

Chapter 6: Employment

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Economic Activity

Employment status

The economically active population was defined as all adults aged 16 and over who were:

- in employment at any time during the week prior to Census night;
- or unemployed, but seeking work or waiting to take up a job;
- or intending to seek work but temporarily sick.

This definition of the economically active population conforms with that of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

Table 6.1 shows the employment status of the economically active and inactive population aged 16 and over (for both men and women) and also for the working age population (women/men aged 16-59/64 years).

Table 6.1: Employment status by sex of the economically active and inactive population (ILO definition) for all adults and for the working age population; (figures are rounded independently to the nearest 5).

	Aged 16 and over			Working age, 16-59/64 yrs		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<u>Economically active</u>						
Working for an employer: full-time	20,250	15,280	35,530	20,125	14,975	35,105
Working for an employer: part-time	725	5,220	5,945	550	4,720	5,270
Self employed, employing others	2,305	490	2,795	2,180	440	2,620
Self employed, not employing others	2,115	695	2,810	1,975	615	2,585
Unemployed: looking for or waiting to take up a job	590	435	1,020	585	425	1,010
Total active	25,985	22,120	48,105	25,415	21,175	46,590
<u>Economically inactive</u>						
Retired	5,370	6,305	11,675	815	360	1,175
Looking after the home	145	5,875	6,020	100	3,695	3,800
In full-time education	1,475	1,640	3,115	1,470	1,640	3,115
Unable to work: sickness or disability	1,190	930	2,120	1,135	795	1,925
Other: e.g. temporarily absent	245	245	495	225	190	415
Total inactive	8,420	15,000	23,420	3,745	6,680	10,425
Overall totals	34,405	37,120	71,520	29,160	27,855	57,015

82% of the working age population were economically active at the time of the Census.

Of the economically active working age population:

- three-quarters (75%) were working full-time for an employer;
- 11% were self-employed;
- 11% were working part-time;
- women accounted for 90% of part-time employees.

18% of the working age population were economically inactive; almost a third of these (30%) were in full-time education and over a sixth (18%) were unable to work due to long-term illness or a disability, constituting 5% and 3% of the total working age population, respectively.

Jersey's standardised ILO unemployment rate for adults aged 16 and over was 2.1%, substantially lower than that in the UK (5.1%), the United States (4.0%) and indeed any E.U. country (E.U. average 7.7%)³⁴.

³⁴ UK Labour Market Trends, December 2001, Table C51.

Economic activity rates

The economic activity rates of the working age population in both Jersey and the UK are shown in Table 6.2³⁵.

Table 6.2: Economic activity rate for Jersey and the UK³⁶; (figures are percentages of the total working age population).

	Jersey	UK
Men	87	83
Women	76	72
All	82	78

The overall economic activity rate of the working age population in Jersey at the time of the 2001 Census was 4 percentage points greater than that of the UK; the same differential applied to both sexes.

80% of the working age population of Jersey were actually employed at the time of the Census.

The economic activity rate for all adults (aged 16 and over) permits comparison with previous Jersey Censuses. Table 6.3a shows the number of economically active adults recorded by the last three censuses, the percentage of the total population which was economically active, and the ratio of the wholly retired to the economically active.

Table 6.3a: Economic activity for all adults in Jersey: 1991-2001.

	1991	1996	2001
<u>Economically Active</u>			
Men	27,018	26,017	25,983
Women	20,529	20,975	22,121
Total	47,547	46,992	48,104
of whom ILO unemployed	1,581	1,549	1,022
% ILO unemployed	3.3%	3.3%	2.1%
% of the <i>total</i> population who were economically active	56.5%	55.2%	55.2%
Ratio of wholly retired to economically active			
1:	4.9	4.3	4.1

The total number of economically active adults has remained relatively constant over the last decade, despite a rise in the total resident population of 3.7% over the same period. Hence, the proportion of the total population who are economically active has declined since 1991.

³⁵ Economic activity rate is defined as the percentage of the population in a given age group who are economically active; this measure is less susceptible to economic cycles than the employment rate.

³⁶ UK Social Trends No 32 (2002 edition); figures are for Spring 2001.

The ratio of the economically active to the wholly retired has declined from almost 5 to 1 down to approximately 4 to 1 over the ten-year period 1991-2001, a 20% reduction which is predominantly due to the ageing of the population. There is also some evidence of people retiring at an earlier age: in 1991 persons aged 50-59 years who were wholly retired accounted for 4.3% of all retirees; in 2001 the proportion of such early retirees had risen to 5.0%.

The long-term downward trend in the total number of economically active men apparent in Table 6.3a, and the contrasting increase in the number of economically active women, is expressed succinctly by the economic activity rates (for all adults) shown in Table 6.3b.

Table 6.3b: Long-term economic activity rate by sex: 1961-2001.
(Figures are percentages of males and females aged 16 and over).

	1961	1971	1981	1991	1996	2001
Men	86	84	80	79	77	76
Women	37	44	49	56	58	60
Total	60	63	64	67	67	67

The total economic activity rate for all adults has remained static over the past decade, with approximately two-thirds of the population aged 16 and over being economically active.

Differentiating by sex, the long-term gradual decline in the rate for men is due to ageing, whereas the more rapid increase in the rate for women reflects societal changes; not only are more women entering the workforce but they are having children at a later age.

A gender-specific comparison of Jersey with other jurisdictions is achieved through the "Female Participation Rate"³⁷. The female participation rate for Jersey on Census day was 72.7%. This figure is 4.9 percentage points above the most recent rate recorded for the UK (67.8%), marginally above that of the United States (71.3%), and somewhat less than in Scandinavian countries (Sweden 73.4%; Finland 74.1%; Denmark 75.9%)³⁸.

³⁷ Female participation rate is defined as the economically active female labour force divided by the female population aged 15-64 years.

³⁸ Figures quoted for other nations are for 2000, except the United States for which the figure is for 1998; data sources are: UK Social Trends No 32 (2002 edition), and "OECD in Figures" (2000 edition). All participation rates are for females aged 15-64, which is the standard definition, except for the UK where the rate is for females aged 16-64.

Employment by Occupation

Occupations are categorised into nine major groups according to the Standard Occupational Classification³⁹. Table 6.4 shows the occupations of economically active adults of working age (excluding the unemployed) in terms of these groups: by sex, in total and the percentage that each occupation group represents of the overall total in employment for both Jersey and the UK⁴⁰.

Table 6.4: Major occupation group of economically active working age adults (excluding the unemployed).

OCCUPATION	Men	Women	Occupation group total	% of overall total	% in UK
Managers & Senior Officials	5,038	2,109	7,147	16	13
Professional Occupations	1,894	1,434	3,328	7	12
Associate Professional & Technical	2,895	3,300	6,195	14	13
Administrative & Secretarial	1,722	6,890	8,612	19	14
Skilled Trades Occupations	6,326	365	6,691	15	10
Personal Service Occupations	445	2,466	2,911	6	7
Sales & Customer Service Occupations	1,010	1,804	2,814	6	9
Process, Plant & Machine Operatives	1,996	127	2,123	5	8
Elementary Occupations	3,504	2,252	5,756	13	13
Overall Total:	24,830	20,747	45,577	100	100

(Percentages do not add up to 100 due to rounding to the nearest whole number).

Managers and Senior Officials accounted for almost one-sixth of the employed economically active workforce; a similar proportion were engaged in Skilled Trades; people in Administrative and Secretarial positions accounted for almost one-fifth of the total.

There was a marked gender-specific character to certain occupations: 70% of Managers and Senior Officials were men, as were approximately 95% of those employed in the Skilled Trades and the Process, Plant and Machine Operatives groups. In contrast, women dominated the Administrative and Secretarial (80%) and Personal Service (85%) occupations.

Compared to the distribution of occupations in the UK, there was a significantly greater proportion of people employed in Jersey in the Administrative and Secretarial and the Skilled Trades categories. Conversely, a substantially lower percentage in Jersey were employed in Professional Occupations, in Sales and Customer Service and as Process, Plant and Machine Operatives.

³⁹ The classification system applied was: Standard Occupational Classification 2000 (Office of National Statistics), SOC2000. This classification differs from SOC1990, which was used for the 1991 and 1996 Jersey Censuses; major groups are not, therefore, directly comparable between Censuses.

⁴⁰ UK Social Trends No 32 (2002 edition); figures are for Spring 2001.

Public and Private sectors

Table 6.5 shows the percentage employed within the public and private sectors for each of the major occupation groups. As in the case of the Manpower Survey, the States of Jersey Trading Committees (Airport, Harbours, Postal Administration and Jersey Telecom) have been included within the private sector.

Table 6.5: Percentage of each occupation group employed within the public and private sectors; (figures are percentages).

OCCUPATION	Public sector	Private sector
Managers & Senior Officials	5	95
Professional Occupations	31	69
Associate Professional & Technical	30	70
Administrative & Secretarial	8	92
Skilled Trades Occupations	2	98
Personal Service Occupations	46	54
Sales & Customer Service Occupations	<1	>99
Process, Plant & Machine Operatives	3	97
Elementary Occupations	9	91
All occupations	13	87

The public sector represented approximately one in eight of the total number of economically active working age adults in employment at the time of the Census.

At a more detailed level, the public sector accounted for:

- nearly half of those people employed in Personal Service occupations;
- almost a third of all those in Professional, Associate Professional and Technical occupations;
- approximately one in fifteen (6.6%) of all Managers, Senior Officials, Administrators and Secretaries.

The total number of working age adults employed in the public sector was 6,019. The figure for *all* adults (aged 16 and over) was 6,224, which corresponds closely to the total headcount reported for December 2000 and June 2001 by the Human Resources Manpower Report⁴¹.

⁴¹ The Jersey Labour Market at December 2000 and at June 2001 (Statistics Unit, Policy & Resources Department); the total public sector headcount at these dates was estimated as 6,210 and 6,190 respectively.

Occupation sub-group

Table 6.6 shows the breakdown of the nine major occupational groups into the twenty-five sub-groups of SOC2000; the residential qualifications of the people within each sub-group are also presented.

Table 6.6: Occupation by sub-group and residential qualification of economically active adults of working age (excluding the unemployed).

(Figures are rounded individually to the nearest 10; + indicates a non-zero number less than 6. Sub-group components may not add to group totals due to rounding).

Occupation	Total	<u>Residential Qualification</u>			
		(a-h)	(j-k)	Non-qualified partner of (a-k)	Non-qualified
<u>Managers and Senior Officials</u>	7,150	5,140	310	410	1,280
Corporate managers (e.g. government financial, ICT, personnel, production)	5,220	3,770	270	320	860
Managers and Proprietors in Agriculture & Services (e.g. farm, hotel, garage)	1,920	1,370	40	90	420
<u>Professional Occupations</u>	3,330	2,380	390	260	310
Science & Technology (e.g. chemist, engineer, IT strategist)	570	430	20	40	70
Health Professionals (e.g. doctor, pharmacist, dentist, vet, psychologist)	290	160	90	20	20
Teaching & Research	1,300	950	170	130	40
Business & Public Service (e.g. lawyer, accountant, surveyor, clergy)	1,190	830	100	80	180
<u>Associate Professional</u>	6,200	4,590	310	480	820
Science & Technology (technician)	520	410	10	30	70
Health & Social Welfare (e.g. nurse, technician, dispenser, therapist)	1,220	780	230	130	80
Protective Services (e.g. police, fire)	470	430	10	20	10
Culture, Media, Sports	610	460	10	40	100
Business & Public Service (e.g. pilot, legal associate, broker, estate agent)	3,380	2,510	50	250	570
<u>Administrative & Secretarial</u>	8,610	6,480	50	620	1,460
Administrative (e.g. clerk, telephonist)	6,280	4,730	50	420	1,080
Secretarial & related	2,330	1,750	10	200	370
<u>Skilled Trades</u>	6,690	4,760	20	350	1,570
Skilled Agricultural (e.g. farmer, gardener, fishing trades)	1,080	820	+	30	230
Skilled Metal & Electrical trades	1,650	1,340	+	80	230
Skilled Construction & Building trades	2,800	2,030	+	180	590
Textiles, Printing & other skilled trades (e.g. butcher, baker, chef, florist, tailor)	1,150	570	10	60	510
<u>Personal Service Occupations</u>	2,910	2,020	20	220	660
Caring Personal Service (e.g. medical auxiliary, home carer, childminder)	1,810	1,330	10	150	320
Leisure & Other Personal Service (e.g. travel agent, hairdresser, caretaker)	1,100	690	10	70	340

(Table 6.6 continued)

<u>Occupation</u>	Total	Residential Qualification			
		(a-h)	(j-k)	Non-qualified partner of (a-k)	Non-qualified
<u>Sales & Customer Service</u>	2,810	1,840	10	190	770
Sales occupations (e.g. sales & retail assistant, cashier, check-out operator)	2,520	1,670	+	160	690
Customer Service	280	180	+	20	80
<u>Process, Plant & Machine Operatives</u>	2,120	1,640	+	130	350
Process, Plant & Machine (e.g. food, assembler, construction operative)	660	500	0	40	120
Transport & mobile machine drivers (e.g. heavy goods, taxi, crane)	1,460	1,150	+	80	230
<u>Elementary Occupations</u>	5,760	2,600	+	220	2,920
Elementary Trades, Plant & Storage (e.g. farm worker, labourer, docker)	2,120	850	+	100	1,170
Elementary Administration & Service (e.g. postal worker, porter, waiter, bar staff, cleaner, security guard)	3,630	1,750	+	120	1,750
All Occupations	45,580	31,450	1,120	2,860	10,140

Table 6.7 uses the figures shown in bold in Table 6.6 to present the number in each category of residential qualification as a percentage of the total employed in each major occupation group⁴².

Table 6.7: Occupation by residential qualification of economically active adults of working age (excluding the unemployed); figures are percentages within an occupation group.

<u>Occupation</u>	Residential Qualification		
	(a-h)	(j-k)	Non-qualified in own right
Managers & Senior Officials	72	4	24
Professional Occupations	71	12	17
Associate Professional & Technical	74	5	21
Administrative & Secretarial	75	1	24
Skilled Trades Occupations	71	+	29
Personal Service Occupations	69	1	30
Sales & Customer Service Occupations	66	+	34
Process, Plant & Machine Operatives	77	+	23
Elementary Occupations	45	+	54
All occupations	69	2	29

(Percentages in a given row may not total to 100 due to rounding to the nearest whole number; + indicates a non-zero percentage less than 0.5).

⁴² For the purposes of Table 6.7, non-qualified partners of a-k residents have been combined with all other non-qualified residents.

The residentially non-qualified (including non-qualified partners of a-k residents) constituted 29% of economically active persons of working age; the same category accounted for 21% of the Island's total adult population (aged 16 years and over).

Non-qualified residents accounted for over half of those of working age employed within Elementary Occupations at the time of the Census.

Over 90% of (j-k) category residents (who were economically active and of working age) were employed as Managers, Senior Officials or within the Professional and Associate Professional / Technical groups; such (j-k) residents accounted for 6% of the total number of people employed within these occupation groups⁴³.

Table 6.8 shows the educational attainment of those employed within the major occupational groups.

Table 6.8: Occupation by *highest* level of educational attainment; (economically active adults: working age, excluding the unemployed).

Occupation	Degree (Higher or First)	NVQ 3, 4 or 5 HNC, HND 1+ A-level (or equivalent)	5+ higher passes at O-level /CSE/ GCSE (or equivalent)	1+ O-level /CSE/GCSE (any grade) NVQ 1,2 or other	None
Managers & Senior Officials	1,265	1,572	1,587	1,322	1,401
Professional Occupations	2,098	561	316	254	99
Associate Professional	1,161	1,505	1,635	1,235	658
Admin. & Secretarial	637	1,441	2,596	2,325	1,614
Skilled Trades	83	393	910	2,052	3,253
Personal Service	106	355	553	870	1,027
Sales & Customer Service	86	235	487	601	1,405
Process, Plant & Machine	19	86	216	441	1,361
Elementary Occupations	62	213	403	798	4,280
All occupations	5,517	6,361	8,703	9,898	15,098

Reflecting the figures presented in Chapter 5 (which focused on *all* adults of working age), one-third of economically active adults of working age (excluding the unemployed) possessed no formal academic qualifications.

In contrast, almost half (45%) of such adults had achieved at or above the educational benchmark of 5+ higher passes at O-level/CSE/GCSE (or equivalent).

To provide further insight into the distribution of educational qualifications, Table 6.9 presents the figures of Table 6.8 as percentages within each occupation group.

⁴³ Such residents were predominantly j category; however, it is not possible to determine separate numbers of j and k category residents as the Census recorded the *sum of these categories* for non-heads of household and residents of communal establishments.

Table 6.9: Occupation by highest level of educational attainment (economically active adults: working age, excluding the unemployed);
(figures are percentages within an occupation group and may not total to 100 due to rounding to the nearest whole number).

Occupation	Degree (Higher or First)	NVQ 3, 4 or 5 HNC, HND 1+ A-level (or equivalent)	5+ higher passes at O-level /CSE/ GCSE (or equivalent)	1+ O-level /CSE/GCSE (any grade) NVQ 1,2 or other	None
Managers & Senior Officials	18	22	22	18	20
Professional Occupations	63	17	9	8	3
Associate Professional	19	24	26	20	11
Admin. & Secretarial	7	17	30	27	19
Skilled Trades	1	6	14	31	49
Personal Service	4	12	19	30	35
Sales & Customer Service	3	8	17	21	50
Process, Plant & Machine	1	4	10	21	64
Elementary Occupations	1	4	7	14	74
All occupations	12	14	19	22	33

Managers and Senior Officials had attained each level of academic qualification in approximately equal measure. One in five Managers and Senior Officials had no formal academic qualifications.

Almost two-thirds of those in Professional Occupations were educated to degree level, as were almost one in five employed in Associate Professional and Technical occupations.

The proportion within an occupation group who possessed no educational qualifications ranged from approximately one in thirty for the Professional Occupations to nearly three-quarters of those in the Elementary Occupations. Almost half of those employed in the Skilled Trades had no educational qualifications.

Hours worked per week (excluding overtime and meal-breaks)

The average number of hours worked per week by employees and by the self-employed is shown in Tables 6.10a and 6.10b (all figures are for persons of working age)⁴⁴.

Table 6.10a: Average number of hours worked per week by employees

<u>Full-time</u>			<u>Part-time</u>			<u>Full- & Part-time</u>		
Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
41.0	37.6	39.5	21.2	19.6	19.8	40.5	33.3	36.9

⁴⁴ The number of hours worked per week refers to a person's *main job only*.

Full-time employees worked an average of 39.5 hours per week; this figure represents a further slight reduction from those recorded in the 1996 (39.7 hours) and 1991 (40.2 hours) Censuses.

Men in full-time employment worked on average almost 3½ hours more per week than women.

Table 6.10b: Average number of hours worked per week by the self-employed.

Employing others	Not employing others	All self-employed
47.4	38.2	42.8

The self-employed worked, on average, 42.8 hours per week, over three hours more than the average for all full-time employees.

The number of hours worked by the self-employed who employed other workers increased by more than an hour per week from the 1996 figure of 46.2 to 47.4 hours.

Table 6.12 shows the number of hours per week worked by occupation group.

Table 6.12: Average number of hours worked per week by occupation group (employees and self-employed).

Occupation	Full-time	Part-time	Full- & Part-time
Managers & Senior Officials	43	21	42
Professional Occupations	41	17	39
Associate Professional & Technical	38	20	36
Administrative & Secretarial	36	20	33
Skilled Trades Occupations	42	21	41
Personal Service Occupations	37	19	33
Sales & Customer Service Occupations	39	20	35
Process, Plant & Machine Operatives	42	24	41
Elementary Occupations	41	19	38

The number of hours worked varied according to occupation: for example, Managers and Senior Officials generally worked longer than Administrative and Secretarial staff (approximately 7 hours per week more for those in full-time employment).

Part-time staff worked, on average, approximately half the hours of those in full-time employment.

Employment by Industry

The particular industry in which people were employed is categorised using the 1995 Jersey Standard Industrial Classification; industries are then further grouped into 11 principal sectors.

For all of the following tabulations, caution must be exercised in making detailed comparisons with the results of the Manpower Survey. In particular, the figures presented here refer to:

- the combined public and private sectors; the Manpower Survey addresses only the latter;
- persons of working age (16-59/64); the Manpower Survey records employees regardless of age;
- the *direct* classification of an individual in terms of industry; the Manpower Survey classifies according to the industry of the principal holding company, which may be in a different industrial sector to that in which an individual is actually employed.

Table 6.13 shows the number of people employed in each sector of industry (economically active and of working age) broken down by occupation.

Table 6.13: Numbers in each sector of industry in terms of occupation group.
(Figures are rounded to the nearest 10; + indicates a non-zero number less than 6; components may not add to totals due to rounding)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Occupation</u>									Total
	Manager & Senior Officials	Prof. Occs	Assoc Prof.	Admin. / Secret	Skilled Trade	Pers. Serv.	Sales & Cust. Service	Process Plant & Machine	Elem. Occs	
Agriculture & fishing	110	+	10	60	520	+	60	50	920	1,750
Manufacturing	200	20	100	100	620	0	80	200	90	1,400
Construction & quarrying	360	90	100	180	2,660	10	20	450	460	4,320
Electricity, gas & water	50	30	40	90	180	0	40	80	40	560
Wholesale & retail trades	1,430	60	330	640	890	20	2,050	370	550	6,330
Hotels, restaurants & bars	840	+	40	190	660	100	80	20	1,500	3,450
Transport, storage & communications	330	50	280	340	260	240	90	600	390	2,590
Computing	140	150	100	50	60	+	10	10	+	530
Financial & legal activities	2,510	780	2,550	5,130	10	10	220	10	130	11,340
Miscellaneous business activities	400	230	330	350	120	30	60	50	320	1,880
Education, health & other services	760	1,920	2,320	1,490	700	2,490	100	280	1,360	11,430

Analysing Table 6.13 *by occupation* indicates that:

- over half of all managers and senior officials (55%) were found in the Financial and legal and Wholesale and retail sectors;
- Education, health and other service occupations together with Financial and legal activities accounted for almost 80% of all professionals and associate professionals;
- Financial and legal activities accounted for 60% of all administrators and secretarial staff;
- Construction and quarrying represented 40% of those employed in skilled trades.

Examining Table 6.13 *by sector* shows that:

- Computing was the sector with the largest proportion of managers and professionals, these groups accounting for 27% and 29%, respectively, of all those employed in computing activities;
- Education, health and other services was the sector with the largest proportion of associate professionals (20%), closely followed by Computing (19%);
- Financial and legal activities had the greatest proportion of administrative and secretarial staff – 45% of all those employed within the sector;
- Agriculture and fishing and Hotels, restaurants and bar had the largest proportion of those engaged in elementary occupations, such occupations accounting for 52% and 44%, respectively, of all people employed within these sectors.

Table 6.14 shows the educational attainment of those employed within each sector of industry, expressed as a percentage of the total employed in the given sector.

Table 6.14: Industry by highest level of educational attainment (economically active: working age, excluding the unemployed); figures are percentages and may not add to 100 in each row due to rounding.

Industry	Degree (Higher or First)	NVQ 3, 4 or 5 HNC, HND 1+ A-level (or equivalent)	5+ higher passes at O-level /CSE/ GCSE (or equivalent)	1+ O-level /CSE/GCSE (any grade) NVQ 1,2 or other	None
Agriculture & fishing	2	6	8	14	70
Manufacturing	5	8	15	25	47
Construction & quarrying	2	6	13	30	49
Electricity, gas & water	6	11	18	33	32
Wholesale & retail trades	4	9	17	24	46
Hotels, restaurants & bars	3	8	13	17	59
Transport, storage & communications	6	13	20	24	36
Computing	26	22	23	18	10
Financial & legal activities	19	23	28	20	10
Miscellaneous business activities	16	16	21	18	29
Education, health & other services	21	14	16	20	29
All Industries	12	14	19	22	33

Overall, one-third of the employed workforce (of working age) possessed no academic qualifications; over half (55%) had achieved less than the standard benchmark of five or more higher passes at O-level, CSE, GCSE or equivalent.

At the other end of the scale, approximately one in eight had attained degree level; over a quarter (26%) had achieved at least one A-level (or equivalent).

Computing was the sector with the greatest proportion of people qualified to degree level, over a quarter having done so.

Almost three-quarters of those employed in Financial and legal activities (70%) and Computing (71%) had achieved academic qualifications at or above the benchmark (five higher passes at O-level, CSE, GCSE or equivalent).

In contrast, almost two-thirds (65%) of those employed in the Electricity, gas and water sector had not achieved the benchmark standard, while 70% of those engaged in Agriculture and fishing and 59% in Hotels, restaurants and bars possessed no academic qualifications at all.

Table 6.15 shows the average number of hours worked per week by full-time employees and self-employed persons in each sector of industry.

Table 6.15: Average hours worked per week by industry (excluding part-time workers).

Industry	Average hours worked per week
Agriculture & fishing	45.1
Manufacturing	40.6
Construction & quarrying	41.7
Electricity, gas & water	39.5
Wholesale & retail trades	40.6
Hotels, restaurants, bars	45.4
Transport, storage & communications	40.5
Computing	39.4
Financial & legal activities	37.6
Miscellaneous business activities	39.1
Education, health & other services	38.5

Full-time workers in Agriculture and fishing and in Hotels, restaurants and bars worked the longest hours, averaging over 45 hours per week; those in the Financial and legal sector worked almost 8 hours per week less than this, on average.