). HNCs and HNDs accounted for 39.9 percent (8,955) and 26.8 percent (6,015), respectively, of qualifications awarded at Scottish colleges. At Scottish HEIs, 2.1 percent of awards were HNCs (1,265) and 0.7 percent were HNDs (450). (Table 6).

Overall, a quarter of awards were at postgraduate level (25.7 percent), representing 21,630 qualifiers (most of whom gained a masters level qualification, 11,955). 37.8 percent of qualifiers gained first degree level awards (31,750), and 36.5 percent other undergraduate awards (30,650). (Table 6).

Subject of Study

In terms of *broad subject groups*, the number of qualifiers from medical studies subjects has decreased from 10,285 in 2007-08 to 10,080 in 2008-09 (a decrease of 2.0 percent). The number of qualifiers from subjects in education and the arts also decreased over the last year, down 1.1 percent (from 18,255 in 2007-08 to 18,055 2008-09). The greatest increase came from qualifiers in Science and engineering subjects, which increased by 3.5 percent (from 20,665 qualifiers in 2007-08 to 21,390 qualifiers in 2008-09). The number of qualifiers from business and social studies subjects increased by 0.9 percent, from 32,455 in 2007-08 to 32,750 in 2008-09. (Table 7).

The largest percentage increases, between 2007-08 and 2008-09, in *individual subject areas* were in physical sciences, engineering and technology, biological sciences and agriculture; which rose by 15.0 percent (375), 6.3 percent (425), 6.0 percent (275) and 5.7 percent (35) respectively. The greatest percentage decreases over the same period were seen in mathematical sciences (down 15.8 percent or 170 qualifiers), languages (down 9.9 percent or 325 qualifiers) including English (down 9.0 percent) and veterinary science (down 8.3 percent or 35 qualifiers). (Table 7).

Looking at *broad subject groups*; in 2008-09 39.0 percent of qualifiers were from business and social studies subjects (32,750). 25.5 percent were from subjects in the science and engineering group (21,390), 21.5 percent were from education and the arts (18,055) and 12.0 percent were from medical studies (10,080). In terms of *individual subjects*, business administration had the largest number of qualifiers (15,845 or 18.9 percent of all qualifiers) followed by social studies (8,660 or 10.3 percent of all qualifiers) and allied medicine (8,480 or 10.1 percent of all qualifiers). (Table 7).

Of those gaining first-degree qualifications from Scottish HEIs in 2008-09; 11.1 percent achieved a first class honours award, 35.3 percent achieved an upper second class honours award, 21.3 percent achieved other second class or lower honours and 32.3 percent were awarded other first degrees (Table 8). Between 2007-08 and 2008-09 the proportion of first degree qualifiers achieving a first class, upper second class and other honours degrees all increased (up 0.6, 1.5 and 0.7 percentage points respectively) while the proportion being awarded other first degree qualifications fell by 2.8 percentage points, similar shifts in proportions were seen among both male and female qualifiers. (Table 8).

Comparisons with 2006-07 should be made with caution – see footnotes to Table 8. In 2006/07 a miscoding error at The University of Aberdeen saw 1,285 qualifiers recorded as ordinary degrees and therefore unclassified when they should have been recorded as classified qualifiers. Care should be taken when comparing to 2006-07 figures. (Table 8).

Home and International Students

74.7 percent of the increase in the number of qualifiers from Scottish institutions between 2007-08 and 2008-09 is due to increases in qualifiers whose pre-study location was in the rest of the UK outside of Scotland, which rose by 590 from 6,895 in 2007-08 to 7,485 in 2008-09. The number of Scots qualifiers from Scottish institutions remained roughly stable, increasing marginally by 15 qualifiers (0.0 percent) to 61,435 in 2008-09. The number of qualifiers from the rest of the EU, outside the UK, rose by 3.8 percent or 185 qualifiers to 5,005 and those from outside of the EU decreased by 1.0 percent or 105 qualifiers to 10,100. Scottish domiciles made up 73.1 percent of the population of qualifiers from Scottish institutions; 8.9 percent were domiciles from the rest of the UK, 6.0 percent were domiciles from the rest of the EU and 12.0 percent were domiciles from the rest of the world. (Table 9).

Almost a half (46.8 percent) of Scottish domiciled qualifiers in 2008-09 gained undergraduate qualifications other than first degrees (28,760 qualifiers) and just over a third (36.4 percent) achieved first degree level qualifications (22,345 qualifiers). About two thirds (63.7 percent) of qualifiers from the rest of the UK gained first degree qualifications (4,770) as did half (52.6 percent) of EU domiciled qualifiers (2,635). Almost three quarters (71.5 percent) of qualifiers domiciled in the rest of the world qualified from Scottish institutions with postgraduate level qualifications (7,220 qualifiers). (Table 9).

Scottish domiciled qualifiers account for just under a half of postgraduate qualifications obtained from Scottish institutions in 2008-09 (47.8 percent), 70.4 percent of first degree level qualifications and almost all undergraduate qualifications below degree level (93.8 percent). (Table 9).

Compared to 1999-00, the number of qualifiers in 2008-09 represented an increase of 8.2 percent for qualifiers from Scotland, 31.7 percent for qualifiers from the rest of the UK, 92.5 percent for qualifiers from the rest of the EU and 163.7 percent for qualifiers from outside the EU. The rise in qualifiers from outside the UK of 8,675, since 1999-00, accounts for 57.5 percent of the 15,095 overall increase in qualifiers at Scottish institutions over the same period. (Table 9).

EQUALITY

In 2008-09 there were 61,435 Scottish domiciled qualifiers from Scottish institutions. Of those with known ethnicities the vast majority (95.2 percent) were white. The level of study with the greatest representation of non-white qualifiers (excluding unknowns) was postgraduate research for which 8.8 percent of qualifiers were of non-white ethnic background. This compares to 3.6 percent of other HE qualifiers; the level of study with the lowest representation of non-white qualifiers. (Table 10.1).

The most frequent disabilities recorded among Scottish domiciled qualifiers in 2008-09 were specific learning difficulties (e.g. dyslexia) affecting 3.0 percent of qualifiers, this is followed by unseen disabilities (e.g. diabetes, epilepsy, asthma) which affected 1.6 percent of qualifiers in 2008-09. There is very little change between the distribution of disabilities reported by Scottish domiciled students and Scottish domiciled qualifiers, suggesting that students with disabilities are just as likely to qualify from their course as those students without disabilities. (Table 11).

First Destinations

Information on the activities of EU domiciled qualifiers from UK Higher Education institutions is gathered by the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE) survey for higher education institutions. This survey asks for information about the activities and location of higher education qualifiers 6 months after completing their course, in the majority of cases this was in January 2010.

Overview

At the time of the survey the majority of full-time qualifiers from higher education courses at Scottish Higher Education institutions were engaged in permanent UK employment (53.0 percent). In addition to this, 22.5 percent were in further study/training, 9.4 percent were in temporary UK employment, 3.6 percent were in overseas employment, 6.1 percent were believed to be unemployed and 5.5 percent were in other first destinations. Almost two thirds (62.3 percent) of qualifiers were in employment within the UK (either permanent or temporary) 6 months after qualifying. A higher proportion of female qualifiers were in permanent UK employment than males (55.6 percent versus 49.1 percent). People with a postgraduate level qualification were most likely to be in permanent UK employment 6 months after qualifying (63.4 percent versus 50.2 percent for First Degree qualifiers and 46.1 percent for other undergraduate qualifiers). Qualifiers with other undergraduate level qualifications were most likely to be pursuing further study; 40.7 percent compared to 25.3 percent and 7.1 percent for those with first degree and postgraduate qualifications respectively. Overall 88.4 percent of qualifiers were engaged in employment or further study 6 months after qualifying (91.0 percent of postgraduates, 87.0 percent of first degree qualifiers and 91.3 percent of other undergraduate level qualifiers). (Table 12).

Since the previous year of qualification (2007-08) there has been a fall of 3.3 percentage points in the proportion of qualifiers engaged in permanent UK employment 6 months after qualifying (from 56.3 percent amongst 2007-08 qualifiers to 53.0 percent amongst 2008-09 qualifiers). There has also been a decrease in the proportion of qualifiers who are in temporary UK employment (down 1.1 percentage points). There have been increases in the proportion of those in further study/training (up 3.5 percentage points) and those believed to be unemployed (up 1.1 percentage points). Overall there has been a decrease of 5.0 percentage points in the proportion of qualifiers in employment (including temporary and permanent UK employment and overseas employment) from 70.9 percent in 2007-08 to 66.0 percent in 2008-09. (Table 13).

Subject of Study

Looking at destinations of qualifiers from Scottish Higher Education Institutions by *broad subject groups*, the highest proportion of qualifiers in permanent UK employment 6 months after qualifying were those who had taken medical studies courses (71.5 percent versus an average of 53.0 percent for all qualifiers). The highest proportion of qualifiers in further study/training 6 months after qualifying were those who had taken science and engineering courses (28.3 percent versus an average of 22.5 percent for all qualifiers). Qualifiers from science and engineering courses were also the most likely to be believed unemployed 6 months after qualifying (8.8 percent versus an average of 6.1 percent for all qualifiers). (Table 14).

Looking at destinations of qualifiers from Scottish Higher Education Institutions by *detailed subjects*, the highest proportion of qualifiers in permanent UK employment 6 months after qualifying were those who had taken medicine and dentistry courses (82.3 percent). The highest proportion of qualifiers in further study/training 6 months after qualifying were those who had taken courses in law (42.3 percent). Qualifiers from courses in Information Technology were the most likely to be believed unemployed 6 months after qualifying (11.5 percent). (Table 14).

Occupations and Industries

Over two thirds (68.0 percent) of *qualifiers in permanent UK employment* at the time of the survey were working as professionals or associate professionals and technical staff. This proportion has fallen by 2.2 percentage points since the previous year. Those who qualified with postgraduate qualifications were most likely to be in professional occupations (64.2 percent compared to 30.9 percent for first-degree qualifiers and 17.6 percent for other undergraduate qualifiers). The only occupation classes with an overall increase in the proportion of qualifiers in UK employment are skilled trades, personal services, sales and customer services, plant and machine operatives and others. (Table 15).

Using a classification of graduate level jobs developed by Elias and Purcell, the overall proportion of higher education qualifiers in permanent UK employment in graduate level occupations has increased by 6.4 percentage points from 74.5 percent in 2003-04 to 80.9 percent by 2006-07. Since 2006-07 the proportion fell by 4.8 percentage points to 76.1 percent for 2008-09 qualifiers. 93.5 percent of postgraduate (down 0.9 percentage points), 69.5 percent of first degree (down 3.4 percentage points) and 64.4 percent of other undergraduate qualifiers (down 4.2 percentage points) were in graduate level occupations 6 months after qualifying. In the last year there has been an increase in the proportion of qualifiers in permanent UK employment who are employed in non-graduate level occupations (at each level of qualification) rising from 21.2 percent in 2007-08 to 23.8 percent in 2008-09 overall. (Table 15).

Of Scottish domiciled qualifiers from full-time or part-time courses at Scottish higher education institutions, 69.5 percent were in employment at the time of the survey. This comprises of 64.5 percent who were employed in Scotland and a further 5.0 percent who were employed elsewhere. 51.8 percent of Scottish qualifiers were employed in graduate level occupations and 19.5 percent were engaged in further study or training. A greater proportion of Scottish domiciled female qualifiers were employed in graduate level occupations than were males (55.6 percent compared to 46.0 percent respectively). (Table 16).

Statistics on the destinations of qualifiers from Scottish Higher Education institutions are a source of information for national indicator 8 of the Scottish Government's National Performance Framework (there are 45 national indicators altogether). This national indicator seeks to '*increase the percentage of Scottish domiciled graduates from Scottish Higher Education Institutions in positive destinations*'¹

Data on the 6-month destinations of qualifiers is currently used as a proxy measurement for the National Indicator. The proxy indicator measures positive destinations as the proportion of Scottish-domiciled qualifiers from Scottish Higher Education Institutions who are in a graduate-level occupation in Scotland or further study/training anywhere. As can be seen in Table 16, this represents 66.5 percent of Scots graduates from Scottish institutions. The figure has fallen by 1.9 percentage points from 68.4 percent during the previous year.

Retention/Migration

Of qualifiers in *permanent UK employment* the proportion employed in *Scotland* has fallen slightly by 0.2 percentage points from 80.7 percent for the 2007-08 cohort to 80.5 percent for the 2008-09 cohort (Table 18.2). This represents a decrease in numbers of 4.1 percent (845) since last year to 19,950 (Table 18.1). Of those qualifiers, the proportion of those whose pre-study location was outside Scotland but within the rest of the UK, who were employed in Scotland at the time of the survey has decreased by 2.4 percentage points to 34.0 percent while the proportion of those from the rest of the EU (excluding the UK) employed in Scotland has risen by 2.0 percentage points to 31.4 percent (Table 18.2).

¹ ["Increase the percentage of Scottish domiciled graduates from Scottish Higher Education Institutions in positive destinations."](#)

The number of *Scots qualifiers from Scottish institutions* in permanent UK employment at the time of the survey has decreased by 4.8 percent (or 990) over the last year to 19,765 (Table 18.1). Of those the proportion *employed within Scotland* has increased by 0.5 percentage points to 92.5 percent (Table 18.2). Of those *Scots who studied elsewhere in the UK* and were in permanent UK employment 6 months after qualifying, there has been a 4.5 percentage point increase in the proportion returning to Scotland to work (at 47.8 percent) and a 6.1 percentage point decrease in the proportion employed elsewhere in the UK (at 45.3 percent). (Table 18.2).

Of *qualifiers from Scottish institutions* who were engaged in permanent or overseas employment at the time of the survey, those with qualifications in education, law and subjects allied to medicine were the most likely to be working in Scotland (96.1 percent, 84.9 percent and 84.5 percent respectively). Veterinary science qualifiers were the least likely to work in Scotland at 22.7 percent. (Table 19).

Equality

Table 20 shows the first destinations of Scottish domiciled qualifiers from Scottish higher education institutions by ethnic background. Care should be used when drawing conclusions from the figures provided in this table due to the small size of some of the underlying populations.

Qualifiers

Table 1: Qualifiers from higher education courses at Scottish institutions by institution type, level of qualification obtained and academic year: 1999-00 to 2008-09

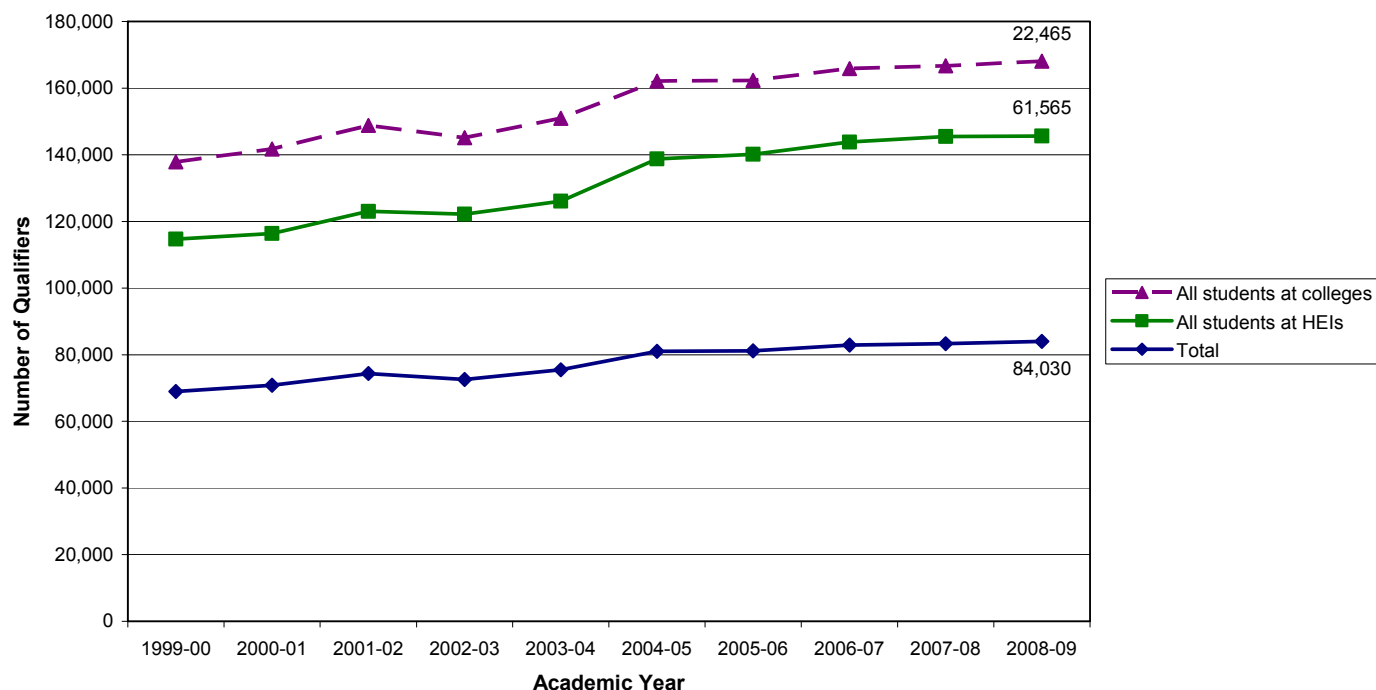
	Level of Qualification obtained					
	All Levels	Postgraduate		First Degree	Other Undergraduate	
		Research Postgraduate	Taught Postgraduate	First Degree	HNC/HND	Other Higher Education
Total						
1999-00	68,935	1,810	11,730	27,620	19,255	8,520
2000-01	70,865	1,840	11,295	27,715	15,840	14,170
2001-02	74,395	1,875	12,545	27,705	18,335	13,865
2002-03	72,575	2,005	12,815	27,510	16,725	13,520
2003-04	75,470	2,045	13,280	28,440	18,520	13,185
2004-05	81,045	2,300	16,070	31,010	18,190	13,465
2005-06	81,165	2,235	17,575	31,090	17,470	12,790
2006-07	82,920	2,300	18,135	32,025	16,275	14,185
2007-08	83,335	2,155	19,550	31,235	15,695	14,650
2008-09	84,030	2,275	19,355	31,750	16,685	13,965
All students at HEIs						
1999-00	45,745	1,810	11,490	27,260	520	4,665
2000-01	45,480	1,840	11,210	27,320	420	4,690
2001-02	48,645	1,875	12,400	27,580	1,350	5,445
2002-03	49,640	2,005	12,745	27,415	1,340	6,140
2003-04	50,620	2,045	13,160	28,325	1,570	5,515
2004-05	57,745	2,300	15,955	30,845	1,575	7,065
2005-06	59,000	2,235	17,470	30,910	1,750	6,635
2006-07	60,910	2,300	18,020	31,825	1,430	7,335
2007-08	62,130	2,155	19,510	30,965	1,950	7,550
2008-09	61,565	2,275	19,315	31,465	1,715	6,790
All students at colleges						
1999-00	23,195	0	240	355	18,735	3,860
2000-01	25,385	0	85	395	15,425	9,480
2001-02	25,750	0	145	125	16,985	8,420
2002-03	22,935	0	70	95	15,385	7,385
2003-04	24,855	0	120	115	16,950	7,670
2004-05	23,300	0	115	165	16,615	6,400
2005-06	22,165	0	105	185	15,720	6,155
2006-07	22,010	0	115	205	14,845	6,850
2007-08	21,205	0	40	265	13,745	7,100
2008-09	22,465	0	40	285	14,970	7,175

Sources: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) and Scottish Funding Council (SFC).

All figures in this table have been rounded to the nearest 5. 0, 1, 2 have been rounded to 0.

Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Chart 1: Qualifiers from higher education courses at Scottish institutions by institution type and academic year: 1999-00 to 2008-09



source data: Table 1

Gender and Age

Table 2: Qualifiers from higher education courses at Scottish institutions by mode of study and gender: 1999-00 to 2008-09

Academic year	Total			Full-time			Part-time		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1999-00	68,935	30,875	38,065	45,000	19,655	25,350	23,935	11,220	12,715
2000-01	70,865	30,900	39,965	42,515	17,870	24,645	28,350	13,030	15,315
2001-02	74,395	31,815	42,580	45,090	19,060	26,030	29,305	12,755	16,550
2002-03	72,575	30,240	42,330	44,540	18,405	26,135	28,030	11,835	16,195
2003-04	75,470	32,360	43,110	46,535	19,955	26,580	28,935	12,405	16,530
2004-05	81,045	34,365	46,680	48,980	20,695	28,285	32,065	13,665	18,400
2005-06	81,165	33,975	47,190	49,715	20,560	29,155	31,450	13,415	18,035
2006-07	82,920	35,435	47,485	52,615	21,840	30,775	30,305	13,595	16,710
2007-08	83,335	36,015	47,315	51,085	21,515	29,570	32,245	14,505	17,740
2008-09	84,030	37,270	46,760	53,585	23,010	30,575	30,445	14,260	16,185

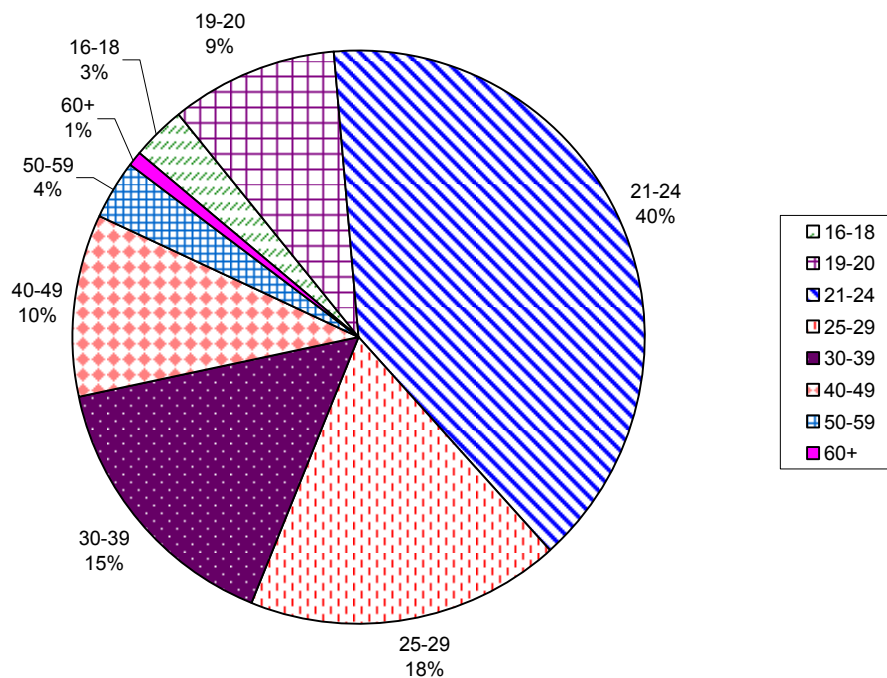
Sources: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) and Scottish Funding Council (SFC).
 All figures in this table have been rounded to the nearest 5. 0, 1, 2 have been rounded to 0.
 Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 3: Qualifiers from higher education courses at Scottish institutions by level of qualification obtained, age group and academic year: 1999-00 to 2008-09

	Total	16-18	19-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
All levels									
1999-00	68,935	2,065	7,490	26,030	10,450	12,955	7,230	1,750	275
2000-01	70,865	1,625	6,535	26,920	10,205	13,940	8,045	2,240	455
2001-02	74,395	1,935	6,540	27,780	10,535	14,570	8,745	2,460	395
2002-03	72,575	1,845	6,105	28,205	10,785	13,875	8,790	2,535	410
2003-04	75,470	2,080	6,785	28,840	11,835	13,770	8,995	2,640	505
2004-05	81,045	2,200	7,155	30,460	13,380	14,280	10,025	3,000	530
2005-06	81,165	2,145	7,140	31,325	14,140	13,575	9,405	2,960	455
2006-07	82,920	2,310	7,590	32,930	14,540	13,090	9,025	2,915	500
2007-08	83,335	2,280	7,615	32,675	15,040	13,045	8,920	2,970	555
2008-09	84,030	2,580	7,870	33,455	15,025	12,965	8,510	3,005	610
Postgraduate									
1999-00	13,540	5	130	2,525	3,895	3,760	2,150	495	40
2000-01	13,135	0	10	2,510	3,680	3,620	2,045	530	50
2001-02	14,420	0	5	2,675	3,920	4,060	2,250	620	50
2002-03	14,820	0	5	2,920	4,460	4,215	2,400	735	65
2003-04	15,325	5	10	3,060	5,165	4,270	2,120	630	60
2004-05	18,370	5	15	3,525	6,240	4,825	2,735	930	90
2005-06	19,815	0	5	4,390	6,890	4,875	2,650	920	70
2006-07	20,435	0	5	4,585	7,320	4,975	2,540	910	85
2007-08	21,705	0	10	5,055	7,680	5,245	2,625	955	125
2008-09	21,630	0	5	4,595	7,730	5,495	2,655	1,020	125
First Degree									
1999-00	27,620	0	1,260	18,790	2,860	2,745	1,415	355	90
2000-01	27,715	0	1,280	19,330	2,525	2,655	1,365	360	95
2001-02	27,705	0	1,165	19,450	2,450	2,525	1,430	355	85
2002-03	27,510	0	1,075	19,325	2,435	2,585	1,610	370	100
2003-04	28,440	0	1,245	19,760	2,790	2,435	1,695	425	85
2004-05	31,010	0	1,180	21,110	3,315	2,840	1,955	475	125
2005-06	31,090	0	1,090	20,950	3,520	2,905	2,000	495	125
2006-07	32,025	0	1,105	21,900	3,545	2,755	2,065	535	120
2007-08	31,235	0	1,195	21,320	3,550	2,530	1,970	535	120
2008-09	31,750	0	1,190	22,415	3,355	2,410	1,750	495	130
Other Undergraduate									
1999-00	27,780	2,060	6,105	4,715	3,700	6,445	3,665	900	145
2000-01	30,015	1,620	5,245	5,075	3,995	7,670	4,635	1,350	310
2001-02	32,200	1,870	5,360	5,650	4,160	7,985	5,065	1,490	260
2002-03	30,250	1,845	5,025	5,955	3,890	7,075	4,780	1,430	240
2003-04	31,705	2,075	5,530	6,015	3,885	7,065	5,180	1,590	360
2004-05	31,665	2,195	5,955	5,825	3,825	6,610	5,330	1,595	315
2005-06	30,260	2,140	6,045	5,980	3,735	5,795	4,750	1,545	260
2006-07	30,460	2,305	6,480	6,440	3,680	5,360	4,415	1,475	295
2007-08	30,345	2,275	6,410	6,300	3,805	5,265	4,305	1,470	310
2008-09	30,650	2,580	6,675	6,445	3,940	5,060	4,105	1,490	355

Sources: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) and Scottish Funding Council (SFC).
 All figures in this table have been rounded to the nearest 5. 0, 1, 2 have been rounded to 0.
 Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Chart 3: Qualifiers from higher education courses at Scottish institutions by age group: 2008-09



source data: Table 3

Institutions

Table 4 - Qualifiers from higher education courses in HEIs in Scotland by institution: 1999-00, 2007-08 & 2008-09

	1999-00	2007-08	2008-09	% change over last year	% change since 1999-00
Total	45,745	62,130	61,565	-0.9	34.6
Edinburgh College of Art	430	515	425	-18.0	-1.2
Glasgow Caledonian University	4,720	4,210	4,980	18.2	5.4
Glasgow School of Art	325	530	510	-4.1	56.9
Heriot-Watt University	1,915	2,700	2,755	2.1	43.7
Napier University	3,460	4,185	4,295	2.6	24.2
Northern College of Education ¹	735	-	-	-	-
Queen Margaret University, Edinburgh	1,025	1,300	1,200	-7.7	17.4
Scottish Agricultural College	390	315	315	1.0	-18.7
Open University, The	2,225	2,270	2,130	-6.1	-4.1
Robert Gordon University, The	2,555	4,020	3,680	-8.4	44.1
Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama, The	210	245	310	26.8	47.2
Aberdeen, The University of	2,755	3,815	4,190	9.9	52.2
Dundee, The University of	2,560	4,295	4,585	6.7	79.2
Edinburgh, The University of	5,600	7,385	7,675	3.9	37.0
Glasgow, The University of	3,990	5,785	5,795	0.2	45.3
Paisley, The University of ²	2,440	-	-	-	-
St Andrews, The University of	1,255	2,870	2,135	-25.6	69.9
Stirling, The University of	2,165	2,865	2,750	-4.1	26.9
Strathclyde, The University of	6,085	6,675	6,520	-2.3	7.2
The West of Scotland, the University of ²	-	3,895	3,250	-16.6	-
UHI Millennium Institute ³	-	2,525	2,350	-6.9	-
Abertay Dundee, The University of	905	1,725	1,705	-0.9	88.8

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA).

All figures in this table have been rounded to the nearest 5. 0, 1, 2 have been rounded to 0.

Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding.

1. Northern College of Education merged with the Universities of Aberdeen and Dundee during the period 2001-02.
2. Paisley University merged with Bell College during the period 2007-08 to become the University of the West of Scotland.
3. UHI (University of the Highlands and Islands) Millennium Institute became an HEI during the period 2000-01.

Table 5 - Qualifiers from higher education courses in colleges in Scotland by institution: 1999-00, 2007-08 & 2008-09

	1999-00	2007-08	2008-09	% change over last year	% change since 1999-00
Total	23,195	21,205	22,465	6.0	-3.1
Aberdeen College	1,435	1,595	1,615	1.3	12.5
Adam Smith College ¹	-	1,840	1,980	7.6	-
Angus College	340	365	380	3.8	12.1
Anniesland College	295	425	495	16.7	68.4
Ayr College	805	630	650	2.7	-19.6
Banff & Buchan College of Further Education	135	390	395	1.5	190.4
Barony College	10	45	55	27.9	511.1
Bell College ²	840	-	-	-	-
Borders College	185	215	170	-20.8	-7.1
Cardonald College	400	625	690	10.6	72.1
Carnegie College	295	540	505	-6.7	70.0
Central College of Commerce	845	1,470	1,360	-7.3	60.9
Clackmannan College of Further Education ³	75	-	-	-	-
Clydebank College	505	430	335	-22.0	-33.5
Coatbridge College	500	295	235	-21.2	-53.0
Cumbernauld College	120	270	295	9.6	142.6
Dumfries and Galloway College	295	240	255	6.3	-14.1
Dundee College	1,885	1,005	840	-16.7	-55.5
Edinburgh's Telford College	550	870	940	7.9	69.9
Elmwood College	110	290	245	-15.9	117.9
Falkirk College of Further & Higher Education ³	720	-	-	-	-
Fife College of Further & Higher Education ¹	1,050	-	-	-	-
Forth Valley College ³	-	915	935	2.0	-
Glasgow College of Building and Printing ⁴	450	-	-	-	-
Glasgow College of Food Technology ⁴	335	-	-	-	-
Glasgow College of Nautical studies	1,225	1,085	1,500	38.3	22.4
Glasgow Metropolitan College ⁴	-	855	965	12.9	-
Glenrothes College ¹	905	-	-	-	-
Inverness College ²	605	-	-	-	-
James Watt College of Further & Higher Education	1,345	1,105	925	-16.3	-31.4
Jewel and Esk Valley College	365	545	555	1.8	50.7
John Wheatley College	-	80	60	-23.1	-
Kilmarnock College	420	580	550	-4.7	31.2
Langside College	460	435	930	114.8	102.2
Lews Castle College ²	75	-	-	-	-
Moray College ²	465	-	-	-	-
Motherwell College	445	620	650	5.3	46.5
Newbattle Abbey College	20	-	-	0.0	0.0
North Glasgow College	255	210	225	7.7	-11.8
North Highland College ²	90	-	-	-	-
Oatridge Agricultural College	110	90	100	8.9	-10.9
Orkney College ²	60	-	-	-	-
Perth College ²	550	-	-	-	-
Reid Kerr College	600	830	970	17.0	61.8
Sabhal Mor Ostaig ²	55	-	-	-	-
Shetland College of Further Education ²	40	-	-	-	-
South Lanarkshire College	480	560	590	5.5	22.6
Stevenson College	1,395	785	830	6.0	-40.4
Stow College	475	360	605	68.3	28.1
West Lothian College	555	620	640	2.9	15.1

Source: Scottish Funding Council (SFC).

All figures in this table have been rounded to the nearest 5. 0, 1, 2 have been rounded to 0.

Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding.

1. In 2005-06 Fife College of Further & Higher Education and Glenrothes College merged to form Adam Smith College.
2. Bell College, Inverness College, Lews Castle College, Moray College, North Highland College, Orkney College, Perth College, Sabhal Mor Ostaig and Shetland College were incorporated in the University of the Highlands and Islands which became an HEI during the period 2000-01. During the period 2007-08 Bell College merged with Paisley University to become the University of the West of Scotland.
3. In 2005-06 Falkirk College of Further & Higher Education and Clackmannan College of Further Education merged to form Forth Valley College.
4. In 2005-06 Glasgow College of Food Technology and Glasgow College of Building and Printing merged to form Glasgow Metropolitan College.

Qualifications Obtained

Table 6: Qualifiers from higher education courses at Scottish institutions by detailed qualification obtained and institution type: 2008-09

	Level of qualification obtained	All Qualifiers	Qualifiers from Higher Education Institutions	Qualifiers from Colleges
	Total	84,030	61,565	22,465
Postgraduate	Doctorate	1,835	1,835	0
	Masters	11,955	11,955	0
	PGCE/PGDE	2,385	2,385	0
	Other postgraduate	5,455	5,415	40
First Degree	First Degree	31,750	31,465	285
Other Undergraduate	Undergraduate Professional Qualification	665	195	470
	HND	6,465	450	6,015
	HNC	10,220	1,265	8,955
	Other Certificates & Diplomas	7,530	6,595	935
	HN Units not leading to a Certificate	3,115	0	3,115
	Other HE	2,655	0	2,655

Sources: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) and Scottish Funding Council (SFC).
 All figures in this table have been rounded to the nearest 5. 0, 1, 2 have been rounded to 0.
 Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 7: Qualifiers from higher education courses at Scottish institutions by subject of study and academic year: 1999-00 to 2008-09

	Subject of Study	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	% change since 2007-08
	All Subjects	68,935	70,865	74,395	72,575	75,470	81,045	81,165	82,920	83,335	84,030	0.8
Medical Studies	Allied Medicine	6,575	5,830	7,130	7,885	7,210	8,770	8,710	8,720	8,755	8,480	-3.1
	Medicine and Dentistry	1,240	1,220	1,395	1,300	1,450	1,470	1,475	1,490	1,530	1,600	4.7
	Total	7,815	7,050	8,525	9,185	8,660	10,245	10,185	10,210	10,285	10,080	-2.0
Science and Engineering	Agriculture	920	860	725	685	730	730	630	590	625	660	5.7
	Biological Sciences	3,315	2,980	3,030	3,600	3,875	4,300	4,295	4,585	4,550	4,825	6.0
	Engineering and Technology	3,440	6,855	6,600	5,955	6,310	6,510	6,585	6,755	6,830	7,255	6.3
	Information Technology	5,410	4,635	5,550	5,150	5,350	5,510	4,645	4,920	4,660	4,470	-4.1
	Mathematical Sciences	2,430	790	655	735	915	1,100	945	990	1,060	890	-15.8
	Physical Sciences	1,945	2,010	1,775	1,890	1,905	2,175	2,160	2,340	2,520	2,895	15.0
	Veterinary Science	430	275	400	290	385	370	370	385	425	390	-8.3
Total	17,890	18,410	18,730	18,300	19,475	20,695	19,625	20,565	20,665	21,390	3.5	
Business and Social Studies	Architecture	1,680	2,490	2,105	2,175	2,410	2,670	2,810	3,160	3,530	3,645	3.3
	Business Administration	15,065	15,580	15,585	15,140	15,980	15,905	15,810	15,170	15,595	15,845	1.6
	Law	1,510	1,985	1,875	2,065	2,455	2,580	2,765	3,015	3,195	3,290	3.0
	Mass Communication	1,325	1,325	1,425	1,395	1,810	1,735	1,645	1,455	1,365	1,310	-4.0
	Social Studies	5,780	5,885	6,125	6,265	7,530	8,630	8,600	8,920	8,775	8,660	-1.3
	Total	25,360	27,265	27,115	27,040	30,185	31,520	31,625	31,720	32,455	32,750	0.9
Education and the Arts	Creative Arts	3,835	3,750	4,690	4,690	5,645	5,780	5,950	6,325	6,275	6,430	2.5
	Education	4,400	4,220	5,345	5,050	4,910	5,980	6,945	6,890	6,365	6,340	-0.4
	Humanities	1,400	1,375	1,475	1,885	1,860	2,255	2,000	2,180	2,355	2,350	-0.3
	Languages	1,705	1,775	1,670	1,990	2,050	2,225	2,780	2,860	3,260	2,935	-9.9
	Total	11,340	11,125	13,175	13,615	14,465	16,240	17,675	18,255	18,255	18,055	-1.1
	Combined	6,520	7,015	6,845	4,435	2,695	2,340	2,055	2,175	1,675	1,755	4.9
	Supplementary subjects contained in the above											
	Economics and Politics	430	570	565	1,190	1,415	1,520	1,575	1,770	1,770	1,705	-3.7
	English	710	810	655	775	900	945	1,195	1,100	1,350	1,230	-9.0
	Geography ¹	530	465	315	830	895	985	925	940	740	720	-2.7
	Psychology	630	790	700	1,130	1,270	1,435	1,455	1,495	1,550	1,610	4.0

Sources: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) and Scottish Funding Council (SFC).

All figures in this table have been rounded to the nearest 5. 0, 1, 2 have been rounded to 0.

Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding.

1. Prior to 2007-08, Environmental Science was included under the heading Geography. In 2007-08 a new classification system was introduced (JACS 2.0) and Environmental Science was no longer classified as Geography. The values associated with Geography for 2007-08 and 2008-09 do not therefore include Environmental science qualifiers.

Table 8: Qualification classification of qualifiers from first degree courses at Scottish HEIs by gender, award and academic year: 1999-00 to 2008-09

Academic year by gender	Total (=100%)	First Class Honours (%)	Upper Second Class Honours (%)	Other Second Class & Lower Honours (%)	Other First Degree, including aegrotat ¹ (%)
Total					
1999-00	27,260	7.3	34.3	21.0	37.4
2000-01	27,320	7.9	36.0	25.2	30.8
2001-02	27,580	8.4	34.9	23.9	32.8
2002-03	27,415	8.4	34.6	22.9	34.0
2003-04	28,325	8.3	33.1	23.0	35.6
2004-05	30,845	8.0	31.4	22.5	38.0
2005-06	30,910	8.4	31.9	21.0	38.7
2006-07	31,825	9.0	30.0	18.7	42.4
2007-08	30,965	10.5	33.8	20.6	35.1
2008-09	31,465	11.1	35.3	21.3	32.3
Males					
1999-00	12,100	7.9	32.1	22.7	37.3
2000-01	11,805	8.4	33.4	28.7	29.4
2001-02	11,920	9.1	31.9	27.1	31.9
2002-03	11,610	8.7	31.7	26.5	33.1
2003-04	12,075	8.6	31.1	25.7	34.5
2004-05	12,745	8.6	29.3	26.4	35.6
2005-06	12,800	9.1	30.0	24.7	36.3
2006-07	13,175	9.4	29.6	21.5	39.5
2007-08	12,890	11.1	33.4	23.7	31.7
2008-09	13,335	12.4	34.0	24.4	29.3
Females					
1999-00	15,160	6.8	36.0	19.7	37.6
2000-01	15,515	7.5	38.0	22.6	31.9
2001-02	15,660	7.9	37.3	21.4	33.5
2002-03	15,805	8.2	36.8	20.3	34.7
2003-04	16,255	8.0	34.6	21.0	36.4
2004-05	18,105	7.6	32.9	19.8	39.7
2005-06	18,110	7.9	33.2	18.5	40.4
2006-07	18,650	8.7	30.2	16.7	44.5
2007-08	18,075	10.1	34.1	18.4	37.4
2008-09	18,130	10.3	36.2	19.0	34.5

Sources: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) and Scottish Funding Council (SFC).

All figures in this table have been rounded to the nearest 5. 0, 1, 2 have been rounded to 0.

Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding.

This data includes an update from The University of Aberdeen for awards in academic year 2006-07

1. Aegrotat degrees; this is an honours degree without classification, awarded on the understanding that had the candidate not been unwell, he or she would have passed.

Percentages have been calculated from unrounded values.

Table 9: Qualifiers from higher education courses at Scottish institutions by qualification obtained, pre-study domicile and academic year: 1999-00 to 2008-09

Academic year by level	Total	Scotland	Rest of UK	EU excluding UK	Rest of the world
Total					
1999-00	68,935	56,765	5,685	2,600	3,830
2000-01	70,865	57,680	6,850	2,700	3,630
2001-02	74,395	60,615	7,095	2,820	3,865
2002-03	72,575	58,175	6,715	2,990	4,695
2003-04	75,470	59,745	6,650	3,390	5,685
2004-05	81,045	63,495	6,930	3,765	6,855
2005-06	81,165	62,225	6,665	4,180	8,100
2006-07	82,920	62,710	6,605	4,610	8,990
2007-08	83,335	61,420	6,895	4,820	10,205
2008-09	84,030	61,435	7,485	5,005	10,100
Postgraduate					
1999-00	13,540	8,780	1,460	1,165	2,110
2000-01	13,135	8,220	1,575	1,355	1,985
2001-02	14,420	9,330	1,595	1,280	2,220
2002-03	14,820	9,185	1,560	1,380	2,690
2003-04	15,325	8,290	1,570	1,610	3,855
2004-05	18,370	10,210	1,730	1,775	4,650
2005-06	19,815	10,860	1,625	1,795	5,535
2006-07	20,435	10,795	1,705	1,900	6,030
2007-08	21,705	10,385	1,845	1,855	7,625
2008-09	21,630	10,330	2,125	1,950	7,220
First Degree					
1999-00	27,620	21,280	3,770	1,245	1,295
2000-01	27,715	20,560	4,820	1,160	1,170
2001-02	27,705	20,090	4,975	1,335	1,310
2002-03	27,510	19,935	4,635	1,435	1,505
2003-04	28,440	20,990	4,560	1,580	1,310
2004-05	31,010	22,835	4,720	1,770	1,685
2005-06	31,090	22,625	4,440	2,095	1,930
2006-07	32,025	23,280	4,345	2,280	2,125
2007-08	31,235	22,545	4,410	2,455	1,825
2008-09	31,750	22,345	4,770	2,635	1,995
Other Undergraduate					
1999-00	27,780	26,705	455	190	420
2000-01	30,015	28,900	455	185	475
2001-02	32,200	31,125	525	210	340
2002-03	30,250	29,055	515	175	500
2003-04	31,705	30,465	520	195	520
2004-05	31,665	30,445	480	220	520
2005-06	30,260	28,735	605	290	630
2006-07	30,460	28,640	555	430	835
2007-08	30,345	28,440	640	510	755
2008-09	30,650	28,760	590	420	885

Sources: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) and Scottish Funding Council (SFC).

All figures in this table have been rounded to the nearest 5. 0, 1, 2 have been rounded to 0.

Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding.

EU data includes accession countries according to EU membership at the start of each academic year.

Please see 'Notes to Tables' on page 39.

EQUALITY

Table 10.1. Scottish domiciled qualifiers from higher education courses at Scottish HEIs and colleges by detailed level of study and ethnicity: 2008-09

	Level of Qualification					
	All Levels	Postgraduate		First Degree	Other Undergraduate	
		Research Postgraduate	Taught Postgraduate	First Degree	HNC/HND	Other HE
All ethnic backgrounds	61,435	990	9,340	22,345	16,100	12,660
Asian - Bangladeshi	45	0	5	15	15	5
Asian - Chinese	350	25	65	155	55	55
Asian - Indian	310	10	65	125	75	35
Asian - Pakistani	675	10	80	305	195	85
Asian - other	230	10	45	60	75	40
Black - African	430	5	110	90	145	80
Black - Caribbean	30	0	5	10	15	5
Black - other	65	0	15	10	25	10
White	55,870	830	8,165	20,300	15,020	11,555
Mixed background	445	10	65	215	95	65
Other ethnic background	225	10	45	55	60	55
Unknown	2,760	80	675	1,005	325	675

Sources: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) and Scottish Funding Council (SFC).

All figures in this table have been rounded to the nearest 5. 0, 1, 2 have been rounded to 0.

Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 10.2. Scottish domiciled qualifiers from higher education courses at Scottish HEIs and colleges by ethnicity: 1999-00 to 2008-09

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
All ethnic backgrounds	56,765	57,680	60,615	58,175	59,745	63,495	62,225	62,710	61,420	61,435
Asian - Bangladeshi	25	25	25	35	25	45	35	55	55	45
Asian - Chinese	270	275	270	320	315	380	360	365	380	350
Asian - Indian	215	215	245	220	260	250	285	260	290	310
Asian - Pakistani	450	470	495	520	555	585	650	625	660	675
Asian - other	95	110	120	85	145	215	220	210	240	230
Black - African	85	125	165	145	235	290	350	370	395	430
Black - Caribbean	15	15	20	20	35	30	35	25	30	30
Black - other	40	35	65	45	45	65	40	65	70	65
White	51,155	51,785	53,930	51,275	53,490	56,725	56,100	56,380	55,205	55,870
Mixed background	0	0	15	55	150	260	350	390	380	445
Other ethnic background	215	255	310	280	215	205	200	210	215	225
Unknown	4,205	4,375	4,960	5,180	4,275	4,450	3,605	3,755	3,500	2,760

Sources: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) and Scottish Funding Council (SFC).

All figures in this table have been rounded to the nearest 5. 0, 1, 2 have been rounded to 0.

Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 11. Representation of disabilities within the population of Scottish domiciled HE students compared to Scottish domiciled HE qualifiers at Scottish institutions: 2008-09

Disability type:	% of Student Population	% of Qualifier Population	Number of Students	Number of Qualifiers
Blind/are partially sighted	0.2	0.2	420	115
Deaf/have a hearing impairment	0.4	0.3	760	200
Wheelchair user/have mobility difficulties	0.3	0.3	695	190
Personal care support	0.0	0.0	50	5
Mental health difficulties	0.6	0.5	1,315	290
An unseen disability, e.g. diabetes, epilepsy, asthma	1.6	1.6	3,310	995
Multiple disabilities	0.7	0.4	1,460	275
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	0.1	0.0	180	25
A specific learning difficulty e.g. dyslexia	2.9	3.0	6,200	1,825
A disability not listed above	0.9	0.8	1,835	475
Total disabilities	7.7	7.2	16,225	4,395
Total population	209,170	61,435	212,010	61,435

Sources: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) and Scottish Funding Council (SFC).

All figures in this table have been rounded to the nearest 5. 0, 1, 2 have been rounded to 0.

Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding.

First Destinations

Table 12: First Destination of higher education qualifiers from Scottish HEIs by gender and level of qualification obtained: 2008-09

	Study/Training (%)	Permanent UK employment (%)	Temporary UK employment (%)	Overseas employment (%)	Believed unemployed (%)	Other (%)	Total (100%)
Total							
Total	22.5	53.0	9.4	3.6	6.1	5.5	43,810
Male	24.6	49.1	7.6	4.6	8.4	5.7	17,830
Female	21.0	55.6	10.6	2.9	4.4	5.4	25,980
Postgraduate							
Total	7.1	63.4	13.4	7.1	4.6	4.4	10,750
Male	9.0	59.0	10.4	9.9	6.4	5.3	4,305
Female	5.9	66.3	15.4	5.2	3.4	3.8	6,445
First degree							
Total	25.3	50.2	8.8	2.8	6.9	6.2	28,365
Male	27.4	46.6	7.4	3.2	9.4	6.1	11,815
Female	23.7	52.7	9.8	2.4	5.1	6.2	16,555
Other Undergraduate							
Total	40.7	46.1	3.6	0.8	4.5	4.2	4,695
Male	44.4	41.1	2.4	1.2	7.1	3.7	1,710
Female	38.7	49.0	4.3	0.5	3.0	4.5	2,980

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA).

Totals in this table showing absolute values have been rounded to the nearest 5. 0, 1, 2 have been rounded to 0.

Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Figures in this table have been weighted. For further details please see the Methodological Note.

Please see 'Notes to Tables' on page 39.

Table 13: First destination of higher education qualifiers from Scottish HEIs by level of qualification obtained and academic year: 2003-04 to 2008-09

	Study/Training (%)	Permanent UK employment (%)	Temporary UK employment (%)	Overseas employment (%)	Believed unemployed (%)	Other (%)	Total (100%)
Total							
2003-04	17.9	59.5	7.7	4.2	5.1	5.5	39,155
2004-05	16.4	61.1	8.6	4.4	4.4	5.2	42,455
2005-06	17.4	59.9	8.7	4.6	4.2	5.2	42,725
2006-07	17.5	59.6	9.5	4.7	3.7	5.0	44,200
2007-08	18.9	56.3	10.5	4.1	4.9	5.2	42,650
2008-09	22.5	53.0	9.4	3.6	6.1	5.5	43,810
Postgraduate							
2003-04	7.7	70.9	7.2	6.4	4.4	3.4	8,540
2004-05	7.5	70.5	8.7	6.6	3.3	3.4	10,945
2005-06	6.7	70.9	10.5	6.0	2.7	3.3	10,995
2006-07	6.4	71.1	9.8	7.1	2.7	2.9	11,800
2007-08	6.8	62.5	17.5	6.9	2.8	3.5	10,680
2008-09	7.1	63.4	13.4	7.1	4.6	4.4	10,750
First Degree							
2003-04	19.1	56.2	8.4	4.1	5.7	6.4	26,730
2004-05	17.9	57.9	9.1	4.0	4.9	6.2	27,800
2005-06	18.6	56.9	8.7	4.7	4.9	6.1	27,580
2006-07	20.1	55.5	10.0	4.3	4.2	6.0	28,170
2007-08	21.5	54.3	8.8	3.6	6.0	5.9	27,380
2008-09	25.3	50.2	8.8	2.8	6.9	6.2	28,365
Other Undergraduate							
2003-04	32.3	57.1	4.0	0.5	2.4	3.7	3,880
2004-05	31.7	57.5	4.8	0.5	3.2	2.4	3,715
2005-06	38.0	50.7	3.9	0.7	3.2	3.7	4,150
2006-07	31.2	55.0	5.2	1.1	2.9	4.6	4,230
2007-08	31.8	53.7	4.9	1.1	3.5	5.1	4,590
2008-09	40.7	46.1	3.6	0.8	4.5	4.2	4,695

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA).

Totals in this table showing absolute values have been rounded to the nearest 5. 0, 1, 2 have been rounded to 0.

Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Figures in this table have been weighted. For further details please see the Methodological Note.

Please see 'Notes to Tables' on page 39.

Table 14: First destination of higher education qualifiers from Scottish HEIs by subject area: 2008-09

	Study/Training (%)	Permanent UK employment (%)	Temporary UK employment (%)	Overseas employment (%)	Believed unemployed (%)	Other (%)	Total (100%)
All subjects	22.5	53.0	9.4	3.6	6.1	5.5	43,810
Medical Studies							
Allied Medicine	13.7	69.1	8.1	2.3	3.8	2.9	5,970
Medicine and Dentistry	9.9	82.3	5.2	0.7	0.8	1.1	1,320
Total	13.0	71.5	7.6	2.0	3.3	2.6	7,290
Science and Engineering							
Agriculture	13.0	39.4	6.8	11.0	6.8	8.2	355
Biological Sciences	29.5	43.1	9.4	3.1	7.4	7.5	3,555
Engineering and Technology	24.5	48.8	4.8	6.2	9.8	5.9	3,160
Information Technology	26.0	44.5	7.7	5.1	11.5	5.2	1,710
Mathematical Sciences	28.5	41.7	8.6	5.5	8.6	7.0	640
Physical Sciences	33.1	39.2	9.6	4.0	8.0	6.0	1,980
Veterinary Science	0.5	81.8	2.0	7.1	5.6	2.5	200
Total	28.3	44.5	7.4	4.8	8.8	6.3	11,600
Business and Social Studies							
Architecture	33.3	43.0	5.3	4.4	8.7	5.2	1,590
Business Administration	22.6	56.1	6.8	4.1	5.2	5.1	5,780
Law	42.3	39.9	4.9	3.5	3.6	5.8	2,620
Mass Communication	9.4	61.7	10.8	3.8	6.4	7.8	635
Social Studies	24.6	51.8	7.7	3.4	5.9	6.6	3,660
Total	27.3	50.8	6.7	3.8	5.6	5.8	14,290
Education and the Arts							
Creative Arts	22.3	50.0	7.7	2.9	8.9	8.2	1,975
Education	1.8	68.5	26.0	0.6	1.3	1.7	4,545
Humanities	31.1	33.6	10.2	3.9	10.3	10.9	1,785
Languages	32.8	32.8	9.1	8.0	8.3	8.9	1,985
Total	16.8	52.0	16.5	3.0	5.7	5.9	10,285
Multi-Disciplinary Studies	15.8	57.2	4.3	2.3	4.9	15.5	350
Supplementary Subjects not contained in the above							
Economics and Politics	28.6	39.4	9.3	7.7	7.2	7.9	1,080
English	35.7	35.8	9.6	3.4	8.1	7.3	890
Geography	33.4	37.6	8.5	3.8	7.4	9.4	640
Psychology	25.5	46.2	10.7	2.7	6.9	8.0	1,340

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA).

Totals in this table showing absolute values have been rounded to the nearest 5. 0, 1, 2 have been rounded to 0. Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Figures in this table have been weighted. For further details please see the Methodological Note.

Please see 'Notes to Tables' on page 39.

Table 15: Higher education qualifiers from Scottish HEIs gaining permanent UK employment by occupation, level of qualification obtained and academic year: 2003-04 to 2008-09

	Managers and Senior Officials (%)	Professionals (%)	Associate Professional and Technical (%)	Administrative and Secretarial (%)	Skilled Trades (%)	Personal Service (%)	Sales and Customer Service (%)	Plant and Machine Operatives (%)	Other (%)	Total (100%)	Elias & Purcell Classification ¹			
											Graduate level occupations	Non-graduate level occupations	Unclassified	
Total														
2003-04	9.4	36.8	29.6	8.5	1.1	3.0	7.4	0.6	3.5	23,305	74.5	25.2	0.2	
2004-05	10.0	38.2	31.4	7.0	0.9	2.7	6.7	0.4	2.5	25,940	78.2	21.6	0.1	
2005-06	10.2	42.8	29.0	5.8	0.8	2.6	5.6	0.3	2.7	25,595	80.9	19.1	0.1	
2006-07	9.1	43.5	29.5	5.8	0.8	2.6	5.6	0.3	2.5	26,340	80.9	18.8	0.2	
2007-08	9.4	40.3	29.9	5.7	0.9	3.3	6.4	0.4	3.3	24,005	78.5	21.2	0.3	
2008-09	9.2	39.4	28.5	5.5	1.0	3.6	8.0	0.5	4.2	23,205	76.1	23.8	0.1	
Postgraduate														
2003-04	11.3	63.4	18.4	3.3	0.2	0.6	1.7	0.3	0.6	6,060	92.6	7.3	0.1	
2004-05	13.1	62.3	19.3	2.5	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.5	7,715	94.2	5.6	0.2	
2005-06	12.0	69.4	14.6	1.6	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.5	7,790	95.5	4.4	0.1	
2006-07	10.0	70.3	15.2	1.8	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.3	8,390	95.0	4.6	0.4	
2007-08	12.1	65.0	17.6	2.1	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.8	6,675	94.4	5.0	0.6	
2008-09	11.2	64.2	18.1	2.6	0.1	0.8	1.6	0.2	1.0	6,815	93.5	6.4	0.1	
First Degree														
2003-04	9.0	30.6	29.9	10.6	1.1	3.4	9.9	0.6	4.6	15,030	68.0	31.7	0.3	
2004-05	9.1	30.8	33.8	9.0	0.8	3.1	9.4	0.5	3.4	16,090	72.0	27.9	0.1	
2005-06	9.7	34.4	32.7	7.5	0.8	3.0	7.7	0.4	3.6	15,700	75.4	24.6	0.1	
2006-07	8.9	33.9	34.0	7.5	0.7	3.1	7.9	0.3	3.5	15,620	75.5	24.3	0.2	
2007-08	8.7	32.9	32.8	7.2	0.8	3.7	9.0	0.5	4.4	14,865	73.0	26.8	0.2	
2008-09	8.5	30.9	31.5	6.7	0.9	4.1	11.1	0.5	5.7	14,225	69.5	30.4	0.1	
Other Undergraduate														
2003-04	7.2	6.1	58.5	7.8	3.1	6.5	5.9	1.3	3.7	2,215	69.6	30.4	0.0	
2004-05	6.3	6.5	57.3	8.0	4.0	6.9	6.3	1.0	3.7	2,135	67.9	32.1	0.0	
2005-06	8.1	6.9	54.6	7.8	3.2	7.5	7.0	0.7	4.1	2,105	67.7	32.3	0.0	
2006-07	6.8	10.6	51.4	8.5	3.7	6.5	7.6	0.8	4.0	2,330	66.6	33.3	0.0	
2007-08	7.1	18.2	46.0	6.5	3.2	8.2	5.7	1.0	4.1	2,465	68.6	31.3	0.0	
2008-09	7.4	17.6	41.8	6.4	4.4	9.2	7.7	1.1	4.5	2,165	64.4	35.6	0.0	

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA).

Totals in this table showing absolute values have been rounded to the nearest 5. 0, 1, 2 have been rounded to 0.

Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Figures in this table have been weighted. For further details please see the Methodological Note.

1. Elias & Purcell classification; Elias, P. and Purcell, K. (2004) SOC (HE) A classification of occupations for studying the graduate labour market. Warwick: Institute for Employment Research.

Please see 'Notes to Tables' on page 39.

Table 16: First destination of Scottish domiciled higher education qualifiers from full-time or part-time courses at Scottish HEIs by gender and level of qualification obtained (un-weighted¹): 2008-09

	Study/Training (%)	Employed ² within Scotland (%)	Employed ² elsewhere (%)	Believed unemployed (%)	Other (%)	Total (100%)	Elias & Purcell Classification ³		
							Graduate level occupations (%)	Graduate level occupations (qualifiers employed in Scotland only) (%)	Proxy National Indicator values ⁴ (%)
Total	19.5	64.5	5.0	5.8	5.2	25,150	51.8	50.1	66.5
Male	21.8	58.6	5.9	8.3	5.3	9,775	46.0	40.9	62.1
Female	18.0	68.2	4.4	4.2	5.2	15,375	55.6	52.0	69.4
Postgraduate	5.2	81.5	5.8	3.7	3.8	5,885	81.2	75.9	81.1
Male	6.9	75.6	7.8	5.3	4.3	2,120	76.3	69.2	76.1
Female	4.2	84.8	4.7	2.7	3.6	3,765	83.9	79.7	83.9
First degree	20.6	61.3	5.3	6.8	6.0	16,065	44.9	40.6	61.2
Male	22.5	56.0	6.0	9.5	6.0	6,505	40.0	35.0	57.5
Female	19.3	64.8	4.9	5.0	6.0	9,560	48.2	44.4	63.7
Other Undergraduate	40.1	49.4	1.9	4.5	4.1	3,200	32.9	31.4	-
Male	45.1	41.9	2.5	7.0	3.4	1,150	23.9	21.8	-
Female	37.3	53.6	1.6	3.0	4.5	2,050	37.9	36.8	-

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA).

Totals in this table showing absolute values have been rounded to the nearest 5. 0, 1, 2 have been rounded to 0.

Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding.

1. Figures in this table have not been weighted.

2. In this table "Employed" includes both temporary and permanent employment.

3. Elias & Purcell classification; Elias, P. and Purcell, K. (2004) SOC (HE) A classification of occupations for studying the graduate labour market. Warwick: Institute for Employment Research.

4. The "Total" value given in this column gives the value for the proxy measure of the Scottish Government's national indicator; "Increase the percentage of Scottish domiciled graduates from Scottish Higher Education Institutions in positive destinations". This indicator includes only postgraduate and first degree qualifiers and so there are no entries in this column next to "Other Undergraduate".

More information about the Scottish Government's performance framework, including national indicators can be found at the following web address:

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

The calculation of the Proxy National Indicator has been revised to remove other undergraduate qualifications that had previously been included. The indicator should only include postgraduate and first degree qualifiers. The comparable figure for 2007-08 was 68.4% and the full time-series can be found at the web address above.

Please see 'Notes to Tables' on page 39.

Table 17: Higher education qualifiers from Scottish HEIs gaining permanent UK employment by industry of employer and subject of qualification: 2008-09

	Agriculture and Related Industries (%)	Manufacturing and Construction (%)	Retail and Leisure (%)	Transport and Communication (%)	Finance and Business Services (%)	Public Administration (%)	Education (%)	Health, Social and Community Work (%)	Total
All subjects	0.5	7.6	15.0	3.7	15.9	8.8	17.8	30.4	23,205
Medical Studies	0.0	1.0	6.3	0.2	1.2	2.2	3.7	85.3	5,215
Science and Engineering	1.4	17.1	19.9	6.4	22.2	9.1	9.5	14.1	5,180
Business and Social Studies	0.3	9.7	19.2	5.1	27.9	15.6	6.1	15.9	7,260
Education and the Arts	0.1	2.0	13.2	2.8	7.9	5.3	55.6	12.8	5,350

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA).

Totals in this table showing absolute values have been rounded to the nearest 5. 0, 1, 2 have been rounded to 0.

Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Figures in this table have been weighted. For further details please see the Methodological Note.

Standard Industrial Classification, SIC2007 was used to categorise industry of employer.

Individual subjects are not included in this table due to small numbers of responses and difficulties in matching classification of subject classification of industry of employment.

Table 18.1: Higher Education qualifiers gaining permanent UK or overseas employment by pre-study domicile, location of employment and academic year: 2003-04 to 2008-09

Domicile	Location of Permanent Employment			
	Scotland	Other UK	Overseas	Total
Total				
2003-04	19,980	3,325	1,665	24,965
2004-05	22,470	3,465	1,855	27,795
2005-06	22,445	3,150	1,985	27,580
2006-07	23,040	3,300	2,090	28,430
2007-08	20,795	3,205	1,760	25,765
2008-09	19,950	3,255	1,580	24,785
Scotland				
2003-04	18,525	1,200	440	20,165
2004-05	20,825	1,205	475	22,510
2005-06	20,615	1,145	530	22,295
2006-07	21,245	1,155	575	22,975
2007-08	19,090	1,135	535	20,755
2008-09	18,275	1,035	450	19,765
Other UK				
2003-04	1,095	1,910	295	3,295
2004-05	1,210	2,020	295	3,530
2005-06	1,295	1,780	295	3,370
2006-07	1,220	1,875	270	3,365
2007-08	1,180	1,815	245	3,240
2008-09	1,125	1,955	225	3,305
Other EU				
2003-04	345	185	920	1,450
2004-05	430	235	1,085	1,750
2005-06	520	225	1,155	1,900
2006-07	565	270	1,240	2,075
2007-08	520	260	985	1,760
2008-09	535	265	900	1,695
Scots domiciles studying at HEIs in the rest of the UK				
2003-04	885	1,050	135	2,070
2004-05	805	1,015	135	1,955
2005-06	810	1,070	130	2,010
2006-07	720	935	110	1,765
2007-08	810	965	100	1,875
2008-09	880	835	130	1,845

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA).

Totals in this table showing absolute values have been rounded to the nearest 5. 0, 1, 2 have been rounded to 0. Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Figures in this table have been weighted. For further details please see the Methodological Note.

Please see 'Notes to Tables' on page 39.

Table 18.2: Higher Education qualifiers gaining permanent UK or overseas employment by pre-study domicile, location of employment and academic year (percent): 2003-04 to 2008-09

Domicile	Location of Permanent Employment			
	Scotland	Other UK	Overseas	Total (100%)
Total				
2003-04	80.0	13.3	6.7	24,965
2004-05	80.8	12.5	6.7	27,795
2005-06	81.4	11.4	7.2	27,580
2006-07	81.0	11.6	7.4	28,430
2007-08	80.7	12.4	6.8	25,765
2008-09	80.5	13.1	6.4	24,785
Scotland				
2003-04	91.9	5.9	2.2	20,165
2004-05	92.5	5.4	2.1	22,510
2005-06	92.5	5.1	2.4	22,295
2006-07	92.5	5.0	2.5	22,975
2007-08	92.0	5.5	2.6	20,755
2008-09	92.5	5.2	2.3	19,765
Other UK				
2003-04	33.2	57.9	8.9	3,295
2004-05	34.3	57.3	8.4	3,530
2005-06	38.5	52.8	8.7	3,370
2006-07	36.2	55.8	8.0	3,365
2007-08	36.4	56.0	7.6	3,240
2008-09	34.0	59.1	6.9	3,305
Other EU				
2003-04	23.8	12.7	63.5	1,450
2004-05	24.6	13.5	61.9	1,750
2005-06	27.4	11.8	60.8	1,900
2006-07	27.2	13.0	59.8	2,075
2007-08	29.4	14.7	55.9	1,760
2008-09	31.4	15.6	53.0	1,695
Scots domiciles studying at HEIs in the rest of the UK				
2003-04	42.8	50.8	6.4	2,070
2004-05	41.1	51.9	7.0	1,955
2005-06	40.3	53.2	6.5	2,010
2006-07	40.7	52.9	6.3	1,765
2007-08	43.3	51.4	5.3	1,875
2008-09	47.8	45.3	6.9	1,845

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA).

Totals in this table showing absolute values have been rounded to the nearest 5. 0, 1, 2 have been rounded to 0. Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Figures in this table have been weighted. For further details please see the Methodological Note.

Please see 'Notes to Tables' on page 39.

Table 19: Higher education qualifiers from Scottish HEIs gaining permanent UK or overseas employment by subject studied and location of employment (percent): 2008-09

		Location of Permanent Employment			
		Scotland (%)	Other UK (%)	Overseas (%)	Total (100%)
All subjects		80.5	13.1	6.4	24,785
Medical Studies	Allied Medicine	84.5	12.3	3.2	4,265
	Medicine and Dentistry	82.8	16.3	0.8	1,095
	Total	84.1	13.1	2.7	5,360
Science and Engineering	Agriculture	59.2	19.0	21.8	180
	Biological Sciences	79.0	14.4	6.6	1,640
	Engineering and Technology	75.1	13.7	11.3	1,740
	Information Technology	78.6	11.1	10.3	845
	Mathematical Sciences	67.5	20.9	11.6	300
	Physical Sciences	61.4	29.3	9.3	855
	Veterinary Science	22.7	69.3	8.0	175
	Total	72.2	18.1	9.8	5,740
Business and Social Studies	Architecture	73.2	17.5	9.3	755
	Business Administration	83.0	10.2	6.9	3,485
	Law	84.9	7.2	8.0	1,135
	Mass Communication	76.4	18.0	5.8	415
	Social Studies	82.3	11.4	6.2	2,020
	Total	81.8	11.2	7.0	7,810
Education and the Arts	Creative Arts	80.5	14.0	5.6	1,045
	Education	96.1	3.1	0.9	3,140
	Humanities	61.8	28.0	10.3	665
	Languages	56.9	23.5	19.6	810
	Total	83.5	11.0	5.5	5,660
	Multi-Disciplinary Studies	86.5	9.7	3.9	205
	Supplementary Subjects not contained in the above				
	Economics and Politics	58.7	25.0	16.3	510
	English	65.7	25.4	8.6	350
	Geography	63.0	27.5	9.1	265
	Psychology	79.5	14.8	5.5	655

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA).

Totals in this table showing absolute values have been rounded to the nearest 5. 0, 1, 2 have been rounded to 0.

Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Figures in this table have been weighted. For further details please see the Methodological Note.

Table 20: First destination of Scottish domiciled higher education qualifiers from Scottish HEIs by ethnicity: 2008-09

	Study/Training (%)	Permanent UK employment (%)	Temporary UK employment (%)	Overseas employment (%)	Believed unemployed (%)	Other (%)	Total (100%)
All ethnic backgrounds	19.3	58.4	10.0	1.4	5.8	5.2	33,060
Asian - Chinese	27.1	38.4	9.4	3.4	13.3	8.9	205
Asian - Indian	27.0	44.9	11.8	0.6	12.9	2.2	180
Asian - Pakistani	27.3	43.0	8.1	0.3	14.8	6.4	345
Asian - other	33.0	43.1	7.3	0.9	10.1	4.6	110
Black	19.5	50.0	7.4	1.6	13.7	7.9	190
White	19.2	58.8	10.0	1.4	5.5	5.1	30,580
Mixed background	24.4	45.5	11.0	2.8	7.3	8.9	245
Other ethnic background	24.1	38.6	16.9	3.6	4.8	13.3	85
Unknown	15.0	63.9	9.9	1.3	5.7	4.2	85

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA).

Totals in this table showing absolute values have been rounded to the nearest 5. 0, 1, 2 have been rounded to 0.

Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Figures in this table have been weighted. For further details please see the Methodological Note.

Some categories in this table have been combined to avoid reporting on very small numbers.

Response Rates

Table 21: Response rate to Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE) survey for qualifiers from Scottish HEIs: 2003-04 to 2008-09

	Response rate (%)			
	Total	Postgraduate	First Degree	Other Undergraduate
2003-04	74.4	66.4	77.6	72.0
2004-05	72.8	67.0	75.6	70.2
2005-06	73.9	69.9	76.1	70.7
2006-07	72.5	69.0	75.0	66.8
2007-08	73.5	69.4	76.5	65.7
2008-09	73.0	67.1	75.4	72.4

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA).

NOTES TO TABLES:

1. Domicile: country of the student's permanent or home address prior to entry to the course.
2. 'Believed unemployed' includes; qualifiers from HEIs that are looking for employment, further study or training or are due to start a job in the next month.
3. 'Other' destinations include; those who are unable to work, looking after the home or family, taking time out in order to travel, or are not otherwise included under an alternative heading.

NOTES TO NEWS EDITORS

1. The figures in this publication are based on data collected by the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) from higher education institutions (HEIs), and the Scottish Funding Council (SFC) from Scottish colleges. Figures provided in the commentary have been derived from rounded values shown in the tables. Within tables, missing values have been replaced with "-".
2. This publication contains information on students, from both colleges and HEIs, who successfully completed a higher education course in Scotland in the years covered. Higher education courses are defined as non school qualifications at Level 7 or above of the Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework (SCQF). All higher education qualifiers from Scottish HEIs and colleges (full-time and part-time, from within the EU and from outside the EU) are included in Tables 1-11.
3. Over the years 2000-01 to 2004-05, SFC has made revisions and improvements to its collection of graduate data. In the years 2000-01 and 2001-02, changes were made which resulted in a reduction in the reported number of graduates from Scottish colleges and an increase in the number of continuing students. Tables of graduates from Higher Education Institutions are not affected; the tables on first destinations are also not affected by these changes.
4. Due to the significant changes in the collection of numbers of HE graduates from Scottish colleges, care should be taken when comparing total numbers of graduates across years.
5. The tables on first destinations (Tables 12 to 21) report on the activities of full-time and part-time students from Scottish HEIs, the rest of the UK and the rest of the EU. First destinations data from colleges has been excluded from the results due to high levels of non-response from both individual institutions and the overall sector and bias in the response that led to ambiguities in the data.
6. First destination information is collected by HEIs through a voluntary survey to students of all nationalities within the European Union who have successfully completed their course. Details are requested about the graduate's destination on 20th April 2009 or 11th January 2010, for autumn and summer qualifiers respectively, by HEIs on behalf of the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA).

7. Weightings have been applied to qualifier destinations data (tables 12 to 20, with the exception of table 16) to more accurately reflect the destinations of all qualifiers from Scottish institutions rather than those who responded to the surveys. Un-weighted figures will be made available on the internet at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/llstatistics>. For further details please refer to the Methodological note on page 3. Table 16 reports on un-weighted figures.

8. Response rates for 2003-04 to 2008-09 have been calculated as the percentage of all graduates in the target population who were sent a questionnaire and replied stating a known destination. Non-respondents and unknown responses have been excluded from tables 12-20. The overall response rate to the Destination of Leavers from Higher Education survey has stayed relatively constant between 72 percent and 75 percent in each year since 2003-04. The response rates for this survey are given in table 21 for each year since 2003-04.

9. This is a National Statistics publication. National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference.

This publication, together with associated tables listed above, is published on the Scottish Government website:

<http://scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Lifelong-learning/Publications>.

Those who do not have access to the Internet should contact Stephen Smith. See details below.

For media enquiries please contact:

Karen McNally

Scottish Government
Communications

Tel. (0131) 244 2087

For further information, non-media enquiries and comments on this publication please contact:

Stephen Smith

Scottish Government
DG Education
Lifelong Learning Statistics
5th Floor, 5 Atlantic Quay
150 Broomielaw
Glasgow, G2 8LU

Tel. (0300) 244 1058

Fax. (0300) 244 1060

E-mail. stephen.smith@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

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