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Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru  
Parc Cathays  
Caerdydd CF10 3NQ

Ffôn  
Swyddfa'r Wasg: 029 2089 8099  
Ymholiadau  
Cyhoeddus: 029 2082 5050

Issued by  
Statistical Directorate  
National Assembly for Wales  
Cathays Park  
Cardiff CF10 3NQ

Telephone  
Press Office: 029 2089 8099  
Public Enquiries: 029 2082 5050

Statistical Directorate Contact:  
Glyn Jones 029 2082 5067  
Email:  
[Post16Ed.stats@Wales.GSI.Gov.UK](mailto:Post16Ed.stats@Wales.GSI.Gov.UK)

<http://www.wales.gov.uk/statistics>

Next Update:  
October 2007 (exact date will  
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## THE LEVELS OF HIGHEST QUALIFICATION HELD BY WORKING AGE ADULTS IN WALES, 2005

This Statistical Bulletin presents key statistics on the highest qualification held by adults of working age in Wales<sup>a</sup>. These figures were first published as provisional data in headline form in August. The final data are exactly the same as the provisional figures.

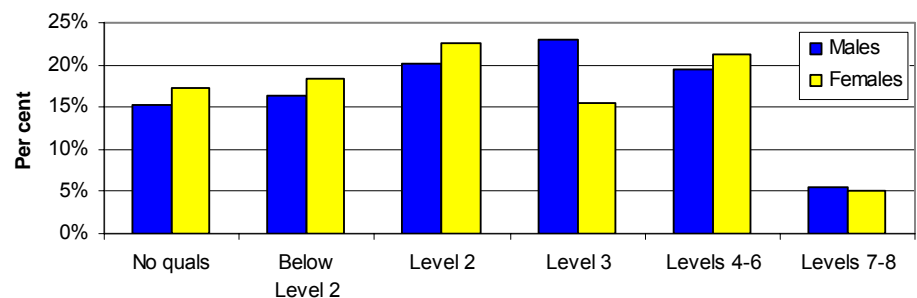
The statistics provided are taken from the Annual Population Survey (APS) for the year ending December 31<sup>st</sup> 2005 and are presented for working age adults i.e. including males aged 18-64 and females aged 18-59, according to their age at the start of the academic year. Further information on the APS can be found in Annex A.

Data have previously been presented as NVQ equivalencies. From September 2004, the National Qualification Framework (NQF) was expanded and the former levels 4 and 5 were divided into more precise levels (4-8). Data are now presented according to this classification.

### Key Results

- 66 per cent of all adults of working age have a qualification at level 2 or above, with 26 per cent at level 4 or above. 16 per cent of the working age population have no qualifications.
- A higher proportion of females are qualified up to level 2 and levels 4-6, whilst a higher proportion of males are qualified to level 3 or levels 7-8. More females have no qualifications.
- A greater proportion of Welsh speakers are qualified to levels 2, 3, 4-6 and 7-8 than their non-Welsh speaking counterparts.
- 51 per cent of persons with no qualifications (who are not in full-time education) are either ILO unemployed or economically inactive. This compares to 25<sup>r</sup> per cent across the population as a whole.
- Income increases with the level of qualification held. Employees with NQF levels 7-8 earn on average 78 per cent more a week than employees qualified to level 3 or below.
- Persons with higher qualifications were more likely to have undertaken learning in the last 12 months than those with no or low qualifications.
- Qualification levels have overall increased since 2001.
- Wales has a higher proportion of adults of working age without qualifications compared with England and Scotland. The gap between Wales and the rest of the UK has narrowed since 2001.

**Chart 1. Highest level of qualification held by adults of working age by gender, 2005**



<sup>a</sup> Adult working age is defined as 18-64 for males and 18-59 for females.  
<sup>r</sup> Figure revised January 10<sup>th</sup> 2007

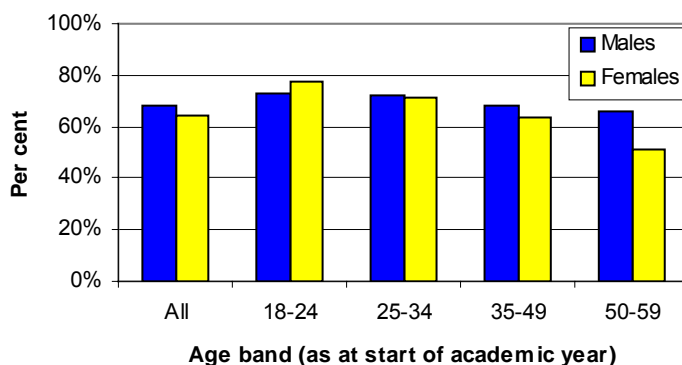
### Qualifications by age and gender

- 16 per cent of adults of working age have no qualifications (*Table 1*).
- 15 per cent of males of working age have no qualifications compared with 17 per cent of females (*Chart 1*).
- The proportion of adults with no qualifications increases with age. 9 per cent of 18-24 year olds have no qualification compared with 26 per cent of 50-59 year olds (*Table 1*).
- 66 per cent of all adults of working age have a qualification at NQF level 2 or above, whilst 26 per cent have a qualification at level 4 or above (*Table 1*).
- The highest qualification of females is more likely to be either a lower level qualification or degree level. In contrast the highest qualification for nearly a quarter of males is at level 3 (*Chart 1*).
- Although at the age of 18-24 females have higher achievement levels at NQF level 2 or above than males, for all other age groups the proportion of males qualified to at least level 2 surpasses that of females (*Chart 2*).
- In contrast, 50-59 year olds aside, the proportion of females qualified to at least NQF level 4 is slightly higher than that of males for all age groups. (*Chart 3*).

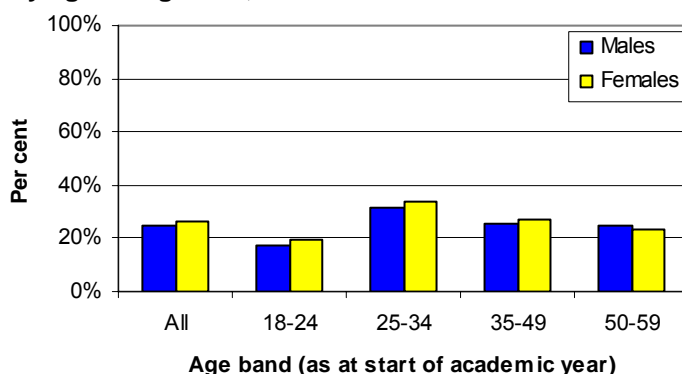
### Qualifications by Welsh Language ability

- A greater proportion of Welsh Speakers are qualified to levels 2, 3, 4-6 and 7-8 than their non-Welsh speaking counterparts. In general, as the levels of qualifications increase the percentage difference between Welsh speakers and non-Welsh speakers increases, with the proportion of Welsh Speakers gaining level 4 qualifications over 30 per cent greater than for non-Welsh speakers (*Chart 4*).
- Over three quarters of people who can Read, Speak, Understand or Write Welsh have a highest qualification at level 2 or above, compared with the Welsh average of 66 per cent (*Chart 5*).
- Around a third of people who can Read, Speak, Understand or Write Welsh hold a degree level qualification. This compares with just over a quarter on average in Wales (*Chart 5*).

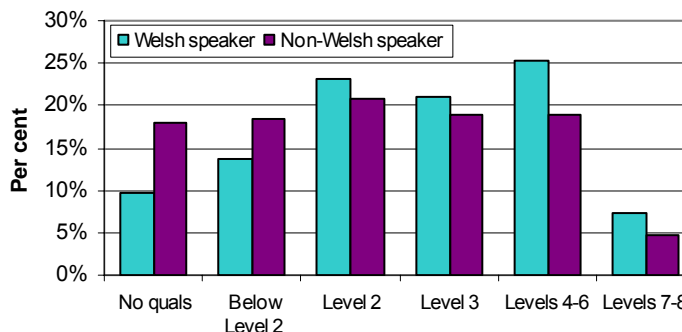
**Chart 2. Proportion qualified to at least NQF level 2, by age and gender, 2005**



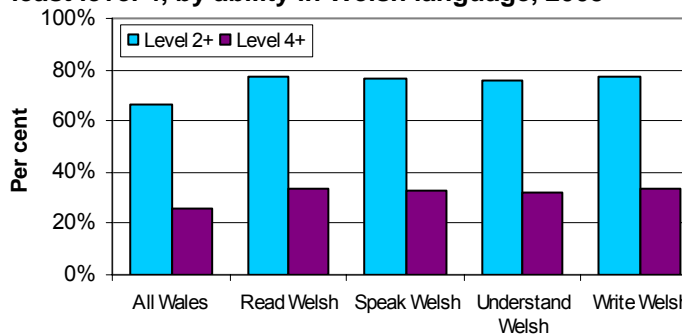
**Chart 3. Proportion qualified to at least NQF level 4-6, by age and gender, 2005**



**Chart 4. Highest level of qualification held by adults of working age, by whether or not respondents speak Welsh, 2005**



**Chart 5. Proportion qualified to at least level 2 or at least level 4, by ability in Welsh language, 2005**



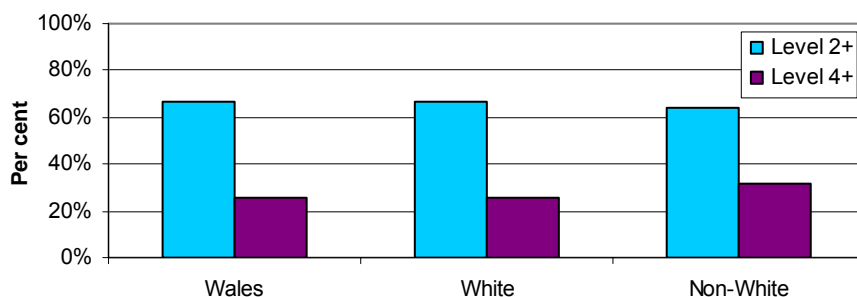
### Qualifications by ethnicity and disability

- A lower proportion of persons from a non-white ethnic origin hold level 2 qualifications (64 per cent compared with 66 per cent) than the population as a whole.
- However, persons from a non-white ethnic origin are more likely to hold degree-level qualifications (32 per cent compared with 26 per cent).
- Persons with a disability are more likely to hold no qualifications than non-disabled persons, and less likely to hold level 3 or degree level qualifications. (Chart 7).

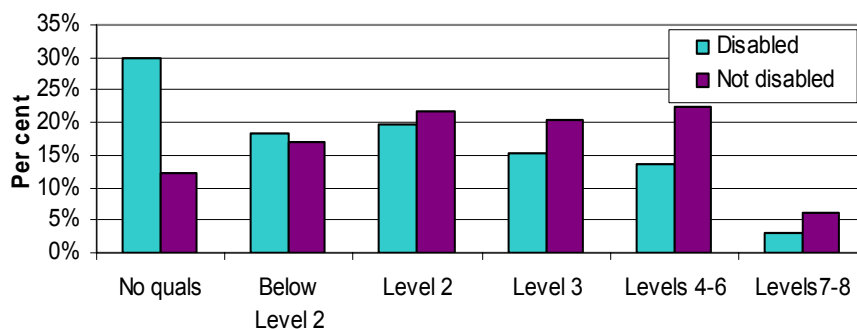
### Employment status by highest qualification

- Overall, the proportion of people in employment increases as the highest level of qualification increases. This is true for both males and females (Chart 8).
- 49 per cent of people with no qualifications (who are not in full-time education) are in employment compared with 90<sup>r</sup> per cent of people with qualifications at levels 7-8.
- 54 per cent of males with no qualifications are in employment compared with 44 per cent of females (Chart 8).
- A greater proportion of males are in work than females for all qualification groups except levels 7-8. (Chart 8).
- The difference between the percentage of males and females in employment decreases as the level of highest qualification increases (Chart 8).
- Adults in work holding a level 3 qualification or above are more likely to be employed full-time than those holding a level 2 qualification or below (Chart 9).

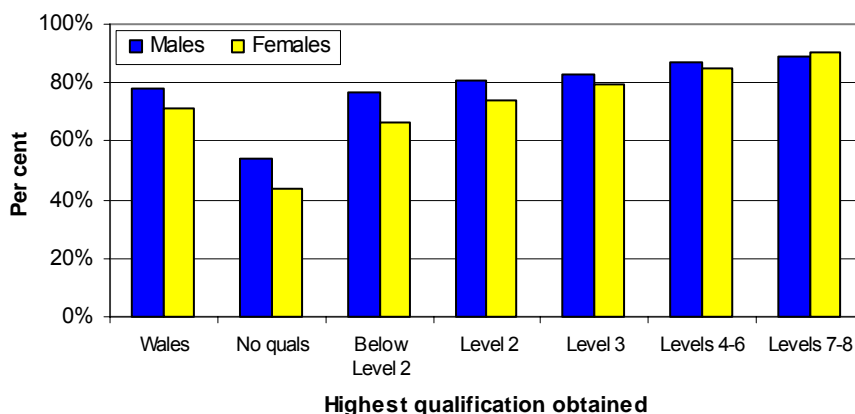
**Chart 6. Proportion qualified to at least level 2 or at least level 4, by ethnicity, 2005**



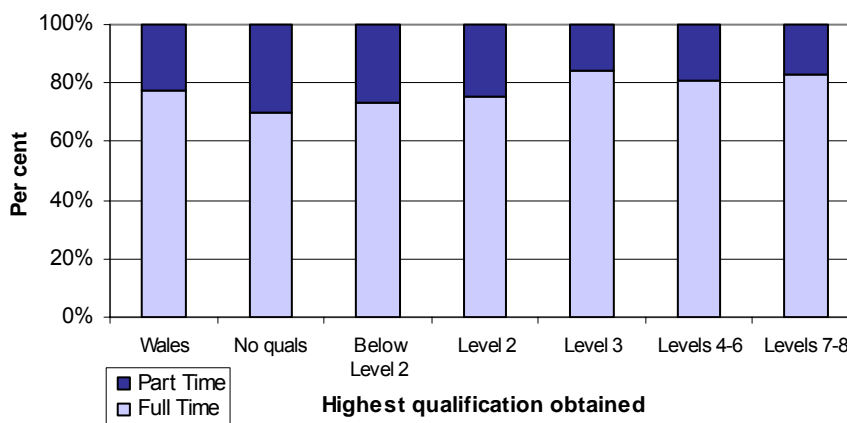
**Chart 7. Highest level of qualification held by working age adults by current disability status, 2005**



**Chart 8. Percentage employed by highest level of qualification obtained, by gender, 2005<sup>b</sup>**



**Chart 9. Employment status of those persons in employment, by highest level of qualification obtained, 2005**



<sup>b</sup> Excludes those persons in full-time education.  
<sup>r</sup> Figure revised January 9<sup>th</sup> 2007

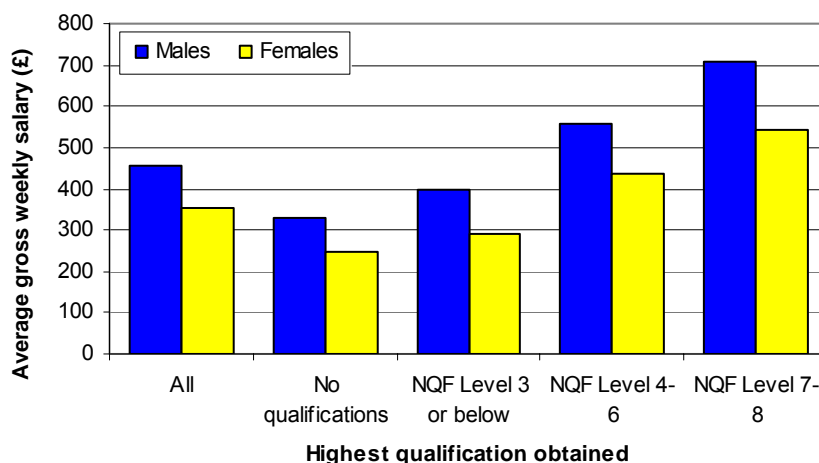
### Income levels by highest qualification

- Income levels increase as the level of qualifications increase (*Chart 10*).
- Employees in Wales with qualifications at NQF levels 7-8 earn on average 78 per cent more a week than persons qualified to NQF level 3 or below and more than double the amount earned by persons with no qualifications (*not shown in charts*).
- The average gross weekly salary is higher for males than for females across all levels of qualifications held, with males earning 30 per cent more than females on average <sup>c</sup> (*Chart 10*).

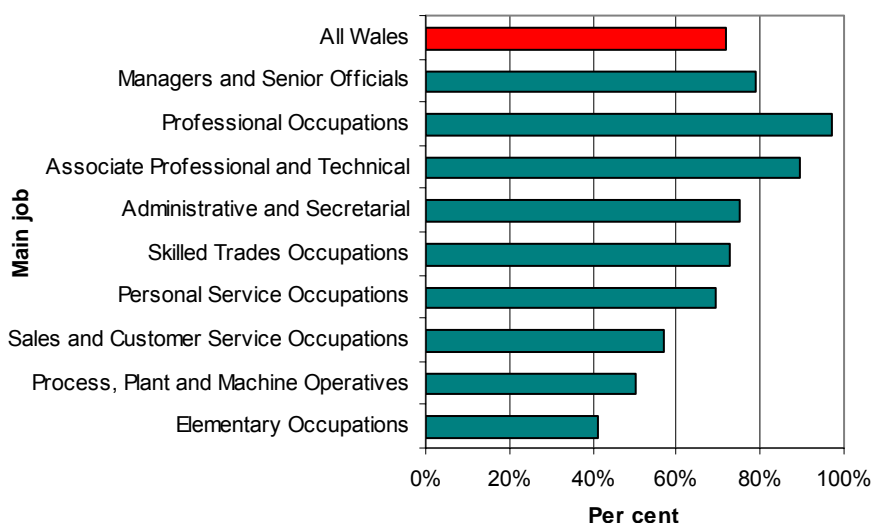
### Qualifications by main job

- 72 per cent of persons in employment are qualified to at least NQF level 2 (*Chart 11*).
- Persons employed in professional occupations are more likely to be qualified to at least NQF level 2 than those in other jobs. 97 per cent of persons in professional occupations are qualified at this level (*Chart 11*).
- Elementary Occupations and Process and Plant Machine Operatives are the only two occupation categories in which over half the persons employed are **not** qualified to at least NQF Level 2 (*Chart 11*).
- 30 per cent of persons in employment are qualified to at least NQF Level 4 (*Chart 12*).
- 86 per cent of persons in professional occupations are qualified to at least NQF level 4 compared with only 6 per cent of elementary occupations (*Chart 12*).
- Persons employed in professional occupations are more than twice as likely to be qualified to at least NQF level 4 as managers and senior officials (86 per cent compared with 39 per cent) (*Chart 12*).

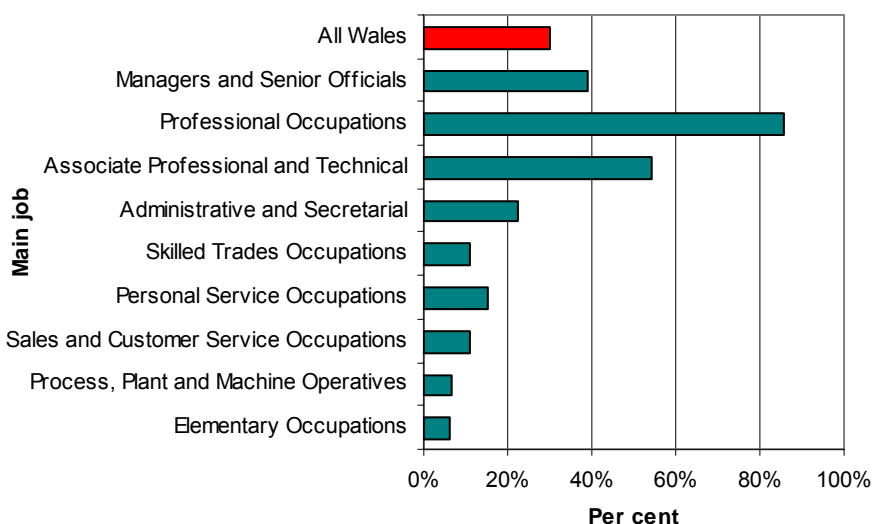
**Chart 10. Average gross weekly salary of full-time employees by gender and highest qualification obtained, 2005**



**Chart 11. Proportion of persons in employment who are qualified to at least NQF level 2, by main job <sup>d</sup>, 2005**



**Chart 12. Proportion of persons in employment who are qualified to at least NQF level 4, by main job <sup>d</sup>, 2005**



<sup>c</sup> This is bigger than the headline gender pay gap measured using hourly earnings from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings. This shows average female earnings at 89 per cent of average male earnings.

<sup>d</sup> Excludes those persons in full time education. Occupations graded according to Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) 2000.

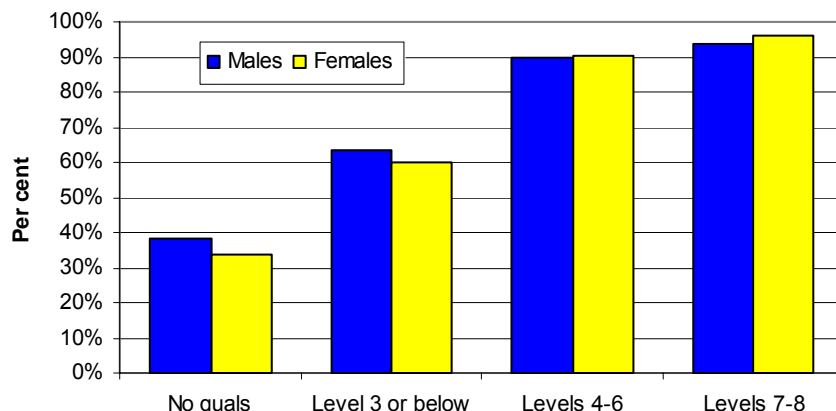
### Participation in learning by qualification level held<sup>e</sup>

- Participation in learning by persons that have left compulsory education increases as qualifications levels increase (*Chart 13*).
- 90 per cent of adults of working age with degree level qualifications entered some form of learning - either taught or non-taught. This compares with 62 per cent of persons holding qualifications lower than a degree, and 36 per cent of persons with no qualifications (*Chart 13*).
- Males qualified to under degree level were more likely to have undertaken learning than females. However females with degree-level qualifications were slightly more likely to have been in learning than their male counterparts (*Chart 13*).

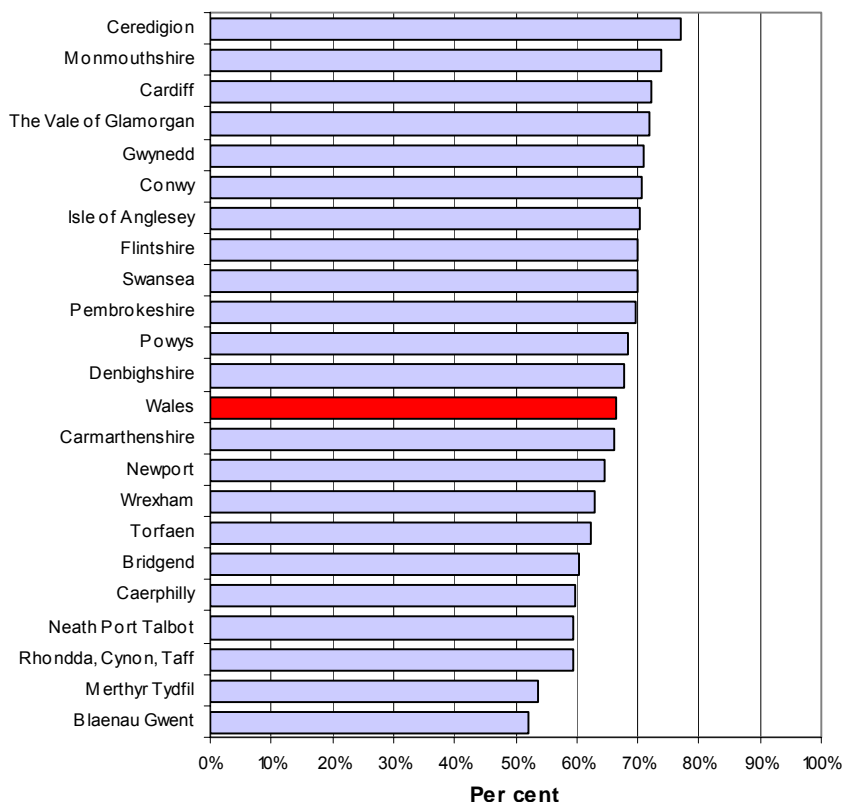
### Qualifications by Unitary Authority

- Adults of working age in Blaenau Gwent and Merthyr Tydfil are more likely to hold no qualifications than those in other parts of Wales. 25 per cent of people in Blaenau Gwent and 23 per cent of people in Merthyr Tydfil do not have a qualification compared with 10 per cent in The Vale of Glamorgan (*Table 2*).
- More than half of all of people of working age are qualified to at least NQF level 2 for every Welsh Unitary Authority (*Chart 14*).
- Whilst Ceredigion has the greatest proportion of people qualified to at least NQF level 2, Cardiff has the greatest proportion of people qualified to at least degree level (*Table 2*).
- Qualification levels are lowest in the South Wales Valleys authorities (*Table 2*).

**Chart 13. Proportion of adults of working age having undertaken some learning in past 12 months, by highest level of qualification obtained, 2005**



**Chart 14. Proportion of adults of working age qualified to at least level 2, by Unitary Authority, 2005**



<sup>e</sup> Persons that have left compulsory education and had undertaken any taught or non-taught learning during the previous 12 months

### Qualifications over time

- Qualification levels have overall increased since 2001 (*Chart 15*).
- The proportion of working age adults with no qualifications has fallen every year since 2001, with an overall decrease of 5 percentage points over the last four years (*Chart 15*).
- The proportion of working age adults qualified to at least level 2 and at least level 4 has risen every year since 2001 although in 2005 the figures remained more or less at the same level (*Chart 15*).

### 2001 and 2005 comparison <sup>f</sup>

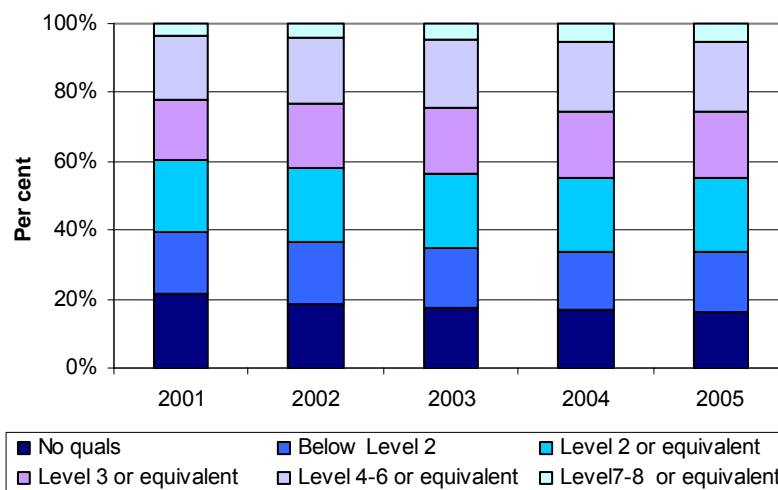
#### NQF level 2 or above

- The proportion of working age adults with a highest qualification of at least NQF level 2 has risen for all age categories between 2001 and 2005 (*Chart 16*).
- Overall there was a 6 percentage point increase for working aged adults in Wales, with the largest increase seen in adults aged 25-34 (9 percentage points) (*Chart 16*).

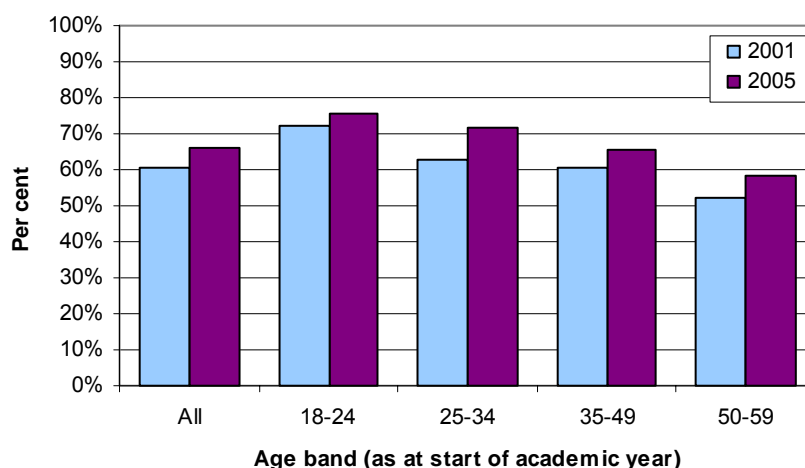
#### NQF level 4 or above

- The proportion of working age adults with a degree level qualification has risen for all age categories between 2001 and 2005 (*Chart 17*).
- Overall there was a 4 percentage point increase for working aged adults in Wales, with the largest increase seen in adults aged 25-34 (6 percentage points) (*Chart 17*).

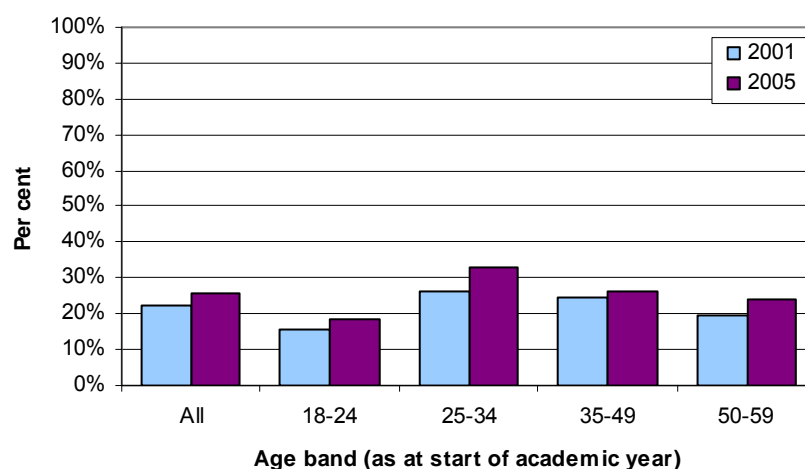
**Chart 15. Highest level of qualification held by adults of working age since 2001**



**Chart 16. Proportion qualified to at least NQF level 2, by age, 2001 and 2005**



**Chart 17. Proportion qualified to at least NQF level 4 or equivalent, by age 2001 and 2005**

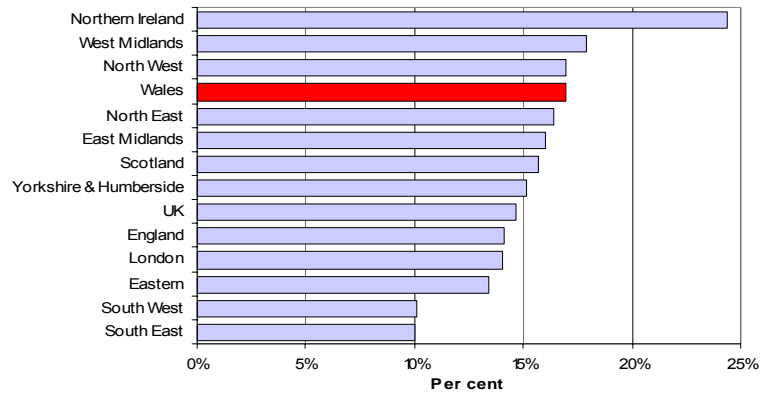


<sup>f</sup> In 2001 the LFS sample size was "boosted" in Wales with the number of households sampled increased fourfold. Comparisons with data prior to 2001, shown in the Statistical Bulletin series "Progress Towards Meeting the Lifelong Learning Targets in Wales", should be treated with caution.

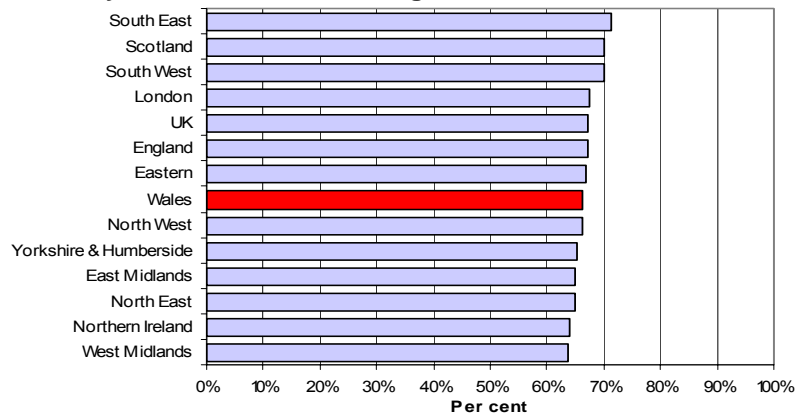
## UK comparisons

- In the UK, 14 per cent of adults of working age do not have a qualification (*Chart 18*).
- Wales has a higher proportion of adults of working age without qualifications compared with England and Scotland (*Chart 18*).
- The proportion of adults qualified to at least NQF level 2 in Wales is greater than Northern Ireland, and lower than Scotland, England and the UK as a whole (*Chart 19*).
- Wales has a similar or higher proportion of adults qualified to at least NQF level 2 to most English regions (excluding London and the South) (*Chart 19*).
- The proportion of adults qualified to at least NQF level 4 in Wales is greater than in Northern Ireland but lower than Scotland, England and the UK as a whole (*Table 3*).
- Since 2001 there has been a gradual decrease in proportion of adults with no qualifications in all parts of the UK except Northern Ireland (*Chart 20*).
- The gap between Wales and the UK coverage has narrowed from 5.1 percentage points in 2001 to 2.3 in 2005 (*Chart 20*).
- Since 2001, the proportion of adults with at least level 2 qualifications has increased gradually in Wales, England and Scotland (*Chart 21*).
- Wales has seen the highest increase in proportion of adults with at least level 2 since 2001. This has resulted in the gap between Wales and the UK narrowing from 4.0 percentage points in 2001 to 1.1 in 2005 (*Chart 21*).

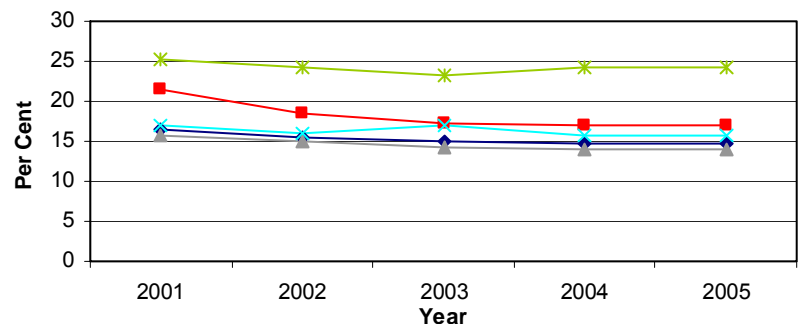
**Chart 18. Proportion of adults of working age with no qualifications, by Government Office Region, 2005**



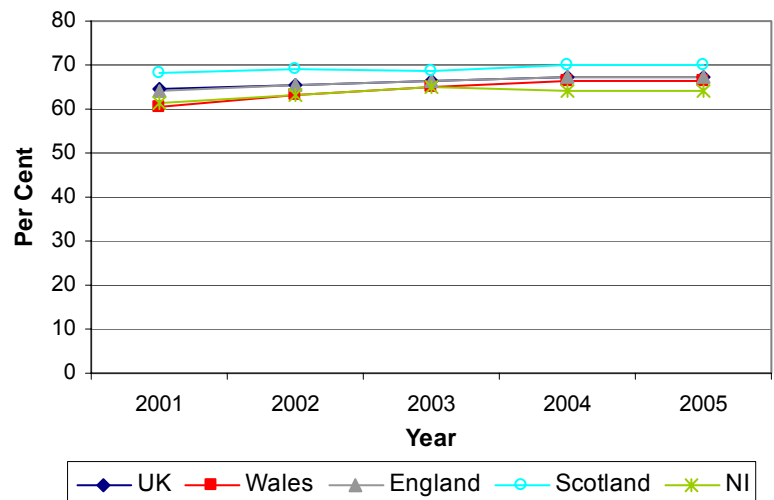
**Chart 19. Proportion of adults of working age qualified to at least level 2, by Government Office Region, 2005**



**Chart 20. Proportion of adults of working age with no qualifications, by UK country**



**Chart 21. Proportion of adults of working age with at least level 2 qualifications, by UK country**



**Table 1. Level of highest qualification held by adults of working age in Wales, 2005 (a)**

Percentage

	Percentage of adults of working age qualified at each NQF level						
	No qualifications	Below Level 2	Level 2	Level 2+	Level 3	Levels 4-6	Level 4+
<b>By gender</b>							
Males	15	16	20	<b>68</b>	23	20	<b>25</b>
Females	17	18	23	<b>64</b>	15	21	<b>26</b>
Persons	16	17	21	<b>66</b>	19	20	<b>26</b>
<b>By age</b>							
18-24	9	15	23	<b>75</b>	33	16	<b>19</b>
25-34	10	18	21	<b>72</b>	18	26	<b>33</b>
35-49	15	20	22	<b>65</b>	17	20	<b>26</b>
50-59	26	15	19	<b>58</b>	15	19	<b>24</b>
60-64 (males only)	29	13	19	<b>58</b>	18	17	<b>22</b>
<b>By ethnic origin</b>							
White	16	17	21	<b>66</b>	19	20	<b>26</b>
Non-white	15	21	16	<b>64</b>	16	20	<b>32</b>
<b>By disability status</b>							
Disabled	30	18	20	<b>52</b>	15	14	<b>17</b>
Not disabled	12	17	22	<b>71</b>	21	22	<b>28</b>
<b>By economic activity and main job (b)</b>							
In employment	11	17	22	<b>72</b>	19	24	<b>30<sup>r</sup></b>
of which:							
Managers & senior officials	7	14	19	<b>78</b>	21	31	<b>41</b>
Professional occupations	0	2	5	<b>97</b>	7	53	<b>87</b>
Associate professional & technical	2	9	17	<b>89</b>	18	46	<b>57</b>
Administrative & secretarial	5	20	32	<b>73</b>	21	20	<b>24</b>
Skilled Trades occupations	12	15	26	<b>73</b>	36	10	<b>11</b>
Personal Service Occupations	12	18	30	<b>69</b>	24	14	<b>16</b>
Sales and Customer Service occupations	18	25	28	<b>57</b>	17	10	<b>11</b>
Process, plant & machine operatives	18	31	28	<b>50</b>	15	7	<b>7</b>
Elementary occupations	31	27	23	<b>41</b>	12	6	<b>6</b>
ILO unemployed or economically inactive	34 <sup>r</sup>	20 <sup>r</sup>	20 <sup>r</sup>	<b>46<sup>r</sup></b>	13 <sup>r</sup>	11 <sup>r</sup>	<b>13<sup>r</sup></b>

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

(a) Adult working age is defined as 18-64 for males and 18-59 for females.

(b) Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) 2000. Excludes persons in full-time education.

<sup>r</sup> Figure revised January 10<sup>th</sup> 2007

Data for 2001-2004 are available on the Assembly's interactive site StatsWales, which can be found at the following link:

<http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk>

**Table 2. Level of highest qualification held by adults of working age in Wales, by Unitary Authority, 2005 (a)***Percentage*

	Percentage of adults of working age qualified at each NQF level						
	No qualifications	Below Level 2	Level 2	Level 2+	Level 3	Levels 4-6	Level 4+
Isle of Anglesey	15	15	24	<b>70</b>	19	23	<b>27</b>
Gwynedd	13	16	23	<b>71</b>	22	20	<b>26</b>
Conwy	13	16	24	<b>71</b>	21	21	<b>26</b>
Denbighshire	18	15	21	<b>68</b>	18	24	<b>28</b>
Flintshire	13	17	25	<b>70</b>	21	21	<b>24</b>
Wrexham	19	18	23	<b>63</b>	18	18	<b>22</b>
Powys	18	14	21	<b>68</b>	21	21	<b>26</b>
Ceredigion	11	12	22	<b>77</b>	24	24	<b>32</b>
Pembrokeshire	12	19	23	<b>70</b>	21	20	<b>26</b>
Carmarthenshire	16	18	25	<b>66</b>	19	18	<b>23</b>
Swansea	14	17	18	<b>70</b>	23	23	<b>29</b>
Neath Port Talbot	21	19	20	<b>60</b>	19	16	<b>20</b>
Bridgend	21	18	20	<b>60</b>	17	19	<b>23</b>
The Vale of Glamorgan	10	18	20	<b>72</b>	19	26	<b>34</b>
Cardiff	13	15	16	<b>72</b>	20	25	<b>36</b>
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	20	20	21	<b>59</b>	18	17	<b>21</b>
Merthyr Tydfil	23	23	22	<b>54</b>	17	13	<b>16</b>
Caerphilly	22	18	24	<b>60</b>	17	16	<b>19</b>
Blaenau Gwent	25	22	23	<b>52</b>	15	12	<b>14</b>
Torfaen	20	18	23	<b>62</b>	18	18	<b>21</b>
Monmouthshire	11	15	21	<b>74</b>	20	25	<b>33</b>
Newport	16	19	21	<b>64</b>	18	19	<b>25</b>
<b>Wales</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>26</b>

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

(a) Adult working age is defined as 18-64 for males and 18-59 for females.

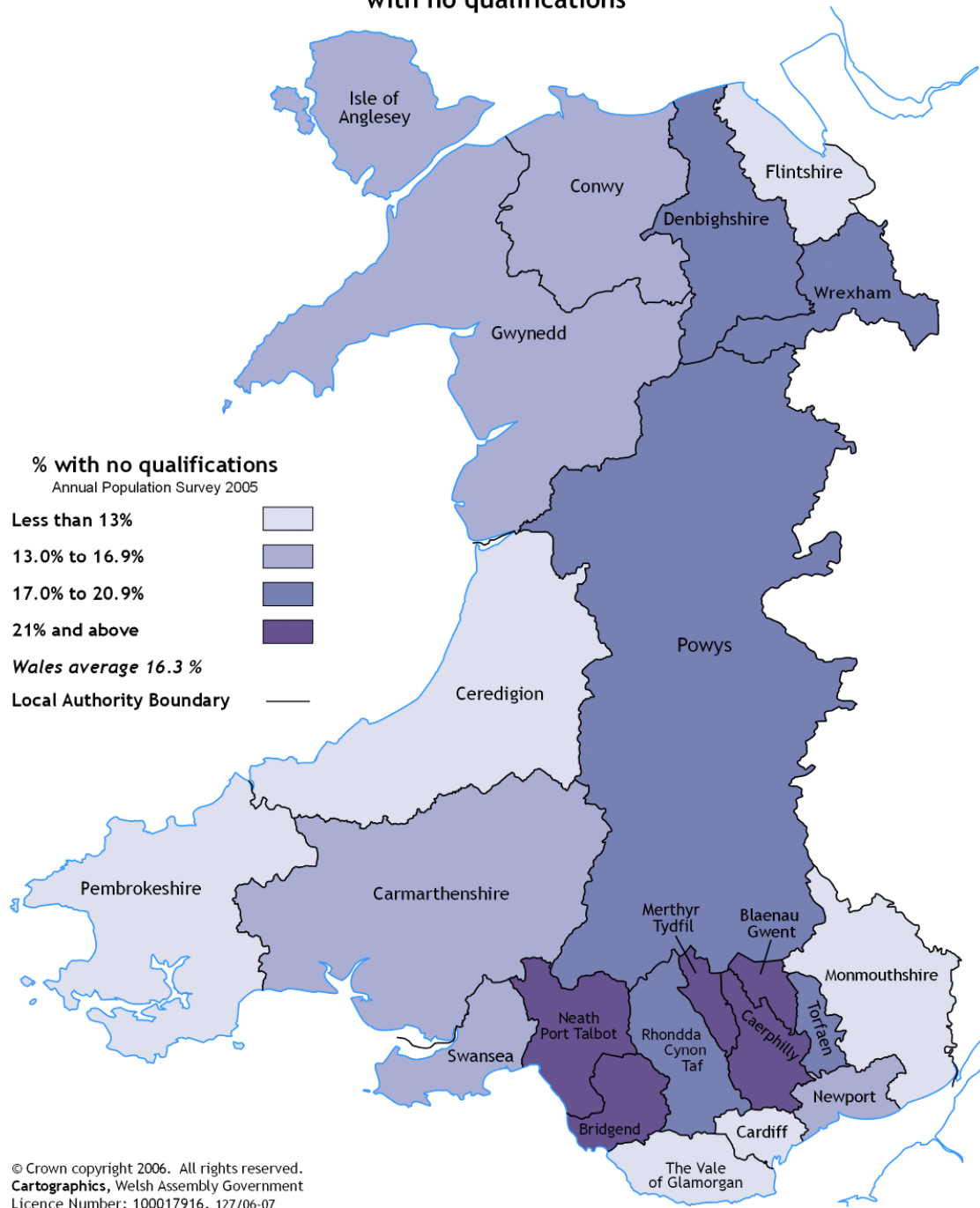
**Table 3. Level of highest qualification held by adults of working age in United Kingdom, 2005 (a)***Percentage*

	Percentage of adults of working age qualified at each NQF level						
	No qualifications	Below Level 2	Level 2	Level 2+	Level 3	Levels 4-6	Level 4+
England	14	19	20	<b>68</b>	19	22	<b>28</b>
North East	15	18	23	<b>67</b>	21	19	<b>23</b>
North West	16	17	20	<b>66</b>	20	21	<b>26</b>
Yorkshire & Humberside	15	19	21	<b>66</b>	20	19	<b>24</b>
East Midlands	15	19	20	<b>66</b>	21	21	<b>25</b>
West Midlands	17	18	21	<b>65</b>	19	20	<b>25</b>
Eastern	13	20	22	<b>67</b>	19	21	<b>26</b>
London	14	18	17	<b>68</b>	16	26	<b>35</b>
South East	9	18	20	<b>72</b>	21	24	<b>31</b>
South West	10	19	21	<b>71</b>	21	23	<b>28</b>
Wales	16	17	21	<b>66</b>	19	20	<b>26</b>
Scotland	15	14	18	<b>71</b>	20	27	<b>33</b>
Northern Ireland	23	12	22	<b>65</b>	19	20	<b>25</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>28</b>

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

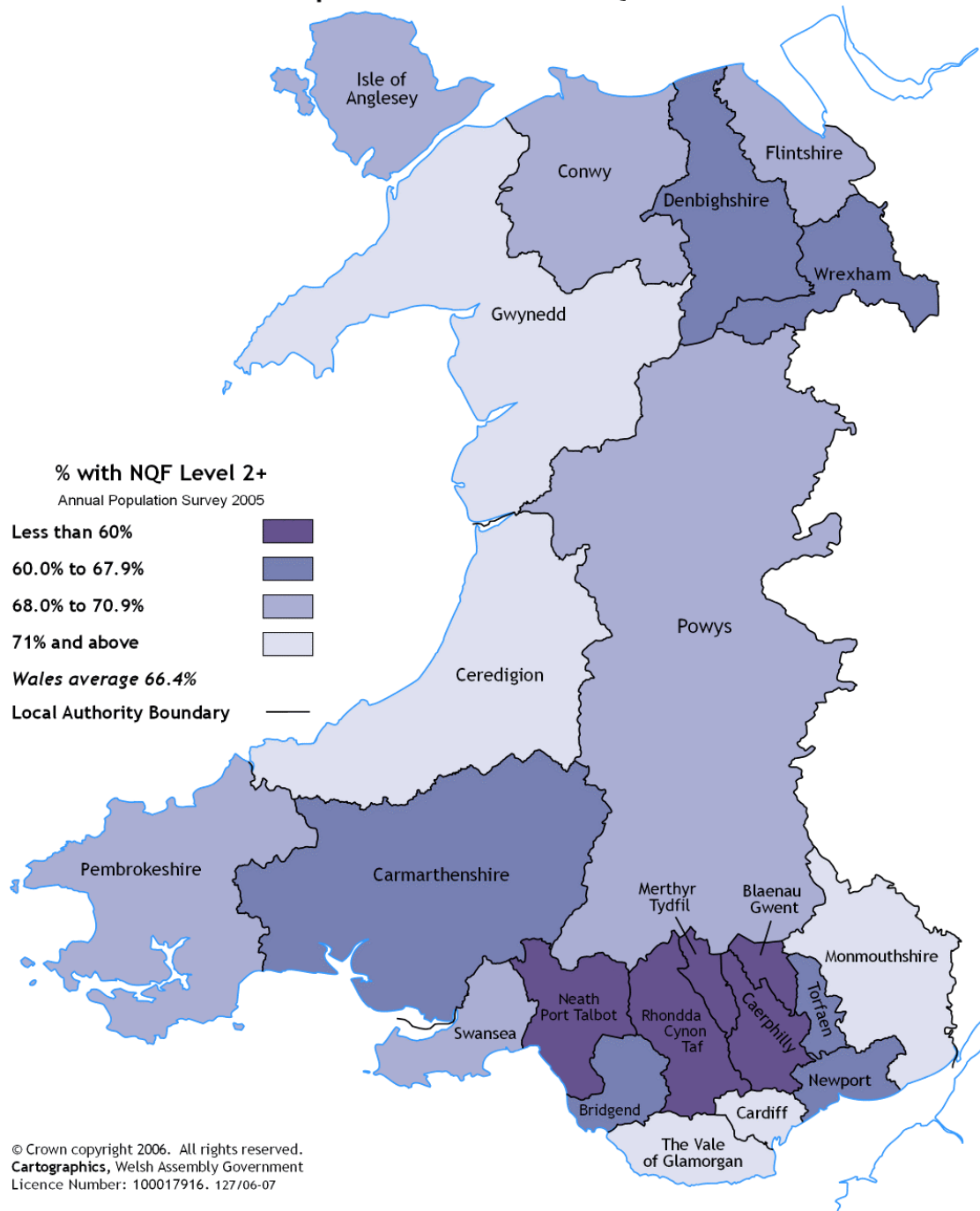
(a) Adult working age is defined as 18-64 for males and 18-59 for females.

## Percentage of adults of working age with no qualifications

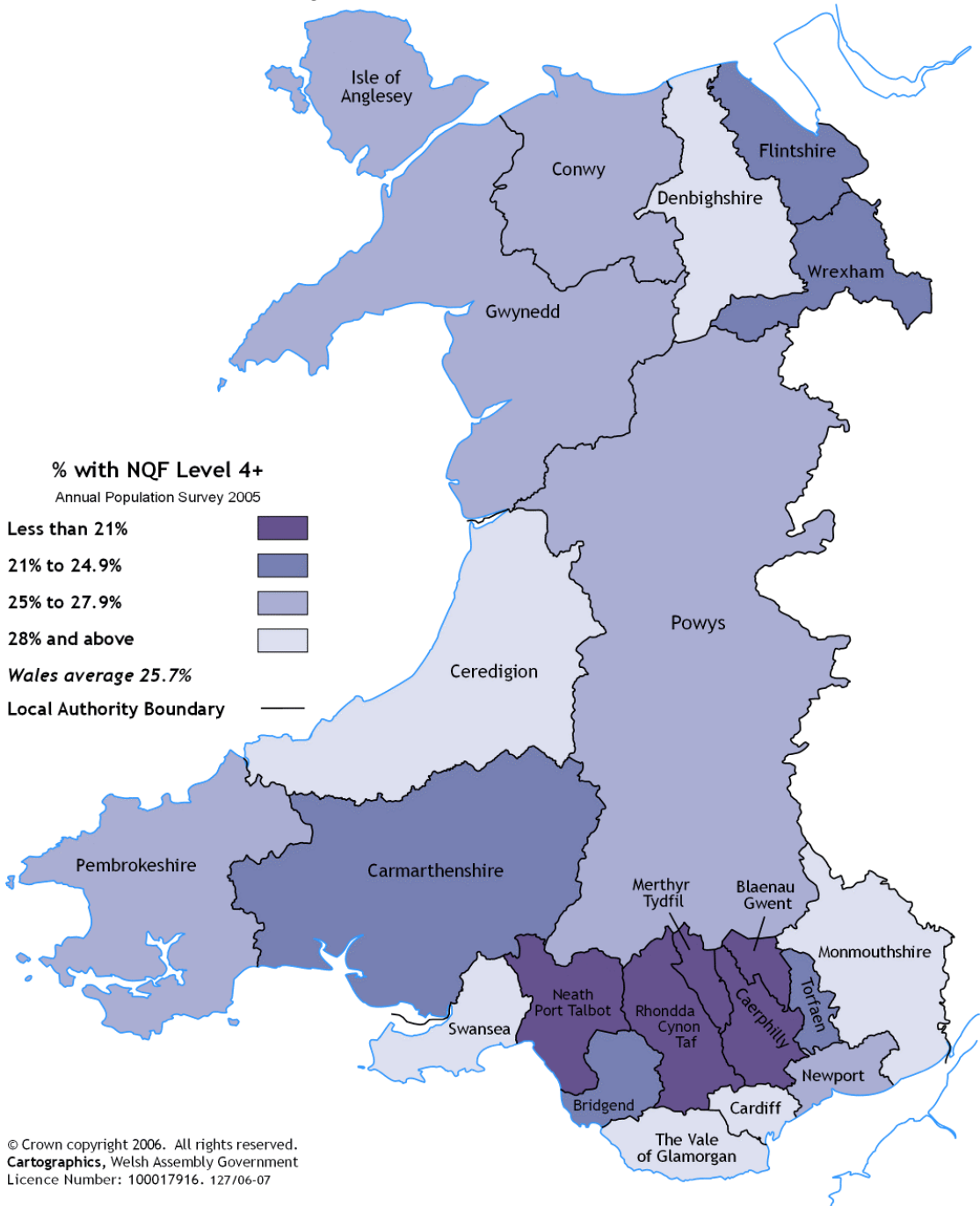


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## Percentage of adults of working age qualified to at least NQF Level 2



# Percentage of adults of working age qualified to at least NQF Level 4



## **Annex A: Background to the Labour Force Survey/Annual Population Survey**

The data presented in this Bulletin are based on the results of the Annual Population Survey for 2005 and from the annual Local Labour Force Survey for Wales for 2001-2004, both of which were household surveys carried out by the Office for National Statistics.

Since 2001, annual Local Labour Force Survey (LLFS) data collected in Wales have been based on a significantly enhanced sample. This larger sample allows for more detailed and more robust analysis, particularly for sub-Wales geographies.

Recent developments in the LLFS have led to the Annual Population Survey (APS) which now provides annual datasets updated on a rolling quarterly basis. The data presented here are based on the year ending 31 December 2005 and were first published at the end of June 2006.

For years labeled 2001 to 2004, the actual periods covered are the 12 months running from March in the year given to February in the following year (e.g. 2001 = 1 March 2001 to 28 February 2002). Note therefore that there is a two-month overlap between the last period presented on the former March to February basis, and the first period on the new basis.

The annual LLFS/APS datasets are derived from a sample of approximately 25,000 people of working age across Wales, with a minimum of around 800 people of working age in each local authority in Wales.

Data are presented for working age adults i.e. including males aged 18-64 and females aged 18-59, according to their age at the start of the academic year.

## Annex B: Key quality information

As the data come from a survey, the results are sample-based estimates and are therefore subject to differing degrees of sampling variability, i.e. the true value for any measure lies in a differing range about the estimated value. This range or sampling variability increases as the detail in the data increases; for example local authority data are subject to higher variability than regional data.

### Proxy response

If the respondent is not available at the time of interview, questions may be answered by proxy through another member of the household. For information on highest qualifications, around two-thirds (67 per cent) of responses have been derived from a respondent's own answers. 22 per cent were obtained from a spouse or partner whilst 10 per cent were obtained from another proxy.

Section 11 of the LFS User Guide Volume 1 presents findings from a follow up study to test the accuracy of results from proxy respondents:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=1537&Pos=&ColPank=1&Rank=272>

The results for highest type of qualification held show nearly two thirds matching with significant net error from proxies understating qualifications. However there was wide variation in the standard of proxy response. This variation is both in terms of the relationship of the proxy to the subject (parents were much better than spouses or children) and also by the level and type of qualifications held. Reporting was much better for those subjects holding degrees (80 per cent matched) than for those holding lower or vocational qualifications (30 per cent matched).

### Non-response

Information on highest qualification is derived from a number of questions in the survey. Overall, the highest qualification was unknown or unable to be derived for 1.5 per cent of respondents. These respondents have been excluded from the analysis in this Bulletin.

### Allocation of qualifications with unknown levels

Whilst other questions in the survey are used to allocate qualifications to NQF levels as far as possible<sup>9</sup>, for some categories the respondents are distributed into levels using proportions that have been fixed for many years. This is currently true for 'Other' qualifications, Trade Apprenticeships and Scottish CSYS qualifications. These qualifications account for just under 12 per cent of responses, mainly consisting of Trade Apprenticeships (5.5 per cent) and 'Other' qualifications (6.3 per cent).

### Coherence

The figures may differ to those published from the LLFS/APS in statistical publications by other government departments due to a slightly different methodology for deriving levels of qualifications. Also other tables may be based on all persons of working age (16-59/64) whilst this Bulletin is restricted to those aged 18-59/64 (*adults* of working age).

Data derived from the 2001 Census of Population on highest qualifications tend to underestimate the levels of qualifications held, due in part to a different mode of carrying out the survey (self-reported compared with interview based) and a simplified question. However these data can be used for producing small-area analysis or detailed cross-tabulations that may not be possible due the sample sizes involved in the LLFS/APS.

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<sup>9</sup> For instance the numbers of GCSEs held by a respondent are used to distribute persons whose highest qualification was a GCSE between levels 1 (less than 5 GCSEs) and 2 (5 or more).

## **Annex C: Qualifications used in the Labour Force Survey/Annual Population Survey and their National Qualification Framework (NQF) levels**

This document provides a list of the qualifications specifically included in the Labour Force Survey/Annual Population Survey questionnaire and provides details of the NQF level to which they have been assigned for the purposes of statistical analysis.

Data have previously been presented as NVQ equivalencies. From September 2004, the National Qualification Framework (NQF) was expanded and the former levels 4 and 5 were divided into five more precise levels (4-8). This had no impact on the classification of qualifications up to level 3.

Further information about the National Qualification Framework can be found [here](#)

### **NQF Levels 7-8 (previously NVQ level 5 or equivalent)**

NVQ level 5  
Higher degree

### **NQF Levels 4-6 (previously NVQ level 4 or equivalent)**

NVQ level 4  
First degree, Other degree  
Diploma in HE  
HNC, HND, BTEC etc. higher  
Teaching (further, secondary and primary education, foundation stage<sup>1</sup> and level not stated)  
Nursing etc.  
RSA higher diploma  
Other higher education qualification below degree level

### **NQF Level 3 (previously NVQ level 3 or equivalent)**

NVQ level 3  
Advanced Welsh Baccalaureate<sup>1</sup>  
International Baccalaureate<sup>1</sup>  
GNVQ Advanced  
2+ A levels, 4+ AS levels or equivalent  
RSA advanced diploma  
OND, ONC, BTEC etc. national  
City and Guilds advanced craft  
Scottish CSYS (67%)  
3 or more SCE higher or equivalent  
Access to HE qualification<sup>1</sup>  
Trade apprenticeship (50%)  
Other qualifications (10%)

### **NQF Level 2 (previously NVQ level 2 or equivalent)**

NVQ level 2  
Intermediate Welsh Baccalaureate<sup>1</sup>  
1 A level, or 2/3 AS levels, or equivalent  
Trade apprenticeship (50%)  
GNVQ intermediate  
RSA diploma  
City and Guilds craft  
BTEC, SCOTVEC first or general diploma  
5+ O levels, GCSE grade A\*-C, CSE grade 1 or equivalent  
Scottish CSYS (33%)  
1 or 2 SCE higher or equivalent  
Other qualifications (35%)

**Below NQF Level 2 (previously NVQ level 1 or equivalent)**

NQV level 1

Up to 4 O levels, GCSE grade A\*-C, CSE grade 1 or equivalent

GCSE grade D-G, CSE grade 2-6 or equivalent

1 AS level

GNVQ, GSVQ foundation

BTEC, SCOTVEC first or general certificate, SCOTVEC modules

RSA other

City and Guilds other

YT, YTP certificate

Key skills qualification<sup>1</sup>

Basic skills qualification<sup>1</sup>

Entry level qualification<sup>1</sup>

Other qualifications (55%)

<sup>1</sup>These qualifications were added to the list included on the LFS questionnaire in either 2004 or 2005. This will slightly improve the estimates, as they may previously have been incorporated in "Other qualifications" or left out altogether by a respondent.

The percentages in brackets denote that a qualification is split across levels when calculating the number of persons with that qualification. This is done for those qualifications where the LFS/APS does not collect sufficient information to allow a more accurate breakdown of the qualification.