

Introduction

This report presents the first publication of new experimental¹ employment statistics that have been produced using data already held by the Government of Jersey for administrative purposes. The publication of these experimental statistics is designed to invite feedback from users on the results and the methodology whilst these continue to be developed.

The report uses linked data from the Income Tax Instalment Scheme (ITIS), Social Security contributions and manpower returns. By combining multiple data sources in this way, we are able to produce a more comprehensive picture of the Jersey labour market than is available in our current labour market reports (which uses manpower returns as its single data source). Once fully developed it is the intention that this new methodology will replace the existing labour market reporting. For a comparison with the current labour market reports please see [Appendix B](#).

The new methodology provides improvements in the following key areas:

- Where employees are working for an employer, they are only included in this analysis if they had earnings within the respective month. This aims to ensure that temporarily inactive jobs are not included, and the measures are therefore more comparable with other jurisdictions.
- Jobs for professional domestic service providers serving no more than two households² (generally households employing their own domestic staff) are now included, but are not included in the existing labour market reporting as such undertakings are exempt from submitting manpower returns.

In addition, this methodology allows analysis at an individual person level. Results are therefore presented in two different ways:

- **jobs**; people are counted more than once if they are employed by more than one undertaking
- **employment**; this is a measure of people, where a person with more than one job is only counted once based on the information relating to their main job³

This second measure allows for linked demographic information to be used and this enables breakdowns by:

- industrial sector
- age
- sex
- self-declared nationality
- residential status⁴
- contract type

Additional measures, such as changes over time and the proportion of people with more than one job, can also be calculated.

[Appendix A](#) contains a detailed methodology description. Any future changes to the methodology or inclusion of additional data sources may lead to revisions of these figures.

¹ See [Experimental Statistics – Guidance and interpretation](#).

² Control of Housing and Work (Exemptions) (Jersey) Order 2013, article 3(i)
www.jerseylaw.je/laws/enacted/Pages/RO-085-2013.aspx

³ An individual's main job is categorised based upon the level of earnings within the month.

⁴ Residential statuses are defined in the [Control of Housing and Work \(Jersey\) Law 2012](#) in article 2(1) as entitled, entitled for work, licensed, and registered. In this report entitled and entitled for work are grouped together and described as "entitled", and individuals not identified as having one of these statuses are described as having an "unknown" status. Further details about residential statuses are available here:
www.gov.je/Working/Contributions/RegistrationCards/Pages/ResidentialStatus.aspx

Summary

For June 2023

- overall 57,650⁵ people were in employment in Jersey, an annual increase of 1,060; of these:
 - 30,160 people in employment were male
 - 27,490 people in employment were female
- people in employment worked 62,590 jobs, an annual increase of 610
 - 7.7% of people in employment had two or more jobs, a decrease from 8.5% in June 2022
 - females (8.6%) were more likely to have a second job than males (6.9%)
- the residential status of people in employment was⁶:
 - 48,670 entitled people, an annual decrease of 90
 - 2,780 licensed people, an annual increase of 220
 - 5,620 registered people, an annual increase of 480
- in their main employment:
 - 48,250 people were employed full-time, an annual increase of 710
 - 5,630 people were employed part-time, an annual increase of 480
 - 3,770 people were employed on a zero-hour contract, an annual decrease of 130
- of the 3,770 people with main employment on a zero-hour basis; 3,200 did not have any other employment, meaning 5.6% of people in employment had a single zero-hour job
- males were more likely than females to have their employment be full-time (89% and 78% respectively)
- the proportion of those employed aged 55 and over was 23.9%; this proportion has increased slightly each year since June 2019, when it was 20.5%
 - of the total employment in the transport and storage sector, 35% were people aged 55 or over, the highest proportion of any sector
- over 8% of employment in the hotels, restaurants and bars sector and the wholesale and retail sector were teenagers, compared with at most 4% for each of the other sectors
- over a third (38%) of employment for registered people was in the hotels, restaurants and bars sector, compared with at most 11% for each of the other sectors
- when analysing by self-declared nationality⁷:
 - the nationality with the largest number of people in employment was British / Jersey with 40,170 people, and it was also the nationality that saw the largest annual increase of 380
 - the largest annual decrease of employed people were those of Portuguese / Madeiran nationality, down by 140
 - people in employment of Latvian, Spanish, Bulgarian and Kenyan nationality were more than twice as likely to have a second job than the average across all nationalities
- the number of people in employment within the public sector saw the largest annual increase of all sectors, up by 370
- the agriculture and fishing sector was the only sector to see an annual decrease in total employment, down by 60

⁵ Values are independently rounded to nearest 10 throughout the report, so breakdowns may not sum to totals.

⁶ 580 people had unknown residential status.

⁷ Self-declared to Customer and Local Services. Only nationalities with over 100 individuals were included in the analysis.

Contents

Introduction	1
Summary	2
Contents	3
Overall employment and jobs	4
December employment	5
Employment by sector	6
Employment by age, sex and residential status	7
Employment by nationality	11
Employment by contract type	13
Agriculture and fishing sector	14
Construction and quarrying sector	16
Education, health and other services sector	18
Financial and legal activities sector	21
Hotels, restaurants and bars sector	24
Information and communication sector	27
Manufacturing sector	29
Miscellaneous business activities sector	31
Public sector	34
Transport and storage sector	37
Utilities and waste sector	39
Wholesale and retail sector	41
Jobs basis.....	44
Jobs by sector	44
Jobs by age, sex and residential status	46
Jobs by nationality	48
Jobs by contract type	49
Jobs by undertakings	50
Appendix A: Methodology	51
Appendix B: Comparison with Labour Market report	53
Appendix C: Definition of public sector	54

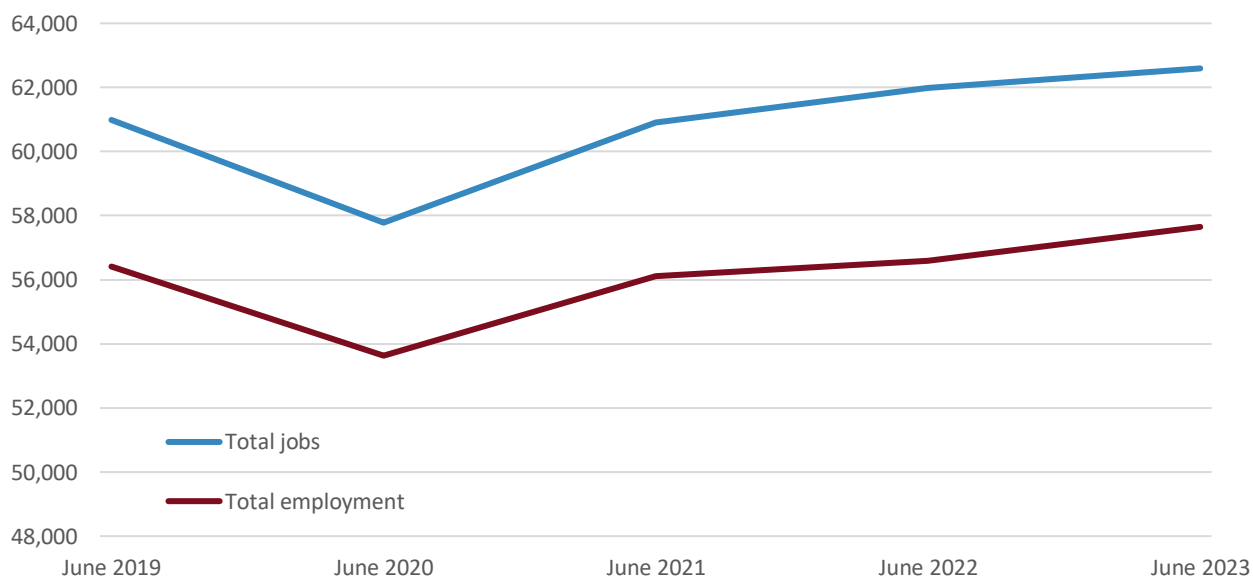
Overall employment and jobs

The figures in this report consist of those who have evidence of employment in a specific month, within either Income Tax Instalment Scheme (ITIS) data, Social Security contributions or manpower returns data. Where a job is dependently employed and present in the manpower, but there are no wages recorded in either ITIS or contributions datasets, it is **not** counted as being active employment during that month. As self-employed individuals can receive income irregularly e.g. directors' loans or dividends, all self-employed jobs within the manpower dataset are included. Some other jobs are removed where there is clear evidence that the employee did not work in the relevant month and any earnings are related to administrative changes (such as redundancy or post-employment payments), not active employment.

Currently, Statistics Jersey only has access to all three datasets from 2019 onwards. The combined employer return was fully implemented in January 2022 and prior to this, manpower returns were only completed in June and December. As this methodology currently requires all three datasets, it is only available for the years 2019-2023 in the months of June and December, up to June 2023. In future iterations of this report, Statistics Jersey aims to explore methods to improve the frequency and coverage of the data. A detailed description of the methodology can be found in [Appendix A](#).

Figure 1 shows total employment and total jobs for June 2019 to June 2023. Both employment and jobs saw annual decreases of around 3,000 in June 2020 during covid, followed by similarly sized annual increases in June 2021. For a comparison with the existing labour market reports please see [Appendix B](#).

Figure 1 – Total employment and total jobs; June 2019 to June 2023



These values together with the rate of second jobs are shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1 – Total employment and total jobs; June 2019 to June 2023

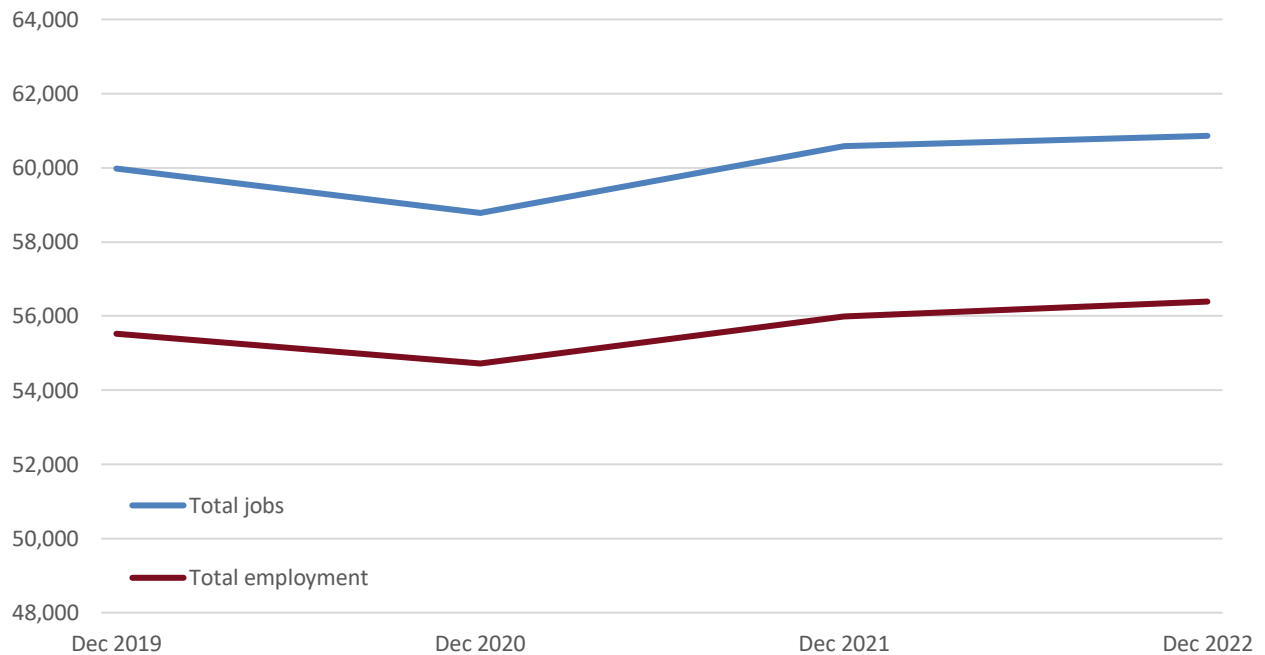
	June 2019	June 2020	June 2021	June 2022	June 2023
Total employment	56,410	53,630	56,120	56,590	57,650
Total jobs	60,990	57,780	60,910	61,980	62,590
Proportion of people with two or more jobs	7.4%	7.1%	7.7%	8.5%	7.7%

Both total employment, and the total number of jobs increased from June 2022 to June 2023, with total employment increasing by 1,060 and the total number of jobs increasing by 610. However, the proportion of people with two or more jobs decreased from June 2022 (8.5%) to June 2023 (7.7%). The proportion in June 2023 was essentially the same as the average for the previous four Junes (7.7%).

December employment

It is also possible to produce these statistics on employment and jobs for December. Figure 2 shows total employment and total jobs for December 2019 to December 2022. Compared with the June totals, both employment and jobs saw smaller annual decreases of around 1,000 in 2020 during covid, followed by annual increases of around 1,000 employees and 2,000 jobs in 2021.

Figure 2 – Total employment and total jobs; December 2019 to December 2022



These values together with the rate of second jobs are shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2 – Total employment and total jobs; December 2019 to December 2022

	Dec 2019	Dec 2020	Dec 2021	Dec 2022
Total employment	55,530	54,720	55,980	56,390
Total jobs	59,970	58,780	60,580	60,860
Proportion of people with two or more jobs	7.3%	6.8%	7.4%	7.1%

Both total employment and the total number of jobs increased from December 2021 to December 2022, with total employment increasing by 410 and the total number of jobs increasing by 280. The proportion of people with two or more jobs decreased slightly from December 2021 to December 2022.

Employment by sector

The following uses the Standard Industrial Classification 2007 (SIC 2007) to produce a breakdown by the sector of employment⁸.

The public sector consists of people with employment by the Government of Jersey, e.g. teachers and nurses, and public authorities, such as Jersey’s 12 parishes, are also in the public sector; see [Appendix C](#) for further details. The education, health and other services sector includes employment of teachers and healthcare workers who work in the private sector and does not include any public sector employment.

Figure 3 shows employment by sector.

Figure 3 – Employment by sector; June 2023

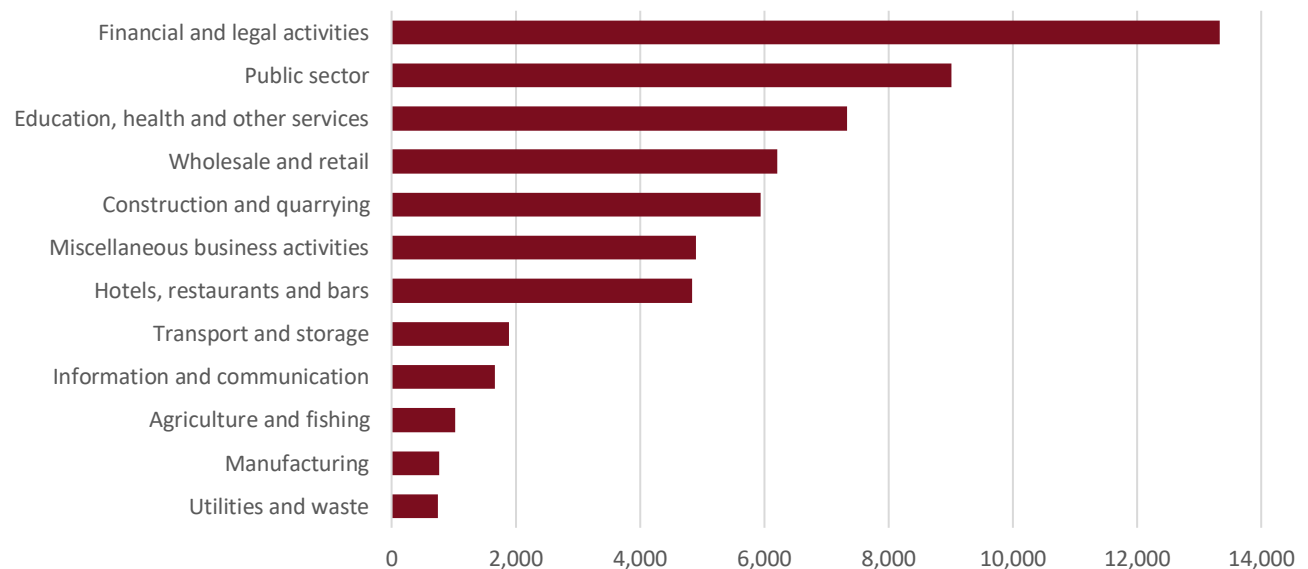


Table 3 shows the employment by sector for June 2022 and June 2023 with the annual change.

Table 3 – Employment by sector; June 2022 to June 2023

	June 2022	June 2023	Annual change
Agriculture and fishing	1,080	1,020	-60
Construction and quarrying	5,930	5,940	10
Education, health and other services	7,150	7,330	180
Financial and legal activities	13,110	13,340	230
Hotels, restaurants and bars	4,710	4,830	120
Information and communication	1,640	1,670	30
Manufacturing	760	760	0
Miscellaneous business activities	4,830	4,900	70
Public sector	8,640	9,010	370
Transport and storage	1,870	1,890	20
Utilities and waste	730	740	10
Wholesale and retail	6,160	6,210	50
All sectors	56,590	57,650	1,060

Financial and legal activities was the largest sector of employment, with 13,340 people having their main employment in this sector. The public sector was the second-largest industrial sector, and also saw the largest increase (370) between June 2022 and June 2023 in those with employment within the sector. The agriculture and fishing sector was the only sector which saw an annual decrease in total employment, down by 60.

⁸ Note that the industrial sector of an employer reflects their primary business activity. An individual’s occupation may or may not be related to their employer’s primary business activity. For example, an undertaking may employ staff whose occupation relates to secondary business activities, or support such as administration, IT, HR, facilities etc.

The education, health and other services sector; hotels, restaurants and bars sector; and miscellaneous business activities sector all saw over 10% of people employed in the sector working two or more jobs. These additional jobs may be within other sectors. The average across all the sectors of people in employment having two or more jobs was 7.7%.

Table 4 shows the proportion of people in employment with a second job, by the sector of their main job, for June 2019 to June 2023.

Table 4 – Proportion of people in employment with a second job, by the sector of their main job; June 2019 to June 2023

	June 2019	June 2020	June 2021	June 2022	June 2023
Agriculture and fishing	4%	7%	5%	6%	5%
Construction and quarrying	5%	6%	5%	7%	6%
Education, health and other services	12%	10%	12%	14%	11%
Financial and legal activities	4%	4%	4%	5%	4%
Hotels, restaurants and bars	12%	9%	13%	13%	12%
Information and communication	6%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Manufacturing	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
Miscellaneous business activities	10%	10%	11%	11%	11%
Public sector	8%	7%	7%	8%	7%
Transport and storage	8%	7%	8%	9%	8%
Utilities and waste	3%	3%	4%	4%	5%
Wholesale and retail	8%	7%	8%	9%	8%
All sectors	7.4%	7.1%	7.7%	8.5%	7.7%

Employment by age, sex and residential status

Employment can also be examined by the age, sex and residential status⁹ of the person, for the majority of individuals. Figure 4 shows employment by age, sex and residential status.

In June 2023 the age group with the highest employment was the 40-44 age group (6,900). This was the case for both males and females, who largely saw a similar distribution of employment by age. The only notable difference between sexes was for those aged over 60, with a considerably higher number of males in employment (3,970) than females (1,610) in this age group.

The proportion of those employed aged 55 and over was 23.9% in June 2023, a slight increase compared with June 2022 (23.2%). This proportion has increased each year, with it being 20.5% in June 2019.

As well as some differences in employment in certain age groups between sexes, there is also a difference in the proportion of males and females who had two or more jobs: 8.6% of females had two or more jobs in June 2023, compared with 6.9% of males.

There was little difference between age groups working multiple jobs, with the majority of age groups within one percentage point of the overall average of 7.7%. The only age groups outside this were the 16-19 and 65+ age groups, which saw 9.9% and 6.6% of employees with two or more jobs respectively.

⁹ Residential statuses are defined in the [Control of Housing and Work \(Jersey\) Law 2012](#) in article 2(1) as entitled, entitled for work, licensed, and registered. In this report entitled and entitled for work are grouped together and described as “entitled”, and individuals not identified as having one of these statuses are described as having an “unknown” status. Further details about residential statuses are available here: www.gov.je/Working/Contributions/RegistrationCards/Pages/ResidentialStatus.aspx

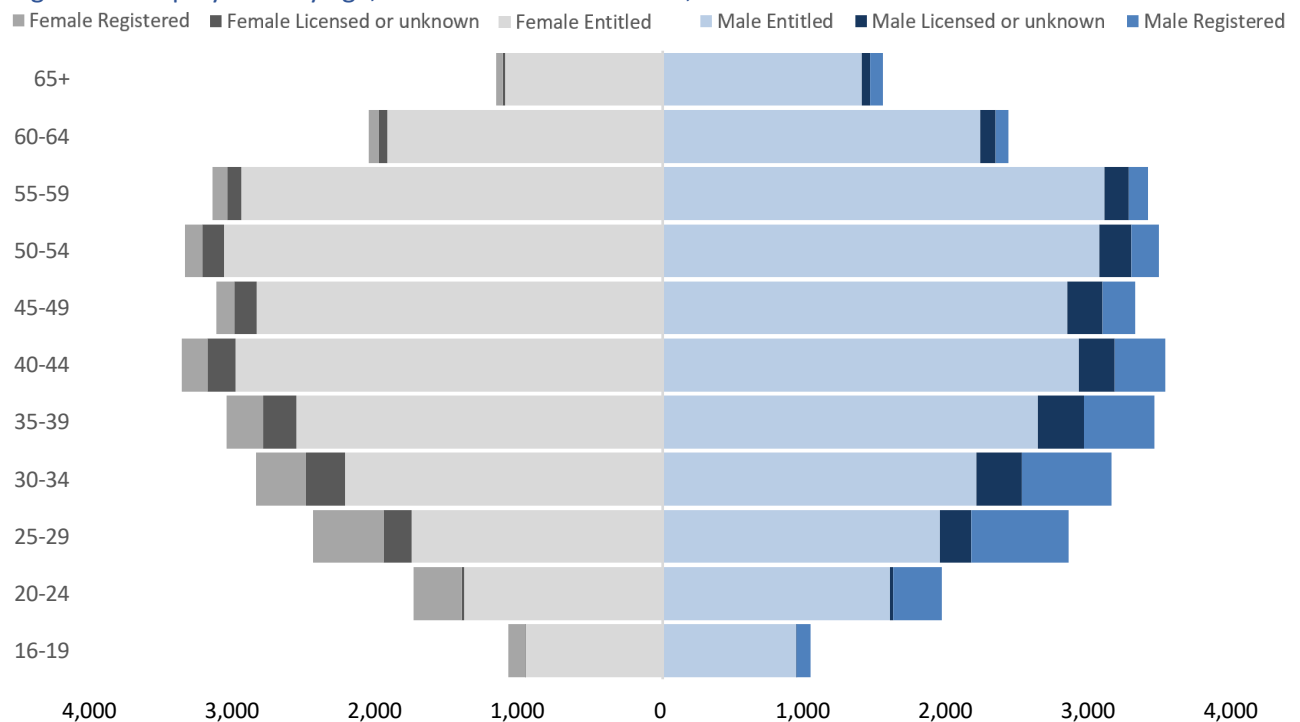
Figure 4 – Employment by age, sex and residential status; June 2023


Table 5 shows employment by age¹⁰ and sex for June 2023.

Table 5 – Employment by age and sex; June 2023

	Male	Female	Total
16-19	1,040	1,080	2,120
20-24	1,960	1,750	3,710
25-29	2,850	2,450	5,300
30-34	3,150	2,850	6,000
35-39	3,450	3,060	6,510
40-44	3,520	3,370	6,900
45-49	3,310	3,130	6,440
50-54	3,480	3,350	6,830
55-59	3,400	3,160	6,560
60-64	2,430	2,060	4,490
65+	1,540	1,170	2,710
Total	30,160	27,490	57,650

The age of individuals varies by sector. Detailed tables are presented later for each sector. Table 6 presents the proportion of each sector within particular age groups for June 2023.

The hotels, restaurants and bars sector and the wholesale and retail sector both had a significantly higher proportion of their employment be teenagers than seen overall. Conversely the transport and storage sector and the manufacturing sector both had a significantly higher proportion of their employment be people aged 55 and over.

¹⁰ Around 100 people are not included in this breakdown where their age was unknown or was below 16.

Table 6 – Proportion of each sector within particular age groups; June 2023

	16-19	20-54	55+
Agriculture and fishing	2%	75%	23%
Construction and quarrying	3%	73%	25%
Education, health and other services	4%	69%	27%
Financial and legal activities	2%	81%	18%
Hotels, restaurants and bars	8%	75%	17%
Information and communication	2%	81%	17%
Manufacturing	4%	63%	33%
Miscellaneous business activities	2%	68%	30%
Public sector	1%	73%	26%
Transport and storage	4%	60%	35%
Utilities and waste	3%	68%	31%
Wholesale and retail	11%	61%	27%
All sectors	3.7%	72.3%	23.9%

Table 7 shows employment by sector and residential status for June 2023.

Table 7 – Employment by sector and residential status; June 2023

	Entitled / Entitled for work	Licensed	Registered	Unknown¹¹
Agriculture and fishing	520	10	480	20
Construction and quarrying	5,130	70	610	130
Education, health and other services	6,350	230	620	130
Financial and legal activities	11,550	1,230	510	50
Hotels, restaurants and bars	2,660	30	2,120	30
Information and communication	1,480	90	80	20
Manufacturing	670	10	70	20
Miscellaneous business activities	4,230	140	420	120
Public sector	7,980	840	180	20
Transport and storage	1,760	50	70	20
Utilities and waste	670	30	30	10
Wholesale and retail	5,680	60	440	40
All sectors	48,670	2,780	5,620	580

The financial and legal activities sector and the public sector were those with the majority of licensed employment (74%). These sectors saw relatively low employment of registered employees (12% of registered employment). Over a third (38%) of employment for registered people was in the hotels, restaurants and bars sector, compared with at most 11% for each of the other sectors.

Table 8 shows employment by sex and residential status for June 2023.

¹¹ Individuals with unknown status are unclassified within the June 2023 datasets and additional data immediately available was unable to classify them. Statistics Jersey are investigating how to classify these individuals in future.

Table 8 – Employment by sex and residential status; June 2023

	Entitled / Entitled for work	Licensed	Registered	Unknown
Male	24,850	1,570	3,360	380
Female	23,820	1,210	2,260	200
All people	48,670	2,780	5,620	580

Registered employment was significantly more likely to be of males than females, with around 60% of registered employment being males, compared with 56% for licensed and 51% for entitled and entitled for work. The proportion of registered employment and entitled/entitled for work employment that were male were both higher than the proportion of the adult population for these groups in the 2021 Census: 54% of adults with registered status and 49% of adults with entitled/entitled for work status were male at that time.

Table 9 shows the proportion of employment by residential status and number of jobs worked for June 2023.

Table 9 – Proportion of employment by residential status and number of jobs worked; June 2023

	Entitled / Entitled for work	Licensed	Registered	Unknown
Proportion with one job	92%	98%	92%	94%
Proportion with two or more jobs	8%	3%	8%	5%

Employment by nationality

Using self-reported nationality from administrative data, it is possible to present breakdowns by the nationality of the person in employment. To ensure estimates are robust, results are presented only for nationalities with more than 100 people in employment. It should also be noted that around 620 did not have a nationality within the data, and are included in “unknown”.

Table 10 shows employment by self-declared nationality for June 2022 and June 2023 with the annual change.

Table 10 – Employment by self-declared nationality; June 2022 to June 2023

	June 2022	June 2023	Annual change	Annual % Change
British / Jersey	39,800	40,170	370	1%
Portuguese / Madeiran	7,170	7,030	-140	-2%
Polish	2,380	2,310	-70	-3%
Irish	1,180	1,200	20	2%
Romanian	1,080	1,080	0	0%
Filipino	440	660	220	50%
Kenyan	370	640	270	73%
South African	390	440	50	13%
French	370	360	-10	-3%
Indian	220	260	40	18%
Zimbabwean	140	180	40	29%
Latvian	150	140	-10	-7%
Thai	140	130	-10	-7%
Italian	120	110	-10	-8%
Spanish	120	110	-10	-8%
Bulgarian	120	110	-10	-8%
German	120	100	-20	-17%
Other	1,750	2,010	260	15%
Unknown	540	620	80	15%
Total	56,590	57,650	1,060	2%

The largest annual increases in employment were seen for those of British / Jersey (up by 380), Kenyan (up by 270) and Filipino (up by 220) nationalities. The largest annual decreases in employment were seen for those of Portuguese / Madeiran nationality (down by 140) and Polish nationality (down by 70). Other annual decreases were all 20 or fewer.

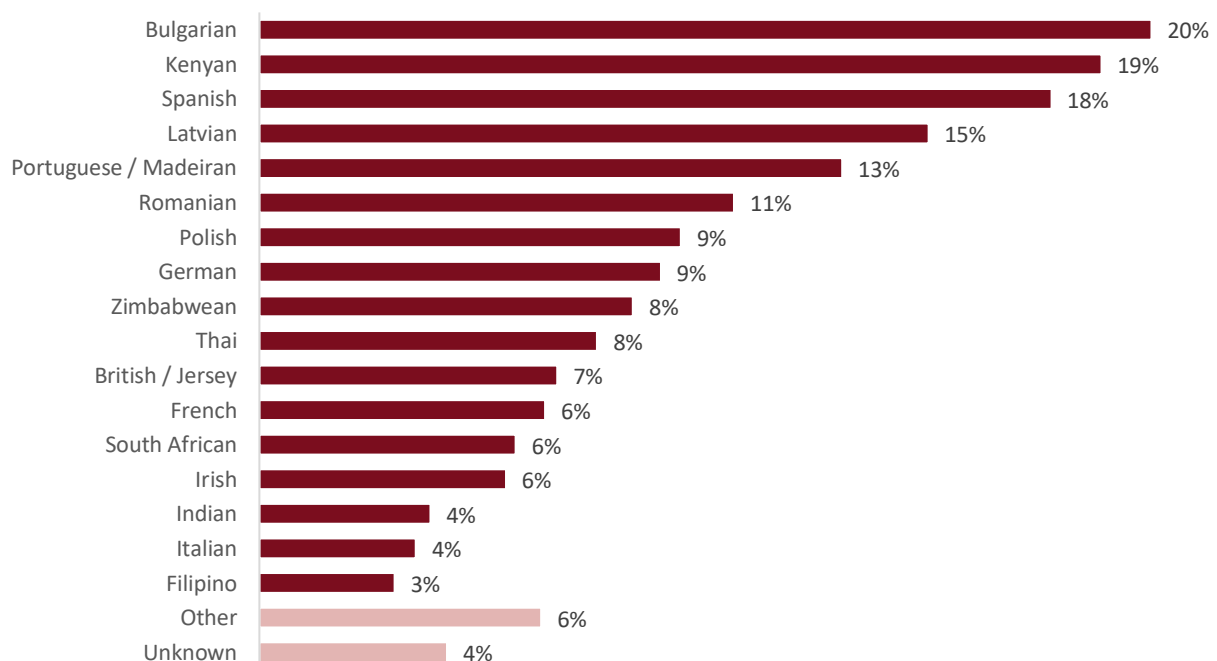
Some nationalities also saw a much higher proportion of people in employment working two or more jobs: people of Latvian, Spanish, Bulgarian and Kenyan nationality were more than twice as likely to have a second job than the population average in June 2023. Table 11 shows, for each self-declared nationality, the proportion of employed people working two or more jobs in June 2023.

Table 11 – Proportion of employed people working two or more jobs by self-declared nationality; June 2019 to June 2023

	June 2019	June 2020	June 2021	June 2022	June 2023
Bulgarian	9%	4%	14%	23%	20%
Kenyan	19%	9%	24%	21%	19%
Spanish	12%	10%	10%	9%	18%
Latvian	13%	10%	16%	14%	15%
Portuguese / Madeiran	14%	12%	14%	15%	13%
Romanian	10%	8%	11%	11%	11%
Polish	9%	8%	10%	11%	9%
German	10%	8%	9%	10%	9%
Zimbabwean	3%	11%	4%	6%	8%
Thai	8%	13%	7%	7%	8%
British / Jersey	6%	6%	6%	7%	7%
French	6%	7%	7%	7%	6%
South African	5%	5%	5%	7%	6%
Irish	5%	5%	6%	6%	6%
Indian	3%	4%	5%	4%	4%
Italian	10%	6%	8%	8%	4%
Filipino	5%	5%	5%	4%	3%
Other	7%	7%	7%	9%	6%
Unknown	3%	2%	3%	3%	4%
All nationalities	7.4%	7.1%	7.7%	8.5%	7.7%

Figure 5 shows, for each self-declared nationality, the proportion of employed people working two or more jobs in June 2023. The nationality with the highest proportion of employed people working multiple jobs was Bulgarian (20%) whereas the lowest proportion was Filipino (3%).

Figure 5 – Proportion of employed people working two or more jobs by self-declared nationality; June 2023



Employment by contract type

The administrative data also contains the contract type for the majority of jobs¹², allowing analysis of contract type for people in employment based on their main job. Full-time is where an individual is contracted to work 25 or more hours a week, part-time is where they are contracted for 1-24 hours a week, zero-hour is where they are contracted to 0 hours a week. For self-employed jobs, this describes their usual hours.

Table 12 shows employment by sector and contract type for June 2023.

Table 12 – Employment by sector and contract type; June 2023

	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hour
Agriculture and fishing	870	110	40
Construction and quarrying	5,190	270	480
Education, health and other services	4,730	1,610	990
Financial and legal activities	12,420	830	90
Hotels, restaurants and bars	3,610	410	820
Information and communication	1,540	90	40
Manufacturing	590	90	90
Miscellaneous business activities	3,490	690	720
Public sector	8,910	70	30
Transport and storage	1,630	150	120
Utilities and waste	680	40	30
Wholesale and retail	4,600	1,280	330
All sectors	48,250	5,630	3,770

The wholesale and retail sector and the education, health and other services sector comprise half (51%) of part-time employment. The education, health and other services sector, the hotels, restaurants and bars sector and the miscellaneous business activities sector comprise two-thirds (67%) of zero-hour employment. Of the 3,770 people in employment on a zero-hour contract, 3,200 only had one job, meaning 5.6% of people in employment were on a single zero-hour contract.

Table 13 shows employment by sex and contract type for June 2023.

Table 13 – Employment by sex and contract type; June 2023

	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hour
Male	26,720	1,630	1,820
Female	21,530	4,000	1,950
All people	48,250	5,630	3,770

Females were much more likely to be in part-time employment than males (15% and 5% respectively).

Table 14 shows the proportion of employment by contract type and number of jobs worked for June 2023.

Table 14 – Proportion of employment by contract type and number of jobs worked; June 2023

	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hour
Proportion with one job	93.5%	87.0%	84.9%
Proportion with two or more jobs	6.5%	13.0%	15.1%

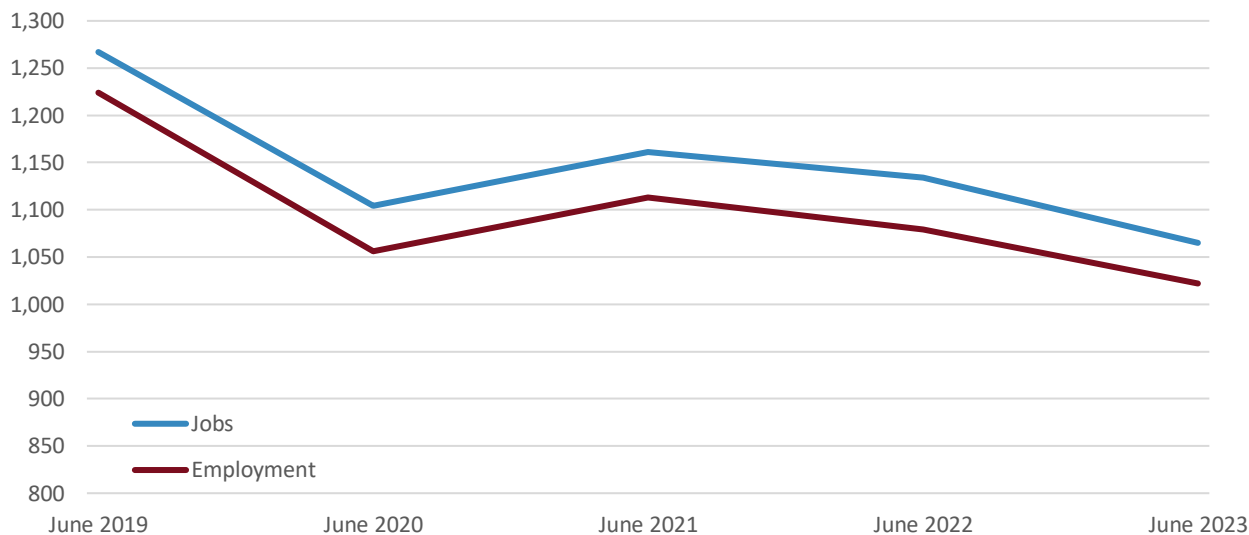
¹² A small number of jobs (less than 2% of the total) require the contract type to be imputed. This is currently done via a predictive regression model, which may be improved in future.

Agriculture and fishing sector

The agriculture and fishing sector represented 2% of total employment.

Figure 6 shows the employment and total jobs in the agriculture and fishing sector for June 2019 to June 2023.

Figure 6 – Employment and jobs in the agriculture and fishing sector; June 2019 to June 2023



Employment and the total jobs in the agriculture and fishing sector are shown in Table 15 below.

Table 15 – Employment and jobs in the agriculture and fishing sector; June 2019 to June 2023

	June 2019	June 2020	June 2021	June 2022	June 2023
Employment	1,220	1,060	1,110	1,080	1,020
Jobs	1,270	1,110	1,160	1,130	1,070

Figure 7 and Table 16 show employment in the agriculture and fishing sector by age and sex.

Figure 7 – Employment in the agriculture and fishing sector by age and sex; June 2023¹³

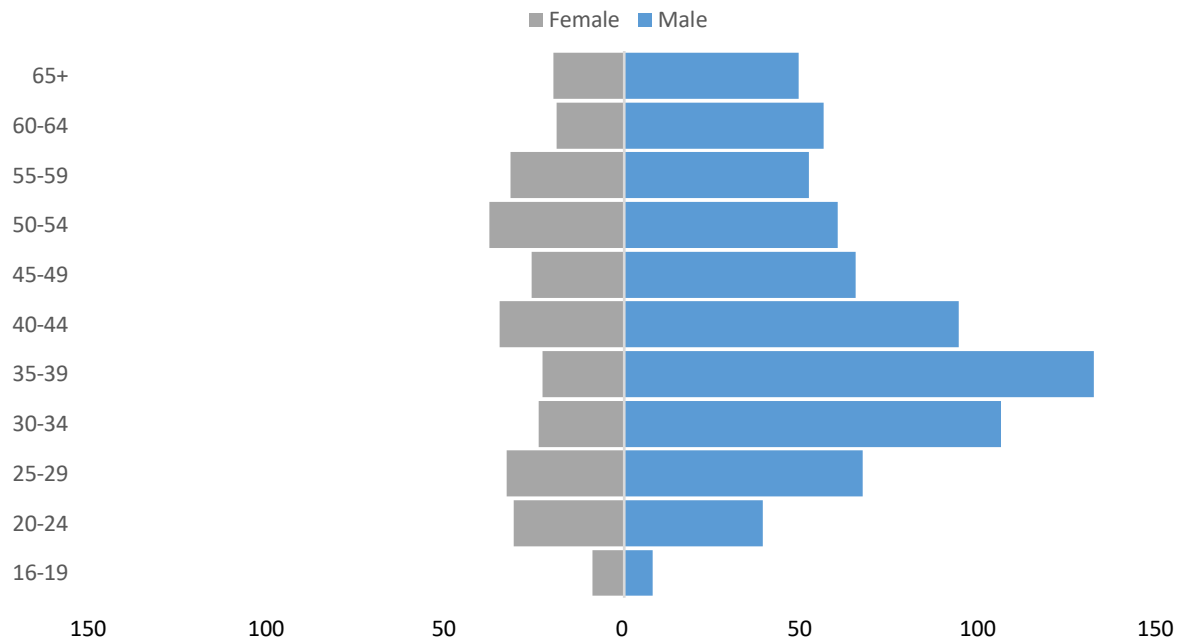


Table 16 – Employment in the agriculture and fishing sector by age and sex; June 2023

	Overall	Male	Female
16-19	20	10	10
20-24	70	40	30
25-29	100	70	30
30-34	130	110	20
35-39	160	130	20
40-44	130	90	40
45-49	90	70	30
50-54	100	60	40
55-59	80	50	30
60-64	80	60	20
65+	70	50	20
All	1,020	730	290

Employment in this sector is primarily male, particularly in the 25-44 age groups.

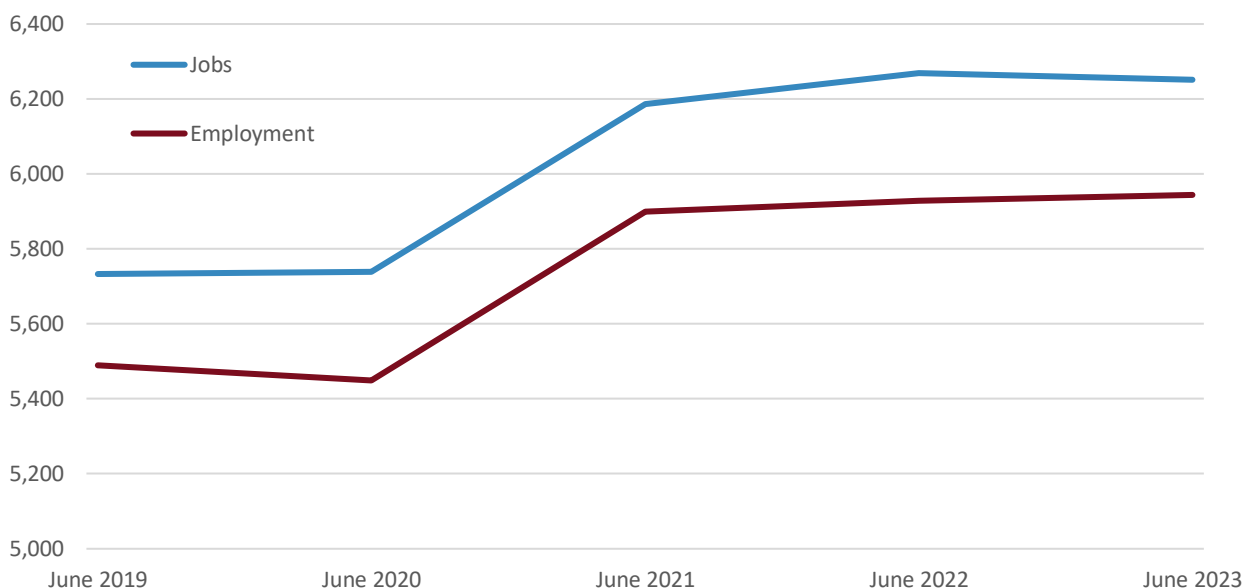
¹³ It is not possible to provide a combined age, sex and residential status chart for this sector due to low counts for certain groups.

Construction and quarrying sector

The construction and quarrying sector represented 10% of total employment in June 2023. There is a significant difference by sex, with 18% of employment for males being in this sector and only 2% of employment for females.

Figure 8 shows the employment and total jobs in the construction and quarrying sector for June 2019 to June 2023.

Figure 8 – Employment and jobs in the construction and quarrying sector; June 2019 to June 2023



Employment and the total jobs in the construction and quarrying sector are shown in Table 17 below.

Table 17 – Employment and jobs in the construction and quarrying sector; June 2019 to June 2023

	June 2019	June 2020	June 2021	June 2022	June 2023
Employment	5,490	5,450	5,900	5,930	5,940
Jobs	5,730	5,740	6,180	6,270	6,250

Figure 9 shows employment in the construction and quarrying sector by age, sex and residential status.

Figure 9 – Employment in the construction and quarrying sector by age, sex and residential status; June 2023¹⁴

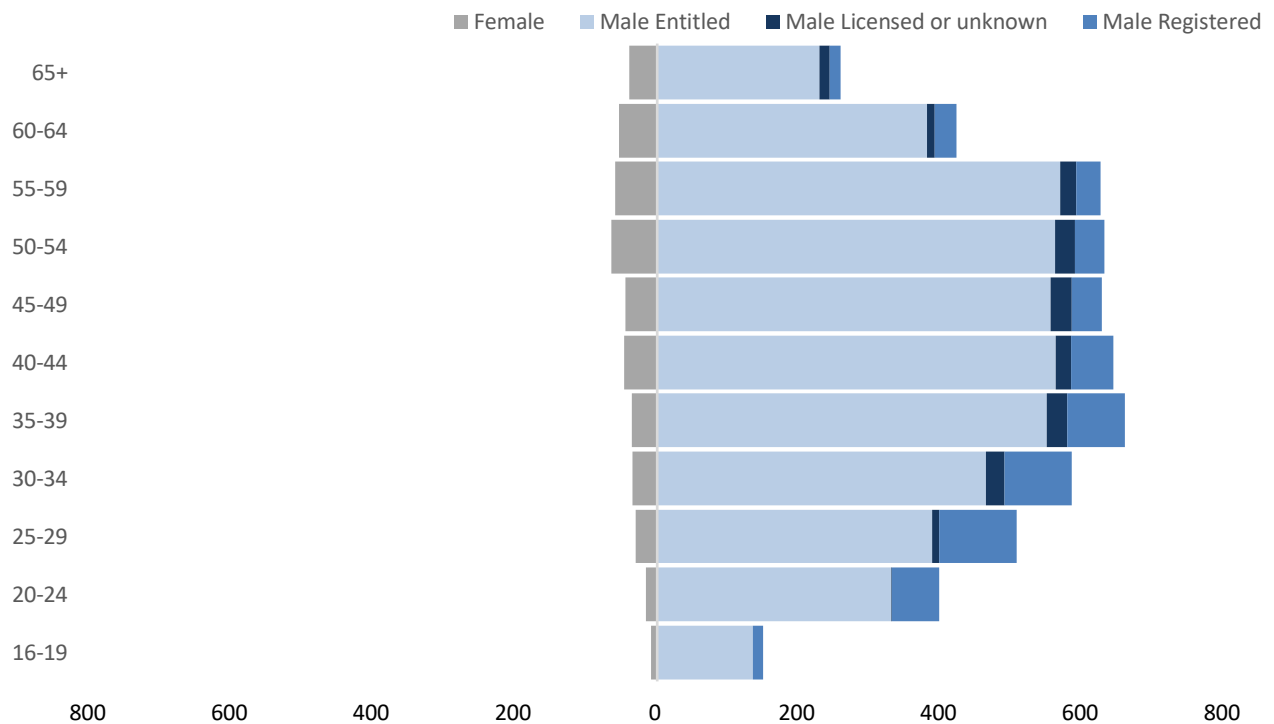


Table 18 shows employment in the construction and quarrying sector by age and sex.

Table 18 – Employment in the construction and quarrying sector by age and sex; June 2023

	Overall	Male	Female
16-19	160	150	10
20-24	410	400	20
25-29	540	510	30
30-34	620	590	40
35-39	700	660	40
40-44	690	640	50
45-49	670	630	50
50-54	700	630	70
55-59	690	630	60
60-64	480	420	50
65+	300	260	40
All	5,940	5,510	440

From the above it can be seen that this sector had predominantly males with employment, with 93% of those with employment in the sector being male.

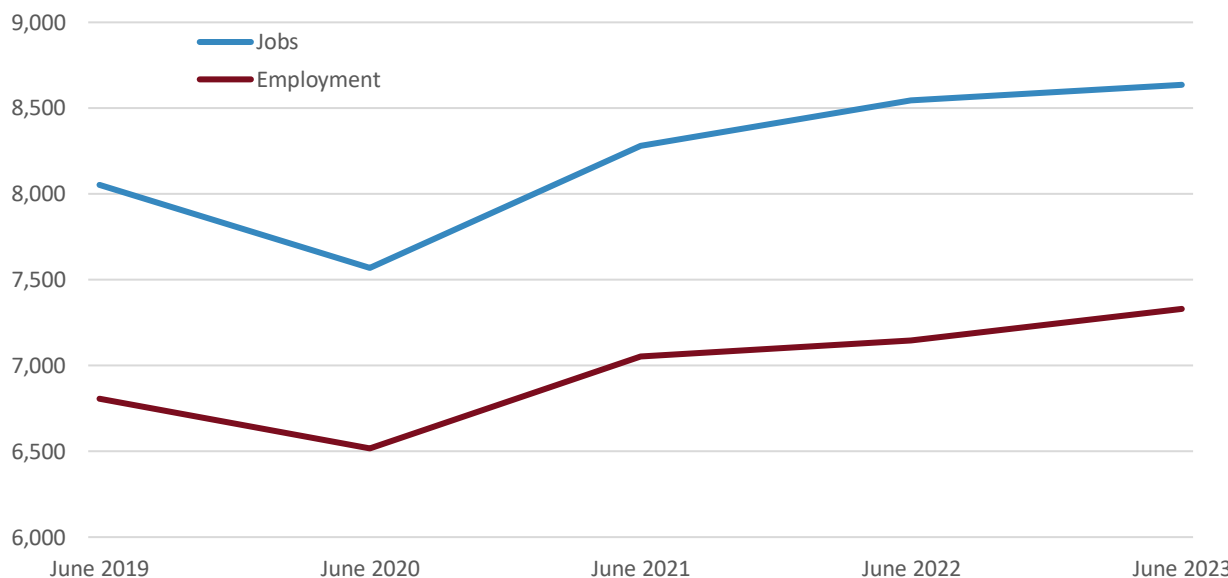
¹⁴ There is a low number of females with employment in the sector, as such only males can be broken down by age, sex and residential status in this case.

Education, health and other services sector

The 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. The education, health and other services sector represents 13% of total employment. There is a significant difference by sex, with 7% of employment for males in this sector and 19% of employment for females.

Figure 10 shows the employment and the total jobs in the education, health and other services sector for June 2019 to June 2023.

Figure 10 – Employment and jobs in the education, health and other services sector; June 2019 to June 2023



Employment and the total jobs in the education, health and other services sector is shown in Table 19 below.

Table 19 – Employment and jobs in the education, health and other services sector; June 2019 to June 2023

	June 2019	June 2020	June 2021	June 2022	June 2023
Employment	6,810	6,520	7,050	7,150	7,330
Jobs	8,050	7,570	8,280	8,550	8,640

Figure 11 shows employment in the education, health and other services sector by age, sex and residential status.

Figure 11 – Employment in the education, health and other services sector by age, sex and residential status; June 2023

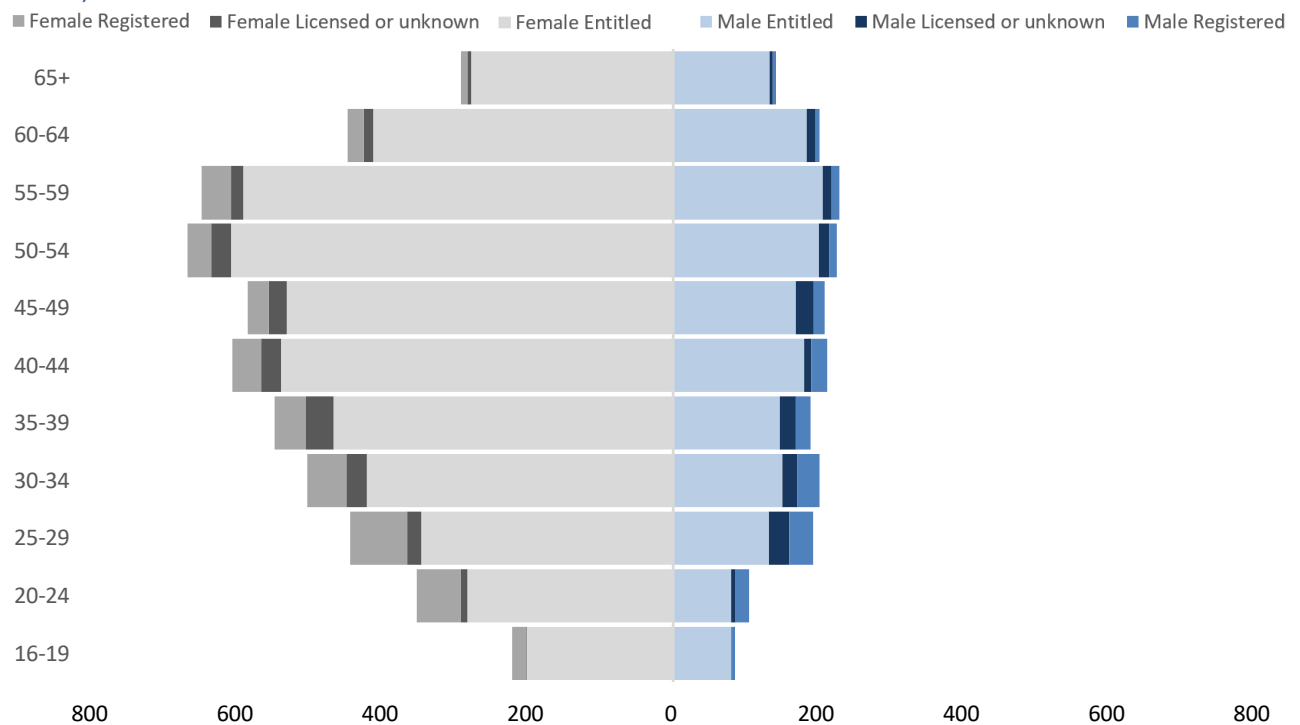


Table 20 shows employment in the education, health and other services sector by age and sex.

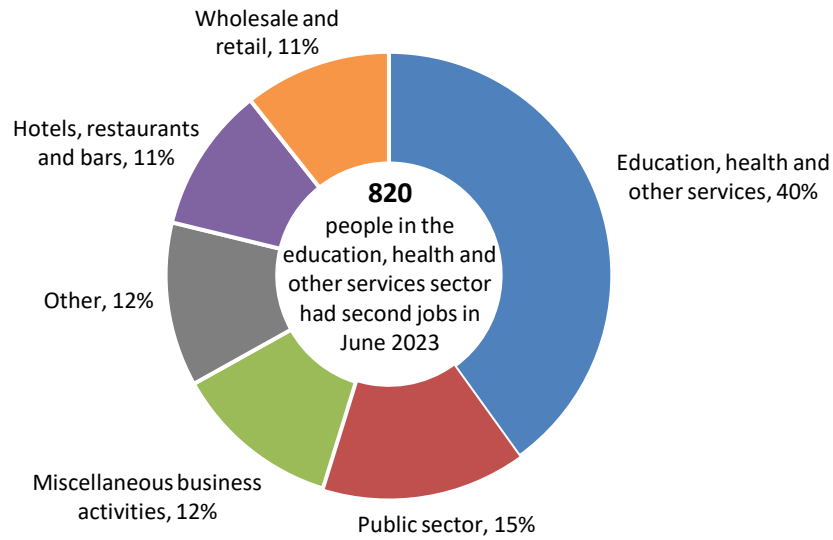
Table 20 – Employment in the education, health and other services sector by age and sex; June 2023

	Overall	Male	Female
16-19	310	90	220
20-24	460	110	350
25-29	640	190	450
30-34	710	200	500
35-39	740	190	550
40-44	820	210	610
45-49	800	210	590
50-54	890	230	670
55-59	880	230	650
60-64	650	200	450
65+	430	140	290
All	7,330	2,000	5,340

From the above it can be seen that this sector had predominantly females with employment, with 73% of those with employment in the sector being female. Additionally, the age of females is skewed towards individuals aged between 50 and 59.

Out of the 7,330 people who were employed in the education, health and other services sector, 820 (11%) had second jobs. Figure 12 shows the proportions of these 820 people by the sectors of their second jobs. The most common second job sector was education, health and other services (40%) followed by the public sector (15%).

Figure 12 – Proportion of people with second jobs by sector, where their main job is in the education, health and other services sector; June 2023

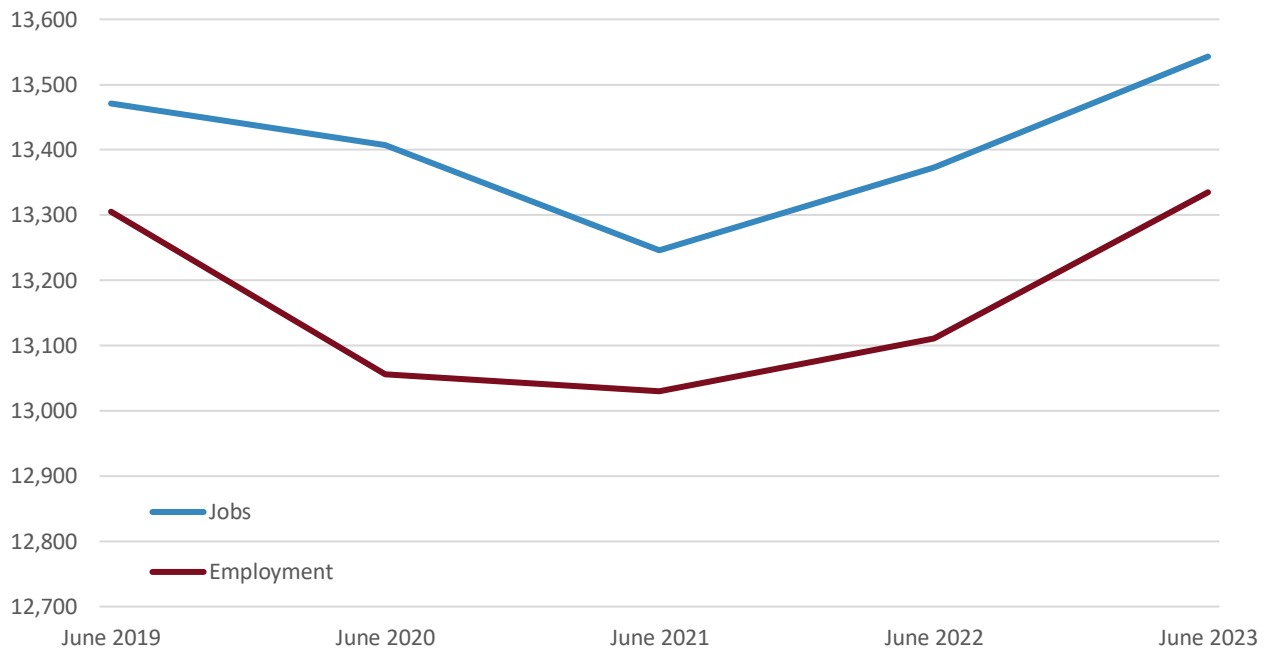


Financial and legal activities sector

The financial and legal activities sector is the largest sector in the Island. It represents 23% of total employment. There is a difference by sex, with 20% of employment for males in this sector and 26% of employment for females.

Figure 13 shows the employment and total jobs in the financial and legal activities sector for June 2019 to June 2023.

Figure 13 – Employment and jobs in the financial and legal activities sector; June 2019 to June 2023



Employment and total jobs in the financial and legal activities sector are shown in Table 21 below.

Table 21 – Employment and jobs in the financial and legal activities sector; June 2019 to June 2023

	June 2019	June 2020	June 2021	June 2022	June 2023
Employment	13,310	13,050	13,030	13,110	13,340
Jobs	13,470	13,410	13,240	13,370	13,540

Figure 14 shows the employment in the financial and legal activities sector by age, sex and residential status.

Figure 14 – Employment in the financial and legal activities sector by age, sex and residential status; June 2023

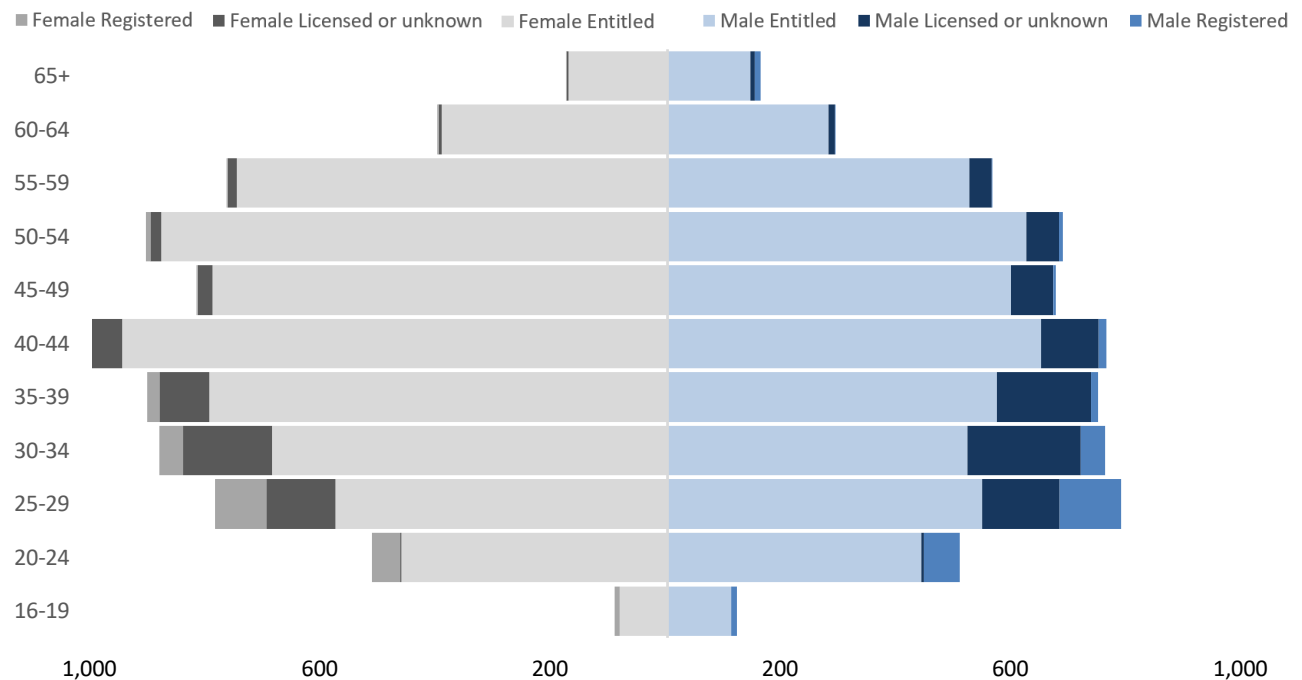


Table 22 shows employment in the financial and legal activities sector by age and sex.

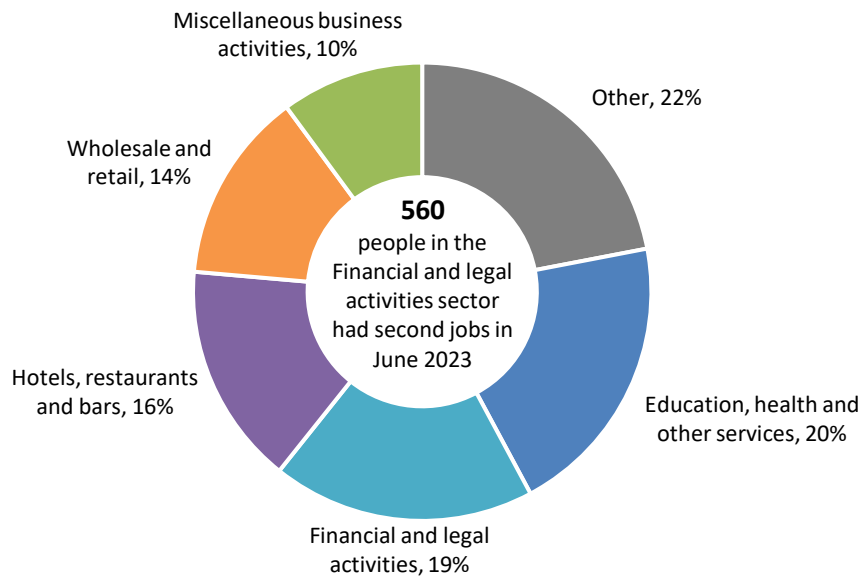
Table 22 – Employment in the financial and legal activities sector by age and sex; June 2023

	Overall	Male	Female
16-19	210	120	90
20-24	1,020	510	510
25-29	1,580	790	790
30-34	1,640	760	880
35-39	1,650	750	900
40-44	1,780	760	1,010
45-49	1,490	680	820
50-54	1,590	690	910
55-59	1,330	570	770
60-64	690	290	400
65+	340	160	180
All	13,340	6,070	7,260

From the above it can be seen that this sector employs more females than males, with 54% of those with employment in the sector being female.

Out of the 13,340 people who were employed in the financial and legal activities sector, 560 (4%) had second jobs. Figure 15 shows the proportions of these individuals by the sectors of their second jobs. The most common second job sector was education, health and other services (20%) followed by the financial and legal activities sector (19%).

Figure 15 – Proportion of people with second jobs by sector, where their main job is in the financial and legal activities sector; June 2023

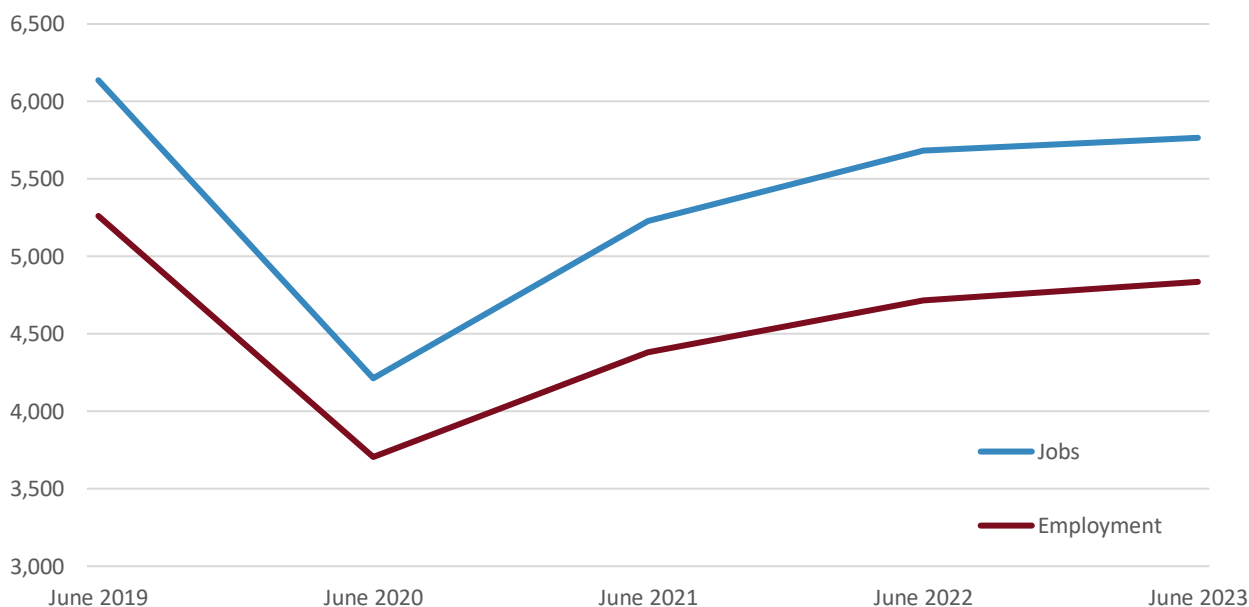


Hotels, restaurants and bars sector

The hotels, restaurants and bars sector represents 8% of total employment. It employs a similar proportion of males and females, with 9% of employment for males and 8% of employment for females in this sector.

Figure 16 shows the employment and total jobs in the hotels, restaurants and bars sector for June 2019 to June 2023.

Figure 16 – Employment and total jobs in the hotels, restaurants and bars sector; June 2019 to June 2023



Employment and total jobs in the hotels, restaurants and bars sector in the sector are shown Table 23 below.

Table 23 – Employment and jobs in the hotels, restaurants and bars sector; June 2019 to June 2023

	June 2019	June 2020	June 2021	June 2022	June 2023
Employment	5,260	3,710	4,380	4,710	4,830
Jobs	6,140	4,210	5,230	5,680	5,770

Figure 17 shows the employment in the hotels, restaurants and bars sector by age, sex and residential status. It can be seen that the sector has a significant proportion of employment made up of those with registered status, particularly for ages 20-44.

Figure 17 – Employment in the hotels, restaurants and bars sector by age, sex and residential status; June 2023

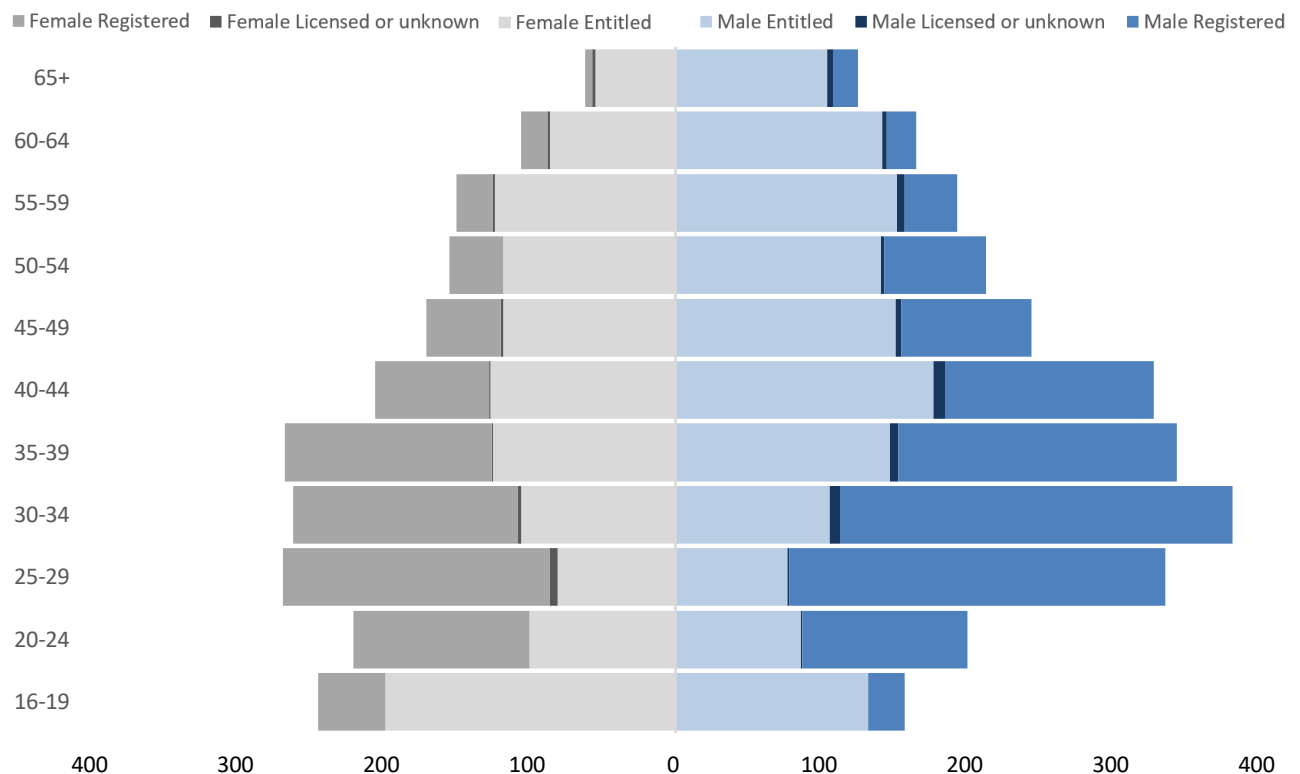


Table 24 shows the employment in the hotels, restaurants and bars sector by age and sex.

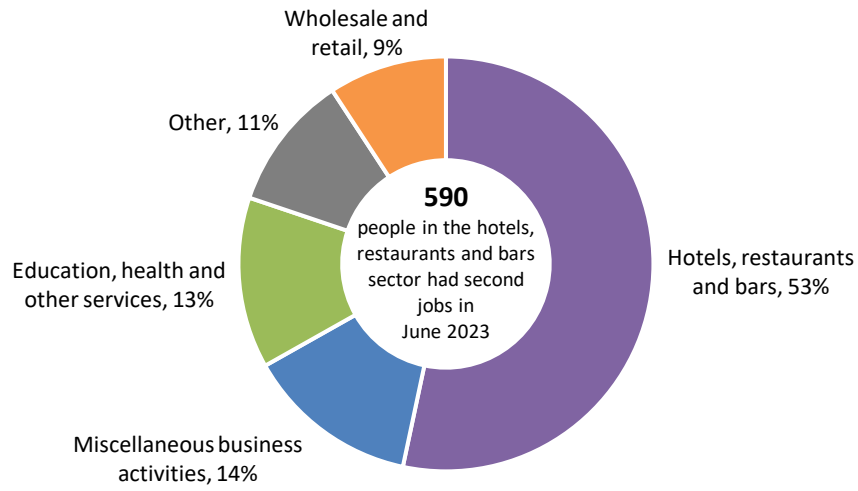
Table 24 – Employment in the hotels, restaurants and bars sector by age and sex; June 2023

	Overall	Male	Female
16-19	400	160	250
20-24	420	200	220
25-29	610	340	270
30-34	640	380	260
35-39	610	340	270
40-44	530	330	210
45-49	420	240	170
50-54	370	210	160
55-59	340	190	150
60-64	270	170	110
65+	190	130	60
All	4,830	2,700	2,140

From the above it can be seen that this sector employs slightly more males than females, with 56% of those with employment in the sector being male. Although the difference between sexes is not as great as seen in certain other sectors.

Out of the 4,830 people with employment in the hotels, restaurants and bars sector as their main profession, 590 (12%) had second jobs. Figure 20 shows the proportions of these individuals by the sectors of their second jobs. The majority (53%) of those who had second jobs had the hotels, restaurants and bars sector as their second job sector. The next most common second job sector was the miscellaneous business activities sector (14%).

Figure 18 – Proportion of people with second jobs by sector, where their main job is in the hotels, restaurants and bars sector; June 2023

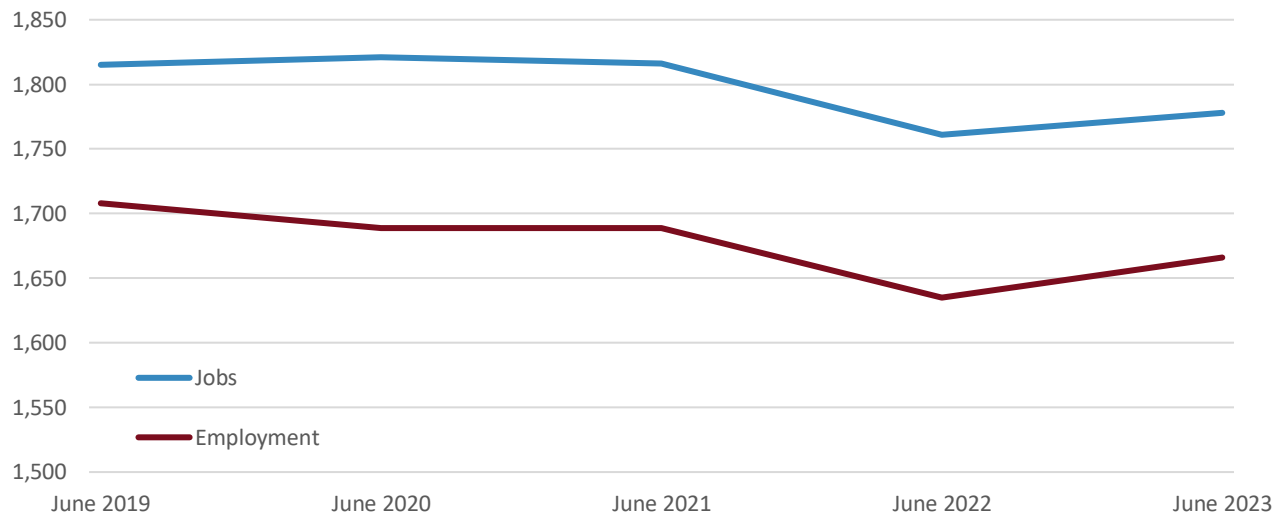


Information and communication sector

The information and communication sector represents 3% of total employment. This sector represents 4% of employment for males and 2% of employment for females.

Figure 19 shows the employment and total jobs in the information and communication sector for June 2019 to June 2023.

Figure 19 – Employment and jobs in the information and communication sector; June 2019 to June 2023



Employment and total jobs in the information and communication sector are shown in Table 25 below.

Table 25 – Employment and jobs in the information and communication sector; June 2019 to June 2023

	June 2019	June 2020	June 2021	June 2022	June 2023
Employment	1,710	1,690	1,690	1,640	1,670
Jobs	1,820	1,820	1,820	1,760	1,780

Figure 20 shows the employment in the information and communication sector by age and sex.

Figure 20 – Employment in the information and communication sector by age and sex; June 2023¹¹

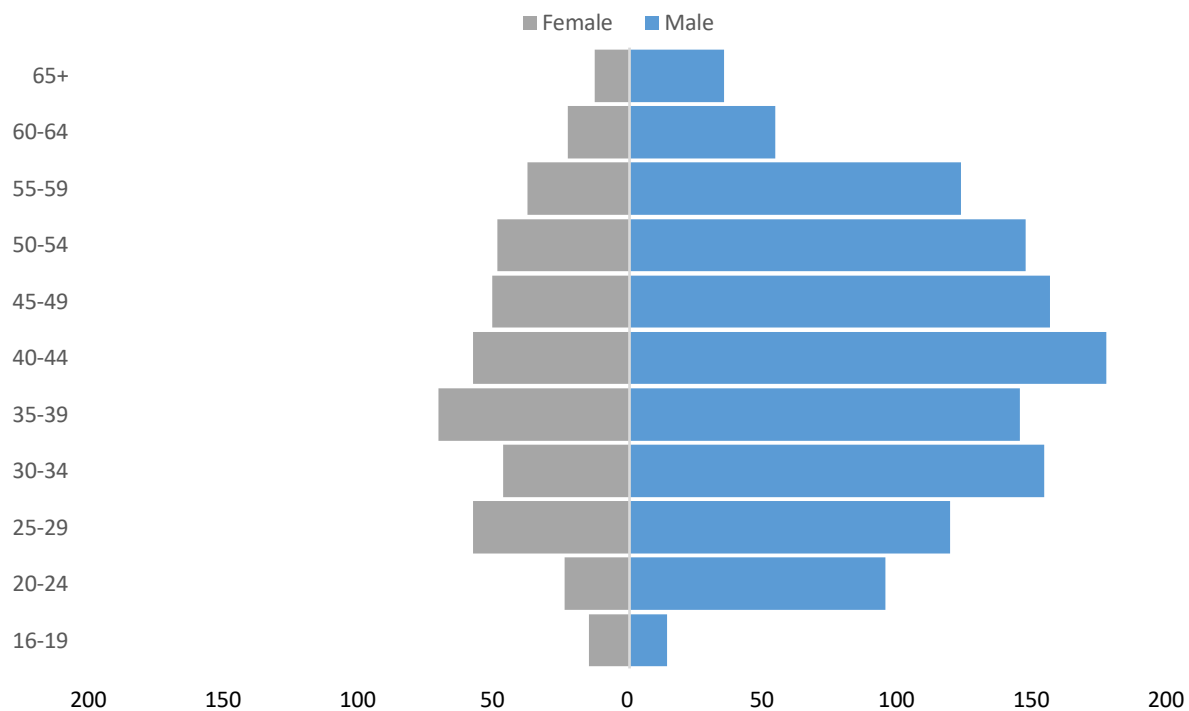


Table 26 shows the employment in the information and communication sector by age and sex.

Table 26 – Employment in the information and communication sector by age and sex; June 2023

	Overall	Male	Female
16-19	30	10	20
20-24	120	100	20
25-29	180	120	60
30-34	200	150	50
35-39	220	150	70
40-44	240	180	60
45-49	210	160	50
50-54	200	150	50
55-59	160	120	40
60-64	80	50	20
65+	50	40	10
All	1,670	1,220	450

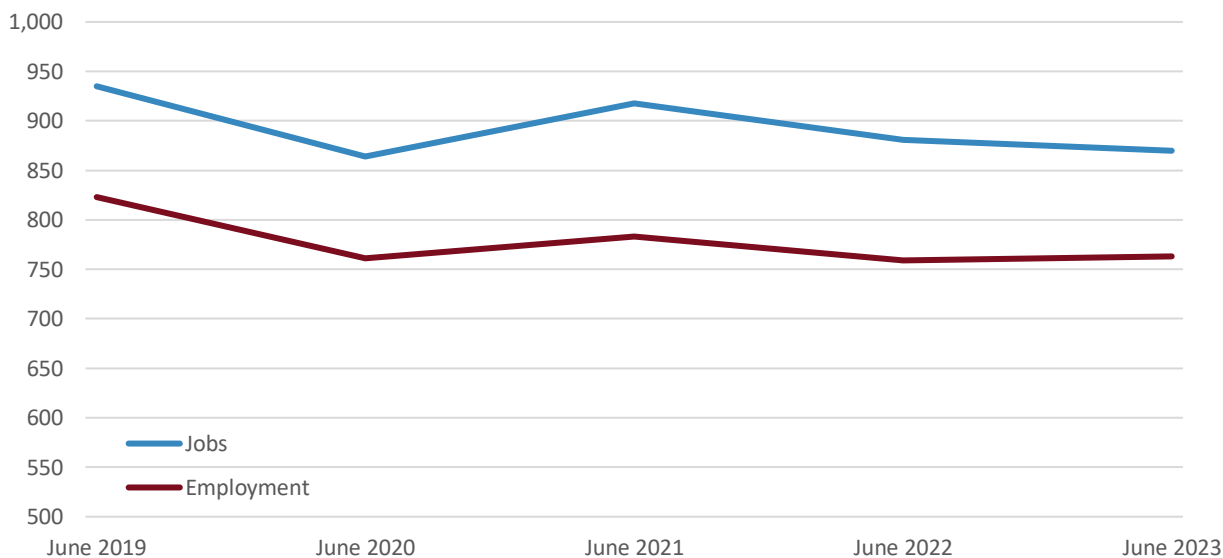
From the above it can be seen that this sector employs more males than females, with 73% of employment in the sector being males.

Manufacturing sector

The manufacturing sector represents 1% of total employment. This sector represents 2% of employed males and 1% of employed females.

Figure 21 shows the employment and total jobs in the manufacturing sector for June 2019 to June 2023.

Figure 21 – Employment and jobs in the manufacturing sector; June 2019 to June 2023



Employment and total jobs in the manufacturing sector are shown in Table 27 below.

Table 27 – Employment and jobs in the manufacturing sector; June 2019 to June 2023

	June 2019	June 2020	June 2021	June 2022	June 2023
Employment	820	760	790	760	760
Jobs	940	870	920	880	870

Figure 22 shows the employment in the manufacturing sector by age and sex.

Figure 22 – Employment in the manufacturing sector; June 2023¹¹

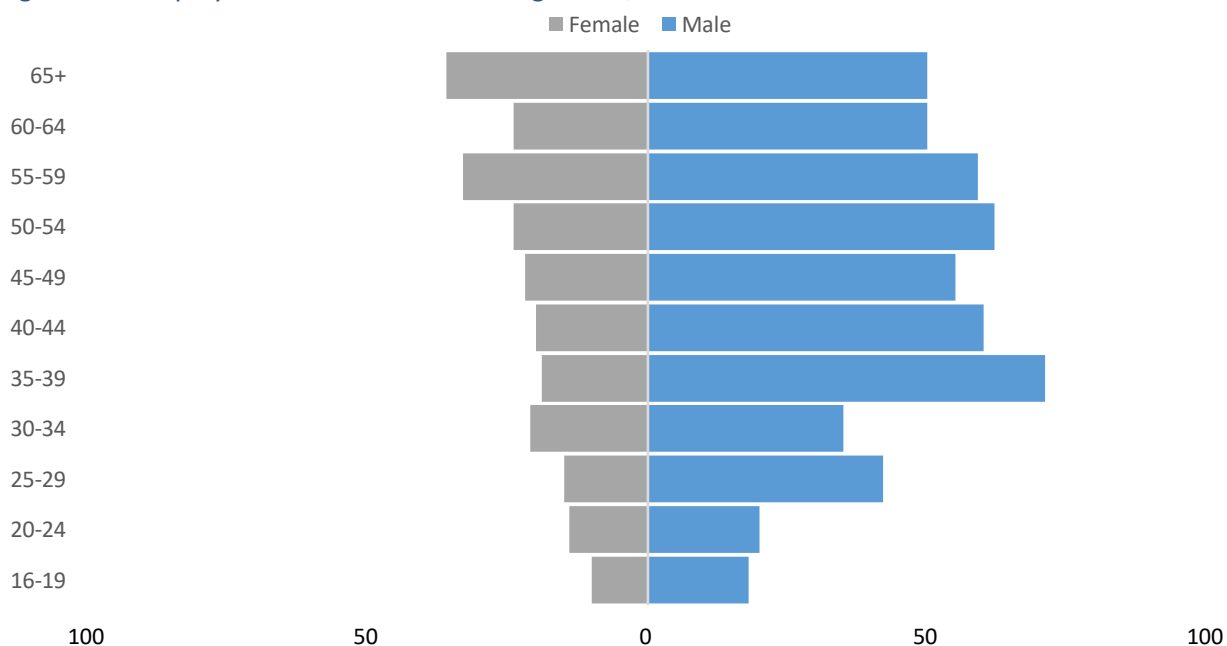


Table 28 shows the employment in the manufacturing sector by age and sex.

Table 28 – Employment in the manufacturing sector by age and sex; June 2023

	Overall	Male	Female
16-19	30	20	10
20-24	30	20	10
25-29	60	40	20
30-34	60	40	20
35-39	90	70	20
40-44	80	60	20
45-49	80	60	20
50-54	90	60	20
55-59	90	60	30
60-64	70	50	20
65+	90	50	40
All	760	530	240

From the above it can be seen that this sector employs more males than females, with 69% of those with employment in the sector being male. The age group with the most female employment in this sector was the 65+ age group.

Miscellaneous business activities sector

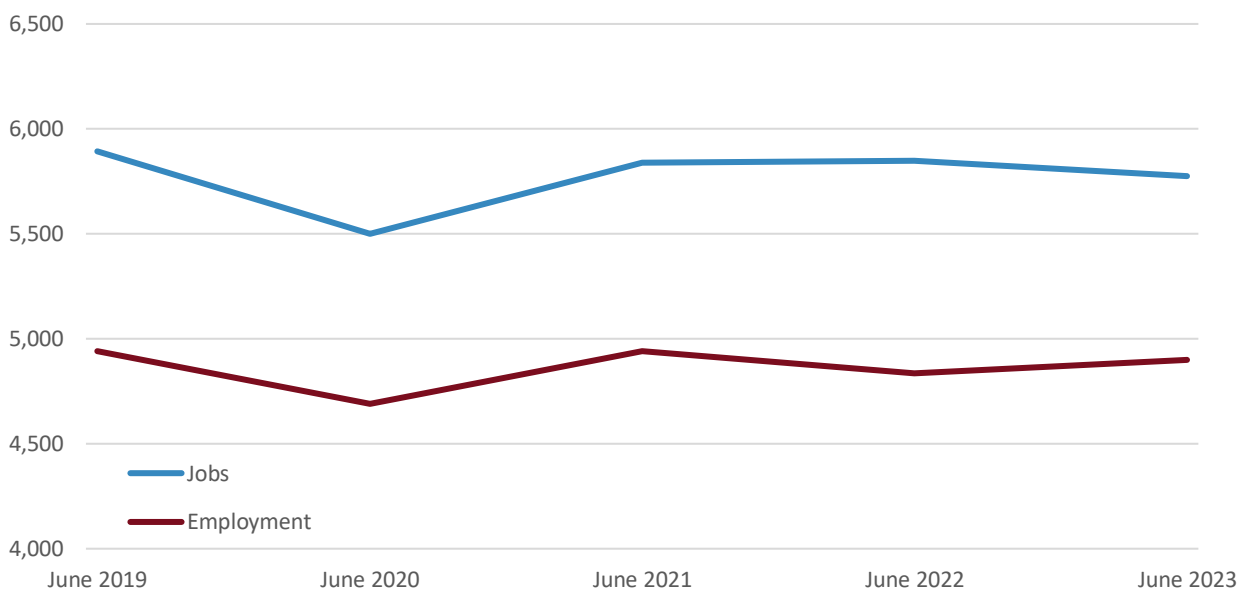
The miscellaneous business activities sector includes private sector services usually provided to businesses that are not classified elsewhere. These include:

- real estate activities
- professional, scientific and technical activities¹⁵
- administrative and support service activities

The miscellaneous business activities sector represents 8% of total employment. It employs a similar proportion of males and females, with 9% of employment for males and 8% of employment for females being in this sector.

Figure 23 shows the employment and total jobs in the miscellaneous business activities sector for June 2019 to June 2023.

Figure 23 – Employment and jobs in the miscellaneous business activities sector; June 2019 to June 2023



Employment and total jobs in the miscellaneous business activities sector are shown in Table 29 below.

Table 29 – Employment and jobs in the miscellaneous business activities sector; June 2019 to June 2023

	June 2019	June 2020	June 2021	June 2022	June 2023
Employment	4,940	4,690	4,950	4,830	4,900
Jobs	5,890	5,500	5,840	5,850	5,780

¹⁵ Excluding legal activities and accounting and compliance activities, which are included in the financial and legal activities sector.

Figure 24 employment in the miscellaneous business activities sector by age, sex and residential status.

Figure 24 – Employment in the miscellaneous business activities sector by age, sex and residential status; June 2023

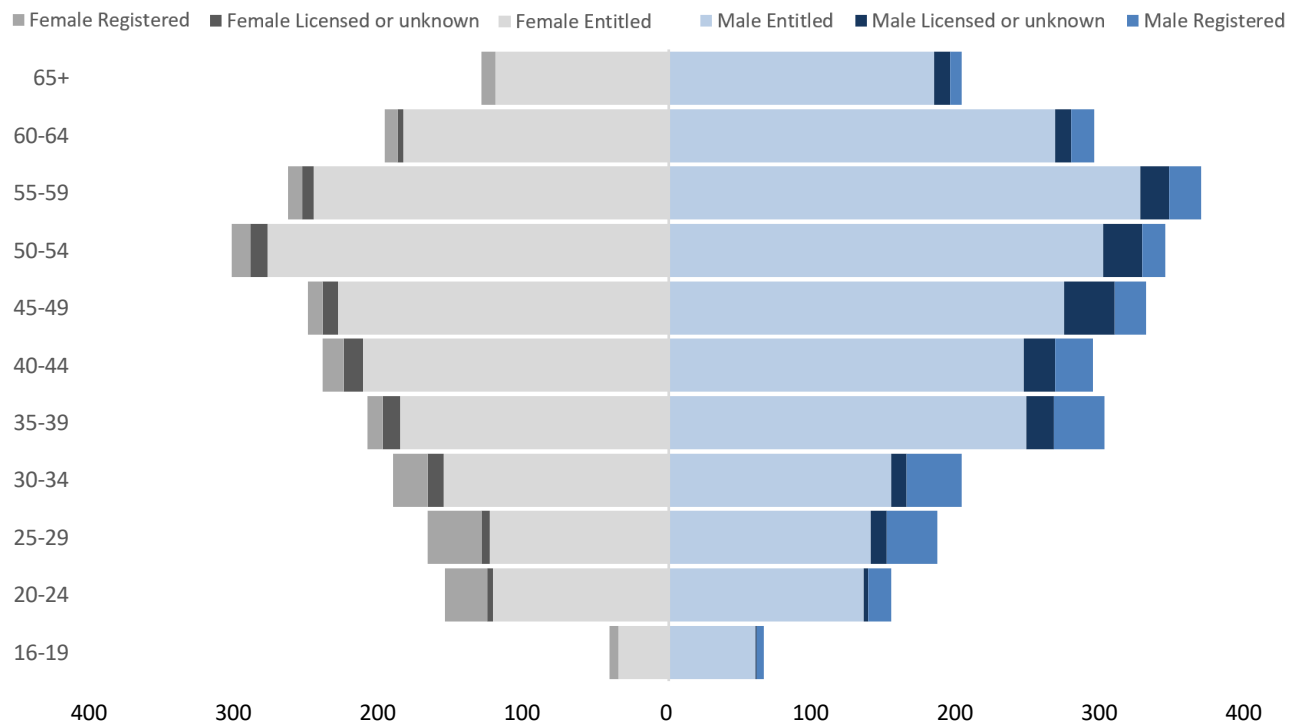


Table 30 shows the employment in the miscellaneous business activities sector by age and sex.

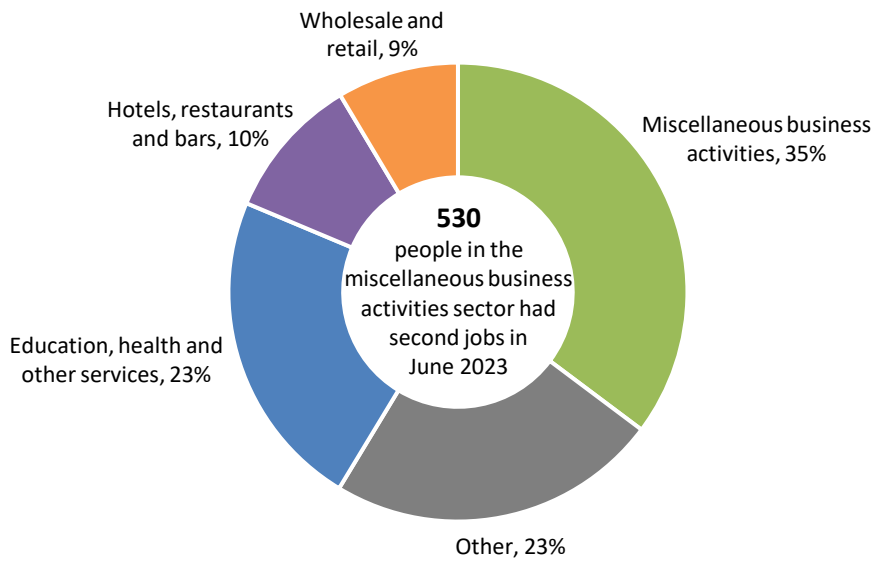
Table 30 – Employment in the miscellaneous business activities sector by age and sex; June 2023

	Overall	Male	Female
16-19	110	70	40
20-24	310	150	160
25-29	350	190	170
30-34	390	200	190
35-39	510	300	210
40-44	530	290	240
45-49	580	330	250
50-54	650	340	300
55-59	630	370	260
60-64	490	300	200
65+	330	200	130
All	4,900	2,750	2,150

From the above it can be seen that this sector employs slightly more males than females, with 56% of those with employment in the sector being male. Although the difference between sexes is not as great as seen in certain other sectors.

Out of the 4,900 people with employment in the miscellaneous business activities sector, 530 (11%) had second jobs. Figure 25 shows the proportions of these individuals by the sectors of their second jobs. The most common second job sector was miscellaneous business activities (35%) followed by the education, health and other services sector (23%).

Figure 25 – Proportion of people with second jobs by sector, where their main job is in the miscellaneous business activities; June 2023



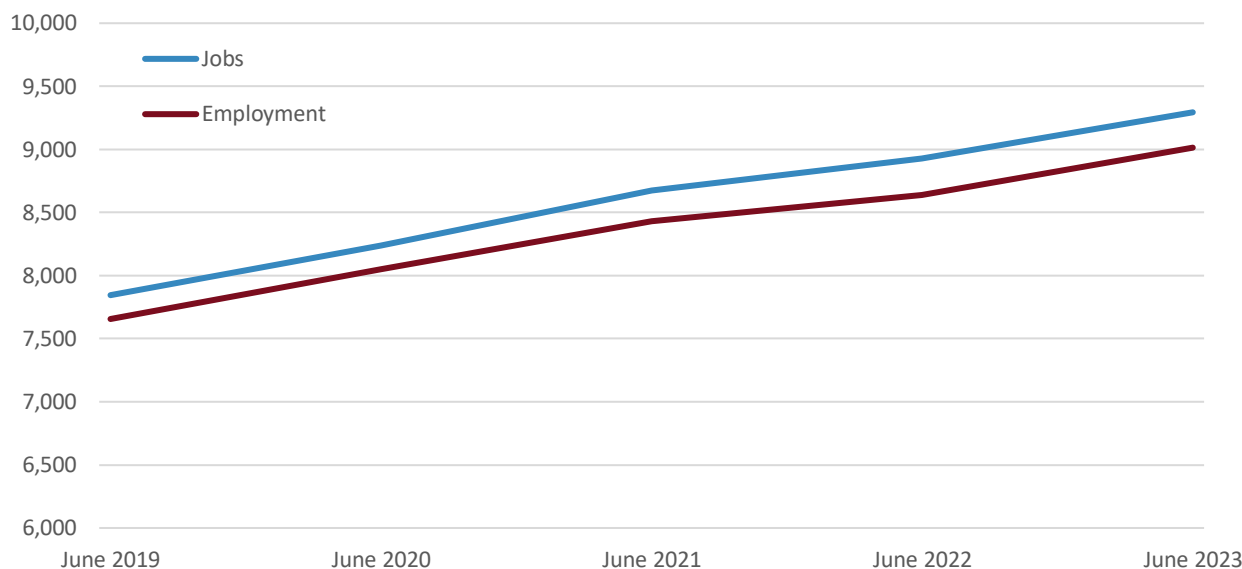
Public sector

It should be noted that the public sector in this report encompasses more than what is contained within the Labour Market report, see [Appendix C](#). This is why the total number of jobs in this sector is higher than in the Labour Market report when generally other sectors are lower.

The public sector is the main employment sector represents 16% of employment. This is significantly different by sex, with 11% of employment for males and 21% of employment for females being in this sector.

Figure 26 shows the employment and total jobs in public sector for June 2019 to June 2023.

Figure 26 – Employment and jobs in the public sector; June 2019 to June 2023



Employment in public sector and the total jobs in the sector are shown in Table 31 below.

Table 31 – Employment and jobs in the public sector; June 2019 to June 2023

	June 2019	June 2020	June 2021	June 2022	June 2023
Employment	7,660	8,060	8,430	8,640	9,010
Jobs	7,850	8,240	8,680	8,930	9,290

Figure 27 shows the employment in the public sector by age, sex and residential status.

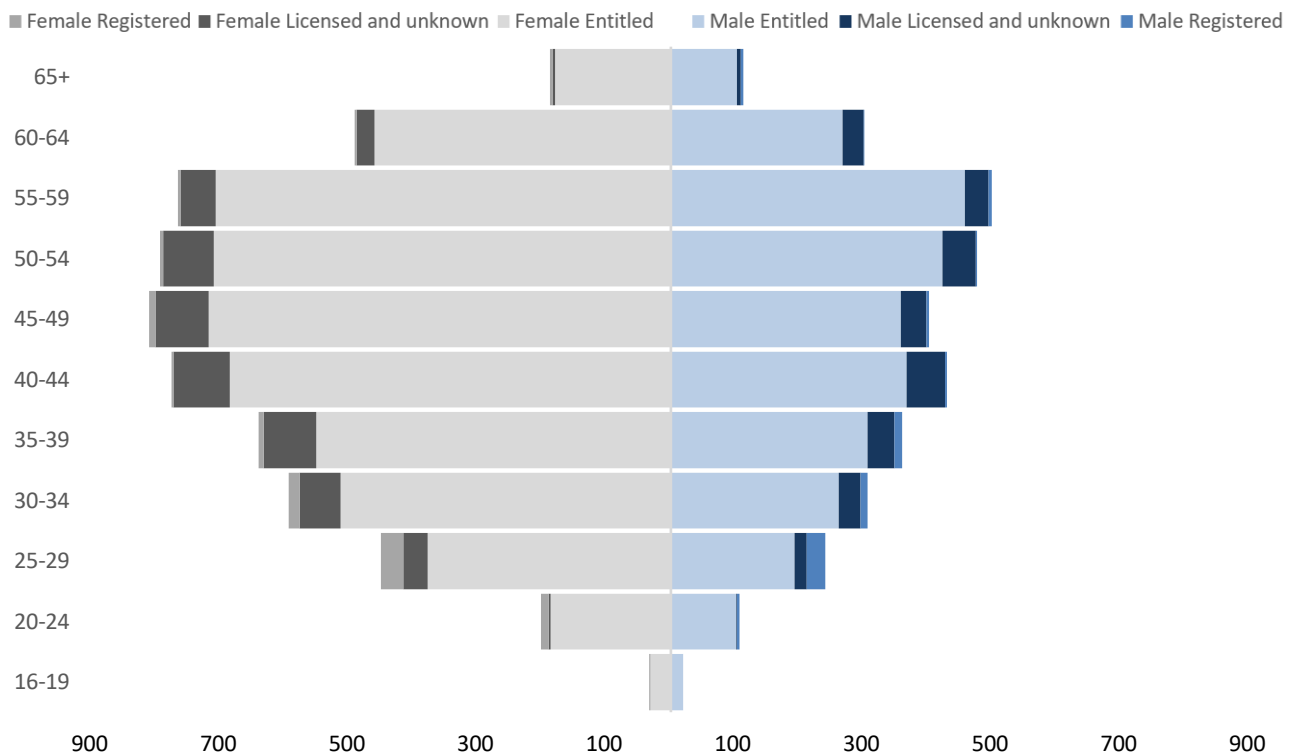
Figure 27 – Employment in the public sector by age, sex and residential status; June 2023


Table 32 shows the employment in the public sector by age and sex.

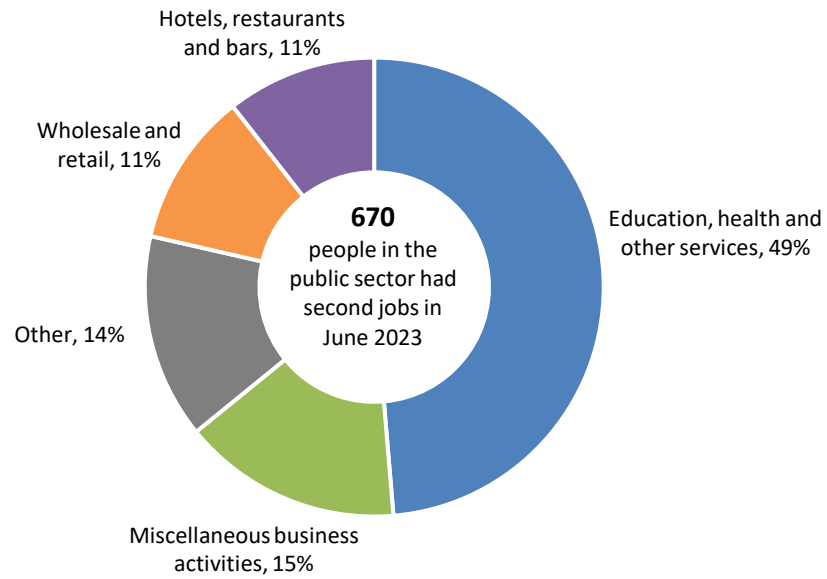
Table 32 – Employment in the public sector by age and sex; June 2023

	Overall	Male	Female
16-19	50	20	30
20-24	310	110	200
25-29	690	240	450
30-34	900	310	590
35-39	1,000	360	640
40-44	1,210	430	780
45-49	1,210	400	810
50-54	1,270	480	800
55-59	1,270	500	770
60-64	790	300	490
65+	300	110	190
All	9,010	3,260	5,760

From the above it can be seen that this sector predominantly employs females, with 64% of those with employment in the sector being female. Additionally, there is low employment of those aged 16-24, with a high proportion of the sector being females aged 40-59.

Out of the 9,010 people with employment in the public sector, 670 (7%) had second jobs. Figure 28 shows the proportions of these individuals by the sectors of their second jobs. Almost half (49%) of those who had second jobs had the education, health and other services sector as their second job sector. The next most common second job sector was the miscellaneous business activities sector (15%).

Figure 28 – Proportion of people with second jobs by sector, where their main job is in the public sector; June 2023

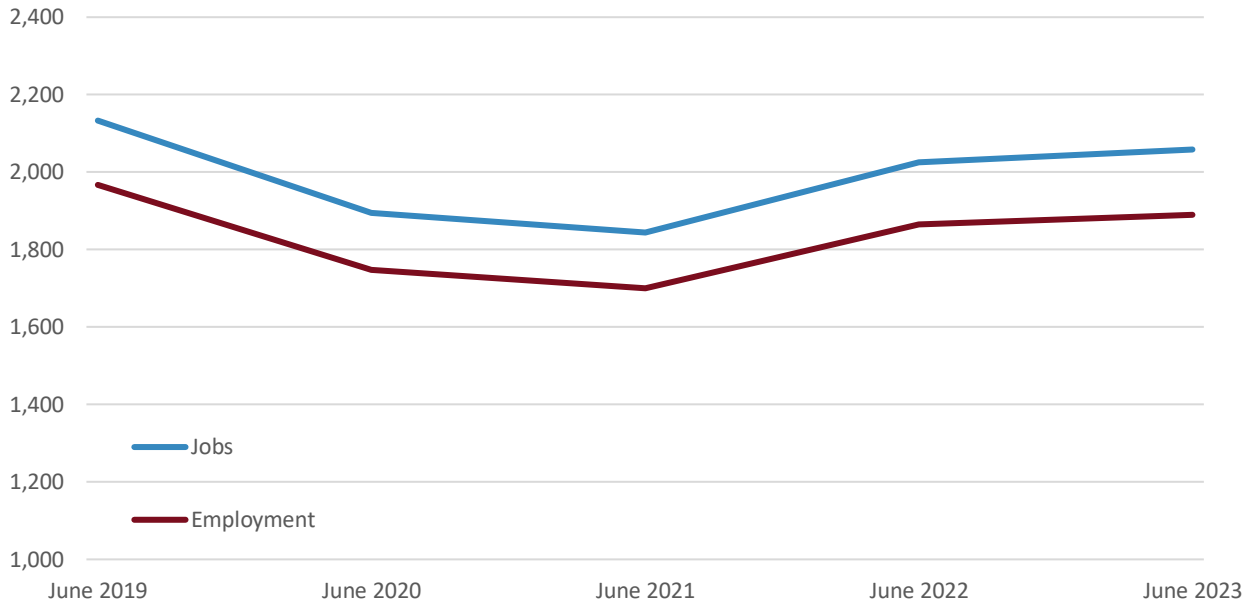


Transport and storage sector

The transport and storage sector represents 3% of total employment. This is different by sex, with 5% of employment for males and 1% of employment for females being in this sector.

Figure 29 shows the employment and total jobs in transport and storage sector for June 2019 to June 2023.

Figure 29 – Employment and jobs in the transport and storage sector; June 2019 to June 2023



Employment and total jobs in transport and storage sector are shown in Table 33 below.

Table 33 – Employment and jobs in the transport and storage sector; June 2019 to June 2023

	June 2019	June 2020	June 2021	June 2022	June 2023
Employment	1,970	1,750	1,700	1,890	1,890
Jobs	2,130	1,890	1,840	2,030	2,060

Figure 30 shows the employment in the transport and storage sector by age and sex.

Figure 30 – Employment in the transport and storage sector by age and sex; June 2023¹¹

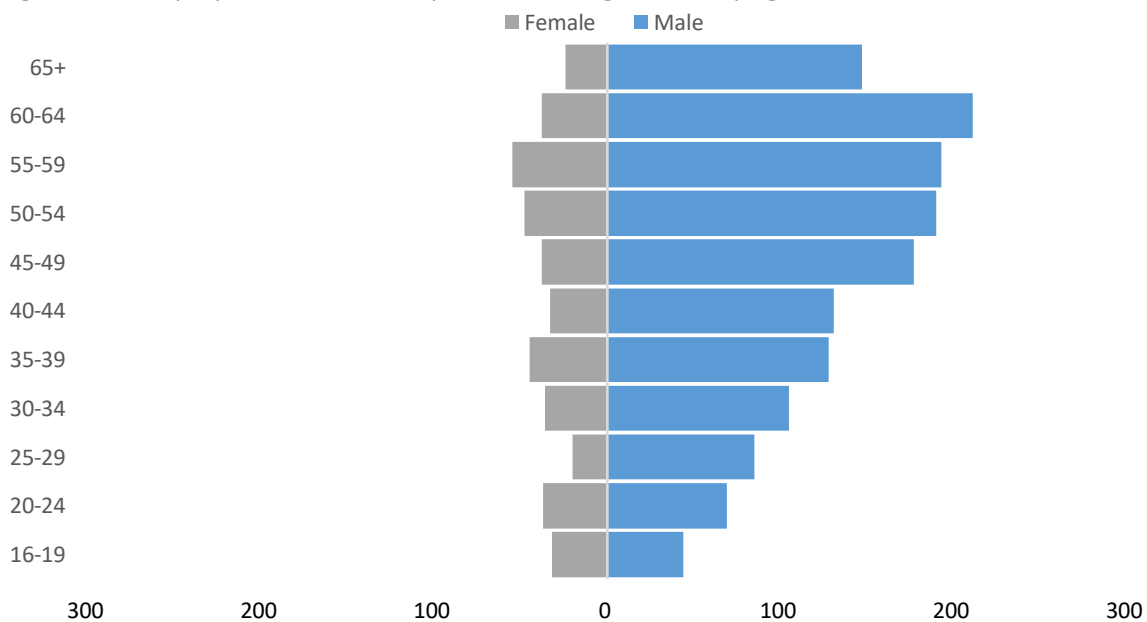


Table 34 shows the employment in the transport and storage sector by age and sex.

Table 34 – Employment in the transport and storage sector by age and sex; June 2023

	Overall	Male	Female
16-19	80	40	30
20-24	110	70	40
25-29	110	90	20
30-34	140	110	40
35-39	170	130	50
40-44	160	130	30
45-49	220	180	40
50-54	240	190	50
55-59	250	190	60
60-64	250	210	40
65+	170	150	20
All	1,890	1,480	410

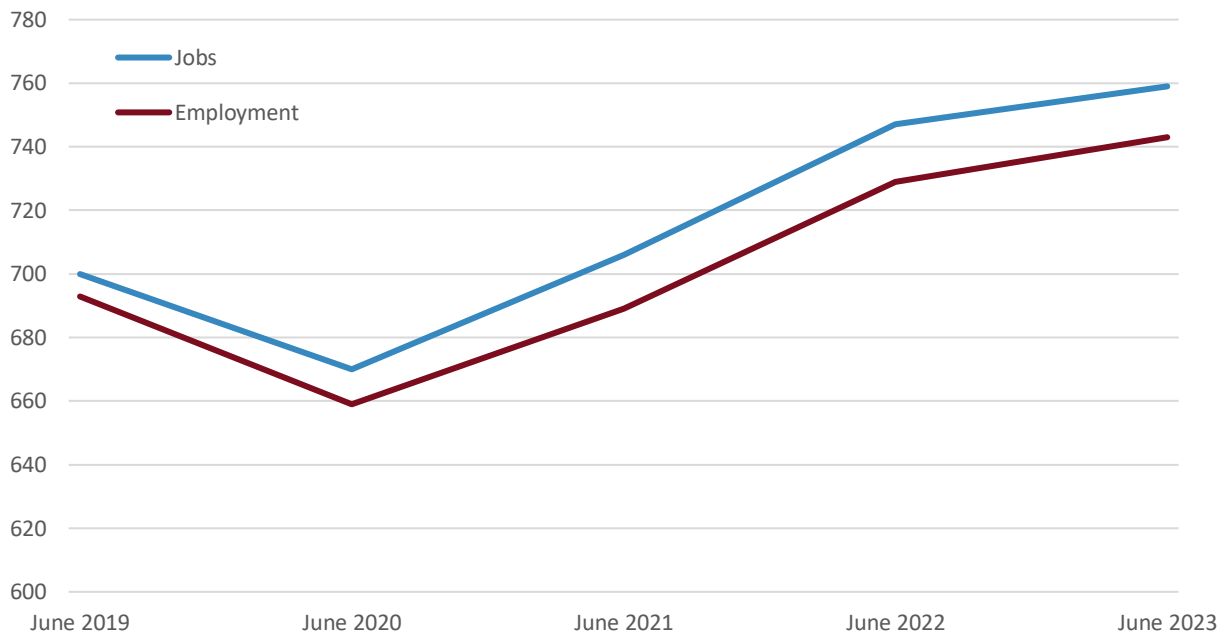
From the above it can be seen that this sector predominantly employs males, with 79% of those with employment in the sector being male, in particular males aged over 45. Of the people with employment in the sector, 35% were aged 55 or over, significantly higher than other sectors (24% for all sectors).

Utilities and waste sector

The utilities and waste sector represents 1% of total employment. This is similar by sex, with 2% of employment for males and 1% of employment for females being in this sector.

Figure 31 shows the employment and total jobs in the utilities and waste sector for June 2019 to June 2023.

Figure 31 – Employment and jobs in the utilities and waste sector; June 2019 to June 2023



Employment and total jobs in utilities and waste sector are shown in Table 35 below.

Table 35 – Employment and jobs in the utilities and waste sector; June 2019 to June 2023

	June 2019	June 2020	June 2021	June 2022	June 2023
Employment	690	660	690	730	740
Jobs	700	670	710	750	760

Figure 32 shows the employment in the utilities and waste sector by age and sex.

Figure 32 – Employment in the utilities and waste sector by age and sex; June 2023^{13,16}

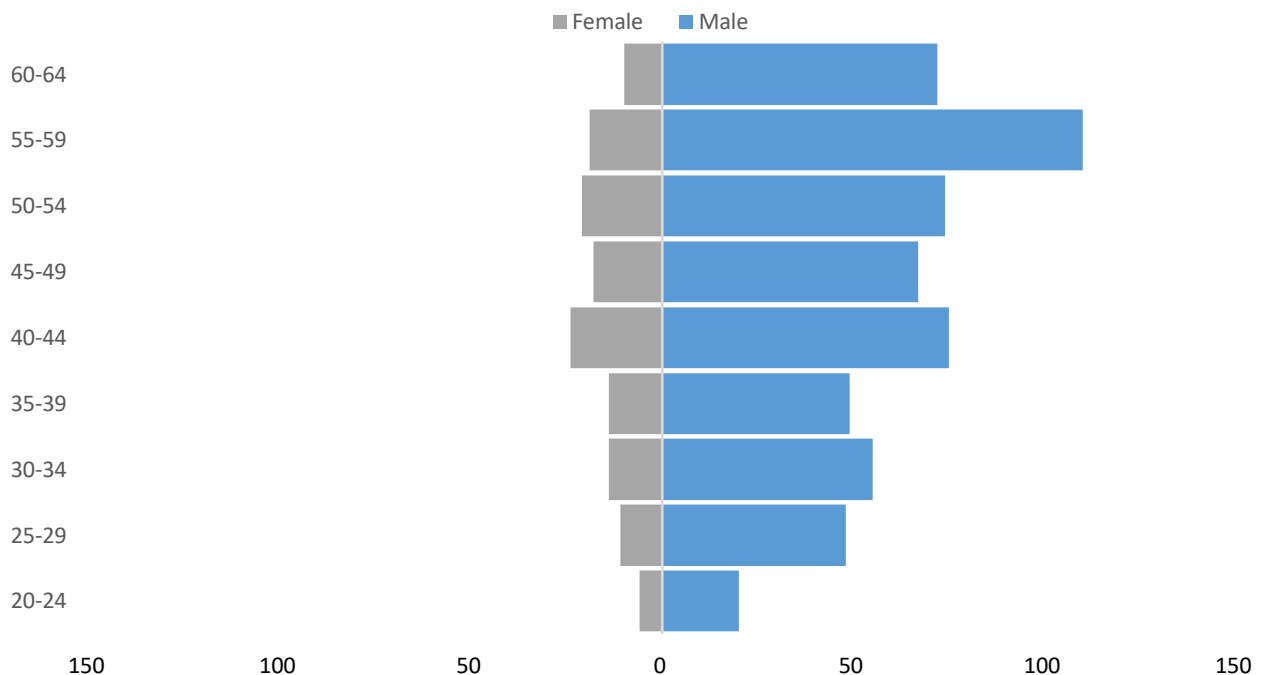


Table 36 shows the employment in the utilities and waste sector by age and sex.

Table 36 – Employment in the utilities and waste sector by age and sex; June 2023

	Overall	Male	Female
16-19	20	20	~
20-24	30	20	10
25-29	60	50	10
30-34	70	60	10
35-39	60	50	10
40-44	100	80	20
45-49	80	70	20
50-54	100	70	20
55-59	130	110	20
60-64	80	70	10
65+	20	10	~
All	740	600	140

~ represents fewer than five people.

From the above it can be seen that this sector predominantly employs males, with 81% of those with employment in the sector being male, in particular males aged 40-64.

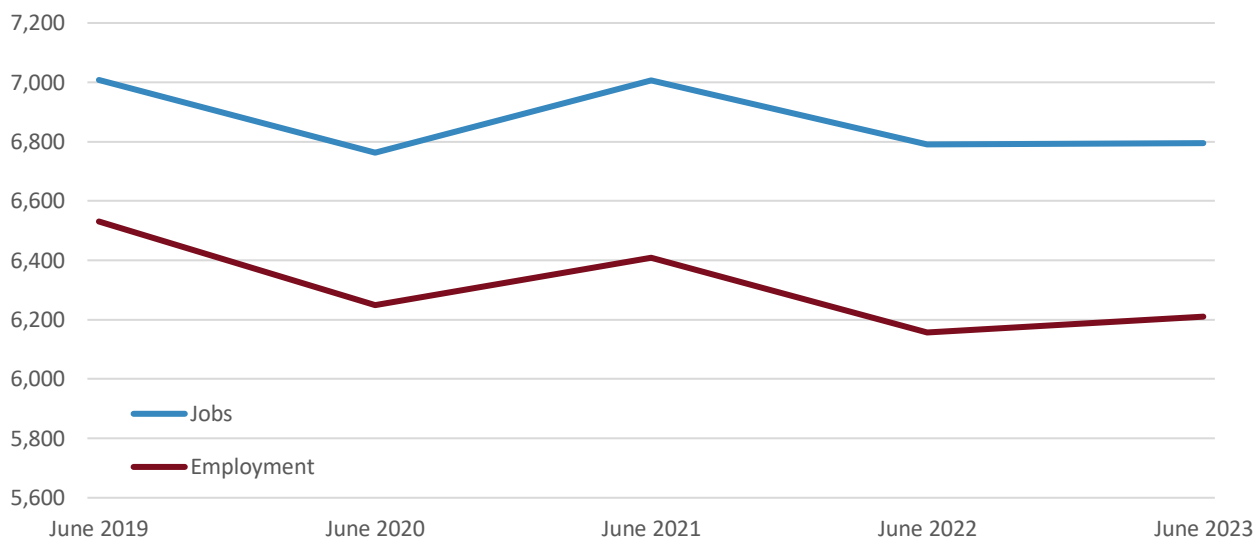
¹⁶ Age groups with fewer than five people for a specific sex are not shown.

Wholesale and retail sector

The wholesale and retail sector represents 11% of total employment. This is similar by sex, with 11% of employment for males and 10% of employment for females having main employment in this sector.

Figure 33 shows employment and total jobs in the wholesale and retail sector for June 2019 to June 2023.

Figure 33 – Employment and jobs in the wholesale and retail sector; June 2019 to June 2023



Employment and total jobs in the wholesale and retail sector are shown in Table 37 below.

Table 37 – Employment and jobs in the wholesale and retail sector; June 2019 to June 2023

	June 2019	June 2020	June 2021	June 2022	June 2023
Employment	6,530	6,250	6,410	6,160	6,210
Jobs	7,010	6,760	7,010	6,790	6,800

Figure 34 shows the employment in the wholesale and retail sector by age, sex and residential status.

Figure 34 – Employment in the wholesale and retail sector by age, sex and residential status; June 2023

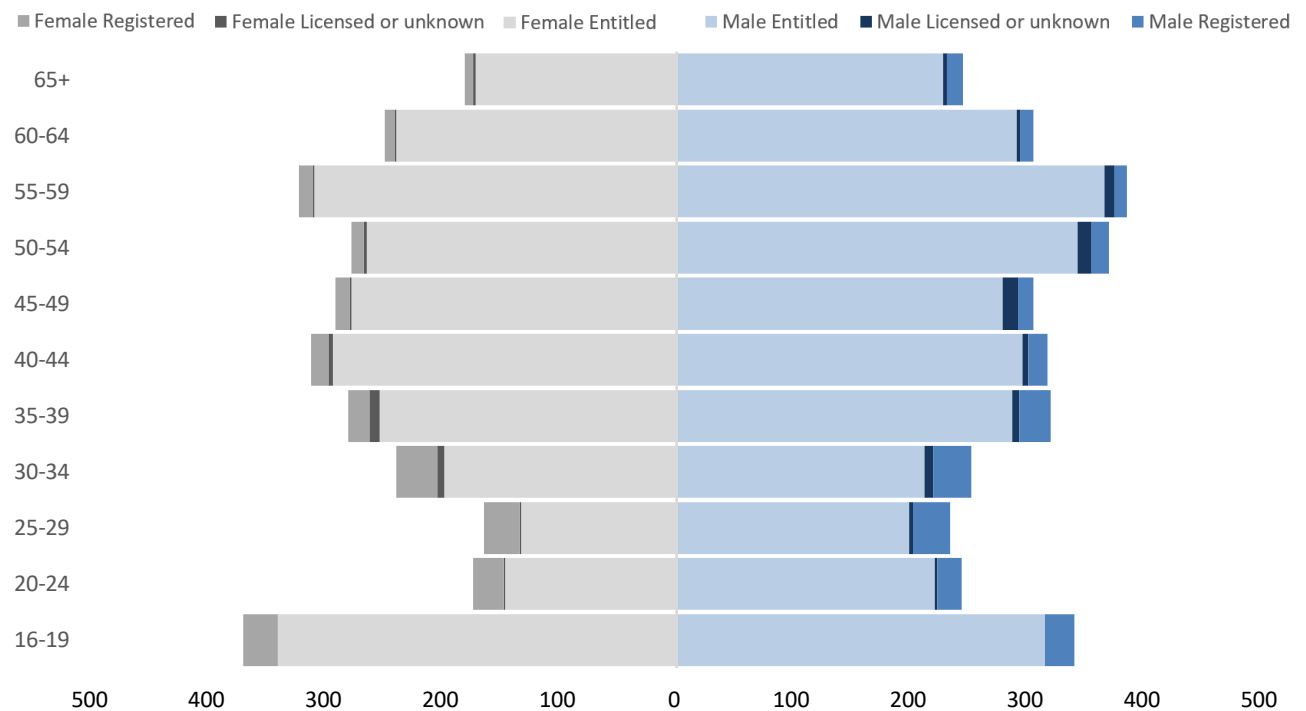


Table 38 shows the employment in the wholesale and retail sector by age and sex.

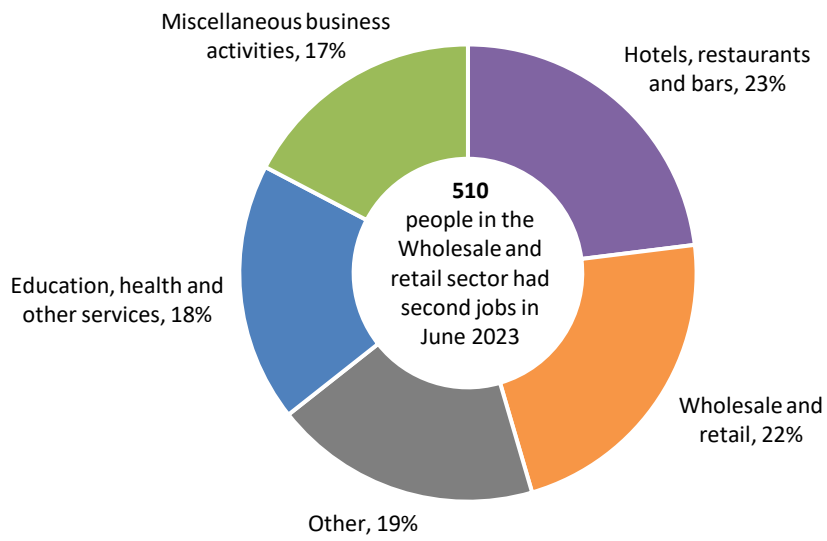
Table 38 – Employment in the wholesale and retail sector by age and sex; June 2023

	Overall	Male	Female
16-19	710	340	370
20-24	420	240	170
25-29	400	230	170
30-34	490	250	240
35-39	600	320	280
40-44	630	320	310
45-49	600	310	290
50-54	650	370	280
55-59	710	390	320
60-64	560	310	250
65+	430	250	180
All	6,210	3,330	2,890

From the above it can be seen that this sector employs slightly more males, with 54% of those with employment in the sector being male. Around one-third of employed 16-19 year-olds work in the sector and it is the joint largest age group within the sector.

Out of the 6,210 people with employment in the wholesale and retail sector, 510 (8%) had second jobs. Figure 35 shows the proportions of these individuals by the sectors of their second jobs. The most common second job sector was hotels, restaurants and bars (23%) followed by the wholesale and retail services sector (22%).

Figure 35 – Proportion of people with second jobs by sector, where their main job is in the wholesale and retail sector; June 2023



Jobs basis

While the previous sections focus on employment on a person level basis it is also worth presenting some figures on a job basis. These will be different to those in the bi-annual Labour Market reports; see [Appendix B](#) for a comparison.

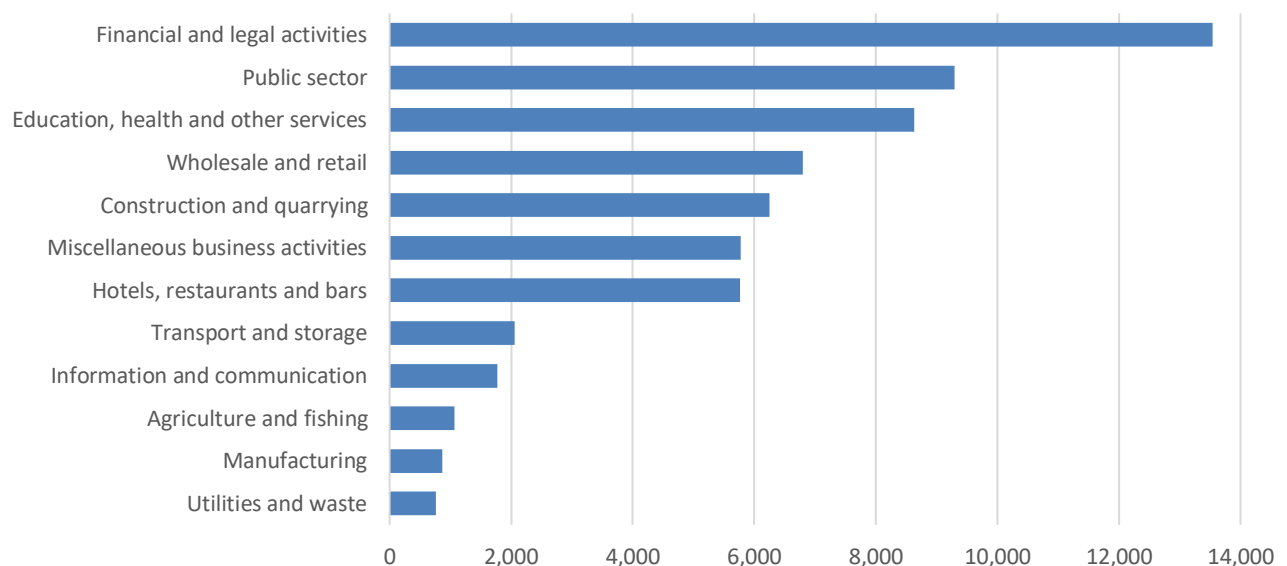
Jobs by sector

The following uses the Standard Industrial Classification 2007 (SIC 2007) to produce a breakdown by the sector of employment¹⁷.

The public sector consists of all Government of Jersey jobs, including those worked by teachers and nurses. Some other organisations such as the parishes are also in the public sector; see [Appendix C](#) for details. The education, health and other services sector includes teachers and healthcare workers with jobs in the private sector but does not include any public sector jobs. If an individual has multiple jobs for the **same undertaking**, they are only counted once.

Figure 36 shows the number of jobs by sector in June 2023.

Figure 36 – Jobs by sector; June 2023



When ordered by the number of jobs, the SIC 2007 industrial sectors still appear in the same order as on an employment basis, although some sectors increase by more than others, with education health and other services seeing the largest number of second jobs (1,310).

Table 39 shows the number of jobs by sector for June 2022 and June 2023 with the annual change.

The financial and legal activities was the largest industrial sector by number of jobs, with 13,540 jobs in June 2023. The public sector was the second largest industrial sector and also saw the largest increase (360) in the number of jobs, between June 2022 and June 2023. There were notable decreases of 30 or more jobs in two sectors (miscellaneous business activities, and agriculture and fishing), compared with only one sectoral decrease in employed people (agriculture and fishing).

There was an annual increase of 1,060 people in employment, higher than the annual increase of 610 jobs. This was due to the decrease in the overall rate of second jobs in June 2023, compared with June 2022.

¹⁷ Note that the industrial sector of an employer reflects their primary business activity. An individual’s occupation may or may not be related to their employer’s primary business activity. For example, an undertaking may employ staff whose occupation relates to secondary business activities, or support such as administration, IT, HR, facilities etc.

Table 39 – Number of jobs by sector; June 2022 to June 2023

	June 2022	June 2023	Annual change
Agriculture and fishing	1,130	1,070	-60
Construction and quarrying	6,270	6,250	-20
Education, health and other services	8,550	8,640	90
Financial and legal activities	13,370	13,540	170
Hotels, restaurants and bars	5,680	5,770	90
Information and communication	1,760	1,780	20
Manufacturing	880	870	-10
Miscellaneous business activities	5,850	5,780	-70
Public sector	8,930	9,290	360
Transport and storage	2,030	2,060	30
Utilities and waste	750	760	10
Wholesale and retail	6,790	6,800	10
All sectors	61,980	62,590	610

Jobs by age, sex and residential status

Jobs can also be examined by the age, sex and residential status¹⁸ of the employee, for most individuals.

Figure 37 shows the number of jobs by age, sex and residential status. In June 2023 the age and sex distribution for the number of jobs was largely the same as seen on an employment basis ([Figure 3](#)).

Figure 37 – Number of jobs by age, sex and residential status; June 2023

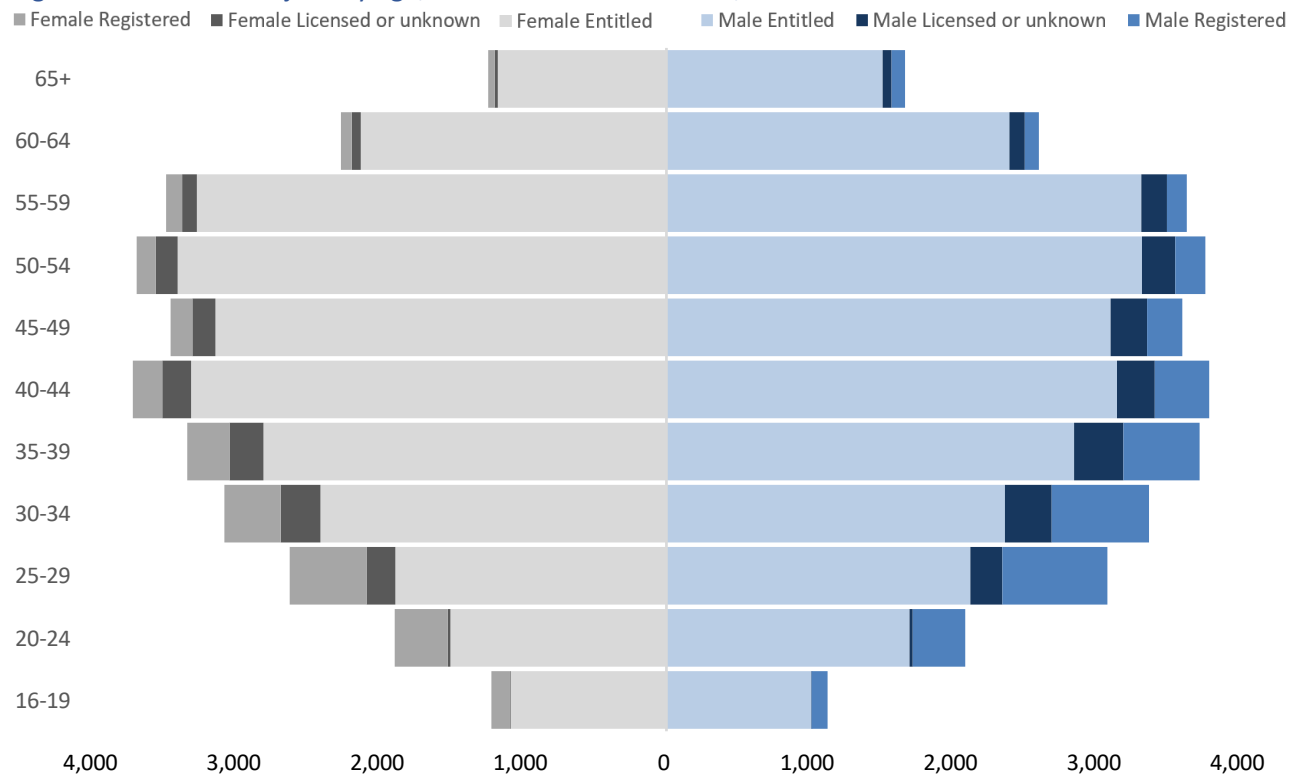


Table 40 shows the number of jobs by employee age and sex for June 2023.

Table 40 – Jobs by age and sex; June 2023

	Male	Female	Total
16-19	1,120	1,220	2,350
20-24	2,090	1,900	3,980
25-29	3,080	2,630	5,710
30-34	3,370	3,080	6,450
35-39	3,720	3,350	7,070
40-44	3,790	3,720	7,510
45-49	3,600	3,460	7,060
50-54	3,760	3,700	7,460
55-59	3,630	3,490	7,130
60-64	2,600	2,270	4,870
65+	1,670	1,250	2,910
Total	32,470	30,130	62,590

¹⁸ Residential statuses are defined in the [Control of Housing and Work \(Jersey\) Law 2012](#) in article 2(1) as entitled, entitled for work, licensed, and registered. In this report entitled and entitled for work are grouped together and described as “entitled”, and individuals not identified as having one of these statuses are described as having an “unknown” status. Further details about residential statuses are available here:

www.gov.je/Working/Contributions/RegistrationCards/Pages/ResidentialStatus.aspx

Table 41 shows the number of jobs by residential status and sector for June 2023.

Table 41 – Number of jobs by residential status and sector; June 2023

	Entitled / Entitled for work	Licensed	Registered	Unknown
Agriculture and fishing	560	10	480	20
Construction and quarrying	5,420	70	630	130
Education, health and other services	7,560	260	680	140
Financial and legal activities	11,740	1,240	510	50
Hotels, restaurants and bars	3,320	30	2,380	40
Information and communication	1,590	90	90	20
Manufacturing	770	10	70	20
Miscellaneous business activities	4,990	150	510	130
Public sector	8,240	850	190	20
Transport and storage	1,920	50	70	20
Utilities and waste	690	30	30	10
Wholesale and retail	6,220	60	470	50
All sectors	53,010	2,890	6,110	620

Table 42 shows the number of jobs by the employees' sex and residential status for June 2023.

Table 42 – Number of jobs by sex and residential status; June 2023

	Entitled / Entitled for work	Licensed	Registered	Unknown
Male	26,830	1,620	3,610	420
Female	26,180	1,240	2,500	210
All people	53,010	2,890	6,110	620

Jobs by nationality

Using self-reported nationality from administrative data, it is possible to present breakdowns by the nationality of the person working each job. To ensure estimates are robust, results are presented only for nationalities with more than 100 people in employment. It should also be noted that around 720 jobs did not have a nationality within the data, and are included in “unknown”.

Table 43 shows the number of employed people by their self-declared nationality for June 2022 and June 2023 with the annual change.

Table 43 – Number of employed people by their self-declared nationality; June 2022 to June 2023

	June 2022	June 2023	Annual change
British / Jersey	42,980	43,060	80
Portuguese / Madeiran	8,380	8,080	-300
Polish	2,670	2,550	-120
Irish	1,270	1,270	0
Romanian	1,210	1,210	0
Kenyan	450	770	320
Filipino	460	690	230
South African	420	470	50
French	400	380	-20
Indian	230	270	40
Zimbabwean	150	190	40
Latvian	170	160	-10
Thai	150	150	0
Spanish	140	130	-10
Bulgarian	160	130	-30
Italian	130	120	-10
German	140	110	-30
Other	1,930	2,150	220
Unknown	550	720	170
Total	61,980	62,590	610

The largest annual increases in jobs were seen for those of Kenyan (up by 320) and Filipino (up by 230) nationalities. The largest annual decreases in jobs were seen for those of Portuguese / Madeiran nationality (down by 300) and the Polish nationality (down 120). Other annual decreases were all 30 or fewer jobs.

For most nationalities, the annual increase in people in employment (Table 10) was higher than the respective annual increase in jobs (Table 43). This was largely due to the decrease in the overall rate of second jobs in June 2023, compared with June 2022.

Jobs by contract type

The administrative data also contains the contract type for the majority of individuals¹⁹, allowing analysis of jobs by contract type. Full-time is where an individual is contracted to work 25 or more hours a week, part-time is where they are contracted for 1-24 hours a week, zero-hour is where they are contracted for 0 hours a week. For self-employed jobs, this describes their usual hours.

Table 44 shows the number of jobs by sector and contract type for June 2023.

Table 44 – Number of jobs by sector and contract type; June 2023

	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hour
Agriculture and fishing	880	130	60
Construction and quarrying	5,290	400	560
Education, health and other services	4,910	2,080	1,640
Financial and legal activities	12,500	910	130
Hotels, restaurants and bars	3,740	650	1,380
Information and communication	1,570	140	80
Manufacturing	600	130	140
Miscellaneous business activities	3,610	1,140	1,030
Public sector	9,160	80	50
Transport and storage	1,690	10	180
Utilities and waste	680	40	30
Wholesale and retail	4,720	1,630	440
All sectors	49,360	7,520	5,710

Most of the difference between the number of people employed and the number of jobs was due to part-time and zero-hour jobs. Of the 4,950 jobs which were not an individual's main job, 1,940 were zero-hour, 1,890 were part-time and 1,110 were full-time.

Table 45 shows the number of jobs by sex and contract type for June 2023.

Table 45 – Number of jobs by sex and contract type; June 2023

	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hour
Male	27,350	2,440	2,680
Female	22,010	5,090	3,040
All people	49,360	7,520	5,710

¹⁹ A small number of jobs (less than 2% of the total jobs), require the contract type to be imputed. This is done via a predictive regression model currently, which may be improved in the future.

Jobs by undertakings

Table 46 shows the number of undertakings by the number of jobs for each sector. The overall number of undertakings was 8,390, with the majority (4,960) having just one job. The combined category of education, health and other services and public sector had the highest overall number of undertakings (2,080), followed by miscellaneous business activities (1,680) and construction and quarrying (1,460). Financial and legal activities had the most undertakings with 50 or more jobs (60 undertakings).

Table 46 – Number of undertakings by number of jobs and sector; June 2023²⁰

Number of jobs	1	2 to 5	6 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50+	Total
Agriculture and fishing	90	40	10	10	10	~	170
Construction and quarrying	840	390	110	70	40	10	1,460
Education, health and other services; and Public sector	1,440	390	90	70	50	30	2,080
Financial and legal activities	290	160	70	50	40	60	680
Hotels, restaurants and bars	130	180	80	60	40	20	510
Information and communication	240	70	10	20	10	10	360
Manufacturing; and Utilities and waste	190	60	30	20	10	10	310
Miscellaneous business activities	1,110	380	70	70	30	10	1,680
Transport and storage	220	30	10	10	10	10	280
Wholesale and retail	420	270	80	50	30	20	860
All sectors	4,960	1,980	570	420	280	180	8,390

~ represents fewer than five undertakings.

²⁰ Certain sectors are grouped where there are a small number of jobs in several size groups.

Appendix A: Methodology

Methodology summary and notes

This report represents the results of an experimental methodology. The method of calculation involves creating a linked dataset for the Social Security contributions, Income Tax Instalment Scheme (ITIS) and manpower returns information. ITIS returns data are supplied by Revenue Jersey and other datasets are supplied by Customer and Local Services. Records are initially joined at an individual job level and then reduced to person level records with information surrounding additional employment. The data necessary for this report is available to Statistics Jersey from 2019 onwards.

Data sources

Manpower returns are a return to the Government of Jersey, from employers and sole traders, providing information on all people employed and details such as their contract type; full-time, part-time, or zero-hour. Prior to January 2022, manpower returns were only completed in June and December. Social Security contribution datasets include all jobs where a person is dependently employed and has earnings subject to Social Security. It includes a number of demographic fields, such as age and sex, as well as company information and employee earnings for each month. ITIS datasets contain all jobs, with earnings in a specific month. As such this includes all dependently employed jobs and some self-employed jobs, but not all as some self-employed individuals do not take a regular wage. It also contains age and sex information for individuals.

Data cleansing and linking:

Jobs in the Social Security contributions data are matched with relevant information from that June or December's manpower return, depending on which month's earnings are being analysed. This is done by using the individual's Social Security number and the manpower code for the company they are working for as a combined unique identifier. ITIS data is similarly linked with the contributions data. Individuals are then verified as correct matches if the names in all returns are the same (when accounting for past surnames and minor spelling differences). Matches that are not automatically validated are then manually reviewed to allocate the corresponding match if it exists. Combined unique identifiers will appear only once within the Social Security contributions and ITIS datasets but may appear multiple times in the manpower return, e.g. where someone has a full-time and zero-hour contract with the same company. In such cases the combined unique identifier is manually allocated a match number to determine which job in the manpower data it should match with.

The data cleansing exercise provides accurate links between the Social Security data and manpower return data, so the company level SIC 2007 sector of employment and the contract type for each job can be linked to the Social Security contributions data. It also provides accurate links from between the ITIS data and the contributions data. This helps match in earnings which were not subject to Social Security, e.g. they were below the minimum earnings threshold. Jobs where there is strong evidence that the individual did not actually work in the month are then removed by using multiple indicators, primarily job end dates and where a dependently employed job had no taxable or sociable earnings in the month. Inconsistencies with job end date fields and potential leaving bonuses or similar earnings adjustments mean that a small number of jobs may be included which were inactive. However, this process removes the majority of such jobs, unlike the current Labour Market report which only relies on manpower information. Additionally, the Labour Market report is more likely to count an individual multiple times if they have multiple contracts with the same employer, than with this method, which is why jobs totals are lower in this report. It should however be noted that jobs which are not required to be reported in manpower, such as those performing professional domestic service, are included in the contributions data and ITIS data, so are included in this report.

Imputation:

Some of the Social Security jobs do not appear in the manpower returns (less than 2% in June 2023), despite their company having submitted a return. For these jobs, a contract type of full-time, part-time or zero-hour is imputed. The imputation is done using regression modelling. The model uses a combination of several demographic and industry parameters to determine which contract type is the most likely for a given job. Applying the model to the complete matched data has provided around 66% overall accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity in all years.

Employment analysis:

Job level information is then merged by an individual's Social Security number. An individual's main job is allocated based upon the total earnings in the month. This can lead to instances where an individual's full-time job is classed as a second job if more was earned in a part-time or zero-hour role during the month.

Future aims:

The production of these statistics is part of a wider program of work by Statistics Jersey to produce or improve official statistics using administrative data, on a more frequent basis than the current Average Earnings Index (AEI) and Labour Market report. The Statistics and Census (Jersey) 2018 law requires Statistics Jersey to avoid collecting data where it is possible to produce the necessary statistics from administrative data sources. As outlined previously these statistics and those presented in the Labour Market report are using different methodologies. By undertaking the below listed improvements, we aim to create a linked administrative dataset allows for the continued publication of these statistics and those published in previous experimental earnings reports.

Potential future improvements:

We are exploring several potential steps to improve the quality of these statistics in the future, including:

- matching these linked datasets to other sources of population information, to allow more confidence in results and potential estimates of unemployment
- using the new contractual hours field in the Combined Employer Return to more accurately understand the average working hours of individuals across all jobs
- additional modelling by contract type (full-time, part-time, or zero-hour) and residential status
- additional modelling using new fields contained within the Combined Employer Return and ITIS data
- quarterly results using new Combined Employer Return data
- exploring potential data sources for additional demographic breakdowns, e.g. marital status and parental status
- exploring ways to improve the data quality and timeliness of the datasets received by Statistics Jersey to improve accuracy of results

Appendix B: Comparison with Labour Market report

Comparison with the Labour Market report June 2023

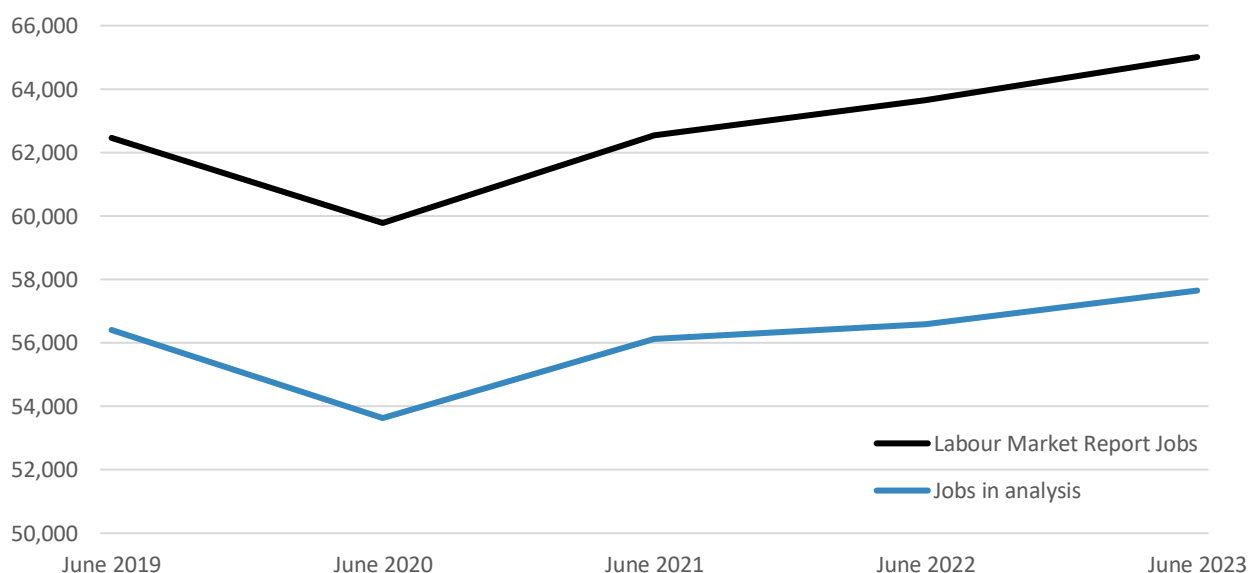
This report contains those jobs that were actively worked during the month. This is determined from combining manpower information, used in the Labour Market report, with both Social Security contributions and ITIS return data; see [Appendix A](#) for details. Jobs where individuals were dependently employed were only included when they had earnings in the month. This removes a number of jobs which appear in manpower but were not worked in the month, so job counts were generally lower in this report. One exception is the public sector: this sector was higher in this report as various arm's length bodies are not treated as public sector in the Labour Market report, but in this report they are included in the SIC 2007 Public sector; see [Appendix C](#) for details.

Table B1 – Comparison with the number of jobs in the Labour Market report, by sector, for June 2023

	Jobs in analysis	Labour Market report jobs	Difference
Agriculture and fishing	1,070	1,090	-20
Construction and quarrying	6,250	6,550	-300
Education, health and other services	8,640	8,940	-300
Financial and legal activities	13,540	13,660	-120
Hotels, restaurants and bars	5,770	6,510	-740
Information and communication	1,780	1,830	-50
Manufacturing	870	920	-50
Miscellaneous business activities	5,780	6,270	-490
Public sector	9,290	9,270	20
Transport and storage	2,060	2,130	-70
Utilities and waste	760	770	-10
Wholesale and retail	6,800	7,070	-270
All sectors	62,590	65,010	-2,420

The hotels, restaurants and bars sector and the miscellaneous business activities sector were the two sectors which saw the largest difference. This was largely due to a high prevalence of zero-hour contract jobs which received no pay in the month. Around half of the overall difference of 2,420 between the two job totals is due to zero-hour jobs declared in manpower but with no earnings declared in June 2023. Overall the two methods show a similar trend between June 2019 and June 2023, as shown by Figure B1.

Figure B1 – Comparison with the number of jobs in the Labour Market report, June 2019 to June 2023



Appendix C: Definition of public sector

Undertakings within the public sector

This report defines the public sector using section O of the Standard Industrial Classification 2007, which is public administration and defence, and compulsory social security. This is based on the main activity of undertakings, and not their legal or ownership status. Consequently, not all government bodies are automatically classified in section O.

Table C1 details which undertakings are contained within the public sector in this report and the Labour Market report.

Table C1 – Undertakings included in the public sector in this Employment Statistics report and the Labour Market report

Undertaking	Included in this Employment Statistics report	Included in Labour Market report
Government of Jersey	Yes	Yes
Parish of Grouville	Yes	Yes
Parish of St Brelade	Yes	Yes
Parish of St Clement	Yes	Yes
Parish of St Helier	Yes	Yes
Parish of St John	Yes	Yes
Parish of St Lawrence	Yes	Yes
Parish of St Martin	Yes	Yes
Parish of St Mary	Yes	Yes
Parish of St Ouen	Yes	Yes
Parish of St Peter	Yes	Yes
Parish of St Saviour	Yes	Yes
Parish of Trinity	Yes	Yes
Comité des Connétables	Yes	No
Jersey Car Parks	2022 onwards	Yes
Jersey Fleet Management	2022 onwards	Yes
Jersey Office of the Information Commissioner	Yes	No
The Jersey Gambling Commission	Yes	No
Jersey Overseas Aid Commission	Yes	No
The Jersey Competition Regulatory Authority	Yes	No
Jersey Police Complaints Authority	Yes	No
The Channel Islands Financial Ombudsman	Yes	No
The Law Society of Jersey	Yes	No
The Jersey Bank Depositors Compensation Scheme	Yes	No
Jersey Business	Yes	No
The Jersey Field Squadron	Yes	No
His Majesty's Receiver General	Yes	No
States of Jersey Development Company	No	Yes