

hidden talents: a statistical review of destinations of young graduates

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How to cite this publication:

Mehta, P. and Rutt, S. (2012). *Hidden Talents: A statistical review of destinations of young graduates* (LGA Research Report). Slough: NFER

Published in August 2012
by the National Foundation for Educational Research,
The Mere, Upton Park, Slough, Berkshire SL1 2DQ

www.nfer.ac.uk
© National Foundation for Educational Research 2012
Registered Charity No. 313392

ISBN 978 1 908666 32 1



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

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Executive summary

In March 2012, NFER published a statistical review on the participation patterns of young people in England (Allen *et al.*, 2012). This further brief report presents trend analysis summarising the destinations of Higher Education (HE) leavers in the form of activities they undertook after graduating from an HE institution, for example, employment, voluntary work or further study. The report also includes summary statistics for England and local authority analysis with proportions of HE leavers in various activities after graduation.

- Graduate full-time (FT) employment has fallen continuously between 2002 and 2010, from 57 per cent of graduates in 2002 to 51 per cent of graduates in 2010.
- Between 2002 and 2010 graduates in part-time work increased from seven per cent to 11 per cent.
- Between 2002 and 2010 graduates considered unemployed, increased from six per cent to eight per cent.
- Of the twenty local authorities with the lowest proportion of graduates in full-time employment, seventeen are London local authorities.
- In 2010 Tower Hamlets had the lowest proportion of graduates in full-time employment (36.3 per cent), and West Berkshire had the highest proportion of graduates in full-time employment (60.9 per cent).
- The largest three year fall in the percentage of graduates in full-time employment was in Stoke-on-Trent (-14.7 per cent). Over the same period Bolton had a two per cent increase in the proportion of graduates in full-time employment.
- Graduate employment at local authority level (full-time and part-time) ranged between 46 per cent and 71 per cent, whereas overall employment was higher, ranging between approximately 55 per cent and 82 per cent.
- The largest difference between the graduate full-time and part-time employment rate and the overall employment rate tends to be in London Local Authorities, although Bracknell Forest has the largest difference of 18.5 percentage points.

1 Introduction and context

In March 2012, NFER published a statistical review on the participation patterns of young people in England (Allen *et al.*, 2012). To supplement this review, NFER was asked to present trend analysis of employment patterns of higher education (HE) leavers in England. This brief report summarises destinations of HE leavers

in the form of activities they undertook after graduating from an HE institution, for example, employment, voluntary work or further study. The report also includes summary statistics for England and local authority analysis with proportions of HE leavers in various activities after graduation.

2 Methodology

The Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) collects and holds information on all students registered at publicly funded higher education (HE) institutions and those who follow courses leading to the award of a qualification(s) or institutional credit. The agency does not hold information on those registered as studying overseas. Linked to this, HESA also collects information on leaver destinations via a survey carried out approximately six months after students leave their HE institution. It includes information on whether a leaver is in full- or part-time employment, in further study, voluntary work, or is presumed to be unemployed. For those in employment it also collects information on the nature of employment and the geographical region of the employer.

Data presented in this report relates to those who were 21–24 years olds (at the time of graduation). Local Authority level data is based on where a student was living in the three months prior to starting their course. Prior to 2003 a similar survey called ‘first destinations

supplement’ was held and, unlike the more recent destinations survey (since 2003), information was not collected from all students leaving HE institutions. Further, information collected from this survey is defined differently from the more recent destinations survey. Due to these methodological differences, data from both surveys are presented separately in this report.

Please note that the respondents of these surveys do not necessarily represent the full cohort graduating during the reporting period. For example, the most recent data relates to the academic year 2009/10. The target population was approximately 500,000 young people and around 400,000 responses were received (80 per cent response rate). This data also excludes students who entered for professional qualifications.

Throughout the report numbers are rounded to the nearest multiple of five. Therefore, the total of the individual figures may not match the reported total at the end of the table.

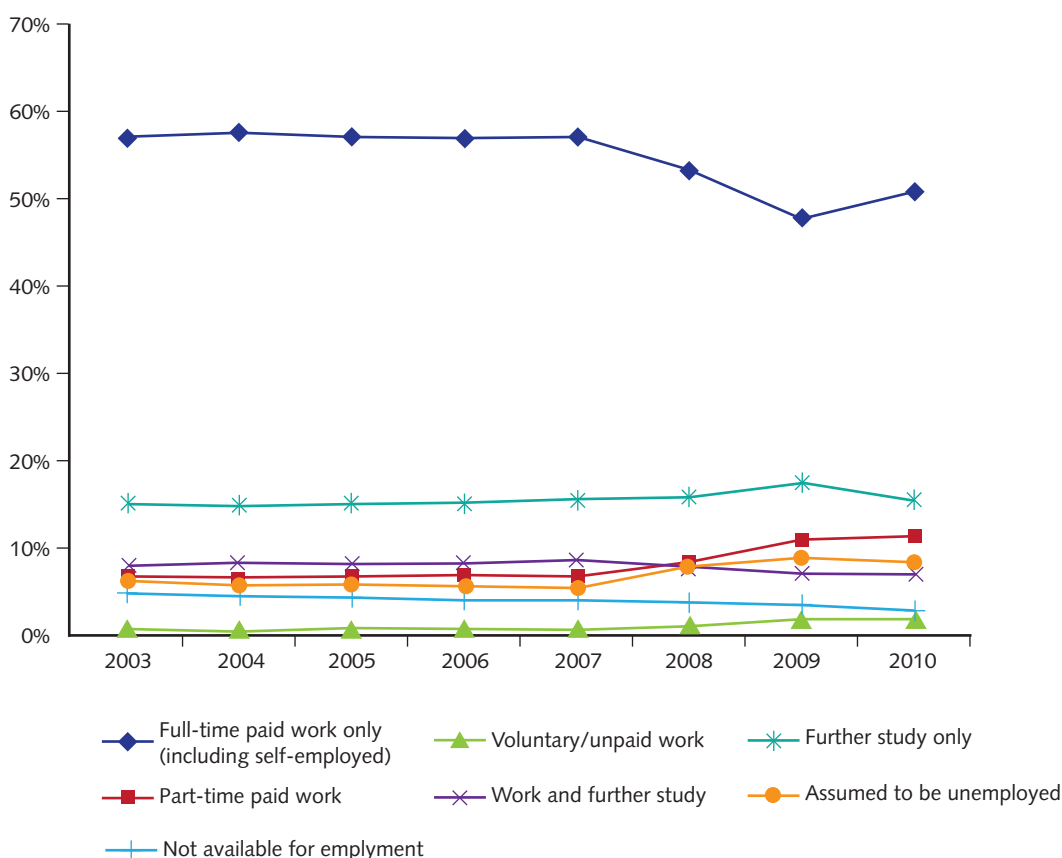
3 Destinations of HE leavers – national trend

The proportion of HE leavers going into any form of employment has reduced over the past seven years. In 2003, around 72 per cent (100,855) of HE leavers were in some form of employment, which fell to 69 per cent (114,750) in 2010. This includes those in full-time employment (83,855, 51 per cent), part-time employment (18,995, 11 per cent) and those studying whilst working (11,900, seven per cent). Of these, the proportion of those in full-time employment has decreased by six percentage points (from 79,970, 57 per cent of graduates), the proportion of those studying whilst working decreased by one percentage point (from 11,245, eight per cent of graduates) and the proportion of those in part-time employment increased by four percentage points (from 9640, seven per cent of graduates). Furthermore, the proportion of those assumed to be unemployed increased by two percentage points, from 9015 graduates (six per cent)

in 2003 to 13,970 graduates (eight per cent) in 2010. The trend analysis is presented in Figure 1 and further data is available in Table A1 of the appendix.

In 1996, just over two-thirds (73,850) of the 21–24 year old HE leavers were in some form of employment. This includes those in any form of paid employment, voluntary work and those self-employed. The proportion of HE leavers in this category remained more or less stable until 2002 with the exception of a slight increase in 1998. Whereas, the proportion of those seeking employment or training decreased from 9415 (nine per cent) of graduates in 1996 to 10,205 (seven per cent) of graduates in 2002. The detail relating to levels of graduate employment between 1995 and 2002 is presented in Table A2 of Appendix A. A separate table is used as the reporting changed in 2003 to have separate rates for full-time, part-time and volunteering work.

Figure 1 Activities of 21–24 year-old HE leavers, 2002–2010



Data source – HESA Destinations of Leavers Survey 2002/03–2009/10

4 Destinations of HE leavers – local trend

Table A1 of Appendix A identifies how the percentage of HE leavers reporting themselves as being in full-time employment has fallen over the last few years with a corresponding increase, over the same time, in the percentage of HE leavers claiming to be in part-time work, volunteering or assumed to be unemployed. At the local level, there is of course an amount of variation around that national average and the following tables identify the local authorities at either end of that variation. As can be seen in Table B1 of Appendix B, the noticeable change has come since 2007. Whilst tables in the appendix identify the seven- and three-year change for each local authority, only the three-year change of HE leavers in FT employment will be reported here. It is also important to understand absolute values as well as the amount of change. An individual authority may have experienced a relatively large fall in the percentage of HE leavers being in full-

time employment, whilst still having a relatively high overall percentage of leavers in employment. Understanding both will allow for the correct interpretation of the data. Tables 1, 2 and 3 below identify the local authorities with the highest and lowest percentage of graduates in full-time employment for 2010.

Of the 20 local authorities with the lowest proportion of HE leavers aged 21–24 in full-time employment, 17 are London LAs. Table 2 identifies the local authorities outside of London that have the lowest percentage of HE leavers reporting that they are in full-time employment.

Table 3 identifies the local authorities that have the highest percentage of HE leavers reporting that they are in full-time employment.

Table 1 Local authorities with the lowest proportion of 21–24 year-old HE leavers in full-time employment in 2010

Local Authority	2010 HE leavers in FT employment	2010 population of all HE leavers	% in FT employment
Tower Hamlets	210	580	36.3
Westminster	200	535	37.2
Newham	360	955	37.4
Southwark	285	735	38.8
Haringey	315	810	38.9
Kensington and Chelsea	195	495	39.1

Data source – HESA Destinations of Leavers Survey 2002/03–2009/10

Table 2 Local authorities, outside London, with the lowest proportion of 21–24 year-old HE leavers in full-time employment in 2010

Local Authority	2010 HE leavers in FT employment	2010 population of all HE leavers	% in FT employment
Middlesbrough	165	395	41.5
Stockton-on-Tees	285	645	44.4
Leicester	530	1190	44.5
Thurrock	120	270	45.2
Knowsley	170	380	45.2
Wolverhampton	330	725	45.2

Data source – HESA Destinations of Leavers Survey 2002/03–2009/10

Table 3 Local authorities with the highest proportion of 21–24 year-old HE leavers in full-time employment in 2010

Local authority	2010 HE leavers in FT employment	2010 population of all HE leavers	% in FT employment
West Berkshire	335	545	60.9
Wakefield	460	790	58.6
Wokingham	470	825	57.0
Calderdale	350	615	56.9
Havering	365	655	55.9
Leeds	1140	2040	55.9

Data source – HESA Destinations of Leavers Survey 2002/03–2009/10

Table 4 identifies the local authorities that have seen the largest fall in the percentage of HE leavers aged 21 to 24 who claimed to be in full-time employment in their destination survey responses.

The following Figures 2 and 3 present thematic maps highlighting the three- and seven- year changes in the proportion of HE leavers in full-time employment. Figure 4 highlights the overall graduate employment rates for 2010.

Table 5 identifies the local authorities that have seen the smallest fall, or increase, in the percentage of HE leavers reporting to be in FT employment.

Table 4 Local authorities with the largest fall in the proportion of 21–24 year-old HE leavers in full-time employment between 2007 and 2010

Local authority	Number of HE leavers in FT employment 2007	% of HE leavers in FT employment 2007	Number of HE leavers in FT employment 2010	% of HE leavers in FT employment 2010	3 year change – % points
Stoke-on-Trent	265	61.7	230	47.0	-14.7
Bournemouth	240	60.0	205	46.0	-14.0
Middlesbrough	200	54.8	165	41.5	-13.3
Barnsley	245	64.0	255	51.5	-12.5
Tower Hamlets	265	48.6	210	36.3	-12.3
Thurrock	135	57.1	120	45.2	-11.9

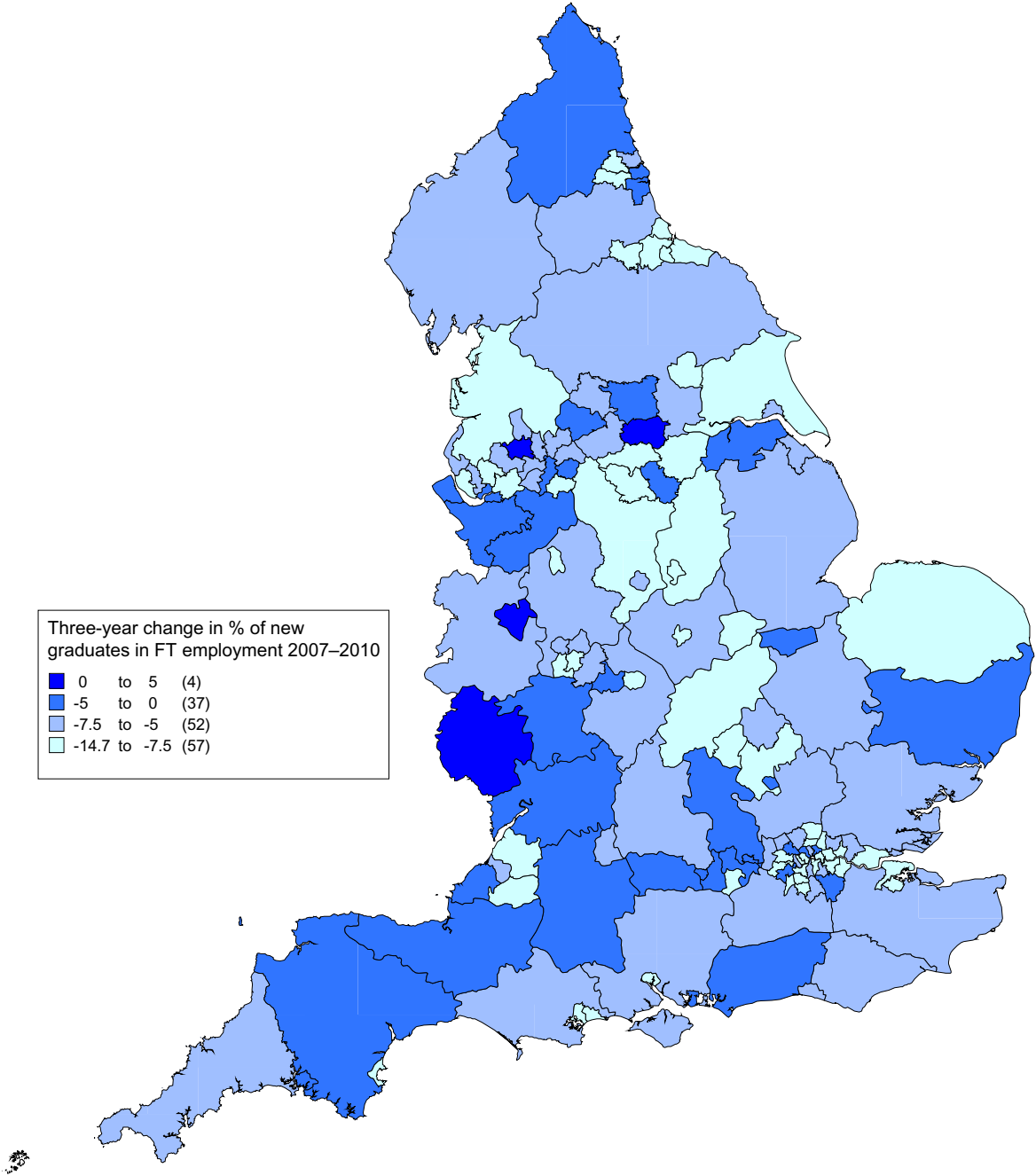
Data source – HESA Destinations of Leavers Survey 2002/03–2009/10

Table 5 Local authorities with the smallest fall (or increase) in the proportion of 21–24 year-old HE leavers in full-time employment between 2007 and 2010

Local authority	Number of HE leavers in FT employment 2007	% of HE leavers in FT employment 2007	Number of HE leavers in FT employment 2010	% of HE leavers in FT employment 2010	3 year change – % points
Manchester	460	48.6	510	47.6	-1.0
Wokingham	420	57.8	470	57.0	-0.8
Herefordshire	340	55.6	350	55.8	0.2
Telford and Wrekin	200	50.4	230	50.8	0.4
Wakefield	415	57.9	460	58.6	0.7
Bolton	405	51.6	445	54.0	2.4

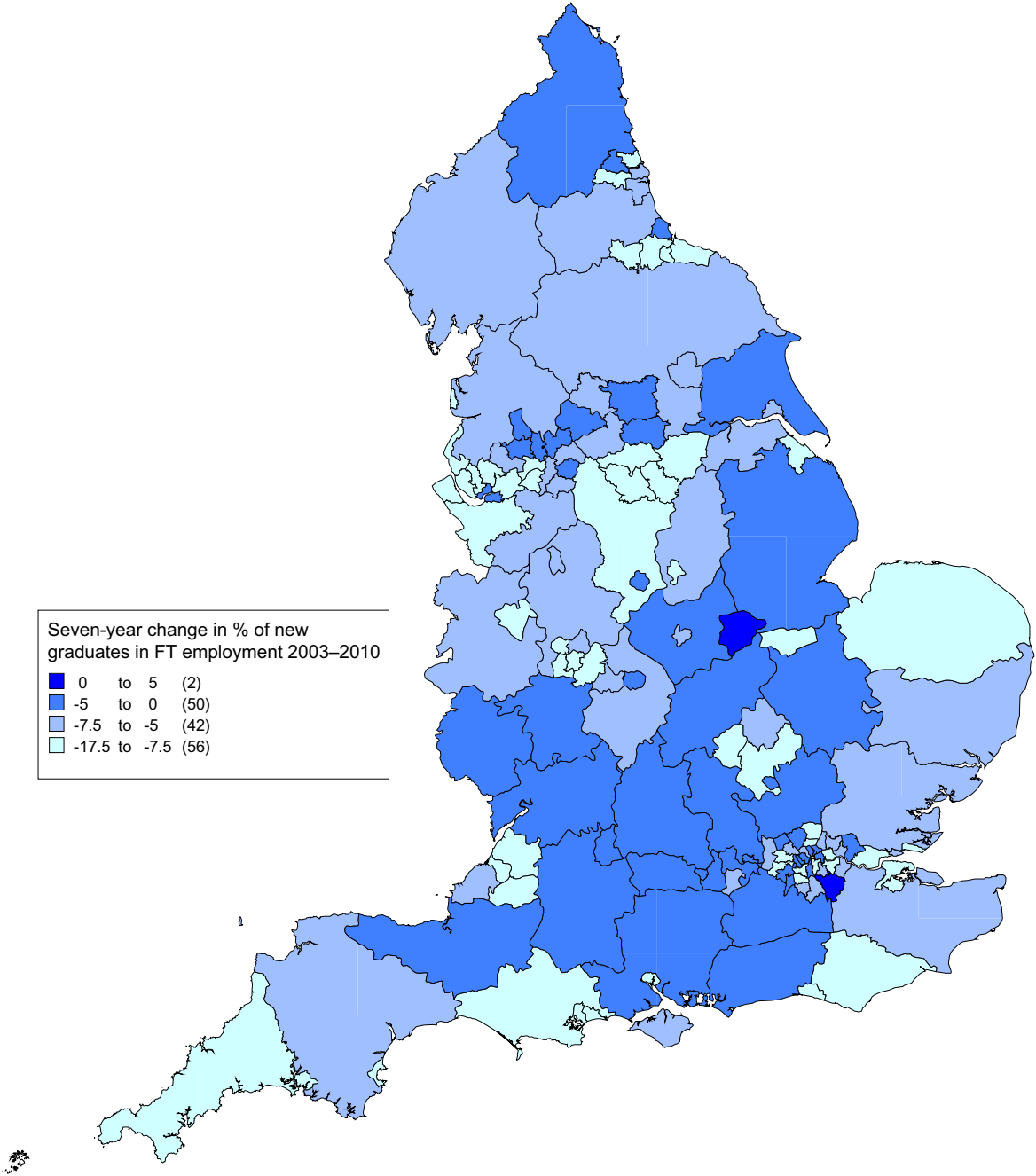
Data source – HESA Destinations of Leavers Survey 2002/03–2009/10

Figure 2 Thematic map presenting three-year change in percentage of 21–24 year-old HE leavers in full-time employment (2007–2010)



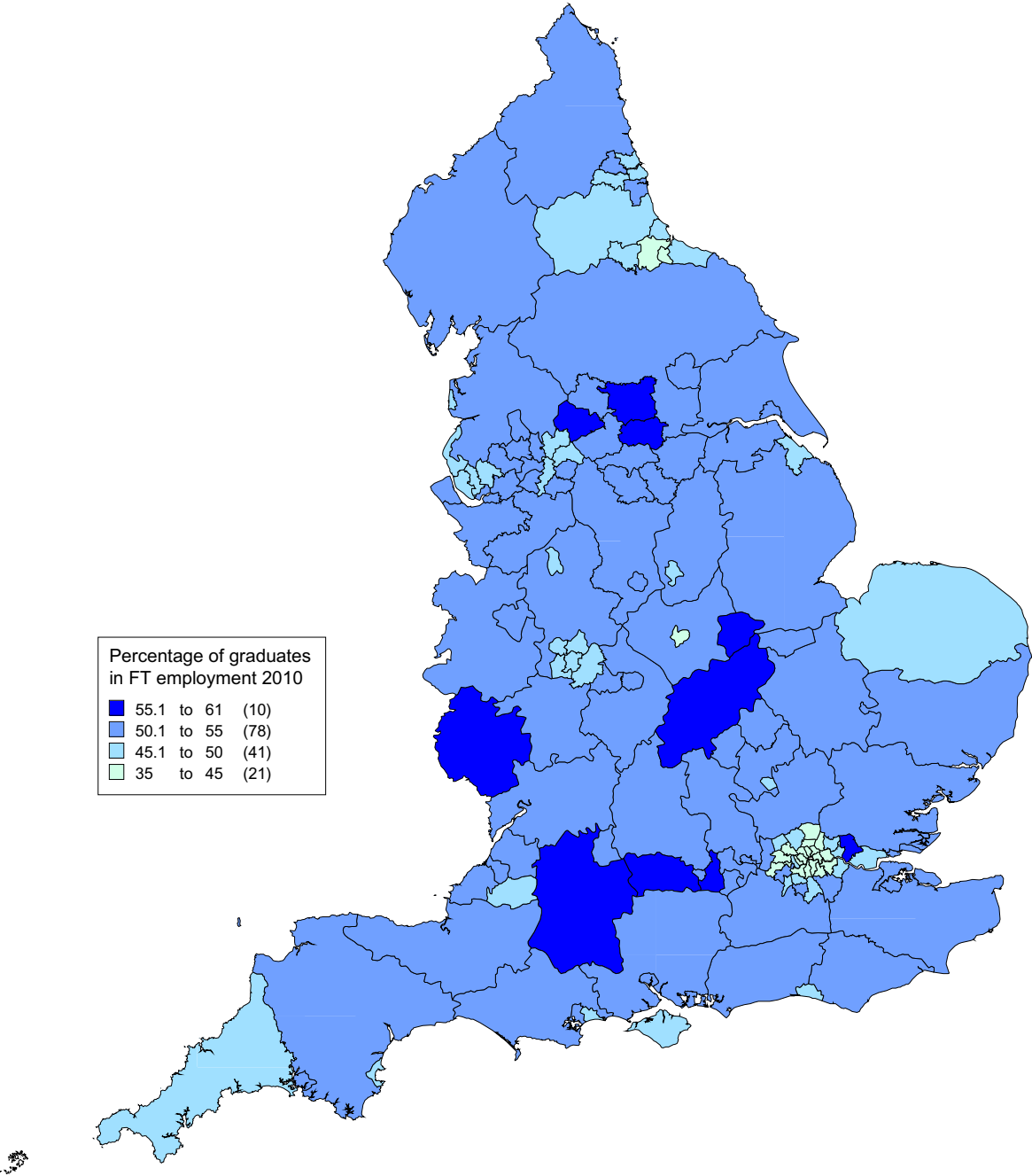
Data source – HESA Destinations of Leavers Survey 2002/03–2009/10

Figure 3 Thematic map presenting seven-year change in percentage of 21–24 year-old HE leavers in full-time employment (2003–2010)



*Data source – HESA Destinations of Leavers Survey 2002/03–2009/10
Please note that the graduates in the above maps refer to all 21–24 year-old HE leavers*

Figure 4 Thematic map presenting percentage of 21–24 year-old HE leavers in full-time employment 2010



Data source – HESA Destinations of Leavers Survey 2002/03–2009/10

4.1 Summary of graduate employment levels vs. overall employment levels

To investigate how levels of graduate employment relate to overall levels of employment across the UK, HESA data was compared to data taken from the ONS Annual Population Survey (APS).

The APS data gives us the level of employment of people aged 16–64 for each LA, calculated from surveys conducted between January and December 2010, where people were asked whether they were employed in the week prior to their interview. In this case employment was defined as any paid work, unpaid family workers, or those on government training

schemes, and so includes part-time workers. Therefore, for comparison purposes, the HESA data used here was for both full-time and part-time employment in 2010 for graduates aged 21–24 for each local authority (LA). This data has been aggregated to where graduates are located according to the address given at the start of their course, rather than the address of their university or the location of their employment.

Of interest was whether there were LAs where overall employment was high, and graduate employment low, or viceversa. The difference between overall employment per cent and graduate employment per cent was calculated and the eleven LAs with the largest differences in each direction are identified below.

Table 6 - Eleven local authorities with the largest difference where graduate employment is greater than overall employment

Local authority	Graduate FT and PT employment 2010 (%)	Overall employment 2010 (%)	Difference
Nottingham	62.2	54.9	7.3
Knowsley	65.6	61.9	3.7
Halton	70.8	67.4	3.4
Blackburn with Darwen	65.7	62.4	3.3
Gateshead	68.8	66.9	1.9
Hartlepool	63.3	61.6	1.7
Walsall	63.8	62.2	1.6
Bolton	66.3	64.8	1.5
Liverpool	61.4	60.0	1.4
Newham	56.6	55.3	1.3
Newcastle upon Tyne	64.6	63.3	1.3

Table 7 Eleven local authorities with the largest difference where graduate employment is less than overall employment

Local authority	Graduate FT and PT employment 2010 (%)	Overall employment 2010 (%)	Difference
Bracknell Forest	62.6	81.1	-18.5
Southwark	52.3	69.6	-17.3
Wandsworth	56.4	73.7	-17.3
Lambeth	56.5	73.7	-17.2
North Somerset	61.0	77.4	-16.4
Poole	58.4	74.5	-16.1
South Gloucestershire	63.8	79.6	-15.8
Westminster	46.0	61.6	-15.6
Harrow	57.3	72.9	-15.6
Milton Keynes	58.2	73.5	-15.3
Central Bedfordshire	61.7	77.0	-15.3

Table 8 Ten local authorities, outside of London, with the largest difference where graduate employment is less than overall employment

Local authority	Graduate FT and PT employment 2010 (%)	Overall employment 2010 (%)	Difference
Bracknell Forest	62.6	81.1	-18.5
North Somerset	61.0	77.4	-16.4
Poole	58.4	74.5	-16.1
South Gloucestershire	63.8	79.6	-15.8
Milton Keynes	58.2	73.5	-15.3
Central Bedfordshire	61.7	77.0	-15.3
Rutland	62.2	77.4	-15.2
Wokingham	63.5	78.7	-15.2
Bournemouth	56.5	71.6	-15.1
Surrey	62.1	76.8	-14.7

Graduate employment ranged between approximately 46 per cent and 71 per cent, whereas overall employment was higher, ranging from approximately 55 per cent to 82 per cent. Overall employment levels were higher than graduate employment levels for the majority of LAs. The gap between the overall employment rate and the graduate employment rate ranged between 7.3 percentage points in Nottingham LA to -18.5 percentage points in Bracknell Forest LA.

Of the eleven LAs with the largest difference where graduate employment was greater than overall employment, five are in the North West, three in the North East, and one in each of the West Midlands, East Midlands and London. Of the eleven LAs with the largest difference where overall employment was greater than graduate employment, four are in Inner London, three in the South West, two in the South East and one in each of Outer London and the East.

In general it seems that those with a small difference have lower overall employment levels than those with a large difference, although they also appear to have slightly higher levels of graduate employment.

A table of employment levels and differences for all LAs is given in Appendix C. Note that as both graduate and overall employment figures are comprised of both

full-time and part-time employment, LAs with the same levels of graduate and/or overall employment may have very different proportions of full-time and part-time employees.

4.2 Employment rates for the 15 largest HEIs in England

Also of interest were employment rates in the LAs with the 15 largest higher education institutions (HEI) in England. Using HESA data for the 2009/10 academic year, the 15 largest HEIs by full-time undergraduate numbers were (in descending order): The University of Manchester, Manchester Metropolitan University, University of Leeds, University of Nottingham, Sheffield Hallam University, University of the West of England Bristol, University of Plymouth, Nottingham Trent University, Kingston University, Leeds Metropolitan University, University of Central Lancashire, University of Northumbria at Newcastle, University of Hertfordshire, University of Birmingham and Liverpool John Moores University.

The graduate and overall employment rates for the corresponding LAs are shown below. Note that for the graduate employment rates, graduate locations were specified by where they lived at the start of their course.

Table 9 – Full-time and part-time graduate and overall employment levels for the local authorities containing the 15 largest HEIs

Local authority	Graduate FT and PT employment 2010 (%)	Overall employment 2010 (%)	Difference
Birmingham	58.5	59.3	0.8
Bristol	61.6	74.3	12.7
Hertfordshire	62.1	75.1	13.0
Kingston upon Thames	57.4	70.9	13.5
Lancashire	63.2	72.7	9.5
Leeds	65.8	69.0	3.2
Liverpool	61.4	60.0	-1.4
Manchester	59.4	59.8	0.4
Newcastle upon Tyne	64.6	63.3	-1.3
Nottingham	62.2	54.9	-7.3
Plymouth	66.8	69.4	2.6
Sheffield	63.4	66.2	2.8

5 Summary

Overall, findings from the destination surveys suggest that the highest proportion of HE leavers go into full-time employment. However, this proportion has reduced considerably over the past three to seven years. Over the same time period the proportion of those in part-time employment, voluntary or unpaid work, and those assumed to be unemployed, has increased. With an exception of four local authorities, the proportion of HE leavers in full-time employment has reduced in the past three years. Of the 20 local authorities with the lowest proportion of HE leavers in

full-time employment, 17 are London LAs. Graduate employment would appear to follow a similar pattern to the overall employment rates, in that the range between the lowest to the highest is approximately 25 percentage points for both. Within LAs the relationship is not as ordered, with some LAs having higher levels of overall employment and lower levels of graduate employment. These are predominately London LAs and may reflect the increased competition for graduate positions in the capital.

Reference

Allen, T., Mehta, P. and Rutt, S. (2012). *Hidden Talents: a statistical overview of the participation patterns of young people aged 16–24*. (LGA Research Report). Slough: NFER. [online] Available: <http://www.nfer.ac.uk/publications/LGHT01> [25 July 2012].

Appendix A Tables demonstrating the national trend

Table A1 Activities by 21–24 year-old HE leavers, 2002–2010, England

Activity	2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		3-Year change (in % point)	7-Year change (in % point)
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Full-time paid work only (including self-employed)	79,970	57%	83,010	57%	82,075	57%	80,940	57%	82,395	57%	80,525	53%	74,440	48%	83,855	51%	-6.3%	-6.1%
Part-time paid work only	9,640	7%	9,505	7%	10,115	7%	10,595	7%	10,175	7%	12,950	9%	17,425	11%	18,995	11%	4.4%	4.6%
Voluntary/unpaid work only	1,140	1%	1,225	1%	1,325	1%	1,445	1%	1,520	1%	2,240	1%	3,385	2%	3,630	2%	1.1%	1.4%
Work and further study	11,245	8%	12,220	8%	11,685	8%	11,760	8%	12,470	9%	11,695	8%	11,605	7%	11,900	7%	-1.4%	-0.8%
Further study only	21,700	15%	21,755	15%	22,030	15%	21,715	15%	22,560	16%	24,135	16%	27,460	18%	26,160	16%	0.2%	0.4%
Assumed to be unemployed	9,015	6%	8,720	6%	8,695	6%	8,435	6%	7,970	6%	12,110	8%	14,310	9%	13,970	8%	2.9%	2.0%
Not available for employment	6,950	5%	6,940	5%	6,810	5%	6,390	4%	6,085	4%	6,110	4%	5,745	4%	5,255	3%	-1.0%	-1.8%
Other	1,230	1%	1,295	1%	1,400	1%	1,470	1%	1,550	1%	1,820	1%	1,755	1%	1,770	1%	0.0%	0.2%
Total	140,885		144,670		144,135		142,750		144,725		151,580		156,130		165,540			

Notes: Numbers are rounded to the nearest multiple of five. Data source – HESA Destinations of Leavers Survey 2002/03–2009/10

Table A2 Activities by 21–24 year-old HE leavers, 1995–2001, England

Activity	1995/96		1996/97		1997/98		1998/99		1999/00		2000/01		2001/02	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Entered work (paid or unpaid, including voluntary work)	66,990	62%	72,885	63%	74,555	63%	78,810	63%	77,645	62%	78,265	59%	77,385	57%
Returned to/remained with previous employer	5,540	5%	6,515	6%	6,970	6%	7,425	6%	9,145	7%	12,385	9%	13,950	10%
Self-employed	1,320	1%	1,410	1%	1,475	1%	1,635	1%	1,340	1%	1,465	1%	1,655	1%
Entered study or training	20,350	19%	21,310	19%	21,975	19%	23,520	19%	23,160	18%	24,280	18%	25,665	19%
Seeking employment or training	9,415	9%	8,195	7%	7,190	6%	7,220	6%	7,045	6%	9,020	7%	10,205	7%
Not available for employment, study or training	4,630	4%	4,630	4%	5,180	4%	6,535	5%	6,950	6%	8,220	6%	8,050	6%
Overseas student returning overseas (no other information available)	125	<1%	145	<1%	140	<1%	90	<1%	65	<1%	50	<1%	55	<1%
Total	108,365		115,095		117,485		125,235		125,355		133,685		136,965	

Notes: Numbers are rounded to the nearest multiple of five

Data source – HESA First Destination Survey 1995/96–2001/02

Appendix B Table demonstrating the local trend

Table B1 Percentage of 21–24 year-old HE leavers in full-time employment, by LA domicile

Local authority	21–24 year olds 2010	2010 pop.	2010 %	21–24 year olds 2007	2007 pop.	2007 %	21–24 year olds 2003	2003 pop.	2003 %	3-year change %	7-year change %
Barking and Dagenham	180	400	45.1	150	280	53.9	100	195	51.3	-8.8	-6.2
Barnet	780	1675	46.7	755	1435	52.6	730	1500	48.7	-5.9	-2.0
Barnsley	255	495	51.5	245	380	64.0	235	385	60.9	-12.5	-9.4
Bath and North East Somerset	350	715	49.0	380	645	59.0	335	585	57.2	-10.1	-8.2
Bedford	310	595	52.2	280	490	57.2	310	520	59.4	-5.0	-7.2
Bexley	360	745	48.0	330	585	56.6	270	485	55.4	-8.6	-7.5
Birmingham	1440	3075	46.8	1360	2580	52.7	1420	2610	54.4	-5.8	-7.5
Blackburn with Darwen	225	425	52.7	220	370	59.5	190	345	54.9	-6.7	-2.2
Blackpool	110	235	45.8	130	225	56.4	140	240	58.5	-10.6	-12.7
Bolton	445	825	54.0	405	780	51.6	455	810	55.8	2.4	-1.8
Bournemouth	205	440	46.0	240	400	60.0	240	375	63.5	-14.0	-17.4
Bracknell Forest	180	335	53.7	190	305	61.6	175	290	60.0	-7.9	-6.3
Bradford	680	1340	50.7	700	1240	56.4	635	1120	56.7	-5.7	-6.0
Brent	540	1225	44.1	540	1105	49.0	580	1180	49.2	-4.8	-5.0
Brighton and Hove	335	670	50.0	340	610	55.8	285	470	61.0	-5.8	-11.0
Bristol	535	1055	50.5	510	880	57.7	810	1335	60.8	-7.2	-10.3
Bromley	675	1235	54.6	660	1135	58.1	535	1010	52.9	-3.5	1.7
Buckinghamshire	1265	2340	54.0	1260	2135	58.9	1205	2080	57.9	-4.9	-3.9
Bury	320	630	50.7	345	620	55.7	335	650	51.5	-5.0	-0.8
Calderdale	350	615	56.9	325	530	61.1	305	495	61.2	-4.2	-4.3
Cambridgeshire	1110	2095	52.8	1010	1720	58.6	1025	1770	57.8	-5.7	-5.0
Camden	240	600	40.1	220	505	43.9	225	485	45.8	-3.8	-5.7
Central Bedfordshire	455	870	52.3	460	765	60.6	450	720	62.0	-8.3	-9.8
Cheshire East	780	1515	51.7	755	1340	56.4	820	1410	58.1	-4.8	-6.4
Cheshire West and Chester	650	1250	52.0	635	1120	56.8	685	1150	59.6	-4.8	-7.6
Cornwall	790	1675	47.3	735	1385	53.2	790	1415	55.9	-5.9	-8.6
County Durham	680	1385	49.1	695	1235	56.0	670	1220	55.0	-6.9	-5.9
Coventry	430	840	51.6	495	830	59.4	375	700	53.3	-7.8	-1.7
Croydon	635	1280	49.6	635	1130	56.4	585	1055	55.5	-6.7	-5.8
Cumbria	785	1530	51.2	825	1435	57.6	795	1400	56.6	-6.4	-5.4
Darlington	140	310	45.3	160	285	55.9	150	270	55.2	-10.6	-9.9
Derby	340	640	53.1	330	565	58.4	325	585	55.2	-5.3	-2.1
Derbyshire	1105	2195	50.3	1145	1940	59.0	1145	1925	59.5	-8.7	-9.2
Devon	1250	2450	51.1	1225	2200	55.7	1235	2115	58.4	-4.7	-7.3
Doncaster	325	625	52.0	340	560	60.5	330	540	61.3	-8.5	-9.3
Dorset	665	1310	50.9	680	1205	56.5	670	1145	58.5	-5.6	-7.6
Dudley	430	890	48.5	435	755	57.3	455	760	59.9	-8.7	-11.4
Ealing	560	1340	41.7	575	1135	50.8	585	1155	50.4	-9.1	-8.7
East Riding of Yorkshire	600	1155	51.9	605	1000	60.7	565	1035	54.8	-8.8	-2.9
East Sussex	790	1570	50.3	805	1400	57.5	800	1370	58.4	-7.2	-8.1
Enfield	525	1190	44.2	555	1045	53.1	505	940	53.7	-8.9	-9.5
Essex	2285	4305	53.1	2120	3620	58.6	2085	3575	58.3	-5.5	-5.2
Gateshead	230	490	47.1	245	415	58.4	270	470	56.9	-11.3	-9.8
Gloucestershire	1140	2075	55.0	1075	1825	59.0	1100	1875	58.8	-4.1	-3.8
Greenwich	290	695	41.8	285	550	51.7	250	460	54.8	-9.9	-13.0

Table B1 Percentage of 21–24 year-old HE leavers in full-time employment, by LA domicile *cont'd*

Local authority	21–24 year olds 2010			21–24 year olds 2007			21–24 year olds 2003			3-year change %	7-year change %
	2010 pop.	2010 %		2007 pop.	2007 %		2003 pop.	2003 %			
Hackney	215	525	40.6	200	470	42.4	145	350	41.4	-1.9	-0.8
Halton	160	300	54.0	155	270	57.2	160	275	58.0	-3.2	-3.9
Hammersmith and Fulham	200	430	46.3	215	405	53.1	155	330	47.0	-6.8	-0.7
Hampshire	2415	4415	54.6	2525	4120	61.3	2350	4020	58.5	-6.6	-3.8
Haringey	315	810	38.9	320	660	48.9	305	615	49.4	-9.9	-10.5
Harrow	650	1395	46.6	620	1185	52.4	555	1135	48.7	-5.8	-2.2
Hartlepool	130	265	48.3	115	205	56.8	90	170	51.2	-8.5	-2.8
Havering	365	655	55.9	345	555	61.9	305	500	60.7	-5.9	-4.7
Herefordshire	350	625	55.8	340	610	55.6	320	550	57.8	0.2	-2.1
Hertfordshire	2375	4480	53.0	2230	3845	58.0	2150	3790	56.7	-5.0	-3.7
Hillingdon	495	965	51.3	480	820	58.7	480	825	57.8	-7.4	-6.5
Hounslow	390	910	43.0	395	755	52.4	360	700	51.5	-9.4	-8.5
Isle of Wight	155	345	45.2	165	315	52.5	160	320	50.3	-7.3	-5.1
Islington	230	515	44.7	210	415	50.4	155	345	44.8	-5.7	-0.1
Kensington and Chelsea	195	495	39.1	215	435	49.2	160	410	39.5	-10.1	-0.3
Kent	2405	4700	51.1	2265	3885	58.4	2350	4065	57.8	-7.2	-6.7
Kingston upon Hull	225	435	51.3	205	365	57.0	165	290	56.7	-5.8	-5.4
Kingston upon Thames	350	725	48.1	365	645	56.1	325	620	51.9	-8.0	-3.8
Kirklees	645	1215	53.0	690	1180	58.4	650	1115	58.5	-5.4	-5.5
Knowsley	170	380	45.2	170	330	51.2	155	260	60.5	-6.0	-15.2
Lambeth	325	770	42.2	295	610	48.4	235	520	45.8	-6.2	-3.5
Lancashire	1950	3820	51.1	2025	3440	58.8	2015	3450	58.3	-7.7	-7.2
Leeds	1140	2040	55.9	1120	1950	57.5	1080	1870	57.8	-1.6	-1.9
Leicester	530	1190	44.5	585	1100	53.2	505	975	51.7	-8.8	-7.2
Leicestershire	1345	2465	54.6	1305	2160	60.5	1160	2005	57.9	-5.9	-3.3
Lewisham	370	825	44.8	320	625	51.7	260	515	50.5	-6.8	-5.6
Lincolnshire	1130	2060	54.7	1050	1755	59.8	1040	1780	58.4	-5.1	-3.7
Liverpool	560	1235	45.4	600	1080	55.4	525	970	54.4	-10.0	-9.0
Luton	315	640	49.5	265	500	53.3	245	460	53.5	-3.9	-4.0
Manchester	510	1075	47.6	460	950	48.6	420	775	54.4	-1.0	-6.8
Medway	350	685	51.2	355	595	59.7	330	555	59.7	-8.5	-8.5
Merton	330	715	46.2	315	575	55.1	330	555	59.4	-9.0	-13.3
Middlesbrough	165	395	41.5	200	360	54.8	200	390	50.9	-13.3	-9.4
Milton Keynes	375	735	51.1	390	660	59.2	325	545	59.7	-8.1	-8.7
Newcastle upon Tyne	405	795	50.6	390	665	58.9	360	670	53.8	-8.3	-3.2
Newham	360	955	37.4	355	755	47.1	280	600	46.7	-9.6	-9.2
Norfolk	1045	2140	48.9	1065	1860	57.1	1155	1955	59.0	-8.2	-10.1
North East Lincolnshire	175	355	48.9	170	305	54.7	160	270	58.8	-5.8	-9.9
North Lincolnshire	225	420	53.1	210	370	57.1	240	395	60.5	-4.0	-7.4
North Somerset	375	715	52.4	355	650	54.4	380	645	58.9	-1.9	-6.5
North Tyneside	285	580	49.2	255	465	54.4	315	540	58.4	-5.2	-9.2
North Yorkshire	1170	2235	52.3	1135	1915	59.2	1165	2025	57.5	-6.9	-5.2
Northamptonshire	1200	2170	55.2	1175	1870	62.8	1035	1730	59.9	-7.5	-4.6
Northumberland	555	1045	53.0	550	975	56.1	595	1035	57.5	-3.1	-4.5
Nottingham	265	545	49.2	275	470	58.8	225	390	57.8	-9.7	-8.6
Nottinghamshire	1210	2355	51.5	1190	1955	60.9	1175	2080	56.5	-9.4	-5.1
Oldham	295	605	48.3	310	570	54.8	290	525	55.6	-6.6	-7.4
Oxfordshire	1275	2395	53.3	1240	2105	58.9	1170	2060	56.8	-5.6	-3.5
Peterborough	245	465	52.9	200	350	56.6	230	355	65.0	-3.7	-12.1
Plymouth	360	690	52.0	350	625	56.0	295	485	60.9	-4.0	-8.9

Table B1 Percentage of 21–24 year-old HE leavers in full-time employment, by LA domicile *cont'd*

Local authority	21–24 year olds 2010	2010 pop.	2010 %	21–24 year olds 2007	2007 pop.	2007 %	21–24 year olds 2003	2003 pop.	2003 %	3-year change %	7-year change %
Poole	235	470	50.3	220	380	58.2	250	410	61.6	-7.8	-11.3
Portsmouth	215	410	52.6	215	380	56.2	210	370	57.0	-3.6	-4.5
Reading	200	375	54.2	205	365	56.7	215	385	56.0	-2.6	-1.8
Redbridge	575	1280	45.0	555	1065	52.1	520	1000	51.9	-7.1	-6.9
Redcar and Cleveland	190	410	46.0	180	320	57.2	195	340	57.8	-11.2	-11.8
Richmond upon Thames	440	875	50.3	395	765	51.5	385	705	54.5	-1.2	-4.2
Rochdale	300	620	48.8	300	550	55.0	315	590	53.7	-6.2	-4.9
Rotherham	295	590	50.5	285	515	55.2	350	595	58.5	-4.7	-7.9
Rutland	100	180	55.6	90	140	65.9	80	150	54.7	-10.4	0.8
Salford	240	465	51.4	245	425	57.7	250	405	61.2	-6.3	-9.8
Sandwell	305	675	45.3	310	570	54.9	290	530	54.5	-9.6	-9.2
Sefton	510	1050	48.5	540	970	56.0	515	880	58.6	-7.5	-10.1
Sheffield	750	1490	50.4	750	1245	60.4	720	1180	61.2	-10.0	-10.8
Shropshire	555	1065	52.3	555	950	58.1	565	950	59.2	-5.9	-7.0
Slough	210	405	51.5	200	375	53.6	205	370	55.6	-2.1	-4.2
Solihull	500	925	54.2	465	805	58.1	455	740	61.5	-3.9	-7.4
Somerset	940	1795	52.3	855	1535	55.6	810	1455	55.6	-3.3	-3.3
South Gloucestershire	460	870	52.8	450	730	62.0	530	865	60.9	-9.1	-8.1
South Tyneside	205	410	50.0	195	375	52.7	195	345	56.8	-2.7	-6.8
Southampton	240	475	50.4	275	455	60.2	250	420	59.3	-9.8	-8.9
Southend-on-Sea	235	450	52.4	205	350	58.9	215	355	61.1	-6.4	-8.7
Southwark	285	735	38.8	300	635	47.1	240	500	47.6	-8.3	-8.8
St. Helens	225	470	47.7	265	440	59.5	285	495	57.1	-11.8	-9.5
Staffordshire	1470	2790	52.7	1430	2420	59.1	1525	2595	58.7	-6.4	-6.0
Stockport	540	1070	50.5	585	995	59.1	535	950	56.0	-8.6	-5.6
Stockton-on-Tees	285	645	44.4	285	540	53.1	295	555	53.0	-8.7	-8.6
Stoke-on-Trent	230	490	47.0	265	430	61.7	205	380	53.9	-14.7	-6.9
Suffolk	1230	2310	53.3	965	1680	57.4	1030	1705	60.5	-4.2	-7.3
Sunderland	380	755	50.1	370	720	51.3	380	660	57.3	-1.3	-7.2
Surrey	2205	4085	54.0	2320	3875	59.9	2090	3645	57.4	-5.9	-3.4
Sutton	380	730	51.8	350	585	59.5	300	525	57.4	-7.6	-5.6
Swindon	270	500	54.3	240	405	59.4	230	400	57.6	-5.1	-3.3
Tameside	275	525	52.8	255	450	56.3	255	445	57.3	-3.6	-4.5
Telford and Wrekin	230	450	50.8	200	400	50.4	205	335	60.4	0.4	-9.6
Thurrock	120	270	45.2	135	240	57.1	90	155	56.4	-11.9	-11.2
Torbay	140	310	45.5	175	310	57.1	160	300	54.0	-11.7	-8.6
Tower Hamlets	210	580	36.3	265	540	48.6	145	365	40.3	-12.3	-4.0
Trafford	480	940	51.0	490	845	57.8	455	770	58.8	-6.8	-7.8
Wakefield	460	790	58.6	415	715	57.9	365	620	59.1	0.7	-0.6
Walsall	345	710	49.0	305	565	54.4	320	585	54.9	-5.3	-5.8
Waltham Forest	320	780	41.3	325	640	50.9	260	535	48.6	-9.6	-7.3
Wandsworth	365	840	43.3	355	675	53.0	325	620	52.5	-9.7	-9.2
Warrington	370	715	52.0	335	535	62.9	355	565	62.4	-11.0	-10.4
Warwickshire	1000	1865	53.5	1030	1705	60.2	880	1500	58.7	-6.7	-5.2
West Berkshire	335	545	60.9	330	520	63.1	335	530	63.5	-2.3	-2.6
West Sussex	1270	2360	53.8	1235	2185	56.6	1310	2240	58.5	-2.8	-4.7
Westminster	200	535	37.2	200	445	45.1	170	425	39.6	-7.9	-2.4
Wigan	465	850	54.7	465	775	60.0	445	730	60.7	-5.3	-6.0
Wiltshire	895	1625	55.0	860	1435	59.9	830	1400	59.1	-4.9	-4.1
Windsor and Maidenhead	300	565	53.5	315	575	54.6	345	610	56.7	-1.2	-3.3

Table B1 Percentage of 21–24 year-old HE leavers in full-time employment, by LA domicile *cont'd*

Local authority	21–24 year olds 2010			21–24 year olds 2007			21–24 year olds 2003			3-year change %	7-year change %
	2010 pop.	2010 %		2007 pop.	2007 %		2003 pop.	2003 %			
Wirral	620	1180	52.7	560	1000	56.1	645	1065	60.5	-3.4	-7.8
Wokingham	470	825	57.0	420	725	57.8	435	725	60.1	-0.8	-3.1
Wolverhampton	330	725	45.2	320	635	50.9	310	590	52.8	-5.6	-7.6
Worcestershire	1075	2010	53.5	1010	1795	56.1	975	1715	56.8	-2.6	-3.3
York	315	610	51.3	370	595	62.6	320	545	58.1	-11.3	-6.8

1. The Isles of Scilly and the City of London have been excluded

2. Numbers are rounded to the nearest multiple of five

3. Data source – HESA Destinations of Leavers Survey 2002/03–2009/10

Appendix C Table comparing graduate FT and PT employment to overall employment

Table C1

Local authority	Graduate 21–24 & PT employment 2010 (count)	Graduate 21–24 & PT employment 2010 (count)	Employment 16–64 2010 (%) (000s) ¹	Employment 16–64 2010 (%)	Difference
Barking and Dagenham	180	56.6	225	62.9	-6.3
Barnet	785	57.9	970	71.1	-13.2
Barnsley	255	63.8	315	65.6	-1.8
Bath and North East Somerset	350	58.4	420	71.3	-12.9
Bedford	310	61.1	365	75.2	-14.1
Bexley	360	61.4	460	70.8	-9.4
Birmingham	1440	58.5	1800	59.3	-0.8
Blackburn with Darwen	225	65.7	280	62.4	3.3
Blackpool	110	60.2	140	67.7	-7.5
Bolton	445	66.3	550	64.8	1.5
Bournemouth	205	56.5	250	71.6	-15.1
Bracknell Forest	180	62.6	210	81.1	-18.5
Bradford	680	62.8	840	61.8	1.0
Brent	540	57.7	710	64.6	-6.9
Brighton and Hove	335	60.7	405	71.1	-10.4
Bristol	535	61.6	650	74.3	-12.7
Bromley	675	64.0	790	73.0	-9.0
Buckinghamshire	1265	62.5	1460	75.3	-12.8
Bury	320	63.1	395	70.6	-7.5
Calderdale	350	65.6	400	68.6	-3.0
Cambridgeshire	1110	61.9	1295	74.8	-12.9
Camden	240	53.7	320	66.6	-12.9
Central Bedfordshire	455	61.7	535	77.0	-15.3
Cheshire East	780	61.6	930	73.4	-11.8
Cheshire West and Chester	650	64.5	805	74.5	-10.0
Cornwall	790	59.5	995	68.8	-9.3
County Durham	680	62.3	865	66.2	-3.9
Coventry	430	63.2	530	66.2	-3.0
Croydon	635	61.2	785	72.4	-11.2
Cumbria	785	66.1	1010	73.3	-7.2
Darlington	140	58.8	185	70.8	-12.0
Derby	340	65.7	420	68.6	-2.9
Derbyshire	1105	63.9	1400	72.4	-8.5
Devon	1250	62.5	1535	72.8	-10.3
Doncaster	325	65.0	405	67.6	-2.6
Dorset	665	61.7	810	73.0	-11.3
Dudley	430	62.9	560	69.7	-6.8
Ealing	560	54.9	735	68.3	-13.4
East Riding of Yorkshire	600	63.0	725	73.7	-10.7
East Sussex	790	62.2	975	73.0	-10.8
Enfield	525	56.3	670	64.0	-7.7
Essex	2285	64.0	2755	73.1	-9.1
Gateshead	230	68.8	335	66.9	1.9
Gloucestershire	1140	65.3	1355	75.2	-9.9

Table C1

Local authority	Graduate 21–24 & PT employment 2010 (count)	Graduate 21–24 & PT employment 2010 (count)	Employment 16–64 2010 (%) (000s) ¹	Employment 16–64 2010 (%)	Difference
Greenwich	290	55.3	385	67.1	-11.8
Hackney	215	56.6	295	68.6	-12.0
Halton	160	70.8	210	67.4	3.4
Hammersmith and Fulham	200	57.0	245	66.7	-9.7
Hampshire	2415	64.5	2850	76.4	-11.9
Haringey	315	52.3	425	62.8	-10.5
Harrow	650	57.3	800	72.9	-15.6
Hartlepool	130	63.3	170	61.6	1.7
Havering	365	65.5	430	69.0	-3.5
Herefordshire	350	65.2	410	75.0	-9.8
Hertfordshire	2375	62.1	2780	75.1	-13.0
Hillingdon	495	63.4	615	67.9	-4.5
Hounslow	390	57.1	520	72.3	-15.2
Isle of Wight	155	58.2	200	63.3	-5.1
Islington	230	59.6	305	66.7	-7.1
Kensington and Chelsea	195	48.6	240	63.6	-15.0
Kent	2405	61.7	2900	73.0	-11.3
Kingston upon Hull	225	63.4	275	62.4	1.0
Kingston upon Thames	350	57.4	415	70.9	-13.5
Kirklees	645	66.1	805	69.2	-3.1
Knowsley	170	65.6	250	61.9	3.7
Lambeth	325	56.5	435	73.7	-17.2
Lancashire	1950	63.2	2410	72.7	-9.5
Leeds	1140	65.8	1340	69.0	-3.2
Leicester	530	57.6	685	62.2	-4.6
Leicestershire	1345	65.2	1610	71.4	-6.2
Lewisham	370	57.1	470	65.3	-8.2
Lincolnshire	1130	64.3	1325	73.1	-8.8
Liverpool	560	61.4	755	60.0	1.4
Luton	315	60.8	390	68.3	-7.5
Manchester	510	59.4	640	59.8	-0.4
Medway	350	61.6	420	68.3	-6.7
Merton	330	57.5	410	72.6	-15.1
Middlesbrough	165	58.7	230	59.0	-0.3
Milton Keynes	375	58.2	425	73.5	-15.3
Newcastle upon Tyne	405	64.6	515	63.3	1.3
Newham	360	56.6	540	55.3	1.3
Norfolk	1045	59.6	1275	71.8	-12.2
North East Lincolnshire	175	63.5	225	70.1	-6.6
North Lincolnshire	225	64.0	270	71.4	-7.4
North Somerset	375	61.0	435	77.4	-16.4
North Tyneside	285	67.2	390	73.4	-6.2
North Yorkshire	1170	62.8	1405	74.1	-11.3
Northamptonshire	1200	65.4	1420	75.9	-10.5
Northumberland	555	65.9	685	69.2	-3.3
Nottingham	265	62.2	340	54.9	7.3
Nottinghamshire	1210	63.2	1485	72.6	-9.4
Oldham	295	63.1	385	67.0	-3.9
Oxfordshire	1275	62.7	1500	76.0	-13.3
Peterborough	245	63.3	295	68.4	-5.1

Table C1

Local authority	Graduate 21–24 & PT employment 2010 (count)	Graduate 21–24 & PT employment 2010 (count)	Employment 16–64 2010 (%) (000s) ¹	Employment 16–64 2010 (%)	Difference
Plymouth	360	66.8	460	69.4	-2.6
Poole	235	58.4	275	74.5	-16.1
Portsmouth	215	62.8	255	71.8	-9.0
Reading	200	62.2	230	72.0	-9.8
Redbridge	575	55.9	715	65.0	-9.1
Redcar and Cleveland	190	62.0	255	62.1	-0.1
Richmond upon Thames	440	60.2	530	75.4	-15.2
Rochdale	300	60.4	375	65.4	-5.0
Rotherham	295	63.1	370	68.4	-5.3
Rutland	100	62.2	110	77.4	-15.2
Salford	240	64.1	295	65.2	-1.1
Sandwell	305	58.8	395	60.0	-1.2
Sefton	510	63.8	670	70.4	-6.6
Sheffield	750	63.4	945	66.2	-2.8
Shropshire	555	65.0	690	76.6	-11.6
Slough	210	64.0	260	68.7	-4.7
Solihull	500	62.5	575	68.1	-5.6
Somerset	940	62.2	1115	73.3	-11.1
South Gloucestershire	460	63.8	555	79.6	-15.8
South Tyneside	205	64.0	260	64.2	-0.2
Southampton	240	63.1	300	67.7	-4.6
Southend-on-Sea	235	61.7	280	72.4	-10.7
Southwark	285	52.3	385	69.6	-17.3
St. Helens	225	62.6	295	69.3	-6.7
Staffordshire	1470	64.6	1800	72.0	-7.4
Stockport	540	63.4	680	74.4	-11.0
Stockton-on-Tees	285	59.7	385	70.1	-10.4
Stoke-on-Trent	230	62.5	305	65.7	-3.2
Suffolk	1230	63.4	1465	74.0	-10.6
Sunderland	380	64.6	490	63.9	0.7
Surrey	2205	62.1	2535	76.8	-14.7
Sutton	380	62.8	460	76.3	-13.5
Swindon	270	65.7	330	76.7	-11.0
Tameside	275	66.7	350	67.2	-0.5
Telford and Wrekin	230	63.7	285	68.6	-4.9
Thurrock	120	59.6	160	70.7	-11.1
Torbay	140	54.9	170	67.7	-12.8
Tower Hamlets	210	54.7	320	61.4	-6.7
Trafford	480	62.8	590	71.5	-8.7
Wakefield	460	68.1	535	70.0	-1.9
Walsall	345	63.8	450	62.2	1.6
Waltham Forest	320	54.9	430	64.5	-9.6
Wandsworth	365	56.4	475	73.7	-17.3
Warrington	370	64.8	465	76.6	-11.8
Warwickshire	1000	62.9	1175	72.7	-9.8
West Berkshire	335	68.6	375	81.6	-13.0
West Sussex	1270	65.1	1535	76.7	-11.6
Westminster	200	46.0	245	61.6	-15.6
Wigan	465	68.5	580	70.8	-2.3
Wiltshire	895	64.5	1050	77.0	-12.5

Table C1

Local authority	Graduate 21–24 & PT employment 2010 (count)	Graduate 21–24 & PT employment 2010 (count)	Employment 16–64 2010 (%) (000s)¹	Employment 16–64 2010 (%)	Difference
Windsor and Maidenhead	300	63.4	360	74.8	-11.4
Wirral	620	66.8	790	65.9	0.9
Wokingham	470	63.5	525	78.7	-15.2
Wolverhampton	330	58.6	425	60.0	-1.4
Worcestershire	1075	64.3	1290	74.3	-10.0
York	315	62.6	385	71.0	-8.4

1 Annual Population Survey (APS) data. The figures relate to interviews conducted between January and December 2010 and include all paid work, unpaid family workers or those on government training schemes

Counts in the table have been rounded to the nearest five; however, percentages have been calculated using the original values.

The Isles of Scilly and the City of London have been excluded.

Data source – HESA Destinations of Leavers Survey 2002/03–2009/10 and ONS Annual Population Survey 2010

Appendix D Definitions used by HESA

Domicile data is supplied to HESA in the form of postcodes (UK, Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man domiciled students) or country codes. Postcodes are mapped to counties, unitary authorities, Government Office Regions, and UK countries using the National Statistics Postcode Directory. Where no data is supplied about the student's domicile, fee eligibility is used to assign to either UK region unknown or Non-European Union unknown. Domicile is the location of the student prior to entering their course (three months beforehand). In most cases for young first-degree students, they are likely to have been living at home prior to starting the course and so the postcode of their parents' address would be used to find their domicile. Thus, it would be quite likely for the domicile and location of employment to be different

Activity describes the employment category of the leaver based on the values in the matrix of employment circumstance and further study.

- **Full-time paid work only (including self-employed), part-time paid work only or voluntary/unpaid work only** includes those in each of these categories as the name suggests.
- **Work and further study** includes those who reported that they were in one of the above three categories as well as in further study.
- **Further study only** includes those who gave their employment circumstances as temporarily sick or unable to work/looking after the home or family, not employed but not looking for employment, further study or training, or something else, and who were also either in full-time or part-time study, training or research. It also includes those who were due to start a job within the next month or unemployed and looking for employment, further study or training, and who were also in full-time study, training or research.
- **Assumed to be unemployed** includes those students who gave their employment circumstances as unemployed and looking for employment, further study or training, and who were also either in part-time study, training or research or not studying, plus those who were due to start a job within the next month and who were also either in part-time study, training or research or not studying.
- **Not available for employment and other** includes those who reported that they were either not available for employment or other.

Recently published reports

The Local Government Education and Children's Services Research Programme is carried out by NFER. The research projects cover topics and perspectives that are of special interest to local authorities. All the reports are published and disseminated by the NFER, with separate executive summaries. The summaries, and more information about this series, are available free of charge at: www.nfer.ac.uk/research/local-government-association/



Local authorities' approaches to children's trust arrangements

Local authorities appear to have taken advantage of new flexibilities and freedoms around Children's Trust arrangements. With partners, local authorities remain committed to ensuring their Children's Trust Boards (or equivalent); Health and Wellbeing Boards and Clinical Commissioning Groups are strategic, streamlined and focussed on improving outcomes. This report outlines seven local authorities' models of practice.

www.nfer.ac.uk/publications/LGCH01



Evaluation of the NYA tailored support offer to local authorities: case studies report

This document presents 11 standalone case-studies which highlight examples of the types of support local authorities have received through the NYA's tailored support offer. Areas of consultancy support include commissioning, measuring outcomes, quality assurance and service redesign. It draws on interviews with local authority strategic and operational staff.

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A good practice overview of fostering and adoption activity

Councils seek to improve looked after children's outcomes; increase the pools of foster carers and adopters; enhance service provision and reduce delays in finding children an adoptive family. The case study report outlines seven councils' models of practice to achieve these aims, their benefits, challenges and advice for others.

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The HESA report was commissioned by the LGA as an addition to the report recently published; 'Hidden Talents - A statistical overview of the participation patterns of young people aged 16-24'. This additional report was to look at data available from the Higher Education Statistics Authority (HESA) who hold data obtained from the student destination survey. This survey collects information on the students' employment status six months after leaving HE. Local Authorities are compared in tabulated form and in thematic maps, comparing full time graduate employment rates over time with changes displayed for a three and seven year period.