STATES OF JERSEY



MANPOWER SURVEY AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2003

Presented to the States on 20th April 2004 by the Economic Development Committee

STATES GREFFE

REPORT ON THE MANPOWER SURVEY (PRIVATE SECTOR) DECEMBER 2003

Headlines

- In December 2003, total private sector employment in Jersey was 890 lower than in the same period of 2002
- Annual decline of 2.1% is the largest for three years
- Compared with December 2002: full-time employment down by 3% (1,020); part-time employment up by 2% (130)
- Decreases in employment in most sectors, notably in Finance and Construction
- Increases in employment in Miscellaneous Business Activities sector and also in the Retail and 'Other services' sub-sectors
- Vacancies down by a fifth compared with December 2002
- Including one-person businesses, total private sector employment in Jersey in December 2003 was 43,250, which is 740 lower than in December 2002.

Overview

Excluding one-person businesses

The number of people employed in Jersey businesses in December 2003 was 890 less than a year earlier. This reduction in employment represents a fall of 2.1% in total headcount and constitutes the largest 12-month change in private sector employment for around 3 ears.

The number in *full-time* employment fell by 1,020 over the 12 months to December 2003, to stand at 34,190, ε fall of almost 3%. In contrast, the number in *part-time* employment *increased* by 2% (130) to 7,450.

The Financial and Construction sectors recorded the largest decreases in total employment over the 12-month period, reporting net reductions of 500 and 380, respectively. Banking institutions accounted for more than 90% of the decrease in the Financial sector itself, and about half of the total net fall in employment.

The Wholesale and retail sector recorded the largest increase in employment (190), though this net increase was comprised of a rise in employment in retailers and a contrasting decline in employment in wholesalers. Education, health and other services also recorded a net increase in employment (150), notably in the areas of social work and sporting and recreational activities, as did the Miscellaneous Business Activities sector (50).

The number of vacancies which employers reported as actively seeking to fill was approximately a fifth (22%) lower than a year earlier; 2,500 such vacancies in December 2003, 3,210 in December 2002. Decreases in the number of vacancies were reported by all sectors except the utilities (Electricity, gas and water). The Construction sector recorded the largest reduction in vacancies, approximately a third less than 12 months previously.

On a shorter time-frame, between June 2003 and December 2003 full-time employment decreased by 3,330 and part-time employment decreased by 380. These shorter-term changes are heavily influenced by seasonal factors, as can be seen from Figure 1a. The underlying trend, excluding seasonal and other short-term variations, is shown by Figure 1b (see Note 2). The 12month percentage changes are shown in Figure 2.

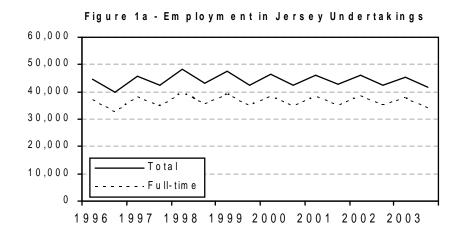


Figure 1b - Underlying trend in employment

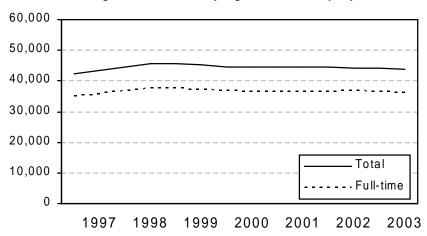
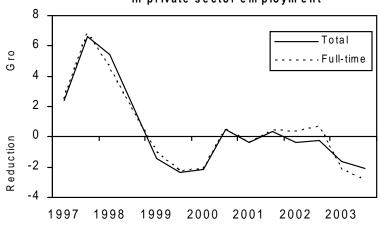


Figure 2 - Tw elve m onth percentage changes in private sector em ployment



Employment including one-person businesses

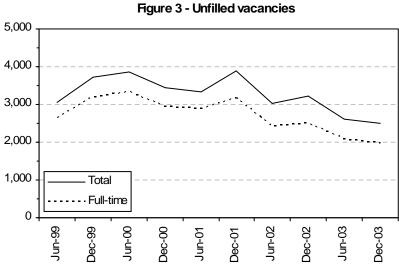
Due to single-person undertakings not being consistently recorded in the past, the above comparisons do not

include such enterprises, of which there were 1,610 reported in December 2003, some 140 more than a year earlier. Detailed figures excluding single-person undertakings are presented in Appendix 1; those including single-person undertakings are shown in Appendix 2 (see Note 3).

Vacancies

Since March 1999 undertakings reporting to the Manpower Survey have provided figures for numbers of vacancies. It is possible that, in the past, there may have been a degree of over-stating of vacancies due to some businesses reporting positions which they had no immediate intention of filling. From September 2000, however, the survey form was revised to emphasise that only vacancies which businesses were actively seeking to fill should be included. As such, some care is needed in interpreting changes in vacancy numbers.

The level of reported vacancies for the last five years is shown in Figure 3. In December 2003 the number of reported vacancies was 2,500, a fall of 710 (22%) compared to the previous December (see Appendix 2) Vacancies (both full and part-time) were 6% of total employment; more than three-quarters of all vacancies were for full-time positions.



The Construction sector recorded the largest decline in vacancies, the number of vacancies in the sector having fallen by a third over the past 12 months (from 410 to 270). Reductions of approximately 100 vacancies wer separately reported by Manufacturing, Wholesale and retail trades, and Hotels, restaurants and bars.

Residential status (as defined in terms of the Regulation of Undertakings, see Note 4)

The residential status of staff 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. The numbers of staff in each category by sector are presented in Appendix 3.

Figure 4a shows the breakdown by residential status of all staff (including one person businesses); approximately 5 out of 6 were locally qualified (including "(j)" category).

Figure 4a - Residential status of all staff

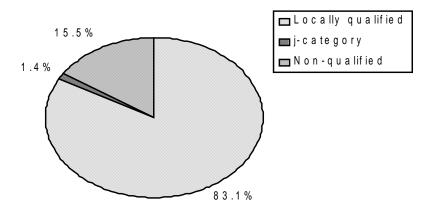
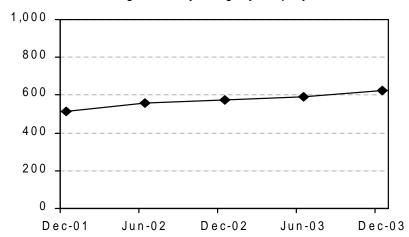


Figure 4b - j-category employees



Almost one in six staff were non-locally qualified, a similar proportion to that recorded a year previously.

As shown in Figure 4b, the number of "(j)" category employees in the private sector has increased over the past 12 months, by approximately 7% from a total of 580 to 620. Net increases in "(j)" category employees were recorded in Wholesale and retail trades, Financial and legal activities, and Education, health and other services.

Sectoral analysis

Detailed analysis at the sectoral level is presented in the accompanying Annex (pages 514).

Notes

- 1. The Manpower Survey encompasses approximately 4,800 undertakings in Jersey, employing a total of more than 43,000 staff (December 2003) including almost 8,000 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 6-monthly intervals. The Survey is analysed by the Statistics Unit of the Policy and Resources Department of the States of Jersey, on behalf of the Economic Development Committee.
- 2. The trend series shown in Figures 1b, 5b, 17b, 20b, 23b, 32b and 35b are calculated using a weighted moving average over 3 consecutive 6-month periods; the resulting average is then assigned to the middle

period.

- 3. The historic numbers presented in the Appendices for sectoral employment show some minor differences from those presented in previous Manpower Survey reports; these arise from minor revisions to staffing levels reported by a small number of undertakings.
- 4. 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
 - 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.

5. Further information about the Survey is available from the Statistics Unit, telephone 603423. Enquiries about the requirements of the Regulation of Undertakings and Development Law should be addressed to the Regulation of Undertakings and Development Office, telephone 603710.

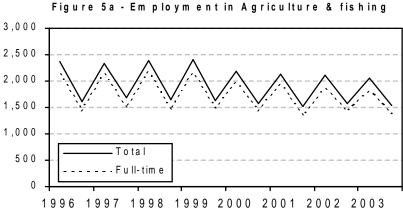
Statistics Unit April 2004

SECTORAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYMENT - GENERAL

The total number of staff (both full and part-time) employed in all undertakings (excluding one-person businesses) decreased by 890 over the 12 months to December 2003. The largest reductions occurred in Financia and legal activities (500) and Construction and quarrying (380). In contrast, increases in total employment were observed in Wholesale and retail trades (190), Education, health and other services (150) and Miscellaneous Business Activities (50).

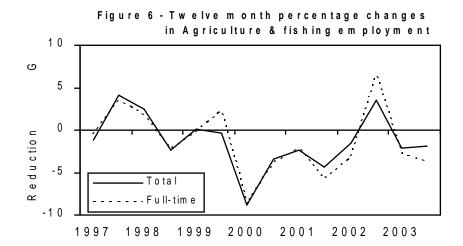
The analysis contained in this Annex excludes one-person businesses, except for that on Residential status which includes such businesses.

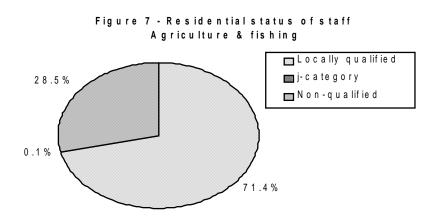
Agriculture and fishing



3.000 2,000 1,000 Total - Full-time 0 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003

Figure 5b - Underlying trend in employment Agriculture & fishing





Employment in agriculture is highly seasonal, as may be seen from Figure 5a.

The underlying trend in employment in Agriculture and fishing has been downward (Figure 5b) since 1998/9. The most recent 12-month period recorded a reduction in total employment of 30 staff, corresponding to the decease of 2% shown in Figure 6.

In December 2003, more than a quarter of those employed in the Agriculture and fishing sector were not locally qualified. In June 2003 the proportion of such staff was a third, reflecting the additional non-locally qualified summer seasonal workers in this sector.

Manufacturing

Figure 8 - Em ployment in Manufacturing

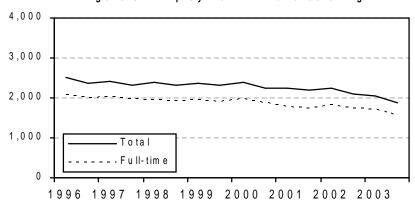


Figure 9-Tw elve m onth percentage changes in M anufacturing em ploym ent

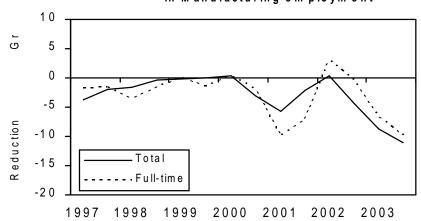
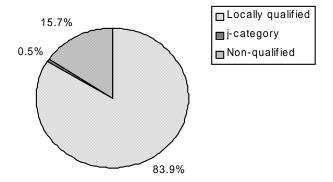


Figure 10 - Residential status of staff
Manufacturing



Manufacturing activities in Jersey mainly involve the production of beverages and food products, publishing and printing activities and, to a lesser extent, the manufacture of furniture, boats and of plastic, stone and metal products.

As indicated by Figure 8, employment in Manufacturing in Jersey has been declining slowly for several years. The most recent decline in employment of 11% on an annual basis (Figure 9) is the largest for a number of years.

comprising 170 full-time and 60 parttime staff.

The proportion of Manufacturing employees who were not locally qualified was similar to the average for all sectors.

Construction and quarrying

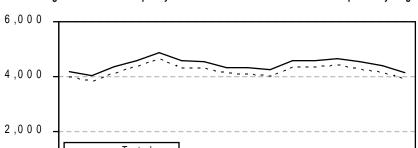


Figure 11 - Em ployment in Construction & quarrying Total Full-time 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003

Figure 12 - Twelve month percentage changes in Construction & quarrying em ployment

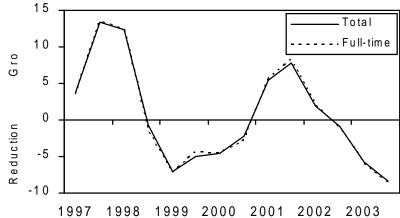
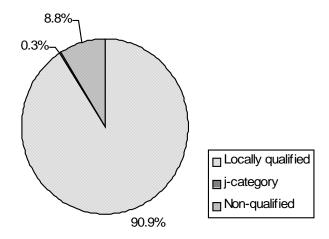


Figure 13 - Residential status of staff Construction & quarrying



This sector experienced substantial growth in employment throughout 2001 and during the first half of 2002 (Figure 12). However, since June 2002 total employment in the sector has been on a downward trend. The fall ir total employment of 380 over the 12 months to December 2003 represents a reduction of 8% in headcount.

At almost 9%, the proportion of workers in the Construction sector who were not locally qualified was lower than the average for all sectors and was down on the proportion reported a year earlier (12%).

Electricity, gas and water

Figure 14 - Em ployment in Electricity, gas & water

1,000

750

500

250

Total

------Full-time

1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003

Figure 15 - Tw elve m onth percentage changes in Electricity, gas & water em ployment

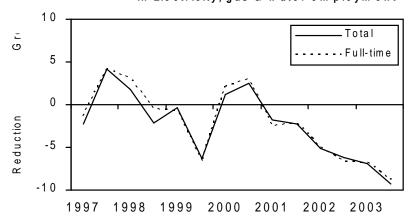
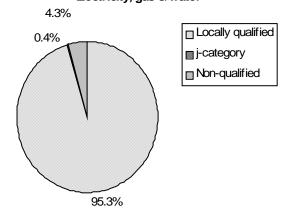


Figure 16 - Residential status of staff Bectricity, gas & water



Overall employment in the utilities sector has been declining throughout the last 2 years, as indicated by Figure 14. The decrease of 9% in total employment over the 12 months to December 2003 (Figure 15) is due to reduction of 40 full-time and 10 partitime staff.

The proportion of locally qualified staff was the second highest of the 11 sectors (almost 96% including "(j)" category employees).

Wholesale and retail trades

Figure 17a - Em ployment in Wholesale & retail trades

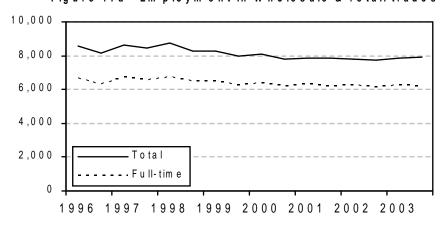


Figure 17b - Underlying trend in em ployment Wholesale & retail trades

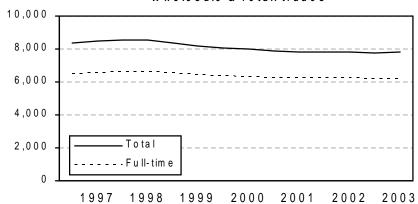


Figure 18 - Tw elve m onth percentage changes in Wholesale & retail trades em ployment

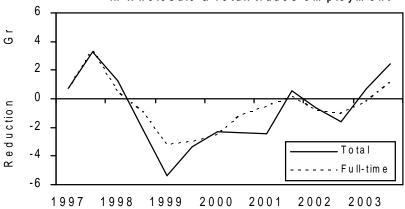
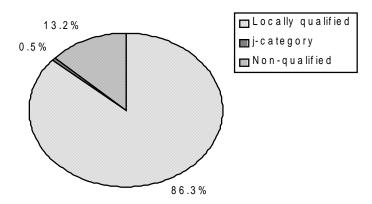


Figure 19 - Residential status of staff
Wholesale & retail trades



The increase of 190 staff in this sector during the 12 months to December 2003 was comprised of a substantial increase in employment in retailers (280, including the area of fulfilment) off-setting a decline in employment in wholesalers (90).

The proportion of employees in the Wholesale and retail trades sector who were not locally qualified (13%) was less than the average for all sectors and marginally lower than a year earlier.

Hotels, restaurants and bars

Figure 20a - Em ployment in Hotels, restaurants & bars

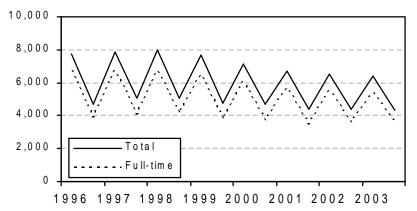


Figure 20b - Underlying trend in employment Hotels, restaurants & bars

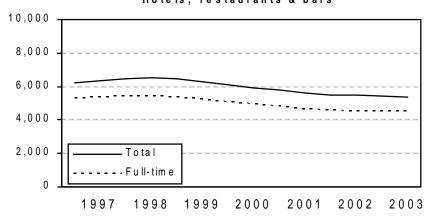


Figure 21 - Twelve month percentage changes in Hotels, restaurants & bars employment

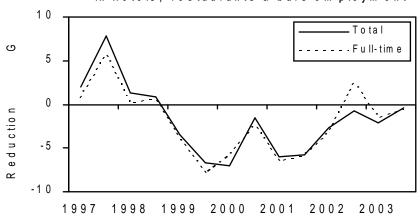
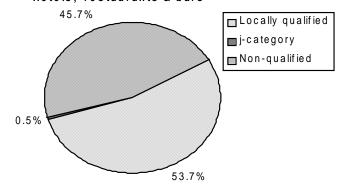


Figure 22 - Residential status of staff Hotels, restaurants & bars



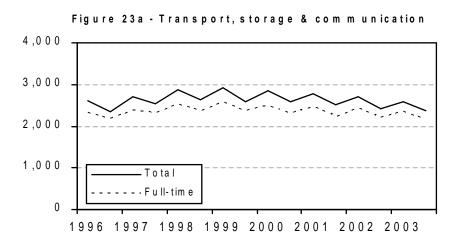
Hotels, restaurants and bars is the most seasonal of all sectors, with recent variations of some 2,000 staff between winter and summer months (Figure 20a).

Figure 20b shows that the underlying decline in employment in the sector, apparent since late 1998, has

continued, but at a slower rate more recently (Figure 21); the fall in total employment of 0.5% between December 2002 and December 2003 represents a net reduction of some 20 staff.

In December 2003 the sector had by far the highest proportion of non-qualified staff (46%) of any sector, and a somewhat higher proportion than a year earlier.

Transport, storage and communication



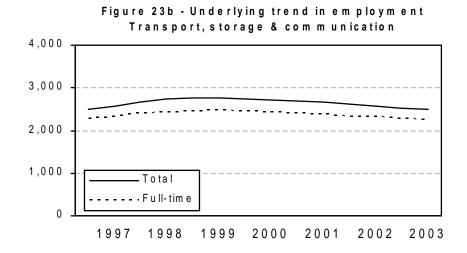


Figure 24 - Twelve month percentage changes in Transport, storage & communication employment

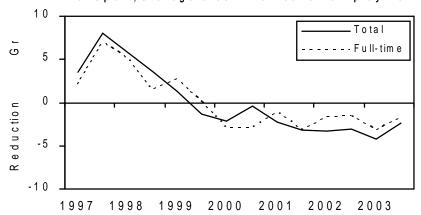
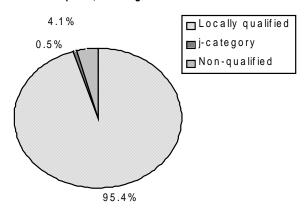


Figure 25 - Residential status of staff Transport, storage & communication



The employment numbers shown for this sector include all the States Trading Committees: Jersey Airport, Harbours, Postal Administration and Jersey Telecom. The strong seasonal pattern apparent in Figure 23a reflects the importance of tourism to road, sea and air transport.

The underlying trend in this sector (Figure 23b) is a slow decrease in total employment since late 1999. The most recently recorded 12-month decline of 2.5% (Figure 24) represented a reduction of 60 staff.

The Transport, storage and communication sector has the highest proportion of locally qualified staff (almost 96% including "(j)" category).

Financial and legal activities

Figure 29 - Em ployment in Financial & legal activities

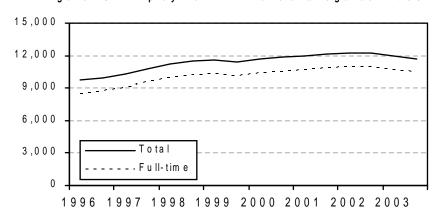


Figure 30 - Tw elve m onth percentage changes in Financial & legal activities em ployment

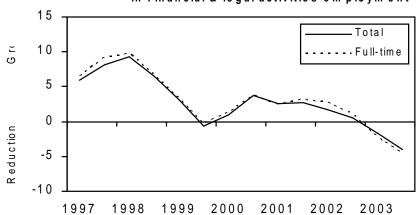
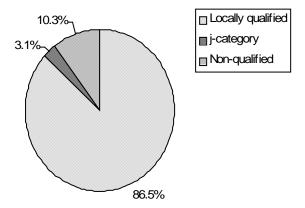


Figure 31 - Residential status of staff Financial & legal activities



As Figures 29 and 30 indicate, there was rapid increase in employment in the financial services sector up to late 1998; the growth continued at a slower rate until 2002, attaining a peak number in employment in the sector of more than 12,200 in that year.

Throughout 2003, however, employment in the sector declined; the total for December 2003 (11,710) represents a reduction of some 500 staff compared with the same period in 2002, a fall of 4%, all of which were full-time staff.

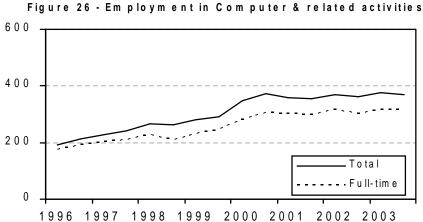
Nevertheless, the Financial and legal activities sector accounted for more than a quarter (28%) of the total private sector headcount in December 2003.

Banking institutions, which represent approximately half of all those employed within the sector, accounted for more than 90% of the net reduction in total employment. There were both much smaller increases and decreases in employment in the other sub-sectors over the 12 months to December 2003. Employment in trust and company administration and in accountancy firms each declined by 50 over this period; employment in insurance fell by 40. In contrast, employment with investment trusts and in legal institutions increased by 80 and 20, respectively. Fund management companies remained substantially constant in total employment over the same period.

The number of vacancies in the Financial and legal activities sector fell by 70 between December 2002 and December 2003 (from 640 to 570).

The sector had the highest percentage of "(j)" category employees (3%) of any private sector. The number of "(j)" category employees in this sector in December 2003 was 370.

Computer and related activities



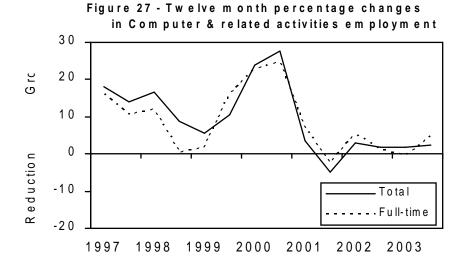
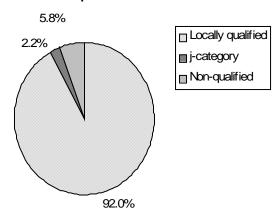


Figure 28 - Residential status of staff Computer & related activities



The rapid growth in the Computing sector, which occurred between 1996 and 2000 (Figures 26 and 27), has slowed but as can be seen from Figure 27, employment in the sector is still growing; the 12-month growth rate has been about 2-3% for the past 2 years.

The proportion of locally qualified staff (94% including "(j)" category) is the third highest of all sectors.

Miscellaneous business activities

Figure 32a- Em ployment in Miscellaneous business activities

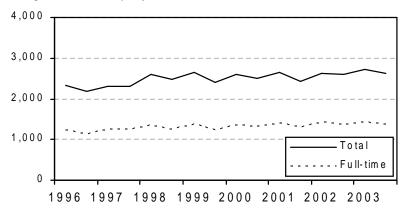


Figure 32b - Underlying trend in employment
Miscellaneous business activities

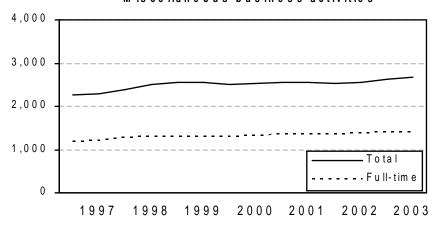


Figure 33 - Tw elve m onth percentage changes in M is cellaneous business activities em ployment

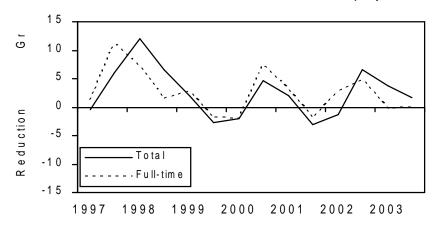
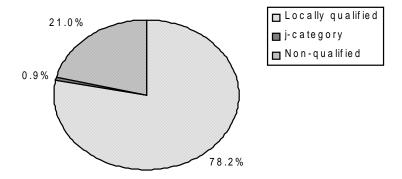


Figure 34 - Residential status of staff Miscellaneous business activities



This sector includes architecture, car-hire, estate agency, industrial cleaning, security services and a wide range of other activities, and has a very high proportion of part-time staff (48% in December 2003). The car-hire element accounts for most of the seasonal pattern apparent in Figure 32a.

As Figure 33 indicates, the sector has experienced periods of growth and reduction during the past 5 years. Ove the 12 months to December 2003 total employment in the sector increased by almost 2%, the increase occurring principally in part-time staff.

About a fifth of all staff employed in this sector in December 2003 were not locally qualified.

Private sector Education, health and other services

Figure 35a- Em ployment in Education, health & other services

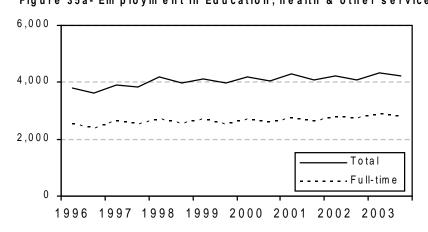


Figure 35b - Underlying trend in employment Education, health & other services

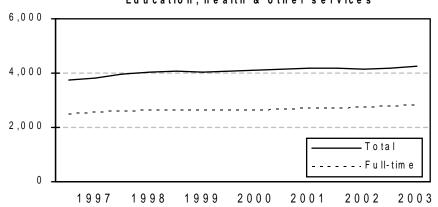


Figure 36 - Twelve month percentage changes in Education, health & other services employment

10

5

Total

------Full-time

2000

2001

2002

2003

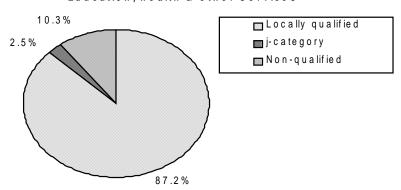
Figure 37 - Residential status of staff Education, health & other services

1999

-10

1997

1998



This sector comprises only the private sector activities in these fields: general practitioners, dentists, private schools and welfare organisations. The seasonal behaviour apparent in Figure 35a is due to sporting, recreational and entertainment activities.

The trend in employment over the past three years has been generally upward (Figure 35b). The most recent 12 month growth rate in total employment of 3.5% (Figure 36) represents an increase of 150 staff, notably in th areas of social work and sporting and recreational activities.

This sector is second only to Financial and legal activities in the proportion of "(j)" category staff (2.5%); the total number of "(j)" category employees in this sector in December 2003 was 110.

Appendix 1- Manpower Engaged by Sector (houseses in with two amore people are ergoged)

Note: Staff numbers and vacancies in the Appendices have been rounded independently to the nearest 10. Hence, components may not add to group totals.

Appendix 2- Staff numbers and vacancies (all bashesses, including one-passarbashesses)

	Total staff	Services	Miscellaneous Business Activities	Firancial and Legal Activities	Computer and related activities	Communication	Hotels, Restaurants & Bars	Wholesale and Retail Trades	Electricity, Gas and Water	Construction and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Agriculture and Melving	All staff	Total part-time staff	Services	Miscellaneous Business Activities Education, Health and Other	Firancial and Legal Activities	Computer and related activities	Communication	Hotek, Restaurants & Bars	Who lesale and Retail Trades	Electricity, Gas and Water	Construction and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Agriculture and Msking	Parttime staff	Total full-time staff	Services	Miscellaneous Business Activities Education, Health and Offver	Firancial and Legal Activities	Computer and related activities	Communication	Hotek, Restaurants & Bars Transport, Storage &	Who lesale and Retail Trades	Electricity, Gas and Water	Construction and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Agriculture and Fishing	Full-time staff		(all otsmesses, mentaling dise-person otsmesses)
	47.580	4300	mitties 2,790	s 11,780	ies 410	2910	7,180	8200	620	4,590	2,430	2,250		8,410	1,560	wittes 1,320	s 1,330	ies 90	370	1,030	13	8	260	430	210		39,160	2,800	milies 1,470	s 10,450		2540		•	610	4,330	1,990	2,030		Jun-00	e-bets our oursetsee.
-	43.780	4230	2,720	व्यक्ता	440	2,660	4,710	8,010	610	4,520	2300	1,630		8,040	1,560	1,200	1330	8	38	960	1,660	20	280	390	18		35,740	2,690	1,400	10,560	390	2360	3,760	6330	8	4,240	वार्	1,480		Deç- 08	ž
	47,550	4,520	2,870	12,090	446	2,860	6,740	8,090	610	4,840	2,290	2210		8,450	1,660	1330	1380	8	330	1,010	1,640	8	280	\$	210		39,100	2,830	1,520	10,700	390	2,530	5,730	6,430	590	4 500	1,800	2,000		Jun-01	
	43.980	4290	2,670	12,240	430	2570	4,430	8,030	8	4,830	2,230	1,590		8,090	1,570	1,220	1340	8	290	910	1,710	20	290	4 8	150		35,890	2,720	1,450	10.900	390	2,290	3,530	6340	88	4,500	1,780	1,400		D#.	Staff N
	47,400	4,430	2,850	12300	446	2,760	6500	8,030	580	4,930	2300	2,180		8,150	1,560	1280	1310	8	280	1,010	1,630	20	280	440	240		39,260	2,890	nst.	10,990	370	2,480	5530	6,400	58	4,630	1,860	1940		Jun-02	Staff Numahers
	43.990	4390	2,840	ಯನಿಗ	440	2500	4,410	7930	580	4,840	2,130	1,630		7,780	1,510	1320	1300	8	240	8	1,660	20	310	390	15 16		36,210	2,840	1520	11,010	38	2,250	3,610	6290	540	4,530	1,770	1,490		De: 02	
	46.830	4,620	2,970	001,ध	\$	2,660	6,430	8,120	¥	4,690	2,120	2,140		8,290	1,630	1,380	1360	8	240	960	1,720	10	280	88	250		38,540	2,990	1,590	10,740	370	2,420	5,470	6,400	80	4,410	1,740	1,890		Jun.03	
	43.250	4,30	2,890	11,800	450	2,450	4,390	8,160	510	\$	1,940	1,630		7,940	1,570	1,350	1,290	8	230	810	1,790	10	30	330	180		35,310	2,960	15 8 0	ळड्ळ	370	2,230	3,990	6370	200	4,200	1,610	1,440		Dec.	
-	3,860	270	270	1,080	70	210	200	20	8	420	170	8		510		Ħ	50	10	30	‡ 0	180	10	10	+	10		3,350	200	170	1,030	8	180	\$ 60	¥0	50	410	170	8		8 <u>‡</u>	
	3,430	230	290	940	50	180	380	620	ŧ	1.1	140			500	70	120	50	+	30	*	170	+	5	5	5		2,930	190	130	88	8	150						170		98°.	
	3,330	210	230	1000	8	110	340	60	ŧ	370	170	8		45	8	8	8	+	Б	ŧ	100	+	Б	B	Б		2,890	130	120	1040	8	8	300	\$	ŧ	360	170	8		£ ∰13	
-	3.880	280	370	88	70	00 II	\$40	8	8	\$ 80	170	덩		720	8	210	8	10	Б	5 0	D0	+	20	5	8		3,160	200	1 60	8	8	110	#0	010	8	6 0	<u>Б</u>	т Т		2 × 1	Varancies
	3,030	230	38	810	8	110	290	646	8	390	130	8		620	8	130	ŧ	Б	8	8	130	Б	Б	8	8		2,420	146	19	770	8	8	230	8	ŧ	340	120	8		ន⊭ី	3. R
	3.210	270	330	8	70	덩	430	610	80	410	170	20		9	ĕ	200	80	20	20	70	170	10	20	8	20		2,510	170	140	990	SO	110	360	#6	8	300	140	8		១ ខ្ល	
	2620	220	240	530	8	8	370	570	8	346	110	8		530	8	130	8	Б	ಕ	8	190	+	Б	8	Б		2,080	140	110	8	8	8	300	430	8	330	8	8		e j	
	2.500	34	80	570	30	8	330	510	80	270	70	100		£	8	140	30	10	20	8	띯	+	Б	Б	8		1,960	140	120	8	20	70	270	8	8	260	8	8		සූ	
		0	10	9	Б	-3	7	9	9	9	7	4		6	+		4	11		4	10	\$	4	_	ω		9	7	=	10	18	7	7			9		4		148	
		0	9		ದ	7	00		0	00	0	Ħ		۰	+	9	4	ω	ಕ	4	Б	Б	4	_	s			7	9		¥	0	9		0	00	7	Ħ		8¥	_
	-3	v		9	Ħ	4	G		7	00		4		On.	+	00	ω	ω	ω	4	Б	ದ	ω	_	ω		-3	G	00	Б	ដ	4	v		0		9	4		20	i amoje
	9	~3	14	7	16	S	12	Б		10	7	00		٠	'n	17	4	00	Ŋ	Ħ	11	20	0	ω	18			7	Ħ		18	G	IJ	5		10	9	3		Ω. Ω.	yandes as % of
	6	v	11	7	00	4	4	00	00	7	0.	4		-3	'n	14	ω	9		0.	10	31	ω	4	7		•	v		7	7	ω	4	7	7	7	o	4			
	-3	0	ដ	G	ц	Ŋ	В	00	6	00	00	7		۰	~3	ĸ	4	21	7	9	Ħ	8	0	00	ĸ		-3	0	9	ĸ	ដ	G	Б	7	Ŋ	9	00	٥		· '	amloved
	6	v	00	4	10	4-	0.	7	V	7	G	ω		•	ĸ	Ħ	ы	IJ	0		9	21	4-	v	G		O.	ĸ	7	ĸ	9	4	ĸ	7	v	7	Ŋ	ω		0 4 8	
	•	v	9	(A	7	4	00	o	0.	0	W	0		-3	٥	5	ы	14	10	00	~	ಜ	4	ы	16		•	G	00	G	o	ω	7	o	o	o	4	'n		8 8 9	

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

Appendix 3 - Residential Qualifications (see Note 4 for definitions) (allbumesses, including one-person businesses)

The contract of the contract	(allbusinesses, including one-person businesses)	rson businesses															
Classifies Cla		_	Jun-l				Dec-0				-jup		_		Dec-I	ಷ	
digit Ling 1.00 <t< th=""><th></th><th>Locally Qualified</th><th></th><th>locally Qualified</th><th>Total</th><th></th><th></th><th>Locally Qualified</th><th>Total</th><th>Locally Qualified</th><th>j. category</th><th>bealty Qualified</th><th>Total</th><th>Locally Qualified</th><th></th><th>locally Qualified</th><th>Total</th></t<>		Locally Qualified		locally Qualified	Total			Locally Qualified	Total	Locally Qualified	j. category	bealty Qualified	Total	Locally Qualified		locally Qualified	Total
INTERNANCE 1.100	Full-time staff																
The controller of the controll	Agriculture and Fishing	1,160	+	780	1,940	1,080	+	410	1,490	1,190	+	700	1890	1,000	+	440	1,440
Gescard Wine Start Professor S	Manufacturing	1530	10	300	1,860	1,480	B	280	1,770	1,440	Б	290	1,740	1,350	10	250	1,610
Secretification of the control of th	Construction and Quarrying	3970	20	86	4,630	3,970	28	530	4 ,30	3,920	20	4 %	4,410	3,810	10	390	4210
Alter Real Trible 2300 20 1,000 6,400 5,200 20 1,000 6,400 5,200 20 1,000 6,400 5,200 20 1,000 6,400 4,000 6,400 6,400 6,400 4,000 6,400 6,400 6,400 6,400 6,400 4,000 6,400 1,000 6,400 1,000 6,000 1,000 6,000 1,000 1,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 1,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 1,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 1,000 2,000	Electricity, Gas and Water	OILS	+	8	8	500	+	50	¥0	490	+	40	80	470	+	20	ĕ
mare de Bars (24.9) 20 3,100 5,250 2,010 20 1,10	Wholesale and Retail Trades	5290	20	1000	6,400	5,290	8	970	6,290	5370	ŧ	1,000	6,400	5,430	40	%	6370
Tatishind Christics (220) 10 10 248 2414 10 110 120 230 230 230 10 10 10 200 210 210 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	Hotels, Restaurants & Bans Transport, Storage &	2,430	20	3,100	5530	2,010	8	1780	3,610	2,140	8	3,310	5,470	1,850	20	1,720	3,590
Intrinade Astrinise Sava Name Sava N	Communication	2300	10	170	2,480	2,140	Б	110	2,250	2,250	28	160	2,420	2,120	10	100	2,230
Columbia Substituti Subst	Computer and related activities	340	10	30	370	330	B	8	36	330	Б	30	370	340	10	8	38
Third width of the 1200 100 1570 1230 1200 1	Firmucial and Legal Activities Miscallynamic Previous	9,210	330	1,430	10,990	9200	300	1390	11,010	9,090	300	1300	10,740	8,940	370	1200	10,510
Helbhard Cher 230 100 60 2800 1200 1200 1200 1200 1200 1200 120	Activities	# # #	20	190	1530	1330	8	150	1220	1,390	8	180	1,990	1370	30	150	1546
deat 18,600 5600 5220 39,200 5600 5200 39,200 5600 5200 39,200 29,200 <	Education, Health and Other Services	2360	8	£ 30	2890 890	2300	ĕ	۵ 8	2840	2480	ĕ	45	280 000	2.470	110	3 8	2900
walfshing 210 30 240 100 10 500 240 100 10 500 200<	Total full-time staff	30,480	560	8,220	39,260	29,760	580	5,880	36,210	30,070	590	7,880	38,540	29,130	620	5,560	35,310
maximilitàrie 210 30 240 100 100 120 200 200 170 440 100 200 <t< th=""><th>Pat-time staff</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></t<>	Pat-time staff																
Property 1270	Agriculture and Fishing	210		30	240	160		10	160	230		20	250	ıπ		20	180
Cost and What 20	Manufacturing	22		30	8 8	3 29		8 8	8 8	3 28		: 8	8 8	228		58	88
and Rebail Tricket 1450 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 200	Electricity, Gas and Water	88		0 0	88	20		٥ ٥	20	10		0 5	۵ ا	p 2		0 5	ឧទ
Mathematic Bases 660	Wholesale and Retail Trades	1,490		160	1,630	1,490		170	1000	1500		100	1220	1,610		180	1,790
tatis. 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 400 200 400 200<	Hotels, Restaurants & Bars Transport, Storage &	698		320	1,010	540		200	88	500		\$	8	510		290	810
Authregate actorismiss 1,00 4 80 4,00 1,00 4,00 1,200 1,00 <td>Communication</td> <td>28</td> <td></td> <td>. 20</td> <td>28</td> <td>230</td> <td></td> <td>. B</td> <td>3 2</td> <td>220</td> <td></td> <td>. 10</td> <td>8 8</td> <td>320</td> <td></td> <td>8 8</td> <td>230</td>	Communication	28		. 20	28	230		. B	3 2	220		. 10	8 8	320		8 8	230
Actividate 1,00 2,00 1,20 1	computer and related activities	; >		} →	; ; e			5 4	} e	, , ,		3 →	, } }	3 8		} €	} e
Hechh and Other 140	Firencial and Legal Activities Miscellaneous Business	1300 1300		20	1310	1,280		10	1,300	1345		20	1,360	1,270		8	1,290
time staff 6,00 1,250 1,250 6,700 1,230 6,700 1,280 6,700 1,280 6,700 1,280 7,700 1,280 8,290 6,810 1,280 1,280 7,700 1,280 8,290 6,810 1,130 1,200 1,280 8,290 6,810 1,280	Activities Education, Health and Other	88		4 20	1,280	910		410	1,320	88		48	1,380			48	1330
time staff 6,000 1,250 8,150 6,700 1,000 7,700 7,000 1,200 8,200 6,810 1,130 cand Pidating ing ing ing ing ing ing ing ing ing	Services	1,460		100	1580 1580	1,430		98	1,510	1,540		90	1 <u>6</u> 80	1,490		8	1570
wad Flicking integration 1,370 + 800 2,180 1,230 + 410 1,650 1,420 + 710 2,140 1,100 + 400 300 1,770 10 37,300 1,00 + 400 1,420 + 400 1,420 + 400 2,140 1,00 + 400 300 1,520 1,00 1	Total part-time staff	6,900		1,250	8,150	6,700		1,080	7,780	7,010		1,280	8,290	6,810		1130	7,940
ing 1820 10 470 2300 1.770 10 370 2.150 1.730 10 380 2.120 1.630 10 300 nandQnamyring 4.240 20 680 4.930 4.250 20 580 4.940 4.190 20 480 4.900 10 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 40	Agriculture and Fishing	1330	+	800	2180	1230	+	410	1650	1420	+	210	2140	1160	+	460	1630
Read/Quarrying 4,340 20 680 4,930 4,250 20 4,940 20 480 4,930 4,250 20 4,940 4,0 4,00 4,00 4,0 4,00 4,0 4,00 4,0 4,00 4,0 4,00 4,0 4,00 4,0 4,00 4,0	Manufacturing	1820	10	470	2,300	1,770	Б	370	2,150	1,730	ы	380	2,120	1,620	10	30	1940
Gravate/Mater 530 4 50 4 50 4 50 40 40 4 20 Gravate/Mater 530 4 50 50 4 50 50 4 40 40 40 100 material fluides 6,780 20 1,20 6,500 2,500 2,500 20 1,40 4,410 2,500 40 1,000 40 1,00 4,00 10 100 500 2,500 </td <td>Construction and Quarrying</td> <td>‡ 240</td> <td>20</td> <td>880</td> <td>4,930</td> <td>4,250</td> <td>20</td> <td>885</td> <td>4,840</td> <td>4,190</td> <td>20</td> <td>48</td> <td>4,690</td> <td>4,090</td> <td>10</td> <td>\$</td> <td>\$</td>	Construction and Quarrying	‡ 240	20	880	4,930	4,250	20	885	4,840	4,190	20	48	4,690	4,090	10	\$	\$
matrices 0.781 2.0 2.0 2.0 0.791 2.0 <t< td=""><td>Electricity, Gas and Water</td><td>8</td><td>3 +</td><td>. 5</td><td>88</td><td>ons.</td><td>\$ +</td><td>. 5</td><td>8 8</td><td>8</td><td>5 +</td><td></td><td>\$</td><td>. 498</td><td>÷ +</td><td>8</td><td>g S</td></t<>	Electricity, Gas and Water	8	3 +	. 5	88	ons.	\$ +	. 5	8 8	8	5 +		\$. 498	÷ +	8	g S
blury and the Blants 5,120 20 5,420 0,200 2,520 20 1,840 4,410 2,700 20 3,540 2,000 20 2,500 20 2,500 2,500 2,600 10 2,700 2,700 2,700 10 120 2,500 10 2,000 2,700 10 10 100 2,700 10 2,700 10 10 10 10 2,000 10 10 10 10 2,000 10 2,000 10 10 2,000 10 2,000 10 2,000 10 2,000 10 2,000 2,000 10 2,000 10 2,000 2,000 2,000 30 4,00 1,000 2,000 30 4,00 10 2,000 30 6,00 4,00 2,000 2,000 30 6,00 4,00 2,000 30 6,00 4,00 2,000 30 6,00 4,00 2,000 35,00 10 4,00	Wholesale and Retail Trades	2780	20	1,250	0008	0,7,0	: 19	1,140	7,940	00.69	ŧ	1,160	8,120	7,040	ŧ	D80	8,100
attach 2,500 10 190 2,701 2,300 10 120 2,400 10 2,000 10 2,000 10 2,000 10 2,000 10 2,000 10 2,000 10 2,000 10 2,000 10 2,000 10 2,000 10 2,000 10 2,000 <t< td=""><td>Hotels, Restaurants & Bars Transport, Storage &</td><td>3,120</td><td>20</td><td>3,420</td><td>6 8 8</td><td>2,530</td><td>8</td><td>1,840</td><td>4,410</td><td>2,700</td><td>8</td><td>3,710</td><td>6.430</td><td>2360</td><td>20</td><td>2010</td><td>4390</td></t<>	Hotels, Restaurants & Bars Transport, Storage &	3,120	20	3,420	6 8 8	2,530	8	1,840	4,410	2,700	8	3,710	6.430	2360	20	2010	4390
Malfresside Automities 4,10 10 50 440 10 50 440 10 50 440 10 50 440 10 50 440 10 50 440 10 50 440 10 50 1400 12,300 10 50 1,400 12,300 360 1,200 360 1,200 37,300 4,000 2,270 20 500 1,400 12,300 10 4,00 10 500 4,00 10 500 4,00 10 4,00 10 4,00 10 4,00 10 4,00 10 4,00 10 4,00 35,940 6,00 6,00 4,00 4,00 500 9,100 440 450 6,00 6,00 4,00 37,000 500 9,100 440 400 470 470 470 470 470 470 470 470 470 470 470 470 470 470 470 470 <td>Communication</td> <td>. 25 80 80</td> <td>; 5</td> <td>8 8</td> <td>2,760</td> <td>2370</td> <td>8</td> <td>8 15</td> <td>2,500</td> <td>2,470</td> <td>8</td> <td>8 8</td> <td>260</td> <td>2340</td> <td>;</td> <td>8 8</td> <td>2,450</td>	Communication	. 25 80 80	; 5	8 8	2,760	2370	8	8 15	2,500	2,470	8	8 8	260	2340	;	8 8	2,450
Consideration April 1.50 Apri	Computer and related activities	10 4 10 10 610	š	1 30	3 44	5 45	ž 8	. 8	13 240	5 48	វី៩	. 3	5 6	1 4 b	3 5	8 8	1 49
Health and Other 3,230 100 520 4,450 3,790 100 470 4,350 570 4,020 590 9,160 46,630 35,940 620 6,680	Francial and Legal Activities Miscellaneous Business	10,510	330	1,450	12300	101240	300	1,400	12,310	10,420	300	1,320	12,100	10,220	370	1220	11800
37,380 560 9,470 47,400 36,450 580 6,960 43,990 37,080 590 9,160 46,830 35,940 620 6,680	Activities	2210	20	బ్	2,830	2270	8	500	2,840	2,280	8	670	2,970	2,260	30	913	2,890
37,380 560 9,470 47,400 36,450 580 6,960 43,990 37,080 590 9,160 46,830 35,940 620 6,680	Services	3,820	100	<u>220</u>	4,450	3,790	<u>18</u>	420	4,350	4,020	100	Si8	4 ,020	3,960	110	470	4,530
	Total staff	37,380	560	9,470	47,400	36,450	580	6,960	43,990	37,080	590	9,160	46,830	35,940	20	6,680	43,250

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