

Department for
**Innovation,
Universities &
Skills**

Higher Degrees:

Postgraduate Study in the UK 2000/01 to 2005/06

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Higher Education Careers Service Unit (HECSU)

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Executive summary

Postgraduate study: Student Record Analysis:

Numbers are rising

Between 2000/01 and 2005/06, the number of postgraduates studying at HEIs in the UK rose by 21.5% from 448,696 in 2000/01 to 545,369 in 2005/06. Within this period, the largest growth was in the number of non-EU students, which rose by 51,862 (71.4%), compared with 36,453 of UK students (10.8%) and 8,358 (21.6%) of other EU students. In 2005/06, just under a quarter (22.8%) of postgraduate students were domiciled outside the EU, and one in eleven (8.6%) were from other EU countries. The size of the postgraduate population was less than a third of that of the undergraduate population, but in terms of percentage growth, it had risen more than the undergraduate population during the period 2000/01 and 2005/06, owing to the much bigger growth in non-UK domiciled students amongst the postgraduate cohort. This rise in the number of postgraduates, however, was not constant over the period. Between 2003/04 and 2004/05, there was a 3.2% drop in the number of UK domiciled new starters, although this was followed by a rise again in 2005/06. Amongst other EU domiciled postgraduates, numbers rose only marginally between 2004/05 and 2005/06; at the same time, the number of non-EU postgraduate new entrants fell marginally by 0.1%.

More students from China and India

The number of non-EU students from the People's Republic of China rose by 20,780 between 2000/01 and 2005/06. The number of overseas students from India has also grown rapidly since 2000/01. In 2005/06, there were over four times more postgraduate students from India than in 2000/01 and it now has the second largest number of postgraduate students in the UK after China.

More females

Females accounted for just over half (53.4%) of the postgraduate student population in 2005/06, slightly lower than that for undergraduates (58.5%). Amongst UK domiciled postgraduates, there had been much faster growth in the number of female students than male students.

Qualification aim

Overall, 82.9% of postgraduate study in the UK in 2005/06 was represented by three qualifications: masters degree not mainly by research (50.8% of all qualifications), doctorate degree mainly by research (16.8%) and postgraduate diploma or certificate (not PGCE) (15.3%). Growth rates of different qualifications have been very different. For instance the number taking Research Doctorates have increased by 10% over the period, while Taught Masters have increased by 39%.

Domicile

There have been much higher growth rates of postgraduate study across all qualification aims amongst EU and non-EU students than UK domiciled students, showing rates of 21%, 71% and 11%, respectively. The number of UK domiciled students studying for Research Doctorates has grown by only 1% over the whole period, compared to 23% and 27% for EU and non-EU students. For Taught Masters the figures are 21%, 23% and 107% for UK, EU and non-EU students, respectively.

A younger population

Between 2000/01 and 2005/06, there was a general shift towards a younger postgraduate population, and this was mainly attributed to a younger and larger non-EU student population.

Balance of full and part time

Over half of the postgraduates studied part-time. However, between 2000/01 and 2005/06, there was a steady increase in the share of those studying full-time and a decline in those opting for part-time study. On the contrary, the percentage of undergraduates opting for full-time study fell marginally during this period.

Prior postgraduate experience

The number of UK-domiciled postgraduate students who already possessed a postgraduate qualification (excluding PGCE) rose by 44% between 2000/01 and 2005/06. Figures for non-UK students reveal that the UK was attracting more other EU postgraduates directly from overseas in 2005/06 than in 2000/01, whilst the number of graduates who stayed on after their first degree fell during this period. For non-EU postgraduates, the numbers coming directly from overseas and those staying on after a first degree both rose during this period, although students from the former category had risen more rapidly.

Ethnic trends

Between 2000/01 and 2005/06, there was faster percentage growth in minority ethnic postgraduates than in White postgraduates. Between 2000/01 and 2005/06, the only ethnic group amongst UK domiciled postgraduates with declining numbers was other black background.

Subject choices

Between 2002/03 and 2005/06, education saw the highest increase in *numbers* – up by 14,227 students. This was followed by subjects allied to medicine, which went up by over 12,000 students. Overall, the most popular subject area for postgraduate study was business and administrative studies, which accounted for just under one in five (19%) postgraduates in 2005/06, followed by education, which represented just under one in six (15.9%) postgraduate students. For UK domiciled postgraduates, education was the most popular subject area, followed by business and administrative studies and subjects allied to medicine. Amongst UK postgraduates, the numbers studying mathematical and computer sciences or engineering and technologies fell by 10.6% and 2.9% respectively between 2002/02 and 2005/06. On the contrary, the numbers of non-EU students on these courses rose by 22% and 29% respectively during this time.

Institution attended

Between 2000/01 and 2005/06, there was an 18% increase in the number of postgraduate students in both Russell Group and pre-92 universities, whilst postgraduate enrolments at the 'others' institutions went up by almost 30%. A higher proportion of UK domiciled male postgraduates compared with their female counterparts studied at a Russell Group or pre-92 university, and there were few changes between the two years.

Postgraduate study: Finance

Programmes funded by funding councils

The clear majority of postgraduate students are in programmes of study that are fundable by a Funding Council, although this has fallen by around 9% between 2000/01 and 2005/06. There has been a 7% rise in the number of students in programmes of study that are not fundable by a Funding Council; the programme of study most likely to be not fundable by a Funding Council is 'Masters not mainly by research' which has nearly doubled in this period.

Nineteen Russell Group institutions account for around 25% of fundable postgraduate study. When Russell Group institutions are combined with Pre 92

institutions they account for around half of the fundable programmes of study and the Open University is the largest single provider of fundable postgraduate study. Postgraduate study fundable by a Funding Council by country of domicile is relatively stable across the period in respect of the UK, the EU and the Non EU domiciled. However, postgraduate study that is *not* fundable by a Funding Council is rising amongst Non EU domiciled. There are more part time students in programmes of study fundable by a Funding Council than full time students. This is reversed in programmes of study that are not fundable where full time students increasingly outnumber part time students.

Eligibility to pay home fees

Eligibility to pay home fees has fallen for those domiciled in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland and remained stable for those domiciled in England. Eligibility to pay home fees is rising for Non EU domiciled students albeit from a very low base; the overwhelming majority of Non EU students remain ineligible to pay home fees. Ineligibility to pay home fees amongst Non EU students is rising.

Fees paid by students

It might be expected that postgraduate study would be categorised as falling into the prescribed Postgraduate fee band (full or half). In fact a small proportion of students are required to pay undergraduate fees and around two thirds are categorised as No fee band which means that they will be charged a fee that is not prescribed by a funding body. Fee banding is differentiated by qualification aim; for example, students are nearly twice as likely to be required to pay the prescribed postgraduate fee for a Doctorate mainly by research as for a Masters mainly by research. Fee banding varies by institution and the differential is consistent between 2000/01 and 2005/06. For example, 53% of students at Russell Group institutions are categorised as No fee band as compared to up to 99% of Open University students. This may be a function of mode of study as there appear to be more part time students categorised as No fee band.

Tuition fee support

Students receive support with tuition fees from a very wide range of sources. There is some evidence that tuition support from students' employers is rising albeit from a low base. Between 4% - 20% depending upon institution type, of postgraduate students received tuition fee support from employers in 2005/06. This may underestimate the actual contribution of employers to, particularly, part time postgraduate study. Research Council support of tuition fees also varies with institution; for example, students are more likely to receive financial support from research councils at Russell Group institutions.

Postgraduate study: destinations

Part time, mature, white Masters graduates

There are clear differences in overall outcomes for certain groups of Masters graduates. In particular, part-time, mature and white graduates seem to do a great deal better than graduates in other groups. This suggests that there are factors at play in the employment market for Masters graduates that work to the advantage of these groups, and that social capital issues that have been identified by other research may be very important.

Lack of evidence of a differentiated employment market for Masters graduates

With the exception of some vocational niches, there is not a very well-defined employment market in the UK specifically for Masters degrees, as there is for first degrees or Doctorates, and this data suggests that accessing those vacancies which do exist, may be difficult for those without a certain level of social capital. This works

to the advantage of those with more experience of the UK employment market, and to those who are already in post, and against younger and less experienced graduates. It also means that, for example, when outcomes are looked at groups of universities as a whole, the post-92 institutions do as well as others. However, this disguises the much larger proportion of part-time students that they educate, and, in fact, when measured on a like-for-like basis by mode of study, Russell Group and other pre-92 institutions have a much more favourable outcome.

In particular, it appears that many of those positions for which a Masters may be a requirement or an advantage, and which might be expected to be openly advertised, are effectively inaccessible to full-time Masters graduates as they are being taken by internal candidates whose part time training has been funded by employers and others. The converse is that there may be more of a market for universities prepared to be flexible with regards to an employer need for a more skilled senior workforce.

Gendered employment choices

When looking at the kind of work that Masters graduates do, there are notable differences between sections of the population. Women are very much more likely than men to go into education and health, and less likely to go into management and business – this mirrors the undergraduate situation.

Minority ethnic employment choices

Types of work are spread by ethnicity, with some ethnic groups more likely than white graduates to go into management or business. However, some niche areas are dominated by white graduates – university research at Masters level, environmental professions, surveying, and white graduates are least likely to be working in a job that did not require a degree on completing their Masters.

Age

Older graduates are far more likely to be working in management, health or education than younger students, and less likely to have entered a business and finance profession. Nearly a quarter of graduates aged 21-24 from 2006 were in a job that did not require a first degree, as opposed to around 6% for those over 40. Again like the overall outcomes, these seem to be a factor of whether a student has studied part time or full time.

Salaries

Salaries have been rising gradually by year, and in 2006, the median salary for a Masters graduate was £26,000 six months after graduating. The effect of the types of work done can be seen when comparing salaries by gender – median male salary was £29,000 and median salaries for women were £25,000. The median salary for a graduate of 21-24 years was £19,000, and this rose with age to £35,000 for those aged over 40 on graduating. Again, the major difference was between part time and full time graduates. The median salary in 2006 for a full time Masters graduate six months after graduating was £21,000. For their part time counterpart, it was £32,000.

Labour market trends

The Masters employment market has remained relatively stable since 2002/3. It appears that employment prospects are relatively good. 2006 was a particularly good year for graduates at all levels, and Masters graduates were no exception. There is no guarantee that 2007 and beyond will see as favourable results, but unless a full recession occurs, it is unlikely that figures will deteriorate substantially – rather, they will probably fluctuate.

Masters graduates contain a higher proportion of mature and part time students than other degrees. There appears to be no obvious disadvantage to women graduates, although the overall choice of jobs does differ between men and women. There appears to be little disadvantage for mature students. There does appear to be some advantage for white graduates, with lower unemployment rates and less chance of starting in a job that does not require a degree. Salaries are rather higher for white graduates than for other minority groups.

There is a strong advantage for part time graduates, by every measure. There may be an issue for young, full time Masters students who may not be achieving the outcomes that they might be expecting, especially in light of the fees of some Masters courses. Unemployment rates amongst younger postgraduates are much higher than for older or part-time postgraduates; salaries are lower and the likelihood of being in a job that does not require even a first degree six months after graduating is higher.

There needs to be more transparency in reporting outcomes for full time as opposed to part time Masters students. Full time Masters students may need more advisory support in order to reduce their chances of an unfavourable outcome. In terms of outcomes, a part-time student at a new, post-92 university can expect a more favourable initial outcome than a full-time student at a Russell Group institution.

Salaries continue to rise, and are, overall, well above that for a first degree, but the gap rises with age. Salaries for Masters degrees are not a great deal below those for Doctorates, but a young, full-time Masters graduate may not earn much more than they would with their first degree alone.

Increasing numbers of Doctorates

There is a long term trend of gentle increase in the number of Doctoral graduates every year, but that does not mean year-on-year increase. One individual year may have fewer graduates than the year before. The proportion of women gaining Doctorates is increasing, and it will not be long - probably less than a decade - before they make up a majority of Doctoral graduates, and, ultimately, new academics. This has very profound implications for the long-term culture of UK higher education.

Employment in academia and elsewhere

Employment outcomes remain very stable for Doctoral graduates. By far the most common initial destination is academic employment but contrary to previous expectation only about half of Doctoral graduates enter academia. The key issues in Doctoral employment outcomes were outlined by the 'Roberts Review'¹ and subsequently explored by the UK GRAD Programme publication 'What Do PhDs Do?'² using HESA data analysed by HECSU. The issue identified (in 2002) by Roberts of job insecurity and poor career prospects for graduates going into academia remains and is becoming better understood.

There is no real evidence of an oversupply of Doctoral graduates in general or of individual subjects in particular. Some local subject difficulties are more likely to be related to the expectations of graduates. However, despite warnings from industry about the lack of science graduates, chemistry Doctorates make up the largest group of unemployed Doctoral graduates, and physical science PhDs are the most likely

¹ See also http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/documents/enterprise_and_productivity/research_and_enterprise/ent_res_roberts.cfm

² 'What Do PhDs Do?' ©2004 UK GRAD Programme. Available from Vitae www.vitae.ac.uk

subject group to be unemployed. There is demand from non-academic employers for Doctoral graduates, but there may still be issues with mutual understanding of the needs of employers and Doctorate employees, with research skills.

Whilst Masters graduates often compete with first degree graduates for jobs, there are more niches, especially in the sciences and academia, for Doctoral graduates that are not accessible to those without a Doctoral qualification. Little research has been undertaken to determine what level of non-academic employment is available for those with a Doctoral qualification, nor how many Doctoral graduates might be thought to be using their degree. Employment opportunities for Doctoral graduates are more dispersed around the UK and, by and large, less concentrated in the capital than for first degrees.

Salaries

Median salaries for Doctoral graduates are a little higher than those for Masters graduates, but the two sets of graduates do not really compete for the same roles, so direct salary comparisons are difficult. Without segmenting for age or mode of study, outcomes for institution type appear relatively similar. Russell Group universities produce the majority of science graduates. Median salaries for post-92 institutions are actually higher than those for pre-92, but this is also a reflection of the kinds of jobs graduates from each institution go into, with post-Doctoral research more common for the more established institutions

Mode of study is not such a profound indicator of employment outcomes as for Masters study – part time Doctoral graduates often study different subjects from their full time counterparts.

Research Questions

This mapping exercise has been carried out using mainly bi-variate analyses of coded variables within two major sets of HESA data. We are persuaded that there would be much to gain by multi-variate analyses and/or modelling; the following topics are suggested:

1. The possible correlation between mode of study, country of domicile and fee banding.
2. The relationship between mode of study, fee banding and selected qualification aim (eg to better understand the differential between Doctorate/Masters mainly by research and Doctorate/Masters not mainly by research).
3. The selection of subject of study: by age, country of domicile and highest prior qualification.
4. Linking undergraduate and postgraduate student records to ascertain whether analysis of routes into postgraduate study is practicable and reliable.
5. Analyses of the HESA's new longitudinal DLHE in respect of postgraduate awards.

This exercise also suggests a range of other research questions, which might be focussed upon the behaviours and motivation of students and graduates:

- A. The reasons for take up of postgraduate study, by age, gender and country of domicile.
- B. The reasons underlying the selection of full and part time modes of study.
- C. The selection of subject of study and the availability of information, advice and guidance in support of decision-making.
- D. Anticipated outcomes of postgraduate study; economic, social and personal.
- E. The availability and nature of pre-entry information, advice and guidance to those planning to undertake postgraduate study.
- F. The extent to which postgraduate award holders perceive their qualification to be utilised in employment.

Financial considerations are understood to play a part in both decision-making to enter postgraduate study and also in retention and subsequent completion. Development of a better understanding of the behaviour of funding bodies is therefore suggested to be of particular importance:

- (i) Making explicit the rationale of funding bodies in respect of allocation of funding amongst institutions.
- (ii) Making explicit the rationale underlying the allocation of programmes of study to prescribed and non-prescribed fee bandings.
- (iii) Examination of trends in relation to major policy shifts by country of domicile (UK).
- (iv) Reasons underlying employer support of tuition fees.
- (v) The institutional impact of increasing numbers of Non EU students in programmes of study not fundable by a Funding Council.
- (vi) The institutional impact of increasing numbers of full time students in programmes of study not fundable by a Funding Council and not Eligible to pay home fees.

1. Postgraduate study: Student Record Analysis

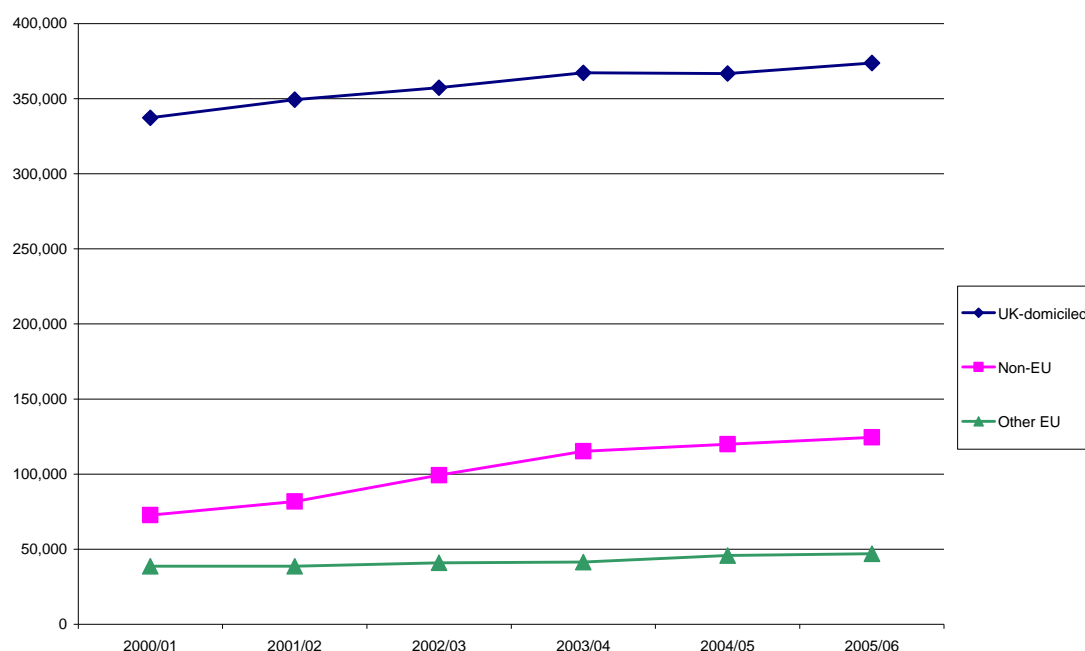
In this section the key changes in postgraduate participation in UK higher education institutions (HEIs) between the period 2000/01 and 2005/06 are identified. The analysis was carried out on the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) Student Records for these years, provided by the Higher Education Funding Council in England (HEFCE).³

1.1 Participation in postgraduate study

Between 2000/01 and 2005/06, the number of postgraduates studying at HEIs in the UK rose by 21.5% from 448,696 in 2000/01 to 545,369 in 2005/06. Within this period, the largest percentage increase was in the number of postgraduates domiciled outside the EU, which rose by 71.4% (51,862 students), compared with 10.8% (36,453 students) for those domiciled in the UK and 21.6% (8,358 students) for those from other EU countries (see Figure 1.1 and Table 1.1a). By 2005/06, just under a quarter (22.8%) of the postgraduate population came from non-EU countries, compared with one in six (16.2%) in 2000/01 (Table 1.1b). Overall, non-UK domiciled students accounted for just under one in three (31.5%) of the total postgraduate student population in the UK in 2005/06, up from one in four (24.8%) in 2000/01.

Although the total number of postgraduate students rose each year during the period of study, there was a marginal year-on-year drop of 0.1% of UK domiciled postgraduates in 2004/05. This was, however, followed by another rise in 2005/06 to reach an all time high figure.

Figure 1.1 Number of postgraduates in the UK by domicile



³ We would like to thank HEFCE for providing us with the datasets, and in particular, to Richard Puttock for his advice on technical and analytical issues.

Table 1.1a Number of postgraduates in the UK by domicile (2000/01-2005/06)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	% change between 2000/01 and 2005/06
UK-domiciled	337333	349424	357334	367273	366836	373786	10.8%
Other EU	38679	38637	40882	41387	45812	47037	21.6%
Non-EU	72684	81789	99286	115167	119983	124546	71.4%
Total	448696	469850	497502	523827	532631	545369	21.5%

Table 1.1b Percentage distribution of postgraduates by domicile (2000/01 – 2005/06)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
UK-domiciled	75.2%	74.4%	71.8%	70.1%	68.9%	68.5%
Other EU	8.6%	8.2%	8.2%	7.9%	8.6%	8.6%
Non-EU	16.2%	17.4%	20.0%	22.0%	22.5%	22.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

For comparison, Tables 1.2a and 1.2b show the number and percentage distribution of undergraduates by domicile between 2000/01 and 2005/06.⁴ Across all years, there were around 3.3 times more undergraduates than postgraduates. In terms of percentage growth, however, the postgraduate population has risen more than the undergraduate population during this period: 21.5% compared with 16.1% for undergraduates. This is attributed to the much higher percentage growth in *non-UK* domiciled postgraduate students during this time: 54.1% compared with 32.6% for undergraduates. For both undergraduates and postgraduates, the percentage growth in the number of non-EU students was particularly notable: 56.1% amongst the undergraduate population and 71.4% for postgraduates, compared with only 5.9% for other EU undergraduates and 21.6% for other EU postgraduates.

Non-UK domiciled students also accounted for a much higher proportion of the postgraduate population than of the undergraduate population: just under one in three (31.5%) postgraduates were non-UK domiciled compared with around one in eleven (8.9%) for undergraduates. In fact, although the total size of the postgraduate population is much smaller than that of the undergraduate population, there is a higher number of non-EU postgraduate than undergraduate students in the UK.

Table 1.2a Number of undergraduates in the UK by domicile (2000/01 – 2005/06)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	% change between 2000/01 and 2005/06
UK domiciled	1422425	1493895	1542515	1580110	1602305	1632245	14.8%
Other EU	55900	51495	49700	48155	54190	59185	5.9%
Non-EU	63605	70835	85400	95345	98410	99310	56.1%
Total	1541930	1616225	1677615	1723615	1754910	1790740	16.1%

⁴ Figures for undergraduates in this report were taken from *Students in Higher Education Institutions*, published annually by HESA. All figures in the publication were rounded to the nearest 5.

Table 1.2b Percentage distribution of undergraduates by domicile (2000/01-2005/06)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
UK domiciled	92.2%	92.4%	91.9%	91.7%	91.3%	91.1%
Other EU	3.6%	3.2%	3.0%	2.8%	3.1%	3.3%
Non-EU	4.1%	4.4%	5.1%	5.5%	5.6%	5.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

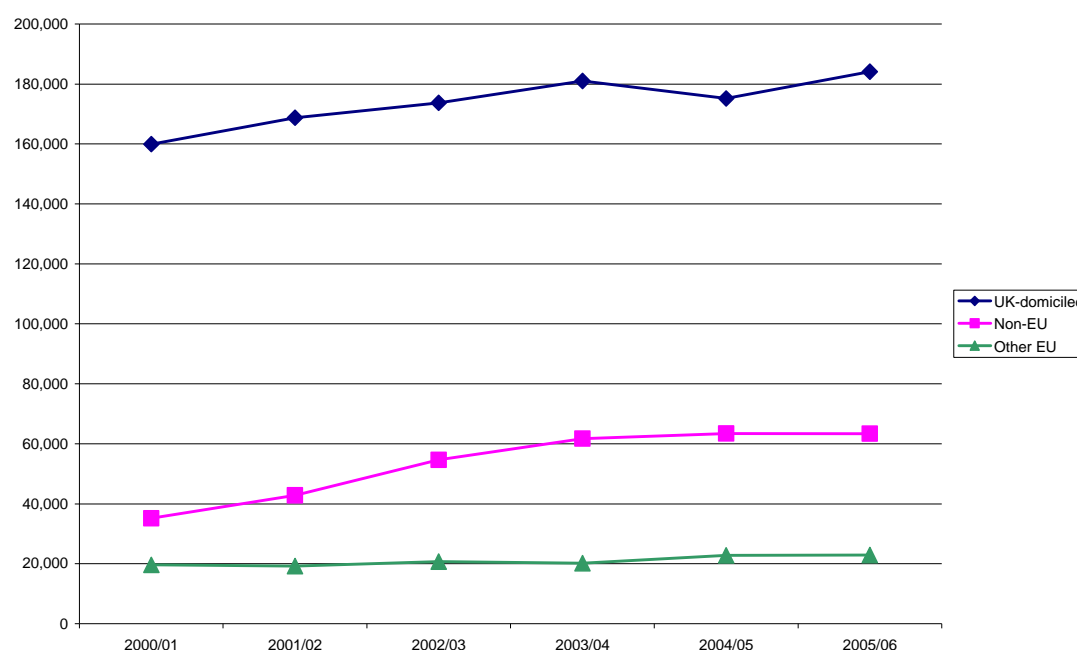
New entrants to postgraduate study

The number of *new entrants* to postgraduate study between 2000/01 and 2005/06 are shown in Table 1.3 and Figure 1.2.⁵ Between 2003/04 and 2004/05, there was a 3.2% drop in the number of UK domiciled new starters, although this was followed by a rise again in 2005/06. Amongst other EU domiciled postgraduates, numbers rose by only 0.4% between 2004/05 and 2005/06; at the same time, the number of non-EU postgraduate new entrants fell marginally by 0.1%.

Table 1.3 Number of first year postgraduates by domicile (2000/01 – 2005/06)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	% change between 2000/01 and 2005/06
UK-domiciled	159937	168762	173722	181006	175164	184086	15.1%
Other EU	19634	19208	20758	20193	22838	22936	16.8%
Non-EU	35207	42817	54637	61757	63463	63382	80.0%
Total	214778	230787	249117	262956	261465	270404	25.9%

Figure 1.2 Number of first year postgraduates by domicile (2000/01 – 2005/06)



The further breakdown of first year postgraduates by qualification aim is discussed later in this report.

⁵ New entrants were identified from the date of commencement of the programme (variable COMDATE in the HESA Student Records). All new entrants have a COMDATE between 01/08/200X and 31/07/200Y for the 200X/0Y academic year.

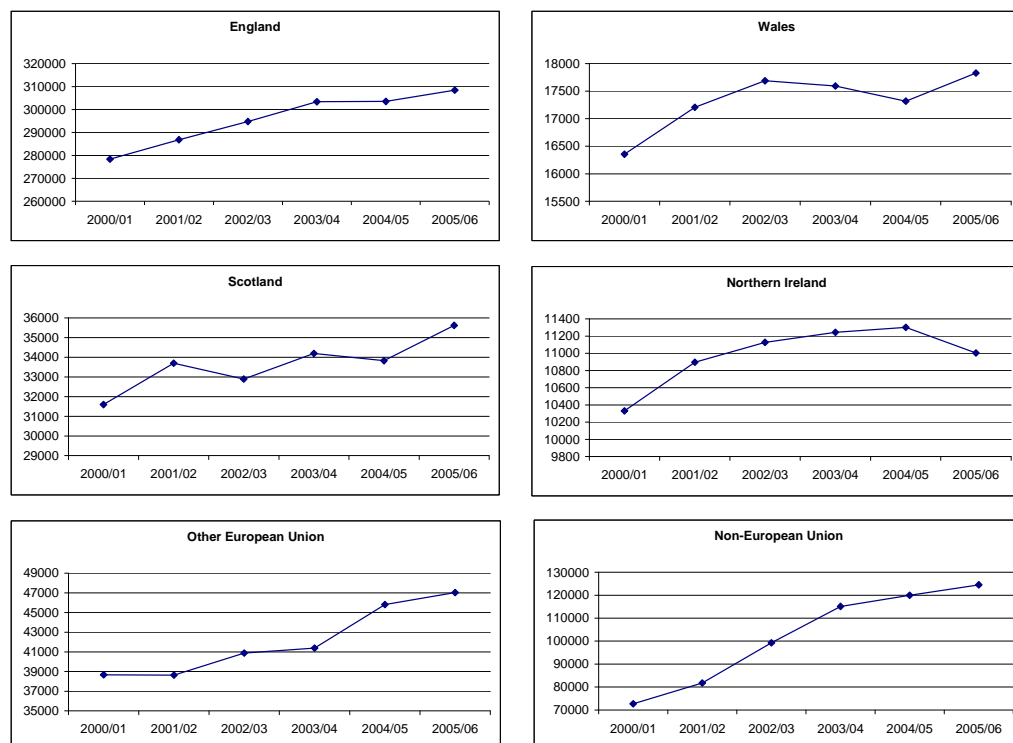
1.2 Region of domicile

Table 1.4 gives a more detailed breakdown of the *total* number of postgraduate students by region of domicile.⁶ As already mentioned, between 2000/01 and 2005/06, the UK postgraduate student population saw a 71.4% growth in the number of students from non-EU countries and 21.6% from other EU countries. Double digits growth was also seen in the number of students domiciled in England (10.8%), Scotland (12.7%) and the Channel Islands/Isle of Man (31.4%), whilst Wales and Northern Ireland saw more modest increases. The number of postgraduates domiciled in Wales actually fell between 2002/03 and 2004/05 but rose again to an all time high in 2005/06. On the other hand, the number of postgraduates domiciled in Northern Ireland rose steadily between 2000/01 and 2004/05, but dropped by 2.6% between 2004/05 and 2005/06. The patterns can be seen in Figure 1.3.

Table 1.4 Number of postgraduate students by region of domicile (2000/01-2005/06)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	% change 2000/01 - 2005/06
England	278357	286831	294777	303362	303527	308422	10.8%
Scotland	31599	33704	32892	34195	33824	35621	12.7%
Wales	16354	17208	17689	17593	17320	17830	9.0%
Northern Ireland	10331	10896	11128	11244	11302	11004	6.5%
Channel Islands / Isle of M:	692	785	848	879	863	909	31.4%
Other European Union	38679	38637	40882	41387	45812	47037	21.6%
Non-European Union	72684	81789	99286	115167	119983	124546	71.4%
Total	448696	469850	497502	523827	532631	545369	21.5%

Figure 1.3 Number of postgraduate students by region of domicile (2000/01-2005/06)



⁶ The region of domicile refers to students' prior domicile.

Table 1.5 shows the number of postgraduates by *known* region of domicile in England between 2000/01 and 2005/06. During this period, the number of students domiciled in the North West saw the largest percentage rise of 25%, followed by those from the South West (21.1%).

Table 1.5 Number of postgraduates by known England region of domicile (2000/01 – 2005/06)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	% change 2000/01 – 2005/06
North East	11473	12246	12628	12417	12821	12584	9.7%
North West	32357	35951	35029	38304	38777	40458	25.0%
South East	43069	44769	46834	48087	47827	48398	12.4%
London	57426	58570	61405	63415	62942	63978	11.4%
East of England	23992	24610	25597	26344	26639	25330	5.6%
E Midlands	20630	21228	21277	22003	22173	22288	8.0%
West Midlands	23994	27103	27474	27775	27454	28162	17.4%
South West	25211	26272	27922	29480	30674	30535	21.1%
Yorkshire and Humberside	22709	24768	26121	26027	26263	25997	14.5%

Table 1.6 shows the top ten non-UK countries with the highest numbers of postgraduates studying in the UK between 2000/01 and 2005/06. In 2000/01 and 2001/02, Greece had the highest numbers of overseas postgraduate students studying in the UK, but its top position has since been superseded by the People's Republic of China. In 2000/01, students from China accounted for 6.2% of all overseas postgraduate students in the UK and 1.5% of the total postgraduate cohort. This rose to 17% and 5.3% respectively in 2004/05. The number of postgraduates from China fell slightly by 500 (1.8%) from an all time high of 28,171 in 2004/05 to 27,666 in 2005/06, although the latest figures from HESA have revealed that the number went up again to 27,940 in 2006/07.⁷

The number of overseas students from India has also grown rapidly since 2000/01. In 2005/06, there were over four times more postgraduate students from India than in 2000/01 and it now has the second largest number of postgraduate students in the UK after China.

Table 1.6 Top ten non-UK countries with the highest numbers of postgraduate students in the UK

2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Greece 14419	Greece 14655	China (People's Republic of) 17923	China (People's Republic of) 25521	China (People's Republic of) 28171	China (People's Republic of) 27666
China (People's Republic of) 6885	China (People's Republic of) 11086	Greece 14776	Greece 14083	India 12773	India 14306
US 5323	US 5863	India 9579	India 11399	Greece 12732	Greece 11758
Germany 4765	India 5571	US 7116	US 7924	US 8453	US 8934
Irish Republic 4056	Germany 4550	Irish Republic 4954	Irish Republic 5712	Irish Republic 6435	Irish Republic 6603
France 3917	Irish Republic 4435	Germany 4898	Germany 5204	Germany 5471	Germany 5713
India 3389	France 3930	Malaysia 4375	Taiwan 4520	Taiwan 4685	Nigeria 5664
Taiwan 3345	Malaysia 3709	Taiwan 4233	Malaysia 4296	Nigeria 4563	Pakistan 5161
Malaysia 3284	Taiwan 3694	France 4018	France 4210	France 4405	Taiwan 5050

In 2005/06, China also had the highest number of overseas *undergraduate* students in the UK, followed by the Republic of Ireland and Malaysia. The growth in the number of undergraduates from China has been particularly significant: from 5,210 in 2000/01 to 23,085 in 2005/06, ie 4.4 fold, represents an even larger *percentage*

⁷ Students in Higher Education Institutions 2006/07, HESA.

increase than for postgraduates which, as mentioned earlier, rose four fold during this period.

1.3 Gender

Table 1.7 shows the breakdown of postgraduates by gender and domicile. Females consisted of just over half (53.4%) of the postgraduate student population in the UK in 2005/06, up from 51.1% in 2000/01. However, amongst UK domiciled postgraduates, in 2005/06, females accounted for a higher 57.3% of the population. Between 2000/01 and 2005/06, the number of UK domiciled female postgraduates rose by 18.3% compared with only 2.2% for males. Amongst both other EU and non-EU students, females also dominated the percentage growth during this period, but the gender differences were small compared with UK students (Table 1.8).

Table 1.7 Percentage breakdown of postgraduate students by gender and domicile

		2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
UK domiciled	Female	53.6%	54.8%	55.3%	56.4%	56.9%	57.3%
	Male	46.4%	45.2%	44.7%	43.6%	43.1%	42.7%
Other EU	Female	45.5%	45.6%	46.2%	46.9%	47.8%	48.9%
	Male	54.5%	54.4%	53.8%	53.1%	52.2%	51.1%
Non-EU	Female	42.5%	42.8%	43.1%	44.0%	43.5%	43.6%
	Male	57.5%	57.2%	56.9%	56.0%	56.5%	56.4%
All postgraduates	Female	51.1%	52.0%	52.1%	52.9%	53.1%	53.4%
	Male	48.9%	48.0%	47.9%	47.1%	46.9%	46.6%

Table 1.8 Number of postgraduates by gender and domicile (2000/01 – 2005/06)

UK domiciled							
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	% change between 2000/01 and 2005/06
Female	180925	191455	197513	207232	208551	213997	18.3%
Male	156408	157969	159821	160041	158285	159789	2.2%
Total	337333	349424	357334	367273	366836	373786	10.8%
Other EU							
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	% change between 2000/01 and 2005/06
Female	17594	17627	18885	19404	21919	23003	30.7%
Male	21085	21010	21997	21983	23893	24034	14.0%
Total	38679	38637	40882	41387	45812	47037	21.6%
Non-EU							
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	% change between 2000/01 and 2005/06
Female	30873	35009	42790	50721	52146	54315	75.9%
Male	41811	46780	56496	64446	67837	70231	68.0%
Total	72684	81789	99286	115167	119983	124546	71.4%
All postgraduates							
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	% change between 2000/01 and 2005/06
Female	229392	244091	259188	277357	282616	291315	27.0%
Male	219304	225759	238314	246470	250015	254054	15.8%
Total	448696	469850	497502	523827	532631	545369	21.5%

For comparison, Tables 1.9 and 1.10 show the gender distribution and number of the undergraduate population in 2000/01 and 2005/06. Females accounted for a higher percentage of the undergraduate population than of the postgraduate population: in 2005/06, 58.5% of undergraduates were females compared with 53.4% for postgraduates. During the same period, however, there was a larger percentage growth in the number of female postgraduates than female undergraduates: 27% compared with 19% respectively. In addition, amongst UK domiciled students alone, the percentage growth of *male* undergraduates between 2000/01 and 2005/06 was almost five times higher than for male postgraduates: 10.5% compared with 2.2%.

Another point to note is that comparing 2000/01 and 2005/06, there was no change in the number of male other EU undergraduates, ie the difference in the number of other EU undergraduates between these two years was driven by the increase in females.

Table 1.9 Percentage of female *undergraduate* students by gender and domicile (2000/01 and 2005/06)

	% of female undergraduates within domicile			
	UK domiciled	Other EU	Non-EU	All postgraduates
2000/01	57.7%	50.5%	49.5%	57.1%
2005/06	59.3%	53.3%	49.4%	58.5%

Table 1.10 Number of *undergraduates* by gender and domicile (2000/01 and 2005/06)

		% change between		
		2000/01	2005/06	2000/01 and 2005/06
UK domiciled	Female	820840	967280	17.8%
	Male	601580	664970	10.5%
	Total	1422425	1632245	14.8%
Other EU	Female	28250	31545	11.7%
	Male	27645	27645	0.0%
	Total	55900	59185	5.9%
Non-EU	Female	31515	49040	55.6%
	Male	32095	50270	56.6%
	Total	63605	99310	56.1%
All undergraduates	Female	880605	1047860	19.0%
	Male	661325	742885	12.3%
	Total	1541930	1790740	16.1%

1.4 Qualification aim

Table 1.11a shows the breakdown of the number of postgraduate students by qualification aim and domicile between 2000/01 and 2005/06, whilst Table 1.11b shows the percentage distribution of students by domicile.⁸ Masters degree not mainly by research accounted for the highest numbers of postgraduate students amongst all qualifications, and in 2005/06, it accounted for half (50.8%) of the UK postgraduate student population, up from 44.2% in 2000/01. Much of this growth was driven by the increase in non-EU students, which more than doubled during this period.

On the other hand, the number of UK domiciled postgraduates undertaking a Masters degree mainly by research has declined steadily since 2000/01, and the numbers of non-UK students fluctuated during the period studied. Overall, there were 2,300 fewer postgraduates doing a Masters degree by research in 2005/06 compared with in 2000/01.

Non-UK domiciled students also dominated the growth in numbers undertaking a doctorate degree mainly by research. Between 2000/01 and 2005/06, there has been a mere 0.9% increase in UK-domiciled postgraduates aiming for this qualification, compared with 28.9% for all non-UK students.

Between 2000/01 and 2005/06, there was a significant growth in the number of PGCE students, but this slowed down in latter years. For example, between 2001/02 and 2002/03, the number of PGCE students rose by 13.7%, but the growth was only 1.6% between 2004/05 and 2005/06.

The number of UK domiciled students aiming for institutional postgraduate credits dropped by more than half between 2000/01 and 2005/06. The number of UK students studying for no formal postgraduate qualification, however, had risen 3.6 times in 2005/06 compared with 2000/01. At the same time, the number of non-UK students not aiming for a formal postgraduate qualification fell, albeit from a low base. In fact, in 2000/01, the majority (59.4%) of the postgraduates not aiming for a formal qualification were from overseas, and this dropped to just over one in five (22.1%) in 2005/06.

Overall, 82.9% of postgraduate study in the UK in 2005/06 was represented by three qualifications: masters degree not mainly by research (50.8% of all qualifications), doctorate degree mainly by research (16.8%) and postgraduate diploma or certificate (not PGCE) (15.3%).

The breakdown of qualification aim by subject areas will be discussed later in this report.

⁸ Postgraduate bachelors degree and postgraduate diploma or certificate (not PGCE) include those mainly by research and not mainly by research.

**Table 1.11a Number of postgraduates by qualification aim and domicile
(2000/01-2005/06)**

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	% change between 2000/01 and 2005/06
Doctorate degree mainly by research							
UK domiciled	53196	52606	52283	53150	52945	53675	0.9%
Other EU	9276	9369	9534	9896	11071	11705	26.2%
Non-EU	20307	21142	22642	24443	25376	26438	30.2%
Total	82779	83117	84459	87489	89392	91818	10.9%
Doctorate degree not mainly by research							
UK domiciled	1242	1444	1547	1695	1988	2058	65.7%
Other EU	61	74	84	93	136	162	165.6%
Non-EU	79	133	116	101	91	142	79.7%
Total	1382	1651	1747	1889	2215	2362	70.9%
Masters degree mainly by research							
UK domiciled	16354	15804	15433	14491	13597	13331	-18.5%
Other EU	2613	2457	2598	2451	2730	2659	1.8%
Non-EU	5312	5594	6057	6401	6263	5985	12.7%
Total	24279	23855	24088	23343	22590	21975	-9.5%
Masters degree not mainly by research							
UK domiciled	135859	142237	147481	160376	161268	166143	22.3%
Other EU	22327	22208	23438	23758	26424	27244	22.0%
Non-EU	39976	47890	62989	75895	80019	83575	109.1%
Total	198162	212335	233908	260029	267711	276962	39.8%
Postgraduate bachelors degree							
UK domiciled	474	367	276	510	706	937	97.7%
Other EU	27	31	66	79	63	74	174.1%
Non-EU	192	154	113	194	188	261	35.9%
Total	693	552	455	783	957	1272	83.5%
Postgraduate diploma or certificate (not PGCE)							
UK domiciled	63001	70397	67744	75364	73738	74764	18.7%
Other EU	2898	3002	2840	3101	3044	2869	-1.0%
Non-EU	4749	5040	5486	5968	6010	5809	22.3%
Total	70648	78439	76070	84433	82792	83442	18.1%
Professional qualification at postgraduate level (not PGCE)							
UK domiciled	14207	12696	13850	15395	12611	12007	-15.5%
Other EU	176	195	243	247	253	265	50.6%
Non-EU	239	244	235	441	366	291	21.8%
Total	14622	13135	14328	16083	13230	12563	-14.1%
PGCE							
UK domiciled	26076	28868	32824	35251	36237	36919	41.6%
Other EU	698	700	780	928	1230	1179	68.9%
Non-EU	197	227	268	331	367	336	70.6%
Total	26971	29795	33872	36510	37834	38434	42.5%
Institutional postgraduate credit							
UK domiciled	26234	23436	24390	9767	12398	11495	-56.2%
Other EU	275	287	1033	519	560	573	108.4%
Non-EU	952	574	842	958	1044	1319	38.6%
Total	27461	24297	26265	11244	14002	13387	-51.3%
No formal postgrad qualification							
UK domiciled	690	1569	1506	1274	1348	2457	256.1%
Other EU	328	314	266	315	301	307	-6.4%
Non-EU	681	791	538	435	259	390	-42.7%
Total	1699	2674	2310	2024	1908	3154	85.6%

Table 1.11b Percentage distribution of postgraduates by qualification aim and domicile (2000/01 – 2005/06)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Doctorate degree mainly by research						
UK domiciled	64.3%	63.3%	61.9%	60.8%	59.2%	58.5%
Other EU	11.2%	11.3%	11.3%	11.3%	12.4%	12.7%
Non-EU	24.5%	25.4%	26.8%	27.9%	28.4%	28.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Doctorate degree not mainly by research						
UK domiciled	89.9%	87.5%	88.6%	89.7%	89.8%	87.1%
Other EU	4.4%	4.5%	4.8%	4.9%	6.1%	6.9%
Non-EU	5.7%	8.1%	6.6%	5.3%	4.1%	6.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Masters degree mainly by research						
UK domiciled	67.4%	66.3%	64.1%	62.1%	60.2%	60.7%
Other EU	10.8%	10.3%	10.8%	10.5%	12.1%	12.1%
Non-EU	21.9%	23.5%	25.1%	27.4%	27.7%	27.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Masters degree not mainly by research						
UK domiciled	68.6%	67.0%	63.1%	61.7%	60.2%	60.0%
Other EU	11.3%	10.5%	10.0%	9.1%	9.9%	9.8%
Non-EU	20.2%	22.6%	26.9%	29.2%	29.9%	30.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Postgraduate bachelors degree						
UK domiciled	68.4%	66.5%	60.7%	65.1%	73.8%	73.7%
Other EU	3.9%	5.6%	14.5%	10.1%	6.6%	5.8%
Non-EU	27.7%	27.9%	24.8%	24.8%	19.6%	20.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Postgraduate diploma or certificate (not PGCE)						
UK domiciled	89.2%	89.7%	89.1%	89.3%	89.1%	89.6%
Other EU	4.1%	3.8%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	3.4%
Non-EU	6.7%	6.4%	7.2%	7.1%	7.3%	7.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Professional qualification at postgraduate level (not PGCE)						
UK domiciled	97.2%	96.7%	96.7%	95.7%	95.3%	95.6%
Other EU	1.2%	1.5%	1.7%	1.5%	1.9%	2.1%
Non-EU	1.6%	1.9%	1.6%	2.7%	2.8%	2.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
PGCE						
UK domiciled	96.7%	96.9%	96.9%	96.6%	95.8%	96.1%
Other EU	2.6%	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	3.3%	3.1%
Non-EU	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Institutional postgraduate credit						
UK domiciled	95.5%	96.5%	92.9%	86.9%	88.5%	85.9%
Other EU	1.0%	1.2%	3.9%	4.6%	4.0%	4.3%
Non-EU	3.5%	2.4%	3.2%	8.5%	7.5%	9.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No formal postgrad qualification						
UK domiciled	40.6%	58.7%	65.2%	62.9%	70.6%	77.9%
Other EU	19.3%	11.7%	11.5%	15.6%	15.8%	9.7%
Non-EU	40.1%	29.6%	23.3%	21.5%	13.6%	12.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

New entrants by qualification aim

The figures above refer to the total number of postgraduates, we will now look at new entrants alone. Table 1.12 and Figures 1.4a-j show the number of *first year* postgraduates by qualification aim and domicile.

Figures 1.4 a-j. Number of *first year* postgraduates by qualification aim and domicile.

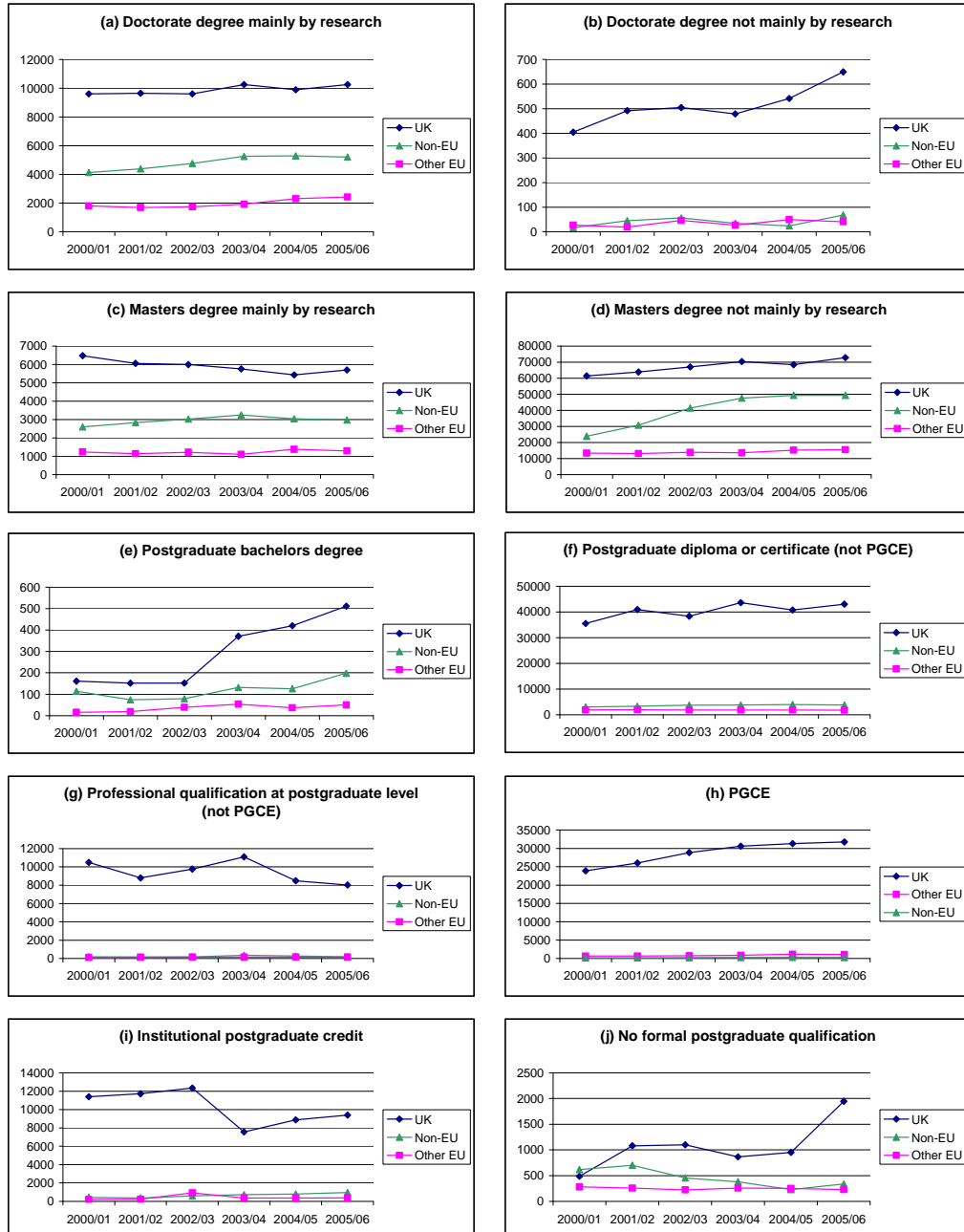


Table 1.12. Number of first year postgraduates by domicile (2000/01 – 2005/06)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	% change 2000/01 - 2005/06
Doctorate degree mainly by research							
UK	9604	9647	9607	10255	9896	10255	6.8%
Other EU	1806	1692	1745	1923	2309	2420	34.0%
Non-EU	4127	4385	4760	5255	5290	5201	26.0%
Total	15537	15724	16112	17433	17495	17876	15.1%
Doctorate degree not mainly by research							
UK	405	492	505	479	542	650	60.5%
Other EU	27	19	46	27	50	41	51.9%
Non-EU	17	45	56	35	24	68	300.0%
Total	449	556	607	541	616	759	69.0%
Masters degree mainly by research							
UK	6480	6061	5994	5759	5432	5698	-12.1%
Other EU	1235	1139	1219	1106	1383	1294	4.8%
Non-EU	2602	2831	3024	3248	3044	2982	14.6%
Total	10317	10031	10237	10113	9859	9974	-3.3%
Masters degree not mainly by research							
UK	61495	63868	67071	70408	68482	72835	18.4%
Other EU	13415	13108	13821	13601	15259	15460	15.2%
Non-EU	23891	30699	41510	47586	49340	49365	106.6%
Total	98801	107675	122402	131595	133081	137660	39.3%
Postgraduate bachelors degree							
UK	161	152	152	371	420	511	217.4%
Other EU	16	19	39	54	37	50	212.5%
Non-EU	114	74	79	132	126	198	73.7%
Total	291	245	270	557	583	759	160.8%
Postgraduate diploma or certificate (not PGCE)							
UK	35558	40939	38341	43636	40770	43039	21.0%
Other EU	1867	1937	1816	1815	1843	1798	-3.7%
Non-EU	3023	3317	3735	3756	4002	3790	25.4%
Total	40448	46193	43892	49207	46615	48627	20.2%
Professional qualification at postgraduate level (not PGCE)							
UK	10481	8791	9757	11101	8499	8032	-23.4%
Other EU	105	139	167	154	165	163	55.2%
Non-EU	198	178	171	349	268	196	-1.0%
Total	10784	9108	10095	11604	8932	8391	-22.2%
PGCE							
UK	23862	26004	28844	30577	31289	31731	33.0%
Other EU	669	678	755	897	1170	1098	64.1%
Non-EU	191	211	252	297	333	286	49.7%
Total	24722	26893	29851	31771	32792	33115	33.9%
Institutional postgraduate credit							
UK	11405	11728	12350	7554	8882	9388	-17.7%
Other EU	213	218	926	359	369	384	80.3%
Non-EU	426	375	593	719	806	959	125.1%
Total	12044	12321	13869	8632	10057	10731	-10.9%
No formal postgraduate qualification							
UK	486	1080	1101	866	952	1947	300.6%
Other EU	281	259	224	257	253	228	-18.9%
Non-EU	618	702	457	380	230	337	-45.5%
Total	1385	2041	1782	1503	1435	2512	81.4%

As expected, the trends in the numbers of new starters across the years mirror those of the total enrolments seen in Table 1.12:

- *(a) Doctorate degree mainly by research* – The number of new entrants had been growing between 2000/01 and 2005/06, with much of the percentage growth attributed to non-UK domiciled students. Overall, non-UK students accounted for around two in five of the first year cohort.
- *(b) Doctorate degree not mainly by research* – The numbers here were very small compared with other postgraduate qualifications (except postgraduate bachelors degree). Overseas students accounted for a much smaller proportion of the total first year cohort here: between one in ten and one in six across the years. Despite a drop in 2003/04, the numbers of new entrants have since risen.
- *(c) Masters degree mainly by research* – There was a general decline in the number of UK-domiciled new starters over the years although in 2005/06, there was a 4.9% year-on-year rise. Conversely, the number of non-UK domiciled first year students rose steadily between 2000/01 and 2004/05, but in 2005/06, this fell slightly by 3.4% (6.4% and 2% drop of other EU students and non-EU students respectively).
- *(d) Masters degree not mainly by research* – This had the highest numbers of new starters amongst all postgraduate courses and non-EU students accounted for an increasing proportion of the new starters, from just under a quarter (24.2%) in 2000/01 to over a third (35.9%) in 2005/06. In 2005/06, just under half (47.1%) of the new starters were from overseas.
- *(e) Postgraduate bachelors degree* – Despite accounting for less than 1% of the first year postgraduate population, the number of students undertaking postgraduate bachelors degrees rose rapidly from 2002/03 onwards. Between 2000/01 and 2005/06, the number of UK domiciled new starters rose by over three fold whilst non-UK domiciled students almost doubled, albeit from a very low base.
- *(f) Postgraduate diploma or certificate (not PGCE)* – This accounted for just under one in five of all first year postgraduate students and non-UK domiciled students accounted for around one in nine of the new starters. Although the number of new starters went up by 20.2% between 2000/01 and 2005/06, there were ups and downs during this period.
- *(g) Professional qualification at postgraduate level (not PGCE)* – The numbers of new starters dropped by over a quarter between 2003/04 and 2005/06. Overall, there were 2,400 fewer first year students in 2005/06 compared with 2000/01.
- *(h) PGCE* - The number of new entrants rose steadily between 2000/01 and 2005/06, although the rates of growth had fallen since 2003/04. In 2005/06, PGCE students accounted for one in eight (12.2%) of all postgraduate new starters.
- *(i) Institutional postgraduate credit* – There was an overall drop of almost 40% in the number of starters taking institutional postgraduate credits between 2002/03 and 2003/04, although the numbers have risen again since. Across the whole period of study, however, the number of non-EU students has continued to increase.

- (j) *No formal postgraduate qualification* –The number of UK-domiciled students starting a course for which there was no formal postgraduate qualification doubled between 2004/05 and 2005/06 – the largest percentage rise amongst all postgraduate courses, but still representing only a small proportion of all postgraduates.

Qualification aim by gender

Table 1.13 shows the percentage of female postgraduates by qualification aim and domicile between 2000/01 and 2005/06.

Table 1.13. Percentage of female postgraduates by qualification aim and domicile (2000/01 – 2005/06)

	% of female amongst domicile					
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Doctorate degree mainly by research						
UK domiciled	43.8%	44.9%	44.9%	45.6%	46.0%	46.3%
Other EU	43.0%	43.2%	43.3%	43.7%	44.1%	44.6%
Non-EU	35.8%	36.3%	37.2%	38.7%	38.9%	39.4%
Total	41.7%	42.5%	42.6%	43.5%	43.7%	44.1%
Doctorate degree not mainly by research						
UK domiciled	67.0%	67.2%	63.9%	66.7%	67.5%	69.1%
Other EU	36.1%	37.8%	40.5%	48.4%	49.3%	49.4%
Non-EU	39.2%	45.1%	36.2%	40.6%	42.9%	26.8%
Total	64.0%	64.1%	61.0%	64.4%	65.4%	65.2%
Masters degree mainly by research						
UK domiciled	45.5%	46.0%	46.4%	46.4%	47.6%	48.2%
Other EU	45.6%	44.2%	46.1%	46.5%	47.1%	46.8%
Non-EU	39.6%	40.0%	39.8%	39.8%	40.3%	41.1%
Total	44.2%	44.4%	44.7%	44.6%	45.5%	46.1%
Masters degree not mainly by research						
UK domiciled	51.4%	52.3%	52.5%	53.4%	54.2%	54.9%
Other EU	44.6%	44.7%	45.2%	46.3%	47.3%	49.0%
Non-EU	45.7%	45.4%	45.3%	45.9%	45.0%	45.0%
Total	49.5%	50.0%	49.8%	50.5%	50.8%	51.3%
Postgrad bachelors degree						
UK domiciled	57.6%	62.4%	50.0%	52.7%	55.1%	61.2%
Other EU	48.1%	38.7%	36.4%	31.6%	42.9%	50.0%
Non-EU	67.7%	63.0%	31.0%	42.3%	31.4%	42.5%
Total	60.0%	61.2%	43.3%	48.0%	49.6%	56.7%
Postgrad dip or cert						
UK domiciled	59.8%	61.3%	62.4%	62.4%	62.1%	62.9%
Other EU	49.6%	51.5%	51.0%	51.3%	52.1%	53.8%
Non-EU	42.4%	45.3%	44.1%	44.4%	42.8%	44.0%
Total	58.2%	59.9%	60.7%	60.7%	60.4%	61.2%
Professional qualification						
UK domiciled	65.0%	66.2%	68.4%	67.5%	66.9%	67.4%
Other EU	49.4%	55.9%	61.3%	55.9%	56.5%	57.7%
Non-EU	53.1%	49.2%	52.3%	53.5%	54.6%	48.8%
Total	64.7%	65.7%	68.0%	67.0%	66.4%	66.7%
PGCE						
UK domiciled	70.2%	70.1%	69.5%	69.1%	69.3%	69.2%
Other EU	79.4%	78.3%	78.6%	76.4%	79.5%	77.7%
Non-EU	76.1%	73.1%	67.9%	63.7%	62.9%	60.4%
Total	70.5%	70.3%	69.7%	69.2%	69.6%	69.4%
Institutional postgrad credit						
UK domiciled	51.8%	51.5%	52.3%	67.6%	66.8%	61.4%
Other EU	61.5%	56.8%	54.6%	48.4%	51.4%	52.0%
Non-EU	51.5%	56.1%	51.7%	47.7%	48.0%	51.2%
Total	51.9%	51.7%	52.4%	65.1%	64.7%	60.0%
No formal postgrad qualification						
UK domiciled	65.4%	68.5%	70.9%	70.1%	66.5%	75.3%
Other EU	54.3%	53.8%	47.7%	57.8%	53.8%	49.8%
Non-EU	40.1%	39.7%	39.2%	50.1%	48.3%	36.7%
Total	53.1%	58.3%	60.9%	63.9%	62.1%	68.0%
All postgraduates						
UK domiciled	53.6%	54.8%	55.3%	56.4%	56.9%	57.3%
Other EU	45.5%	45.6%	46.2%	46.9%	47.8%	48.9%
Non-EU	42.5%	42.8%	43.1%	44.0%	43.5%	43.6%
Total	51.1%	52.0%	52.1%	52.9%	53.1%	53.4%

During this period, the largest rise in the percentage of females amongst all qualifications were in students enrolling on courses with no formal postgraduate qualifications (from 53.1% females in 2000/01 to 68% in 2005/06), and those taking institutional postgraduate credits (from 51.9% to 60%). With the exceptions of doctorate/masters degree mainly by research, females accounted for over half of the postgraduate population across all qualification aims. In addition, breakdown by domicile shows that females accounted for a higher proportion of UK-domiciled postgraduates compared with other EU and non-EU postgraduates. The only exception of which was PGCE, where there was a higher proportion of females amongst other EU students compared with for UK-domiciled students.

1.5 Age

Table 1.14 shows the number of postgraduates by age and domicile between 2000/01 and 2005/06, whilst Table 1.15 gives the percentage distribution across age group by domicile. Table 1.16 compares the mean and median age by domicile in 2000/01 and 2005/06.

Table 1.14 Number of postgraduates by age and domicile (2000/01 – 2005/06)

		2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	% change between 2000/01 and 2005/06
UK-domiciled	Under 21 years	115	137	186	99	83	91	-20.9%
	21-24 years	52802	56235	59164	60603	60062	60895	15.3%
	25-29 years	74685	75078	77585	82078	85299	89359	19.6%
	30-39 years	108809	111188	110273	109908	106649	105776	-2.8%
	40-49 years	69790	73390	74342	76717	76429	78241	12.1%
	50-59 years	25373	27342	29030	30883	31384	32408	27.7%
	Over 60 years	3598	3955	4288	4623	4909	5346	48.6%
	Unknown	2161	2099	2466	2362	2021	1670	-22.7%
	All ages	337333	349424	357334	367273	366836	373786	10.8%
	<i>% of students of unknown age</i>		0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%
Other EU	Under 21 years	21	12	10	15	15	14	-33.3%
	21-24 years	11534	11313	11069	10661	11295	11146	-3.4%
	25-29 years	16036	16313	17396	17544	19738	20569	28.3%
	30-39 years	8347	8211	9104	9547	10656	11026	32.1%
	40-49 years	1983	2023	2367	2583	2966	3073	55.0%
	50-59 years	610	602	699	812	916	961	57.5%
	Over 60 years	83	95	104	124	151	179	115.7%
	Unknown	65	68	133	101	75	69	6.2%
	All ages	38679	38637	40882	41387	45812	47037	21.6%
	<i>% of students of unknown age</i>		0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Non-EU	Under 21 years	90	117	123	125	117	119	32.2%
	21-24 years	11027	14543	21190	26011	28458	30453	176.2%
	25-29 years	24053	27887	34974	42343	44952	46437	93.1%
	30-39 years	25679	28020	31196	33929	33955	34555	34.6%
	40-49 years	9207	8788	9205	9948	9728	10037	9.0%
	50-59 years	2141	2029	2126	2329	2316	2454	14.6%
	Over 60 years	235	229	243	282	298	357	51.9%
	Unknown	252	176	229	200	159	134	-46.8%
	All ages	72684	81789	99286	115167	119983	124546	71.4%
	<i>% of students of unknown age</i>		0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
All postgraduates	Under 21 years	226	266	319	239	215	224	-0.9%
	21-24 years	75363	82091	91423	97275	99815	102494	36.0%
	25-29 years	114774	119278	129955	141965	149989	156365	36.2%
	30-39 years	142835	147419	150573	153384	151260	151357	6.0%
	40-49 years	80980	84201	85914	89248	89123	91351	12.8%
	50-59 years	28124	29973	31855	34024	34616	35823	27.4%
	Over 60 years	3916	4279	4635	5029	5358	5882	50.2%
	Unknown	2478	2343	2828	2663	2255	1873	-24.4%
	All ages	448696	469850	497502	523827	532631	545369	21.5%
	<i>% of students of unknown age</i>		0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%

Table 1.15 Age distribution of postgraduates 2000/01-2005/06

		2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
UK-domiciled	Under 21 years	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	21-24 years	15.8%	16.2%	16.7%	16.6%	16.5%	16.4%
	25-29 years	22.3%	21.6%	21.9%	22.5%	23.4%	24.0%
	30-39 years	32.5%	32.0%	31.1%	30.1%	29.2%	28.4%
	40-49 years	20.8%	21.1%	20.9%	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%
	50-59 years	7.6%	7.9%	8.2%	8.5%	8.6%	8.7%
	Over 60 years	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%
	Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	<i>% of students whose age was unknown</i>	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%
Other EU	Under 21 years	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	21-24 years	29.9%	29.3%	27.2%	25.8%	24.7%	23.7%
	25-29 years	41.5%	42.3%	42.7%	42.5%	43.2%	43.8%
	30-39 years	21.6%	21.3%	22.3%	23.1%	23.3%	23.5%
	40-49 years	5.1%	5.2%	5.8%	6.3%	6.5%	6.5%
	50-59 years	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
	Over 60 years	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
	Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	<i>% of students whose age was unknown</i>	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Non-EU	Under 21 years	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	21-24 years	15.2%	17.8%	21.4%	22.6%	23.7%	24.5%
	25-29 years	33.2%	34.2%	35.3%	36.8%	37.5%	37.3%
	30-39 years	35.5%	34.3%	31.5%	29.5%	28.3%	27.8%
	40-49 years	12.7%	10.8%	9.3%	8.7%	8.1%	8.1%
	50-59 years	3.0%	2.5%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	2.0%
	Over 60 years	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
	Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	<i>% of students whose age was unknown</i>	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
All postgraduates	Under 21 years	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	21-24 years	16.9%	17.6%	18.5%	18.7%	18.8%	18.9%
	25-29 years	25.7%	25.5%	26.3%	27.2%	28.3%	28.8%
	30-39 years	32.0%	31.5%	30.4%	29.4%	28.5%	27.8%
	40-49 years	18.1%	18.0%	17.4%	17.1%	16.8%	16.8%
	50-59 years	6.3%	6.4%	6.4%	6.5%	6.5%	6.6%
	Over 60 years	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%
	Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	<i>% of students whose age was unknown</i>	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%

Table 1.16 Mean and median age of postgraduates in 2000/01 and 2005/06 by domicile

		UK domiciled	Other EU	Non-EU	All postgraduates
Mean age	2000/01	35	28	32	34
	2005/06	35	29	30	33
Median age	2000/01	33	26	30	31
	2005/06	33	27	27	30

Between 2000/01 and 2005/06, there was a general shift towards a younger postgraduate population, and this was mainly attributed to a younger and larger non-EU student population. Amongst all postgraduates, the largest increase was in those from the 25-29 age group (up by 41,591), followed by those aged 21-24 (up by 27,131). Amongst UK domiciled students alone, the largest rise in numbers was also seen in those aged 25-29 (up 14,674), but the second highest rise was for those aged 40-49. At the same time, there was a drop of over 3,000 in the number of UK students aged 30-39, although in terms of percentage, this was only a 2.8% fall.

In 2005/06, a quarter (24.5%) of the non-EU postgraduate population came from the 21-24 age group compared with 15.2% in 2000/01, and three in five (61.8%) were under 30 years of age compared with under half (48.6 %) in 2000/01. On the contrary, those from other EU countries were getting older: three in ten (29.9%) were aged 21-24 in 2000/01 and this fell to under a quarter (23.7%) in 2005/06. These changes were also represented in the changes in the mean and median age (Table 1.16).

Age and qualification aim

Table 1.17 compares the mean and median age of postgraduate students in 2000/01 and 2005/06 by qualification aim and domicile, whilst Table 1.18 and 1.19 show the numbers and percentages breakdown respectively of qualification aim by age for the academic years between 2000/01 and 2005/06.

Breakdown of qualification aim by age and domicile can be found in Appendix A (Tables A – F).

The biggest change in mean and median ages between the two years was for those enrolling on courses with no formal postgraduate qualification: in 2000/01, the median age for these students was 31 compared with 37 in 2005/06. Students doing a doctorate degree not mainly by research were also getting older. Conversely, students doing a Masters degree not mainly by research, postgraduate bachelors degree, or a professional qualification were getting slightly younger.

Table 1.17 Mean and median age of the 2000/01 and 2005/06 postgraduate cohorts by qualification aim.⁹

	2000/01 Mean age	2005/06 Mean age	2000/01 Median age	2005/06 Median age
Doctorate degree mainly by research				
UK-domiciled	33	34	30	30
Other EU	30	31	29	29
Non-EU	34	33	33	32
All	33	33	30	30
Doctorate degree not mainly by research				
UK-domiciled	37	38	35	37
Other EU	36	42	34	42
Non-EU	39	40	39	40
All	37	39	35	38
Masters degree mainly by research				
UK-domiciled	34	34	31	30
Other EU	29	29	27	28
Non-EU	32	31	30	29
All	33	33	30	29
Masters degree not mainly by research				
UK-domiciled	35	35	33	33
Other EU	27	28	25	26
Non-EU	30	28	28	26
All	33	32	31	29
Postgraduate bachelors degree				
UK-domiciled	38	34	38	32
Other EU	27	27	24	26
Non-EU	30	27	27	26
All	35	32	33	30
Postgraduate diploma or certificate (not PGCE)				
UK-domiciled	36	37	35	35
Other EU	30	32	27	29
Non-EU	33	32	31	30
All	35	36	34	35
Professional qualification at postgraduate level (not PGCE)				
UK-domiciled	35	33	32	30
Other EU	28	27	26	26
Non-EU	29	30	28	28
All	34	33	32	30
PGCE				
UK-domiciled	30	30	27	27
Other EU	26	27	24	26
Non-EU	28	31	25	28
All	30	30	26	27
Institutional postgraduate credit				
UK-domiciled	39	40	38	40
Other EU	32	33	30	31
Non-EU	39	34	38	32
All	39	39	38	38
No formal postgraduate qualification				
UK-domiciled	38	40	37	40
Other EU	29	28	27	27
Non-EU	32	31	30	30
All	34	38	31	37

⁹ Students aged above 97 have been excluded in this analysis: students above age 97 in the HESA data were coded as 'over 97 years old' and did not have their actual age recorded.

Table 1.18 Number of postgraduates by qualification aim and age (2000/01 – 2005/06)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	Change in number 2000-01 - 2005/06	% change
Doctorate degree by research								
Under 21 years	9	6	8	7	8	10	1	11.1%
21-24 years	9620	9895	9846	10018	9545	9146	-474	-4.9%
25-29 years	28177	27766	28541	30131	31762	33712	5535	19.6%
30-39 years	27316	27558	27603	28076	28313	28727	1411	5.2%
40-49 years	11717	11795	11905	12451	12710	12808	1091	9.3%
50-59 years	4765	4909	5156	5405	5530	5793	1028	21.6%
Over 60 years	1083	1110	1234	1326	1444	1530	447	41.3%
Unknown	92	78	166	75	80	92	0	0.0%
Total	82779	83117	84459	87489	89392	91818	9039	10.9%
Doctorate degree not mainly by research								
Under 21 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
21-24 years	47	48	47	47	50	48	1	2.1%
25-29 years	371	349	389	490	602	597	226	60.9%
30-39 years	431	521	500	506	622	634	203	47.1%
40-49 years	333	454	489	500	527	636	303	91.0%
50-59 years	169	242	276	311	357	382	213	126.0%
Over 60 years	25	33	40	29	51	58	33	132.0%
Unknown	6	4	6	6	6	7	1	16.7%
Total	1382	1651	1747	1889	2215	2362	980	70.9%
Masters degree mainly by research								
Under 21 years	3	5	1	5	5	5	2	66.7%
21-24 years	4929	4801	5168	4849	4600	4379	-550	-11.2%
25-29 years	6555	6594	6508	6795	6967	6872	317	4.8%
30-39 years	7218	6915	6932	6552	6161	5906	-1312	-18.2%
40-49 years	3485	3474	3406	3182	3008	2977	-508	-14.6%
50-59 years	1591	1553	1498	1426	1335	1294	-297	-18.7%
Over 60 years	470	490	509	519	499	515	45	9.6%
Unknown	28	23	66	15	15	27	-1	-3.6%
Total	24279	23855	24088	23343	22590	21975	-2304	-9.5%
Masters degree not mainly by research								
Under 21 years	69	87	103	123	120	107	38	55.1%
21-24 years	38146	43283	51546	56296	59272	62007	23861	62.6%
25-29 years	50919	54772	63086	71699	76310	80506	29587	58.1%
30-39 years	62934	65706	69284	74116	73073	73233	10299	16.4%
40-49 years	33216	34774	35620	40604	41237	42427	9211	27.7%
50-59 years	10724	11476	11649	13830	14461	15271	4547	42.4%
Over 60 years	1491	1650	1760	2317	2386	2689	1198	80.3%
Unknown	663	587	860	1044	852	722	59	8.9%
Total	198162	212335	233908	260029	267711	276962	78800	39.8%
Postgraduate bachelors degree								
Under 21 years	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	-
21-24 years	114	104	120	138	203	266	152	133.3%
25-29 years	164	137	125	229	280	360	196	119.5%
30-39 years	171	163	116	230	263	369	198	115.8%
40-49 years	162	102	58	145	172	210	48	29.6%
50-59 years	68	36	19	39	37	64	-4	-5.9%
Over 60 years	6	7	7	1	2	2	-4	-66.7%
Unknown	8	2	10	0	0	1	-7	-87.5%
Total	693	552	455	783	957	1272	579	83.5%
Postgraduate diploma or certificate (not PGCE)								
Under 21 years	47	62	133	43	30	37	-10	-21.3%
21-24 years	8941	10449	9470	9390	9344	9482	541	6.1%
25-29 years	14368	15119	15170	16797	17187	17672	3304	23.0%
30-39 years	23843	25395	24080	27086	26126	26076	2233	9.4%
40-49 years	16599	18925	18554	20738	19919	20219	3620	21.8%
50-59 years	5535	6907	7339	8803	8540	8544	3009	54.4%
Over 60 years	355	463	433	578	636	682	327	92.1%
Unknown	960	1119	891	998	1010	730	-230	-24.0%
Total	70648	78439	76070	84433	82792	83442	12794	18.1%

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	Change in number 2000-01 - 2005/06 % change	
Professional qualification at postgraduate level (not PGCE)								
Under 21 years	28	26	21	26	31	18	-10	-35.7%
21-24 years	2422	1858	2441	3196	3013	2822	400	16.5%
25-29 years	3318	3241	3319	3805	3350	3289	-29	-0.9%
30-39 years	4093	3979	3856	4454	3489	3303	-790	-19.3%
40-49 years	3079	2693	2784	3033	2296	2188	-891	-28.9%
50-59 years	1185	901	1222	1332	925	857	-328	-27.7%
Over 60 years	53	57	84	55	37	41	-12	-22.6%
Unknown	444	380	601	182	89	45	-399	-89.9%
Total	14622	13135	14328	16083	13230	12563	-2059	-14.1%
PGCE								
Under 21 years	15	1	6	1	12	8	-7	-46.7%
21-24 years	10094	10502	11435	12428	12866	13398	3304	32.7%
25-29 years	6788	7376	8400	9545	10496	10621	3833	56.5%
30-39 years	6088	7059	7901	8241	8165	8056	1968	32.3%
40-49 years	3321	3965	4883	5039	5070	5141	1820	54.8%
50-59 years	628	845	1180	1196	1137	1136	508	80.9%
Over 60 years	18	38	44	42	60	63	45	250.0%
Unknown	19	9	23	18	28	11	-8	-42.1%
Total	26971	29795	33872	36510	37834	38434	11463	42.5%
Institutional postgraduate credit								
Under 21 years	14	12	7	9	4	13	-1	-7.1%
21-24 years	813	816	1081	652	687	654	-159	-19.6%
25-29 years	3687	3339	3971	1973	2571	2188	-1499	-40.7%
30-39 years	10232	9276	9671	3538	4475	4176	-6056	-59.2%
40-49 years	8744	7470	7700	3150	3780	3952	-4792	-54.8%
50-59 years	3347	2864	3184	1482	2106	1978	-1369	-40.9%
Over 60 years	391	414	480	134	226	270	-121	-30.9%
Unknown	233	106	171	306	153	156	-77	-33.0%
Total	27461	24297	26265	11244	14002	13387	-14074	-51.3%
No formal postgraduate qualification								
Under 21 years	41	66	40	24	5	26	-15	-36.6%
21-24 years	237	335	269	261	235	292	55	23.2%
25-29 years	427	585	446	501	464	548	121	28.3%
30-39 years	509	847	630	585	573	877	368	72.3%
40-49 years	324	549	515	406	404	793	469	144.8%
50-59 years	112	240	332	200	188	504	392	350.0%
Over 60 years	24	17	44	28	17	32	8	33.3%
Unknown	25	35	34	19	22	82	57	228.0%
Total	1699	2674	2310	2024	1908	3154	1455	85.6%

Table 1.19 Age distribution of postgraduates by qualification aim (2000/01 – 2005/06)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Doctorate degree by research						
Under 21 years	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
21-24 years	11.6%	11.9%	11.7%	11.5%	10.7%	10.0%
25-29 years	34.1%	33.4%	33.9%	34.5%	35.6%	36.8%
30-39 years	33.0%	33.2%	32.7%	32.1%	31.7%	31.3%
40-49 years	14.2%	14.2%	14.1%	14.2%	14.2%	14.0%
50-59 years	5.8%	5.9%	6.1%	6.2%	6.2%	6.3%
Over 60 years	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.7%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<i>% of students whose age was unknown</i>	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Doctorate degree not mainly by research						
Under 21 years	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
21-24 years	3.4%	2.9%	2.7%	2.5%	2.3%	2.0%
25-29 years	27.0%	21.2%	22.3%	26.0%	27.3%	25.4%
30-39 years	31.3%	31.6%	28.7%	26.9%	28.2%	26.9%
40-49 years	24.2%	27.6%	28.1%	26.6%	23.9%	27.0%
50-59 years	12.3%	14.7%	15.9%	16.5%	16.2%	16.2%
Over 60 years	1.8%	2.0%	2.3%	1.5%	2.3%	2.5%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<i>% of students whose age was unknown</i>	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Masters degree mainly by research						
Under 21 years	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
21-24 years	20.3%	20.1%	21.5%	20.8%	20.4%	20.0%
25-29 years	27.0%	27.7%	27.1%	29.1%	30.9%	31.3%
30-39 years	29.8%	29.0%	28.9%	28.1%	27.3%	26.9%
40-49 years	14.4%	14.6%	14.2%	13.6%	13.3%	13.6%
50-59 years	6.6%	6.5%	6.2%	6.1%	5.9%	5.9%
Over 60 years	1.9%	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<i>% of students whose age was unknown</i>	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Masters degree not mainly by research						
Under 21 years	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
21-24 years	19.3%	20.4%	22.1%	21.7%	22.2%	22.4%
25-29 years	25.8%	25.9%	27.1%	27.7%	28.6%	29.1%
30-39 years	31.9%	31.0%	29.7%	28.6%	27.4%	26.5%
40-49 years	16.8%	16.4%	15.3%	15.7%	15.5%	15.4%
50-59 years	5.4%	5.4%	5.0%	5.3%	5.4%	5.5%
Over 60 years	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<i>% of students whose age was unknown</i>	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Postgraduate bachelors degree						
Under 21 years	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
21-24 years	16.6%	18.9%	27.0%	17.6%	21.2%	20.9%
25-29 years	23.9%	24.9%	28.1%	29.2%	29.3%	28.3%
30-39 years	25.0%	29.6%	26.1%	29.4%	27.5%	29.0%
40-49 years	23.6%	18.5%	13.0%	18.5%	18.0%	16.5%
50-59 years	9.9%	6.5%	4.3%	5.0%	3.9%	5.0%
Over 60 years	0.9%	1.3%	1.6%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<i>% of students whose age was unknown</i>	1.2%	0.4%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Postgraduate diploma or certificate (not PGCE)						
Under 21 years	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
21-24 years	12.8%	13.5%	12.6%	11.3%	11.4%	11.5%
25-29 years	20.6%	19.6%	20.2%	20.1%	21.0%	21.4%
30-39 years	34.2%	32.8%	32.0%	32.5%	31.9%	31.5%
40-49 years	23.8%	24.5%	24.7%	24.9%	24.4%	24.4%
50-59 years	7.9%	8.9%	9.8%	10.6%	10.4%	10.3%
Over 60 years	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<i>% of students whose age was unknown</i>	1.4%	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	0.9%

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Professional qualification at postgraduate level (not PGCE)						
Under 21 years	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
21-24 years	17.1%	14.6%	17.8%	20.1%	22.9%	22.5%
25-29 years	23.4%	25.4%	24.2%	23.9%	25.5%	26.3%
30-39 years	28.9%	31.2%	28.1%	28.0%	26.6%	26.4%
40-49 years	21.7%	21.1%	20.3%	19.1%	17.5%	17.5%
50-59 years	8.4%	7.1%	8.9%	8.4%	7.0%	6.8%
Over 60 years	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<i>% of students whose age was unknown</i>	3.0%	2.9%	4.2%	1.1%	0.7%	0.4%
PGCE						
Under 21 years	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
21-24 years	37.5%	35.3%	33.8%	34.1%	34.0%	34.9%
25-29 years	25.2%	24.8%	24.8%	26.2%	27.8%	27.6%
30-39 years	22.6%	23.7%	23.3%	22.6%	21.6%	21.0%
40-49 years	12.3%	13.3%	14.4%	13.8%	13.4%	13.4%
50-59 years	2.3%	2.8%	3.5%	3.3%	3.0%	3.0%
Over 60 years	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<i>% of students whose age was unknown</i>	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Institutional postgrad credit						
Under 21 years	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
21-24 years	3.0%	3.4%	4.1%	6.0%	5.0%	4.9%
25-29 years	13.5%	13.8%	15.2%	18.0%	18.6%	16.5%
30-39 years	37.6%	38.3%	37.1%	32.3%	32.3%	31.6%
40-49 years	32.1%	30.9%	29.5%	28.8%	27.3%	29.9%
50-59 years	12.3%	11.8%	12.2%	13.5%	15.2%	14.9%
Over 60 years	1.4%	1.7%	1.8%	1.2%	1.6%	2.0%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<i>% of students whose age was unknown</i>	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%	2.7%	1.1%	1.2%
No formal postgrad qual						
Under 21 years	2.4%	2.5%	1.8%	1.2%	0.3%	0.8%
21-24 years	14.2%	12.7%	11.8%	13.0%	12.5%	9.5%
25-29 years	25.5%	22.2%	19.6%	25.0%	24.6%	17.8%
30-39 years	30.4%	32.1%	27.7%	29.2%	30.4%	28.5%
40-49 years	19.4%	20.8%	22.6%	20.2%	21.4%	25.8%
50-59 years	6.7%	9.1%	14.6%	10.0%	10.0%	16.4%
Over 60 years	1.4%	0.6%	1.9%	1.4%	0.9%	1.0%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<i>% of students whose age was unknown</i>	1.5%	1.3%	1.5%	0.9%	1.2%	2.6%

1.6 Mode of study

Taking into account only those who were either studying full- or part-time, ie excluding those who were on a sandwich course, writing up or on sabbatical, in 2005/06, full-time students accounted for just under half (47.5%) of the postgraduate population in the UK, up from 42.2% in 2000/01 (see Table 1.20). Overall, the number of full-time postgraduates went up by 36.4% between 2000/01 and 2005/06, compared with 10.1% for part-time postgraduates. The rise in the number of non-EU students studying full-time was particularly notable, which nearly doubled during this period.

There were large differences in the mode of study between UK- and non-UK domiciled students. Across all years, while only one in three UK-domiciled postgraduates were registered as full-time students, the majority (around three in four) of non-UK domiciled students studied full-time. Between 2000/01 and 2005/06, there was a steady increase in the share of UK and non-EU students studying full-time, unlike for other EU students, the percentage of postgraduates in full-time study declined during this period.

Table 1.20 Number and percentages of postgraduates by full- and part-time mode of study and domicile (2000/01 – 2005/06)

UK domiciled						
	Full-time	% Full-time	Part-time	% Part-time	Total	% Total
2000/01	101023	32.7%	208246	67.3%	309269	100%
2001/02	105944	32.9%	215603	67.1%	321547	100%
2002/03	109836	33.3%	219643	66.7%	329479	100%
2003/04	113426	33.4%	225744	66.6%	339170	100%
2004/05	112646	33.4%	224839	66.6%	337485	100%
2005/06	117390	34.1%	226377	65.9%	343767	100%
% change in number of students between 2000/01 and 2005/06	16.2%		8.7%		11.2%	
Other EU						
	Full-time		Part-time		Total	% Total
2000/01	24709	73.0%	9149	27.0%	33858	100%
2001/02	24495	73.2%	8947	26.8%	33442	100%
2002/03	25076	70.1%	10703	29.9%	35779	100%
2003/04	24741	68.6%	11350	31.4%	36091	100%
2004/05	27580	69.3%	12229	30.7%	39809	100%
2005/06	28569	69.9%	12303	30.1%	40872	100%
% change in number of students between 2000/01 and 2005/06	15.6%		34.5%		20.7%	
Non-EU						
	Full-time		Part-time		Total	% Total
2000/01	45815	72.7%	17226	27.3%	63041	100%
2001/02	55270	76.9%	16560	23.1%	71830	100%
2002/03	71213	80.6%	17090	19.4%	88303	100%
2003/04	81833	80.4%	20006	19.6%	101839	100%
2004/05	85435	81.6%	19210	18.4%	104645	100%
2005/06	87971	81.7%	19737	18.3%	107708	100%
% change in number of students between 2000/01 and 2005/06	92.0%		14.6%		70.9%	
Total						
	Full-time		Part-time		Total	% Total
2000/01	171547	42.2%	234621	57.8%	406168	100%
2001/02	185709	43.5%	241110	56.5%	426819	100%
2002/03	206125	45.4%	247436	54.6%	453561	100%
2003/04	220000	46.1%	257100	53.9%	477100	100%
2004/05	225661	46.8%	256278	53.2%	481939	100%
2005/06	233930	47.5%	258417	52.5%	492347	100%
% change in number of students between 2000/01 and 2005/06	36.4%		10.1%		21.2%	

Overall, postgraduates were a lot more likely than undergraduates to study part-time: around one in three undergraduates (33.1% in 2005/06) studied part-time compared with over half (52.5%) of the postgraduate population. Also unlike the postgraduate population, the percentage of full-time undergraduates between 2000/01 and 2005/06 went *down* marginally from 67.3% in 2000/01 to 66.9% in 2005/06.

Mode of study and qualification aim

Table 1.21 and 1.22 show the numbers and percentages respectively of postgraduates by qualification aim and mode of study.¹⁰

The corresponding tables by domicile can be found in Appendix B (Tables G - L)

Table 1.21 Numbers of postgraduates by qualification aim and full/part-time study (2000/01 – 2005/06)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	% change 2000/01 - 2005/06
Doctorate degree mainly by research							
FT	40806	41912	42800	44391	46002	48848	19.7%
PT	22494	22646	22891	22952	22550	20576	-8.5%
Total	63300	64558	65691	67343	68552	69424	9.7%
Doctorate degree not mainly by research							
FT	636	625	642	818	977	1010	58.8%
PT	723	994	1042	1007	1127	1326	83.4%
Total	1359	1619	1684	1825	2104	2336	71.9%
Masters degree mainly by research							
FT	11997	11972	12441	12239	12060	12182	1.5%
PT	8971	8700	8361	7752	7010	6792	-24.3%
Total	20968	20672	20802	19991	19070	18974	-9.5%
Masters degree not mainly by research							
FT	77623	87856	106188	115433	119364	123430	59.0%
PT	103576	106176	109143	124339	124913	129209	24.7%
Total	181199	194032	215331	239772	244277	252639	39.4%
Postgraduate bachelors degree							
FT	230	234	275	342	431	569	147.4%
PT	446	300	164	435	525	703	57.6%
Total	676	534	439	777	956	1272	88.2%
Postgraduate diploma or certificate							
FT	13370	15293	14054	13675	13474	13552	1.4%
PT	54726	60367	59102	68181	66951	67415	23.2%
Total	68096	75660	73156	81856	80425	80967	18.9%
Professional qualification at postgraduate level							
FT	2726	2106	2754	2921	2426	1988	-27.1%
PT	11814	10970	11386	13004	10711	10409	-11.9%
Total	14540	13076	14140	15925	13137	12397	-14.7%
PGCE							
FT	22943	24567	25918	28849	29644	30242	31.8%
PT	4027	5226	7948	7628	8122	8000	98.7%
Total	26970	29793	33866	36477	37766	38242	41.8%
Institutional postgraduate credit							
FT	449	343	471	607	729	555	23.6%
PT	26949	23910	25708	10544	13055	12434	-53.9%
Total	27398	24253	26179	11151	13784	12989	-52.6%
No formal postgraduate qualification							
FT	767	801	582	725	554	1554	102.6%
PT	895	1821	1691	1258	1314	1553	73.5%
Total	1662	2622	2273	1983	1868	3107	86.9%
All qualifications							
FT	171547	185709	206125	220000	225661	233930	36.4%
PT	234621	241110	247436	257100	256278	258417	10.1%
Total	406168	426819	453561	477100	481939	492347	21.2%

¹⁰ Please note that the numbers in Table 1.21 do not tie in with those in Table 1.11a because only those in full/part-time study have been included in Table 1.21, whilst Table 1.11a include those who were on a sandwich course, writing up, or were on sabbatical as well.

Table 1.22 Percentages of postgraduates by qualification aim and full/part-time study

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Doctorate degree mainly by research						
FT	64.5%	64.9%	65.2%	65.9%	67.1%	70.4%
PT	35.5%	35.1%	34.8%	34.1%	32.9%	29.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Doctorate degree not mainly by research						
FT	46.8%	38.6%	38.1%	44.8%	46.4%	43.2%
PT	53.2%	61.4%	61.9%	55.2%	53.6%	56.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Masters degree mainly by research						
FT	57.2%	57.9%	59.8%	61.2%	63.2%	64.2%
PT	42.8%	42.1%	40.2%	38.8%	36.8%	35.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Masters degree not mainly by research						
FT	42.8%	45.3%	49.3%	48.1%	48.9%	48.9%
PT	57.2%	54.7%	50.7%	51.9%	51.1%	51.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Postgraduate bachelors degree						
FT	34.0%	43.8%	62.6%	44.0%	45.1%	44.7%
PT	66.0%	56.2%	37.4%	56.0%	54.9%	55.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Postgraduate diploma or certificate						
FT	19.6%	20.2%	19.2%	16.7%	16.8%	16.7%
PT	80.4%	79.8%	80.8%	83.3%	83.2%	83.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Professional qualification at postgraduate level						
FT	18.7%	16.1%	19.5%	18.3%	18.5%	16.0%
PT	81.3%	83.9%	80.5%	81.7%	81.5%	84.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
PGCE						
FT	85.1%	82.5%	76.5%	79.1%	78.5%	79.1%
PT	14.9%	17.5%	23.5%	20.9%	21.5%	20.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Institutional postgraduate credit						
FT	1.6%	1.4%	1.8%	5.4%	5.3%	4.3%
PT	98.4%	98.6%	98.2%	94.6%	94.7%	95.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No formal postgraduate qualification						
FT	46.1%	30.5%	25.6%	36.6%	29.7%	50.0%
PT	53.9%	69.5%	74.4%	63.4%	70.3%	50.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
All qualifications						
FT	42.2%	43.5%	45.4%	46.1%	46.8%	47.5%
PT	57.8%	56.5%	54.6%	53.9%	53.2%	52.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The number of students doing a full-time masters degree not mainly by research, the most popular postgraduate qualification, rose by 59% between 2000/01 and 2005/06, whilst part-time students saw increases of a quarter (24.7%). Considering full- and part-time study alone, in 2005/06, full-time students constituted just under half (48.9%) of the masters degree not mainly by research population, up from 42.8% in 2000/01. A large part of this rise was attributed to the rapid increase in full-time non-EU students during this period.

The number of full-time doctorate postgraduates mainly by research rose by just under 20% between 2000/01 and 2005/06, but the number of part-time students dropped by 8.5% over this period. Seven in ten of the doctorate degree mainly by research students in 2005/06 were studying full-time, compared with just under two-thirds (64.5%) in 2000/01.

Mode of study and age

Table 1.23 compares the mean and median age of postgraduates by mode of study and domicile in 2000/01 and 2005/06. In 2005/06, the average age of all full-time postgraduate students was 28 and the median age was 26, whilst the average and median age for part-time students were 38 and 37 respectively. These figures were unchanged from 2000/01.

Amongst full-time postgraduates, UK domiciled and non-EU students were getting slightly younger whilst the average and median age of students from other EU countries were becoming older. For part-time students, there has not been a change in the median and average age of UK domiciled students, but non-EU students were becoming younger.

Table 1.23 Mean and median age of postgraduates by domicile in 2000/01 and 2005/06

Full-time		UK domiciled	Other EU	Non-EU	All postgraduates
Mean age	2000/01	28	26	29	28
	2005/06	28	27	28	28
Median age	2000/01	26	25	28	26
	2005/06	25	26	26	26
Part-time		UK domiciled	Other EU	Non-EU	
Mean age	2000/01	38	34	37	38
	2005/06	38	35	36	38
Median age	2000/01	37	32	36	37
	2005/06	37	32	34	37

Table 1.24 shows the number of postgraduates by full/part-time study and age for 2000/01 – 2005/06, whilst Table 1.25 shows the percentage distribution for each age group by mode of study over the period. Amongst full-time postgraduates, the largest increase in both number and percentage during this period was for those aged 25-29. Amongst part-time postgraduates, students aged 25-29 also saw the largest rise in numbers, but the largest percentage increase was in those aged over 60.

With the exception of the under 21 years age group, of which the percentage of students was negligible, the older the age group, the higher the percentage of part-time students (Table 1.26). For those aged 21-24, only one in seven studied part-time compared with nine in ten of those aged 50 and over. Amongst full-time postgraduates, around three-quarters were between the ages of 21 and 29 compared with one quarter of those studying part-time.

The corresponding tables by domicile for Table 1.24 and 1.25 can be found in Appendix C (Tables M – O).

Table 1.24 Number of postgraduates by mode of study and age (2000/01 – 2005/06)

Full-time	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	% change 2000-01 -
							2005/06
Under 21 years	138	181	245	161	140	135	-2.2%
21-24 years	60293	66068	74932	79392	80917	83440	38.4%
25-29 years	59182	63518	71748	79432	84149	88157	49.0%
30-39 years	38067	41037	43774	44812	44508	44914	18.0%
40-49 years	11010	11809	12123	12740	12600	13452	22.2%
50-59 years	2300	2520	2633	2824	2744	3170	37.8%
Over 60 years	360	393	403	423	443	505	40.3%
Total of known age	171350	185526	205858	219784	225501	233773	36.4%
Students whose age was unknown	197	183	267	216	160	157	-20.3%
All	171547	185709	206125	220000	225661	233930	36.4%
Part-time							
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	
Under 21 years	80	85	72	72	72	87	8.8%
21-24 years	10981	11915	12284	13461	13872	13936	26.9%
25-29 years	41161	41633	43770	46558	47924	49613	20.5%
30-39 years	89930	91404	91604	92713	90338	89210	-0.8%
40-49 years	63627	65680	67027	69576	69006	69958	10.0%
50-59 years	23521	24947	26575	28422	28913	29426	25.1%
Over 60 years	3081	3322	3615	3894	4100	4511	46.4%
Total of known age	232381	238986	244947	254696	254225	256741	10.5%
Students whose age was unknown	2240	2124	2489	2404	2053	1676	-25.2%
All	234621	241110	247436	257100	256278	258417	10.1%

Table 1.25 Percentage of postgraduate students by mode of study and age

Full-time	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Under 21 years	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
21-24 years	35.2%	35.6%	36.4%	36.1%	35.9%	35.7%
25-29 years	34.5%	34.2%	34.9%	36.1%	37.3%	37.7%
30-39 years	22.2%	22.1%	21.3%	20.4%	19.7%	19.2%
40-49 years	6.4%	6.4%	5.9%	5.8%	5.6%	5.8%
50-59 years	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.4%
Over 60 years	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<i>% of students whose age was unknown</i>	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Part-time						
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Under 21 years	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
21-24 years	4.7%	5.0%	5.0%	5.3%	5.5%	5.4%
25-29 years	17.7%	17.4%	17.9%	18.3%	18.9%	19.3%
30-39 years	38.7%	38.2%	37.4%	36.4%	35.5%	34.7%
40-49 years	27.4%	27.5%	27.4%	27.3%	27.1%	27.2%
50-59 years	10.1%	10.4%	10.8%	11.2%	11.4%	11.5%
Over 60 years	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.8%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<i>% of students whose age was unknown</i>	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%

Table 1.26 Percentage of postgraduate students in full- and part-time study by age group (2000/01 – 2005/06)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Under 21 years						
Full-time	63.3%	68.0%	77.3%	69.1%	66.0%	60.8%
Part-time	36.7%	32.0%	22.7%	30.9%	34.0%	39.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
21-24 years						
Full-time	84.6%	84.7%	85.9%	85.5%	85.4%	85.7%
Part-time	15.4%	15.3%	14.1%	14.5%	14.6%	14.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
25-29 years						
Full-time	59.0%	60.4%	62.1%	63.0%	63.7%	64.0%
Part-time	41.0%	39.6%	37.9%	37.0%	36.3%	36.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
30-39 years						
Full-time	29.7%	31.0%	32.3%	32.6%	33.0%	33.5%
Part-time	70.3%	69.0%	67.7%	67.4%	67.0%	66.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
40-49 years						
Full-time	14.8%	15.2%	15.3%	15.5%	15.4%	16.1%
Part-time	85.2%	84.8%	84.7%	84.5%	84.6%	83.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
50-59 years						
Full-time	8.9%	9.2%	9.0%	9.0%	8.7%	9.7%
Part-time	91.1%	90.8%	91.0%	91.0%	91.3%	90.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Over 60 years						
Full-time	10.5%	10.6%	10.0%	9.8%	9.8%	10.1%
Part-time	89.5%	89.4%	90.0%	90.2%	90.2%	89.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

1.7 Highest qualification on entry

Tables 1.27 and 1.28 show the numbers and percentages respectively of postgraduates by highest qualification on entry and domicile.¹¹

Table 1.27 Number of postgraduates by highest qualification on entry

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	% change 2000/01 - 2005/06
UK domiciled							
Postgraduate (exc PGCE)	50666	54374	56713	61349	66054	73002	44.1%
PGCE	8626	9378	10070	12881	13067	14424	67.2%
First degree of UK institution	179902	189560	194728	198371	197374	198768	10.5%
Other graduate & equivalent quals	14578	14364	15185	15737	16129	17555	20.4%
HE credits	1430	1509	1233	1273	1539	1466	2.5%
Other HE & professional quals	30373	30962	30616	29589	27964	25488	-16.1%
GCE A-level, SCE Highers, GNVQ/GSVQ, NVC	6678	6863	6726	7117	7742	6881	3.0%
ACCESS courses	278	285	252	294	263	286	2.9%
GCSE / O-Level quals only, SCE O grades & St	1694	1455	1376	1529	1486	1081	-36.2%
Other quals	4806	4000	3559	3479	3479	3211	-33.2%
No formal qual required / held	6514	6734	6543	7019	6704	5860	-10.0%
Not known / sought	31788	29940	30333	28635	25035	25764	-19.0%
Total	337333	349424	357334	367273	366836	373786	10.8%
Other EU							
Postgraduate (exc PGCE)	4855	5267	5361	5818	6669	6941	43.0%
PGCE	92	69	92	117	137	187	103.3%
First degree of UK institution	11998	12578	12210	11328	11322	10201	-15.0%
Other graduate & equivalent quals	15163	15069	16632	17790	20861	23137	52.6%
HE credits	65	72	45	51	85	66	1.5%
Other HE & professional quals	814	768	974	1006	1057	1080	32.7%
GCE A-level, SCE Highers, GNVQ/GSVQ, NVC	125	145	117	136	319	225	80.0%
ACCESS courses	28	7	9	7	14	12	-57.1%
GCSE / O-Level quals only, SCE O grades & St	6	6	4	11	10	14	133.3%
Other quals	1992	1839	1685	1791	2155	2113	6.1%
No formal qual required / held	353	322	389	435	525	409	15.9%
Not known / sought	3188	2495	3364	2897	2658	2652	-16.8%
Total	38679	38637	40882	41387	45812	47037	21.6%
Non-EU							
Postgraduate (exc PGCE)	10681	12038	12717	14439	15362	16417	53.7%
PGCE	228	123	130	145	124	170	-25.4%
First degree of UK institution	12963	14817	15841	17144	17159	18716	44.4%
Other graduate & equivalent quals	34726	40630	54423	65836	69827	71842	106.9%
HE credits	78	93	68	101	168	211	170.5%
Other HE & professional quals	1776	1967	2014	2677	3029	3047	71.6%
GCE A-level, SCE Highers, GNVQ/GSVQ, NVC	166	236	239	368	728	617	271.7%
ACCESS courses	13	11	11	23	32	41	215.4%
GCSE / O-Level quals only, SCE O grades & St	14	17	13	29	14	24	71.4%
Other quals	4649	4888	5707	5945	6600	6625	42.5%
No formal qual required / held	664	863	1140	1292	1232	1020	53.6%
Not known / sought	6726	6106	6983	7168	5708	5816	-13.5%
Total	72684	81789	99286	115167	119983	124546	71.4%
All postgraduates							
Postgraduate (exc PGCE)	66202	71679	74791	81606	88085	96360	45.6%
PGCE	8946	9570	10292	13143	13328	14781	65.2%
First degree of UK institution	204863	216955	222779	226843	225855	227685	11.1%
Other graduate & equivalent quals	64467	70063	86240	99363	106817	112534	74.6%
HE credits	1573	1674	1346	1425	1792	1743	10.8%
Other HE & professional quals	32963	33697	33604	33272	32050	29615	-10.2%
GCE A-level, SCE Highers, GNVQ/GSVQ, NVC	6969	7244	7082	7621	8789	7723	10.8%
ACCESS courses	319	303	272	324	309	339	6.3%
GCSE / O-Level quals only, SCE O grades & St	1714	1478	1393	1569	1510	1119	-34.7%
Other quals	11447	10727	10951	11215	12234	11949	4.4%
No formal qual required / held	7531	7919	8072	8746	8461	7289	-3.2%
Not known / sought	41702	38541	40680	38700	33401	34232	-17.9%
Total	448696	469850	497502	523827	532631	545369	21.5%

¹¹ Other graduate and equivalent qualifications include: graduate of EU institutions, graduate of other overseas institutions, GNVQ/GSVQ level 5, NVQ/SVQ level 5, and graduate equivalent qualifications not elsewhere specified.

Table 1.28 Percentage of postgraduates by highest qualification on entry (2000/01 -2005/06)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
UK domiciled						
Postgraduate (exc PGCE)	16.6%	17.0%	17.3%	18.1%	19.3%	21.0%
PGCE	2.8%	2.9%	3.1%	3.8%	3.8%	4.1%
First degree of UK institution	58.9%	59.3%	59.5%	58.6%	57.7%	57.1%
Other graduate & equivalent quals	4.8%	4.5%	4.6%	4.6%	4.7%	5.0%
HE credits	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Other HE & professional quals	9.9%	9.7%	9.4%	8.7%	8.2%	7.3%
GCE A-level, SCE Highers, GNVQ/GSVQ, NVQ/SVQ at level 3, OND	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.3%	2.0%
ACCESS courses	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
GCSE / O-Level quals only, SCE O grades & Standard grades	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%
Other quals	1.6%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%
No formal qual required / held	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%	1.7%
Total of known highest qualification on entry	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<i>% of students whose highest qualification on entry was unknown</i>	9.4%	8.6%	8.5%	7.8%	6.8%	6.9%
Other EU						
Postgraduate (exc PGCE)	13.7%	14.6%	14.3%	15.1%	15.5%	15.6%
PGCE	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
First degree of UK institution	33.8%	34.8%	32.5%	29.4%	26.2%	23.0%
Other graduate & equivalent quals	42.7%	41.7%	44.3%	46.2%	48.3%	52.1%
HE credits	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Other HE & professional quals	2.3%	2.1%	2.6%	2.6%	2.4%	2.4%
GCE A-level, SCE Highers, GNVQ/GSVQ, NVQ/SVQ at level 3, OND	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%
ACCESS courses	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
GCSE / O-Level quals only, SCE O grades & Standard grades	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other quals	5.6%	5.1%	4.5%	4.7%	5.0%	4.8%
No formal qual required / held	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	0.9%
Total of known highest qualification on entry	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<i>% of students whose highest qualification on entry was unknown</i>	8.2%	6.5%	8.2%	7.0%	5.8%	5.6%
Non-EU						
Postgraduate (exc PGCE)	16.2%	15.9%	13.8%	13.4%	13.4%	13.8%
PGCE	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
First degree of UK institution	19.7%	19.6%	17.2%	15.9%	15.0%	15.8%
Other graduate & equivalent quals	52.6%	53.7%	59.0%	61.0%	61.1%	60.5%
HE credits	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Other HE & professional quals	2.7%	2.6%	2.2%	2.5%	2.7%	2.6%
GCE A-level, SCE Highers, GNVQ/GSVQ, NVQ/SVQ at level 3, OND	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%
ACCESS courses	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
GCSE / O-Level quals only, SCE O grades & Standard grades	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other quals	7.0%	6.5%	6.2%	5.5%	5.8%	5.6%
No formal qual required / held	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	0.9%
Total of known highest qualifications on entry	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<i>% of students whose highest qualification on entry was unknown</i>	9.3%	7.5%	7.0%	6.2%	4.8%	4.7%
All postgraduates						
1 Postgraduate (exc PGCE)	16.3%	16.6%	16.4%	16.8%	17.6%	18.9%
2 PGCE	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%	2.7%	2.7%	2.9%
3 First degree of UK institution	50.3%	50.3%	48.8%	46.8%	45.2%	44.5%
4 Other graduate & equivalent quals	15.8%	16.2%	18.9%	20.5%	21.4%	22.0%
5 HE credits	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
6 Other HE & professional quals	8.1%	7.8%	7.4%	6.9%	6.4%	5.8%
7 GCE A-level, SCE Highers, GNVQ/GSVQ, NVQ/SVQ at level 3, OND	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.8%	1.5%
9 ACCESS courses	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
A GCSE / O-Level quals only, SCE O grades & Standard grades	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
B Other quals	2.8%	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%	2.5%	2.3%
C No formal qual required / held	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.4%
Total of known highest qualifications on entry	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<i>% of students whose highest qualification on entry was unknown</i>	9.3%	8.2%	8.2%	7.4%	6.3%	6.3%

Amongst UK domiciled postgraduate students, around three in five held a first degree as their highest qualification on entry and one in five already possessed a postgraduate qualification (excluding PGCE). Between 2000/01 and 2005/06, the number of UK students who possessed a postgraduate qualification (excluding PGCE) as their highest entry qualification rose by 44%, whilst those with a PGCE went up by two-thirds (67.2%) and those with a first degree was up by 10.5%.

Amongst other EU students, the numbers with a first degree from a UK institution dropped by 15% during the period, whilst those with other graduate and equivalent qualifications were up by more than half (52.6%). The latter include graduate qualifications from an EU or other overseas institutions, GNVQ/GSVQ level 5, NVQ/SVQ level 5, and graduate equivalent qualifications not elsewhere specified. In 2005/06, just over half (52.1%) of other EU postgraduates possessed other graduate and equivalent qualifications as their highest entry qualifications.

Amongst non-EU postgraduates, in 2005/06, three in five (60.5%) came to the UK with other graduate and equivalent qualifications and just under one in six (15.8%) had obtained a first degree in the UK. Between 2000/01 and 2005/06, the numbers of non-EU postgraduates with other graduate and equivalent qualifications more than doubled (up by 107%), whilst those with a first degree in the UK rose by 44.4%.

Figures for non-UK students thus reveal that the UK was attracting more other EU postgraduates directly from overseas in 2005/06 than in 2000/01, whilst the number of graduates who stayed on after their first degree fell during this period. For non-EU postgraduates, the numbers coming directly from overseas and those staying on after a first degree both rose during this period, although students from the former category had risen more rapidly.

1.8 Ethnicity

Table 1.29 shows the number of postgraduates by ethnicity and domicile between 2000/01 and 2005/06 and Table 1.30 shows the percentage breakdown.

Table 1.29 Number of postgraduates by ethnicity and domicile (2000/01 – 2005/06)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	% change between 2000/01 and 2005/06
UK domiciled							
White.	238953	252898	265898	277314	279450	286362	19.8%
Black or Black British - Caribbean.	3012	3179	3406	3633	3764	4012	33.2%
Black or Black British - African.	5837	6076	6880	7094	7651	8562	46.7%
Other Black background.	1300	1235	1254	1239	1182	1192	-8.3%
Asian or Asian British - Indian.	6443	7134	8515	9142	9735	10952	70.0%
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani.	3143	3419	3794	4210	4276	4706	49.7%
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi.	758	881	995	1079	1275	1408	85.8%
Chinese.	2581	2876	3233	3510	3664	3942	52.7%
Other Asian background.	3260	3300	3473	3707	3860	4154	27.4%
Other (including mixed)	5056	5687	6670	7086	7820	8595	70.0%
Total of all known ethnicity	270343	286685	304118	318014	322677	333885	23.5%
<i>Total number of students</i>	337333	349424	357334	367273	366836	373786	
<i>% of students with known ethnicity</i>	80.1%	82.0%	85.1%	86.6%	88.0%	89.3%	
Other EU							
White.	23734	24575	26881	28440	32297	33682	41.9%
Black or Black British - Caribbean.	33	27	30	51	57	62	87.9%
Black or Black British - African.	103	105	134	166	179	222	115.5%
Other Black background.	38	51	48	76	100	109	186.8%
Asian or Asian British - Indian.	53	55	73	97	104	111	109.4%
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani.	30	34	32	46	53	55	83.3%
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi.	6	8	10	4	19	11	83.3%
Chinese.	75	84	99	112	101	109	45.3%
Other Asian background.	104	125	138	163	190	210	101.9%
Other (including mixed)	469	591	725	846	1157	1248	166.1%
Total of all known ethnicity	24645	25655	28170	30001	34257	35819	45.3%
<i>Total number of students</i>	38679	38637	40882	41387	45812	47037	
<i>% of students with known ethnicity</i>	63.7%	66.4%	68.9%	72.5%	74.8%	76.2%	
Non-EU							
White.	13828	14558	16698	18571	16785	17667	27.8%
Black or Black British - Caribbean.	538	621	706	827	908	904	68.0%
Black or Black British - African.	3539	3823	4833	5899	6971	7773	119.6%
Other Black background.	296	522	904	1292	1619	1888	537.8%
Asian or Asian British - Indian.	3094	4952	8286	9790	11236	12542	305.4%
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani.	970	1234	1509	2191	3428	4338	347.2%
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi.	323	391	560	712	863	930	187.9%
Chinese.	9484	12643	18630	24885	28122	28480	200.3%
Other Asian background.	7448	8360	10037	11557	12642	13530	81.7%
Other (including mixed)	4262	4849	5962	6638	7075	7624	78.9%
Total of all known ethnicity	43782	51953	68125	82362	89649	95676	118.5%
<i>Total number of students</i>	72684	81789	99286	115167	119983	124546	
<i>% of students with known ethnicity</i>	60.2%	63.5%	68.6%	71.5%	74.7%	76.8%	
All postgraduates							
White.	276515	292031	309477	324325	328532	337711	22.1%
Black or Black British - Caribbean.	3583	3827	4142	4511	4729	4978	38.9%
Black or Black British - African.	9479	10004	11847	13159	14801	16557	74.7%
Other Black background.	1634	1808	2206	2607	2901	3189	95.2%
Asian or Asian British - Indian.	9590	12141	16874	19029	21075	23605	146.1%
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani.	4143	4687	5335	6447	7757	9099	119.6%
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi.	1087	1280	1565	1795	2157	2349	116.1%
Chinese.	12140	15603	21962	28507	31887	32531	168.0%
Other Asian background.	10812	11785	13648	15427	16692	17894	65.5%
Other (including mixed)	9787	11127	13357	14570	16052	17467	78.5%
Total of all known ethnicity	338770	364293	400413	430377	446583	465380	37.4%
<i>Total number of students</i>	448696	469850	497502	523827	532631	545369	
<i>% of students with known ethnicity</i>	75.5%	77.5%	80.5%	82.2%	83.8%	85.3%	

Table 1.30 Percentage breakdown of ethnicity by domicile (2000/01 – 2005/06)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
UK domiciled						
White.	88.4%	88.2%	87.4%	87.2%	86.6%	85.8%
Black or Black British - Caribbean.	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%
Black or Black British - African.	2.2%	2.1%	2.3%	2.2%	2.4%	2.6%
Other Black background.	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Asian or Asian British - Indian.	2.4%	2.5%	2.8%	2.9%	3.0%	3.3%
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani.	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi.	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Chinese.	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%
Other Asian background.	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%
Other (including mixed)	1.9%	2.0%	2.2%	2.2%	2.4%	2.6%
Total of all known ethnicity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Other EU						
White.	96.3%	95.8%	95.4%	94.8%	94.3%	94.0%
Black or Black British - Caribbean.	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Black or Black British - African.	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%
Other Black background.	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Asian or Asian British - Indian.	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani.	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Chinese.	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Other Asian background.	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%
Other (including mixed)	1.9%	2.3%	2.6%	2.8%	3.4%	3.5%
Total of all known ethnicity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-EU						
White.	31.6%	28.0%	24.5%	22.5%	18.7%	18.5%
Black or Black British - Caribbean.	1.2%	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%
Black or Black British - African.	8.1%	7.4%	7.1%	7.2%	7.8%	8.1%
Other Black background.	0.7%	1.0%	1.3%	1.6%	1.8%	2.0%
Asian or Asian British - Indian.	7.1%	9.5%	12.2%	11.9%	12.5%	13.1%
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani.	2.2%	2.4%	2.2%	2.7%	3.8%	4.5%
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi.	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%
Chinese.	21.7%	24.3%	27.3%	30.2%	31.4%	29.8%
Other Asian background.	17.0%	16.1%	14.7%	14.0%	14.1%	14.1%
Other (including mixed)	9.7%	9.3%	8.8%	8.1%	7.9%	8.0%
Total of all known ethnicity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
All postgraduates						
White.	81.6%	80.2%	77.3%	75.4%	73.6%	72.6%
Black or Black British - Caribbean.	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%
Black or Black British - African.	2.8%	2.7%	3.0%	3.1%	3.3%	3.6%
Other Black background.	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%
Asian or Asian British - Indian.	2.8%	3.3%	4.2%	4.4%	4.7%	5.1%
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani.	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%	1.7%	2.0%
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi.	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Chinese.	3.6%	4.3%	5.5%	6.6%	7.1%	7.0%
Other Asian background.	3.2%	3.2%	3.4%	3.6%	3.7%	3.8%
Other (including mixed)	2.9%	3.1%	3.3%	3.4%	3.6%	3.8%
Total of all known ethnicity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Across all years, there were a significant number of postgraduates whose ethnicity was unknown, although this has improved in recent years: in 2005/06, the ethnicity of one in seven (14.7%) students was unknown compared with a quarter (24.5%) in 2000/01. This issue was particularly notable with non-UK students.

Amongst UK domiciled postgraduates with known ethnicity, although the number of White students increased by 19.8% between 2000/01 and 2005/06, other ethnic groups saw even larger percentage rises. The largest percentage rise, of 85.8%, was

for Bangladeshi postgraduate students, albeit from a very low base. This was followed by Indian students and 'other (including mixed)' (each rose by 70%), Chinese (52.7%) and Pakistani students (49.7%). Between 2000/01 and 2005/06, the only ethnic group amongst UK domiciled postgraduates with declining numbers was other black background.

On the contrary, amongst non-EU postgraduates, the number of students from other black background went up six times between 2000/01 and 2005/06, albeit from a very small base. In 2005/06, there were also (over) four times more Pakistani and Indian non-EU domiciled postgraduates, and three times more Chinese and Bangladeshi postgraduates studying in the UK.¹² For non-EU Chinese and Indian postgraduates, the most popular qualification aim was a Masters degree not mainly by research. In 2005/06, three-quarters (76%) of non-EU Chinese and four out of five (80.6%) Indian postgraduates undertook this qualification. Between 2000/01 and 2005/06, the number of non-EU Chinese postgraduates doing a Masters degree not mainly by research rose by 15,185 (236%), and the corresponding figure for Indian postgraduates was 8,023 (384%). The second most popular qualification was a doctorate degree mainly by research, accounting for 15.2% of non-EU Chinese postgraduates and one in ten (9.8%) Indian postgraduates in 2005/06. Between 2000/01 and 2005/06, this rose by 2,421 (128%) for Chinese students and 678 (122%) for Indian non-EU postgraduates.

The *UK domiciled* postgraduate cohort consisted of a slightly lower percentage of minority ethnic students than the UK-domiciled undergraduate cohort.¹³ In 2005/06, one in six (16.5%) UK domiciled undergraduate students were from a minority ethnic group (see Table 1.31) compared with one in seven (14.2%) UK-domiciled postgraduates. However, between 2000/01 and 2005/06, the UK domiciled postgraduate cohort also saw a slightly higher percentage rise in the numbers of minority ethnic students than the UK-domiciled undergraduate cohort: 51.4% compared with 45.1%.

Table 1.31 Ethnicity breakdown of UK-domiciled undergraduate students in 2000/01 and 2005/06.

	2000/01	2005/06
White.	86.4%	83.5%
Black or Black British - Caribbean.	1.2%	1.5%
Black or Black British - African.	2.1%	3.2%
Other Black background.	0.7%	0.4%
Asian or Asian British - Indian.	3.5%	3.5%
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani.	1.8%	2.1%
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi.	0.5%	0.7%
Chinese.	0.9%	0.9%
Other Asian background.	1.2%	1.3%
Other (including mixed)	1.7%	2.8%
Total of all known ethnicity	100.0%	100.0%
<i>% of students whose ethnicity was unknown</i>	10.5%	5.9%

¹² The number of non-EU postgraduates of Chinese domicile in Table 1.29 were higher than the number of students from the People's Republic of China in Table 1.6. This is because the figures in Table 1.29 refer to *ethnicity*, whilst figures in Table 6 refer to *nationality*.

¹³ The annual HESA publication, *Students in Higher Education Institutions*, of which the undergraduate figures were taken from, does not publish ethnicity data for non-UK domiciled students.

1.9 Subjects of study

From 2002/03, the JACS subject classification system was introduced, replacing the previous HESACODE. Although in most cases, the changes have not affected the classifications of the subjects under *broad* categories, there were a few exceptions. For example, psychology was classified under social studies under the old system but became a biological science subject under the JACS coding; social science subjects and law used to come under social studies but are now separate JACS categories. As a result of the changes, the following discussions on subjects of study only focus on changes between 2002/03 and 2005/06. Although the numbers of postgraduates by subject areas for 2000/01 and 2001/02 are also given, these are *for background information only*.

Tables 1.32 and 1.33 show the numbers and percentages respectively of postgraduate students by broad subject categories between 2000/01 and 2005/06.¹⁴ The corresponding tables by domicile can be found in Appendix D (Tables P – R). Table 1.34 shows postgraduate numbers by qualification aim and subject areas and the corresponding tables by domicile can be found in Appendix E (Tables S - AB).

Between 2002/03 and 2005/06, education saw the highest increase in *numbers* – up by 14,227 students. This was followed by subjects allied to medicine, which went up by over 12,000 students. Overall, the most popular subject area for postgraduate study was business and administrative studies, which accounted for just under one in five (19%) postgraduates in 2005/06, followed by education, which represented just under one in six (15.9%) postgraduate students.

For UK domiciled postgraduates, education was the most popular subject area, accounting for one in five (20.6%) UK students in 2005/06. The majority of the students undertaking courses in education were studying at postgraduate diploma or certificate level, for a masters degree not mainly by research, or PGCE. There was also a substantial rise in the number of postgraduates between 2004/05 and 2005/06 undertaking education courses which did not lead to any formal postgraduate qualifications, although the increase was from a very small base. On the other hand, there has been a significant drop in the number of postgraduates undertaking institutional postgraduate credits in education since 2004/05.

The most popular subject area for both other EU and non-EU postgraduates (and the second most popular for UK students) was business and administrative studies. Just under 30% of non-EU students and one in five (18.5%) other EU postgraduates were enrolled on these courses (compared with one in six, 15.5%, of UK students). The vast majority of these students were on a Masters degree not mainly by research programme (including MBA), or doing a postgraduate diploma or certificate.

¹⁴ The subject categories used here are based on the JACS codes, with the exception of the 'Languages, literature, linguistics and classics' category. This is an amalgamation of three JACS categories: 'Linguistics, Classics and related subjects', 'European Languages, Literature and related subjects', and 'Eastern, Asiatic, African, American and Australasian Languages, Literature and related subjects'.

In the HESACODE for 2000/01 and 2001/02, some of the subject categories are different from those used here: 'Veterinary sciences, agriculture and related subjects' was 'Agriculture and related subjects' in the HESACODE, 'Mathematical and computer sciences' was called 'Mathematical sciences and informatics'; 'Architecture, building and planning' was 'Architecture', 'Social studies' and 'Law' used to be just 'Social studies', 'Historical and philosophical studies' was 'Humanities', 'Creative arts and design' was 'Creative arts', and 'Education' was 'Education and leisure'. In order to separate 'Social studies' and 'Law' in the 2000/01 and 2001/02 datasets for this report, all the subjects under the 'L' principal subject code came under 'Social studies', and all those under 'M' were coded as 'Law'. The latter include Politics, Law and 'Other social studies'.

In 2005/06, one in ten (10.7%) UK domiciled postgraduate students were undertaking subjects allied to medicine, up from 8.4% in 2002/03. Much of the rise was due to the increase in numbers enrolling on Masters degrees not mainly by research, and those undertaking institutional postgraduate credits, or postgraduate diplomas or certificates.

The second most popular subject area amongst non-UK domiciled students was engineering and technologies, accounting for one in eight other EU and non-EU postgraduates (compared with under one in 20 UK students).

Amongst UK postgraduates, the numbers studying mathematical and computer sciences or engineering and technologies fell by 10.6% and 2.9% respectively between 2002/02 and 2005/06. On the contrary, the numbers of non-EU students on these courses rose by 22% and 29% respectively during this time.

Table 1.34 shows that much of the increase in postgraduates undertaking a Masters degree not mainly by research was attributed to the rise in numbers in business and administrative subjects, as well as education, social studies and subjects allied to medicine courses.

For Doctorate research degrees, the highest growth in numbers between 2002/03 and 2005/06 were in mathematical and computer sciences and social studies. For postgraduate diplomas and certificates, the biggest increase was seen in those opting for education courses. On the other hand, the big drop in students undertaking institutional postgraduate credits was attributed to the very large decrease in numbers on combined subjects, which fell from just under 16,000 in 2002/03 to under 2,000 in 2003/04.

Table 1.32 Number of postgraduates by broad subject categories (2000/01 – 2005/06)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	% change 2002/03 -	
						2005/06	2005/06
Medicine and Dentistry	15860	16073	15509	16630	17517	18546	19.6%
Subjects allied to Medicine	27971	31122	34694	38827	43690	46856	35.1%
Biological Sciences	21408	21777	28443	31310	31968	32653	14.8%
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	4432	4255	4294	4064	4046	3845	-10.5%
Physical Sciences	18964	18396	19161	20596	20363	20990	9.5%
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	28864	32064	32757	34725	33871	32531	-0.7%
Engineering and technologies	33179	34736	36477	38826	40203	39350	7.9%
Architecture, Building and Planning	12182	12765	12780	13750	14217	15241	19.3%
Social studies	30040	30718	39335	43927	44980	46591	18.4%
Law	28486	30853	23949	24110	24212	24117	0.7%
Business and Administrative studies	78051	83208	94654	100545	101240	103380	9.2%
Mass Communications and Documentation	7869	8394	8915	9605	9533	10145	13.8%
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	20924	21855	21198	22377	21875	22312	5.3%
Historical and Philosophical studies	17682	18200	18748	20357	19868	20379	8.7%
Creative Arts and Design	14928	15643	17275	18540	18691	19156	10.9%
Education	62327	66574	72320	82603	83507	86547	19.7%
Combined	25529	23217	16993	3035	2850	2730	-83.9%
Total	448696	469850	497502	523827	532631	545369	9.6%

Table 1.33 Percentage distribution of postgraduates by broad subject categories (2000/01 – 2005/06)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Medicine and Dentistry	3.5%	3.4%	3.1%	3.2%	3.3%	3.4%
Subjects allied to Medicine	6.2%	6.6%	7.0%	7.4%	8.2%	8.6%
Biological Sciences	4.8%	4.6%	5.7%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
Physical Sciences	4.2%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	3.8%	3.8%
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	6.4%	6.8%	6.6%	6.6%	6.4%	6.0%
Engineering and technologies	7.4%	7.4%	7.3%	7.4%	7.5%	7.2%
Architecture, Building and Planning	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%	2.8%
Social studies	6.7%	6.5%	7.9%	8.4%	8.4%	8.5%
Law	6.3%	6.6%	4.8%	4.6%	4.5%	4.4%
Business and Administrative studies	17.4%	17.7%	19.0%	19.2%	19.0%	19.0%
Mass Communications and Documentation	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	4.7%	4.7%	4.3%	4.3%	4.1%	4.1%
Historical and Philosophical studies	3.9%	3.9%	3.8%	3.9%	3.7%	3.7%
Creative Arts and Design	3.3%	3.3%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Education	13.9%	14.2%	14.5%	15.8%	15.7%	15.9%
Combined	5.7%	4.9%	3.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 1.34 Postgraduates by subject area and qualification aim (2000/01 – 2005/06)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	Change in student numbers between 2002/03 and 2005/06
Doctorate degree by research							
Medicine and Dentistry	6820	6768	6538	6933	7123	7369	831
Subjects allied to Medicine	4210	4263	4748	4914	5086	5359	611
Biological Sciences	10284	10229	10459	11188	11254	11340	881
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	1817	1759	1640	1515	1411	1304	-336
Physical Sciences	10248	10052	10164	10354	10319	10466	302
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	4470	4874	5266	5811	6268	6664	1398
Engineering and technologies	11109	10918	11020	11198	11388	11745	725
Architecture, Building and Planning	1301	1343	1345	1466	1534	1462	117
Social studies	5960	5978	7630	8131	8432	8625	995
Law	3490	3676	1782	1436	1552	1675	-107
Business and Administrative studies	3885	4024	4340	4389	4603	4821	481
Mass Communications and Documentation	542	524	596	653	674	772	176
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	5367	5336	5390	5414	5443	5528	138
Historical and Philosophical studies	5652	5673	5788	6126	6282	6335	547
Creative Arts and Design	1689	1926	2598	2343	2385	2479	-119
Education	5162	4964	5084	5495	5543	5554	470
Combined	773	810	71	123	95	320	249
Total	82779	83117	84459	87489	89392	91818	7359
Doctorate degree not mainly by research							
Medicine and Dentistry	78	58	56	100	209	226	170
Subjects allied to Medicine	158	144	216	178	176	104	-112
Biological Sciences	670	792	782	915	1003	1056	274
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Sciences	1	1	2	1	1	2	0
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	0	0	0	1	1	3	3
Engineering and technologies	1	11	45	21	36	30	-15
Architecture, Building and Planning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social studies	26	75	41	67	95	123	82
Law	12	19	16	10	1	1	-15
Business and Administrative studies	192	247	353	340	330	345	-8
Mass Communications and Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	9	4	4	2	0	0	-4
Historical and Philosophical studies	57	40	80	56	60	68	-12
Creative Arts and Design	36	20	24	23	16	21	-3
Education	140	238	128	175	287	383	255
Combined	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1382	1651	1747	1889	2215	2362	615
Masters degree mainly by research							
Medicine and Dentistry	2333	2128	2149	2164	2027	2263	114
Subjects allied to Medicine	1436	1550	1429	1380	1359	1118	-311
Biological Sciences	2108	2188	2295	2175	2124	1966	-329
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	268	266	258	239	223	189	-69
Physical Sciences	2238	2064	2040	2006	2012	1925	-115
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	1208	1312	1474	1503	1617	1458	-16
Engineering and technologies	3351	3264	3205	3160	2929	2743	-462
Architecture, Building and Planning	546	534	530	516	464	486	-44
Social studies	1710	1581	2298	2208	2057	2160	-138
Law	1441	1340	725	697	665	589	-136
Business and Administrative studies	1004	1077	1075	1047	1022	995	-80
Mass Communications and Documentation	135	153	188	207	178	151	-37
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	1627	1550	1707	1680	1641	1618	-89
Historical and Philosophical studies	2174	2243	2347	2154	2092	2076	-271
Creative Arts and Design	938	934	890	801	821	829	-61
Education	1593	1527	1471	1391	1338	1163	-308
Combined	169	144	7	15	21	246	239
Total	24279	23855	24088	23343	22590	21975	-2113
Masters degree not mainly by research							
Medicine and Dentistry	4241	4523	4425	4961	5125	5718	1293
Subjects allied to Medicine	12939	14750	17427	19355	21417	22886	5459
Biological Sciences	6671	6426	10291	11370	12134	12639	2348
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	1631	1714	1887	1923	1956	1861	-26
Physical Sciences	5190	5128	5587	6706	6631	7108	1521
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	17222	19644	20212	20445	19732	18543	-1669
Engineering and technologies	15335	16531	18923	20636	21748	21213	2290
Architecture, Building and Planning	5927	6776	6914	7801	8286	9406	2492
Social studies	15021	15407	21901	25443	26624	27915	6014
Law	14131	14886	10866	11397	12104	12026	1160
Business and Administrative studies	51082	56419	66274	71722	72809	75418	9144
Mass Communications and Documentation	5729	6212	6890	7561	7382	7887	997
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	7324	7553	8435	9790	9619	9965	1530
Historical and Philosophical studies	6742	7144	7894	9346	8979	9375	1481
Creative Arts and Design	7783	8129	8901	10413	10868	11430	2529
Education	19898	19817	16743	20820	21906	23361	6618
Combined	1296	1276	338	340	391	211	-127
Total	198162	212335	233908	260029	267711	276962	43054

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	Change in student numbers between 2002/03 and 2005/06
Postgraduate bachelors degree							
Medicine and Dentistry	0	0	42	0	0	0	-42
Subjects allied to Medicine	81	134	70	238	162	243	173
Biological Sciences	2	2	1	1	1	25	24
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Sciences	3	1	1	1	14	0	-1
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	7	5	6	27	166	115	109
Engineering and technologies	1	2	0	11	14	101	101
Architecture, Building and Planning	66	65	107	112	126	115	8
Social studies	1	1	4	0	0	0	-4
Law	103	126	141	84	113	194	53
Business and Administrative studies	40	17	12	255	317	328	316
Mass Communications and Documentation	8	5	1	0	0	0	-1
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	13	9	2	0	0	0	-2
Historical and Philosophical studies	112	43	40	36	32	57	17
Creative Arts and Design	0	0	0	0	5	10	10
Education	256	142	28	18	7	12	-16
Combined	0	0	0	0	0	72	72
Total	693	552	455	783	957	1272	817
Postgrad diploma or certificate							
Medicine and Dentistry	2122	2288	1796	2012	2498	2462	666
Subjects allied to Medicine	7708	8731	8985	9605	10416	10843	1858
Biological Sciences	852	1188	988	1357	1448	1516	528
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	429	281	344	192	289	349	5
Physical Sciences	712	549	473	518	462	531	58
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	2962	2733	2058	2847	2307	2063	5
Engineering and technologies	3046	3590	2791	3310	3497	3091	300
Architecture, Building and Planning	3036	2750	2586	2520	2734	2585	-1
Social studies	4837	4705	4612	5260	4962	4905	293
Law	5974	8254	6863	7299	7108	7727	864
Business and Administrative studies	17761	16688	17223	17849	17269	16413	-810
Mass Communications and Documentation	1374	1421	1167	1110	1243	1190	23
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	558	750	684	543	519	499	-185
Historical and Philosophical studies	552	550	545	661	567	511	-34
Creative Arts and Design	1469	1508	1554	1442	1449	1391	-163
Education	16130	21393	23258	27732	25943	27288	4030
Combined	1126	1060	143	176	81	78	-65
Total	70648	78439	76070	84433	82792	83442	7372
Professional qualification at postgraduate level							
Medicine and Dentistry	148	151	174	141	174	182	8
Subjects allied to Medicine	508	453	353	527	405	437	84
Biological Sciences	143	246	297	519	288	264	-33
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	0	35	46	53	53	58	12
Physical Sciences	5	14	8	54	16	51	43
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	295	442	52	632	140	170	118
Engineering and technologies	91	81	72	57	95	47	-25
Architecture, Building and Planning	1212	1236	1220	1239	961	1072	-148
Social studies	450	415	263	269	230	215	-48
Law	3191	2413	3108	3085	2563	1789	-1319
Business and Administrative studies	2822	2808	3508	3526	3294	3091	-417
Mass Communications and Documentation	79	75	19	44	41	91	72
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	0	0	0	38	29	14	14
Historical and Philosophical studies	16	24	68	12	11	0	-68
Creative Arts and Design	0	0	1	14	1	0	-1
Education	5651	4742	5139	5873	4929	5082	-57
Combined	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14622	13135	14328	16083	13230	12563	-1765
PGCE							
Medicine and Dentistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subjects allied to Medicine	10	3	0	34	0	33	33
Biological Sciences	622	610	3026	3416	3394	3435	409
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Sciences	452	514	746	859	793	826	80
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	2626	2974	2737	3296	3342	3377	640
Engineering and technologies	0	0	0	8	0	28	28
Architecture, Building and Planning	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Social studies	1649	1790	1607	1496	1547	1464	-143
Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Business and Administrative studies	447	581	523	605	723	709	186
Mass Communications and Documentation	0	0	0	0	1	18	18
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	5863	6366	4733	4718	4458	4437	-296
Historical and Philosophical studies	2249	2396	1903	1858	1790	1803	-100
Creative Arts and Design	2973	3075	3274	3471	3124	2964	-310
Education	7583	8976	15140	16292	18223	18920	3780
Combined	2495	2507	183	457	439	420	237
Total	26971	29795	33872	36510	37834	38434	4562

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	Change in student numbers between 2002/03 and 2005/06
Institutional postgraduate credit							
Medicine and Dentistry	45	77	214	221	272	240	26
Subjects allied to Medicine	864	971	1322	2199	4230	5657	4335
Biological Sciences	24	46	259	334	289	352	93
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	143	142	59	101	76	46	-13
Physical Sciences	65	27	41	40	21	18	-23
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	59	50	912	130	251	100	-812
Engineering and technologies	177	265	336	273	359	177	-159
Architecture, Building and Planning	89	34	51	45	63	73	22
Social studies	234	574	667	670	725	732	65
Law	61	37	398	78	87	90	-308
Business and Administrative studies	459	669	1019	663	753	1096	77
Mass Communications and Documentation	0	0	2	20	1	13	11
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	27	76	115	103	138	111	-4
Historical and Philosophical studies	79	54	47	80	42	128	81
Creative Arts and Design	14	16	8	24	18	24	16
Education	5681	4480	4861	4386	4893	3204	-1657
Combined	19440	16779	15954	1877	1784	1326	-14628
Total	27461	24297	26265	11244	14002	13387	-12878
No formal postgraduate qualification							
Medicine and Dentistry	73	80	115	98	89	86	-29
Subjects allied to Medicine	57	123	144	397	439	176	32
Biological Sciences	32	50	45	35	33	60	15
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	144	57	60	41	38	38	-22
Physical Sciences	50	46	99	57	94	63	-36
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	15	30	40	33	47	38	-2
Engineering and technologies	68	74	85	152	137	175	90
Architecture, Building and Planning	3	24	27	51	49	42	15
Social studies	152	192	312	383	308	452	140
Law	83	102	50	24	19	26	-24
Business and Administrative studies	359	678	327	149	120	164	-163
Mass Communications and Documentation	2	4	52	10	13	23	-29
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	136	211	128	89	28	140	12
Historical and Philosophical studies	49	33	36	28	13	26	-10
Creative Arts and Design	26	35	25	9	4	8	-17
Education	233	295	468	421	438	1580	1112
Combined	217	640	297	47	39	57	-240
Total	1699	2674	2310	2024	1908	3154	844

Subjects of study by gender

Table 1.35 compares the gender distributions across different subject areas in 2002/03 and 2005/06. The corresponding table by domicile can be found in Appendix F (Table AC).

Table 1.35 Gender distribution across subject areas in 2002/03 and 2005/06.

	Distribution of female postgraduates		Distribution of male postgraduates	
	2002/03	2005/06	2002/03	2005/06
Medicine and Dentistry	3.2%	3.5%	3.0%	3.3%
Subjects allied to Medicine	9.6%	11.3%	4.1%	5.5%
Biological Sciences	6.8%	7.1%	4.6%	4.7%
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	0.7%
Physical Sciences	2.8%	2.9%	5.0%	4.9%
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	3.7%	2.9%	9.7%	9.5%
Engineering and technologies	2.5%	2.6%	12.6%	12.5%
Architecture, Building and Planning	1.8%	2.0%	3.4%	3.7%
Social studies	8.7%	9.4%	7.0%	7.6%
Law	4.9%	4.4%	4.7%	4.4%
Business and Administrative studies	16.9%	16.7%	21.3%	21.6%
Mass Communications and Documentation	2.2%	2.3%	1.3%	1.4%
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	5.6%	5.2%	2.8%	2.8%
Historical and Philosophical studies	3.6%	3.5%	4.0%	4.1%
Creative Arts and Design	4.0%	4.0%	2.9%	3.0%
Education	19.9%	21.1%	8.7%	9.8%
Combined	3.0%	0.5%	3.9%	0.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The figures show that there were few changes in gender distribution between the two periods, the only exceptions being that in 2005/06, women taking subjects allied to medicine accounted for a higher proportion of all female postgraduates than in 2002/03, and a higher percentage of males were enrolled in education postgraduate programmes. Overall, the most popular subject area for female postgraduates was education, followed by business and administrative studies and subjects allied to medicine. For male postgraduates, business and administrative studies were the most popular, followed by engineering and technologies and mathematical and computer sciences.

Table 1.36 gives the percentages of females within each subject area in 2002/03 and 2005/06. There were few changes between the two periods except for mathematical and computer sciences, where the percentage of females dropped from 29.3% in 2002/03 to 25.9% in 2005/06. During the same period, however, the proportion of females in engineering and technologies subjects rose slightly from 17.7% to 19.4%. Combined subjects also saw a big rise in the percentages of females: between 2002/03 and 2005/06, the percentage of females rose from 45.3% to 55.3%.

Table 1.36 also shows that the subject areas with the highest percentages of females were education and subjects allied to medicine: seven in ten students undertaking these subjects at postgraduate level were women. Languages related subjects also showed a similar proportion of women.

The corresponding table by domicile for Table 1.36 can be found in Appendix F (Table AD)

Table 1.36 Percentage of female postgraduates within subject area.

	Percentage of females within subject area	
	2002/03	2005/06
Medicine and Dentistry	53.2%	54.6%
Subjects allied to Medicine	71.8%	70.2%
Biological Sciences	61.6%	63.2%
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	50.8%	51.7%
Physical Sciences	38.4%	40.6%
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	29.3%	25.9%
Engineering and technologies	17.7%	19.4%
Architecture, Building and Planning	36.5%	38.0%
Social studies	57.5%	58.6%
Law	52.8%	53.3%
Business and Administrative studies	46.4%	47.0%
Mass Communications and Documentation	65.4%	65.4%
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	68.1%	68.1%
Historical and Philosophical studies	49.4%	49.4%
Creative Arts and Design	59.8%	60.4%
Education	71.2%	71.1%
Combined	45.3%	55.3%
Total	52.1%	53.4%

1.10 Institution type

All the UK higher education institutions in the HESA student records were grouped into one of four categories (see Appendix G):

- Russell Group
- Pre-92 universities
- Others
- Open University

Table 1.37 and Figure 1.4 show the number of postgraduates by type of institution and domicile between 2000/01 and 2005/06, whilst Table 1.38 show the percentage distribution by institution type.

Table 1.37 Number of postgraduates by type of institution (2000/01 and 2005/06)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	Change in number 2000/01 - 2005/06	% change 2000/01 - 2005/06
UK domiciled								
Russell Group	81763	84352	86267	87462	88921	89742	7979	9.8%
Pre-92	88940	93559	93315	94273	92391	94736	5796	6.5%
Others	147456	154386	160679	167258	167174	171889	24433	16.6%
Open University	19174	17127	17073	18280	18350	17419	-1755	-9.2%
Total	337333	349424	357334	367273	366836	373786	36453	10.8%
Other EU								
Russell Group	14102	13581	14113	13950	16095	16713	2611	18.5%
Pre-92	13784	13895	15218	14759	15534	16146	2362	17.1%
Others	10793	11161	11518	12627	14180	14178	3385	31.4%
Open University	0	0	33	51	3	0	0	-
Total	38679	38637	40882	41387	45812	47037	8358	21.6%
Non-EU								
Russell Group	29898	32008	37503	41049	41641	42351	12453	41.7%
Pre-92	23544	26107	30574	35959	36622	38332	14788	62.8%
Others	19242	23674	31184	38101	41716	43819	24577	127.7%
Open University	0	0	25	58	4	44	44	-
Total	72684	81789	99286	115167	119983	124546	51862	71.4%
All postgraduates								
Russell Group	125763	129941	137883	142461	146657	148806	23043	18.3%
Pre-92	126268	133561	139107	144991	144547	149214	22946	18.2%
Others	177491	189221	203381	217986	223070	229886	52395	29.5%
Open University	19174	17127	17131	18389	18357	17463	-1711	-8.9%
Total	448696	469850	497502	523827	532631	545369	96673	21.5%

Figure 1.5 Number of postgraduates by institution type (2000/01 - 2005/06)

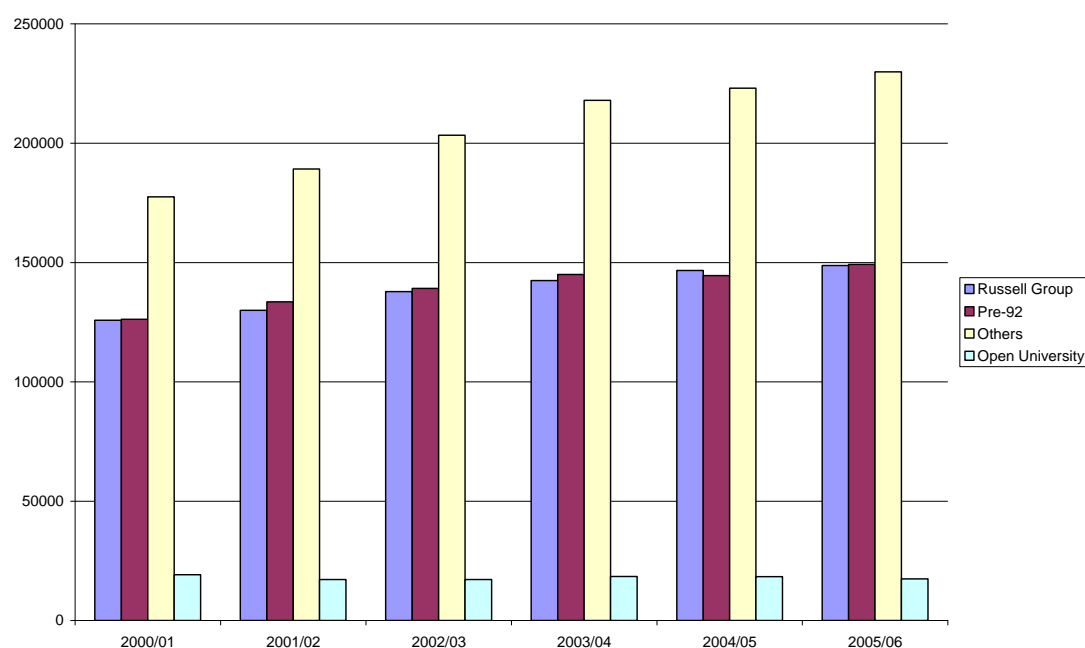


Table 1.38 Distribution of postgraduates by type of institution and domicile.

UK domiciled

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Russell Group	24.2%	24.1%	24.1%	23.8%	24.2%	24.0%
Pre-92	26.4%	26.8%	26.1%	25.7%	25.2%	25.3%
Others	43.7%	44.2%	45.0%	45.5%	45.6%	46.0%
Open University	5.7%	4.9%	4.8%	5.0%	5.0%	4.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Other EU

Russell Group	36.5%	35.2%	34.5%	33.7%	35.1%	35.5%
Pre-92	35.6%	36.0%	37.2%	35.7%	33.9%	34.3%
Others	27.9%	28.9%	28.2%	30.5%	31.0%	30.1%
Open University	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Non-EU

Russell Group	41.1%	39.1%	37.8%	35.6%	34.7%	34.0%
Pre-92	32.4%	31.9%	30.8%	31.2%	30.5%	30.8%
Others	26.5%	28.9%	31.4%	33.1%	34.8%	35.2%
Open University	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

All postgraduates

Russell Group	28.0%	27.7%	27.7%	27.2%	27.5%	27.3%
Pre-92	28.1%	28.4%	28.0%	27.7%	27.1%	27.4%
Others	39.6%	40.3%	40.9%	41.6%	41.9%	42.2%
Open University	4.3%	3.6%	3.4%	3.5%	3.4%	3.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Between 2000/01 and 2005/06, there was an 18% increase in the number of postgraduate students in both Russell Group and pre-92 universities, whilst postgraduate enrolments at the 'others' institutions went up by almost 30%. On the other hand, the number of postgraduates studying at the Open University saw a decline of around 9% during this period.¹⁵

In 2005/06, 46% of UK-domiciled postgraduate students studied at the 'others' institutions, compared with 24% in Russell Group institutions and 25.3% in other pre-92 universities. The distribution of non-UK domiciled postgraduates was more even: each of the three types of institutions attracted about a third of all non-UK postgraduates. Much of the increase in non-EU postgraduates between 2000/01 and 2005/06 occurred in 'others' institutions, which saw numbers double during this period.

Institution type by gender

Table 1.39 compares the distributions of male and female postgraduates by domicile across types of institutions in 2000/01 and 2005/06.

Table 1.39 Distribution of male and female postgraduates by type of institution and domicile in 2000/01 and 2005/06.

	2000/01		2005/06	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
UK domiciled				
Russell Group	22.9%	25.8%	22.0%	26.7%
Pre-92	24.8%	28.1%	23.6%	27.7%
Others	47.7%	39.1%	50.5%	40.0%
Open University	4.5%	7.0%	4.0%	5.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Other EU				
Russell Group	36.2%	36.7%	34.7%	36.4%
Pre-92	34.9%	36.3%	32.7%	35.9%
Others	28.9%	27.0%	32.7%	27.7%
Open University	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-EU				
Russell Group	41.5%	40.9%	35.8%	32.6%
Pre-92	31.2%	33.3%	31.4%	30.3%
Others	27.4%	25.8%	32.8%	37.0%
Open University	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
All postgraduates				
Russell Group	26.4%	29.7%	25.6%	29.3%
Pre-92	26.5%	29.9%	25.7%	29.2%
Others	43.6%	35.4%	45.8%	38.0%
Open University	3.6%	5.0%	2.9%	3.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

¹⁵ No non-UK domiciled students were recorded as studying at the Open University in 2000/01 and 2001/02. Even after 2001/02, the numbers recorded were very few, ranging from 109 in 2003/04 to only 7 in 2004/05.

A higher proportion of UK domiciled male postgraduates compared with their female counterparts studied at a Russell Group or pre-92 university, and there were few changes between the two years. Amongst non-EU postgraduates, 35.8% of females studied in a Russell Group institution compared with a third (32.6%) of males. These percentages were a drop from 41% each in 2000/01. At the same time, a notably higher proportion of both male and female non-EU postgraduates attended 'others' institutions in 2005/06 compared with 2000/01.

1.11 Socio-economic classifications

Socio-economic classifications were not available in the 2000/01 and 2001/02 student records. Although the data has been available since 2002/03, the vast majority of students did not report their classifications and the large numbers of missing data mean any analysis by socio-economic groups would not reflect the true picture of the cohort. For example, in 2002/03 and 2003/04, around 90% of the students did not report their socio-economic classification, and although this fell to just under 60% in 2005/06, this still represents a large amount of missing records.

1.12 Routes into postgraduate study

The time available for this project was not adequate to carry out analysis on routes into postgraduate study or completion rates. Progression analysis could be done by linking undergraduate and postgraduate student records which would require the use of HEFCE linking mechanisms. It is, therefore, recommended that these analyses could be carried out as a second phase to this project.

1.13 Relationship between undergraduate and postgraduate study

Table 1.40 shows the number of UK-domiciled first degree graduates and the number of UK-domiciled new entrants to postgraduate studies in the *following* academic year. Only UK domiciled students are discussed here as only a minority of overseas students (one in six in 2005/06 – see section on highest qualification on entry earlier) had a first degree from a UK HEI before entering postgraduate studies in the UK.

The figures show that although an increase in the number of first degree graduates *generally* leads to an increase in the number of postgraduate new entrants the following year, this was not always the case: between 2002/03 and 2003/04, there was a 3.3% rise in the number of UK domiciled first degree graduates, but the number of first year postgraduates in the following 2004/05 academic year actually fell by 3.2% from the previous year.

Table 1.40 Numbers of UK domiciled first degree graduates (1999/00 – 2004/05) and new postgraduates (2000/01 – 2005/06)

	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
UK domiciled first degree graduates	236530	243535	245190	250335	258560	270180

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
UK-domiciled new entrants to postgraduate study	159937	168762	173722	181006	175164	184086

Many postgraduates did not progress directly from a first degree so any relationship between first degree graduation numbers and new entrants to postgraduate study may not be straight forward. Using first degree destination data from the HESA First Destinations Survey (FDS) for 1999/00 – 2001/02, and its replacement the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE) survey for 2002/03 – 2004/05, attempts have also been made to see whether there are any correlations between the numbers of UK domiciled first degree graduates reporting their destinations as further study in the UK and the numbers of new UK postgraduate entrants the following year. However, even this was not as straight forward as it seems due to various issues:

- The FDS only collected destinations data for full-time graduates, unlike DLHE which includes both full- and part-time graduates. Analysis of trends from the two surveys would, therefore, be difficult. Although it is possible just to look at full-time graduates for all years, the resulting analysis may not be meaningful.
- The destination classifications were not the same for both surveys. For the FDS, graduates were asked about their main and secondary activities. 'Entered study or training' was one option for the main activity in the FDS and it is possible to distinguish those who were doing further study in the UK and those from overseas, as well as by broad further study qualification aim.¹⁶ For the secondary activity, there were options of 'full-time further study or training' and 'part-time further study or training', but it was not possible to break these down by qualification aim or by UK/overseas location of further study. For DLHE, respondents only had to report on one activity of which 'work and further study' and 'further study only' were two of the options. It is possible to select only those doing further study in the UK and those on higher degrees or postgraduate diplomas/certificates, but the numbers of these graduates were very small compared with the total numbers of new postgraduates, even though the response rates for DLHE (and the FDS) were over 80%.

¹⁶ In the FDS, the qualification aim for further study was classified into: higher degree by research, higher degree – taught, diploma or certificate (including PGCE) or professional training course, first degree course, private study, and other study or training.

Section two

Postgraduate study: Finance

2. Postgraduate Study: Finance

This section comprises analysis of student record data, with particular reference to the data relating to student funding and finance. Funding data have been analysed against a range of variables including, qualification aim, subject of study, institution attended, country of domicile and mode of study.

The section has two parts. The first concerns the 'supply side', that is, the data are analysed predominantly from the perspective of institutions providing courses; the second concerns the 'demand side', that is the data are analysed predominantly from the perspective of the student. Explanation of the funding data fields is provided first.

2.1 Funding data fields

The funding of higher education and the coding structure used to record how students are funded is complex. Therefore in order to make the analyses below intelligible, the variables used are described in full. Descriptions have been taken directly from the HESA website in respect of 2005/06; minor amendments to the descriptions are made in response to operational factors year on year. For further information:

http://www.hesa.ac.uk/index.php?option=com_collins&task=show_manuals&Itemid=233&r=05012

Four data fields were considered: on the 'supply-side' the 'Fund code' and 'Fee eligibility' fields and on the 'demand-side' 'Fee band' and 'Major source of tuition fee' fields were considered. NB The attachment of data fields to the notions 'supply-side' and 'demand-side' is judicious; for example, Fee band represents the cost of students' fees but it also represents income for institutions.

Fund Code

This field indicates whether the student is counted as 'fundable', i.e. 'eligible for funding' for the programme of study by the appropriate Funding Council or DELNI. The definition therefore may vary between England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales, in line with their funding methods. Fundable means eligible for funding by the appropriate Funding Council/body, as defined by that Council/body. This field was selected for inclusion in the 'supply-side' because students coded as 'fundable' are normally in places that are funded by a funding body and thus the institution will receive funding (from, for example, HEFCE) in respect of those students. However there are exceptions: for example, a non-EC overseas student is an example of a particular student who is not eligible for funding, even though the course/programme of study that they are following has funding for student places. In this case the institution has the discretion to code particular student(s). The field includes the following codes:

1. Fundable by Funding Council (for institutions in England and N.I. there is the additional clause 'and funds sought')
2. Not fundable by Funding Council.
3. Not eligible for funding (as defined for the SFC 'Early Statistics') but is a Continuing Professional Development course (as defined by SFC)
4. Fundable by Funding Council but funds not sought (institutions in England and N.I. only).
5. Funded by the Department of Health (institutions in England and N.I. only).

- . Fundable by Training and Development Agency for Schools.

Fee Eligibility

The fee eligibility of the student is to distinguish those students who are eligible to pay home fees from those who are not, in cases where there are separate levels of fees for 'home' students and for 'others'. The reason this field is chosen for inclusion in the 'supply-side' is that institutions receive fee income from students; those paying the 'home fee' pay that fee set by the funding body in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland and the majority of those who are ineligible to pay home fees, are likely to be required to pay an 'overseas or international' student fee. This therefore provides data on fee income to institutions. NB This field could also be considered on the 'demand-side'. The field comprises the following codes:

1. Eligible to pay home fees
2. Not eligible to pay home fees
3. Eligibility to pay home fees not assessed

Channel Islands and Isle of Man domiciled students should be coded as code 2 'Not eligible to pay home fees'

Major Source of Student Tuition Fees

The purpose of this field is to indicate the major source of tuition fees for the student where this is known. The predominant source should be selected where there is more than one source of award or financial backing.

This field is highly differentiated and the guidance given to institutions on how to code students is detailed. The field was chosen for inclusion in the 'demand-side' because it enables the identification of sources of funding that students can use to pay tuition fees. For ease of reporting similar sources have been aggregated (eg Research Councils).

The following HESA guidance note is included to explain how those who pay their own fees are coded.

Code 01: No award or financial backing, pay own fees. Students who are financially assessed by an LEA/SAAS/DELNI/NI Education and Library Boards to pay the full fee themselves (i.e. no public support for fees) should be included here. This code should only be used where there is no award or financial backing at all. Where there is some award or financial backing, even if this is the minor source compared with the contribution of the student, then the coding should reflect the source of the award or financial backing.

The *Major Source of Student Tuition Fees* contains the following codes:

- 01** No award or financial backing.
- 02** Award assessed by English or Welsh LEA and paid in full by LEA or by the SLC (includes EU students assessed by DfES).
- 03** Paid in full by Student Awards Agency for Scotland (SAAS)
- 04** Paid in full by DELNI/Northern Ireland Education & Library Boards (via Student Loans Company).
- 05** Institutional waiver of support costs.
- 06** Local Government - Channel Islands and Isle of Man/Scottish FE Bursaries.
- 07** Fee waiver under government unemployed students scheme
- 08** British Academy.
- 09** Fees paid under part-time graduate apprentice study programme.
- 11** Research Council -Biotechnology & Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC)
- 12** Research Council- Medical Research Council (MRC)
- 13** Research Council- Natural Environmental Research Council (NERC)
- 14** Research Council- Engineering & Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC)
- 15** Research Council - Economic & Social Research Council (ESRC)
- 16** Research Council- Particle Physics & Astronomy Research Council (PPARC)
- 17** Arts & Humanities Research Council (AHRC)
- 19** Research Council - not specified.
- 21** Charitable foundation.
- 22** International agency.
- 31** Departments of Health/NHS/Social Care.
- 32** Departments of Social Services.
- 33** DfES.
- 34** Other HM government departments/public bodies.
- 35** Scholarship of HM forces
- 36** Scottish Enterprise Network/Highlands & Islands Enterprise/Local Enterprise Companies (LECs).
- 37** LEA training grants scheme.

- 38** Department of Agriculture & Rural Development for Northern Ireland (DARD)
- 39** Scottish Local Authority - discretionary award
- 41** EU Commission (EC).
- 42** Overseas student award from HM government/British Council.
- 43** Overseas government.
- 44** Overseas Development Administration.
- 45** Overseas institution.
- 46** Overseas industry or commerce.
- 47** Other overseas funding.
- 48** Other overseas repayable loan
- 52** Mix of student and SLC (following assessment by English or Welsh LEA or DfEE for EU students studying in England).
- 53** Mix of student and Student Awards Agency for Scotland (SAAS).
- 54** Mix of student and DELNI/Northern Ireland Education & Library Boards (via Student Loans Company).
- 61** UK industry/commerce.
- 71** Absent for year.
- 81** Student's employer.
- 96** FE student- New Deal.
- 97** Other
- 98** No fees
- 99** Not known.

Fee Band

The fee band attaches to the course of study. The reason for including fee band on the demand-side is that the banding indicates which fee is likely to be charged to the student (ie is a proxy for cost). Within postgraduate fees it is understood that 'full fee' attaches to courses that are full-time, and that 'half fee' attaches to courses that are part-time. The following HESA guidance indicates how fee bands are coded:

For institutions in Scotland, the code... should indicate the fee band for the course of study ... irrespective of the source of the payment. For institutions in England, Wales and Northern Ireland this field should record the fee actually charged in respect of the student irrespective of who pays the fee.

Code 41 'Postgraduate' should be used if the fees for the year are at the standard rate paid by the research councils. Code 42 'Half postgraduate fee' should be used if the fees are half this amount. In 2005-06 the standard fees paid by research councils are £3,085 the level of these fees changes annually. Institutions are informed of the current fees each year by the funding bodies. Code 99 should be used when some other arbitrary amount is charged. The codes in this field are:

- 01 Prescribed undergraduate fee, full fee.
- 02 Prescribed undergraduate fee, half fee.
- 03 Prescribed undergraduate fee, zero fee
- 41 Postgraduate
- 42 Half postgraduate fee
- 51 Other fee which is a proportion of a prescribed fee, e.g. if set at 1/4 of a prescribed fee.
- 99 No fee band

2.2 Supply-side

The data fields considered in the supply-side are the 'fund code' and 'eligibility to pay home fees'.

2.2.1 Qualification aim

The qualification aimed for is not necessarily the highest that could be attained but is the one that is recorded for each case (student) upon enrolment; thus a picture of qualification ambitions is available (see report on Student Record Analysis). In this section the qualification aim is considered in light of the Fund code. The majority of postgraduate qualification aims *are fundable by Funding Councils*, although there has been a fall in the proportion that are fundable by around 9 percentage points between 2000/01 - 2005/06. There appears to have been a 7 percentage points rise in the proportion of students on programmes of study that are *not fundable by a Funding Council* (all) or *not eligible for funding but in Continuing Professional Development* (Scotland only) over the same period. The programme most likely to be *not fundable* appears to be *Masters not mainly by research*, which has risen from 49,419 to 98,640 students in this period. There is an increase in the number of students on programmes of study *funded by the Department of Health* (England and NI only) from 2,860 in 2000/01 to 8,979 in 2005/06; similarly there is a rise in the number of students on programmes of study funded by the *Teacher Training* agencies, from 38,160 to 48,714.

2.2.2 Institution

The likelihood of postgraduate programmes of study being fundable by a Funding Council varies by institution. The research team categorised institutions within the Student Record data into,

1. Russell Group
2. Pre-1992
3. Other
4. Open University

The names of institutions in 1, and 2 are appended at G.

Russell Group and *Pre-1992* institutions combined have typically more than 50% of the total number of students funded by Funding Councils. *Other* institutions have around 40% and the *Open University* at around 5%. These proportions have been stable between 2000/01 and 2005/06.

When Russell Group institutions are separated from Pre-1992, Others and the Open University - the twenty Russell Group institutions account for in excess of 25% of the total of students in programmes funded by Funding Councils. The Open University is the single largest institution providing postgraduate programmes of study and the majority of those programmes are fundable by the Funding Councils.

Other statistics of particular note: the Open University does not provide postgraduate study funded by the Department of Health. *Other* institutions account for disproportionately high numbers of postgraduates funded by the teacher training agencies. This appears to be increasing with the proportion rising from around 66% in 2000/01 to 74% in 2005/06. The Fund code field provides a statistic for 'Fundable by Funding Council but funds not sought' (in institutions in England and N. Ireland only). It appears that this figure has risen and although relatively small in absolute terms (between 1,031 in 2000/01 and 4,154 in 2005/06) the majority of institutions involved are Russell Group and Pre-1992.

2.2.3 Country of domicile

The home domicile considered in this section relates to the country of domicile only, that is, *England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Channel Islands/Isle of Man, European Union* and *Non European Union*. Regional and sub-regional analyses of the Student Record data are possible but are not included here. For ease of reporting data has been grouped into *UK domiciled, Other-EU domiciled* and *Non-EU*.

The table below reveals that there has not been a great deal of change in the broad distribution of students by country of domicile in programmes *Fundable by the Funding Councils* in the period 200/01 - 2005/06; numbers have increased approximately proportionately across the period. However when the percentage of students by domicile is considered, it is clear that that the proportion of students in courses that are *Fundable by a Funding Council* is falling and those from Other-EU and Non-EU countries in programmes *Not funded by a Funding Council* is rising.

Table 2.1: Fundable by Funding Council by country of domicile 2000/01 - 2005/06

	1	2	3	4	5	7	Totals
UK domiciled							
2000/01	270078 80%	22188 7%	4176 1%	841 0.20%	2793 0.80%	37257 11%	337333 100
2001/02	275362 79%	24818 7%	4552 1%	1010 0.20%	3419 0.90%	40263 12%	349424 100
2002/03	274586 77%	28046 8%	4334 1%	2298 0.60%	5229 1%	42841 12%	357334 100
2003/04	273229 74%	26353 7%	5300 1%	6458 2%	6866 2%	49067 13%	367273 100
2004/05	276058 75%	26601 7%	5658 2%	3765 1%	8390 2%	46364 13%	366836 100
2005/06	281971 75%	26651 7%	5529 1%	3459 0.90%	8758 2%	47418 13%	373786 100
OtherEU domiciled							
2000/01	35252 91%	2569 7%	114 0.20%	71 0.10%	50 0.10%	623 2%	38679 100
2001/02	34932 90%	2624 7%	166 0.40%	204 1%	51 0.10%	660 2%	38637 100
2002/03	35786 88%	3440 8%	154 0.30%	647 2%	73 0.10%	782 2%	40882 100
2003/04	36128 87%	3182 8%	169 0.40%	839 2%	88 0.20%	981 2%	41387 100
2004/05	39923 87%	4051 9%	251 1%	222 0.40%	148 0.30%	1217 3%	45812 100
2005/06	41058 87%	4103 9%	226 0.40%	398 1%	141 0.20%	1111 2%	47037 100
Non EU domiciled							
2000/01	3945 5%	68132 94%	191 0.20%	119 0.10%	17 0.02%	280 0.30%	72684 100
2001/02	2952 4%	78238 96%	238 0.20%	11 0.01%	35 0.04%	315 0.30%	81789 100
2002/03	3519 4%	95144 96%	131 0.10%	251 0.20%	63 0.06%	178 0.10%	99286 100
2003/04	4397 4%	109896 95%	353 0.30%	280 0.20%	47 0.00%	194 0.10%	115167 100
2004/05	5260 4%	113842 95%	478 0.30%	191 0.10%	58 0.04%	154 0.10%	119983 100
2005/06	4778 4%	118772 95%	434 0.30%	297 0.20%	80 0.06%	185 0.10%	124546 100

Key to columns

- 1 - Fundable by Funding Council
- 2 - Not fundable by Funding Council
- 3 - Not eligible for funding (as defined for the Scottish Funding Council (SFC) 'Early Statistics') but is a Continuing Professional Development courses (as defined by the SFC)
- 4 - Fundable by a Funding Council but funds not sought
- 5 - Funded by the Department of Health
- 7 - Fundable by Training and Development Agency for Schools

2.2.4 Mode of study

There are more postgraduate students in programmes *Fundable by Funding Council* than in programmes *Not fundable by Funding Council* overall.

There are more part-time students in programmes *Fundable by Funding Council* than full time students. This is reversed in programmes *Not fundable by Funding Council* where full time students not only outnumber part time students, but also in increasing proportions over the 2000/01 - 2005/06 period.

Table 2.2: Mode of study by Fundable by a Funding Council in rounded percentages

	2005/06	2004/05	2003/04	2002/03	2001/02	2000/01
Full time:						
fundable	20%	20%	20%	21%	22%	23%
not fundable	18%	17%	17%	16%	13%	11%
Part time:						
fundable	34%	35%	35%	37%	39%	40%
not fundable	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
Other modes:						
Balance figure	22%	22%	22%	20%	20%	20%
total ¹⁷	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The number of students in 'sandwich' programmes (both *Fundable* and *Not fundable by Funding Councils*) has decreased from 738 to 291 in real terms and as a proportion of the total. Students in 'structured part-time' programmes have increased in line with increases in the postgraduate populations although it should be noted that changes in the way the data are coded have been made.

The largest proportion of students in programmes that are *Fundable by a Funding Council but funds not sought* (England and NI only) are in the part-time mode; although as mentioned earlier these numbers are small.

Conversely large numbers of students are in 'writing up' mode; the greater proportion being those who were previously in full time study as opposed to those previously in part time study whether the study was *Fundable by a Funding Council* or *Not fundable by a Funding Council*. This may be unsurprising if it is assumed that part time students are more likely to be combining employment with study; or indicative that part-time students' writing up may be spread over more years.

The next series of analyses use the Fee eligibility field which is important 'supply side' data as it distinguishes the home fee eligibility of students. As might be expected there is a relationship between eligibility to pay fees and country of domicile.

¹⁷ The balance figure includes a range of modes, such as 'writing up', 'sabbatical', 'dormant', 'year out' etc. For simplicity these have been aggregated as a percentage only.

2.2.5 Eligibility to pay home fees by nation of domicile

Eligibility to pay home fees amongst England domiciled students is stable over 2000/01 – 2005/06 at around 73%. However, examination of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland reveals that the proportion of those *Eligible to pay home fees* is rising by significant amounts during the period. Conversely the number of students *Not eligible to pay home fees* in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland is falling. NB these changes may correlate with changes in funding methodologies in these countries.

Table 2.3: Eligibility to pay home fees in 2000/01 and 2005/06 by UK country of domicile in percentages¹⁸

	Eligible to pay home fees		Not eligible to pay home fees	
	2000/01	2005/06	2000/01	2005/06
England	73%	73%	7.34%	7.33%
Scotland	7.36%	11.45%	2.28%	1.48%
Wales	3.87%	5.77%	1.57%	0.32%
N. Ireland	2.73%	3.48%	0.13%	0.08%

There is some evidence in Table 2.4 that the proportion of Non-EU domiciled students *Eligible to pay Home Fees* is rising whilst for EU domiciled students this is relatively stable over the same period. Also, whilst increasing in volume over the period, the proportion of those who are *Not Eligible to pay Home Fees* appears to be increasing amongst Non EU students.

Table 2.4: Eligibility to pay home fees 2000/01 - 2005/06 by country of domicile outside the UK¹³

EU eligible to pay home fees			Non EU eligible to pay home fees		
	No.	%		No.	%
2000/01	34429	11.41%	2000/01	2826	0.90%
2001/02	34331	10.89%	2001/02	2989	0.90%
2002/03	35989	11%	2002/03	3518	1%
2003/04	37145	10.78%	2003/04	4745	1.37%
2004/05	41602	11.41%	2004/05	4753	1.30%
2005/06	44061	11.56%	2005/06	4964	1.30%

EU not eligible to pay home fees			Non EU not eligible to pay home fees		
	No.	%		No.	%
2000/01	1091	1.46%	2000/01	64779	86.72%
2001/02	1186	1.43%	2001/02	73700	89%
2002/03	1306	1.29%	2002/03	90326	89.60%
2003/04	1259	1.10%	2003/04	104380	91.68%
2004/05	2044	1.66%	2004/05	110485	89.96%
2005/06	1712	1.31%	2005/06	116276	89%

The numbers of those whose *Eligibility to pay home fees is not assessed* has halved during the period.

¹⁸ Percentages in Tables 2.3 and 2.4 represent the proportion of those in that category, not in the cohort as a whole; that is, 89% of those *Not eligible to pay home fees* in 2005/06 are Non EU domiciled.

2.2.6 Eligibility to pay home fees and mode of study

The clear majority of students across all modes of study in all years between 2000/01 and 2005/06 are *Eligible to pay home fees*.

There are more part-time students in programmes where they are *Eligible to pay home fees* than full time students. This is reversed in programmes *Not eligible to pay home fees* where full time students not only outnumber part time students, but also in increasing proportions over the 2000/01 - 2005/06 period as Table 2.5 reveals.

It might be expected that eligibility to pay home fees will be correlated with whether or not the programme is funded by a funding council; although there are similarities this is not perfectly the case. There appears to have been an increase in the number of full time students in programmes where they are *Not eligible to pay home fees* and where programmes are *Not fundable by Funding Councils*, and a decrease in the number of both full and part time students in programmes that are *Fundable by Funding Councils*. This can be seen when Table 2.5 and Table 2.2 are placed together as below.

Table 2.5: Mode of study by eligibility to pay home fees in rounded percentages

	2005/06	2004/05	2003/04	2002/03	2001/02	2000/01
Full time:						
Eligible	26%	25%	25%	26%	26%	27%
not eligible	17%	16%	16%	15%	12%	11%
Part time:						
Eligible	38%	38%	36%	34%	35%	35%
not eligible	4%	4%	4%	3%	4%	4%
Other modes:						
Balance figure ¹²	15%	17%	19%	22%	23%	23%
total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 2.2: Mode of study by Fundable by a Funding Council in rounded percentages

	2005/06	2004/05	2003/04	2002/03	2001/02	2000/01
Full time:						
fundable	20%	20%	20%	21%	22%	23%
not fundable	18%	17%	17%	16%	13%	11%
Part time:						
fundable	34%	35%	35%	37%	39%	40%
not fundable	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
Other modes:						
Balance figure ¹²	22%	22%	22%	20%	20%	20%
total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

2.2.7 Subject of study

The subject of study data is extensive and permits a finely grained analysis; however the data presented here have been grouped as,

1. Medicine and dentistry
2. Subjects allied to medicine
3. Biological sciences
4. Veterinary, agricultural and related
5. Physical sciences
6. Mathematics and computer sciences
7. Engineering and technologies
8. Architecture, building and planning
9. Social studies
10. Law
11. Business and administrative studies
12. Mass communications and documentation
13. Languages, literature, linguistics and classics
14. Historical and philosophical studies
15. Creative arts and design
16. Education
17. Combined

Data in tables 2.6 and 2.7 relate to four years only due to change in the way that subjects were coded within the HESA data. From 2002/03, the JACS subject classification system was introduced, replacing the previous HESACODE. Although in most cases, the changes have not affected the classifications of the subjects under *broad* categories, there were a few exceptions. For example, psychology was classified under social studies under the old system but became a biological science subject under the JACS coding; social science subjects and law used to come under social studies but are now separate JACS categories.

An interesting feature of the data by subject is the relative lack of change across the years 2002/03 - 2005/6 within each subject grouping but the greater differences between subjects within the balance of *Fundable by a Funding Council* and *Not fundable by a Funding Council*. Further multi-variate analysis of the patterns noted here, including students' country of domicile, institution attended, age profile or gender might provide explanations of, for example, the twenty percentage point differences between Engineering and technologies and Architecture, building and planning and also Business and administrative studies and Historical and Philosophical Studies.

Table 2.7 shows *Eligibility to pay home fees* is differentiated by subject. Ineligibility to pay home fees appears to reach its maximums within mathematics, computer sciences, engineering/ technologies and business/administrative; conversely it is at its minimums for education and combined studies. If as noted above ineligibility to pay home fees is highest amongst Non EU students, the data here suggest that Non EU students may be making their choice of subject from a restricted range of subjects available.

Table 2.6: Subjects of study - fundable by main funding bodies

	1	2	3	4	5	7 Total		
2005/06	Medicine and dentistry	74%	23%	0%	0%	2%	0%	100%
2004/05	Medicine and dentistry	75%	22%	0%	0%	2%	0%	100%
2003/04	Medicine and dentistry	68%	29%	0%	1%	1%	0%	100%
2002/3	Medicine and dentistry	70%	27%	0%	0%	3%	0%	100%
2005/06	Subjects allied to medicine	69%	16%	1%	1%	14%	0%	100%
2004/05	Subjects allied to medicine	68%	15%	1%	1%	14%	0%	100%
2003/04	Subjects allied to medicine	69%	15%	2%	2%	12%	0%	100%
2002/3	Subjects allied to medicine	72%	16%	2%	0%	10%	0%	100%
2005/06	Biological sciences	69%	18%	0%	1%	3%	10%	100%
2004/05	Biological sciences	68%	18%	0%	1%	3%	10%	100%
2003/04	Biological sciences	69%	18%	0%	1%	3%	10%	100%
2002/3	Biological sciences	70%	19%	0%	0%	1%	10%	100%
2005/06	Veterinary, agricultural & related	66%	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2004/05	Veterinary, agricultural & related	69%	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2003/04	Veterinary, agricultural & related	67%	31%	0%	2%	0%	0%	100%
2002/3	Veterinary, agricultural & related	71%	29%	0%	1%	0%	0%	100%
2005/06	Physical sciences	73%	23%	0%	0%	0%	4%	100%
2004/05	Physical sciences	73%	23%	0%	0%	0%	4%	100%
2003/04	Physical sciences	73%	22%	0%	1%	0%	4%	100%
2002/3	Physical sciences	75%	21%	0%	0%	0%	4%	100%
2005/06	Maths & computer science	51%	39%	0%	0%	0%	10%	100%
2004/05	Maths & computer science	53%	37%	0%	0%	0%	10%	100%
2003/04	Maths & computer science	55%	34%	0%	1%	0%	10%	100%
2002/3	Maths & computer science	59%	33%	0%	0%	0%	8%	100%
2005/06	Engineering & technologies	53%	46%	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2004/05	Engineering & technologies	54%	45%	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2003/04	Engineering & technologies	55%	43%	1%	1%	0%	0%	100%
2002/3	Engineering & technologies	59%	40%	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2005/06	Architecture, building, planning	74%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2004/05	Architecture, building, planning	75%	25%	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2003/04	Architecture, building, planning	73%	24%	1%	2%	0%	0%	100%
2002/3	Architecture, building, planning	78%	21%	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2005/06	Social studies	65%	30%	0%	1%	1%	3%	100%
2004/05	Social studies	62%	31%	1%	2%	1%	3%	100%
2003/04	Social studies	62%	31%	1%	2%	1%	3%	100%
2002/3	Social studies	64%	29%	0%	2%	1%	4%	100%
2005/06	Law	68%	29%	0%	2%	0%	0%	100%
2004/05	Law	68%	28%	1%	3%	0%	0%	100%
2003/04	Law	67%	28%	0%	5%	0%	0%	100%
2002/3	Law	69%	28%	0%	2%	0%	0%	100%
2005/06	Business & administration	52%	41%	3%	2%	1%	2%	100%
2004/05	Business & administration	54%	39%	3%	1%	1%	2%	100%
2003/04	Business & administration	55%	38%	3%	2%	1%	2%	100%
2002/3	Business & administration	57%	35%	3%	2%	1%	2%	100%
2005/06	Mass comms & documentation	70%	28%	2%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2004/05	Mass comms & documentation	67%	28%	3%	3%	0%	0%	100%
2003/04	Mass comms & documentation	70%	27%	0%	2%	0%	0%	100%
2002/3	Mass comms & documentation	73%	26%	0%	1%	0%	0%	100%
2005/06	Languages, literature, linguistics, classics	55%	26%	0%	0%	0%	18%	100%
2004/05	Languages, literature, linguistics, classics	55%	26%	0%	0%	0%	19%	100%
2003/04	Languages, literature, linguistics, classics	55%	25%	0%	1%	0%	20%	100%
2002/3	Languages, literature, linguistics, classics	54%	25%	0%	0%	0%	21%	100%
2005/06	Historical & philosophical studies	70%	22%	0%	0%	0%	8%	100%
2004/05	Historical & philosophical studies	70%	22%	0%	0%	0%	8%	100%
2003/04	Historical & philosophical studies	71%	20%	0%	1%	0%	9%	100%
2002/3	Historical & philosophical studies	66%	24%	0%	0%	0%	9%	100%
2005/06	Creative arts & design	64%	22%	0%	0%	0%	14%	100%
2004/05	Creative arts & design	63%	21%	0%	0%	0%	16%	100%
2003/04	Creative arts & design	62%	20%	0%	0%	0%	18%	100%
2002/3	Creative arts & design	61%	21%	0%	0%	0%	18%	100%
2005/06	Education	52%	12%	2%	0%	0%	34%	100%
2004/05	Education	51%	13%	2%	0%	0%	34%	100%
2003/04	Education	49%	13%	1%	1%	0%	35%	100%
2002/3	Education	52%	14%	0%	0%	0%	34%	100%
2005/06	Combined	71%	12%	0%	0%	0%	18%	100%
2004/05	Combined	76%	9%	0%	0%	0%	15%	100%
2003/04	Combined	77%	6%	0%	0%	0%	17%	100%
2002/3	Combined	93%	6%	0%	0%	0%	2%	100%

Key

- 1 - Fundable by Funding Council
- 2 - Not fundable by Funding Council
- 3 - Not eligible for funding (as defined for the Scottish Funding Council (SFC) 'Early Statistics') but is a Continuing Professional Development courses (as defined by the SFC)
- 4 - Fundable by a Funding Council but funds not sought
- 5 - Funded by the Department of Health
- 7 - Fundable by Training and Development Agency for Schools

Table 2.7: Eligibility to pay home fees by subject 2002/03 - 2005/06

		1	2	3	Total
2005/06	Medicine and dentistry	78%	20%	2%	100%
2004/05	Medicine and dentistry	79%	19%	2%	100%
2003/04	Medicine and dentistry	79%	19%	2%	100%
2002/3	Medicine and dentistry	80%	18%	3%	100%
2005/06	Subjects allied to medicine	78%	12%	10%	100%
2004/05	Subjects allied to medicine	78%	9%	12%	100%
2003/04	Subjects allied to medicine	74%	8%	17%	100%
2002/3	Subjects allied to medicine	72%	8%	19%	100%
2005/06	Biological sciences	83%	14%	3%	100%
2004/05	Biological sciences	81%	14%	5%	100%
2003/04	Biological sciences	78%	13%	9%	100%
2002/3	Biological sciences	77%	13%	10%	100%
2005/06	Veterinary, agricultural & related	72%	25%	2%	100%
2004/05	Veterinary, agricultural & related	74%	24%	2%	100%
2003/04	Veterinary, agricultural & related	71%	24%	5%	100%
2002/3	Veterinary, agricultural & related	72%	23%	5%	100%
2005/06	Physical sciences	77%	19%	3%	100%
2004/05	Physical sciences	77%	19%	4%	100%
2003/04	Physical sciences	75%	18%	6%	100%
2002/3	Physical sciences	76%	17%	6%	100%
2005/06	Maths & computer science	60%	37%	3%	100%
2004/05	Maths & computer science	61%	35%	4%	100%
2003/04	Maths & computer science	61%	31%	8%	100%
2002/3	Maths & computer science	57%	30%	13%	100%
2005/06	Engineering & technologies	55%	42%	3%	100%
2004/05	Engineering & technologies	55%	40%	5%	100%
2003/04	Engineering & technologies	55%	38%	6%	100%
2002/3	Engineering & technologies	58%	34%	8%	100%
2005/06	Architecture, building, planning	76%	22%	2%	100%
2004/05	Architecture, building, planning	74%	22%	4%	100%
2003/04	Architecture, building, planning	68%	22%	10%	100%
2002/3	Architecture, building, planning	67%	19%	14%	100%
2005/06	Social studies	71%	27%	3%	100%
2004/05	Social studies	67%	27%	6%	100%
2003/04	Social studies	65%	27%	9%	100%
2002/3	Social studies	66%	24%	10%	100%
2005/06	Law	69%	27%	5%	100%
2004/05	Law	59%	24%	17%	100%
2003/04	Law	54%	23%	22%	100%
2002/3	Law	58%	24%	18%	100%
2005/06	Business & administration	55%	36%	9%	100%
2004/05	Business & administration	54%	34%	12%	100%
2003/04	Business & administration	52%	31%	16%	100%
2002/3	Business & administration	48%	30%	22%	100%
2005/06	Mass comms & documentation	71%	26%	3%	100%
2004/05	Mass comms & documentation	65%	26%	9%	100%
2003/04	Mass comms & documentation	65%	24%	11%	100%
2002/3	Mass comms & documentation	63%	23%	14%	100%
2005/06	Languages, literature, linguistics, classics	74%	24%	2%	100%
2004/05	Languages, literature, linguistics, classics	74%	23%	3%	100%
2003/04	Languages, literature, linguistics, classics	72%	22%	6%	100%
2002/3	Languages, literature, linguistics, classics	72%	21%	7%	100%
2005/06	Historical & philosophical studies	79%	19%	2%	100%
2004/05	Historical & philosophical studies	79%	19%	3%	100%
2003/04	Historical & philosophical studies	75%	17%	8%	100%
2002/3	Historical & philosophical studies	74%	18%	8%	100%
2005/06	Creative arts & design	79%	19%	3%	100%
2004/05	Creative arts & design	78%	18%	4%	100%
2003/04	Creative arts & design	74%	18%	8%	100%
2002/3	Creative arts & design	74%	17%	8%	100%
2005/06	Education	79%	9%	13%	100%
2004/05	Education	77%	9%	14%	100%
2003/04	Education	72%	8%	20%	100%
2002/3	Education	69%	8%	23%	100%
2005/06	Combined	68%	14%	18%	100%
2004/05	Combined	84%	9%	7%	100%
2003/04	Combined	78%	3%	19%	100%
2002/3	Combined	97%	1%	2%	100%

Key

- 1 - Eligible to pay home fees
- 2 - Not eligible to pay home fees
- 3 - Eligibility to pay home fees not assessed

2.3 Demand-side

Two sources are considered in this section: the 'fee band' and the 'major source of student fee' fields. The former is a record of the fee band level that attaches to programmes of study; the latter indicates the major source of tuition fees for the student.

The fee band categories used in this analysis include *Prescribed undergraduate fee*, *Prescribed undergraduate fee half fee*, *Postgraduate fee*, *Half Postgraduate fee*, *Other fee* and *No fee band*. It might be expected that all cases of postgraduate students would be assigned to Postgraduate or Half Postgraduate fee bands however substantial numbers of students are recorded elsewhere. It should also be noted that in years 2001/02 - 2005/06 inclusive there is a 0.1% rate of missing cases. Whilst this is unlikely to affect the relative proportions, some of the totals may not align with analyses made on the basis of the Supply-side variables. Both the undergraduate and postgraduate fee bands appear coded as 'full fee' and 'half fee'. In general terms, students in full time courses are likely to be charged 'full fee' and those in part time courses, 'half fee'.

2.3.1 Fee band and country of domicile

Table 2.8 below shows the distribution of students in programmes of study that require payment of the *Postgraduate Fee*, by county of domicile. Over the period, there has been a decrease in the numbers of UK and EU nationals (all) in programmes where the Postgraduate Fee is to be paid and an increase in the numbers of Non-EU students. The increase in Non-EU students outweighs the decrease in UK and EU.

Table 2.8: Distribution of students in the Postgraduate Fee Band by country of domicile in rounded percentages¹⁹

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
England	54%	54%	53%	51%	50%	49%
Scotland	10%	10%	9%	9%	9%	9%
Wales	5%	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%
N Ireland	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%
Channel/IoM	0.08%	0.08%	0.10%	0.09%	0.08%	0.07%
EU	18%	17%	16%	16%	16%	17%
Non EU	11%	13%	16%	18%	20%	21%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

When the distribution by domicile within the *Half Postgraduate Fee* is considered, a greater preponderance of students are England domiciled and a very much smaller proportion are EU or Non-EU domiciled. This is likely to correlate with the full : part time mode distribution of postgraduate students by country of domicile.

¹⁹ Percentages in Tables 2.8 and 2.9 represent the proportion of those in categories *Postgraduate* and *Half postgraduate*, not in the cohort as a whole.

Table 2.9: Distribution of students in the Half Postgraduate Fee Band by country of domicile in rounded percentages

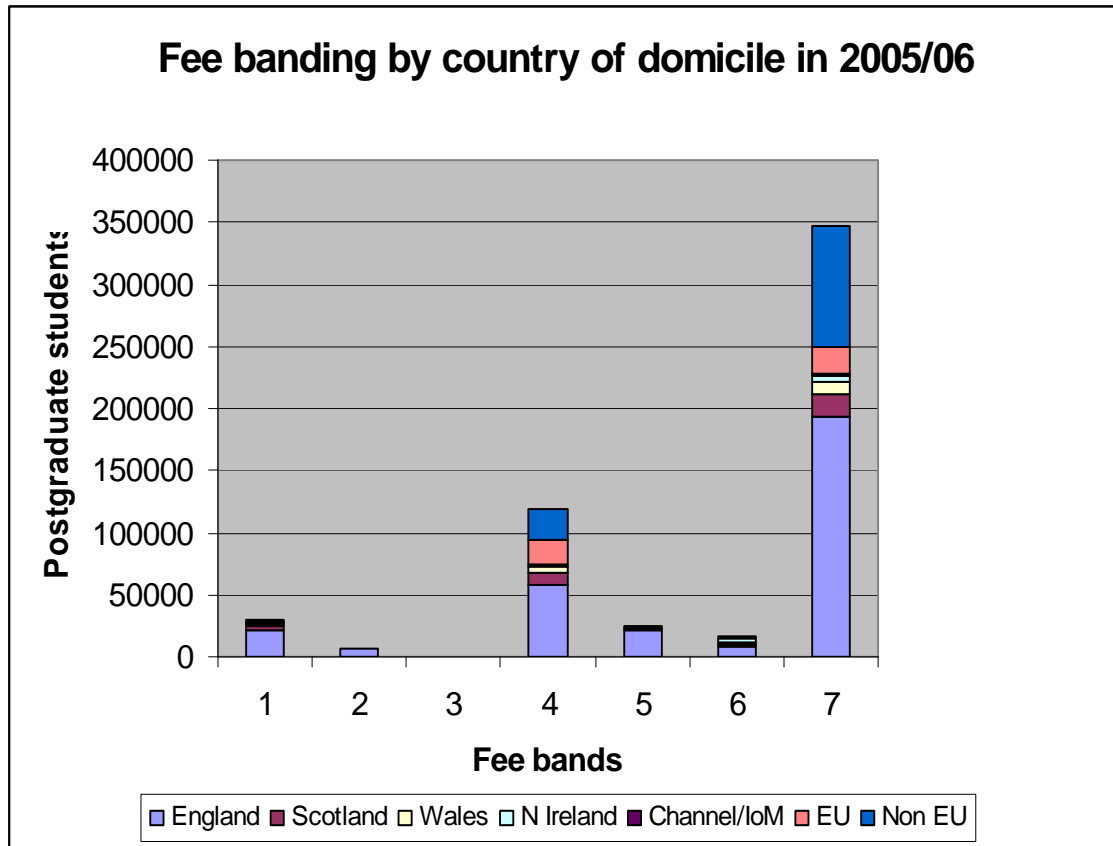
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
England	83%	81%	81%	79%	79%	81%
Scotland	4%	7%	5%	6%	7%	5%
Wales	3%	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%
N Ireland	0.50%	0.50%	0.40%	1%	0.75%	0.27%
Channel/IoM	0.05%	0.05%	0.06%	0.08%	0.08%	0.05%
EU	5%	5%	6%	6%	6%	6%
Non EU	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

However, another fee band accounts for much larger numbers of students. One year, 2005/06, is used here to exemplify this general trend. The figure below reveals that approximately two-thirds of postgraduate students' fee band is categorised as *No fee band*. The following guidance to institutions was provided²⁰ for the code *No fee band*, within the Fee band field,

“No fee band should be used if the course does not have a prescribed fee, for example, in the case of one of the part-time modes of study. ... For institutions in England, Wales and Northern Ireland this field should record the fee actually charged in respect of the student irrespective of who pays the fee. ... If the course would normally be expected to attract a prescribed fee but part of the fee is waived or a top-up fee is charged this should be recorded as No fee band. ... Courses where no prescribed fee exists should be coded No fee band. ... It is only when all of the students on the programme of study have their fee waived or topped up that No fee band should be used.”

²⁰ Accessed at http://www.hesa.ac.uk/index.php?option=com_collns&task=show_manuals&Itemid= in January 2008.

Figure 2.1: Fee banding by country of domicile 2005/06



Key

- 1 – Prescribed undergraduate fee, full fee
- 2 – Prescribed undergraduate fee, half fee
- 3 - Prescribed undergraduate fee, zero fee
- 4 – Postgraduate fee**
- 5 – Half postgraduate fee**
- 6 – Other fee
- 7 – No fee band**

Total number of cases (students) in 2005/06 is 545,011, that is, 358 (0.1%) less than the total cohort of cases which is 545369.

2.3.2 Subject of Study

The fee band attaching to particular subjects does not appear to be uniform. Table 42 below shows again that *No fee band* is the predominant fee banding by subject, followed by *Postgraduate* and *Half Postgraduate* in the majority of subjects. Three subject groups, languages, creative arts and education include substantial numbers in the *Undergraduate* fee band. The extent to which this is the result of actual differences in the level of programmes of study could be explored. For example, PGCE (Postgraduate Certificate in Education) is validated as 'post - graduate' chronologically rather than in terms of level of study within many institutions.

Table 2.10: Fee banding by subject 2002/03 - 2005/06

		U/grad	U/grad half	Postgrad	Postgrad half	Other	No fee band	Total
2005/06	Medicine and dentistry	1	2	41	42	51	99	
2004/05	Medicine and dentistry	0%	0%	33%	13%	5%	49%	100%
2003/04	Medicine and dentistry	0%	0%	35%	17%	5%	42%	100%
2002/3	Medicine and dentistry	0%	0%	33%	13%	5%	49%	100%
2005/06	Subjects allied to medicine	0%	0%	13%	5%	5%	76%	100%
2004/05	Subjects allied to medicine	0%	0%	14%	7%	6%	73%	100%
2003/04	Subjects allied to medicine	0%	0%	14%	6%	7%	73%	100%
2002/3	Subjects allied to medicine	0%	0%	13%	5%	5%	76%	100%
2005/06	Biological sciences	9%	1%	32%	4%	2%	51%	100%
2004/05	Biological sciences	9%	1%	32%	5%	2%	51%	100%
2003/04	Biological sciences	9%	1%	33%	5%	2%	49%	100%
2002/3	Biological sciences	9%	1%	32%	4%	2%	51%	100%
2005/06	Veterinary, agricultural & related	0%	0%	39%	3%	4%	55%	100%
2004/05	Veterinary, agricultural & related	0%	0%	37%	4%	3%	55%	100%
2003/04	Veterinary, agricultural & related	0%	0%	37%	4%	3%	55%	100%
2002/3	Veterinary, agricultural & related	0%	0%	39%	3%	4%	55%	100%
2005/06	Physical sciences	4%	0%	49%	3%	3%	41%	100%
2004/05	Physical sciences	4%	0%	49%	3%	2%	41%	100%
2003/04	Physical sciences	4%	0%	49%	3%	3%	41%	100%
2002/3	Physical sciences	4%	0%	49%	3%	3%	41%	100%
2005/06	Maths & computer science	8%	1%	28%	3%	3%	58%	100%
2004/05	Maths & computer science	8%	1%	30%	3%	2%	56%	100%
2003/04	Maths & computer science	8%	1%	27%	5%	3%	56%	100%
2002/3	Maths & computer science	8%	1%	28%	3%	3%	58%	100%
2005/06	Engineering & technologies	0%	0%	33%	4%	3%	60%	100%
2004/05	Engineering & technologies	0%	0%	32%	4%	2%	62%	100%
2003/04	Engineering & technologies	0%	0%	31%	4%	4%	60%	100%
2002/3	Engineering & technologies	0%	0%	33%	4%	3%	60%	100%
2005/06	Architecture, building, planning	5%	0%	24%	5%	2%	63%	100%
2004/05	Architecture, building, planning	9%	1%	23%	6%	2%	60%	100%
2003/04	Architecture, building, planning	7%	1%	18%	5%	2%	67%	100%
2002/3	Architecture, building, planning	5%	0%	24%	5%	2%	63%	100%
2005/06	Social studies	3%	0%	30%	3%	3%	61%	100%
2004/05	Social studies	3%	0%	25%	4%	2%	66%	100%
2003/04	Social studies	3%	0%	24%	5%	3%	66%	100%
2002/3	Social studies	3%	0%	30%	3%	3%	61%	100%
2005/06	Law	0%	0%	17%	1%	1%	81%	100%
2004/05	Law	0%	0%	17%	2%	1%	80%	100%
2003/04	Law	0%	0%	17%	2%	1%	80%	100%
2002/3	Law	0%	0%	17%	1%	1%	81%	100%
2005/06	Business & administration	1%	0%	14%	2%	3%	80%	100%
2004/05	Business & administration	1%	0%	14%	3%	3%	80%	100%
2003/04	Business & administration	1%	0%	12%	2%	3%	82%	100%
2002/3	Business & administration	1%	0%	14%	2%	3%	80%	100%
2005/06	Mass comms & documentation	0%	0%	24%	4%	2%	70%	100%
2004/05	Mass comms & documentation	0%	0%	23%	3%	1%	72%	100%
2003/04	Mass comms & documentation	0%	0%	23%	3%	3%	72%	100%
2002/3	Mass comms & documentation	0%	0%	24%	4%	2%	70%	100%
2005/06	Languages, literature, linguistics, c	17%	1%	28%	5%	2%	46%	100%
2004/05	Languages, literature, linguistics, c	18%	1%	28%	5%	2%	46%	100%
2003/04	Languages, literature, linguistics, c	18%	1%	27%	6%	2%	45%	100%
2002/3	Languages, literature, linguistics, c	17%	1%	28%	5%	2%	46%	100%
2005/06	Historical & philosophical studies	8%	0%	29%	8%	6%	49%	100%
2004/05	Historical & philosophical studies	9%	0%	28%	9%	5%	49%	100%
2003/04	Historical & philosophical studies	8%	0%	26%	8%	3%	54%	100%
2002/3	Historical & philosophical studies	8%	0%	29%	8%	6%	49%	100%
2005/06	Creative arts & design	14%	1%	30%	6%	6%	44%	100%
2004/05	Creative arts & design	15%	1%	31%	5%	5%	43%	100%
2003/04	Creative arts & design	16%	2%	29%	5%	4%	44%	100%
2002/3	Creative arts & design	14%	1%	30%	6%	6%	44%	100%
2005/06	Education	14%	7%	6%	8%	3%	63%	100%
2004/05	Education	14%	7%	7%	9%	2%	61%	100%
2003/04	Education	12%	8%	5%	7%	3%	64%	100%
2002/3	Education	14%	7%	6%	8%	3%	63%	100%
2005/06	Combined	8%	3%	11%	8%	1%	69%	100%
2004/05	Combined	8%	4%	1%	0%	2%	84%	100%
2003/04	Combined	9%	4%	1%	1%	6%	79%	100%
2002/3	Combined	8%	3%	11%	8%	1%	69%	100%

2.3.3 Fee band and qualification aim

The qualification aim is arguably the most significant variable in this study as this indicates the ambition of students at any given moment in time. What the 'qualification aim' variable does not enable, however, is the locating of progression routes into or out of the qualification aimed for. Whilst such themes might be inferred from aggregated records such as 'highest level of qualification upon entry' it is not possible to compute progression for individuals without linked personal data.

As noted above, approximately two-thirds of the total number of cases is coded as *No fee band* overall. However, of the students coded, *Postgraduate fee*, *Half postgraduate fee* or *Other fee* there are some interesting features when differentiated by qualification aim²¹. The pattern of fee banding appears broadly stable across the period.

²¹ Table 2.11 shows proportions of each fee band within each qualification aim, that is, 41% of Doctorates mainly by research were charged Postgraduate Fee in 2005/06.

Table 2.11: Postgraduate fee banding by qualification aim 2000/01 – 2005/06 (rounded)

	P/grad	P/grad half	Other fee	No fee
2005/06				
Doctorate mainly by research	41%	6%	4%	49%
Doctorate not mainly by research	19%	0%	6%	75%
Masters mainly by research	39%	11%	4%	46%
Masters not mainly by research	22%	4%	3%	71%
2004/05				
Doctorate mainly by research	38%	7%	3%	47%
Doctorate not mainly by research	20%	1%	5%	74%
Masters mainly by research	39%	12%	3%	47%
Masters not mainly by research	23%	5%	3%	70%
2003/04				
Doctorate mainly by research	39%	6%	3%	51%
Doctorate not mainly by research	18%	4%	3%	75%
Masters mainly by research	38%	13%	3%	46%
Masters not mainly by research	21%	4%	3%	72%
2002/03				
Doctorate mainly by research	40%	6%	2%	51%
Doctorate not mainly by research	17%	1%	3%	79%
Masters mainly by research	41%	13%	3%	43%
Masters not mainly by research	24%	6%	3%	68%
2001/02				
Doctorate mainly by research	41%	6%	2%	51%
Doctorate not mainly by research	24%	1%	2%	73%
Masters mainly by research	40%	13%	2%	45%
Masters not mainly by research	24%	6%	3%	67%
2000/01				
Doctorate mainly by research	40%	6%	2%	51%
Doctorate not mainly by research	28%	0%	0.86%	71%
Masters mainly by research	40%	15%	1%	44%
Masters not mainly by research	24%	7%	3%	65%

2.3.4 Institution type and fee bands

The distribution of postgraduate students amongst fee bands in the four types of institution also appears to be broadly stable across the 2000/01 – 2005/06 period. However, there are major differences in the way fee banding is applied within the four types of institution. In all institutional types the majority of students are coded to *No fee band*. The table below illustrates this.

Table 2.12: Distribution of postgraduate students amongst fee bands by institution type in 2000/01 and 2005/06 (rounded)

	U/grad	U/grad half	P/grad	P/grad half	Other fee	No fee	
2000/01							
Russell Group	3%	0.08%	34%	8%	2%	53%	100%
Pre 92	4%	0	27%	8%	4%	57%	100%
Other	8%	3%	15%	5%	3%	66%	100%
Open University	0	0	1%	0	0	99%	100%
2005/06							
Russell Group	4%	0.17%	34%	7%	2%	53%	100%
Pre 92	4%	0.05%	21%	4%	5%	65%	100%
Other	7%	3%	16%	4%	3%	68%	100%
Open University	0	3%	2%	0.16%	3%	93%	100%

The second demand-side variable is the Major source of tuition fee. HESA guidance (ibid) to institutions refers,

"The purpose of this field is to indicate the major source of tuition fees for the student where this is known. The predominant source should be selected where there is more than one source of award or financial backing."

This field reveals postgraduate students are supported by a wide range of means; listed below.

- No award or financial backing
- Award assessed by English or Welsh LEA and paid in full by LEA or by the Student Loans Company (includes EU students assessed by the DIUS)
- Paid in full by Student Awards Agency for Scotland (SAAS)
- Institutional waiver of support costs
- Local Government – Channel Islands, Isle of Man and Scottish FE Bursaries
- Fee waiver under government unemployed students scheme
- British Academy
- Fees paid under part-time graduate apprenticeship study programme
- Research Council – Biotechnology & Biological Sciences (BBSRC)
- Research Council – Medical Research Council (MRC)
- Research Council – Natural Environmental Research Council (NERC)
- Research Council – Engineering & Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC)
- Research Council – Economic & Social Research Council (ESRC)
- Research Council – Particle Physics & Astronomy Research Council (PPARC)
- Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC)
- Research Council – not specified
- Charitable foundation
- International Agency
- Dept Health/NHS/Social Care
- Dept Social Services
- DIUS/DCSF
- Other HM government dept/public bodies
- Scholarship HM Forces
- Scottish Enterprise Network/Highlands & Islands Enterprise/Local Enterprise Companies

- LEA training grants scheme
- Dept Agriculture & Rural Development for Northern Ireland
- Scottish Local Authority – discretionary award
- EU Commission
- Overseas student award from HM government/British Council
- Overseas government
- Overseas Development administration
- Overseas institution
- Overseas industry or commerce
- Other overseas funding
- Other overseas repayable loan
- Mix of student and SLC
- Mix of student and Student Awards Agency for Scotland
- Mix of student and Northern Ireland authorities
- UK industry and commerce
- Absent for year
- Student's employer
- Other
- No fees
- Not known

It is possible within this field to identify the contribution of, for example, individual research councils or government departments. Further if this variable is cross tabulated with 'qualification aim' it enables a finely grained identification of how particular award outcomes are supported in any given year. However, for simplicity it has been decided to consider this data field in respect of two other variables only, that is, 'institutional type' and 'country of domicile'.

2.3.5 Selected sources of tuition fees by institutional type

For the next analysis it is proposed to focus on three of the above sources of tuition fee only, and examine differences by institutional type, vis:

- No award or financial backing
- Research Councils (all)
- Student's employer

Table 2.13: Sources of student tuition fees by institution type 2000/01 - 2005/06 (see key below)

2000/01	No award	% Res Cncl	% Employer	% Inst total	%
Russell	56080	45%	8%	3%	100%
Pre 92	61339	49%	5%	9%	100%
Other	85866	48%	0.40%	17%	100%
Open	12449	65%	0.30%	34%	100%
					448696 Total cases
2001/02					
Russell	62116	48%	7%	4%	100%
Pre 92	70791	53%	4%	8%	100%
Other	96643	51%	0.30%	16%	100%
Open	11552	67%	0.40%	31%	100%
					469850 Total cases
2002/03					
Russell	65893	48%	7%	4%	100%
Pre 92	76524	55%	3%	8%	100%
Other	105509	52%	0.30%	13%	100%
Open	11967	70%	0.40%	27%	100%
					497502 Total cases
2003/04					
Russell	69847	49%	6%	4%	100%
Pre 92	81466	56%	3%	8%	100%
Other	113857	52%	0.30%	15%	100%
Open	13042	71%	0.40%	24%	100%
					523827 Total cases
2004/05					
Russell	74641	51%	7%	4%	100%
Pre 92	84671	59%	3%	7%	100%
Other	119194	53%	0.30%	15%	100%
Open	11514	63%	0.40%	22%	100%
					532631 Total cases
2005/06					
Russell	74386	50%	7%	4%	100%
Pre 92	89341	60%	3%	6%	100%
Other	125951	55%	0.30%	16%	100%
Open	10914	62%	0.30%	20%	100%
					545369 Total cases

Key²²

- No award - No award or financial backing
- Res Cncl - Research Councils (all)
- Employer - Student's employer

Data in Table 2.13 indicate that over the period 2000/01 – 2005/06, students at Russell Group universities are significantly more likely to receive financial support from Research Councils than students at any other universities; that students at Other universities and the Open University are around five to seven times more likely to receive financial support from their employers. There appears to be a slight upward trend in the number of students supported by employers at Russell Group and Other universities, and a small downward trend in the number of students supported by employers at Pre 92 and Other universities; there is a large (14 percentage point) fall in employer support of students at the Open University. The

²² Data in Table 2.13 shows proportions within each source of tuition fee support, by institution and not within the cohort as a whole, that is, 16% of those in Other institutions were receiving support from their Employer in 2005/06.

number of students without financial backing remains broadly stable in the Russell Group, appears to be rising in Pre 92 and Other and falling at the Open University.

Section three

Postgraduate study: Student Destinations

3. Postgraduate study: Student Destinations

This section is in two parts - the first concerns the destinations of Masters graduates and the second concerns destinations of those achieving Doctorates. The destination is referred to as the 'outcome' although it is noted that the outcome may not be the final or only outcome. In a very small number of cases more than one outcome may occur within in a given year.

3.1 Masters outcomes

In this document the outcomes for UK-domiciled graduates from Masters degrees from 2002/3 to 2005/6 will be examined. A series of different parameters have been considered and trends noted where they can be identified.

The data sources are the HESA Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE) survey, which looks at student outcomes six months after graduation, and the HESA Student Record, which provides much of the information on the characteristics of the student population, such as age, gender and ethnicity. These two datasets have been merged using student identity numbers. The DLHE population contains all those EU-domiciled individuals who were enrolled on a HE course all, or partly, with a UK institution and who received an award from a UK institution between the specified target dates, excepting students who were counted as 'dormant' – those who were not writing up, had not formally suspended study, or were not involved in a course-related activity such as work experience or sabbaticals.

Caveats and exclusions

As this analysis uses two merged datasets, there are some issues. The most significant are twofold.

The first is that DLHE data does not report upon overseas students from outside the European Union, and although it collects data for those from inside the EU, the participation rate for these students is very poor. As a result, the decision has been taken to examine UK-domiciled students only. Response rates for this cohort are good and we can be confident that the data give a satisfactory view of the situation of early employment of postgraduates.

The second issue surrounds the change from the old First Destination Survey to the current DLHE in 2002/3. The two surveys have significant differences in classifications and sampling, and as a result are not sufficiently comparable to make it worthwhile to examine any trends other than the very broadest across that time period. However, it appears that as the UK has remained relatively stable in terms of overall employment of graduates since the end of the last recession in the 90s²³, this is not likely to cause us to miss any significant issues. Therefore, we will examine 2002/3 to 2005/6, a period of 4 academic years.

Salary data is presented with outliers (at 0th and 99th percentile) excluded. This effectively eliminates zero salaries and salaries over £100,000 p/a. For Masters graduates, a small number of high salaries does significantly effect the data, and so this exclusion is necessary. There is no salary data available for 2002/3, and to most reflect as accurate picture of salaries as possible, most sections only examine data for 2005/6.

²³ As the data shows, the localised recession in the UK IT industry that followed the "dot.com" crash, has had an effect on graduate outcomes.

Overall data

General data shows a steady, albeit gentle, increase in the number of graduates in Masters degrees between 2002/3 and 2005/6 of 8.1% - half of which took place between 2004/5 and 2005/6.

Table 3.1: Number of UK-domiciled Masters graduates eligible for DLHE by year

2002/3	40171
2003/4	40176
2004/5	41726
2005/6	43437

Note that due to exclusions from DLHE, these numbers are illustrative rather than definitive.

Response rates for all four years have been around 70%, which leads to respondent pools of between 27,000 and 30,000.

There has not been a great deal of change in the overall outcomes for Masters graduates between 2002/3 and 2005/6. The data below follows a pattern that will become familiar. The labour market has been reasonably stable, with employment prospects taking a downturn in 2004, most probably as an effect of issues in the IT industry – computing subjects are popular for Masters study – and then gradually improving to last year. One effect that is worth mentioning is a rise in the number of graduates who refused to answer the DLHE. By 2005/6, over 850 eligible graduates explicitly refused to give information and we do not know if they share characteristics.

Table 3.2: Outcomes for Masters graduates 2002/03 - 2005/06

	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6
Full-time paid work only (including self-employ	65.3%	64.4%	65.3%	65.1%
Part-time paid work only	5.7%	6.5%	6.1%	6.3%
Voluntary/unpaid work only	0.5%	0.9%	0.7%	0.9%
Work and further study	10.6%	9.2%	9.5%	9.7%
Further study only	8.2%	7.8%	7.7%	7.8%
Assumed to be unemployed	3.7%	4.8%	4.2%	3.5%
Not available for employment	3.5%	3.8%	3.3%	2.9%
Other	0.8%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%
Explicit refusal	1.8%	1.6%	2.1%	2.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

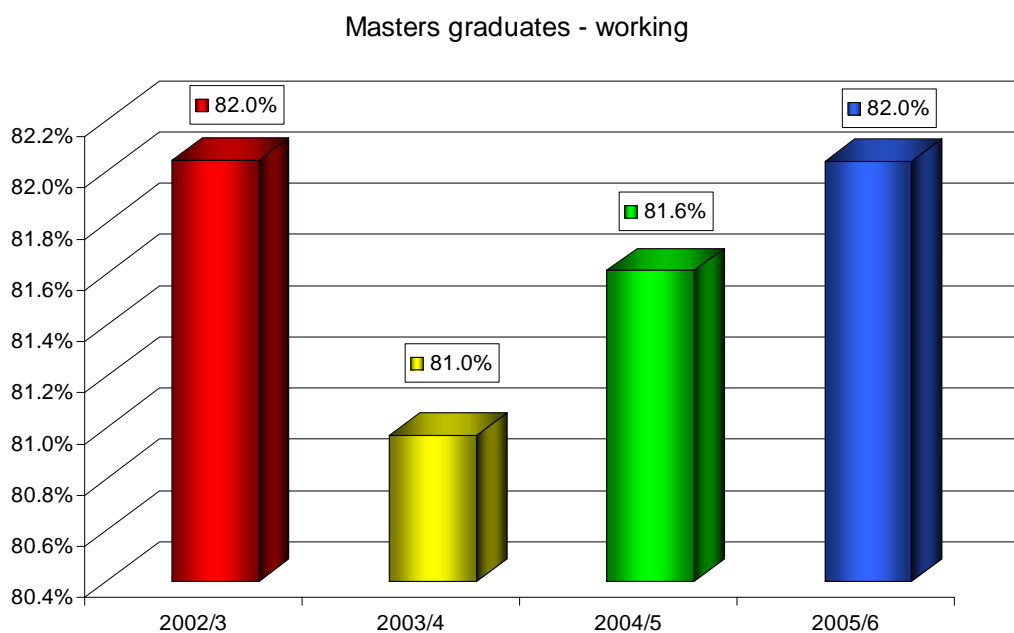
In order to simplify analyses, and to try to examine the key themes, we will look primarily at two measures of outcomes – the proportion of Masters graduates entering the workplace (this includes those combining those working and studying), and the proportion who were unemployed and seeking work six months after graduation.

The proportion entering further study is also of potential interest, but it is heavily subject-specific as it is largely made up of Masters graduates entering Doctoral study. This is also affected by subjects in which the new MRes, and similar qualifications, are gaining currency.

3.1.1 Graduates entering the workplace

The proportion of Masters graduates entering the workplace did not change significantly between 2002/3 and 2005/6. A minor downturn was observed in 2003/4, but overall proportions changed by just 1 percentage point. The labour market as a whole seems stable and healthy, with over four in five Masters graduates working six months after graduating, the large majority full time.

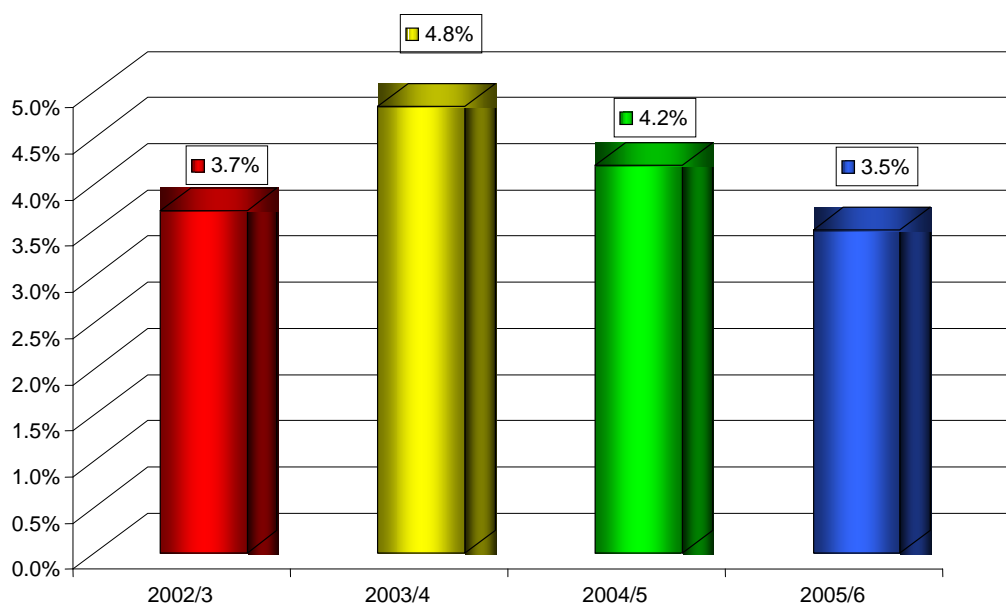
Figure 3.1: Employment rates for UK-domiciled Masters graduates six months after graduation



3.1.2 Unemployment

Unemployment rates have also not changed a great deal. 2003/4 saw a peak, when 4.8% of Masters graduates were out of work six months after graduating – 1 in 21. By 2005/6, that had dropped to 3.5%, or 1 in 29. Overall graduate unemployment at first degree level also fell over the same time period, as a result of a number of factors – including recovery in the UK IT sector and large recruitment rounds in business and financial services firms – both sectors which also take Masters graduates.

Figure 3.2: Unemployment rates for UK-domiciled Masters graduates six months after graduation



3.1.3 Types of work of Masters graduates

Although examining Masters graduates as a whole is not very informative compared to the more useful information that can be acquired through deeper analysis, the data can be useful to identify overall trends. This data examines all those UK-domiciled graduates who were working in the UK six months after graduation in any capacity – full time, part time, unpaid or combining work and study.

For this analysis, we grouped SOC codes into the groups used in HECSU's 'What Do Graduates Do?' publication to provide a standard set of occupational groups for comparison. I

Between 2002/3 and 2005/6, there has not been a great deal of change in the types of work done by graduates from Masters degrees, and for that reason much of the subsequent occupational information on this will be provided just for 2005/6 as an illustration of the state of the market.

The most noteworthy findings were that management, although the most important employment outcome for Masters seems to have declined across the time period under study, with the 'other professionals' gaining ground.

Table 3.3: Masters graduate employment outcomes by SOC code (grouped)

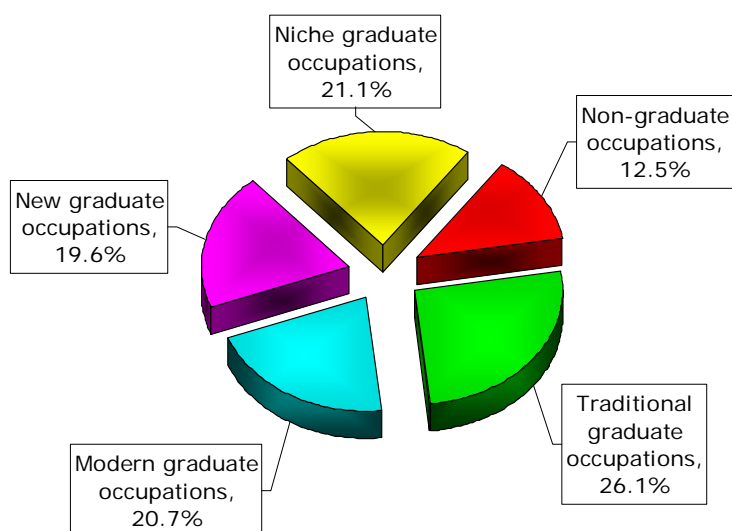
	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6
Marketing, Sales and Advertising Professionals	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%
Commercial, Industrial and Public Sector Managers	25.0%	23.7%	22.0%	21.4%
Scientific Research, Analysis & Development Professionals	3.2%	3.3%	3.1%	3.1%
Engineering Professionals	3.0%	2.9%	3.1%	3.2%
Health Professionals and Associate Professionals	7.0%	6.9%	7.1%	7.4%
Education Professionals	13.2%	11.3%	12.5%	11.8%
Business Professionals	8.0%	8.8%	9.0%	9.3%
Information Technology Professionals	4.1%	4.2%	4.3%	4.0%
Arts, Design, Culture and Sports Professionals	4.3%	4.6%	5.2%	5.2%
Legal Professionals	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%
Social & Welfare Professionals	6.1%	6.0%	5.8%	6.2%
Other Professionals	10.7%	11.2%	11.9%	12.3%
Numerical Clerks and Cashiers	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%
Other Clerical and Secretarial Occupations	5.3%	6.2%	5.8%	5.7%
Retail, Catering, Waiting and Bar Staff	2.1%	1.8%	1.7%	1.9%
Other Occupations	2.6%	3.7%	3.6%	3.4%
Unknown Occupations	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%

The most important 'other professions' for Masters graduates are, in order

- researchers
- town planners
- conservation professionals
- library and archive professionals
- surveyors
- industrial and vocational trainers
- clergy

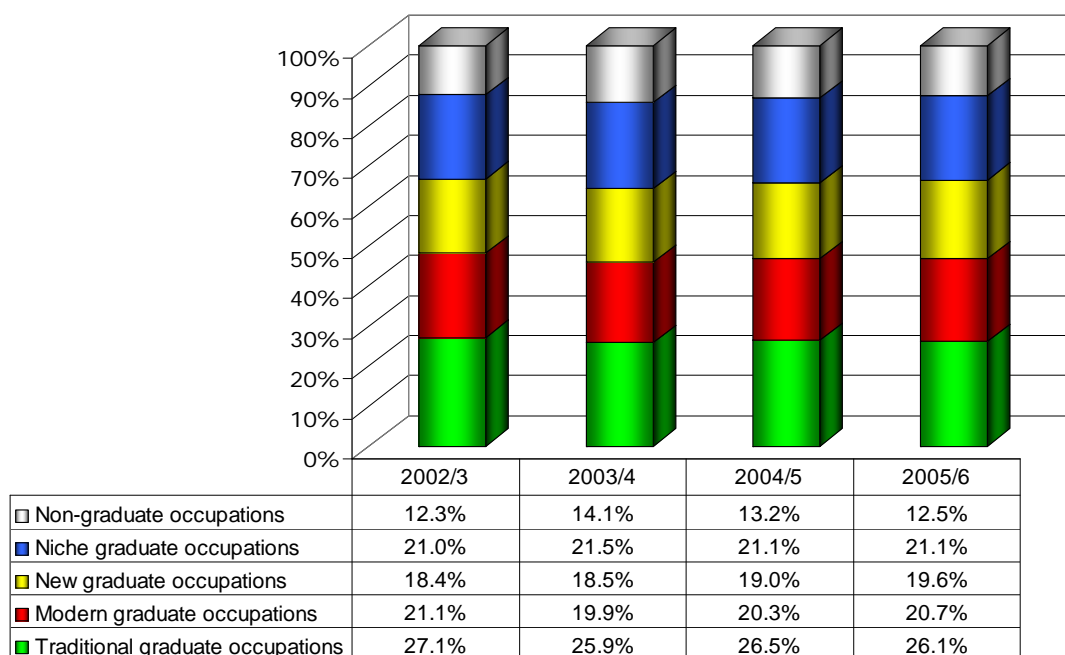
Using the definitions of graduate employment developed by Elias and Purcell in the 'Seven Years On' project, around 12.5% of Masters graduates from 2006 were working in jobs below graduate level six months after graduating.

Figure 3.3: Graduate job categories for all Masters graduates from 2006



As with the more detailed types of work categories above, there has not been a great deal of change in the proportions of Masters completers going into each graduate employment category six months after graduating over the period 2002/3 to 2005/6. For this reason, for subsequent analyses, we will report only on the most recent data as illustrative of the general employment climate.

Figure 3.4: Graduate Employment Categories for Masters graduates from 2002/3 to 2005/6



Salaries have changed only slowly over the time periods under study (*note: there is no salary data available for 2002/3*). Median salaries for working Masters graduates six months after graduation have progressed as follows:

2003/4	£24000
2004/5	£25000
2005/6	£26000

Mean salaries have also risen, but data for Masters graduates is strongly influenced by mature graduates who are in senior management positions during their qualifications and therefore must be carefully examined to avoid giving a false impression of potential initial rewards.

3.1.4 Gender

Women make up an increasing majority of Masters graduates, with 54% of UK domiciled respondents to the 2005/6 DLHE being women. However, there are interesting differences between men and women Masters graduates.

Women were **more likely than men to**

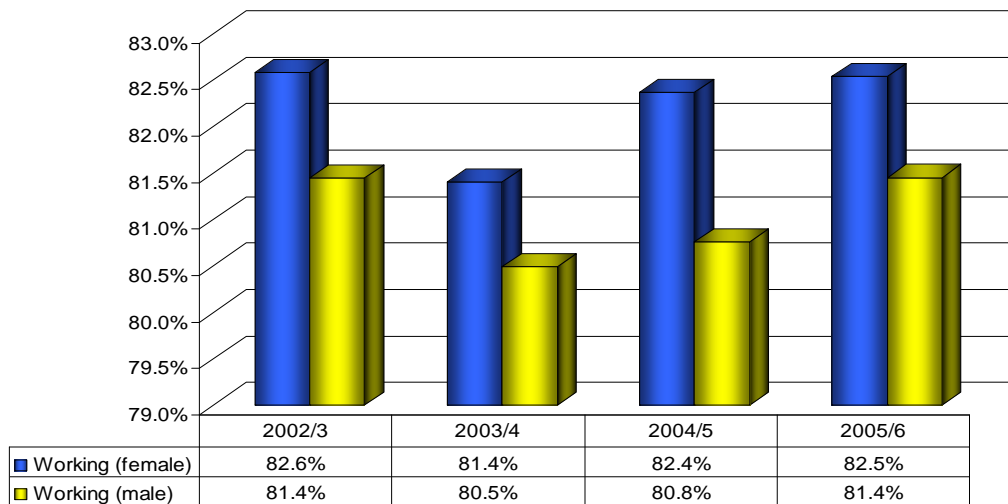
- Have studied part time than full time (51% of 2006 respondents who were women studied part time)
- Be over 40 on graduation (27% of women Masters graduates were over 40 years old – 86% of these graduates had studied part time. This was the largest age group for women Masters graduates)

Men were **more likely than women to**

- Have studied full time than part time (54% of 2006 respondents who were men studied part time)
- Be under 25 on graduation (24% of men Masters graduates were under 25 when they graduates. 94% of them had studied full time)

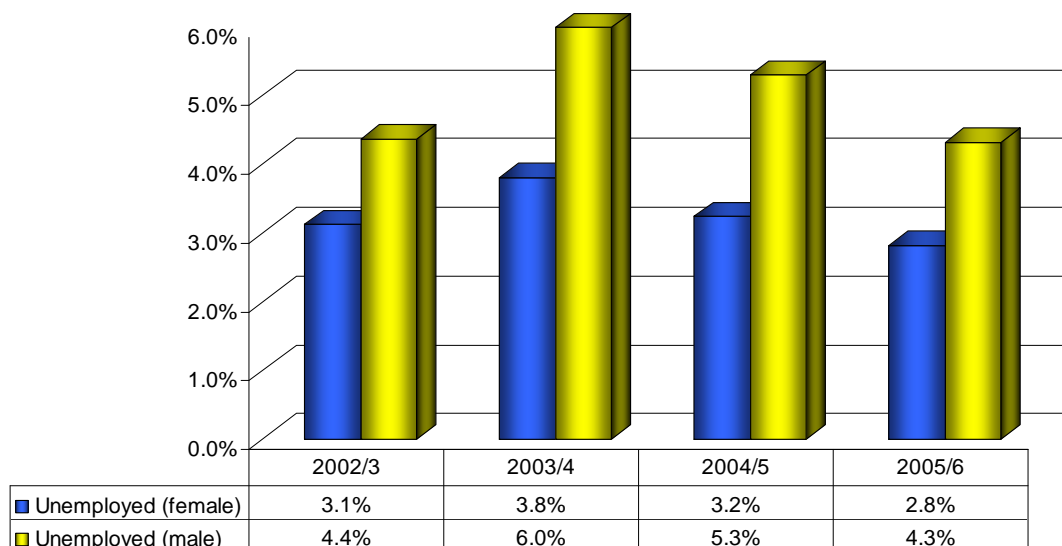
The combination of mode of study and maturity, along with other factors such as choice of subject and willingness to take work means that employment and unemployment rates are more favourable for women graduates than for men.

Figure 3.5: Employment rates for UK-domiciled Masters graduates six months after graduation by gender



The differences in unemployment rates are particularly interesting, with men more likely to be unemployed than women Masters graduates six months after graduating, and also seemingly more affected by the recent downturn in employment in 2003/4.

Figure 3.6: Unemployment rates for UK-domiciled Masters graduates six months after graduation by gender



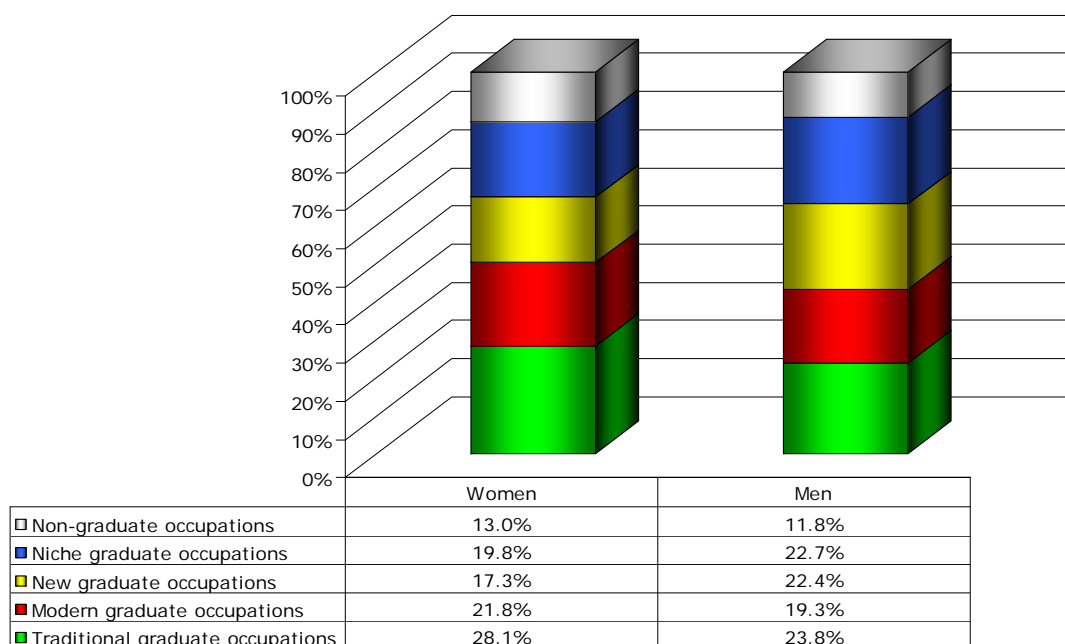
In terms of pure outcomes, there is no apparent disadvantage accruing to women; however, the population of women Masters graduates does not share similar characteristics to men Masters graduates. If we examine outcomes by gender with similar ages and mode of study, women persistently have lower unemployment rates than men by a small amount except for part-time graduates aged 30-39 – the most successful male cohort. Part time Masters graduates aged 30-39 have an unemployment rate of only 1.4% 6 months after graduating, 29% of them took a Masters qualification in business or management studies (20% of part time women graduates aged 30-39 studied these subjects, and 40% of men graduates aged 30-39), and it is clear that this highly successful group of graduates contain a significant number who were funded by their employer as part of professional development. This group represented 16.8% of the total Masters graduate cohort of 2005/6, and they exert an effect of the overall figures, as is evidenced by the data on modes of study.

Types of work

As at other levels, there are differences in the types of work that men and women undertook six months after graduating. Examining 2005/6 data, men were much more likely to be working in management and engineering roles six months after graduating, with women more prevalent in health and education. Interestingly, women were also more likely to be in science positions – this may reflect the number of life science Masters degrees relative to this in the physical sciences, in which men predominate.

The data for graduate employment categories show that male Masters graduates from 2006 were slightly less likely than women to be in jobs that did not require a degree six months after graduating. Women were more likely to be in traditional graduate jobs in biological research, psychology and secondary school teaching.

Figure 3.7: Graduate employment categories for Masters graduates from 2006 by gender

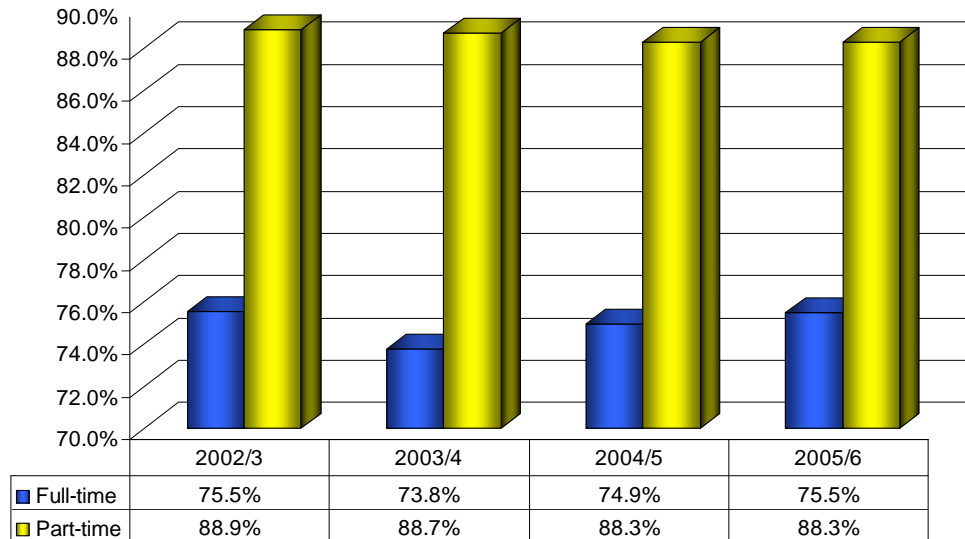


Perhaps unsurprisingly considering the nature of employment of graduates by gender, there is a clear difference between salaries for men and women. For 2006 graduate six months after completion, the median salary for women was **£25,000** whilst for men it was **£29,000**. More investigation needs to be done here, but initial examination at SOC(DLHE) level show that there were very few occupations where median salaries for women were not less than those for men – although this did not control for other factors, such as age and mode of study.

3.1.5 Mode of study

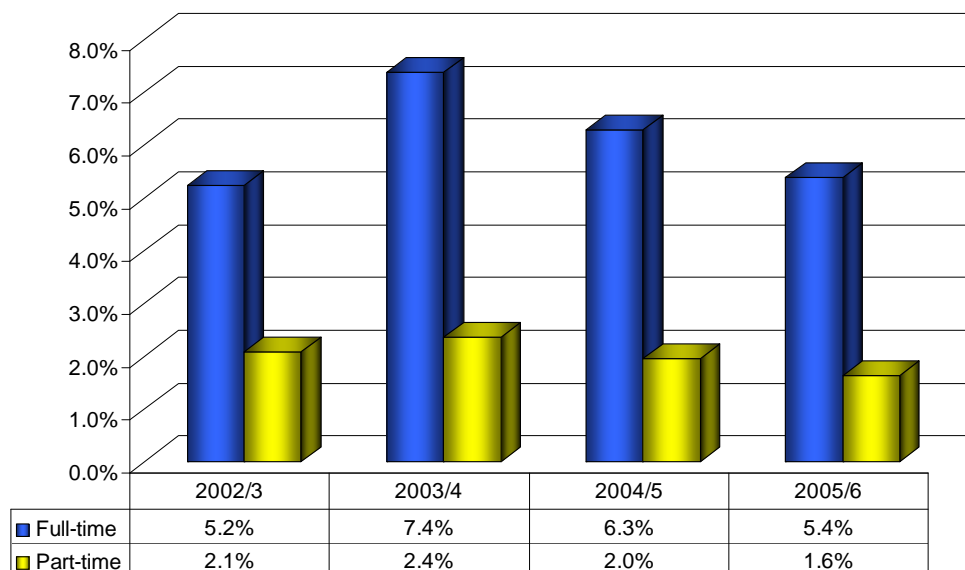
Mode of study has a noticeable bearing on graduate outcomes. As with other levels of qualification, part-time Masters graduates have a better chance of being employed and a much lower chance of being unemployed, than their full-time counterparts. However, **unlike** other degree levels, part-time graduates are very nearly as numerous as their full time counterparts. In 2005/6, 49% of UK-domiciled graduate respondents had studied their Masters degree part time, as opposed to 26% of Doctorates, and 11% of first degree graduates. Of the top five most popular subjects of Masters study – Business, Management, Academic Studies in Education, Psychology, and Subjects Allied to Medicine (covering topics in environmental health and counselling, amongst others), only psychology was **not** studied by a significant majority of part time students.

Figure 3.8: Employment rates for UK-domiciled Masters graduates six months after graduation by mode of study



Unemployment rates showed a similar striking pattern, with full-time graduates much more likely – as much as three times more – to be unemployed six months after graduation than their part-time counterparts.

Figure 3.9: Unemployment rates for UK-domiciled Masters graduates six months after graduation by mode of study



In fact, the unemployment rate for part time students of Business Studies at Masters level six months after graduation was 1.9% for 2005/6 graduates. For full-time graduates of Business Studies at Masters level, the equivalent rate was 9.2%. This unemployment rate for full-time Business Studies graduates at Masters level rose with age – 13.6% of full-time Masters graduates in Business studies who were aged over 40 at graduation were unemployed six months after graduation, as opposed to 2.7% of their part-time peers.

With unemployment for full-time first degree graduates of Business Studies running at 6.9% in 2006, this demonstrates the importance of recent initiatives at many universities to provide specialist careers support to Masters graduates, particularly those from business and management backgrounds.

3.1.6 Types of work by mode of study

As with the outcomes by mode, there are clear differences between the types of work of part time and of full time Masters graduates. Using the data for 2006 graduates from the UK, working in the UK six months after graduating, we see that part-time graduates were more likely to be:

- working in management
- working in education
- working in the health sector

Whilst full time Masters graduates were more likely to be:

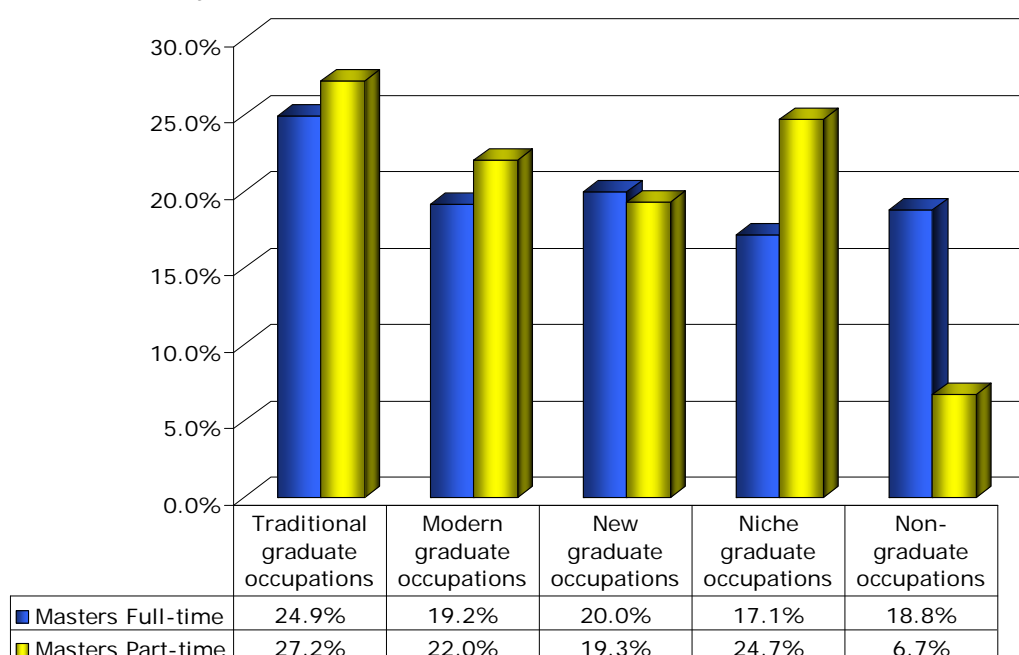
- working in arts, design or the media
- working in the 'other professionals' area, largely as researcher, town planners or librarians
- working in a job that did not require a degree

Table 3.4: Types of work entered by full and part time Masters graduates

UK-domiciled Masters graduates from 2006	Masters Full-time	Masters Part-time
Marketing, Sales and Advertising Professionals	4.3%	1.5%
Commercial, Industrial and Public Sector Managers	12.1%	30.0%
Scientific Research, Analysis & Development Professionals	3.5%	2.7%
Engineering Professional	3.8%	2.8%
Health Professionals and Associate Professionals	3.6%	10.5%
Education Professionals	6.1%	17.2%
Business and Financial Professionals	11.8%	7.3%
Information Technology Professionals	5.1%	3.0%
Arts, Design, Culture and Sports Professionals	8.0%	3.0%
Legal Professionals	1.4%	1.3%
Social & Welfare Professionals	7.3%	5.1%
Other Professionals	15.3%	9.5%
Numerical Clerks and Cashiers	1.2%	0.4%
Other Clerical and Secretarial Occupations	8.5%	2.9%
Retail, Catering, Waiting and Bar Staff	3.3%	0.5%
Other Occupations	4.7%	2.3%
Unknown Occupations	0.2%	0.1%

Examining the graduate job categories in more detail, part-time graduates were much more likely to have entered niche graduate occupations – in this case, nursing is one of the key occupations entered by part-time graduates – and much less likely to have entered a non-graduate occupation. Low-level office work was much the commonest non-graduate occupation for both full-time and part time graduates.

Figure 3.10: Graduate employment categories for Masters graduates from 2006 by mode of study



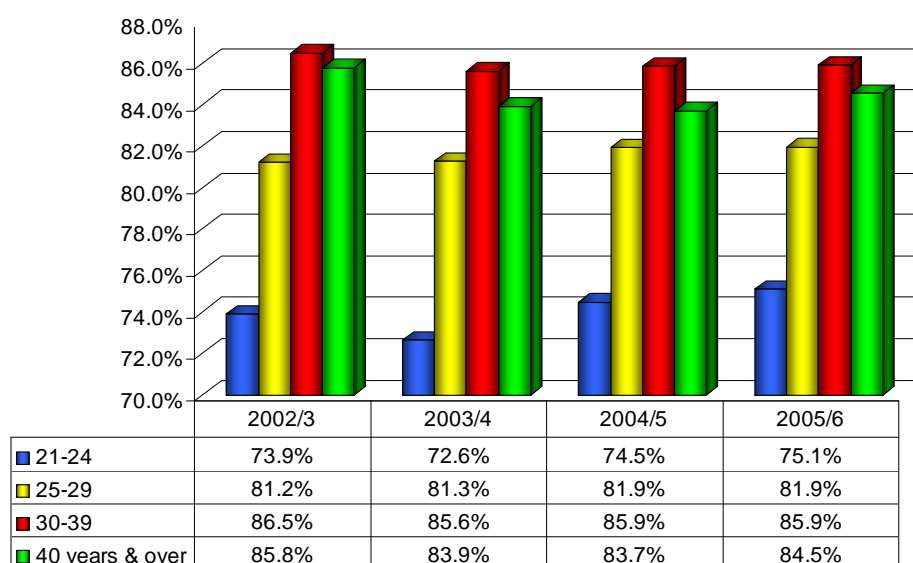
As with the pure outcome data, the employment outcomes for part time Masters graduates do appear to be much better than those for full-time graduates. This may mask issues with the value of Masters qualifications to UK employers, and it is clear that future analyses of Masters outcomes must treat part time and full time cohorts as different and to examine them separately.

This difference carries through into salaries. The median salary for a full time Masters graduate from 2006 six months after graduating was £21,000 (N=5657). That for a part time graduate was £32,000 (N=6821).

3.1.7 Age

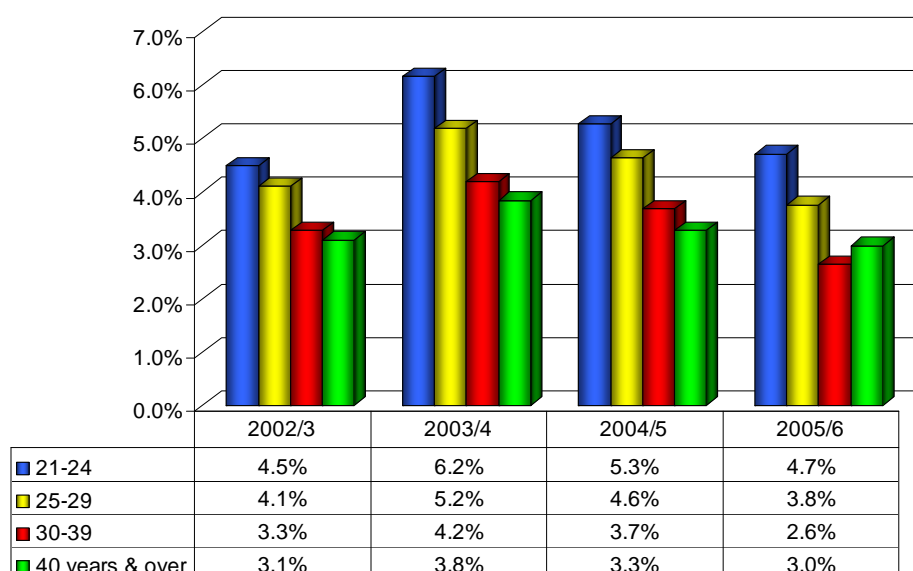
Masters graduates are more evenly spread across age groups than are graduates of degrees at other levels, and mature students (aged 30 and above on graduation) make up approximately half the respondent cohort.

Figure 3.11: Employment rates for UK-domiciled Masters graduates six months after graduation by age



Outcomes steadily improve with age until the 30-39 year old cohort, with graduates aged 40+ having more favourable outcomes than those under 30, but also, not surprisingly, being much more likely than other graduates to declare themselves not working but not looking for work – with retirement an important option for this group.

Figure 3.12: Unemployment rates for UK-domiciled Masters graduates six months after graduation by age



Unemployment rates six months after graduation normally fell smoothly with age, although there was a sharp decrease in this rate for 30-39 year olds in 2005/6, which brought their rate to below their counterparts in the 40 and above age bracket. This is not likely to be a continuing trend, although the situation bears monitoring.

Types of work

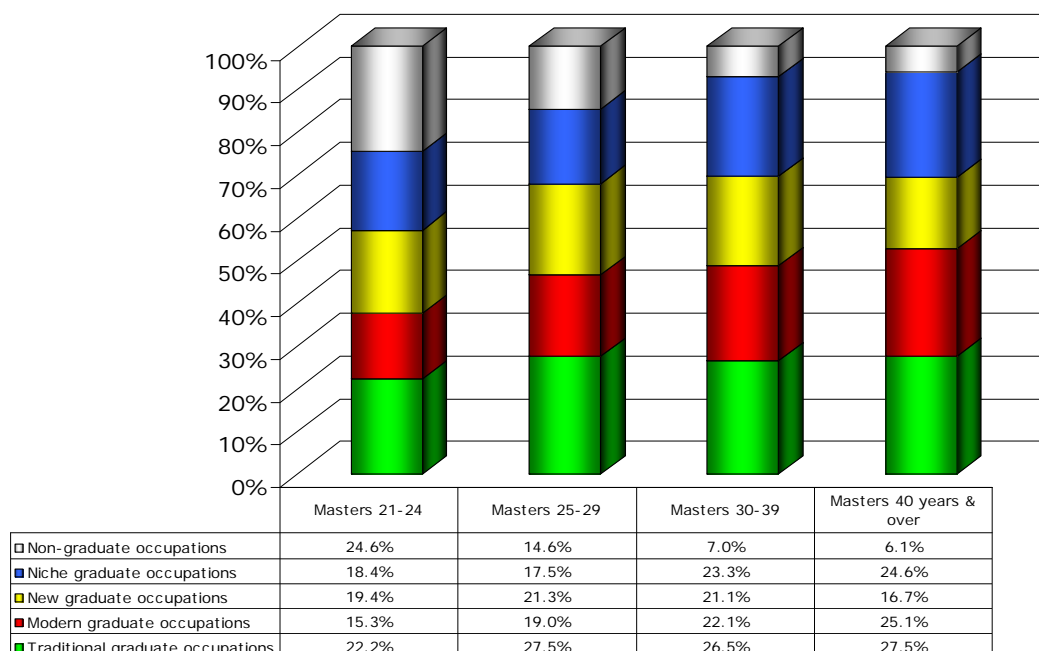
The types of work also parallel the initial outcomes by age, with older graduates much more likely to enter management and highly vocational areas in education. This is not at all surprising – what is perhaps of more interest are the types of work entered by young Masters graduates. They had a greater propensity to enter business and finance roles, jobs in the arts and those in computing and IT.

Table 3.5: Types of work entered by Masters graduates by age band

Types of work by age for UK-domiciled graduates from 2006		21-24	25-29	30-39	40 years & o
A	Marketing, Sales and Advertising Professionals	5.4%	3.9%	1.8%	0.9%
B	Commercial, Industrial and Public Sector Managers	9.2%	13.5%	29.4%	30.5%
C	Scientific Research, Analysis & Development Professionals	4.3%	4.9%	2.3%	1.1%
D	Engineering Professionals	3.4%	4.1%	3.7%	1.9%
E	Health Professionals and Associate Professionals	1.3%	4.3%	10.2%	12.3%
F	Education Professionals	4.1%	6.9%	12.5%	21.7%
G	Business and Financial Professionals	14.4%	11.1%	8.5%	4.6%
H	Information Technology Professionals	5.7%	4.4%	4.2%	2.3%
I	Arts, Design, Culture and Sports Professionals	7.5%	6.6%	4.4%	3.0%
J	Legal Professionals	1.4%	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%
K	Social & Welfare Professionals	3.9%	7.5%	6.3%	6.7%
L	Other Professionals	15.3%	17.6%	8.8%	8.3%
M	Numerical Clerks and Cashiers	1.9%	1.0%	0.3%	0.2%
N	Other Clerical and Secretarial Occupations	11.2%	7.2%	2.8%	2.6%
O	Retail, Catering, Waiting and Bar Staff	5.1%	2.1%	0.8%	0.3%
P	Other Occupations	5.8%	3.5%	2.6%	2.4%
Q	Unknown Occupations	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%

Looking at types of work by graduate employment category, it becomes very clear that in 2006, younger graduates not only had less favourable outcomes initially than their older counterparts, but also were much more likely to find themselves in employment that did not require a degree.

Figure 3.13: Graduate employment categories for Masters graduates from 2006 by age



Nearly a quarter of Masters graduates aged 21 to 24 were in jobs that did not require a degree six months after graduating. This reflects their much lower likelihood of having studied part time, and raises serious questions about the initial employment value of Masters study for young students.

Median salaries reinforce this concern. They rise with age and are summarised below for graduates from 2006, six months after graduating.

21-24 years	£19,000
25-29 years	£22,500
30-39 years	£33,000
40 and over	£35,000

3.1.8 Ethnicity

Outcomes are different for different ethnicities, although some ethnic groups – Black Caribbean and Asian or Asian British from Pakistani backgrounds in particular – are not large groups at Masters level.

Table 3.6: Masters graduates in employment by ethnic group

Masters level - working	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6
White	82.8%	81.9%	82.7%	82.7%
Black or Black British - Caribbean	86.4%	86.7%	81.5%	82.5%
Black or Black British - African	75.5%	73.7%	72.9%	77.6%
Other Black background	78.6%	67.1%	78.6%	75.0%
Asian or Asian British - Indian	81.0%	80.3%	80.1%	79.6%
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani	76.8%	69.0%	72.7%	70.2%
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi	75.0%	78.2%	80.5%	80.3%
Chinese	74.0%	71.9%	70.3%	72.5%
Other Asian background	68.8%	72.2%	70.1%	73.8%
Other (including mixed)	71.8%	71.2%	70.4%	78.4%

White students make up at least three quarters of the cohort, and have employment favourable rates compared to most other groups. This becomes clearer when unemployment rates are examined.

Table 3.7: Masters graduates not in employment by ethnic group

Masters level - unemployed	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6
White	3.3%	4.0%	3.4%	3.0%
Black or Black British - Caribbean	2.8%	5.0%	4.4%	4.5%
Black or Black British - African	8.5%	10.3%	9.9%	8.4%
Other Black background	4.3%	9.4%	3.6%	3.8%
Asian or Asian British - Indian	7.2%	7.3%	7.9%	6.5%
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani	4.8%	14.9%	10.4%	9.9%
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi	7.5%	9.9%	10.6%	7.1%
Chinese	6.8%	11.5%	10.0%	9.1%
Other Asian background	8.4%	10.9%	8.5%	5.2%
Other (including mixed)	8.5%	9.5%	8.5%	4.4%

2002/3 data, the first DLHE year, look rather different to subsequent years and there is a question mark over the quality of the data for that year.

Nevertheless, the unemployment rates for white Masters graduates are significantly better than those for all other ethnicities, and this is something that would benefit from more research.

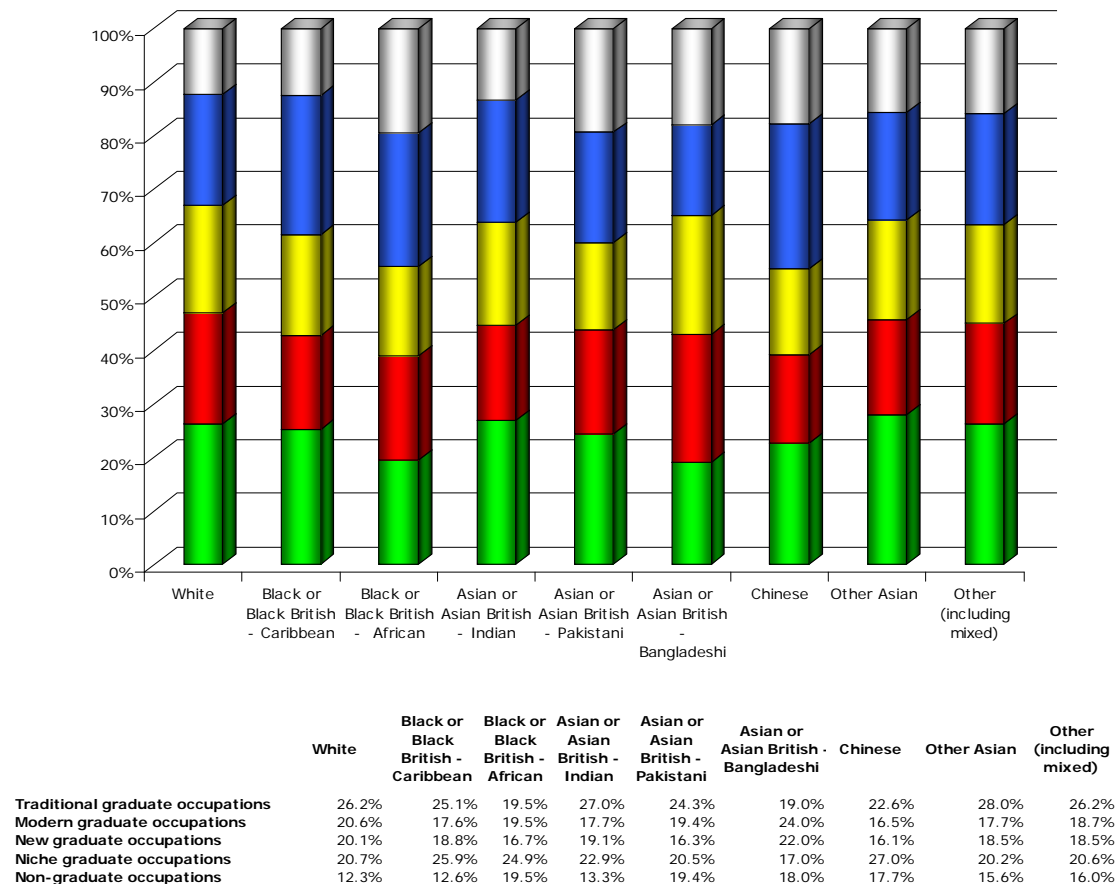
Types of work

Because of sample sizes, much of the analysis of types of work by ethnicity is problematic. In 2006, the number of UK-domiciled Masters graduates known to be working in the UK six months after graduating was as follows:

White	19031	
Black or Black British - Caribbean	239	
Black or Black British - African		498
Asian or Asian British - Indian		742
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani	263	
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi	100	
Chinese	248	
Other Asian background		243
Other (including mixed)		583

The overwhelming number of white graduates entering the workplace means that outcomes for this group are very close to those for all graduates, and the small samples of the other groups lead to difficulties in getting good information about the more disaggregated categories used in analysis elsewhere.

Figure 3.14: Graduate employment categories for Masters graduates from 2006 six months after graduating by ethnicity.



The data for 2006 shows a lower likelihood for white graduates to be in non-graduate employment. This does raise further questions about the equality of employment opportunity raised above. Certain niches seemed to be more popular with certain ethnicities, doubtless reflecting the subject choices. Masters graduates from Chinese or Indian backgrounds were more likely to enter business and finance professions, whilst education was very popular for graduates from Caribbean backgrounds. Chinese graduates were also much *less* likely than their peers to go into management, whilst Asian graduates – particularly Bangladeshi and Pakistani – were more likely to enter computing and information technology roles.

Examining salaries we see a complex pattern, with the highest median salaries for graduates from 2006 coming from the small sample (N=93) of Black Caribbean graduates. Median salaries six months after graduating for 2006 Masters graduates was as follows:

Table 3.8: Median salaries six months after graduation by ethnic group

White	26000
Black or Black British - Caribbean	30000
Black or Black British - African	27000
Other Black Background	27000
Asian or Asian British - Indian	25000
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani	24000
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi	25000
Chinese	23000
Other Asian background	25000
Other (including mixed)	27000

3.1.9 Domicile

Outcomes by Government region also follow trends in mode of study, with regions where part-time study was in the majority, such as Wales, and the Midlands, faring better than regions, such as the North East, where full time study was more common.

Table 3.9: Masters graduates in employment by Government region

Working	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6
Wales	86.5%	77.4%	80.5%	80.2%
Scotland	82.4%	81.7%	82.6%	83.4%
Northern Ireland	82.5%	84.8%	82.3%	81.8%
North East	82.3%	79.0%	79.9%	80.6%
North West	82.1%	82.4%	82.3%	82.5%
Yorkshire & The Humber	81.4%	82.2%	84.1%	83.1%
East Midlands	82.8%	80.6%	84.7%	83.0%
West Midlands	84.3%	83.1%	82.0%	84.1%
East	82.5%	80.6%	80.7%	81.2%
London	80.4%	79.5%	79.8%	81.5%
South East	82.3%	82.0%	82.3%	82.8%
South West	81.7%	80.6%	82.3%	81.5%

In 2005/6, 23% of UK-domiciled Masters degree graduates were domiciled in London, but 26% of those known to be unemployed six months after graduating came from the capital. This again suggests disadvantage for those studying full time as a majority of graduates from London had studied their Masters on a full time basis.

Table 3.10: Masters graduates unemployed by Government region

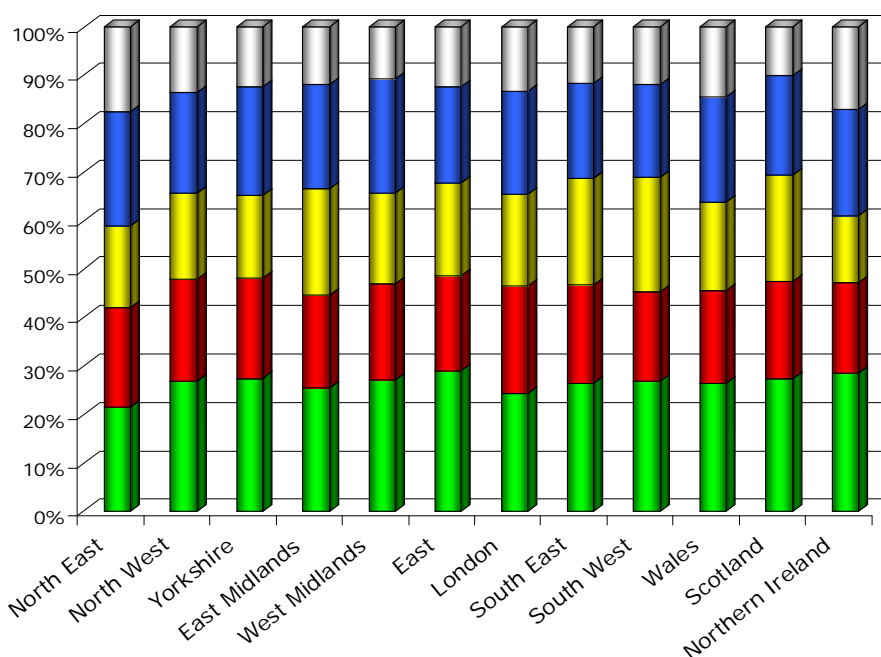
Unemployed	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6
Wales	2.9%	4.3%	4.1%	3.2%
Scotland	5.6%	5.0%	4.6%	3.6%
Northern Ireland	3.3%	3.6%	4.6%	3.0%
North East	4.2%	5.5%	5.2%	5.3%
North West	2.7%	3.8%	3.4%	4.2%
Yorkshire & The Humber	4.1%	3.8%	3.0%	3.7%
East Midlands	2.8%	4.0%	3.1%	2.3%
West Midlands	3.7%	4.4%	3.8%	2.8%
East	2.6%	4.9%	3.8%	3.4%
London	4.5%	6.5%	5.4%	4.0%
South East	3.5%	4.5%	4.1%	3.1%
South West	3.3%	3.6%	3.0%	2.8%

Looking at the unemployment patterns, however, it appears that employment opportunities are not always evenly spread around the country and that opportunity may dictate mode of study. For part-time students, the highest unemployment rates (although low), were in Yorkshire, London and the East of England, whilst the lowest were in Northern Ireland, the East and West Midlands. These are the three regions that have the highest rates of part time study and reinforces the suspicion that the employment market for Masters qualifications – in other words, the market for jobs specifically requiring a Masters qualification and not another - may not be well developed in some sectors or regions.

Types of work

There are only minor differences between regions of domicile in terms of work outcomes, and these seem to largely reflect the employment sectors within each region. This has implications for the mobility of Masters graduates on leaving university that might be worth exploring in other research.

Figure 3.15: Graduate employment categories and tables for graduates from 2006 by UK Government Office region of domicile



	Traditional graduate occupations	Modern graduate occupations	New graduate occupations	Niche graduate occupations	Non-graduate occupations
North East	21.6%	20.6%	16.8%	23.7%	17.4%
North West	26.9%	21.1%	17.7%	20.8%	13.5%
Yorkshire	27.4%	20.6%	17.1%	22.5%	12.3%
East Midlands	25.4%	19.3%	21.8%	21.6%	11.9%
West Midlands	27.2%	19.7%	18.7%	23.7%	10.7%
East	28.9%	19.6%	19.1%	20.0%	12.3%
London	24.4%	22.0%	19.0%	21.4%	13.2%
South East	26.4%	20.4%	22.0%	19.7%	11.6%
South West	26.8%	18.6%	23.4%	19.3%	11.8%
Wales	26.5%	19.2%	18.2%	21.7%	14.4%
Scotland	27.3%	20.1%	21.9%	20.6%	10.1%
Northern Ireland	28.4%	18.8%	13.8%	21.9%	17.0%

Table 3.11: Types of Masters graduate occupation by Government region

Examining the graduate employment categories by region shows only minor deviation, with graduates from Scotland the least likely to be in non-graduate occupations and those from the North-East the most likely. There was some variation between regions as to the kind of work that graduates did within these categories, and the following table summarises the most popular kinds of work and the relative proportion of working graduates within each region doing them. Business was obviously more important in London than elsewhere, whilst management was the most popular work outcome in every region.

Table 3.12: Types of Masters graduate employment sector by Government region

	Commercial, Industrial and Public Sector Managers	Education Professionals	Business and Financial Professionals	Health Professionals	Social & Welfare Professionals
North East	20.8%	12.7%	8.8%	7.5%	6.6%
North West	20.9%	14.5%	7.4%	7.7%	7.1%
Yorkshire	21.0%	13.6%	6.8%	9.8%	7.2%
East Midlands	23.1%	14.0%	8.3%	7.2%	5.5%
West Midlands	21.0%	13.3%	8.5%	9.6%	6.0%
East	21.6%	13.5%	8.1%	6.9%	6.2%
London	20.2%	9.3%	13.3%	7.4%	5.7%
South East	23.6%	10.9%	9.6%	7.5%	5.1%
South West	22.3%	9.8%	9.4%	6.1%	6.2%
Wales	19.8%	15.7%	5.3%	8.1%	7.8%
Scotland	21.7%	9.0%	7.7%	6.4%	7.2%
Northern Ireland	18.7%	18.3%	5.4%	4.8%	8.6%

There was a relative even salary spread by domicile – interestingly, London-domiciled graduates from 2006 did not have higher median Masters salaries than many other parts of the country, although the North East fared relatively poorly. Median salaries for Masters graduates from 2006 six months after graduating are shown below.

Wales	24000
Scotland	26000
Northern Ireland	24000
North East	23000
North West	25000
Yorkshire and the Humber	25000
East Midlands	26500
West Midlands	27000
East	28000
London	27000
South East	26000
South West	25000

3.1.10 By institution

When outcomes are looked at by groups of universities as a whole, the post-92 institutions do little worse than pre-92 and Russell Group institutions, as shown by the results for 2006.

Table 3.13: Masters graduate employment type by institution type

	Open University	Russell Group	Pre-92, Non-Russell Group	Post-92
Full-time paid work only (including self-employ	58.2%	62.3%	66.1%	67.3%
Part-time paid work only	5.8%	5.6%	5.8%	7.5%
Voluntary/unpaid work only	0.2%	1.3%	1.0%	0.6%
Work and further study	17.7%	8.5%	9.7%	9.9%
Further study only	2.2%	12.9%	8.3%	3.7%
Assumed to be unemployed	2.3%	3.6%	3.2%	3.8%
Not available for employment	3.9%	2.8%	3.1%	2.6%
Other	1.5%	0.8%	0.7%	1.4%
Explicit refusal	8.0%	2.3%	2.1%	3.1%

However, this disguises the much larger proportion of part-time students that they educate, and, in fact, when measured on a like-for-like basis by mode of study, Russell Group and other pre-92 institutions have a much more favourable outcome. Note – no graduates left the Open University with a full-time Masters degree in 2006.

Table 3.14: Employment and unemployment rates in 2006 by institution type

Employment rates in 2006

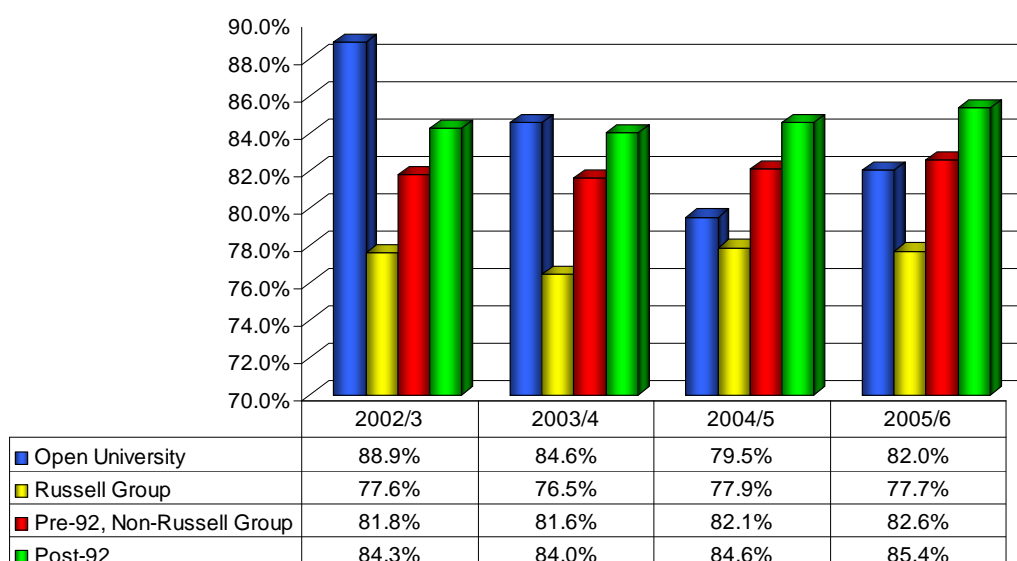
	Full time	Part time
Open University	n/a	82.0%
Russell Group	72.8%	89.0%
Pre-92, Non-Russell Group	77.6%	89.0%
Post-92	79.5%	88.8%

Unemployment rates in 2006

	Full time	Part time
Open University	n/a	2.3%
Russell Group	4.6%	1.1%
Pre-92, Non-Russell Group	4.7%	1.3%
Post-92	7.1%	1.9%

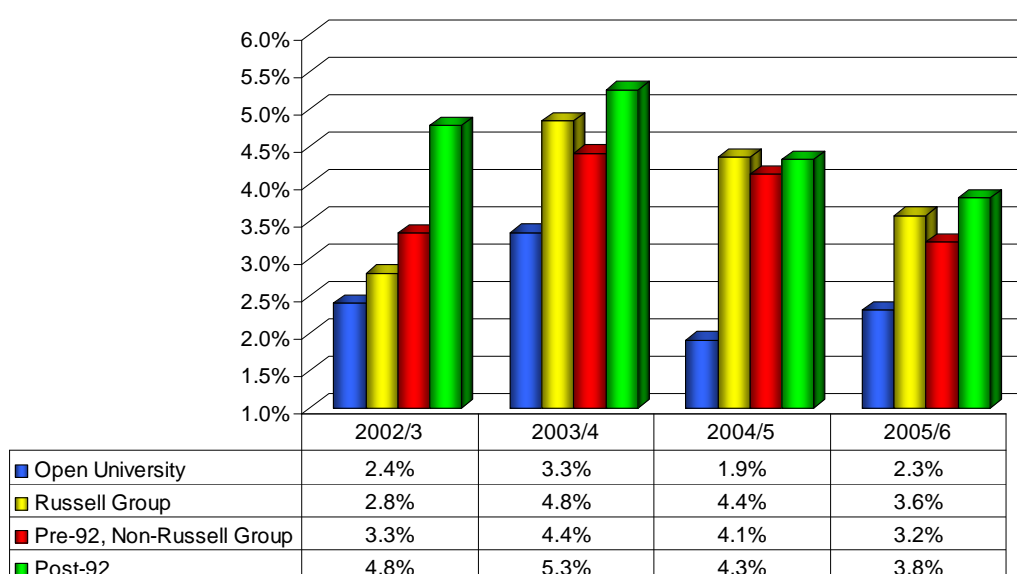
Over the four years of treatment, progression in employment and unemployment was much as for other parameters.

Figure 3.16: Employment rates for UK-domiciled Masters graduates six months after graduation by type of institution



Post-92 institutions enjoyed the highest employment rates in 2006, but also comfortably the highest unemployment rates – the older universities sent many more students on to further study, as the overall figures show. But for part time students, there is a clear difference in outcomes between older and newer institutions.

Figure 3.17: Unemployment rates for UK-domiciled Masters graduates six months after graduation by type of institution



Unemployment rates at post-92 institutions remained higher than those for others, but, interestingly, the non-Russell Group pre-92 institutions generally had lower unemployment rates than the Russell Group. This is partly due to the lower numbers of part time students at the Russell Group universities.

Types of work

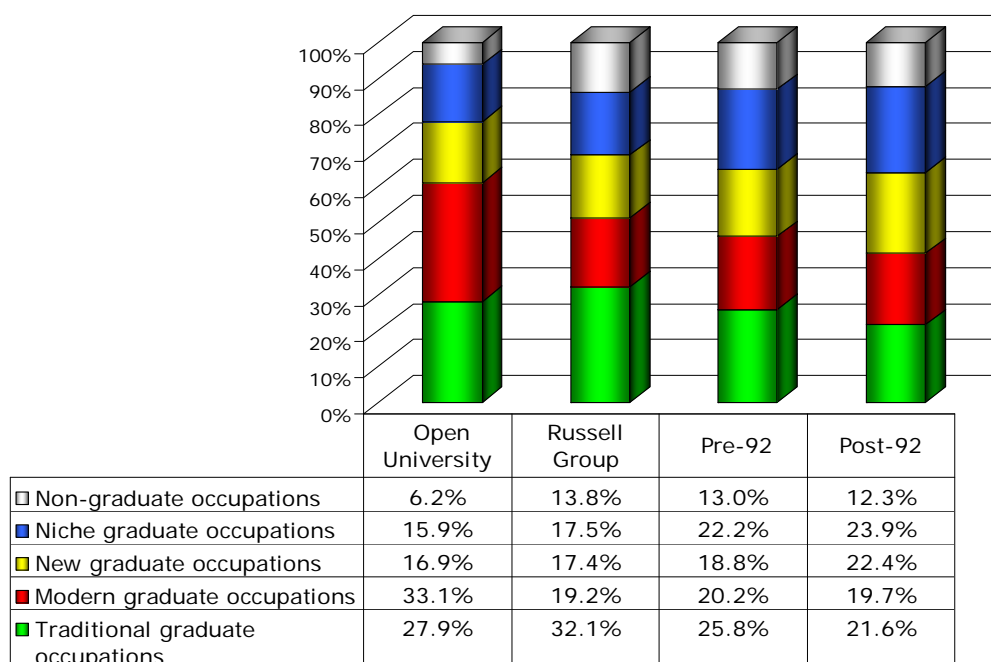
Employment outcomes for graduates from 2006 mirror the specialities of the institutions examined, with two thirds of Open University Masters graduates working in education or management six months after graduating, and other universities showing patterns that reflect their student body.

Table 3.15: Employment sectors entered by institution type

	Open University	Russell Group	Pre-92	Post-92
Marketing, Sales and Advertising Professionals	0.5%	3.0%	3.9%	2.4%
Commercial, Industrial and Public Sector Managers	31.6%	15.9%	19.6%	24.7%
Scientific Research, Analysis & Development Professionals	1.4%	4.0%	2.6%	2.8%
Engineering Professionals	2.2%	3.9%	3.1%	3.6%
Health Professionals and Associate Professionals	3.4%	9.3%	5.3%	7.6%
Education Professionals	34.1%	8.6%	10.1%	12.7%
Business and Financial Professionals	6.9%	11.5%	11.3%	7.6%
Information Technology Professionals	4.7%	3.8%	4.5%	4.0%
Arts, Design, Culture and Sports Professionals	1.5%	4.0%	5.4%	6.9%
Legal Professionals	1.0%	1.7%	1.3%	1.2%
Social & Welfare Professionals	3.5%	6.1%	8.0%	4.9%
Other Professionals	3.8%	15.1%	12.6%	10.3%
Numerical Clerks and Cashiers	0.3%	1.0%	0.9%	0.7%
Other Clerical and Secretarial Occupations	2.1%	7.1%	6.1%	4.5%
Retail, Catering, Waiting and Bar Staff	0.5%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%
Other Occupations	2.4%	3.7%	4.2%	4.7%
Unknown Occupations	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%

When looking at all modes of study together, outcomes appear very favourable for newer universities, with a quarter of graduates entering management. Graduates from Russell Group and other older institutions were more likely to enter business roles and to be in 'other professions' – for these institutions these were often general research roles. Examining the graduate employment categories, the favourable outcomes for new universities were reinforced.

Figure 3.18: Graduate employment categories for 2006 Masters graduates by institution group.



Looking at types of work by all modes of study, Post-92 institutions had a lower level of non-graduate employment than did Russell Group or the other Pre-92 institutions, with the older universities stronger in traditional graduate occupations than their newer counterparts.

As the outcomes data shows, this is almost certainly more of a reflection of the proportion of part-time students opposed to full time students at the institutions under examination and if full time outcomes and part time outcomes were compared for institutional groups, the outcomes might look different.

Salary data was also interesting, with the lowest median salaries for 2006 being for Russell Group institutions, but the complexity of the data means that there is considerable variation between institutions that cannot be explored within the bounds of this overview. The Open University's concentration on part-time vocational Masters courses meant that the median salary for graduates was much higher than for other institutions. Median salaries for graduates from 2006 six months after graduating are shown below.

Open University	33700	N=732
Russell Group	24000	N=3658
Pre-92, Non-Russell Group	25000	N=3715
Post-92	28000	N=4373

As with other data on outcomes, if this data were segmented by mode of study, it would most likely appear rather different.

3.1.11 By subject

We have grouped subjects into 7 broad categories, biomedical subjects (JACS subject groups A and B, with psychology, usually studied at postgraduate level with a clinical speciality), biological sciences, physical sciences, maths and engineering, social sciences, business and management (including finance, accountancy and HR), arts and humanities, and education and other. This reflects similarity in outcomes between the subject groupings, although no group of subjects can ever be flawless.

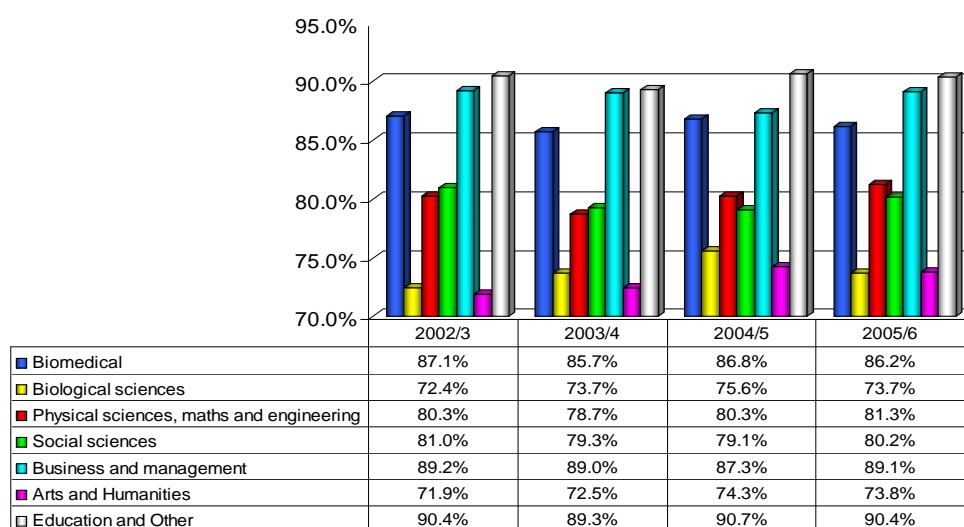
As with all the data in this report, outcomes were at their best in 2006, but as it was the most recent data, it is the most useful for illustrative purposes.

Table 3.16: Employment outcomes Masters graduates 2006

	Biomedical	Biological sciences	Physical sciences, maths and engineering	Social sciences	Business and management	Arts and Humanities	Education and Other
Full-time paid work	64.6%	56.2%	69.6%	62.9%	76.8%	52.5%	67.8%
Part-time paid work only	9.1%	5.7%	3.6%	5.3%	3.1%	10.8%	7.6%
Voluntary/unpaid work only	0.5%	1.7%	0.6%	1.6%	0.3%	1.5%	0.5%
Work and further study	12.0%	9.9%	7.5%	10.3%	8.9%	9.1%	14.4%
Further study only	6.7%	17.6%	8.9%	10.1%	1.5%	11.6%	2.5%
Assumed to be unemployed	1.9%	3.6%	4.4%	3.4%	3.1%	4.9%	0.9%
Not available for employment	1.8%	2.9%	2.2%	2.8%	2.3%	5.0%	2.1%
Other	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.7%	0.8%
Explicit refusal	2.8%	1.5%	2.3%	2.6%	3.1%	3.0%	3.3%

Business and management graduates were much the most likely to leave education on completing their Masters – part time study predominates for this group. Other groups, particularly those in biological sciences, were more likely to use their Masters as a springboard to immediate further study, overwhelmingly at PhD level.

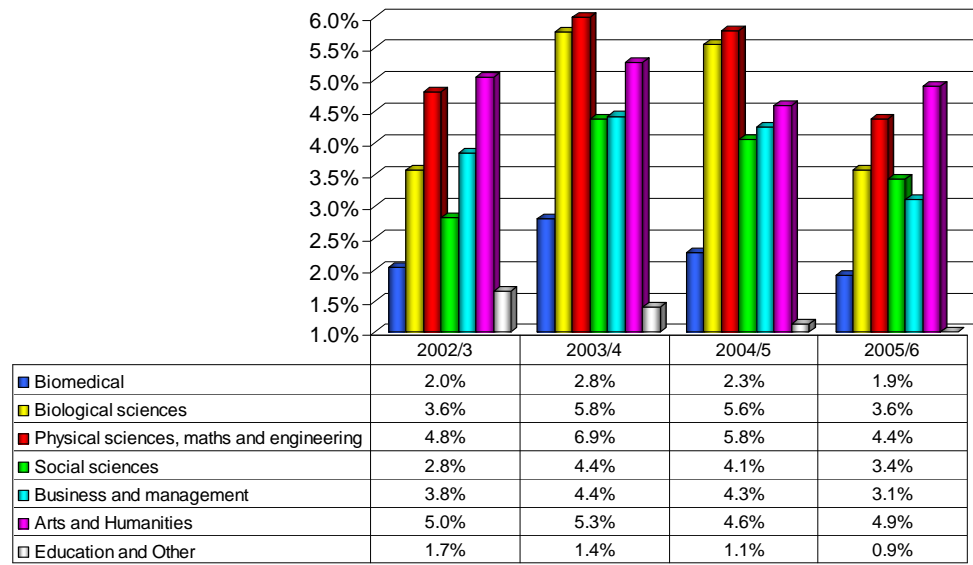
Figure 3.19: Employment rates for UK-domiciled Masters graduates six months after graduation by subject group



Unemployment rates fluctuate, with consistency across years – arts and humanities and physical sciences show the highest unemployment rates, with questions about the prevalence of employment niches for these groups. This analysis is complex, however, and highlights the recession in high technology industry in the UK in the

early part of the decade, as unemployment rates in physical science, maths and engineering (including information technology and computing courses) peaked in 2003/4 – as did biological sciences. Interestingly, although overall unemployment rates were at a low in 2005/6, social science and arts and humanities Masters unemployment rates were not, suggesting local issues within certain job niches.

Figure 3.20: Unemployment rates for UK-domiciled Masters graduates six months after graduation by subject group



Types of work

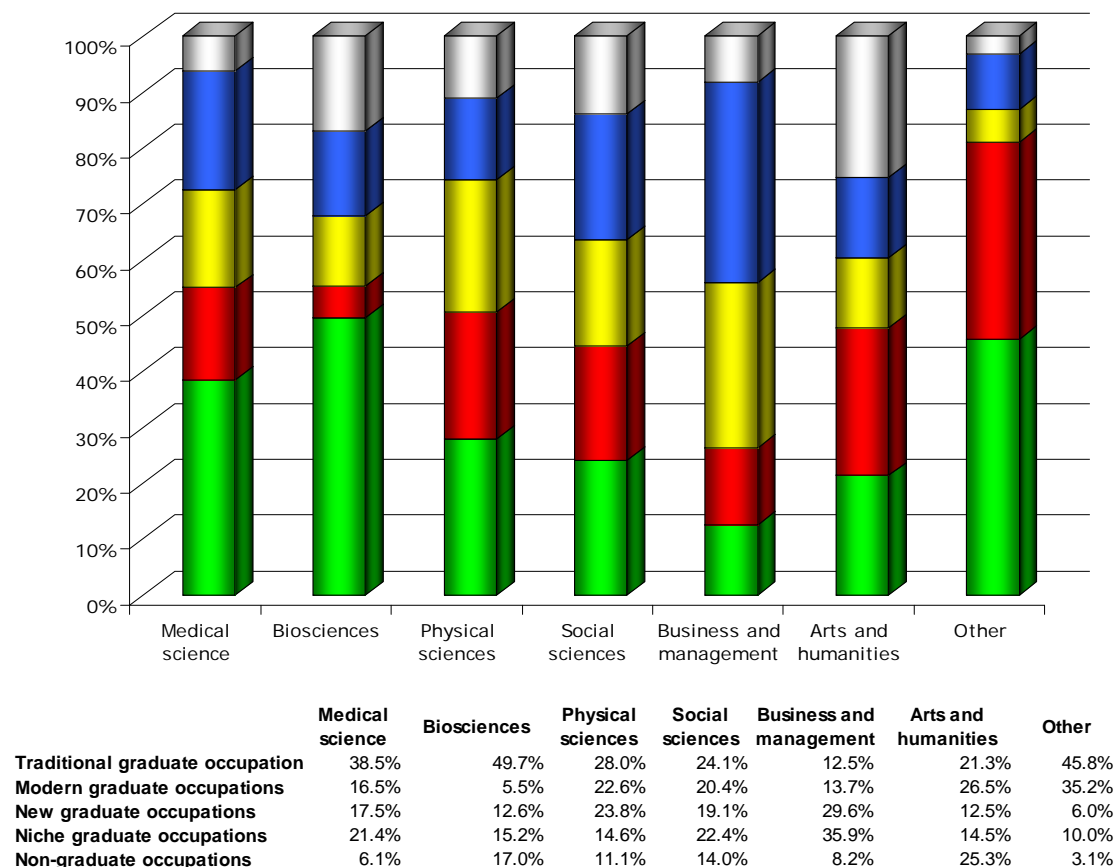
Looking at the employment outcomes for 2006, it is clear that they do match the subjects studied to a large extent, implying that there are no wide ranging issues with the demand for subject areas.

Table 3.17: Occupational sector entered by subject type

	Medical science	Biosciences	Physical sciences	Social sciences	Business and management	Arts and humanities	Other
Marketing, Sales and Advertising Professionals	1.0%	3.0%	1.3%	4.1%	4.1%	4.2%	0.2%
Commercial, Industrial and Public Sector Managers	12.2%	7.2%	16.0%	20.5%	49.3%	9.9%	8.0%
Scientific Research, Analysis & Development Professionals	6.3%	26.2%	7.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Engineering Professionals	0.6%	1.9%	13.0%	0.4%	2.4%	0.3%	0.2%
Health Professionals and Associate Professionals	38.5%	4.2%	0.9%	4.0%	1.5%	0.8%	4.0%
Education Professionals	6.0%	7.5%	3.8%	5.8%	3.9%	15.4%	73.2%
Business and Financial Professionals	2.5%	4.9%	8.0%	12.6%	20.4%	4.8%	1.5%
Information Technology Professionals	0.4%	1.9%	14.4%	0.8%	2.8%	2.1%	0.6%
Arts, Design, Culture and Sports Professionals	0.8%	8.1%	1.6%	2.5%	0.9%	21.0%	1.6%
Legal Professionals	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	6.7%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%
Social & Welfare Professionals	17.3%	2.4%	1.3%	15.3%	1.0%	2.0%	4.4%
Other Professionals	8.6%	17.8%	23.2%	12.4%	6.0%	14.0%	3.1%
Numerical Clerks and Cashiers	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%	0.9%	1.1%	1.1%	0.1%
Other Clerical and Secretarial Occupations	2.2%	4.7%	3.9%	8.2%	3.2%	12.1%	0.8%
Retail, Catering, Waiting and Bar Staff	0.8%	2.2%	1.4%	1.8%	1.0%	4.7%	0.3%
Other Occupations	2.4%	6.4%	3.1%	3.6%	1.8%	6.5%	2.0%
Unknown Occupations	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%

Much as the outcomes data suggest, arts and humanities Masters graduates do seem to have slightly less favourable initial employment outcomes than other subject areas. There are also relatively few physical scientists, engineers or computing graduates entering the sciences – this may be because many of the graduates in this area are engineers and because many science jobs that request qualifications above first degree level require Doctorates.

Figure 3.21: Graduate employment categories for 2006 Masters graduates by subject group.



There is rather more variation between graduate job categories, with a quarter of arts and humanities Masters graduates from 2006 in non-graduate jobs six months after completing their postgraduate qualification, and one in six graduates in biosciences also in jobs that did not require a first degree. This is another concern. Also of interest is the large numbers of business and management – and, to a lesser extent social science – Masters graduates in niche graduate occupations. These largely represent managerial positions in industries or companies in which graduates may not be the norm, and this area may be worthy of further investigation.

The subject data is too complex to examine salary data effectively.

3.2 Doctoral outcomes

The most recent analysis of Doctoral outcomes is the UK GRAD Programme²⁴ publication 'What Do PhDs Do? – Trends'²⁵ using HESA data analyses by HECSU which examines outcomes between 2002/3 and 2004/5. It is therefore unnecessary to repeat that work for this document and so we will focus on the outcomes for 2005/6. As it appears that employment of postgraduates has remained relatively stable over this time period, this will not present any major issues.

The data sources are the HESA Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE) survey, which looks at student outcomes six months after graduation, and the HESA Student Record, which provides much of the information on the characteristics of the student population, such as age, gender and ethnicity. These two datasets have been merged using student identity numbers.

Caveats are as expressed in the Masters section of this report. Only UK domiciled students are examined in this document.

Overall data

In 2005/6, 7430 Doctorates were awarded to UK-domiciled graduates in the UK. Graduate numbers in the 4 years of the DLHE were as follows:

2002/3	7270
2003/4	7035
2004/5	7080
2005/6	7430

5035 UK domiciled graduates from 2005/6 replied to the DLHE survey at a response rate of 67.8%.

As 'What Do PhDs Do? – Trends' demonstrates, the outcomes for Doctoral graduates have remained very stable under the time period under investigation. Employment rates have changed by only 2.3 percentage points in 4 years, and unemployment rates by only 0.5 percentage points. The largest group of unemployed Doctoral graduates by subject was in chemistry, with 25 Doctoral graduates from 2006 known to be unemployed six months after graduating. Physics had 12, and biology 11.

²⁴ The 'What Do PhDs Do?' series published by the UK GRAD Programme analyses the destinations of doctoral graduates from UK institutions. From 2008 the UK GRAD Programme has been incorporated into Vitae, a new programme to support the career development of postgraduate researchers and research staff. Further information and reports at www.vitae.ac.uk

²⁵ 'What Do PhDs Do? – Trends' ©2007 UK GRAD Programme. Available from Vitae www.vitae.ac.uk

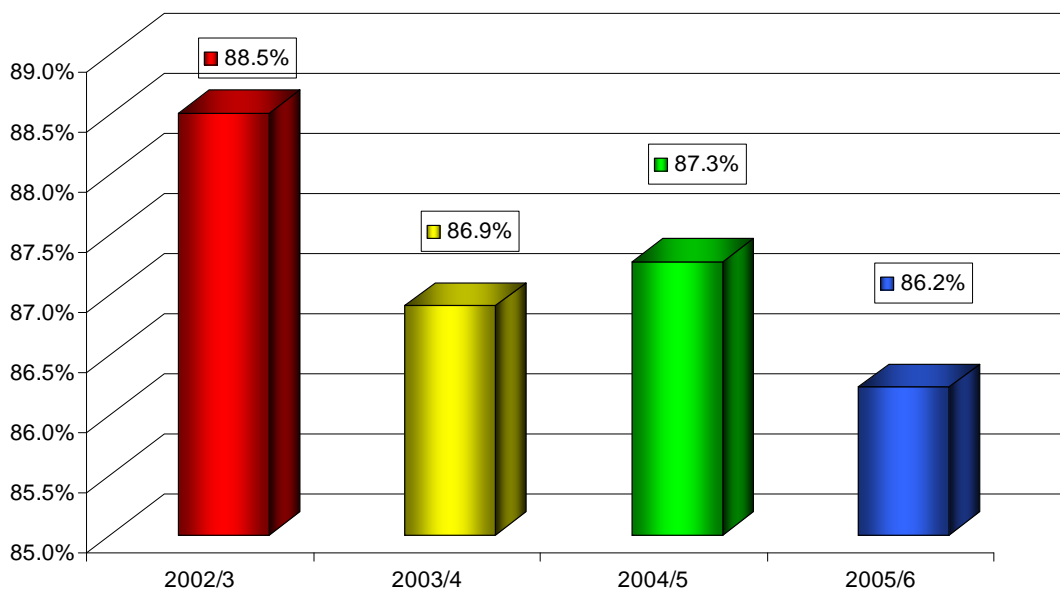


Figure 3.22: Employment rates for UK-domiciled Doctoral graduates six months after graduating

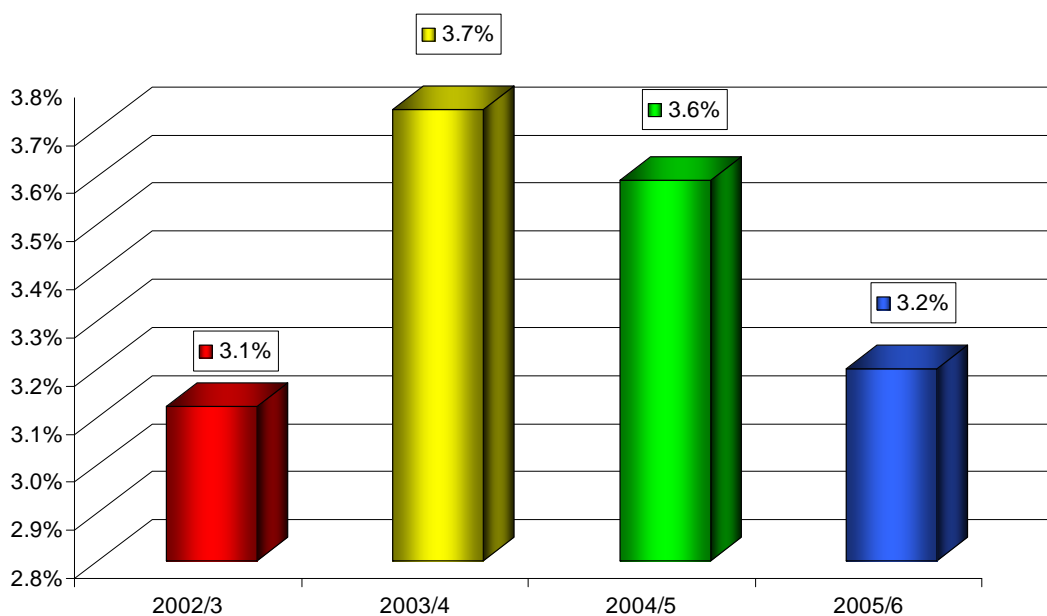


Figure 3.23: Unemployment rates for UK-domiciled Doctoral graduates six months after graduating

2006 outcomes show a typical year, with the large majority of PhD graduates going into employment of one kind or another. Work and further study is a popular option for Doctoral graduates, particularly for graduates in arts and humanities.

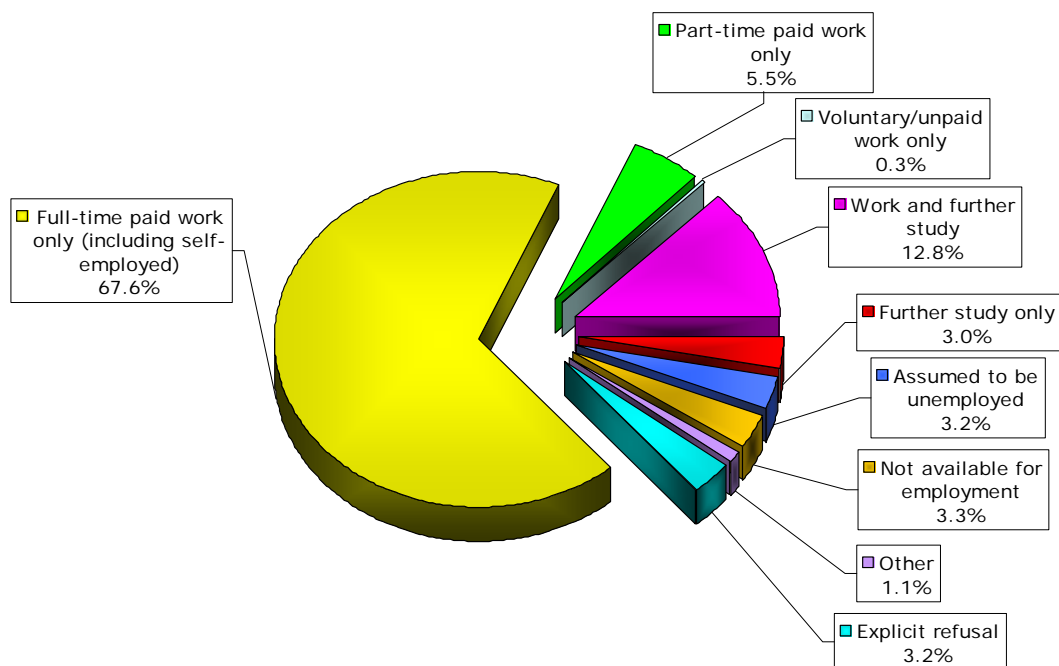
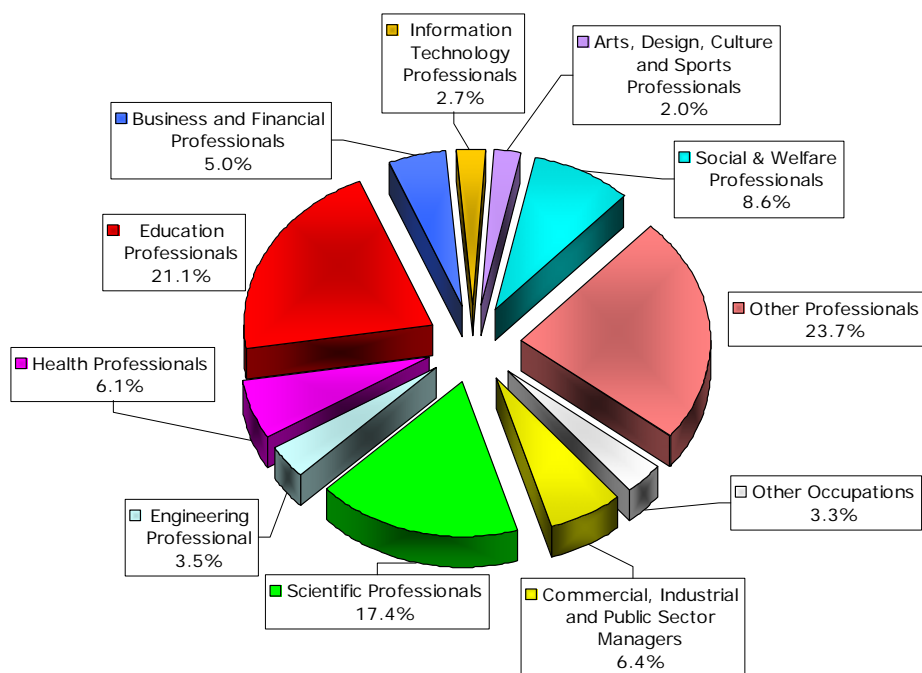


Figure 3.24: Outcomes for UK-domiciled 2006 Doctoral graduates

4,342 UK-domiciled Doctoral graduates from 2006 were known to have been working in the UK six months after graduation.

As previous work in this field has shown, the popular view that the Doctorate is primarily a qualification for academia is incorrect. In 2006, less than half of working Doctoral graduates were known to be in a job in education or academic research, although the Standard Occupational Classification system used to code types of employment weakens when considering the commonest work options for Doctoral graduates.

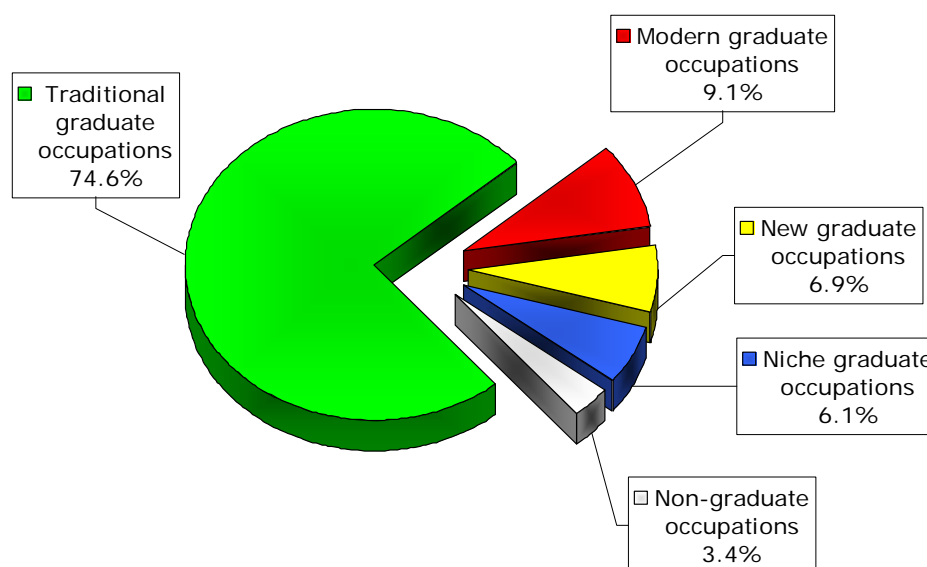
Figure 3.25: Types of work for UK-domiciled 2006 graduates six months after graduation



These work categories are slightly streamlined from those for Masters graduates as, although Doctoral graduates can go into a very wide range of jobs, there was a narrower range of occupations with a significant number (or proportional) of 2006 Doctoral graduates.

Much the largest group of education professionals were working as higher education lecturers. Science professionals are dominated by that group of graduates describing themselves as 'scientific researchers' only, with the largest clearly defined group in that section being biologists. The large 'other professionals' category is largely made up of graduates described merely as 'researchers' and who are not easy to place in a more defined occupation. This gives an unbalanced view of the employment of Doctoral graduates and is a weakness in occupational coding that is currently being explored.

Figure 3.26: Graduate employment categories for UK-domiciled 2006 graduates six months after graduation



As Figure 30 shows, relatively few Doctoral graduates were in roles that did not require a **first** degree six months after completing their Doctorate – but it would be potentially be valuable to establish a system to determine if their higher level skills are being used effectively in their jobs.

The median annual salary for Doctoral graduates from 2006 six months after graduating was £27,000. However, over half of all salaries (51%) reported came from graduates from just five occupations - researchers of unspecified or general disciplines; university and higher education lecturers; scientific researchers; clinical psychologists; and specialist registrars, consultants and general practitioners, and so it is unclear how representative this figure is for Doctoral graduates from occupations outside these areas. This figure is up from the median of £25,000 for Doctoral graduates from 2003/4, the first year when a figure could be derived. Although median salaries for Doctoral graduates are persistently higher than those for Masters graduates, mean salaries are actually slightly lower.

3.2.1 Gender

46.6% of UK-domiciled Doctoral graduates from 2006, and 48.5% of DLHE respondent Doctoral graduates were female, and the ratio is steadily increasing year on year. There is not a great deal of difference, other than in subject choices, between male and female graduates from Doctoral courses

Women were **more likely than men to**

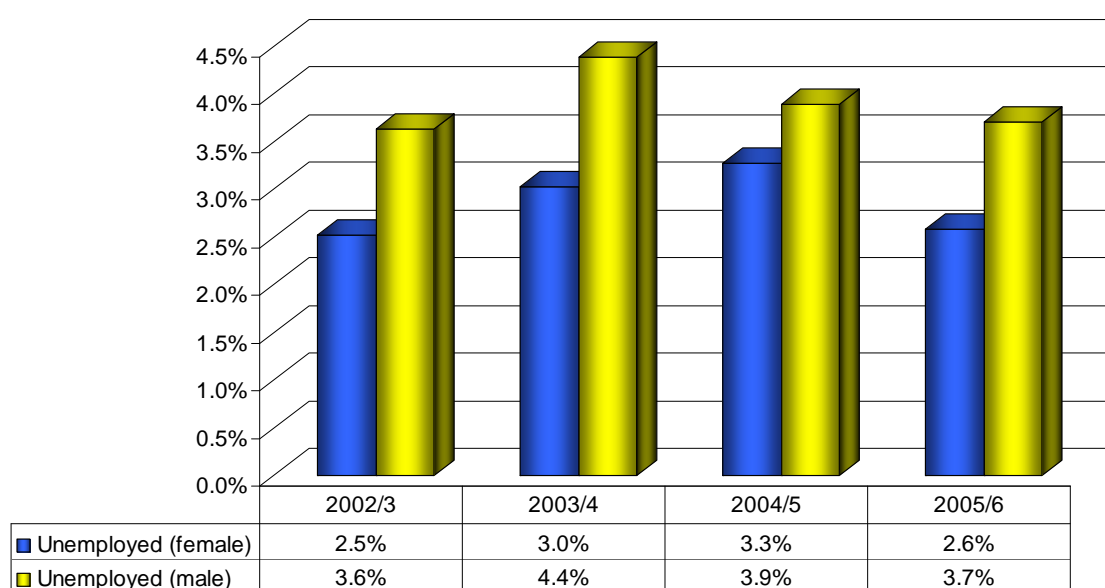
- Be over 30 on graduation
- Have studied at a newer (post-92) institution
- Be working in an education, social or welfare role six months after graduating

Men were **more likely than women to**

- Be under 30 on graduation
- Be unemployed six months after graduating
- Be working in an engineering role six months after graduating

There is little difference in employment levels between the genders, but a modest difference in unemployment rates.

Figure 3.27: Unemployment rates for UK-domiciled Doctoral graduates six months after graduating by gender



The pattern of unemployment shows a persistently higher unemployment rate for men; this is consistent with unemployment rates for subject groups, which will be discussed shortly.

Types of work

There are no unexpected patterns of types of work by gender, with employment categories again seemingly likely to reflect subject choices.

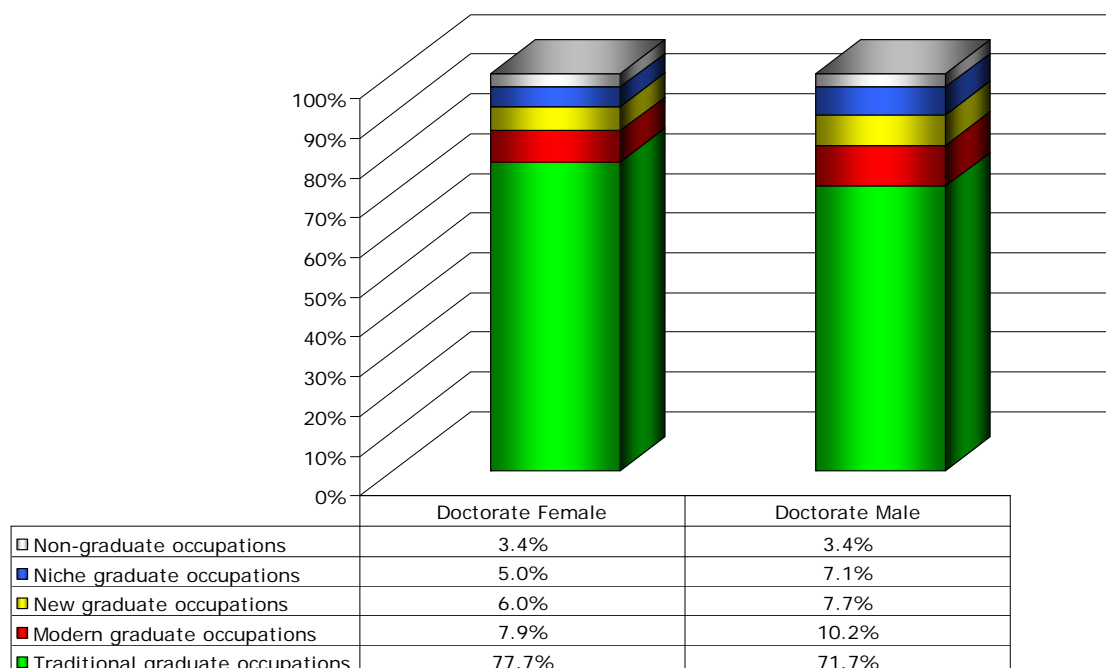
Table 3.18: Doctoral graduates 2006 employment six months after graduating by gender

2006 graduates – employment six months after graduating	Female	Male
Marketing, Sales and Advertising Professionals	1.2%	1.0%
Commercial, Industrial and Public Sector Managers	6.2%	6.6%
Scientific Research, Analysis & Development Professionals	16.8%	18.1%
Engineering Professionals	1.7%	5.3%
Health Professionals and Associate Professionals	5.6%	6.5%
Education Professionals	23.0%	19.4%
Business and Financial Professionals and Associate Professionals	2.8%	5.0%
Information Technology Professionals	0.9%	4.3%

Arts, Design, Culture and Sports Professionals	1.9%	2.2%
Legal Professionals	0.2%	0.3%
Social & Welfare Professionals	13.4%	3.6%
Other Professionals, Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	23.2%	24.3%
Numerical Clerks and Cashiers	0.1%	0.1%
Other Clerical and Secretarial Occupations	1.9%	1.4%
Retail, Catering, Waiting and Bar Staff	0.4%	0.3%
Other Occupations	0.8%	1.4%
Unknown Occupations	0.0%	0.1%

Graduate employment categories also showed similarities between genders, although there was a greater propensity for female graduates to be in traditional roles (in this case because over 80% of clinical psychologists were women) and for men to be in modern graduate occupations, because of male dominance of roles in computing.

Figure 3.28: Graduate employment categories for UK-domiciled 2006 graduates six months after graduation by gender



Unlike Masters degrees, there was even relative equivalence in salary, with both males and female Doctoral graduates from 2006 having a median salary of £27,000 six months after graduation (although the mean salary for men was rather higher). These results suggest that, at least at initial outcomes, there is little gender inequality at Doctoral level.

3.2.2 By mode of study

This is the most significant factor for Masters outcomes, but with only a quarter (26%) of graduates from 2006 having studied part time, it is less significant for Doctoral graduates.

Table 3.19: Employment of Doctorate graduates six months after graduating by mode

Activity for 2006 graduates six months after graduation	Full-time	Part-time
Full-time paid work only (including self-employed)	68.4%	65.3%
Part-time paid work only	4.8%	7.6%
Voluntary/unpaid work only	0.2%	0.7%
Work and further study	12.0%	15.1%
Further study only	3.6%	1.3%
Assumed to be unemployed	3.9%	1.1%
Not available for employment	2.9%	4.5%
Other	1.0%	1.4%
Explicit refusal	3.2%	3.1%

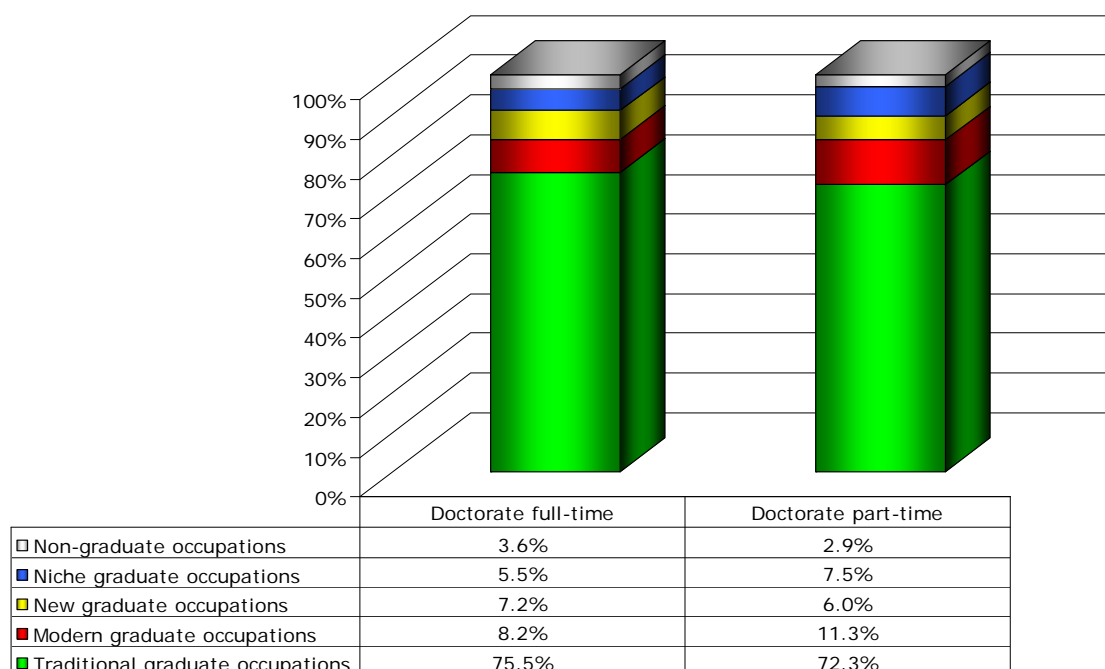
Although unemployment rates for full-time graduates are higher than those for part-time graduates, the prevalence of full-time study means that the effect is not masked in quite the same way as it is for Masters. 30% of part-time Doctoral graduates had studied a medical or education subject and this is reflected in the employment outcomes.

Table 3.20: Employment sector of Doctorate graduates six months after graduating by mode

Employment of UK-domiciled Doctoral graduates from 2006 six months after graduating	Full time	Part time
Marketing, Sales and Advertising Professionals	1.3%	0.5%
Commercial, Industrial and Public Sector Managers	4.6%	11.4%
Scientific Research, Analysis & Development Professionals	21.2%	7.1%
Engineering Professionals	4.1%	2.1%
Health Professionals and Associate Professionals	3.1%	14.3%
Education Professionals	15.4%	36.6%
Business and Financial Professionals	4.7%	1.9%
Information Technology Professionals	3.1%	1.5%
Arts, Design, Culture and Sports Professionals	2.1%	1.9%
Legal Professionals	0.2%	0.4%
Social & Welfare Professionals	9.6%	4.9%
Other Professionals	27.2%	14.4%
Numerical Clerks and Cashiers	0.2%	0.0%
Other Clerical and Secretarial Occupations	1.8%	1.2%
Retail, Catering, Waiting and Bar Staff	0.4%	0.2%
Other Occupations	1.0%	1.5%
Unknown Occupations	0.1%	0.1%

With the exception of the figures for management, these outcomes reflect the subjects being studied. As mentioned about, education and medicine are very important for part time students, whilst few study sciences.

Figure 3.29: Graduate employment categories for UK-domiciled 2006 graduates six months after graduation by mode of study



There is not a great deal of difference in graduate employment categories for Doctoral graduates by mode of study – certainly not as notable as the differences at Masters level. Both part-time and full-time graduates were less likely than Masters graduates to be working in non-graduate occupations six months after graduating.

The median part time salary for 2006 Doctoral graduates working in the UK six months after graduation was £35,000 (N=516), whilst for full-time graduates, it was £26,000 (N=1521).

3.2.3 Age

Very few Doctoral graduates were under 25 years old on graduating. In 2006, half were between 25 and 29 years old when they got their degree. 22% were over 40 years old.

Table 3.21: Types of employment of Doctoral graduates by age band

Outcomes for 2006 Doctoral graduates	25-29	30-39	40 years & over
Full-time paid work only(including self-employed)	71.3%	68.9%	57.5%
Part-time paid work only	3.0%	5.9%	10.9%
Voluntary/unpaid work only	0.1%	0.2%	0.8%
Work and further study	12.1%	12.4%	14.8%
Further study only	4.2%	2.1%	1.3%
Assumed to be unemployed	3.6%	2.7%	2.8%
Not available for employment	2.5%	2.9%	5.7%
Other	0.6%	1.1%	2.5%
Explicit refusal	2.6%	3.8%	3.8%

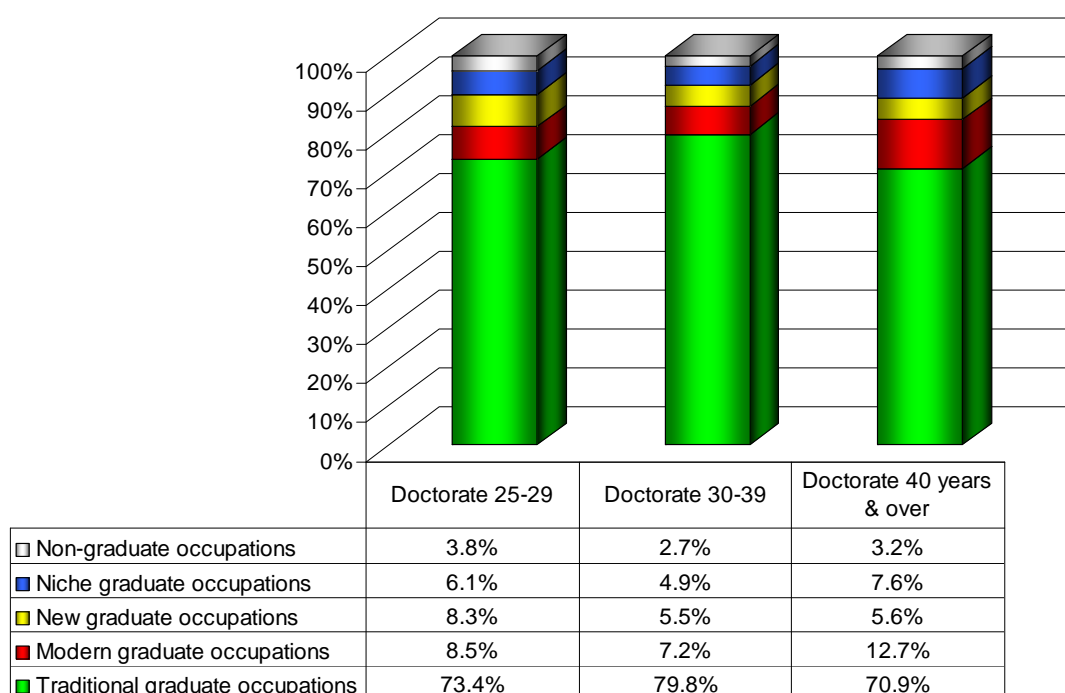
There is not a great deal of difference between outcomes by age, although there was a modest fall in unemployment rates for older graduates in 2006 and an understandably higher propensity to continue study for younger graduates. Older graduates were more likely to be in part-time paid work – much of this was in higher education.

Table 3.22: Occupational sector entered by 2006 Doctoral graduates by age group

Employment of UK-domiciled Doctoral graduates from 2006 six months after graduating	Doctorate 25-29	Doctorate 30-39	Doctorate 40 years & over
Marketing, Sales and Advertising Professionals	1.7%	0.7%	0.2%
Commercial, Industrial and Public Sector Managers	4.5%	5.5%	12.4%
Scientific Research, Analysis & Development Professionals	26.0%	12.4%	3.6%
Engineering Professional	4.9%	2.6%	1.5%
Health Professionals and Associate Professionals	1.1%	14.4%	7.3%
Education Professionals	11.6%	22.8%	41.6%
Business and Financial Professionals	5.6%	2.1%	2.1%
Information Technology Professionals	3.7%	1.7%	1.5%
Arts, Design, Culture and Sports Professionals	1.9%	1.9%	2.6%
Legal Professionals	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Social & Welfare Professionals	6.0%	13.4%	7.7%
Other Professionals	29.1%	19.7%	16.3%
Numerical Clerks and Cashiers	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Other Clerical and Secretarial Occupations	1.9%	1.2%	1.5%
Retail, Catering, Waiting and Bar Staff	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%
Other Occupations	1.0%	1.2%	1.3%
Unknown Occupations	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%

The types of work follow a similar pattern, with younger graduates much more likely to be in research roles, often on fixed term contracts. The UK GRAD Programme 'What Do PhDs Do?' series of publications has established that these roles are likely to be post-Doctoral research contracts. More mature graduates were likely to be in lectureships or management roles. Interestingly, younger PhD graduates were much more likely to be working in science, but health and social and welfare roles were more common for graduates in their thirties.

Figure 3.30: Graduate employment categories for UK-domiciled 2006 graduates six months after graduation by age



There are some minor differences in graduate employment categories for 2006 by age which reflect the employment categories above. However, unlike the Masters data, no group appears to be at a much greater disadvantage compared to the others.

Median salaries for 2006 also seem to reflect increasing experience and the likelihood of older graduates to have taken their Doctorate as a vocational training option.

25-29	£25000	(N=1043)
30-39	£29000	(N=574)
40 and above	£35000	(N=411)

3.2.4 Ethnicity

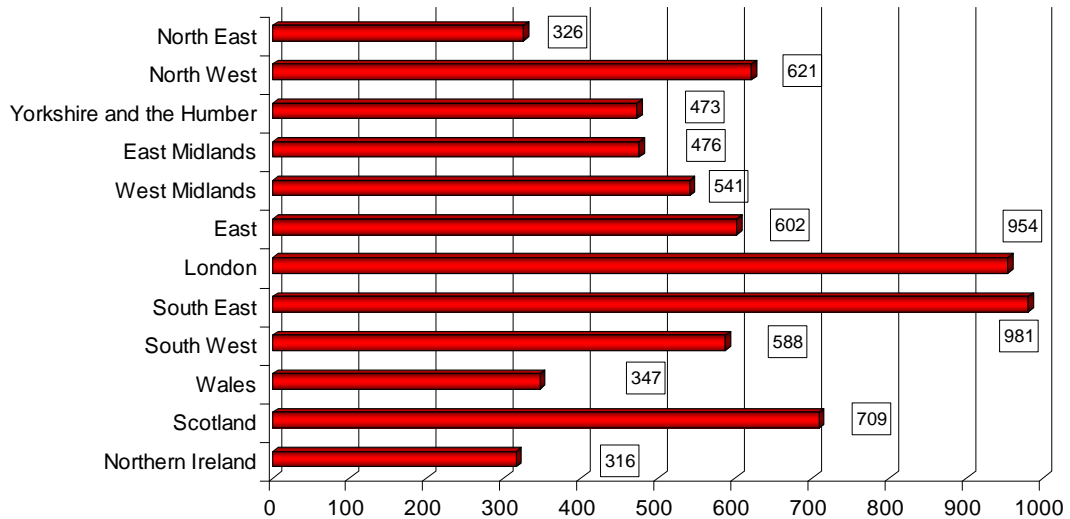
Unfortunately, there is little of value that can be produced here. 91.6% of Doctoral graduates of known ethnicity from 2006 were white, and that leaves all other ethnicities as having too few graduates to examine. There were 90 Indian or British Indian Doctoral graduates of known destination – the next largest group.

3.2.5 Domicile

Domicile information can be less useful for postgraduates than it is for undergraduates, as many postgraduates are already resident in regions other than their original home by the time they enrol on their courses. However, it is still instructive to examine the data in order to get some indication of employment prospects. The chart below shows the distribution of home domicile of UK Doctoral graduates from known and identified UK Government Office Regions from 2006. 477

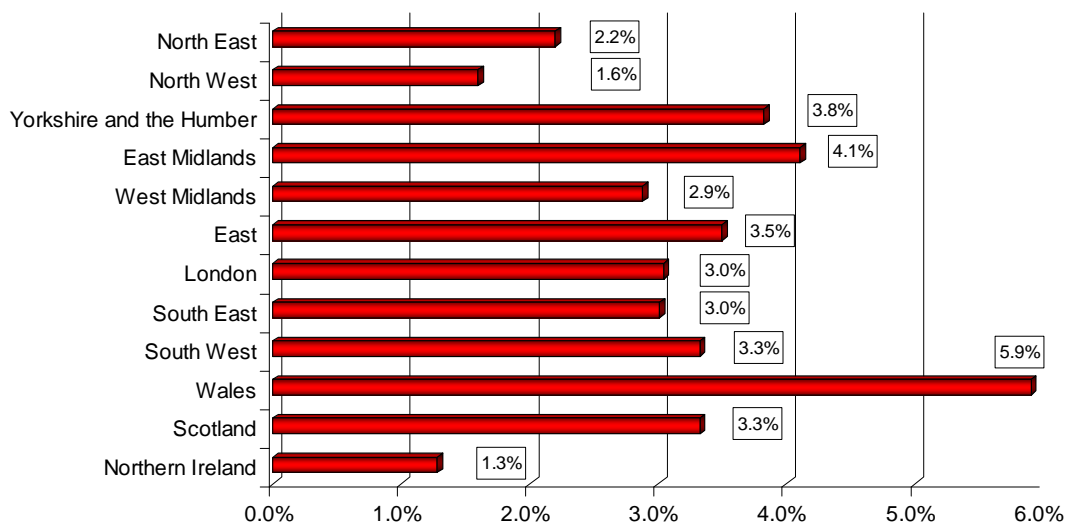
more graduates were from unidentified or unknown regions of the UK (almost all from England) and 19 were from the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man.

Figure 3.31: UK Government Office regions of domicile for UK-domiciled 2006 Doctoral graduates (known and unknown destinations)



Employment outcomes were relatively stable across regions, with no obvious areas of concern. Unemployment patterns are shown in the chart below

Figure 3.32: Unemployment rates for UK-domiciled Doctoral graduates from 2006 six months after graduating by Government Office region of home domicile



There is some difference between employment outcomes and the unemployment rate for Wales looks high- but the figures actually equate to 14 graduates, the majority scientists.

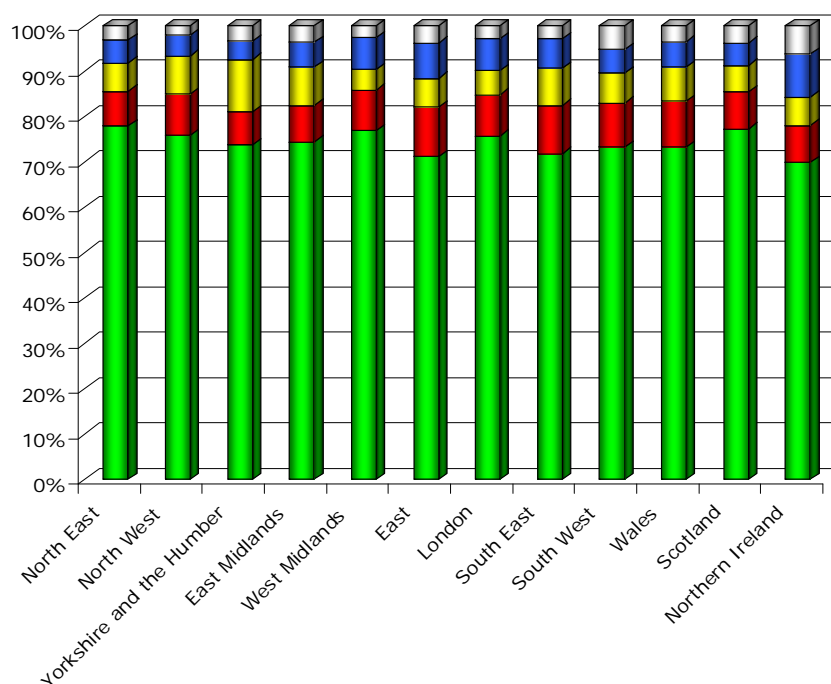
As with Masters types of work, there are minor differences between regions, but not a great deal. Interestingly, Doctoral employment outcomes for London-domiciled graduates are not greatly different to those from the rest of the country, unlike the picture at undergraduate level, where there is a clear distinction between graduate occupations in London and those outside.

Table 3.23: Top employment categories entered by the 2006 cohort of Doctoral graduates six months after graduation by government region

Top categories of employment of UK-domiciled Doctoral graduates from 2006 six months after graduating, by domicile	Education Professionals	Researchers (not science or media)	Scientific Research, Analysis & Development Professionals	Health Professionals	Social & Welfare Professionals
North East	19.6%	26.3%	12.9%	7.7%	11.9%
North West	19.0%	26.0%	14.7%	6.4%	7.5%
Yorkshire and the Humber	15.6%	20.3%	20.3%	4.1%	10.8%
East Midlands	24.6%	19.5%	14.1%	6.1%	8.4%
West Midlands	19.6%	20.5%	17.8%	7.8%	9.6%
East	21.2%	19.2%	16.6%	3.2%	10.2%
London	25.2%	14.6%	9.9%	9.7%	15.9%
South East	19.4%	19.6%	19.3%	5.0%	6.8%
South West	25.8%	20.1%	16.8%	6.0%	3.8%
Wales	22.2%	23.2%	18.2%	3.5%	6.1%
Scotland	23.2%	20.4%	20.7%	4.2%	5.4%
Northern Ireland	23.0%	19.1%	10.5%	10.5%	7.7%

These categories represent the 5 most common in most regions; in Yorkshire, East of England, South East, Scotland and Wales, management was the fifth most common type of work for Doctoral graduates from 2006.

Figure 3.33 (with table): Graduate employment categories for UK-domiciled 2006 graduates six months after graduation by domicile



Types of work for 2006 Doctoral graduates by UK region of domicile	Traditional graduate occupations	Modern graduate occupations	New graduate occupations	Niche graduate occupations	Non-graduate occupations
North East	77.8%	7.7%	6.2%	5.2%	3.1%
North West	75.8%	9.0%	8.5%	4.6%	2.1%
Yorkshire and the Humber	73.8%	7.1%	11.6%	4.1%	3.4%
East Midlands	74.4%	8.1%	8.4%	5.4%	3.7%
West Midlands	76.8%	9.0%	4.5%	6.9%	2.7%
East	71.2%	10.8%	6.4%	7.8%	3.8%
London	75.7%	9.1%	5.4%	7.0%	2.9%
South East	71.8%	10.6%	8.2%	6.4%	3.0%
South West	73.3%	9.6%	6.6%	5.2%	5.2%
Wales	73.2%	10.1%	7.6%	5.6%	3.5%
Scotland	77.2%	8.2%	5.9%	4.9%	3.8%
Northern Ireland	69.9%	8.1%	6.2%	9.6%	6.2%

The very large majority of Doctoral graduates from 2006 were working at graduate level six months after graduating, with the highest levels of non-graduate employment in Northern Ireland and the South West – these figures equate to 13 and 19 Doctoral graduates respectively.

Median salaries for 2006 were as follows

Wales	£26000	N=82
Scotland	£26000	N=177
Northern Ireland	£25500	N=78
North East	£27000	N=79
North West	£26000	N=184
Yorkshire and the Humber	£27000	N=131
East Midlands	£26000	N=110

West Midlands	£27000	N=153
East	£26000	N=199
London	£30000	N=379
South East	£26750	N=284
South West	£24000	N=149

As many of the sample sizes are low, the data may not be very representative. However, there is not a great deal of variation, which gives confidence in the results.

The 2006 UK GRAD Programme publication, 'What Do PhDs Do? – A Regional Analysis'²⁶, gives an overview of employment of Doctoral graduates within regions of the UK.

3.2.6 By institution

There is little difference between the outcomes of different groups of institutions in 2006. Russell Group universities produced the lion's share of graduates, but the newer universities also had respectable outcomes. As with Masters level, however, this did partially reflect the proportion of graduates from part-time courses, which have better outcomes.

The Open University does not appear in this table – 54 Doctoral graduates responded to the 2005/6 DLHE.

Table 3.24: Employment outcomes for 2006 Doctoral graduates by institution type

	Russell Group	Pre-92, Non-Russell Group	Post-92
Outcomes for Doctoral graduates from 2006 six months after graduating			
Full-time paid work only(including self-employed)	68.7%	67.9%	64.8%
Part-time paid work only	4.5%	6.0%	8.1%
Voluntary/unpaid work only	0.1%	0.7%	0.3%
Work and further study	13.4%	11.0%	13.3%
Further study only	3.5%	2.6%	1.8%
Assumed to be unemployed	2.7%	3.9%	3.1%
Not available for employment	2.9%	3.7%	3.9%
Other	0.7%	1.4%	1.6%
Explicit refusal	3.5%	2.8%	3.0%
Number of respondents	2688	1624	667

Employment outcomes reflect the subjects commonly researched at each institution, with science unsurprisingly popular at Russell Group institutions, and education, management and jobs in social and welfare professionals more common at new institutions.

²⁶ 'What Do PhDs Do? – A Regional Analysis' © 2007UK GRAD Programme. Available from Vitae www.vitae.ac.uk

Table 3.25: Employment sector entered by 2006 Doctoral graduates by institution type

Employment of UK-domiciled Doctoral graduates from 2006 six months after graduating by institution	Russell Group	Pre-92, Non-Russell Group	Post-92
Marketing, Sales and Advertising Professionals	1.5%	0.6%	0.7%
Commercial, Industrial and Public Sector Managers	5.3%	7.5%	10.0%
Scientific Research, Analysis & Development Professionals	20.8%	12.5%	7.7%
Engineering Professionals	3.8%	4.0%	2.0%
Health Professionals and Associate Professionals	8.1%	4.8%	3.6%
Education Professionals	15.7%	26.4%	34.2%
Business and Financial Professionals	4.8%	3.8%	1.8%
Information Technology Professionals	3.0%	2.8%	1.6%
Arts, Design, Culture and Sports Professionals	1.9%	2.6%	2.0%
Legal Professionals	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%
Social & Welfare Professionals	7.9%	7.7%	17.2%
Other Professionals	23.5%	23.7%	16.3%
Numerical Clerks and Cashiers	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Other Clerical and Secretarial Occupations	1.9%	1.7%	1.1%
Retail, Catering, Waiting and Bar Staff	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%
Other Occupations	1.1%	0.9%	1.4%
Unknown Occupations	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%

Perhaps surprisingly, there does not seem to be a disadvantage attached to Doctoral study at new universities with post-92 institution Doctoral graduates least likely on the whole to be in non-graduate occupations six months after completing their qualification.

Table 3.26: Graduate employment categories for 2006 Doctoral graduates by institution type

Employment of UK-domiciled Doctoral graduates from 2006 six months after graduating by institution	Russell Group	Pre-92, Non-Russell Group	Post-92
Traditional graduate occupations	75.2%	71.8%	74.4%
Modern graduate occupations	8.2%	10.0%	9.9%
New graduate occupations	7.1%	7.7%	5.6%
Niche graduate occupations	5.7%	6.8%	7.2%
Non-graduate occupations	3.7%	3.6%	2.9%

Median salaries for 2006 reinforce this view.

Russell Group	£26000	N=1121
Pre-92, Non-Russell Group	£27000	N=606
Post-92	£29500	N=278

Russell Group salaries seem to be lower because of the proportion of fixed-term postDoctoral research undertaken by graduates from these institutions. The Roberts Review and subsequent reports have raised significant concerns about these contracts in particular and the implications for the long-term attractiveness of PhD study and of academic careers in the UK. These are widely seen as one of the most serious issues facing UK Doctoral study and although this report is not designed to examine this issue in much detail, it is one that needs very careful scrutiny.

There may be other factors at play and more research could be done to compare equivalent populations by age, mode of study and gender at each institution to determine if there is real equivalence in outcome.

3.2.7 By subject

The ongoing UK GRAD Programme ‘What Do PhDs Do?’ series goes into considerable detail on subject outcomes over time, with ‘What Do PhDs Do? – Trends’²⁷ covering all subject groups under investigation. There was little significant change in outcomes by subject in 2005/6, although it did appear to be a very good year for social science Doctoral graduates, with only 4 being recorded as being out of work six months after graduating, from a population of 457 respondents.

Table 3.27: Employment outcomes for 2006 Doctoral graduates by subject group

Outcomes for Doctoral graduates from 2006 six months after graduating	Medical science	Biosciences	Physical sciences	Social sciences	Arts and humanities	Other
Full-time paid work only (including self-employed)	72.8%	73.4%	70.8%	65.4%	45.8%	68.1%
Part-time paid work only	5.0%	2.5%	2.6%	8.3%	13.0%	10.0%
Voluntary/unpaid work only	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	1.1%	0.9%
Work and further study	12.5%	9.8%	11.9%	13.5%	17.3%	13.3%
Further study only	2.2%	4.9%	3.6%	1.3%	3.5%	0.5%
Assumed to be unemployed	1.8%	4.0%	4.3%	0.8%	4.4%	1.8%
Not available for employment	2.6%	3.1%	2.4%	3.3%	7.4%	2.7%
Other	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	1.8%	2.7%	0.9%
Explicit refusal	2.3%	1.5%	3.4%	5.5%	4.9%	1.8%
<i>Respondents</i>	<i>1430</i>	<i>598</i>	<i>1630</i>	<i>457</i>	<i>701</i>	<i>221</i>

Note that for the Doctoral analysis, business subjects have been included with social sciences. Unlike Masters graduates, they are neither numerous nor distinctive enough in outcomes to keep separate.

Work outcomes again reflected subject of study, with the large number of medical graduates going into clinical psychology reflected in a high proportion in social and welfare roles.

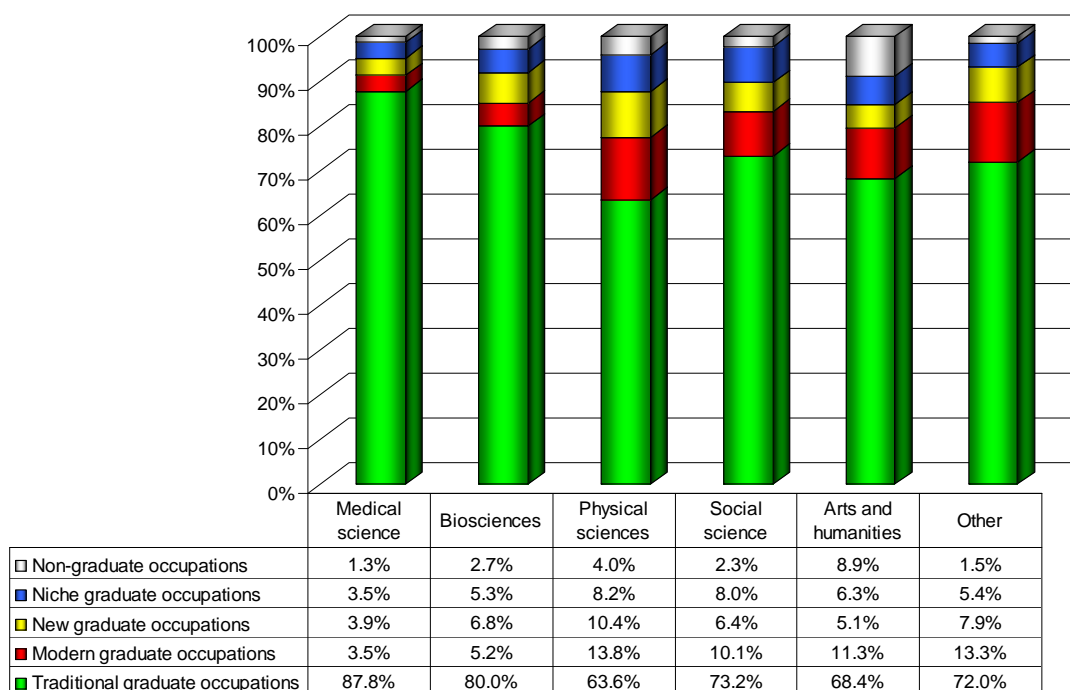
²⁷ *ibid.*

Table 3.28: Employment sector entered by 2006 Doctorate graduates by subject group

Employment of UK-domiciled Doctoral graduates from 2006 six months after graduating by institution	Medical science	Biosciences	Physical sciences	Social sciences	Arts and humanities	Other
Marketing, Sales and Advertising Professionals	1.1%	1.8%	1.2%	0.5%	0.9%	0.0%
Commercial, Industrial and Public Sector Managers	3.9%	4.4%	6.0%	15.0%	6.5%	13.3%
Scientific Research, Analysis & Development Professionals	16.7%	37.8%	24.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%
Engineering Professional	0.2%	1.0%	10.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%
Health Professionals and Associate Professionals	17.6%	3.2%	0.5%	1.8%	0.7%	1.1%
Education Professionals	12.4%	8.2%	10.2%	45.2%	48.8%	63.5%
Business and Financial Professionals and Associate Professionals	1.1%	3.3%	8.0%	4.4%	1.8%	0.5%
Information Technology Professionals	0.2%	1.0%	7.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.0%
Arts, Design, Culture and Sports Professionals	1.1%	2.9%	1.3%	1.6%	6.1%	1.5%
Legal Professionals	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	1.5%	0.4%	0.0%
Social & Welfare Professionals	25.7%	0.6%	0.2%	1.5%	1.1%	5.9%
Other Professionals	18.8%	32.6%	26.5%	24.2%	24.1%	11.8%
Numerical Clerks and Cashiers	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
Other Clerical and Secretarial Occupations	0.5%	1.6%	1.9%	1.1%	4.3%	1.0%
Retail, Catering, Waiting and Bar Staff	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%
Other Occupations	0.5%	1.0%	1.1%	1.4%	3.0%	0.5%
Unknown Occupations	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

For biological, physical and social science graduates, the main job undertaken in the 'other professionals' category was research. Arts and humanities graduates were less likely to undertake these roles and a significant contribution to this area of employment came from theology graduates entering the clergy.

Figure 3.34: Graduate employment categories for UK-domiciled 2006 graduates six months after graduation by subject group



The relatively large proportion of physical science, engineering, maths and computing graduates in modern graduate occupations is a result of graduates entering computing occupations, and the new graduate occupation category for this group contains significant numbers of engineers.

Salary data is too complex to calculate properly.

Appendices

Appendix A – Tables A - F Qualification aim by age and domicile (2000/01 – 2005/06)

Table A – Number of UK domiciled postgraduates by qualification aim and age

UK domiciled							Change in number	
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2000/01 - 2005/06	% change
Doctorate degree mainly by research								
Under 21 years	3	4	2	3	2	6	3	100.0%
21-24 years	7781	7930	7889	7854	7313	6930	-851	-10.9%
25-29 years	17831	17119	17057	17729	18362	19328	1497	8.4%
30-39 years	14975	14773	14328	14114	13687	13426	-1549	-10.3%
40-49 years	7769	7781	7691	7918	7967	8073	304	3.9%
50-59 years	3804	3962	4114	4316	4315	4528	724	19.0%
Over 60 years	964	976	1087	1170	1253	1325	361	37.4%
Unknown	69	61	115	46	46	59	-10	-14.5%
All ages	53196	52606	52283	53150	52945	53675	479	0.9%
Doctorate degree not mainly by research								
Under 21 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
21-24 years	38	45	43	43	47	47	9	23.7%
25-29 years	340	328	371	466	575	567	227	66.8%
30-39 years	389	442	428	444	550	529	140	36.0%
40-49 years	289	392	424	439	449	520	221	73.9%
50-59 years	148	208	244	276	321	342	194	131.1%
Over 60 years	22	27	33	23	43	49	27	122.7%
Unknown	6	2	4	4	3	4	-2	-33.3%
All ages	1242	1444	1547	1695	1988	2058	816	65.7%
Masters degree mainly by research								
Under 21 years	0	0	0	2	3	1	1	-
21-24 years	3595	3484	3669	3372	3052	2970	-625	-17.4%
25-29 years	3619	3592	3311	3365	3336	3396	-223	-6.2%
30-39 years	4630	4248	4073	3720	3389	3178	-1452	-31.4%
40-49 years	2652	2652	2535	2337	2198	2162	-490	-18.5%
50-59 years	1400	1356	1312	1210	1147	1124	-276	-19.7%
Over 60 years	438	453	480	477	462	481	43	9.8%
Unknown	20	19	53	8	10	19	-1	-5.0%
All ages	16354	15804	15433	14491	13597	13331	-3023	-18.5%
Masters degree not mainly by research								
Under 21 years	26	41	22	25	16	21	-5	-19.2%
21-24 years	21227	23253	25455	25907	26136	26844	5617	26.5%
25-29 years	27552	27845	29647	32058	33400	35851	8299	30.1%
30-39 years	47220	48406	48812	51445	49884	49819	2599	5.5%
40-49 years	28382	30241	30684	35223	35719	36660	8278	29.2%
50-59 years	9572	10464	10532	12573	13159	13831	4259	44.5%
Over 60 years	1379	1545	1647	2169	2243	2495	1116	80.9%
Unknown	501	442	682	886	711	622	121	24.2%
All ages	135859	142237	147481	160376	161268	166143	30284	22.3%
Postgraduate bachelors degree								
Under 21 years	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-
21-24 years	63	64	64	79	124	151	88	139.7%
25-29 years	74	56	37	126	162	207	133	179.7%
30-39 years	114	110	88	156	220	317	203	178.1%
40-49 years	146	94	53	114	162	197	51	34.9%
50-59 years	63	33	18	34	36	62	-1	-1.6%
Over 60 years	6	7	6	1	2	2	-4	-66.7%
Unknown	8	2	10	0	0	1	-7	-87.5%
All ages	474	367	276	510	706	937	463	97.7%
Postgraduate diploma or certificate (not PGCE)								
Under 21 years	36	51	128	35	19	24	-12	-33.3%
21-24 years	7346	8761	7747	7769	7722	7872	526	7.2%
25-29 years	12090	12667	12516	13943	14235	14928	2838	23.5%
30-39 years	21452	22925	21649	24282	23292	23363	1911	8.9%
40-49 years	15591	17910	17484	19487	18758	19077	3486	22.4%
50-59 years	5263	6580	7026	8395	8162	8182	2919	55.5%
Over 60 years	324	429	394	533	580	617	293	90.4%
Unknown	899	1074	800	920	970	701	-198	-22.0%
All ages	63001	70397	67744	75364	73738	74764	11763	18.7%
Professional qualification at postgraduate level (not PGCE)								
Under 21 years	24	25	21	25	27	17	-7	-29.2%
21-24 years	2316	1757	2288	2996	2825	2669	353	15.2%
25-29 years	3152	3063	3104	3562	3142	3056	-96	-3.0%
30-39 years	3983	3896	3757	4273	3343	3160	-823	-20.7%
40-49 years	3059	2669	2774	2985	2235	2163	-896	-29.3%
50-59 years	1177	892	1222	1321	914	857	-320	-27.2%
Over 60 years	53	56	63	65	36	40	-13	-24.5%
Unknown	443	378	601	178	89	45	-398	-89.8%
All ages	14207	12696	13850	15395	12611	12007	-2200	-15.5%
PGCE								
Under 21 years	14	1	6	1	11	8	-6	-42.9%
21-24 years	9688	10075	10986	11944	12315	12875	3207	33.2%
25-29 years	6454	7043	8030	9052	9822	10015	3561	55.2%
30-39 years	5981	6940	7722	8025	7870	7764	1783	29.8%
40-49 years	3298	3923	4840	4987	5013	5064	1766	53.5%
50-59 years	625	840	1173	1183	1119	1119	494	79.0%
Over 60 years	18	37	44	42	60	63	45	250.0%
Unknown	18	9	23	17	27	11	-7	-38.9%
All ages	26076	28868	32824	35251	36237	36919	10843	41.6%
Institutional postgraduate credit								
Under 21 years	11	12	7	7	3	10	-1	-9.1%
21-24 years	720	761	925	473	433	417	-303	-42.1%
25-29 years	3453	3110	3302	1566	2030	1670	-1783	-51.6%
30-39 years	9853	8964	8999	3041	3972	3553	-6300	-63.9%
40-49 years	8402	7288	7451	2877	3567	3605	-4797	-57.1%
50-59 years	3230	2793	3091	1384	2031	1868	-1362	-42.2%
Over 60 years	375	410	473	125	215	244	-131	-34.9%
Unknown	190	98	152	294	147	128	-62	-32.6%
All ages	26234	23436	24390	9767	12398	11495	-14739	-56.2%
No formal postgrad qualification								
Under 21 years	1	2	0	1	2	4	3	300.0%
21-24 years	48	105	98	76	95	120	72	150.0%
25-29 years	120	255	210	211	235	341	221	184.2%
30-39 years	212	524	427	408	442	667	455	214.6%
40-49 years	192	440	406	350	361	720	528	275.0%
50-59 years	91	214	298	191	180	495	404	444.0%
Over 60 years	19	15	41	28	15	30	11	57.9%
Unknown	7	14	26	9	18	80	73	1042.9%
All ages	690	1569	1506	1274	1348	2457	1767	256.1%

Table B – Percentage breakdown of UK domiciled postgraduates by qualification aim and age

UK domiciled	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Doctorate degree mainly by research						
Under 21 years	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
21-24 years	14.6%	15.1%	15.1%	14.8%	13.8%	12.9%
25-29 years	33.6%	32.6%	32.7%	33.4%	34.7%	36.0%
30-39 years	28.2%	28.1%	27.5%	26.6%	25.9%	25.0%
40-49 years	14.6%	14.8%	14.7%	14.9%	15.1%	15.1%
50-59 years	7.2%	7.5%	7.9%	8.1%	8.2%	8.4%
Over 60 years	1.8%	1.9%	2.1%	2.2%	2.4%	2.5%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of students whose age was unknown	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Doctorate degree not mainly by research						
Under 21 years	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
21-24 years	3.1%	3.1%	2.8%	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%
25-29 years	27.5%	22.7%	24.0%	27.6%	29.0%	27.6%
30-39 years	31.5%	30.7%	27.7%	26.3%	27.7%	25.8%
40-49 years	24.2%	27.2%	27.5%	26.0%	22.6%	25.3%
50-59 years	12.0%	14.4%	15.8%	16.3%	16.2%	16.7%
Over 60 years	1.8%	1.9%	2.1%	1.4%	2.2%	2.4%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of students whose age was unknown	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Masters degree mainly by research						
Under 21 years	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
21-24 years	22.0%	22.1%	23.9%	23.3%	22.5%	22.3%
25-29 years	22.2%	22.8%	21.5%	23.2%	24.6%	25.5%
30-39 years	28.3%	28.9%	26.5%	25.7%	24.9%	23.9%
40-49 years	16.2%	16.8%	16.5%	16.1%	16.2%	16.2%
50-59 years	8.6%	8.6%	8.5%	8.4%	8.4%	8.4%
Over 60 years	2.7%	2.9%	3.1%	3.3%	3.4%	3.6%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of students whose age was unknown	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Masters degree not mainly by research						
Under 21 years	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
21-24 years	15.7%	16.4%	17.3%	16.3%	16.3%	16.2%
25-29 years	20.4%	19.6%	20.2%	20.1%	20.8%	21.7%
30-39 years	34.9%	34.1%	33.3%	32.3%	31.1%	30.1%
40-49 years	21.0%	21.3%	20.9%	22.1%	22.2%	22.1%
50-59 years	7.1%	7.4%	7.2%	7.9%	8.2%	8.4%
Over 60 years	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of students whose age was unknown	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%
Postgrad bachelors degree						
Under 21 years	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
21-24 years	13.5%	17.5%	24.1%	15.5%	17.6%	16.1%
25-29 years	15.9%	15.3%	13.9%	24.7%	22.9%	22.1%
30-39 years	24.5%	30.1%	33.1%	30.6%	31.2%	33.9%
40-49 years	31.3%	25.8%	19.9%	22.4%	22.9%	21.0%
50-59 years	13.5%	9.0%	6.8%	6.7%	5.1%	6.6%
Over 60 years	1.3%	1.9%	2.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of students whose age was unknown	1.7%	0.5%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Postgrad diploma or certificate (not PGCE)						
Under 21 years	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
21-24 years	11.8%	12.6%	11.6%	10.4%	10.6%	10.6%
25-29 years	19.5%	18.3%	18.7%	18.7%	19.6%	20.2%
30-39 years	34.5%	33.1%	32.3%	32.6%	32.0%	31.5%
40-49 years	25.1%	25.8%	26.1%	26.2%	25.8%	25.8%
50-59 years	8.5%	9.5%	10.5%	11.3%	11.2%	11.0%
Over 60 years	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of students whose age was unknown	1.4%	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	0.9%
Professional qualification at postgraduate level (not PGCE)						
Under 21 years	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
21-24 years	16.8%	14.3%	17.3%	19.7%	22.6%	22.3%
25-29 years	22.9%	24.9%	23.4%	23.4%	25.1%	25.5%
30-39 years	28.9%	31.3%	28.4%	28.1%	26.7%	26.4%
40-49 years	22.2%	21.7%	20.9%	19.6%	17.8%	18.1%
50-59 years	8.6%	7.2%	9.2%	8.7%	7.3%	7.2%
Over 60 years	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of students whose age was unknown	3.1%	3.0%	4.3%	1.2%	0.7%	0.4%
PGCE						
Under 21 years	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
21-24 years	37.1%	34.9%	33.5%	33.9%	34.0%	34.9%
25-29 years	24.8%	24.4%	24.5%	25.7%	27.1%	27.1%
30-39 years	23.0%	24.0%	23.5%	22.8%	21.7%	21.0%
40-49 years	12.7%	13.6%	14.8%	14.2%	13.8%	13.7%
50-59 years	2.4%	2.9%	3.6%	3.4%	3.1%	3.0%
Over 60 years	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of students whose age was unknown	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Institutional postgraduate credit						
Under 21 years	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
21-24 years	2.8%	3.3%	3.8%	5.0%	3.5%	3.7%
25-29 years	13.3%	13.3%	13.6%	16.5%	16.6%	14.7%
30-39 years	37.8%	38.4%	37.1%	32.1%	32.4%	31.3%
40-49 years	32.3%	31.2%	30.7%	30.4%	29.1%	31.7%
50-59 years	12.4%	12.0%	12.8%	14.6%	16.6%	16.4%
Over 60 years	1.4%	1.8%	2.0%	1.3%	1.8%	2.1%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of students whose age was unknown	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%	3.0%	1.2%	1.1%
No formal postgraduate qualification						
Under 21 years	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
21-24 years	7.0%	6.8%	6.6%	6.0%	7.1%	5.0%
25-29 years	17.6%	16.4%	14.2%	16.7%	17.7%	14.3%
30-39 years	31.0%	33.7%	28.9%	32.3%	33.2%	28.1%
40-49 years	28.1%	28.3%	27.4%	27.7%	27.1%	30.3%
50-59 years	13.3%	13.8%	20.1%	15.1%	13.5%	20.8%
Over 60 years	2.8%	1.0%	2.8%	2.2%	1.1%	1.3%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of students whose age was unknown	1.0%	0.9%	1.7%	0.7%	1.3%	3.3%
Total						
Under 21 years	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
21-24 years	15.8%	16.2%	16.7%	16.6%	16.5%	16.4%
25-29 years	22.3%	21.6%	21.9%	22.5%	23.4%	24.0%
30-39 years	32.5%	32.0%	31.1%	30.1%	29.2%	28.4%
40-49 years	20.8%	21.1%	20.9%	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%
50-59 years	7.6%	7.9%	8.2%	8.5%	8.6%	8.7%
Over 60 years	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of students whose age was unknown	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%

Table C - Number of other EU postgraduates by qualification aim and age

Other EU							Change in number	
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2000/01 - 2005/06	% change
Doctorate degree mainly by research								
Under 21 years	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	—
21-24 years	843	820	771	812	832	836	-7	-0.8%
25-29 years	4635	4628	4748	4863	5377	5779	1144	24.7%
30-39 years	3126	3236	3218	3375	3809	3993	867	27.7%
40-49 years	473	494	559	604	743	760	287	60.7%
50-59 years	171	157	175	191	246	271	100	58.5%
Over 60 years	26	33	41	43	53	60	34	130.8%
Unknown	2	1	22	7	10	5	3	150.0%
All ages	9276	9369	9534	9896	11071	11705	2429	26.2%
Doctorate degree not mainly by research								
Under 21 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
21-24 years	2	1	0	1	1	0	-2	-100.0%
25-29 years	16	8	13	13	18	19	3	18.8%
30-39 years	24	33	34	30	37	50	26	108.3%
40-49 years	11	19	25	31	55	59	48	436.4%
50-59 years	8	10	8	13	19	24	16	200.0%
Over 60 years	0	2	2	3	4	7	7	—
Unknown	0	1	2	2	2	3	3	—
All ages	61	74	84	93	136	162	101	165.6%
Masters degree mainly by research								
Under 21 years	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—
21-24 years	593	528	553	433	504	423	-170	-28.7%
25-29 years	1236	1188	1240	1231	1373	1332	96	7.8%
30-39 years	601	561	612	605	674	687	86	14.3%
40-49 years	142	126	139	130	133	168	26	18.3%
50-59 years	32	38	41	37	32	40	8	25.0%
Over 60 years	7	15	10	14	12	7	0	0.0%
Unknown	2	0	3	1	2	2	0	0.0%
All ages	2613	2457	2598	2451	2730	2659	46	1.8%
Masters degree not mainly by research								
Under 21 years	8	8	7	11	10	10	2	25.0%
21-24 years	8692	8629	8471	8198	8709	8650	-42	-0.5%
25-29 years	8615	8892	9484	9589	10949	11540	2925	34.0%
30-39 years	3598	3332	3898	4188	4713	4914	1316	36.6%
40-49 years	1055	1004	1148	1279	1517	1550	495	46.9%
50-59 years	290	274	330	389	427	466	176	60.7%
Over 60 years	34	33	38	45	53	76	42	123.5%
Unknown	35	36	62	59	46	38	3	8.6%
All ages	22327	22208	23438	23758	26424	27244	4917	22.0%
Postgraduate bachelors degree								
Under 21 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
21-24 years	14	16	30	22	31	20	6	42.9%
25-29 years	9	10	32	24	22	38	29	322.2%
30-39 years	1	4	4	24	9	14	13	1300.0%
40-49 years	3	1	0	9	1	2	-1	-33.3%
50-59 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Over 60 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
All ages	27	31	66	79	63	74	47	174.1%
Postgraduate diploma or certificate (not PGCE)								
Under 21 years	5	1	1	1	2	2	-3	-60.0%
21-24 years	862	781	638	565	511	511	-351	-40.7%
25-29 years	967	1022	939	1050	1027	957	-10	-1.0%
30-39 years	717	782	749	907	921	859	142	19.8%
40-49 years	226	288	368	402	395	379	153	67.7%
50-59 years	86	96	109	135	151	122	36	41.9%
Over 60 years	13	9	9	18	25	24	11	84.6%
Unknown	22	23	27	23	12	15	-7	-31.8%
All ages	2898	3002	2840	3101	3044	2869	-29	-1.0%
Professional qualification at postgraduate level (not PGCE)								
Under 21 years	1	1	0	1	0	0	-1	-100.0%
21-24 years	54	59	96	95	89	90	36	66.7%
25-29 years	75	84	115	104	105	119	44	58.7%
30-39 years	33	35	28	40	51	51	18	54.5%
40-49 years	7	8	3	5	7	5	-2	-28.6%
50-59 years	5	5	0	1	1	0	-5	-100.0%
Over 60 years	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—
Unknown	1	2	0	1	0	0	-1	-100.0%
All ages	176	195	243	247	253	265	89	50.6%
PGCE								
Under 21 years	1	0	0	0	1	0	-1	-100.0%
21-24 years	349	363	363	404	466	461	112	32.1%
25-29 years	264	247	278	373	536	483	219	83.0%
30-39 years	73	68	115	124	192	183	110	150.7%
40-49 years	10	21	22	22	28	44	34	340.0%
50-59 years	1	1	2	4	7	8	7	700.0%
Over 60 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Unknown	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—
All ages	698	700	780	928	1230	1179	481	68.9%
Institutional postgraduate credit								
Under 21 years	1	0	0	1	1	0	-1	-100.0%
21-24 years	45	25	89	62	85	66	21	46.7%
25-29 years	88	101	432	158	188	178	90	102.3%
30-39 years	89	85	374	175	175	198	109	122.5%
40-49 years	40	54	89	81	72	93	53	132.5%
50-59 years	9	17	31	39	32	29	20	222.2%
Over 60 years	1	2	2	1	4	5	4	400.0%
Unknown	2	3	16	2	3	4	2	100.0%
All ages	275	287	1033	519	560	573	298	108.4%
No formal postgrad qualification								
Under 21 years	5	1	2	0	0	1	-4	-80.0%
21-24 years	80	91	58	69	67	89	9	11.3%
25-29 years	131	133	115	139	143	124	-7	-5.3%
30-39 years	85	75	72	79	75	77	-8	-9.4%
40-49 years	16	8	14	20	15	13	-3	-18.8%
50-59 years	8	4	3	3	1	1	-7	-87.5%
Over 60 years	2	0	1	0	0	0	-2	-100.0%
Unknown	1	2	1	5	0	2	1	100.0%
All ages	328	314	266	315	301	307	-21	-6.4%

Table D - Percentage breakdown of other EU postgraduates by qualification aim and age²⁸

Other EU	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Doctorate degree mainly by research						
Under 21 years	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
21-24 years	9.1%	8.8%	8.1%	8.2%	7.5%	7.1%
25-29 years	50.0%	49.4%	49.9%	49.2%	48.6%	49.4%
30-39 years	33.7%	34.5%	33.8%	34.1%	34.4%	34.1%
40-49 years	5.1%	5.3%	5.9%	6.1%	6.7%	6.5%
50-59 years	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	2.2%	2.3%
Over 60 years	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of students whose age was unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Doctorate degree not mainly by research						
Under 21 years	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
21-24 years	3.3%	1.4%	0.0%	1.1%	0.7%	0.0%
25-29 years	26.2%	11.0%	15.9%	14.3%	13.4%	11.9%
30-39 years	39.3%	45.2%	41.5%	33.0%	27.6%	31.4%
40-49 years	18.0%	26.0%	30.5%	34.1%	41.0%	37.1%
50-59 years	13.1%	13.7%	9.8%	14.3%	14.2%	15.1%
Over 60 years	0.0%	2.7%	2.4%	3.3%	3.0%	4.4%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of students whose age was unknown	0.0%	1.4%	2.4%	2.2%	1.5%	1.9%
Masters degree mainly by research						
Under 21 years	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
21-24 years	22.7%	21.5%	21.3%	17.7%	18.5%	15.9%
25-29 years	47.3%	48.4%	47.8%	50.2%	50.3%	50.1%
30-39 years	23.0%	22.8%	23.6%	24.7%	24.7%	25.9%
40-49 years	5.4%	5.1%	5.4%	5.3%	4.9%	6.3%
50-59 years	1.2%	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%	1.2%	1.5%
Over 60 years	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of students whose age was unknown	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Masters degree not mainly by research						
Under 21 years	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
21-24 years	30.0%	38.9%	36.2%	34.0%	33.0%	31.8%
25-29 years	38.6%	40.1%	40.6%	40.5%	41.5%	42.4%
30-39 years	16.1%	15.0%	16.7%	17.7%	17.9%	18.1%
40-49 years	4.7%	4.5%	4.9%	5.4%	5.8%	5.7%
50-59 years	1.3%	1.2%	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%
Over 60 years	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of students whose age was unknown	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Postgrad bachelors degree						
Under 21 years	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
21-24 years	-	-	45.5%	27.8%	49.2%	27.0%
25-29 years	-	-	48.5%	30.4%	34.9%	51.4%
30-39 years	-	-	6.1%	30.4%	14.3%	18.9%
40-49 years	-	-	0.0%	11.4%	1.6%	2.7%
50-59 years	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Over 60 years	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of students whose age was unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Postgrad diploma or certificate (not PGCE)						
Under 21 years	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
21-24 years	30.0%	26.2%	22.7%	18.4%	16.9%	17.9%
25-29 years	33.6%	34.3%	33.4%	34.1%	33.9%	33.5%
30-39 years	24.9%	26.3%	26.6%	29.5%	30.4%	30.1%
40-49 years	7.9%	9.7%	13.1%	13.1%	13.0%	13.3%
50-59 years	3.0%	3.2%	3.9%	4.4%	5.0%	4.3%
Over 60 years	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of students whose age was unknown	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%
Professional qualification at postgraduate level (not PGCE)						
Under 21 years	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
21-24 years	30.3%	30.6%	39.5%	38.6%	35.2%	34.0%
25-29 years	42.9%	43.5%	47.3%	42.3%	41.5%	44.9%
30-39 years	18.9%	18.1%	11.5%	16.3%	20.2%	19.2%
40-49 years	4.0%	4.1%	1.2%	2.0%	2.8%	1.9%
50-59 years	2.9%	2.6%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%
Over 60 years	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of students whose age was unknown	0.6%	1.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
PGCE						
Under 21 years	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
21-24 years	50.0%	51.9%	46.5%	43.6%	37.9%	39.1%
25-29 years	37.8%	35.3%	35.6%	40.2%	43.6%	41.0%
30-39 years	10.5%	9.7%	14.7%	13.4%	15.6%	15.5%
40-49 years	1.4%	3.0%	2.8%	2.4%	2.3%	3.7%
50-59 years	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%
Over 60 years	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of students whose age was unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Institutional postgraduate credit						
Under 21 years	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
21-24 years	16.5%	8.8%	8.8%	12.0%	15.3%	11.6%
25-29 years	32.2%	35.6%	42.5%	30.6%	33.8%	31.3%
30-39 years	32.6%	29.9%	36.8%	33.8%	31.4%	34.8%
40-49 years	14.7%	19.0%	8.8%	15.7%	12.9%	16.3%
50-59 years	3.3%	6.0%	3.0%	7.5%	5.7%	5.1%
Over 60 years	0.4%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%	0.9%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of students whose age was unknown	0.7%	1.0%	1.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%
No formal postgraduate qualification						
Under 21 years	1.5%	0.3%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
21-24 years	24.5%	29.2%	21.9%	22.3%	22.3%	29.2%
25-29 years	40.1%	42.6%	43.4%	44.8%	47.5%	40.7%
30-39 years	26.0%	24.0%	27.2%	25.5%	24.9%	25.2%
40-49 years	4.9%	2.6%	5.3%	6.5%	5.0%	4.3%
50-59 years	2.4%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%	0.3%	0.3%
Over 60 years	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of students whose age was unknown	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%	1.6%	0.0%	0.7%
Total						
Under 21 years	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
21-24 years	29.9%	29.3%	27.2%	25.8%	24.7%	23.7%
25-29 years	41.5%	42.3%	42.7%	42.5%	43.2%	43.8%
30-39 years	21.6%	21.3%	22.3%	23.1%	23.3%	23.5%
40-49 years	5.1%	5.2%	5.8%	6.3%	6.5%	6.5%
50-59 years	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Over 60 years	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of students whose age was unknown	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%

²⁸ To adhere to HESA guidelines, the percentages breakdown for other EU students studying for a postgraduate bachelors degree in 2000/01 and 2001/02 were not given because the population size contained fewer than 52 individuals.

Table E - Number of non-EU postgraduates by qualification aim and age

Non-EU	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	Change in number 2000/01 - 2005/06	% change
Doctorate degree mainly by research								
Under 21 years	6	2	6	3	5	3	-3	-50.0%
21-24 years	996	1145	1186	1352	1400	1380	384	38.6%
25-29 years	5711	6019	6736	7539	8023	8605	2894	50.7%
30-39 years	9215	9549	10057	10587	10817	11308	2093	22.7%
40-49 years	3475	3520	3655	3929	4000	3975	500	14.4%
50-59 years	790	790	867	898	969	994	204	25.8%
Over 60 years	93	101	106	113	138	145	52	55.9%
Unknown	21	16	29	22	24	28	7	33.3%
All ages	20307	21142	22642	24443	25376	26438	6131	30.2%
Doctorate degree not mainly by research								
Under 21 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
21-24 years	7	2	4	3	2	1	-6	-85.7%
25-29 years	15	13	5	11	9	11	-4	-26.7%
30-39 years	18	46	38	32	35	55	37	205.6%
40-49 years	23	43	40	30	23	57	34	147.8%
50-59 years	13	24	24	22	17	16	3	23.1%
Over 60 years	3	4	5	3	4	2	-1	-33.3%
Unknown	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	-
All ages	79	133	116	101	91	142	63	79.7%
Masters degree mainly by research								
Under 21 years	3	4	1	3	2	4	1	33.3%
21-24 years	741	789	946	1044	1044	986	245	33.1%
25-29 years	1700	1814	1957	2199	2258	2144	444	26.1%
30-39 years	1987	2106	2247	2227	2098	2041	54	2.7%
40-49 years	691	696	732	715	677	647	-44	-6.4%
50-59 years	159	159	145	179	156	130	-29	-18.2%
Over 60 years	25	22	19	28	25	27	2	8.0%
Unknown	6	4	10	6	3	6	0	0.0%
All ages	5312	5594	6057	6401	6263	5985	673	12.7%
Masters degree not mainly by research								
Under 21 years	35	38	74	87	94	76	41	117.1%
21-24 years	8227	11401	17620	22101	24427	26513	18286	222.3%
25-29 years	14752	18035	23955	30052	31961	33115	18363	124.5%
30-39 years	12116	13968	16574	18483	18476	18500	6384	52.7%
40-49 years	3779	3529	3788	4102	4001	4217	438	11.6%
50-59 years	862	738	787	868	875	974	112	13.0%
Over 60 years	78	72	75	103	90	118	40	51.3%
Unknown	127	109	116	99	95	62	-65	-51.2%
All ages	39976	47890	62989	75895	80019	83575	43599	109.1%
Postgraduate bachelors degree								
Under 21 years	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	-
21-24 years	37	24	26	37	48	95	58	156.8%
25-29 years	81	71	56	79	96	115	34	42.0%
30-39 years	56	49	24	50	34	38	-18	-32.1%
40-49 years	13	7	5	22	9	11	-2	-15.4%
50-59 years	5	3	1	5	1	2	-3	-60.0%
Over 60 years	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
All ages	192	154	113	194	188	261	69	35.9%
Postgraduate diploma or certificate (not PGCE)								
Under 21 years	6	10	4	7	9	11	5	83.3%
21-24 years	733	907	1085	1056	1111	1099	366	49.9%
25-29 years	1311	1430	1715	1804	1925	1787	476	36.3%
30-39 years	1674	1688	1682	1897	1913	1854	180	10.8%
40-49 years	782	727	702	849	766	763	-19	-2.4%
50-59 years	186	231	204	273	227	240	54	29.0%
Over 60 years	18	25	30	27	31	41	23	127.8%
Unknown	39	22	64	55	28	14	-25	-64.1%
All ages	4749	5040	5486	5968	6010	5809	1060	22.3%
Professional qualification at postgraduate level (not PGCE)								
Under 21 years	3	0	0	0	4	1	-2	-66.7%
21-24 years	52	42	57	105	99	63	11	21.2%
25-29 years	91	94	100	139	103	114	23	25.3%
30-39 years	77	88	71	141	95	92	15	19.5%
40-49 years	13	16	7	43	54	20	7	53.8%
50-59 years	3	4	0	10	10	0	-3	-100.0%
Over 60 years	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	-
Unknown	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	-
All ages	239	244	235	441	366	291	52	21.8%
PGCE								
Under 21 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
21-24 years	77	64	86	80	85	62	-15	-19.5%
25-29 years	70	86	92	120	138	123	53	75.7%
30-39 years	34	51	64	92	103	109	75	220.6%
40-49 years	13	21	21	30	29	33	20	153.8%
50-59 years	2	4	5	9	11	9	7	350.0%
Over 60 years	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-
Unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	-1	-100.0%
All ages	197	227	268	331	367	336	139	70.6%
Institutional postgraduate credit								
Under 21 years	2	0	0	1	0	3	1	50.0%
21-24 years	48	30	67	117	169	171	123	256.3%
25-29 years	146	128	237	249	353	340	194	132.9%
30-39 years	290	227	308	322	328	425	135	46.6%
40-49 years	302	128	160	192	141	254	-48	-15.9%
50-59 years	108	54	62	59	43	81	-27	-25.0%
Over 60 years	15	2	5	8	7	21	6	40.0%
Unknown	41	5	3	10	3	24	-17	-41.5%
All ages	952	574	842	958	1044	1319	367	38.6%
No formal postgrad qualification								
Under 21 years	35	63	38	23	3	21	-14	-40.0%
21-24 years	109	139	113	116	73	83	-26	-23.9%
25-29 years	176	197	121	151	86	83	-93	-52.8%
30-39 years	212	248	131	98	56	133	-79	-37.3%
40-49 years	116	101	95	36	28	60	-56	-48.3%
50-59 years	13	22	31	6	7	8	-5	-38.5%
Over 60 years	3	2	2	0	2	2	-1	-33.3%
Unknown	17	19	7	5	4	0	-17	-100.0%
All ages	681	791	538	435	259	390	-291	-42.7%

Table F – Percentage breakdown of non-EU postgraduates by qualification aim and age

Non-EU	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Doctorate degree mainly by research						
Under 21 years	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
21-24 years	4.9%	5.4%	5.2%	5.5%	5.5%	5.2%
25-29 years	28.2%	28.5%	29.8%	30.9%	31.6%	32.6%
30-39 years	45.4%	45.2%	44.5%	43.4%	42.7%	42.8%
40-49 years	17.1%	16.7%	16.2%	16.1%	15.8%	15.1%
50-59 years	3.9%	3.7%	3.8%	3.7%	3.8%	3.8%
Over 60 years	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of students whose age was unknown	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Doctorate degree not mainly by research						
Under 21 years	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
21-24 years	8.9%	1.5%	3.4%	3.0%	2.2%	0.7%
25-29 years	19.0%	9.8%	4.3%	10.9%	10.0%	7.7%
30-39 years	22.8%	34.8%	32.8%	31.7%	38.9%	38.7%
40-49 years	29.1%	32.6%	34.5%	29.7%	25.6%	40.1%
50-59 years	16.5%	18.2%	20.7%	21.8%	18.9%	11.3%
Over 60 years	3.8%	3.0%	4.3%	3.0%	4.4%	1.4%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of students whose age was unknown	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%
Masters degree mainly by research						
Under 21 years	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
21-24 years	14.0%	14.1%	15.6%	16.3%	16.7%	16.5%
25-29 years	32.0%	32.5%	32.4%	34.4%	36.1%	35.9%
30-39 years	37.4%	37.7%	37.2%	34.8%	33.5%	34.1%
40-49 years	13.0%	12.5%	12.1%	11.2%	10.8%	10.8%
50-59 years	3.0%	2.8%	2.4%	2.8%	2.5%	2.2%
Over 60 years	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of students whose age was unknown	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Masters degree not mainly by research						
Under 21 years	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
21-24 years	20.6%	23.9%	28.0%	29.2%	30.6%	31.7%
25-29 years	37.0%	37.7%	38.1%	39.6%	40.0%	39.7%
30-39 years	30.4%	29.2%	26.4%	24.4%	23.1%	22.2%
40-49 years	9.5%	7.4%	6.0%	5.4%	5.0%	5.0%
50-59 years	2.2%	1.5%	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%
Over 60 years	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of students whose age was unknown	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Postgrad bachelors degree						
Under 21 years	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
21-24 years	19.3%	15.6%	23.0%	19.1%	25.5%	36.4%
25-29 years	42.2%	46.1%	49.6%	40.7%	51.1%	44.1%
30-39 years	29.2%	31.8%	21.2%	25.8%	18.1%	14.6%
40-49 years	6.8%	4.5%	4.4%	11.3%	4.8%	4.2%
50-59 years	2.6%	1.9%	0.9%	2.6%	0.5%	0.8%
Over 60 years	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of students whose age was unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Postgrad diploma or certificate (not PGCE)						
Under 21 years	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
21-24 years	15.6%	18.1%	20.0%	17.9%	18.6%	19.0%
25-29 years	27.8%	28.5%	31.6%	30.5%	32.2%	30.8%
30-39 years	35.5%	33.6%	31.0%	32.1%	32.0%	32.0%
40-49 years	16.6%	14.5%	12.9%	14.4%	12.8%	13.2%
50-59 years	3.9%	4.6%	3.8%	4.6%	3.8%	4.1%
Over 60 years	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of students whose age was unknown	0.8%	0.4%	1.2%	0.9%	0.5%	0.2%
Professional qualification at postgraduate level (not PGCE)						
Under 21 years	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.3%
21-24 years	21.8%	17.2%	24.3%	24.0%	27.0%	21.6%
25-29 years	38.1%	38.5%	42.6%	31.7%	28.1%	39.2%
30-39 years	32.2%	36.1%	30.2%	32.2%	25.0%	31.6%
40-49 years	5.4%	6.6%	3.0%	9.8%	14.8%	6.9%
50-59 years	1.3%	1.6%	0.0%	2.3%	2.7%	0.0%
Over 60 years	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of students whose age was unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
PGCE						
Under 21 years	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
21-24 years	30.3%	28.2%	32.1%	24.2%	23.2%	18.5%
25-29 years	35.7%	37.9%	34.3%	36.3%	37.7%	36.6%
30-39 years	17.3%	22.5%	23.9%	27.8%	28.1%	32.4%
40-49 years	6.6%	9.3%	7.8%	9.1%	7.9%	9.8%
50-59 years	1.0%	1.8%	1.9%	2.7%	3.0%	2.7%
Over 60 years	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of students whose age was unknown	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
Institutional postgraduate credit						
Under 21 years	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
21-24 years	5.3%	5.3%	8.0%	12.3%	16.2%	13.2%
25-29 years	16.0%	22.5%	28.2%	26.3%	33.9%	26.3%
30-39 years	31.8%	39.9%	36.7%	34.0%	31.5%	32.8%
40-49 years	33.2%	22.5%	19.1%	20.3%	13.5%	19.6%
50-59 years	11.9%	9.5%	7.4%	6.2%	4.1%	6.3%
Over 60 years	1.6%	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	1.6%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of students whose age was unknown	4.3%	0.9%	0.4%	1.0%	0.3%	1.8%
No formal postgraduate qualification						
Under 21 years	5.3%	8.2%	7.2%	5.3%	1.2%	5.4%
21-24 years	16.4%	18.0%	21.3%	27.0%	28.6%	21.3%
25-29 years	26.5%	25.5%	22.8%	35.1%	33.7%	21.3%
30-39 years	31.9%	32.1%	24.7%	22.8%	22.0%	34.1%
40-49 years	17.5%	13.1%	17.9%	8.4%	11.0%	15.4%
50-59 years	2.0%	2.8%	5.8%	1.4%	2.7%	2.1%
Over 60 years	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.8%	0.5%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of students whose age was unknown	2.5%	2.4%	1.3%	1.1%	1.5%	0.0%
Total						
Under 21 years	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
21-24 years	15.2%	17.8%	21.4%	22.6%	23.7%	24.5%
25-29 years	33.2%	34.2%	35.3%	36.8%	37.5%	37.3%
30-39 years	35.5%	34.3%	31.5%	29.5%	28.3%	27.8%
40-49 years	12.7%	10.8%	9.3%	8.7%	8.1%	8.1%
50-59 years	3.0%	2.5%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	2.0%
Over 60 years	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of students whose age was unknown	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%

Appendix B - Tables G – L

Breakdown of postgraduates by qualification aim, mode of study and domicile

Table G – Number of UK-domiciled postgraduates by qualification aim and mode of study

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	% change 2000/01 - 2005/06
Doctorate degree mainly by research							
FT	23608	24036	23958	24243	24438	25594	8.4%
PT	16934	16805	16730	16644	16097	15270	-9.8%
Total	40542	40841	40688	40887	40535	40864	0.8%
Doctorate degree not mainly by research							
FT	576	582	616	780	945	969	68.2%
PT	649	846	884	866	954	1064	63.9%
Total	1225	1428	1500	1646	1899	2033	66.0%
Masters degree mainly by research							
FT	6534	6365	6460	6141	5786	5939	-9.1%
PT	7491	7177	6791	6182	5633	5471	-27.0%
Total	14025	13542	13251	12323	11419	11410	-18.6%
Masters degree not mainly by research							
FT	35251	37500	41016	41553	41067	42854	21.6%
PT	89663	93252	95186	107657	107837	110762	23.5%
Total	124914	130752	136202	149210	148904	153616	23.0%
Postgraduate bachelors degree							
FT	114	124	108	164	201	273	139.5%
PT	353	237	163	344	505	664	88.1%
Total	467	361	271	508	706	937	100.6%
Postgraduate diploma or certificate							
FT	10052	11531	10008	9998	9559	9974	-0.8%
PT	50986	56622	55262	63180	62236	62792	23.2%
Total	61038	68153	65270	73178	71795	72766	19.2%
Professional qualification at postgraduate level							
FT	2500	1866	2437	2522	2099	1730	-30.8%
PT	11635	10772	11230	12735	10421	10125	-13.0%
Total	14135	12638	13667	15257	12520	11855	-16.1%
PGCE							
FT	22073	23692	24939	27669	28149	28842	30.7%
PT	4002	5174	7879	7550	8020	7892	97.2%
Total	26075	28866	32818	35219	36169	36734	40.9%
Institutional postgraduate credit							
FT	140	77	144	146	226	154	10.0%
PT	26034	23337	24180	9539	11982	10961	-57.9%
Total	26174	23414	24324	9685	12208	11115	-57.5%
No formal postgraduate qualification							
FT	175	171	150	210	176	1061	506.3%
PT	499	1381	1338	1047	1154	1376	175.8%
Total	674	1552	1488	1257	1330	2437	261.6%
All qualifications							
FT	101023	105944	109836	113426	112646	117390	16.2%
PT	208246	215603	219643	225744	224839	226377	8.7%
Total	309269	321547	329479	339170	337485	343767	11.2%

Table H – Percentage distribution of UK domiciled postgraduates by qualification aim and mode of study.

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Doctorate degree mainly by research						
FT	58.2%	58.9%	58.9%	59.3%	60.3%	62.6%
PT	41.8%	41.1%	41.1%	40.7%	39.7%	37.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Doctorate degree not mainly by research						
FT	47.0%	40.8%	41.1%	47.4%	49.8%	47.7%
PT	53.0%	59.2%	58.9%	52.6%	50.2%	52.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Masters degree mainly by research						
FT	46.6%	47.0%	48.8%	49.8%	50.7%	52.1%
PT	53.4%	53.0%	51.2%	50.2%	49.3%	47.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Masters degree not mainly by research						
FT	28.2%	28.7%	30.1%	27.8%	27.6%	27.9%
PT	71.8%	71.3%	69.9%	72.2%	72.4%	72.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Postgraduate bachelors degree						
FT	24.4%	34.3%	39.9%	32.3%	28.5%	29.1%
PT	75.6%	65.7%	60.1%	67.7%	71.5%	70.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Postgraduate diploma or certificate						
FT	16.5%	16.9%	15.3%	13.7%	13.3%	13.7%
PT	83.5%	83.1%	84.7%	86.3%	86.7%	86.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Professional qualification at postgraduate level						
FT	17.7%	14.8%	17.8%	16.5%	16.8%	14.6%
PT	82.3%	85.2%	82.2%	83.5%	83.2%	85.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
PGCE						
FT	84.7%	82.1%	76.0%	78.6%	77.8%	78.5%
PT	15.3%	17.9%	24.0%	21.4%	22.2%	21.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Institutional postgraduate credit						
FT	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	1.5%	1.9%	1.4%
PT	99.5%	99.7%	99.4%	98.5%	98.1%	98.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No formal postgraduate qualification						
FT	26.0%	11.0%	10.1%	16.7%	13.2%	43.5%
PT	74.0%	89.0%	89.9%	83.3%	86.8%	56.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
All qualifications						
FT	32.7%	32.9%	33.3%	33.4%	33.4%	34.1%
PT	67.3%	67.1%	66.7%	66.6%	66.6%	65.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table I – Number of other EU domiciled postgraduates by qualification aim and mode of study

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	% change 2000/01 - 2005/06
Doctorate degree mainly by research							
FT	5464	5384	5310	5455	6196	6900	26.3%
PT	1786	1900	1998	2090	2295	2048	14.7%
Total	7250	7284	7308	7545	8491	8948	23.4%
Doctorate degree not mainly by research							
FT	21	12	8	12	16	20	-4.8%
PT	34	56	74	79	115	141	314.7%
Total	55	68	82	91	131	161	192.7%
Masters degree mainly by research							
FT	1721	1582	1669	1523	1797	1770	2.8%
PT	578	565	604	582	587	603	4.3%
Total	2299	2147	2273	2105	2384	2373	3.2%
Masters degree not mainly by research							
FT	15115	15148	15666	15394	16860	17281	14.3%
PT	4971	4517	5394	5941	6678	7004	40.9%
Total	20086	19665	21060	21335	23538	24285	20.9%
Postgraduate bachelors degree							
FT	21	27	65	42	56	57	171.4%
PT	6	4	1	37	7	17	183.3%
Total	27	31	66	79	63	74	174.1%
Postgraduate diploma or certificate							
FT	1243	1240	1138	909	943	936	-24.7%
PT	1443	1546	1554	2047	1943	1794	24.3%
Total	2686	2786	2692	2956	2886	2730	1.6%
Professional qualification at postgraduate level							
FT	90	93	170	149	136	114	26.7%
PT	82	102	71	94	116	151	84.1%
Total	172	195	241	243	252	265	54.1%
PGCE							
FT	686	676	748	887	1181	1115	62.5%
PT	12	24	32	41	49	61	408.3%
Total	698	700	780	928	1230	1176	68.5%
Institutional postgraduate credit							
FT	116	95	116	153	159	132	13.8%
PT	158	182	908	362	391	435	175.3%
Total	274	277	1024	515	550	567	106.9%
No formal postgraduate qualification							
FT	232	238	186	217	236	244	5.2%
PT	79	51	67	77	48	49	-38.0%
Total	311	289	253	294	284	293	-5.8%
All qualifications							
FT	24709	24495	25076	24741	27580	28569	15.6%
PT	9149	8947	10703	11350	12229	12303	34.5%
Total	33858	33442	35779	36091	39809	40872	20.7%

Table J – Percentage distribution of other EU domiciled postgraduates by qualification aim and mode of study.

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Doctorate degree mainly by research						
FT	75.4%	73.9%	72.7%	72.3%	73.0%	77.1%
PT	24.6%	26.1%	27.3%	27.7%	27.0%	22.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Doctorate degree not mainly by research						
FT	38.2%	17.6%	9.8%	13.2%	12.2%	12.4%
PT	61.8%	82.4%	90.2%	86.8%	87.8%	87.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Masters degree mainly by research						
FT	74.9%	73.7%	73.4%	72.4%	75.4%	74.6%
PT	25.1%	26.3%	26.6%	27.6%	24.6%	25.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Masters degree not mainly by research						
FT	75.3%	77.0%	74.4%	72.2%	71.6%	71.2%
PT	24.7%	23.0%	25.6%	27.8%	28.4%	28.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Postgraduate bachelors degree						
FT	77.8%	87.1%	98.5%	53.2%	88.9%	77.0%
PT	22.2%	12.9%	1.5%	46.8%	11.1%	23.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Postgraduate diploma or certificate						
FT	46.3%	44.5%	42.3%	30.8%	32.7%	34.3%
PT	53.7%	55.5%	57.7%	69.2%	67.3%	65.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Professional qualification at postgraduate level						
FT	52.3%	47.7%	70.5%	61.3%	54.0%	43.0%
PT	47.7%	52.3%	29.5%	38.7%	46.0%	57.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
PGCE						
FT	98.3%	96.6%	95.9%	95.6%	96.0%	94.8%
PT	1.7%	3.4%	4.1%	4.4%	4.0%	5.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Institutional postgraduate credit						
FT	42.3%	34.3%	11.3%	29.7%	28.9%	23.3%
PT	57.7%	65.7%	88.7%	70.3%	71.1%	76.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No formal postgraduate qualification						
FT	74.6%	82.4%	73.5%	73.8%	83.1%	83.3%
PT	25.4%	17.6%	26.5%	26.2%	16.9%	16.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
All qualifications						
FT	73.0%	73.2%	70.1%	68.6%	69.3%	69.9%
PT	27.0%	26.8%	29.9%	31.4%	30.7%	30.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table K – Number of non-EU domiciled postgraduates by qualification aim and mode of study

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	% change 2000/01 - 2005/06
Doctorate degree mainly by research							
FT	11734	12492	13532	14693	15368	16354	39.4%
PT	3774	3941	4163	4218	4158	3258	-13.7%
Total	15508	16433	17695	18911	19526	19612	26.5%
Doctorate degree not mainly by research							
FT	39	31	18	26	16	21	-46.2%
PT	40	92	84	62	58	121	202.5%
Total	79	123	102	88	74	142	79.7%
Masters degree mainly by research							
FT	3742	4025	4312	4575	4477	4473	19.5%
PT	902	958	966	988	790	718	-20.4%
Total	4644	4983	5278	5563	5267	5191	11.8%
Masters degree not mainly by research							
FT	27257	35208	49506	58486	61437	63295	132.2%
PT	8942	8407	8563	10741	10398	11443	28.0%
Total	36199	43615	58069	69227	71835	74738	106.5%
Postgraduate bachelors degree							
FT	95	83	102	136	174	239	151.6%
PT	87	59	0	54	13	22	-74.7%
Total	182	142	102	190	187	261	43.4%
Postgraduate diploma or certificate							
FT	2075	2522	2908	2768	2972	2642	27.3%
PT	2297	2199	2286	2954	2772	2829	23.2%
Total	4372	4721	5194	5722	5744	5471	25.1%
Professional qualification at postgraduate level							
FT	136	147	147	250	191	144	5.9%
PT	97	96	85	175	174	133	37.1%
Total	233	243	232	425	365	277	18.9%
PGCE							
FT	184	199	231	293	314	285	54.9%
PT	13	28	37	37	53	47	261.5%
Total	197	227	268	330	367	332	68.5%
Institutional postgraduate credit							
FT	193	171	211	308	344	269	39.4%
PT	757	391	620	643	682	1038	37.1%
Total	950	562	831	951	1026	1307	37.6%
No formal postgraduate qualification							
FT	360	392	246	298	142	249	-30.8%
PT	317	389	286	134	112	128	-59.6%
Total	677	781	532	432	254	377	-44.3%
All qualifications							
FT	45815	55270	71213	81833	85435	87971	92.0%
PT	17226	16560	17090	20006	19210	19737	14.6%
Total	63041	71830	88303	101839	104645	107708	70.9%

Table L - Percentage distribution of non-EU domiciled postgraduates by qualification aim and mode of study.

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Doctorate degree mainly by research						
FT	75.7%	76.0%	76.5%	77.7%	78.7%	83.4%
PT	24.3%	24.0%	23.5%	22.3%	21.3%	16.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Doctorate degree not mainly by research						
FT	49.4%	25.2%	17.6%	29.5%	21.6%	14.8%
PT	50.6%	74.8%	82.4%	70.5%	78.4%	85.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Masters degree mainly by research						
FT	80.6%	80.8%	81.7%	82.2%	85.0%	86.2%
PT	19.4%	19.2%	18.3%	17.8%	15.0%	13.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Masters degree not mainly by research						
FT	75.3%	80.7%	85.3%	84.5%	85.5%	84.7%
PT	24.7%	19.3%	14.7%	15.5%	14.5%	15.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Postgraduate bachelors degree						
FT	52.2%	58.5%	100.0%	71.6%	93.0%	91.6%
PT	47.8%	41.5%	0.0%	28.4%	7.0%	8.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Postgraduate diploma or certificate						
FT	47.5%	53.4%	56.0%	48.4%	51.7%	48.3%
PT	52.5%	46.6%	44.0%	51.6%	48.3%	51.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Professional qualification at postgraduate level						
FT	58.4%	60.5%	63.4%	58.8%	52.3%	52.0%
PT	41.6%	39.5%	36.6%	41.2%	47.7%	48.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
PGCE						
FT	93.4%	87.7%	86.2%	88.8%	85.6%	85.8%
PT	6.6%	12.3%	13.8%	11.2%	14.4%	14.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Institutional postgraduate credit						
FT	20.3%	30.4%	25.4%	32.4%	33.5%	20.6%
PT	79.7%	69.6%	74.6%	67.6%	66.5%	79.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No formal postgraduate qualification						
FT	53.2%	50.2%	46.2%	69.0%	55.9%	66.0%
PT	46.8%	49.8%	53.8%	31.0%	44.1%	34.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
All qualifications						
FT	72.7%	76.9%	80.6%	80.4%	81.6%	81.7%
PT	27.3%	23.1%	19.4%	19.6%	18.4%	18.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix C - Tables M - O Breakdown of postgraduates by mode of study, age and domicile

Table M – UK-domiciled postgraduates by mode of study and age

UK domiciled							
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	% change 2000/01 - 2005/06
Full-time							
Under 21 years	41	68	131	26	23	28	-31.7%
21-24 years	40710	43271	45756	46629	45650	46449	14.1%
25-29 years	29760	30447	31905	34197	35664	37998	27.7%
30-39 years	20582	21436	21354	21243	20258	20619	0.2%
40-49 years	7674	8236	8117	8585	8426	9249	20.5%
50-59 years	1884	2061	2117	2299	2189	2537	34.7%
Over 60 years	291	339	341	352	370	422	45.0%
Total of known age	100942	105858	109721	113331	112580	117302	16.2%
Students whose age was unknown	81	86	115	95	66	88	8.6%
All	101023	105944	109836	113426	112646	117390	16.2%
Part-time							
Under 21 years	70	69	55	67	60	62	-11.4%
21-24 years	9515	10460	10856	11582	11962	12085	27.0%
25-29 years	35560	35832	37078	38854	40088	41676	17.2%
30-39 years	79014	80664	79967	79886	77546	76206	-3.6%
40-49 years	57568	60259	61277	63176	62673	63386	10.1%
50-59 years	21586	23204	24712	26296	26766	27234	26.2%
Over 60 years	2884	3128	3405	3645	3817	4177	44.8%
Total of known age	206197	213616	217350	223506	222912	224826	9.0%
Students whose age was unknown	2049	1987	2293	2238	1927	1551	-24.3%
All	208246	215603	219643	225744	224839	226377	8.7%
UK domiciled							
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	
Full-time							
Under 21 years	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
21-24 years	40.3%	40.9%	41.7%	41.1%	40.5%	39.6%	
25-29 years	29.5%	28.8%	29.1%	30.2%	31.7%	32.4%	
30-39 years	20.4%	20.2%	19.5%	18.7%	18.0%	17.6%	
40-49 years	7.6%	7.8%	7.4%	7.6%	7.5%	7.9%	
50-59 years	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%	2.2%	
Over 60 years	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
% of students whose age was unknown	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	
Part-time							
Under 21 years	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
21-24 years	4.6%	4.9%	5.0%	5.2%	5.4%	5.4%	
25-29 years	17.2%	16.8%	17.1%	17.4%	18.0%	18.5%	
30-39 years	38.3%	37.8%	36.8%	35.7%	34.8%	33.9%	
40-49 years	27.9%	28.2%	28.2%	28.3%	28.1%	28.2%	
50-59 years	10.5%	10.9%	11.4%	11.8%	12.0%	12.1%	
Over 60 years	1.4%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.9%	
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
% of students whose age was unknown	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.7%	

Table N – Other EU postgraduates by mode of study and age

Other EU		2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	% change 2000/01 - 2005/06
Full-time								
Under 21 years		13	11	8	12	11	10	-23.1%
21-24 years		9804	9623	9533	9107	9653	9695	-1.1%
25-29 years		11328	11341	11744	11811	13454	14241	25.7%
30-39 years		3163	3048	3264	3307	3908	4013	26.9%
40-49 years		315	362	384	382	427	463	47.0%
50-59 years		48	68	87	77	91	111	131.3%
Over 60 years		18	14	14	14	15	18	0.0%
Total of known age		24689	24467	25034	24710	27559	28551	15.6%
Students whose age was unknown		20	28	42	31	21	18	-10.0%
All		24709	24495	25076	24741	27580	28569	15.6%
Part-time								
Under 21 years		5	1	2	3	3	4	-20.0%
21-24 years		870	795	764	819	818	750	-13.8%
25-29 years		2464	2609	3254	3314	3476	3472	40.9%
30-39 years		3746	3554	4227	4459	4839	4918	31.3%
40-49 years		1469	1423	1746	1938	2207	2255	53.5%
50-59 years		500	464	549	661	721	730	46.0%
Over 60 years		53	65	77	90	114	127	139.6%
Total of known age		9107	8911	10619	11284	12178	12256	34.6%
Students whose age was unknown		42	36	84	66	51	47	11.9%
All		9149	8947	10703	11350	12229	12303	34.5%
Other EU								
Full-time		2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	
Under 21 years		0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
21-24 years		39.7%	39.3%	38.1%	36.9%	35.0%	34.0%	
25-29 years		45.9%	46.4%	46.9%	47.8%	48.8%	49.9%	
30-39 years		12.8%	12.5%	13.0%	13.4%	14.2%	14.1%	
40-49 years		1.3%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	
50-59 years		0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	
Over 60 years		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	
Total of known age		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
% of students whose age was unknown		0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	
Part-time								
Under 21 years		0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
21-24 years		9.6%	8.9%	7.2%	7.3%	6.7%	6.1%	
25-29 years		27.1%	29.3%	30.6%	29.4%	28.5%	28.3%	
30-39 years		41.1%	39.9%	39.8%	39.5%	39.7%	40.1%	
40-49 years		16.1%	16.0%	16.4%	17.2%	18.1%	18.4%	
50-59 years		5.5%	5.2%	5.2%	5.9%	5.9%	6.0%	
Over 60 years		0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	
Total of known age		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
% of students whose age was unknown		0.5%	0.4%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	

Table O – Non-EU postgraduates by mode of study and age

Non-EU							% change 2000/01 -
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2005/06
Full-time							
Under 21 years	84	102	106	123	106	97	15.5%
21-24 years	9779	13174	19643	23656	25614	27296	179.1%
25-29 years	18094	21730	28099	33424	35031	35918	98.5%
30-39 years	14322	16553	19156	20262	20342	20282	41.6%
40-49 years	3021	3211	3622	3773	3747	3740	23.8%
50-59 years	368	391	429	448	464	522	41.8%
Over 60 years	51	40	48	57	58	65	27.5%
Total of known age	45719	55201	71103	81743	85362	87920	92.3%
Students whose age was unknown	96	69	110	90	73	51	-46.9%
All	45815	55270	71213	81833	85435	87971	92.0%
Part-time							
Under 21 years	5	15	15	2	9	21	320.0%
21-24 years	596	660	664	1060	1092	1101	84.7%
25-29 years	3137	3192	3438	4390	4360	4465	42.3%
30-39 years	7170	7186	7410	8368	7953	8086	12.8%
40-49 years	4590	3998	4004	4462	4126	4317	-5.9%
50-59 years	1435	1279	1314	1465	1426	1462	1.9%
Over 60 years	144	129	133	159	169	207	43.8%
Total of known age	17077	16459	16978	19906	19135	19659	15.1%
Students whose age was unknown	149	101	112	100	75	78	-47.7%
All	17226	16560	17090	20006	19210	19737	14.6%
Non-EU							
Full-time							
Under 21 years	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	
21-24 years	21.4%	23.9%	27.6%	28.9%	30.0%	31.0%	
25-29 years	39.6%	39.4%	39.5%	40.9%	41.0%	40.9%	
30-39 years	31.3%	30.0%	26.9%	24.8%	23.8%	23.1%	
40-49 years	6.6%	5.8%	5.1%	4.6%	4.4%	4.3%	
50-59 years	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	
Over 60 years	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
<i>% of students whose age was unknown</i>	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	
Part-time							
Under 21 years	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	
21-24 years	3.5%	4.0%	3.9%	5.3%	5.7%	5.6%	
25-29 years	18.4%	19.4%	20.2%	22.1%	22.8%	22.7%	
30-39 years	42.0%	43.7%	43.6%	42.0%	41.6%	41.1%	
40-49 years	26.9%	24.3%	23.6%	22.4%	21.6%	22.0%	
50-59 years	8.4%	7.8%	7.7%	7.4%	7.5%	7.4%	
Over 60 years	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	1.1%	
Total of known age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
<i>% of students whose age was unknown</i>	0.9%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	

Appendix D - Tables P - R
Breakdown of postgraduates by subject areas and domicile (2000/01 – 2005/06)

Table P – Breakdown of UK-domiciled postgraduates by subject areas

UK domiciled							% change 2002/03 -
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2005/06
Medicine and Dentistry	12452	12577	12074	12699	13261	13888	15.0%
Subjects allied to Medicine	24272	26905	29904	33336	37347	40087	34.1%
Biological Sciences	16960	17129	22634	24617	24948	25406	12.2%
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	2622	2798	2763	2564	2462	2328	-15.7%
Physical Sciences	13636	13299	13625	14585	13999	14280	4.8%
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	20731	21583	19980	21008	19155	17857	-10.6%
Engineering and technologies	18583	19190	18212	18293	18492	17681	-2.9%
Architecture, Building and Planning	8984	9365	9228	9540	9829	10696	15.9%
Social studies	22536	22756	26116	28218	28408	29550	13.1%
Law	18499	19993	15509	15936	15754	15558	0.3%
Business and Administrative studies	54008	55667	58938	60084	58034	57836	-1.9%
Mass Communications and Documentation	5907	6135	6066	6266	6066	6464	6.6%
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	14318	15172	14255	14860	13994	14136	-0.8%
Historical and Philosophical studies	13612	14121	14390	15672	14874	15096	4.9%
Creative Arts and Design	11475	11807	12748	13417	13368	13592	6.6%
Education	54550	58802	64056	73282	74113	76910	20.1%
Combined	24188	22125	16836	2896	2732	2421	-85.6%
Total	337333	349424	357334	367273	366836	373786	4.6%

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Medicine and Dentistry	3.7%	3.6%	3.4%	3.5%	3.6%	3.7%
Subjects allied to Medicine	7.2%	7.7%	8.4%	9.1%	10.2%	10.7%
Biological Sciences	5.0%	4.9%	6.3%	6.7%	6.8%	6.8%
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
Physical Sciences	4.0%	3.8%	3.8%	4.0%	3.8%	3.8%
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	6.1%	6.2%	5.6%	5.7%	5.2%	4.8%
Engineering and technologies	5.5%	5.5%	5.1%	5.0%	5.0%	4.7%
Architecture, Building and Planning	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%	2.9%
Social studies	6.7%	6.5%	7.3%	7.7%	7.7%	7.9%
Law	5.5%	5.7%	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%	4.2%
Business and Administrative studies	16.0%	15.9%	16.5%	16.4%	15.8%	15.5%
Mass Communications and Documentation	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	4.2%	4.3%	4.0%	4.0%	3.8%	3.8%
Historical and Philosophical studies	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.3%	4.1%	4.0%
Creative Arts and Design	3.4%	3.4%	3.6%	3.7%	3.6%	3.6%
Education	16.2%	16.8%	17.9%	20.0%	20.2%	20.6%
Combined	7.2%	6.3%	4.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table Q – Breakdown of other EU postgraduates by subject areas

Other EU							% change 2002/03
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2005/06
Medicine and Dentistry	998	971	939	1101	1283	1429	52.2%
Subjects allied to Medicine	1355	1512	1933	2073	2380	2485	28.6%
Biological Sciences	1989	1966	2420	2641	2761	2910	20.2%
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	611	549	570	542	628	585	2.6%
Physical Sciences	2484	2329	2345	2256	2472	2581	10.1%
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	2593	2741	3329	3025	3260	3152	-5.3%
Engineering and technologies	5949	6011	5890	5617	5821	5695	-3.3%
Architecture, Building and Planning	1113	1143	1143	1157	1300	1307	14.3%
Social studies	2810	2795	3816	4108	4651	5045	32.2%
Law	3373	3300	2486	2161	2388	2342	-5.8%
Business and Administrative studies	7048	7005	7582	7682	8578	8702	14.8%
Mass Communications and Documentation	713	715	862	939	1009	1100	27.6%
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	2826	2676	2689	2644	2950	2967	10.3%
Historical and Philosophical studies	1251	1264	1251	1349	1483	1574	25.8%
Creative Arts and Design	1430	1479	1633	1775	1974	2050	25.5%
Education	1725	1811	1939	2270	2827	3030	56.3%
Combined	411	370	55	47	47	83	50.9%
Total	38679	38637	40882	41387	45812	47037	15.1%
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	
Medicine and Dentistry	2.6%	2.5%	2.3%	2.7%	2.8%	3.0%	
Subjects allied to Medicine	3.5%	3.9%	4.7%	5.0%	5.2%	5.3%	
Biological Sciences	5.1%	5.1%	5.9%	6.4%	6.0%	6.2%	
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	1.2%	
Physical Sciences	6.4%	6.0%	5.7%	5.5%	5.4%	5.5%	
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	6.7%	7.1%	8.1%	7.3%	7.1%	6.7%	
Engineering and technologies	15.4%	15.6%	14.4%	13.6%	12.7%	12.1%	
Architecture, Building and Planning	2.9%	3.0%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	
Social studies	7.3%	7.2%	9.3%	9.9%	10.2%	10.7%	
Law	8.7%	8.5%	6.1%	5.2%	5.2%	5.0%	
Business and Administrative studies	18.2%	18.1%	18.5%	18.6%	18.7%	18.5%	
Mass Communications and Documentation	1.8%	1.9%	2.1%	2.3%	2.2%	2.3%	
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	7.3%	6.9%	6.6%	6.4%	6.4%	6.3%	
Historical and Philosophical studies	3.2%	3.3%	3.1%	3.3%	3.2%	3.3%	
Creative Arts and Design	3.7%	3.8%	4.0%	4.3%	4.3%	4.4%	
Education	4.5%	4.7%	4.7%	5.5%	6.2%	6.4%	
Combined	1.1%	1.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Table R – Breakdown of non-EU postgraduates by subject areas

Non-EU							% change 2002/03 -
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2005/06
Medicine and Dentistry	2410	2525	2496	2830	2973	3229	29.4%
Subjects allied to Medicine	2344	2705	2857	3418	3963	4284	49.9%
Biological Sciences	2459	2682	3389	4052	4259	4337	28.0%
Veterinary Sciences,							
Agriculture and related	1199	908	961	958	956	932	-3.0%
Physical Sciences	2844	2768	3191	3755	3892	4129	29.4%
Mathematical and Computer							
Sciences	5540	7740	9448	10692	11456	11522	22.0%
Engineering and technologies	8647	9535	12375	14916	15890	15974	29.1%
Architecture, Building and							
Planning	2085	2257	2409	3053	3088	3238	34.4%
Social studies	4694	5167	9403	11601	11921	11996	27.6%
Law	6614	7560	5954	6013	6070	6217	4.4%
Business and Administrative							
studies	16995	20536	28134	32779	34628	36842	31.0%
Mass Communications and							
Documentation	1249	1544	1987	2400	2458	2581	29.9%
Languages, literature,							
linguistics and classics	3780	4007	4254	4873	4931	5209	22.4%
Historical and Philosophical							
studies	2819	2815	3107	3336	3511	3709	19.4%
Creative Arts and Design	2023	2357	2894	3348	3349	3514	21.4%
Education	6052	5961	6325	7051	6567	6607	4.5%
Combined	930	722	102	92	71	226	121.6%
Total	72684	81789	99286	115167	119983	124546	25.4%
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	
Medicine and Dentistry	3.3%	3.1%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%	
Subjects allied to Medicine	3.2%	3.3%	2.9%	3.0%	3.3%	3.4%	
Biological Sciences	3.4%	3.3%	3.4%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	
Veterinary Sciences,							
Agriculture and related	1.6%	1.1%	1.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	
Physical Sciences	3.9%	3.4%	3.2%	3.3%	3.2%	3.3%	
Mathematical and Computer							
Sciences	7.6%	9.5%	9.5%	9.3%	9.5%	9.3%	
Engineering and technologies	11.9%	11.7%	12.5%	13.0%	13.2%	12.8%	
Architecture, Building and							
Planning	2.9%	2.8%	2.4%	2.7%	2.6%	2.6%	
Social studies	6.5%	6.3%	9.5%	10.1%	9.9%	9.6%	
Law	9.1%	9.2%	6.0%	5.2%	5.1%	5.0%	
Business and Administrative							
studies	23.4%	25.1%	28.3%	28.5%	28.9%	29.6%	
Mass Communications and							
Documentation	1.7%	1.9%	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%	2.1%	
Languages, literature,							
linguistics and classics	5.2%	4.9%	4.3%	4.2%	4.1%	4.2%	
Historical and Philosophical							
studies	3.9%	3.4%	3.1%	2.9%	2.9%	3.0%	
Creative Arts and Design	2.8%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.8%	2.8%	
Education	8.3%	7.3%	6.4%	6.1%	5.5%	5.3%	
Combined	1.3%	0.9%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Appendix E - Tables S - AB Number of postgraduates by qualification aim, subject areas and domicile (2000/01 – 2005/06)

Table S – Doctorate degree mainly by research

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	Change in numbers between 2002/03 and 2005/06
UK domiciled							
Medicine and Dentistry	5551	5452	5284	5553	5594	5676	125
Subjects allied to Medicine	3218	3259	3580	3644	3744	3877	659
Biological Sciences	7811	7683	7881	8276	8144	8116	305
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	1061	1024	939	874	829	760	-301
Physical Sciences	7379	7165	7153	7199	7078	7114	-265
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	2533	2705	2844	3058	3182	3269	736
Engineering and technologies	5719	5376	5210	5117	5013	5092	-627
Architecture, Building and Planning	669	702	646	662	661	620	-49
Social studies	3474	3473	4025	4037	4045	4015	541
Law	1565	1661	684	578	615	656	-909
Business and Administrative studies	2049	2045	2099	2029	1987	2071	22
Mass Communications and Documentation	330	315	346	375	338	383	53
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	3119	3051	3031	2940	2924	3005	-114
Historical and Philosophical studies	3611	3601	3716	3883	3931	3901	290
Creative Arts and Design	1209	1345	1687	1574	1566	1595	386
Education	3279	3123	3115	3292	3229	3303	24
Combined	619	626	43	59	65	222	-397
Total	53196	52606	52283	53150	52945	53675	479
Other EU							
Medicine and Dentistry	395	406	356	402	456	533	138
Subjects allied to Medicine	361	364	442	481	517	544	183
Biological Sciences	958	966	989	1096	1239	1335	377
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	227	229	214	213	201	185	-42
Physical Sciences	1374	1353	1360	1350	1425	1489	115
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	642	677	724	780	902	992	350
Engineering and technologies	1422	1441	1429	1449	1611	1656	234
Architecture, Building and Planning	111	100	113	130	140	154	43
Social studies	831	781	1024	1131	1305	1360	529
Law	505	517	289	198	229	260	-245
Business and Administrative studies	511	534	570	594	744	770	259
Mass Communications and Documentation	67	64	62	75	98	121	54
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	814	801	804	829	864	843	29
Historical and Philosophical studies	592	618	592	625	660	690	98
Creative Arts and Design	170	215	308	272	313	367	197
Education	244	237	252	257	362	381	137
Combined	52	66	6	14	5	25	-27
Total	9276	9369	9534	9896	11071	11705	2429
Non-EU							
Medicine and Dentistry	874	910	898	978	1073	1160	286
Subjects allied to Medicine	631	640	726	789	825	938	307
Biological Sciences	1515	1580	1589	1816	1871	1889	374
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	529	506	487	428	381	359	-170
Physical Sciences	1495	1534	1651	1805	1816	1863	368
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	1295	1492	1698	1973	2184	2403	1108
Engineering and technologies	3968	4101	4381	4632	4764	4997	1029
Architecture, Building and Planning	521	541	586	674	733	688	167
Social studies	1655	1724	2581	2963	3082	3250	1595
Law	1420	1498	809	660	708	759	-661
Business and Administrative studies	1325	1445	1671	1766	1872	1980	655
Mass Communications and Documentation	145	145	188	203	238	268	123
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	1434	1484	1555	1645	1655	1680	246
Historical and Philosophical studies	1449	1454	1480	1618	1691	1744	295
Creative Arts and Design	310	366	603	497	506	517	207
Education	1639	1604	1717	1946	1952	1870	231
Combined	102	118	22	50	25	73	-29
Total	20307	21142	22642	24443	25376	26438	6131

Table T – Doctorate degree not mainly by research

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	Change in numbers between 2002/03 and 2005/06
UK domiciled							
Medicine and Dentistry	78	58	56	99	205	222	166
Subjects allied to Medicine	144	127	205	169	169	101	-104
Biological Sciences	645	764	757	882	968	1010	253
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Sciences	1	1	1	0	0	2	1
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Engineering and technologies	0	7	42	20	34	29	-13
Architecture, Building and Planning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social studies	22	74	28	35	39	67	39
Law	8	19	16	10	1	1	-15
Business and Administrative studies	136	172	263	258	255	195	-68
Mass Communications and Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	6	0	2	0	0	0	-2
Historical and Philosophical studies	37	39	69	52	53	58	-11
Creative Arts and Design	26	12	17	15	9	11	-6
Education	139	170	91	155	255	359	268
Combined	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1242	1444	1547	1695	1988	2058	511
Other EU							
Medicine and Dentistry	0	0	0	1	4	4	4
Subjects allied to Medicine	4	2	4	4	2	2	-2
Biological Sciences	19	20	14	18	23	31	17
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering and technologies	0	2	2	0	1	0	-2
Architecture, Building and Planning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social studies	1	0	13	23	49	55	42
Law	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Business and Administrative studies	27	29	36	30	29	42	6
Mass Communications and Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Historical and Philosophical studies	0	0	0	0	3	2	2
Creative Arts and Design	6	3	2	2	2	3	1
Education	1	17	13	15	23	23	10
Combined	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	61	74	84	93	136	162	78
Non-EU							
Medicine and Dentistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subjects allied to Medicine	10	15	7	5	5	1	-6
Biological Sciences	6	8	11	15	12	15	4
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Sciences	0	0	1	1	1	0	-1
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Engineering and technologies	1	2	1	1	1	1	0
Architecture, Building and Planning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social studies	3	1	0	9	7	1	1
Law	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Business and Administrative studies	29	46	54	52	46	108	54
Mass Communications and Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	2	3	2	2	0	0	-2
Historical and Philosophical studies	20	1	11	4	4	8	-3
Creative Arts and Design	4	5	5	6	5	7	2
Education	0	51	24	5	9	1	-23
Combined	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	79	133	116	101	91	142	26

Table U – Masters degree mainly by research

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	Change in numbers between 2002/03 and 2005/06
UK domiciled							
Medicine and Dentistry	1833	1665	1610	1555	1420	1589	-21
Subjects allied to Medicine	1152	1193	1070	1029	979	809	-261
Biological Sciences	1568	1618	1647	1545	1444	1365	-282
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	157	168	163	144	135	116	-47
Physical Sciences	1538	1391	1386	1344	1302	1236	-150
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	692	736	809	780	810	721	-88
Engineering and technologies	1799	1729	1601	1424	1241	1159	-442
Architecture, Building and Planning	332	305	262	249	219	230	-32
Social studies	1067	948	1215	1182	1058	1180	-35
Law	734	699	387	365	329	289	-98
Business and Administrative studies	631	648	609	533	475	474	-135
Mass Communications and Documentation	96	97	132	147	113	86	-46
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	1086	1042	1118	1083	1025	1013	-105
Historical and Philosophical studies	1657	1692	1767	1602	1531	1497	-270
Creative Arts and Design	713	692	662	586	600	612	-50
Education	1168	1069	994	916	900	797	-197
Combined	131	112	1	7	16	158	157
Total	16354	15804	15433	14491	13597	13331	-2102
Other EU							
Medicine and Dentistry	175	146	166	177	204	241	75
Subjects allied to Medicine	80	95	96	91	102	87	-9
Biological Sciences	221	231	260	245	257	247	-13
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	35	32	35	37	41	29	-6
Physical Sciences	362	321	299	266	295	265	-34
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	194	189	206	197	243	216	10
Engineering and technologies	446	398	397	355	335	340	-57
Architecture, Building and Planning	48	49	43	57	57	50	7
Social studies	200	180	285	253	291	309	24
Law	218	188	113	100	109	96	-17
Business and Administrative studies	95	108	128	132	160	136	8
Mass Communications and Documentation	8	12	18	21	22	14	-4
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	204	200	233	205	248	251	18
Historical and Philosophical studies	134	135	153	134	157	166	13
Creative Arts and Design	81	84	72	80	88	81	9
Education	91	74	93	99	121	105	12
Combined	21	15	1	2	0	26	25
Total	2613	2457	2598	2451	2730	2659	61
Non-EU							
Medicine and Dentistry	325	317	373	432	403	433	60
Subjects allied to Medicine	204	262	263	260	278	222	-41
Biological Sciences	319	339	388	385	423	354	-34
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	76	66	60	58	47	44	-16
Physical Sciences	338	352	355	396	415	424	69
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	322	387	459	526	564	521	62
Engineering and technologies	1106	1137	1207	1381	1353	1244	37
Architecture, Building and Planning	166	180	225	210	188	206	-19
Social studies	443	453	798	773	708	671	-127
Law	489	453	225	232	227	204	-21
Business and Administrative studies	278	321	338	382	387	385	47
Mass Communications and Documentation	31	44	38	39	43	51	13
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	337	308	356	392	368	354	-2
Historical and Philosophical studies	383	416	427	418	404	413	-14
Creative Arts and Design	144	158	156	135	133	136	-20
Education	334	384	384	376	317	261	-123
Combined	17	17	5	6	5	62	57
Total	5312	5594	6057	6401	6263	5985	-72

Table V – Masters degree not mainly by research

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	Change in numbers between 2002/03 and 2005/06
UK domiciled							
Medicine and Dentistry	3068	3251	3226	3591	3692	4070	844
Subjects allied to Medicine	11475	12999	15090	16475	17962	19212	4122
Biological Sciences	5440	5101	8028	8719	9322	9670	1642
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	930	1167	1247	1236	1145	1115	-132
Physical Sciences	3732	3766	3942	4699	4394	4655	713
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	12193	12586	11692	10924	9528	8619	-3073
Engineering and technologies	8473	9037	9029	8934	9176	8728	-301
Architecture, Building and Planning	4262	4930	5041	5383	5655	6541	1500
Social studies	11108	11071	14233	15802	16336	17301	3068
Law	7516	7645	4887	5282	5840	5779	892
Business and Administrative studies	31170	33081	35481	36689	35269	35575	94
Mass Communications and Documentation	4118	4340	4440	4691	4483	4841	401
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	4362	4703	5214	6140	5725	5784	570
Historical and Philosophical studies	5396	5818	6388	7668	7107	7327	939
Creative Arts and Design	5563	5641	6083	6869	7190	7525	1442
Education	16002	16057	13136	16951	18074	19210	6074
Combined	1051	1044	324	323	370	191	-133
Total	135859	142237	147481	160376	161268	166143	18662
Other EU							
Medicine and Dentistry	283	281	310	384	440	504	194
Subjects allied to Medicine	519	555	879	1039	1191	1233	354
Biological Sciences	690	661	992	1058	1045	1082	90
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	280	251	259	252	321	300	41
Physical Sciences	639	566	587	560	658	714	127
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	1440	1509	1570	1685	1882	1723	153
Engineering and technologies	3714	3762	3680	3427	3535	3369	-311
Architecture, Building and Planning	550	579	560	576	733	790	230
Social studies	1609	1647	2219	2407	2714	2990	771
Law	2421	2339	1831	1667	1806	1767	-64
Business and Administrative studies	5802	5849	6299	6179	6990	7195	896
Mass Communications and Documentation	593	596	753	791	825	896	143
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	1267	1138	1194	1174	1333	1427	233
Historical and Philosophical studies	461	452	430	503	573	621	191
Creative Arts and Design	929	957	1020	1185	1302	1353	333
Education	1024	991	853	861	1062	1267	414
Combined	106	75	2	10	14	13	11
Total	22327	22208	23438	23758	26424	27244	3806
Non-EU							
Medicine and Dentistry	890	991	889	986	993	1144	255
Subjects allied to Medicine	945	1196	1458	1841	2264	2441	983
Biological Sciences	541	664	1271	1593	1767	1887	616
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	421	296	381	435	490	446	65
Physical Sciences	819	796	1058	1447	1579	1739	681
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	3589	5549	6950	7836	8322	8201	1251
Engineering and technologies	3148	3732	6214	8275	9037	9116	2902
Architecture, Building and Planning	1115	1267	1313	1842	1898	2075	762
Social studies	2304	2689	5449	7234	7574	7624	2175
Law	4194	4902	4148	4448	4458	4480	332
Business and Administrative studies	14110	17489	24494	28854	30550	32648	8154
Mass Communications and Documentation	1018	1276	1697	2079	2074	2150	453
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	1695	1712	2027	2476	2561	2754	727
Historical and Philosophical studies	885	874	1076	1175	1299	1427	351
Creative Arts and Design	1291	1531	1798	2359	2376	2552	754
Education	2872	2769	2754	3008	2770	2884	130
Combined	139	157	12	7	7	7	-5
Total	39976	47890	62989	75895	80019	83575	20586

Table W – Postgraduate bachelors degree

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	Change in numbers between 2002/03 and 2005/06
UK domiciled							
Medicine and Dentistry	0	0	41	0	0	0	-41
Subjects allied to Medicine	7	81	70	195	152	224	154
Biological Sciences	2	2	1	1	1	24	23
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Sciences	3	1	1	1	11	0	-1
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	4	2	2	10	111	44	42
Engineering and technologies	1	2	0	8	13	45	45
Architecture, Building and Planning	57	47	41	72	91	97	56
Social studies	1	1	3	0	0	0	-3
Law	46	60	62	31	39	129	67
Business and Administrative studies	40	17	12	169	266	259	247
Mass Communications and Documentation	6	4	1	0	0	0	-1
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	2	5	2	0	0	0	-2
Historical and Philosophical studies	88	25	18	9	11	29	11
Creative Arts and Design	0	0	0	0	5	9	9
Education	217	120	22	14	6	11	-11
Combined	0	0	0	0	0	66	66
Total	474	367	276	510	706	937	661
Other EU							
Medicine and Dentistry	0	0	1	0	0	0	-1
Subjects allied to Medicine	0	0	0	6	5	10	10
Biological Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Sciences	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	0	3	0	0	7	10	10
Engineering and technologies	0	0	0	2	0	7	7
Architecture, Building and Planning	5	13	52	29	26	14	-38
Social studies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Law	7	4	7	6	8	9	2
Business and Administrative studies	0	0	0	28	8	14	14
Mass Communications and Documentation	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
Historical and Philosophical studies	9	9	6	8	8	8	2
Creative Arts and Design	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Combined	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	27	31	66	79	63	74	8
Non-EU							
Medicine and Dentistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subjects allied to Medicine	74	53	0	37	5	9	9
Biological Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Sciences	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	3	0	4	17	48	61	57
Engineering and technologies	0	0	0	1	1	49	49
Architecture, Building and Planning	4	5	14	11	9	4	-10
Social studies	0	0	1	0	0	0	-1
Law	50	62	72	47	66	56	-16
Business and Administrative studies	0	0	0	58	43	55	55
Mass Communications and Documentation	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	7	2	0	0	0	0	0
Historical and Philosophical studies	15	9	16	19	13	20	4
Creative Arts and Design	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Education	38	22	6	4	1	1	-5
Combined	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Total	192	154	113	194	188	261	148

Table X – Postgraduate diploma or certificate (not PGCE)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	Change in numbers between 2002/03 and 2005/06
UK domiciled							
Medicine and Dentistry	1715	1904	1419	1525	1890	1885	466
Subjects allied to Medicine	6957	7822	8207	8839	9484	9925	1718
Biological Sciences	723	1090	894	1185	1276	1332	438
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	279	243	278	155	230	232	-46
Physical Sciences	476	444	361	415	366	387	26
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	2425	2172	1619	2348	1995	1708	89
Engineering and technologies	2332	2697	1975	2431	2575	2376	401
Architecture, Building and Planning	2556	2273	2143	2073	2338	2241	98
Social studies	4544	4385	4049	4715	4415	4393	344
Law	5532	7545	6227	6712	6447	6969	742
Business and Administrative studies	16239	15328	15464	15993	15507	14938	-526
Mass Communications and Documentation	1283	1310	1080	996	1089	1017	-63
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	309	432	447	269	268	248	-199
Historical and Philosophical studies	499	487	447	555	455	422	-25
Creative Arts and Design	996	1031	1046	944	928	906	-140
Education	15393	20522	21948	26038	24396	25709	3761
Combined	743	712	140	171	79	76	-64
Total	63001	70397	67744	75364	73738	74764	7020
Other EU							
Medicine and Dentistry	134	125	91	110	157	132	41
Subjects allied to Medicine	324	430	425	365	474	450	25
Biological Sciences	75	49	62	68	82	96	34
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	45	24	47	19	38	44	-3
Physical Sciences	71	52	39	35	44	65	26
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	249	296	157	263	118	120	-37
Engineering and technologies	325	378	309	322	263	229	-80
Architecture, Building and Planning	293	285	234	217	203	165	-69
Social studies	95	105	160	143	139	164	4
Law	141	188	161	134	181	169	8
Business and Administrative studies	507	396	439	558	434	329	-110
Mass Communications and Documentation	44	42	29	47	61	66	37
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	89	108	68	73	75	49	-19
Historical and Philosophical studies	14	17	23	36	36	36	13
Creative Arts and Design	214	192	195	186	213	201	6
Education	170	236	401	525	526	554	153
Combined	108	79	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2898	3002	2840	3101	3044	2869	29
Non-EU							
Medicine and Dentistry	273	259	286	377	451	445	159
Subjects allied to Medicine	427	479	353	401	458	468	115
Biological Sciences	54	49	32	104	90	88	56
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	105	14	19	18	21	73	54
Physical Sciences	165	53	73	68	52	79	6
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	288	265	282	236	194	235	-47
Engineering and technologies	389	515	507	557	659	486	-21
Architecture, Building and Planning	187	192	209	230	193	179	-30
Social studies	198	215	403	402	408	348	-55
Law	301	521	475	453	480	589	114
Business and Administrative studies	1015	964	1320	1298	1328	1146	-174
Mass Communications and Documentation	47	69	58	67	93	107	49
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	160	210	169	201	176	202	33
Historical and Philosophical studies	39	46	75	70	76	53	-22
Creative Arts and Design	259	285	313	312	308	284	-29
Education	567	635	909	1169	1021	1025	116
Combined	275	269	3	5	2	2	-1
Total	4749	5040	5486	5968	6010	5809	323

Table Y – Professional qualification at postgraduate level (not PGCE)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	Change in numbers between 2002/03 and 2005/06
UK domiciled							
Medicine and Dentistry	126	129	164	137	169	176	12
Subjects allied to Medicine	487	437	350	518	395	389	39
Biological Sciences	129	223	264	462	283	230	-34
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	0	32	38	38	35	41	3
Physical Sciences	1	5	2	46	9	43	41
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	293	441	50	625	139	164	114
Engineering and technologies	91	81	71	56	86	47	-24
Architecture, Building and Planning	1064	1068	1045	1047	790	892	-153
Social studies	447	413	262	260	227	211	-51
Law	3078	2321	2955	2929	2457	1716	-1239
Business and Administrative studies	2756	2737	3446	3394	3140	2989	-457
Mass Communications and Documentation	73	68	17	40	41	88	71
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	0	0	0	15	18	12	12
Historical and Philosophical studies	16	24	68	12	11	0	-68
Creative Arts and Design	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Education	5636	4717	5118	5810	4811	5009	-109
Combined	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14207	12696	13850	15395	12611	12007	-1843
Other EU							
Medicine and Dentistry	3	1	1	0	0	0	-1
Subjects allied to Medicine	4	12	1	5	6	21	20
Biological Sciences	4	9	17	16	4	4	-13
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	0	2	7	11	15	13	6
Physical Sciences	1	3	1	1	2	2	1
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	1	0	2	1	0	4	2
Engineering and technologies	0	0	1	1	0	0	-1
Architecture, Building and Planning	88	108	133	130	119	112	-21
Social studies	2	0	0	2	1	1	1
Law	33	22	58	42	32	23	-35
Business and Administrative studies	33	24	14	16	28	27	13
Mass Communications and Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	0	0	0	3	1	1	1
Historical and Philosophical studies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Creative Arts and Design	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Education	6	14	8	19	44	54	46
Combined	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	176	195	243	247	253	265	22
Non-EU							
Medicine and Dentistry	19	21	9	4	5	6	-3
Subjects allied to Medicine	17	4	2	4	4	27	25
Biological Sciences	10	14	16	41	1	30	14
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	0	1	1	4	3	4	3
Physical Sciences	3	6	5	7	5	6	1
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	1	1	0	6	1	2	2
Engineering and technologies	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
Architecture, Building and Planning	60	60	42	62	52	68	26
Social studies	1	2	1	7	2	3	2
Law	80	70	95	114	74	50	-45
Business and Administrative studies	33	47	48	116	126	75	27
Mass Communications and Documentation	6	7	2	4	0	0	-2
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	0	0	0	20	10	1	1
Historical and Philosophical studies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Creative Arts and Design	0	0	1	8	0	0	-1
Education	9	11	13	44	74	19	6
Combined	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	239	244	235	441	366	291	56

Table Z – PGCE

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	Change in numbers between 2002/03 and 2005/06
UK domiciled							
Medicine and Dentistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subjects allied to Medicine	7	3	0	30	0	32	32
Biological Sciences	611	601	2954	3328	3326	3360	406
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Sciences	443	504	721	839	773	802	81
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	2561	2900	2674	3190	3213	3250	576
Engineering and technologies	0	0	0	8	0	26	26
Architecture, Building and Planning	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Social studies	1603	1732	1564	1463	1502	1391	-173
Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Business and Administrative studies	444	578	517	594	684	673	156
Mass Communications and Documentation	0	0	0	0	1	18	18
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	5404	5918	4343	4333	4015	4033	-310
Historical and Philosophical studies	2219	2367	1863	1815	1745	1749	-114
Creative Arts and Design	2938	3039	3228	3411	3063	2921	-307
Education	7398	8749	14782	15800	17500	18266	3484
Combined	2446	2474	178	440	415	398	220
Total	26076	28868	32824	35251	36237	36919	4095
Other EU							
Medicine and Dentistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subjects allied to Medicine	3	0	0	1	0	1	1
Biological Sciences	6	4	54	51	43	48	-6
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Sciences	7	5	16	15	16	20	4
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	49	50	36	63	72	59	23
Engineering and technologies	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Architecture, Building and Planning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social studies	36	48	31	23	37	62	31
Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Business and Administrative studies	2	1	5	10	34	29	24
Mass Communications and Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	411	393	357	342	400	368	11
Historical and Philosophical studies	24	21	34	30	30	41	7
Creative Arts and Design	26	27	34	44	52	37	3
Education	95	127	212	338	535	503	291
Combined	39	24	1	11	11	10	9
Total	698	700	780	928	1230	1179	399
Non-EU							
Medicine and Dentistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subjects allied to Medicine	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Biological Sciences	5	5	18	37	25	27	9
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Sciences	2	5	9	5	4	4	-5
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	16	24	27	43	57	68	41
Engineering and technologies	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Architecture, Building and Planning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social studies	10	10	12	10	8	11	-1
Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Business and Administrative studies	1	2	1	1	5	7	6
Mass Communications and Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	48	55	33	43	43	36	3
Historical and Philosophical studies	6	8	6	13	15	13	7
Creative Arts and Design	9	9	12	16	9	6	-6
Education	90	100	146	154	188	151	5
Combined	10	9	4	6	13	12	8
Total	197	227	268	331	367	336	68

Table AA – Institutional postgraduate credit

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	Change in numbers between 2002/03 and 2005/06
UK domiciled							
Medicine and Dentistry	39	59	180	186	225	204	24
Subjects allied to Medicine	783	881	1196	2074	4056	5355	4159
Biological Sciences	19	32	186	212	180	276	90
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	134	130	58	83	63	35	-23
Physical Sciences	49	11	19	17	7	8	-11
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	25	26	278	64	162	65	-213
Engineering and technologies	152	234	268	192	279	106	-162
Architecture, Building and Planning	41	20	29	19	39	51	22
Social studies	210	547	622	587	640	661	39
Law	18	18	284	18	18	13	-271
Business and Administrative studies	442	653	854	392	396	600	-254
Mass Communications and Documentation	0	0	0	17	1	13	13
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	8	11	39	24	15	15	-24
Historical and Philosophical studies	57	49	34	63	27	104	70
Creative Arts and Design	6	14	4	7	6	10	6
Education	5131	4037	4451	3955	4513	2684	-1767
Combined	19120	16714	15888	1857	1771	1295	-14593
Total	26234	23436	24390	9767	12398	11495	-12895
Other EU							
Medicine and Dentistry	1	4	11	11	10	7	-4
Subjects allied to Medicine	53	50	81	55	61	128	47
Biological Sciences	0	3	16	69	46	40	24
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	5	7	0	8	5	8	8
Physical Sciences	10	8	11	9	9	7	-4
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	10	8	613	26	20	17	-596
Engineering and technologies	15	11	37	37	45	44	7
Architecture, Building and Planning	17	8	5	9	12	8	3
Social studies	15	13	23	44	37	24	1
Law	9	8	9	7	16	10	1
Business and Administrative studies	14	8	54	90	113	119	65
Mass Communications and Documentation	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	8	18	22	8	12	12	-10
Historical and Philosophical studies	8	4	8	4	12	3	-5
Creative Arts and Design	3	0	2	5	3	5	3
Education	87	112	105	127	152	136	31
Combined	20	25	36	7	7	5	-31
Total	275	287	1033	519	560	573	-460
Non-EU							
Medicine and Dentistry	5	14	23	24	37	29	6
Subjects allied to Medicine	28	40	45	70	113	174	129
Biological Sciences	5	11	57	53	63	36	-21
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	4	5	1	10	8	3	2
Physical Sciences	6	8	11	14	5	3	-8
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	24	16	21	40	69	18	-3
Engineering and technologies	10	20	31	44	35	27	-4
Architecture, Building and Planning	31	6	17	17	12	14	-3
Social studies	9	14	22	39	48	47	25
Law	34	11	105	53	53	67	-38
Business and Administrative studies	3	8	111	181	244	377	266
Mass Communications and Documentation	0	0	2	0	0	0	-2
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	11	47	54	71	111	84	30
Historical and Philosophical studies	14	1	5	13	3	21	16
Creative Arts and Design	5	2	2	12	9	9	7
Education	463	331	305	304	228	384	79
Combined	300	40	30	13	6	26	-4
Total	952	574	842	958	1044	1319	477

Table AB – No formal postgraduate qualification

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	Change in numbers between 2002/03 and 2005/06
UK domiciled							
Medicine and Dentistry	42	59	94	53	66	66	-28
Subjects allied to Medicine	42	103	136	363	406	163	27
Biological Sciences	12	15	22	7	4	23	1
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	61	33	40	34	25	29	-11
Physical Sciences	14	11	39	25	59	33	-6
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	5	15	12	9	15	14	2
Engineering and technologies	16	27	16	103	75	73	57
Architecture, Building and Planning	1	17	21	35	36	24	3
Social studies	60	112	115	137	146	331	216
Law	2	25	7	11	8	6	-1
Business and Administrative studies	101	408	193	33	55	62	-131
Mass Communications and Documentation	1	1	50	0	0	18	-32
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	22	10	59	56	4	26	-33
Historical and Philosophical studies	32	19	20	13	3	9	-11
Creative Arts and Design	24	33	21	5	1	3	-18
Education	187	238	399	351	429	1562	1163
Combined	68	443	262	39	16	15	-247
Total	690	1569	1506	1274	1348	2457	951
Other EU							
Medicine and Dentistry	7	8	3	16	12	8	5
Subjects allied to Medicine	7	4	5	26	22	9	4
Biological Sciences	16	23	16	20	22	26	10
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	19	4	8	2	7	6	-2
Physical Sciences	20	21	32	20	22	19	-13
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	8	9	21	10	16	11	-10
Engineering and technologies	27	19	35	24	31	49	14
Architecture, Building and Planning	1	1	3	9	10	14	11
Social studies	21	21	61	82	78	80	19
Law	37	34	18	7	7	8	-10
Business and Administrative studies	57	56	37	45	38	41	4
Mass Communications and Documentation	0	1	0	2	3	0	0
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	28	15	11	10	17	16	5
Historical and Philosophical studies	9	8	5	9	4	7	2
Creative Arts and Design	1	1	0	1	0	3	3
Education	6	3	2	29	2	7	5
Combined	64	86	9	3	10	3	-6
Total	328	314	266	315	301	307	41
Non-EU							
Medicine and Dentistry	24	13	18	29	11	12	-6
Subjects allied to Medicine	8	16	3	8	11	4	1
Biological Sciences	4	12	7	8	7	11	4
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	64	20	12	5	6	3	-9
Physical Sciences	16	14	28	12	13	11	-17
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	2	6	7	14	16	13	6
Engineering and technologies	25	28	34	25	31	53	19
Architecture, Building and Planning	1	6	3	7	3	4	1
Social studies	71	59	136	164	84	41	-95
Law	44	43	25	6	4	12	-13
Business and Administrative studies	201	214	97	71	27	61	-36
Mass Communications and Documentation	1	2	2	8	10	5	3
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	86	186	58	23	7	98	40
Historical and Philosophical studies	8	6	11	6	6	10	-1
Creative Arts and Design	1	1	4	3	3	2	-2
Education	40	54	67	41	7	11	-56
Combined	85	111	26	5	13	39	13
Total	681	791	538	435	259	390	-148

Appendix F

Table AC – Gender distribution across subject areas in 2002/03 and 2005/06 by domicile

	Distribution of female postgraduates		Distribution of male postgraduates	
	2002/03	2005/06	2002/03	2005/06
UK domiciled				
Medicine and Dentistry	3.4%	3.6%	3.4%	3.9%
Subjects allied to Medicine	11.2%	13.6%	4.9%	6.9%
Biological Sciences	7.2%	7.7%	5.3%	5.6%
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	0.8%	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%
Physical Sciences	2.6%	2.7%	5.3%	5.3%
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	3.1%	2.3%	8.7%	8.1%
Engineering and technologies	1.6%	1.6%	9.4%	8.9%
Architecture, Building and Planning	1.7%	1.9%	3.7%	4.2%
Social studies	8.2%	8.6%	6.2%	7.0%
Law	4.3%	4.0%	4.4%	4.4%
Business and Administrative studies	14.3%	13.2%	19.2%	18.6%
Mass Communications and Documentation	2.0%	1.9%	1.4%	1.5%
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	4.9%	4.5%	2.8%	2.8%
Historical and Philosophical studies	3.7%	3.6%	4.5%	4.7%
Creative Arts and Design	3.8%	3.8%	3.3%	3.4%
Education	23.4%	25.8%	11.2%	13.6%
Combined	3.9%	0.6%	5.8%	0.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Other EU				
Medicine and Dentistry	2.9%	3.8%	1.7%	2.3%
Subjects allied to Medicine	7.1%	7.3%	2.7%	3.3%
Biological Sciences	8.2%	8.1%	4.0%	4.4%
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.1%
Physical Sciences	5.2%	5.0%	6.2%	6.0%
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	5.3%	3.2%	10.6%	10.1%
Engineering and technologies	5.1%	4.5%	22.4%	19.4%
Architecture, Building and Planning	2.9%	2.6%	2.7%	3.0%
Social studies	9.8%	11.7%	8.9%	9.8%
Law	6.7%	5.6%	5.6%	4.4%
Business and Administrative studies	15.6%	15.9%	21.1%	21.0%
Mass Communications and Documentation	3.1%	3.2%	1.3%	1.5%
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	10.6%	9.5%	3.1%	3.3%
Historical and Philosophical studies	3.4%	3.6%	2.7%	3.1%
Creative Arts and Design	5.3%	5.1%	2.9%	3.7%
Education	7.2%	9.6%	2.6%	3.4%
Combined	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-EU				
Medicine and Dentistry	2.5%	2.8%	2.5%	2.4%
Subjects allied to Medicine	3.6%	3.9%	2.4%	3.1%
Biological Sciences	4.1%	4.2%	2.9%	2.9%
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	0.8%	0.7%	1.1%	0.8%
Physical Sciences	2.8%	2.9%	3.5%	3.7%
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	6.0%	5.0%	12.2%	12.5%
Engineering and technologies	5.3%	5.7%	17.9%	18.4%
Architecture, Building and Planning	1.9%	2.3%	2.8%	2.9%
Social studies	10.7%	11.5%	8.6%	8.1%
Law	6.7%	5.6%	5.5%	4.6%
Business and Administrative studies	29.7%	30.9%	27.3%	28.6%
Mass Communications and Documentation	3.1%	3.3%	1.1%	1.2%
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	6.3%	6.2%	2.7%	2.6%
Historical and Philosophical studies	3.1%	3.0%	3.1%	3.0%
Creative Arts and Design	4.2%	4.3%	2.0%	1.7%
Education	9.1%	7.7%	4.3%	3.5%
Combined	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table AD – Percentage of female postgraduates within subject area by domicile

	Percentage of females within subject area	
	2002/03	2005/06
UK domiciled		
Medicine and Dentistry	54.8%	55.7%
Subjects allied to Medicine	73.8%	72.5%
Biological Sciences	62.9%	64.9%
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	55.3%	56.3%
Physical Sciences	38.0%	40.8%
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	30.3%	27.7%
Engineering and technologies	17.7%	19.9%
Architecture, Building and Planning	35.9%	37.1%
Social studies	62.0%	62.1%
Law	55.1%	55.0%
Business and Administrative studies	47.9%	48.7%
Mass Communications and Documentation	64.3%	64.0%
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	68.3%	68.2%
Historical and Philosophical studies	50.6%	50.5%
Creative Arts and Design	59.2%	59.5%
Education	72.1%	71.8%
Combined	45.3%	57.0%
Total	55.3%	57.3%
Other EU		
Medicine and Dentistry	59.1%	60.7%
Subjects allied to Medicine	69.1%	67.7%
Biological Sciences	63.7%	64.0%
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	51.6%	53.5%
Physical Sciences	42.0%	44.6%
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	30.0%	23.3%
Engineering and technologies	16.5%	18.1%
Architecture, Building and Planning	48.0%	45.1%
Social studies	48.5%	53.3%
Law	50.6%	54.9%
Business and Administrative studies	38.8%	42.0%
Mass Communications and Documentation	67.3%	66.5%
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	74.5%	73.4%
Historical and Philosophical studies	52.0%	52.3%
Creative Arts and Design	60.7%	57.0%
Education	70.1%	72.7%
Combined	47.3%	48.2%
Total	46.2%	48.9%
Non-EU		
Medicine and Dentistry	43.3%	47.0%
Subjects allied to Medicine	53.3%	49.7%
Biological Sciences	51.3%	52.8%
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and related subjects	37.6%	39.2%
Physical Sciences	37.3%	37.7%
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	27.0%	23.7%
Engineering and technologies	18.3%	19.3%
Architecture, Building and Planning	33.3%	38.0%
Social studies	48.6%	52.3%
Law	47.9%	48.5%
Business and Administrative studies	45.2%	45.5%
Mass Communications and Documentation	67.7%	68.6%
Languages, literature, linguistics and classics	63.5%	64.8%
Historical and Philosophical studies	43.1%	44.0%
Creative Arts and Design	61.9%	65.7%
Education	61.6%	63.0%
Combined	50.0%	39.8%
Total	43.1%	43.6%

Appendix G

Types of institutions

Russell Group institutions

The University of Birmingham
The University of Bristol
The University of Cambridge
The University of Leeds
The University of Liverpool
Imperial College of Science, Technology & Medicine
King's College London
London School of Economics and Political Science
University College London
The University of Warwick
Cardiff University
The Queen's University of Belfast
The Victoria University of Manchester *
The University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne
The University of Nottingham
The University of Oxford
The University of Sheffield
The University of Southampton
The University of Edinburgh
The University of Glasgow
The University of Manchester

Pre-92 institutions

Cranfield University
The University of Bradford
The University of Lancaster
The University of Leicester
Birkbeck College
Goldsmiths College
Queen Mary and Westfield College
Royal Holloway and Bedford New College
Loughborough University
University of Ulster
Aston University
The University of Bath
City University
University of Durham
The University of East Anglia
The University of Essex
The University of Exeter
The University of Hull
The University of Keele
The University of Kent
The University of Lancaster
The University of Reading
The University of Salford
The University of Surrey
The University of Sussex
The University of York
The University of Manchester Institute of
Science & Technology *
The University of Strathclyde
The University of Aberdeen
Heriot-Watt University
The University of Dundee
The University of St Andrews
The University of Stirling
The University of Wales, Lampeter
University of Wales, Aberystwyth
University of Wales, Bangor
University of Wales, Swansea
University of Wales College of Medicine

With the exception of the Open University, which is a category on its own, all other HEIs were coded as 'Others'.

* In 2004/05, the Victoria University of Manchester was merged with the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology (UMIST) to form the University of Manchester.

Appendix H - List of tables and figures

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