

## Bulletin 5: Education

---

Adults aged 16 and over were asked to provide information on all educational qualifications attained. This report focuses on the highest level of qualification attained for adults aged between 16-64 years for both men and women.

The qualification categories presented in this report include all qualifications of an equivalent level. Qualifications that could not be categorised into an equivalent, for example some professional and foreign<sup>1</sup> qualifications, are included in the 'other qualification' category.

Changes in the structure and wording of the education question from the previous census mean the results are only broadly comparable to 2011 figures (see Notes for more details).

A greater number of 'other qualification' responses were reclassified to an equivalent education level than in 2011. This is due to improvements in Ofqual's Regulated Qualifications Framework for England and Northern Ireland which was implemented in 2015.

### Highest attained educational qualification

As Table 1 shows, almost three in ten (28%) adults aged 16-64 had degree-level (or equivalent) qualifications. Just over two-fifths (42%) of adults had a higher-level qualification. In contrast around one in seven (15%) had no formal qualifications.

To allow a broad comparison to latest available UK data<sup>2</sup>, the figures in this paragraph consider adults aged 21-64 who are not in full-time education. In Jersey, 45% of adults aged 21-64 held some form of higher-level qualification, a greater proportion than that recorded in the UK (42%). The proportion of adults aged 21-64 in Jersey with no formal qualifications (15%) was greater than that recorded for the UK (8%).

---

<sup>1</sup> Where possible, foreign qualifications have been categorised into the equivalent level in line with Ofqual's Regulated Qualifications Framework (RQF).

<sup>2</sup> Data from ONS Graduates in the UK labour market: 2017. This report uses the age bracket 21-64 and excludes individuals in full time education.

**Table 1: Highest level of educational qualification, adults aged 16-64 and all adults 16+**

Highest qualification (or equivalent)	Adults aged 16-64		All adults aged 16+	
	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent
Higher education at or above degree-level	19,348	28	22,096	25
Higher education below degree-level	9,506	14	11,280	13
2 or more A-Levels	6,184	9	6,929	8
NVQ 3	5,266	8	6,214	7
1 A-Level or 2 AS-Levels	1,450	2	1,717	2
5 or more GCSEs grade A*-C	7,245	11	8,808	10
NVQ 2	2,415	4	2,955	3
GCSEs (any)	5,674	8	7,511	9
NVQ 1	382	1	473	1
Other qualification	463	1	764	1
No formal qualifications	10,122	15	18,044	21
<b>All</b>	<b>68,055</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>86,791</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 2 presents educational qualifications grouped into broader categories so that comparison can be made with the 2011 census<sup>3</sup>. The 'Higher education' category relates to all post-secondary level education and includes higher level diplomas, and university degrees from foundation level upwards.

The proportion of adults aged 16-64 with higher education qualifications has increased from around a third (34%) in 2011 to 42% in 2021. In contrast, the proportion of adults aged 16-64 with no formal qualifications has decreased from one-fifth (20%) in 2011 to 15% in 2021.

The increase in the number of adults aged 16-64 with higher education qualifications is primarily due to inward migration. A total of 4,475 people who arrived in Jersey in the last five years (excluding Jersey-born) had higher education qualifications. In addition, there were 3,210 more Jersey-born adults aged 16-64 with higher education qualifications than in 2011. While there has been an increase in the total number of Jersey-born adults aged 16-64, a higher proportion of them had higher education qualifications.

The reduction in the proportion of adults aged 16-64 without formal qualifications is primarily due to the ageing of the population between 2011 and 2021<sup>4</sup>. Just over a third (34%) of all adults who were aged 55-64 in 2011 had no formal qualifications. In contrast, just under a quarter (23%) of all adults aged 55-64 in 2021 had no formal qualifications.

<sup>3</sup> Due to changes in education categories between the 2011 and 2021 census questionnaires, direct comparison of individual categories is not possible; however, comparison can be made between the broader categories.

<sup>4</sup> Secondary effects were the distribution of qualifications of in-migrants, upskilling of the population and also application of improved statistical techniques between the 2011 and 2021 censuses

Table 2: Highest level of educational qualification for 2021 and 2011 (adults aged 16-64)

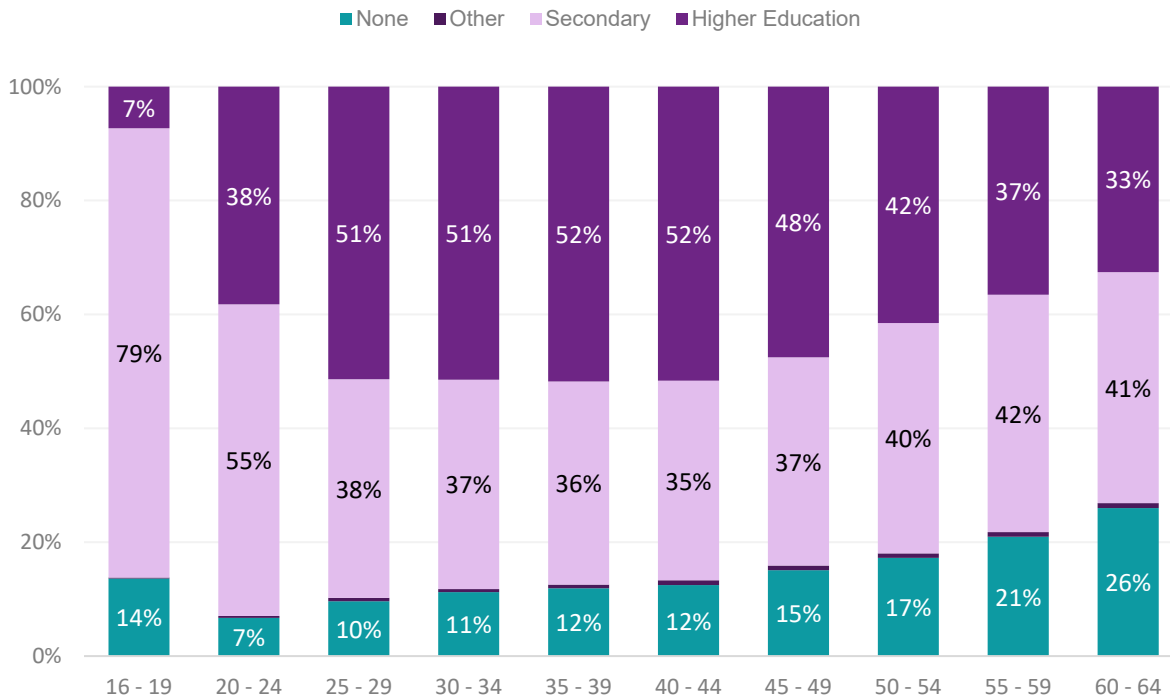
Highest qualification (or equivalent)	2011		2021	
	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent
Higher education	21,596	34	28,854	42
Secondary level	28,880	45	28,616	42
Other	1,283	2	463	1
No formal qualifications	12,594	20	10,122	15
<b>All</b>	<b>64,353</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>68,055</b>	<b>100</b>

### Age

As Figure 1 shows, the proportion of adults with no formal qualifications increased with age, from around 7% of adults aged 20-24 with no formal qualifications compared to around a quarter (26%) of adults aged 60-64. One in seven (14%) adults aged 16-19 had no formal qualifications, however this is impacted by 16-year-olds that were captured in this bracket but had yet to sit their GCSE examinations.

The age groups for adults aged 25 to 44 had the greatest proportions of adults with higher-level educational qualifications at around half (51% to 52%). A detailed table can be found in Appendix Table A1.

Figure 1: Highest level of educational qualification by age (adults aged 16-64) - percent



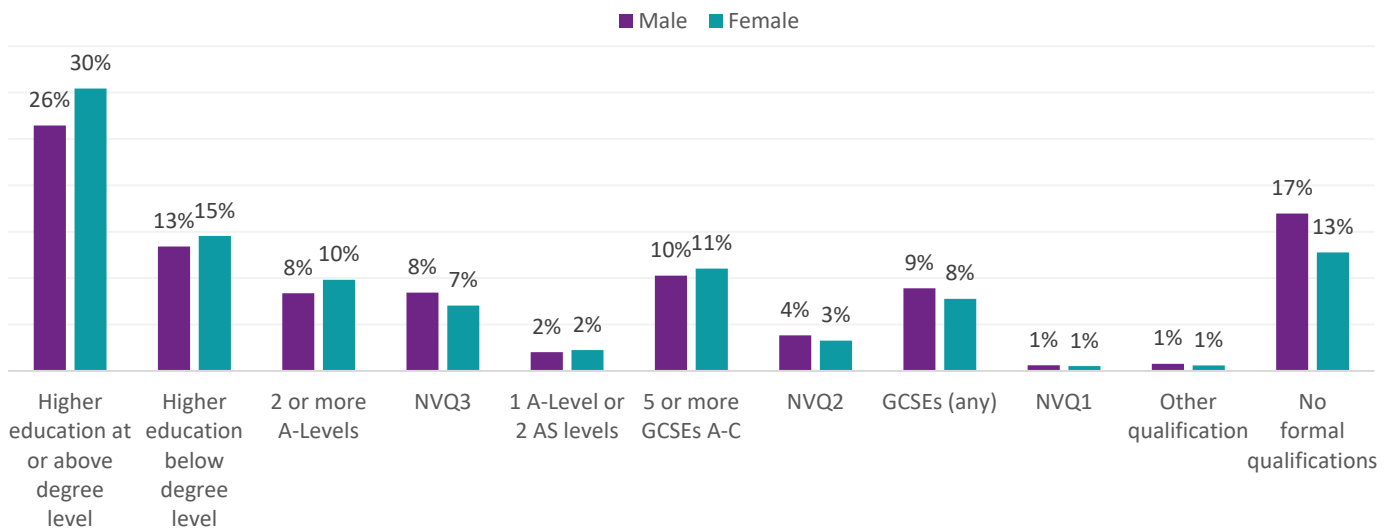
## Sex

As Figure 2 shows, three in ten (30%) females aged 16-64 and just over one in four (26%) males aged 16-64 had a qualification at degree level or above.

In contrast, around one in six (17%) males aged 16-64 had no formal qualifications in comparison to around one in eight (13%) females aged 16-64.

The same proportion (42%) of males and females aged 16-64 had secondary-level qualifications. Of these, around one in eight (13%) males aged 16-64 stated that their highest qualification was an NVQ (level 1,2 or 3). In contrast, one in nine (11%) females aged 16-64 stated that their highest qualification was an NVQ.

Figure 2: Highest level of educational qualification by sex (adults aged 16-64) - percent



## Place of birth

Almost two-fifths (39%) of Jersey-born adults aged 16-64 had a higher-level qualification, slightly less than the proportion of all adults aged 16-64 (42%) that possessed a higher-level qualification. In contrast, one in nine (11%) Jersey-born adults aged 16-64 had no formal qualifications, less than the proportion of all adults aged 16-64 (15%) that held no formal qualifications.

Adults aged 16-64 born 'Elsewhere in the world' had the largest proportion (64%) of people with higher-level qualifications.

Just over half (54%) of adults aged 16-64 born in Portugal/Madeira had no formal qualifications compared to around a tenth (10%) of all other adults aged 16-64.

Figure 3: Highest level of educational qualification by place of birth, (adults aged 16-64) – percent

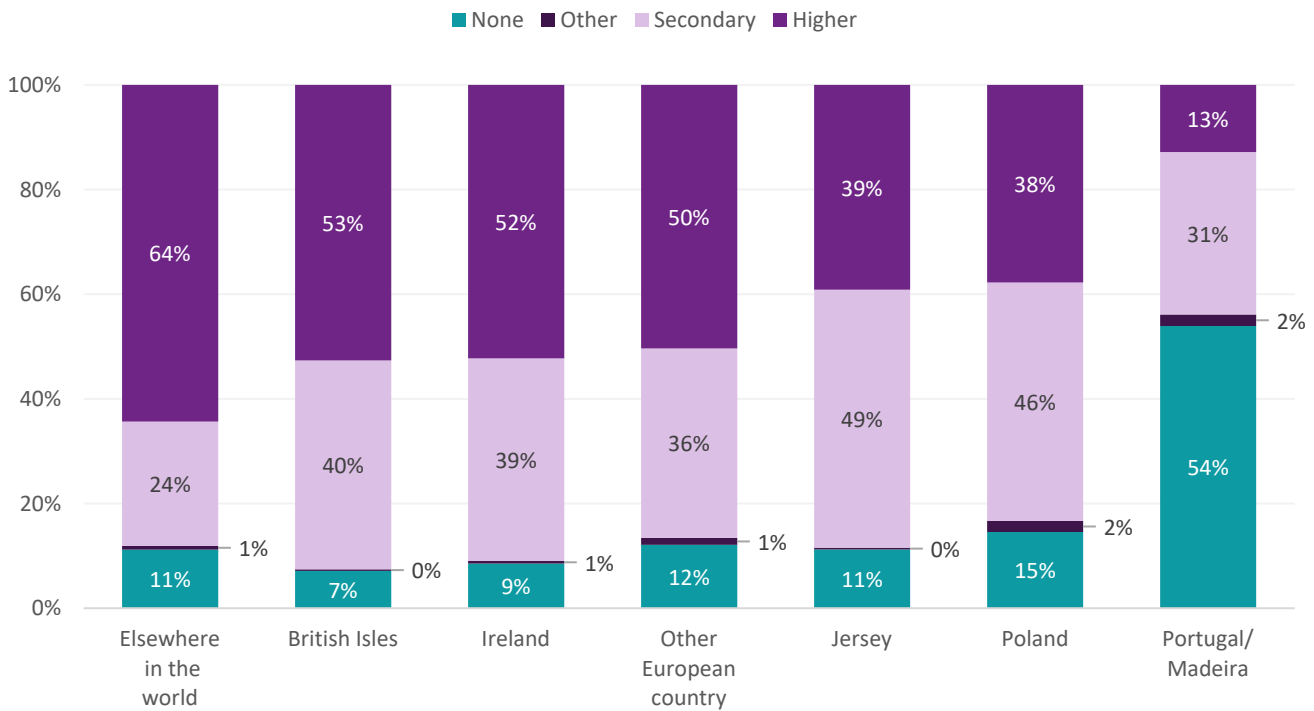


Table 3: Highest level of educational qualification by place of birth (adults aged 16-64)

Highest qualification (or equivalent)	Jersey	British Isles	Ireland	Poland	Portugal/Madeira	Other European country	Elsewhere in the world
Higher education at or above degree-level	7,200	7,060	380	700	410	1,260	2,340
Higher education below degree-level	4,500	2,980	240	320	540	430	490
2 or more A-Levels	3,090	1,380	170	400	330	510	310
NVQ 3	2,610	1,510	80	280	440	210	150
1 A-Level or 2 AS-Levels	620	340	20	140	160	100	70
5 or more GCSEs grade A*-C	4,200	1,940	90	150	500	160	210
NVQ 2	1,130	640	20	120	310	100	90
GCSEs (any)	3,000	1,750	80	90	470	100	180
NVQ 1	90	50	~	60	110	40	40
Other qualification	110	60	~	60	160	40	30
No formal qualifications	3,350	1,360	100	400	4,020	410	490
<b>All</b>	<b>29,890</b>	<b>19,060</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>2,710</b>	<b>7,450</b>	<b>3,350</b>	<b>4,400</b>

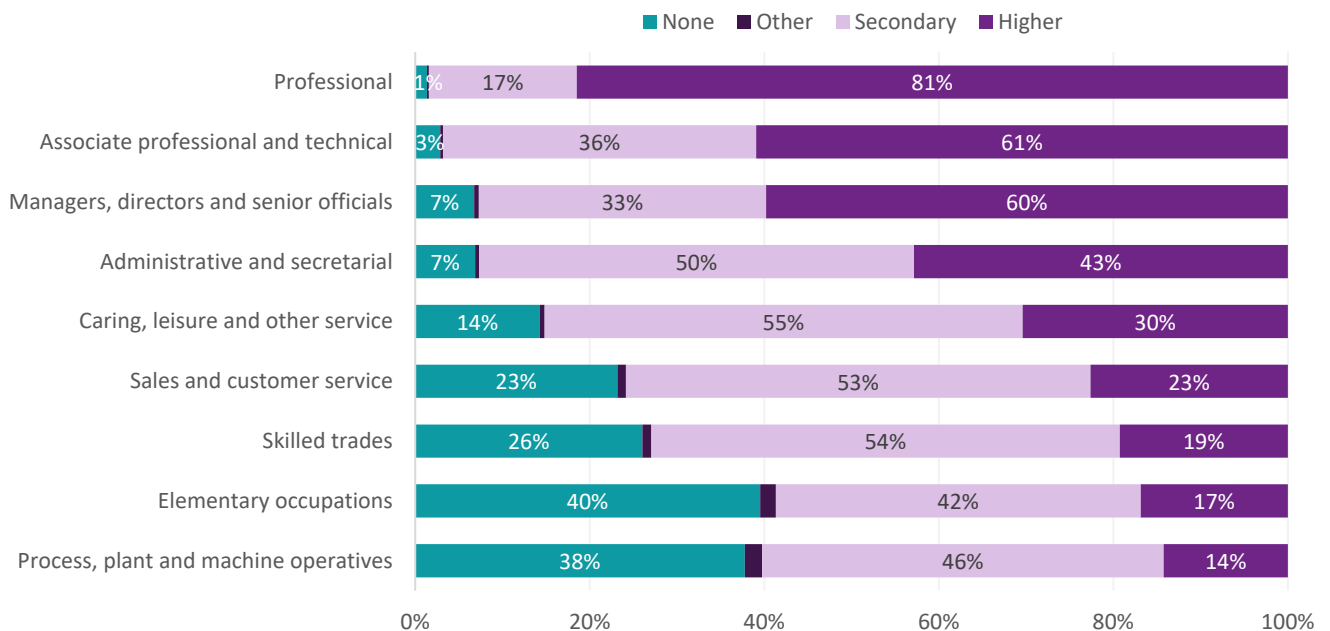
Numbers have been rounded independently to the nearest 10. ~ denotes a number below 10

## Occupation

Over four-fifths (81%) of adults aged 16-64 engaged in professional occupations possessed a higher-level qualification (see Figure 4). A detailed table is presented in Appendix Table A2. A breakdown of the highest level of qualification by professional occupation for males and females can be found in Appendix Table A3.

Around two in five Process, plant & machine operatives (38%) and people working in Elementary occupations<sup>5</sup> (40%) did not have formal qualifications. In contrast, around one in six (14%) Process, plant and machine operatives and workers in Elementary occupations (17%) possessed a higher-level qualification.

Figure 4: Highest level of educational qualification by occupation (aged 16-64 and working) - percent



## Industry

Table 4 presents the highest level of educational qualification for workers in each industrial sector. A detailed table of these counts can be found in Appendix Table A4. A breakdown of the highest level of qualification by industrial sector for males and females can be found in Appendix Table A5.

Nearly two-thirds of adults aged 16-64 working in Finance and legal activities (65%) and over half of those in Education, health and other services (54%) had a higher-level qualification.

Around three in ten workers in Agriculture and fishing (30%) and Construction and quarrying (27%) did not possess formal qualifications.

<sup>5</sup> Some examples of roles in the Elementary occupations category include: agricultural, fishing and forestry related tasks; general labouring duties; assistants in building and construction trades; collection, sorting and delivery of correspondence; basic clerical tasks; cleaning tasks; storage and transportation of goods; and preparation and serving tasks within hospitals, catering, domestic and other establishments.

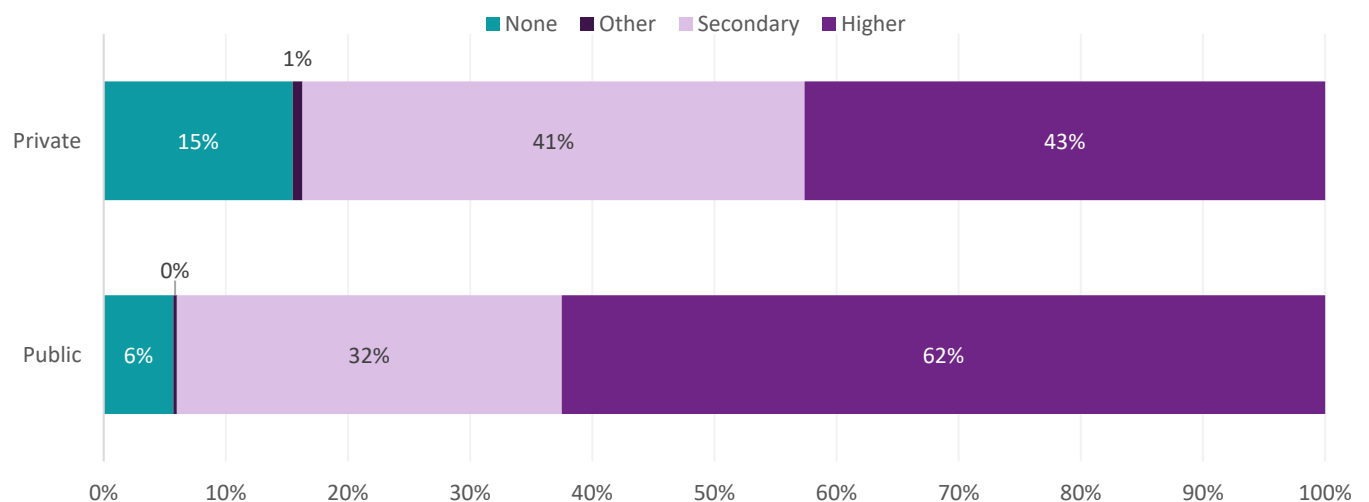
A quarter (25%) of workers in Hotels, restaurants and bars did not have formal qualifications whereas almost three in ten (28%) possessed a higher-level qualification. A similar distribution was seen for those working in Wholesale and retail trades.

Table 4: Highest level of educational qualification by industry (aged 16-64 and working) - percent

Sector	Higher	Secondary	Other	None	All
Financial and legal services	65	33	0	2	100
Public sector	62	35	0	3	100
Information and communication	61	35	0	4	100
Education, health and other services	53	37	0	9	100
Miscellaneous business activities	45	32	1	22	100
Utilities and waste	31	49	1	19	100
Manufacturing	31	48	1	19	100
Transport and storage	30	48	1	21	100
Hotels, restaurants and bars	28	45	1	25	100
Wholesale and retail	26	51	1	22	100
Construction and Quarrying	21	52	1	27	100
Agriculture and fishing	18	49	3	30	100

As Figure 5 shows, just over three-fifths (62%) of public sector workers possessed a higher-level qualification compared to around two-fifths (43%) of private sector workers.

Figure 5: Highest level of educational qualification for public and private sector (aged 16-64 and working) – percent



## Unemployed

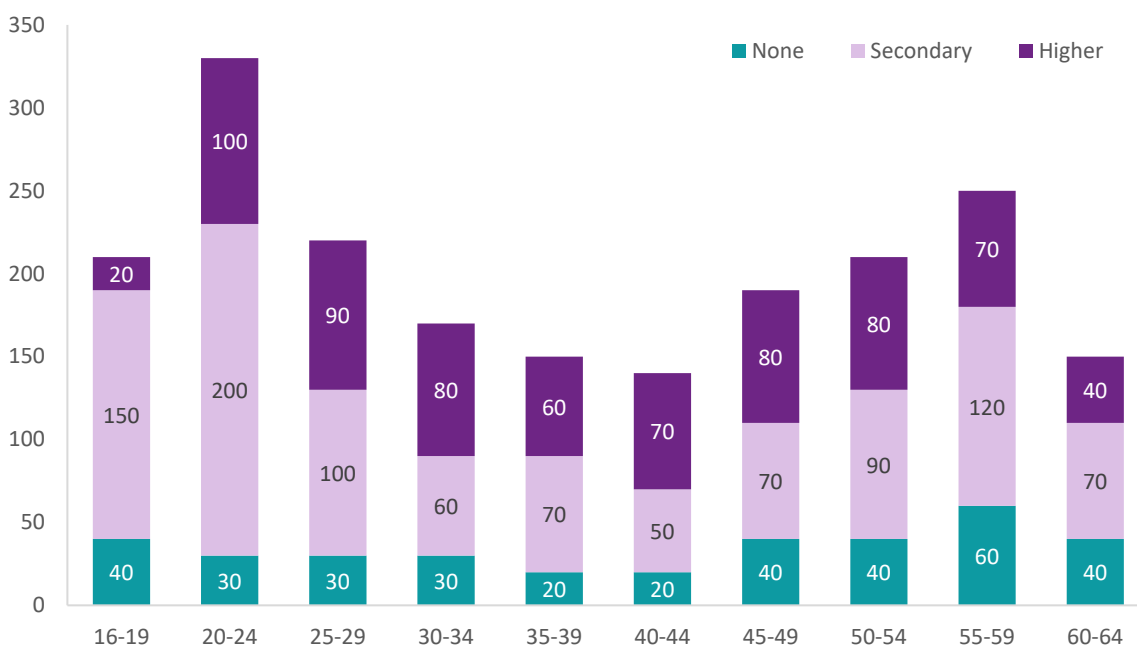
More than four-fifths (83%) of adults aged 16-64 who were unemployed<sup>6</sup> possessed some form of educational qualifications, a similar proportion to that of all adults aged 16-64 (85%). One in five (20%) unemployed adults aged 16-64 had achieved qualifications at or above degree level in comparison to over a quarter (28%) of all adults aged 16-64.

Table 5: Highest level of educational qualification for unemployed adults aged 16-64

Highest qualification (or equivalent)	Persons	Percent
Higher education at or above degree-level	408	20
Higher education below degree-level	271	13
2 or more A-Levels	162	8
NVQ 3	141	7
1 A-Level or 2 AS-Levels	46	2
5 or more GCSEs grade A*-C	261	13
NVQ 2	87	4
GCSEs (any)	268	13
NVQ 1	16	1
Other qualification	18	1
No formal qualifications	341	17
<b>All</b>	<b>2,019</b>	<b>100</b>

Figure 6 shows how educational qualifications vary by age group for unemployed adults aged 16-64.

Figure 6: Highest level of educational qualification for unemployed by age (adults aged 16-64)



<sup>6</sup> For the purposes of this report, unemployed persons are those who were unemployed and looking for a job in the week before census day and includes people registered with the Social Security Department as actively seeking work as well as those who were not registered.



The majority (90%) of unemployed adults in the 20-24 age group had higher or secondary-level qualifications. This is similar to the proportion of all adults aged 20-24 who had higher or secondary-level qualifications (93%).

In contrast, around a quarter (27%) of unemployed adults in the 60-64 age group did not possess any formal qualifications. This is similar to the proportion of all adults aged 60-64 who did not possess any formal qualifications (26%).

Table 6 shows the breakdown of unemployed adults aged 16-64 by place of birth.

Over four-fifths (82%) of Jersey-born unemployed adults aged 16-64 had either higher or secondary-level qualifications. This is lower than the overall proportion of Jersey-born adults aged 16-64 who had either higher or secondary-level qualifications (88%)

Over a quarter (28%) of Jersey-born unemployed adults aged 16-64 had a higher-level qualification. This is lower than the overall proportion of Jersey-born adults aged 16-64 who had a higher-level qualification (39%).

More than two-fifths (45%) of the Portuguese/Madeiran-born unemployed did not possess any formal qualifications. This is lower than the overall proportion of all Portuguese/Madeiran-born adults aged 16-64 who did not have any formal qualifications (54%).

In contrast, just under three-fifths (69%) of unemployed adults born 'Elsewhere in the world' had a higher-level qualification. This is similar to the proportion of all adults aged 16-64 born 'Elsewhere in the world' who had a higher-level qualification (64%).

**Table 6: Highest level of educational qualification for unemployed by place of birth (adults aged 16-64)**

<b>Highest qualification (or equivalent)</b>	Jersey	British Isles	Ireland	Poland	Portugal/ Madeira	Other European country	Elsewhere in the world	<b>All</b>
Higher	300	190	20	30	20	50	80	<b>680</b>
Secondary	560	240	10	30	70	40	50	<b>980</b>
Other	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<b>20</b>
None	180	60	~	10	70	20	10	<b>340</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>2,020</b>

*Numbers have been rounded independently to the nearest 10. ~ indicates a number below 10.*

## Recent arrivals<sup>7</sup>

The educational qualifications of recent arrivals by place of birth are presented in Table 7 below.

Table 7: Highest level of educational qualification for recent arrivals by place of birth (adults aged 16-64)

Highest qualification (or equivalent)	Jersey	British Isles	Ireland	Poland	Portugal/Madeira	Other European country	Elsewhere in the world	All
Higher education at or above degree-level	210	1,740	60	110	130	430	1,140	<b>3,820</b>
Higher education below degree-level	40	400	20	60	110	120	170	<b>910</b>
2 or more A-Levels	20	200	~	60	50	160	70	<b>580</b>
NVQ 3	20	190	~	70	60	70	20	<b>440</b>
1 A-Level or 2 AS-Levels	~	40	~	20	30	40	30	<b>170</b>
5 or more GCSEs grade A*-C	20	220	~	30	70	40	60	<b>440</b>
NVQ 2	~	70	~	30	30	30	10	<b>180</b>
GCSEs (any)	10	140	~	20	50	30	50	<b>300</b>
NVQ 1	~	~	~	20	20	20	10	<b>80</b>
Other qualification	~	~	~	20	40	20	10	<b>90</b>
No formal qualifications	10	90	~	110	580	180	140	<b>1,120</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>3,090</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>1,720</b>	<b>8,120</b>

Numbers have been rounded independently to the nearest 10. ~ denotes a number below 10.

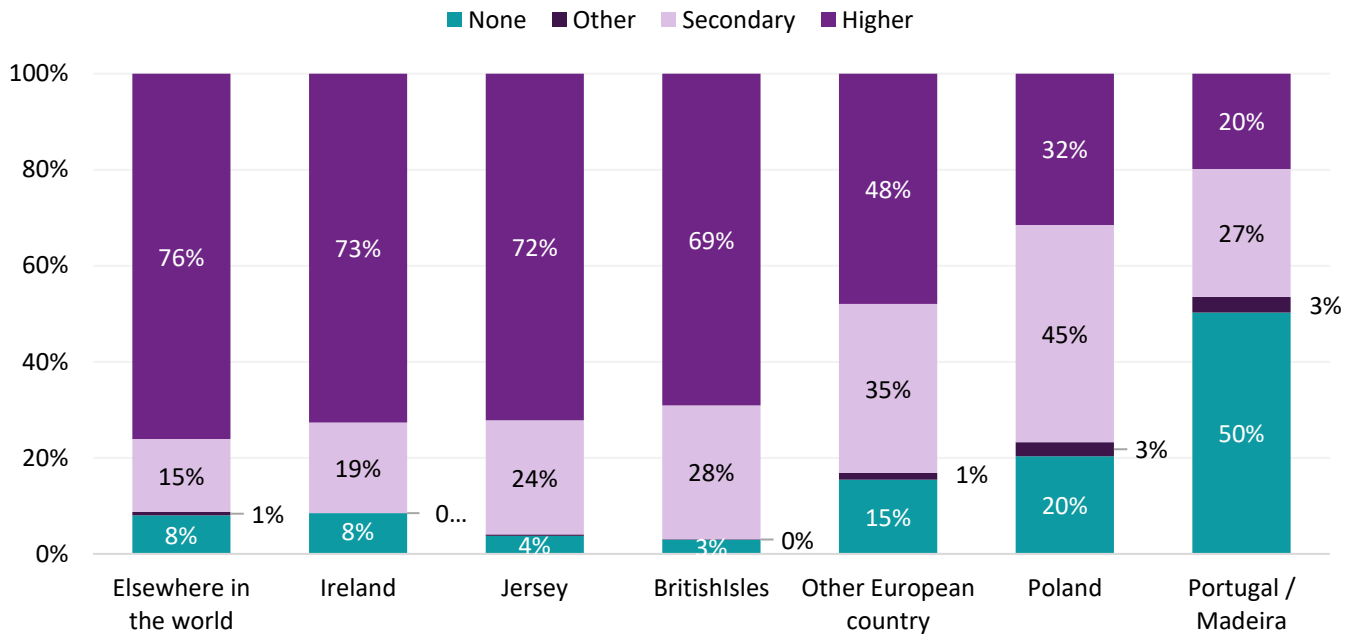
Just over three-fifths (61%) of Jersey-born recent arrivals and two-thirds (67%) of those born 'Elsewhere in the world' held a qualification at or above degree level.

Just under three-fifths of all recent arrivals (58%) had a higher-level education and around a sixth (14%) did not have any formal qualifications.

As Figure 7 shows, half (50%) of recent arrivals born in Portugal/Madeira had no formal qualifications compared to a fifth (20%) of Polish-born recent arrivals.

<sup>7</sup> For the purposes of this report, people whose most recent period of residence began after 2015 are considered "recent arrivals".

Figure 7: Highest level of educational qualification for recent arrivals by place of birth (adults aged 16-64)



## Acknowledgements

The 2021 Jersey census project was undertaken by Statistics Jersey. We would like to thank everyone who has been involved in delivering the Jersey Census, particularly Islanders for responding so positively; the field staff who supported Islanders who needed help; and the members of the census office team.

## Contacts

Ian Cope | Chief Statistician | [chiefstatistician@gov.je](mailto:chiefstatistician@gov.je)

Kim Guegan | Census Manager | [k.guegan@gov.je](mailto:k.guegan@gov.je)

## Notes

### Pandemic context

- The 2021 Census was run during the Covid-19 pandemic; as such, a number of restrictions were in place.
- At the time of the census all travel destinations were classified Red under Jersey's Safer Travel Policy. This had been introduced for UK destinations on 22 December 2020, and for all other destinations on 16 January 2021.
- This meant that all arrivals had to isolate for ten days and be PCR tested on arrival and at days five and ten. The return to a Red, Amber, Green classification for UK regions only, with differing restrictions, occurred on 26 April 2021. International destinations, including the Republic of Ireland, remained classified Red.
- The restriction preventing household mixing was lifted on 15 March 2021.
- Eat-in hospitality re-opened on 22 February 2021, with drinks-only hospitality re-opening on 2 April 2021.
- The recommended public health guidance at the time of the census was to work from home whenever possible, although this was not a legal requirement.

### Who was included?

- Information was collected for everyone who was resident in Jersey on Census Day (Sunday 21 March 2021). A resident included anyone who was staying or intending to stay in Jersey for at least one month. People who were usually resident in Jersey, but temporarily away on Census Day, were also included.
- Limited information was also obtained for visitors (anyone intending to stay for less than one month) who were present in the Island on Census Day.
- People living in households, temporary accommodation, those without a permanent address, as well as people living in communal establishments such as hotels, care homes and the hospital were all included in the census.

### Fieldwork

- Four separate address lists were matched and combined to produce an initial list of all residential addresses in the Island. The lists used were: the Jersey Land and Property Index (JLPI), the Jersey Postal Address File (PAF), Jersey Parish Rates address list, Jersey Electricity list of residential dwellings.
- The resulting list was verified by census staff in advance of the census in late 2020 – i.e., all addresses were visited and checked, including identifying unlisted and temporary properties. If there was any doubt as to whether a dwelling should be included (e.g., properties under construction) they were left in the address list.
- Any new addresses added to the JLPI in the intervening period between the address checking fieldwork and Census Day were also added to the address list. This resulted in a list of over 50,000 residential addresses.
- The majority of questionnaires were delivered by post, with around 4,000 hand-delivered by census enumerators. The hand-delivered questionnaires were targeted to "hard to reach" addresses identified during the address checking fieldwork. This included dwellings such as lodging houses and flats with shared mailboxes.
- Non-responding households were sent a reminder letter, then a replacement questionnaire, before being visited, multiple times where required, until the end of June.

### Data processing

- The 2021 Census was carried out entirely on-Island, including processing and validation of the census returns.
- This approach allowed use of local knowledge and expertise throughout the entire census project and, particularly, enabled follow up of non-responding households to continue for several months after Census Day.
- Completed paper questionnaires were posted back to Statistics Jersey.
- Questionnaires were bar-coded to speed up the processing of the returns; bespoke software, designed in-house, was used to process the returns and to ensure data-entry and validation was efficient and accurate; vigorous quality assurance processes were put in place to maximise data quality.

### Methodological changes for the 2021 Census

- An online completion option was available for the first time. All households received a paper questionnaire containing a unique Household Access Code to complete the census online. 31% of households completed their census online.
- The majority of census questionnaires were delivered by Jersey Post, rather than by Census Enumerators. This meant that a much smaller census field team was engaged on and around Census Day, and there was minimal household contact as part of our Covid-safe measures.

### Changes to the education question for the 2021 Census

- A number of changes to the education question were implemented for the 2021 census:
  - Individual categories were added for NVQ level 1, 2 and 3. In 2011, these were instead included within equivalent categories with NVQ level 3 appearing in two categories.
  - NVQ level 4 and NVQ level 5 were included in the 'Below degree level' category in 2021 whereas in 2011 they would have been included in the 'Above degree level' category.
  - Qualification tick boxes were grouped into broader categories on the questionnaire for clarity. These categories were: 'Higher education qualifications', 'AS, A levels or equivalent', 'GCSEs or equivalent', 'Technical or vocational qualifications', and 'Other or no qualifications'.
  - Qualifications were listed from highest to lowest. In 2011 the order was from lowest to highest.
- The 'Other qualifications' specified by free text were reclassified into equivalent education levels where appropriate using the Regulated Qualifications Framework (RQF) for England and Northern Ireland and the Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework (SCQF).

### Undercount

- The 2021 Jersey census has incorporated the undercount into the census results. Jersey moved to this "one number" approach for the first time in 2011. (UK moved to this approach in 2001).
- 256 households failed to return a census questionnaire in 2021 and were classified as "Undercount" households; such households represented 0.5% of the total number of households.
- Reported numbers for 2021 represent all residents living in Jersey in 2021, including the small undercount
- Non-responding households are included by identifying the number and characteristics of such households and subsequently amending the census results.
- Administrative data, additional information collected by field staff and the application of statistical techniques were used to compile sufficient information on the characteristics of non-responding households to enable their inclusion.

### Validation and quality assurance

- A rigorous process of quality assurance took place, for example: internal consistency checks (e.g., children older than parents), identifying duplicate households or people, ensuring visitors staying overnight at other addresses had been included at their usual residence, identifying outliers and missing data. In some instances, households were contacted by phone to provide missing information.
- A careful process of validation was carried out against available administrative sources, to ensure the final reported census numbers were consistent with the known populations of:
  - births
  - preschool age
  - school age
  - working age
  - pension age
- Validation was also carried out on an individual level using administrative data sources through a process of automated and manual matching. Datasets used included:
  - Birth registrations (CLS / Office of the Superintendent Registrar)
  - Pre-school children (Dept of Health and Community Services)
  - School-age children (Dept of Children, Young People, Education and Skills)
  - Social Security registrations and contributions (Customer and Local Services, CLS)
  - Manpower returns (Population Office)

### Amendments

Appendix Table A1 amended 10 February 2023 for typographical error in education labels

**Appendix**
**Table A1: Highest level of educational qualification by age group**

Highest qualification (or equivalent)	16 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65-69	70-74	75+	All
Higher education at or above degree-level	~	1,420	2,160	2,480	2,800	2,800	2,490	2,190	1,730	1,280	970	740	1,040	<b>22,100</b>
Higher education below degree-level	300	740	860	920	1,010	1,090	1,120	1,310	1,260	910	610	490	670	<b>11,280</b>
2 or more A-Levels	890	1,350	580	580	630	560	400	450	400	360	270	200	280	<b>6,930</b>
1 A-Level or 2 AS-Levels	160	480	490	530	510	530	650	690	720	520	320	270	360	<b>6,210</b>
NVQ 3	160	150	130	150	160	130	120	180	150	130	100	70	100	<b>1,720</b>
5 or more GCSEs grade A*-C	1,550	510	440	490	620	610	660	870	820	670	490	430	640	<b>8,810</b>
NVQ 2	60	180	200	210	220	280	310	330	350	290	210	180	150	<b>2,960</b>
GCSEs (any)	440	400	390	430	440	490	600	850	930	710	610	520	710	<b>7,510</b>
NVQ 1	~	20	40	40	40	50	40	50	60	40	30	30	30	<b>470</b>
Other qualification	~	20	40	40	50	60	60	70	70	60	50	60	190	<b>760</b>
No formal qualifications	560	380	570	740	870	940	1,150	1,460	1,720	1,740	1,650	1,800	4,480	<b>18,040</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>4,130</b>	<b>5,650</b>	<b>5,870</b>	<b>6,590</b>	<b>7,350</b>	<b>7,530</b>	<b>7,600</b>	<b>8,450</b>	<b>8,190</b>	<b>6,710</b>	<b>5,290</b>	<b>4,790</b>	<b>8,650</b>	<b>86,790</b>

Numbers have been rounded independently to the nearest 10. ~ denotes a number below 10

Table A2: Highest level of educational qualification by occupation (aged 16-64 and working)

Highest qualification (or equivalent)	Managers, directors & senior officials	Professional	Associate professional & technical	Admin & secretarial	Skilled trades	Caring, leisure & other service	Sales & customer service	Process, plant & machine operatives	Elementary occupations	All
Higher education at or above degree-level	2,890	6,630	3,410	1,960	460	730	350	120	420	<b>16,970</b>
Higher education below degree-level	1,170	1,160	1,490	1,320	920	830	330	200	490	<b>7,900</b>
2 or more A-Levels	580	520	820	910	360	410	330	120	400	<b>4,440</b>
NVQ 3	400	310	570	530	1,180	900	180	170	290	<b>4,520</b>
1 A-Level or 2 AS-Levels	120	90	180	240	140	110	100	70	140	<b>1,180</b>
5 or more GCSEs grade A*-C	550	400	730	1,050	760	480	450	230	510	<b>5,150</b>
NVQ 2	150	70	140	180	540	490	130	130	210	<b>2,040</b>
GCSEs (any)	430	210	440	890	810	350	380	280	620	<b>4,410</b>
NVQ 1	10	~	~	30	80	50	20	30	90	<b>320</b>
Other qualification	40	20	30	30	70	30	30	40	100	<b>390</b>
No formal qualifications	460	130	230	530	1,870	730	690	830	2,120	<b>7,590</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>6,790</b>	<b>9,570</b>	<b>8,050</b>	<b>7,670</b>	<b>7,180</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>2,980</b>	<b>2,210</b>	<b>5,370</b>	<b>54,900</b>

Numbers have been rounded independently to the nearest 10. ~ denotes a number below 10



**Table A3: Highest level of educational qualification by occupation and sex (aged 16-64 and working)**

	<b>Highest qualification (or equivalent)</b>	Managers, directors & senior officials	Professional	Associate professional & technical	Admin & secretarial	Skilled trades	Caring, leisure & other service	Sales & customer service	Process, plant & machine operatives	Elementary occupations	<b>All</b>
Female	Higher	1,670	4,060	1,470	2,230	180	1,260	410	40	400	<b>12,690</b>
	Secondary	850	640	1,410	2,970	220	2,330	930	60	830	<b>10,240</b>
	Other	10	10	20	30	~	30	20	~	40	<b>160</b>
	None	150	50	90	390	130	600	470	30	1,030	<b>2,930</b>
	<b>All</b>	<b>2,680</b>	<b>4,750</b>	<b>3,980</b>	<b>5,620</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>4,210</b>	<b>1,820</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>2,290</b>	<b>26,030</b>
Male	Higher	2,390	3,740	2,440	1,060	1,210	290	270	280	510	<b>12,180</b>
	Secondary	1,380	980	1,480	860	3,630	470	660	950	1,420	<b>11,820</b>
	Other	20	10	10	~	70	~	10	40	60	<b>230</b>
	None	310	80	140	130	1,740	130	220	800	1,090	<b>4,650</b>
	<b>All</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>4,810</b>	<b>4,070</b>	<b>2,050</b>	<b>6,640</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>2,070</b>	<b>3,070</b>	<b>28,880</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,790</b>	<b>9,570</b>	<b>8,050</b>	<b>7,670</b>	<b>7,180</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>2,980</b>	<b>2,210</b>	<b>5,370</b>	<b>54,900</b>	

Numbers have been rounded independently to the nearest 10. ~ denotes a number below 10

Table A4: Highest level of educational qualification by industry (aged 16-64 and working)

Highest qualification (or equivalent)	Financial and legal services	Public sector	Information and communication	Education, health and other services	Misc. business activities	Utilities and waste	Manufacturing	Transport and storage	Hotels, restaurants, and bars	Wholesale and retail	Construction and Quarrying	Agriculture and fishing	All
Higher education at or above degree-level	6,130	1,090	780	4,720	1,620	100	120	300	540	950	540	90	<b>16,970</b>
Higher education below degree-level	2,090	430	320	1,860	640	140	120	220	490	750	740	100	<b>7,900</b>
2 or more A-Levels	1,380	220	170	730	340	50	60	110	390	620	300	70	<b>4,440</b>
NVQ 3	480	180	110	1,380	290	110	80	130	270	470	910	120	<b>4,520</b>
1 A-Level or 2 AS-Levels	270	60	40	180	90	10	20	40	130	200	100	40	<b>1,180</b>
5 or more GCSEs grade A*-C	1,100	210	160	910	420	80	110	240	320	890	630	80	<b>5,150</b>
NVQ 2	150	40	30	630	130	50	20	60	190	260	420	50	<b>2,040</b>
GCSEs (any)	770	150	110	710	350	70	90	240	270	790	770	90	<b>4,410</b>
NVQ 1	20	~	~	70	20	~	~	10	50	50	50	50	<b>320</b>
Other qualification	40	~	~	60	50	~	~	20	50	60	60	30	<b>390</b>
No formal qualifications	270	80	70	1,120	1,130	140	150	370	900	1,410	1,650	300	<b>7,590</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>12,700</b>	<b>2,470</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>12,370</b>	<b>5,070</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>3,590</b>	<b>6,450</b>	<b>6,170</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>54,900</b>

Numbers have been rounded independently to the nearest 10. ~ denotes a number below 10

Table A5: Highest level of educational qualification by industry and sex (aged 16-64 and working)

Highest qualification (or equivalent)		Financial and legal services	Public sector	Information and communication	Education, health and other services	Misc. business activities	Utilities and waste	Manufacturing	Transport and storage	Hotels, restaurants, and bars	Wholesale and retail	Construction and Quarrying	Agriculture and fishing	All
Female	Higher	4,060	800	310	4,720	970	50	100	130	480	870	150	70	<b>12,690</b>
	Secondary	2,610	460	140	3,470	710	60	90	170	680	1,480	210	150	<b>10,240</b>
	Other	30	~	~	50	20	~	~	~	20	30	~	~	<b>160</b>
	None	200	40	20	840	490	10	30	50	410	690	60	90	<b>2,930</b>
<b>All</b>		6,900	1,310	460	9,070	2,200	120	220	350	1,580	3,060	430	310	<b>26,030</b>
Male	Higher	4,160	720	800	1,860	1,290	190	150	390	540	830	1,130	120	<b>12,180</b>
	Secondary	1,560	400	490	1,130	920	310	290	660	940	1,800	2,970	350	<b>11,820</b>
	Other	10	~	~	20	20	~	~	20	30	40	60	20	<b>230</b>
	None	70	40	50	290	630	130	120	310	490	720	1,590	220	<b>4,650</b>
<b>All</b>		5,800	1,160	1,330	3,290	2,880	640	570	1,380	2,010	3,390	5,750	700	<b>28,880</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>12,700</b>	<b>2,470</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>12,370</b>	<b>5,070</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>3,590</b>	<b>6,450</b>	<b>6,170</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>54,900</b>

Numbers have been rounded independently to the nearest 10. ~ denotes a number below 10