

This report presents information on employment in Jersey in June 2017, 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 June 2017:

- **total employment was 61,660**, the highest recorded to date
 - employment in the **private sector** was 53,820
 - employment in the **public sector** was 7,840
- total employment was 1,340 higher than in June 2016 representing an annual increase of 2.2%
 - employment in the **private sector** increased by 1,340 on an annual basis
 - employment in the **public sector** saw no net change on an annual basis
- the increase in private sector employment was predominantly due to an increase in the number of full-time employees, up by 1,790
- 6,780 jobs in the private and public sectors were on **zero-hours contracts**, representing 11% of total employment
- there were 7,240 active undertakings in the private sector, 290 more than a year earlier; over half (3,880) were single-person undertakings

At a sectoral level:

- most sectors saw increased employment on an annual basis
- notable annual increases in employment were seen in **private education, health & other services** (up 430) and **construction** (up 270); both these sectors recording their highest levels of employment to date
- employment in the **finance** sector increased by 250 on an annual basis:
 - total employment in this sector was the highest recorded for more than 8 years, since December 2008
 - trust & company administration saw increased employment, to the highest level recorded by this sub-sector to date
 - the banking sub-sector saw a fall in employment, down by 180 on an annual basis, to a level more than 1,900 lower than that recorded in late 2007 and throughout 2008
- the public sector headcount was unchanged over the year to June 2017, largely the net result of a decrease in the number of States of Jersey (SOJ) core employees (down 80) and an increase in the number of SOJ staff on zero-hours contracts (up 70)

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 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 June 2017, total employment in Jersey was 61,660. There were 53,820 employees in the private sector and 7,840 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 Jun-2017

	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17
Private	47,020	50,040	48,220	50,880	49,860	52,480	50,950	53,820
Public	8,300	8,400	8,320	8,190	7,960	7,840	7,690	7,840
Total employment	55,320	58,430	56,540	59,060	57,820	60,320	58,640	61,660

Total employment in June 2017 was 1,340 higher than a year earlier (June 2016) representing an annual increase of 2.2%.

The latest annual rise in total employment was the result of an increase of 1,340 employees in the private sector and no net change in the public sector headcount.

Acknowledging and adjusting for the change in reporting criteria under the RUDL and CHWL, both total and private sector employment in June 2017 were the highest recorded to date for these June 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 2017⁴.

Figure 1 – Annual percentage change in total employment: 1999-2017



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 June 2017 was 3,020 higher than in December 2016.

Employment status

The employment status of employees in June 2017, overall and for the private and public sectors, is shown in Table 2.

Table 2 – Employment status of all employees (headcount), June 2017

	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Total
Private	39,840	7,730	6,150	110	53,820
Public	6,160	1,040	630	10	7,840
Total employment	45,990	8,770	6,780	120	61,660

In June 2017, three-quarters (75%) of all jobs filled were full-time.

There were 6,780 jobs filled on zero-hours contracts in June 2017, representing 11% of total employment.

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 June 2017, overall and for the private and public sectors.

Table 3 – Residential status of all employees (headcount), June 2017

	Entitled/ entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Total
Private	46,280	1,360	6,070	110	53,820
Public	7,190	540	100	10	7,840
Total employment	53,470	1,890	6,180	120	61,660

87% of all jobs in June 2017 were filled by employees with entitled/entitled to work status. 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.

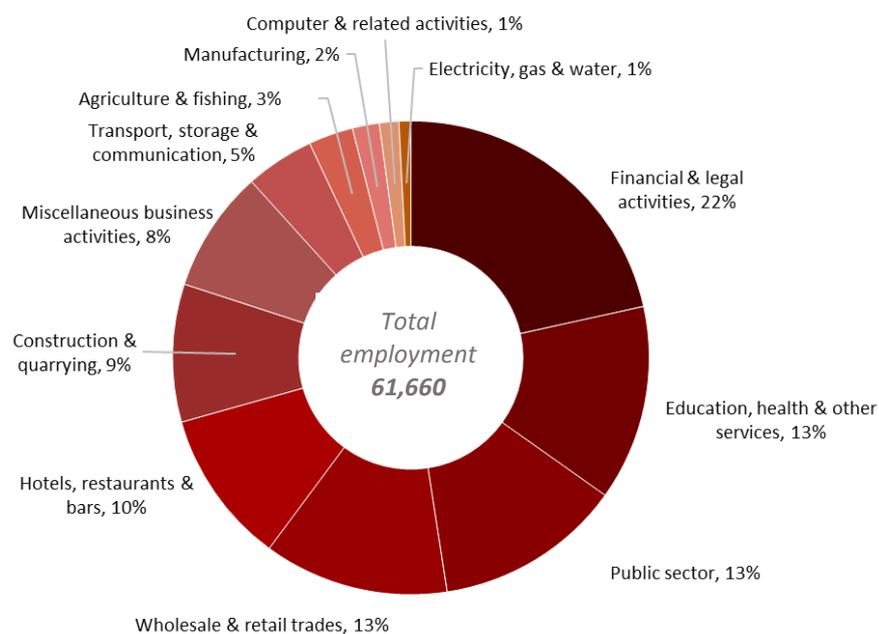
Table 4 – Residential status as percentage of all employees, June 2017, percentages

	Entitled/ entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Total
Private	86%	3%	11%	0%	100%
Public	92%	7%	1%	0%	100%
Total employment	87%	3%	10%	0%	100%

Percentages are rounded to the nearest integer.

Figure 2 shows the breakdown of total employment by sector.

Figure 2 – Total employment (headcount) by sector, June 2017



In June 2017:

- the finance sector (13,270 employees) accounted for more than a fifth (22%) of total employment
- private sector education, health and other services (8,220), wholesale & retail trades (7,740) and the public sector (7,840) each accounted for 13% of total employment

Private sector

Employment status

Table 5 shows the employment status of employees in the private sector from December 2013 to June 2017 – see Appendix Table A3.

Table 5 – Employment status of private sector headcount, Dec-2013 to Jun-2017

	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17
Full-time	34,740	36,730	35,230	37,320	36,180	38,050	37,480	39,840
Part-time	7,910	7,930	7,680	7,600	7,780	7,890	7,750	7,730
Zero-hours	4,260	5,330	5,130	5,790	5,780	6,480	5,580	6,150
Exempt	120	50	190	170	120	70	130	110
Private sector	47,020	50,040	48,220	50,880	49,860	52,480	50,950	53,820

In June 2017, almost three-quarters (74%) of private sector jobs were full-time. There were 6,150 jobs filled on zero-hours contracts in June 2017, accounting for around one in nine (11%) of all private sector jobs.

The annual increase of 1,340 in private sector employment was driven by increased numbers of employees on full-time contracts (up 1,790). The number of employees with part-time or zero-hours contracts decreased over the year to June 2017 (down 160 and 330, respectively).

Residential status

Table 6 shows the residential status of employees in the private sector from December 2013 to June 2017 – see Appendix Table A4.

Table 6 – Residential status of private sector headcount, Dec-2013 to Jun-2017

	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17
Entitled/entitled to work	41,370	42,940	42,340	43,400	43,650	44,910	44,500	46,280
Licensed	1,190	1,230	1,170	1,230	1,270	1,300	1,320	1,360
Registered	4,340	5,820	4,520	6,070	4,820	6,200	5,000	6,070
Exempt	120	50	190	170	120	70	130	110
Private sector	47,020	50,040	48,220	50,880	49,860	52,480	50,950	53,820

The annual increase of 1,340 in private sector employment was driven by an increase of 1,370 employees with entitled/entitled to work status. The number of entitled/entitled to work employees in the private sector in June 2017 was the highest recorded to date.

The number of employees in the private sector with licensed status increased by 60 employees over the year to June 2017. The number of licensed employees in the private sector in June 2017 was the highest recorded to date.

The number of employees in the private sector with registered status decreased by 130 employees over the year to June 2017.

Number of undertakings

In June 2017 there were 7,240 active undertakings in the private sector, over half of which were single-person undertakings. Table 7 shows the number of private sector undertakings by sector and number of employees. In June 2017, approximately 90% of all undertakings had 10 or fewer employees.

Table 7 – Private sector undertakings by number of employees (headcount), June 2017

	1	2-5	6-10	11-20	21-50	51+	Total
Agriculture & fishing	130	100	30	20	10	+	290
Manufacturing & utilities	120	70	20	10	10	10	240
Construction & quarrying	650	390	110	60	40	10	1,260
Wholesale & retail trades	490	330	120	50	30	20	1,040
Hotels, restaurants & bars	140	180	100	60	30	20	540
Transport, storage & communication	220	60	20	10	10	10	330
Financial & legal activities	180	140	50	40	50	60	510
Other business activities	850	340	90	40	30	20	1,370
Education, health & other services	1,100	330	100	70	60	30	1,680
Total private sector undertakings	3,880	1,930	630	360	270	180	7,240

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

+: non-zero less than 5

The total number of undertakings in June 2017 was 290 higher than a year earlier - see Table 8. The education, health & other services sector accounted for half of this increase. The number of single-person undertakings increased by 280 over the year to June 2017.

Table 8 – Number of private sector undertakings, Dec-2013 to Jun-2017

	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17
Single-person	3,440	3,290	3,230	3,230	3,420	3,600	3,760	3,880
Two or more persons	3,200	3,330	3,230	3,260	3,260	3,350	3,290	3,360
Total private sector undertakings	6,640	6,620	6,450	6,490	6,680	6,950	7,050	7,240

Since December 2014, the total number of undertakings has increased by 790; of this increase, 650 were single-person undertakings⁵.

⁵ The decrease in the number of undertakings between December 2013 and December 2014 was due to the removal from reporting of inactive undertakings and also of those undertakings not requiring a licence.

Sectoral breakdown

Table 9 shows the sectoral breakdown of private sector employment in June 2016 and June 2017 and the corresponding annual changes, (the six-monthly headcount figures for each sector, from December 2013 to June 2017, are shown in Appendix Table A2).

Table 9 – Private sector headcount by sector, Jun-2016 to Jun-2017

	Jun-16	Jun-17	Annual change
Agriculture & fishing	1,890	1,870	-20
Manufacturing	1,120	1,130	10
Construction & quarrying	5,530	5,800	270
Electricity, gas & water	490	500	10
Wholesale & retail trades	7,740	7,740	0
Hotels, restaurants & bars	6,360	6,470	110
Transport, storage & communication	2,830	2,880	50
Computer & related activities	770	810	40
Financial & legal activities	13,020	13,270	250
Miscellaneous business activities	4,940	5,130	190
Education, health & other services	7,790	8,220	430
Private sector	52,480	53,820	1,340

In June 2017, most sectors saw increased employment on an annual basis. Particularly sizeable annual increases were seen by:

- Education, health & other services: up by 430 employees on an annual basis, driven by increases in full-time (up 220) and zero-hours (up 140) staff. Notable increases were seen in social and health care activities. Total employment in this sector was the highest recorded to date.
- Construction & quarrying sector: up by 270 employees on an annual basis, driven by an increase in full-time staff (up 260). Total employment in this sector has increased since June 2013 on an annual basis and in June 2017 recorded its highest level to date.
- Financial & legal activities: up by 250 employees on an annual basis, driven by an increase in full-time staff (up 330).
- Miscellaneous business activities: up by 190 employees on an annual basis, driven by an increase in full-time staff (up 150). Total employment in this sector was the highest level recorded to date.
- Hotels, restaurants & bars: recorded an increase of 110 employees on an annual basis driven by an increase in zero-hours staff (up 80). Increases in employment was seen in restaurants and bars whilst employment in hotels decreased over the same period.

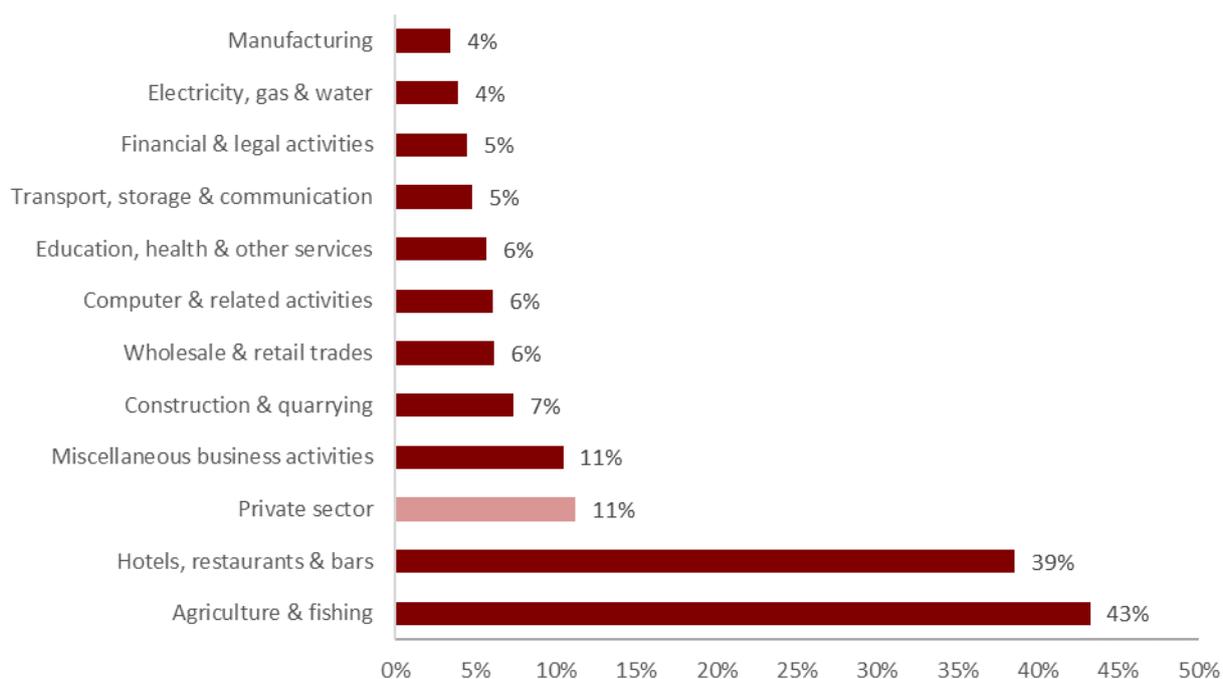
The annual increase of 1,370 private sector employees with entitled/entitled to work status in June 2017 was driven by increases in education, health & other services (up 430) and construction & quarrying (up 270). – see Appendix Table A4.

In June 2017, the number of licensed employees in the private sector increased by 60 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 (830) and highest proportion (6%) of licensed employees in June 2017.

The annual decrease of 130 private sector employees with registered status in June 2017 was driven by decreases in wholesale & retail (down 80) and agriculture & fishing (down 50). The financial & legal and miscellaneous business activities sectors each saw increases of 20 registered staff compared with June 2016.

In June 2017, the hotels, restaurants & bars sector recorded the greatest number (2,500) of registered employees of all the sectors. Around two-fifths of employees in the agriculture & fishing and hotels, restaurants & bars sectors had registered status in June 2017 - see Figure 3.

Figure 3 – Registered employees as a percentage of all employees by sector, Jun-2017



In June 2017, there were 6,150 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): 29% of jobs were filled on zero-hours contracts
- hotels, restaurants & bars and education, health & other services: 18% and 19% of jobs in each of these sectors, respectively, were filled on zero-hours contracts
- construction & quarrying: 13% of jobs were filled on zero-hours contracts

Finance sector

The finance sector accounted for a quarter (25%) of total private sector employment in Jersey in June 2017.

The total number of employees in the finance sector in June 2017 was 250 higher than a year earlier (June 2016) and 170 higher than six months earlier (December 2016).

Total employment in the Finance sector, overall, in June 2017 was the highest recorded for more than 8 years, since December 2008⁶.

Table 10 shows the levels of employment since December 2012 in the various sub-sectors comprising Jersey's finance sector.

Table 10 - Employment in the Finance sub-sectors (headcount), Dec-2012 to Jun-2017

	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	1,770	1,230	340	340	13,100
Jun-17	4,220	5,410	1,820	1,130	350	350	13,270

In June 2017, 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 classified in the legal and accounting sub-sectors.

The fund management and insurance sub-sectors also recorded increased employment over the latest twelve-month period (up by 40 and 30, respectively).

In contrast, the banking sub-sector recorded a fall of 180 employees on an annual basis. The number of employees in the banking sub-sector in June 2017 was more than 1,900 lower than that recorded in late 2007 and throughout 2008.

The legal sub-sector recorded a fall of 130 employees from June 2016, due to the re-classification of some companies from this sub-sector into the trust & company administration sub-sector.

⁶ 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 11 shows total States of Jersey **core** staff on both a headcount and full-time equivalent (FTE) basis, from December 2013 to June 2017.

Table 11 – SOJ **core** staff: headcount and FTE basis, Dec-2013 to Jun-2017⁷

	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17
Headcount	7,010	7,110	7,080	7,020	6,940	6,770	6,670	6,690
Full-time equivalent (FTE) ⁸	6,210	6,310	6,270	6,230	6,130	6,010	5,930	5,950

On an annual basis, between June 2016 and June 2017, SOJ core staff decreased by 80 on a headcount basis and by 60 on an FTE basis.

In the latest six-month period, between December 2016 and June 2017, SOJ core staff increased by 20 on both a headcount and FTE basis.

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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 12 for the period covered by the CHWL. In June 2017 there was 7,840 jobs filled in the public sector, representing essentially no net change from a year earlier (in June 2016).

Table 12 – Overall public sector headcount, Dec-2013 to Jun-2017

	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17
SOJ core	7,010	7,110	7,080	7,020	6,940	6,770	6,670	6,690
zero-hours	690	690	670	590	460	500	440	570
SOJ Trading Bodies	50	50	40	40	40	40	40	40
Non-States Workers	90	100	90	80	80	70	70	80
SOJDC	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Parish	460	440	430	440	430	450	450	440
Total public sector headcount	8,300	8,400	8,320	8,190	7,960	7,840	7,690	7,840

The unchanged total public sector headcount on an annual basis was largely the net result of a decrease in the number of SOJ core employees (down 80) and an increase in the number of SOJ staff on zero-hours contracts (up 70).

In June 2017, 8% of public sector jobs were filled on zero-hours contracts.

Residential status

The residential status of public sector employees in December 2013 to June 2017 is shown in Table 13.

Table 13 – 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	Jun-17
Entitled/entitled to work	7,580	7,690	7,600	7,470	7,290	7,190	7,040	7,190
Licensed	580	570	580	590	560	560	550	540
Registered	100	90	90	100	90	90	100	100
Exempt	40	50	40	30	10	10	10	10
Total public sector headcount	8,300	8,400	8,320	8,190	7,960	7,840	7,690	7,840

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

3 November 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	50,950	7,690 / 6,670	58,640
2017	Jun	53,820	7,840 / 6,690	61,660

* 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 Jun-2017

	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17
Agriculture & fishing	1,440	2,110	1,440	1,960	1,390	1,890	1,440	1,870
Manufacturing	1,040	1,070	1,040	1,060	1,070	1,120	1,110	1,130
Construction & quarrying	4,770	4,950	4,980	5,250	5,310	5,530	5,600	5,800
Electricity, gas & water	520	500	500	490	480	490	500	500
Wholesale & retail trades	7,740	7,750	8,010	7,820	7,820	7,740	7,830	7,740
Hotels, restaurants & bars	5,010	6,340	5,060	6,240	5,230	6,360	5,290	6,470
Transport, storage & communication	2,610	2,740	2,600	2,750	2,700	2,830	2,740	2,880
Computer & related activities	720	720	690	710	750	770	760	810
Financial & legal activities	12,370	12,570	12,590	12,830	13,070	13,020	13,100	13,270
Miscellaneous business activities	4,390	4,540	4,640	4,680	4,800	4,940	4,830	5,130
Education, health & other services	6,420	6,760	6,680	7,100	7,240	7,790	7,740	8,220
Total private sector headcount	47,020	50,040	48,220	50,880	49,860	52,480	50,950	53,820

Table A3 – Employment status of private sector headcount by sector, Jun-2016 to Jun-2017

	Jun 2016				Dec 2016				Jun 2017			
	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt
Agriculture & fishing	1,110	150	620	10	1,090	150	200	+	1,560	150	160	+
Manufacturing	850	110	160	0	870	110	130	+	870	110	140	+
Construction & quarrying	4,390	360	770	+	4,420	340	820	20	4,650	400	750	10
Electricity, gas & water	440	40	10	0	460	40	+	0	450	40	+	0
Wholesale & retail trades	5,260	2,000	480	10	5,310	1,980	500	40	5,500	1,760	470	20
Hotels, restaurants & bars	4,360	930	1,060	20	3,500	890	890	10	4,380	940	1,140	20
Transport, storage & communication	2,220	290	310	+	2,180	270	280	10	2,300	280	300	10
Computer & related activities	640	90	40	+	630	100	40	+	670	100	50	+
Financial & legal activities	11,890	1,020	100	20	12,050	920	100	30	12,220	910	120	30
Miscellaneous business activities	2,340	1,040	1,550	10	2,400	1,110	1,320	10	2,490	1,120	1,510	10
Education, health & other services	4,540	1,850	1,390	10	4,570	1,860	1,300	20	4,760	1,910	1,530	20
Total private sector headcount	38,050	7,890	6,480	70	37,480	7,750	5,580	130	39,840	7,730	6,150	110

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A4 – Residential status of private sector headcount by sector, Jun-2016 to Jun-2017

	Jun 2016				Dec 2016				Jun 2017			
	Entitled/ entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt
Agriculture & fishing	1,030	0	860	10	1,020	+	420	+	1,060	+	810	+
Manufacturing	1,070	10	50	0	1,070	10	40	+	1,070	10	40	+
Construction & quarrying	5,060	40	430	+	5,140	40	410	20	5,330	40	430	10
Electricity, gas & water	460	10	20	0	460	10	20	0	460	10	20	0
Wholesale & retail trades	7,120	50	560	10	7,190	60	540	40	7,190	60	480	20
Hotels, restaurants & bars	3,830	20	2,500	20	3,460	20	1,810	10	3,950	20	2,500	20
Transport, storage & communication	2,620	60	140	+	2,530	70	130	10	2,650	80	140	10
Computer & related activities	670	40	60	+	680	40	50	+	730	30	50	+
Financial & legal activities	11,630	790	580	20	11,660	800	610	30	11,820	830	600	30
Miscellaneous business activities	4,300	110	520	10	4,200	110	510	10	4,480	110	540	10
Education, health & other services	7,130	170	480	10	7,090	170	460	20	7,560	170	470	20
Total private sector headcount	44,910	1,300	6,200	70	44,500	1,320	5,000	130	46,280	1,360	6,070	110

+: non-zero less than 5

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

	Jun-2016								Dec-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	750	0	360	150	10	130	490	10	780	+	320	140	+	100	110	+
Manufacturing	800	10	40	110	+	150	10	0	830	10	30	110	+	130	+	+
Construction & quarrying	4,030	40	330	360	+	680	100	+	4,070	40	310	340	+	730	90	20
Electricity, gas & water	410	10	20	40	+	10	+	0	430	10	20	40	0	+	0	0
Wholesale & retail trades	4,810	50	390	1,880	120	430	40	10	4,830	60	420	1,890	90	470	30	40
Hotels, restaurants & bars	2,430	20	1,910	730	200	670	390	20	2,210	20	1,280	660	230	590	300	10
Transport, storage & communication	2,050	60	110	290	10	290	20	+	2,000	70	120	270	+	270	10	10
Computer & related activities	540	40	60	90	0	40	0	+	550	40	50	90	+	40	+	+
Financial & legal activities	10,530	790	580	1,010	10	100	0	20	10,650	800	600	910	10	100	+	30
Miscellaneous business activities	2,140	110	90	850	200	1,320	240	10	2,180	110	110	910	200	1,110	210	10
Education, health & other services	4,010	170	360	1,810	40	1,310	80	10	4,040	170	360	1,820	40	1,230	70	20
Total private sector headcount	32,500	1,300	4,250	7,300	580	5,110	1,370	70	32,560	1,320	3,610	7,180	570	4,760	820	130

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A5b – Residential status and employment status of private sector headcount by sector, Jun-2017

	Jun-2017							
	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	830	+	720	150	+	70	90	+
Manufacturing	830	10	40	110	+	130	10	+
Construction & quarrying	4,310	40	300	380	10	630	120	10
Electricity, gas & water	410	10	20	40	0	+	0	0
Wholesale & retail trades	5,040	60	400	1,710	50	440	30	20
Hotels, restaurants & bars	2,470	20	1,900	710	230	770	370	20
Transport, storage & communication	2,090	80	120	280	+	280	20	10
Computer & related activities	590	30	50	100	0	50	+	+
Financial & legal activities	10,800	830	590	900	10	120	0	30
Miscellaneous business activities	2,270	110	110	930	190	1,270	240	10
Education, health & other services	4,230	170	360	1,880	30	1,450	80	20
Total private sector headcount	33,870	1,360	4,610	7,200	530	5,210	940	110

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A6 –Residential status of overall public sector headcount, Jun-2016 to Jun-2017

	Jun 2016				Dec 2016				Jun 2017			
	Entitled/ entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled/ entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled/ entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt
SOJ core	6,150	550	70	10	6,050	540	80	10	6,070	530	80	10
SOJ zero-hours	480	10	10	0	430	10	10	0	550	+	10	+
Trading Bodies	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0
Non-States	70	0	+	0	70	+	+	0	70	+	+	10
SOJDC	10	+	0	0	10	+	0	0	10	+	0	0
Parish	450	+	+	0	450	+	10	0	440	+	10	+
Total public sector headcount	7,190	560	90	10	7,040	550	100	10	7,190	540	100	10

+: non-zero less than 5