

Summary

In December 2021

- The **total number of jobs¹** was **62,260**. There was an **annual increase** of **2,240 jobs (3.7%)** since December 2020².
 - There were **53,470** jobs in the **private sector**. This was an **annual increase** of **1,970 jobs (3.8%)**.
 - There were **8,790** jobs in the **public sector**. This was an **annual increase** of **260 jobs (3.0%)**.

At a sectoral³ level

- Six sectors saw notable **annual increases** in jobs; the **largest increase** was of **610 jobs** in **hotels, restaurants and bars**, which was the second-largest increase recorded in any sector since the introduction of the Control of Housing and Work Law in July 2013, with this sector's increase of 700 in June 2021 being the largest. The only sector that saw a notable annual decrease in jobs was agriculture and fishing, down 70 jobs.
- The annual increase of 260 jobs in the **public sector** was driven by an increase of 310 in the number of Government of Jersey (GOJ) core employees (permanent and fixed term employees).

Introduction

This report presents information on jobs and undertakings in Jersey in December 2021. Job numbers presented in this report are a **count of jobs filled** and are not a count of unique individual employees. Some individuals are counted more than once if they are employed in more than one *job with different undertakings*. Employees working for an employer and employees who employ themselves (i.e. individuals who are self-employed) are both included in the figures presented in this report, and collectively are referred to as employees.

Total number of jobs

In December 2021, the total number of jobs in Jersey was 62,260. There were 53,470 jobs in the private sector and 8,790 jobs in the public sector; these sectors are defined in the [notes](#). [Figure 1](#) shows the total job count from 1999 to 2021; details about changes in reporting requirements over this period are also detailed in the [notes](#). [Table 1](#) shows the private sector, public sector and total job count recorded over the last five years.

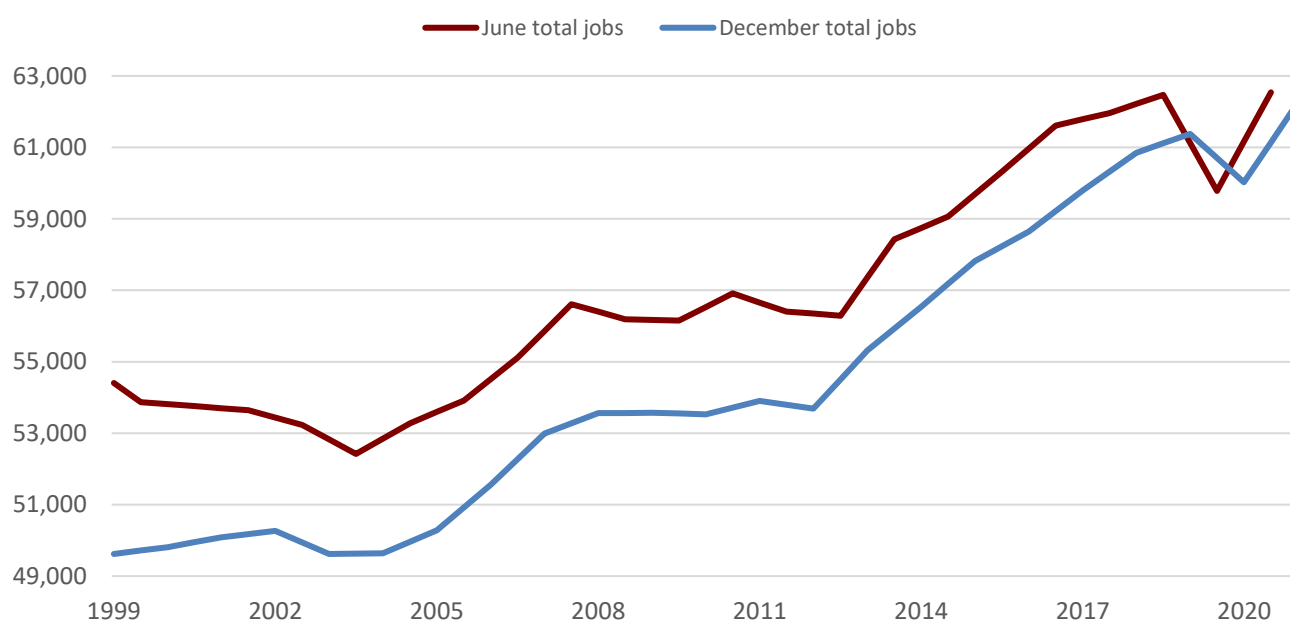
¹ Job numbers are a count of jobs filled, not of individual employees. See the [notes](#) for more details.

² Numbers presented throughout this report have been rounded independently to the nearest 10; therefore, rows and columns in some tables may not sum to totals.

³ Undertakings are classified into sectors using the UK SIC 2007 system. See the [annex](#) for more details.

Table 1 – Total job count for the private and public sectors, December 2016 to December 2021

Sector	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21
Private	50,950	53,770	52,010	54,250	53,070	54,660	53,260	51,440	51,500	53,750	53,470
Public	7,690	7,840	7,780	7,700	7,780	7,820	8,130	8,340	8,530	8,790	8,790
Total	58,640	61,610	59,790	61,960	60,850	62,470	61,380	59,780	60,020	62,540	62,260

Figure 1 – Total jobs in Jersey in June and December, 1999 to 2021


The total number of jobs in December 2021 was 2,240 higher than a year earlier (in December 2020), representing an annual increase of 3.7%. This was the largest annual December increase in workforce jobs recorded since 1998, when the [Regulation of Undertakings and Development Law](#) (RUDL) was introduced. It was also the second-largest annual increase since 1998, with the largest being the increase of 2,760 jobs in June 2021.

There was an annual increase of 1,970 jobs in the private sector since December 2020, an increase of 3.8%. This is the second-largest annual increase recorded in the private sector since at least 1998, the largest increase being the annual increase⁴ of 2,310 jobs in June 2021.

The number of public sector jobs was 260 higher, an annual increase of 3.0%. There have been consistent annual increases in public sector jobs since June 2019, and the increase in December 2021 was the smallest since the increase of 120 in June 2019; see [Appendix Table A1](#).

Over the previous five years, since December 2016, the number of workforce jobs increased by 3,620, a 6.2% increase. This comprised of a net increase of 2,520 jobs in the private sector and a net increase of 1,100 jobs in the public sector.

⁴ When making annual comparisons, it should be noted that there were COVID-19 trading restrictions in place during June and December 2020 that prevented some undertakings from trading, as well as travel restrictions for people travelling to the Island. There were no trading restrictions in place during June and December 2021, and most travel restrictions were lifted for vaccinated travellers.

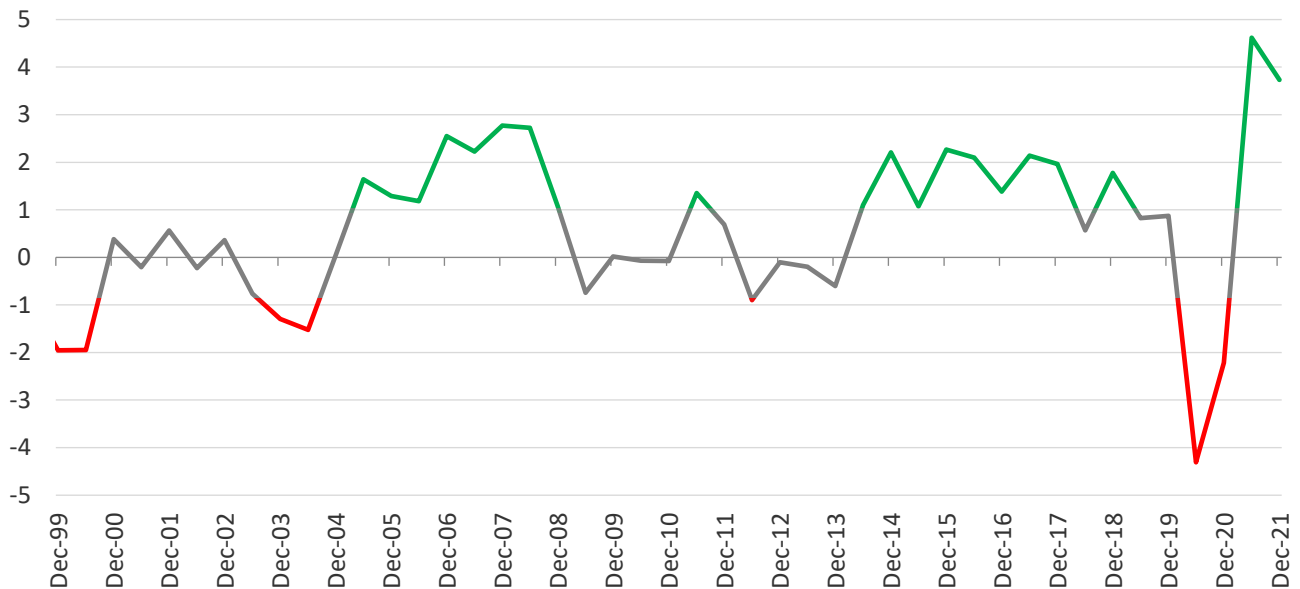
On a six-monthly basis, the number of jobs in Jersey exhibits seasonal variation, and the number of jobs in June of each year is typically over 1,000 higher than in the previous and subsequent December. However, June 2020 was the first June recorded to have a six-monthly decrease (down 1,600) compared with the previous round (December 2019), and jobs increased slightly (up 240) between June 2020 and December 2020. In contrast, June 2021 had a six-monthly increase (up 2,520) compared to December 2020, while there was a 280 decrease from June 2021 to December 2021.

Figure 2 shows the annual percentage change in the total number of jobs from 1999 to 2021⁵.

Between 2005 and 2008, the total number of jobs grew at an annual rate of between 1% and 3%. Over the subsequent five-year period – 2009 to 2013 – the number of jobs was relatively flat, with periods of smaller growth and decline. This was followed by over five years – from June 2014 to December 2019 – of between 0.5% and 2.5% annual growth in jobs. Both June and December 2020 showed considerable decreases in jobs on an annual basis, -4.3% and -2.2% respectively.

These were followed by a 4.6% annual increase in June 2021 and a 3.7% increase in December 2021. This latest increase was the largest December percentage change recorded since RUDL was introduced in 1998, and the second largest percentage increase, with the largest being the increase of 4.6% in June 2021.

Figure 2 – Annual percentage change in workforce jobs, 1999 to 2021



Employment status

The number of jobs in December 2021 by employment status – for the private sector, public sector, and overall – is shown in Table 2.

⁵ To derive changes in total jobs on an annual basis across the timeframe covered by the two laws, the assumption has been made that undertakings were previously reporting all zero-hours and exempt staff within the aggregate figures returned under the RUDL. Furthermore, adjustments have been made to account for undertakings that were previously exempt from reporting under the RUDL.

Table 2 – Number of jobs by employment status, December 2021

Sector	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	All employment statuses
Private	40,180	7,290	5,690	300	53,470
Public	7,090	1,000	700	0	8,790
Total jobs	47,270	8,300	6,390	300	62,260

In December 2021, just over three-quarters (76%) of all jobs filled were full-time. There were 6,390 jobs filled on zero-hours contracts, representing 10% of total employment. The remaining 14% of jobs were predominantly part-time.

Residential status

[Table 3](#) shows the residential status of employees currently filling roles in December 2021, for the private sector, public sector, and overall.

Table 3 – Number of jobs by residential status of current post holder, December 2021

Sector	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	All residential statuses
Private	46,530	1,820	4,810	300	53,470
Public	7,850	760	170	10	8,790
Total jobs	54,380	2,590	4,980	320	62,260

In December 2021, 87% of jobs were filled by employees with entitled or entitled to work status. [Table 4](#) shows that the public sector had a greater proportion of jobs filled by entitled or entitled to work employees and licensed employees than the private sector, and a lower proportion filled by registered employees. These proportions have been relatively static since the introduction of the CHWL.

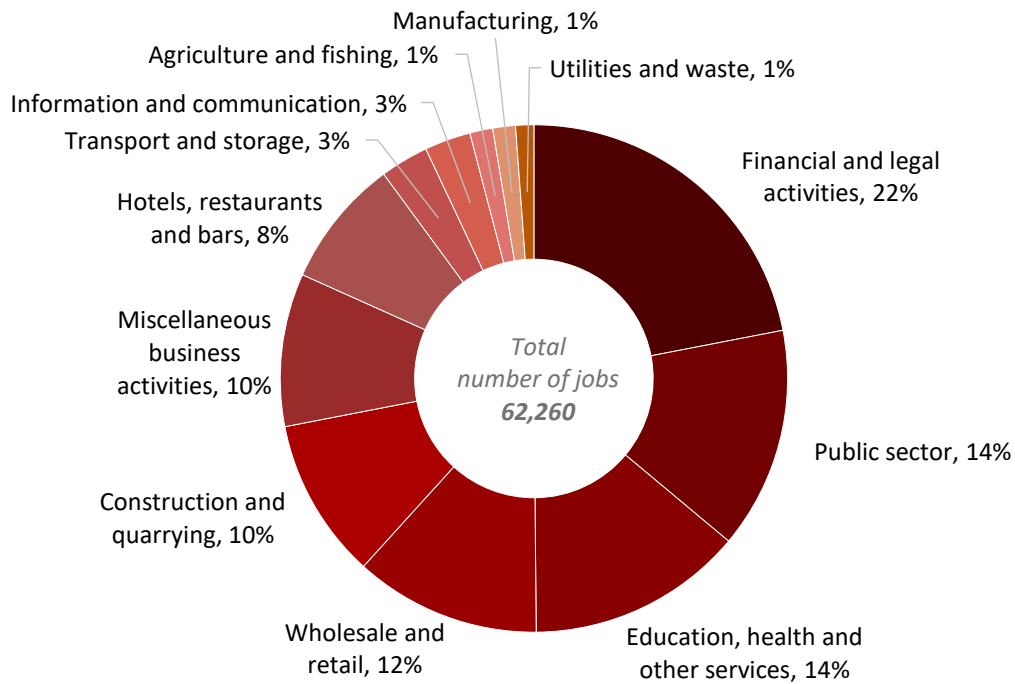
Table 4 – Percentage of jobs filled by residential status of current post holder, December 2021

Sector	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	All residential statuses
Private	87%	3%	9%	1%	100%
Public	89%	9%	2%	0%	100%
Total jobs	87%	4%	8%	1%	100%

Percentages are rounded to the nearest integer.

[Figure 3](#) provides a graphical summary of the workforce jobs by industrial sector. Detailed sectoral breakdowns are provided later in the report for both the [private sector](#) and the [public sector](#).

Figure 3 – Percentage of total jobs by sector, December 2021



Private sector

Employment status

Table 5 shows the number of jobs in the private sector by employment status, from December 2016 to December 2021. Figure 4 displays this graphically from December 2013 to December 2021; note that as full-time jobs made up approximately 75% of all jobs over the period, they have been plotted on the right-hand axis to allow for changes in the different statuses to be more easily compared. For a breakdown by sector, see Appendix Table A3.

Figure 4 – Number of private sector jobs by employment status, December 2013 to December 2021

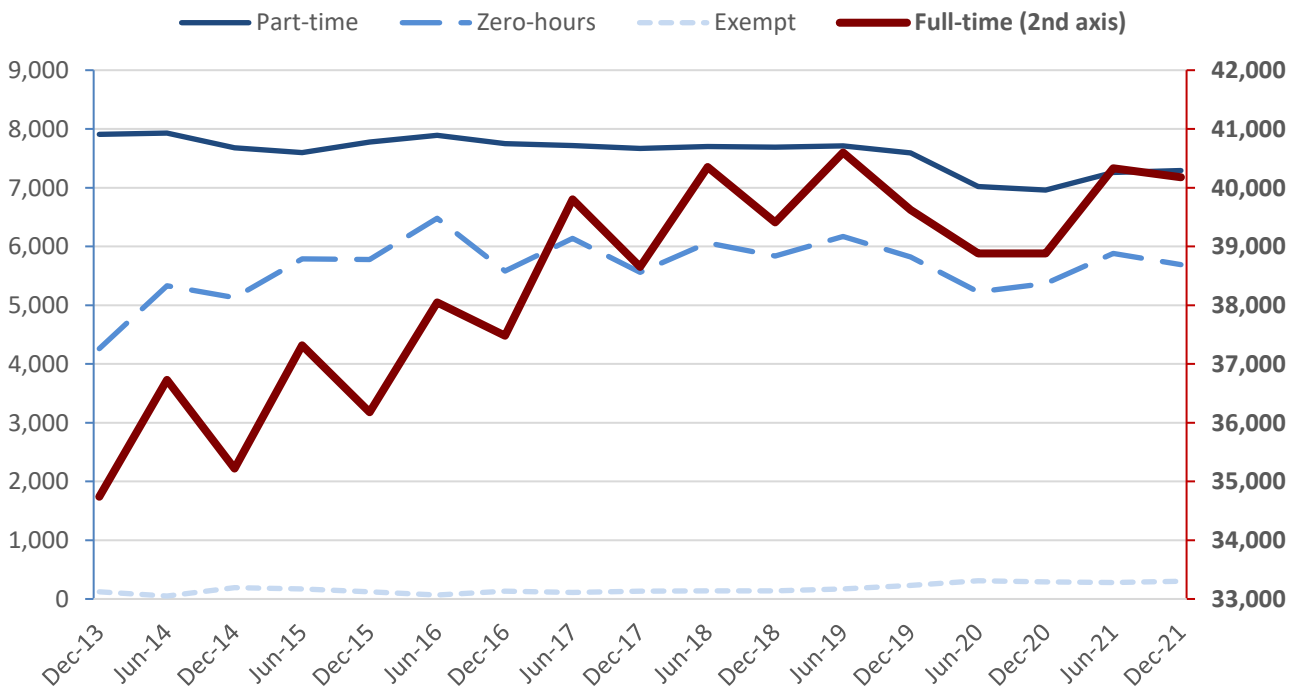


Table 5 – Number of private sector jobs by employment status, December 2016 to December 2021

Employment status	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21
Full-time	37,480	39,800	38,650	40,350	39,410	40,600	39,620	38,880	38,880	40,330	40,180
Part-time	7,750	7,720	7,670	7,700	7,690	7,710	7,590	7,020	6,960	7,260	7,290
Zero-hours	5,580	6,140	5,560	6,060	5,840	6,170	5,820	5,230	5,370	5,880	5,690
Exempt	130	110	130	140	140	170	230	310	290	280	300
Private sector	50,950	53,770	52,010	54,250	53,070	54,660	53,260	51,440	51,500	53,750	53,470

In December 2021, three-quarters (75%) of private sector jobs were full-time, 14% were part-time, and 11% were filled on zero-hours contracts.

The overall annual increase of 1,970 jobs in the private sector comprised of increases of 1,300 full-time jobs (66%), 330 part-time jobs (17%), and 320 zero-hours jobs (16%). The number of exempt jobs was essentially unchanged.

While full-time jobs made up the largest *number* of job increases at 1,300 more jobs, a slightly higher *proportion* of the increases were in part-time and zero-hours positions. For the private sector overall, 13% of jobs were filled on a part-time basis and 10% were filled on zero-hours contracts; see [Table 2](#).

Residential status

[Table 6](#) shows the number of private sector jobs by the residential status of the current post holder, from December 2016 to December 2021. [Figure 5](#) displays this graphically from December 2013 to December 2021; note that as jobs filled by entitled and entitled to work staff made up approximately 90% of all jobs over the period, they have been plotted on the right-hand axis to allow for changes in the different statuses to be more easily compared. For a breakdown by sector, see [Appendix Table A4](#).

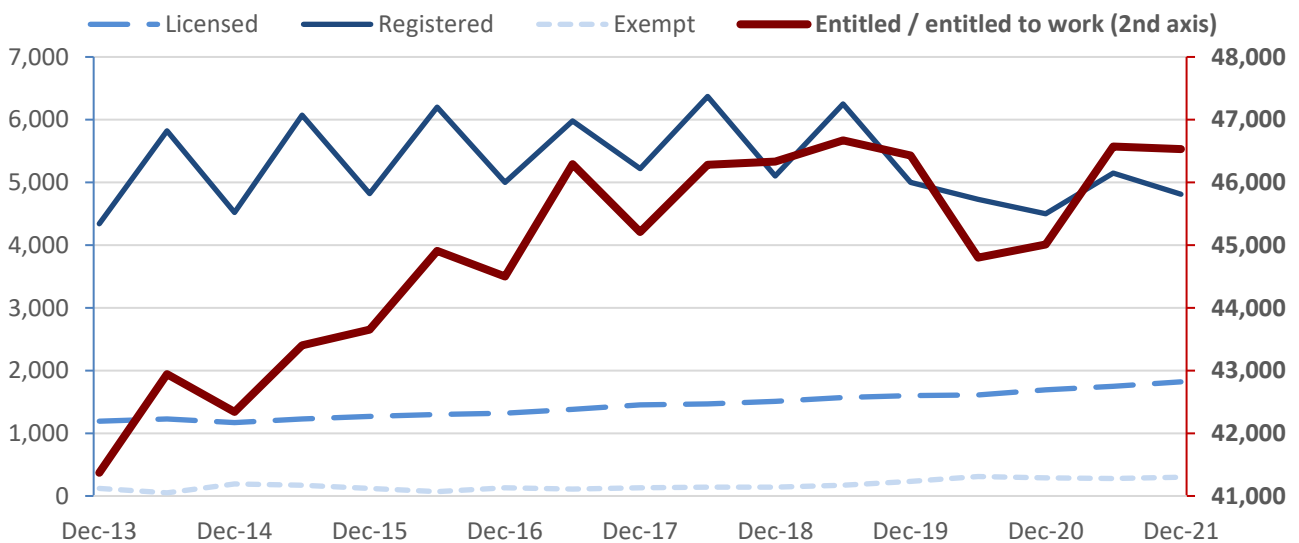
Figure 5 – Number of private sector jobs by employment status, December 2013 to December 2021


Table 6 – Number of jobs by residential status of current post holder, December 2016 to December 2021

Residential status	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21
Entitled / entitled to work	44,500	46,290	45,210	46,280	46,330	46,670	46,430	44,800	45,010	46,570	46,530
Licensed	1,320	1,380	1,450	1,470	1,510	1,570	1,600	1,610	1,690	1,750	1,820
Registered	5,000	5,980	5,220	6,370	5,100	6,250	5,000	4,730	4,500	5,150	4,810
Exempt	130	110	130	140	140	170	230	310	290	280	300
Private sector	50,950	53,770	52,010	54,250	53,070	54,660	53,260	51,440	51,500	53,750	53,470

The overall annual increase of 1,970 jobs in the private sector was driven by increases of 1,520 jobs filled by entitled and entitled to work employees, 310 jobs filled by registered employees, and 130 jobs filled by licensed employees. The number of jobs filled by licensed staff in December 2021 was the highest recorded to date. Since June 2015 every round has seen increases in jobs filled by licensed staff, each figure being the highest on record at the time.

Number of undertakings

In December 2021, there were 8,400 active undertakings in the private sector that employed staff⁶, over half (58%) of which were single-person undertakings. Note the single-person undertaking category includes self-employed individuals who do not employ others.

Table 7 shows the number of private sector undertakings by sector and number of employees. In December 2021, nine out of ten (90%) undertakings employed fewer than 10 staff, a proportion that has not substantially changed in the last decade (90% in December 2011).

⁶ Only undertakings that employ staff are required to submit manpower returns.

Table 7 – Private sector undertakings by number of employees (headcount), December 2021

Sector	1	2–5	6–9	10–19	20–49	50+	Total
Agriculture and fishing	80	40	20	10	+	+	170
Manufacturing; utilities and waste	230	70	30	10	10	10	350
Construction and quarrying	790	430	120	80	40	10	1,470
Wholesale and retail	470	280	80	50	40	20	950
Hotels, restaurants and bars	150	200	80	50	40	20	540
Transport and storage	230	40	10	10	10	10	300
Information and communication	270	80	10	10	10	10	390
Financial and legal activities	270	180	50	50	40	60	660
Miscellaneous business activities	1,140	400	90	70	30	10	1,740
Private education, health and other services	1,250	330	100	70	60	30	1,830
Total private sector undertakings	4,900	2,070	580	410	280	170	8,400

+: non-zero less than 5

The total number of undertakings in December 2021 was 630 higher than a year earlier. This is the largest annual change on record, above the previous records of 530 in June 2021 and 460 in June 2016; see [Figure 6](#) and [Table 8](#).

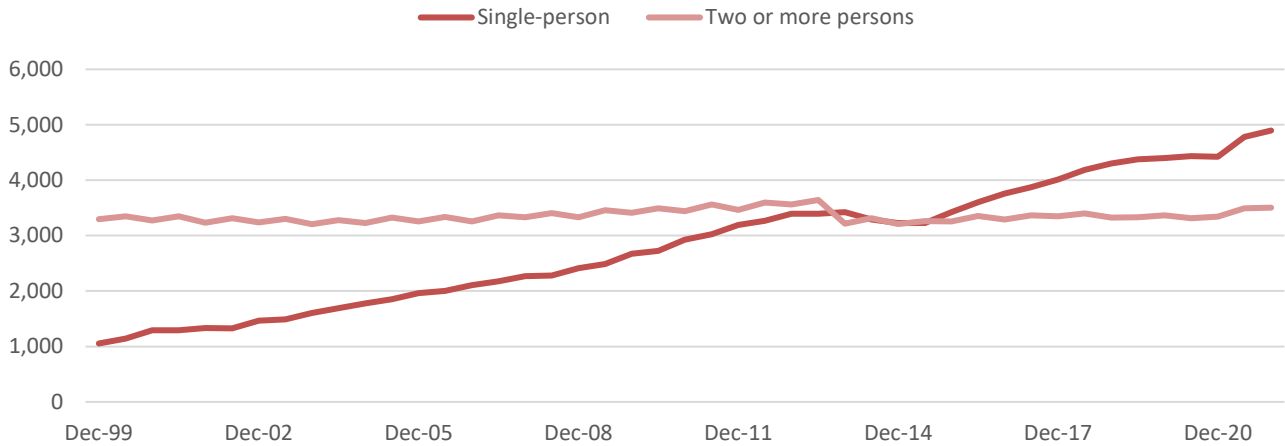
Table 8 – Number of private sector undertakings, December 2016 to December 2021

Undertaking size	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21
Single-person	3,760	3,870	4,010	4,180	4,300	4,380	4,400	4,430	4,420	4,780	4,900
Two or more persons	3,290	3,370	3,350	3,400	3,330	3,330	3,360	3,320	3,340	3,490	3,500
Total private sector undertakings	7,050	7,240	7,360	7,580	7,630	7,710	7,760	7,750	7,770	8,280	8,400

The annual increases seen in 2020 were the lowest annual changes recorded since June 2002, when there was essentially no annual change in private sector undertakings⁷. For the period December 2002 to December 2019, the average annual increase was 180 undertakings.

⁷ Note that the decreases between June 2013 and December 2014 were due to data cleansing as part of the move from [RUDL](#) to [CHWL](#). This involved the removal of inactive undertakings and undertakings that did not require a business licence.

Figure 6 – Number of private sector undertakings, single-person vs. two or more persons 1999 to 2021⁷



Since December 2016, the total number of private sector undertakings has increased by 1,350. The majority (84%) of this increase was due to single-person undertakings, which increased by 1,140.

The number of single-person undertakings increased by 480 over the year to December 2021, driving the overall net increase in undertakings over the 12-month period. There was an increase of 160 in the number of undertakings employing two or more staff.

Figures for the number of undertakings by size and sector for previous rounds are available on [OpenData](#).

Sectoral breakdown

Table 9 shows the sectoral breakdown of jobs in the private sector in December 2020 and December 2021, the corresponding annual changes, and the five-year changes. The six-monthly job totals for the period December 2016 to December 2021 are shown in [Appendix Table A2](#).

Table 9 – Private sector jobs by sector, December 2020 and 2021, and annual and five-year changes⁸

Sector	Dec-20	Dec-21	Annual change	Annual % change	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Agriculture and fishing	980	910	-70	-7%	-80	-8%
Manufacturing	900	900	0	0%	20	2%
Construction and quarrying	6,120	6,370	250	4%	660	12%
Utilities and waste	710	720	10	1%	-10	-1%
Wholesale and retail	7,060	7,390	330	5%	-150	-2%
Hotels, restaurants and bars	4,500	5,110	610	14%	-150	-3%
Transport and storage	1,940	1,920	-20	-1%	20	1%
Information and communication	1,800	1,830	30	2%	120	7%
Financial and legal activities	13,480	13,670	190	1%	400	3%
Miscellaneous business activities	5,880	6,070	190	3%	350	6%
Private education, health and other services	8,130	8,580	450	6%	1,340	19%
Private sector	51,500	53,470	1,970	4%	2,520	5%

In December 2021, eight sectors saw an annual increase in jobs, and two sectors saw an annual decrease.

The following six sectors saw the largest annual increases:

- hotels, restaurants and bars saw the largest sectoral increase recorded for December, with 610 more jobs on an annual basis, which comprised 310 more full-time jobs, 180 more zero-hours jobs, and 90 more part-time jobs
- private education, health and other services saw an annual increase of 450 jobs
- wholesale and retail saw an annual increase of 330 jobs
- there was an annual increase of 250 jobs in construction and quarrying
- financial and legal activities and miscellaneous business activities both saw annual increases of 190 jobs

The only sector to see a notable annual decrease was agriculture and fishing, which saw a decrease of 70 jobs.

The number of jobs in other sectors changed by fewer than 50 on an annual basis.

⁸ Percentage changes are shown rounded to the nearest integer.

Over the last five years (from December 2016 to December 2021), there has been an increase of 2,520 jobs in the private sector, an increase of 5%; see [Appendix Table A2](#) for the six-monthly numbers.

The sectors which have seen the largest increases in job numbers over the last five years are:

- private education, health and other services (up 1,340, 19%)
- construction and quarrying (up 660, 12%)
- financial and legal activities (up 400, 3%)
- miscellaneous business activities (up 350, 6%)
- information and communication (up 120, 7%)

The sectors which saw the largest decreases in job numbers over the last five years were:

- wholesale and retail (down 150, 2%)
- hotels, restaurants and bars (down 150, 3%)
- agriculture and fishing (down 80, 8%)

In terms of residential status, the number of private sector jobs filled by employees with entitled or entitled to work status was 1,520 higher in December 2021 than a year earlier. The sectors with the largest annual increases in jobs filled by entitled and entitled to work staff were private education, health and other services (up 410) and hotels, restaurants and bars (up 340). See [Appendix Table A4](#) for a sectoral breakdown by residential status.

In December 2021, the number of licensed employees in the private sector was 130 higher on an annual basis, driven by an increase of 80 in the finance and legal sector. The finance and legal sector recorded the greatest number (1,090) and highest proportion (8%) of licensed private sector employees, compared to other private sectors and has consistently done so since residential status has been recorded (December 2001).

The public sector had the highest proportion of licensed employees (9%), but the total number of such employees in the public sector (760) was lower than in finance and legal activities.

The number of private sector jobs filled by registered employees increased by 310 compared with December 2020, driven by an annual increase of 240 jobs filled by registered staff in hotels, restaurants and bar and 50 jobs in construction and quarrying. In contrast there was an annual decrease of 50 jobs filled by registered staff in agriculture and fishing. Other sectors saw annual changes of fewer than 50 jobs filled by registered employees.

The exempt status is detailed in the CHWL⁹ and covers staff who have registered or licensed residential status but their employer is exempt from counting them as such for business licencing purposes. There was essentially no annual change in jobs filled by exempt staff in the private sector.

In December 2021, the hotels, restaurants and bars sector recorded the greatest number (1,580) of jobs filled by registered staff of any sector, and the second-highest proportion (31%). Agriculture and fishing had the highest proportion of jobs filled by registered staff (34%) with a total of 310. See [Figure 7](#) for a breakdown of jobs filled by registered and licensed employees by sector.

⁹ The [Control of Housing and Work \(Jersey\) Law 2012](#), as amended.

Figure 7 – Registered and licensed employees as a percentage of all employees in each sector, December 2021

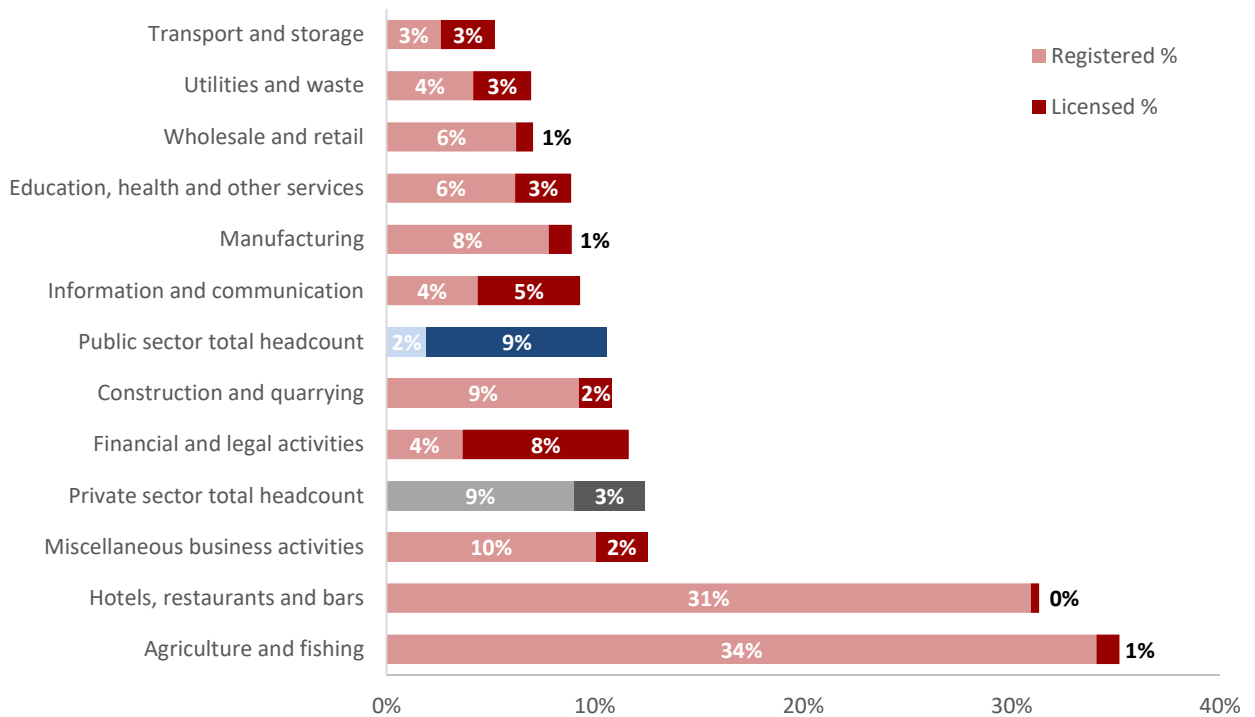
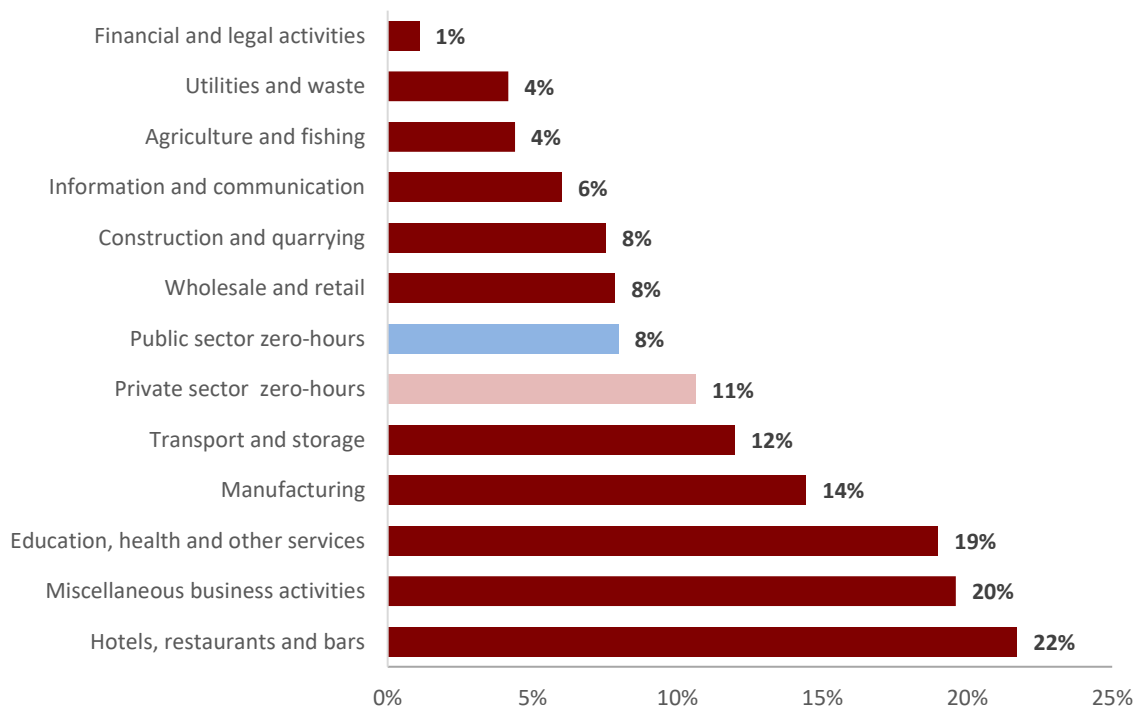


Figure 8 – Percentage of jobs filled on zero-hours contracts by sector, December 2021



In December 2021, there were 5,690 private sector jobs filled on zero-hours contracts. [Figure 8](#) shows the percentage of jobs filled in each of the private sectors through zero-hour contracts, compared with the public sector and the average across the private sector.

For a breakdown of the private sector by both employment status and residential status, see [Appendix Table A5](#).

Detailed sub-sectoral commentary and data tables are available in [appendices A8 – A14](#) for the following sectors:

- [finance and legal activities](#)
- [digital](#)
- [technology, media and telecommunications](#)
- [miscellaneous business activities](#)
- [private education, health and other services](#)
- [hotels, restaurants and bars](#)
- [transport and storage](#)

Public sector

In this report, jobs in the **public sector** are defined as the sum of:

- Government of Jersey¹⁰ (GOJ) core jobs (filled on permanent and fixed-term contracts)
- Government of Jersey non-core jobs (filled on zero-hours contracts)
- Government of Jersey Trading Bodies - Jersey Fleet Management and Jersey Car Parks
- non-States Workers – individuals who do not hold an employment contract with the Government of Jersey but who are remunerated via the Government of Jersey payroll provision; such individuals include States Members, Commissioners, Non-Executive Directors, Jurats and Shadow Board Members
- the States of Jersey Development Company, trading as the Jersey Development Company (JDC)
- employment by the Island’s twelve Parishes

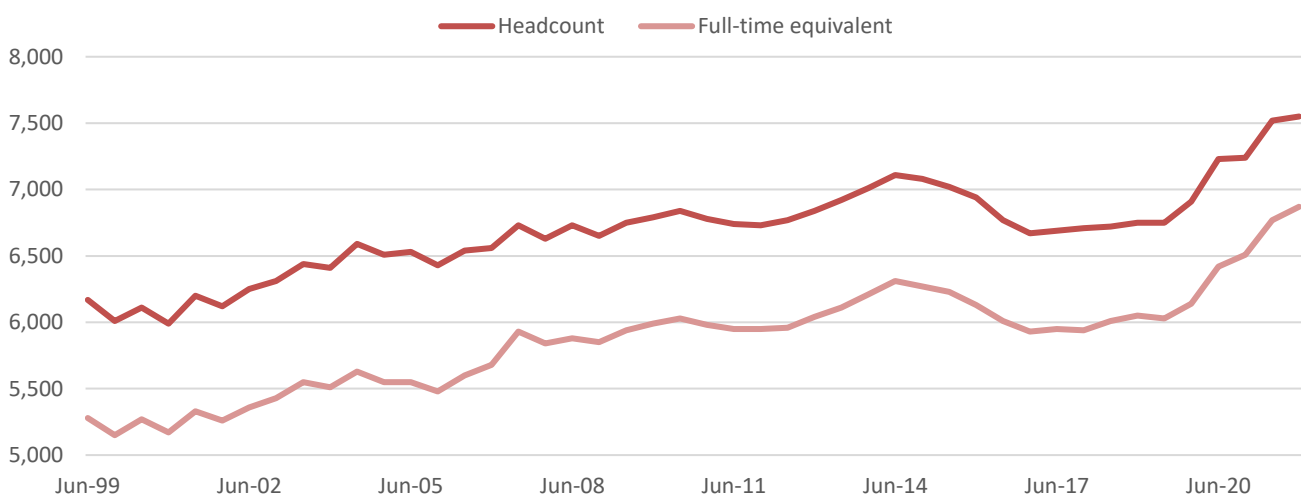
Due to the COVID-19 pandemic¹¹, private sector general practice doctors (GPs) were employed by the government from April 2020 through August 2020. These 80 GPs were included in the Government of Jersey core job total for the June 2020 period as well as in the private education, health and other services sector.

Government of Jersey (GOJ)

Core jobs (on permanent and fixed-term contracts)

Figure 9 and Table 10 show the Government of Jersey **core jobs**, on both a headcount and full-time equivalent¹² (FTE) basis, over time. See the notes on the public sector for details on reporting changes over time.

Figure 9 – Government of Jersey core jobs: headcount and FTE basis, 1999 to 2021



¹⁰ Previously named the States of Jersey.

¹¹ <https://www.gov.je/news/2020/pages/IntergratedGPSysstem.aspx>

¹² Full-time equivalent (FTE) is the number of hours contracted or worked, divided by the total standard full-time hours for the relevant pay group (i.e. a full-time job = 1, and a half time job = 0.5). The FTE numbers shown in Figure 9 and Table 10 are 'Actual adjusted FTE', that is the actual FTE excluding employees who are covering staff absence.

Table 10 – Government of Jersey core jobs: headcount and FTE basis, December 2016 to December 2021

	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21
Headcount	6,670	6,690	6,710	6,720	6,750	6,750	6,910	7,230	7,240	7,520	7,550
Full-time equivalent ¹²	5,930	5,950	5,940	6,010	6,050	6,030	6,140	6,420	6,510	6,770	6,870

On an annual basis, GOJ core headcount was 310 higher than in December 2020; over the same period there was an increase of 360 on an FTE basis. GOJ headcount and total FTE were both the highest recorded to date, with the previous headcount and FTE highs both being recorded in June 2021 (7,520 and 6,770 respectively). Some of the increase since December 2019 was due to measures taken in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, for example staff hired for roles such as testing and tracing. Private sector GPs were employed by the government from April 2020 to August 2020, so are included in the June 2020 public sector figures. This group comprised 80 staff in June 2020.

In December 2021 the departments with the largest annual increase in staff were Health and Community Services (up 100), followed by Children, Young People, Education and Skills (up 80), and the Chief Operating Office (up 70).

Comparing this round to June 2021, GOJ core headcount increased by 30 staff and FTE increased by 100.

All public sector jobs

The number of jobs in all public sector categories over time are shown in [Table 11](#).

Table 11 – Number of public sector jobs by category, December 2016 to December 2021

Category	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21
GOJ – core	6,670	6,690	6,710	6,720	6,750	6,750	6,910	7,230	7,240	7,520	7,550
GOJ – zero-hours	440	570	500	460	490	520	600	510	660	670	650
GOJ Trading Bodies	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Non-States Workers	70	80	80	80	100	110	110	100	120	110	100
JDC	10	10	20	20	20	20	10	10	10	10	20
Parish	450	440	430	380	390	380	450	440	450	430	430
Public sector jobs	7,690	7,840	7,780	7,700	7,780	7,820	8,130	8,340	8,530	8,790	8,790

In December 2021, there were 8,790 jobs filled in the public sector, an increase of 260 since December 2020.

The number of public sector jobs in December 2021 is unchanged from June 2021, and therefore is still at its highest recorded level.

There was an increase of 310 in the number of GOJ core jobs (headcount) from December 2020 to December 2021. In contrast there an annual decrease of 20 non-states workers and 20 parish jobs. There were essentially no changes in GOJ zero-hours, GOJ trading bodies, and JDC jobs.

In the last few years, there was a series of decreases in GOJ core jobs from June 2014 to December 2016 (down 440 over the period), followed by a series of increases from December 2016 to December 2021 (up 880 over the period).

The number of parish jobs in December 2016 and December 2021 were similar, at 450 and 430 jobs respectively; the decrease in June 2018 associated with the closure of St Helier House residential care home was offset by the inclusion of Maison St Brelade from December 2019.

The number of GOJ zero-hours jobs is rather variable but has remained between 440-670 jobs over the last five years, with the June 2021 total of 670 being the highest.

In December 2021, 8% of public sector jobs were filled on zero-hours contracts¹³.

Employment status

The number of public sector jobs by employment status of employees from December 2016 to December 2021 is shown in [Table 12](#).

Table 12 – Number of public sector jobs by employment status of current post holder, December 2016 to December 2021

Employment status	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21
Full-time	6,150	6,160	6,230	6,020	6,080	6,270	6,460	6,700	6,820	7,040	7,090
Part-time	1,030	1,040	990	1,180	1,070	890	1,010	1,070	990	1,030	1,000
Zero-hours	510	630	570	510	630	660	670	570	720	720	700
Exempt	10	10	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public sector jobs	7,690	7,840	7,780	7,700	7,780	7,820	8,130	8,340	8,530	8,790	8,790

On an annual basis, in December 2021 there was an increase of 270 full-time jobs, slightly offset by a decrease of 20 in zero-hour jobs. There was essentially no change in the number of part-time jobs.

For a more detailed breakdown of public sector jobs by employment status, see [Appendix Table A6](#).

¹³ While most such jobs are included in “GOJ – zero-hours” in [Table 11](#), zero-hours jobs in non-core sub-sectors are also included in the zero-hours total shown in [Table 2](#) and [Table 12](#)

Residential status

The number of public sector jobs by residential status of employees from December 2016 to December 2021 is shown in [Table 13](#).

Table 13 – Number of public sector jobs by residential status of current post holder, December 2016 to December 2021

Residential status	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21
Entitled / entitled to work	7,040	7,190	7,160	7,050	7,070	7,080	7,290	7,430	7,610	7,890	7,850
Licensed	550	540	540	570	610	650	680	750	730	730	760
Registered	100	100	80	80	80	80	90	130	170	150	170
Exempt	10	10	+	10	10	10	70	30	10	20	10
Public sector jobs	7,690	7,840	7,780	7,700	7,780	7,820	8,130	8,340	8,530	8,790	8,790

On an annual basis, in December 2021 the increase in jobs was driven by an increase of 240 jobs filled by staff with entitled or entitled to work status, and an increase of 30 jobs filled by staff with licensed status.

For a more detailed breakdown of public sector jobs by residential status, see [Appendix Table A7](#).

Statistics Jersey

29 April 2022

Annex

The standard industrial classification system

Since December 2018, labour market reports have used the UK standard industrial classification (SIC) 2007 system. Recent reports prior to this, up to June 2018, used the previous UK SIC 2003 system. The main changes in UK SIC 2007 pertinent to the Jersey economy are the following:

- “Information and communication” is a newly created sector, which contains the “Computer and related activities” section and draws from the previous “Manufacturing”, “Transport, storage and communications” and “Private education, health and other services” (see [digital sector](#) for more details)
- Landscape gardening has moved from “Agriculture and fishing” to “Miscellaneous business activities”
- Sewerage, waste disposal and removal services have moved from “Private education, health and other services” to “Utilities and waste”
- Repair of household items has moved from “Wholesale and retail” to “Private education, health and other services”

Undertakings have also been classified to a greater level of detail, allowing more granular sub-sector analysis. For the first time, we have been able to provide statistics for the [digital sector and its sub-sectors](#).

For full details, see the [ONS publications](#) on the UK SIC 2007 system, in particular the introduction to the [structure and explanatory notes](#).

Standard industrial classification 2007 sectors

Sector	SIC 2007 divisions
Agriculture and fishing	A
Manufacturing	C
Construction and quarrying	B, F
Utilities and waste	D, E
Wholesale and retail	G
Hotels, restaurants and bars	I
Transport and storage	H
Information and communication	J
Financial and legal activities	K, 69 from M
Miscellaneous business activities	L, N, M except 69
Private education, health and other services	O, P, Q, R, S, T, U

Standard industrial classification 2003 sectors

Sector	SIC 2003 divisions
Agriculture and fishing	A, B
Manufacturing	D
Construction and quarrying	C, F
Electricity, gas and water	E
Wholesale and retail	G
Hotels, restaurants and bars	H
Transport, storage and communication	I
Computer and related activities	72 from K
Financial and legal activities	J, 74.11 and 74.12 from K
Miscellaneous business activities	K except 72, 74.11 and 74.22
Private education, health and other services	L, M, N, O, P, Q

Notes

Definitions

From December 2013, the data used to produce this report has been collected under the [Control of Housing and Work \(Jersey\) Law 2012](#) (CHWL). Under this law, all undertakings in Jersey are required to report *individual* employee-level information to the Government of Jersey at six-monthly intervals. Employment status and residential status are reported for every employee:

- **employment status:** in addition to the permanent and fixed-term categories of full-time and part-time employment, the CHWL requires the reporting of employees who have worked in the latest month on zero-hours contracts, and employees who are classified as exempt. Full-time is defined as 25 hours per week or more, part-time as less than 25 hours but not zero, and zero-hours as zero contracted hours.
- **residential status:** the categories of residential status under the CHWL are: “entitled” and “entitled to work” (both formerly “locally qualified”); “licensed” (formerly “j-category”); and “registered” (formerly “non-qualified”)

Under the previous [Regulation of Undertakings and Development Law](#) (RUDL), in effect from June 1998 to June 2013, all undertakings operating in Jersey were required to report only *aggregate* employee numbers. These were classified by employment status (full-time, part-time) and by residential status (locally qualified, j-category and non-qualified).

The Population Office of the Customer and Local Services department has administered and compiled the manpower returns collected under both the RUDL and the CHWL. Statistics Jersey analyses the collected data and produces this report.

Long-run time series extending beyond December 2013 have been adjusted for the change in reporting criteria under RUDL and CHWL.

Private sector

The “private sector” includes the former States Trading Committees (both before and after incorporation), the Jersey Financial Services Commission (JFSC), the Family Nursing and Home Care Service, and the Jersey Competition Regulatory Authority (JCRA, previously the Channel Islands Competition Regulatory Authority [CICRA]).

In July 2014, the States of Jersey Housing department was incorporated as Andium Homes. From December 2014, jobs at Andium Homes are included in the private sector, having previously been recorded in the public sector.

Visit Jersey commenced operations in March 2015. From June 2015, jobs at Visit Jersey are included in the private sector, having previously been recorded in the public sector.

Jersey Sport Limited was created in June 2017. From June 2017, jobs at Jersey Sport are included in the private sector, having previously been recorded in the public sector.

Public sector

The “public sector” includes Government of Jersey core jobs (on permanent and fixed-term contracts), Government of Jersey jobs on zero-hours contracts, Government of Jersey Trading Bodies (Jersey Fleet Management and Jersey Car Parks), non-States Workers, the States of Jersey Development Company (JDC), and Parish jobs.

Since December 2019, the Maison St Brelade residential care home has been included in the parish of St Brelade workforce and is thus included in the public sector.

Up until June 2013, Government of Jersey trading bodies (Jersey Car Parking and Jersey Fleet Management) were included in Government of Jersey core staff. They have comprised 40-50 jobs for the period where data is available, since June 2010.

Up until December 2007, Government of Jersey core jobs were not adjusted for individuals working in multiple jobs. From June 2008 onwards individuals working in multiple jobs were only counted once. For years where this figure is available, it was between 10 and 30 jobs.

Methodology

The Labour Market report is produced using the results of the six-monthly manpower survey, which is run by the Population Office. Under the [Control of Housing and Work Law](#) this survey is mandatory for undertakings that employ staff in Jersey, including those where the owner is self-employed and employs no other staff (sole traders). In every round some undertakings will not respond in time to be included in the report; to prevent non-returns from distorting the results, Statistics Jersey imputes these missing returns based on these undertakings' past returns. This is done by taking the values from the previous return, or the return from one year earlier for seasonal businesses. The number of undertakings imputed varies from round to round, as does the number of jobs imputed for these undertakings. The number of jobs imputed in recent years has increased from approximately 200 to 2,000 in [June 2019](#). In the [December 2019](#) and [June 2020](#) rounds there was an unusually large number of non-returns, approximately 4,000 jobs were imputed for the publications and approximately 2,500 jobs were imputed in the revisions. These rounds had higher levels of imputation in part due to COVID-19 and associated public health restrictions, difficulties contacting some businesses due to changes in working arrangements such as remote working and due to inactivity, and higher workloads on the CLS dept. In the previous report ([June 2021](#)), the number of jobs that needed to be imputed was considerably lower, at approximately 1,100, but in the current report approximately 3,300 jobs were imputed.

To verify the accuracy of the imputation methodology, Statistics Jersey compared the figures derived from the manpower returns with data collected by CLS for administrating social security contributions. Changes in job numbers detailed in this report are consistent with those observed in the contributions dataset, in particular the total number of jobs in the economy in June 2019 and June 2021 were similar in both datasets. Statistics Jersey is also developing an experimental imputation methodology to more accurately impute jobs for undertakings that did not complete their manpower return in time to be included, combining data from multiple sources: the manpower return, social security contributions data, and the Government co-funded payroll scheme.

In every Labour Market report, the figures for the previous round (in this case the [June 2021 report](#)) are revised, to reflect improvements in the data from late returns being submitted. Note that as this generally does not happen for all missing returns, a lower level of imputation is still required for the revised round. Statistics Jersey only revises the previous round of the Labour Market; figures for earlier rounds are not revised.

Summing across undertakings gives the total number of jobs in a particular grouping; this does not give the total number of individual employees, since some employees may have jobs at multiple undertakings.

Numbers presented throughout this report have been rounded independently to the nearest 10; therefore, rows and columns in some tables may not sum to totals.

Classifications

Labour market reports from December 2018 onwards are published using the revised UK Standard Industrial Classification 2007 (SIC 2007). Sectoral totals published for prior reports used earlier classification systems and thus have different sectoral totals to those published in this report. See the [annex](#) for details.

Further information

Further information regarding analysis of the information collected through the manpower returns is available from [Statistics Jersey](#).

Enquiries about the Government of Jersey employment numbers should be directed to the [Government of Jersey Human Resources Department](#).

Enquiries about the [Control of Housing and Work Law](#) and [manpower returns](#) should be directed to the [Population Office](#).

Appendix

Data tables can be found on the Statistics Jersey website under [labour market statistics](#) and on [OpenData](#).

Table A1 – Jobs in the economy, and the private and public* sectors, from 2000 to 2021

Year	Return	Private	Public*	Total
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	53,290
	Dec	43,850	6,430	50,280
2006	Jun	47,380	6,540	53,910
	Dec	45,000	6,560	51,570
2007	Jun	48,380	6,730	55,110
	Dec	46,360	6,630	52,980
2008	Jun	49,880	6,730	56,610
	Dec	46,910	6,650	53,560
2009	Jun	49,440	6,750	56,190
	Dec	46,780	6,790	53,570
2010	Jun	49,310	6,840	56,150
	Dec	46,750	6,780	53,530
2011	Jun	50,170	6,740	56,910
	Dec	47,170	6,730	53,900
2012	Jun	49,630	6,770	56,400
	Dec	47,010	6,840	53,850
2013	Jun	49,360	6,920	56,290
	Dec	47,020	8,300 / 7,010	55,320
2014	Jun	50,040	8,400 / 7,110	58,430
	Dec	48,220	8,320 / 7,080	56,540
2015	Jun	50,880	8,190 / 7,020	59,060
	Dec	49,860	7,960 / 6,940	57,820
2016	Jun	52,480	7,840 / 6,770	60,320
	Dec	50,950	7,690 / 6,670	58,640
2017	Jun	53,770	7,840 / 6,690	61,610
	Dec	52,010	7,780 / 6,710	59,790
2018	Jun	54,250	7,700 / 6,720	61,960
	Dec	53,070	7,780 / 6,750	60,850
2019	Jun	54,660	7,820 / 6,750	62,470
	Dec	53,260	8,130 / 6,910	61,380
2020	Jun	51,440	8,340 / 7,230	59,780
	Dec	51,500	8,530 / 7,240	60,020
2021	Jun	53,750	8,790 / 7,520	62,540
	Dec	53,470	8,790 / 7,550	62,260

* Public sector jobs are Government of Jersey (GOJ) core jobs for the period up to June 2013. For the period covered by the [CHWL](#), from December 2013, two numbers are shown: overall public sector / GOJ core jobs. See [notes](#) for details.

Table A2 – Private sector jobs by sector, June 2016 to December 2021

Sector	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21
Agriculture and fishing	1,410	990	1,380	900	1,350	930	1,270	900	1,120	980	1,130	910
Manufacturing	890	880	910	910	950	940	990	950	910	900	940	900
Construction and quarrying	5,610	5,710	5,910	5,830	6,010	6,000	6,000	5,960	5,980	6,120	6,400	6,370
Utilities and waste	710	730	730	710	710	710	710	700	710	710	720	720
Wholesale and retail	7,450	7,540	7,450	7,530	7,380	7,470	7,280	7,360	6,920	7,060	7,300	7,390
Hotels, restaurants and bars	6,340	5,260	6,430	5,370	6,420	5,530	6,400	5,480	4,700	4,500	5,420	5,110
Transport and storage	2,030	1,900	2,060	1,970	2,100	1,990	2,090	2,140	1,990	1,940	1,890	1,920
Information and communication	1,690	1,710	1,750	1,750	1,760	1,810	1,840	1,850	1,840	1,800	1,850	1,830
Financial and legal activities	13,280	13,270	13,430	13,460	13,460	13,760	13,700	13,700	13,440	13,480	13,560	13,670
Miscellaneous business activities	5,810	5,720	6,030	5,940	6,080	6,060	6,260	6,130	5,920	5,880	6,080	6,070
Private education, health and other services	7,280	7,240	7,690	7,640	8,050	7,880	8,130	8,120	7,920	8,130	8,450	8,580
Total private sector headcount	52,480	50,950	53,770	52,010	54,250	53,070	54,660	53,260	51,440	51,500	53,750	53,470

Table A3 – Private sector jobs by sector and employment status, December 2020 to December 2021

Sector	December 2020				June 2021				December 2021			
	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-Hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt
Agriculture and fishing	830	110	40	0	970	100	60	+	760	110	40	+
Manufacturing	630	150	120	0	640	150	150	+	620	150	130	+
Construction and quarrying	5,150	420	520	30	5,450	420	510	20	5,460	410	480	30
Utilities and waste	600	40	70	+	610	50	60	+	640	40	30	+
Wholesale and retail	4,990	1,400	580	90	5,150	1,470	590	90	5,160	1,550	580	100
Hotels, restaurants and bars	2,950	590	930	30	3,410	690	1,260	60	3,260	680	1,110	60
Transport and storage	1,490	200	250	+	1,440	240	210	+	1,450	240	230	10
Information and communication	1,520	140	110	30	1,560	160	120	10	1,570	150	110	10
Financial and legal activities	12,420	890	150	20	12,460	910	160	30	12,580	920	150	30
Miscellaneous business activities	3,420	1,240	1,200	10	3,590	1,250	1,230	20	3,620	1,240	1,190	20
Private education, health and other services	4,880	1,790	1,390	80	5,040	1,830	1,540	50	5,060	1,820	1,630	60
Private sector jobs	38,880	6,960	5,370	290	40,330	7,260	5,880	280	40,180	7,290	5,690	300

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A4 – Private sector jobs by sector and residential status of current post holder, December 2020 to December 2021

Sector	December 2020				June 2021				December 2021			
	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt
Agriculture and fishing	610	+	360	0	610	+	520	+	590	10	310	+
Manufacturing	830	10	60	0	850	10	80	+	820	10	70	+
Construction and quarrying	5,470	70	540	30	5,700	100	580	20	5,650	100	590	30
Utilities and waste	670	10	30	+	680	10	30	+	670	20	30	+
Wholesale and retail	6,490	60	420	90	6,720	60	440	90	6,770	60	460	100
Hotels, restaurants and bars	3,110	20	1,340	30	3,610	20	1,740	60	3,450	20	1,580	60
Transport and storage	1,860	50	30	+	1,800	50	40	+	1,820	50	50	10
Information and communication	1,610	90	80	30	1,660	90	80	10	1,660	90	80	10
Financial and legal activities	11,940	1,010	510	20	12,020	1,030	490	30	12,060	1,090	500	30
Miscellaneous business activities	5,080	140	650	10	5,290	150	630	20	5,290	150	610	20
Private education, health and other services	7,340	230	490	80	7,640	230	530	50	7,750	230	530	60
Private sector jobs	45,010	1,690	4,500	290	46,570	1,750	5,150	280	46,530	1,820	4,810	300

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A5a – Private sector jobs by sector, employment status and residential status of current post holder, June 2020 to December 2020

Sector	June 2020								December 2020							
	Full-time			Part-time		Zero-Hours		Exempt	Full-time			Part-time		Zero-Hours		Exempt
	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered		Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered	
Agriculture and fishing	500	+	460	100	10	40	20	+	480	+	340	100	10	40	10	0
Manufacturing	580	10	40	160	+	110	10	0	580	10	50	140	+	110	10	0
Construction and quarrying	4,560	60	390	380	20	460	100	20	4,640	70	440	400	20	430	90	30
Utilities and waste	570	10	20	40	0	60	+	+	560	10	20	40	0	60	+	+
Wholesale and retail	4,530	60	360	1,390	30	430	60	60	4,590	60	340	1,360	40	540	50	90
Hotels, restaurants and bars	2,010	20	1,020	540	110	620	330	60	1,940	20	990	510	80	660	270	30
Transport and storage	1,440	50	40	220	10	230	+	+	1,420	50	30	200	+	250	+	+
Information and communication	1,400	90	90	150	0	110	10	10	1,360	90	80	140	+	110	+	30
Financial and legal activities	10,920	980	490	860	10	140	+	40	10,920	1,010	490	880	10	140	10	20
Miscellaneous business activities	3,110	130	230	1,070	140	910	280	40	3,080	140	200	1,060	170	930	270	10
Private education, health and other services	4,170	200	370	1,740	40	1,260	60	90	4,280	230	370	1,740	50	1,320	70	80
Private sector jobs	33,780	1,610	3,490	6,650	370	4,360	870	310	33,840	1,690	3,340	6,580	390	4,590	770	290

+: non-zero less than 5

Continued on the following page in [Table A5b](#).

Table A5b – Private sector jobs by sector, employment status and residential status of current post holder, June 2021 to December 2021

Sector	June 2021								December 2021								
	Full-time			Part-time		Zero-hours			Exempt	Full-time			Part-time		Zero-hours		Exempt
	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work		Licensed	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered		
Agriculture and fishing	470	+	500	90	10	40	10	+	450	10	300	100	10	40	0	+	
Manufacturing	580	10	60	150	+	130	20	+	560	10	60	150	+	120	10	+	
Construction and quarrying	4,870	100	480	390	30	440	70	20	4,860	100	500	390	20	410	70	30	
Utilities and waste	580	10	30	50	0	60	+	+	600	20	20	40	0	30	+	+	
Wholesale and retail	4,750	60	340	1,430	40	530	60	90	4,750	60	350	1,490	60	530	50	100	
Hotels, restaurants and bars	2,100	20	1,290	590	110	920	340	60	2,060	20	1,180	600	90	800	320	60	
Transport and storage	1,360	50	30	230	10	210	+	+	1,370	50	40	230	10	230	10	10	
Information and communication	1,390	90	80	150	+	120	+	10	1,400	90	80	150	+	110	+	10	
Financial and legal activities	10,960	1,030	470	900	10	150	10	30	11,010	1,090	480	910	10	140	10	30	
Miscellaneous business activities	3,200	150	240	1,080	170	1,010	220	20	3,210	150	260	1,070	170	1,000	190	20	
Private education, health and other services	4,410	230	400	1,770	60	1,470	70	50	4,420	230	410	1,770	50	1,560	70	60	
Private sector jobs	34,660	1,750	3,920	6,840	430	5,070	810	280	34,690	1,820	3,670	6,880	420	4,970	720	300	

+: non-zero less than 5

 Continued from [Table A5a](#) on the preceding page.

Table A6 – Employment status of overall public sector headcount, December 2020 to December 2021

Division	December 2020				June 2021				December 2021			
	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt
GOJ – core	6,430	810		0	6,680	850		0	6,720	830		0
GOJ – zero-hours			660				670				650	
GOJ Trading Bodies	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	+	0	0
Non-States Workers	20	110	0	0	+	100	0	0	0	100	0	0
JDC	10	+	0	0	10	+	0	0	10	+	0	0
Parish	320	80	60	0	310	70	50	0	320	70	50	0
Public sector jobs	6,820	990	720	0	7,040	1,030	720	0	7,090	1,000	700	0

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A7 – Residential status of overall public sector headcount, December 2020 to December 2021

Division	December 2020				June 2021				December 2021			
	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt
GOJ – core	6,400	720	120	0	6,700	720	100	+	6,680	750	120	+
GOJ – zero-hours	610	+	50	0	620	10	50	+	600	10	40	+
GOJ Trading Bodies	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0
Non-States Workers	100	+	+	10	90	0	+	10	90	0	+	10
JDC	10	+	+	0	10	+	+	0	10	+	0	0
Parish	450	0	+	0	430	+	+	0	430	+	+	0
Public sector jobs	7,610	730	170	10	7,890	730	150	20	7,850	760	170	10

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A8 – Jobs in the finance and legal activities sector by sub-sector, December 2016 to December 2021¹⁴

Sub-sector	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Banking	3,280	3,220	3,320	3,290	3,380	3,340	3,230	3,220	3,150	2,990	2,900	-380	-12%
Credit granting and other financial services	110	120	110	110	100	100	100	90	90	90	100	-10	-9%
Holding companies	190	200	140	140	220	120	120	120	120	120	120	-70	-37%
Trusts and similar instruments	170	170	170	180	180	170	150	150	150	160	170	0	0%
Trust administration	4,290	4,470	4,400	4,460	4,360	4,290	4,430	4,200	4,150	4,100	4,260	-30	-1%
Fund administration	1,100	1,130	1,140	1,120	1,250	1,310	1,200	1,220	1,320	1,500	1,540	440	40%
Other activities auxiliary to financial services	550	550	580	580	600	620	630	670	680	680	690	140	25%
Fund management	370	380	370	390	410	420	420	410	420	440	440	70	19%
Insurance	330	350	360	360	360	370	370	360	350	350	340	10	3%
Legal activities	1,630	1,660	1,670	1,660	1,630	1,680	1,710	1,670	1,670	1,720	1,700	70	4%
Accounting and compliance	1,250	1,180	1,200	1,170	1,260	1,280	1,350	1,310	1,380	1,410	1,420	170	14%
Finance sector	13,270	13,430	13,460	13,460	13,760	13,700	13,700	13,440	13,480	13,560	13,670	400	3%

¹⁴ Due to reclassification, some values have been revised compared with those published in December 2018.

Finance sector commentary

Finance and legal activities (the “finance sector”) accounted for a quarter (26%) of private sector jobs in December 2021.

The sector had a total of 13,670 jobs, representing an annual increase of 190 jobs, and a six-monthly increase of 110 jobs from June 2021.

Appendix Table A8 shows the number of jobs in the sub-sectors comprising Jersey’s finance sector, from December 2016 to December 2021.

In December 2021, four of the eleven sub-sectors recorded their highest number of jobs since December 2013¹⁵: fund administration, accounting and compliance, fund management, and other activities auxiliary to financial services. In contrast, banking and holding companies were the only two sub-sectors to record their lowest number of jobs since December 2013.

The only notable annual decrease of at least 50 jobs was recorded in banking, which was down 250 jobs. Notable annual increases of at least 50 jobs were recorded in fund administration (up 220) and trust administration (up 110). Other annual changes were of 40 or fewer jobs.

Over the last five years, since December 2016, five sub-sectors have seen increases and three have seen decreases. The sub-sectors that have seen the largest increases in jobs were fund administration (up 440), accounting and compliance (up 170), other activities auxiliary to financial services (up 140), and fund management (up 70). In contrast, the sub-sector with the largest decrease in jobs was banking (down 380), followed by holding companies (down 70). Other sub-sectors saw changes of fewer than 50 jobs.

The sub-sectors that have experienced the greatest percentage change in jobs over the last five years were fund administration which increased by 40%, and holding companies which decreased by 37%, although the holding companies sub-sector exhibits variable job levels. The next largest change was in other activities auxiliary to financial services (up 25%), which includes services such as mortgage and loan brokerage and investment advisory. Fund management was up 19% and accounting and compliance was up 14% over this period. The next largest percentage decrease was in banking (down 12%). Other changes were of less than 10%.

¹⁵ The first return under the [Control of Housing and Work \(Jersey\) Law 2012](#).

Table A9 – Jobs in the ONS definition of the digital sector by sub-sector, December 2016 to December 2021

Sub-sector	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities	210	220	190	170	170	150	140	140	120	120	110	-100	-48%
Software publishing	90	90	100	100	90	90	100	100	110	90	80	-10	-11%
Motion picture, video and television programme, and sound recording and publishing activities	80	70	70	70	90	80	80	80	70	70	80	0	0%
Radio and television programming and broadcasting activities	100	100	90	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0%
Wired telecommunications activities	470	470	480	500	520	550	560	560	550	530	530	60	13%
Wireless, satellite and other telecommunications activities	50	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	30	30	30	-20	-40%
Computer programming activities	130	140	150	150	150	150	140	150	150	170	180	50	38%
Computer consultancy activities	490	520	530	540	560	570	570	560	550	570	560	70	14%
Information service activities	80	80	80	80	80	90	100	100	100	140	140	60	75%
Wholesale and repair of computers and communication equipment; Computer facilities management and other information technology and computer services	40	40	40	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	10	25%
Digital sector	1,740	1,770	1,770	1,780	1,830	1,870	1,870	1,870	1,830	1,870	1,860	120	7%

Table A10 – Jobs in the technology, media and telecommunications (TMT) sector by sub-sector, December 2016 to December 2021

Sub-sector	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Printing	180	180	170	180	170	170	170	150	140	140	130	-50	-28%
Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities	210	220	190	170	170	150	140	140	120	120	110	-100	-48%
Software publishing	90	90	100	100	90	90	100	100	110	90	80	-10	-11%
Motion picture, video and television programme activities, and sound recording and publishing activities	80	70	70	70	90	80	80	80	70	70	80	0	0%
Radio and television programming and broadcasting activities	100	100	90	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0%
Wired telecommunications activities	470	470	480	500	520	550	560	560	550	530	530	60	13%
Wireless, satellite and other telecommunications activities	50	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	30	30	30	-20	-40%
Computer programming activities	130	140	150	150	150	150	140	150	150	170	180	50	38%
Computer consultancy activities	490	520	530	540	560	570	570	560	550	570	560	70	14%
Information service activities, and research and development (R&D)	80	80	80	90	90	100	100	110	110	140	140	60	75%
Advertising agencies	180	200	200	200	210	220	220	210	210	230	220	40	22%
Performing arts and artistic creation	70	70	80	80	90	90	90	80	80	100	100	30	43%
Operation of arts facilities and support activities to performing arts	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	70	60	70	70	-30	-30%
Wholesale and repair of computers and communication equipment; computer facilities management and other IT and computer services	40	40	40	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	10	25%
TMT sector	2,280	2,330	2,330	2,340	2,400	2,440	2,450	2,380	2,320	2,400	2,390	110	5%

Digital sector commentary

This publication uses the latest UK standard industrial classification (UK SIC 2007, see the [annex](#)) which, in contrast to the previous version (SIC2003), has a specific information and communications sector; this sector covers much of the “digital economy”.

The UK Office for National Statistics (ONS) [defines](#) the digital sector to primarily be the information and communications sector, which includes publishing, broadcasting, telecommunications, computer programming and consultancy, and information services. The ONS definition also includes manufacture of electronic components and boards (SIC 2007 group 26.1) and manufacture of computers and peripheral equipment (26.2) from the manufacturing sector, and repair of computers and communication equipment (95.1) from the private education, health and other services sector.

[Appendix Table A9](#) shows the number of jobs in the sub-sectors comprising Jersey’s digital sector, from December 2016 to December 2021.

The digital sector had a total of 1,860 jobs in December 2021, comprising 3% of the private sector. The two sub-sectors having the most jobs were computer consultancy (560 jobs) and wired telecommunications (530 jobs). The number of jobs in the digital sector increased by 30 jobs from December 2020; sub-sectors recorded annual changes of at most 40 jobs.

In the last five years, since December 2016, the digital sector in Jersey has grown by 120 jobs, an increase of 7%. Notable increases in jobs were seen in computer consultancy activities (up 70), and wired telecommunications and information service activities (both up 60); other increases were of at most 10 jobs. In contrast, only one sub-sector saw a notable decrease of at least 50 jobs: publishing of printed material decreased by 100 jobs (down 48%). The greatest percentage increases were seen in the information service activities (up 75%) and computer programming activities (up 38%). The greatest percentage decreases were in publishing of printed material (down 48%), and wireless telecommunications (down 40%).

Technology, media and telecommunications commentary

The “Technology, Media and Telecommunications (TMT) sector” expands on the digital sector definition above, and also includes: printing (18.1 from the manufacturing sector); advertising, and research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering (73.11 and 72.19 from miscellaneous business activities); and creative, arts and entertainment activities (90 from private education, health and other services).

[Appendix Table A10](#) shows the number of jobs in the TMT sector, overall and by sub-sector, from December 2016 to December 2021.

In December 2021, the TMT sector had a total of 2,390 jobs, comprising 4% of the private sector. Since December 2020 there was an annual increase of 70 jobs (3%). Over the last five years, since December 2016, the TMT sector has grown by 110 jobs, an increase of 5%.

The annual and five-yearly changes in the number of jobs at a sub-sector level are essentially similar to those described above for the ONS-defined digital sector, which the TMT sector encompasses. While all the annual changes for the ONS digital sector were 40 or fewer jobs, the TMT sector reported changes of 30 or fewer. Most notable five-year changes of at least 50 jobs were in the ONS digital sector noted above, with the addition of the printing sub-sector, which decreased by 50 jobs.

Table A11 – Jobs in the miscellaneous business activities sector by sub-sector, December 2016 to December 2021

Sub-sector	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Real estate activities	470	470	470	480	500	500	500	490	480	530	550	80	17%
Management consultancy activities, and activities of head offices	570	600	640	660	670	720	760	820	800	800	800	230	40%
Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy; Technical testing and analysis; Scientific research and development	410	430	420	430	440	430	440	420	430	450	460	50	12%
Advertising, market research, and public relations and communication	260	310	330	340	350	350	350	340	320	340	330	70	27%
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	400	410	410	430	440	450	450	450	460	520	510	110	28%
Rental and leasing activities	220	250	210	230	220	260	240	220	230	260	240	20	9%
Employment activities	990	1,060	970	940	950	990	840	740	760	710	760	-230	-23%
Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities	200	210	190	200	180	200	190	180	150	150	130	-70	-35%
Security and investigation activities	360	380	400	410	350	310	330	270	290	270	270	-90	-25%
Cleaning activities and combined facilities support activities	1,250	1,300	1,280	1,300	1,340	1,350	1,350	1,280	1,270	1,320	1,320	70	6%
Landscape service activities	500	520	510	570	520	550	520	560	530	570	530	30	6%
Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	90	100	110	110	110	160	170	150	170	170	170	80	89%
Miscellaneous business activities	5,720	6,040	5,940	6,080	6,060	6,260	6,130	5,920	5,880	6,080	6,070	350	6%

Miscellaneous business activities commentary

The miscellaneous business activities sector includes private sector services usually provided to businesses that aren't classified elsewhere. These include:

- Real estate activities
- Professional, scientific and technical activities (excluding legal activities and accounting and compliance activities, which are included in the finance sector)
- Administrative and support service activities

Appendix Table A11 shows the number of jobs in the miscellaneous business activities sector, overall and by sub-sector, from December 2016 to December 2021.

The miscellaneous business activities sector had 6,070 jobs in December 2021, accounting for 11% of private sector jobs. The sub-sectors with the highest number of jobs were cleaning and facilities support activities (1,320), management consultancy and head offices (800), and employment activities (760).

There was an annual increase of jobs in the sector of 190, with six sub-sectors seeing increases, with four seeing increases, two seeing decreases, and six essentially unchanged. Notable annual increases were seen in real estate activities (up 70), and in cleaning and combined facilities support activities and other professional, scientific and technical activities (both up 50). There were no notable annual decreases.

Over the last five years, since December 2016, the sector has grown by 350 jobs, a 6% increase. Seven sub-sectors saw notable increases over this period; the largest gains were in management consultancy and head offices, up 230, followed by other professional, scientific and technical activities, up 110. Three sub-sectors saw declines over this period, all notable: a decrease of 230 jobs in employment activities, 90 jobs in security and investigation activities, and 70 jobs in travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities.

Table A12 – Jobs in the private education, health and other services sector by sub-sector, December 2016 to December 2021

Sub-sector	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Public administration, defence, and compulsory social security	50	50	50	60	60	70	70	70	80	80	80	30	60%
Pre-primary, primary, secondary and higher education	460	460	470	490	490	440	450	450	470	490	470	10	2%
Other education, and educational support activities	530	600	580	650	600	710	680	630	670	750	750	220	42%
Medical and dental practice activities, and hospital activities	540	580	600	610	590	590	600	590	610	630	640	100	19%
Other human health activities	360	380	390	410	400	400	420	400	410	450	470	110	31%
Residential care activities	1,480	1,550	1,540	1,600	1,620	1,570	1,640	1,620	1,670	1,600	1,590	110	7%
Social work activities without accommodation	1,500	1,640	1,640	1,680	1,670	1,820	1,810	1,780	1,830	1,920	1,930	430	29%
Creative, arts and entertainment activities	180	180	180	190	190	190	190	150	140	160	180	0	0%
Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities	230	300	240	300	250	320	270	270	260	270	280	50	22%
Sports, amusement and recreation activities, and gambling and betting activities	740	790	730	830	770	760	710	700	740	790	830	90	12%
Washing and (dry-)cleaning of textile and fur products, and repair of computers and personal and household goods	230	230	240	240	230	230	230	220	230	240	240	10	4%
Hairdressing and other beauty treatment	590	580	590	590	590	590	580	580	570	590	600	10	2%
Other personal service activities n.e.c., funeral activities, physical well-being, activities of membership organisations, and activities of households as employers of domestic personnel	350	360	390	420	430	460	470	460	460	480	520	170	49%
Private education, health and other services	7,240	7,690	7,640	8,050	7,880	8,130	8,120	7,920	8,130	8,450	8,580	1,340	19%

Private education, health and other services commentary

The private education, health and other services sector includes private sector services usually provided to individuals. *Services provided by the public sector are not included in this sector.*

These services include the following broad sub-sectors:

- Education
- Human health and social work activities
- Public administration, defence and compulsory social security
- Arts, entertainment and recreation
- Other (personal) service activities
- Activities of households as employers
- Undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities for households' own use
- Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies

Appendix Table A12 shows the number of jobs in the private education, health and other services sector, overall and by sub-sector, from December 2016 to December 2021.

In December 2021 there were 8,580 jobs in this sector, accounting for 16% of private sector jobs. The sub-sectors with the highest number of jobs were social work activities without accommodation (1,930), and residential care activities (1,590).

The sector had an increase of 450 jobs compared to 12 months ago, an increase of 6%. There were notable annual changes of at least 50 jobs in social work activities without accommodation (up 100), sports activities and amusement and recreation activities, and gambling and betting activities (up 90), other education and educational support activities (up 80), and other human health activities and other personal service activities (both up 60). The only decrease was the notable decrease in residential care activities (down 80). Other annual changes were of 40 or fewer jobs.

Over the last five years, since December 2016, the private education, health and other services sector grew by 1,340 jobs, a 19% increase. The largest increase was in social work activities without accommodation, up 430 jobs – a 29% increase. This was followed by: other education, and educational support activities, up 220 (42%); other personal services up 170 (49%); residential care activities, up 110 (7%); other human health activities, up 110 (31%); and medical and dental practice activities, and hospital activities up 100 (19%). The largest percentage increase was seen in private undertakings operating in the public administration, defence and compulsory social security sub-sector, up 60% (30 jobs). Nine sub-sectors saw increases over this five-year period, compared with four sub-sectors that saw essentially no net change in jobs; no-subsectors saw decreases over this period.

Table A13 – Jobs in the hotels, restaurants and bars sector by sub-sector, December 2016 to December 2021

Sub-sector	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Hotels and similar accommodation	1,880	2,620	1,900	2,600	1,940	2,570	1,890	1,530	1,430	1,900	1,610	-270	-14%
Holiday and other short-stay accommodation; Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks	70	90	70	80	70	80	60	60	60	70	70	0	0%
Other accommodation	140	140	140	120	120	110	110	110	110	110	110	-30	-21%
Licensed restaurants	1,210	1,390	1,200	1,270	1,160	1,220	1,160	1,170	1,020	1,180	1,130	-80	-7%
Unlicensed restaurants and cafes	550	690	580	730	630	760	640	600	600	730	680	130	24%
Take away food shops and mobile food stands	250	290	310	350	370	370	380	320	360	390	430	180	72%
Event catering and other food service activities	150	200	160	220	170	210	180	100	110	190	160	10	7%
Beverage serving activities	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,060	1,080	1,090	1,050	820	810	850	920	-100	-10%
Hotels, restaurants and bars sector	5,260	6,430	5,370	6,420	5,530	6,400	5,480	4,700	4,500	5,420	5,110	-150	-3%

Hotels, restaurants and bars commentary

Appendix Table A13 shows the number of jobs in the hotels, restaurants and bars sector, overall and by sub-sector, from December 2016 to December 2021.

The hotels, restaurants and bars sector had 5,110 jobs in December 2021, accounting for 10% of private sector jobs. The sub-sectors with the highest number of jobs were hotels and similar accommodation (1,610), licensed restaurants (1,130), beverage serving activities (920), and unlicensed restaurants and cafes (680).

There was an annual increase of jobs in the sector¹⁶ of 610, a 14% increase, with six sub-sectors seeing increases and two essentially unchanged. The largest annual increases were seen in hotels and similar accommodation (up 180), followed by unlicensed restaurants and cafes and event catering and other food service activities (both up 110).

Over the last five years, since December 2016, the sector has decreased by 150 jobs, a 3% decrease. Four sub-sectors saw decreases over this period; the largest decreases were in hotels and similar accommodation, down 270, followed by beverage serving activities, down 100, and licensed restaurants, down 80. Two subsectors saw increases over the last five years; take away food shops and mobile food stands increased by 180 jobs, and unlicensed restaurants and cafes increased by 130 jobs.

¹⁶ When making annual comparisons, it should be noted that there were COVID-19 trading restrictions in place during December 2020 that prevented many hospitality undertakings from trading, as well as travel restrictions for people travelling to the Island. There were no trading restrictions in place during December 2021, and most travel restrictions were lifted for vaccinated travellers.

Table A14 – Jobs in the transport and storage sector by sub-sector, December 2016 to December 2021

Sub-sector	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Passenger land transport excluding taxi operation	200	260	210	290	230	270	230	210	180	190	170	-30	-15%
Taxi operation	280	270	260	260	250	250	260	230	230	250	240	-40	-14%
Freight transport by road	190	200	210	200	190	200	210	180	200	210	210	20	11%
Removal services	60	60	60	70	70	70	70	60	70	80	80	20	33%
Water transport	50	70	60	80	60	80	70	60	50	50	50	0	0%
Air transport	70	80	80	90	90	90	90	80	80	70	70	0	0%
Support activities for transportation, except cargo handling	340	400	370	420	370	420	500	490	480	410	420	80	24%
Cargo handling; Warehousing and storage	280	300	280	290	270	300	280	250	180	190	200	-80	-29%
Postal and courier activities	430	430	440	420	450	400	440	430	480	460	470	40	9%
Transport and storage sector	1,900	2,060	1,970	2,100	1,990	2,090	2,140	1,990	1,940	1,890	1,920	20	1%

Transport and storage commentary

Appendix Table A14 shows the number of jobs in the transport and storage sector, overall and by sub-sector, from December 2016 to December 2021.

The transport and storage sector had 1,920 jobs in December 2021, accounting for 4% of private sector jobs. The sub-sectors with the highest number of jobs were postal and courier activities (470), and support activities for transportation except cargo handling (420).

There was an annual decrease of jobs in the sector of 20 (-1%), with the only notable change being a decrease of 60 jobs in support activities for transportation except cargo handling; other sub-sectors were essentially unchanged on an annual basis.

Over the last five years, since December 2016, the sector has increased by 20 jobs, a 1% increase. Four sub-sectors saw increases over this period, three saw decreases, and two were essentially unchanged. The only notable changes were an increase in support activities for transportation except cargo handling, up 80, and a decrease in cargo handling, warehousing and storage, down 80. Other changes over this period were of fewer than 50 jobs.