

Statistics of Education:

Education and Training Statistics for the United Kingdom



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

2002 edition

SYMBOLS USED

The following symbols have been used throughout the tables:

- . = not applicable
 - .. = not available
 - = nil or negligible
 - * = less than 10,000 in cell; estimate not shown
-

ROUNDING OF FIGURES

Where figures have been rounded, there may be discrepancies between the sum of constituent items and the totals shown.

CONTACTS

The following is a list of contact numbers within the DfES which may be helpful if you have general enquiries about information contained in this publication, or require further information about the topics shown.

	<i>Telephone number</i>
UK Education statistics-general enquiries	01325 392754
UK higher education statistics	01325 392687
Work-based learning for young people (England)	0114 259 4828
Labour Force Survey	
● job-related training; people working towards qualifications	0114 259 3489
● national learning targets for England	0114 259 3787
Vocational Qualifications (National Information System on Vocational Qualifications)	0114 259 4426
Careers Service Activity Survey for England (school leavers)	0114 259 3087

This publication is also available on the DfES statistical website – the homepage is: <http://www.dfes.gov.uk/statistics>

Any suggestions for improvement both in form and content of the volume should be directed to:

Dave Walton
1F–Area D
Department for Education and Skills
Mowden Hall
Staindrop Road
Darlington
County Durham
DL3 9BG

GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL SERVICE

A service of statistical information and advice is provided to the Government by specialist staffs employed in the statistics divisions or branches of individual Departments. Statistics are made generally available through their publication, and further information and advice on them can be obtained from the Departments concerned.

DEPARTMENT FOR EDUCATION AND SKILLS
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FOR WALES
SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE
NORTHERN IRELAND DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
HIGHER EDUCATION STATISTICS AGENCY
NORTHERN IRELAND DEPARTMENT FOR EMPLOYMENT AND LEARNING

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FOR THE
UNITED
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Introduction

This is the sixth edition of *Education and Training Statistics for the United Kingdom* and again provides an integrated overview of statistics on education and training in the UK. It largely follows the format of last year's volume; however, there have been a few changes in the 2002 volume:

- Table 2.1 now includes numbers of Specialist schools within the Secondary sector in England.
- Table 2.10 is a new table reporting a time series of school meal arrangements by day pupils in maintained Nursery & Primary, Secondary, and All Special schools.
- Data for Work-based Learning for Adults (WBLA) are no longer shown in the volume. From 26th March 2001, responsibility for WBLA in England transferred to the Employment Service (ES), which is now part of the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP). This affects Tables 3.10, 3.13, 3.14, 3.15, 4.6 and 5.2. However Tables 3.10 and 3.13 have been expanded to include Work-Based Learning for Young People (WBLYP) in England and Wales, rather than England only as in the 2001 edition. Table 3.15 now reports a time series of WBLYP Advanced Modern Apprenticeship (AMA) and Foundation Modern Apprenticeship (FMA) Starts by sector.

International Chapter

The international chapter (Chapter 7) largely reports data available from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) publication *Education at a Glance 2002*. Table 7.5 gives results in reading, mathematical and scientific literacy among 15 year-olds from the *Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2000* study.

Regional Analyses

Where regional analyses are given they are on the basis of Government Office Regions (GORs). These have been the primary classification for the presentation of regional statistics since April 1997.

Contributions

The efforts of the statistics teams in DfES, National Assembly for Wales, Scottish Executive, Northern Ireland Department of Education and Northern Ireland Department for Employment and Learning, who have contributed data for the volume, are again greatly appreciated. In DfES the people responsible for bringing all the data together and producing the 2002 volume were Ken Bell, John Canlin, Louise Douglas, Martin Johnson, Adele Lingard and Dave Walton.

Chapter 1

Expenditure



CHAPTER 1: EXPENDITURE

Key Facts

- Total managed expenditure on education services by central and local government in the UK in 2000-01 was £44.1 billion, including £2.3 billion directly on under fives, £26.8 billion on schools, £5.7 billion on further education and £6.0 billion on higher education. £29.7 billion was spent by local education authorities and £14.4 billion by central government. **(Table 1.1)**
- Total managed expenditure on education services by central and local government in the UK in 2000-01 represented 4.6 per cent of Gross Domestic Product, compared with 4.9 per cent in 1995-96. **(Table 1.2)**
- In 2000-01, total managed expenditure on education services in the UK represented £747 per head of population, compared with £607 per head in 1995-96. Identifiable expenditure ranged from £719 per head in England to £1,033 per head in Northern Ireland. **(Table 1.3)**

CHAPTER 1: EXPENDITURE - LIST OF TABLES

- 1.1 Total Managed Education Expenditure on services by function and economic category, 2000-01
- 1.2 Summary of Total Managed Expenditure on education services – time series
- 1.3 Identifiable Total Managed Expenditure on education services by country – time series

1.1

EXPENDITURE

Total Managed Education Expenditure on services by function and economic category¹

United Kingdom

Financial year 1 April 2000-31 March 2001

£ million

	Local education authorities	Central government	Total		Local education authorities	Central government	Total
Under fives				Student support (inc mandatory awards & access funds)			
Pay ²	1,671.9	1.2	1,673.1	Pay ²	.	9.0	9.0
Other current expenditure on goods and services ³	353.9	1.6	355.5	Other current expenditure on goods and services ³	.	22.8	22.8
Subsidies ⁴	.	.	.	Subsidies ⁴	.	949.6	949.6
Current grants to private sector ⁵	208.1	36.9	245.0	Current grants to private sector ⁵	318.0	494.6	812.6
Current transfers abroad ⁶	.	.	.	Current transfers abroad ⁶	.	0.1	0.1
Total current	2,233.9	39.7	2,273.6	Total current	318.0	1,476.1	1,794.1
Net capital expenditure on assets ⁷	.	.	.	Net capital expenditure on assets ⁷	.	1.7	1.7
Capital grants ⁸	.	19.2	19.2	Capital grants ⁸	.	.	.
Total capital	.	19.2	19.2	Total capital	.	1.7	1.7
Total under fives	2,233.9	58.9	2,292.8	Total student support	318.0	1,477.8	1,795.8
				Miscellaneous educational services, research and administration			
Schools				Pay ²	294.7	275.2	569.9
Pay ²	18,972.6	593.5	19,566.1	Other current expenditure on goods and services ³	188.6	201.5	390.1
Other current expenditure on goods and services ³	4,358.7	281.2	4,639.9	Subsidies ⁴	.	.	.
Subsidies ⁴	.	.	.	Current grants to private sector ⁵	1.9	362.0	363.9
Current grants to private sector ⁵	276.8	576.3	853.1	Current transfers abroad ⁶	.	.	.
Current transfers abroad ⁶	.	11.6	11.6	Total current	485.2	838.7	1,323.9
Total current	23,608.1	1,462.6	25,070.7	Net capital expenditure on assets ⁷	108.6	25.0	133.6
Net capital expenditure on assets ⁷	1,641.6	35.1	1,676.7	Capital grants ⁸	3.0	36.2	39.2
Capital grants ⁸	15.1	69.9	85.0	Total capital	111.6	61.2	172.8
Total capital	1,656.7	105.0	1,761.7	Total miscellaneous etc	596.8	899.9	1,496.7
Total schools	25,264.8	1,567.6	26,832.4				
				GRAND TOTALS			
Further Education				Pay ²	21,926.2	909.0	22,835.2
Pay ²	987.0	19.8	1,006.8	Other current expenditure on goods and services ³	5,097.9	608.5	5,706.4
Other current expenditure on goods and services ³	185.2	105.8	291.0	Subsidies ⁴	.	950.0	950.0
Subsidies ⁴	.	.	.	Current grants to private sector ⁵	884.0	11,294.4	12,178.4
Current grants to private sector ⁵	79.2	4,033.5	4,112.7	Current transfers abroad ⁶	.	13.6	13.6
Current transfers abroad ⁶	.	.	.	Total current	27,908.1	13,775.5	41,683.6
Total current	1,251.4	4,159.1	5,410.5	Net capital expenditure on assets ⁷	1,807.8	62.4	1,870.2
Net capital expenditure on assets ⁷	57.6	.	57.6	Capital grants ⁸	19.5	535.0	554.5
Capital grants ⁸	1.4	198.5	199.9	Total capital	1,827.3	597.4	2,424.7
Total capital	59.0	198.5	257.5	TOTAL Education Expenditure	29,735.4	14,372.9	44,108.3
Total further education	1,310.4	4,357.6	5,668.0				
				Higher Education			
Pay ²	.	10.3	10.3	Pay ²	.	.	.
Other current expenditure on goods and services ³	11.5	-4.4	7.1	Other current expenditure on goods and services ³	.	.	.
Subsidies ⁴	.	0.4	0.4	Subsidies ⁴	.	.	.
Current grants to private sector ⁵	.	5,791.1	5,791.1	Current grants to private sector ⁵	.	.	.
Current transfers abroad ⁶	.	1.9	1.9	Current transfers abroad ⁶	.	.	.
Total current	11.5	5,799.3	5,810.8	Total current	11.5	5,799.3	5,810.8
Net capital expenditure on assets ⁷	.	0.6	0.6	Net capital expenditure on assets ⁷	.	.	.
Capital grants ⁸	.	211.2	211.2	Capital grants ⁸	.	.	.
Total capital	.	211.8	211.8	Total capital	.	211.8	211.8
Total higher education	11.5	6,011.1	6,022.6				

Source: HM Treasury – Public Expenditure Statistical Analysis

1 Total Managed Expenditure on services is a definition of aggregate public spending based on the national accounts aggregate TME. It is the consolidated sum of current and capital expenditure of central and local government, and public corporations, but excludes net public service pension payments in Annually Managed Expenditure (AME), debt interest payments and other accounting adjustments.

2 Pay and pension costs.

3 Including general administrative expenses and purchases of other goods and services which are not of a capital nature.

4 Payments to producers designed to reduce their prices.

5 Including grants to households, and from the Further and Higher Education Funding Councils to further education colleges and higher education institutions for their pay and other running costs.

6 Including net payments to European Institutions, payments from UK's development assistance, subscriptions to international organisations and pensions paid to overseas residents.

7 Comprising expenditure on new construction, the purchase of land, buildings and other physical assets, less the proceeds from sales of similar assets and the value of net changes in the level of stocks.

8 Grants to the private sector, nationalised industries and other public corporations.

1.2

EXPENDITURESummary of Total Managed Expenditure on education services¹ – time series

United Kingdom

Financial Year 1 April to 31 March

£ million

	1995-96	1998-99 ²	1999-00 ²	2000-01
Local education authorities				
Current	23,962	26,102	26,207	27,908
Capital	1,202	1,369	1,510	1,827
Total	25,165	27,471	27,717	29,735
Central Government				
Current	9,703	11,384	12,920	13,776
Capital	706	151	283	597
Total	10,408	11,535	13,203	14,373
All public authorities				
Current	33,665	37,485	39,128	41,684
Capital	1,908	1,520	1,793	2,425
Total	35,573	39,005	40,921	44,108
Gross Domestic Product (GDP, cash) ³	729,001	868,642	918,202	961,410
Education expenditure as a percentage of GDP	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.6
GDP deflator ³	87.411	95.520	97.832	100.000
GDP in real terms ⁴	833,992	909,385	938,546	961,410
Total education expenditure in real terms⁴	40,696	40,835	41,828	44,108

Sources: HM Treasury – Public Expenditure Statistical Analysis; Office for National Statistics

1 Total Managed Expenditure on services is a definition of aggregate public spending based on the national accounts aggregate TME. It is the consolidated sum of current and capital expenditure of central and local government, and public corporations, but excludes net public service pension payments in Annually Managed Expenditure (AME), debt interest payments and other accounting adjustments.

2 Includes revised data.

3 Source: Office for National Statistics – September 2002 National Accounts release.

4 At 2000-01 prices.

1.3

EXPENDITUREIdentifiable¹ total managed expenditure on education services² by country – time series

	Financial Year 1 April to 31 March			cash £ million
	1995-96	1998-99 ³	1999-00 ³	2000-01
By country				
England	28,314	31,152	32,760	35,966
Scotland	4,075	4,159	4,592	4,747
Wales	1,799	1,938	2,072	2,161
Northern Ireland	1,377	1,509	1,593	1,754
United Kingdom	35,565	38,757	41,017	44,628
				£ per head ⁴
By country				
England	579	629	658	719
Scotland	793	812	897	928
Wales	617	661	705	733
Northern Ireland	832	893	941	1,033
United Kingdom	607	654	689	747

Sources: HM Treasury - Public Expenditure Statistical Analysis

1 A small amount of expenditure cannot be disaggregated to individual country level. Therefore, the figures in this table are slightly different from those shown in Table 1.2.

2 Total Managed Expenditure on services is a definition of aggregate public spending based on the national accounts aggregate TME. It is the consolidated sum of current and capital expenditure of central and local government, and public corporations, but excludes net public service pension payments in Annually Managed Expenditure (AME), debt interest payments and other accounting adjustments.

3 Includes revised data.

4 Comparisons of expenditure per head between countries should be made with caution e.g. different countries have different proportions of young people within their population.

Chapter 2

Schools



CHAPTER 2: SCHOOLS

Key Facts

- There were 10.1 million full-time and part-time pupils in 34.6 thousand schools in 2001/02, compared with 9.3 million pupils in 34.6 thousand schools in 1990/91. **(Tables 2.1, 2.2, 2.3)**
- There were 292 thousand full-time and part-time pupils with statements of Special Educational Needs (SEN) in 2001/02, representing 2.9% of all pupils, with 63% of SEN pupils with statements being educated in mainstream schools. **(Table 2.4)**
- There were 506 thousand full-time qualified teachers in the United Kingdom in 2000/01, of which over two-thirds were female. Eighty-six per cent of full-time teachers were employed in maintained nursery, primary and secondary schools. **(Table 2.5)**
- There were an average 43 pupils per maintained mainstream nursery school in 2001/02, 230 pupils per primary school and 917 pupils per secondary school. **(Table 2.6)**
- The average class size in primary schools in the United Kingdom in 2001/02 was 26.0 pupils. The average class size in secondary schools in England and Wales was 21.9 pupils. **(Table 2.7)**
- The average size of one-teacher classes in primary and secondary schools in England in 2001/02 was 26.3 pupils and 21.9 pupils respectively. **(Table 2.7)**
- The average pupil/teacher ratio in nursery schools in 2001/02 was 25.9. In primary schools the pupil/teacher ratio was 22.0 and in secondary schools it was 16.4. The average pupil/teacher ratio for all schools was 17.8 compared to 17.3 in 1990/91. **(Table 2.8)**
- 70% of boys and 79% of girls in England achieved Level 4 or above in the 2002 Key Stage 2 English test. 75% of boys and 84% of girls in Wales achieved Level 4 or above. **(Table 2.9)**
- 73% each of boys and girls in England achieved Level 4 or above in the 2002 Key Stage 2 Maths test. 72% of boys and 74% of girls in Wales achieved Level 4 or above. **(Table 2.9)**
- In 2001/02, 14% of day pupils in maintained nursery & primary schools were taking free school meals – a similar proportion as in 1990/91. In maintained secondary schools, in 2001/02, 15% of day pupils were known to be eligible for free school meals, but only 11% of pupils were taking free school meals. The proportion of day pupils in maintained special schools taking free school meals was 34%. **(Table 2.10)**

CHAPTER 2: SCHOOLS - LIST OF TABLES

- 2.1** Number of schools or departments by type – time series
- 2.2** Full-time and part-time pupils by age, gender and school type, 2001/02
- 2.3** Full-time and part-time pupils by gender and school type – time series
- 2.4** Full-time and part-time pupils with Special Educational Needs (SEN), by type of school 2001/02
- 2.5** Qualified teachers by type of school and gender – time series
- 2.6** Schools and pupils by size of school or department, by school type, 2001/02
- 2.7** Average class size by Government Office Region – time series
- 2.8** Pupil/teacher ratios by type of school and Government Office Region – time series
- 2.9** Proportion of pupils reaching or exceeding expected standards, by key stage, subject and gender – time series
- 2.10** School meal arrangements by day pupils – time series

2.1

SCHOOLS

Number of schools or departments¹ by type – time series

United Kingdom

Numbers

	Academic years				
	1990/91	1995/96	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02 ²
UNITED KINGDOM					
Public sector mainstream					
Nursery ³	1,364	1,486	2,864	3,228	3,216
Primary	24,135	23,441	23,036	22,902	22,800
Secondary ⁴	4,790	4,463	4,405	4,337	4,306
of which					
middle deemed secondary	491	400	377	316	300
modern	171	113	148	145	130
Grammar	222	231	234	231	232
Technical	3	1	4	3	3
Comprehensive	3,696	3,509	3,439	3,443	3,450
of which 6th form colleges	116	.	.	.	.
Other	207	209	203	199	191
of which Specialist schools ⁵	.	107	403	536	685
Non-maintained mainstream	2,508	2,436	2,457	2,414	2,409
Special – maintained	}	1,456	1,426	1,401	1,387
– non maintained	}	1,830			
Pupil referral units	.	109	97	97	96
ALL SCHOOLS	34,627	33,706	34,610	34,717	34,554
ENGLAND					
Public sector mainstream					
Nursery	566	547	514	506	494
Primary	19,047	18,480	18,158	18,069	17,985
Secondary ⁴	3,897	3,594	3,550	3,481	3,457
of which					
middle deemed secondary	491	400	377	316	300
modern	171	113	148	145	130
Grammar	152	160	162	159	161
Technical	3	1	4	3	3
Comprehensive	3,042	2,876	2,822	2,825	2,836
of which 6th form colleges	114	.	.	.	.
Other	38	44	37	33	27
of which Specialist schools ⁵	.	107	403	536	685
Non-maintained mainstream	2,289	2,266	2,204	2,205	2,206
Special – maintained	}	1,191	1,134	1,113	1,098
– non maintained	}	1,380			
Pupil referral units	.	72	63	62	63
ALL SCHOOLS	27,179	26,441	25,918	25,744	25,615
WALES					
Public sector mainstream					
Nursery	54	52	42	41	40
Primary	1,717	1,681	1,644	1,631	1,624
Secondary ^{4,6}	230	228	228	229	227
of which 6th form colleges	2	.	.	.	.
Non-maintained mainstream	71	62	55	54	56
Special (maintained)	61	54	47	45	44
Pupil referral units	.	24	30	30	28
ALL SCHOOLS	2,133	2,101	2,046	2,030	2,019
SCOTLAND					
Public sector mainstream					
Nursery ³	659	796	2,213	2,586	2,586
Primary	2,372	2,332	2,293	2,278	2,271
Secondary ⁶	424	405	389	389	387
Non-maintained mainstream ¹	131	87	176	129	122
Special – maintained	343	164	195	195	197
– non maintained	.	37	34	35	33
ALL SCHOOLS	3,929	3,821	5,300	5,612	5,596
NORTHERN IRELAND					
Grant aided mainstream					
Nursery ⁷	85	91	95	95	96
Primary ⁸	999	948	941	924	920
Secondary	239	236	238	238	235
of which					
Grammar	70	71	72	72	71
Other (Secondary intermediate)	169	165	166	166	164
Non-maintained mainstream	17	21	22	26	25
Special (maintained)	46	47	50	48	48
ALL SCHOOLS	1,386	1,343	1,346	1,331	1,324

Sources: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department of Education

1 For 1999/00, non-maintained mainstream schools in Scotland with more than one department have been counted once for each department e.g. a school with nursery, primary and secondary departments has been counted 3 times. Subsequent figures show primary and secondary only.

2 Provisional. Includes 2000/01 nursery schools data for Scotland.

3 Nursery schools figures for Scotland prior to 1998/99 only include data for Local Authority pre-schools. Data thereafter include partnership pre-schools.

4 From 1993/94, excludes sixth form colleges in England and Wales which were reclassified as further education colleges on 1 April 1993.

5 Operational from September of the first year shown.

6 All secondary schools are classed as Comprehensive.

7 Excludes voluntary and private pre-school education centres (360 in total in 2001/02).

8 From 1995/96, includes Preparatory Departments in Grammar Schools (21 in total in 2001/02).

2.2

SCHOOLS

Full-time and part-time pupils by age¹, gender² and school type, 2001/02³

United Kingdom

Thousands

	Maintained schools ⁴							Non-maintained				
	Nursery Schools ^{5,6}	Primary Schools			Secondary Schools	Special schools	Pupil Referral Units ⁸	All maintained schools	Special schools	Other Schools ⁹	All non-maintained schools	All schools
		Nursery Classes	Other Classes ⁷	Total Primary Schools								
Age at 31 August 2001 ¹⁰												
All												
2-4 ¹¹	149.5	330.0	621.5	951.5	-	6.8	-	1,107.8	0.1	72.6	72.7	1,180.5
5	-	-	684.3	684.3	-	4.1	-	688.4	0.1	32.6	32.7	721.1
6	-	-	695.3	695.3	-	4.6	-	699.9	0.1	33.2	33.3	733.2
7	-	-	709.3	709.3	0.1	5.6	0.1	715.0	0.1	36.2	36.3	751.3
8	-	-	711.5	711.5	0.1	6.3	0.1	717.9	0.2	37.0	37.2	755.1
9	-	-	706.7	706.7	29.8	7.1	0.1	743.8	0.2	39.7	40.0	783.8
10	-	-	707.9	707.9	34.4	8.0	0.2	750.5	0.3	41.4	41.7	792.2
11	-	-	79.0	79.0	642.6	9.9	0.3	731.7	0.5	51.0	51.5	783.3
12	-	-	0.1	0.1	709.7	10.6	0.6	721.0	0.6	50.7	51.3	772.3
13	-	-	-	-	718.9	11.4	1.3	731.6	0.7	51.3	52.0	783.6
14	-	-	-	-	698.9	11.6	2.5	713.1	0.8	50.4	51.1	764.2
15	-	-	-	-	670.0	11.1	5.0	686.1	0.9	50.1	51.0	737.1
16	-	-	-	-	250.5	4.2	0.1	254.9	0.6	42.8	43.3	298.2
17	-	-	-	-	181.2	3.1	-	184.3	0.3	38.3	38.6	222.9
18	-	-	-	-	10.9	2.1	-	13.0	0.2	5.4	5.7	18.7
19 and over	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	2.1	0.1	2.2	2.3	4.5
Total	149.5	330.0	4,915.5	5,245.5	3,949.3	106.4	10.4	9,461.2	5.7	635.0	640.7	10,101.8
of which												
England	42.4	299.3	4,064.0	4,363.3	3,264.1	89.8	10.0	7,769.6	4.7	594.9	599.5	8,369.1
Wales	2.2	23.7	258.9	282.6	212.0	3.7	0.5	501.1	-	9.6	9.6	510.7
Scotland⁶	98.8	-	420.5	420.5	317.7	8.2	-	845.2	1.0	29.4	30.5	875.7
Northern Ireland⁵	6.1	7.0	172.0	179.0	155.5	4.7	-	345.3	-	1.1	1.1	346.4
Males²												
2-4 ¹¹	77.7	168.3	317.3	485.5	-	4.5	-	567.7	0.1	36.0	36.1	603.8
5	-	-	350.9	350.9	-	2.8	-	353.7	-	16.5	16.5	370.3
6	-	-	355.8	355.8	-	3.2	-	359.0	0.1	16.6	16.7	375.7
7	-	-	362.1	362.1	-	3.9	0.1	366.1	0.1	18.4	18.5	384.6
8	-	-	362.9	362.9	0.1	4.4	0.1	367.4	0.1	18.9	19.0	386.4
9	-	-	360.9	360.9	15.2	5.0	0.1	381.2	0.2	20.3	20.5	401.8
10	-	-	360.3	360.3	17.5	5.6	0.2	383.5	0.2	21.4	21.6	405.1
11	-	-	40.5	40.5	327.2	6.8	0.2	374.7	0.3	26.0	26.3	401.0
12	-	-	-	-	360.4	7.3	0.5	368.3	0.4	25.9	26.3	394.6
13	-	-	-	-	364.0	7.9	1.0	373.0	0.5	26.4	26.9	399.9
14	-	-	-	-	354.7	8.0	1.9	364.6	0.6	26.0	26.5	391.2
15	-	-	-	-	339.7	7.5	3.5	350.7	0.6	25.8	26.4	377.1
16	-	-	-	-	119.6	2.5	0.1	122.1	0.4	22.2	22.6	144.7
17	-	-	-	-	84.7	1.8	-	86.5	0.2	20.0	20.2	106.7
18	-	-	-	-	5.9	1.2	-	7.1	0.1	3.0	3.1	10.3
19 and over	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	0.1	1.3	1.4	2.4
Total	77.7	168.3	2,510.7	2,678.9	1,990.0	72.4	7.8	4,826.8	4.0	324.6	328.6	5,155.4
Females²												
2-4 ¹¹	71.8	161.7	304.2	466.0	-	2.3	-	540.1	-	36.6	36.6	576.7
5	-	-	333.4	333.4	-	1.3	-	334.7	-	16.1	16.1	350.9
6	-	-	339.5	339.5	-	1.4	-	340.9	-	16.6	16.6	357.5
7	-	-	347.2	347.2	-	1.7	-	348.9	-	17.7	17.8	366.7
8	-	-	348.6	348.6	-	1.9	-	350.5	0.1	18.1	18.1	368.7
9	-	-	345.8	345.8	14.6	2.1	-	362.6	0.1	19.4	19.5	382.0
10	-	-	347.6	347.6	16.9	2.4	-	367.0	0.1	20.1	20.1	387.1
11	-	-	38.5	38.5	315.4	3.1	0.1	357.0	0.2	25.1	25.2	382.3
12	-	-	-	-	349.3	3.3	0.1	352.7	0.2	24.8	25.0	377.7
13	-	-	-	-	354.9	3.5	0.2	358.6	0.2	24.9	25.1	383.7
14	-	-	-	-	344.2	3.6	0.6	348.4	0.2	24.4	24.6	373.0
15	-	-	-	-	330.2	3.7	1.5	335.4	0.3	24.3	24.6	360.0
16	-	-	-	-	131.0	1.7	0.1	132.7	0.2	20.6	20.8	153.5
17	-	-	-	-	96.5	1.3	-	97.8	0.1	18.3	18.5	116.3
18	-	-	-	-	5.0	0.9	-	5.9	0.1	2.4	2.5	8.4
19 and over	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	1.1	0.1	0.9	1.0	2.1
Total	71.8	161.8	2,404.8	2,566.6	1,959.3	34.0	2.6	4,634.4	1.7	310.4	312.1	4,946.4

Sources: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department of Education

1 Figures for Scotland are estimates of the stage rolls.

2 In Scotland gender split is not collected by age but has been estimated according to figures collected in September 2001. In Northern Ireland a gender split is not collected by age but is available by year group and so this is used as a proxy. For example pupils in Year 1 are counted as age 4, pupils in Year 2 are counted as age 5 etc.

3 Provisional. Nursery schools figures for Scotland refer to 2000/01.

4 Grant-aided schools in Northern Ireland.

5 Excludes 5,340 children at voluntary and private pre-school centres in Northern Ireland in places funded under the Pre-School Expansion Programme which began in 1998/99.

6 Nursery schools figures for Scotland include pre-school education centres.

7 Includes reception pupils in primary classes and, in Northern Ireland, pupils in preparatory departments of grammar schools.

8 England and Wales only. Figures exclude dually registered pupils.

9 Age 2-4 includes pupils less than 2 years of age in England.

10 1 July for Northern Ireland and 31 December for Scotland.

11 Includes the so-called rising five's (i.e. those pupils who became 5 during the autumn term).

2.3

SCHOOLS

Full-time and part-time pupils by gender and school type – time series

United Kingdom

Thousands

	Maintained Schools ¹							Non-maintained				
	Nursery schools ^{2,3}	Primary Schools		Total Primary Schools	Secondary schools ⁵	Special schools	Pupil Referral Units ⁶	All maintained schools	Special schools	Other schools	All non-maintained schools	All schools
		Nursery classes	Other classes ⁴									
1990/91												
All	104.9	4,954.5	4,954.5	3,473.3	107.7	.	8,640.4	6.4	613.4	619.7	9,260.2	
Males	54.0	2,529.4	2,529.4	1,753.6	70.6	.	4,407.7	4.2	323.8	328.0	4,735.6	
Females	50.9	2,425.1	2,425.1	1,719.7	37.1	.	4,232.8	2.2	289.6	291.8	4,524.5	
1995/96⁷												
All	84.2	367.1	4,971.2	5,338.4	3,676.8	..	9,207.0	6.7	602.7	609.4	9,816.5	
Males	43.4	188.2	2,536.9	2,725.1	1,853.0	..	4,693.2	4.6	314.4	319.0	5,012.2	
Females	40.8	178.9	2,434.4	2,613.3	1,823.7	..	4,513.9	2.2	288.3	290.4	4,804.3	
1999/00												
All⁸	143.5	344.9	4,990.1	5,335.0	3,861.1	8.8	9,457.0	5.8	618.3	624.1	10,081.1	
Males	73.7	176.2	2,548.3	2,724.5	1,943.3	73.2	4,821.4	4.0	318.0	322.0	5,143.4	
Females	68.2	168.7	5,441.8	2,610.5	1,917.7	35.4	4,634.0	1.8	300.3	302.0	4,936.1	
2000/01⁹												
All	152.2	30.3	4,413.7	5,297.7	3,916.9	107.7	9.7	9,484.2	5.7	626.1	10,116.0	
Males	79.2	15.5	2,254.5	2,706.6	1,973.7	72.8	7.4	4,839.7	4.0	321.9	5,165.5	
Females	73.1	14.9	2,159.3	2,591.0	1,943.2	34.9	2.4	4,644.6	1.8	304.2	4,950.5	
2001/02¹⁰												
All	149.5	330.0	4,915.5	5,245.5	3,949.3	106.4	10.4	9,461.2	5.7	635.0	10,101.8	
Males	77.7	168.3	2,510.7	2,678.9	1,990.0	72.4	7.8	4,826.8	4.0	324.6	5,155.4	
Females	71.8	161.8	2,404.8	2,566.6	1,959.3	34.0	2.6	4,634.4	1.7	310.4	4,946.4	

Source: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department of Education

1 Grant aided schools in Northern Ireland.

2 For 1990/91 and from 1999/00, nursery schools includes some nursery classes in primary schools for Scotland. From 1999/00 nursery schools figures for Scotland include pre-school education centres.

3 Includes children at voluntary and private pre-school centres (5,340 in 2001/02) in Northern Ireland in places funded under the Pre-School Expansion Programme which began in 1998/99.

4 Includes reception pupils in primary schools and, in Northern Ireland, pupils in preparatory departments of grammar schools.

5 From 1993/94 excludes sixth form colleges in England and Wales which were reclassified as Further Education colleges from 1 April 1993.

6 England and Wales only. Figures for England exclude dually registered pupils, but these are included for Wales in 1998/99.

7 Revised to include 1995/96 data for Wales.

8 Includes some nursery schools figures for Scotland which cannot be split by gender.

9 A split between nursery classes and other classes in primary schools is not available for 2 - 4 year olds in England. Figures are included in the Total Primary Schools column only.

10 Provisional. Nursery schools figures for Scotland refer to 2000/01.

2.4

SCHOOLS

Full-time and part-time pupils with Special Educational Needs (SEN)¹ by type of school, 2001/02²

United Kingdom

Thousands and percentages

	UK	England ³	Wales	Scotland	N Ireland
ALL SCHOOLS					
Total Pupils	10,097.1	8,369.1	510.6	865.6	351.8
SEN pupils with statements	292.4	249.0	16.9	17.1	9.4
Incidence(%) ⁴	2.9	3.0	3.3	2.0	2.7
MAINTAINED SCHOOLS⁵					
Nursery^{6,7}					
Total Pupils	144.8	42.4	2.2	88.8	11.4
SEN pupils with statements	1.1	0.5	-	0.4	0.1
Incidence(%) ⁴	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.6
Placement(%) ⁸	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.6	0.7
Primary⁹					
Total Pupils	5,245.5	4,363.3	282.6	420.5	179.0
SEN pupils without statements ¹⁰	922.8	834.1	73.5	15.2	-
SEN pupils with statements	84.0	70.7	6.2	4.3	2.8
Pupils with statements – Incidence(%) ⁴	1.6	1.6	2.2	1.0	1.6
Pupils with statements – Placement(%) ⁸	28.7	28.4	36.5	25.1	30.2
Secondary					
Total Pupils	3,949.3	3,264.1	212.0	317.7	155.5
SEN pupils without statements ¹⁰	563.1	519.1	32.9	11.1	-
SEN pupils with statements	92.7	78.6	6.7	5.0	2.5
Pupils with statements – Incidence(%) ⁴	2.3	2.4	3.1	1.6	1.6
Pupils with statements – Placement(%) ⁸	31.7	31.6	39.4	29.0	26.6
Special^{11,12}					
Total Pupils	106.4	89.8	3.7	8.2	4.7
SEN pupils with statements	100.3	85.8	3.6	6.9	4.0
Incidence(%) ⁴	94.2	95.6	97.2	83.9	84.6
Placement(%) ⁸	34.3	34.5	21.5	40.1	42.5
Pupil Referral Units^{11,13}					
Total Pupils	10.4	10.0	0.5	.	.
SEN pupils with statements	2.0	1.8	0.1	.	.
Incidence(%) ⁴	19.0	18.7	30.0	.	.
Placement(%) ⁸	0.7	0.7	0.9	.	.
OTHER SCHOOLS					
Independent					
Total Pupils	635.0	594.9	9.6	29.4	1.1
SEN pupils with statements ¹⁰	7.3	7.0	0.3	-	..
Incidence(%) ⁴	1.1	1.2	3.0	0.1	..
Placement(%) ⁸	2.5	2.8	1.7	0.1	..
Non-maintained Special¹¹					
Total Pupils	5.7	4.7	.	1.0	.
SEN pupils with statements	5.0	4.5	.	0.5	.
Incidence(%) ⁴	87.9	96.0	.	51.3	.
Placement(%) ⁸	1.7	1.8	.	3.1	.

Sources: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department of Education

1 For Scotland, pupils with a Record of Needs.

2 Provisional.

3 Includes new codes for recording SEN status following a new SEN Code of Practice from January 2002. Data are not therefore directly comparable with earlier years.

4 Incidence of pupils – the number of pupils with statements within each school type expressed as a proportion of the total number of pupils on roll in each school type.

5 Grant-Aided schools in Northern Ireland.

6 Nursery schools figures for Scotland are for 1999/00.

7 Includes pupils in Voluntary and Private Pre-School Centres in Northern Ireland funded under the Pre-School Expansion Programme which began in 1998/99.

8 Placement of pupils – the number of pupils with statements within each school type expressed as a proportion of the number of pupils with statements in all schools.

9 Includes nursery classes (except for Scotland, where they are included with Nursery schools) and reception classes in primary schools.

10 UK totals are slight undercounts as data are not collected for Northern Ireland.

11 England and Wales figures exclude dually registered pupils.

12 Including general and hospital special schools.

13 England and Wales only.

2.5

SCHOOLS

Qualified teachers by type of school and gender – time series

(i) Full-time teachers					Thousands
	Public sector mainstream schools		Non-maintained mainstream schools	All Special schools	Total All Schools
	Nursery and Primary	Secondary ¹			
All teachers					
Great Britain					
1990/91	200.3	223.2	44.9	18.2	486.6
1995/96	203.3	212.2	48.6	16.6	480.6
1996/97	202.8	211.4	48.2	16.3	478.7
1997/98	201.3	209.8	49.1	16.0	476.2
United Kingdom					
1998/99	210.8	221.7	50.5	16.7	499.7
1999/00 ²	211.1	223.0	51.2	16.6	502.0
2000/01 ^{3,4}	211.9	225.6	52.3	16.6	506.3
of which:					
England & Wales ⁵	181.8	193.2	49.7	13.7	438.4
Scotland ⁴	21.6	22.6	2.5	2.1	48.8
Northern Ireland ³	8.6	9.7	0.1	0.8	19.1
Males					
Great Britain					
1990/91	35.8	116.0	20.6	5.8	178.2
1995/96	33.8	103.4	21.1	5.3	163.5
1996/97	33.0	101.7	20.6	5.1	160.4
1997/98	31.9	99.4	20.7	5.0	157.1
United Kingdom					
1998/99	33.0	103.4	20.8	5.1	162.4
1999/00 ²	32.6	102.9	21.1	5.0	161.6
2000/01 ^{3,4}	32.1	102.9	21.3	5.0	161.3
of which:					
England & Wales ⁵	29.1	88.2	20.3	4.4	142.0
Scotland ⁴	1.5	10.8	1.0	0.4	13.7
Northern Ireland ³	1.5	3.9	-	0.1	5.6
Females					
Great Britain					
1990/91	164.5	107.1	24.3	12.4	308.4
1995/96	169.5	108.8	27.4	11.3	317.0
1996/97	169.8	109.7	27.6	11.2	318.3
1997/98	169.3	110.3	28.5	11.0	319.1
United Kingdom					
1998/99	177.8	118.3	29.6	11.6	337.3
1999/00 ²	178.5	120.1	30.2	11.6	340.4
2000/01 ^{3,4}	179.8	122.7	30.9	11.6	345.1
of which:					
England & Wales ⁵	152.7	105.1	29.4	9.4	296.5
Scotland ⁴	20.1	11.9	1.5	1.6	35.1
Northern Ireland ³	7.1	5.8	0.1	0.6	13.6
(ii) Full-time equivalent (FTE) of part-time teachers					Thousands
	Public sector mainstream schools		Non-maintained mainstream schools	All Special schools	Total All Schools
	Nursery and Primary	Secondary ¹			
All teachers					
Great Britain					
1990/91	..	..	..	..	30.0
1995/96	18.7	17.6	8.9	1.5	46.7
1996/97	17.8	15.7	9.4	1.4	44.3
1997/98	18.0	16.2	10.7	1.4	46.4
United Kingdom					
1998/99	19.7	16.8	9.8	1.5	47.8
1999/00 ²	20.0	17.3	10.2	1.6	49.1
2000/01 ^{3,4}	22.8	17.3	10.5	1.6	52.2

Sources: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department of Education

1 From 1993/94 excludes sixth form colleges in England and Wales which were reclassified as further education colleges on 1 April 1993.

2 Includes 1998/99 data for Northern Ireland.

3 Provisional. Includes 2001/02 data for Northern Ireland.

4 Nursery figures for Scotland are for 1999/00 as figures for 2000/01 are not yet available.

5 A gender breakdown of public sector teachers in England and Wales is only available from the Database of Teachers Records (DTR) where some in-service teachers may be shown as not in service because their service details are not recorded. Complete coverage of teachers in England and Wales is available from the Form 6186 survey, and published in "Statistics of Education: Teachers England and Wales".

2.6

SCHOOLS

Schools, and pupils by size of school¹ or department², by school type, 2001/02³

	United Kingdom											Numbers
	(i) Number of schools											
	25 and under	26 to 50	51 to 100	101 to 200	201 to 300	301 to 400	401 to 600	601 to 800	801 to 1,000	1,001 to 1,500	1,501 and over	Total
United Kingdom												
Public sector mainstream												
Nursery ^{4,5}	1,446	876	960	291	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,576
Primary ⁶	331	1,113	2,675	5,697	6,979	3,410	2,340	234	20	1	-	22,800
Secondary ⁷	5	8	14	54	73	170	527	833	927	1,428	267	4,306
Pupil referral units	225	49	39	23	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	340
Non-maintained mainstream ^{2,8}	221	237	307	562	358	246	209	114	81	73	1	2,409
Special	166	328	610	353	24	2	-	-	-	-	-	1,483
All schools	2,394	2,611	4,605	6,980	7,440	3,828	3,076	1,181	1,028	1,502	268	34,914
England												
Public sector mainstream												
Nursery	6	51	297	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	494
Primary	63	568	1,869	4,407	5,943	2,893	2,036	190	16	-	-	17,985
Secondary	-	-	4	33	45	124	395	662	734	1,222	238	3,457
Pupil referral units	203	49	35	22	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	312
Non-maintained mainstream ⁸	175	205	280	533	337	229	196	103	77	70	1	2,206
Special	57	248	524	314	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	1,161
All schools	504	1,121	3,009	5,449	6,344	3,248	2,627	955	827	1,292	239	25,615
Wales												
Public sector mainstream												
Nursery	3	15	19	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Primary	54	169	277	496	432	130	63	3	-	-	-	1,624
Secondary	-	-	-	-	3	4	34	50	49	72	15	227
Pupil referral units ⁹	22	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Non-maintained mainstream	14	11	5	8	6	5	3	4	-	-	-	56
Special	1	8	24	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
All schools	94	203	329	518	442	139	100	57	49	72	15	2,019
Scotland												
Public sector mainstream												
Nursery ⁴	1,086	792	565	140	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,586
Primary	192	278	303	549	472	300	166	11	-	-	-	2,271
Secondary	5	7	10	11	9	12	42	73	101	106	11	387
Non-maintained mainstream ²	19	15	19	19	14	12	10	7	4	3	-	122
Special	103	66	45	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	230
All schools	1,405	1,158	942	731	502	324	218	91	105	109	11	5,596
Northern Ireland												
Grant aided mainstream												
Nursery ⁵	351	18	79	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	456
Primary ⁶	22	98	226	245	132	87	75	30	4	1	-	920
Secondary ⁷	-	1	-	10	16	30	56	48	43	28	3	235
Non-maintained mainstream	13	6	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Special	5	6	17	17	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
All schools	391	129	325	282	152	117	131	78	47	29	3	1,684

Sources: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department of Education

1 School size on a pupil headcount basis.

2 Non-maintained mainstream schools in Scotland with more than one department have been counted once for each department e.g. a school with primary and secondary department has been counted twice.

3 Provisional. Nursery schools figures for Scotland are for 2000/01.

4 Nursery schools figures for Scotland include pre-school education centres.

5 Northern Ireland figures include 360 Voluntary and Private Pre-School Centres including 5,340 pupils, funded under the Pre-School Expansion Programme which began in 1998/99.

6 Includes 21 preparatory departments attached to Grammar Schools in Northern Ireland.

7 Includes Voluntary Grammar Schools in Northern Ireland.

8 Includes City Technology Colleges.

9 The total number of Pupil referral units (PRUs) in Wales includes one registered PRU which has no pupils.

10 Includes pupils in nursery classes in primary schools in Scotland.

11 Includes pupils in nursery classes and reception classes, except for Scotland – see footnote 10.

12 Figures for Wales include dually registered pupils.

2.6

CONTINUED SCHOOLS

Schools, and pupils by size of school¹ or department², by school type, 2001/02³

United Kingdom	(ii) Number of pupils											Thousands
	25 and under	26 to 50	51 to 100	101 to 200	201 to 300	301 to 400	401 to 600	601 to 800	801 to 1,000	1,001 to 1,500	1,501 and over		Total
United Kingdom												
Public sector mainstream												
Nursery ^{4,5,10}	20.4	31.5	66.6	35.6	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	154.9
Primary ^{6,11}	5.7	43.6	203.2	877.1	1,689.4	1,178.1	1,074.4	155.3	17.6	1.2	-	5,245.5
Secondary ⁷	0.1	0.3	1.0	8.9	18.7	60.4	265.8	585.9	832.0	1,723.3	452.9	3,949.3
Pupil referral units ¹²	2.2	1.7	2.7	3.1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.4
Non-maintained mainstream ⁸	2.8	9.0	23.2	84.0	87.9	85.4	101.2	79.8	72.3	86.1	3.2	635.0
Special	2.1	12.8	44.7	46.4	5.4	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	112.1
All schools	33.3	98.9	341.4	1,055.2	1,802.9	1,324.5	1,441.4	821.1	921.9	1,810.6	456.0	10,107.2
England												
Public sector mainstream												
Nursery	0.1	2.1	22.5	17.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.4
Primary ¹¹	1.2	22.8	143.2	683.6	1,437.7	999.1	935.6	126.2	14.0	-	-	4,363.3
Secondary	-	-	0.3	5.6	11.5	43.7	199.5	464.6	659.3	1,476.7	403.0	3,264.1
Pupil referral units	2.1	1.7	2.4	3.0	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0
Non-maintained mainstream ⁸	2.2	7.8	21.3	79.8	82.8	79.4	95.2	72.1	68.7	82.4	3.2	594.9
Special	0.8	9.8	38.5	41.0	3.6	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	94.5
All schools	6.4	44.2	228.3	830.5	1,536.3	1,122.8	1,230.2	662.9	742.0	1,559.1	406.2	8,369.1
Wales												
Public sector mainstream												
Nursery	-	0.5	1.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2
Primary ¹¹	1.1	6.5	21.0	74.6	103.7	44.9	28.8	2.1	-	-	-	282.6
Secondary	-	-	-	-	0.8	1.4	17.0	35.6	43.7	88.0	25.6	212.0
Pupil referral units ¹²	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5
Non-maintained mainstream	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.5	2.8	-	-	-	9.6
Special	-	0.3	1.7	1.4	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7
All schools	1.4	7.8	24.6	77.7	106.1	48.0	47.2	40.5	43.7	88.0	25.6	510.6
Scotland												
Public sector mainstream												
Nursery ^{4,10}	15.2	28.4	37.9	16.7	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	98.8
Primary	3.0	10.4	22.3	83.2	115.6	103.8	74.9	7.4	-	-	-	420.5
Secondary	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.7	2.2	4.4	21.5	51.9	90.6	125.6	18.7	317.7
Non-maintained mainstream	0.2	0.6	1.4	2.7	3.4	4.3	4.6	4.9	3.6	3.7	-	29.4
Special	1.2	2.4	3.2	1.6	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.2
All schools	19.7	42.0	65.5	105.8	122.9	112.5	100.9	64.2	94.3	129.3	18.7	875.7
Northern Ireland												
Grant aided mainstream												
Nursery ⁵	5.1	0.5	4.9	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.4
Primary ^{6,11}	0.4	3.9	16.7	35.8	32.5	30.3	35.1	19.7	3.5	1.2	-	179.0
Secondary ⁷	-	-	-	1.7	4.2	10.9	27.9	33.7	38.4	33.0	5.6	155.5
Non-maintained mainstream	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1
Special	0.1	0.2	1.3	2.4	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.7
All schools	5.8	4.8	23.0	41.1	37.6	41.2	63.0	53.5	42.0	34.2	5.6	351.8

Sources: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department of Education

See previous page for footnotes.

2.7

SCHOOLS

Average class size¹, by Government Office Region² – time series

United Kingdom

Numbers

	One teacher classes		All classes ³	
	Primary	Secondary ⁴	Primary	Secondary ⁴
1990/91				
Great Britain	..	..	26.4	21.0
North East	26.0	20.6	26.5	21.6
North West	27.1	20.4	27.5	21.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	25.9	20.5	26.4	21.2
East Midlands	26.1	20.1	26.5	20.9
West Midlands	26.3	20.6	26.8	21.1
Eastern	26.0	20.9	26.4	21.7
London	25.8	20.7	26.2	21.4
South East	26.7	20.7	27.1	21.4
South West	26.4	20.9	26.7	21.4
England	26.3	20.6	26.8	21.3
Wales	..	19.5	24.8	21.0
Scotland	..	..	24.7	18.5
1995/96				
Great Britain	..	..	27.1	21.6
North East	27.1	22.0	27.2	22.5
North West	27.7	21.8	28.0	22.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	27.6	21.9	27.9	22.1
East Midlands	27.6	21.6	27.8	21.9
West Midlands	27.3	21.8	27.6	22.0
Eastern	26.6	21.3	26.8	21.6
London	27.0	21.7	27.3	22.0
South East	27.3	21.4	27.4	21.6
South West	27.3	21.8	27.4	22.0
England	27.3	21.7	27.5	21.9
Wales	..	..	25.9	20.2
Scotland	..	..	24.8	19.5
1999/00				
United Kingdom	..	..	26.8	22.1 ⁵
North East	26.2	22.1	26.3	22.2
North West	27.1	22.0	27.3	22.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	27.2	22.3	27.4	22.4
East Midlands	27.4	22.1	27.5	22.3
West Midlands	26.9	22.0	27.1	22.1
Eastern	26.8	21.7	26.9	21.9
London	27.3	22.0	27.5	22.2
South East	27.3	21.9	27.4	22.0
South West	27.3	22.2	27.4	22.3
England	27.1	22.0	27.3	22.2
Wales	..	..	25.2	21.0
Scotland	24.5	..	24.6	..
Northern Ireland	..	..	24.1 ⁶	..

Source: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department of Education

1 Maintained schools only.

2 Government Office Regions in England and each UK country.

3 Includes classes where more than one teacher may be present.

4 Figures throughout the table exclude sixth form colleges in England and Wales, which were reclassified as further education colleges from 1 April 1993.

5 England and Wales.

6 Excludes preparatory departments attached to Grammar schools, but includes reception pupils integrated into P1.

7 Provisional.

2.7

**CONTINUED
SCHOOLS**Average class size¹, by Government Office Region² – time series

United Kingdom

Numbers

	One teacher classes		All classes ³	
	Primary	Secondary ⁴	Primary	Secondary ⁴
2000/01⁸				
United Kingdom	..	..	26.4	22.1 ⁵
North East	25.8	22.1	25.9	22.2
North West	26.7	22.0	26.8	22.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	26.6	22.1	26.8	22.3
East Midlands	26.7	22.1	26.8	22.2
West Midlands	26.5	21.9	26.6	22.1
Eastern	26.4	21.8	26.5	22.0
London	27.0	22.1	27.2	22.2
South East	27.0	22.0	27.1	22.0
South West	26.7	22.2	26.8	22.3
England	26.7	22.0	26.8	22.1
Wales	..	..	24.8	21.3
Scotland	24.3	..	24.4	..
Northern Ireland	..	..	23.9 ⁶	..
2001/02⁷				
United Kingdom	..	..	26.0	21.9 ⁵
North East	25.3	21.8	25.4	22.0
North West	26.1	21.8	26.3	21.9
Yorkshire and the Humber	26.4	22.0	26.6	22.1
East Midlands	26.3	22.1	26.4	22.1
West Midlands	26.1	21.9	26.3	22.0
Eastern	26.1	21.6	26.2	21.7
London	26.9	22.1	27.1	22.2
South East	26.4	21.8	26.5	21.8
South West	26.2	22.1	26.3	22.2
England	26.3	21.9	26.4	22.0
Wales	..	..	24.4	21.2
Scotland	24.2	..	24.3	..
Northern Ireland	..	..	23.6 ⁶	..

Source: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department of Education

See previous page for footnotes.

2.8

SCHOOLS

Pupil/teacher¹ ratios² by type of school and Government Office Region³ – time series

United Kingdom

Numbers

	Public sector mainstream			Non-maintained mainstream schools	Pupil Referral Units	Special schools		All schools
	Nursery Schools	Primary Schools ⁴	Secondary Schools ⁵			Maintained	Non-maintained	
1990/91								
United Kingdom	21.6	22.0	15.2	10.7	.	5.9	..	17.3
North East	19.3	22.3	15.6	12.5	.	6.1	4.7	18.0
North West	19.3	22.8	15.4	12.6	.	5.7	5.0	18.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	18.1	21.9	15.5	11.6	.	5.8	4.7	17.6
East Midlands	19.1	22.4	15.2	10.5	.	5.7	5.4	17.5
West Midlands	24.0	22.4	15.5	10.6	.	6.3	3.9	17.7
Eastern	18.7	22.4	16.2	10.7	.	5.8	5.0	17.6
London	16.9	20.6	15.3	11.6	.	5.1	4.8	16.6
South East	18.1	22.8	16.2	9.9	.	7.0	4.8	17.0
South West	19.2	22.4	16.0	9.8	.	6.5	4.9	17.2
England	19.1	22.2	15.7	10.8	.	6.0	4.8	17.4
Wales	20.6	22.3	15.4	9.8	.	6.3	.	18.2
Scotland	25.7	19.5	12.2	10.5	.	4.5	..	15.2
Northern Ireland	24.7	22.9	14.7	11.0	.	6.9	.	18.1
1995/96⁵								
United Kingdom	21.3	22.7	16.1	10.3	..	6.3	.	18.0 ⁶
North East	21.3	23.7	17.1	11.9	5.7	7.1	5.0	19.3
North West	20.0	23.7	16.6	11.7	4.1	5.8	4.5	18.9
Yorkshire and the Humber	18.7	23.8	17.0	11.3	4.6	6.5	3.8	19.2
East Midlands	19.2	24.1	16.8	10.1	2.9	6.2	5.2	18.9
West Midlands	23.3	23.5	16.7	10.4	3.1	7.1	3.6	18.7
Eastern	19.3	22.7	16.5	10.1	4.3	6.6	4.1	17.9
London	16.4	21.6	15.8	10.8	5.2	5.5	5.5	17.0
South East	17.0	23.0	16.7	9.4	3.9	7.1	4.7	17.2
South West	20.4	23.6	17.1	9.4	4.1	6.9	4.9	18.2
England	19.2	23.2	16.6	10.2	4.3	6.7	4.6	18.2
Wales	19.5	22.5	16.0	10.1	..	6.7	.	18.7 ⁶
Scotland	24.3	19.5	12.9	11.0	.	4.8	3.7	15.5
Northern Ireland	24.1	20.7	14.8	10.9	.	6.7	.	17.2
1999/00^{5,7}								
United Kingdom	24.2	22.7	16.6	9.9	..	6.3	.	18.1 ⁶
North East	20.0	23.1	17.3	11.7	5.7	7.2	5.1	19.1
North West	18.7	23.4	16.8	11.0	4.6	6.4	4.8	18.8
Yorkshire and the Humber	18.0	23.7	17.5	10.9	4.8	6.7	3.7	19.4
East Midlands	17.1	24.0	17.5	9.8	4.3	6.2	5.0	19.1
West Midlands	21.9	23.5	17.1	9.9	4.3	7.0	3.3	18.7
Eastern	17.8	23.1	17.2	9.6	2.7	6.9	5.0	18.2
London	16.3	22.3	16.5	10.6	4.2	5.8	5.8	17.4
South East	16.3	23.2	17.3	8.9	4.4	7.0	4.5	17.3
South West	18.1	23.7	17.7	9.2	4.3	6.7	5.2	18.4
England	18.1	23.3	17.2	9.9	4.3	6.6	4.6	18.3
Wales	17.3	21.9	16.7	9.8	..	6.7	.	18.7 ⁶
Scotland ⁷	31.3	19.1	12.9	10.3	.	4.2	3.1	15.4
Northern Ireland	25.3	20.3	14.7	8.8	.	6.2	.	16.9

Sources: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department of Education

1 Qualified teachers only for all countries.

2 Includes full-time equivalents of part-time pupils and teachers.

3 Government Office Regions in England and each UK country.

4 Includes preparatory departments attached to grammar schools in Northern Ireland.

5 From 1993/94 excludes sixth form colleges in England and Wales which were reclassified as further education colleges from 1 April 1993.

6 Excludes Pupil Referral Units as information on teachers is not collected for Wales.

7 Nursery schools figures for Scotland include pre-school education centres and are not therefore directly comparable with figures prior to 1999/00.

8 Provisional.

9 Includes 1999/00 nursery data for Scotland.

2.8

CONTINUED SCHOOLS

Pupil/teacher¹ ratios² by type of school and Government Office Region³ – time series

United Kingdom

Numbers

	Public sector mainstream			Non-maintained mainstream schools	Pupil Referral Units	Special schools		All schools
	Nursery Schools	Primary Schools ⁴	Secondary Schools ⁵			Maintained	Non-maintained	
2000/01^{5,7}								
United Kingdom	26.5	22.3	16.5	9.7	..	6.3	.	17.9 ⁶
North East	19.9	22.6	17.0	11.4	4.4	7.1	5.0	18.6
North West	18.1	22.9	16.6	10.7	6.8	6.4	4.9	18.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	16.9	23.1	17.3	10.9	5.5	6.3	4.3	19.1
East Midlands	16.7	23.5	17.3	9.9	4.1	6.2	5.3	18.9
West Midlands	21.2	23.1	17.0	9.9	3.4	7.0	3.5	18.5
Eastern	17.0	22.8	17.4	9.3	2.8	6.9	5.2	18.1
London	16.4	22.5	16.6	10.4	4.7	6.0	5.5	17.5
South East	15.9	22.9	17.4	8.9	4.0	6.9	4.8	17.2
South West	17.5	23.0	17.5	9.0	4.6	6.4	5.3	18.0
England	17.7	22.9	17.1	9.7	4.4	6.6	4.8	18.1
Wales	17.3	21.5	16.6	9.6	..	6.8	.	18.4 ⁶
Scotland ⁷	35.8	19.0	13.0	10.1	.	4.2	3.3	15.6
Northern Ireland	24.4	20.1	14.5	9.3	.	5.9	.	16.6
2001/02^{5,7,8}								
United Kingdom	25.9	22.0	16.4	10.1	..	6.2	.	17.8 ⁶
North East	18.7	22.0	16.6	11.8	5.1	7.1	5.1	18.2
North West	17.1	22.3	16.3	11.3	6.6	6.3	4.5	18.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	15.4	22.7	16.9	11.1	6.1	6.5	4.7	18.7
East Midlands	15.5	23.2	17.2	10.3	3.9	6.6	5.3	18.8
West Midlands	18.9	22.5	16.9	10.2	3.4	6.7	3.2	18.2
Eastern	15.8	22.7	17.5	10.1	2.5	6.9	5.6	18.2
London	15.6	22.4	16.6	10.7	4.8	6.0	5.4	17.5
South East	15.7	22.3	17.2	9.2	3.7	6.8	4.8	17.0
South West	17.0	22.4	17.3	9.4	4.0	6.3	5.3	17.8
England	16.6	22.5	16.9	10.1	4.4	6.5	4.8	18.0
Wales	16.4	21.0	16.4	9.7	..	6.7	.	18.1 ⁶
Scotland ^{7,9}	35.8	18.9	12.9	10.0	.	4.0	3.2	15.5
Northern Ireland	24.4	19.8	14.4	8.2	.	5.9	.	16.4

Sources: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department of Education

See previous page for footnotes.

2.9

SCHOOLS

Proportion of pupils reaching or exceeding expected standards, by key stage, subject and gender – time series

England, Wales and Northern Ireland

Percentages

	England				Wales				Northern Ireland			
	Tests		Teacher assessment		Tests		Teacher assessment		Tests		Teacher assessment	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1996												
Key Stage 1¹												
English	.	.	74	84	.	.	73	84	..	..	..	..
Reading	73	83	73	83	72	83	72	84	..	..	..	..
Writing	74	85	71	82	72	84	70	82	..	..	..	..
Maths	81	84	80	83	80	84	78	84	..	..	..	..
Science	.	.	83	85	.	.	81	85	..	..	..	..
Key Stage 2²												
English	50	65	53	68	48	65	53	68	..	..	..	..
Maths	54	54	58	62	56	56	60	64	..	..	..	..
Science	61	63	64	67	64	66	66	70	..	..	..	..
Key Stage 3³												
English	48	66	51	70	47	65	48	68	..	..	..	..
Maths	56	58	60	64	53	56	58	62	..	..	..	..
Science	57	56	59	61	55	55	57	60	..	..	..	..
1997												
Key Stage 1¹												
English	.	.	75	85	.	.	75	86	..	..	..	..
Reading	75	85	75	85	74	85	75	85	..	..	..	..
Writing	75	85	72	83	74	85	72	83	..	..	..	..
Maths	82	85	82	86	82	86	82	86	..	..	..	..
Science	.	.	84	86	.	.	82	86	..	..	..	..
Key Stage 2²												
English	57	70	57	70	57	70	58	71	..	..	..	..
Maths	63	61	63	65	63	64	64	68	..	..	..	..
Science	68	69	68	70	70	73	70	74	..	..	..	..
Key Stage 3³												
English	48	67	52	70	48	68	51	69	..	..	..	..
Maths	60	60	62	65	58	58	60	64	..	..	..	..
Science	61	60	60	63	61	60	60	64	..	..	..	..
1999												
Key Stage 1¹												
English	.	.	78	87	.	.	76	87	.	.	92	96
Reading	78	86	78	86	75	86	76	86	..	..	..	..
Writing	78	88	75	85	76	87	73	85	..	..	..	..
Welsh	.	.	.	.	84	91	83	91	.	.	.	.
Reading	.	.	.	.	77	87	76	87	.	.	.	.
Writing	.	.	.	.	71	84	69	83	.	.	.	.
Maths	85	88	84	88	84	88	83	88	.	.	93	95
Science	.	.	85	88	.	.	84	88	.	.	.	.
Key Stage 2²												
English	65	76	62	74	63	74	61	73	.	.	64	75
Welsh	.	.	.	.	59	72	57	70	.	.	.	.
Maths	69	69	69	70	67	67	68	70	.	.	71	77
Science	79	78	75	76	77	77	75	76	.	.	.	.
Key Stage 3³												
English	55	73	55	73	54	70	54	71	58	77	65	80
Welsh	.	.	.	.	63	79	64	79	.	.	.	.
Maths	62	62	63	66	60	60	62	64	68	72	68	75
Science	55	55	59	62	55	55	59	60	63	68	67	73

Sources: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Northern Ireland Department of Education

1 Percentage of pupils achieving level 2 or above.

2 Percentage of pupils achieving level 4 or above.

3 Percentage of pupils achieving level 5 or above.

4 Includes revised figures.

5 Figures for England and Wales are provisional.

6 Statutory assessment at the end of Key Stage 1 in Wales in 2002 was by means of teacher assessment only, following the discontinuation of the National Curriculum tests/tasks.

2.9

CONTINUED SCHOOLS

Proportion of pupils reaching or exceeding expected standards, by key stage, subject and gender – time series

England, Wales and Northern Ireland

Percentages

	England				Wales				Northern Ireland			
	Tests		Teacher assessment		Tests		Teacher assessment		Tests		Teacher assessment	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
2000												
Key Stage 1¹												
English	.	.	80	88	.	.	77	88	.	.	92	97
Reading	79	88	80	88	77	87	77	87	..	..	..	..
Writing	80	89	77	87	78	88	75	87	..	..	..	..
Welsh	.	.	.	.	84	91	82	91	.	.	.	.
Reading	.	.	.	.	76	88	76	87	.	.	.	.
Writing	.	.	.	.	68	83	67	83	.	.	.	.
Maths	89	91	87	89	88	92	85	90	.	.	94	96
Science	.	.	87	89	.	.	86	90	.	.	.	.
Key Stage 2²												
English	70	79	65	76	67	80	63	76	.	.	66	77
Welsh	.	.	.	.	61	75	60	74	.	.	.	.
Maths	72	71	71	73	67	71	69	73	.	.	73	78
Science	84	85	78	80	79	82	76	80	.	.	.	.
Key Stage 3³												
English	55	73	56	73	51	68	54	72	59	79	65	81
Welsh	.	.	.	.	61	78	62	81	.	.	.	.
Maths	64	65	65	68	60	61	63	66	64	70	69	75
Science	61	58	60	63	60	58	60	62	64	69	67	74
2001⁴												
Key Stage 1¹												
English	.	.	81	89	.	.	79	89	.	.	93	97
Reading	80	88	80	88	79	88	79	88	..	..	..	..
Writing	82	90	79	88	79	89	76	88	..	..	..	..
Welsh	.	.	.	.	82	91	82	91	.	.	.	.
Reading	.	.	.	.	75	85	74	85	.	.	.	.
Writing	.	.	.	.	69	83	68	82	.	.	.	.
Maths	90	92	87	90	90	93	87	91	.	.	94	96
Science	.	.	88	90	.	.	87	91	.	.	.	.
Key Stage 2²												
English	70	80	67	78	72	82	67	79	.	.	67	79
Welsh	.	.	.	.	65	78	62	76	.	.	.	.
Maths	71	70	73	74	73	76	72	76	.	.	73	79
Science	87	88	81	83	81	83	78	83	.	.	.	.
Key Stage 3³												
English	57	73	57	73	53	71	54	72	64	80	64	81
Welsh	.	.	.	.	63	78	63	78	.	.	.	.
Maths	65	67	67	70	60	63	63	67	67	71	68	75
Science	66	66	63	66	63	64	62	64	66	69	67	74
2002⁵												
Key Stage 1^{1,6}												
English	.	.	81	89	.	.	79	88	.	.	..	..
Reading	81	88	81	88	.	.	78	86	..	..	..	..
Writing	82	90	79	88	.	.	76	86	..	..	..	..
Welsh	.	.	.	.	.	.	83	91	.	.	.	.
Reading	.	.	.	.	.	.	74	85	.	.	.	.
Writing	.	.	.	.	.	.	68	83	.	.	.	.
Maths	89	92	87	90	.	.	86	89	.	.	..	..
Science	.	.	88	91	.	.	87	90	.	.	.	.
Key Stage 2²												
English	70	79	67	78	75	84	69	79	.	.	..	..
Welsh	.	.	.	.	67	81	65	79	.	.	..	..
Maths	73	73	74	75	72	74	71	75	.	.	..	..
Science	86	87	82	83	85	87	80	83	.	.	.	.
Key Stage 3³												
English	58	75	59	75	53	70	56	72	..	..	..	..
Welsh	.	.	.	.	63	79	63	79	.	.	..	..
Maths	67	68	69	72	62	62	65	67	..	..	..	..
Science	66	67	66	69	67	67	65	67	..	..	..	..

Sources: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Northern Ireland Department of Education

See previous page for footnotes

2.10

SCHOOLS

School meal arrangements: by day pupils – time series

United Kingdom

Numbers and Percentages

	Maintained Nursery and Primary schools ^{1,2}			Maintained Secondary schools ¹			All Special schools ³		
	Number on roll (thousands)	Percentage known to be eligible for free meals	Percentage taking free school meals ⁴	Number on roll (thousands)	Percentage known to be eligible for free meals	Percentage taking free school meals ⁴	Number on roll (thousands)	Percentage known to be eligible for free meals	Percentage taking free school meals ⁴
1990/91									
United Kingdom³	4,838.8	..	14.0	3,316.7	..	8.3	94.6	..	30.7
England	4,099.6	..	13.7	2,848.2	..	8.3	83.0	..	28.1
Wales	280.6	17.6	17.1	185.2	13.4	9.8	3.7	44.1	45.1
Scotland	458.7	19.6	17.6	283.3	13.6	9.6	8.0	63.1	62.7
Northern Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1995/96									
United Kingdom	5,349.1	..	19.2	3,663.6	..	13.3	101.1	..	39.3
England	4,441.6	..	18.7	3,006.9	..	13.3	89.8	..	37.2
Wales	285.0	25.9	24.0	198.5	20.0	16.1	3.6	55.1	52.5
Scotland	437.1	23.7	20.5	306.6	16.9	11.5	7.8	68.2	67.0
Northern Ireland	185.4	29.4	26.8	151.6	25.0	19.3	..	..	..
1998/99									
United Kingdom	5,417.3	19.6	15.9	3,780.8	17.3	12.0	102.8	42.1	35.2
North East	246.7	24.9	20.8	179.7	22.0	13.5	6.1	53.4	44.2
North West	686.6	23.6	19.1	449.3	21.7	15.6	14.8	48.0	40.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	484.4	19.7	16.0	340.1	18.9	12.2	8.0	42.8	35.3
East Midlands	384.5	14.7	11.9	277.7	13.4	9.4	5.5	37.8	32.3
West Midlands	517.9	19.7	16.0	357.9	17.5	11.9	12.7	39.9	33.0
East of England	464.7	13.7	11.0	356.4	11.4	8.1	8.7	30.5	25.0
London	645.9	27.1	22.1	387.5	27.3	20.0	12.6	47.0	38.0
South East	669.8	12.1	9.5	470.1	10.2	7.2	15.1	31.0	25.8
South West	407.1	13.6	10.9	299.5	10.7	7.9	7.6	34.6	29.1
England	4,507.7	18.9	15.3	3,118.3	16.9	11.8	91.5	40.4	33.5
Wales	294.5	21.8	20.5	204.2	18.5	14.6	3.8	50.6	49.2
Scotland	436.1	22.2	18.4	304.4	17.5	11.6	7.4	58.7	59.6
Northern Ireland	179.0	25.7	25.3	153.9	24.0	18.8	..	..	..

Sources: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department of Education

1 Includes middle schools as deemed.

2 Figures for Northern Ireland include reception pupils and pupils in preparatory departments of grammar schools.

3 Great Britain only.

4 Figures shown for Wales and Scotland are calculated as the percentage of the day pupils present on the census day, therefore the percentage taking free school meals may exceed the percentage known to be eligible. Figures for England, Northern Ireland and the UK, however, are percentages of the numbers of pupils on the school roll.

5 Provisional.

2.10

CONTINUED SCHOOLS

School meal arrangements: by day pupils – time series

United Kingdom

Numbers and Percentages

	Maintained Nursery and Primary schools ^{1,2}			Maintained Secondary schools ¹			All Special schools ³		
	Number on roll (thousands)	Percentage known to be eligible for free meals	Percentage taking free school meals ⁴	Number on roll (thousands)	Percentage known to be eligible for free meals	Percentage taking free school meals ⁴	Number on roll (thousands)	Percentage known to be eligible for free meals	Percentage taking free school meals ⁴
1999/00									
United Kingdom	5,378.7	19.0	15.6	3,847.0	16.9	11.8	102.0	41.7	34.9
North East	242.6	24.3	20.5	181.2	21.4	13.1	5.9	50.6	43.2
North West	674.2	22.8	18.7	455.8	21.3	15.4	14.7	47.8	38.8
Yorkshire and the Humber	484.6	19.2	15.7	340.3	18.3	12.0	7.9	41.5	34.5
East Midlands	384.4	14.2	11.6	283.6	13.1	9.2	5.9	37.3	31.4
West Midlands	512.3	19.3	16.1	363.6	17.4	11.9	12.6	40.2	34.0
East of England	465.0	13.3	10.6	364.3	11.0	7.9	8.7	30.4	25.2
London	648.2	26.7	21.9	399.0	26.8	19.6	12.5	46.3	37.9
South East	665.4	11.4	8.8	482.7	9.7	6.9	14.9	30.6	26.0
South West	404.9	12.7	10.5	307.5	10.2	7.8	7.4	32.4	27.6
England	4,481.7	18.3	15.0	3,178.0	16.5	11.6	90.3	39.7	33.1
Wales	290.9	21.2	20.2	207.9	17.8	14.3	3.8	49.8	47.0
Scotland	430.5	21.7	18.0	306.2	17.2	11.8	7.9	60.1	60.3
Northern Ireland	175.6	24.5	22.5	155.0	23.2	18.7	..	..	..
2000/01									
United Kingdom	5,336.4	18.2	14.7	3,899.9	16.2	11.2	102.8	40.7	32.9
North East	239.5	24.0	19.8	181.7	21.1	12.9	6.0	50.9	37.1
North West	663.6	21.7	17.6	461.8	20.3	14.5	15.2	46.4	36.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	485.2	18.3	14.9	339.3	17.2	11.1	7.8	41.3	34.4
East Midlands	382.2	13.6	11.0	289.6	12.6	8.6	5.9	35.6	30.0
West Midlands	507.1	19.1	15.6	369.3	17.4	11.9	12.6	38.9	32.8
East of England	464.0	12.4	9.7	372.0	10.5	7.4	8.6	28.6	21.6
London	647.7	25.9	20.8	406.2	25.8	18.6	12.5	45.7	35.0
South East	660.0	10.8	8.3	493.0	9.1	6.3	15.1	29.4	23.5
South West	401.9	12.0	9.8	314.1	9.7	7.1	7.3	30.3	24.5
England	4,451.2	17.6	14.2	3,227.0	15.8	11.0	91.1	38.6	30.7
Wales	288.2	20.5	19.3	210.4	17.7	14.2	3.8	49.3	46.9
Scotland	424.5	20.8	17.5	307.0	16.7	11.5	8.0	60.3	62.1
Northern Ireland	172.5	23.1	20.0	155.6	22.0	17.0	..	..	..
2001/02⁵									
United Kingdom	5,296.7	17.7	14.4	3,933.2	15.3	11.0	99.4	40.4	34.1
North East	235.3	22.5	19.5	180.9	19.0	12.5	5.8	50.6	43.3
North West	650.8	21.0	17.3	464.6	19.3	14.2	14.6	46.1	39.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	478.8	17.9	14.4	343.0	16.4	10.6	7.6	41.3	34.6
East Midlands	380.6	13.2	10.9	291.9	11.8	8.5	5.7	34.8	29.4
West Midlands	499.9	18.9	15.7	372.7	16.3	11.4	12.0	40.1	33.2
East of England	463.0	11.9	9.5	377.2	9.8	7.0	8.6	27.8	24.4
London	644.0	25.5	21.1	412.4	24.5	18.7	11.8	45.2	38.1
South East	654.0	10.4	8.0	499.6	8.7	7.2	14.8	28.3	23.2
South West	399.0	11.7	9.4	318.8	9.3	6.9	7.0	31.1	25.5
England	4,405.6	17.1	14.0	3,260.9	14.9	10.9	87.9	38.3	32.2
Wales	284.8	19.4	17.7	212.0	16.8	13.4	3.7	47.3	44.8
Scotland	421.2	20.1	16.9	304.7	15.9	10.9	7.8	59.9	59.2
Northern Ireland	185.1	22.1	18.0	155.5	21.4	16.7	..	..	..

Sources: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department of Education

For footnotes see previous page.

Chapter 3

Post Compulsory Education and Training

- (a) Institutions and Staff
- (b) Participation Rates
- (c) Students and Starters
- (d) Job Related Training



CHAPTER 3: POST-COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Key Facts

(a) INSTITUTIONS AND STAFF

- There were 89 universities, 63 other higher education institutions and 483 further education colleges (of which 84 were 6th form colleges) in the UK in 2001/02. **(Table 3.1)**
- There were 78 thousand full-time higher education lecturers and 56 thousand full-time further education lecturers in the United Kingdom in 2000/01. **(Table 3.1)**

(b) PARTICIPATION RATES

- 72% of 16 year olds and 57% of 17 year olds were in post-compulsory education either at school or in full-time further education in 1999/00. **(Table 3.2)**
- In Spring 2002, 15% of people of working age had received job-related training in the last four weeks. Employees were more likely to receive job-related training than the self-employed, the unemployed or the economically inactive. **(Table 3.3)**

(c) STUDENTS AND STARTERS

- There were almost 5.0 million further education students in the United Kingdom during the academic year 2000/01, of which over three quarters were part time. **(Table 3.5)**
- There were 2.2 million higher education students in the United Kingdom in the academic year 2001/02, of which 929,000 were part time. 463,000 were known to be postgraduate students, 1.1 million were first degree students and 710,000 were on other undergraduate courses. **(Table 3.6)**
- The most popular subjects studied were social sciences and business & financial studies, each with over 110,000 full-time first degree students enrolled. **(Table 3.6)**
- In 2001/02, there were 192,000 students from overseas in total in full-time higher education in the UK. 21,800 of these students were from Greece, the highest of any overseas country. **(Table 3.7)**
- There were 4.7 million further education students in the first year of their course of study in 2000/01 of which almost 3.7 million were part time. **(Table 3.11)**
- There were 974,000 new entrants to higher education in 2001/02, of which 40% were part-time. **(Table 3.12)**

Work-Based Learning for Young People (WBLYP)

Modern Apprenticeships (MAs)

- There were 65,800 new starts on Advanced Modern Apprenticeship schemes (AMAs) in England & Wales in 2001-02. **(Table 3.13)**
- The overall number of participants in AMAs in March 2002 was 125,400, and represented over 40% of work-based learning for young people participants. **(Table 3.10)**
- In 2001/02, Engineering Manufacturing and the Motor Industry each accounted for 10% of AMA starts by sector. **(Table 3.15)**

Foundation Modern Apprenticeships (FMAs)

- There were 119,800 new starts on Foundation Modern Apprenticeships (FMAs) in England & Wales in 2001-02. **(Table 3.13)**
- FMA participants accounted for two-fifths of work-based learning for young people participants in March 2002. **(Table 3.10)**
- Female starts on FMAs in 2001/02 (54% of total) outnumbered Male starts (46%). **(Table 3.14)**
- In 2001/02, Business Administration and Hotel & Catering each accounted for 14% of FMA starts by sector. **(Table 3.15)**

Other Training (OT)

- As a result of increases in other schemes for young people, the number of new starts on Other Training (OT) programmes in England & Wales in 2001-02, at 48,600, was under a fifth of new starts on WBLYP. **(Table 3.13)**
- The proportion of ethnic minority OT starts, however, remained at 13% in 2001/02, an increase of four percentage points since 1998/99. **(Table 3.14)**

(d) JOB RELATED TRAINING

- In Spring 2002, people in the London region (15.9%) were more likely to have received job-related training in the last four weeks than people in any other region. People in Northern Ireland (10.9%) were least likely to receive training. **(Table 3.16)**
- 22.9% of Black or Black British employees, 15.9% of those of Asian or Asian British origin, and 15.8% of Chinese employees had received job-related training compared with 16.5% of White employees. **(Table 3.17)**
- People with high levels of qualifications were much more likely than those with low or no

qualifications to have received job-related training. **(Table 3.17)**

- In Spring 2002, 8.1% of employees had received off-the-job training in the last four weeks, 5.2% had received only on-the-job training and 3.3% had received both types of training. **(Table 3.17)**
- Employees in public administration, education & health were more likely than employees in other industries to have received job-related training. Those employed in agriculture, forestry & fishing were least likely to have received training. **(Table 3.18)**
- Much of the job-related training received by employees is of short duration; in Spring 2002, over a third of the training received by employees and by the self-employed lasted for less than a week. **(Table 3.21)**
- The economically inactive tend to receive job-related training that is of a longer duration than the training received by employees. **(Table 3.21)**
- A Further Education college or university is the most common location for off-the-job training. The employer's premises are another common location for employees' off-the-job training. **(Table 3.22)**
- In Spring 2002, young employees receiving training *in the last week* spent more hours in job-related training than older employees. Males spent more hours in training than females. **(Table 3.23)**
- In Spring 2002, 35.3% of employees in temporary employment had undertaken job-related training *in the last thirteen weeks* compared to 30.7% of permanent employees. 31.8% of full-time employees had undertaken job-related training compared with 27.7% of part-time employees. **(Table 3.24)**
- In Spring 2002, 30.8% of employees had received job-related training *in the last thirteen weeks*, 16.6% had received job-related training in the last four weeks, and 9.1% had received job-related training in the last week. 29.2% of employees had never been offered training by their current employer. **(Table 3.25)**
- In Spring 2002, 26.3% of employees who were classed as both DDA disabled and work-limiting disabled had received job-related training *in the last thirteen weeks*, compared with 30.8% of all employees. **(Table 3.26)**

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3.1

POST-COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING – INSTITUTIONS AND STAFF

Number of establishments of further and higher education by type, and lecturers by gender – time series

United Kingdom

(i) Number of establishments of further and higher education

Numbers

	Academic years				
	1990/91	1995/96	1999/00 ¹	2000/01 ¹	2001/02 ^{2,9}
UNITED KINGDOM					
Universities (including Open University) ³	48	89	88	90	89
Other higher education institutions	588	66	58	58	63
Further education colleges		543	516	491	483
of which 6th form colleges		110	105	103	84
ENGLAND					
Universities (including Open University) ³	37	72	70	72	72
Other higher education institutions	460	50	47	46	51
Further education colleges		453	411	403	396
of which 6th form colleges		110	105	103	84
WALES					
Universities ³	1	2	2	2	2
Other higher education institutions	38	5	4	4	4
Further education colleges		26	24	24	24
SCOTLAND					
Universities ³	8	13	14	14	13
Other higher education institutions	64	9	5	6	6
Further education colleges		47	47	47	46
NORTHERN IRELAND					
Universities	2	2	2	2	2
Colleges of Education	2	2	2	2	2
Further education colleges	24	17	17	17	17

United Kingdom

(ii) Number of full-time lecturers, by gender

Thousands

	Academic years				
	1990/91	1995/96 ¹	1999/00 ¹	2000/01 ¹⁰	2001/02
All					
Further and Higher Education Institutions	122	139	131	134	..
of which					
Further Education Institutions(FEIs) ^{4,5}	..	63 ⁶	55	56	..
Higher Education Institutions(HEIs) ^{3,7,8}	..	76	76	78	..
Males					
Further and Higher Education Institutions	89	91	83	84	..
of which					
Further Education Institutions(FEIs) ^{4,5}	..	36 ⁶	30	30	..
Higher Education Institutions(HEIs) ^{3,7,8}	..	55	53	54	..
Females					
Further and Higher Education Institutions	33	48	48	50	..
of which					
Further Education Institutions(FEIs) ^{4,5}	..	27 ⁶	25	26	..
Higher Education Institutions(HEIs) ^{3,7,8}	..	21	23	24	..

Sources: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department for Employment and Learning

1 Includes revised data.

2 Provisional.

3 From 1993/94 includes former polytechnics and colleges which became universities as a result of the Further and Higher Education Act 1992.

4 Figures for England relate to staff whose primary role is teaching, and do not include other staff whose primary role is supporting teaching and learning or other.

5 Scotland figures include full-time equivalent (rather than headcount) staff in academic departments only. Cross-college staff are excluded.

6 Includes 1996/97 data for Wales.

7 Excludes the Open University.

8 Non-clinical academic staff paid wholly by the institution.

9 Includes 2000/01 further education institution data for Wales and Northern Ireland.

10 Includes 1999/00 further education institution data for Wales and Northern Ireland.

3.2

POST-COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING – PARTICIPATION RATES

16 and 17 year olds participating in post-compulsory education¹ and government supported training – time series

United Kingdom

Percentages²

Region of study	1995/96									
	16 year olds					17 year olds				
	At school	In further education ³		Government-supported training (GST)	All in full-time education and GST ⁴	At school	In further education ³		Government-supported training (GST)	All in full-time education and GST ⁴
Full-time		Part-time	Full-time				Part-time			
United Kingdom	37.3	33.6	8.4	10.8 ⁵	81.0 ⁵	28.1	29.1	9.9	12.5 ⁵	68.7 ⁵
North East	24.3	37.8	8.5	19.0	80.0	18.0	30.6	11.2	18.8	66.4
North West	24.0	42.3	9.0	14.5	78.9	19.5	34.7	10.6	15.5	68.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	29.9	35.6	9.1	13.7	77.4	22.4	29.0	10.6	15.3	65.2
East Midlands	35.6	30.8	8.3	12.4	77.5	27.4	27.4	9.7	14.6	67.9
West Midlands	30.1	38.2	8.7	12.9	79.7	24.1	33.1	10.2	12.7	68.6
Eastern	39.6	34.9	5.9	9.1	82.8	31.4	30.7	7.9	11.3	72.4
London	39.1	36.7	4.5	5.4	80.8	28.6	33.7	6.0	6.7	68.4
South East	38.8	37.5	5.0	6.3	81.9	31.1	32.4	6.6	8.5	71.2
South West	38.8	36.8	6.7	9.8	84.0	31.1	31.5	7.9	11.7	73.2
England	33.8	37.1	7.1	10.8	80.4	26.4	31.8	8.7	12.2	69.2
Wales	37.3	33.2	10.1	11.8	82.2	27.9	27.9	8.5	14.6	70.3
Scotland ^{6,7}	66.5	8.8	19.0	10.4	85.8	40.1	9.6	19.9	13.8	63.4
Northern Ireland	46.1	29.9	11.2	..	..	35.4	28.8	14.3	..	..

Region of study	1997/98									
	16 year olds					17 year olds				
	At school	In further education ³		Government-supported training (GST)	All in full-time education and GST ⁴	At school	In further education ³		Government-supported training (GST)	All in full-time education and GST ⁴
Full-time		Part-time	Full-time				Part-time			
United Kingdom	37.9	32.5	8.0	10.0 ⁵	84.1 ⁵	28.2	28.2	9.2	11.8 ⁵	72.9 ⁵
North East	25.4	34.9	7.4	17.9	77.6	19.5	29.7	9.4	17.8	66.6
North West	24.3	40.8	8.5	13.3	77.4	19.4	33.9	10.2	14.7	67.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	30.9	33.6	9.1	12.8	76.3	23.4	27.6	11.0	14.7	64.9
East Midlands	36.7	29.7	7.9	11.2	76.7	29.1	25.9	9.3	13.2	67.1
West Midlands	30.7	35.4	8.3	11.0	76.0	24.5	30.7	10.3	12.4	66.7
East	40.2	33.1	5.7	7.0	79.9	32.0	28.4	7.4	9.2	68.9
London	39.7	35.0	4.4	5.4	79.7	28.9	32.2	6.0	6.2	67.0
South East	39.7	35.2	4.7	5.8	80.4	30.6	29.7	6.1	7.7	67.5
South West	38.4	34.4	6.1	9.0	80.9	30.9	29.7	7.5	10.5	70.4
England	34.4	35.1	6.7	9.7	78.5	26.8	30.1	8.4	11.2	67.4
Wales	36.8	31.8	12.6	16.6	85.3	28.2	27.2	9.7	15.1	70.5
Scotland ⁶	68.1	10.9	12.6	9.1	88.1	38.8	10.9	15.2	15.8	65.5
Northern Ireland ⁸	45.0	27.5	17.8	..	..	36.6	28.2	13.2	..	..

Source: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department of Education

- 1 Excluding higher education.
- 2 As a percentage of the estimated 16 year old and 17 year old population respectively.
- 3 Including sixth form colleges in England, and a small element of further education in higher education institutions in England and, from 1998/99, Scotland.
- 4 Figures for England exclude overlap between full-time education and government-supported training.
- 5 Great Britain only.
- 6 The estimates of 16 year olds at school exclude those pupils who leave school in the Winter term at the minimum statutory school-leaving age.
- 7 Figures shown for government supported training are not directly comparable with later years.
- 8 Participation in part-time FE should not be aggregated with full-time FE or schools activity due to the unquantifiable overlap with these activities.

3.2

CONTINUED

POST-COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING – PARTICIPATION RATES

16 and 17 year olds participating in post-compulsory education¹ and government supported training – time series

United Kingdom

Percentages²

Region of study	1998/99									
	16 year olds					17 year olds				
	At school	In further education ³		Government-supported training (GST)	All in full-time education and GST ⁴	At school	In further education ³		Government-supported training (GST)	All in full-time education and GST ⁴
		Full-time	Part-time				Full-time	Part-time		
United Kingdom	38.0	32.4	7.2	9.5 ⁵	79.1 ⁵	28.7	27.7	9.0	11.8 ⁵	67.4 ⁵
North East	25.9	35.3	7.8	15.3	75.5	19.8	29.0	9.4	18.1	66.3
North West	24.5	40.5	8.4	12.7	76.4	19.8	33.5	9.9	14.8	67.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	29.6	33.9	9.7	13.0	75.5	23.8	27.6	11.6	14.7	65.0
East Midlands	37.2	29.4	7.4	10.4	76.4	29.8	24.9	9.2	13.0	67.1
West Midlands	31.1	36.4	7.9	10.0	76.6	24.7	30.3	10.0	11.7	66.0
East	40.9	33.2	5.0	6.5	79.9	32.6	27.9	7.1	8.6	68.5
London	39.4	34.6	4.2	4.5	78.2	29.8	31.7	5.8	6.0	67.2
South East	39.3	34.9	4.5	5.9	79.7	31.7	29.8	6.1	8.2	69.3
South West	39.2	33.8	5.7	8.1	80.4	31.1	28.7	7.9	11.8	71.0
England	34.5	35.0	6.5	9.1	77.8	27.4	29.6	8.3	11.2	67.6
Wales	37.7	31.0	7.6	16.1	84.9	28.4	26.3	9.4	15.7	70.4
Scotland ⁶	67.4	11.2	11.0	9.4	88.0	37.6	10.9	13.4	14.9	63.4
Northern Ireland ⁸	46.5	27.9	13.3	..	..	37.0	25.9	13.7	..	..

Region of study	1999/00									
	16 year olds					17 year olds				
	At school	In further education ³		Government-supported training (GST)	All in full-time education and GST ⁴	At school	In further education ³		Government-supported training (GST)	All in full-time education and GST ⁴
		Full-time	Part-time				Full-time	Part-time		
United Kingdom	38.5	33.6	6.7	8.2 ⁵	79.5 ⁵	29.2	28.2	8.5	11.3 ⁵	67.9 ⁵
North East	26.3	37.5	8.7	15.2	77.9	20.5	29.5	9.8	17.5	66.8
North West	24.6	42.5	6.8	11.1	77.1	20.2	34.3	8.7	14.6	68.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	30.9	35.0	9.1	11.6	76.7	23.5	28.3	11.7	14.7	65.6
East Midlands	37.7	31.7	8.8	9.2	78.0	30.3	26.1	10.4	12.5	68.1
West Midlands	31.9	37.0	7.6	8.8	76.8	25.2	31.0	9.7	11.6	67.0
East	40.8	34.0	5.2	6.0	80.2	33.3	28.3	7.2	8.5	69.5
London	40.3	34.6	4.6	4.2	78.9	30.8	31.6	6.2	5.9	68.1
South East	39.8	35.4	4.2	5.4	80.2	31.9	29.9	5.9	8.0	69.5
South West	39.0	35.1	5.6	7.1	80.6	32.2	29.1	7.8	10.7	71.3
England	34.9	36.1	6.4	8.2	78.6	27.9	30.1	8.3	11.0	68.3
Wales	37.9	33.3	5.7	7.1	78.3	29.2	27.6	8.9	12.1	68.9
Scotland ⁶	69.0	11.7	8.9	9.0	89.8	38.2	11.3	10.9	13.7	63.2
Northern Ireland ⁸	47.8	28.7	8.7	..	..	38.4	27.0	7.6	..	..

Source: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department of Education

See previous page for footnotes.

3.3

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: PARTICIPATION RATES

Participation in job-related training¹ in the last four weeks – time series

United Kingdom: People of working age²

Thousands and percentages³

	1991 ⁴	1996	2000 ⁵	2001 ⁵	2002
Numbers (thousands)					
All People					
All	4,471	4,656	5,233	5,365	5,393
Males	2,385	2,353	2,539	2,562	2,588
Females	2,086	2,303	2,694	2,803	2,805
Employees^{6,7}					
All	3,268	3,271	3,585	3,961	4,033
Males	1,745	1,643	1,889	1,872	1,930
Females	1,522	1,628	1,970	2,089	2,103
Self-employed^{7,8}					
All	185	199	240	240	234
Males	128	126	141	147	151
Females	57	73	99	93	84
ILO unemployed⁹					
All	142	196	167	154	173
Males	78	117	87	81	93
Females	64	80	80	73	80
Economically inactive¹⁰					
All	561	811	848	895	873
Males	251	361	353	390	371
Females	310	449	494	505	502
Percentages³					
All People					
All	12.7	13.1	14.3	14.6	14.6
Males	13.0	12.6	13.3	13.3	13.3
Females	12.5	13.5	15.5	16.0	15.9
Employees^{6,7}					
All	14.9	14.8	16.1	16.4	16.6
Males	14.7	14.1	14.7	14.5	14.9
Females	15.1	15.6	17.8	18.5	18.5
Self-employed^{7,8}					
All	5.7	6.4	8.1	8.0	7.7
Males	5.1	5.4	6.5	6.6	6.6
Females	7.5	9.7	13.0	12.4	11.2
ILO unemployed⁹					
All	5.7	8.5	10.4	11.0	11.6
Males	4.9	7.6	8.8	9.4	10.1
Females	7.0	10.2	12.8	13.5	13.9
Economically inactive¹⁰					
All	8.0	10.4	10.9	11.3	11.0
Males	11.6	12.6	11.8	12.5	11.7
Females	6.4	9.1	10.4	10.5	10.5

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring of each year¹¹

1 Job-related training includes both on and off-the-job training.

2 Working age is defined as males aged 16-64 and females aged 16-59.

3 Expressed as a percentage of the total number of people in each group.

4 Due to a change in the LFS questionnaire, data from Summer 1994 onwards are not comparable with earlier figures.

5 Includes revised data as a result of a LFS reprocessing exercise carried out by the Office for National Statistics in 2002.

6 Employees are those in employment excluding the self-employed, unpaid family workers and those on government employment and training programmes.

7 The split into employees and self-employed is based on respondents' own assessment of their employment status.

8 Self-employed are those in employment excluding employees, unpaid family workers and those on government employment and training programmes.

9 Unemployed according to the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition.

10 Economically inactive are those who are neither in employment nor ILO unemployed.

11 Users of these data should read the LFS entry in Annex A, as it contains important information about the LFS and the concepts and definitions used.

3.4

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: PARTICIPATION RATES

Participation in job-related training¹ in the last four weeks by economic activity and age, 2002

United Kingdom: People of working age²

Thousands and percentages³

	Thousands			Percentages ³		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
All people						
All	5,393	2,588	2,805	14.6	13.3	15.9
16-19	697	363	334	23.6	24.0	23.1
20-24	929	469	460	25.6	25.3	25.9
25-29	680	330	350	17.8	16.9	18.8
30-39	1,368	651	717	14.4	13.4	15.4
40-49	1,089	476	613	13.3	11.5	15.0
50-64	630	298	331	7.1	5.8	8.8
Employees^{4,5}						
All	4,033	1,930	2,103	16.6	14.9	18.5
16-19	364	197	167	25.6	27.7	23.4
20-24	575	291	284	23.9	22.9	25.0
25-29	543	269	274	19.1	17.5	21.1
30-39	1,121	547	575	16.5	14.8	18.6
40-49	907	393	513	15.5	13.2	17.8
50-64	522	232	290	10.4	8.4	12.9
Self-employed^{5,6}						
All	234	151	84	7.7	6.6	11.2
16-19	*	*	*	*	*	*
20-24	*	*	*	*	*	*
25-29	19	12	*	9.0	7.3	*
30-39	64	40	24	7.6	6.5	10.8
40-49	83	51	32	9.5	8.1	13.2
50-64	60	43	18	6.0	5.4	8.7
ILO unemployed⁷						
All	173	93	80	11.6	10.1	13.9
16-19	34	18	16	13.4	11.8	15.8
20-24	27	13	13	11.2	8.5	16.2
25-29	29	15	14	15.8	13.8	18.6
30-39	41	23	18	11.7	11.5	11.9
40-49	25	13	12	10.5	8.8	13.2
50-64	17	11	*	7.4	6.8	*
Economically inactive⁸						
All	873	371	502	11.0	11.7	10.5
16-19	255	121	134	21.3	20.4	22.3
20-24	311	154	157	35.6	45.5	29.3
25-29	83	32	50	14.5	23.0	11.7
30-39	129	37	92	8.6	10.6	8.0
40-49	69	16	52	5.7	4.5	6.2
50-64	27	10	16	1.0	0.7	1.3

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 2002⁹

1 Job-related training includes both on and off-the-job training.

2 Working age is defined as males aged 16-64 and females aged 16-59.

3 Expressed as a percentage of the total number of people in each group.

4 Employees are those in employment excluding the self-employed, unpaid family workers and those on government employment and training programmes.

5 The split into employees and self-employed is based on respondents' own assessment of their employment status.

6 Self-employed are those in employment excluding employees, unpaid family workers and those on government employment and training programmes.

7 Unemployed according to the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition.

8 Economically inactive are those who are neither in employment nor ILO unemployed.

9 Users of these data should read the LFS entry in Annex A, as it contains important information about the LFS and the concepts and definitions used.

3.5

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: STUDENTS AND STARTERS

Students in further education¹ by country of study, mode of study², gender and subject group, during 2000/01^{3,4,5}

United Kingdom

(i) Home and Overseas Students

Thousands

	United Kingdom		England ⁴		Wales		Scotland ⁵		Northern Ireland ³	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
All										
Medicine & Dentistry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subjects Allied to Medicine	132.0	259.5	129.4	246.2	-	-	1.2	11.6	1.4	1.8
Biological Sciences	7.8	9.8	7.6	6.8	-	-	0.2	2.9	-	-
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	22.1	55.7	20.6	45.0	-	-	1.4	10.2	0.1	0.5
Physical Sciences	4.8	5.4	4.8	4.2	-	-	-	1.0	-	0.3
Mathematical and Computing Sciences	34.1	114.1	29.3	24.8	-	-	3.2	78.5	1.6	10.8
Engineering & Technology	66.7	164.6	59.3	141.7	-	-	5.5	18.8	1.9	4.0
Architecture, Building & Planning	31.7	108.0	26.0	99.2	-	-	3.2	7.1	2.6	1.6
Social Sciences	46.6	337.5	39.8	309.5	-	-	6.0	25.5	0.7	2.6
Business & Financial Studies	78.5	452.1	67.0	398.8	-	-	6.4	40.5	5.1	12.7
Librarianship & Info Science	78.5	614.7	77.4	603.1	-	-	0.7	11.2	0.4	0.4
Languages	137.6	179.1	136.8	160.2	-	0.2	0.9	16.8	-	1.9
Humanities	24.5	109.9	24.3	109.0	-	-	0.2	1.0	-	-
Creative Arts & Design	101.5	230.9	93.1	206.3	0.1	-	5.8	21.4	2.5	3.3
Education ⁶	3.2	21.2	-	1.1	-	0.2	2.5	17.3	0.6	2.5
Other Subjects ⁷	166.7	705.4	158.5	636.0	0.3	4.5	4.1	50.0	3.8	14.8
Unknown	149.7	535.4	105.5	354.2	44.2	181.2	-	-	-	-
All subjects	1,086.0	3,903.4	979.3	3,346.1	44.6	186.2	41.3	313.8	20.7	57.3
Males										
Medicine & Dentistry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subjects Allied to Medicine	55.5	87.0	55.3	81.4	-	-	0.2	5.4	0.1	0.2
Biological Sciences	2.8	3.0	2.7	1.7	-	-	0.1	1.3	-	-
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	10.8	26.0	9.9	20.9	-	-	0.8	4.8	-	0.3
Physical Sciences	3.1	2.6	3.1	2.0	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.1
Mathematical and Computing Sciences	19.0	43.0	15.5	9.4	-	-	2.2	30.0	1.3	3.5
Engineering & Technology	59.4	144.7	52.4	124.8	-	-	5.1	16.2	1.8	3.6
Architecture, Building & Planning	29.9	98.9	24.3	91.2	-	-	3.0	6.2	2.6	1.6
Social Sciences	20.3	98.0	19.3	92.8	-	-	0.9	5.0	0.1	0.2
Business & Financial Studies	33.8	154.0	30.0	135.1	-	-	2.0	15.6	1.7	3.3
Librarianship & Info Science	44.3	243.0	43.7	238.4	-	-	0.3	4.6	0.2	0.1
Languages	67.7	65.3	67.3	57.8	-	0.1	0.4	6.8	-	0.7
Humanities	10.4	36.9	10.3	36.5	-	-	0.1	0.4	-	-
Creative Arts & Design	44.4	62.7	41.7	57.0	-	-	1.9	5.2	0.8	0.4
Education ⁶	2.0	8.9	-	0.2	-	0.1	1.6	7.7	0.4	0.9
Other Subjects ⁷	69.7	262.6	65.8	232.8	0.1	1.6	1.9	22.5	1.8	5.8
Unknown	70.4	191.2	49.8	117.7	20.6	73.5	-	-	-	-
All subjects	543.4	1,527.8	491.2	1,299.7	20.8	75.2	20.6	132.1	10.8	20.7
Females										
Medicine & Dentistry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subjects Allied to Medicine	76.5	172.6	74.1	164.8	-	-	1.1	6.2	1.3	1.6
Biological Sciences	5.1	7.1	4.9	5.2	-	-	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.3
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	11.3	29.4	10.6	24.1	-	-	0.6	5.4	-	-
Physical Sciences	1.7	2.8	1.7	2.2	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.1
Mathematical and Computing Sciences	15.0	71.1	13.8	15.4	-	-	0.9	48.4	0.3	7.2
Engineering & Technology	7.3	19.9	6.9	16.9	-	-	0.3	2.6	0.1	0.4
Architecture, Building & Planning	1.8	9.0	1.7	8.0	-	-	0.1	1.0	-	0.1
Social Sciences	26.3	239.5	20.5	216.7	-	-	5.1	20.5	0.7	2.4
Business & Financial Studies	44.7	298.1	36.9	263.8	-	-	4.4	24.9	3.4	9.5
Librarianship & Info Science	34.2	371.7	33.7	364.7	-	-	0.3	6.7	0.2	0.3
Languages	69.9	113.8	69.5	102.4	-	0.1	0.5	10.1	-	1.3
Humanities	14.1	73.1	14.0	72.5	-	-	0.2	0.6	-	-
Creative Arts & Design	57.1	168.2	51.4	149.2	-	-	3.9	16.1	1.7	2.9
Education ⁶	1.2	12.3	-	0.9	-	0.1	1.0	9.6	0.2	1.6
Other Subjects ⁷	97.0	442.7	92.7	403.2	0.2	2.9	2.2	27.5	2.0	9.0
Unknown	79.3	344.2	55.7	236.5	23.6	107.7	-	-	-	-
All subjects	542.6	2,375.6	488.1	2,046.4	23.8	111.0	20.7	181.8	10.0	36.5

Sources: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department for Employment and Learning

1 Further education (FE) figures are whole year counts except for Northern Ireland, which are collected on a snapshot basis. FE figures differ from the higher education tables which use annual snapshots (apart from Scottish further education college data, which is all finalised data).

2 Full-time includes sandwich. Part-time comprises both day and evening, including block release.

3 Provisional. Further education institution data for Northern Ireland refer to 1999/00.

4 Due to a change in methodology, further education institution figures for England are not directly comparable with previous years. Figures also include external institutions and specialist designated colleges.

5 Figures for Scotland further education colleges are enrolments rather than headcounts. Due to a reclassification of subject groupings, subject categories for Scotland cannot be directly compared with previous years prior to 1999/00.

6 Including ITT and INSET.

7 Includes Combined and general categories, plus, for England further education institutions, Hotel and Catering and Basic Education.

8 Includes estimated breakdowns for further education students in UK higher education institutions, and in further education institutions in England.

3.5

CONTINUED

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: STUDENTS AND STARTERS

Students in further education¹ by country of study, mode of study², gender and subject group, during 2000/01^{3,4,5}

United Kingdom

(ii) of which Overseas Students

Thousands

	United Kingdom		England ⁴		Wales		Scotland ⁵		Northern Ireland ³	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
All										
Medicine & Dentistry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subjects Allied to Medicine	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-
Biological Sciences	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
Physical Sciences	0.2	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematical and Computing Sciences	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.1
Engineering & Technology	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Architecture, Building & Planning	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Sciences	0.7	1.9	0.6	1.7	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Business & Financial Studies	2.0	4.3	1.8	3.6	-	-	-	0.5	0.2	0.1
Librarianship & Info Science	1.6	4.4	1.5	4.3	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
Languages	7.0	15.9	6.6	13.9	-	-	0.4	2.0	-	-
Humanities	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Creative Arts & Design	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.7	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
Education ⁶	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Subjects ⁷	9.1	17.1	9.0	16.9	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2
Unknown	3.9	5.7	3.8	5.2	0.1	0.5	-	-	-	-
All subjects	31.1	57.1	29.8	52.4	0.1	0.5	0.6	3.4	0.6	0.9
of which European Union ⁸	10.4	12.0	9.4	8.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	2.2	0.6	0.9
Other Europe ⁸	1.3	3.1	1.3	2.8	-	-	-	0.3	-	-
Commonwealth ⁸	3.6	2.7	3.5	2.2	-	0.1	-	0.4	-	-
Other Countries ⁸	15.9	39.2	15.6	38.8	-	-	0.3	0.5	-	-
Males										
Medicine & Dentistry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subjects Allied to Medicine	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
Biological Sciences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
Physical Sciences	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematical and Computing Sciences	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	-	-	-	0.2	-	-
Engineering & Technology	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.2	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Architecture, Building & Planning	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Sciences	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business & Financial Studies	0.9	1.9	0.8	1.5	-	-	-	0.4	-	-
Librarianship & Info Science	1.0	2.0	0.9	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Languages	3.0	4.2	2.8	3.4	-	-	0.2	0.8	-	-
Humanities	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Creative Arts & Design	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Subjects ⁷	4.3	8.1	4.3	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.6	-	0.3	-	-	-	-
All subjects	15.5	23.3	15.0	20.9	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.2	0.3
of which European Union ⁸	4.4	4.4	4.1	2.9	-	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.3
Other Europe ⁸	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
Commonwealth ⁸	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.3	-	0.1	-	0.4	-	-
Other Countries ⁸	8.6	16.4	8.4	16.1	-	-	0.2	0.3	-	-
Females										
Medicine & Dentistry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subjects Allied to Medicine	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.1	-
Biological Sciences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Physical Sciences	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematical and Computing Sciences	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Engineering & Technology	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture, Building & Planning	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Sciences	0.4	1.3	0.3	1.1	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Business & Financial Studies	1.1	2.3	1.0	2.2	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.1
Librarianship & Info Science	0.6	2.5	0.6	2.4	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
Languages	4.0	11.7	3.8	10.5	-	-	0.2	1.2	-	-
Humanities	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Creative Arts & Design	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.3	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
Education ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Subjects ⁷	4.8	9.0	4.7	8.8	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Unknown	2.2	3.8	2.2	3.6	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-
All subjects	15.6	33.8	14.8	31.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.6	0.4	0.6
of which European Union ⁸	6.0	7.6	5.4	5.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.4	0.6
Other Europe ⁸	0.9	2.4	0.8	2.2	-	-	-	0.2	-	-
Commonwealth ⁸	1.4	1.0	1.4	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Countries ⁸	7.3	22.8	7.2	22.6	-	-	0.1	0.2	-	-

Sources: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department for Employment and Learning

See previous page for footnotes.

3.6

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: STUDENTS AND STARTERS

Students in higher¹ education by level, mode of study,² gender and subject group, 2001/02^{3,4}

United Kingdom

(i) Home and Overseas Students

Thousands

	Postgraduate level						First degree				Other Undergraduate		Total higher education students ⁵		
	PHD's & equivalent		Masters and Others		Total Postgraduate		First degree		Other Undergraduate		Full-time ⁵	Part-time ⁵			
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					
All															
Medicine & Dentistry	2.5	2.1	2.9	4.6	5.5	6.7	31.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	36.9	6.9			
Subjects Allied to Medicine	1.8	1.2	3.4	17.2	5.2	18.4	57.7	25.3	61.0	43.3	123.9	87.0			
Biological Sciences	6.2	1.8	4.2	4.1	10.4	5.9	65.8	3.2	2.4	1.8	78.6	11.0			
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	0.9	0.2	1.2	1.2	2.1	1.4	10.6	0.5	4.4	2.7	17.1	4.6			
Physical Sciences	6.4	0.9	4.6	2.5	11.0	3.4	42.8	1.6	1.3	2.3	55.1	7.4			
Mathematical and Computing Sciences	2.7	0.8	11.1	7.5	13.7	8.3	78.7	6.0	15.2	16.5	107.6	30.8			
Engineering & Technology	5.9	1.8	9.8	9.0	15.7	10.8	72.4	7.3	11.4	25.4	99.5	43.5			
Architecture, Building & Planning	0.5	0.4	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.3	19.5	6.0	3.2	11.1	27.1	22.4			
Social Sciences	4.1	2.7	23.6	18.5	27.8	21.2	113.9	11.5	12.5	22.7	154.1	55.4			
Business & Financial Studies	1.4	1.6	21.1	39.7	22.5	41.4	110.1	13.5	30.5	70.9	163.2	125.8			
Librarianship & Info Science	0.2	0.2	3.2	2.8	3.4	3.0	20.4	0.9	5.1	5.8	29.0	9.6			
Languages	2.3	1.3	4.7	3.5	7.0	4.7	55.3	2.9	4.7	18.8	66.9	26.4			
Humanities	2.3	1.7	3.9	5.9	6.2	7.6	32.6	3.1	1.3	14.4	40.2	25.1			
Creative Arts & Design	0.7	0.7	5.9	3.2	6.6	3.9	85.5	4.4	22.6	9.5	114.7	17.8			
Education ⁶	0.9	3.4	26.2	38.0	27.1	41.4	44.3	5.2	2.5	15.2	73.9	61.9			
Other subjects ⁷	0.7	0.5	2.7	22.8	3.4	23.3	99.8	10.6	18.3	182.8	121.5	216.7			
Unknown ⁵	-	24.0	-	60.2	-	84.2	1.3	21.4	0.5	69.6	2.5	176.5			
All subjects	39.6	45.4	132.3	245.6	172.0	291.0	942.0	123.7	197.1	513.0	1,311.8	928.9			
Males															
Medicine & Dentistry	1.0	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.3	3.3	13.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.1	3.4			
Subjects Allied to Medicine	0.8	0.4	1.0	4.3	1.8	4.8	13.1	3.0	9.0	4.6	24.0	12.4			
Biological Sciences	2.6	0.8	1.6	1.3	4.2	2.0	24.0	1.2	1.1	0.7	29.3	3.9			
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.7	3.8	0.2	1.9	1.4	6.7	2.3			
Physical Sciences	4.2	0.6	2.6	1.5	6.8	2.1	26.0	0.9	0.8	1.4	33.6	4.4			
Mathematical and Computing Sciences	2.1	0.6	7.9	4.9	10.0	5.5	60.2	4.5	11.9	9.2	82.1	19.2			
Engineering & Technology	4.6	1.6	7.8	7.7	12.5	9.3	61.0	6.8	9.9	23.4	83.4	39.5			
Architecture, Building & Planning	0.3	0.3	2.3	3.1	2.6	3.4	13.9	4.7	2.5	9.2	19.1	17.4			
Social Sciences	2.2	1.4	10.3	7.3	12.5	8.7	45.0	4.3	3.5	5.5	61.0	18.5			
Business & Financial Studies	0.9	1.1	11.6	21.0	12.4	22.0	52.0	5.9	13.2	26.9	77.6	54.9			
Librarianship & Info Science	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	8.0	0.3	3.5	3.6	12.7	5.0			
Languages	1.0	0.5	1.5	1.1	2.5	1.7	15.3	0.8	1.4	7.0	19.2	9.6			
Humanities	1.3	1.0	1.9	2.7	3.2	3.6	15.3	1.2	0.5	5.1	19.0	9.9			
Creative Arts & Design	0.3	0.4	2.5	1.3	2.8	1.7	34.3	1.6	11.0	3.5	48.0	6.7			
Education ⁶	0.4	1.5	7.8	11.0	8.2	12.6	10.4	1.2	1.2	4.2	19.9	18.0			
Other subjects ⁷	0.3	0.2	1.4	13.0	1.7	13.3	42.8	3.8	7.8	77.1	52.3	94.1			
Unknown ⁵	-	14.3	-	30.3	-	44.6	0.7	10.2	0.2	23.2	1.3	78.6			
All subjects	22.6	26.0	63.1	114.2	85.7	140.2	439.6	50.9	79.6	205.9	605.3	397.6			
Females															
Medicine & Dentistry	1.5	0.9	1.7	2.5	3.2	3.4	17.4	-	0.2	0.1	20.8	3.5			
Subjects Allied to Medicine	1.0	0.7	2.3	12.9	3.3	13.6	44.6	22.3	51.9	38.7	99.9	74.6			
Biological Sciences	3.7	1.0	2.6	2.9	6.3	3.9	41.8	2.1	1.2	1.1	49.2	7.1			
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.7	6.8	0.2	2.5	1.3	10.3	2.3			
Physical Sciences	2.1	0.3	2.0	1.1	4.2	1.4	16.9	0.7	0.5	0.9	21.5	3.0			
Mathematical and Computing Sciences	0.6	0.2	3.1	2.6	3.7	2.8	18.5	1.6	3.2	7.3	25.5	11.6			
Engineering & Technology	1.3	0.3	1.9	1.3	3.2	1.6	11.4	0.5	1.6	2.0	16.2	4.1			
Architecture, Building & Planning	0.2	0.1	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	5.6	1.2	0.6	1.9	7.9	5.0			
Social Sciences	1.9	1.3	13.4	11.2	15.3	12.5	68.9	7.2	9.0	17.3	93.1	37.0			
Business & Financial Studies	0.6	0.6	9.6	18.8	10.1	19.3	58.1	7.6	17.3	44.0	85.6	70.9			
Librarianship & Info Science	0.1	0.1	2.1	1.8	2.2	1.9	12.5	0.5	1.7	2.2	16.3	4.6			
Languages	1.3	0.7	3.2	2.3	4.6	3.1	39.9	2.1	3.2	11.7	47.7	16.9			
Humanities	1.0	0.7	2.0	3.3	3.0	4.0	17.4	1.9	0.8	9.3	21.2	15.2			
Creative Arts & Design	0.4	0.3	3.4	1.9	3.8	2.2	51.3	2.8	11.6	6.0	66.7	11.1			
Education ⁶	0.5	1.9	18.4	27.0	18.9	28.9	33.9	4.0	1.3	11.1	54.0	44.0			
Other subjects ⁷	0.3	0.3	1.3	9.7	1.7	10.0	57.0	6.8	10.5	105.6	69.2	122.5			
Unknown ⁵	-	9.7	-	29.9	-	39.6	0.6	11.2	0.2	46.5	1.2	98.0			
All subjects	17.0	19.3	69.2	131.5	86.3	150.8	502.3	72.8	117.5	307.1	706.4	531.4			

Sources: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department for Employment and Learning

- Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) higher education institutions include Open University students. Part-time figures for home students include dormant modes, those writing up at home and on sabbaticals, which are not included in HESA SFR56.
- Full-time includes sandwich. Part-time comprises both day and evening, including block release and open/distance learning.
- Provisional. Figures for higher education students in further education institutions in Wales and Northern Ireland and further education colleges in Scotland relate to 2000/01.
- Figures for students (other than in Scotland further education colleges) are snapshots counted at a particular point in the year (December for UK HE institutions and FE institutions in Wales, November for FE institutions in England and Northern Ireland). Students starting courses after these dates will not therefore be counted. Figures for Scotland, however, are whole year (not snapshot) enrolments (rather than headcounts) for 2000/01.
- Includes data for higher education students in further education institutions in Wales which cannot be split by level. Figures for home, part-time UK higher education institution dormant modes, those writing up at home, and on sabbaticals, which cannot be identified by subject are also included in the "Unknown" row, throughout the levels.
- Including ITT and INSET.
- Includes Combined and general categories, plus, for England further education institutions, Hotel and Catering and Basic Education.
- Part-time figures for overseas students in higher education institutions exclude dormant modes, those writing up at home and on sabbaticals and are therefore not directly comparable with previous years.
- Numbers in grouped countries do not sum to overall student numbers due to overlaps.

3.6

CONTINUED

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: STUDENTS AND STARTERS

Students in higher¹ education by type of course, mode of study,² gender and subject group, 2001/02^{3,4}

United Kingdom

(ii) of which Overseas Students

Thousands

	Postgraduate level						First degree				Other Undergraduate		Total higher education students ⁵	
	PHD's & equivalent		Masters and Others		Total Postgraduate		Full-time	Part-time ⁸	Full-time	Part-time ⁸	Full-time	Part-time ⁸	Full-time ⁵	Part-time ^{5,8}
	Full-time	Part-time ⁸	Full-time	Part-time ⁸	Full-time	Part-time ⁸								
All														
Medicine & Dentistry	0.7	0.2	1.3	0.5	2.0	0.6	2.7	-	0.1	-	-	4.8	0.7	
Subjects Allied to Medicine	0.6	0.2	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.7	3.5	0.9	3.9	0.6	-	9.0	3.2	
Biological Sciences	1.5	0.3	1.3	0.3	2.8	0.6	4.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	-	7.4	0.9	
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.9	-	0.2	0.1	-	2.0	0.6	
Physical Sciences	1.9	0.2	1.6	0.6	3.4	0.8	2.1	-	0.5	0.1	-	6.1	0.9	
Mathematical and Computing Sciences	1.3	0.3	5.1	1.4	6.4	1.7	7.5	0.3	0.9	0.3	-	14.8	2.3	
Engineering & Technology	3.3	0.7	6.4	1.3	9.7	2.0	14.9	0.6	1.5	0.7	-	26.1	3.3	
Architecture, Building & Planning	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.4	1.9	0.5	2.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	-	5.0	0.7	
Social Sciences	2.3	0.8	10.6	1.5	12.9	2.3	11.7	0.5	1.7	0.5	-	26.4	3.3	
Business & Financial Studies	1.0	0.5	14.8	4.0	15.8	4.5	16.9	0.8	2.8	1.1	-	35.5	6.4	
Librarianship & Info Science	0.1	-	1.2	0.3	1.3	0.3	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	3.2	0.5	
Languages	1.1	0.4	2.4	0.7	3.5	1.2	3.5	0.1	3.3	3.3	-	10.3	4.6	
Humanities	1.1	0.3	1.5	0.3	2.6	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	-	4.3	0.9	
Creative Arts & Design	0.3	0.1	2.4	0.3	2.8	0.5	7.9	0.1	0.9	0.2	-	11.5	0.8	
Education ⁶	0.5	1.0	2.4	3.0	3.0	4.0	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.4	-	4.2	5.1	
Other subjects ⁷	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.5	1.9	0.6	8.6	0.3	9.9	2.0	-	20.3	3.0	
Unknown ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.3	0.2	-	0.3	0.2	
All subjects	16.6	5.4	56.0	17.1	72.6	22.5	90.9	4.8	27.8	10.0	-	191.3	37.3	
of which European Union ⁹	5.0	1.8	17.8	5.9	22.8	7.7	41.5	1.7	12.8	4.6	-	77.0	14.1	
Other Europe ⁹	1.2	0.4	3.6	1.5	4.8	1.9	7.8	0.3	1.0	0.7	-	13.6	3.0	
Commonwealth ⁹	3.5	1.0	12.8	4.1	16.4	5.1	22.5	1.1	4.4	1.4	-	43.3	7.6	
Other Countries ⁹	7.0	2.4	22.7	6.1	29.6	8.4	21.9	1.8	9.7	3.4	-	61.1	13.6	
Males														
Medicine & Dentistry	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.4	1.2	-	0.1	-	-	2.3	0.4	
Subjects Allied to Medicine	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.1	-	2.7	1.0	
Biological Sciences	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.1	-	-	2.7	0.3	
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	0.2	-	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	-	0.1	-	-	1.0	0.4	
Physical Sciences	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.4	2.1	0.5	1.1	-	0.3	0.1	-	3.5	0.6	
Mathematical and Computing Sciences	1.0	0.2	3.7	1.0	4.7	1.2	5.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	-	10.7	1.7	
Engineering & Technology	2.6	0.6	5.2	1.1	7.8	1.7	12.4	0.6	1.3	0.6	-	21.5	2.9	
Architecture, Building & Planning	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	2.9	0.5	
Social Sciences	1.4	0.5	5.2	0.8	6.5	1.3	5.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	-	12.7	1.7	
Business & Financial Studies	0.6	0.3	8.1	2.6	8.7	2.9	8.3	0.4	1.4	0.6	-	18.4	3.9	
Librarianship & Info Science	-	-	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.6	-	0.1	-	-	1.1	0.2	
Languages	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.8	-	1.1	1.3	-	3.0	1.7	
Humanities	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.1	1.3	0.4	0.5	-	0.3	0.1	-	2.0	0.5	
Creative Arts & Design	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.2	2.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	-	4.0	0.3	
Education ⁶	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.6	0.2	0.4	-	0.2	-	1.2	2.1	
Other subjects ⁷	0.1	-	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.4	3.8	0.1	3.8	0.7	-	8.6	1.2	
Unknown ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	
All subjects	10.2	3.2	30.0	9.4	40.3	12.6	46.7	2.5	11.5	4.3	-	98.4	19.4	
of which European Union ⁹	2.9	1.0	9.4	3.2	12.3	4.2	21.1	0.9	4.9	1.8	-	38.3	6.9	
Other Europe ⁹	0.7	0.2	1.7	0.7	2.4	0.9	3.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	-	6.5	1.3	
Commonwealth ⁹	2.3	0.6	8.0	2.5	10.3	3.1	12.5	0.6	2.0	0.8	-	24.9	4.6	
Other Countries ⁹	4.4	1.4	11.3	3.3	15.7	4.7	10.9	1.0	4.1	1.4	-	30.8	7.1	
Females														
Medicine & Dentistry	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.3	1.5	-	0.1	-	-	2.6	0.3	
Subjects Allied to Medicine	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.0	2.5	0.6	2.9	0.6	-	6.3	2.2	
Biological Sciences	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.2	1.6	0.4	2.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	-	4.7	0.5	
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	0.2	-	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	-	0.1	-	-	1.0	0.2	
Physical Sciences	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.4	0.3	1.0	-	0.2	-	-	2.5	0.3	
Mathematical and Computing Sciences	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.4	1.7	0.5	2.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	-	4.1	0.6	
Engineering & Technology	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.2	1.9	0.3	2.4	-	0.3	0.1	-	4.6	0.4	
Architecture, Building & Planning	0.1	-	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.1	-	0.2	-	-	2.1	0.2	
Social Sciences	1.0	0.4	5.4	0.7	6.4	1.1	6.3	0.2	1.0	0.3	-	13.7	1.6	
Business & Financial Studies	0.4	0.1	6.7	1.5	7.0	1.6	8.6	0.4	1.4	0.5	-	17.0	2.5	
Librarianship & Info Science	0.1	-	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	2.1	0.3	
Languages	0.7	0.3	1.8	0.5	2.4	0.7	2.7	0.1	2.3	2.1	-	7.4	2.8	
Humanities	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.7	-	0.3	0.2	-	2.2	0.4	
Creative Arts & Design	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.2	1.7	0.3	5.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	-	7.6	0.5	
Education ⁶	0.3	0.5	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.4	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.2	-	3.0	3.0	
Other subjects ⁷	0.1	-	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.2	4.7	0.2	6.1	1.3	-	11.8	1.7	
Unknown ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	
All subjects	6.3	2.2	26.0	7.7	32.4	9.9	44.2	2.3	16.3	5.8	-	92.9	17.9	
of which European Union ⁹	2.1	0.8	8.4	2.7	10.5	3.5	20.4	0.9	7.8	2.8	-	38.7	7.1	
Other Europe ⁹	0.5	0.2	1.9	0.8	2.4	1.0	4.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	-	7.2	1.7	
Commonwealth ⁹	1.2	0.3	4.8	1.6	6.0	2.0	10.0	0.5	2.4	0.6	-	18.4	3.1	
Other Countries ⁹	2.5	1.0	11.4	2.8	13.9	3.7	10.9	0.8	5.5	1.9	-	30.4	6.4	

Sources: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department for Employment and Learning

See previous page for footnotes.

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION: STUDENTS AND STARTERS

Full-time students from overseas in higher education, by type of course, gender and country, 2001/02^{1,2} and time series

United Kingdom

Thousands

2001/02 RANK	2000/01 RANK	TOP FIFTY NAMED COUNTRIES	1980/81		2000/01 ^{2,3}			2001/02 ^{1,2}					Other under- graduate	Total Higher Education	
			All	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	Postgraduate					First degree
										PhD	Masters	Total post- graduate			
1	(1)	Greece	2.5	24.6	14.8	9.8	21.8	13.3	8.5	1.2	8.2	9.4	12.0	0.4	21.8
2	(5)	China	0.2	9.0	4.6	4.5	16.1	7.8	8.2	1.0	7.0	8.0	6.0	2.1	16.1
3	(2)	Germany	1.3	11.3	5.4	5.9	10.6	5.0	5.6	0.9	1.8	2.7	5.3	2.6	10.6
4	(3)	France	0.7	11.0	5.4	5.6	10.6	5.3	5.3	0.6	2.2	2.8	5.0	2.8	10.6
5	(6)	USA	2.9	8.8	3.7	5.1	9.6	3.9	5.7	1.0	2.8	3.8	1.7	4.2	9.6
6	(4)	Irish Republic	0.5	9.3	3.6	5.7	8.9	3.5	5.4	0.4	1.2	1.7	5.5	1.7	8.9
7	(7)	Malaysia	13.3	7.9	4.5	3.4	8.4	4.8	3.6	0.8	1.6	2.4	5.8	0.2	8.4
8	(9)	Hong Kong	7.2	5.5	2.8	2.6	6.1	3.1	3.0	0.1	1.0	1.1	4.7	0.3	6.1
9	(8)	Spain	0.2	6.2	2.9	3.3	6.1	2.9	3.2	0.4	1.0	1.3	2.6	2.2	6.1
10	(12)	India	0.9	3.5	2.4	1.1	5.3	3.8	1.5	0.4	3.1	3.5	1.5	0.3	5.3
11	(10)	Japan	0.3	4.9	1.8	3.1	5.0	1.7	3.3	0.3	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.2	5.0
12	(11)	Italy	0.1	4.8	2.3	2.6	4.6	2.2	2.4	0.7	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.2	4.6
13	(16)	Taiwan	..	3.3	1.3	2.0	3.5	1.4	2.1	0.4	2.1	2.5	0.8	0.2	3.5
14	(14)	Norway	0.5	3.5	1.5	2.0	3.4	1.4	1.9	0.1	0.6	0.7	2.5	0.2	3.4
15	(13)	Singapore	1.6	3.7	2.2	1.5	3.3	1.9	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.7	2.5	0.1	3.3
16	(15)	Sweden	0.1	3.4	1.2	2.2	3.3	1.2	2.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	2.4	0.4	3.3
17	(17)	Cyprus	1.5	3.2	1.7	1.5	3.0	1.6	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.8	2.2	0.1	3.0
18	(24)	Nigeria	5.2	2.0	1.1	0.9	2.5	1.4	1.1	0.1	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.2	2.5
19	(20)	Zimbabwe	0.9	2.1	0.9	1.2	2.4	1.1	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.6	2.4
20	(22)	Canada	0.7	2.1	0.9	1.2	2.3	1.0	1.4	0.4	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.4	2.3
21	(19)	Thailand	0.2	2.2	1.0	1.2	2.2	1.0	1.2	0.4	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.1	2.2
22	(-)	Korea ⁴	0.1	1.9	1.1	0.8	2.2	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.2	2.2
23	(21)	Kenya	1.1	2.1	1.0	1.0	2.2	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.5	0.1	2.2
24	(18)	Finland	-	2.3	0.8	1.5	2.0	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.3	2.0
25	(23)	Belgium	0.1	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.2	2.0
26	(28)	Pakistan	0.8	1.5	1.2	0.3	1.9	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.1	1.9
27	(25)	Portugal	0.2	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.2	1.8
28	(27)	Netherlands	0.1	1.7	0.8	1.0	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.2	1.5
29	(29)	Denmark	-	1.5	0.6	0.9	1.5	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.2	1.5
30	(33)	Mexico	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.3
31	(31)	Sri Lanka	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.3
32	(32)	Russia	..	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.1	1.3
33	(30)	Turkey	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.1	1.3
34	(35)	Mauritius	0.4 ⁵	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.5	-	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.2
35	(34)	Austria	-	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	1.1
36	(40)	Ghana	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	1.1
37	(37)	Saudi Arabia	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	1.1
38	(36)	Switzerland	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	1.0
39	(41)	Australia	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.0
40	(38)	Oman	-	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.9
41	(42)	Brazil	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.9
42	(-)	Libya	0.3	0.5	0.5	-	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.9
43	(39)	Indonesia	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	-	0.8
44	(-)	Bangladesh	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.7
45	(50)	Iran	6.6	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	-	0.7
= 46	(44)	Brunei	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.7
= 46	(46)	South Africa	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7
48	(47)	Jordan	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	-	0.7
49	(48)	United Arab Emirates	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.7
50	(43)	Israel	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	-	0.7
		Other/unknown	18.0	16.0	8.8	7.2	18.0	9.7	8.3	2.3	5.6	8.0	7.7	2.4	18.0
		TOTAL	75.6	181.3	93.3	88.0	191.9	98.9	93.0	16.6	56.0	72.6	90.9	28.4	191.9
Full-time students from overseas															
of which															
		European Union ⁶	6.3 ⁷	82.3	40.9	41.4	77.1	38.3	38.8	5.0	17.8	22.8	41.5	12.9	77.1
		Other Europe ⁶	2.6 ⁷	13.4	6.4	6.9	13.7	6.5	7.2	1.2	3.6	4.8	7.8	1.1	13.7
		Commonwealth ⁶	39.7 ⁷	39.1	22.1	17.0	43.4	25.0	18.4	3.5	12.8	16.4	22.5	4.6	43.4
		Other Countries ⁸	27.4 ⁷	50.4	25.9	24.5	61.5	31.0	30.5	7.0	22.7	29.6	21.9	10.0	61.5

Sources: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department for Employment and Learning

1 Provisional. Figures for higher education students in further education institutions and colleges relate to 2000/01.

2 Figures for students (other than in Scotland further education colleges) are snapshots counted at a particular point in the year [December for UK HE institutions and FE institutions in Wales, November for FE institutions in England and Northern Ireland]. Students starting courses after these dates will not therefore be counted. Figures for Scotland, however, are whole year (not snapshot) enrolments (rather than headcounts).

3 Includes revised figures for higher education students in further education institutions in England and Wales and in further education colleges in Scotland.

4 Includes North Korea and South Korea [South Korea was ranked 26 in 2000/01].

5 Data are for 1981/82.

6 Except for 1980/81 Gibraltar is included in both EC and Commonwealth figures, and Cyprus and Malta are included in Other Europe and Commonwealth figures. Numbers in grouped countries do not sum to overall student numbers due to overlaps.

7 Estimated.

8 Includes those students whose country of domicile is not known.

3.8

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: STUDENTS AND STARTERS

Students in further education¹ by country of study, mode of study², gender and age³, during 2000/01^{4,5,6}

United Kingdom

Home and Overseas Students

Thousands

	United Kingdom		England ⁵		Wales		Scotland ⁶		Northern Ireland ⁴	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
All										
Age ³ <16	12.5	87.5	9.9	50.1	0.7	4.6	1.7	30.2	0.1	2.6
16	257.7	86.0	227.5	61.2	13.7	3.8	9.0	15.0	7.4	6.1
17	217.4	97.0	191.5	72.8	11.3	4.3	7.8	15.2	6.9	4.7
18	112.4	98.9	97.3	80.2	5.5	5.0	5.5	10.7	4.0	3.0
19	53.6	89.0	47.5	72.8	2.3	4.6	2.7	9.3	1.1	2.3
20	34.8	82.4	31.6	69.2	1.2	4.3	1.6	7.2	0.4	1.7
21	25.9	77.4	23.8	66.1	0.8	4.0	1.1	5.9	0.2	1.5
22	20.2	72.8	18.6	62.5	0.6	3.5	0.9	5.4	0.1	1.3
23	17.3	72.2	16.0	62.2	0.5	3.4	0.8	5.2	0.1	1.4
24	16.3	74.6	15.2	64.8	0.5	3.3	0.6	5.2	0.1	1.3
25	15.3	77.0	14.3	67.3	0.4	3.4	0.6	5.1	-	1.3
26	14.6	79.2	13.6	69.3	0.4	3.6	0.6	5.0	-	1.2
27	14.6	82.9	13.6	72.6	0.4	3.7	0.5	5.4	-	1.2
28	14.2	86.8	13.3	76.0	0.4	4.0	0.5	5.4	-	1.3
29	14.2	91.0	13.3	79.8	0.4	4.2	0.5	5.8	-	1.2
30+	240.8	2,583.4	228.2	2,257.2	5.5	123.6	6.9	177.8	0.2	24.8
Unknown	4.3	65.3	4.1	62.0	0.1	2.9	-	-	-	0.4
All ages	1,086.0	3,903.4	979.3	3,346.1	44.6	186.2	41.3	313.8	20.7	57.3
Males										
Age ³ <16	7.1	45.8	5.5	27.0	0.4	2.7	1.0	14.5	0.1	1.6
16	126.8	44.5	110.9	33.1	6.7	2.0	5.3	6.6	4.0	2.7
17	106.2	51.8	93.2	39.9	5.5	2.4	4.0	7.4	3.4	2.1
18	58.7	53.2	51.0	42.9	2.8	2.9	2.7	6.0	2.1	1.5
19	29.5	45.0	26.2	36.1	1.2	2.5	1.4	5.3	0.7	1.0
20	19.0	38.4	17.3	31.6	0.6	2.2	0.9	4.0	0.2	0.6
21	13.6	33.1	12.6	27.8	0.4	1.8	0.6	2.9	0.1	0.6
22	10.4	29.7	9.6	25.3	0.3	1.5	0.4	2.4	-	0.5
23	8.8	28.8	8.2	24.7	0.2	1.4	0.3	2.2	-	0.5
24	8.3	29.6	7.7	25.6	0.2	1.4	0.3	2.3	-	0.4
25	7.7	30.4	7.2	26.6	0.2	1.3	0.3	2.1	-	0.4
26	7.3	31.1	6.9	27.2	0.1	1.4	0.2	2.1	-	0.3
27	7.3	32.4	6.9	28.5	0.1	1.4	0.2	2.2	-	0.3
28	6.9	33.9	6.6	29.8	0.1	1.5	0.2	2.1	-	0.4
29	6.9	35.1	6.6	30.8	0.1	1.6	0.2	2.3	-	0.4
30+	116.7	941.1	112.5	820.3	1.7	46.0	2.5	67.5	0.1	7.2
Unknown	2.3	24.0	2.3	22.5	-	1.3	-	-	-	0.1
All ages	543.4	1,527.8	491.2	1,299.7	20.8	75.2	20.6	132.1	10.8	20.7
Females										
Age ³ <16	5.4	41.7	4.3	23.1	0.3	2.0	0.7	15.6	-	1.0
16	130.8	41.5	116.6	28.0	7.0	1.8	3.7	8.3	3.5	3.3
17	111.2	45.2	98.2	32.9	5.8	1.9	3.7	7.8	3.5	2.6
18	53.7	45.7	46.3	37.4	2.8	2.1	2.8	4.7	1.9	1.6
19	24.1	44.0	21.3	36.7	1.1	2.1	1.3	4.1	0.5	1.2
20	15.8	44.0	14.4	37.7	0.6	2.1	0.7	3.2	0.1	1.0
21	12.3	44.4	11.2	38.3	0.4	2.2	0.6	3.0	0.1	0.9
22	9.9	43.1	9.0	37.2	0.3	2.0	0.5	3.0	-	0.9
23	8.5	43.4	7.8	37.5	0.3	2.0	0.4	3.0	-	1.0
24	8.0	44.9	7.4	39.2	0.3	1.9	0.3	2.9	-	0.9
25	7.7	46.6	7.1	40.7	0.2	2.1	0.3	2.9	-	0.9
26	7.3	48.1	6.7	42.1	0.2	2.2	0.3	2.9	-	0.9
27	7.3	50.5	6.7	44.0	0.2	2.4	0.3	3.2	-	0.9
28	7.3	52.9	6.7	46.2	0.3	2.5	0.3	3.3	-	0.9
29	7.4	55.9	6.8	49.0	0.3	2.6	0.3	3.5	-	0.9
30+	124.1	1,642.3	115.7	1,436.9	3.8	77.6	4.4	110.3	0.2	17.5
Unknown	1.9	41.3	1.9	39.4	-	1.6	-	-	-	0.3
All ages	542.6	2,375.6	488.1	2,046.4	23.8	111.0	20.7	181.8	10.0	36.5

Sources: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department for Employment and Learning

1 Further education (FE) figures are whole year counts except for Northern Ireland, which are collected on a snapshot basis. FE figures differ from the higher education tables which use annual snapshots (apart from Scottish further education college data, which is all finalised data).

2 Full-time includes sandwich. Part-time comprises both day and evening, including block release and open/distance learning.

3 Ages as at 31 August 2000 (1 July for Northern Ireland and 31 December for Scotland).

4 Provisional. Data for Northern Ireland further education institutions refer to 1999/00.

5 Further education institution figures for England include external institutions and specialist designated colleges and are not directly comparable with previous years.

6 Figures for Scotland further education colleges are enrolments rather than headcounts.

3.9

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: STUDENTS AND STARTERS

Students in higher¹ education by level, mode of study², gender and age³, 2001/02^{4,5}

United Kingdom

Home and Overseas Students

Thousands

	Postgraduate level										Total	
	PHD's & equivalent		Masters and Others		Total Postgraduate		First degree		Other Undergraduate		higher education students ⁶	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time ⁶	Part-time ⁶
All												
Age ³ <16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.3
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	1.1	0.5	1.4	0.5
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.2	0.1	4.8	1.1	15.0	1.2
18	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	151.4	1.1	23.6	5.7	175.2	6.8
19	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	204.6	3.7	31.3	10.3	236.2	14.1
20	-	-	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.1	212.7	6.1	26.6	12.1	240.6	18.4
21	0.8	-	13.7	1.1	14.5	1.2	144.4	7.3	18.5	12.5	177.5	21.1
22	2.8	0.1	19.8	4.2	22.6	4.3	65.5	6.7	12.8	12.0	101.0	23.0
23	4.5	0.3	16.9	6.4	21.4	6.7	31.5	5.3	9.1	11.5	62.0	23.5
24	4.9	1.1	13.1	7.2	17.9	8.3	18.2	4.4	6.9	11.4	43.1	24.2
25	3.8	2.4	10.0	7.9	13.8	10.3	12.6	3.9	5.5	11.8	31.9	26.0
26	3.2	2.4	8.0	8.0	11.2	10.4	9.7	3.7	4.7	11.9	25.6	26.0
27	2.7	2.1	6.6	8.4	9.3	10.5	7.8	3.5	4.0	12.1	21.2	26.2
28	2.3	2.1	5.4	8.8	7.7	10.9	6.8	3.6	3.7	13.1	18.2	27.6
29	1.9	2.1	4.7	9.1	6.6	11.2	6.0	3.5	3.5	13.2	16.2	27.9
30+	12.7	28.9	32.5	162.8	45.2	191.6	59.6	62.3	40.6	312.5	145.7	567.0
Unknown	-	3.9	0.3	21.6	0.3	25.5	0.4	8.4	0.4	61.1	1.1	95.1
All ages	39.6	45.4	132.3	245.6	172.0	291.0	942.0	123.7	197.1	513.0	1,311.8	928.9
Males												
Age ³ <16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	-	2.1	0.6	6.6	0.6
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	68.4	0.5	11.0	3.4	79.5	4.0
19	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	94.2	2.1	14.7	6.4	109.0	8.5
20	-	-	0.5	-	0.5	-	98.2	3.4	11.9	6.6	110.7	10.1
21	0.4	-	5.6	0.4	6.0	0.4	70.7	4.0	7.9	6.2	84.7	10.6
22	1.7	-	8.8	1.7	10.5	1.7	34.5	3.6	5.4	5.2	50.5	10.5
23	2.6	0.1	7.8	2.6	10.3	2.7	16.8	2.8	3.9	4.7	31.1	10.2
24	2.8	0.6	6.1	2.9	8.9	3.5	9.8	2.1	2.8	4.5	21.6	10.2
25	2.1	1.4	4.9	3.4	6.9	4.7	6.5	1.7	2.2	4.6	15.6	11.1
26	1.7	1.3	3.8	3.2	5.5	4.5	4.8	1.6	1.7	4.6	12.0	10.8
27	1.4	1.2	3.2	3.4	4.7	4.6	3.8	1.4	1.4	4.9	9.9	11.0
28	1.3	1.2	2.8	3.9	4.0	5.1	3.1	1.5	1.3	5.4	8.5	11.9
29	1.1	1.2	2.4	4.2	3.5	5.4	2.8	1.5	1.2	5.5	7.6	12.4
30+	7.5	16.5	17.0	77.5	24.5	94.0	21.2	20.5	11.4	122.7	57.2	237.6
Unknown	-	2.5	0.2	10.9	0.2	13.4	0.2	4.1	0.2	20.2	0.6	37.7
All ages	22.6	26.0	63.1	114.2	85.7	140.2	439.6	50.9	79.6	205.9	605.3	397.6
Females												
Age ³ <16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.2
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.7	-	2.7	0.6	8.4	0.6
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	83.0	0.5	12.6	2.2	95.6	2.8
19	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	110.4	1.6	16.6	4.0	127.1	5.6
20	-	-	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	114.5	2.7	14.6	5.5	129.8	8.3
21	0.4	-	8.2	0.7	8.5	0.8	73.7	3.4	10.6	6.3	92.8	10.5
22	1.1	0.1	11.0	2.5	12.1	2.6	31.1	3.1	7.3	6.7	50.5	12.4
23	1.9	0.1	9.1	3.8	11.0	4.0	14.7	2.5	5.2	6.9	30.9	13.3
24	2.1	0.5	6.9	4.3	9.0	4.8	8.5	2.3	4.0	6.9	21.5	14.0
25	1.7	1.0	5.1	4.5	6.9	5.5	6.1	2.2	3.4	7.1	16.3	14.9
26	1.5	1.0	4.2	4.8	5.7	5.8	4.9	2.1	3.0	7.3	13.6	15.3
27	1.2	1.0	3.4	4.9	4.6	5.9	4.1	2.1	2.6	7.1	11.3	15.2
28	1.0	1.0	2.7	4.9	3.7	5.8	3.6	2.1	2.4	7.7	9.7	15.7
29	0.9	0.9	2.3	4.9	3.1	5.8	3.2	2.0	2.3	7.7	8.7	15.6
30+	5.2	12.4	15.5	85.3	20.7	97.6	38.5	41.7	29.2	189.8	88.5	329.5
Unknown	-	1.5	0.1	10.7	0.1	12.2	0.2	4.3	0.2	40.9	0.5	57.4
All ages	17.0	19.3	69.2	131.5	86.3	150.8	502.3	72.8	117.5	307.1	706.4	531.4

Sources: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department for Employment and Learning

1 Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) higher education institutions include Open University students. Part-time figures include dormant modes, those writing up at home and on sabbaticals, which are not included in HESA SFR56.

2 Full-time includes sandwich. Part-time comprises both day and evening, including block release and open/distance learning.

3 Ages as at 31 August 2001 (1 July for Northern Ireland and 31 December for Scotland).

4 Figures for students (other than in Scotland further education colleges) are snapshots counted at a particular point in the year [December for UK HE institutions and FE institutions in Wales, November for FE institutions in England and Northern Ireland]. Students starting courses after these dates will not therefore be counted. Figures for Scotland, however, are whole year (not snapshot) enrolments (rather than headcounts) for 2000/01.

5 Provisional. Figures for higher education students in further education institutions in Wales and Northern Ireland and further education colleges in Scotland relate to 2000/01.

6 Includes data for higher education students in further education institutions in Wales which cannot be split by level.

3.10

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: STUDENTS AND STARTERS

Participants in Government-Supported Work-Based Learning¹ for Young People programmes by region – time series

England and Wales

Thousands

	March 91	March 96	March 00 ²	March 01 ^{2,3}	March 02 ³
Work-Based Learning for Young People^{1,4}					
Government Office Region⁵					
England & Wales ⁶	209.5	252.0	295.4	280.8	300.2
North East	19.7	17.3	21.3	21.2	21.8
North West	30.6	46.4	52.0	49.3	50.9
Yorkshire and the Humber	28.8	26.3	33.5	33.3	32.5
East Midlands ⁷	22.8	23.6	25.6	21.9	23.9
West Midlands	32.3	26.3	31.7	28.4	35.0
Eastern ⁷	..	24.1	25.1	23.8	24.9
London	12.7	18.4	23.8	23.6	22.4
South East	25.8	31.8	33.8	32.1	34.2
South West	20.5	21.6	26.8	25.4	28.3
England ⁶	193.2	235.8	273.5	259.1	273.9
Wales	16.4	16.2	21.9	21.7	26.3
Advanced Modern Apprenticeships(AMA)⁸					
England & Wales ⁶	.	27.8	140.4	127.7	125.4
North East	.	2.4	9.8	9.2	8.7
North West	.	6.5	26.3	23.4	22.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	.	3.9	14.2	14.1	12.5
East Midlands	.	2.5	11.7	9.9	9.9
West Midlands	.	2.3	15.3	13.4	15.2
Eastern	.	1.6	12.3	10.4	8.9
London	.	2.0	11.1	10.1	9.7
South East	.	1.7	16.9	15.5	14.4
South West	.	1.9	14.0	12.7	13.3
England ⁶	.	24.8	131.4	119.0	114.9
Wales	.	3.0	9.0	8.7	10.5
Foundation Modern Apprenticeships(FMA)⁹					
England & Wales	.	.	77.5	98.3	119.7
England	.	.	69.4	88.4	108.0
Wales	.	.	8.1	9.9	11.7
Other Training(OT)¹⁰					
England & Wales ⁶	209.5	224.2	71.6	44.5	43.7
England	193.2	211.0	69.1	44.1	42.9
Wales	16.4	13.2	2.5	0.4	0.8
Life Skills/Skill Build					
England & Wales	.	.	5.9	10.5	11.4
England	.	.	3.6	7.7	8.1
Wales	.	.	2.3	2.8	3.3

Sources: TEC Management Information; LSC Individualised Learner Record; National Council – ELWa

1 Work-Based Training for Young People in Wales. From 26 March 2001, responsibility for Work Based Learning for Adults (WBLA) in England transferred to the Employment Service (ES), which is now part of the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP). From April 2001, the National Council for Education and Training for Wales – ELWa, assumed responsibility for training programmes for Wales. WBLA figures are excluded from this table.

2 Includes revised figures.

3 From 26 March 2001, the data source for England changed to the Learning and Skills Council's Individualised Learner Record, and there is a discontinuity in the time series. The number of young people in learning on this date from the new data source was 2,000 lower for AMA, 3,000 lower for FMA and 4,000 lower for OT.

4 Includes Advanced Modern Apprenticeships, Foundation Modern Apprenticeships, Other Training, and, from October 1999, Life Skills (LS) and Skill Build.

5 Government Office Regions in England plus country totals for England and for Wales.

6 Figures may not be the sum of the components shown due to rounding.

7 For 1991, Eastern figures were included with East Midlands.

8 Known as Modern Apprenticeships in Wales (and formerly in England).

9 Known as National Traineeships in Wales (and formerly in England).

10 Other Training includes Youth Credits & Youth Training.

3.11

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: STUDENTS AND STARTERS

Further education¹ students in the first year of their course of study, by country of study, mode of study², gender and age³, 2000/01^{4,5,6}

United Kingdom

Home and Overseas Students

Thousands

	United Kingdom		England ⁵		Wales		Scotland ⁶		Northern Ireland ⁴	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
All										
Age ³										
<16	8.1	66.9	5.6	30.3	0.7	4.1	1.7	30.2	0.1	2.3
16	256.1	85.0	227.4	61.3	12.4	3.5	8.9	14.9	7.4	5.4
17	180.8	81.6	164.4	60.8	5.6	3.1	7.5	14.0	3.3	3.7
18	96.4	85.1	86.0	70.2	3.1	3.4	5.4	9.1	1.9	2.3
19	44.2	77.6	39.8	64.6	1.3	3.2	2.6	8.1	0.5	1.7
20	28.5	73.5	26.0	62.6	0.8	3.0	1.5	6.6	0.2	1.3
21	22.3	70.7	20.5	61.1	0.5	2.9	1.1	5.7	0.1	1.1
22	18.2	67.3	16.8	58.4	0.4	2.7	0.9	5.2	0.1	1.0
23	16.1	67.4	14.9	58.6	0.4	2.6	0.7	5.1	-	1.1
24	15.4	69.8	14.4	61.2	0.4	2.5	0.6	5.1	-	0.9
25	14.5	72.3	13.6	63.7	0.3	2.7	0.6	5.0	-	1.0
26	14.0	74.4	13.1	65.8	0.3	2.8	0.6	4.9	-	0.9
27	13.9	77.7	13.1	68.6	0.3	2.9	0.5	5.3	-	0.9
28	13.6	81.5	12.8	72.1	0.3	3.1	0.5	5.3	-	0.9
29	13.6	85.5	12.8	75.7	0.3	3.3	0.5	5.7	-	0.9
30+	232.8	2,456.1	221.9	2,167.5	3.9	96.0	6.8	175.6	0.2	17.1
Unknown	4.5	68.5	4.4	65.8	0.1	2.5	-	-	-	0.3
All ages	993.1	3,661.0	907.5	3,168.3	31.0	144.2	40.5	305.8	14.1	42.6
Males										
Age ³										
<16	7.0	44.3	5.5	25.9	0.4	2.4	1.0	14.5	0.1	1.5
16	126.1	43.9	110.9	33.1	6.0	1.8	5.2	6.6	4.0	2.5
17	89.3	41.4	80.9	31.7	2.9	1.6	3.9	6.5	1.6	1.7
18	50.1	43.6	44.9	36.0	1.6	1.8	2.6	4.7	1.0	1.0
19	24.4	37.0	22.1	30.4	0.7	1.6	1.3	4.2	0.3	0.7
20	15.5	32.7	14.2	27.3	0.4	1.5	0.8	3.5	0.1	0.5
21	11.7	29.3	10.8	24.9	0.3	1.2	0.6	2.7	0.1	0.4
22	9.2	26.8	8.6	23.0	0.2	1.1	0.4	2.3	-	0.3
23	8.1	26.4	7.6	22.8	0.2	1.1	0.3	2.2	-	0.4
24	7.8	27.4	7.3	23.9	0.2	1.0	0.3	2.2	-	0.3
25	7.3	28.3	6.9	24.9	0.1	1.0	0.3	2.1	-	0.3
26	7.0	29.0	6.7	25.6	0.1	1.1	0.2	2.0	-	0.3
27	7.0	30.1	6.6	26.6	0.1	1.1	0.2	2.1	-	0.3
28	6.6	31.5	6.4	28.0	0.1	1.2	0.2	2.1	-	0.3
29	6.6	32.5	6.3	28.7	0.1	1.2	0.2	2.3	-	0.3
30+	113.9	892.0	110.1	783.9	1.2	36.1	2.4	66.8	-	5.1
Unknown	2.5	25.4	2.4	24.2	-	1.1	-	-	-	0.1
All ages	500.2	1,421.6	458.1	1,220.9	14.6	58.0	20.2	126.9	7.3	15.9
Females										
Age ³										
<16	1.1	22.6	0.1	4.4	0.3	1.7	0.7	15.6	-	0.9
16	130.0	41.2	116.5	28.2	6.4	1.7	3.7	8.3	3.4	2.9
17	91.5	40.2	83.5	29.1	2.7	1.5	3.6	7.5	1.7	2.0
18	46.2	41.5	41.1	34.1	1.5	1.6	2.7	4.5	0.9	1.3
19	19.8	40.5	17.7	34.2	0.6	1.5	1.2	3.9	0.2	1.0
20	13.0	40.7	11.8	35.3	0.4	1.5	0.7	3.1	0.1	0.8
21	10.7	41.5	9.8	36.2	0.3	1.7	0.6	2.9	0.1	0.7
22	8.9	40.5	8.2	35.4	0.2	1.6	0.5	2.9	-	0.6
23	8.0	41.0	7.4	35.8	0.2	1.6	0.4	2.9	-	0.7
24	7.6	42.4	7.1	37.4	0.2	1.5	0.3	2.9	-	0.6
25	7.2	44.0	6.7	38.8	0.2	1.7	0.3	2.9	-	0.6
26	6.9	45.4	6.4	40.2	0.2	1.7	0.3	2.8	-	0.7
27	7.0	47.6	6.5	42.0	0.2	1.8	0.3	3.2	-	0.6
28	6.9	49.9	6.5	44.1	0.2	1.9	0.3	3.2	-	0.6
29	7.0	53.1	6.5	47.0	0.2	2.1	0.3	3.4	-	0.6
30+	118.9	1,564.1	111.7	1,383.6	2.7	59.8	4.3	108.7	0.2	12.0
Unknown	2.1	43.2	2.0	41.6	-	1.4	-	-	-	0.2
All ages	492.9	2,239.4	449.4	1,947.5	16.4	86.2	20.2	178.9	6.8	26.8

Sources: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department for Employment and Learning

1 Further education figures are whole year counts and differ from the higher education tables which use annual snapshots. Data for Northern Ireland however, are collected on a snapshot basis.

2 Full-time includes sandwich. Part-time comprises both day and evening, including block release and open/distance learning.

3 Ages as at 31 August 2000 (1 July for Northern Ireland and 31 December for Scotland).

4 Provisional. Further education institution figures for Northern Ireland refer to 1999/00.

5 Further education institution figures for England include external institutions and specialist designated colleges and are not directly comparable with previous years.

6 Figures for Scotland further education colleges are enrolments rather than headcounts.

3.12

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: STUDENTS AND STARTERS

New entrants to higher education¹ by level, mode of study,² gender and age,³ 2001/02^{4,5}

United Kingdom

Home and Overseas Students

Thousands

	Postgraduate level						First degree				Total higher education students ⁶	
	PHD's & equivalent		Masters and Others		Total Postgraduate		First degree		Other Undergraduate		Full-time ⁶	Part-time ⁶
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		
All												
Age ³ <16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.2
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.9	-	4.2	1.0	14.1	1.0
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	142.7	0.8	21.5	5.3	164.2	6.1
19	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	76.0	0.7	18.3	7.1	94.5	7.9
20	-	-	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	30.7	1.0	13.8	8.2	45.7	9.4
21	0.7	-	13.3	0.9	14.0	0.9	20.0	1.4	10.1	8.1	44.2	10.5
22	1.8	0.1	17.9	2.0	19.8	2.1	12.9	1.5	7.6	8.0	40.3	11.6
23	1.4	0.1	13.9	2.8	15.3	2.9	7.9	1.4	5.5	8.0	28.8	12.3
24	1.1	0.1	10.3	2.8	11.4	2.9	5.5	1.4	4.0	7.9	20.9	12.2
25	0.8	0.1	7.8	3.2	8.6	3.3	4.1	1.3	3.0	8.0	15.7	12.6
26	0.8	0.1	6.2	3.2	6.9	3.3	3.4	1.3	2.6	8.0	12.9	12.7
27	0.6	0.1	5.1	3.4	5.7	3.5	2.8	1.2	2.1	7.9	10.6	12.7
28	0.5	0.1	4.2	3.4	4.7	3.6	2.5	1.2	2.0	8.4	9.2	13.2
29	0.4	0.1	3.6	3.5	4.1	3.6	2.2	1.2	1.9	8.2	8.2	13.1
30+	3.1	3.1	25.2	58.9	28.3	62.0	23.1	21.3	22.0	162.9	73.5	246.6
Unknown	-	-	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	5.5	0.9	6.4
All ages	11.3	4.0	109.2	85.1	120.5	89.1	344.3	36.0	119.5	263.2	584.8	389.2
Males												
Age ³ <16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	-	1.9	0.5	6.3	0.5
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	64.6	0.4	10.3	3.3	75.0	3.7
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.7	0.4	9.1	4.2	45.9	4.7
20	-	-	0.5	-	0.5	-	15.7	0.5	6.5	4.3	22.7	4.9
21	0.4	-	5.4	0.3	5.8	0.3	10.7	0.7	4.6	3.8	21.1	4.8
22	1.2	-	7.9	0.7	9.1	0.7	6.9	0.7	3.5	3.4	19.5	4.8
23	0.8	-	6.3	1.0	7.1	1.0	4.3	0.6	2.6	3.2	14.0	4.8
24	0.6	-	4.7	1.0	5.3	1.1	2.9	0.5	1.9	3.1	10.1	4.7
25	0.4	0.1	3.8	1.3	4.2	1.3	2.1	0.5	1.4	3.2	7.7	5.0
26	0.4	-	2.9	1.2	3.3	1.2	1.7	0.5	1.1	3.1	6.1	4.9
27	0.3	-	2.5	1.4	2.9	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.8	3.3	5.0	5.1
28	0.3	0.1	2.1	1.5	2.4	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.8	3.5	4.3	5.5
29	0.2	0.1	1.9	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.7	3.4	3.8	5.5
30+	1.8	1.7	13.1	25.7	14.9	27.4	8.0	6.5	6.9	61.0	29.9	95.1
Unknown	-	-	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.5	2.4
All ages	6.5	2.1	51.3	35.9	57.8	38.0	161.6	12.6	52.4	105.5	272.1	156.5
Females												
Age ³ <16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	-	2.3	0.5	7.8	0.5
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	78.0	0.4	11.2	2.0	89.2	2.4
19	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	39.3	0.3	9.2	2.9	48.6	3.3
20	-	-	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	15.0	0.5	7.3	3.9	23.0	4.5
21	0.3	-	7.9	0.6	8.3	0.6	9.3	0.8	5.5	4.3	23.1	5.7
22	0.7	-	10.0	1.3	10.7	1.3	6.0	0.9	4.1	4.6	20.8	6.8
23	0.6	-	7.6	1.8	8.2	1.9	3.6	0.8	3.0	4.8	14.8	7.5
24	0.5	0.1	5.6	1.8	6.0	1.9	2.6	0.8	2.2	4.8	10.8	7.5
25	0.4	0.1	4.0	2.0	4.4	2.0	2.0	0.8	1.6	4.8	8.1	7.7
26	0.4	0.1	3.3	2.0	3.6	2.1	1.7	0.9	1.5	4.9	6.8	7.8
27	0.3	0.1	2.6	2.1	2.9	2.1	1.5	0.8	1.3	4.6	5.6	7.6
28	0.2	0.1	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.4	0.8	1.2	4.9	4.9	7.7
29	0.2	0.1	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.2	0.7	1.2	4.8	4.4	7.6
30+	1.3	1.4	12.1	33.2	13.4	34.6	15.1	14.7	15.0	102.0	43.6	151.6
Unknown	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	3.5	0.5	4.0
All ages	4.8	1.9	57.8	49.2	62.7	51.1	182.7	23.4	67.1	157.7	312.7	232.6

Sources: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department for Employment and Learning

1 Figures reflect those on a first year of study, i.e. not necessarily brand new entrants to higher education. Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) institution figures include Open University students.

2 Full-time includes sandwich. Part-time comprises both day and evening, including block release and open/distance learning.

3 Ages as at 31 August 2001 (1 July for Northern Ireland and 31 December for Scotland).

4 Figures for students (other than in Scotland further education colleges) are snapshots counted at a particular point in the year (December for UK HE institutions and FE institutions in Wales, November for FE institutions in England and Northern Ireland). Students starting courses after these dates will not therefore be counted. Figures for Scotland, however, are whole year (not snapshot) enrolments (rather than headcounts) for 2000/01.

5 Provisional. Figures for higher education students in further education institutions and colleges relate to 2000/01. Figures for higher education students in further education institutions in England are not directly comparable with previous years.

6 Includes students in further education institutions in Wales who cannot be identified by level of study.

3.13

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: STUDENTS AND STARTERS

Starts in Government-Supported Work-Based Learning¹ for Young People programmes by region – time series

England and Wales

Thousands

	1990-91	1995-96	1999-00	2000-01 ²	2001-02 ²
Work-Based Learning for Young People^{1,3,4}					
Government Office Region⁵					
England & Wales ⁶	244.1	279.9	258.4	271.9	269.1
North East	23.9	20.5	19.7	20.3	19.1
North West	46.5	52.2	45.9	47.2	45.8
Yorkshire and the Humber	30.7	31.3	30.1	31.7	30.3
East Midlands ⁷	30.9	25.2	21.8	21.8	22.3
West Midlands	33.9	28.0	28.3	29.2	32.3
Eastern ⁷	..	23.3	19.9	21.7	21.5
London	13.6	23.9	24.5	26.1	20.3
South East	24.8	32.8	26.8	28.4	29.0
South West	21.5	22.7	20.7	21.2	23.1
England ⁶	225.9	259.8	237.7	247.6	243.7
Wales	18.2	20.0	20.7	24.3	25.4
Advanced Modern Apprenticeships(AMA)⁸					
England & Wales ⁶	.	28.4	88.7	89.5	65.8
North East	.	2.5	6.2	6.2	3.6
North West	.	6.8	15.7	16.0	11.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	.	4.3	8.5	9.4	6.0
East Midlands	.	2.7	7.4	7.3	5.3
West Midlands	.	2.4	10.5	10.3	9.2
Eastern	.	1.5	7.7	7.3	4.7
London	.	1.9	9.0	9.4	5.2
South East	.	1.9	10.7	10.6	7.9
South West	.	1.8	8.4	8.1	7.1
England ⁶	.	25.8	84.1	84.6	60.0
Wales	.	2.6	4.6	4.9	5.8
Foundation Modern Apprenticeships(FMA)⁹					
England & Wales ⁶	.	.	97.2	115.3	119.8
England	.	.	86.6	103.7	108.6
Wales	.	.	10.6	11.6	11.2
Other Training(OT)¹⁰					
England & Wales ⁶	244.1	268.1	80.0	57.0	48.6
England	225.9	250.7	78.8	57.0	48.6
Wales	18.2	17.4	1.2	-	-
Life Skills/Skill Build					
England & Wales ⁶	.	.	12.8	31.5	34.8
England	.	.	6.0	23.8	26.5
Wales	.	.	6.8	7.8	8.3

Sources: TEC Management Information; LSC Individualised Learner Record; National Council – ELWa

- 1 Work-Based Training for Young People in Wales. From 26 March 2001, responsibility for Work Based Learning for Adults (WBLA) in England transferred to the Employment Service (ES), which is now part of the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP). From April 2001, the National Council for Education and Training for Wales – ELWa, assumed responsibility for training programmes for Wales. WBLA figures are excluded from this table.
- 2 From 26 March 2001, the data source for England changed to the Learning and Skills Council's Individualised Learner Record, and there is a discontinuity in the time series. The number of young people in learning on this date from the new data source was 2,000 lower for AMA, 3,000 lower for FMA and 4,000 lower for OT.
- 3 Includes Advanced Modern Apprenticeships, Foundation Modern Apprenticeships, Other Training, and, from October 1999, Life Skills (LS) and Skill Build.
- 4 From 1995-96, figures for Work-Based Learning do not equate the sum of the starts on Modern Apprenticeships, National Traineeships and Other Training because they exclude conversions between programmes whereas the figures for individual programmes include conversions from other programmes.
- 5 Government Office Regions in England plus country totals for England and for Wales.
- 6 Figures may not be the sum of the components shown due to rounding.
- 7 For 1991, Eastern figures were included with East Midlands.
- 8 Known as Modern Apprenticeships in Wales (and formerly in England).
- 9 Known as National Traineeships in Wales (and formerly in England).
- 10 Other Training includes Youth Credits & Youth Training.

3.14

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: STUDENTS AND STARTERS

Work-Based Learning for Young People: characteristics of starts – time series¹

England

Percentages

	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	Aug 01- Oct 01	Nov 01- Jan 02	Feb 02- Apr 02	May 02- Jul 02
ADVANCED MODERN APPRENTICESHIPS (AMA)²								
As a percentage of all starters								
gender								
Males	53	51	53	57	66	54	45	47
Females	47	49	47	43	34	46	55	53
ethnic origin								
White	95	95	95	96	96	96	96	96
Black/African/Caribbean	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Asian	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Other	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
special needs								
People with disabilities ³	2	2	2	..	2	2	..	..
FOUNDATION MODERN APPRENTICESHIPS (FMA)⁴								
As a percentage of all starters								
gender								
Males	44	46	45	46	50	46	42	43
Females	56	54	55	54	50	54	58	57
ethnic origin								
White	94	94	94	95	95	95	95	95
Black/African/Caribbean	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Asian	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3
Other	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
special needs								
People with disabilities ³	3	3	2	..	2	2	..	..
OTHER TRAINING (OT)⁵								
As a percentage of all starters								
gender								
Males	56	59	59	56	55	57	54	58
Females	44	41	41	44	45	43	46	42
ethnic origin								
White	91	89	97	97	96	97	98	98
Black/African/Caribbean	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Asian	4	5	6	6	7	6	5	5
Other	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
special needs								
People with disabilities ³	7	6	6	..	4	4	..	..
ALL WORK BASED LEARNING FOR YOUNG PEOPLE								
As a percentage of all starters								
gender								
Males	52	52	51	51	56	50	45	48
Females	48	48	49	49	44	50	55	52
ethnic origin								
White	93	93	93	94	94	94	93	94
Black/African/Caribbean	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2
Asian	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Other	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
special needs								
People with disabilities ³	4	4	3	..	2	2	..	..

Sources: WBLYP trainee database; LSC Individualised Learner Record (ILR)

¹ Data are now collected on an academic year basis (1 August-31 July) rather than financial years (1 April-31 March), as in previous editions.

² Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships.

³ Based on learner's self-assessment. For over half of those who started WBLYP in the last seven months of 2001/02, disability information was not recorded on the ILR. Data on people with disabilities has therefore been withdrawn after January 2002.

⁴ Formerly known as National Traineeships.

⁵ Other Training includes Youth Credits & Youth Training.

3.15

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: STUDENTS AND STARTERS

Work-Based Learning for Young People¹: starts by sector² – time series

England

Percentages

	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	Aug 01- Oct 01	Nov 01- Jan 02	Feb 02- Apr 02	May 02- Jul 02
Advanced Modern Apprenticeships³ (AMA)								
Starts as a percentage of all sectors								
Customer Service	9	11	11	9	5	10	13	10
Business Administration	12	12	10	8	7	8	10	8
Hotel & Catering	8	10	10	9	6	9	11	10
Engineering Manufacturing	9	8	9	10	14	7	7	5
Health & Social Care	6	6	6	6	4	6	8	6
Hairdressing	6	6	5	4	4	4	5	5
Construction	8	5	6	4	5	4	2	3
Retailing	7	6	5	4	2	4	6	4
Childcare	4	4	5	6	5	7	8	7
Motor Industry	7	7	7	10	14	7	5	7
All Sectors	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Foundation Modern Apprenticeships⁴ (FMA)

Starts as a percentage of all sectors

Customer Service	7	11	11	9	7	10	12	10
Business Administration	18	16	15	14	13	14	14	15
Hotel & Catering	11	11	12	14	10	15	17	16
Engineering Manufacturing	5	5	4	3	4	2	2	3
Health & Social Care	5	5	6	7	6	8	8	6
Hairdressing	11	8	8	8	11	7	5	8
Construction	4	7	6	8	11	8	4	8
Retailing	17	15	14	12	9	13	17	13
Childcare	1	2	3	4	4	4	4	4
Motor Industry	5	4	3	3	4	2	2	2
All Sectors	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Sources: WBLYP trainee database; LSC Individualised Learner Record (ILR)

1 Starts on Advanced Modern Apprenticeships (AMA) and Foundation Modern Apprenticeships (FMA) only.

2 There are a total of 84 sectors approved for AMA and 60 sectors approved for FMA. This table shows the 10 AMA sectors with the most starts in 2000/01.

3 Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships.

4 Formerly known as National Traineeships.

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3.16

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Participation in job-related training¹ in the last four weeks by economic activity and region², 2002

United Kingdom: People of working age³

Thousands and percentages⁴

	Thousands			Percentages ⁴		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
All people						
United Kingdom	5,393	2,588	2,805	14.6	13.3	15.9
North East	243	117	126	15.5	14.3	16.8
North West	588	284	305	13.9	12.8	15.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	467	238	229	15.0	14.4	15.7
East Midlands	379	186	194	14.5	13.5	15.7
West Midlands	450	213	237	13.9	12.4	15.5
Eastern	443	217	226	13.1	12.3	14.0
London	777	374	403	15.9	14.6	17.3
South East	778	378	400	15.5	14.4	16.8
South West	455	209	246	15.2	13.2	17.3
England	4,580	2,215	2,365	14.8	13.6	16.1
Wales	263	116	147	14.9	12.5	17.5
Scotland	436	205	231	13.8	12.5	15.1
Northern Ireland	113	52	61	10.9	9.7	12.3
Employees^{5,6}						
United Kingdom	4,033	1,930	2,103	16.6	14.9	18.5
North East	178	87	91	17.9	16.8	19.2
North West	446	209	237	16.4	14.7	18.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	338	169	169	16.6	15.3	18.1
East Midlands	279	132	146	15.7	14.0	17.7
West Midlands	346	164	182	16.0	13.9	18.5
Eastern	345	169	176	14.7	13.5	16.1
London	531	258	274	17.8	15.9	20.1
South East	621	306	315	17.7	16.4	19.3
South West	359	159	199	17.5	14.9	20.4
England	3,443	1,654	1,789	16.8	15.1	18.7
Wales	184	84	100	17.2	14.5	20.4
Scotland	320	152	169	15.4	14.2	16.6
Northern Ireland	86	41	45	14.0	12.9	15.3
Self-employed^{6,7}						
United Kingdom	234	151	84	7.7	6.6	11.2
North East	*	*	*	*	*	*
North West	24	15	*	7.7	6.4	*
Yorkshire and the Humber	19	16	*	9.1	9.5	*
East Midlands	13	*	*	6.2	*	*
West Midlands	17	10	*	7.3	5.8	*
Eastern	28	18	10	8.7	7.3	13.4
London	35	22	14	7.8	6.5	11.4
South East	41	24	16	8.4	6.9	12.4
South West	22	13	*	7.0	5.9	*
England	204	130	74	7.8	6.7	11.4
Wales	*	*	*	*	*	*
Scotland	20	14	*	9.3	8.6	*
Northern Ireland	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 2002¹⁰

- 1 Job-related training includes both on and off-the-job training.
- 2 Government Office Regions in England and each UK country.
- 3 Working age is defined as males aged 16-64 and females 16-59.
- 4 Expressed as a percentage of the total number of people in each group.
- 5 Employees are those in employment excluding the self-employed, unpaid family workers and those on government employment and training programmes.
- 6 The split into employees and self-employed is based on respondents' own assessment of their employment status.
- 7 Self-employed are those in employment excluding employees, unpaid family workers and those on government employment and training programmes.
- 8 Unemployed according to the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition.
- 9 Economically inactive are those who are neither in employment nor ILO unemployed.
- 10 Users of these data should read the LFS entry in Annex A, as it contains important information about the LFS and the concepts and definitions used.

3.16

CONTINUED

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Participation in job-related training¹ in the last four weeks by economic activity and region², 2002

United Kingdom: People of working age³

Thousands and percentages⁴

	Thousands			Percentages ⁴		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
ILO unemployed⁸						
United Kingdom	173	93	80	11.6	10.1	13.9
North East	*	*	*	*	*	*
North West	20	13	*	11.3	11.5	*
Yorkshire and the Humber	16	*	*	12.3	*	*
East Midlands	*	*	*	*	*	*
West Midlands	17	11	*	12.5	13.1	*
Eastern	10	*	*	10.6	*	*
London	40	20	21	16.5	13.2	21.5
South East	17	*	*	10.1	*	*
South West	12	*	*	13.6	*	*
England	148	82	66	12.2	11.0	14.2
Wales	*	*	*	*	*	*
Scotland	15	*	*	8.6	*	*
Northern Ireland	*	*	*	*	*	*
Economically inactive⁹						
United Kingdom	873	371	502	11.0	11.7	10.5
North East	50	22	29	12.0	11.3	12.6
North West	90	42	48	9.0	9.6	8.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	84	39	45	11.7	13.6	10.4
East Midlands	72	37	35	13.7	17.8	11.0
West Midlands	63	25	38	9.1	9.3	9.0
Eastern	54	18	35	8.9	8.5	9.1
London	163	70	92	13.8	15.9	12.6
South East	94	38	56	11.3	12.9	10.5
South West	55	27	28	11.1	12.4	10.3
England	724	318	406	10.1	12.1	8.7
Wales	58	19	39	12.0	9.5	13.8
Scotland	74	29	45	10.8	9.9	11.5
Northern Ireland	17	*	12	5.9	*	6.6

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 2002¹⁰

See previous page for footnotes.

3.17

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Participation by employees¹ in job-related training² in the last four weeks by type of training and a range of personal characteristics, 2002

United Kingdom: Employees¹ of working age³

Thousands and percentages⁴

	Total number of employees (thousands)	of which: receiving off-the-job training only (%)	receiving on-the-job training only (%)	receiving both on and off-the-job training (%)	receiving any training (%)
All employees	24,319	8.1	5.2	3.3	16.6
By gender					
Males	12,944	7.1	4.7	3.0	14.9
Females	11,375	9.2	5.7	3.6	18.5
By age					
16-19	1,426	11.4	6.9	7.1	25.6
20-24	2,405	11.4	7.6	4.8	23.9
25-29	2,839	8.6	6.1	4.4	19.1
30-39	6,780	8.1	5.3	3.2	16.5
40-49	5,867	8.1	4.4	2.8	15.5
50-64	5,002	5.2	3.6	1.5	10.4
By ethnic origin					
White	22,848	8.0	5.2	3.2	16.5
Non-white	1,466	9.1	5.3	4.1	18.5
of which:					
Mixed	117	8.8	*	*	19.2
Asian or Asian British	723	7.3	5.3	3.2	15.9
Black or Black British	430	11.8	5.3	5.7	22.9
Chinese	65	*	*	*	15.8
Other ethnic group	131	10.0	*	*	19.6
By highest qualification held⁵					
Degree or equivalent	4,572	13.1	6.2	4.8	24.2
Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	2,316	11.7	7.0	5.2	24.0
GCE A level or equivalent	5,996	8.6	4.9	2.9	16.5
GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent	5,664	6.9	5.5	3.5	16.0
Other	3,147	4.8	4.5	1.9	11.2
None	2,467	1.4	2.6	0.8	4.7
By region					
United Kingdom	24,319	8.1	5.2	3.3	16.6
North East	993	8.2	6.2	3.5	17.9
North West	2,714	7.5	5.6	3.3	16.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,037	8.3	5.4	2.9	16.6
East Midlands	1,770	8.0	4.7	3.1	15.7
West Midlands	2,164	7.7	5.4	2.9	16.0
Eastern	2,341	7.1	4.5	3.1	14.7
London	2,989	8.9	5.2	3.7	17.8
South East	3,500	9.1	5.4	3.2	17.7
South West	2,045	9.0	4.8	3.8	17.5
England	20,553	8.2	5.2	3.3	16.8
Wales	1,068	8.8	5.1	3.2	17.2
Scotland	2,087	6.8	4.9	3.6	15.4
Northern Ireland	612	6.0	4.9	3.1	14.0
Time series (Spring of each year)⁶					
1991	21,920	8.3	4.3	2.3	14.9
1996	22,092	8.5	3.9	2.4	14.8
2000 ⁷	23,930	8.3	4.6	3.2	16.1
2001 ⁷	24,189	8.1	5.1	3.2	16.4
2002	24,319	8.1	5.2	3.3	16.6

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 2002⁸

1 Employees are those in employment excluding the self-employed, unpaid family workers and those on government employment and training programmes.

2 Job-related training includes both on and off-the-job training.

3 Working age is defined as males aged 16-64 and females aged 16-59.

4 Expressed as a percentage of the total number of people in each group.

5 Apart from rounding, figures may not sum to grand totals because of questions in the LFS which were unanswered or did not apply.

6 Data prior to Summer 1994 are not directly comparable with later years due to changes in the questionnaire.

7 Includes revised data as a result of a LFS reprocessing exercise carried out by the Office for National Statistics in 2002.

8 Users of these data should read the LFS entry in Annex A, as it contains important information about the LFS and the concepts.

3.18

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Participation by employees¹ in job-related training² in the last four weeks by a range of economic characteristics, 2002

United Kingdom: Employees¹ of working age³

Thousands and percentages⁴

	Thousands			Percentages ⁴		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
All employees	4,033	1,930	2,103	16.6	14.9	18.5
By industry						
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	13	*	*	7.1	*	*
Energy and water supply	55	43	12	17.6	17.3	18.7
Manufacturing	439	321	117	10.6	10.3	11.5
Construction	175	154	21	13.2	13.2	13.0
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	615	297	318	12.9	13.3	12.5
Transport	201	139	62	11.4	10.6	13.8
Banking, finance & insurance	666	362	304	17.4	17.5	17.4
Public administration, education & health	1,666	520	1,146	24.6	25.0	24.4
Other services	199	83	116	16.7	15.2	18.1
By occupation						
Managers and senior officials	521	329	192	15.3	13.9	18.4
Professional occupations	754	370	384	26.8	22.8	32.2
Associate professional and technical	798	377	420	23.8	21.1	26.8
Administrative and secretarial	530	142	389	15.4	18.7	14.5
Skilled trades	293	269	24	12.7	12.8	11.9
Personal service occupations	399	60	339	22.6	21.5	22.8
Sales and customer service occupations	299	103	196	14.5	16.5	13.7
Process, plant and machine operatives	134	111	23	6.6	6.5	6.9
Elementary occupations	303	168	135	9.7	9.9	9.4
By full-time/part-time work⁵						
Full-time	3,059	1,713	1,346	16.5	14.4	20.4
Part-time	973	217	756	16.7	20.9	15.8
of which ⁶ :						
students	365	169	196	32.5	33.3	31.9
could not find full-time job	58	16	42	11.4	8.3	13.2
did not want full-time job	535	28	507	13.2	9.3	13.5
By employment status⁶						
Permanent job	3,693	1,784	1,909	16.3	14.7	18.1
Temporary job	321	139	183	22.2	20.3	23.9
of which:						
seasonal / casual work	71	37	34	21.8	23.9	20.0
contract for fixed term or task	177	67	110	25.1	20.7	28.8
agency temping	37	18	20	13.8	12.4	15.3
other	36	17	19	24.5	26.7	22.8

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 2002⁷

1 Employees are those in employment excluding the self-employed, unpaid family workers and those on government employment and training programmes.

2 Job-related training includes both on and off-the-job training.

3 Working age is defined as males aged 16-64 and females aged 16-59.

4 Expressed as a percentage of the total number of people in each group.

5 The split between employees working full-time and part-time is based on respondents' own assessment.

6 Apart from rounding, figures may not sum to grand totals because of questions in the LFS which were unanswered or did not apply.

7 Users of these data should read the LFS entry in Annex A, as it contains important information about the LFS and the concepts and definitions used.

3.19

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Participation by employees¹ in job-related training² in the last four weeks by type of training and a range of economic characteristics, 2002

United Kingdom: Employees¹ of working age³

Thousands and percentages⁴

	Total number of employees (thousands)	of which: receiving off-the-job training only (%)	receiving on-the-job training only (%)	receiving both on and off-the-job training (%)	receiving any training (%)
All employees	24,319	8.1	5.2	3.3	16.6
By industry⁵					
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	185	4.2	1.8	1.0	7.1
Energy & water supply	315	8.1	6.5	3.0	17.6
Manufacturing	4,143	4.8	4.0	1.7	10.6
Construction	1,326	5.9	3.5	3.9	13.2
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	4,787	7.2	3.8	1.8	12.9
Transport	1,754	5.0	4.7	1.8	11.4
Banking, finance & insurance	3,823	8.4	5.1	3.8	17.4
Public administration, education & health	6,775	11.7	7.5	5.4	24.6
Other services	1,189	9.1	4.5	3.1	16.7
By occupation⁵					
Managers and senior officials	3,410	8.5	3.7	3.0	15.3
Professional occupations	2,818	13.6	7.7	5.4	26.8
Associate professional and technical	3,353	11.0	7.1	5.6	23.8
Administrative and secretarial	3,442	7.8	5.2	2.4	15.4
Skilled trades	2,307	5.0	4.0	3.7	12.7
Personal service occupations	1,765	9.1	7.6	5.8	22.6
Sales and customer service occupations	2,056	7.5	5.1	1.8	14.5
Process, plant and machine operatives	2,038	2.4	3.3	0.9	6.6
Elementary occupations	3,121	5.6	3.1	1.0	9.7
By full-time/part-time work^{5,6}					
Full-time	18,492	7.5	5.5	3.5	16.5
Part-time	5,822	9.9	4.2	2.5	16.7
of which:					
students	1,122	24.6	3.3	4.4	32.5
could not find full-time job	508	5.8	4.0	*	11.4
did not want full-time job	4,064	6.4	4.5	2.2	13.2
By employment status⁵					
Permanent	22,692	7.8	5.2	3.3	16.3
Temporary	1,447	12.6	5.8	3.7	22.2
of which:					
seasonal / casual work	326	16.3	3.4	*	21.5
contract for fixed term or task	705	12.3	7.1	5.5	25.1
agency temping	269	8.7	4.4	0.7	13.8
other	147	12.1	7.8	4.3	24.5

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 2002⁷

1 Employees are those in employment excluding the self-employed, unpaid family workers and those on government employment and training programmes.

2 Job-related training includes both on and off-the-job training.

3 Working age is defined as males aged 16-64 and females aged 16-59.

4 Expressed as a percentage of the total number of people in each group.

5 Apart from rounding, figures may not sum to grand totals because of questions in the LFS which were unanswered or did not apply.

6 The split between employees working full-time and part-time is based on respondents' own assessment.

7 Users of these data should read the LFS entry in Annex A, as it contains important information about the LFS and the concepts and definitions used.

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3.20

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Participation by employees¹ in job-related training² in the last four weeks by region³ and a range of personal and economic characteristics, 2002

United Kingdom: Employees¹ of working age⁴

Thousands and percentages⁵

	Region ³						
	United Kingdom	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern
All employees	4,033	178	446	338	279	346	345
By gender							
Males	1,930	87	209	169	132	164	169
Females	2,103	91	237	169	146	182	176
By age							
16-19	364	21	51	30	25	27	29
20-24	575	25	57	45	44	49	39
25-29	543	20	53	37	31	45	46
30-39	1,121	43	133	104	72	101	102
40-49	907	44	102	80	63	72	78
50-64	522	24	49	43	43	53	51
By highest qualification held⁶							
Degree or equivalent	1,105	32	108	93	71	92	86
Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	556	32	57	45	34	47	45
GCE A level or equivalent	986	49	103	83	70	75	89
GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent	906	47	129	86	70	85	80
Other	353	13	32	23	27	32	35
None	117	*	18	*	*	13	*
By industry							
Agriculture & fishing	13	*	*	*	*	*	*
Energy & water	55	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	439	31	53	35	37	49	44
Construction	175	*	24	12	14	18	11
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	615	30	71	56	40	47	46
Transport & communication	201	*	23	16	10	17	19
Banking, finance & insurance etc	666	18	54	54	41	48	64
Public admin, education & health	1,666	75	195	140	124	143	136
Other services	199	*	21	17	*	17	19
By occupation							
Managers and senior officials	521	20	48	41	37	40	48
Professional occupations	754	25	76	63	53	59	68
Associate professional and technical	798	34	92	70	45	69	76
Administrative and secretarial	530	21	63	49	37	46	39
Skilled trades	293	16	34	27	21	29	24
Personal service occupations	399	16	46	25	33	38	43
Sales and customer service occupations	299	22	32	25	18	21	20
Process, plant and machine operatives	134	*	15	14	*	21	*
Elementary occupations	303	15	38	23	27	23	19
Percentages⁵							
All employees	16.6	17.9	16.4	16.6	15.7	16.0	14.7
By gender							
Males	14.9	16.8	14.7	15.3	14.0	13.9	13.5
Females	18.5	19.2	18.3	18.1	17.7	18.5	16.1
By age							
16-19	25.6	36.2	33.2	24.0	23.9	20.5	20.8
20-24	23.9	24.4	21.5	23.2	26.7	24.3	18.2
25-29	19.1	19.4	17.3	17.4	15.8	19.0	17.1
30-39	16.5	16.3	17.4	18.1	14.4	16.9	15.7
40-49	15.5	16.7	15.0	15.9	14.9	13.9	14.1
50-64	10.4	12.3	9.1	10.0	11.4	11.0	9.8
By highest qualification held							
Degree or equivalent	24.2	25.5	25.4	29.7	26.2	27.0	21.7
Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	24.0	31.2	22.0	24.9	23.4	22.8	22.5
GCE A level or equivalent	16.5	17.7	14.8	15.7	15.4	14.9	15.7
GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent	16.0	18.7	17.9	17.7	16.2	16.1	13.3
Other	11.2	11.2	10.8	8.1	10.7	10.7	10.0
None	4.7	*	5.9	*	*	4.9	*
By industry							
Agriculture & fishing	7.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Energy & water	17.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	10.6	15.9	10.0	8.4	9.4	9.3	10.6
Construction	13.2	*	15.6	11.1	14.5	17.1	8.2
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	12.9	15.6	13.2	13.3	11.5	11.1	9.8
Transport & communication	11.4	*	11.4	11.9	8.0	11.5	10.5
Banking, finance & insurance etc	17.4	17.5	16.0	20.5	18.6	17.8	15.6
Public admin, education & health	24.6	23.8	24.6	24.6	27.0	25.2	23.4
Other services	16.7	*	17.5	20.0	*	18.6	16.4
By occupation							
Managers and senior officials	15.3	18.9	14.6	16.6	16.1	13.7	13.2
Professional occupations	26.8	27.8	27.6	30.8	28.6	27.9	25.3
Associate professional and technical	23.8	28.4	25.2	27.2	20.5	25.1	23.4
Administrative and secretarial	15.4	16.1	15.4	18.9	16.5	15.3	11.8
Skilled trades	12.7	14.0	12.3	12.5	10.9	12.0	10.7
Personal service occupations	22.6	22.0	21.4	16.9	25.7	26.6	22.5
Sales and customer service occupations	14.5	21.9	13.0	14.3	12.0	12.6	11.0
Process, plant and machine operatives	6.6	*	6.4	6.3	*	8.4	*
Elementary occupations	9.7	9.5	10.8	7.6	11.0	8.4	7.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 2002⁷

- 1 Employees are those in employment excluding the self-employed, unpaid family workers and those on government employment and training programmes.
- 2 Job-related training includes both on and off-the-job training.
- 3 Government Office Regions in England and each UK country.
- 4 Working age is defined as males aged 16-64 and females aged 16-59.
- 5 Expressed as a percentage of the total number of people in each group.
- 6 Apart from rounding, figures may not sum to grand totals because of questions in the LFS which were unanswered or did not apply.
- 7 Users of these data should read the LFS entry in Annex A, as it contains important information about the LFS and the concepts and definitions used.

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POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Participation by employees¹ in job-related training² in the last four weeks by region³ and a range of personal and economic characteristics, 2002United Kingdom: Employees¹ of working age⁴Thousands and percentages⁵

	Region ³						
	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
All employees	531	621	359	3,443	184	320	86
By gender							
Males	258	306	159	1,654	84	152	41
Females	274	315	199	1,789	100	169	45
By age							
16-19	30	61	40	314	15	27	*
20-24	100	88	49	495	25	43	12
25-29	90	88	47	458	26	46	13
30-39	147	163	99	963	47	90	21
40-49	103	143	84	769	41	75	21
50-64	61	79	41	444	29	39	11
By highest qualification held⁶							
Degree or equivalent	195	173	79	928	51	98	27
Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	55	82	53	450	31	62	12
GCE A level or equivalent	124	149	96	837	42	87	20
GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent	80	136	89	801	38	48	19
Other	66	62	34	323	14	13	*
None	12	17	*	97	*	*	*
By industry							
Agriculture & fishing	*	*	*	10	*	*	*
Energy & water	*	*	*	42	*	10	*
Manufacturing	32	59	35	374	26	29	10
Construction	18	30	15	150	*	13	*
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	84	99	62	534	25	45	12
Transport & communication	27	38	17	177	*	14	*
Banking, finance & insurance etc	142	117	54	591	17	49	*
Public admin, education & health	192	237	154	1,394	86	140	45
Other services	31	28	17	166	12	19	*
By occupation							
Managers and senior officials	79	98	40	452	21	41	*
Professional occupations	110	119	60	632	39	67	17
Associate professional and technical	115	109	74	683	35	62	17
Administrative and secretarial	70	89	49	463	22	33	13
Skilled trades	27	41	26	244	16	25	*
Personal service occupations	43	61	36	342	16	32	10
Sales and customer service occupations	46	42	28	256	15	24	*
Process, plant and machine operatives	*	16	14	112	*	*	*
Elementary occupations	33	47	33	258	13	27	*
Percentages⁵							
All employees	17.8	17.7	17.5	16.8	17.2	15.4	14.0
By gender							
Males	15.9	16.4	14.9	15.1	14.5	14.2	12.9
Females	20.1	19.3	20.4	18.7	20.4	16.6	15.3
By age							
16-19	25.9	26.5	28.3	26.2	23.1	20.5	*
20-24	27.7	26.8	24.9	24.5	24.4	20.1	18.5
25-29	19.9	22.4	20.4	19.0	23.3	19.5	15.8
30-39	16.7	16.8	18.3	16.8	15.8	15.9	11.8
40-49	15.4	17.5	16.6	15.6	15.6	14.3	14.5
50-64	12.0	10.2	9.4	10.4	12.9	9.4	9.5
By highest qualification held							
Degree or equivalent	20.8	23.4	23.7	23.9	30.0	24.3	22.8
Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	25.7	25.3	25.2	24.4	26.9	21.2	18.7
GCE A level or equivalent	21.8	17.3	18.3	16.8	17.4	14.4	12.5
GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent	15.8	16.2	16.6	16.4	14.1	13.5	13.6
Other	13.0	14.2	12.5	11.5	11.4	7.2	*
None	5.0	6.0	*	4.8	*	*	*
By industry							
Agriculture & fishing	*	*	*	7.1	*	*	*
Energy & water	*	*	*	18.1	*	18.1	*
Manufacturing	12.8	11.6	11.2	10.6	12.8	9.6	9.5
Construction	16.1	15.5	12.7	13.9	*	10.3	*
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	14.8	14.8	13.9	13.1	11.6	11.1	10.9
Transport & communication	11.0	13.1	12.4	11.6	*	10.5	*
Banking, finance & insurance etc	17.6	17.5	17.9	17.5	18.0	16.5	*
Public admin, education & health	24.9	26.1	25.8	25.1	25.1	21.7	19.4
Other services	14.9	16.2	18.8	16.4	21.9	18.0	*
By occupation							
Managers and senior officials	15.0	15.4	15.6	15.1	19.1	17.0	*
Professional occupations	25.4	25.4	26.2	26.7	31.2	26.1	22.4
Associate professional and technical	22.7	21.4	24.9	23.8	25.8	22.9	22.4
Administrative and secretarial	14.6	17.8	17.1	15.9	16.8	11.1	13.2
Skilled trades	15.3	14.9	13.4	12.8	13.4	11.8	*
Personal service occupations	23.5	25.3	22.5	23.0	19.3	20.9	20.9
Sales and customer service occupations	20.0	15.2	15.2	14.9	14.1	12.7	*
Process, plant and machine operatives	*	7.8	8.4	6.7	*	*	*
Elementary occupations	9.9	11.7	11.7	9.9	8.6	9.7	*

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 2002⁷

See previous page for footnotes.

3.21

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Length of job-related training¹, 2002

United Kingdom: People of working age²

Thousands and percentages³

	Total receiving training ⁵ (thousands)	Length of training ^{4,11}							
		Under 1 week	1 week < 1 month	1 month < 6 months	6 months < 1 year	1 year < 2 years	2 years < 3 years	3 years or more	Ongoing or no definite limit
All people	5,393	28.4	3.4	6.1	7.2	8.5	8.7	14.0	16.3
Economic activity									
Employees ^{6,7}	4,033	35.4	4.0	5.9	6.5	7.4	6.9	9.0	18.1
Self-employed ^{7,8}	234	34.1	*	10.5	6.8	5.0	4.6	6.1	23.0
ILO unemployed ⁹	173	*	*	13.8	14.9	15.9	11.1	10.3	15.1
Economically inactive ¹⁰	873	1.2	*	3.9	8.8	12.8	16.4	40.0	6.7
All employees	4,033	35.4	4.0	5.9	6.5	7.4	6.9	9.0	18.1
By gender									
Males	1,930	35.4	5.2	4.8	5.3	6.0	7.2	10.5	18.4
Females	2,103	35.4	2.9	6.9	7.6	8.7	6.7	7.5	17.9
By age									
16-19	364	5.9	*	*	4.7	15.9	21.0	24.6	14.3
20-24	575	18.9	3.2	5.1	6.2	8.1	9.4	20.9	17.3
25-29	543	31.5	5.0	5.6	6.0	6.6	7.4	9.9	19.5
30-39	1,121	39.8	4.8	7.4	6.5	7.0	5.4	5.3	18.5
40-49	907	46.2	4.2	5.9	7.7	5.6	3.8	3.5	17.9
50-64	522	50.0	3.3	6.4	6.2	5.6	2.3	*	19.7
By highest qualification held¹¹									
Degree or equivalent	1,105	44.5	3.4	4.8	6.4	5.3	5.6	6.5	16.9
Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	556	40.0	4.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	5.1	7.7	17.0
GCE A level or equivalent	986	30.4	4.5	6.1	6.0	6.7	7.9	14.5	17.3
GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent	906	29.1	3.4	5.7	6.6	10.7	9.1	8.8	19.5
Other qualification	353	30.4	4.7	7.0	7.7	8.8	6.7	5.4	20.2
No qualification	117	33.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	24.0
By industry									
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	13	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	32.9
Energy & water supply	55	41.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	16.1
Manufacturing	439	34.4	5.6	7.6	5.4	5.0	7.3	8.8	17.7
Construction	175	27.3	*	*	*	7.2	9.1	24.2	13.9
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	615	21.5	3.6	4.9	7.1	11.3	12.1	15.4	16.6
Transport	201	41.2	6.0	7.1	*	5.5	*	*	22.3
Banking, finance & insurance	666	37.8	3.9	4.6	5.5	4.8	4.8	7.7	22.8
Public administration, education & health	1,666	40.8	3.5	6.4	7.6	8.0	5.6	6.1	16.7
Other services	199	27.1	*	6.4	7.3	6.2	10.8	11.2	18.6
By occupation									
Managers and senior officials	521	45.9	4.7	4.8	5.6	5.1	5.0	5.2	16.3
Professional occupations	754	43.6	3.5	4.6	6.4	4.8	5.9	6.5	18.7
Associate professional and technical	798	38.7	4.3	6.5	6.4	6.7	5.9	6.7	18.9
Administrative and secretarial	530	37.7	3.1	6.0	8.6	6.4	4.3	7.1	20.1
Skilled trades	293	23.3	4.1	6.1	3.8	8.0	8.9	20.7	15.7
Personal service occupations	399	29.6	2.7	8.6	7.4	12.8	8.9	7.6	16.2
Sales and customer service occupations	299	21.4	4.6	4.3	6.1	11.9	10.4	15.8	18.9
Process, plant and machine operatives	134	31.5	8.4	10.0	*	*	*	*	23.3
Elementary occupations	303	18.9	3.8	4.8	7.0	10.5	13.2	16.8	15.8
By region¹²									
United Kingdom	4,033	35.4	4.0	5.9	6.5	7.4	6.9	9.0	18.1
North East	178	35.4	5.6	5.6	5.4	8.1	7.0	9.4	17.8
North West	446	35.3	3.2	6.6	6.9	5.8	8.9	9.0	17.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	338	35.0	3.8	6.2	6.2	8.1	6.6	8.4	18.2
East Midlands	279	37.8	4.1	5.9	6.9	6.8	7.9	8.5	15.8
West Midlands	346	36.8	4.0	7.4	4.9	7.0	4.7	7.0	20.8
Eastern	345	38.7	4.4	6.6	4.7	6.7	5.6	9.4	18.0
London	531	30.5	5.1	5.5	7.3	7.2	8.5	8.2	19.4
South East	621	38.4	3.3	5.7	6.3	8.6	6.4	8.8	15.7
South West	359	37.1	3.6	4.4	6.7	9.2	8.0	7.9	16.4
England	3,443	36.0	4.0	6.0	6.3	7.5	7.1	8.5	17.6
Wales	184	28.6	4.3	6.0	8.1	6.9	6.2	12.2	21.3
Scotland	320	35.9	3.8	5.3	6.9	6.3	4.8	12.6	17.3
Northern Ireland	86	25.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	33.5

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 2002¹³

1 Job-related training includes both on and off-the-job training.

2 Working age is defined as males aged 16-64 and females 16-59. These figures include unpaid family workers, those on government employment and training programmes, or those who did not answer, who are excluded from the Economic activity analyses below.

3 Expressed as a percentage of those in the group who received training in the last four weeks.

4 The total length of the course was recorded not just the part completed. For people engaged on day or block release, the total length of training is given. For people who dropped out of a course the time spent on the course, not the total length is recorded.

5 People of working age who received on or off-the-job training in the last four weeks.

6 Employees are those in employment excluding the self-employed, unpaid family workers and those on government employment and training programmes.

7 The split into employees and self-employed is based on respondents' own assessment of their employment status.

8 Self-employed are those in employment excluding employees, unpaid family workers and those on government employment and training programmes.

9 Unemployed according to the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition.

10 Economically inactive are those who are neither in employment nor ILO unemployed.

11 Apart from rounding, figures may not sum to grand totals because of questions in the LFS which were unanswered or did not apply.

12 Government Office Regions in England and each UK country.

13 Users of these data should read the LFS entry in Annex A, as it contains important information about the LFS and the concepts and definitions used.

3.22

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Location of off-the-job training¹, 2002United Kingdom: People of working age²Thousands and percentages³

	Total receiving training ¹ (thousands)	Main place of training (percentages) ⁴						
		Employer's premises	Another employer's premises	Private training centre	At home ⁵	Further Education college or University	Other educational institution	Others
All people²	4,073	22.2	3.8	7.0	6.9	40.4	3.9	9.1
Economic activity								
Employees ^{6,7}	2,769	31.1	4.7	8.3	7.4	29.7	3.5	9.2
Self-employed ^{7,8}	195	8.6	7.8	13.8	13.1	25.2	5.6	19.1
ILO unemployed ⁹	173	*	*	6.6	10.4	50.7	*	14.9
Economically inactive ¹⁰	873	*	*	1.1	3.5	76.3	4.6	4.0
All employees	2,769	31.1	4.7	8.3	7.4	29.7	3.5	9.2
By gender								
Males	1,314	31.1	5.0	9.1	8.1	28.9	2.8	8.9
Females	1,454	31.2	4.5	7.6	6.8	30.5	4.1	9.6
By age								
16-19	264	12.9	*	*	*	64.2	7.2	*
20-24	389	22.3	*	4.8	5.7	49.5	2.5	4.9
25-29	369	31.3	4.8	8.4	10.3	27.9	*	5.6
30-39	762	35.6	5.6	10.1	8.1	22.8	3.0	10.6
40-49	645	33.9	6.4	9.8	8.4	19.9	3.9	13.1
50-64	339	40.1	5.6	10.0	6.9	16.3	3.3	12.9
By highest qualification held⁴								
Degree or equivalent	820	31.7	6.3	10.5	9.7	19.8	3.6	12.2
Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	393	36.4	5.6	7.6	8.1	27.9	*	7.9
GCE A level or equivalent	691	28.0	4.1	7.1	6.6	38.0	2.9	7.7
GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent	592	30.3	2.8	7.2	5.8	35.1	4.0	9.0
Other qualification	211	29.7	*	8.3	5.5	30.2	5.4	7.4
No qualification	53	37.9	*	*	*	29.1	*	*
By industry⁴								
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	10	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Energy & water supply	35	30.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	273	30.5	4.0	12.7	7.7	28.4	*	6.2
Construction	129	18.9	*	*	*	47.1	*	10.0
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	431	16.1	3.1	5.4	5.5	50.5	5.6	6.2
Transport	118	38.3	*	15.1	11.0	19.0	*	*
Banking, finance & insurance	469	32.3	5.3	11.1	11.4	19.9	2.2	10.9
Public administration, education & health	1,155	37.2	5.5	6.5	6.6	25.2	3.6	11.1
Other services	146	30.4	*	7.3	*	37.4	*	*
By occupation								
Managers and senior officials	393	31.3	6.9	11.8	8.2	19.1	*	13.6
Professional occupations	537	36.3	5.3	9.5	9.2	18.4	3.7	12.3
Associate professional and technical	558	35.9	6.2	8.6	9.2	24.3	2.6	8.9
Administrative and secretarial	351	35.2	3.8	9.0	6.9	28.1	2.7	8.5
Skilled trades	201	22.2	*	7.5	5.6	43.1	*	5.2
Personal service occupations	264	33.0	4.2	5.4	4.6	34.0	4.7	10.0
Sales and customer service occupations	192	20.0	*	*	5.4	53.3	6.0	5.1
Process, plant and machine operatives	67	30.3	*	18.5	*	22.4	*	*
Elementary occupations	206	14.3	*	*	5.0	59.2	*	*
By region¹¹								
United Kingdom	2,769	31.1	4.7	8.3	7.4	29.7	3.5	9.2
North East	116	31.9	*	*	*	34.9	*	8.6
North West	293	29.1	4.1	9.6	5.8	34.2	*	8.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	228	28.0	6.6	9.5	8.1	27.7	*	10.8
East Midlands	196	29.2	*	7.1	6.9	30.9	*	12.9
West Midlands	229	38.4	*	8.5	4.9	23.4	4.4	9.9
Eastern	238	33.7	5.6	8.4	8.1	25.4	4.6	8.9
London	376	28.0	3.9	9.6	8.9	31.9	3.1	7.4
South East	430	29.8	5.5	10.2	8.6	28.6	3.5	7.6
South West	260	35.8	*	6.5	6.3	29.5	*	9.8
England	2,367	31.2	4.8	8.8	7.2	29.5	3.5	9.0
Wales	129	30.7	*	*	7.7	35.1	*	9.1
Scotland	217	31.5	4.4	5.6	9.5	27.5	*	11.9
Northern Ireland	56	29.0	*	*	*	35.1	*	*

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 2002¹²

- 1 Excludes those receiving on-the-job training only.
- 2 Working age is defined as males aged 16-64 and females 16-59. These figures include unpaid family workers, those on government employment and training programmes, or those who did not answer, who are excluded from the Economic activity analyses below.
- 3 Expressed as a percentage of those in the group who received training in the last four weeks.
- 4 Apart from rounding, figures may not sum to grand totals because of questions in the LFS which were unanswered or did not apply.
- 5 Includes open university, open tech, correspondence course and college.
- 6 Employees are those in employment excluding the self-employed, unpaid family workers and those on government employment and training programmes.
- 7 The split into employees and self-employed is based on respondents' own assessment of their employment status.
- 8 Self-employed are those in employment excluding employees, unpaid family workers and those on government employment and training programmes.
- 9 Unemployed according to the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition.
- 10 Economically inactive are those who are neither in employment nor ILO unemployed.
- 11 Government Office Regions in England and each UK country.
- 12 Users of these data should read the LFS report in Annex A, as it contains important information about the LFS and the concepts and definitions used.

3.23

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Hours spent on job-related training¹ in the last week, 2002

United Kingdom: People of working age²

Thousands and percentages³

	Total receiving training ⁴ (thousands)	Hours spent on training ¹⁰						Average number of hours per week
		Less than 7.5 hours	7.5 to <15 hours	15 to <22.5 hours	22.5 to <30 hours	30 to <37.5 hours	37.5 hours or more	
All people²	3,274	35.0	16.3	11.6	5.1	8.9	11.0	13.7
Economic activity								
Employees ^{5,6}	2,211	43.8	19.1	10.3	3.8	5.7	6.9	10.6
Self-employed ^{6,7}	131	54.7	19.3	7.6	*	*	*	8.4
ILO unemployed ⁸	127	23.5	16.2	20.7	9.3	11.9	7.5	15.6
Economically inactive ⁹	738	8.5	7.2	14.8	8.9	18.2	24.7	23.3
All employees	2,211	43.8	19.1	10.3	3.8	5.7	6.9	10.6
By gender								
Males	1,041	38.1	20.4	10.9	3.9	6.8	8.4	11.5
Females	1,169	48.9	17.9	9.8	3.6	4.8	5.6	9.8
By age								
16-19	279	21.8	15.6	11.8	9.2	12.8	14.4	16.2
20-24	372	31.4	17.9	11.7	4.1	8.6	9.7	12.7
25-29	298	45.7	17.5	9.7	4.2	6.3	6.7	10.8
30-39	570	46.9	21.5	11.6	2.4	4.6	5.7	10.0
40-49	452	52.8	20.1	9.6	2.7	2.2	4.0	8.3
50-64	240	62.1	18.9	5.7	*	*	*	6.9
By highest qualification held¹⁰								
Degree or equivalent	550	49.2	19.3	9.7	3.5	4.5	4.7	9.6
Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	282	43.0	23.4	13.0	*	*	6.2	10.2
GCE A level or equivalent	561	40.7	18.3	11.4	4.7	7.3	8.3	12.3
GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent	538	43.4	18.6	9.4	3.2	6.1	7.6	10.5
Other qualification	212	39.0	18.1	7.8	*	8.8	8.6	11.0
No qualification	65	49.3	*	*	*	*	*	7.7
By industry¹⁰								
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Energy & water supply	23	43.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	236	41.4	21.6	11.2	*	*	6.6	9.6
Construction	107	29.9	28.4	*	*	*	13.0	11.8
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	400	32.3	14.1	13.0	8.2	11.1	8.7	13.8
Transport	100	41.9	19.0	9.6	*	*	9.8	12.2
Banking, finance & insurance	342	47.8	18.1	11.4	3.0	4.9	4.1	9.0
Public administration, education & health	869	51.4	19.9	8.7	2.2	3.8	6.1	9.6
Other services	124	35.8	17.2	10.8	*	*	8.2	11.8
By occupation								
Managers and senior officials	247	44.9	23.2	13.7	*	*	*	9.0
Professional occupations	378	56.1	15.8	8.8	*	4.0	3.7	8.2
Associate professional and technical	411	41.1	24.0	10.5	2.7	4.2	9.0	11.6
Administrative and secretarial	299	52.5	18.8	10.8	*	4.1	*	8.3
Skilled trades	184	32.5	26.0	5.6	*	*	14.5	11.9
Personal service occupations	227	47.4	19.9	7.8	*	*	8.4	10.2
Sales and customer service occupations	191	33.7	10.6	12.0	8.2	16.0	8.8	14.9
Process, plant and machine operatives	64	39.7	20.0	*	*	*	*	11.1
Elementary occupations	209	30.2	10.9	14.1	10.5	12.4	7.7	13.9
By region¹¹								
United Kingdom	2,211	43.8	19.1	10.3	3.8	5.7	6.9	10.6
North East	92	42.7	20.7	9.9	3.2	8.1	8.5	12.1
North West	249	45.2	22.8	*	*	*	*	9.8
Yorkshire and the Humber	188	44.9	17.3	10.1	*	5.7	7.5	10.3
East Midlands	143	51.3	20.3	10.4	*	3.8	5.5	9.2
West Midlands	191	42.9	19.3	8.5	*	*	*	9.6
Eastern	189	46.8	20.0	10.8	*	4.3	6.4	9.9
London	301	40.4	18.1	11.0	*	*	7.9	11.2
South East	342	42.8	18.0	12.0	5.3	4.2	7.1	10.6
South West	201	41.7	17.7	9.7	6.2	7.0	7.4	11.6
England	1,896	43.9	19.2	10.5	3.6	5.4	6.9	10.5
Wales	107	42.4	20.0	*	*	*	*	10.4
Scotland	162	42.5	15.8	10.7	*	8.7	8.5	12.0
Northern Ireland	47	49.8	23.3	*	*	*	*	13.7

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 2002¹²

1 Job-related training includes both on and off-the-job training.

2 Working age is defined as males aged 16-64 and females 16-59. These figures include unpaid family workers, those on government employment and training programmes, or those who did not answer, who are excluded from the Economic activity analyses below.

3 Expressed as a percentage of those in the group who received training in the last week, who specified a valid length of training.

4 Those who specified a valid length of training.

5 Employees are those in employment excluding the self-employed, unpaid family workers and those on government employment and training programmes.

6 The split into employees and self-employed is based on respondents' own assessment of their employment status.

7 Self-employed are those in employment excluding employees, unpaid family workers and those on government employment and training programmes.

8 Unemployed according to the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition.

9 Economically inactive are those who are neither in employment nor ILO unemployed.

10 Apart from rounding, figures may not sum to grand totals because of questions in the LFS which were unanswered or did not apply.

11 Government Office Regions in England and each UK country.

12 Users of these data should read the LFS entry in Annex A, as it contains important information about the LFS and the concepts and definitions used.

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3.24

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Participation by employees¹ in job-related training² in the last thirteen weeks by a range of personal and economic characteristics – time series

United Kingdom: Employees¹ of working age³

Thousands

	1995			1999			2002		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
All employees¹	5,559	2,856	2,703	6,740	3,415	3,325	7,500	3,713	3,787
By age									
16-19	288	151	137	472	248	225	490	260	230
20-24	694	348	346	799	410	388	915	475	440
25-29	925	492	433	1,008	526	482	966	489	477
30-39	1,619	861	759	1,957	1,038	919	2,173	1,105	1,068
40-49	1,382	663	719	1,551	717	834	1,789	827	962
50-64	651	342	309	953	476	477	1,167	557	610
By highest qualification held^{4,5}									
Degree or equivalent	1,297	752	545	1,722	945	777	2,050	1,046	1,004
Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	900	378	523	1,004	401	603	1,011	386	624
GCE A level or equivalent	1,314	853	461	1,627	998	629	1,821	1,118	703
GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent	1,162	471	691	1,474	636	838	1,618	666	952
Other	595	279	316	658	328	330	687	351	337
None	282	119	164	218	90	128	279	128	150
By industry⁴									
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	30	19	10	35	26	*	32	23	*
Energy & water supply	111	88	23	92	68	24	120	100	21
Manufacturing	839	636	204	964	729	235	888	673	214
Construction	193	164	29	260	230	30	321	285	36
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	784	376	408	992	492	500	1,043	506	537
Transport	313	221	92	366	251	115	424	302	122
Banking, finance & insurance	900	517	383	1,136	618	517	1,240	690	550
Public administration, education & health	2,145	719	1,426	2,601	869	1,732	3,070	964	2,106
Other services	236	111	125	290	129	160	355	166	190
By occupation⁴									
Managers and senior officials	978	624	354	1,097	688	409	1,056	690	366
Professional occupations	1,030	544	486	1,235	638	597	1,372	701	671
Associate professional and technical	832	363	469	1,012	422	591	1,470	713	757
Administrative and secretarial	884	242	642	1,055	296	760	985	261	723
Skilled trades	387	362	24	476	452	24	548	509	40
Personal service occupations	636	253	383	849	329	520	740	111	629
Sales and customer service occupations	366	149	217	475	191	284	496	165	331
Process, plant and machine operatives	258	221	37	324	274	50	305	262	43
Elementary occupations	178	92	85	217	126	90	524	298	226
By full-time/part-time work⁶									
Full-time	4,529	2,693	1,836	5,360	3,153	2,207	5,884	3,414	2,470
Part-time	1,030	163	867	1,380	262	1,118	1,615	299	1,316
of which:									
students	247	106	141	388	170	218	438	203	235
could not find full-time job	127	35	91	121	39	82	118	32	86
did not want full-time job	643	19	624	850	50	800	1,031	58	974
By employment status⁴									
Permanent	5,132	2,670	2,462	6,205	3,177	3,028	6,956	3,468	3,488
Temporary	401	172	230	509	223	286	510	227	283
of which:									
seasonal/casual work	60	27	33	91	35	58	93	50	43
contract for fixed term or task	275	117	157	316	142	174	295	116	179
agency temping	27	11	16	53	23	29	68	36	33
other	40	17	23	49	23	25	54	26	28

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 1995, 1999, 2002⁷

1 Employees are those in employment excluding the self-employed, unpaid family workers and those on government employment and training programmes.

2 Job-related training includes both on and off-the-job training.

3 Working age is defined as males aged 16-64 and females aged 16-59.

4 Apart from rounding, figures may not sum to grand totals because of questions in the LFS which were unanswered or did not apply.

5 Highest qualifications held figures for 1995 are not directly comparable with later years due to changes in the level of detail collected for qualifications from the 1996 LFS onwards.

6 The split between employees working full-time and part-time is based on respondents' own assessment.

7 Users of these data should read the LFS entry in Annex A, as it contains important information about the LFS and the concepts and definitions used.

8 Expressed as a percentage of the total number of people in each group.

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CONTINUED

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Participation by employees¹ in job-related training² in the last thirteen weeks by a range of personal and economic characteristics – time seriesUnited Kingdom: Employees¹ of working age³Percentages⁸

	1995			1999			2002		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
All employees¹	25.6	24.9	26.5	28.8	27.3	30.4	30.8	28.7	33.3
By age									
16-19	25.6	27.5	23.8	33.9	35.4	32.4	34.4	36.6	32.2
20-24	28.8	27.8	29.9	35.6	34.7	36.7	38.0	37.4	38.8
25-29	29.7	29.6	29.8	32.4	31.2	34.0	34.0	31.8	36.7
30-39	27.6	27.1	28.2	29.6	29.1	30.2	32.0	30.0	34.5
40-49	26.2	24.9	27.4	28.4	26.0	30.9	30.5	27.8	33.3
50-64	16.8	15.7	18.1	20.6	18.3	23.6	23.3	20.2	27.2
By highest qualification held⁵									
Degree or equivalent	42.6	39.7	47.5	44.1	41.1	48.4	44.8	40.8	50.0
Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	42.7	38.5	46.5	43.1	37.3	48.0	43.6	36.5	49.6
GCE A level or equivalent	25.7	24.2	29.1	29.0	26.5	34.2	30.4	28.6	33.8
GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent	24.8	25.0	24.7	27.1	27.7	26.6	28.6	27.6	29.3
Other	17.9	16.6	19.3	19.9	18.9	21.0	21.8	20.6	23.2
None	8.4	8.1	8.7	8.3	7.5	9.0	11.3	10.7	11.8
By industry									
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	14.0	12.6	17.5	18.0	17.6	*	17.5	16.6	*
Energy & water supply	33.8	33.4	35.7	32.5	31.3	36.9	38.1	39.8	31.9
Manufacturing	18.4	19.3	16.2	21.1	21.6	19.7	21.4	21.6	21.0
Construction	19.7	19.5	20.8	21.3	21.3	21.0	24.2	24.4	22.7
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	18.2	19.5	17.2	21.4	23.1	19.9	21.8	22.6	21.1
Transport	22.1	20.4	27.6	23.0	21.4	27.6	24.2	23.1	27.2
Banking, finance & insurance	30.3	34.0	26.4	32.5	33.7	31.2	32.4	33.3	31.4
Public administration, education & health	37.5	39.4	36.7	41.5	43.3	40.6	45.3	46.3	44.9
Other services	20.4	20.9	19.9	24.7	24.1	25.1	29.9	30.2	29.6
By occupation									
Managers and senior officials	30.1	28.6	33.2	31.0	29.0	35.1	31.0	29.2	35.0
Professional occupations	46.2	42.8	50.8	48.7	44.3	54.6	48.7	43.2	56.2
Associate professional and technical	41.4	36.7	46.0	43.5	37.7	48.9	43.8	40.0	48.3
Administrative and secretarial	24.6	26.4	24.0	27.3	29.2	26.6	28.6	34.4	27.0
Skilled trades	17.2	18.5	8.7	20.2	21.1	11.1	23.8	24.2	19.5
Personal service occupations	25.9	28.9	24.2	30.7	34.7	28.6	41.9	39.8	42.3
Sales and customer service occupations	20.2	24.1	18.2	23.5	27.2	21.5	24.1	26.4	23.1
Process, plant and machine operatives	11.7	12.7	8.2	14.5	15.2	11.8	15.0	15.4	12.9
Elementary occupations	9.6	10.4	8.9	12.1	13.2	10.9	16.8	17.6	15.8
By full-time/part-time work⁶									
Full-time	27.2	25.0	31.2	30.0	27.3	35.1	31.8	28.7	37.5
Part-time	20.5	23.2	20.0	24.6	27.5	24.1	27.7	28.8	27.5
of which:									
students	33.2	31.6	34.5	38.7	38.6	38.7	39.0	40.0	38.2
could not find full-time job	17.9	16.5	18.6	20.2	17.5	21.9	23.2	16.8	27.0
did not want full-time job	18.4	14.4	18.5	21.8	19.1	22.0	25.4	19.5	25.8
By employment status⁴									
Permanent	25.7	25.1	26.4	28.6	27.3	30.0	30.7	28.6	33.1
Temporary	26.8	24.6	28.8	32.5	29.5	35.2	35.3	33.3	37.0
of which:									
seasonal/casual work	16.9	17.3	16.5	23.7	21.1	26.6	28.5	32.3	25.3
contract for fixed term or task	33.6	30.1	36.8	39.5	35.8	43.0	41.9	36.0	46.8
agency temping	17.1	14.3	19.7	21.0	17.7	24.8	25.3	25.2	25.5
other	24.4	22.1	26.4	36.5	38.0	35.2	36.7	40.6	33.7

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 1995, 1999, 2002⁷

See previous page for footnotes.

3.25

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Employees¹ of working age² in the UK – summary of job-related training³ received, 2002

United Kingdom: Employees¹ of working age²

Thousands and percentages

	Total number of employees (thousands)	Number who received training in the last			Never offered training by current employer (thousands)	Percentage who received training in the last			Never offered training by current employer (percentage)
		13 weeks	4 weeks	1 week		13 weeks	4 weeks	1 week	
All employees¹	24,319	7,500	4,033	2,211	7,099	30.8	16.6	9.1	29.2
By gender									
Males	12,944	3,713	1,930	1,041	3,929	28.7	14.9	8.0	30.4
Females	11,375	3,787	2,103	1,169	3,170	33.3	18.5	10.3	27.9
By age									
16-19	1,426	490	364	279	421	34.4	25.6	19.5	29.5
20-24	2,405	915	575	372	758	38.0	23.9	15.4	31.5
25-29	2,839	966	543	298	784	34.0	19.1	10.5	27.6
30-39	6,780	2,173	1,121	570	1,787	32.0	16.5	8.4	26.4
40-49	5,867	1,789	907	452	1,652	30.5	15.5	7.7	28.2
50-64	5,002	1,167	522	240	1,698	23.3	10.4	4.8	33.9
By ethnic origin									
White	22,848	7,031	3,761	2,043	6,650	30.8	16.5	8.9	29.1
Non-white	1,466	469	272	168	447	32.0	18.5	11.5	30.5
Mixed	117	38	23	14	32	32.2	19.2	11.8	27.0
Asian or Asian British	723	210	115	69	240	29.1	15.9	9.6	33.3
Black or Black British	430	162	98	57	106	37.7	22.9	13.4	24.8
Chinese	65	16	10	*	28	25.0	15.8	*	43.2
Other Ethnic Group	131	43	26	19	40	32.6	19.6	14.2	30.4
By highest qualification held⁴									
Degree or equivalent	4,572	2,050	1,105	550	736	44.8	24.2	12.0	16.1
Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	2,316	1,011	556	282	388	43.6	24.0	12.2	16.8
GCE A level or equivalent	5,996	1,821	986	561	1,706	30.4	16.5	9.4	28.5
GCE grades A* to C or equivalent	5,664	1,618	906	538	1,719	28.6	16.0	9.5	30.4
Other qualification	3,147	687	353	212	1,175	21.8	11.2	6.7	37.3
No qualification	2,467	279	117	65	1,328	11.3	4.7	2.6	53.8
By industry⁴									
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	185	32	13	*	90	17.5	7.1	*	48.8
Energy & water supply	315	120	55	23	57	38.1	17.6	7.3	18.0
Manufacturing	4,143	888	439	236	1,527	21.4	10.6	5.7	36.9
Construction	1,326	321	175	107	492	24.2	13.2	8.1	37.1
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	4,787	1,043	615	400	1,911	21.8	12.9	8.4	39.9
Transport	1,754	424	201	100	594	24.2	11.4	5.7	33.9
Banking, finance & insurance	3,823	1,240	666	342	1,055	32.4	17.4	8.9	27.6
Public administration, education & health	6,775	3,070	1,666	869	972	45.3	24.6	12.8	14.4
Other services	1,189	355	199	124	392	29.9	16.7	10.4	33.0
By occupation⁴									
Managers and senior officials	3,410	1,056	521	247	780	31.0	15.3	7.2	22.9
Professional occupations	2,818	1,372	754	378	550	48.7	26.8	13.4	12.4
Associate professional and technical	3,353	1,470	798	411	525	43.8	23.8	12.2	15.7
Administrative and secretarial	3,442	985	530	299	985	28.6	15.4	8.7	28.6
Personal service occupations	2,307	548	293	184	872	23.8	12.7	8.0	37.8
Sales and customer service occupations	1,765	740	399	227	329	41.9	22.6	12.9	18.6
Process, plant and machine operatives	2,056	496	299	191	788	24.1	14.5	9.3	38.3
Elementary occupations	2,038	305	134	64	956	15.0	6.6	3.1	46.9
Other occupations	3,121	524	303	209	1,513	16.8	9.7	6.7	48.5
By region⁵									
United Kingdom	24,319	7,500	4,033	2,211	7,099	30.8	16.6	9.1	29.2
North East	993	326	178	92	299	32.8	17.9	9.3	30.1
North West	2,714	831	446	249	802	30.6	16.4	9.2	29.6
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,037	638	338	188	642	31.3	16.6	9.2	31.5
East Midlands	1,770	523	279	143	553	29.5	15.7	8.1	31.3
West Midlands	2,164	646	346	191	648	29.8	16.0	8.8	29.9
Eastern	2,341	664	345	189	651	28.4	14.7	8.1	27.8
London	2,989	982	531	301	805	32.9	17.8	10.1	26.9
South East	3,500	1,113	621	342	948	31.8	17.7	9.8	27.1
South West	2,045	660	359	201	562	32.3	17.5	9.8	27.5
England	20,553	6,384	3,443	1,896	5,909	31.1	16.8	9.2	28.8
Wales	1,068	326	184	107	320	30.5	17.2	10.0	30.0
Scotland	2,087	617	320	162	668	29.6	15.4	7.8	32.0
Northern Ireland	612	174	86	47	201	28.4	14.0	7.6	32.9

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 2002⁶

- 1 Employees are those in employment excluding the self-employed, unpaid family workers and those on government employment and training programmes.
- 2 Working age is defined as males aged 16-64 and females aged 16-59.
- 3 Job-related training includes both on and off-the-job training.
- 4 Apart from rounding, figures may not sum to grand totals because of questions in the LFS which were unanswered or did not apply.
- 5 Government Office Regions in England and each UK country.
- 6 Users of these data should read the LFS entry in Annex A, as it contains important information about the LFS and the concepts and definitions used.

3.26

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Participation by employees in job-related training¹ in the last thirteen weeks by disability status and a range of personal characteristics, 2002

United Kingdom: Employees² of working age³

Thousands and percentages⁴

	Total number of employees by disability status (thousands)					Percentage receiving job-related training in the last thirteen weeks				
	Total number of employees (thousands)	Both DDA disabled and work-limiting disabled	DDA disabled only	Work-limiting disabled only	Not disabled	All employees	Both DDA disabled and work-limiting disabled	DDA disabled only	Work-limiting disabled only	Not disabled
All employees	24,319	1,091	1,066	708	21,455	30.8	26.3	29.9	29.0	31.2
By gender										
Males	12,944	544	516	416	11,468	28.7	22.4	25.7	26.5	29.2
Females	11,375	547	550	291	9,987	33.3	30.2	33.9	32.5	33.4
By age										
16-19	1,426	30	22	39	1,335	34.4	36.6	44.3	30.6	34.3
20-24	2,405	67	55	51	2,232	38.0	39.4	35.4	33.1	38.2
25-29	2,839	83	68	74	2,615	34.0	26.1	38.2	39.7	34.0
30-39	6,780	222	215	178	6,165	32.0	26.4	31.7	29.5	32.3
40-49	5,867	299	285	171	5,112	30.5	30.7	30.2	26.4	30.6
50-64	5,002	389	421	195	3,997	23.3	19.9	26.0	25.3	23.3
By highest qualification held⁵										
Degree or equivalent	4,572	127	156	113	4,176	44.8	47.3	45.4	49.7	44.6
Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	2,316	101	124	55	2,036	43.6	42.7	47.1	45.7	43.4
GCE A level or equivalent	5,996	259	249	187	5,302	30.4	26.1	29.2	31.0	30.6
GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent	5,664	257	249	156	5,002	28.6	28.3	29.9	25.2	28.6
Other qualification	3,147	175	157	107	2,708	21.8	16.1	18.4	16.3	22.6
No qualification	2,467	167	127	87	2,086	11.3	8.7	10.0	9.1	11.7
By industry⁵										
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	185	*	11	*	161	17.5	*	15.3	*	17.9
Energy & water supply	315	10	13	*	284	38.1	23.2	38.4	*	38.7
Manufacturing	4,143	177	182	134	3,650	21.4	13.2	19.2	22.7	21.9
Construction	1,326	43	53	38	1,192	24.2	22.3	18.2	17.5	24.7
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	4,787	231	191	128	4,237	21.8	15.9	17.7	19.2	22.4
Transport	1,754	82	75	52	1,546	24.2	23.9	31.5	25.8	23.8
Banking, finance & insurance	3,823	132	137	103	3,450	32.4	24.9	30.7	31.8	32.8
Public administration, education & health	6,775	353	359	195	5,868	45.3	40.6	42.6	41.6	45.9
Other services	1,189	54	45	42	1,048	29.9	31.7	32.6	29.0	29.7
By occupation⁵										
Managers and senior officials	3,410	103	151	77	3,080	31.0	26.5	28.3	36.5	31.1
Professional occupations	2,818	95	111	68	2,545	48.7	51.0	48.9	48.1	48.6
Associate professional and technical	3,353	120	138	98	2,993	43.8	45.2	40.7	46.1	43.9
Administrative and secretarial	3,442	177	170	85	3,010	28.6	29.4	29.8	23.5	28.6
Personal service occupations	2,307	104	92	83	2,029	23.8	15.7	21.8	20.9	24.4
Sales and customer service occupations	1,765	99	94	55	1,518	41.9	37.0	43.7	41.9	42.1
Process, plant and machine operatives	2,056	98	83	53	1,822	24.1	17.5	23.8	22.9	24.5
Elementary occupations	2,038	106	100	75	1,758	15.0	9.8	15.0	14.1	15.3
Other occupations	3,121	189	128	114	2,690	16.8	12.7	15.1	13.9	17.3
By full-time/part-time work⁵										
Full-time	18,492	734	802	529	16,428	31.8	28.3	30.3	29.5	32.1
Part-time	5,822	356	264	179	5,023	27.7	22.2	28.4	27.4	28.1
of which:										
Males										
Full-time	11,902	467	476	369	10,590	28.7	22.5	25.6	26.8	29.2
Part-time	1,039	77	39	48	875	28.8	20.8	28.2	25.0	29.7
Females										
Full-time	6,590	267	325	160	5,838	37.5	38.6	37.5	35.6	37.5
Part-time	4,783	279	224	131	4,148	27.5	22.2	29.0	28.2	27.8

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 2002⁶

¹ Job-related training includes both on and off-the-job training.

² Employees are those in employment excluding the self-employed, unpaid family workers and those on government employment and training programmes.

³ Working age is defined as males aged 16-64 and females aged 16-59.

⁴ Expressed as a percentage of those in the group who received training in the last thirteen weeks.

⁵ Apart from rounding, figures may not sum to grand totals because of questions in the LFS which were unanswered or did not apply.

⁶ Users of these data should read the LFS entry in Annex A, as it contains important information about the LFS and the concepts and definitions used.

Chapter 4

Qualifications



CHAPTER 4: QUALIFICATIONS

Key Facts

GCE, GCSE, SCE and GNVQ/GSVQ qualifications

- In 2000/01, 37.2 per cent of young people in the United Kingdom achieved 2 or more GCE A level passes or equivalent in schools and FE colleges. At GCSE / Standard Grade level, of pupils in their last year of compulsory schooling:
 - 51.0 per cent gained 5 or more passes at grades A*-C / 1-3
 - 24.1 per cent gained 1-4 passes at grades A*-C / 1-3
 - 19.4 per cent gained no passes at grades A*-C / 1-3 but gained at least one grade D-G
 - 5.5 per cent had no graded results (**Table 4.1**)
- Nearly 5.9 million entries were made for GCSE / Standard Grade examinations by pupils in their last year of compulsory education in schools in the United Kingdom in 2000/01. 58% of all entries achieved passes at grade A* -C. (**Table 4.2**)
- A total of 902,000 entries were made by young people for GCE A level / Higher Grade examinations in the United Kingdom in 2000/01. 62% of all entries achieved grades A - C. (**Table 4.3**)
- Of the 26,200 Intermediate and Foundation GNVQ entries in England, Wales and Northern Ireland in 2000/01, 76% achieved GNVQ Part One, and 14% achieved a Full GNVQ. (**Table 4.4**)

Subject Choice

- Most frequently studied subjects at GCE A level / Higher Grade were English (English 56,500, English Literature 51,200), General Studies (93,700), Mathematics (84,500), Social Studies (64,700) and Biological Sciences (59,100). (**Table 4.3**)
- Of the 43,800 Advanced GNVQ entries in England, Wales and Northern Ireland in 2000/01, the largest subject area was Business with almost 15,000 entrants. 29% of female Advanced GNVQ entries achieved a distinction compared with 17% of male entries. (**Table 4.4**)

Vocational Awards

- There were 428,000 NVQs awarded in the United Kingdom in 2000/01. Over half (54%) were awarded at level 2. 66,000 GNVQs and 553,000 "other" vocational qualifications were awarded in 2000/01. Over half (54%) of "other" vocational qualifications were awarded at level 1. (**Table 4.5**)

National Learning Targets for England, 2002

- In Spring/Summer 2002, progress towards the targets was:
 - 75% of 11-year-olds reaching the expected standard for their age in literacy (target 80%)
 - 73% of 11-year-olds reaching the expected standard in numeracy (target 75%)
 - 51.2% of 16-year-olds gaining at least five good GCSE passes (target 50%)
 - 94.6% of 16-year-olds gaining at least one exam pass (target 95%)
 - 74.6% of 19-year-olds with a "level 2" qualification (target 85%)
 - 53.4% of 21-year-olds with a "level 3" qualification (target 60%)
 - 48.0% of adults with a "level 3" qualification (target 50%)
 - 27.9% of adults with a "level 4" qualification (target 28%) (**Table 4.7**)

Higher Education Qualifications

- A total of 470,300 higher education qualifications were awarded in higher education institutions in the United Kingdom in 2000/01. Of these, 76,900 were sub-degree qualifications, 265,300 were first degrees, 11,500 were PhD or equivalents and 116,500 were at Masters / other postgraduate level. 56% of these qualifications were awarded to women. (**Table 4.8**)

Highest Qualification Held

- 44% of people of working age were qualified to NVQ level 3 equivalent or above in Spring 2002, with 25% of people of working age qualified to NVQ level 4 equivalent or above, and 16% having no qualification. (**Table 4.9**)
- Attainment levels vary by Government Office region, with London having a higher proportion of highly qualified people (i.e. qualified to NVQ level 4 and 5 or equivalent) than any other UK region in Spring 2002. (**Table 4.9**)
- Attainment levels varied greatly by economic activity with 32% of the economically inactive and 23% of the unemployed having no qualifications, compared to 10% of employees. (**Table 4.9**)
- 91% of employees in professional occupations held two or more A levels, or a higher level qualification, compared with 63% of managers and senior officials and only 20% of process, plant and machine operatives. (**Table 4.9**)

People Working Towards a Qualification

- 69% of leavers from Advanced Modern Apprenticeships in England in the academic year 1999/00 gained a full qualification, 9 percentage points higher than the previous 12 months. The proportion of “Other Training” leavers who gained a full qualification was 43%, compared to 45% in 1998/99. **(Table 4.6)**
- 18% of all people of working age were studying towards a qualification in Spring 2002. Young people aged 16-24 were far more likely to be working towards a qualification than people in any other age group. **(Table 4.10)**
- People of non-white ethnic origin were far more likely to be studying towards a qualification than people of white ethnic origin; 27.7% compared to 16.9%. **(Table 4.10)**

CHAPTER 4: QUALIFICATIONS - LIST OF TABLES

- 4.1** GCE, GCSE and SCE qualifications obtained by pupils and students at a typical age, and GCE, GCSE, SCE and GNVQ/GSVQ qualifications obtained by students of all ages – time series
- 4.2** GCSE and SCE Standard Grade entries and achievements for pupils in their last year of compulsory education in schools by subject and gender by the end of 2000/01
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- 4.10** People currently working towards a qualification, 2002

4.1

QUALIFICATIONS

GCE, GCSE and SCE¹ qualifications obtained by pupils and students at a typical age^{2,3}, and GCE, GCSE, SCE¹ and GNVQ/GSVQ qualifications obtained by students of all ages – time series

United Kingdom

(i) Students at a typical age

Percentages and thousands

	Pupils in their last year of compulsory education ²					Pupils/students in education ³			
	5 or more grades A*-C ⁴ (%)	1-4 grades A*-C ⁴ (%)	Grades D-G ⁵ only (%)	No graded results (%)	Total (=100%) (thousands)	% Achieving GCE A Levels and equivalent			population aged 17 (thousands)
						2 or more passes ^{6,7}	1 pass ⁸	1 or more passes	
1995/96⁹									
All	45.5	25.9	21.2	7.4	722.8	29.6	7.8	37.4	672.1
Males	40.6	25.5	25.3	8.6	369.0	26.7	7.1	33.8	345.8
Females	50.5	26.4	16.9	6.2	353.7	32.7	8.6	41.2	326.3
1998/99									
All	49.1	24.8	20.3	5.9	703.6	33.7	6.7	40.3	744.2
Males	43.8	25.2	24.1	6.9	359.6	30.1	6.1	36.2	381.4
Females	54.6	24.3	16.3	4.8	344.0	37.4	7.3	44.7	362.8
1999/00¹									
All	50.4	24.5	19.7	5.5	703.7	34.5	6.5	41.0	732.2
Males	45.0	25.0	23.6	6.4	357.7	30.5	6.0	36.6	376.0
Females	55.9	23.9	15.7	4.5	346.0	38.6	7.1	45.6	356.3
2000/01¹									
All	51.0	24.1	19.4	5.5	729.7	37.2	4.7	41.9	735.4
Males	45.7	24.6	23.1	6.5	372.1	32.9	4.5	37.4	378.5
Females	56.5	23.6	15.5	4.4	357.6	41.7	4.9	46.6	356.9

United Kingdom

(ii) Students of any age achieving

Thousands

	GCSE and SCE S Grade/Standard Grade (SG)				GCE A Level and SCE/NQ Higher Grade		
	5 or more grades A*-C ^{4,10}	1-4 grades A*-C ^{4,10}	Grades D-G ^{5,11} only	No graded results ¹²	2 or more passes ^{6,7}	1 pass ⁸	Total 1 or more passes
1995/96							
All	331.4	371.7	236.5	40.0	204.5	78.2	282.6
Males	151.3	175.3	130.9	20.0	95.2	33.8	129.0
Females	180.1	196.4	105.6	20.0	109.3	44.3	153.6
1998/99							
All	341.0	323.7	229.8	31.2	257.9	69.9	327.8
Males	162.3	150.6	128.1	15.6	118.4	30.6	149.0
Females	178.7	173.2	101.7	15.6	139.5	39.3	178.8
1999/00¹							
All	357.7	311.6	224.4	30.3	258.8	65.6	324.4
Males	162.8	150.9	125.3	15.2	118.0	28.7	146.6
Females	194.9	160.7	99.1	15.1	140.9	36.9	177.7
2000/01¹							
All	375.1	335.0	227.3	31.8	280.8	64.2	345.1
Males	171.8	164.1	127.3	16.0	128.4	29.1	157.5
Females	203.3	170.9	100.1	15.8	152.4	35.2	187.6

Source: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department of Education

1 From 1999/00 National Qualifications (NQ) were introduced in Scotland but are not all shown till 2000/01. NQs include Standard Grades, Intermediate 1 & 2 and Higher Grades. The figures for Higher Grades combine the new NQ Higher and the old SCE Higher and include Advanced Highers.

2 Pupils aged 15 at the start of the academic year, pupils in Year S4 in Scotland.

3 Up to 1999/00, pupils in schools and students in further education institutions aged 16-18 at the start of the academic year in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a percentage of the 17 year old population. For 2000/01, pupils in schools and students in further education institutions aged 17-18 at the start of the academic year in England, aged 17 in Wales, and aged 16-18 in Northern Ireland, as a percentage of the 17 year old population. Figures for England and Wales are not directly comparable with earlier years. Pupils in Scotland generally sit Highers one year earlier and the figures relate to the results of pupils in Year S5/S6.

4 Standard Grades 1-3/Intermediate 2 A-C/Intermediate 1 A-B in Scotland.

5 Grades D-G at GCSE and Scottish Standard Grades 4-6/Intermediate 1 (C) / Access 3 (pass).

6 3 or more SCE/NQ Higher Grades/2 or more Advanced Highers/1 Advanced Higher with more than 2 Higher Passes in Scotland.

7 Includes Advanced level GNVQ/GSVQ which is equivalent to 2 GCE A levels or AS equivalents/3 SCE/NQ Higher grades. Includes VCE Single awards in Northern Ireland.

8 2 AS levels or 2 Highers / 1 Advanced Higher or 1 each in Scotland, count as 1 A level pass. Includes those with 1.5 A level passes.

9 Revised to show data for the United Kingdom rather than Great Britain as previously shown.

10 Includes GNVQ/GSVQ Intermediate Part 1, Full and Language unit which are equivalent to 2, 4 and 0.5 GCSE grades A*-C/SCE Standard grades 1-3 respectively. Figures include those with 4.5 GCSEs.

11 Includes GNVQ/GSVQ Foundation Part 1, Full and Language unit which are equivalent to 2, 4 and 0.5 GCSE grades D-G/SCE Standard grades 4-7 respectively.

12 Figures for Scotland include students in Year S4 only.

4.2

QUALIFICATIONS

GCSE and SCE Standard grade¹ entries and achievements² for pupils in their last year of compulsory education³, in all schools by subject and gender by the end of 2000/01

United Kingdom

Thousands and percentages

Subject group	Number of entries (000s)			Percentage achieving grade A*-C			Percentage achieving grade D-G		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
Biological Science	69.0	33.0	36.0	86	87	85	13	12	14
Chemistry	67.4	37.3	30.1	88	87	88	12	12	11
Physics	63.1	39.7	23.4	88	88	89	11	11	10
Science Single Award ⁴	78.5	40.6	37.9	20	19	22	71	72	71
Science Double Award	515.5	255.4	260.1	53	52	54	45	46	44
Other Science ⁵	5.6	3.8	1.8	47	46	47	49	48	49
Mathematics ⁶	701.0	354.4	346.6	52	51	53	45	45	44
Computer Studies ⁷	135.4	81.5	53.8	58	56	62	38	39	35
Design and Technology ⁸	467.5	251.6	215.9	52	45	60	44	50	37
Business Studies	130.1	65.5	64.5	56	53	60	39	41	36
Home Economics	52.0	4.7	47.3	49	32	51	46	59	44
Art and Design	219.3	96.5	122.8	67	56	76	31	41	22
Geography	267.1	149.7	117.4	60	57	64	37	40	34
History	238.3	117.8	120.5	62	59	65	35	38	33
Economics	5.9	4.3	1.6	69	68	69	28	28	28
Humanities ⁵	20.8	10.1	10.7	43	36	49	53	58	48
Religious Studies	120.6	49.6	70.9	59	50	66	36	43	31
Social Studies	15.6	4.4	11.2	53	42	57	42	50	38
English	672.1	336.3	335.9	60	52	68	39	46	31
Welsh ⁹	4.4	2.0	2.3	72	63	79	28	37	20
English Literature ⁵	530.9	255.8	275.1	64	56	71	34	42	28
Drama	99.5	36.9	62.7	71	61	76	28	37	23
Communication Studies ⁵	37.7	16.5	21.2	56	47	63	41	49	34
Modern Languages									
French	383.9	182.8	201.1	53	45	61	45	52	38
German	150.7	72.3	78.4	58	51	64	40	47	34
Spanish	51.7	22.0	29.7	58	50	63	40	48	35
Other languages ¹⁰	35.8	16.0	19.8	69	61	75	29	35	23
Classical Studies	16.2	8.3	8.0	87	86	89	11	12	10
Physical Education	133.2	86.8	46.4	56	56	57	42	43	41
Vocational Studies	22.2	9.8	12.4	49	43	55	44	49	40
Modern Studies ¹¹	14.1	5.9	8.3	65	59	69	34	40	30
Music	55.6	23.0	32.7	72	67	76	24	28	21
Other subjects ¹²	6.5	3.1	3.4	63	57	69	34	41	29
All entries¹³	5,896.1	2,929.8	2,966.3	58	53	62	40	44	36
English and Mathematics ^{14,15,16}	663.1	331.8	331.3	47	44	50	51	54	47
English, Maths and a Science ^{14,15,16}	651.7	325.9	325.9	43	40	46	54	56	52
English, Maths, Science and Modern Languages ^{16,17}	534.3	256.9	277.4	41	36	45	57	61	53
Mathematics and Science ^{16,17}	630.3	317.1	313.2	46	45	47	51	52	50
Any Subject	697.5	352.5	345.0	76	72	81	22	26	18

Source: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department of Education

1 Or equivalent.

2 Where a candidate attempted an examination in the same subject more than once, only the highest value pass has been counted. However, some double counting may occur if a student enters for more than one subject within a subject category.

3 Those in all schools who were 15 at the start of the academic year, i.e. 31 August 2000. Pupils in Year S4 in Scotland.

4 Standard Grade in General Science in Scotland.

5 England and Wales only.

6 Includes related subjects such as Statistics.

7 Includes Information Systems in England and Wales.

8 Craft and Design, Graphic Communications and Technological Studies in Scotland.

9 Welsh as a first language.

10 Includes Welsh as a second language.

11 Scotland only.

12 Includes combined syllabuses, Area studies, Gaelic, Welsh literature, Creative Arts and General Studies.

13 Science Double Award are counted twice in this row.

14 English or Welsh as a first language in Wales.

15 Only includes *successful* entries (grade A* to G) in Wales so the number of entries is an underestimate.

16 Percentages are those achieving grades A*-C or D-G respectively in all these subjects.

17 England and Scotland only.

4.3

QUALIFICATIONS

GCE A level/SCE Higher grade¹ entries and achievements for young people² in all Schools and Further Education Sector Colleges by subject and gender, 2000/01

United Kingdom

Thousands and percentages

Subject group	Number of entries(000s)			Percentage achieved grades A-C			Percentage achieved grades D-E ³			Percentage with no graded results		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
Biological Sciences	59.1	21.7	37.3	60	57	62	27	30	26	12	13	12
Chemistry	47.2	23.5	23.7	68	66	70	22	23	21	10	11	9
Physics	40.7	31.1	9.6	66	64	72	22	23	18	12	13	9
Other Science	9.7	4.1	5.5	56	53	58	31	33	29	14	14	13
Mathematics	84.5	50.8	33.7	66	64	69	21	22	19	13	14	12
Computer Studies ⁴	27.5	20.9	6.6	50	49	51	35	35	35	16	16	14
Design and Technology ⁵	22.7	16.3	6.5	60	58	67	28	29	25	12	13	8
Business Studies⁶	47.9	24.2	23.8	63	61	65	26	28	24	11	11	11
Home Economics	2.8	0.2	2.6	59	48	59	27	29	27	14	23	14
Art and Design	43.3	14.7	28.7	74	67	77	21	26	19	5	7	4
Geography	45.5	24.4	21.1	67	62	71	25	28	22	9	10	7
History	45.6	20.7	24.8	65	65	66	24	25	24	11	11	11
Economics	19.7	12.9	6.8	62	62	62	28	28	27	10	10	11
Religious Studies	11.0	2.7	8.3	66	65	67	25	25	25	9	10	9
Social Studies ⁷	64.7	19.2	45.5	56	52	57	30	32	30	14	17	13
English	56.5	20.4	36.1	62	61	63	25	23	26	13	16	11
Welsh Second Language ⁸	0.5	0.1	0.4	67	67	67	28	24	29	5	9	4
Gaelic	0.2	-	0.1	95	100	93	3	-	4	2	-	3
English Literature ⁷	51.2	14.7	36.5	66	67	65	30	28	31	4	5	4
Welsh ⁸	0.3	0.1	0.3	61	55	62	32	34	32	7	11	6
Drama	5.5	1.5	4.0	78	73	80	18	22	17	3	4	3
Communication studies ⁷	31.0	10.9	20.1	60	54	63	33	37	31	7	9	6
Modern Languages	41.4	12.4	28.9	71	74	71	21	20	22	7	6	8
of which												
French	21.4	6.0	15.4	69	70	69	23	22	23	8	7	8
German	10.1	3.1	7.0	70	72	70	22	21	23	7	7	8
Spanish	5.8	1.6	4.2	73	76	71	20	19	21	7	5	8
Other Languages	4.0	1.7	2.3	85	85	86	11	11	11	4	4	3
Classical Studies⁹	6.0	2.5	3.5	76	73	78	18	18	17	6	8	5
Creative Arts ¹⁰	10.2	4.2	6.0	75	73	76	20	21	20	5	6	4
Physical Education	22.1	13.8	8.3	55	52	60	36	38	32	9	10	8
Vocational Studies ⁷	3.2	1.6	1.6	46	46	46	31	29	32	23	25	22
General Studies ⁷	93.7	44.9	48.8	48	50	47	37	36	38	15	15	15
Modern Studies ¹¹	7.3	2.8	4.5	81	78	82	8	9	8	11	13	10
Other subjects	1.3	0.5	0.8	71	65	75	8	9	7	21	26	18
All entries	902.0	417.8	484.2	62	60	64	27	28	26	11	12	10

Sources: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department of Education

1 Includes the new Scottish qualification framework from 1999/00 which contains different subject categories to those previously used. The new Intermediate 1 and 2 qualifications (which overlap with Standard Grades and Highers) are not included in the table.

2 Pupils in schools and students in further education institutions aged 17-18 at the start of the academic year in England, aged 17 in Wales and aged 16-18 in Northern Ireland. Pupils in Scotland generally sit Highers one year earlier and the figures relate to the result of pupils in Year S5/S6.

3 Compensatory Award in Scotland.

4 Includes Information Systems.

5 Craft and Design, Graphic Communication and Technological Studies in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

6 Includes Accounting, Management and Information Studies and Secretarial Studies in Scotland. Includes Business Studies and Accounting in Northern Ireland.

7 England and Wales only.

8 Wales only.

9 Includes Classical Greek and Latin.

10 Includes music.

11 Scotland only.

4.4

QUALIFICATIONS

Intermediate, Foundation and Advanced GNVQ entries and results, by subject and gender, 2000/01¹

England, Wales and Northern Ireland

Numbers

	Intermediate and Foundation GNVQ Pupils aged 15 in all schools ^{3,4}								Advanced GNVQ entries and results for young people ² in schools and colleges				
	Total Entries		Qualifications obtained				Total		Grade obtained				
	Inter- mediate	Found- ation	GNVQ		Full GNVQ ⁴		GNVQ Language Unit ⁵		Total Entries	Grade obtained			
			Inter- mediate	Found- ation	Inter- mediate	Found- ation	Inter- mediate	Found- ation		Distin- ction	Merit	Pass	
All													
Art & Design	1,052	115	685	46	287	55	-	-	4,681	1,255	1,904	1,025	
Business	5,482	1,153	4,604	960	699	155	-	-	14,775	3,822	6,054	3,011	
Health & Social Care	3,391	1,295	2,977	1,077	335	208	-	-	6,181	1,702	2,590	1,098	
Leisure and Tourism	2,275	1,084	1,821	871	351	197	-	-	7,474	1,572	2,940	1,926	
Manufacturing	742	423	677	369	52	54	-	-	66	16	18	22	
Construction	33	54	-	-	22	52	-	-	484	86	205	116	
Hospitality and Catering	34	77	-	-	34	71	-	-	614	89	197	216	
Science	51	2	-	-	35	-	-	-	1,263	236	511	303	
Engineering	688	186	587	155	62	29	-	-	1,131	225	387	326	
Information Technology	6,833	700	4,593	486	728	35	-	-	5,395	915	2,111	1,602	
Media: Communication and Production	55	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	1,204	321	518	222	
Retail and Distribution	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	85	14	36	22	
Performing Arts	55	7	-	-	53	7	-	-	401	138	134	41	
Other subjects ⁶	157	211	28	17	30	34	96	168	56	12	25	12	
Total	20,849	5,307	15,972	3,981	2,738	897	96	168	43,810	10,403	17,630	9,942	
Males													
Art & Design	443	71	271	27	130	35	-	-	1,976	392	765	588	
Business	2,902	628	2,438	523	360	88	-	-	7,542	1,457	3,130	1,986	
Health & Social Care	163	145	156	110	4	34	-	-	229	26	84	81	
Leisure and Tourism	883	584	698	459	132	115	-	-	2,670	337	1,012	919	
Manufacturing	517	368	461	319	46	49	-	-	56	9	18	20	
Construction	33	53	-	-	22	51	-	-	467	82	198	115	
Hospitality and Catering	10	34	-	-	10	32	-	-	230	22	54	101	
Science	32	2	-	-	23	-	-	-	698	106	260	214	
Engineering	641	172	541	142	61	28	-	-	1,091	208	375	319	
Information Technology	4,155	461	2,844	331	445	12	-	-	4,523	695	1,770	1,431	
Media: Communication and Production	36	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	608	131	266	135	
Retail and Distribution	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	36	1	15	18	
Performing Arts	12	2	-	-	12	2	-	-	117	25	39	22	
Other subjects ⁶	72	100	18	1	11	15	32	64	27	7	10	3	
Total	9,900	2,620	7,427	1,912	1,288	461	32	64	20,270	3,498	7,996	5,952	
Females													
Art & Design	609	44	414	19	157	20	-	-	2,705	863	1,139	437	
Business	2,580	525	2,166	437	339	67	-	-	7,233	2,365	2,924	1,025	
Health & Social Care	3,228	1,150	2,821	967	331	174	-	-	5,952	1,676	2,506	1,017	
Leisure and Tourism	1,392	500	1,123	412	219	82	-	-	4,804	1,235	1,928	1,007	
Manufacturing	225	55	216	50	6	5	-	-	10	7	-	2	
Construction	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	17	4	7	1	
Hospitality and Catering	24	43	-	-	24	39	-	-	384	67	143	115	
Science	19	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	565	130	251	89	
Engineering	47	14	46	13	1	1	-	-	40	17	12	7	
Information Technology	2,678	239	1,749	155	283	23	-	-	872	220	341	171	
Media: Communication and Production	19	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	596	190	252	87	
Retail and Distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	13	22	4	
Performing Arts	43	5	-	-	41	5	-	-	284	113	94	19	
Other subjects ⁶	85	111	10	16	19	19	64	104	29	5	15	9	
Total	10,949	2,687	8,545	2,069	1,450	436	64	104	23,540	6,905	9,634	3,990	

Source: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Northern Ireland Department of Education

1 Including attempts and achievements by these students in previous years.

2 Pupils in schools and students in further education institutions aged 17-18 at the start of the academic year (i.e. 31 August 2000) in England, aged 17 in Wales, and aged 16-18 in Northern Ireland.

3 Those in all schools who were 15 at the start of the academic year, i.e. 31 August 2000.

4 In Northern Ireland, Full Intermediate and Foundation GNVQ figures relate to pupils aged 16 and 17 in schools and FE colleges at the start of the academic year.

5 England and Wales only. In England, GNVQ Language Units include French, German and Spanish, but the composition is not known for Wales.

6 Includes subjects in England which are not specified in the table, and Language Units in Wales.

4.5

QUALIFICATIONS

Full vocational awards by type of qualification, equivalent level and gender¹ – time series

United Kingdom

Thousands and percentages

	Year ²					
	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99 ³	1999/00	2000/01
All (thousands)⁴						
Full vocational awards:						
By qualification & level						
NVQs/SVQs						
Level 1	62	79	72	62	65	50
Level 2	218	277	271	261	262	231
Level 3	65	93	102	104	113	103
Level 4 and 5	9	10	12	15	15	15
Total^{5,6}	354	459	458	442	454	428
GNVQs/GSVQs						
Level 1/Foundation	6	9	9	12	13	5
Level 2/Intermediate	44	48	49	54	55	17
Level 3/Advanced	34	36	44	47	49	42
Total^{5,6}	84	93	103	113	117	66
Other Vocational Qualifications ⁷						
Level 1	188	235	252	276	266	299
Level 2	89	75	82	95	114	134
Level 3	94	75	66	72	83	82
Level 4 and 5	53	54	48	40	39	37
Total⁵	423	439	449	483	502	553
Males (percentages)⁴						
Full vocational awards:						
By qualification						
NVQs/SVQs ⁸	41	43	47	47	48	47 ⁹
GNVQs/GSVQs	47	48	49	50	50	48 ⁹
Other vocational qualifications ^{7,10}	57	49	47	47	46	45
Females (percentages)⁴						
Full vocational awards:						
By qualification						
NVQs/SVQs ⁸	59	57	53	53	52	53 ⁹
GNVQs/GSVQs	53	52	51	50	50	52 ⁹
Other vocational qualifications ^{7,10}	43	51	53	53	54	55

Source: National Information System for Vocational Qualifications/Qualifications & Curriculum Authority (QCA)

1 Based on all awards where the gender of the candidate is identified.

2 Academic years from October to September.

3 Includes revised data.

4 Awards are excluded if the centre or qualification was not identified.

5 Numbers may not add to column totals due to rounding.

6 For 2000/01, numbers do not add to column totals because SVQ and GSVQ data are excluded from the respective individual levels.

7 For Other vocational qualifications, national NVQ levels are allocated by QCA for analytical purposes as part of the NISVQ project. Up to 1997/98, includes Other Vocational Qualifications made by City & Guilds, Edexcel, OCR and Scottish Qualifications Agency (SQA) only, not UK estimates. From 1998/99, numbers of awards are for City & Guilds, Edexcel and OCR only.

8 Prior to 1997/98 data available on gender for NVQs/SVQs was limited therefore this table may not be representative of the gender split for all NVQs/SVQs awarded nationally for these years.

9 Percentage figures for 2000/01 are calculated excluding SVQ data.

10 Due to limited data available, awards for other non regulated vocational qualifications in this table may not be representative of the gender split for all other vocational qualifications awarded nationally.

4.6

QUALIFICATIONS

Work-Based Learning for Young People: qualifications¹ of leavers – time series

England

Percentages

Work-Based Learning for Young People (WBLYP)

Advanced Modern Apprenticeships (AMA) ² survey respondents who:		Foundation Modern Apprenticeships (FMA) ³ survey respondents who:		Other Training (OT) ⁴ survey respondents who:		Total WBLYP survey respondents who:		
Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at Level 3 or above	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at Level 2 or above	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at Level 2 or above	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at Level 2	Gained any full qualification at Level 3 or above

Academic year of leaving^{5,6}

1994/95	..	..	.	.	41	35	40	23	12
1995/96	37	16	.	.	43	38	43	25	13
1996/97	43	23	.	.	45	40	44	26	14
1997/98	50	30	..	..	45	40	46	27	15
1998/99	60	40	..	..	45	40	49	26	19
1999/00	69	50	44	40	43	36	51	25	22
1998/99									
Aug 1998 to Oct 1998	58	38	..	..	46	40	48	26	18
Nov 1998 to Jan 1999	52	32	..	..	41	36	43	24	16
Feb 1999 to Apr 1999	63	43	..	..	46	40	50	26	20
May 1999 to Jul 1999	66	45	..	..	49	43	53	28	21
1999/00									
Aug 1999 to Oct 1999	71	52	..	..	43	37	51	23	24
Nov 1999 to Jan 2000	64	45	35	32	40	34	47	23	20
Feb 2000 to Apr 2000	67	47	44	41	43	36	51	26	21
May 2000 to Jul 2000	67	48	50	46	44	37	54	27	23
2000/01									
Aug 2000 to Oct 2000	71	54	46	43	39	32	53	24	25
Nov 2000 to Jan 2001	65	45	45	42	37	29	50	25	21
Feb 2001 to 25 Mar 2001	71	51	55	51	40	32	58	29	25

Sources: WBLYP trainee database

- 1 There was a discontinuity in the survey from which outcomes are derived after March 2001, due to changes in response patterns and better identification of leavers.
- 2 Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships. AMA was launched as an initiative in September 1994 and was fully operational from September 1995.
- 3 Formerly known as National Traineeships; introduced nationally in September 1997. FMA follow up survey results are for leavers from November 1999 onwards.
- 4 From April 1995 the definition of Other Training leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of these transferring trainees will not have gained a job or qualification or completed their training. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions with jobs and qualifications and those completing their training.
- 5 Data are now shown on an academic year basis (1 August - 31 July) instead of financial years (1 April - 31 March) as a step towards enabling vocational post-16 learning to be compared with academic post-16 learning in the further education sector.
- 6 Leavers surveyed six months after leaving.

4.7

QUALIFICATIONS

National Learning Targets¹ for England, 2002 – time series

England

Percentages

	1991 ²			2000 ³			2001 ³			2002 ⁴		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
Targets for 11-year-olds												
By 2002												
80% of 11-year olds reaching the expected standard ⁵ for their age in literacy	..	..	..	75	70	79	75	70	80	75	70	79
75% of 11-year olds reaching the expected standard ⁵ for their age in numeracy	..	..	..	72	72	71	71	71	70	73	73	73
Targets for 16-year-olds												
By 2002												
50% of 16-year olds should gain at least five good GCSE passes ⁶	..	..	..	49.2	44.0	54.6	50.0	44.8	55.4	51.2	46.0	56.6
95% of 16-year olds should gain at least one exam pass ⁷	..	..	..	94.4	93.5	95.4	94.5	93.5	95.6	94.6	93.6	95.7
Targets for Young people												
By 2002												
85% of 19-year-olds with a "level 2" qualification ⁸	54	54	53	74.8	72.3	77.5	75.9	73.6	78.3	74.6	72.3	77.1
60% of 21-year-olds with a "level 3" qualification ⁹	30	31	28	54.2	56.6	51.6	54.6	53.9	55.3	53.4	52.5	54.4
Targets for Adults^{1,10}												
By 2002												
28% of adults with a "level 4" qualification ¹¹	..	..	..	27.2	27.5	26.9	27.6	27.5	27.7	27.9	27.2	28.7
50% of adults with a "level 3" qualification ⁹	..	..	..	46.7	50.9	41.2	47.3	50.9	42.6	48.0	51.2	43.9

Source: Department for Education and Skills; Labour Force Survey, Spring Quarter of each year¹²

1 There is a further 'learning participation' target for adults, and targets for organisations which are not included in this table. These targets are

- a 7% reduction in non-learners - the learning participation target
- 45% of medium sized or large organisations recognised as Investors in People
- 10,000 small organisations recognised as Investors in People

2 Due to changes in the coverage of the Labour Force Survey, 1991 figures are not directly comparable to later years.

3 Figures for 'Young People' and for 'Adults' include revised data as a result of a LFS reprocessing exercise carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in 2002.

4 2002 figures against the targets for 11-year-olds and 16-year-olds are provisional and subject to change of up to one percentage point.

5 The expected standard is level 4 or above in the national tests set for 11-year-olds in English and mathematics.

6 5 "good GCSEs" is 5 GCSEs at grades A*-C, or equivalent.

7 1 GCSE is any GCSE grade A*-G, or equivalent.

8 "level 2" is 5 GCSEs at grades A*-C, an NVQ level 2, an Intermediate GNVQ or equivalent.

9 "level 3" is 2 A levels, an NVQ level 3, an Advanced GNVQ or equivalent.

10 Adults consist of males aged 18-64 and females aged 18-59, who are in employment or actively seeking employment.

11 "level 4" is a degree, NVQ level 4 or a vocational equivalent.

12 More up-to-date information may be available through the DfES Statistics Website 'www.dfes.gov.uk/statistics'.

QUALIFICATIONS

Students¹ obtaining higher education qualifications^{2,3} by type of course, gender and subject group, 2000/01

United Kingdom

Thousands

	Sub-degree ⁴	First Degree	Postgraduate			Total Higher Education
			PHD's & equivalent	Masters and Others	Total	
All						
Medicine & Dentistry	-	6.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	9.0
Subjects Allied to Medicine	22.9	19.5	0.6	4.9	5.5	47.9
Biological Sciences	1.1	18.6	1.7	3.0	4.7	24.4
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	1.4	2.9	0.3	0.8	1.1	5.3
Physical Sciences	0.7	13.0	1.8	2.5	4.2	18.0
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	5.4	16.7	0.6	5.7	6.3	28.5
Engineering & Technology	4.4	19.8	1.7	6.6	8.3	32.4
Architecture, Building & Planning	1.9	6.2	0.1	3.3	3.4	11.5
Social Sciences ⁵	5.1	32.0	1.1	17.2	18.3	55.4
Business & Administrative Studies	9.0	32.6	0.4	23.3	23.7	65.3
Librarianship & Info Science	0.4	4.5	0.1	2.5	2.5	7.5
Languages	2.0	16.6	0.7	3.0	3.7	22.3
Humanities	1.0	9.9	0.7	2.5	3.2	14.1
Creative Arts & Design	2.8	22.2	0.1	4.4	4.5	29.5
Education ⁶	4.8	11.8	0.5	28.4	28.8	45.4
Combined, general	13.9	33.1	0.2	6.7	6.9	53.9
All subjects	76.9	265.3	11.5	116.5	128.1	470.3
Males						
Medicine & Dentistry	-	2.8	0.5	0.9	1.3	4.2
Subjects Allied to Medicine	2.4	3.9	0.3	1.2	1.5	7.8
Biological Sciences	0.6	6.6	0.8	1.0	1.8	9.0
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	2.4
Physical Sciences	0.5	7.9	1.2	1.4	2.6	11.0
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	3.8	12.3	0.5	3.8	4.3	20.4
Engineering & Technology	3.9	16.7	1.4	5.3	6.7	27.3
Architecture, Building & Planning	1.4	4.6	0.1	2.1	2.2	8.1
Social Sciences ⁵	1.4	12.4	0.6	7.4	8.0	21.8
Business & Administrative Studies	3.8	14.8	0.3	12.7	13.0	31.6
Librarianship & Info Science	0.2	1.6	-	0.8	0.8	2.6
Languages	0.7	4.5	0.3	0.9	1.2	6.4
Humanities	0.4	4.5	0.4	1.1	1.6	6.5
Creative Arts & Design	1.3	8.7	0.1	1.8	1.8	11.8
Education ⁶	1.4	2.7	0.2	7.9	8.1	12.2
Combined, general	5.0	13.6	0.1	3.8	3.9	22.6
All subjects	27.5	118.9	6.9	52.6	59.5	205.9
Females						
Medicine & Dentistry	-	3.2	0.5	1.2	1.7	4.9
Subjects Allied to Medicine	20.5	15.5	0.3	3.6	4.0	40.0
Biological Sciences	0.5	11.9	1.0	2.0	2.9	15.3
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	0.7	1.7	0.1	0.4	0.5	2.9
Physical Sciences	0.2	5.2	0.5	1.0	1.6	7.0
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	1.6	4.4	0.1	1.9	2.0	8.1
Engineering & Technology	0.5	3.1	0.3	1.2	1.6	5.1
Architecture, Building & Planning	0.5	1.6	-	1.2	1.2	3.4
Social Sciences ⁵	3.7	19.6	0.5	9.8	10.3	33.6
Business & Administrative Studies	5.2	17.8	0.1	10.6	10.7	33.7
Librarianship & Info Science	0.2	2.9	-	1.7	1.7	4.8
Languages	1.3	12.1	0.4	2.1	2.5	15.8
Humanities	0.6	5.4	0.3	1.3	1.6	7.6
Creative Arts & Design	1.5	13.5	0.1	2.6	2.7	17.7
Education ⁶	3.3	9.1	0.2	20.5	20.8	33.2
Combined, general	8.9	19.5	0.1	2.9	2.9	31.3
All subjects	49.4	146.5	4.6	64.0	68.6	264.4

Sources: Department for Education and Skills; Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)

1 Includes students on Open University courses.

2 Excludes qualifications from the private sector.

3 Includes higher education in higher education institutions in the United Kingdom only. Higher education qualifications in further education institutions (approximately 6% of the total number of students) are excluded.

4 Excludes students who successfully completed courses for which formal qualifications are not awarded.

5 Including Law.

6 Including ITT and INSET.

4.9

QUALIFICATIONS

Highest qualification held by people of working age¹, by gender, age, region and economic activity and, for employees of working age¹, by occupation, 2002

United Kingdom

Thousands & percentages

	All people of working age ¹ (000s)	Percentage of people of working age					
		NVQ level 5 ²	NVQ level 4 ³	NVQ level 3 ⁴	NVQ level 2 ⁵	Below NVQ level 2 ⁶	No qualifications
Personal and economic characteristics							
By gender							
Males	19,410	5	19	23	21	17	14
Females	17,588	4	20	15	22	22	17
By age							
16-19	2,960	*	1	20	37	22	20
20-24	3,630	2	18	34	22	16	8
25-29	3,816	6	29	19	20	18	9
30-39	9,500	6	23	17	21	23	10
40-49	8,207	5	22	18	20	19	16
50-64	8,885	4	17	17	20	16	25
By ethnic origin⁷							
White	34,040	4	20	20	22	19	15
Non-white	2,946	6	18	16	20	21	20
of which:							
Mixed	217	6	18	18	23	20	16
inc Asian or British Asian	1,474	5	17	15	19	21	23
Black or Black British	742	4	18	17	23	23	14
Chinese	140	13	16	14	16	21	20
Other Ethnic Group	374	10	19	13	18	20	21
By Government Office region⁸							
United Kingdom	36,997	5	20	19	22	19	16
North East	1,574	3	16	21	23	20	18
North West	4,222	4	17	19	23	19	18
Yorkshire & the Humber	3,110	4	17	20	22	20	18
East Midlands	2,609	3	17	21	22	20	17
West Midlands	3,243	3	18	18	22	20	19
Eastern	3,377	4	18	19	24	21	14
London	4,882	8	24	16	19	19	14
South East	5,005	5	23	19	21	20	11
South West	3,001	4	20	21	22	22	11
England	31,023	5	19	19	22	20	15
Wales	1,770	4	17	19	22	19	19
Scotland	3,170	5	23	21	20	15	16
Northern Ireland	1,035	4	18	18	23	13	24
By economic activity							
Employees ^{7,9,10}	24,319	6	23	20	22	19	10
of which:							
Managers and senior officials	3,410	8	34	21	19	13	5
Professional occupations	2,818	27	56	8	6	3	-
Associate professional and technical	3,353	6	45	19	17	11	2
Administrative and secretarial	3,442	2	16	20	30	25	6
Skilled trades	2,307	*	7	38	27	17	11
Personal service occupations	1,765	1	15	19	29	24	12
Sales and customer service occupations	2,056	1	8	21	30	26	14
Process, plant and machine operatives	2,038	*	3	17	25	33	21
Elementary occupations	3,121	*	4	15	25	29	27
Self-employed ^{8,11}	3,026	5	22	24	21	15	13
ILO unemployed ¹²	1,498	3	12	15	22	26	23
Inactive ¹³	7,968	2	10	17	20	19	32
Time series							
2000 ¹⁴	36,500	4	19	19	22	20	16
2001 ¹⁴	36,759	4	19	19	22	20	16
2002	36,997	5	20	19	22	19	16

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring Quarters^{15,16}

- Working age is defined as males aged 16-64 and females 16-59. These figures include unpaid family workers, those on government employment and training programmes, or those who did not answer, who are excluded from the economic activity analyses below.
- Includes Higher degrees and other qualifications at Level 5.
- Includes First degree, Other degree and sub-degree higher education qualifications such as teaching and nursing certificates, HNC/HNDs, other HE diplomas and other qualifications at Level 4.
- Vocational qualifications include those with RSA Advanced Diploma, BTEC Nationals, ONC/ONDs, City and Guilds Advanced Craft or trade apprenticeships and other professional or vocational qualifications at Level 3. Academic qualifications include those with more than one GCE A level or SCE Highers/Scottish Certificates of Sixth Year Studies (CSYS) at Level 3.
- Vocational qualifications include those with RSA Diplomas, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC Firsts or trade apprenticeships and other professional or vocational qualifications at Level 2. Academic qualifications include those with one GCE A level, five or more GCSE grades A*-C or equivalent or AS examinations/SCE Highers/CSYS at Level 2.
- Vocational qualifications include those with BTEC general certificates, YT certificates, other RSA qualifications, other City and Guilds or other professional or vocational qualifications at Level 1. Academic qualifications include those with one or more GCSE grade G or equivalent (but less than five at grades A*-C) or AS examinations at Level 1.
- Apart from rounding, figures may not sum to grand totals because of questions in the LFS which were unanswered or did not apply.
- Usual region of residence – Government Office Regions in England and each UK country.
- Employees are those in employment excluding the self-employed, unpaid family workers and those on government employment and training programmes.
- The split into employees and self-employed is based on respondents' own assessment of their employment status.
- Self-employed are those in employment excluding employees, unpaid family workers and those on government employment and training programmes.
- Unemployed according to the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition.
- People who are neither in employment nor ILO unemployed.
- Includes revised data as a result of a LFS regrossing exercise carried out by the Office for National Statistics in 2002.
- Users of these data should read the LFS entry Annex A, as it contains important information about the LFS and the concepts and definitions used.
- More up-to-date information may be available through the DFES Statistics Website 'www.dfes.gov.uk/statistics'.

4.10

QUALIFICATIONS

People¹ currently working towards a qualification², 2002

United Kingdom

Thousands & percentages

	Total working towards a qualification		Of which, percentage working towards ^{3,10}				
	Number (thousands)	Percentage (%) ⁴	Degree or equivalent	Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	GCE A level or equivalent	GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent	Other qualification
All people¹	6,564	17.7	27.9	8.4	20.2	13.6	29.3
Economic activity							
Employees ^{5,6}	3,997	16.4	24.5	10.0	20.4	9.5	35.0
Self-employed ^{6,7}	200	6.6	18.6	8.1	7.8	5.1	59.9
ILO unemployed ⁸	261	17.4	15.6	5.9	18.3	22.4	36.2
Economically inactive ⁹	2,012	25.2	38.5	5.5	20.5	21.1	13.9
All aged							
All	6,564	17.7	27.9	8.4	20.2	13.6	29.3
16-19	2,095	70.8	12.6	4.1	44.5	28.3	9.8
20-24	1,249	34.4	60.5	8.4	8.8	4.9	17.0
25-29	661	17.3	34.9	11.0	9.1	4.5	39.6
30-39	1,262	13.3	26.9	11.8	9.0	8.6	42.9
40-49	850	10.4	20.2	12.0	9.1	7.5	50.8
50-64	447	5.0	15.7	8.3	6.9	7.6	60.6
Males aged							
All	3,107	16.0	29.1	7.3	20.5	13.0	29.6
16-19	1,048	69.2	11.6	3.9	45.4	28.7	9.7
20-24	619	33.4	61.1	8.8	9.0	3.4	17.6
25-29	323	16.5	39.2	8.1	8.4	4.1	39.8
30-39	584	12.0	29.6	9.6	7.1	6.6	46.1
40-49	333	8.1	21.0	10.1	6.9	5.4	56.1
50-64	200	3.9	17.0	7.3	6.6	6.3	62.1
Females aged							
All	3,458	19.7	26.9	9.4	19.9	14.0	29.0
16-19	1,046	72.5	13.6	4.2	43.6	28.0	9.8
20-24	630	35.4	60.0	8.1	8.7	6.3	16.4
25-29	338	18.2	30.8	13.7	9.8	4.9	39.4
30-39	678	14.6	24.6	13.7	10.6	10.3	40.2
40-49	517	12.7	19.6	13.2	10.6	8.8	47.4
50-59	248	6.6	14.6	9.0	7.1	8.6	59.5
By highest qualification held¹⁰							
Degree or equivalent	1,015	17.4	48.3	8.9	2.6	2.1	37.8
Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	574	19.0	37.7	20.7	5.7	3.7	32.0
GCE A level or equivalent	2,031	22.6	45.7	10.4	17.5	3.8	22.2
GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent	1,724	21.2	5.2	5.0	46.2	15.0	28.0
Other qualification	616	12.4	16.0	5.6	13.0	15.2	48.2
No qualification	588	10.1	*	*	5.4	70.9	20.7
By ethnic origin							
White	5,763	16.9	26.9	8.5	20.6	13.5	29.9
Non-white	800	27.7	34.9	7.5	17.3	14.3	24.9
Mixed	64	30.6	19.7	*	19.1	25.0	26.7
Asian or British Asian	342	23.3	35.2	6.3	21.1	14.8	21.7
Black or Black British	259	33.5	31.3	9.5	12.8	16.0	28.9
Chinese	50	35.1	63.4	*	*	*	*
Other ethnic group	84	29.2	39.5	*	14.6	*	34.1
Employees							
Full-time & part-time							
All	3,997	16.4	24.5	10.0	20.4	9.5	35.0
Males	1,855	14.3	25.9	9.1	20.6	8.0	35.9
Females	2,142	18.8	23.2	10.8	20.3	10.7	34.3
Full-time							
All	2,399	13.0	23.4	10.7	14.3	6.7	44.2
Males	1,316	11.1	23.5	9.6	15.1	5.9	45.4
Females	1,083	16.4	23.3	12.1	13.4	7.8	42.7
Part-time							
All	1,597	27.4	26.1	9.0	29.6	13.5	21.3
Males	539	51.9	31.9	8.0	34.1	13.3	12.5
Females	1,058	22.1	23.1	9.5	27.3	13.7	25.8

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 2002¹¹

- 1 Only those of working age; males aged 16-64 and females aged 16-59. These figures include unpaid family workers, those on government employment and training programmes, or those who did not answer, who are excluded from the Economic activity analyses below.
- 2 For those who are working towards more than one qualification the highest is recorded.
- 3 Expressed as a percentage of those in the group working towards a qualification.
- 4 Expressed as a percentage of the total number of people in the group.
- 5 Employees are those in employment excluding the self-employed, unpaid family workers and those on government employment and training programmes.
- 6 The split into employee and self-employed is based on respondents' own assessment of their employment status.
- 7 Self-employed are those in employment excluding employees, unpaid family workers and those on government employment and training programmes.
- 8 Unemployment according to the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition.
- 9 People who are neither in employment nor ILO unemployed.
- 10 Apart from rounding, figures may not sum to grand totals because of questions in the LFS which were unanswered or did not apply.
- 11 Users of these data should read the LFS entry in Annex A, as it contains important information about the LFS and the concepts and definitions used.

Chapter 5

Destinations



CHAPTER 5: DESTINATIONS

Key Facts

- The number of school leavers in England increased by 12,500 between 2000 and 2001, to 582,800. The proportion of pupils at the end of compulsory education continuing their education increased to 72% - 11 percentage points higher than in 1991. In Northern Ireland, the proportion remained at 67% in 2001 - 9 percentage points higher than in 1991. In Scotland the percentage of all school leavers continuing their education increased to 52% in 2001, some 20 percentage points higher than in 1991. **(Table 5.1)**
- 72% of leavers from *Work-Based Learning for Young People* in England in 2000-01 were in a job 6 months after leaving the programme, compared to 71% in 1999-00. The proportion who were unemployed 6 months after leaving dropped to 10% – a reduction of 2 percentage points from 1999-00. **(Table 5.2)**
- 121,900 first-degree graduates from the academic year 2000/01 were known to go into employment, 11,300 graduates were believed to be unemployed and 35,900 graduates continued their education/training. **(Table 5.3)**
- Of those with a known destination, 66.6% were in employment, 19.6% continued their education/training and 6.2% were believed unemployed. **(Table 5.3)**

CHAPTER 5: DESTINATIONS – LIST OF TABLES

- 5.1 Destination of school leavers by country – time series
- 5.2 Work-based Learning for Young People: destinations of leavers – time series
- 5.3 Destinations of full-time first-degree home and EU graduates by gender and subject group, 2000/01

5.1

DESTINATIONS

Destinations of school leavers by country – time series

United Kingdom

Thousands and percentages¹

	1991	1996	1999 ²	2000 ²	2001 ²
United Kingdom					
Number of school leavers	638.3	683.3	647.3	651.3	665.9
Destination at end of compulsory schooling					
England					
Number of school leavers	522.8	562.1	563.9	570.3	582.8
of which(%):					
Education	61	68	71	71	72
Government supported training ³	15	10	8	8	7
Employment	10	8	9	9	12
Unemployed or not available for work	9	7	5	6	7
Unknown or left area	6	8	5	5	5
Wales					
Number of school leavers	34.9	36.9	..	..	..
of which(%):					
Education	62	70	..	..	..
Government supported training ³	16	8	..	..	..
Employment	8	9	..	..	..
Unemployed or not available for work	8	7	..	..	..
Unknown or left area	6	6	..	..	..
Northern Ireland					
Number of school leavers	25.4	26.9	26.3	25.6	26.1
of which(%):					
Education	58	67	68	67	67
Training	27	22	20	21	21
Employment	5	5	6	6	6
Unemployed or not available for work	4	4	3	3	3
Unknown or left area	6	3	3	3	3
Destination of all school leavers					
Scotland⁴					
Number of school leavers	55.2	57.4	57.2	55.5	57.0
of which(%):					
Education	32	45	49	50	52
Training	25	14	8	7	6
Employment	24	23	26	26	24
Unemployed ⁵	9	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous/other known destinations	11	14	14	13	14
Destinations not known	..	4	3	3	4

Sources: School Leavers Destinations Surveys; Careers Service Activity Survey

1 Figures may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

2 Data for Wales are no longer collected and are therefore excluded from the UK aggregate.

3 Including those who have employed status under Work-based training for young people schemes.

4 These figures cannot be directly compared with those for England, Wales and Northern Ireland as they cover the destinations of pupils from classes S4, S5 and S6 who left Education Authority schools during or at the end of the years academic session. England and Wales figures relate to destinations of year 11 pupils leaving secondary school, while figures for Northern Ireland relate to year 12 pupils.

5 Other than for 1991, figures for 'unemployed' cannot be identified separately and are included within the 'other known destinations' category.

5.2

DESTINATIONS

Work-Based Learning for Young People: destinations of leavers – time series^{1,2}

England

Percentages

Period of leaving ^{2,6}	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships (AMA) ³ survey respondents who were:			Foundation Modern Apprenticeships (FMA) ⁴ survey respondents who were:		
	In a job	In a positive outcome ⁵	Unemployed	In a job	In a positive outcome ⁵	Unemployed
1990/91	.	.	.	.	.	.
1991/92	.	.	.	.	.	.
1992/93	.	.	.	.	.	.
1993/94	.	.	.	.	.	.
1994/95	..	..	..	.	.	.
1995/96	69	88	11	.	.	.
1996/97	76	89	9	.	.	.
1997/98	81	91	7	..	..	..
1998/99	82	92	6	..	..	..
1999/00	85	93	5	67	88	10
Aug 2000 to Oct 2000	85	93	4	62	87	11
Nov 2000 to Jan 2001	88	95	4	72	89	11
Feb 2001 to 25 Mar 2001	88	94	4	74	91	8

Period of leaving ^{2,6}	Other Training (OT) ⁷ survey respondents who were:			Work-Based Learning for Young People survey respondents who were:		
	In a job	In a positive outcome ⁵	Unemployed	In a job	In a positive outcome ⁵	Unemployed
1990/91	52	67	25	52	67	25
1991/92	50	66	27	50	66	27
1992/93	50	67	27	50	67	27
1993/94	56	71	23	56	71	23
1994/95	59	73	21	59	73	21
1995/96	64	77	17	64	78	17
1996/97	66	79	15	67	81	14
1997/98	65	79	14	68	81	12
1998/99	63	77	15	69	82	12
1999/00	61	75	17	70	84	11
Aug 2000 to Oct 2000	57	73	17	69	85	10
Nov 2000 to Jan 2001	63	74	17	75	87	10
Feb 2001 to 25 Mar 2001	62	74	18	76	88	9

Sources: WBLYP trainee database

- 1 There was a discontinuity in the survey from which outcomes are derived after March 2001, due to changes in response patterns and better identification of leavers.
- 2 Data are now collected on an academic year basis (1 August - 31 July) rather than financial years (1 April - 31 March), as in previous editions.
- 3 Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships. AMA was launched as an initiative in September 1994 and was fully operational from September 1995.
- 4 Formerly known as National Traineeships; introduced nationally in September 1997. FMA follow up survey results are for leavers from November 1999 onwards.
- 5 In a positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other Government Supported Training.
- 6 Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.
- 7 From April 1995 the definition of Other Training leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of these transferring trainees will not have gained a job or qualification or completed their training. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions with jobs and qualifications and those completing their training. The way that data on qualifications gained are collected was changed from August 1991 on. The effect appears to have been to decrease the proportion recorded as gaining full qualifications, but to increase by a similar amount the proportion gaining part qualifications. Data for 1990/91 are therefore not strictly comparable with those for later years.

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5.3

DESTINATIONS

Destinations of full-time first degree home and EU graduates¹ by gender and subject group, 2000/01²

United Kingdom

(i) Numbers of first degree graduates – by destination

Thousands

	UK Employment		Overseas employment ⁴	Total Employment	Continuing education/training ⁵	Believed unemployed	Other known destinations ⁶	Unknown destinations ⁷	All First Degree Graduates ⁸
	Permanent ³	Temporary							
All									
Medicine & Dentistry	0.8	3.5	-	4.4	0.4	-	-	0.4	5.1
Subjects Allied to Medicine	6.7	2.9	0.2	9.7	1.4	0.3	0.4	2.2	14.0
Biological Sciences	5.3	2.8	0.4	8.4	4.0	0.8	1.2	2.9	17.3
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	1.2	0.4	0.1	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	2.7
Physical Sciences	3.7	1.8	0.3	5.8	3.2	0.7	0.9	1.8	12.4
Mathematical Sciences	6.0	1.9	0.2	8.1	1.8	1.2	0.8	2.8	14.8
Engineering & Technology	5.9	1.5	0.4	7.8	2.2	0.9	0.9	3.5	15.2
Architecture, Building & Planning	1.8	0.7	0.2	2.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.8	4.6
Social Sciences	8.5	3.9	0.5	12.9	6.9	1.3	2.0	5.3	28.4
Business & Financial Studies	11.3	3.6	0.9	15.9	2.3	1.4	1.7	5.6	26.9
Librarianship & Info Science	1.6	0.7	0.1	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	4.2
Languages	4.3	2.4	1.0	7.8	3.3	0.8	1.1	2.8	15.7
Humanities	2.5	1.5	0.2	4.2	2.2	0.5	0.7	1.6	9.3
Creative Arts & Design	7.0	3.1	0.4	10.5	2.5	1.5	1.5	4.6	20.6
Education	5.1	3.1	0.1	8.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.4	10.7
Combined, general	7.3	3.3	0.7	11.3	4.0	1.2	1.6	4.3	22.3
All subjects	79.0	37.2	5.7	121.9	35.9	11.3	13.9	41.1	224.1
Males									
Medicine & Dentistry	0.4	1.6	-	2.0	0.2	-	-	0.2	2.4
Subjects Allied to Medicine	1.1	0.8	-	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	3.1
Biological Sciences	1.8	1.0	0.1	2.9	1.4	0.4	0.4	1.1	6.2
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1
Physical Sciences	2.2	1.1	0.2	3.5	1.8	0.5	0.6	1.1	7.5
Mathematical Sciences	4.5	1.4	0.2	6.1	1.2	1.0	0.6	2.1	11.0
Engineering & Technology	5.0	1.2	0.3	6.5	1.8	0.8	0.7	2.9	12.8
Architecture, Building & Planning	1.4	0.5	0.1	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	3.4
Social Sciences	3.0	1.4	0.2	4.7	2.6	0.6	0.8	2.2	10.9
Business & Financial Studies	4.9	1.6	0.4	6.8	1.1	0.7	0.8	2.8	12.3
Librarianship & Info Science	0.6	0.3	-	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.5
Languages	1.1	0.6	0.3	2.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.9	4.3
Humanities	1.1	0.6	0.1	1.9	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.8	4.2
Creative Arts & Design	2.7	1.2	0.1	4.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.9	8.1
Education	1.1	0.6	-	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	2.4
Combined, general	2.9	1.2	0.3	4.4	1.5	0.6	0.6	1.8	9.0
All subjects	34.2	15.1	2.5	51.8	15.5	6.5	6.4	20.0	100.2
Females									
Medicine & Dentistry	0.4	1.9	-	2.3	0.2	-	-	0.2	2.7
Subjects Allied to Medicine	5.6	2.1	0.1	7.8	0.9	0.2	0.3	1.6	10.9
Biological Sciences	3.4	1.9	0.2	5.5	2.7	0.4	0.8	1.7	11.1
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	0.7	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.6
Physical Sciences	1.5	0.8	0.1	2.4	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	4.9
Mathematical Sciences	1.5	0.5	0.1	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	3.8
Engineering & Technology	1.0	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	2.5
Architecture, Building & Planning	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.3
Social Sciences	5.4	2.5	0.3	8.2	4.3	0.7	1.2	3.1	17.5
Business & Financial Studies	6.5	2.1	0.5	9.0	1.2	0.6	0.9	2.8	14.6
Librarianship & Info Science	1.1	0.5	0.1	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	2.7
Languages	3.2	1.8	0.7	5.8	2.5	0.5	0.8	1.9	11.5
Humanities	1.4	0.9	0.1	2.3	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.8	5.0
Creative Arts & Design	4.3	2.0	0.3	6.5	1.6	0.7	0.9	2.7	12.4
Education	4.0	2.5	0.1	6.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.0	8.2
Combined, general	4.4	2.0	0.4	6.9	2.5	0.6	0.9	2.5	13.4
All subjects	44.8	22.1	3.2	70.1	20.4	4.9	7.5	21.1	124.0

Source: Department for Education and Skills; Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)

1 Home and EU students graduating from higher education institutions in 2001. As from 1999/00 the target population excludes non-EU overseas domiciled students, consequently direct comparisons with earlier years cannot be made.

2 Destinations from the academic year 2000/01.

3 Includes the self-employed.

4 Home and overseas students.

5 Continuing education/training in the United Kingdom or overseas.

6 Including students not available for employment.

7 Includes those overseas graduates reported as returning overseas (no other information available).

8 Includes known and unknown destinations.

9 As a percentage of known destinations.

5.3

CONTINUED
DESTINATIONSDestinations of full-time first degree home and EU graduates¹ by gender and subject group, 2000/01²

United Kingdom

(ii) Percentage of known destinations

Percentages⁹ and thousands

	UK Employment		Overseas employment ⁴	Total Employment	Continuing education/training ⁵	Believed unemployed	Other known destinations ⁶	Total of known destinations ⁷ (000s) (=100%)	All First Degree Graduates ⁸ (000s)
	Permanent ³	Temporary							
All									
Medicine & Dentistry	17.3	74.1	0.1	91.5	7.7	0.2	0.6	4.8	5.1
Subjects Allied to Medicine	56.7	24.2	1.6	82.4	11.5	2.3	3.7	11.8	14.0
Biological Sciences	36.2	19.4	2.5	58.1	27.9	5.7	8.3	14.5	17.3
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	51.6	16.9	5.4	73.9	14.1	4.8	7.2	2.2	2.7
Physical Sciences	35.1	17.4	2.4	54.9	30.0	6.6	8.5	10.6	12.4
Mathematical Sciences	49.8	16.0	2.0	67.8	15.0	10.3	6.9	12.0	14.8
Engineering & Technology	50.2	12.5	3.6	66.3	18.7	7.5	7.4	11.8	15.2
Architecture, Building & Planning	48.0	19.3	4.4	71.7	16.1	5.5	6.8	3.8	4.6
Social Sciences	36.8	16.9	2.3	56.0	29.9	5.5	8.6	23.0	28.4
Business & Financial Studies	53.4	17.2	4.1	74.7	10.6	6.5	8.2	21.2	26.9
Librarianship & Info Science	49.2	22.1	2.7	74.0	8.6	8.8	8.6	3.3	4.2
Languages	33.5	18.7	7.9	60.1	25.5	6.0	8.3	12.9	15.7
Humanities	32.1	19.5	3.1	54.7	28.8	6.9	9.6	7.7	9.3
Creative Arts & Design	43.9	19.5	2.4	65.8	15.7	9.2	9.4	16.0	20.6
Education	54.5	33.0	1.6	89.1	5.6	1.8	3.4	9.3	10.7
Combined, general	40.4	18.0	3.9	62.4	22.3	6.6	8.7	18.0	22.3
All subjects	43.2	20.3	3.1	66.6	19.6	6.2	7.6	183.0	224.1
Males									
Medicine & Dentistry	17.6	73.7	0.2	91.4	7.7	0.3	0.6	2.2	2.4
Subjects Allied to Medicine	42.0	30.2	1.5	73.8	18.4	3.8	4.0	2.6	3.1
Biological Sciences	35.4	18.7	2.5	56.6	26.9	8.0	8.4	5.1	6.2
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	50.9	16.6	7.5	74.9	10.7	6.0	8.4	0.9	1.1
Physical Sciences	34.7	17.3	2.6	54.6	28.9	7.6	8.9	6.4	7.5
Mathematical Sciences	50.8	15.8	2.0	68.7	13.5	11.2	6.6	8.8	11.0
Engineering & Technology	50.3	12.3	3.5	66.2	18.5	8.0	7.3	9.9	12.8
Architecture, Building & Planning	50.8	18.2	4.2	73.2	14.2	5.6	7.0	2.8	3.4
Social Sciences	35.2	16.0	2.7	54.0	30.1	7.1	8.8	8.6	10.9
Business & Financial Studies	51.3	16.4	4.2	71.9	11.5	7.8	8.8	9.5	12.3
Librarianship & Info Science	47.8	21.5	2.9	72.2	8.3	11.7	7.9	1.2	1.5
Languages	32.2	17.8	8.5	58.5	25.2	7.7	8.6	3.3	4.3
Humanities	32.1	18.6	3.3	54.0	27.2	8.8	10.0	3.5	4.2
Creative Arts & Design	43.7	18.8	2.1	64.6	14.1	11.9	9.5	6.2	8.1
Education	54.1	27.8	2.0	83.9	6.8	3.7	5.5	2.0	2.4
Combined, general	40.2	17.2	3.7	61.0	21.4	8.4	9.1	7.1	9.0
All subjects	42.6	18.9	3.2	64.7	19.3	8.1	7.9	80.2	100.2
Females									
Medicine & Dentistry	17.1	74.5	-	91.6	7.7	0.2	0.5	2.6	2.7
Subjects Allied to Medicine	60.8	22.5	1.6	84.9	9.6	1.9	3.6	9.2	10.9
Biological Sciences	36.7	19.8	2.5	58.9	28.5	4.4	8.2	9.4	11.1
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	52.1	17.1	4.0	73.2	16.4	3.9	6.4	1.3	1.6
Physical Sciences	35.6	17.6	2.2	55.5	31.5	5.0	8.0	4.3	4.9
Mathematical Sciences	46.8	16.5	1.8	65.2	19.3	7.9	7.6	3.2	3.8
Engineering & Technology	49.8	13.4	3.9	67.1	20.0	4.9	8.1	1.9	2.5
Architecture, Building & Planning	40.4	22.2	5.0	67.5	21.1	5.1	6.3	1.0	1.3
Social Sciences	37.8	17.5	2.0	57.2	29.7	4.6	8.5	14.4	17.5
Business & Financial Studies	55.2	17.8	4.1	77.0	9.9	5.4	7.7	11.7	14.6
Librarianship & Info Science	50.0	22.5	2.6	75.0	8.8	7.2	9.0	2.1	2.7
Languages	33.9	19.1	7.7	60.6	25.7	5.4	8.3	9.6	11.5
Humanities	32.2	20.3	2.9	55.3	30.2	5.3	9.2	4.2	5.0
Creative Arts & Design	44.0	20.0	2.6	66.6	16.7	7.4	9.3	9.8	12.4
Education	54.6	34.5	1.4	90.6	5.3	1.3	2.8	7.3	8.2
Combined, general	40.5	18.6	4.1	63.2	22.9	5.5	8.4	10.9	13.4
All subjects	43.6	21.5	3.1	68.1	19.8	4.7	7.3	102.9	124.0

Source: Department for Education and Skills; Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)

See previous page for footnotes

Chapter 6

Population



CHAPTER 6: POPULATION

Key Facts

- UK population aged 2 and over at January 2002 was 58.7 million (29.0 million males and 29.8 million females). **(Table 6.1)**
- UK working age population at Spring 2002 was 37.0 million, of which 24.3 million were Employees, 3.0 million were Self employed, 1.5 million were ILO unemployed and 8.0 million were Economically inactive. **(Table 6.1)**
- UK population aged 2 and over increased by 5.6 per cent between 1991 (55.6 million) and 2002 (58.7 million). Over the same period the working age population increased by 5.4 per cent, from 35.1 million to 37.0 million. **(Table 6.2)**
- Of people of working age, between 1991 and 2002, Employees increased by 11 per cent (21.9 million to 24.3 million), Self employed decreased by 7 per cent (3.0 million from 3.3 million), Economically inactive increased by 14 per cent (7.0 million to 8.0 million), while ILO unemployed decreased by 40 per cent from 2.5 million to 1.5 million. **(Table 6.2)**

CHAPTER 6: POPULATION – LIST OF TABLES

- 6.1 Population at 1 January by age and gender at the beginning of the academic year, 2002
- 6.2 Population at 1 January by age at the beginning of the academic year – time series

6.1

POPULATION

Population¹ at 1 January by age² and gender at the beginning of the academic year², 2002

United Kingdom

Thousands

	2002 ²														
	All ³					Males					Females				
	UK	England	Wales	Scotland	NI	UK	England	Wales	Scotland	NI	UK	England	Wales	Scotland	NI
Ages															
Under 5	2,159	1,810	103	174	72	1,106	927	53	89	37	1,053	883	50	85	35
5-10	4,579	3,826	222	379	152	2,346	1,961	113	194	78	2,233	1,865	108	185	74
11-15	3,902	3,243	199	326	135	2,003	1,664	102	167	69	1,899	1,578	97	159	66
16-19	2,981	2,467	154	259	101	1,532	1,270	78	132	52	1,449	1,197	76	127	49
20-24	3,665	3,054	176	322	113	1,879	1,566	91	164	58	1,786	1,488	85	158	55
25-29	3,958	3,345	168	323	121	2,035	1,720	87	165	63	1,924	1,626	81	159	58
30-39	9,598	8,099	425	812	262	4,912	4,160	216	405	130	4,687	3,938	210	407	132
40-49	8,141	6,808	390	724	219	4,094	3,433	195	359	108	4,047	3,375	196	365	111
50-59	7,483	6,276	387	632	188	3,718	3,124	192	310	92	3,766	3,152	195	323	96
60-64	2,865	2,381	153	257	74	1,403	1,170	75	122	36	1,462	1,211	78	135	38
65+	9,375	7,848	511	792	224	3,927	3,299	215	322	91	5,448	4,549	296	470	133
Total aged 2+	58,707	49,157	2,888	5,001	1,661	28,953	24,294	1,417	2,429	814	29,754	24,863	1,471	2,572	848
of which working age ⁴	36,997	31,023	1,770	3,170	1,035	19,410	16,307	930	1,639	533	17,588	14,717	840	1,530	501
of which															
Employees ^{5,6}	24,319	20,553	1,068	2,087	612	12,944	10,975	577	1,073	318	11,375	9,578	491	1,014	294
Self employed ^{6,7}	3,026	2,602	134	212	77	2,282	1,959	101	158	65	744	644	33	55	12
ILO unemployed ⁸	1,498	1,208	78	170	41	923	744	48	105	26	575	464	31	65	15
Economically inactive ⁹	7,968	6,512	479	682	296	3,173	2,565	198	292	118	4,795	3,947	282	389	177

Sources: Department for Education and Skills; Labour Force Survey¹⁰; Office for National Statistics; Government Actuary's Department

1 Estimated and projected numbers based on demographic data provided by the Office for National Statistics and the Government Actuary's Department.

2 Age at 31 August 2001. For the Labour Force Survey economic data only, age is based on the age of respondents at the time of the survey.

3 Males and Females may not sum to All totals due to rounding.

4 Working age is defined as males aged 16-64 and females 16-59. These figures include unpaid family workers, those on government employment and training programmes, or those who did not answer, who are excluded from the separate analyses below.

5 Employees are those in employment excluding the self-employed, unpaid family workers and those on government employment and training programmes.

6 The split into employees and self-employed is based on respondents' own assessment of their employment status.

7 Self-employed are those in employment excluding employees, unpaid family workers and those on government employment and training programmes.

8 Unemployed according to the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition.

9 Economically inactive are those who are neither in employment nor ILO unemployed.

10 Users of these data should read the LFS entry in Annex A, as it contains important information about the LFS and the concepts and definitions used.

6.2

POPULATION

Population¹ at 1 January by age² at the beginning of the academic year – time series

United Kingdom

Thousands

	1991	1996	2000 ³	2001 ³	2002
Ages					
Under 5	2,300	2,337	2,198	2,179	2,159
5-10	4,399	4,625	4,679	4,640	4,579
11-15	3,407	3,665	3,811	3,864	3,902
16-19	3,204	2,730	2,956	2,943	2,981
20-24	4,569	3,968	3,534	3,592	3,665
25-29	4,759	4,624	4,265	4,138	3,958
30-39	8,251	8,971	9,531	9,583	9,598
40-49	6,823	7,896	7,851	7,971	8,141
50-59	6,070	6,358	7,181	7,335	7,483
60-64	3,040	2,782	2,864	2,880	2,865
65+	8,774	9,229	9,297	9,325	9,375
Total aged 2 +	55,596	57,185	58,168	58,450	58,707
of which working age ⁴	35,103	35,663	36,500	36,759	36,997
of which					
Employees ^{5,6}	21,920	22,092	23,930	24,189	24,319
Self employed ^{6,7}	3,250	3,109	2,950	2,986	3,026
ILO unemployed ⁸	2,501	2,321	1,611	1,398	1,498
Economically inactive ⁹	6,980	7,790	7,744	7,950	7,968

Sources: Department for Education and Skills; Labour Force Survey¹⁰; Office for National Statistics; Government Actuary's Department

1 Estimated and projected numbers based on demographic data provided by the Office for National Statistics and the Government Actuary's Department.

2 Age at 31 August of the previous year. For the Labour Force Survey economic data only, age is based on the age of respondents at the time of the survey.

3 Includes revised data.

4 Working age is defined as males aged 16-64 and females 16-59. These figures include unpaid family workers, those on government employment and training programmes, or those who did not answer, who are excluded from the separate analyses below.

5 Employees are those in employment excluding the self-employed, unpaid family workers and those on government employment and training programmes.

6 The split into employees and self-employed is based on respondents' own assessment of their employment status.

7 Self-employed are those in employment excluding employees, unpaid family workers and those on government employment and training programmes.

8 Unemployed according to the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition.

9 Economically inactive are those who are neither in employment nor ILO unemployed.

10 Users of these data should read the LFS entry in Annex A, as it contains important information about the LFS and the concepts and definitions used.

Chapter 7

International Comparisons



CHAPTER 7: INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Introduction

International comparisons of the functioning of education and training systems can help countries to identify their strengths and weaknesses and evaluate their performance against their main competitors. Governments are increasingly looking towards these comparisons as they develop and monitor education and training policies.

The United Kingdom participates in the continuing development of international comparisons of education and training. With help from the National Assembly for Wales, Scottish Executive, the Northern Ireland Department of Education and the Northern Ireland Department for Employment and Learning, DfES supply detailed statistics on education and training in the UK, drawn from this volume and other sources, to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

Based on information supplied by various countries to the international bodies, and the results of international studies, a range of 'indicators' is now available, seeking to compare different aspects of countries' education and training systems and their respective performance.

The comparative tables shown here draw from OECD's "Education at a Glance" (2002 Edition), which includes *trends* in international comparisons.

It is important to note however that international comparisons of education and training are very difficult and should therefore be treated with caution. In addition, some knowledge of the underlying systems in different countries is extremely useful in interpreting the data.

To ensure comparability, most educational activity in different countries has been assigned to 6 internationally-agreed "ISCED" (International Standard Classification of Education) levels of education. The best comparisons are based on such internationally agreed definitions and procedures, backed up by controls to ensure that each country meets these. Despite these efforts, there may still be comparability problems that persist - some of the more important ones are noted below:

Notes:

Classifying education

- Coverage of what is considered to be "education" may vary, especially at the pre-compulsory and post-compulsory level e.g. early childhood provision, apprenticeships, adult learning etc.

Expenditure on education

- Where institutions cover more than one of the education levels (e.g. "lower" (age 11-13) and "upper" (age 14+) secondary school education in the UK), estimates are often required to assign expenditure figures between levels.
- The range of public and private provision varies considerably between countries. In Japan, Australia and the United States, private expenditure on educational institutions is almost one-third of that from public sources. This figure for the UK is nearer one-fifth.
- Public expenditure on education, as a percentage of GDP, is influenced by a number of factors. An obvious one is the proportion of the population of school age, which can vary widely between different countries.
- Expenditure coverage, especially at the HE level, differs according to the extent to which countries include elements such as student support and research and development.

Participation in education

- Many of the measures shown are on the basis of headcounts, no distinction being possible between full-time and part-time study. Some countries do not even recognise the concept of part-time study, although many of their students would be classified as "part-time" in the UK.
- When comparing expected years of schooling in different countries, the length of the school year and the quality of education offered is not necessarily the same.
- The reasons why adults in some countries are so much less likely than others to participate in university-level education are varied. One important factor may be the extensive provision of vocational education and apprenticeships in continental Europe, likely to have reduced the perceived need to enrol in formal university-level studies as preparation for work.

Teachers

- A clear definition of a “teacher”, especially in higher education, has not been well established in international data collections. Some countries include professional staff such as guidance counsellors and school psychologists in their “teacher” counts.

Key Facts

- Public expenditure on all levels of education in the UK represented 4.7% of Gross Domestic Product in 1999, slightly below the OECD average of 5.2%. This was higher than Japan (3.5%) and the same as Germany (4.7%), but lower than France (6.0%), the US (5.2%) and all of the Scandinavian countries. **(Table 7.1)**
- In 1999, average expenditure per student per year at the pre-primary and secondary levels (US\$6,233 and US\$5,608 respectively) is higher than the OECD average at these levels (US\$3,847 and US\$5,465 respectively). Spending per student at primary level was below the OECD average. **(Table 7.2)**
- Average expenditure per higher education student in the UK in 1999 (US\$9,554) was slightly above the OECD average (US\$9,210) – however, the US spent over twice the amount per higher education *student* as the UK. **(Table 7.2)**
- Over 90% of the population are enrolled in education in the UK, each year between the ages of 4 to 15. In almost all other OECD countries, compulsory education does not start until age 6 or 7, compared with age 5 in the UK. **(Table 7.3)**
- In 2000, given current conditions, a UK 5 year old could expect to enrol in 18.9 years of full-time and part-time education during their lifetime, compared with the OECD average of 16.8 years. Expected years in education in the UK increased by 10% between 1995 and 2000. They are currently highest in Australia, where a 5 year old can expect to enrol in 20.7 years of full-time and part-time education. **(Table 7.3)**
- The ratio of students to teaching staff in the UK was above the OECD average at all levels of education in 2000. **(Table 7.4)**
- In 2000, 15 year olds in the UK were above the OECD average in reading, mathematical and scientific literacy. **(Table 7.5)**
- In 2000, the UK had the highest graduation rate from first degrees (37.5%) of any of the 17 OECD countries for which data are available; the OECD average graduation rate was 25.9%. **(Table 7.6)**
- In 1999, the proportion of primary and lower secondary teachers in the United Kingdom aged 40-49 was above the OECD average. However, the proportion of teachers aged 50 and over was below the OECD average. **(Table 7.7)**

- 7.1** Expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP, 1995 and 1999
- 7.2** Expenditure on education, 1999
- 7.3** Participation in education, 2000
- 7.4** Ratio of students to teaching staff by level of education (based on full-time equivalents), 2000
- 7.5** Results in reading, mathematical and scientific literacy among 15 year olds, 2000
- 7.6** Higher education: Participation and graduation, 2000
- 7.7** Age distribution of teachers in schools, 1999

7.1

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP 1995, 1999

	Public expenditure on education ¹ as a percentage of GDP			
	1999			1995
	Primary and Secondary Education	Higher Education	All levels ²	All levels ²
Australia	3.8	1.2	5.0	5.0
Austria	4.1	1.7	6.3	6.5
Belgium	3.5	1.5	5.5	..
Canada ³	3.5	1.9	5.7	6.5
Czech Republic	3.0	0.8	4.4	4.9
Denmark	4.8	2.4	8.1	7.7
Finland	3.8	2.1	6.2	7.0
France	4.2	1.1	6.0	6.0
Germany	3.0	1.1	4.7	4.7
Greece	2.4	1.1	3.6	2.9
Hungary	2.9	0.9	4.7	5.0
Ireland	3.1	1.2	4.3	5.1
Italy	3.2	0.8	4.5	4.6
Japan ⁴	2.7	0.5	3.5	3.6
Korea	3.2	0.6	4.1	..
Mexico	3.1	0.8	4.4	4.6
Netherlands	3.1	1.3	4.8	5.0
New Zealand	4.8	1.2	6.3	5.7
Norway	4.3	2.0	7.4	9.1
Poland	3.6	0.8	5.2	5.5
Portugal	4.2	1.0	5.7	5.4
Slovak Republic	3.0	0.8	4.3	..
Spain	3.3	0.9	4.5	4.7
Sweden	5.1	2.1	7.7	7.5
Switzerland	4.0	1.2	5.5	..
Turkey	2.9	1.1	4.0	2.4
United Kingdom	3.3	1.1	4.7	5.2
United States ³	3.5	1.4	5.2	..
Country mean	3.5	1.2	5.2	5.4

Source: OECD, *Education at a Glance, 2002*

1 Direct expenditure for institutions and public subsidies to students e.g. for tuition fees and living costs. The definition of "education expenditure" used by OECD is different from the definition used in Chapter 1 of this Volume.

2 Includes expenditure for early childhood education and other miscellaneous expenditure.

3 Post-secondary non-tertiary is included in higher education and is excluded from 'primary and secondary' education.

4 Post-secondary non-tertiary is included in both 'primary and secondary' and 'higher' education.

7.2

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS
Expenditure on education 1999

	Expenditure per full-time equivalent student per year ¹				Cumulative expenditure per student over the average duration of higher education studies ²
	(US\$ converted using purchasing power parities)				
	Early childhood education	Primary education	Secondary education	Higher Education	
Australia	..	4,858	6,850	11,725	29,665
Austria	5,080	6,568	8,504	12,070	77,248
Belgium	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	..
Canada	4,466	⁷	5,981	15,211	..
Czech Republic	2,404	1,769	3,449	5,688	..
Denmark	4,208	6,721	7,626	10,657	44,654
Finland	3,855	4,138	5,863	8,114	50,760
France	3,901	4,139	7,152	7,867	36,832
Germany	4,937	3,818	6,603	10,393	50,511
Greece ³	⁶	2,176	2,904	4,260	22,197
Hungary ³	2,458	2,179	2,368	5,861	23,735
Ireland	3,386	3,018	4,383	9,673	..
Italy ³	5,133	5,354	6,518	7,552	31,341
Japan	3,154	5,240	6,039	10,278	..
Korea	1,752	2,838	3,419	5,356	18,371
Mexico	1,204	1,096	1,480	4,789	16,390
Netherlands ⁴	3,848	4,162	5,670	12,285	47,911
Norway ³	11,699	5,920	7,628	12,096	..
Poland ³	1,898	1,888	1,583	3,912	14,395
Portugal	2,165	3,478	5,181	4,802	..
Slovak Republic	1,880	⁷	2,163	5,325	..
Spain	2,789	3,635	4,864	5,707	25,965
Sweden	3,396	5,736	5,911	14,222	65,529
Switzerland ³	2,764	6,663	9,756	17,997	65,225
United Kingdom⁴	6,233	3,627	5,608	9,554	33,835
United States ⁵	6,692	6,582	8,157	19,220	..
Country Mean	3,847	4,148	5,465	9,210	38,668

Source: OECD, *Education at a Glance, 2002*

- 1 Calendar year 1999. Where the financial year and / or school year do not match the calendar year, corresponding weightings are made.
- 2 Calculated by multiplying the expenditure per full-time equivalent student per year by the average number of years of duration of higher education studies. Includes students who do not complete their course.
- 3 Public institutions only.
- 4 Public and Government-dependent private institutions only.
- 5 Public and independent private institutions only.
- 6 Included in primary education figure.
- 7 Included in secondary education figure.

7.3

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS
Participation in education 2000

	Context			Expected years of education ¹	
	Compulsory school starting age ²	Ending age of compulsory schooling ³	Age range at which over 90% of the population are enrolled	Expected years of full-time and part time education from age 5	Index of change between 1995 and 2000 (1995 = 100)
Australia	6	15	5-16	20.7	108
Austria	6	15	6-16	15.9	102
Belgium	6	18	3-17	18.7	104
Canada	6	16	6-17	16.5	96
Czech Republic	6	15	5-16	15.6	109
Denmark	7	16	4-16	17.8	105
Finland	7	16	7-17	18.7	109
France	6	16	3-17	16.5	100
Germany	6	18	6-17	17.2	105
Greece	6	15	6-19	16.1	116
Hungary	6	16	5-16	16.4	114
Iceland	6	16	4-16	18.0	..
Ireland	6	15	5-16	15.9	103
Italy	6	14	3-14	15.8	..
Japan	6	15	4-17	..	..
Korea	6	14	6-17	16.0	111
Luxembourg	6	15	4-15	..	..
Mexico	6	15	6-12	12.6	105
Netherlands	5	18	4-17	17.2	..
New Zealand	6	16	4-16	17.3	..
Norway	7	16	6-17	17.9	102
Poland	7	15	6-16	16.3	113
Portugal	6	14	6-15	17.0	103
Slovak Republic	6	15	..	..	..
Spain	6	16	4-16	17.5	103
Sweden	7	16	6-18	20.2	..
Switzerland	6	15	6-16	16.4	..
Turkey	6	14	7-11	10.1	107
United Kingdom⁴	5	16	4-15	18.9	110
United States	6	17	6-15	16.7	..
Country mean	6	16	.	16.8	106

Sources: OECD, *Education at a Glance, 2002*; UNESCO *Statistical Yearbook, 1999*

1 Calculated as the sum of the net enrolment rates in education for each single year of age from age 5 onwards, divided by 100.

2 Age at start of academic year.

3 Age at end of academic year.

4 Coverage of enrolments in further education has been expanded from a "snapshot" to a "whole year" count. This has had an effect on "school expectancy" figures which are not directly comparable with figures from before 1999.

7.4

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Ratio of students to teaching staff¹ by level of education (based on full-time equivalents) 2000

	Early childhood education	Primary education	Secondary education	Higher education
Australia ²	..	17.3	12.6	..
Belgium (Flemish)	4	15.0	9.7	19.9
Canada	18.1	18.1	18.8	9.8
Czech Republic	13.1	19.7	13.1	13.5
Denmark	6.6	10.4	12.8	..
Finland	12.2	16.9	13.8	..
France	19.1	19.8	12.5	18.3
Germany	23.6	19.8	15.2	12.1
Greece	15.8	13.4	10.7	26.8
Hungary	11.6	10.9	11.2	13.1
Iceland	5.4	..	..	7.9
Ireland	15.1	21.5	15.9	17.4
Italy	13.0	11.0	10.3	22.8
Japan	18.8	20.9	15.2	11.4
Korea	23.1	32.1	21.2	..
Luxembourg ³	20.2	15.9	9.2	..
Mexico	22.4	27.2	31.7	15.1
Netherlands	4	16.8	17.1	12.6
New Zealand	7.5	20.6	16.3	15.2
Norway	..	12.4	..	12.7
Poland	13.1	12.7	15.5	14.7
Portugal	16.4	12.1	9.0	..
Slovak Republic	10.1	18.3	13.2	10.2
Spain	16.1	14.9	11.9	15.9
Sweden	..	12.8	14.1	9.3
Turkey	16.0	30.5	14.0	..
United Kingdom²	21.0	21.2	14.8	17.6
United States	18.7	15.8	15.2	13.5
Country mean	15.5	17.9	14.3	14.7

Source: OECD, *Education at a Glance, 2002*

- 1 Includes head teachers and administrative personnel involved in teaching, pro-rata.
- 2 Includes only general secondary education programmes.
- 3 Public institutions only.
- 4 Included in primary education figures.

7.5

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Results in reading, mathematical and scientific literacy among 15 year olds (2000)

	Reading Literacy		Mathematical Literacy		Scientific Literacy	
	Mean score ¹	Compared to OECD average ²	Mean score ¹	Compared to OECD average ²	Mean score ¹	Compared to OECD average ²
Australia	528	+	533	+	528	+
Austria	507	+	515	+	519	+
Belgium	507	+	520	+	496	
Canada	534	+	533	+	529	+
Czech Republic	492	–	498		511	+
Denmark	497		514	+	481	–
England	523	+	529	+	533	+
Finland	546	+	536	+	538	+
France	505		517	+	500	
Germany	484	–	490	–	487	–
Greece	474	–	447	–	461	–
Hungary	480	–	488	–	496	
Iceland	507	+	514	+	496	
Italy	487	–	457	–	478	–
Japan	522	+	557	+	550	+
Korea	525	+	547	+	552	+
Luxembourg	441	–	446	–	443	–
Mexico	422	–	387	–	422	–
New Zealand	529	+	537	+	528	+
Norway	505		499		500	
Poland	479	–	470	–	483	–
Portugal	470	–	454	–	459	–
Republic of Ireland	527	+	503		513	+
Spain	493	–	476	–	491	–
Sweden	516	+	510	+	512	+
Switzerland	494		529	+	496	
United Kingdom	523	+	529	+	532	+
United States	504		493		499	
Country Mean	500		500		500	

Source: OECD, PISA 2000

1 The OECD average score is set to 500.

2 '+' indicates a mean score significantly above the OECD average, '-' indicates a mean score significantly below the OECD average.

7.6

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS
 Higher education: participation and graduation, 2000

	Participation		Graduation rates ¹			
	Expected years of Higher Education for all 17 year-olds	Non-university level ²	University level ²			
			First Degree			Postgraduate ³
			All First Degrees	Medium ⁴	Long ⁵	Doctorate
OECD countries						
Australia	3.0	..	36.3	29.1	7.1	1.3
Austria	2.3	..	16.0	1.8	14.2	1.4
Canada	2.8	..	27.9	19.7	8.2	0.8
Czech Republic	1.5	4.8	13.6	3.7	10.1	0.6
Denmark	2.6	24.5	9.2	..	..	1.1
Finland	4.1	14.3	36.3	17.2	19.0	1.9
France	2.6	18.3	24.6	10.8	14.0	1.2
Germany	2.0	10.7	19.3	6.2	13.1	2.0
Iceland	2.3	5.5	33.2	29.2	5.4	0.0
Ireland	2.3	15.2	31.2	30.0	1.2	0.8
Italy	2.2	0.6	18.1	1.8	16.6	0.4
Japan	..	28.8	30.9	27.2	3.3	0.7
Poland	2.6	..	34.4	11.0	24.3	..
Sweden	3.1	4.2	28.1	27.2	1.2	2.5
Switzerland	1.7	..	10.4	0.0	10.4	2.6
United Kingdom	2.5	..	37.5	..	..	1.3
United States	3.4	8.3	33.2	18.8	15.7	1.3
Country Mean	2.5	11.2	25.9	15.6	11.7	1.0

Source: OECD, *Education at a Glance, 2002*

1 Calculated as the ratio of graduates to the population at the typical age of graduation, multiplied by 100, except for postgraduate.

2 "University-level" higher education refers to "largely theoretically based" courses with a minimum of 3 years full-time-equivalent duration. In the UK, this comprises first and higher degrees. "Non university-level higher education" courses are "more practically-oriented and occupationally specific". In the UK, this level comprises "sub-degree" higher education courses, such as HNCs, HNDs, Dip HEs.

3 Calculated by summing the graduation rates by single year of age except, France, Ireland, Japan and the United States.

4 Three to less than 5 years duration.

5 Five or more years duration.

7.7

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS
 Age distribution of teachers in schools, 1999

Percentages

	Primary education					Lower secondary education				
	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	>= 60	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	>= 60
OECD countries										
Austria	16.0	30.7	38.0	14.4	0.9	9.2	30.7	43.2	16.3	0.5
Belgium (Fl.) ¹	20.2	31.2	27.9	20.4	0.3	13.8	22.6	35.9	25.8	1.9
Canada	11.8	24.4	38.7	24.0	1.1	11.8	24.4	38.7	24.0	1.1
Czech Republic	15.1	27.0	24.6	28.8	4.5	14.7	27.3	25.4	28.1	4.5
Finland	13.8	32.5	28.4	24.6	0.6	9.4	26.7	31.4	31.3	1.3
France	12.6	28.7	37.6	20.9	0.2	13.7	22.8	30.8	31.9	0.7
Germany	6.6	14.9	38.1	36.7	3.7	3.9	9.8	40.7	41.3	4.4
Iceland	16.0	29.9	31.8	16.7	5.6	²	²	²	²	²
Ireland ¹	13.3	28.5	33.6	19.0	5.7	10.7	25.8	34.9	23.5	5.2
Italy	4.7	27.0	39.7	24.7	3.9	-	9.0	46.4	41.4	3.2
Korea	22.0	31.2	29.8	15.1	2.0	14.4	49.0	23.1	10.9	2.6
Luxembourg ³	26.8	21.0	29.4	22.5	0.4	8.6	26.3	32.3	29.6	3.2
Netherlands ¹	14.2	21.0	40.1	23.2	1.4	7.1	18.7	39.7	32.4	2.1
New Zealand	19.3	21.3	36.0	20.2	3.3	16.9	21.4	36.4	21.8	3.4
Norway	16.3	21.5	30.3	26.7	5.1	²	²	²	²	²
Slovak Republic	24.2	22.7	27.5	22.7	2.9	14.1	19.7	37.1	26.6	2.5
Sweden	11.6	14.5	32.9	35.0	6.0	14.2	19.0	25.1	34.7	6.9
Switzerland ³	21.0	25.3	33.6	18.0	2.1	12.0	25.9	34.9	23.9	3.4
United Kingdom	20.5	20.0	36.9	21.8	0.7	17.4	22.1	38.6	21.0	0.9
Country mean	16.1	25.1	33.6	22.7	2.5	11.7	23.8	34.3	27.0	4.0

Source: OECD, *Education at a Glance, 2001*¹ Figures for lower secondary education include upper secondary education.² Included in primary education figure.³ Public institutions only.

Annex A

SOURCES OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING STATISTICS

This section gives details of the current major sources of education and training statistics used in this publication. Previous editions of “Education and Training Statistics for the United Kingdom” and its predecessors, and “Training Statistics”, give earlier sources used.

List of Sources

- 1 Education Expenditure
- 2 Further Education Statistics
- 3 Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)
- 4 Labour Force Survey (LFS)
- 5 Population
- 6 Public Examinations: GCSE/GNVQ, GCE, SCE
Standard Grade and National Qualifications (NQ)
- 7 School Leavers Destinations
- 8 Schools Statistics
- 9 Government Supported Work-Based Learning for
Young People (WBLYP)
- 10 Vocational Qualifications
- 11 International Comparisons

1 EDUCATION EXPENDITURE

HM Treasury provided education expenditure figures in Tables 1.1 and 1.2 from their Public Expenditure Statistical Analysis (PESA). The tables show Total Managed Expenditure (TME) on services, which is a definition of aggregate public spending on services based on the national accounts aggregate TME. It is the consolidated sum of current and capital expenditure, but excludes public sector debt interest, net public service pensions and other accounting adjustments. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) figures and deflators are based on the September 2002 National Accounts release. Table 1.3 reports identifiable Total Managed Expenditure on education services by country, and is also derived from PESA.

2 FURTHER EDUCATION STATISTICS

Statistical information on further education students in England, Scotland and Wales are produced by the respective Further Education Funding Councils. However in April 2001 the publication of data on further education in England became the responsibility of the Learning and Skills Council (LSC), which has taken over responsibility for funding the further education sector in England from the FEFC. At the same time the National Council for Education and Training for Wales (ELWa) became responsible for collection of information in Wales. Institutes of further education provide data for Northern Ireland to the Department for Employment and Learning (DELNI). The Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) provides data on FE students in higher education institutions in the UK.

3 HIGHER EDUCATION STATISTICS AGENCY (HESA)

From the academic year 1994/95 onwards, the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) has collected information for HE students within UK HE institutions. The data collected include enrolment numbers, qualifiers and first destinations (home and EU students only from 1999/00) of qualifiers.

4 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY (LFS)

Please note that in the LFS tables some separate analyses will not sum to base figures shown because of unpaid family workers, those on government-supported training and employment programmes, or those who did not answer, who are excluded from the separate analyses (see below for details).

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) was first carried out in the United Kingdom in 1973, as part of the UK's obligations as members of the European Economic Community, and was repeated every two years until 1983. Between 1984 and 1991, the survey was carried out annually, with results published relating to the March to May quarter.

From spring (March to May) 1992 the survey was carried out in Great Britain on a quarterly basis. In Northern Ireland the LFS was conducted in spring 1992 and spring 1993, and was then carried out quarterly from winter (December to February) 1994-95. So for about the last eight years, there has been a quarterly survey covering the whole of the UK. The International Labour Organization (ILO) - an agency of the United Nations - agrees the concepts and definitions used in the LFS.

The survey is based on a random sample throughout the whole of the United Kingdom. Every three months almost 65 thousand households are contacted and information is collected about the personal and work circumstances of everyone living in these households. As well as these private households, the survey covers two groups of people living in a type of accommodation called *communal establishments*. These two groups are students in halls of residence (whose parents usually answer the survey questions on the students' behalf) and people living in NHS accommodation (which used to be called nurses' homes). The survey does not sample people living in other forms of accommodation - for example, army camps, local authority homes, or hospitals.

The results of each survey are processed and 'grossed', to provide estimates that cover the whole population. This allows us to say that there are about 24 million people in employment, even though the sample itself has only identified about 70 thousand employed people.

In April 2002 ONS issued re-grossed figures revising LFS estimates back to the summer quarter 1998. This is reflected in time series data used in the 2002 edition of *Education and Training Statistics for the United Kingdom*.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

All People

This group includes everyone of working age (Males aged 16-64 and Females aged 16-59) and comprises; employees, the self-employed, those on government supported programmes, unpaid family workers, the ILO unemployed and the economically inactive.

Economically active – people aged 16 and over who are either in employment (did some paid work in the reference week) or ILO unemployed.

Employees / Self-employed – the division between employees and self-employed is based on survey respondents' own assessment of their employment status.

Full-time / part-time – the classification of full-time and part-time is on the basis of self-assessment. People on Government-supported training and employment programmes who are at college in the survey reference week are classified, by convention, as part-time.

Temporary employees – in the LFS these are defined as those employees who say that their main job is non-permanent in one of the following ways: fixed period contract; agency temping; casual work; seasonal work; other temporary work.

Government-supported training and employment programmes – This group comprises all people aged 15 and over participating in one of the Government's employment and training programmes administered by the Learning and Skills Councils in England, the National Council for Education and Training (ELWa) in Wales, local enterprise companies in Scotland, or the Training and Employment Agency in Northern Ireland. This group of people has been excluded from the separate economic analyses in the tables as the LFS generally undercounts the numbers involved. Administrative sources provide much more reliable information about this group (see separate source number 9).

Unpaid Family Workers – This group comprises persons doing unpaid work for a business they own or for a business that a relative owns. This group of people has been excluded from the separate economic analyses as it is relatively small (around 100,000) and when disaggregated many of the estimates fall below the publication threshold of 10,000.

ILO unemployment – the International Labour Organization (ILO) measure of unemployment refers to people without a job who were available to start work in the two weeks following their LFS interview and who had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

Economically inactive – people who are neither in employment nor unemployed on the ILO measure. This group includes, for example, all those who were looking after a home or retired (as well as those aged under 16).

Industry – the classification of respondents' industry of employment is based on the Standard Industrial Classification 1992, SIC (92).

Occupation – the classification of respondents' occupations are based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), introduced in 1991.

5 POPULATION

The population figures in Chapter 6 are estimated and projected numbers based on demographic data provided by the Office for National Statistics and the Government Actuary's Department. Data for the 'working age' category and sub-analyses, however, are taken from the Labour Force Survey (see source No 4 for further information).

6 PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS: GCSE/GNVQ, GCE, SCE STANDARD GRADE AND NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS (NQ)

Data for England and Wales are produced from data provided by the GCSE and GCE examining boards and groups. GCSE and GCE data for Northern Ireland are derived from the Summary of Annual Examination Results and Further Education examination results. In Scotland pupils study for the SCE Standard grade (a two-year course leading to examinations at the end of the fourth year of secondary schooling) and Higher grade, which requires at least a further year of secondary schooling. The data source is the Scottish Qualifications Authority (formerly Scottish Examination Board). From 1999/00 additional new National Qualifications (NQ) were introduced in Scotland to allow greater flexibility and choice in the Scottish examination system. NQ include Intermediate 1 & 2 designed primarily for candidates in the fifth and sixth year of secondary schooling.

7 SCHOOL LEAVERS DESTINATIONS

From 1996, information on the early destinations of year 11 pupils in England has been collected via the Careers Service Activity Survey. This replaced the former School Leavers Destination Survey, which collected information on the destinations of year 11 pupils in England and Wales. It provides data about the choices of around half a million young people finishing compulsory education each year. In Scotland, data on destinations of leavers of all ages are collated by Careers Scotland. School leaver information is provided by the Department for Employment and Learning in Northern Ireland, however, data for Wales are no longer collected.

8 SCHOOLS STATISTICS

The Department for Education and Skills carries out an annual Census of schools in England on the third Thursday in January. Data are collected on the number of schools by type; number of pupils by age and sex; number of admissions; pupils' school meal arrangements; number of teaching and non-teaching staff; course of study followed by pupils aged 16 and over; number of classes as taught and number of pupils with statements of special educational needs. Data collected in January 2002 were published the following October in the publication *Statistics of Education: Schools in England*.

Corresponding annual schools census counts are also carried out in January for pupils in Wales and October for pupils in Northern Ireland. The annual schools census count for pupils in Scotland is carried out in September (excluding information on school meals, which is collected in a separate survey in January) - although the course of study followed by pupils aged 16 and over is not collected, but examination results for each subject are received in August.

9 GOVERNMENT SUPPORTED WORK-BASED LEARNING FOR YOUNG PEOPLE (WBLYP)

The main Government Supported work-based learning programmes for **young people** (aged 15-24) are Advanced Modern Apprenticeships (AMA) (Modern Apprenticeships in Wales, and formerly in England), Foundation Modern Apprenticeships (FMA) (National Traineeships in Wales, and formerly in England), Life Skills/Skill Build, and Other Training for Young People. The Department for Education and Skills funds these programmes in England, and in Wales they are funded by the National Assembly for Wales.

Modern apprenticeships (MAs) prepare young people for an economy based on high level skills. MAs aim to radically increase the supply of skills at craft, supervisory and technician (intermediate) level within industry. They provide quality work based learning for young people to achieve qualifications at FMA (national vocational qualification level 2) and AMA (national vocational qualification level 3) levels.

From September 2002, young people who are not ready for apprenticeship will join a new high quality programme, called 'Entry to Employment', which will replace Other Training. This will give them the help they need to enter modern apprenticeships or other employment.

Until 25 March 2001, WBLYP was delivered through the network of Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs), however, since 26 March 2001, work-based learning for young people has been delivered through the Learning and Skills Council (LSC) in England and the National Council for Education and Training for Wales (ELWa), in Wales.

Until 25 March 2001, the statistics came from three sources: aggregate management information returns provided by TECs, certificates that training providers completed for each individual joining a programme (starts certificates) and a postal questionnaire sent to each trainee¹ six months² after leaving the programme, asking for information on whether they completed their training, usefulness of the training, their current activity and what qualifications they gained. While the questionnaires have changed several times since their introduction, the core questions have remained consistent. From 26 March 2001, the statistics for England come from the LSC-maintained Individualised Learner Record.

Since 1 April 2001, work-based learning for **adults** in England has been delivered through the Employment Service (ES) as an integral part of provision for long term unemployed adults. ES is now part of the newly

formed Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) and data for work-based learning for Adults are no longer shown in this Volume.

Further details of WBLYP can be obtained from the Statistical First Releases (SFRs) at the websites shown in section 1.2 of Annex B.

10 VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Information on awards of National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs)/Scottish Vocational Qualifications (SVQs), General National Vocational Qualifications (GNVQs)/Advanced Vocational Certificates of Education (VCEs)/General Scottish Vocational Qualifications (GSVQs), and Other Vocational Qualifications (Other VQs) made by UK awarding bodies has been taken from the National Information System for Vocational Qualifications (NISVQ) held by DfES. As part of the NISVQ project, the Qualifications and Curriculum Authority (QCA) provides annual totals (October-September) of NVQ awards by framework area and level. This is used for grossing up the more detailed NVQ award information, collected from the awarding bodies who participate in NISVQ, in order to produce UK NVQ estimates. QCA's totals are based on quarterly returns sent by all NVQ awarding bodies. UK NVQ/SVQ estimates are based on grossed-up numbers of NVQs plus all SVQs.

NISVQ receives detailed information on awards of NVQs/SVQs, GNVQs/VCEs/GSVQs and Other VQs (made by four of the largest awarding bodies: City and Guilds, Edexcel, OCR and SQA). However, in 2000/01 the SQA were only able to supply a small amount of information on their qualifications, which meant that it was excluded from any analysis by level. Information on GNVQs/VCEs/GSVQs is complete, because all the relevant awarding bodies are included.

More detailed statistical information on the awards of Vocational Qualifications is presented in the DfES Statistical Bulletin: Vocational Qualifications in the UK 2000/01, which can be found on the DfES Statistical Website. (www.dfes.gov.uk/statistics).

11 INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

The tables in Chapter 7, International Comparisons, are taken from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) 2001 and 2002 editions of the publication *Education at a Glance*, the OECD PISA (Programme for International Student Assessment) 2000, and the UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) Statistical Yearbook 1999.

1 Apart from those known to have ceased training as a result of serious injury, serious illness or death.

2 In the past, follow-up surveys have been carried out 3 months after leaving up to December 1990 leavers for Employment Training and up to September 1990 leavers for Youth Training.

Annex B

UNITED KINGDOM EDUCATION AND TRAINING STATISTICS: OTHER REFERENCE MATERIAL

1 GENERAL

1.1 Various summaries of education and training statistics for all four parts of the United Kingdom are contained in the *Annual Abstract of Statistics*, *Regional Trends* and *Social Trends* publications prepared by the Office for National Statistics. Some education statistics also appear in the *Digest of Welsh Statistics*, *Scottish Social Statistics* and the *Annual Abstract of Statistics, Northern Ireland*.

1.2 Each of the home education departments also publishes statistics in a variety of press notices, bulletins and statistical volumes. The relevant websites are as follows:

England: <http://www.dfes.gov.uk/statistics>
Wales: <http://www.wales.gov.uk/>
Scotland: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk>
N. Ireland: <http://www.deni.gov.uk>
<http://www.delni.gov.uk>

2 OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS (ONS) PUBLICATIONS

Social Trends is produced annually, No 32 2002 (£39.50. ISBN 0 11 621472 4) being the current edition. This publication brings together some of the more significant statistical series relating to social policies and conditions and presents a series of articles, followed by tables and charts. One chapter concentrates on education and training.

Regional Trends is also published annually, however, the latest edition, No 37 2002 was issued on 24th October 2002 as web-based publication only. The publication brings together detailed information highlighting regional variations in the United Kingdom and covering a wide range of social, demographic and economic topics. One chapter concentrates on education and training. It can be accessed at <http://www.statistics.gov.uk>.

UK 2003 (£37.50. ISBN 0 11 621552 6), formerly known as *The Britain Yearbook*, is one of the most respected reference works available in the UK. This 54th Edition provides a mix of statistics, maps, photographs, tables and text covering all aspects of life in the UK. One chapter concentrates on education and training.

Social Focus in Brief: Children, published in 2002, draws a statistical picture of children in the UK. It is the first in a new series of concise overviews of social issues. It contains commentary, tables and charts, and the topics covered under Education are: children in

pre-school education; children's educational achievement; children's performance at GCSE; children's exclusion and absence from school; how children travel to school.

Guide to Official Statistics 2000 Edition (£32.00. ISBN 0 11 621 161 X) is a comprehensive guide to UK statistics, listing all the statistical censuses, surveys, administrative systems, press releases, publications, databases, CD-ROMs, and other services, by industry sector. The information is also available on StatBase at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk>.

Labour Market Trends (incorporating the *Employment Gazette*) is a monthly publication with over 70 pages of labour market statistical tables. It also contains regular analytical articles using Labour Force Survey data and every month includes an LFS Help Line feature, which presents information frequently requested by users of the LFS. The price per issue is £9.50 and it is available from The Stationery Office Bookshops.

The Office for National statistics on behalf of The Government Statistical Service (GSS) has created StatBase® as an on-line access system for deposited official data. The data comes from a variety of individual sources throughout GSS. This can be accessed via the ONS website - the home page can be found at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk>.

3 INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

A number of publications providing comparative statistics and indicators on education and training in different countries are now available - some of the most important are listed below.

Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators 2002. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Stationery Office, 2002. £31.00. ISBN 92 64 19890 3.

Key Data on Vocational Training in the European Union. European Commission, Eurostat, CEDEFOP. Stationery Office, 1999. ISBN 92 828 6215 1.

Key Data on Education in Europe. Eurydice, Eurostat. Stationery Office, 1999. £20.00. ISBN 92 828 8537 2.

Education across the European Union: Statistics and Indicators 1999. European Commission, Eurostat. Stationery Office, 1999. £30.00. ISBN 92 827 9797 X.

UNESCO Statistical Yearbook 1999. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation. UNESCO Publishing and Bernan Press. £65.00 + VAT. ISBN 92 3 003635 8.

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Advanced Modern Apprenticeships (AMAs)

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- participation (3.10)
- qualifications of leavers (4.6)
- starts by sector (3.15)

Age

- educational activities of 16 and 17 year olds (3.2)
- full-time and part-time pupils (2.2)
- further education students in the first year of their course of study (3.11)
- GCE, GCSE and SCE qualifications obtained at a 'typical age' (4.1)
- GCE, GCSE, SCE and GNVQ/GSVQ qualifications obtained by students of all ages (4.1)
- highest qualification held by people of working age (4.9)
- intermediate, foundation and advanced GNVQ entries and results (4.4)
- international comparisons of age distribution of teachers in schools (7.7)
- international comparisons of results in reading, mathematical and scientific literacy among 15 year olds (7.5)
- job related training (3.4, 3.17, 3.20, 3.21, 3.22, 3.23, 3.24, 3.25, 3.26)
- new entrants to higher education (3.12)
- people currently working towards a qualification (4.10)
- population at beginning of academic year (6.1, 6.2)
- students in further education (3.8)
- students in higher education (3.9)
- work-based learning for young people starts (3.14, 3.15)

D

Destination

- destinations of full-time first-degree home and EU graduates (5.3)
- of school leavers by country (5.1)
- of work-based learning for young people: leavers (5.2)

E

Ethnic origin

- highest qualification held by people of working age (4.9)
- job related training (3.17, 3.25)
- people currently working towards a qualification (4.10)
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Expenditure

- identifiable total managed expenditure on education services by country – time series (1.3)
- international comparisons of expenditure on education (7.1, 7.2)

- total managed education expenditure on services by function and economic category (1.1)
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F

Foundation Modern Apprenticeships (FMA)

- characteristics of starts (3.14)
- destinations of leavers (5.2)
- new starts (3.13)
- participation (3.10)
- qualifications of leavers (4.6)
- starts by sector (3.15)

Further education

- advanced GNVQ entries and results (4.4)
- full-time lecturers (3.1)
- further education students in the first year of their course of study (3.11)
- GCE A Level / SCE Higher grade entries and achievements for pupils aged 16-18 (4.3)
- GCE, GCSE and SCE qualifications obtained at a 'typical age' (4.1)
- GCE, GCSE, SCE and GNVQ/GSVQ qualifications obtained by students of all ages (4.1)
- international comparisons of ratios of students to teaching staff (7.4)
- number of establishments (3.1)
- participation in post-compulsory education and government supported training of 16 and 17 year olds (3.2)
- students by country of study, mode of study, gender and age (3.8)
- students by country of study, mode of study, gender and subject group (3.5)

G

GCE, GCSE, SCE and GNVQ / GNVS qualifications foundation, intermediate, advanced GNVQ entries and results (4.4)

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GCSE / SCE Standard grade entries and achievements by subject (4.2) obtained at a 'typical age' and by students of all ages (4.1)

Gender

- destinations of full-time first-degree home and EU graduates (5.3)
- full-time and part-time pupils (2.2, 2.3)
- further education students in the first year of their course of study (3.11)
- GCE, GCSE and SCE qualifications obtained at a 'typical age' and by all ages (4.1)
- GCE A Level / SCE Higher grade entries and achievements by subject (4.3)
- GCSE / SCE Standard grade entries and achievements by subject (4.2)
- highest qualification held by people of working age (4.9)
- intermediate, foundation and advanced GNVQ entries and results (4.4)

- job related training (3.3, 3.4, 3.16, 3.17, 3.18, 3.20, 3.21, 3.22, 3.23, 3.24, 3.25, 3.26)
 - national learning targets for England, 2002 (4.7)
 - new entrants to higher education (3.12)
 - overseas students in higher education (3.6, 3.7)
 - people currently working towards a qualification (4.10)
 - population at beginning of academic year (6.1)
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 - students achieving higher education qualifications (4.8)
 - students in further education (3.5, 3.8)
 - students in higher education (3.6, 3.7, 3.9)
 - vocational awards (4.5)
 - work-based learning for young people starts (3.14)
 - Government supported training programmes
 - participants by region (3.10)
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 - work-based learning for young people: characteristics of starts (3.14)
 - work-based learning for young people: destinations of leavers (5.2)
 - work-based learning for young people: qualifications of leavers (4.6)
 - work-based learning for young people: starts by sector (3.15)
- H**
- Higher education
- destinations of full-time first-degree home and EU graduates (5.3)
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 - full-time students from overseas by country (3.7)
 - international comparisons of higher education participation and graduation (7.6)
 - international comparisons of ratios of students to teaching staff (7.4)
 - new entrants (3.12)
 - number of establishments (3.1)
 - students by level, mode of study, gender and age (3.9)
 - students by type of course, mode of study, gender and subject group (3.6)
 - students obtaining higher education qualifications (4.8)
- I**
- International Comparisons
- age distribution of teachers in schools (7.7)
 - expenditure (7.1, 7.2)
 - higher education participation and graduation (7.6)
 - participation in compulsory education (7.3)
 - ratio of students to teaching staff (7.4)
 - results in reading, mathematical and scientific literacy among 15 year olds (7.5)
- J**
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 - disability status (3.26)
 - economic activity (3.3, 3.4, 3.16, 3.21, 3.22, 3.23)
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 - ethnic origin (3.17, 3.25)
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 - gender (3.3, 3.4, 3.16, 3.17, 3.18, 3.20, 3.21, 3.22, 3.23, 3.24, 3.25, 3.26)
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 - length of job-related training received (3.21)
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 - participation in (3.3, 3.4, 3.16, 3.17, 3.18, 3.19, 3.20, 3.21, 3.22, 3.23, 3.24, 3.25, 3.26)
 - people of working age (3.3, 3.4, 3.16, 3.21, 3.22, 3.23)
 - region (3.16, 3.17, 3.20, 3.21, 3.22, 3.23, 3.25)
 - type of training (3.17, 3.19)
- K**
- Key stage tests
- proportion reaching or exceeding expected standards (2.9)
- L**
- Lecturers
- by type of establishment (3.1)
- Life Skills/Skill Build
- new starts (3.13)
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- M**
- Mode of study
- further education students in the first year of their course of study (3.11)
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 - overseas students in higher education, by country (3.7)
 - students in further education (3.5, 3.8)
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- N**
- National Curriculum
- key stage tests (2.9)
- National Learning Targets
- for England, 2002 by gender (4.7)
- New entrants
- to government supported training (3.13, 3.14)
 - to higher education by level, mode of study, gender and age (3.12)
 - work-based learning for young people: characteristics of starts (3.14, 3.15)

O

Overseas students

- full-time students in higher education by country (3.7)
- in further education, by country of study, type of course, mode of study, gender and subject group (3.5)
- in higher education, by type of course, mode of study, gender and subject group (3.6)

P

Participation

- 16 and 17 year olds in post-compulsory education and government supported training (3.2)
- full time and part time pupils (2.2, 2.3, 2.6)
- government supported training (3.10, 3.13, 3.14, 3.15)
- international comparisons of participation in education (7.3)
- job related training (3.3, 3.4, 3.16, 3.17, 3.18, 3.19, 3.20, 3.21, 3.22, 3.23, 3.24, 3.25, 3.26)
- people working towards a qualification (4.10)
- pupils with special educational needs (2.4)
- students in further education (3.5, 3.8, 3.11)
- students in higher education (3.6, 3.7, 3.9, 3.12)

Population

- at 1 January, 2002 by gender and age (6.1)
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Pupils

- average class size (2.7)
- by age, gender and school type (2.2)
- by gender and school type – time series (2.3)
- by size of school and school type (2.6)
- GCE, GCSE and SCE qualifications obtained at a 'typical age' (4.1)
- GCSE / SCE Standard grade entries and achievements by subject (4.2)
- intermediate, foundation and advanced GNVQ entries and results (4.4)
- proportion of pupils reaching or exceeding expected standards, by key stage and gender (2.9)
- pupil / teacher ratio by region and school type (2.8)
- with special educational needs (2.4)
- school meal arrangements (2.10)

Q

Qualifications

- GCE A Level / SCE Higher grade entries and achievements by subject (4.3)
- GCE, GCSE and SCE qualifications obtained at a 'typical age' (4.1)
- GCSE / SCE Standard grade entries and achievements by subject (4.2)
- highest qualification held by people of working age (4.9)
- intermediate, foundation and advanced GNVQ entries and results (4.4)

- job related training by highest qualifications held (3.17, 3.20, 3.21, 3.22, 3.23, 3.24, 3.25, 3.26)
- National Learning Targets for England, 2002 by gender (4.7)
- of work-based learning for young people: leavers and completers (4.6)
- people working towards a qualification (4.10)
- students achieving higher education qualifications (4.8)
- vocational awards (4.5)

R

Ratios

- international comparisons of the ratio of students to teaching staff (7.4)
- ratio of pupils / teachers (2.8)

S

Schools

- average class size by region (2.7)
- international comparisons of the ratio of students to teaching staff (7.4)
- number of schools by school type (2.1)
- number of schools by size of school and school type (2.6)
- number of pupils by gender and school type (2.2, 2.3)
- proportion of pupils reaching or exceeding expected standards, by key stage and gender (2.9)
- pupil / teacher ratios by school type and region (2.8)
- pupils with special educational needs by school type (2.4)
- school meal arrangements (2.10)

Special needs

- pupils with special educational needs (2.4)
- work-based learning for young people starts with special needs (3.14)

Students

- from overseas (3.5, 3.6, 3.7)
- GCE A Level / SCE Higher grade entries and achievements (4.3)
- GCE, GCSE and SCE qualifications obtained at a 'typical age' and all ages (4.1)
- GCE, GCSE, SCE and GNVQ/GSVQ qualifications obtained by students of all ages (4.1)
- higher education qualifications (4.8)
- in further education (3.5, 3.8)
- in higher education (3.6, 3.9)
- intermediate, foundation and advanced GNVQ entries and results (4.4)

T

Teachers

- by type of establishment and gender (2.5)
- international comparisons of the ratio of students to teaching staff (7.4)
- pupil / teacher ratios (2.8)

V

Vocational awards

by gender, type and level of qualification (4.5)

W

Work-based learning for young people (WBLYP)

characteristics of starts (3.14)

destinations of leavers (5.2)

new starts (3.13)

participants (3.10)

qualifications of leavers (4.6)

starts by sector (3.15)