

Jersey Labour Market

December 2018

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This report presents information on jobs in Jersey in December 2018, derived from the manpower returns submitted by undertakings as required by the Control of Housing and Work (Jersey) Law 2012¹.

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*.

This latest report on the Jersey labour market is the first to use the revised UK Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 2007 system. Using SIC 2007 enables more granular analysis, such as that for the **finance** and **digital** sectors presented in this report².

Summary

In December 2018:

- **the total number of jobs was 60,900**, the highest December figure recorded to date³
 - there were **53,120** jobs in the **private sector**, the highest December figure recorded to date
 - there were **7,780** jobs in the **public sector**
- there were **1,110 more jobs than in December 2017**, representing an annual increase of 1.9%
 - the increase was driven by the **private sector**, which saw an annual increase of 1,110 jobs (2.1%)
 - the number of jobs in the **public sector** were essentially unchanged from December 2017
- the increase in jobs in the private sector was predominantly due to an increase in the number of full-time positions, up by 750
- **6,520** jobs in the economy were on **zero-hours contracts**, representing 11% of the total
- there were 7,640 undertakings employing staff in the private sector, 290 more than a year earlier; over half (4,300) were single-person undertakings

At a sectoral level:

- most sectors saw an **increase** in jobs on an annual basis, notably **finance and legal activities** (up 300), **education, health and other services** (up 220), **construction** (up 180), **hotels, restaurants and bars** (up 170), and **miscellaneous business activities** (up 170)
- in contrast, **wholesale and retail** was the only sector to see an annual **decrease** in jobs (down 40)
- the number of jobs in finance and legal activities was at its highest level recorded to date; the fund administration sub-sector saw the largest annual increase in jobs in this sector (up 110)
- the number of jobs in the public sector was essentially unchanged on an annual basis; the number of core jobs in the Government of Jersey increased by 40 and parish jobs decreased by 40

¹ The administration and compilation of the manpower returns is conducted by the Population Office. Statistics Jersey analyses the collected data and produces this report.

² Note that the sectors presented in this report under SIC2007 differ to those previously reported under SIC2003; sectoral totals published in previous reports are, therefore, not directly comparable. For details on the revisions to the classifications, see the **Annex**.

³ 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.

Introduction

The Control of Housing and Work Law⁴ (CHWL) came into effect in July 2013. 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 also of employees who are classified as exempt
- **residential status:** the categories of residential status under the CHWL⁴ are “entitled” and “entitled to work” (both formerly “locally qualified”), “licensed” (formerly “J-category”), and “registered” (formerly “non-qualified”)

Under the previous Regulation of Undertaking and Development Law⁵ (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).

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

Total number of jobs

In December 2018, the total number of jobs in Jersey was 60,900. There were 53,120 jobs in the private sector and 7,780 jobs in the public sector (see [Notes 1 and 2](#)).

[Table 1](#) shows the private sector, public sector and total job count as recorded under the CHWL⁴ since December 2013.

[Table 1 – Total job count for the private and public sectors, December 2013 to December 2018](#)

Sector	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18
Private	47,020	50,040	48,220	50,880	49,860	52,480	50,950	53,770	52,010	54,250	53,120
Public	8,300	8,400	8,320	8,190	7,960	7,840	7,690	7,840	7,780	7,700	7,780
Total	55,320	58,430	56,540	59,060	57,820	60,320	58,640	61,610	59,790	61,960	60,900

The total number of jobs in December 2018 was 1,110 higher than a year earlier in December 2017, representing an annual increase of 1.9%.

The latest annual rise in workforce jobs was the result of an increase of 1,110 jobs in the private sector, representing an increase in private sector employment of 2.1% on an annual basis. The number of public sector jobs was essentially unchanged on an annual basis.

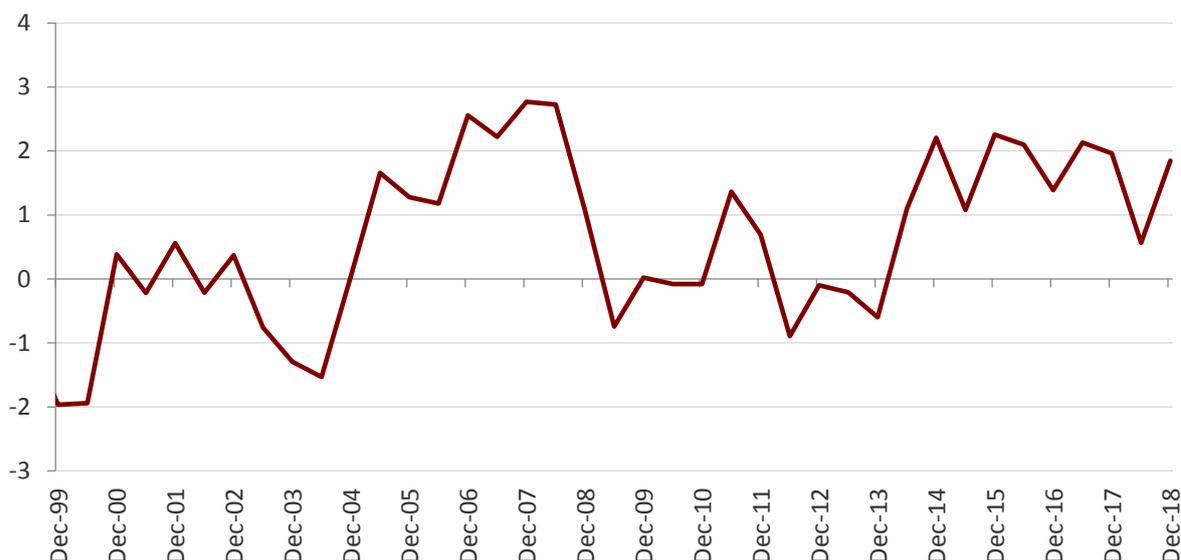
Acknowledging and adjusting for the change in reporting criteria under the RUDL⁵ and CHWL⁴, the number of jobs in both the workforce and the private sector in December 2018 were the highest recorded for a December; see [Appendix Table A1](#).

⁴ [Control of Housing and Work \(Jersey\) Law 2012](#), as amended.

⁵ [Regulation of Undertakings and Development \(Jersey\) Law 1973](#), as amended.

Figure 1 shows the annual percentage change in the total number of jobs from 1999 to 2018⁶.

Figure 1 – Annual percentage change in workforce jobs: 1999–2018



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 a four-year period – 2014 to 2017 – where the number of jobs in the economy grew at a rate of around 1 to 2% per year. In the previous return (June 2018) annual growth slowed to 0.6%; in December 2018 the growth rate returned to similar levels (1.9%).

On a six-monthly basis, the number of jobs in Jersey exhibits seasonal variation. While the total number of jobs increased by 1,110 on an annual basis, the total number of jobs in December 2018 was 1,060 lower than in June 2018.

Employment status

The number of jobs in December 2018 by employment status – for the private sector, public sector, and overall – is shown in Table 2.

Table 2 – Number of jobs by contract type, December 2018

Sector	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	All employment statuses
Private	39,400	7,680	5,890	150	53,120
Public	6,090	1,070	630	0	7,780
Total jobs	45,490	8,740	6,520	150	60,900

In December 2018, three-quarters (75%) of all jobs filled were full-time. There were 6,520 jobs filled on zero-hours contracts in December 2018, representing 11% of total employment. The remaining 14% were jobs on part-time contracts.

⁶ 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.

Residential status

Table 3 shows the residential status of employees currently filling roles in December 2018, for the private sector, public sector, and overall.

Table 3 – Number of jobs by residential status of current post holder, December 2018

Sector	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	All residential statuses
Private	46,310	1,500	5,160	150	53,120
Public	7,070	620	80	10	7,780
Total jobs	53,390	2,110	5,240	160	60,900

In December 2018, 88% 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; in December 2013, 89% of all jobs were filled by entitled employees, 3% by licensed and 8% by registered employees.

Table 4 – Percentage of jobs filled by residential status of current post holder, December 2018

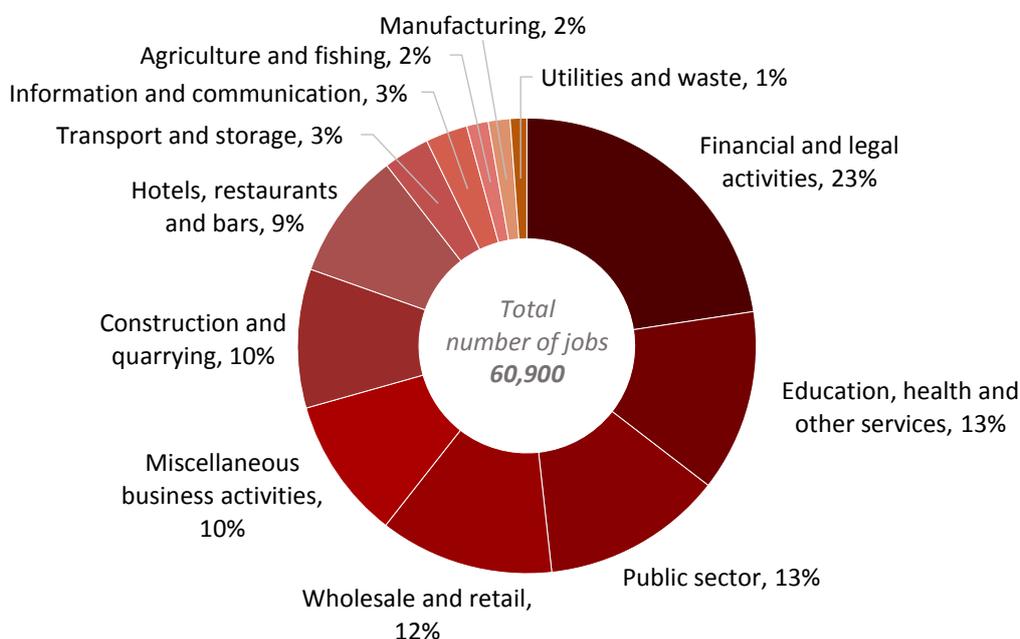
Sector	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	All residential statuses
Private	87%	3%	10%	0%	100%
Public	91%	8%	1%	0%	100%
Total jobs	88%	3%	9%	0%	100%

Percentages are rounded to the nearest integer.

Sectors

Figure 2 shows the breakdown of the total number of jobs by sector.

Figure 2 – Percentage of total jobs by sector, December 2018



In December 2018:

- the finance sector (13,760 jobs) accounted for almost a quarter (23%) of all jobs
- private sector education, health and other services (7,860) and the public sector (7,780) each accounted for 13% of all jobs
- wholesale and retail (7,490) accounted for 12% of all jobs

Private sector

Employment status

Table 5 shows the number of jobs in the private sector by employment status, from December 2013 to December 2018. For a breakdown by sector, see Appendix Table A3.

Table 5 – Number of private sector jobs by employment status, December 2013 to December 2018

Employment status	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18
Full-time	34,740	36,730	35,220	37,320	36,180	38,050	37,480	39,800	38,650	40,350	39,400
Part-time	7,910	7,930	7,680	7,600	7,780	7,890	7,750	7,720	7,670	7,700	7,680
Zero-hours	4,260	5,330	5,130	5,790	5,780	6,480	5,580	6,140	5,560	6,060	5,890
Exempt	120	50	190	170	120	70	130	110	130	140	150
Private sector	47,020	50,040	48,220	50,880	49,860	52,480	50,950	53,770	52,010	54,250	53,120

In December 2018, almost three-quarters (74%) of private sector jobs were full-time. There were 5,890 jobs filled on zero-hours contracts in December 2018, accounting for 11% of all private sector jobs.

The annual increase of 1,110 jobs in the private sector was driven by an increase of 750 in full-time positions. The number of jobs on zero-hours contracts increased by 330 over the year to December 2018.

Residential status

Table 6 shows the number of private sector jobs by the residential status of the current post holder, from December 2013 to December 2018. For a breakdown by sector, see Appendix Table A4.

Table 6 – Number of jobs by residential status of current post holder, December 2013 to December 2018

Residential status	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18
Entitled / entitled to work	41,370	42,940	42,340	43,400	43,650	44,910	44,500	46,290	45,210	46,280	46,310
Licensed	1,190	1,230	1,170	1,230	1,270	1,300	1,320	1,380	1,450	1,470	1,500
Registered	4,340	5,820	4,520	6,070	4,820	6,200	5,000	5,980	5,220	6,370	5,160
Exempt	120	50	190	170	120	70	130	110	130	140	150
Private sector	47,020	50,040	48,220	50,880	49,860	52,480	50,950	53,770	52,010	54,250	53,120

The annual increase of 1,110 jobs in the private sector was driven by an increase of 1,100 jobs filled by entitled / entitled to work employees. The number of jobs filled by entitled / entitled to work employees in the private sector in December 2018 was the highest recorded to date.

The number of private sector jobs filled by licensed employees increased by 50 since December 2017. The number of licensed employees in the private sector in December 2018 was the highest recorded to date.

In contrast, the number of jobs filled by employees with registered status decreased by 60 on an annual basis.

Number of undertakings

In December 2018, there were 7,640 active undertakings in the private sector, over half of which were single-person undertakings. Table 7 shows the number of private sector undertakings by sector and number of employees.

In December 2018, almost nine out of ten (89%) of all undertakings had fewer than 10 employees.

Table 7 – Private sector undertakings by number of employees (headcount), December 2018

Sector	1	2–5	6–9	10–19	20–49	50+	Total
Agriculture and fishing	80	50	10	20	+	+	170
Manufacturing; utilities and waste	210	60	20	20	10	10	320
Construction and quarrying	730	390	100	70	50	10	1,340
Wholesale and retail	440	290	90	50	30	20	930
Hotels, restaurants and bars	140	200	70	50	30	20	520
Transport and storage	220	30	10	10	10	10	290
Information and communication	220	80	10	10	10	10	330
Financial and legal activities	240	180	60	40	50	60	620
Miscellaneous business activities	940	360	90	60	30	10	1,500
Education, health and other services	1,080	310	90	60	60	30	1,630
Total private sector undertakings	4,300	1,950	550	380	270	180	7,640

+: non-zero less than 5

The total number of undertakings in December 2018 was 290 higher than a year earlier; see Table 8. The private sector service industries (education, health and other services, and miscellaneous business activities) accounted for more than half (58%) of this increase. The number of single-person undertakings increased by 290 over the year to December 2018, and driving the total increase in undertakings over this period.

Table 8 – Number of private sector undertakings, December 2013 to December 2018

Undertaking size	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14 ⁷	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18
Single-person	3,420	3,290	3,220	3,220	3,420	3,600	3,750	3,870	4,010	4,180	4,300
Two or more persons	3,210	3,310	3,200	3,260	3,250	3,340	3,290	3,360	3,340	3,390	3,340
Total private sector undertakings	6,630	6,600	6,430	6,480	6,670	6,940	7,040	7,230	7,350	7,570	7,640

Since December 2014, the total number of undertakings has increased by 1,210; of this increase, 1,080 (89%) were single-person undertakings⁷.

⁷ The decrease in the number of undertakings between December 2013 and December 2014 was due to the removal from reporting of inactive undertakings and undertakings not requiring a licence.

Sectoral breakdown

Table 9 shows the sectoral breakdown of jobs in the private sector in December 2017 and December 2018, the corresponding annual changes, and the five-year changes. The six-monthly job totals for the period December 2013 to December 2018 are shown in Appendix Table A2.

Table 9 – Private sector jobs by sector, December 2017 and December 2018, and annual and five-year changes

Sector	Dec-17	Dec-18	Annual change	Annual % change	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Agriculture and fishing	900	930	30	3%	-110	-11%
Manufacturing	910	930	20	2%	110	13%
Construction and quarrying	5,830	6,010	180	3%	1,140	23%
Utilities and waste	710	710	0	0%	0	0%
Wholesale and retail	7,530	7,490	-40	-1%	70	1%
Hotels, restaurants and bars	5,370	5,540	170	3%	560	11%
Transport and storage	1,970	1,990	20	1%	140	8%
Information and communication	1,750	1,800	50	3%	220	14%
Financial and legal activities	13,460	13,760	300	2%	1,320	11%
Miscellaneous business activities	5,940	6,110	170	3%	960	19%
Education, health and other services	7,640	7,860	220	3%	1,700	28%
Private sector	52,010	53,120	1,110	2%	6,100	13%

In December 2018, most sectors saw an annual increase in jobs, except for wholesale and retail (decreased by 40) and utilities and waste (essentially unchanged). The following sectors saw notable annual increases:

- financial and legal activities saw the biggest increase, with 300 more jobs on an annual basis, driven by 220 more full-time jobs; zero-hours jobs increased by 90, while there were slightly fewer part-time jobs
- education, health and other services⁸ increased jobs by 220 on an annual basis, with approximately equal increases in full-time, part-time and zero-hours jobs
- jobs in construction and quarrying increased by 180 since December 2017, driven by an increase of 240 full-time jobs, which were partially offset by decreases in part-time and zero-hours jobs
- hotels, restaurants and bars saw 170 more jobs than twelve months previously, driven by 60 part-time and 60 zero-hours jobs, with full-time jobs making up the remainder
- miscellaneous business activities also saw 170 more jobs on an annual basis, driven by 130 more full-time jobs; part-time jobs were up 40, and zero-hours jobs essentially unchanged
- information and communication increased by 50 jobs, driven by full-time jobs (up 60)

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

⁸ As with all aspects of the private sector, this does not include public sector employment. This sector in particular covers private health, private education and other services.

Over the last five years (from December 2013 to December 2018), there has been an increase of 6,100 jobs in the private sector, an increase of 13%; see [Appendix Table A2](#). The sectors which have seen the largest increases in jobs were education, health and other services (up by 1,700, 28%), followed by financial and legal activities (up 1,320, 11%), construction and quarrying (up 1,140, 23%) and miscellaneous business activities (up 960, 19%). Most sectors reported increases in jobs; the only sector which saw reduced job count was agriculture and fishing, down 110 jobs (-11%). Wholesale and retail and utilities and waste were both essentially unchanged.

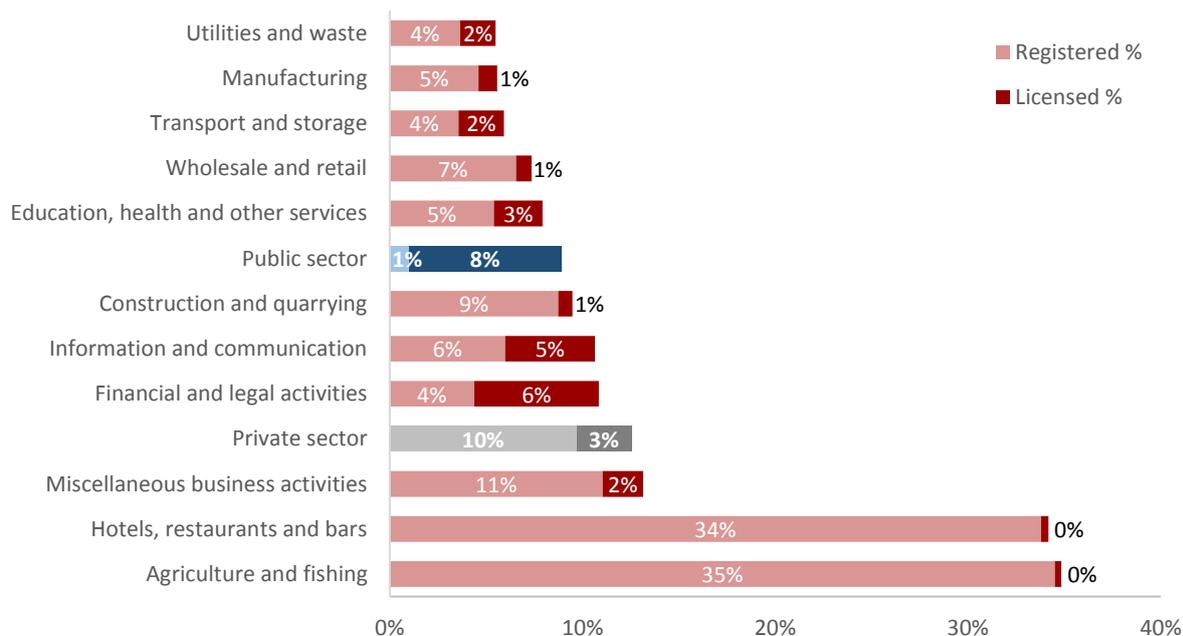
In terms of residential status, the number of private sector jobs filled by employees with entitled or entitled to work status increased by 1,100 on an annual basis. This increase was driven by more entitled staff filling jobs in financial and legal activities (up 290), education, health and other services (up 240), and construction and quarrying (up 190). See [Appendix Table A4](#) for a sectoral breakdown by residential status.

In December 2018, the number of licensed employees in the private sector was 50 higher on an annual basis. The finance and legal sector recorded the greatest number (890) and highest proportion (6%) of licensed employees in December 2018, and has consistently done so since residential status has been recorded (December 2001). The public sector had the highest proportion of licensed employees (8%); the total number of such employees in the public sector (620) was lower than in finance and legal activities.

The number of private sector jobs filled by registered employees decreased by 60 since December 2017, driven by decreases in construction and quarrying (down 50), wholesale and retail (down 50) and finance and legal activities (down 30). In contrast, annual increases were seen in hotels, restaurants and bars and miscellaneous business activities, both up 30.

In December 2018, the hotels, restaurants and bars sector recorded the greatest number (1,870) of registered employees of any sector. The agriculture and fishing sector had the highest proportion of registered employees (35%), followed by hotels, restaurants and bars (34%). See [Figure 3](#) for a breakdown of registered and licensed employees by sector.

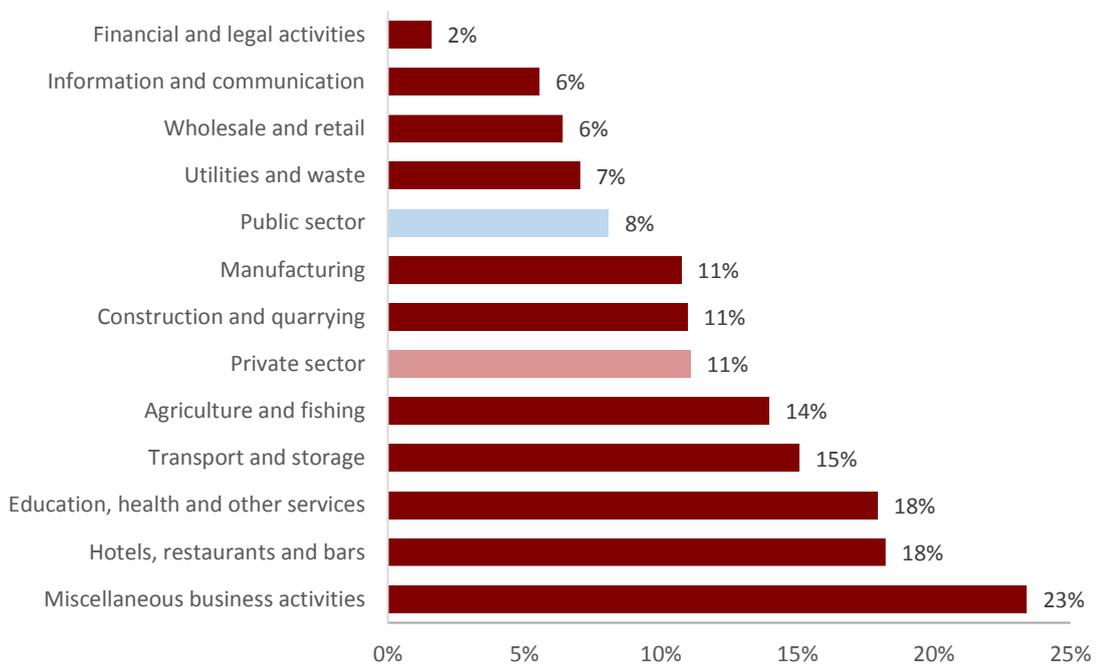
Figure 3 – Registered and licensed employees as a percentage of all employees by sector, December 2018



In December 2018, there were 5,890 private sector jobs filled on zero-hours contracts. [Figure 4](#) shows the percentage of jobs filled in each of the private sectors through zero-hour contracts.

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

Figure 4 – Percentage of jobs filled on zero-hours contracts by sector, December 2018



Finance sector

Finance and legal activities (the “finance sector”) accounted for more than a quarter (26%) of private sector jobs in December 2018.

The total number of jobs in this sector was 300 higher than a year earlier, in December 2017. The number of jobs was also 300 higher than six months previously.

Appendix Table A7 shows the number of jobs in the sub-sectors comprising Jersey’s finance sector, from December 2013 to December 2018.

In December 2018, jobs in the finance sector reached their highest level to date. Six of the eleven sub-sectors recorded their highest number of jobs since December 2013: accounting and compliance; fund administration; fund management; insurance; trusts and similar instruments; and other activities auxiliary to financial services.

Fund administration recorded the largest annual increase, with 110 more jobs. The next largest increase was 80 jobs in holding companies, a 57% increase in a sub-sector that sees considerable variation over time. Accounting and compliance increased by 70 jobs, banking by 60, and fund management by 30. In contrast, legal activities decreased by 40 jobs, and trust administration by 30. Trust administration remains within 2% of its peak (4,390 jobs), recorded in the two previous June returns.

Over the last five years, since December 2013, the sub-sectors seeing the largest increases in jobs were trust administration (up 590) and fund administration (up 440). The only sub-sectors with a decreased number of jobs were banking (down 340) and credit granting and other financial services (down 40).

The sub-sector that has experienced the greatest percentage increase in jobs over the last five year is fund administration, in which the number of jobs has increased by 54%. This level of increase was slightly greater than that of other activities auxiliary to financial services (up 49%), which includes services such as mortgage and loan brokerage and investment advisory. Other sub-sectors that have experienced over 20% growth in this five-year period are holding companies (up 29%), trusts and similar vehicles (up 28%), accounting and compliance (up 23%) and fund management (up 21%).

Looking further back, jobs in the banking sub-sector in December 2018 was around 2,000 lower than that recorded ten years earlier, in June 2008. Over the same period, employment in the trust and fund administration and legal sub-sectors (combined) has increased by around 2,000.

Digital sector

This publication uses a revised standard industrial classification (see [Annex](#)) which explicitly specifies the 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 (SIC2007 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 education, health and other services sector.

[Appendix Table A8](#) shows the number of jobs in the sub-sectors comprising Jersey’s digital sector, from December 2013 to December 2018.

The digital sector had a total of 1,830 jobs in December 2018; the two sub-sectors having the most jobs were computer consultancy (560) and wired telecommunications (520). There has been an overall increase of 60 jobs in the sector since December 2017, driven by an increase of 40 jobs in wired telecommunication activities, 30 in computer consultancy activities, and 20 in motion picture and sound recording activities. There was a decrease of 20 jobs in publishing of printed material. Other sub-sectors experienced smaller annual changes.

In the last five years, since December 2013, the digital sector in Jersey has grown by 230 jobs, corresponding to an increase of 14%. The greatest increases in jobs were in computer consultancy (110) and wired telecommunications (100), while the greatest percentage increases were seen in the wholesale and repair of digital equipment (67%) and software publishing (50%). Six of the ten digital sub-sectors have seen increased numbers of jobs over this five-year period. In contrast, the publishing of printed material and wireless telecommunications have recorded decreases, down by 50 and 10 jobs, respectively.

Technology, media and telecommunications

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 education, health and other services).

[Appendix Table A9](#) shows the number of jobs in the TMT sector, overall and by sub-sector, from December 2013 to December 2018.

In December 2018, the TMT sector had a total of 2,410 jobs. Over the last five years, since December 2013, the TMT sector has grown by 320 jobs, an increase of 15%.

The 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 TMT encompasses.

Public Sector

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

- Government of Jersey⁹ (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

Government of Jersey (GOJ)

Core jobs (on permanent and fixed-term contracts)

Table 10 shows the Government of Jersey **core jobs**, on both a headcount and full-time equivalent¹⁰ (FTE) basis, from December 2013 to December 2018.

Table 10 – Government of Jersey **core jobs**: headcount and FTE basis, December 2013 to December 2018¹¹

	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18
Headcount	7,010	7,110	7,080	7,020	6,940	6,770	6,670	6,690	6,710	6,720	6,750
Full-time equivalent ¹⁰	6,210	6,310	6,270	6,230	6,130	6,010	5,930	5,950	5,940	6,010	6,050

On an annual basis, GOJ core headcount increased by 40 since December 2017; there was an increase of 110 on an FTE basis over the same period.

⁹ Previously named the States of Jersey.

¹⁰ 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 Table 10 are 'Actual adjusted FTE', that is the actual FTE excluding employees who are covering staff absence.

¹¹ 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. Visit Jersey commenced operations in March 2015; from June 2015, Visit Jersey are included in the private sector. Jersey Sport Limited was created in June 2017; from June 2017, Jersey Sport are included in the private sector. Prior to these dates, jobs in these entities were included in the public sector.

All public sector jobs

The number of jobs of all public sector category for the period covered by the CHWL are shown in [Table 11](#). In December 2018, there were 7,780 jobs filled in the public sector, essentially unchanged from a year earlier (in December 2017).

Table 11 – Number of public sector jobs by category, December 2013 to December 2018

Category	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18
GOJ – core	7,010	7,110	7,080	7,020	6,940	6,770	6,670	6,690	6,710	6,720	6,750
GOJ – zero-hours	690	690	670	590	460	500	440	570	500	460	490
GOJ Trading Bodies	50	50	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Non-States Workers	90	100	90	80	80	70	70	80	80	80	100
JDC	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	20	20
Parish	460	440	430	440	430	450	450	440	430	380	390
Public sector jobs	8,300	8,400	8,320	8,190	7,960	7,840	7,690	7,840	7,780	7,700	7,780

In December 2018, there was an increase of 40 in the number of GOJ core jobs (headcount) on an annual basis. In contrast, there was a decrease of 40 parish jobs over the same period.

In December 2018, 8% of public sector jobs were filled on zero-hours contracts; see [Table 2](#).

Residential status

The number of public sector jobs by residential status of employees from December 2013 to December 2018 is shown in [Table 12](#).

Table 12 – Number of public sector jobs by residential status of current post holder, Dec 2013 to Dec 2018

Residential status	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18
Entitled / entitled to work	7,580	7,690	7,600	7,470	7,290	7,190	7,040	7,190	7,160	7,050	7,070
Licensed	580	570	580	590	560	560	550	540	540	570	620
Registered	100	90	90	100	90	90	100	100	80	80	80
Exempt	40	50	40	30	10	10	10	10	+	+	10
Public sector jobs	8,300	8,400	8,320	8,190	7,960	7,840	7,690	7,840	7,780	7,700	7,780

On an annual basis, in December 2018 there was a decrease in the number of jobs filled by entitled / entitled to work staff (down 90). In contrast, there was an increase of 80 in jobs filled by licensed staff.

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

Annex

Revision of the standard industrial classification

Previous reports on the Jersey labour market, to June 2018, have used the UK standard industrial classification (SIC) 2003 system. This latest report, for December 2018, is the first produced using the revised UK standard industrial classification 2007 system. The main changes 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 “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 “Education, health and other services” to “Utilities and waste”
- Repair of household items has moved from “Wholesale and retail” to “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 standard industrial classification 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
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
Education, health and other services	L, M, N, O, P, Q

Notes

1. The 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 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, Visit Jersey is included in the private sector, having previously been recorded in the public sector.

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

2. The 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.

3. Revisions

The figures in this report for the previous return (June 2018) include some revisions compared with those published in the previous report¹². These are standard revisions undertaken after every labour market publication, which are made as improvements in the data for the previous return become available.

4. Classifications

Labour market reports from December 2018 onwards will be published using the revised UK Standard Industrial Classification, SIC 2007. Sectoral totals published for previous reports used earlier classification systems and thus have different sectoral totals to those published in this report; see [Annex](#) for details.

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

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

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

Statistics Jersey

5 April 2019

¹² [Labour market report June 2018](#), Statistics Jersey

Appendix

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

Table A1 – Jobs in the economy, the private sector and the public* sector, from June 1999 to December 2018

Year	Return	Private	Public*	Total
1999	Jun	48,770	6,170	54,940
	Dec	43,610	6,010	49,620
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	53,280
	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	61,930
	Dec	53,120	7,780 / 6,750	60,900

* Public sector jobs are Government of Jersey (GOJ) core jobs for the period June 1998 to June 2013. For the period covered by the CHWL, from December 2013, two numbers are shown: overall public sector / GOJ core jobs.

Table A2 – Private sector jobs by sector, December 2013 to December 2018

Sector	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18
Agriculture and fishing	1,040	1,650	1,030	1,530	970	1,410	990	1,380	900	1,350	930
Manufacturing	820	840	820	850	830	890	880	910	910	950	930
Construction and quarrying	4,870	5,090	5,040	5,290	5,380	5,610	5,710	5,910	5,830	6,010	6,010
Utilities and waste	710	690	690	700	710	710	730	730	710	710	710
Wholesale and retail	7,420	7,450	7,670	7,480	7,490	7,450	7,540	7,450	7,530	7,380	7,490
Hotels, restaurants and bars	4,980	6,330	5,050	6,220	5,210	6,340	5,260	6,430	5,370	6,420	5,540
Transport and storage	1,850	1,960	1,840	1,980	1,910	2,030	1,900	2,060	1,970	2,100	1,990
Information and communication	1,580	1,600	1,560	1,600	1,660	1,690	1,710	1,750	1,750	1,760	1,800
Financial and legal activities	12,440	12,700	12,790	13,010	13,290	13,280	13,270	13,430	13,460	13,460	13,760
Miscellaneous business activities	5,150	5,260	5,350	5,480	5,590	5,810	5,720	6,030	5,940	6,080	6,110
Education, health and other services	6,160	6,480	6,390	6,750	6,820	7,280	7,240	7,690	7,640	8,050	7,860
Total private sector headcount	47,020	50,040	48,220	50,880	49,860	52,480	50,950	53,770	52,010	54,250	53,120

Table A3 – Private sector jobs by sector and employment status, December 2017 to December 2018

Sector	December 2017				June 2018				December 2018			
	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt
Agriculture and fishing	760	100	40	+	1,050	100	200	+	700	100	130	+
Manufacturing	660	170	80	0	670	180	100	0	660	180	100	+
Construction and quarrying	4,710	410	710	10	4,900	380	720	10	4,950	370	660	20
Utilities and waste	610	70	40	+	600	50	50	10	610	50	50	+
Wholesale and retail	5,320	1,740	450	20	5,350	1,600	420	20	5,350	1,640	480	20
Hotels, restaurants and bars	3,560	850	950	20	4,330	910	1,160	20	3,600	910	1,010	20
Transport and storage	1,450	250	270	+	1,570	250	290	+	1,470	220	300	+
Information and communication	1,470	150	120	+	1,490	170	100	+	1,530	180	100	+
Financial and legal activities	12,390	910	130	30	12,390	900	130	40	12,610	890	220	30
Miscellaneous business activities	3,240	1,260	1,430	10	3,360	1,280	1,430	10	3,370	1,300	1,430	10
Education, health and other services	4,500	1,770	1,340	40	4,650	1,900	1,470	30	4,560	1,850	1,410	30
Private sector jobs	38,650	7,670	5,560	130	40,350	7,700	6,060	140	39,400	7,680	5,890	150

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A4 – Private sector jobs by sector and residential status of current post holder, December 2017 to December 2018

Sector	December 2017				June 2018				December 2018			
	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt
Agriculture and fishing	580	+	310	+	630	+	720	+	600	+	320	+
Manufacturing	850	10	50	0	890	10	60	0	880	10	40	+
Construction and quarrying	5,220	40	580	10	5,330	50	620	10	5,410	40	530	20
Utilities and waste	670	10	30	+	660	10	20	10	670	10	30	+
Wholesale and retail	6,920	50	540	20	6,780	50	520	20	6,920	60	490	20
Hotels, restaurants and bars	3,500	20	1,840	20	3,900	30	2,460	20	3,620	20	1,870	20
Transport and storage	1,860	50	60	+	1,950	50	110	+	1,870	50	70	+
Information and communication	1,550	90	110	+	1,570	80	100	+	1,610	80	110	+
Financial and legal activities	11,950	860	630	30	11,990	870	570	40	12,240	890	600	30
Miscellaneous business activities	5,160	120	650	10	5,240	130	700	10	5,300	130	680	10
Education, health and other services	6,960	210	440	40	7,350	190	480	30	7,200	200	430	30
Private sector jobs	45,210	1,450	5,220	130	46,280	1,470	6,370	140	46,310	1,500	5,160	150

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A5a – Private sector jobs by sector, employment status and residential status of current post holder, June 2017 to December 2017

Sector	June 2017								December 2017								
	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	+	680	100	+	30	70	+	470	+	290	90	10	20	20	+	
Manufacturing	620	+	30	160	0	80	10	+	610	10	50	170	+	80	10	0	
Construction and quarrying	4,410	40	340	360	10	630	110	10	4,240	40	430	390	20	580	130	10	
Utilities and waste	580	10	30	60	0	40	+	+	570	10	20	60	+	40	+	+	
Wholesale and retail	4,890	50	390	1,620	50	400	30	20	4,830	50	440	1,670	80	420	30	20	
Hotels, restaurants and bars	2,440	20	1,890	720	220	770	360	20	2,230	20	1,310	650	200	620	330	20	
Transport and storage	1,450	50	50	250	+	260	20	+	1,360	50	40	240	10	260	10	+	
Information and communication	1,270	80	80	160	+	150	10	10	1,290	90	100	150	10	110	+	+	
Financial and legal activities	10,860	840	550	960	10	180	10	30	10,910	860	620	900	10	130	+	30	
Miscellaneous business activities	2,920	120	190	1,020	200	1,310	260	10	2,920	120	210	1,080	180	1,170	260	10	
Education, health and other services	3,940	170	310	1,800	30	1,360	60	20	3,970	200	340	1,720	40	1,270	60	40	
Private sector jobs	33,890	1,380	4,540	7,210	510	5,200	930	110	33,400	1,440	3,820	7,120	550	4,700	860	130	

+: 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 2018 to December 2018

Sector	June 2018								December 2018								
	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	+	580	90	10	60	130	+	450	+	250	100	+	60	70	+	
Manufacturing	620	10	40	180	+	90	10	0	610	10	40	180	0	90	10	+	
Construction and quarrying	4,370	50	480	360	20	590	130	10	4,520	40	390	360	10	530	130	20	
Utilities and waste	560	10	20	50	+	50	+	10	570	10	30	50	0	50	+	+	
Wholesale and retail	4,870	50	420	1,540	60	370	40	20	4,880	60	420	1,590	40	450	30	20	
Hotels, restaurants and bars	2,390	30	1,910	710	200	810	350	20	2,220	20	1,360	700	210	710	300	20	
Transport and storage	1,440	50	80	240	10	270	20	+	1,380	50	50	210	10	290	10	+	
Information and communication	1,310	80	90	160	10	100	+	+	1,350	80	100	170	+	90	+	+	
Financial and legal activities	10,970	870	550	890	10	130	+	40	11,150	890	580	880	10	210	20	30	
Miscellaneous business activities	2,990	130	250	1,080	200	1,180	250	10	3,060	130	180	1,120	180	1,120	320	10	
Education, health and other services	4,100	190	360	1,830	60	1,410	70	30	4,020	200	340	1,820	40	1,360	50	30	
Private sector jobs	34,100	1,460	4,780	7,120	580	5,050	1,010	140	34,190	1,500	3,710	7,180	500	4,950	940	150	

+: non-zero less than 5

Continued from Table A5a on the preceding page.

Table A6 – Residential status of overall public sector headcount, December 2017 to December 2018

Division	December 2017				June 2018				December 2018			
	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt
GOJ – core	6,120	540	60	+	6,100	560	70	0	6,080	610	60	0
GOJ – zero-hours	480	+	10	+	450	+	10	0	470	0	10	0
GOJ Trading Bodies	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0
Non-States Workers	70	+	10	0	80	+	0	10	80	+	0	10
JDC	10	+	0	0	10	+	0	0	10	+	+	0
Parish	430	0	10	0	380	0	+	0	380	+	+	0
Public sector jobs	7,160	540	80	+	7,050	570	80	10	7,070	620	80	10

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A7 – Jobs in the finance and legal activities sector by sub-sector, December 2013 to December 2018

Sub-sector	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Banking	3,720	3,700	3,610	3,620	3,640	3,390	3,280	3,220	3,320	3,290	3,380	-340	-9%
Credit granting and other financial services	220	200	230	210	220	200	200	200	190	190	180	-40	-18%
Holding companies	170	220	250	200	250	250	190	200	140	140	220	50	29%
Trusts and similar instruments	180	180	190	190	200	210	220	220	220	230	230	50	28%
Trust admin	3,700	3,670	3,690	3,810	3,820	4,000	4,200	4,390	4,320	4,390	4,290	590	16%
Fund admin	810	880	900	1,000	1,030	1,070	1,100	1,130	1,140	1,120	1,250	440	54%
Other activities auxiliary to financial services	370	390	430	440	450	490	500	500	530	530	550	180	49%
Fund management	330	320	310	320	360	360	370	380	370	390	400	70	21%
Insurance	310	320	320	320	320	320	330	350	360	360	360	50	16%
Legal activities	1,600	1,780	1,780	1,810	1,870	1,810	1,630	1,660	1,670	1,660	1,630	30	2%
Accounting and compliance	1,030	1,050	1,070	1,090	1,140	1,190	1,250	1,180	1,200	1,170	1,270	240	23%
Finance sector	12,440	12,700	12,790	13,010	13,290	13,280	13,270	13,430	13,460	13,460	13,760	1,320	11%

Table A8 – Jobs in the ONS definition of the digital sector by sub-sector, December 2013 to December 2018

Sub-sector	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities	220	230	220	210	220	220	210	220	190	170	170	-50	-23%
Software publishing	60	70	70	80	80	80	90	90	100	100	90	30	50%
Motion picture, video and television programme, and sound recording and publishing activities	70	70	60	70	80	90	80	70	70	70	90	20	29%
Radio and television programming and broadcasting activities	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	90	90	100	0	0%
Wired telecommunications activities	420	420	430	450	450	450	470	470	480	500	520	100	24%
Wireless, satellite and other telecommunications activities	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	40	40	40	40	-10	-20%
Computer programming activities	120	130	120	120	140	150	130	140	150	150	150	30	25%
Computer consultancy activities	450	450	440	440	460	470	490	520	530	540	560	110	24%
Information service activities	80	90	70	70	70	80	80	80	80	80	80	0	0%
Wholesale and repair of computers and communication equipment; Computer facilities management and other information technology and computer services	30	30	30	30	30	30	40	40	40	50	50	20	67%
Digital sector	1,600	1,610	1,570	1,610	1,680	1,710	1,740	1,770	1,770	1,780	1,830	230	14%

Table A9 – Jobs in the technology, media and telecommunications (TMT) sector by sub-sector, December 2013 to December 2018

Sub-sector	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Printing	160	150	150	150	150	170	180	180	170	180	170	10	6%
Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities	220	230	220	210	220	220	210	220	190	170	170	-50	-23%
Software publishing	60	70	70	80	80	80	90	90	100	100	90	30	50%
Motion picture, video and television programme, and sound recording and publishing activities	70	70	60	70	80	90	80	70	70	70	90	20	29%
Radio and television programming and broadcasting activities	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	90	90	100	0	0%
Wired telecommunications activities	420	420	430	450	450	450	470	470	480	500	520	100	24%
Wireless, satellite and other telecommunications activities	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	40	40	40	40	-10	-20%
Computer programming activities	120	130	120	120	140	150	130	140	150	150	150	30	25%
Computer consultancy activities	450	450	440	440	460	470	490	520	530	540	560	110	24%
Information service activities and R&D	80	90	70	70	80	80	80	80	80	90	90	10	13%
Advertising agencies	160	170	170	180	180	190	180	200	200	200	210	50	31%
Performing arts and artistic creation	70	70	70	60	60	70	70	70	80	80	90	20	29%
Operation of arts facilities and support activities to performing arts	110	110	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	110	0	0%
Wholesale and repair of computers and communication equipment; computer facilities management and other information technology and computer services	30	30	30	30	30	30	40	40	40	50	50	20	67%
TMT sector	2,090	2,110	2,070	2,100	2,170	2,240	2,280	2,330	2,330	2,340	2,410	320	15%