

Current and future demand for maths

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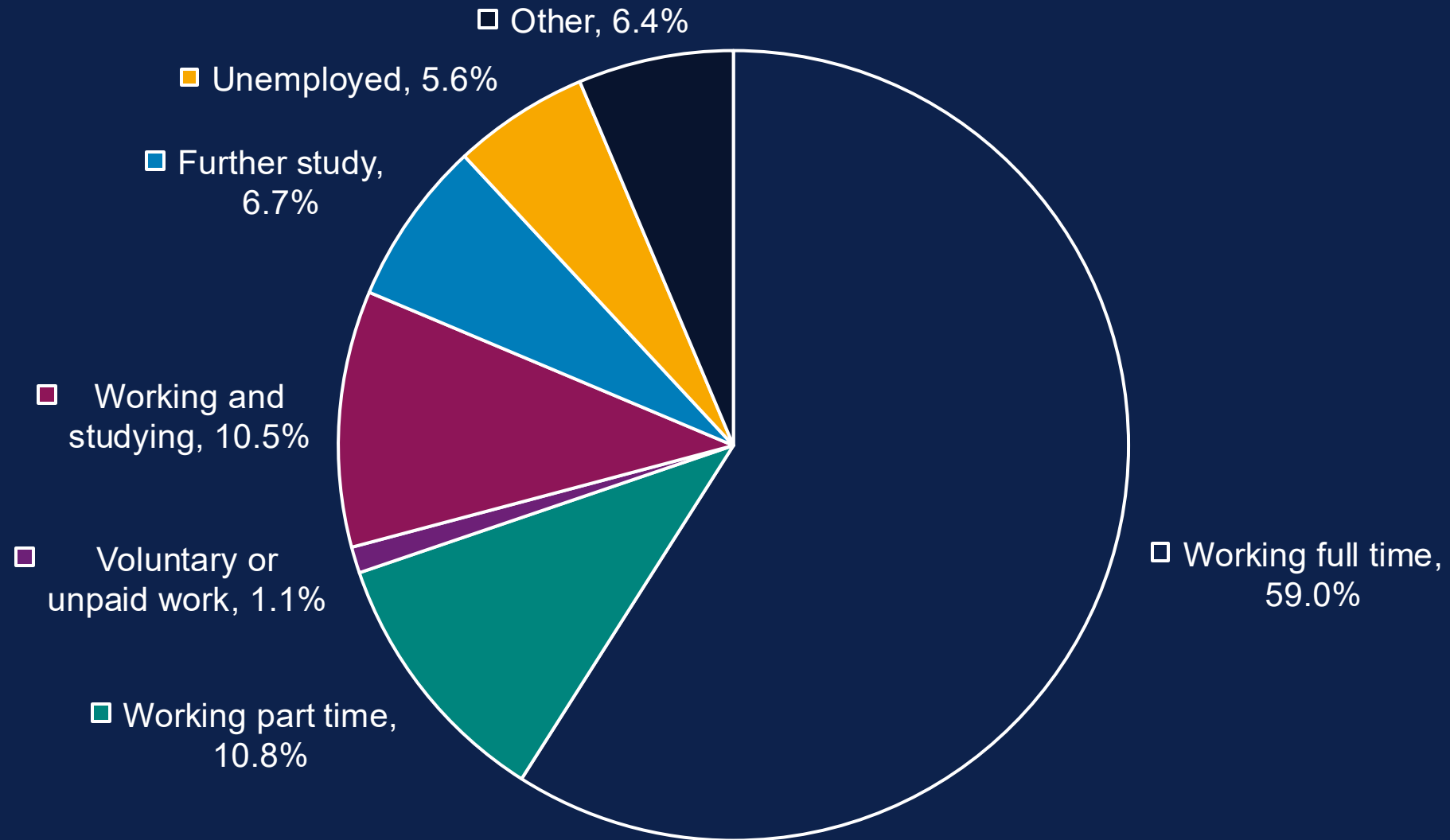
UK workforce

At the end of 2024, there were nearly 16.8 million people in the UK workforce with degree or equivalent qualifications, or 54% of the workforce.

Over 17.5 million people were employed in professional level jobs, or 53% of all UK jobs.

In 2024, the number of people working in graduate level employment in the UK rose by 201,000 Jobs below degree level *fell* by 134,000.

What did graduates from 2021/22 do?



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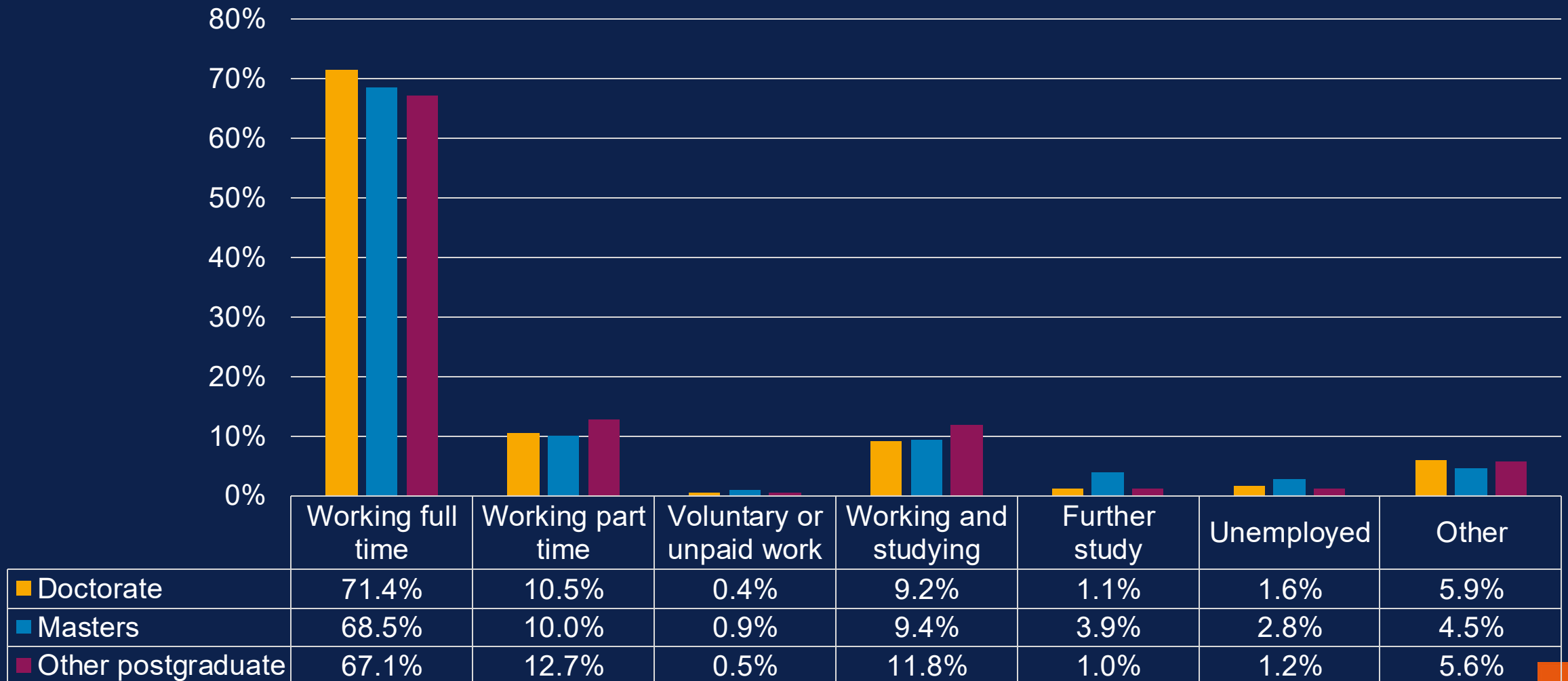
80% employed either full time or part time.
A small number working unpaid or voluntary

17% were in further study. 45% were doing Masters and 15% in Postgraduate diploma or certificate, incl. PGCE. Just over 20% were taking professional qualifications

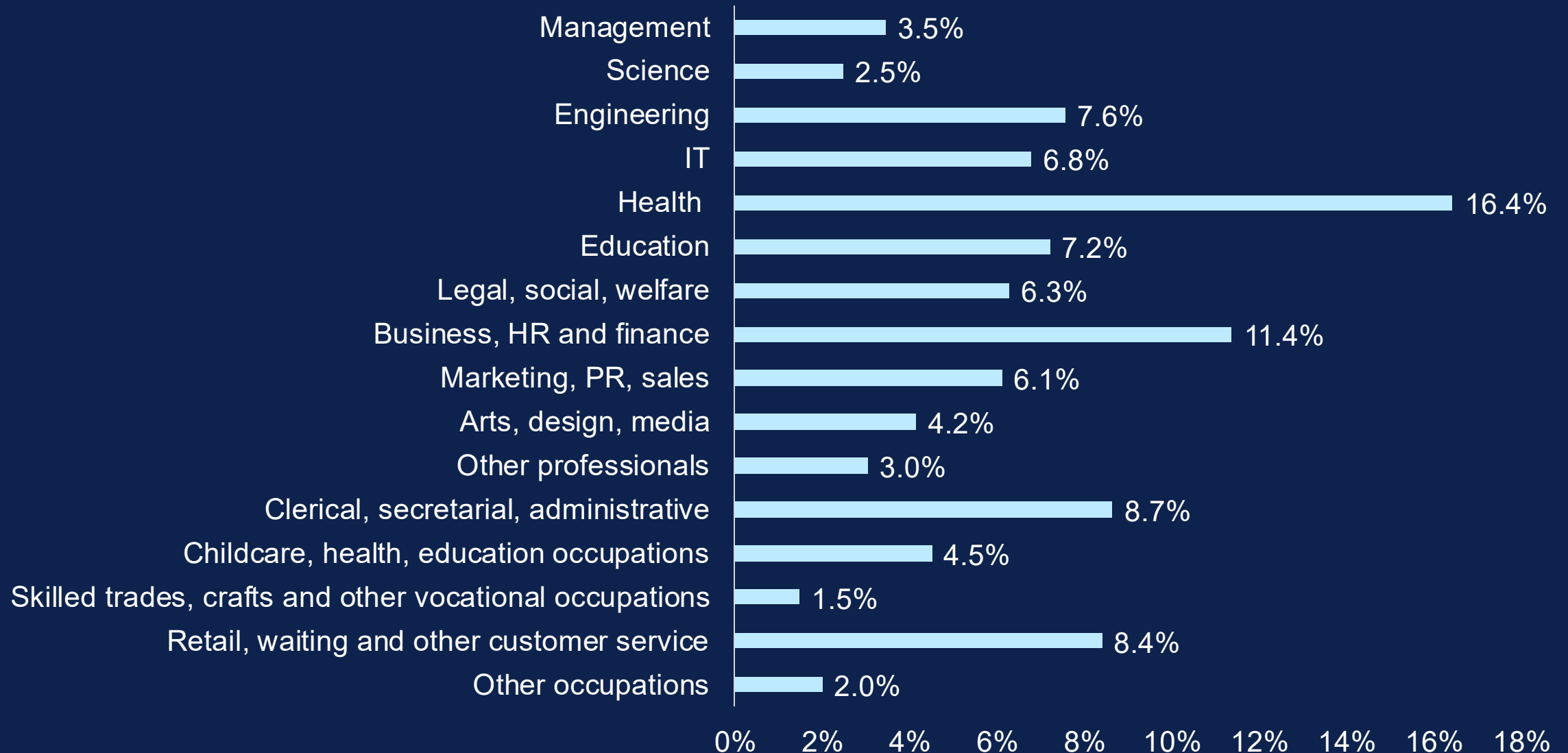
5.6% were unemployed at the time of the survey, up from 5.3% last year – not a very large change

Similar to figures for an 'average' year in the graduate labour market, all indicators slightly less positive than previous year

What did postgraduates from 2021/22 do?



What jobs did 2021/22 graduates do?



What jobs did graduates from 2021/22 do?

The majority were in professional level employment

25.1% were in jobs below professional level employment

Up slightly (but not much) on last year

Large risers in numbers this year – community nurses, police officers, social workers, mental health nurses, cyber security

Large fallers – HR, secondary and primary teachers, marketing, management consultancy, accountancy

Top 6 most common jobs at professional level is the same as last year

- Nursing (top last year)
- IT (second last year)
- Medicine (fifth last year)
- Primary teaching (fourth last year)
- Marketing (third last year)
- Secondary teaching (sixth last year)

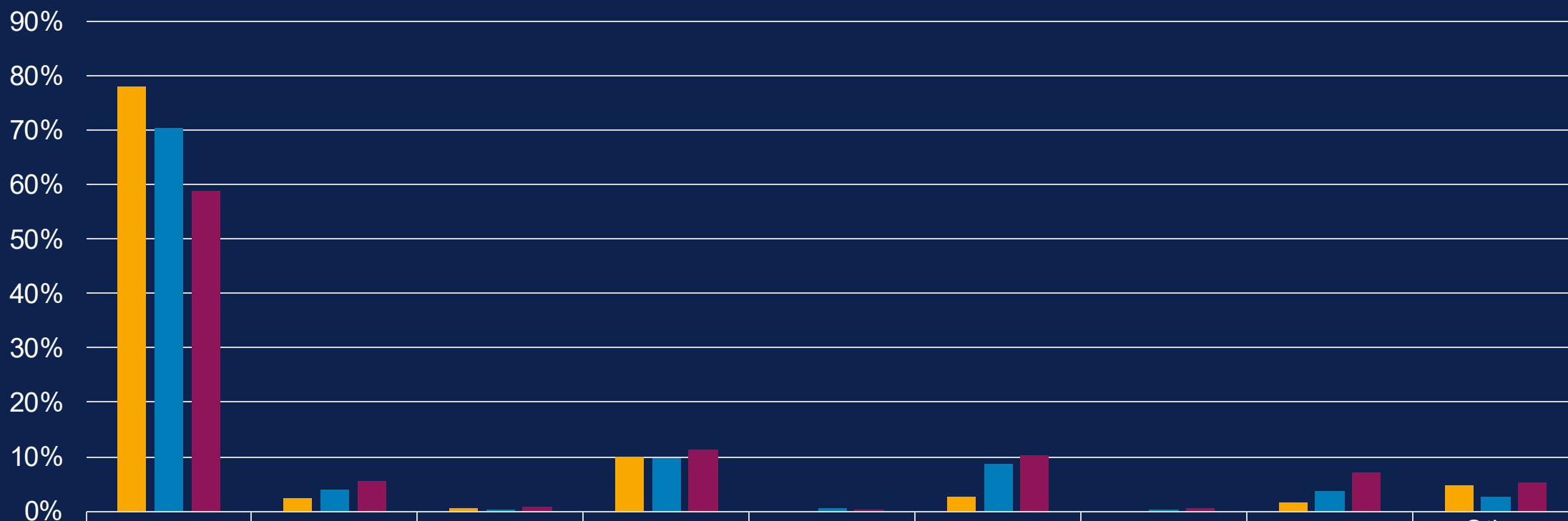
Where did graduates from 2021/22 work?

- Graduate employment is concentrated in major cities
- London is the most important graduate employment location, but most graduates do not and never will work there.
- The proportion going to London for their first job has gone up since pandemic, but fell back this year
- At present, it is not clear how hybrid working will affect this pattern, but it may be a driver for more people reporting London-based roles
- Graduates tend not to move to work to places that they do not have existing connections to

A short section on maths

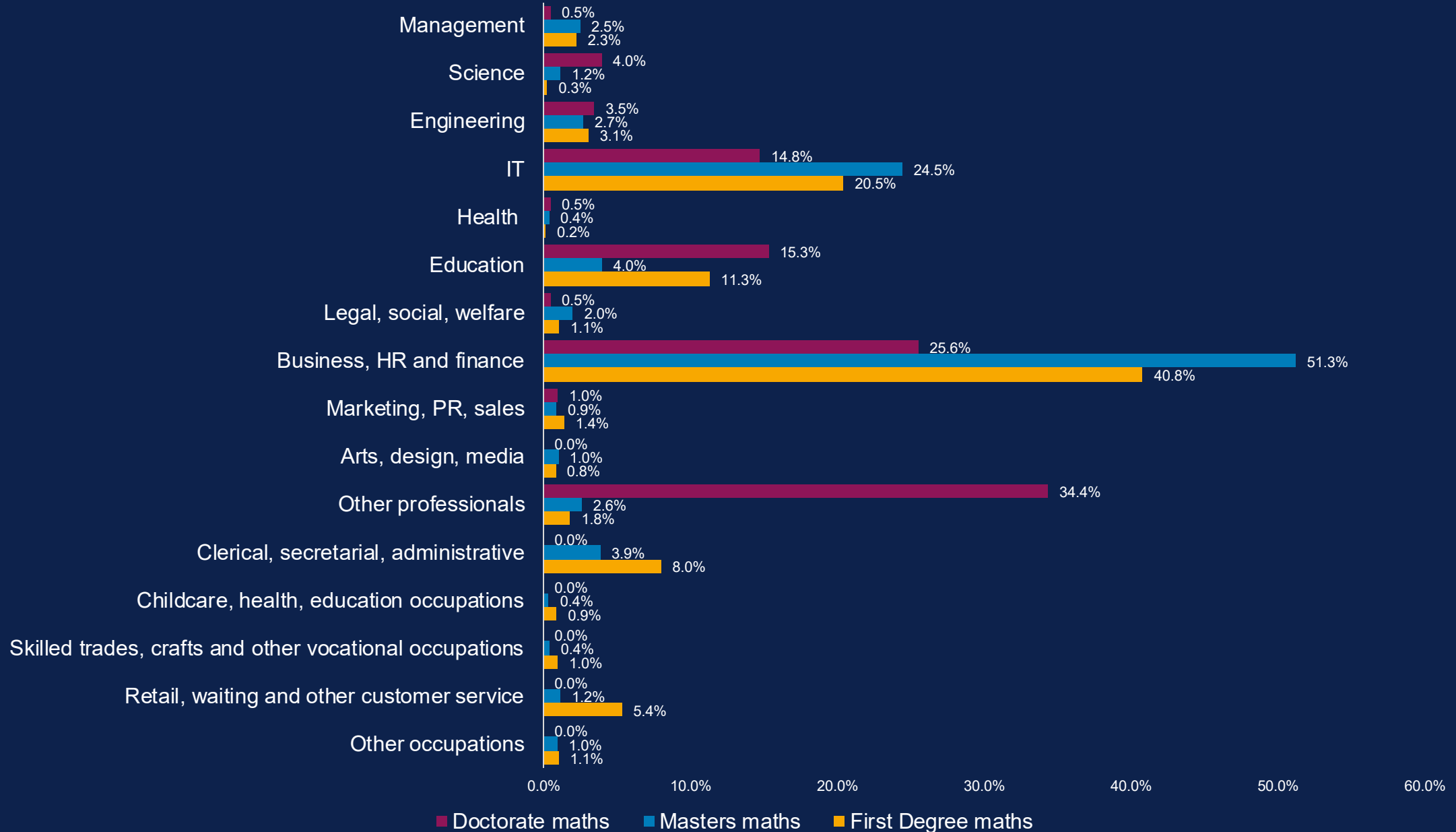
Subject of study (HECoS) (2019 / 20 onwards)	First Degree	Masters	Doctorate
Applied mathematics	60	70	35
Financial mathematics	140	70	0
Mathematical modelling	0	15	0
Mathematics	5550	365	230
Operational research	30	80	15
Pure mathematics	20	25	25
Statistics	320	240	40
Numerical analysis	0	25	0
Engineering and industrial mathematics	45	20	10
Computational mathematics	5	60	0
Applied statistics	35	85	10
Medical statistics	0	25	5
Probability	0	0	0
Stochastic processes	5	5	0
Statistical modelling	0	40	0
Total	6215	1120	380

What did they do?

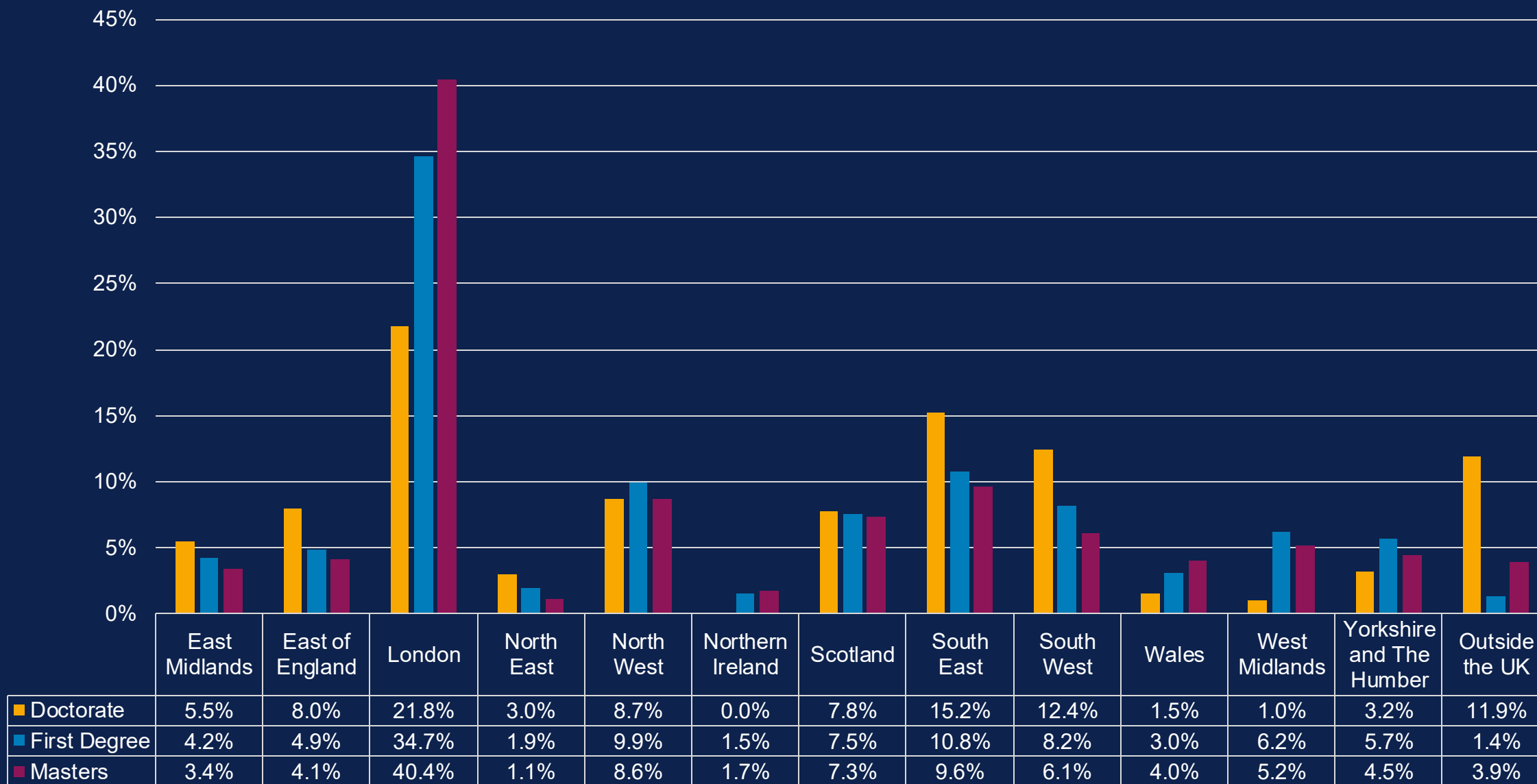


	Full-time employment	Part-time employment	Voluntary or unpaid work	Employment and further study	Unknown pattern of employment	Full-time further study	Part-time further study	Unemployment	Other including travel, caring for someone or retired
■ Doctorate	78.0%	2.3%	0.4%	10.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	1.7%	4.7%
■ Masters	70.6%	3.9%	0.1%	9.7%	0.4%	8.7%	0.1%	3.7%	2.6%
■ First Degree	58.8%	5.6%	0.8%	11.4%	0.2%	10.3%	0.5%	7.1%	5.3%

What did they do?



Where did they do it?



Where are we right now?

781,000 job vacancies
(January to March 2025)
- very small change on
previous month, but
continuing a steady decline

Chambers of
Commerce reporting
76% of firms trying to
recruit in Q1
experienced
difficulties, still high
but falling

Currently 38,000 vacancies
in IT, 37,000 vacancies in
financial services, 79,000 in
professional services,
131,000 in health and
social work, 46,000 in
education, 28,000 in public
administration, 20,000 in
the arts. Almost all of those
jobs are graduate level

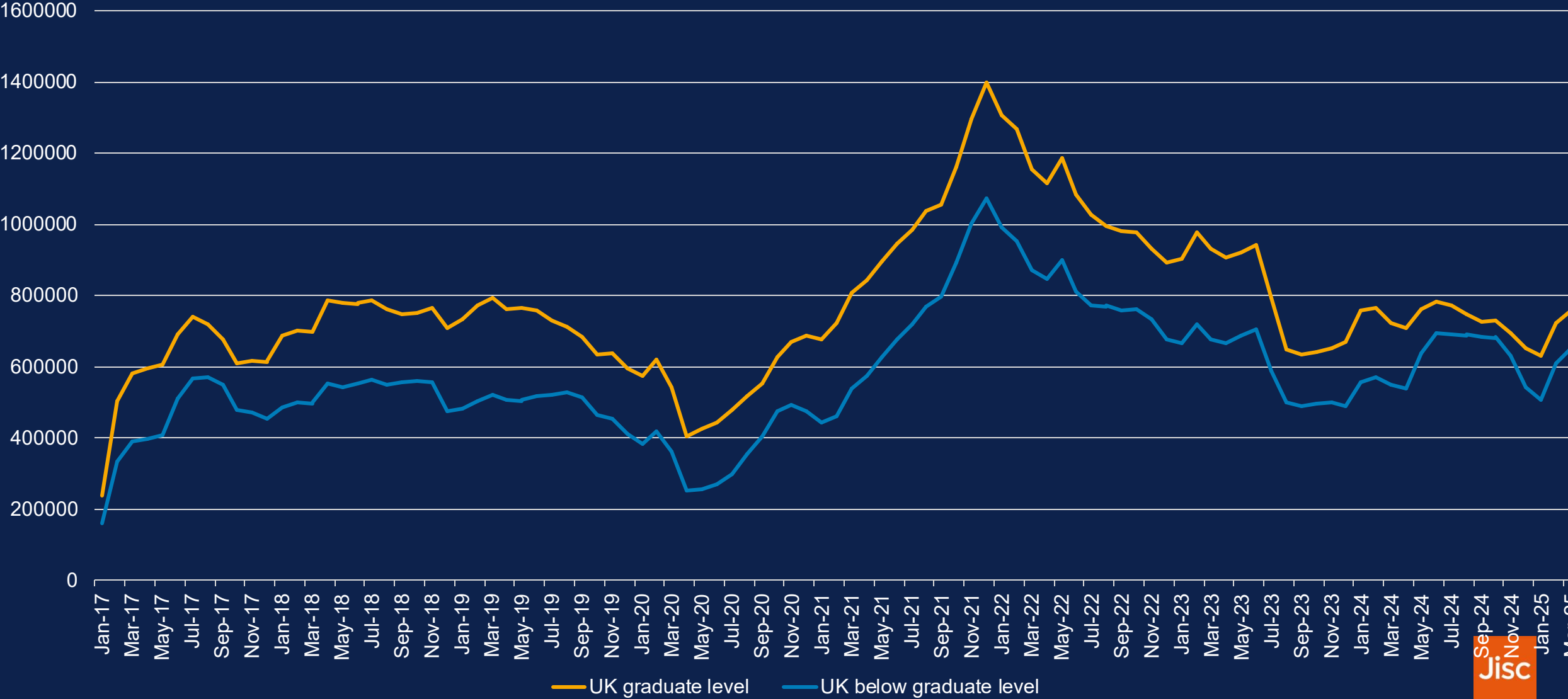
Where are we right now?

Bank of England reporting NIC increases reducing employment intention, particularly in the low paid (less effect on graduates), recruitment difficulties easing but mainly due to reduced activity. Expect to see modest headcount increase over 2025 though

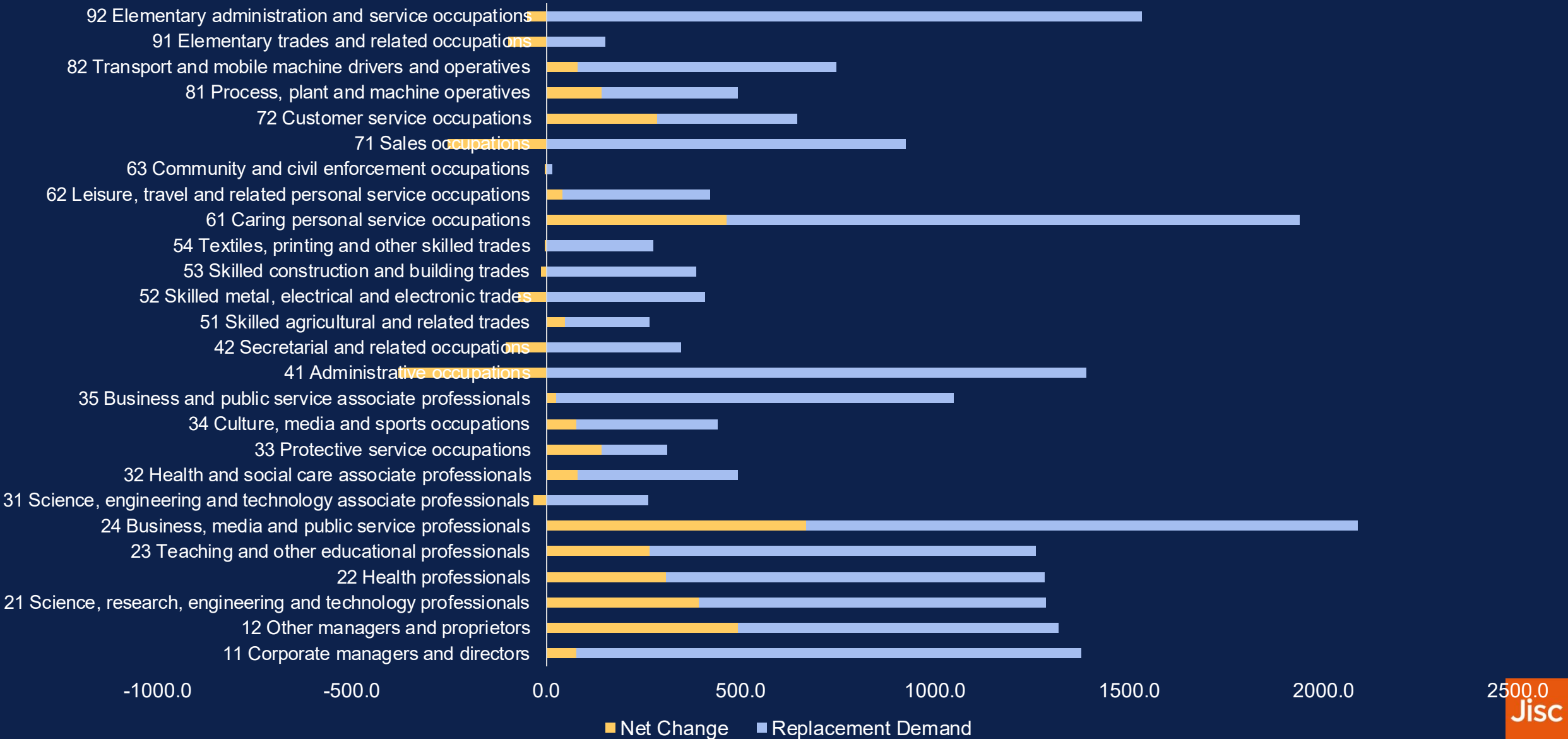
Chambers of Commerce reporting fall in number of firms trying to recruit, 54% down from 59%

REC reporting mixed signals though, with an increase in job postings in April but businesses deterred by cost of recruitment

Overall UK vacancy levels from the ONS



Demand for UK workers 2020 to 2035



Short term effects of generative AI on the labour market

- Generative AI is causing issues for recruitment methods, particularly for graduates.
- Many/most/all graduate routinely use AI in applications
- Has disrupted the graduate recruitment round
- There are more jobs available than pre-COVID, but more applicants for each job as application is now easier (see newest ISE report)
- This is probably now the status quo

Questions