

Art & Design

- imagination, creativity and resourcefulness;
- critical awareness of self and the ability to be reflective;
- an appreciation of diversity;
- creative problem-solving and decision-making;
- the ability to work independently;
- visual presentation;
- self-motivation and self-management;
- organisation and planning;
- IT, particularly using creative software

Typical employers

- There are opportunities in the [creative industries](#), plus creative roles in various sectors including [media and internet](#), [teaching and education](#), and [marketing, advertising and PR](#). Employers include local councils, advertising agencies and design consultancies, educational institutions, and publishing or multimedia companies.
- Self-employment's also a common option, particularly for those with experience and contacts. This may include designing and producing work for exhibitions, direct sales or through retail craft outlets. It can also involve working in an advisory or consultative capacity

Biology

- communication skills - through report writing and presentations;
- teamworking skills - through group projects
- organisational skills;
- ability to confidently handle masses of diverse data and to draw conclusions;
- problem-solving, project and time management skills;

Typical employers

A wide range of employers recruit graduates for biology-related jobs including:

- universities and clinical research organisations;
- pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies;
- private hospitals and NHS trusts;
- national and global health and environmental charities;

- scientific and technical consultancies;
- schools and colleges;
- outreach organisations, such as museums, science centres and broadcast companies.

Chemistry

- analysis and problem-solving;
- time management and organisation;
- monitoring/maintaining records and data;
- IT and technology

Typical employers

The main employers of chemistry graduates are in the chemical and related industries, such as pharmaceuticals, agrochemicals, petrochemicals, toiletries, plastics and polymers. However, those who studied chemistry may enter many different sectors including the food and drink industry, utilities and research, health and medical organisations and scientific research organisations and agencies

Computing/ICT

- time management and organisation;
- report writing;
- retrieval of information;
- numeracy;
- coping with rapid technological changes;
- commercial awareness.

Typical Employers

Common employers are IT consultancies and IT service providers. The IT departments of major organisations in the telecommunications, aerospace and defence, financial services, retail, public and third sectors also employ IT graduates. Small to medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) have a wide range of opportunities, too.

English

- independent working;
- time management and organisation;
- planning and researching written work;
- articulating knowledge and understanding of texts, concepts and theories;
- leading and participating in discussions;
- negotiation and teamworking to present ideas and information;
- effectively conveying arguments and opinions and thinking creatively;
- using your judgement to weigh up alternative perspectives;
- critical reasoning and analysis;

Typical employers

English graduates find opportunities with many different employers. Public and private sector organisations such as the National Health Service (NHS), educational institutions, local and national government, financial and legal firms, and voluntary and charitable organisations employ English graduates in a range of roles, including:

- administration;
- research;
- finance;
- general management.

Other typical employers include:

- publishing companies;
- advertising marketing and public relations agencies;
- media organisations.

The retail, leisure and tourism sectors also typically recruit English graduates.

Geography

- skills in research and data collection, analysis and evaluation;
- IT skills, for example computer cartography and the use of databases and spreadsheets;
- written and oral communications skills, including report writing and data presentation;

- the ability to understand abstract concepts and articulate these to a range of audiences;
- planning and problem-solving skills;
- creative thinking and the ability to recognise the moral and ethical issues involved in debates;

Typical Employers

Geography graduates are employed in a wide range of sectors, including the public sector, education, commerce, industry, transport and tourism.

Geography graduates have excellent transferable skills, which also attract employers from the business, law and finance sectors.

Employers include:

- local government;
- the Civil Service;
- the armed forces;
- Ministry of Defence;
- police service;
- private companies;
- environmental consultancies;
- environmental protection agencies;
- utility companies;
- charities;
- information systems organisations.

History

- critical reasoning and analytical skills, including the capacity for solving problems and thinking creatively;
- the ability to conduct detailed research;
- ability to construct an argument and communicate findings in a clear and persuasive manner, both orally and in writing;
- ability to discuss ideas in groups, and to negotiate, question and summarise;
- capacity to think objectively and approach problems and new situations with an open mind;
- appreciation of the different factors that influence the activities of groups and individuals in society.

Typical Employers

Typical employers of history graduates include banks, television and radio broadcasters, national and local government, management consultancies, law firms, schools, higher education institutions and retailers.

Some history graduates apply to the Civil Service Fast Stream or find work in public sector management roles. Charities and heritage organisations are also potential employers.

Law

- research skills using a range of sources, including verbal questioning;
- evaluation skills and the ability to interpret and explain complex information clearly;
- analytical skills;
- reasoning and critical judgement skills;
- the ability to formulate sound arguments;
- lateral thinking and problem-solving skills;
- the ability to write concisely;
- confident and persuasive oral communication skills;
- attention to detail and the ability to draft formal documents with precision.

Typical Employers

The widest case loads come from high street solicitors' practices, which cover criminal, family, probate and business law. Opportunities are also available through local and national government and large organisations often have in-house legal teams.

Outside of the legal profession employers can include banks and building societies, insurance companies and HR departments of large firms.

Maths

- designing and conducting observational and experimental studies;
- analysing and interpreting data, finding patterns and drawing conclusions;
- high level IT skills;
- approaching problems in an analytical and rigorous way
- dealing with abstract concepts;
- advanced numeracy and analysing large quantities of data;

- logical thinking.

Typical Employers

There is a demand for mathematicians and statisticians across a wide range of sectors. With a mathematics degree you could pursue a career in the petroleum and nuclear industries, in medicine or IT, as well as many forms of engineering and varied government departments.

Those who have specialised in statistics can find work in the NHS, local councils, educational establishments, the pharmaceutical industry, insurance companies, market research and marketing companies, banks and accountancy firms. There are also opportunities for employment with publicly funded research institutes or government agencies

Media Studies

- critical analysis;
- research;
- a broad commercial and cultural awareness of the media and creative industries;
- initiation and development of creative work in writing, audiovisual or other electronic media;
- a flexible, creative and independent approach to tasks;
- the ability to work to a brief and meet deadlines.

Typical Employers

Various employers from different sectors employ media studies graduates and include:

- PR consultancies;
- communications agencies;
- marketing organisations;
- media companies;
- local government;
- the Civil Service;
- further and higher education institutions, such as colleges and universities

Modern Languages

- gather information, assess and interpret it;
- lead and participate in discussions and groups;
- organise your workload and work to deadlines;
- cultural awareness;
- oral and written communication

Typical Employers

Some modern language graduates work on a self-employed basis as interpreters or translators. However, many others choose careers not directly related to their subject but where there is the opportunity to use their language skills, for example working for companies who trade or offer services internationally or to non-English speaking customers and suppliers. This means that language graduates work for a huge variety of employers and sectors, including:

- teaching and education;
- government and public administration;
- business services;
- museums and libraries;
- tourism;
- media and internet;
- science, engineering and technology;
- transport and logistics;
- charity and voluntary work.

Music

- powers of memory, physical dexterity and concentration - developed in practice and performance;
- communication skills - developed through performing and engaging listeners;
- teamwork - through working in bands or orchestras as a player, leader or manager;
- self-management - physical and mental self-discipline achieved through regular practice;
- performing under pressure - overcoming nervousness in order to perform well during exams, concerts and auditions;
- planning - organising and working towards a project/performance;;

- technical skills - using technology to create and record music;
- critical reflection - giving and receiving criticism, learning from mistakes and striving for improved performance.

Typical Employers

Music graduates work in a wide range of professions inside and outside music. If you choose to follow a music career, be mindful that no two career paths are the same. Approach career planning creatively and be prepared to develop a portfolio of roles. You may want to combine teaching with freelance performance work, as well as doing contract/session work on particular projects. It is common for graduates to take several years to establish themselves in creative industries.

Music graduates can be found working for a wide range of employers on both a freelance and contract basis. Employers include schools and colleges, the National Health Service, orchestras, music retailers, media organisations, the armed forces, commercial organisations and a wide range of employers in the cultural and creative industries.

Performing Arts

- confidence;
- self-presentation;
- teamwork and collaboration;
- time management and organisational skills;
- self-awareness;
- self-discipline;
- an open mind and the ability to move beyond boundaries and experiment with different ideas;
- communication skills;
- analytical, critical and research skills;
- the ability to cope with criticism and learn from it;
- stamina.

Typical Employers

The most common employers of performing arts graduates include:

- local government;
- arts organisations;

- education institutions;
- the National Health Service (NHS);
- leisure companies;
- voluntary organisations.

Short-term or freelance contracts, moving between different fields, generating opportunities through networking, attending auditions, collaborating with other artists and putting on your own shows are all part of a performer's lifestyle.

Physics

- problem solving - with an analytical approach;
- reasoning- constructing logical arguments, applying analytical skills and grasping complex problems;
- numeracy - skills in using mathematics to find solutions to scientific problems, practical skills - planning, executing and reporting experiments, using technical equipment and paying attention to detail;
- communication - conveying complex ideas and using technical language correctly;
- information and communication technology (ICT)

Typical Employers

Employers of physics graduates include academic institutions, government research organisations and industry.

Industries employing physicists are varied and include:

- aerospace and defence;
- education;
- energy;
- engineering;
- instrumentation;
- manufacturing;
- oil and gas;
- science and telecommunications.

Psychology

- written and verbal communication, including report writing and presentation;
- information technology;
- handling of data/statistics;
- analytical research;
- problem solving;
- the ability to work in teams

Typical Employers

Although some psychology graduates become professional psychologists, many others go on work in related fields.

A degree in psychology provides a useful foundation for a wide range of careers and employers.

Major employers of psychology graduates include:

- the National Health Service;
- local and national government;
- schools, sixth form colleges and colleges of further education;
- social services;
- police forces, the National Probation Service and prisons;
- human resources departments;
- the media;
- marketing companies;
- financial organisations;
- commercial and industrial companies.

Sociology

- appreciating the complexity and diversity of social situations;
- applying sociological theory to society's organisations, including schools, hospitals and offices;
- researching, judging and evaluating complex information;
- making reasoned arguments;
- knowledge and understanding of research methods, analysis and statistical techniques;
- developing opinions and new ideas on societal issues;

Typical Employers

While many sociology graduates enter work in the public sector in a social or welfare role, others go into a variety of jobs throughout the public and private sector. Some employers include local and central government, industry, commerce, the NHS, education authorities, further and higher education, and charitable, counselling and voluntary organisations. Opportunities also exist in the Civil Service and graduate management training schemes. Sociology graduates work with a varied and diverse client group.

Sport

- work on own initiative and as part of a team;
- presentation and oral communication skills;
- written communication skills, including report writing;
- time management and planning;
- effective problem-solving;
- professionalism and customer focus;

Typical Employers

Jobs are available with a wide range of organisations in the public, private and not-for-profit sectors. Employers include:

- professional sports clubs;
- national sporting associations, governing bodies and other related sporting agencies;
- private health and fitness clubs, spas and public sports and recreation facilities;
- local authorities;
- schools, further education and higher education institutions;
- the health sector, including the National Health Service.

As a sport science graduate you may also go on to set up your own business or consultancy

Travel & Tourism

- leadership;
- problem-solving;
- IT skills;
- research and communication skills;
- presentation skills;
- teamwork; and
- the ability to work to deadlines.

Typical employers

- The travel and tourism sector comprises many different industries and sub-industries, including services such as retail travel, currency exchange, tour operators and tourist boards. It also covers passenger transport including coach, aviation, rail and waterways, and visitor attractions such as museums, theme parks, zoos and heritage sites.
- A wide range of accommodation services also falls within this category, including hotels and holiday parks. Associated with hotels and core business operations are conferences and events, which provide considerable all-year-round employment opportunities.