

Chapter 5: Educational and Professional Qualifications

Educational

- highest level attained
- by place of birth
- by sex

Studying

- for educational or professional qualifications

Professional

- type
 - by residential qualification
-
-

Educational Qualifications

The 2001 Census gathered information on the level of academic attainment of adults aged 16 years and over.

To allow direct comparison with the most recently published statistics for the United Kingdom, the tables presented in this chapter refer to adults of working age, that is to women/men aged 16-59/64 years, respectively.

Tables 5.1a and 5.1b present the highest level of educational attainment for all residents of working age, separated into the broad categories of Jersey born and non-Jersey born. Table 5.2 compares Jersey with the UK.

Table 5.3 presents a more detailed breakdown of the working age population by place of birth.

In Tables 5.1b, 5.2 and 5.3 the proportion at each highest level of educational attainment is expressed as a percentage of the total working age population for a particular category of birthplace. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number, and therefore may not total to 100.

Table 5.1a: Highest level of educational attainment achieved by working age adults for all, Jersey born and non-Jersey born: numbers.

| Highest Qualification | Total | Jersey born | non-Jersey born |
|---|---------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Higher degree (e.g. PhD, MA, PGCE, post-graduate certificate/diploma) | 2,337 | 618 | 1,719 |
| First degree (e.g. BA, BSc) | 4,041 | 1,377 | 2,664 |
| NVQ level 4-5, HNC, HND | 822 | 311 | 511 |
| 2+ A levels, 4+ AS levels, Higher School Certificate | 4,785 | 2,134 | 2,651 |
| NVQ level 3, advanced GNVQ | 808 | 444 | 364 |
| 1+ A level/AS level | 2,042 | 852 | 1,190 |
| 5+ O levels, 5+ CSE (grade 1), 5+ GCSE (grades A-C), School Certificate | 11,195 | 5,499 | 5,696 |
| NVQ level 2, intermediate GNVQ | 641 | 318 | 323 |
| NVQ level 1, foundation GNVQ | 621 | 316 | 305 |
| 1+ O level/CSE/GCSE (any grade) | 7,120 | 3,635 | 3,485 |
| Other qualification (e.g. City & Guilds, RSA/OCR, BTEC/Edexcel) | 3,190 | 1,208 | 1,982 |
| No formal qualifications | 19,413 | 7,880 | 11,533 |
| Total: | 57,015 | 24,592 | 32,423 |

Table 5.1b: Highest level of educational attainment achieved by working age adults for all, Jersey born and non-Jersey born: percentages.

| Highest Qualification | Total | Jersey born | non-Jersey born |
|---|--------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Higher degree (e.g. PhD, MA, PGCE, post-graduate certificate/diploma) | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| First degree (e.g. BA, BSc) | 7 | 6 | 8 |
| NVQ level 4-5, HNC, HND | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 2+ A levels, 4+ AS levels, Higher School Certificate | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| NVQ level 3, advanced GNVQ | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 1+ A level/AS level | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| 5+ O levels, 5+ CSE (grade 1), 5+ GCSE (grades A-C), School Certificate | 20 | 22 | 18 |
| NVQ level 2, intermediate GNVQ | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| NVQ level 1, foundation GNVQ | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1+ O level/CSE/GCSE (any grade) | 12 | 15 | 11 |
| Other qualification (e.g. City & Guilds, RSA/OCR, BTEC/Edexcel) | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| No formal qualifications | 34 | 32 | 36 |
| Total: | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Approximately 11% of the total working age population had attained a first or higher degree.

Slightly less than half of the total working age population had attained at or above the academic benchmark of five or more higher passes at O-level, CSE, GCSE or equivalent.

In contrast, approximately a third (34%) of all working age adults had no formal educational qualifications.

The most recent figures on educational attainment in the UK which permit comparison are shown in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2: Comparison of highest level of educational attainment for Jersey and the UK; *(figures are percentages of the total working age population).*

| | Jersey | UK³⁰ |
|----------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Degree or equivalent | 11 | 16 |
| At least 1 A-level or equivalent | 26 | 24 |
| No formal qualifications | 34 | 16 |

The proportion of Jersey's working age population who had no formal educational qualifications was more than twice that of the UK. Jersey also had a significantly lower proportion educated to degree level. In both Jersey and the UK approximately one-quarter of the working age population had attained at least one A-level or equivalent.

The pattern of educational attainment of Jersey-born residents was broadly similar to the average for the Island as a whole. Differences were apparent, however, at the extremes of the academic spectrum (all figures refer to the working age population):

- the non-Jersey born category had a greater proportion possessing a first or higher degree, constituting more than two-thirds (69%) of all residents with these qualifications;
- the non-Jersey born represented almost three-quarters (73%) of residents with a higher degree; the percentage of the non-Jersey born who possessed a higher degree (5.3%) was more than twice the corresponding percentage for Jersey-born residents (2.6%);
- conversely, the proportion of non-Jersey born residents who had no formal educational qualifications was some four percentage points greater than that of the Jersey born.

³⁰ UK Social Trends No 32 (2002 edition); figures are for combined quarters Spring 2000 to Winter 2000-01.

Table 5.3: Highest level of educational attainment by place of birth;
(figures are percentages of the working age population for each place of birth).

| Highest Qualification | Jersey | Irish Republic | Elsewhere in British Isles | Portugal / Madeira | France | Other EU/EEA | Elsewhere |
|--|--------|----------------|----------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------|-----------|
| Higher degree | 3 | 4 | 6 | + | 8 | 8 | 10 |
| First degree | 6 | 6 | 9 | + | 7 | 9 | 16 |
| NVQ level 4-5, HNC, HND | 1 | 1 | 2 | + | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2+ A levels, 4+ AS levels, Higher School Certificate | 9 | 16 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 11 | 12 |
| NVQ level 3, adv. GNVQ | 2 | 1 | 1 | + | 1 | + | 1 |
| 1+ A level/AS level | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| 5+ O levels/CSE/GSCE (higher pass), Sch. Cert. | 22 | 16 | 22 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 14 |
| NVQ level 2, int. GNVQ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | + | 1 |
| NVQ level 1, fnd. GNVQ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | + |
| 1+ O level/CSE/GCSE (any grade) | 15 | 5 | 14 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| Other qualification | 5 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 14 | 10 | 8 |
| No formal qualifications | 32 | 34 | 25 | 88 | 42 | 37 | 28 |
| | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

(+ indicates a non-zero percentage less than 0.5).

The “Elsewhere” category had by far the greatest proportion possessing a first or higher degree, with over a quarter (26%) of such working age residents having achieved these qualifications.

The proportion of Jersey residents born “Elsewhere in the British Isles” (that is, excluding Jersey and the Irish Republic) who possessed a degree (15%) was similar to that reported in Table 5.2 for the overall proportion of UK residents having attained such qualifications (16%).

Residents born in Portugal (including Madeira) had the largest proportion of working age adults with no academic qualifications; the proportion of 88% was approximately three times that of all other places of birth combined (29%). However, almost 92% of the working age adults born in Portugal/Madeira who did not have any educational qualifications were employed; more than half of these (52%) were engaged in the Hotels/restaurants/bars and Agricultural sectors.

Table 5.4 shows the number and percentage of men and women at each level of highest academic qualification attained, for the working age population.

Table 5.4: Highest level of educational attainment by sex.

| Highest Qualification | Men | Women | Total | % men | % women |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| Higher degree | 1,248 | 1,089 | 2,337 | 53 | 47 |
| First degree | 2,132 | 1,909 | 4,041 | 53 | 47 |
| NVQ level 4-5, HNC, HND | 531 | 291 | 822 | 65 | 35 |
| 2+ A levels, 4+ AS levels, Higher School Certificate | 2,245 | 2,540 | 4,785 | 47 | 53 |
| NVQ level 3, adv. GNVQ | 337 | 471 | 808 | 42 | 58 |
| 1+ A level/AS level | 901 | 1,141 | 2,042 | 44 | 56 |
| 5+ O levels/CSE/GCSE (higher pass), Sch. Cert. | 4,772 | 6,423 | 11,195 | 43 | 57 |
| NVQ level 2, int. GNVQ | 242 | 399 | 641 | 38 | 62 |
| NVQ level 1, fnd. GNVQ | 300 | 321 | 621 | 48 | 52 |
| 1+ O level/CSE/GCSE (any grade) | 3,418 | 3,702 | 7,120 | 48 | 52 |
| Other qualification | 1,994 | 1,196 | 3,190 | 63 | 37 |
| No formal qualifications | 11,040 | 8,373 | 19,413 | 57 | 43 |
| Total | 29,160 | 27,855 | 57,015 | 51 | 49 |

Men accounted for more than half (54%) of those possessing degrees, HND, HNC or higher NVQ (Levels 4-5), but also considerably more than half (57%) of those who had no formal educational qualifications.

Studying

Table 5.5 shows the number of adults of working age who were studying for either educational or professional qualifications at the time of the 2001 Census; the table is broken down into age bands.

Table 5.5: Adults studying for educational or professional qualifications, by age group

| Age / years | 16-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-59/64 | Total |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Higher Degree | 148 | 87 | 79 | 46 | 360 |
| First Degree | 991 | 180 | 167 | 91 | 1,429 |
| Professional Qualification | 557 | 1,164 | 652 | 243 | 2,616 |
| NVQ Level 4 or 5 | 26 | 44 | 47 | 32 | 149 |
| GCE A Level | 972 | 29 | 17 | 10 | 1,028 |
| NVQ Level 3/ Adv. GNVQ | 229 | 66 | 91 | 60 | 446 |
| NVQ Level 2/ Inter. GNVQ | 203 | 91 | 118 | 59 | 471 |
| GCSE | 536 | 32 | 25 | 15 | 608 |
| Other Qualification | 454 | 705 | 551 | 303 | 2,013 |
| Total | 4,116 | 2,398 | 1,747 | 859 | 9,120 |

Approximately one-sixth (16%) of the total working age population were studying for either educational or professional qualifications, a very similar proportion to that in the UK (17%)³¹.

The age composition of those studying varied considerably from qualification to qualification:

- those undertaking GSCE's or A-level's were, understandably, predominantly (92%) aged between 16 and 24 years;
- first degrees were likewise dominated (69%) by the 16-24 age group;
- however, of those studying higher level vocational courses (NVQ Levels 4 and 5) only one-sixth (17%) were aged between 16 and 24 years, whereas more than a half (53%) were aged 35 and over;
- professional qualifications were dominated by the 25-34 and 35-44 age groups, who together accounted for 69% of all those undertaking such qualifications.
- people in the 45-59/64 age band who were studying were predominantly (87%) aged under 55.

³¹ UK Social Trends No 32 (2002 edition); figures for Spring 2001.

Table 5.6 shows the age distribution of working age adults studying (for either educational or professional qualifications) in Jersey compared to the UK³².

Table 5.6: Age distribution of adults studying for educational or professional qualifications; Jersey compared to UK.
(Figures are percentages of the total number of working age adults who were studying, and do not add to 100 in each row due to rounding to the nearest whole number.)

| Age / years | 16-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-59/64 |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| Jersey | 45 | 26 | 19 | 8 | 1 |
| UK | 52 | 20 | 16 | 9 | 2 |

The age profiles of those studying in Jersey and in the UK are broadly similar: in both cases slightly more than 70% of those studying for qualifications were under 35 years of age.

However, Tables 5.5 and 5.6 suggest that Jersey residents in the 25-34 year age group were studying for professional and other qualifications at a higher rate than in the UK: 40% of those studying for such qualifications were between 25 and 34 years of age in Jersey compared to 30% in the UK³².

³² UK Social Trends No 32 (2002 edition); figures for Spring 2001.

Professional Qualifications

Table 5.7 shows specific professional qualifications of working age adults in terms of their residential qualifications.

Table 5.7: Professional qualifications of working age adults by residential qualification; (figures are rounded independently to the nearest 5).

| Residential Qualification | Teacher | Medical doctor | Dentist | Nurse, midwife, health visitor | Other professional qualification |
|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <u>Qualified (a-k)</u> | | | | | |
| (a-h) | 1,175 | 100 | 35 | 805 | 5,680 |
| (j-k) | 175 | 60 | 15 | 220 | 445 |
| Total qualified | 1,350 | 160 | 50 | 1,030 | 6,130 |
| <u>Non-qualified</u> | | | | | |
| Partner of qualified person | 170 | 15 | 5 | 160 | 605 |
| Non-qualified | 85 | 5 | 5 | 85 | 1,360 |
| Total non-qualified | 255 | 20 | 10 | 250 | 1,965 |
| Overall Total: | 1,605 | 180 | 60 | 1,275 | 8,095 |

At the time of the 2001 Census, there were some 1,600 qualified teachers (of working age) resident in the Island, of whom 84% were residentially qualified (a-k). Similar proportions of qualified medical doctors (90%), dentists (83%), and nurses, midwives and health visitors (81%) were likewise residentially qualified (a-k).

Under the assumption that j or k category professionally qualified non-heads of household and residents of communal establishments were actually j category³³, then persons possessing j category residential qualification accounted for:

- more than a tenth (11%) of teachers;
- a third (33%) of medical doctors;
- more than a quarter (27%) of dentists;
- a sixth (17%) of nurses, midwives and health visitors;

(qualified in these professions and of working age).

³³ The sum of j and k categories was recorded for non-head members of private households and residents of communal establishments, not the separate numbers of such j and k category individuals.