

Statistics of Education: Education and Training Statistics for the United Kingdom



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

2005 edition

SYMBOLS USED

The following symbols have been used throughout the tables:

- . = not applicable
- .. = not available
- = nil or negligible
- * = estimates not shown as they are potentially disclosive

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 4029
Labour Force Survey	
● job-related training; people working towards qualifications	0114 259 4396
● national targets for young people and adults for England	0114 259 4828
Vocational Qualifications (National Information System on Vocational Qualifications)	0114 259 4426
Careers Service Activity Survey for England (school leavers)	0114 259 4270

This publication is also available on the DfES research and statistics gateway – the homepage is: <http://www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway>

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
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Introduction

This is the ninth edition of *Education and Training Statistics for the United Kingdom*, providing 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 to the tables in the 2005 volume:

- Tables 1.3 (UK identifiable expenditure on education services) and 4.11 (Destinations of school leavers) now report data at Government Office Region (GOR) level;
- The breakdown for overseas students in further education, previously shown in part (ii) of Table 3.5, has been dropped;
- Table 3.14 shows a more detailed breakdown of the "White" ethnicity group, for young people in Work-based learning;

International Comparisons chapter

The International Comparisons chapter (Chapter 6) reports data available from the Organisation for

Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) publication *Education at a Glance 2005*. Table 6.5 now reports the percentage of the population by age group that has attained at least upper secondary education in 2003.

Regional Analyses

Where regional analyses are given they are on the basis of Government Office Regions (GORs) - 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 2005 volume were the UK and Local Statistics unit within the Data Services Group (DSG), in particular, Martin Johnson, Graham Devonshire and Dave Walton.

Chapter 1

Expenditure



CHAPTER 1: EXPENDITURE

Key Facts

- Expenditure on education services by central and local government in the UK in 2003-04 was £59.3 billion, including £3.7 billion directly on under fives, £34.6 billion on schools, £7.2 billion on further education and £7.1 billion on higher education. £39.2 billion was spent by local education authorities and £20.1 billion by central government. **(Table 1.1)**
- Expenditure on education services by central and local government in the UK increased by 36 per cent in real terms between 1995-96 (£43.6 billion) and 2003-04 (£59.3 billion). **(Table 1.2)**
- Expenditure on education services by central and local government in the UK in 2003-04 represented 5.3 per cent of Gross Domestic Product - an increase of 0.3 percentage points from 2002-03. **(Table 1.2)**
- In 2003-04, UK identifiable expenditure on education services in the UK represented £1,004 per head of population, compared with £753 per head in 2000-01. Identifiable expenditure ranged from £868 per head in Eastern England to £1,276 per head in Northern Ireland. **(Table 1.3)**

CHAPTER 1: EXPENDITURE - LIST OF TABLES

- 1.1 Education expenditure on services by function, 2003-04
- 1.2 Summary of expenditure on education services - time series
- 1.3 UK identifiable expenditure on education services by Government Office Region - time series

1.1

EXPENDITURE

Education expenditure ¹ on services by function ², 2003-04 ³

United Kingdom

Financial year 1 April to 31 March

£ million

	Local education authorities	Central government	Total		Local education authorities	Central government	Total
Under fives				Student support (inc mandatory awards & access funds)			
Total current ⁴	3,293.7	349.9	3,643.6	Total current ⁴	61.3	1,091.5	1,152.9
Total capital ⁵	5.0	75.5	80.5	Total capital ⁵	-	1.7	1.7
Total under fives	3,298.7	425.4	3,724.1	Total student support	61.3	1,093.2	1,154.5
Schools				Other education services			
Total current ⁴	29,907.0	1,877.3	31,784.3	Total current ⁴	2,506.1	2,777.7	5,283.8
Total capital ⁵	2,472.9	296.0	2,768.9	Total capital ⁵	241.1	67.2	308.3
Total schools	32,379.9	2,173.4	34,553.2	Total other education services	2,747.1	2,845.0	5,592.1
Further Education				GRAND TOTALS			
Total current ⁴	593.9	6,151.6	6,745.5	Total current ⁴	36,362.0	18,842.6	55,204.6
Total capital ⁵	133.2	332.3	465.4	Total capital ⁵	2,852.2	1,266.1	4,118.3
Total further education	727.1	6,483.8	7,210.9	TOTAL Education Expenditure	39,214.1	20,108.8	59,322.9
Higher Education							
Total current ⁴	-	6,594.6	6,594.6				
Total capital ⁵	-	493.5	493.5				
Total higher education	-	7,088.1	7,088.1				

Source: HM Treasury - Public Expenditure Statistical Analysis

- 1 Education expenditure is defined here as under fives, primary and secondary schools, further education, higher education, student support and other education services. This is based on the UN Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG) and is a sub-set of the education and training category.
- 2 Total Expenditure on Services (TES) is a definition of aggregate public spending and covers most expenditure by the public sector that is included in Total Managed Expenditure (TME), where TME is a measure of public sector expenditure drawn from components in national accounts produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). TES broadly represents the sum of current and capital expenditure of central and local government, and public corporations, but excludes general government capital consumption and other accounting adjustments.
- 3 Provisional.
- 4 Including general administrative expenses and purchases of goods and services which are not of a capital nature.
- 5 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. Also includes grants to the private sector, nationalised industries and other public corporations.

1.2

EXPENDITURE

Summary of expenditure on education services¹ - time series

United Kingdom

Financial Year 1 April to 31 March

£ million

	1995-96	2000-01 ²	2001-02 ²	2002-03 ²	2003-04
Local education authorities					
Current	23,962	28,119	30,934	32,908	36,362
Capital	1,202	1,810	2,151	2,298	2,852
Total	25,165	29,929	33,085	35,206	39,214
Central Government					
Current	9,703	13,855	15,803	16,858	18,843
Capital	706	555	932	1,256	1,266
Total	10,408	14,410	16,735	18,114	20,109
All public authorities					
Current	33,665	41,974	46,736	49,766	55,205
Capital	1,908	2,365	3,083	3,554	4,118
Total	35,573	44,339	49,820	53,320	59,323
Gross Domestic Product (GDP, cash) ³	729,808	965,041	1,006,523	1,062,954	1,121,029
Education expenditure as a percentage of GDP	4.9	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.3
GDP deflator ³	81.564	92.142	94.418	97.417	100.000
GDP in real terms ⁴	894,773	1,047,346	1,066,030	1,091,135	1,121,029
Total education expenditure in real terms⁴	43,614	48,120	52,765	54,734	59,323

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

1 Total Expenditure on Services (TES) is a definition of aggregate public spending and covers most expenditure by the public sector that is included in Total Managed Expenditure (TME), where TME is a measure of public sector expenditure drawn from components in national accounts produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). TES broadly represents the sum of current and capital expenditure of central and local government, and public corporations, but excludes general government capital consumption and other accounting adjustments.

2 Includes revised data.

3 Source: Office for National Statistics - September 2005 National Accounts release.

4 At 2003-04 prices.

1.3

EXPENDITURE

UK identifiable¹ expenditure² on education services³ by country - time series

	cash £ million			
	2000-01 ⁴	2001-02 ⁴	2002-03 ⁴	2003-04
By Government Office Region				
United Kingdom	44,319	49,805	53,783	59,784
North East	1,963	2,252	2,440	2,745
North West	5,149	5,730	6,194	6,902
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,727	4,238	4,544	5,078
East Midlands	2,878	3,331	3,552	4,022
West Midlands	3,912	4,355	4,732	5,316
Eastern	3,486	3,930	4,268	4,740
London	6,220	7,002	7,687	8,689
South East	5,276	5,906	6,430	7,142
South West	3,194	3,588	3,875	4,366
England	35,806	40,331	43,721	49,000
Wales	2,217	2,585	2,864	3,061
Scotland	4,580	5,064	5,224	5,550
Northern Ireland	1,715	1,825	1,973	2,173
£ per head⁵				
By Government Office Region				
United Kingdom	753	843	907	1,004
North East	772	887	961	1,081
North West	760	846	913	1,014
Yorkshire and the Humber	752	852	910	1,014
East Midlands	691	795	841	946
West Midlands	742	825	892	999
Eastern	649	728	787	868
London	860	956	1,043	1,176
South East	660	736	799	884
South West	650	726	780	873
England	727	816	881	983
Wales	763	888	980	1,042
Scotland	905	1,000	1,034	1,097
Northern Ireland	1,019	1,080	1,163	1,276

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 Education expenditure is defined here as under fives, primary and secondary schools, further education, higher education, student support and other education services. This is based on the UN Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG) and is a sub-set of the education and training category.
- 3 Total Expenditure on Services (TES) is a definition of aggregate public spending and covers most expenditure by the public sector that is included in Total Managed Expenditure (TME), where TME is a measure of public sector expenditure drawn from components in national accounts produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). TES broadly represents the sum of current and capital expenditure of central and local government, and public corporations, but excludes general government capital consumption and other accounting adjustments.
- 4 Includes revised data.
- 5 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 million full-time and part-time pupils in 34,400 schools in 2004/05, compared with 9.3 million pupils in 34,600 schools in 1990/91. (Tables 2.1, 2.2, 2.3)
- There were 286,200 full-time and part-time pupils with statements of Special Educational Needs (SEN), or Record of Needs in Scotland, in 2004/05, representing 2.9 per cent of all pupils, with 63 per cent of SEN pupils with statements being educated in mainstream schools. (Table 2.4)
- There were 508,800 full-time qualified teachers in the United Kingdom in 2003/04, of which 69 per cent were female. Eighty-six per cent of full-time teachers were employed in maintained nursery, primary and secondary schools. (Table 2.5)
- There were, on average 39 pupils per maintained mainstream nursery school in 2004/05, 226 pupils per primary school and 946 pupils per secondary school. (Table 2.6)
- The average class size in primary schools in the United Kingdom in 2004/05 was 25.9 pupils. The average class size in secondary schools in England and Wales was 21.7 pupils. (Table 2.7)
- The average size of one-teacher classes in primary and secondary schools in England in 2004/05 was 26.2 pupils and 21.7 pupils respectively. (Table 2.7)
- The average pupil/teacher ratio in nursery schools in 2004/05 was 26.5. In primary schools the ratio was 21.8 and in secondary schools it was 16.2. The average pupil/teacher ratio for all schools was 17.4, compared to 18.0 in 1995/96. (Table 2.8)
- 67 per cent of boys and 80 per cent of girls in England achieved Level 5 or above in the 2005 Key Stage 3 English test. 58 per cent of boys and 75 per cent of girls in Wales achieved Level 5 or above. (Table 2.9)
- 73 per cent of boys and 74 per cent of girls in England achieved Level 5 or above in the 2005 Key Stage 3 Maths test. 71 per cent of boys and 72 per cent of girls in Wales achieved Level 5 or above. (Table 2.9)
- In 2004/05, 13.7 per cent of pupils in maintained nursery & primary schools were taking free school meals, compared with 19.2 per cent in 1995/96. In maintained secondary schools, in 2004/05, 14.4 per cent of pupils were known to be eligible for free school meals, but only 10.2 per cent of pupils were taking free school meals. The proportion of pupils in maintained special schools taking free school meals was 30.3 per cent. (Table 2.10)

CHAPTER 2: SCHOOLS - LIST OF TABLES

- 2.1 Number of schools, by type of school - time series
- 2.2 Full-time and part-time pupils by age, gender and school type, 2004/05
- 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, 2004/05
- 2.5 Qualified teachers by type of school and gender - time series
- 2.6 Schools and pupils by size of school and school type, 2004/05
- 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: time series

2.1

SCHOOLS

Number of schools, by type of school – time series

United Kingdom

Numbers

	Academic years					
	1990/91	1995/96	2000/01	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
UNITED KINGDOM						
Public sector mainstream						
Nursery ¹	1,364	1,486	3,228	3,394	3,438	3,425
Primary	24,135	23,441	22,902	22,638	22,509	22,343
Secondary ²	4,790	4,463	4,337	4,284	4,255	4,230
of which						
middle deemed secondary	491	400	316	294	279	260
modern	171	113	145	130	130	124
Grammar	222	231	231	234	234	234
Technical	3	1	3	2	4	2
Comprehensive	3,696	3,509	3,443	3,436	3,420	3,427
of which 6th form colleges	116	.	.	.	.	.
Other	207	209	199	188	188	183
of which Specialist schools ³	.	107	536	992	1,446	1,954
Non-maintained mainstream	2,508	2,436	2,414	2,380	2,524	2,476
Special - maintained	.	1,456	1,401	1,367	1,360	1,327
- non maintained	1,830	.	.	.	.	.
Pupil referral units	.	109	97	104	103	107
ALL SCHOOLS	34,627	33,706	34,717	34,557	34,646	34,386
ENGLAND						
Public sector mainstream						
Nursery	566	547	506	475	468	456
Primary	19,047	18,480	18,069	17,861	17,762	17,642
Secondary ²	3,897	3,594	3,481	3,436	3,409	3,385
of which						
middle deemed secondary	491	400	316	294	279	260
modern	171	113	145	130	130	124
Grammar	152	160	159	163	164	164
Technical	3	1	3	2	4	2
Comprehensive	3,042	2,876	2,825	2,823	2,807	2,814
of which 6th form colleges	114	.	.	.	.	.
Other	38	44	33	24	25	21
of which Specialist schools ³	.	107	536	992	1,446	1,954
Non-maintained mainstream	2,289	2,266	2,205	2,180	2,330	2,283
Special - maintained	.	1,191	1,113	1,088	1,078	1,049
- non maintained	1,380	.	.	.	.	.
Pupil referral units	.	72	62	72	70	73
ALL SCHOOLS	27,179	26,441	25,744	25,472	25,543	25,335
WALES						
Public sector mainstream						
Nursery	54	52	41	37	34	34
Primary	1,717	1,681	1,631	1,602	1,588	1,572
Secondary ^{2,4}	230	228	229	227	227	227
of which 6th form colleges	2	.	.	.	.	.
Non-maintained mainstream	71	62	54	59	60	58
Special (maintained)	61	54	45	43	43	43
Pupil referral units	.	24	30	30	31	31
ALL SCHOOLS	2,133	2,101	2,030	1,998	1,983	1,965
SCOTLAND						
Public sector mainstream						
Nursery ¹	659	796	2,586	2,782	2,836	2,836
Primary	2,372	2,332	2,278	2,258	2,248	2,217
Secondary ⁴	424	405	389	386	386	386
Non-maintained mainstream	131	87	129	119	117	118
Special - maintained	343	164	195	189	192	190
- non maintained	.	37	35	32	33	34
ALL SCHOOLS	3,929	3,821	5,612	5,766	5,812	5,781
NORTHERN IRELAND						
Grant aided mainstream						
Nursery ⁵	85	91	95	100	100	99
Primary ⁶	999	948	924	917	911	912
Secondary	239	236	238	235	233	232
of which						
Grammar	70	71	72	71	70	70
Other (Secondary intermediate)	169	165	166	164	163	162
Non-maintained mainstream	17	21	26	22	17	17
Special (maintained)	46	47	48	47	47	45
ALL SCHOOLS	1,386	1,343	1,331	1,321	1,308	1,305

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

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

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

3 Operational from September of the first year shown.

4 All secondary schools are classed as Comprehensive.

5 Excludes voluntary and private pre-school education centres (365 in total in 2004/05).

6 From 1995/96, includes Preparatory Departments in Grammar Schools (18 in total in 2004/05).

2.2

SCHOOLS

Full-time and part-time pupils by age, gender¹ and school type, 2004/05²

United Kingdom

Thousands

	Maintained schools ³							Non-maintained				
	Nursery Schools ^{4,5}	Primary Schools		Total Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Special schools	Pupil Referral Units ⁷	All maintained schools	Special schools	Other Schools ⁸	All non-maintained schools	All schools
Nursery Classes	Other Classes ⁶	Total										
Age at 31 August 2004 ⁹												
All												
2-4 ¹⁰	141.9	307.8	614.9	922.6	0.1	5.4	-	1,070.1	0.1	67.4	67.5	1,137.6
5	-	-	668.9	669.0	0.1	3.8	-	672.8	0.1	32.2	32.3	705.1
6	-	-	678.9	678.9	0.1	4.3	-	683.3	0.1	33.2	33.2	716.6
7	-	-	697.9	697.9	0.1	5.2	0.1	703.2	0.1	35.3	35.4	738.6
8	-	-	683.2	683.2	0.1	5.5	0.1	688.9	0.2	35.9	36.0	725.0
9	-	-	668.1	668.1	24.1	6.3	0.2	698.7	0.2	38.1	38.3	737.0
10	-	-	678.0	678.0	28.6	7.1	0.3	714.0	0.3	41.2	41.5	755.6
11	-	-	46.7	46.7	648.0	9.5	0.2	704.4	0.4	53.2	53.7	758.1
12	-	-	0.4	0.4	720.1	10.5	0.9	731.9	0.6	55.2	55.9	787.8
13	-	-	-	-	724.3	11.2	1.9	737.5	0.8	56.0	56.8	794.3
14	-	-	-	-	713.9	11.4	3.7	729.1	0.9	56.5	57.3	786.5
15	-	-	-	-	690.1	11.3	7.1	708.5	0.9	55.0	55.9	764.4
16	-	-	-	-	254.9	4.3	0.2	259.5	0.6	44.1	44.7	304.2
17	-	-	-	-	182.4	3.4	0.1	185.9	0.4	40.0	40.4	226.3
18	-	-	-	-	13.9	2.2	-	16.2	0.3	6.2	6.4	22.6
19 and over	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	1.2	0.1	2.5	2.7	3.9
Total	141.9	307.8	4,737.1	5,044.9	4,002.2	101.4	14.9	9,305.3	6.0	652.0	658.0	9,963.3
<i>of which</i>												
England	37.4	275.7	3,928.8	4,204.5	3,316.1	85.5	14.5	7,657.9	4.9	611.7	616.5	8,274.5
Wales	1.9	23.3	247.0	270.3	214.6	3.8	0.4	491.1	-	9.8	9.8	500.9
Scotland ⁵	96.5	-	398.1	398.1	318.1	7.4	-	820.0	1.1	29.8	30.9	850.9
Northern Ireland ⁴	6.1	8.8	163.2	172.0	153.4	4.7	-	336.2	-	0.8	0.8	337.0
Males¹												
2-4 ¹⁰	23.5	156.6	313.9	470.4	0.1	3.6	-	497.6	-	33.2	33.3	530.9
5	-	-	342.5	342.5	-	2.6	-	345.2	-	16.3	16.3	361.5
6	-	-	347.6	347.6	-	3.0	-	350.6	-	16.6	16.6	367.2
7	-	-	356.3	356.3	0.1	3.7	0.1	360.1	0.1	17.9	18.0	378.1
8	-	-	349.5	349.5	0.1	3.9	0.1	353.5	0.1	18.4	18.5	372.0
9	-	-	340.8	340.8	12.4	4.5	0.2	357.8	0.2	19.5	19.7	377.5
10	-	-	345.2	345.2	14.7	5.1	0.2	365.1	0.2	21.2	21.4	386.6
11	-	-	24.3	24.3	329.0	6.8	0.2	360.3	0.3	27.2	27.5	387.8
12	-	-	0.3	0.3	366.2	7.5	0.8	374.8	0.4	28.2	28.7	403.4
13	-	-	-	-	367.6	7.9	1.5	377.1	0.6	28.6	29.2	406.3
14	-	-	-	-	362.4	7.9	2.8	373.1	0.6	28.7	29.3	402.4
15	-	-	-	-	348.3	7.7	5.0	361.0	0.7	27.9	28.5	389.6
16	-	-	-	-	119.7	2.6	0.1	122.4	0.4	22.8	23.1	145.5
17	-	-	-	-	83.9	2.0	-	85.9	0.2	20.7	20.9	106.8
18	-	-	-	-	7.3	1.3	-	8.5	0.2	3.4	3.6	12.1
19 and over	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.1	1.5	1.6	2.1
Total	23.5	156.6	2,420.2	2,576.8	2,012.1	70.0	11.1	4,693.6	4.2	332.0	336.3	5,029.9
Females¹												
2-4 ¹⁰	21.9	151.2	301.0	452.2	0.1	1.8	-	476.1	-	34.2	34.2	510.3
5	-	-	326.4	326.5	-	1.2	-	327.7	-	15.9	16.0	343.6
6	-	-	331.4	331.4	-	1.3	-	332.7	-	16.6	16.6	349.3
7	-	-	341.5	341.5	0.1	1.5	-	343.1	-	17.4	17.4	360.5
8	-	-	333.7	333.7	0.1	1.6	-	335.4	-	17.5	17.6	353.0
9	-	-	327.2	327.2	11.8	1.8	-	340.8	0.1	18.6	18.6	359.5
10	-	-	332.8	332.8	14.0	2.1	-	348.9	0.1	20.0	20.1	369.0
11	-	-	22.5	22.5	319.0	2.6	-	344.1	0.1	26.0	26.2	370.3
12	-	-	0.2	0.2	353.9	3.0	0.1	357.2	0.2	27.0	27.2	384.3
13	-	-	-	-	356.7	3.3	0.4	360.4	0.2	27.4	27.6	388.0
14	-	-	-	-	351.5	3.5	1.0	356.0	0.3	27.8	28.1	384.0
15	-	-	-	-	341.8	3.6	2.1	347.5	0.3	27.1	27.4	374.8
16	-	-	-	-	135.3	1.8	0.1	137.1	0.2	21.4	21.5	158.6
17	-	-	-	-	98.6	1.4	0.1	100.0	0.1	19.3	19.4	119.5
18	-	-	-	-	6.7	0.9	-	7.6	0.1	2.8	2.9	10.5
19 and over	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	0.7	-	1.0	1.1	1.8
Total	21.9	151.2	2,316.8	2,468.0	1,990.0	31.4	3.8	4,515.2	1.8	320.0	321.8	4,837.0

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

1 In Scotland gender split is not collected by age but has been estimated according to figures collected in September 2004. 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.

2 Provisional.

3 Grant-aided schools in Northern Ireland.

4 Excludes 5,952 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.

5 Nursery schools figures for Scotland include pre-school education centres. The "All" figures include nursery school pupils which cannot be split by gender.

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

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

8 Includes pupils less than 2 years of age in England.

9 1 July for Northern Ireland and 31 December for non-maintained primary and secondary school pupils in Scotland.

10 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			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	Total Primary Schools								
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	
1995/96												
All	84.2	367.1	4,971.2	5,338.4	3,676.8	107.7	..	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	71.6	..	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	36.1	..	4,513.9	2.2	288.3	290.4	4,804.3
2000/01⁷												
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	631.8	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	325.8	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	305.9	4,950.5
2002/03												
All ⁸	153.9	323.1	4,855.1	5,178.2	3,995.0	105.6	12.4	9,445.2	5.9	643.5	649.5	10,094.6
Males	25.4	164.6	2,480.1	2,644.7	2,011.3	72.1	9.3	4,762.9	4.2	327.6	331.7	5,094.6
Females	23.5	158.5	2,374.3	2,532.8	1,983.7	33.4	3.1	4,576.4	1.8	315.9	317.7	4,894.1
2003/04^{9,10}												
All ⁸	150.3	314.4	4,792.3	5,106.7	4,014.4	103.3	13.5	9,388.1	5.9	653.7	659.6	10,047.7
Males	24.5	160.5	2,448.3	2,608.8	2,018.8	70.8	10.2	4,733.1	4.1	318.2	322.3	5,055.4
Females	22.7	153.9	2,344.0	2,497.9	1,995.6	32.4	3.3	4,551.9	1.7	306.2	308.0	4,859.8
2004/05¹¹												
All ⁸	141.9	307.8	4,737.1	5,044.9	4,002.2	101.4	14.9	9,305.3	6.0	652.0	658.0	9,963.3
Males	23.5	156.6	2,420.2	2,576.8	2,012.1	70.0	11.1	4,693.6	4.2	332.0	336.3	5,029.9
Females	21.9	151.2	2,316.8	2,468.0	1,990.0	31.4	3.8	4,515.2	1.8	320.0	321.8	4,837.0

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 (5,952 in 2004/05) 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 exclude dually registered pupils.

7 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.

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

9 Revised to include 2003/04 data for Wales.

10 Includes non-maintained 'Other schools' figures for Scotland which cannot be split by gender.

11 Provisional.

2.4

SCHOOLS

Full-time and part-time pupils with Special Educational Needs (SEN)¹ by type of school, 2004/05²

United Kingdom

Thousands and percentages

	UK	England ³	Wales	Scotland	N Ireland
ALL SCHOOLS					
Total Pupils	9,976.3	8,274.5	500.9	857.9	343.0
SEN pupils with statements	286.2	242.6	15.9	16.2	11.5
Incidence(%) ⁴	2.9	2.9	3.2	1.9	3.4
MAINTAINED SCHOOLS⁵					
Nursery⁶					
Total Pupils	154.6	37.4	1.9	103.1	12.1
SEN pupils with statements	1.7	0.4	-	1.3	0.1
Incidence(%) ⁴	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.5
Placement(%) ⁷	0.6	0.2	0.1	7.8	0.6
Primary⁸					
Total Pupils	5,044.9	4,204.5	270.3	398.1	172.0
SEN pupils without statements	768.8	692.5	48.5	..	27.8
SEN pupils with statements	81.0	67.4	5.8	3.9	4.0
Pupils with statements - Incidence(%) ⁴	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.0	2.3
Pupils with statements - Placement(%) ⁷	28.3	27.8	36.3	24.2	34.5
Secondary					
Total Pupils	4,002.2	3,316.1	214.6	318.1	153.4
SEN pupils without statements	514.4	473.5	28.6	..	12.3
SEN pupils with statements	90.6	76.6	6.0	4.8	3.2
Pupils with statements - Incidence(%) ⁴	2.3	2.3	2.8	1.5	2.1
Pupils with statements - Placement(%) ⁷	31.6	31.6	37.7	29.4	27.8
Special^{9,10}					
Total Pupils	101.4	85.5	3.8	7.4	4.7
SEN pupils with statements	96.8	83.3	3.7	5.5	4.3
Incidence(%) ⁴	95.5	97.4	97.1	74.7	91.9
Placement(%) ⁷	33.8	34.3	23.4	34.0	37.2
Pupil Referral Units^{9,11}					
Total Pupils	14.9	14.5	0.4	.	.
SEN pupils with statements	2.3	2.3	0.1	.	.
Incidence(%) ⁴	15.8	15.6	21.8	.	.
Placement(%) ⁷	0.8	0.9	0.6	.	.
OTHER SCHOOLS					
Independent					
Total Pupils	652.0	611.7	9.8	29.8	0.8
SEN pupils with statements	8.3	7.9	0.3	-	..
Incidence(%) ⁴	1.3	1.3	3.1	0.1	..
Placement(%) ⁷	2.9	3.2	1.9	0.2	..
Non-maintained Special⁹					
Total Pupils	6.3	4.9	.	1.4	.
SEN pupils with statements	5.5	4.7	.	0.7	.
Incidence(%) ⁴	87.2	97.3	.	52.0	.
Placement(%) ⁷	1.9	2.0	.	4.5	.

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 including some who also had an Individualised Educational Programme.

2 Provisional. Includes 2003/04 nursery schools data for Scotland. Pupils numbers are not compiled on the same basis as those used in table 2.2

3 Includes new codes for recording SEN status following the introduction of a new SEN Code of Practice from January 2002. Data are not therefore directly comparable prior to 2001/02.

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

7 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.

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

9 England and Wales figures exclude dually registered pupils.

10 Including general and hospital special schools.

11 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 ²
	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
United Kingdom					
2000/01 ^{3,4}	211.2	225.7	52.3	16.5	505.7
2001/02	211.2	227.1	52.8	16.3	507.3
2002/03 ⁵	209.0	230.5	53.6	17.1	510.2
2003/04 ⁶	206.2	229.9	55.8	17.0	508.8
of which:					
England & Wales ⁷	176.5	196.7	53.2	14.2	440.6
Scotland	21.7	23.1	2.5	2.1	49.4
Northern Ireland	8.0	10.1	0.1	0.7	18.9
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
United Kingdom					
2000/01 ^{3,4}	32.1	102.9	21.3	5.0	161.3
2001/02	31.8	102.6	21.5	4.9	160.8
2002/03 ⁵	31.4	102.6	21.6	5.1	160.7
2003/04 ⁶	31.0	101.5	22.7	5.0	160.3
of which:					
England & Wales ⁷	28.0	87.0	21.7	4.4	141.1
Scotland	1.6	10.4	1.0	0.5	13.5
Northern Ireland	1.5	4.0	-	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
United Kingdom					
2000/01 ^{3,4}	179.1	122.8	30.9	11.6	344.4
2001/02	179.4	124.5	31.2	11.4	346.5
2002/03 ⁵	177.7	127.9	32.0	12.0	349.6
2003/04 ⁶	175.2	128.4	33.1	11.9	348.6
of which:					
England & Wales ⁷	148.5	109.7	31.5	9.7	299.4
Scotland	20.1	12.6	1.5	1.6	35.9
Northern Ireland	6.6	6.0	0.1	0.6	13.2
(ii) Full-time equivalent (FTE) of part-time teachers					Thousands
	Public sector mainstream schools		Non-maintained mainstream schools	All Special schools	Total All Schools ²
	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
United Kingdom					
2000/01 ^{3,4}	21.9	16.7	10.2	1.6	50.4
2001/02	23.4	17.4	10.4	1.8	53.0
2002/03 ⁵	24.0	17.8	11.1	1.7	54.6
2003/04 ⁶	25.6	18.8	11.4	1.9	57.7

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 Excludes Pupil Referral Units (PRUs).

3 Includes 1999/00 pre-school data for Scotland.

4 Includes 2001/02 data for Northern Ireland.

5 Includes 2001/02 pre-school and 2003/04 school data for Scotland.

6 Provisional.

7 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. A more complete coverage of teachers in England and Wales is available from the Form 618G survey, and published in "Statistics of Education: School workforce in England (including teachers' pay for England and Wales)".

2.6

SCHOOLS

Schools and pupils by size of school¹ and school type, 2004/05²

	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 ^{3,4}	1,639	1,020	925	206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,790
Primary ⁵	331	1,084	2,667	6,063	6,549	3,178	2,220	229	22	-	-	22,343
Secondary ⁶	5	10	11	50	85	143	484	729	906	1,492	315	4,230
Pupil referral units	311	85	49	26	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	478
Non-maintained mainstream ⁷	298	205	347	553	329	231	226	116	88	78	5	2,476
Special	167	307	603	335	21	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,434
All schools	2,751	2,711	4,602	7,233	6,989	3,555	2,930	1,074	1,016	1,570	320	34,751
England												
Public sector mainstream												
Nursery	1	52	288	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	456
Primary	66	560	1,875	4,723	5,547	2,702	1,958	194	17	-	-	17,642
Secondary	-	1	2	24	56	101	350	570	726	1,275	280	3,385
Pupil referral units	286	82	46	26	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	447
Non-maintained mainstream ⁷	250	182	321	522	315	213	211	107	82	75	5	2,283
Special	58	240	516	289	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,122
All schools	661	1,117	3,048	5,699	5,941	3,019	2,519	871	825	1,350	285	25,335
Wales												
Public sector mainstream												
Nursery	2	14	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Primary	60	159	265	510	386	127	61	4	-	-	-	1,572
Secondary	-	-	-	2	2	7	29	48	47	73	19	227
Pupil referral units	25	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Non-maintained mainstream	21	6	7	7	4	5	3	4	1	-	-	58
Special	-	8	21	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
All schools	108	190	312	534	393	139	93	56	48	73	19	1,965
Scotland												
Public sector mainstream												
Nursery ³	1,295	920	539	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,836
Primary	176	275	304	571	487	264	127	13	-	-	-	2,217
Secondary	5	8	9	9	8	11	54	64	94	112	12	386
Non-maintained mainstream	20	11	17	23	9	13	12	5	5	3	-	118
Special	105	55	50	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	224
All schools	1,601	1,269	919	699	504	288	193	82	99	115	12	5,781
Northern Ireland												
Grant aided mainstream												
Nursery ⁴	341	34	82	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	464
Primary ⁵	29	90	223	259	129	85	74	18	5	-	-	912
Secondary ⁶	-	1	-	15	19	24	51	47	39	32	4	232
Non-maintained mainstream	7	6	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Special	4	4	16	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
All schools	381	135	323	301	151	109	125	65	44	32	4	1,670

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 Provisional.

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

4 Northern Ireland figures include 365 Voluntary and Private Pre-School Centres including 5,952 pupils, funded under the Pre-School Expansion Programme which began in 1998/99.

5 Includes 18 preparatory departments attached to Grammar Schools in Northern Ireland.

6 Includes Voluntary Grammar Schools in Northern Ireland.

7 Includes City Technology Colleges and Academies.

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

9 Includes pupils in nursery classes and reception classes, except for Scotland - see footnote 8.

2.6

CONTINUED SCHOOLS

Schools and pupils by size of school¹ and school type, 2004/05²

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 ^{3,4,8}	21.9	36.8	64.1	25.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	147.9
Primary ^{5,9}	5.6	41.4	202.7	936.5	1,579.3	1,097.9	1,011.3	151.3	18.9	-	-	5,044.9
Secondary ⁶	0.1	0.4	0.8	8.1	21.9	50.7	246.6	517.5	815.4	1,804.2	536.5	4,002.2
Pupil referral units	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.8	1.2	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	14.9
Non-maintained mainstream ⁷	3.7	7.6	26.0	82.5	82.2	79.8	109.6	80.7	78.0	91.7	9.7	651.4
Special	2.1	11.9	44.0	44.0	5.0	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	107.4
All schools	36.1	101.2	341.1	1,100.0	1,689.4	1,229.5	1,367.6	749.5	912.2	1,895.8	546.2	9,968.7
England												
Public sector mainstream												
Nursery	-	2.1	21.3	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.4
Primary ⁹	1.2	22.1	143.9	735.0	1,334.0	932.7	892.8	128.4	14.5	-	-	4,204.5
Secondary	-	-	0.1	4.0	14.6	35.9	178.7	404.3	653.7	1,547.5	477.1	3,316.1
Pupil referral units	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.8	1.2	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
Non-maintained mainstream ⁷	3.1	6.8	24.0	78.0	78.6	73.7	102.5	74.6	72.7	88.1	9.7	611.7
Special	0.8	9.5	37.9	37.5	4.3	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	90.4
All schools	7.7	43.4	230.5	872.3	1,432.7	1,043.3	1,174.0	607.2	740.9	1,635.6	486.7	8,274.5
Wales												
Public sector mainstream												
Nursery	-	0.6	1.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9
Primary ⁹	1.1	5.9	19.9	77.0	92.9	43.6	27.4	2.6	-	-	-	270.3
Secondary	-	-	-	0.2	0.5	2.4	14.9	34.1	42.5	87.6	32.3	214.6
Pupil referral units	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4
Non-maintained mainstream	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.5	2.7	0.8	-	-	9.8
Special	-	0.3	1.5	1.8	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.8
All schools	1.6	7.1	23.3	80.2	94.6	47.7	43.8	39.5	43.4	87.6	32.3	500.9
Scotland												
Public sector mainstream												
Nursery ^{3,8}	16.6	33.1	36.7	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96.5
Primary	2.7	10.1	22.3	86.4	120.4	91.8	55.9	8.5	-	-	-	398.1
Secondary	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.3	2.0	3.9	27.6	45.7	84.3	131.9	20.3	318.1
Non-maintained mainstream	0.3	0.4	1.2	3.4	2.3	4.4	5.6	3.4	4.5	3.6	-	29.1
Special	1.2	2.0	3.4	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.5
All schools	20.9	45.9	64.3	103.1	124.6	100.1	89.1	57.7	88.8	135.5	20.3	850.3
Northern Ireland												
Grant aided mainstream												
Nursery ⁴	5.2	1.0	5.0	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.1
Primary ^{5,9}	0.6	3.4	16.7	38.2	32.0	29.8	35.3	11.8	4.4	-	-	172.0
Secondary ⁶	-	0.1	-	2.5	4.9	8.5	25.4	33.3	34.7	37.1	6.9	153.4
Non-maintained mainstream	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8
Special	0.1	0.1	1.2	2.8	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.7
All schools	5.9	4.8	23.0	44.5	37.6	38.3	60.7	45.1	39.1	37.1	6.9	343.0

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 size ¹, by Government Office Region ² - time series

United Kingdom

Numbers

	One teacher classes		All classes ³	
	Primary	Secondary ⁴	Primary	Secondary ⁴
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
Northern Ireland	..	..	..	..
2000/01				
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 ⁶	..	..	23.9	..
2001/02				
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 ⁶	..	..	23.6	..

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 Includes revised data.

8 Provisional.

2.7

CONTINUED
SCHOOLSAverage class size¹, by Government Office Region² - time series

United Kingdom

Numbers

	One teacher classes		All classes ³	
	Primary	Secondary ⁴	Primary	Secondary ⁴
2002/03				
United Kingdom	..	..	26.0	21.9 ⁵
North East	25.2	21.8	25.4	21.8
North West	26.1	21.8	26.2	21.8
Yorkshire and the Humber	26.3	22.0	26.5	22.1
East Midlands	26.3	21.9	26.4	22.0
West Midlands	26.2	21.9	26.4	21.9
Eastern	26.1	21.6	26.2	21.6
London	26.9	21.9	27.0	22.1
South East	26.4	21.8	26.5	21.8
South West	26.2	22.3	26.2	22.3
England	26.3	21.9	26.4	21.9
Wales	..	..	24.4	20.5
Scotland	24.0	..	24.0	..
Northern Ireland ⁶	..	..	23.3	..
2003/04⁷				
United Kingdom	..	..	25.9	21.8 ⁵
North East	25.1	21.7	25.2	21.8
North West	26.0	21.8	26.1	21.8
Yorkshire and the Humber	26.3	21.9	26.5	21.9
East Midlands	26.3	21.9	26.4	21.9
West Midlands	26.2	21.7	26.4	21.8
Eastern	26.2	21.7	26.3	21.7
London	26.6	21.8	26.8	21.9
South East	26.4	21.7	26.5	21.7
South West	26.3	22.1	26.3	22.2
England	26.2	21.8	26.4	21.9
Wales	..	..	24.3	20.6
Scotland	23.7	..	23.7	..
Northern Ireland ⁶	..	..	23.1	..
2004/05⁸				
United Kingdom	..	..	25.9	21.7 ⁵
North East	25.0	21.6	25.0	21.7
North West	26.0	21.6	26.0	21.6
Yorkshire and the Humber	26.3	21.6	26.4	21.6
East Midlands	26.2	21.8	26.1	21.8
West Midlands	26.2	21.6	26.1	21.6
Eastern	26.2	21.7	26.3	21.8
London	26.7	21.7	26.8	21.8
South East	26.5	21.7	26.5	21.7
South West	26.2	21.8	26.2	21.8
England	26.2	21.7	26.2	21.7
Wales	..	..	24.2	20.7
Scotland	23.8	..	23.9	..
Northern Ireland ⁶	..	..	23.0	..

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/teacher ¹ ratios ² by type of school and Government Office Region ³ - 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	
1995/96								
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
2000/01⁵								
United Kingdom	23.1	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 ⁸	28.5	19.0	13.0	10.1	.	4.2	3.3	15.4
Northern Ireland	24.4	20.1	14.5	9.3	.	5.9	.	16.6
2001/02⁵								
United Kingdom	23.6	22.0	16.4	10.1	..	6.2	.	17.7 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 ⁸	29.8	18.9	12.9	10.0	.	4.0	3.2	15.4
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

1 Qualified teachers only for all countries.

2 Includes full-time equivalents (FTEs) 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 Includes revised data.

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

9 Nursery schools figures for Scotland refer to 2001/02.

10 Since 2003/04, the Teachers' Payroll System has been used to compile teacher figures used in the production of Pupil/teacher ratios, in Northern Ireland. These figures are not comparable with previous years.

11 Provisional.

12 FTEs are not available for nursery schools in Scotland, therefore headcounts have been used.

2.8

CONTINUED
SCHOOLSPupil/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	
2002/03 ^{5,7}								
United Kingdom	23.6	21.9	16.4	9.7	..	6.1	.	17.6 ⁶
North East	18.3	21.9	16.7	11.5	5.2	6.8	5.0	18.1
North West	16.2	22.3	16.4	10.8	6.4	6.2	4.7	18.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	16.7	22.7	16.9	10.7	4.9	6.4	4.4	18.6
East Midlands	16.0	23.1	17.2	10.2	4.4	6.6	5.2	18.6
West Midlands	18.8	22.5	17.0	9.7	3.4	6.6	3.7	18.1
Eastern	15.6	22.8	17.5	9.5	2.3	6.8	6.3	18.1
London	16.0	23.3	16.9	10.2	4.6	5.9	5.6	17.7
South East	14.6	22.4	17.3	8.8	3.5	6.8	4.9	16.9
South West	15.5	22.4	17.2	9.1	4.3	6.3	5.1	17.6
England	16.4	22.6	17.0	9.7	4.2	6.5	4.9	17.9
Wales	16.7	20.6	16.5	9.7	..	6.6	.	18.0 ⁶
Scotland ^{8,9}	29.8	18.0	12.7	10.0	.	3.9	3.3	14.9
Northern Ireland	24.1	19.6	14.4	8.5	.	6.0	.	16.3
2003/04 ^{5,7}								
United Kingdom	23.7	22.0	16.5	9.5	..	6.1	.	17.6 ⁶
North East	17.5	21.8	16.4	10.7	5.1	6.8	5.0	17.8
North West	15.8	22.4	16.2	10.9	5.0	6.0	5.0	17.9
Yorkshire and the Humber	16.5	22.8	16.8	10.4	4.5	6.2	4.3	18.5
East Midlands	15.4	23.1	17.1	9.6	4.4	6.5	5.0	18.4
West Midlands	19.7	22.6	16.9	9.8	3.1	6.6	3.7	18.1
Eastern	15.3	22.9	17.7	9.3	2.6	6.9	6.5	18.1
London	15.3	23.2	17.1	10.0	4.3	6.1	5.5	17.6
South East	14.9	22.5	17.5	8.4	3.3	6.7	4.9	16.8
South West	15.9	22.6	17.3	8.8	3.4	6.2	4.9	17.6
England	16.2	22.7	17.0	9.4	3.9	6.4	4.9	17.8
Wales	16.6	20.7	16.6	9.8	..	6.5	.	18.0 ⁶
Scotland ^{8,9}	29.8	18.2	12.8	9.9	.	3.8	3.7	15.0
Northern Ireland ¹⁰	25.2	19.9	14.6	7.7	.	5.9	.	16.5
2004/05 ^{5,11}								
United Kingdom	26.5	21.8	16.2	9.3	..	6.0	.	17.4 ⁶
North East	18.4	21.7	16.2	11.0	4.4	6.8	5.0	17.6
North West	16.3	22.3	16.1	10.7	4.7	6.0	5.0	17.8
Yorkshire and the Humber	16.9	22.6	16.5	10.1	4.6	6.2	4.3	18.2
East Midlands	15.9	22.9	16.9	10.0	5.8	6.5	5.0	18.3
West Midlands	18.9	22.5	16.5	9.5	2.9	6.6	3.7	17.8
Eastern	15.9	22.7	17.5	9.2	3.0	6.9	6.5	17.9
London	15.7	22.8	16.5	9.8	5.2	6.1	5.5	17.1
South East	14.7	22.4	17.3	8.3	3.0	6.7	4.9	16.7
South West	16.7	22.5	16.9	8.7	3.1	6.2	4.9	17.3
England	16.5	22.5	16.7	9.3	4.0	6.3	4.8	17.5
Wales	16.8	20.7	16.7	9.1	..	6.3	.	18.0 ⁶
Scotland ^{8,9,12}	33.3	17.6	12.7	9.8	.	3.7	3.4	15.0
Northern Ireland ¹⁰	25.7	20.0	14.3	8.4	.	5.8	.	16.5

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	..	..	..	..
2001												
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	63	77	.	.	.	.
Maths	71	70	73	74	73	76	73	77	.	.	73	79
Science	87	88	81	83	81	83	80	83	.	.	.	.
Key Stage 3³												
English	57	73	57	73	53	71	54	72	64	80	64	81
Welsh	.	.	.	.	63	79	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
2002												
Key Stage 1^{1,4}												
English	.	.	81	89	.	.	79	88	.	.	92	97
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	.	.	94	96
Science	.	.	88	91	.	.	87	90	.	.	.	.
Key Stage 2²												
English	70	79	67	78	75	84	71	81	.	.	68	80
Welsh	.	.	.	.	68	82	66	81	.	.	.	.
Maths	73	73	74	75	72	74	73	76	.	.	74	80
Science	86	87	82	83	85	87	82	85	.	.	.	.
Key Stage 3³												
English	59	76	59	75	53	70	56	73	65	80	67	81
Welsh	.	.	.	.	63	79	63	80	.	.	.	.
Maths	67	68	69	72	62	62	65	67	71	75	69	74
Science	67	67	66	69	67	67	65	68	67	69	69	74

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

5 In Northern Ireland, Key Stage 1, 2 and 3 assessment data for 2003/04 are unavailable, due to industrial action. A small number of schools also did not submit Key Stage 3 test data.

6 Includes revised figures.

7 For 2004, England figures shown for 'Tests' are combined results, i.e. the result of combining task/test for non trial schools and teacher assessment for trial schools, while figures shown for 'Teacher assessment' are pre-trial results.

8 More information on the coverage of the National Curriculum assessments for 7 year olds for 2004 and 2005 is given in the 'Notes to Editors' section of SFR 30/2005, available on the DFES Research and Statistics gateway at 'www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000594/index.shtml'.

9 Provisional.

10 For 2005, testing at Key Stage 2 was made optional in Wales, and this table includes only teacher assessment data for Key Stage 2.

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
2003												
Key Stage 1^{1,4}												
English	.	.	81	89	.	.	78	87	.	.	93	94
Reading	80	88	81	89	.	.	77	86	.	.	..	..
Writing	76	87	78	87	.	.	75	85	.	.	..	..
Welsh	.	.	.	.	.	.	82	91	.	.	.	.
Reading	.	.	.	.	.	.	75	85	.	.	.	.
Writing	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	82	.	.	.	.
Maths	89	91	87	90	.	.	85	89	.	.	97	96
Science	.	.	88	91	.	.	86	90	.	.	.	.
Key Stage 2²												
English	70	81	67	78	74	84	71	82	.	.	70	81
Welsh	.	.	.	.	72	83	70	81	.	.	.	.
Maths	73	72	74	75	74	75	75	78	.	.	76	81
Science	86	87	81	83	87	88	83	86	.	.	.	.
Key Stage 3³												
English	62	76	60	75	55	72	56	74	64	81	68	82
Welsh	.	.	.	.	66	81	65	81	.	.	.	.
Maths	70	72	70	74	67	69	67	71	69	73	71	77
Science	68	69	67	70	70	69	68	70	66	70	69	76
2004^{5,6}												
Key Stage 1^{1,4,7,8}												
English	.	.	.	.	.	.	78	88	.	.	..	..
Reading	81	89	81	89	.	.	77	87	.	.	..	..
Writing	76	87	77	88	.	.	74	87	.	.	..	..
Welsh	.	.	.	.	.	.	85	91	.	.	.	.
Reading	.	.	.	.	.	.	77	86	.	.	.	.
Writing	.	.	.	.	.	.	72	83	.	.	.	.
Maths	89	92	88	90	.	.	85	89	.	.	..	..
Science	.	.	88	91	.	.	87	91	.	.	.	.
Key Stage 2²												
English	72	83	68	79	74	84	71	82	.	.	..	..
Welsh	.	.	.	.	72	86	70	84	.	.	.	.
Maths	74	74	75	75	77	80	76	80	.	.	..	..
Science	86	86	82	84	88	91	85	88	.	.	.	.
Key Stage 3³												
English	64	78	62	77	57	74	60	74	64	81	..	..
Welsh	.	.	.	.	67	80	66	81	.	.	.	.
Maths	72	74	72	76	69	72	69	74	70	74	..	..
Science	65	67	69	72	74	74	70	73	68	72	..	..
2005⁹												
Key Stage 1^{1,4,8}												
English	.	.	.	.	.	.	79	89	.	.	..	..
Reading	.	.	81	89	.	.	77	88	.	.	..	..
Writing	.	.	77	88	.	.	75	87	.	.	..	..
Welsh	.	.	.	.	.	.	83	91	.	.	.	.
Reading	.	.	.	.	.	.	75	85	.	.	.	.
Writing	.	.	.	.	.	.	71	83	.	.	.	.
Maths	.	.	90	92	.	.	85	90	.	.	..	..
Science	.	.	88	91	.	.	87	91	.	.	.	.
Key Stage 2^{2,10}												
English	74	84	70	81	.	.	73	84	.	.	..	..
Welsh	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	82	.	.	.	.
Maths	76	75	76	76	.	.	77	81	.	.	..	..
Science	86	87	82	84	.	.	84	88	.	.	.	.
Key Stage 3³												
English	67	80	64	78	58	75	59	76	..	..	..	..
Welsh	.	.	.	.	68	82	67	82	.	.	.	.
Maths	73	74	74	77	71	72	71	75	..	..	..	..
Science	69	70	70	73	72	71	71	73	..	..	..	..

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

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2.10

SCHOOLS

School meal arrangements: 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 Kingdom ³	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	..	..	..
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
Eastern	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	..	..	..
2001/02									
United Kingdom	5,296.7	17.7	14.4	3,932.9	15.3	11.0	99.6	40.3	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
Eastern	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	44.9
Scotland	421.2	20.3	16.9	304.5	15.9	10.9	7.9	59.4	58.7
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

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 From 2002/03, figures for England and its GORs include boarding pupils as well as solely and dually registered pupils.

6 Includes revised data for Wales and for Scotland.

7 Provisional.

2.10

CONTINUED SCHOOLS

School meal arrangements: 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
2002/03 ⁵									
United Kingdom	5,228.8	17.3	14.3	3,986.6	14.9	10.7	106.0	37.3	31.3
North East	230.1	22.1	19.1	180.4	18.1	12.6	6.0	49.8	42.6
North West	636.4	20.6	17.2	470.9	18.8	13.9	15.0	43.5	36.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	470.5	17.4	14.3	347.6	16.0	10.9	8.1	36.8	30.6
East Midlands	375.9	12.7	10.5	297.5	11.2	8.3	6.1	32.9	27.6
West Midlands	493.0	18.5	15.5	378.6	15.9	11.4	12.9	36.8	31.8
Eastern	459.0	11.7	9.5	383.9	9.6	7.0	9.2	26.3	21.6
London	640.7	25.7	21.3	417.9	24.0	18.5	12.0	43.9	36.0
South East	649.7	10.1	7.9	507.3	8.4	6.0	17.7	24.4	19.2
South West	395.0	11.3	9.2	324.3	8.9	6.6	7.6	28.4	24.5
England	4,350.3	16.8	13.9	3,308.5	14.5	10.6	94.7	35.3	29.4
Wales	280.7	18.5	17.0	214.3	15.7	12.8	3.8	44.7	43.2
Scotland	414.7	20.2	16.8	308.1	16.0	10.5	7.6	58.1	59.9
Northern Ireland	183.1	21.0	17.3	155.7	20.4	16.5	..	..	..
2003/04 ^{5,6}									
United Kingdom	5,156.4	17.7	14.5	4,006.6	14.8	10.7	104.1	37.8	31.2
North East	224.3	22.5	19.3	179.2	18.0	12.5	5.9	49.8	41.5
North West	623.2	20.9	17.3	472.7	18.4	13.6	14.4	43.8	34.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	461.2	17.5	14.3	350.0	15.5	10.8	8.0	36.9	30.1
East Midlands	373.7	13.0	10.7	297.3	11.2	8.1	6.1	32.5	27.6
West Midlands	485.6	19.0	16.0	380.3	15.8	11.6	12.6	38.1	31.2
Eastern	454.7	12.1	9.7	387.0	9.7	7.1	9.1	26.7	22.0
London	635.4	26.6	22.0	421.8	24.0	18.5	11.9	43.9	36.8
South East	643.5	10.6	8.3	512.2	8.5	6.1	17.4	24.9	20.0
South West	391.7	11.7	9.4	326.3	8.7	6.6	7.5	29.7	23.7
England	4,293.2	17.3	14.2	3,326.8	14.3	10.6	92.6	35.7	29.2
Wales	275.9	18.7	16.8	215.6	15.7	12.9	3.8	43.2	40.0
Scotland	406.9	20.5	16.4	308.8	16.0	10.1	7.7	60.4	59.9
Northern Ireland	180.4	20.7	17.1	155.4	19.8	15.3	..	..	..
2004/05 ^{5,7}									
United Kingdom	5,092.2	17.3	13.7	3,994.0	14.4	10.2	102.5	36.3	30.3
North East	219.5	21.6	18.2	177.0	17.4	11.5	5.8	44.5	38.5
North West	611.7	20.2	16.2	468.6	17.9	13.0	14.1	40.6	33.8
Yorkshire and the Humber	454.2	16.9	13.1	348.7	15.2	10.1	7.8	35.1	26.8
East Midlands	368.7	12.6	9.9	295.9	10.5	7.7	6.1	31.2	26.0
West Midlands	480.8	18.8	15.3	377.7	15.6	11.4	12.3	35.7	29.9
Eastern	449.5	11.7	9.1	388.2	9.3	6.9	9.0	25.4	21.5
London	633.2	26.8	21.1	422.9	23.9	17.9	11.7	43.0	34.8
South East	638.6	10.4	7.9	512.8	8.4	5.9	17.1	24.3	20.0
South West	387.0	11.4	9.0	325.9	8.5	6.2	7.3	25.9	22.1
England	4,243.1	16.9	13.4	3,317.6	14.0	10.1	91.2	33.6	27.8
Wales	272.3	18.0	15.9	214.6	15.3	13.0	3.8	40.1	39.7
Scotland	398.7	19.9	15.7	308.3	15.6	9.4	7.5	67.2	65.3
Northern Ireland	178.1	19.9	16.5	153.4	19.8	15.8	..	..	..

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 Learners
- (d) Job Related Training



CHAPTER 3: POST-COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Key Facts

(a) INSTITUTIONS AND STAFF

- There were 101 universities, 47 other higher education institutions and 465 further education colleges (of which 102 were 6th form colleges) in the UK in 2004/05. **(Table 3.1)**
- There were 75,000 full-time higher education academic staff and 61,000 full-time further education academic staff in the United Kingdom in 2003/04. **(Table 3.1)**

(b) PARTICIPATION RATES

- 73 per cent of 16 year olds and 58 per cent of 17 year olds were in post-compulsory education either at school or in full-time further education in 2003/04. **(Table 3.2)**
- In Spring 2005, 14 per cent 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 LEARNERS

- There were 4.9 million further education students in the United Kingdom during the academic year 2003/04, compared with 2.2 million in 1990/91. Four-fifths of these students in 2003/04 were part time, a similar proportion as in 1990/91. **(Tables 3.5, 3.10)**
- There were 2.4 million [1.0 million part-time] higher education students in the United Kingdom in the academic year 2003/04, compared with 1.1 million in 1990/91. Of the students in 2003/04, 529,600 were known to be postgraduate students, 1.2 million were first degree students and 685,500 were on other undergraduate courses. **(Tables 3.6, 3.10)**
- Amongst popular subjects studied by full-time students were business & administrative studies (201,600), social sciences (183,900) and subjects allied to medicine (147,000). **(Table 3.6)**
- In 2003/04, there were 230,000 students from overseas in total in full-time higher education in the UK. 42,600 of these students were from China, the highest of any overseas country. **(Table 3.7)**
- There were 1.2 million new entrants to higher education in 2003/04, of which just under half were part-time. **(Table 3.11)**

Work-Based Learning for Young People (WBLYP)

Advanced Modern Apprenticeships (AMAs)

- There were 55,900 new starts on Advanced Modern Apprenticeship schemes (AMAs) in England in 2003/04. **(Table 3.12)**
- The average number of learners on AMAs in 2003/04 was 104,900, representing over one-third of the year average for the total number of learners on work-based learning for young people. **(Table 3.13)**

Foundation Modern Apprenticeships (FMAs)

- There were 136,500 new starts on Foundation Modern Apprenticeships (FMAs) in England in 2003/04. **(Table 3.12)**
- FMA learners accounted for just under half of all learners on work-based learning for young people in 2003/04. **(Table 3.13)**

Ethnicity

- Of the total number in work based learning on 1 October 2004 (319,700), 93.1 per cent were White, 2.2 per cent of learners were Asian or Asian British and 2.0 per cent were Black or Black British. **(Table 3.14)**

Area of Learning

- The most popular area of learning for those in learning on 1 October 2004 was Engineering, Technology and Manufacturing, with 75,000 learners. **(Table 3.15)**

(d) JOB RELATED TRAINING

- In Spring 2005, people in the North East (15.8 per cent) were more likely to have received job-related training in the last four weeks than people in any other region. People in Northern Ireland (10.4 per cent) were least likely to have received training. **(Table 3.16)**
- 19.8 per cent of Chinese employees, 18.3 per cent of Black or Black British employees, 17.6 per cent of employees of mixed ethnic origin, and 13.5 per cent of employees of Asian or Asian British origin, had received job-related training compared with 16.1 per cent 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 2005, 7.5 per cent of employees had received only off-the-job training in the last four weeks, 5.5 per cent had received only on-the-job training and 3.1 per cent 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 2005, almost two-fifths 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 of a longer duration than that 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 2005, 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 2005, 35.1 per cent of employees in temporary employment had undertaken job-related training *in the last thirteen weeks* compared to 30.4 per cent of permanent employees. 31.7 per cent of full-time employees had undertaken job-related training compared with 27.5 per cent of part-time employees. **(Table 3.24)**
- In Spring 2005, 30.6 per cent of employees had received job-related training *in the last thirteen weeks*, 16.2 per cent had received job-related training *in the last four weeks*, and 8.5 per cent had received job-related training *in the last week*. 28.9 per cent of employees had never been offered training by their current employer. **(Table 3.25)**
- In Spring 2005, 25.8 per cent 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 30.6 per cent of all employees. **(Table 3.26)**

CHAPTER 3: POST-COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING - LIST OF TABLES

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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 full-time academic staff by gender - time series

United Kingdom	(i) Number of establishments of further and higher education				Numbers
	Academic years				
	2000/01 ¹	2002/03 ¹	2003/04 ¹	2004/05 ²	
UNITED KINGDOM					
Universities (including Open University) ^{3,4}	96	96	96	101	
Other higher education institutions	55	54	55	47	
Further education colleges	491	466	465	465	
of which 6th form colleges	103	103	102	102	
ENGLAND					
Universities (including Open University) ³	72	72	72	78	
Other higher education institutions	43	41	42	34	
Further education colleges	403	381	380	380	
of which 6th form colleges	103	103	102	102	
WALES					
Universities ^{3,4}	9	9	9	8	
Other higher education institutions	4	4	4	4	
Further education colleges	24	23	23	23	
SCOTLAND					
Universities ³	13	13	13	13	
Other higher education institutions	6	7	7	7	
Further education colleges	47	46	46	46	
NORTHERN IRELAND					
Universities	2	2	2	2	
Colleges of Education	2	2	2	2	
Further education colleges	17	16	16	16	

United Kingdom	(ii) Number of full-time academic staff				Thousands
	Academic years				
	2000/01	2002/03	2003/04 ⁵	2004/05	
All					
Further and Higher Education Institutions	134	137	136	..	
of which				..	
Further Education Institutions(FEIs) ^{6,7}	56	59	61	..	
Higher Education Institutions(HEIs) ^{8,9,10}	78	78	75	..	
Males					
Further and Higher Education Institutions	84	84	82	..	
of which				..	
Further Education Institutions(FEIs) ^{6,7}	30	31	31	..	
Higher Education Institutions(HEIs) ^{8,9,10}	54	53	51	..	
Females					
Further and Higher Education Institutions	50	54	54	..	
of which				..	
Further Education Institutions(FEIs) ^{6,7}	26	28	30	..	
Higher Education Institutions(HEIs) ^{8,9,10}	24	25	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. Includes 2003/04 further education institution data for England and for Wales.

³ Includes former polytechnics and colleges which became universities as a result of the Further and Higher Education Act 1992.

⁴ Universities includes the members of the University of Wales separately. In previous editions of this publication its member institutions were counted as one institution.

⁵ Provisional. Includes 2002/03 further education institution data for Wales.

⁶ 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.

⁷ Scotland figures comprise of full-time equivalent (rather than headcount) Lecturer/Instructor/Senior Lecturer staff in academic departments only.

⁸ Excludes the Open University.

⁹ Up to 2002/03, non-clinical academic staff paid wholly by the institution. From 2003/04, clinical status is not identified; figures therefore include clinical and non-clinical staff combined.

¹⁰ Full-time staff are those whose contracts state that their mode of employment is full-time or full-time (term time only). Mode of employment is an attribute of the contract, rather than the person. Therefore, from 2003/04, a person will be counted as wholly part-time, even if they hold a number of part-time contracts that would have been regarded as amounting to full-time in previous years.

3.2

POST-COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING – PARTICIPATION RATES

16 and 17 year olds participating in post-compulsory education¹ and Government-supported training, 2003/04²

United Kingdom

Percentages³

Region of study	16 year olds					17 year olds				
	At school	In further education ⁴		Government-supported training (GST)	All in full-time education and GST ⁶	At school	In further education ⁴		Government-supported training (GST)	All in full-time education and GST ⁶
		Full-time	Part-time ⁵				Full-time	Part-time ⁵		
All										
United Kingdom	38	34	6	..	..	29	30	7	..	..
North East	29	39	5	12	80	21	31	6	14	67
North West	24	44	4	10	79	20	36	5	11	68
Yorkshire and the Humber	30	36	6	10	76	24	30	7	11	65
East Midlands	38	31	5	8	77	30	26	6	10	67
West Midlands	32	38	5	8	78	26	31	7	9	66
Eastern	40	34	4	6	79	33	27	5	8	69
London	43	35	4	3	82	34	33	5	5	72
South East	39	37	4	4	81	32	31	5	7	70
South West	39	35	4	6	81	32	30	5	10	71
England	35	37	4	7	79	28	31	6	9	69
Wales	40	33	7	8	81	30	28	8	11	69
Scotland ⁹	60	15	21	..	..	26	18	21	..	..
Northern Ireland ¹⁰	53	25	15	..	..	44	27	15	..	..
Males										
United Kingdom	36	33	6	..	..	27	28	8	..	..
North East	27	36	5	16	78	20	29	7	17	65
North West	23	41	5	12	75	19	33	6	13	65
Yorkshire and the Humber	28	33	6	13	73	22	27	8	14	63
East Midlands	36	29	5	9	73	29	25	6	11	64
West Midlands	30	35	6	9	74	24	29	7	10	63
Eastern	38	32	5	7	77	32	26	6	9	66
London	40	34	4	4	78	31	32	6	5	68
South East	38	35	4	5	78	30	29	6	9	69
South West	36	33	4	8	77	29	27	6	12	69
England	33	34	5	8	76	26	29	6	11	66
Wales	36	34	7	10	80	27	26	10	13	66
Scotland ⁹	55	16	18	..	..	24	17	21	..	..
Northern Ireland ¹⁰	44	28	14	..	..	35	30	14	..	..
Females										
United Kingdom	41	36	6	..	..	31	31	6	..	..
North East	31	42	4	9	82	23	34	6	11	68
North West	26	48	3	8	82	21	40	5	9	70
Yorkshire and the Humber	33	38	5	7	79	26	32	6	8	67
East Midlands	41	33	4	7	80	32	28	6	9	70
West Midlands	34	41	5	7	81	28	34	6	8	70
Eastern	41	36	3	5	82	35	30	4	7	71
London	46	36	4	3	86	37	35	5	5	76
South East	41	39	3	4	84	34	32	4	5	72
South West	42	38	3	5	85	35	32	5	8	74
England	38	40	4	6	84	31	33	5	8	71
Wales	43	33	7	7	83	32	29	7	9	71
Scotland ⁹	64	15	24	..	..	28	18	20	..	..
Northern Ireland ¹⁰	62	22	16	..	..	52	24	16	..	..

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

1 Excluding higher education.

2 Provisional. Data for Wales refer to 2002/03.

3 As a percentage of the estimated 16 year old and 17 year old population respectively.

4 Including sixth form colleges in England, and a small element of further education in higher education institutions in Great Britain.

5 For Scotland, includes both publicly funded and independent (non-maintained) primary, secondary and special schools. For publicly funded pupils, age is as at 31/8/04, whereas for independent school pupils age is as at 31/12/04.

6 Figures in the United Kingdom rows refer to Great Britain only.

7 For Scotland, reliable estimates of numbers in government supported training are not available due to small sample sizes.

8 Figures for England exclude overlap between full-time education and Government-supported training.

9 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.

10 Participation in part-time FE should not be aggregated with full-time FE or schools activity due to the unquantifiable overlap with these activities.

3.3

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: PARTICIPATION RATES

Participation in job-related training¹ by people of working age² in the last four weeks - time series

United Kingdom

Thousands and percentages³

	1991 ⁴	1996	2001	2003	2004	2005
Numbers (thousands)						
All People						
All	4,428	4,555	5,203	4,979	5,112	5,210
Males	2,344	2,255	2,412	2,296	2,330	2,372
Females	2,084	2,301	2,791	2,683	2,781	2,838
Employees^{5,6}						
All	3,228	3,190	3,832	3,678	3,791	3,816
Males	1,711	1,570	1,755	1,690	1,699	1,720
Females	1,517	1,620	2,077	1,988	2,092	2,096
Self-employed^{6,7}						
All	183	207	241	247	248	258
Males	126	130	145	142	146	162
Females	57	77	96	105	102	96
ILO unemployed⁸						
All	141	191	149	132	139	132
Males	76	111	76	68	73	64
Females	65	80	73	64	67	68
Economically inactive⁹						
All	561	792	868	854	846	917
Males	249	343	367	356	365	378
Females	312	449	502	498	481	540
Percentages³						
All People						
All	12.7	13.0	14.5	13.8	14.1	14.3
Males	13.0	12.5	13.1	12.4	12.5	12.7
Females	12.4	13.5	16.0	15.3	15.8	16.0
Employees^{5,6}						
All	14.9	14.8	16.4	15.7	16.1	16.2
Males	14.7	14.0	14.4	13.9	14.0	14.2
Females	15.1	15.7	18.6	17.6	18.4	18.3
Self-employed^{6,7}						
All	5.7	6.4	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.8
Males	5.1	5.4	6.5	6.0	5.9	6.6
Females	7.5	9.4	12.2	12.2	12.0	11.4
ILO unemployed⁸						
All	6.0	8.5	11.0	9.5	10.4	9.9
Males	5.1	7.5	9.4	8.0	9.4	8.2
Females	7.5	10.2	13.5	11.8	11.8	12.4
Economically inactive⁹						
All	7.9	10.3	11.1	10.9	10.7	11.5
Males	11.1	12.3	12.1	11.7	11.6	11.7
Females	6.4	9.1	10.4	10.4	10.1	11.3

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring of each year¹⁰

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 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.

3.4

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: PARTICIPATION RATES

Participation by people of working age¹ in job-related training^{2,3} in the last four weeks by economic activity and age, 2005

United Kingdom

Thousands and percentages⁴

	Thousands			Percentages ⁴		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
All people						
All	5,210	2,372	2,838	14.3	12.7	16.0
16-19	700	350	350	22.8	22.4	23.2
20-24	845	406	439	23.1	22.5	23.8
25-29	617	280	337	17.3	16.1	18.5
30-39	1,217	542	675	14.2	12.9	15.3
40-49	1,090	445	645	12.9	10.6	15.0
50-64	741	349	392	8.2	6.7	10.3
Employees^{5,6}						
All	3,816	1,720	2,096	16.2	14.2	18.3
16-19	326	163	163	23.7	24.4	23.1
20-24	486	230	256	21.1	19.6	22.6
25-29	488	231	257	18.7	17.1	20.3
30-39	979	448	531	16.1	14.3	17.9
40-49	918	367	550	15.3	12.4	18.0
50-64	620	280	339	11.9	9.7	14.5
Self-employed^{6,7}						
All	258	162	96	7.8	6.6	11.4
16-19	3	2	1	10.6	8.3	18.5
20-24	11	8	3	9.8	8.7	15.2
25-29	16	6	10	7.8	3.9	18.9
30-39	69	43	26	8.3	7.3	10.7
40-49	81	51	30	8.1	7.2	10.4
50-64	79	52	27	7.0	5.9	11.1
ILO unemployed⁸						
All	132	64	68	9.9	8.2	12.4
16-19	40	22	17	14.4	13.8	15.2
20-24	28	14	14	11.2	9.5	13.9
25-29	12	5	7	7.8	6.1	9.9
30-39	21	8	12	7.9	5.8	10.4
40-49	22	10	12	10.4	8.8	12.3
50-64	10	4	7	5.6	3.1	11.2
Economically inactive⁹						
All	917	378	540	11.5	11.7	11.3
16-19	285	133	152	21.3	19.7	22.9
20-24	307	147	160	32.0	39.5	27.2
25-29	95	36	59	16.2	23.4	13.6
30-39	138	37	101	10.0	11.9	9.4
40-49	64	14	50	5.2	3.5	6.0
50-64	29	11	17	1.2	0.9	1.5

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 2005¹⁰

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

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

3 The highlighted estimates are based on small sample sizes and are subject to a higher degree of sampling variability and should therefore be treated with caution.

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.

3.5

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: STUDENTS AND LEARNERS

Students in further education ¹ by country of study, mode of study ², gender and area of learning ³, during 2003/04 ^{4,5}

United Kingdom

(i) Home and Overseas Students

Thousands

	United Kingdom		England ⁶		Wales		Scotland ⁷		Northern Ireland ⁵	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
All										
Business Administration, Management & Professional	71.1	361.7	64.4	313.3	-	-	3.8	29.2	3.0	19.1
Construction	44.7	97.2	35.6	80.3	-	-	4.9	13.7	4.1	3.2
Engineering, Technology and Manufacturing	53.2	108.3	45.5	88.5	-	0.1	5.3	16.3	2.4	3.3
English, Languages and Communications	46.7	237.5	43.7	210.0	-	-	3.1	27.5	-	-
Foundation programmes	103.8	400.6	103.2	396.5	-	-	0.6	4.1	-	-
Hairdressing and Beauty Therapy	51.0	79.1	45.2	69.8	-	-	4.0	6.3	1.8	3.0
Health, Social Care and Public Services	184.3	579.6	172.6	516.9	-	-	8.7	57.5	3.0	5.2
Hospitality, Sports, Leisure and Travel	74.8	315.7	67.4	276.1	-	-	4.8	35.0	2.6	4.6
Humanities	69.8	101.3	67.7	92.3	-	-	2.1	9.0	-	-
Information & Communication Technology	82.8	685.2	77.3	607.1	-	-	3.3	63.5	2.1	14.6
Land-based provision	21.2	55.2	19.8	47.7	-	-	1.3	7.2	0.1	0.3
Retailing, Customer Service and Transportation	8.1	61.8	7.8	53.5	-	-	0.2	6.5	0.1	1.7
Science and Mathematics	55.0	101.3	51.5	82.3	-	-	1.1	6.3	2.4	12.7
Visual and Performing Arts & Media	112.5	215.2	105.8	184.8	-	-	4.6	22.6	2.1	7.8
Other Subjects ⁸	16.2	81.9	15.9	73.8	0.4	7.9	-	0.2	-	0.1
Unknown	84.5	288.8	40.1	82.2	44.4	206.6	-	-	-	-
All subjects	1,079.8	3,770.3	963.5	3,175.0	44.8	214.7	47.8	304.8	23.7	75.7
Males										
Business Administration, Management & Professional	32.2	115.6	29.8	98.7	-	-	1.0	9.8	1.3	7.1
Construction	42.9	90.4	34.2	75.2	-	-	4.7	12.2	4.1	3.0
Engineering, Technology and Manufacturing	49.5	94.6	42.2	77.1	-	0.1	5.0	14.4	2.3	3.0
English, Languages and Communications	18.3	89.3	16.8	78.4	-	-	1.5	10.9	-	-
Foundation programmes	51.9	162.8	51.6	160.9	-	-	0.3	1.9	-	-
Hairdressing and Beauty Therapy	1.8	8.1	1.6	7.7	-	-	0.1	0.3	-	0.1
Health, Social Care and Public Services	74.9	182.7	73.4	163.2	-	-	1.4	18.8	0.2	0.6
Hospitality, Sports, Leisure and Travel	41.6	115.5	37.6	100.6	-	-	2.7	13.0	1.4	1.9
Humanities	25.6	28.4	24.8	25.6	-	-	0.8	2.8	-	-
Information & Communication Technology	55.3	254.2	51.3	225.8	-	-	2.4	23.2	1.6	5.2
Land-based provision	9.3	24.3	8.5	19.7	-	-	0.8	4.5	-	0.1
Retailing, Customer Service and Transportation	4.6	27.2	4.4	22.0	-	-	0.1	4.6	-	0.6
Science and Mathematics	28.0	32.1	26.4	24.7	-	-	0.5	2.7	1.1	4.7
Visual and Performing Arts & Media	49.7	60.3	46.5	50.4	-	-	2.1	7.4	1.1	2.6
Other Subjects ⁸	5.6	32.3	5.5	29.5	0.1	2.7	-	0.1	-	0.1
Unknown	40.6	116.5	19.0	31.6	21.7	84.9	-	-	-	-
All subjects	531.8	1,434.4	473.5	1,191.0	21.8	87.7	23.4	126.7	13.1	29.0
Females										
Business Administration, Management & Professional	38.9	246.0	34.5	214.5	-	-	2.7	19.4	1.7	12.1
Construction	1.8	6.8	1.5	5.1	-	-	0.3	1.5	0.1	0.2
Engineering, Technology and Manufacturing	3.7	13.7	3.4	11.5	-	-	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.3
English, Languages and Communications	28.4	148.2	26.8	131.6	-	-	1.6	16.6	-	-
Foundation programmes	51.9	237.8	51.6	235.6	-	-	0.3	2.2	-	-
Hairdressing and Beauty Therapy	49.2	71.0	43.5	62.1	-	-	3.9	6.0	1.8	2.9
Health, Social Care and Public Services	109.4	396.9	99.2	353.7	-	-	7.4	38.6	2.8	4.6
Hospitality, Sports, Leisure and Travel	33.2	200.2	29.9	175.5	-	-	2.1	22.0	1.2	2.8
Humanities	44.2	72.9	42.9	66.7	-	-	1.3	6.1	-	-
Information & Communication Technology	27.5	431.0	26.0	381.4	-	-	0.9	40.3	0.6	9.3
Land-based provision	11.9	30.9	11.3	28.0	-	-	0.6	2.7	0.1	0.2
Retailing, Customer Service and Transportation	3.5	34.6	3.4	31.6	-	-	-	1.9	-	1.1
Science and Mathematics	27.0	69.2	25.1	57.6	-	-	0.6	3.6	1.3	8.1
Visual and Performing Arts & Media	62.8	154.9	59.3	134.5	-	-	2.5	15.3	1.0	5.2
Other Subjects ⁸	10.6	49.6	10.4	44.3	0.2	5.2	-	0.1	-	0.1
Unknown	43.9	172.3	21.2	50.6	22.7	121.7	-	-	-	-
All subjects	548.0	2,335.8	490.0	1,984.0	23.0	127.0	24.5	178.2	10.6	46.7

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

- Further education (FE) institution figures are whole year counts except for Northern Ireland, which are collected on a snapshot basis. Higher education (HE) institution figures are based on the HESA July 'standard registration' count and are not directly comparable with previous years prior to 2001/02.
- Full-time includes sandwich. Part-time comprises both day and evening, including block release.
- Data are shown by area of learning and are not directly comparable with subject groups previously shown, prior to 2002/03.
- Provisional. Includes 2002/03 further education institution data for Wales.
- 2003/04 saw the introduction of a new MIS system across the Northern Ireland Further Education Sector, as a result 2003/04 figures are not comparable with earlier years.
- Further education institution figures for England include LSC funded students only and are not directly comparable with previous years prior to 2002/03.
- Figures for Scotland further education colleges are enrolments rather than headcounts.
- For UK higher education institutions, includes the previous subject groups not allocated to specific areas of learning, i.e. medicine & dentistry, subjects allied to medicine, biological, veterinary, physical, mathematical, computing and social (inc law) sciences, creative arts & design and education.

3.6

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: STUDENTS AND LEARNERS

Students in higher¹ education by level, mode of study,² gender and subject group³, 2003/04^{4,5,6,7}

United Kingdom

(i) Home and Overseas Students

Thousands

	Postgraduate level						First degree				Other Undergraduate		Total higher education students ⁸		
	PhD & equivalent		Masters and Others		Total Postgraduate		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time									
All															
Medicine & Dentistry	2.9	4.1	3.0	6.6	5.9	10.7	36.0	0.1	0.3	0.2			42.1	10.9	
Subjects Allied to Medicine	2.2	2.9	5.3	28.3	7.5	31.2	70.8	33.4	68.7	79.7			147.0	144.2	
Biological Sciences	7.3	4.8	6.8	8.9	14.0	13.7	93.7	17.4	3.2	5.7			110.9	36.8	
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.3	2.2	1.9	11.1	0.6	4.1	3.2			17.4	5.7	
Physical Sciences	6.8	3.4	5.5	4.0	12.3	7.4	46.8	3.3	0.8	3.4			59.8	14.1	
Mathematical and Computing Sciences	3.6	2.2	13.4	12.1	17.0	14.4	92.2	15.7	12.0	24.3			121.1	54.3	
Engineering & Technology	6.9	4.5	14.2	13.2	21.1	17.7	70.2	10.7	10.1	22.1			101.5	50.6	
Architecture, Building & Planning	0.7	0.7	4.8	7.3	5.5	8.1	21.0	6.8	2.9	11.0			29.4	25.8	
Social Sciences (inc Law)	4.6	5.1	29.9	26.9	34.6	32.0	139.7	28.7	9.6	40.8			183.9	101.4	
Business & Administrative Studies	1.8	2.9	35.6	65.4	37.4	68.2	137.8	18.0	26.4	96.0			201.6	182.3	
Mass Communications & Documentation	0.3	0.4	4.9	3.9	5.2	4.3	31.3	1.6	5.6	6.3			42.2	12.1	
Languages	2.6	2.8	6.4	5.7	9.1	8.4	72.6	7.5	3.7	36.1			85.4	52.0	
Historical and Philosophical Studies	2.7	3.6	4.4	8.0	7.1	11.5	50.5	13.6	1.0	22.6			58.6	47.6	
Creative Arts & Design	0.9	1.4	7.8	5.1	8.7	6.5	102.2	4.3	14.0	12.6			124.9	23.4	
Education ⁹	0.9	4.7	32.4	64.9	33.3	69.6	33.9	8.7	3.5	45.4			70.7	123.8	
Other subjects ¹⁰	-	0.1	0.1	2.6	0.2	2.7	14.4	33.0	16.9	93.3			31.4	129.1	
Unknown ⁸	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-			0.9	3.2	
All subjects	45.2	44.3	175.9	264.1	221.1	308.3	1,024.1	203.1	182.8	502.7			1,428.7	1,017.4	
Males															
Medicine & Dentistry	1.2	2.2	1.2	3.0	2.5	5.2	15.0	-	-	-			17.5	5.3	
Subjects Allied to Medicine	0.9	1.2	1.6	7.1	2.6	8.2	15.1	4.6	9.1	9.5			26.8	22.3	
Biological Sciences	2.9	2.1	2.5	2.8	5.5	4.9	34.1	5.3	1.7	2.0			41.3	12.2	
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.9	3.5	0.2	1.6	1.4			6.1	2.6	
Physical Sciences	4.5	2.2	3.1	2.2	7.6	4.5	27.7	2.0	0.4	1.9			35.7	8.4	
Mathematical and Computing Sciences	2.7	1.7	10.1	8.5	12.8	10.2	70.7	11.5	9.9	13.8			93.4	35.4	
Engineering & Technology	5.5	3.7	11.4	10.9	16.9	14.6	59.5	9.7	9.0	20.3			85.4	44.7	
Architecture, Building & Planning	0.5	0.5	2.9	4.6	3.4	5.1	15.0	5.4	2.3	8.8			20.7	19.3	
Social Sciences (inc Law)	2.4	2.6	13.3	10.7	15.7	13.3	56.8	10.4	2.4	10.5			74.8	34.2	
Business & Administrative Studies	1.1	1.8	18.8	34.5	19.8	36.3	68.1	7.7	12.0	35.3			99.9	79.2	
Mass Communications & Documentation	0.1	0.2	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.5	13.0	0.7	3.9	3.8			18.8	6.0	
Languages	1.1	1.1	2.0	1.8	3.2	2.9	20.3	1.9	1.8	13.9			25.3	18.7	
Historical and Philosophical Studies	1.6	2.0	2.1	3.9	3.7	5.9	23.0	5.1	0.3	7.5			27.1	18.5	
Creative Arts & Design	0.4	0.7	3.1	2.1	3.5	2.8	39.7	1.4	6.0	4.1			49.3	8.3	
Education ⁹	0.3	2.0	9.9	18.5	10.2	20.4	6.2	1.5	1.0	11.8			17.4	33.8	
Other subjects ¹⁰	-	0.1	-	1.3	0.1	1.4	5.7	13.7	7.9	35.1			13.7	50.2	
Unknown ⁸	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-			0.5	1.3	
All subjects	25.7	24.5	84.5	113.8	110.3	138.2	473.5	81.3	69.5	179.7			653.7	400.5	
Females															
Medicine & Dentistry	1.7	1.9	1.7	3.5	3.4	5.4	21.0	-	0.2	0.2			24.6	5.6	
Subjects Allied to Medicine	1.3	1.7	3.7	21.2	4.9	22.9	55.7	28.7	59.6	70.2			120.2	121.9	
Biological Sciences	4.3	2.8	4.2	6.1	8.5	8.8	59.7	12.0	1.4	3.8			69.6	24.6	
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.0	7.6	0.3	2.5	1.8			11.2	3.1	
Physical Sciences	2.3	1.2	2.4	1.7	4.7	2.9	19.0	1.2	0.3	1.5			24.1	5.6	
Mathematical and Computing Sciences	0.9	0.5	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.2	21.5	4.2	2.0	10.5			27.7	18.9	
Engineering & Technology	1.4	0.8	2.8	2.3	4.2	3.1	10.7	1.0	1.1	1.8			16.1	5.9	
Architecture, Building & Planning	0.3	0.2	1.9	2.7	2.2	2.9	6.0	1.4	0.5	2.2			8.7	6.5	
Social Sciences (inc Law)	2.2	2.4	16.7	16.2	18.9	18.6	82.9	18.3	7.2	30.3			109.1	67.2	
Business & Administrative Studies	0.8	1.0	16.8	30.9	17.6	31.9	69.7	10.4	14.5	60.8			101.8	103.0	
Mass Communications & Documentation	0.2	0.2	3.3	2.6	3.4	2.8	18.3	0.8	1.7	2.5			23.4	6.1	
Languages	1.5	1.7	4.4	3.8	5.9	5.5	52.3	5.6	1.9	22.2			60.1	33.3	
Historical and Philosophical Studies	1.1	1.5	2.3	4.1	3.4	5.6	27.5	8.5	0.6	15.1			31.5	29.1	
Creative Arts & Design	0.5	0.7	4.7	3.0	5.2	3.7	62.4	2.9	8.0	8.5			75.6	15.1	
Education ⁹	0.6	2.8	22.5	46.4	23.1	49.2	27.7	7.2	2.5	33.6			53.3	90.0	
Other subjects ¹⁰	-	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.1	1.4	8.6	19.3	9.0	58.2			17.7	78.9	
Unknown ⁸	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			0.4	1.9	
All subjects	19.5	19.8	91.3	150.3	110.8	170.1	550.6	121.9	113.3	323.0			775.1	616.8	

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.

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

3 For HE students in further education institutions in England, includes those areas of learning which cannot be allocated to specific subject groups shown.

4 Provisional. Includes 2002/03 further education institution data for Wales.

5 2003/04 saw the introduction of a new MIS system across the Northern Ireland Further Education Sector, as a result 2003/04 figures are not comparable with earlier years.

6 Further education (FE) institution figures for England include Learning and Skills Council (LSC) funded students only.

7 Figures for higher education (HE) institutions are based on the HESA July 'standard registration' count and are not directly comparable with previous years prior to 2001/02. Figures for FE institutions (other than in Scotland FE colleges) are snapshots counted at a particular point in the year (November for FE institutions in England and Northern Ireland, and December for FE institutions in Wales). Students starting courses after these dates will not therefore be counted. Figures for Scotland, however, are whole year (not snapshot) enrolments (rather than headcounts).

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

9 Including ITT and INSET.

10 Includes Combined and general categories.

11 Numbers in grouped countries do not sum to overall student numbers due to overlaps.

3.6

CONTINUED

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: STUDENTS AND LEARNERS

Students in higher ¹ education by level, mode of study, ² gender and subject group ³, 2003/04 ^{4,5,6,7}

United Kingdom

(ii) of which Overseas Students

Thousands

	Postgraduate level										Total higher education students ⁸		
	PhD & equivalent		Masters and Others		Total Postgraduate		First degree		Other Undergraduate		Full-time	Part-time	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time			
All													
Medicine & Dentistry	0.8	0.5	1.5	1.0	2.3	1.6	3.1	-	-	-	5.5	1.6	
Subjects Allied to Medicine	0.8	0.5	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.9	4.5	1.2	3.0	2.0	10.0	6.1	
Biological Sciences	1.9	1.0	2.6	1.0	4.5	2.1	5.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	10.0	2.5	
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.8	-	0.2	0.1	2.1	0.5	
Physical Sciences	2.1	1.0	2.1	0.7	4.2	1.7	2.6	-	0.1	0.1	7.0	1.9	
Mathematical and Computing Sciences	1.8	0.9	8.3	2.6	10.1	3.5	11.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	22.3	4.8	
Engineering & Technology	4.1	2.1	10.6	3.7	14.6	5.9	14.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	30.5	8.2	
Architecture, Building & Planning	0.5	0.3	2.4	1.0	2.9	1.3	2.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	5.9	1.9	
Social Sciences (inc Law)	2.9	2.1	14.7	4.2	17.6	6.4	15.0	1.3	1.1	0.6	33.6	8.3	
Business & Administrative Studies	1.3	1.2	27.4	11.0	28.7	12.1	26.4	1.9	2.7	1.8	57.9	15.8	
Mass Communications & Documentation	0.2	0.1	2.4	0.6	2.6	0.7	2.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	5.3	1.1	
Languages	1.3	1.1	3.4	1.2	4.7	2.3	4.7	0.1	3.1	5.2	12.5	7.7	
Historical and Philosophical Studies	1.2	1.0	1.7	0.7	3.0	1.7	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	5.4	2.3	
Creative Arts & Design	0.4	0.3	3.6	0.8	4.0	1.1	9.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	13.8	1.5	
Education ⁹	0.6	1.6	3.3	4.5	3.9	6.1	0.7	0.8	0.3	1.0	4.9	7.9	
Other subjects ¹⁰	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.8	0.1	2.3	1.6	3.2	1.8	
Unknown ⁸	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	
All subjects	20.2	14.3	86.6	35.6	106.8	49.9	106.8	8.6	16.4	15.8	230.0	74.4	
of which European Union ¹¹	5.5	4.5	19.3	12.1	24.8	16.6	37.2	2.5	3.6	6.0	65.5	25.2	
Other Europe ¹¹	1.3	1.0	4.4	3.1	5.7	4.1	8.0	0.4	0.7	0.9	14.4	5.4	
Commonwealth ¹¹	4.8	2.9	22.8	9.3	27.6	12.2	26.9	3.2	4.4	2.9	58.9	18.2	
Other Countries ¹¹	8.8	6.2	40.9	11.9	49.7	18.1	37.7	2.7	7.9	6.1	95.3	26.9	
Males													
Medicine & Dentistry	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.4	-	-	-	2.5	0.9	
Subjects Allied to Medicine	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	3.2	1.8	
Biological Sciences	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.4	2.0	0.8	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.8	1.0	
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.3	
Physical Sciences	1.3	0.6	1.2	0.4	2.5	1.1	1.4	-	0.1	0.1	4.0	1.2	
Mathematical and Computing Sciences	1.3	0.7	6.2	1.9	7.5	2.6	8.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	16.5	3.5	
Engineering & Technology	3.2	1.7	8.5	3.2	11.8	4.9	12.2	0.9	1.0	1.1	25.0	7.0	
Architecture, Building & Planning	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.6	1.7	0.9	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	3.5	1.3	
Social Sciences (inc Law)	1.6	1.2	6.9	2.1	8.5	3.4	6.7	0.8	0.4	0.2	15.6	4.4	
Business & Administrative Studies	0.8	0.8	14.3	6.6	15.1	7.3	12.8	0.8	1.4	0.9	29.3	9.0	
Mass Communications & Documentation	0.1	-	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.8	-	0.2	0.1	1.8	0.4	
Languages	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.4	1.5	0.8	1.4	-	1.5	2.2	4.4	3.1	
Historical and Philosophical Studies	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.6	1.2	
Creative Arts & Design	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.3	1.5	0.4	3.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	4.8	0.6	
Education ⁹	0.2	0.7	0.8	1.8	1.0	2.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.3	3.2	
Other subjects ¹⁰	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.5	1.5	0.6	
Unknown ⁸	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	
All subjects	12.2	8.4	46.1	19.8	58.3	28.2	54.8	4.3	7.8	6.9	120.9	39.4	
of which European Union ¹¹	3.1	2.5	10.0	6.3	13.1	8.9	18.5	1.2	1.5	2.7	33.1	12.8	
Other Europe ¹¹	0.7	0.6	2.1	1.6	2.8	2.1	3.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	6.8	2.6	
Commonwealth ¹¹	3.1	1.8	15.3	6.1	18.4	7.9	15.4	1.7	2.4	1.5	36.1	11.1	
Other Countries ¹¹	5.4	3.7	19.1	6.2	24.5	9.9	18.7	1.3	3.7	2.4	47.0	13.6	
Females													
Medicine & Dentistry	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.5	1.2	0.7	1.8	-	-	-	3.0	0.7	
Subjects Allied to Medicine	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.8	3.2	0.9	2.3	1.6	6.9	4.4	
Biological Sciences	1.0	0.6	1.6	0.6	2.5	1.2	3.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.2	1.5	
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	-	0.1	-	1.1	0.2	
Physical Sciences	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.3	1.7	0.6	1.2	-	0.1	-	2.9	0.7	
Mathematical and Computing Sciences	0.5	0.2	2.1	0.7	2.6	0.9	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.8	1.4	
Engineering & Technology	0.8	0.4	2.0	0.6	2.9	1.0	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.5	1.2	
Architecture, Building & Planning	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.4	0.6	
Social Sciences (inc Law)	1.3	0.9	7.8	2.1	9.1	3.0	8.2	0.6	0.7	0.4	18.0	4.0	
Business & Administrative Studies	0.5	0.4	13.1	4.4	13.6	4.8	13.7	1.1	1.3	0.9	28.6	6.8	
Mass Communications & Documentation	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.4	1.8	0.5	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.4	0.7	
Languages	0.8	0.7	2.5	0.8	3.2	1.5	3.3	0.1	1.6	3.0	8.1	4.6	
Historical and Philosophical Studies	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	2.8	1.1	
Creative Arts & Design	0.2	0.2	2.3	0.5	2.6	0.7	6.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	9.1	1.0	
Education ⁹	0.4	0.9	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.7	3.6	4.7	
Other subjects ¹⁰	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.1	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.2	
Unknown ⁸	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.2	
All subjects	8.0	5.9	40.5	15.8	48.5	21.7	52.1	4.3	8.6	9.0	109.2	34.9	
of which European Union ¹¹	2.4	2.0	9.3	5.8	11.6	7.8	18.6	1.2	2.1	3.4	32.4	12.4	
Other Europe ¹¹	0.6	0.5	2.3	1.5	2.9	2.0	4.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	7.6	2.8	
Commonwealth ¹¹	1.7	1.1	7.6	3.3	9.3	4.3	11.5	1.5	2.0	1.3	22.8	7.1	
Other Countries ¹¹	3.4	2.5	21.8	5.7	25.2	8.2	19.0	1.4	4.2	3.7	48.3	13.2	

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

See previous page for footnotes.

3.7

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: STUDENTS AND LEARNERS

Full-time students from overseas in higher education ¹, by level, gender and country, 2003/04 ² and time series

United Kingdom

Thousands

2003/04 RANK	2002/03 RANK	TOP FIFTY NAMED COUNTRIES	2001/02 ³		2002/03 ³		2003/04							
			All	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	Postgraduate			First degree	Other under-graduate
										PhD	Masters	post-graduate		
1	(1)	China	17.9	31.2	14.5	16.6	42.6	19.8	22.8	1.9	20.0	21.9	17.4	3.3
2	(2)	Greece	23.3	20.5	12.4	8.2	17.0	10.2	6.8	1.3	8.1	9.4	7.4	0.3
3	(3)	India	6.6	10.9	8.4	2.5	12.2	9.3	2.9	0.8	8.2	9.0	2.4	0.8
4	(5)	Irish Republic	9.2	9.1	3.7	5.4	9.6	4.0	5.6	0.5	2.0	2.5	6.3	0.8
5	(4)	Malaysia	9.3	9.5	5.3	4.2	9.2	5.0	4.2	1.2	1.9	3.1	6.0	0.1
6	(8)	USA	6.6	7.9	3.3	4.6	9.1	3.8	5.3	1.2	4.3	5.6	2.2	1.4
7	(6)	Germany	8.4	8.6	4.1	4.5	8.9	4.3	4.6	0.9	2.1	3.0	5.3	0.6
8	(7)	France	7.9	8.0	4.3	3.7	8.6	4.6	4.0	0.6	2.3	2.9	5.1	0.6
9	(9)	Hong Kong	6.4	7.1	3.6	3.5	7.5	3.8	3.8	0.2	1.1	1.2	6.0	0.3
10	(10)	Japan	4.9	4.8	1.8	3.0	4.9	1.8	3.1	0.3	1.8	2.1	2.1	0.8
11	(13)	Nigeria	2.8	3.9	2.3	1.6	4.9	3.0	2.0	0.3	2.2	2.5	2.1	0.3
12	(11)	Taiwan	3.8	4.4	1.7	2.7	4.6	1.7	2.8	0.5	3.0	3.6	0.9	0.2
13	(12)	Spain	4.4	4.4	2.3	2.1	4.4	2.3	2.1	0.4	1.1	1.5	2.5	0.4
14	(20)	Pakistan	2.2	2.6	2.2	0.4	3.7	3.2	0.5	0.3	1.9	2.1	1.4	0.2
15	(14)	Italy	3.8	3.8	1.9	1.8	3.7	1.9	1.8	0.7	1.1	1.8	1.6	0.1
16	(16)	Cyprus	3.2	3.2	1.7	1.5	3.4	1.8	1.6	0.1	0.8	0.9	2.4	0.1
17	(17)	Norway	3.3	3.2	1.4	1.8	3.2	1.4	1.8	0.1	0.8	0.8	2.3	0.1
18	(15)	Singapore	3.4	3.2	1.8	1.5	3.1	1.6	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.7	2.3	-
19	(19)	Thailand	2.5	2.8	1.2	1.6	3.0	1.3	1.7	0.5	1.7	2.2	0.7	0.1
20	(21)	Korea ⁴	2.3	2.6	1.4	1.2	3.0	1.5	1.5	0.4	1.1	1.5	1.3	0.2
21	(18)	Sweden	3.0	2.9	1.1	1.8	2.8	1.0	1.8	0.1	0.4	0.6	2.1	0.1
22	(24)	Canada	2.1	2.3	1.0	1.3	2.5	1.1	1.4	0.5	1.2	1.7	0.7	0.1
23	(23)	Kenya	2.3	2.4	1.2	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.7	1.5	0.1
24	(22)	Zimbabwe	2.6	2.6	1.1	1.4	2.2	1.0	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.3
25	(27)	Ghana	1.3	1.7	1.2	0.5	2.2	1.6	0.6	0.2	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.2
26	(25)	Portugal	1.8	1.9	1.0	0.9	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.1
27	(26)	Belgium	1.8	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.9	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.3	-
28	(29)	Sri Lanka	1.4	1.7	1.1	0.6	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.1
29	(28)	Finland	1.8	1.7	0.6	1.1	1.6	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.1
30	(33)	Saudi Arabia	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.3	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.2
31	(30)	Netherlands	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.1
32	(34)	Turkey	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.2
33	(32)	Russia	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.8	-
34	(31)	Mexico	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.1	-
35	(37)	Bangladesh	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.2	1.3	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.1
36	(35)	Mauritius	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.6	-	0.3	1.3	0.9	0.2
37	(36)	Denmark	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.1
38	(40)	United Arab Emirates	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1
39	(45)	Iran	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.1
40	(41)	Austria	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	-
41	(42)	Switzerland	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	-
42	(39)	Oman	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1
43	(38)	Libya	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.1
44	(44)	Australia	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1
45	(47)	Jordan	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	-
46	(43)	Indonesia	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.3	-
47	(-)	Bahrain	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	-	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.1
48	(48)	Tanzania	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	-	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1
49	(46)	Brazil	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	-
50	(50)	Luxembourg	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	-	0.1	0.2	0.6	-
		Other/unknown	18.4	19.8	10.7	9.1	21.1	11.3	9.7	2.8	7.4	8.4	8.9	2.4
		TOTAL	188.4	212.5	112.6	100.0	230.0	120.9	109.2	20.2	86.6	106.8	106.8	16.4
Full-time students from overseas of which														
		European Union ^{5,6}	70.0	67.7	34.5	33.2	65.5	33.1	32.4	5.5	19.3	24.8	37.2	3.6
		Other Europe ⁵	13.5	13.9	6.7	7.2	14.4	6.8	7.6	1.3	4.4	5.7	8.0	0.7
		Commonwealth ⁵	47.3	54.9	33.5	21.4	58.9	36.1	22.8	4.8	22.8	27.6	26.9	4.4
		Other Countries ⁷	61.6	80.0	40.0	40.0	95.3	47.0	48.3	8.8	40.9	49.7	37.7	7.9

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

¹ Figures for higher education (HE) institutions are based on the HESA July 'standard registration' count and are not directly comparable with previous years prior to 2001/02. Figures for further education (FE) institutions (other than in Scotland FE colleges) are snapshots counted at a particular point in the year [November for FE institutions in England and Northern Ireland, and December for FE institutions in Wales]. Students starting courses after these dates will not therefore be counted. Figures for Scotland, however, are whole year (not snapshot) enrolments (rather than headcounts).

² Provisional. Includes 2002/03 further education institution data for Wales.

³ Revised to include data for Bahrain which replaced Israel in the top 50 named countries in 2003/04.

⁴ Includes North Korea and South Korea.

⁵ Gibraltar is included in both European Union (EU) 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.

⁶ Consisting of the 15 member states of the EU in 2003/04.

⁷ Includes those students whose country of domicile is not known.

3.8

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: STUDENTS AND LEARNERS

Students in further education¹ by country of study, mode of study², gender and age³, during 2003/04^{4,5}

United Kingdom

Home and Overseas Students

Thousands

	United Kingdom		England ⁶		Wales		Scotland ⁷		Northern Ireland ⁵	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
All										
Age ³ <16	5.3	41.0	2.3	5.4	0.9	5.6	2.0	26.1	0.2	4.0
16	285.4	72.1	253.8	49.5	14.1	4.1	9.8	12.8	7.6	5.7
17	236.6	77.8	208.3	53.9	11.7	4.8	9.3	14.1	7.3	5.0
18	113.7	83.0	97.1	64.3	5.5	4.7	6.9	10.4	4.2	3.5
19	45.4	75.7	38.4	60.0	2.2	4.6	3.2	8.6	1.7	2.5
20	27.5	72.7	23.6	59.4	1.2	4.4	2.0	6.8	0.8	2.1
21	21.7	74.2	19.0	62.1	0.9	4.4	1.5	5.8	0.4	1.9
22	18.8	80.0	16.7	67.7	0.6	4.5	1.2	5.7	0.3	2.0
23	17.6	83.7	15.9	71.7	0.5	4.3	1.0	5.9	0.2	1.8
24	15.7	81.3	14.3	70.1	0.4	3.8	0.8	5.6	0.1	1.7
25	13.9	76.6	12.8	65.9	0.4	3.7	0.7	5.3	0.1	1.6
26	12.7	74.8	11.6	64.7	0.4	3.9	0.6	4.7	0.1	1.5
27	12.5	76.8	11.6	66.6	0.3	3.9	0.6	4.8	-	1.4
28	12.2	78.0	11.3	67.5	0.3	4.0	0.5	5.1	-	1.4
29	12.0	78.7	11.1	68.3	0.3	4.1	0.5	4.9	0.1	1.4
30+	223.1	2,621.7	210.2	2,259.1	4.9	146.9	7.3	178.2	0.6	37.4
Unknown	5.7	22.3	5.6	18.8	0.1	2.9	-	-	-	0.6
All ages	1,079.8	3,770.3	963.5	3,175.0	44.8	214.7	47.8	304.8	23.7	75.7
Males										
Age ³ <16	3.0	21.8	1.1	2.7	0.6	3.2	1.2	13.5	0.1	2.5
16	139.7	35.3	122.5	24.7	7.3	2.1	5.5	5.8	4.4	2.7
17	115.0	38.6	100.4	26.6	5.7	2.7	4.8	7.0	4.2	2.3
18	57.5	40.7	49.0	29.8	2.7	2.7	3.4	6.3	2.3	1.8
19	24.4	35.0	20.6	26.1	1.2	2.5	1.6	5.1	1.0	1.3
20	14.5	32.0	12.4	25.0	0.7	2.2	1.0	3.8	0.5	1.0
21	10.9	30.7	9.5	25.1	0.4	2.0	0.7	2.8	0.2	0.7
22	9.3	31.4	8.3	26.2	0.3	2.0	0.5	2.5	0.1	0.7
23	8.6	33.0	7.9	28.1	0.2	1.8	0.5	2.5	0.1	0.6
24	7.6	31.8	7.0	27.3	0.2	1.6	0.4	2.4	0.1	0.6
25	6.7	30.0	6.2	25.7	0.2	1.6	0.3	2.2	-	0.6
26	6.1	29.6	5.6	25.6	0.2	1.6	0.3	1.9	-	0.5
27	6.1	29.8	5.7	26.0	0.1	1.5	0.2	1.9	-	0.5
28	5.9	30.5	5.6	26.3	0.1	1.7	0.2	2.0	-	0.5
29	5.7	30.3	5.4	26.4	0.1	1.6	0.2	1.8	-	0.5
30+	108.0	945.2	103.5	812.4	1.8	55.6	2.6	65.2	0.1	12.1
Unknown	2.8	8.6	2.8	7.1	-	1.2	-	-	-	0.3
All ages	531.8	1,434.4	473.5	1,191.0	21.8	87.7	23.4	126.7	13.1	29.0
Females										
Age ³ <16	2.3	19.2	1.1	2.7	0.3	2.4	0.8	12.6	0.1	1.5
16	145.7	36.9	131.3	24.8	6.8	2.0	4.4	7.0	3.2	3.0
17	121.6	39.2	107.9	27.3	6.0	2.1	4.5	7.1	3.2	2.6
18	56.2	42.3	48.0	34.4	2.8	2.0	3.5	4.1	1.9	1.7
19	21.0	40.7	17.8	34.0	1.0	2.1	1.5	3.4	0.7	1.2
20	13.0	40.6	11.2	34.3	0.6	2.2	1.0	3.0	0.3	1.1
21	10.9	43.5	9.4	37.1	0.5	2.4	0.8	3.0	0.2	1.1
22	9.5	48.5	8.4	41.5	0.3	2.5	0.7	3.2	0.1	1.3
23	9.0	50.7	8.1	43.6	0.3	2.5	0.6	3.4	0.1	1.2
24	8.2	49.4	7.4	42.8	0.3	2.2	0.5	3.2	0.1	1.2
25	7.2	46.6	6.6	40.3	0.2	2.1	0.4	3.1	-	1.1
26	6.6	45.3	6.0	39.1	0.2	2.3	0.4	2.8	-	1.0
27	6.5	46.9	5.9	40.6	0.2	2.4	0.3	3.0	-	1.0
28	6.3	47.5	5.7	41.1	0.2	2.4	0.3	3.1	-	0.9
29	6.2	48.4	5.7	41.9	0.2	2.5	0.3	3.0	0.1	0.9
30+	115.0	1,676.5	106.7	1,446.7	3.1	91.3	4.7	113.1	0.5	25.4
Unknown	2.9	13.7	2.8	11.7	-	1.7	-	-	-	0.4
All ages	548.0	2,335.8	490.0	1,984.0	23.0	127.0	24.5	178.2	10.6	46.7

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

1 Further education (FE) institution figures are whole year counts except for Northern Ireland, which are collected on a snapshot basis. Higher education (HE) institution figures are based on the HESA July 'standard registration' count and are not directly comparable with previous years prior to 2001/02.

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 2003 (1 July for Northern Ireland and 31 December for Scotland).

4 Provisional. Includes 2002/03 further education institution data for Wales.

5 2003/04 saw the introduction of a new MIS system across the Northern Ireland Further Education Sector, as a result 2003/04 figures are not comparable with earlier years.

6 Further education institution figures for England include LSC funded students only. Figures are not directly comparable with previous years prior to 2002/03.

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

3.9

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: STUDENTS AND LEARNERS

Students in higher¹ education by level, mode of study², gender and age³, 2003/04^{4,5,6}

United Kingdom

Home and Overseas Students

Thousands

	Postgraduate level										Total higher education students ⁷		
	PhD & equivalent		Masters and Others		Total Postgraduate		First degree		Other Undergraduate		Full-time	Part-time	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time			
All													
Age ³ <16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.7	2.3	1.0	2.3	
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.9	0.1	4.6	2.2	14.6	2.3	
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	163.3	1.1	20.4	6.0	183.8	7.2	
19	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	221.1	3.5	26.0	10.0	247.3	13.7	
20	-	-	1.2	0.2	1.3	0.2	225.6	5.6	21.7	11.9	248.8	17.9	
21	0.7	-	15.6	1.6	16.3	1.7	151.2	8.1	14.8	11.9	182.3	21.8	
22	3.0	0.1	26.2	5.6	29.2	5.7	73.5	9.1	10.7	13.4	113.5	28.3	
23	5.3	0.3	25.3	9.3	30.6	9.6	39.2	8.3	8.5	14.8	78.3	32.8	
24	5.9	1.2	20.0	11.0	26.0	12.2	23.2	7.5	6.8	14.8	56.0	34.5	
25	4.6	2.6	14.5	10.7	19.1	13.3	15.2	6.4	5.3	13.6	39.6	33.5	
26	3.8	2.6	11.0	10.3	14.7	13.0	11.2	6.0	4.4	13.3	30.3	32.4	
27	3.0	2.3	8.9	10.3	11.9	12.6	9.0	5.9	4.1	13.1	25.1	31.6	
28	2.6	2.2	7.1	10.2	9.8	12.4	7.4	5.8	3.8	13.2	21.0	31.4	
29	2.1	2.0	6.0	10.3	8.1	12.3	6.4	5.7	3.5	13.0	18.0	31.1	
30+	14.1	30.8	39.7	182.1	53.9	212.9	67.1	129.6	47.3	339.0	168.5	683.5	
Unknown	-	0.1	0.2	2.4	0.2	2.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	10.1	0.7	12.8	
All ages	45.2	44.3	175.9	264.1	221.1	308.3	1,024.1	203.1	182.8	502.7	1,428.7	1,017.4	
Males													
Age ³ <16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.2	1.0	0.4	1.0	
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	0.1	1.9	1.0	6.3	1.0	
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	72.6	0.5	9.1	3.4	81.7	3.9	
19	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	100.6	1.8	12.0	5.7	112.8	7.6	
20	-	-	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	103.4	3.0	9.8	6.4	113.9	9.5	
21	0.4	-	6.4	0.6	6.7	0.6	73.9	4.0	6.4	5.7	87.1	10.4	
22	1.7	-	11.4	2.1	13.1	2.2	38.4	4.5	4.5	5.6	56.1	12.4	
23	3.1	0.2	11.7	3.7	14.8	3.9	20.7	3.7	3.4	5.6	38.9	13.3	
24	3.5	0.6	9.5	4.3	13.0	4.9	12.1	3.2	2.6	5.3	27.6	13.4	
25	2.6	1.5	7.1	4.2	9.7	5.7	7.8	2.7	1.9	4.8	19.4	13.2	
26	2.0	1.5	5.5	4.2	7.5	5.7	5.5	2.4	1.6	4.7	14.6	12.9	
27	1.6	1.3	4.5	4.2	6.1	5.5	4.4	2.3	1.4	4.5	11.9	12.2	
28	1.4	1.1	3.7	4.3	5.1	5.4	3.4	2.2	1.3	4.9	9.8	12.5	
29	1.1	1.1	3.1	4.5	4.2	5.6	2.8	2.2	1.1	4.6	8.2	12.4	
30+	8.3	17.0	21.0	80.7	29.2	97.7	23.1	48.6	12.1	112.9	64.5	259.8	
Unknown	-	-	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.7	0.4	4.9	
All ages	25.7	24.5	84.5	113.8	110.3	138.2	473.5	81.3	69.5	179.7	653.7	400.5	
Females													
Age ³ <16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.4	1.3	0.6	1.3	
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	0.1	2.7	1.2	8.2	1.3	
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	90.7	0.6	11.3	2.6	102.0	3.3	
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	120.4	1.7	14.0	4.4	134.5	6.1	
20	-	-	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.2	122.2	2.7	11.9	5.6	134.9	8.5	
21	0.3	-	9.3	1.1	9.6	1.1	77.2	4.0	8.3	6.3	95.2	11.4	
22	1.3	0.1	14.9	3.4	16.1	3.5	35.1	4.6	6.2	7.7	57.4	15.9	
23	2.2	0.2	13.6	5.6	15.8	5.8	18.5	4.6	5.1	9.1	39.4	19.6	
24	2.5	0.6	10.5	6.7	13.0	7.2	11.2	4.3	4.2	9.5	28.3	21.1	
25	2.0	1.1	7.4	6.5	9.4	7.6	7.5	3.8	3.3	8.8	20.2	20.2	
26	1.7	1.1	5.5	6.2	7.2	7.3	5.7	3.6	2.8	8.6	15.7	19.6	
27	1.4	1.1	4.4	6.1	5.8	7.2	4.7	3.6	2.8	8.6	13.2	19.4	
28	1.2	1.0	3.4	5.9	4.7	7.0	4.0	3.6	2.6	8.3	11.2	18.9	
29	1.0	0.9	2.9	5.8	3.8	6.7	3.5	3.5	2.4	8.4	9.8	18.6	
30+	5.9	13.8	18.8	101.5	24.6	115.2	44.0	81.0	35.2	226.1	104.0	423.6	
Unknown	-	-	0.1	1.3	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	6.4	0.3	7.9	
All ages	19.5	19.8	91.3	150.3	110.8	170.1	550.6	121.9	113.3	323.0	775.1	616.8	

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 include dormant modes, those writing up at home and on sabbaticals.
- Full-time includes sandwich. Part-time comprises both day and evening, including block release and open/distance learning.
- Ages as at 31 August 2003 (1 July for Northern Ireland and 31 December for Scotland).
- Provisional. Includes 2002/03 further education institution data for Wales.
- Figures for higher education (HE) institutions are based on the HESA July 'standard registration' count and are not directly comparable with previous years prior to 2001/02. Figures for further education (FE) institutions (other than in Scotland FE colleges) are snapshots counted at a particular point in the year (November for FE institutions in England and Northern Ireland, and December for FE institutions in Wales). Students starting courses after these dates will not therefore be counted. Figures for Scotland, however, are whole year (not snapshot) enrolments (rather than headcounts).
- FE institution figures for England include Learning and Skills Council (LSC) funded students only.
- Includes data for HE students in FE institutions in Wales which cannot be split by level.

3.10

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: STUDENTS AND LEARNERS

Students¹ in further and higher² education - time series

United Kingdom

(i) Further education students

Thousands

	United Kingdom		England		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland	
	Full-time ³	Part-time ³	Full-time ³	Part-time ³	Full-time ³	Part-time ³	Full-time ³	Part-time ³	Full-time ³	Part-time ³
	1990/91⁴									
All⁵	480.4	1,758.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Males	218.8	767.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	260.9	986.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1995/96^{4,6}										
All	815.1	1,710.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Males	394.8	686.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	419.0	1,020.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2000/01⁷										
All	974.6	3,161.4	867.6	2,603.0	44.6	186.2	41.3	313.8	21.0	58.3
Males	477.7	1,227.4	424.5	999.3	20.8	75.2	20.6	132.1	11.8	20.8
Females	496.8	1,933.9	443.1	1,603.7	23.8	111.0	20.7	181.8	9.2	37.5
2002/03⁷										
All	1,026.7	3,701.6	914.5	3,104.7	44.8	213.7	46.0	329.3	21.5	54.0
Males	509.3	1,423.9	452.6	1,179.4	21.8	87.4	22.6	137.3	12.3	19.8
Females	517.5	2,277.7	462.0	1,925.2	23.0	126.3	23.3	192.0	9.2	34.2
2003/04^{7,8,9}										
All	1,079.8	3,770.3	963.5	3,175.0	44.8	214.7	47.8	304.8	23.7	75.7
Males	531.8	1,434.4	473.5	1,191.0	21.8	87.7	23.4	126.7	13.1	29.0
Females	548.0	2,335.8	490.0	1,984.0	23.0	127.0	24.5	178.2	10.6	46.7

United Kingdom

(ii) Higher education students

Thousands

	Postgraduate level										Total higher education students ¹⁰	
	PhD & equivalent		Masters and Others		Total Postgraduate		First degree		Other Undergraduate			
	Full-time ³	Part-time ³	Full-time ³	Part-time ³	Full-time ³	Part-time ³	Full-time ³	Part-time ³	Full-time ³	Part-time ³	Full-time ³	Part-time ³
1990/91												
All	..	..	..	..	83.9	78.6	553.2	45.2	111.5	209.1	748.6	332.9
Males	..	..	..	..	50.1	45.9	286.1	23.8	58.5	123.8	394.7	193.4
Females	..	..	..	..	33.8	32.8	266.9	21.4	52.1	84.2	352.8	138.4
1995/96¹¹												
All	..	..	..	..	135.4	186.2	872.1	177.8	175.1	353.1	1,182.6	717.1
Males	..	..	..	..	75.6	97.7	432.8	83.9	85.7	137.2	594.0	318.7
Females	..	..	..	..	59.8	88.6	439.3	94.0	89.4	215.8	588.6	398.4
2000/01¹²												
All	38.1	37.2	124.4	203.4	162.5	240.6	920.1	100.2	191.7	443.4	1,275.0	785.5
Males	22.1	21.6	59.7	95.9	81.9	117.5	431.2	40.0	78.7	183.6	592.1	341.6
Females	15.9	15.6	64.7	107.5	80.6	123.1	488.9	60.2	113.0	259.9	682.8	443.9
2002/03^{12,13}												
All	43.5	42.8	164.0	252.2	207.5	295.0	990.3	117.9	188.1	572.2	1,386.7	988.2
Males	25.0	24.2	79.8	111.1	104.8	135.3	461.1	46.4	72.8	214.1	639.1	397.1
Females	18.5	18.6	84.2	141.1	102.6	159.7	529.3	71.5	115.4	358.0	747.6	591.1
2003/04^{8,12,13}												
All	45.2	44.3	175.9	264.1	221.1	308.3	1,024.1	203.1	182.8	502.7	1,428.7	1,017.4
Males	25.7	24.5	84.5	113.8	110.3	138.2	473.5	81.3	69.5	179.7	653.7	400.5
Females	19.5	19.8	91.3	150.3	110.8	170.1	550.6	121.9	113.3	323.0	775.1	616.8

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

1 Home and overseas students.

2 Higher education (HE) figures include Open University students. Part-time figures include dormant modes, those writing up at home and on sabbaticals.

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

4 Further education (FE) figures are enrolments and are not comparable with later figures (other than for Scotland further education colleges) which are headcounts.

5 Includes students in Scotland whose gender is not recorded.

6 Estimated.

7 FE institution figures are whole year counts except for Northern Ireland, which are collected on a snapshot basis.

8 Provisional. Includes 2002/03 further education institution data for Wales.

9 2003/04 saw the introduction of a new MIS system across the Northern Ireland Further Education Sector, as a result 2003/04 figures are not comparable with earlier years.

10 Figures from 2000/01 include data for FE institutions in Wales which cannot be split by level.

11 Includes 1994/95 higher education in further education institution data for England and for Wales.

12 Figures for further education institutions (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).

13 Figures for higher education (HE) institutions are based on the HESA July 'standard registration' count and are not directly comparable with years prior to 2001/02.

3.11

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: STUDENTS AND LEARNERS

New entrants to higher education¹ by level, mode of study,² gender and age,³ 2003/04^{4,5,6}

United Kingdom

Home and Overseas Students

Thousands

	Postgraduate level								Total higher education students ⁷				
	PhD & equivalent		Masters and Others		Total Postgraduate		First degree		Other Undergraduate		Full-time	Part-time	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time			
All													
Age ³ <16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.7	2.2	1.0	2.3	
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.7	0.1	4.4	1.7	14.1	1.8	
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	154.2	1.0	18.4	5.6	172.7	6.6	
19	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	80.1	1.3	14.7	7.4	95.0	8.8	
20	-	-	1.2	0.2	1.3	0.2	32.5	1.9	9.6	8.6	43.4	10.7	
21	0.6	-	15.1	1.4	15.8	1.4	21.3	2.9	6.8	8.8	43.9	13.1	
22	2.1	0.1	22.7	3.0	24.8	3.1	14.3	3.4	5.2	10.1	44.3	16.6	
23	1.8	0.1	19.7	4.2	21.4	4.3	9.6	3.1	4.4	11.2	35.4	18.6	
24	1.4	0.1	14.8	4.7	16.2	4.8	6.8	2.9	3.5	11.0	26.5	18.7	
25	1.1	0.1	10.4	4.6	11.5	4.7	4.9	2.5	2.7	10.0	19.1	17.2	
26	0.9	0.1	8.0	4.5	8.9	4.6	3.8	2.4	2.3	9.8	15.0	16.8	
27	0.7	0.2	6.4	4.3	7.1	4.5	3.3	2.3	2.1	9.5	12.5	16.3	
28	0.6	0.1	5.1	4.3	5.8	4.5	2.6	2.3	1.9	9.5	10.2	16.2	
29	0.5	0.2	4.3	4.3	4.8	4.4	2.4	2.2	1.7	9.3	8.9	15.9	
30+	3.5	3.6	28.6	75.6	32.1	79.2	25.8	39.3	23.3	220.0	81.2	338.6	
Unknown	-	-	0.1	1.3	0.2	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	8.4	0.5	9.9	
All ages	13.4	4.7	136.5	112.4	149.9	117.0	371.8	67.8	101.9	343.2	623.8	528.4	
Males													
Age ³ <16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.2	1.0	0.4	1.0	
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3	0.1	1.8	0.8	6.1	0.8	
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	68.7	0.4	8.3	3.2	77.1	3.6	
19	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	38.2	0.5	7.3	3.9	45.6	4.5	
20	-	-	0.5	-	0.6	-	16.5	0.8	4.8	4.3	21.9	5.2	
21	0.3	-	6.1	0.4	6.4	0.4	11.4	1.2	3.3	3.8	21.1	5.4	
22	1.2	-	9.7	1.0	10.9	1.0	7.5	1.4	2.4	3.9	20.9	6.4	
23	1.0	0.1	8.9	1.4	9.9	1.4	5.0	1.2	1.9	4.0	16.8	6.7	
24	0.8	0.1	6.9	1.5	7.7	1.6	3.5	1.1	1.5	3.8	12.7	6.5	
25	0.6	0.1	5.1	1.6	5.7	1.6	2.5	1.0	1.1	3.5	9.3	6.0	
26	0.5	0.1	3.9	1.6	4.4	1.7	1.8	0.9	0.9	3.4	7.2	6.0	
27	0.4	0.1	3.3	1.6	3.7	1.7	1.6	0.8	0.8	3.3	6.1	5.8	
28	0.4	0.1	2.6	1.7	3.0	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.8	3.5	4.9	6.1	
29	0.3	0.1	2.2	1.7	2.5	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.6	3.2	4.2	5.9	
30+	2.0	1.9	14.8	30.0	16.9	32.0	8.8	13.7	6.9	72.5	32.6	118.3	
Unknown	-	-	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	0.3	3.7	
All ages	7.6	2.4	64.3	43.2	71.8	45.7	172.5	24.8	42.7	121.4	287.2	192.0	
Females													
Age ³ <16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.4	1.3	0.6	1.3	
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	0.1	2.6	0.9	7.9	1.0	
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.5	0.5	10.1	2.5	95.6	3.0	
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	41.9	0.8	7.5	3.5	49.4	4.3	
20	-	-	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.2	15.9	1.1	4.9	4.3	21.5	5.6	
21	0.3	-	9.0	0.9	9.3	1.0	9.9	1.7	3.6	5.0	22.8	7.7	
22	0.9	-	13.0	2.0	13.8	2.1	6.8	2.0	2.8	6.1	23.4	10.2	
23	0.8	0.1	10.7	2.8	11.5	2.8	4.6	2.0	2.5	7.1	18.6	11.9	
24	0.7	0.1	7.9	3.1	8.5	3.2	3.3	1.8	2.0	7.1	13.8	12.2	
25	0.5	0.1	5.3	3.0	5.8	3.1	2.5	1.6	1.6	6.5	9.8	11.2	
26	0.4	0.1	4.1	2.8	4.5	2.9	1.9	1.5	1.3	6.4	7.7	10.8	
27	0.3	0.1	3.1	2.7	3.5	2.8	1.7	1.5	1.3	6.3	6.4	10.6	
28	0.3	0.1	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	6.0	5.3	10.1	
29	0.2	0.1	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.6	1.3	1.4	1.1	6.0	4.7	10.0	
30+	1.5	1.7	13.7	45.6	15.2	47.2	16.9	25.7	16.4	147.4	48.6	220.4	
Unknown	-	-	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.3	0.2	6.2	
All ages	5.8	2.2	72.3	69.1	78.1	71.4	199.2	43.0	59.2	221.9	336.6	336.4	

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

- 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.
- Full-time includes sandwich. Part-time comprises both day and evening, including block release and open/distance learning.
- Ages as at 31 August 2003 (1 July for Northern Ireland and 31 December for Scotland).
- Provisional. Includes 2002/03 further education institution data for Wales.
- Figures for higher education (HE) institutions are based on the HESA July 'standard registration' count and are not directly comparable with previous years prior to 2001/02. Figures for further education (FE) institutions (other than in Scotland FE colleges) are snapshots counted at a particular point in the year [November for FE institutions in England and Northern Ireland, and December for FE institutions in Wales]. Students starting courses after these dates will not therefore be counted. Figures for Scotland, however, are whole year (not snapshot) enrolments (rather than headcounts).
- FE institution figures for England include Learning and Skills Council (LSC) funded students only.
- Includes data for HE students in FE institutions in Wales which cannot be split by level.

3.12

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: STUDENTS AND LEARNERS

Starts ¹ on Work-Based Learning ² provision by academic period and programme strand - time series

England

Thousands

	Programme				Total Work Based Learning for Young People
	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships (AMA)	Foundation Modern Apprenticeships (FMA)	NVQ Learning	Entry to Employment (E2E) ³	
2000/01					
31 Jul 2000 - 29 Oct 2000	28.2	33.5	18.5	6.9	87.2
30 Oct 2000 - 28 Jan 2001	16.1	20.2	9.6	6.0	51.9
29 Jan 2001 - 29 Apr 2001	14.2	23.9	10.4	6.4	54.9
30 Apr 2001 - 29 Jul 2001	13.8	26.5	11.7	7.1	59.0
Total	72.4	104.1	50.1	26.3	252.9
2001/02					
30 Jul 2001 - 28 Oct 2001	23.7	38.3	14.5	9.0	85.5
29 Oct 2001 - 27 Jan 2002	11.2	21.6	10.2	6.7	49.7
28 Jan 2002 - 28 Apr 2002	9.8	22.8	13.1	7.2	52.8
29 Apr 2002 - 28 Jul 2002	9.4	25.6	16.3	8.3	59.6
Total	54.0	108.3	54.1	31.1	247.6
2002/03 ¹					
29 Jul 2002 - 27 Oct 2002	21.7	41.0	12.9	9.2	84.8
28 Oct 2002 - 26 Jan 2003	9.8	23.5	8.7	7.4	49.3
27 Jan 2003 - 27 Apr 2003	8.2	24.6	9.1	8.3	50.1
28 Apr 2003 - 27 Jul 2003	7.6	26.7	10.0	10.8	55.1
Total	47.3	115.7	40.6	35.7	239.3
2003/04					
01 Aug 2003 - 31 Oct 2003	25.8	54.4	9.7	22.3	112.2
01 Nov 2003 - 31 Jan 2004	10.8	26.6	5.9	12.5	55.8
01 Feb 2004 - 30 Apr 2004	9.9	27.8	6.0	12.4	56.2
01 May 2004 - 31 July 2004	9.3	27.6	5.0	13.9	55.8
Total	55.9	136.5	26.6	61.1	280.0
2004/05					
1 Aug 2004 - 31 Oct 2004	23.5	54.9	5.4	15.4	99.3

Source: Learning and Skills Council (LSC) Individualised Learner Record (ILR)

¹ The numbers for starts in the year 2002/03 are under review and the LSC will publish revised figures if they become available.

² Work-Based Learning for Young People.

³ Previously referred to as Life skills and includes Work Based Learning below level 2.

3.13

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: STUDENTS AND LEARNERS

Learners on Work-Based Learning¹ provision by academic period and programme strand - time series

England

Thousands

	Programme				Total Work Based Learning for Young People
	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships (AMA)	Foundation Modern Apprenticeships (FMA)	NVQ Learning	Entry to Employment (E2E) ²	
In-learning³ at end of academic period					
2000/01					
October 2000	133.3	89.4	57.0	6.8	286.7
January 2001	131.7	90.7	50.9	7.4	280.6
April 2001	118.4	79.6	42.5	6.4	246.9
July 2001	115.0	87.0	43.1	8.0	253.1
Year average	125.7	86.6	49.3	7.0	268.8
2001/02					
October 2001	117.6	101.2	47.2	7.8	273.8
January 2002	113.7	102.7	49.1	7.8	273.3
April 2002	108.7	103.2	50.8	7.8	270.5
July 2002	102.7	106.1	54.7	10.1	273.6
Year average	111.8	101.7	49.3	8.0	270.8
2002/03					
October 2002	114.0	116.2	38.9	10.0	279.2
<i>Updated in-learning method</i>	114.5	122.1	41.1	11.3	289.0
January 2003	111.5	118.2	38.4	10.7	278.7
<i>Updated in-learning method</i>	112.3	122.8	40.1	11.2	286.4
April 2003	106.8	120.1	37.2	11.3	275.3
<i>Updated in-learning method</i>	108.6	124.4	39.8	11.6	284.3
July 2003	99.5	119.1	34.6	12.8	266.0
<i>Updated in-learning method</i>	106.4	130.0	41.2	14.5	292.1
Year average	108.2	116.1	37.5	10.8	272.5
<i>Updated in-learning method</i>	110.5	124.8	40.6	12.1	288.0
2003/04					
October 2003	109.5	146.5	31.0	29.9	316.8
January 2004	106.7	146.2	28.5	31.7	313.2
April 2004	103.1	144.1	26.4	31.8	305.5
July 2004	100.3	144.4	24.7	32.8	302.2
Year average	104.9	145.3	27.6	31.6	309.4
2004/05					
October 2004	105.9	164.1	22.5	27.2	319.8

Source: Learning and Skills Council (LSC) Individualised Learner Record (ILR)

1 Work-Based Learning for Young People.

2 Previously referred to as Life skills and includes Work Based Learning below level 2.

3 Includes revised methodology for 2003/04. Figures for 2002/03 are presented on both the new and old basis to show a true picture of the year-on-year change.

3.14

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: STUDENTS AND LEARNERS Work-Based Learning for Young People¹: ethnicity of learners on 1st October - time series

England

Thousands and Percentages

	2003		2004		Change from 2003	
	Number (000s)	% of Total	Number (000s)	% of Total	Number (000s)	(%)
All						
Total number of learners	310.4	100.0	319.7	100.0	9.3	3.0 (%)
of which						(% point)
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi	1.5	0.5	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.02
Asian or Asian British - Indian	2.1	0.7	2.1	0.7	0.0	-0.02
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani	3.2	1.0	3.1	1.0	-0.1	-0.06
Asian or Asian British - any other Asian background	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	-0.01
Black or Black British - African	1.4	0.5	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.05
Black or Black British - Caribbean	3.1	1.0	3.4	1.1	0.3	0.06
Black or Black British - any other Black background	1.3	0.4	1.2	0.4	-0.1	-0.04
Chinese	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.00
Mixed - White and Asian	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.03
Mixed - White and Black African	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.00
Mixed - White and Black Caribbean	1.4	0.5	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.14
Mixed - any other Mixed background	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.06
White - British	285.0	91.8	294.0	92.0	9.0	0.14
White - Irish	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.0	-0.01
White - any other White background	2.0	0.6	2.4	0.8	0.4	0.11
any other	1.8	0.6	1.6	0.5	-0.2	-0.08
Not known/not provided	4.3	1.4	3.1	1.0	-1.2	-0.42
Males						
Total number of learners	180.9	100.0	188.9	100.0	8.0	4.4 (%)
of which						(% point)
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.04
Asian or Asian British - Indian	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.03
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani	1.3	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.0	-0.03
Asian or Asian British - any other Asian background	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.04
Black or Black British - African	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.03
Black or Black British - Caribbean	1.8	1.0	1.9	1.0	0.1	0.01
Black or Black British - any other Black background	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.0	-0.02
Chinese	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.00
Mixed - White and Asian	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.05
Mixed - White and Black African	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.00
Mixed - White and Black Caribbean	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.14
Mixed - any other Mixed background	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.04
White - British	167.6	92.6	175.1	92.7	7.5	0.05
White - Irish	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.04
White - any other White background	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.08
any other	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.5	-0.1	-0.08
Not known/not provided	2.5	1.4	1.9	1.0	-0.6	-0.38
Females						
Total number of learners	129.4	100.0	130.8	100.0	1.4	1.1 (%)
of which						(% point)
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.0	-0.01
Asian or Asian British - Indian	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.8	-0.1	-0.09
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.4	-0.1	-0.09
Asian or Asian British - any other Asian background	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.00
Black or Black British - African	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.07
Black or Black British - Caribbean	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.1	0.2	0.14
Black or Black British - any other Black background	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.00
Chinese	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.00
Mixed - White and Asian	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.00
Mixed - White and Black African	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.00
Mixed - White and Black Caribbean	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.15
Mixed - any other Mixed background	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.07
White - British	117.4	90.7	118.9	90.9	1.5	0.18
White - Irish	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	-0.1	-0.08
White - any other White background	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.14
any other	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	-0.01
Not known/not provided	1.8	1.4	1.2	0.9	-0.6	-0.47

Source: Learning and Skills Council (LSC) Individualised Learner Record (ILR)

1 Comprising Advanced Modern Apprenticeships (AMA), Foundation Modern Apprenticeships (FMA), NVQ Learning and Entry to Employment (E2E).

3.15

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: STUDENTS AND LEARNERS

Work-Based Learning for Young People¹: learners by areas of learning on 1st October - time series

England

Thousands and Percentages

	2003		2004		Change from 2003	
	Number (000s)	% of Total	Number (000s)	% of Total	Number (000s)	(%)
All						(% point)
Business administration, Management and Professional	33.9	10.9	32.2	10.1	-1.7	-0.9
Construction	36.6	11.8	38.4	12.0	1.7	0.2
Engineering, Technology and Manufacturing	72.6	23.4	75.0	23.5	2.4	0.1
English, Languages and Communications	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foundation programmes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hairdressing and Beauty Therapy	22.3	7.2	24.5	7.7	2.1	0.4
Health, Social Care and Public Services	34.0	11.0	35.1	11.0	1.1	0.0
Hospitality, Sports, Leisure and Travel	27.1	8.7	27.2	8.5	0.1	-0.2
Humanities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information & Communication and Technology	7.5	2.4	5.9	1.8	-1.6	-0.6
Land-based provision	7.4	2.4	7.3	2.3	-0.1	-0.1
Retailing, Customer Service and Transportation	37.2	12.0	34.6	10.8	-2.6	-1.2
Science and Mathematics	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Visual and Performing Arts and Media	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Not known	30.2	9.7	38.5	12.0	8.3	2.3
Total	310.1	100.0	319.7	100.0	9.6	3.1 (%)
Males						
Business administration, Management and Professional	8.8	4.9	9.0	4.7	0.1	-0.1
Construction	36.4	20.1	38.1	20.1	1.7	0.0
Engineering, Technology and Manufacturing	70.7	39.1	73.0	38.6	2.3	-0.5
English, Languages and Communications	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foundation programmes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hairdressing and Beauty Therapy	1.4	0.8	1.9	1.0	0.5	0.2
Health, Social Care and Public Services	3.7	2.0	3.7	2.0	0.0	-0.1
Hospitality, Sports, Leisure and Travel	13.3	7.4	14.0	7.4	0.6	0.0
Humanities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information & Communication and Technology	6.2	3.4	4.9	2.6	-1.3	-0.8
Land-based provision	4.3	2.4	4.0	2.1	-0.3	-0.2
Retailing, Customer Service and Transportation	16.0	8.8	15.3	8.1	-0.6	-0.7
Science and Mathematics	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Visual and Performing Arts and Media	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.4	-0.1	-0.1
Not known	19.0	10.5	24.2	12.8	5.2	2.3
Total	180.8	100.0	188.9	100.0	8.1	4.5 (%)
Females						
Business administration, Management and Professional	25.1	19.4	23.3	17.8	-1.8	-1.6
Construction	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Engineering, Technology and Manufacturing	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.6	0.1	0.1
English, Languages and Communications	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foundation programmes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hairdressing and Beauty Therapy	20.9	16.2	22.6	17.3	1.7	1.1
Health, Social Care and Public Services	30.3	23.4	31.4	24.0	1.1	0.6
Hospitality, Sports, Leisure and Travel	13.7	10.6	13.2	10.1	-0.5	-0.5
Humanities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information & Communication and Technology	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.7	-0.3	-0.3
Land-based provision	3.1	2.4	3.3	2.5	0.2	0.1
Retailing, Customer Service and Transportation	21.2	16.4	19.2	14.7	-2.0	-1.7
Science and Mathematics	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Visual and Performing Arts and Media	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Not known	11.2	8.6	14.3	10.9	3.1	2.3
Total	129.3	100.0	130.8	100.0	1.5	1.2 (%)

Source: Learning and Skills Council (LSC) Individualised Learner Record (ILR)

¹ Comprising Advanced Modern Apprenticeships (AMA), Foundation Modern Apprenticeships (FMA), NVQ Learning and Entry to Employment (E2E).

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3.16

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Participation by people of working age¹ in job-related training^{2,3} in the last four weeks by economic activity and region⁴, 2005

United Kingdom:

Thousands and percentages⁵

	Thousands			Percentages ⁵		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
All people						
United Kingdom	5,210	2,372	2,838	14.3	12.7	16.0
North East	241	112	130	15.8	14.4	17.4
North West	590	269	321	14.4	12.8	16.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	443	210	233	14.6	13.4	15.8
East Midlands	388	167	220	15.0	12.6	17.5
West Midlands	437	212	226	13.7	12.8	14.6
Eastern	452	196	257	13.6	11.5	15.8
London	670	321	350	13.9	13.0	14.9
South East	751	339	412	15.2	13.4	17.0
South West	431	194	237	14.5	12.7	16.5
England	4,404	2,019	2,384	14.4	12.9	16.1
Wales	270	116	153	15.4	13.0	18.0
Scotland	428	190	238	13.7	11.9	15.5
Northern Ireland	109	46	63	10.4	8.5	12.4
Employees^{6,7}						
United Kingdom	3,816	1,720	2,096	16.2	14.2	18.3
North East	177	79	98	18.2	16.2	20.3
North West	436	199	237	16.4	14.6	18.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	330	156	174	16.5	15.1	18.0
East Midlands	295	121	174	17.3	13.8	21.1
West Midlands	329	161	168	15.6	14.5	16.9
Eastern	358	156	203	15.8	13.1	18.6
London	403	193	210	14.4	13.2	15.8
South East	564	251	312	17.0	14.8	19.2
South West	331	146	185	16.5	14.3	18.9
England	3,224	1,462	1,762	16.3	14.3	18.4
Wales	193	82	111	17.7	15.0	20.4
Scotland	330	144	186	15.6	13.4	17.9
Northern Ireland	70	32	38	11.8	10.8	12.9
Self-employed^{7,8}						
United Kingdom	258	162	96	7.8	6.6	11.4
North East	7	5	3	9.2	7.5	15.9
North West	23	14	10	7.3	5.9	11.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	20	13	6	8.7	7.6	12.8
East Midlands	16	10	6	6.2	5.4	8.4
West Midlands	22	16	6	8.5	8.0	10.1
Eastern	27	16	11	8.6	6.8	13.6
London	40	27	13	7.8	7.2	9.5
South East	48	27	21	8.7	6.7	14.2
South West	22	14	8	7.0	6.3	8.6
England	226	142	83	8.0	6.8	11.3
Wales	10	5	5	7.3	5.2	13.8
Scotland	19	12	6	8.8	8.0	11.3
Northern Ireland	4	2	2	3.3	1.8	11.2

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 2005⁹

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

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

3 The highlighted estimates are based on small sample sizes and are subject to a higher degree of sampling variability and should therefore be treated with caution.

4 Government Office Regions in England and each UK country.

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

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 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.

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

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

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POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Participation by people of working age¹ in job-related training^{2,3} in the last four weeks by economic activity and region⁴, 2005

United Kingdom

Thousands and percentages⁵

	Thousands			Percentages ⁵		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
ILO unemployed¹⁰						
United Kingdom	132	64	68	9.9	8.2	12.4
North East	9	5	5	12.5	10.5	15.2
North West	14	7	6	10.1	9.1	11.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	9	5	3	7.1	6.8	7.7
East Midlands	10	5	5	12.0	9.8	15.0
West Midlands	8	5	4	7.8	7.7	7.9
Eastern	8	3	5	7.6	5.0	11.3
London	29	12	17	11.7	8.3	16.6
South East	14	7	7	9.5	9.4	9.7
South West	11	5	6	13.6	11.6	16.1
England	111	55	57	10.2	8.5	12.5
Wales	9	4	5	16.0	12.2	22.0
Scotland	10	5	5	7.2	6.4	8.3
Northern Ireland	1	*	1	3.7	*	10.9
Economically inactive¹¹						
United Kingdom	917	378	540	11.5	11.7	11.3
North East	42	20	22	10.7	11.3	10.3
North West	110	46	64	11.3	10.8	11.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	75	29	46	11.1	10.7	11.4
East Midlands	61	27	34	11.4	12.7	10.5
West Midlands	70	25	45	9.9	9.3	10.3
Eastern	54	20	35	8.9	8.9	8.8
London	188	82	105	15.2	17.5	13.8
South East	116	49	67	12.7	14.3	11.8
South West	59	25	34	10.8	11.2	10.6
England	775	323	452	11.8	12.4	11.4
Wales	52	22	31	11.6	10.5	12.5
Scotland	62	25	38	9.6	8.9	10.1
Northern Ireland	28	8	20	9.3	7.0	10.9

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 2005⁹

See previous page for footnotes.

3.17

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Participation by employees¹ of working age² in job-related training³ in the last four weeks by type of training and a range of personal characteristics, 2005

United Kingdom

Thousands and percentages⁴

	Total number of employees ¹ (thousands)	Employees of working age ²			
		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	23,614	7.5	5.5	3.1	16.2
By gender					
Males	12,153	6.5	4.9	2.7	14.2
Females	11,461	8.6	6.2	3.4	18.3
By age					
16-19	1,374	10.7	6.4	6.3	23.7
20-24	2,306	9.6	7.3	4.1	21.1
25-29	2,614	8.3	6.7	3.6	18.7
30-39	6,096	7.6	5.4	3.1	16.1
40-49	6,003	7.2	5.2	2.9	15.3
50-64	5,222	5.6	4.6	1.6	11.9
By ethnic origin					
White	21,864	7.5	5.5	3.1	16.1
Non-white	1,745	7.6	6.6	2.5	16.7
of which:					
Mixed	155	8.6	4.4	4.6	17.6
Asian or Asian British	794	6.0	5.7	1.7	13.5
Black or Black British	446	9.2	6.6	2.4	18.3
Chinese	88	6.1	9.6	4.0	19.8
Other ethnic group	262	9.5	9.2	3.5	22.2
By highest qualification held⁵					
Degree or equivalent	4,980	11.2	6.9	4.1	22.3
Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	2,339	11.0	6.7	4.9	22.6
GCE A level or equivalent	5,674	8.3	5.1	2.6	16.1
GCSE grades A* to C, or equivalent	5,565	5.9	5.8	3.4	15.0
Other	2,804	4.3	4.8	1.8	11.0
None	2,094	1.8	2.6	0.7	5.1
By region					
United Kingdom	23,614	7.5	5.5	3.1	16.2
North East	972	7.7	6.8	3.7	18.2
North West	2,653	7.5	5.3	3.5	16.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,001	7.4	5.5	3.5	16.5
East Midlands	1,703	7.3	6.4	3.5	17.3
West Midlands	2,104	7.4	5.7	2.5	15.6
Eastern	2,276	7.2	5.3	3.3	15.8
London	2,799	6.9	5.1	2.4	14.4
South East	3,322	8.8	5.2	3.0	17.0
South West	1,999	7.8	5.8	2.9	16.5
England	19,829	7.6	5.5	3.1	16.3
Wales	1,088	8.5	6.1	3.2	17.7
Scotland	2,108	6.9	5.7	3.1	15.6
Northern Ireland	589	5.2	4.5	2.0	11.8

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 2005⁶

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 Expressed as a percentage of the total number of people in each group. Percentages are based on the number of employees of working age receiving job-related training.

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.

3.18

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Participation by employees¹ of working age² in job-related training^{3,4} in the last four weeks by a range of economic characteristics, 2005

United Kingdom

Thousands and percentages⁵

	Thousands			Percentages ⁵		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
All employees	3,816	1,720	2,096	16.2	14.2	18.3
By industry						
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	13	7	6	8.1	6.3	12.5
Energy and water supply	43	34	9	16.2	16.4	15.5
Manufacturing	346	261	85	10.1	10.1	10.0
Construction	166	143	23	12.5	12.6	12.0
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	561	261	300	11.9	11.6	12.1
Transport	162	112	49	9.8	9.2	11.5
Banking, finance & insurance	582	304	278	16.4	16.2	16.6
Public administration, education & health	1,749	512	1,237	23.9	23.2	24.2
Other services	192	85	107	16.5	15.1	17.7
By occupation						
Managers and senior officials	487	281	206	14.2	12.4	17.5
Professional occupations	752	362	390	25.1	21.8	29.2
Associate professional and technical	782	341	441	23.8	21.4	26.1
Administrative and secretarial	433	101	332	13.4	15.7	12.9
Skilled trades	240	221	19	11.6	11.6	11.0
Personal service occupations	450	60	390	23.8	19.2	24.7
Sales and customer service occupations	292	104	188	14.2	16.1	13.3
Process, plant and machine operatives	125	109	17	7.0	7.0	7.0
Elementary occupations	253	140	113	8.9	8.9	8.9
By full-time/part-time work⁶						
Full-time	2,877	1,526	1,351	16.2	13.8	19.9
Part-time	939	194	745	16.2	17.4	15.9
of which ⁶ :						
students	337	138	198	29.8	28.0	31.2
could not find full-time job	53	12	41	10.8	6.6	13.3
did not want full-time job	531	38	493	13.2	10.0	13.5
ill or disability	16	6	10	12.4	11.2	13.3
By employment status⁷						
Permanent job	3,540	1,610	1,930	15.9	14.0	17.9
Temporary job	276	110	166	21.6	17.8	25.1
of which:						
seasonal / casual work	46	20	26	16.6	14.6	18.5
contract for fixed term or task	163	61	102	26.9	22.2	30.9
agency temping	27	14	13	11.2	10.3	12.4
other	39	14	25	26.4	22.4	29.3

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 2005⁸

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 The highlighted estimates are based on small sample sizes and are subject to a higher degree of sampling variability and should therefore be treated with caution.

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

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

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

8 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 of working age² in job-related training^{3,4} in the last four weeks by type of training and a range of economic characteristics, 2005

United Kingdom

Thousands and percentages⁵

	Total number of employees ¹ (thousands)	Employees of working age ²			
		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	23,614	7.5	5.5	3.1	16.2
By industry⁶					
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	164	4.4	2.4	1.3	8.1
Energy & water supply	268	7.7	4.8	3.7	16.2
Manufacturing	3,418	4.4	4.0	1.7	10.1
Construction	1,330	5.7	3.1	3.7	12.5
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	4,728	6.5	4.0	1.4	11.9
Transport	1,651	4.0	4.5	1.3	9.8
Banking, finance & insurance	3,550	7.5	5.9	3.0	16.4
Public administration, education & health	7,317	10.8	8.0	5.1	23.9
Other services	1,164	8.0	5.1	3.3	16.5
By occupation⁶					
Managers and senior officials	3,438	7.4	4.2	2.6	14.2
Professional occupations	3,000	12.1	7.7	5.2	25.1
Associate professional and technical	3,282	10.6	8.2	5.0	23.8
Administrative and secretarial	3,224	6.6	4.8	2.1	13.4
Skilled trades	2,073	4.4	3.6	3.5	11.6
Personal service occupations	1,893	9.3	8.5	5.9	23.8
Sales and customer service occupations	2,056	7.4	5.8	1.0	14.2
Process, plant and machine operatives	1,784	2.4	3.8	0.9	7.0
Elementary occupations	2,842	4.9	3.0	0.9	8.9
By full-time/part-time work^{6,7}					
Full-time	17,810	6.9	5.9	3.3	16.2
Part-time	5,799	9.3	4.5	2.3	16.2
of which:					
students	1,132	23.4	3.1	2.9	29.8
could not find full-time job	492	4.4	4.6	1.8	10.8
did not want full-time job	4,025	6.2	4.8	2.2	13.2
ill or disability	129	5.1	6.4	0.9	12.4
By employment status⁶					
Permanent	22,330	7.3	5.5	3.0	15.9
Temporary	1,278	10.8	6.5	4.3	21.6
of which:					
seasonal / casual work	281	12.7	2.4	1.2	16.6
contract for fixed term or task	606	11.6	8.7	6.7	26.9
agency temping	244	7.1	3.2	0.9	11.2
other	147	9.7	10.7	6.0	26.4

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 2005⁸

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 The highlighted estimates are based on small sample sizes and are subject to a higher degree of sampling variability and should therefore be treated with caution.

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

8 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 of working age² in job-related training^{3,4} in the last four weeks by region⁵ and a range of personal and economic characteristics, 2005

United Kingdom

Thousands and percentages⁶

	Region ⁵						
	United Kingdom	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern
All employees	3,816	177	436	330	295	329	358
By gender							
Males	1,720	79	199	156	121	161	156
Females	2,096	98	237	174	174	168	203
By age							
16-19	326	22	46	31	25	33	25
20-24	486	24	57	42	33	38	39
25-29	488	23	49	34	36	40	41
30-39	979	39	120	86	71	81	108
40-49	918	40	105	84	81	80	84
50-64	620	29	59	53	48	58	61
By highest qualification held⁷							
Degree or equivalent	1,110	39	110	90	69	89	106
Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	528	23	68	39	52	42	36
GCE A level or equivalent	914	51	115	73	75	82	84
GCSE grades A* to C, or equivalent	836	46	103	82	68	84	90
Other	307	13	24	34	24	23	31
None	107	4	12	12	6	9	10
By industry							
Agriculture & fishing	13	*	2	1	2	*	2
Energy & water	43	6	2	2	4	3	5
Manufacturing	346	18	50	33	30	37	32
Construction	166	7	20	19	17	17	14
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	561	25	74	42	44	40	47
Transport & communication	162	8	18	8	16	18	16
Banking, finance & insurance etc	582	17	50	49	36	40	64
Public admin, education & health	1,749	85	196	160	134	158	162
Other services	192	12	24	16	12	15	17
By occupation							
Managers and senior officials	487	23	52	42	38	40	51
Professional occupations	752	23	79	64	48	65	76
Associate professional and technical	782	33	94	63	55	72	72
Administrative and secretarial	433	21	44	41	41	33	31
Skilled trades	240	13	25	22	20	24	23
Personal service occupations	450	24	59	40	35	40	48
Sales and customer service occupations	292	20	39	24	22	20	26
Process, plant and machine operatives	125	10	14	10	14	15	10
Elementary occupations	253	11	30	24	23	20	20
Percentages⁶							
All employees	16.2	18.2	16.4	16.5	17.3	15.6	15.8
By gender							
Males	14.2	16.2	14.6	15.1	13.8	14.5	13.1
Females	18.3	20.3	18.3	18.0	21.1	16.9	18.6
By age							
16-19	23.7	39.6	29.8	24.7	23.7	24.6	18.1
20-24	21.1	23.0	20.6	21.5	19.3	19.7	18.9
25-29	18.7	23.3	16.7	16.4	21.2	18.0	17.6
30-39	16.1	16.7	17.6	17.2	16.4	15.2	18.0
40-49	15.3	14.6	15.4	16.3	19.0	14.6	15.0
50-64	11.9	14.0	10.4	11.7	12.2	12.1	11.4
By highest qualification held							
Degree or equivalent	22.3	24.6	22.8	25.3	23.0	23.7	22.8
Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	22.6	23.0	23.6	22.7	30.6	20.8	18.7
GCE A level or equivalent	16.1	19.8	17.1	14.9	17.0	16.3	16.0
GCSE grades A* to C, or equivalent	15.0	18.0	15.0	15.9	17.3	15.7	15.0
Other	11.0	11.3	9.2	12.2	11.1	9.4	11.1
None	5.1	5.2	5.2	6.6	3.7	3.9	4.8
By industry							
Agriculture & fishing	8.1	*	16.9	7.3	11.6	*	7.6
Energy & water	16.2	34.7	12.6	12.8	20.1	13.9	23.4
Manufacturing	10.1	12.5	11.6	9.6	9.0	9.2	9.8
Construction	12.5	10.2	12.4	14.7	18.9	14.6	9.7
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	11.9	13.4	13.8	10.4	12.2	10.0	10.4
Transport & communication	9.8	10.7	10.1	6.5	13.3	10.7	9.7
Banking, finance & insurance etc	16.4	16.4	14.3	18.6	18.3	15.2	17.0
Public admin, education & health	23.9	25.8	23.2	26.1	27.7	25.7	24.2
Other services	16.5	22.7	19.0	18.6	15.5	15.1	17.0
By occupation							
Managers and senior officials	14.2	20.6	14.6	15.9	15.2	14.9	13.9
Professional occupations	25.1	22.4	25.4	27.6	25.2	26.3	24.2
Associate professional and technical	23.8	25.7	26.7	24.9	27.3	25.7	22.9
Administrative and secretarial	13.4	16.6	11.6	16.2	19.5	11.6	10.3
Skilled trades	11.6	13.9	10.5	11.4	11.5	11.2	12.2
Personal service occupations	23.8	27.0	26.3	25.3	25.0	24.5	26.8
Sales and customer service occupations	14.2	18.2	15.8	13.7	16.5	11.7	13.3
Process, plant and machine operatives	7.0	11.3	6.3	5.3	8.2	7.4	6.6
Elementary occupations	8.9	8.8	9.5	8.5	9.7	7.3	7.7

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 2005⁸

- Employees are those in employment excluding the self-employed, unpaid family workers and those on government employment and training programmes.
- Working age is defined as males aged 16-64 and females aged 16-59.
- Job-related training includes both on and off-the-job training.
- The highlighted estimates are based on small sample sizes and are subject to a higher degree of sampling variability and should therefore be treated with caution.
- Government Office Regions in England and each UK country.
- Expressed as a percentage of the total number of people in each group.
- Apart from rounding, figures may not sum to grand totals because of questions in the LFS which were unanswered or did not apply.
- 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 of working age² in job-related training^{3,4} in the last four weeks by region⁵ and a range of personal and economic characteristics, 2005

United Kingdom

Thousands and percentages⁶

	Region ⁵						
	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
All employees	403	564	331	3,224	193	330	70
By gender							
Males	193	251	146	1,462	82	144	32
Females	210	312	185	1,762	111	186	38
By age							
16-19	17	51	27	278	12	27	8
20-24	50	70	50	403	29	43	11
25-29	82	74	43	423	25	31	10
30-39	106	139	81	832	49	85	14
40-49	83	124	73	753	47	98	19
50-64	65	105	56	535	32	46	7
By highest qualification held⁷							
Degree or equivalent	172	164	85	924	57	108	21
Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	40	78	49	426	28	64	10
GCE A level or equivalent	62	143	84	770	35	91	18
GCSE grades A* to C, or equivalent	50	124	77	724	53	45	15
Other	61	42	27	279	12	14	2
None	17	10	8	87	8	9	3
By industry							
Agriculture & fishing	*	1	2	11	*	2	*
Energy & water	*	3	5	31	1	10	*
Manufacturing	13	45	30	287	23	29	6
Construction	10	19	16	138	9	15	5
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	57	96	54	480	29	41	11
Transport & communication	24	29	9	145	6	8	2
Banking, finance & insurance etc	104	97	47	504	23	49	6
Public admin, education & health	168	250	156	1,469	91	154	36
Other services	27	25	11	158	11	21	2
By occupation							
Managers and senior officials	55	85	35	421	18	41	7
Professional occupations	97	111	64	628	34	72	18
Associate professional and technical	84	118	58	650	40	80	11
Administrative and secretarial	49	71	43	372	21	33	7
Skilled trades	23	28	21	200	14	18	8
Personal service occupations	38	60	44	387	26	32	5
Sales and customer service occupations	26	37	32	245	16	23	8
Process, plant and machine operatives	9	9	12	103	12	9	1
Elementary occupations	23	45	21	217	10	22	4
Percentages⁶							
All employees	14.4	17.0	16.5	16.3	17.7	15.6	11.8
By gender							
Males	13.2	14.8	14.3	14.3	15.0	13.4	10.8
Females	15.8	19.2	18.9	18.4	20.4	17.9	12.9
By age							
16-19	20.5	22.6	20.7	24.0	19.1	21.5	32.4
20-24	18.4	23.0	27.2	21.1	25.9	19.7	16.1
25-29	18.6	21.6	21.5	19.1	21.8	14.4	13.1
30-39	13.5	15.9	16.2	16.2	17.8	16.3	8.6
40-49	11.7	15.4	14.7	15.0	16.6	17.6	12.7
50-64	12.8	13.7	11.6	12.2	13.1	9.7	6.8
By highest qualification held							
Degree or equivalent	18.7	21.0	22.7	21.9	27.9	24.8	17.1
Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	21.4	24.0	23.2	23.1	24.6	20.2	15.4
GCE A level or equivalent	12.9	18.1	17.0	16.5	14.5	14.4	13.1
GCSE grades A* to C, or equivalent	10.6	15.4	15.0	15.2	18.1	12.1	11.2
Other	12.7	11.3	11.2	11.2	10.6	8.6	5.9
None	7.1	4.3	5.1	5.1	7.1	4.5	3.6
By industry							
Agriculture & fishing	*	4.1	10.8	8.3	*	8.5	*
Energy & water	*	11.3	15.8	17.2	13.0	14.8	*
Manufacturing	6.4	10.3	10.5	9.9	13.2	11.2	7.5
Construction	7.8	11.7	14.3	12.5	17.4	10.3	12.9
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	10.9	14.1	12.9	12.1	12.6	10.0	9.3
Transport & communication	10.3	11.5	8.0	10.2	9.0	6.4	6.7
Banking, finance & insurance etc	15.0	16.3	17.5	16.2	19.5	17.9	12.6
Public admin, education & health	20.3	25.6	23.7	24.4	24.0	22.4	15.0
Other services	14.5	14.7	12.1	16.1	20.5	19.0	12.2
By occupation							
Managers and senior officials	10.6	14.4	12.8	14.0	13.9	16.1	12.9
Professional occupations	22.1	24.5	26.1	24.7	28.5	27.7	21.5
Associate professional and technical	18.0	24.1	21.7	23.6	28.5	26.2	14.8
Administrative and secretarial	11.4	15.2	15.8	13.7	14.8	11.6	7.9
Skilled trades	13.5	10.8	12.3	11.7	14.3	8.8	12.2
Personal service occupations	20.9	22.9	24.3	24.6	26.7	18.4	11.1
Sales and customer service occupations	13.1	13.6	16.0	14.4	16.4	11.4	13.7
Process, plant and machine operatives	7.4	5.0	8.2	7.0	12.1	5.4	2.6
Elementary occupations	8.4	12.6	8.9	9.2	6.7	8.2	5.7

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 2005⁸

See previous page for footnotes.

3.21

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Length of job-related training^{1,2}, by people of working age³, 2005

United Kingdom

Thousands and percentages⁴

	Total receiving training ⁷ (thousands)	Length of training ^{5,6}							
		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	5,210	29.2	3.1	5.3	6.1	8.8	8.1	13.6	14.6
Economic activity									
Employees ^{8,9}	3,816	37.0	3.7	5.3	5.2	7.0	6.3	8.6	16.2
Self-employed ^{9,10}	258	35.1	3.5	6.3	7.5	3.9	4.8	4.6	22.6
ILO unemployed ¹¹	132	4.2	1.7	12.8	11.6	14.2	11.8	13.4	13.8
Economically inactive ¹²	917	0.9	0.7	3.4	8.0	15.3	16.2	36.1	6.5
All employees	3,816	37.0	3.7	5.3	5.2	7.0	6.3	8.6	16.2
By gender									
Males	1,720	38.3	4.1	4.5	3.3	5.4	6.3	9.5	17.6
Females	2,096	36.0	3.4	6.0	6.7	8.4	6.3	7.8	15.0
By age									
16-19	326	9.5	1.7	2.4	4.6	12.8	19.0	23.5	13.5
20-24	486	17.3	3.3	4.6	5.2	9.1	8.6	21.3	15.9
25-29	488	29.6	4.1	5.4	5.3	8.3	6.7	9.6	17.7
30-39	979	41.9	4.5	6.2	5.3	6.0	5.4	5.5	14.3
40-49	918	44.8	3.7	6.2	5.8	6.0	3.8	4.0	16.8
50-64	620	53.9	3.5	4.8	4.3	4.5	2.4	1.7	18.8
By highest qualification held⁶									
Degree or equivalent	1,110	45.9	2.8	4.7	3.8	6.1	5.0	5.5	16.1
Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	528	41.8	3.7	6.2	5.4	6.0	5.5	7.6	13.9
GCE A level or equivalent	914	33.0	4.4	4.5	4.6	6.6	6.9	15.5	14.5
GCSE grades A* to C, or equivalent	836	29.7	3.3	6.0	7.4	9.7	8.0	7.1	17.5
Other qualification	307	32.5	4.7	7.1	5.1	6.1	5.6	7.2	20.2
No qualification	107	29.5	7.6	5.5	6.4	8.7	5.3	2.4	19.2
By industry									
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	13	30.6	*	*	11.6	*	9.3	15.1	*
Energy & water supply	43	45.2	5.7	4.1	*	5.7	*	7.2	19.9
Manufacturing	346	36.9	5.2	6.7	3.8	4.5	5.2	9.5	16.8
Construction	166	29.6	2.7	6.2	2.5	7.7	9.3	18.2	14.0
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	561	23.5	3.5	4.4	5.4	8.4	9.7	17.5	16.2
Transport	162	39.6	6.1	6.1	2.2	6.6	4.6	3.1	19.4
Banking, finance & insurance	582	39.1	3.9	4.5	3.8	4.4	5.5	6.9	20.1
Public administration, education & health	1,749	41.9	3.4	5.5	6.4	8.0	5.2	5.6	14.7
Other services	192	29.7	1.9	5.2	5.1	6.9	10.8	9.4	16.6
By occupation									
Managers and senior officials	487	49.5	4.9	5.5	3.8	4.7	3.3	4.2	14.9
Professional occupations	752	47.4	2.0	3.7	3.8	5.5	6.1	6.7	16.5
Associate professional and technical	782	39.8	4.1	5.9	5.5	5.9	5.2	5.9	17.0
Administrative and secretarial	433	33.9	4.2	6.5	6.6	7.3	4.5	7.7	18.2
Skilled trades	240	24.4	4.2	3.9	4.3	7.5	9.5	18.5	15.9
Personal service occupations	450	29.5	2.4	5.9	8.8	13.3	7.6	6.5	15.0
Sales and customer service occupations	292	20.5	4.7	5.3	4.6	8.0	9.5	18.7	16.4
Process, plant and machine operatives	125	40.2	3.9	6.8	2.0	4.6	2.4	6.8	16.2
Elementary occupations	253	22.7	4.8	5.7	4.9	7.8	11.5	15.9	14.4
By region¹³									
United Kingdom	3,816	37.0	3.7	5.3	5.2	7.0	6.3	8.6	16.2
North East	177	31.1	4.3	8.2	5.0	8.0	7.3	6.3	17.4
North West	436	36.1	3.5	5.7	6.4	6.7	5.7	9.1	17.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	330	37.2	3.8	4.6	5.3	6.1	6.2	8.7	18.2
East Midlands	295	37.5	3.8	8.2	4.6	5.9	6.1	8.8	16.3
West Midlands	329	35.5	3.6	5.2	6.8	7.6	5.7	8.0	17.1
Eastern	358	40.0	3.6	5.3	6.1	6.3	5.9	6.3	15.5
London	403	35.2	3.2	3.7	3.6	7.5	6.5	9.5	18.2
South East	564	40.2	3.9	5.2	4.8	6.7	6.5	8.6	14.3
South West	331	36.6	4.2	5.0	4.9	6.7	7.4	8.1	14.5
England	3,224	37.1	3.7	5.5	5.3	6.8	6.3	8.3	16.4
Wales	193	30.5	3.3	3.0	5.6	10.4	6.6	10.8	18.6
Scotland	330	42.9	3.1	5.5	4.4	5.9	5.4	8.5	12.5
Northern Ireland	70	25.4	7.0	5.2	3.3	15.0	7.8	14.4	18.9

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 2005¹⁴

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

2 The highlighted estimates are based on small sample sizes and are subject to a higher degree of sampling variability and should therefore be treated with caution.

3 Working age is defined as 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.

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

5 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

13 Government Office Regions in England and each UK country.

14 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 training^{1,2} by people of working age³, 2005

United Kingdom

Thousands and percentages⁴

	Total receiving training ¹ (thousands)	Main place of training (percentages) ⁵						
		Employer's premises	Another employer's premises	Private training centre	At home ⁶	Further Education college or University	Other educational institution	Others
All people	3,835	20.3	3.3	7.5	6.1	38.6	3.7	9.7
Economic activity								
Employees ^{7,8}	2,499	29.4	4.2	9.1	6.6	27.5	3.0	10.0
Self-employed ^{8,9}	212	5.5	4.5	17.4	10.2	25.6	6.4	20.8
ILO unemployed ¹⁰	132	3.0	0.8	2.9	7.5	48.1	8.7	13.5
Economically inactive ¹¹	917	0.7	0.9	1.4	3.7	71.2	4.5	5.1
All employees	2,499	29.4	4.2	9.1	6.6	27.5	3.0	10.0
By gender								
Males	1,116	29.8	4.8	9.7	6.2	26.0	2.7	10.1
Females	1,383	29.1	3.8	8.5	6.9	28.7	3.3	10.0
By age								
16-19	234	15.4	0.5	2.1	1.2	60.6	6.0	2.7
20-24	316	20.1	3.2	3.2	4.9	46.7	2.8	4.1
25-29	313	27.9	3.2	9.2	9.0	27.8	2.4	8.0
30-39	650	31.7	5.4	10.6	7.9	21.1	2.4	10.6
40-49	608	34.2	4.5	11.3	7.1	19.6	2.9	12.0
50-64	377	35.5	5.6	12.1	6.3	14.4	3.3	17.1
By highest qualification held⁵								
Degree or equivalent	763	31.9	5.1	11.8	7.7	17.2	3.5	12.8
Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	372	30.4	4.8	10.6	6.3	27.8	1.7	9.3
GCE A level or equivalent	619	25.8	3.5	7.6	5.9	35.7	3.2	8.6
GCSE grades A* to C, or equivalent	513	30.1	3.8	5.7	6.2	31.5	2.9	8.9
Other qualification	172	27.7	3.1	9.5	5.8	30.2	4.1	8.8
No qualification	52	30.3	2.7	6.3	9.5	28.6	*	7.8
By industry⁵								
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	9	11.0	*	*	*	35.4	*	16.8
Energy & water supply	30	36.6	4.4	10.6	11.9	12.3	*	9.6
Manufacturing	209	26.9	5.1	10.6	7.1	30.2	1.4	8.7
Construction	125	19.9	2.6	11.4	3.9	42.2	3.6	7.8
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	370	17.2	2.5	3.8	3.8	51.4	3.9	6.6
Transport	87	27.5	5.1	15.2	7.0	19.3	1.8	11.4
Banking, finance & insurance	373	28.6	4.6	13.2	10.2	19.3	1.1	11.0
Public administration, education & health	1,163	35.3	4.5	8.3	6.6	21.2	3.7	11.7
Other services	132	27.8	4.8	10.3	4.7	29.8	3.6	5.7
By occupation								
Managers and senior officials	343	34.9	5.8	13.7	6.5	14.3	2.3	13.9
Professional occupations	520	31.0	4.6	10.9	7.4	18.7	4.0	14.7
Associate professional and technical	511	36.5	4.8	9.7	7.6	22.1	1.5	7.9
Administrative and secretarial	278	28.0	3.3	9.3	10.0	26.9	2.6	9.4
Skilled trades	164	23.6	5.1	7.5	4.3	41.0	2.4	6.4
Personal service occupations	288	31.9	3.0	6.8	6.0	28.0	4.4	10.4
Sales and customer service occupations	172	11.2	2.0	2.2	3.1	59.5	5.5	3.8
Process, plant and machine operatives	58	28.2	4.3	7.4	4.5	27.4	2.4	7.4
Elementary occupations	165	14.7	3.1	4.6	3.2	53.1	3.2	5.1
By region¹²								
United Kingdom	2,499	29.4	4.2	9.1	6.6	27.5	3.0	10.0
North East	111	27.1	4.1	6.8	5.5	30.5	4.1	10.6
North West	292	28.6	4.4	8.0	4.9	31.5	3.5	10.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	219	32.7	4.8	9.9	6.4	23.9	3.3	9.9
East Midlands	185	27.9	5.4	9.1	9.7	26.1	3.6	9.2
West Midlands	208	29.2	3.0	7.4	6.6	31.0	2.5	10.5
Eastern	239	31.3	4.0	11.4	7.1	23.4	1.7	10.8
London	259	26.0	3.5	10.3	7.5	27.2	4.4	6.7
South East	393	32.8	5.1	9.4	6.1	25.6	2.9	8.6
South West	214	26.4	3.5	10.4	6.5	27.2	2.5	13.2
England	2,119	29.5	4.3	9.4	6.6	27.2	3.1	9.8
Wales	127	27.3	3.3	6.9	6.7	32.6	2.6	10.7
Scotland	210	31.1	4.4	7.8	6.0	24.5	2.5	12.6
Northern Ireland	43	24.5	3.3	7.4	8.6	42.8	3.6	8.4

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 2005¹³

1 Excludes those receiving on-the-job training only.

2 The highlighted estimates are based on small sample sizes and are subject to a higher degree of sampling variability and should therefore be treated with caution.

3 Working age is defined as 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.

4 Expressed as a percentage of those in the group who received training in the last four 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 Includes open university, open tech, correspondence course and college.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

3.23

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Hours spent on job-related training ^{1,2} by people of working age ³ in the last week, 2005

United Kingdom

Thousands and percentages ⁴

	Total receiving training ⁶ (thousands)	Hours spent on training ⁵						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 people	2,544	37.5	17.7	14.7	6.2	10.7	13.2	17.4
Economic activity								
Employees ^{7,8}	1,697	46.3	20.5	13.4	4.7	6.3	8.8	13.6
Self-employed ^{8,9}	107	60.9	20.9	7.2	3.7	1.9	5.5	9.6
ILO unemployed ¹⁰	80	28.1	19.7	22.9	4.8	15.7	8.9	18.4
Economically inactive ¹¹	600	11.2	8.7	18.5	11.3	23.4	27.0	29.0
All employees	1,697	46.3	20.5	13.4	4.7	6.3	8.8	13.6
By gender								
Males	735	41.0	21.6	13.4	4.8	6.9	12.3	15.5
Females	962	50.4	19.6	13.4	4.6	5.9	6.1	12.1
By age								
16-19	180	21.8	17.1	15.2	10.3	18.4	17.3	21.4
20-24	254	31.8	18.6	15.0	8.4	11.5	14.7	18.7
25-29	220	46.6	21.5	13.5	4.4	4.5	9.5	13.6
30-39	413	48.1	22.9	13.6	3.7	4.4	7.4	12.6
40-49	387	55.8	21.5	13.0	2.7	2.8	4.2	10.0
50-64	243	61.3	18.5	10.4	2.0	2.6	5.2	9.8
By highest qualification held ⁵								
Degree or equivalent	454	54.2	21.8	9.3	3.2	3.7	7.8	11.9
Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	227	45.6	24.9	17.8	3.8	2.9	5.0	11.6
GCE A level or equivalent	432	38.0	19.7	16.0	5.7	9.1	11.5	16.1
GCSE grades A* to C, or equivalent	400	46.8	18.9	11.2	5.9	8.2	8.9	13.6
Other qualification	131	42.5	18.4	18.0	5.3	7.0	8.8	14.3
No qualification	48	54.9	13.5	10.9	3.8	6.2	10.5	13.5
By industry								
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	8	21.4	37.6	28.6	*	*	*	14.1
Energy & water supply	17	53.0	10.3	13.9	9.1	*	13.7	13.2
Manufacturing	150	44.5	25.5	10.4	3.9	6.6	9.1	13.4
Construction	80	32.4	31.7	11.1	3.7	5.2	16.0	16.1
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	280	35.2	11.4	18.1	9.2	14.1	12.0	18.3
Transport	65	40.6	18.1	15.7	5.5	4.6	15.5	16.1
Banking, finance & insurance	237	53.9	20.3	11.8	3.0	5.4	5.6	11.3
Public administration, education & health	769	50.6	22.2	12.4	3.8	4.1	6.8	12.0
Other services	91	45.0	18.4	14.5	4.7	6.5	11.0	14.4
By occupation								
Managers and senior officials	193	49.4	22.0	16.6	4.8	3.2	4.0	11.2
Professional occupations	297	55.5	22.8	7.9	2.9	3.8	7.1	11.4
Associate professional and technical	349	43.0	26.0	14.6	4.2	2.9	9.3	13.4
Administrative and secretarial	201	55.7	19.8	11.2	2.4	4.5	6.4	11.1
Skilled trades	119	36.0	24.5	10.7	2.3	8.7	17.7	17.1
Personal service occupations	221	52.0	19.1	12.9	3.3	6.1	6.7	11.8
Sales and customer service occupations	142	32.8	9.7	21.0	9.0	17.5	10.0	18.6
Process, plant and machine operatives	44	50.7	17.5	6.1	7.1	4.4	14.2	14.6
Elementary occupations	130	28.3	11.0	18.6	12.9	15.2	14.1	20.0
By region ¹²								
United Kingdom	1,697	46.3	20.5	13.4	4.7	6.3	8.8	13.6
North East	75	41.6	24.5	13.7	4.9	8.3	7.1	13.4
North West	202	47.7	25.7	12.5	4.2	5.3	4.6	11.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	146	45.2	21.0	11.2	6.2	6.6	9.7	14.0
East Midlands	130	46.7	22.1	12.8	4.4	5.3	8.7	13.0
West Midlands	154	51.0	21.5	11.6	3.6	2.7	9.6	12.2
Eastern	151	53.6	17.2	11.8	5.0	5.3	7.2	12.2
London	166	42.0	18.8	19.0	2.8	7.0	10.3	14.6
South East	248	44.9	18.0	14.3	4.8	9.1	8.9	14.0
South West	155	48.1	17.1	14.3	4.3	6.1	10.1	14.4
England	1,426	46.9	20.4	13.6	4.4	6.3	8.4	13.4
Wales	92	45.5	19.9	13.3	6.3	6.8	8.3	14.3
Scotland	140	46.1	20.2	13.0	4.4	6.5	9.7	13.9
Northern Ireland	39	27.1	26.8	7.4	12.6	6.8	19.3	24.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 2005 ¹³

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

2 The highlighted estimates are based on small sample sizes and are subject to a higher degree of sampling variability and should therefore be treated with caution.

3 Working age is defined as 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.

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

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 Those who specified a valid length of training.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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3.24

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Participation by employees¹ of working age² in job-related training^{3,4} in the last thirteen weeks by a range of personal and economic characteristics - time series

United Kingdom

Thousands

	1995			1999			2005		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
All employees	5,440	2,752	2,689	6,536	3,229	3,307	7,230	3,368	3,862
By age									
16-19	284	146	138	459	237	222	442	219	223
20-24	676	330	346	773	383	390	819	393	426
25-29	895	464	431	966	482	484	888	432	456
30-39	1,571	821	751	1,867	961	906	1,924	926	998
40-49	1,368	652	716	1,528	698	830	1,837	782	1,055
50-64	646	339	307	943	468	475	1,320	616	704
By highest qualification held^{5,6}									
Degree or equivalent	1,266	723	543	1,658	886	772	2,099	1,014	1,085
Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	885	364	521	982	381	601	1,001	371	630
GCE A level or equivalent	1,279	822	456	1,573	947	626	1,701	932	769
GCSE grades A* to C, or equivalent	1,142	453	689	1,434	601	833	1,520	616	905
Other	583	269	314	640	311	329	626	313	313
None	277	115	162	214	86	127	245	103	142
By industry⁵									
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	29	19	10	34	25	9	26	16	10
Energy & water supply	108	86	23	89	65	24	91	70	21
Manufacturing	820	616	204	929	694	235	699	529	170
Construction	185	155	29	246	216	30	313	274	39
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	769	362	407	962	464	497	1,010	507	503
Transport	305	213	91	352	238	114	347	245	102
Banking, finance & insurance	873	492	381	1,095	578	517	1,116	592	524
Public administration, education & health	2,117	697	1,420	2,546	824	1,722	3,297	975	2,322
Other services	227	106	121	279	121	158	327	159	168
By occupation⁵									
Managers and senior officials	949	598	351	1,055	648	407	1,042	628	414
Professional occupations	1,012	527	485	1,199	605	594	1,388	683	705
Associate professional and technical	815	349	467	983	398	585	1,429	621	808
Administrative and secretarial	873	233	640	1,037	278	759	836	193	644
Skilled trades	375	351	24	454	430	24	471	433	38
Personal service occupations	622	243	379	826	309	517	826	113	713
Sales and customer service occupations	359	142	217	460	179	281	498	178	320
Process, plant and machine operatives	252	215	37	313	262	51	269	236	33
Elementary occupations	174	88	85	209	121	88	467	280	188
By full-time/part-time work⁷									
Full-time	4,425	2,595	1,830	5,182	2,983	2,199	5,637	3,076	2,561
Part-time	1,015	157	859	1,354	246	1,108	1,593	292	1,301
of which:									
students	243	102	140	377	160	217	418	176	241
could not find full-time job	124	34	90	117	36	81	119	33	85
did not want full-time job	636	19	617	839	46	792	1,022	73	949
By employment status⁵									
Permanent	5,044	2,585	2,459	6,038	3,018	3,020	6,781	3,183	3,598
Temporary	395	165	230	496	210	285	448	185	263
of which:									
seasonal/casual work	59	26	33	89	32	57	70	27	42
contract for fixed term or task	270	112	157	308	134	174	266	107	159
agency temping	27	11	16	52	22	29	58	32	26
other	39	16	23	47	22	25	55	19	36

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 1995, 1999, 2005⁸

- 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 The highlighted estimates are based on small sample sizes and are subject to a higher degree of sampling variability and should therefore be treated with caution.
- 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 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.
- 7 The split between employees working full-time and part-time is based on respondents' own assessment.
- 8 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.
- 9 Expressed as a percentage of the total number of people in each group.

3.24

CONTINUED

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Participation by employees¹ of working age² in job-related training^{3,4} in the last thirteen weeks by a range of personal and economic characteristics - time series

United Kingdom

Percentages⁹

	1995			1999			2005		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
All employees	25.8	25.0	26.6	28.8	27.3	30.4	30.6	27.7	33.7
By age									
16-19	25.6	27.5	23.9	33.8	35.3	32.4	32.2	32.6	31.7
20-24	29.0	27.9	30.2	35.6	34.7	36.6	35.5	33.5	37.6
25-29	29.9	29.7	30.0	32.6	31.2	34.1	34.0	32.1	36.0
30-39	27.7	27.3	28.3	29.7	29.3	30.2	31.6	29.6	33.6
40-49	26.4	25.2	27.6	28.6	26.2	30.9	30.6	26.5	34.6
50-64	16.9	15.9	18.2	20.6	18.3	23.6	25.3	21.4	30.1
By highest qualification held⁶									
Degree or equivalent	42.9	39.8	47.8	44.2	41.1	48.4	42.1	38.5	46.2
Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	42.9	38.6	46.5	43.3	37.5	48.0	42.8	35.4	48.7
GCE A level or equivalent	26.1	24.4	29.9	29.2	26.6	34.3	30.0	26.8	35.0
GCSE grades A* to C, or equivalent	24.9	25.1	24.7	27.1	27.8	26.6	27.3	26.4	28.0
Other	17.9	16.6	19.3	19.9	18.9	21.0	22.3	20.7	24.2
None	8.4	8.2	8.6	8.3	7.4	9.0	11.7	9.6	13.8
By industry									
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	13.9	12.5	17.4	18.2	17.7	19.7	15.9	13.7	20.9
Energy & water supply	33.8	33.3	35.7	32.5	31.2	37.0	34.1	33.7	35.4
Manufacturing	18.4	19.3	16.2	21.1	21.6	19.7	20.5	20.6	20.0
Construction	19.8	19.6	20.8	21.5	21.6	21.1	23.5	24.0	20.5
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	18.4	19.7	17.3	21.4	23.1	19.9	21.4	22.6	20.3
Transport	22.1	20.4	27.6	23.0	21.3	27.6	21.0	20.0	23.9
Banking, finance & insurance	30.2	34.0	26.4	32.5	33.7	31.3	31.4	31.7	31.2
Public administration, education & health	37.5	39.3	36.7	41.4	43.1	40.6	45.1	44.1	45.5
Other services	21.2	21.3	21.1	24.8	24.2	25.3	28.0	28.5	27.7
By occupation									
Managers and senior officials	30.6	29.2	33.4	31.5	29.5	35.2	30.3	27.8	35.1
Professional occupations	46.2	42.7	50.8	48.8	44.1	54.7	46.3	41.0	52.8
Associate professional and technical	41.5	36.6	46.0	43.7	37.8	48.9	43.5	39.0	47.8
Administrative and secretarial	24.5	26.3	23.9	27.2	29.0	26.6	25.9	30.2	24.9
Skilled trades	17.2	18.5	8.7	20.0	21.0	11.0	22.7	22.8	21.9
Personal service occupations	26.4	29.3	24.8	30.7	34.6	28.8	43.6	36.2	45.1
Sales and customer service occupations	20.4	24.4	18.3	23.4	27.3	21.5	24.2	27.6	22.7
Process, plant and machine operatives	11.7	12.7	8.1	14.5	15.1	11.8	15.1	15.3	13.9
Elementary occupations	9.6	10.3	9.0	12.0	13.2	10.7	16.4	17.7	14.9
By full-time/part-time work⁷									
Full-time	27.4	25.1	31.4	30.1	27.3	35.1	31.7	27.9	37.8
Part-time	20.5	23.2	20.1	24.6	27.3	24.1	27.5	26.2	27.8
of which:									
students	33.0	31.4	34.3	38.7	38.4	38.9	36.9	35.6	37.9
could not find full-time job	17.9	16.6	18.4	20.1	17.2	21.8	24.2	18.0	27.9
did not want full-time job	18.4	14.4	18.6	21.8	18.9	22.0	25.4	19.4	26.0
By employment status									
Permanent	25.7	25.0	26.4	28.5	27.2	30.0	30.4	27.6	33.3
Temporary	26.8	24.4	28.8	32.4	29.2	35.2	35.1	30.0	39.8
of which:									
seasonal/casual work	16.8	17.0	16.6	23.7	20.3	26.2	24.8	19.5	30.0
contract for fixed term or task	33.6	29.9	36.8	39.5	35.7	43.1	43.9	38.6	48.3
agency temping	17.1	14.2	19.8	21.0	17.5	24.7	23.7	22.9	24.7
other	24.4	22.1	26.2	36.2	37.5	35.2	37.4	31.3	41.7

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 1995, 1999, 2005⁸

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, 2005

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	23,614	7,230	3,816	1,999	6,828	30.6	16.2	8.5	28.9
By gender									
Males	12,153	3,368	1,720	882	3,749	27.7	14.2	7.3	30.8
Females	11,461	3,862	2,096	1,117	3,079	33.7	18.3	9.7	26.9
By age									
16-19	1,374	442	326	234	428	32.2	23.7	17.1	31.2
20-24	2,306	819	486	320	752	35.5	21.1	13.9	32.6
25-29	2,614	888	488	267	719	34.0	18.7	10.2	27.5
30-39	6,096	1,924	979	473	1,601	31.6	16.1	7.8	26.3
40-49	6,003	1,837	918	441	1,656	30.6	15.3	7.3	27.6
50-64	5,222	1,320	620	264	1,672	25.3	11.9	5.0	32.0
By ethnic origin									
White	21,864	6,672	3,523	1,835	6,259	30.5	16.1	8.4	28.6
Non-white	1,745	555	292	163	567	31.8	16.7	9.4	32.5
Mixed	155	57	27	16	44	36.6	17.6	10.6	28.4
Asian or Asian British	794	219	107	54	281	27.5	13.5	6.8	35.4
Black or Black British	446	158	82	47	120	35.5	18.3	10.6	26.9
Chinese	88	27	17	12	32	31.3	19.8	13.3	36.6
Other Ethnic Group	262	94	59	34	90	35.8	22.2	13.1	34.2
By highest qualification held⁴									
Degree or equivalent	4,980	2,099	1,110	526	920	42.1	22.3	10.6	18.5
Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	2,339	1,001	528	261	399	42.8	22.6	11.1	17.1
GCE A level or equivalent	5,674	1,701	914	508	1,607	30.0	16.1	9.0	28.3
GCSE grades A* to C, or equivalent	5,565	1,520	836	476	1,702	27.3	15.0	8.6	30.6
Other qualification	2,804	626	307	161	1,050	22.3	11.0	5.7	37.5
No qualification	2,094	245	107	59	1,098	11.7	5.1	2.8	52.5
By industry⁴									
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	164	26	13	9	85	15.9	8.1	5.8	51.6
Energy & water supply	268	91	43	20	47	34.1	16.2	7.3	17.6
Manufacturing	3,418	699	346	175	1,253	20.5	10.1	5.1	36.7
Construction	1,330	313	166	97	491	23.5	12.5	7.3	36.9
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	4,728	1,010	561	349	1,976	21.4	11.9	7.4	41.8
Transport	1,651	347	162	76	569	21.0	9.8	4.6	34.5
Banking, finance & insurance	3,550	1,116	582	279	963	31.4	16.4	7.9	27.1
Public administration, education & health	7,317	3,297	1,749	881	1,046	45.1	23.9	12.0	14.3
Other services	1,164	327	192	112	387	28.0	16.5	9.6	33.2
By occupation⁴									
Managers and senior officials	3,438	1,042	487	213	843	30.3	14.2	6.2	24.5
Professional occupations	3,000	1,388	752	344	416	46.3	25.1	11.5	13.9
Associate professional and technical	3,282	1,429	782	403	518	43.5	23.8	12.3	15.8
Administrative and secretarial	3,224	836	433	237	943	25.9	13.4	7.3	29.2
Skilled trades	2,073	471	240	141	760	22.7	11.6	6.8	36.7
Personal service occupations	1,893	826	450	256	336	43.6	23.8	13.5	17.8
Sales and customer service occupations	2,056	498	292	180	796	24.2	14.2	8.8	38.7
Process, plant and machine operatives	1,784	269	125	60	825	15.1	7.0	3.3	46.3
Elementary occupations	2,842	467	253	164	1,384	16.4	8.9	5.8	48.7
By region⁵									
United Kingdom	23,614	7,230	3,816	1,999	6,828	30.6	16.2	8.5	28.9
North East	972	319	177	89	282	32.8	18.2	9.2	29.0
North West	2,653	832	436	234	742	31.4	16.4	8.8	28.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,001	618	330	175	558	30.9	16.5	8.8	27.9
East Midlands	1,703	536	295	148	513	31.5	17.3	8.7	30.1
West Midlands	2,104	623	329	184	600	29.6	15.6	8.7	28.5
Eastern	2,276	685	358	181	650	30.1	15.8	8.0	28.6
London	2,799	808	403	198	826	28.9	14.4	7.1	29.5
South East	3,322	1,054	564	289	973	31.7	17.0	8.7	29.3
South West	1,999	627	331	188	570	31.3	16.5	9.4	28.5
England	19,829	6,101	3,224	1,686	5,713	30.8	16.3	8.5	28.8
Wales	1,088	349	193	104	292	32.1	17.7	9.6	26.8
Scotland	2,108	635	330	164	599	30.1	15.6	7.8	28.4
Northern Ireland	589	145	70	45	224	24.7	11.8	7.7	38.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 2005⁶

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 employees¹ of working age² in job-related training^{3,4} in the last thirteen weeks by disability status and a range of personal characteristics, 2005

United Kingdom

Thousands and percentages⁵

	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	23,614	1,138	1,158	677	20,640	30.6	25.8	31.4	27.3	30.9
By gender										
Males	12,153	558	556	370	10,668	27.7	21.6	27.3	23.7	28.2
Females	11,461	580	601	307	9,972	33.7	29.8	35.2	31.7	33.9
By age										
16-19	1,374	23	28	30	1,293	32.2	38.8	42.8	27.7	31.9
20-24	2,306	55	52	53	2,145	35.5	33.2	38.4	32.7	35.6
25-29	2,614	72	72	55	2,415	34.0	28.0	29.9	31.3	34.3
30-39	6,096	220	198	151	5,527	31.6	34.2	31.4	29.3	31.5
40-49	6,003	337	315	188	5,163	30.6	24.3	33.4	28.1	30.9
50-64	5,222	430	493	201	4,097	25.3	20.6	28.9	22.5	25.5
By highest qualification held⁶										
Degree or equivalent	4,980	171	197	124	4,487	42.1	38.2	49.9	39.0	42.0
Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	2,339	114	137	77	2,011	42.8	38.7	40.1	39.9	43.3
GCE A level or equivalent	5,674	261	286	135	4,992	30.0	26.8	32.1	25.8	30.1
GCSE grades A* to C, or equivalent	5,565	253	265	161	4,886	27.3	27.9	27.6	23.0	27.4
Other qualification	2,804	174	160	92	2,378	22.3	16.3	18.8	25.9	22.9
No qualification	2,094	159	109	81	1,745	11.7	8.9	13.4	12.5	11.8
By industry⁶										
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	164	8	8	3	146	15.9	*	*	*	17.1
Energy & water supply	268	11	12	5	241	34.1	38.2	19.1	26.1	34.8
Manufacturing	3,418	159	173	99	2,987	20.5	18.5	17.0	19.3	20.8
Construction	1,330	67	71	38	1,153	23.5	16.0	24.7	17.4	24.1
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	4,728	216	192	147	4,174	21.4	18.2	18.8	22.0	21.6
Transport	1,651	75	86	52	1,438	21.0	20.3	23.5	23.6	20.8
Banking, finance & insurance	3,550	146	162	87	3,155	31.4	29.1	31.4	23.7	31.8
Public administration, education & health	7,317	393	410	210	6,304	45.1	35.2	48.2	38.9	45.7
Other services	1,164	63	44	36	1,021	28.0	21.5	20.8	31.4	28.6
By occupation⁶										
Managers and senior officials	3,438	126	171	76	3,064	30.3	27.3	35.1	24.3	30.3
Professional occupations	3,000	101	142	70	2,688	46.3	37.1	49.7	46.6	46.4
Associate professional and technical	3,282	143	150	83	2,905	43.5	41.6	42.5	39.6	43.8
Administrative and secretarial	3,224	171	175	93	2,785	25.9	26.8	22.7	20.8	26.3
Skilled trades	2,073	104	96	56	1,818	22.7	21.7	22.7	18.2	22.9
Personal service occupations	1,893	114	94	64	1,620	43.6	34.8	50.0	39.5	44.0
Sales and customer service occupations	2,056	88	94	66	1,807	24.2	19.3	24.1	24.4	24.5
Process, plant and machine operatives	1,784	104	103	72	1,506	15.1	14.8	13.8	21.8	14.9
Elementary occupations	2,842	185	131	98	2,427	16.4	11.5	17.8	15.2	16.8
By full-time/part-time work⁶										
Full-time	17,810	754	884	490	15,682	31.7	27.5	32.2	27.8	31.9
Part-time	5,799	384	274	187	4,953	27.5	22.5	28.9	26.0	27.8
of which:										
Males										
Full-time	11,036	471	519	327	9,719	27.9	22.5	27.1	24.0	28.3
Part-time	1,114	86	38	43	947	26.2	16.9	31.0	21.1	27.1
Females										
Full-time	6,773	283	365	163	5,963	37.8	35.8	39.4	35.5	37.9
Part-time	4,685	298	236	144	4,006	27.8	24.2	28.6	27.5	28.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 2005⁷

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 The highlighted estimates are based on small sample sizes and are subject to a higher degree of sampling variability and should therefore be treated with caution.

⁵ Expressed as a percentage of those in the group who received training in the last thirteen weeks.

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.

Chapter 4
Qualifications and
Destinations



CHAPTER 4: QUALIFICATIONS AND DESTINATIONS

Key Facts

GCE, GCSE, SCE and Vocational Qualifications

- In 2003/04, 39.2 per cent of young people in the United Kingdom achieved 2 or more A level passes or equivalent in schools and FE colleges. At GCSE/NQ Standard Grade level, of pupils in their last year of compulsory schooling:
 - 54.2 per cent gained 5 or more passes at grades A*-C/1-3
 - 22.7 per cent gained 1-4 passes at grades A*-C/1-3
 - 18.8 per cent gained no passes at grades A*-C/1-3 but gained at least one grade D-G
 - 4.4 per cent had no graded results. **(Table 4.1)**
- Over 6 million entries were made for GCSE/NQ Standard Grade examinations by pupils in their last year of compulsory education in schools in the United Kingdom in 2003/04. 60 per cent of all entries achieved passes at grades A*-C. **(Table 4.2)**
- A total of 889,900 entries were made by young people for GCE A level/NQ Higher Grade examinations in the United Kingdom in 2003/04. 70 per cent of all entries achieved grades A-C. **(Table 4.3)**
- Of the 72,500 Intermediate and Foundation GNVQ entries in England, Wales and Northern Ireland in 2003/04, 6 per cent achieved GNVQ Part One and 69 per cent achieved a Full GNVQ. Of the VCE A/AS and Double Award passes in 2003/04, 31,000 were Double Awards, 35,200 were A level and 14,800 were AS passes. **(Table 4.4)**

Subject Choice

- Most frequently studied subjects at GCE A level/NQ Higher Grade were English (106,500 entries - English Language 57,600, English Literature 48,900), Social Studies (92,500), Mathematics (74,900), Biological Sciences (58,400) and General Studies (57,400). **(Table 4.3)**
- Of the 81,000 VCE A/AS and Double Award qualifications obtained in England, Wales and Northern Ireland in 2003/04, the most frequent subject areas were Information Technology (26,900) and Business (20,000). **(Table 4.4)**

Full Vocational Awards

- There were 491,000 NVQs awarded in the United Kingdom in 2003/04. Almost three-fifths (58 per cent) were awarded at level 2. Some 482,000

vocationally related qualifications were awarded in 2003/04, with 36 per cent of these awarded at level 1. **(Table 4.5)**

National Learning Targets

- In Summer 2005, progress towards selected targets in England was:
 - 79 per cent of 11-year-olds achieving level 4 or above in *English* (target 85%)
 - 75 per cent of 11-year-olds achieving level 4 or above in *mathematics* (target 85%)
 - 74 per cent of 14-year-olds achieving level 5 or above in *English* and in *mathematics* (target 85%)
 - 70 per cent of 14-year-olds achieving level 5 or above in *science* (target 80%)
 - 56 per cent of 16-year-olds gaining at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C (target 60%). **(Table 4.7)**

Higher Education Qualifications

- A total of 595,600 higher education qualifications were awarded in higher education institutions in the United Kingdom in 2003/04. Of these, 121,500 were sub-degree qualifications, 292,100 were first degrees, 15,300 were PhD or equivalents and 166,800 were at Masters / other postgraduate level. 58 per cent of all higher education qualifications were awarded to women. **(Table 4.8)**

Highest Qualification Held

- 52 per cent of people of working age were qualified to NVQ level 3 equivalent or above in Spring 2005, with 32 per cent of people of working age qualified to NVQ level 4 equivalent or above, and 9 per cent 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 2005. **(Table 4.9)**
- Attainment levels varied greatly by economic activity with 30 per cent of the economically inactive and 19 per cent of the unemployed having no qualifications, compared to 9 per cent of employees and 10 per cent of the self-employed. **(Table 4.9)**
- 91 per cent of employees in professional occupations held two or more A levels, or a higher level qualification, compared with 65 per cent of managers and senior officials, 22 per cent of process, plant and machine operatives and 22 per cent of those in elementary occupations. **(Table 4.9)**

People Working Towards a Qualification

- In 2003/04, of the 187,500 LSC Work-based learning provision programme leavers in England, 44 per cent met the requirements of their Modern Apprenticeship Framework or NVQ. The proportion for those aged 16-18 meeting the requirements was 45 per cent, and for those aged 19 and over, it was 43 per cent. **(Table 4.6)**
- 17.8 per cent of all people of working age were studying towards a qualification in Spring 2005. 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 - 27.6 per cent compared to 16.7 per cent. **(Table 4.10)**

Destinations of School Leavers

- The number of school leavers in the United Kingdom increased by 17,900 between 2003 and 2004, to 748,000. The proportion of pupils at the end of compulsory education continuing their education in England increased to 73 per cent - 12 percentage points higher than in 1991. In Northern Ireland, the proportion remained at 70 per cent in 2004 - 12 percentage points higher than in 1991. In Scotland the percentage of all school leavers continuing their education fell to 50 per cent in 2004, 18 percentage points higher than in 1991. The percentage of school leavers continuing their education in Wales in 2004 remained at 74 per cent - 12 percentage points higher than in 1991. **(Table 4.11)**

Destinations of Higher Education Graduates

- Of the 232,900 full-time home and EU first-degree graduates from the academic year 2003/04, 113,300 were known to go into UK employment only, 4,600 went into overseas employment only, 16,300 went into a combination of employment and study, 30,200 went into further study only, 9,400 were not available for employment, 12,300 were believed to be unemployed and 1,900 had other known destinations. Some 45,100 graduates had unknown destinations. **(Table 4.12)**

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4.1

QUALIFICATIONS AND DESTINATIONS

GCE, GCSE, SCE/NQ¹ and vocational qualifications obtained by pupils and students at a typical age^{2,3}, and students of any age - 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	
1995/96									
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
2000/01¹									
All	51.0	24.1	19.4	5.5	729.7	36.5	4.8	41.3	735.4
Males	45.7	24.6	23.1	6.5	372.1	32.3	4.5	36.9	378.5
Females	56.5	23.6	15.5	4.4	357.6	41.0	5.0	46.0	356.9
2001/02¹									
All	52.5	23.7	18.4	5.4	732.5	37.6	4.7	42.3	735.2
Males	47.2	24.3	22.0	6.4	374.0	33.2	4.5	37.8	377.0
Females	58.0	23.1	14.6	4.3	358.5	42.1	5.0	47.1	358.2
2002/03¹									
All	53.5	23.1	18.2	5.2	750.2	38.5	3.8	42.3	769.0
Males	48.3	23.6	21.8	6.3	382.7	34.1	3.8	37.9	395.1
Females	58.8	22.7	14.4	4.1	367.6	43.2	3.8	47.0	373.9
2003/04^{1,9}									
All	54.2	22.7	18.8	4.4	772.0	39.2	3.2	42.4	769.5
Males	49.2	23.1	22.4	5.3	392.6	34.7	3.2	37.9	395.8
Females	59.3	22.2	15.0	3.4	379.4	44.0	3.2	47.2	373.8

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
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
2001/02¹							
All	394.9	381.1	234.2	50.6	286.7	67.8	354.5
Males	182.4	188.7	131.1	27.9	130.0	31.6	161.6
Females	212.4	192.3	103.1	22.7	156.7	36.2	192.9
2002/03¹							
All	409.4	340.9	234.2	51.7	309.1	60.8	369.9
Males	189.6	168.1	131.2	28.3	140.5	28.7	169.3
Females	219.9	172.9	103.0	23.4	168.6	32.0	200.6
2003/04^{1,9}							
All	420.4	211.2	152.8	33.9	323.5	53.1	376.6
Males	194.3	107.0	91.9	20.8	147.5	24.9	172.4
Females	226.0	104.2	60.9	13.1	176.0	28.3	204.2

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

- From 1999/00 National Qualifications (NQ) were introduced in Scotland but are not all shown until 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.
- Pupils aged 15 at the start of the academic year, pupils in Year S4 in Scotland.
- Pupils in schools and students in further education institutions generally 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. Data from 2002/03 for Wales and Northern Ireland, however, relate to schools only. Pupils in Scotland generally sit Highers one year earlier than their A level counterparts and the figures relate to the results of pupils in Year S5/S6.
- Standard Grades 1-3/Intermediate 2 A-C/Intermediate 1 A in Scotland.
- Grades D-G at GCSE and Scottish Standard Grades 4-6/Intermediate 1 B and C/Access 3 (pass).
- 3 or more SCE/NQ Higher Grades/2 or more Advanced Highers/1 Advanced Higher with 2 or more Higher Passes in Scotland.
- Includes Vocational Certificates of Education (VCE) and, previously, Advanced level GNVQ/GSVQ, which is equivalent to 2 GCE A levels or AS equivalents/3 SCE/NQ Higher grades.
- 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.
- Provisional. The GCSE figures for England in part (i) and part (ii) refer to 15-year-olds only.
- 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.
- 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 4-6 respectively.
- Figures for Scotland include students in Year S4 only. They do not include special schools as it is not possible to identify typical ages for those pupils in relation to their academic level.

4.2

QUALIFICATIONS AND DESTINATIONS

GCSE and NQ Standard grade ¹ entries and achievements ² for pupils in their last year of compulsory education ³, in all schools ⁴ by subject and gender by the end of 2003/04

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	77.2	37.4	39.8	83	84	81	15	13	16
Chemistry	72.9	40.7	32.1	86	86	86	12	12	12
Physics	68.0	43.2	24.8	87	86	89	11	12	10
Science Single Award ⁵	77.2	39.4	37.8	19	17	21	72	73	71
Science Double Award	532.5	262.3	270.2	56	54	57	42	43	41
Other Science ⁶	5.7	3.9	1.9	50	48	57	45	45	37
Mathematics ⁷	729.5	366.7	362.8	53	52	54	44	44	43
Information Technology ⁸	120.8	71.1	49.8	60	57	64	35	38	32
Design and Technology ^{9,10}	455.4	244.1	211.4	57	50	65	40	46	33
Business Studies	117.1	60.9	56.2	59	57	62	37	38	35
Home Economics	54.3	4.9	49.4	52	37	54	43	53	42
Art and Design	225.8	94.1	131.7	69	58	78	29	39	21
Geography	239.4	134.5	104.9	63	60	67	34	37	30
History	250.9	125.5	125.4	65	62	68	32	34	30
Economics	0.9	0.5	0.3	81	81	81	17	17	18
Humanities ⁶	17.1	8.3	8.8	44	37	50	50	54	46
Religious Studies	145.1	61.3	83.7	65	58	71	31	38	27
Social Studies	18.5	5.2	13.3	57	46	60	37	45	34
English	717.1	358.0	359.1	62	54	69	37	43	30
Welsh ¹¹	5.0	2.4	2.6	72	64	80	28	36	20
Gaelic ¹²	0.6	0.3	0.3	81	75	88	15	21	9
English Literature ⁶	569.7	274.4	295.4	65	58	71	33	39	27
Welsh Literature	4.0	1.8	2.2	73	66	79	27	34	21
Drama	105.7	37.8	67.9	69	60	74	29	37	25
Media/Film/TV ¹³	35.4	17.1	18.4	58	50	66	38	46	30
Communication Studies ⁶	24.4	4.7	19.7	55	45	56	42	48	41
Modern Languages									
French	351.1	162.6	188.4	54	46	61	44	51	37
German	133.0	63.9	69.1	60	53	66	38	44	33
Spanish	60.9	25.5	35.4	60	52	65	38	45	33
Other languages ¹⁴	37.7	16.8	20.8	73	66	79	25	31	20
Classical Studies	15.1	7.7	7.4	87	85	89	11	13	9
Physical Education	150.1	99.4	50.7	61	60	63	38	39	37
Vocational Studies	6.5	3.3	3.2	61	53	69	35	42	28
Modern Studies ¹²	14.5	5.9	8.6	68	64	71	30	34	28
Music	68.4	31.7	36.7	72	67	76	24	27	21
Other subjects ¹⁵	37.3	19.0	18.3	55	53	58	39	41	37
All entries ¹⁶	6,077.4	2,998.6	3,078.7	60	56	64	37	41	34
English and Mathematics ^{17,18,19}	708.4	353.3	355.1	48	45	51	48	51	45
English, Maths and a Science ^{17,18,19}	680.1	338.8	341.3	45	43	48	51	53	49
English, Maths, Science and Modern Languages ^{19,20}	491.8	232.9	258.9	44	39	48	52	56	49
Mathematics and Science ^{19,20}	655.9	328.5	327.4	48	47	49	48	49	47
Any Subject	740.1	372.9	367.4	77	72	81	23	26	19

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 2003. Pupils in Year S4 in Scotland.
- 4 This does not include special schools in Scotland.
- 5 Standard Grade in General Science in Scotland.
- 6 England and Wales only.
- 7 Includes related subjects such as Statistics.
- 8 Includes Computer Studies, Information Systems and any combined syllabus where Information Technology is the major part.
- 9 Craft and Design, Graphic Communications and Technological Studies in Scotland.
- 10 Includes combined syllabus of which Design and Technology is the major part.
- 11 Welsh as a first language.
- 12 Scotland only.
- 13 England only.
- 14 Includes Welsh as a second language.
- 15 Includes combined syllabuses (other than those mentioned in footnotes 8 and 10).
- 16 Science Double Award are counted twice in this row.
- 17 English or Welsh as a first language in Wales.
- 18 Only includes successful entries (grade A*-G) in Wales so the number of entries is an underestimate.
- 19 Percentages are those achieving grades A*-C or D-G respectively in all these subjects.
- 20 England and Scotland only.

4.3

QUALIFICATIONS AND DESTINATIONS

GCE A level/NQ Higher grade¹ entries and achievements for young people² in all Schools³ and Further Education Sector Colleges⁴ by subject and gender, 2003/04

United Kingdom

Thousands and percentages

Subject group	Number of entries(000s)			Percentage achieving grades A–C			Percentage achieving grades D–E ⁵			Percentage with no graded results		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
Subject group												
Biological Sciences	58.4	22.4	36.0	67	64	69	26	29	25	7	7	7
Chemistry	44.7	22.1	22.6	74	72	75	20	21	19	6	7	5
Physics	36.4	27.8	8.6	70	68	76	22	23	17	8	9	6
Other Science	7.0	3.8	3.2	66	65	68	23	27	17	11	8	14
Mathematics	74.9	44.9	30.0	75	74	77	16	17	15	9	9	8
Computer Studies ⁷	31.5	22.9	8.6	57	55	61	34	35	31	9	10	8
Design and Technology ⁸	23.8	15.4	8.4	65	62	71	26	28	23	8	10	5
Business Studies ⁹	46.2	24.3	21.9	69	67	71	25	28	21	7	6	8
Home Economics	2.1	0.1	2.0	74	62	75	19	25	18	8	14	7
Art and Design	43.8	13.7	30.1	75	68	78	21	26	18	4	6	3
Geography	41.1	22.5	18.6	75	71	80	21	24	17	5	5	3
History	50.2	24.5	25.7	76	74	78	21	23	19	3	4	3
Economics	15.2	10.7	4.6	80	79	83	18	19	15	2	2	3
Religious Studies	15.9	4.5	11.4	79	77	80	18	19	17	3	4	3
Social Studies ¹⁰	92.5	28.8	63.8	68	62	70	28	33	27	4	5	3
English	57.6	21.5	36.0	66	64	68	23	23	23	10	13	9
Welsh Second Language ¹¹	0.5	0.1	0.4	73	63	75	25	32	23	2	5	2
Gaelic	0.2	0.1	0.1	90	90	90	4	2	5	6	8	5
English Literature ¹⁰	48.9	14.2	34.7	75	75	75	24	24	24	1	1	1
Welsh ¹¹	0.3	0.1	0.3	84	76	85	16	24	14	1	-	1
Drama	16.9	4.8	12.1	77	71	79	21	26	19	2	3	2
Communication studies ¹⁰	30.4	12.5	17.8	73	67	77	26	31	22	2	2	1
Modern Languages	37.6	12.1	25.5	81	81	81	15	15	15	4	4	4
<i>of which</i>												
French	18.7	5.7	13.0	81	81	80	16	16	16	4	3	4
German	7.9	2.7	5.2	77	76	77	19	19	19	4	5	4
Spanish	6.2	1.8	4.4	83	84	82	14	13	15	3	3	3
Other Languages	4.9	2.0	2.9	88	86	90	8	10	7	4	4	3
Classical Studies ¹²	6.3	2.6	3.6	82	80	84	15	16	13	3	4	3
Creative Arts ¹³	12.8	6.1	6.7	75	71	79	21	24	18	4	5	3
Physical Education	24.6	15.1	9.5	62	58	69	33	36	27	5	6	4
Vocational Studies ¹⁰	2.7	1.7	1.0	49	46	54	41	44	36	10	10	10
General Studies ¹⁰	57.4	27.1	30.3	53	50	55	40	41	39	7	8	6
Modern Studies ¹⁴	7.6	2.9	4.7	74	73	74	8	8	8	18	19	18
Other subjects	2.6	0.9	1.6	72	67	74	7	7	7	21	25	19
All entries	889.9	410.2	479.7	70	67	73	24	26	22	6	7	5

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.

2 Pupils in schools, and students in further education institutions (other than in Wales) aged 16-18 at the start of the academic year in England, Wales and 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 This does not include special schools in Scotland.

4 England and Northern Ireland only.

5 Grade D only in Scotland. This is not considered a pass.

6 For Scotland, this includes pupils who have passed the external exam but failed to complete coursework modules.

7 Includes Information Systems.

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

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

10 England and Wales only.

11 Wales only.

12 Includes Classical Greek and Latin.

13 Includes music.

14 Scotland only.

4.4

QUALIFICATIONS AND DESTINATIONS

GNVQ entries and results, and VCE A/AS and Double Awards qualifications obtained, by subject and gender, 2003/04¹

England, Wales and Northern Ireland

Thousands

	Intermediate and Foundation GNVQ Pupils aged 15 in all schools ²								VCE A/AS and Double Award passes for young people ³ in schools and colleges ⁴		
	Total Entries		Qualifications obtained				Qualification obtained				
			GNVQ Part One		Full GNVQ ⁵		GNVQ Language Unit ⁶				
	Inter- mediate	Found- ation	Inter- mediate	Found- ation	Inter- mediate	Found- ation	Inter- mediate	Found- ation	Double Award	A Level	AS
All											
Art & Design	1.3	0.1	-	-	1.1	0.1	-	-	2.6	0.8	-
Business	2.5	0.3	-	-	1.9	0.2	-	-	7.9	8.1	4.0
Health & Social Care	1.6	0.5	0.1	-	1.2	0.4	-	-	5.8	5.9	2.4
Leisure and Recreation	1.4	0.4	0.1	-	1.1	0.3	-	-	1.7	1.8	-
Manufacturing	0.2	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.3	0.1	-
Hospitality and Catering	0.3	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	-	0.3	0.1	-
Science	6.0	0.4	-	-	4.9	0.3	-	-	0.7	0.5	-
Engineering	0.3	0.1	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.5	0.4	0.1
Information Technology	52.0	2.6	4.4	0.1	35.4	1.0	-	-	6.0	12.6	8.3
Media: Communication and Production	0.2	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.9	0.8	-
Retail and Distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-
Performing Arts	1.2	0.1	-	-	1.0	0.1	-	-	0.5	0.8	-
Other subjects ⁷	0.1	0.4	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	3.7	3.0	-
Total	67.1	5.4	4.6	0.1	47.4	2.7	0.1	0.3	31.0	35.2	14.8
Males											
Art & Design	0.6	0.1	-	-	0.4	0.1	-	-	0.9	0.3	-
Business	1.3	0.1	-	-	1.0	0.1	-	-	4.2	4.4	2.2
Health & Social Care	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.1
Leisure and Recreation	0.6	0.2	-	-	0.4	0.1	-	-	1.2	1.2	-
Manufacturing	0.2	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.1	-
Hospitality and Catering	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.2	-	-
Science	2.9	0.2	-	-	2.4	0.1	-	-	0.4	0.2	-
Engineering	0.3	0.1	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.5	0.3	0.1
Information Technology	29.6	1.7	1.8	0.1	20.3	0.6	-	-	4.8	8.0	4.7
Media: Communication and Production	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.5	0.4	-
Retail and Distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-
Performing Arts	0.4	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	-
Other subjects ⁷	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.6	0.6	-
Total	36.2	3.0	1.8	0.1	25.3	1.4	-	0.2	13.8	16.2	7.2
Females											
Art & Design	0.7	0.1	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	1.7	0.5	-
Business	1.1	0.1	-	-	0.9	0.1	-	-	3.7	3.8	1.7
Health & Social Care	1.5	0.5	0.1	-	1.2	0.4	-	-	5.7	5.6	2.3
Leisure and Recreation	0.8	0.2	-	-	0.7	0.1	-	-	0.5	0.7	-
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitality and Catering	0.2	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.1	-
Science	3.1	0.2	-	-	2.6	0.1	-	-	0.3	0.3	-
Engineering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information Technology	22.4	0.9	2.6	0.1	15.1	0.3	-	-	1.1	4.6	3.6
Media: Communication and Production	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.4	0.3	-
Retail and Distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-
Performing Arts	0.8	0.1	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	0.4	0.6	-
Other subjects ⁷	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	3.1	2.4	-
Total	30.9	2.3	2.7	0.1	22.1	1.2	0.1	0.2	17.2	19.0	7.7

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 Those in all schools who were 15 at the start of the academic year, i.e. 31 August 2003.

3 Those aged 16-18 at the start of the academic year (i.e. 31 August 2003).

4 Data for Wales do not include FE colleges.

5 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.

6 England and Wales only. GNVQ Language Units include French, German and Spanish, in England, but only include Welsh as a Second Language in Wales.

7 Includes subjects which are not specified in the table (e.g. Travel & Tourism), and Language Units in Wales.

4.5

QUALIFICATIONS AND DESTINATIONS

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

United Kingdom

Thousands and percentages

	Year ²				
	1995/96	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
All (thousands)					
Full vocational awards:					
By qualification & level					
NVQs/SVQs					
Level 1	62	50	47	52	57
Level 2	218	231	231	247	285
Level 3	65	103	114	116	128
Level 4 and 5	9	15	17	18	22
Total^{3, 4}	354	428	408	432	491
Vocationally Related Qualifications (VRQs) ⁵					
Level 1	.	.	3	97	172
Level 2	.	.	6	62	159
Level 3	.	.	14	54	143
Level 4 and 5	.	.	2	4	9
Total³	.	.	25	217	482
Males (percentages)					
Full vocational awards:					
By qualification					
NVQs/SVQs ^{6, 7}	41	47	45	44	45
VRQs ⁸	.	.	69	48	49
Females (percentages)					
Full vocational awards:					
By qualification					
NVQs/SVQs ^{6, 7}	59	53	55	56	55
VRQs ⁸	.	.	31	52	51

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 Numbers may not add to column totals due to rounding.

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

5 For 2001/02, the number of VRQ awards are for ASDAN, OCR and City & Guilds only. For 2002/03 and 2003/04, awards are based on 12 and 23 awarding bodies, respectively.

6 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.

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

8 Due to limited data available for 2001/02, awards for VRQs in this table may not be representative of the gender split for all other vocational qualifications awarded nationally.

4.6

QUALIFICATIONS AND DESTINATIONS

Success rates¹ in Learning and Skills Council funded Work-Based Learning provision: by programme type and age group, 2002/03^{2,3} and 2003/04⁴

England

Percentages and thousands

Age at start of learning	2002/03				2003/04			
	Work-Based Learning Provision				Work-Based Learning Provision			
	Framework ⁵ (x%)	NVQ Only ⁶ (y%)	Framework or NVQ (x% + y%)	Total Leavers ⁷ (000s)	Framework ⁵ (x%)	NVQ Only ⁶ (y%)	Framework or NVQ (x% + y%)	Total Leavers ⁷ (000s)
Programme Type								
Advanced Apprenticeships								
16 - 18	37	11	48	28.0	36	13	49	23.8
19+	27	13	39	30.2	29	15	44	27.5
All	32	12	43	58.2	32	14	46	51.4
Apprenticeships (at level 2)								
16 - 18	25	13	39	63.8	31	12	43	65.3
19+	22	14	36	37.6	29	14	42	41.5
All	24	14	38	101.4	30	12	43	106.8
All Apprenticeships								
16 - 18	30	13	42	91.8	33	12	45	89.1
19+	24	13	38	67.8	29	14	43	69.1
All	27	13	40	159.6	31	13	44	158.2
NVQ Training - level 1								
16 - 18	-	33	33	13.5	-	54	54	0.1
19+	-	42	42	0.8	-	49	49	0.4
All	-	34	34	14.3	-	50	50	0.5
NVQ Training - level 2								
16 - 18	-	43	43	16.7	-	52	52	12.9
19+	-	57	57	10.1	-	63	63	9.8
All	-	49	49	26.8	-	57	57	22.7
NVQ Training - level 3								
16 - 18	-	51	51	2.0	-	51	51	1.5
19+	-	46	46	3.4	-	55	55	3.4
All	-	48	48	5.3	-	54	54	5.0
NVQ Training - level 4								
16 - 18	-	66	66	0.1	-	71	71	0.1
19+	-	57	57	1.1	-	73	73	1.1
All	-	58	58	1.2	-	73	73	1.2
All Frameworks or NVQs								
16 - 18	-	-	41	124.1	-	-	46	103.7
19+	-	-	40	83.1	-	-	46	83.8
All	-	-	41	207.2	-	-	46	187.5

Source: Learning and Skills Council (LSC) Individualised Learner Record (ILR)

1 For Apprenticeships: the proportion who either meet all the requirements of their apprenticeship framework, or achieve an NVQ required by the framework. For NVQ learning: the proportion of learners who achieved the NVQ.

2 1st August 2002 to 31st July 2003.

3 Includes revised data.

4 1st August 2003 to 31st July 2004.

5 A set of requirements drawn up by a National Training Organisation (NTO) which need to be fulfilled for the recognition of training as a modern apprenticeship in the sector concerned.

6 Early apprenticeship leavers who achieved an NVQ but no framework.

7 Total leavers have been rounded to the nearest 100.

4.7

QUALIFICATIONS AND DESTINATIONS

Progress towards selected National Targets¹ - time series

England

Percentages

	2001			2003			2004 ²			2005 ³		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
Targets for 11-year-olds [Key Stage 2 tests]												
By 2006												
85% of 11-year-olds to achieve level 4 or above in	Baseline											
<i>English</i>	75	70	80	75	70	81	78	72	83	79	74	84
85% of 11-year-olds to achieve level 4 or above in	Baseline											
<i>mathematics</i>	71	71	70	73	73	72	74	74	74	75	76	75
Targets for 14-year-olds [Key Stage 3 tests]												
By 2007												
85% of 14-year olds to achieve level 5 or above in	Baseline											
<i>English</i>	65	57	73	69	62	76	71	64	78	74	67	80
<i>mathematics</i>	66	65	67	71	70	72	73	72	74	74	73	74
<i>ICT (teacher assessment)</i>	65	61	69	67	63	71	67	63	71	69	65	74
80% of 14-year-olds to achieve level 5 or above in	Baseline											
<i>science</i>	66	66	66	68	68	69	66	65	67	70	69	70
Targets for 16-year-olds [Key Stage 4]												
By 2008												
60% of those aged 16 to achieve the equivalent of	Baseline											
5 GCSEs at Grades A*-C	50	45	55	53	48	58	54	49	59	56	51	61
Targets for Young people												
Increase the proportion of 19-year-olds⁴ who achieve at least level 2⁵	Baseline											
by 3 percentage points between 2004 and 2006, and a further	Baseline											
2 percentage points between 2006 and 2008, and increase	Baseline											
the proportion of young people who achieve level 3⁶	.	.	.	.	.	.	67	62	72	67	63	70
Targets for Adults⁷												
Reduce by at least 40% the number of adults who lack NVQ2	Baseline											
or equivalent qualifications by 2010. Working towards this,	Baseline											
one million adults in the workforce to achieve level 2⁵ between	Baseline											
2003 and 2006^{5,8}	69	72	65	70	72	68	72	73	69	72	73	71

Source: Department for Education and Skills; Labour Force Survey, Spring Quarter of each year⁹

1 There are further Public Service Agreement/Spending Review 2004 targets in England which are not included in this table.

2 Includes revised data.

3 Provisional.

4 From 2004, figures used to measure this target are from matched administrative data, replacing the previous Labour Force Survey (LFS) measure.

5 Level 2 is defined here as 5 GCSEs at grades A*-C, an NVQ level 2, an Intermediate GNVQ or equivalent.

6 Level 3 is 2 A levels, an NVQ level 3, an Advanced GNVQ or equivalent.

7 Adults, in England, consist of males aged 18-64 and females aged 18-59, who are in employment or actively seeking employment. In Wales, they consist of all working age adults aged 18-59 (females) and 18-64 (males).

8 The percentage figures are those who have achieved Level 2.

9 More up-to-date information may be available through the DFES Research and Statistics Gateway 'www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway'.

4.8

QUALIFICATIONS AND DESTINATIONS

Students^{1,2} obtaining higher education qualifications^{3,4} by level, gender and subject group, 2003/04

United Kingdom

Thousands

	Sub-degree ⁵	First Degree	Postgraduate			Total Higher Education
			PhD & equivalent	Masters and Others	Total	
All						
Medicine & Dentistry	0.1	7.0	1.5	2.9	4.5	11.6
Subjects Allied to Medicine	40.8	24.7	0.9	8.3	9.2	74.7
Biological Sciences	3.6	26.0	2.4	5.7	8.1	37.6
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	1.2	3.1	0.3	1.1	1.4	5.7
Physical Sciences	1.3	12.0	2.3	3.9	6.1	19.5
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	8.4	25.6	0.9	9.9	10.8	44.7
Engineering & Technology	4.8	19.8	2.0	8.9	10.9	35.6
Architecture, Building & Planning	2.4	6.7	0.2	4.0	4.2	13.4
Social Studies ⁶	18.0	39.5	1.5	26.1	27.6	85.1
Business & Administrative Studies	14.1	41.6	0.5	37.5	38.0	93.6
Mass Communication & Documentation	1.2	7.9	0.1	4.0	4.1	13.2
Languages	4.0	19.8	0.8	5.1	5.9	29.7
Historical and Philosophical Studies	2.8	14.9	0.9	4.1	5.0	22.6
Creative Arts & Design	4.8	28.3	0.2	5.6	5.8	38.9
Education ⁷	10.5	9.5	0.6	38.2	38.8	58.9
Combined, general	3.6	5.7	0.1	1.7	1.7	11.0
All subjects	121.5	292.1	15.3	166.8	182.1	595.6
Males						
Medicine & Dentistry	-	3.1	0.8	1.3	2.0	5.1
Subjects Allied to Medicine	4.8	4.5	0.4	2.0	2.4	11.7
Biological Sciences	1.6	8.9	1.0	1.8	2.9	13.3
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	2.3
Physical Sciences	0.8	6.9	1.5	2.1	3.6	11.3
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	6.0	18.8	0.7	7.0	7.7	32.5
Engineering & Technology	4.3	16.7	1.6	7.2	8.9	29.9
Architecture, Building & Planning	1.7	4.9	0.1	2.3	2.5	9.0
Social Studies ⁶	4.7	15.4	0.8	11.3	12.1	32.2
Business & Administrative Studies	6.3	19.0	0.3	19.4	19.8	45.1
Mass Communication & Documentation	0.6	3.0	-	1.3	1.4	5.0
Languages	1.4	5.1	0.4	1.6	2.0	8.5
Historical and Philosophical Studies	1.0	6.4	0.5	1.9	2.4	9.8
Creative Arts & Design	2.1	10.7	0.1	2.1	2.3	15.1
Education ⁷	2.8	1.8	0.2	11.2	11.4	15.9
Combined, general	1.3	2.4	-	1.1	1.1	4.8
All subjects	40.1	128.6	8.7	74.3	83.0	251.7
Females						
Medicine & Dentistry	0.1	3.9	0.8	1.6	2.4	6.4
Subjects Allied to Medicine	35.9	20.3	0.5	6.3	6.8	63.0
Biological Sciences	2.0	17.1	1.4	3.8	5.2	24.3
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	0.7	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.7	3.4
Physical Sciences	0.5	5.1	0.8	1.8	2.6	8.2
Mathematical and Computer Sciences	2.3	6.8	0.2	2.9	3.1	12.2
Engineering & Technology	0.5	3.1	0.4	1.7	2.1	5.7
Architecture, Building & Planning	0.7	1.9	0.1	1.7	1.7	4.3
Social Studies ⁶	13.3	24.1	0.7	14.8	15.5	52.9
Business & Administrative Studies	7.7	22.6	0.2	18.0	18.3	48.6
Mass Communication & Documentation	0.6	4.9	-	2.7	2.7	8.2
Languages	2.5	14.7	0.5	3.5	3.9	21.2
Historical and Philosophical Studies	1.8	8.4	0.4	2.2	2.6	12.8
Creative Arts & Design	2.7	17.6	0.1	3.4	3.5	23.8
Education ⁷	7.7	7.8	0.4	27.1	27.4	42.9
Combined, general	2.3	3.2	-	0.6	0.6	6.1
All subjects	81.3	163.5	6.6	92.5	99.1	343.9

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

- 1 Includes students on Open University courses. Figures are not comparable to previous years as the Open University have recorded the subject of qualification in the separate subject groups this year and not all in the 'combined, general' category.
- 2 Includes students qualifying on all modes of study. Previous figures excluded those on a dormant mode of study (around 55,000 students in 2003/04).
- 3 Excludes qualifications from the private sector.
- 4 Includes higher education in higher education institutions in the United Kingdom only. Higher education qualifications in further education institutions (approximately 8% of the total number of students) are excluded.
- 5 Excludes students who successfully completed courses for which formal qualifications are not awarded.
- 6 Including Law.
- 7 Including ITT and INSET.

4.9

QUALIFICATIONS AND DESTINATIONS

Highest qualification held by people of working age¹, by gender, age, region and economic activity and, for employees of working age¹, by occupation, 2005

United Kingdom

Thousands and 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	18,702	6	20	23	20	17	13
Females	17,720	5	21	16	22	21	15
By age							
16-19	3,076	*	1	21	37	21	20
20-24	3,650	2	19	34	21	17	8
25-29	3,570	8	30	19	19	16	8
30-39	8,600	7	25	17	20	21	10
40-49	8,479	6	23	17	20	20	13
50-64	9,048	5	20	17	19	16	22
By ethnic origin⁷							
White	32,980	5	21	20	21	19	14
Non-white	3,418	7	19	15	20	21	18
of which:							
Mixed	268	6	22	19	22	15	16
Asian or Asian British	1,636	7	17	14	19	20	23
Black or Black British	813	5	22	16	21	22	14
Chinese	198	16	24	17	17	15	12
Other Ethnic Group	504	8	16	12	20	26	17
By Government Office region⁸							
United Kingdom	36,422	5	21	20	21	19	14
North East	1,525	3	17	21	24	20	15
North West	4,098	5	19	20	22	19	16
Yorkshire & the Humber	3,044	5	17	20	22	21	15
East Midlands	2,587	4	19	22	20	20	15
West Midlands	3,196	4	19	20	22	18	17
Eastern	3,323	5	20	19	22	21	13
London	4,811	8	24	15	18	20	14
South East	4,953	7	23	20	21	19	10
South West	2,965	5	21	21	22	20	11
England	30,502	6	21	19	21	20	14
Wales	1,749	5	19	18	22	18	17
Scotland	3,123	5	26	22	20	15	14
Northern Ireland	1,048	4	19	17	22	13	24
By economic activity							
Employees ^{7,9,10}	23,614	7	25	20	22	18	9
of which:							
Managers and senior officials	3,438	9	35	21	18	13	4
Professional occupations	3,000	30	53	8	6	4	1
Associate professional and technical	3,282	6	46	19	16	10	2
Administrative and secretarial	3,224	2	18	21	28	25	6
Skilled trades	2,073	1	9	38	25	18	10
Personal service occupations	1,893	2	17	24	28	21	8
Sales and customer service occupations	2,056	1	10	23	29	24	13
Process, plant and machine operatives	1,784	*	4	18	27	32	19
Elementary occupations	2,842	1	5	16	25	29	25
Self-employed ^{8,11}	3,302	6	23	24	21	16	10
ILO unemployed ¹²	1,335	3	13	14	24	26	19
Inactive ¹³	7,981	2	10	17	20	20	30

Labour Force Survey, Spring 2005^{14,15}

- 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 International Baccalaureate, 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.
- 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 Research and Statistics Gateway 'www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway/'.

4.10

QUALIFICATIONS AND DESTINATIONS

People ^{1,2} currently working towards a qualification ³, 2005

United Kingdom

Thousands and percentages

	Total working towards a qualification		Of which, percentage working towards ^{4,5}				
	Number (thousands)	Percentage (%) ⁶	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	6,461	17.8	26.8	9.7	22.5	13.0	27.3
Economic activity							
Employees ^{7,8}	3,733	15.8	22.2	11.9	22.6	9.6	33.2
Self-employed ^{8,9}	194	5.9	20.2	8.6	10.6	6.4	53.6
ILO unemployed ¹⁰	245	18.4	20.6	6.1	23.9	16.9	30.1
Economically inactive ¹¹	2,198	27.7	36.9	6.6	22.5	18.6	14.6
All aged							
All	6,461	17.8	26.8	9.7	22.5	13.0	27.3
16-19	2,162	70.9	12.8	4.6	47.8	24.4	9.7
20-24	1,293	35.5	60.7	8.6	10.5	4.8	14.9
25-29	642	18.0	31.8	14.7	9.2	7.3	36.2
30-39	1,073	12.5	22.9	14.8	8.5	8.2	44.9
40-49	841	9.9	19.1	13.5	10.9	8.9	47.0
50-64	451	5.0	13.8	11.3	9.8	8.9	55.3
Males aged							
All	2,924	15.7	28.2	8.8	22.9	12.3	27.1
16-19	1,069	68.9	11.9	4.3	47.5	24.9	10.6
20-24	628	34.9	61.9	8.3	12.2	3.4	13.5
25-29	303	17.4	33.8	13.3	7.5	4.4	40.2
30-39	434	10.4	25.5	14.2	4.9	5.3	49.2
40-49	305	7.3	19.8	13.3	8.6	7.2	50.5
50-64	184	3.5	18.1	9.4	7.9	7.7	56.4
Females aged							
All	3,537	20.0	25.7	10.4	22.2	13.5	27.4
16-19	1,092	73.0	13.6	4.8	48.1	23.9	8.9
20-24	665	36.0	59.5	8.8	8.9	6.1	16.2
25-29	339	18.6	30.0	15.9	10.7	9.9	32.6
30-39	639	14.5	21.1	15.1	11.0	10.1	41.9
40-49	535	12.5	18.7	13.6	12.2	9.8	45.1
50-59	267	7.0	10.9	12.7	11.1	9.8	54.6
By highest qualification held ⁵							
Degree or equivalent	1,002	15.6	42.6	14.4	3.4	3.4	35.8
Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	540	17.6	37.3	19.2	6.9	3.9	32.1
GCE A level or equivalent	1,996	23.2	46.5	10.4	19.8	3.4	19.5
GCSE grades A* to C, or equivalent	1,743	20.9	3.5	6.6	50.9	13.3	25.0
Other qualification	575	12.6	16.8	7.4	11.2	15.9	47.7
No qualification	570	11.1	2.0	1.8	5.9	68.3	21.2
By ethnic origin							
White	5,514	16.7	25.4	9.7	23.0	13.3	28.0
Non-white	942	27.6	35.4	9.6	19.6	10.9	23.2
Mixed	86	32.3	28.0	9.0	33.0	15.8	13.8
Asian or Asian British	373	22.8	36.7	8.0	20.1	12.3	22.2
Black or Black British	261	32.2	28.5	11.4	18.3	11.4	28.4
Chinese	77	38.8	69.7	5.0	14.2	3.0	8.0
Other ethnic group	144	28.6	30.5	13.0	15.9	8.0	30.2
Employees							
Full-time & part-time							
All	3,733	15.8	22.2	11.9	22.6	9.6	33.2
Males	1,614	13.3	23.2	11.2	22.9	7.4	34.7
Females	2,119	18.5	21.4	12.4	22.3	11.3	32.1
Full-time							
All	2,169	12.2	18.8	13.9	15.7	7.3	43.5
Males	1,092	9.9	18.4	12.7	16.8	5.8	45.6
Females	1,077	15.9	19.2	15.2	14.6	8.8	41.5
Part-time							
All	1,564	27.0	26.8	9.0	32.0	12.8	18.9
Males	523	46.9	33.3	8.1	35.5	10.9	11.9
Females	1,041	22.2	23.6	9.5	30.3	13.8	22.4

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 2005 ¹²

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 The highlighted estimates are based on small sample sizes and are subject to a higher degree of sampling variability and should therefore be treated with caution.

3 For those who are working towards more than one qualification the highest is recorded.

4 Expressed as a percentage of those in the group working towards a qualification.

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

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

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

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

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

11 People who are neither in employment nor ILO unemployed.

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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4.11

QUALIFICATIONS AND DESTINATIONS

Destinations of school leavers

United Kingdom	(i) by country - time series					Thousands and percentages ¹			
	1991	1996	2001 ²	2002 ²	2003	2004	All	Males	Females
United Kingdom									
Number of school leavers	638.3	683.3	702.9	711.6	730.1	748.0	381.4	366.6	
Destination at end of compulsory schooling									
England									
Number of school leavers	522.8	562.1	582.8	592.3	608.8	626.0	318.9	307.1	
of which (%):									
Education	61	68	72	72	72	73	69	78	
Government supported training ³	15	10	7	7	7	7	8	5	
Employment	10	8	12	11	11	11	14	8	
Unemployed or not available for work	9	7	7	8	8	6	7	5	
Unknown or left area	6	8	5	5	4	5	5	4	
Wales⁴									
Number of school leavers	34.9	36.9	36.9	36.4	37.7	39.1	19.9	19.2	
of which (%):									
Education	62	70	74	73	74	74	69	80	
Government supported training ³	16	8	8	9	8	8	10	5	
Employment	8	9	7	6	7	6	8	5	
Unemployed or not available for work	8	7	6	7	6	7	8	6	
Unknown or left area	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	4	
Northern Ireland									
Number of school leavers	25.4	26.9	26.1	26.3	26.3	26.4	13.4	13.0	
of which (%):									
Education	58	67	67	68	70	70	..	..
Training	27	22	21	19	19	18	..	..
Employment	5	5	6	6	5	5	..	..
Unemployed or not available for work	4	4	3	3	2	2	..	..
Unknown or left area	6	3	3	4	4	5	..	..
Destination of all school leavers									
Scotland⁵									
Number of school leavers	55.2	57.4	57.1	56.5	57.3	56.5	29.2	27.3	
of which (%):									
Education	32	45	52	52	52	50	44	57	
Training	25	14	6	6	5	5	5	4	
Employment	24	23	24	23	23	25	29	21	
Unemployed ^{2,6}	9	-	-	-	16	16	19	15	
Miscellaneous/other known destinations ²	11	14	14	16	-	-	-	-	
Destinations not known	..	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	

Sources: School Leavers Destinations Surveys; Careers Service Activity Survey (England); Careers Wales Association Ltd; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department of Employment and Learning

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

2 Includes revised data.

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

4 Figures recorded in the table for Wales, after 1996, are not classified as 'National Statistics'.

5 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.

6 In recent years this category includes those school leavers who are not actively seeking employment or training (for example those who are caring for others or who are working on a part-time basis).

4.11

CONTINUED QUALIFICATIONS AND DESTINATIONS Destinations of school leavers

United Kingdom

(ii) by Government Office Region in England - 2004

Thousands and percentages¹

	2004						
	Number of school leavers (000s)	of which Education (%)	Government supported training ² (%)	Employment (%)	Unemployed or not available for work (%)	Unknown or left area (%)	
All							
North East	34.8	68	11	9	8	5	
North West	94.8	71	9	13	6	3	
Yorkshire and the Humber	65.1	68	9	14	7	4	
East Midlands	54.8	72	6	13	6	3	
West Midlands	71.3	71	9	11	7	5	
Eastern	68.8	75	4	11	5	4	
London	78.4	80	3	5	6	7	
South East	96.4	76	4	10	4	6	
South West	61.5	75	7	13	4	3	
England	626.0	73	7	11	6	5	
Males							
North East	17.7	61	14	12	10	5	
North West	48.3	65	11	17	8	4	
Yorkshire and the Humber	32.9	62	11	18	8	4	
East Midlands	28.2	66	8	18	6	3	
West Midlands	36.6	65	10	15	8	5	
Eastern	34.8	73	5	13	6	4	
London	39.9	76	3	7	7	7	
South East	49.5	72	5	13	5	6	
South West	30.9	71	8	16	5	3	
England	318.9	69	8	14	7	5	
Females							
North East	17.1	75	8	6	6	4	
North West	46.5	77	7	9	5	3	
Yorkshire and the Humber	32.2	74	7	9	6	4	
East Midlands	26.6	78	5	8	5	3	
West Midlands	34.7	76	7	8	5	5	
Eastern	34.0	78	4	9	5	4	
London	38.5	83	2	4	4	6	
South East	46.9	81	3	7	3	6	
South West	30.6	79	5	10	3	3	
England	307.1	78	5	8	5	4	

Sources: Careers Service Activity Survey (England)

See previous page for footnotes.

4.12

QUALIFICATIONS AND DESTINATIONS

Destinations of full-time first degree home and EU graduates¹ by gender and subject group², 2003/04³

United Kingdom

Numbers of first degree graduates - by destination

Thousands

	UK Employment only	Overseas Employment only	Combination of Employment and Study	Further Study only	Not available for Employment	Believed to be unemployed	Other known destinations ⁴	Total of known destinations	Unknown destinations ⁵	Total First Degree Graduates ⁶
All										
Medicine & Dentistry	4.3	-	0.5	0.4	-	-	-	5.2	0.6	5.8
Subjects Allied to Medicine	10.0	0.1	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	13.4	2.6	16.0
Biological Sciences	10.3	0.4	1.6	3.9	1.0	1.1	0.2	18.5	4.0	22.5
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	-	2.3	0.4	2.7
Physical Sciences	4.7	0.2	0.6	2.4	0.6	0.7	0.1	9.3	1.8	11.1
Mathematical and Computing Sciences	9.5	0.3	1.2	2.5	0.7	1.6	0.2	16.0	4.1	20.0
Engineering & Technology	6.4	0.4	0.8	1.6	0.5	1.0	0.1	10.9	3.2	14.0
Architecture, Building & Planning	2.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	-	3.2	0.8	4.0
Social Sciences (inc Law)	13.1	0.6	2.5	6.3	1.5	1.4	0.3	25.7	6.4	32.0
Business & Administrative Studies	15.8	0.8	2.6	2.2	1.5	1.6	0.2	24.6	7.0	31.7
Mass Communications & Documentation	3.9	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	5.6	1.5	7.1
Languages	7.8	0.9	1.2	3.1	0.8	0.9	0.1	14.8	3.2	18.0
Historical and Philosophical Studies	5.5	0.3	0.9	2.5	0.6	0.7	0.1	10.5	2.3	12.8
Creative Arts & Design	12.7	0.4	1.5	2.2	1.0	1.9	0.3	20.0	5.7	25.7
Education	5.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	-	6.6	1.2	7.7
Combined	0.8	-	0.1	0.2	-	0.1	-	1.3	0.3	1.6
All subjects	113.3	4.6	16.3	30.2	9.4	12.3	1.9	187.9	45.1	232.9
Males										
Medicine & Dentistry	1.9	-	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	2.3	0.3	2.6
Subjects Allied to Medicine	1.7	-	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	-	2.6	0.6	3.2
Biological Sciences	3.5	0.1	0.5	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	6.2	1.5	7.7
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	0.5	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.8	0.2	0.9
Physical Sciences	2.6	0.1	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	5.3	1.0	6.4
Mathematical and Computing Sciences	7.1	0.2	0.8	1.7	0.5	1.3	0.2	11.8	3.1	14.9
Engineering & Technology	5.4	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.1	9.1	2.7	11.8
Architecture, Building & Planning	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	2.3	0.6	2.9
Social Sciences (inc Law)	4.9	0.3	0.9	2.6	0.6	0.7	0.1	10.0	2.5	12.5
Business & Administrative Studies	6.9	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.1	11.2	3.5	14.7
Mass Communications & Documentation	1.5	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	2.1	0.6	2.8
Languages	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.3	-	3.7	0.9	4.7
Historical and Philosophical Studies	2.3	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	4.6	1.1	5.7
Creative Arts & Design	4.7	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.1	7.5	2.4	9.9
Education	0.8	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	1.1	0.3	1.4
Combined	0.3	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.4	0.1	0.5
All subjects	47.4	2.2	6.5	13.0	4.1	6.9	1.0	81.0	21.4	102.5
Females										
Medicine & Dentistry	2.5	-	0.3	0.2	-	-	-	3.0	0.3	3.3
Subjects Allied to Medicine	8.3	0.1	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	10.9	2.0	12.9
Biological Sciences	6.8	0.2	1.2	2.6	0.7	0.6	0.1	12.3	2.5	14.8
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	1.0	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	1.5	0.3	1.8
Physical Sciences	2.1	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	-	4.0	0.7	4.7
Mathematical and Computing Sciences	2.4	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.3	-	4.2	0.9	5.1
Engineering & Technology	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	-	1.7	0.5	2.2
Architecture, Building & Planning	0.5	-	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	0.9	0.2	1.1
Social Sciences (inc Law)	8.2	0.3	1.6	3.8	0.9	0.7	0.2	15.7	3.8	19.5
Business & Administrative Studies	8.9	0.4	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.1	13.4	3.5	17.0
Mass Communications & Documentation	2.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	3.5	0.9	4.4
Languages	5.9	0.6	0.9	2.3	0.6	0.6	0.1	11.1	2.3	13.4
Historical and Philosophical Studies	3.2	0.1	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.3	-	5.9	1.2	7.1
Creative Arts & Design	8.0	0.2	1.1	1.5	0.6	0.9	0.2	12.6	3.3	15.9
Education	4.2	-	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	-	5.4	0.9	6.4
Combined	0.5	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	0.9	0.2	1.0
All subjects	65.9	2.4	9.8	17.2	5.3	5.4	0.9	106.8	23.7	130.5

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

1 Home and EU students graduating from higher education institutions in 2004. As from 1999/00 the target population excludes non-EU overseas domiciled students, consequently direct comparisons with earlier years cannot be made.

2 Since 2002/03, the Joint Academic Coding System (JACS) has been used, which is not identical to the previous subject classification used.

3 Destinations from the academic year 2003/04, collected from the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE) record, which replaced the First Destination Supplement (FDS) used prior to 2002/03.

4 Including students not in study who were not looking for employment, further study or training.

5 Includes non-respondents and explicit refusals.

6 Includes known and unknown destinations.

Chapter 5

Population



CHAPTER 5: POPULATION

Key Facts

- UK population aged 2 and over at January 2005 was 58.5 million (28.6 million males and 29.9 million females). **(Table 5.1)**
- UK working age population at Spring 2005 was 36.4 million, of which 23.6 million were Employees, 3.3 million were Self employed, 1.3 million were ILO unemployed and 8.0 million were Economically inactive. **(Table 5.1)**
- UK population aged 2 and over increased by 4.9 per cent between 1991 (55.7 million) and 2005 (58.5 million). Over the same period the working age population increased by 5.0 per cent, from 34.8 million to 36.4 million. **(Table 5.2)**
- Of people of working age, between 1991 and 2005, Employees increased by 8.8 per cent (21.7 million to 23.6 million), Self employed increased by 2.9 per cent (3.2 million to 3.3 million), Economically inactive increased by 12.4 per cent (7.1 million to 8.0 million), and ILO unemployed decreased by 43.2 per cent from 2.4 million to 1.3 million. **(Table 5.2)**

CHAPTER 5: POPULATION - LIST OF TABLES

- 5.1 Population at 1 January by age at the beginning of the academic year and gender, 2005
- 5.2 Population at 1 January by age at the beginning of the academic year - time series

5.1

POPULATION

Population¹ at 1 January by age² at the beginning of the academic year and gender, 2005

United Kingdom

Thousands

	2005 ²														
	All ³					Males					Females				
	United Kingdom	England	Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom	England	Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom	England	Wales	Scotland	Ireland
Ages															
2-4	2,003	1,684	96	157	66	1,025	862	49	80	34	978	822	47	77	32
5-10	4,347	3,638	216	350	145	2,225	1,862	110	179	74	2,122	1,776	105	171	70
11-15	3,895	3,248	197	320	129	1,998	1,667	102	164	66	1,897	1,581	96	157	63
16-19	3,146	2,613	161	266	107	1,616	1,343	82	136	55	1,530	1,270	79	130	52
20-24	3,808	3,178	187	325	117	1,920	1,603	94	164	60	1,888	1,576	93	161	57
25-29	3,662	3,107	157	292	107	1,833	1,557	78	145	53	1,829	1,549	79	147	54
30-39	8,948	7,564	396	737	251	4,439	3,770	192	355	123	4,508	3,795	204	382	128
40-49	8,479	7,075	404	763	237	4,196	3,511	197	370	116	4,283	3,564	206	392	121
50-59	7,577	6,323	396	664	194	3,744	3,125	195	327	96	3,834	3,198	201	337	98
60-64	3,037	2,518	167	271	82	1,484	1,233	82	130	40	1,553	1,285	85	141	42
65+	9,592	8,012	518	828	234	4,101	3,439	222	341	98	5,492	4,573	296	486	136
Total aged 2+	58,495	48,960	2,895	4,971	1,668	28,581	23,971	1,404	2,390	815	29,914	24,989	1,491	2,581	853
of which working age ⁴	36,422	30,502	1,749	3,123	1,048	18,702	15,674	897	1,593	538	17,720	14,828	851	1,531	510
of which															
Employees ^{5,6}	23,614	19,829	1,088	2,108	589	12,153	10,241	544	1,073	295	11,461	9,588	545	1,035	293
Self employed ^{6,7}	3,302	2,841	140	210	112	2,456	2,102	105	156	93	847	739	35	54	19
ILO unemployed ⁸	1,335	1,096	58	145	36	786	644	36	83	23	549	452	23	62	12
Economically inactive ⁹	7,981	6,583	451	647	299	3,215	2,613	208	275	120	4,766	3,970	244	373	180

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 (ONS) and the Government Actuary's Department (GAD). Population estimates incorporate post-2001 Census revisions.
- 2 Age at 31 August 2004. 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 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 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.

5.2

POPULATION

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

United Kingdom

Thousands

	1991	1996	2001	2003	2004 ³	2005
Ages						
2-4	2,289	2,319	2,161	2,078	2,035	2,003
5-10	4,379	4,598	4,569	4,447	4,400	4,347
11-15	3,391	3,614	3,835	3,900	3,929	3,895
16-19	3,180	2,686	2,881	3,006	3,091	3,146
20-24	4,502	3,872	3,507	3,651	3,763	3,808
25-29	4,668	4,486	4,023	3,753	3,662	3,662
30-39	7,870	8,722	9,158	9,184	9,099	8,948
40-49	7,522	7,835	7,816	8,113	8,298	8,479
50-59	6,027	6,364	7,289	7,508	7,557	7,577
60-64	2,904	2,790	2,895	2,898	2,956	3,037
65+	9,013	9,193	9,306	9,442	9,522	9,592
Total aged 2 +	55,744	56,478	57,439	57,979	58,311	58,495
of which working age ⁴	34,823	35,053	35,774	36,127	36,279	36,422
of which						
Employees ^{5,6}	21,714	21,486	23,322	23,497	23,510	23,614
Self employed ^{6,7}	3,209	3,250	3,038	3,237	3,304	3,302
ILO unemployed ⁸	2,350	2,262	1,351	1,396	1,343	1,335
Economically inactive ⁹	7,100	7,711	7,833	7,840	7,920	7,981

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 (ONS) and the Government Actuary's Department (GAD). Population estimates incorporate post-2001 Census revisions.
- 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 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 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 6

International Comparisons



CHAPTER 6: 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" (2005 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. As a proportion of total spending on education, that coming from private sources varies from less than 5% in Denmark, Finland, Greece, Norway, Portugal, the Slovak Republic and Sweden to over 25% in Australia and the United States and over 40% in Korea. The equivalent figure for the UK is about 16%.
- 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.

CHAPTER 6: INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Explanatory Note

In the following 'Key Facts' section the UK position is compared to the 'OECD average'. This average is calculated as the *unweighted* mean of the data values of all countries for which data are available or can be estimated.

Key Facts

- Public expenditure on all levels of education in the UK represented 5.3% of Gross Domestic Product in 2002, slightly below the OECD average of 5.4%. This was higher than Japan (3.6%), Italy (4.7%), Germany (4.8%) and Australia (5.0%) but lower than New Zealand (6.7%), France (5.8%), the US (5.6%) and all of the Scandinavian countries. **(Table 6.1)**
- In 2002, average expenditure per student per year at the pre-primary level in the UK (US\$8,452) was almost twice the OECD average (US\$4,294). The average UK expenditure per secondary level student (US\$6,505) was 7% less than the OECD average (US\$7,002). Spending per student at primary level in the UK (US\$5,150) was 3% less than the OECD average (US\$5,313). **(Table 6.2)**
- Average expenditure per higher education student in the UK in 2002 (US\$11,822) was 11% above the OECD average (US\$10,655). However, the US spent nearly 75% more per higher education student than the UK. **(Table 6.2)**
- In 2003, given current conditions, a UK 5 year old could expect to enrol in 20.4 years of full-time and part-time education during their lifetime, compared with the OECD average of 17.3 years. Expected years in education in the UK increased by 19% between 1995 and 2003. They are currently second only to those in Australia, where a 5 year old can expect to enrol in 21.1 years of full-time and part-time education. **(Table 6.3)**
- The ratio of students to teaching staff in the UK was above the OECD average at all levels of education in 2003. In primary education, the UK rate was 20.0 students per teacher, compared to the OECD average of 16.5. In secondary education, the UK rate was 14.8 students per teacher, compared to the OECD average of 13.6. **(Table 6.4)**
- In 2003, the percentage of the (working) population (aged 25-64) that had attained at least upper secondary education was 65% in the UK

compared to an OECD average of 66%. However, looking at different age groups within this total reveals that whilst the UK position has been improving (71% of those aged 25-34 had reached this level compared with 57% of those aged 55-64), it has deteriorated relative to the OECD average, which was 75% for those aged 25-34 and 51% for those aged 55-64). **(Table 6.5)**

- In 2003, the UK graduation rate for all first degrees (38.2%) was above the OECD average (32.2%). The UK had the 7th highest rate out of 21 countries for first degree programmes and the 8th highest out of 27 countries for advanced research programmes. **(Table 6.6)**
- In 2003, the proportion of primary education teachers in the UK aged less than 30 was relatively high at 22.4%. Only Luxembourg (27.7%), Korea (27.1%), Ireland (24.0%) and Belgium (23.2%) had a higher proportion in this age group. At the other end of the age range, the UK had relatively few primary education teachers aged 60 or more (0.8%). The figure for this age group exceeded 5.0% in Germany, Iceland, New Zealand, Norway, the Slovak Republic and Sweden. **(Table 6.7)**
- In 2003, of the 22 countries providing data, the UK had the 10th highest proportion of secondary education teachers aged less than 30. As with teachers in primary education, the UK had relatively few secondary teachers aged 60 or more, at 1.4% - the 4th lowest figure. **(Table 6.7)**

CHAPTER 6: INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS – LIST OF TABLES

- 6.1 Public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP, 1995 and 2002
- 6.2 Annual expenditure on education per student, 2002
- 6.3 Participation in education, 2003
- 6.4 Ratio of students to teaching staff by level of education (based on full-time equivalents), 2003
- 6.5 Percentage of the population, by age group, that has attained at least upper secondary education, 2003
- 6.6 Tertiary education: participation and graduation, 2003
- 6.7 Age distribution of teachers in primary and secondary education, 2003

6.1

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP, 1995 and 2002

	Public expenditure on education ¹ as a percentage of GDP			
	2002			1995 ³
	Primary, Secondary and Post-Secondary Non-Tertiary Education	Tertiary Education	All levels	All levels
Australia	3.7	1.2	5.0	5.2
Austria	3.8	1.3	5.7	6.0
Belgium	4.2	1.4	6.3	..
Canada	..	..	..	6.5
Czech Republic	3.0	0.9	4.4	4.6
Denmark ²	4.8	2.7	8.5	7.7
Finland	4.0	2.1	6.4	6.8
France	4.1	1.0	5.8	6.0
Germany	3.1	1.2	4.8	4.6
Greece	2.5	1.3	4.0	3.1
Hungary	3.3	1.3	5.5	5.4
Iceland ²	5.5	1.3	7.1	..
Ireland	3.1	1.2	4.4	5.1
Italy	3.5	0.9	4.7	4.9
Japan ²	2.7	0.5	3.6	3.6
Korea	3.3	0.3	4.2	..
Luxembourg	4.0	..	..	..
Mexico	3.6	1.0	5.3	4.6
Netherlands	3.4	1.3	5.1	5.1
New Zealand	4.7	1.7	6.7	5.7
Norway	4.5	2.1	7.6	7.4
Poland	4.1	1.1	5.6	5.3
Portugal	4.3	1.0	5.8	5.4
Slovak Republic	2.9	0.9	4.3	5.0
Spain	3.0	1.0	4.4	4.7
Sweden	5.0	2.2	7.6	7.2
Switzerland	4.1	1.4	5.8	5.4
Turkey	2.4	1.2	3.6	2.4
United Kingdom	3.7	1.1	5.3	5.2
United States	3.8	1.4	5.6	..
Country mean	3.7	1.3	5.4	5.3

Source: OECD, *Education at a Glance, 2005*

¹ Public expenditure includes public subsidies to households for living costs which are not spent on educational institutions. The definition of "education expenditure" used by OECD is different from the definition used in Chapter 1 of this Volume.

² Post-secondary non-tertiary is included in both 'primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education' and in 'tertiary education'.

³ Includes revised data.

6.2

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS
 Annual expenditure on education per student, 2002

	Expenditure per full-time equivalent student per year ¹				Cumulative expenditure per student over the average duration of tertiary education studies ³
	(US\$ converted using purchasing power parities)				
	Early childhood education ²	Primary education	Secondary education	Tertiary education	
Australia	..	5,169	7,375	12,416	31,412
Austria	6,169	7,015	8,887	12,448	68,959
Belgium	4,420	5,665	8,272	12,019	..
Canada	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	2,724	2,077	3,628	6,236	..
Denmark	4,673	7,727	8,003	15,183	63,617
Finland	3,929	5,087	7,121	11,768	53,066
France	4,512	5,033	8,472	9,276	43,428
Germany	4,999	4,537	7,025	10,999	58,036
Greece ⁴	..	3,803	4,058	4,731	26,806
Hungary ⁵	3,475	3,016	3,184	8,205	33,229
Iceland	..	7,171	7,229	8,251	22,111
Ireland	..	4,180	5,725	9,809	31,782
Italy ⁵	5,445	7,231	7,568	8,636	47,410
Japan	3,691	6,117	6,952	11,716	45,095
Korea	2,497	3,553	5,882	6,047	20,740
Luxembourg ⁴	..	10,611	15,195	..	..
Mexico	1,643	1,467	1,768	6,074	20,787
Netherlands	4,923	5,558	6,823	13,101	63,802
New Zealand	4,650	4,536	5,698	..	..
Norway	..	7,508	10,154	13,739	..
Poland	2,691	2,585	..	4,834	..
Portugal ⁵	4,158	4,940	6,921	6,960	..
Slovak Republic	2,125	1,471	2,193	4,756	..
Spain	3,845	4,592	6,010	8,020	36,493
Sweden	4,107	7,143	7,400	15,715	72,408
Switzerland ⁵	3,450	7,776	11,900	23,714	85,946
Turkey ⁵	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	8,452	5,150	6,505	11,822	45,307
United States	7,881	8,049	9,098	20,545	..
Country mean	4,294	5,313	7,002	10,655	45,812

Source: OECD, *Education at a Glance*, 2005

¹ Calendar year 2002. Where the financial year and/or school year do not match the calendar year, corresponding weightings are made.

² For children aged 3 years and older.

³ Calculated by multiplying the expenditure per full-time equivalent student per year by the average number of years of duration of tertiary education studies. Includes students who do not complete their course.

⁴ Pre-primary included in primary.

⁵ Public institutions only.

6.3

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS
Participation in education, 2003

	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 2003 (1995 = 100)
Australia	6	15	5 - 16	21.1	110
Austria	6	15	5 - 16	16.1	103
Belgium	6	18	3 - 17	19.7	110
Canada	6	16	..	..	..
Czech Republic	6	15	5 - 17	16.6	117
Denmark	7	16	4 - 16	18.3	108
Finland	7	16	6 - 18	19.7	114
France	6	16	3 - 17	16.8	101
Germany	6	18	6 - 17	17.2	105
Greece	6	14.5	6 - 16	16.5	118
Hungary	6	16	4 - 16	17.2	120
Iceland	6	16	3 - 16	19.2	115
Ireland	6	16	5 - 16	16.7	109
Italy	6	15	3 - 15	16.8	..
Japan	6	15	4 - 17	..	..
Korea	6	14	6 - 17	16.4	115
Luxembourg	6	15	5 - 15	14.8	..
Mexico	6	15	6 - 12	13.2	110
Netherlands	5	18	5 - 16	17.3	..
New Zealand	6	16	4 - 15	18.6	..
Norway	7	16	6 - 17	18.2	104
Poland	7	15	6 - 17	17.2	119
Portugal	6	14	5 - 14	16.9	103
Slovak Republic	6	16	6 - 17	15.3	..
Spain	6	16	3 - 16	17.0	100
Sweden	7	16	6 - 18	20.1	146
Switzerland	6	15	6 - 16	16.7	..
Turkey	6	14	8 - 13	12.0	127
United Kingdom	5	16	4 - 15	20.4	119
United States	6	17	6 - 16	16.8	..
Country mean	6	16	.	17.3	113

Source: OECD, *Education at a Glance, 2005*

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.

6.4

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Ratio of students to teaching staff¹ by level of education (based on full-time equivalents), 2003

	Level of education (full-time equivalents)			
	Pre-primary education	Primary education	Secondary education	Tertiary education
Australia ²	..	16.6	12.4	..
Austria	17.6	14.4	10.1	12.9
Belgium	16.1	13.1	9.9	19.2
Canada	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	13.1	18.3	13.4	17.3
Denmark	6.8	10.8	..	..
Finland	12.5	16.6	12.9	12.3
France	18.8	19.4	12.2	17.6
Germany	..	18.7	15.1	12.5
Greece	13.2	12.1	8.6	29.6
Hungary	10.6	10.6	11.8	14.8
Iceland	5.1	11.3	..	9.0
Ireland	15.0	18.7	13.7	15.0
Italy	12.1	10.9	10.6	21.9
Japan	18.0	19.9	14.5	11.0
Korea	21.0	30.2	17.8	..
Luxembourg ³	13.1	10.8	9.0	..
Mexico	22.3	26.7	29.1	15.1
Netherlands ⁴	..	16.0	15.7	13.4
New Zealand	10.3	19.9	14.4	8.5
Norway ³	..	11.7	9.8	11.9
Poland	15.1	11.9	13.0	18.3
Portugal	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	9.9	19.4	14.0	10.8
Spain	14.8	14.3	10.9	11.8
Sweden	10.8	12.3	13.1	9.0
Switzerland ³	..	..	..	..
Turkey	16.4	25.9	18.0	16.6
United Kingdom²	23.5	20.0	14.8	18.2
United States	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.2
Country mean	14.4	16.5	13.6	14.9

Source: OECD, *Education at a Glance, 2005*

1 Includes head teachers and administrative personnel involved in teaching, pro-rata.

2 Includes only general programmes in lower and upper secondary education.

3 Public institutions only.

4 Pre-primary included in primary.

6.5

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Percentage of the population, by age group, that has attained at least upper secondary education, 2003

	Age Group				
	25-64	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Australia	62	75	64	58	47
Austria	79	85	83	75	69
Belgium	62	78	68	55	43
Canada	84	90	86	83	71
Czech Republic	86	92	90	84	77
Denmark	81	86	82	80	74
Finland	76	89	85	73	55
France	65	80	69	59	48
Germany	83	85	86	84	78
Greece	51	72	60	44	28
Hungary	74	83	81	75	53
Iceland ¹	59	64	62	58	48
Ireland	62	78	67	52	38
Italy ¹	44	60	50	39	24
Japan	84	94	94	82	65
Korea	73	97	83	55	32
Luxembourg	59	68	61	54	50
Mexico	21	25	24	18	12
Netherlands ¹	66	76	71	62	53
New Zealand	78	84	81	76	64
Norway	87	95	92	85	76
Poland	48	57	49	46	40
Portugal	23	37	22	16	10
Slovak Republic	87	94	91	84	70
Spain	43	60	48	33	19
Sweden	82	91	88	80	69
Switzerland	70	76	72	68	61
Turkey	26	33	25	21	16
United Kingdom	65	71	65	64	57
United States	88	87	88	89	85
Country mean	66	75	70	62	51

Source: OECD, *Education at a Glance*, 2005¹ Year of reference 2002.

6.6

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Tertiary education: participation and graduation, 2003

	Participation		Graduation rates ¹			
	Expected years of Tertiary education	Non-university level ²	University level ²			
			First Degree			Postgraduate ³
			All First Degrees	Medium ⁴	Long ⁵	Doctorate
Australia	3.6	..	49.0	42.2	6.8	1.5
Austria	2.2	..	19.0	3.1	16.0	1.9
Belgium	2.9	..	..	..	..	1.0
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic ⁶	1.9	3.6	17.0	3.4	13.6	1.0
Denmark ⁷	2.9	9.7	42.2	27.5	14.8	1.1
Finland ⁷	4.4	1.6	48.7	30.4	18.4	1.9
France	2.7	18.6	26.7	8.6	18.1	1.2
Germany	2.2	10.0	19.5	7.0	12.5	2.0
Greece	3.6	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary ⁶	2.7	2.3	35.2	..	..	0.8
Iceland	3.1	7.0	43.1	35.9	7.3	0.1
Ireland	2.8	19.3	36.8	28.2	8.6	1.1
Italy ⁷	2.7	1.1	26.7	4.3	22.4	0.5
Japan	..	26.4	34.2	29.5	4.7	0.8
Korea	4.2	..	..	..	..	0.9
Luxembourg	0.6	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	1.1	..	..	..	..	0.1
Netherlands	2.6	..	..	..	..	1.3
New Zealand	3.5	..	..	..	..	0.9
Norway	3.5	4.5	39.8	32.0	7.8	1.0
Poland	3.2	..	44.1	11.0	33.1	1.0
Portugal	2.6	..	..	..	..	2.4
Slovak Republic ⁶	1.8	2.4	25.2	4.6	20.5	2.5
Spain	3.0	15.7	32.1	13.4	18.7	1.1
Sweden	3.7	4.0	35.4	34.0	1.4	2.8
Switzerland	2.0	18.7	21.6	10.0	11.5	2.5
Turkey	1.5	..	10.5	9.1	1.4	0.2
United Kingdom	2.9	13.8	38.2	35.4	2.7	1.8
United States	4.1	8.8	32.9	18.0	14.9	1.2
Country mean	2.8	9.3	32.2	19.4	12.8	1.3

Source: OECD, *Education at a Glance, 2005*

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" tertiary 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 tertiary education" courses are "more practically-oriented and occupationally specific". In the UK, this level comprises "sub-degree" tertiary education courses, such as HNCs, HNDs, Dip HEs.

3 Calculated by summing the graduation rates by single year of age, except for France, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, the Netherlands and the United States.

4 Three to less than 5 years duration.

5 Five or more years duration.

6 May include some double-counting for 'non-university level' graduation rates.

7 Year of reference for graduation rates is 2002.

6.7

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Age distribution of teachers in primary and secondary education, 2003

Percentages

	Primary education					Secondary education				
	Age range					Age range				
	< 30	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	>= 60	< 30	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	>= 60
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	13.9	27.0	37.2	20.6	1.3	10.5	28.5	42.4	17.8	0.7
Belgium ¹	23.2	27.1	29.8	18.6	1.3	13.8	22.5	33.4	27.5	2.8
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	11.7	22.4	25.3	36.0	4.7	..	..	..	..	..
Finland ¹	13.8	32.7	29.3	23.2	1.0	7.9	25.9	30.3	32.3	3.6
France	15.0	28.1	33.0	23.5	0.3	12.6	28.0	24.9	33.4	1.1
Germany	7.0	17.3	26.7	41.8	7.2	4.2	15.2	29.3	43.4	7.9
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	14.7	32.0	37.3	14.6	1.6	15.3	25.3	32.7	22.9	3.9
Iceland ²	14.3	30.6	28.6	20.9	5.7	7.8	20.9	30.9	28.7	11.7
Ireland	24.0	22.4	30.7	18.7	4.3	11.7	25.7	29.3	27.4	5.9
Italy	1.8	22.8	37.3	34.0	4.0	0.3	9.1	38.6	47.3	4.7
Japan	8.8	30.1	43.9	17.0	2.0	10.9	32.2	36.4	18.8	1.7
Korea	27.1	29.2	24.5	18.0	1.2	18.0	33.7	36.9	10.4	1.0
Luxembourg ³	27.7	23.7	24.2	23.8	0.5	15.4	26.2	26.8	29.7	1.9
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	19.2	20.3	34.6	24.0	2.0	9.8	16.9	34.2	35.5	3.6
New Zealand	18.7	22.7	31.0	21.8	5.8	18.2	22.7	30.0	22.7	6.5
Norway ^{1,3}	12.8	26.4	24.7	28.9	7.2	7.8	22.1	26.6	34.3	9.1
Poland	16.9	39.7	30.4	11.8	1.2	22.1	31.3	28.4	15.6	2.6
Portugal	14.8	24.9	37.4	20.1	2.8	21.0	36.9	27.5	12.4	2.2
Slovak Republic	22.1	24.9	24.8	22.6	5.7	18.8	24.2	28.8	22.5	5.7
Spain	11.9	23.6	32.8	27.2	4.5	8.7	35.5	33.4	19.1	3.4
Sweden	11.1	19.9	24.8	36.0	8.3	11.4	21.5	23.8	33.1	10.2
Switzerland ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	22.4	23.1	25.6	28.0	0.8	13.7	22.7	31.4	30.9	1.4
United States	18.3	22.2	30.3	25.7	3.5	16.9	21.9	31.6	26.5	3.1
Country mean	16.1	25.8	30.6	24.2	3.3	12.7	24.9	31.3	26.8	4.2

Source: OECD website, Education at a Glance 2005 Indicator Tables D7.1 and D7.3

1 Secondary figures include staff employed in post-secondary non-tertiary programmes.

2 Excluding lower secondary.

3 Public institutions only.

Annex A

SOURCES OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING STATISTICS

This Annex gives details of the current major sources of education and training statistics used in this publication.

List of Sources

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

1 EDUCATION EXPENDITURE

HM Treasury provided education expenditure figures in Tables 1.1 and 1.2 from their Public Expenditure Statistical Analysis (PESA). Education expenditure is defined here as under fives, primary and secondary schools, further education, higher education, student support and other education services. This is based on the UN Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG) and is a sub-set of the education and training category. Total Expenditure on Services (TES) is a definition of aggregate public spending and covers most expenditure by the public sector that is included in Total Managed Expenditure (TME), where TME is a measure of public sector expenditure drawn from components in national accounts produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). TES broadly represents the sum of current and capital expenditure of central and local government, and public corporations, but excludes general government capital consumption and other accounting adjustments. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) figures and deflators are based on the September 2005 National Accounts release. Table 1.3 reports UK identifiable expenditure on education services by country, and is also derived from PESA.

2 FURTHER EDUCATION STATISTICS

In April 2001 the publication of data on further education in England became the responsibility of the Learning and Skills Council (LSC), which took over responsibility for funding the further education sector in England from the Further Education Funding Council (FEFC). The source used for the FE data for England is the Individualised Student Record (ISR). At the same time the National Council for Education and Training for Wales (ELWa) became responsible for collection of information in Wales - statistics are provided by the National Assembly for Wales (NAfW). Statistical information on further education students in Scotland are provided by the Scottish Executive, from the Scottish Further Education Funding Council (SFEFC), and 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 GOVERNMENT SUPPORTED WORK-BASED LEARNING FOR YOUNG PEOPLE (WBLYP)

The main Government supported work-based learning programmes for **young people** (aged 16-24) in England are Advanced Modern Apprenticeships (AMA) (formerly Modern Apprenticeships), Foundation Modern

Apprenticeships (FMA) (formerly National Traineeships), and, since September 2002, 'Entry to Employment', which replaced Other Training for Young People. The Department for Education and Skills funds these programmes in England.

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.

'Entry to Employment' is a high quality programme for young people who are not ready for apprenticeship, which aims to 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.

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 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.

4 HIGHER EDUCATION STATISTICS AGENCY (HESA)

From the academic year 1994/95 onwards, the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) has collected

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.

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. The HESA student figures in this volume from 2001/02 are taken from the July 'standard registration' count and are not directly comparable with those previously recorded from the December 'snapshot' count.

5 INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

The tables in Chapter 6, International Comparisons, are taken from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) 2005 edition of the publication *Education at a Glance (EAG)* and the OECD website EAG Indicators. 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.

6 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. For over ten 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 a continuous sample carried out throughout the whole of the United Kingdom by interviewing people about personal circumstances and work. The LFS sample is selected on a systematic, unclustered basis and includes some 56,000 private addresses throughout the UK every quarter. 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.

Details of the labour force and other characteristics of around 105,000 people aged 16 and over are collected every quarter; basic personal details are also collected for around 28,000 children aged under 16. 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 27 million people in employment, even though the sample itself has only identified about 60,000 employed people.

In 2004, ONS issued re-grossed figures revising LFS estimates which are reflected in time series LFS data used in *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 16 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 3).

Unpaid Family Workers – This group comprises persons doing unpaid work for a business they own or for a business that a relative owns.

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 (SOC2000), introduced in spring 2001.

7 POPULATION

The population figures in Chapter 5 are estimated and projected numbers based on demographic data provided by the Office for National Statistics and the Government Actuary's Department, which incorporate post-2001 Census revisions. Data for the 'working age' category and sub-analyses, however, are taken from the Labour Force Survey (see source No 6 for further information) and contain reweighted data.

8 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 NQ Standard grade (a two-year course leading to examinations at the end of the fourth year of secondary schooling) and NQ 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.

9 SCHOOL LEAVER 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. Data for school leavers in Wales are now provided by Careers Wales Association Ltd, and although included in Table 4.11, are not classified as 'National Statistics'.

10 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 2005 were published the following October in the *Statistical First Release Schools and Pupils in England, January 2005 (final)*. From January 2002 onwards, maintained primary, secondary and special schools, as well as CTC's, have reported data at an individual pupil level. In January 2003, the pupil level coverage expanded to include non-maintained special schools and academies.

Corresponding annual schools census counts are also carried out in January for pupils in Wales (at individual pupil level from 2003) 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.

11 VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Information on awards of National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs)/Scottish Vocational Qualifications (SVQs), General National Vocational Qualifications (GNVQs) (up to 1999/00)/Advanced Vocational Certificates of Education (VCEs)/General Scottish Vocational Qualifications (GSVQs) and Vocationally Related Qualifications (VRQs) made by UK

awarding bodies has been taken from the National Information System for Vocational Qualifications (NISVQ) held by DfES. GNVQ figures from 2000/01, based on the Secondary School and College Performance Tables, are not included in Table 4.5. 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 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.

More detailed statistical information on the awards of Vocational Qualifications is presented in the DfES Statistical Bulletin: Vocational Qualifications in the UK: 2003/04, which can be found on the DfES Research and Statistics Gateway (www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway).

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/rsgateway>
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 35 2005 (£41.00. ISBN 1 4039 9070 0) 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, No 38 2004 (£41.00. ISBN 0 11 621650 6) being the latest edition. The publication brings together detailed information highlighting regional variations in the United Kingdom and covers a wide range of social, demographic and economic topics. One chapter concentrates on education and training.

UK 2005 (£39.00. ISBN 0 1162 1738 3), formerly known as *The Britain Yearbook*, is one of the best known and most respected reference works available on the UK. This 56th 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.

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 is a monthly guide to the state of the labour market and contains statistics and analysis of the latest trends in employment, unemployment, earnings, hours, labour disputes and training. Each issue also includes topical interest items, analytical articles, technical reports describing ONS methodologies, and news about statistics and research. The price per issue is £25.00 and it is available from Palgrave MacMillan publishers.

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 2005.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Stationery Office, 2005. £40.00. ISBN 92 640 1190 0.

Key Data on Education in Europe 2005.

European Union - European Communities Commission. Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2005. £21.00. ISBN 92 894 9422 0.

Education across Europe 2003. Eurostat, European Commission. Stationery Office, 2004. £26.00. ISBN 92 8945783 X.

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- 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)
- students in higher education (3.6, 3.7, 3.9, 3.10, 3.11)

Population

- at 1 January, 2005 by gender and age (5.1)
- at 1 January - time series (5.2)

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, SCE/NQ and vocational qualifications obtained at a 'typical age' (4.1)
- GCSE and NQ Standard grade entries and achievements by subject (4.2)
- intermediate and foundation 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

- full vocational awards (4.5)
- GCE A Level/NQ Higher grade entries and achievements by subject (4.3)
- GCE, GCSE, SCE/NQ and vocational qualifications obtained at a 'typical age' (4.1)
- GCSE and NQ Standard grade entries and achievements by subject (4.2)
- highest qualification held by people of working age (4.9)
- intermediate and foundation 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)
- progress towards selected national targets (4.7)
- success rates of work-based learning for young people leavers (4.6)
- people working towards a qualification (4.10)
- students achieving higher education qualifications (4.8)
- VCE A/AS and Double Award passes for young people (4.4)

R

Ratios

- international comparisons of the ratio of students to teaching staff (6.4)
- 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 (6.4)
- 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

- employees in job-related training by disability status (3.26)
- pupils with special educational needs (2.4)

Students

- from overseas (3.5, 3.6, 3.7)
- GCE A Level/NQ Higher grade entries and achievements (4.3)
- GCE, GCSE, SCE/NQ and vocational qualifications obtained at a 'typical age' (4.1)
- GCE, GCSE, SCE/NQ and vocational qualifications obtained by students of any age (4.1)
- higher education qualifications (4.8)
- in further education (3.5, 3.8, 3.10)
- in higher education (3.6, 3.9, 3.10)
- intermediate and foundation 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 (6.4)
- pupil/teacher ratios (2.8)

U

Under fives

- by type of school (2.2)
- education expenditure on services (1.1)
- population (6.1, 6.2)

V

Vocational awards

- VCE A/AS and Double Award passes for young people (4.4)
- by gender, type and level of qualification (4.5)

W

Work-based learning for young people (WBLYP)
learners (3.13, 3.14, 3.15)
new starts (3.12)
success rates of leavers (4.6)

Y

Young people
national targets (4.7)
participation rates of 16 and 17 year olds (3.2)