

# Statistical Publication Notice

## Lifelong Learning Series

### A National Statistics Publication for Scotland



27<sup>th</sup> September 2011

#### **Early Destinations of Students Qualifying from Scottish Higher Education Institutions 2009-10**

Statistics on the first destinations of qualifiers from Scottish Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) are published today by Scotland's Chief Statistician. The publication reports on the destination of the 2009-10 qualifiers from Scottish HEIs 6 months after qualifying, figures are shown for qualifiers at postgraduate, first degree and sub-degree level. This updates the destinations figures released in the 'Attainment in Higher Education and Destinations of Qualifiers 2008-09' publication, issued on the 29<sup>th</sup> September 2010.

#### **Summary of Key Findings**

- 87.9 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 0.5 percentage points since 2008-09 (88.4).
- 63.8 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 19.8 percent were engaged in further study or training. 73.6 percent of those in permanent UK employment were employed in graduate level occupations. 6.4 percent of qualifiers were believed to be unemployed.

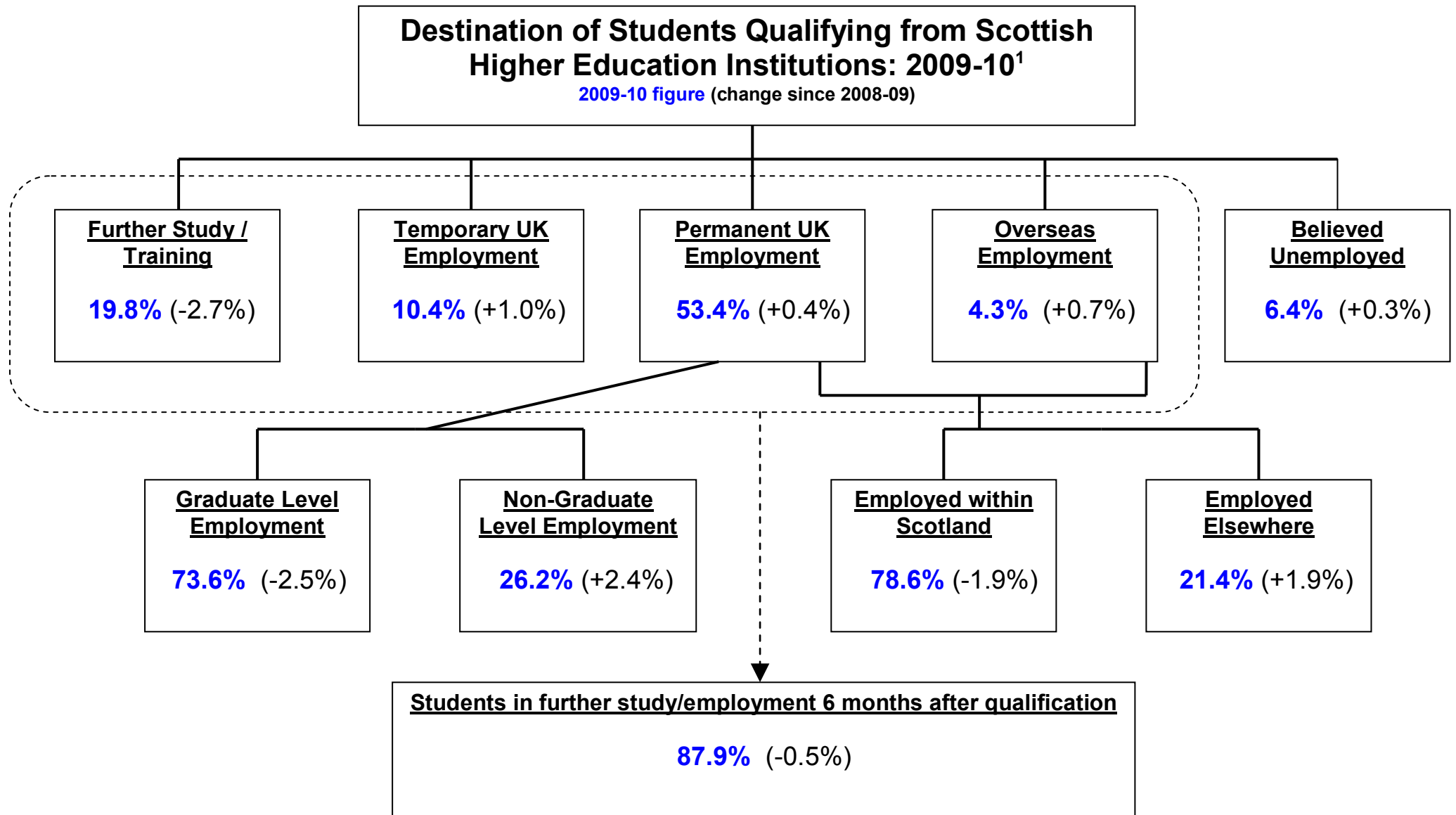
- Of qualifiers in permanent UK or overseas employment, the proportion employed in Scotland has decreased slightly, by 1.9 percentage points, from 80.5 percent in 2008-09 to 78.6% in 2009-10. 90.3 percent of Scots qualifiers in permanent employment were employed within Scotland. This is a decrease of 2.2 percentage points on the 2008-09 figure (92.5%).
- 63.1 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'<sup>1</sup>. The figure has decreased by 3.4 percentage points since 2008-09 (66.5%).

Figure 1 provides a summary of the key results for 2009-10.

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

Figure 1: Summary of Key Findings



<sup>1</sup> 5.7% of 2009-10 qualifiers were in 'Other' destinations.

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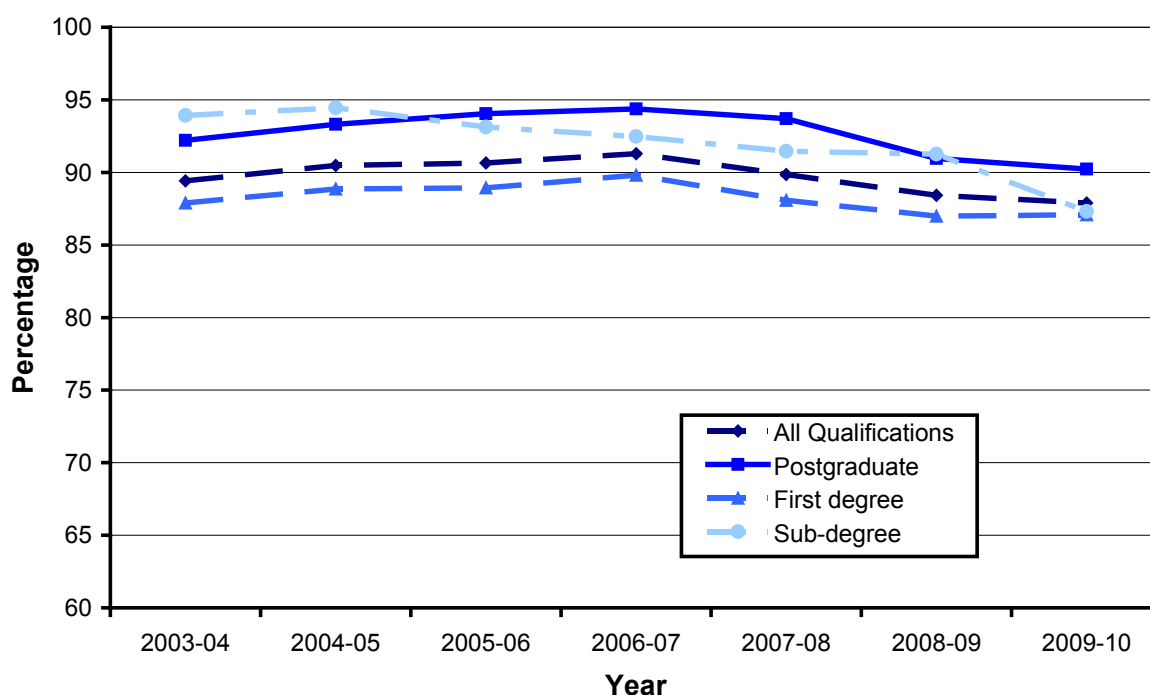
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## Analysis of Findings

This section provides an analysis of the main findings from this year's data. The information relates to the immediate destinations (six months after qualifying) of students gaining higher education (HE) qualifications from Scottish Higher Education Institutions – such students will be referred to as qualifiers in the remainder of this release.

### First destinations

**Figure 2: First destination of students qualifying from Scottish HEIs in further study, training or employment: 2003-04 to 2009-10**

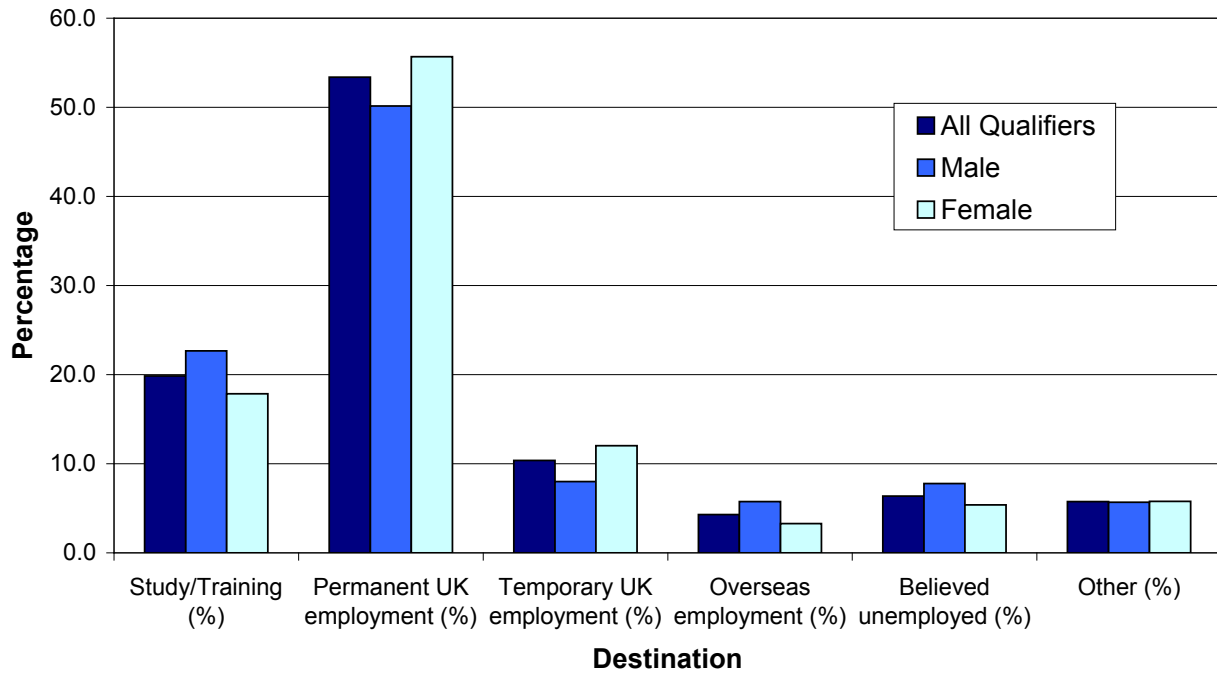


Reference: Table 2 (page 14)

Figure 2 shows the percentage of qualifiers engaged in further study or employment by level of qualification. Since 2006-07 the proportion of qualifiers in employment, study or training, has declined from 91% to 88% in 2009-10. During this period unemployment levels have been rising (Table 2). These results may well be associated with the start of the UK recession, which began in the second quarter of 2008. For sub-degree qualifiers the decline began slightly earlier; in 2005-06 when 94% were working or studying six months after completing their courses.

With just over half (53.4%) of qualifiers engaged in permanent employment within the UK, this is the most common destination for qualifiers (Figure 3). A further 19.8% of qualifiers are engaged in further study or training activities and 10.4% were working under temporary contracts. The proportion of qualifiers who were believed to be unemployed was 6.4%.

**Figure 3: First destination of students qualifying from Scottish HEIs by gender: 2009-10**



Reference: Table 1 (page 13)

Similar patterns of activity are seen for both male and female qualifiers. A slightly higher proportion of males were engaged in further study/training, overseas employment and unemployment, with a higher proportion of females seen in permanent or temporary employment in the UK.

Where there are differences between the genders, it should not be assumed that gender is the direct cause. Other, indirect effects related to gender, such as subject studied, may also impact on destinations of qualifiers. For example, those qualifying in the traditionally male dominated subject of Engineering and Technology show a lower than average proportion of qualifiers going into permanent UK employment (49.8%); while those qualifying in a traditionally female subject of Allied Medicine show a higher than average proportion of qualifiers going in to permanent employment (69.1%) (Table 3).

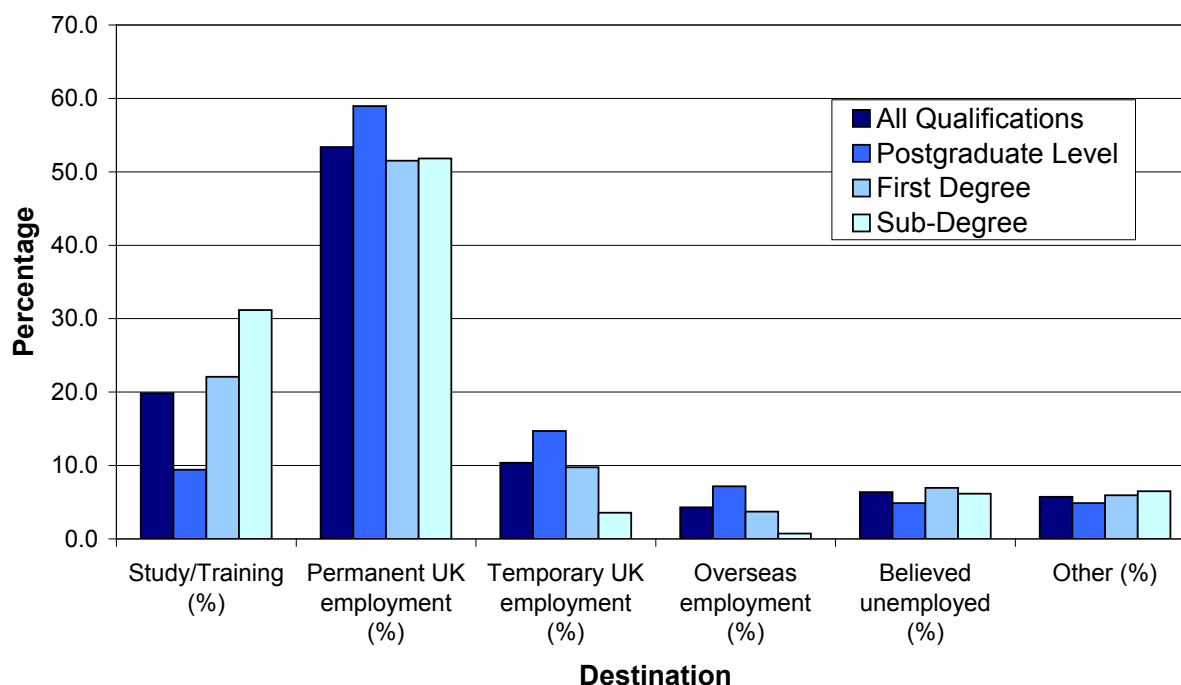
### **Factors associated with first destinations of qualifiers**

The destination of a student after qualifying will be influenced by a number of factors including: the level of qualification achieved; the subject studied; where the qualifier was living prior to study (e.g. living overseas, in Scotland); whether they were in employment or not prior to/during study; how much time has passed since qualifying; and the wider labour market conditions at the time of qualification.

## Level of qualification

Figure 4 shows the relationship between the qualifier's first destination and the level of qualification obtained. Postgraduate qualifiers show relatively higher employment rates compared to other groups, while those with qualifications below degree level were the most likely to be undertaking further study or training.

**Figure 4: First destination of students qualifying from Scottish HEIs by level of qualification obtained: 2009-10**



Reference: Table 1 (page 13)

It could 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 career. There are also limited options for higher levels of study for those qualifying at postgraduate level.

Intuitively, it might also be expected that qualifiers with the highest level of qualifications would have the highest employment rates; however it is worth noting that the activities of students prior to, or during, study may also impact on employment prospects and will vary by qualification level. For example, many postgraduate qualifications are 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 proportion of postgraduate qualifiers will return to their employment post-study. Similarly, sub-degree qualifications tend to be shorter in duration than first degree qualifications. This may make them more attractive to prospective students already in permanent employment, who are looking to study part-time or to attain qualifications desired/required by their employer.

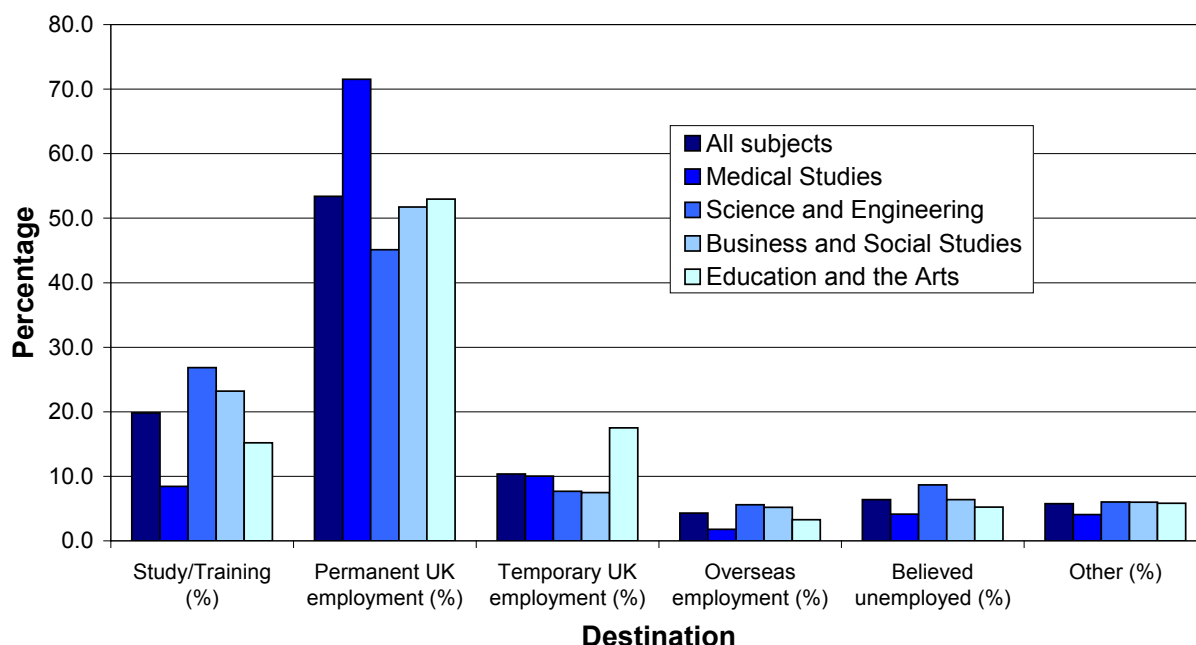


Despite the relatively lower permanent employment rates of first degree qualifiers, it is worth bearing in mind that those with degree qualifications display higher levels of employment in Scotland's labour market than those without<sup>1</sup>. It is also worth noting that at six months after graduation, some first degree qualifiers may not yet have started employment.

### Subject of study

Figure 5 presents the destinations of qualifiers by the subject of their qualification. Those with Science, Engineering and Technology qualifications were the most likely to be undertaking further study or training activities (26.9%) and were also slightly more likely than others to be unemployed (8.7%). Those with medical qualifications were the most likely to be in permanent UK employment (71.5%).

**Figure 5: First destination of students qualifying from Scottish HEIs by subject area: 2009-10**



Reference: Table 3 (page 15)

Students achieving qualifications in Education and the Arts were the most likely group to enter into temporary employment (17.5%); this was mainly due to qualifiers from Education subjects, of whom 27.8% entered temporary employment. This may be related to the Teacher Induction Scheme – a national induction programme for newly qualified, Scottish trained teachers that guarantees a one-year teaching post in a Scottish local authority.

<sup>1</sup> Local Area Labour Markets in Scotland Statistics from the Annual Population Survey 2010:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/08/09172458/0>

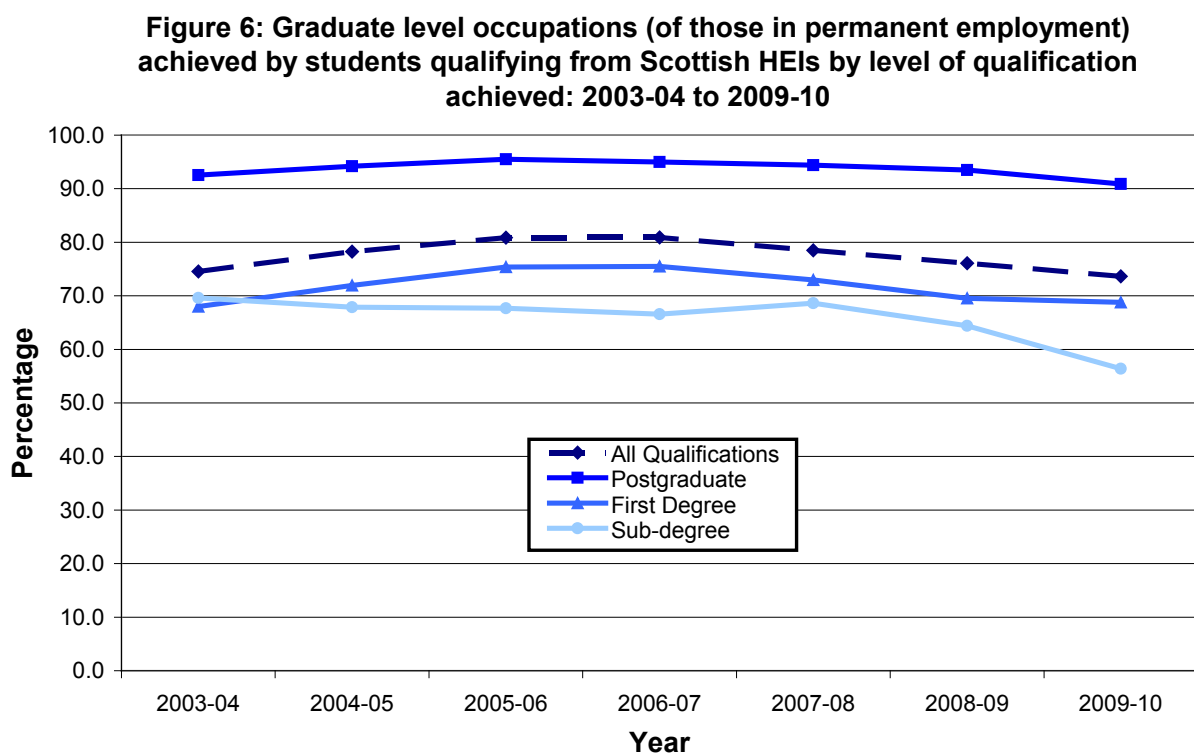
## Other factors

The destination of qualifiers six months after graduation may also be influenced by the qualifier's main residence. For example, it is possible that Scottish based students are more likely to be looking for employment within Scotland and therefore can attend interviews locally during their studies. This may not be an option for foreign based students if they are looking for employment in their home country, as they may have to wait until they have qualified and returned home before applying for jobs. We could therefore expect a longer period between qualifying and employment for the latter group of qualifiers, which may impact on figures captured 6 months after qualifying. The proportion of Scottish-based qualifiers in employment was 72.1%, compared with 68.1% for all qualifiers (Table 4 and Table 1).

## **Qualifiers in Employment**

### Graduate level employment

It is possible to classify occupations into those that are considered 'graduate level' occupations in the labour market<sup>2</sup>. Figure 6 shows that overall, 73.6% of qualifiers in permanent UK employment were in graduate level jobs – with postgraduates the most likely (90.9%) to be in employed in such occupations in comparison with degree (68.8%) and sub-degree (56.4%) level qualifiers.



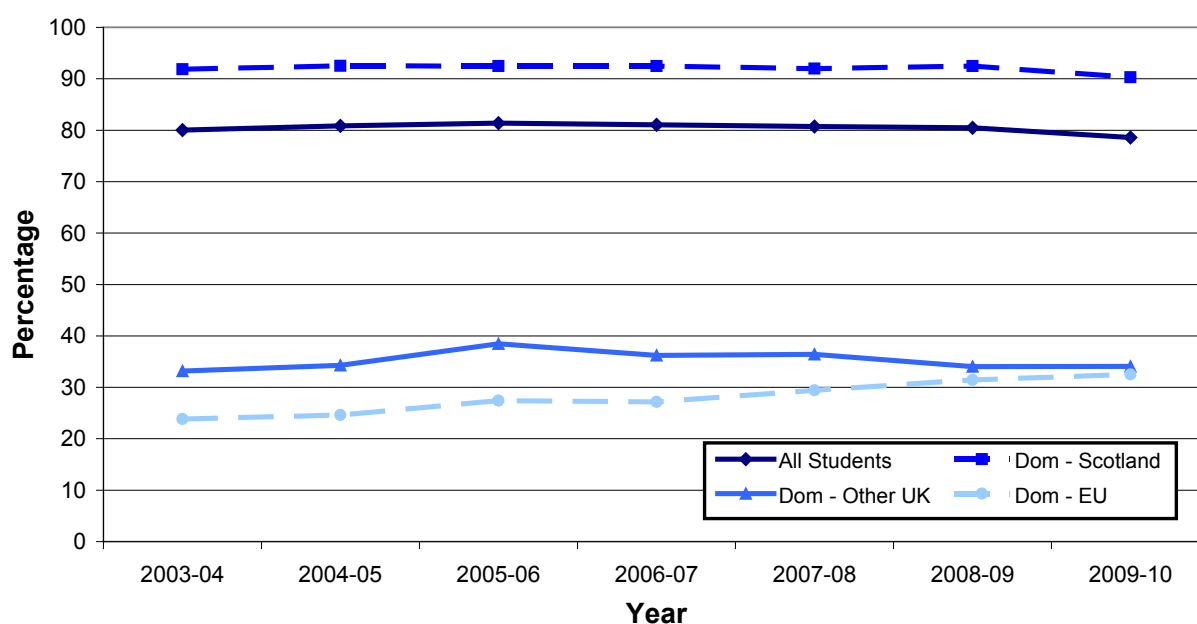
Reference: Table 6 (page 18)

<sup>2</sup> 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.

At 73.6%, this represents a decrease in the proportion of those in graduate level jobs. In 2005-06 and 2006-07 80.9% of qualifiers in permanent UK employment were working in graduate level jobs. Since 2006-07 this figure has decreased year on year. Despite this fall, the overall proportion of qualifiers in any permanent UK employment, which also fell year on year since 2006-07, rose marginally in 2009-10, from 53.0% to 53.4% (Table 2). Recent analysis of the Annual Population Survey<sup>3</sup> suggests that since the onset of the recession, graduates have been less likely to find graduate level employment, but have remained more resilient to unemployment than those without degree qualifications. Further information on the occupations of qualifiers in permanent UK employment is shown in Table 6.

### Location of Employment

**Figure 7: Students qualifying from Scottish HEIs gaining permanent UK employment: proportion employed in Scotland by pre-study domicile and academic year: 2003-04 to 2009-10**



Reference: Table 8a (page 20)

Of the qualifiers finding permanent UK employment, Figure 7 shows the proportion who found employment within Scotland. For Scottish domiciled qualifiers, this proportion had remained relatively stable at around 92% since 2003-04 but declined to 90.3% in 2009-10. There has been an increasing trend among EU domiciled qualifiers to remain in Scotland to work; in 2009-10 32.5% remained in Scotland, compared with 23.8% in 2003-04. Most of those who lived elsewhere in the UK

<sup>3</sup> Local Area Labour Markets in Scotland Statistics from the Annual Population Survey 2010:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/08/09172458/0>

before studying in Scotland tended to return to parts of the UK other than Scotland for work (56.9%), with 34.1% remain in Scotland to work.

Additionally, of the Scots studying elsewhere in the UK the proportion returning to Scotland to work is increasing, from 40.3% in 2005-06 to 48.7% in 2009-10 (see Table 8b).

## Tables

**Table 1: First destination of students qualifying from Scottish HEIs by gender and level of qualification obtained: 2009-10**

	Study / Training (%)	Permanent UK employment (%)	Temporary UK employment (%)	Overseas employment (%)	Believed unemployed (%)	Other (%)	Total No. of Students
<b>All Qualifications</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>42,880</b>
Male	22.7	50.1	8.0	5.7	7.8	5.7	17,725
Female	17.9	55.7	12.0	3.3	5.4	5.8	25,155
<b>Postgraduate Level</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>10,585</b>
Male	11.2	55.9	11.5	10.1	5.8	5.5	4,140
Female	8.2	60.9	16.7	5.3	4.3	4.5	6,445
<b>First Degree</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>28,130</b>
Male	24.4	48.6	7.6	4.9	8.6	5.8	11,785
Female	20.4	53.6	11.3	2.9	5.8	6.0	16,345
<b>Sub-Degree</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>4,165</b>
Male	37.5	46.8	2.5	1.2	6.8	5.2	1,800
Female	26.3	55.6	4.4	0.4	5.7	7.5	2,365

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA).

Data has been weighted according to response rates (see methodological statement page 25).

"Total No. of Students" has been rounded to the nearest 5.

**Table 2: First destination of students qualifying from Scottish HEIs by level of qualification obtained and academic year: 2003-04 to 2009-10**

	Study / Training (%)	Permanent UK employment (%)	Temporary UK employment (%)	Overseas employment (%)	Believed unemployed (%)	Other (%)	Total No. of Students
<b>All Qualifications</b>							
2003-04	17.9	59.5	7.7	4.2	5.1	5.5	<b>39,155</b>
2004-05	16.4	61.1	8.6	4.4	4.4	5.2	<b>42,455</b>
2005-06	17.4	59.9	8.7	4.6	4.2	5.2	<b>42,725</b>
2006-07	17.5	59.6	9.5	4.7	3.7	5.0	<b>44,200</b>
2007-08	18.9	56.3	10.5	4.1	4.9	5.2	<b>42,650</b>
2008-09	22.5	53.0	9.4	3.6	6.1	5.5	<b>43,810</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>42,880</b>
<b>Postgraduate Level</b>							
2003-04	7.7	70.9	7.2	6.4	4.4	3.4	<b>8,540</b>
2004-05	7.5	70.5	8.7	6.6	3.3	3.4	<b>10,945</b>
2005-06	6.7	70.9	10.5	6.0	2.7	3.3	<b>10,995</b>
2006-07	6.4	71.1	9.8	7.1	2.7	2.9	<b>11,800</b>
2007-08	6.8	62.5	17.5	6.9	2.8	3.5	<b>10,680</b>
2008-09	7.1	63.4	13.4	7.1	4.6	4.4	<b>10,750</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>10,585</b>
<b>First Degree</b>							
2003-04	19.1	56.2	8.4	4.1	5.7	6.4	<b>26,730</b>
2004-05	17.9	57.9	9.1	4.0	4.9	6.2	<b>27,800</b>
2005-06	18.6	56.9	8.7	4.7	4.9	6.1	<b>27,580</b>
2006-07	20.1	55.5	10.0	4.3	4.2	6.0	<b>28,170</b>
2007-08	21.5	54.3	8.8	3.6	6.0	5.9	<b>27,380</b>
2008-09	25.3	50.2	8.8	2.8	6.9	6.2	<b>28,365</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>28,130</b>
<b>Sub-Degree</b>							
2003-04	32.3	57.1	4.0	0.5	2.4	3.7	<b>3,880</b>
2004-05	31.7	57.5	4.8	0.5	3.2	2.4	<b>3,715</b>
2005-06	38.0	50.7	3.9	0.7	3.2	3.7	<b>4,150</b>
2006-07	31.2	55.0	5.2	1.1	2.9	4.6	<b>4,230</b>
2007-08	31.8	53.7	4.9	1.1	3.5	5.1	<b>4,590</b>
2008-09	40.7	46.1	3.6	0.8	4.5	4.2	<b>4,695</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>4,165</b>

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA).

Data has been weighted according to response rates (see methodological statement page 25).

"Total No. of Students" has been rounded to the nearest 5.

**Table 3: First destination of students qualifying from Scottish HEIs by subject area: 2009-10**

	Study/Training (%)	Permanent UK employment (%)	Temporary UK employment (%)	Overseas employment (%)	Believed unemployed (%)	Other (%)	Total No. of Students
<b>All subjects</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>42,880</b>
<b>Medical Studies</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>6,755</b>
Allied Medicine	7.7	69.1	11.5	1.9	5.1	4.8	5,390
Medicine and Dentistry	11.3	81.3	4.2	1.3	0.4	1.4	1,365
<b>Science and Engineering</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>11,780</b>
Agriculture	29.9	41.6	5.9	5.9	8.4	8.1	360
Biological Sciences	28.5	43.1	10.1	3.7	7.4	7.2	3,550
Engineering and Technology	22.8	49.8	5.0	7.9	9.0	5.5	3,145
Information Technology	25.6	46.2	6.5	5.4	12.1	4.2	1,745
Mathematical Sciences	28.9	45.9	7.5	3.4	7.2	7.1	705
Physical Sciences	31.8	38.1	9.5	6.0	8.5	6.1	2,095
Veterinary Science	7.2	77.9	2.2	7.2	2.8	2.2	180
<b>Business and Social Studies</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>13,530</b>
Architecture	17.5	52.0	7.1	7.7	8.8	7.0	1,530
Business Administration	20.5	55.0	6.8	5.9	6.2	5.4	5,600
Law	39.6	40.0	5.8	3.5	5.1	6.0	2,210
Mass Communication	12.2	54.4	11.9	4.7	8.9	7.9	595
Social Studies	21.5	53.2	8.9	4.2	6.0	6.1	3,595
<b>Education and the Arts</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>10,375</b>
Creative Arts	21.0	50.8	8.8	2.5	9.4	7.5	2,100
Education	2.7	65.4	27.8	1.0	1.1	2.1	4,770
Humanities	27.5	40.2	8.5	4.1	8.9	10.8	1,660
Languages	29.9	34.9	8.8	9.3	7.9	9.2	1,845
<b>Multi-Disciplinary Studies</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>440</b>
<b>Selected subjects contained within the categories above</b>							
Economics and Politics	29.0	39.7	8.8	8.1	6.4	7.9	1,140
English	29.3	38.9	9.4	4.8	8.3	9.4	835
Geography	28.4	37.1	13.6	3.7	9.6	7.7	595
Psychology	24.6	47.0	9.7	3.3	8.4	7.1	1,275

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA).

Data has been weighted according to response rates (see methodological statement page 25).

"Total No. of Students" has been rounded to the nearest 5.

**Table 4: First destination of Scottish domiciled students qualifying from full-time or part-time courses at Scottish HEIs by gender and level of qualification obtained: 2009-10**

	Study / Training (%)	Employed within Scotland (%)	Employed elsewhere (%)	Believed unemployed (%)	Other (%)	Total No. of Students	Elias & Purcell Classification <sup>1</sup>			
							Graduate level occupations (%)	Graduate level occupations within Scotland (%)	Non-Graduate level occupations (%)	Proxy National Indicator values <sup>2</sup> (%)
<b>All Qualifications</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>24,680</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>63.1</b>
Male	18.6	60.2	7.7	8.2	5.3	9,685	50.1	41.8	49.9	60.0
Female	14.1	69.4	5.6	5.3	5.6	14,995	56.3	50.2	43.7	65.0
<b>Postgraduate Level</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5,605</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>78.6</b>
Male	7.3	73.1	8.7	5.8	5.0	1,985	75.9	66.1	24.1	73.4
Female	5.4	83.2	4.3	3.2	3.9	3,620	81.3	76.1	19.7	81.5
<b>First Degree</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>16,250</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>57.7</b>
Male	18.7	58.3	8.3	9.3	5.4	6,500	46.1	37.3	53.9	55.9
Female	15.5	65.8	6.8	6.1	5.9	9,750	50.4	43.3	49.6	58.9
<b>Sub-Degree</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>2,825</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>-</b>
Male	37.2	48.8	2.5	6.6	4.9	1,200	29.2	26.5	71.8	-
Female	24.8	60.1	1.8	5.8	7.5	1,625	36.5	34.1	63.5	-

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA).

"Total No. of Students" has been rounded to the nearest 5.

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.

2. These values are a measure of the Scottish Government's national indicator and are only available for postgraduate and first degrees. This indicator measures the percentage of Scottish domiciled qualifiers from HEIs that are in graduate level jobs in Scotland or in continued study after qualifying. 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 comparable figure for 2008-09 was 66.5% and the full time-series can be found at the web address above.



**Table 5: First destination of Scottish domiciled students qualifying from Scottish HEIs by ethnicity: 2009-10**

	Study / Training (%)	Permanent UK employment (%)	Temporary UK employment (%)	Overseas employment (%)	Believed unemployed (%)	Other (%)	Total No. of Students
<b>All ethnic backgrounds</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>32,130</b>
Asian - Chinese	22.1	46.1	6.9	2.0	13.7	9.3	<b>205</b>
Asian - Indian	19.8	61.6	5.2	0.0	9.3	4.7	<b>170</b>
Asian - Pakistani	18.0	46.1	13.8	1.0	14.8	6.3	<b>385</b>
Asian - other	18.6	43.4	10.6	3.5	18.6	6.2	<b>115</b>
Black	18.5	44.1	9.7	1.8	20.7	6.6	<b>225</b>
White	15.6	59.9	11.4	1.6	6.1	5.4	<b>29,760</b>
Mixed background	26.7	46.6	7.1	3.7	9.8	5.7	<b>295</b>
Other ethnic background	30.3	44.7	9.2	5.3	6.6	5.3	<b>75</b>
Unknown	10.7	62.4	11.3	2.6	7.0	6.0	<b>860</b>

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA).

Data has been weighted according to response rates (see methodological statement page 25)

"Total No. of Students" has been rounded to the nearest 5.

**Table 6: Students qualifying from Scottish HEIs gaining permanent UK employment by occupation, level of qualification obtained and academic year: 2003-04 to 2009-10**

	Managers and Senior Officials (%)	Professionals (%)	Associate Professional and Technical (%)	Admin. and Secretarial (%)	Skilled Trades (%)	Personal Service (%)	Sales and Customer Service (%)	Plant and Machine Operatives (%)	Other (%)	Total No. of Students	Elias & Purcell Classification <sup>1</sup>			
											Graduate level occupations	Non-graduate level occupations	Unclassified	
<b>All Qualifications</b>														
2003-04	9.4	36.8	29.6	8.5	1.1	3.0	7.4	0.6	3.5	<b>23,305</b>	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	<b>25,940</b>	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	<b>25,595</b>	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	<b>26,340</b>	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	<b>24,005</b>	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	<b>23,205</b>	76.1	23.8	0.1	
<b>2009-10</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>22,890</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	
<b>Postgraduate</b>														
2003-04	11.3	63.4	18.4	3.3	0.2	0.6	1.7	0.3	0.6	<b>6,060</b>	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	<b>7,715</b>	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	<b>7,790</b>	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	<b>8,390</b>	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	<b>6,675</b>	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	<b>6,815</b>	93.5	6.4	0.1	
<b>2009-10</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>6,240</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	
<b>First Degree</b>														
2003-04	9.0	30.6	29.9	10.6	1.1	3.4	9.9	0.6	4.6	<b>15,030</b>	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	<b>16,090</b>	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	<b>15,700</b>	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	<b>15,620</b>	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	<b>14,865</b>	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	<b>14,225</b>	69.5	30.4	0.1	
<b>2009-10</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>14,490</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	
<b>Sub-Degree</b>														
2003-04	7.2	6.1	58.5	7.8	3.1	6.5	5.9	1.3	3.7	<b>2,215</b>	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	<b>2,135</b>	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	<b>2,105</b>	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	<b>2,330</b>	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	<b>2,465</b>	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	<b>2,165</b>	64.4	35.6	0.0	
<b>2009-10</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2,155</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA).

Data has been weighted according to response rates (see methodological statement page 25).

<sup>1</sup> 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.

**Table 7: Students qualifying from Scottish HEIs gaining permanent UK employment by industry of employer and subject of qualification: 2009-10**

	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 No. of Students
<b>All subjects</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>22,890</b>
Medical Studies	0.0	1.2	7.9	0.4	1.6	1.4	3.5	83.6	<b>4,835</b>
Science and Engineering	1.5	17.8	20.7	8.1	23.5	6.0	8.6	13.3	<b>5,315</b>
Business and Social Studies	0.3	10.4	20.1	4.4	31.6	12.4	6.1	14.3	<b>7,000</b>
Education and the Arts	0.2	1.9	14.3	3.1	9.1	4.0	53.2	14.1	<b>5,495</b>

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA).

Data has been weighted according to response rates (see methodological statement page 25).

"Total No. of Students" has been rounded to the nearest 5.

Standard Industrial Classification, SIC2007 was used to categorise industry of employer. More information concerning the Standard Industrial Classification can be found at the following web address: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/classifications/current-standard-classifications/standard-industrial-classification/index.html>

**Table 8a): Students qualifying from Scottish HEIs gaining permanent UK or overseas employment by pre-study domicile, location of employment and academic year: 2003-04 to 2009-10**

Pre-study Domicile	Location of Permanent Employment			Total No. of Students
	Scotland (%)	Other UK (%)	Overseas (%)	
<b>All locations</b>				
2003-04	80.0	13.3	6.7	<b>24,965</b>
2004-05	80.8	12.5	6.7	<b>27,795</b>
2005-06	81.4	11.4	7.2	<b>27,580</b>
2006-07	81.0	11.6	7.4	<b>28,430</b>
2007-08	80.7	12.4	6.8	<b>25,765</b>
2008-09	80.5	13.1	6.4	<b>24,785</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>24,730</b>
<b>Scotland</b>				
2003-04	91.9	5.9	2.2	<b>20,165</b>
2004-05	92.5	5.4	2.1	<b>22,510</b>
2005-06	92.5	5.1	2.4	<b>22,295</b>
2006-07	92.5	5.0	2.5	<b>22,975</b>
2007-08	92.0	5.5	2.6	<b>20,755</b>
2008-09	92.5	5.2	2.3	<b>19,765</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>19,625</b>
<b>Other UK</b>				
2003-04	33.2	57.9	8.9	<b>3,295</b>
2004-05	34.3	57.3	8.4	<b>3,530</b>
2005-06	38.5	52.8	8.7	<b>3,370</b>
2006-07	36.2	55.8	8.0	<b>3,365</b>
2007-08	36.4	56.0	7.6	<b>3,240</b>
2008-09	34.0	59.1	6.9	<b>3,305</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>3,100</b>
<b>Other EU</b>				
2003-04	23.8	12.7	63.5	<b>1,450</b>
2004-05	24.6	13.5	61.9	<b>1,750</b>
2005-06	27.4	11.8	60.8	<b>1,900</b>
2006-07	27.2	13.0	59.8	<b>2,075</b>
2007-08	29.4	14.7	55.9	<b>1,760</b>
2008-09	31.4	15.6	53.0	<b>1,695</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>1,980</b>

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA).

Data has been weighted according to response rates (see methodological statement page 25).

"Total No. of Students" has been rounded to the nearest 5.

**Table 8b): Scottish domiciled students qualifying from Rest of UK HEIs gaining permanent UK or overseas employment by location and academic year: 2003-04 to 2009-10**

Year	Location of Permanent Employment			Total No. of Students
	Scotland	Other UK	Overseas	
2003-04	42.8	50.8	6.4	<b>2,070</b>
2004-05	41.1	51.9	7.0	<b>1,955</b>
2005-06	40.3	53.2	6.5	<b>2,010</b>
2006-07	40.7	52.9	6.3	<b>1,765</b>
2007-08	43.3	51.4	5.3	<b>1,875</b>
2008-09	47.8	45.3	6.9	<b>1,845</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>1,980</b>

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA).

Data has been weighted according to response rates (see methodological statement page 25).

"Total No. of Students" has been rounded to the nearest 25.

**Table 9: Students qualifying from Scottish HEIs gaining permanent UK or overseas employment by subject studied and location of employment: 2009-10**

	Location of Permanent Employment			Total No. of Students
	Scotland (%)	Other UK (%)	Overseas (%)	
<b>All Subjects</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>24,730</b>
<b>Medical Studies</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>4,955</b>
Allied Medicine	80.4	16.9	2.7	3,825
Medicine and Dentistry	78.8	19.6	1.6	1,130
<b>Science and Engineering</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>5,975</b>
Agriculture	76.5	11.2	12.4	170
Biological Sciences	80.0	12.0	8.0	1,665
Engineering and Technology	70.5	15.9	13.7	1,815
Information Technology	75.5	14.0	10.5	900
Mathematical Sciences	65.2	28.2	6.9	350
Physical Sciences	61.0	25.5	13.7	925
Veterinary Science	27.1	63.9	8.4	155
<b>Business and Social Studies</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>7,705</b>
Architecture	69.8	17.3	12.8	910
Business Administration	79.0	11.2	9.7	3,415
Law	83.7	8.1	8.1	965
Mass Communication	75.9	15.9	7.9	355
Social Studies	81.8	10.9	7.3	2,065
<b>Education and the Arts</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5,835</b>
Creative Arts	80.1	15.2	4.7	1,120
Education	96.0	2.5	1.5	3,165
Humanities	64.6	26.1	9.3	735
Languages	59.8	19.1	21.1	815
<b>Multi-Disciplinary Studies</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>260</b>
<b>Selected subjects contained within the categories above</b>				
Economics and Politics	60.7	22.6	16.9	<b>545</b>
English	69.5	19.8	11.0	<b>365</b>
Geography	66.3	24.3	9.1	<b>245</b>
Psychology	81.6	11.9	6.6	<b>640</b>

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA).

Data has been weighted according to response rates (see methodological statement page 25).

"Total No. of Students" has been rounded to the nearest 5.

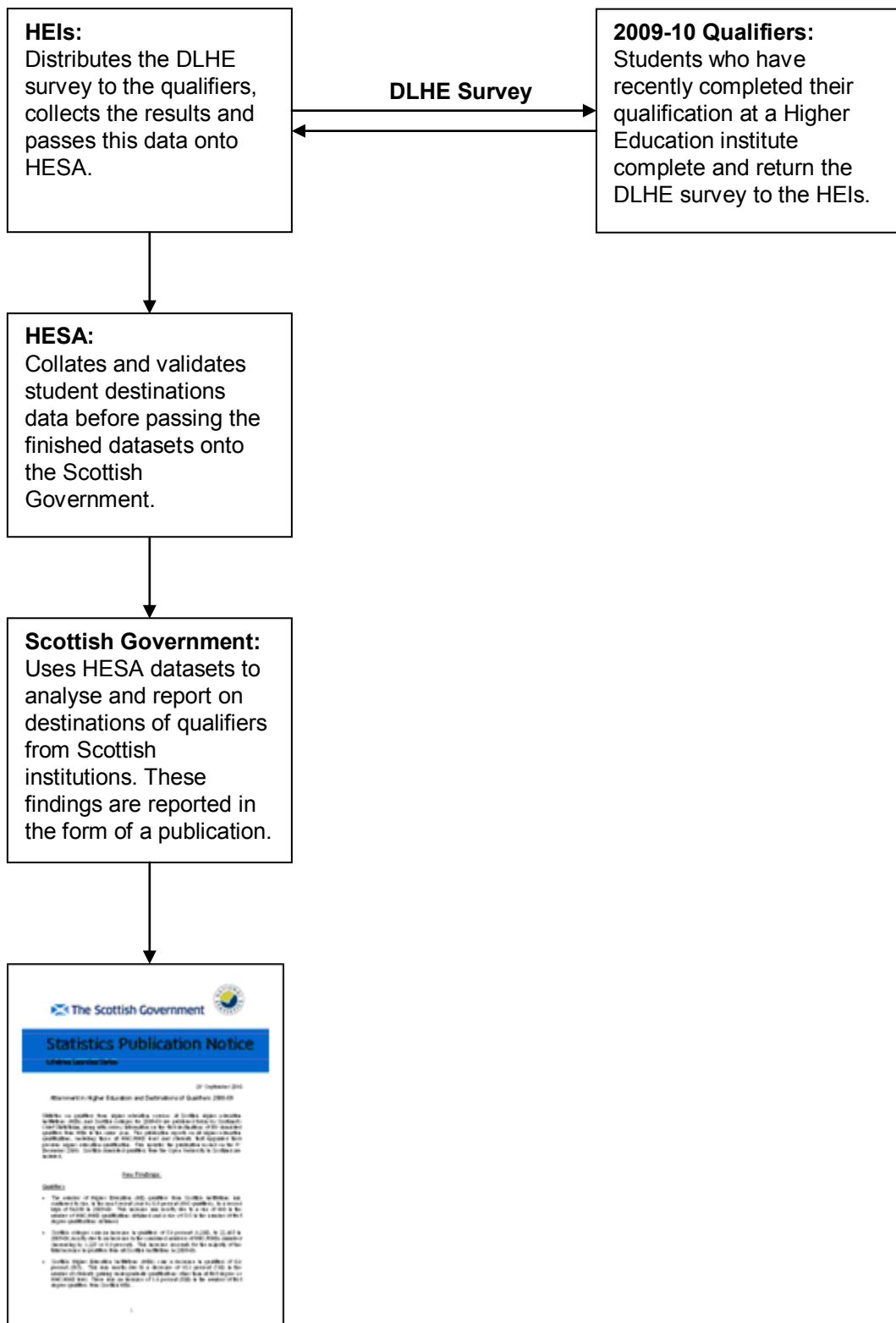
**Table 10: Response rates to Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE) survey for students qualifying from Scottish HEIs: 2003-04 to 2009-10**

	Response rate (%)			
	Postgraduate Level	First Degree	Sub-Degree	All Qualifications
2003-04	66.4	77.6	72.0	<b>74.4</b>
2004-05	67.0	75.6	70.2	<b>72.8</b>
2005-06	69.9	76.1	70.7	<b>73.9</b>
2006-07	69.0	75.0	66.8	<b>72.5</b>
2007-08	69.4	76.5	65.7	<b>73.5</b>
2008-09	67.1	75.4	72.4	<b>73.0</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>73.3</b>

# Methodological Note

## Data Sources

This publication contains information on the first destination of students from Higher Education Institutes (HEIs) in Scotland who gained higher education qualifications in academic year 2009-10. These statistics are collected by the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) through the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey.





## **Data Quality**

Information provided here on the destination of students who have qualified from higher education 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 students 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 73.3%

The DLHE survey is optional for qualifiers, and therefore not all will opt to complete the survey. The data that has been successfully collected has been used to estimate the most likely responses of those who opted not to complete the survey. 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 good class of first degree (first or upper second) are more likely to respond to the survey than those who obtained a poorer class of degree. High performing students had therefore been over-represented in the respondents population.

Different demographics therefore had their survey results altered to be more representative of the standard student population eligible to complete the survey. The adjustments were made separately based on pre-study location (domicile), region of institution, level of qualification studied for and class of first degree. The adjustment factors ranged from 1.2 to 2.0. Where adjustments have been made, it is noted under the relevant table of results.

Further information on the quality the data used in this publication can be found on the Lifelong Learning Statistics website at:

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

## **Open University**

Students attending the Open University whose pre study 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 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 2009-10 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 student numbers have been rounded to the nearest 5 and percentages to one decimal place. 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.

## 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). 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 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). Information on first destinations covers the activities of full-time and part-time students from Scottish HEIs, the rest of the UK and the rest of the EU.
3. 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 qualifier's destination on 19<sup>th</sup> April 2010 or 10<sup>th</sup> January 2011, for autumn and summer qualifiers respectively, by HEIs on behalf of the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA).
4. Weightings have been applied to qualifier destinations data (Tables 1 to 9, with the exception of Table 4) 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/!statistics>. For further details please refer to page 25, within the methodological note.
5. Response rates for 2003-04 to 2009-10 have been calculated as the percentage of all qualifiers 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 1-10. 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 10 for each year since 2003-04.

6. 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.

## Contact Details

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

<http://www.scotland.gsi.gov.uk/llstatistics>

Those who do not have access to the internet, please contact Jeff Zinger. See details below.

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