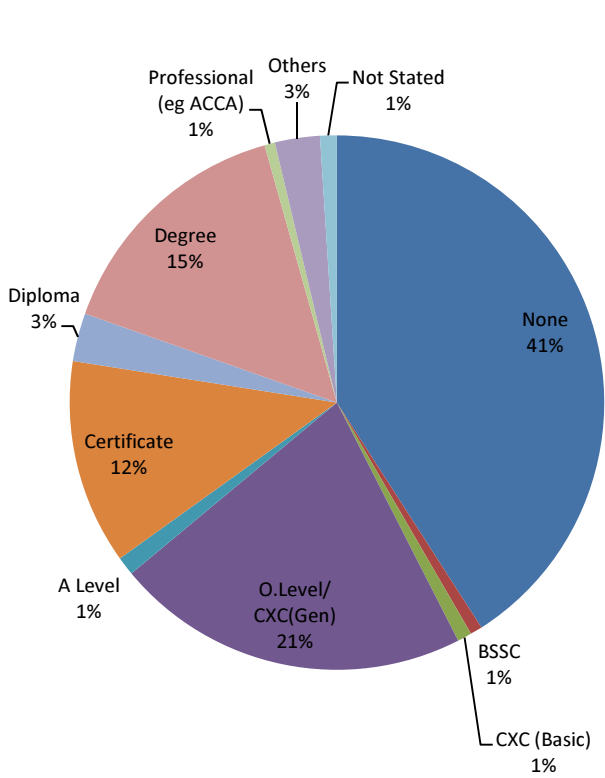
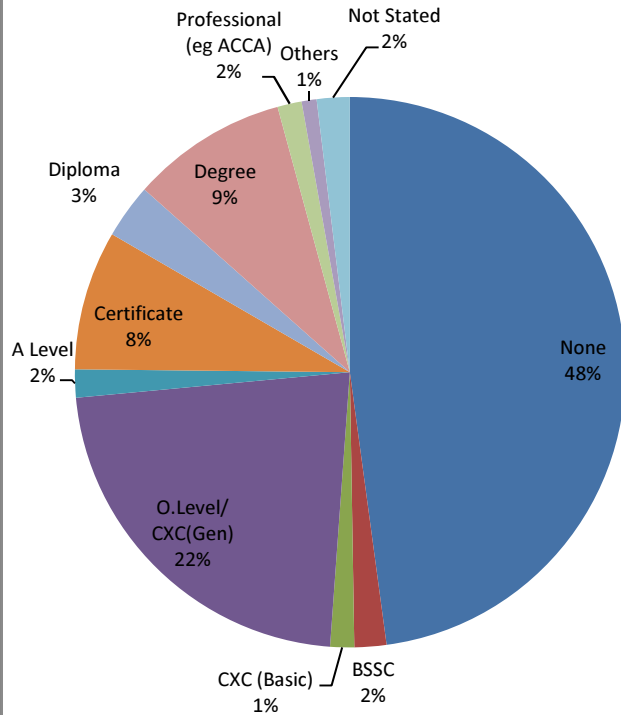


## Employment by Highest Level of Qualification

### Employed by Highest Level of Qualification - 2013 (%)



### Employed by Highest Level of Qualification -2003 (%)



<b>Employed by Highest Qualification</b>	<b>Both Sexes 2003 (000's)</b>	<b>Both Sexes 2013 (000's)</b>
None	62.0	51.6
BSSC	2.4	0.9
CXC (Basic)	1.8	1.1
O.Level/ CXC(Gen)	29.0	27.1
A Level	2.1	1.4
Certificate	10.6	15.7
Diploma	4.1	3.7
Degree	11.9	19.2
Professional (eg ACCA)	1.8	0.8
Others	1.1	3.4
Not Stated	2.5	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>129.5</b>	<b>126.2</b>

The labour market statistic *“Employment by Highest Level of Qualification”* is a particularly useful gauge which can be used by researchers, planners and policy makers to identify and assess the skills sets possessed by a country’s workforce. For this section, a participant within the employed labour force is placed within qualification categories, according to the highest level of qualification that the participant has completed.

In analysing this section, the year 2013 is compared to 2003, to ascertain whether any meaningful changes have taken place in the employed labour force’s composition over a period of ten years.

It is observed that more than forty per cent of the employed labour force still does not possess any qualifications. However this category falls seven percentage points, from 48% to 41% over the review period. In addition, a marginal decline was noted in the number of persons possessing only O’levels/CXC general certificates (1%). In contrast, persons who attained at least a certificate increased from 8% of the employed labour force to 12%.

At the other end of the spectrum, persons whose highest level of qualification was a degree significantly increased by six percentage points, from 9% in 2003 to 15% in 2013.

Persons who possessed a diploma remained constant at 3% of the employed labour force, whilst persons with professional certifications (such as the ACCA) fell marginally by one percentage point. In aggregate, persons with ***“higher level qualifications”*** (defined for this section as persons with diplomas, degrees and professional certifications) moved from 14% of the employed workforce in 2003, to 19% in 2013.

This increasing trend is significant, particularly against the backdrop of national policies intended to mould a highly skilled workforce that is productive, competitive and capable of making a meaningful contribution to economic development.