

Jersey Census 2011

Bulletin 4

Employment

Statistics Unit: www.gov.je/statistics

A census of the population of Jersey was held on 27 March 2011.

The total resident population of Jersey on 27 March 2011 was 97,857.

Economic activity

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

Table 1: Economic activity for all adults (aged 16 and over) and for the working age population

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

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

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

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

Economic activity rates for people of working age (see Table 2) were lowest for Jersey-born residents (75%) and highest for those born in Poland (94%). The economic activity rate for Jersey-born residents of working age was lower than the rates of those born in other jurisdictions predominantly as a result of the number of Jersey-born people in full-time education (see Appendix I, Table ii).

Table 2: Economic activity and unemployment rates¹ for working age adults by place of birth (percentages)

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

For all adults aged 16 and over, the economic activity rate has remained stable over the last two decades at 67%.

The female economic activity rate for adults aged 16 and over Jersey was 61% in 2011, a rate higher than that most recently recorded for the UK² (57%).

ILO unemployment rate

Jersey's ILO unemployment rate was 4.7% on 27 March 2011, corresponding to 2,569 persons; this figure represents all unemployed adults aged 16 and over (rather than working age adults) as a proportion of all economically active adults and is an internationally comparable measure since the definition of working age can vary by jurisdiction. The corresponding figure for the UK³ was 7.7%.

The ILO unemployment rate for Jersey-born residents was 6.2% and for non-Jersey born 3.7%.

The youth unemployment rate (for 16-24 year-olds) was 14.3% in Jersey, compared with 19.7% in the UK.

Unemployment

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

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

Almost half (49%) of unemployed people had been resident in Jersey since birth and more than a quarter (28%) arrived in Jersey prior to 2000.

Almost one in ten (9%) unemployed people had been resident in Jersey for less than 15 months, having arrived in Jersey in 2010 or 2011 (see Appendix I, Table iv).

¹ Unemployment rates have been derived from Table ii in Appendix I and are for adults of working age rather than the ILO definition (all adults aged 16 and over).

² Source: Office for National Statistics Labour Force Survey data Feb-April 2011.

³ Source: ONS Labour Market Statistics data March-May 2011.

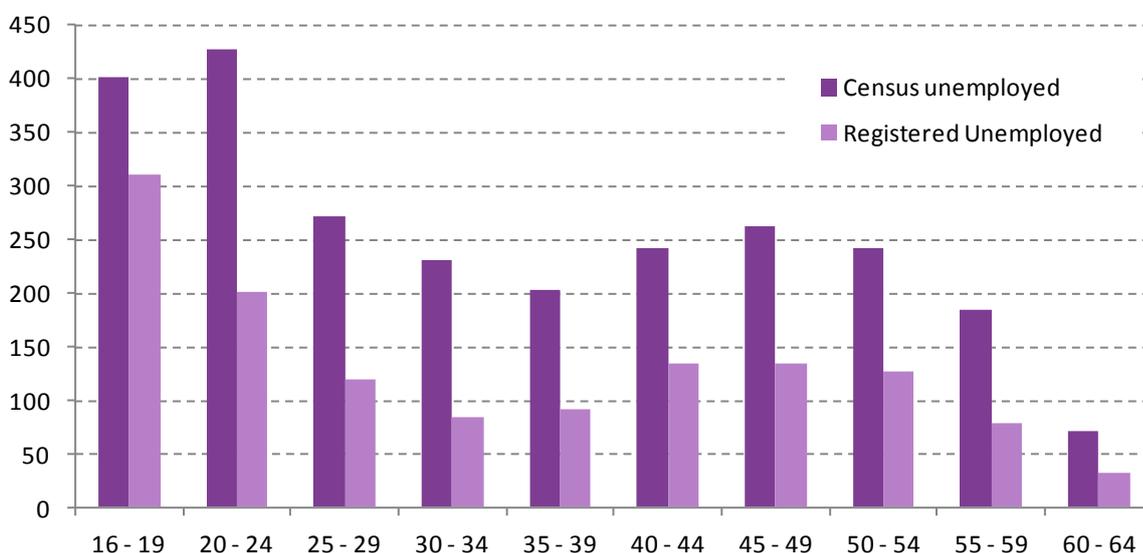
Over half (52%) of unemployed persons were born in Jersey and around a quarter (26%) were born in the British Isles (see Table 3).

Table 3: Unemployed (and looking for work) by place of birth, working age adults

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

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

Figure 1: Unemployed by age as measured by the census and registered unemployed



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

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

Occupation

Occupations were categorised into nine major groups using the Standard Occupational Classification⁴ (see Table 4). Occupation groups can be further divided into 25 sub-groups; a detailed table by sub-sector can be found in Appendix I (Table iii).

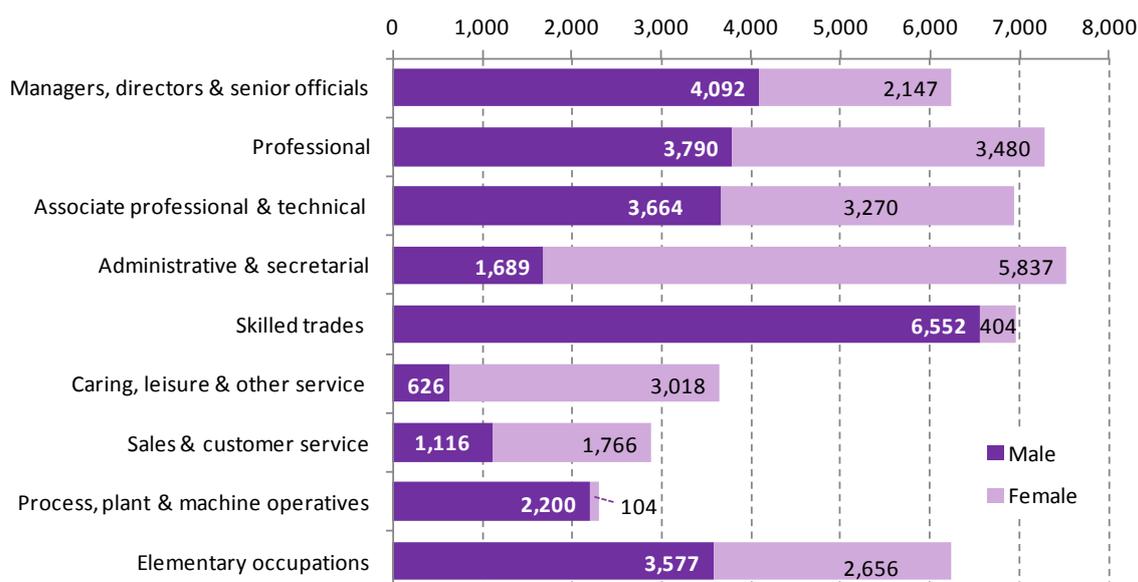
Almost one in six (15%) working adults were engaged in Administrative and secretarial occupations and a similar proportion (15%) were engaged in Professional occupations.

Table 4: Major occupation group of working adults (of working age)

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

Certain occupations were dominated by particular genders as shown in Figure 2. For example, males accounted for 94% of those employed in Skilled trades and for two-thirds (66%) of Managers, directors and senior officials.

Figure 2: Major occupation group of working adults (of working age) by gender



⁴ An updated Standard Occupational Classification system (SOC2010) has been implemented for the 2011 census. The 2001 census used the SOC2000 coding system; therefore direct comparison is not possible.

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

Table 5 presents occupation by place of birth. Jersey-born people accounted for the largest proportions of workers in Associate professional & technical and Administrative & secretarial occupations.

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

Table 5: Occupation group of working age adults by place of birth (percentages)

Occupation	Jersey	British Isles	Ireland	Poland	Portugal/ Madeira	Other European country	Elsewhere in the world	All
Managers, directors & senior officials	2,227	2,878	207	110	289	227	301	6,239
Professional	2,668	3,483	202	62	59	203	593	7,270
Associate professional & technical	3,216	2,766	176	112	117	205	342	6,934
Administrative & secretarial	3,694	2,622	225	257	231	221	276	7,526
Skilled trades	2,777	2,071	160	431	999	290	228	6,956
Caring, leisure & other service	1,479	1,145	86	159	492	146	137	3,644
Sales & customer service	1,052	615	48	262	642	120	143	2,882
Process, plant & machine operatives	887	655	52	169	441	52	48	2,304
Elementary occupations	1,311	808	82	1,157	2,125	487	263	6,233
All	19,311	17,043	1,238	2,719	5,395	1,951	2,331	49,988

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

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

Occupational groups are presented in Table 6 broken down by residential qualifications. Over half (52%) of j and k category working age adults were engaged in Professional occupations and a quarter (24%) were Managers, directors & senior officials.

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

Table 6: Occupation group of working age adults by residential qualifications (percent)

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

~ denotes non-zero percentage less than 0.5

Public and Private sector

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

Managers, directors and senior officials made up a larger proportion (14%) of the private sector compared to the public sector (4%, see Table 7). Over a third (34%) of public sector employees were engaged in Professional occupations compared to around one in ten (11%) in the private sector.

Table 7: Occupation of working age adults in the public and private sectors (percent)

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

Industry

Industries in which people were employed were categorised using the 2002 Jersey Standard Industrial Classification (JSIC)⁵ into ten sectors⁶ (Table 8).

Table 8: Industrial sector of working age adults, 2011

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

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

Employment industry by place of birth is shown in Table 9 below.

Table 9: Industrial sector by place of birth, working age adults

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

Numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10. The symbol ~ denotes a value less than 10.

⁵ The 2001 census used the 1995 JSIC. Comparison is still possible since there were only minor changes between the 1995 and 2002 versions.

⁶ Public sector employees are categorised by activity into the appropriate sectors.

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

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

Hours worked

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

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

Table 10: Average number of hours worked per week for employees and the self-employed, by gender

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

The average number of hours worked by employees (excluding the self-employed) was 36.8 hours per week (Table 10). Full-time employees worked 39.2 hours per week, a figure similar to that recorded by the 2001 census (39.5 hours).

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

Table 11 presents the average number of hours worked by full-time employees by industry. Workers in Agriculture and fishing worked the longest hours, averaging over 45 hours per week.

Table 11: Average hours worked by industry (excluding part-time workers, including the self-employed)

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

Recent arrivals

As Table 12 shows below, there were 10,032 recent arrivals⁷ of working age, of whom 8,982 (corresponding to 90%) were economically active.

Table 12: Economic status of recent arrivals to Jersey (working-age adults)

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

⁷ For the purposes of this report, people whose most recent period of residence in Jersey began after 2005 are considered to be "recent arrivals".

Appendix I

Table i: Economic status for adults of working age, 2011 and 2001 (percent)

	2011			2001		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Economically active						
Working for an employer full time	66	52	59	69	54	62
Working for an employer part time	3	18	10	2	17	9
Self-employed, employing others	6	2	4	7	2	5
Self-employed, not employing others	6	2	4	7	2	5
Unemployed, looking for or waiting to take up a job	5	3	4	2	2	2
Economically inactive						
Retired	2	1	2	3	1	2
Looking after the home	~	10	5	~	13	7
In full-time education	6	7	7	5	6	5
Unable to work: sickness or disability	4	3	4	4	3	3
Unemployed, not looking for a job	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

~ denotes a percentage less than 0.5

Table ii: Economic status for adults of working age, by place of birth

	Jersey	British Isles	Ireland	Poland	Portugal/Madeira	Other European country	Elsewhere in the world
Economically active							
Working for an employer full time	14,130	12,560	970	2,520	4,400	1,560	1,870
Working for an employer part time	2,930	2,160	160	170	690	250	240
Self-employed, employing others	1,030	1,110	60	10	170	60	110
Self-employed, not employing others	1,220	1,220	60	20	140	80	120
Unemployed, looking for or waiting to take up a job	1,310	660	40	80	240	100	110
Economically inactive							
Retired	520	530	20	~	20	30	20
Looking after the home	1,290	1,140	80	120	240	150	250
In full-time education	3,380	610	10	20	90	50	120
Unable to work: sickness or disability	1,230	660	50	20	240	30	40
Unemployed, not looking for a job	460	230	10	20	70	20	60
Total	27,490	20,870	1,450	2,980	6,290	2,340	2,940

Numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10. ~ indicates a value less than 10.

Appendix I

Table iii: Occupation sub-groups (working adults of working age)

	Persons	Percent
Corporate managers and directors	4,625	9
Other managers and proprietors	1,614	3
Science, research, engineering and technology professional	1,462	3
Health professionals	1,503	3
Teaching and educational professionals	1,382	3
Business, media and public service professionals	2,923	6
Science, engineering and technology associate professional	661	1
Health and social care associate professionals	411	1
Protective service occupations	569	1
Culture, media and sports occupations	641	1
Business and public service associate professional	4,652	9
Administrative occupations	5,698	11
Secretarial and related occupations	1,828	4
Skilled agricultural and related trades	886	2
Skilled metal, electrical and electronic trades	1,557	3
Skilled construction and building trades	3,127	6
Textiles, printing and other skilled trades	1,386	3
Caring personal service occupations	2,489	5
Leisure, travel and related personal service occupation	1,155	2
Sales occupations	2,445	5
Customer service occupations	437	1
Process, plant and machine operatives	668	1
Transport and mobile machine drivers and operative	1,636	3
Elementary trades and related occupations	1,641	3
Elementary administration and service occupations	4,592	9
All	49,988	100

Appendix I

Table iv: Unemployed and looking for work, by year that current period of residence in Jersey began

	Persons	Percent
Since birth	1,232	49
Prior to 1970	61	2
1970 - 1979	140	6
1980 - 1989	197	8
1990 - 1999	303	12
2000	28	1
2001	29	1
2002	20	1
2003	30	1
2004	25	1
2005	39	2
2006	34	1
2007	55	2
2008	54	2
2009	62	2
2010	116	5
2011 (up to 27 March)	109	4
Total	2534	100

Appendix I

Table v: Industry by occupation group, working age adults

	Managers, directors and senior officials	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Admin. & secretarial	Skilled trades	Caring, leisure & other service	Sales and customer service	Process, plant and machine	Elementary occupations	Total
Agriculture and fishing	120	20	30	60	740	40	80	150	640	1,870
Manufacturing	110	70	140	70	430	~	50	130	60	1,040
Construction and quarrying	390	170	110	190	3,170	~	20	510	570	5,140
Electricity gas and water supply	40	60	50	70	140	~	70	50	30	500
Wholesale and retail trades	1,110	230	550	730	780	80	2,040	440	890	6,850
Hotels, restaurants & bars	650	30	90	250	840	160	140	70	1,550	3,760
Transport, storage and communication	210	150	350	220	220	170	160	620	410	2,510
Financial and legal activities	2,440	2,330	3,290	4,020	30	20	170	~	140	12,440
Miscellaneous business activities	510	730	620	380	150	130	50	70	970	3,600
Education, health and other services	660	3,490	1,720	1,540	470	3,040	110	270	970	12,270
All occupations	6,240	7,270	6,930	7,530	6,960	3,640	2,880	2,300	6,230	49,990

Numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10. ~ indicates a value less than 10.

Bulletin Schedule

	Provisional release date
1 Total population, age and gender breakdown	8 December 2011
2 Place of birth, ethnicity and length of residence	15 December 2011
3 Households and housing	20 January 2012
4 Employment	27 January 2012
5 Education	24 February 2012
6 Transport	9 March 2012

Acknowledgements

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Notes

Who was included

- Information was collected for everyone who was resident in Jersey on census day (Sunday 27 March 2011). A resident included anyone who was staying or intending to stay in Jersey for at least one month. People who were usually resident in Jersey, but temporarily away on census day, were also included.
- Limited information was also obtained for visitors (anyone intending to stay for less than one month) who were present in the Island on census day.
- People living in households, temporary accommodation, those without a permanent address, as well as people living in communal establishments such as hotels, care homes and the hospital were all included in the census.

Fieldwork

- The Jersey Land and Property Index (JLPI) was used to produce an initial list of residential addresses in the Island.
- The Island was divided into 166 Enumeration Districts. A fieldworker (Enumerator) was responsible for visiting every dwelling within each district to deliver questionnaires to every household before census day (including temporary accommodation and unlisted properties).
- Non-responding households were sent a reminder postcard, then a replacement questionnaire, before being visited, multiple times where required, by a special team of Collection Officers.
- The follow-up of non-responding households continued for several months after census day.

Methodological changes for the 2011 census

- The 2011 census was carried out entirely on-Island, including processing and validation of the census returns. This approach allowed use of local knowledge and expertise throughout the entire census project and, particularly, enabled follow up of non-responding households to continue for several months after census day.
- The use of an initial list of known addresses in 2011 assisted field workers in ensuring every household in Jersey received a census questionnaire before census day. Such a comprehensive list was not available in 2001.
- Greater use of technology was made in 2011: questionnaires were bar-coded to speed up the processing of the returns; bespoke software, designed in-house, was used to process the returns and to ensure data-entry and validation was efficient and accurate; vigorous quality assurance processes were put in place to maximise data quality.

Undercount

- The 2011 Jersey census has incorporated the undercount into the census results. The UK moved to this “one number census” approach in 2001.
- Reported numbers for 2011 represent all residents living in Jersey in 2011, including the small undercount, in contrast to the results of previous Jersey censuses.
- Non-responding households are included by identifying the number and characteristics of such households and subsequently amending the census results.
- Administrative data, additional information collected by Enumerators and the application of statistical techniques were used to compile sufficient information on the characteristics of non-responding households to enable their inclusion.

Appendix II

- 158 households failed to return a census questionnaire in 2011 and were classified as “Undercount” households; such households represented less than 0.5% of the total number of households.

Validation

- A careful process of validation was carried out against available administrative sources, to ensure the final reported census numbers were consistent with the known populations of:
 - births
 - preschool age
 - school age
 - working age
 - pension age

Revision of 2001 census undercount

- The 2001 census reported the total resident population of Jersey *excluding* the undercount, as was the customary practice up to that time.
- The 2001 estimate for the undercount was 1% of the enumerated resident population, corresponding to 840 ± 100 persons.
- Part of the 2011 data reconciliation against the 2001 census involved reviewing the methodology which had been used to estimate the undercount in 2001.
- The review of the 2001 undercount, using administrative data sources relating to 2001, resulted in the 2001 undercount estimate being revised to 2% of the enumerated population, corresponding to $1,600 \pm 100$ persons.
- In comparing the results of the 2001 and 2011 censuses in this bulletin, the revised estimate of the undercount for 2001 has been included in the measure of the total resident population for 2001, but not within any further breakdown of the population for that year, e.g. by age, gender or parish.