

This report presents information on employment in Jersey in June 2015, derived from the manpower returns submitted by undertakings as required by the Control of Housing and Work (Jersey) Law 2012<sup>1</sup>.

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

## Summary

In June 2015:

- **total employment was 59,080**
  - employment in the **private sector** was 50,940, the highest June figure for private sector employment to date
  - employment in the **public sector** was 8,140
- total employment was 650 higher than in June 2014
  - employment in the **private sector** increased by 860 on an annual basis
  - employment in the **public sector** decreased by 210 on an annual basis
- the rise in private sector employment was predominantly due to increases in the number of employees with entitled/entitled to work status (up 490) and registered status (up 250)
- the fall in public sector employment was driven by a decrease in the number of employees with entitled/entitled to work status (down 210); the number of licensed employees in the public sector increased by 20 over the same period;
- 6,450 jobs in the private and public sectors were filled on **zero-hour contracts**, 11% of all jobs
- the number of zero-hour jobs increased by 470 in the private sector and decreased by 110 in the public sector on an annual basis

At a sectoral level:

- employment increased on an annual basis in the **private sector service industries** (up more than 500) and **Construction** (up 300)
- employment in the **Finance** sector was 250 higher on an annual basis
  - the increase was driven by the Trust & company administration and Legal sub-sectors (together up by more than 200)
  - in contrast, the Banking sub-sector saw a fall in employment (down by more than 100) to a level around 1,400 below that seen in 2007 and 2008
- employment in both **Agriculture** and **Hotels, restaurants & bars** was down by more than 100 compared with a year earlier
- on a consistent basis, **States of Jersey core employment** was approximately 30 lower than a year earlier<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Adjusting for the reclassification into the private sector of staff now employed by Andium Homes and Visit Jersey.

## 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-hour 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)<sup>3</sup>, 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).

*The additional reporting criteria of the CHWL, specifically of zero-hour and exempt employees, makes the analysis and interpretation of changes in reported manpower numbers across the periods covered by the two laws problematic. Furthermore, the change in the degree of detail required (from aggregate to individual information), and the change in the categories of residential status, have introduced an additional level of information required from undertakings.*

## Total employment

In June 2015, total employment in Jersey was 59,080. This figure for total employment comprised 50,940 employees in the private sector and 8,140 employees in the public sector (see Notes 1 and 2)<sup>4</sup>.

Table 1 shows private sector, public sector and total employment as recorded by the CHWL since December 2013 (see Note 3 for revisions relating to December 2014).

**Table 1 – Total employment by private and public sectors (headcount), Dec-2013 to Jun-2015**

	<b>Dec-13</b>	<b>Jun-14</b>	<b>Dec-14</b>	<b>Jun-15</b>
Private	47,070	50,080	48,270	50,940
Public	8,250	8,350	8,280	8,140
<b>Total employment</b>	<b>55,320</b>	<b>58,430</b>	<b>56,540</b>	<b>59,080</b>

Total employment in June 2015 was 650 higher than that reported a year earlier (in June 2014).

This net rise in total employment on an annual basis was the result of an increase of 860 employees in the private sector and a decrease of 210 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 June 2015 were the highest recorded to date for these June measures (see Appendix Table A1).

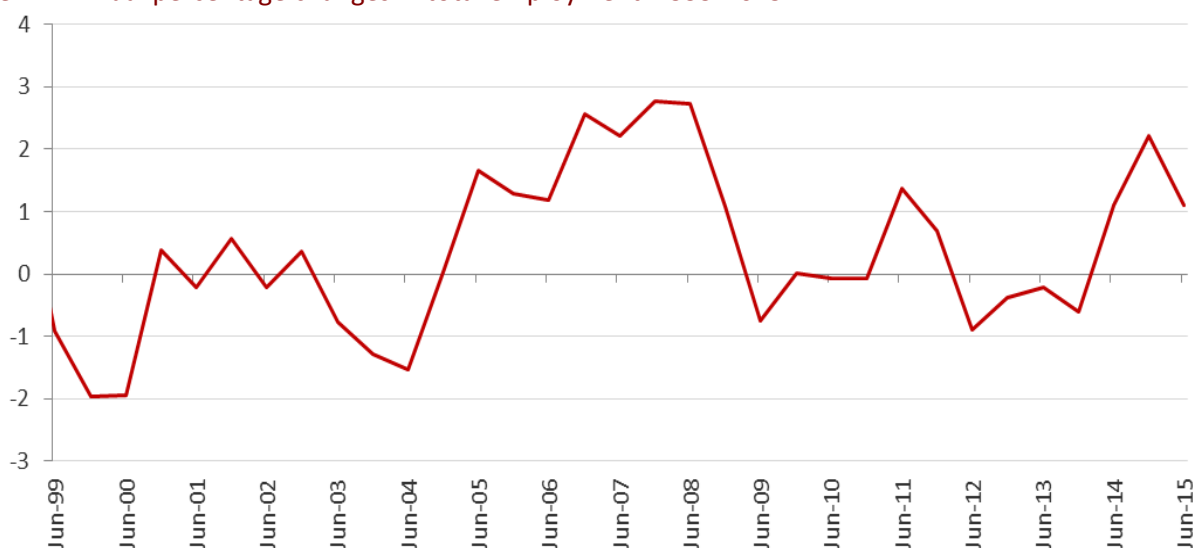
<sup>3</sup> Regulation of Undertakings and Development (Jersey) Law 1973, as amended.

<sup>4</sup> Numbers presented throughout this report have been rounded independently to the nearest 10; hence, rows and columns in some tables may not sum to totals.

On a six-monthly basis, employment in Jersey exhibits considerable seasonal variation. In the latest six-month period, from December 2014 to June 2015, total employment increased by 2,540.

Figure 1 shows the annual percentage change in total employment, from 1998 to 2015<sup>5</sup>.

**Figure 1 – Annual percentage changes in total employment: 1999-2015**



There was strong growth in total employment on an annual basis from 2005 to 2008 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. Most recently, since June 2014, total employment has grown at a rate of around 1 to 2% per annum.

### Zero-hour contracts

There were 6,450 jobs filled on zero-hour contracts in June 2015, representing 11% of all jobs filled in that month. The total number of zero-hours jobs in June 2015 was 370 more than a year earlier (in June 2014). On an annual basis, the number of zero-hour jobs increased by 470 in the private sector and decreased by 110 in the public sector.

### Residential qualifications

Table 2 shows the residential status of employees in June 2015 overall and for the private and public sectors.

**Table 2 – Residential qualifications of all employees (headcount), June 2015**

	Entitled/ entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Total
Private	43,480	1,220	6,070	170	50,940
Public	7,430	590	100	30	8,140
<b>Total employment</b>	<b>50,900</b>	<b>1,810</b>	<b>6,160</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>59,080</b>

<sup>5</sup> 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-hour 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.

Of the 59,080 employees in Jersey in June 2015:

- 86% were entitled/entitled to work
- 3% were licensed
- 10% were registered
- less than 1% were classified as exempt under the CHWL

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:

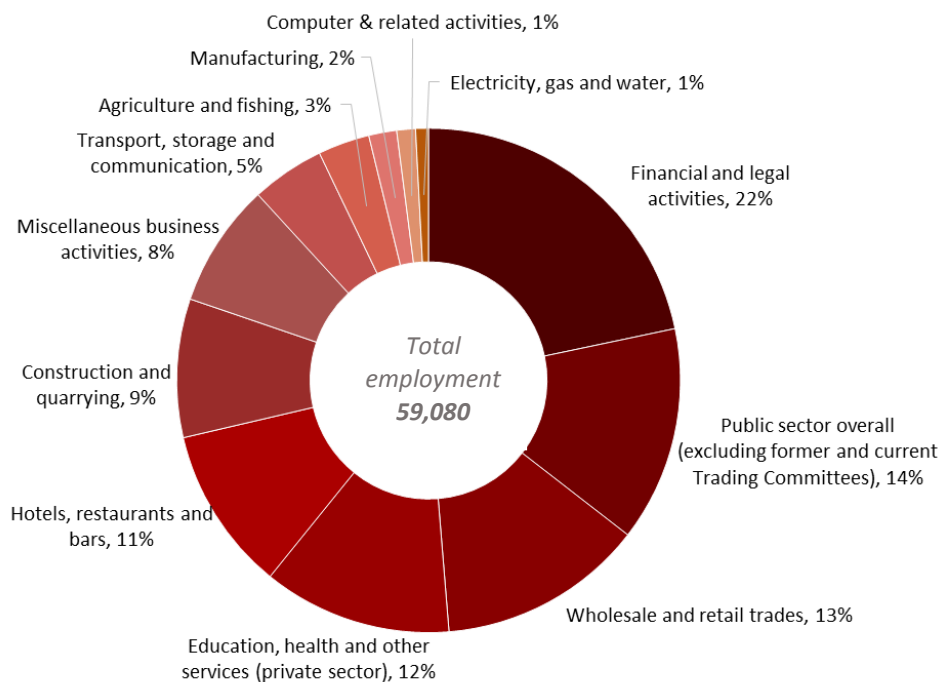
- private sector: 85% of employees were entitled/entitled to work; 2% were licensed; 12% were registered; and less than 1% were exempt
- public sector: 91% of employees were entitled/entitled to work; 7% were licensed; 1% were registered; and less than 1% exempt

### Sectoral breakdown

Figure 2 shows that in June 2015 on a headcount basis:

- over a fifth (22%) of all employees were employed in the Finance sector (12,820)
- 13% were employed in the Wholesale and retail sector (7,810)
- 12% were employed in private sector Education, health and other services (7,160)
- the public sector (overall; *excluding the current and former States Trading Committees*) accounted for around one in seven (14%) of Jersey's labour force

Figure 2 – Total employment (headcount) by sector, Jun-2015



## Private sector

In June 2015 there were 6,500 active undertakings in the private sector, almost half (3,240) were single-person undertakings.

The employment status of employees working in the private sector in December 2013 to June 2015 is shown in Table 3.

Table 3 – Employment status of private sector headcount, Dec-2013 to Jun-2015

	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15
Full-time	34,780	36,780	35,270	37,360
Part-time	7,910	7,930	7,680	7,610
Zero-hours	4,260	5,330	5,130	5,800
Exempt	120	50	190	170
<b>Total private headcount</b>	<b>47,070</b>	<b>50,080</b>	<b>48,270</b>	<b>50,940</b>

Private sector employment reported in June 2015 was 860 higher than a year earlier, in June 2014. This increase in employment on an annual basis was driven by increased numbers of employees on full-time and zero-hour contracts (up by 580 and 470, respectively). In contrast, the number of employees on part-time contracts was 320 lower than in June 2014.

Table 4 shows the sectoral breakdown of private sector employment in June 2014 and June 2015 and the resulting annual change (for December 2013 to June 2015 data see Appendix Table A2).

Table 4 – Private sector headcount by sector, Jun-2014 to Jun-2015

	Jun-14	Jun-15	Annual change
Agriculture and fishing	2,110	1,960	-150
Manufacturing	1,070	1,060	-10
Construction and quarrying	4,950	5,250	300
Electricity, gas and water	500	490	-10
Wholesale and retail trades	7,750	7,810	60
Hotels, restaurants & bars	6,340	6,220	-120
Transport, storage & communication	2,770	2,780	10
Computer and related activities	720	710	-10
Financial and legal activities	12,570	12,820	250
Miscellaneous business activities	4,540	4,690	150
Education, health and other services	6,780	7,160	380
<b>Total private headcount</b>	<b>50,080</b>	<b>50,940</b>	<b>860</b>

Several sectors reported increased employment in June 2015 on an annual basis. Particularly sizeable increases were seen by:

- the private sector service industries, up by 530 employees on an annual basis, comprising the two sectors:
  - Education, health and other services, up by 380 employees, with increases seen in social and health care activities and in sporting activities
  - Miscellaneous business activities, up by 150 employees; increases were seen across the sector which includes recruitment agencies
- Construction, up by 300 employees on an annual basis
- Finance, up by 250 employees on an annual basis; all Finance sub-sectors recorded increased numbers of employees compared with a year earlier, except for Banking which saw a further fall in staff numbers on an annual basis
- Wholesale & retail, up by 60 employees on an annual basis, driven by newly opened undertakings and online businesses in the retail sub-sector

In contrast, the Agriculture and Hotels, restaurant & bars sectors recorded lower employment than a year earlier, down by 150 and 120, respectively.

In June 2015 there were 5,800 jobs filled by staff on zero-hour contracts (Appendix Table A3), representing 11% of the total number of private sector jobs. At a sectoral level:

- more than a quarter of jobs in the Agriculture and Miscellaneous business activities sectors (which includes recruitment agencies and businesses engaged in cleaning activities) were filled by staff on zero-hour contracts
- almost a sixth of jobs in Construction, Hotels, restaurants & bars and Education, health and other services were filled by staff on zero-hour contracts

## Residential qualifications

The residential status of employees working in the private sector in December 2013 to June 2015 is shown in Table 5.

Table 5 –Residential qualifications of private sector headcount, Dec-2013 to Jun-2015

	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15
Entitled/entitled to work	41,420	42,990	42,380	43,480
Licensed	1,190	1,230	1,170	1,220
Registered	4,340	5,820	4,520	6,070
Exempt	120	50	190	170
<b>Total private headcount</b>	<b>47,070</b>	<b>50,080</b>	<b>48,270</b>	<b>50,940</b>

The annual increase of 860 in private sector employment in June 2015 was driven by increased numbers of employees having entitled/entitled to work status (up 490) and registered status (up 250).

The sectoral breakdown of the residential status of employees is shown in Appendix Table A4. The Finance sector had the greatest number and highest proportion of licensed employees in June 2015. The Agriculture and Hotels, restaurants & bars sectors had the highest proportions of registered employees in June 2015.

## Finance sector

The Finance sector accounted for a quarter (25%) of total private sector employment in Jersey in June 2015.

Table 6 shows the levels of employment in the various Finance sub-sectors since December 2012<sup>6</sup>.

Table 6 - Employment in the Finance sub-sectors (headcount), Dec-2012 to Jun-2015

	Banking	Trust & co. admin. and Fund Mgt	Legal	Accountancy	Other <sup>7</sup>	Total
Dec-12	4,970	3,380	2,170	1,010	950	12,470
Jun-13	4,950	3,370	2,130	1,000	950	12,400
Dec-13	4,770	3,390	2,190	1,020	1,000	12,370
Jun-14	4,770	3,520	2,260	1,030	980	12,570
Dec-14	4,670	3,530	2,290	1,060	1,040	12,590
Jun-15	4,660	3,660	2,360	1,090	1,050	12,820

The total number of employees in the Finance sector in June 2015 (12,820) was 250 higher on an annual basis (compared with June 2014) and 230 higher on a six-monthly basis (compared with December 2014).

The increase in employment in the Finance sector on an annual basis was driven by the Trust & company administration and Legal sub-sectors (together up around 240 employees in total); the Accountancy and Other finance sub-sectors also recorded increased employment over the latest twelve-month period (up by 60 and 70 employees, respectively).

In contrast, the Banking sub-sector saw a fall of 110 employees on an annual basis.

Total employment in the Finance sector in June 2015 was more than 600 below the previous peak recorded in December 2008. The number of employees in Banking in June 2015 was around 1,400 lower than in late 2007 and throughout 2008.

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

<sup>7</sup> Other includes investment and unit trusts, pension funding and insurance (general, life and non-life).

## Public Sector

Overall public sector employment in this report 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
- 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 7 shows total States of Jersey **core** staff on both a headcount and full-time equivalent (FTE) basis, from December 2013 to June 2015.

Table 7 – SOJ **core** staff: headcount and FTE basis, Dec-2013 to Jun-15

	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15
Headcount	7,010	7,110	7,080	7,020
Full-time equivalent (FTE) <sup>8</sup>	6,210	6,310	6,270	6,230

On an annual basis, between June 2014 and June 2015, SOJ core staff decreased by 90 on a headcount and by 80 on an FTE basis.

On a six-monthly basis, between December 2014 and June 2015, SOJ core staff decreased by 60 on a headcount and by 40 on an FTE basis.

It should be noted that the headcount and FTE figures shown in Table 7 for December 2014 do not include approximately 50 staff now employed by Andium Homes and those for June 2015 do not include a total of approximately 60 staff now employed by Andium Homes and Visit Jersey<sup>9</sup> (see Note 1).

On a consistent basis, adjusting for the reclassification of employees of Andium Homes and Visit Jersey into the private sector, SOJ core headcount decreased by approximately 30 staff over the twelve months to June 2015 and decreased by 50 staff over the six-month period from December 2014 to June 2015.

<sup>8</sup> 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 7 are 'Actual adjusted FTE', that is the actual FTE excluding employees who are covering staff absence.

<sup>9</sup> In July 2014 the States of Jersey Housing department was incorporated as Andium Homes; whilst Visit Jersey commenced operations in March 2015. From December 2014 employees in Andium Homes are included in the private sector and from June 2015 Visit Jersey are included in the private sector; prior to these dates, employees in these entities were included in the public sector.



## Overall Public sector headcount

Headcount numbers for all categories of public sector workers is shown in Table 8 for the period covered by the CHWL.

Table 8 – Overall public sector headcount, Dec-2013 to Jun-2015

	<b>Dec-13</b>	<b>Jun-14</b>	<b>Dec-14</b>	<b>Jun-15</b>
SOJ core	7,010	7,110	7,080	7,020
zero-hour	690	690	670	590
Non-States Workers	90	100	90	80
SOJDC	10	10	10	10
Parish	460	440	430	440
<b>Total public headcount</b>	<b>8,250</b>	<b>8,350</b>	<b>8,280</b>	<b>8,140</b>

## Residential qualifications

The residential status of public sector employees in December 2013 to June 2015 is shown in Table 9.

Table 9 – Residential qualifications of public sector employees, Dec-2013 to Jun-2015

	<b>Dec-13</b>	<b>Jun-14</b>	<b>Dec-14</b>	<b>Jun-15</b>
Entitled/entitled to work	7,540	7,640	7,560	7,430
Licensed	580	570	580	590
Registered	100	90	90	100
Exempt	40	50	40	30
<b>Total public headcount</b>	<b>8,250</b>	<b>8,350</b>	<b>8,280</b>	<b>8,140</b>

The decrease in public sector employment in June 2015 of 210 employees on an annual basis (including exempt staff) was driven by a decrease in the number of employees with entitled/entitled to work residential status (down by 210).

The number of employees with licensed residential status in the public sector increased by 20 on an annual basis.

## Notes

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

From December 2013, the private sector includes approximately 50 staff employed by Jersey Car Parking and Jersey Fleet Management. Prior to December 2013 such staff were previously reported in the public sector.

From December 2014 the private sector includes Andium Homes, employees of which were previously reported in the public sector.

From June 2015 the private sector includes Visit Jersey, employees of which were previously reported 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-hour contracts and exempt staff, Non-States Workers, the States of Jersey Development Company (SOJDC) and Parish workers.
3. Due to the ongoing nature of the improved compliance processes implemented by the Population Office under the CHWL, including direct contact with employers, incorrect employee data submitted by undertakings in December 2014 has since been identified and corrected.

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*

*14 October 2015*

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

		Private	Public*	Total
1998	Jun	49,480	5,970	55,450
	Dec	44,640	5,970	50,610
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	47,070	8,250 / 7,010	55,320
2014	Jun	50,080	8,350 / 7,110	58,430
	Dec	48,270	8,280 / 7,080	56,540
2015	Jun	50,940	8,140 / 7,020	59,080

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

Table A2 – Private sector headcount by sector, Dec-2013 to Jun-2015

	<b>Dec-13</b>	<b>Jun-14</b>	<b>Dec-14</b>	<b>Jun-15</b>
Agriculture and fishing	1,440	2,110	1,440	1,960
Manufacturing	1,040	1,070	1,040	1,060
Construction and quarrying	4,770	4,950	4,980	5,250
Electricity, gas and water	520	500	500	490
Wholesale and retail trades	7,740	7,750	8,010	7,810
Hotels, restaurants & bars	5,010	6,340	5,060	6,220
Transport, storage & communication	2,630	2,770	2,620	2,780
Computer and related activities	720	720	690	710
Financial and legal activities	12,370	12,570	12,590	12,820
Miscellaneous business activities	4,390	4,540	4,640	4,690
Education, health and other services	6,440	6,780	6,690	7,160
<b>Total private headcount</b>	<b>47,070</b>	<b>50,080</b>	<b>48,270</b>	<b>50,940</b>

Table A3 – Employment status of private sector headcount by sector, Jun-2014 to Jun-2015

	Jun 2014				Dec 2014				Jun 2015			
	Full time	Part time	Zero hours	Exempt	Full time	Part time	Zero hours	Exempt	Full time	Part time	Zero hours	Exempt
Agriculture and fishing	1,350	180	590	0	970	130	330	10	1,290	160	500	10
Manufacturing	830	130	110	+	820	120	100	+	810	110	130	+
Construction and quarrying	3,980	370	600	+	3,990	350	610	30	4,100	340	780	20
Electricity, gas and water	430	50	20	0	430	60	+	10	440	40	10	0
Wholesale and retail trades	5,540	1,760	450	10	5,500	1,900	580	30	5,490	1,800	500	20
Hotels, restaurants & bars	4,380	1,040	910	10	3,340	870	840	20	4,300	940	970	20
Transport, storage & communication	2,180	320	260	+	2,060	340	210	10	2,150	320	310	10
Computer and related activities	600	90	30	+	570	90	30	+	590	90	30	+
Financial and legal activities	11,450	1,030	70	10	11,450	1,040	80	20	11,770	950	80	30
Miscellaneous business activities	2,050	1,110	1,370	10	2,100	1,090	1,420	30	2,210	1,070	1,380	30
Education, health and other services	3,980	1,860	930	10	4,020	1,710	930	30	4,230	1,790	1,110	30
<b>Total private headcount</b>	<b>36,780</b>	<b>7,930</b>	<b>5,330</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>35,270</b>	<b>7,680</b>	<b>5,130</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>37,360</b>	<b>7,610</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>170</b>

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A4 – Residential qualifications of private sector headcount by sector, Jun-2014 to Jun-2015

	Jun 2014				Dec 2014				Jun 2015			
	Entitled/ entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt
Agriculture and fishing	1,130	+	980	0	1,000	+	440	10	1,040	0	910	10
Manufacturing	1,030	10	40	+	1,000	10	30	+	1,010	10	40	+
Construction and quarrying	4,680	30	230	+	4,670	30	240	30	4,830	30	370	20
Electricity, gas and water	480	10	20	0	470	+	10	10	470	10	20	0
Wholesale and retail trades	7,160	50	540	10	7,390	50	540	30	7,150	50	580	20
Hotels, restaurants & bars	3,920	30	2,390	10	3,410	20	1,620	20	3,760	20	2,420	20
Transport, storage & communication	2,610	70	80	+	2,480	60	70	10	2,610	70	90	10
Computer and related activities	640	30	50	+	610	30	50	+	620	40	50	+
Financial and legal activities	11,200	770	580	10	11,260	730	590	20	11,420	760	620	30
Miscellaneous business activities	3,960	90	480	10	4,000	90	520	30	4,070	90	500	30
Education, health and other services	6,180	150	440	10	6,110	150	400	30	6,510	150	470	30
<b>Total private headcount</b>	<b>42,990</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>5,820</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>42,380</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>4,520</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>43,480</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>6,070</b>	<b>170</b>

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A5 – Residential qualifications of public employees, Jun-2014 to Jun-2015

	Jun 2014				Dec 2014				Jun 2015			
	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled/ entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt
SOJ core	6,440	560	60	50	6,400	570	60	40	6,330	590	70	30
SOJ zero	660	10	20	+	650	10	20	0	570	+	20	0
Non States	100	0	+	0	90	0	+	+	80	0	+	0
SOJDC	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Parish	430	+	10	0	420	+	10	0	430	+	+	0
<b>Total public headcount</b>	<b>7,640</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>7,560</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>7,430</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30</b>

+: non-zero less than 5