

Graduate outcomes by University and subject (LEO data) 2015/16 – Scotland

(Experimental Statistics: data being developed)



Advanced Learning and Skills Analysis

This Experimental Statistics release presents employment and earnings outcomes for graduates of higher education five years after graduation. This is the second publication in Scotland to use the Longitudinal Education Outcomes (LEO) dataset to track higher education graduates as they move from higher education into the workplace.

This publication is being released in conjunction with the seventh in a series of higher education data releases from the Department for Education's (DfE) new Longitudinal Education Outcomes dataset. The DfE release can be accessed via:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-higher-education-graduate-employment-and-earnings#history>

As these are Experimental Statistics, the statistics should be treated as provisional whilst the data and methodology are still in development.

Experimental Statistics: data being developed

Experimental Statistics are new official statistics that are undergoing evaluation. These statistics are being published as Experimental Statistics in order to involve users and stakeholders in their development and as a means to further improve the use of the data in future.

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Background

The Small Business, Employment and Enterprise Act 2015 enabled the UK government, for the first time, to link higher education and tax data together to chart the transition of graduates from higher education into the workplace. The Department for Education (DfE) commissioned the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) to link Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) records for the whole of the UK to the tax and benefits records.

This Experimental Statistics release presents employment and earnings outcomes for leavers of higher education five years after graduation. This publication is the second release in Scotland, to use the Longitudinal Education Outcomes (LEO) dataset to track higher education graduates as they move from higher education into the workplace.

Further information on graduate destinations and earnings is available in the HESA publication, 'Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE)' which covers the period 6 months after graduation and is published annually and the biennial 'Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education Longitudinal' publication which covers the period 3 years after graduation.

This publication looks at those who graduated with a first degree qualification from higher education institutions (HEIs) in Great Britain, concentrating on those classified as UK domiciled prior to entry to higher education. Figures are presented for all first degree graduates and have not been split by full-time or part-time modes of study. On average, matching of over 95 per cent of each graduate cohort to tax and/or benefit data has been achieved.

The employment data covers those with records submitted through the Pay As You Earn (PAYE) system. The core purpose of PAYE is to collect tax and its coverage reflects this. Up until April 2013, employers were not required to supply information to HMRC for individuals who earned below the Lower Earnings Limit (LEL) for National Insurance contributions, although for large employers these individuals were thought to be included due to the methods of data transfer. Since then, employers have been required to provide earnings information for all employees if even one employee of the company is paid above the LEL threshold.

The PAYE system does not collect information on the number of hours worked; therefore, whether an individual is working full-time or part-time cannot be ascertained.

All figures are based on UK tax, benefit and student records only: activity of those who move abroad to work or study after graduating is not reflected in the employment or further study figures. Instead, these individuals are categorised as 'activity not captured'.

Figures for Scotland which also include earnings reported by those in self-employment are available from the DfE publication: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-higher-education-graduate-employment-and-earnings>.

Years after graduation

The time periods¹ used in this publication are five years after graduation. This refers five full tax years after graduation. So, for the 2009-10 graduation cohort the figures five years after graduation refer to employment/earnings outcomes in the 2015/16 tax year. This is displayed graphically in figure 1 below.

Figures for the 2008/09 graduation cohort which were published in last year's publication have been revised. The reasons for the revisions are outlined in chapter 5 of the 'methodology document' accompanying the DfE release in March <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/graduate-outcomes-2015-to-2016>. Revised figures for the 2008-09 graduation cohort (referring to outcomes in the 2014/15 tax year) are available in Annex A.

Comparisons between the earnings of the 2008/09 and 2009/10 graduation cohorts by Scottish Higher Education Institution and subject should be treated with caution because of the small cohort numbers.

Figure 1: Relationship between academic year, tax year, and definitions of 'years after graduation' used in this publication

		Tax Year					
		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Academic year of graduation	2008-09	1 year		3 years		5 years	
	2009-10		1 year		3 years		5 years
	2010-11			1 year		3 years	
	2011-12				1 year		3 years
	2012-13					1 year	
	2013-14						1 year

Cohorts in **bold** are covered in this publication

¹ This publication focuses on 2009-10 graduates and their earnings in the 2015/16 tax year. For time periods one and three years after graduation please see tables published by the Department for Education. <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/graduate-outcomes-for-all-subjects-by-university>

Scotland and GB Comparison

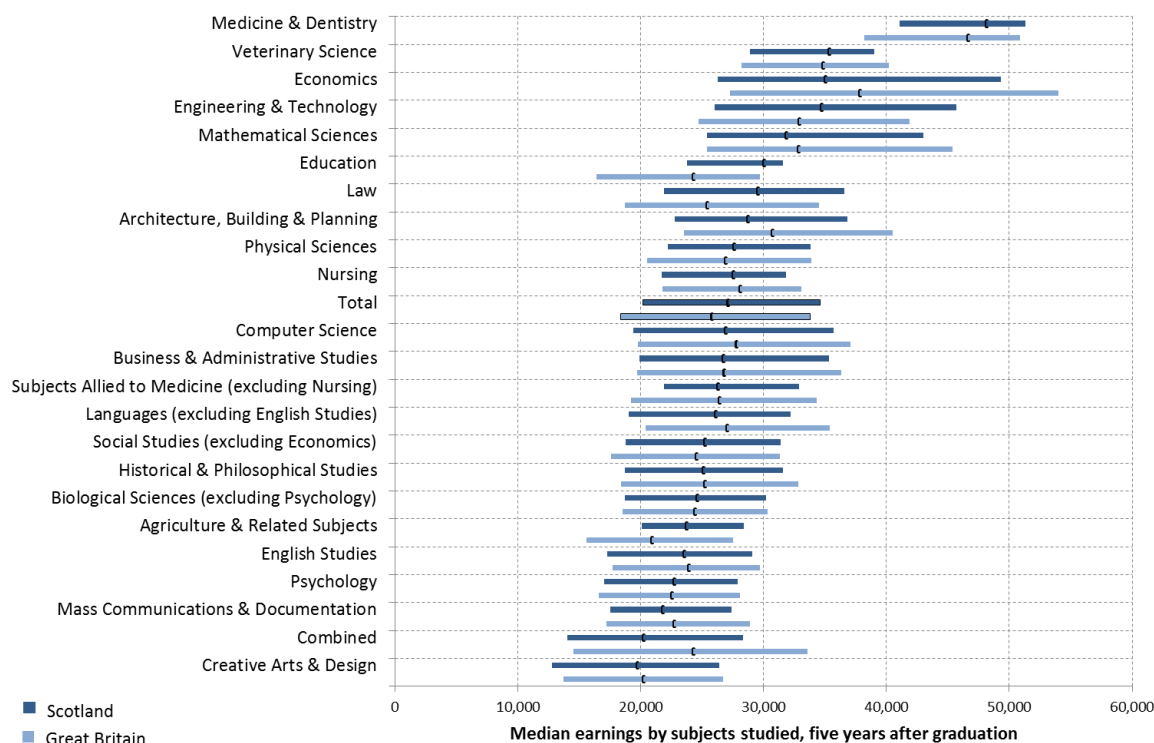
Figure 2 shows a comparison of the distribution of annualised earnings of graduates from 2009-10 for Scottish and all GB HEIs five years after graduation. Overall, the annualised earnings median of graduates from Scottish HEIs was £27,100. This compares to £25,800 for GB HEIs (to note that subject studied has a large influence on earnings and this may account for the differences between Scotland and GB median earnings). More specifically, of the 23 subject areas, graduates of Scottish HEIs have higher median earnings in 10 of the subject areas compared to the median earnings for all GB HEIs.

Earnings of graduates also varied across subjects. For example, those who studied Medicine & Dentistry at Scottish HEIs had median earnings of £48,100 five years after graduation. In contrast, those who studied Creative Arts & Design at Scottish HEIs had median earnings of £19,700 five years after graduation.

Median earnings can vary between subject and institution for various reasons. See 'Data Quality' for some of the issues to consider when looking at this data.

Subjects are ordered from those with the highest median earnings to the lowest median earnings for Scotland. The boxes represent the inter-quartile range – the earnings of the middle 50 per cent of graduates in each subject will fall in the box.

Figure 2: Comparison of distributions of annualised earnings of graduates* for each subject area five year after graduation (lower quartile, median and upper quartile), Scotland² and GB, 2015/16



* UK domiciled First degree qualifiers 2009-10

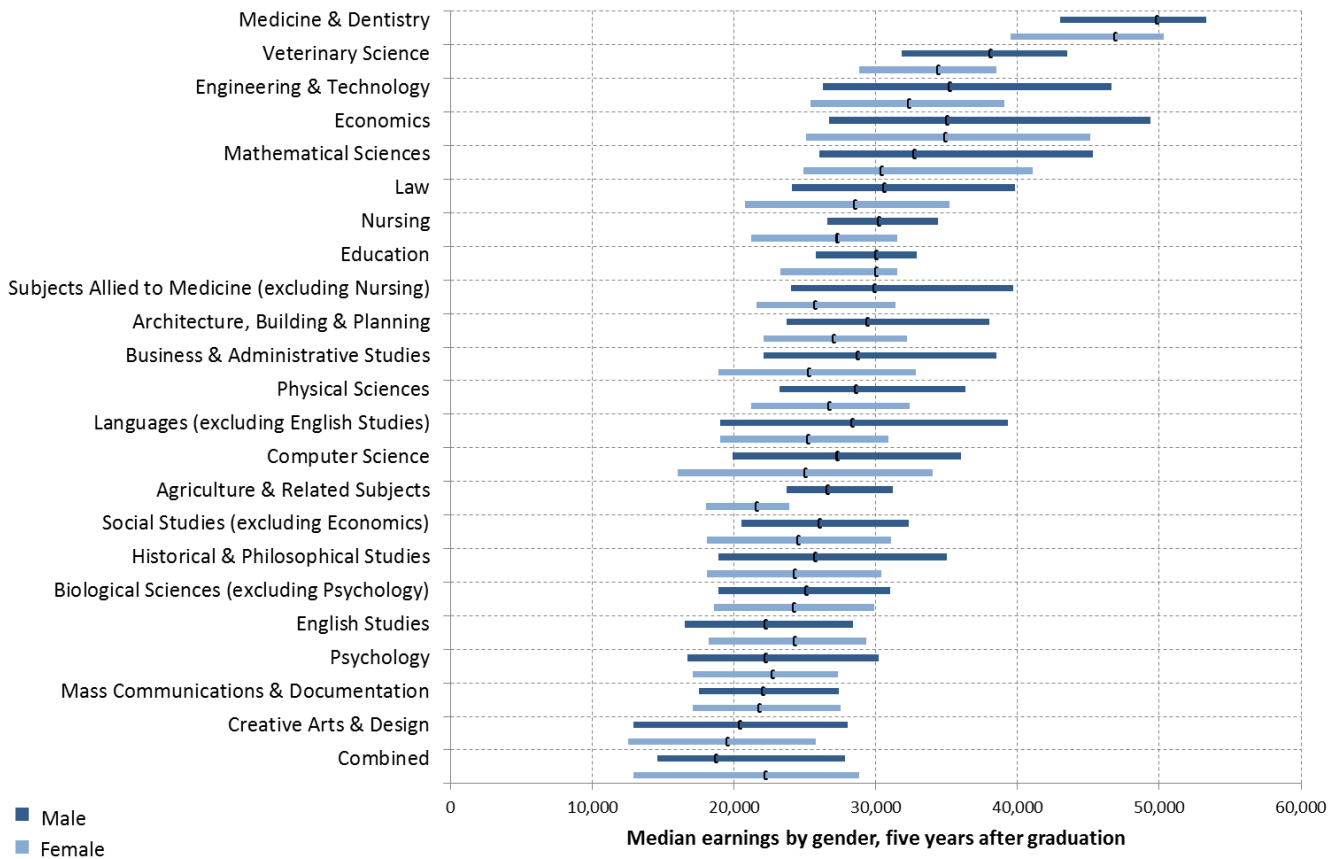
² Figure 2 above is not comparable with Figure 1 in the DfE's publication. The above figure is a distribution of the number of graduates in HEI's by earnings. DfE figure 1, is a distribution of the median earnings for each university in Great Britain.

Gender

Figure 3 shows the annualised median earnings for graduates from Scottish Institutions and subject area five years after graduation split by gender. It shows that in most subjects, males have higher median earnings than females five years after graduation.

Median earnings can vary between subject and gender for various reasons. See 'Data Quality' for some of the issues to consider when looking at this data.

Figure 3: Comparison of distributions of annualised earnings of graduates* for each subject area five year after graduation (lower quartile, median and upper quartile), male and female, Scotland, 2015/16



* UK domiciled First degree qualifiers 2009-10

Table 1: Median annualised earnings of graduates* by subject studied and gender five years after graduation, 2015/16

Subject	Median earnings 2009-10 cohort		
	Male	Female	Scotland
Medicine & Dentistry	49,800	46,900	48,100
Veterinary Science	38,100	34,400	35,300
Economics	35,000	34,900	35,000
Engineering & Technology	35,200	32,300	34,700
Mathematical Sciences	32,700	30,400	31,800
Education	30,000	30,000	30,000
Law	30,600	28,500	29,500
Architecture, Building & Planning	29,400	27,000	28,700
Physical Sciences	28,600	26,700	27,600
Nursing	30,200	27,300	27,500
Computer Science	27,300	25,000	26,900
Business & Administrative Studies	28,700	25,300	26,700
Subjects Allied to Medicine (excluding Nursing)	29,900	25,700	26,300
Languages (excluding English Studies)	28,300	25,200	26,100
Social Studies (excluding Economics)	26,000	24,500	25,200
Historical & Philosophical Studies	25,700	24,300	25,100
Biological Sciences (excluding Psychology)	25,100	24,200	24,600
Agriculture & Related Subjects	26,600	21,600	23,700
English Studies	22,200	24,300	23,500
Psychology	22,200	22,700	22,700
Mass Communications & Documentation	22,000	21,800	21,800
Combined	18,700	22,200	20,200
Creative Arts & Design	20,400	19,500	19,700

*UK domiciled First degree qualifiers 2009-10

Institution Level

Table 2 shows the annualised median earnings for each Scottish Higher Education Institution and subject area five years after graduation.

Table 2: Median annualised earnings five years after graduation by Scottish Institution and Subject area, 2015/16

	The University of Aberdeen	University of Abertay Dundee	The University of Dundee	Edinburgh Napier University	The University of Edinburgh	Glasgow Caledonian University	Glasgow School of Art	The University of Glasgow	Heriot-Watt University	Queen Margaret University, Edinburgh	The Robert Gordon University	Royal Conservatoire of Scotland	The University of St Andrews	SRUC	The University of Stirling	The University of Strathclyde	University of the Highlands and Islands	The University of the West of Scotland	Scotland	Great Britain
Medicine & Dentistry	49,800	-	46,100	-	49,500	-	-	48,900	-	-	-	-	42,100	-	-	-	-	-	48,100	46,600
Subjects Allied to Medicine (excluding Nursing)	27,600	22,100	38,600	18,700	30,100	26,500	-	26,200	-	25,200	28,900	-	x	-	-	30,000	-	21,000	26,300	26,400
Nursing	-	24,100	26,800	27,700	25,800	28,100	-	26,900	-	26,800	27,200	-	-	-	26,400	-	-	27,700	27,500	28,100
Biological Sciences (excluding Psychology)	22,700	23,800	24,100	22,200	29,500	24,900	-	23,500	24,000	-	26,200	-	25,100	19,900	23,300	23,200	-	23,800	24,600	24,400
Psychology	23,400	21,200	20,000	20,600	26,700	20,800	-	25,900	26,700	23,900	-	-	24,800	-	19,600	24,800	-	19,300	22,700	22,500
Veterinary Science	-	-	-	-	33,300	-	-	36,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,300	34,800
Agriculture & Related Subjects	x	-	x	x	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	23,300	x	-	x	-	23,700	20,900
Physical Sciences	28,700	23,800	26,000	-	30,400	25,600	-	28,300	27,200	-	27,900	-	27,500	23,800	23,000	28,600	x	20,000	27,600	26,900
Mathematical Sciences	x	-	x	x	36,900	x	-	29,200	36,600	-	-	-	38,700	-	28,300	28,700	-	x	31,800	32,800
Computer Science	28,700	22,900	31,600	25,500	36,100	25,700	-	32,100	34,100	-	30,000	-	x	-	29,100	35,800	20,200	21,900	26,900	27,800
Engineering & Technology	46,400	22,400	36,100	33,400	35,200	29,500	-	36,100	32,800	-	38,700	-	-	-	-	37,900	40,000	31,100	34,700	32,900
Architecture, Building & Planning	31,200	-	22,900	25,900	26,800	32,200	30,900	x	31,100	-	30,600	-	-	-	-	27,000	-	-	28,700	30,700
Social Studies (excluding Economics)	24,600	21,100	25,600	20,200	27,500	24,700	-	26,300	x	x	30,000	-	30,000	-	21,800	27,900	16,600	19,600	25,200	24,500
Economics	34,200	-	30,900	x	43,100	-	-	37,600	x	-	x	-	61,300	-	24,200	31,000	-	-	35,000	37,800
Law	33,700	21,100	28,300	28,000	32,700	26,300	-	30,900	x	-	27,300	-	-	-	28,100	30,500	-	17,700	29,500	25,400
Business & Administrative Studies	31,400	21,800	29,300	27,200	35,700	25,100	-	34,300	27,200	22,900	29,000	-	40,700	19,600	24,800	28,700	25,700	22,200	26,700	26,800
Mass Communications & Documentation	-	-	x	22,900	-	22,700	-	x	-	18,800	24,600	-	x	-	20,300	x	-	21,400	21,800	22,700
Languages (excluding English Studies)	23,000	-	x	x	29,200	-	-	23,000	26,800	-	-	-	30,000	-	24,700	26,700	x	21,200	26,100	27,000
English Studies	24,100	-	22,200	x	24,300	-	-	24,600	x	-	-	-	27,200	-	22,100	21,100	-	-	23,500	23,900
Historical & Philosophical Studies	23,300	-	22,900	-	26,800	-	-	23,200	-	-	-	-	30,400	-	22,600	24,000	15,900	-	25,100	25,200
Creative Arts & Design	24,500	-	19,000	21,200	21,000	20,800	19,000	21,500	20,600	19,800	21,400	16,100	-	-	-	18,900	11,600	18,200	19,700	20,200
Education	30,000	-	30,000	-	30,000	-	-	30,000	x	-	-	31,700	-	-	30,700	28,000	x	30,000	30,000	24,300
Combined	x	-	-	-	19,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,200	-	x	x	-	x	20,200	24,300

* UK domiciled First degree qualifiers 2009-10

'-' denotes there are zero individuals that could be included in the earnings calculation / zero people studying that subject at that university

'x' denotes that the data have been suppressed to prevent disclosure. All figures associated with cohorts smaller than 11 have been suppressed. All cells based on counts of 1 or 2 have been suppressed, and further suppression has been implemented to prevent disclosure by subtraction.

Methodology

Background methodology

Further detailed information is available in the Department for Education releases:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-higher-education-graduate-employment-and-earnings>

Higher Education Institutions

This publication covers graduates from Higher Education Institutions. The corresponding DfE publication (<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-higher-education-graduate-employment-and-earnings>) includes Higher Education delivered at English Further Education Colleges (FEC).

Suppression and rounding

In line with disclosure control rules, information based on fewer than 11 graduates has been suppressed.

All counts have been rounded to the nearest five, percentages to one decimal place and earnings to the nearest £100.

Time period

The time period for which employment and earnings data is reported in this publication is five years year after graduation. This refers to the full tax year five years after graduation. So, for the 2009/10 graduation cohort the figures five year after graduation refer to employment and earnings outcomes in the 2015/16 tax year.

Employment outcomes

Outcomes are presented for graduates that have been successfully matched to the Department for Work and Pensions' Customer Information System (CIS) or if they have been matched to a further study instance on the HESA Student Record. In this publication these individuals are referred to as matched. Graduates that have not been matched to CIS or a further study record are referred to as unmatched.

Graduates that have been matched are then placed in one of five outcomes categories. These are:

Activity not captured: graduates that have been successfully matched to CIS but do not have any employment, out-of-work benefits or further study records in the tax year of interest. Reasons for appearing in this category include: moving out of the UK after graduation for either work or study, or voluntarily leaving the labour force.

No sustained destination: graduates with an employment or out-of-work benefits record in the tax year in question but were not classified as being in 'sustained employment' and do not have a further study record.

Sustained employment only: graduates are considered to be in sustained employment if they were employed for at least one day for five out of the six months between October and March of the tax year in question or if they had a self-employment record in that tax year.

Sustained employment with or without further study: includes all graduates with a record of sustained employment regardless of whether they also have a record of further study. A graduate is defined as being in further study if they have a valid higher education study record at any UK HEI on the HESA database in the relevant tax year. The further study does not have to be at postgraduate level to be counted.

Sustained employment, further study or both: includes all graduates with a record of sustained employment or further study. This category includes all graduates in the 'sustained employment with or without further study' category as well as those with a further study record only.

Annualised earnings

Earnings figures are only reported for those classified as being in sustained employment and where we have valid earnings record from the P14. Those in further study are excluded, as their earnings would be more likely to relate to part-time jobs. Earnings from self-assessment are not included.

For each graduate, the earnings reported for them on the HMRC P14 data for a given tax year are divided by the number of days recorded in employment across that same tax year. This provides an average daily wage that is then multiplied by the number of days in the tax year to calculate their annualised earnings.

This calculation has been used to maintain consistency with figures reported for further education learners after study. It provides students with an indication of the earnings they might receive once in stable and sustained employment.

The annualised earnings calculated are slightly higher than the raw earnings reported in the tax year. This is because the earnings of those who did not work for the entire tax year will be higher when annualised. The difference between the annualised and raw figures decreases as time elapses after graduation. Median annualised earnings one year after graduation are around £1,000 higher than the median raw earnings reported in the P14 data. Five years after graduation, the median annualised earnings are less than £500 higher than the median raw earnings.

All earnings presented are nominal. They represent the cash amount an individual was paid and are not adjusted for inflation (the general increase in the price of goods and services).

Data Quality

Users should be aware of some limitations around the data included in this publication;

Mode:

The employment data largely covers those with records submitted through the Pay As You Earn (PAYE) system. The PAYE system does not collect information on the number of hours worked; therefore, whether an individual is working full-time or part-time cannot be ascertained.

Employment Status:

Self-assessment data for the 2015/16 tax year is included in DfE's publication. Currently there is no analysis of self-assessment earnings, and earnings outcomes in this publication. Data for Scotland which also includes earnings reported by those in self-employment is available in the DfE publication.

Career Path:

Different subjects will lead to different career paths, with some careers requiring further learning and training after the completion of their first degree. This in turn may distort the median salaries one, three and five years after qualification.

Subject groupings and intake:

The subject groupings reported can cover a wide range of courses, some of which may yield higher median earnings than others. The selection of courses available at HEIs will vary as will the student intake to each course. As different courses can yield different median earnings, care should be taken when comparing subjects across different HEIs.

Attainment:

Prior attainment bands are not provided for Scottish Institutions. No prior attainment is recorded for Scotland as the National Pupil Database (NPD) only records those who completed A levels at an English school. Coverage at HEIs in Scotland would therefore be limited to graduates who completed their A-levels in England before pursuing higher education in Scotland. The NPD also only covers qualifications obtained since 2002, meaning the majority of mature students are not expected to have an A level record on the NPD. Therefore mature students are not included in prior attainment calculations.

POLAR:

HESA do not publish POLAR figures for Scotland, as Scotland's relatively high participation rate and the high proportion of higher education students in further education colleges could misrepresent Scottish contributions to widening participation. Following that line of reasoning, this publication does not include POLAR figures for Scottish HEIs either.

Open University:

HESA made changes in the way they records Open University graduates by country of national centre in academic year 2013/14. Since figures in this release date to before this year Open University graduates who registered at any of the four national centres are included in the 'Open University in England'.

Region:

The location of employment is not known. Some universities maybe more likely to have mobile graduates that are able to move to areas of the UK where higher salaries are available.

Glossary

Academic year: Runs from 1 August to 31 July. For example, the 2012/13 academic year ran from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013.

The Customer Information System (CIS): A computer system used by the Department for Work and Pensions that contains a record for all individuals that have been issued with a National Insurance (NINO) number. It contains basic identifying information such as name, address, date of birth and NINO.

First degree qualification: This covers qualifications commonly known as bachelor's degrees and also includes postgraduate bachelor's degrees at H level. Not all undergraduate courses are included: for example, the Professional Graduate Certificate in Education (PGCE), foundation degrees and Higher National Diplomas (HND) are excluded. Note that it does not necessarily mean that the degree is the first higher education qualification undertaken by the student.

Further study: The HESA Student Record is used to identify instances of further study in higher education, Students enrolled on further education courses, on some initial teacher training enhancement, booster and extension courses, or whose study status is dormant or who were on sabbatical are excluded from this indicator. Each tax year spans two academic years; therefore, graduates will be flagged as being in further study if they have a HESA record in one of these two academic years.

HEI: Higher Education Institution.

Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA): HESA collect data from universities, higher education colleges and other specialist providers of higher education. In this publication we have used the HESA Student Record to identify our graduate base population and higher education further study instances.

Joint Academic Coding System (JACS): A standardised way of classifying academic subjects and modules, maintained by HESA and the Universities and Colleges Admission Service (UCAS). In this publication we group subjects using JACS principal subject groupings.

Nominal earnings: Nominal earnings represent the cash amount an individual was paid. They are not adjusted for inflation (the general increase in the price of goods and services).

PAYE: HMRC's system to collect Income Tax and National Insurance from employment. The LEO project uses information from the P45 to ascertain employment spell length and from the P14 (P60) to determine annual earnings.

Self-assessment: Self-assessment data captures the activity of individuals with income that is not taxed through PAYE, such as income from self-employment, savings and investments, property rental, and shares.

Sustained annualised earnings: The calculated average daily wage across the tax year grossed up to the equivalent annual figure.

Annex A

Figures for the 2008/09 graduation cohort which were published in last year's publication have been revised. The reasons for the revisions are outlined in chapter 5 of the 'methodology document' accompanying the DfE release in March <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/graduate-outcomes-2015-to-2016>. Revised figures for the 2008-09 graduation cohort (referring to outcomes in the 2014/15 tax year) are available below.

Comparisons between the earnings of the 2008/09 and 2009/10 graduation cohorts by Scottish Higher Education Institution and subject should be treated with caution because of the small cohort numbers.

Annex Table 1: Median annualised PAYE earnings of graduates by subject studied and gender five years after graduation, 2014/15 revised

Subject	Median earnings 2008-09 cohort		
	Male	Female	Scotland
Medicine & Dentistry	49,200	47,400	48,000
Veterinary Science	34,400	34,000	34,000
Engineering & Technology	34,700	29,000	34,000
Economics	32,000	37,200	33,600
Mathematical Sciences	30,100	29,400	29,600
Education	29,500	29,400	29,400
Law	29,600	27,800	28,400
Nursing	29,100	27,500	27,900
Architecture, Building & Planning	28,600	25,800	27,800
Physical Sciences	27,300	26,400	26,900
Subjects Allied to Medicine (excluding Nursing)	30,500	26,300	26,700
Business & Administrative Studies	28,300	25,100	26,500
Computer Science	26,500	21,100	25,700
Languages (excluding English Studies)	29,200	24,600	25,100
Social Studies (excluding Economics)	25,700	24,400	24,800
Historical & Philosophical Studies	24,400	24,700	24,600
Biological Sciences (excluding Psychology)	24,500	23,800	24,200
English Studies	21,900	23,400	23,000
Agriculture & Related Subjects	25,700	22,400	22,600
Psychology	20,700	22,100	21,900
Combined	22,900	20,500	21,800
Mass Communications & Documentation	19,000	22,100	21,200
Creative Arts & Design	19,800	19,000	19,200

*UK domiciled First degree qualifiers 2008-09

Annex Table 2: Median annualised earnings five years after graduation by Scottish Institution and Subject area, 2014/15 revised

	The University of Aberdeen	University of Abertay Dundee	The University of Dundee	Edinburgh Napier University	The University of Edinburgh	Glasgow Caledonian University	Glasgow School of Art	The University of Glasgow	Heriot-Watt University	Queen Margaret University, Edinburgh	The Robert Gordon University	Royal Conservatoire of Scotland	The University of St Andrews	SRUC	The University of Stirling	The University of Strathclyde	University of the Highlands and Islands	The University of the West of Scotland	Scotland	Great Britain
Medicine & Dentistry	48,100	-	48,400	-	49,000	-	-	49,200	-	-	-	-	39,900	-	-	-	-	-	48,000	46,700
Subjects Allied to Medicine (excluding Nursing)	26,500	19,000	28,300	x	34,300	27,400	-	26,000	-	24,900	27,600	-	x	-	-	32,100	-	35,200	26,700	26,400
Nursing	-	24,700	27,300	28,100	x	29,000	-	31,000	-	29,600	27,700	-	-	-	27,100	-	-	26,900	27,900	28,300
Biological Sciences (excluding Psychology)	25,100	23,800	23,800	21,000	26,900	23,300	-	24,500	23,200	-	24,600	-	21,800	x	23,400	24,700	-	25,600	24,200	24,000
Psychology	26,000	19,300	22,300	22,500	27,100	20,700	-	21,900	24,800	25,500	-	-	23,500	-	20,300	22,300	-	19,500	21,900	22,200
Veterinary Science	-	-	-	-	34,700	-	-	33,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,000	35,900
Agriculture & Related Subjects	x	-	-	x	23,100	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	26,500	x	-	x	-	22,600	21,500
Physical Sciences	29,800	21,200	25,600	-	30,000	24,400	-	26,700	25,500	-	25,500	-	27,300	23,300	21,900	26,900	x	21,900	26,900	26,500
Mathematical Sciences	x	-	24,200	x	31,200	31,800	-	27,500	30,400	-	-	-	35,100	-	28,200	28,600	-	x	29,600	31,800
Computer Science	32,600	24,300	25,900	24,300	39,200	23,600	-	37,100	30,500	-	26,800	-	40,800	-	28,400	35,900	x	19,500	25,700	27,000
Engineering & Technology	48,000	25,400	29,700	32,900	36,300	28,400	-	32,800	35,800	-	44,200	-	-	-	-	34,600	42,600	32,300	34,000	31,800
Architecture, Building & Planning	30,500	-	23,600	25,200	25,000	31,600	26,400	x	27,600	-	32,700	-	-	-	-	27,100	-	-	27,800	29,300
Social Studies (excluding Economics)	24,300	22,800	23,700	18,600	28,400	23,500	-	23,900	-	x	30,800	-	28,900	-	22,700	24,800	16,300	21,200	24,800	24,400
Economics	35,500	-	26,500	x	47,700	-	-	31,800	x	-	x	-	43,500	-	32,000	30,300	-	-	33,600	36,400
Law	32,400	23,300	26,300	21,000	34,100	22,200	-	30,500	x	-	29,100	-	-	-	23,400	28,200	-	19,800	28,400	25,200
Business & Administrative Studies	28,300	21,400	26,500	25,600	34,000	25,900	-	32,800	27,100	21,200	31,500	-	33,700	27,200	25,900	28,300	22,200	22,200	26,500	26,100
Mass Communications & Documentation	-	-	x	25,000	-	19,000	-	-	-	21,200	24,700	-	x	-	19,500	x	x	17,500	21,200	22,200
Languages (excluding English Studies)	23,300	-	x	x	29,600	-	-	22,400	27,800	-	-	-	28,800	-	23,200	23,000	x	18,700	25,100	26,400
English Studies	23,000	-	20,000	-	23,300	-	-	22,200	x	-	-	-	26,800	-	23,700	21,900	-	-	23,000	23,600
Historical & Philosophical Studies	22,700	-	20,500	-	27,000	-	-	21,200	-	-	-	-	27,400	-	23,400	23,000	x	-	24,600	24,600
Creative Arts & Design	19,000	-	17,300	22,200	20,900	21,500	18,300	22,900	18,500	16,800	21,100	14,500	-	-	-	20,200	13,300	18,600	19,200	19,600
Education	29,700	-	28,200	-	29,400	-	-	29,700	x	-	-	29,600	-	-	29,900	28,000	-	29,400	29,400	24,700
Combined	x	-	-	-	21,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	-	x	21,800	24,000

* UK domiciled First degree qualifiers 2008-09

‘-’ denotes there are zero individuals that could be included in the earnings calculation / zero people studying that subject at that university

‘x’ denotes that the data have been suppressed to prevent disclosure. All figures associated with cohorts smaller than 11 have been suppressed. All cells based on counts of 1 or 2 have been suppressed, and further suppression has been implemented to prevent disclosure by subtraction.

Experimental Statistics: data being developed

Experimental Statistics are new official statistics that are undergoing evaluation. These statistics are being published as Experimental Statistics in order to involve users and stakeholders in their development and as a means to further improve the use of the data in the future.

As these are experimental statistics any feedback or comments on presentation and content would be most appreciated. Contact details below;

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