



# A Future in Chemistry

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# At School

# A career in chemistry – exciting jobs that make a difference

## What is chemistry?

From the moment you are born you are surrounded by chemistry – the air you breathe, the food you eat and the clothes you wear – they're all chemistry. Chemistry is the study of substances; what they are made of, how they interact with each other and the role they play in living things.

From research in space, to the depths of the oceans, chemistry helps you understand the world around you.

Chemistry also forms the basis of other related subjects such as:

- environmental chemistry, understanding and solving challenges such as climate change, pollution or waste management on a molecular level;
- materials chemistry, looking at the chemical structure of materials and using this knowledge to develop the materials of the future;
- chemical engineering, producing chemical products on an industrial scale; and
- biological sciences, such as biochemistry, molecular biology and pharmacology.

## Use chemistry to make a difference

Chemists make a difference. Breakthroughs in chemistry impact our everyday lives and chemists play an important role in shaping the world around us, solving big problems and creating the future through new medicines, materials and energy sources.

So whatever you're into – get into chemistry.






## Why study chemistry?

A chemistry qualification opens the door to a wide range of careers options, both in and out of the lab. There are many interesting and rewarding science-based jobs available – these can be in research, outdoors or in other industries you might not have thought of.

Lots of trained chemists also work outside traditional chemistry careers because the skills you develop from a chemistry qualification can be used in many other areas.

### Reasons to study chemistry:

- It helps you to be analytical and logical.
- You can apply chemistry to lots of different subjects, so it gives you a great foundation.
- It's a core subject that enables you to cross over to the other core sciences or venture into biochemistry, geochemistry, chemical engineering and physical chemistry.
- It will look impressive on your CV.
- It can lead to a wide variety of careers.
- You just love chemistry!



"I went to Maynooth to study science and decided to go down the chemistry path as I loved the practical and discovery side of it. Now at Henkel, I get to use these skills to solve real-life problems for customers all over the world, every day.

I could be working on anything, from electronic devices or automotive projects, to wind energy. I get great pleasure out of meeting our customers and hearing how my work helped"

**Niamh O'Reilly**

AG Global Open Innovations Manager, Henkel, Dublin



# A career in chemistry – what's in it for you?

Whatever your plans for the future, having a chemistry qualification could really help. It will increase your scientific knowledge, help you understand why and how things happen and give you practical hands on experience. You'll also gain important skills that are generally sought after by employers.

Chemistry is central to many of the major industrial sectors and employers, such as pharmaceuticals, healthcare, biotechnology, agri-food and the green economy.

In the future people will be needed who are good at explaining how things work, are curious and can understand and solve the chemical, biological and engineering challenges in these sectors. People who can design and develop products for a better future, and make sure things are done correctly and meet high standards will be in need. A qualification in chemistry gives you these skills and will be a valuable asset.

Chemical science graduates possess an excellent range of skills including problem solving, thinking logically, data handling and analysis, team working, report writing and laboratory techniques. These skills can open the door to a huge range of job opportunities. However, it is making sure that you stand out from the crowd by developing your skills that will ensure you get the job you want.

You can gain these skills, as well as on the job experience, by doing a work-based qualification.

If you're interested in seeing where previous chemical science graduates have found employment you might like to read *What do graduates do?*

[prospects.ac.uk/careers-advice/what-can-i-do-with-my-degree/chemistry](https://prospects.ac.uk/careers-advice/what-can-i-do-with-my-degree/chemistry)

Find out about work-based chemistry qualifications and apprenticeships.

[rsc.org/careers/future](https://rsc.org/careers/future)





## Employability and earning

Independent research shows that chemistry graduates have a high employment rate. If you want to find out more about salaries in a particular career area, current job advertisements are a good source of information. Career websites and magazines focusing on topics relevant to your area of interest are good places to start. Remember that salaries depend on a large number of factors, including: qualifications required; location; experience; size and type of the organisation.

The 2017 '*What do graduates do?*' report showed that starting salaries for chemistry graduates six months after graduation ranged between £18,200–£26,600. This compares to the UK average of £17,500 to £22,800 for graduates from all subjects. Over 70% of chemistry students entered a professional or managerial role after graduation with double the UK average going into further study.

The Royal Society of Chemistry's '*2017 Pay & Reward Survey*' showed a median salary of £45,000 for member-respondents\*. Members with PhDs showed higher earning potential during their career over other qualifications.

### Useful websites

Chemistry World Jobs [jobs.chemistryworld.com](http://jobs.chemistryworld.com)

What do graduates do? [luminate.prospects.ac.uk/what-do-graduates-do](http://luminate.prospects.ac.uk/what-do-graduates-do)

\*Results based on 6,967 members of the Royal Society of Chemistry who responded to the 2017 survey with profiles representative of current membership.



# Getting into chemistry

## Options at school – what do I need to do next?

Study as much science and maths as you can at school to get you off to a great start. Discuss your options with your teachers and see what's right for you.

- Find out what science courses are available at your school.
- Ask your teachers what the different courses involve.
- Ask careers advisers at your school for advice and answers to any of your careers questions.

Remember, if you decide not to continue with chemistry in the future, having a good knowledge of science and maths is useful for a wide range of careers, even outside of science.

## Work experience

If you're interested in working in chemistry, why not try and get work experience during the school/college holidays?

See our tops tips for finding work experience on A Future in Chemistry.

[rsc.li/work-experience](https://www.rsc.li/work-experience)



## What science courses are there?

This depends on where you are; GCSEs are offered in England, Wales and Northern Ireland but in Scotland you will take National Qualifications.

All of the qualifications can be studied with different levels of content. The more science you study the more options you will have in the future.

You might want to choose a second or third science alongside chemistry. Chemistry, biology, physics and maths are some of the subjects that appear most often in university entry requirements for a variety of courses. So if you're undecided about your future plans then studying chemistry can help you to keep your options open.

## Options at school

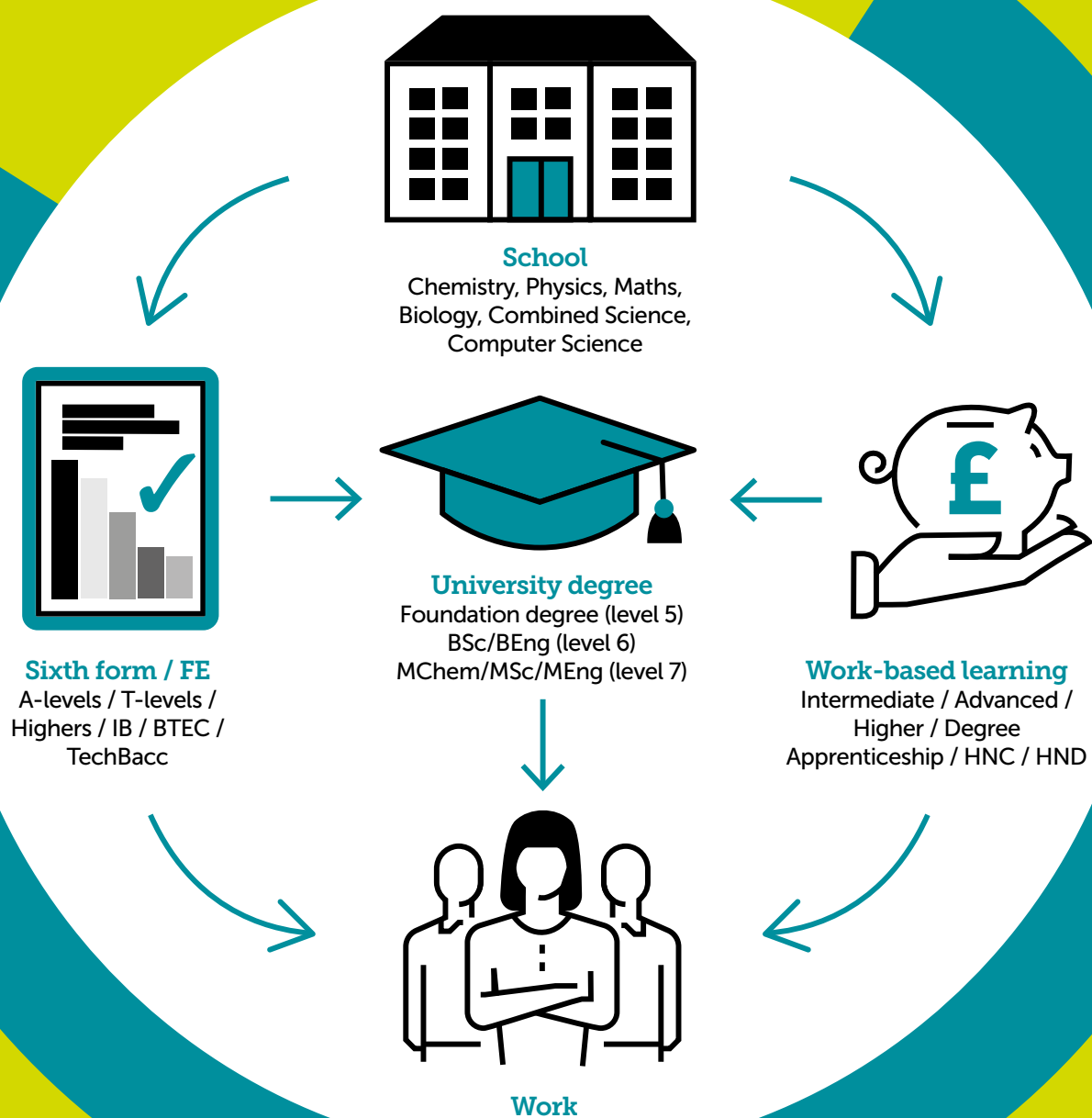
The two most common routes into a career in chemistry are studying it at university and work-based learning, such as an apprenticeship.

The first step is to choose a qualification in either chemistry or another subject with a lot of chemistry content. Maths is a good subject to study alongside chemistry at any level, as a good understanding of maths will help the study of chemistry. A maths qualification is a requirement for some chemistry degrees.

All of the different options can be confusing but they each offer you a different way to learn. Use the list below to see which one is right for you.

- Work-based learning
- A-levels / T-levels
- Highers / IB

# Getting into chemistry







## What are the benefits of work-based qualifications?

Work-based qualifications are designed with the help of employers, meaning you will develop the skills and knowledge that employers look for. Your qualification and work experience will also help you stand out to future employers. Work-based qualifications also have no age restrictions, offer a flexible training option and the entry requirements vary so having the right subjects or grades isn't always an issue. If you have a learning disability then the entry requirements can be adapted so it's worth speaking to a training provider, teacher or careers adviser to find out more.

These qualifications are suited to students who can manage work and study and want to earn while they learn.

- **Apprenticeships**

– a nationally recognised qualification such as a Advanced Level Apprenticeship which you can take after GCSEs or equivalent. Higher Apprenticeships (England and Wales) are for those with A-levels or equivalent. Apprentices do not pay any fees related to their qualification unlike a university degree. Apprentices also are paid at least the minimum wage for apprentices (£3.90 p/h from April 2019) although science-related roles are usually paid more.

- **Higher National Certificates (HNCs) and Higher National Diplomas (HNDs)**

– work-related qualifications designed with industry to ensure students gain the skills and knowledge employers want. Chemistry-related courses include analytical science, applied science and chemical science for industry.

- **Foundation degrees**

– work-based qualifications available in areas such as applied chemistry, analytical chemistry, forensic science and pharmaceutical science. They take two years to complete full-time, some can be studied part-time and they can be used to enter undergraduate study.

For more information about your different options, how to apply for them and what you could be doing as an apprentice in chemistry visit

[rsc.li/earn-while-you-learn](https://www.rsc.li/earn-while-you-learn)

## A-Levels / Highers / IB

If you like studying and are happy to continue learning in the classroom, then these are some of the qualifications to consider. Which one you do may depend on where you live and what is available to you locally:

- A-levels – offered in England, Northern Ireland and Wales
- Scottish Highers followed by Advanced Highers
- International Baccalaureate Diploma
- Science T-levels are currently in development and are expected to be available by 2021

## Picking options for university entrance requirements

Chemistry is often referred to as the central science, linking with all the other sciences and underpinning branches of technology. If you are thinking about university, the image on the next page shows the preferred A-levels, or equivalent qualifications, in order of importance for a range of subjects. You can see why chemistry is a good choice even if you're unsure of the specific course you want to study at university.



## Preferred A-level subjects for university courses

	Course	Preferred A-levels		
Chemical sciences	Analytical chemistry Applied chemistry Biochemistry Chemistry Forensic and environmental chemistry Green chemistry Materials chemistry Medicinal chemistry Nanotechnology / science Natural sciences Pharmaceutical chemistry Computational chemistry and modelling (MSc level)	Chemistry	Maths	Physics
Medicine	Dentistry Medicine Optometry Veterinary science	Chemistry	Biology	Maths
Earth science	Environmental / Earth science Geology Meteorology and climate science	Physics	Chemistry	Maths
Food science	Agricultural science Food and nutrition	Biology	Chemistry / Physics	Maths
Biological sciences	Biology Ecology Environmental science Evolution Forensic biology Genetics Molecular and cellular biology Plant science	Biology	Chemistry	Maths / Physics
Medical sciences	Biomedical / healthcare science Pharmacy Pharmacology	Chemistry	Biology	Physics / Maths
Health	Anatomical sciences Immunology and microbiology	Chemistry	Biology	Physics / Maths
Physics	Chemical physics	Physics	Chemistry	Maths
Chemical engineering	Chemical engineering	Maths	Physics	Chemistry

Data obtained from [digital.lucas.com/search](https://digital.lucas.com/search) January 2019

## Studying at university

There are a huge number of chemistry and related science courses available. Before you decide to study any subject, you should find out what the course will involve as the length and content of each course will vary. Make sure that you understand what is involved with each course before you apply. You can do this by reading different university websites for course information, contacting admissions tutors and speaking to someone already doing a similar course. You can also ask a teacher or careers adviser.

You can then make an informed decision about which courses to apply for.

### Chemistry degrees:

- take three to four years to complete;
- offer in-depth training in both theoretical and practical chemistry; and
- often allow students to specialise in a particular field of chemistry in the final years of the programme.

There is no one 'best' course. It is important that you choose the right university and course for you.

If you are planning to specialise early make sure that you are really interested in the area and the career paths that the subject leads to.

### What are the entry requirements for doing a chemistry degree?

These vary between universities and some courses are more competitive than others so require higher grades. The UCAS website ([ucas.com](https://ucas.com)) has a comprehensive database of courses available and their entry requirements. A different points system is used in the Republic of Ireland and details are provided on the Central Applications Office website ([cao.ie](https://cao.ie)).

### Do I need maths to study chemistry at university?

Maths is an extremely important part of nearly all chemistry degree courses. However, an A-level (or equivalent) in maths is not always an entry requirement. You may be required to do a course in maths once you reach university, and most universities will provide additional maths support during your degree.

### Accredited courses

If you are looking for a degree programme with a lot of chemistry content, check which courses are accredited by the Royal Society of Chemistry. By choosing a degree that is accredited, you can be confident that you are getting a high quality education that will provide you with the right skills for future employment. You can view a list of our accredited courses online.

[rsc.li/accredited-courses](https://rsc.li/accredited-courses)



## Choosing a university

Choosing a course is only part of the challenge; the university also has to be right for you. Once you have drawn up a short list of courses and universities, make sure that you try to visit them all on open days to get a feel for what living and studying there will be like. There are plenty of online resources for researching universities but you should visit, go to open days, see the facilities and discuss the course in more detail. Remember you'll be there for three or four years so it's important to make the choice that's best for you.

It is also possible for you to study in other countries. This can be a rewarding experience, but is not recommended without thorough research. There is a lot of useful material online that can help you make the right choice.

International students can also study in the UK and there is information available for students wanting to study chemistry on our website.

There is not one university that suits everyone. Some things you should consider when choosing a university are:

- the courses available and entry requirements;
- the location;
- whether it's a campus or city university;
- the accommodation options and costs; and
- the number of students at the university and on the course.

[rsc.li/going-university](https://www.rsc.li/going-university)



## Student finance

The costs will vary and depend on where you live and study. For more information on tuition fees, accommodation costs and students finance visit our website.

[rsc.li/student-finance](https://www.rsc.li/student-finance)

There is nothing to stop you having a paid job while you study at university (unless studying at Oxford or Cambridge). The NUS says that 'the majority of students work part-time during term time', but make sure it doesn't adversely affect your studies. Most universities recommend students undertake no more than 15 hours paid work a week.

## Chemist profiles



### Skills to help you earn while you learn



"I am studying for a Foundation Degree in Chemical Science at Manchester Metropolitan University. I test the solar panels that are being developed and then seek to make improvements. For example, I came up with an idea that could remove particles from solar panels. I designed it, tested it and now all solar panels we produce are treated like this."

Apprenticeships are a powerful option so are definitely worth considering if you prefer to be working whilst learning. University and work are not exclusive to each other. It is possible to get the best of both worlds and that is exactly what I am doing now. Earning a wage whilst I am doing so is also a really good thing!"

**Rebekka Willcocks**  
Higher Apprentice, Eight19

[rsc.li/higher-apprentice](https://rsc.li/higher-apprentice)

## Skills valued around the world



"I was keen to find a science-based job where I could apply my chemistry knowledge to lots of different problems. I also wanted to be outdoors and to work with clients, regulators and subcontractors, working in a team more than I did in the lab. There weren't many local job opportunities where I was from and I thought a chemistry degree would give me more national employability.

I would recommend working in contaminated land. It is multidisciplinary and there is variety in the job. For example, you could be working on a site anywhere in the world and then you could move onto another site somewhere completely different, with a different contamination problem to assess and solve."

**James Lymer**

Environmental Chemist, Wardell Armstrong

[rsc.li/environmental-chemist](https://rsc.li/environmental-chemist)

## Skills to help build a better future



"I wanted to use my scientific background to inform and influence decision-making in a high profile policy environment. I provide specialist advice on science and science policy to a committee of MPs from different political parties or groups.

Drafting reports is the most exciting part of my job as it involves analysing evidence, discussions with committee members and creative thinking about recommendations. These reports are published and can get a lot of public and media attention. I also love working for the House of Commons and learning more about how it works as an insider, as well as the direct contact with MPs, scientists, civil servants and other interesting people."

**Xameerah Malik**

Senior Committee Specialist, House of Commons

[rsc.li/senior-specialist](https://rsc.li/senior-specialist)



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