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* CHARACTERISTICS OF TRAINING COURSES *
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Introduction

1. This short paper is the first of three which analyse NCDS 10 data on non-TOPS training courses. In NCDS 10 a training course is defined as a course undertaken as part of employment. This covers:

- (i) training related to the particular job the respondent was doing, which could be any one of the following:
 - (a) on the job training - being taught whilst actually doing the job;
 - (b) off the job training on the firm's premises - either in a training centre or at the respondent's ordinary work place, but not as part of actually doing the job;
 - (c) off the job training outside the firm's premises: eg. a block release or day release course at college;
- (ii) training not related to the particular job the respondent was doing. This could be an induction course which introduced the respondent to the work of other departments or gave more information about the firm as a whole, if the respondent saw this as training.

In order to count, a training course had to last for the equivalent of 14 days or 100 hours. A series of training courses which formed part of a single training programme or qualification was treated as one course. The questionnaire collected details of up to three separate courses. Details were not recorded of any courses undertaken as part of an apprenticeship, though training courses undertaken whilst an apprentice but not as part of the apprenticeship are included here. NCDS 10 Working Papers 15, 16 and 26 by Lois Cook discuss apprenticeships. In the present paper

TOPS courses are also excluded; these are dealt with separately in a paper already submitted to the MSC (1).

2. The NCDS IV questionnaire was structured in a way which did not relate information about training courses to information about the jobs of which they were part. This creates a major problem in the analysis of the training data. The present paper describes the characteristics of all non-TOPS training courses for which details were collected, but makes no connection between the courses and the jobs under which they were done. In the next paper in this series a smaller subset of courses will be identified where the coincidence of dates makes it possible to relate them to specific jobs, and this subset will form the basis for further analysis. This will include the characteristics of entrants to training of different kinds, and, in a third paper, their employment history after finishing their courses.

How many got training?

3. A total of 3,396 respondents had done at least one training course as defined above by the age of 23. This represented 27% of the cohort. Significantly more men than women had done such a course: the figures were 29.7% and 24.5% respectively (2).

4. Table 1 shows that the men and women who were most likely to have done a training course by the age of 23 were those who had first left full time education at 17. Forty per cent of this leaving group had done a course, compared to 36% of 18 year old leavers, the difference being statistically significant. Among 16

year old leavers only 24% had done a course, and the figure was the same for those who had left at 19 or older. The latter of course had been in the labour market for only a relatively short time - some indeed were still in full time education when they were interviewed - and many had acquired academic qualifications. Among 18 year old leavers were also some young people who took a year off between school and university, and this partly explains why they were a little less likely to receive training than 17 year old leavers. The increased access to training of those who left at 17 or 18 compared to minimum age school leavers is however of substantive interest.

5. In each leaving group more men than women had done training courses, but the difference was particularly marked among those who left at 19 or older. Women in this leaving group were the least likely of all women to have done a course.

6. Of cohort members who had done some training, 63% had done one course only, 23% had done two courses and 14% had done three or more. Male trainees were significantly more likely than female to have done more than one course: 70% of the latter had done one course only and 7% had done three or more, compared to 58% and 20% respectively of the former. Table 2 shows that there was little difference between trainees who left full time education at 16, 17 and 18 years in the likelihood of doing more than one course, though understandably trainees who left at 19 or older were less likely to have done more than one course by age 23.

Starting dates of courses

7. The starting dates of training courses are shown in Table 3: it will be recalled that cohort members were 16 in 1974 and 23 in 1981. Women tended to begin their first training course a little earlier than men, but there was no systematic difference between the sexes in the starting dates of second or third courses.

8. Tables 4 and 5 crosstabulate the starting dates of first and second courses by age of first leaving full time education and sex (not enough trainees had done three or more courses to permit a similar breakdown for the starting dates of third courses). More first training courses began in the year immediately following departure from full time education than at any other time - this was true of all three leaving groups and of both men and women. Seventeen and 18 year old leavers were also considerably more likely to start their first training course in the second year after leaving full time education than later on in their career. For minimum age leavers, in contrast, particularly men, once the first year in the labour market was over, the starting dates of first courses were more evenly spread over the years up to about age 21 or 22. This may be a by-product of the more frequent job changing and unemployment in this leaving group.

9. Among minimum age leavers women trainees were even more likely than men to start their first training course very soon after leaving full time education. This probably was due to the fact that as they grew older they became progressively more likely to withdraw from the labour force. Among 17 and 18 year old leavers

sex differences in the starting dates of first courses were less conspicuous.

10. The starting dates of second courses were much more evenly spread over the years up to age 23 than the starting dates of first courses (Table 5). However for women who left full time education at 16 they still tended to be closer to the school leaving date than they were for men who left at this age.

Length of training courses

11. NCDS IV data on the length of training courses is not wholly reliable, though the inaccuracies probably randomise out (3). Table 6 shows that courses varied considerably in length: 23% of first courses lasted a month or less and 31% lasted more than a year. First training courses tended to be longer than second courses: 49% of the former lasted more than six months compared to 36% of the latter. Third training courses were shorter still: only 23% lasted more than six months.

12. The first and second courses done by women were both significantly longer than the corresponding courses done by men: 56% of women's first courses and 44% of their second courses lasted more than six months, compared to 41% and 32% respectively of men's. The sex difference in the length of third courses was in the same direction but did not reach statistical significance. When age of first leaving full time education was controlled women's courses were still on average longer than men's (Tables 7 and 8).

13. The relationship between the average length of courses and age of leaving full time education was complex. The first courses of 17 year old leavers, both male and female, were significantly longer than the first courses of 16 year old leavers. Fifty per cent of male trainees who left at 17 had a first course which lasted over six months, compared to 42% of those who left at 16, and the corresponding figures for women were 65% and 57%. However while for male trainees who left at 18 the average length of first training courses was similar to that for 17 year old leavers, for female trainees who left at 18 the average length of first training courses was somewhat shorter and was more like the picture for women who left at 16: in both cases 57% had courses lasting more than six months. As far as second courses were concerned, differences between leaving groups were not large enough to reach significance, given the smaller sample sizes involved.

Structure and location of courses

14. Just under half of all first training courses were full time, and a further third were day release (see Table 9). Seven per cent were block release, 3% a mixture of block and day release, and 7% had some other structure. There was little difference between the sexes in the distribution of each type of course. Significantly more of second courses than of first courses were full time, and significantly fewer were day release, and the same was true of third courses when compared to second courses. There was not much difference between first, second and third courses in the proportions which were organized in ways different from these two main structures.

15. Like the length of first courses, the relationship between the structure of first courses and age at leaving full time education was also different for the two sexes. As Table 10 demonstrates, male trainees who prolonged their education beyond 16 were significantly less likely than minimum age leavers to do a full time training course and more likely to do a day release course. In contrast, women who left full time education after 16 were more likely than 16 year old leavers to do a full time course as their first course, and did day release courses less often. With regard to second courses (Table 11) trends were unclear for men, but women were still significantly more likely to do a full time course if they had prolonged their education beyond the minimum age.

16. Table 12 shows that more than nine out of ten of day release first courses were based in college, while the majority of full time courses took place at employers' training centres. This was true for both men and women. Block release courses were more evenly split between these two locations, though two thirds of women's first block release courses took place at employers' training centres. Sample numbers did not permit a similar crosstabulation of the structure and location of second and third courses.

17. Overall, 43% of men's first courses were based in college and 42% were based in employers' training centres; very few were held at other locations (Table 13). Slightly but significantly fewer of women's first courses than of men's were in colleges and

significantly more were in employers' training centres. This sex difference also held true for second courses, but there was no significant sex difference in the location of third courses.

18. Second courses were less likely than first courses to be based in college and more likely to be based at employers' training centres, and the same was true when third courses were compared with second. Thus 41% of all first courses were based in college, compared to 29% of third courses, and 44% of first courses were at employers' training centres, compared to 57% of third courses. This relationship was observed for both men and women.

19. The location of first training courses also varied with the date of first leaving full time education, but once again the relationship was different for each sex. Table 14 shows that male trainees who continued in full time education after the minimum leaving age were more likely than minimum age leavers to take college based training courses, whilst among female trainees the reverse was the case. The same associations were also found for second training courses, though they reached significance only for women (Table 15). As around three quarters of college based courses were day release, these findings are what Tables 10 and 11 would lead one to expect.

20. As might be predicted, day release courses were considerably longer than either full time or block release courses. Eighty-four per cent of men's first day release courses and 80% of women's lasted longer than six months, while 85% of men's full time courses

and 64% of women's lasted less than six months (Table 16). Block release courses fell somewhere between these two extremes. However, when compared to men's, significantly more of the full time and block release courses done by women lasted more than six months. More than three quarters of college based first courses (both men's and women's) lasted over six months, whilst the majority of courses located in employers' or industry training centres lasted less than six months (Table 17).

Subjects of training courses

21. The subjects studied on training courses were coded in great detail, using a coding frame originating in the Scottish Education Department. This classified subjects into eleven major groups which were in turn divided into subgroups, each of which comprised a number of particular subjects (4).

22. Table 18 reports the detailed subject classification, by sex, of first training courses. The major subject groups are shown, as are all the subgroups which were represented in the sample, but particular subjects within each subgroup are given only if they were taken by at least ten male trainees or ten female trainees.

23. The largest single subject group for both men and women comprised social, administrative and business subjects: 34% of men's first courses and 51% of women's were in this area. For 17% of women trainees (but only 2% of men) this meant secretarial or clerical studies. Other important subgroups of this major division were accountancy, banking and insurance (8% of both sexes), and

government and public administration (8% of men and 6% of women). Management and business studies each took around 4% of both sexes.

24. The second most important major subject area for men was engineering: this accounted for 20% of men's first courses but for only 1% of women's. The biggest subgroups within this field were electrical engineering (8%), general and other engineering (5%), mechanical engineering (3%) and automobile engineering (2%).

25. For women the second most important subject group was medicine, dentistry and ancillary health subjects: 28% of women's first courses were in this field. The vast bulk of trainees here were in ancillary health subjects, in particular, of course, medical nursing - more than a fifth of women trainees studied nursing in their first course. This area accounted for only 3% of men's first courses.

26. Social, administrative and business subjects and medicine, dentistry and ancillary health subjects together made up nearly four fifths of women's first training courses. The rest were scattered among a variety of fields, none of which took singly more than 2% of trainees.

27. Although still heavily clustered, men's courses were more evenly distributed than women's among different trades. Social, administrative and business subjects and engineering together accounted for 55% of first courses, but in addition 12% were in technology (including 5% in building and 3% in mining and

quarrying), 3% in each of science and agriculture, forestry and veterinary science, and 6% in transport (classified under the "miscellaneous" subject group). Six per cent of men also did general and liberal studies.

28. Table 19 shows that the distribution of second and third training courses among major subject groups differed little from the distribution of first training courses. Thus if people who did a second or third training course in a particular subject area also did their first training course in the same subject area, there was no tendency for repeated training courses to be more common in some broadly defined areas rather than others. The only trend of any note here was an increase in the number of minority subjects, classed together in Table 19 under the heading "other", which were taken as second or third courses.

29. As would be expected, young people who finished their education at different ages tended to train in different fields. Table 20 shows that a quarter of the first courses of male trainees who left at the minimum age were in engineering, compared to 11% of the courses of trainees who left at 18. Similarly, 16% of male trainees who left at 16 trained in technology, compared to 8% of 18 year old leavers. In contrast, the proportion of men studying social, administrative and business studies increased from 22% of trainees who left at 16 to exactly half of those who stayed in full time education for an extra two years. Other fields which showed smaller but statistically significant increases in importance for older leavers were medicine, dentistry and ancillary health

subjects (2% of 16 year old leavers, 5% of 18 year old leavers) and science (2% and 6% respectively).

30. For women trainees, the most conspicuous difference between leaving groups was the higher proportion of older leavers doing nursing: 41% and 40% respectively of 17 and 18 year old leavers did their first course in medicine, dentistry and ancillary health subjects, compared to 20% of 16 year old leavers. This was almost certainly a product of age restrictions on entry to the nursing profession. Significantly fewer older leavers than minimum age leavers did training in social, administrative and business subjects: the figures were 55%, 42% and 45% for trainees who left at 16, 17 and 18 years respectively.

31. There were some differences in the way that courses in the different subject areas were structured (Table 21). Approximately half of men's first courses in engineering and in social, administrative and business subjects were full time, and around a third were day release - any differences between these two subject groups were not significant. However significantly fewer of men's courses in the field of technology were full time - 36% - and more were day release (46%). The biggest proportion of full time courses was found in the residual group "other subjects", 73% of which were full time. The remaining subject groups were not large enough to permit a comparison of their structure.

32. Among women, relatively few of first courses in medicine, dentistry and ancillary health subjects were day release, though

45% of courses in social, administrative and business subjects were of this nature. Significantly more of the former than of the latter were full time (59% versus 41%).

33. Only one subject group contained enough men and women to allow comparison between the sexes: this was social, administrative and business subjects. Here 10% more of men's courses than of women's courses were full time - a difference which was statistically significant. This was probably connected with the fact that, as Table 18 showed, within this subject group men and women tended to take different options.

34. Table 22 compares the location of first training courses in the different subject areas. Most courses in agriculture, forestry and veterinary science and in science took place in colleges, but in other subject areas courses were divided between two or more locations.

35. Of the remaining subject areas containing significant numbers of men, the courses which were most likely to be based in college were in technology (59%); least likely to be based in college (apart from courses in "other" subjects) were courses in medicine, dentistry and ancillary health subjects (40%) and social, administrative and business subjects (38%). The latter were the most likely among men's courses to take place at an employer's training centre (47%) (again, apart from "other subjects").

36. The pattern for women's first courses was different. Apart from courses in science, it was courses in social, administrative

and business subjects which were most likely to take place in college (52%), and the difference between this and the corresponding proportion for men (36%) was statistically significant. Only 16% of women's courses in medicine, dentistry and ancillary health subjects were based in college, and again the difference with men was significant. Furthermore, only 20% of women's courses in technology were held in college, in contrast with 59% of men's, and 65% were held at employer's training centres, in contrast with 29% of men's.

37. Table 23 shows that by far the longest courses that women did were in medicine, dentistry and ancillary health subjects: 79% of these lasted over a year. Courses in science were probably the second longest, though the sample number was small, and courses in social, administrative and business subjects were fairly evenly divided between courses of short and long duration. Women's courses in technology tended to be shortest of all, and much shorter than men's courses in this subject area.

38. For men, the field which provided most short courses was social, administrative and business subjects. Their longest courses were, like women's, in medicine, dentistry and ancillary health subjects and in science, and men's courses in agriculture, forestry and veterinary science (a field in which there were very few women) also tended to be long. Men's courses in engineering and in technology were intermediate in length between other subject areas.

Completion of training courses

39. Twelve per cent of all first training courses, 8% of second

and 4% of third courses were abandoned before the end (Table 24). The significant reduction in the drop-out rate in second and third courses was due no doubt both to the selection by employers of candidates for further training of those who had been successful in their first course, and to a similar self-selection on the part of trainees. Not surprisingly, more of second and third courses than of first course were still in progress at the time of interview, but this did not account for the difference in drop-out rates.

40. There was no significant difference between the drop-out rate for men and women, though more women than men who did second or third courses were still undergoing training at the time of interview. It will be remembered of course that women's training courses were on average longer than men's (see Tables 6, 7 and 8).

41. There were no significant differences in the drop-out rates of trainees who left full time education at different ages. This was true both of first training courses (Table 25) and second training courses (Table 26).

42. Men's courses with the highest drop-out rates were those in engineering, technology, agriculture, forestry and veterinary science, and science - these all had drop-out rates of 15% or 16% from first training courses. The relevant figures will be found in Table 27. The drop-out rate for men's courses in social, administrative and business studies was only 10%, but it will be recalled that these courses were on average shorter than courses in other fields. Medicine, dentistry and ancillary health subjects also had a low drop-out rate for men, but over a fifth of men

taking courses in this field were still pursuing their training at the time of interview.

43. Women's drop-out rates from first courses were very similar in all subject areas except one, varying between 11% and 13%. The exception was science, with a drop-out rate of 26%, but this was based on only 32 respondents.

44. First courses which were full time had a much better chance of completion than day release courses (Table 28). This was true for both men and women, and is probably connected with the fact that full time courses tended to be shorter (see Table 16). Block release courses had drop-out rates intermediate between those of full time and day release courses. It will be recalled that the majority of day release courses took place in college, and Table 29 shows that, as would follow, college based courses had a much higher drop-out rate than courses held either at employers' training centres or at Industry Training Centres.

Qualifications gained on training courses

45. Tables 30, 31 and 32 report the qualifications obtained on first, second and third training courses respectively. Although second and third courses had lower drop-out rates than first courses, there was no significant difference in the likelihood that by age 23 they had lead to a qualification: in all three cases something under a half of all courses had ended in a qualification. Of course, some of second and third courses were still in progress at the time of interview. The first courses that women did were slightly but significantly more likely than men's to lead to a

qualification, but this was not repeated for second and third courses.

46. The qualifications most commonly obtained by women on training courses were nursing qualifications: 18% of their first courses, 16% of their second courses and 9% of their third courses resulted in a nursing qualification. Next, but of much lesser importance, were RSA examinations: 7% of first, 5% of second and 3% of third courses produced an RSA qualification. A small proportion of women also gained City and Guilds, ONC/OND, HNC/HND or GCE qualifications. A substantial number of women's courses (12% of first courses, 15% of third) lead to qualifications which did not fit any of the categories in the classification system for qualifications (which was based on a scheme used by OPCS); these probably included diplomas and course completion certificates awarded by private bodies and not recognised nationally. A small proportion of courses also lead to lower level professional qualifications (5).

47. The qualifications gained by men leaned much more heavily towards the technical side. The large majority of those which could be classified were either City and Guilds, ONC/OND, HNC/HND, or similar qualifications. Even more of the men's qualifications than of the women's did not fit any pre-established category - a total of 19% of the qualifications gained on first courses, 21% on second courses and 26% on third courses. As with women, a small proportion of men also acquired lower level professional qualifications.

48. Men who prolonged their full time education beyond the minimum age were no more likely to gain a qualification during their first training course than men who left full time education at 16 (Table 33). However the nature of the qualifications gained was different in the two cases. Sixteen year old leavers were more likely to acquire City and Guilds or qualifications which did not fit any of the pre-established categories; 18 year old leavers were more likely to gain ONC/OND, HNC/HND, or lower level professional qualifications. The qualifications gained by 17 year old leavers fell somewhere inbetween.

49. Unlike male trainees, female trainees who had stayed on in full time education beyond the minimum age were significantly more likely than women who left at 16 to gain a qualification on their first training course. The difference was particularly striking in the case of nursing qualifications: 11% of minimum age leavers gained such qualifications compared to 26% and 28% respectively of 17 and 18 year old leavers. Women who prolonged their education were also more likely than 16 year old leavers to gain technical qualifications, and less likely to acquire either RSA examination passes or qualifications which did not fit any of the pre-established categories.

50. Table 34 shows that similar findings applied to second training courses as have been described for first courses, though there were one or two minor differences of detail.

51. Table 35 also cross-tabulates age of first leaving full time education with whether a qualification was gained on the first

training course, but trainees who failed to complete their course or who were still on it at the time of interview are excluded. The figures confirm the conclusion drawn from Table 33: men who stayed on in full time education after the minimum age were no more likely than minimum age leavers to gain a qualification on their course, but for women, staying on in full time education after the minimum age significantly increased their chances of later gaining a training qualification.

52. Using this same restricted sample of people who had completed their first training course, Table 36 examines the relationship between the acquisition of qualifications and the subject studied on the course. A very high proportion of both men and women studying medicine, dentistry and ancillary health subjects gained a qualification (79% of men and 91% of women). The proportion of men who studied agriculture, forestry and veterinary science or other science subjects who gained a qualification was also very high. In contrast, only a little over a third of men and two thirds of women training in social, administrative and business subjects gained a qualification. In addition, fifty-eight per cent of men completing first courses in engineering and 50% completing courses in technology gained a qualification. This latter figure contrasts strongly with the fact that only 12% of the relatively few women who completed a course in technology gained a qualification. It will be recalled that women's courses in technological subjects were considerably shorter than men's (Table 23) and were less likely to be day release or to take place in college (Tables 21 and 22). Half of women's courses in technology were in fact in clothing and footwear (Table 18).

SUMMARY

55. A training course was defined in NCDS 9 as a course lasting the equivalent of 14 days or 100 hours which was undertaken as part of employment, whether it be on or off the job, and whether or not it was directly relevant to the particular job which the respondent did. In this first paper of a series of three, data on all training courses are analysed regardless of whether there was information in the questionnaire about the jobs of which they were part. Apprenticeship and TOPS courses are excluded.

56. Twenty-seven per cent of the cohort - 30% of men and 24% of women - did at least one training course. Two-fifths of those who left full time education at 17 did a course compared to under a quarter of minimum age leavers. Thirty-seven per cent of trainees did more than one course, including 14% who did three or more. Male trainees were more likely than female trainees to do more than one course, but age at leaving full time education was not related to the number of courses.

57. The odds were that trainees who left full time education at 17 or 18 would start their first training course during their first two years in the labour market. Sixteen year old leavers were more likely to begin their first course during the first year after leaving full time education than at any later time, but after this they were roughly equally likely to start training during any year up to age 21 or 22. Women trainees were more likely than men to start their first course soon after leaving full time education.

58. Training courses varied a great deal in length. First courses tended to be longer than second courses, and second courses longer than third. Women's courses were longer than men's. Seventeen year old leavers of both sexes had on average longer courses than minimum age leavers.

59. Just under half of the first courses of both men and women were full time and a third were day release. More second than first courses - and more third than second courses - were full time and fewer were day release. Male trainees who left full time education at 17 or 18 were less likely than 16 year old leavers to do a full time first course and more likely to do one which was day release, but the reverse was true for women.

60. The majority of day release courses were based at college, and the majority of full time courses were held at employers' training centres. Men's first courses were evenly divided between these two locations, but slightly fewer of women's courses were college based. Second courses were less likely than first courses to be based in college and more likely to be held at employers' training centres, and this was also true of third courses as compared to second.

61. Day release courses were considerably longer than either full time or block release courses, though women's full time and block release courses were longer on average than men's.

62. For men, the largest subject areas in which courses were held were social, administrative and business studies (34%), engineering (20%), technology (12%), and miscellaneous professional and vocational subjects, including 6% in transport and 6% in general and liberal studies. Women were concentrated in two major groups: social, administrative and business studies (51%, including 17% in secretarial or clerical studies), and medicine, dentistry and ancillary health subjects (28%, including 21% in nursing). There were no substantial differences between first, second and third courses in the distribution among subject areas.

63. Among male trainees, 16 year old leavers were more likely than 18 year old leavers to study engineering and technology, and they were less likely to study social, administrative and business studies, medicine, dentistry and ancillary health subjects, and science. Female trainees who left full time education after 16 were more likely than minimum age leavers to enter nursing and less likely to train in social, administrative and business studies.

64. Half of men's courses in engineering and social, administrative and business studies and just over a third of their courses in technology were full time. Women's courses in medicine, dentistry and ancillary health subjects were more often full time than their courses in social, administrative and business studies. Men's training in this last area was more likely than women's to be full time.

65. On average the longest courses that were done were in medicine, dentistry and ancillary health subjects and women's shortest courses were in technology. Men's courses in science and in agriculture, forestry and veterinary science were also long on average, and their shortest courses were in social, administrative and business studies. Men's courses in engineering and technology were intermediate between these two extremes.

66. Drop-out rates were 12% of first courses, 6% of second and 4% of third courses. There were no significant differences either between the sexes or between people who left full time education at different ages. Men's courses in social, administrative and business studies had a lower drop-out rate than courses in other subject groups, but for women there was not much variation between subject groups. Full time courses had a much lower drop out rate than day release courses, with block release courses intermediate between the two.

67. A little under a half of first, second and third courses resulted in a qualification. The training qualifications most commonly gained by women were in nursing, with RSE examinations next in importance. Men's qualifications were mostly City and Guilds, ONC/OND, HNC/HND or similar. A large proportion of qualifications - particularly men's - did not fit any officially recognised category.

68. Female trainees who had stayed on in full time education after 16 were more likely than 16 year old leavers to get a qualification at the end of their first course, particularly a qualification in nursing. Among male trainees, 17 and 18 year old leavers were no more likely than 16 year old leavers to acquire a qualification of some kind. However the qualifications which they gained were more likely to be ONC/OND, HNC/HND or lower level professional qualifications and less likely to be City and Guilds or unrecognised qualifications.

69. Courses in medicine, dentistry and ancillary health subjects, science, and agriculture, forestry and veterinary science were particularly likely to lead to qualifications. Two thirds of women but only around a third of men training in social, administrative and business studies gained qualifications, but while 58% of men's courses in engineering and 50% of their courses in technology led to qualifications, only 12% of women training in technology gained a qualification.

70. Day release courses were more likely than full time courses to lead to qualifications, and college based courses were roughly twice as likely to lead to a qualification as courses held elsewhere. The chances of gaining a qualification increased steadily with the length of the course.

NOTES

- (1) "TOPS Trainees", by Joan Payne, February 1985
- (2) Here and throughout the paper "significant" means statistically significant at or beyond the .05 level of probability.
- (3) See paragraph 11 and note (3) of the paper 'TOPS Trainees'.
- (4) One of the major subject groups, arts other than languages, was empty in the NCDS IV sample, and so does not appear in the table.
- (5) A list is available if required of the qualifications which were classed as professional level 1, but it is extremely lengthy and detailed.

NOTE TO TABLES

"-" means 0.5% or less, but greater than zero.

Table 1 Whether had done a training course, by sex and date of first leaving full time education

		<u>date left full time education</u>			
		before Sept 1974 (age 16)	Sept 1974 - Aug 1975 (age 17)	Sept 1975 - Aug 1976 (age 18)	Sept 1976 or later (age 19+)
Full cohort					
<u>Men</u>					
% who had done at least one training course		26	43	39	31
(Base N)		(4086)	(533)	(732)	(859)
<u>Women</u>					
% who had done at least one training course		21	38	34	17
(Base N)		(3710)	(772)	(942)	(844)
<u>Both sexes</u>					
% who had done at least one training course		24	40	36	24
(Base N)		(7796)	(1365)	(1674)	(1703)

Table 2 Number of training courses, by sex and date of first leaving full time education

	<u>date left full time education</u>			
	before Sept 1974 (age 16)	Sept 1974 - Aug 1975 (age 17)	Sept 1975 - Aug 1976 (age 18)	Sept 1976 or later (age 19+)
All trainees				
<u>Men</u>				
one course	58	55	54	61
two courses	23	24	24	19
three or more courses	19	21	22	19
Total (Base N)	100 (1061)	100 (255)	100 (283)	100 (263)
<u>Women</u>				
one course	70	67	70	75
two courses	22	25	25	16
three courses	8	8	5	9
Total (Base N)	100 (773)	100 (290)	100 (324)	100 (147)

Table 3 Starting dates of training courses, by sex

	<u>1st course</u>		<u>2nd course</u>		<u>3rd course</u>	
	men %	women %	men %	women %	men %	women %
1974	18	21	2	3	0	0
1975	13	16	13	10	3	2
1976	14	22	12	14	8	11
1977	12	12	14	13	11	9
1978	11	8	15	11	15	16
1979	12	9	19	15	19	11
1980	11	6	17	19	21	27
1981	5	4	10	13	19	20
No information	3	2	3	3	4	4
Total (Base N)	100 (1862)	100 (1534)	100 (792)	100 (460)	100 (366)	100 (111)

Table 4 Starting date of first training course, by sex and date of first leaving full time education

All trainees

date left full time education

	before Sept 1974 (age 16) %	Sept 1974- Aug 1975 (age 17) %	Sept 1975- Aug 1976 (age 18) %
(a) Men			
1974	31	2	0
1975	14	36	1
1976	9	20	40
1977	9	11	24
1978	11	7	11
1979	11	9	8
1980	8	8	7
1981	4	3	6
no information	4	2	2
Total (Base N)	100 (1061)	100 (255)	100 (283)
(b) Women			
1974	40	2	0
1975	18	35	1
1976	16	32	38
1977	8	8	25
1978	4	12	10
1979	6	3	12
1980	3	4	7
1981	2	1	5
no information	2	2	2
Total (Base N)	100 (773)	100 (290)	100 (324)

Table 5 Starting date of second training course, by sex and date of first leaving full time education

Trainees who did more than one course

	<u>Date of full time education</u>		
	before Sept 1974 (age 16) %	Sept 1974- Aug 1975 (age 17) %	Sept 1975- Aug 1976 (age 18) %
(a) Men			
1974	4	0	0
1975	16	4	0
1976	14	14	3
1977	11	21	25
1978	12	23	25
1979	18	18	17
1980	12	16	18
1981	8	4	12
no information	5	1	1
Total (Base N)	100 (446)	100 (114)	100 (130)
(b) Women			
1974	5	0	0
1975	17	8	0
1976	22	11	4
1977	13	18	12
1978	10	8	15
1979	10	22	19
1980	10	16	32
1981	10	1	15
no information	4	16	2
Total (Base N)	100 (231)	100 (95)	100 (97)

Table 6 Length of training courses, by sex

	men %	women %	all %
<u>First training course</u>			
less than 2 weeks	2	3	2
2-4 weeks	23	18	21
over 1 month-3 months	19	13	16
over 3 months-6 months	10	6	9
over 6 months-1 year	17	19	18
over 1 year-2 years	14	19	17
over 2 years	10	18	14
no information or still on course	5	4	4
Total (Base N)	100 (1862)	100 (1534)	100 (3396)
<u>Second training course</u>			
less than 2 weeks	4	6	5
2-4 weeks	31	21	27
over 1 month-3 months	19	12	16
over 3 months-6 months	8	7	8
over 6 months-1 year	14	20	16
over 1 year-2 years	13	16	14
over 2 years	5	8	6
no information or still on course	6	9	7
Total (Base N)	100 (792)	100 (460)	100 (1252)
<u>Third training course</u>			
less than 2 weeks	6	10	7
2-4 weeks	38	32	36
over 1 month-3 months	22	11	19
over 3 months-6 months	7	6	6
over 6 months-1 year	14	14	14
over 1 year-2 years	6	8	6
over 2 years	3	5	3
no information or still on course	6	13	7
Total (Base N)	100 (366)	100 (111)	100 (477)

Table 7 Length of first training course, by sex and date of first leaving full time education

All trainees

date left full time education

	before Sept 1974 (age 16) %	Sept 1974- Aug 1975 (age 17) %	Sept 1975- Aug 1976 (age 18) %
(a) Men			
less than 2 weeks	2	3	2
2-4 weeks	22	20	22
over 1 month-3 months	21	14	12
over 3 months-6 months	12	9	10
over 6 months-1 year	19	15	20
over 1 year-2 years	12	22	20
over 2 years	11	13	9
no information or still on course	2	5	5
Total (Base N)	100 (1061)	100 (255)	100 (283)
(b) Women			
less than 2 weeks	2	4	2
2-4 weeks	20	11	16
over 1 month-3 months	14	11	12
over 3 months-6 months	7	6	6
over 6 months-1 year	23	18	14
over 1 year-2 years	22	20	16
over 2 years	12	27	27
no information or still on course	1	3	6
Total (Base N)	100 (773)	100 (290)	100 (324)

Table 8 Length of second training course, by sex and date of first leaving full time education

Trainees who did more than one course

	<u>date left full time education</u>		
	before Sept 1974 (age 16) %	Sept 1974- Aug 1975 (age 17) %	Sept 1975- Aug 1976 (age 18) %
(a) Men			
less than 2 weeks	3	4	6
2-4 weeks	28	25	32
over 1 month-3 months	20	14	16
over 3 months-6 months	10	10	5
over 6 months-1 year	15	16	15
over 1 year-2 years	13	21	14
over 2 years	6	5	5
no information or still on course	5	4	7
Total (Base N)	100 (446)	100 (114)	100 (130)
(b) Women			
less than 2 weeks	6	4	4
2-4 weeks	17	18	24
over 1 month-3 months	14	10	9
over 3 months-6 months	6	12	5
over 6 months-1 year	22	21	20
over 1 year-2 years	19	15	18
over 2 years	10	10	4
no information or still on course	6	11	16
Total (Base N)	100 (231)	100 (95)	100 (97)

Table 9 Structure of training courses, by sex

	men %	women %	all %
<u>First training course</u>			
full time	50	47	49
block release	7	8	7
day release	32	33	33
mixture of block and day release	3	4	3
other	7	8	7
no information	-	-	-
Total (Base N)	100 (1862)	100 (1534)	100 (3396)
<u>Second training course</u>			
full time	56	55	56
block release	7	8	7
day release	30	25	28
mixture of block and day release	1	4	2
other	6	8	7
no information	-	-	-
Total (Base N)	100 (792)	100 (460)	100 (1252)
<u>Third training course</u>			
full time	66	62	65
block release	6	6	6
day release	22	21	22
mixture of block and day release	1	3	2
other	4	8	5
no information	-	0	-
Total (Base N)	100 (366)	100 (111)	100 (477)

Table 10 Structure of first training course, by sex and date of first leaving full time education

All trainees

	<u>date left full-time education</u>		
	before Sept 1974 (age 16) %	Sept 1974- Aug 1975 (age 17) %	Sept 1975- Aug 1976 (age 18) %
(a) Men			
full time	51	48	44
block release	6	6	7
day release	32	39	40
mixture of block and day release	3	1	3
other	8	5	5
no information	-	1	-
Total (Base N)	100 (1061)	100 (255)	100 (283)
(b) Women			
full time	42	51	55
block release	6	8	10
day release	40	29	26
mixture of block and day release	3	5	4
other	9	6	5
no information	-	-	1
Total (Base N)	100 (773)	100 (290)	100 (324)

Table 11 Structure of second training course, by sex and date of first leaving full time education

Trainees who did more than one course

	<u>date left full time education</u>		
	before Sept 1974 (age 16) %	Sept 1974- Aug 1975 (age 17) %	Sept 1975- Aug 1976 (age 18) %
(a) Men			
full time	54	48	55
block release	7	7	4
day release	30	40	32
mixture of block and day release	1	0	2
other	7	4	8
no information	0	1	0
Total (Base N)	100 (446)	100 (114)	100 (130)
(b) Women			
full time	47	61	62
block release	9	8	8
day release	29	21	21
mixture pf block and day release	4	3	4
other	10	6	5
no information	-	0	0
Total (Base N)	100 (231)	100 (95)	100 (97)

Table 12 Structure of first training course, by location of course and sex

All trainees

	<u>structure of course</u>			mixture of these or other %
	full time %	block release %	day release %	
(a) Men				
<u>Location of course</u>				
college	10	41	93	46
employers' training centre	69	45	5	25
Industry Training Centre	5	5	1	2
Government Skill Centre	2	1	0	1
somewhere else	12	8	2	23
combination of the above	1	1	-	4
no information	-	0	-	1
Total	100	100	100	100
(Base N)	(936)	(127)	(604)	(186)

(b) Women

<u>Location of course</u>				
college	6	19	91	38
employers' training centre	75	66	7	33
Industry Training Centre	1	3	-	1
Government Skill Centre	-	0	0	0
somewhere else	17	11	2	23
combination of the above	1	1	-	5
no information	-	0	-	0
Total	100	100	100	100
(Base N)	(727)	(119)	(506)	(177)

Table 13 Location of training courses, by sex

	men %	w omer %	all %
<u>First training course</u>			
college	43	39	41
employer's training centre	42	47	44
Industry Training Centre	3	1	2
Government Skill Centre	1	-	1
somewhere else	10	12	11
combination of the above	1	1	1
no information	1	-	1
Total (Base N)	100 (1862)	100 (1534)	100 (3396)
<u>Second training course</u>			
college	38	32	35
employer's training centre	49	54	50
Industry Training Centre	3	1	2
Government Skill Centre	-	0	-
somewhere else	9	13	10
combination of the above	1	2	1
no information	-	-	-
Total (Base N)	100 (792)	100 (460)	100 (1252)
<u>Third training course</u>			
college	28	32	29
employer's training centre	57	54	57
Industry Training Centre	2	1	2
Government Skill Centre	-	0	-
somewhere else	10	10	10
combination of the above	1	4	2
no information	1	-	1
Total (Base N)	100 (366)	100 (111)	100 (477)

Table 14 Location of first training course, by sex and date of first leaving full time education

All trainees

	date left full time education		
	before Sept 1974 (age 16) %	Sept 1974- Aug 1975 (age 17) %	Sept 1975- Aug 1976 (age 18) %
(a) Men			
college	42	46	50
employer's training centre	42	42	38
Industry Training Centre	5	1	2
Government Skill Centre	2	-	0
somewhere else	8	9	8
combination of above	1	1	1
no information	1	-	1
Total (Base N)	100 (1061)	100 (255)	100 (283)
(b) Women			
college	47	32	31
employer's training centre	42	51	52
Industry Training Centre	1	0	-
Government Skill Centre	-	0	-
somewhere else	9	15	15
combination of above	1	1	1
no information	1	-	1
Total (Base N)	100 (773)	100 (290)	100 (324)

Table 15 Location of second training course, by sex and date of first leaving full time education

Trainees who did more than one course

	<u>date left full time education</u>		
	before Sept 1974 (age 16) %	Sept 1974- Aug 1975 (age 17) %	Sept 1975- Aug 1976 (age 18) %
(a) Men			
college	37	44	44
employer's training centre	49	46	45
Industry Training Centre	3	1	4
Government Skill Centre	-	0	0
somewhere else	9	8	7
combination of above	1	0	1
no information	-	1	0
Total (Base N)	100 (446)	100 (114)	100 (130)
(b) Women			
college	38	23	27
employer's training centre	47	59	60
Industry Training Centre	-	1	1
Government Skill Centre	0	0	0
somewhere else	13	15	12
combination of above	2	1	0
no information	0	1	0
Total (Base N)	100 (231)	100 (95)	100 (97)

Table 16 Length of first training course, by structure of course and sex

All trainees

	<u>structure of course</u>			
	full time %	block release %	day release %	mixture of these or other %
(a) Men				
<u>Length of course</u>				
4 weeks or less	43	22	2	10
over 1 month-6 months	42	30	10	27
over 6 months-1 year	7	11	33	19
over 1 year	7	27	51	26
no information or still on course	1	10	4	16
Total (Base N)	100 (936)	100 (127)	100 (604)	100 (186)

(b) Women

<u>Length of course</u>				
4 weeks or less	38	16	2	6
over 1 month-6 months	26	12	13	17
over 6 months-1 year	4	11	39	25
over 1 year	30	58	41	46
no information or still on course	2	3	5	6
Total (Base N)	100 (727)	100 (119)	100 (506)	100 (177)

Table 17 Length of first training course, by location of course and sex

All trainees

	<u>location of course</u>			
	college	employer's training centre	Industry Training Centre	mixture of these or other
	%	%	%	%
(a) Men				
<u>Length of course</u>				
4 weeks or less	4	41	64	34
over 1 month-6 months	15	43	24	32
over 6 months-1 year	31	6	10	11
over 1 year	45	8	0	14
no information or still on course	6	2	3	8
Total	100	100	100	100
(Base N)	(793)	(780)	(63)	(214)
(b) Women				
<u>Length of course</u>				
4 weeks or less	3	36		17
over 1 month-6 months	13	25		17
over 6 months-1 year	38	6		10
over 1 year	42	31		50
no information or still on course	4	2		7
Total	100	100	+	100
(Base N)	(596)	(715)	+	(205)

+ Less than 30 observations

Table 18 Subject of first training course, by sex (detailed classification)

All trainees

Note The figures in brackets are for the larger subjects only (10 trainees or more) within each subject group. Subjects done by less than 10 trainees are not shown.

	men %	women %
EDUCATION TOTAL	0.5	1.2
Education/Teacher Training	0.5	1.2
MEDICINE, DENTISTRY & ANCILLARY HEALTH SUBJECTS TOTAL	3.2	28.3
Pharmacy	0.1	0.3
Medicine	0.0	0.1
Dentistry	0.1	0.0
Ancillary Health subjects	3.0	27.9
(dental nurses and assistants)	(0.0)	(0.8)
(medical laboratory technicians)	(0.5)	(0.8)
(nursing - medical)	(1.0)	(21.3)
(nursery nursing)	(0.0)	(1.3)
(pre-nursing)	(0.0)	(1.0)
ENGINEERING TOTAL	20.4	0.8
Aeronautical Engineering	1.0	0.0
Agricultural Engineering	0.3	0.0
Automobile Engineering	2.0	0.0
(motor vehicle mechanics)	(0.9)	(0.0)
Chemical Engineering and Technology	0.4	0.1
Civil Engineering	0.6	0.0
Electrical Engineering	7.6	0.3
(electronics ¹)	(1.5)	(0.1)
(telecommunications)	(2.0)	(0.1)
Marine Engineering	0.5	0.0
Mechanical Engineering	3.1	0.1
(mechanical engineering technicians)	(0.6)	(0.0)
Naval Architecture and Ship building	0.1	0.0
Production Engineering	0.1	0.0
General and Other Engineering	4.7	0.3
(welding)	(1.2)	(0.0)
TECHNOLOGY TOTAL	12.3	3.4
Building	4.8	0.1
(bricklaying)	(0.6)	(0.0)
(carpenetry and joinery)	(0.6)	(0.1)
Clothing and Footwear	0.2	1.7
Food Technology and Manufacture	0.6	0.1
Fuel and Petroleum Technology	0.1	0.0
Metal Technology	0.3	0.0

continued

Table 18 continued

	men %	women %
Mining and Quarrying	2.8	0.0
Offshore Engineering and Technology	0.1	0.0
Printing and Book Production	0.6	0.3
Surveying/Valuation	0.6	0.3
Textile Technology and Manufacture	0.1	0.2
General and Other Technology and Manufacture	2.1	0.7
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & VETINARY SCIENCE TOTAL	3.0	0.3
Agriculture (horticulture)	2.6 (0.5)	0.2 (0.0)
Forestry	0.2	0.0
Vetinary Science	0.2	0.1
SCIENCE TOTAL	2.9	1.8
Biological Sciences	0.2	0.4
Biochemistry	0.0	0.1
Chemistry	0.8	0.1
Geology	0.1	0.0
Mathematics	0.2	0.3
Physics	0.1	0.0
Environmental Sciences	0.0	0.1
General and Other Sciences	1.5	1.0
SOCIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE & BUSINESS SUBJECTS TOTAL	34.2	50.8
Economics	0.2	0.0
Law	0.4	0.7
Social Sciences (social work)	0.8 (0.3)	1.2 (0.8)
Accountancy, Banking and Insurance (accountancy)	8.2 (3.3)	7.6 (1.1)
(banking and currency)	(2.6)	(4.0)
(insurance)	(1.1)	(1.0)
(taxation)	(0.8)	(0.9)
Government and Public Administration (civil defence)	7.7 (1.0)	5.9 (0.1)
(fire service)	(0.9)	(0.0)
(local government)	(0.3)	(1.3)
(police)	(4.3)	(1.6)
Management and Management Science (management - sales)	4.3 (0.5)	3.5 (0.3)
(supervisory studies)	(0.6)	(1.6)
Secretarial/Clerical Studies (clerical)	1.9 (1.5)	17.1 (4.0)
(shorthand/typing)	(0.1)	(4.6)
(typing)	(0.3)	(4.6)

continued

Table 18 continued

	men %	women %
Other Social, Administrative and Business Studies	10.7	14.6
(business studies)	(4.0)	(4.5)
(business machine operation)	(0.2)	(1.0)
(computing ²)	(2.6)	(2.0)
(office studies)	(1.1)	(2.7)
(salesmanship)	(3.6)	(0.3)
(switchboard operation)	(0.1)	(1.0)
MISCELLANEOUS PROFESSIONAL & VOCATIONAL SUBJECTS TOTAL	18.0	9.1
Architecture	0.2	0.0
Catering and Institutional Management (catering - basic trades)	2.0 (0.8)	1.4 (0.5)
Home Economics	0.1	0.3
Nautical Studies (seamanship and navigation)	1.9 (1.1)	0.0 (0.0)
Transport	5.5	0.8
(air transport)	(0.5)	(0.7)
(rail transport)	(1.8)	(0.0)
(road transport)	(3.0)	(0.1)
Wholesale and Retail Trades	1.6	2.0
(retailing)	(0.3)	(0.7)
(etail management and storekeeping)	(0.5)	(0.5)
Other Professional and Vocational Subjects (hairdressing/cosmetics/beauty)	0.9 (0.1)	2.3 (1.5)
General and Liberal Studies	5.8	2.3
LANGUAGES TOTAL	0.2	0.7
English and foreign languages	0.2	0.7
MUSIC, DRAMA & VISUAL ARTS TOTAL	0.6	0.5
Art and Design	0.3	0.4
Drama, entertainment and music	0.3	0.1
NO INFORMATION & NOT CLASSIFIED TOTAL	5.0	3.0
GRAND TOTAL (BASE N)	100.0 (1862)	100.0 (1534)

¹ Subject codes 089 electronics, 090 electronic engineering and 091 electronic servicing combined

² Subject codes 465 systems analyst, 501 computer languages, 502 computer operation, 503 computer programming (general and commercial bias), 504 data processing and 517 computing combined

Table 19 Subjects of training courses, by sex (major subject groups)

	<u>1st</u> <u>training course</u>		<u>2nd</u> <u>training course</u>		<u>3rd</u> <u>training course</u>	
	men %	women %	men %	women %	men %	women %
Medicine, dentistry & ancillary health subjects	3	28	3	32	1	22
Engineering	20	1	23	1	20	0
Technology	12	3	10	2	9	1
Agriculture, forestry & veterinary science	3	-	2	-	1	1
Science	3	2	4	3	3	4
Social, administrative & business subjects	34	51	34	48	36	54
Other subjects ¹	19	12	23	12	26	16
No information	5	3	3	3	4	3
Total (Base N)	100 (1862)	100 (1534)	100 (792)	100 (460)	100 (366)	100 (111)

¹ *Education, miscellaneous professional and vocational subjects, languages, and music, drama and visual arts*

Table 20 Subject of first training course, by sex and date of first leaving full time education

All trainees

	<u>date left full time education</u>		
	before Sept.1974 (age 16) %	Sept.1974- Aug.1975 (age 17) %	Sept.1975 - Aug.1976 (age 18) %
(a) Men			
<u>Subject of course</u>			
Medicine, dentistry & ancillary health subjects	2	4	5
Engineering	25	18	11
Technology	16	10	8
Agriculture, forestry & veterinary science	4	2	2
Science	2	2	8
Social, administrative & business subjects	22	40	50
Other subjects ¹	23	18	15
No information	7	5	1
Total (Base N)	100 (1061)	100 (255)	100 (283)

(b) Women

<u>Subject of course</u>			
Medicine, dentistry & ancillary health subjects	20	41	40
Technology	5	1	2
Science	2	3	2
Social, administrative & business subjects	55	42	45
Other subjects ¹	14	11	9
No information	4	3	2
Total (Base N)	100 (773)	100 (290)	100 (324)

¹ See note to Table 19. For women this also includes engineering and agriculture, forestry and veterinary science.

Table 21 Subject of first training course, by structure of course and sex

All trainees

Subject of course	structure of course					Total (Base N) %
	full time %	block release %	day release %	mixture of these or other %	no information %	
(a) Men						
Medicine, dentistry & ancillary health subjects	40	14	26	21	0	100 (58)
Engineering	47	8	34	10	1	100 (381)
Technology	36	8	46	10	0	100 (228)
Agriculture, forestry and veterinary science	23	7	64	5	0	100 (56)
Science	8	2	84	6	0	100 (51)
Social, administrative & business subjects	51	8	31	10	-	100 (636)
Other subjects ¹	73	3	14	10	-	100 (359)
(b) Women						
Medicine, dentistry & ancillary health subjects	59	16	11	14	-	100 (435)
Technology	78	4	14	4	0	100 (51)
Science	12	6	75	6	0	100 (32)
Social, administrative & business subjects	41	4	45	10	-	100 (777)
Other subjects ¹	49	6	33	12	0	100 (193)

¹ See note to Table 19. For women this also includes engineering and agriculture, forestry and veterinary science.

Table 22 Subject of first training course, by location of course and sex

All trainees

	location of course					Total %	(Base N)
	college %	employer's training centre %	industry training centre %	mixture of these or elsewhere %	no infor- mation %		
(a) Men							
Medicine, dentistry & ancillary health subjects	40	36	2	22	0	100	(58)
Engineering	51	37	4	8	-	100	(381)
Technology	59	27	4	11	0	100	(228)
Agriculture, forestry and veterinary science	80	7	2	11	0	100	(56)
Science	90	6	0	4	0	100	(57)
Social, administrative & business subjects	38	47	2	11	1	100	(636)
Other subjects ¹	20	60	5	14	1	100	(359)
(b) Women							
Medicine, dentistry & ancillary health subjects	16	56	-	28	-	100	(435)
Technology	20	65	2	10	4	100	(51)
Science	84	9	0	6	0	100	(32)
Social, administrative & business subjects	52	42	1	5	-	100	(777)
Other subjects ¹	36	47	2	16	-	100	(193)

¹ See note to Table 19. For women this also includes engineering and agriculture, forestry and veterinary science.

Table 23 Subject of first training course, by length of course and sex

All trainees

	<u>length of course</u>					Total (%)	(Base N)
	4 weeks or less	over 1 month - 6 months	over 6 months - 1 year	over 1 year	no information or still on course		
	%	%	%	%	%		
(a) Men							
<u>Subject of course</u>							
Medicine, dentistry & ancillary health subjects	9	17	10	50	14	100	(58)
Engineering	19	26	23	22	4	100	(381)
Technology	18	29	20	30	3	100	(228)
Agriculture, forestry and veterinary science	14	11	27	45	2	100	(56)
Science	2	10	29	57	2	100	(51)
Social, administrative & business subjects	31	27	15	21	6	100	(636)
Other subjects ¹	31	45	9	13	3	100	(359)
(b) Women							
Medicine, dentistry & ancillary health subjects	3	6	7	79	5	100	(435)
Technology	30	51	10	6	4	100	(51)
Science	3	22	25	41	9	100	(32)
Social, administrative & business subjects	28	22	25	22	3	100	(777)
Other subjects ¹	27	34	17	19	3	100	(193)

¹ See note to Table 19. For women this also includes engineering and agriculture, forestry and veterinary science.

Table 24 Completion of training courses, by sex

	men	women	all
	%	%	%
<u>First training course</u>			
completed course	83	83	83
failed to complete course	11	13	12
no information or still on course	5	4	5
Total	100	100	100
(Base N)	(1862)	(1534)	(3396)
<u>Second training course</u>			
completed course	86	78	83
failed to complete course	7	10	8
no information or still on course	7	12	9
Total	100	100	100
(Base N)	(792)	(460)	(1252)
<u>Third training course</u>			
completed course	87	79	85
failed to complete course	5	3	4
no information or still on course	8	18	10
Total	100	100	100
(Base N)	(366)	(111)	(477)

Table 25 Whether completed first training course, by sex and date of first leaving full time education

All trainees

date left full time education

	before	Sept 1974-	Sept 1975-
	Sept 1974 (age 16)	Aug 1975 (age 17)	Aug 1976 (age 18)
	%	%	%
(a) Men			
completed course	84	84	83
failed to complete course	13	11	12
no information or still on course	3	5	5
Total	100	100	100
(Base N)	(1061)	(255)	(283)
(b) Women			
completed course	83	86	84
failed to complete course	15	12	10
no information or still on course	1	2	6
Total	100	100	100
(Base N)	(773)	(290)	(324)

Table 26 Whether completed second training course, by sex and date of first leaving full time education

Trainees who did more than one course

	<u>date left full time education</u>		
	before Sept 1974 (age 16) %	Sept 1974- Aug 1975 (age 17) %	Sept 1975- Aug 1976 (age 18) %
(a) Men			
completed course	86	88	83
failed to complete course	8	7	8
no information or still on course	5	5	9
Total (Base N)	100 (446)	100 (114)	100 (130)
(b) Women			
completed course	81	78	73
failed to complete course	12	8	6
no information or still on course	7	14	21
Total (Base N)	100 (231)	100 (95)	100 (97)

Table 27 Whether completed first training course, by subject of course and sex

All trainees

	completed course %	failed to complete course %	still on course or no infor- mation %	Total %	(Base N) %
(a) Men					
Medicine, dentistry & ancillary health subjects	72	7	21	100	(58)
Engineering	80	15	5	100	(381)
Technology	82	15	2	100	(228)
Agriculture, forestry & veterinary science	80	16	4	100	(56)
Science	82	16	2	100	(51)
Social, administrative & business subjects	83	10	7	100	(636)
Other subjects	90	7	3	100	(359)
(b) Women					
Medicine, dentistry & ancillary health subjects	82	12	6	100	(435)
Technology	84	12	4	100	(51)
Science	66	28	6	100	(32)
Social, administrative & business subjects	84	13	3	100	(777)
Other subjects	84	11	5	100	(193)

Table 28 Whether completed first training course, by structure of course and sex

All trainees

	<u>structure of course</u>			
	full time	block release	day release	mixture of these or other
	%	%	%	%
(a) Men				
completed course	94	76	73	69
failed to complete course	4	12	22	13
still on course or no information	2	12	5	18
Total (Base N)	100 (936)	100 (127)	100 (604)	100 (186)
(b) Women				
completed course	93	83	69	82
failed to complete course	4	11	26	11
still on course or no information	3	6	6	7
Total (Base N)	100 (727)	100 (119)	100 (506)	100 (177)

Table 29 Whether completed first training course, by location of course and sex

All trainees

	<u>location of course</u>			
	college	employer's training centre	Industry Training Centre	mixture of these or other
(a) Men				
completed course	73	94	92	81
failed to complete course	21	3	5	10
still on course or no information	6	3	3	9
Total	100	100	100	100
(Base N)	(793)	(780)	(63)	(214)
(b) Women				
completed course	72	92		84
failed to complete course	23	6		7
still on course or no information	5	3		9
Total	100	100	+	100
(Base N)	(596)	(715)	+	(205)

+ Less than 30 observations

Table 30 Qualifications obtained on first training course, by sex

All trainees			
	men	women	all
	%	%	%
none/no answer	56	50	54
RSA Stage 1	-	3	2
RSA Stage 2	-	2	1
RSA Stage 3	-	2	1
City & Guilds Operative	1	-	1
City & Guilds Craft	4	1	3
City & Guilds Advanced	2	-	1
City & Guilds Full Technological	1	-	1
City & Guilds Insignia	-	0	-
JIB/NJC etc.	1	0	-
ONC/OND; SNC/SND	6	3	5
HNC/HND	2	-	1
TEC/BEC Cert. or Dip.	1	1	1
TEC/BEC Higher	-	-	-
CSE	-	-	-
GCE O Level/SCE O Grade	1	2	2
Certificate of Extended Education	-	0	-
GCE A Level/SCE H Grade	-	-	-
professional level 1	3	3	3
nursing level 1	1	18	8
polytechnic diploma or cert. (non CNAA)	-	-	-
first degree	-	-	-
postgraduate diploma	-	-	-
other technical or business qualifications	4	1	2
other qualifications	15	11	13
Total (Base N)	100 (1862)	100 (1534)	100 (3396)

Table 31 Qualifications obtained on second training course, by sex

Trainees who did more than one course

	men %	women %	all %
none/no answer	53	51	52
RSA Stage 1	0	2	1
RSA Stage 2	0	2	1
RSA Stage 3	-	1	-
City & Guilds Operative	1	0	1
City & Guilds Craft	3	1	2
City & Guilds Advanced	3	1	3
City & Guilds Full Technological	1	0	-
City & Guilds Insignia	-	0	-
JIB/NJC etc.	-	0	-
ONC/OND; SNC/SND	4	3	3
HNC/HND	5	3	4
TEC/BEC Cert. or Dip.	2	1	2
TEC/BEC Higher	1	0	1
CSE	-	0	-
GCE O Level/SCE O Grade	-	1	1
Certificate of Extended Education	-	0	-
GCE A Level/SCE H Grade	-	1	-
professional level 1	3	5	4
nursing level 1	1	16	7
polytechnic diploma or cert. (non CNA)	0	-	-
first degree	-	0	-
other technical or business qualifications	3	1	2
other qualifications	18	12	15
Total (Base N)	100 (792)	100 (460)	100 (1252)

Table 32 Qualifications obtained on third training course, by sex

Trainees who did more than two courses

	men %	women %	all %
none/no answer	57	58	57
RSA Stage 2	0	1	-
RSA Stage 3	0	2	-
City & Guilds Operative	-	0	-
City & Guilds Craft	2	1	2
City & Guilds Advanced	2	1	2
City & Guilds Full Technological	-	0	-
ONC/OND; SNC/SND	2	1	2
HNC/HND	3	5	4
TEC/BEC Cert. or Dip.	1	0	1
TEC/BEC Higher	1	0	1
GCE O Level/SCE O Grade	-	0	-
GCE A Level/SCE H Grade	-	0	-
professional level 1	4	6	4
nursing level 1	0	9	2
polytechnic diploma or cert. (non CNA)	0	1	-
university or CNA cert.	-	0	-
first degree	-	0	-
other technical or business qualifications	4	0	3
other qualifications	22	15	20
Total (Base N)	100 (366)	100 (111)	100 (477)

Table 33 Qualifications obtained on first training course, by sex and date of first leaving full time education

All trainees

	<u>date left full time education</u>		
	before Sept 1974 (age 16) %	Sept 1974- Aug 1975 (age 17) %	Sept 1975- Aug 1976 (age 18) %
(a) <u>Men</u>			
none/no answer	54	55	55
RSA Stage 1	-	0	0
RSA Stage 2	-	0	0
RSA Stage 3	-	0	-
City & Guilds Operative	2	2	1
City & Guilds Craft	6	4	2
City & Guilds Advanced	3	2	1
City & Guilds Full Technological	1	2	1
City & Guilds Insignia	-	-	0
JIB/NJC etc.	1	0	-
ONC/OND; SNC/SND	4	8	14
HNC/HND	1	2	5
TEC/BEC Cert. or Dip.	1	2	-
TEC/BEC Higher	-	0	1
CSE	-	-	0
GCE O Level/SCE O Grade	2	1	-
Certificate of Extended Education	-	0	0
GCE A Level/SCE H Grade	-	-	1
professional level 1	-	3	5
nursing level 1	-	2	1
polytechnic diploma or cert. (non CNA)	0	0	0
first degree	0	0	1
other technical or business qualifications	4	4	1
other qualifications	18	13	10
Total (Base N)	100 (1061)	100 (255)	100 (283)

continued

Table 33 continued

	<u>date left full time education</u>		
	before Sept 1974 (age 16) %	Sept 1974- Aug 1975 (age 17) %	Sept 1975- Aug 1976 (age 18) %
(b) <u>Women</u>			
none/no answer	52	42	45
RSA Stage 1	5	2	1
RSA Stage 2	3	1	1
RSA Stage 3	3	2	1
City & Guilds Operative	0	-	1
City & Guilds Craft	2	1	1
City & Guilds Advanced	1	-	-
City & Guilds Full Technological	-	0	0
City & Guilds Insignia	0	0	0
JIE/NJC etc.	0	0	0
ONC/OND; SNC/SND	2	6	3
HNC/HND	0	1	1
TEC/BEC Cert. or Dip.	2	1	2
TEC/BEC Higher	0	0	-
CSE	-	0	0
GCE O Level/SCE O Grade	3	3	-
Certificate of Extended Education	0	0	0
GCE A Level/SCE H Grade	-	-	1
professional level 1	1	2	5
nursing level 1	11	26	28
polytechnic diploma or cert. (non CNA)	0	1	1
first degree	0	0	-
other technical or business qualifications	1	1	1
other qualifications	14	9	8
Total (Base N)	100 (773)	100 (290)	100 (324)

Table 34 Qualifications obtained on second training course, by sex and date of first leaving full time education

Trainees who did more than one course

	<u>date left full time education</u>		
	before Sept 1974 (age 15) %	Sept 1974- Aug 1975 (age 17) %	Sept 1975- Aug 1976 (age 18) %
(a) <u>Men</u>			
none/no answer	50	52	52
RSA Stage 1	0	0	0
RSA Stage 2	0	0	0
RSA Stage 3	-	0	0
City & Guilds Operative	2	0	0
City & Guilds Craft	5	1	0
City & Guilds Advanced	5	3	0
City & Guilds Full Technological	1	0	0
City & Guilds Insignia	-	0	0
JIB/NJC etc.	0	0	2
ONC/OND; SNC/SND	5	4	3
HNC/HND	3	10	9
TEC/BEC Cert. or Dip.	2	8	2
TEC/BEC Higher	1	1	2
CSE	-	0	0
GCE O Level/SCE O Grade	-	0	2
Certificate of Extended Education	-	0	0
GCE A Level/SCE H Grade	0	0	1
professional level 1	1	3	7
nursing level 1	2	1	0
polytechnic diploma or cert. (non CNA)	0	0	1
first degree	0	0	1
other technical or business qualifications	4	2	4
other qualifications	20	16	15
Total (Base N)	100 (446)	100 (114)	100 (130)

continued . . .

Table 34 continued

date left full time education

	before Sept 1974 (age 16) %	Sept 1974- Aug 1975 (age 17) %	Sept 1975- Aug 1976 (age 18) %
(b) <u>women</u>			
none/no answer	47	48	56
RSA Stage 1	4	0	1
RSA Stage 2	4	0	0
RSA Stage 3	1	1	1
City & Guilds Operative	0	0	0
City & Guilds Craft	1	0	1
City & Guilds Advanced	2	1	0
City & Guilds Full Technological	0	0	0
City & Guilds Insignia	0	0	0
JIB/NJC etc.	0	0	0
DNC/OND; SNC/SND	4	1	1
HNC/HND	1	3	6
TEC/BEC Cert. or Dip.	1	0	0
TEC/BEC Higher	0	0	0
CSE	0	0	0
GCE O Level/SCE O Grade	1	2	0
Certificate of Extended Education	0	0	0
GCE A Level/SCE H Grade	-	3	0
professional level 1	4	3	7
nursing level 1	14	23	20
polytechnic diploma or cert. (non CNA)	0	0	1
first degree	0	0	0
other technical or business qualifications	1	1	1
other qualifications	14	13	5
Total (Base N)	100 (231)	100 (95)	100 (97)

Table 35 Whether obtained a qualification on first training course, by date of first leaving full time education and sex

Trainees who completed first training course

<u>Date left full time education</u>	<u>% gaining a qualification</u>			
	<u>men</u>		<u>women</u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>(Base N)</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>(Base N)</u>
before Sept. 1974 (age 16)	51	(894)	55	(644)
Sept. 1974-Aug. 1975 (age 17)	49	(214)	65	(249)
Sept. 1975-Aug. 1976 (age 18)	50	(236)	61	(272)

Table 36 Whether obtained a qualification on first training course, by subject of course and sex

Trainees who completed first training course

<u>Subject of course</u>	<u>% gaining a qualification</u>			
	<u>men</u>		<u>women</u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>(Base N)</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>(Base N)</u>
Medicine, dentistry & ancillary health subjects	79	(42)	91	(355)
Engineering	58	(305)	+	+
Technology	50	(188)	12	(43)
Agriculture, forestry & veterinary science	71	(45)	+	+
Science	86	(42)	+	+
Social, administrative & business subjects	35	(527)	43	(650)
Other subjects ¹	46	(323)	52	(149)

+ Less than 30 observations

¹ See note to Table 19

Table 37 Whether gained a qualification on first training course, by structure of course and sex

Trainees who completed first training course

<u>Structure of course</u>	<u>% gaining a qualification</u>			
	<u>men</u>		<u>women</u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>(Base N)</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>(Base N)</u>
full time	32	(880)	40	(675)
block release	44	(97)	72	(99)
day release	79	(439)	77	(347)
mixture of these or other	60	(128)	73	(146)

Table 38 Whether gained a qualification on first training course, by location of course and sex

Trainees who completed first training course

<u>Location of course</u>	<u>% gaining a qualification</u>			
	<u>men</u>		<u>women</u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>(Base N)</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>(Base N)</u>
college	76	(579)	79	(428)
employer's training centre	30	(732)	39	(655)
Industry Training Centre	48	(58)	+	+
mixture of these or elsewhere	35	(173)	67	(173)

+ Less than 30 observations

Table 39 Whether gained a qualification on first training course, by length of course and sex

Trainees who completed first training course

<u>Length of course</u>	<u>% gaining a qualification</u>			
	<u>men</u>		<u>women</u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>(Base N)</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>(Base N)</u>
less than 2 weeks	17	(36)	10	(41)
2-4 weeks	25	(416)	14	(270)
over 1 month-3 months	30	(333)	21	(180)
over 3 months-6 months	41	(155)	38	(69)
over 6 months-1 year	72	(254)	74	(217)
over 1 year-2 years	79	(201)	89	(240)
over 2 years	87	(146)	95	(251)