

This report presents information on employment in Jersey in December 2016, derived from the manpower returns submitted by undertakings as required by the Control of Housing and Work (Jersey) Law 2012¹.

Employment numbers presented in this report are a **count of jobs filled** and are not a count of unique individual employees. Some individuals are counted more than once if they are employed in more than one job *with different undertakings*.

Summary

In December 2016:

- **total employment was 58,560**, the highest December figure for private sector employment to date
 - employment in the **private sector** was 50,870
 - employment in the **public sector** was 7,690
- total employment was 740 higher than in December 2015 representing an annual increase of 1.3%
 - employment in the **private sector** increased by 1,010 on an annual basis
 - employment in the **public sector** decreased by 270 on an annual basis
- the increase in private sector employment was predominantly due to increases in the number of full-time employees, up by 1,040
- the fall in public sector employment was due to the decrease in the number of States of Jersey core employees, down by 270 compared with December 2015
- 6,270 jobs in the private and public sectors were on **zero-hours contracts**, representing 11% of total employment
- there were 7,050 active undertakings in the private sector, 370 more than a year earlier; approximately half (3,760) were single-person undertakings

At a sectoral level:

- the largest annual increase was recorded by **private education, health & other services** (up 500); total employment in this sector in December 2016 was the highest December figure recorded to date
- employment in the **construction** sector increased by 290 on an annual basis; total employment in this sector in December 2016 was the highest figure recorded to date
- employment in the **finance** sector increased by 10 on an annual basis:
 - the Trust & company administration sub-sector increased by 540 on an annual basis
 - in contrast, the Banking sub-sector saw a fall in employment, down by 390 on an annual basis, to a level around 1,900 below that recorded in 2007 and 2008

¹ The administration and compilation of the manpower returns is conducted by the Population Office, Social Security Department. The data collected is analysed, and this report produced, by the independent States of Jersey Statistics Unit.

Introduction

In July 2013 the Control of Housing and Work Law (CHWL) came into effect. Under this law all undertakings in Jersey are required to report individual employee-level information to the States of Jersey at six-monthly intervals. Employment status and residential status are to be reported for every employee:

- **employment status:** in addition to the permanent and fixed-term categories of full-time and part-time employment, the CHWL requires the reporting of employees who have worked in the latest month on zero-hours contracts and also of employees who are classified as exempt
- **residential status:** the categories of residential status under the CHWL are “entitled” and “entitled to work” (both formerly “locally qualified”), “licensed” (formerly “j-category”) and “registered” (formerly “non-qualified”)

Under the previous Regulation of Undertaking and Development Law (RUDL)², in effect from June 1998 to June 2013, all undertakings operating in Jersey were required to report only aggregate employee numbers, classified by employment status (full-time, part-time) and by residential status (locally qualified, j-category and non-qualified).

Total employment

In December 2016, total employment in Jersey was 58,560. There were 50,870 employees in the private sector and 7,690 employees in the public sector (see Notes 1 and 2)³.

Table 1 shows private sector, public sector and total employment as recorded under the CHWL since December 2013.

Table 1 – Total employment by private and public sectors (headcount), Dec-2013 to Dec-2016

	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16
Private	47,020	50,040	48,220	50,880	49,860	52,480	50,870
Public	8,300	8,400	8,320	8,190	7,960	7,840	7,690
Total employment	55,320	58,430	56,540	59,060	57,820	60,320	58,560

Total employment in December 2016 was 740 higher than a year earlier (December 2015) representing an annual increase of 1.3%.

The latest annual rise in total employment was the net result of an increase of 1,010 employees in the private sector and a decrease of 270 employees in the public sector.

Acknowledging and adjusting for the change in reporting criteria under the RUDL and CHWL, both total and private sector employment in December 2016 were the highest recorded to date for these December measures (see Appendix Table A1). Previously, June 2016 had seen the highest levels of both total and private sector employment.

² Regulation of Undertakings and Development (Jersey) Law 1973, as amended.

³ Numbers presented throughout this report have been rounded independently to the nearest 10; therefore, rows and columns in some tables may not sum to totals.

Figure 1 shows the **annual** percentage change in total employment from 1999 to 2016⁴.

Figure 1 – Annual percentage change in total employment: 1999-2016



Between 2005 and 2008 total employment grew at an annual rate of between 1% and 3%. Over the subsequent four-year period, from 2009 to 2013, total employment was relatively flat, with periods of smaller growth and decline.

Since June 2014, total employment has grown at a rate of around 1 to 2% per year.

On a six-monthly basis, employment in Jersey exhibits seasonal variation. Total employment in December 2016 was 1,760 lower than in June 2016.

Employment status

The employment status of employees in December 2016, overall and for the private and public sectors, is shown in Table 2.

Table 2 – Employment status of all employees (headcount), December 2016

	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Total
Private	37,220	7,750	5,760	130	50,870
Public	6,150	1,030	510	10	7,690
Total employment	43,370	8,780	6,270	140	58,560

In December 2016, almost three-quarters (74%) of all jobs filled were full-time and a sixth (15%) were part-time.

There were 6,270 jobs filled on zero-hours contracts in December 2016, representing 11% of total employment in that month.

⁴ To derive changes in total employment on an annual basis across the timeframe covered by the two laws, the assumption has been made that undertakings were previously reporting all zero-hours and exempt staff within the aggregate figures returned under the RUDL. Furthermore, adjustments have been made to account for employees engaged in undertakings which were previously exempt from reporting under the RUDL.

Residential status

Table 3 shows the residential status of employees in December 2016, overall and for the private and public sectors.

Table 3 – Residential status of all employees (headcount), December 2016

	Entitled/ entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Total
Private	44,430	1,320	4,990	130	50,870
Public	7,040	550	100	10	7,690
Total employment	51,470	1,870	5,090	140	58,560

Of the 58,560 employees in Jersey in December 2016: 88% were entitled/entitled to work; 3% were licensed; and 9% were registered. Fewer than 1% were classified as exempt under the CHWL.

Table 4 shows that the public sector had a greater proportion of entitled/entitled to work and licensed employees than the private sector and a lower proportion of registered employees.

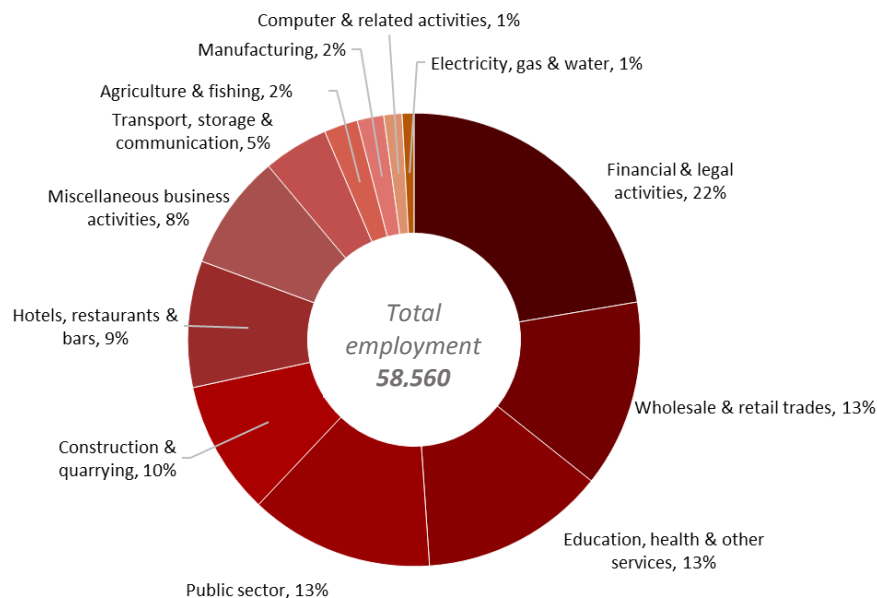
Table 4 – Residential status as percentage of all employees, December 2016, percentages

	Entitled/ entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Total
Private	87%	3%	10%	0%	100%
Public	92%	7%	1%	0%	100%
Total employment	88%	3%	9%	0%	100%

Percentages are rounded to the nearest integer.

Figure 2 shows the proportion that each sector, including the public sector, represents of total employment on a headcount basis.

Figure 2 – Total employment (headcount) by sector, Dec-2016



In December 2016:

- the finance sector (13,080 employees) accounted for almost a quarter (22%) of total employment
- wholesale and retail (7,820), private sector education, health and other services (7,740) and the public sector each accounted for around one in eight (13%) of total employment

Private sector

Employment status

Table 5 shows the employment status of employees in the private sector from December 2013 to December 2016 – see Appendix Table A3.

Table 5 – Employment status of private sector headcount, Dec-2013 to Dec-2016

	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16
Full-time	34,740	36,730	35,230	37,320	36,180	38,050	37,220
Part-time	7,910	7,930	7,680	7,600	7,780	7,890	7,750
Zero-hours	4,260	5,330	5,130	5,790	5,780	6,480	5,760
Exempt	120	50	190	170	120	70	130
Private sector	47,020	50,040	48,220	50,880	49,860	52,480	50,870

In December 2016, almost three-quarters (73%) of private sector jobs were full-time and almost a sixth (15%) were part-time. There were 5,760 jobs filled on zero-hours contracts in December 2016, accounting for around one in nine (11%) of all private sector jobs filled in that month.

The net increase of 1,010 in private sector employment on an annual basis was driven by increased numbers of employees on full-time contracts (up 1,040). The number of employees with part-time or zero-hours contracts decreased over the year to December 2016 (down 30 and 20, respectively).

Residential status

Table 6 shows the residential status of employees in the private sector from December 2013 to December 2016 – see Appendix Table A4.

Table 6 – Residential status of private sector headcount, Dec-2013 to Dec-2016

	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16
Entitled/entitled to work	41,370	42,940	42,340	43,400	43,650	44,910	44,430
Licensed	1,190	1,230	1,170	1,230	1,270	1,300	1,320
Registered	4,340	5,820	4,520	6,070	4,820	6,200	4,990
Exempt	120	50	190	170	120	70	130
Private sector	47,020	50,040	48,220	50,880	49,860	52,480	50,870

The net increase of 1,010 in private sector employment on an annual basis was driven by an increase of 780 employees with entitled/entitled to work status. The number of entitled/entitled to work employees in the private sector in December 2016 was the highest December figure recorded to date.

The number of employees in the private sector with licensed or registered status also increased over the year to December 2016 (up 50 and 170, respectively). In December 2016, the total number of licenced employees in the private sector was the highest December figure recorded to date and the total number of registered employees was the highest December figure recorded for five years, since December 2011.

Number of undertakings

In December 2016 there were 7,050 active undertakings in the private sector, around half of which were single-person undertakings. In December 2016, approximately 90% of all undertakings had 10 or fewer employees.

The total number of undertakings in December 2016 was 370 higher than a year earlier. The number of single-person undertakings increased by 340 over the year to December 2016. The education, health & other services sector accounted for approximately half of the overall increase and for half of the increase in single-person undertakings.

Table 7 shows the number of private sector undertakings by sector and number of employees.

Table 7 – Private sector undertakings by number of employees (headcount) Dec-2016

	1	2-5	6 -10	11 - 20	21-50	51+	Total
Agriculture & fishing	130	110	30	10	10	+	290
Manufacturing & utilities	110	80	20	10	10	10	230
Construction & quarrying	650	370	120	60	30	10	1,240
Wholesale & retail trades	480	330	110	50	30	20	1,040
Hotels, restaurants & bars	150	210	80	50	20	20	520
Transport, storage & communication	210	50	20	10	10	10	310
Financial & legal activities	160	140	40	40	50	60	490
Other business activities	820	340	90	30	30	20	1,330
Education, health & other services	1,040	310	100	60	60	30	1,600
Total number of private sector undertakings	3,760	1,940	610	330	240	170	7,050

Other business activities includes Miscellaneous business activities and Computer & related activities

+: non-zero less than 5

Sectoral breakdown

Table 8 shows the sectoral breakdown of private sector employment in December 2015 and December 2016 and the corresponding annual changes, (the six-monthly headcount figures for each sector, from December 2013 to December 2016, are shown in Appendix Table A2).

Table 8 – Private sector headcount by sector, Dec-2015 to Dec-2016

	Dec-15	Dec-16	Annual change
Agriculture & fishing	1,390	1,410	20
Manufacturing	1,070	1,110	40
Construction & quarrying	5,310	5,600	290
Electricity, gas & water	480	500	20
Wholesale & retail trades	7,820	7,820	0
Hotels, restaurants & bars	5,230	5,290	60
Transport, storage & communication	2,700	2,730	30
Computer & related activities	750	760	10
Financial & legal activities	13,070	13,080	10
Miscellaneous business activities	4,800	4,830	30
Education, health & other services	7,240	7,740	500
Private sector	49,860	50,870	1,010

In December 2016, all sectors, except for wholesale and retail, saw increased employment on an annual basis. Particularly sizeable annual increases were seen by:

- education, health and other services: up by 500 employees on an annual basis, driven by increases in full-time (up 260) and zero-hours (up 170) staff. Total employment in this sector was the highest December figure recorded to date
- construction and quarrying sector: up by 290 employees on an annual basis, driven by increases in full-time staff (up 250). Total employment in this sector has increased annually since December 2013 and in December 2016 recorded its highest level to date
- hotels, restaurants and bars: recorded an increase of 60 employees on an annual basis driven by an increase in full-time staff (up 50)

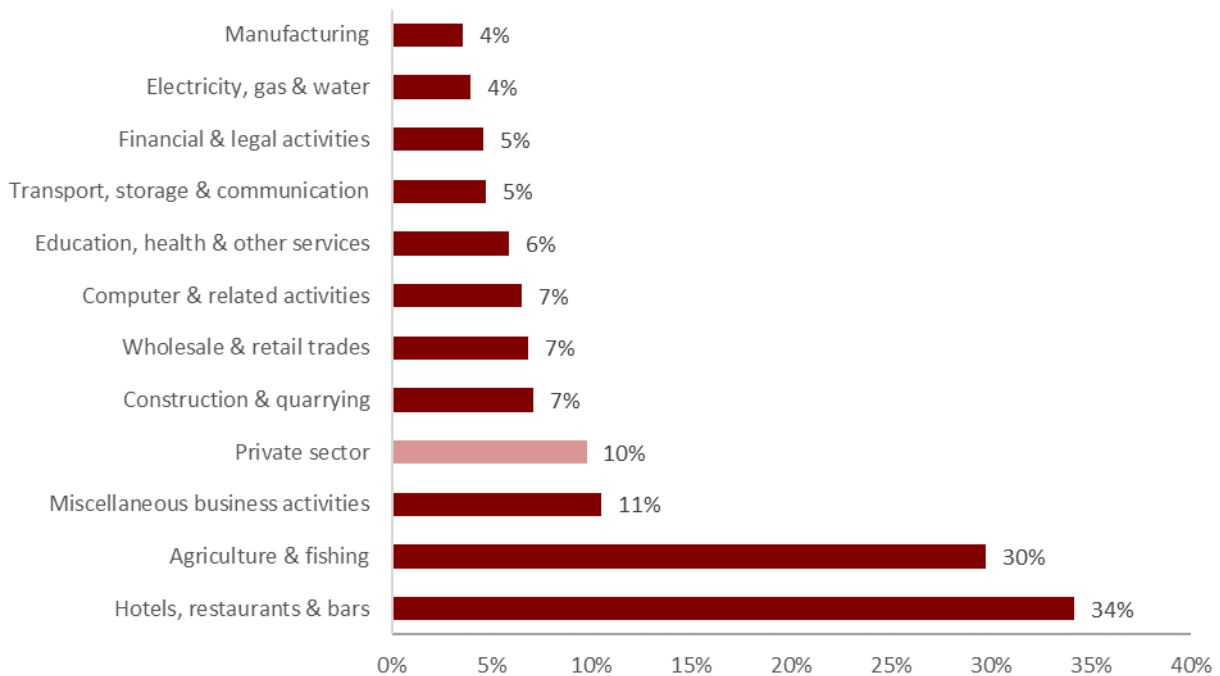
The net annual increase of 780 private sector employees with entitled/entitled to work status in December 2016 was driven by increases in education, health & other services (up 420) and construction (up 250). In contrast, transport, storage & communication and hotels, restaurants & bars each recorded a decrease in the number of employees with entitled/entitled to work status (down 30 and 20 respectively) – see Appendix Table A4.

In December 2016, the number of licensed employees in the private sector increased by 50 on an annual basis, driven by an increase in the finance and legal sector (up 40). The finance and legal sector recorded the greatest number (810) and highest proportion (6%) of licensed employees in December 2016.

The net annual increase of 170 private sector employees with registered status in December 2016 was driven by increases in hotels, restaurant & bars (up 80), education, health & other services (up 80) and transport, storage & communication (up 50).

In December 2016, the hotels, restaurants & bars sector recorded the greatest number (1,810) of registered employees. As can be seen from Figure 3, the highest proportions of registered employees were in hotels, restaurants & bars (34%) and agriculture & fishing (30%) sectors. Due to the seasonal nature of the hotels, restaurants & bars and agriculture & fishing sectors, greater proportions of registered employees were seen in June 2016 (39% and 46%, respectively) than in December 2016.

Figure 3 – Registered employees as a percentage of all employees by sector, Dec-2016



In December 2016 there were 5,670 jobs filled on zero-hours contracts. The sectors with the highest proportion of jobs filled on zero-hours contracts (see Appendix Table A3) were:

- miscellaneous business activities (which includes recruitment agencies and businesses engaged in cleaning activities): over a quarter (27%) of jobs were filled on zero-hours contracts
- agriculture & fishing: over a quarter (27%) of jobs were filled on zero-hours contracts
- hotels, restaurants & bars and education, health & other services: a sixth (17%) of jobs in each of these sectors were filled on zero-hours contracts
- construction & quarrying: 15% of jobs were filled on zero-hours contracts

Finance sector

The finance sector accounted for almost a quarter (22%) of total private sector employment in Jersey in December 2016.

The total number of employees in the finance sector in December 2016 was marginally higher (up 10) than a year earlier, in December 2015, and some 60 higher on a six-monthly basis, compared with June 2016.

Total employment in the finance sector has generally increased in recent years, since 2013, but remains some 350 below the previous peak recorded in December 2008⁵.

Table 9 shows the levels of employment since December 2012 in the various sub-sectors comprising Jersey's finance sector.

Table 9 - Employment in the Finance sub-sectors (headcount), Dec-2012 to Dec-2016

	Banking	Trust & co. admin	Legal	Accounting	Fund mgt	Insurance	Total
Dec-12	5,020	3,660	2,170	1,010	300	320	12,470
Jun-13	5,000	3,660	2,130	1,000	290	320	12,400
Dec-13	4,820	4,210	1,710	1,020	290	330	12,370
Jun-14	4,840	4,180	1,910	1,030	280	330	12,570
Dec-14	4,740	4,270	1,920	1,060	270	330	12,590
Jun-15	4,730	4,450	1,970	1,090	260	330	12,830
Dec-15	4,680	4,600	2,020	1,150	300	330	13,070
Jun-16	4,400	4,870	1,950	1,160	310	320	13,020
Dec-16	4,290	5,140	1,750	1,230	340	340	13,080

The accountancy and fund management sub-sectors recorded increased employment over the latest twelve-month period (up by 80 and 40, respectively).

In December 2016, the trust & company administration sub-sector recorded an annual increase in employment of 540. Approximately half of this increase was due to the movement of some companies previously included in the legal and banking sub-sectors.

The banking and legal sub-sectors recorded falls of 390 and 270 employees, respectively, on an annual basis in December 2016. Over three-quarters of the fall in the legal sub-sector and a sixth of the fall in the banking sub-sector was due to the movement of some companies from these sub-sectors into trust & company administration.

⁵ For earlier years see: "Jersey Labour Market at June 2013"; States of Jersey Statistics Unit; October 2013.

Public Sector

In this report, **overall public sector employment** is defined as the sum of:

- States of Jersey core staff (on permanent and fixed-term contracts)
- States of Jersey staff on zero-hours contracts
- States of Jersey Trading Bodies - Jersey Fleet Management and Jersey Car Parks
- Non-States Workers – individuals who do not hold an employment contract with the States of Jersey but who are remunerated via the States of Jersey payroll provision; such individuals include States Members, Commissioners, Non-Executive Directors, Jurats and Shadow Board Members
- the States of Jersey Development Company (SOJDC)
- Parish workers in the Island’s twelve Parishes

States of Jersey (SOJ) employees

Core staff (on permanent and fixed-term contracts)

Table 10 shows total States of Jersey **core** staff on both a headcount and full-time equivalent (FTE) basis, from December 2013 to December 2016.

Table 10 – SOJ **core** staff: headcount and FTE basis, Dec-2013 to Dec-2016⁶

	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16
Headcount	7,010	7,110	7,080	7,020	6,940	6,770	6,670
Full-time equivalent (FTE) ⁷	6,210	6,310	6,270	6,230	6,130	6,010	5,930

On an annual basis, between December 2015 and December 2016, SOJ core staff decreased by 270 on a headcount basis and by 200 on an FTE basis.

In the latest six-month period, between June 2016 and December 2016, SOJ core staff decreased by 100 on a headcount basis and by 80 on an FTE basis.

On a consistent basis, adjusting for the reclassification of employees of Andium Homes and Visit Jersey into the private sector, the number of SOJ core staff in December 2016 was the lowest recorded headcount for five years, since December 2011.

⁶ In July 2014 the States of Jersey Housing department was incorporated as Andium Homes; from December 2014 the employees of Andium Homes are included in the private sector. Visit Jersey commenced operations in March 2015; from June 2015 the staff of Visit Jersey are included in the private sector. Prior to these dates, employees in these entities were included in the public sector.

⁷ Full time equivalent (FTE) is the number of hours contracted or worked, divided by the total standard full time hours for the relevant paygroup (i.e. an individual working full time = 1; and an individual working half time = 0.5). The FTE numbers shown in Table 9 are 'Actual adjusted FTE', that is the actual FTE excluding employees who are covering staff absence.

Overall Public sector headcount

Headcount numbers for all categories of public sector workers are shown in Table 11 for the period covered by the CHWL. In December 2016 there was 7,690 jobs filled in the public sector, 270 fewer than a year earlier (in December 2015).

Table 11 – Overall public sector headcount, Dec-2013 to Dec-2016

	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16
SOJ core	7,010	7,110	7,080	7,020	6,940	6,770	6,670
zero-hours	690	690	670	590	460	500	440
SOJ Trading Bodies	50	50	40	40	40	40	40
Non-States Workers	90	100	90	80	80	70	70
SOJDC	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Parish	460	440	430	440	430	450	450
Total public sector headcount	8,300	8,400	8,320	8,190	7,960	7,840	7,690

The decrease in overall public sector employment in December 2016 on an annual basis was driven by reductions in the number of SOJ core employees, down by 270 compared to December 2015.

In December 2016, 7% of SOJ jobs were filled on zero-hours contracts.

Residential status

The residential status of public sector employees in December 2013 to December 2016 is shown in Table 12.

Table 12 – Residential status of public sector employees, Dec-2013 to Dec-2016

	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16
Entitled/entitled to work	7,580	7,690	7,600	7,470	7,290	7,190	7,040
Licensed	580	570	580	590	560	560	550
Registered	100	90	90	100	90	90	100
Exempt	40	50	40	30	10	10	10
Total public sector headcount	8,300	8,400	8,320	8,190	7,960	7,840	7,690

The decrease of 270 public sector employees on an annual basis in December 2016 was driven by a reduction in the number of employees with entitled/ entitled to work status, down by 250 compared with December 2015.

Notes

1. The “Private sector” includes the former States Trading Committees (both before and after incorporation), the Jersey Financial Services Commission (JFSC), the Family Nursing and Home Care Service and the Channel Islands Competition Regulatory Authority (CICRA).

In July 2014 the States of Jersey Housing department was incorporated as Andium Homes. From December 2014, employees of Andium Homes are included in the private sector, having previously been recorded in the public sector.

Visit Jersey commenced operations in March 2015. From June 2015, employees of Visit Jersey are included in the private sector, having previously been recorded in the public sector.

2. The “Public sector” includes States of Jersey core staff (on permanent and fixed-term contracts), States of Jersey staff on zero-hours contracts, States of Jersey Trading Bodies (Jersey Fleet Management and Jersey Car Parks), Non-States Workers, the States of Jersey Development Company (SOJDC) and Parish workers.

Further information regarding analysis of the information collected through the manpower returns is available from the States of Jersey Statistics Unit.

Enquiries about the States of Jersey employment numbers should be directed to the States of Jersey Human Resources Department.

Enquiries about the Control of Housing and Work Law should be directed to the Population Office, Social Security Department.

Statistics Unit

28 April 2017

Table A1 - Employment (headcount) in the private and public sectors

		Private	Public*	Total
1999	Jun	48,770	6,170	54,940
	Dec	43,610	6,010	49,620
2000	Jun	47,760	6,110	53,870
	Dec	43,810	5,990	49,810
2001	Jun	47,560	6,200	53,760
	Dec	43,960	6,120	50,090
2002	Jun	47,390	6,250	53,640
	Dec	43,960	6,310	50,270
2003	Jun	46,790	6,440	53,230
	Dec	43,210	6,410	49,620
2004	Jun	45,830	6,590	52,420
	Dec	43,130	6,510	49,640
2005	Jun	46,760	6,530	53,280
	Dec	43,850	6,430	50,280
2006	Jun	47,380	6,540	53,910
	Dec	45,000	6,560	51,570
2007	Jun	48,380	6,730	55,110
	Dec	46,360	6,630	52,980
2008	Jun	49,880	6,730	56,610
	Dec	46,910	6,650	53,560
2009	Jun	49,440	6,750	56,190
	Dec	46,780	6,790	53,570
2010	Jun	49,310	6,840	56,150
	Dec	46,750	6,780	53,530
2011	Jun	50,170	6,740	56,910
	Dec	47,170	6,730	53,900
2012	Jun	49,630	6,770	56,400
	Dec	47,010	6,840	53,850
2013	Jun	49,360	6,920	56,290
	Dec	47,020	8,300 / 7,010	55,320
2014	Jun	50,040	8,400 / 7,110	58,430
	Dec	48,220	8,320 / 7,080	56,540
2015	Jun	50,880	8,190 / 7,020	59,060
	Dec	49,860	7,960 / 6,940	57,820
2016	Jun	52,480	7,840 / 6,770	60,320
	Dec	50,870	7,690 / 6,670	58,560

* Public sector headcount numbers are SOJ core staff for the period June 1998 to June 2013. For the period covered by the CHWL, from December 2013, two numbers are shown: overall public sector/SOJ core staff.

Table A2 – Private sector headcount by sector, Dec-2013 to Dec-2016

	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16
Agriculture & fishing	1,440	2,110	1,440	1,960	1,390	1,890	1,410
Manufacturing	1,040	1,070	1,040	1,060	1,070	1,120	1,110
Construction & quarrying	4,770	4,950	4,980	5,250	5,310	5,530	5,600
Electricity, gas & water	520	500	500	490	480	490	500
Wholesale & retail trades	7,740	7,750	8,010	7,820	7,820	7,740	7,820
Hotels, restaurants & bars	5,010	6,340	5,060	6,240	5,230	6,360	5,290
Transport, storage & communication	2,610	2,740	2,600	2,750	2,700	2,830	2,730
Computer & related activities	720	720	690	710	750	770	760
Financial & legal activities	12,370	12,570	12,590	12,830	13,070	13,020	13,080
Miscellaneous business activities	4,390	4,540	4,640	4,680	4,800	4,940	4,830
Education, health & other services	6,420	6,760	6,680	7,100	7,240	7,790	7,740
Total private sector headcount	47,020	50,040	48,220	50,880	49,860	52,480	50,870

Table A3 – Employment status of private sector headcount by sector, Dec-2015 to Dec-2016

	Dec 2015				Jun 2016				Dec 2016			
	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt
Agriculture & fishing	870	140	390	10	1,110	150	620	10	880	150	380	+
Manufacturing	830	110	130	+	850	110	160	0	870	110	130	+
Construction & quarrying	4,170	350	770	10	4,390	360	770	+	4,420	340	820	20
Electricity, gas & water	440	30	10	+	440	40	10	0	460	40	+	0
Wholesale & retail trades	5,200	2,100	510	20	5,260	2,000	480	10	5,310	1,980	500	40
Hotels, restaurants & bars	3,440	870	910	10	4,360	930	1,060	20	3,490	890	890	10
Transport, storage & communication	2,100	300	310	10	2,220	290	310	+	2,170	270	280	10
Computer & related activities	620	90	30	+	640	90	40	+	630	100	40	+
Financial & legal activities	12,010	960	80	30	11,890	1,020	100	20	12,030	920	100	30
Miscellaneous business activities	2,210	1,050	1,530	20	2,340	1,040	1,550	10	2,390	1,110	1,320	10
Education, health & other services	4,310	1,790	1,130	10	4,540	1,850	1,390	10	4,570	1,860	1,300	10
Total private sector headcount	36,180	7,780	5,780	120	38,050	7,890	6,480	70	37,220	7,750	5,760	130

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A4 – Residential status of private sector headcount by sector, Dec-2015 to Dec-2016

	Dec 2015				Jun 2016				Dec 2016			
	Entitled/ entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt
Agriculture & fishing	940	0	440	10	1,030	0	860	10	990	0	420	+
Manufacturing	1,020	10	30	+	1,070	10	50	0	1,060	10	40	+
Construction & quarrying	4,890	30	370	10	5,060	40	430	+	5,140	40	400	20
Electricity, gas & water	450	10	20	+	460	10	20	0	460	10	20	0
Wholesale & retail trades	7,190	50	560	20	7,120	50	560	10	7,190	60	540	40
Hotels, restaurants & bars	3,470	20	1,730	10	3,830	20	2,500	20	3,450	20	1,810	10
Transport, storage & communication	2,550	60	80	10	2,620	60	140	+	2,520	70	130	10
Computer & related activities	660	40	50	+	670	40	60	+	670	40	50	+
Financial & legal activities	11,620	770	650	30	11,630	790	580	20	11,640	810	610	30
Miscellaneous business activities	4,190	100	490	20	4,300	110	520	10	4,210	110	510	10
Education, health & other services	6,670	170	380	10	7,130	170	480	10	7,090	170	460	10
Total private sector headcount	43,650	1,270	4,820	120	44,910	1,300	6,200	70	44,430	1,320	4,990	130

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A5a – Residential status and employment status of private sector headcount by sector, Dec-2015 to Jun-2016

	Dec-2015								Jun-2016							
	Full time			Part time		Zero Hours		Exempt	Full time			Part time		Zero Hours		Exempt
	Entitled/ entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Entitled/ entitled to work	Registered	Entitled/ entitled to work	Registered		Entitled/ entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Entitled/ entitled to work	Registered	Entitled/ entitled to work	Registered	
Agriculture & fishing	710	0	160	130	+	110	280	10	750	0	360	150	10	130	490	10
Manufacturing	790	10	30	110	+	120	+	+	800	10	40	110	+	150	10	0
Construction & quarrying	3,870	30	270	350	+	670	90	10	4,030	40	330	360	+	680	100	+
Electricity, gas & water	410	10	20	30	0	10	+	+	410	10	20	40	+	10	+	0
Wholesale & retail trades	4,760	50	380	1,970	130	460	50	20	4,810	50	390	1,880	120	430	40	10
Hotels, restaurants & bars	2,220	20	1,200	660	210	590	320	10	2,430	20	1,910	730	200	670	390	20
Transport, storage & communication	1,970	60	60	290	10	290	20	10	2,050	60	110	290	10	290	20	+
Computer & related activities	540	40	50	90	0	30	+	+	540	40	60	90	0	40	0	+
Financial & legal activities	10,590	770	640	950	10	80	0	30	10,530	790	580	1,010	10	100	0	20
Miscellaneous business activities	2,030	100	80	870	170	1,290	240	20	2,140	110	90	850	200	1,320	240	10
Education, health & other services	3,830	170	310	1,760	30	1,090	50	10	4,010	170	360	1,810	40	1,310	80	10
Total private sector headcount	31,710	1,270	3,200	7,210	570	4,740	1,040	120	32,500	1,300	4,250	7,300	580	5,110	1,370	70

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A5b – Residential status and employment status of private sector headcount by sector, Dec-2016

	Dec-2016							
	Full time			Part time		Zero Hours		Exempt
	Entitled/ entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Entitled/ entitled to work	Registered	Entitled/ entitled to work	Registered	
Agriculture & fishing	730	0	160	140	+	120	260	+
Manufacturing	820	10	30	110	+	130	+	+
Construction & quarrying	4,080	40	310	340	+	730	90	20
Electricity, gas & water	430	10	20	40	0	+	0	0
Wholesale & retail trades	4,830	60	420	1,890	90	470	30	40
Hotels, restaurants & bars	2,200	20	1,280	660	230	590	300	10
Transport, storage & communication	1,990	70	120	270	+	270	10	10
Computer & related activities	540	40	50	90	+	40	+	+
Financial & legal activities	10,630	810	600	910	10	100	+	30
Miscellaneous business activities	2,180	110	110	910	200	1,120	200	10
Education, health & other services	4,040	170	360	1,820	40	1,230	70	10
Total private sector headcount	32,460	1,320	3,440	7,180	570	4,780	980	130

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A6 – Residential status of overall public sector headcount, Dec-2015 to Dec-2016

	Dec 2015				Jun 2016				Dec 2016			
	Entitled/ entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled/ entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled/ entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt
SOJ core	6,310	560	70	10	6,150	550	70	10	6,050	540	80	10
SOJ zero-hours	440	+	20	0	480	10	10	0	430	10	10	0
Trading Bodies	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0
Non-States	70	0	+	0	70	0	+	0	70	+	+	0
SOJDC	10	+	0	0	10	+	0	0	10	+	0	0
Parish	420	+	10	0	450	+	+	0	450	+	10	0
Total public sector headcount	7,290	560	90	10	7,190	560	90	10	7,040	550	100	10

+: non-zero less than 5