



Statistics Publication Notice

Lifelong Learning Series

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HIGHER EDUCATION GRADUATES AND GRADUATE DESTINATIONS 2004/05

Statistics on higher education graduates from Scottish higher education institutions (HEIs) and Scotland's colleges for 2004/05 are released today along with survey information on the first destinations of full-time, EU domiciled graduates in the same year. The publication reports on all graduations, including those by students that upgraded their previous higher education qualification. This updates the publication issued on 7th December 2005.

The main points are as follows:

- In 2004/05, 69,885 students – over 4,000 more than in the previous academic year - successfully completed a higher education course in Scotland. Of these, 42 per cent obtained a first degree, 34 per cent obtained a sub degree qualification and 24 per cent obtained a postgraduate qualification.
- More graduates than ever before successfully completed a first degree or postgraduate course in Scotland in 2004-05.
- The number of graduates increased in virtually all subjects. In percentage terms the number of graduates in the subject of education increased most significantly from the previous year; other subject areas with significant increases included subjects allied to medicine, medicine and dentistry, biological sciences, humanities, languages, mass communication and social studies. Areas that have fewer graduates than in 2003-04 are engineering and technology and creative arts.
- The number of Scottish based graduates increased from the previous year by 4% while the number of foreign domiciled graduates increased by 20%.
- Of those graduates who responded to surveys of their first destination approximately 6 months after graduation, over half (59 per cent) had obtained permanent or temporary employment in the UK at the time of the survey with a further 3 per cent obtaining employment overseas. 27 per cent of responding graduates continued in study/training while 5 per cent were unemployed. For all levels of study women were slightly more likely than men to be in employment.
- Compared to the previous year employment destinations have gone up by 3 percentage points, whereas fewer graduates undertook further study.
- Of postgraduate qualifiers who obtained a permanent job in the UK 90% worked as managers, professionals or technical staff, while of undergraduates between 64% and 69% worked in those kinds of occupations.

- Of those gaining permanent UK employment after qualifying in 2004/05, 34 per cent gained employment in the health social and community work sector, with 23 per cent gaining employment in the finance and business services sector. Less than 1 in 10 graduates gained employment in public administration.
- 46% of all postgraduates from Scottish universities obtained their initial permanent UK job in finance and business services; of first degree graduates 34% of those with permanent UK employment 6 months after graduating worked in health or social work (24% in finance and business services); of those with sub degree qualifications just under half (47%) started work in the health and social care sector.
- 80 per cent of respondents who gained permanent employment after qualifying in 2004/05 gained employment in Scotland. 91 per cent of the Scots-domiciled respondents in permanent employment were employed in Scotland. 38 per cent of graduates from the rest of the UK responding to the surveys found initial employment in Scotland and over a fifth of EU domiciled respondents took their initial job in Scotland.
- Over half of those who had successfully completed a sub degree level qualification undertook further study.



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Graduate Tables

Table 1: Graduates from higher education courses in Scotland¹ by institution type: 1999-00 to 2004-05

Year	All Graduates	Graduates from Higher Education Institutions ^{1,2,3}	Graduates from Further Education Colleges ^{2,3}
1999-00	68,385	42,310	26,080
2000-01	65,065	41,730	23,335
2001-02	63,430	44,105	19,325
2002-03	63,670	44,350	19,320
2003-04	65,720	45,565	20,160
2004-05	69,885	50,650	19,235

Source: HESA, SFC

In this table, all numbers are rounded up or down to the nearest 5. Numbers may not sum to totals exactly due to rounding.

1. Graduates from the Open University in Scotland are not included in these tables; the Open University reports 3,435 Scottish graduations in 2004-05 – 1, 295 at first degree level, 1,815 at sub degree level and 325 at postgraduate level.

2. Bell College and the 8 UHIMI partner colleges became HEIs in 2001/02. In 2001/02 there were 1,666 higher education graduates from these 2 HEIs.

3. Data on HE graduates from further education colleges are collected by the Scottish Funding Council. The Council have made a change to the method of collection from the year 2003-04. Numbers for 2002-03 have been revised to be comparable with the method of collection for 2003-04. There were other improvements to the collection over the previous years. Numbers of graduates from FECs should therefore be regarded as estimates in the years prior to 2002-03 and comparisons of numbers across those years should be treated with caution.

Table 2: Graduates from higher education courses in Scotland by qualification achieved and gender: 1999-00 to 2004-05

Year	Total			Postgraduate			First Degree			Sub Degree		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1999-00 ¹	68,385	31,095	37,290	13,110	6,480	6,630	26,015	11,530	14,485	29,260	13,080	16,180
2000-01 ¹	65,065	28,735	36,325	12,255	5,945	6,310	26,320	11,285	15,040	26,485	11,510	14,975
2001-02 ¹	63,430	27,210	36,220	12,760	5,945	6,815	26,375	11,320	15,055	24,295	9,945	14,350
2002-03 ¹	63,670	26,850	36,820	13,665	6,545	7,120	26,045	10,955	15,090	23,955	9,350	14,605
2003-04 ¹	65,720	28,460	37,265	13,640	6,490	7,150	27,370	11,605	15,765	24,710	10,365	14,350
2004-05 ¹	69,885	29,725	40,160	16,520	7,610	8,910	29,330	12,000	17,330	24,035	10,115	13,920

Source: HESA, SFC

In this table, all numbers are rounded up or down to the nearest 5. Numbers may not sum to totals exactly due to rounding.

1. The method of collection of data from Scotland's colleges has changed during the period shown in the table. For details see footnote 3 to Table 1

Table 3: Graduates from higher education courses in Scotland by qualification achieved, gender and age group: 2004-05

Age group	Total			Postgraduate			First Degree			Sub Degree		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	69,885	29,725	40,160	16,520	7,610	8,910	29,330	12,000	17,330	24,035	10,115	13,920
16-20	12%	14%	11%	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%	4%	31%	37%	27%
21-24	41%	41%	40%	20%	18%	21%	70%	72%	69%	19%	21%	17%
25-29	16%	17%	16%	33%	33%	33%	11%	12%	10%	12%	12%	12%
30-39	17%	16%	17%	27%	30%	24%	9%	7%	9%	19%	16%	21%
40-49	11%	8%	13%	15%	14%	16%	5%	3%	7%	15%	10%	18%
50 +	3%	3%	4%	5%	4%	6%	1%	1%	1%	5%	4%	5%

Source: HESA, SFC

In this table, all numbers other than percentages are rounded up or down to the nearest 5. Numbers may not sum to totals exactly due to rounding.

Table 4: Graduates from higher education courses in Scotland by subject of study: 1999-00 to 2004-05

Subject	1999-00 ¹	2000-01 ¹	2001-02 ¹	2002-03 ¹	2003-04 ¹	2004-05 ¹
All Subjects	68,385	65,065	63,430	63,670	65,720	69,885
Agriculture	1,140	1,175	1,030	880	985	985
Allied to Medicine	6,000	5,840	6,550	7,045	6,470	7,480
Architecture	2,395	2,335	1,915	1,905	2,080	2,250
Biological Sciences	2,470	2,770	2,855	3,160	3,255	3,605
Business Administration	16,815	15,275	14,160	14,165	13,930	14,025
Creative Arts	3,875	3,860	4,045	4,445	5,135	5,130
Education	4,670	4,030	4,615	4,470	4,445	5,375
Engineering and Technology	7,420	6,300	5,570	5,225	5,580	5,400
Humanities	1,295	1,235	1,315	1,580	1,415	1,625
Languages	1,595	1,760	1,490	1,525	1,415	1,540
Mass Communication	1,300	1,145	1,200	1,120	1,305	1,430
Mathematical Sciences	4,525	4,535	4,705	4,485	4,835	5,030
Medicine and Dentistry	1,160	1,100	1,260	1,175	1,330	1,340
Physical Sciences	1,985	1,850	1,610	1,660	1,645	1,790
Social Studies	7,405	7,350	7,120	7,265	8,100	8,895
Multi-Disciplinary Studies	4,330	4,510	3,995	3,560	3,800	3,990

Source: HESA, SFC

In this table, all numbers are rounded up or down to the nearest 5. Numbers may not sum to totals exactly due to rounding.

1. The method of collection of data from Scotland's colleges has changed during the period shown in the table. For details see footnote 3 to Table 1

Table 5: Examination results of graduates from first degree courses in Scotland: 1999-00 to 2004-05

Year	Total (=100%)	1st Class Honours (%)	2nd Class Honours (%)	Other (%)
Total				
1999-00	26,015	7%	56%	36%
2000-01	26,320	8%	57%	35%
2001-02	26,375	8%	55%	37%
2002-03	26,045	9%	55%	37%
2003-04	27,370	8%	53%	39%
2004-05	29,330	8%	52%	40%
Males				
1999-00	11,530	8%	56%	36%
2000-01	11,285	8%	57%	35%
2001-02	11,320	9%	54%	37%
2002-03	10,955	9%	54%	37%
2003-04	11,605	9%	53%	39%
2004-05	12,000	9%	52%	39%
Females				
1999-00	14,485	7%	57%	37%
2000-01	15,040	7%	57%	36%
2001-02	15,055	8%	55%	37%
2002-03	15,090	8%	55%	36%
2003-04	15,765	8%	53%	39%
2004-05	17,330	8%	51%	41%

Source: HESA, SFC

In this table, all numbers other than percentages are rounded up or down to the nearest 5. Numbers may not sum to totals exactly due to rounding.

Table 6: Graduates from higher education courses by domicile 1999-00 to 2004-05

	1999-00 ¹	2000-01 ¹	2001-02 ¹	2002-03 ¹	2003-04 ¹	2004-05 ¹
Total	68,385	65,065	63,430	63,670	65,720	69,855
Scotland	55,475	51,270	49,715	49,260	50,340	52,515
Rest of UK	5,530	6,590	6,680	6,325	6,260	6,420
EU excluding UK	2,430	2,515	2,525	2,790	3,040	3,410
Rest of the world	4,950	4,685	4,510	5,295	6,080	7,540

Source: HESA, SFC

In this table, all numbers are rounded up or down to the nearest 5. Numbers may not sum to totals exactly due to rounding.

1. The method of collection of data from Scotland's colleges has changed during the period shown in the table. For details see footnote 3 to Table 1.

First destinations of full-time, EU domiciled graduates

The 'first destination' information collected for graduates gives details of their activities and location approximately six months after graduating.

Table 7: First destination of graduates from higher education by gender and level of qualification obtained: 2004-05

Level and gender	Study/ Training (%)	Permanent UK employment (%)	Temporary UK employment (%)	Overseas employment (%)	Believed unemployed (%)	Other (%)
Total						
Total	27	43	16	3	5	6
Male	30	41	13	4	6	6
Female	25	45	18	2	4	6
Postgraduate						
Total	8	35	44	5	4	5
Male	11	38	35	7	5	4
Female	6	33	49	4	3	5
First Degree						
Total	18	50	15	3	5	8
Male	19	48	13	5	7	8
Female	18	51	17	3	4	7
Sub Degree						
Total	54	31	6	1	5	3
Male	63	23	5	1	5	3
Female	48	36	7	1	5	3

Sources HESA, SFC

Note: Due to the introduction of the Teacher Induction Scheme in 2002, most teaching graduates going into teaching posts in Scotland now fall into the temporary UK employment category. The effect of this is most noticeable for postgraduate respondents.

'Other' destinations include those who are unable to work, looking after the home or family, taking time out in order to travel, etc.

Table 8: First destination of graduates from higher education by level of qualification obtained: 1999-00 to 2004-05

Year	Study/ Training (%)	Permanent UK employment (%)	Temporary UK employment (%)	Overseas employment (%)	Believed unemployed (%)	Other (%)
Total						
1999-00	32	44	11	3	4	7
2000-01	29	44	10	3	6	8
2001-02	27	42	17	3	5	7
2002-03	25	42	16	3	7	6
2003-04	29	40	17	2	6	6
2004-05	27	43	16	3	5	6
Postgraduate						
1999-00	11	54	14	8	3	10
2000-01	8	55	14	9	4	10
2001-02	7	29	48	7	4	5
2002-03	8	38	41	4	5	4
2003-04	8	30	48	3	5	4
2004-05	8	35	44	5	4	5
First Degree						
1999-00	22	47	14	4	5	9
2000-01	21	46	14	3	6	10
2001-02	20	45	17	3	6	9
2002-03	19	45	17	3	8	8
2003-04	20	46	18	3	6	8
2004-05	18	50	15	3	5	8
Sub Degree						
1999-00	53	36	4	1	4	3
2000-01	50	37	4	1	5	4
2001-02	49	39	4	1	4	3
2002-03	45	39	5	1	6	5
2003-04	55	34	3	0	5	2
2004-05	54	31	6	1	5	3

Sources HESA, SFC

Note: Changes to the arrangements for the initial employment of teaching graduates in Scotland with the introduction of the Teacher Induction Scheme in 2002 led to most teaching graduates going into teaching posts in Scotland falling into the temporary UK employment category. Previously such graduates would have served a two year probationary period and would have fallen into the permanent UK employment category. The effect of this is most noticeable for postgraduate respondents.

Table 9: First destination of graduates from higher education by subject area: 2004-05

Level and Subject	Study/ Training (%)	Permanent UK employment (%)	Temporary UK employment (%)	Overseas employment (%)	Believed unemployed (%)	Other (%)
All subjects	27	43	16	3	5	6
Agriculture	30	49	7	4	6	5
Allied Medicine	13	68	12	1	3	4
Architecture	24	53	9	7	3	5
Biological Sciences	29	41	15	2	6	7
Business Administration	30	46	10	3	5	6
Creative Arts	40	36	10	1	8	5
Education	2	11	81	1	1	4
Engineering and Technology	28	44	7	6	7	8
Humanities	25	40	16	4	6	9
Languages	31	31	12	9	7	10
Mass Communication	23	48	12	2	7	7
Mathematical Sciences	35	37	10	3	9	7
Medicine and Dentistry	10	75	13	0	0	2
Physical Sciences	33	39	10	3	7	9
Social Studies	35	42	10	2	5	6
Multi-Disciplinary Studies	32	38	13	4	5	7

Sources HESA & SFC

Table 10: Graduates gaining permanent UK employment by type of work and level of qualification obtained: 1999-00 to 2004-05

Type of Work	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									
1999-00	17	31	29	9	1	3	5	0	4
2000-01	15	28	30	10	1	4	7	0	4
2001-02	14	21	32	12	1	6	9	1	4
2002-03	10	24	36	10	1	3	10	1	7
2003-04	11	26	31	10	1	3	10	1	7
2004-05	10	29	32	8	1	3	9	0	7
Postgraduate									
1999-00	10	72	14	2	0	1	1	0	0
2000-01	9	69	16	3	0	0	1	0	0
2001-02	13	55	22	4	1	2	3	0	0
2002-03	8	49	28	6	0	2	4	1	2
2003-04	10	50	27	6	1	1	4	0	1
2004-05	8	55	27	5	0	1	2	0	1
First Degree									
1999-00	19	32	22	12	1	5	7	0	2
2000-01	17	29	21	14	1	6	10	1	2
2001-02	15	23	23	16	1	8	11	1	2
2002-03	9	27	26	13	1	4	13	1	6
2003-04	10	29	26	12	1	4	12	1	5
2004-05	9	30	30	10	1	4	11	0	4
Sub Degree									
1999-00	17	11	51	3	0	1	4	1	12
2000-01	14	8	56	4	0	1	4	0	12
2001-02	11	6	58	5	0	2	5	1	11
2002-03	10	7	61	3	0	1	4	1	12
2003-04	13	10	46	4	1	3	5	1	16
2004-05	12	11	41	3	2	3	5	0	22

Sources HESA & SFC

Table 11: Graduates gaining permanent UK employment by industry of employer and level of qualification obtained: 1999-00 to 2004-05

Industry of employer	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								
1999-00	1	15	11	4	25	8	11	24
2000-01	1	13	13	3	24	9	11	27
2001-02	1	12	16	3	23	9	6	31
2002-03	1	10	16	3	21	9	5	36
2003-04	1	10	17	3	23	9	5	32
2004-05	1	10	15	2	23	9	5	34
Postgraduate								
1999-00	1	14	2	2	22	4	46	10
2000-01	1	12	2	1	23	6	43	12
2001-02	1	17	4	1	28	8	27	14
2002-03	1	8	6	2	36	12	14	23
2003-04	0	7	6	1	40	13	13	19
2004-05	0	7	4	1	46	13	12	19
First Degree								
1999-00	1	16	15	4	32	6	7	18
2000-01	1	15	18	3	30	7	7	20
2001-02	1	13	21	3	27	8	4	23
2002-03	0	12	22	3	23	7	4	28
2003-04	1	11	20	3	26	7	4	28
2004-05	0	11	18	3	24	7	4	34
Sub Degree								
1999-00	2	13	6	5	11	14	5	44
2000-01	2	9	6	4	10	14	5	50
2001-02	2	8	6	3	9	12	3	56
2002-03	1	7	6	3	7	13	3	60
2003-04	1	8	10	5	8	16	4	49
2004-05	2	9	9	3	7	18	5	47

Sources HESA & SFC

Table 12: Graduates gaining permanent UK or overseas employment by domicile and location of employment: 1999-00 to 2004-05

Domicile	Location of Employment			
	Scotland (%)	Other UK (%)	Unknown UK (%)	Overseas (%)
Total				
1999-00	75	18	1	7
2000-01	76	16	1	6
2001-02	77	16	1	6
2002-03	80	14	1	6
2003-04	79	14	1	6
2004-05	80	13	1	6
Scotland				
1999-00	82	12	1	5
2000-01	86	9	1	3
2001-02	88	8	1	3
2002-03	90	6	1	3
2003-04	90	7	1	3
2004-05	91	6	1	3
Other UK				
1999-00	29	60	0	10
2000-01	30	58	0	11
2001-02	32	57	0	11
2002-03	33	56	0	11
2003-04	34	56	0	10
2004-05	38	53	0	9
Other EU				
1999-00	22	18	0	60
2000-01	21	16	0	63
2001-02	23	13	0	64
2002-03	21	12	0	67
2003-04	22	12	0	66
2004-05	22	13	0	66

Sources HESA & SFC

Table 13: Graduates gaining permanent UK or overseas employment by subject studied and location of employment: 2004-05

Subject studied	Location of Employment			
	Scotland (%)	Other UK (%)	Unknown UK (%)	Overseas (%)
All subjects	80	13	1	6
Agriculture	59	33	1	7
Allied Medicine	88	10	0	2
Architecture	72	16	0	12
Biological Sciences	80	15	0	5
Business Administration	83	10	1	6
Creative Arts	86	8	2	4
Education	88	7	0	5
Engineering and Technology	72	17	1	11
Humanities	62	28	1	9
Languages	51	25	1	23
Mass Communication	90	5	1	4
Mathematical Sciences	79	13	1	7
Medicine and Dentistry	88	11	0	1
Physical Sciences	66	26	1	8
Social Studies	85	9	1	5
Multi-Disciplinary Studies	71	16	3	10

Sources HESA & SFC

Table 14: Response rate to first destination surveys: 1999-00 to 2004-05

Year	Response rate (%)			
	Total	Postgraduate	First Degree	Sub Degree
1999-00	74	72	80	67
2000-01	76	71	83	69
2001-02	72	73	79	60
2002-03	72	68	78	62
2003-04	73	69	79	63
2004-05	71	70	77	60

Sources HESA & SFC

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 Further and Higher Education Funding Council (SFC) from further education colleges (FECs).
2. This publication contains information on students, from both HEIs and FECs, 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 graduates from Scottish Higher Education Institutions and Colleges (full-time and part-time, from within the EU and from outside the EU) are included in Tables 1-6. Information on the Open University in Scotland is not included in the tables of this Publication Notice (but see footnote to Table 1).
3. Over the years 2000-01 to 2003-04, SFC has made revisions and improvements to its collection of numbers of graduates. Figures between 2002-03 and 2004-05 have been produced here to a consistent method. In the years 2000-01 and 2001-02, changes were made which resulted in a reduction in the reported number of graduates from FECs and an increase in the number of continuing students. Tables of graduates from Higher Education Institutions are not affected. Also, the tables on first destinations are not affected by these changes.
4. Due to the significant changes in the collection of numbers of HE graduates from FECs, care should be taken when comparing total numbers of graduates across years.
5. The tables on first destinations (Tables 7 to 14) report on the activities of full-time students from Scotland, the rest of the UK and the rest of the EU. First destination information is collected by the colleges and universities through a voluntary survey to individual students of all nationalities within the European Union who have successfully completed their course. Details are requested about the graduate's destination on 15 January (HESA) or 31 December (SFC) following the end of the academic session in which they qualified.
6. The collection of destinations for graduates from HEIs changed for the year 2002/03. Data are now collected for part-time as well as full-time students, but full-time students only are included here, as aggregation with SFC data is only possible for full-time students. Part time graduates and graduates from outwith the EU are however included in the graduate tables (tables 1-6).
7. Response rates for 1999/00 to 2004/05 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 7-13. The overall response rate to the first destination surveys has stayed relatively constant at around 70% to 80% in each year since 1999/00. The response rates for each year are given in table 14.
8. 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.

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