

Summary

In December 2022

- The **total number of jobs**¹ was **63,760**. There was an **annual increase** of **1,600 jobs (2.6%)** since December 2021².
 - There were **54,690** jobs in the **private sector**. This was an **annual increase** of **1,320 jobs (2.5%)**.
 - There were **9,070** jobs in the **public sector**. This was an **annual increase** of **280 jobs (3.2%)**.
 - The total number of jobs was the highest recorded to date. The total number of jobs in the public sector was also at an all-time high, and the total number of private sector jobs was the second-highest recorded to date.

At a sectoral³ level

- Seven sectors saw notable **annual increases** in jobs. The **largest increases** were of **490 jobs** in **hotels, restaurants and bars** (up 10%) and **280 jobs** in **transport and storage** (up 15%). Both these sectors were adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic but are now higher than their December 2019 totals, the last totals prior to COVID-19. One sector saw a notable annual decrease, **wholesale and retail**, down 190 jobs (down 3%).
- The annual increase of 280 jobs in the **public sector** was driven by an increase of 320 in the number of Government of Jersey (GOJ) core employees (permanent and fixed term employees).

Over the last 5 years (from December 2017 to December 2022)

- There was an **increase** of **3,970 all sector jobs** (up 7%) from December 2017.
 - The total number of private sector jobs increased over five years by 2,680 (up 5%).
 - Public sector jobs increased by 1,290 from December 2017 to December 2022 (up 17%).

Introduction

This report presents information on jobs and undertakings in Jersey in December 2022. Job numbers presented in this report are a **count of jobs filled** and are not a count of unique individual employees. Some individuals are counted more than once if they are employed in more than one job *with different undertakings*. Employees working for an employer and employees who employ themselves (i.e. individuals who are self-employed) are both included in the figures presented in this report, and collectively are referred to as employees.

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.

Total number of jobs

In December 2022, the total number of jobs in Jersey was 63,760. There were 54,960 jobs in the private sector and 9,070 jobs in the public sector; these sectors are defined in the [notes](#). [Figure 1](#) shows the total job count from 2000 to 2022; details about changes in reporting requirements over this period are detailed in the [notes](#). [Table 1](#) shows the private sector, public sector, and total job count recorded over the last five years.

Figure 1 – Total jobs in Jersey in June and December, 2000 to 2022

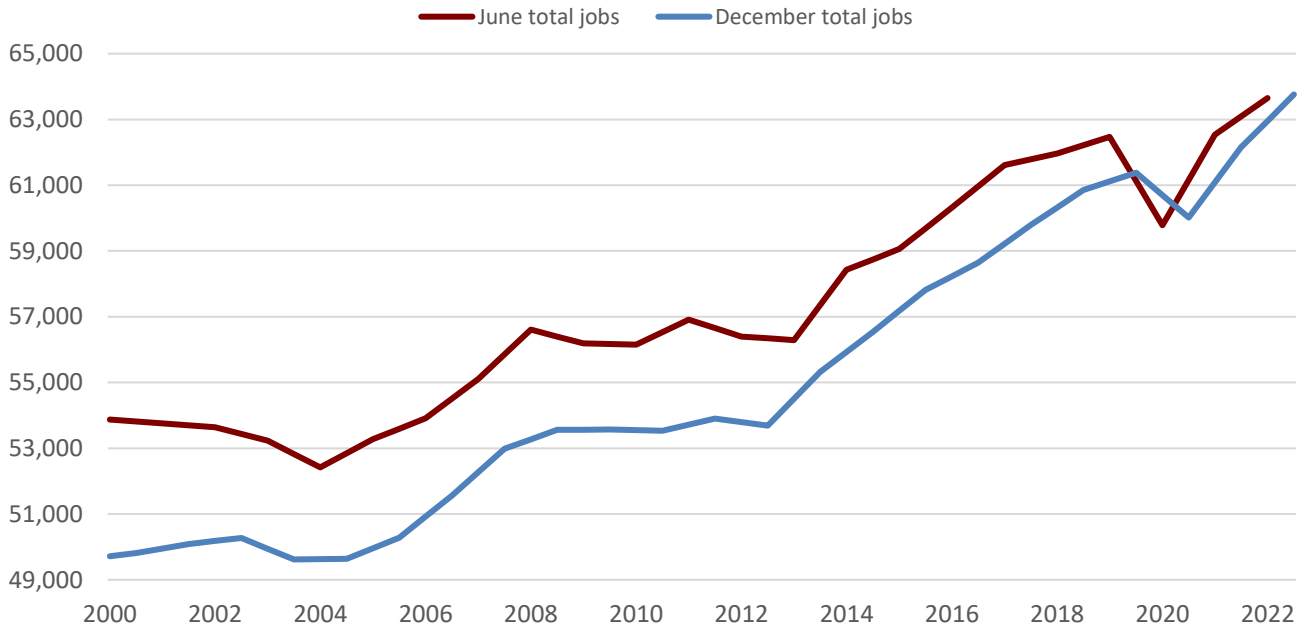


Table 1 – Total job count for the private and public sectors, December 2017 to December 2022

Sector	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22
Private	52,010	54,250	53,070	54,660	53,260	51,440	51,500	53,750	53,370	54,810	54,690
Public	7,780	7,700	7,780	7,820	8,130	8,340	8,530	8,790	8,790	8,840	9,070
Total	59,790	61,960	60,850	62,470	61,380	59,780	60,020	62,540	62,160	63,650	63,760

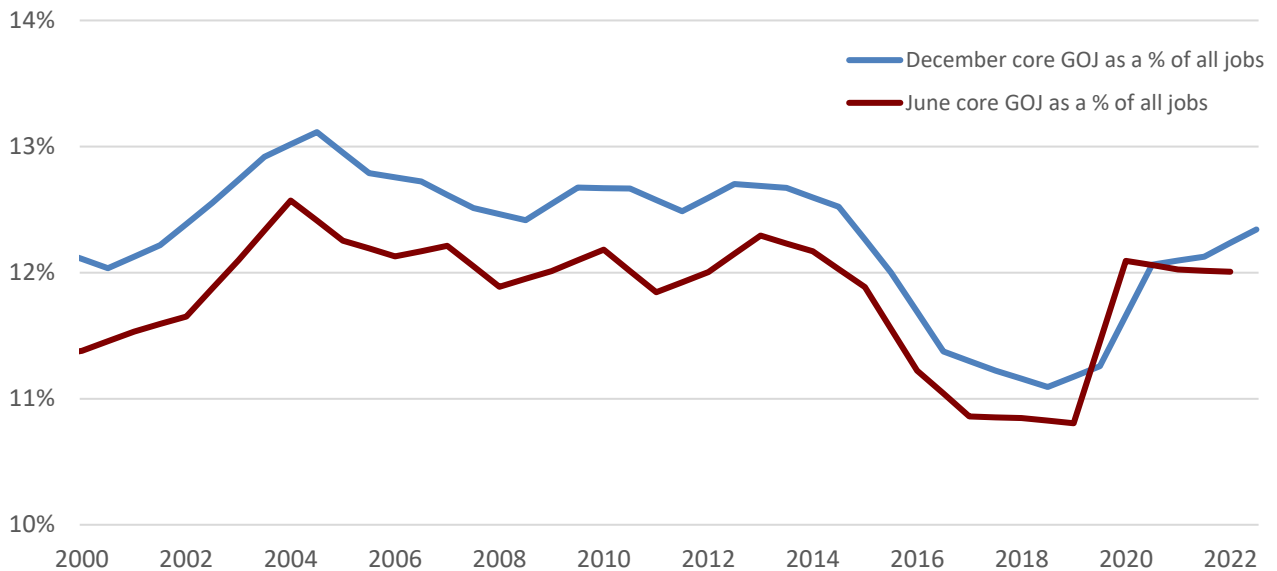
The total number of jobs in December 2022 was 1,600 higher than a year earlier (in December 2021), representing an annual increase of 2.6%. The annual increase comprised an increase of 1,320 jobs in the private sector, an increase of 2.5%, and an increase of 280 jobs in the public sector, an annual increase of 3.2%. There have been consistent annual increases in public sector jobs since June 2019; see [Appendix Table A1](#). This was partially driven by increased public sector employment as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Over the previous five years, since December 2017, the number of workforce jobs increased by 3,970, a 6.6% increase. This comprised of a net increase of 2,680 jobs (5.2%) in the private sector and a net increase of 1,290 jobs (16.6%) in the public sector.

On a six-monthly basis, the number of jobs in Jersey exhibits seasonal variation; in most years the December total has been lower than the previous June. While the total number of jobs in December 2022 increased by 1,600 on an annual basis, the total number of jobs in December 2022 had a smaller increase of 110 from June 2022. December 2022 was the second time that a December job total was higher than the previous June, the only other time being December 2020 during COVID-19. The six-monthly increase to December 2022 of 120 jobs was driven by an increase of 230 jobs in the public sector; in the private sector the number of jobs decreased by 120 from June 2022 to December 2022.

The number of workforce jobs is driven by the private sector, which contains 86% of the total. [Figure 2](#) highlights the proportion of all jobs that were Government of Jersey (GoJ) core jobs over this period⁴. The proportion of all jobs in Jersey that were Government of Jersey core jobs in December 2022, 12.3%, was very similar to the mean for the last two decades, 12.1%. The mean over the last two years since December 2020 was 12.1%, higher than in 2016-2019, when it averaged 11.1%. The proportion was more variable when the seasonal variation in total jobs was larger; for 2000-2015, the June mean was 12.6% and the December mean was 12.0%.

Figure 2 – Government of Jersey core jobs as a percentage of all jobs, 2000 to 2022



[Figure 3](#) shows the annual percentage change in the total number of jobs from 2000 to 2022⁵.

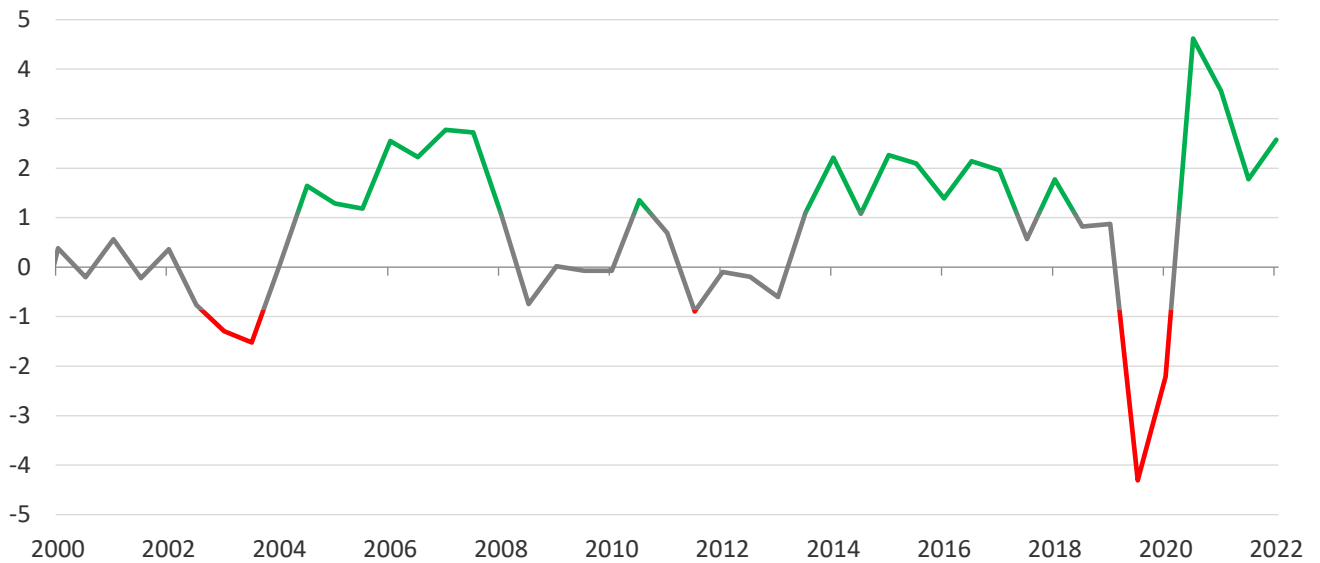
Between 2005 and 2008, the total number of jobs grew at an annual rate of between 1% and 3%. After the Global Financial Crisis, over the subsequent five-year period – 2009 to 2013 – the number of jobs was relatively flat, with periods of smaller growth and decline. This was followed by over five years – from June 2014 to December 2019 – of between 0.5% and 2.5% annual increases in jobs. Both June and December 2020 showed considerable decreases due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on jobs on an annual basis, -4.3% and -2.2% respectively.

These were followed by a 4.6% annual increase in June 2021 and a 3.6% increase in December 2021. This December 2021 increase was the largest December percentage change recorded since Regulation of Undertakings and Development Law (RUDL) was introduced in 1998, and the second largest percentage increase, with the largest being the increase of 4.6% in June 2021. The June 2021 total was at a similar level to the June 2019 with 70 more jobs. In June 2022 the annual increase was 1.9%, which brought the total up to 1,250 more than June 2019 in line to where the average annual change observed between 2017-2019 would be had it continued. December 2022 saw an annual increase of 2.6%, continuing this trend of recovery post COVID-19.

⁴ Comparisons for the whole public sector are not possible, as parishes did not complete manpower returns until 2013. For details on the public sector see [notes](#).

⁵ Adjustments have been made to account for undertakings that were previously exempt from reporting under the RUDL.

Figure 3 – Annual percentage change in workforce jobs, 2000 to 2022



Employment status

The number of jobs in December 2022 by employment status – for the private sector, public sector, and overall – is shown in [Table 2](#).

In December 2022, just over three-quarters (77%) of all jobs filled were full-time. There were 6,740 jobs filled on zero-hours contracts, representing 11% of total employment. The remaining 12% of jobs were predominantly part-time.

Comparing the private and public sectors, 76% of private sector jobs were full time compared to 82% for the public sector. In the private sector 11% of jobs were zero hours, similar to 8% of public sector jobs. And 13% of private sector jobs were part time, with the public sector having a similar proportion of 10%.

Table 2 – Number of jobs by employment status, December 2022

Sector	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	All employment statuses
Private	41,480	7,000	6,050	160	54,690
Public	7,470	910	700	0	9,070
Total jobs	48,950	7,910	6,740	160	63,760

Residential status

[Table 3](#) shows the residential status⁶ of employees currently filling roles in December 2022, for the private sector, public sector, and overall.

Table 3 – Number of jobs by residential status of current post holder, December 2022

Sector	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	All residential statuses
Private	47,410	1,980	5,140	160	54,690
Public	7,990	830	220	40	9,070
Total jobs	55,400	2,810	5,360	200	63,760

In December 2022, 87% of jobs were filled by employees with entitled or entitled to work status. [Table 4](#) shows that the public sector had a greater proportion of jobs filled by entitled or entitled to work employees and licensed employees than the private sector, and a lower proportion filled by registered employees. These proportions have been relatively static since the introduction of the Control of Housing and Work Law (CHWL).

Table 4 – Percentage of jobs filled by residential status of current post holder, December 2022

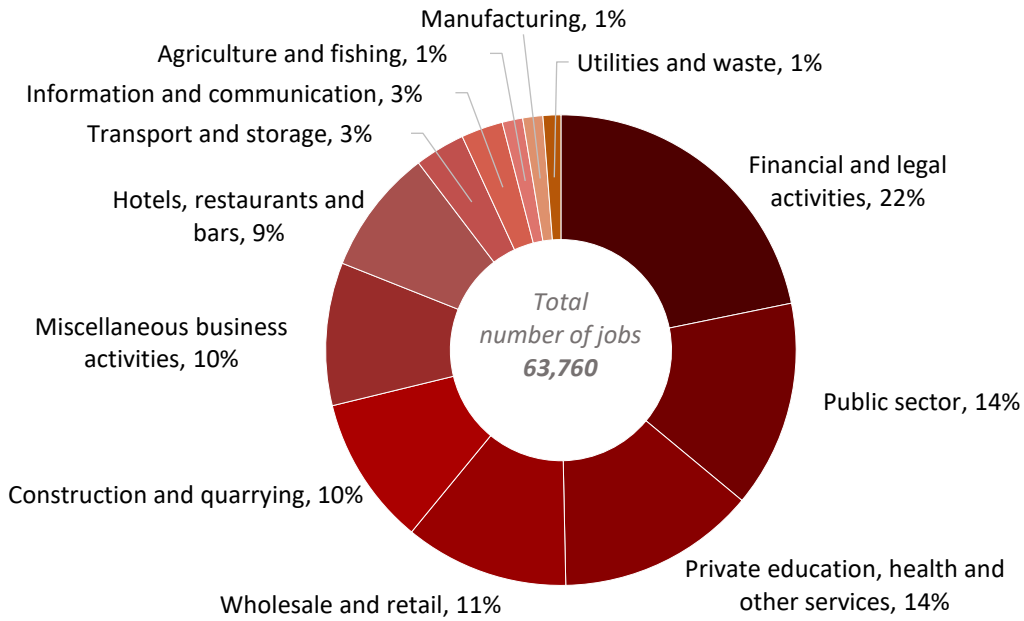
Sector	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	All residential statuses
Private	87%	4%	9%	0%	100%
Public	88%	9%	2%	0%	100%
Total jobs	87%	4%	8%	0%	100%

Percentages are rounded to the nearest integer.

[Figure 4](#) 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](#).

⁶ As detailed in the [methodology note](#), the data source of residential status data changed in June 2022.

Figure 4 – Percentage of total jobs by sector, December 2022



Private sector

Employment status

Table 5 shows the number of jobs in the private sector by employment status, from December 2017 to December 2022. Figure 5 displays this graphically from December 2013 to December 2022; 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 5 – Number of private sector jobs by employment status, December 2013 to December 2022

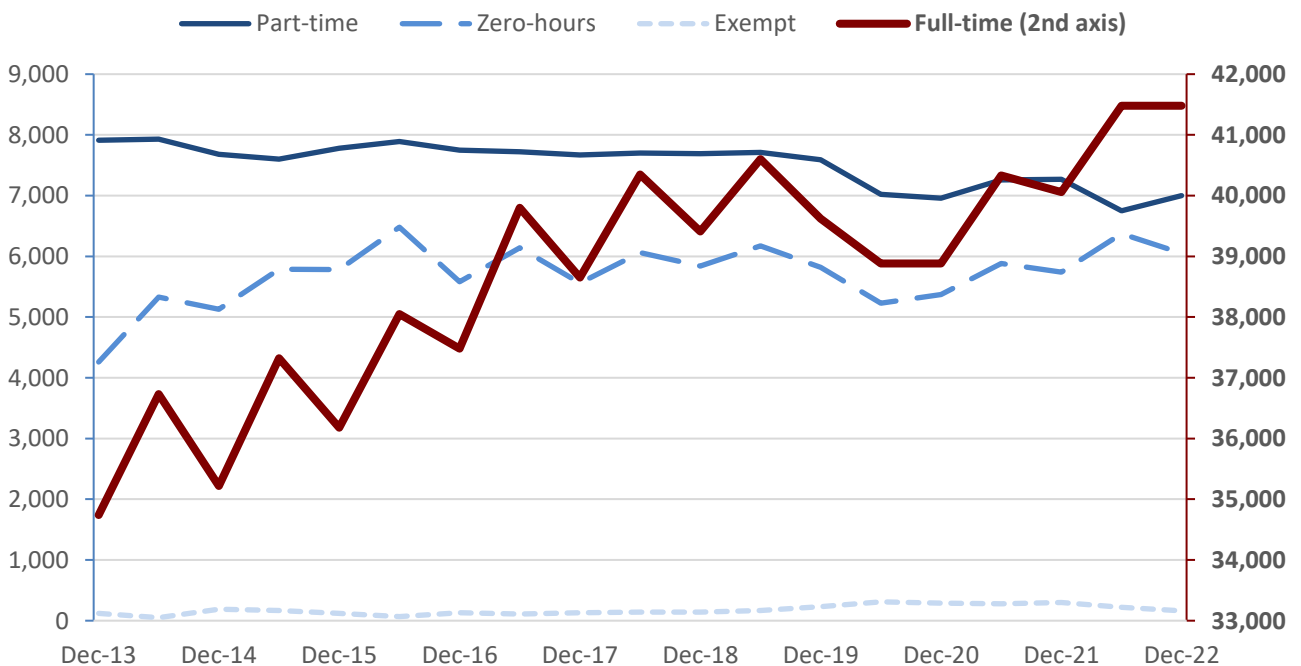


Table 5 – Number of private sector jobs by employment status, December 2017 to December 2022

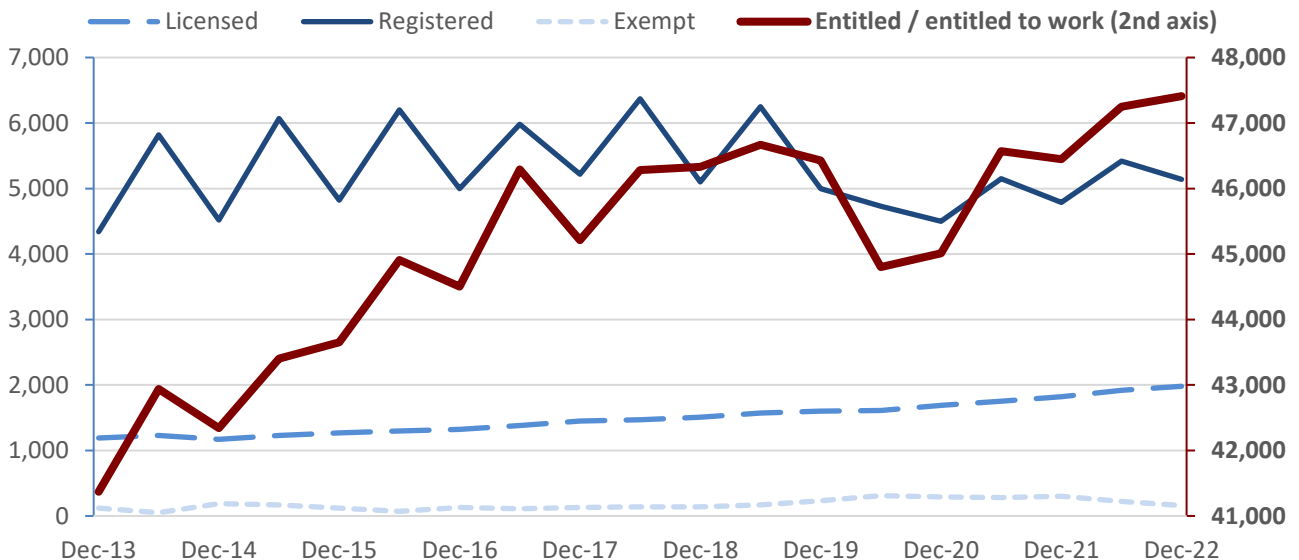
Employment status	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22
Full-time	38,650	40,350	39,410	40,600	39,620	38,880	38,880	40,330	40,060	41,480	41,480
Part-time	7,670	7,700	7,690	7,710	7,590	7,020	6,960	7,260	7,270	6,750	7,000
Zero-hours	5,560	6,060	5,840	6,170	5,820	5,230	5,370	5,880	5,740	6,370	6,050
Exempt	130	140	140	170	230	310	290	280	300	220	160
Private sector	52,010	54,250	53,070	54,660	53,260	51,440	51,500	53,750	53,370	54,810	54,690

In December 2022, just over three-quarters (76%) of private sector jobs were full-time, 13% were part-time, and 11% were filled on zero-hours contracts.

The overall annual increase of 1,320 jobs in the private sector was driven by increases of 1,420 full-time jobs (up 3%) and 310 zero-hours jobs (up 5%). In contrast, there were decreases of 270 part-time jobs (down 4%) and 140 exempt jobs (down 47%).

Residential status

[Table 6](#) shows the number of private sector jobs by the residential status of the current post holder, from December 2017 to December 2022. [Figure 6](#) displays this graphically from December 2013 to December 2022; note that as jobs filled by entitled and entitled to work staff made up approximately 87% 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 6 – Number of private sector jobs by residential status, December 2013 to December 2022


The overall annual increase of 1,320 jobs in the private sector was driven by increases of 960 jobs filled by entitled or entitled to work employees. There were also increases of 350 jobs filled by registered employees and 160 jobs filled by licensed employees.

In December 2022 the number of jobs filled by entitled or entitled to work employees was higher than in June 2022 (up 160), which until this round had been the highest recorded for that residential status.

Table 6 – Number of private sector jobs by residential status of current post holder, December 2017 to December 2022

Residential status	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22
Entitled / entitled to work	45,210	46,280	46,330	46,670	46,430	44,800	45,010	46,570	46,450	47,250	47,410
Licensed	1,450	1,470	1,510	1,570	1,600	1,610	1,690	1,750	1,820	1,920	1,980
Registered	5,220	6,370	5,100	6,250	5,000	4,730	4,500	5,150	4,790	5,420	5,140
Exempt	130	140	140	170	230	310	290	280	300	220	160
Private sector	52,010	54,250	53,070	54,660	53,260	51,440	51,500	53,750	53,370	54,810	54,690

The number of private sector jobs filled by registered staff was up 350 annually. However, the December 2022 total was 1,110 below the June 2019 total (before the COVID-19 pandemic).

The number of jobs filled by licensed staff in December 2022 was 160 higher than in December 2021, and 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.

Details of residential status by sector are covered in the [sectoral breakdown](#) and in the [appendix](#).

Number of undertakings

In December 2022, there were 8,230 active undertakings in the private sector that employed staff⁷, over half (57%) of which were single-person undertakings. Note the single-person undertaking category includes self-employed individuals who do not employ others.

[Table 7](#) shows the number of private sector undertakings by sector and number of employees. In December 2022, just under nine out of ten (89%) undertakings employed fewer than 10 staff, a proportion that has not substantially changed in the last decade (90% in December 2012).

The total number of undertakings in December 2022 was 150 lower than a year earlier. The overall decrease was driven by a decrease of 200 single-person undertakings, partially offset by an increase of 60 two or more person undertakings; see [Figure 7](#) and [Table 8](#).

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 undertakings⁸. For the period December 2002 to December 2019, the average annual increase was 180 undertakings. As noted in the [methodology](#), some of the decrease observed in June 2022 and December 2022 was due to administrative changes made during the transition to the CER which resulted in some business licences being closed or merged. Therefore, some of the decrease recorded will be due to this technical artefact.

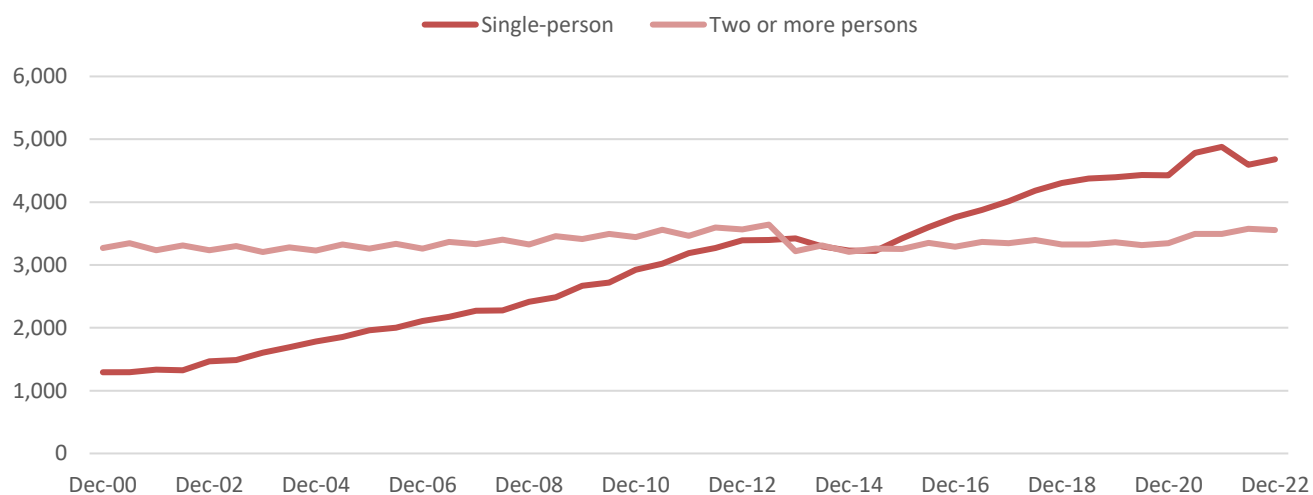
⁷ Only undertakings that employ staff are required to submit manpower returns.

⁸ Note that the decreases between June 2013 and December 2014 were due to data cleansing as part of the move from [RUDL](#) to [CHWL](#). This involved the removal of inactive undertakings and undertakings that did not require a business licence. Similarly, the transition to the CER in January 2022 resulted in some business licences being closed or merged, which will have contributed to the decrease observed in June 2022.

Table 7 – Private sector undertakings by number of employees (headcount), December 2022

Sector	1	2–5	6–9	10–19	20–49	50+	Total
Agriculture and fishing	80	50	10	20	10	+	170
Manufacturing; utilities and waste	200	60	30	20	10	10	320
Construction and quarrying	780	450	110	70	50	10	1,470
Wholesale and retail	410	290	90	50	40	20	890
Hotels, restaurants and bars	130	200	80	60	40	20	520
Transport and storage	230	30	10	10	10	10	290
Information and communication	250	80	10	10	10	10	380
Financial and legal activities	280	180	60	50	50	60	670
Miscellaneous business activities	1,100	410	80	70	40	10	1,710
Private education, health and other services	1,220	330	100	70	50	40	1,810
Total private sector undertakings	4,680	2,080	570	420	300	180	8,230

+: non-zero less than 5

Figure 7 – Number of private sector undertakings, single-person vs. two or more persons 2000 to 2022⁸


Since December 2017, the total number of private sector undertakings has increased by 870. The majority (77%) of this increase was due to single-person undertakings, which increased by 670.

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

Table 8 – Number of private sector undertakings, December 2017 to December 2022

Undertaking size	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22
Single-person	4,010	4,180	4,300	4,380	4,400	4,430	4,420	4,780	4,880	4,590	4,680
Two or more persons	3,350	3,400	3,330	3,330	3,360	3,320	3,340	3,490	3,500	3,570	3,560
Total private sector undertakings	7,360	7,580	7,630	7,710	7,760	7,750	7,770	8,280	8,380	8,170	8,230

Sectoral breakdown

[Table 9](#) shows the sectoral breakdown of jobs in the private sector in December 2021 and December 2022, the corresponding annual changes, and the five-year changes. The six-monthly job totals for the period December 2017 to December 2022 are shown in [Appendix Table A2](#).

Table 9 – Private sector jobs by sector, December 2021 and 2022, and annual and five-year changes⁹

Sector	Dec-21	Dec-22	Annual change	Annual % change	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Agriculture and fishing	910	900	-10	-1%	0	0%
Manufacturing	900	880	-20	-2%	-30	-3%
Construction and quarrying	6,370	6,540	170	3%	710	12%
Utilities and waste	720	780	60	8%	70	10%
Wholesale and retail	7,380	7,190	-190	-3%	-340	-5%
Hotels, restaurants and bars	5,010	5,500	490	10%	130	2%
Transport and storage	1,930	2,210	280	15%	240	12%
Information and communication	1,830	1,830	0	0%	80	5%
Financial and legal activities	13,670	13,900	230	2%	440	3%
Miscellaneous business activities	6,050	6,260	210	3%	320	5%
Private education, health and other services	8,580	8,700	120	1%	1,060	14%
Private sector	53,370	54,690	1,320	2%	2,680	5.2%

⁹ Percentage changes are shown rounded to the nearest integer.

In December 2022, seven sectors saw an annual increase in jobs, and three sectors saw an annual decrease. The following sectors saw the largest annual increases:

- hotels, restaurants and bars saw the largest sectoral increase recorded for December 2022, with 490 more jobs on an annual basis, which comprised 300 more full-time jobs, 200 more zero-hours jobs, and 30 more part-time jobs
- transport and storage saw an annual increase of 280 jobs, primarily due to 360 more full-time jobs and a reduction in 60 zero-hour jobs
- finance and legal activities saw an annual increase of 230 jobs
- there was an annual increase of 210 jobs in miscellaneous business activities
- construction and quarrying saw an annual increase of 170 jobs
- private education, health and other services increased by 120 jobs annually
- there was an annual increase of 60 jobs in utilities and waste

The only notable annual decrease was 190 jobs in wholesale and retail. The number of jobs in other sectors changed by fewer than 50 on an annual basis; see [Appendix Table A2](#) for the six-monthly numbers.

Over the last five years (from December 2017 to December 2022), there has been an increase of 2,680 jobs in the private sector, an increase of 5.2%. The sectors which have seen the largest increases in jobs over the last five years are:

- private education, health and other services (up 1,060, 14%)
- construction and quarrying (up 710, 12%)
- financial and legal activities (up 440, 3%)
- miscellaneous business activity (up 320, 5%)
- transport and storage (up 240, 12%)

The only sector which saw a notable decrease in jobs over the last five years was:

- wholesale and retail (down 340, 5%)

In terms of residential status, the number of private sector jobs filled by employees with entitled or entitled to work status was 960 higher in December 2022 than a year earlier. The sectors with the largest annual increases in jobs filled by entitled or entitled to work staff were transport and storage (up 250), miscellaneous business activity (up 250), and hotels, restaurants and bars (up 220). See [Appendix Table A4](#) for a sectoral breakdown by residential status.

In December 2022, the number of jobs filled by licensed employees in the private sector was 160 higher on an annual basis, driven by an increase of 140 in the financial and legal sector. The financial and legal sector recorded the largest number (1,230) and highest proportion (9%) of licensed private sector jobs, compared to other private sectors and has consistently done so since residential status has been recorded (December 2001). The public sector also had 9% of jobs filled by licensed employees, but the total number of such jobs in the public sector (830) was lower than in financial and legal activities.

The number of private sector jobs filled by registered employees increased by 350 compared with December 2021, driven by an annual increase of 300 jobs filled by registered staff in hotels, restaurants and bars. Hotels, restaurants and bars also had the highest proportion of registered staff (34%), followed by agriculture and fishing (31%).

See [Figure 8](#) for a breakdown of jobs filled by registered and licensed employees by sector.

Figure 8 – Registered and licensed employees as a percentage of all employees in each sector, December 2022

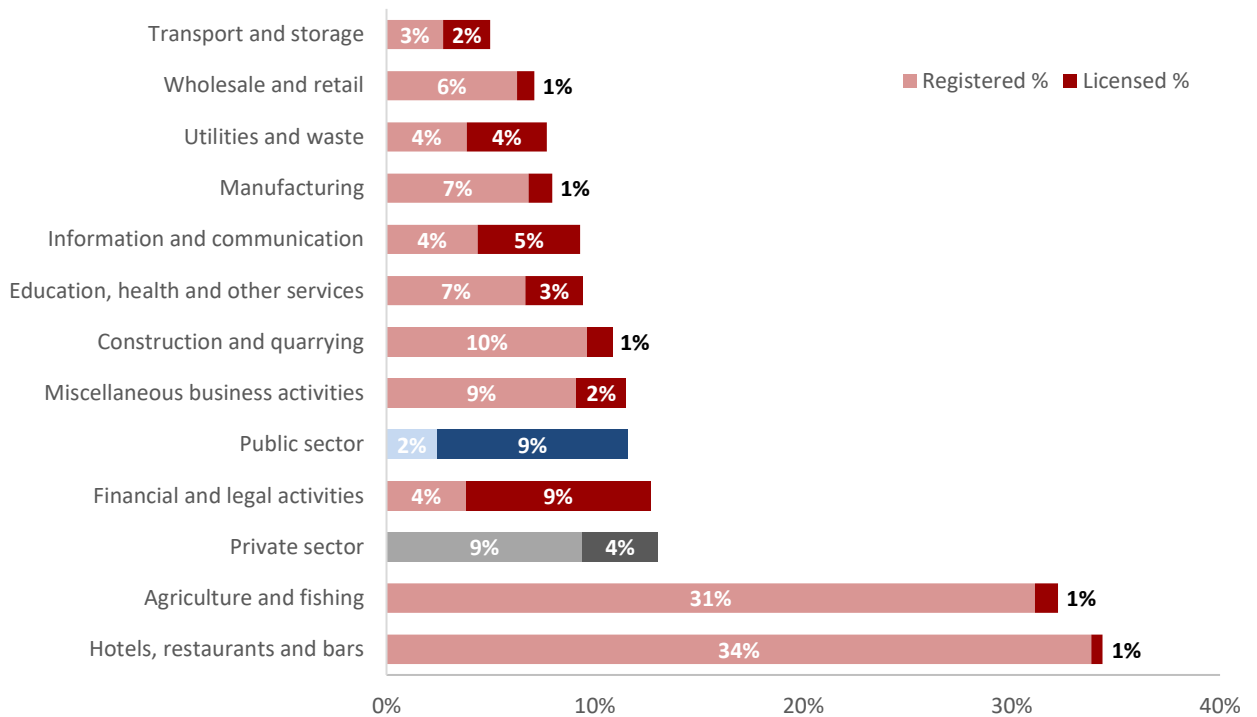
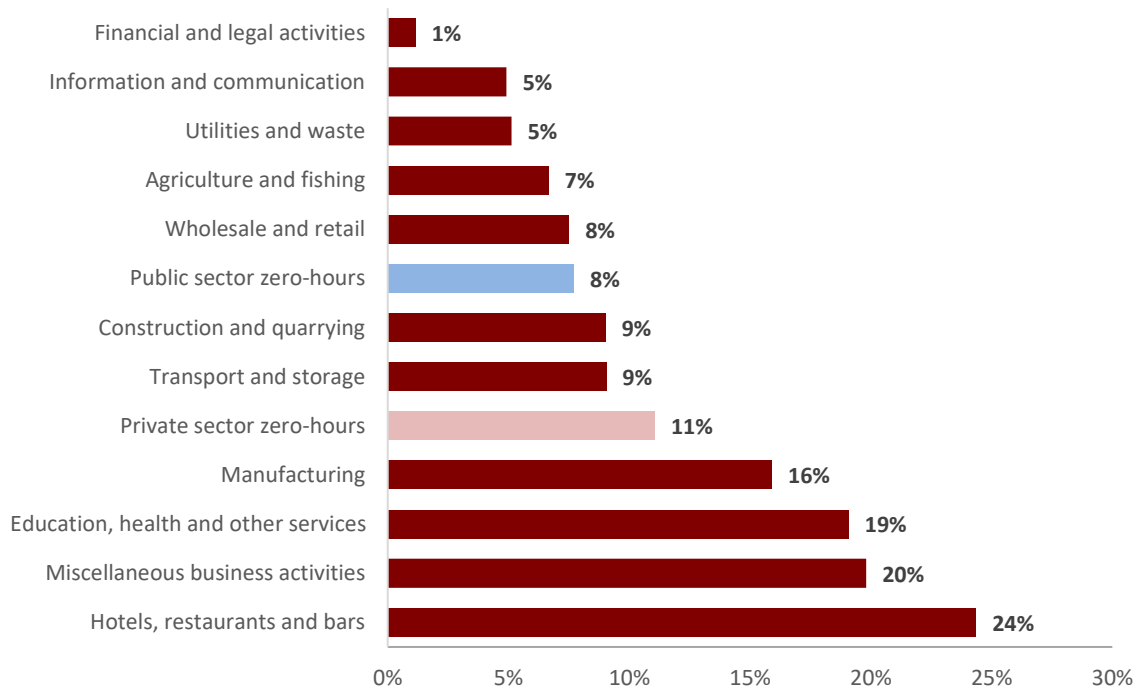


Figure 9 – Percentage of jobs filled on zero-hours contracts by sector, December 2022



The exempt status is detailed in the CHWL¹⁰ and covers staff who have registered or licensed residential status but their employer is exempt from counting them as such for business licencing purposes. There was an annual decrease of 140 jobs filled by exempt staff in the private sector.

In December 2022, there were 6,050 private sector jobs filled on zero-hours contracts. [Figure 9](#) shows the percentage of jobs filled in each of the private sectors through zero-hour contracts, compared with the public sector and the average across the private sector.

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

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

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

¹⁰ The [Control of Housing and Work \(Jersey\) Law 2012](#), as amended.

Public sector

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

- Government of Jersey¹¹ (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)

[Figure 10](#) and [Table 10](#) show the Government of Jersey **core jobs**, on both a headcount and full-time equivalent¹² (FTE) basis, over time. [Figure 2](#) above shows the Government of Jersey core jobs as a percentage of all jobs over time. See the [notes](#) on the public sector for details on reporting changes over time.

Figure 10 – Government of Jersey core jobs: headcount and FTE basis, 2000 to 2022

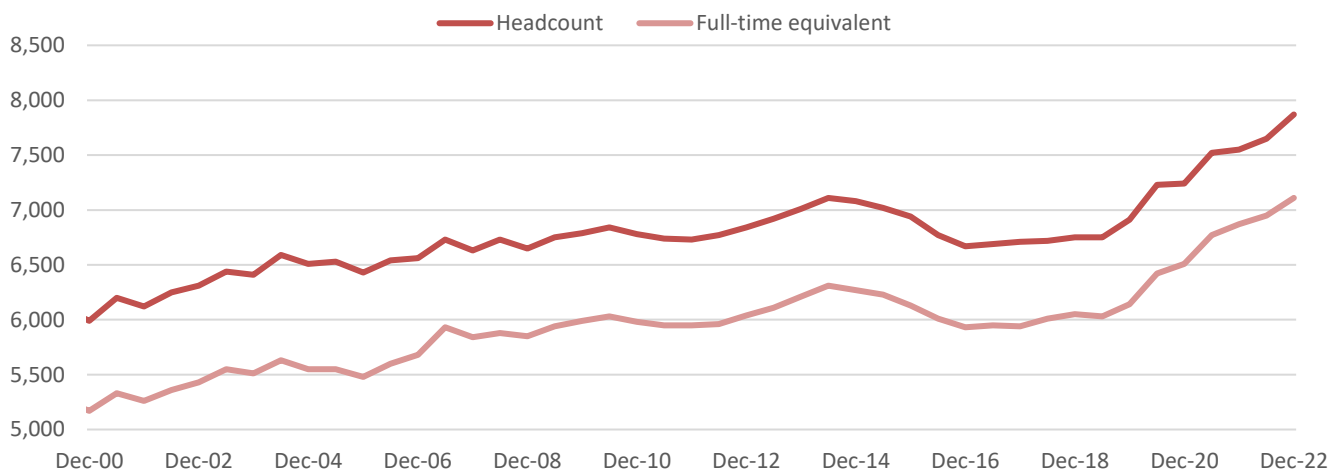


Table 10 – Government of Jersey core jobs: headcount and FTE basis, December 2017 to December 2022

	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22
Headcount	6,710	6,720	6,750	6,750	6,910	7,230	7,240	7,520	7,550	7,650	7,870
Full-time equivalent ¹²	5,940	6,010	6,050	6,030	6,140	6,420	6,510	6,770	6,870	6,950	7,110

¹¹ Previously named the States of Jersey.

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.

On an annual basis, GOJ core headcount was 320 higher than in December 2021; over the same period there was an increase of 240 on an FTE basis. GOJ core headcount and total FTE were both the highest recorded to date, with the previous headcount and FTE highs both being recorded in June 2022 (7,650 and 6,950 respectively). In December 2022 GOJ core jobs were 12.3% of the total workforce jobs, similar to the mean for the last two decades (12.1%); see [Figure 2](#).

In December 2022 the departments with the largest annual increase in staff were Children, Young People, Education and Skills (up 120) followed by, Strategic Policy, Planning and Performance (up 80) and the Chief Operating Office (up 60).

Comparing this round to June 2022, GOJ core headcount increased by 220 staff and FTE increased by 160.

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 2017 to December 2022

Category	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22
GOJ – core	6,710	6,720	6,750	6,750	6,910	7,230	7,240	7,520	7,550	7,650	7,870
GOJ – zero-hours	500	460	490	520	600	510	660	670	650	630	610
GOJ Trading Bodies	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Non-States Workers	80	80	100	110	110	100	120	110	100	80	110
JDC	20	20	20	20	10	10	10	10	20	20	20
Parish	430	380	390	380	450	440	450	430	430	420	430
Public sector jobs	7,780	7,700	7,780	7,820	8,130	8,340	8,530	8,790	8,790	8,840	9,070

In December 2022, there were 9,070 jobs filled in the public sector, an increase of 280 since December 2021.

The number of public sector jobs in December 2022 increased by 230 from June 2022, and was at its highest recorded level (the previous highest level being June 2022).

There was an increase of 320 in the number of GOJ core jobs (headcount) and 10 non-states workers from December 2021 to December 2022. In contrast there was an annual decrease of 40 GOJ zero-hours jobs. There were essentially no changes in parish jobs, GOJ trading bodies, and JDC jobs.

In the last few years, there was a series of decreases in GOJ core jobs from June 2014 to December 2016 (down 440 over the period), followed by a series of increases from December 2016 to December 2022 (up 1,200 over the period). However, due to the increase in private sector jobs over this period, the proportion of jobs in the public sector was slightly smaller in December 2022 (12.3%) than it was in December 2014 (12.5%)

The number of parish jobs in December 2017 and December 2022 were similar, both at 430 jobs; 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 460-670 jobs over the last five years, with the June 2021 total of 670 being the highest. In December 2022, 8% of public sector jobs were filled on zero-hours contracts¹³.

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

Employment status

The number of public sector jobs by employment status of employees from December 2017 to December 2022 is shown in [Table 12](#). On an annual basis, in December 2022 there was an increase of 380 full-time jobs, partially offset by a decrease of 90 part-time jobs. There was essentially no annual change in zero-hour jobs.

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

Table 12 – Number of public sector jobs by employment status of current post holder, December 2017 to December 2022

Employment status	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22
Full-time	6,230	6,020	6,080	6,270	6,460	6,700	6,820	7,040	7,090	7,230	7,470
Part-time	990	1,180	1,070	890	1,010	1,070	990	1,030	1,000	940	910
Zero-hours	570	510	630	660	670	570	720	720	700	670	700
Exempt	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public sector jobs	7,780	7,700	7,780	7,820	8,130	8,340	8,530	8,790	8,790	8,840	9,070

+: non-zero less than 5

Residential status

The number of public sector jobs by residential status of employees from December 2017 to December 2022 is shown in [Table 13](#).

Table 13 – Number of public sector jobs by residential status of current post holder, December 2017 to December 2022

Residential status	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22
Entitled / entitled to work	7,160	7,050	7,070	7,080	7,290	7,430	7,610	7,890	7,850	7,870	7,990
Licensed	540	570	610	650	680	750	730	730	760	780	830
Registered	80	80	80	80	90	130	170	150	170	170	220
Exempt	+	10	10	10	70	30	10	20	10	20	40
Public sector jobs	7,780	7,700	7,780	7,820	8,130	8,340	8,530	8,790	8,790	8,840	9,070

+: non-zero less than 5

On an annual basis, in December 2022 the increase in jobs was driven by an increase of 140 jobs filled by staff with entitled or entitled to work status, 70 jobs filled by staff with licensed status and 50 jobs filled by staff with registered status.

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

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 Law](#) (CHWL). Under this law, all undertakings in Jersey are required to report *individual* employee-level information to the Government of Jersey at six-monthly intervals. Employment status and residential status are reported for every employee:

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

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

The Population Office of the Customer and Local Services (CLS) department has administered and compiled the manpower returns collected under both the RUDL and the CHWL. Since the introduction of the Combined Employer Return (CER), manpower data is collected by Revenue Jersey and processed by CLS. Statistics Jersey analyses the collected data and produces this report.

To derive changes in total jobs on an annual basis across the timeframe covered by the two laws governing the manpower return, the assumption has been made that undertakings were previously reporting all zero-hours and exempt staff within the aggregate figures returned under the RUDL. Long-run percentage change time series extending beyond December 2013 have been adjusted for the change in reporting criteria under RUDL and CHWL.

In January 2022 the Combined Employer Return (CER) was launched, which comprises multiple returns that were previously completed separately now combined into the one return. One of these is the manpower return, the data source for the labour market report. The previous separate manpower return asked businesses to provide the residential status of their employees; this is not asked in the CER manpower. Statistics on residential status for June 2022 onwards use the residential status held by the Customer and Local Services (CLS) department for each employee. Changing this data source may have contributed to some of the changes observed in residential status in June 2022. As part of the transition to the CER, the tax, social security, and business licencing data held by Government of Jersey was brought into closer alignment. One result of this was the merging or closure of some business licences; this is a technical change rather than a reflection of the number of businesses. The change in the number of undertakings employing staff in June 2022 includes this artefact of the administrative process. Note that a similar reduction in undertakings was observed in 2013-2014 following the introduction of the Control of Housing and Work Law.

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.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic¹⁴, private sector general practice doctors (GPs) were employed by the government from April 2020 through August 2020. All employees who have jobs at multiple undertakings are counted at each undertaking, therefore these 80 GPs were also 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.

Methodology

The Labour Market report is produced using the results of the six-monthly manpower survey, which is run by the Population Office. Under the [Control of Housing and Work Law](#) this survey is mandatory for undertakings that employ staff in Jersey, including those where the owner is self-employed and employs no other staff (sole traders). In every round some undertakings will not respond in time to be included in the report; to prevent non-returns from distorting the results, Statistics Jersey imputes these missing returns based on these undertakings’ past returns. This is done by taking the values from the previous return, or the return from one year earlier for seasonal businesses. The number of undertakings imputed varies from round to round, as does the number of jobs imputed for these undertakings. The number of jobs imputed in recent years has increased from approximately 200 to 2,000 in [June 2019](#). In the [December 2019](#) and [June 2020](#) rounds there was an unusually large number of non-returns, approximately 4,000 jobs were imputed for the publications and approximately 2,500 jobs were imputed in the revisions. These rounds had higher levels of imputation in part due to COVID-19 and associated public health restrictions, difficulties contacting some businesses due to changes in working arrangements such as remote working and due to inactivity, and higher workloads on the CLS dept. In the previous report ([June 2022](#)), the number of jobs that needed to be imputed was lower with approximately as 1,400 jobs imputed, and in the current report approximately 770 jobs were imputed.

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

In every Labour Market report, the figures for the previous round (in this case the [June 2022 report](#)) are revised, to reflect improvements in the data from late returns being submitted. Note that as this generally does not happen

¹⁴ <https://www.gov.je/news/2020/pages/IntergratedGPSystem.aspx>

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](#). Enquiries about the [combined employer return](#) (CER) should be directed to [Revenue Jersey](#).

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 2001 to 2022

Year	Return	Private	Public*	Total
2001	Jun	47,560	6,200	53,760
	Dec	43,960	6,120	50,090
2002	Jun	47,390	6,250	53,640
	Dec	43,960	6,310	50,270
2003	Jun	46,790	6,440	53,230
	Dec	43,210	6,410	49,620
2004	Jun	45,830	6,590	52,420
	Dec	43,130	6,510	49,640
2005	Jun	46,760	6,530	53,290
	Dec	43,850	6,430	50,280
2006	Jun	47,380	6,540	53,910
	Dec	45,000	6,560	51,570
2007	Jun	48,380	6,730	55,110
	Dec	46,360	6,630	52,980
2008	Jun	49,880	6,730	56,610
	Dec	46,910	6,650	53,560
2009	Jun	49,440	6,750	56,190
	Dec	46,780	6,790	53,570
2010	Jun	49,310	6,840	56,150
	Dec	46,750	6,780	53,530
2011	Jun	50,170	6,740	56,910
	Dec	47,170	6,730	53,900
2012	Jun	49,630	6,770	56,400
	Dec	47,010	6,840	53,850
2013	Jun	49,360	6,920	56,290
	Dec	47,020	8,300 / 7,010	55,320
2014	Jun	50,040	8,400 / 7,110	58,430
	Dec	48,220	8,320 / 7,080	56,540
2015	Jun	50,880	8,190 / 7,020	59,060
	Dec	49,860	7,960 / 6,940	57,820
2016	Jun	52,480	7,840 / 6,770	60,320
	Dec	50,950	7,690 / 6,670	58,640
2017	Jun	53,770	7,840 / 6,690	61,610
	Dec	52,010	7,780 / 6,710	59,790
2018	Jun	54,250	7,700 / 6,720	61,960
	Dec	53,070	7,780 / 6,750	60,850
2019	Jun	54,660	7,820 / 6,750	62,470
	Dec	53,260	8,130 / 6,910	61,380
2020	Jun	51,440	8,340 / 7,230	59,780
	Dec	51,500	8,530 / 7,240	60,020
2021	Jun	53,750	8,790 / 7,520	62,540
	Dec	53,370	8,790 / 7,550	62,160
2022	Jun	54,810	8,840 / 7,650	63,650
	Dec	54,690	9,070 / 7,870	63,760

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

Table A2 – Private sector jobs by sector, June 2017 to December 2022

Sector	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22
Agriculture and fishing	1,380	900	1,350	930	1,270	900	1,120	980	1,130	910	1,160	900
Manufacturing	910	910	950	940	990	950	910	900	940	900	910	880
Construction and quarrying	5,910	5,830	6,010	6,000	6,000	5,960	5,980	6,120	6,400	6,370	6,470	6,540
Utilities and waste	730	710	710	710	710	700	710	710	720	720	750	780
Wholesale and retail	7,450	7,530	7,380	7,470	7,280	7,360	6,920	7,060	7,300	7,380	7,200	7,190
Hotels, restaurants and bars	6,430	5,370	6,420	5,530	6,400	5,480	4,700	4,500	5,420	5,010	6,110	5,500
Transport and storage	2,060	1,970	2,100	1,990	2,090	2,140	1,990	1,940	1,890	1,930	2,160	2,210
Information and communication	1,750	1,750	1,760	1,810	1,840	1,850	1,840	1,800	1,850	1,830	1,790	1,830
Financial and legal activities	13,430	13,460	13,460	13,760	13,700	13,700	13,440	13,480	13,560	13,670	13,590	13,900
Miscellaneous business activities	6,030	5,940	6,080	6,060	6,260	6,130	5,920	5,880	6,080	6,050	6,130	6,260
Private education, health and other services	7,690	7,640	8,050	7,880	8,130	8,120	7,920	8,130	8,450	8,580	8,560	8,700
Total private sector headcount	53,770	52,010	54,250	53,070	54,660	53,260	51,440	51,500	53,750	53,370	54,810	54,690

Table A3 – Private sector jobs by sector and employment status, December 2021 to December 2022

Sector	December 2021				June 2022				December 2022			
	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	110	40	+	980	100	70	10	720	100	60	20
Manufacturing	620	150	130	+	630	120	150	+	620	120	140	0
Construction and quarrying	5,470	410	470	20	5,520	370	570	10	5,550	400	590	10
Utilities and waste	640	40	30	+	680	30	40	0	690	60	40	0
Wholesale and retail	5,160	1,550	580	100	5,150	1,470	530	50	5,070	1,560	540	30
Hotels, restaurants and bars	3,150	670	1,140	60	3,800	670	1,590	40	3,450	700	1,340	20
Transport and storage	1,440	230	260	+	1,740	210	190	10	1,800	200	200	10
Information and communication	1,560	150	110	10	1,570	130	90	+	1,600	140	90	+
Financial and legal activities	12,580	920	150	30	12,500	850	170	70	12,850	840	160	50
Miscellaneous business activities	3,610	1,230	1,190	20	3,700	1,120	1,300	10	3,910	1,110	1,240	10
Private education, health and other services	5,060	1,820	1,640	60	5,210	1,680	1,660	20	5,240	1,780	1,660	20
Private sector jobs	40,060	7,270	5,740	300	41,480	6,750	6,370	220	41,480	7,000	6,050	160

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A4 – Private sector jobs by sector and residential status of current post holder, December 2021 to December 2022

Sector	December 2021				June 2022*				December 2022*			
	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	10	310	+	610	10	530	10	590	10	280	20
Manufacturing	820	10	70	+	820	10	80	+	810	10	60	0
Construction and quarrying	5,660	100	590	20	5,770	100	600	10	5,820	80	630	10
Utilities and waste	670	20	30	+	700	30	20	0	730	30	30	0
Wholesale and retail	6,770	60	460	100	6,680	60	410	50	6,660	60	450	30
Hotels, restaurants and bars	3,380	20	1,560	60	3,840	30	2,190	40	3,600	30	1,860	20
Transport and storage	1,830	50	50	+	2,040	50	50	10	2,080	50	60	10
Information and communication	1,660	90	80	10	1,610	90	80	+	1,650	90	80	+
Financial and legal activities	12,050	1,090	500	30	11,930	1,180	420	70	12,100	1,230	530	50
Miscellaneous business activities	5,280	140	610	20	5,410	150	550	10	5,530	150	570	10
Private education, health and other services	7,750	240	540	60	7,830	220	490	20	7,860	240	580	20
Private sector jobs	46,450	1,820	4,790	300	47,250	1,920	5,420	220	47,410	1,980	5,140	160

+: non-zero less than 5

* Note that from June 2022 residential status is that held by the CLS dept., while data for previous periods was provided by businesses in manpower returns. See the [notes](#) for details.

Table A5a – Private sector jobs by sector, employment status and residential status of current post holder, June 2021 to December 2021

Sector	June 2021								December 2021								
	Full-time			Part-time		Zero-Hours			Exempt	Full-time			Part-time		Zero-Hours		Exempt
	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work		Licensed	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered		
Agriculture and fishing	470	+	500	90	10	40	10	+	450	10	300	100	10	40	0	+	
Manufacturing	580	10	60	150	+	130	20	+	560	10	60	150	+	120	10	+	
Construction and quarrying	4,870	100	480	390	30	440	70	20	4,870	100	500	390	20	400	70	20	
Utilities and waste	580	10	30	50	0	60	+	+	600	20	20	40	0	30	+	+	
Wholesale and retail	4,750	60	340	1,430	40	530	60	90	4,750	60	350	1,490	60	530	50	100	
Hotels, restaurants and bars	2,100	20	1,290	590	110	920	340	60	1,990	20	1,150	590	80	810	330	60	
Transport and storage	1,360	50	30	230	10	210	+	+	1,360	50	40	220	10	250	10	+	
Information and communication	1,390	90	80	150	+	120	+	10	1,400	90	70	150	+	110	+	10	
Financial and legal activities	10,960	1,030	470	900	10	150	10	30	11,010	1,090	480	910	10	140	10	30	
Miscellaneous business activities	3,200	150	240	1,080	170	1,010	220	20	3,210	140	260	1,070	170	1,000	180	20	
Private education, health and other services	4,410	230	400	1,770	60	1,470	70	50	4,420	240	410	1,770	50	1,560	80	60	
Private sector jobs	34,660	1,750	3,920	6,840	430	5,070	810	280	34,600	1,820	3,640	6,850	420	5,010	740	300	

+: 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 2022 to December 2022

Sector	June 2022*								December 2022*							
	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	460	10	510	90	10	70	+	10	450	10	260	90	10	50	10	20
Manufacturing	560	10	60	120	+	140	10	+	560	10	50	120	+	130	10	0
Construction and quarrying	4,910	100	520	360	20	510	60	10	4,910	80	560	380	10	520	70	10
Utilities and waste	630	30	20	30	+	40	0	0	640	30	20	60	+	40	+	0
Wholesale and retail	4,770	60	320	1,410	60	500	30	50	4,650	60	350	1,500	60	500	40	30
Hotels, restaurants and bars	2,090	30	1,690	570	100	1,180	410	40	1,980	30	1,440	600	100	1,010	320	20
Transport and storage	1,660	50	40	200	10	180	10	10	1,700	50	50	190	10	190	10	10
Information and communication	1,400	90	80	120	10	80	+	+	1,430	90	80	140	+	80	+	+
Financial and legal activities	10,930	1,180	400	840	10	170	10	70	11,110	1,230	510	830	10	160	10	50
Miscellaneous business activities	3,260	150	290	1,000	120	1,150	150	10	3,430	150	330	1,000	110	1,100	140	10
Private education, health and other services	4,620	220	360	1,640	50	1,570	90	20	4,580	240	410	1,710	70	1,560	100	20
Private sector jobs	35,280	1,920	4,280	6,370	380	5,590	770	220	35,440	1,980	4,060	6,620	390	5,350	700	160

+: non-zero less than 5 Continued from [Table A5a](#) on the preceding page.

*Note that from June 2022 residential status is that held by the CLS dept., while data for previous periods was provided by businesses in manpower returns. See the [notes](#) for details.

Table A6 – Employment status of overall public sector headcount, December 2021 to December 2022

Division	December 2021				June 2022				December 2022			
	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt
GOJ – core	6,720	830		0	6,840	800		0	7,080	790		0
GOJ – zero-hours			650				630				610	
GOJ Trading Bodies	40	+	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	+	0	0
Non-States Workers	0	100	0	0	+	80	0	0	10	60	40	0
JDC	10	+	0	0	20	+	0	0	10	+	0	0
Parish	320	70	50	0	330	60	40	0	330	60	40	0
Public sector jobs	7,090	1,000	700	0	7,230	940	670	0	7,470	910	700	0

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A7 – Residential status of overall public sector headcount, December 2021 to December 2022

Division	December 2021				June 2022*				December 2022*			
	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt
GOJ – core	6,680	750	120	+	6,750	770	130	0	6,860	820	170	20
GOJ – zero-hours	600	10	40	+	590	10	30	+	560	10	40	10
GOJ Trading Bodies	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0
Non-States Workers	90	0	+	10	70	+	+	10	100	+	+	10
JDC	10	+	0	0	10	+	0	0	10	+	0	0
Parish*	430	+	+	0	420	+	+	0	420	+	10	0
Public sector jobs	7,850	760	170	10	7,870	780	170	20	7,990	830	220	40

+: non-zero less than 5

* Note that for parishes, from June 2022 the residential status is that held by the CLS dept., while data for previous periods was provided by parishes in manpower returns. See the [notes](#) for details.

Table A8 – Jobs in the financial and legal activities sector by sub-sector, December 2017 to December 2022¹⁵

Sub-sector	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Banking	3,320	3,290	3,380	3,340	3,230	3,220	3,150	2,990	2,900	2,840	2,890	-430	-13%
Credit granting and other financial services	110	110	100	100	100	90	90	90	100	100	100	-10	-9%
Holding companies	140	140	220	120	120	120	120	120	120	130	130	-10	-7%
Trusts and similar instruments	170	180	180	170	150	150	150	160	170	170	180	10	6%
Trust administration	4,400	4,460	4,360	4,290	4,430	4,200	4,150	4,100	4,260	4,140	4,140	-260	-6%
Fund administration	1,140	1,120	1,250	1,310	1,200	1,220	1,320	1,500	1,540	1,560	1,660	520	46%
Other activities auxiliary to financial services	580	580	600	620	630	670	680	680	690	710	730	150	26%
Fund management	370	390	410	420	420	410	420	440	440	420	460	90	24%
Insurance	360	360	360	370	370	360	350	350	340	330	320	-40	-11%
Legal activities	1,670	1,660	1,630	1,680	1,710	1,670	1,670	1,720	1,700	1,710	1,720	50	3%
Accounting and compliance	1,200	1,170	1,260	1,280	1,350	1,310	1,380	1,410	1,420	1,500	1,590	390	33%
Financial sector	13,460	13,460	13,760	13,700	13,700	13,440	13,480	13,560	13,670	13,590	13,900	440	3%

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

Financial sector commentary

Financial and legal activities (the “financial sector”) accounted for a quarter (25%) of private sector jobs in December 2022.

The sector had a total of 13,900 jobs, representing an annual increase of 230 jobs, and a six-monthly increase of 310 jobs from June 2022.

[Appendix Table A8](#) shows the number of jobs in the sub-sectors comprising Jersey’s financial sector, from December 2017 to December 2022.

In December 2022, five of the eleven sub-sectors recorded their highest number of jobs since December 2013¹⁶: fund administration, accounting and compliance, other activities auxiliary to financial services, fund management, and trusts and similar instruments.

Notable annual increases of at least 50 jobs were recorded in accounting and compliance (up 170) and fund administration (up 120). The only notable annual decrease of at least 50 jobs was recorded in trust administration, which was down 120 jobs. Other annual changes were of 40 or fewer jobs.

Over the last five years, since December 2017, six sub-sectors have seen increases and five have seen decreases. The sub-sectors that have seen notable increases in jobs were fund administration (up 520), accounting and compliance (up 390), other activities auxiliary to financial services (up 150), fund management (up 90), and legal activities (up 50). In contrast, the sub-sector with the largest decrease in jobs was banking (down 430), followed by trust administration (down 260). Other sub-sectors saw changes of fewer than 50 jobs.

The sub-sectors that have experienced the greatest percentage change in jobs over the last five years were fund administration which increased by 46%, and accounting and compliance which increased by 33%. The next largest change was in other activities auxiliary to financial services (up 26%), which includes services such as mortgage and loan brokerage and investment advisory. Fund management was up 24% over this period, and banking was down 13%. The next largest percentage change was in insurance (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 2017 to December 2022

Sub-sector	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities	190	170	170	150	140	140	120	120	110	110	100	-90	-47%
Software publishing	100	100	90	90	100	100	110	90	80	80	80	-20	-20%
Motion picture, video and television programme, and sound recording and publishing activities	70	70	90	80	80	80	70	70	80	70	70	0	0%
Radio and television programming and broadcasting activities	90	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	110	20	22%
Telecommunications ¹⁷	520	530	550	580	590	600	580	560	570	540	540	20	4%
Computer programming activities	150	150	150	150	140	150	150	170	180	190	200	50	33%
Computer consultancy activities	530	540	560	570	570	560	550	570	550	530	560	30	6%
Information service activities	80	80	80	90	100	100	100	140	140	140	150	70	88%
Wholesale and repair of computers and communication equipment; Computer facilities management and other information technology and computer services	40	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	60	20	50%
Digital sector	1,770	1,780	1,830	1,870	1,870	1,870	1,830	1,870	1,850	1,810	1,850	80	5%

¹⁷ This sub-sector was previously reported as multiple sub-sectors (wired telecommunications; and wireless, satellite, and other telecommunications), which is no longer possible due to the small number of undertakings in this sub-sector.

Table A10 – Jobs in the technology, media and telecommunications (TMT) sector by sub-sector, December 2017 to December 2022

Sub-sector	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Printing	170	180	170	170	170	150	140	140	130	120	110	-60	-35%
Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities	190	170	170	150	140	140	120	120	110	110	100	-90	-47%
Software publishing	100	100	90	90	100	100	110	90	80	80	80	-20	-20%
Motion picture, video and television programme activities, and sound recording and publishing activities	70	70	90	80	80	80	70	70	80	70	70	0	0%
Radio and television programming and broadcasting activities	90	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	110	20	22%
Telecommunications ¹⁷	520	530	550	580	590	600	580	560	570	540	540	20	4%
Computer programming activities	150	150	150	150	140	150	150	170	180	190	200	50	33%
Computer consultancy activities	530	540	560	570	570	560	550	570	550	530	560	30	6%
Information service activities, and research and development (R&D)	80	90	90	100	100	110	110	140	140	140	150	70	88%
Advertising agencies	200	200	210	220	220	210	210	230	230	220	220	20	10%
Performing arts and artistic creation	80	80	90	90	90	80	80	100	100	100	110	30	38%
Operation of arts facilities and support activities to performing arts	100	100	100	100	100	70	60	70	70	80	80	-20	-20%
Wholesale and repair of computers and communication equipment; computer facilities management and other IT and computer services	40	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	60	20	50%
TMT sector	2,330	2,340	2,400	2,440	2,450	2,380	2,320	2,400	2,390	2,330	2,370	40	2%

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 2017 to December 2022.

The digital sector had a total of 1,850 jobs in December 2022, comprising 3% of the private sector. The two sub-sectors having the most jobs were computer consultancy (560 jobs) and telecommunications¹⁷ (540 jobs). The number of jobs in the digital sector was essentially unchanged from December 2021; sub-sectors recorded annual changes of at most 30 jobs.

In the last five years, since December 2017, the digital sector in Jersey has increased by 80 jobs, a 5% increase. Notable increases in jobs were seen in information service activities (up 70) and computer programming activities (up 50); other increases were of at most 30 jobs. Only one sub-sector saw a notable decrease of at least 50 jobs: publishing of printed material decreased by 90 jobs (down 47%). The greatest percentage increases were seen in the information service activities (up 88%) and wholesale and repair of computers and computer facilities management (up 50%). The greatest percentage decrease was in publishing of printed material (down 47%).

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 2017 to December 2022.

In December 2022, the TMT sector had a total of 2,370 jobs, comprising 4% of the private sector. Since December 2021 there was an annual decrease of 20 jobs (1%). Compared to five years ago, the TMT sector has increased by 40 more jobs from June 2017 to June 2022 (up 2%).

The 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. As with the digital sector, all the annual changes for the TMT sector were 30 or fewer jobs. Most notable five-year changes of at least 50 jobs were in the ONS digital sector noted above, with the addition of printing, which decreased by 60 jobs.

Table A11 – Jobs in the miscellaneous business activities sector by sub-sector, December 2017 to December 2022

Sub-sector	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Real estate activities	470	480	500	500	500	490	480	530	550	560	570	100	21%
Management consultancy activities, and activities of head offices	640	660	670	720	760	820	800	800	800	810	820	180	28%
Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy; Technical testing and analysis; Scientific research and development	420	430	440	430	440	420	430	450	460	460	470	50	12%
Advertising, market research, and public relations and communication	330	340	350	350	350	340	320	340	330	370	360	30	9%
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	410	430	440	450	450	450	460	520	500	480	530	120	29%
Rental and leasing activities	210	230	220	260	240	220	230	260	240	280	270	60	29%
Employment activities	970	940	950	990	840	740	760	710	760	690	780	-190	-20%
Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities	190	200	180	200	190	180	150	150	130	170	160	-30	-16%
Security and investigation activities	400	410	350	310	330	270	290	270	270	460	460	60	15%
Cleaning activities and combined facilities support activities	1,280	1,300	1,340	1,350	1,350	1,280	1,270	1,320	1,320	1,130	1,100	-180	-14%
Landscape service activities	510	570	520	550	520	560	530	570	530	560	550	40	8%
Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	110	110	110	160	170	150	170	170	170	170	180	70	64%
Miscellaneous business activities	5,940	6,080	6,060	6,260	6,130	5,920	5,880	6,080	6,050	6,130	6,260	320	5%

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 financial 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 2017 to December 2022.

The miscellaneous business activities sector had 6,260 jobs in December 2022, accounting for 11% of private sector jobs. The sub-sectors with the highest number of jobs were cleaning and facilities support activities (1,100), management consultancy and head offices (820), and employment activities (780).

There was an annual increase of jobs in the sector of 210, with one sub-sector seeing an increase, one decrease, and ten essentially unchanged. The only notable annual changes were seen in cleaning and facilities support activities, down 220, and security and investigation activities, up 190.

Over the last five years, since December 2017, the sector has increased by 320 jobs, a 5% increase. Seven sub-sectors saw notable increases over this period; the largest gains were in management consultancy and head offices, up 180, followed by other professional, scientific and technical activities, up 120. Two sub-sectors saw notable declines over this period: a decrease of 190 jobs in employment activities, and 180 in cleaning and facilities support activities.

Table A12 – Jobs in the private education, health and other services sector by sub-sector, December 2017 to December 2022

Sub-sector	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Public administration, defence, and compulsory social security	50	60	60	70	70	70	80	80	80	90	90	40	80%
Pre-primary, primary, secondary and higher education	470	490	490	440	450	450	470	490	470	470	470	0	0%
Other education, and educational support activities	580	650	600	710	680	630	670	750	750	730	720	140	24%
Medical and dental practice activities, and hospital activities	600	610	590	590	600	590	610	630	640	590	580	-20	-3%
Other human health activities	390	410	400	400	420	400	410	450	480	460	460	70	18%
Residential care activities	1,540	1,600	1,620	1,570	1,640	1,620	1,670	1,600	1,590	1,500	1,610	70	5%
Social work activities without accommodation	1,640	1,680	1,670	1,820	1,810	1,780	1,830	1,920	1,940	2,010	2,050	410	25%
Creative, arts and entertainment activities	180	190	190	190	190	150	140	160	180	180	180	0	0%
Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities	240	300	250	320	270	270	260	270	280	350	340	100	42%
Sports, amusement and recreation activities, and gambling and betting activities	730	830	770	760	710	700	740	790	820	810	790	60	8%
Washing and (dry-)cleaning of textile and fur products, and repair of computers and personal and household goods	240	240	230	230	230	220	230	240	240	230	210	-30	-13%
Hairdressing and other beauty treatment	590	590	590	590	580	580	570	590	600	610	620	30	5%
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	390	420	430	460	470	460	460	480	520	540	570	180	46%
Private education, health and other services	7,640	8,050	7,880	8,130	8,120	7,920	8,130	8,450	8,580	8,560	8,690	1,050	14%

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 2017 to December 2022.

In December 2022 there were 8,690 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 (2,050), and residential care activities (1,610).

The sector had an increase of 110 jobs compared to 12 months ago, an increase of 1%. There were notable annual increases of at least 50 jobs in social work activities without accommodation (up 110), libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities (up 60), and other personal service activities (up 50). The only notable decrease was in medical and dental activities (down 60). Other annual changes were of 40 or fewer jobs.

Over the last five years, since December 2017, the private education, health and other services sector increased by 1,050 jobs, a 14% increase. The largest increase was in social work activities without accommodation, up 410 jobs – a 25% increase. This was followed by: other personal services up 180 (46%); other education, and educational support activities, up 140 (24%); libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities, up 100 (42%); other human health activities, up 70 (18%); residential care activities, up 70 (5%); and sports activities and amusement and recreation activities, and gambling and betting activities, up 60 (8%). There were no notable decreases from December 2017 to December 2022.

Table A13 – Jobs in the hotels, restaurants and bars sector by sub-sector, December 2017 to December 2022

Sub-sector	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Hotels and similar accommodation	1,900	2,600	1,940	2,570	1,890	1,530	1,430	1,900	1,610	2,180	1,760	-140	-7%
Holiday and other short-stay accommodation; Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks	70	80	70	80	60	60	60	70	70	70	70	0	0%
Other accommodation	140	120	120	110	110	110	110	110	110	100	100	-40	-29%
Licensed restaurants	1,200	1,270	1,160	1,220	1,160	1,170	1,020	1,180	1,110	1,220	1,200	0	0%
Unlicensed restaurants and cafes	580	730	630	760	640	600	600	730	680	870	730	150	26%
Take away food shops and mobile food stands	310	350	370	370	380	320	360	390	430	390	410	100	32%
Event catering and other food service activities	160	220	170	210	180	100	110	190	160	260	250	90	56%
Beverage serving activities	1,020	1,060	1,080	1,090	1,050	820	810	850	840	1,010	980	-40	-4%
Hotels, restaurants and bars sector	5,370	6,420	5,530	6,400	5,480	4,700	4,500	5,420	5,010	6,110	5,500	130	2%

Hotels, restaurants and bars commentary

[Appendix Table A13](#) shows the number of jobs in the hotels, restaurants and bars sector, overall and by sub-sector, from December 2017 to December 2022.

The hotels, restaurants and bars sector had 5,500 jobs in December 2022, accounting for 10% of private sector jobs. The sub-sectors with the highest number of jobs were hotels and similar accommodation (1,760), licensed restaurants (1,200), beverage serving activities (980), and unlicensed restaurants and cafes (730).

There was an annual increase of jobs in the sector of 490, a 10% increase, with five sub-sectors seeing increases and three essentially unchanged. The largest annual increases were seen in hotels and similar accommodation (up 150), followed by beverage service activities (up 140). The total number of jobs in this sector in December 2022 was 20 more than it was in December 2019, the last total prior to COVID-19.

Over the last five years, since December 2017, the sector has increased by 130 jobs, a 2% increase. Three subsectors saw increases over the last five years; unlicensed restaurants and cafes increased by 150 jobs, take away food shops and mobile food stands increased by 100 jobs, and event catering and other food service activities increased by 90 jobs. One sub-sectors saw a notable decrease over this period: hotels and similar accommodation, down 140.

Table A14 – Jobs in the transport and storage sector by sub-sector, December 2017 to December 2022

Sub-sector	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Passenger land transport excluding taxi operation	210	290	230	270	230	210	180	190	170	230	250	40	19%
Taxi operation	260	260	250	250	260	230	230	250	240	240	240	-20	-8%
Freight transport by road	210	200	190	200	210	180	200	210	220	230	220	10	5%
Removal services	60	70	70	70	70	60	70	80	80	80	80	20	33%
Water transport	60	80	60	80	70	60	50	50	50	80	70	10	17%
Air transport	80	90	90	90	90	80	80	70	70	90	100	20	25%
Support activities for transportation, except cargo handling	370	420	370	420	500	490	480	410	420	490	480	110	30%
Cargo handling; Warehousing and storage	280	290	270	300	280	250	180	190	200	230	200	-80	-29%
Postal and courier activities	440	420	450	400	440	430	480	460	480	500	580	140	32%
Transport and storage sector	1,970	2,100	1,990	2,090	2,140	1,990	1,940	1,890	1,930	2,160	2,210	240	12%

Transport and storage commentary

[Appendix Table A14](#) shows the number of jobs in the transport and storage sector, overall and by sub-sector, from December 2017 to December 2022.

The transport and storage sector had 2,210 jobs in December 2022, accounting for 4% of private sector jobs. The sub-sectors with the highest number of jobs were postal and courier activities (580), and support activities for transportation except cargo handling (480).

There was an annual increase of 280 jobs in the sector, a 15% increase. There were three notable changes, increases in; postal and courier activities, up 100 jobs; passenger land transport excluding taxi operation, up 80 jobs; and support activities for transportation, except cargo handling, up 60 jobs; other sub-sectors saw changes of fewer than 50 jobs an annual basis. The total number of jobs in this sector in December 2022 was 70 more than in December 2019, the last total prior to COVID-19.

Over the last five years, since December 2017, the sector has increased by 240 jobs, a 12% increase. Seven sub-sectors saw increases over this period and two saw decreases. The notable changes were an increase in postal and courier activities, up 140, an increase in support activities for transportation except cargo handling, up 110, and a decrease in cargo handling, warehousing and storage, down 80. Other changes over this period were of fewer than 50 jobs.