

### Economic activity

On census day 82% (52,522 persons) of the working age population were economically active. The proportion of economically active is unchanged from that measured by the 2001 census.

**Table 4.1: Economic activity for all adults (aged 16 or over) and for the working age population**

	All adults (aged 16 or over)			Working age (16-59 / 64 yrs)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Economically active</b>						
Working for an employer full-time	22,242	16,507	38,749	22,055	15,930	37,985
Working for an employer part-time	1,326	6,393	7,719	1,070	5,535	6,605
Self-employed, employing others	2,216	552	2,768	2,069	481	2,550
Self-employed, not employing others	2,359	875	3,234	2,112	736	2,848
Unemployed, looking for or waiting to take up a job	1,546	1,023	2,569	1,542	992	2,534
<b>Total active</b>	<b>29,689</b>	<b>25,350</b>	<b>55,039</b>	<b>28,848</b>	<b>23,674</b>	<b>52,522</b>
<b>Economically inactive</b>						
Retired	6,306	8,006	14,312	818	315	1,133
Looking after the home	180	4,357	4,537	159	3,113	3,272
In full-time education	2,081	2,210	4,291	2,081	2,208	4,289
Unable to work: sickness or disability	1,359	1,186	2,545	1,290	983	2,273
Unemployed, not looking for a job	454	466	920	440	424	864
<b>Total inactive</b>	<b>10,380</b>	<b>16,225</b>	<b>26,605</b>	<b>4,788</b>	<b>7,043</b>	<b>11,831</b>
<b>Overall totals</b>	<b>40,069</b>	<b>41,575</b>	<b>81,644</b>	<b>33,636</b>	<b>30,717</b>	<b>64,353</b>

Over three-quarters (77%) of working age women were economically active (ie. working or looking for work), a slightly higher rate than that recorded by the 2001 census (76%).

There were 51,866 workers living in private households in Jersey, which corresponds to an average of 1.25 workers per private household.

There were 31,125 households with at least one worker in the household. On average these households had 1.67 workers per household.

Almost one in six (15%) adults over working age (ie. over 59 years for women and over 64 years for men) were economically active.

Of the economically inactive working age population, over a third (36%) were in full-time education; one in five (19%) were unable to work due to sickness or disability and one in ten (10%) were retired. More than two-fifths (44%) of economically inactive women of working age were looking after the home, compared with 3% of men.

Economic activity rates for people of working age (see Table 4.2) were lowest for Jersey-born residents (75%) and highest for those born in Poland (94%). The economic activity rate for Jersey-born residents of

working age was lower than the rates of those born in other jurisdictions predominantly as a result of the number of Jersey-born people in full-time education (see Appendix C, Table A15).

**Table 4.2: Economic activity and unemployment rates<sup>9</sup> by place of birth (working age adults, percent)**

	Jersey	British Isles	Ireland	Poland	Portugal / Madeira	Other European country	Elsewhere in the world
Economic activity rate	75	85	88	94	90	88	83
Unemployment rate	6.4	3.7	3.1	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.4

For all adults aged 16 or over, the economic activity rate has remained stable over the last two decades at 67% (see Table 4.3). The rate for women has increased substantially over the last 50 years.

**Table 4.3: Long term economic activity rates by gender, 1961-2011 (adults aged 16 or over)**

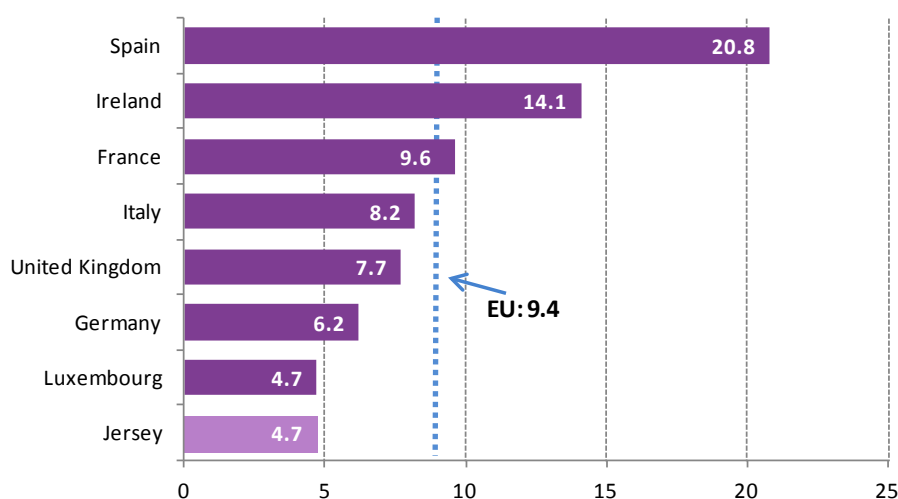
	1961	1971	1981	1991	1996	2001	2011
Males	86	84	80	79	77	76	74
Females	37	44	49	56	58	60	61
<b>All</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>67</b>

The female economic activity rate for adults aged 16 or over Jersey was 61% in 2011, a rate higher than that most recently recorded for the UK<sup>10</sup> (57%).

## ILO unemployment rate

Jersey's ILO unemployment rate was 4.7% on 27 March 2011, corresponding to 2,569 persons; this figure represents all unemployed adults aged 16 or over (rather than working age adults) as a proportion of all economically active adults and is an internationally comparable measure since the definition of working age can vary by jurisdiction. The corresponding figure for the UK<sup>11</sup> was 7.7% and 9.4% for EU countries<sup>12</sup> (see Figure 4.1).

**Figure 4.1: ILO unemployed rates for selected EU countries (March 2011, percent)**



The ILO unemployment rate for Jersey-born residents was 6.2% and for non-Jersey born 3.7%. The youth unemployment rate (for 16-24 year-olds) was 14.3% in Jersey, compared with 19.7% in the UK.

<sup>9</sup> Unemployment rates have been derived from Table A15 in Appendix C and are for adults of working age rather than the ILO definition (all adults aged 16 or over).

<sup>10</sup> Source: Office for National Statistics Labour Force Survey data Feb-April 2011.

<sup>11</sup> Source: ONS Labour Market Statistics data March-May 2011.

<sup>12</sup> Source: Eurostat, (figures are seasonally adjusted).

## Unemployment

On 27 March 2011, 2,534 adults of working age were unemployed and looking for work; two-fifths were women (992) and three-fifths were men (1,542).

Of the unemployed persons of working age, four-fifths (81%) had a-h category residential qualifications, and a fifth (19%) were not locally qualified. Of the non-locally qualified, 15% were the spouse of a locally qualified person.

Almost half (49%) of unemployed people had been resident in Jersey since birth and in addition more than a quarter (28%) had arrived in Jersey prior to 2000. Almost one in ten (9%) unemployed people had been resident in Jersey for less than 15 months, having arrived in Jersey in 2010 or 2011 (see Appendix C, Table A16).

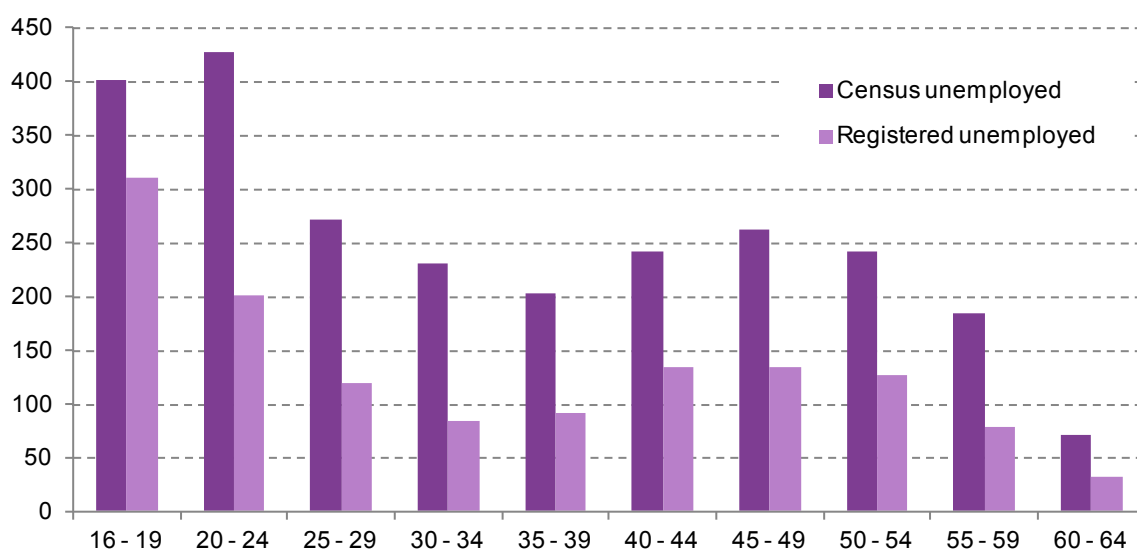
Over half (52%) of unemployed persons were born in Jersey and around a quarter (26%) were born in the British Isles (see Table 4.4).

**Table 4.4: Unemployed (and looking for work) by place of birth, working age adults**

	Persons	Percent
Jersey	1,310	52
British Isles	657	26
Portugal / Madeira	239	9
Poland	80	3
Ireland (Republic)	39	2
Other European country	101	4
Elsewhere in the world	108	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,534</b>	<b>100</b>

The number of people registered as unemployed and actively seeking work (ASW) with the Social Security Department on 31 March 2011 was 1,310. This number indicates that around half (48%) of the total number of unemployed people recorded by the census were not registered as unemployed. The proportion of unemployed people who were registered varied by age category (see Figure 4.2).

**Figure 4.2: Unemployed by age as measured by the census and registered unemployed**



There were 428 unemployed people aged 20-24, of whom fewer than half (201) were registered as unemployed. Over three-quarters (78%) of unemployed 16-19 year olds were registered as unemployed.

Unemployed people aged 30-34 were the least likely to be registered; around a third (36%) of this group were registered.

## Occupation

Occupations were categorised into nine major groups using the Standard Occupational Classification<sup>13</sup> (see Table 4.5). Occupation groups can be further divided into 25 sub-groups; a detailed table by sub-sector can be found in Appendix C (Table A18).

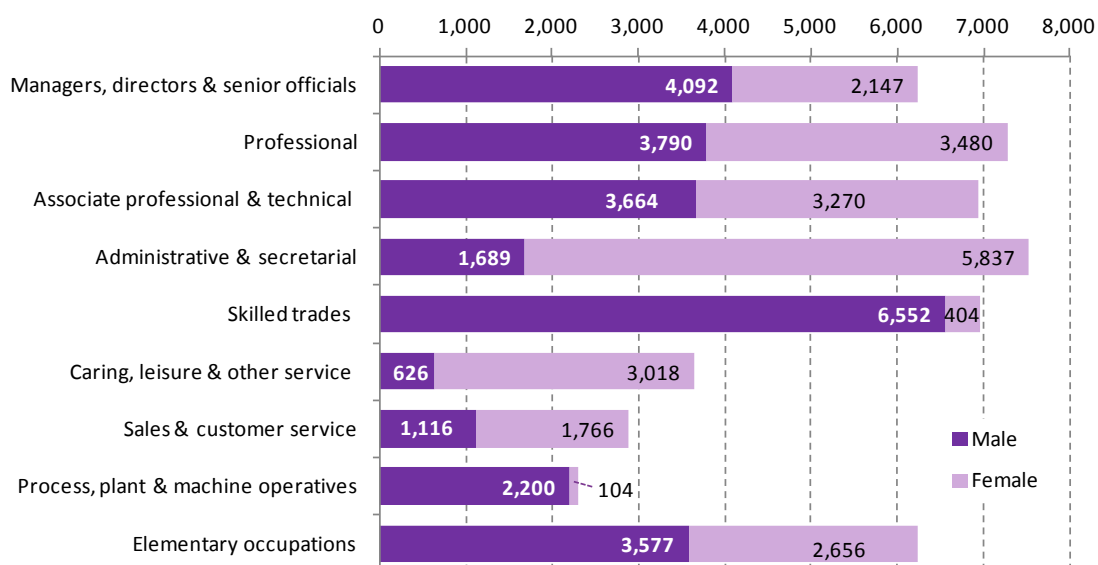
Around one in seven (15%) working adults were engaged in Administrative and secretarial occupations and a similar proportion (15%) were engaged in Professional occupations.

**Table 4.5: Major occupation group of working adults (of working age)**

Occupation	Persons	Percent
Managers, directors & senior officials	6,239	12
Professional	7,270	15
Associate professional & technical	6,934	14
Administrative & secretarial	7,526	15
Skilled trades	6,956	14
Caring, leisure & other service	3,644	7
Sales & customer service	2,882	6
Process, plant & machine operatives	2,304	5
Elementary occupations	6,233	12
<b>All</b>	<b>49,988</b>	<b>100</b>

Certain occupations were dominated by particular genders as shown in Figure 4.3. For example, males accounted for 94% of those employed in Skilled trades and for two-thirds (66%) of Managers, directors and senior officials.

**Figure 4.3: Major occupation group of working adults (of working age) by gender**



<sup>13</sup> An updated Standard Occupational Classification system (SOC2010) has been implemented for the 2011 census. The 2001 census used the SOC2000 coding system. For comparative purposes, a table of 2011 data using the SOC2000 classification used in the 2001 census can be found in Appendix C.

In contrast, women accounted for around four-fifths of those engaged in Caring, leisure and other service occupations (83%) and in Administrative and secretarial occupations (78%).

Table 4.6 presents occupation by place of birth. Jersey-born people accounted for the largest proportions of workers in Associate professional & technical and Administrative & secretarial occupations.

Almost half of Managers, directors & senior officials and Professionals working in the Island were born in the British Isles (excluding Jersey).

**Table 4.6: Occupation group of working age adults by place of birth (percentages)**

Occupation	Jersey	British Isles	Ireland	Poland	Portugal / Madeira	Other European country	Elsewhere in the world	Total
	Managers, directors & senior officials	2,227	2,878	207	110	289	227	
Professional	2,668	3,483	202	62	59	203	593	<b>7,270</b>
Associate professional & technical	3,216	2,766	176	112	117	205	342	<b>6,934</b>
Administrative & secretarial	3,694	2,622	225	257	231	221	276	<b>7,526</b>
Skilled trades	2,777	2,071	160	431	999	290	228	<b>6,956</b>
Caring, leisure & other service	1,479	1,145	86	159	492	146	137	<b>3,644</b>
Sales & customer service	1,052	615	48	262	642	120	143	<b>2,882</b>
Process, plant & machine operatives	887	655	52	169	441	52	48	<b>2,304</b>
Elementary occupations	1,311	808	82	1,157	2,125	487	263	<b>6,233</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,311</b>	<b>17,043</b>	<b>1,238</b>	<b>2,719</b>	<b>5,395</b>	<b>1,951</b>	<b>2,331</b>	<b>49,988</b>

Around two-fifths of workers born in Poland (43%) and in Portugal / Madeira (39%) were engaged in Elementary occupations.

Two-fifths (40%) of residents born 'Elsewhere in the world' (outside of Europe) worked in Professional or Associate professional / technical occupations and one in eight (13%) were Managers, directors or senior officials.

Occupational groups are presented in Table 4.7 broken down by residential qualifications. Over half (52%) of j and k category working age adults were engaged in Professional occupations and a quarter (24%) were Managers, directors & senior officials.

Nearly a third (30%) of non-residentially qualified working adults (excluding spouses of qualified persons) were engaged in Elementary occupations and a sixth (17%) were working in Skilled trades.

**Table 4.7: Occupation group of working age adults by residential qualifications (percent)**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>a to h category</b>	<b>j and k category</b>	<b>Spouse of qualified person</b>	<b>None</b>
Managers, directors & senior officials	13	24	12	7
Professional	14	52	23	7
Associate professional & technical	15	15	19	9
Administrative & secretarial	17	4	15	10
Skilled trades	14	2	8	17
Caring, leisure & other service	8	1	7	6
Sales & customer service	5	~	6	9
Process, plant & machine operatives	5	~	2	4
Elementary occupations	9	~	8	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

~ denotes non-zero percentage less than 0.5

## Public and Private sectors

Over four-fifths (85%) of workers reported that they were employed in the private sector, the remainder (15%) reported working in the public sector.

Managers, directors and senior officials made up a larger proportion (14%) of the private sector compared to the public sector (4%, see Table 4.8). Over a third (34%) of public sector employees were engaged in Professional occupations compared to around one in ten (11%) in the private sector.

**Table 4.8: Occupation of working age adults in the public and private sectors (percent)**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Public sector</b>	<b>Private sector</b>
Managers, directors & senior officials	4	14
Professional	34	11
Associate professional & technical	15	14
Administrative & secretarial	14	15
Skilled trades	3	16
Caring, leisure & other service	16	6
Sales & customer service	1	7
Process, plant & machine operatives	2	5
Elementary occupations	9	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

## Industry

Industries in which people were employed were categorised using the 2002 Jersey Standard Industrial Classification (JSIC)<sup>14</sup> into ten sectors<sup>15</sup> (Table 4.9).

**Table 4.9: Industrial sector of working age adults, 2011**

Sector	Persons	Percent
Agriculture and fishing	1,866	4
Manufacturing	1,042	2
Construction	5,143	10
Electricity, gas and water supply	504	1
Wholesale and retail trades	6,853	14
Hotels, restaurants & bars	3,759	8
Transport, storage and communication	2,506	5
Financial and legal activities	12,444	25
Miscellaneous business activities	3,602	7
Education, health and other services	12,269	25
<b>All</b>	<b>49,988</b>	<b>100</b>

A quarter (25%) of working age adults were employed in Financial and legal activities; a similar proportion (25%) worked in Education, health and other services (public and private sectors).

Employment industry by place of birth is shown in Table 4.10 below.

**Table 4.10: Industrial sector by place of birth, working age adults**

Sector	Jersey	British Isles	Ireland	Poland	Portugal / Madeira	Other European country	Elsewhere in the world	All
Agriculture and fishing	490	220	10	570	490	60	30	1,870
Manufacturing	550	290	20	50	90	40	20	1,040
Construction	1,960	1,910	170	260	650	100	100	5,140
Electricity, gas and water supply	250	210	~	~	10	~	10	500
Wholesale and retail trades	2,520	1,810	110	630	1,260	230	300	6,850
Hotels, restaurants & bars	380	730	80	630	1,000	640	310	3,760
Transport, storage and communication	1,220	840	50	50	170	90	80	2,510
Financial and legal activities	5,450	5,060	440	200	180	370	740	12,440
Miscellaneous business activities	1,220	1,190	60	110	730	120	180	3,600
Education, health and other services	5,280	4,790	290	220	840	300	550	12,270
<b>All</b>	<b>19,310</b>	<b>17,040</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>2,720</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>2,330</b>	<b>49,990</b>

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

<sup>14</sup> The 2001 census used the 1995 JSIC. Comparison is still possible since there were only minor changes between the 1995 and 2002 versions of JSIC.

<sup>15</sup> Public sector employees are categorised by activity into the appropriate sectors.

Around half (46%) of Polish-born workers were employed in Wholesale and retail or in Hotels, restaurants and bars and a fifth (21%) were engaged in Agriculture and fishing.

A third of workers from 'Elsewhere in the world' worked in Finance and legal activities.

## Hours worked

Working adults were asked to provide the number of hours per week that they usually worked in their main job, excluding meal breaks and overtime.

For the purposes of this section of the report, part-time workers have been defined as those working 25 hours or less per week.

**Table 4.11: Mean number of hours worked per week by gender, - for employees and the self-employed (working age)**

	Full-time			Part-time			Full- and Part- time		
	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
Working for an employer	40.6	37.4	39.2	17.7	18.5	18.4	39.7	33.6	36.8
Self-employed	45.8	43.2	45.4	17.4	15.7	16.5	43.3	34.0	41.2

The average number of hours worked by employees (excluding the self-employed) was 36.8 hours per week (Table 4.11). Full-time employees worked 39.2 hours per week, a figure similar to that recorded by the 2001 census (39.5 hours).

On average, women working for an employer worked 33.6 hours per week, compared with 39.7 hours per week for men. This difference is largely due to more women working part-time (20%) than men (4%). A similar pattern was seen for the self-employed, with a third (33%) of self-employed women working part-time compared with one in ten (9%) self-employed men.

Table 4.12 presents the mean number of hours worked by full-time workers by industry. Workers in Agriculture and fishing worked the longest hours, averaging over 45 hours per week.

**Table 4.12: Mean hours worked by industry (excluding part-time workers, including the self-employed, working age)**

Industry	Mean hours worked per week
Agriculture and fishing	45.4
Manufacturing	40.8
Construction	41.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	38.6
Wholesale and retail trades	40.3
Hotels, restaurants & bars	43.6
Transport, storage and communication	40.2
Financial and legal activities	37.6
Miscellaneous business activities	40.4
Education, health and other services	38.6
<b>All full-time workers</b>	<b>39.8</b>



## Recent arrivals

As Table 4.13 shows below, there were 10,032 recent arrivals<sup>16</sup> of working age, of whom 8,982 (corresponding to 90%) were economically active.

**Table 4.13: Economic status of recent arrivals to Jersey (working age adults)**

	Persons	Percent
<b>Economically active</b>		
Working for an employer full-time	7,497	75
Working for an employer part-time	753	8
Self-employed, employing others	79	1
Self-employed, not employing others	223	2
Unemployed, looking for or waiting to take up a job	430	4
<b>Economically inactive</b>		
Retired	76	1
Looking after the home	548	5
In full-time education	229	2
Unable to work: sickness or disability	61	1
Unemployed, not looking for a job	136	1
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>10,032</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>16</sup> For the purposes of this report, people whose most recent period of residence in Jersey began after 2005 are considered to be "recent arrivals".