

C: Developing skills and rewarding work

The percentage of 16 year-olds in England achieving no qualifications has decreased to 5.2 per cent in 2002-3, compared with 6.8 per cent in 1990-1. In the 2002 National Adult Learning Survey, 24 per cent of respondents had done no learning in the previous 3 years.

12 per cent of working age people lived in workless households in 2003. The proportion of people of working age out of work (unemployed) for more than two years has decreased steadily over the last decade.

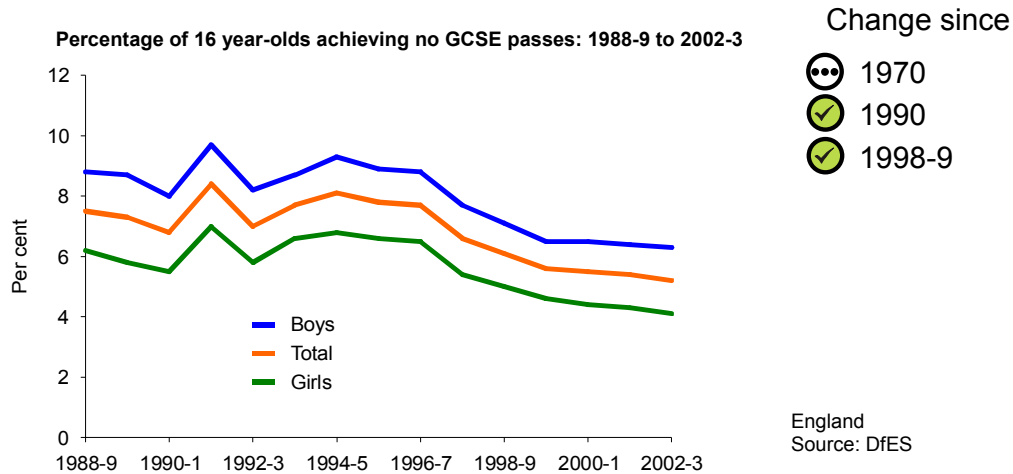
In 2003, 22 per cent of people in employment were working over 45 hours per week, down from 26 per cent in 1990.

Fatal injury rates at work have declined by approximately 20 per cent since 1998-9, but major injury rates have shown a slight increase in recent years.

Ref. no.	Indicator	QOLC 1999		QOLC Updated Assessment		
		Change since		Change since		
		1970	1990	1970	1990	Strategy
H5	Education: Qualifications at age 19 (headline)	☹	☑	☹	☑	☑
C1	16 year-olds with no qualifications	☹	☑	☹	☑	☑
C2	Adult literacy/numeracy	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹
C3	Learning participation	☹	☹	☹	☹	≈
C4	Businesses recognised as Investors In People	☹	☑	☹	☑	☑
H3	Employment: Proportion of people of working age who are in work (headline)	≈	≈	≈	≈	☑
C5	Proportion of people of working age in workless households	☹	≈	☹	✗	☑
C6	Proportion of people of working age out of work for more than two years	☹	≈	☹	☑	☑
C7	Proportion of lone parents, long-term ill and disabled people who are economically active	☹	≈	☹	☑	☑
C8	People in employment working long hours	☹	≈	☹	☑	☑
C9	Low pay [†]	☹	☹	☹	☹	☑
C10	Work fatalities and injury rates; working days lost through illness	☹	☑	☹	☑	≈
C11	UK companies implementing ethical trading codes of conduct	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹

Indicator: Sixteen year-olds with no qualifications

C1

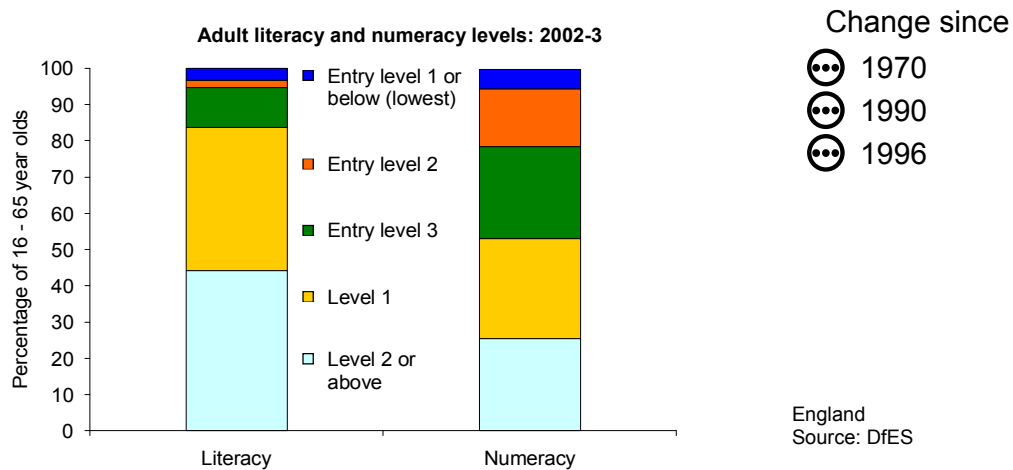


Objective: Raise educational standards at all levels and close the widening gap between high and low achievers

- The percentage of 16 year-olds in England achieving no qualifications has decreased to 5.2 per cent in 2002-3, compared with 6.1 per cent in 1998-9 and 6.8 per cent in 1990-1. However, a 2 percentage point gap between the sexes has persisted, with more boys achieving no qualifications than girls.
- Overall, 94.8 per cent of 16 year olds gained at least one GCSE at grade A* to G or equivalent.

Indicator: Adult literacy/numeracy

C2



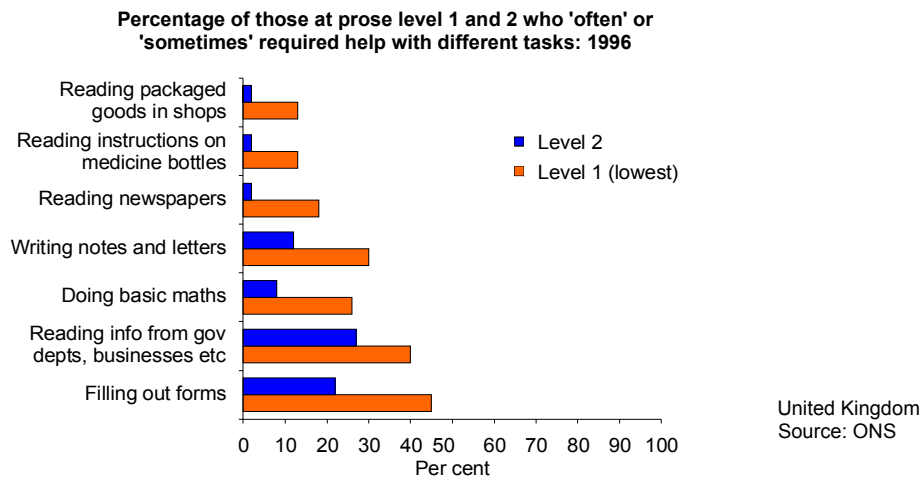
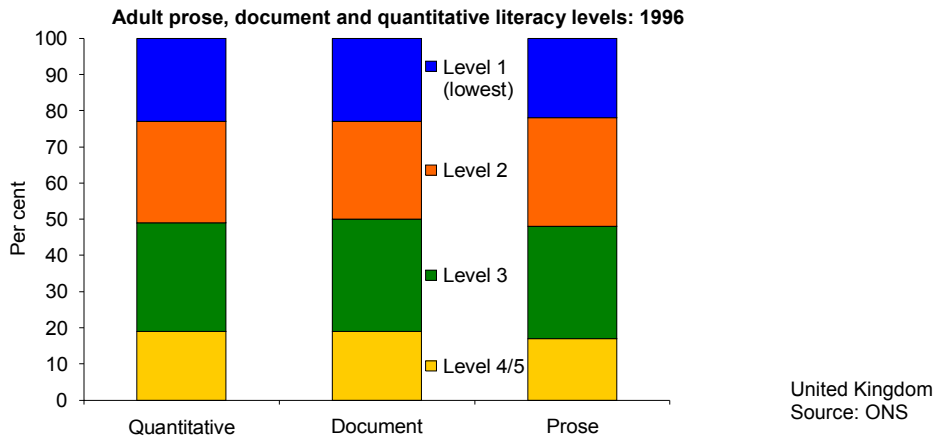
Note: The definitions used here are not directly comparable with those used in 1996

Objective: Raise educational standards at all levels and close the widening gap between high and low achievers

- Figures from a 2002-3 survey of adult literacy and numeracy in England show that about 16 per cent of respondents were assessed to have a relatively low level of literacy (entry level 3 or below). The proportion assessed to have relatively low numeracy was 47 per cent.

Indicator: Adult literacy/numeracy (continued)

C2

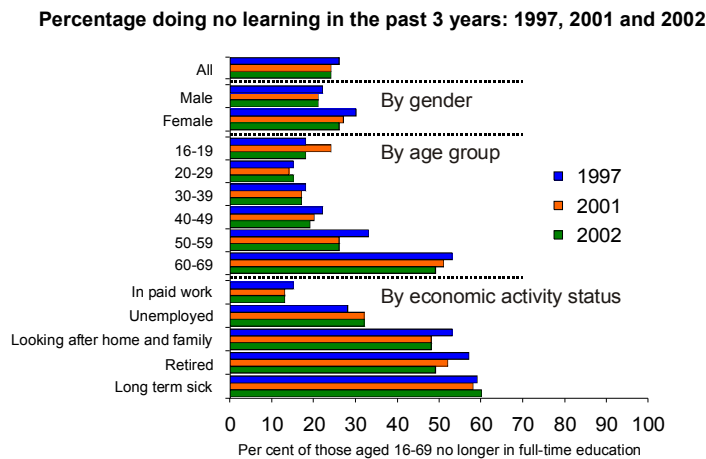


Objective: Raise educational standards at all levels and close the widening gap between high and low achievers

- In a one-off survey in 1996, over a fifth of all adults of working age in the UK were estimated to have low literary and numeracy skills. Prose, document and quantitative literacy were measured. The two surveys are not comparable so it has not been possible to make an assessment of progress.

Indicator: Learning participation

C3



Change since

- ☹️ 1970
- ☹️ 1990
- 👉 1997

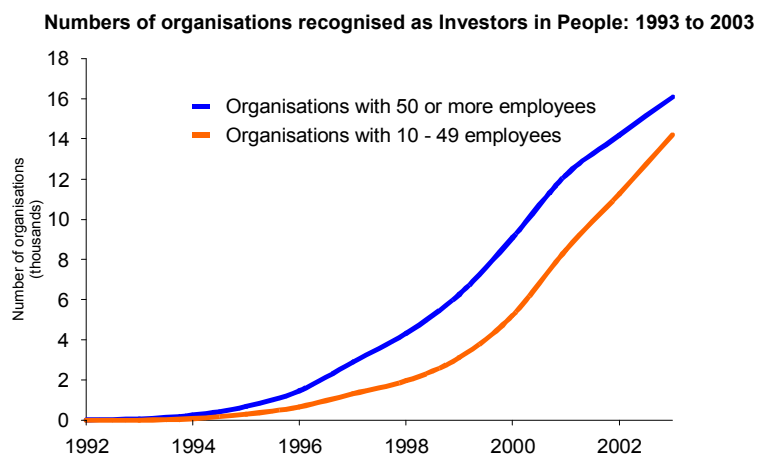
England and Wales
Source: DFES

Objective: To become a learning society – in a rapidly changing world people need the skills to adapt, and opportunities to update them throughout their lives

- In the 2002 National Adult Learning Survey, 24 per cent of respondents had done no learning in the previous 3 years. In 1997, the figure was 26 per cent.
- Although non-participation rates decreased by 8 percentage points for retirees over this period, non-participation rates were the same as those in 1997 for younger respondents (those aged 16 – 29), the long-term sick and the unemployed.

Indicator: Businesses recognised as Investors in People

C4



Change since

- ☹️ 1970
- ✅ 1990
- ✅ 1999

United Kingdom
Source: Investors in People

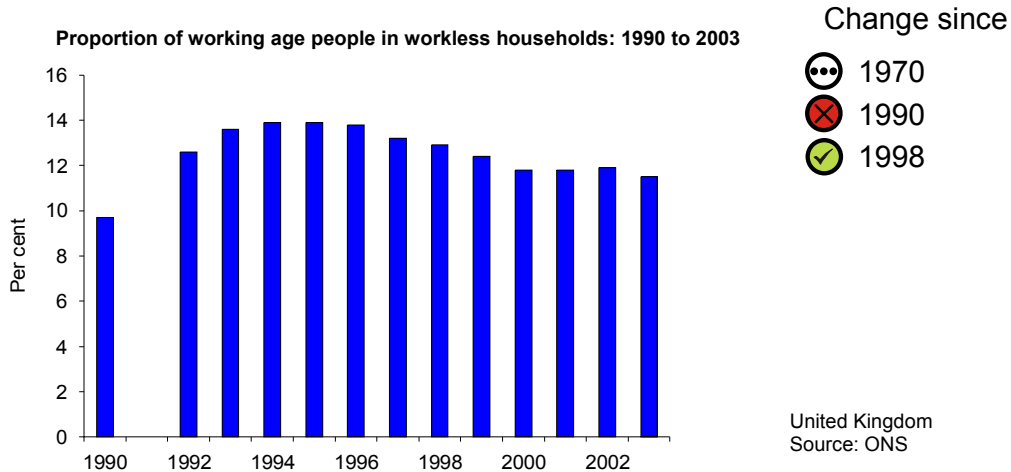
Note: Figures at 31st March each year.

Objective: Boost workplace learning

- By March 2003, 16,080 organisations with 50 or more employees had been recognised as Investors in People, increasing from 6,269 in 1999.
- 14,200 organisations with between 10 and 49 employees had also been recognised, increasing from 3,117 in 1999.

Indicator: Proportion of people of working age in workless households

C5



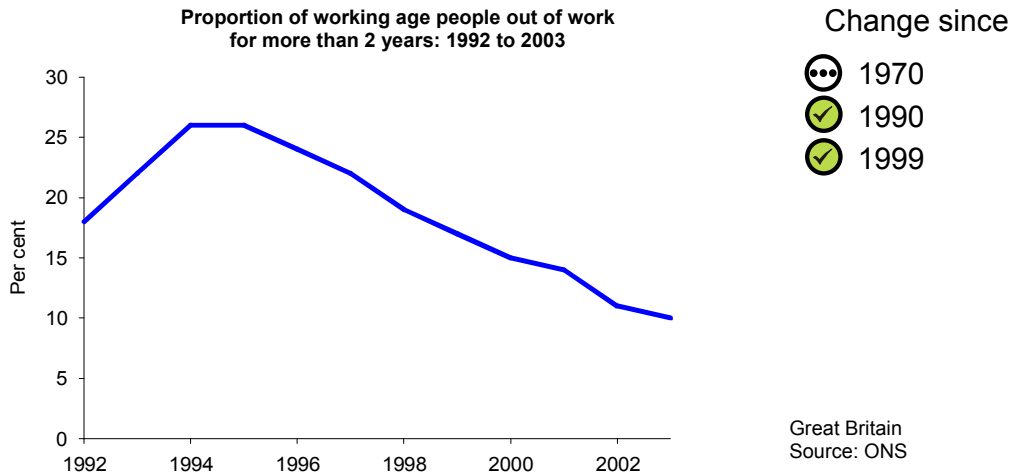
Note: Rate for the spring quarter of each year

Objective: Maintain high and stable levels of employment so everyone can share greater job opportunities

- The proportion of working age people in workless households fell slightly from 13 per cent in 1998 to 12 per cent in 2003.
- Owing partly to an increase in single adult households, the proportion of working age adults in workless households was higher in 2003 than in 1990.

Indicator: Proportion of people of working age out of work for more than two years

C6

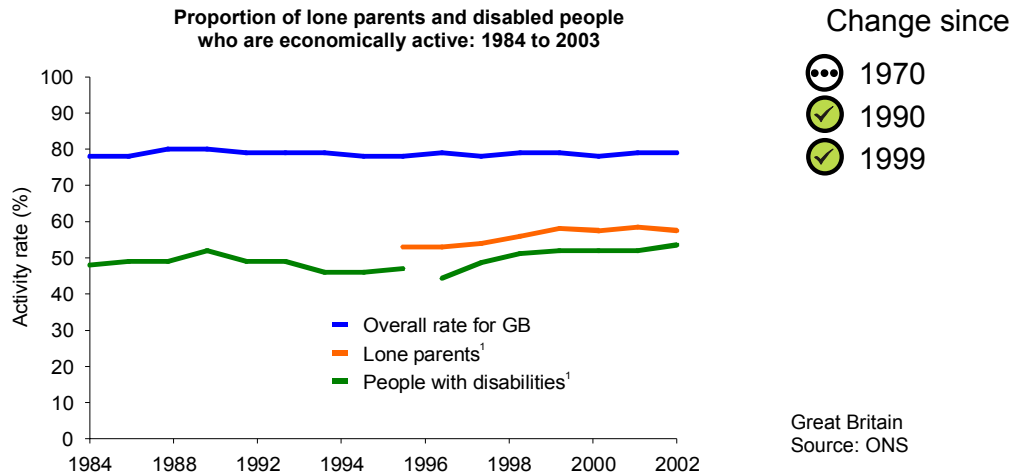


Objective: Maintain high and stable levels of employment so everyone can share greater job opportunities

- The proportion of people of working age out of work (unemployed) for more than two years has decreased steadily over the last decade.
- In 2003, the proportion was just over 10 per cent, compared with 17 per cent in 1999, 26 per cent in 1994 and 17 per cent in 1992.

Indicator: Proportion of lone parents, long term ill and disabled people who are economically active

C7



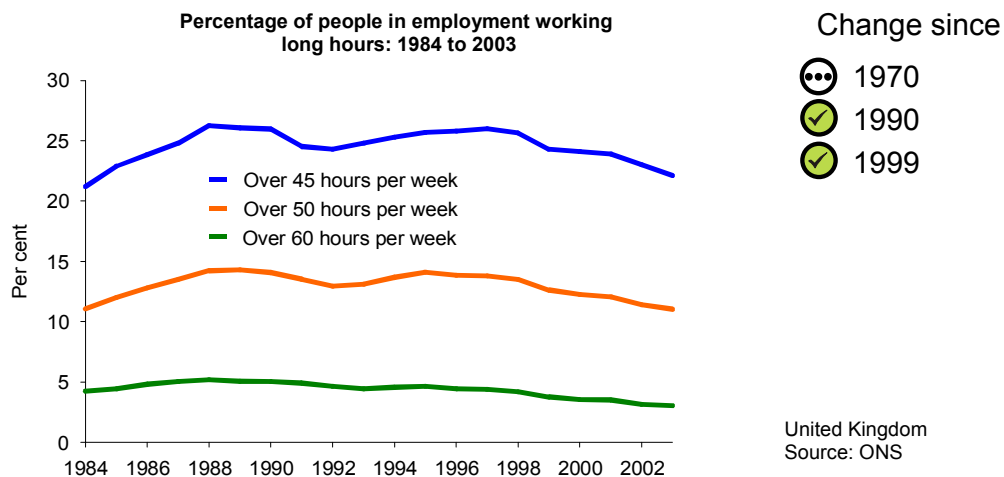
Notes: 1. Data have not been adjusted to reflect 2001 census population data. Disability data up to 1996 are not compatible with rates for 1997 onwards due to definitional changes.

Objective: Maintain high and stable levels of employment so everyone can share greater job opportunities

- Between 1999 and 2003, economic activity rates (employed or unemployed seeking work) have remained at a fairly constant level overall for Great Britain, while those for lone parents have risen from 56 to 58 per cent and those for people with disabilities have risen from 51 to 54 per cent.

Indicator: People in employment working long hours

C8



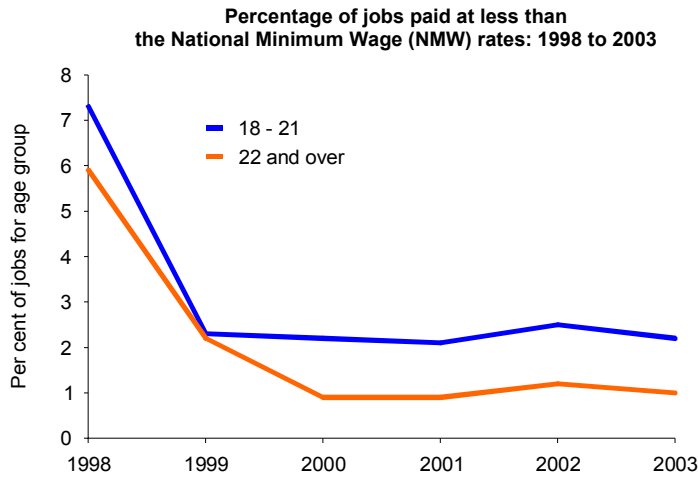
Note: Data have not been adjusted to reflect 2001 census population data

Objective: Fairness at work

- Between 1999 and 2003, the proportion of people in employment working over 45 hours per week fell from 24 per cent to 22 per cent, down from 26 per cent in 1990. The proportion of those working over 50 hours per week fell from 14 per cent in 1990 to 13 per cent in 1999 and 11 per cent in 2003.
- The proportion of those working over 60 hours per week fell steadily from 5 per cent in 1990 to 3 per cent in 2003.

Indicator: Low pay[†]

C9



Change since

- ☹ 1970
- ☹ 1990
- ✅ 1999

[†] New since QoLC (1999)

United Kingdom
Source: ONS

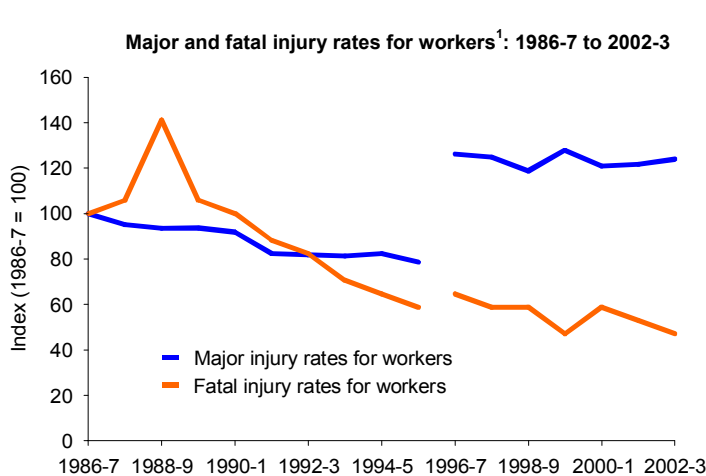
Note: Rate for the spring quarter of each year

Objective: Fairness at work

- The National Minimum Wage (NMW) was introduced in 1999 and several years will be needed to assess the full effects.
- In 1998, 7.3 per cent of 18 - 21 years olds were in jobs paying less than the NMW, this fell to 2.3 per cent in 1999 and was 2.2 per cent in 2003.
- Of those aged 22 years old or more, 5.9 per cent were in low paying jobs in 1998, falling to 2.2 per cent in 1999 and down to 1.0 per cent in 2003.

Indicator: Work fatalities and injury rates; working days lost through illness

C10



Change since

- ☹ 1970
- ✅ 1990
- ⚠ 1998-9

Great Britain
Source: HSE

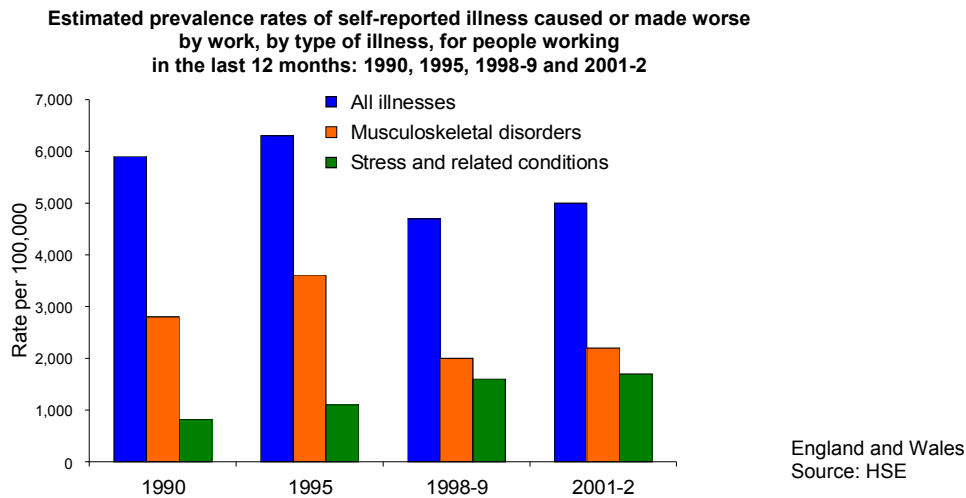
Note: 1. Definitions of major and fatal injury were changed in 1996-7, and data for earlier years are not directly comparable.

Objective: Maintain a safe and healthy environment for workers

- Fatal injury rates have declined by approximately 20 per cent since 1998-9, from 1.0 per 100,000 workers to 0.8 per 100,000 workers in 2002-3.
- Major injury rates have shown a slight increase in recent years - from 108.3 per 100,000 workers in 1998-9 to 113.0 in 2002-3.

Indicator: Work fatalities and injury rates; working days lost through illness (continued)

C10



Note: Bone, joint or muscle problems are referred to as musculoskeletal disorders.

Objective: Maintain a safe and healthy environment for workers

- The overall rate of self-reported work-related all illness prevalence has fallen from 5,900 per 100,000 workers in 1990 to 5,000 in 2001-2.

Indicator: UK companies implementing ethical trading codes of conduct **C11**

Objective: Raise quality of life of workers in global supply chains of companies importing into the UK

Information is available on the number of corporate members of the Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI) who reported on performance in evaluating the compliance of suppliers and the corrective actions taken. However, an indicator which reflects the implementation of ETI codes of conduct across the whole supply chain still needs to be developed.