

# Introduction

This publication is one of four reference volumes from the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA), which present statistics about the publicly-funded higher education institutions (HEIs) of the United Kingdom (UK).

The statistics in this volume are derived from data collected from publicly-funded HEIs in the UK by HESA. The source data set contains information about the first destinations of students who obtained higher education (HE) qualifications during the 1999/2000 academic year and who had studied for these primarily full-time. Notes to Tables and Definitions sections are included at the back of this volume.

The figures throughout the volume exclude students whose domicile is non-EU overseas, those obtaining higher education qualifications from further education (FE) colleges and those who studied with private and independent HE providers.

1999/2000 is the sixth year for which HESA has collected this data and similar reference volumes were published in July 1996 and August 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000 based on data collected about those obtaining qualifications during 1994/95, 1995/96, 1996/97, 1997/98 and 1998/99 respectively. However, in making year on year comparisons, users should note that in 1994/95 data was collected only for students obtaining qualifications in a ten month period (1 October 1994 to 31 July 1995) whereas from 1995/96 onwards data relates to students qualifying in a twelve month period 1 August to 31 July. Non-EU overseas domiciled students are excluded from the 1999/2000 HESA First Destination target population and will be excluded from subsequent data collections.

Due to the provisions of the Data Protection Act 1998 and the Human Rights Act 1998, HESA now implements a strategy designed to prevent the disclosure of personal information about any individual. This strategy involves the suppression of small numbers in tables, together with the rounding of larger numbers to the nearest ten. A summary of this strategy is as follows:

1. 0 in cells remains as 0
2. Numbers 1-9 are represented as '~' (tilde)
3. Numbers 10 and above are rounded to the nearest 10

So for example 3 is represented as '~', 22 is represented as 20, 3286 is represented as 3290 while 0, 20, 50, 3510 remain unchanged.

Total figures are also subject to this rounding methodology; the consequence of which is that the sum of numbers in each row or column will rarely match the total shown precisely. Average values, proportions and FTE values prepared by HESA are not subject to the above strategy, and will be calculated on precise raw numbers.

The other reference volumes published by HESA are:

**Students in Higher Education Institutions** - which contains statistical data about all aspects of students in HEIs, including their examination results. Tabulations also cover subjects of study at undergraduate and postgraduate levels. This publication is aimed at those seriously interested in finding out about issues concerning students in HE.

**Resources of Higher Education Institutions** - which draws on HESA's collection of data about finance and staff of HEIs. Tabulations are included which record and analyse the income and expenditure of universities and colleges (with data shown at institution level) and also about the characteristics of academic staff.

**Higher Education Statistics for the United Kingdom** - which is published in conjunction with National Statistics and which presents an overview of HE from a statistical perspective, including statistics about applications, participation, institutional finance, staffing, student awards and loans.

The Agency also makes available a number of other related products. More information about these is set out at the end of this volume.

While HESA publishes extensively from the data it collects, it is recognised that specific requirements by some interested parties may not be addressed. Therefore, the Agency undertakes to provide a service to answer enquiries about the data collected, for which a charge will normally be levied.

# First Destinations of Students Leaving Higher Education Institutions 1999/2000

Information was obtained from 233,130 qualifiers out of a possible 302,710, a response rate of 77.0%: this is lower than 1998/99 (79.5%). Some changes were made to the first destination collection methodology to allow the data to be used for the production of a performance indicator (PI). A single fixed reference date (3 January 2001) was adopted and the period over which data were collected and the mechanisms used for its collection were restricted.

In parallel with the 1999/2000 collection a small pilot was carried out to test an alternative collection methodology. Together, it is thought that these changes may have contributed to the slight reduction in overall response rate seen in 1999/2000 when compared with 1998/99. Information about first destinations was linked to information already held by HESA about students and their studies to enable the analyses set out in this volume to be generated.

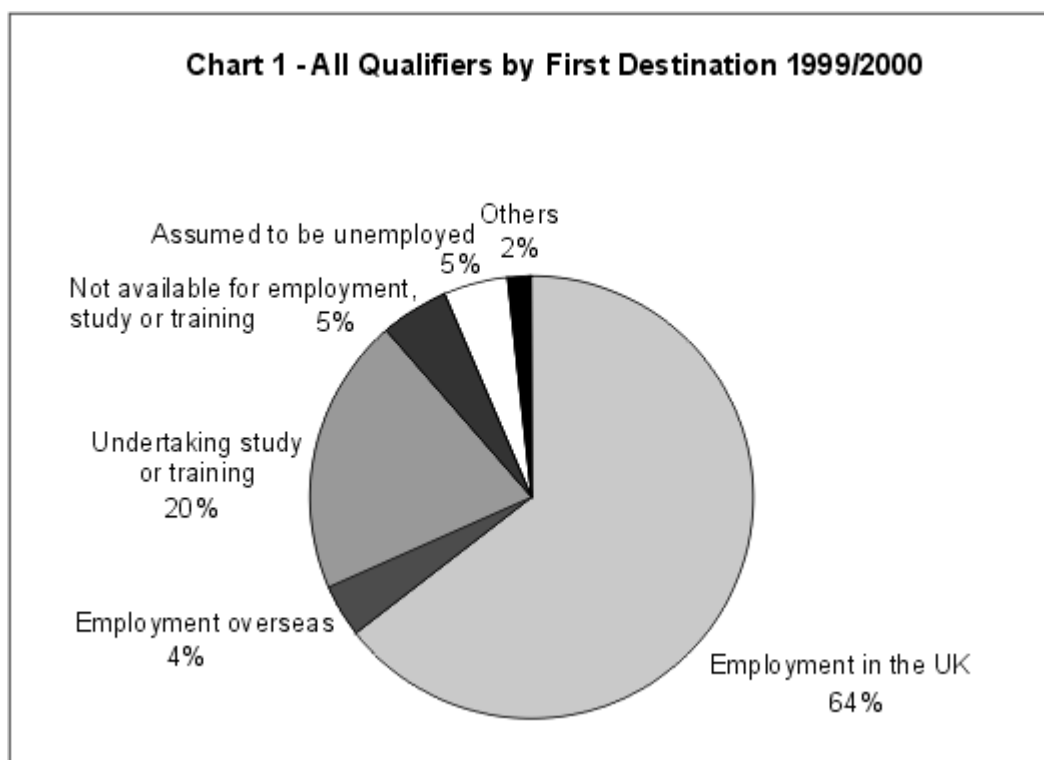
Records collected through the pilot have been included in this volume. However, to avoid any possible duplication any records returned by institutions for graduates selected to be in the pilot were excluded.

This section analyses some of the data contained in the main tables of the volume and presents summary statistics and selected key points.

## Key Points

- Of the 233,130 former HE students whose destination was known, 68% (159,050) reported their first destination as employment in 2000, compared with 66% in 1999.
- 5% of qualifiers in 2000 were assumed to be unemployed, no change from the previous two years.
- 19% of UK domiciled first degree graduates were reported to be studying or training. Among postgraduates, males aged under 25 were more likely (14%) to continue in education than females of either age group or older males, 7% and 8% respectively.
- UK domiciled first degree qualifiers in medicine & dentistry at 92% and education at 89% were most likely to have entered UK employment. Qualifiers in law at 32% were least likely, although they were most likely to continue study or training.
- 14% of UK domiciled males with other undergraduate qualifications entered occupations classified as managers & administrators compared with females with the same qualifications (5%).
- At postgraduate level the figures for those qualifiers of UK domicile in employment are dominated by education (accounting for 15,220 of the 28,160 education total) and of which 97% was within the professional occupations category.
- Among those with other undergraduate qualifications, over 60% were working in the health & social work sector of whom 93% held associate professional & technical posts.
- 60% of UK domiciled qualifiers in employment were in paid full-time UK employment and employed on contracts terminating after 30 September 2001 or not fixed term.
- UK domiciled female first degree qualifiers formed the largest single group who went on to further study or training; they were most likely (51%) to study postgraduate diploma and certificate courses, including Postgraduate Certificates in Education (PGCEs), or undertake professional training.

Chart 1 and Table A detail the activities of all students for whom HESA has received first destination information. Some 68% of respondents indicated that employment (including self-employment) was their main activity, 20% were studying or undertaking training and 5% were assumed to be unemployed.

**Table A - All Qualifiers by First Destination, Level of Qualification, Domicile and Gender 1999/2000**

	Employment in the UK	Employment overseas	Undertaking study or training	Not available for employment, study or training	Assumed to be unemployed	Others(1)	Total
<b>Postgraduate</b>							
<b>Home</b>							
Female	14970	530	1160	430	390	60	17540
Male	9960	640	1260	240	380	60	12530
<b>Other EU</b>							
Female	590	760	370	40	60	430	2240
Male	460	910	430	230	50	520	2600
<b>First degree</b>							
<b>Home</b>							
Female	62900	2600	18680	5780	4120	830	94910
Male	49350	2020	14020	4440	5210	810	75850
<b>Other EU</b>							
Female	780	710	1690	110	110	540	3940
Male	450	670	1870	90	70	620	3770
<b>Other undergraduate</b>							
<b>Home</b>							
Female	7320	60	3440	280	200	50	11340
Male	2960	60	4040	180	330	60	7630
<b>Other EU</b>							
Female	240	50	150	~	10	40	510
Male	40	30	150	~	~	50	280
<b>Total</b>	<b>150020</b>	<b>9030</b>	<b>47260</b>	<b>11830</b>	<b>10930</b>	<b>4060</b>	<b>233130</b>

(1) Includes other EU students leaving UK.

After obtaining an HE qualification, females were more likely to obtain employment than males, particularly at the other undergraduate level where 65% of home domiciled females were working in the UK compared with 39% of home domiciled males. For the relatively small number of other EU students with other undergraduate qualifications, this position is even more pronounced with females being three times as likely as males to have taken up UK employment.

Other EU students were generally more likely to have found employment outside the UK, particularly those with postgraduate qualifications (35% of males, 34% of females) although 5% (640) of UK domiciled male postgraduates in the survey were also working abroad.

Turning to unemployment, the highest rates were among UK domiciled first degree graduates, particularly males (7%). The lowest unemployment rate (for UK domiciled students) was for females with other undergraduate or postgraduate qualifications which stood at 2%.

A continuation of study or training was the most likely activity for UK domiciled males with undergraduate qualifications other than first degrees: 53% of such males (and one third of females with the same background) were so identified. Around a fifth of first degree graduates were continuing their studies or training while postgraduates, particularly UK domiciled females (7%), were least likely to do so.

The remainder of this summary concentrates exclusively on UK domiciled qualifiers.

At postgraduate level, females in the younger age group were slightly more likely to be in UK employment than older female qualifiers (87% and 84% respectively); the reverse is true for males (77% and 81%). The largest age related discrepancy occurs for those with other undergraduate qualifications, where older qualifiers are over one and a half times more likely to be in employment than those aged under 25.

Less than 1% of UK domiciled HE qualifiers at other undergraduate level were working abroad, however, 3% of first degree graduates aged under 25 were. Older first degree qualifiers were less likely (1% of females, 2% of males) to be employed abroad. Among postgraduate qualifiers the reverse applied with some 6% of males and 4% of females aged 25 & over working overseas compared with 2% of females and 3% of males in the younger age group.

**Table B - First Destination of UK Domiciled Qualifiers by Level of Qualification, Gender and Age Group 1999/2000**

	Employment in the UK	Employment overseas	Undertaking study or training	Not available for employment, study or training	Assumed to be unemployed	Others	Total
<b>Postgraduate</b>							
<b>Female</b>							
Under 25 years	6430	170	520	140	140	20	7420
25 years & over	8540	360	630	300	250	40	10110
<b>Male</b>							
Under 25 years	2960	120	540	100	110	20	3850
25 years & over	7000	520	720	140	270	30	8680
<b>First degrees</b>							
<b>Female</b>							
Under 25 years	52220	2440	15540	4710	3120	580	78610
25 years & over	10670	160	3140	1070	1000	240	16280
<b>Male</b>							
Under 25 years	42020	1820	11840	3920	4140	640	64380
25 years & over	7310	200	2180	510	1070	170	11450
<b>Other undergraduate</b>							
<b>Female</b>							
Under 25 years	3550	40	2700	140	120	30	6580
25 years & over	3770	20	730	140	80	20	4760
<b>Male</b>							
Under 25 years	1850	40	3450	130	250	50	5770
25 years & over	1110	20	590	50	90	~	1860
<b>Total(1)</b>	<b>147470</b>	<b>5900</b>	<b>42600</b>	<b>11340</b>	<b>10640</b>	<b>1850</b>	<b>219800</b>

(1) Unknown age included in total only.

Further study or training was most likely to be undertaken by other undergraduate qualifiers, particularly males aged under 25 (60%). Of the qualifiers at this level, females aged 25 & over were least likely (15%) to continue their studies. For first degree graduates, in the under 25 age group 20% of females and 18% of males were reported as studying or training. Among postgraduates, males aged under 25 were more likely (14%) to continue in education than males 25 & over (8%), females under 25 (7%) and females 25 & over (6%).

As an outcome for those obtaining a first degree, unemployment was most likely for graduates aged 25 & over (9% of males and 6% of females) and males aged under 25 (6%). The lowest unemployment rate (2% for both categories) was experienced by females who achieved undergraduate qualifications other than first degrees, and those under 25 years with a postgraduate qualification.

Table C relates first destination to subject area studied. At postgraduate level the overall percentage of qualifiers in UK employment was 83%. Those who studied education made up 53% of all postgraduate qualifiers in UK employment and, with 94% in UK employment, they are more likely to be working than other postgraduates. The proportion of postgraduate qualifiers in UK employment otherwise ranges from 57% of those who studied languages to 86% of those who studied librarianship & information science. Similarly, since only 1% of those with an education qualification at this level undertake further study or training, the average of 8% for all postgraduates masks the fact that some 14% of other postgraduates continued their studies or training. 31% of those who obtained a humanities qualification and 27% of those who gained a law or languages qualification entered further study or training compared with 5% of qualifiers in librarianship & information science or business & administrative studies.

Among those with first degrees there was considerable variation in the proportion of those in employment; qualifiers in medicine & dentistry (92%) and education (89%) were most likely and qualifiers in law (32%) least likely to be working in the UK. At 8%, qualifiers in languages were more than twice as likely to be working abroad as qualifiers in any other subject area. As a counterpart to the proportions in employment at this level, those who were least likely to continue to study or train were those who studied computer science (7%) or education (5%).

By far the most likely to continue study or training were former law students (56%) but around 30% of those who qualified in physical sciences or humanities also continued studying or were undertaking training. Unemployment rates at this level varied from 8% of qualifiers in creative arts & design (the fourth largest group of first degree qualifiers), computer science and librarianship & information science to 0.2% of medicine & dentistry qualifiers.

Table C - UK Domiciled Qualifiers by First Destination, Level of Qualification and Subject Area 1999/2000

	Employment in the UK	Employment overseas	Undertaking study or training	Not available for employment, study or training	Assumed to be unemployed	Others	Total
<b>Postgraduate</b>							
Medicine & dentistry	480	50	60	10	30	~	640
Subjects allied to medicine	460	40	100	10	20	0	630
Biological sciences	1200	110	230	40	40	~	1630
Veterinary science	40	~	~	~	~	0	50
Agriculture & related subjects	190	20	50	~	10	~	280
Physical sciences	1300	160	310	50	50	~	1860
Mathematical sciences	240	20	50	10	~	~	330
Computer science	1120	60	110	20	60	~	1390
Engineering & technology	1370	90	180	40	70	~	1760
Architecture, building & planning	280	10	30	~	~	~	340
Social, economic & political studies	1290	80	260	60	40	~	1740
Law	240	20	110	10	20	~	400
Business & administrative studies	1410	130	90	70	70	10	1780
Librarianship & information science	420	20	20	10	~	~	490
Languages	530	80	250	30	30	~	930
Humanities	500	40	270	30	20	~	850
Creative arts & design	580	30	120	30	40	20	820
Education	13110	200	140	210	230	20	13910
Combined	170	10	50	10	~	~	250
<b>First degree</b>							
Medicine & dentistry	4160	10	340	20	10	0	4550
Subjects allied to medicine	7910	120	1260	360	260	40	9950
Biological sciences	7510	330	3800	920	740	120	13410
Veterinary science	330	10	60	~	10	~	420
Agriculture & related subjects	1090	60	220	170	110	10	1660
Physical sciences	5320	230	3010	730	620	80	9990
Mathematical sciences	1970	50	830	200	180	20	3250
Computer science	5410	150	510	270	540	80	6960
Engineering & technology	7450	300	1440	540	710	90	10540
Architecture, building & planning	2600	100	540	170	140	20	3560
Social, economic & political studies	10160	430	2780	1110	900	140	15520
Law	2100	130	3690	350	240	40	6540
Business & administrative studies	14460	500	1570	1290	1050	140	19000
Librarianship & information science	2410	60	270	170	250	30	3200
Languages	6520	950	3190	850	640	130	12280
Humanities	4100	240	2350	560	480	70	7790
Creative arts & design	9170	280	2270	910	1200	420	14240
Education	8130	100	450	300	170	30	9190
Combined	11450	590	4100	1320	1090	180	18720
<b>Other undergraduate</b>							
Medicine & dentistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subjects allied to medicine	6230	30	470	100	60	~	6910
Biological sciences	140	~	290	20	20	~	480
Veterinary science	~	0	20	0	0	0	20
Agriculture & related subjects	330	10	310	30	30	~	730
Physical sciences	60	~	120	~	10	~	200
Mathematical sciences	10	~	30	0	~	0	40
Computer science	620	~	1150	40	90	20	1930
Engineering & technology	370	10	560	30	60	10	1050
Architecture, building & planning	90	~	160	~	20	0	270
Social, economic & political studies	660	~	320	30	30	~	1040
Law	10	0	100	~	~	~	120
Business & administrative studies	880	20	2780	100	90	20	3890
Librarianship & information science	70	~	90	~	10	~	180
Languages	10	0	20	~	~	~	30
Humanities	~	0	10	~	0	0	20
Creative arts & design	540	~	590	60	80	30	1300
Education	140	~	250	20	10	~	440
Combined	120	~	200	10	20	~	360
<b>Total</b>	<b>147470</b>	<b>5900</b>	<b>42600</b>	<b>11340</b>	<b>10640</b>	<b>1850</b>	<b>219800</b>

Among the other undergraduate qualifiers, those who studied subjects allied to medicine had by far the highest proportion of their number in UK employment (90%). The next most employed group of such qualifiers were those who studied social, economic & political studies (63%). At the other end of the scale, those least likely to be employed, former law, veterinary sciences, mathematical sciences or business & administrative studies students, (10%, 6%, 24% and 23% respectively) were also the most likely to be continuing to study or train; over 70% in each case. Former students of librarianship & information science (7%), creative arts & design,, engineering & technology, architecture, building & planning and languages have the highest unemployment rate (6%) with veterinary sciences and humanities having none.

These subject differences are influenced by the training structures of many professions. Since the number of medicine & dentistry students is strictly controlled and planned centrally to meet national manpower requirements, it is not surprising that very few of those qualifying in medicine & dentistry are unemployed. Some qualifications at both undergraduate (B.Ed., etc.) and postgraduate (PGCE) level in education lead directly to professional accreditation so qualifiers do not need to undertake further study. Similarly, many of the undergraduate qualifications in the subjects allied to medicine group lead directly to professional accreditation (nursing for example). Qualifiers in law, however, need to continue professional training after graduation for entry to the profession.

Table D relates to those in employment, their level of qualification and the type of occupation they entered (Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)).

**Table D - UK Domiciled Qualifiers Entering Employment by Level of Qualification, Gender and Standard Occupational Classification 1999/2000**

	Managers & administrators	Professional occupations	Associate professional & technical occupations	Clerical & secretarial occupations	Craft & related occupations	Personal & protective service occupations	Sales occupations	Plant & machine operatives	Other occupations	Unknown	Total
<b>Doctorate degrees</b>											
Female	90	1150	200	20	0	~	~	~	0	20	1490
Male	140	1680	280	20	~	~	~	~	~	20	2150
<b>Other PG degrees</b>											
Female	750	1970	1260	330	20	50	80	~	10	100	4560
Male	1070	1990	1250	200	30	50	80	~	30	120	4810
<b>PGCE</b>											
Female	40	9270	50	40	~	20	20	~	~	~	9450
Male	20	3520	30	10	~	10	~	~	~	~	3630
<b>First degrees</b>											
Female	11890	16770	14750	12160	290	3750	4500	200	560	630	65500
Male	9030	15390	12090	6730	780	1960	3110	490	990	800	51370
<b>Other undergraduates</b>											
Female	360	510	5670	360	30	200	180	10	40	20	7380
Male	410	350	1290	290	130	140	200	50	120	50	3020
<b>Total</b>	<b>23800</b>	<b>52590</b>	<b>36860</b>	<b>20150</b>	<b>1300</b>	<b>6190</b>	<b>8190</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>1740</b>	<b>1780</b>	<b>153370</b>

At first degree level there is a fairly close parity between the proportions of males and females who entered the different occupation classifications although some 19% of females entered clerical & secretarial positions compared with only 13% of males. At this level there were also significant proportions entering personal & protective services and sales occupations which, together, accounted for 13% of females and 10% of males.



For those with undergraduate qualifications other than first degrees, there was generally greater diversity in the broad types of occupations entered by males and females than at the other levels although there was a concentration in the associate professional & technical grouping (77% of females and 43% of males).

Table E maps qualifiers' occupations by both the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) (the business sector of the organisation) and the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). At postgraduate level the figures are dominated by education which accounts for 15,220 of the 26,100 total; almost all (97%) of which were classified as professional occupations. The next largest category, which is predominated by those organisations in the business and computing areas, is property development, renting, business & research activities and employed 3,570 qualifiers, 51% of whom were in the professional occupations classification. Similar proportions of those employed in the manufacturing (49%), public administration & defence/social security (44%) and health & social work (60%) sectors, which were the other major employers of postgraduates, were classified as professional occupations.

Table E - UK Domiciled Qualifiers Entering Employment by Level of Qualification, Standard Industrial Classification and Standard Occupational Qualification 1999/2000

	Managers & administrators	Professional occupations	Associate professional & technical occupations	Clerical & secretarial occupations	Craft & related occupations	Personal & protective service occupations	Sales occupations	Plant & machine operatives	Other occupations	Unknown	Total
<b>Postgraduate</b>											
Agriculture & forestry	10	30	~	0	~	~	0	0	~	~	60
Fishing	~	0	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	~
Mining & quarrying	10	70	~	~	~	0	0	0	~	~	100
Manufacturing	220	660	320	40	20	~	30	~	~	40	1340
Electricity, gas & water supply	30	70	20	10	~	0	~	0	0	~	140
Construction	30	50	~	~	~	0	0	0	0	~	100
Wholesale & retail trade/Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles & personal & household goods	100	40	30	30	~	~	100	~	~	~	320
Hotels & restaurants	30	~	~	~	0	20	~	0	~	~	60
Transport, storage & communication	100	140	100	30	~	~	~	~	~	10	410
Financial activities	210	130	250	80	~	0	~	0	~	30	700
Property development, renting, business & research activities	470	1800	1040	130	~	~	20	~	~	80	3570
Public administration & defence/Social security	460	720	270	120	~	40	~	~	~	20	1630
Education	140	14690	260	70	~	30	~	~	~	20	15220
Health & social work	130	860	370	30	~	20	~	0	~	20	1430
Other community, social & personal service activities	130	250	320	60	~	~	~	0	~	30	820
Private households with employed persons	0	~	~	0	0	~	0	0	0	~	~
International organisations & bodies	20	20	20	~	0	0	0	0	~	~	60
Not known	20	40	30	20	0	~	~	~	~	20	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>2100</b>	<b>19560</b>	<b>3060</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>26100</b>
<b>First degree</b>											
Agriculture & forestry	190	50	40	30	40	10	20	10	120	10	520
Fishing	~	~	~	~	0	0	0	0	~	~	20
Mining & quarrying	70	210	50	50	~	~	10	0	~	~	400
Manufacturing	2330	3040	3050	1370	310	30	820	300	120	170	11520
Electricity, gas & water supply	240	210	130	540	~	~	60	10	10	20	1240
Construction	410	650	270	190	120	~	30	10	110	30	1820
Wholesale & retail trade/Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles & personal & household goods	2690	520	510	1280	100	80	4900	100	180	80	10420
Hotels & restaurants	1250	40	90	290	~	1730	50	~	140	30	3620
Transport, storage & communication	1420	800	660	1750	80	350	360	110	260	80	5870
Financial activities	2280	960	2300	3480	20	~	360	~	40	120	9560
Property development, renting, business & research activities	5230	7730	7010	4890	200	170	620	100	180	380	26500
Public administration & defence/Social security	1680	1490	1370	2100	20	760	20	~	40	60	7540
Education	680	9340	850	710	40	1020	30	~	40	50	12750
Health & social work	750	6180	6960	890	20	950	50	10	70	80	15980
Other community, social & personal service activities	1550	810	3390	1060	100	520	240	10	170	250	8110
Private households with employed persons	~	10	~	~	~	70	0	0	~	~	110
International organisations & bodies	20	30	20	10	0	~	0	~	~	~	100
Not known	140	90	140	230	~	20	30	~	60	80	810
<b>Total</b>	<b>20920</b>	<b>32170</b>	<b>26850</b>	<b>18890</b>	<b>1070</b>	<b>5710</b>	<b>7610</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>1550</b>	<b>1430</b>	<b>116870</b>
<b>Other undergraduate</b>											
Agriculture & forestry	40	~	20	~	20	0	~	~	50	10	150
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	~	0	~
Mining & quarrying	~	~	~	~	~	0	~	0	0	0	~
Manufacturing	50	50	160	50	30	~	30	20	10	~	420
Electricity, gas & water supply	~	~	~	10	~	0	~	~	0	~	40
Construction	20	10	20	~	~	0	~	~	20	0	90
Wholesale & retail trade/Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles & personal & household goods	140	10	20	70	10	10	260	~	20	~	560
Hotels & restaurants	120	~	~	40	~	110	~	0	~	~	290
Transport, storage & communication	60	20	40	60	10	10	20	~	~	~	240
Financial activities	50	~	40	110	0	~	10	0	0	~	220
Property development, renting, business & research activities	120	130	240	140	30	10	20	10	~	20	720
Public administration & defence/Social security	40	180	120	70	~	30	~	~	~	~	450
Education	20	70	40	10	~	40	~	0	~	~	190
Health & social work	40	340	6120	40	~	60	0	~	~	~	6600
Other community, social & personal service activities	70	40	120	40	30	60	~	0	20	~	390
Private households with employed persons	0	~	0	0	~	0	0	0	~	0	~
International organisations & bodies	0	0	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	~
Not known	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>6960</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>10400</b>
<b>Total - All students</b>	<b>23800</b>	<b>52590</b>	<b>36860</b>	<b>20150</b>	<b>1300</b>	<b>6190</b>	<b>8190</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>1740</b>	<b>1780</b>	<b>153370</b>

At first degree level, the property development, renting, business & research activities sector employed the largest number of graduates (26,500 or 23% of the total) but with a wider spread of occupations represented, 29% professional, 26% associate professional & technical, 18% clerical & secretarial occupations and 20% managerial & administrative. 73% of those employed in education were in professional occupations. Similarly, health & social work along with other community, social & personal service activities employed the highest proportions in associate professional & technical posts (44% and 42% respectively). Graduate employment in manufacturing, agriculture & forestry and transport, storage & communication was more broadly spread across the occupational classifications. Two sectors, electricity, gas & water supply and financial activities stand out as employing the largest proportions of their first degree graduate employees in clerical & secretarial posts, 44% and 36%, respectively.

Among those with other undergraduate qualifications, 63% were working in the health & social work sector of whom 93% held associate professional & technical posts. Other features of the industry/occupation matrix at this level are; 49% of those working in the financial activities sector were in clerical or secretarial occupations, 42% of those working in hotels & restaurants held managerial or administrative posts and 46% of those working in wholesale & retail trade were in sales occupations.

**Table F - All UK Domiciled Qualifiers Entering Employment by Level of Qualification, Gender, Employment Category, Mode of Employment and Duration of Employment 1999/2000**

	Employment in the UK										Employment overseas		Total Employed(1)
	Paid Employment												
	Full-time				Part-time								
	Terminates in the period up to 31 March 2001	Terminates between 1 April & 30 Sept 2001	Terminates after 30 Sept 2001/Not fixed term	Not known	Terminates in the period up to 31 March 2001	Terminates between 1 April & 30 Sept 2001	Terminates after 30 Sept 2001/Not fixed term	Not known					
Postgraduate													
Female	470	1890	9320	1320	100	280	520	140	210	50	530	15500	
Male	310	770	6850	1000	40	90	170	60	240	30	640	10600	
First degree													
Female	4170	6860	37490	5730	580	740	3710	910	960	660	2600	65500	
Male	3090	4330	31570	4680	290	280	1850	530	1360	410	2020	51370	
Other undergraduate													
Female	140	240	5390	670	30	40	500	80	40	50	60	7380	
Male	90	140	1980	310	10	20	160	40	100	20	60	3020	
Total	8250	14220	92610	13700	1050	1440	6910	1750	2910	1210	5900	153370	

(1) Includes all unknowns.

Table F analyses employment primarily by duration of contract and mode of employment. Some 60% of those who were employed were in full-time paid work employed in the UK and were on contracts that terminated after 30 September 2001 or were not fixed term; for those with other undergraduate qualifications this figure rose to 73% for females and 66% for males. At both first degree and postgraduate levels, females working full-time were slightly more likely to be employed on contracts that terminate between 1 April 2001 and 30 September 2001 than males. Females with qualifications at all levels were also more likely to work part-time (and on contracts that terminate after 30 September 2001 or are not fixed term) than men, while males with undergraduate qualifications were more likely to be self-employed than females.

Table G takes a closer look at qualifiers going on to further study or training. Three quarters of these were first degree qualifiers of whom 57% were female. These females form the largest single group going on to further study or training (18,680) and were most likely to study postgraduate diploma and certificate courses, including PGCEs, or undertake professional training (51%). Male first degree qualifiers were more likely than females to study for higher degrees, particularly those by research (17% of males and 10% of females undertaking further study or training).

92% of the 7,480 qualifiers with other undergraduate qualifications who went on to further study or training were studying for first degrees. As might be expected, postgraduate qualifiers formed a relatively small proportion of those continuing with further study or training (2,420 or 6%).

**Table G - UK Domiciled Qualifiers Entering Further Study or Training by Level of Qualification, Gender and Type of Study 1999/2000**

	Higher degree (research)	Higher degree (taught)	Dip/Cert/PGCE/prof. training course	First degree	Private study	Other study or training	Total
<b>Doctorate degrees</b>							
Female	20	~	20	~	~	~	<b>60</b>
Male	30	~	30	10	~	20	<b>110</b>
<b>Other PG degrees</b>							
Female	750	70	160	20	10	20	<b>1030</b>
Male	850	100	140	10	~	20	<b>1120</b>
<b>PGCE</b>							
Female	20	20	30	0	~	~	<b>80</b>
Male	10	20	~	0	0	~	<b>40</b>
<b>First degrees</b>							
Female	1780	5800	9550	820	120	610	<b>18680</b>
Male	2400	5690	4530	840	130	430	<b>14020</b>
<b>Other undergraduate</b>							
Female	20	50	170	3130	~	50	<b>3440</b>
Male	~	100	110	3770	10	50	<b>4040</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5880</b>	<b>11870</b>	<b>14730</b>	<b>8610</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>1220</b>	<b>42600</b>