

DEPARTMENT FOR EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT
WELSH OFFICE
SCOTTISH OFFICE EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION NORTHERN IRELAND
HIGHER EDUCATION STATISTICS AGENCY

EDUICATION AND
TRAINING
STATISTICS
FOR THE
UNITED
KINGDOM
1998 EDITION

London: The Stationery Office

Published with the permission of the Department for Education and Employment on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

© Crown copyright 1998

All rights reserved.

Copyright in the typographical arrangement and design is vested in the Crown. Applications for reproduction should be made in writing to the Copyright Unit, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, St Clements House, 2-16 Colegate, Norwich NR3 1BQ.

First published 1998

ISBN 0 11 27 1050 6

Contents

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	5
CHAPTER 1: Expenditure	7
CHAPTER 2: Schools	15
CHAPTER 3: Post-Compulsory Education and Training	31
(a) Participation Rates	37
(b) Students and Starters	42
(c) Job Related Training	52
CHAPTER 4: Qualifications	65
CHAPTER 5: Destinations	79
CHAPTER 6: Population	87
CHAPTER 7: International Comparisons	93
ANNEX A: Sources of Education and Training Statistics used in the Volume	111
ANNEX B: Other Reference Material	115
INDEX	119

Introduction

This is the second edition of “Education and Training Statistics for the United Kingdom” and again provides an integrated overview of statistics on education and training in the UK. It largely follows the format of last years volume, however there have been one or two changes to note:

- Table 3.6 is a new table showing students from overseas in further and higher education in the UK by the top 50 countries (a similar table last appeared in the 1996 edition of “Education Statistics for the UK”).
- Table 3.22 is a new table showing participants in job-related training in the last *thirteen* weeks.
- Table 4.6 reflects the revised National Learning Targets for England, 2002.
- The international chapter (Chapter 7) contains a wide selection of tables based on the OECD publication “Education at a Glance 1998”. Analyses from the Continuing Vocational Training Survey (CVTS) shown in the 1997 volume have not been repeated this year as the survey has yet to be re-run.

Regional Analyses

Where regional analyses are given they are on the basis of Government Office Regions (GORs). These have been the primary classification for the presentation of regional statistics since April 1997. Prior to this date, regional statistics for England were presented on the basis of Standard Statistical Regions (SSRs). A description of the differences is contained in the Office for National Statistics publication “Regional Trends 33”. Further details of this publication can be found at Annex B.

Contributions

The efforts of the statistical teams in DfEE, Welsh Office, Scottish Office Education and Industry Department and Department of Education Northern Ireland, who have contributed data for the volume, are greatly appreciated. In DfEE the team responsible for bringing all the data together and producing the 1998 volume were Ian Maguire, Dave Walton, John Canlin, Suzanne Rogerson, Lisa Smith, Rob Burton and Harj Guram.

**CHAPTER 1 TITLE PAGE
GOES HERE**

CHAPTER 1: EXPENDITURE

Key Facts

- Net expenditure by public authorities directly on nursery and primary schools in 1996-97 was £10.2 billion, and on secondary schools was £9.8 billion. (**Table 1.1**)
- Net expenditure by public authorities on education in 1996-97 was (provisionally) some £37.0 billion, representing 4.8 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product. (**Table 1.2**)
- In 1997-97 provisional unit costs/units of public funding per full-time equivalent pupil/student in England were:

LEA maintained schools;

£1,730 in pre-primary/primary schools

£2,330 in secondary schools

£9,630 in special schools

£2,920 in Further Education Funding Council (FEFC) provision

£4,790 in Higher Education Funding Council (HEFC) provision (**Table 1.3**)

CHAPTER 1: EXPENDITURE – LIST OF TABLES

- 1.1 Net education and related expenditure by type of service, 1996/97
- 1.2 Summary of net education and related expenditure – time series
- 1.3 Unit costs/units of public funding in real terms per full-time equivalent pupil and student in schools, further and higher education (England) – time series

1.1

EXPENDITURE

Net education and related expenditure(1) by type of service

United Kingdom

Financial year 1 April 1996 – 31 March 1997(2,3)

£ million

	Local education authorities	Central govern- ment(4)	Total	Local education authorities	Central govern- ment(4)	Total
(i). EDUCATION EXPENDITURE			(ii). RELATED EXPENDITURE			
Nursery and primary schools			School welfare(11)			
Salaries and wages						
Teaching staff	6,014.8	3.3	6,018.1	132.1	-	132.1
Other staff	1,531.8	-	1,531.8	205.8	-	205.8
Other recurrent expenditure	2,085.7	40.4	2,126.1	6.4	-	6.4
All recurrent expenditure	9,632.3	43.6	9,675.9	344.3	-	344.3
All capital expenditure	401.9	113.0	514.9	-	-	-
Total expenditure	10,034.2	156.6	10,190.8	344.3	-	344.3
Secondary schools			Meals and milk			
Salaries and wages						
Teaching staff	5,271.5	-	5,271.5	-	-	-
Other staff	822.6	92.9	915.5	36.1	1.3	37.3
Other recurrent expenditure	2,772.1	293.6	3,065.7	109.0	1.5	110.4
All recurrent expenditure	8,866.2	386.4	9,252.7	145.0	2.7	147.7
All capital expenditure	427.2	160.8	588.0	2.0	0.2	2.1
Total expenditure	9,293.4	547.3	9,840.6	147.0	2.9	149.9
Special schools			Youth service			
Salaries and wages						
Teaching staff	708.1	-	708.1	45.9	-	45.9
Other staff	373.2	-	373.2	203.8	1.4	205.2
Other recurrent expenditure	479.6	6.1	485.7	130.0	9.2	139.2
All recurrent expenditure	1,560.9	6.1	1,567.0	379.7	10.6	390.3
All capital expenditure	50.5	1.3	51.8	10.9	0.6	11.5
Total expenditure	1,611.4	7.4	1,618.8	390.6	11.2	401.8
Higher Education Funding Council (HEFC)(5)			Transport of pupils			
Grants to students - tuition fees(6)	1,035.5	180.8	1,216.4	568.5	-	568.5
Other recurrent expenditure	0.4	4,521.4	4,521.8	3.3	-	3.3
All recurrent expenditure	1,035.9	4,702.3	5,738.2	571.9	-	571.9
All capital expenditure	-	73.8	73.8	-	-	-
Total expenditure	1,035.9	4,776.1	5,812.0	-	-	-
Further Education Funding Council (FEFC)(7)			Maintenance grants and allowances to pupils and students			
Grants to students - tuition fees(8)	14.1	41.8	55.9	-	775.9	775.9
Other recurrent expenditure	86.1	3,570.8	3,656.9	911.0	46.1	957.1
All recurrent expenditure	100.2	3,612.6	3,712.8	82.1	40.9	123.0
All capital expenditure	8.0	10.7	18.7	73.9	64.2	138.1
Total expenditure	108.2	3,623.3	3,731.5	31.6	-	31.6
Continuing Education(9)			Schools (inc. special education)			
All recurrent expenditure	268.0	4.7	272.6	1,098.6	927.2	2,025.7
All capital expenditure	3.9	-	3.9	-	-	-
Total expenditure	271.8	4.7	276.5	-	-	-
Other education expenditure			Miscellaneous expenditure(12)			
Administration						
Salaries and wages						
Teaching staff	52.2	-	52.2	-	-	-
Other staff	527.7	14.6	542.3	16.1	1.3	17.5
Other recurrent expenditure	101.5	181.2	282.6	18.4	13.2	31.6
Total	681.3	195.8	877.2	34.5	14.5	49.1
All recurrent expenditure	123.0	152.4	275.5	0.4	0.6	1.1
All capital expenditure	804.4	348.2	1,152.6	35.0	15.2	50.1
Total expenditure	815.0	354.3	1,169.3	-	-	-
TOTAL EDUCATION EXPENDITURE			TOTAL RELATED EXPENDITURE			
Salaries and wages						
Teaching staff	12,046.6	3.3	12,049.9	178.1	-	178.1
Other staff	3,255.3	107.5	3,362.8	461.7	4.0	465.7
Other recurrent expenditure	6,966.0	8,993.2	15,959.2	1,930.8	951.0	2,881.8
All recurrent expenditure	22,267.9	9,103.9	31,371.9	2,570.6	955.0	3,525.6
All capital expenditure	902.1	365.6	1,267.7	16.6	1.4	18.1
Total expenditure	23,170.0	9,469.6	32,639.6	2,587.3	956.4	3,543.7
TOTAL EDUCATION EXPENDITURE			(iii). ALL EXPENDITURE			
Salaries and wages						
Teaching staff	12,046.6	3.3	12,049.9	12,224.7	3.3	12,228.0
Other staff	3,255.3	107.5	3,362.8	3,717.1	111.5	3,828.6
Other recurrent expenditure	6,966.0	8,993.2	15,959.2	8,896.8	9,944.2	18,841.0
All recurrent expenditure	22,267.9	9,103.9	31,371.9	24,838.6	10,058.9	34,897.5
All capital expenditure	902.1	365.6	1,267.7	918.7	367.0	1,285.8
Total expenditure	23,170.0	9,469.6	32,639.6	25,757.3	10,426.0	36,183.3

Sources: Department for Education and Employment; Welsh Office; Scottish Office Education and Industry Department; Department of Education, Northern Ireland

- (1) Recurrent expenditure except where stated. The totals shown under recurrent expenditure are net expenditure figures. Salaries and wages of 'teaching' and 'Other' staff are however gross amounts expended by local authorities. Any income has been deducted from 'Other'.
- (2) Provisional. Includes 1995-96 expenditure for Wales and, for England, Central Government expenditure for schools, 'other education expenditure' and all 'related' expenditure.
- (3) Excludes loan charges expenditure.
- (4) In Northern Ireland, Central government expenditure includes expenditure on grant-maintained integrated schools and voluntary grammar schools which were formerly included under LEAs.
- (5) Includes expenditure on Higher Education institutions in Northern Ireland.
- (6) Expenditure on mandatory awards - tuition fees - can include fees in respect of students at non-HEFC institutions.
- (7) Includes expenditure on Further Education institutions in Northern Ireland.
- (8) Expenditure on mandatory awards - tuition fees - can include fees in respect of students at non-FEFC institutions.
- (9) Includes expenditure on Further Education for Adults and Continuing Education not covered by FEFC.
- (10) Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland only. Other recurrent 'Related' expenditure on School Welfare and Meals and milk, and Other Administration 'Education' expenditure in England has been recharged across the other expenditure headings.
- (11) Expenditure mainly on other education support services in England and Wales.
- (12) In Northern Ireland, includes expenditure on curriculum and advisory services to schools.

1.2

EXPENDITURE

Summary of net education and related expenditure – time series

United Kingdom

Financial year 1 April to 31 March

£ million

	1985–86	1990–91	1994–95	1995–96(1)	1996–97(2)
Local education authorities					
Education					
Recurrent	12,264.6	18,573.3	21,254.9	21,619.0	22,267.9
Capital	495.5	821.0	872.8	937.0	902.1
Total(3)	13,553.7	20,256.0	22,127.9	22,555.9	23,170.0
Related					
Recurrent	1,846.1	2,234.6	2,863.7	2,636.9	2,570.6
Capital	20.3	23.7	22.3	14.1	16.6
Total(3)	1,902.1	2,299.7	2,886.0	2,651.0	2,587.3
Central Government					
Education					
Recurrent	2,054.5	3,870.6	7,813.3	8,452.6	9,103.9
Capital	218.5	512.1	911.4	880.7	365.6
Total(3)	2,278.1	4,387.8	8,724.7	9,333.3	9,469.6
Related					
Recurrent	101.5	197.4	763.0	933.0	955.0
Capital	3.1	2.0	2.6	2.8	1.4
Total	104.6	199.4	765.6	935.7	956.4
All public authorities					
Education					
Recurrent	14,319.2	22,443.9	29,068.2	30,071.6	31,371.9
Capital	714.0	1,333.2	1,784.2	1,817.7	1,267.7
Total(3)	15,033.2	23,777.1	30,852.6	31,889.3	32,639.6
Related					
Recurrent	1,947.6	2,432.0	3,626.7	3,569.9	3,525.6
Capital	23.4	25.7	24.9	16.9	18.1
Total	1,971.0	2,457.7	3,651.6	3,586.8	3,543.7
All expenditure					
Recurrent	16,266.8	24,875.9	32,694.9	33,641.4	34,897.5
Capital	737.4	1,358.9	1,809.1	1,834.6	1,285.8
Total(3)	17,838.6	27,143.0	34,504.2	35,476.0	36,183.3
SET/VAT(4,5) incurred on above expenditure	284	493	860 (1)	747	801
All public expenditure on education(6,7) (including school meals and milk)	17,288	26,728	35,390	36,399	36,984
Gross National Indicator (GNI, at market prices)(4,8)	..	554,942	689,808	722,344	771,358
Gross Domestic Product (GDP, at market prices)(4,9)	361,424	562,674	685,805	722,909	764,314
Education expenditure as a percentage of GDP	4.8	4.8	5.2	5.0	4.8
GDP deflator(3,9)	61.578	82.519	94.268	97.013	100.000
GDP in real terms(10)	586,937	681,872	727,506	745,167	764,314
Total education expenditure in real terms(10)	28,075	32,390	37,515	37,338	36,984

Sources: Department for Education and Employment; Welsh Office; Scottish Office Education and Industry Department; Department of Education, Northern Ireland; Office for National Statistics

(1) Revised.

(2) Provisional. Includes 1995–96 expenditure for Wales and, for England, 1995–96 Central Government expenditure for schools, 'other education expenditure' and all 'related' expenditure.

(3) Including loan charge expenditure up to 1991–92, excluded from 1992–93 as not available on a UK basis.

(4) Source: Office for National Statistics.

(5) Current and capital VAT.

(6) Excludes additional adjustment to allow for capital consumption made for National Accounts purposes amounting to £1,082m in 1996–97.

(7) Excludes loan charges.

(8) Previously Gross National Product (GNP) at market prices was shown, however this series is no longer collected.

(9) Includes adjustments to remove the distortion caused by the abolition of domestic rates.

(10) At 1996–97 prices.

1.3

EXPENDITURE

Unit costs/units of public funding(1) in real terms(2) per full-time equivalent pupil and student in schools, further(3) and higher education – time series

England

	1985–86	1990–91	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97(4)
LEA Maintained Schools					
Net institutional expenditure (£m real term)(2)					
Pre-primary/primary	4,932	6,440	7,158	7,159	7,211
Secondary(5)	6,622	6,993	5,866	5,726	5,683
Special	765	933	874	867	866
Full-time equivalent (FTE) number of pupils (thousands)					
Pre-primary/primary	3,682	3,928	4,073	4,122	4,160
Secondary(5)	3,434	2,828	2,443	2,434	2,436
Special	116	98	91	91	90
Unit costs (per FTE pupil)(6) (£ in real terms)(2)					
Pre-primary/primary	1,340	1,640	1,760	1,740	1,730
Secondary(5)	1,930	2,470	2,400	2,350	2,330
Special	6,610	9,560	9,570	9,550	9,630
Grant maintained schools					
Current expenditure(7) (£m in real terms)(2)					
Primary	.	.	188	206	225
Secondary	.	.	1,354	1,404	1,475
Full time equivalent number of pupils(8) (thousands)					
Primary	.	.	106	118	128
Secondary	.	.	553	580	603
Unit of funding (per FTE pupil)(6) (£ in real terms)(2)					
Primary	.	.	1,780	1,750	1,760
Secondary	.	.	2,450	2,420	2,450
Further & Higher Education					
Expenditure (£m in real terms)(2)					
LEA maintained institutions	3,386	2,484	.	.	.
Polytechnics and Colleges Funding Council(9)	.	1,587	.	.	.
Universities(GB)(10)	2,370	2,475	.	.	.
FEFC(11,12)	.	.	3,083	3,113	3,154
HEFCE(13,14)	.	4,001	4,951	4,958	4,727
Full time equivalent number of students (thousand)					
LEA maintained institutions	797	715	.	.	.
Polytechnics and Colleges Funding Council(9)	.	330	.	.	.
Universities(GB)	280	322	.	.	.
FEFC(11,12)	.	.	951	1,025	1,074
HEFCE(13,14)	.	615	941	977	987
Unit costs/funding (per FTE student)(6) (£ in real terms)(2)					
LEA maintained institutions	4,250	3,470	.	.	.
Polytechnics and Colleges Funding Council(9)	.	4,810	.	.	.
Universities(GB)	8,470	7,680	.	.	.
FEFC(11,12,15)	.	.	3,220	3,010	2,920
HEFCE(13,14)	.	6,500	5,260	5,070	4,790

Source: Department for Education and Employment Further Education Student Record; FEFC End Year Student Enrolment Statistics; Department of Environment survey RO1 on local authority spending; Universities Statistical Record; Higher Education Funding Council for England

- (1) Net institutional expenditure for LEA maintained schools, current expenditure on Grant maintained schools, expenditure on further and higher education institutions and corresponding pupil/student FTEs have not been calculated on the same basis and therefore the unit costs and units of funding for these sectors are not directly comparable.
- (2) Cash figures adjusted to 1996–97 levels using the March 1998 GDP deflators at market prices, adjusted to remove the distortion caused by the abolition of domestic rates.
- (3) Excluding Adult Education Centres (AECs), except as indicated in footnote 12.
- (4) Provisional.
- (5) From 1993–94 excludes sixth form colleges.
- (6) Rounded to nearest £10.
- (7) Includes Annual Maintenance Grant and Special Purpose Grants.
- (8) Form 7 pupil numbers at January of each year. Because schools transferred to the GM sector at different times through the year the January count is the best estimate of pupil numbers in GM schools in a given financial year and therefore no adjustment for financial years has been made to January pupil numbers.
- (9) PCFC sector was introduced in 1989–90. Total PCFC recurrent grant and tuition fee income for publicly funded home and EC students.
- (10) Total University Grants Committee/University Funding Council recurrent grant and tuition fee income for publicly funded home and EC students.
- (11) From 1993–94 the FEFC was established to provide for students studying in further education sector colleges. The government funding per funded FTE student series is not comparable with the LEA spending per FTE student series. It comprises the Department's recurrent and capital funding to the FEFC (including running costs) but with a small adjustment for the provision of pension rights for part time staff, and is confined to funded provision and funded students only. These figures have therefore been calculated on a different basis to those in 1996 Training Statistics Table D.10, when capital funding was excluded from the series. 1997–98 cash figures have been updated since publication in Table 2.3 in the DfEE and OFSTED Departmental Report to include additional funding on IT, summer schools and widening participation.
- (12) FEFC funded provision in FE colleges, WEA establishments, AECs, certain schools and includes some 29,000 students on FEFC funded non-prescribed HE courses in sector colleges and external institutions each year.
- (13) The unit cost per FTE student for HEFCE are based on the latest full-time student numbers (excluding mainstreamed continuing education students) and higher education grants (including the Teacher Training Agency grant from 1995–96 and the dual support research funds transfer from 1992–93) for both recurrent and capital purposes and tuition fees paid through local education authorities.
- (14) In 1989–90 to 1992-93 higher education grant was paid via the UFC and the PCFC.
- (15) The unit costs per FTE student for FEFC exclude running costs.

**CHAPTER 2 TITLE PAGE
GOES HERE**

CHAPTER 2: SCHOOLS

Key Facts

- There were almost 10 million full-time and part-time pupils in 33.7 thousand schools in 1997/98, compared with 9.6 million pupils and 35.6 thousand schools in 1985/86. (**Tables 2.1, 2.2, 2.3**)
- There were 282 thousand full and part-time pupils with Special Educational Needs (SEN) in 1997/98, representing 2.8% of all pupils, with 96% of SEN pupils being in maintained schools. (**Table 2.4**)
- There were 498 thousand full-time school teachers in 1996/97 compared to 529 thousand in 1985/86. Conversely, part-time teachers have increased from 18 thousand to 46 thousand over the same period. Full-time further and higher education lecturers have increased from 124 thousand in 1985/86 to 133 thousand in 1995/96 (a rise of 7%). (**Table 2.5**)
- The average number of pupils per school in maintained schools in 1997/98 was 66 for nursery, 232 for primary and 844 for secondary. (**Table 2.6**)
- The average class size in primary schools in the United Kingdom in 1997/98 was 27.3 pupils. The average class size in secondary schools in Great Britain was 21.6 pupils. (**Table 2.7**)
- The average class size of one teacher classes in primary and secondary schools in England in 1997/98 was 27.7 pupils and 21.7 pupils respectively. Excluding sixth form classes, the average class size for secondary schools was 23.7. (**Table 2.7**)
- The average pupil/teacher ratio in nursery schools in 1997/98 was 20.7. In primary schools the pupil/teacher ratio was 23.1 and in secondary schools it was 16.4. The average pupil/teacher ratio for all schools was 18.3 compared to 17.5 in 1985/86. (**Table 2.8**)

CHAPTER 2: SCHOOLS – LIST OF TABLES

- 2.1** Number of schools or departments by type and establishments of further and higher education – time series
- 2.2** Full-time and part-time pupils by age, gender and school type, 1997/98
- 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, 1997/98
- 2.5** Teachers and lecturers by type of establishment, gender and graduate status – time series
- 2.6** Schools and pupils by size of school or department, by school type, 1997/98
- 2.7** Average class size by Government Office Region (Great Britain) – time series
- 2.8** Pupil/teacher ratios by type of school and Government Office Region – time series

2.1

SCHOOLS

Number of schools or departments by type and establishments of further and higher education – time series

United Kingdom

Numbers

	Academic years				
	1985/86	1990/91	1995/96	1996/97(1)	1997/98(2)
UNITED KINGDOM					
Public sector mainstream					
Nursery	1,262	1,364	1,486	1,537	1,685
Primary	24,756	24,135	23,416	23,306	23,213
of which grant maintained			453	489	514
Secondary(3)	5,161	4,790	4,463	4,439	4,435
of which grant maintained		50	654	665	680
of which 6th form colleges	109	116			
Non-maintained mainstream	2,538	2,508	2,436	2,523	2,501
of which City Technology Colleges (CTCs)		7	15	15	15
Special - maintained			1,456	1,429	1,420
of which grant maintained			9	18	21
- non maintained	1,923	1,830			
Pupil referral units			109	100	98
ALL SCHOOLS	35,640	34,627	315	333	333
Universities (including Open University)(4)	48	48	89	88	88
Other higher education institutions			66	63	63
Further education colleges(5)	753	698			
of which 6th form colleges			669	633	543 (6)
of which 6th form colleges			110	110	110
ENGLAND					
Public sector mainstream					
Nursery	560	566	547	544	533
Primary	19,549	19,047	18,480	18,392	18,312
of which grant maintained			448	483	508
Secondary(3)	4,286	3,897	3,594	3,569	3,567
of which grant maintained		50	642	652	667
of which 6th form colleges	108	114			
Non-maintained mainstream	2,274	2,289	2,266	2,273	2,244
of which City Technology Colleges (CTCs)		7	15	15	15
Special - maintained			1,191	1,170	1,164
of which grant maintained			9	18	21
- non maintained	1,493	1,380			
Pupil referral units			72	69	65
ALL SCHOOLS	28,162	27,179	291	309	309
Universities (including Open University)(4)	37	37	72	71	71
Other higher education institutions			50	48	48
Further education colleges	496	460			
of which 6th form colleges			453	453	453
of which 6th form colleges			110	110	110
WALES					
Public sector mainstream					
Nursery	59	54	52	51	51
Primary	1,774	1,717	1,681	1,681	1,681
of which grant maintained			5	6	6
Secondary(3)	237	230	228	229	229
of which grant maintained			11	12	12
of which 6th form colleges	1	2			
Non-maintained mainstream	69	71	62	59	59
Special	67	61	54	51	51
Pupil referral units			24	24	24
ALL SCHOOLS	2,206	2,133	2,101	2,095	2,095
Universities	1	1	2	2	2
Other higher education institutions			5	4	4
Further education colleges	41	38			
of which 6th form colleges			26	26	26
SCOTLAND					
Public sector mainstream					
Nursery	559	659	796	851	1,010
Primary	2,425	2,372	2,332	2,313	2,300
Secondary	440	424	405	403	401
of which grant maintained			1	1	1
Non-maintained mainstream	106	131	87	172 (7)	176 (7)
Special - maintained	339	343	164	161	158
- non maintained			37	31	33
ALL SCHOOLS	3,869	3,929	3,821	3,931	4,078
Universities(4)	8	8	13	13	13
Other higher education institutions			9	9	9
Further education colleges	73	64			
Evening centres	115	110	47	46	47
of which 6th form colleges			126	91	.. (6)
NORTHERN IRELAND					
Grant aided mainstream					
Nursery	84	85	91	91	91
Primary	1,008	999	923 (8)	920 (8)	920 (8)
Secondary	198	239	236	238	238
Non-maintained mainstream	89	17	21	19	22
Special	24	46	47	47	47
ALL SCHOOLS	1,403	1,386	1,318	1,315	1,318
Universities	2	2	2	2	2
Colleges of Education	2	2	2	2	2
Further education colleges	26	24	17	17	17

Sources: Department for Education and Employment; Welsh Office; Scottish Office Education and Industry Department; Department of Education, Northern Ireland

- (1) Revised to include 1996/97 schools and FE colleges data for Wales.
(2) Provisional. Schools data for Wales and further education colleges data for England are for 1996/97.
(3) From 1993/94 excludes sixth form colleges in England and Wales which were reclassified as further education colleges on 1 April 1993.
(4) From 1993/94 includes former polytechnics and colleges which became universities as a result of the Further and Higher Education Act 1992.
(5) Includes Evening Centres for Scotland.
(6) Due to changes in data collection, Scottish Evening Centre numbers are not available.
(7) Schools in Scotland with more than one department have been counted once for each department e.g. a school with nursery, primary and secondary departments has been counted 3 times.
(8) Excludes Preparatory Departments in Grammar Schools.

2.2

SCHOOLS

Full-time and part-time pupils by age, gender and school type, 1997/98(1)

United Kingdom

Thousands

	Maintained schools(2)						Non-maintained				
	Nursery Schools	Primary Schools		Secondary Schools	Special schools	Pupil Referral Units(4)	All maintained schools	Special schools	Other Schools(5)	All non-maintained schools	All schools
		Nursery Classes	Other Classes (3)								
Age at 31 August 1997(6)											
All											
2-4(7)	78.4	379.0	615.3	-	7.9	-	1,080.6	0.1	69.3	69.4	1,150.0
5	0.3	1.1	744.9	-	4.7	-	751.1	0.1	31.9	32.0	783.1
6	-	-	750.8	-	5.3	0.1	756.1	0.1	32.5	32.6	788.8
7	-	-	740.2	-	5.8	0.1	746.1	0.1	34.3	34.4	780.5
8	-	-	727.9	-	6.6	0.1	734.6	0.2	36.0	36.2	770.8
9	-	-	697.2	38.1	7.7	0.1	743.1	0.3	37.9	38.2	781.2
10	-	-	673.4	40.7	8.5	0.2	722.8	0.4	38.8	39.2	762.0
11	-	-	83.8	604.1	10.0	0.2	698.1	0.5	48.1	48.6	746.7
12	-	-	0.1	681.5	11.0	0.5	693.1	0.6	48.9	49.5	742.6
13	-	-	-	657.7	11.2	0.9	669.8	0.7	48.1	48.8	718.6
14	-	-	-	655.6	11.6	1.8	669.0	0.8	49.1	49.9	718.9
15	-	-	-	635.5	11.3	4.0	650.8	0.9	49.8	50.7	701.5
16	-	-	-	240.9	3.8	0.4	245.0	0.5	43.2	43.7	288.7
17	-	-	-	173.1	2.9	-	176.0	0.4	39.6	40.0	215.9
18	-	-	-	12.8	1.6	-	14.5	0.2	5.7	5.9	20.4
19 and over	-	-	-	1.1	0.1	-	1.2	0.1	1.9	2.0	3.1
Total(8)	78.8	380.1	5,033.7	3,741.1	109.9	8.2	9,351.8	6.1	614.9	621.0	9,972.8
of which											
England	48.8	320.9	4,139.9	3,072.8	93.5	7.7	7,683.5	5.0	572.2	577.1	8,260.7
Wales(1)	3.1	24.3	268.4	200.3	3.7	0.5	500.3	.	9.9	9.9	510.2
Scotland(8)	21.3	31.9	440.6	314.9	8.1	.	816.8	1.1	31.7	32.8	849.6
Northern Ireland	5.5	3.0	184.8	153.1	4.7	.	351.2	.	1.2	1.2	352.4
Males											
2-4(7)	40.6	194.0	314.6	-	5.1	-	554.3	0.1	34.5	34.6	588.9
5	0.2	0.7	381.5	-	3.1	-	385.5	-	16.2	16.2	401.7
6	-	-	383.4	-	3.5	-	386.9	0.1	16.6	16.6	403.5
7	-	-	378.3	-	3.9	0.1	382.3	0.1	17.6	17.7	399.9
8	-	-	370.8	-	4.4	0.1	375.4	0.1	18.6	18.7	394.1
9	-	-	354.1	19.5	5.3	0.1	378.9	0.2	19.7	19.9	398.9
10	-	-	343.2	21.0	5.9	0.2	370.2	0.3	20.3	20.6	390.7
11	-	-	42.8	307.7	6.8	0.2	357.4	0.4	24.9	25.2	382.7
12	-	-	-	346.5	7.5	0.4	354.5	0.4	25.4	25.8	380.3
13	-	-	-	332.9	7.7	0.7	341.3	0.5	24.9	25.4	366.8
14	-	-	-	332.9	8.0	1.3	342.2	0.6	25.7	26.3	368.5
15	-	-	-	321.1	7.6	2.7	331.4	0.6	25.9	26.5	358.0
16	-	-	-	114.6	2.2	0.2	117.1	0.3	22.8	23.1	140.2
17	-	-	-	80.7	1.6	-	82.4	0.2	21.1	21.3	103.7
18	-	-	-	6.6	0.9	-	7.5	0.1	3.2	3.4	10.9
19 and over	-	-	-	0.5	0.1	-	0.6	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.7
Total(8)	40.8	194.6	2,568.7	1,884.1	73.5	6.0	4,767.8	4.2	318.4	322.6	5,090.4
Females											
2-4(7)	37.8	185.0	300.7	-	2.8	-	526.3	-	34.8	34.9	561.2
5	0.1	0.4	363.5	-	1.5	-	365.6	-	15.7	15.7	381.3
6	-	-	367.4	-	1.8	-	369.2	-	16.0	16.0	385.2
7	-	-	361.9	-	2.0	-	363.8	0.1	16.7	16.8	380.6
8	-	-	357.0	-	2.1	-	359.2	0.1	17.4	17.5	376.7
9	-	-	343.2	18.6	2.4	-	364.2	0.1	18.1	18.2	382.4
10	-	-	330.3	19.7	2.6	-	352.7	0.1	18.5	18.6	371.3
11	-	-	41.0	296.4	3.3	-	340.7	0.2	23.2	23.4	364.0
12	-	-	-	335.0	3.5	0.1	338.6	0.2	23.5	23.7	362.3
13	-	-	-	324.8	3.5	0.2	328.5	0.2	23.1	23.3	351.8
14	-	-	-	322.8	3.6	0.4	326.8	0.2	23.4	23.6	350.4
15	-	-	-	314.4	3.7	1.3	319.4	0.3	23.9	24.1	343.5
16	-	-	-	126.3	1.6	0.2	128.0	0.2	20.4	20.6	148.6
17	-	-	-	92.3	1.2	-	93.6	0.1	18.5	18.6	112.2
18	-	-	-	6.2	0.7	-	6.9	0.1	2.4	2.5	9.5
19 and over	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	-	0.8	0.8	1.4
Total(8)	37.9	185.5	2,465.0	1,857.0	36.3	2.2	4,584.0	1.9	296.5	298.4	4,882.4

Sources: Department for Education and Employment; Welsh Office; Scottish Office Education and Industry Department; Department of Education, Northern Ireland

(1) Provisional. Data for Wales are for 1996/97.

(2) Grant-aided schools in Northern Ireland.

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

(4) England and Wales only.

(5) Age 2-4 includes pupils less than 2 years of age in England.

(6) 1 July for Northern Ireland and 31 December for Scotland.

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

(8) Includes pupils in special units in Scotland, whose age is unknown; an estimate has been made for gender.

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)	Primary Schools		Secondary schools(4)	Special schools	Pupil Referral Units	All maintained schools	Special schools	Other schools	All non-maintained schools	All schools
		Nursery classes	Other classes(3)								
1985/86											
All	96.0	4,637.1	4,095.5	123.0	..	8,951.5	7.3	606.4	613.7	9,565.2	
Males	49.2	2,371.5	2,074.9	77.8	..	4,573.3	4.6	325.6	330.3	4,903.5	
Females	46.8	2,265.6	2,020.6	45.2	..	4,378.2	2.7	280.8	283.4	4,661.7	
1990/91											
All	104.9	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	1,753.6	70.6	..	4,407.7	4.2	323.8	328.0	4,735.6	
Females	50.9	2,425.1	1,719.7	37.1	..	4,232.8	2.2	289.6	291.8	4,524.5	
1995/96											
All	84.3	366.7	4,968.6	3,676.2	107.7	..	9,203.3	6.7	602.9	609.7	9,813.0
Males	43.5	187.8	2,535.4	1,853.0	71.6	..	4,691.3	4.6	314.7	319.3	5,010.5
Females	40.8	178.8	2,433.2	1,823.2	36.1	..	4,512.1	2.2	288.3	290.4	4,802.5
1996/97(5)											
All	82.6	373.2	5,007.0	3,709.4	109.2	7.5 (7)	9,288.9	6.5	609.6	616.1	9,905.0
Males	42.6	191.5	2,553.8	1,869.3	72.8	5.5 (7)	4,735.6	4.4	316.7	321.1	5,056.7
Females	40.1	181.7	2,453.1	1,840.1	36.4	1.9 (7)	4,553.3	2.1	292.8	294.9	4,848.3
1997/98(6)											
All	78.8	380.1	5,033.7	3,741.1	109.9	8.2 (8)	9,351.8	6.1	614.9	621.0	9,972.8
Males	40.8	194.6	2,568.7	1,884.1	73.5	6.0 (8)	4,767.8	4.2	318.4	322.6	5,090.4
Females	37.9	185.5	2,465.0	1,857.0	36.3	2.2 (8)	4,584.0	1.9	296.5	298.4	4,882.4

Sources: Department for Education and Employment; Welsh Office; Scottish Office Education and Industry Department; Department of Education, Northern Ireland

(1) Grant aided schools in Northern Ireland.

(2) Prior to 1992/93 nursery schools included some nursery classes in primary schools for Scotland.

(3) Includes reception pupils in primary schools and, in Northern Ireland, pupils in preparatory departments of grammar schools.

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

(5) Includes 1995/96 data for Wales.

(6) Provisional. Includes 1996/97 data for Wales.

(7) England only.

(8) England and Wales only.

2.4

SCHOOLS

Full-time and part-time pupils with Special Educational Needs (SEN)(1) by type of school, 1997/98(2)

United Kingdom

Thousands and percentages

	UK(2)	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
ALL SCHOOLS					
Total Pupils	9,972.8	8,260.7	510.2	849.6	352.4
SEN pupils with statements	282.0	242.3	16.6	15.2	7.9
Incidence%(3)	2.8	2.9	3.3	1.8	2.3
MAINTAINED SCHOOLS(4)					
Nursery					
Total Pupils	110.7	48.8	3.1	53.3	5.5
SEN pupils with statements	0.7	0.4	-	0.2	0.1
Incidence%(3)	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.4	1.0
Placement%(5)	0.2	0.2	-	1.2	0.7
Primary(6)					
Total Pupils	5,381.9	4,460.7	292.7	440.6	187.8
SEN pupils without statements(7)	822.4	821.3	..	1.1	..
SEN pupils with statements	79.3	67.0	6.2	3.9	2.2
Pupils with statements - Incidence%(3)	1.5	1.5	2.1	0.9	1.2
Pupils with statements - Placement%(5)	28.1	27.7	37.4	25.6	27.7
Secondary					
Total Pupils	3,741.1	3,072.8	200.3	314.9	153.1
SEN pupils without statements(7)	481.1	479.7	..	1.5	..
SEN pupils with statements	86.6	74.0	6.5	4.3	1.9
Pupils with statements - Incidence%(3)	2.3	2.4	3.2	1.4	1.2
Pupils with statements - Placement%(5)	30.7	30.5	39.2	28.1	23.9
Special(8,9)					
Total Pupils	109.9	93.5	3.7	8.1	4.7
SEN pupils with statements	101.7	87.9	3.5	6.4	3.8
Incidence%(3)	92.5	94.1	97.1	79.4	80.9
Placement%(5)	36.0	36.3	21.4	42.1	47.7
Pupil Referral Units(8)					
Total Pupils	8.2	7.7	0.5	.	.
SEN pupils with statements(7)	1.9	1.8	0.1	.	.
Incidence%(3)	23.7	23.2	30.3	.	.
Placement%(5)	0.7	0.7	0.9	.	.
OTHER SCHOOLS					
Independent					
Total Pupils	614.9	572.2	9.9	31.7	1.2
SEN pupils with statements(7)	6.7	6.5	0.2	0.1	..
Incidence%(3)	1.1	1.1	1.9	0.2	..
Placement%(5)	2.4	2.7	1.1	0.4	..
Non-maintained Special(8)					
Total Pupils	6.1	5.0	.	1.1	.
SEN pupils with statements	5.1	4.7	.	0.4	.
Incidence%(3)	83.9	95.0	.	34.2	.
Placement%(5)	1.8	1.9	.	2.5	.

Sources: Department for Education and Employment; Welsh Office; Scottish Office Education and Industry Department; Department of Education, Northern Ireland

- (1) For Scotland, pupils with a Record of Needs.
(2) Provisional. Data for Wales are for 1996/97.
(3) 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.
(4) Grant-Aided schools in Northern Ireland.
(5) 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.
(6) Includes nursery classes (except for Scotland, where they are included with Nursery schools) and reception classes.
(7) UK totals are slight undercounts.
(8) England figures exclude dually registered pupils.
(9) Including general and hospital special schools.

2.5

SCHOOLS

Teachers and lecturers by type of establishment, gender and graduate status – time series

United Kingdom

(i) Full-time

Thousands and percentages

	1985/86(1)		1990/91(2)		1994/95(2)		1995/96(2,3)		1996/97(2,4)	
	All (000s)	Grads (%)	All (000s)	Grads (%)	All (000s)	Grads (%)	All (000s)	Grads (%)	All (000s)	Grads (%)
All										
Public sector mainstream(5)										
Nursery and Primary	201	25	209	36	212	47	212	50	211	52
Secondary(5,6)	266	62	233	66	223	71	222	72	222	74
Non-maintained mainstream(5,7)	43	69	44	70	46	73	49	72	48	..
All Special	19	31	19	37	17	42	17	44	17	44
All schools(8)	529	47	505	53	499	60	500	62	498	63
FHE establishments(9)	124	..	122	..	..	..	127	82	133	82
of which										
FEIs(10)	..	..	..	..	..	..	60 (11)	64 (12)	60 (11)	64 (12)
HEIs(9)	..	..	..	..	63	94	67	96	73	96
All establishments(8)	657	50	631	55	561	63	627	66	631	66
Males										
Public sector mainstream(5)										
Nursery and Primary	41	34	38	45	36	55	35	57	35	60
Secondary(5,6)	143	65	121	70	110	74	108	75	106	77
Non-maintained mainstream(5,7)	21	82	21	84	20	87	21	85	21	..
All Special	6	35	6	43	5	50	5	50	5	53
All schools(8)	211	60	185	65	171	71	170	72	167	72
FHE establishments(9)	97	..	89	..	..	..	84	84	87	85
of which										
FEIs(10)	..	..	..	..	..	..	34 (11)	64 (12)	34 (11)	64 (12)
HEIs(9)	..	..	..	..	47	95	49	97	53	97
All establishments(8)	310	60	276	64	218	76	254	76	254	76
Females										
Public sector mainstream(5)										
Nursery and Primary	160	23	171	34	177	45	176	48	177	51
Secondary(5,6)	123	58	112	62	113	68	114	69	115	71
Non-maintained mainstream(5,7)	22	56	24	58	26	62	27	63	28	..
All Special	13	29	13	34	12	39	12	41	12	43
All schools(8)	318	39	320	46	328	54	330	56	331	58
FHE establishments(9)	28	..	33	..	..	..	44	78	46	79
of which										
FEIs(10)	..	..	..	..	..	..	26 (11)	65 (12)	26 (11)	65 (12)
HEIs(9)	..	..	..	..	16	93	18	95	20	95
All establishments(8)	347	40	355	47	343	56	374	59	378	60
ALL SCHOOLS										
England and Wales(2)										
All	460	47	440	53	433	60	432	63	431	63
Males	186	59	163	65	151	70	148	72	145	72
Females	274	40	276	47	283	55	284	58	286	60
Scotland(2)(7)										
All	50	47	47	48	46	54	48	54 (3)	48	54 (4)
Males	18	69	15	71	14	74	15	74 (3)	15	74 (4)
Females	32	34	32	38	32	45	33	45 (3)	33	45 (4)
Northern Ireland(2)										
All	18	49	19	58	19	67	19 (3)	67 (3)	19 (4)	67 (4)
Males	7	60	7	69	6	75	6 (3)	75 (3)	6 (4)	75 (4)
Females	11	43	12	52	13	63	13 (3)	63 (3)	13 (4)	63 (4)

United Kingdom

(ii) Part-time (13)

Thousands

	1985/86(14)	1990/91(14)	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97(15)
	All	All	All	All	All
United Kingdom(000s)					
Public sector mainstream(5)					
Nursery and Primary	..	..	17	19	19
Secondary(6)(7)	..	..	16	18	17
Non-maintained mainstream(6)(8)	..	..	8	9	9
All Special	..	..	1	2	1
All schools	18	30	43	47	46

Sources: Department for Education and Employment; Welsh Office; Scottish Office Education and Industry Department; Department of Education, Northern Ireland

- (1) Schools data for Scotland are for 1984/85 as 1985/86 data are not available.
(2) Includes estimated data for each of the countries.
(3) 1995/96 schools data for Northern Ireland and schools graduate data for Scotland are not available, therefore data shown are for 1994/95.
(4) Provisional 1996/97 schools data for Northern Ireland and schools graduate data for Scotland are not available, therefore data shown are for 1994/95.
(5) From 1989/90 voluntary grammar schools are recorded in the maintained sector.

- (6) From 1993/94 excludes sixth form colleges in England and Wales which were reclassified as further education colleges on 1 April 1993.
(7) Excludes independent schools in Scotland and Northern Ireland.
(8) Includes teachers classified as miscellaneous.
(9) Excludes Open University.
(10) Includes all academic staff, both permanent and temporary in Scotland.
(11) Excludes Wales.
(12) England and Northern Ireland only.
(13) Full-time equivalents of part-time teachers.
(14) Great Britain only.
(15) In addition there are 56,100 part-time lecturers in further and higher education institutions

2.6

SCHOOLS

Schools, and pupils by size of school(1) or department(2), by school type, 1997/98(3)

United Kingdom	(i) Number of schools											Numbers
	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(2,3)												
Public sector mainstream(4,5)												
Nursery	188	506	705	283	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,685
Primary(5)	330	1,127	2,762	5,522	7,332	3,633	2,310	204	16	2	-	23,238
Secondary(6)	8	9	16	56	113	227	738	924	960	1,213	171	4,435
Pupil referral units	237	59	24	10	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	333
Non-maintained mainstream(7,8)	225	227	360	675	365	216	177	115	77	63	1	2,501
Special	137	355	638	361	26	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,518
All schools	1,125	2,283	4,505	6,907	7,841	4,078	3,225	1,243	1,053	1,278	172	33,710
England												
Public sector mainstream(4)												
Nursery	1	47	306	176	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	533
Primary	65	569	1,941	4,210	6,313	3,072	1,964	167	11	-	-	18,312
Secondary	-	1	6	29	83	173	590	751	769	1,014	151	3,567
Pupil referral units	217	55	24	10	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	309
Non-maintained mainstream(7)	164	181	319	636	344	195	164	107	73	60	1	2,244
Special	73	257	560	319	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,229
All schools	520	1,110	3,156	5,380	6,764	3,442	2,718	1,025	853	1,074	152	26,194
Wales(3)												
Public sector mainstream(4)												
Nursery	1	19	27	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
Primary	53	193	275	531	413	153	61	2	-	-	-	1,681
Secondary	-	-	1	1	2	10	31	59	46	74	5	229
Pupil referral units	20	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Non-maintained mainstream	14	7	7	11	7	8	2	3	-	-	-	59
Special	1	19	22	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
All schools	89	242	332	555	423	171	94	64	46	74	5	2,095
Scotland(2)												
Public sector mainstream(4)												
Nursery	179	404	324	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,010
Primary	199	255	316	533	480	303	204	10	-	-	-	2,300
Secondary	8	8	8	14	9	15	54	71	103	100	11	401
Non-maintained mainstream	39	34	28	25	14	13	11	5	4	3	-	176
Special	60	69	42	18	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	191
All schools	485	770	718	693	505	331	269	86	107	103	11	4,078
Northern Ireland												
Grant aided mainstream(5)												
Nursery	7	36	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
Primary(5)	13	110	230	248	126	105	81	25	5	2	-	945
Secondary(6)	-	-	1	12	19	29	63	43	42	25	4	238
Non-maintained mainstream(8)	8	5	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Special	3	10	14	16	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
All schools	31	161	299	279	149	134	144	68	47	27	4	1,343

Sources: Department for Education and Employment; Welsh Office; Scottish Office Education and Industry Department; Department of Education, Northern Ireland

(1) School size on a pupil headcount basis.

(2) Schools in Scotland with more than one department have been counted once for each department e.g. a school with nursery, primary and secondary departments has been counted 3 times.

(3) Provisional. Data for Wales are for 1996/97.

(4) Includes grant maintained schools.

(5) Includes 25 preparatory departments attached to Grammar Schools in Northern Ireland.

(6) Includes Voluntary Grammar Schools previously recorded as non-maintained in Northern Ireland.

(7) Includes City Technology Colleges.

(8) In Northern Ireland, independent schools only.

(9) Includes pupils in nursery classes in primary schools in Scotland.

(10) Includes pupils in nursery classes and reception classes, except for Scotland – see footnote (9).

2.6

CONTINUED
SCHOOLS

Schools, and pupils by size of school(1) or department(2), by school type, 1997/98(3)

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(3)												
Public sector mainstream(4,5)												
Nursery(9)	3.1	19.7	51.6	35.6	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	110.7
Primary(5,10)	5.7	43.9	208.0	855.0	1,797.0	1,255.1	1,066.4	135.0	13.7	2.3	-	5,381.9
Secondary(6)	0.1	0.4	1.2	8.8	29.3	80.4	372.8	647.9	861.9	1,451.2	287.2	3,741.1
Pupil referral units	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.3	0.5	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	8.2
Non-maintained mainstream(7,8)	3.3	8.8	26.4	99.5	89.9	75.7	85.4	80.8	68.9	73.3	2.8	614.9
Special	2.2	13.9	46.5	47.1	5.9	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	115.9
All schools	16.8	88.7	335.4	1,047.2	1,923.3	1,411.9	1,524.5	863.7	944.5	1,526.7	290.0	9,972.8
England												
Public sector mainstream(4)												
Nursery	-	2.0	23.5	22.6	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.8
Primary(10)	1.3	23.0	147.2	654.5	1,547.9	1,061.1	906.1	110.2	9.3	-	-	4,460.7
Secondary	-	-	0.5	4.7	21.5	61.0	299.0	526.9	691.7	1,215.2	252.3	3,072.8
Pupil referral units	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.3	0.5	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	7.7
Non-maintained mainstream(7)	2.4	7.0	23.6	93.8	84.9	68.2	79.3	75.2	65.3	69.7	2.8	572.2
Special	1.2	10.2	41.0	41.3	4.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	98.4
All schools	7.0	44.2	237.4	818.2	1,659.8	1,191.1	1,284.3	712.3	766.4	1,284.9	255.1	8,260.7
Wales(3)												
Public sector mainstream(4)												
Nursery	-	0.7	1.9	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.1
Primary(10)	1.0	7.3	20.8	81.7	99.8	52.6	28.1	1.4	-	-	-	292.7
Secondary	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.5	3.6	15.1	41.1	40.9	90.0	9.0	200.3
Pupil referral units	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5
Non-maintained mainstream	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.5	1.7	2.8	0.9	2.0	-	-	-	9.9
Special	-	0.8	1.5	1.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7
All schools	1.5	9.3	24.9	84.9	102.1	58.9	44.1	44.5	40.9	90.0	9.0	510.2
Scotland												
Public sector mainstream(4)												
Nursery(9)	2.9	15.3	22.6	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.3
Primary	3.1	9.3	23.0	82.6	118.4	104.3	93.3	6.5	-	-	-	440.6
Secondary	0.1	0.3	0.6	2.1	2.3	5.4	27.4	49.9	91.3	116.9	18.6	314.9
Non-maintained mainstream	0.6	1.3	1.9	3.7	3.4	4.8	5.2	3.6	3.6	3.6	-	31.7
Special	0.9	2.4	2.9	2.4	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.2
All schools	7.6	28.6	51.1	103.3	124.6	114.5	125.8	60.0	94.9	120.5	18.6	849.6
Northern Ireland												
Grant aided mainstream(5)												
Nursery	0.2	1.8	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5
Primary(5,10)	0.3	4.3	16.9	36.2	30.9	37.0	39.0	16.8	4.3	2.3	-	187.8
Secondary(6)	-	-	0.1	1.9	5.0	10.4	31.3	30.0	38.0	29.0	7.4	153.1
Non-maintained mainstream(8)	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2
Special	0.1	0.4	1.1	2.3	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.7
All schools	0.6	6.7	22.0	40.8	36.8	47.4	70.2	46.9	42.4	31.3	7.4	352.4

Sources: Department for Education and Employment; Welsh Office; Scottish Office Education and Industry Department; Department of Education, Northern Ireland

See previous page for footnotes.

2.7

SCHOOLS

Average class size(1), by Government Office Region – time series

Great Britain

Numbers

	One teacher classes		All classes(2)	
	Primary	Secondary(3,4)	Primary	Secondary(3)
1985/86				
Great Britain	..	..	..	..
North East	24.4	20.3	24.9	21.3
North West & Merseyside	25.9	20.6	26.4	21.6
North West	26.1	20.7	26.5	21.6
Merseyside	25.3	20.2	25.8	21.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	24.7	20.5	25.2	21.7
East Midlands	25.4	20.5	25.8	21.8
West Midlands	25.4	20.7	25.9	21.5
Eastern	25.9	20.9	26.2	22.0
London	23.9	19.3	24.5	20.2
South East	26.6	21.1	26.9	21.9
South West	26.5	21.2	26.9	22.1
England	25.5	20.6	25.9	21.5
Wales	..	..	24.6	..
Scotland	..	..	..	..
1990/91				
Great Britain	..	..	26.4	21.0
North East	26.0	20.6	26.5	21.6
North West & Merseyside	27.1	20.4	27.5	21.1
North West	27.4	20.6	27.8	21.2
Merseyside	26.0	20.0	26.4	21.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	25.9	20.5	26.4	21.2
East Midlands	26.1	20.1	26.5	20.9
West Midlands	26.3	20.6	26.8	21.1
Eastern	26.0	20.9	26.4	21.7
London	25.8	20.7	26.2	21.4
South East	26.7	20.7	27.1	21.4
South West	26.4	20.9	26.7	21.4
England	26.3	20.6 [21.9]	26.8	21.3
Wales	..	19.5	24.8	21.0
Scotland	..	..	24.7	18.5
1995/96				
Great Britain	..	..	27.1	21.6
North East	27.1	22.0	27.2	22.5
North West & Merseyside	27.7	21.8	28.0	22.0
North West	27.9	22.0	28.1	22.2
Merseyside	27.0	20.9	27.3	21.3
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 [23.4]	27.5	21.9
Wales	..	..	25.9	20.2
Scotland	..	..	24.8	19.5

Source: Department for Education and Employment, Welsh Office, Scottish Office Education and Industry Department, Department of Education, Northern Ireland

(1) Maintained schools only.

(2) Includes classes where more than one teacher may be present.

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

(4) Figures in [brackets] are for pupils aged mainly under 16 (ie excluding sixth forms).

(5) Data for Scotland are for 1997/98, since figures are collected every two years.

(6) Data for Wales are for 1996/97.

(7) United Kingdom.

(8) Excludes preparatory departments attached to Grammar schools.

2.7

**CONTINUED
SCHOOLS**

Average class size(1), by Government Office Region – time series

Great Britain

Numbers

	One teacher classes		All classes(2)	
	Primary	Secondary(3,4)	Primary	Secondary(3)
1996/97				
Great Britain(5)	..	..	27.3	21.5
North East	27.2	22.0	27.3	22.4
North West & Merseyside	27.9	21.8	28.1	22.0
North West	28.1	22.1	28.3	22.2
Merseyside	27.1	20.9	27.2	21.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	27.9	21.9	28.1	22.1
East Midlands	27.8	21.6	28.0	21.9
West Midlands	27.4	22.0	27.6	22.1
Eastern	26.9	21.3	27.0	21.5
London	27.1	21.7	27.3	21.9
South East	27.5	21.3	27.6	21.4
South West	27.5	21.7	27.6	21.8
England	27.5	21.7 [23.4]	27.6	21.9
Wales	..	..	25.9	20.6
Scotland(5)	..	..	24.8	19.2
1997/98				
Great Britain(6)	..	..	27.3 (7)	21.6
North East	27.3	22.2	27.4	22.4
North West & Merseyside	28.0	21.8	28.2	22.0
North West	28.2	22.1	28.4	22.2
Merseyside	27.2	20.9	27.4	21.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	28.2	22.1	28.4	22.3
East Midlands	28.0	21.7	28.2	21.9
West Midlands	27.5	22.0	27.7	22.1
Eastern	27.2	21.2	27.3	21.5
London	27.3	21.7	27.5	21.9
South East	27.8	21.4	27.9	21.5
South West	27.9	22.0	28.0	22.1
England	27.7	21.7 [23.6]	27.8	21.9
Wales(6)	..	..	25.9	20.6
Scotland	..	..	24.8	19.2
Northern Ireland	..	..	24.1 (8)	..

Source: Department for Education and Employment, Welsh Office, Scottish Office Education and Industry Department, Department of Education, Northern Ireland

For footnotes see previous page.

2.8

SCHOOLS

Pupil/teacher(1) ratios(2) by type of school and Government Office Region – time series

United Kingdom

Numbers

	Public sector mainstream(3)			Non-maintained mainstream schools	Pupil Referral Units(7)	Special schools		All schools
	Nursery Schools	Primary Schools(4)	Secondary Schools(5,6)			maintained	non-maintained	
1985/86(8)								
United Kingdom	21.7	22.0	15.8	11.5	.	6.8	..	17.5
North East	18.2	21.3	15.8	12.7	.	6.8	5.9	17.6
North West & Merseyside	19.8	22.5	15.9	13.0	.	6.8	5.8	18.0
North West	20.0	22.6	16.1	13.3	.	6.7	6.0	18.2
Merseyside	18.4	22.0	15.5	12.2	.	7.1	5.5	17.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	19.2	21.3	16.2	12.2	.	6.5	5.9	17.6
East Midlands	18.3	22.3	16.0	11.2	.	7.0	4.3	17.8
West Midlands	24.9	22.4	16.1	11.2	.	7.1	4.7	17.9
Eastern	20.0	22.9	16.8	11.5	.	7.2	5.3	18.2
London	16.9	19.7	14.3	12.1	.	5.8	5.4	15.8
South East	19.6	23.3	16.9	10.5	.	7.8	5.5	17.6
South West	20.9	23.6	16.9	10.2	.	7.4	6.2	17.9
England	19.6	22.1	16.1	11.3	.	6.9	5.5	17.5
Wales	20.2	22.1	16.1	10.7	.	7.0	..	18.2
Scotland(8)	25.8	20.4	13.7	10.5	.	6.1	3.2	16.2
Northern Ireland	23.5	23.4	15.0	15.8	.	8.1	.	18.2
1990/91								
United Kingdom	21.6	22.0	15.2	10.7	.	5.9	..	17.3
North East	19.3	22.3	15.6	12.5	.	6.1	4.7	18.0
North West & Merseyside	19.3	22.8	15.4	12.6	.	5.7	5.0	18.1
North West	19.5	23.0	15.4	12.5	.	5.5	5.2	18.2
Merseyside	17.9	22.2	15.1	12.8	.	6.2	4.5	17.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	18.1	21.9	15.5	11.6	.	5.8	4.7	17.6
East Midlands	19.1	22.4	15.2	10.5	.	5.7	5.4	17.5
West Midlands	24.0	22.4	15.5	10.6	.	6.3	3.9	17.7
Eastern	18.7	22.4	16.2	10.7	.	5.8	5.0	17.6
London	16.9	20.6	15.3	11.6	.	5.1	4.8	16.6
South East	18.1	22.8	16.2	9.9	.	7.0	4.8	17.0
South West	19.2	22.4	16.0	9.8	.	6.5	4.9	17.2
England	19.1	22.2	15.7	10.8	.	6.0	4.8	17.4
Wales	20.6	22.3	15.4	9.8	.	6.3	..	18.2
Scotland	25.7	19.5	12.2	10.5	.	4.5	..	15.2
Northern Ireland	24.7	22.9	14.7	11.0	.	6.9	.	18.1
1995/96(5)								
United Kingdom	21.3	22.7	16.1	10.3	..	6.3	..	18.0
North East	21.3	23.7	17.1	11.9	5.7	7.1	5.0	19.3
North West & Merseyside	20.0	23.7	16.6	11.7	4.1	5.8	4.5	18.9
North West	20.3	23.8	16.7	11.6	2.9	5.7	5.0	19.0
Merseyside	17.8	23.3	16.2	11.9	8.6	6.2	3.7	18.5
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	6.4	4.6	18.2
Wales	19.5	22.5	16.0	10.1	..	6.7	..	18.7
Scotland	24.3	19.5	12.9	11.0	.	4.8	3.7	15.5
Northern Ireland	23.9	20.4	14.7	10.9	.	6.7	.	17.1

Sources: Department for Education and Employment; Welsh Office; Scottish Office Education and Industry Department; Department of Education, Northern Ireland

(1) Qualified teachers only for all countries.

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

(3) Includes grant-maintained schools from 1990/91.

(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) Includes voluntary grammar schools in Northern Ireland from 1990/91, formerly allocated to the non-maintained sector.

(7) Pupil Referral Units refer to England only.

(8) Figures for Scotland relate to 1984/85. The number of nursery pupils in non-maintained mainstream schools are based on a headcount of nursery pupils.

(9) Revised to include 1996/97 data for Wales.

(10) Data for Wales are for 1996/97.

2.8

CONTINUED
SCHOOLS

Pupil/teacher(1) ratios(2) by type of school and Government Office Region – time series

United Kingdom

Numbers

	Public sector mainstream(3)			Non-maintained mainstream schools	Pupil Referral Units(7)	Special schools		All schools
	Nursery Schools	Primary Schools(4)	Secondary Schools(5,6)			maintained	non-maintained	
1996/97(9)								
United Kingdom	21.3	22.8	16.2	10.4	..	6.4	..	18.1
North East	20.3	23.8	17.1	11.8	8.5	7.3	5.0	19.3
North West & Merseyside	19.6	23.9	16.6	11.9	4.5	6.2	4.7	19.1
North West	19.9	24.0	16.7	11.8	2.2	6.1	5.0	19.2
Merseyside	18.0	23.4	16.3	12.7	11.3	6.6	4.2	18.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	18.6	24.1	17.2	11.4	5.1	6.5	3.8	19.5
East Midlands	17.9	24.4	17.0	10.5	2.9	6.2	5.7	19.2
West Midlands	22.9	23.6	16.9	10.4	3.8	7.0	3.1	18.8
Eastern	18.8	23.0	16.6	10.1	3.9	6.8	4.3	18.0
London	16.9	21.9	15.9	10.7	4.7	5.7	6.7	17.1
South East	16.3	23.2	16.7	9.5	3.7	7.1	4.6	17.3
South West	20.5	23.7	17.1	9.6	4.4	7.1	5.1	18.3
England	18.9	23.4	16.7	10.3	4.3	6.6	4.6	18.3
Wales	19.3	22.6	16.2	10.0	..	6.7	..	18.8
Scotland	24.7	19.6	13.2	11.5	.	4.8	3.5	15.8
Northern Ireland	23.4	19.8	14.5	9.7	.	6.4	.	16.7
1997/98(5,10)								
United Kingdom	20.7	23.1	16.4	10.2	..	6.5	..	18.3
North East	20.0	23.9	17.4	11.8	6.1	7.6	4.9	19.5
North West & Merseyside	19.3	24.0	16.7	11.7	5.0	6.4	5.1	19.2
North West	19.7	24.1	16.8	11.6	3.1	6.4	5.7	19.2
Merseyside	17.2	23.7	16.5	12.2	11.0	6.5	4.3	18.8
Yorkshire and the Humber	17.7	24.5	17.4	11.5	4.8	6.7	3.7	19.7
East Midlands	17.0	24.6	17.2	10.5	3.2	6.2	5.2	19.3
West Midlands	22.5	23.9	17.0	10.2	3.8	7.0	3.3	19.0
Eastern	19.0	23.3	16.7	9.9	3.1	6.8	3.9	18.1
London	16.7	22.2	16.0	10.9	4.6	5.8	5.8	17.3
South East	16.5	23.6	16.9	9.2	4.1	7.2	4.8	17.4
South West	19.5	24.2	17.3	9.5	4.5	7.2	5.1	18.5
England	18.6	23.7	16.9	10.2	4.3	6.7	4.7	18.5
Wales(10)	19.3	22.6	16.2	10.0	..	6.7	..	18.8
Scotland	23.1	19.9	13.2	10.7	.	4.7	3.3	15.8
Northern Ireland	24.4	19.9	14.5	9.3	.	6.7	.	16.7

Sources: Department for Education and Employment; Welsh Office; Scottish Office Education and Industry Department; Department of Education, Northern Ireland

See previous page for footnotes.

**CHAPTER 3 TITLE PAGE
GOES HERE**

CHAPTER 3: POST-COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Key Facts

(A) PARTICIPATION RATES

- 74 % of 16 to 18 year olds were in education and training in England in January 1998 compared to 66% in 1991. (**Table 3.1**)
- Excluding the overlap between Education and Government Supported Training (GST), of the 74 % of 16 to 18 year olds in education and training in England in January 1998, 21% were in schools, 36% in further education, 7% in higher education and 10% were involved in GST. (**Table 3.2**)
- In Spring 1998 almost 14% of people of working age had received job-related training in the last four weeks. Employees are more likely to receive job-related training than the self-employed, the unemployed or the economically inactive. (**Table 3.3**)

(B) STUDENTS AND STARTERS

- The number of students in further and higher education in the United Kingdom in the academic year 1997/98 was 4.4 million, of which 2.3 million were part time. Of the 4.4 million students in further and higher education, 0.3 million were on postgraduate courses, 1 million were undertaking first degrees, 0.5 million were on other undergraduate courses and 2.5 million were on further education courses. (**Table 3.5**)
- In 1997/98 22,800 students from Greece were in full-time further and higher education in the UK, the highest of any overseas country. (**Table 3.6**)
- There were almost 3 million new entrants to further and higher education in the academic year 1997/98 of whom 1.7 million were part time. (**Table 3.9**)

TEC Delivered Government-Supported Training Programmes

(i) Work based training for young people (WBYP)

Modern Apprenticeships (MAs)

- There were 86,600 new starts on Modern Apprenticeship schemes (MAs) in England and Wales in 1997-98, compared to 75,400 in 1996-97 which itself was a substantial increase on recruitment figures for 1995-96 of 28,400. (**Table 3.10**)
- The overall number in training on MAs has increased by 44% over the past 12 months and represents over two fifths of work-based training for young people participants. (**Table 3.8**)

Other Training (OT)

- There were 198,800 new starts on Other Training (OT) programmes in England and Wales in 1997-98, a fall from the 268,100 new starts recruited in 1995-96 and 256,900 in 1996-97. (**Table 3.10**)

- The proportion of females joining OT has increased gradually over recent years to a point where there are now almost as many females as males joining the programme. The proportion of ethnic minority starts has remained steady at around 6-8%. (**Table 3.11**)
- The proportion of starts on OT with a disability was 6% in 1996-97, and 1997-98, but the proportion identified as having literacy or numeracy needs rose from 7% to 8% in the same time period. (**Table 3.11**)

(ii) Work-based training for adults (WBTA)

- As at March 1998, there were 44,400 people on the Work based training for adults programme in England and Wales, compared to 57,100 in March 1997 and 124,900 in March 1991. (**Table 3.8**)
- There were 191,900 new starts on Work-based training for adults in England and Wales in 1997-98 compared to 256,900 in 1996-97 and significantly lower than recruitment in 1990-91. This long term fall in starts reflects the decline in unemployment over that period. (**Table 3.10**)
- The proportion of starts from ethnic minority groups rose from 13% in 1996-97 to 15% in 1997-98. 20% of those who joined WBTA programmes in 1997-98 had disabilities, a substantial increase from 11% in 1990-91. (**Table 3.12**)
- 21% of 1997-98 WBTA starts had been unemployed for more than 3 years before joining, compared with 18% of starts in the previous 12 months. (**Table 3.12**)

(C) JOB RELATED TRAINING

- Employees in the South East region were more likely to receive job-related training than employees in any other region. Employees in Northern Ireland were the least likely to receive training. (**Table 3.13**)
- In terms of ethnic origin, Black employees were most likely to receive job-related training while those of Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi origin were least likely. (**Table 3.14**)
- People with higher levels of qualifications were more likely to receive job-related training than those with low or no qualifications. (**Table 3.14**)
- In Spring 1998, 15.6% of employees received job-related training; 8.6% received off-the-job; 4.3% on-the-job and 2.7% received both types of training. (**Table 3.15**)
- Employees in public administration, education and health were most likely to receive job-related

training, while employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing were least likely; 22.4% compared to 9.8%. (**Table 3.16**)

- Much of the job-related training received by employees was of short duration. In Spring 1998, 36.9% of the training received lasted for less than one week. (**Table 3.19**)
- The economically inactive tend to receive training of a longer duration than that received by employees. (**Table 3.19**)
- A Further Education college or university is the most common location for off-the-job training. The employer's premises is the next most likely place for employees off-the-job training. (**Table 3.20**)
- On average, young employees, aged 16–24, spent more hours on job-related training in the last week than older employees. Male employees spent more hours in training than female employees. (**Table 3.21**)
- Between Spring 1995 and Spring 1998 both the number and proportion of people receiving job-related training during the previous 13 weeks has increased significantly; from 5.5 million and 25.6% in Spring 1995 to 6.4 million and 28.0% in Spring 1998. (**Table 3.22**)

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

(A) PARTICIPATION RATES

- 3.1 Educational activities of 16–18 year olds (England) – time series
- 3.2 Educational activities of 16–18 year olds (England), 1997/98
- 3.3 Participation in job-related training in the last four weeks – time series
- 3.4 Participation in job-related training in the last four weeks by economic activity and age, 1998

(B) STUDENTS AND STARTERS

- 3.5 Students in further and higher education by type of course, mode of study, gender and subject group, 1997/98
- 3.6 Full-time students from overseas in further and higher education, by type of course, gender and country, 1997/98 and time series
- 3.7 Students in further and higher education by level, mode of study, gender and age, 1997/98
- 3.8 Participants in TEC Delivered Government-Supported Training programmes by region (England and Wales) – time series
- 3.9 New entrants to further and higher education by level, mode of study, gender and age, 1997/98
- 3.10 Starts in TEC Delivered Government-Supported Training programmes by region (England and Wales) – time series
- 3.11 Work-based training for young people: characteristics of starts (England and Wales) – time series
- 3.12 Work-based training for adults: characteristics of starts (England and Wales) – time series

(C) JOB RELATED TRAINING

- 3.13 Participation in job-related training in the last four weeks by economic activity and region, 1998
- 3.14 Participation in job-related training the last four weeks by economic activity and a range of personal characteristics, 1998
- 3.15 Participation by employees in job-related training in the last four weeks by type of training and a range of personal characteristics, 1998
- 3.16 Participation by employees in job-related training in the last four weeks by a range of economic characteristics, 1998

- 3.17 Participation by employees in job-related training in the last four weeks by type of training and a range of economic characteristics, 1998
- 3.18 Participation by employees in job-related training in the last four weeks by region and a range of personal characteristics, 1998
- 3.19 Length of job-related training, 1998
- 3.20 Location of off-the-job training, 1998
- 3.21 Hours spent on job-related training in the last week, 1998
- 3.22 Participation by employees in job-related training in the last thirteen weeks by a range of personal and economic characteristics – time series

Please note that numbers of further and higher education institutions and numbers of further and higher education lecturers are shown in the ‘SCHOOLS’ chapter in Tables 2.1 and 2.5 respectively.

3.1

POST-COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING – PARTICIPATION RATES

Educational activities of 16–18 year olds(1) – time series

England

Thousands and percentages

AGE	At January 1991 (i.e. 1990/91)											
	16			17			18			16–18		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
Population (Thousands)	602	310	292	638	329	309	682	351	331	1,922	990	931
In all Education and Training(2)	83.1	82.3	84.1	71.8	75.5	67.8	45.0	49.6	40.2	65.9	68.4	63.1
of which Government Supported Education and Training(3)	76.6	75.2	78.1	65.3	67.6	62.8	39.9	44.2	35.4	59.8	61.7	57.8
Not in any education or training	16.9	17.7	15.9	28.2	24.5	32.2	55.0	50.4	59.8	34.1	31.6	36.9
AGE	At January 1996 (i.e. 1995/96)(4)											
	16			17			18			16–18		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
Population (Thousands)	599	308	291	551	284	267	539	277	261	1,689	870	820
In all Education and Training(2)	86.7	85.4	88.0	78.7	78.4	79.1	60.2	60.5	60.0	75.7	75.2	76.2
of which Government Supported Education and Training(3)	79.2	77.3	81.2	69.9	68.3	71.5	53.5	54.2	52.8	68.0	67.0	69.0
Not in any education or training	13.3	14.6	12.0	21.3	21.6	20.9	39.8	39.5	40.0	24.3	24.8	23.8
AGE	At January 1997 (i.e. 1996/97)(4)											
	16			17			18			16–18		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
Population (Thousands)	619	317	301	602	309	292	554	285	269	1,775	912	863
In all Education and Training(2)	85.7	84.1	87.3	78.8	77.8	79.7	60.6	61.0	60.1	75.5	74.7	76.3
of which Government Supported Education and Training(3)	78.0	75.7	80.5	69.5	67.8	71.3	53.9	54.2	53.6	67.6	66.3	69.0
Not in any education or training	14.3	15.9	12.7	21.2	22.2	20.3	39.4	39.0	39.9	24.5	25.3	23.7
AGE	At January 1998 (i.e. 1997/98)											
	16			17			18			16–18		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
Population (Thousands)	611	313	298	622	319	303	605	311	294	1,838	943	895
In all Education and Training(2)	84.8	83.0	86.7	77.3	76.6	78.1	60.9	61.5	60.3	74.4	73.8	75.1
of which Government Supported Education and Training(3)	77.4	74.9	80.1	68.5	66.6	70.6	53.7	54.0	53.5	66.6	65.2	68.1
Not in any education or training	15.2	17.0	13.3	22.7	23.4	21.9	39.1	38.5	39.7	25.6	26.2	24.9

Source: Department for Education and Employment

(1) Age as at 31 August of the preceding year.

(2) Total of all full-time education and Government Supported Training (GST) (less GST in full-time education) plus Employer funded training and Other education and training.

(3) Total of full- and part-time education in publicly funded institutions and GST (less GST in full- and part-time education).

(4) Revised.

3.2

POST-COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING – PARTICIPATION RATES

Educational activities of 16-18 year olds(1), 1997/98

England

Thousands and percentages

AGE	At January 1998											
	16			17			18			16-18		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
Population (Thousands)	611	313	298	622	319	303	605	311	294	1,838	943	895
In all Education and Training(2)	84.8	83.0	86.7	77.3	76.6	78.1	60.9	61.5	60.3	74.4	73.8	75.1
Full-time and part-time education	76.8	74.2	79.7	66.5	64.2	68.9	48.1	47.6	48.6	63.9	62.0	65.8
of which												
Schools(3)	34.4	32.8	36.0	26.7	25.4	28.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	21.5	20.5	22.5
Further education(4)	42.5	41.4	43.6	39.2	38.3	40.1	24.0	24.8	23.1	35.3	34.9	35.7
Higher education(4)	-	-	-	0.6	0.5	0.6	21.0	19.6	22.6	7.1	6.6	7.6
of which in full-time education	69.3	65.8	72.9	57.3	53.9	60.8	38.0	36.6	39.4	54.9	52.2	57.8
of which												
Schools(3)	34.4	32.8	36.0	26.7	25.4	28.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	21.5	20.5	22.5
Further education(4)	34.9	33.0	36.9	30.1	28.1	32.1	14.5	14.7	14.4	26.6	25.3	27.9
Higher education(4)	-	-	-	0.5	0.4	0.6	20.4	18.8	22.1	6.9	6.3	7.5
All Government Supported Training(5)	9.8	11.1	8.4	11.0	12.7	9.2	8.5	10.1	6.7	9.8	11.3	8.1
Employer funded training(6)	2.2	3.1	1.2	3.2	4.1	2.2	5.6	6.5	4.6	3.6	4.6	2.7
Other education and training(7)	4.6	4.4	4.7	6.9	7.1	6.7	9.4	9.0	9.8	6.9	6.8	7.1
Not in any education or training	15.2	17.0	13.3	22.7	23.4	21.9	39.1	38.5	39.7	25.6	26.2	24.9

Source: Department for Education and Employment

(1) Age as at 31 August of the preceding year.

(2) Full and part-time education and training. Excludes overlap between education and Government Supported Training (GST).

(3) Includes maintained, independent and special schools.

(4) Students in public sector institutions including on Government Supported Training (GST) within colleges.

(5) Includes those in further education establishments attending GST courses.

(6) Includes young people in employment, e.g. non-GST apprentices and others on long and short term training programmes.

(7) Includes young people attending independent colleges and training centres, or at any college in part-time study not related to their job, or in part-time education but not currently employed.

3.3

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: PARTICIPATION RATES

Participation in job-related training(1) in the last four weeks – time series

United Kingdom: People of working age(2)

Thousands and percentages(3)

	1986	1991	1996(4)	1997(4)	1998(4)
Numbers (thousands)					
All People					
All	3,124	4,471	4,637	4,854	4,923
Males	1,807	2,385	2,344	2,412	2,472
Females	1,317	2,086	2,293	2,443	2,452
Employees(5,6)					
All	2,254	3,268	3,258	3,455	3,578
Males	1,331	1,745	1,636	1,700	1,793
Females	923	1,522	1,621	1,755	1,784
Self-employed(6,7)					
All	83	185	198	189	215
Males	57	128	126	122	144
Females	26	57	72	67	71
ILO unemployed(8)					
All	141	142	196	200	168
Males	76	78	117	112	86
Females	65	64	79	88	82
Economically inactive(9)					
All	445	561	807	845	813
Males	221	251	360	377	354
Females	225	310	447	468	459
Percentages(3)					
All People					
All	9.1	12.7	13.1	13.6	13.7
Males	10.0	13.0	12.6	12.9	13.2
Females	8.0	12.5	13.5	14.4	14.4
Employees(5,6)					
All	10.8	14.9	14.8	15.4	15.6
Males	11.4	14.7	14.1	14.3	14.7
Females	10.0	15.1	15.6	16.7	16.8
Self-employed(6,7)					
All	3.1	5.7	6.4	6.0	7.0
Males	2.8	5.1	5.4	5.2	6.3
Females	4.2	7.5	9.7	8.6	9.0
ILO unemployed(8)					
All	4.6	5.7	8.5	10.0	9.6
Males	4.1	4.9	7.6	8.7	8.0
Females	5.4	7.0	10.2	12.2	12.3
Economically inactive(9)					
All	5.9	8.0	10.4	10.9	10.3
Males	9.9	11.6	12.6	12.9	11.7
Females	4.3	6.4	9.1	9.6	9.4

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring of each year(10)

(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 Office (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 in job-related training(1) in the last four weeks by economic activity and age, 1998

United Kingdom: People of working age(2)

Thousands and percentages(3)

	Thousands			Percentages(3)		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
All people						
All	4,923	2,472	2,452	13.7	13.2	14.4
16-19	717	383	334	24.8	25.8	23.6
20-24	827	427	400	23.9	24.1	23.7
25-29	702	362	340	16.3	16.5	16.1
30-39	1,276	639	637	13.9	13.7	14.0
40-49	899	409	490	11.7	10.6	12.7
50-59	477	227	251	6.9	6.6	7.3
60-64	25	25	.	1.9	1.9	.
Employees(4,5)						
All	3,578	1,793	1,784	15.6	14.7	16.8
16-19	350	187	164	25.5	26.9	24.1
20-24	487	254	233	21.6	21.1	22.2
25-29	563	300	264	18.2	17.9	18.6
30-39	1,027	530	496	16.0	15.2	17.0
40-49	746	333	413	14.0	12.4	15.6
50-59	386	172	214	9.8	8.5	11.2
60-64	17	17	.	3.8	3.8	.
Self-employed(5,6)						
All	215	144	71	7.0	6.3	9.0
16-19	*	*	*	*	*	*
20-24	*	*	*	*	*	*
25-29	19	12	*	7.9	6.4	*
30-39	69	47	22	8.2	7.6	9.8
40-49	63	39	24	7.1	6.2	9.1
50-59	45	34	12	5.7	5.7	5.6
60-64	*	*	.	*	*	.
ILO unemployed(7)						
All	168	86	82	9.6	8.0	12.3
16-19	40	23	17	14.4	14.2	14.5
20-24	36	17	18	13.4	10.1	19.3
25-29	19	10	10	7.7	6.2	10.1
30-39	37	16	21	9.0	6.6	12.3
40-49	18	11	*	6.7	6.9	*
50-59	18	*	*	7.9	*	*
60-64	*	*	.	*	*	.
Economically inactive(8)						
All	813	354	459	10.3	11.7	9.4
16-19	239	120	119	21.6	22.1	21.1
20-24	282	141	141	34.0	44.2	27.6
25-29	88	34	54	12.7	22.1	10.0
30-39	125	34	92	8.3	11.0	7.7
40-49	56	16	40	4.7	4.4	4.8
50-59	21	*	13	1.1	*	1.1
60-64	*	*	.	*	*	.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 1998(9)

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

THIS PAGE HAS BEEN LEFT BLANK

3.5

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: STUDENTS AND STARTERS

Students in further and higher(1) education by type of course, mode of study(2), gender and subject group, 1997/98(3,4,5)

United Kingdom

(i) Home and Overseas Students

Thousands

	Postgraduate level		First degree(6)		Other Undergraduate(6)		Total higher education		Further education		Total FE/HE students	
	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	4.6	8.2	28.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	33.3	8.4	-	-	33.3	8.4
Subjects Allied to Medicine	4.2	13.6	45.3	21.1	45.1	29.3	94.6	64.0	5.3	10.6	99.9	74.7
Biological Sciences	9.1	8.2	63.0	2.8	2.5	1.4	74.7	12.3	0.2	0.6	74.8	12.9
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	2.1	1.7	10.0	0.2	4.5	1.0	16.6	3.0	1.6	2.9	18.3	5.9
Physical Sciences	10.5	7.6	48.7	2.2	1.6	2.0	60.8	11.7	0.8	2.3	61.6	14.0
Mathematical Sciences	8.9	8.5	59.6	4.5	12.3	10.3	80.8	23.3	3.1	22.1	83.9	45.4
Engineering & Technology	13.6	13.5	80.0	7.5	11.7	12.4	105.3	33.5	8.3	17.1	113.6	50.6
Architecture, Building & Planning	4.7	5.6	22.9	5.5	3.4	4.6	31.1	15.6	5.4	6.3	36.5	22.0
Social Sciences	22.1	23.8	104.8	10.8	11.4	16.9	138.2	51.4	7.3	19.9	145.4	71.3
Business & Financial Studies	15.8	46.1	101.4	11.2	30.9	38.3	148.1	95.7	14.4	36.4	162.5	132.0
Librarianship & Info Science	2.4	2.6	13.2	0.7	1.7	1.3	17.3	4.6	1.7	4.4	18.9	9.0
Languages	6.0	6.8	59.4	3.1	2.6	11.8	68.1	21.7	0.9	9.8	68.9	31.5
Humanities	5.4	8.0	33.1	2.4	0.6	10.1	39.1	20.5	0.6	1.3	39.7	21.8
Creative Arts & Design	4.9	4.2	71.0	2.6	9.9	4.7	85.9	11.6	10.0	8.7	95.9	20.3
Education(7)	2.7	13.7	6.8	1.2	0.9	5.7	10.4	20.6	3.4	16.8	13.8	37.4
ITT and INSET(7)	21.0	28.3	41.4	2.5	0.2	7.6	62.5	38.4	-	0.1	62.5	38.5
Combined, general	2.7	6.5	110.2	9.8	13.3	163.7	126.3	180.0	10.8	33.7	137.1	213.7
Unknown(8)	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.6	91.5	789.9	1,423.5	827.5	1,515.0
All subjects	140.8	207.0	899.3	88.1	152.7	321.3	1,230.4	708.0	863.6	1,616.4	2,094.0	2,324.4
Males												
Medicine & Dentistry	2.2	4.3	13.7	-	0.1	0.1	16.0	4.4	-	-	16.0	4.4
Subjects Allied to Medicine	1.5	4.0	11.3	2.1	6.0	3.0	18.9	9.0	0.4	2.5	19.2	11.5
Biological Sciences	4.1	3.5	24.5	1.0	1.3	0.6	29.9	5.1	0.1	0.2	30.0	5.3
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	1.2	1.0	4.4	0.1	2.6	0.6	8.2	1.8	1.2	1.8	9.4	3.6
Physical Sciences	7.0	5.1	30.9	1.3	1.0	1.1	38.9	7.5	0.4	1.0	39.3	8.5
Mathematical Sciences	6.6	6.2	45.3	3.5	9.7	6.7	61.6	16.4	2.1	8.3	63.8	24.7
Engineering & Technology	11.1	11.8	68.3	7.0	10.2	11.5	89.6	30.3	7.7	15.5	97.3	45.8
Architecture, Building & Planning	3.1	3.8	17.3	4.5	2.8	3.6	23.2	11.8	5.2	5.9	28.4	17.7
Social Sciences	10.8	10.7	43.9	4.8	3.1	4.2	57.9	19.8	2.0	7.0	59.9	26.8
Business & Financial Studies	9.3	27.3	49.9	5.0	13.6	15.9	72.9	48.3	5.4	10.4	78.2	58.7
Librarianship & Info Science	0.9	1.0	5.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	6.9	1.7	0.9	1.7	7.8	3.4
Languages	2.4	2.7	17.1	1.0	0.7	4.5	20.2	8.1	0.4	3.5	20.5	11.7
Humanities	3.0	4.2	15.3	0.9	0.2	3.6	18.5	8.8	0.2	0.5	18.7	9.2
Creative Arts & Design	2.2	1.9	29.8	0.9	4.6	1.6	36.6	4.4	3.8	2.3	40.4	6.7
Education(7)	1.0	5.2	3.2	0.3	0.3	2.0	4.5	7.5	1.5	6.6	6.0	14.1
ITT and INSET(7)	7.1	8.0	8.0	0.5	-	2.3	15.1	10.8	-	-	15.1	10.8
Combined, general	1.5	3.8	47.4	3.7	5.9	75.7	54.7	83.1	5.3	13.8	60.0	96.9
Unknown(8)	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.2	45.2	379.1	573.2	399.3	618.4
All subjects	75.1	104.7	435.4	36.7	63.0	137.3	593.7	323.9	415.6	654.3	1,009.3	978.2
Females												
Medicine & Dentistry	2.5	3.9	14.8	-	0.1	0.1	17.4	4.0	-	-	17.4	4.0
Subjects Allied to Medicine	2.6	9.7	33.9	19.0	39.1	26.4	75.7	55.0	4.9	8.1	80.6	63.1
Biological Sciences	5.0	4.6	38.5	1.8	1.3	0.8	44.7	7.2	0.1	0.4	44.8	7.6
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	0.9	0.7	5.6	0.1	1.8	0.4	8.4	1.2	0.4	1.1	8.9	2.3
Physical Sciences	3.5	2.4	17.9	0.8	0.6	0.9	21.9	4.2	0.4	1.3	22.3	5.5
Mathematical Sciences	2.3	2.4	14.3	1.0	2.6	3.6	19.1	6.9	1.0	13.8	20.1	20.7
Engineering & Technology	2.5	1.7	11.7	0.6	1.4	0.9	15.7	3.2	0.7	1.5	16.4	4.7
Architecture, Building & Planning	1.6	1.8	5.7	1.0	0.6	1.0	7.9	3.8	0.2	0.4	8.0	4.2
Social Sciences	11.2	13.1	60.9	6.0	8.3	12.6	80.3	31.7	5.2	12.9	85.6	44.5
Business & Financial Studies	6.4	18.8	51.4	6.1	17.4	22.4	75.2	47.4	9.0	26.0	84.2	73.4
Librarianship & Info Science	1.5	1.6	8.0	0.5	0.9	0.8	10.4	2.9	0.8	2.7	11.2	5.6
Languages	3.6	4.2	42.3	2.2	2.0	7.3	47.9	13.6	0.5	6.2	48.4	19.8
Humanities	2.4	3.8	17.8	1.5	0.3	6.4	20.6	11.7	0.4	0.8	20.9	12.5
Creative Arts & Design	2.7	2.3	41.2	1.8	5.3	3.1	49.2	7.2	6.2	6.4	55.5	13.6
Education(7)	1.7	8.5	3.6	1.0	0.6	3.7	5.9	13.1	1.9	10.2	7.8	23.3
ITT and INSET(7)	13.9	20.3	33.4	2.0	0.1	5.4	47.4	27.7	-	0.1	47.4	27.7
Combined, general	1.2	2.7	62.9	6.1	7.4	88.0	71.5	96.9	5.5	19.9	77.0	116.8
Unknown(8)	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.4	46.4	410.8	850.3	428.2	896.6
All subjects	65.7	102.4	464.0	51.4	89.7	183.9	636.7	384.1	448.0	962.1	1,084.7	1,346.2

Sources: Department for Education and Employment; Welsh Office; Scottish Office Education and Industry Department; Department of Education, Northern Ireland

- (1) Students on Open University courses shown as a total in 1996 volume and earlier, have been allocated to subject groups.
- (2) Full-time includes sandwich, and for Scotland, short full-time. Part-time comprises both day and evening, including block release (except for Scotland) and open/distance learning.
- (3) Figures are for students on courses at a particular point during the year. Therefore students starting courses after this date will not be counted.
- (4) Provisional. Includes 1996/97 further education institution data for England and Wales.
- (5) Figures are not directly comparable with similar figures in the 1996 volume and earlier since those refer to enrolments rather than headcounts.
- (6) Due to a change in reporting practice in 1997/98, most Open University students were recorded as 'Other Undergraduate', whereas in previous years most were recorded as 'First Degree'.
- (7) Students in Scotland and Northern Ireland on in-service teacher training courses are included in Education.
- (8) Includes further education institutions in England and Wales which are not available by the standard subject groups shown, or, for higher education students, by level but excludes approximately 177,00 students in further education in England whose mode of study is unknown. External institutions and specialist designated colleges are also excluded.
- (9) Numbers in grouped countries do not sum to overall student numbers due to overlaps. Breakdown excludes further education institution data for Wales.

3.5

CONTINUED

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: STUDENTS AND STARTERS

Students in further and higher(1) education by type of course, mode of study(2), gender and subject group, 1997/98(3,4,5)

United Kingdom

(ii) of which Overseas Students

Thousands

	Postgraduate level		First degree(6)		Other Undergraduate(6)		Total higher education		Further education		Total FE/HE students	
	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	1.7	1.0	2.4	-	0.1	-	4.2	1.0	-	-	4.2	1.1
Subjects Allied to Medicine	1.2	1.1	3.6	0.6	2.9	0.6	7.7	2.3	0.1	0.1	7.9	2.4
Biological Sciences	2.4	1.1	4.4	0.2	0.5	-	7.3	1.3	-	-	7.3	1.3
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	1.0	0.7	0.9	-	0.4	0.1	2.3	0.8	0.2	-	2.5	0.8
Physical Sciences	2.9	1.7	2.7	-	0.4	0.1	6.0	1.8	-	-	6.0	1.8
Mathematical Sciences	2.8	1.3	5.4	0.2	0.7	0.2	8.9	1.7	0.1	0.1	8.9	1.9
Engineering & Technology	6.9	3.4	18.9	0.3	1.9	0.2	27.7	3.9	0.1	0.3	27.8	4.2
Architecture, Building & Planning	1.5	0.7	3.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	5.6	0.9	-	-	5.6	0.9
Social Sciences	9.6	3.8	11.4	0.4	1.7	0.3	22.7	4.5	0.1	0.5	22.8	4.9
Business & Financial Studies	9.7	6.6	16.1	0.6	2.9	0.7	28.7	8.0	0.3	0.4	29.0	8.4
Librarianship & Info Science	0.7	0.4	1.1	-	0.1	-	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.5
Languages	2.9	1.8	4.3	0.1	2.4	1.8	9.6	3.8	0.5	1.4	10.1	5.2
Humanities	2.4	1.1	1.2	-	0.5	0.1	4.1	1.2	-	-	4.1	1.2
Creative Arts & Design	1.8	0.4	6.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	8.8	0.6	1.1	0.3	9.9	1.0
Education(7)	1.6	2.2	0.6	-	0.2	0.1	2.4	2.4	-	0.2	2.4	2.6
ITT and INSET(7)	0.9	1.9	0.8	0.2	-	0.1	1.8	2.2	-	-	1.8	2.2
Combined, general	1.0	0.5	8.5	0.5	8.7	1.3	18.3	2.3	0.8	1.1	19.1	3.4
Unknown(8)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	0.5	13.2	42.8	14.9	43.2
All subjects	51.0	29.9	92.5	3.4	24.5	5.9	169.6	39.7	16.7	47.4	186.3	87.1
of which European Community(9)	17.9	9.4	47.6	1.9	15.7	3.0	81.8	14.5	5.5	9.3	87.3	23.8
Other Europe(9)	2.8	2.2	6.3	0.2	0.7	0.3	9.9	2.8	1.1	2.6	11.0	5.3
Commonwealth(9)	12.3	9.1	29.8	0.9	2.2	1.0	44.9	11.1	2.1	2.1	47.1	13.2
Other Countries(9)	18.3	9.3	9.6	0.4	6.0	1.6	34.2	11.5	7.9	33.3	42.0	44.8
Males												
Medicine & Dentistry	1.0	0.6	1.1	-	0.1	-	2.2	0.6	-	-	2.2	0.6
Subjects Allied to Medicine	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.9	0.7	-	-	1.9	0.7
Biological Sciences	1.2	0.6	1.4	0.1	0.2	-	2.8	0.6	-	-	2.8	0.6
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	0.7	0.5	0.4	-	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.6	0.1	-	1.5	0.6
Physical Sciences	1.9	1.1	1.5	-	0.2	-	3.6	1.2	-	-	3.6	1.2
Mathematical Sciences	2.0	1.0	3.8	0.1	0.5	0.1	6.3	1.2	-	-	6.3	1.3
Engineering & Technology	5.7	2.9	16.2	0.3	1.6	0.2	23.5	3.4	0.1	0.2	23.5	3.6
Architecture, Building & Planning	0.9	0.5	2.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	3.4	0.6	-	-	3.5	0.7
Social Sciences	5.3	2.3	5.4	0.2	0.7	0.1	11.4	2.6	-	0.3	11.4	2.8
Business & Financial Studies	5.9	4.5	8.2	0.4	1.5	0.4	15.6	5.2	0.1	0.2	15.7	5.4
Librarianship & Info Science	0.3	0.2	0.3	-	-	-	0.7	0.2	-	-	0.7	0.2
Languages	1.1	0.7	1.0	-	0.6	0.7	2.7	1.5	0.2	0.5	2.9	2.0
Humanities	1.3	0.6	0.5	-	0.2	-	2.0	0.7	-	-	2.0	0.7
Creative Arts & Design	0.7	0.2	2.2	-	0.2	-	3.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	3.4	0.3
Education(7)	0.6	0.9	0.2	-	-	0.1	0.8	0.9	-	-	0.9	1.0
ITT and INSET(7)	0.2	0.8	0.2	-	-	-	0.4	0.8	-	-	0.4	0.8
Combined, general	0.6	0.4	3.9	0.2	3.3	0.4	7.8	1.0	0.3	0.5	8.1	1.5
Unknown(8)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.1	0.2	6.4	14.9	7.4	15.1
All subjects	29.8	18.1	49.6	1.6	10.1	2.4	90.6	22.4	7.7	16.9	98.2	39.3
of which European Community(9)	9.8	5.3	25.0	1.0	6.2	1.1	41.4	7.5	2.3	3.1	43.6	10.6
Other Europe(9)	1.4	1.2	3.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	4.8	1.4	0.5	0.5	5.3	2.0
Commonwealth(9)	7.8	5.7	17.1	0.4	1.2	0.5	26.6	6.6	1.2	1.1	27.8	7.7
Other Countries(9)	10.8	6.0	5.0	0.2	2.4	0.6	18.4	6.9	3.6	12.1	22.0	18.9
Females												
Medicine & Dentistry	0.7	0.4	1.3	-	0.1	-	2.0	0.4	-	-	2.0	0.4
Subjects Allied to Medicine	0.6	0.6	2.6	0.5	2.6	0.5	5.8	1.6	0.1	0.1	5.9	1.7
Biological Sciences	1.2	0.6	3.0	0.1	0.3	-	4.5	0.7	-	-	4.5	0.7
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	0.4	0.2	0.5	-	0.1	-	0.9	0.2	-	-	1.0	0.2
Physical Sciences	1.0	0.5	1.2	-	0.2	-	2.4	0.6	-	-	2.4	0.6
Mathematical Sciences	0.7	0.4	1.6	-	0.2	0.1	2.6	0.5	-	0.1	2.6	0.6
Engineering & Technology	1.2	0.4	2.7	-	0.3	-	4.2	0.5	-	0.1	4.3	0.6
Architecture, Building & Planning	0.6	0.2	1.4	-	0.2	-	2.2	0.2	-	-	2.2	0.2
Social Sciences	4.3	1.5	6.0	0.2	1.0	0.2	11.3	1.9	0.1	0.2	11.4	2.1
Business & Financial Studies	3.8	2.2	7.9	0.3	1.4	0.4	13.1	2.8	0.2	0.2	13.3	3.1
Librarianship & Info Science	0.5	0.2	0.7	-	0.1	-	1.3	0.3	0.1	-	1.3	0.3
Languages	1.8	1.1	3.3	0.1	1.8	1.1	6.9	2.3	0.3	0.9	7.2	3.2
Humanities	1.1	0.5	0.7	-	0.3	0.1	2.1	0.6	-	-	2.1	0.6
Creative Arts & Design	1.1	0.3	4.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	5.7	0.4	0.8	0.2	6.6	0.6
Education(7)	1.0	1.4	0.4	-	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.4	-	0.1	1.6	1.6
ITT and INSET(7)	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.1	-	0.1	1.3	1.3	-	-	1.3	1.4
Combined, general	0.5	0.2	4.7	0.3	5.4	0.8	10.5	1.3	0.5	0.6	11.0	1.9
Unknown(8)	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.3	6.8	27.8	7.4	28.1
All subjects	21.2	11.7	42.9	1.8	14.4	3.5	79.1	17.3	9.0	30.5	88.1	47.8
of which European Community(9)	8.0	4.1	22.6	1.0	9.5	1.9	40.4	7.1	3.2	6.1	43.7	13.2
Other Europe(9)	1.3	0.9	3.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	5.0	1.3	0.6	2.0	5.6	3.3
Commonwealth(9)	4.5	3.4	12.7	0.4	1.0	0.5	18.3	4.4	0.9	1.1	19.3	5.5
Other Countries(9)	7.5	3.3	4.6	0.3	3.6	1.0	15.8	4.6	4.2	21.2	20.0	25.9

Sources: Department for Education and Employment; Welsh Office; Scottish Office Education and Industry Department; Department of Education, Northern Ireland

See previous page for footnotes.

3.6

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: STUDENTS AND STARTERS

Full-time students from overseas in further and higher education, by type of course, gender and country, 1997/98(1,2) and time series

United Kingdom

Thousands

1997/98 RANK	1994/95 RANK	TOP FIFTY NAMED COUNTRIES	Further and Higher Education						Higher Education 1997/98				Further Education 1997/98 Persons	
			1980/81		1994/95		1997/98(1,2)		Post graduate	First degree	Other	Total(3)		
			Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males						Females
1	(3)	Greece	2.5	10.8	7.0	3.8	22.8	13.9	9.0	5.6	15.9	0.6	22.1	0.8
2	(1)	Malaysia	13.3	12.5	7.5	5.0	16.1	9.6	6.5	2.6	12.4	0.3	15.7	0.4
3	(2)	Irish Republic	0.5	11.1	5.4	5.7	14.9	6.4	8.5	1.6	8.6	3.2	13.6	1.3
4	(5)	France	0.7	9.4	4.5	4.9	12.5	6.1	6.4	2.4	5.3	3.1	10.9	1.5
5	(4)	Germany	1.3	9.9	5.3	4.7	12.1	5.9	6.2	2.6	4.9	3.3	10.8	1.3
6	(8)	Spain	..	5.8	2.8	3.0	8.0	3.5	4.5	1.1	2.7	1.9	5.7	2.3
7	(6)	USA	2.9	6.3	2.8	3.5	7.8	3.4	4.5	2.6	1.3	3.8	7.7	0.1
8	(11)	Japan	..	3.3	1.3	2.0	5.8	1.8	4.0	1.8	1.7	0.9	4.4	1.4
9	(7)	Hong Kong	7.2	6.1	3.5	2.6	5.6	2.9	2.6	1.0	3.6	0.2	4.9	0.7
10	(10)	..	..	3.4	1.6	1.8	5.2	2.4	2.8	1.4	1.7	1.1	4.2	1.0
11	(9)	Singapore	1.6	4.0	2.5	1.4	5.1	3.2	1.9	0.8	4.3	-	5.1	-
12	(12)	Norway	0.5	2.2	1.1	1.1	3.5	1.6	2.0	0.5	2.6	0.2	3.4	0.2
13	(16)	Taiwan	..	1.7	0.9	0.8	3.1	1.3	1.8	1.6	0.9	0.1	2.6	0.4
14	(27)	Sweden	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.6	3.0	1.1	1.9	0.5	1.4	0.6	2.5	0.5
15	(14)	Cyprus	1.5	2.1	1.2	0.9	2.8	1.5	1.3	0.6	2.0	0.1	2.7	0.1
16	(20)	India	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.4	2.7	1.9	0.8	1.5	0.6	0.2	2.3	0.4
17	(25)	Thailand	0.3 (4)	1.1	0.5	0.6	2.7	1.2	1.5	1.7	0.4	0.1	2.2	0.5
18	(30)	South Korea	..	0.8	0.6	0.3	2.4	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.1	1.8	0.6
19	(17)	China	0.2	1.7	1.1	0.6	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.1	2.0	0.2
20	(40)	Finland	..	0.7	0.3	0.4	2.2	0.8	1.4	0.3	1.4	0.4	2.1	0.1
21	(18)	Belgium	..	1.6	0.8	0.8	2.1	1.1	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.3	1.9	0.3
22	(15)	Canada	0.7	1.7	0.9	0.9	2.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.4	0.4	2.1	-
23	(13)	Netherlands	..	2.1	1.1	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.4	1.8	0.2
24	(21)	Kenya	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.6	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.4	1.3	0.1	1.8	0.2
25	(24)	Portugal	..	1.2	0.6	0.5	1.9	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.2	1.6	0.3
26	(26)	Denmark	..	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.8	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.3	1.5	0.3
27	(22)	Pakistan	0.8	1.4	1.2	0.2	1.7	1.4	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.1	1.4	0.3
28	(28)	Nigeria	5.2	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.1	1.5	0.1
29	(23)	Turkey	0.6 (4)	1.3	0.9	0.4	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.3
30	(19)	Israel	..	1.5	1.0	0.5	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.9	-	1.2	0.1
31	(32)	Brunei	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.1	-
32	(33)	Switzerland	..	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.1
33	(50)	Austria	..	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.1
34	(39)	Indonesia	0.3 (4)	0.7	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	-	0.9	0.1
35	(34)	Saudi Arabia	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.1
36	(31)	Brazil	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.1	-	0.7	0.2
37	(35)	Sri Lanka	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	-	0.8	0.1
38	(36)	Australia	0.4 (4)	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.8	-
39	(37)	Oman	..	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	-	0.7	0.2
40	(49)	Mauritius	0.4 (4)	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.8	-
41	(43)	Mexico	..	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.7	-	-	0.7	0.1
42	(38)	Botswana	..	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.7	-
43	(-)	Ghana	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1
44	(48)	Zimbabwe	0.9 (4)	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.1
45	(-)	Russia	..	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	0.6	0.1
46	(29)	Iran	6.6	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	-	0.5	0.2
47	(46)	South Africa	0.4 (4)	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	-	0.6	0.1
48	(45)	Gibraltar	..	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	-	0.4	-	0.5	0.1
49	(-)	Kuwait	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1
50	(-)	Poland	..	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1
		Other/unknown	20.7	14.9	9.8	5.1	17.7	10.3	7.5	6.4	5.1	1.1	12.9	4.8
		TOTAL	75.6	136.9	77.3	59.6	192.2	100.8	91.4	51.0	92.5	24.6	169.7	22.5
Full-time students from overseas														
of which														
		European Community(5)	5.4 (6)	57.9	30.4	27.5	93.6	46.8	47.3	17.8	47.2	15.7	81.4	12.2
		Other Europe	3.1 (6)	7.7	4.0	3.7	11.1	5.3	5.8	2.7	6.2	0.7	9.7	1.4
		Commonwealth(5)	39.6 (6)	41.1	25.1	16.0	48.5	28.7	19.8	12.2	29.8	2.2	44.9	3.6
		Other Countries	27.4 (6)	34.5	19.3	15.3	40.4	20.7	19.1	18.5	10.0	6.0	34.8	5.6
		All countries	75.6 (6)	136.9	77.3	59.6	192.2	100.8	91.4	51.0	92.5	24.6	169.7	22.5
		of which												
		Higher education	55.5 (6)	126.1	71.7	54.4	169.7	90.6	79.1	51.0	92.5	24.6	169.7	.
		Further education	20.2 (6)	10.5	5.4	5.1	22.5	10.2	12.3	.	.	.	.	22.5

Source: Department for Education and Employment, Welsh Office, Scottish Office Education and Industry Department, Department of Education, Northern Ireland

(1) Due to different sources used, data will not agree with those shown in table 3.5(ii).

(2) Includes 1996/97 data for further education institutions for Wales and 1995/96 data for further education institutions for England.

(3) Includes higher education in further education institutions in England which are not available by qualification level.

(4) Data are for 1981/82

(5) From 1990/91 Gibraltar is included in both EC and commonwealth figures. Numbers in grouped countries do not sum to overall student numbers due to overlap.

(6) Estimated.

3.7

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: STUDENTS AND STARTERS

Students in further and higher(1) education by level, mode of study(2), gender and age(3), 1997/98(4,5,6)

United Kingdom		Home and Overseas Students										Thousands	
		Postgraduate level		First degree(7)		Other Undergraduate(7)		Total higher education(8)		Further education(9)		Total FE/HE students	
		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	<16	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	5.9	22.5	6.0	22.7
	16	-	-	0.5	-	0.8	0.2	2.1	0.4	247.6	57.4	249.8	57.8
	17	0.1	-	10.5	0.1	4.8	0.8	16.5	1.1	210.9	65.2	227.4	66.2
	18	0.1	0.1	146.5	0.4	18.3	3.2	168.9	5.5	103.5	59.9	272.4	65.5
	19	0.1	0.1	183.4	1.5	22.8	4.4	212.0	9.3	41.2	45.5	253.2	54.8
	20	0.8	0.1	182.4	2.5	20.9	5.0	208.6	11.2	23.6	38.7	232.2	49.8
	21	11.3	1.0	126.6	3.5	15.2	5.2	156.0	13.1	17.8	37.7	173.8	50.8
	22	17.9	3.3	62.5	3.8	11.0	5.9	93.2	16.3	14.5	39.0	107.7	55.3
	23	17.6	5.4	33.5	3.8	8.0	6.9	60.6	19.7	12.4	41.2	73.0	60.9
	24	14.9	7.7	21.8	3.7	5.9	7.5	43.7	22.6	11.7	43.5	55.5	66.0
	25	12.2	9.2	16.2	3.8	4.8	8.6	34.3	25.4	11.2	44.9	45.5	70.3
	26	9.6	9.7	13.3	3.9	4.0	9.4	27.8	26.6	10.4	43.9	38.2	70.5
	27	7.4	9.2	10.6	3.5	3.2	9.4	22.1	25.7	9.8	43.7	31.9	69.3
	28	6.3	9.0	9.3	3.5	2.8	9.4	19.2	25.5	9.5	43.3	28.6	68.8
	29	5.2	8.8	8.2	3.5	2.6	9.6	16.7	25.4	9.2	42.7	25.9	68.0
	30+	36.9	140.5	73.5	49.5	26.8	223.2	146.8	462.9	119.0	903.0	265.8	1,366.0
	Unknown	0.3	2.9	0.6	1.2	0.7	12.3	1.9	17.3	5.3	44.4	7.2	61.6
	All ages	140.8	207.0	899.3	88.1	152.7	321.3	1,230.4	708.0	863.6	1,616.4	2,094.0	2,324.4
Males													
Age	<16	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	3.4	11.3	3.4	11.4
	16	-	-	0.2	-	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.2	121.7	31.5	122.7	31.7
	17	-	-	4.7	-	2.2	0.4	7.4	0.6	102.1	36.7	109.4	37.3
	18	0.1	0.1	68.7	0.3	8.5	2.0	79.3	3.6	52.8	32.9	132.0	36.5
	19	0.1	0.1	86.9	0.9	10.6	2.7	100.7	6.0	22.3	23.0	123.0	29.0
	20	0.4	0.1	87.3	1.5	9.1	2.8	99.3	6.6	12.7	17.8	111.9	24.4
	21	5.1	0.4	62.6	2.0	6.1	2.6	75.5	7.0	8.9	15.4	84.5	22.4
	22	8.7	1.5	33.0	2.1	4.5	2.7	47.3	8.0	7.1	15.3	54.4	23.3
	23	9.1	2.5	18.6	2.1	3.5	3.0	32.0	9.2	6.1	16.2	38.1	25.4
	24	7.9	3.7	12.0	1.9	2.5	3.1	23.1	10.4	5.7	16.8	28.8	27.3
	25	6.2	4.6	8.9	1.8	2.1	3.7	17.9	11.8	5.3	17.5	23.2	29.4
	26	5.1	4.9	7.2	1.8	1.7	3.9	14.5	12.2	4.9	17.4	19.4	29.7
	27	4.1	4.7	5.6	1.6	1.3	4.2	11.6	12.1	4.5	17.4	16.1	29.6
	28	3.7	4.6	4.8	1.5	1.2	4.2	10.0	12.1	4.3	17.4	14.3	29.5
	29	3.0	4.7	4.2	1.5	1.0	4.4	8.6	12.2	4.0	17.0	12.6	29.2
	30+	21.4	71.7	30.2	17.2	8.2	93.0	64.6	204.8	47.3	332.3	111.9	537.1
	Unknown	0.2	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	4.6	1.0	6.7	2.6	18.3	3.5	25.1
	All ages	75.1	104.7	435.4	36.7	63.0	137.3	593.7	323.9	415.6	654.3	1,009.3	978.2
Females													
Age	<16	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	2.5	11.2	2.6	11.3
	16	-	-	0.3	-	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.2	125.9	25.8	127.1	26.1
	17	-	-	5.7	-	2.7	0.4	9.1	0.5	108.9	28.5	118.0	29.0
	18	0.1	-	77.8	0.2	9.8	1.2	89.6	1.9	50.7	27.0	140.4	28.9
	19	-	-	96.5	0.6	12.2	1.7	111.3	3.3	18.8	22.5	130.2	25.8
	20	0.5	0.1	95.2	1.0	11.8	2.3	109.3	4.5	11.0	20.9	120.3	25.5
	21	6.2	0.6	64.0	1.5	9.1	2.6	80.4	6.1	8.9	22.3	89.3	28.4
	22	9.2	1.8	29.4	1.7	6.5	3.2	46.0	8.3	7.3	23.7	53.3	32.0
	23	8.5	2.9	14.9	1.8	4.6	4.0	28.6	10.5	6.4	25.0	34.9	35.5
	24	7.0	4.0	9.8	1.8	3.4	4.4	20.6	12.1	6.0	26.6	26.7	38.8
	25	5.9	4.7	7.3	2.0	2.7	4.9	16.4	13.6	5.9	27.3	22.3	40.9
	26	4.4	4.9	6.1	2.1	2.3	5.5	13.2	14.3	5.6	26.5	18.8	40.8
	27	3.3	4.5	5.0	1.9	1.9	5.2	10.6	13.5	5.2	26.2	15.8	39.7
	28	2.6	4.4	4.5	2.0	1.6	5.2	9.1	13.4	5.1	25.9	14.3	39.3
	29	2.1	4.2	4.0	2.0	1.6	5.3	8.1	13.2	5.2	25.6	13.3	38.8
	30+	15.6	68.8	43.3	32.3	18.6	130.2	82.2	258.1	71.7	570.8	153.9	828.8
	Unknown	0.1	1.5	0.3	0.8	0.4	7.7	0.9	10.5	2.8	26.0	3.7	36.6
	All ages	65.7	102.4	464.0	51.4	89.7	183.9	636.7	384.1	448.0	962.1	1,084.7	1,346.2

Sources: Department for Education and Employment; Welsh Office; Scottish Office Education and Industry Department and Department of Education, Northern Ireland

- (1) Includes Open University students.
- (2) Full-time includes sandwich, and for Scotland, short full-time. Part-time comprises both day and evening, including block release (except for Scotland) and open/distance learning.
- (3) Ages as at 31 August 1997 (1 July for Northern Ireland and 31 December for Scotland).
- (4) Figures are for students on courses at a particular point during the year. Therefore students starting courses after this date will not be counted.
- (5) Provisional. Includes 1996/97 further education institution data for England and Wales.
- (6) Figures are not directly comparable with similar figures in the 1996 volume and earlier since those refer to enrolments rather than headcounts.
- (7) Due to a change in reporting practice in 1997/98, most Open University students were recorded as 'Other Undergraduate', whereas in previous years most were recorded as 'First Degree'.
- (8) Data are not available by level for higher education students in further education institutions in England and are included in total higher education columns only.
- (9) Excludes approximately 177,000 students in further education institutions in England since the information cannot be broken down in this way. External institutions and specialist designated colleges are also excluded.

3.8

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: STUDENTS AND STARTERS

Participants in TEC Delivered Government-Supported Training programmes by region – time series

England & Wales

Thousands

	March 91	March 96	March 97	March 98
Work based training for young people(1)				
Government Office Region				
England & Wales	209.5	252.0	285.8	281.8
North East	19.7	17.3	19.4	19.8
North West & Merseyside	30.6	46.4	49.7	50.4
North West	..	35.4	37.4	37.8
Merseyside	..	11.1	12.2	12.6
Yorkshire and the Humber	28.8	26.3	30.8	31.1
East Midlands(2)	22.8	23.6	26.4	27.5
West Midlands	32.3	26.3	30.8	31.9
Eastern(2)	..	24.1	27.2	20.5
London	12.7	18.4	21.6	20.2
South East	25.8	31.8	33.9	33.9
South West	20.5	21.6	25.2	24.8
England(3)	193.2	235.8	264.9	260.2
Wales	16.4	16.2	20.9	21.6
Modern Apprentices				
England & Wales	..	27.8	81.9	117.8
England(3)	..	24.8	75.8	109.6
Wales	..	3.0	6.1	8.2
National Traineeships(4)				
England & Wales	..	..	..	0.8
England	..	..	..	0.8
Wales	..	..	..	..
Other Training(5)				
Government Office Region				
England & Wales	209.5	224.2	203.9	163.2
North East	19.7	15.0	13.5	11.4
North West & Merseyside	30.6	40.0	34.1	28.2
North West	..	29.9	25.0	20.6
Merseyside	..	10.1	9.1	7.6
Yorkshire and the Humber	28.8	22.4	21.9	17.4
East Midlands(2)	22.8	21.0	20.0	17.3
West Midlands	32.3	24.0	22.5	19.8
Eastern(2)	..	22.5	20.3	11.7
London	12.7	16.4	15.2	11.4
South East	25.8	30.1	24.0	18.5
South West	20.5	19.7	17.6	14.3
England(3)	193.2	211.0	189.1	149.8
Wales	16.4	13.2	14.8	13.4
Work based training for adults(6)				
Government Office Region				
England & Wales	124.9	72.8	57.1	44.4
North East	16.0	7.3	5.2	3.2
North West & Merseyside	16.3	13.1	9.9	8.4
North West	..	7.7	5.4	4.4
Merseyside	..	5.4	4.5	4.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	20.0	8.5	6.4	6.1
East Midlands(2)	7.0	5.6	3.9	3.0
West Midlands	15.6	6.9	6.1	4.6
Eastern(2)	..	4.8	4.5	2.5
London	18.2	10.1	8.9	7.3
South East	11.4	5.7	4.0	3.7
South West	10.2	6.3	4.4	4.0
England(3)	114.7	68.2	53.4	42.7
Wales	10.3	4.7	3.8	1.7
All participants in TEC Delivered Government-Supported Training programmes				
England & Wales	334.4	324.9	342.9	326.2
England	307.9	304.0	318.3	302.9
Wales	26.7	20.9	24.6	23.3

Sources: TEC Management Information; The Welsh Office.

(1) Includes Modern Apprenticeships, National Traineeships & Other Training.

(2) For 1991, Eastern figures were included with East Midlands.

(3) The England figure may not be the sum of the regional figures shown due to rounding.

(4) National Traineeships were introduced in England & Wales in September 1997, but recruitment was minimal. 1997–98 figures for Wales are not available.

(5) Other Training includes Youth Credits & Youth Training.

(6) Prior to April 1993 Training for Work was Employment Training/Employment Action. 1996–97 in-training figures for TFW included Pre-Vocational Pilots. From April 1997 onwards Pre-Vocational Training became part of mainstream work-based training for adults.

3.9

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: STUDENTS AND STARTERS

New entrants to further and higher education by level, mode of study(1), gender and age(2) 1997/98(3,4)

		United Kingdom											
		Home and Overseas Students										Thousands	
		Postgraduate level		First degree(5)		Other Undergraduate(5)		Total higher education(6)		Further education(7)		Total FE/HE students	
		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	<16	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	5.9	21.1	6.0	21.3
	16	-	-	0.5	-	0.8	0.2	2.1	0.4	243.1	54.3	245.2	54.7
	17	0.1	-	10.1	0.1	4.6	0.7	15.7	1.0	125.8	47.7	141.5	48.7
	18	0.1	0.1	137.6	0.4	16.2	2.8	157.7	5.0	69.2	47.6	226.9	52.7
	19	0.1	0.1	65.2	0.6	12.4	3.1	81.1	6.0	27.6	37.0	108.6	43.0
	20	0.8	0.1	26.8	0.9	9.1	3.4	38.7	6.7	16.8	32.4	55.4	39.1
	21	11.0	0.8	18.5	1.1	7.1	3.6	38.0	8.0	13.5	32.4	51.5	40.4
	22	15.3	1.8	11.9	1.3	5.5	4.3	33.9	9.8	11.5	34.1	45.4	43.9
	23	12.3	2.5	8.4	1.4	4.2	5.0	25.8	11.5	10.0	36.0	35.8	47.5
	24	9.3	2.9	6.2	1.4	3.0	5.3	19.3	12.3	9.5	38.0	28.9	50.4
	25	7.5	3.2	5.0	1.4	2.5	5.9	15.7	13.3	9.0	39.1	24.7	52.5
	26	5.9	3.3	4.2	1.4	2.1	6.2	12.8	13.7	8.3	38.3	21.2	52.0
	27	4.6	3.3	3.4	1.3	1.7	5.9	10.3	13.3	7.8	38.0	18.1	51.3
	28	3.9	3.2	3.0	1.2	1.5	5.7	8.9	12.8	7.6	37.5	16.5	50.3
	29	3.2	3.2	2.7	1.3	1.3	5.5	7.8	12.6	7.3	37.2	15.1	49.8
	30+	23.4	51.4	24.8	17.2	14.5	100.6	69.2	206.9	92.8	786.9	161.9	993.7
	Unknown	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	8.3	1.2	11.0 (8)	4.5	41.3	5.8	52.3
	All ages	97.7	77.5	328.6	31.5	87.1	166.4	538.3	344.2 (8)	670.2	1,399.2	1,208.5	1,743.4
Males													
Age	<16	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	3.3	10.6	3.4	10.6
	16	-	-	0.2	-	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.2	119.4	29.9	120.3	30.0
	17	-	-	4.6	-	2.1	0.4	7.0	0.5	64.8	25.3	71.8	25.8
	18	0.1	0.1	64.7	0.2	7.7	1.8	74.3	3.3	35.2	24.4	109.6	27.7
	19	-	0.1	32.3	0.3	6.2	1.9	40.5	3.7	15.0	17.5	55.5	21.2
	20	0.4	-	14.2	0.4	4.3	1.7	20.0	3.7	9.0	14.1	29.0	17.7
	21	4.9	0.3	10.2	0.6	3.2	1.7	19.2	3.9	6.7	12.8	25.9	16.7
	22	7.2	0.7	6.7	0.6	2.5	1.9	17.1	4.4	5.6	12.9	22.7	17.3
	23	6.0	1.0	4.7	0.6	2.0	2.1	13.2	5.0	4.8	13.8	18.0	18.7
	24	4.7	1.2	3.4	0.6	1.4	2.2	10.0	5.2	4.6	14.3	14.5	19.6
	25	3.7	1.3	2.7	0.6	1.2	2.5	8.0	5.7	4.2	14.9	12.2	20.6
	26	3.1	1.5	2.2	0.6	1.0	2.6	6.6	5.9	3.8	14.8	10.5	20.7
	27	2.5	1.5	1.8	0.5	0.7	2.6	5.3	5.9	3.5	14.8	8.8	20.8
	28	2.3	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.7	2.5	4.7	5.8	3.4	14.8	8.1	20.5
	29	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.5	0.5	2.5	3.9	5.8	3.1	14.5	7.0	20.3
	30+	13.0	23.9	9.8	5.7	4.7	40.3	30.7	86.9	36.4	284.2	67.1	371.1
	Unknown	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.3	0.7	4.4 (8)	2.3	16.7	3.0	21.1
	All ages	49.8	35.2	160.6	12.0	38.8	70.1	262.4	150.2 (8)	325.1	550.2	587.5	700.4
Females													
Age	<16	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	2.5	10.5	2.6	10.6
	16	-	-	0.3	-	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.2	123.7	24.5	124.9	24.7
	17	-	-	5.5	-	2.5	0.3	8.6	0.4	61.1	22.4	69.7	22.9
	18	0.1	-	72.9	0.1	8.5	1.0	83.3	1.7	34.0	23.3	117.3	25.0
	19	-	-	32.9	0.3	6.2	1.3	40.6	2.3	12.6	19.5	53.2	21.8
	20	0.4	-	12.6	0.4	4.9	1.7	18.6	3.0	7.8	18.3	26.4	21.3
	21	6.1	0.5	8.3	0.6	3.9	1.9	18.8	4.1	6.7	19.7	25.5	23.7
	22	8.1	1.1	5.2	0.7	3.0	2.4	16.8	5.4	5.9	21.2	22.6	26.6
	23	6.3	1.4	3.7	0.8	2.2	2.9	12.6	6.5	5.2	22.3	17.8	28.8
	24	4.6	1.7	2.8	0.8	1.6	3.1	9.4	7.1	5.0	23.7	14.3	30.8
	25	3.8	1.9	2.3	0.8	1.3	3.4	7.7	7.7	4.8	24.2	12.5	31.9
	26	2.8	1.9	2.0	0.8	1.1	3.6	6.2	7.8	4.5	23.5	10.7	31.3
	27	2.1	1.8	1.6	0.8	1.0	3.3	5.0	7.3	4.3	23.2	9.3	30.6
	28	1.6	1.7	1.5	0.7	0.8	3.2	4.2	7.1	4.2	22.8	8.4	29.8
	29	1.4	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.8	3.0	3.9	6.8	4.2	22.7	8.1	29.5
	30+	10.4	27.5	15.0	11.6	9.8	60.2	38.5	120.0	56.3	502.6	94.9	622.6
	Unknown	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	4.9	0.6	6.6 (8)	2.2	24.6	2.8	31.2
	All ages	48.0	42.3	168.0	19.5	48.3	96.3	275.9	194.0 (8)	345.1	849.0	621.1	1,043.0

Sources: Department of Education and Employment; Welsh Office; Scottish Office Education and Industry Department; Department of Education, Northern Ireland

- (1) Full-time includes sandwich, and for Scotland, short full-time. Part-time comprises both day and evening, including block release (except for Scotland) and open/distance learning.
- (2) Ages as at 31 August 1997 (1 July for Northern Ireland and 31 December for Scotland).
- (3) Provisional. Includes 1996/97 further education institution data for England and Wales.
- (4) Figures are not directly comparable with similar figures in the 1996 volume and earlier since those refer to first year enrolments rather than new entrants and headcounts.
- (5) Due to a change in reporting practice in 1997/98, most Open University students were recorded as 'Other Undergraduate', whereas in previous years most were recorded as 'First Degree'.
- (6) Higher education in further education institutions data for England are not available by level of study but are included in 'Total higher education' column.
- (7) Excludes approximately 177,000 students in further education institutions in England since the information cannot be broken down in this way. External institutions and specialist designated colleges are also excluded.
- (8) Includes Open University first year enrolments, for which age or level of study breakdowns are not available.

3.10

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: STUDENTS AND STARTERS

Starts in TEC Delivered Government-Supported Training programmes by region – time series

England & Wales

Percentages

	1990-91	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Work based training for young people(1,2)				
Government Office Region				
England & Wales	244.1	279.9	309.7	272.7
North East	23.9	20.5	22.3	20.0
North West & Merseyside	46.5	52.2	53.6	49.1
North West	..	38.8	38.7	34.8
Merseyside	..	13.4	14.9	14.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	30.7	31.3	34.2	29.8
East Midlands(3)	30.9	25.2	26.8	25.7
West Midlands	33.9	28.0	33.2	30.7
Eastern(3)	..	23.3	27.1	21.9
London	13.6	23.9	26.7	19.5
South East	24.8	32.8	34.0	32.0
South West	21.5	22.7	27.2	22.5
England(4)	225.8	259.8	285.1	251.1
Wales	18.2	20.0	24.6	21.6
Modern Apprentices				
England & Wales	..	28.4	75.4	86.6
England(4)	..	25.8	70.1	82.2
Wales	..	2.6	5.3	4.4
National Traineeships(5)				
England & Wales	..	..	..	0.9
England	..	..	..	0.9
Wales	..	..	..	..
Other Training(6)				
Government Office Region				
England & Wales	244.1	268.1	256.9	198.8
North East	23.9	19.3	18.5	15.5
North West & Merseyside	46.5	48.0	43.3	35.5
North West	..	35.3	30.7	24.5
Merseyside	..	12.8	12.7	11.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	30.7	30.0	29.6	21.6
East Midlands(3)	30.9	25.0	23.3	19.5
West Midlands	33.9	26.7	26.9	22.9
Eastern(3)	..	22.6	22.9	15.7
London	13.6	23.9	20.9	12.9
South East	24.8	31.9	28.0	20.7
South West	21.5	23.3	22.0	16.6
England(4)	225.8	250.7	235.4	181.1
Wales	18.2	17.4	21.5	17.7
Work based training for adults(7)				
Government Office Region				
England & Wales	304.6	224.4	228.9	191.9
North East	35.8	19.7	20.1	16.5
North West & Merseyside	52.7	39.8	40.5	35.8
North West	..	24.9	24.7	21.3
Merseyside	..	14.9	15.8	14.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	44.9	26.6	24.7	22.4
East Midlands(3)	26.7	16.6	17.4	13.5
West Midlands	36.4	25.0	26.6	21.7
Eastern(3)	..	15.8	16.7	11.8
London	38.7	31.7	36.3	31.8
South East	25.4	18.5	16.5	15.2
South West	19.5	18.8	17.4	14.2
England(4)	280.2	212.4	216.3	182.9
Wales	24.4	12.1	12.5	9.0
All starts in TEC delivered Government-Supported Training programmes				
England & Wales	548.7	520.9	561.1	478.2
England	506.0	488.8	521.8	447.0
Wales	42.6	32.1	39.4	31.1

Sources: TEC Management Information; The Welsh Office.

- (1) From 1995–96, figures for work-based training do not equate the sum of the starts on Modern Apprenticeships, National Traineeships and Other Training because they exclude conversions between programmes whereas the figures for individual programmes include conversions from other programmes.
- (2) Includes Modern Apprenticeships, National Traineeships & Other Training.
- (3) For 1991, Eastern figures were included with East Midlands.
- (4) The England figure may not be the sum of the regional figures shown due to rounding.
- (5) National Traineeships were introduced in England & Wales in September 1997, but recruitment was minimal. 1997–98 figures for Wales are not available.
- (6) Other Training includes Youth Credits & Youth Training.
- (7) Prior to April 1993 Training for Work was Employment Training/Employment Action. 1996–97 starts figures for TfW included Pre-Vocational Pilots. From April 1997 onwards Pre-Vocational Training became part of mainstream work-based training for adults.

3.11

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: STUDENTS AND STARTERS

Work-based training for young people(1): characteristics of starts – time series

England & Wales

Percentages

	1990–91	1995–96(2)	1996–97	1997–98	Apr 97– Jun 97	Jul 97– Sep 97	Oct 97– Dec 97	Jan 98– Mar 98
MODERN APPRENTICESHIPS(2)								
As a percentage of all starters								
gender								
Males	.	67	55	53	46	61	51	47
Females	.	33	45	47	54	39	49	53
age								
16	.	23	18	19	14	28	16	9
17	.	24	18	19	18	19	20	20
18	.	20	18	18	17	18	19	19
19+	.	33	45	43	49	33	44	52
ethnic origin								
White	.	97	96	96	96	96	95	95
Black/African/Caribbean	.	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi/Sri Lankan	.	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Other	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
special needs								
People with disabilities	.	2	3	3	3	3	2	3
Literacy/numeracy needs	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
English/Welsh/Gaelic for speakers of other languages	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OTHER TRAINING(3)								
As a percentage of all starters								
gender								
Males	59	53	52	52	52	53	52	51
Females	41	47	48	48	48	47	48	49
age								
16	..	37	35	39	37	47	33	26
17	..	24	24	28	26	24	30	38
18	..	9	9	8	8	8	10	9
over 18	..	27	29	22	24	17	27	27
ethnic origin								
White	92	93	93	93	93	93	93	92
Black/African/Caribbean	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3
Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi/Sri Lankan	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3
Other	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
special needs								
People with disabilities	4	5	6	6	7	6	6	6
Literacy/numeracy needs	-	6	7	8	9	7	8	10
English/Welsh/Gaelic for speakers of other languages	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: Department for Education and Employment

(1) Consists of Modern Apprenticeships, National Traineeships & Other Training. National Traineeships, which were only introduced in September 1997, are not shown in this table.

(2) Modern Apprenticeships was launched in September 1995, although some sectors operated prototypes from September 1994.

(3) Other Training includes Youth Credits & Youth Training.

3.12

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: STUDENTS AND STARTERS

Work based training for adults(1,2): characteristics of starts – time series

England & Wales

Percentages

	1990–91	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	Apr 97– Jun 97	Jul 97– Sep 97	Oct 97– Dec 97	Jan 98– Mar 98
As a percentage of all starters								
gender								
Males	66	70	69	69	70	69	68	68
Females	34	30	31	31	30	31	32	32
age								
18–24	35	27	26	24	25	25	24	23
25–49	58	63	63	65	64	64	65	65
50–59	7	10	11	11	10	11	11	12
unemployment duration before entry								
0–5 months	35	18	21	20	19	18	20	22
6–12 months	34	38	28	28	28	28	27	28
13–23 months	10	20	22	20	22	21	20	19
24–35 months	21	11	11	12	12	12	12	11
36+ months	..	13	18	21	19	22	22	20
ethnic origin								
White	88	86	85	85	85	85	84	86
Black/African/Caribbean	5	6	6	7	6	7	8	7
Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi/Sri Lankan	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4
Other	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
special needs group								
People with disabilities	11	16	19	20	19	19	20	22
Literacy/numeracy needs	17	8	8	9	10	10	9	9
English/Welsh/Gaelic for speakers of other languages	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2

Source: Department for Education and Employment

(1) Starts up to and including March 1993 were on Employment Training. Starts after that were on Training for Work, which superseded Employment Training and Employment Action. Differences in the coverage of the programme and its eligibility rules account for much of the change since March 1993.

(2) Prior to April 1993 Training for Work was Employment Training/Employment Action. 1996–97 starts figures for TFW include Pre-Vocational Pilots. From April 1997 onwards Pre-Vocational Training became part of mainstream work-based training for adults.

THIS PAGE HAS BEEN LEFT BLANK

3.13

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Participation in job-related training(1) in the last four weeks by economic activity and region(2), 1998

United Kingdom : People of working age(3)

Thousands and percentages(4)

	Thousands			Percentages(4)		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
All people						
United Kingdom	4,923	2,472	2,452	13.7	13.2	14.4
North East	225	117	108	14.4	14.2	14.6
North West & Merseyside	580	294	285	13.9	13.5	14.3
North West	464	235	229	13.8	13.3	14.4
Merseyside	116	60	56	14.1	14.2	13.9
Yorkshire and the Humber	406	206	200	13.3	12.7	13.8
East Midlands	349	170	179	13.7	12.7	14.8
West Midlands	404	197	207	12.5	11.6	13.6
Eastern	445	233	212	13.7	13.5	13.8
London	649	323	327	14.6	14.0	15.2
South East	698	356	342	14.7	14.3	15.1
South West	410	205	206	14.2	13.5	15.0
England	4,166	2,099	2,067	13.9	13.4	14.5
Wales	221	106	115	12.7	11.7	13.9
Scotland	412	211	201	13.1	12.9	13.3
Northern Ireland	124	56	69	12.6	10.9	14.3
Employees(5,6)						
United Kingdom	3,578	1,793	1,784	15.6	14.7	16.8
North East	157	86	72	16.8	16.9	16.8
North West & Merseyside	422	207	214	16.4	15.2	17.6
North West	343	169	174	16.1	15.0	17.4
Merseyside	79	38	41	17.4	16.4	18.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	298	150	148	15.3	14.4	16.4
East Midlands	267	134	133	15.6	14.4	16.9
West Midlands	301	144	157	14.2	12.5	16.3
Eastern	342	177	165	15.5	14.6	16.6
London	428	212	216	16.2	15.1	17.4
South East	541	276	265	16.7	15.9	17.6
South West	306	158	148	16.0	15.3	16.7
England	3,062	1,543	1,519	15.9	14.9	17.0
Wales	149	74	76	14.8	13.8	15.9
Scotland	289	143	146	14.5	13.7	15.2
Northern Ireland	77	33	44	13.9	11.6	16.3
Self-employed(6,7)						
United Kingdom	215	144	71	7.0	6.3	9.0
North East	*	*	*	*	*	*
North West & Merseyside	18	12	*	6.2	5.4	*
North West	15	11	*	6.5	6.0	*
Merseyside	*	*	*	*	*	*
Yorkshire and the Humber	13	*	*	5.5	*	*
East Midlands	11	*	*	5.1	*	*
West Midlands	17	13	*	7.1	6.6	*
Eastern	23	17	*	7.3	7.4	*
London	35	24	10	7.9	7.7	8.2
South East	37	24	13	7.7	6.9	9.7
South West	23	14	10	7.7	6.2	11.5
England	186	126	60	7.1	6.5	8.9
Wales	10	*	*	6.7	*	*
Scotland	16	10	*	7.2	5.9	*
Northern Ireland	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 1998(10)

- (1) Job-related training includes both on and off-the-job training.
- (2) Government Office regions in England and each UK country.
- (3) Working age is defined as males aged 16–64 and females 16–59.
- (4) Expressed as a percentage of the total number of people in each group.
- (5) Employees are those in employment excluding the self-employed, unpaid family workers and those on government employment and training programmes.
- (6) The split into employees and self-employed is based on respondents' own assessment of their employment status.
- (7) Self-employed are those in employment excluding employees, unpaid family workers and those on government employment and training programmes.
- (8) Unemployed according to the International Labour Office (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.

3.13

CONTINUED

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Participation in job-related training(1) in the last four weeks by economic activity and region(2), 1998

United Kingdom : People of working age(3)

Thousands and percentages(4)

	Thousands			Percentages(4)		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
ILO unemployed(8)						
United Kingdom	168	86	82	9.6	8.0	12.3
North East	*	*	*	*	*	*
North West & Merseyside	16	10	*	7.6	7.1	*
North West	*	*	*	*	*	*
Merseyside	*	*	*	*	*	*
Yorkshire and the Humber	12	*	*	7.1	*	*
East Midlands	13	*	*	13.2	*	*
West Midlands	14	*	*	8.6	*	*
Eastern	11	*	*	8.4	*	*
London	34	18	16	12.1	10.7	14.3
South East	20	11	10	11.7	10.2	14.0
South West	14	*	*	12.5	*	*
England	142	73	69	10.0	8.3	12.5
Wales	10	*	*	11.8	*	*
Scotland	12	*	*	6.7	*	*
Northern Ireland	*	*	*	*	*	*
Economically inactive(9)						
United Kingdom	813	354	459	10.3	11.7	9.4
North East	37	13	24	8.8	7.7	9.5
North West & Merseyside	105	53	52	9.7	11.7	8.2
North West	83	42	41	10.0	11.8	8.5
Merseyside	22	11	11	8.7	11.1	7.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	67	31	36	9.7	11.2	8.7
East Midlands	48	14	33	9.4	7.7	10.5
West Midlands	61	25	36	9.0	10.5	8.1
Eastern	61	30	31	10.2	14.7	7.9
London	138	60	78	13.0	15.0	11.7
South East	90	39	51	10.8	13.9	9.2
South West	54	22	33	10.1	10.7	9.8
England	660	288	372	10.3	11.9	9.3
Wales	46	18	28	9.6	8.5	10.5
Scotland	79	40	39	11.0	13.7	9.2
Northern Ireland	27	*	19	9.9	*	10.7

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 1998(10)

See previous page for footnotes.

3.14

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Participation in job-related training(1) in the last four weeks by economic activity and a range of personal characteristics, 1998

United Kingdom: People of working age(2)

Thousands and percentages(3)

	Economic activity									
	Thousands					Percentages(3)				
	All	Employees (4,5)	Self- employed (5,6)	ILO unemployed (7)	Economically inactive(8)	All	Employees (4,5)	Self- employed (5,6)	ILO unemployed (7)	Economically inactive(8)
All people	4,923	3,578	215	168	813	13.7	15.6	7.0	9.6	10.3
By gender										
Males	2,472	1,793	144	86	354	13.2	14.7	6.3	8.0	11.7
Females	2,452	1,784	71	82	459	14.4	16.8	9.0	12.3	9.4
By age										
16–19	717	350	*	40	239	24.8	25.5	*	14.4	21.6
20–24	827	487	*	36	282	23.9	21.6	*	13.4	34.0
25–29	702	563	19	19	88	16.3	18.2	7.9	7.7	12.7
30–39	1,276	1,027	69	37	125	13.9	16.0	8.2	9.0	8.3
40–49	899	746	63	18	56	11.7	14.0	7.1	6.7	4.7
50–59	477	386	45	18	21	6.9	9.8	5.7	7.9	1.1
60–64	25	17	*	*	*	1.9	3.8	*	*	*
By ethnic origin										
White	4,570	3,392	205	138	696	13.7	15.6	7.1	9.0	9.8
Non-white	351	185	10	30	115	15.1	16.4	5.9	14.3	14.3
of which:										
Black	123	67	*	17	32	19.2	18.9	*	23.7	17.9
Indian, Pakistani & Bangladeshi	112	65	*	*	32	10.6	13.8	*	*	7.9
Other non-white	116	52	*	*	52	18.5	17.8	*	*	22.4
By highest qualification held										
Degree or equivalent	1,059	843	77	25	105	23.1	24.0	15.5	20.2	24.4
Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	648	552	25	14	52	21.6	24.2	10.2	17.9	13.5
GCE A level or equivalent	1,355	886	53	42	355	16.3	16.5	5.3	13.2	22.4
GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent	1,162	847	30	51	168	14.6	15.6	6.4	12.1	11.0
Other	480	311	23	23	93	9.1	9.4	5.8	7.0	8.0
None	195	120	*	12	36	3.0	4.3	*	2.6	1.3
By region (9)										
United Kingdom	4,923	3,578	215	168	813	13.7	15.6	7.0	9.6	10.3
North East	225	157	*	*	37	14.4	16.8	*	*	8.8
North West & Merseyside	580	422	18	16	105	13.9	16.4	6.2	7.6	9.7
North West	464	343	15	*	83	13.8	16.1	6.5	*	10.0
Merseyside	116	79	*	*	22	14.1	17.4	*	*	8.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	406	298	13	12	67	13.3	15.3	5.5	7.1	9.7
East Midlands	349	267	11	13	48	13.7	15.6	5.1	13.2	9.4
West Midlands	404	301	17	14	61	12.5	14.2	7.1	8.6	9.0
Eastern	445	342	23	11	61	13.7	15.5	7.3	8.4	10.2
London	649	428	35	34	138	14.6	16.2	7.9	12.1	13.0
South East	698	541	37	20	90	14.7	16.7	7.7	11.7	10.8
South West	410	306	23	14	54	14.2	16.0	7.7	12.5	10.1
England	4,166	3,062	186	142	660	13.9	15.9	7.1	10.0	10.3
Wales	221	149	10	10	46	12.7	14.8	6.7	11.8	9.6
Scotland	412	289	16	12	79	13.1	14.5	7.2	6.7	11.0
Northern Ireland	124	77	*	*	27	12.6	13.9	*	*	9.9

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 1998(10)

- (1) Job-related training includes both on and off-the-job training.
- (2) Working age is defined as males aged 16–64 and females aged 16–59.
- (3) Expressed as a percentage of the total number of people in each group.
- (4) Employees are those in employment excluding the self-employed, unpaid family workers and those on government employment and training programmes.
- (5) The split into employees and self-employed is based on respondents' own assessment of their employment status.
- (6) Self-employed are those in employment excluding employees, unpaid family workers and those on government employment and training programmes.
- (7) Unemployed according to the International Labour Office (ILO) definition.
- (8) Economically inactive are those who are neither in employment nor ILO unemployed.
- (9) Government Office regions in England and each UK country.
- (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.

3.15

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Participation by employees(1) in job-related training(2) in the last four weeks by type of training and a range of personal characteristics, 1998

United Kingdom: Employees(1) of working age(3)

Thousands and percentages(4)

	Total number of employees (thousands)	of which: receiving off-the-job training only (%)	receiving on-the-job training only (%)	receiving both on and off-the-job training (%)	receiving any training (%)
All employees	22,861	8.6	4.3	2.7	15.6
By gender					
Males	12,224	7.8	4.2	2.6	14.7
Females	10,637	9.6	4.5	2.7	16.8
By age					
16–19	1,373	13.9	6.0	5.7	25.5
20–24	2,254	11.1	6.2	4.3	21.6
25–29	3,094	10.0	4.8	3.4	18.2
30–39	6,414	9.0	4.4	2.6	16.0
40–49	5,332	8.1	3.8	2.1	14.0
50–59	3,932	5.4	3.3	1.2	9.8
60–64	461	*	*	*	3.8
By ethnic origin					
White	21,734	8.6	4.3	2.7	15.6
Non-white	1,124	9.1	5.0	2.3	16.4
of which:					
Black	355	11.1	5.2	*	18.9
Indian, Pakistani & Bangladeshi	475	7.1	4.7	2.0	13.8
Other non-white	294	10.0	5.3	*	17.8
By highest qualification held					
Degree or equivalent	3,512	14.5	5.4	4.1	24.0
Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	2,281	13.9	5.5	4.8	24.2
GCE A level or equivalent	5,362	9.6	4.3	2.6	16.5
GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent	5,431	8.0	4.7	2.8	15.6
Other	3,313	4.5	3.6	1.3	9.4
None	2,767	1.7	2.1	0.5	4.3
By region(5)					
United Kingdom	22,861	8.6	4.3	2.7	15.6
North East	934	8.7	4.8	3.4	16.8
North West & Merseyside	2,578	8.5	4.6	3.2	16.4
North West	2,126	8.4	4.4	3.3	16.1
Merseyside	452	8.9	5.5	3.0	17.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	1,942	8.4	3.9	3.0	15.3
East Midlands	1,714	7.6	5.4	2.6	15.6
West Midlands	2,114	8.1	4.1	2.1	14.2
Eastern	2,205	8.1	4.8	2.5	15.5
London	2,652	9.3	4.6	2.3	16.2
South East	3,242	9.8	4.2	2.7	16.7
South West	1,912	9.1	4.2	2.8	16.0
England	19,294	8.7	4.5	2.7	15.9
Wales	1,011	8.8	3.1	2.9	14.8
Scotland	2,000	8.0	3.9	2.5	14.5
Northern Ireland	555	8.7	3.5	1.7	13.9
Time series (Spring of each year)(6)					
1986	20,821	6.0	3.2	1.6	10.8
1991	21,920	8.3	4.3	2.3	14.9
1996	22,004	8.5	3.9	2.4	14.8
1997	22,423	8.6	4.2	2.5	15.4
1998	22,861	8.6	4.3	2.7	15.6

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 1998(7)

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

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

(3) Working age is defined as males aged 16–64 and females aged 16–59.

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

(5) Government Office regions in England and each UK country.

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

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

3.16

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Participation by employees(1) in job-related training(2) in the last four weeks by a range of economic characteristics, 1998

United Kingdom: Employees(1) of working age(3)

Thousands and percentages(4)

	Thousands			Percentages(4)		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
All employees	3,578	1,793	1,784	15.6	14.7	16.8
By industry						
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	20	14	*	9.8	9.1	*
Energy and water supply	52	41	10	19.4	19.3	19.6
Manufacturing	509	384	125	11.0	11.2	10.3
Construction	141	121	21	11.8	11.5	14.2
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	592	279	314	13.1	13.3	12.9
Transport	167	110	57	11.0	9.8	14.4
Banking, finance & insurance	577	322	255	17.6	18.8	16.3
Public administration, education & health	1,353	448	905	22.4	23.6	21.8
Other services	165	74	91	14.1	13.8	14.4
By occupation						
Managers & administrators	557	352	204	16.1	15.1	18.2
Professional	600	312	288	25.4	22.8	29.0
Associate professional & technical	561	231	331	25.4	21.7	28.9
Clerical & secretarial	565	162	403	15.0	16.6	14.5
Craft & related	269	252	17	11.4	11.9	7.1
Personal & protective services	467	177	290	17.4	19.3	16.4
Sales	283	108	176	14.9	16.4	14.0
Plant & machine operatives	149	128	21	6.5	7.0	4.7
Other	125	72	53	6.8	7.5	6.1
By full-time/part-time work(5)						
Full-time	2,783	1,619	1,165	16.0	14.3	19.2
Part-time	794	175	619	14.5	19.3	13.6
of which:						
students	315	134	181	32.5	31.2	33.6
could not find full-time job	68	18	50	10.5	8.0	11.9
did not want full-time job	402	20	382	10.7	8.9	10.8
By employment status						
Permanent job	3,274	1,661	1,613	15.5	14.6	16.6
Temporary job	293	126	167	18.4	17.5	19.1
of which:						
seasonal work	12	*	*	16.9	*	*
contract for fixed term or task	166	72	94	20.2	19.0	21.2
agency temping	27	11	16	10.9	8.8	12.9
casual type of work	51	20	31	18.3	17.1	19.1
other	37	16	20	21.5	24.2	19.7
By socio-economic group						
Professional	315	218	96	24.2	21.6	32.9
Intermediate	1,436	675	761	20.5	17.7	24.0
Skilled (non-manual)	886	306	581	16.2	20.4	14.6
Skilled (manual)	453	350	103	10.6	10.2	12.6
Partly skilled	399	182	217	11.0	10.0	11.9
Unskilled	56	32	25	5.3	6.1	4.5
Armed Forces / Other	32	31	*	29.0	29.0	*

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 1998(6)

- (1) Employees are those in employment excluding the self-employed, unpaid family workers and those on government employment and training programmes.
- (2) Job-related training includes both on and off-the-job training.
- (3) Working age is defined as males aged 16–64 and females aged 16–59.
- (4) Expressed as a percentage of the total number of people in each group.
- (5) The split between employees working full-time and part-time is based on respondents' own assessment.
- (6) 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.

3.17

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Participation by employees(1) in job-related training(2) in the last four weeks by type of training and a range of economic characteristics, 1998

United Kingdom: Employees(1) of working age(3)

Thousands and percentages(4)

	Total number of employees (thousands)	of which:			
		receiving off-the-job training only (4)(%)	receiving on-the-job training only (4)(%)	receiving both on and off-the-job training (4)(%)	receiving any training (4)(%)
All employees	22,861	8.6	4.3	2.7	15.6
By industry					
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	208	5.4	*	*	9.8
Energy & water supply	266	10.5	5.6	*	19.4
Manufacturing	4,639	5.5	3.5	2.0	11.0
Construction	1,196	6.6	3.2	2.0	11.8
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	4,533	7.7	3.6	1.8	13.1
Transport	1,518	5.6	3.3	2.0	11.0
Banking, finance & insurance	3,272	9.8	4.7	3.2	17.6
Public administration, education & health	6,041	12.5	5.9	3.9	22.4
Other services	1,170	8.3	3.8	2.0	14.1
By occupation					
Managers & administrators	3,453	9.7	3.7	2.7	16.1
Professional	2,360	14.5	6.1	4.8	25.4
Associate professional & technical	2,208	14.1	6.0	5.3	25.4
Clerical & secretarial	3,763	8.5	4.5	2.0	15.0
Craft & related	2,360	5.3	3.3	2.7	11.4
Personal & protective services	2,689	9.0	5.4	2.9	17.4
Sales	1,907	8.7	4.4	1.8	14.9
Plant & machine operatives	2,282	2.5	3.1	0.9	6.5
Other	1,832	4.3	1.9	0.7	6.8
By full-time/part-time work(5)					
Full-time	17,397	8.3	4.7	3.0	16.0
Part-time	5,460	9.7	3.2	1.7	14.5
of which:					
students	969	27.0	2.4	3.0	32.5
could not find full-time job	644	5.7	3.2	1.7	10.5
did not want full-time job	3,758	6.0	3.4	1.3	10.7
By employment status					
Permanent	21,109	8.6	4.3	2.6	15.5
Temporary	1,594	10.4	4.9	3.0	18.4
of which:					
seasonal work	74	*	*	*	16.9
contract for fixed term or task	822	10.0	6.1	4.1	20.2
agency temping	248	7.5	*	*	10.9
casual type of work	279	14.1	*	*	8.3
other	170	9.5	8.8	*	21.5
By socio-economic group					
Professional	1,303	12.9	6.0	5.3	24.2
Intermediate	6,990	11.9	4.8	3.8	20.5
Skilled (non-manual)	5,483	9.1	4.9	2.2	16.2
Skilled (manual)	4,260	4.8	3.5	2.3	10.6
Partly skilled	3,638	6.0	3.6	1.3	11.0
Unskilled	1,071	3.3	1.4	*	5.3
Armed Forces/Other	110	16.7	*	*	29.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 1998(6)

- (1) Employees are those in employment excluding the self-employed, unpaid family workers and those on government employment and training programmes.
- (2) Job-related training includes both on and off-the-job training.
- (3) Working age is defined as males aged 16–64 and females aged 16–59.
- (4) Expressed as a percentage of the total number of people in each group.
- (5) The split between employees working full-time and part-time is based on respondents' own assessment.
- (6) 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 employees(1) in job-related training(2) in the last four weeks by region(3) and a range of personal characteristics, 1998

United Kingdom: Employees(1) of working age(4)

Thousands and percentages(5)

	Region							
	United Kingdom	North East	North West and Merseyside	North West	Merseyside	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands
All employees	3,578	157	422	343	79	298	267	301
By gender								
Males	1,793	86	207	169	38	150	134	144
Females	1,784	72	214	174	41	148	133	157
By age								
16-19	350	16	44	38	*	33	31	34
20-24	487	22	56	45	11	40	37	39
25-29	563	26	69	56	13	46	44	50
30-39	1,027	45	115	93	22	87	74	89
40-49	746	36	91	75	17	62	50	58
50-64	404	13	46	37	10	30	31	32
By highest qualification held								
Degree or equivalent	843	28	81	69	12	72	57	66
Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	552	27	72	61	11	47	33	46
GCE A level or equivalent	886	38	117	94	24	71	69	68
GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent	847	43	102	80	22	71	74	81
Other	311	16	30	23	*	29	20	24
None	120	*	14	11	*	*	12	15
By occupation								
Managers & administrators	557	16	69	57	12	43	38	46
Professional	600	23	67	56	12	56	41	49
Associate professional & technical	561	31	68	53	14	39	42	45
Clerical & secretarial	565	23	69	55	14	41	45	50
Craft & related	269	14	33	25	*	25	26	23
Personal & protective services	467	23	43	37	*	42	33	35
Sales	283	14	35	27	*	25	19	26
Plant & machine operatives	149	*	22	18	*	15	16	18
Other	125	*	17	16	*	12	*	*
Percentages (5)								
All employees	15.6	16.8	16.4	16.1	17.4	15.3	15.6	14.2
By gender								
Males	14.7	16.9	15.2	15.0	16.4	14.4	14.4	12.5
Females	16.8	16.8	17.6	17.4	18.5	16.4	16.9	16.3
By age								
16-19	25.5	32.1	27.8	29.4	*	27.0	27.2	26.2
20-24	21.6	23.3	22.3	21.4	26.5	21.5	22.7	19.6
25-29	18.2	21.7	19.5	19.1	21.9	17.5	18.6	17.5
30-39	16.0	16.8	16.0	16.1	16.0	15.9	15.9	15.3
40-49	14.0	14.6	15.2	15.2	15.4	13.7	12.6	11.9
50-64	9.2	8.0	9.3	8.7	12.8	8.1	9.1	7.3
By highest qualification held								
Degree or equivalent	24.0	25.7	24.9	25.2	23.7	26.0	26.6	25.2
Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	24.2	33.3	25.3	25.6	23.9	26.6	22.1	23.4
GCE A level or equivalent	16.5	16.1	18.3	17.9	19.8	16.1	16.8	14.9
GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent	15.6	19.3	16.1	15.6	17.9	15.0	17.5	15.8
Other	9.4	11.6	8.8	8.2	*	9.7	7.9	7.3
None	4.3	*	4.4	4.3	*	*	5.0	4.4
By occupation								
Managers & administrators	16.1	17.0	18.8	18.5	20.4	17.4	15.0	14.8
Professional	25.4	26.1	26.7	27.4	23.9	30.7	25.3	24.6
Associate professional & technical	25.4	33.2	28.1	27.9	28.6	24.3	31.2	26.7
Clerical & secretarial	15.0	15.9	16.2	15.9	17.4	13.3	16.6	15.3
Craft & related	11.4	13.2	11.7	11.0	*	10.5	11.5	9.2
Personal & protective services	17.4	19.0	13.6	14.2	*	18.1	17.5	15.7
Sales	14.9	16.8	16.3	15.9	*	15.0	14.2	14.4
Plant & machine operatives	6.5	*	7.5	7.0	*	6.7	7.9	6.2
Other	6.8	*	8.8	9.5	*	6.8	*	*

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 1998(6)

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

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

(3) Government Office regions in England and each UK country.

(4) Working age is defined as males aged 16-64 and females aged 16-59.

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

(6) 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

CONTINUED

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Participation by employees(1) in job-related training(2) in the last four weeks by region(3) and a range of personal characteristics, 1998

United Kingdom: Employees(1) of working age(4)

Thousands and percentages(5)

	Region							
	Eastern	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
All employees	342	428	541	306	3,062	149	289	77
By gender								
Males	177	212	276	158	1,543	74	143	33
Females	165	216	265	148	1,519	76	146	44
By age								
16-19	39	20	51	33	300	15	29	*
20-24	46	53	73	43	409	23	43	12
25-29	52	79	69	46	481	19	47	15
30-39	90	147	148	83	878	40	84	26
40-49	74	83	119	63	638	34	60	15
50-64	42	46	80	37	355	19	26	*
By highest qualification held								
Degree or equivalent	68	161	136	55	723	29	73	18
Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	51	53	77	56	463	23	54	12
GCE A level or equivalent	86	68	128	78	723	47	95	21
GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent	88	76	141	84	759	34	35	18
Other	35	55	45	22	275	11	21	*
None	12	15	12	11	104	*	*	*
By occupation								
Managers & administrators	55	70	111	44	491	18	38	*
Professional	47	96	88	44	511	26	51	12
Associate professional & technical	53	79	83	47	488	20	42	11
Clerical & secretarial	57	67	80	49	480	22	50	13
Craft & related	23	23	28	25	220	14	26	*
Personal & protective services	51	47	80	44	397	24	34	12
Sales	24	26	49	26	243	10	25	*
Plant & machine operatives	18	*	10	12	124	10	12	*
Other	14	14	12	14	107	*	10	*
Percentages(5)								
All employees	15.5	16.2	16.7	16.0	15.9	14.8	14.5	13.9
By gender								
Males	14.6	15.1	15.9	15.3	14.9	13.8	13.7	11.6
Females	16.6	17.4	17.6	16.7	17.0	15.9	15.2	16.3
By age								
16-19	28.8	17.5	24.4	26.8	26.1	23.8	22.5	*
20-24	21.1	19.8	24.1	22.6	21.8	22.2	21.5	16.0
25-29	17.4	19.3	17.6	19.1	18.5	14.5	17.2	18.5
30-39	15.4	17.0	16.9	16.0	16.2	14.3	14.8	16.6
40-49	14.2	14.8	15.4	14.2	14.2	13.5	12.9	11.8
50-64	9.2	10.5	11.7	9.4	9.4	10.3	7.2	*
By highest qualification held								
Degree or equivalent	22.4	23.4	23.6	21.1	24.0	22.3	25.5	20.8
Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	26.7	23.9	23.7	24.8	25.0	20.7	20.8	21.9
GCE A level or equivalent	17.1	14.4	16.9	17.1	16.6	19.9	15.3	15.1
GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent	14.5	14.7	17.1	16.4	16.1	13.3	10.8	14.6
Other	10.2	11.9	10.2	8.2	9.6	8.7	7.8	*
None	5.1	5.5	4.2	6.0	4.5	*	*	*
By occupation								
Managers & administrators	15.3	14.2	17.8	16.0	16.2	16.7	15.0	*
Professional	22.6	28.5	23.8	22.7	25.7	25.3	24.6	20.8
Associate professional & technical	25.2	22.5	24.4	26.1	25.9	24.5	21.3	26.2
Clerical & secretarial	14.4	13.2	15.1	15.9	14.9	14.9	16.2	13.9
Craft & related	11.3	13.2	10.7	12.5	11.3	11.6	11.6	*
Personal & protective services	20.7	16.2	20.4	17.5	17.6	17.2	14.6	19.9
Sales	12.8	14.1	16.6	15.7	15.2	11.7	14.8	*
Plant & machine operatives	8.4	*	4.6	6.7	6.6	7.6	5.4	*
Other	7.6	7.7	5.6	9.1	7.1	*	5.6	*

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 1997(6)

See previous page for footnotes.

3.19

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Length of job-related training(1), 1998

United Kingdom: People of working age(2)

Thousands and percentages(3)

	Length of training(4)								
	Total receiving training(5) (thousands)	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	4,923	28.6	3.7	6.6	7.5	9.7	10.7	16.8	16.0
Economic activity									
Employees(6,7)	3,578	36.9	4.4	6.7	6.2	8.0	8.3	10.4	18.6
Self-employed(7,8)	215	34.8	*	7.5	8.7	6.7	4.9	8.7	24.5
ILO unemployed(9)	168	*	*	16.2	14.0	17.6	16.9	18.7	9.2
Economically inactive(10)	813	*	*	2.7	9.7	14.9	19.2	47.2	4.9
All employees	3,578	36.9	4.4	6.7	6.2	8.0	8.3	10.4	18.6
By gender									
Males	1,793	36.4	5.7	5.8	5.2	6.9	7.7	11.9	19.6
Females	1,784	37.5	3.1	7.5	7.2	9.1	8.8	8.9	17.5
By age									
16-19	350	6.6	*	*	4.8	15.4	26.5	26.3	14.5
20-24	487	17.5	4.6	6.6	7.4	9.8	12.1	22.3	18.8
25-29	563	33.9	4.9	7.3	8.1	8.4	8.3	9.9	18.8
30-39	1,027	41.3	5.2	7.3	5.9	7.9	5.6	7.3	19.0
40-49	746	48.8	4.2	7.6	5.7	5.5	4.3	4.4	19.3
50-64	404	58.1	4.2	6.0	5.0	3.6	*	*	19.2
By highest qualification held									
Degree or equivalent	843	48.8	4.2	5.2	4.7	6.1	6.4	8.2	16.4
Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	552	39.7	4.7	7.5	7.4	8.7	6.7	8.3	16.4
GCE A level or equivalent	886	33.5	4.7	6.8	5.9	6.4	7.5	16.8	17.9
GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent	847	28.6	4.4	6.3	7.3	11.0	13.0	9.0	20.0
Other qualification	311	32.8	4.5	8.2	7.3	9.3	5.6	8.3	22.7
No qualification	120	37.7	*	10.2	*	*	8.4	*	25.8
By occupation									
Managers & administrators	557	49.9	5.3	5.8	5.9	6.3	3.7	4.2	18.2
Professional	600	48.5	3.7	4.4	4.3	5.4	5.3	10.7	17.6
Associate professional & technical	561	39.1	4.1	7.0	7.4	7.6	9.2	8.3	16.9
Clerical & secretarial	565	33.8	3.4	8.6	7.8	8.4	7.0	9.6	20.7
Craft & related	269	28.8	4.6	7.4	5.1	5.3	9.0	20.7	18.0
Personal & protective services	467	26.1	5.9	7.1	7.4	11.4	11.8	11.7	18.1
Sales	283	23.6	3.9	5.4	6.2	13.0	14.3	16.2	17.2
Plant & machine operatives	149	32.0	*	10.1	*	*	6.4	8.0	27.1
Other occupations	125	23.3	*	*	*	12.8	18.5	12.0	17.9
By industry									
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	20	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Energy & water supply	52	59.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	509	30.9	5.4	9.1	6.3	6.8	7.2	11.2	22.2
Construction	141	37.1	*	6.8	*	*	12.4	15.8	15.7
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	592	23.6	3.6	5.5	5.7	12.0	13.2	16.6	18.8
Transport	167	41.6	9.0	7.5	*	*	*	9.2	16.9
Banking, finance & insurance	577	40.6	5.2	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.4	8.2	22.7
Public administration, education & health	1,353	43.3	3.9	6.5	7.2	8.1	6.9	7.6	16.2
Other services	165	29.3	*	6.0	6.0	10.5	14.1	13.9	16.9
By region(11)									
United Kingdom	3,578	36.9	4.4	6.7	6.2	8.0	8.3	10.4	18.6
North East	157	39.3	*	6.4	*	8.0	10.7	11.0	17.2
North West & Merseyside	422	35.2	3.8	8.4	5.5	9.0	8.3	9.4	19.9
North West	343	34.6	3.0	9.0	5.1	9.6	8.1	9.2	20.9
Merseyside	79	37.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	15.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	298	33.9	3.9	7.1	8.0	7.6	7.5	11.2	19.8
East Midlands	267	34.5	4.0	7.4	8.7	8.2	6.8	9.0	20.4
West Midlands	301	34.4	5.2	7.7	6.3	10.5	9.8	8.2	17.5
Eastern	342	37.8	4.5	6.1	7.6	7.0	7.9	8.3	20.1
London	428	43.4	4.2	5.4	5.7	7.3	7.2	9.1	17.5
South East	541	40.8	5.3	6.5	4.9	6.6	8.8	9.7	16.7
South West	306	35.4	5.7	6.1	7.3	8.3	7.2	10.9	19.0
England	3,062	37.6	4.4	6.8	6.4	7.9	8.2	9.6	18.6
Wales	149	35.3	7.1	*	*	9.0	10.7	13.0	14.4
Scotland	289	35.0	3.7	6.4	4.5	6.5	6.6	14.9	21.8
Northern Ireland	77	21.9	*	*	*	13.5	14.0	20.8	13.4

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 1998(12)

(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 those in the group who received training in the last four weeks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(11) Government Office regions in England and each UK country.

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

3.20

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Location of off-the-job training(1), 1998

United Kingdom: People of working age(2)

Thousands and percentages(3)

	Total receiving training(1) (thousands)	Main place of training					Further Education college or University	Other educational institution	Other
		Employer's premises	Another employer's premises	Private training centre	At home(4)				
All people	3,870	24.1	4.6	7.1	6.1	45.4	4.0	8.5	
Economic activity									
Employees(5,6)	2,585	33.8	5.8	8.6	6.8	33.5	3.0	8.3	
Self-employed(6,7)	186	8.7	9.8	13.9	10.5	31.0	7.7	18.5	
ILO unemployed(8)	168	*	*	*	6.2	65.3	6.2	15.3	
Economically inactive(9)	813	1.3	*	*	3.4	83.3	6.1	3.8	
All employees	2,585	33.8	5.8	8.6	6.8	33.5	3.0	8.3	
By gender									
Males	1,279	33.6	5.8	10.7	7.5	31.2	2.6	8.6	
Females	1,306	34.1	5.7	6.6	6.1	35.8	3.5	8.0	
By age									
16-19	268	17.0	*	*	*	67.6	5.3	*	
20-24	347	26.5	*	5.0	7.3	52.5	*	3.9	
25-29	414	32.3	5.0	11.0	8.3	32.6	2.5	8.0	
30-39	744	36.8	6.8	9.6	8.4	27.2	2.6	8.4	
40-49	546	39.3	7.0	10.7	6.9	21.5	3.3	11.1	
50-64	266	43.2	9.7	8.1	3.8	18.1	*	13.3	
By highest qualification held									
Degree or equivalent	652	35.5	8.1	12.8	8.2	21.1	3.4	10.6	
Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	426	35.9	7.0	5.7	7.3	33.1	2.8	8.0	
GCE A level or equivalent	653	29.4	4.6	9.3	7.0	40.1	2.1	7.4	
GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent	590	33.9	3.3	5.3	5.2	41.5	3.7	7.0	
Other qualification	193	37.2	5.7	8.5	6.3	30.8	*	7.7	
No qualification	61	38.7	*	*	*	27.3	*	*	
By occupation									
Managers & administrators	427	36.6	8.1	14.0	7.1	19.6	*	12.8	
Professional	456	38.1	7.0	10.3	7.7	21.0	4.6	10.9	
Associate professional & technical	428	36.7	7.2	8.5	7.4	31.4	*	7.4	
Clerical & secretarial	395	34.2	3.0	7.5	8.3	37.6	2.9	6.4	
Craft & related	189	33.7	*	8.8	*	41.0	*	5.4	
Personal & protective services	320	30.1	4.8	4.2	5.9	44.0	3.6	7.2	
Sales	199	22.0	*	4.9	*	56.3	*	*	
Plant & machine operatives	80	36.1	*	*	*	31.8	*	*	
Other occupations	91	21.5	*	*	*	53.0	*	*	
By industry									
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Energy & water supply	37	51.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Manufacturing	347	33.1	4.9	11.6	6.1	35.3	*	6.7	
Construction	103	23.6	*	12.2	*	42.7	*	9.3	
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	429	21.0	4.1	7.1	5.5	51.2	4.5	6.5	
Transport	116	43.5	*	11.7	*	25.7	*	*	
Banking, finance & insurance	424	33.0	5.2	12.6	11.8	24.3	*	11.2	
Public administration, education & health	993	40.4	7.2	6.0	5.8	28.6	3.3	8.5	
Other services	121	25.9	*	7.9	*	41.2	*	8.1	
By region(10)									
United Kingdom	2,585	33.8	5.8	8.6	6.8	33.5	3.0	8.3	
North East	112	33.2	*	9.2	*	37.8	*	*	
North West & Merseyside	303	34.1	5.3	9.6	7.1	34.1	*	6.9	
North West	250	33.7	5.3	9.0	7.7	34.1	*	7.2	
Merseyside	54	36.1	*	*	*	34.1	*	*	
Yorkshire and the Humber	222	33.1	5.9	6.8	5.9	36.0	*	9.0	
East Midlands	175	32.8	*	9.1	5.7	37.0	*	8.1	
West Midlands	215	30.9	5.4	8.0	5.0	39.1	4.7	6.9	
Eastern	235	36.5	*	7.0	10.5	29.0	*	9.9	
London	305	33.9	4.8	13.0	6.6	30.1	3.4	7.7	
South East	404	34.2	7.4	9.3	6.5	28.6	3.4	10.5	
South West	226	35.7	6.3	8.5	7.2	32.4	*	7.7	
England	2,198	33.9	5.7	9.1	6.7	32.9	3.1	8.3	
Wales	118	36.3	8.4	*	*	34.4	*	11.2	
Scotland	211	34.4	6.0	6.9	8.3	33.7	*	7.7	
Northern Ireland	58	22.4	*	*	*	53.6	*	*	

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 1998(11)

- (1) People of working age who received off-the-job training in the last 4 weeks.
- (2) Working age is defined as males aged 16-64 and females aged 16-59.
- (3) Expressed as a percentage of those in the group who received training in the last four weeks.
- (4) Includes open university, open tech, correspondence course and college.
- (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 Office (ILO) definition.
- (9) Economically inactive are those who are neither in employment nor ILO unemployed.
- (10) Government Office regions in England and each UK country.
- (11) Users of these data should read the LFS entry in Annex A, as it contains important information about the LFS and the concepts and definitions used.

3.21

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Hours spent on job-related training(1) in the last week, 1998

United Kingdom: People of working age(2)

Thousands and percentages(3)

	Total receiving training (thousands)	Hours spent on training					Average number of hours per week
		Less than 10 hours	10–19 hours	20–29 hours	30–39 hours	40+ hours	
All people	2,860	39.4	18.8	12.6	13.8	15.4	18.7
Economic activity							
Employees(4,5)	1,858	50.2	21.2	9.9	9.7	9.1	14.6
Self-employed(5,6)	114	58.7	23.2	*	*	8.5	12.3
ILO unemployed(7)	123	30.6	24.8	17.5	16.5	10.7	19.5
Economically inactive(8)	644	9.8	11.5	19.9	24.5	34.6	30.0
All employees	1,858	50.2	21.2	9.9	9.7	9.1	15.1
By gender							
Males	928	45.4	21.6	10.6	11.4	11.1	16.8
Females	930	54.9	20.8	9.1	8.0	7.2	13.5
By age							
16–19	243	23.2	14.3	20.2	24.8	17.5	24.1
20–24	306	40.2	18.4	10.8	15.8	14.7	19.5
25–29	302	47.4	25.5	8.6	7.9	10.7	15.4
30–39	499	55.6	23.0	9.0	5.9	6.4	12.9
40–49	351	64.1	22.7	5.8	3.2	4.2	10.5
50–64	156	68.3	19.5	6.4	*	*	9.3
By highest qualification held							
Degree or equivalent	378	55.1	24.6	6.5	6.0	7.8	13.4
Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	278	51.2	25.2	9.6	6.3	7.7	13.9
GCE A level or equivalent	477	43.9	21.5	12.0	12.2	10.3	17.0
GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent	492	48.6	18.7	10.3	12.5	9.9	15.7
Other qualification	162	56.0	16.1	11.8	8.0	8.1	14.2
No qualification	61	59.1	*	*	*	*	14.0
By occupation							
Managers & administrators	246	51.1	25.6	10.5	6.3	6.6	13.7
Professional	265	59.0	21.9	6.7	4.0	8.5	13.0
Associate professional & technical	292	48.5	27.9	7.4	9.1	7.1	14.4
Clerical & secretarial	313	61.4	21.1	7.0	6.7	3.8	11.1
Craft & related	152	45.7	18.3	9.2	15.9	10.9	17.5
Personal & protective services	266	46.5	17.1	11.9	10.5	14.0	17.5
Sales	166	33.5	15.4	18.4	19.6	13.0	20.1
Plant & machine operatives	79	51.0	14.3	*	*	15.3	17.4
Other occupations	79	34.8	18.5	17.5	15.8	13.3	19.1
By industry							
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	12	*	*	*	*	*	17.3
Energy & water supply	20	53.9	*	*	*	*	14.6
Manufacturing	278	48.9	21.3	8.7	11.6	9.5	15.7
Construction	76	47.8	19.4	*	12.9	*	16.6
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	361	37.0	17.2	16.8	16.6	12.5	19.2
Transport	84	44.5	21.5	12.7	*	*	16.6
Banking, finance & insurance	295	55.3	22.6	9.1	6.8	6.3	12.9
Public administration, education & health	639	57.4	23.5	5.9	5.4	7.8	12.9
Other services	93	46.2	18.0	12.7	13.2	*	16.5
By region(9)							
United Kingdom	1,858	50.2	21.2	9.9	9.7	9.1	15.1
North East	83	47.7	21.8	*	12.7	*	15.7
North West & Merseyside	224	51.6	22.4	7.9	10.8	7.4	14.4
North West	184	52.9	21.8	8.4	10.0	6.9	13.8
Merseyside	40	45.7	25.0	*	*	*	17.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	153	52.9	19.5	10.2	9.2	8.2	14.3
East Midlands	143	52.0	18.9	12.2	6.9	10.1	14.9
West Midlands	166	54.7	20.5	7.6	8.1	9.1	14.1
Eastern	165	51.3	19.6	11.7	7.1	10.2	15.0
London	212	52.8	23.2	10.0	6.3	7.7	14.1
South East	271	48.6	22.0	10.6	10.4	8.3	15.1
South West	160	46.1	21.4	10.7	12.3	9.5	16.0
England	1,577	51.0	21.2	10.0	9.2	8.6	14.8
Wales	74	45.6	21.4	*	*	15.9	17.2
Scotland	155	48.2	19.8	9.4	12.9	9.7	16.1
Northern Ireland	52	38.7	23.7	*	*	*	19.1

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 1998(10)

- (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 those in the group who received training in the last week.
- (4) Employees are those in employment excluding the self-employed, unpaid family workers and those on government employment and training programmes.
- (5) The split into employees and self-employed is based on respondents' own assessment of their employment status.
- (6) Self-employed are those in employment excluding employees, unpaid family workers and those on government employment and training programmes.
- (7) Unemployed according to the International Labour Office (ILO) definition.
- (8) Economically inactive are those who are neither in employment nor ILO unemployed.
- (9) Government Office regions in England and each UK country.
- (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.

3.22

POST COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Participation by employees(1) in job-related training(2) in the last thirteen weeks by a range of personal and economic characteristics – time series

United Kingdom: Employees(1) of working age(3)

Thousands and percentages(4)

	Thousands						Percentages					
	1995			1998			1995			1998		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
All employees	5,547	2,851	2,696	6,410	3,268	3,141	25.6	24.9	26.5	28.0	26.7	29.5
By age												
16–19	290	152	138	441	231	210	25.6	27.5	23.9	32.1	33.3	30.9
20–24	692	348	344	749	385	365	28.8	27.7	29.9	33.2	32.0	34.7
25–29	921	490	432	994	528	466	29.8	29.7	29.9	32.1	31.4	33.0
30–39	1,613	858	755	1,876	1,004	872	27.6	27.1	28.1	29.2	28.7	29.9
40–49	1,380	661	719	1,490	706	785	26.2	24.9	27.4	28.0	26.3	29.6
50–64	650	342	308	858	415	443	16.8	15.8	18.1	19.5	16.8	23.1
By highest qualification held												
Degree or equivalent	1,293	750	543	1,521	831	691	42.6	39.7	47.4	43.3	40.4	48.0
Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	911	378	533	997	414	582	42.3	38.6	45.5	43.7	38.8	48.0
GCE A level or equivalent	1,414	898	516	1,516	955	561	25.6	24.2	28.4	28.3	26.1	33.0
GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent	1,043	421	621	1,471	639	832	24.9	25.0	24.8	27.1	28.1	26.4
Other	595	279	316	620	302	318	17.9	16.6	19.3	18.7	17.1	20.5
None	282	119	164	255	112	143	8.4	8.1	8.7	9.2	8.8	9.5
By industry												
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	30	20	11	33	23	10	14.1	12.7	17.8	16.0	15.2	18.4
Energy & water supply	110	87	23	99	78	21	33.9	33.4	36.0	37.3	36.5	40.4
Manufacturing	837	634	203	966	740	226	18.4	19.3	16.2	20.8	21.6	18.6
Construction	193	164	29	253	220	33	19.7	19.5	20.9	21.1	20.9	23.0
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	782	376	406	962	458	504	18.2	19.4	17.2	21.2	21.8	20.7
Transport	313	221	92	333	230	103	22.1	20.4	27.6	22.0	20.5	26.1
Banking, finance & insurance	897	515	382	1,054	585	469	30.3	34.0	26.4	32.2	34.2	30.1
Public administration, education & health	2,139	717	1,422	2,420	796	1,624	37.5	39.4	36.7	40.1	42.0	39.2
Other services	237	112	125	287	136	151	20.4	20.9	20.0	24.5	25.2	23.9
By occupation												
Managers & administrators	974	622	353	1,076	693	384	30.1	28.5	33.2	31.2	29.7	34.1
Professional	1,026	542	484	1,095	573	522	46.2	42.8	50.7	46.4	42.0	52.5
Associate professional & technical	830	363	467	984	414	570	41.4	36.8	45.9	44.6	39.0	49.7
Clerical & secretarial	881	241	640	1,002	267	735	24.6	26.4	24.0	26.6	27.3	26.4
Craft & related	388	363	24	467	441	26	17.3	18.5	8.8	19.8	20.8	10.8
Personal & protective services	635	252	383	790	307	482	25.9	28.9	24.3	29.4	33.4	27.2
Sales	365	148	216	460	177	284	20.2	24.1	18.2	24.1	26.9	22.7
Plant & machine operatives	258	221	37	308	263	44	11.7	12.7	8.2	13.5	14.4	10.0
Other	178	93	86	226	132	94	9.7	10.4	9.0	12.3	13.8	10.7
By full-time/part-time work(5)												
Full-time	4,519	2,688	1,831	5,130	3,031	2,099	27.2	25.0	31.2	29.5	26.8	34.5
Part-time	1,027	163	865	1,278	237	1,042	20.4	23.1	20.0	23.4	26.2	22.9
of which:												
students	247	106	140	356	153	203	33.0	31.4	34.3	36.7	35.5	37.6
could not find full-time job	126	35	91	130	41	89	17.9	16.4	18.5	20.2	18.2	21.2
did not want full-time job	642	20	622	775	39	735	18.4	14.4	18.5	20.6	17.7	20.8
By employment status												
Permanent	5,120	2,665	2,455	5,903	3,051	2,852	25.7	25.1	26.4	28.0	26.8	29.4
Temporary	400	172	229	485	206	280	26.8	24.6	28.8	30.4	28.5	32.1
of which:												
seasonal work	11	*	*	17	*	*	16.6	*	*	22.7	*	*
contract for fixed term or task	274	118	157	290	125	166	33.6	30.2	36.8	35.3	32.7	37.6
agency temping	27	11	16	47	19	28	17.0	14.1	19.8	19.0	15.7	22.2
casual type of work	49	22	27	73	29	43	16.7	17.8	16.0	26.0	24.6	27.1
other	39	17	23	58	24	34	24.4	22.1	26.3	34.2	35.4	33.4
By socio-economic group												
Professional	472	357	115	549	404	146	40.6	39.0	46.6	42.1	40.0	49.6
Intermediate	2,427	1,178	1,249	2,683	1,282	1,400	37.0	32.9	41.8	38.4	33.6	44.2
Skilled (non-manual)	1,310	446	864	1,507	489	1,018	24.8	30.5	22.6	27.5	32.6	25.5
Skilled (manual)	695	534	161	826	652	175	16.7	16.2	18.8	19.4	18.9	21.3
Partly skilled	499	243	256	685	327	358	15.6	15.4	15.8	18.8	18.0	19.7
Unskilled	83	40	43	104	60	44	7.6	8.4	7.0	9.7	11.5	8.0
Armed Forces/Other	49	46	*	55	54	*	36.9	36.4	*	50.5	50.3	*

Source: Labour Force Survey(6), Spring 1995, 1998

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

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

(3) Working age is defined as males aged 16–64 and females aged 16–59.

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

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

(6) 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 TITLE PAGE
GOES HERE**

CHAPTER 4: QUALIFICATIONS

Key Facts

GCE, GCSE & SCE qualifications

- In 1996/97, 219,000 students in the United Kingdom obtained 2 or more passes at GCE A level or equivalent. At GCSE or SCE (Scottish Certificate of Education) (S Grade) level
 - 333,000 students gained 5 or more passes at grades A*–C / 1–3
 - 359,000 students gained 1-4 passes at grades A*–C / 1–3
 - 240,000 students gained no passes at grades A*–C / 1–3 but gained at least one grade D–G
 - 53,000 students gained no graded results (Table 4.1)
- Over 5.6 million entries were made for GCSE/SCE (S grade) examinations in schools in Great Britain in 1996/97. 53% of all entries achieved passes at grade A*–C. (Table 4.2)
- A total of 914,100 entries were made for GCE A level / SCE (H grade) examinations in Great Britain in 1996/97. 57% of all entries achieved grades A–C. (Table 4.3)

Subject Choice

- Most frequently studied subjects at GCE A level / SCE (H grade) were English (English 68,100, English Literature 59,000), Mathematics (87,500), Social Studies (76,500), General Studies (73,500), Biological Sciences (66,000), Chemistry (52,300) and Modern Languages (52,000). (Table 4.3)

Vocational Awards

- There has been an increase of over 90% in the numbers of NVQs awarded between 1993/94 and 1996/97 and awards of GNVQs have risen almost five fold over the same period. (Table 4.4)

National Learning Targets for England, 2002

- By 1998 progress towards the targets was:
 - 65% of 11-year-olds reaching the expected standard for their age in literacy
 - 59% of 11-year-olds reaching the standard in numeracy
 - 46% of 16-year-olds gaining at least five good GCSE passes
 - 93% of 16-year-olds gaining at least one exam pass
 - 72% of 19-year-olds with a “level 2” qualification
 - 50% of 21-year-olds with a “level 3” qualification

- 42% of adults with a “level 3” qualification
- 25% of adults with a “level 4” qualification (Table 4.6)

Higher Education Qualifications

- A total of 456,200 higher education qualifications were awarded in the United Kingdom in 1996/97. Of these 87,300 were sub-degree qualifications, 258,200 were first degrees, 10,200 were PhD or equivalent and 100,500 were at Masters / other postgraduate level. (Table 4.7)

Highest Qualification Held

- Attainment levels vary by Government Office region with London having a higher proportion of better qualified people (i.e. equivalent to NVQ level 4 & 5) than other UK regions. (Table 4.8)
- Attainment levels vary greatly by economic activity with 26% of unemployed people having no qualifications compared to 12% of employees. (Table 4.8)
- 92% of employees in professional occupations have qualifications at A level and above compared with 59% of managers and administrators and only 19% of plant and machine operatives. (Table 4.8)
- 39% of the workforce are qualified to NVQ level 3 equivalent and above and 21% of the workforce are qualified to NVQ level 4 equivalent and above, while 18% have no qualification (a decrease of 4 percentage points since 1996). (Table 4.8)

People Working Towards a Qualification

- The proportion of Other Training leavers in England and Wales gaining any full or part qualification was 53% for leavers in Jan 1997 to Dec 1997, 3 percentage points higher than the previous 12 months. The proportion who gained a full qualification, has risen by the same amount. (Table 4.5)
- The proportions of Work-based Training for Adults leavers in England and Wales gaining qualifications are the same for the 12 months to December 1997 as they were for the year earlier. 44% had gained a full or part qualification and 38% had gained a full qualification. (Table 4.5)
- Around 15% of all people of working age are studying towards a qualification. Young people aged 16–24 are far more likely to be working towards a qualification than people in any other age group. (Table 4.9)
- Members of non-white ethnic groups are far more likely to be studying towards a qualification than people of white ethnic origin; 23.0% compared to 14.8%. (Table 4.9)

CHAPTER 4: QUALIFICATIONS - LIST OF TABLES

- 4.1** GCE A level, GCSE and SCE (Scottish Certificate of Education) qualifications obtained by pupils and students of any age – time series
- 4.2** GCSE/SCE (S grade) entries and achievements in Great Britain, for all ages in all schools by subject and gender by the end of 1996/97
- 4.3** GCE A level/SCE H grade entries and achievements in Great Britain, for all ages in all Schools and Further Education Sector Colleges by subject and gender, 1996/97
- 4.4** Full vocational awards by gender, type of qualification and equivalent level – time series
- 4.5** Other Training and Work-based training for adults: Qualifications of Leavers and Completers (England and Wales) – time series
- 4.6** National Learning Targets for England, 2002 – time series
- 4.7** Students obtaining higher education qualifications by type of course, gender and subject group, 1996/97
- 4.8** Highest qualification held by people of working age by gender, age, ethnicity, region, economic activity and for employees of working age, by occupation, 1998
- 4.9** People currently working towards a qualification, 1998

4.1

QUALIFICATIONS

GCE, GCSE and SCE qualifications obtained by pupils and students of any age – time series

United Kingdom

Thousands

	1990/91(1)			1994/95			1995/96			1996/97		
	All schools (2)	Further Education	All schools and FE	All schools (3)	Further Education (2,4)	All schools and FE	All schools (3)	Further Education (2,4)	All schools and FE	All schools (3)	Further Education (2,4)	All schools and FE
All												
GCE A levels or equivalent(5)												
2 or more passes(6)	148	..	..	140	58	199	145	59	204	156	63	219
1 pass(7)	31	..	..	39	46	86	34	44	78	35	42	77
1 or more passes(7)	179	..	..	179	104	285	180	103	283	191	105	296
GCSEs or equivalent												
5 or more A*-C/1-3 grades(8)	91	..	..	315	1	315	331	1	331	332	-	333
1-4 A*-C/1-3 grades(8,9)	172	..	..	281	99	380	273	99	372	264	95	359
No grades A*-C but at least one grade D-G(10)	168	..	..	191	51	243	188	48	237	193	48	240
No graded results	52	..	..	36	23	59	30	21	51	32	20	53
Males(11)												
GCE A levels or equivalent(5)												
2 or more passes(6)	72	..	..	67	26	93	70	26	95	74	27	101
1 pass(7)	14	..	..	18	19	37	16	18	34	17	16	33
1 or more passes(7)	86	..	..	85	45	130	86	43	129	91	44	134
GCSEs or equivalent												
5 or more A*-C/1-3 grades(8)	40	..	..	145	-	145	151	-	151	152	-	152
1-4 A*-C/1-3 grades(8,9)	85	..	..	138	39	177	136	39	175	132	38	170
No grades A*-C but at least one grade D-G(10)	97	..	..	113	22	135	110	21	131	112	22	134
No graded results	31	..	..	19	10	29	16	9	25	17	9	26
Females(11)												
GCE A levels or equivalent(5)												
2 or more passes(6)	76	..	..	73	33	106	76	33	109	82	36	118
1 pass(7)	17	..	..	21	28	49	18	26	44	18	25	43
1 or more passes(7)	93	..	..	94	61	155	94	60	154	100	61	162
GCSEs or equivalent												
5 or more A*-C/1-3 grades(8)	51	..	..	170	-	170	180	-	180	181	-	181
1-4 A*-C/1-3 grades(8,9)	87	..	..	143	60	203	137	60	196	132	57	189
No grades A*-C but at least one grade D-G(10)	71	..	..	79	29	109	78	27	106	81	26	107
No graded results	21	..	..	16	13	29	14	12	26	15	11	26

Sources: Department for Education and Employment; Welsh Office; Scottish Office Education and Industry Department; Department of Education, Northern Ireland

- (1) School leavers only, figures are not directly comparable with later years shown.
- (2) Includes sixth form colleges in England and Wales which were reclassified as further education colleges from 1 April 1993.
- (3) School pupils of any age in England and Scotland; aged 15 and above in Wales. In Northern Ireland GCSEs relate to Year 12 pupils only.
- (4) England and Wales only.
- (5) 2 AS levels count as 1 A level pass. A levels only counted for Northern Ireland.
- (6) 3 or more SCE Higher grades in Scotland.
- (7) Includes 2 SCE Higher grades in Scotland.
- (8) Grades A*-C at GCSE and Scottish SCE Standard grades 1-3.
- (9) Includes pupils with 1 AS level for England and Wales and 1 SCE Higher grade for Scotland.
- (10) Grades D-G at GCSE and Scottish SCE Standard grades 4-7.
- (11) The male/female split is estimated for Northern Ireland.

4.2

QUALIFICATIONS

GCSE/SCE (S grade) entries and achievements(1) for all ages in all schools by subject and gender by the end of 1996/97

Great Britain

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	66.0	32.1	33.9	82	84	81	16	15	17
Chemistry	63.9	36.5	27.4	87	87	88	12	12	11
Physics	59.8	38.8	21.0	88	88	88	11	11	11
Science Single Award(2)	77.3	38.9	38.4	20	18	22	69	71	68
Science Double Award(3)	469.2	233.8	235.4	49	48	49	48	48	47
Other Science(3)	7.6	5.3	2.3	47	46	51	45	46	43
Mathematics	686.8	344.8	342.0	47	47	47	48	48	49
Computer Studies	34.1	19.8	14.4	58	56	62	37	39	33
Information Systems(3)	55.3	34.6	20.7	54	52	57	41	42	38
Design and Technology(3)	146.6	77.8	68.8	46	39	54	49	56	42
Craft, Design and Technology(4)	118.9	95.8	23.1	43	41	55	50	52	39
Technology(3)	9.2	6.2	3.0	54	51	58	43	45	39
Combined Syllabuses(3)(5)	33.6	20.6	13.0	47	44	53	47	50	43
Business Studies	132.5	63.0	69.6	52	48	56	43	46	40
Home Economics	112.5	17.5	95.0	42	26	45	53	66	50
Art and Design	233.8	112.6	121.2	61	52	70	36	45	28
Geography	304.4	171.0	133.3	54	51	58	43	45	39
History	243.1	118.0	125.0	57	53	61	39	42	36
Area Studies(3)	1.4	0.8	0.6	29	24	35	62	64	60
Economics	10.2	6.8	3.3	62	62	61	33	33	35
Humanities(3)	36.8	18.1	18.7	41	32	49	54	60	47
Religious Studies	108.7	43.1	65.6	54	46	60	40	47	36
Social Studies	24.8	7.9	16.9	51	42	55	40	46	37
English	658.5	333.4	325.1	56	48	64	41	49	34
Welsh(6)	4.2	2.0	2.2	58	48	67	41	50	32
English Literature(3)	488.3	234.1	254.2	61	53	68	37	44	30
Welsh Literature	2.9	1.3	1.6	62	53	70	37	45	30
Drama	88.6	34.0	54.6	67	57	74	29	39	24
Communication Studies(3)	35.5	16.1	19.4	53	42	61	44	53	36
Modern Languages									
French	382.2	178.1	204.1	50	42	57	46	53	40
German	159.0	74.0	85.0	55	47	62	41	48	35
Spanish	41.5	16.5	25.0	54	44	60	42	50	36
Other languages(7)	30.8	13.2	17.6	69	63	74	27	32	23
Classical Studies	18.7	9.7	9.1	85	83	88	12	13	10
Creative Arts(3)	15.8	7.6	8.2	48	37	59	45	55	37
Physical Education	106.6	69.0	37.6	50	50	50	47	47	46
Vocational Studies	40.1	14.9	25.2	50	41	55	44	51	40
General Studies(3)	5.9	2.7	3.1	63	61	65	30	32	29
Modern Studies(8)	14.1	6.0	8.1	58	52	63	37	43	33
Music	51.6	21.4	30.2	69	63	74	27	32	23
All entries	5,626.5	2,799.8	2,826.7	53	49	58	43	46	39
English and Mathematics(9,10)	625.1	313.5	311.6	41	38	44	55	57	52
English, Maths and a Science(9,10)	606.5	303.5	303.0	38	36	41	57	59	54
English, Maths, Science and Modern Languages(11)	470.7	223.3	247.5	36	31	40	59	63	56
Mathematics and Science(11)	587.9	295.6	292.3	42	41	42	53	53	53
Any Subject	764.2	384.2	380.0	74	70	78	24	27	20

Source: Department for Education and Employment; Welsh Office; Scottish Office Education and Industry Department

- (1) 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.
- (2) Standard Grade in General Science in Scotland.
- (3) England and Wales only.
- (4) Craft and Design, Graphic Communications and Technological Studies in Scotland.
- (5) Includes Design and Technology, or Technology or Information Systems with other subjects for England.
- (6) Welsh as a first language.
- (7) Includes Welsh as a second language.
- (8) Scotland only.
- (9) English or Welsh as a first language in Wales.
- (10) Totals for Wales, and subsequently Great Britain are slight undercounts.
- (11) England and Scotland only.

4.3

QUALIFICATIONS

GCE A level(1)/SCE H grade entries and achievements for all ages in all Schools and Further Education Sector Colleges by subject and gender, 1996/97

Great Britain

Thousands and percentages

Subject group	Number of entries(000s)			Percentage achieved grades A–C			Percentage achieved grades D–E			Percentage with no graded results		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
Biological Sciences	66.0	25.8	40.2	55	53	56	30	32	30	15	16	14
Chemistry	52.3	28.5	23.8	63	62	64	25	26	25	12	13	11
Physics	43.2	32.8	10.4	63	61	68	24	25	21	13	13	10
Other Science	10.8	4.8	6.0	51	47	54	34	37	33	15	17	13
Mathematics	87.5	54.3	33.2	64	63	66	23	23	23	13	14	11
Computer Studies	14.8	12.1	2.7	46	46	45	32	31	32	22	22	23
Craft, Design and Technology(2)	18.8	14.4	4.4	56	54	61	32	33	30	12	13	9
Business Studies(3)	42.3	19.7	22.6	54	51	57	30	33	28	15	16	15
Home Economics	2.7	0.1	2.5	48	33	49	35	38	35	17	30	16
Art and Design	41.7	15.7	26.0	66	61	70	26	29	25	7	10	6
Geography	49.8	27.4	22.4	60	56	64	30	33	27	10	11	9
History	47.9	21.2	26.7	57	57	56	29	29	29	14	14	15
Economics	23.2	14.9	8.2	52	52	52	31	30	31	17	17	17
Religious Studies	9.0	2.3	6.7	57	59	57	32	29	33	11	12	10
Social Studies(4)	76.5	24.7	51.9	45	42	46	30	30	31	25	28	23
English	68.1	25.3	42.8	58	57	58	30	29	30	13	14	12
Welsh(5)	0.6	0.1	0.4	62	54	65	34	39	33	3	7	2
English Literature(4)	59.0	17.7	41.3	60	61	60	34	33	34	6	7	6
Welsh Literature	0.4	0.1	0.3	62	60	62	33	30	33	6	9	5
Drama	1.9	0.5	1.4	71	60	74	22	30	20	7	10	6
Communication studies(4)	27.7	10.1	17.5	52	47	54	35	36	34	13	17	11
Modern Languages	52.0	15.9	36.0	64	65	64	25	24	26	10	11	10
French	28.8	8.4	20.5	63	63	63	27	27	27	10	10	10
German	12.1	3.7	8.3	64	65	64	27	25	27	9	10	8
Spanish	5.9	1.7	4.2	66	70	65	24	21	25	10	8	10
Other Languages	5.2	2.1	3.0	70	67	72	17	17	17	13	15	11
Classical Studies(6)	7.7	3.2	4.5	69	66	72	22	24	21	8	10	7
Creative Arts(7)	6.7	2.7	3.9	63	61	65	29	29	29	8	9	6
Physical Education	16.5	10.6	5.9	46	43	52	41	43	36	13	14	12
Vocational Studies(4)	5.5	2.7	2.8	39	38	40	28	26	29	33	35	31
General Studies(4)	73.5	35.9	37.6	48	51	45	35	33	37	17	15	18
Modern Studies(8)	8.2	3.2	5.0	70	68	72	17	18	16	13	13	12
All entries	914.1	426.7	487.4	57	56	58	29	30	29	14	15	13

Sources: Department for Education and Employment; Welsh Office and Scottish Office Education and Industry Department

- (1) Includes AS equivalent for England.
- (2) Craft and Design, Graphic Communication and Technological Studies in Scotland.
- (3) Includes Accounting, Management and Information Studies and Secretarial Studies in Scotland.
- (4) England and Wales only.
- (5) Welsh as a second language.
- (6) Includes Classical Greek, Gàedhlig ie Gaelic (Learners) and Latin.
- (7) Includes music.
- (8) Scotland only.

4.4

QUALIFICATIONS

Full vocational awards by gender(1,2), type of qualification and equivalent level – time series

United Kingdom

Thousands and percentages

	Year(3)			
	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
All (thousands)(4)				
Full vocational awards:				
By qualification & level				
NVQs/SVQs				
Level 1	56	55	62	79
Level 2	148	165	218	277
Level 3	25	49	65	93
Level 4 and 5	11	8	9	10
Total	240	278	354	459
GNVQs/GSVQs				
Level 1	1	3	6	9
Level 2	16	32	44	48
Level 3	2	12	34	36
Total	19	47	84	93
Other Vocational Qualifications(5)				
Level 1	208	173	188	235
Level 2	171	126	89	75
Level 3	138	115	94	75
Level 4 and 5	63	47	53	54
Total	580	460	423	439
Males (percentages)(1,4)				
Full vocational awards:				
By qualification				
NVQs/SVQs	40	41	41	43
GNVQs/GSVQs	45	43	47	48
Other vocational qualifications(6)	60	59	57	49
Females (percentages)(1,4)				
Full vocational awards:				
By qualification				
NVQs/SVQs	60	59	59	57
GNVQs/GSVQs	55	57	53	52
Other vocational qualifications(6)	40	41	43	51

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

- (1) Due to change in methodology these figures are not directly comparable to those in previous volumes.
- (2) Based on all awards where the gender of the candidate is identified. Because of the limited data available, this table may not be representative of the gender split for all vocational awards. Percentages shown for Males and Females should not, therefore, be used with estimated total numbers to obtain estimates of numbers of types of qualifications by gender.
- (3) Academic years from October to September.
- (4) Awards are excluded if the centre or qualification was not identified.
- (5) Numbers may not add to column totals due to rounding.
- (6) Other Vocational Qualifications made by City & Guilds, RSA, Edexcel and Scottish Qualifications Agency (SQA) only, not UK estimates. For other vocational qualifications, national NVQ levels are allocated by QCA as part of the NISVQ project.

4.5

QUALIFICATIONS

Other Training(1,2) and Work-based training for adults(3): qualifications of leavers and completers – time series

England and Wales

Percentages

		All Leavers Percentage of survey respondents who:				Completers Percentage of those who completed who:			
		Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at Level 2 or above(4)	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at Level 2 or above(4)
Other Training(1,2)									
Month of survey(5)	Month of leaving								
July 1990 to September 1991	(1990–91)	54	49	39	..	70	70	62	..
October 1995 to September 1996	(1995–96)	66	51	42	35	74	70	63	53
October 1996 to September 1997	(1996–97)	65	51	43	36	73	70	63	54
1997									
January	(July 1996)	67	55	47	39	76	73	67	57
February	(August 1996)	66	52	43	37	76	72	65	56
March	(September 1996)	65	50	43	35	75	71	64	55
April	(October 1996)	62	45	38	31	71	67	60	51
May	(November 1996)	62	45	37	31	69	65	59	51
June	(December 1996)	63	49	43	34	69	66	60	49
July	(January 1997)	65	49	41	33	72	68	62	51
August	(February 1997)	67	53	45	37	74	70	64	54
September	(March 1997)	69	57	50	40	74	72	67	55
October	(April 1997)	65	51	42	33	73	70	63	50
November	(May 1997)	65	52	44	36	71	68	63	54
December	(June 1997)	69	57	49	40	76	72	66	55
1998									
January	(July 1997)	66	54	46	36	74	71	65	52
February	(August 1997)	68	55	47	40	77	73	67	58
March	(September 1997)	65	52	44	37	74	72	65	56
April	(October 1997)	63	47	39	32	71	68	62	52
May	(November 1997)	61	46	38	32	70	67	62	54
June	(December 1997)	63	50	42	37	72	69	64	56
Current and previous years data									
July 1996 to June 1997	(January to December 1996)	65	50	42	35	73	69	62	53
July 1997 to June 1998	(January to December 1997)	66	53	45	37	74	71	64	54
Work based training for adults(3)									
Month of survey(5)	Month of leaving								
July 1990 to September 1991	(1990–91)	47	29	29	.	55	44	44	.
October 1995 to September 1996	(1995–96)	63	48	41	.	66	60	54	.
October 1996 to September 1997	(1996–97)	59	44	38	.	61	55	49	.
1997									
January	(July 1996)	61	45	39	.	64	57	52	.
February	(August 1996)	58	43	38	.	60	54	49	.
March	(September 1996)	59	44	38	.	62	55	50	.
April	(October 1996)	55	41	36	.	57	52	46	.
May	(November 1996)	56	40	35	.	57	50	44	.
June	(December 1996)	57	43	37	.	59	52	47	.
July	(January 1997)	60	44	39	.	63	56	51	.
August	(February 1997)	59	44	38	.	61	55	49	.
September	(March 1997)	59	46	40	.	62	55	50	.
October	(April 1997)	58	42	36	.	61	54	48	.
November	(May 1997)	59	45	39	.	62	55	49	.
December	(June 1997)	60	46	40	.	63	56	50	.
1998									
January	(July 1997)	61	47	40	.	64	58	51	.
February	(August 1997)	58	44	37	.	61	54	48	.
March	(September 1997)	58	42	36	.	61	54	47	.
April	(October 1997)	56	41	34	.	58	52	45	.
May	(November 1997)	55	41	35	.	57	51	45	.
June	(December 1997)	56	42	36	.	58	51	45	.
Current and previous years data									
July 1996 to June 1997	(January to December 1996)	59	44	38	.	61	55	49	.
July 1997 to June 1998	(January to December 1997)	58	44	38	.	61	54	48	.

Sources: Other Training and Work based training for adults follow-up surveys

- (1) Other Training (shown as Youth Training (YT) in the 1997 volume and which includes Youth Credits) forms part of Work-based training for young people (along with Modern Apprenticeships (MA) and National Traineeships (NTr)).
- (2) From April 1995 the definition of Other Training leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of these transferring trainees will not have gained a job or qualification or completed their training. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions with jobs and qualifications and those completing their training. The way that data on qualifications gained are collected was changed from August 1991 on. The effect appears to have been to decrease the proportion recorded as gaining full qualifications, but to increase by a similar amount the proportion gaining part qualifications. Data for 1990–91 and 1991–92 leavers are not strictly comparable with those for later years.
- (3) Work-based training for adults (WBTA) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action (EA) in April 1993. The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined EA before 29 March 1993, and left after that date. This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards. Figures for 1990–1993 are for ET.
- (4) Information on levels of qualifications is not available for 1990–91 leavers and is not published for WBTA leavers.
- (5) Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.

4.6

QUALIFICATIONS

National Learning Targets(1) for England, 2002 – time series

England

Percentages

	1991(2)			1996			1997			1998		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
Targets for 11-year-olds												
By 2002												
80% of 11-year olds reaching the expected standard(3) for their age in literacy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	..	..
75% of 11-year olds reaching the expected standard(3) for their age in numeracy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	..	..
Targets for 16-year-olds												
By 2002												
50% of 16-year olds should gain at least five good GCSE passes(4)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	..
95% of 16-year olds should gain at least one exam pass(5)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	..	..
Targets for Young people												
By 2002												
85% of 19-year-olds with a level 2 qualification(6)	54	54	53	68	67	69	71	69	72	72	70	74
60% of 21-year-olds with a level 3 qualification(7)	30	31	28	44	47	40	48	51	46	50	51	49
Targets for Adults(1,8)												
By 2002												
28% of adults with a level 4 qualification(9)	..	..	..	24	24	23	24	24	24	25	25	25
50% of adults with a level 3 qualification(7)	..	..	..	39	45	34	41	46	36	42	48	38

Source: Department for Education and Employment; Labour Force Survey, Spring Quarter of each year

- (1) There is a further 'learning participation' target for adults, and targets for organisations which are not included in this table.
- (2) Due to changes in the coverage of the Labour Force Survey, 1991 figures are not directly comparable to later years.
- (3) The expected standard = level 4 or above in the national tests set for 11-year-olds in English and mathematics.
- (4) 5 higher grade GCSEs = GCSEs at grades A*-C, or the equivalent of.
- (5) 1 GCSE = any GCSE grade A*-G, or the equivalent of.
- (6) Level 2 = 5 GCSEs at grades A*-C, an NVQ level 2, an Intermediate GNVQ or the equivalent of.
- (7) Level 3 = 2 A levels, an NVQ level 3, an Advanced GNVQ or the equivalent of.
- (8) Adults consist of males aged 18-64 and females aged 18-59, who are in employment or actively seeking employment.
- (9) Level 4 = NVQ level 4, i.e. having a degree or higher level vocational qualification.

4.7

QUALIFICATIONS

Students(1) obtaining higher education qualifications(2) by type of course, gender and subject group, 1996/97(3)

United Kingdom

Thousands

	Sub-degree(5)	First Degree(4)	Postgraduate(4)			Total Higher Education
			PHD's & equivalent	Masters and Others	Total	
All						
Medicine & Dentistry	-	5.8	0.9	1.8	2.7	8.5
Subjects Allied to Medicine	13.1	14.5	0.5	3.6	4.1	31.7
Biological Sciences	1.5	15.4	1.6	1.9	3.5	20.3
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	1.5	2.8	0.3	0.9	1.2	5.6
Physical Sciences	1.2	14.1	1.8	2.3	4.1	19.4
Mathematical Sciences	5.5	13.0	0.6	3.6	4.2	22.7
Engineering & Technology	6.2	23.0	1.8	5.8	7.5	36.8
Architecture, Building & Planning	2.2	7.5	0.1	3.0	3.1	12.8
Social Sciences	7.9	31.3	0.8	12.9	13.7	52.9
Business & Financial Studies	18.9	29.6	0.3	19.0	19.3	67.8
Librarianship & Info Science	0.8	3.3	-	1.9	2.0	6.1
Languages	1.4	16.5	0.5	2.6	3.1	21.0
Humanities	0.6	10.3	0.5	2.3	2.8	13.7
Creative Arts & Design	4.6	18.0	0.1	2.9	3.0	25.6
Education	1.1	2.0	0.3	2.9	3.2	6.2
ITT and INSET	2.7	12.1	-	25.6	25.7	40.5
Combined, general	7.4	36.3	0.1	6.4	6.5	50.2
Unknown(6,7)	10.5	2.8	-	1.2	1.2	14.5
All subjects	87.3	258.2	10.2	100.5	110.7	456.2
Males						
Medicine & Dentistry	-	2.8	0.5	0.8	1.3	4.1
Subjects Allied to Medicine	1.3	3.1	0.3	0.9	1.2	5.6
Biological Sciences	0.6	5.9	0.8	0.8	1.6	8.1
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	0.9	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.7	3.0
Physical Sciences	0.7	8.8	1.4	1.5	2.9	12.4
Mathematical Sciences	4.0	9.5	0.5	2.7	3.2	16.7
Engineering & Technology	5.5	19.7	1.5	4.8	6.3	31.5
Architecture, Building & Planning	1.8	5.9	0.1	1.9	2.0	9.7
Social Sciences	2.1	13.8	0.5	5.9	6.4	22.3
Business & Financial Studies	7.4	14.3	0.2	11.2	11.4	33.2
Librarianship & Info Science	0.4	1.3	-	0.7	0.7	2.4
Languages	0.4	4.7	0.2	0.9	1.2	6.3
Humanities	0.3	4.8	0.3	1.2	1.5	6.5
Creative Arts & Design	2.0	7.5	0.1	1.2	1.3	10.8
Education	0.3	0.9	0.1	1.0	1.2	2.4
ITT and INSET	0.8	2.5	-	8.0	8.0	11.3
Combined, general	3.0	15.9	0.1	4.1	4.2	23.2
Unknown(6,7)	5.2	1.1	-	0.6	0.6	6.9
All subjects	36.8	123.8	6.8	48.9	55.7	216.3
Females						
Medicine & Dentistry	-	3.0	0.4	0.9	1.3	4.4
Subjects Allied to Medicine	11.8	11.4	0.3	2.7	2.9	26.1
Biological Sciences	0.9	9.5	0.8	1.1	1.9	12.2
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	0.7	1.4	0.1	0.4	0.5	2.6
Physical Sciences	0.5	5.2	0.5	0.8	1.3	7.0
Mathematical Sciences	1.5	3.5	0.1	0.9	1.0	6.0
Engineering & Technology	0.7	3.4	0.2	1.0	1.2	5.3
Architecture, Building & Planning	0.5	1.5	-	1.1	1.1	3.1
Social Sciences	5.7	17.6	0.3	7.0	7.3	30.6
Business & Financial Studies	11.5	15.3	0.1	7.8	7.9	34.6
Librarianship & Info Science	0.4	2.0	-	1.2	1.2	3.7
Languages	1.0	11.8	0.2	1.7	1.9	14.7
Humanities	0.3	5.5	0.2	1.1	1.3	7.1
Creative Arts & Design	2.6	10.5	-	1.6	1.7	14.8
Education	0.7	1.1	0.1	1.9	2.0	3.8
ITT and INSET	1.9	9.6	-	17.6	17.6	29.2
Combined, general	4.4	20.4	-	2.2	2.3	27.0
Unknown(6,7)	5.3	1.7	-	0.7	0.7	7.7
All subjects	50.4	134.4	3.4	51.7	55.1	239.9

Sources: Department for Education and Employment; Welsh Office; Scottish Office Education and Industry Department; Department of Education, Northern Ireland

(1) Includes students on Open University courses.

(2) Excludes qualifications from the private sector.

(3) Includes 1995/96 data for higher education institutions in England and further education colleges in Scotland.

(4) Excludes some 3.9 thousand first degree and 0.9 thousand post graduate qualification awards in higher education institutions not broken down further.

(5) Excludes students who successfully completed courses for which formal qualifications are not awarded.

(6) Includes further education institutions in England for which a subject breakdown is not available.

(7) Includes further education institutions in Wales for which the standard subject breakdown above is not available.

4.8

QUALIFICATIONS

Highest qualification held by people of working age(1), by gender, age, ethnicity, region, economic activity and for employees of working age(1) by occupation, 1998

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	18,738	4	18	22	22	18	15
Females	17,068	3	18	12	22	25	21
By age							
16-19	2,895	*	1	16	39	23	21
20-24	3,457	1	18	31	22	20	8
25-29	4,305	4	23	17	21	26	10
30-39	9,206	4	21	17	21	25	12
40-49	7,714	5	20	17	20	19	20
50-59	6,872	3	16	15	19	17	30
60-64	1,359	3	15	21	21	10	30
By ethnic origin							
White	32,552	3	18	18	22	21	17
Non-white	2,256	4	17	14	20	23	22
of which:							
Black	638	4	20	14	21	25	17
Indian, Pakistani & Bangladeshi	1,062	4	15	13	18	21	29
Other non-white	555	6	17	16	22	23	16
By Government Office region(7)							
United Kingdom	35,807	3	18	18	22	21	18
North East	1,562	2	13	18	22	21	23
North West & Merseyside	4,185	3	17	19	22	20	20
North West	3,361	3	17	19	22	20	19
Merseyside	824	2	14	18	23	21	22
Yorkshire & the Humber	3,064	3	16	17	21	22	20
East Midlands	2,553	3	16	18	22	22	19
West Midlands	3,224	3	15	17	22	22	22
Eastern	3,257	3	17	17	24	24	15
London	4,457	6	22	15	20	21	16
South East	4,750	4	21	19	23	21	13
South West	2,886	3	19	19	23	22	14
England	29,938	3	18	17	22	22	17
Wales	1,734	3	16	17	22	19	22
Scotland	3,143	3	20	20	21	19	17
Northern Ireland	991	3	15	17	23	15	27
By economic activity							
Employees(8)	22,861	4	21	18	23	22	12
of which:							
Managers & administrators	3,453	6	32	21	21	15	5
Professional	2,360	26	59	7	5	3	*
Associate professional & technical	2,208	5	53	16	14	9	2
Clerical & secretarial	3,763	1	13	17	30	31	9
Craft & related	2,360	*	7	35	26	18	14
Personal & protective services	2,689	*	9	18	29	28	15
Sales	1,907	1	9	17	30	26	17
Plant & machine operatives	2,282	*	3	16	23	34	23
Other	1,832	*	3	11	22	30	34
Self-employed(8)	3,057	4	20	23	22	16	14
ILO unemployed(9)	1,746	1	10	14	22	27	26
Inactive(10)	7,886	1	9	16	19	20	35
Time series							
1996	35,535	3	17	16	21	20	22
1997	35,678	3	17	17	22	22	19
1998	35,807	3	18	18	22	21	18

Labour Force Survey, Spring Quarters(11)

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

(2) Includes Higher degrees and other qualifications at Level 5.

(3) 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.

(4) Vocational qualifications include those with RSA Advanced Diploma, BTEC Nationals, ONC/ONDs, City and Guilds Advanced Craft or trade apprenticeships and other professional or vocational qualifications at level 3. Academic qualifications include those with Advanced GNVQs, more than one GCE A level or SCE Highers/Scottish Certificates of Sixth Year Studies (CSYS) at Level 3.

(5) 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.

(6) 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.

(7) Usual region of residence.

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

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

(10) People who are neither in employment nor ILO unemployed.

(11) 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.

4.9

QUALIFICATIONS

People(1) currently working towards a qualification(2), 1997

United Kingdom

Thousands & percentages

	Total working towards a qualification		Of which, percentage working towards(3)					
	Number (thousands)	Percentage (%) (4)	Degree or equivalent	Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	GCE A level or equivalent	GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent	Other qualification	Don't know / no answer
All people(1)	5,484	15.3	27.4	8.9	21.9	14.2	25.0	2.0
Economic activity								
Employees(5,6)	3,167	13.9	22.8	10.3	22.7	10.5	31.3	1.8
Self-employed(6,7)	171	5.6	22.5	8.5	8.8	5.8	50.1	*
ILO unemployed(8)	243	13.9	21.7	7.3	20.7	20.0	27.0	*
Economically inactive(9)	1,761	22.3	38.9	6.9	20.7	20.2	10.9	2.1
All aged								
All	5,484	15.3	27.4	8.9	21.9	14.2	25.0	2.0
16-19	1,934	66.8	12.4	4.2	45.2	27.3	8.6	1.9
20-24	1,032	29.9	57.1	10.1	9.9	4.3	16.6	1.5
25-29	617	14.3	32.3	11.8	7.6	7.6	37.1	2.9
30-39	1,025	11.1	26.9	14.0	9.5	7.3	39.9	1.9
40-49	621	8.1	24.9	10.8	9.6	8.4	43.2	2.2
50-64	255	3.1	17.5	8.6	7.8	11.4	50.1	*
Males aged								
All	2,676	14.3	29.4	7.2	21.6	13.6	25.5	2.1
16-19	975	65.7	12.2	4.0	45.7	27.6	8.1	1.9
20-24	528	29.8	59.0	9.6	10.1	3.7	15.2	*
25-29	309	14.1	35.7	9.5	6.4	6.2	38.2	3.2
30-39	473	10.1	31.6	9.4	6.6	5.8	43.9	2.2
40-49	270	7.0	26.8	8.3	7.6	6.2	49.0	*
50-64	120	2.5	18.9	*	*	10.8	53.2	*
Females aged								
All	2,809	16.5	25.5	10.6	22.1	14.7	24.6	2.0
16-19	959	67.9	12.6	4.3	44.7	27.0	9.1	1.9
20-24	504	29.9	55.1	10.6	9.7	5.0	17.9	*
25-29	308	14.6	28.9	14.2	8.7	9.1	36.0	*
30-39	551	12.1	22.8	18.0	12.1	8.7	36.5	*
40-49	351	9.1	23.4	12.7	11.1	10.2	38.7	2.7
50-59	136	3.9	16.2	10.5	9.2	12.0	47.4	*
By highest qualification held								
Degree or equivalent	733	16.0	49.3	9.9	3.6	2.5	33.0	1.3
Higher Education qualification (below degree level)	526	17.5	38.7	21.6	6.0	4.1	27.4	*
GCE A level or equivalent	1,528	18.4	52.0	11.2	10.1	3.6	21.2	1.5
GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent	1,674	21.1	4.3	5.6	53.4	12.2	22.2	1.8
Other qualification	482	9.2	13.5	7.0	13.2	20.1	41.3	3.8
No qualification	517	8.0	*	*	5.5	73.3	15.9	3.0
By ethnic origin								
White	4,948	14.8	26.9	9.2	22.2	14.1	25.3	1.8
Non-white	535	23.0	32.0	6.7	19.5	15.1	22.2	3.7
of which:								
Black	158	24.7	29.2	8.2	16.7	13.3	26.7	*
Indian, Pakistani & Bangladeshi	204	19.2	30.7	5.3	22.5	18.2	19.7	*
Other non-white	173	27.7	36.0	7.0	18.5	13.1	21.0	*
Employees								
Full-time & part-time								
All	3,167	13.9	22.8	10.3	22.7	10.5	31.3	1.8
Males	1,521	12.4	24.6	8.7	21.8	9.6	32.8	1.9
Females	1,645	15.5	21.1	11.8	23.5	11.3	30.0	1.8
Full-time								
All	1,913	11.0	23.4	11.3	14.5	7.3	40.7	2.0
Males	1,097	9.7	24.4	9.3	14.7	6.9	41.7	2.2
Females	816	13.4	22.1	14.0	14.3	7.9	39.3	1.8
Part-time								
All	1,253	23.0	21.8	8.8	35.0	15.3	17.0	1.6
Males	424	46.9	25.1	7.1	39.9	16.7	9.7	*
Females	829	18.2	20.1	9.6	32.5	14.6	20.8	1.8

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring 1998(10)

(1) Only those of working age; males aged 16-64 and females aged 16-59.

(2) For those who are working towards more than one qualification the highest is recorded.

(3) Expressed as a percentage of those in the group working towards a qualification.

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

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

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

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

(8) Unemployment according to the International Labour Office (ILO) definition.

(9) People 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 5 TITLE PAGE
GOES HERE**

CHAPTER 5: DESTINATIONS

Key Facts

- Although the number of school leavers in England fell slightly in 1997, the proportion of school leavers continuing their education remained at 68%, 7 percentage points higher than in 1991 (61%). In Scotland the proportion increased to 47% and in Northern Ireland the proportion fell slightly to 66%. 1997 data for Wales were not available. (**Table 5.1**)
- On Other Training, 76% of those who completed their training in the period January to December 1997 went into a job, compared to 66% for all leavers in the same time period. (**Table 5.2**)
- The proportion of Work-based training for Adults leavers in a job has increased steadily over the years. Although the proportion for the twelve months to January 1998 at 45% is 2 percentage points higher than a year earlier, the latest monthly figures are lower than a year earlier. The proportion in a positive outcome has followed a similar trend, and for the latest year is 5 percentage points above the proportion in a job. (**Table 5.2**)
- 79,700 first degree graduates from the academic year 1996/97 went into permanent employment in the UK. 34,200 went into temporary UK employment and 6,700 were employed overseas. 12,400 graduates were believed to be unemployed and 36,900 graduates continued their education/training. (**Table 5.3**)

CHAPTER 5: DESTINATIONS – LIST OF TABLES

- 5.1 Destination of school leavers by country – time series
- 5.2 Other Training and Work-based Training for Adults, destinations of leavers and completers, by occupation – time series
- 5.3 First destinations of first degree graduates by gender and subject group, 1996/97

5.1

DESTINATIONS

Destinations of school leavers by country – time series

United Kingdom

Thousands and percentages(1)

	1991	1995	1996(2)	1997(3)
United Kingdom				
Number of school leavers	638.3	658.3	683.3	684.8
England				
Number of school leavers	522.8	540.7	562.1	561.2
of which(%):				
Education	61	68	68	68
Government supported training(4)	15	11	10	10
Employment	10	8	8	8
Unemployed or not available for work	9	7	7	7
Unknown or left area(5)	6	7	8	7
Wales				
Number of school leavers	34.9	35.5	36.9	36.9
of which(%):				
Education	62	70	70	70
Government supported training(4)	16	10	8	8
Employment	8	8	9	9
Unemployed or not available for work	8	7	7	7
Unknown or left area(5)	6	6	6	6
Scotland(6)				
Number of school leavers	55.2	56.4	57.4	60.4
of which(%):				
Education	32	43	45	47
Training	25	16	14	11
Employment	24	24	23	25
Unemployed	9	..	..	..
Miscellaneous/other known destinations	11	14	14	13
Destinations not known(5)	..	4	4	3
Northern Ireland				
Number of school leavers	25.4	25.8	26.9	26.3
of which(%):				
Education	58	68	67	66
Training	27	22	22	22
Employment	5	5	5	6
Unemployed or not available for work	4	3	4	4
Unknown or left area(5)	6	2	3	2

Source: School Leavers Destinations Surveys; Careers Service Activity Survey

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

(2) Includes revised data for England.

(3) Data for Wales are for 1996.

(4) Including those who have employed status on Youth Training (YT), those using Youth Credits and those on Modern Apprenticeships.

(5) Those who failed to let the Careers Service or school know what they were doing, and who failed to respond to at least two attempts at follow-up by the Careers Office.

(6) These figures cannot be directly compared with those for England and Wales as they cover the destinations of pupils from classes S4, S5 and S6 who left school during or at the end of the years academic session. England and Wales figures relate to destinations of year 11 pupils leaving secondary school.

5.2

DESTINATIONS

Other Training(1,2) and Work-based training for adults(3): destinations of leavers and completers by occupation – time series

England and Wales

Percentages

			All Leavers				Completers		
			Percentage of survey respondents who were:				Percentage of those who completed who were:		
			In a job	In a positive outcome(4)	Unemployed	Completers(5)	In a job	In a positive outcome(4)	Unemployed
Other Training(1,2)									
Month of survey(6)		Month of leaving							
July 1990 to September 1991		(1990–91)	58	74	20	37	75	83	14
October 1995 to September 1996		(1995–96)	63	76	18	52	75	85	11
October 1996 to September 1997		(1996–97)	65	79	15	54	77	87	9
1997	January	(July 1996)	63	78	16	58	74	85	11
	February	(August 1996)	59	81	13	54	71	88	8
	March	(September 1996)	59	81	13	54	71	88	7
	April	(October 1996)	64	77	17	49	77	86	9
	May	(November 1996)	66	76	17	49	79	86	9
	June	(December 1996)	71	79	16	57	81	86	9
	July	(January 1997)	68	77	17	52	79	86	10
	August	(February 1997)	69	79	16	66	81	88	8
	September	(March 1997)	71	82	13	61	81	88	8
	October	(April 1997)	65	79	16	51	76	86	9
	November	(May 1997)	67	78	15	52	76	85	10
	December	(June 1997)	69	80	13	61	79	87	8
1998	January	(July 1997)	62	79	14	58	73	87	8
	February	(August 1997)	60	82	12	58	70	88	7
	March	(September 1997)	61	81	12	55	72	87	8
	April	(October 1997)	65	77	16	47	75	85	10
	May	(November 1997)	66	76	16	48	78	84	9
	June	(December 1997)	68	77	15	53	80	86	8
Current and previous years data									
July 1996 to June 1997		(January to December 1996)	65	78	16	54	76	86	9
July 1997 to June 1998		(January to December 1997)	66	79	14	55	76	87	8
Work based training for adults(3)									
Month of survey(6)		Month of leaving							
July 1990 to September 1991		(1990–91)	33	36	53	49	37	40	48
October 1995 to September 1996		(1995–96)	39	44	47	70	41	46	45
October 1996 to September 1997		(1996–97)	45	49	42	71	46	51	41
1997	January	(July 1996)	43	49	42	70	45	51	41
	February	(August 1996)	45	51	40	71	47	53	38
	March	(September 1996)	45	50	41	70	46	52	40
	April	(October 1996)	48	51	40	71	50	53	39
	May	(November 1996)	47	50	43	72	49	52	41
	June	(December 1996)	46	49	42	74	48	51	41
	July	(January 1997)	46	50	43	70	49	52	40
	August	(February 1997)	47	50	43	72	48	52	41
	September	(March 1997)	46	51	41	75	46	51	41
	October	(April 1997)	47	51	41	70	49	53	40
	November	(May 1997)	47	51	42	74	49	53	40
	December	(June 1997)	45	51	42	74	47	54	39
1998	January	(July 1997)	43	49	44	74	45	51	43
	February	(August 1997)	44	49	44	72	46	51	42
	March	(September 1997)	44	50	43	69	46	52	42
	April	(October 1997)	44	47	47	69	46	49	45
	May	(November 1997)	43	47	47	70	45	48	46
	June	(December 1997)	42	45	47	74	44	47	45
Current and previous years data									
July 1996 to June 1997		(January to December 1996)	43	47	44	71	44	49	42
July 1997 to June 1998		(January to December 1997)	45	50	43	72	47	51	42

Sources: Other Training and Work based training for adults follow-up surveys

- Other Training (shown as Youth Training (YT) in the 1997 volume and which includes Youth Credits) forms part of Work-based training for young people (along with Modern Apprenticeships (MA) and National Traineeships (NfT)).
- From April 1995 the definition of Other Training leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of these transferring trainees will not have gained a job or qualification or completed their training. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions with jobs and qualifications and those completing their training. The way that data on qualifications gained are collected was changed from August 1991 on. The effect appears to have been to decrease the proportion recorded as gaining full qualifications, but to increase by a similar amount the proportion gaining part qualifications. Data for 1990–91 and 1991–92 leavers are not strictly comparable with those for later years.
- Work-based training for adults (WBTA) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action (EA) in April 1993. The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined EA before 29 March 1993, and left after that date. This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards. Figures for 1990–1993 are for ET.
- In a positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other TEC-Delivered Government Supported Training.
- For Other Training, those whose response to the question, Did you leave your last Training Programme before you were due to finish? was No. For WBTA, those who responded positively to the question When you left the Training Programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training. Note that many of those who did not complete their training nevertheless went into a job after leaving.
- Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.

5.3

DESTINATIONS

First destinations(1) of first degree graduates(2) by gender and subject group, 1996/97(3)

United Kingdom

Thousands

	UK Employment		Overseas employment	Further education/training(5)	Believed unemployed	Other(6)	Unknown	Total
	Permanent (4)	Temporary						
All								
Medicine & Dentistry	1.5	2.9	-	0.5	-	-	0.4	5.4
Subjects Allied to Medicine	5.1	2.1	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.6	1.5	10.7
Biological Sciences	4.4	2.1	0.3	3.7	1.0	1.2	1.8	14.5
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	2.8
Physical Sciences	4.2	1.8	0.3	3.5	0.8	1.0	1.7	13.4
Mathematical Sciences	5.8	1.1	0.3	1.4	0.6	1.2	1.8	12.2
Engineering & Technology	8.3	1.5	1.0	2.4	1.1	4.0	3.0	21.3
Architecture, Building & Planning	2.3	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.8	1.0	6.4
Social Sciences	8.1	3.7	0.6	7.5	1.6	3.4	4.5	29.4
Business & Financial Studies	10.7	3.2	0.9	1.8	1.4	4.6	4.2	26.8
Librarianship & Info Science	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	3.2
Languages	4.6	2.2	1.2	3.6	0.9	1.3	2.3	16.1
Humanities	2.7	1.5	0.2	2.6	0.6	0.8	1.5	10.0
Creative Arts & Design	5.6	2.6	0.4	2.3	1.4	1.6	3.9	17.8
Education	5.7	4.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.6	12.9
Combined, general	8.2	3.5	0.7	5.0	1.5	2.3	4.4	25.6
All subjects	79.7	34.2	6.7	36.9	12.4	23.7	34.8	228.3
Males								
Medicine & Dentistry	0.7	1.3	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	2.6
Subjects Allied to Medicine	1.0	0.5	-	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	2.4
Biological Sciences	1.6	0.7	0.1	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	5.5
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	0.6	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.4
Physical Sciences	2.7	1.0	0.2	2.1	0.6	0.6	1.2	8.4
Mathematical Sciences	4.5	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.4	8.9
Engineering & Technology	7.0	1.2	0.9	2.0	0.9	3.4	2.6	18.0
Architecture, Building & Planning	1.9	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.8	5.0
Social Sciences	3.5	1.5	0.3	3.2	0.8	1.6	2.1	12.9
Business & Financial Studies	5.2	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.7	2.2	2.2	13.0
Librarianship & Info Science	0.4	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.2
Languages	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.8	4.6
Humanities	1.3	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.8	4.6
Creative Arts & Design	2.3	1.0	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.8	7.4
Education	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	3.0
Combined, general	3.5	1.3	0.3	1.9	0.7	1.0	2.0	10.8
All subjects	38.6	13.9	3.4	16.7	6.8	12.4	18.1	109.9
Females								
Medicine & Dentistry	0.8	1.6	-	0.3	-	-	0.2	2.8
Subjects Allied to Medicine	4.2	1.6	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.1	8.2
Biological Sciences	2.8	1.4	0.2	2.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	9.0
Vet. Science, Agriculture & related	0.6	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.4
Physical Sciences	1.5	0.8	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	5.0
Mathematical Sciences	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	3.3
Engineering & Technology	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.4	3.3
Architecture, Building & Planning	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	1.4
Social Sciences	4.6	2.2	0.3	4.3	0.8	1.8	2.4	16.5
Business & Financial Studies	5.5	1.8	0.5	0.9	0.6	2.4	2.0	13.8
Librarianship & Info Science	0.8	0.4	-	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	2.0
Languages	3.3	1.6	0.8	2.7	0.5	0.9	1.5	11.5
Humanities	1.5	0.9	0.1	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.8	5.3
Creative Arts & Design	3.3	1.6	0.2	1.5	0.7	0.9	2.1	10.4
Education	4.4	3.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.1	9.8
Combined, general	4.7	2.2	0.4	3.1	0.8	1.3	2.4	14.8
All subjects	41.1	20.3	3.3	20.1	5.5	11.3	16.7	118.5

Source: Department for Education and Employment, Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)

(1) The categorisation of destination of graduates reflects that collected since 1994/95 by HESA. Consequently direct comparisons with earlier years cannot be made.

(2) Higher education institutions only.

(3) Destinations from the academic year 1996/97.

(4) Includes the self-employed.

(5) Further education/training in the United Kingdom or overseas.

(6) Includes overseas students leaving the United Kingdom and other students seeking employment.

**CHAPTER 6 TITLE PAGE
GOES HERE**

CHAPTER 6: POPULATION

Key Facts

- UK population aged 2 and over at January 1998 was 57.6 million (28.3 million males and 29.3 million females). (**Table 6.1**)
- UK working age population at Spring 1998 was 35.8 million, of which 22.9 million were Employees, 3.1 million were Self employed, 1.7 million were ILO Unemployed and 7.9 million were Economically Inactive. (**Table 6.1**)
- UK population aged 2 and over increased by 4.2 per cent between 1986 (55.3 million) and 1998 (57.6 million). Over the same period the working age population increased by 4.0 per cent, from 34.4 million to 35.8 million. (**Table 6.2**)
- Of people of working age, between 1986 and 1998, Employees increased by almost 10 per cent (20.8 million to 22.9 million), Self employed increased by 15 per cent (2.7 million to 3.1 million), Economically inactive increased by 3.3 per cent (7.6 million to 7.9 million), while ILO unemployed decreased by 40 per cent from 2.9 million to 1.7 million. (**Table 6.2**)

CHAPTER 6: POPULATION – LIST OF TABLES

- 6.1 Population at 1 January by age and gender at the beginning of the academic year, 1998
- 6.2 Population at 1 January by age at the beginning of the academic year – time series

6.1

POPULATION

Population(1) at 1 January by age(2) and gender at the beginning of the academic year(2), 1998(2)

United Kingdom

Thousands

	1998														
	All(3)					Males					Females				
	UK	England	Wales	Scotland	NI	UK	England	Wales	Scotland	NI	UK	England	Wales	Scotland	NI
Ages															
2-4	2,247	1,879	107	186	74	1,153	965	55	95	38	1,094	914	52	91	36
5-10	4,705	3,919	235	392	159	2,411	2,009	120	201	81	2,293	1,910	114	191	78
11-15	3,697	3,054	190	321	132	1,898	1,570	97	164	68	1,799	1,485	93	157	64
16-19	2,903	2,396	149	259	99	1,489	1,230	76	132	51	1,414	1,167	73	126	48
20-24	3,612	2,993	169	328	122	1,848	1,529	88	168	64	1,764	1,464	81	161	58
25-29	4,474	3,756	201	389	128	2,290	1,925	104	197	65	2,184	1,831	97	192	64
30-39	9,306	7,823	420	814	249	4,728	3,988	212	407	122	4,578	3,835	209	407	127
40-49	7,797	6,523	386	687	202	3,904	3,271	193	340	101	3,893	3,252	193	346	102
50-59	6,799	5,689	350	589	172	3,378	2,833	174	287	84	3,421	2,856	176	301	88
60-64	2,788	2,314	148	256	70	1,365	1,138	72	121	33	1,423	1,176	76	135	37
65+	9,269	7,765	507	783	214	3,799	3,194	208	312	86	5,470	4,572	299	471	129
Total aged 2 +	57,598	48,111	2,861	5,003	1,622	28,264	23,650	1,398	2,424	792	29,333	24,461	1,463	2,579	831
of which working age(4)	35,807	29,938	1,734	3,143	991	18,738	15,690	909	1,631	509	17,068	14,248	825	1,513	482
of which															
Employees(5,6)	22,861	19,294	1,011	2,000	555	12,224	10,363	532	1,042	287	10,637	8,931	479	958	269
Self employed(6,7)	3,057	2,608	145	220	84	2,272	1,930	107	164	72	785	678	39	56	12
ILO unemployed(8)	1,746	1,427	86	180	53	1,082	874	54	116	38	664	553	31	64	15
Economically inactive(9)	7,886	6,413	480	716	277	3,024	2,422	210	293	99	4,862	3,991	270	423	178

Sources: Department for Education and Employment; Labour Force Survey(10); Office for National Statistics; Government Actuary's Department

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

(2) Age at 31 August 1997.

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

(4) Working age is defined as males aged 16-64 and females 16-59.

(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 Office (ILO) definition.

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

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

6.2

POPULATION

Population(1) at 1 January by age(2) at the beginning of the academic year – time series

United Kingdom

Thousands

	1986	1991	1996(3)	1997(3)	1998
Ages					
2–4	2,158	2,300	2,337	2,300	2,247
5–10	4,107	4,399	4,625	4,670	4,705
11–15	4,036	3,407	3,665	3,678	3,697
16–19	3,676	3,204	2,730	2,805	2,903
20–24	4,767	4,569	3,968	3,778	3,612
25–29	4,141	4,759	4,624	4,568	4,474
30–39	7,926	8,251	8,971	9,166	9,306
40–49	6,600	6,823	7,896	7,911	7,797
50–59	6,115	6,070	6,358	6,504	6,799
60–64	3,138	3,040	2,782	2,774	2,788
65+	8,612	8,774	9,229	9,254	9,269
Total aged 2 +	55,276	55,596	57,185	57,408	57,598
of which working age(4)	34,434	35,103	35,535	35,678	35,807
of which					
Employees(5,6)	20,821	21,920	22,004	22,423	22,861
Self employed(6,7)	2,651	3,250	3,095	3,138	3,057
ILO unemployed(8)	2,913	2,501	2,314	2,012	1,746
Economically inactive(9)	7,636	6,980	7,770	7,787	7,886

Source: Department for Education and Employment; Labour Force Survey(10); Office for National Statistics; Government Actuary's Department

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

(2) Age at 31 August of the previous year.

(3) Population figures have been revised to include more recent estimates and projections than those shown in the 1997 volume.

(4) Working age is defined as males aged 16–64 and females 16–59.

(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 Office (ILO) definition.

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

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

**CHAPTER 7 TITLE PAGE
GOES HERE**

CHAPTER 7: INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Introduction

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

The United Kingdom participate in the continuing development of international comparisons of education and training. With help from the Welsh Office, Scottish Office Education and Industry Department and the Department of Education Northern Ireland, DFEE 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" (1998 Edition). The latest edition has been extended to show trends in international comparisons. Following the "World Education Indicators" (WEI) project, comparisons are now available for a wider range of countries than before.

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 7 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 these are met by each country. Despite these efforts, there may still be comparability problems which persist – some of the more important ones are noted below:

Notes:

Classifying education

- Despite the framework for classifying education programmes offered by ISCED, difficulties remain in comparing levels of education. Countries' underlying systems are such that they interpret the levels of education differently e.g. the United States' sub-

degree higher education figures may include some courses similar to further education in the UK. The UK are participating in a revision of ISCED, attempting to address any inconsistencies between countries.

- 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 etc.

Expenditure on education

- Where institutions cover more than one of the education levels (e.g. "lower" (age 11-13) and "upper" (age 14+) secondary school education in the UK), estimates are often required to assign expenditure figures between levels.
- The range of public and private provision varies considerably between countries. In Japan and the United States, private expenditure on educational institutions is as much as one-third of that from public sources.
- 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 private expenditure 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.
- Students who enter non-university higher education programmes may also enter university-level programmes later in their lives. First-time entry rates for each level of higher education cannot be added together to obtain total higher education entrance rates because of the possible double-counting of entrants.
- The reasons why adults in some countries are so much less likely than others to participate in university-level education are varied. One important factor may be the extensive provision of vocational education and apprenticeships in continental Europe, likely to have reduced the

perceived need to enrol in formal university-level studies as preparation for work.

Teachers

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

Key Facts

- Public expenditure on all levels of education in the UK was 5.2 per cent of Gross Domestic Product in 1995, about average for OECD countries. This was higher than in Germany (4.8 per cent) and Japan (3.6 per cent) but lower than all of the Scandinavian countries. (**Table 7.1**)
- The proportion of current expenditure on primary and secondary education devoted to teachers salaries is comparatively low in the UK – of the OECD countries, it is only lower in Iceland and the Czech Republic. Conversely, “other recurrent” expenditure, on education equipment and materials, is relatively high. (**Table 7.1**)
- Expenditure per pupil in early childhood education is well above average in the UK, higher only in Finland. Expenditure per primary and secondary school pupil and higher education student are all slightly below the OECD mean. Expenditure at all these levels is higher in Germany and the United States. In common with 10 other countries (including Germany), in the UK, only expenditure on students in public (and government-dependent private) institutions is included. (**Table 7.2**)
- Expenditure per student at the earlier levels of education (early childhood and primary) has increased in real terms since 1990 in the UK, but expenditure per secondary student is slightly lower. Expenditure per higher education student has fallen sharply. (**Table 7.2**)
- Over 90 per cent of the population are enrolled in education in the UK, between the ages of 4 and 15. Some other countries do not start compulsory education until later, but have compulsory schooling to age 18. About a half of UK 2 to 4 year olds participated in education in 1996, similar to Germany and Japan. Although compulsory schooling does not begin until age 6 in Belgium and France, virtually all 3, 4 and 5 year olds participated in education in 1996. (**Table 7.3**)
- Expected years of (full-time and part-time) primary and secondary education for 5 year olds in the UK slightly increased between 1990 and 1996, to 14.9 years. Expected years of education only fell in Canada. (**Table 7.3**)
- The ratio of students to teaching staff in the UK is above the OECD country mean at all levels of education. (**Table 7.4**)
- Annual statutory teacher’s starting salaries in upper secondary education in 1996 ranged from around £500 in Turkey to over £30,000 in Switzerland. They were very high in Germany (£22,000) compared with the UK (£13,000). (**Table 7.5**)

- In every country apart from Turkey, the majority of primary school teachers are women. Women are generally in the majority in secondary education – 57 per cent of secondary school teachers in the UK are women. There are far fewer women teachers in Japan. (**Table 7.5**)
- The UK's 16 year old participation rate (82 per cent) is below average for OECD countries, and well behind Germany (97 per cent) and France (96 per cent). At age 18, our participation rate (55 per cent) is further behind Germany (85 per cent) and France (84 per cent). (**Table 7.6**)
- The UK's new entrant rate to university-level education (41 per cent) is high by international standards. Due to the relative shortness of courses in the UK, however, expected years of higher education are about average for OECD countries. (**Table 7.7**)
- UK drop-out rates are among the lowest of all countries, and the UK has the highest first degree graduation rate in the EU. Of all OECD countries, only Australia and the United States have higher first degree graduation rates, and these are only slightly higher than the UK figure. (**Table 7.7**)
- The median graduation age from first university degree programmes in the UK (22.0 years) is relatively low. In Scandinavian countries, where entry to university education typically occurs at a later age, the median graduation age is at least 25 years old. (**Table 7.8**)
- A half of first and second university-level qualifications in the UK are awarded to women, similar to most other OECD countries. Women are still under-represented, however, in Japan (32 per cent of first degree and 17 per cent of second degree qualifications). (**Table 7.8**)
- 40 per cent of the UK population aged 25 to 64 participated in job-related education in 1994/95 – the highest for countries participating in the International Adult Literacy Survey. However, the average duration of training per participant was relatively low. (**Table 7.9**)
- In all countries, those adults who are employed were more likely to have participated in education and training than the unemployed. 72 per cent of adult education and training courses in the UK received at least partial funding from employers – a higher proportion than any other country participating in the International Adult Literacy Survey. (**Table 7.10**)
- The International Adult Literacy Survey concluded that between 1 in 4 and 1 in 5 adults in the UK have “poor” (level 1) basic skills. Our performance was quite polarised, with both a large proportion of people at the highest and at the lowest literacy levels. Twice the proportion of UK adults had level 1 or 2 skills compared with Sweden, who performed best of the 12 countries for whom results are so far available. (**Table 7.11**)

CHAPTER 7: INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS – LIST OF TABLES

- 7.1** Expenditure on education, as a percentage of GDP and by resource category 1995
- 7.2** Expenditure on education, per student per year 1990 and 1995
- 7.3** Participation in compulsory education 1990 and 1996
- 7.4** Ratio of students to teaching staff 1996
- 7.5** School teaching staff 1996
- 7.6** Participation in education of 16 to 18 year olds 1996
- 7.7** Higher education: entry, participation, drop-out and graduation rates 1996
- 7.8** Higher education: age and gender distribution 1996
- 7.9** Rates of participation in adult education and training, by age and type of training 1994/95
- 7.10** Rates of participation in adult education and training by 25–64 year olds by employment status; sources of funding 1994/95
- 7.11** Adult literacy: Results of the International Adult Literacy Survey (IALS) 1994/95

7.1

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS
Expenditure on Education, 1995

Percentages

	Public Education Expenditure as a percentage of GDP			Percentage of total expenditure - by resource category			
	Primary and Secondary Education	Higher Education	All levels(1)	Primary and secondary education			
				Teaching and other staff	Other recurrent	All recurrent	Capital
OECD countries							
Australia	3.6	1.5	5.1	73	19	92	8
Austria	3.9	1.1	5.6	69	22	91	9
Belgium (Flemish)	3.4	0.9	5.1	..	..	..	..
Canada	4.1	2.3	6.6	78	18	96	4
Czech Republic	3.7	0.8	5.2	52	35	87	13
Denmark	4.8	1.9	8.0	76	19	95	5
Finland	4.4	2.1	7.3	67	27	93	7
France	4.1	1.0	5.8	72	19	91	9
Germany	3.0	1.1	4.8	70	22	92	8
Greece	2.8	0.8	3.7	83	3	86	14
Hungary	3.4	1.0	5.1	70	24	93	7
Iceland	3.5	0.7	4.9	63	25	88	12
Ireland	3.5	1.2	5.2	85	10	96	4
Italy	3.3	0.7	4.7	86	10	96	4
Japan	2.8	0.4	3.6	74	11	85	15
Korea	3.0	0.3	3.6	..	..	80	20
Luxembourg	4.2	0.1	4.4	89	3	92	8
Mexico	3.4	0.8	4.6	87	9	96	4
Netherlands	3.3	1.6	5.3	75	21	96	4
New Zealand	4.0	1.7	6.1	..	..	..	..
Norway	4.1	1.5	6.8	73	15	88	12
Poland	3.3	0.8	5.2	..	..	..	..
Portugal	4.2	1.0	5.5	90	4	93	7
Spain	3.6	0.9	4.9	79	15	95	5
Sweden	5.1	2.2	7.8	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	4.2	1.1	5.6	76	13	89	11
Turkey	1.4	0.8	2.3	86	6	92	8
United Kingdom	3.8	1.2	5.2	66	29	95	5
United States	3.5	1.1	5.0	72	19	91	9
WEI (World Education Indicators project) Participants							
Argentina(2)	2.5	0.7	3.4	90	3	93	7
Brazil	3.5	1.3	5.1	78	15	92	8
Chile(2)	2.3	0.5	3.1	63	29	92	8
India(2)	1.8	0.6	2.4	89	8	97	3
Israel(3)	4.7	1.2	7.1	68	21	89	11
Jordan(2)	4.1	..	..	82	5	87	13
Malaysia(2)	3.4	1.2	5.0	71	15	87	13
Paraguay(2)	2.3	0.8	3.1	87	6	93	7
Philippines	2.4	0.5	3.0	78	9	87	13
Russian Federation	1.9	0.7	3.4	..	..	..	..
Thailand(2)	2.2	0.7	3.6	..	..	..	..
Uruguay(2)	1.9	0.7	2.7	85	7	93	7

Source: OECD, Education at a Glance, 1998

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

2. 1996 data.

3. 1994 data.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS
 Expenditure on Education 1990 and 1995

	Expenditure (£) per FTE student (1) per year: 1995				Expenditure (£) per FTE student (2) per year: 1990			
	Early childhood education	Primary education	Secondary education	Higher Education	Early childhood education	Primary education	Secondary education	Higher Education
OECD countries								
Australia	..	2,090	3,280	7,100	..	1,770	2,820	6,010
Austria	3,290	3,730	4,770	5,320	2,050	2,550	4,380	4,930
Belgium (Flemish)	1,600	2,190	3,870	4,050	..	..	..	..
Canada	..	..	..	7,690	3,160	..	..	7,540
Czech Republic	1,380	1,340	1,890	4,550	..	..	..	..
Denmark	3,330	3,830	4,190	5,460	..	..	..	..
Finland	3,960	2,850	3,320	4,900	4,510	3,050	3,760	4,570
France	2,170	2,270	4,140	4,400	1,620	2,010	3,480	4,270
Germany	2,940	2,250	4,190	5,960	..	2,260	4,440	..
Greece	..	..	..	1,820	..	..	..	..
Hungary	910	1,030	1,070	3,210	..	..	..	..
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	1,410	1,440	2,280	4,860	1,010	1,030	1,800	5,200
Italy	2,220	3,130	3,590	3,360	..	..	4,080	4,720
Japan	1,660	2,730	2,990	5,880	..	..	..	..
Korea	970	1,430	1,560	3,490	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	730	680	1,200	3,400	390	310	800	2,890
Netherlands	2,030	2,130	2,920	6,050	1,710	1,850	2,630	6,490
New Zealand	1,520	1,770	2,760	5,860	..	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	6,470	..	..	..	..
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	..	..	..	4,070	..	..	..	..
Spain	1,690	1,760	2,320	3,310	1,330	1,270	1,850	2,390
Sweden	2,200	3,480	3,780	8,830	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	1,630	3,950	5,100	10,510	..	4,070	4,490	10,363
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	3,380	2,230	2,850	4,840	2,950	1,950	2,880	6,342
United States	..	3,600	4,570	10,900	..	..	..	..
WEI (World Education Indicators project) Participants								
Argentina(3)	720	780	1,060	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil	380	580	680	..	..	..	..	..
Chile(3)	900	1,210	1,380	5,650	..	..	..	..
Indonesia(3)	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..
Israel(4)	1,630	2,120	2,890	6,790	..	..	..	..
Jordan(3)	..	480	480	..	..	..	..	..
Malaysia(3)	270	820	1,550	7,380	..	..	..	..
Paraguay(3)	..	230	330	..	..	..	..	..
Philippines	..	230	230	..	..	..	..	..
Uruguay(3)	370	620	680	1,640	..	..	..	..

Source: OECD, *Education at a Glance*, 1998

1. Converted using purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates.
2. At 1995 prices.
3. 1996 data.
4. 1994 data.

7.3

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Participation in compulsory education 1990 and 1996

	Context			Enrolment rates in public and private institutions full-time and part-time by age group 1996	Expected years of primary and secondary education (1) from age 5 under current conditions full-time and part-time	
	Compulsory school starting age	Ending age of compulsory schooling	Age range at which over 90% of the population are enrolled		1990	1996
OECD countries						
Australia	6	15	6 - 17	24	13.7	15.6
Austria	6	15	5 - 16	35	11.8	12.4
Belgium (Flemish)	6	18	3 - 17	79	..	14.5
Canada	6	16	5 - 16	17	12.5	12.3
Czech Republic	6	15	6 - 16	46	12.0	12.1
Denmark	7	16	6 - 16	46	12.6	13.0
Finland	7	16	7 - 17	20	12.4	13.0
France	6	16	3 - 17	80	..	13.0
Germany	6	18	7 - 17	45	..	13.4
Greece	6	14.5	6 - 14	22	..	11.6
Hungary	6	16	5 - 15	54	11.6	12.0
Iceland	7	15	6 - 15	77	..	14.8
Ireland	6	15	5 - 15	19	11.6	11.8
Italy	6	14	4 - 13	62	..	..
Japan	6	15	4 - 17	49	12.1	12.2
Korea	6	14	6 - 16	13	..	11.9
Luxembourg	6	15	..	..	..	..
Mexico	6	15	6 - 12	21	10.2	10.3
Netherlands	5	18	4 - 17	33	14.0	14.2
New Zealand	6	16	4 - 16	79	13.0	14.2
Norway	7	16	6 - 17	42	12.5	12.7
Poland	7	15	6 - 17	16	..	11.7
Portugal	6	14	6 - 15	33	12.1	13.9
Spain	6	16	4 - 15	59	12.6	14.0
Sweden	7	16	6 - 18	40	..	14.2
Switzerland	7	15	6 - 15	12	12.3	12.7
Turkey	6	14	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	5	16	4 - 15	49	14.2	14.9
United States	7	17	5 - 15	34	11.8	12.0
WEI (World Education Indicators project) Participants						
Argentina	6	14	5 - 12	21	..	..
Brazil	7	14	7 - 14	10	..	..
Chile	6	14	6 - 15	10	..	..
China	7	14	7 - 12	..	..	..
India	6	14	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	7	15	7 - 8	0	..	..
Jordan	6	15	6 - 13	9	..	..
Malaysia	6	16	6 - 12	9	..	..
Paraguay	6	14	7 - 11	3	..	..
Philippines	7	12	8 - 12	..	..	..
Russian Federation(2)	7	15	7 - 11	48	..	..
Thailand(2)	6	14	5 - 8	15	..	..
Uruguay	6	15	7 - 13	12	..	..

Source: OECD, *Education at a Glance, 1998*. UNESCO *Statistical Yearbook, 1996*

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. 1997 data.

7.4

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Ratio of students to teaching staff – by level of education (based on full-time equivalent) 1996

	Early childhood education	Primary education	Secondary education	Non-university level higher education	University-level higher education	All higher education
OECD countries						
Australia	..	18.1	..	..	15.4	..
Austria	18.9	12.7	8.9	..	14.5	..
Belgium (Flemish)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	21.5	17.0	19.7	12.8	16.4	14.6
Czech Republic	11.9	20.4	12.3	9.0	11.7	11.2
Denmark	13.1	11.2	11.0	..	..	..
Finland	11.9	16.8	..	..	..	..
France	24.6	19.5	13.3	..	..	..
Germany	23.7	20.9	15.0	12.3	12.5	12.5
Greece	14.9	15.0	11.3	23.0	23.9	23.6
Hungary	11.7	12.2	10.4	.	9.9	9.9
Iceland	4.5	17.6	..	..	..	..
Ireland	24.1	22.6	15.8	12.2	21.6	16.7
Italy	13.9	11.2	10.2	7.6	29.0	25.7
Japan	17.8	19.7	15.9	10.8	13.5	12.4
Korea	24.9	31.2	24.3	..	..	..
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	23.6	28.3	16.2	..	..	9.4
Netherlands	20.0	20.0	18.6	.	18.7	18.7
New Zealand	6.0	22.0	16.1	11.6	16.1	14.9
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	..	..	..	..	18.5	..
Spain	19.4	18.0	15.1	12.3	17.6	17.4
Sweden	20.2	12.7	13.7	..	..	..
Switzerland	18.3	15.9	12.3	..	21.2	..
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	19.1	21.3	15.6	..	..	16.7
United States	21.9	16.9	16.1	19.4	14.1	15.4
WEI (World Education Indicators project) Participants						
Argentina	22.9	25.6	17.3	18.4	..	..
Brazil	20.6	29.7	35.8	..	..	11.8
Chile	25.7	31.3	29.0	..	..	..
China	30.0	25.0	..	..	..	..
India	..	52.4	21.9	..	..	..
Indonesia	18.7	22.4	18.3	..	..	..
Jordan	22.2	..	..	15.2	72.4	39.8
Malaysia	24.6	19.4	18.6	20.1	20.4	20.2
Paraguay	26.2	20.2	..	..	..	..
Philippines	22.6	36.4	34.4	..	..	..
Russian Federation	..	..	..	17.6	13.7	15.0
Thailand	21.8	21.0	21.8	29.3	..	..
Uruguay	30.7	..	15.2	6.4	15.7	12.6

Source: OECD, Education at a Glance, 1998

7.5

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

School teaching staff 1996

	Annual statutory teacher's starting salary (£)(1) in public institutions			Percentage of women among teaching staff, by level of education (based on head counts)		
	Primary education	Lower secondary education	Upper secondary education	Primary education	Lower secondary education	Upper secondary education
OECD countries						
Australia (New South Wales)	12,850	12,850	12,850	..	..	..
Austria	13,080	13,530	14,380	83	61	55
Belgium	13,360	13,660	16,910	80	..	..
Canada	..	..	..	67	67	67
Czech Republic	4,280	4,280	4,840	93	76	63
Denmark	15,600	15,600	17,470	62	62	46
Finland	11,840	13,310	13,760	68	68	63
France	13,050	14,830	14,830	77	..	..
Germany	19,030	20,730	22,110	81	56	36
Greece	9,350	9,350	9,350	55	61	51
Hungary	2,370	2,370	3,020	94	76	68
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	15,200	15,960	15,960	79	..	..
Italy	11,880	12,890	12,890	93	..	..
Japan	..	..	..	60	39	27
Korea	15,870	16,060	16,060	61	58	28
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	15,630	16,460	16,600	74	..	..
New Zealand	10,230	10,050	9,870	79	..	..
Norway	11,620	11,620	12,570	..	..	..
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	10,910	10,910	10,910	..	..	..
Spain	16,450	16,450	19,060	64	..	..
Sweden	10,890	11,910	12,950	83	58	51
Switzerland	21,790	25,540	30,660	69	37	37
Turkey	540	540	540	43	41	41
United Kingdom	13,030	12,910	12,910	90 (2)	57 (3)	..
United States	16,150	15,810	15,960	86	60	51
WEI (World Education Indicators project) Participants						
Argentina	4,130	6,030	6,030	89	69	62
Brazil	2,950	5,470	4,120	..	..	..
Chile	7,100	7,100	7,100	77	77	60
China	..	..	..	47	38	30
India	..	..	..	30	28	27
Indonesia	2,040	2,280	2,690	52	46	44
Jordan	4,880	4,880	4,880	..	..	..
Malaysia	6,190	11,850	11,850	60	58	62
Paraguay	..	..	..	69	..	..
Philippines	4,750	4,750	4,750	89	77	77
Russian Federation	540	540	540	..	..	..
Thailand	370	370	570	63	63	61
Uruguay	390	480	530	..	..	..

Source: OECD, Education at a Glance, 1998

1. Converted using purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates.
2. Includes pre-primary education.
3. Lower and upper secondary education combined.

7.6

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS
 Participation in Education(1) of 16 to 18 year olds 1996

	Minimum Leaving Age	Age 16	Age 17	Age 18
OECD countries				
Australia	15	96	95	67
Austria	15	91	87	68
Belgium(2)	18	100	98	86
Canada	16	91	80	68
Czech Republic	15	99	82	54
Denmark	16	93	82	74
Finland	16	93	92	83
France	16	96	92	84
Germany	18	97	93	85
Greece	14½	81	64	63
Hungary	16	88	74	52
Iceland	15	88	77	69
Ireland	15	89	78	78
Italy	14	..	..	..
Japan	15	98	95	..
Korea	14	97	88	60
Luxembourg	15	81	79	..
Mexico	15	40	40	25
Netherlands	18	98	93	82
New Zealand(3)	16	98	80	56
Norway	16	94	93	83
Poland	15	91	90	72
Portugal	14	77	72	55
Spain	16	83	76	65
Sweden	16	97	96	94
Switzerland	15	87	82	77
Turkey	14	..	..	..
United Kingdom(4)	16	82	74	55
United States	17	86	82	58
WEI (World Education Indicators project) Participants				
Argentina	14	60	51	39
Brazil	14	46	46	42
Chile	14	79	70	50
China	14	..	..	..
India	14	..	..	..
Indonesia	15	38	34	28
Jordan	15	73	57	53
Malaysia	16	64	11	21
Paraguay	14	43	34	21
Philippines	12	..	..	..
Russian Federation(5)	15	65	22	10
Thailand(5)	14	45	36	34
Uruguay	15	65	55	48

Source: OECD, *Education at a Glance, 1998*

1. Includes all education taking place in educational institutions, so includes apprenticeships in countries which operated a dual system e.g. Austria, Germany. Age participation rates are based on a full-time and part-time headcount.
2. Includes a large number of foreign students in the schools of the French Community.
3. Includes Training Opportunity Programmes.
4. Excludes students in private FE and HE, adult education centres and YT with employers.
5. 1997 data.

7.7

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Higher education: Entry, participation, drop-out and graduation rates 1996

	Entry	Participation	Drop-out and survival rates(3)		Graduation Rates(4)				
	Net Entry Rate(1) to university-level education	Expected years of higher education for all 17 year olds	Drop-out	Survival	Sub Degree	First Degree		Higher Degree	
						Short	Long	Masters or equivalent	Ph. D or equivalent
OECD countries									
Australia(5)	..	3.6	35	65	..	36	x	12.2	0.8
Austria	29	2.0	47	53	5	.	10	.	1.3
Belgium (Flemish)	..	2.7	37	63	28	.	16	4.9	0.7
Canada	..	4.0	..	..	57	32	x	5.1	0.8
Czech Republic	..	1.1	21	79	6	3	10	x	0.3
Denmark	35	2.3	33	67	8	20	8	4.4	0.6
Finland	45	3.2	25	75	19	11	13	x	1.9
France	..	2.6	45	55	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	27	1.9	28	72	11	.	16	.	1.6
Greece	18	2.1	..	..	5	x	13	0.3	0.4
Hungary	35	1.3	..	..	.	x	22	2.5	0.1
Iceland	..	1.8	..	..	13	15	..	..	..
Ireland	29	2.2	23	77	16	14	11	4.5	0.6
Italy	..	..	66	35	3	1	12	1.2	0.1
Japan(6)	..	..	90	11	30	23	x	1.9	0.4
Korea	..	2.5	..	..	20	26	x	3.2	0.5
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	..	0.8	32	68	x	x	12	..	..
Netherlands	34	2.2	30	70	.	x	20	10.0	1.9
New Zealand	39	3.0	24	76	16	24	7	12.1	0.6
Norway	26	2.8	..	..	50	22	6	9.3	0.9
Poland	48	1.9	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
Portugal	..	2.0	51	49	6	2	14	1.5	0.0
Spain	..	2.5	..	..	2	11	15	x	0.9
Sweden	..	2.2	..	..	4	11	8	3.0	1.9
Switzerland	16	1.5	..	..	26	.	9	.	2.9
Turkey	..	..	45	55	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom(7)	41	2.3	19	81	12	34	x	12.3	1.1
United States	52	3.7	37	63	22	35	x	12.5	1.2
WEI (World Education Indicators project) Participants									
Argentina	..	1.9	..	..	10	.	6	..	..
Brazil	..	0.6	..	..	x	x	10	0.4	0.1
Chile	..	..	..	..	10	4	6	0.9	0.0
China	..	..	..	..	7	2	x	0.1	0.0
Indonesia	9	0.7	..	..	3	6	x	..	..
Jordan	..	1.1	..	..	9	11	2	1.4	0.0
Malaysia	8	0.9	..	..	12	4	0	0.8	0.0
Paraguay	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	..	0.0
Philippines	..	1.4	..	..	18	..	..	..	..
Thailand	14	0.6	..	..	10	7	..	0.8	0.0
Uruguay	..	1.4	..	..	4	.	7	..	..

Source: OECD, *Education at a Glance, 1998*

x Data included in another column.

1. Net Entry Rate is calculated by dividing the number of new university-level entrants in a specified age group by the total population for that age group.
2. Calculated as the sum of the net enrolment rates (full-time and part-time) in higher education for each single year of age from age 17 onwards, divided by 100.
3. Calculated using a variety of methods agreed between member states and validated by OECD.
4. Annual flow of students qualifying, divided by the average population of the theoretical graduation age group.
5. Includes Technical and Further Education (TAFE) enrolments, some of which are classified as below HE level.
6. Includes advanced students in special training schools (SENSHUs) some of whose courses may be below sub-degree level.
7. Excludes private HE.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS
 Higher education graduates: Age and gender distribution 1996

	Median graduation age				Percentage of university level qualifications that are awarded to women	
	Sub-degree	Short first university degree	Long first university degree	Second university degree	All fields of study	
					First university level	Second university level
OECD countries						
Australia	..	22.5	x	33.1	59	53
Austria	..	.	27.4	..	45	31
Belgium	22.3	.	22.8	24.0	47	51
Canada	27.1	23.9	x	29.8	58	48
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	51	28
Denmark	26.9	27.6	28.2	28.5	58	45
Finland	26.7	26.3	27.6	..	52	46
France	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	..	..	42	31
Greece	..	..	..	..	56	37
Hungary	.	x	24.7	..	58	42
Iceland	27.0	..	26.0	..	63	49
Ireland	..	..	..	..	51	47
Italy	..	..	26.8	..	54	46
Japan	..	..	..	..	32	17
Korea	..	..	..	..	42	28
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	.	x	25.3	25.2	53	45
New Zealand	25.3	22.9	22.7	27.8	58	49
Norway	23.3	25.4	25.0	26.9	63	44
Poland	22.3	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	..	..	..	..	64	53
Spain	..	23.8	25.1	..	58	40
Sweden	27.7	25.7	26.8	30.7	60	47
Switzerland	..	.	..	..	39	32
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	24.6	22.0	x	28.8	51	49
United States	..	..	..	..	55	52
WEI (World Education Indicators project) Participants						
Argentina	..	..	..	..	60	..
Chile	..	..	..	..	50	38
Indonesia	..	..	..	..	45	..
Jordan	..	..	..	..	48	29
Malaysia	..	..	..	..	52	62
Paraguay	..	..	..	..	59	..
Thailand(1)	..	..	..	..	..	48
Uruguay	..	..	..	..	62	..

Source: OECD, *Education at a Glance, 1998*

x Data included in another column.

1. 1997 data.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Rates of participation in adult education and training, by age and type of training 1994/95

	Percentage of the population participating in adult education and training in the previous year by age-group											
	All education and training						Job-related education and training					
	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	All	Mean number of hours per participant	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	All	Mean number of hours per participant
Australia	42	40	32	20	36	167	37	36	27	13	30	149
Belgium (Flemish)	25	22	23	13	22	128	19	14	15	5	14	131
Canada	44	42	32	18	37	207	35	32	28	15	30	203
Ireland	28	25	20	9	22	233	22	18	13	5	16	271
Netherlands	46	41	32	16	36	182	32	29	21	6	24	211
New Zealand	53	51	45	28	46	204	44	43	40	18	38	214
Poland	18	17	14	3	14	138	13	14	11	2	11	116
Sweden	56	61	58	38	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	52	45	39	25	42	124	33	27	25	17	26	137
United Kingdom	54	54	42	23	45	127	49	49	37	16	40	128
United States	46	46	44	28	42	111	42	42	39	24	38	114

Source: OECD, *Education at a Glance*, 1998

7.10

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Rates of participation in adult education and training by 25–64 year olds by employment status; sources of funding 1994/95

	Percentage of the population participating in adult education and training in the previous year by employment status				Percentage of adult education and training courses that received at least partial funding from:	
	Employed		Unemployed		An employer	The government
	Job-related education		Job-related education			
	All education and training	and training	All education and training	and training		
Australia	42	38	28	24	45	12
Belgium	27	20	17	9	51	12
Canada	42	38	30	22	53	17
Ireland	30	24	9	7	42	12
Netherlands	43	33	39	30	54	7
New Zealand	53	47	31	24	57	16
Poland	21	17	8	2	63	6
Sweden	60	..	46	..	..	..
Switzerland	46	32	32	27	43	14
United Kingdom	56	52	33	24	72	9
United States	49	46	30	29	68	7

Source: OECD, *Education at a Glance*, 1998

7.11

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Adult Literacy: Results of the International Adult Literacy Survey (IALS) 1994/95

	Percentage of the population aged 16 to 65 at each level on the document literacy scale(1,2)			
	IALS Level 1	IALS Level 2	IALS Level 3	IALS Level 4/5
Australia	17	28	38	17
Belgium	15	24	43	17
Canada	18	25	32	25
Germany	9	33	40	19
Ireland	25	32	32	12
Netherlands	10	26	44	20
New Zealand	21	29	32	18
Poland	45	31	18	6
Sweden	6	19	39	36
Switzerland (French)	16	29	39	16
Switzerland (German)	18	29	37	16
United Kingdom	23	27	31	19
United States	24	26	31	19

Source: OECD, *Education at a Glance*, 1998

- (1) "Document literacy" refers to the knowledge and skills required to locate and use information contained in various formats such as job applications, payroll forms, transportation timetables, maps, tables and graphics
- (2) Respondents ranked on scale 1 (lowest level) to 4/5 (highest level).

ANNEX A

SOURCES OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING STATISTICS

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

List of Sources

- 1** Further Education Statistics
- 2** Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)
- 3** Labour Force Survey (LFS)
- 4** Public Examinations: GCSE/GNVQ, GCE and Scottish Certificate of Education (SCE)
- 5** School Leavers Destinations
- 6** Schools Statistics
- 7** TEC-Delivered Government Supported Training:
 - TEC Management Information
 - Work-based Training for Young People: starts / leavers and follow-up surveys
 - Work-based Training for Adults: starts / leavers and follow-up surveys
- 8** Vocational Qualifications

1 FURTHER EDUCATION STATISTICS

Statistical information on further education students in England and Wales are produced by the respective Further Education Funding Councils. In Scotland data are provided by the SOEID funded and Local Authority funded FE colleges. Data for Northern Ireland are provided by institutes of further education. Data for FE students in higher education institutions in the UK are provided by the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA).

2 HIGHER EDUCATION STATISTICS AGENCY (HESA)

From academic year 1994/95 onwards, analogous information for HE students within UK HE institutions was collected by the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA). This Agency also collates information on examination results and first destinations supplied by larger FE colleges to the Further Education Funding Council (FEFC) in England, and Education Departments in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland in respect of higher education students.

3 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY (LFS)

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

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

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

The survey is based on a random sample throughout the whole of the United Kingdom. Every three months almost 65 thousand households are contacted and information is collected about the personal circumstances and work of everyone living in these households. As well as these private households, the

survey covers two groups of people living in a type of accommodation called *communal establishments*. These two groups are students in halls of residence (whose parents usually answer the survey questions on the students' behalf) and people living in NHS accommodation (which used to be called nurses' homes). The survey does not sample people living in other forms of accommodation – for example, army camps, local authority homes, or hospitals.

The results of each survey are processed, '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 70 thousand employed people.

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 employees, self-employed, those on government work-related training programmes and unpaid family workers in their main job and as full-time or 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 Training and Enterprise Councils in England and 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 7).

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

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

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

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

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

4 PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS: GCSE/GNVQ, GCE A LEVEL AND SCOTTISH CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION (SCE)

The source of this data in England is the volume 'Public Examinations: GCSE/GNVQ and GCE'. The majority of tables were produced from the data provided by the GCSE and GCE examining boards and groups. GCSE and GCE data for Wales are also produced from data supplied by similar examining boards. The GCSE and GCE data for Northern Ireland are derived from the School Performance Survey and the Further Education Leavers Survey. In Scotland pupils study for the SCE Standard grade (a two-year course leading to examinations at the end of the fourth year of secondary schooling) and Higher grade, which requires at least a further year of secondary schooling. The data source is the Scottish Qualifications Authority (formerly Scottish Examination Board).

5 SCHOOL LEAVERS DESTINATIONS

From 1996, information on the early destinations of year 11 pupils in England, has been collected via the Careers Service Activity Survey. This replaced the former School

Leavers Destination Survey, which collected information on the destinations of year 11 pupils in England and Wales. It provides data about the choices of around half a million young people finishing compulsory education each year. Similar information is available for Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

6 SCHOOLS STATISTICS

The Department for Education and Employment 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 each January becomes available towards the end of the same calendar year.

Corresponding annual schools census counts are also carried out in January for pupils in Wales, September for pupils in Scotland and October for pupils in Northern Ireland.

7 TEC-DELIVERED GOVERNMENT SUPPORTED TRAINING

The main TEC-delivered Government Supported Training programmes are Modern Apprenticeships, National Traineeships, Other Training for Young People and Work-based Training for Adults. All of these programmes are funded in England by the Department for Education and Employment, and delivered through the network of Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs). The TECs themselves work with local and national training providers and employers. Because the programmes delivered in Wales are virtually identical, the information collected is also consistent with that for England.

The statistics come from three sources. Numbers joining and participating in the programmes come from aggregate management information returns which are provided by TECs as part of their contract with the DfEE, (Welsh Office in Wales). Information on characteristics of trainees (age, sex, ethnic origin etc.) comes from starts certificates, which TECs are required to complete for each individual joining a programme. Six months¹ after leaving the programme each trainee² is sent a postal questionnaire asking for information on whether they completed their training, usefulness of the training, their current activity and what

¹ In the past, follow-up surveys have been carried out 3 months after leaving up to December 1990 leavers for Employment Training, up to September 1990 leavers for Youth Training.

² Apart from those known to have ceased training as a result of serious injury or death.

qualifications they gained. While the questionnaires have changed several times since their introduction, the core questions have been consistent.

Further details of the programmes and data sources can be obtained from the Statistical First Releases (SFRs) (formerly known as Press Notices) (PNs) shown in section 3. (iii) of Annex B.

8 VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Information on awards of vocational qualifications comes from two sources: figures on NVQ (National Vocational Qualifications) awards are provided by QCA (the Qualifications Curriculum Authority); the number of SVQ (Scottish Vocational Qualifications), GNVQ/GSVQ (Generalised National Vocational Qualifications and Generalised Scottish Vocational Qualifications), and estimates of other VQs awards are provided by the NISVQ (National Information System for Vocational Qualifications). All estimates of proportions of vocational qualifications awarded by gender are provided by the NISVQ.

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, the Scottish Abstract of Statistics and the Annual Abstract of Statistics, Northern Ireland*.

1.2 Each of the home education departments also publish statistics in a variety of press notices, bulletins and statistical volumes. Details of those published by or in conjunction with the Department for Education and Employment are given in Section 3.

2 OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS (ONS) PUBLICATIONS

The Office for National Statistics publishes a quarterly journal entitled *Statistical News* (price £52.50 pa, or £14 per issue) which contains short articles and notes on the latest developments in all fields of government statistics, including education and training.

Social Trends is produced annually, No 28 1998 (£39.50. ISBN 0 11 620987 9) 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 33 1998 (£39.50. ISBN 0 11 621021 4) being the current edition. This publication brings together detailed information highlighting regional variations in the United Kingdom and covering a wide range of social, demographic and economic topics. One chapter concentrates on education and training.

Guide to Official Statistics 1996 Edition (£35.95 ISBN 0 11 620606 3) sets out to give the user a broad indication of the range of government statistics available and, if so, the publication in which they appear. The next edition of the Guide is expected around April/May 1999.

Labour Market Trends (incorporating the Employment Gazette) has 70-plus pages of labour market statistical tables. It also contains regular analytical articles using Labour Force Survey data and every month includes an LFS Help Line feature which presents information

frequently requested by users of the LFS. The annual subscription including postage is £70 (£98.50 overseas).

Social Focus on Women and Men 1998 (£30.00 ISBN 0 11 621069 9) is the sixth in a series of publications which paint a picture of different group of people in contemporary society. The others are on children, ethnic minorities, women, families and the unemployed.

3 DEPARTMENT FOR EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT (DfEE) RELATED PUBLICATIONS

(i) Education and Training reports

A number of important education and training reports of recent years contain statistical tables and results of special surveys and are set out below. Previous editions of this publication include a list of pre-1997 reports:

National Pupil Absence Tables 1997. DfEE, 1997.

Separate Tables: statistics on women and men in education, training and employment. DfEE, 1997.

Skill Needs in Great Britain and Northern Ireland 1997. IFF Research Ltd for DfEE, 1998.

School and College Performance Tables 1998:16-18 Age Group. DfEE, 1998.

Secondary School Performance Tables 1998. DfEE, 1998.

Autumn package of Pupil Performance Information; contains Key Stage results, GCSE / GNVQs. DfEE 1998. Also on DfEE website <http://www.dfee.gov.uk/>

National Adult Learning Survey 1997. DfEE 1998. Result of a survey commissioned by the DfEE into the involvement in taught learning and self-directed learning of 5,653 adults. A summary is available.

(ii) Annual Volumes

Education Statistics for England or England and Wales are published by the Department for Education and Employment as follows in various annual volumes of tabulations:

Schools in England 1997

Gives information on numbers of schools by type and size, numbers of pupils by age and type of school; pupil:teacher ratios; class sizes; courses of study and school meals.

Public Examinations, GCSE / GNVQ and GCE in England 1997

Gives information on candidates for the GCSE / GNVQ and GCE examinations and the results attained in

individual subjects for school pupils and further education students.

Further Education statistics

From 1994/95 statistical information on further education students has been collected and published by the Further Education Funding Council for England (FEFC), Cheylesmore House, Quinton Road, Coventry CV1 2WT.

The FEFC also produces three Press Notices annually on FE students; in April, July and December.

Teachers, England and Wales 1998

The 'Teachers, England and Wales' volume is split into distinct sections, each relating to an aspect of the professional career of teachers ; from initial teacher training through entering the profession to retirement.

There are tables showing detailed information on age, sex, initial teacher training, qualifications, pay and vacancies in schools in England and Wales. There are some new tables in this years volume including an age breakdown of teachers in service, an average salary analysis of teachers by grade, age, sex and sector and several tables showing details of qualifications of secondary school teachers.

Additional information is included on the further education sector and, separately, the higher education sector , excluding old universities.

Student Support, England and Wales 1996/97

This volume provides information on awards by Local Education Authorities to students domiciled in England and Wales for the academic year 1996/97.

Information is provided by both mandatory and discretionary awards to students in higher and further education; on the award of educational maintenance allowances; and on awards for postgraduate students. Details are also given on loans made to students in the United Kingdom administered by the Student Loans Company; on access funds administered by education institutions and on career development loans in Great Britain administered by banking institutions. Also included are some time series tables.

Higher Education Statistics for the UK 1996/97

The purpose of the volume is to present an overview of all aspects of higher education in the UK. It is unique in drawing together the basic figures not only on student enrolments in higher education institutions (HEIs) but also on qualifications obtained, staff, finance, applicants, and student support. In addition, the volume now contains summary statistics on higher education study in further education colleges. A further feature of the volume is the inclusion of separate data for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland some of which has not been published previously.

(iii) Statistical Bulletins and Statistical First Releases

A number of Statistical Bulletins and Statistical First Releases (SFRs) (formerly known as Press notices) (PNs) are also released throughout the year. Those issued between October 1997 and October 1998, cover the following topics:

Statistical Bulletins

No 9/97:	Education and Labour Market Status of Young People Aged 16-18 in England, 1990-1996
No 10/97:	Pupil:Teacher Ratios in Maintained Schools By Local Education Authority Area in England: January 1997
No 11/97:	1996/97 Secondary Schools Curriculum and Staffing Survey
No 12/97:	Participation in Education and Training By Young People Aged 16 and 17 in each Area and Region, England, 1991/92 to 1995/96
No 1/98:	Pupils Under Five Years of Age in Schools in England – January 1997
No 2/98:	Special Educational Needs in England: January 1997
No 3/98:	GCSE and GCE A / AS Level Performance of Candidates Attempting Two or More GCE A Levels or AS Equivalents in 1996/97
No 4/98:	National Curriculum Assessments of 7, 11 and 14 year olds in England – 1997
No 5/98:	Vocational Qualifications in the United Kingdom: 1996/97
No 6/98:	GCSE / GNVQ and GCE A / AS Level Examination Results: England 1996/97
No 7/98:	Education and Training Expenditure since 1988/89
No 8/98:	Education and Labour Market Status of Young People in England aged 16 – 18: 1992-1997
No 9/98:	Special Educational Needs in England: January 1998
No 10/98:	Pupils Under Five Years of Age in Schools in England – January 1998

Press Notices

- No 325/97: Admission Appeals for Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools by Local Education Authority Area in England 1995/96
- No 341/97: Minority Ethnic Pupils in Maintained Schools by Local Education Authority Area in England – January 1997 (Provisional)
- No 342/97: Permanent Exclusions from Schools in England – 1995/96
- Nos 347/97, 395/97, 447/97 109/98, 156/98: Government-Supported Training: Youth Training / Modern Apprenticeships / Training for Work, England and Wales
- No 386/97: GCSE / GNVQ and GCE A / AS Examination Results for Young People in England, 1996/97 (Provisional)
- No 391/97: Students Support: Student Loans in the United Kingdom, Financial Year 1996-97 and Academic Year 1996/97
- No 51/98: National Curriculum Assessments of 7, 11 and 14 Year olds by Local Education Authority: 1997
- HESA, PR20: Qualifications Obtained by and Examination Results of Higher Education Students at Higher Education Institutions in the United Kingdom for the Academic Year 1996/97
- No 160/98: Schedule for the Publication of Statistics
- No 178/98: Student Support: Awards in England and Wales, Academic Year 1996/97
- No 206/98: Teachers in Service: Provisional January 1998 Statistics
- HESA, PR22: Student Enrolments on Higher Education courses at Publicly Funded Higher Education Institutions in the UK for the Academic Year 1997/98
- FEFC/ISR, PN 9: Student Numbers in the Further Education Sector and External Institutions in England on 1st November 1997
- Nos 217/98, 270/98, 327/98, 393/98, 408/98, 437/98: Government-Supported Training: Work-based training for Young People and for Adults England and Wales
- No 260/98: Provisional Teacher Vacancies: January 1998
- No 261/98: Class Sizes in Maintained Primary Schools in England: January 1998 (Provisional)
- No 262/98: Pupil Teacher Ratios in Maintained Schools in England – January 1998 (Provisional)
- Nos 267/98, 322/98, 390/98, 409/98, 439/98: New Deal for Young Unemployed People: Statistics
- No 311/98: Statistics of Schools in England – January 1998 (Provisional)
- No 328/98: 60,000 Start Their New Deal – SMITH
- HESA , PR 24: First Destinations of Higher Education Graduates: 1996/97
- No 335/98: Participation in Education and Training by 16-18 years olds in England: 1987 to 1997
- FEFC/ISR, PN10: Student Numbers, In year-Retention, Achievements and Destinations at Colleges in the Further Education Sector and External Institutions: 1996/97
- No 391/98: New Deal Helps Nearly 11,000 Young People Find Work – SMITH
- No 410/98: 19,000 Jobless Young People Gain Work Through The New Deal
- No 440/98: Admission Appeals for Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools by Local Education Authority Area in England 1996/97
- No 444/98: New Deal Secures Jobs For 23,000 Youngsters
- No 450/98: Infant Class Sizes in England in September 1998
- No 451/98: Permanent Exclusion from Schools in England 1996/97 and Exclusion Appeals Lodged by Parents in England 1996/97
- No 452/98: Minority Ethnic Pupils in Maintained Schools by Local Education Authority Area in England – January 1998

Statistical First Releases

- No 472/98: GCSE / GNVQ and GCE A / AS Advanced GNVQ Results for Young People in England, 1997/98 (Early Statistics)
- No 497/98: New Deal for Young Unemployed People: Statistics
- No 502/98: TEC-Delivered Government Supported Training: Work-based training, England and Wales

4 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 1998.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Stationery Office, 1998. £30. ISBN 92 64 16127 9.

Key Data on Vocational Training in the European Union.

European Commission, Eurostat, CEDEFOP. Stationery Office, 1997. ISBN 92 828 1322 3.

Key Data on Education in the European Union

1997. Eurydice, Eurostat. Stationery Office, 1997.

UNESCO Statistical Yearbook 1997.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation. UNESCO Publishing and Bernan Press. ISBN 92 3 003344 8.

INDEX (By Table number)

A

Adult literacy survey

results of International Adult Literacy Survey (IALS) 1994/95 (7.11)

Age

educational activities of 16-18 year olds (3.1, 3.2)
full-time and part-time pupils (2.2)
highest qualification held by people of working age (4.8)
international comparisons of adult education and training: rates of participation (7.9)
international comparisons of participation at ages 16 to 18 (7.6)
international comparisons of participation at ages 2 to 4 (7.3)
job related training (3.4, 3.14, 3.15, 3.18, 3.19, 3.20, 3.21, 3.22)
new entrants to further and higher education (3.9)
people currently working towards a qualification (4.9)
population at beginning of academic year (6.1, 6.2)
students in further and higher education (3.7)
work-based training for adults starts (3.10, 3.12)
work-based training for young people starts (3.11, 3.12)

D

Destination

first destination of first degree graduates (5.3)
of school leavers by country (5.1)
of work-based training for young people 'other training' and work-based training for adults leavers and completers (5.2)

E

Ethnic origin

highest qualification held by people of working age (4.8)
job related training (3.14, 3.15)
people currently working towards a qualification (4.9)
work-based training for adults starts (3.12)
work-based training for young people starts (3.11)

Expenditure

international comparisons (7.1, 7.2)
net education and related expenditure by type of service (1.1)
summary of net education and related expenditure (1.2)
unit costs / public funding in real terms (1.3)

F

Further education

educational activities of 16-18 year olds (3.1, 3.2)
full-time lecturers (2.5)
full-time students from overseas by country (3.6)
GCE A Level / GCSE / SCE qualifications obtained (4.1)
GCE A Level / SCE (H grade) entries and achievements (4.3)

international comparisons of participation at ages 16 to 18 (7.6)

new entrants (3.9)

number of establishments (2.1)

students by level, mode of study, gender and age (3.7)

students by type of course, mode of study, gender and subject group (3.5)

unit costs / units of public funding per full time equivalent student (1.3)

G

GCE A Level / GCSE / SCE

qualifications obtained (4.1)

GCE A Level / SCE (H grade)

entries and achievements by subject (4.3)

GCSE / SCE (S grade)

entries and achievements by subject (4.2)
qualifications obtained (4.1)

Gender

educational activities of 16 to 18 yr. olds (3.1, 3.2)

first destination of first degree graduates (5.3)

full-time and part-time pupils (2.2, 2.3)

GCE A Level / GCSE / SCE qualifications obtained (4.1)

GCE A Level / SCE (H grade) entries and achievements by subject (4.3)

GCSE / SCE (S grade) qualifications obtained (4.1)

GCSE / SCE (S grade) entries and achievements by subject (4.2)

highest qualification held by people of working age (4.8)

international comparisons of higher education graduates (7.8)

job related training (3.3, 3.4, 3.13, 3.14, 3.15, 3.16, 3.18, 3.19, 3.20, 3.21, 3.22)

national learning targets for England, 2002 (4.6)

new entrants to further and higher education (3.9)

overseas students in further and higher education (3.5, 3.6)

people currently working towards a qualification (4.9)

population at beginning of academic year (6.1)

students achieving higher education qualifications (4.7)

students in further and higher education (3.5, 3.6, 3.7)

teachers and lecturers (2.5)

vocational awards (4.4)

work-based training for adults starts (3.12)

work-based training for young people starts (3.11)

Government supported training programmes

participants by region (3.8)

starts (3.10)

work-based training for adults: characteristics of starts (3.12)

work-based training for young people: characteristics of starts (3.11)

work-based training for young people 'other training' and work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers and completers (4.5)

work-based training for young people 'other training' and Work-based training for adults: destinations of leavers and completers (5.2)

H

Higher education

- first destination of first degree graduates (5.3)
- full-time lecturers (2.5)
- full-time students from overseas by country (3.6)
- international comparisons of entry, participation, drop-out and graduation rates (7.7)
- international comparisons of graduation rates by age and gender (7.8)
- new entrants (3.9)
- number of establishments (2.1)
- students by level, mode of study, gender and age (3.7)
- students by type of course, mode of study, gender and subject group (3.5)
- students obtaining higher education qualifications (4.7)
- unit costs / units of funding per full time equivalent student (1.3)

I

International Comparisons

- adult literacy (7.11)
- expenditure (7.1, 7.2)
- higher education entry, participation, drop-out and graduation rates (7.7)
- higher education graduates (7.8)
- participation in compulsory education (7.3)
- participation in education 16-18 yr. olds (7.6)
- participation in education 2-4 yr. olds (7.3)
- rates of participation in adult education and training (7.9, 7.10)
- ratio of students to teaching staff (7.4)
- school teaching staff (7.5)

J

Job-related training

- age (3.4, 3.13, 3.14, 3.15, 3.18, 3.19, 3.20, 3.21, 3.22)
- economic activity (3.3, 3.4, 3.13, 3.14, 3.19, 3.20, 3.21, 3.22)
- employees of working age (3.15, 3.16, 3.17, 3.18, 3.22)
- employment status (3.16, 3.17, 3.22)
- ethnic origin (3.14, 3.15)
- full time / part time work (3.16, 3.17, 3.22)
- gender (3.3, 3.4, 3.13, 3.14, 3.15, 3.16, 3.18, 3.19, 3.20, 3.21, 3.22)
- highest qualification (3.14, 3.15, 3.18, 3.19, 3.20, 3.22)
- hours spent in last week (3.21)
- industry (3.16, 3.17, 3.19, 3.20, 3.21, 3.22)
- length of job-related training received (3.19)
- location (3.20)
- occupation (3.16, 3.17, 3.18, 3.19, 3.20, 3.21, 3.22)
- participation in (3.3, 3.4, 3.13, 3.14, 3.15, 3.16, 3.17, 3.18, 3.19, 3.20, 3.21, 3.22)
- people of working age (3.3, 3.4, 3.13, 3.14, 3.19, 3.20, 3.21)
- region (3.13, 3.14, 3.15, 3.18, 3.19, 3.20)
- socio-economic group (3.16, 3.17, 3.22)
- type of training (3.15, 3.17)

L

Lecturers

- by type of establishment, gender and graduate status (2.5)

M

Mode of study

- new entrants to further and higher education (3.9)
- overseas students in further and higher education, by country (3.6)
- students in further and higher education (3.5, 3.7)

Modern Apprenticeships (MA)

- characteristics of starts (3.11)
- new starts (3.10)
- participation (3.8)

N

National Learning Targets

- for England, 2002 by gender (4.6)

National Traineeships (NTr)

- characteristics of starts (3.11)
- new starts (3.10)
- participation (3.8)

New entrants

- to further and higher education by age, gender and mode of study (3.9)
- to government supported training (3.10, 3.11)
- work-based training for adults: characteristics of starts (3.12)
- work-based training for young people: characteristics of starts (3.11)

O

Overseas students

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

P

Participation

- educational activities of 16 to 18 year olds (3.1, 3.2)
- full time and part time pupils (2.2, 2.3, 2.6)
- government supported training (3.8, 3.10, 3.11, 3.12)
- international comparisons of participation in education and/or training (7.3, 7.6, 7.7, 7.8, 7.9, 7.10)
- job related training (3.3, 3.4, 3.13, 3.14, 3.15, 3.16, 3.17, 3.18, 3.19, 3.20, 3.21, 3.22)
- people working towards a qualification (4.9)
- pupils with special educational needs (2.4)
- students in further and higher education (3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.9)

Population

- at 1 January, 1998 by gender and age (6.1)
- at 1 January - time series (6.2)

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 A level / GCSE / SCE qualifications obtained (4.1)

GCSE / SCE (S grade) entries and achievements by subject (4.2)
pupil / teacher ratio by region and school type (2.8)
unit costs per full time equivalent pupil (1.3)
with special educational needs (2.4)

Q

Qualifications

GCE A Level / GCSE / SCE
qualifications obtained (4.1)
GCE A Level / SCE (H grade)
entries and achievements by subject (4.3)
GCSE / SCE (S grade)
entries and achievements by subject (4.2)
qualifications obtained (4.1)
highest qualification held by people of working age (4.8)
international comparisons of graduation from higher education (7.7, 7.8)
job related training by highest qualifications held (3.14, 3.15, 3.18, 3.19, 3.20, 3.21, 3.22)
National Learning Targets for England, 2002 by gender (4.6)
of work-based training for young people and work-based training for adults leavers and completers (4.5)
people working towards a qualification (4.9)
students achieving higher education qualifications (4.7)
vocational awards (4.4)

R

Ratios

ratio of pupils / teachers (2.5)
ratio of students / teaching staff: international comparisons (7.4)

S

Schools

average class size by region (2.7)
international comparisons of participation at ages 2 to 4 (7.3)
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)
pupil / teacher ratios by school type and region (2.8)
pupils with special educational needs by school type (2.4)

unit costs / units of funding per full time equivalent pupil (1.3)

Special needs

pupils with special educational needs (2.4)
work-based training for adults starts with special needs (3.12)
work-based training for young people starts with special needs (3.11)

Students

from overseas (3.5, 3.6)
GCE A Level / GCSE / SCE qualifications obtained (4.1)
GCE A Level / SCE (H grade) entries and achievements (4.3)
higher education qualifications (4.7)
in further and higher education (3.5, 3.7)
student / staff ratio: international comparisons (7.4)
unit costs/units of public funding per full time equivalent student (1.3)

T

Teachers

by type of establishment, gender and graduate status (2.5)
pupil / teacher ratios (2.8)
school teaching staff: international comparisons (7.5)

V

Vocational awards

by gender, type and level of qualification (4.4)

W

Work-based training for adults (WBTA)

characteristics of starts (3.12)
destination of leavers (5.2)
new starts (3.10)
participants (3.8)
qualifications of leavers and completers (4.5)

Work-based training for young people (WBTP)

characteristics of starts (3.11)
new starts (3.10)
'other training': destinations of leavers and completers (5.2)
'other training': qualifications of leavers and completers (4.5)
participants (3.8)