Registered Actively Seeking Work October 2012



Statistics Unit: www.gov.je/statistics

Summary

On 31 October 2012:

- on a <u>seasonally adjusted</u> basis¹, the total number of people registered as actively seeking work (ASW) in Jersey was²:
 - 60 higher than a month earlier, in September 2012;
 - 30 higher than the average for the preceding three months³;
- the non-seasonally adjusted ASW total was 1,720; this latest monthly total is:
 - 110 higher than a month earlier, in September 2012;
 - 220 higher than that of a year earlier, in October 2011;
 - 430 higher than that of two years earlier, in October 2010;
- **long-term registered ASW** (registered for more than twelve months) accounted for more than a sixth of total ASW;
- 350 **teenagers aged 16-19 years** were registered as ASW, 30 higher than a month earlier; 120 teenagers were on the Advance to Work scheme.

Introduction

Data on people registered as actively seeking work in Jersey is compiled and administered by the Social Security Department. The Statistics Unit independently analyses this anonymised data and publishes a monthly report.

When interpreting the numbers presented, it should be kept in mind that there is no legal requirement for all unemployed residents of Jersey to register as actively seeking work (ASW) with the Social Security Department. The numbers shown constitute an informative set of indicators of the level and characteristics of individuals actively seeking work in the Island at the specified point in time.

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 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.

The numbers of people registered as ASW include people who are on the Advance to Work, Advance Plus and Workwise schemes (see Note 1). The ASW figure will also include individuals who are working less than the 35 hours a week required under the terms of Income support; such individuals will be working and actively seeking working simultaneously.

¹ Seasonal adjustment is a statistical technique which enables examination of the underlying behaviour in a series of data by removing variations associated with the time of year, e.g. Christmas, Easter, academic year.

² ASW numbers presented in this report are rounded independently to the nearest 10.

³ When placing the figures contained in this report in a historical context, it should be recognised that there have been significant changes in the criteria relating to registered ASW in Jersey in recent years. In particular, the introduction of Income Support in 2008 has led to a higher proportion of individuals who were actively seeking work being included in the registered figures.

Registered Actively Seeking Work

On 31 October 2012, 1,720 people were registered with the Social Security Department as actively seeking work (ASW). Seven out of ten (71%) of people registered as ASW on this date (1,220 individuals) were receiving Income Support⁴.

Figure 1 shows the total number of people registered as ASW at the end of each month since January 2009 (monthly data are shown in Appendix Table A1). The total number registered in October 2012 was: 110 higher than a month earlier (September 2012); 220 higher than a year earlier (October 2011); and 430 higher than two years earlier (October 2010).

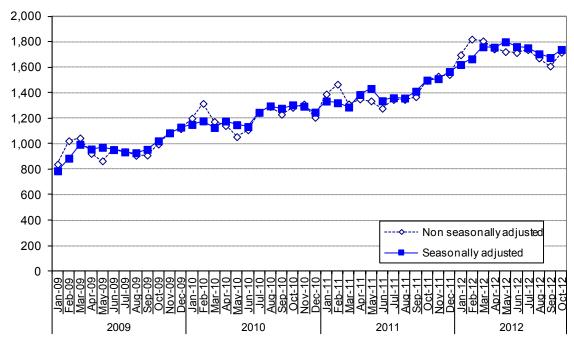


Figure 1 – Total number of individuals registered as ASW, Jan 2009 – Oct 2012

The seasonally adjusted series of the total registered as ASW, in which seasonal and calendar effects are removed, is also shown on Figure 1. From this perspective, the total number of people registered as ASW in Jersey in October 2012 was:

- o 60 higher than a month earlier, in September 2012;
- o 30 higher than the mean for the preceding three-month period, July to September 2012;

Registered ASW by age

On 31 October 2012, one in three (34%) of all people registered as ASW were under the age of 25; one in five (20%) of the total were teenagers aged 16-19 years.

Figure 2 shows the numbers registered as ASW by age of individuals for the last five months, from June 2012 to October 2012.

In the latest month, all groups below age 60 recorded increases with respect to the previous month. The largest change seen was for the 16-19 years age group, which recorded an increase of 30.

⁴ The total number of adults receiving Income Support and not working will be greater than this figure, which represents the number of people receiving Income Support who were registered as ASW on 31 October 2012.

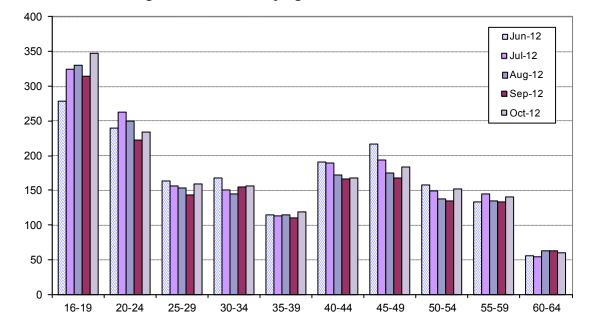


Figure 2 – Individuals registered as ASW by age, Jun 2012 – Oct 2012

Figure 3 shows the age distribution for people under 25 years of age who were registered as ASW in the latest five months, from June 2012 to October 2012. As in previous recent months, the greatest numbers of people registered as ASW at the end of October 2012 was for ages 18 and 19 years⁵.

Of the 350 teenagers (aged 16-19 years) who were registered as ASW at the end of October 2012, 120 were on the Advance to Work scheme.

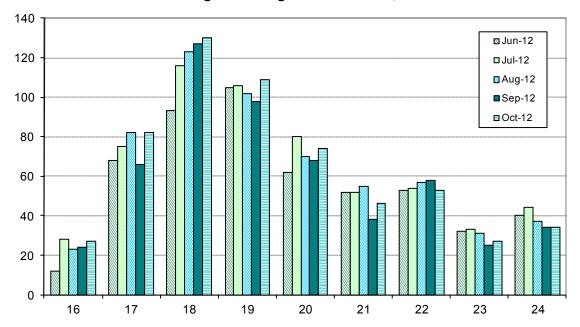
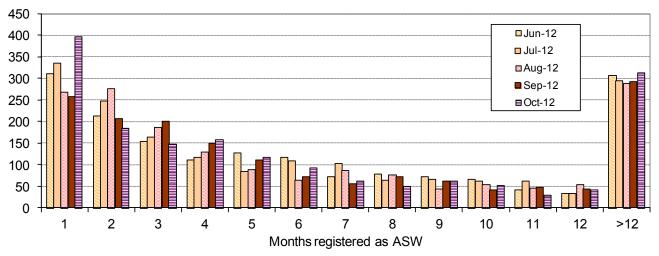


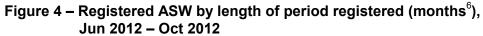
Figure 3 – Individuals under the age of 25 registered as ASW, Jun 2012 – Oct 2012

⁵ It should be acknowledged that a change to the Income Support criteria in September 2011 meant that individuals aged 16-18 who do not live in an Income Support household no longer receive the adult component of Income Support in their own right and as a result are not required to register as ASW.

Duration as ASW

Around two-fifths (43%) of all people registered as ASW on 31 October 2012 had been registered for three months or less – see Figure 4.





400 people had registered as ASW in the latest month, 140 more than in September 2012. The latest number of new registrants is 90 greater than in the corresponding month of the previous year, October 2011, and 140 higher than in October 2010.

Long-term ASW

On 31 October 2012, there were 320 people who had been registered as ASW for more than twelve months. This latest number of long-term ASW is 30 higher than that recorded in September 2012 and some 20 fewer than in February and March 2012 (see Figure 5).

Long-term ASW accounted for more than a sixth (18%) of the latest ASW total.

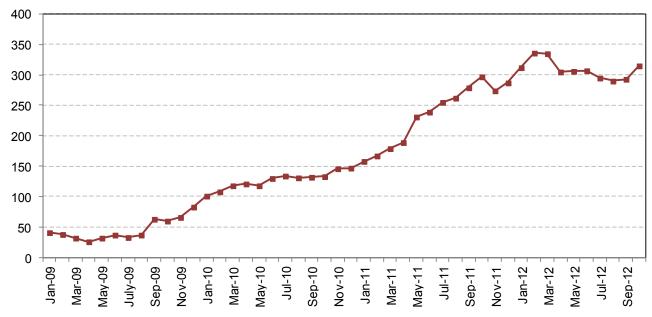


Figure 5 – Long-term ASW, Jan 2009 – Oct 2012

⁶ The ASW figures from June 2012 include a revision to the calculation of the length of time for which an individual has been registered as ASW. Previously, the duration had been calculated using the number of <u>weeks</u> an individual had been registered as ASW, whereas from June 2012 the calculation of duration is based on <u>calendar months</u>.

Figure 6 shows the age distribution of the long-term ASW in October 2012 and twelve months earlier, in October 2011.

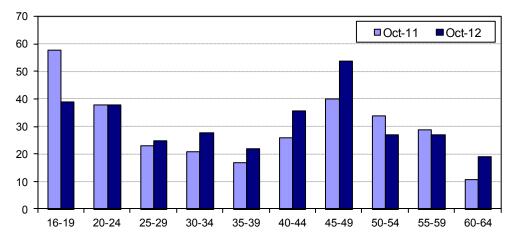


Figure 6 – Long-term ASW by age, October 2011 and October 2012

People under 25 years of age accounted for around a quarter of the total number of long-term ASW in both October 2011 and October 2012; people aged 40 or above accounted for around half of the total number of long-term ASW in October 2011 and October 2012.

The number of people aged under 25 who were long-term ASW decreased by 20 during the twelve months to October 2012; the number of people aged 40 or above who were long-term ASW increased by 20 during the same period.

Occupation and Industry

Individuals working in some occupations and industries of the economy, notably in the Finance sector, often seek employment through private agencies and do not register with the Social Security Department. Such occupations and industries will, therefore, tend to be under-represented in the ASW numbers.

The last industry of employment was recorded for almost nine out of ten people registered as ASW in October 2012:

- around one in five were previously employed in 'Retail and Wholesale, Motor repairs and sales' (22%) or in 'Miscellaneous professional and domestic services' (19%);
- about one in eight (13%) were previously employed in 'Construction and allied trades' or in 'Hotels, restaurants, pubs and clubs' (13%).

From an occupation⁷ perspective:

- around a third (35%) had previously worked in 'Elementary Occupations';
- around one in seven (15%) had previously worked in 'Administrative and Secretarial' occupations or 'Sales and Customer Service' occupations (15%) or in Skilled Trades' (14%).

⁷ Standard Occupational Classification SOC2000; see Note 2.

Notes

 The Advance to Work scheme provides 16 to 19 year olds who have left school or college with a relevant work placement and training. Advance Plus provides over 19 year olds with a relevant work placement and training.

Workwise comprises of a team of advisors in the Social Security Department who help people with special employment needs, or having particular employment barriers, to prepare for and seek suitable work. Since October 2010, a system enabling more complete counting of individuals on Workwise placements has been implemented.

2. Standard Occupational Classification (SOC 2000):

Example occupations within each category:

Managers and Senior Officials

managers and senior offices in public and private sectors.

Professiona

science professionals, civil engineers, pharmacists, veterinarians, teachers, lawyers, judges, chartered accountants, architects, social workers, librarians, clergy.

Associate Professional and Technical

science technicians, engineering technicians, nurses, dental technicians, physiotherapists, youth workers, police officers (sergeant and below), artists, actors, graphic designers, journalists, sport coaches, air traffic controllers.

Administrative and Secretarial

office clerks, secretaries, personal assistants, receptionists, book-keepers, telephonists.

Skilled Trades

farmers, gardeners, fishermen, mechanics, electricians, telecommunication engineer, computer engineer, bricklayers, plumbers, carpenters, plasterers, tailors, printers, butchers, bakers, chefs.

Personal Service

nursing auxiliaries and assistants, care assistants, home carers, animal care, leisure and travel assistants, travel agents, hairdressers, nursery nurses, childminders, education assistants, housekeepers.

Sales and Customer Service

sales assistants, retail cashiers, call centre agents, check out operators, customer care occupations, telephone sales person.

Process, Plant and Machine Operatives

plant and machine operatives, fork-lift truck drivers, taxi cab drivers, chauffeurs, bus drivers, van drivers, construction operatives.

Elementary Occupations

farm workers, labourer, packers, postal workers, messengers, couriers, hotel porters, kitchen and catering assistants, waiters, bar staff, domestic cleaners, security guards.

Statistics Unit 26 November 2012

Appendix

Table A1: Number of individuals registered as ASW, Jan 2009 – Oct 2012^8

	Male	Female	Total	Seasonally adjusted total
2009 Jan	570	270	840	790
Feb	700	320	1,020	890
Mar	720	330	1,050	1,000
Apr	620	300	920	960
Мау	560	300	870	970
Jun	630	330	960	950
Jul	620	320	940	940
Aug	580	320	910	930
Sep	580	330	910	960
Oct	650	350	1,000	1,020
Nov	700	390	1,090	1,090
Dec	700	420	1,120	1,130
2010 Jan	770	440	1,200	1,150
Feb	810	510	1,320	1,180
Mar	720	450	1,170	1,130
Apr	710	430	1,140	1,180
Мау	670	390	1,060	1,150
Jun	690	420	1,110	1,130
Jul	760	490	1,240	1,250
Aug	810	490	1,290	1,300
Sep	770	460	1,230	1,280
Oct	840	450	1,290	1,300
Nov	870	440	1,310	1,290
Dec	800	410	1,210	1,250

		Male	Female	Total	Seasonally adjusted total
2011	Jan	910	480	1,390	1,330
	Feb	960	510	1,470	1,320
	Mar	850	460	1,310	1,290
	Apr	870	490	1,350	1,390
	Мау	820	520	1,340	1,430
	Jun	780	500	1,280	1,340
	Jul	800	550	1,350	1,360
	Aug	820	530	1,350	1,360
	Sep	850	520	1,370	1,410
	Oct	920	570	1,500	1,500
	Nov	960	580	1,530	1,510
	Dec	960	580	1,540	1,570
2012	Jan	1,050	650	1,700	1,620
	Feb	1,130	690	1,820	1,670
	Mar	1,100	700	1,810	1,760
	Apr	1,060	680	1,740	1,760
	Мау	1,040	680	1,720	1,800
	Jun	1,020	700	1,720	1,760
	Jul	1,020	720	1,740	1,750
	Aug	1,020	650	1,670	1,710
	Sep	970	650	1,610	1,680
	Oct	1,020	700	1,720	1,740

⁸ Numbers are rounded independently to the nearest 10; hence components may not sum to totals.