

This report presents information on employment in Jersey in June 2018, derived from the manpower returns submitted by undertakings as required by the Control of Housing and Work (Jersey) Law 2012<sup>1</sup>.

Employment 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*.

## Summary

In June 2018:

- **total employment was 61,930**, the highest figure recorded to date<sup>2</sup>
  - employment in the **private sector** was 54,220, the highest figure recorded to date
  - employment in the **public sector** was 7,700
- total employment was 320 higher than in June 2017, representing an annual increase of 0.5%
  - employment in the **private sector** increased by 450 on an annual basis
  - employment in the **public sector** decreased by 140 on an annual basis
- the increase in private sector employment was predominantly due to an increase in the number of full-time employees, up by 530
- 6,550 jobs in the private and public sectors were on **zero-hours contracts**, representing 11% of total employment
- there were 7,570 active undertakings in the private sector, 330 more than a year earlier; over half (4,170) were single-person undertakings

At a sectoral level:

- several sectors saw increased employment on an annual basis, notably **private education, health and other services** (up 400)
- in contrast, **wholesale and retail** saw a decrease of 80 in headcount on an annual basis
- employment in the **finance** sector increased by 50 on an annual basis:
  - total employment in finance was down 30 from December 2017, when it was at a nine-year high
  - trust and company administration saw increased employment (up 60), to the highest level recorded by this sub-sector to date; the legal sub-sector also saw increased employment, up 40
- the public sector headcount decreased by 140 on an annual basis, driven by decreased numbers of States of Jersey staff on zero-hours contracts (down 110) and employment by the parishes (down 60)

<sup>1</sup> The administration and compilation of the manpower returns is conducted by the Population Office. Statistics Jersey analyse the collected data and produce this report.

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

## Introduction

The Control of Housing and Work Law<sup>3</sup> (CHWL) came into effect in July 2013. Under this law, all undertakings in Jersey are required to report individual employee-level information to the States of Jersey at six-monthly intervals. Employment status and residential status are reported for every employee:

- **employment status:** in addition to the permanent and fixed-term categories of full-time and part-time employment, the CHWL requires the reporting of employees who have worked in the latest month on zero-hours contracts and also of employees who are classified as exempt
- **residential status:** the categories of residential status under the 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<sup>4</sup> (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).

## Total employment

In June 2018, total employment in Jersey was 61,930. There were 54,220 employees in the private sector and 7,700 employees in the public sector (see [Notes 1 and 2](#)).

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

**Table 1 – Total employment by private and public sectors (headcount), December 2013 to June 2018**

Sector	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18
Private	47,020	50,040	48,220	50,880	49,860	52,480	50,950	53,770	52,000	54,220
Public	8,300	8,400	8,320	8,190	7,960	7,840	7,690	7,840	7,780	7,700
<b>Total employment</b>	<b>55,320</b>	<b>58,430</b>	<b>56,540</b>	<b>59,060</b>	<b>57,820</b>	<b>60,320</b>	<b>58,640</b>	<b>61,610</b>	<b>59,790</b>	<b>61,930</b>

Total employment in June 2018 was 320 higher than a year earlier in June 2017, representing an annual increase of 0.5%.

The latest annual rise in total employment was the result of an increase of 450 jobs in the private sector and a decrease of 140 jobs in the public sector. These changes represent an increase in private sector employment of 0.8% and a decrease in public sector employment of 1.8%, respectively, on an annual basis.

Acknowledging and adjusting for the change in reporting criteria under the RUDL and CHWL, both total and private sector employment in June 2018 were the highest recorded to date; see [Appendix Table A1](#).

<sup>3</sup> [Control of Housing and Work \(Jersey\) Law 2012](#), as amended.

<sup>4</sup> [Regulation of Undertakings and Development \(Jersey\) Law 1973](#), as amended.

Figure 1 shows the annual percentage change in total employment from 1999 to 2018<sup>5</sup>.

Figure 1 – Annual percentage change in total employment: 1999–2018



Between 2005 and 2008, total employment grew at an annual rate of between 1% and 3%. Over the subsequent five-year period – 2009 to 2013 – total employment was relatively flat, with periods of smaller growth and decline.

This was followed by a four-year period – 2014 to 2017 – where total employment grew at a rate of around 1 to 2% per year. In the latest return (June 2018) annual growth slowed to 0.5%.

On a six-monthly basis, employment in Jersey exhibits seasonal variation. Total employment in June 2018 was 2,140 higher than in December 2017.

### Employment status

The employment status of employees in June 2018 – for the private sector, public sector, and overall – is shown in Table 2.

Table 2 – Employment status of all employees (headcount), June 2018

Sector	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Total
Private	40,330	7,710	6,040	140	54,220
Public	6,020	1,180	510	+	7,700
<b>Total employment</b>	<b>46,350</b>	<b>8,890</b>	<b>6,550</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>61,930</b>

In June 2018, three-quarters (75%) of all jobs filled were full-time.

There were 6,550 jobs filled on zero-hours contracts in June 2018, representing 11% of total employment.

<sup>5</sup> To derive changes in total employment 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 employees engaged in undertakings which were previously exempt from reporting under the RUDL.

## Residential status

Table 3 shows the residential status of employees in June 2018, for the private sector, public sector, and overall.

Table 3 – Residential status of all employees (headcount), June 2018

Sector	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Total
Private	46,240	1,470	6,380	140	54,220
Public	7,050	570	80	+	7,700
<b>Total employment</b>	<b>53,290</b>	<b>2,030</b>	<b>6,460</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>61,930</b>

In June 2018, 86% 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 entitled or entitled to work employees and licensed employees than the private sector, and a lower proportion of registered employees. These proportions have been relatively static since the introduction of the CHWL; in June 2014, 87% of all jobs were filled by entitled employees, 3% by licensed and 10% by registered employees.

Table 4 – Residential status as percentage of all employees, June 2018, percentages

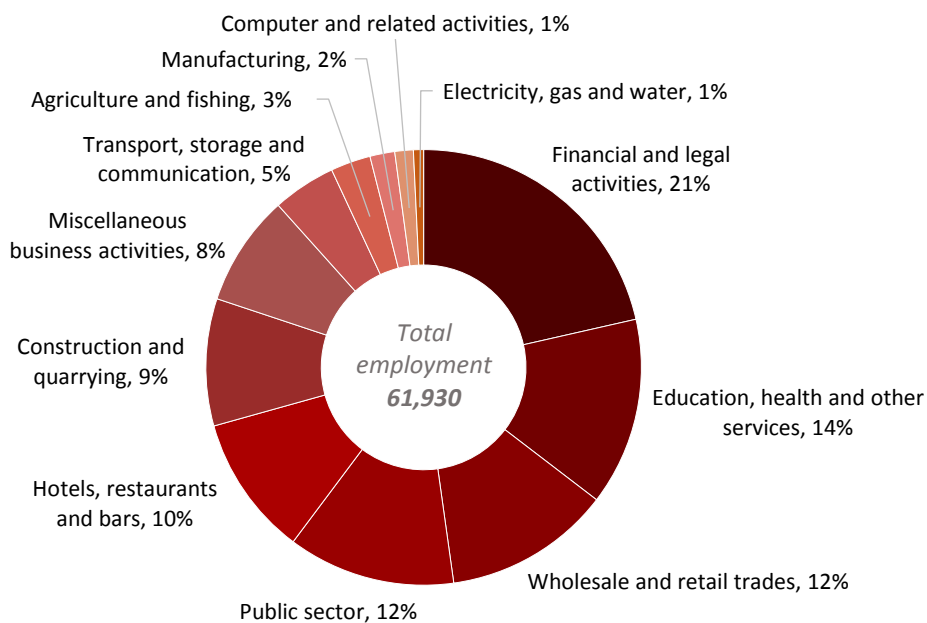
Sector	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Total
Private	85%	3%	12%	0%	100%
Public	92%	7%	1%	0%	100%
<b>Total employment</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Percentages are rounded to the nearest integer.

## Sectors

Figure 2 shows the breakdown of total employment by sector.

Figure 2 – Total employment (headcount) by sector, June 2018



In June 2018:

- the finance sector (13,280 employees) accounted for more than a fifth (21%) of total employment
- private sector education, health and other services (8,640) accounted for 14% of total employment
- wholesale and retail trades (7,670) and the public sector (7,700) each accounted for 12% of total employment

## Private sector

### Employment status

Table 5 shows the employment status of employees in the private sector from December 2013 to June 2018. For a breakdown by sector see [Appendix Table A3](#).

Table 5 – Employment status of private sector headcount, December 2013 to June 2018

Employment status	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18
Full-time	34,740	36,730	35,230	37,320	36,180	38,050	37,480	39,800	38,640	40,330
Part-time	7,910	7,930	7,680	7,600	7,780	7,890	7,750	7,720	7,670	7,710
Zero-hours	4,260	5,330	5,130	5,790	5,780	6,480	5,580	6,140	5,560	6,040
Exempt	120	50	190	170	120	70	130	110	130	140
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>47,020</b>	<b>50,040</b>	<b>48,220</b>	<b>50,880</b>	<b>49,860</b>	<b>52,480</b>	<b>50,950</b>	<b>53,770</b>	<b>52,000</b>	<b>54,220</b>

In June 2018, almost three-quarters (74%) of private sector jobs were full-time. There were 6,040 jobs filled on zero-hours contracts in June 2018, accounting for 11% of all private sector jobs.

The annual increase of 450 in private sector employment was driven by an increase in full-time positions (up 530). The number of zero-hours contracts decreased over the year to June 2018 (down 100).

### Residential status

Table 6 shows the residential status of employees in the private sector from December 2013 to June 2018. For a breakdown by sector, see [Appendix Table A4](#).

Table 6 – Residential status of private sector headcount, December 2013 to June 2018

Residential status	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18
Entitled / entitled to work	41,370	42,940	42,340	43,400	43,650	44,910	44,500	46,290	45,210	46,240
Licensed	1,190	1,230	1,170	1,230	1,270	1,300	1,320	1,380	1,450	1,470
Registered	4,340	5,820	4,520	6,070	4,820	6,200	5,000	5,980	5,220	6,380
Exempt	120	50	190	170	120	70	130	110	130	140
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>47,020</b>	<b>50,040</b>	<b>48,220</b>	<b>50,880</b>	<b>49,860</b>	<b>52,480</b>	<b>50,950</b>	<b>53,770</b>	<b>52,000</b>	<b>54,220</b>

The annual increase of 450 in private sector employment was driven by an increase of 400 employees with registered status. The number of registered employees in the private sector in June 2018 was the highest recorded under the CHWL.

The number of employees in the private sector with licensed status increased by 90 over the year to June 2018. The number of licensed employees in the private sector in June 2018 was the highest recorded to date.

In contrast, the number of jobs filled by employees with entitled or entitled to work status decreased by 50 on an annual basis.

### Number of undertakings

In June 2018, there were 7,570 active undertakings in the private sector, over half of which were single-person undertakings. Table 7 shows the number of private sector undertakings by sector and number of employees.

In June 2018, 89% of all undertakings had 10 or fewer employees.

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

Sector	1	2–5	6–10	11–20	21–50	51+	Total
Agriculture and fishing	150	90	30	20	10	+	300
Manufacturing and utilities	140	70	20	10	10	10	260
Construction and quarrying	670	390	110	60	40	10	1,280
Wholesale and retail trades	540	330	100	50	30	20	1,070
Hotels, restaurants and bars	140	190	90	60	30	20	530
Transport, storage and communication	230	50	20	10	10	10	330
Financial and legal activities	180	140	50	40	50	60	520
Other business activities	920	380	100	50	30	10	1,480
Education, health and other services	1,180	350	100	60	60	30	1,790
<b>Total private sector undertakings</b>	<b>4,170</b>	<b>1,980</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>7,570</b>

Other business activities includes miscellaneous business activities, and computer and related activities.

+: non-zero less than 5

The total number of undertakings in June 2018 was 330 higher than a year earlier; see Table 8. The private sector service industries (education, health and other services, and miscellaneous business activities) accounted for 70% of this increase. The number of single-person undertakings increased by 300 over the year to June 2018, accounting for most of the increase in undertakings over this period.

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

Undertaking size	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18
Single-person	3,440	3,290	3,230	3,230	3,420	3,600	3,760	3,870	4,020	4,170
Two or more persons	3,200	3,310	3,210	3,260	3,260	3,350	3,290	3,370	3,350	3,400
<b>Total private sector undertakings</b>	<b>6,640</b>	<b>6,610</b>	<b>6,440</b>	<b>6,490</b>	<b>6,680</b>	<b>6,950</b>	<b>7,050</b>	<b>7,240</b>	<b>7,360</b>	<b>7,570</b>

Since June 2014, the total number of undertakings has increased by 960; of this increase 880 were single-person undertakings<sup>6</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> The decrease in the number of undertakings between December 2013 and December 2014 was due to the removal from reporting of inactive undertakings and undertakings not requiring a licence.

## Sectoral breakdown

Table 9 shows the sectoral breakdown of private sector employment in June 2017 and June 2018, and the corresponding annual changes. The six-monthly headcount figures for the period December 2013 to June 2018 are shown in Appendix Table A2.

Table 9 – Private sector headcount by sector, June 2017 and June 2018

Sector	Jun-17	Jun-18	Annual change
Agriculture and fishing	1,870	1,840	-30
Manufacturing	1,130	1,140	10
Construction and quarrying	5,800	5,850	50
Electricity, gas and water	500	470	-30
Wholesale and retail trades	7,750	7,670	-80
Hotels, restaurants and bars	6,460	6,460	0
Transport, storage and communication	2,880	2,910	30
Computer and related activities	810	850	40
Financial and legal activities	13,230	13,280	50
Miscellaneous business activities	5,120	5,120	0
Education, health and other services	8,240	8,640	400
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>53,770</b>	<b>54,220</b>	<b>450</b>

In June 2018, six sectors saw increased employment on an annual basis, three saw a decrease, and two were essentially unchanged. Sizeable annual changes were seen by:

- Education, health and other services<sup>7</sup>: saw the greatest change, with employment up by 400 on an annual basis, comprising increases of 220 full-time, 80 part-time and 90 zero-hours jobs. Total employment in this sector was the highest recorded to date
- Wholesale and retail: recorded a decrease of 80 jobs on an annual basis, driven by a decrease in part-time jobs (down 80)
- Financial and legal activities: up by 50 on an annual basis, driven by an increase of 100 full-time jobs
- Construction and quarrying: up by 50 since June 2017, due to an increase of 50 full-time jobs.

Employment in other sectors changed by fewer than 50 jobs on an annual basis.

The number of private sector jobs filled by employees with entitled or entitled to work status saw an annual decrease of 50. This fall was driven by decreases in wholesale and retail (down 130), and construction and quarrying (down 130); see Appendix Table A4 for further details.

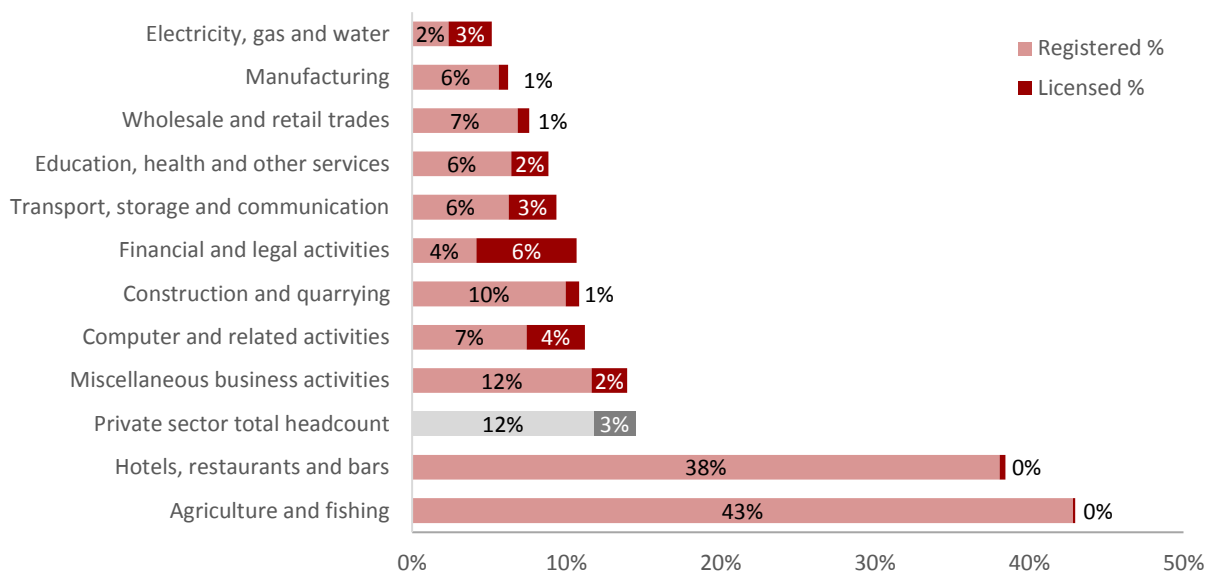
<sup>7</sup> As with all aspects of the private sector, this does not include public sector employment. This sector in particular covers private health, private education and other services.

In June 2018, the number of licensed employees in the private sector increased by 90 on an annual basis. The finance and legal sector recorded the greatest number (860) and highest proportion (6%) of licensed employees in June 2018, and has consistently done so since residential status has been recorded (December 2001).

The number of private sector jobs filled by registered employees increased by 400 since June 2017, driven by an increase of such employees in construction and quarrying sector (up 150). In contrast, the agriculture and fishing sector and the electricity, gas, and water sector each saw decreases of 10 registered staff compared with June 2017.

In June 2018, the hotels, restaurants and bars sector recorded the greatest number (2,460) of registered employees of any sector. The agriculture and fishing sector had the highest proportion of registered employees (43%), followed by hotels, restaurants and bars (38%). See [Figure 3](#) for a breakdown of registered and licensed employees by sector.

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



In June 2018, there were 6,040 private sector jobs filled on zero-hours contracts. [Figure 4](#) shows the percentage of jobs filled in each of the private sectors through zero-hour contracts.

**Figure 4 – Zero-hours contracts as a percentage of all employment by sector, June 2018**



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



## Finance sector

The finance sector accounted for a quarter (25%) of total private sector employment in Jersey in June 2018.

The total number of jobs in the finance sector in June 2018 was 50 higher than a year earlier, in June 2017. Employment in finance decreased by 30 in the latest six-month period, from the nine-year high recorded in December 2017.

Table 10 shows the levels of employment since December 2012 in the various sub-sectors comprising Jersey's finance sector.

Table 10 – Employment (headcount) in the finance sector by sub-sector, December 2012 to June 2018

	Banking	Trust and co. admin	Legal	Accounting	Fund Management	Insurance	Total
Dec-12	5,020	3,660	2,170	1,010	300	320	<b>12,470</b>
Jun-13	5,000	3,660	2,130	1,000	290	320	<b>12,400</b>
Dec-13	4,820	4,210	1,710	1,020	290	330	<b>12,370</b>
Jun-14	4,840	4,180	1,910	1,030	280	330	<b>12,570</b>
Dec-14	4,740	4,270	1,920	1,060	270	330	<b>12,590</b>
Jun-15	4,730	4,450	1,970	1,090	260	330	<b>12,830</b>
Dec-15	4,680	4,600	2,020	1,150	300	330	<b>13,070</b>
Jun-16	4,400	4,870	1,950	1,160	310	320	<b>13,020</b>
Dec-16	4,290	5,140	1,770	1,230	340	340	<b>13,100</b>
Jun-17	4,210	5,370	1,820	1,130	350	350	<b>13,230</b>
Dec-17	4,240	5,370	1,850	1,160	340	350	<b>13,310</b>
Jun-18	4,200	5,430	1,860	1,110	330	350	<b>13,280</b>

In June 2018, trust and company administration recorded an annual increase in employment of 60, to the highest level recorded by this sub-sector to date. The legal sub-sector recorded an increase of 40 employees on an annual basis.

The insurance sub-sector remained essentially unchanged in terms of employment numbers from June 2017.

Other sub-sectors recorded small annual decreases; the fund management and accounting sub-sectors both recorded falls in employment of 20 on an annual basis, and banking fell by 10. These sub-sectors also recorded decreases in the latest six-month period.

Employment in the banking sub-sector in June 2018 was almost 2,000 lower than that recorded ten years earlier, in June 2008. Over the same period, employment in the trust and company administration and legal sub-sectors (combined) increased by almost 2,000.

Total employment in the finance sector was 60 higher than ten years earlier (in June 2008). Compared with the peak in employment recorded for this sector in December 2008, total employment in June 2018 was 150 lower on a headcount basis, and at essentially the same level in terms of full-time equivalent employees.

## Public Sector

In this report, **overall public sector employment** is defined as the sum of:

- States of Jersey (SOJ) core staff (on permanent and fixed-term contracts)
- States of Jersey non-core staff (on zero-hours contracts)
- States of Jersey Trading Bodies - Jersey Fleet Management and Jersey Car Parks
- non-States Workers – individuals who do not hold an employment contract with the States of Jersey but who are remunerated via the States of Jersey payroll provision; such individuals include States Members, Commissioners, Non-Executive Directors, Jurats and Shadow Board Members
- the States of Jersey Development Company (SOJDC)
- Parish workers in the Island's twelve Parishes

### States of Jersey (SOJ) employees

#### Core staff (on permanent and fixed-term contracts)

Table 11 shows total States of Jersey **core** staff on both a headcount and full-time equivalent<sup>8</sup> (FTE) basis, from December 2013 to June 2018.

Table 11 – SOJ **core** staff: headcount and FTE basis, December 2013 to June 2018<sup>9</sup>

	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18
Headcount	7,010	7,110	7,080	7,020	6,940	6,770	6,670	6,690	6,710	6,720
Full-time equivalent <sup>8</sup>	6,210	6,310	6,270	6,230	6,130	6,010	5,930	5,950	5,940	6,010

On an annual basis, between June 2017 and June 2018, SOJ core staff increased by 30 on a headcount basis and by 60 on an FTE basis.

In the latest six-month period, between December 2017 and June 2018, SOJ core staff increased by 10 in headcount and by 70 on an FTE basis.

<sup>8</sup> 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. an individual working full time = 1; and an individual working half time = 0.5). The FTE numbers shown in Table 9 are 'Actual adjusted FTE', that is the actual FTE excluding employees who are covering staff absence.

<sup>9</sup> In July 2014, the States of Jersey Housing department was incorporated as Andium Homes; from December 2014, the employees of Andium Homes are included in the private sector. Visit Jersey commenced operations in March 2015; from June 2015, the staff of Visit Jersey are included in the private sector. Jersey Sport Limited was created in June 2017; from June 2017, the staff of Jersey Sport are included in the private sector. Prior to these dates, employees in these entities were included in the public sector.

## Overall Public sector headcount

Headcount numbers for all categories of public sector workers are shown in [Table 12](#) for the period covered by the CHWL. In June 2018 there was 7,700 jobs filled in the public sector, a decrease of 140 from a year earlier (in June 2017).

Table 12 – Overall public sector headcount, December 2013 to June 2018

Division	Dec-13	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18
SOJ core	7,010	7,110	7,080	7,020	6,940	6,770	6,670	6,690	6,710	6,720
zero-hours	690	690	670	590	460	500	440	570	500	460
SOJ Trading Bodies	50	50	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Non-States Workers	90	100	90	80	80	70	70	80	80	80
SOJDC	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	20
Parish	460	440	430	440	430	450	450	440	430	380
<b>Total public sector headcount</b>	<b>8,300</b>	<b>8,400</b>	<b>8,320</b>	<b>8,190</b>	<b>7,960</b>	<b>7,840</b>	<b>7,690</b>	<b>7,840</b>	<b>7,780</b>	<b>7,700</b>

The annual decrease of 140 in total public sector employment was driven by a decrease in staff on zero-hours contracts in the States of Jersey (down 110) and in employment by the parishes (down 60).

In June 2018, 7% of public sector jobs were filled on zero-hours contracts; see [Table 2](#).

## Residential status

The residential status of public sector employees in December 2013 to June 2018 is shown in [Table 13](#).

Table 13 – Residential status of public sector employees, December 2013 to June 2018

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

On an annual basis, there was a decrease in the number of jobs filled by entitled /entitled to work staff (down 140) and registered staff (down 20). The number of licensed staff increased by 30 over the same period.

For a more detailed breakdown of public sector employment in terms of residential status see [Appendix Table A6](#).

## Notes

### 1. The private sector

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

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

### 2. The public sector

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

### 3. Revisions

The figures in this report for the previous return (December 2017) include some revisions compared with those published in the previous report<sup>10</sup>. These are standard revisions undertaken after every labour market publication, which are made as improvements in the data for the previous return become available.

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

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

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

*Statistics Jersey*

*7 November 2018*

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<sup>10</sup> [Labour market report December 2017](#), Statistics Jersey

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

Table A1 - Employment (headcount) in the private and public sectors

Year	Return	Private	Public*	Total
1999	Jun	48,770	6,170	54,940
	Dec	43,610	6,010	49,620
2000	Jun	47,760	6,110	53,870
	Dec	43,810	5,990	49,810
2001	Jun	47,560	6,200	53,760
	Dec	43,960	6,120	50,090
2002	Jun	47,390	6,250	53,640
	Dec	43,960	6,310	50,270
2003	Jun	46,790	6,440	53,230
	Dec	43,210	6,410	49,620
2004	Jun	45,830	6,590	52,420
	Dec	43,130	6,510	49,640
2005	Jun	46,760	6,530	53,280
	Dec	43,850	6,430	50,280
2006	Jun	47,380	6,540	53,910
	Dec	45,000	6,560	51,570
2007	Jun	48,380	6,730	55,110
	Dec	46,360	6,630	52,980
2008	Jun	49,880	6,730	56,610
	Dec	46,910	6,650	53,560
2009	Jun	49,440	6,750	56,190
	Dec	46,780	6,790	53,570
2010	Jun	49,310	6,840	56,150
	Dec	46,750	6,780	53,530
2011	Jun	50,170	6,740	56,910
	Dec	47,170	6,730	53,900
2012	Jun	49,630	6,770	56,400
	Dec	47,010	6,840	53,850
2013	Jun	49,360	6,920	56,290
	Dec	47,020	8,300 / 7,010	55,320
2014	Jun	50,040	8,400 / 7,110	58,430
	Dec	48,220	8,320 / 7,080	56,540
2015	Jun	50,880	8,190 / 7,020	59,060
	Dec	49,860	7,960 / 6,940	57,820
2016	Jun	52,480	7,840 / 6,770	60,320
	Dec	50,950	7,690 / 6,670	58,640
2017	Jun	53,770	7,840 / 6,690	61,610
	Dec	52,000	7,780 / 6,710	59,790
2018	Jun	54,220	7,700 / 6,720	61,930

\* Public sector headcount numbers are SOJ core staff for the period June 1998 to June 2013. For the period covered by the CHWL, from December 2013, two numbers are shown: overall public sector / SOJ core staff.

Table A2 – Private sector headcount by sector, December 2013 to June 2018

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Dec-13</b>	<b>Jun-14</b>	<b>Dec-14</b>	<b>Jun-15</b>	<b>Dec-15</b>	<b>Jun-16</b>	<b>Dec-16</b>	<b>Jun-17</b>	<b>Dec-17</b>	<b>Jun-18</b>
Agriculture and fishing	1,440	2,110	1,440	1,960	1,390	1,890	1,440	1,870	1,350	1,840
Manufacturing	1,040	1,070	1,040	1,060	1,070	1,120	1,110	1,130	1,130	1,140
Construction and quarrying	4,770	4,950	4,980	5,250	5,310	5,530	5,600	5,800	5,710	5,850
Electricity, gas and water	520	500	500	490	480	490	500	500	470	470
Wholesale and retail trades	7,740	7,750	8,010	7,820	7,820	7,740	7,830	7,750	7,820	7,670
Hotels, restaurants and bars	5,010	6,340	5,060	6,240	5,230	6,360	5,290	6,460	5,430	6,460
Transport, storage and communication	2,610	2,740	2,600	2,750	2,700	2,830	2,740	2,880	2,800	2,910
Computer and related activities	720	720	690	710	750	770	760	810	810	850
Financial and legal activities	12,370	12,570	12,590	12,830	13,070	13,020	13,100	13,230	13,310	13,280
Miscellaneous business activities	4,390	4,540	4,640	4,680	4,800	4,940	4,830	5,120	5,000	5,120
Education, health and other services	6,420	6,760	6,680	7,100	7,240	7,790	7,740	8,240	8,190	8,640
<b>Total private sector headcount</b>	<b>47,020</b>	<b>50,040</b>	<b>48,220</b>	<b>50,880</b>	<b>49,860</b>	<b>52,480</b>	<b>50,950</b>	<b>53,770</b>	<b>52,000</b>	<b>54,220</b>

Table A3 – Employment status of private sector headcount by sector, June 2017 to June 2018

Sector	June 2017				December 2017				June 2018			
	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt
Agriculture and fishing	1,560	150	160	+	1,110	140	100	+	1,450	140	240	+
Manufacturing	870	110	140	+	900	130	100	0	910	140	100	+
Construction and quarrying	4,650	390	750	10	4,550	420	730	10	4,700	390	740	10
Electricity, gas and water	450	40	+	0	420	40	+	+	420	40	10	+
Wholesale and retail trades	5,500	1,760	470	20	5,480	1,840	480	20	5,520	1,680	450	20
Hotels, restaurants and bars	4,370	940	1,130	20	3,590	850	930	20	4,370	900	1,180	20
Transport, storage and communication	2,300	280	300	10	2,220	290	280	10	2,330	280	300	+
Computer and related activities	670	100	50	+	680	90	40	+	710	100	50	0
Financial and legal activities	12,180	900	120	30	12,310	850	120	30	12,280	860	110	40
Miscellaneous business activities	2,480	1,120	1,520	10	2,540	1,150	1,300	10	2,650	1,190	1,270	10
Education, health and other services	4,780	1,920	1,520	20	4,830	1,880	1,440	40	5,000	2,000	1,610	30
<b>Total private sector headcount</b>	<b>39,800</b>	<b>7,720</b>	<b>6,140</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>38,640</b>	<b>7,670</b>	<b>5,560</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>40,330</b>	<b>7,710</b>	<b>6,040</b>	<b>140</b>

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A4 – Residential status of private sector headcount by sector, June 2017 to June 2018

Sector	June 2017				December 2017				June 2018			
	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt
Agriculture and fishing	1,070	+	800	+	980	+	370	+	1,050	+	790	+
Manufacturing	1,070	10	40	+	1,060	10	70	+	1,070	10	60	+
Construction and quarrying	5,330	40	430	10	5,130	40	530	10	5,200	50	580	10
Electricity, gas and water	460	10	20	0	440	10	10	+	440	10	10	+
Wholesale and retail trades	7,200	60	470	20	7,190	60	550	20	7,070	60	530	20
Hotels, restaurants and bars	3,960	20	2,470	20	3,550	20	1,840	20	3,950	30	2,460	20
Transport, storage and communication	2,640	90	140	10	2,570	90	140	10	2,630	90	180	+
Computer and related activities	730	30	50	+	710	40	60	+	750	30	60	0
Financial and legal activities	11,810	840	550	30	11,800	860	620	30	11,830	860	550	40
Miscellaneous business activities	4,470	110	540	10	4,340	110	540	10	4,390	120	600	10
Education, health and other services	7,570	180	470	20	7,420	220	500	40	7,850	210	560	30
<b>Total private sector headcount</b>	<b>46,290</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>5,980</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>45,210</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>5,220</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>46,240</b>	<b>1,470</b>	<b>6,380</b>	<b>140</b>

+: non-zero less than 5



Table A5a – Residential status and employment status of private sector headcount by sector, December 2016 to June 2017

Sector	December 2016								June 2017								
	Full time			Part time		Zero Hours			Exempt	Full time			Part time		Zero Hours		Exempt
	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered			Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered	
Agriculture and fishing	780	+	320	140	+	100	110	+	840	+	720	150	+	80	80	+	
Manufacturing	830	10	30	110	+	130	+	+	830	10	40	110	+	130	10	+	
Construction and quarrying	4,070	40	310	340	+	730	90	20	4,320	40	300	380	10	630	120	10	
Electricity, gas and water	430	10	20	40	0	+	0	0	410	10	20	40	0	+	0	0	
Wholesale and retail trades	4,830	60	420	1,890	90	470	30	40	5,050	60	390	1,720	50	440	30	20	
Hotels, restaurants and bars	2,210	20	1,280	660	230	590	300	10	2,470	20	1,890	720	220	770	360	20	
Transport, storage and communication	2,000	70	120	270	+	270	10	10	2,090	90	120	280	+	280	20	10	
Computer and related activities	550	40	50	90	+	40	+	+	580	30	50	100	0	50	+	+	
Financial and legal activities	10,650	800	600	910	10	100	+	30	10,790	840	550	900	10	120	0	30	
Miscellaneous business activities	2,180	110	110	910	200	1,110	210	10	2,260	110	110	930	190	1,280	240	10	
Education, health and other services	4,040	170	360	1,820	40	1,230	70	20	4,240	180	360	1,890	30	1,440	80	20	
<b>Total private sector headcount</b>	<b>32,560</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>3,610</b>	<b>7,180</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>4,760</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>33,890</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>4,540</b>	<b>7,210</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>110</b>	

+: non-zero less than 5

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

Table A5b – Residential status and employment status of private sector headcount by sector, December 2017 to June 2018

Sector	December 2017								June 2018								
	Full time			Part time		Zero Hours			Exempt	Full time			Part time		Zero Hours		Exempt
	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered			Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered	
Agriculture and fishing	780	+	330	140	10	60	30	+	820	+	630	130	10	100	150	+	
Manufacturing	840	10	50	130	10	90	10	0	850	10	50	130	+	90	10	+	
Construction and quarrying	4,140	40	370	400	20	590	140	10	4,220	50	430	370	20	610	130	10	
Electricity, gas and water	400	10	10	40	+	+	+	+	400	10	10	40	+	10	+	+	
Wholesale and retail trades	4,990	60	440	1,760	80	450	30	20	5,040	60	420	1,620	60	410	40	20	
Hotels, restaurants and bars	2,260	20	1,310	650	200	640	330	20	2,430	30	1,910	700	200	820	360	20	
Transport, storage and communication	2,030	90	110	280	10	270	20	10	2,090	90	150	270	10	280	20	+	
Computer and related activities	580	40	60	90	+	40	+	+	610	30	60	100	+	50	+	0	
Financial and legal activities	10,850	860	610	840	10	120	+	30	10,880	860	540	850	10	110	+	40	
Miscellaneous business activities	2,300	110	130	980	180	1,070	230	10	2,360	120	180	990	200	1,050	220	10	
Education, health and other services	4,240	210	380	1,830	50	1,360	70	40	4,390	210	410	1,940	70	1,530	80	30	
<b>Total private sector headcount</b>	<b>33,390</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>3,820</b>	<b>7,120</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>34,080</b>	<b>1,460</b>	<b>4,790</b>	<b>7,130</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>5,030</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>140</b>	

+: non-zero less than 5

Continued from Table A5a on the preceding page.

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

Division	June 2017				December 2017				June 2018			
	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt
SOJ core	6,070	530	80	10	6,120	540	60	+	6,100	560	70	0
SOJ zero-hours	550	+	10	+	480	+	10	+	450	+	10	0
Trading Bodies	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0
Non-States	70	+	+	10	70	+	10	0	80	+	0	+
SOJDC	10	+	0	0	10	+	0	0	10	+	0	0
Parish	440	+	10	+	430	0	10	0	380	0	+	0
<b>Total public sector headcount</b>	<b>7,190</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7,160</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>7,050</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>+</b>

+: non-zero less than 5