

MANPOWER REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY 2002 TO 30TH JUNE 2002

**Presented to the States on 5th November 2002
by the Industries Committee**



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REPORT ON THE MANPOWER SURVEY JUNE 2002

In the twelve months to June 2002, employment in Jersey undertakings remained essentially constant: full-time employment rose by 120 to 38,330 and part-time employment fell by 280 to 7,770. Following the negligible annual changes (smaller than $\pm 0.5\%$) recorded over the previous two years, this most recent small increase in full-time employment (+0.3%) indicates that the underlying trend in employment in Jersey remains flat.

A substantial decrease was observed in the number of vacancies that employers were actively trying to fill; the total of 3,040 such vacancies is 300 less than for the same period last year, June 2001. This decrease should be viewed with a degree of caution because important changes have been incorporated recently into the survey form. Nevertheless, the overall decrease in vacancies occurred predominantly in the Financial services sector and was apparent across a large number of businesses. Furthermore, the decrease in full-time vacancies within this sector almost accounted for the increase in full-time employment recorded in the sector, adding further credibility to the reduction in the vacancy figures, as does the fact that there was no change in registered unemployment over the twelve-month period.

In the first six months of 2002, full-time employment increased by 3,330 and part-time employment increased by 60. These shorter-term changes are largely attributable to 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 twelve-month percentage changes are shown in Figure 2.

Figure 1a - Employment in Jersey Undertakings

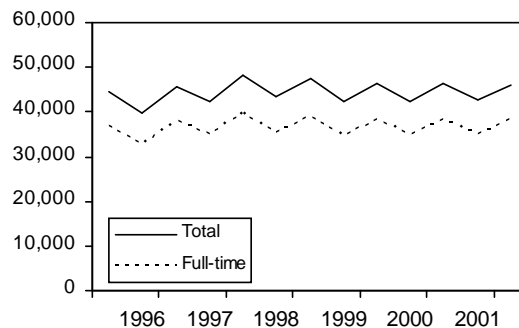


Figure 1b - Underlying trend in employment
(note: vertical axis does not begin at zero)

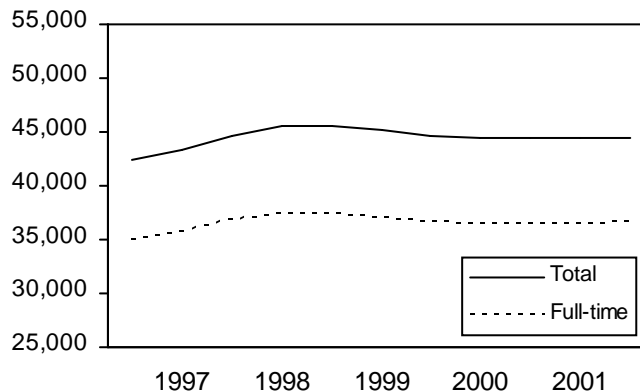
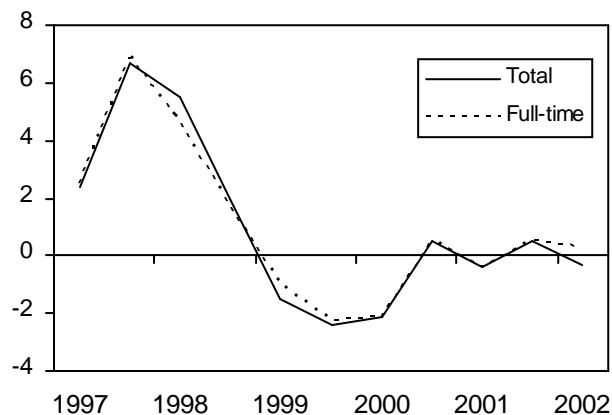


Figure 2 - Twelve month percentage changes



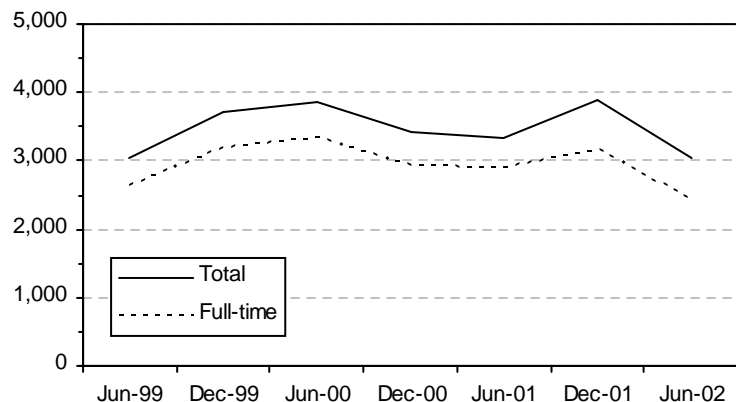
Due to single-person undertakings not being consistently recorded in the past, the above comparisons do not include such enterprises, of which there were 1,340 reported in June 2002, 50 more than a year earlier. Detailed figures excluding single-person undertakings are presented in Appendix 1; those 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 emphasize that only vacancies which businesses were actively seeking to fill should be included. The fall in vacancies in the third quarter of 2000 was thus probably largely attributable to this reporting change. A further change to the form took place in December 2001, when undertakings were asked to provide the residential status of employees in the context of the Regulation of Undertakings.

Notwithstanding the possibility of more realistic reporting of vacancies and the potential effect of changes in the form, there was, as substantiated above, a decrease of 300 vacancies between June 2001 and June 2002, representing a reduction of 9%. Vacancies (both full- and part-time) were 6.4% of total employment - the lowest level since June 1999. Of the unfilled posts, 80% were full-time.

Figure 3 - Unfilled vacancies



Using as an indicator for a given sector the total number of vacancies as a proportion of employment (including one-person businesses), labour shortages were most severe in miscellaneous business activities (11%) and in electricity, gas and water, wholesale and retail trades and computer and related activities (each at 8%). By this criterion, staff shortages were least evident in agriculture and fishing, hotels, restaurants and bars and transport, storage and communication (each at 4%).

The total number of full-time vacancies fell by 460 over the twelve months to June 2002. The financial services sector

recorded by far the greatest reduction in full-time vacancies (270), spread across many businesses. Supporting the interpretation that the overall fall in vacancies was indeed real is the complementary increase (290) in full-time employment recorded in financial services over the same period. Substantial reductions in the number of full-time vacancies were also observed in hotels, restaurants and bars (70) and in manufacturing (60).

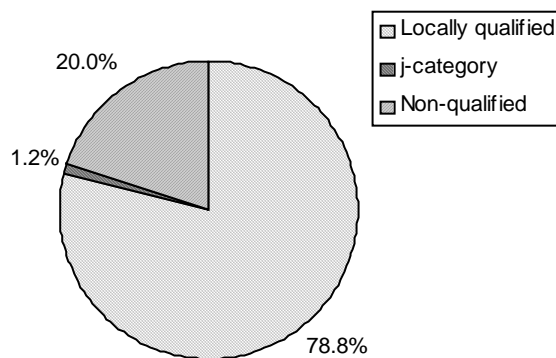
Part-time vacancies actually increased (by 160) over the twelve-month period. The rise in such vacancies was greatest in miscellaneous business activities (70), but was spread across all sectors, except for financial services which recorded a very slight decrease (10) in the number of part-time vacant posts.

Residential status

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-qualified employees (see Note 4 for definitions); 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 4 shows the breakdown by residential status of all staff (including one-person businesses); four-fifths were locally qualified (including “(j)” category) under the five-year rule.

Figure 4 - Residential status of all staff



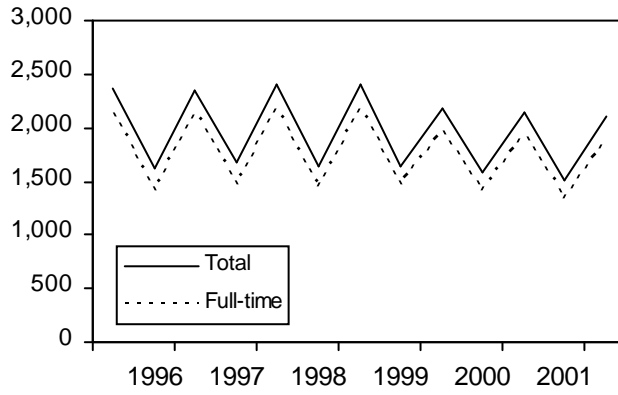
Approximately one in five full-time staff were not locally qualified; slightly less than one in six part-time staff were non-qualified. The December 2001 Manpower Survey recorded almost equal proportions of non-qualified staff in both full-time and part-time employment (approximately one in six in each case). The increase in the proportion of non-qualified full-time staff was due to an additional 1,780 non-qualified full-time seasonal staff between the winter and summer months.

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 160 over the twelve months to June 2002. The largest reductions occurred in hotels, restaurants and bars (190) and in transport, storage and communication (90). In contrast, increases in total employment were observed in financial and legal services (210), Construction and quarrying (80) and in computer and related activities (10).

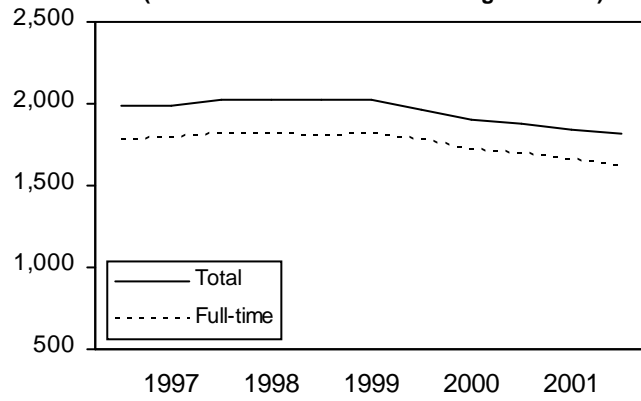
Agriculture and fishing

Figure 5a - Employment in Agriculture & fishing

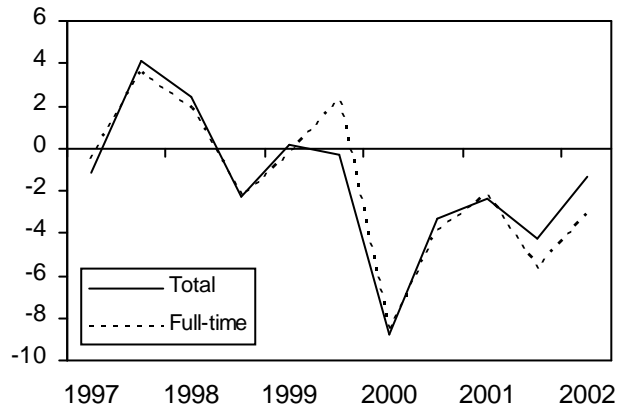


**Figure 5b - Underlying trend in employment
Agriculture & fishing**

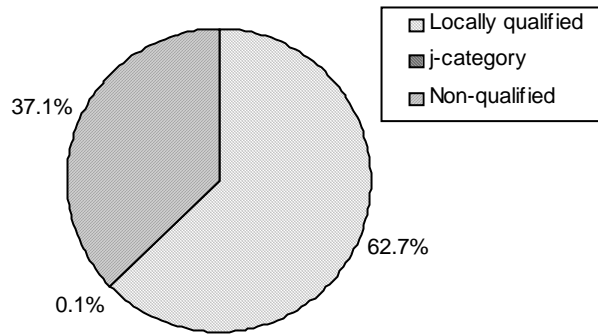
(note: vertical axis does not begin at zero)



**Figure 6 - Twelve month percentage changes
Agriculture & fishing**



**Figure 7 - Residential status of staff
Agriculture & fishing**

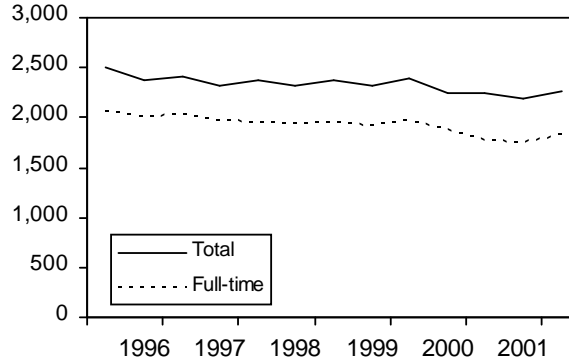


Employment in agriculture is highly seasonal, as may be seen from Figure 5a. The peak number employed rose to 2,400 in June 1998, but only attained 2,110 in June 2002; Figure 5b illustrates the underlying long-term decline apparent since late 1998. However; Figure 5c indicates that the most recent twelve-month decrease of 1.4% was the smallest for more than two years.

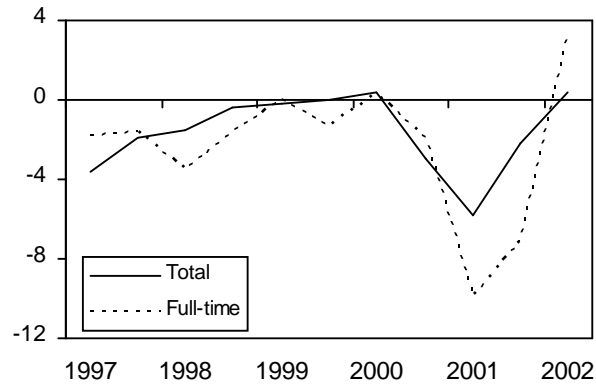
In June 2002, more than a third of those employed in the agriculture and fishing sector were not locally qualified, up from approximately a quarter in December 2001, reflecting the fact that most seasonal workers in this sector are non-qualified.

Manufacturing

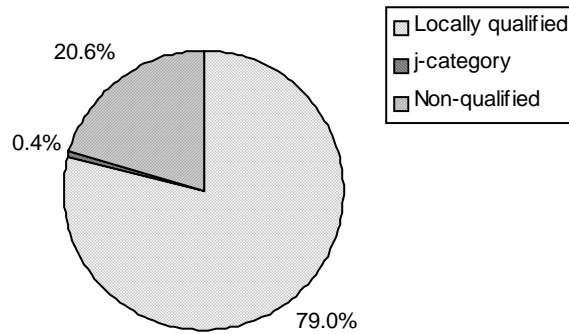
Figure 8 - Employment in Manufacturing



**Figure 9-Twelve month percentage changes
Manufacturing**



**Figure 10 - Residential status of staff
Manufacturing**

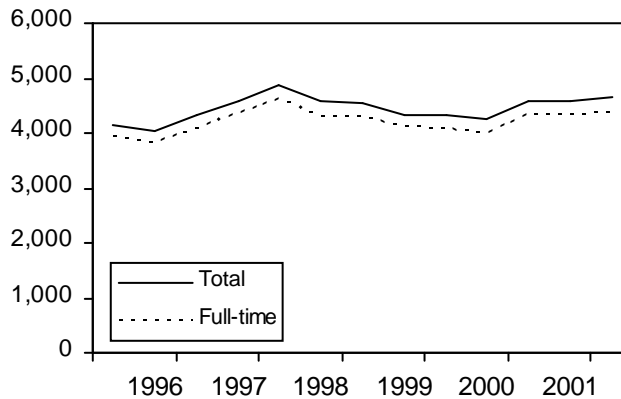


In spite of the most recent small annual increase of 0.4% (Figure 9), employment in manufacturing has been declining slowly for several years (Figure 8).

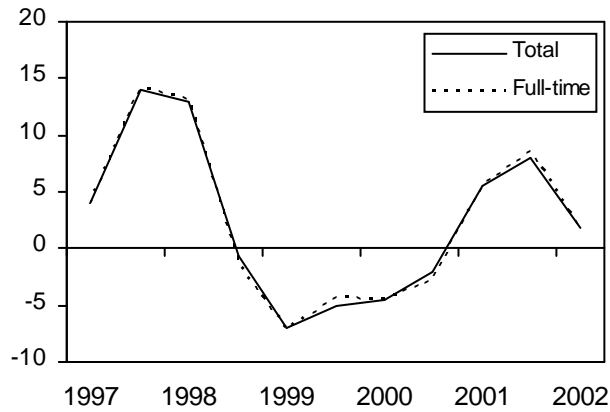
The proportion of manufacturing employees who were not locally qualified was close to the average for all sectors.

Construction and quarrying

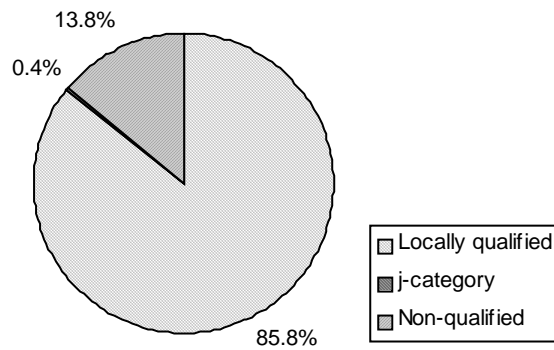
Figure 11 - Employment in Construction & quarrying



**Figure 12-Twelve month percentage changes
Construction & quarrying**



**Figure 13 - Residential status of staff
Construction & quarrying**

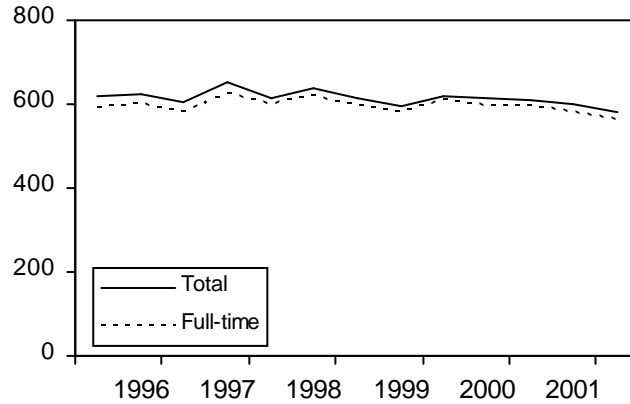


This sector experienced significant growth in employment throughout 2001 (Figure 12). The growth observed over the first six months of 2002 was lower than that of 2001, but nevertheless was second only to that of computer activities in terms of rate and to financial services in terms of absolute numbers.

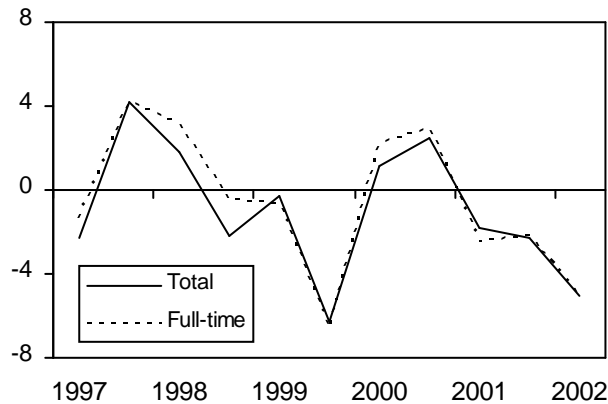
At almost one in seven, the proportion of employees in the construction sector who were not locally qualified was lower than the average (20%) for all sectors.

Electricity, gas and water

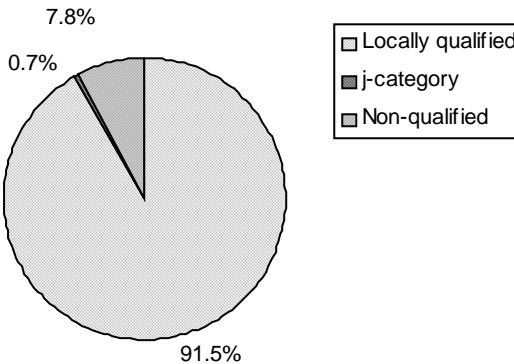
Figure 14 - Employment in Electricity, gas & water



**Figure 15 - Twelve month percentage changes
Electricity, gas & water**



**Figure 16 - Residential status of staff
Electricity, gas & water**

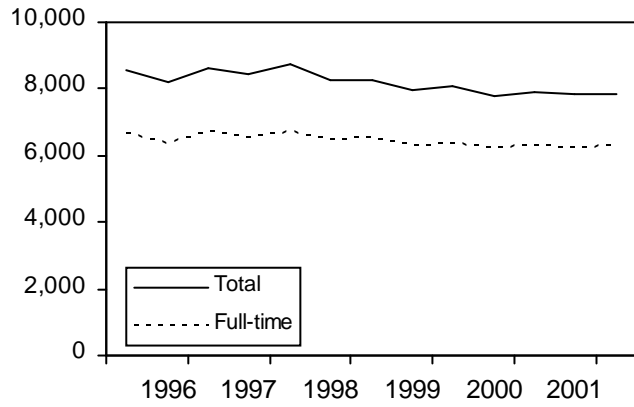


Overall employment in the utilities sector has historically been relatively stable, as indicated by Figure 14. The decrease of 5.1% in total employment over the twelve months to June 2002 (Figure 15) arises from a reduction in headcount of 30 full-time staff.

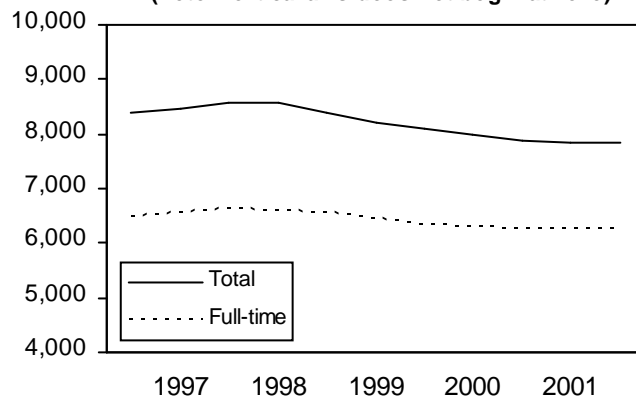
The proportion of locally qualified staff was the third highest of the eleven sectors (92.2% including “(j)” category employees).

Wholesale and retail trades

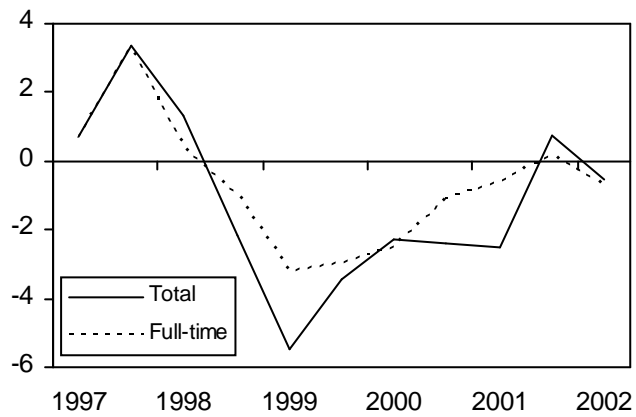
Figure 17a - Employment in Wholesale & retail trades



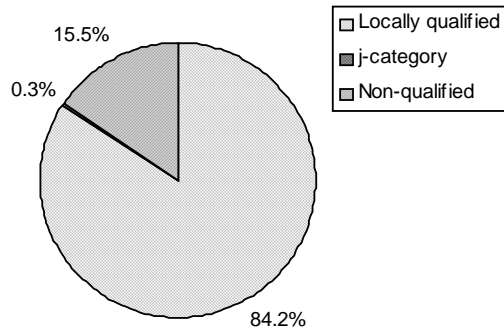
**Figure 17b - Underlying trend in employment
Wholesale & retail trades
(note: vertical axis does not begin at zero)**



**Figure 18 - Twelve month percentage changes
Wholesale & retail trades**



**Figure 19 - Residential status of staff
Wholesale & retail trades**

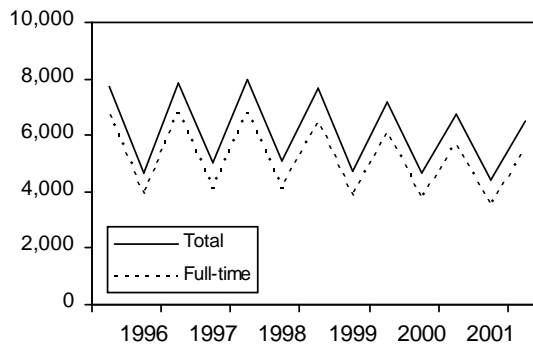


Seasonal factors tend to obscure the growth that occurred in this sector up to mid-1998 (Figure 17a); this growth is apparent in the trend shown by Figure 17b. Employment in the sector then underwent a continuous decline for more than two years, at an average annual rate of some 3% (Figure 18). However, as indicated in Appendix 1, since December 2000 the total number employed in the sector has remained relatively constant.

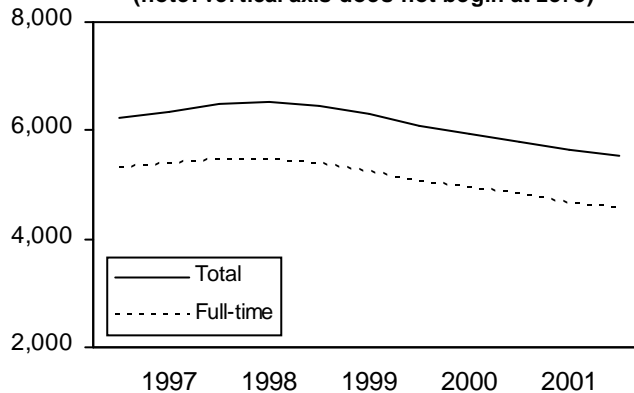
The proportion of employees in the wholesale and retail trades sector who were locally qualified (84.5%, including “(j)” category) was somewhat above the average (80%) for all sectors.

Hotels, restaurants and bars

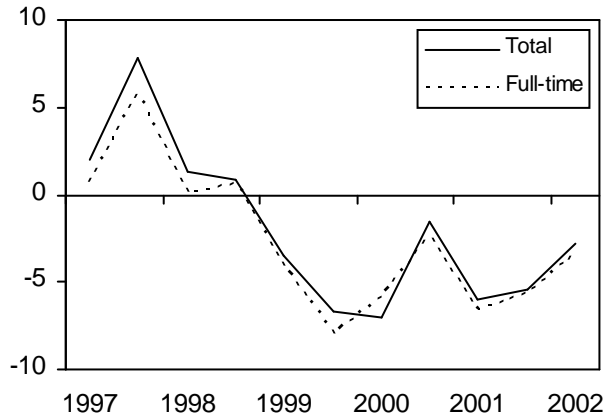
Figure 20a -Employment in Hotels, restaurants & bars



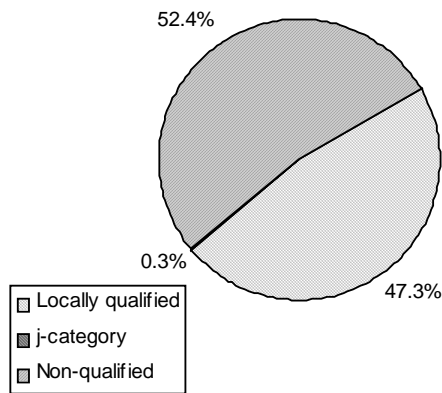
**Figure 20b - Underlying trend in employment
Hotels, restaurants & bars
(note: vertical axis does not begin at zero)**



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



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

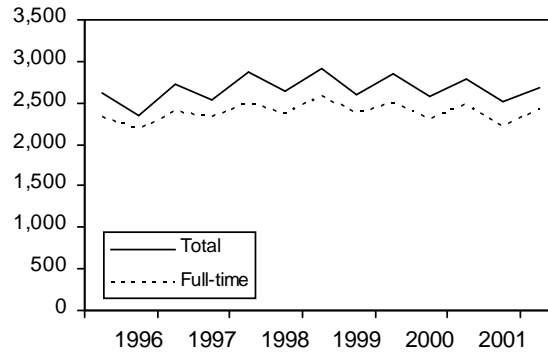


Hotels, restaurants and bars is the most seasonal of all sectors, with recent variations of more than 2,000 staff between winter and summer months (Figure 20a). However, Figure 20b shows that the underlying decline in employment in the sector apparent since late 1998, continues; the fall in total employment of 2.8% between June 2001 and June 2002 represents a reduction of 190 staff.

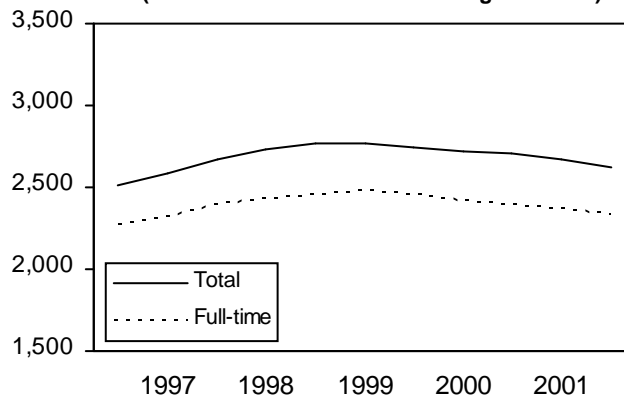
In June 2002, the sector had the highest proportion of non-qualified staff - more than half of all those employed within the sector.

Transport, storage and communication

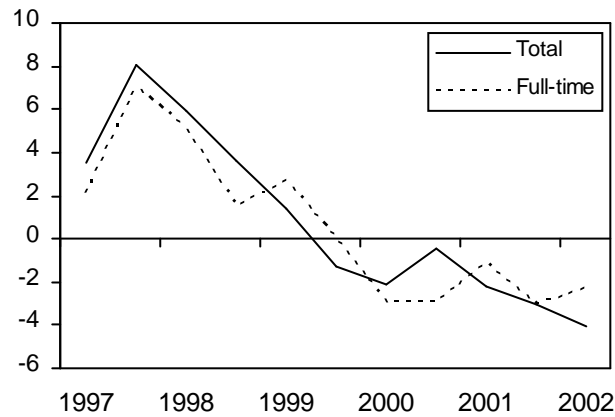
Figure 23a - Transport, storage & communication



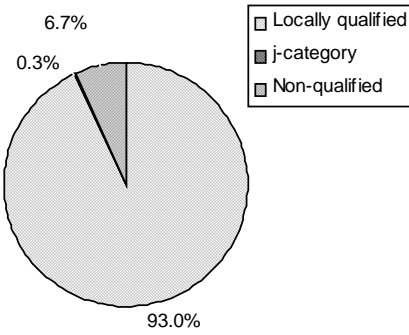
**Figure 23b - Underlying trend in employment
Transport, storage & communication
(note: vertical axis does not begin at zero)**



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



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

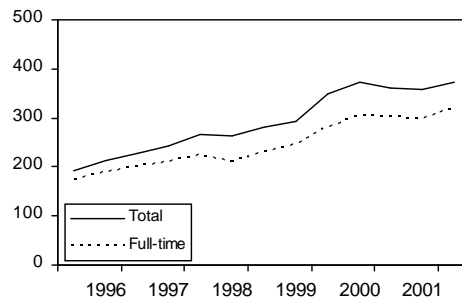


The figures shown for this sector include all the States Trading Committees: Airport, Harbours, Postal Administration and Jersey Telecom. The strong seasonal pattern apparent in Figure 23a reflects the importance of tourism to road, sea and air transport. The underlying trend (Figure 23b) is a very slow decrease in total employment since late 1999. The most recently recorded twelve-month decline of 4.0% represents the largest annual fall for more than five years (Figure 24).

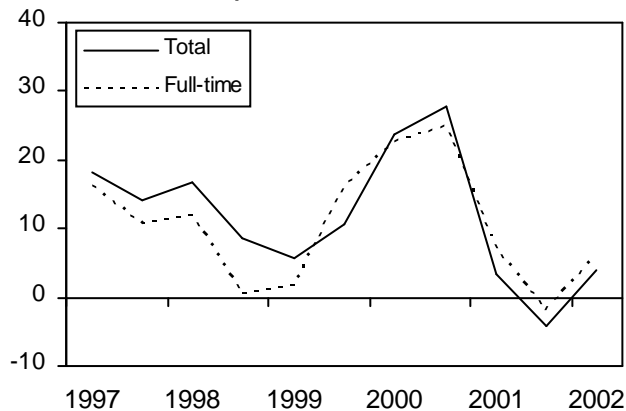
The transport, storage and communication sector has the highest proportion of locally qualified staff (93.3% including “(j)” category). It is also noteworthy that the majority (more than two-thirds) of seasonal staff in this sector were locally qualified.

Computer and related activities

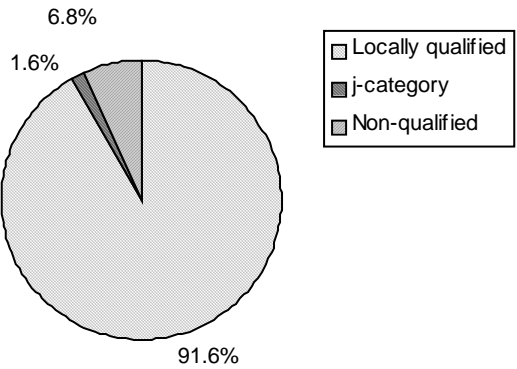
Figure 26 - Employment in Computer & related activities



**Figure 27-Twelve month percentage changes
Computer & related activities**



**Figure 28 - Residential status of staff
Computer & related activities**

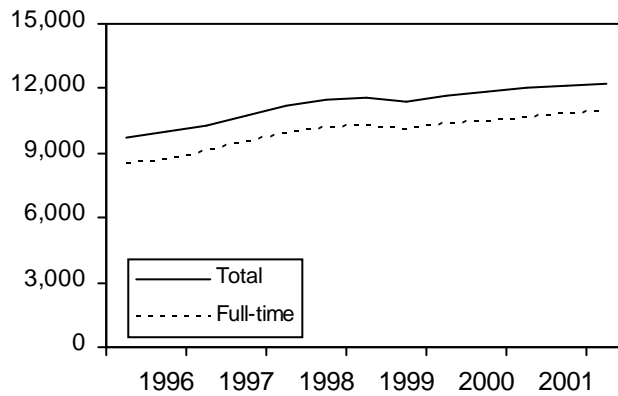


The rapid growth in the computing sector, which occurred between 1996 and 2000 (Figures 26 and 27), appears to have ceased. As detailed in Appendix 1, the total number in employment in the sector has been essentially constant since mid-2000.

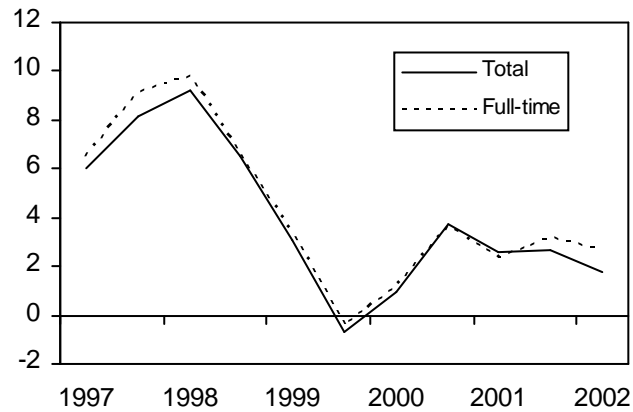
The proportion of locally qualified staff (93.2% including “(j)” category) is substantially above the average for all sectors, and second only to that of transport, storage and communication.

Financial and legal activities

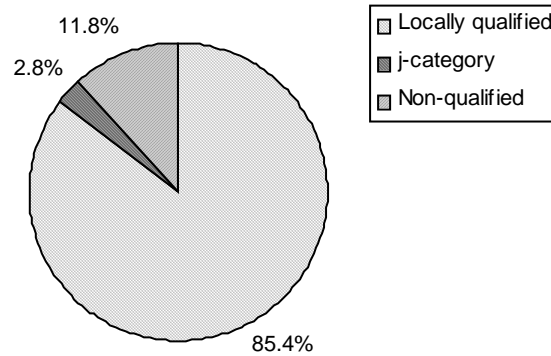
Figure 29 -Employment in Financial & legal activities



**Figure 30 - Twelve month percentage changes
Financial & legal activities**



**Figure 31 - Residential status of staff
Financial & legal activities**

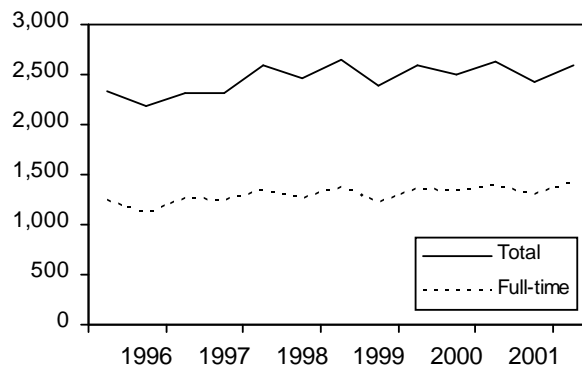


There was rapid growth in the financial services sector until late 1998 (Figure 29), since when total employment in the sector has grown more slowly. The twelve-month growth rate since the end of 2000 has averaged almost 3% (Figure 30), and for June 2002 was 1.8%. The financial and legal activities sector accounted for more than a quarter (26.5%) of the total private sector headcount at June 2002.

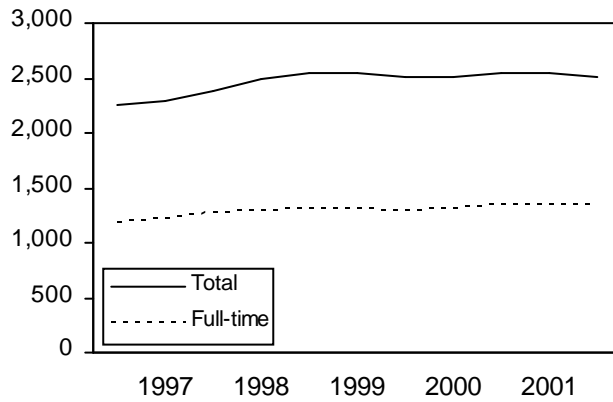
The sector had the highest percentage of “(j)” category employees (2.8%) in the private sector.

Miscellaneous business activities

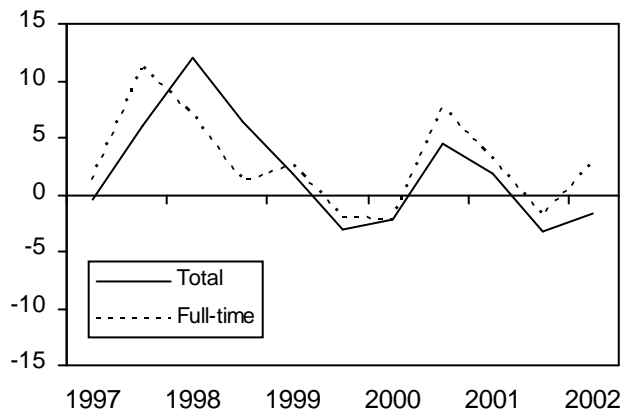
Figure 32a- Employment in Miscellaneous business activities



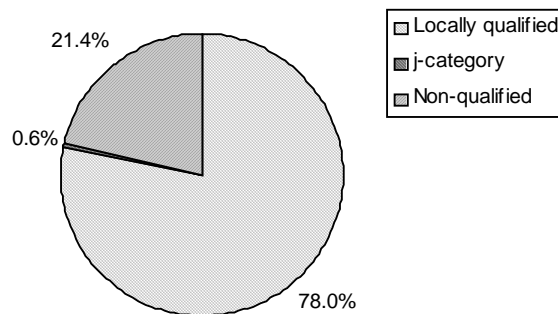
**Figure 32b - Underlying trend in employment
Miscellaneous business activities**



**Figure 33 - Twelve month percentage changes
Miscellaneous business activities**



**Figure 34 - Residential status of staff
Miscellaneous business activities**



This sector includes architecture, car-hire, estate agency, security services and a wide range of other activities, and has a very high proportion of part-time staff. The car-hire element accounts for most of the seasonal pattern apparent in Figure 32. After a period of quite rapid growth in 2000 (Figure 33), the sector has experienced declines in total employment over the twelve-month periods up to December 2001 and June 2002.

Slightly more than a fifth of all staff employed in this sector were not locally qualified.

Education, health and other services

Figure 35 - Employment in Education, health & other services

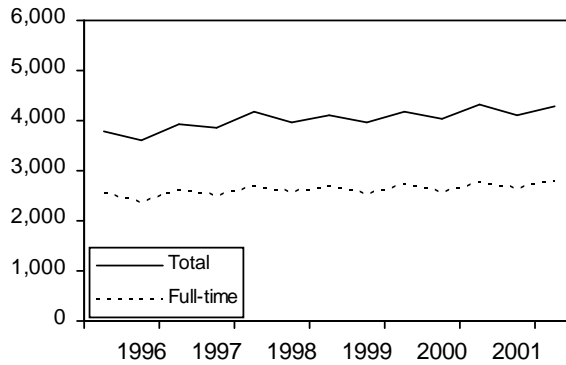


Figure 36 - Twelve month percentage changes Education, health & other services

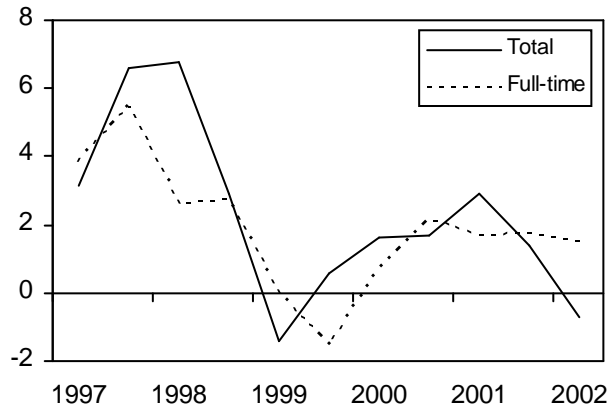
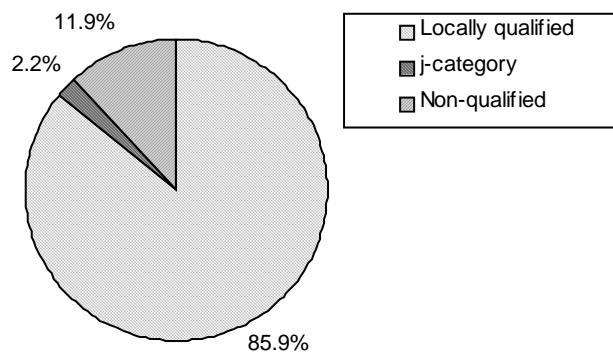


Figure 37 - Residential status of staff Education, health & other services



This sector comprises only the private sector activities in these fields: general practitioners, dentists, private schools and welfare organisations. The recent trend in employment has been upward (Figure 36), reaching a peak of 4,310 in June 2001 (Figure 35) and stood only slightly lower at 4,280 in June 2002. The twelve-month growth rate has varied between one and 3% over the last two years. The most recent decrease of 0.7% represents a reduction in headcount of 30 compared with the previous twelve months.

This sector is second only to financial and legal activities in the proportion of “(j)” category staff (2.2%).

Notes:

1. The Manpower Survey encompasses over 4,600 undertakings in Jersey, employing a total of over 47,000 staff (June 2002) including more than 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 will take place at six-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 Industries Committee.
2. The trend series shown in Figures 1b, 5b, 17b, 20b, 23b and 33b are calculated using a weighted moving average over three consecutive six-month periods; the derived average is then assigned to the middle period.
3. The historic numbers presented in the appendices for sectoral employment show some slight variations relative to those presented in previous Manpower Survey reports. These variations arise from two sources: a small degree of reclassification of industries to the different sectors, in order to more realistically reflect the Jersey-specific nature of business; and 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 -
 - (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.
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 Unit, telephone 603710.

*Statistics Unit
Policy and Resources Department
November 2002*

Appendix 1- Manpower engaged by sector

(in businesses in which two or more people are engaged)

	Jun-96	Dec-96	Jun-97	Dec-97	Jun-98	Dec-98	Jun-99	Dec-99	Jun-00
Full-time staff									
Agriculture and fishing	2,150	1,420	2,140	1,470	2,180	1,440	2,170	1,470	1,910
Manufacturing	2,070	2,000	2,030	1,970	1,960	1,940	1,960	1,910	1,910
Construction and quarrying	3,930	3,810	4,080	4,350	4,610	4,290	4,280	4,100	4,100
Electricity, gas and water	590	600	580	620	600	620	600	580	580
Wholesale and retail trades	6,660	6,320	6,710	6,530	6,730	6,470	6,520	6,270	6,270
Hotels, restaurants and bars	6,740	3,880	6,780	4,110	6,790	4,130	6,510	3,800	6,510
Transport, storage and communication	2,330	2,180	2,380	2,340	2,500	2,370	2,570	2,370	2,370
Computer and related activities	170	190	200	210	230	210	230	250	250
Financial and legal activities	8,510	8,740	9,060	9,550	9,950	10,180	10,280	10,140	10,140
Miscellaneous business activities	1,240	1,120	1,250	1,240	1,340	1,260	1,370	1,230	1,230
Education, health and other services	2,530	2,370	2,620	2,500	2,690	2,570	2,690	2,530	2,530
Total full-time staff	36,910	32,640	37,840	34,880	39,580	35,460	39,180	34,650	38,650
Part-time staff									
Agriculture and fishing	220	190	200	210	220	200	230	160	160
Manufacturing	440	370	390	360	420	380	420	410	410
Construction and quarrying	220	220	240	250	270	280	260	240	240
Electricity, gas and water	30	30	20	30	20	20	20	20	20
Wholesale and retail trades	1,910	1,860	1,930	1,930	2,020	1,810	1,750	1,720	1,720
Hotels, restaurants and bars	980	790	1,080	930	1,180	950	1,180	940	1,180
Transport, storage and communication	290	170	330	200	370	260	340	230	230
Computer and related activities	20	20	30	30	40	50	50	50	50
Financial and legal activities	1,200	1,230	1,230	1,240	1,300	1,310	1,320	1,270	1,270
Miscellaneous business activities	1,090	1,070	1,060	1,080	1,260	1,210	1,270	1,160	1,160
Education, health and other services	1,270	1,240	1,290	1,350	1,490	1,390	1,430	1,450	1,450
Total part-time staff	7,670	7,180	7,810	7,590	8,570	7,860	8,270	7,640	8,050
All staff									
Agriculture and fishing	2,370	1,610	2,340	1,680	2,400	1,640	2,400	1,640	2,070
Manufacturing	2,510	2,370	2,420	2,320	2,380	2,310	2,380	2,310	2,320
Construction and quarrying	4,150	4,030	4,320	4,600	4,880	4,570	4,540	4,340	4,340
Electricity, gas and water	620	630	610	650	620	640	610	600	600
Wholesale and retail trades	8,570	8,180	8,640	8,460	8,750	8,280	8,270	7,990	8,180
Hotels, restaurants and bars	7,710	4,670	7,860	5,040	7,970	5,080	7,690	4,740	7,690
Transport, storage and communication	2,620	2,350	2,720	2,540	2,880	2,630	2,910	2,600	2,600
Computer and related activities	190	210	230	240	270	260	280	290	290
Financial and legal activities	9,710	9,970	10,300	10,780	11,250	11,480	11,600	11,410	11,410
Miscellaneous business activities	2,330	2,190	2,320	2,320	2,590	2,470	2,640	2,390	2,390
Education, health and other services	3,790	3,610	3,910	3,850	4,180	3,960	4,120	3,980	4,120
Total staff	44,580	39,820	45,650	42,480	48,150	43,320	47,450	42,290	46,700

Appendix 2- Staff numbers and vacancies
(all businesses, including one-person businesses)

	Staff Numbers					Vacancies		
	Jun-00	Dec-00	Jun-01	Dec-01	Jun-02	Jun-00	Dec-00	Jun-01
Full-time staff								
Agriculture and fishing	2,030	1,480	2,000	1,400	1,940	80	170	80
Manufacturing	1,990	1,910	1,800	1,780	1,860	170	130	170
Construction and quarrying	4,330	4,240	4,560	4,570	4,640	410	360	360
Electricity, gas and water	610	600	590	580	560	50	30	40
Wholesale and retail trades	6,480	6,350	6,460	6,350	6,410	540	500	490
Hotels, restaurants and bars	6,150	3,760	5,730	3,540	5,540	460	340	300
Transport, storage and communication	2,540	2,360	2,530	2,290	2,460	180	150	100
Computer and related activities	320	350	350	350	370	60	50	50
Financial and legal activities	10,450	10,560	10,700	10,900	10,990	1,030	890	1,040
Miscellaneous business activities	1,460	1,450	1,510	1,440	1,570	170	130	120
Education, health and other services	2,810	2,690	2,860	2,740	2,900	200	190	150
Total full-time staff	39,160	35,740	39,100	35,940	39,240	3,350	2,930	2,890
Part-time staff								
Agriculture and fishing	210	180	210	190	240	10	10	10
Manufacturing	430	390	490	470	440	+	10	10
Construction and quarrying	260	280	280	290	300	10	10	10
Electricity, gas and water	10	20	20	20	20	10	+	+
Wholesale and retail trades	1,790	1,670	1,640	1,730	1,660	180	170	160
Hotels, restaurants and bars	1,030	960	1,010	920	1,020	40	40	40
Transport, storage and communication	370	300	330	290	280	30	30	10
Computer and related activities	90	90	90	80	80	10	+	+
Financial and legal activities	1,330	1,350	1,380	1,340	1,320	50	50	50
Miscellaneous business activities	1,320	1,250	1,340	1,210	1,260	110	110	100
Education, health and other services	1,560	1,570	1,670	1,590	1,590	70	70	60
Total part-time staff	8,420	8,040	8,450	8,120	8,190	510	500	450

All staff									
Agriculture and fishing	2,250	1,650	2,210	1,590	2,180	90	170	80	
Manufacturing	2,430	2,300	2,290	2,250	2,300	170	140	170	
Construction and quarrying	4,590	4,520	4,840	4,860	4,940	420	370	370	
Electricity, gas and water	620	610	610	600	580	60	40	40	
Wholesale and retail trades	8,260	8,010	8,100	8,070	8,060	720	670	660	
Hotels, restaurants and bars	7,180	4,710	6,740	4,460	6,560	500	380	340	
Transport, storage and communication	2,910	2,660	2,860	2,580	2,740	210	180	110	
Computer and related activities	410	440	440	430	450	70	50	50	
Financial and legal activities	11,780	11,910	12,090	12,240	12,310	1,080	940	1,090	
Miscellaneous business activities	2,780	2,700	2,850	2,650	2,820	270	240	220	
Education, health and other services	4,370	4,260	4,530	4,320	4,490	270	260	210	
Total staff	47,580	43,780	47,550	44,050	47,440	3,860	3,430	3,340	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-01				Jun-02			
	Locally Qualified	J- category	Non-locally Qualified	Total	Locally Qualified	J- category	Non-locally Qualified	Total
Full-time staff								
Agriculture and fishing	1,030	+	370	1,400	1,160	+	780	1,940
Manufacturing	1,510	10	250	1,780	1,550	10	300	1,860
Construction and quarrying	3,900	20	650	4,570	3,970	20	650	4,640
Electricity, gas and water	540	+	40	580	510	+	50	560
Wholesale and retail trades	5,410	30	910	6,350	5,290	30	1,090	6,410
Hotels, restaurants and bars	2,070	20	1,460	3,540	2,420	20	3,110	5,540
Transport, storage and communication	2,160	10	120	2,290	2,290	10	170	2,460
Computer and related activities	320	10	20	350	340	10	30	370
Financial and legal activities	9,150	330	1,430	10,900	9,210	350	1,430	10,990
Miscellaneous business activities	1,280	20	150	1,440	1,360	20	190	1,570
Education, health and other services	2,280	90	370	2,740	2,370	100	430	2,900
Total full-time staff	29,650	520	5,770	35,940	30,460	560	8,220	39,240
Part-time staff								
Agriculture and fishing	160		30	190	210		30	240
Manufacturing	340		130	470	270		170	440
Construction and quarrying	280		10	290	270		30	300
Electricity, gas and water	20		+	20	20		0	20
Wholesale and retail trades	1,560		170	1,730	1,490		160	1,660
Hotels, restaurants and bars	620		300	920	690		330	1,020
Transport, storage and communication	280		10	290	260		20	280
Computer and related activities	80		+	80	70		0	80
Financial and legal activities	1,310		30	1,340	1,290		20	1,320
Miscellaneous business activities	790		420	1,210	840		410	1,260
Education, health and other services	1,510		80	1,590	1,490		100	1,590
Total part-time staff	6,940		1,180	8,120	6,920		1,270	8,190

All staff

Agriculture and fishing	1,200	+	390	1,590	1,370	+	810	2,180
Manufacturing	1,850	10	390	2,250	1,820	10	470	2,300
Construction and quarrying	4,180	20	670	4,860	4,230	20	680	4,940
Electricity, gas and water	560	+	40	600	530	+	50	580
Wholesale and retail trades	6,970	30	1,080	8,070	6,790	30	1,250	8,060
Hotels, restaurants and bars	2,690	20	1,750	4,460	3,110	20	3,440	6,560
Transport, storage and communication	2,440	10	120	2,580	2,550	10	180	2,740
Computer and related activities	400	10	20	430	410	10	30	450
Financial and legal activities	10,460	330	1,460	12,240	10,510	350	1,450	12,310
Miscellaneous business activities	2,060	20	570	2,650	2,200	20	610	2,820
Education, health and other services	3,790	90	440	4,320	3,860	100	530	4,490
Total staff	36,590	520	6,950	44,050	37,380	560	9,500	47,440

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