

Highest attained educational qualification

Adults aged 16 or over were asked to provide information on all educational qualifications attained at varying levels. This report focuses on the highest level of qualification attained for working age adults (aged between 16-59 years for women and between 16-64 years for men).

Qualification categories presented in this report include qualifications of equivalent level (see Notes, Appendix B). Qualifications that could not be categorised into an equivalent, for example some professional and foreign¹⁷ qualifications, are included in the 'other qualification' category.

As Table 5.1 shows, a fifth (20%) of working-age adults had degree-level (or equivalent) qualifications. A similar proportion (20%) had no formal qualifications, a higher proportion than in the UK¹⁸ (12%).

Table 5.1: Highest level of educational qualification, working age population

Highest qualification (or equivalent)	Persons	Percent
Higher education at or above degree-level	12,731	20
Higher education below degree-level	8,865	14
2 or more A-Levels	5,886	9
1 A-Level or 2 AS-Levels	3,410	5
5 or more GCSEs grade A*-C	8,177	13
GCSEs (any grade)	11,407	18
Other qualification	1,283	2
No formal qualifications	12,594	20
All	64,353	100

Table 5.2 presents educational qualifications grouped into broader categories so that comparison can be made with the 2001 census¹⁹. The 'Higher education' category relates to all post-secondary level education and includes higher level diplomas and first or higher degrees.

Table 5.2: Highest level of educational qualification for 2011 and 2001 (working age)

Highest qualification (or equivalent)	2011 Persons	2001 Persons	2011 Percent	2001 Percent
Higher education	21,596	7,200	34	13
Secondary level	28,880	27,212	45	48
Other	1,283	3,190	2	6
No formal qualifications	12,594	19,413	20	34
All	64,353	57,015	100	100

¹⁷ Where possible, foreign qualifications have been categorised into the equivalent level.

¹⁸ Data from ONS Labour Force Survey, 2009.

¹⁹ Due to changes in education categories between the 2001 and 2011 census questionnaires, direct comparison of individual categories is not possible; however comparison can be made between the broader categories.

The proportion of working age adults with higher education qualifications has increased from one in eight (13%) in 2001 to a third (34%) in 2011. In contrast, the proportion of working age adults with no formal qualifications has decreased considerably from that measured by the 2001 census which reported a third (34%) of working-age adults having no formal qualifications.

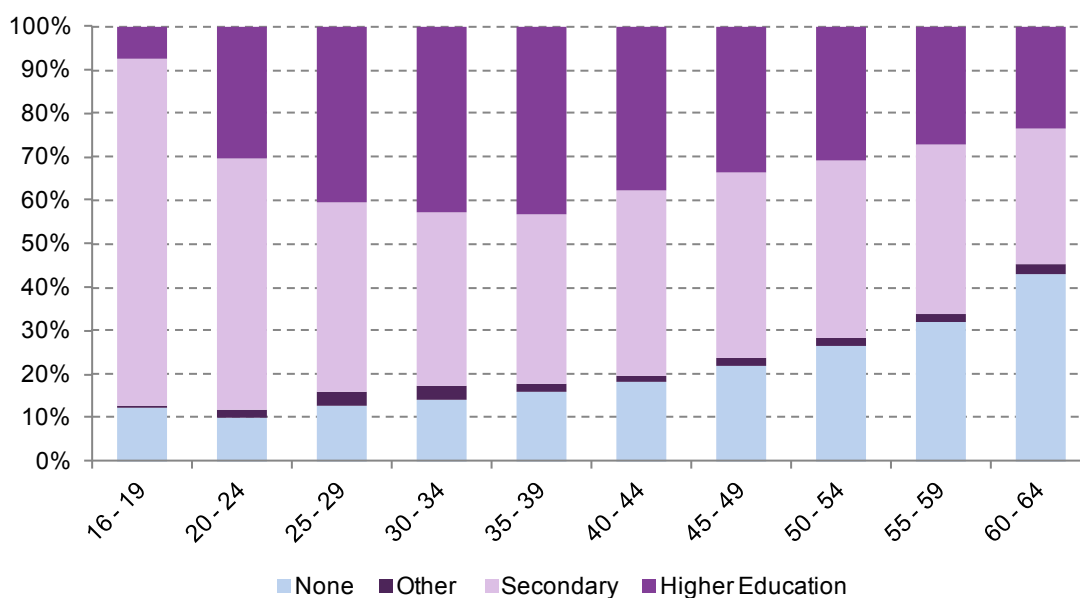
The reduction in the proportion of working age adults without formal qualifications is primarily due to the ageing of the population between 2001 and 2011²⁰.

Age

As Figure 5.1 shows, the proportion of adults with no formal qualifications increased with age, from around one in eight (12%) adults aged 16-19 without formal qualifications compared to around two-fifths (43%) adults aged 60-64.

The 30-34 and 35-39 age groups had the greatest proportions of adults with higher level educational qualifications (43%). A detailed table can be found in Appendix C (Table A29).

Figure 5.1: Highest level of educational qualification by age (working age) - percent



Place of birth

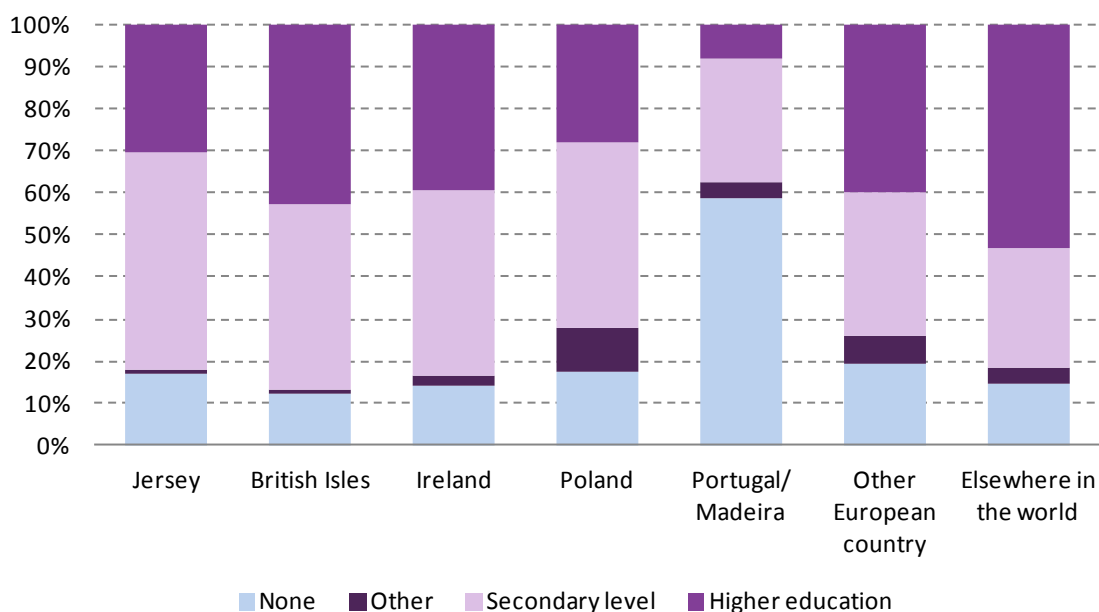
Three-fifths (59%) of working age adults born in Portugal / Madeira had no formal qualifications compared to less than a fifth of all other working age adults.

Working age adults born 'Elsewhere in the world' had the largest proportion (40%) of people with qualifications at or above degree level.

²⁰ Secondary effects were the distribution of qualifications of in-migrants and also the application of improved statistical techniques between the 2001 and 2011 censuses.

Table 5.3: Highest level of educational qualification by place of birth (working age)

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	4,448	5,442	270	512	252	644	1,163
Higher education below degree-level	3,866	3,439	297	319	248	293	403
2 or more A-Levels	3,058	1,643	191	328	194	252	220
1 A-Level or 2 AS-Levels	1,407	1,015	55	458	230	128	117
5 or more GCSEs grade A*-C	4,134	2,718	148	288	439	205	245
GCSEs (any grade)	5,614	3,847	243	236	1,006	208	253
Other qualification	257	199	34	317	214	156	106
No formal qualifications	4,709	2,571	207	519	3,706	453	429
All	27,493	20,874	1,445	2,977	6,289	2,339	2,936

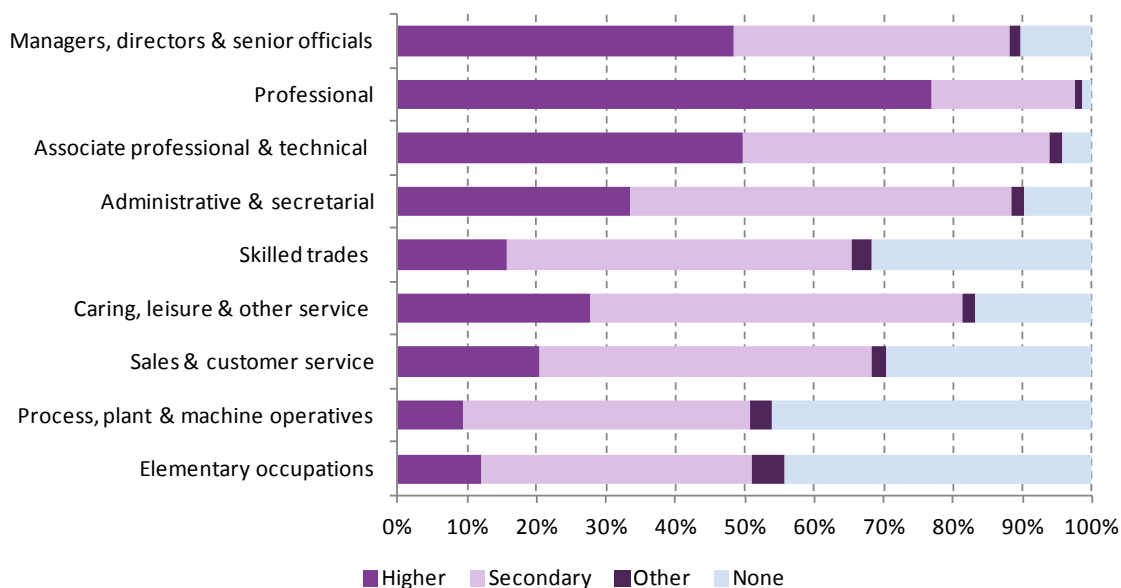
Figure 5.2: Highest level of educational qualification by place of birth, (working age) – percent

Occupation

Over three-quarters (77%) of working adults engaged in Professional occupations possessed a higher-level qualification (see Figure 5.3). A detailed table is presented in Appendix C (Table A30).

Nearly half of Process, plant & machine operatives (46%) and people working in Elementary occupations (44%) did not have formal qualifications. In contrast, around one in eight (12%) workers in Elementary occupations and a fifth (20%) of Sales & customer services workers possessed a higher-level qualification.

Figure 5.3: Highest level of educational qualification by occupation (working age and in employment) - percent



Industry

Table 5.4 presents highest level of educational qualification for workers in each industrial sector (a detailed table of counts can be found in Appendix C, Table A31).

Around half of working age adults employed in Finance and legal activities (51%) and Education, health and other services (49%) had a higher level qualification.

A third of workers in Agriculture and fishing (34%) and Construction (33%) did not possess formal qualifications.

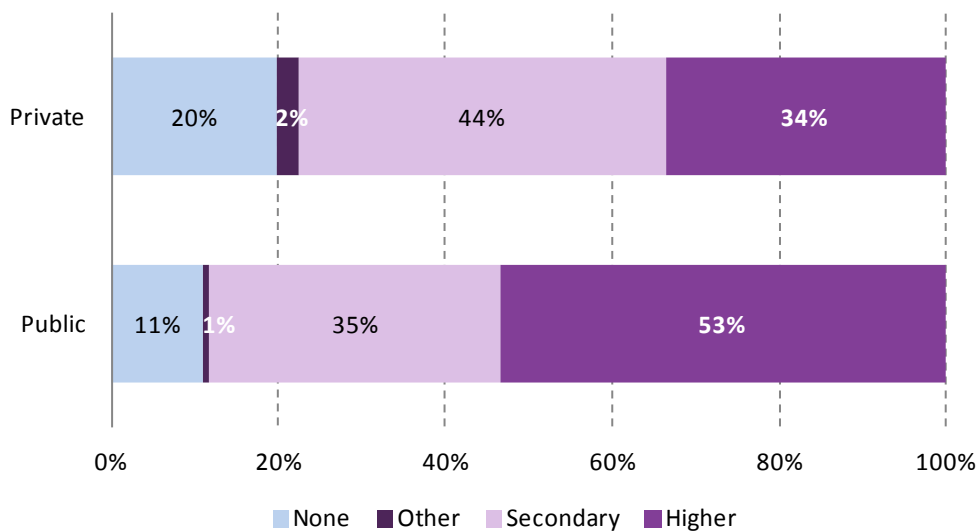
Nearly a third (31%) of workers in Hotels, restaurants and bars did not have formal qualifications whilst a quarter (24%) possessed a higher level qualification. A similar distribution was seen for those employed in Wholesale and retail trades.

Table 5.4: Highest level of educational qualification by industry (working age and in employment) - percent

Sector	Higher	Secondary	Other	None	All
Agriculture and fishing	15	44	8	34	100
Manufacturing	23	48	3	26	100
Construction	16	49	2	33	100
Electricity, gas and water supply	30	49	1	20	100
Wholesale and retail trades	21	47	2	29	100
Hotels, restaurants & bars	24	39	5	31	100
Transport, storage and communication	26	49	2	23	100
Financial and legal activities	51	43	2	4	100
Miscellaneous business activities	39	38	2	22	100
Education, health and other services	49	37	1	13	100

As Figure 5.4 shows, more than half (53%) of public sector workers possessed a higher level qualification compared to a third (34%) of private sector workers.

Figure 5.4: Highest level of educational qualification for public and private sector (working age and in employment) - percent



Unemployed

More than three-quarters (76%) of the working-age unemployed²¹ possessed some form of educational qualifications and around one in eight (13%) had achieved qualifications at or above degree-level.

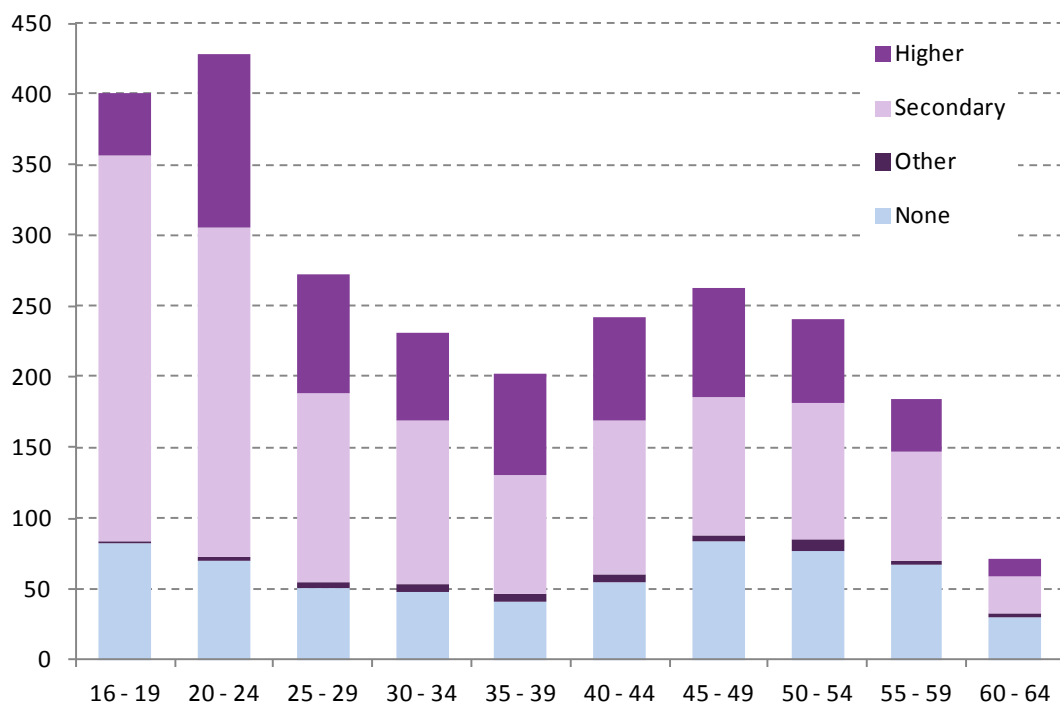
Table 5.5: Highest level of educational qualification for the unemployed (working age)

Highest qualification (or equivalent)	Persons	Percent
Higher education at or above degree-level	322	13
Higher education below degree-level	321	13
2 or more A-Levels	183	7
1 A-Level or 2 AS-Levels	103	4
5 or more GCSEs grade A*-C	297	12
GCSEs (any grade)	665	26
Other qualification	41	2
No formal qualifications	602	24
All	2,534	100

²¹ 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.

Figure 5.5 shows how educational qualifications vary by age group for unemployed adults of working age.

Figure 5.5: Highest level of educational qualification for unemployed by age (working age)



Over three-quarters of locally-born unemployed adults had either higher or secondary level qualifications. Nearly a quarter (23%) had a higher level qualification (counts are shown in Table 5.6).

More than half (54%) of the Portuguese / Madeiran-born unemployed did not possess any formal qualifications. In contrast, more than half (51%) of unemployed adults born 'Elsewhere in the world' held a higher level qualification.

Table 5.6: Highest level of educational qualification for unemployed by place of birth (working age)

	Higher	Secondary	Other	None	All
Jersey	300	710	~	290	1,310
British Isles	200	340	~	110	660
Portugal / Madeira	20	80	~	130	240
Poland	20	40	~	10	80
Ireland (Republic)	10	10	~	10	40
Other European country	30	30	10	30	100
Elsewhere in the world	60	30	~	20	110
All	640	1,250	40	600	2,530

~ indicates a value less than 10. All other numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10.

Recent arrivals²²

Educational qualification of recent arrivals by place of birth are presented in Table 5.7 below.

More than two-fifths (44%) of Jersey-born recent arrivals and a half (50%) of those born 'Elsewhere in the world' held a qualification at or above degree level.

Table 5.7: Highest level of educational qualification for recent arrivals by place of birth (working age)

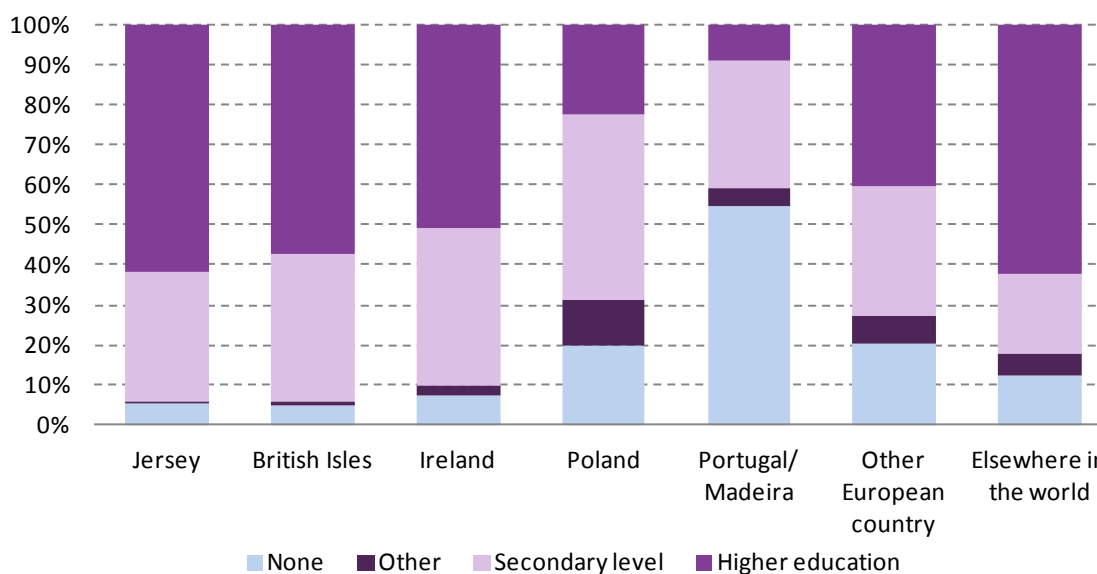
Highest qualification (or equivalent)	Jersey	British Isles	Ireland	Poland	Portugal / Madeira	Other European country	Elsewhere in the world	All
Higher education at or above degree-level	210	1,550	70	230	80	360	620	3,130
Higher education below degree-level	80	600	50	150	50	140	150	1,210
2 or more A-Levels	20	330	10	160	50	120	70	780
1 A-Level or 2 AS-Levels	20	170	10	290	60	70	30	650
5 or more GCSEs grade A*-C	50	420	20	190	110	110	60	950
GCSEs (any grade)	60	460	40	150	230	90	90	1,130
Other qualification	~	20	10	190	70	90	70	440
No formal qualifications	30	190	20	340	770	250	150	1,750
All	470	3,750	240	1,710	1,410	1,230	1,240	10,030

~ indicates a value less than 10. All other numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10.

More than two-fifths of recent arrivals (43%) had higher level education and a sixth (17%) did not have any formal qualifications.

Over half (55%) of recent arrivals born in Portugal/Madeira had no formal qualifications compared to a fifth (20%) of Polish-born recent arrivals.

Figure 5.6: Highest level of educational qualification for recent arrivals by place of birth (working age)



²² For the purposes of this report, people whose most recent period of residence began after 2005 are considered to be "recent arrivals".