University of London Worldwide First Destinations Survey

27 July 2018

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1 Executive summary

- Graduates current activity

- A significant majority of graduates (88%) who took part in the survey were engaged in work or further study; 8% of graduates were both studying and working.

- Graduates from the UK (82%) and EU (87%) were more likely to be in work compared to the rest of the world (73%), as are postgraduates (89%) when compared to undergraduates (66%). Undergraduates were more likely to be in further study (28%) in comparison to postgraduates (9%).

Graduates in employment

- 84% of the cohort were in professional level employment. Those who were more likely to be in professional employment were:

    - Postgraduates (91%) in comparison to undergraduates (78%); particularly among those who undertook PG CeFIMs with UoL Worldwide (95%) and MSc Professional Accountancy (92%);

    - Those who were in paid work while studying at UoL Worldwide (90%) compared with those who were not in paid work (85%). However, postgraduates were more likely to be working in paid employment full-time while conducting their studies.

- There were no significant differences between graduates domiciled in the UK, EU and rest of world in terms of the proportion in professional-level work.

- Graduates most commonly stated they undertook their current job because it fitted into their career plan or was the type of work they wanted (37%); this was particularly the case among those in the UK and EU (49%) in comparison 32% non-EU international, and among postgraduates (46% vs 28%).

- Two-fifths of employed graduates (39%) felt that the qualification from the UoL Worldwide helped to obtain their job. This was more frequently stated among:

    - International graduates domiciled outside the EU (42%)

    - Postgraduates (47%) in comparison to 29% undergraduates.

Graduates in further study, training or research

- Of the graduates involved in further study, training or research, approximately one third (33%) were studying via UoL Worldwide, the majority of which were postgraduates (48%) in comparison to 29% undergraduates.

- Undergraduate students tended to study more varied qualifications and were significantly more likely to give only 1 reason for their continued study. Postgraduates most commonly entered higher degrees (53% vs 30%), overall entering study for a greater variety of reasons (42% gave 3 or more reasons vs 21% among undergraduates).

Measuring graduate satisfaction

- When asked to reflect on their time at UoL Worldwide, overall the response from participants was very positive; 79% of graduates felt their course met their needs and had helped them to become an independent learner.

- Postgraduates were more likely to respond positively to a range of impacts higher education had on them, in comparison to undergraduates (e.g. progressing towards long-term career aspirations and enhancing credibility in the workplace). Graduates from the UK, EU and the rest of the world, by in large, responded similarly to these.

- The Net Promoter Score (addressing the likelihood of recommending UoL Worldwide courses) was 30% overall, with a mean score of 8.1.

- Graduates country of domicile did not have a significant effect on the mean, however the course and level of study did (8.4 postgraduate, 7.8 undergraduate). Those in PG LSHTM, MSc Professional Accountancy and PG CeFIMs all scored the highest with 8.6, while UG scored the lowest with 7.5.

- Similarly, while the mean score overall was 7.6 for satisfaction of their UoL Worldwide course, it was significantly higher among postgraduates (7.9) in comparison to 7.4 mean score from undergraduates. Again, those in MSc Professional Accountancy ranked highest with 8.1 and UG Laws lowest 7.4.

Benchmarking UoL Worldwide graduate outcomes

- Overall, a larger proportion of UoL Worldwide graduates entered full-time employment compared to the average of the other 6 institutions (66% vs 61%).

- A greater proportion of UoL Worldwide graduates in employment, were in graduate-level work compared to average (84% vs 77%), ranking second behind LSE (95%).

2 Research objectives

Background

The University of London Worldwide (UoL Worldwide) is a central academic body within the University of London that manages a system of undergraduate and postgraduate courses to more than 50,000 students globally. The unique nature of the institution is well illustrated by the 2016/17 graduate population, 6% of which are UK domicile, 6% from the EU and 88% representing non -EU internationally domiciled students. For the purpose of this report, this group of graduates are classified as representing the Rest of the World.

The UoL Worldwide have collected information on the employment outcomes of graduates for the last four years to inform current and prospective students about potential career paths. In 2018, IFF Research have been commissioned to run the survey on the behalf of UoL Worldwide to map the outcomes of 16/17 graduates.

The destinations survey is broadly based on HESA's DLHE survey, a longstanding survey carried out among graduates six months after they graduate from university. It also incorporates additional questions from the forthcoming Graduate Outcomes survey that is due to replace the DLHE survey in September 2018.

Methodology

Contact details were supplied for 8,910 graduates to IFF Research by UoL Worldwide; 574 of these had a UK telephone number.

All graduates were invited to participate in the survey online. Those with a UK telephone number who did not complete the survey online were then contacted in follow-up over the telephone using Computer Assisted Telephone Interview software (CATI).

Online fieldwork began on 8th March 2018 with a soft launch to 500 graduates, with the remainder of the emails sent on the following day, 9th March. UK telephone fieldwork began on 22nd March to those with a UK telephone number. The survey closed on 4th May 2018.

A total of 1,687 interviews were conducted over the whole fieldwork period, a response rate of 19%[1]. 1,510 were completed online and 177 over the telephone. Table 2.1 outlines the response rate as broken down by domicile and level of study (undergraduate and postgraduate) at UoL Worldwide.

[1] The response rate is calculated using the total number of completes (1,687) as a proportion of the starting sample (8,910).

Table 2.1 Response rates by domicile and level

Domicile	UK			EU			Rest of World			Not stated[2]			Total		
Level of study	UG	PG	All	UG	PG	All	UG	PG	All	UG	PG	All	UG	PG	All
Population	224	300	524	253	262	515	6,518	1,347	7,865	0	6	6	6,995	1,915	8,910
Responses	124	170	294	54	89	143	815	433	1,248	0	2	2	993	694	1,687
Response rate	55%	57%	56%	21%	34%	28%	13%	32%	16%	-	33%	33%	14%	36%	19%

A total of 1,687 completed interviews allows for robust analysis at an overall level and among key subgroups. Table 2.2 presents a breakdown of interviews achieved by key demographics at an overall level.

Table 2.2 Breakdown of achieved interviews

	Total
Base (1,687)	***100%***
Level of study	
Undergraduate	**59%**
Postgraduate	**41%**
Domicile	
UK	**17%**
EU	**8%**
Non-EU	**74%**
Course (UoL Worldwide)	
UG EMFSS Programmes	**26%**
UG Laws	**24%**

[2] Given the low base size of those who fall under 'Not Stated', this category has been excluded from the tables which replicate this format throughout the report. The data from 'Not Stated' does feed into the 'Total' columns.

Master of Laws	10%
MSc Professional Accountancy	9%
PG LSHTM	9%
PG CeFIMs	5%
UG Other	9%
PG Other	8%
Class of degree (UoL Worldwide)	
1st	13%
2:1	33%
2:2	21%
3rd	32%

3 Graduates current activity

The first question asked of all graduates participating in the survey was '*which of the following activities were you doing on 12th January 2018*?'.

88% of graduates are engaged in work or further study. Of this group 77% are employed, (89% employed full-time and 11% part-time); 20% are engaged in study, training or registered as a research student (63% full-time students and 37% part-time students).

Of all participating graduates, 76% are in professional employment or postgraduate study[3]. Of those who are employed, 84% are in professional employment. Of those who are in study 86% are in postgraduate study. Below, Table 3.1 displays current activity broken down by domicile and level of study.

Table 3.1 All activities on the census date[4]

Domicile	Total			UK			EU			Rest of World		
Level of study (all)	UG (993)	PG (694)	All (1687)	UG (124)	PG (170)	All (294)	UG (54)	PG (89)	All (143)	UG (815)	PG (433)	All (1248)
Working full-time	*563	*582	1,145	77	*135	212	35	*77	*112	*451	*369	*820
	57%	84%	68%	62%	79%	72%	65%	87%	78%	55%	85%	66%
Working part-time	*105	*42	147	16	13	29	*9	4	13	80	*24	104
	11%	6%	9%	13%	8%	10%	17%	4%	9%	10%	6%	8%
Unemployed	*96	*32	128	8	9	17	1	6	7	*87	*17	104
	10%	5%	8%	6%	5%	6%	2%	7%	5%	11%	4%	8%
Due to start a job	*26	*8	34	2	4	6	0	0	0	*24	4	28
	3%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	3%	1%	2%
Studying full-time	*198	*19	217	*25	*6	31	11	*2	13	*162	*11	*173
	20%	3%	13%	20%	4%	11%	20%	2%	9%	20%	3%	14%
Studying part-time	*86	*42	128	14	17	*31	5	4	9	67	*20	87
	9%	6%	8%	11%	10%	11%	9%	4%	6%	8%	5%	7%
Travelling	*41	*12	53	6	4	10	1	0	1	*34	8	42
	4%	2%	3%	5%	2%	3%	2%	0%	1%	4%	2%	3%
Something else	48	21	69	9	7	16	2	2	4	37	12	49
	5%	3%	4%	7%	4%	5%	4%	2%	3%	5%	3%	4%

[3] Professional level employment includes job roles categorised under the first three groups of the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system; 'Managers, directors and senior officials', 'Professional occupations' and 'Associate professional and technical occupations'. Postgraduate study is defined as higher degrees or postgraduate diplomas and certificates.

[4] An asterisk in these tables denote where there is a statistically significant difference between that figure and the equivalent figure for the rest of the dataset combined

Postgraduates are more likely to be in work and undergraduates in further study: 89% of UoL Worldwide postgraduates are currently in employment compared to the 66% of undergraduates. The employment rate is particularly high among those who undertook PG CeFIMs with UoL Worldwide (95%) and MSc Professional Accountancy (92%).

Of those in employment, a higher proportion of postgraduates are in graduate level employment (91%) than undergraduates (78%), as shown in Table 3.2. Undergraduates are more likely to be engaged in study, training or research (28%), in comparison to postgraduates (9%), those currently unemployed (10%), those looking for work (5%), taking time out in order to travel (3%) or due to start a job in the next month (1%).

Postgraduates are more likely to be currently engaged in one role (91%) in comparison to Undergraduates (85%), who reported being engaged in multiple activities.

Table 3.2 Proportion in graduate level employment

Domicile	Total			UK			EU			Rest of World		
Level of study (all those in work)	UG (658)	PG (620)	All (1,278)	UG (93)	PG (148)	All (241)	UG (44)	PG (81)	All (125)	UG (521)	PG (389)	All (910)
Graduate level work	*512	*563	1075	74	*137	211	37	74	111	*401	*350	*751
	78%	91%	84%	80%	93%	88%	84%	91%	89%	77%	90%	83%

4 Graduates in employment

Detail of employment

The majority (82%) of employed graduates are working in their home country; most frequently stated was Singapore (11%), Hong Kong (6%) and Trinidad and Tobago (5%). A small proportion of students described as UK domiciled at the time of their UoL Worldwide studies have since moved abroad (9%).

Graduates in employment have entered a wide range of sectors. Most commonly they are in Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities (22%) which rises to 34% among those who studied a Masters of Law, and Financial and Insurance Activities (16%, which rises to 38% among those who did PG CeFIMs). The most common occupation among UoL Worldwide postgraduates are professional occupations (50%) in comparison to 31% of Undergraduates. Undergraduates (35%) are more likely than Postgraduates (18%) to find themselves in occupations classified in the category associate professional and technical occupations.

82% of those in work are in a permanent, open-ended or fixed term contract. This is particularly driven by postgraduates in permanent or open-ended contracts (68%) in comparison to 54% of undergraduates, and those in full-time work (88%) in comparison to part-time work (40%). Overall, 8% are self-employed or freelance, 3% are working on an internship or placement and 3% reported they were starting up their own business.

Motivation and support

The most common motivation for graduates entering their current job was that it fitted with their career plan / it was exactly the type of job they wanted (37%), particularly among those in graduate level work (41%) in comparison to non-graduate level work (20%). Others saw the job as a stepping stone towards their desired role, 11% took it with a view to gain experience in order to get the type of job they really want and 7% saw it as an opportunity to progress in their organisation. More widely, 12% took it to broaden their experience, develop general skills or to see if they would like the type of work it involved.

A smaller proportion of graduates took the job for reasons outside of their professional goals and development, it was the best or only job offer received (10%), it was a way to earn a living or pay off debts (6%), it was well paid (3%), it was their family business (3%) or it was in the right location (2%). UoL Worldwide undergraduates (29%) tended to more frequently state non-professional motivations than postgraduates (16%).

Table 4.1 shows this breakdown by level of study and domicile.

Table 4.1 Main reason for taking job

Level of study	UG	PG	All	UG	PG	All	UG	PG	All	UG	PG	All
It fitted into your career plan	*186	*288	474	43	*83	*126	18	35	53	*125	*170	*295
	28%	46%	37%	46%	56%	52%	41%	43%	42%	24%	44%	32%
To broaden your experience/develop general skills	82	69	151	*4	19	23	5	6	11	*73	43	116
	12%	11%	12%	4%	13%	10%	11%	7%	9%	14%	11%	13%
To gain experience to get the job you want	76	65	141	10	10	20	4	11	15	62	43	105
	12%	10%	11%	11%	7%	8%	9%	14%	12%	12%	11%	12%
It was the best job offer you received	*78	*47	125	4	*6	*10	4	8	12	*70	33	*103
	12%	8%	10%	4%	4%	4%	9%	10%	10%	13%	8%	11%
It was an opportunity to progress in the organisation	37	48	85	4	8	12	3	7	10	30	33	63
	6%	8%	7%	4%	5%	5%	7%	9%	8%	6%	8%	7%
To earn a living / pay off debts	*53	*19	72	*11	6	17	1	3	4	*41	*10	51
	8%	3%	6%	12%	4%	7%	2%	4%	3%	8%	3%	6%
It was the family business	*29	*8	37	5	1	6	1	0	1	*23	7	30
	4%	1%	3%	5%	1%	2%	2%	0%	1%	4%	2%	3%
To see if you would like the type of work it involved	*28	*6	34	2	*0	2	1	1	2	*25	*5	*30
	4%	1%	3%	2%	0%	1%	2%	1%	2%	5%	1%	3%
It was well-paid	18	16	34	4	4	8	0	1	1	14	11	25
	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%	3%	0%	1%	1%	3%	3%	3%
The job was in the right location	12	11	23	0	4	4	2	1	3	10	6	16
	2%	2%	2%	0%	3%	2%	5%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Other	59	43	102	6	7	13	5	8	13	48	28	76
	9%	7%	8%	6%	5%	5%	11%	10%	10%	9%	7%	8%

39% of employed graduates felt that the qualification from University of London Worldwide helped to obtain their job: of these, 77% stated it gave them an advantage and 23% said it was a formal requirement. As seen in Table 4.2, UoL Worldwide undergraduates were particularly likely to report that the qualification was an advantage (33%) in comparison to 26% of postgraduates, or a requirement, 14% of undergraduates in comparison to 3% of postgraduates. Three-fifths of all those in work (58%) thought the qualification was not required in order to obtain their current role, the vast majority of who (89%) had already started the role before they had completed their qualification with UoL Worldwide.

Table 4.2 Whether graduates would have obtained job without their UoL Worldwide course

Domicile	Total			UK			EU			Rest of World		
Level of study (all those in work)	UG (658)	PG (620)	All (1,278)	UG (93)	PG (148)	All (241)	UG (44)	PG (81)	All (125)	UG (521)	PG (389)	All (910)
No, the course was a formal requirement	*95	*18	113	9	*5	14	3	*1	*4	*83	*12	*95
	14%	3%	9%	10%	3%	6%	7%	1%	3%	16%	3%	10%
No, it gave me an advantage	*217	*164	381	27	40	67	11	*15	*26	*179	108	*287
	33%	26%	30%	29%	27%	28%	25%	19%	21%	34%	28%	32%
Yes, the course was not a formal requirement	*318	*424	742	55	*103	*158	28	*61	*89	*235	*259	*494
	48%	68%	58%	59%	70%	66%	64%	75%	71%	45%	67%	54%
Don't know	*28	*14	42	2	*0	*2	2	4	6	*24	10	34
	4%	2%	3%	2%	0%	1%	5%	5%	5%	5%	3%	4%

Of those who were in their job before or during their study with UoL Worldwide, three-fifths (61%) were not given any support by their employer. Of those that were supported, 60% were given study leave, 50% had their tuition fees paid in full or part and 3% were given a grant to cover tuition fees and living expenses. Those in graduate level work were more likely to be given some form of support for their study by their employer than those in non-graduate work (40% vs 28%).

5 Graduates in further study, training or research

Detail of study

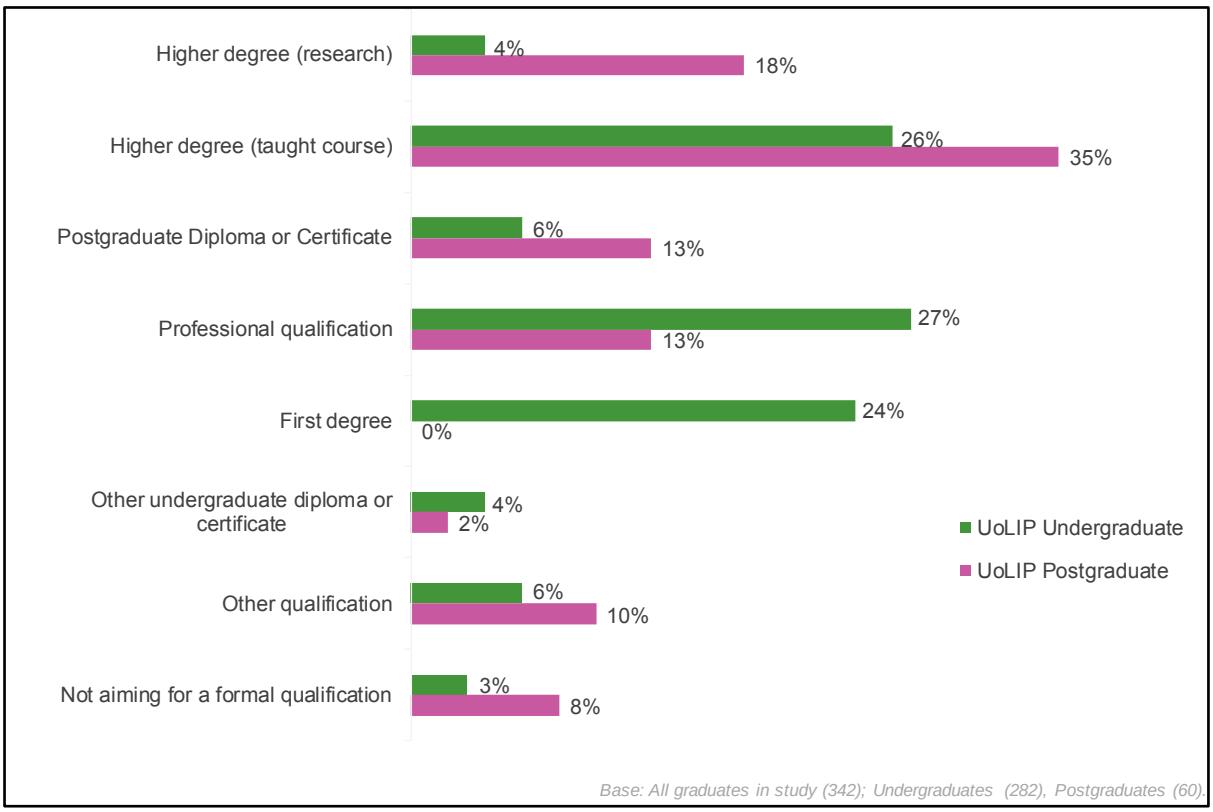
Of all the graduates who were involved in further study, training or research at the time of the survey, approximately one third (33%) were studying via the University of London Worldwide. When responses of those engaged in further study are analysed by level of study, we can see a larger proportion of this group were postgraduates (48%) in comparison to 29% undergraduates.

81% of the graduates who indicated they were working towards the completion of a first degree, undertook this as a continuation of studies their UoL Worldwide undergraduate certificate or diploma.

Graduates are most commonly undertaking a taught course higher degree (27%), a professional qualification (24%) or a first degree (20%). Those reporting UK domicile during UoL Worldwide study are more likely to be undertaking a postgraduate diploma or certificate (18%) than those in non-EU countries (4%); those from non-EU countries were more likely to be undertaking a first degree.

UoL Worldwide postgraduates are most commonly in higher degrees (53% in research or a taught course) whereas undergraduates have entered more varied qualifications (27% profession qualification, 26% higher degree, and 24% first degree), as shown in the figure below.

Figure 5.1 Type of qualification undertaken by those in further study, training or research

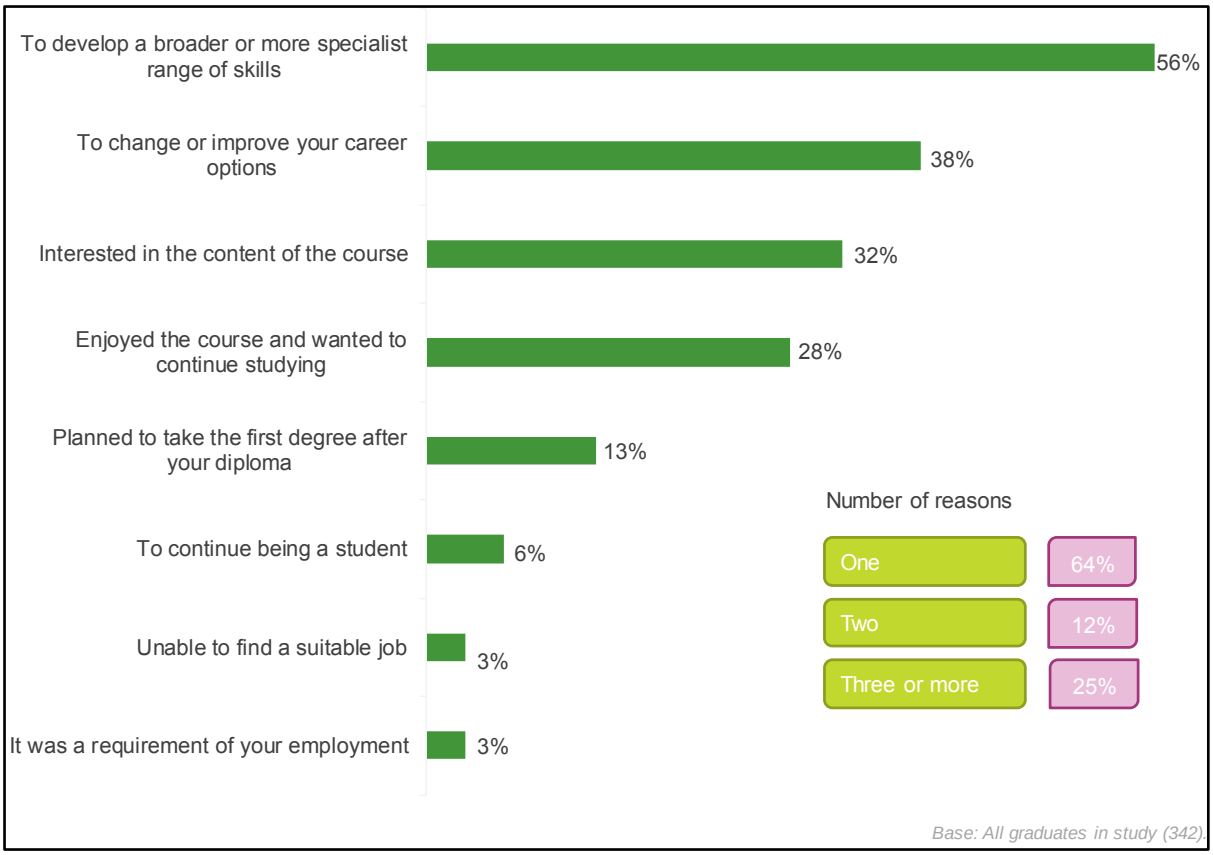


Graduates in study have entered into a wide range of subjects. Most commonly they are in Law (39%), business & administrative studies (26%) and Social studies (11%).

Motivation and support

As shown in Figure 5.2, the largest proportion of graduates reported **the main reason for deciding to undertake further study, training or research was to develop a broader or more specialist range of skills or knowledge (56%).** 38% undertook further study with a view of changing or improving their career options. 32% were interested in the content of the course and 28% enjoyed their first course and wanted to continue studying. Of those undertaking a first degree, 65% had planned to take this next step after completing their diploma or certificate with UoL Worldwide.

Figure 5.2 Reasons for deciding to undertake further study, training or research



UoL Worldwide undergraduates were more likely to state one reason for undertaking further study (69%) than postgraduates (52%), primarily driven by those stating that they had planned to take a first degree after their diploma or certificate (16% vs 0%). Postgraduates tended to give much more varied reasons as to why they wanted to continue their study (42% gave 3 or more reasons in comparison to 21% of undergraduates).

82% of graduates in further study were self-funded, for example through savings or loans (raising to 87% among UoL Worldwide undergraduates). 17% were funded by an external source, such as through their employer, a grant, award, scholarship or bursary.

6 Measuring graduate satisfaction

91% of postgraduates reported they didn't not spent any time, during their UoL Worldwide course, at a local teaching institution, whereas 71% of undergraduates studied at least some of their course at a teaching institution. Postgraduates were, however, more likely to be working in paid employment full-time while conducting their studies (82%) in comparison to undergraduates (37%).

The majority of graduates agreed or strongly agreed that their UoL Worldwide course met their needs and developed them in range of ways: 79% agreed that the flexibility of the course met their needs and that the course helped them to become an independent learner, 75% thought it challenged them to achieve their best work (which rose to 84% among those who got a 1st). Graduates in work or study at the time of the survey were more likely to agree with both these statements (80% and 76% respectively) than those who were not (71% and 67%). 68% of graduates said the course made them feel confident in tackling unfamiliar situations or problems and 59% said it helped them to become an informed and active citizen.

Graduates reported that the top three impacts of the Higher Education experience were; that it enhanced their social and intellectual capabilities beyond employment (87%), enabled them to progress towards their long-term career aspirations (87%) and enhanced the quality of their life generally (80%) Table 6.1 provides the full breakdown of responses.

Table 6.1 The proportion of graduates who felt that Higher Education has impacted them to some or great extent in the following ways

Domicile	Total			UK			EU			Rest of World		
Level of study (all)	UG (993)	PG (694)	All (1687)	UG (124)	PG (170)	All (294)	UG (54)	PG (89)	All (143)	UG (815)	PG (433)	All (1248)
Enhance your social and intellectual capabilities beyond employment*	*854	*622	1476	105	146	251	*52	82	*134	*697	*392	1089
	86%	90%	87%	85%	86%	85%	96%	92%	94%	86%	91%	87%
Progress towards your long-term career aspirations*	*839	*629	1468	108	156	264	49	74	123	*682	*397	1079
	84%	91%	87%	87%	92%	90%	91%	83%	86%	84%	92%	86%
Enhance the quality of your life generally	*811	*532	1343	99	*117	*216	45	67	112	*667	346	*1013
	82%	77%	80%	80%	69%	73%	83%	75%	78%	82%	80%	81%
Access immediate or short-term job opportunities in your chosen career	596	401	997	71	99	170	35	*42	77	490	259	749
	60%	58%	59%	57%	58%	58%	65%	47%	54%	60%	60%	60%
Level of study (all those in work)	UG (658)	PG (620)	All (1278)	UG (93)	PG (148)	All (241)	UG (44)	PG (81)	All (125)	UG (521)	PG (389)	All (910)
Enhance your credibility or standing in the workplace*	*533	*552	1085	79	129	208	38	72	110	*416	*349	765
	81%	89%	85%	85%	87%	86%	86%	89%	88%	80%	90%	84%
Make a difference in the workplace*	*519	*524	1043	77	122	199	37	62	99	*405	*338	743
	79%	85%	82%	83%	82%	83%	84%	77%	79%	78%	87%	82%
Influence the work of others in the workplace*	*432	*463	895	63	106	169	31	54	85	*338	*301	639
	66%	75%	70%	68%	72%	70%	70%	67%	68%	65%	77%	70%
Change organisational culture and/or working practices	388	379	767	50	89	139	31	46	77	307	243	550
	59%	61%	60%	54%	60%	58%	70%	57%	62%	59%	62%	60%

Graduates from a postgraduate UoL Worldwide course were more likely to respond positively about 5 of the 8 impacts when asked, in comparison to undergraduates (as highlighted by the asterisks in the statements in table 6.1 above). This could be because the statements largely revolved around their careers and postgraduates have shown to be more work-oriented in terms of the number entering employment, the number in graduate level work and the reasons behind their employment (i.e. a desire for the type of work rather than non-professional related goals). Undergraduates more frequently agreed that their Higher Education experience had enhanced their quality of life more generally (82% vs 77%), as did those currently in study (85% in study vs 80% average).

Just under a quarter of all graduates (24%) highlighted another impact that their Higher Education experience had on them. This included improving enabling them to grow as a person, for example through increased confidence / sense of achievement /satisfaction (164 graduates); to enhance their general or workplace specific knowledge and skills (110 graduates), improve their analytical or critical thinking (38 graduates), improve access to further learning (37 graduates) and broaden their cognitive skills (33 graduates).

The Net Promoter Score (NPS), is an established technique for gauging the loyalty and satisfaction of the relationship with an organisation, in this case the University of London. It typically asks to what extent customers (or in this case graduates), would recommend the organisation on a scale of 0 to 10. The Net Promoter Score is calculated by subtracting the percentage of respondents who are detractors (give a score of 0 - 6) from the percentage who are promoters (give a score 9 or 10).

The NPS was at 30% - this positive figure shows there are more promoters than detractors.

Postgraduates with UoL Worldwide have a higher NPS (42%) compared to undergraduates (22%). Those in PG LSHTM courses (53%) and MSC Professional Accountancy (48%) had a higher NPS than average, whereas those in UG Laws (35%) and UG EMFSS programmes (8%) are lower.

As shown in Table 6.2 below, the survey collected three key satisfaction measures when ranked from 0 (most negative response) to 10 (most positive response), for UoL Worldwide; satisfaction with their UoL Worldwide experience, likelihood of recommending UoL Worldwide, and likelihood of staying in touch with UoL Worldwide. The table shows that postgraduates ranked each of these three measures more positively than undergraduates; this is particularly pronounced among those outside of the EU and UK (8 PG vs 7.4 UG satisfaction, 8.6 PG vs 7.8 UG recommendation, 7.5 PG vs 6.7 UG likelihood of staying in touch).

Table 6.2 The mean score of three key measures of the experience of University of London Studies as broken down by domicile and level of study

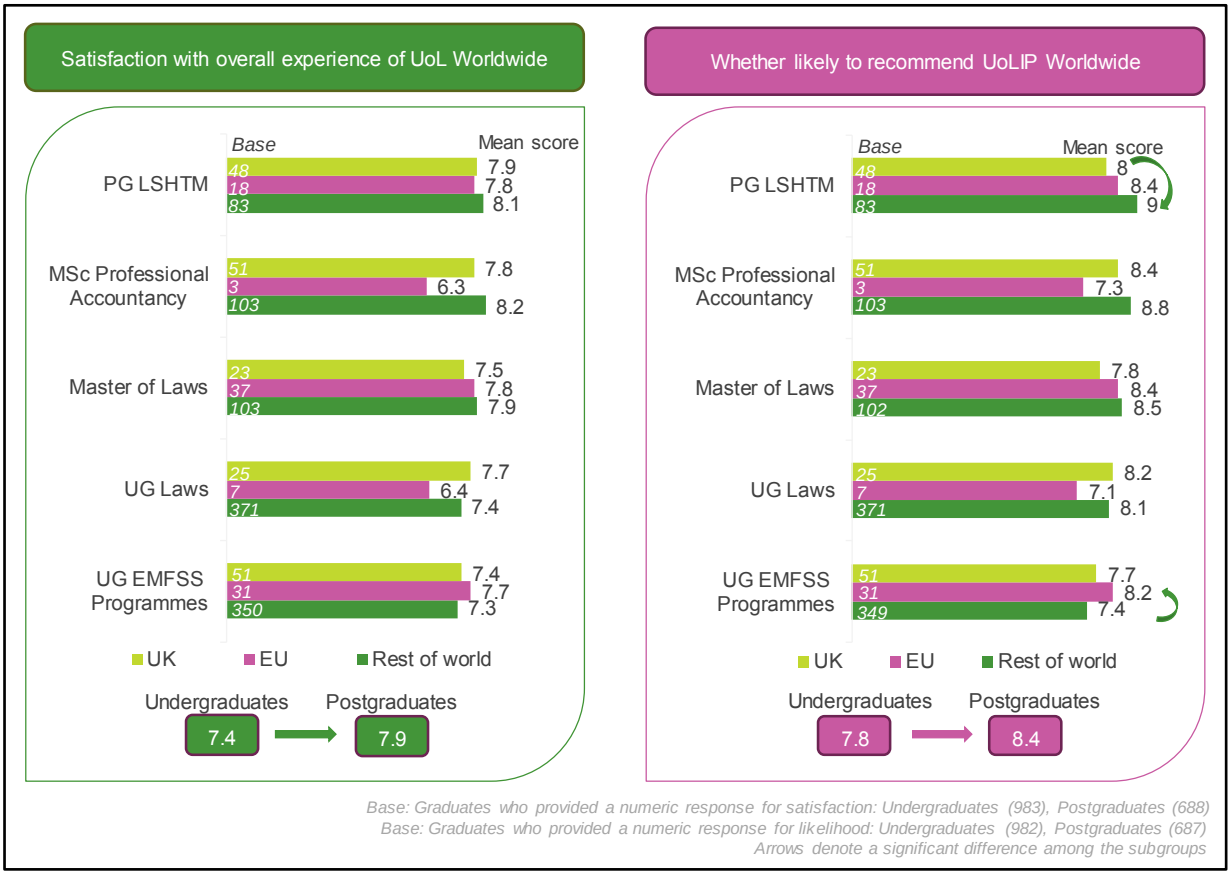
Domicile	Total			UK			EU			Rest of World		
Level of study (all graduates[5])	UG (993)	PG (694)	All (1687)	UG (124)	PG (170)	All (294)	UG (54)	PG (89)	All (143)	UG (815)	PG (433)	All (1248)
Satisfaction with overall experience	7.4	7.9[UG]	7.6	7.3	7.7	7. 6	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.4	8 [UG]	7.6
Whether likely to recommend	7.8	8.4[UG]	8.1	7.6	8.1	7.9	8.2	8.3	8.3	7.8	8.6 [UG]	8.1
Whether likely to stay in touch with UoL Worldwide	6.5	6.9 [UG]	6.7	5.3	5.7	5.6[a]	6.3	6.7	6.5	6.7	7.5 [UG]	7[a]

[5] This base size includes 'Don't know' responses which are excluded for the mean score calculation. There are 16, 18 and 19 'Don't know' responses respectively.

Figure 6.3 below looks in closer details at two of the satisfaction measures when ranked from 0 (most negative response) to 10 (most positive response), broken down by UoL Worldwide course and highlighting UK, EU and ROW domicile.

Those who completed UG EMFSS and UG Laws (ranking 7.3 and 7.4) were less likely to be satisfied with the UoL Worldwide experience compared to those in the other postgraduate courses. Along with postgraduates, those who completed UG Laws (8.1) were more likely to recommend UoL Worldwide than those who completed UG EMFSS Programmes (7.5). There were no significant differences between the mean scores of the postgraduate courses.

Figure 6.3 The mean score of two key measures of the experience of University of London Studies



Base: Graduates who provided a numeric response for satisfaction: Undergraduates (983), Postgraduates (688)
Base: Graduates who provided a numeric response for likelihood: Undergraduates (982), Postgraduates (687)
Arrows denote a significant difference among the subgroups

7 Benchmarking UoL Worldwide graduate outcomes

The data presented below provides a benchmarking comparison between the UoL Worldwide 16/17 graduate destinations data with the 15/16 data from HESA's Early DLHE survey.

The questions chosen for benchmarking remained largely the same between the two surveys which allows for direct comparison[6]. Six institutions were chosen by the UoL Worldwide team for the benchmarking exercise: The University of Edinburgh, Heriot-Watt University, The University of Hertfordshire (referred to as 'Herts' in the tables below), The University of Liverpool, London School of Economics and Political Science ('LSE') and The Open University ('OU'). The 'Total' column in the tables refer to the total for these 6 institutions.

Table 7.1 Most important activity

	Total	Edin-burgh	Heriot-Watt	Herts	Liver-pool	LSE	OU	UoL World wide
Base (all)	*29443*	*5573*	*1557*	*4357*	*3749*	*2869*	*11338*	*1687*
Working full-time	17907	3264	1066	2898	2178	2010	6491	1115
	61%	59%	68%	67%	58%	70%	57%	66%
Working part-time	3419	563	115	518	350	140	1733	99
	12%	10%	7%	12%	9%	5%	15%	6%
Due to start a job in the next month	391	82	0	38	58	84	129	23
	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%	3%	1%	1%
Engaged in full-time further study, training or research	3662	1066	213	557	777	344	705	197
	12%	19%	14%	13%	21%	12%	6%	12%
Engaged in part-time further study, training or research	858	47	13	77	56	23	642	50
	3%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	6%	3%
Taking time out in order to travel	565	194	63	53	112	75	68	32
	2%	3%	4%	1%	3%	3%	1%	2%
Doing something else	1498	73	11	83	49	50	1232	61
	5%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	11%	4%
Unemployed	1143	284	76	133	169	143	338	110
	4%	5%	5%	3%	5%	5%	3%	7%

As Table 7.1 shows, overall, a larger proportion of UoL Worldwide graduates entered full-time employment compared to the average of the other 6 institutions (66% vs 61%). LSE had the greatest proportion of graduates in full-time work (70%), followed by Heriot-Watt (68%), Hertfordshire (67%) and UoL Worldwide (66%). Conversely, UoL Worldwide graduates were less likely to have entered part-time work than average (6% vs 12%) and were of a similar level to LSE (5%). Though the same

[6] Only minor tweaks have been made to some of the questions; for example, for most important activity, the 'unemployed' code in the DLHE survey became 'Unemployed and looking for work' in the UoL Worldwide survey.

proportion of UoL Worldwide graduates entered any form of employment compared to the average of the benchmarking institutions (72%), they did have a slightly higher rate of unemployment (7% vs 4% average).

UoL Worldwide graduates were in line with the average of the benchmarking institutions in regard to study - both full-time (12%) and part-time (3%) - travel (2%), starting a job in the next month (1%) and doing something else (4% UoL Worldwide and 5% average).

A greater proportion of UoL Worldwide graduates in employment, were in graduate-level work compared to average (84% vs 77%), ranking second behind LSE (95%). Table 7.2 below shows the full breakdown among the institutions.

	Total	Edin-burgh	Heriot-Watt	Herts	Liver-pool	LSE	OU	UoL World wide
Base (those who provided their occupation)	*22551*	*3973*	*1193*	*3551*	*2700*	*2230*	*8904*	*1278*
Graduate-level work	17365	3127	965	2826	2035	2108	6304	1075
	77%	79%	81%	80%	75%	95%	71%	84%

Table 7.2 Graduate level employment

The employment basis of UoL Worldwide graduates was very similar to the other 6 institutions on average, as seen in Table 7.3 below. The greatest difference was among those in formal contracts (permanent or fixed term). UoL Worldwide graduates were less likely to be in this type of work (82% vs 86% average), though more likely to find themselves self-employed or freelancing (8% vs 5% average) particularly in comparison the Hertfordshire, LSE and Liverpool (3%, 3% and 2% respectively).

Table 7.3 Employment basis

	Total	Edin-burgh	Heriot-Watt	Herts	Liver-pool	LSE	OU	UoL Worldwide
Base (all)	*22579*	*3985*	*1193*	*3536*	*2693*	*2232*	*8940*	*1278*
Self-employed/freelance	1096	149	57	123	53	75	639	105
	5%	4%	5%	3%	2%	3%	7%	8%
Starting up own business	128	18	6	13	6	23	62	32
	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	3%
On a permanent or open-ended contract	14212	1686	784	2303	1374	1200	6865	780
	63%	42%	66%	65%	51%	54%	77%	61%
On a fixed-term contract lasting 12 months or longer	3640	1036	206	659	760	410	569	203
	16%	26%	17%	19%	28%	18%	6%	16%
On a fixed-term contract lasting less than 12 months	1517	499	72	182	215	253	296	67
	7%	13%	6%	5%	8%	11%	3%	5%
Voluntary work	287	42	2	21	25	27	170	11
	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%
On an internship/placement	514	186	28	43	37	183	37	32
	2%	5%	2%	1%	1%	8%	0%	3%
Developing a professional portfolio/creative practice	64	12	0	19	0	3	30	16
	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Temping (including supply teaching)	290	99	6	50	51	21	63	7
	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Other	267	72	32	43	21	20	79	14
	1%	2%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
On a zero hours contract	564	186	0	80	151	17	130	11
	2%	5%	0%	2%	6%	1%	1%	1%

Like the Open University (61%), the majority of UoL Worldwide graduates thought the course they recently graduated from was not required in order to obtain their current job (58%). The other institutions responded more frequently that the course was either a formal requirement or it gave them advantage, as shown in Table 7.4.

	Total	Edin-burgh	Heriot-Watt	Herts	Liver-pool	LSE	OU	UoL World wide
Base (all those in work who responded)	*21408*	*3675*	*1019*	*3254*	*2367*	*2176*	*8917*	*1278*
No: the qualification was a formal requirement	6736	1629	518	1707	1149	749	984	113
	31%	44%	51%	52%	49%	34%	11%	9%
No: it did give me an advantage	5550	919	219	661	449	860	2442	381
	26%	25%	21%	20%	19%	40%	27%	30%
Yes: the qualification was not required	8838	1058	254	834	739	511	5442	742
	41%	29%	25%	26%	31%	23%	61%	58%
Don't know	284	69	28	52	30	56	49	42
	1%	2%	3%	2%	1%	3%	1%	3%

Table 7.4 Whether would have obtained job without the course

Regarding those in further study, UoL Worldwide graduates tended to be involved in a variety of qualifications such as taught higher degrees (27%), professional qualifications (24%) and first degrees (20%). The latter of which was most commonly reported amongst UoL Worldwide graduates compared to any of the other universities (7% average). The other institutions all had a more concentrated uptake of taught higher degrees (on average 39%) and were therefore had a less even distribution among the other qualifications. Table 7.5 below shows the full breakdown of responses for each of the institutions.

	Total	Edin-burgh	Heriot-Watt	Herts	Liver-pool	LSE	OU	UoL World wide
Base (All those in study)	*5634*	*1190*	*290*	*718*	*908*	*421*	*2107*	*342*
Higher degree, mainly by research	894	359	60	41	241	98	95	22
	16%	30%	21%	6%	27%	23%	5%	6%
Higher degree, mainly by taught course	2209	513	123	281	403	198	691	94
	39%	43%	42%	39%	44%	47%	33%	27%
Postgraduate diploma or certificate	820	204	29	79	107	24	377	25
	15%	17%	10%	11%	12%	6%	18%	7%
First degree	756	30	12	222	58	5	429	69
	13%	3%	4%	31%	6%	1%	20%	20%
Other (undergraduate) diploma or certificate	246	19	11	21	13	18	164	13
	4%	2%	4%	3%	1%	4%	8%	4%
Professional qualification	396	32	51	49	75	54	135	83
	7%	3%	18%	7%	8%	13%	6%	24%
Other qualification	195	20	4	25	6	16	124	23
	3%	2%	1%	3%	1%	4%	6%	7%
Not aiming for a formal qualification	118	13	0	0	5	8	92	13
	2%	1%	0%	0%	1%	2%	4%	4%

Table 7.5 Type of qualification

“

IFF Research illuminates the world for organisations businesses and individuals helping them to make better-informed decisions.”

Our Values:

1. Impartiality and independence:

IFF is a research-led organisation which believes in letting the evidence do the talking. We don’t undertake projects with a preconception of what “the answer” is, and we don’t hide from the truths that research reveals. We are independent, in the research we conduct, of political flavour or dogma. We are open-minded, imaginative and intellectually rigorous.

2. Being human first:

Whether employer or employee, client or collaborator, we are all humans first and foremost. Recognising this essential humanity is central to how we conduct our business, and how we lead our lives. We respect and accommodate each individual’s way of thinking, working and communicating, mindful of the fact that each has their own story and means of telling it.

3. Making a difference:

At IFF, we want to make a difference to the clients we work with, and we work with clients who share our ambition for positive change. We expect all IFF staff to take personal responsibility for everything they do at work, which should always be the best they can deliver.