

Summary

In December 2020

- The **total number of jobs¹** was **60,000**. There was an **annual decrease** of **1,380 jobs (2.2%)** since December 2019², the largest December decrease since at least 1998.
 - There were **51,470** jobs in the **private sector**. This was an **annual decrease** of **1,790 jobs (3.4%)**, its largest recorded decrease in December.
 - There were **8,530** jobs in the **public sector**. This was an **annual increase** of **400 jobs (4.9%)**.

At a sectoral³ level

- Seven sectors saw **annual decreases** in jobs; the **largest decrease** was of **1,040 jobs** in **hotels, restaurants and bars**, which was the second-largest change recorded in any sector to date (with the largest being the annual decrease of 1,700 recorded by this sector in June 2020).
- The annual increase of 400 jobs in the **public sector** was driven by an increase of 330 in the number of Government of Jersey (GOJ) core employees (permanent and fixed term employees), which includes staff employed in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Introduction

This report presents information on jobs and undertakings in Jersey in December 2020. 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*.

Total number of jobs

In December 2020, the total number of jobs in Jersey was 60,000. There were 51,470 jobs in the private sector and 8,530 jobs in the public sector; these sectors are defined in the [notes](#). [Figure 1](#) shows the total job count from 1999 to 2020; details about changes in reporting requirements over this period are also detailed in the [notes](#). [Table 1](#) shows the private sector, public sector and total job count recorded over the last five years.

Table 1 – Total job count for the private and public sectors, December 2015 to December 2020

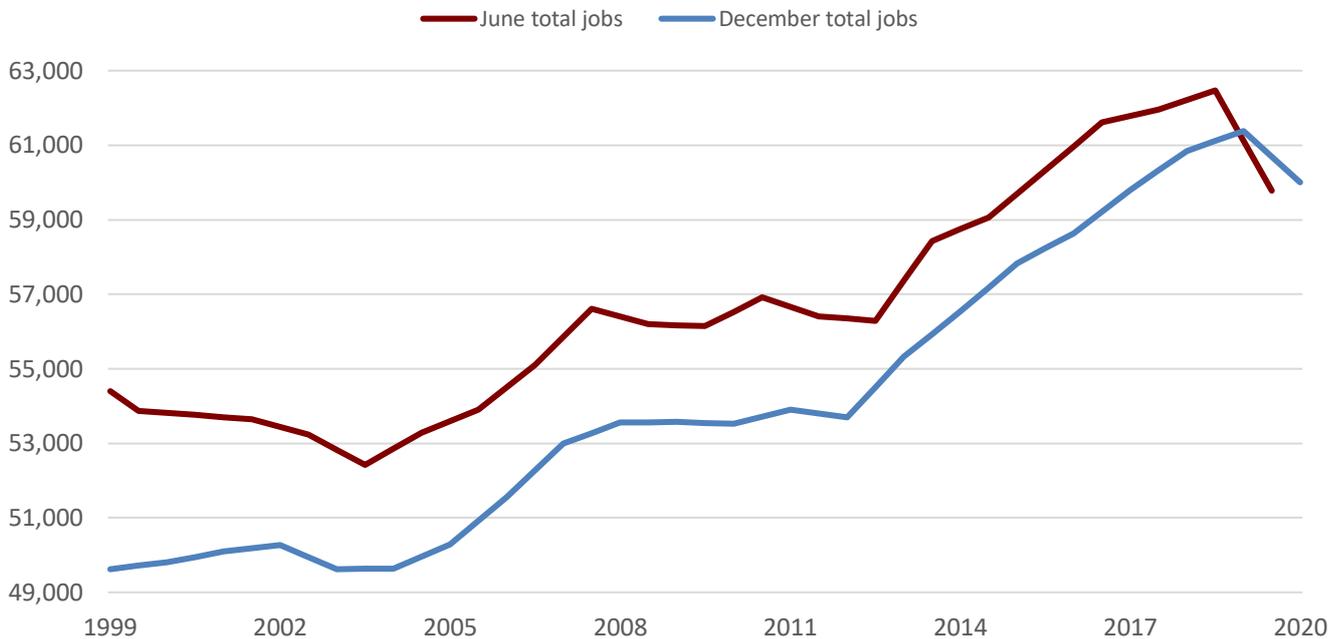
Sector	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20
Private	49,860	52,480	50,950	53,770	52,010	54,250	53,070	54,660	53,260	51,440	51,470
Public	7,960	7,840	7,690	7,840	7,780	7,700	7,780	7,820	8,130	8,340	8,530
Total	57,820	60,320	58,640	61,610	59,790	61,960	60,850	62,470	61,380	59,780	60,000

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

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

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

Figure 1 – Total jobs in Jersey in June and December, 1999 to 2020



The total number of jobs in December 2020 was 1,380 lower than a year earlier (in December 2019), representing an annual decrease of 2.2%. This was the largest annual December decrease in workforce jobs recorded since at least 1998, when the RUDL was introduced, and the second-largest decrease of any round (the 2,690 decrease in jobs in June 2020 being the largest).

There was an annual decrease of 1,790 jobs in the private sector since December 2019, a decrease of 3.4%. The number of public sector jobs was 400 higher, an annual increase of 4.9%. Both of these were the second-largest annual changes recorded for these sectors since at least December 1998, with the largest annual changes being those of June 2020 (-3,220 and + 520 respectively). Aside from June 2020, the December 2020 total was the lowest since December 2017, when the total number of jobs was 59,790; see [Appendix Table A1](#).

Over the previous five years, since December 2015, the number of workforce jobs increased by 2,180, a 4% increase. This comprised a net increase of 1,610 jobs in the private sector and a net increase of 570 jobs in the public sector⁴.

On a six-monthly basis, the number of jobs in Jersey exhibits seasonal variation, and the number of jobs in June of each year is typically over 1,000 higher than in the previous and subsequent December. However, June 2020 was the first June recorded to have a six-monthly decrease (down 1,600) compared with the previous round (December 2019), and jobs increased slightly (up 220) between June 2020 and December 2020.

[Figure 2](#) shows the annual percentage change in the total number of jobs from 1999 to 2020⁵.

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

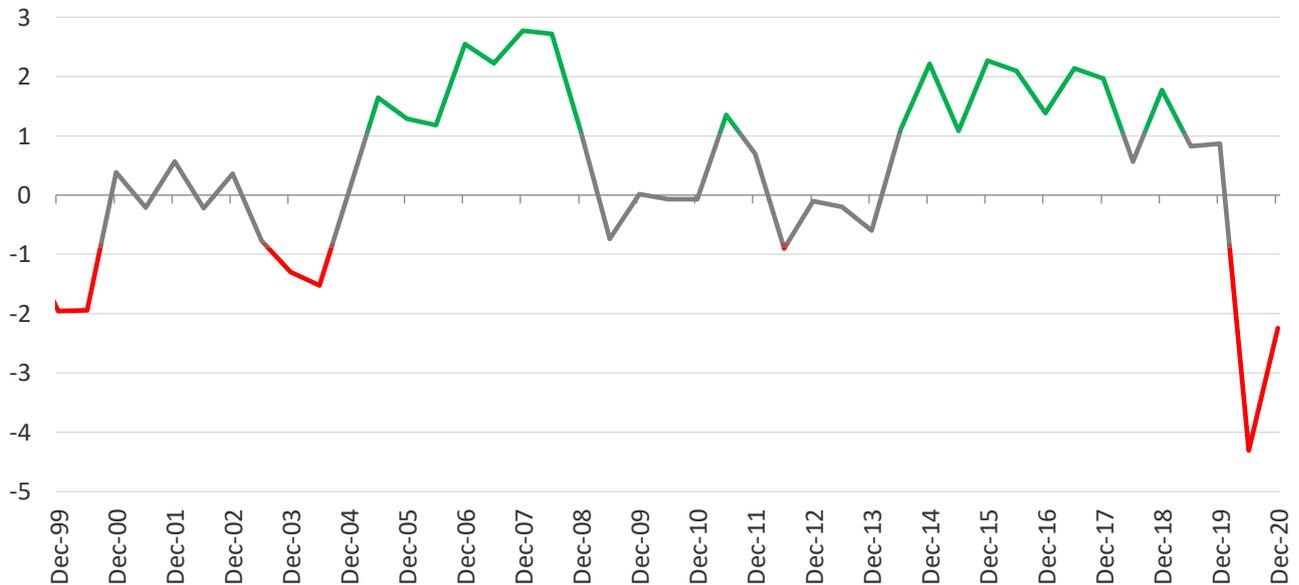
⁴ Some undertakings previously included in the public sector were incorporated over this period; the movement of these undertakings had a positive effect on the private sector total and a negative effect on the public sector total. The total number of jobs involved, moving from the public to the private sector, was approximately 100. See the [notes](#) for more details.

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

and decline. This was followed by over five years – from June 2014 to December 2019 – of between 0.5% and 2.5% annual growth in jobs.

Both June and December 2020 showed considerable decreases in jobs on an annual basis, -4.3% and -2.2% respectively.

Figure 2 – Annual percentage change in workforce jobs, 1999 to 2020



Employment status

The number of jobs in December 2020 by employment status – for the private sector, public sector, and overall – is shown in [Table 2](#).

Table 2 – Number of jobs by employment status, December 2020

Sector	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	All employment statuses
Private	38,890	6,960	5,340	280	51,470
Public	6,820	990	720	0	8,530
Total jobs	45,710	7,950	6,060	280	60,000

In December 2020, just over three-quarters (76%) of all jobs filled were full-time. There were 6,060 jobs filled on zero-hours contracts, representing 10% of total employment. The remaining 14% of jobs were predominantly part-time.

Residential status

[Table 3](#) shows the residential status of employees currently filling roles in December 2020, for the private sector, public sector, and overall.

Table 3 – Number of jobs by residential status of current post holder, December 2020

Sector	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	All residential statuses
Private	45,000	1,690	4,500	280	51,470
Public	7,610	730	170	10	8,530
Total jobs	52,610	2,420	4,680	290	60,000

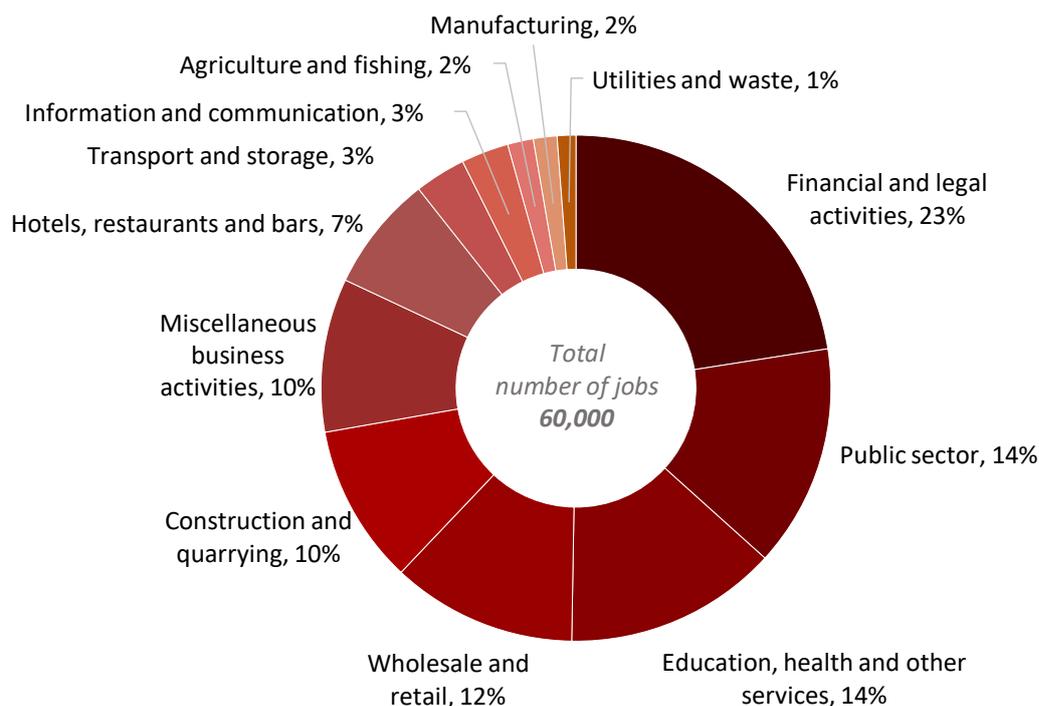
In December 2020, 88% of jobs were filled by employees with entitled or entitled to work status. [Table 4](#) shows that the public sector had a greater proportion of jobs filled by entitled or entitled to work employees and licensed employees than the private sector, and a lower proportion filled by registered employees. These proportions have been relatively static since the introduction of the CHWL.

Table 4 – Percentage of jobs filled by residential status of current post holder, December 2020

Sector	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	All residential statuses
Private	87%	3%	9%	1%	100%
Public	89%	9%	2%	0%	100%
Total jobs	88%	4%	8%	0%	100%

Percentages are rounded to the nearest integer.

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

Figure 3 – Percentage of total jobs by sector, December 2020


Private sector

Employment status

Table 5 shows the number of jobs in the private sector by employment status, from December 2015 to December 2020. Figure 4 displays this graphically from December 2013 to December 2020; note that as full-time jobs made up approximately 75% of all jobs over the period, they have been plotted on the right-hand axis to allow for changes in the different statuses to be more easily compared. For a breakdown by sector, see Appendix Table A3.

Figure 4 – Number of private sector jobs by employment status, December 2013 to December 2020

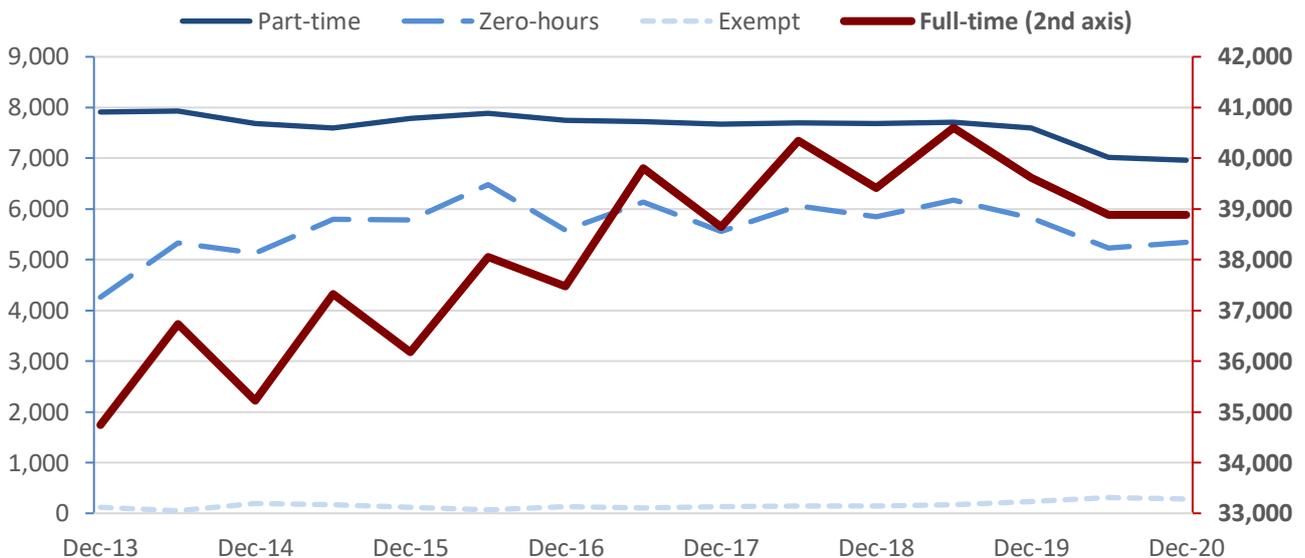


Table 5 – Number of private sector jobs by employment status, December 2015 to December 2020

Employment status	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20
Full-time	36,180	38,050	37,480	39,800	38,650	40,350	39,410	40,600	39,620	38,880	38,890
Part-time	7,780	7,890	7,750	7,720	7,670	7,700	7,690	7,710	7,590	7,020	6,960
Zero-hours	5,780	6,480	5,580	6,140	5,560	6,060	5,840	6,170	5,820	5,230	5,340
Exempt	120	70	130	110	130	140	140	170	230	310	280
Private sector	49,860	52,480	50,950	53,770	52,010	54,250	53,070	54,660	53,260	51,440	51,470

In December 2020, just over three-quarters (76%) of private sector jobs were full-time, 14% were part-time, and 10% were filled on zero-hours contracts.

The overall annual decrease of 1,790 jobs in the private sector comprised decreases of 730 full-time jobs (41%), 630 part-time jobs (35%), and 480 zero-hours jobs (27%), in contrast to an annual increase of 50 exempt.

While full-time jobs made up the largest *number* of job losses, a higher *proportion* of part-time and zero-hours positions showed job losses (see Table 2).

Residential status

Table 6 shows the number of private sector jobs by the residential status of the current post holder, from December 2015 to December 2020. Figure 5 displays this graphically from December 2013 to December 2020; note that as jobs filled by entitled and entitled to work staff made up approximately 90% of all jobs over the period, they have been plotted on the right-hand axis to allow for changes in the different statuses to be more easily compared. For a breakdown by sector, see Appendix Table A4.

Figure 5 – Number of private sector jobs by employment status, December 2013 to December 2020

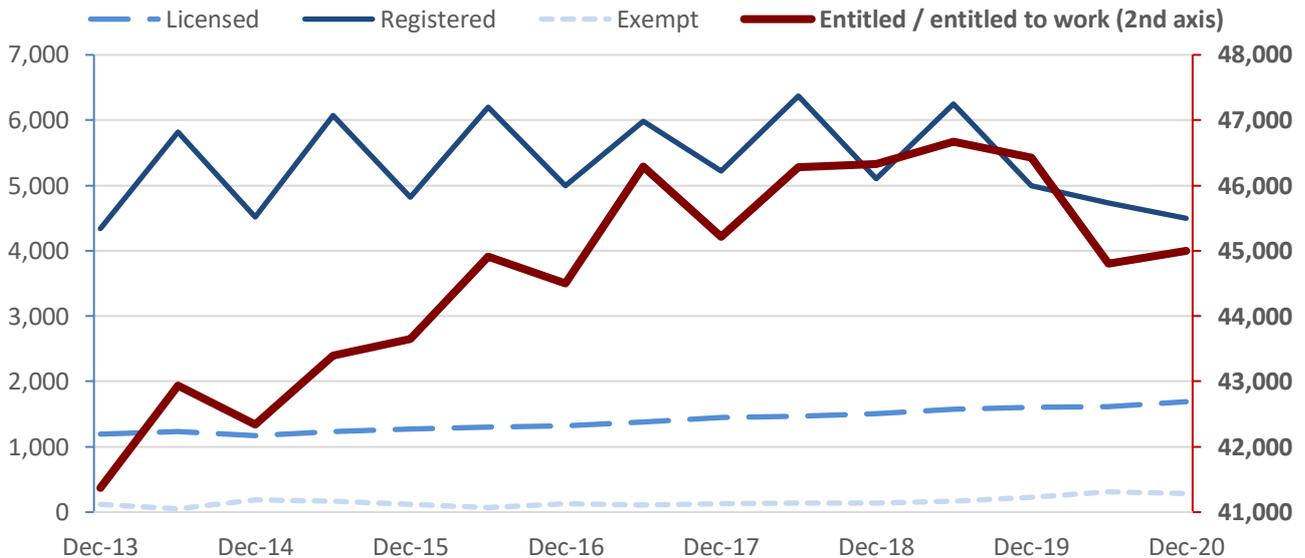


Table 6 – Number of jobs by residential status of current post holder, December 2015 to December 2020

Residential status	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20
Entitled / entitled to work	43,650	44,910	44,500	46,290	45,210	46,280	46,330	46,670	46,430	44,800	45,000
Licensed	1,270	1,300	1,320	1,380	1,450	1,470	1,510	1,570	1,600	1,610	1,690
Registered	4,820	6,200	5,000	5,980	5,220	6,370	5,100	6,250	5,000	4,730	4,500
Exempt	120	70	130	110	130	140	140	170	230	310	280
Private sector	49,860	52,480	50,950	53,770	52,010	54,250	53,070	54,660	53,260	51,440	51,470

The overall annual decrease of 1,790 jobs in the private sector was driven by decreases of 1,430 jobs filled by entitled and entitled to work employees, and 500 jobs filled by registered employees.

While entitled and entitled to work jobs made up the largest *number* of job losses, a higher *proportion* of the registered job market showed job losses.

In contrast, there was an annual increase of 90 private sector jobs filled by licensed employees. The number of jobs filled by licensed staff in December 2020 was the highest recorded to date. Since June 2015 every round has seen increases in jobs filled by licensed staff, each figure being the highest on record at the time.

Number of undertakings

In December 2020, there were 7,790 active undertakings in the private sector that employed staff⁶, over half (57%) of which were single-person undertakings.

Table 7 shows the number of private sector undertakings by sector and number of employees. In December 2020, almost nine out of ten (89%) undertakings employed fewer than 10 staff, a proportion that has not substantially changed in the last decade (88% in December 2011).

Table 7 – Private sector undertakings by number of employees (headcount), December 2020

Sector	1	2–5	6–9	10–19	20–49	50+	Total
Agriculture and fishing	90	50	20	10	10	+	170
Manufacturing; utilities and waste	210	60	30	20	10	10	320
Construction and quarrying	730	390	120	70	50	10	1,370
Wholesale and retail	420	280	70	50	40	20	890
Hotels, restaurants and bars	140	200	60	50	30	20	500
Transport and storage	230	30	10	10	10	10	290
Information and communication	230	80	10	10	10	10	340
Financial and legal activities	250	160	60	50	50	60	620
Miscellaneous business activities	1,030	370	90	70	30	10	1,600
Private education, health and other services	1,120	330	90	60	50	30	1,680
Total private sector undertakings	4,450	1,950	560	380	270	170	7,790

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The total number of undertakings in December 2020 was 30 higher than a year earlier, similar to the annual change of 40 seen in June 2020; see [Figure 6](#) and [Table 8](#).

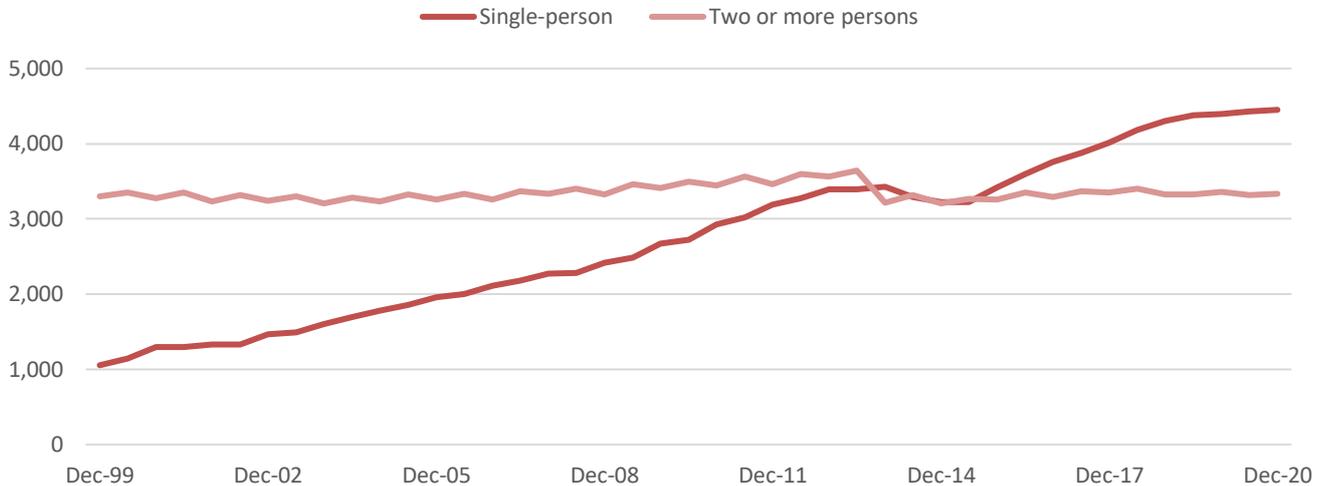
Table 8 – Number of private sector undertakings, December 2015 to December 2020

Undertaking size	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20
Single-person	3,420	3,600	3,760	3,870	4,010	4,180	4,300	4,380	4,400	4,430	4,450
Two or more persons	3,260	3,350	3,290	3,370	3,350	3,400	3,330	3,330	3,360	3,320	3,340
Total private sector undertakings	6,680	6,950	7,050	7,240	7,360	7,580	7,630	7,710	7,760	7,750	7,790

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

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

Figure 6 – Number of private sector undertakings, single-person vs. two or more persons 1999 to 2020



Since December 2015, the total number of private sector undertakings has increased by 1,110. The majority (93%) of this increase was due to single-person undertakings, which increased by 1,030.

The number of single-person undertakings increased by 50 over the year to December 2020, driving the overall net increase in undertakings over the 12 month period. There was a decrease of 20 in the number of undertakings employing two or more staff.

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

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

Sectoral breakdown

Table 9 shows the sectoral breakdown of jobs in the private sector in December 2019 and December 2020, the corresponding annual changes, and the five-year changes. The six-monthly job totals for the period December 2015 to December 2020 are shown in [Appendix Table A2](#).

Table 9 – Private sector jobs by sector, December 2019 and 2020, and annual and five-year changes⁸

Sector	Dec-19	Dec-20	Annual change	Annual % change	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Agriculture and fishing	900	980	80	9%	10	1%
Manufacturing	950	900	-50	-5%	70	8%
Construction and quarrying	5,960	6,110	150	3%	730	14%
Utilities and waste	700	710	10	1%	0	0%
Wholesale and retail	7,360	7,060	-300	-4%	-430	-6%
Hotels, restaurants and bars	5,480	4,440	-1,040	-19%	-770	-15%
Transport and storage	2,140	1,950	-190	-9%	40	2%
Information and communication	1,850	1,810	-40	-2%	150	9%
Financial and legal activities	13,700	13,510	-190	-1%	220	2%
Miscellaneous business activities	6,130	5,890	-240	-4%	300	5%
Private education, health and other services	8,120	8,130	10	0%	1,310	19%
Private sector	53,260	51,470	-1,790	-3%	1,610	3%

In December 2020, seven sectors saw an annual decrease in jobs, two sectors saw an annual increase, and two sectors were essentially unchanged.

The following six sectors saw the largest annual decreases:

- hotels, restaurants and bars saw the largest sectoral decrease recorded for December, with 1,040 fewer jobs on an annual basis, which comprised 510 fewer full-time jobs, 330 fewer zero-hours jobs, and 170 fewer part-time jobs
- wholesale and retail, and miscellaneous business activities, saw annual decreases of 300 and 240 respectively
- there was an annual decrease of 190 jobs in both financial and legal activities, and transport and storage
- manufacturing saw an annual decrease of 50

⁸ Percentage changes are shown rounded to the nearest integer.

The following two sectors saw the largest annual increases:

- construction and quarrying increased by 150 jobs on an annual basis
- agriculture and fishing saw an annual increase of 80 jobs

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

Over the last five years (from December 2015 to December 2020), there has been an increase of 1,610 jobs in the private sector, an increase of 3%; see [Appendix Table A2](#) for the six-monthly numbers.

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

- private education, health and other services (up 1,310, 19%)
- construction and quarrying (up 730, 14%)
- miscellaneous business activities (up 300, 5%)
- financial and legal activities (up 220, 2%)

Two sectors have seen decreases in job numbers over the last five years:

- hotels, restaurants and bars (down 770, 15%)
- wholesale and retail (down 430, 6%)

In terms of residential status, the number of private sector jobs filled by employees with entitled or entitled to work status was 1,430 lower in December 2020 than a year earlier. The sectors with the largest annual decreases in jobs filled by entitled and entitled to work staff were hotels, restaurants and bars (down 510), wholesale and retail (down 340), miscellaneous business activities (down 230), and financial and legal activities (down 200). See [Appendix Table A4](#) for a sectoral breakdown by residential status.

In December 2020, the number of licensed employees in the private sector was 90 higher on an annual basis, driven by an increase of 40 in the finance and legal sector. The finance and legal sector recorded the greatest number (1,010) and highest proportion (7%) of licensed private sector employees, compared to other private sectors, in December 2020 and has consistently done so since residential status has been recorded (December 2001).

The public sector had the highest proportion of licensed employees (9%), but the total number of such employees in the public sector (730) was lower than in finance and legal activities.

The number of private sector jobs filled by registered employees decreased by 500 compared with December 2019, driven by an annual decrease of 510 jobs filled by registered staff in hotels, restaurants and bars. This was the only sector to see a notable decrease of at least 50 jobs filled by registered staff. Agriculture and fishing was the only sector to record a notable annual increase, with 60 more jobs filled by registered staff compared to December 2019. Other sectors saw annual changes of fewer than 50 jobs filled by registered employees, or essentially no change.

The exempt status is detailed in the CHWL⁹ and covers staff who have registered or licensed residential status but their employer is exempt from counting them as such for business licencing purposes. The annual increase of jobs filled by exempt staff in the private sector was 50, driven by an increase of 60 such jobs in wholesale and retail. Other sectors reported changes of fewer than 50 jobs.

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

In December 2020, the hotels, restaurants and bars sector recorded the greatest number (1,330) of registered employees of any sector, and the second-highest proportion (30%), despite the sector's annual decrease of 510 jobs filled by registered staff. Agriculture and fishing had the highest proportion of jobs filled by registered staff (37%) with a total of 360. See [Figure 7](#) for a breakdown of registered and licensed employees by sector.

Figure 7 – Registered and licensed employees as a percentage of all employees in each sector, December 2020

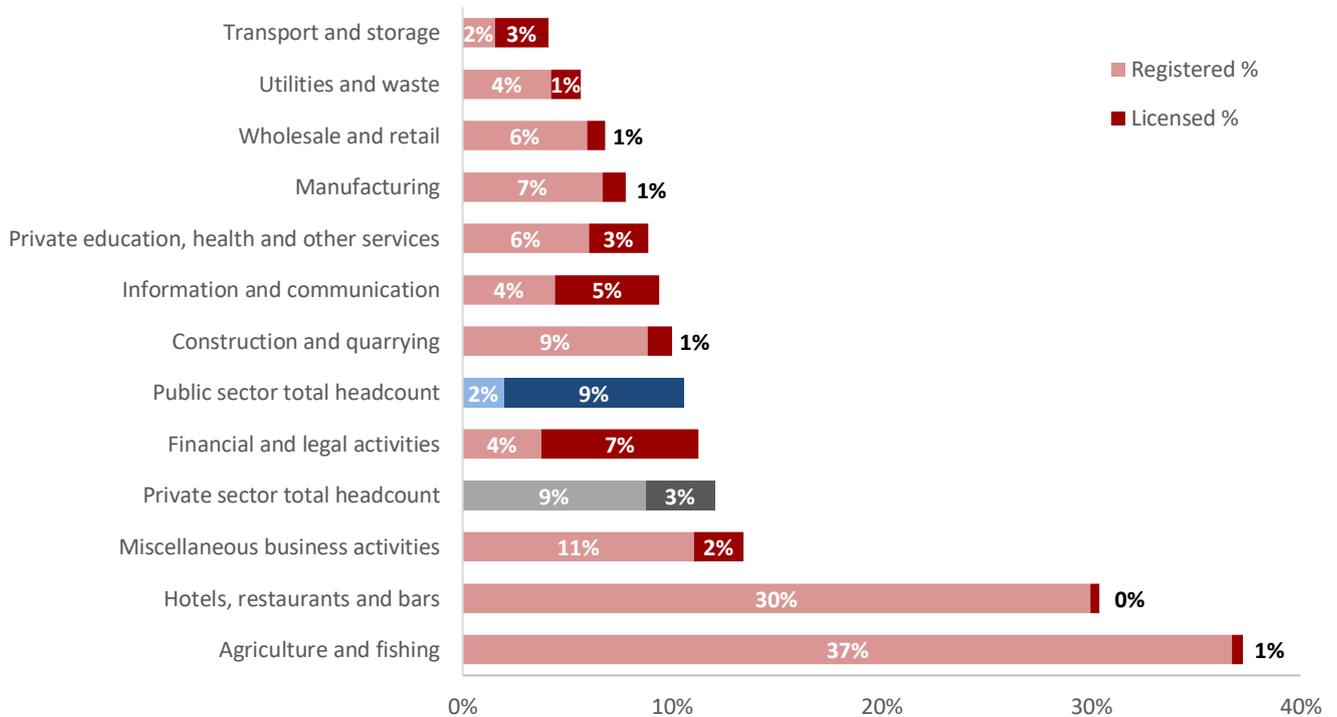
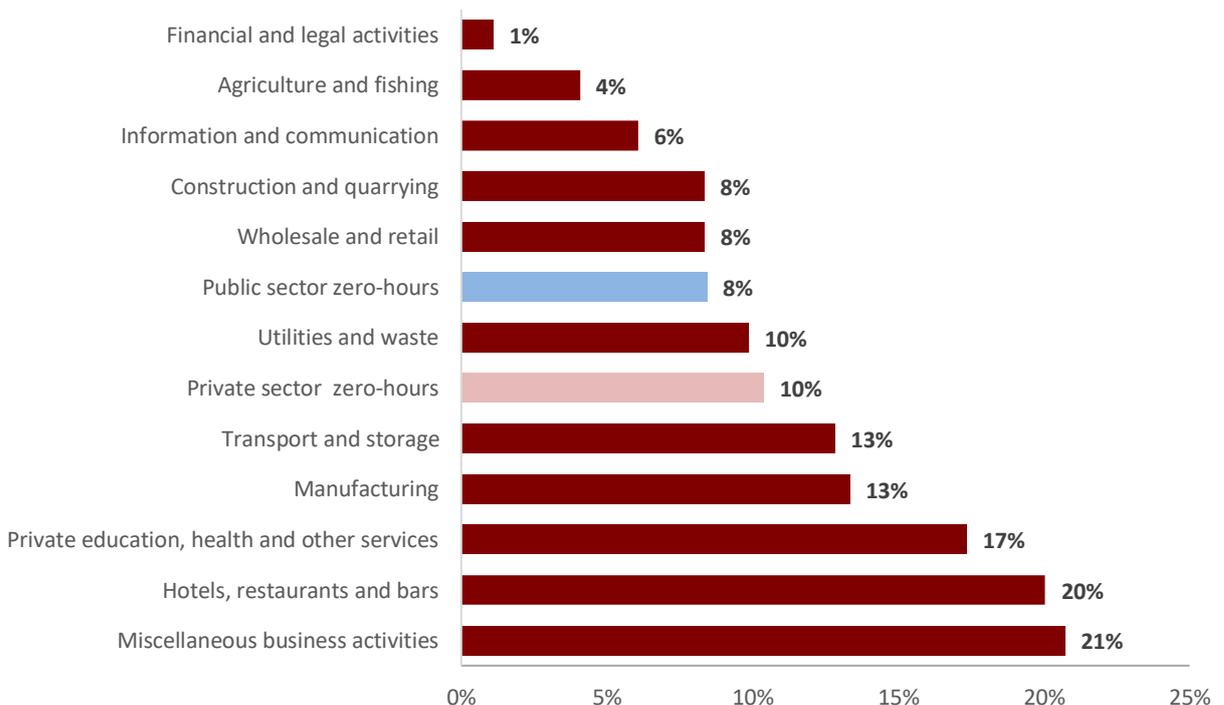


Figure 8 – Percentage of jobs filled on zero-hours contracts by sector, December 2020



In December 2020, there were 5,340 private sector jobs filled on zero-hours contracts. [Figure 8](#) shows the percentage of jobs filled in each of the private sectors through zero-hour contracts, compared with the public sector and the average across the private sector.

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

Detailed sub-sectoral commentary and data tables are available in [appendices A8 – A12](#) for the following sectors:

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

Public Sector

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

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

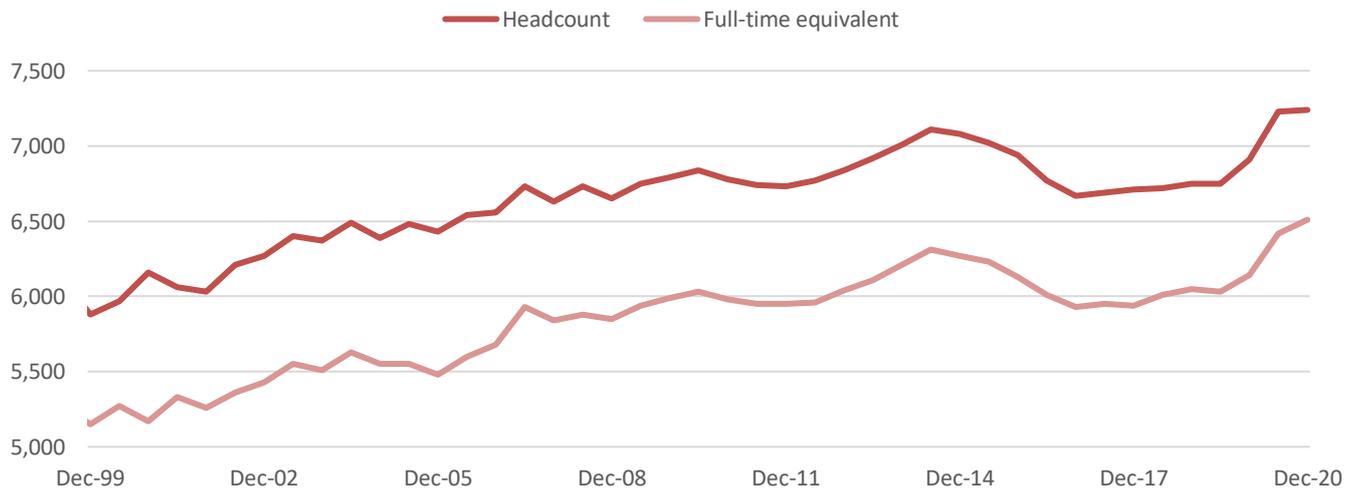
Due to the COVID-19 pandemic¹¹, private sector general practice doctors (GPs) were employed by the government from April through August. These 80 GPs were included in the Government of Jersey core job total for the June 2020 period as well as in the private education, health and other services sector.

Government of Jersey (GOJ)

Core jobs (on permanent and fixed-term contracts)

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

Figure 9 – Government of Jersey core jobs: headcount and FTE basis, 1999 to 2020



¹⁰ Previously named the States of Jersey.

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

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

Table 10 – Government of Jersey core jobs: headcount and FTE basis, December 2015 to December 2020¹³

	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20
Headcount	6,940	6,770	6,670	6,690	6,710	6,720	6,750	6,750	6,910	7,230	7,240
Full-time equivalent ¹²	6,130	6,010	5,930	5,950	5,940	6,010	6,050	6,030	6,140	6,420	6,510

On an annual basis, GOJ core headcount was 330 higher than in December 2019; over the same period there was an increase of 370 on an FTE basis. GOJ headcount and total FTE were both the highest recorded to date, with the previous headcount and FTE highs both being recorded in June 2020 (7,230 and 6,420 respectively). Some of the annual increase was due to measures taken in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, for example staff hired for roles such as testing and tracing. The departments with the largest annual increase in staff were Children, Young People, Education and Skills, up 80, followed by Growth, Housing and the Environment, up 60, and Health and Community Services, up 50.

Comparing this round to June 2020, GOJ core headcount was essentially unchanged. However due to private sector GPs no longer being employed by the government in December 2020 and this group comprising 80 jobs in June 2020, this indicates the underlying GOJ core headcount increased by approximately 100 jobs.

All public sector jobs

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

Table 11 – Number of public sector jobs by category, December 2015 to December 2020

Category	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20
GOJ – core	6,940	6,770	6,670	6,690	6,710	6,720	6,750	6,750	6,910	7,230	7,240
GOJ – zero-hours	460	500	440	570	500	460	490	520	600	510	660
GOJ Trading Bodies	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Non-States Workers	80	70	70	80	80	80	100	110	110	100	120
JDC	10	10	10	10	20	20	20	20	10	10	10
Parish	430	450	450	440	430	380	390	380	450	440	450
Public sector jobs	7,960	7,840	7,690	7,840	7,780	7,700	7,780	7,820	8,130	8,340	8,530

In December 2020, there were 8,530 jobs filled in the public sector, an increase of 400 jobs since December 2019.

The number of public sector jobs in December 2020 was the highest recorded since at least 2013, and was 130 jobs higher than the previous recorded high of 8,400 in June 2014.

¹³ Visit Jersey commenced operations in March 2015; from June 2015, jobs at Visit Jersey are included in the private sector. Jersey Sport Limited was created in June 2017; from June 2017 jobs at Jersey Sport are included in the private sector. Prior to these dates, jobs in these entities were included in the public sector. The total number of jobs involved in these changes, from the public to the private sector, was approximately 100.

There was an increase of 330 in the number of GOJ core jobs (headcount) from December 2019 to December 2020. There was also an annual increase of 60 GOJ zero-hours jobs. There was essentially no annual change in other types of public sector employment.

In the last few years, there was a series of decreases in GOJ core jobs from June 2014 to December 2016 (down 710 over the period), followed by a series of increases from December 2016 to December 2020 (up 840 over the period).

The number of parish jobs in December 2015 and December 2020 were essentially the same; the decrease in June 2018 associated with the closure of St Helier House residential care home was offset by the inclusion of Maison St Brelade from December 2019.

The number of GOJ zero-hours jobs is rather variable but has remained between 440-600 jobs over the last five years, with the December 2020 total of 660 being the highest.

In December 2020, 8% of public sector jobs were filled on zero-hours contracts¹⁴.

Employment status

The number of public sector jobs by employment status of employees from December 2015 to December 2020 is shown in [Table 12](#).

Table 12 – Number of public sector jobs by employment status of current post holder, December 2015 to December 2020

Employment status	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20
Full-time	5,240	5,360	6,150	6,160	6,230	6,020	6,080	6,270	6,460	6,700	6,820
Part-time	2,200	1,910	1,030	1,040	990	1,180	1,070	890	1,010	1,070	990
Zero-hours	510	560	510	630	570	510	630	660	670	570	720
Exempt	10	10	10	10	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public sector jobs	7,960	7,840	7,690	7,840	7,780	7,700	7,780	7,820	8,130	8,340	8,530

On an annual basis, in December 2020 there was an increase of 360 full-time jobs and 50 zero-hours jobs, slightly offset by a decrease of 20 in part-time jobs.

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

Residential status

The number of public sector jobs by residential status of employees from December 2015 to December 2020 is shown in [Table 13](#).

¹⁴ While most such jobs are included in “GOJ – zero-hours” in [Table 11](#), zero-hours jobs in non-core sub-sectors are also included in the zero-hours total shown in [Table 2](#) and [Table 12](#)

Table 13 – Number of public sector jobs by residential status of current post holder, December 2015 to December 2020

Residential status	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20
Entitled / entitled to work	7,290	7,190	7,040	7,190	7,160	7,050	7,070	7,080	7,290	7,430	7,610
Licensed	560	560	550	540	540	570	610	650	680	750	730
Registered	90	90	100	100	80	80	80	80	90	130	170
Exempt	10	10	10	10	+	10	10	10	70	30	10
Public sector jobs	7,960	7,840	7,690	7,840	7,780	7,700	7,780	7,820	8,130	8,340	8,530

On an annual basis, in December 2020 there were increases in the number of jobs filled by staff of entitled or entitled to work, licensed, registered status. Due to a higher than usual level of staff with unknown residential status in December 2019, who were included under exempt, more precise changes cannot be quantified.

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

Statistics Jersey

29 April 2021

Annex

The standard industrial classification system

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

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

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

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

Standard industrial classification 2007 sectors

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

Standard industrial classification 2003 sectors

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

Notes

Definitions

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

- **employment status:** in addition to the permanent and fixed-term categories of full-time and part-time employment, the CHWL requires the reporting of employees who have worked in the latest month on zero-hours contracts, and employees who are classified as exempt
- **residential status:** the categories of residential status under the CHWL are: “entitled” and “entitled to work” (both formerly “locally qualified”); “licensed” (formerly “j-category”); and “registered” (formerly “non-qualified”)

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

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

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

Private sector

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

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

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

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

Public sector

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

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

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

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

Methodology

The Labour Market report is produced using the results of the six-monthly manpower survey, which is run by the Population Office. Under the [Control of Housing and Work Law](#) this survey is mandatory for undertakings that employ staff in Jersey, but in every round some undertakings will not respond in time to be included in the report. To prevent non-returns from distorting the results, Statistics Jersey imputes these missing returns based on these undertakings' past returns. This is done by taking the values from the previous return, or the return from one year earlier for seasonal businesses. The number of undertakings imputed varies from round to round, as does the number of jobs imputed for these undertakings. The number of jobs imputed in recent years has increased from approximately 200 to 2,000 in [June 2019](#). In the previous two manpower rounds ([December 2019](#) and [June 2020](#)) there was an unusually large number of non-returns, approximately 4,000 jobs were imputed for the publications and approximately 2,500 jobs were imputed in the revisions. These rounds had higher levels of imputation in part due to COVID-19 and associated public health restrictions, difficulties contacting some businesses due to changes in working arrangements such as remote working and due to inactivity, and higher workloads on the CLS dept.

To verify the accuracy of the imputation methodology, Statistics Jersey developed an experimental approach for combining data from multiple sources: the manpower return, social security contributions data, and the Government co-funded payroll scheme to more accurately impute jobs for undertakings that did not complete their manpower return in time to be included. The total number of jobs in the economy in June 2020 for both methods were within 100 jobs of each other, which provided assurance that both methods are suitable for imputing non-returns. Statistics Jersey is further developing this more granular experimental methodology, and is planning to use this as the basis for future labour market imputations.

In every Labour Market report, the figures for the previous round (in this case the [June 2020 report](#)) are revised, to reflect improvements in the data from late returns being submitted. Note that as this generally does not happen for all missing returns, a lower level of imputation is still required for the revised round. Statistics Jersey only revises the previous round of the Labour Market; figures for earlier rounds are not revised.

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

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

Classifications

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

Further information

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

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

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

Appendix

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

Table A1 – Jobs in the economy, and the private and public* sectors, from 2000 to 2020

Year	Return	Private	Public*	Total
2000	Jun	47,760	6,110	53,870
	Dec	43,810	5,990	49,810
2001	Jun	47,560	6,200	53,760
	Dec	43,960	6,120	50,090
2002	Jun	47,390	6,250	53,640
	Dec	43,960	6,310	50,270
2003	Jun	46,790	6,440	53,230
	Dec	43,210	6,410	49,620
2004	Jun	45,830	6,590	52,420
	Dec	43,130	6,510	49,640
2005	Jun	46,760	6,530	53,290
	Dec	43,850	6,430	50,280
2006	Jun	47,380	6,540	53,910
	Dec	45,000	6,560	51,570
2007	Jun	48,380	6,730	55,110
	Dec	46,360	6,630	52,980
2008	Jun	49,880	6,730	56,610
	Dec	46,910	6,650	53,560
2009	Jun	49,440	6,750	56,190
	Dec	46,780	6,790	53,570
2010	Jun	49,310	6,840	56,150
	Dec	46,750	6,780	53,530
2011	Jun	50,170	6,740	56,910
	Dec	47,170	6,730	53,900
2012	Jun	49,630	6,770	56,400
	Dec	47,010	6,840	53,850
2013	Jun	49,360	6,920	56,290
	Dec	47,020	8,300 / 7,010	55,320
2014	Jun	50,040	8,400 / 7,110	58,430
	Dec	48,220	8,320 / 7,080	56,540
2015	Jun	50,880	8,190 / 7,020	59,060
	Dec	49,860	7,960 / 6,940	57,820
2016	Jun	52,480	7,840 / 6,770	60,320
	Dec	50,950	7,690 / 6,670	58,640
2017	Jun	53,770	7,840 / 6,690	61,610
	Dec	52,010	7,780 / 6,710	59,790
2018	Jun	54,250	7,700 / 6,720	61,960
	Dec	53,070	7,780 / 6,750	60,850
2019	Jun	54,660	7,820 / 6,750	62,470
	Dec	53,260	8,130 / 6,910	61,380
2020	Jun	51,440	8,340 / 7,230	59,780
	Dec	51,470	8,530 / 7,240	60,000

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

Table A2 – Private sector jobs by sector, December 2015 to December 2020

Sector	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20
Agriculture and fishing	970	1,410	990	1,380	900	1,350	930	1,270	900	1,120	980
Manufacturing	830	890	880	910	910	950	940	990	950	910	900
Construction and quarrying	5,380	5,610	5,710	5,910	5,830	6,010	6,000	6,000	5,960	5,980	6,110
Utilities and waste	710	710	730	730	710	710	710	710	700	710	710
Wholesale and retail	7,490	7,450	7,540	7,450	7,530	7,380	7,470	7,280	7,360	6,920	7,060
Hotels, restaurants and bars	5,210	6,340	5,260	6,430	5,370	6,420	5,530	6,400	5,480	4,700	4,440
Transport and storage	1,910	2,030	1,900	2,060	1,970	2,100	1,990	2,090	2,140	1,990	1,950
Information and communication	1,660	1,690	1,710	1,750	1,750	1,760	1,810	1,840	1,850	1,840	1,810
Financial and legal activities	13,290	13,280	13,270	13,430	13,460	13,460	13,760	13,700	13,700	13,440	13,510
Miscellaneous business activities	5,590	5,810	5,720	6,030	5,940	6,080	6,060	6,260	6,130	5,920	5,890
Private education, health and other services	6,820	7,280	7,240	7,690	7,640	8,050	7,880	8,130	8,120	7,920	8,130
Total private sector headcount	49,860	52,480	50,950	53,770	52,010	54,250	53,070	54,660	53,260	51,440	51,470

Table A3 – Private sector jobs by sector and employment status, December 2019 to December 2020

Sector	December 2019				June 2020				December 2020			
	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	+	960	100	60	+	830	110	40	0
Manufacturing	670	170	110	+	620	160	120	0	630	150	120	0
Construction and quarrying	4,940	400	580	30	5,010	400	560	20	5,150	420	510	30
Utilities and waste	590	50	50	+	610	40	60	+	600	40	70	+
Wholesale and retail	5,180	1,630	520	30	4,940	1,420	500	60	4,990	1,390	590	90
Hotels, restaurants and bars	3,450	760	1,220	40	3,040	650	950	60	2,940	590	890	30
Transport and storage	1,600	250	290	+	1,530	230	230	+	1,490	200	250	+
Information and communication	1,580	150	110	10	1,570	150	110	10	1,520	140	110	20
Financial and legal activities	12,560	950	170	30	12,380	870	150	40	12,450	890	150	20
Miscellaneous business activities	3,510	1,280	1,310	30	3,480	1,210	1,190	40	3,420	1,240	1,220	10
Private education, health and other services	4,780	1,870	1,420	40	4,740	1,780	1,320	90	4,860	1,790	1,410	70
Private sector jobs	39,620	7,590	5,820	230	38,880	7,020	5,230	310	38,890	6,960	5,340	280

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A4 – Private sector jobs by sector and residential status of current post holder, December 2019 to December 2020

Sector	December 2019				June 2020				December 2020			
	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt
Agriculture and fishing	590	+	300	+	630	+	480	+	610	+	360	0
Manufacturing	880	10	60	+	850	10	60	0	830	10	60	0
Construction and quarrying	5,340	50	530	30	5,400	60	500	20	5,470	70	540	30
Utilities and waste	650	10	30	+	670	10	30	+	670	10	30	+
Wholesale and retail	6,820	50	460	30	6,360	60	450	60	6,480	60	420	90
Hotels, restaurants and bars	3,570	20	1,840	40	3,170	20	1,460	60	3,060	20	1,330	30
Transport and storage	2,020	60	60	+	1,880	50	50	+	1,860	50	30	+
Information and communication	1,650	90	100	10	1,650	90	90	10	1,620	90	80	20
Financial and legal activities	12,170	970	520	30	11,930	980	500	40	11,970	1,010	510	20
Miscellaneous business activities	5,320	130	650	30	5,090	130	660	40	5,090	140	650	10
Private education, health and other services	7,410	210	460	40	7,170	200	460	90	7,340	230	490	70
Private sector jobs	46,430	1,600	5,000	230	44,800	1,610	4,730	310	45,000	1,690	4,500	280

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A5a – Private sector jobs by sector, employment status and residential status of current post holder, June 2019 to December 2019

Sector	June 2019								December 2019								
	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	440	+	500	100	10	80	130	10	470	+	290	90	10	30	10	+	
Manufacturing	610	10	50	190	10	110	20	+	610	10	50	160	+	100	10	+	
Construction and quarrying	4,490	50	430	380	20	490	110	20	4,490	50	400	380	20	470	120	30	
Utilities and waste	570	10	30	50	0	40	+	+	560	10	30	50	0	50	+	+	
Wholesale and retail	4,780	60	410	1,520	40	410	40	20	4,770	50	360	1,580	50	470	50	30	
Hotels, restaurants and bars	2,330	20	1,880	680	180	850	440	30	2,150	20	1,290	620	140	810	420	40	
Transport and storage	1,450	60	60	230	20	250	20	+	1,510	60	40	230	10	280	10	+	
Information and communication	1,410	90	90	150	+	100	10	+	1,400	90	90	150	0	110	+	10	
Financial and legal activities	11,150	940	520	910	10	140	+	20	11,080	970	510	940	10	160	+	30	
Miscellaneous business activities	3,080	130	260	1,120	190	1,160	300	20	3,140	130	230	1,110	170	1,070	250	30	
Private education, health and other services	4,130	200	370	1,880	50	1,410	70	40	4,210	210	360	1,840	40	1,360	60	40	
Private sector jobs	34,430	1,570	4,600	7,190	520	5,050	1,130	170	34,380	1,600	3,640	7,150	440	4,900	920	230	

+: 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 2020 to December 2020

Sector	June 2020								December 2020							
	Full-time			Part-time		Zero-hours		Exempt	Full-time			Part-time		Zero-hours		Exempt
	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered		Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered	
Agriculture and fishing	500	+	460	100	10	40	20	+	480	+	340	100	10	40	10	0
Manufacturing	580	10	40	160	+	110	10	0	580	10	50	150	+	110	10	0
Construction and quarrying	4,560	60	390	380	20	460	100	20	4,640	70	440	400	20	430	90	30
Utilities and waste	570	10	20	40	0	60	+	+	560	10	20	40	0	60	+	+
Wholesale and retail	4,530	60	360	1,390	30	430	60	60	4,590	60	340	1,360	40	540	50	90
Hotels, restaurants and bars	2,010	20	1,020	540	110	620	330	60	1,930	20	990	510	80	620	260	30
Transport and storage	1,440	50	40	220	10	230	+	+	1,420	50	30	200	+	240	+	+
Information and communication	1,400	90	90	150	0	110	10	10	1,360	90	80	140	+	110	+	20
Financial and legal activities	10,920	980	490	860	10	140	+	40	10,950	1,010	490	880	10	140	10	20
Miscellaneous business activities	3,110	130	230	1,070	140	910	280	40	3,080	140	200	1,070	170	940	270	10
Private education, health and other services	4,170	200	370	1,740	40	1,260	60	90	4,260	230	370	1,740	50	1,330	70	70
Private sector jobs	33,780	1,610	3,490	6,650	370	4,360	870	310	33,850	1,690	3,350	6,570	390	4,580	770	280

+: non-zero less than 5

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

Table A6 – Employment status of overall public sector headcount, December 2019 to December 2020

Division	December 2019				June 2020				December 2020			
	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt
GOJ – core	6,070	840		0	6,330	900		0	6,430	810		0
GOJ – zero-hours			600				510				660	
GOJ Trading Bodies	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0
Non-States Workers	20	90	0	0	10	90	0	0	20	110	0	0
JDC	10	+	0	0	10	+	0	0	10	+	0	0
Parish	320	70	70	0	310	70	60	0	320	80	60	0
Public sector jobs	6,460	1,010	670	0	6,700	1,070	570	0	6,820	990	720	0

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A7 – Residential status of overall public sector headcount, December 2019 to December 2020

Division	December 2019				June 2020				December 2020			
	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt
GOJ – core	6,140	670	60	40	6,400	740	80	10	6,400	720	120	0
GOJ – zero-hours	560	+	20	10	470	10	40	+	610	+	50	0
GOJ Trading Bodies	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0
Non-States Workers	90	+	0	20	90	+	+	10	100	+	+	10
JDC	10	+	0	0	10	+	+	0	10	+	+	0
Parish	450	0	+	0	430	+	+	0	450	0	+	0
Public sector jobs	7,290	680	90	70	7,430	750	130	30	7,610	730	170	10

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A8 – Jobs in the finance and legal activities sector by sub-sector, December 2015 to December 2020¹⁵

Sub-sector	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Banking	3,640	3,390	3,280	3,220	3,320	3,290	3,380	3,340	3,230	3,220	3,150	-490	-13%
Credit granting and other financial services	110	110	110	120	110	110	100	100	100	90	90	-20	-18%
Holding companies	250	250	190	200	140	140	220	120	120	120	140	-110	-44%
Trusts and similar instruments	150	170	170	170	170	180	180	170	150	150	150	0	0%
Trust administration	3,930	4,080	4,290	4,470	4,400	4,460	4,360	4,290	4,430	4,200	4,150	220	6%
Fund administration	1,030	1,070	1,100	1,130	1,140	1,120	1,250	1,310	1,200	1,220	1,320	290	28%
Other activities auxiliary to financial services	500	540	550	550	580	580	600	620	630	670	680	180	36%
Fund management	360	360	370	380	370	390	410	420	420	410	420	60	17%
Insurance	320	320	330	350	360	360	360	370	370	360	350	30	9%
Legal activities	1,870	1,810	1,630	1,660	1,670	1,660	1,630	1,680	1,710	1,670	1,670	-200	-11%
Accounting and compliance	1,140	1,190	1,250	1,180	1,200	1,170	1,260	1,280	1,350	1,310	1,380	240	21%
Finance sector	13,290	13,280	13,270	13,430	13,460	13,460	13,760	13,700	13,700	13,440	13,510	220	2%

¹⁵ Due to reclassification, some values have been revised compared with those published in December 2018.

Finance sector commentary

Finance and legal activities (the “finance sector”) accounted for just over a quarter (26%) of private sector jobs in December 2020.

The sector had a total of 13,510 jobs, representing an annual decrease of 190 jobs. However the number of jobs in the sector increased by 70 from June 2020.

Appendix Table A8 shows the number of jobs in the sub-sectors comprising Jersey’s finance sector, from December 2015 to December 2020.

In December 2020, four of the eleven sub-sectors recorded their highest number of jobs since December 2013¹⁶: accounting and compliance, fund administration, fund management, and other activities auxiliary to financial services. In contrast, banking and credit granting and other financial services were the only two sub-sectors to record their lowest number of jobs since December 2013.

Notable annual decreases of at least 50 jobs were recorded in trust administration (down by 280 jobs) and banking (down 80 jobs). Notable annual increases of at least 50 jobs were recorded in fund administration (up 120) and other activities auxiliary to financial services (up 50). Other annual changes were of 40 or fewer jobs.

Over the last five years, since December 2015, six sub-sectors have seen increases and four have seen decreases. The sub-sectors that have seen the largest increases in jobs were fund administration (up 290), accounting and compliance (up 240), trust administration (up 220), other activities auxiliary to financial services (up 180), and fund management (up 60). In contrast, the sub-sector with the largest decrease was banking (down 490), followed by legal activities (down 200), and holding companies (down 110). Other sub-sectors saw changes of fewer than 50 jobs.

The sub-sector that has experienced the greatest percentage change in jobs over the last five years is holding companies, which decreased by 44%, although this sub-sector exhibits variable job levels. The next largest change was in other activities auxiliary to financial services (up 36%), which includes services such as mortgage and loan brokerage and investment advisory. Fund administration was up 28%, accounting and compliance was up 21%, and fund management was up 17% over this period. The largest percentage decreases were in credit granting and other financial services (down 18%), banking (down 13%), and legal activities (down 11%). Other changes were of less than 10%.

¹⁶ The first return under the [Control of Housing and Work \(Jersey\) Law 2012](#).

Table A9 – Jobs in the ONS definition of the digital sector by sub-sector, December 2015 to December 2020

Sub-sector	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities	220	220	210	220	190	170	170	150	140	140	120	-100	-45%
Software publishing	80	80	90	90	100	100	90	90	100	100	110	30	38%
Motion picture, video and television programme, and sound recording and publishing activities	80	90	80	70	70	70	90	80	80	80	70	-10	-13%
Radio and television programming and broadcasting activities	100	100	100	100	90	90	100	100	100	100	100	0	0%
Wired telecommunications activities	450	450	470	470	480	500	520	550	560	560	550	100	22%
Wireless, satellite and other telecommunications activities	50	50	50	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	30	-20	-40%
Computer programming activities	140	150	130	140	150	150	150	150	140	150	150	10	7%
Computer consultancy activities	460	470	490	520	530	540	560	570	570	560	550	90	20%
Information service activities	70	80	80	80	80	80	80	90	100	100	100	30	43%
Wholesale and repair of computers and communication equipment; Computer facilities management and other information technology and computer services	30	30	40	40	40	50	50	50	50	50	50	20	67%
Digital sector	1,680	1,710	1,740	1,770	1,770	1,780	1,830	1,870	1,870	1,870	1,830	150	9%

Table A10 – Jobs in the technology, media and telecommunications (TMT) sector by sub-sector, December 2015 to December 2020

Sub-sector	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Printing	150	170	180	180	170	180	170	170	170	150	140	-10	-7%
Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities	220	220	210	220	190	170	170	150	140	140	120	-100	-45%
Software publishing	80	80	90	90	100	100	90	90	100	100	110	30	38%
Motion picture, video and television programme activities, and sound recording and publishing activities	80	90	80	70	70	70	90	80	80	80	70	-10	-13%
Radio and television programming and broadcasting activities	100	100	100	100	90	90	100	100	100	100	100	0	0%
Wired telecommunications activities	450	450	470	470	480	500	520	550	560	560	550	100	22%
Wireless, satellite and other telecommunications activities	50	50	50	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	30	-20	-40%
Computer programming activities	140	150	130	140	150	150	150	150	140	150	150	10	7%
Computer consultancy activities	460	470	490	520	530	540	560	570	570	560	550	90	20%
Information service activities, and research and development (R&D)	80	80	80	80	80	90	90	100	100	110	110	30	38%
Advertising agencies	180	190	180	200	200	200	210	220	220	210	210	30	17%
Performing arts and artistic creation	60	70	70	70	80	80	90	90	90	80	80	20	33%
Operation of arts facilities and support activities to performing arts	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	70	60	-40	-40%
Wholesale and repair of computers and communication equipment; computer facilities management and other IT and computer services	30	30	40	40	40	50	50	50	50	50	50	20	67%
TMT sector	2,170	2,240	2,280	2,330	2,330	2,340	2,400	2,440	2,450	2,380	2,330	160	7%

Digital sector commentary

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

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

[Appendix Table A9](#) shows the number of jobs in the sub-sectors comprising Jersey’s digital sector, from December 2015 to December 2020.

The digital sector had a total of 1,830 jobs in December 2020, comprising 4% of the private sector. The two sub-sectors having the most jobs were computer consultancy and wired telecommunications (both 550). There was an annual decrease of 40 jobs; sub-sectors recorded annual changes of at most 20 jobs.

In the last five years, since December 2015, the digital sector in Jersey has grown by 150 jobs, an increase of 9%. Notable increases in jobs were in wired telecommunications (up 100) and computer consultancy (up 90); other increases were of at most 30 jobs. The greatest percentage increases were seen in the wholesale and repair of digital equipment (up 67%), and information service activities (up 43%). Two of the ten digital sub-sectors have seen jobs increase by at least 50 over this five-year period. In contrast, only one sub-sector notably decreased by at least 50 jobs: publishing of printed material decreased by 100 jobs (down 45%).

Technology, media and telecommunications commentary

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

[Appendix Table A10](#) shows the number of jobs in the TMT sector, overall and by sub-sector, from December 2015 to December 2020.

In December 2020, the TMT sector had a total of 2,330 jobs, comprising 5% of the private sector. Since December 2019 there was an annual decrease of 120 jobs (5%). Over the last five years, since December 2015, the TMT sector has grown by 160 jobs, an increase of 7%.

The annual and five-yearly changes in the number of jobs at a sub-sector level are essentially similar to those described above for the ONS-defined digital sector, which the TMT sector encompasses. While all the annual changes for the ONS digital sector were 20 or fewer, the TMT sector also reported decreases of 40 jobs in operation of arts facilities and support activities to performing arts, and 30 jobs in printing. The only notable five-year changes of at least 50 jobs were in the ONS digital sector noted above.

Table A11 – Jobs in the miscellaneous business activities sector by sub-sector, December 2015 to December 2020

Sub-sector	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Real estate activities	420	470	470	470	470	480	500	500	500	490	480	60	14%
Management consultancy activities, and activities of head offices	490	540	570	600	640	660	670	720	760	820	810	320	65%
Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy; Technical testing and analysis; Scientific research and development	360	390	410	430	420	430	440	430	440	420	430	70	19%
Advertising, market research, and public relations and communication	240	260	260	310	330	340	350	350	350	340	320	80	33%
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	330	380	400	410	410	430	440	450	450	450	450	120	36%
Rental and leasing activities	220	240	220	250	210	230	220	260	240	220	230	10	5%
Employment activities	1,030	1,050	990	1,060	970	940	950	990	840	740	760	-270	-26%
Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities	160	220	200	210	190	200	180	200	190	180	150	-10	-6%
Security and investigation activities	350	380	360	380	400	410	350	310	330	270	300	-50	-14%
Cleaning activities and combined facilities support activities	1,220	1,260	1,250	1,300	1,280	1,300	1,340	1,350	1,350	1,280	1,260	40	3%
Landscape service activities	450	520	500	520	510	570	520	550	520	560	530	80	18%
Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	90	90	90	100	110	110	110	160	170	150	170	80	89%
Miscellaneous business activities	5,350	5,810	5,720	6,040	5,940	6,080	6,060	6,260	6,130	5,920	5,890	540	10%

Miscellaneous business activities commentary

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

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

Appendix Table A11 shows the number of jobs in the miscellaneous business activities sector, overall and by sub-sector, from December 2015 to December 2020.

The miscellaneous business activities sector had 5,890 jobs in December 2020, accounting for 11% of private sector jobs. The sub-sectors with the highest number of jobs were cleaning and facilities support activities (1,260), management consultancy and head offices (810), and employment activities (760).

There was an annual decrease of jobs in the sector of 240, with six sub-sectors seeing decreases, one seeing an increase and five essentially unchanged. The largest annual decreases were seen in cleaning activities and combined facilities support activities (down 90 jobs), followed by employment activities (down 80), and travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities (down 40). Other decreases were of 30 or fewer jobs. The only notable annual increase was seen in management consultancy and head offices (up 50).

Over the last five years, since December 2015, the sector has grown by 540 jobs, a 10% increase. The largest gains were in management consultancy and head offices, up 320, followed by other professional, scientific and technical activities, up 120. Two sub-sectors saw declines over this period, both notable: a decrease of 270 jobs in employment activities, and 50 jobs in security and investigation activities.

Table A12 – Jobs in the private education, health and other services sector by sub-sector, December 2015 to December 2020

Sub-sector	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Public administration, defence, and compulsory social security	40	50	50	50	50	60	60	70	70	70	80	40	100%
Pre-primary, primary, secondary and higher education	440	440	460	460	470	490	490	440	450	450	470	30	7%
Other education, and educational support activities	490	550	530	600	580	650	600	710	680	630	670	180	37%
Medical and dental practice activities, and hospital activities	550	550	540	580	600	610	590	590	600	590	610	60	11%
Other human health activities	300	350	360	380	390	410	400	400	420	400	410	110	37%
Residential care activities	1,430	1,460	1,480	1,550	1,540	1,600	1,620	1,570	1,640	1,620	1,670	240	17%
Social work activities without accommodation	1,420	1,500	1,500	1,640	1,640	1,680	1,670	1,820	1,810	1,780	1,810	390	27%
Creative, arts and entertainment activities	160	170	180	180	180	190	190	190	190	150	140	-20	-13%
Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities	240	300	230	300	240	300	250	320	270	270	260	20	8%
Sports, amusement and recreation activities, and gambling and betting activities	650	780	740	790	730	830	770	760	710	700	750	100	15%
Washing and (dry-)cleaning of textile and fur products, and repair of computers and personal and household goods	210	220	230	230	240	240	230	230	230	220	230	20	10%
Hairdressing and other beauty treatment	570	580	590	580	590	590	590	590	580	580	570	0	0%
Other personal service activities n.e.c., funeral activities, physical well-being, activities of membership organisations, and activities of households as employers of domestic personnel	320	340	350	360	390	420	430	460	470	460	460	140	44%
Private education, health and other services	6,820	7,280	7,240	7,690	7,640	8,050	7,880	8,130	8,120	7,920	8,130	1,310	19%

Private education, health and other services commentary

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

These services include the following broad sub-sectors:

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

Appendix Table A12 shows the number of jobs in the private education, health and other services sector, overall and by sub-sector, from December 2015 to December 2020.

In December 2020 there were 8,130 jobs in this sector, accounting for 16% of private sector jobs. The sub-sectors with the highest number of jobs were social work activities without accommodation (1,810), and residential care activities (1,670).

The sector had essentially the same number of jobs as 12 months ago. The only notable annual change of at least 50 jobs was in creative, arts and entertainment activities, down 50 jobs. The largest annual increase was of 40 jobs in sports activities and amusement and recreation activities, and gambling and betting activities. Other annual changes were of 30 or fewer jobs.

Over the last five years, since December 2015, the private education, health and other services sector grew by 1,310 jobs, a 19% increase. The largest increase was in social work activities without accommodation, up 390 jobs – a 27% increase. This was followed by: residential care activities, up 240 (17%); other education and educational support activities, up 180 (37%); other personal service activities, up 140 (44%); and other human health activities, up 110 (37%). The largest percentage increase was seen in private undertakings operating in the public administration, defence and compulsory social security sub-sector, up 100% (40 jobs). Eleven sub-sectors saw increases over this five-year period, compared to one decrease (creative, arts and entertainment activities, down 20 jobs) and one that was essentially unchanged (hairdressing and other beauty treatment).