

Adults: level 2 & 3

September 2008



Leading learning and skills

Information Service

Purpose: This document forms the 'Adults: level 2 & 3' section of the South West Strategic Analysis 2008. The Strategic Analysis is the annual 'stock-take' analysis and considers labour market intelligence, performance information and Government policy to develop a full strategic picture of current education and training marketplace. The analysis is supported by national skills research (including Skills in England Report 2007, National Employer Skills Survey and Working Futures). The stock-take provides the intelligence to confirm our strategies and priorities.

Theme: Adults: level 2 & 3

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Issue: 1

Review: Revision of data to be completed August 2009

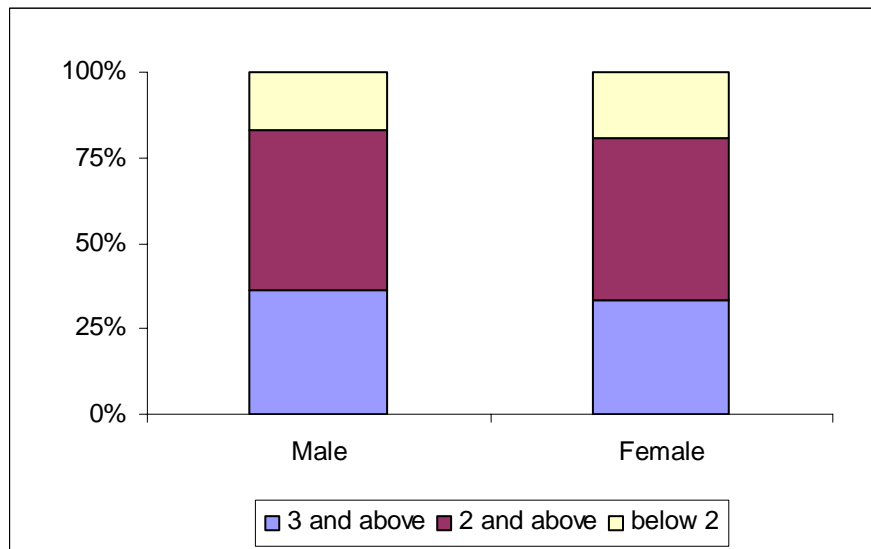
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Gender

Figure 1: Qualification status of residents aged 20-retirement, SW, Dec. 07

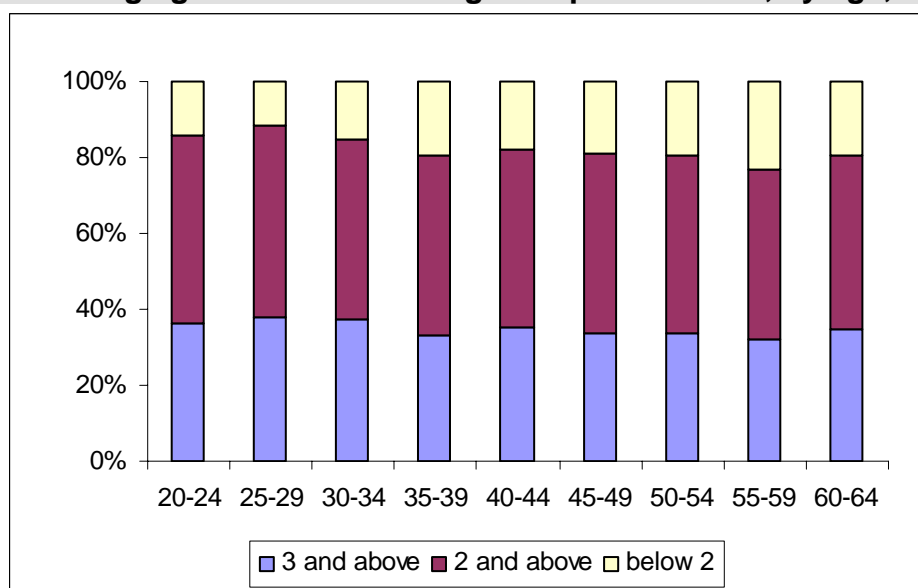


Source: Annual Population Survey, 2007

- > There is little variation between working age males and females in terms of qualification status, with around 3/4 being qualified to level 2 or higher, and around 1/2 to level 2 or higher.
- > Males are marginally more likely than females to be qualified to level 2, and somewhat more likely than that to be qualified to level 3.
- > Between one in four and one in five adults is not qualified to level 2.

Age

Figure 2: Working age SW residents' highest qualifications, by age, Dec. 07

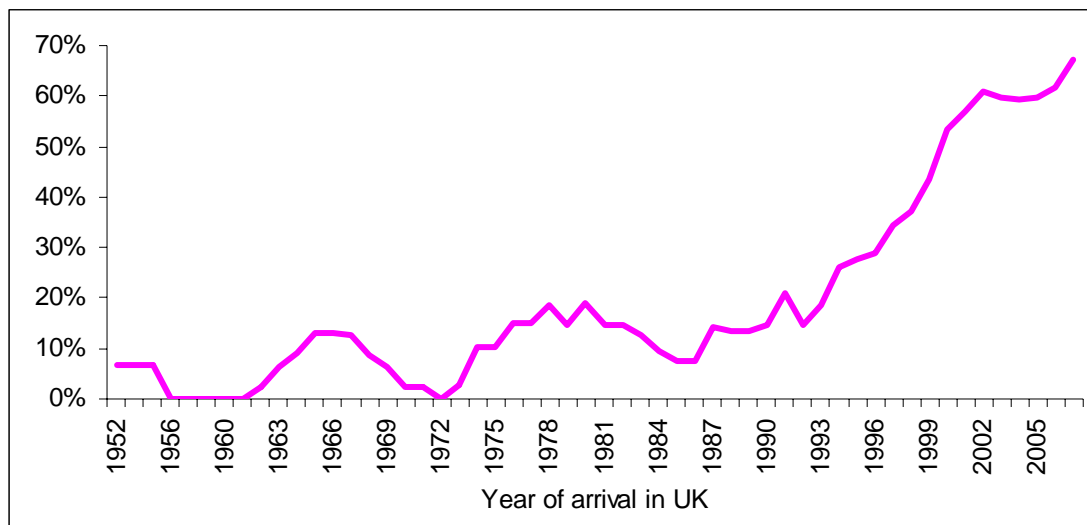


Source: Annual Population Survey, 2007

- > The likelihood of being qualified to level 3+ decreases with age, with, for example people in their twenties being 9% more likely than those in their late fifties or early sixties.
- > This pattern is replicated at level 2+ and consequently at below level 2, with those in their late fifties or early sixties 12 percentage points more likely to be without L2.

International immigrants' qualifications

Figure 3: % of international immigrants whose highest qualification does not fit into the NQF, SW, Dec 07. [5 yr moving average]

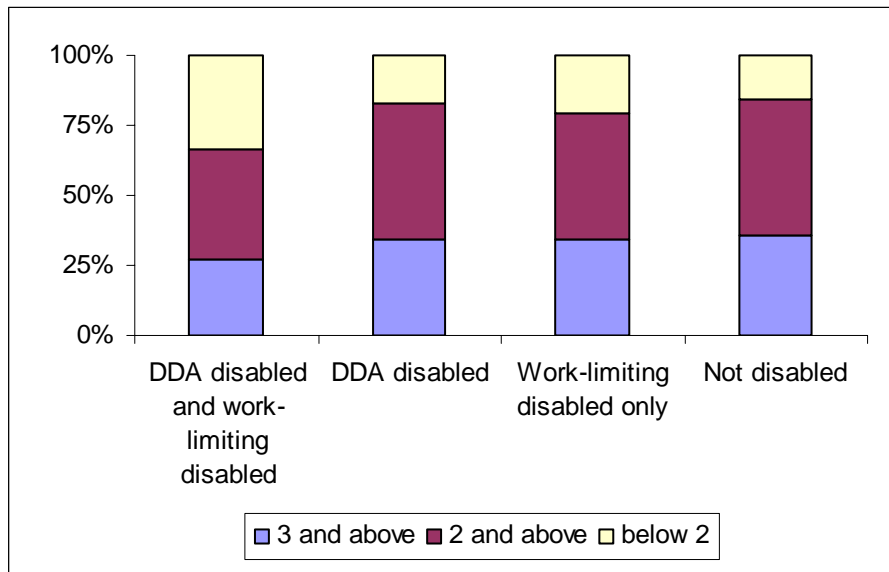


Source: Annual Population Survey, 2007

- > Of SW adult working age residents who were born outside the UK, the proportion whose highest qualifications do not fit into the National Qualifications Framework [NQF] has risen markedly from fewer than one in five at the start of the 1990's to more than three quarters in 2007.

Disability

Figure 4: Qualification status of residents aged 20-retirement, SW, Dec. 07

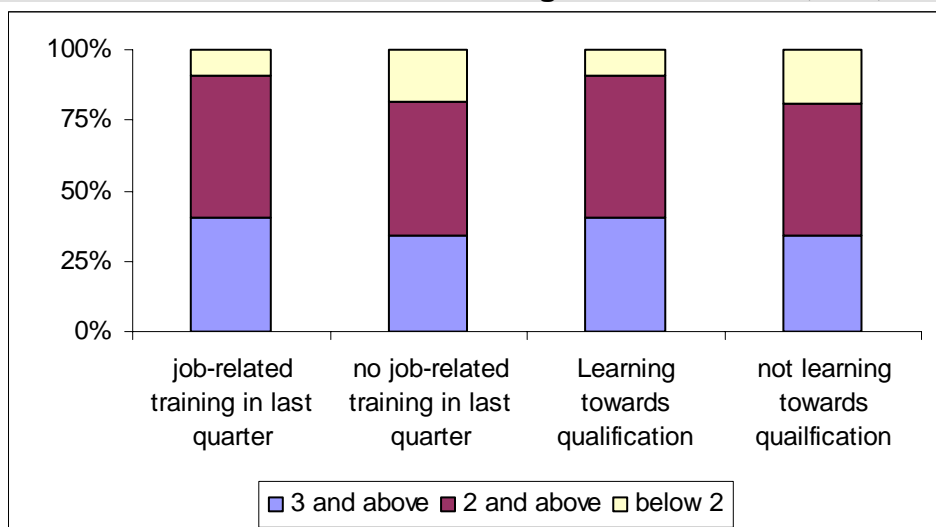


Source: Annual Population Survey, 2007

- > Working age adults who are both DDA disabled and work-limiting disabled [who represent around six out of ten of disabled adults] are markedly less likely to be qualified to levels 2 and 3 or higher than their equivalents without disabilities, with 45% having highest qualifications below level 2 compared to 25% for people without disabilities.
- > People whose disabilities are categorised as either DDA only or working limited only have qualification statuses similar to those of people without disabilities.

Job related training

Figure 5: Qualification status of residents aged 20-retirement, SW, Dec. 07

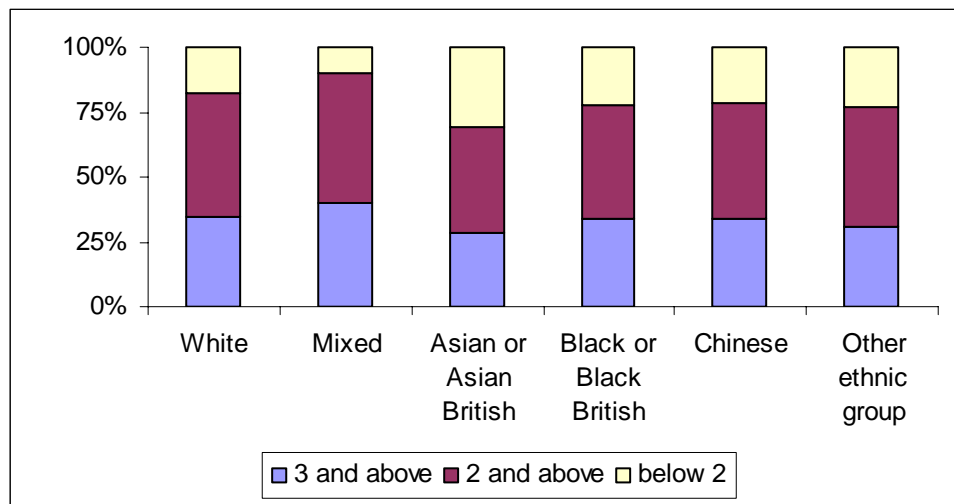


Source: Annual Population Survey, 2007

- > People whose highest qualifications are above level 2 are almost twice as likely to undertake job-related training as those who are below L2
- > Those who are learning towards a qualification are twice as likely as those who are not to hold a L2+ qualification.

Ethnicity

Figure 6: Working age adults' qualification status, SW, Dec. 2007

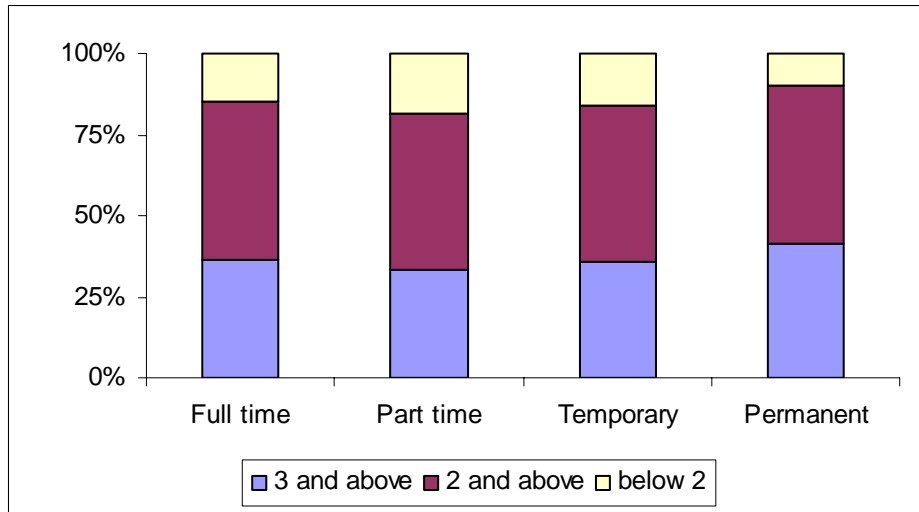


Source: Annual Population Survey, 2007

- > The 'Asian or Asian British' group is least likely to be qualified to L2, with 43% in this group, compared to an all-group average of 28%.
- > The White group is also [marginally] less likely than average to be qualified to L2, and because this group forms such a large majority of the adult population, it accounts for 96% of the total population without L2.

Type of employment (FT / PT / temp / perm)

Figure 7: Working age adults' qualification status, SW, Dec. 2007

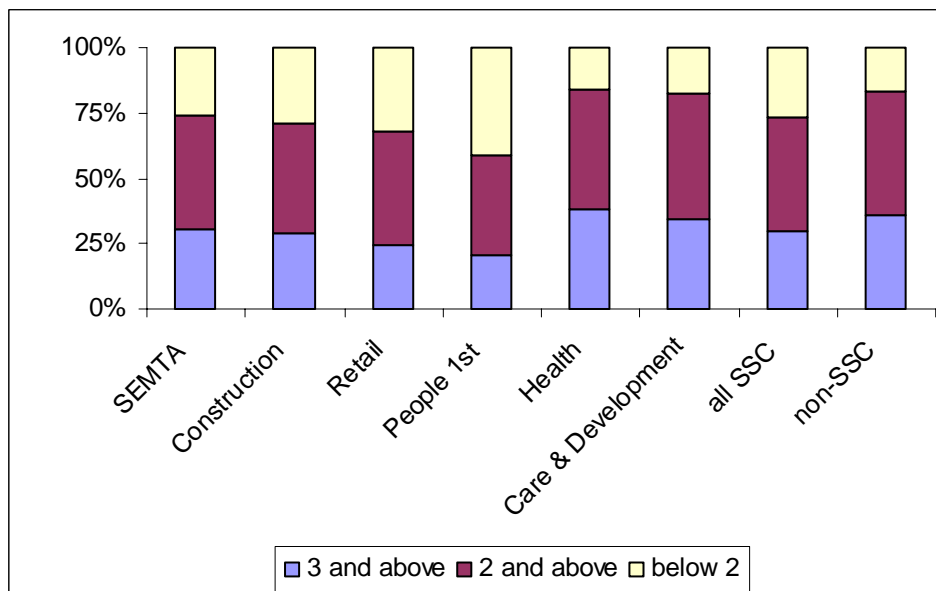


Source: Annual Population Survey, 2007

- > Part-time workers are, in general, less likely to be well-qualified than full-time workers.
- > Full-time workers account for 2/3 of employees without L2.
- > Those in temporary jobs are less likely to be well-qualified than those in permanent jobs.

SSC

Figure 8: Working age adults' qualification status, SW, Dec. 2007

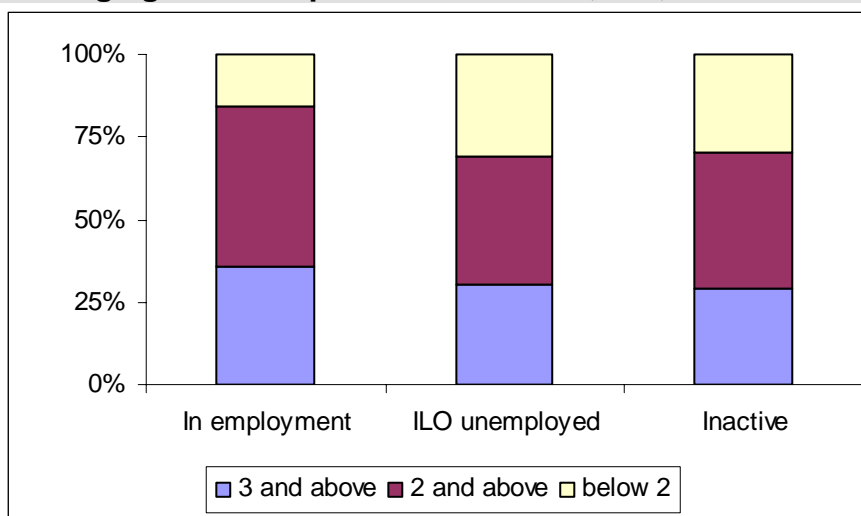


Source: Annual Population Survey, 2007

- > The Labour Force Survey / Annual Population Survey sample is too small to make meaningful measurements of the qualifications held by employees of employers from most SSC footprints.
- > Of those for which reliable data are available, it is possible to note that SEMTA, Health, Care & Development and non-SSC employees are well-qualified, whereas individuals from retail and people 1st are particularly unlikely to possess level 2+ qualifications.
- > The latter two SSC footprints account for more than 30% of the region's employed working age adults without L2.

Economic activity

Figure 9: Working age adults' qualification status, SW, Dec. 2007

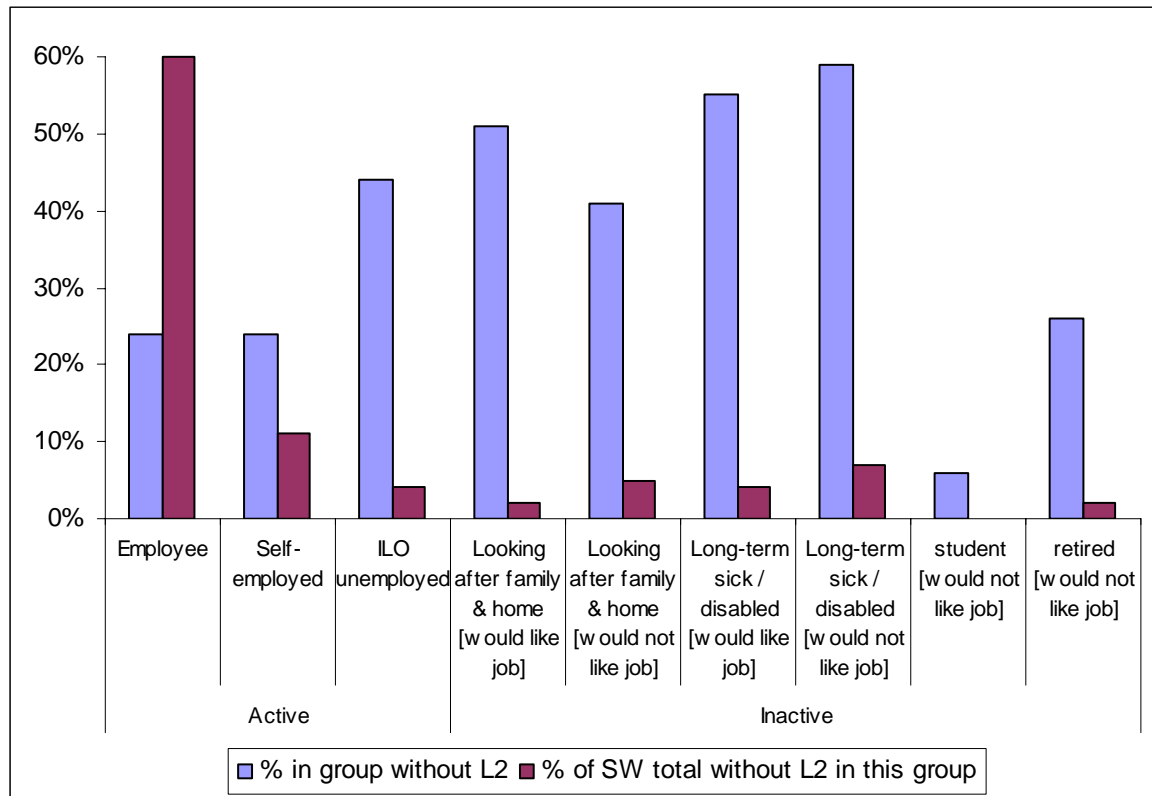


Source: Annual Population Survey, 2007

- > There are clear differences between the qualification statuses of working age adults who are either unemployed [but economically active] or economically inactive and those who are in employment.
- > Those in employment are around 15 percentage points more likely to have level 2+ and level 3+ qualifications than those who are unemployed or inactive.
- > Over 70% of those who lack level 2+, and over 75% of those who lack level 3 are in employment. Of those who are not in employment, around 6 out of 7 are economically inactive.

Economic activity details

Figure 10: SW residents without L2 by economic activity, Dec. 07



Source: Annual Population Survey, 2007

- > SW residents without L2 can be usefully categorised according to economic activity and by whether they would like a job.
- > 19 out of 20 of these individuals can be placed in one of nine categories.

Economically active

- > 3/4 are economically active [either have jobs or are actively seeking them. This group is dominated by employees, who account for 6/10 of the overall total.
- > Employees and the self employed are more likely than the regional average to have L2 qualifications.
- > People who are unemployed are almost twice as likely to lack L2 qualifications than the average, but they account for only around one-twentieth of the regional total.

Economically inactive

- > This group is made-up of four main categories, each of which is markedly more likely than average to be without L2, but each of which is relatively small in terms of overall volume [amounting to around one-fifth of the regional total].
- > People who are economically inactive because they are looking after homes and / or families account for 7% of the regional total. Less than a third of this group would like a job, and those who would are less likely than those who would not to have L2.

- > People who are long-term sick and / or disabled account for 11% of the regional total. Around two-thirds of this group would not like to have jobs.
- > Only 6% of students lack L2, and this group makes up a negligible proportion of the regional total.
- > A similar proportion of people who are retired [early] have L2, and this group makes up a small proportion of the regional total.

Implications

- > Seven out of ten SW working age residents without L2 are in jobs. Adding those who are economically active although unemployed makes 3/4. These individuals' needs are best addressed through the workplace or Jobcentre plus.
- > Apart from students & the retired, members of economically inactive groups are markedly less likely than average to have L2. However, only around a third of economically inactive individuals would like a job. As the majority of adult acquisition of target-relevant qualifications is employment-driven, it can be inferred that most members of this group lack an economic imperative to acquire qualifications. Time and money invested in the pursuit of such individuals is unlikely to realise significant returns in terms of LSC's bulk targets.

Living and working in the same local authority area

Figure 11: Qualification status of residents aged 20-retirement, SW, Dec. 07

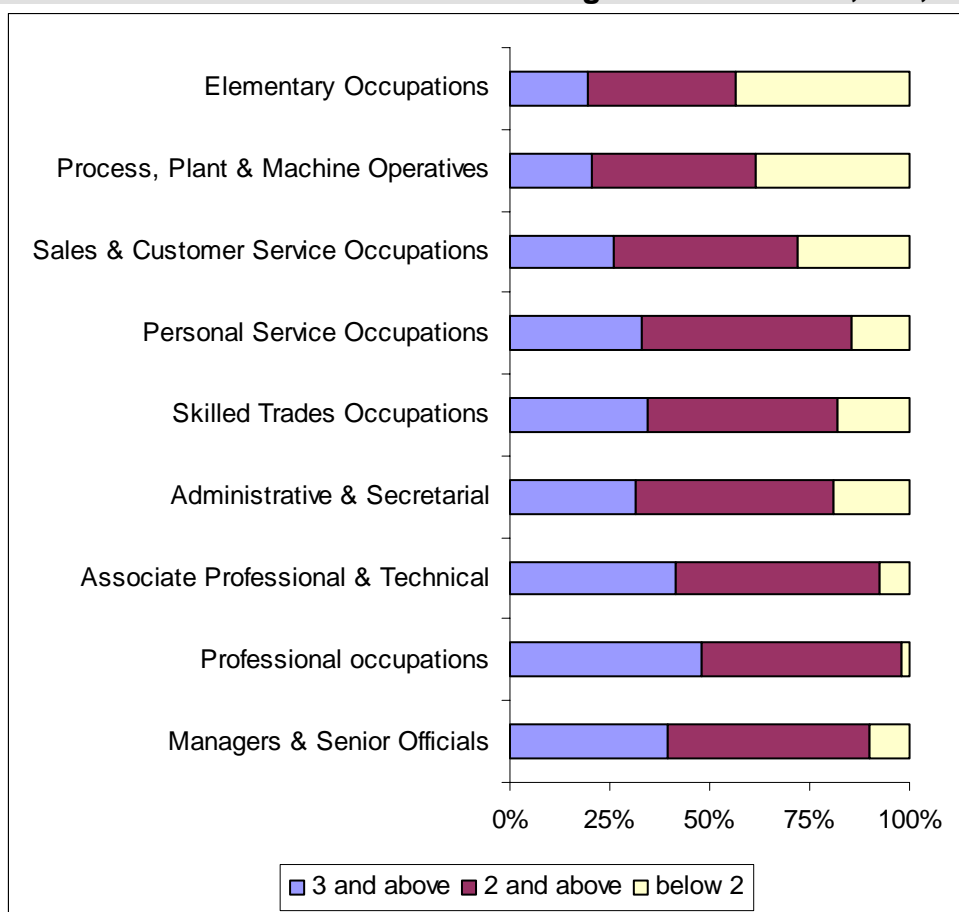


Source: Annual Population Survey, 2007

- > People who live and work in the same local authority area are less well-qualified than those who do not.

Occupation

Figure 12: Qualification status of residents aged 20-retirement, SW, Dec. 07



Source: Annual Population Survey, 2007

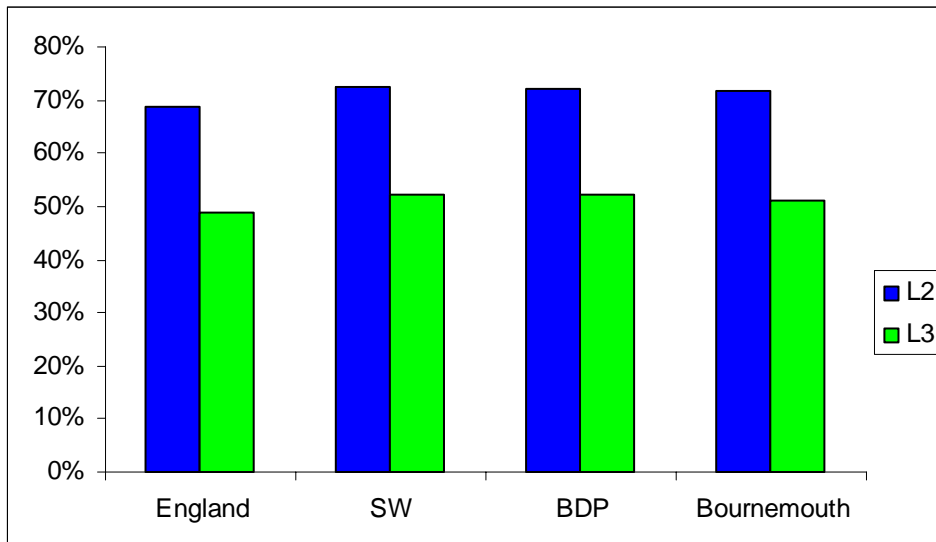
- > The occupation in which an adult is employed is a strong predictor of whether the individual has L2+ qualifications, with 54% of those in elementary [largely unskilled] jobs, compared to just 4% of those in professional jobs.
- > Almost half of the region's total of employed adults without L2 are accounted for by the bottom three occupational groups.
- > It is important to note that 16% of managers are not qualified to level 2. This group accounts for more than one in ten of the employed total of working age adults without L2 in the SW.

Bournemouth, Dorset & Poole

Bournemouth

- > Seven adults in ten in Bournemouth are qualified to level 2 - a proportion which is in line with the national, local and regional averages.
- > The proportion qualified to level 3 is also similar to that for other areas.

Figure 13: Adult qualifications - % of 19 to 59/64 year old residents qualified to levels 2 & 3, Bournemouth, Dec 2007

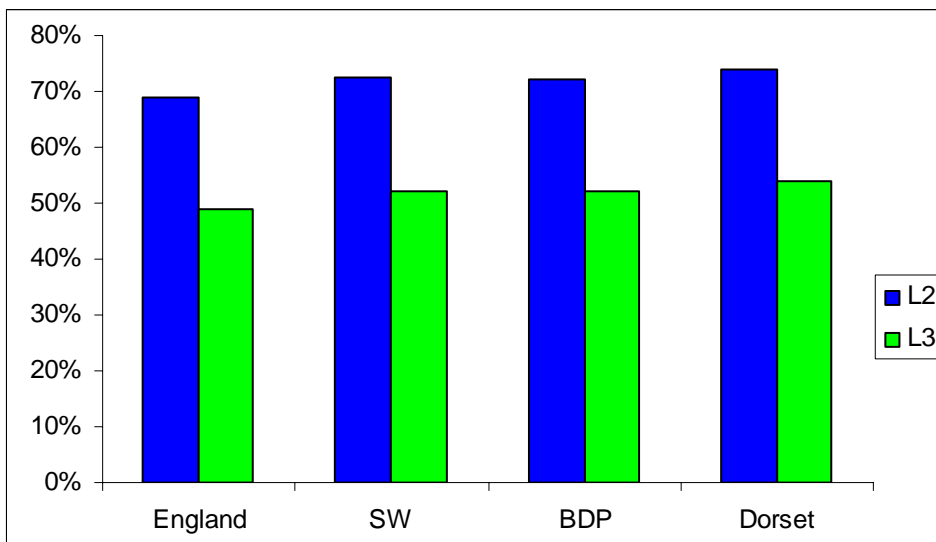


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Dorset

- > Three quarters of adults in Dorset are qualified to level 2 - a proportion which is larger than the national, local and regional averages.
- > The proportion qualified to level 3 is also smaller than the regional and local averages.

Figure 14: Adult qualifications - % of 19 to 59/64 year old residents qualified to levels 2 & 3, Dorset, Dec 2007

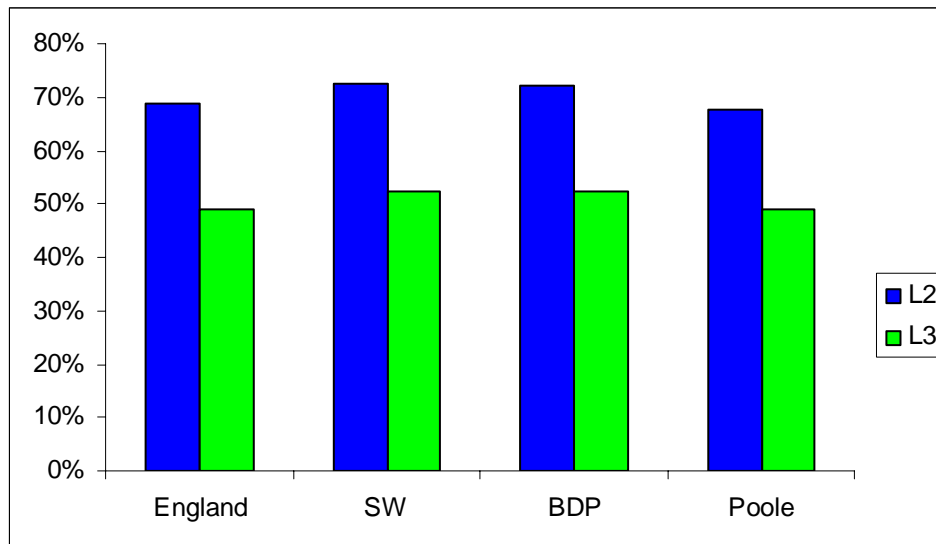


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Poole

- > Two thirds of adults in Poole are qualified to level 2 - a proportion which is smaller than the national, local and regional averages.
- > The proportion qualified to level 3 is also larger than that for other areas.

Figure 15: Adult qualifications - % of 19 to 59/64 year old residents qualified to levels 2 & 3, Poole, Dec 2007



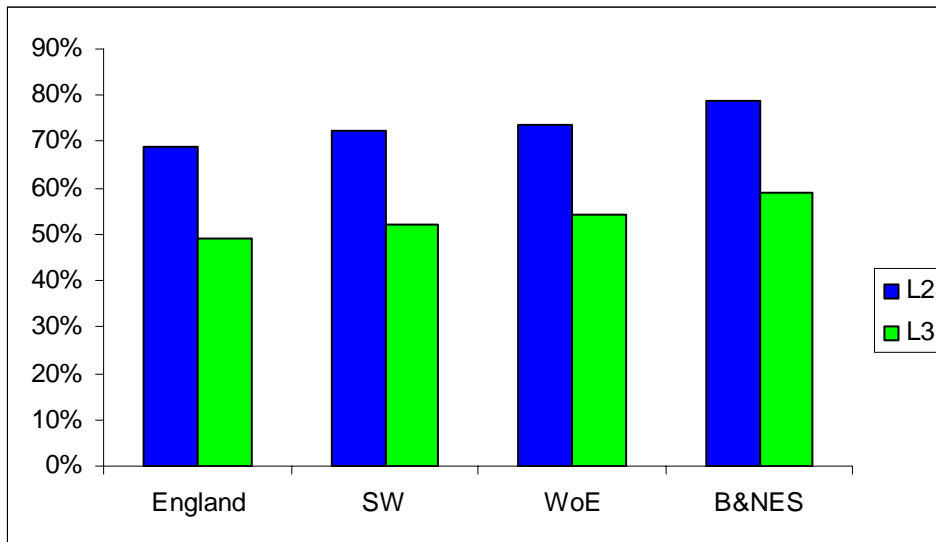
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West of England

Bath & North East Somerset

- > Almost eight out of ten of adults in B&NES are qualified to level 2 - a larger proportion than the local, regional and national averages.
- > The proportion qualified to level 3 is also larger than the averages for other areas.

Figure 16: Adult qualifications - % of 19 to 59/64 year old residents qualified to levels 2 & 3, Bath & North East Somerset, Dec 2007

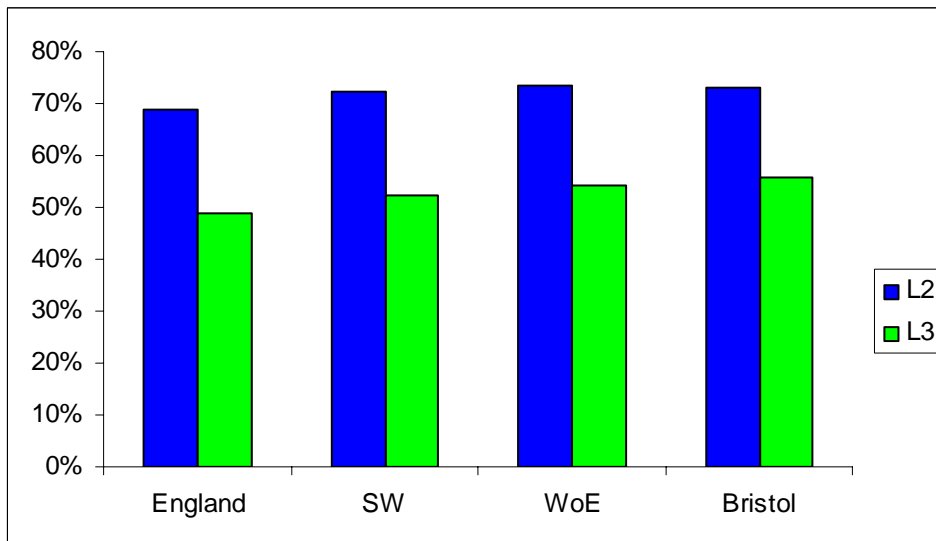


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Bristol

- > Three quarters of adults in Bristol are qualified to level 2 - a proportion which is in line with the local and regional averages.
- > The proportion qualified to level 3 is larger than the averages for other areas.

Figure 17: Adult qualifications - % of 19 to 59/64 year old residents qualified to levels 2 & 3, Bristol, Dec 2007

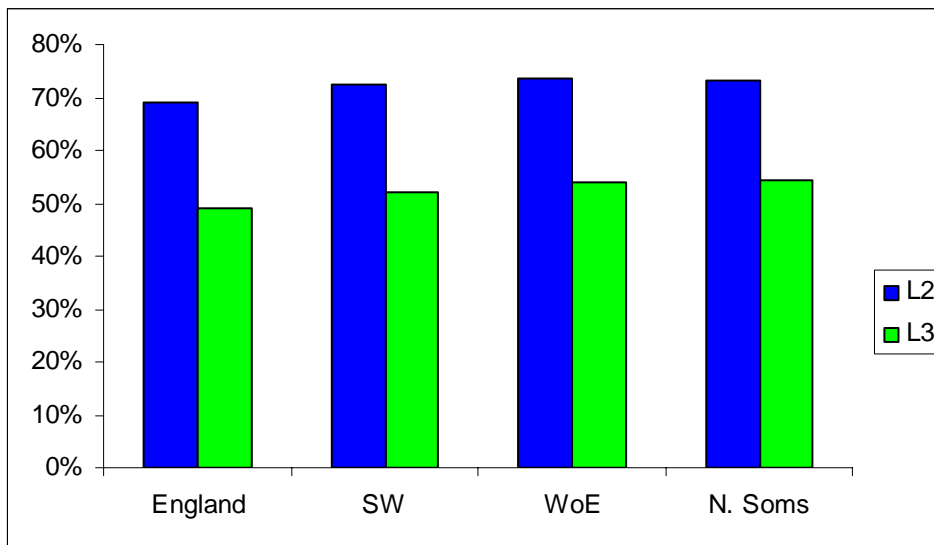


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North Somerset

- > Almost three quarters of adults in North Somerset are qualified to level 2 - a proportion which is in line with the local and regional averages.
- > The proportion qualified to level 3 is also similar to that for other areas.

Figure 18: Adult qualifications - % of 19 to 59/64 year old residents qualified to levels 2 & 3, North Somerset, Dec 2007

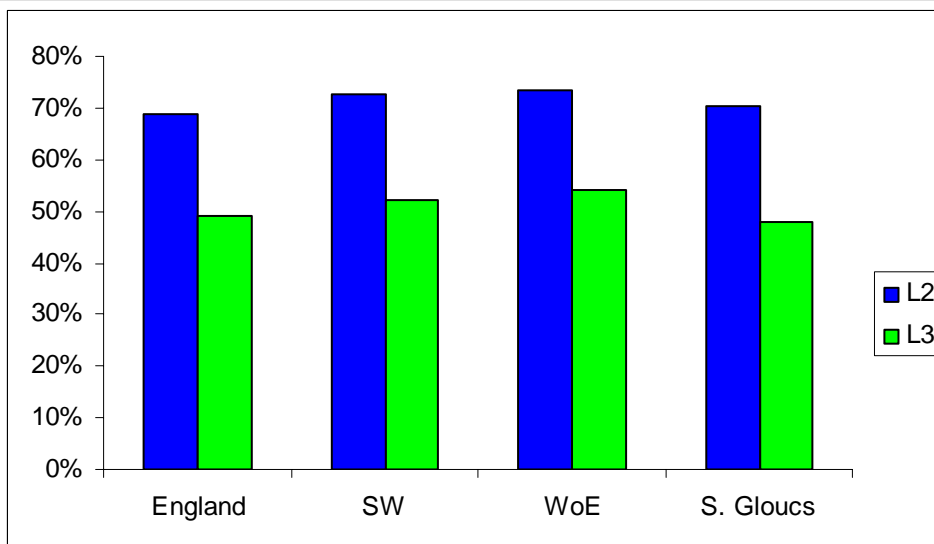


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South Gloucestershire

- > Seven adults out of ten in South Gloucestershire are qualified to level 2 - a proportion which is in line with the local and regional averages.
- > The proportion qualified to level 3 is smaller than that for other areas.

Figure 19: Adult qualifications - % of 19 to 59/64 year old residents qualified to levels 2 & 3, South Gloucestershire, Dec 2007



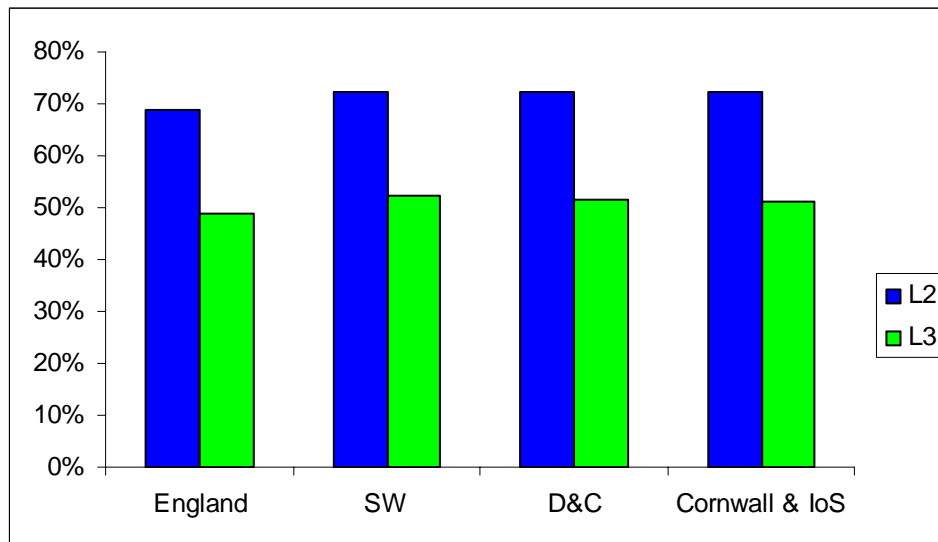
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Devon & Cornwall

Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly

- > Almost three quarters of adults in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly are qualified to level 2 - a proportion which is similar to the local, regional or national averages.
- > The proportion qualified to level 3 is also similar to the averages for other areas.

Figure 20: Adult qualifications - % of 19 to 59/64 year old residents qualified to levels 2 & 3, Cornwall & Isles of Scilly, Dec 2007

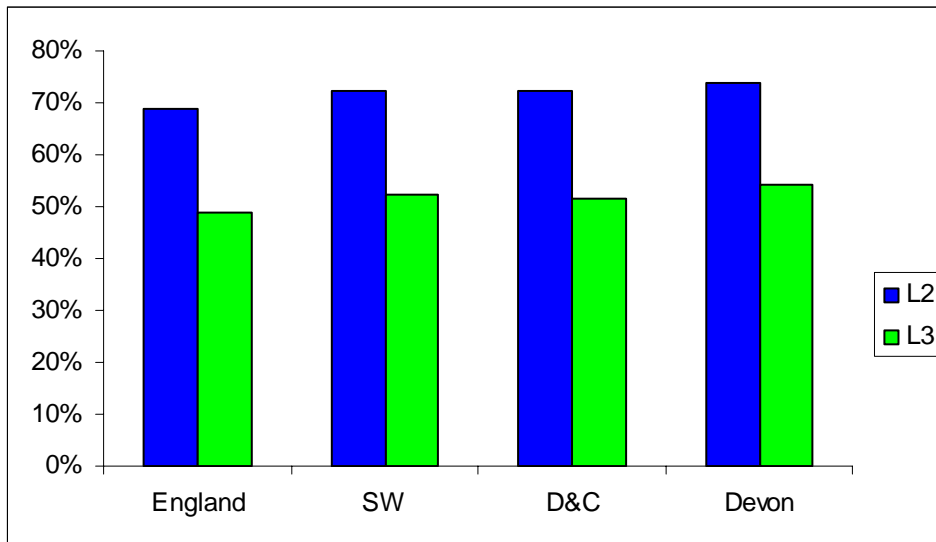


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Devon

- > Three quarters of adults in Devon are qualified to level 2 - a proportion which is larger than the local, regional or national averages.
- > The proportion qualified to level 3 is also larger than the averages for other areas.

Figure 21: Adult qualifications - % of 19 to 59/64 year old residents qualified to levels 2 & 3, Devon, Dec 2007

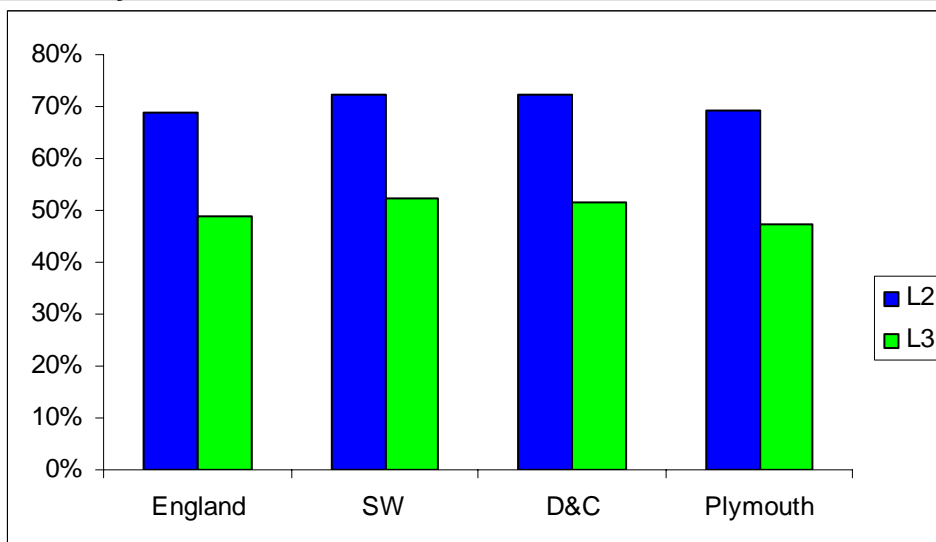


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Plymouth

- > Seven out of ten adults in Plymouth are qualified to level 2 - a proportion which is smaller than the local or regional averages.
- > The proportion qualified to level 3 is below the averages for other areas.

Figure 22: Adult qualifications - % of 19 to 59/64 year old residents qualified to levels 2 & 3, Plymouth, Dec 2007

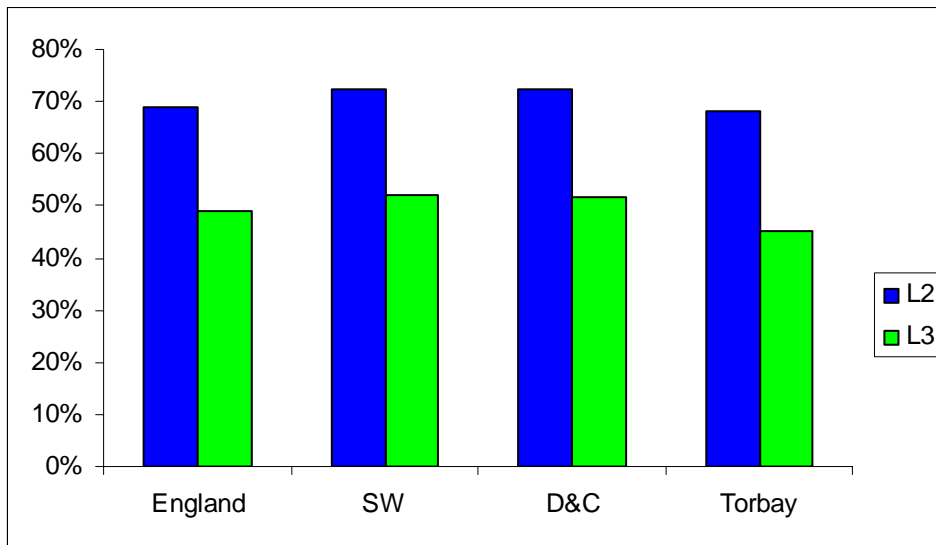


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Torbay

- > Six out of ten of adults in Torbay are qualified to level 2 - a smaller proportion than the local, regional or national averages.
- > The proportion qualified to level 3 is also smaller than the averages for other areas.

Figure 23: Adult qualifications - % of 19 to 59/64 year old residents qualified to levels 2 & 3, Torbay, Dec 2007



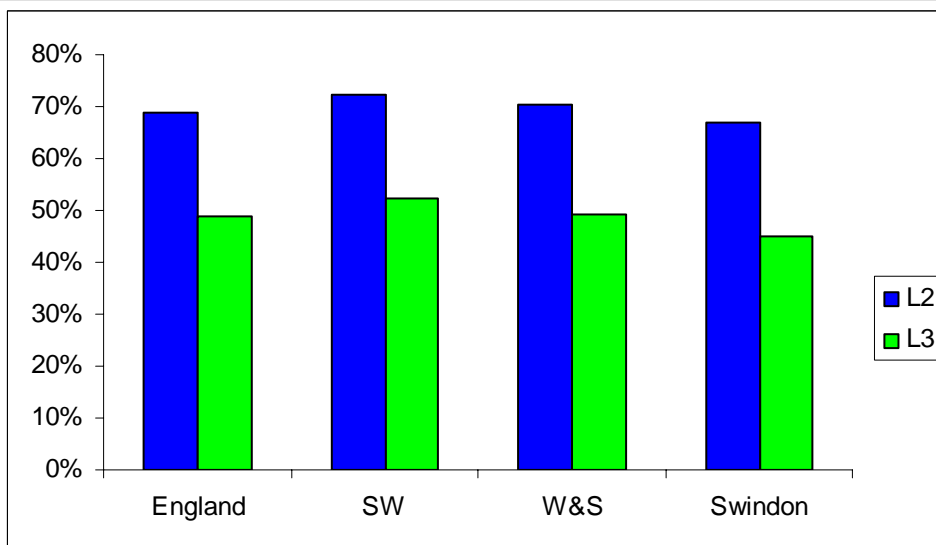
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Swindon & Wiltshire

Swindon

- > Two thirds of adults in Swindon are qualified to level 2 - a smaller proportion than the local, regional or national averages.
- > The proportion qualified to level 3 is also smaller than that for other areas.

Figure 24: Adult qualifications - % of 19 to 59/64 year old residents qualified to levels 2 & 3, Swindon, Dec 2007

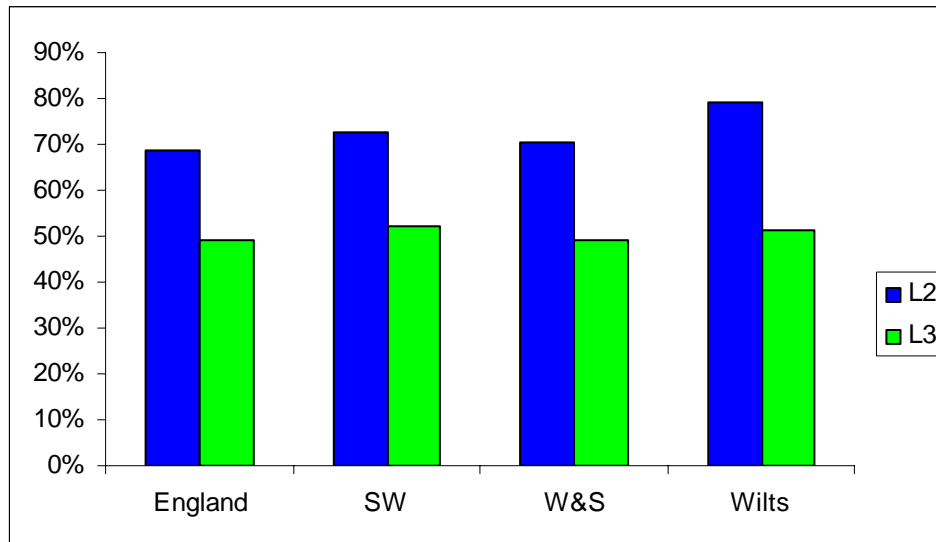


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Wiltshire

- > Four out of five adults in Wiltshire are qualified to level 2 - a larger proportion than the local, regional or national averages.
- > The proportion qualified to level 3 is close to the averages for other areas.

Figure 25: Adult qualifications - % of 19 to 59/64 year old residents qualified to levels 2 & 3, Wiltshire, Dec 2007

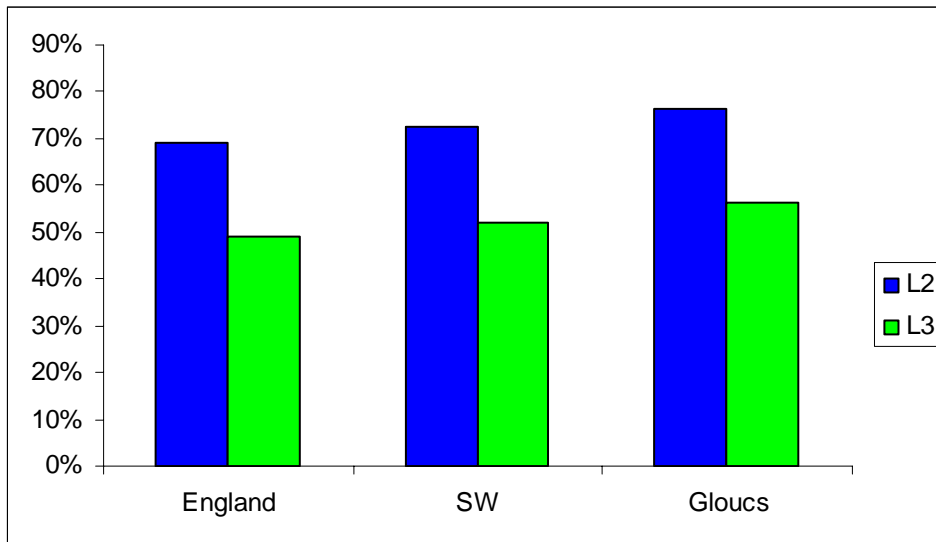


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Gloucestershire

- > Three quarters of adults in Gloucestershire are qualified to level 2 - a proportion which is larger than the national, local and regional averages.
- > The proportion qualified to level 3 is also larger than that for other areas.

Figure 26: Adult qualifications - % of 19 to 59/64 year old residents qualified to levels 2 & 3, Gloucestershire, Dec 2007

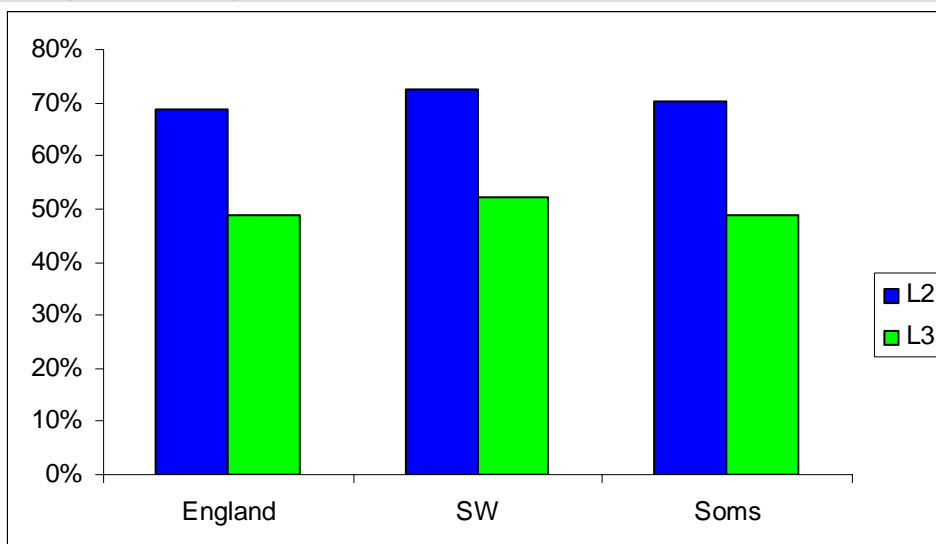


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Somerset

- > Seven out of ten of adults in Somerset are qualified to level 2 - a proportion that is in line with the local, regional and national averages.
- > The proportion qualified to level 3 is marginally smaller than the averages for other areas.

Figure 27: Adult qualifications - % of 19 to 59/64 year old residents qualified to levels 2 & 3, Somerset, Dec 2007



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