

Jersey Labour Market at December 2012

Statistics Unit: www.gov.je/statistics

This report presents information on employment in Jersey at the end of December 2012, bringing together the results of the private sector¹ Manpower Survey and the public sector manpower figures compiled by the States of Jersey.

Summary

The principal features of the Jersey Labour Market in December 2012 were:

- **total employment (53,690)** was 210 lower than in December 2011, which had recorded the highest level of December employment in Jersey for at least 15 years;
- total in employment in calendar year 2012, overall, was about 200 lower than in 2011 but was about 200 higher than in 2010;
- the **private sector** saw a decrease of 320 staff compared with December 2011, whilst the **public sector** recorded an increase of 110 staff over the same period;
- the net decline in private sector employment comprised a decrease of 640 full-time employees and an increase of 320 part-time employees;
- **full-time employment** in the private sector was at its lowest level for 6 years; in contrast **part-time employment** in the private sector was at its highest level for at least 15 years;
- the number of **vacancies** in the private sector was 350 lower than in December 2011 and was at the lowest level for at least 13 years.

At a **sectoral** level:

- employment in **Wholesale and retail** was down by 370 compared with December 2011;
- the decline in Wholesale and retail was driven by the **fulfilment** sub-sector which recorded a fall of 260 staff on an annual basis, including 250 staff in the first six months of 2012;
- the **Construction** sector recorded a fall of 330 employees on an annual basis;
- employment in the **Finance** sector decreased by 280 on an annual basis and was almost 1,000 lower than the peak recorded in 2008;
- the falls in Finance sector employment were driven by the **Banking** sub-sector, which in December 2012 saw employment:
 - down by 280 compared with a year earlier, December 2011;
 - down by more than 1,130 since the peak in December 2007;
 - at its lowest level for at least 15 years;
- in contrast, **Hotels, restaurants and bars** and **Education, health and other services** both recorded increases of almost 300 staff on an annual basis.

¹ The Manpower Survey is analysed by the Statistics Unit on behalf of the Population Office.

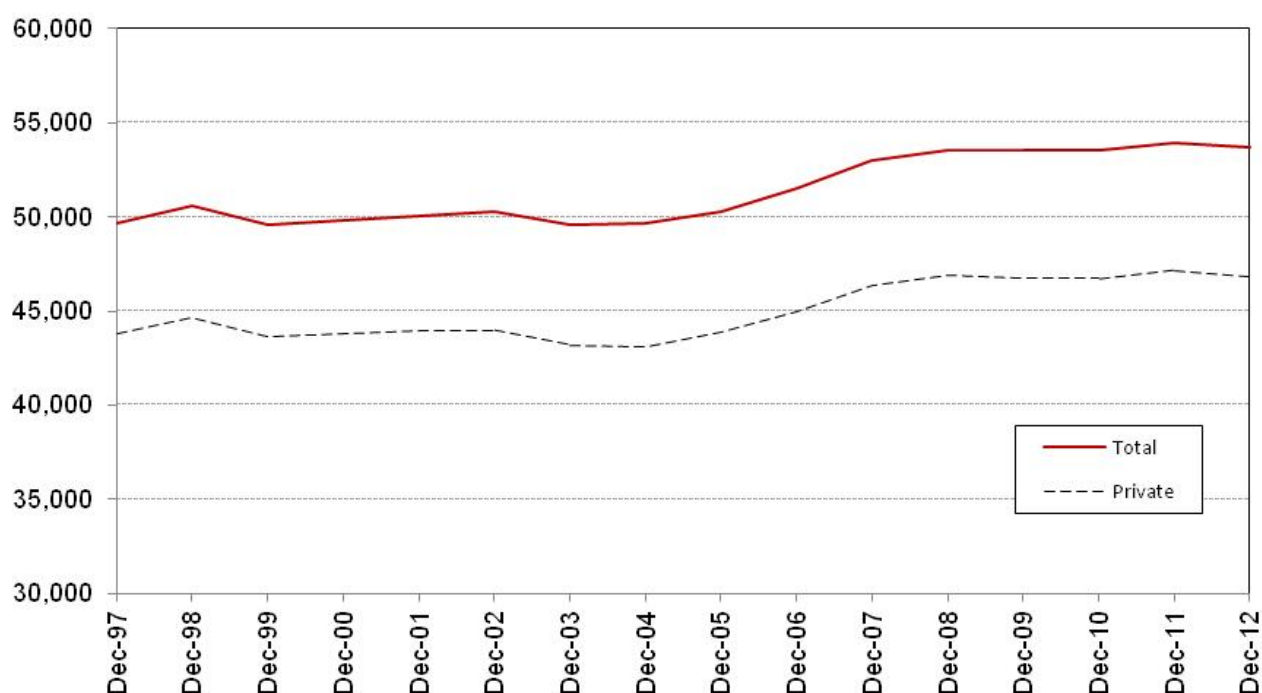
Total Employment

In December 2012, total employment in the private and public sectors (full-time and part-time staff) was 53,690; this total is 210 lower than that recorded a year earlier in December 2011 (when employment was at the highest level recorded for at least 15 years) and 160 higher than in December 2010 (see Appendix Table A1).

The total and private sector headcount in December of each year from 1997 to 2012 is shown in Figure 1. The latest annual fall in total employment was driven by the private sector which recorded a decline of 320 staff. In December 2012 the headcount in the private sector (including States Trading Committees - see Note 2 - and single-person enterprises) was 46,850.

In contrast, the public sector recorded an increase of 110 employees on an annual basis; the public sector headcount in December 2012 was 6,840.

Figure 1 – Total and private sector headcount: December of each year, 1997-2012



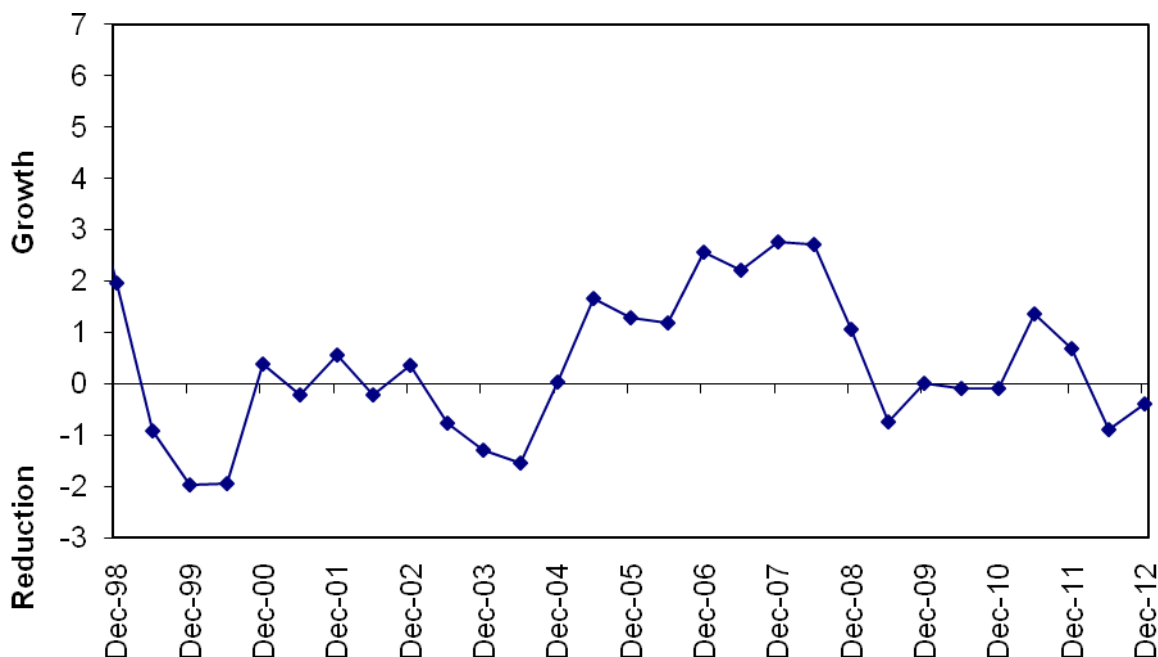
As can be seen from Figure 1, total employment in Jersey has been relatively flat during the last four years (from December 2008 to December 2012) compared with the previous periods of decline (in 1999 and 2003) and strong growth (2005 to 2008).

On a six-monthly basis it is apparent from Appendix Table A1 that employment in Jersey exhibits considerable seasonal variation, with recent differences of around 2,500 to 3,000 between the June and December figures. In the last six-month period, from June 2012 to December 2012, total employment in Jersey decreased by more than 2,700.

The underlying behaviour (removing seasonal variations) is shown in Appendix Figure A1 and reinforces the interpretation that total employment in Jersey has been substantially flat during the five-year period 2008 to 2012, inclusive.

The annual percentage changes in total employment during the period 1998-2012 are shown on a six-monthly basis in Figure 2.

Figure 2 – Annual percentage changes in total employment; 1998 - 2012



It is apparent from Figure 2 that the four-year period from 2005 to 2008 recorded growth in total employment of between 1% and 3% per annum. The subsequent three-year period from 2008 to 2010 saw an essentially flat level of total employment, whilst 2011 saw small annual growth (on a headcount basis) of around 1%.

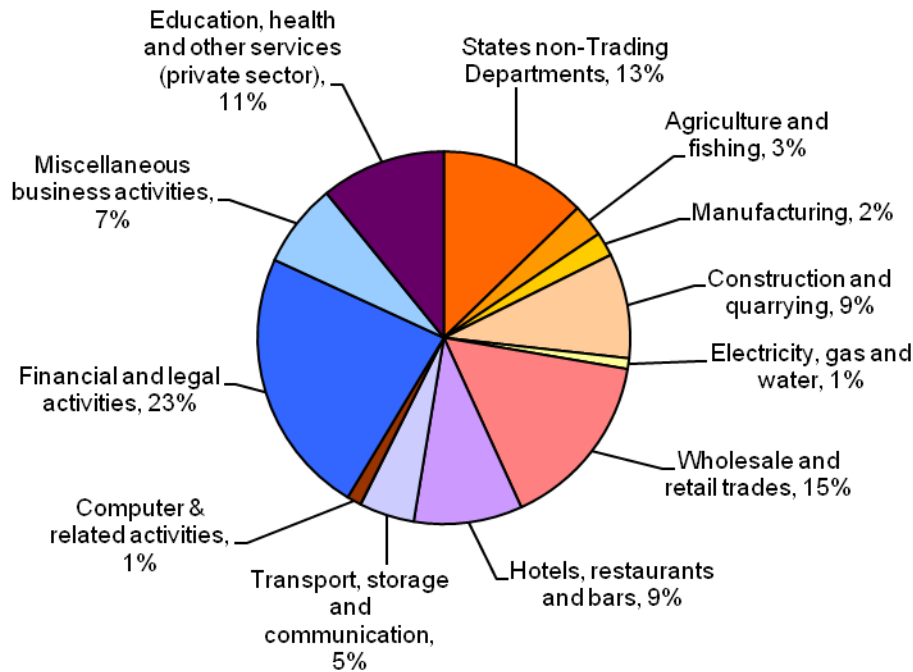
The latest figure for total employment, in December 2012, was 0.4% lower than in December 2011. On a calendar year basis, total employment in 2012 was 210 lower than in 2011.

Sectoral Breakdown

In December 2012, on a headcount basis:

- almost a quarter (23%) of all employees were employed in the Finance sector (12,470);
- nearly a sixth (15%) were employed in Wholesale and retail (8,320);
- almost one in ten (9%) were employed in Hotels, restaurants and bars (5,050);
- the public sector (excluding current and former States Trading Committees) accounted for around one in eight (13%) of Jersey’s labour force.

Figure 3 – Employment (headcount) by sector, December 2012



Private sector

Overall: full-time and part-time employees

In December 2012 the number of people employed in Jersey's private sector was 46,850, made up of 37,110 full-time and 9,740 part-time employees.

The total figure represents a net decrease of 320 employees compared with December 2011, comprising a decrease of 640 full-time and an increase of 320 part-time employees.

In December 2012 the number of full-time staff employed in Jersey's private sector was the lowest December figure for six years, since December 2006. In contrast, the total number of part-time staff employed in the private sector was at the highest level recorded for at least 15 years.

The proportion of private sector employment represented by part-time staff has increased in recent years: during the period from 2000 to 2007 part-time employees represented around a sixth (18%) of the total private sector headcount; this proportion has since increased and in December 2012 part-time employees accounted for more than a fifth (21%) of the total private sector headcount.

Sectoral

The overall net fall in private sector employment over the twelve months to December 2012 was driven by decreases within Wholesale and retail (down by 370 employees on an annual basis), Construction (down by 330) and Finance (down by 280).

The fall recorded by Wholesale and retail was predominantly due to decreased employment in the area of fulfilment which saw a fall of 260 staff on an annual basis, including a fall of 250 in the first six months of 2012. Total employment in the fulfilment industry in December 2012 was 440 employees, a figure less than half of that recorded in December 2009, and representing a reduction of 580 staff over the last three years.

In contrast, the Hotels, restaurants and bars and Education, health and other services sectors each recorded increases of almost 300 staff on an annual basis (up by 290 and 280, respectively). The increase recorded by Hotels, restaurants and bars was predominantly in part-time staff.

The levels of employment since June 2006 in the sub-sectors comprising Jersey's Finance industry are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 - Employment in the Finance sub-sectors: June 2006 to December 2012.

	Banking	Trust & Co. Admin. and Fund Mgt	Legal	Accountancy	Other²	Total
Jun-06	5,390	2,830	2,300	780	880	12,180
Dec-06	5,810	2,520	2,320	800	920	12,370
Jun-07	5,840	2,670	2,390	830	940	12,660
Dec-07	6,100	2,790	2,500	870	840	13,100
Jun-08	6,060	2,850	2,560	880	870	13,220
Dec-08	6,050	2,880	2,580	980	950	13,430
Jun-09	5,900	2,950	2,490	940	950	13,250
Dec-09	5,600	2,870	2,490	970	960	12,880
Jun-10	5,470	3,320 ³	2,040 ⁶	990	950	12,770
Dec-10	5,310	3,350	2,070	960	980	12,680
Jun-11	5,350	3,410	2,110	970	980	12,820
Dec-11	5,250	3,420	2,130	980	980	12,750
Jun-12	5,120	3,400	2,120	990	970	12,590
Dec-12	4,970	3,380	2,170	1,010	950	12,470

Numbers in Table 1 are rounded independently to the nearest 10.

The total number of employees in the Finance sector in December 2012 (12,470) was 280 lower than a year earlier (December 2011) and 960 lower than the peak recorded in 2008.

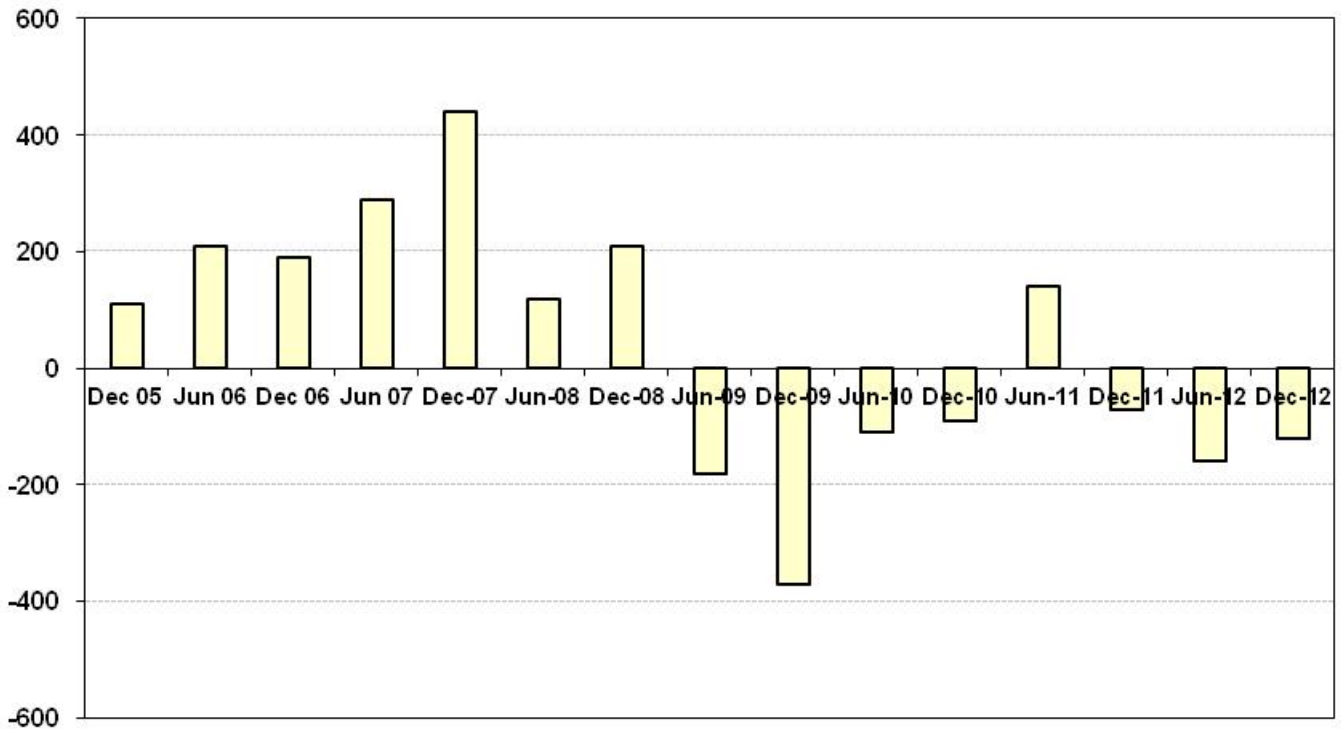
The overall decrease in Finance sector employment observed during the last four years has been driven by the Banking sub-sector which has seen total employment fall by more than a thousand (1,130) since late 2007, and by 280 in the last year.

In December 2012, the number of people employed in Banking was the lowest recorded by this sub-sector since at least 1998.

³ The increase apparent in Table 2 for Trust & Co. Admin and Fund management between December 2009 and June 2010 was predominantly due to the reclassification of companies previously in the Legal sub-sector; the latter sub-sector thus recorded a complementary decrease in employment between these two points in time.

The other financial sub-sectors saw small changes in employment on an annual basis (differences of 40 employees or fewer compared with December 2011).

Figure 4 – Six-month changes in Finance sector employment: 2005-2012



Number of employers

Across all sectors, there were 6,930 active undertakings in Jersey in December 2012, an increase of 280 compared with December 2011, and representing the highest total for at least 15 years. This latest increase in the number of undertakings was driven largely by a rise in the number of single-person businesses (up by 180 since December 2011).

Single-person businesses

Some 3,370 single-person undertakings were active in December 2012, representing an increase of 180 such businesses on an annual basis and of 100 in the last six months of 2012.

The number of one-person businesses has increased by almost 2,000 in the last ten years (see Appendix Figure A2).

The largest annual increases in the number of single-person undertakings were in: Miscellaneous business activities (essentially businesses servicing other business) up by 70 compared with December 2011; and Wholesale and retail, up by 40.

Residential qualifications

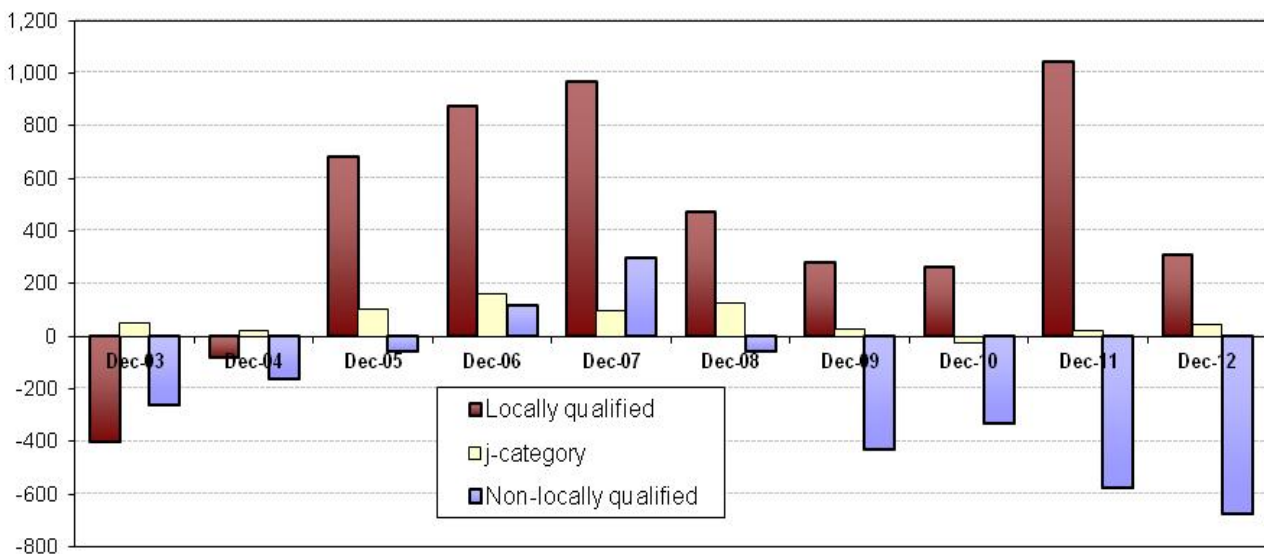
Of the 53,690 people employed in Jersey in December 2012:

- 87% were locally qualified⁴;
- 3% were j-category;
- 9% were not locally qualified.

In December 2012, the number of locally qualified staff in the private sector was 40,800, an increase of 310 compared with December 2011 (see Figure 5), and representing the highest number of locally qualified staff in December for at least ten years.

In contrast, the number of non-locally qualified staff employed in the private sector declined on an annual basis for the fourth consecutive year. In December 2012, the number of non-locally qualified staff was 680 lower than twelve months earlier, and was the lowest December figure for such staff for at least ten years (see Appendix Figure A3).

Figure 5 - Annual change in private sector employment by residential qualification



It should be pointed out that such changes in the numbers of locally qualified and non-locally qualified staff will include the effect of non-locally qualified staff becoming locally qualified through completing five years continuous residency in Jersey. The 2011 Jersey Census indicated that in recent years the number of such staff changing qualification status was around 900 per year.

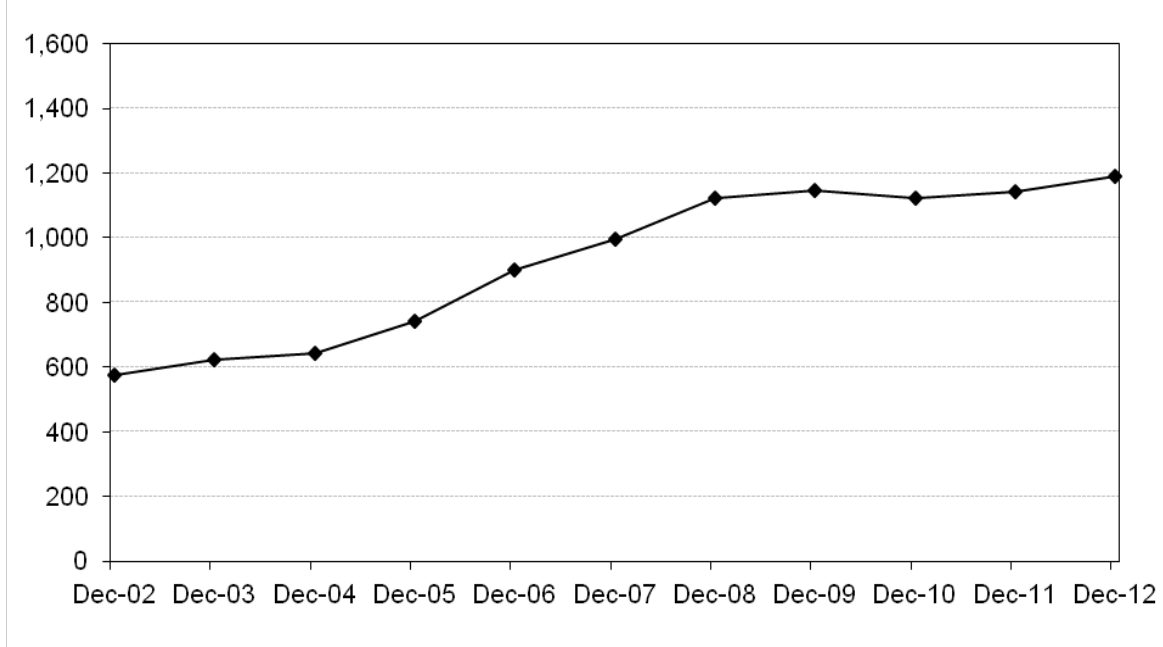
Figure 6 shows the number of j-category employees engaged in the private sector during the past ten years, from December 2002 to December 2012.

In December 2012, there were 1,190 j-category employees working in the private sector, an increase of 50 compared with a year earlier (December 2011) and the highest number of such employees recorded to date.

The number of j-category employees in the private sector in December 2012 was more than double that recorded ten years earlier, in December 2002.

⁴ As defined by the Regulation of Undertakings and Development (Jersey) Law, 1973 as amended.

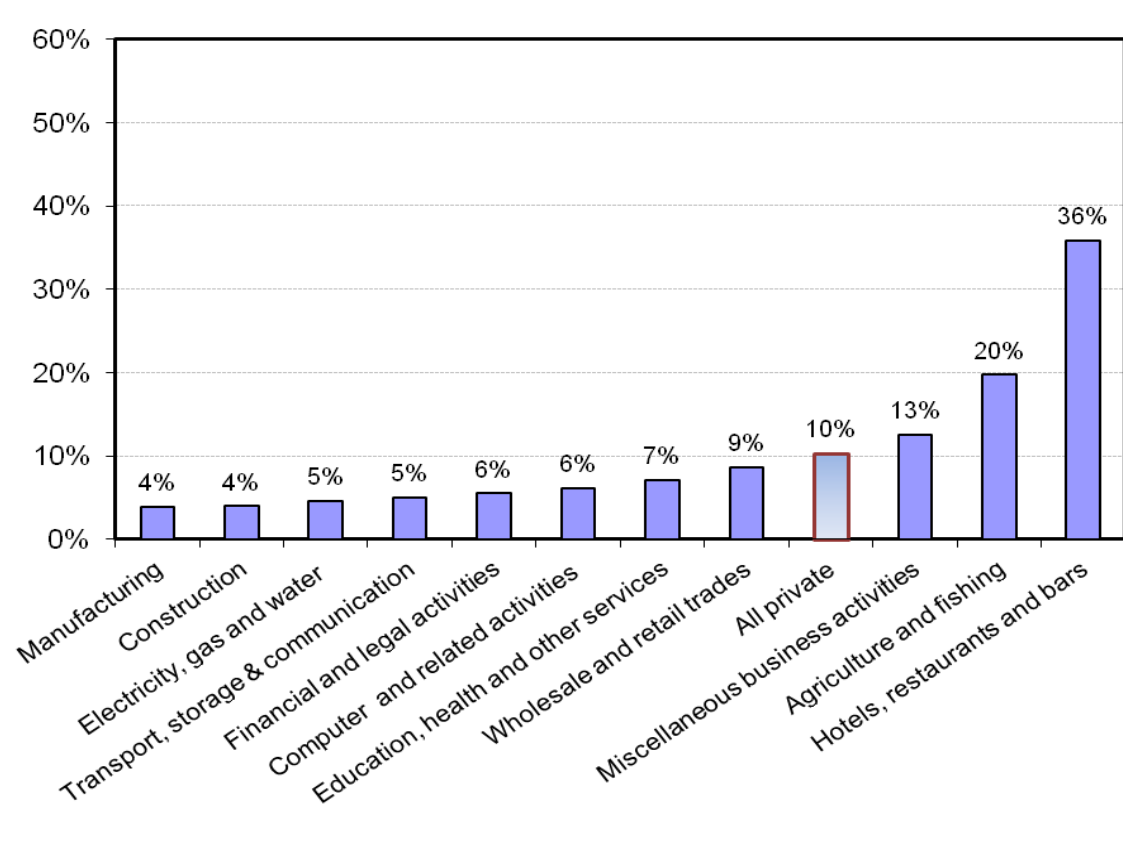
Figure 6 – Private sector j-category employees, 2002-2012



There were 590 j-category employees in the public sector in December 2012, representing an increase of 50 such employees in this sector since December 2011.

As can be seen from Figure 7, the highest proportions of non-locally qualified staff (i.e. excluding j-category employees) were in Hotels, restaurants & bars (36%) and Agriculture (20%). In contrast, the Manufacturing and Construction sectors had the lowest proportion (4%) of non-locally qualified staff.

Figure 7 – Percentage of non-qualified employees by private sector, December 2012



Employment by nationality

Utilising data from the Social Security Department (SSD) it is possible to gather an insight into the make up of Jersey's workforce by nationality⁵. However, in interpreting these data it is important to understand some key points:

- the nationality data compiled by SSD is based on contributions paid on behalf of contributors (employees only, excluding the self-employed);
- the number of contributions from unique contributors will differ from the number employed primarily because the Social Security data refer to contributions paid *over the entire month*, whilst the employment data is a point in time estimate at either 30 June or 31 December each year. As a result of this timing difference it is not possible to undertake a direct comparison of social security contributions and numbers in employment⁶;
- nationality recorded by SSD is self-reported and historically has not been a key variable for social security purposes. As a result it is not currently possible to separate Jersey and United Kingdom nationals. These two groups are the largest two nationalities working in Jersey.

Bearing in mind these caveats, during December 2012;

- around 71% of contributors were from Jersey/UK nationals;
- the number of unique contributors which were paid from (or on behalf of) nationals from A8 countries⁷ (2,720) was 440 lower than in December 2011;
- the reduction in contributions for/by A8 nationals was driven by a reduction in those made for/by Polish nationals (down 390);
- the number of unique contributions for/by Portuguese nationals was 5,620, a decrease of 180 on an annual basis.

For the reasons given above, the actual numbers of people in work at a given point in time will be lower than the figures based on the number of unique contributors.

Unemployment

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of people registered as actively seeking work (ASW) in Jersey increased by 110 during the last six months of 2012 (from June to December 2012) and by 300 on an annual basis, compared with December 2011.

In December 2012, the non-seasonally adjusted ASW total was 1,840.

Figure 8 shows the total number of people registered as ASW at the end of each month from January 2009 to December 2012, and also the latest figures recorded for January and February of 2013⁸. The most recent records show that in February 2013 the total number of people registered as actively seeking work, on a seasonally adjusted basis, was 60 lower than a month earlier, in January 2013 and at the same level as the average for the preceding three-month period.

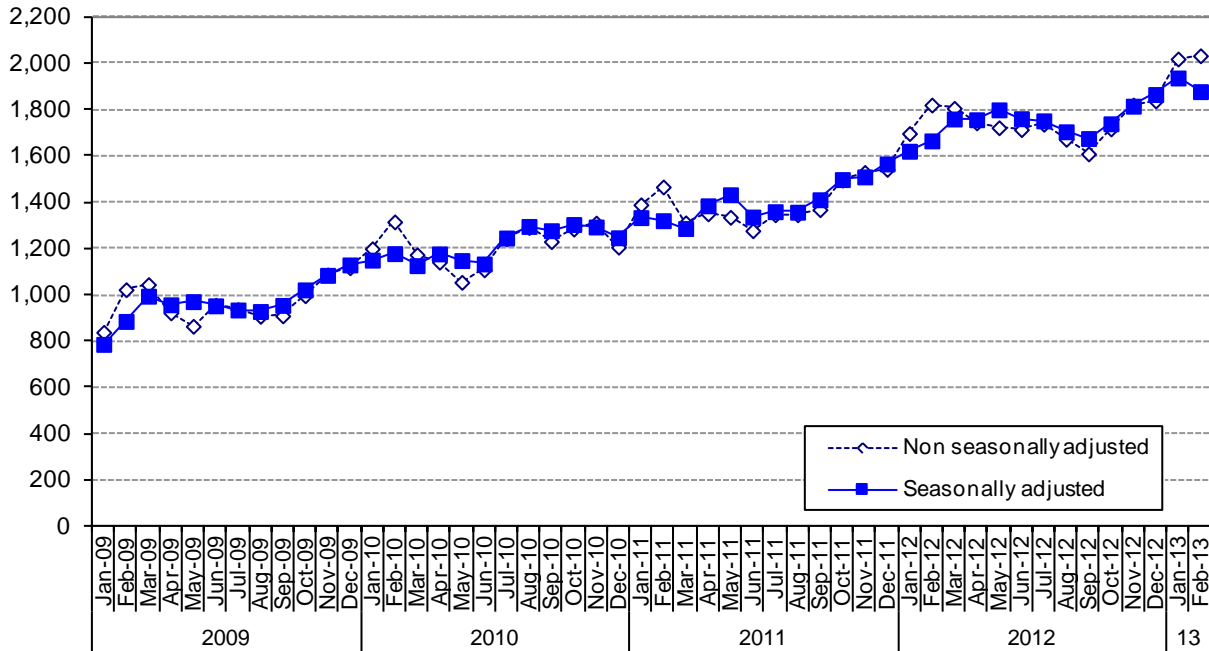
⁵ Under the Social Security (Jersey) Law 1974 one of the pieces of information held against everyone's unique registration number is their nationality.

⁶ Both sources count people with more than one job (with different undertakings) as multiples.

⁷ The eight countries which joined ("gained accession to") the European Union in May 2004 were: the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia.

⁸ See Registered Unemployment – February 2013; States of Jersey Statistics Unit, published 27th March 2013.

Figure 8 - Total number of individuals registered as ASW: January 2009 – February 2013



In interpreting these unemployment figures, it should be noted that there is no legal requirement for all unemployed residents in Jersey to register as actively seeking work with the Social Security Department. Therefore, the number of people registered as unemployed should be regarded as an indicator rather than a measure of the actual level of unemployment in the Island.

The internationally comparable unemployment rate (as defined by the International Labour Organisation, ILO) is measured for Jersey through the Annual Social Survey or the Census. The ILO unemployment rate (see Note 4) on 27 March 2011, measured by the 2011 Census, was 4.7%; this rate corresponds to 2,570 people being unemployed at that point in time.

Vacancies

The total number of vacancies (full- and part-time) in the private sector in December 2012 was 1,630, a reduction of 350 on the number recorded in December 2011.

The total number of vacancies in the private sector in December 2012 comprised 1,340 full-time and 290 part-time vacancies. The numbers of both full-time and part-time vacancies were the lowest for at least 13 years.

Notes

1. The Manpower Survey is a census of almost 7,000 undertakings, which employ a total of almost 47,000 staff (December 2012) including nearly 10,000 part-time staff (who may have more than one job). Prior to December 2001, the Survey was conducted quarterly; from June 2002 the survey has taken place at six-monthly intervals.
2. The “private sector” includes States Trading Committees (former and current), the Jersey Financial Services Commission, the Family Nursing and Home Care Service and the Jersey Competition Regulatory Authority. These bodies, which are subject to the Regulation of Undertakings and Development Law, accounted for a total of 1,280 staff at December 2012.
3. The definition of “locally qualified” as applied under the *Regulation of Undertakings and Development (Jersey) Law, 1973 as amended* includes all persons in the following categories:
 - i) residentially qualified persons falling within any of the Housing Regulations, excluding Regulation (l) and Regulation (m);
 - ii) persons resident for the whole of the past consecutive 5 years;
 - iii) the spouses of (i) or (ii) above;
 - iv) the children under 18 years (or if students under 25 years) of those in (i), (ii) or (iii) above.The analysis in this report further divides the locally qualified between j-category and the remainder.

The residential status of staff in the private sector was recorded for the first time by the December 2001 Manpower Survey. Each undertaking reported the numbers of locally qualified and non-locally qualified employees; full-time employees with j-category housing qualifications were recorded separately from other locally qualified staff.
4. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of unemployment includes all adults (aged 16 and over) who are not working but are looking for or waiting to take up a job.
5. The historic numbers for the private sector presented in the appendices show some minor differences from those presented in previous Manpower Survey reports; these arise from revisions to staffing levels reported by a small number of undertakings.
6. The public sector employment figures from December 2007 onwards have been determined using the Human Resources Information System. (HRIS). The resulting headcount figure from HRIS counts employees working in more than one post within the States of Jersey only once; previously such employees were counted as multiples. Headcount figures for the public sector prior to December 2007 (shown in Table 1) have not been revised on this basis and as such represent upper bounds in terms of the HRIS reporting methodology.
7. Further information about the Manpower Survey is available from the States of Jersey Statistics Unit, telephone 440425, and about the States of Jersey Manpower Report from the Treasury and Human Resources Department. Enquiries about the Regulation of Undertakings and Development Law should be addressed to the Population Office, telephone 448930.

Statistics Unit

27th March 2013

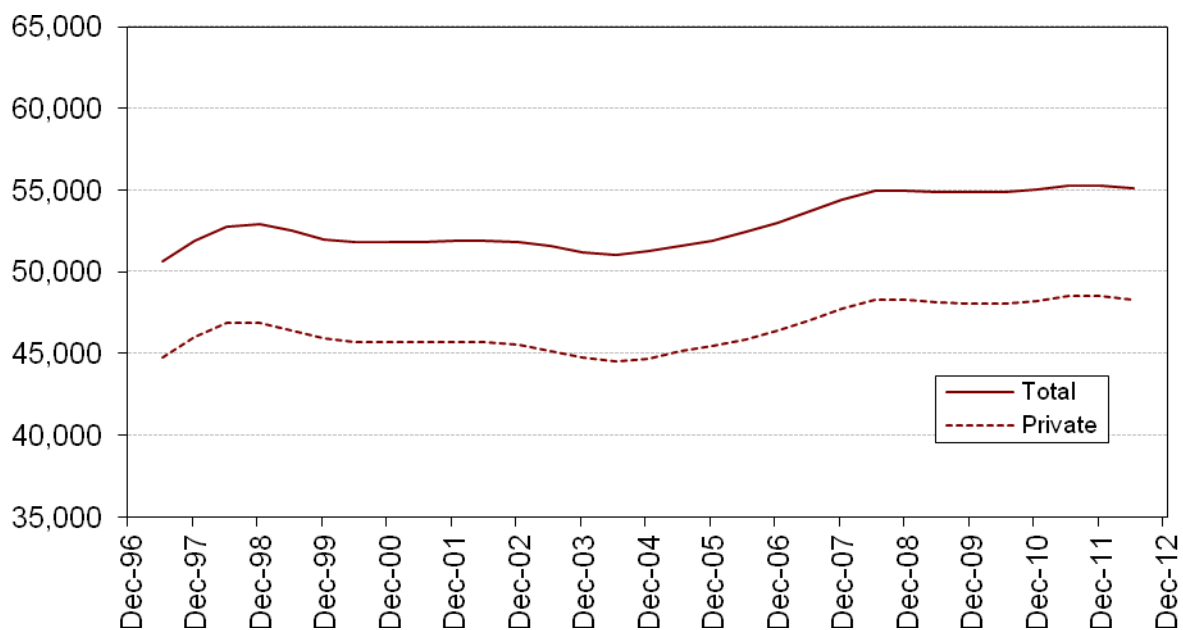
Table A1 - Employment (headcount) in the private and public sectors.

		<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Total</u>
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	46,850	6,840	53,690

Numbers are rounded independently to the nearest 10.

The headcount figures for the public sector do not include interim employees.

Figure A1 - Total and private sector headcount
(weighted 12-month moving averages)



In Figure A1 short-term variations (largely due to seasonal factors) have been removed by calculating a weighted three-point (12-month) moving average; entries for December 1996 and December 2012, therefore, do not appear in this plot.

Figure A2 - Number of registered single-person businesses: Dec 2000 to Dec 2012

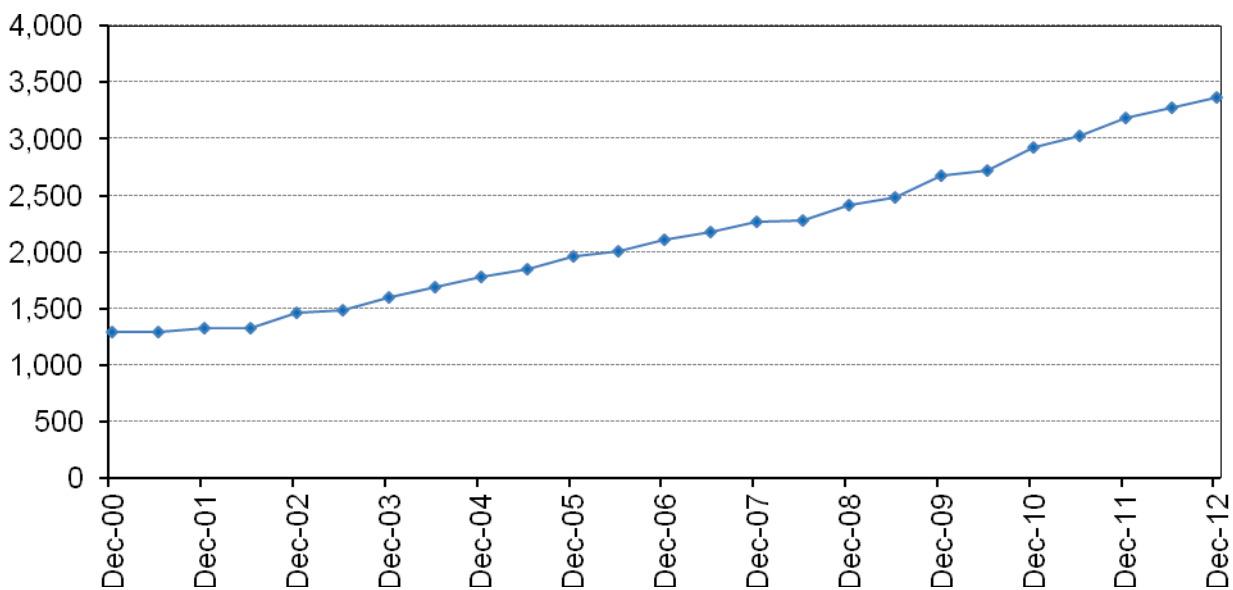
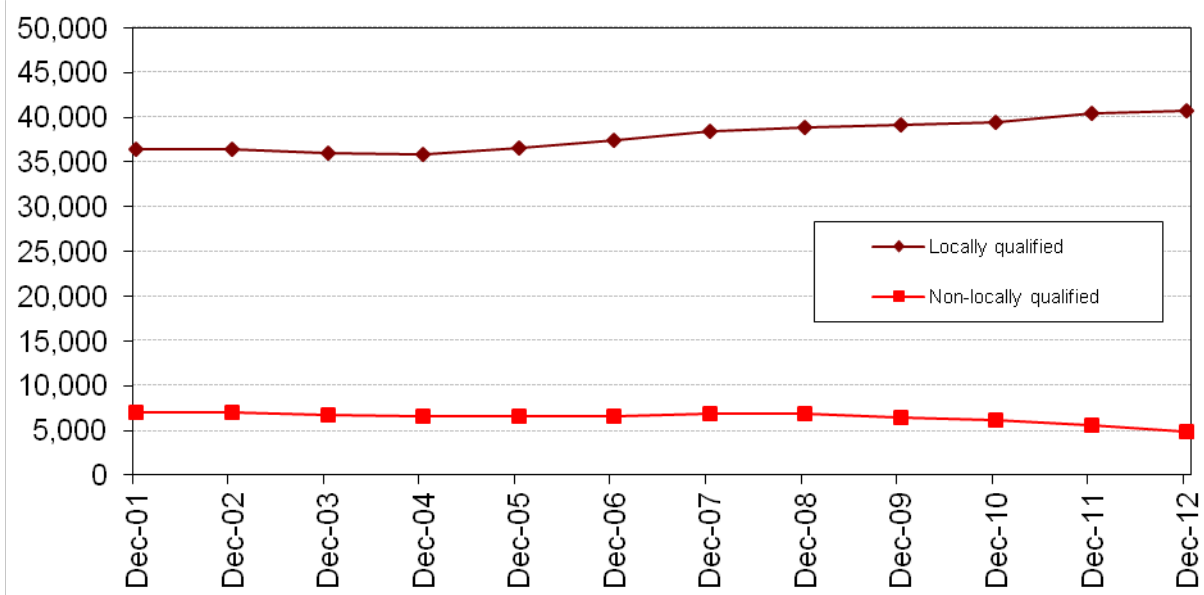


Figure A3 -Locally qualified and non-locally qualified employees; private sector



Appendix 2-Vacancies

(all businesses, including one-person businesses)

	Jun-07	Dec-07	Jun-08	Dec-08	Jun-09	Dec-09	Jun-10	Dec-10	Jun-11	Dec-11	Jun-12	Dec-12
Full-time staff												
Agriculture and Fishing	40	60	60	40	30	40	50	40	40	70	40	20
Manufacturing	70	100	70	50	60	120	120	120	120	120	110	30
Construction and Quarrying	310	330	270	230	220	250	240	240	220	200	170	180
Electricity, Gas and Water	20	20	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
Wholesale and Retail Trades	370	370	370	330	350	320	360	330	340	270	230	220
Hotels, Restaurants & Bars	260	270	260	230	200	210	210	200	260	180	160	180
Transport, Storage & Communication	100	80	80	60	50	40	50	60	50	50	60	40
Computer and related activities	40	30	30	40	30	20	30	20	30	30	20	20
Financial and Legal Activities	810	820	720	490	380	370	440	460	490	420	500	400
Miscellaneous Business Activities	130	120	160	110	120	130	110	120	110	110	120	110
Education, Health and Other Services	150	170	170	150	150	160	120	110	130	140	130	120
Total full-time staff	2,290	2,380	2,210	1,730	1,590	1,670	1,730	1,700	1,800	1,580	1,540	1,340
Part-time staff												
Agriculture and Fishing	+	10	10	+	10	+	10	50	10	10	10	10
Manufacturing	10	30	20	+	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Construction and Quarrying	10	20	10	10	20	20	10	10	10	10	10	10
Electricity, Gas and Water	+	+	10	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Wholesale and Retail Trades	100	80	80	80	80	80	80	50	100	90	70	60
Hotels, Restaurants & Bars	50	120	140	100	60	80	110	60	160	80	90	60
Transport, Storage & Communication	10	20	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	20
Computer and related activities	+	+	+	10	10	10	+	+	+	10	10	+
Financial and Legal Activities	30	30	30	20	20	20	20	10	20	20	20	20
Miscellaneous Business Activities	90	70	60	70	50	40	40	30	60	60	90	40
Education, Health and Other Services	90	110	110	110	90	70	80	80	70	110	90	70
Total part-time staff	400	480	480	410	360	350	370	320	430	400	390	290
All staff												
Agriculture and Fishing	40	70	60	40	40	50	60	90	50	80	40	30
Manufacturing	80	130	80	50	70	130	130	130	130	130	110	40
Construction and Quarrying	320	350	280	250	240	260	250	240	230	210	180	190
Electricity, Gas and Water	20	20	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
Wholesale and Retail Trades	470	450	440	410	420	400	430	380	430	360	300	280
Hotels, Restaurants & Bars	300	390	400	330	260	290	310	260	420	250	250	240
Transport, Storage & Communication	110	100	100	70	60	60	60	70	50	60	70	60
Computer and related activities	50	40	40	50	40	30	30	30	30	30	30	20
Financial and Legal Activities	840	850	760	500	400	390	460	470	500	440	520	420
Miscellaneous Business Activities	210	190	230	180	180	170	150	160	160	170	210	150
Education, Health and Other Services	250	280	280	260	240	230	210	190	200	250	220	200
Total staff	2,690	2,860	2,690	2,140	1,950	2,020	2,100	2,020	2,230	1,980	1,940	1,630

Vacancies as percentage of employment

	Jun-08	Dec-08	Jun-09	Dec-09	Jun-10	Dec-10	Jun-11	Dec-11	Jun-12	Dec-12
	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	5	3	2
	5	4	5	11	11	11	12	12	11	3
	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4
	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4
	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	4	4	4
	5	6	4	6	4	6	5	5	3	5
	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2
	7	9	7	4	7	4	6	6	4	4
	6	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	3
	8	6	6	7	5	6	5	5	5	5
	5	4	4	5	3	3	4	4	3	3
	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4
	1	+	4	+	3	22	2	5	2	4
	6	-	5	6	5	6	7	7	6	5
	3	3	7	6	3	3	3	3	3	3
	33	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	3	3
	14	9	5	8	9	6	12	7	6	4
	5	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	5
	+	13	10	11	+	+	+	9	10	+
	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
	4	4	3	2	3	2	4	4	5	2
	6	6	5	4	4	4	3	6	4	3
	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
	3	3	2	3	3	6	2	5	2	2
	5	4	5	10	10	10	11	11	10	4
	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4
	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4
	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	3
	7	7	4	6	5	6	7	5	4	5
	4	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2
	7	9	7	6	6	6	5	5	5	3
	6	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	3
	7	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4
	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	3
	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3

Note: + means a non-zero number less than 5.

Appendix 3 - Residential Qualifications (see Note 4 for definitions)

(all businesses, including one-person businesses)

	Dec-10				Jun-11				Dec-11				Jun-12				Dec-12			
	Locally Qualified	J- category	Non-locally Qualified	Total	Locally Qualified	J- category	Non-locally Qualified	Total	Locally Qualified	J- category	Non-locally Qualified	Total	Locally Qualified	J- category	Non-locally Qualified	Total	Locally Qualified	J- category	Non-locally Qualified	Total
Full-time staff																				
Agriculture and Fishing	930	0	370	1,300	1,030	0	530	1,570	970	10	310	1,280	1,110	0	490	1,600	1,010	0	290	1,300
Manufacturing	980	20	140	1,140	920	20	70	1,010	920	10	60	990	900	10	50	960	860	10	40	910
Construction and Quarrying	4,520	50	390	4,950	4,670	40	350	5,070	4,520	40	310	4,870	4,440	40	230	4,710	4,270	30	190	4,490
Electricity, Gas and Water	450	0	30	480	440	10	30	470	440	10	30	470	440	10	20	460	440	10	20	470
Wholesale and Retail Trades	5,650	50	940	6,640	5,750	60	870	6,670	5,650	60	700	6,410	5,490	60	650	6,190	5,420	60	600	6,070
Hotels, Restaurants & Bars	2,020	30	1,470	3,520	2,300	30	2,610	4,930	2,030	30	1,590	3,650	2,490	30	2,350	4,860	2,280	30	1,370	3,670
Transport, Storage & Communication	2,100	50	120	2,270	2,090	50	120	2,270	2,030	60	110	2,200	2,100	60	110	2,270	2,010	70	130	2,200
Computer and related activities	410	10	40	460	430	10	50	490	430	20	60	500	480	20	50	550	490	30	40	560
Financial and Legal Activities	9,870	720	1,000	11,590	9,960	750	960	11,670	10,070	740	870	11,690	10,040	750	750	11,540	10,090	730	680	11,500
Miscellaneous Business Activities	1,810	50	110	1,970	1,930	60	140	2,120	1,960	60	130	2,150	2,020	70	110	2,210	2,050	80	100	2,240
Education, Health and Other Services	2,940	140	360	3,440	3,050	120	440	3,610	3,070	120	350	3,540	3,270	140	400	3,810	3,220	150	330	3,700
Total full-time staff	31,680	1,120	4,980	37,780	32,570	1,150	6,150	39,870	32,100	1,140	4,510	37,750	32,790	1,180	5,200	39,160	32,130	1,190	3,790	37,110
Part-time staff																				
Agriculture and Fishing	200		30	230	240		390	630	200		10	210	240		390	630	220		10	230
Manufacturing	150		30	180	150		0	150	150		0	150	160		0	170	200		0	200
Construction and Quarrying	330		10	350	350		10	350	340		0	350	400		0	400	390		10	400
Electricity, Gas and Water	30		0	40	30		0	40	30		0	30	30		0	30	30		0	30
Wholesale and Retail Trades	1,900		160	2,050	2,140		150	2,290	2,140		140	2,280	2,090		150	2,230	2,120		130	2,250
Hotels, Restaurants & Bars	650		370	1,030	900		490	1,390	770		340	1,110	990		480	1,470	940		450	1,390
Transport, Storage & Communication	370		0	380	500		10	510	420		10	420	500		30	530	370		10	380
Computer and related activities	80		0	90	110		0	110	110		0	110	100		0	100	110		0	110
Financial and Legal Activities	1,060		20	1,080	1,130		20	1,150	1,050		20	1,070	1,050		10	1,060	960		10	970
Miscellaneous Business Activities	1,180		430	1,610	1,220		420	1,640	1,290		410	1,700	1,350		390	1,740	1,290		390	1,680
Education, Health and Other Services	1,880		80	1,950	1,950		90	2,040	1,900		100	2,000	2,020		100	2,120	2,040		80	2,120
Total part-time staff	7,840		1,140	8,970	8,710		1,600	10,300	8,390		1,030	9,420	8,940		1,540	10,470	8,670		1,080	9,740
All staff																				
Agriculture and Fishing	1,130	0	400	1,530	1,270	0	920	2,200	1,170	10	320	1,500	1,360	0	870	2,230	1,230	0	300	1,530
Manufacturing	1,130	20	180	1,320	1,070	20	70	1,150	1,070	10	60	1,140	1,060	10	50	1,130	1,060	10	40	1,110
Construction and Quarrying	4,850	50	400	5,300	5,020	40	360	5,420	4,870	40	310	5,220	4,840	40	230	5,110	4,660	30	190	4,890
Electricity, Gas and Water	480	0	40	520	480	10	30	510	470	10	30	510	470	10	20	500	470	10	20	500
Wholesale and Retail Trades	7,550	50	1,090	8,690	7,890	60	1,020	8,970	7,790	60	840	8,690	7,580	60	790	8,430	7,540	60	720	8,320
Hotels, Restaurants & Bars	2,680	30	1,840	4,550	3,190	30	3,100	6,320	2,800	30	1,930	4,760	3,480	30	2,830	6,330	3,210	30	1,810	5,050
Transport, Storage & Communication	2,480	50	120	2,650	2,590	50	130	2,780	2,450	60	120	2,620	2,600	60	140	2,790	2,380	70	130	2,580
Computer and related activities	490	10	40	550	530	10	50	600	530	20	60	610	580	20	50	660	600	30	40	670
Financial and Legal Activities	10,930	720	1,020	12,680	11,090	750	980	12,820	11,120	740	890	12,750	11,090	750	760	12,590	11,050	730	690	12,470
Miscellaneous Business Activities	2,980	50	550	3,580	3,150	60	560	3,760	3,250	60	540	3,850	3,370	70	500	3,940	3,340	80	490	3,920
Education, Health and Other Services	4,810	140	440	5,390	5,000	120	530	5,650	4,970	120	450	5,540	5,300	140	490	5,920	5,260	150	410	5,820
Total staff	39,520	1,120	6,110	46,750	41,270	1,150	7,750	50,170	40,490	1,140	5,540	47,170	41,720	1,180	6,740	49,630	40,800	1,190	4,860	46,850

Notes: j-category employees are employed on a full-time basis only;
+ means a non-zero number less than 5.