

Jersey Labour Market

June 2016

Statistics Unit: www.gov.je/statistics

This report presents information on employment in Jersey in June 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 June 2016:

- **total employment was 60,320, the highest level recorded to date**
- total employment was 1,260 higher than a year earlier, in June 2015, and represents an annual increase of 2.1%. Previously, June 2015 had seen the highest level of total employment
- employment in the **private sector** was 52,480, the highest level of private sector employment recorded to date, and representing an increase of 1,600 on an annual basis
- the increase in private sector employment was predominantly due to increases in the numbers of full-time and zero-hours employees, up by 740 and 690, respectively
- employment in the **public sector** was 7,840, representing a decrease of 350 on an annual basis
- the fall in public sector employment was driven by decreases in the numbers of States of Jersey core employees and staff on zero-hours contracts, down by 250 and 90, respectively
- 7,040 jobs in the private and public sectors were on **zero-hours contracts**, representing 12% of total employment in the month
- there were 6,950 active undertakings in the private sector, 460 more than a year earlier; approximately half (3,610) were single person undertakings

At a sectoral level:

- the largest annual increase was recorded by the **private sector service industries** (up 970)
- employment in the **construction** sector increased by 240 on an annual basis
- employment in the **finance** sector was 190 higher than in June 2015
 - the increase seen by this sector was driven by the Trust & company administration sub-sector
 - in contrast, the Banking sub-sector saw a fall in employment, down by 330 on an annual basis, to a level around 1,800 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 June 2016, total employment in Jersey was 60,320. There were 52,480 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-2016

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

Total employment in June 2016 was 1,260 higher than a year earlier (in June 2015), representing an annual increase of 2.1%. Over the last two years, since June 2014, total employment has increased by almost 1,900.

Acknowledging and adjusting for the change in reporting criteria under the RUDL and CHWL, both total and private sector employment in June 2016 were the highest recorded to date (see Appendix Table A1). Previously, June 2015 had seen the highest levels of both total and private sector employment.

The latest rise in total employment on an annual basis was the net result of an increase of 1,600 employees in the private sector and a decrease of 350 employees in the public sector.

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 had grown at an annual rate of between 1% and 3% per annum. 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 annum.

On a six-monthly basis, employment in Jersey exhibits seasonal variation. In the latest six-month period, from December 2015 to June 2016, total employment increased by 2,500.

Employment status

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

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

	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Total
Private	38,060	7,880	6,480	60	52,480
Public	5,360	1,910	560	10	7,840
Total employment	43,420	9,790	7,040	70	60,320

In June 2016, almost three-quarters (72%) of all jobs filled were full-time and a sixth (16%) were part-time.

There were 7,040 jobs filled on zero-hours contracts in June 2016, representing 12% 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 June 2016, overall and for the private and public sectors.

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

	Entitled/ entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Total
Private	44,880	1,310	6,230	60	52,480
Public	7,190	560	90	10	7,840
Total employment	52,070	1,870	6,320	70	60,320

Of the 60,320 employees in Jersey in June 2016: 86% were entitled/entitled to work; 3% were licensed; and 10% were registered. Less 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, overall, and a lower proportion of registered employees.

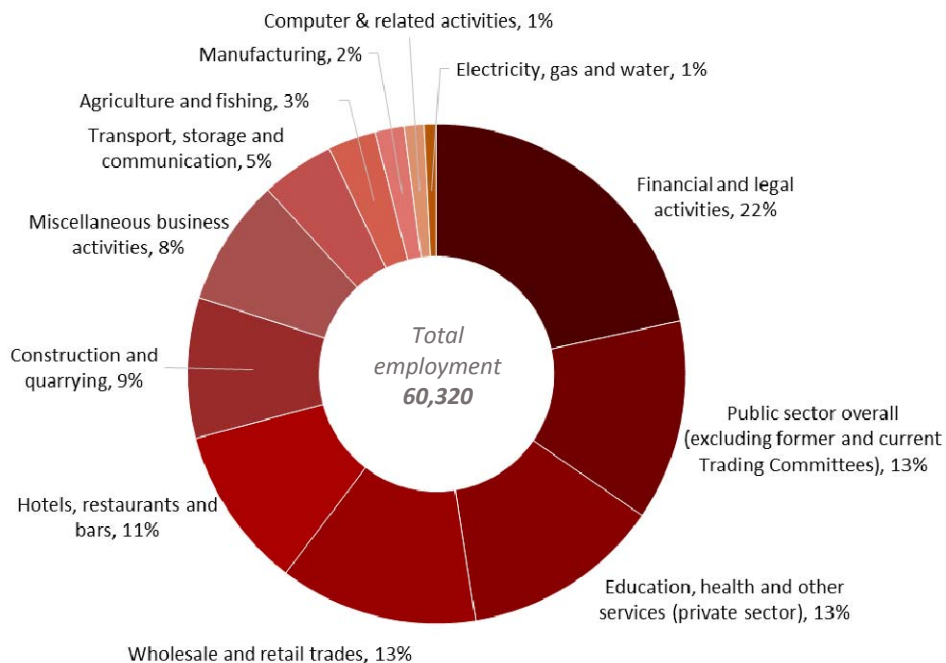
Table 4 – Residential status as percentage of all employees, June 2016, percentages

	Entitled/ entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Total
Private	86%	2%	12%	0%	100%
Public	92%	7%	1%	0%	100%
Total employment	86%	3%	10%	0%	100%

Percentages are rounded to the nearest integer.

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

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



In June 2016:

- the finance sector (13,020 employees) accounted for almost a quarter (22%) of total employment
- private sector education, health and other services (7,780), wholesale and retail (7,750) and the public sector (overall; *excluding the former States Trading Committees*) each accounted for around one in eight (13%) of total employment

Private sector

Number of undertakings

In June 2016 there were 6,950 active undertakings in the private sector, approximately half (3,610) of which were single-person undertakings. The total number of undertakings in June 2016 was 460 higher than a year earlier, largely due to an increase of 380 single-person undertakings. Private sector education, health and other services accounted for approximately half of the increase in both total and single-person undertakings.

Employment status

Table 5 shows the employment status of employees in the private sector from December 2013 to June 2016.

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

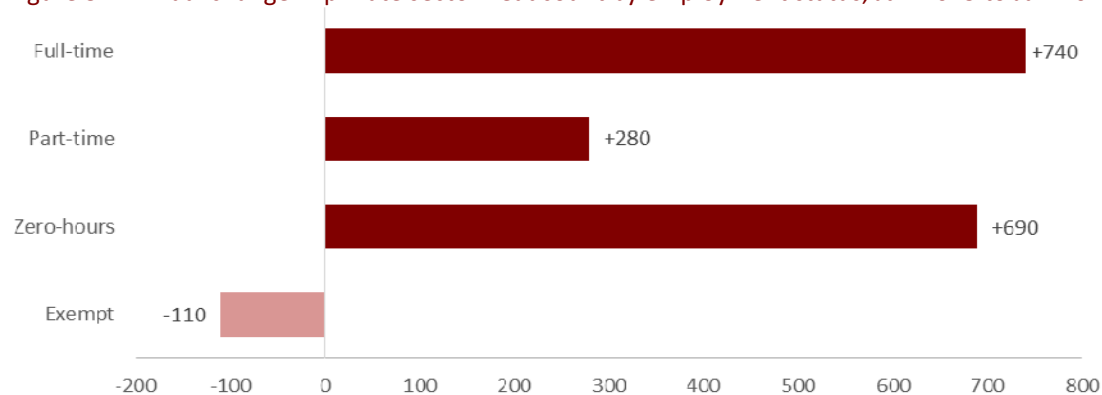
	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16
Full-time	34,740	36,730	35,230	37,320	36,180	38,060
Part-time	7,910	7,930	7,680	7,600	7,780	7,880
Zero-hours	4,260	5,330	5,130	5,790	5,780	6,480
Exempt	120	50	190	170	120	60
Private sector	47,020	50,040	48,220	50,880	49,860	52,480

Private sector employment in June 2016 was 52,480, representing the highest level recorded to date, and was 1,600 higher than that recorded a year earlier, in June 2015. Over the latest two years, since June 2014, private sector employment has increased by 2,440 on a headcount basis.

In June 2016 almost three-quarters (73%) of private sector jobs were full-time and almost a sixth (15%) were part-time. There were 6,480 jobs filled on zero-hours contracts in June 2016, accounting for almost one in eight (12%) of all private sector jobs filled in that month.

Figure 3 shows that the net increase of 1,600 in private sector employment on an annual basis was driven by increased numbers of employees on full-time and zero-hours contracts (up by 740 and 690, respectively).

Figure 3 – Annual change in private sector headcount by employment status, Jun-2015 to Jun-2016



The latest annual increase in the number of full-time employees in the private sector was driven by increased numbers of full-time employees in private sector services⁵ (up 510) and in construction (up 250) – see Appendix Table A3. The private sector services also saw the greatest increase in the number of employees on zero-hours contracts (up 470 on an annual basis).

Residential status

Table 6 shows the residential status of employees in the private sector from December 2013 to June 2016.

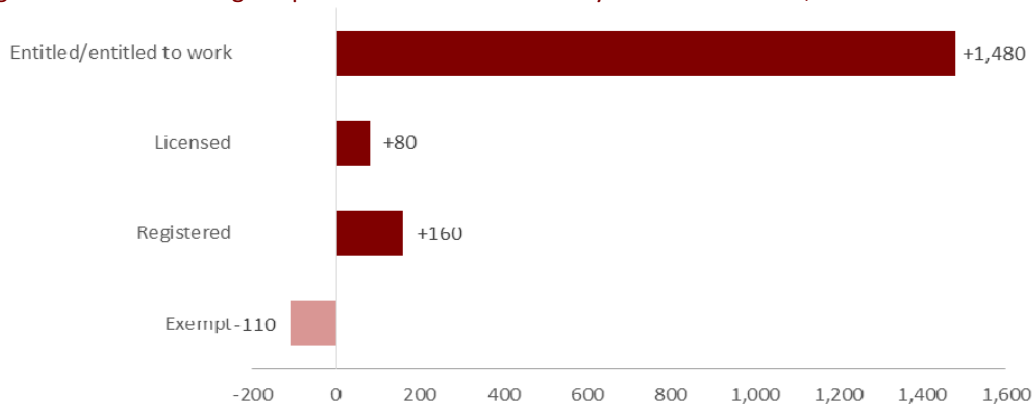
Table 6 – Residential status of private sector headcount, Dec-2013 to Jun-2016

	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16
Entitled/entitled to work	41,370	42,940	42,340	43,400	43,650	44,880
Licensed	1,190	1,230	1,170	1,230	1,270	1,310
Registered	4,340	5,820	4,520	6,070	4,820	6,230
Exempt	120	50	190	170	120	60
Private sector	47,020	50,040	48,220	50,880	49,860	52,480

The increase in private sector employment in June 2016 of 1,600 on an annual basis was driven by an increase of 1,480 employees with entitled/entitled to work status. Over the latest two years, from June 2014 to June 2016, the number of employees with entitled/entitled to work status has increased by 1,940.

The number of employees with licensed or registered status also increased over the year to June 2016 (up by 80 and 160, respectively) - see Figure 4.

Figure 4 – Annual change in private sector headcount by residential status, Jun-2015 to Jun-2016



The increase in the number of entitled/entitled to work employees on an annual basis was driven by increases in the private sector services (up 930) and also in construction (up 220) and finance (up 150) – see Appendix Table A4. In contrast, wholesale & retail recorded a decrease in the number of employees with entitled/entitled to work status (down 40).

The increase in the number of registered employees on an annual basis was driven by increases in hotels, restaurant & bars (up 60), transport, storage & communication (up 40) and the private sector services (up 40).

The finance sector recorded the greatest number (790) and highest proportion (6%) of licensed employees in June 2016.

⁵ The private sector service industries includes the two sectors Miscellaneous Business Activities (businesses generally servicing other businesses) and Education, health and other services (businesses generally servicing households).

In June 2016, the hotels, restaurants & bars sector recorded the greatest number (2,500) of registered employees. Agriculture and hotels, restaurants & bars were the two sectors with the highest proportions of registered employees (46% and 39%, respectively).

Sectoral breakdown

Table 7 shows the sectoral breakdown of private sector employment in June 2015 and June 2016. The corresponding annual changes are shown in this table and in Figure 5. The six-monthly headcount figures for each sector, from December 2013 to June 2016, are shown in Appendix Table A2.

Table 7 – Private sector headcount by sector, Jun-2015 to Jun-2016

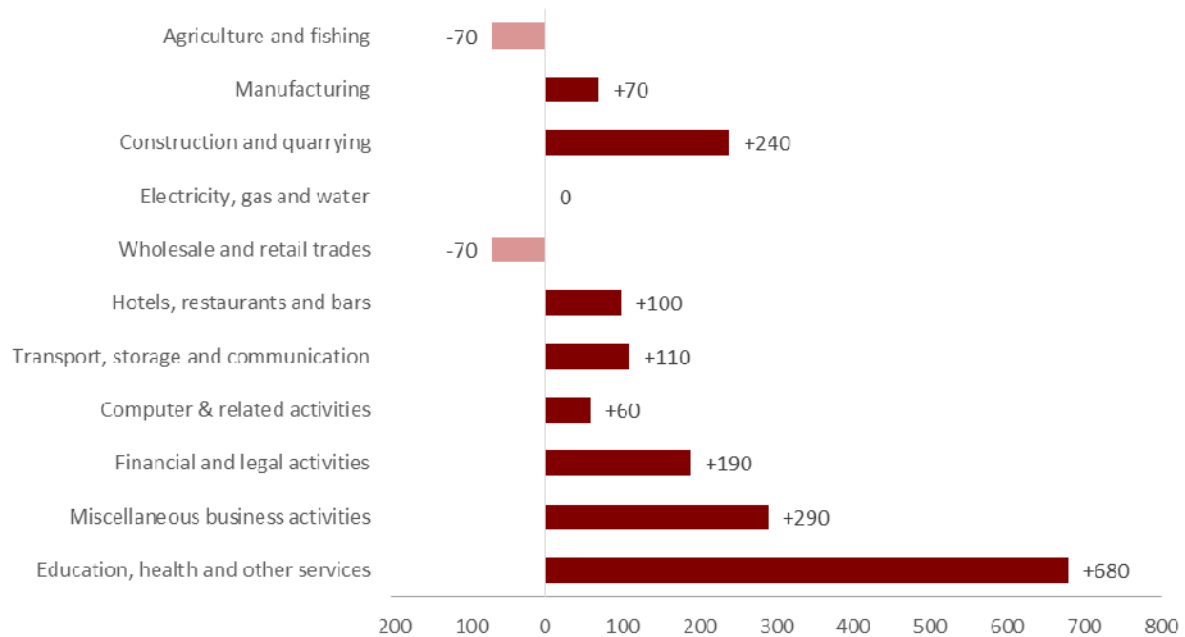
	Jun-15	Jun-16	Annual change
Agriculture and fishing	1,960	1,890	-70
Manufacturing	1,060	1,130	70
Construction and quarrying	5,250	5,490	240
Electricity, gas and water	490	490	0
Wholesale and retail trades	7,820	7,750	-70
Hotels, restaurants & bars	6,240	6,340	100
Transport, storage & communication	2,750	2,860	110
Computer and related activities	710	770	60
Financial and legal activities	12,830	13,020	190
Miscellaneous business activities	4,680	4,970	290
Education, health and other services	7,100	7,780	680
Private sector	50,880	52,480	1,600

In June 2016, several sectors saw increased employment on an annual basis. Particularly sizeable annual increases were seen by:

- the private sector service industries, up by 970 employees on an annual basis, and comprising:
 - education, health and other services: up by 680 employees on an annual basis driven by increases in full-time (up 370) and zero-hours (up 290) staff. Increases were seen in recreational, social and health care activities. In this sector there were 210 more single-person undertakings in June 2016 than a year earlier
 - miscellaneous business activities: up by 290 employees on an annual basis, with increases seen across the sector, which includes recruitment agencies. The net increase was driven by annual increases in the number of full-time (up 140) and zero-hours (up 180) staff
- construction: up by 240 employees on an annual basis, driven by increased numbers of full-time staff (up 250)
- finance sector: up by 190 employees on an annual basis driven by increased employment in trust & company administration

In contrast, both the wholesale & retail and agriculture sectors recorded decreases of 70 employees on an annual basis. The total number of employees in wholesale & retail sector in June 2016 was at a similar level to that seen two years earlier, in June 2014.

Figure 5 – Annual change in private sector headcount by sector, Jun-2015 to Jun-2016



From the perspective of employees on zero-hours contracts, at a sectoral level in June 2016:

- a third (33%) of jobs in agriculture were filled on zero-hours contracts
- almost a third (31%) of jobs in miscellaneous business activities (which includes recruitment agencies and businesses engaged in cleaning activities) were filled on zero-hours contracts
- around a sixth of jobs in hotels, restaurants & bars (17%) and in education, health & other services (18%) were filled on zero-hours contracts
- in the manufacturing and construction around 14% 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 2016.

The total number of employees in the finance sector in June 2016 was 190 higher than a year earlier, in June 2015, but some 50 lower on a six-monthly basis, compared with December 2015.

Total employment in the finance sector has generally increased in recent years, since 2013, but remains some 400 below the previous peak recorded in December 2008⁶.

⁶ For earlier years see: "Jersey Labour Market at June 2013"; States of Jersey Statistics Unit; October 2013.

Table 8 shows the levels of employment since December 2012 in the various sub-sectors comprising Jersey's finance sector.

Table 8 - Employment in the Finance sub-sectors (headcount), Dec-2012 to Jun-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

The overall increase in employment in the finance sector on an annual basis was driven by the trust & company administration sub-sector (up 420)⁷. The accountancy and fund management sub-sectors also recorded increased employment over the latest twelve-month period (up by 70 and 50, respectively). In contrast, the banking sub-sector recorded a fall of 330 employees on an annual basis.

The number of employees in the banking sub-sector in June 2016 was almost 1,800 lower than that recorded in late 2007 and throughout 2008.

⁷ It should be noted that approximately half of the increase apparent in Table 8 for the trust & company administration sub-sector between December 2015 and June 2016 was due to the movement of some companies and staff previously included in the legal and banking sub-sectors. The latter sub-sectors recorded complementary decreases over the latest six-month period.

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 from the Island’s twelve Parishes

States of Jersey (SOJ) employees

Core staff (on permanent and fixed-term contracts)

Table 9 shows total States of Jersey **core** staff on both a headcount and full-time equivalent (FTE) basis, from December 2013 to June 2016.

Table 9 – SOJ **core** staff: headcount and FTE basis, Dec-2013 to Jun-2016⁸

	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16
Headcount	7,010	7,110	7,080	7,020	6,940	6,770
Full-time equivalent (FTE) ⁹	6,210	6,310	6,270	6,230	6,130	6,010

On an annual basis, between June 2015 and June 2016, SOJ core staff decreased by 250 on a headcount and by 220 on an FTE basis.

In the latest six-month period, between December 2015 and June 2016, SOJ core staff decreased by 170 on a headcount basis and by 120 on an FTE basis.

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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 10 for the period covered by the CHWL. In June 2016 there was 7,840 jobs filled in the public sector, 350 fewer than a year earlier (in June 2015) and 560 fewer than two years earlier (in June 2014).

Table 10 – Overall public sector headcount, Dec-2013 to Jun-2016

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

The decrease in overall public sector employment in June 2016 on an annual basis was driven by reductions in the number of SOJ core employees and SOJ zero-hours staff, down by 250 and 90 respectively.

Over the last two years, from June 2014 to June 2016, the number of SOJ core employees has decreased by 340 (headcount basis) and the number of SOJ zero-hours staff has decreased by 190.

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

Residential status

The residential status of public sector employees in December 2013 to June 2016 is shown in Table 11.

Table 11 – Residential status of public sector employees, Dec-2013 to Jun-2016

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

The decrease of 350 public sector employees on an annual basis in June 2016 was driven by a reduction in the number of employees with entitled/ entitled to work status, down by 280 compared with the number in June 2015.

Notes

1. The “Private sector” includes the former States Trading Committees, 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

7 October 2016

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

* 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-2016

	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16
Agriculture and fishing	1,440	2,110	1,440	1,960	1,390	1,890
Manufacturing	1,040	1,070	1,040	1,060	1,070	1,130
Construction and quarrying	4,770	4,950	4,980	5,250	5,310	5,490
Electricity, gas and water	520	500	500	490	480	490
Wholesale and retail trades	7,740	7,750	8,010	7,820	7,820	7,750
Hotels, restaurants & bars	5,010	6,340	5,060	6,240	5,230	6,340
Transport, storage & communication	2,610	2,740	2,600	2,750	2,700	2,860
Computer and related activities	720	720	690	710	750	770
Financial and legal activities	12,370	12,570	12,590	12,830	13,070	13,020
Miscellaneous business activities	4,390	4,540	4,640	4,680	4,800	4,970
Education, health and other services	6,420	6,760	6,680	7,100	7,240	7,780
Total private sector headcount	47,020	50,040	48,220	50,880	49,860	52,480

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

	Jun 2015				Dec 2015				Jun 2016			
	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt
Agriculture and fishing	1,290	160	500	10	870	140	390	10	1,100	160	620	+
Manufacturing	810	110	130	+	830	110	130	+	860	110	160	0
Construction and quarrying	4,110	340	780	20	4,170	350	770	10	4,360	360	760	+
Electricity, gas and water	440	40	10	0	440	30	10	+	440	40	10	0
Wholesale and retail trades	5,490	1,790	520	20	5,200	2,100	510	20	5,260	2,000	480	10
Hotels, restaurants & bars	4,300	940	990	20	3,440	870	910	10	4,340	920	1,060	10
Transport, storage & communication	2,120	320	310	10	2,100	300	310	10	2,240	290	320	+
Computer and related activities	590	90	30	+	620	90	30	+	650	90	40	+
Financial and legal activities	11,770	950	80	30	12,010	960	80	30	11,900	1,020	90	20
Miscellaneous business activities	2,210	1,070	1,380	30	2,210	1,050	1,530	20	2,350	1,040	1,560	10
Education, health and other services	4,190	1,790	1,080	30	4,310	1,790	1,130	10	4,560	1,850	1,370	10
Total private sector headcount	37,320	7,600	5,790	170	36,180	7,780	5,780	120	38,060	7,880	6,480	60

+: non-zero less than 5

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

	Jun 2015				Dec 2015				Jun 2016			
	Entitled/ entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt
Agriculture and fishing	1,030	0	910	10	940	0	440	10	1,020	0	860	+
Manufacturing	1,010	10	40	+	1,020	10	30	+	1,070	10	40	0
Construction and quarrying	4,830	40	370	20	4,890	30	370	10	5,050	30	400	+
Electricity, gas and water	460	10	20	0	450	10	20	+	460	10	20	0
Wholesale and retail trades	7,160	50	580	20	7,190	50	560	20	7,120	60	570	10
Hotels, restaurants & bars	3,770	20	2,440	20	3,470	20	1,730	10	3,810	20	2,500	10
Transport, storage & communication	2,580	70	100	10	2,550	60	80	10	2,650	60	140	+
Computer and related activities	620	40	50	+	660	40	50	+	670	40	60	+
Financial and legal activities	11,430	770	610	30	11,620	770	650	30	11,580	790	640	20
Miscellaneous business activities	4,060	90	500	30	4,190	100	490	20	4,310	110	540	10
Education, health and other services	6,450	150	470	30	6,670	170	380	10	7,130	180	470	10
Total private sector headcount	43,400	1,230	6,070	170	43,650	1,270	4,820	120	44,880	1,310	6,230	60

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A5 – Residential status and employment status of private sector headcount by sector, Jun-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 and fishing	750	0	350	150	10	120	500	+
Manufacturing	810	10	30	110	+	150	10	0
Construction and quarrying	4,020	30	310	360	+	680	90	+
Electricity, gas and water	410	10	20	40	+	10	+	0
Wholesale and retail trades	4,810	60	400	1,880	130	430	40	10
Hotels, restaurants & bars	2,430	20	1,900	720	210	670	400	10
Transport, storage & communication	2,070	60	120	290	10	300	20	+
Computer and related activities	550	40	60	90	0	40	0	+
Financial and legal activities	10,480	790	630	1,010	10	90	0	20
Miscellaneous business activities	2,150	110	100	830	210	1,330	240	10
Education, health and other services	4,010	180	360	1,820	30	1,300	80	10
Total private sector headcount	32,490	1,310	4,260	7,280	600	5,110	1,370	60

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A5 – Residential status of overall public sector headcount, Jun-2015 to Jun-2016

	Jun 2015				Dec 2015				Jun 2016			
	Entitled/ entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled/ entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled/ entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt
SOJ core	6,330	590	70	30	6,310	560	70	10	6,150	550	70	10
SOJ zero-hours	570	+	20	0	440	+	20	0	480	10	10	0
Trading Bodies	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0
Non-States	80	0	+	0	70	0	+	0	70	0	+	0
SOJDC	10	0	0	0	10	+	0	0	10	+	0	0
Parish	430	+	+	0	420	+	10	0	450	+	+	0
Total public sector headcount	7,470	590	100	30	7,290	560	90	10	7,190	560	90	10

+: non-zero less than 5