

Introduction

This report presents information on jobs and undertakings in Jersey in June 2020. Job numbers presented in this report are a **count of jobs filled** and are not a count of unique individual employees. Some individuals are counted more than once if they are employed in more than one job *with different undertakings*.

From December 2013, the data used to produce this report has been collected under the Control of Housing and Work (Jersey) Law 2012¹ (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 CHWL¹ requires the reporting of employees who have worked in the latest month on zero-hours contracts, and employees who are classified as exempt
- **residential status:** the categories of residential status under the CHWL¹ are: “entitled” and “entitled to work” (both formerly “locally qualified”); “licensed” (formerly “j-category”); and “registered” (formerly “non-qualified”)

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.

Under the previous Regulation of Undertaking and Development Law² (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).

Context: COVID-19

This Labour Market report presents information on jobs filled in Jersey in June 2020 and as such is the first labour market report covering a period affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition to the broader economic and societal impacts of the pandemic, manpower data collection and processing has also been impacted. A greater than usual number of returns were not received prior to the original release date of this report; therefore, Statistics Jersey postponed publication of the report. While more returns have since been received, it was still necessary to impute more returns than usual; details of this can be found in the [Notes](#).

¹ The [Control of Housing and Work \(Jersey\) Law 2012](#) came into effect in July 2013. Under this law, the administration and compilation of the manpower returns is conducted by the Population Office of the Customer and Local Services department. Statistics Jersey analyses the collected data and produces this report.

² [Regulation of Undertakings and Development \(Jersey\) Law 1973](#), as amended.

Summary

In June 2020

- **the total number of jobs³ was 59,880**, the lowest figure since December 2017⁴
 - there were **51,550** jobs in the **private sector**, the lowest figure since December 2016
 - there were **8,340** jobs in the **public sector**, the highest figure since June 2014
- there were **2,590 fewer jobs than in June 2019**, representing an annual decrease of 4.1%, the largest annual decrease recorded since at least 1998
 - the **private sector** saw an **annual decrease** of 3,110 jobs (5.7%), its largest recorded decrease
 - the **public sector** saw an **annual increase** of 530 jobs (6.8%), its largest recorded change
- the annual decrease in private sector jobs comprised a decrease of 1,820 full-time positions, a decrease of 750 part-time positions, and a decrease of 1,000 zero-hours positions, while the number of exempt positions increased by 460
- 5,740 jobs in the economy were filled on zero-hours contracts, representing 10% of the total
- there were 7,740 undertakings employing staff in the private sector, 30 more than a year earlier; over half (4,420) were single-person undertakings

At a sectoral⁵ level

- nine sectors saw a **decrease** in jobs on an annual basis; the **largest decrease** was in **hotels, restaurants and bars**, the decrease of 1,670 jobs in this sector being the largest change recorded in any sector to date
- annual decreases of at least 50 jobs were also observed in wholesale and retail (down 340), miscellaneous business activities (down 330), financial and legal activities (down 250), private sector education, health and other services (down 180), agriculture and fishing (down 160), manufacturing (down 90), and transport and storage (down 70)
- total jobs in two sectors were essentially unchanged: information and communication, and utilities and waste; no sectors saw job increases
- the annual increase of 530 jobs in the **public sector** was driven by increases of 480 in the number of Government of Jersey (GOJ) core employees

Over the last five years (from June 2015 to June 2020) there has been an increase of 670 jobs in the private sector, an increase of 1%. The sectors seeing the largest changes in job numbers were:

- hotels, restaurants and bars (**down** by 1,490 jobs, representing a decrease of 24%)
- private sector education, health and other services (**up** 1,200; 18%)
- construction and quarrying (**up** 680; 13%)
- wholesale and retail (**down** 540; 7%)
- miscellaneous business activities (**up** 450; 8%)
- financial and legal activities (**up** 440; 3%)
- agriculture and fishing (**down** 420; 27%)

Over the same five-year period, the number of jobs in the public sector increased by 150 (up by 2%).

³ Job numbers are a count of jobs filled, not of individual employees. See the [Introduction](#).

⁴ 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.

⁵ Undertakings are classified into sectors using the UK SIC 2007 system. See the [Annex](#) for more details.

Total number of jobs

In June 2020, the total number of jobs in Jersey was 59,880. There were 51,550 jobs in the private sector and 8,340 jobs in the public sector (see [Notes 1 and 2](#)). [Table 1](#) shows the private sector, public sector and total job count as recorded under the CHWL since June 2015.

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

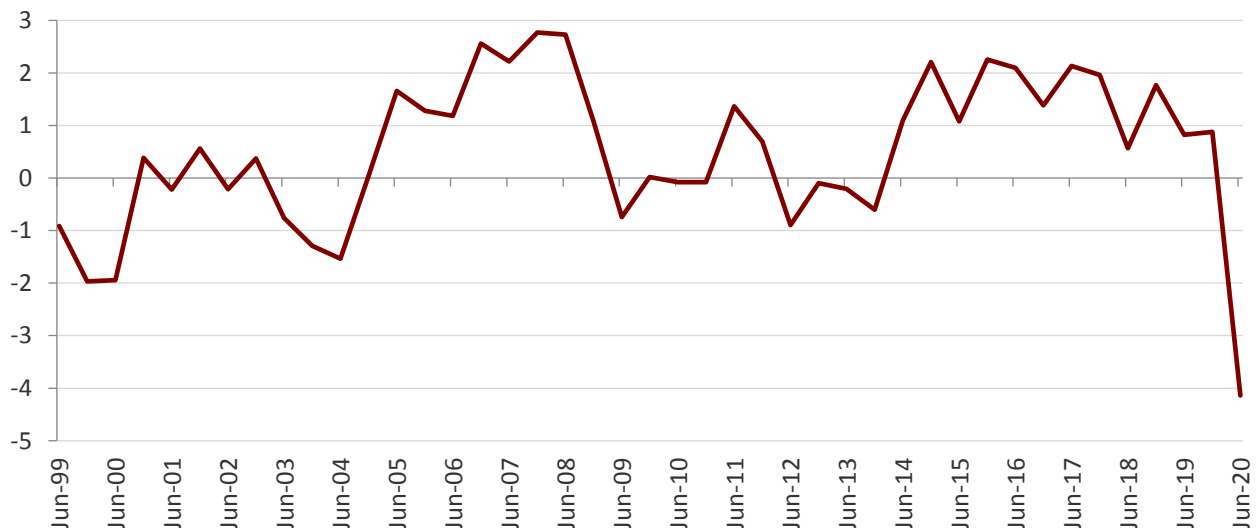
Sector	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20
Private	50,880	49,860	52,480	50,950	53,770	52,010	54,250	53,070	54,660	53,260	51,550
Public	8,190	7,960	7,840	7,690	7,840	7,780	7,700	7,780	7,810	8,130	8,340
Total	59,060	57,820	60,320	58,640	61,610	59,790	61,960	60,850	62,470	61,380	59,880

The total number of jobs in June 2020 was 2,590 lower than a year earlier (in June 2019), representing an annual decrease of 4.1%. This was the largest annual change in workforce jobs recorded since at least 1998, when the RUDL⁶ was introduced.

There was an annual decrease of 3,110 jobs in the private sector since June 2019, a decrease of 5.7%. The number of public sector jobs was 530 greater, an annual increase of 6.8%. Both of these annual changes were the largest changes since at least 1998.

The number of jobs in June 2020 was the lowest since December 2017, when the total number of jobs was 59,790; see [Appendix Table A1](#). Note that long-run tables extending beyond December 2013 have been adjusted for the change in reporting criteria under the RUDL⁶ and CHWL⁷. Over the last five years, since June 2015, the number of workforce jobs increased by 820, a 1% increase. This comprised a net increase of 670 jobs in the private sector and a net increase of 150 jobs in the public sector⁸.

Figure 1 – Annual percentage change in workforce jobs: 1999 – 2020



⁶ [Regulation of Undertakings and Development \(Jersey\) Law 1973](#), as amended.

⁷ [Control of Housing and Work \(Jersey\) Law 2012](#), as amended.

⁸ Some undertakings previously included in the public sector were incorporated over this period; the movement of these undertakings had a positive effect on the private sector total and a negative effect on the public sector total. The total number of jobs involved, moving from the public to the private sector, was approximately 100. See the [Notes](#) for more details.

Figure 1 shows the annual percentage change in the total number of jobs from 1999 to 2020⁹.

Between 2005 and 2008, the total number of jobs grew at an annual rate of between 1% and 3%. Over the subsequent five-year period – 2009 to 2013 – the number of jobs was relatively flat, with periods of smaller growth and decline. This was followed by a four-year period – 2014 to 2017 – in which the number of jobs grew at a rate of around 1 to 2% per year.

Since June 2018, the annual growth rate has been more variable; in December 2018 the annual growth rate was similar to that seen between 2014 and 2017, whilst for June and December 2019 the growth rate was below 1%. For the most recent period, June 2020, the annual growth rate was -4.1%, representing the largest annual change since at least 1998.

On a six-monthly basis, the number of jobs in Jersey exhibits seasonal variation. For example, while the total number of jobs in December 2019 increased by 650 on an annual basis, the total number of jobs in December 2019 was 970 lower than in June 2019. The current round, June 2020, is the first June recorded to have a six-monthly decrease (down 1,500) compared with the previous December round, December 2019. The lowest recorded winter to summer six-monthly change prior to the current period was an increase of 1,620 in June 2019.

Employment status

The number of jobs in June 2020 by employment status (contract type) – for the private sector, public sector, and overall – is shown in Table 2.

Table 2 – Number of jobs by contract type, June 2020

Sector	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	All employment statuses
Private	38,780	6,960	5,170	630	51,550
Public	6,700	1,070	570	0	8,340
Total jobs	45,480	8,030	5,740	630	59,880

In June 2020, over three-quarters (76%) of all jobs filled were full-time. There were 5,740 jobs filled on zero-hours contracts, representing 10% of total employment. The remaining 14% of jobs were predominantly part-time.

Residential status

Table 3 shows the residential status of employees currently filling roles in June 2020, for the private sector, public sector, and overall.

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

Sector	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	All residential statuses
Private	44,490	1,640	4,780	630	51,550
Public	7,430	750	130	30	8,340
Total jobs	51,920	2,390	4,910	660	59,880

⁹ To derive changes in total jobs on an annual basis across the timeframe covered by the two laws, the assumption has been made that undertakings were previously reporting all zero-hours and exempt staff within the aggregate figures returned under the RUDL. Furthermore, adjustments have been made to account for undertakings that were previously exempt from reporting under the RUDL.

In June 2020, 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 CHWL; in December 2014, 88% of all jobs were filled by entitled employees, 3% by licensed and 8% by registered employees.

Due to COVID-19, existing exemptions to the Control of Housing and Work law have been extended until September 2020. These extensions have granted all undertakings greater flexibility to temporarily employ more registered and licensed staff than covered by their businesses licences, including undertakings with zero permissions¹⁰. The exempt status was used for these staff in the June 2020 round, which has contributed to a total of 630 jobs filled by exempt staff, more than double the previous highest recorded of 230 in December 2019.

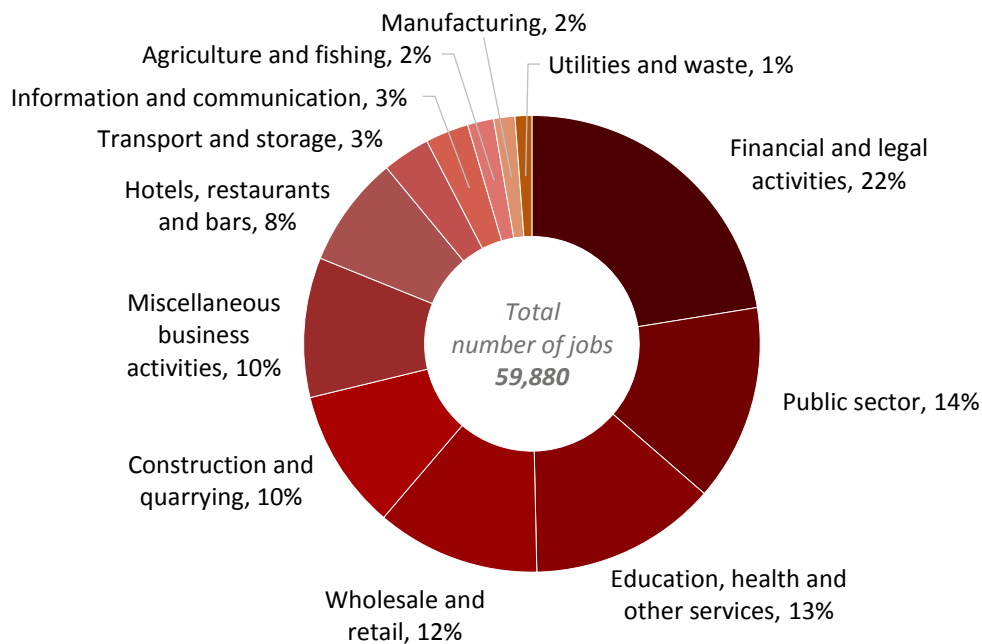
Table 4 – Percentage of jobs filled by residential status of current post holder, June 2020

Sector	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	All residential statuses
Private	86%	3%	9%	1%	100%
Public	89%	9%	2%	0%	100%
Total jobs	87%	4%	8%	1%	100%

Percentages are rounded to the nearest integer.

Figure 2 provides a graphical summary of the workforce jobs by industrial sector. Detailed sectoral breakdowns are provided later in the report for both the private sector and the public sector.

Figure 2 – Percentage of total jobs by sector, June 2020



¹⁰ Further details are available here: <https://www.gov.je/Health/Coronavirus/BusinessAndEmployment/Pages/BusinessLicencesForAPersonCoveringAnEmployeeOnLeave.aspx>

Private sector

Employment status

Table 5 shows the number of jobs in the private sector by employment status, from June 2015 to June 2020. For a breakdown by sector, see [Appendix Table A3](#).

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

Employment status	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20
Full-time	37,320	36,180	38,050	37,480	39,800	38,650	40,350	39,410	40,600	39,620	38,780
Part-time	7,600	7,780	7,890	7,750	7,720	7,670	7,700	7,690	7,710	7,590	6,960
Zero-hours	5,790	5,780	6,480	5,580	6,140	5,560	6,060	5,840	6,170	5,820	5,170
Exempt	170	120	70	130	110	130	140	140	170	230	630
Private sector	50,880	49,860	52,480	50,950	53,770	52,010	54,250	53,070	54,660	53,260	51,550

In June 2020, three-quarters (75%) of private sector jobs were full-time. 6,960 jobs were part-time, accounting for 14% of private sector jobs. There were 5,170 jobs filled on zero-hours contracts, accounting for 10% of private sector jobs.

The overall annual decrease of 3,110 jobs in the private sector comprised decreases of 1,820 full-time jobs (59%), 750 part-time jobs (24%), and 1,000 zero-hours jobs (32%), while there was an annual increase in exempt jobs of 460 (271%). While full-time jobs made up more than half of the job losses, there were proportionally greater decreases in part-time and zero-hours positions.

Residential status

Table 6 shows the number of private sector jobs by the residential status of the current post holder, from June 2015 to June 2020. For a breakdown by sector, see [Appendix Table A4](#).

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

Residential status	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20
Entitled / entitled to work	43,400	43,650	44,910	44,500	46,290	45,210	46,280	46,330	46,670	46,430	44,490
Licensed	1,230	1,270	1,300	1,320	1,380	1,450	1,470	1,510	1,570	1,600	1,640
Registered	6,070	4,820	6,200	5,000	5,980	5,220	6,370	5,100	6,250	5,000	4,780
Exempt	170	120	70	130	110	130	140	140	170	230	630
Private sector	50,880	49,860	52,480	50,950	53,770	52,010	54,250	53,070	54,660	53,260	51,550

The overall annual decrease of 3,110 jobs in the private sector was driven by decreases of 2,180 jobs filled by entitled and entitled to work employees, and 1,470 jobs filled by registered employees. Jobs filled by registered staff made up 47% of private sector job losses, compared to 11% of the jobs one year ago in June 2019.

In contrast, there was an annual increase of 70 in jobs filled by licensed employees. The number of jobs filled by licensed staff in June 2020 was the highest recorded to date. However since June 2015 every round has seen increases in jobs filled by licensed staff, each figure being the highest on record at the time.

As noted previously, undertakings have been given greater flexibility to temporarily employ registered and licensed staff in excess to their business licence permissions until September 2020, and such excess staff would be temporarily listed as exempt. This likely contributed to the record number of jobs filled by exempt staff. These staff would otherwise be counted towards the registered and licensed totals.

Number of undertakings

In June 2020, there were 7,740 active undertakings in the private sector that employed staff¹¹, over half (57%) of which were single-person undertakings.

Table 7 shows the number of private sector undertakings by sector and number of employees. In June 2020, almost nine out of ten (89%) undertakings employed fewer than 10 staff.

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

Sector	1	2–5	6–9	10–19	20–49	50+	Total
Agriculture and fishing	80	50	10	20	10	+	160
Manufacturing; utilities and waste	210	60	20	10	10	10	320
Construction and quarrying	730	400	100	70	50	10	1,360
Wholesale and retail	450	270	80	60	30	20	910
Hotels, restaurants and bars	140	200	70	50	20	20	510
Transport and storage	210	30	10	10	10	10	270
Information and communication	230	80	10	10	10	10	340
Financial and legal activities	240	160	60	50	50	60	610
Miscellaneous business activities	1,030	370	90	70	40	10	1,600
Education, health and other services	1,110	320	80	70	50	30	1,670
Total private sector undertakings	4,420	1,950	530	400	260	180	7,740

+: non-zero less than 5

The total number of undertakings in June 2020 was 30 higher than a year earlier; see Table 8. This was the lowest annual change recorded since 2002, when there was essentially no annual change in private sector undertakings¹².

¹¹ Only undertakings that employ staff are required to submit manpower returns.

¹² The decreases in the number of undertakings between December 2013 and December 2014 were due to the removal from reporting of inactive undertakings and undertakings not requiring a licence.

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

Undertaking size	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20
Single-person	3,230	3,420	3,600	3,760	3,870	4,010	4,180	4,300	4,380	4,400	4,420
Two or more persons	3,260	3,260	3,350	3,290	3,370	3,350	3,400	3,330	3,330	3,360	3,320
Total private sector undertakings	6,490	6,680	6,950	7,050	7,240	7,360	7,580	7,630	7,710	7,760	7,740

Since June 2015, the total number of private sector undertakings has increased by 1,250. 95% of this increase was due to single-person undertakings (which increased by 1,190).

The number of single-person undertakings increased by 40 over the year to June 2020, driving the overall net increase in undertakings over the 12 month period. There was a decrease of 10 in the number of undertakings employing two or more staff.

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

Sectoral breakdown

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

Table 9 – Private sector jobs by sector, June 2019 and 2020, and annual and five-year changes¹³

Sector	Jun-19	Jun-20	Annual change	Annual % change	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Agriculture and fishing	1,270	1,110	-160	-13%	-420	-27%
Manufacturing	990	900	-90	-9%	50	6%
Construction and quarrying	6,000	5,970	-30	-1%	680	13%
Utilities and waste	710	710	0	0%	10	1%
Wholesale and retail	7,280	6,940	-340	-5%	-540	-7%
Hotels, restaurants and bars	6,400	4,730	-1,670	-26%	-1,490	-24%
Transport and storage	2,090	2,020	-70	-3%	40	2%
Information and communication	1,840	1,840	0	0%	240	15%
Financial and legal activities	13,700	13,450	-250	-2%	440	3%
Miscellaneous business activities	6,260	5,930	-330	-5%	450	8%
Education, health and other services	8,130	7,950	-180	-2%	1,200	18%
Private sector	54,660	51,550	-3,110	-6%	670	1%

In June 2020, nine sectors saw an annual decrease in jobs, and two sectors were essentially unchanged.

The following eight sectors saw annual decreases of at least 50 jobs:

- hotels, restaurants and bars saw the largest sectoral decrease on record, with 1,670 fewer jobs on an annual basis, driven by 1,130 fewer full-time jobs, with smaller decreases in part-time (down 210) and zero-hours jobs (down 360)
- wholesale and retail, and miscellaneous business activities, saw annual decreases of 340 and 330 respectively
- there was an annual decrease of 250 jobs in financial and legal activities
- private education, health and other services, and agriculture and fishing, saw annual decreases of 180 and 160 respectively
- manufacturing, and transport and storage, saw annual decreases of 90 and 70 respectively

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

¹³ Percentage changes are shown rounded to the nearest integer.

Over the last five years (from June 2015 to June 2020), there has been an increase of 670 jobs in the private sector, an increase of 1%; see [Appendix Table A2](#) for the six-monthly numbers.

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

- private sector education, health and other services (up 1,200, 18%)
- construction and quarrying (up 680, 13%)
- miscellaneous business activities (up 450, 8%)
- financial and legal activities (up 440, 3%)

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

- hotels, restaurants and bars (down 1,490, 24%)
- wholesale and retail (down 540, 7%)
- agriculture and fishing (down 420, 27%)

In contrast, the five year increase from June 2014 to June 2019 for the private sector was 4,620 (9%). The largest increases were recorded in the same four sectors as in 2020, but the range of increases was 900-1,700.

In terms of residential status, the number of private sector jobs filled by employees with entitled or entitled to work status was 2,180 lower in June 2020 than a year earlier, in June 2019. The sectors with the largest decreases in jobs filled by entitled and entitled to work staff were hotels, restaurants and bars (down 680), wholesale and retail (down 370), miscellaneous business activities (down 360), education, health and other services (down 330), and financial and legal activities (down 290). See [Appendix Table A4](#) for a sectoral breakdown by residential status.

In June 2020, the number of licensed employees in the private sector was 70 higher on an annual basis, driven by an increase of 30 in the finance and legal sector; no sector recorded a decrease in jobs filled by licensed staff. The finance and legal sector recorded the greatest number (970) and highest proportion (7%) of licensed private sector employees in June 2020 and has consistently done so since residential status has been recorded (December 2001). The public sector had the highest proportion of licensed employees (9%), but the total number of such employees in the public sector (750) was lower than in finance and legal activities.

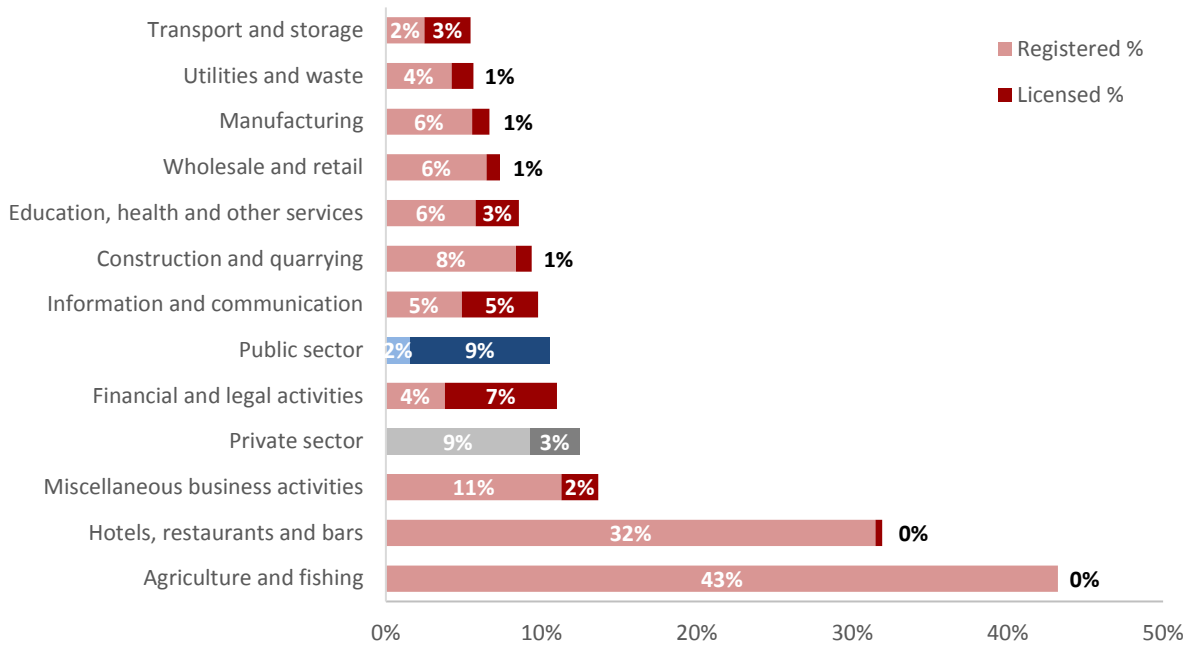
The number of private sector jobs filled by registered employees decreased by 1,470 compared with June 2019, driven by an annual decrease of 1,020 jobs filled by registered staff in hotels, restaurants and bars. Notable decreases of 50 or more were also seen in agriculture and fishing (down 160), and construction and quarrying and miscellaneous business activities (both down 70). Other sectors saw annual decreases of less than 40 jobs filled by registered employees, or essentially no change.

As noted previously, there was a greater number of jobs classed as exempt in June 2020 than in previous years. The exempt status is detailed in the CHWL¹⁴ and covers staff who have registered or licensed residential status but their employer is exempt from counting them as such for business licencing purposes. The annual increase of jobs filled by exempt staff in the private sector was 460. All sectors but one recorded an annual increase, with agriculture and fishing being the exception, recording no change. The largest annual changes were seen in education, health and other services (up 140), miscellaneous business activities (up 90), wholesale and retail (up 80) and construction and quarrying (up 50). Other sectors reported increases of fewer than 50 jobs.

In June 2020, the hotels, restaurants and bars sector recorded the greatest number (1,490) of registered employees of any sector, and the second-highest proportion (32%), with agriculture and fishing having the highest proportion of jobs filled by registered staff (43%) but a lower total (480 jobs). See [Figure 3](#) for a breakdown of registered and licensed employees by sector.

¹⁴ The [Control of Housing and Work \(Jersey\) Law 2012](#), as amended.

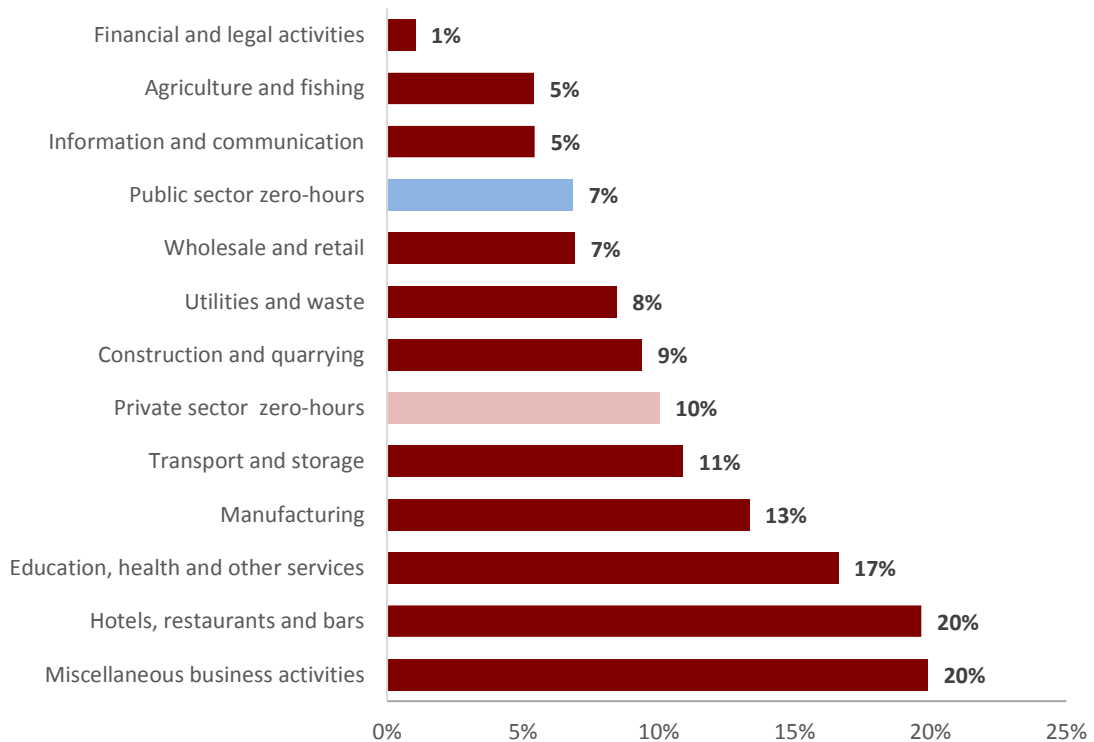
Figure 3 – Registered and licensed employees as a percentage of all employees by sector, June 2020



In June 2020, there were 5,170 private sector jobs filled on zero-hours contracts. [Figure 4](#) shows the percentage of jobs filled in each of the private sectors through zero-hour contracts.

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

Figure 4 – Percentage of jobs filled on zero-hours contracts by sector, June 2020



Finance sector

Finance and legal activities (the “finance sector”) accounted for more than a quarter (26%) of private sector jobs in June 2020.

The sector had a total of 13,450 jobs, the lowest number in three years, since June 2017. The number of jobs filled in the finance sector decreased by 250 since June 2019.

[Appendix Table A8](#) shows the number of jobs in the sub-sectors comprising Jersey’s finance sector, from June 2015 to June 2020.

In June 2020, three of the eleven sub-sectors recorded their lowest number of jobs since December 2013¹⁵: banking; credit granting and other financial services; and holding companies. In contrast, other activities auxiliary to financial services was the only sub-sector to record its highest number of jobs since December 2013.

Notable annual changes of at least 50 jobs were recorded in banking (down by 120 jobs), trust administration and fund administration (both down 90), and other activities auxiliary to financial services (up 50). Other annual changes were of 30 or fewer jobs.

Over the last five years, since June 2015, seven sub-sectors have seen increases and four have seen decreases. The sub-sectors that have seen the largest increases in jobs were trust administration (up 290), fund administration and accounting and compliance (both up 220), other activities auxiliary to financial services (up 180), and fund management (up 90). In contrast, the sub-sector with the largest decrease was banking (down 400), followed by legal activities (down 140), and holding companies (down 80). Other sub-sectors saw changes of less than 50 jobs.

The sub-sector that has experienced the greatest percentage change in jobs over the last five years is holding companies, which decreased by 40%, although this sub-sector exhibits variable job levels. The next largest change was in other activities auxiliary to financial services (up 37%), which includes services such as mortgage and loan brokerage and investment advisory. Fund management was up 28%, fund administration was up 22%, accounting and compliance was up 20%, and insurance was up 13% over this period, followed decreases in banking (down 11%) and credit granting and other financial services (down 10%). Other changes were of less than 10%.

Looking further back, the number of jobs in the banking sub-sector in June 2020 was around 2,800 lower than that recorded eleven years earlier, in December 2008. Over the same period, employment in the trust and fund administration and legal sub-sectors (combined) has increased by around 1,500.

Digital sector

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 education, health and other services sector.

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

The digital sector had a total of 1,870 jobs in June 2020; the two sub-sectors having the most jobs were computer consultancy and wired telecommunications (both 560). There has been essentially no change in the total number

¹⁵ The first return under the [Control of Housing and Work \(Jersey\) Law 2012](#).

of jobs; the total was also 1,870 in June and December 2019. Sub-sectors recorded annual changes of at most 10 jobs.

In the last five years, since June 2015, the digital sector in Jersey has grown by 260 jobs, an increase of 16%. The largest increases in jobs were in computer consultancy (up 120) and wired telecommunications (up 110); other increases were of at most 30 jobs. The greatest percentage increases were seen in the wholesale and repair of digital equipment (up 67%), and information service activities (up 43%). Six of the ten digital sub-sectors have seen jobs increase by at least 20 over this five-year period. In contrast, only one sub-sector decreased by at least 20 jobs; publishing of printed material decreased by 70 jobs (down 33%).

Technology, media and telecommunications

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

Appendix Table A10 shows the number of jobs in the TMT sector, overall and by sub-sector, from June 2015 to June 2020.

In June 2020, the TMT sector had a total of 2,380 jobs. Since June 2019 there was an annual decrease of 60 jobs (2%). Over the last five years, since June 2015, the TMT sector has grown by 280 jobs, an increase of 13%.

The annual and five-yearly changes in the number of jobs at a sub-sector level are essentially similar to those described above for the ONS-defined digital sector, which the TMT sector encompasses. While all the annual changes for the ONS digital sector were 10 or fewer, the TMT sector also reported decreases of 30 jobs in performing arts and artistic creation and 20 jobs in printing. In addition to the notable five-year changes of at least 40 jobs in the ONS digital sector noted above, TMT saw an increase of 40 jobs in information services and research and development.

Service sectors

Miscellaneous business activities

The miscellaneous business activities sector includes private sector services usually provided to businesses that aren't classified elsewhere. These include real estate activities, administrative and support service activities, and professional, scientific and technical activities (excluding legal and accounting activities, which are included in the finance sector).

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

The miscellaneous business activities sector had 5,930 jobs in June 2020, accounting for 12% of private sector jobs. The sub-sectors with the highest number of jobs were cleaning and facilities support activities (1,280), management consultancy and head offices (810), and employment activities (740).

There was an annual decrease of jobs in the sector of 330, with nine sub-sectors seeing decreases, two seeing increases and one essentially unchanged. The largest annual decreases were seen in employment activities (down 250), followed by cleaning activities and combined facilities support activities (down 70), and security and investigation activities and rental and leasing activities (both down 40). Other decreases were of 30 or fewer jobs. The largest and only notable annual increases were seen in management consultancy and head offices (both up 90).

Over the last five years, since June 2015, the sector has grown by 450 jobs, an 8% increase. The largest gains were in management consultancy and head offices, up 290, followed by other professional, scientific and technical activities, up 110. Four sub-sectors saw a decline over this period, the only two notable declines being a decrease of 240 jobs in employment activities and 110 jobs in security and investigation activities. The five-year decrease of 240 in employment activities was driven by the decrease of 250 in the past 12 months.

Education, health and other services

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

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 education, health and other services sector, overall and by sub-sector, from June 2015 to June 2020.

In June 2020 there were 7,950 jobs in this sector, accounting for 15% of private sector jobs. The sub-sectors with the highest number of jobs were social work activities without accommodation (1,810), and residential care activities (1,620).

The sector had 180 fewer jobs in June 2020 than 12 months before. The largest annual decrease was in other education and educational support activities, down 70. There were notable decreases in: sports, amusement, recreation, gambling and betting activities, down 60; libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities, down 50; and creative, arts and entertainment activities, down 40. Other annual decreases were of 30 or fewer jobs. The only annual increase was of 50 jobs in residential care activities.

Over the last five years, since June 2015, the education, health and other services sector grew by 1,200 jobs, an 18% increase. The largest increase was in social work activities without accommodation, up 450 jobs – a 33% increase. This was followed by: residential care activities, up 250 (18%); other personal service activities, up 180 (64%); other education and educational support activities, up 150 (31%); and other human health activities, up 120 (43%). The largest percentage increase was seen in private undertakings operating in the public administration, defence and compulsory social security sub-sector, up 75% (30 jobs). Eight sub-sectors saw increases over this five-year period, compared to three decreases and two that were essentially unchanged.

Public Sector

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

- Government of Jersey¹⁶ (GOJ) core jobs (filled on permanent and fixed-term contracts)
- Government of Jersey non-core jobs (filled on zero-hours contracts)
- Government of Jersey Trading Bodies - Jersey Fleet Management and Jersey Car Parks
- non-States Workers – individuals who do not hold an employment contract with the Government of Jersey but who are remunerated via the Government of Jersey payroll provision; such individuals include States Members, Commissioners, Non-Executive Directors, Jurats and Shadow Board Members
- the States of Jersey Development Company, trading as the Jersey Development Company (JDC)
- employment by the Island’s twelve Parishes

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic¹⁷, private sector general practice doctors (GPs) were employed by the government from April through August. These 80 GPs were included in the Government of Jersey core job total for the June 2020 period as well as in the private education, health and other services sector.

Government of Jersey (GOJ)

Core jobs (on permanent and fixed-term contracts)

Table 10 shows the Government of Jersey **core jobs**, on both a headcount and full-time equivalent¹⁸ (FTE) basis, from June 2015 to June 2020.

Table 10 – Government of Jersey core jobs: headcount and FTE basis, June 2015 to June 2020¹⁹

	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20
Headcount	7,020	6,940	6,770	6,670	6,690	6,710	6,720	6,750	6,750	6,910	7,230
Full-time equivalent ¹⁸	6,230	6,130	6,010	5,930	5,950	5,940	6,010	6,050	6,030	6,140	6,420

On an annual basis, GOJ core headcount was 480 higher than in June 2019; over the same period there was an increase of 390 on an FTE basis. Both of these figures were the highest recorded to date, with the previous headcount and FTE highs both being recorded in June 2014 (7,110 and 6,310 respectively). Much of the annual increase was due to measures taken in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. As detailed above, the government employed GPs during June 2020, in addition to staff hired for roles such as testing and tracing. The department with the largest increase in staff since December 2019 was Health and Community Services, up by 160, followed by Children, Young People, Education and Skills, up 90.

¹⁶ Previously named the States of Jersey.

¹⁷ <https://www.gov.je/news/2020/pages/IntergratedGPSsystem.aspx>

¹⁸ Full-time equivalent (FTE) is the number of hours contracted or worked, divided by the total standard full-time hours for the relevant pay group (i.e. a full-time job = 1, and a half time job = 0.5). The FTE numbers shown in Table 10 are 'Actual adjusted FTE', that is the actual FTE excluding employees who are covering staff absence.

¹⁹ Visit Jersey commenced operations in March 2015; from June 2015, jobs at Visit Jersey are included in the private sector. Jersey Sport Limited was created in June 2017; from June 2017 jobs at Jersey Sport are included in the private sector. Prior to these dates, jobs in these entities were included in the public sector. The total number of jobs involved in these changes, from the public to the private sector, was approximately 100.

All public sector jobs

The number of jobs in all public sector categories for June 2015 to June 2020 are shown in [Table 11](#).

In June 2020, there were 8,340 jobs filled in the public sector, an increase of 520 jobs since June 2019. In addition to the increase of 480 in core government jobs detailed in the previous section, the overall increase also includes 70 staff at Maison St Brelade care home that have been included in the Parish of St Brelade since December 2019.

The number of public sector jobs in June 2020 was the highest since June 2014, when it was 8,400.

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

Category	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20
GOJ – core	7,020	6,940	6,770	6,670	6,690	6,710	6,720	6,750	6,750	6,910	7,230
GOJ – zero-hours	590	460	500	440	570	500	460	490	520	600	510
GOJ Trading Bodies	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Non-States Workers	80	80	70	70	80	80	80	100	110	110	100
JDC	10	10	10	10	10	20	20	20	20	10	10
Parish	440	430	450	450	440	430	380	390	380	450	440
Public sector jobs	8,190	7,960	7,840	7,690	7,840	7,780	7,700	7,780	7,820	8,130	8,340

There was an increase of 480 in the number of GOJ core jobs (headcount) from June 2019 to June 2020. Aside from the annual increase of 60 due to the inclusion of Maison St Brelade residential care home, there was essentially no change in parish employment. There were small annual decreases of around 10 jobs in GOJ zero-hours jobs, non-States workers, and the Jersey Development Company (JDC).

In the last five years, there was a series of decreases in GOJ core jobs from June 2015 to December 2016 (down 350 over the period), followed by a series of increases since June 2017 to June 2020 (up 560 over the period). The number of parish jobs in June 2015 and June 2020 was essentially unchanged; the decrease in June 2018 associated with the closure of St Helier House residential care home was offset by the inclusion of Maison St Brelade from December 2019. The number of GOJ zero-hours jobs is rather variable but has remained between 440-600 jobs over the last five years. Other public sector job totals have seen little movement.

In June 2020, 7% of public sector jobs were filled on zero-hours contracts; see [Table 2](#)²⁰.

Employment status

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

²⁰ 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](#).

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

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

On an annual basis, in June 2020 there was an increase of 430 full-time jobs and 180 part-time jobs, partially offset by a decrease of 90 in part-time jobs. As noted previously, these changes include the temporary employment of 80 GPs and an annual increase of 60 jobs due to the inclusion of Maison St Brelade in the public sector (which comprised 40 full-time, 10 part-time and 10 zero-hours in June 2020).

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

Residential status

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

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

Residential status	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20
Entitled / entitled to work	7,470	7,290	7,190	7,040	7,190	7,160	7,050	7,070	7,080	7,290	7,430
Licensed	590	560	560	550	540	540	570	610	650	680	750
Registered	100	90	90	100	100	80	80	80	80	90	130
Exempt	30	10	10	10	10	+	10	10	10	70	30
Public sector jobs	8,190	7,960	7,840	7,690	7,840	7,780	7,700	7,780	7,820	8,130	8,340

On an annual basis, in June 2020 there was an increase of 350 jobs filled by entitled or entitled to work staff, an increase of 100 in jobs filled by licensed staff, and an increase of 50 in jobs filled by registered staff. As noted previously, these changes include the temporary employment of 80 GPs (60 entitled or entitled work and 20 licensed) and annual increase of 60 staff due to the inclusion of Maison St Brelade in the public sector (60 entitled).

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 “Education, health and other services” (see Digital sector for more details)
- Landscape gardening has moved from “Agriculture and fishing” to “Miscellaneous business activities”
- Sewerage, waste disposal and removal services have moved from “Education, health and other services” to “Utilities and waste”
- Repair of household items has moved from “Wholesale and retail” to “Education, health and other services”

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

For full details, see the [ONS publications](#) on the UK 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
Education, health and other services	O, P, Q, R, S, T, U

Standard industrial classification 2003 sectors

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

Notes

Private sector

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

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

Visit Jersey commenced operations in March 2015. From June 2015, 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.

Methodology

The Labour Market report is produced using the results of the six-monthly manpower survey, which is run by the Population Office. Under the [Control of Housing and Work Law](#) this survey is mandatory for undertakings that employ staff in Jersey, but in every round some undertakings will not respond in time to be included in the report. To prevent non-returns from distorting the results, Statistics Jersey imputes these missing returns based on these undertakings’ past returns. This is done by taking the values from the previous return, or the return from one year earlier for seasonal businesses. The number of undertakings imputed varies from round to round, as does the number of jobs imputed for these undertakings. The number of jobs imputed in recent years has increased from approximately 200 to 2,000 in [June 2019](#). In the previous manpower round ([December 2019](#)) there was an unusually large number of non-returns, in part due to COVID-19 and the lockdown that was imposed during the survey reminder period. Due to the number of non-returns, Statistics Jersey postponed publication of the December 2019 Labour Market report to allow for more returns to be received. While this did improve the number of returns, it was, nevertheless, necessary to impute approximately 4,000 jobs. This number was reduced slightly to 3,200 imputed jobs in the revised December 2019 figures. The June 2020 round was also impacted by COVID-19, with many businesses being harder to contact due to changes in working arrangements such as remote working and due to inactivity, and higher workloads on the CLS dept. Similar to the previous round, approximately 3,900 undertakings were imputed. To verify the accuracy of the imputation methodology, Statistics Jersey developed an experimental approach for combining data from multiple sources: the manpower return, social security contributions data, and the Government co-funded payroll scheme to more accurately impute jobs for undertakings that did not complete their manpower return in time to be included. The total number of jobs in the economy for both methods were within 100 jobs of each other, which provided assurance that both methods are suitable for imputing non-returns. Statistics Jersey is further developing this more granular experimental methodology, and is planning to use this as the basis for future labour market imputations.

In every Labour Market report, the figures for the previous round (in this case the [December 2019 report](#)) are revised, to reflect improvements in the data from late returns being submitted. Note that as this generally does not happen for all missing returns, a lower level of imputation is still required for the revised round. Statistics Jersey only revises the previous round of the Labour Market; figures for earlier rounds are not revised.

Classifications

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

Further information

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

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

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

Appendix

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

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

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

* 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.

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

Sector	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20
Agriculture and fishing	1,530	970	1,410	990	1,380	900	1,350	930	1,270	900	1,110
Manufacturing	850	830	890	880	910	910	950	940	990	950	900
Construction and quarrying	5,290	5,380	5,610	5,710	5,910	5,830	6,010	6,000	6,000	5,960	5,970
Utilities and waste	700	710	710	730	730	710	710	710	710	700	710
Wholesale and retail	7,480	7,490	7,450	7,540	7,450	7,530	7,380	7,470	7,280	7,360	6,940
Hotels, restaurants and bars	6,220	5,210	6,340	5,260	6,430	5,370	6,420	5,530	6,400	5,480	4,730
Transport and storage	1,980	1,910	2,030	1,900	2,060	1,970	2,100	1,990	2,090	2,140	2,020
Information and communication	1,600	1,660	1,690	1,710	1,750	1,750	1,760	1,810	1,840	1,850	1,840
Financial and legal activities	13,010	13,290	13,280	13,270	13,430	13,460	13,460	13,760	13,700	13,700	13,450
Miscellaneous business activities	5,480	5,590	5,810	5,720	6,030	5,940	6,080	6,060	6,260	6,130	5,930
Education, health and other services	6,750	6,820	7,280	7,240	7,690	7,640	8,050	7,880	8,130	8,120	7,950
Total private sector headcount	50,880	49,860	52,480	50,950	53,770	52,010	54,250	53,070	54,660	53,260	51,540

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

Sector	June 2019				December 2019				June 2020			
	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt
Agriculture and fishing	940	110	210	10	760	100	40	+	950	100	60	10
Manufacturing	660	200	130	+	670	170	110	+	610	160	120	20
Construction and quarrying	4,980	400	600	20	4,940	400	580	30	4,960	390	560	70
Utilities and waste	610	50	50	+	590	50	50	+	610	40	60	10
Wholesale and retail	5,250	1,560	440	20	5,180	1,630	520	30	4,930	1,430	480	100
Hotels, restaurants and bars	4,230	860	1,290	30	3,450	760	1,220	40	3,100	650	930	50
Transport and storage	1,570	240	270	+	1,600	250	290	+	1,550	230	220	20
Information and communication	1,580	150	110	+	1,580	150	110	10	1,570	150	100	20
Financial and legal activities	12,610	920	150	20	12,560	950	170	30	12,380	870	140	60
Miscellaneous business activities	3,470	1,310	1,460	20	3,510	1,280	1,310	30	3,450	1,190	1,180	110
Education, health and other services	4,700	1,930	1,480	40	4,780	1,870	1,420	40	4,690	1,760	1,320	180
Private sector jobs	40,600	7,710	6,170	170	39,620	7,590	5,820	230	38,780	6,960	5,170	630

+: non-zero less than 5

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

Sector	June 2019				December 2019				June 2020			
	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt
Agriculture and fishing	620	+	640	10	590	+	300	+	620	+	480	10
Manufacturing	910	10	70	+	880	10	60	+	830	10	50	20
Construction and quarrying	5,360	50	570	20	5,340	50	530	30	5,340	60	500	70
Utilities and waste	660	10	30	+	650	10	30	+	670	10	30	10
Wholesale and retail	6,700	60	490	20	6,820	50	460	30	6,330	60	450	100
Hotels, restaurants and bars	3,850	20	2,510	30	3,570	20	1,840	40	3,170	20	1,490	50
Transport and storage	1,940	60	90	+	2,020	60	60	+	1,900	60	50	20
Information and communication	1,660	90	100	+	1,650	90	100	10	1,640	90	90	20
Financial and legal activities	12,200	940	530	20	12,170	970	520	30	11,910	970	510	60
Miscellaneous business activities	5,360	130	740	20	5,320	130	650	30	5,000	140	670	110
Education, health and other services	7,410	200	480	40	7,410	210	460	40	7,080	220	460	180
Private sector jobs	46,670	1,570	6,250	170	46,430	1,600	5,000	230	44,490	1,640	4,780	630

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A5a – Private sector jobs by sector, employment status and residential status of current post holder, December 2018 to June 2019

Sector	December 2018								June 2019								
	Full-time			Part-time		Zero-Hours			Exempt	Full-time			Part-time		Zero-Hours		Exempt
	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work		Licensed	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered		
Agriculture and fishing	450	+	240	90	10	60	70	+	440	+	500	100	10	80	130	10	
Manufacturing	620	10	40	180	+	90	10	0	610	10	50	190	10	110	20	+	
Construction and quarrying	4,490	40	410	360	10	540	120	20	4,490	50	430	380	20	490	110	20	
Utilities and waste	570	10	20	50	+	50	+	+	570	10	30	50	0	40	+	+	
Wholesale and retail	4,870	60	420	1,580	50	450	30	20	4,780	60	410	1,520	40	410	40	20	
Hotels, restaurants and bars	2,210	20	1,360	710	210	700	310	20	2,330	20	1,880	680	180	850	440	30	
Transport and storage	1,370	50	40	210	10	290	10	+	1,450	60	60	230	20	250	20	+	
Information and communication	1,350	80	100	170	+	90	+	+	1,410	90	90	150	+	100	10	+	
Financial and legal activities	11,170	910	530	880	10	210	20	30	11,150	940	520	910	10	140	+	20	
Miscellaneous business activities	3,050	130	200	1,120	180	1,110	270	10	3,080	130	260	1,120	190	1,160	300	20	
Education, health and other services	4,060	190	320	1,820	40	1,350	60	30	4,130	200	370	1,880	50	1,410	70	40	
Private sector jobs	34,230	1,510	3,670	7,170	520	4,930	910	140	34,430	1,570	4,600	7,190	520	5,050	1,130	170	

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

Table A5b – Private sector jobs by sector, employment status and residential status of current post holder, December 2019 to June 2020

Sector	December 2019								June 2020							
	Full-time			Part-time		Zero-hours		Exempt	Full-time			Part-time		Zero-hours		Exempt
	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered		Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered	
Agriculture and fishing	470	+	290	90	10	30	10	+	490	+	460	90	10	40	20	10
Manufacturing	610	10	50	160	+	100	10	+	570	10	40	150	+	110	10	20
Construction and quarrying	4,490	50	400	380	20	470	120	30	4,520	60	380	370	20	450	110	70
Utilities and waste	560	10	30	50	0	50	+	+	570	10	20	40	0	60	+	10
Wholesale and retail	4,770	50	360	1,580	50	470	50	30	4,510	60	360	1,400	30	420	60	100
Hotels, restaurants and bars	2,150	20	1,290	620	140	810	420	40	2,030	20	1,050	540	110	600	330	50
Transport and storage	1,510	60	40	230	10	280	10	+	1,460	50	30	220	10	220	+	20
Information and communication	1,400	90	90	150	0	110	+	10	1,390	90	90	150	0	100	10	20
Financial and legal activities	11,080	970	510	940	10	160	+	30	10,920	970	490	860	10	140	+	60
Miscellaneous business activities	3,140	130	230	1,110	170	1,070	250	30	3,090	130	230	1,040	140	880	300	110
Education, health and other services	4,210	210	360	1,840	40	1,360	60	40	4,120	200	370	1,710	40	1,250	60	180
Private sector jobs	34,380	1,600	3,640	7,150	440	4,900	920	230	33,660	1,600	3,520	6,570	370	4,260	900	630

+: non-zero less than 5

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

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

Division	June 2019				December 2019				December 2020			
	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt
GOJ – core	5,940	810		0	6,070	840		0	6,330	900		0
GOJ – zero-hours			520				600				510	
GOJ Trading Bodies	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0
Non-States Workers	20	10	90	0	20	90	0	0	10	90	0	0
JDC	10	+	0	0	10	+	0	0	10	+	0	0
Parish	270	70	50	0	320	70	70	0	310	70	60	0
Public sector jobs	6,270	890	660	0	6,460	1,010	670	0	6,700	1,070	570	0

+: non-zero less than 5

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

Division	June 2019				December 2019				June 2020			
	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt
GOJ – core	6,050	640	60	0	6,140	670	60	40	6,400	740	80	10
GOJ – zero-hours	500	+	10	0	560	+	20	10	470	10	40	+
GOJ Trading Bodies	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0
Non-States Workers	90	+	0	10	90	+	0	20	90	+	+	10
JDC	10	+	+	0	10	+	0	0	10	+	+	0
Parish	380	0	+	0	450	0	+	0	430	+	+	0
Public sector jobs	7,080	650	80	10	7,290	680	90	70	7,430	750	130	30

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A8 – Jobs in the finance and legal activities sector by sub-sector, June 2015 to June 2020²¹

Sub-sector	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Banking	3,620	3,640	3,390	3,280	3,220	3,320	3,290	3,380	3,340	3,230	3,220	-400	-11%
Credit granting and other financial services	100	110	110	110	120	110	110	100	100	100	90	-10	-10%
Holding companies	200	250	250	190	200	140	140	220	120	120	120	-80	-40%
Trusts and similar instruments	150	150	170	170	170	170	180	180	170	150	160	10	7%
Trust administration	3,910	3,930	4,080	4,290	4,470	4,400	4,460	4,360	4,290	4,430	4,200	290	7%
Fund administration	1,000	1,030	1,070	1,100	1,130	1,140	1,120	1,250	1,310	1,200	1,220	220	22%
Other activities auxiliary to financial services	490	500	540	550	550	580	580	600	620	630	670	180	37%
Fund management	320	360	360	370	380	370	390	410	420	420	410	90	28%
Insurance	320	320	320	330	350	360	360	360	370	370	360	40	13%
Legal activities	1,810	1,870	1,810	1,630	1,660	1,670	1,660	1,630	1,680	1,710	1,670	-140	-8%
Accounting and compliance	1,090	1,140	1,190	1,250	1,180	1,200	1,170	1,260	1,280	1,350	1,310	220	20%
Finance sector	13,010	13,290	13,280	13,270	13,430	13,460	13,460	13,760	13,700	13,700	13,450	440	3%

²¹ Due to reclassification, some values have been revised compared with those published in December 2018.

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

Sub-sector	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities	210	220	220	210	220	190	170	170	150	140	140	-70	-33%
Software publishing	80	80	80	90	90	100	100	90	90	100	100	20	25%
Motion picture, video and television programme, and sound recording and publishing activities	70	80	90	80	70	70	70	90	80	80	80	10	14%
Radio and television programming and broadcasting activities	100	100	100	100	100	90	90	100	100	100	100	0	0%
Wired telecommunications activities	450	450	450	470	470	480	500	520	550	560	560	110	24%
Wireless, satellite and other telecommunications activities	50	50	50	50	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	-10	-20%
Computer programming activities	120	140	150	130	140	150	150	150	150	140	150	30	25%
Computer consultancy activities	440	460	470	490	520	530	540	560	570	570	560	120	27%
Information service activities	70	70	80	80	80	80	80	80	90	100	100	30	43%
Wholesale and repair of computers and communication equipment; Computer facilities management and other information technology and computer services	30	30	30	40	40	40	50	50	50	50	50	20	67%
Digital sector	1,610	1,680	1,710	1,740	1,770	1,770	1,780	1,830	1,870	1,870	1,870	260	16%

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

Sub-sector	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Printing	150	150	170	180	180	170	180	170	170	170	150	0	0%
Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities	210	220	220	210	220	190	170	170	150	140	140	-70	-33%
Software publishing	80	80	80	90	90	100	100	90	90	100	100	20	25%
Motion picture, video and television programme activities, and sound recording and publishing activities	70	80	90	80	70	70	70	90	80	80	80	10	14%
Radio and television programming and broadcasting activities	100	100	100	100	100	90	90	100	100	100	100	0	0%
Wired telecommunications activities	450	450	450	470	470	480	500	520	550	560	560	110	24%
Wireless, satellite and other telecommunications activities	50	50	50	50	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	-10	-20%
Computer programming activities	120	140	150	130	140	150	150	150	150	140	150	30	25%
Computer consultancy activities	440	460	470	490	520	530	540	560	570	570	560	120	27%
Information service activities, and research and development (R&D)	70	80	80	80	80	80	90	90	100	100	110	40	57%
Advertising agencies	180	180	190	180	200	200	200	210	220	220	210	30	17%
Performing arts and artistic creation	60	60	70	70	70	80	80	90	90	90	80	20	33%
Operation of arts facilities and support activities to performing arts	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	70	-30	-30%
Wholesale and repair of computers and communication equipment; computer facilities management and other IT and computer services	30	30	30	40	40	40	50	50	50	50	50	20	67%
TMT sector	2,100	2,170	2,240	2,280	2,330	2,330	2,340	2,400	2,440	2,450	2,380	280	13%

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

Sub-sector	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Real estate activities	450	420	470	470	470	470	480	500	500	500	490	40	9%
Management consultancy activities, and activities of head offices	520	490	540	570	600	640	660	670	720	760	810	290	56%
Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy; Technical testing and analysis; Scientific research and development	370	360	390	410	430	420	430	440	430	440	420	50	14%
Advertising, market research, and public relations and communication	250	240	260	260	310	330	340	350	350	350	330	80	32%
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	340	330	380	400	410	410	430	440	450	450	450	110	32%
Rental and leasing activities	240	220	240	220	250	210	230	220	260	240	220	-20	-8%
Employment activities	980	1,030	1,050	990	1,060	970	940	950	990	840	740	-240	-24%
Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities	200	160	220	200	210	190	200	180	200	190	180	-20	-10%
Security and investigation activities	380	350	380	360	380	400	410	350	310	330	270	-110	-29%
Cleaning activities and combined facilities support activities	1,190	1,220	1,260	1,250	1,300	1,280	1,300	1,340	1,350	1,350	1,280	90	8%
Landscape service activities	490	450	520	500	520	510	570	520	550	520	560	70	14%
Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	80	90	90	90	100	110	110	110	160	170	150	70	88%
Miscellaneous business activities	5,480	5,350	5,810	5,720	6,040	5,940	6,080	6,060	6,260	6,130	5,930	450	8%

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

Sub-sector	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Public administration, defence, and compulsory social security	40	40	50	50	50	50	60	60	70	70	70	30	75%
Pre-primary, primary, secondary and higher education	430	440	440	460	460	470	490	490	440	450	430	0	0%
Other education, and educational support activities	490	490	550	530	600	580	650	600	710	680	640	150	31%
Medical and dental practice activities, and hospital activities	550	550	550	540	580	600	610	590	590	600	590	40	7%
Other human health activities	280	300	350	360	380	390	410	400	400	420	400	120	43%
Residential care activities	1,370	1,430	1,460	1,480	1,550	1,540	1,600	1,620	1,570	1,640	1,620	250	18%
Social work activities without accommodation	1,360	1,420	1,500	1,500	1,640	1,640	1,680	1,670	1,820	1,810	1,810	450	33%
Creative, arts and entertainment activities	160	160	170	180	180	180	190	190	190	190	150	-10	-6%
Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities	300	240	300	230	300	240	300	250	320	270	270	-30	-10%
Sports, amusement and recreation activities, and gambling and betting activities	750	650	780	740	790	730	830	770	760	710	700	-50	-7%
Washing and (dry-)cleaning of textile and fur products, and repair of computers and personal and household goods	220	210	220	230	230	240	240	230	230	230	220	0	0%
Hairdressing and other beauty treatment	530	570	580	590	580	590	590	590	590	580	580	50	9%
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	280	320	340	350	360	390	420	430	460	470	460	180	64%
Education, health and other services	6,750	6,820	7,280	7,240	7,690	7,640	8,050	7,880	8,130	8,120	7,950	1,200	18%