

Over the pandemic:

Insights from patterns in migration, employment, and low income during the pandemic

Introduction

The Covid pandemic had an impact on many aspects of our community and affected different groups of our population in different ways. The Covid Recovery Insights Project Team have used linked administrative data to explore trends in migration, employment, and numbers in receipt of income support over the period 2019 to 2021 inclusive, and how these varied for different groups of the population. This is particularly to help understand which groups were most impacted by the pandemic in these areas, and which groups had shown full recovery, or not, by the end of 2021.

This report focuses on three different aspects of life, and how these changed over the pandemic period:

- migration, in and out of the island
- employment (specifically people working for employers)
- income support payments (as an indicator of who was most impacted financially by the pandemic)¹

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¹ Residents are only eligible for income support once they have been resident for 5 years, and this should be taken into account when interpreting the findings.

Overall summary

This report summarises the impacts of the pandemic period in terms of migration, employment, and low income, comparing the pre-pandemic picture in 2019 with the ‘peak’ of the pandemic (in terms of impact on jobs and income support) in the second quarter of 2020. Looking at these aspects of island life through different population characteristics showed that most population subgroups experienced an impact.

There were some groups, however, that experienced a proportionally greater impact. For a small number of population groups it was seen that the impact persisted at some level until at least the end of 2021.

Summary - Migration

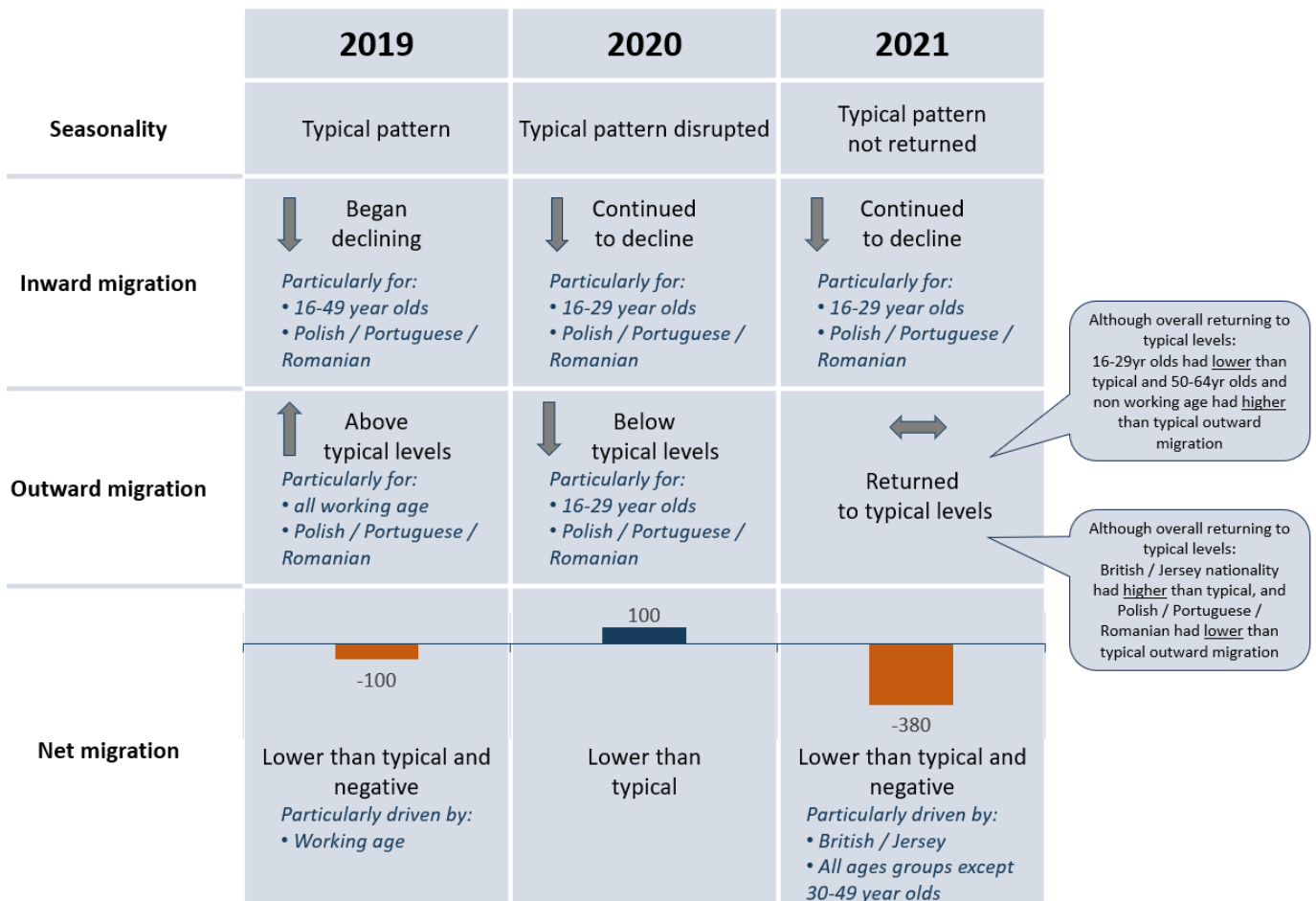
Although the purpose of this report was to explore changes in migration around the time of the pandemic, the analysis showed that a notable change in migration occurred *before* the pandemic, during 2019, due to both a reduction in inward migration and an increase in outward migration flows. This change was likely linked to events such as the Brexit vote.

Net migration became negative (outward) in 2019, driven largely by increased outward migration of the 30 to 49 years and 50 to 64 years age groups, and the Polish, Portuguese, and Romanian nationalities.

Inward migration of Polish, Portuguese, and Romanian nationalities declined over 2019 to 2021 resulting in an increasingly negative net migration for these groups over the three years 2019 to 2021.

In 2021 Jersey saw a net negative migration (more people leaving than arriving) for all age groups except those aged 30 to 49 years. The largest net outward migration in 2021 by nationality were those of British / Jersey nationality.

Figure 1: Infographic summary of findings on migration



Summary - Employment

The proportions of the continuously resident² population who were working for an employer held fairly stable during 2019 but decreased in the second quarter of 2020 as the pandemic began.

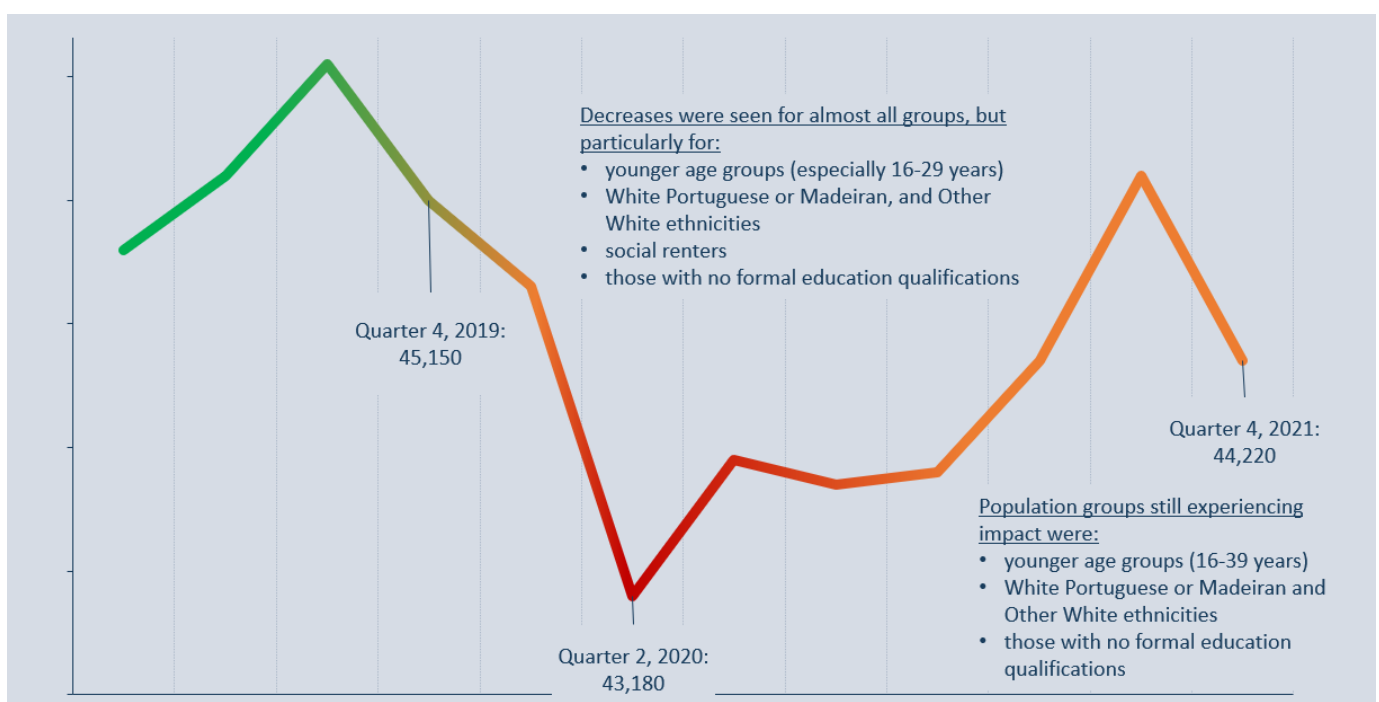
The impact of the pandemic on the number of people working for an employer was seen to be similar for men and women in Jersey. Notable decreases were seen between 2019 and the second quarter of 2020 for the following population groups:

- younger age groups: the youngest working age group of 16 to 29 years had the largest decrease (930, a decrease of 10%)
- people with White Portuguese or Madeiran, and White Other³ ethnicities
- people living in Social rent accommodation (the number of this population group working for an employer fell by 9%)
- people with no formal level of educational qualifications (the number of this population group working for an employer fell by 7%)
- those working in Elementary (such as cleaning and delivery services), Sales and Customer service occupations

Most population groups saw a full recovery in terms of how many were working for an employer. However fewer people were working for an employer at the end of 2021 (relative to the end of 2019) for:

- younger working age groups (particularly those aged 16-29 years, and to a lesser extent those aged 30-39 years)
- people with White Portuguese or Madeiran, and White Other ethnicities
- people with no formal level of educational qualifications

Figure 2: Infographic summary of findings on employment



² Continuously resident across the three year period 2019 – 2021, according to the population model using linked administrative data to classify residency.

³ White other refers to white ethnicities other than Jersey, British, Portuguese or Madeiran, Polish or Romanian.

Summary - Low income

The number of the continuously resident population who were receiving income support remained fairly stable during 2019, but increased in the first half of 2020 (from 10,030 at the end of 2019 to 11,770 in the second quarter of 2020, an increase of 17%). By the end of 2021, the number of the continuously resident population receiving income support had recovered to below that seen at the end of 2019.

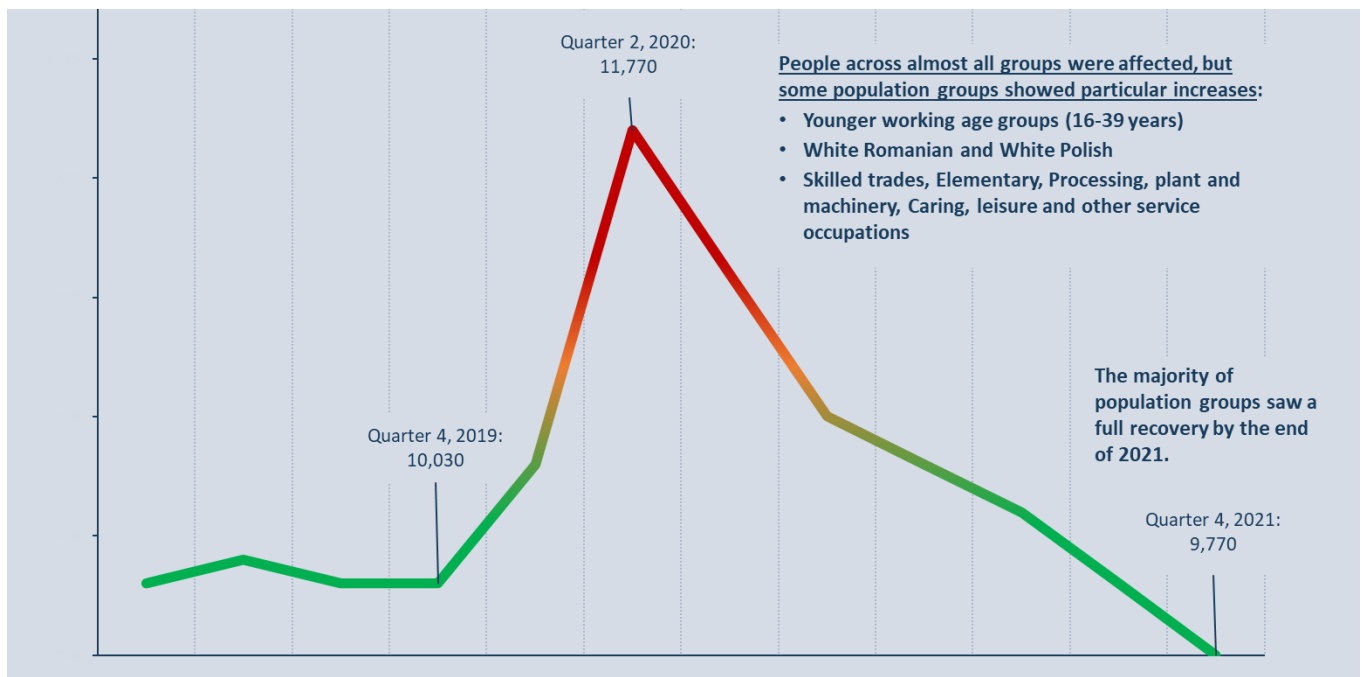
Nearly all population sub-groups were affected over the pandemic, but some of the most notable changes in the number and proportion in different groups of continuous residents receiving income support over the period 2019 to 2021 inclusive were seen for:

- people of working age (increases of between 24% and 31% in the number receiving income support); in particular younger working age groups (16-39 years) had the steepest incline in the proportion receiving income support
- people with White Romanian (36% increase) and White Polish (26% increase) ethnicities
- people who were working in Skilled trades occupations, Elementary occupations, Processing, plant and machinery occupations; and Caring, leisure and other service occupations at the time of the 2021 Census

The majority of population groups saw a full recovery by the end of 2021, with the same or lower numbers and proportions of each group receiving income support, compared to the end of 2019.

Some population groups did see higher numbers receiving income support at the end of 2021 compared to the end of 2019, for example people aged 65 and over. Where this was seen, it was generally due to an increase in the size of the underlying population group over the three-year period, rather than a greater proportion of the group continuing to be impacted.

Figure 3: Infographic summary of findings on low income

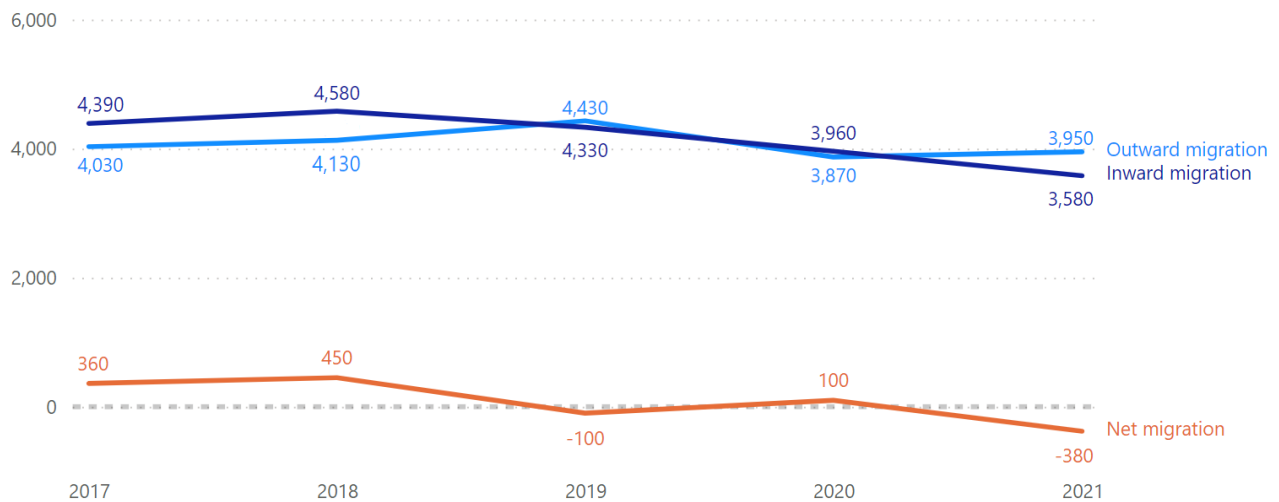


Migration over the pandemic

Migration can be inward (people moving to Jersey to live) and outward (Jersey residents moving to live off island). The difference between the two (inward minus outward) is net migration. A positive (net inward) migration describes the situation where more people move to Jersey than leave in a particular time period. A negative (net outward) migration is where more people leave Jersey than move here.

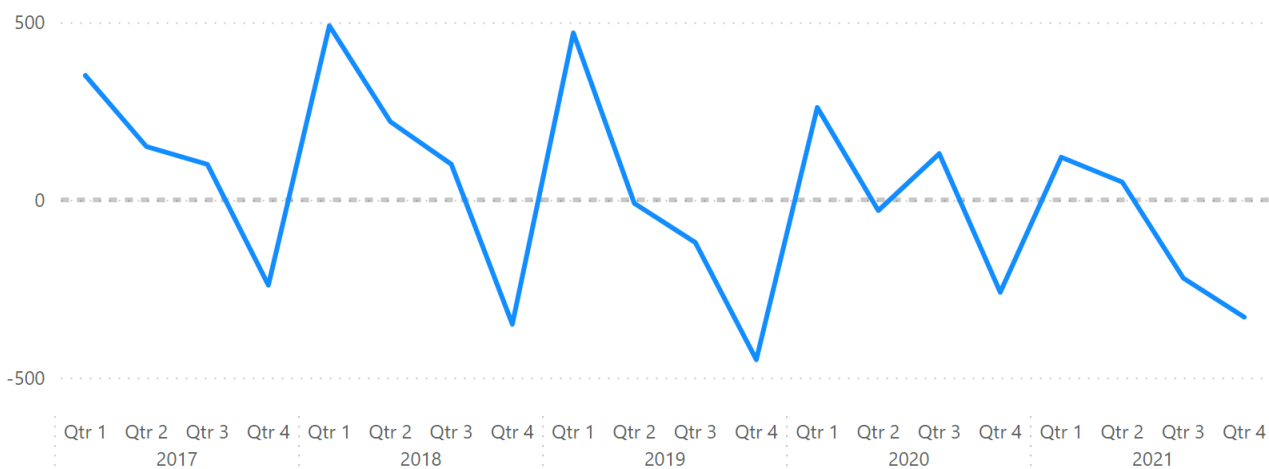
Figure 4 shows net migration became negative (more people leaving Jersey than arriving) in 2019, before the pandemic, and around the time of the Brexit vote (the UK leaving the EU). This was due to both a reduction in inward migration and an increase in outward migration relative to the previous two years.

Figure 4: Outward, inward, and net migration between 2017 and 2021⁴



During the pandemic itself in 2020 and 2021 outward, and in particular, inward migration flows were lower than the pre-pandemic years. Figure 5 shows how the seasonal pattern of net migration remained similar in 2019, despite the change from net inward (prior to 2019) to net outward migration in 2019, but that the seasonal pattern was particularly disrupted during both 2020 and 2021.⁵

Figure 5: Net migration in each quarter between 2017 and 2021⁴



⁴ Numbers rounded to nearest 10.

⁵ First published in [Population and migration statistics \(Jersey\) 2011 - 2021 \(gov.je\)](https://www.gov.je/population-and-migration-statistics-2011-2021).

The linked administrative data was used to explore which population groups contributed the most to changes in inward and outward migration, by age, sex, and nationality.

Migration by age group

Figure 6 and Figure 7 show that the trends in migration seen overall between 2017 and 2021 were largely driven by those of working age. While the fall in inward migration seen in 2020 levelled off for those aged 30-49 years (see Figure 6), it continued to decline for those aged 16-29 years in 2021.

Those not of working age (under 16 or 65 years and over) showed generally similar levels of outward migration across the 2017 to 2020 period (between 500 – 600 per year), and very slightly higher outward migration in 2021 (630).

Figure 6: Number of people inwardly migrating over 2017 - 2021 by working age group⁶

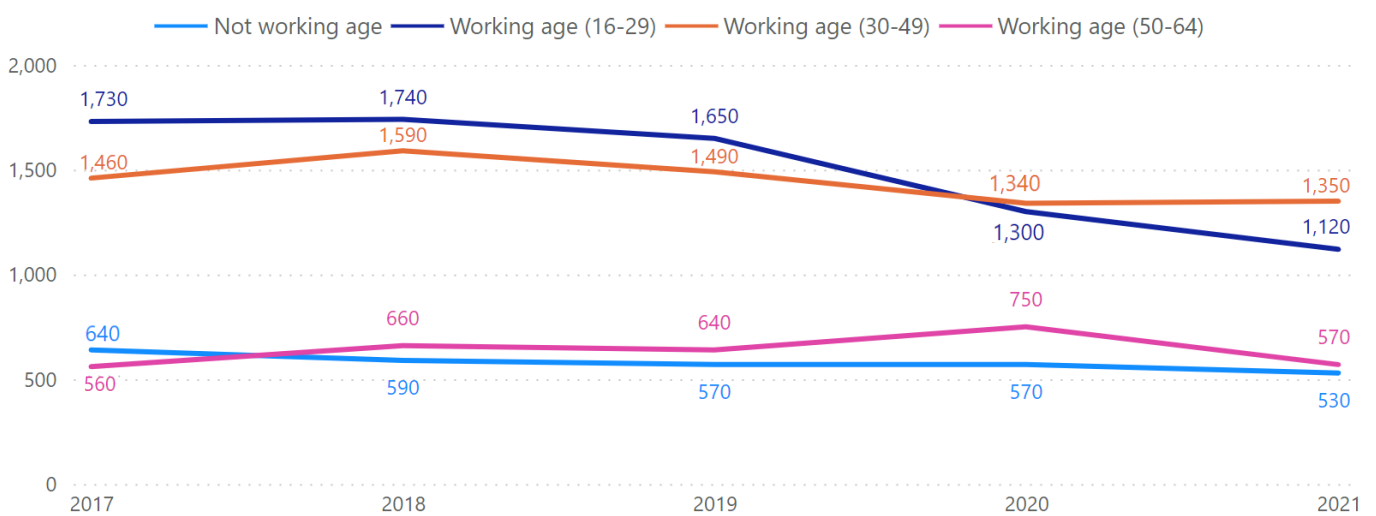
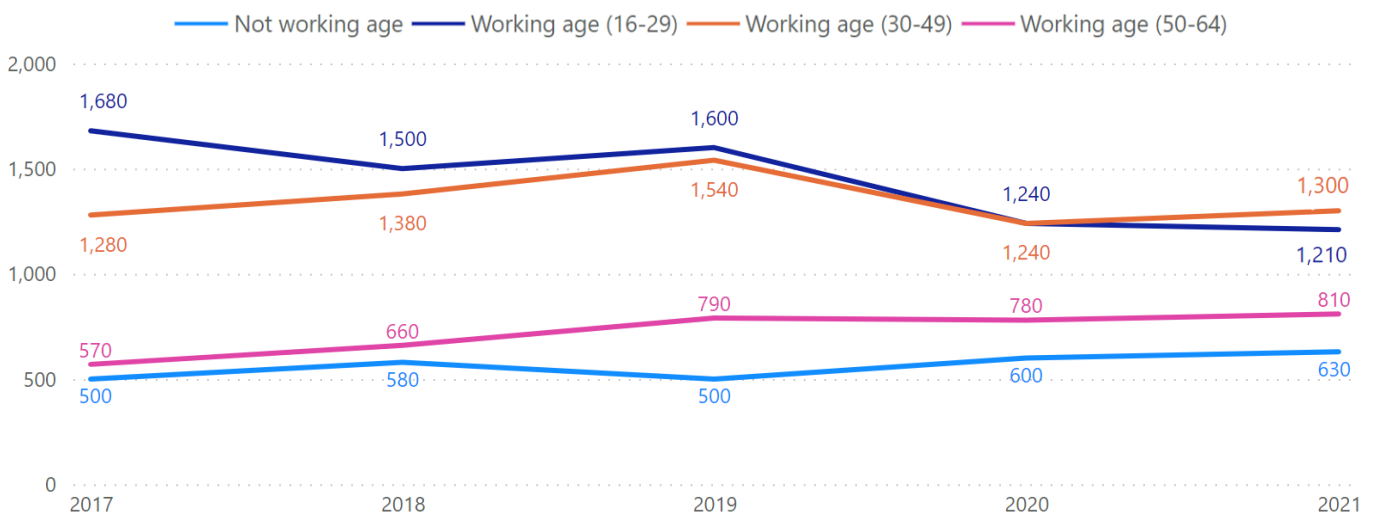


Figure 7: Number of people outwardly migrating over 2017 - 2021 by working age group⁶

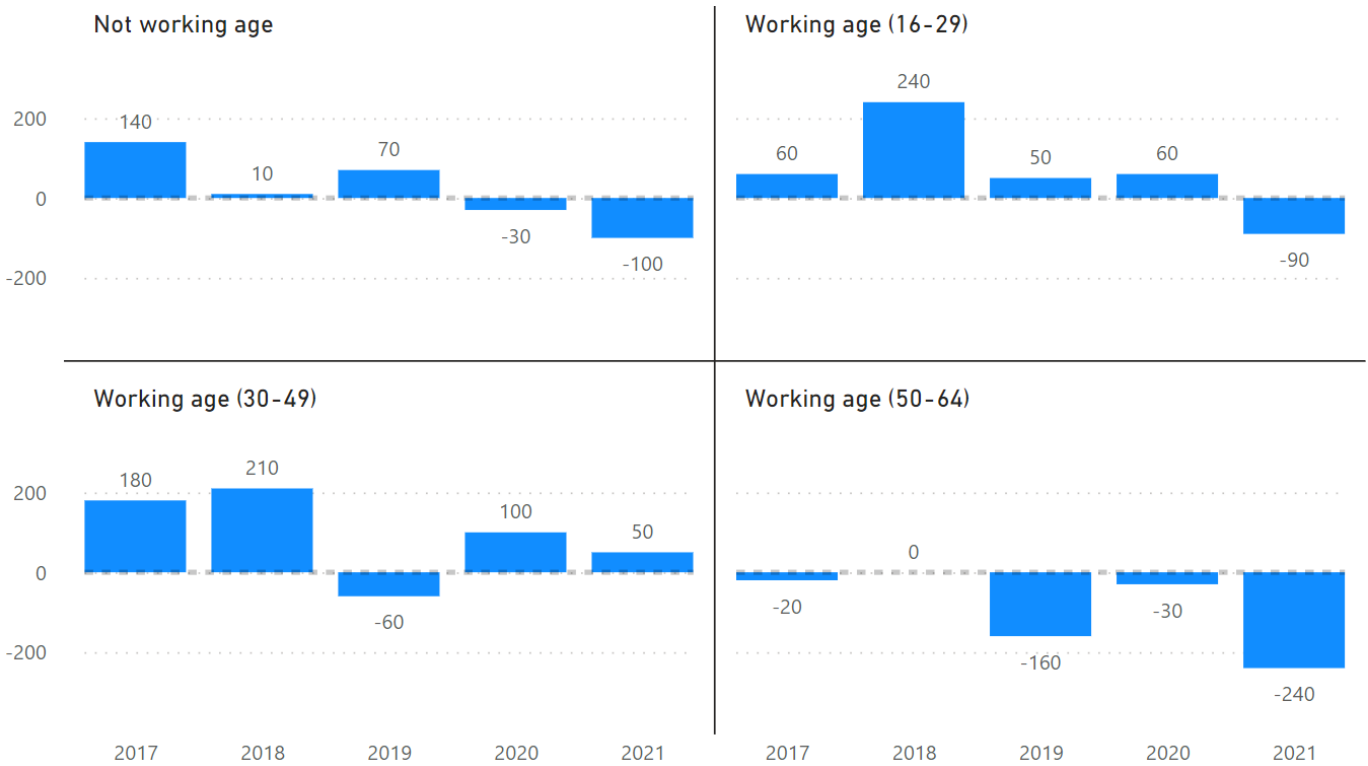


⁶ Numbers rounded to nearest 10.

The patterns of inward and outward migration result in overall changes in ‘net’ migration – that is the difference between the numbers moving to Jersey and those leaving. Figure 8 shows the net migration by age group.

The pre-pandemic reduction in net migration (seen in 2019, compared to previous years) was driven largely by those in the older working ages (30-49 years and 50-64 years age groups). Net migration was small for all age groups in 2020. In 2021, Jersey continued to see net negative migration for all age groups except those aged 30-49 years.

Figure 8: Annual net migration from 2017 to 2021, by age group⁷



⁷ All numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10 and therefore may not sum to the rounded totals.

Migration by nationality

In terms of nationality, the Polish, Portuguese, and Romanian nationalities were the main drivers of the reduction in both inward and outward migration flows over the pandemic.

The year the pandemic began (2020), saw an increase in those of British / Jersey nationality inwardly migrating (see Figure 9), compared to previous years, and a similar peak of outward migration was noted a year later for this demographic group (see Figure 10).

After 2019, which saw a particular peak of outward migration of those of Polish, Portuguese, and Romanian nationalities, the outward migration of this population group decreased substantially. However, considerably fewer people of Polish, Portuguese, and Romanian nationalities inwardly migrated during both 2020 and 2021 (Figure 9) compared to previous years.

Figure 9: Number of people inwardly migrating over 2017 - 2021 by nationality group⁸

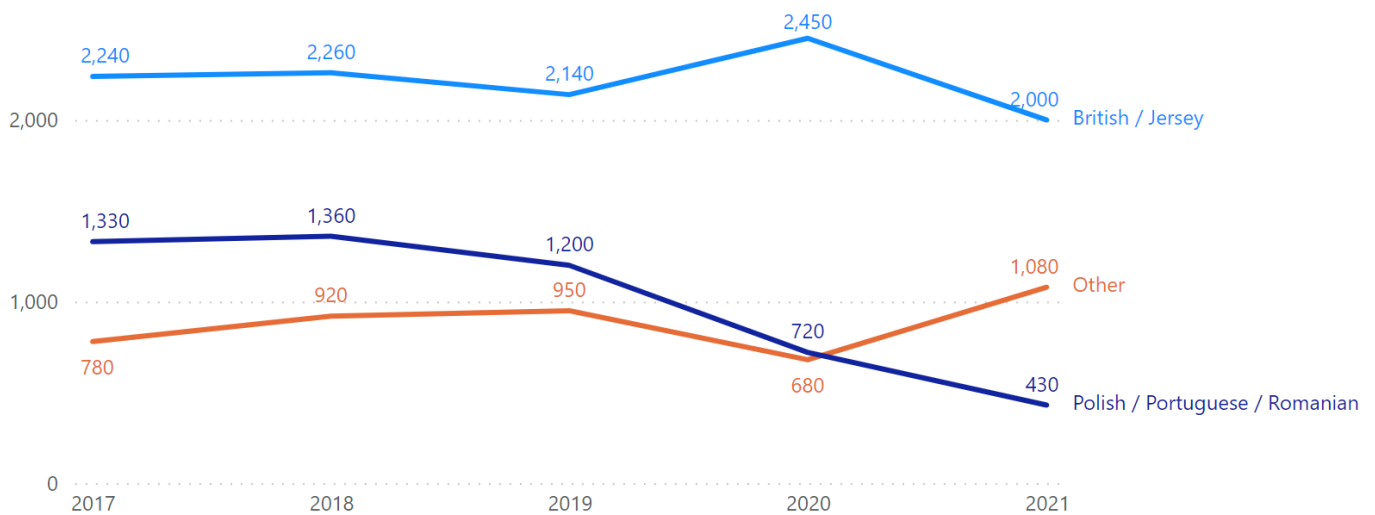
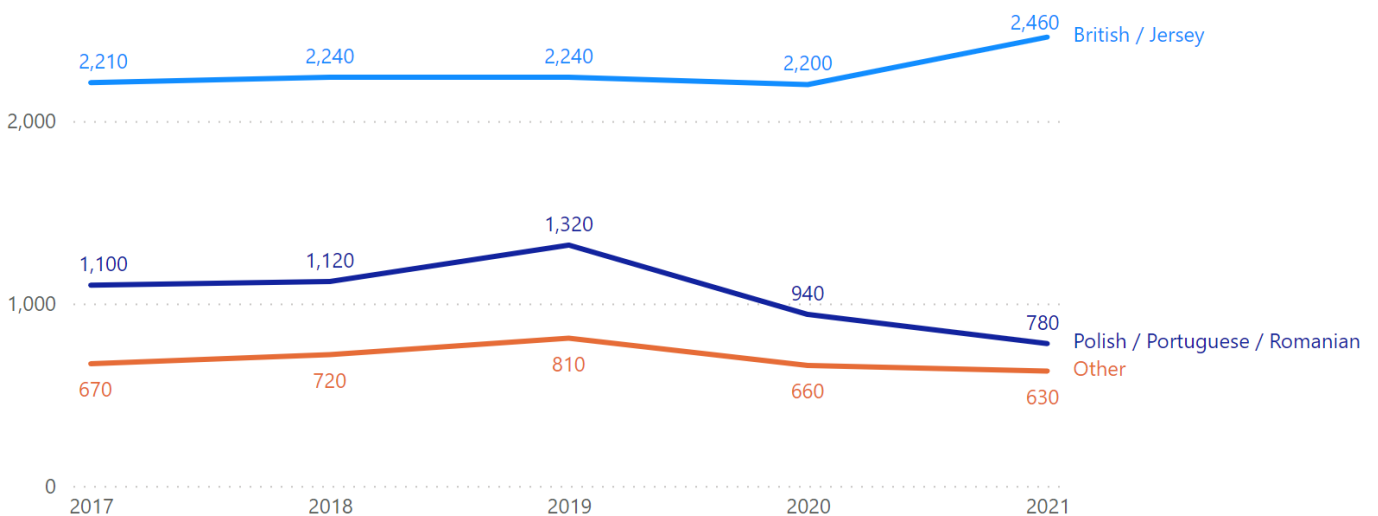


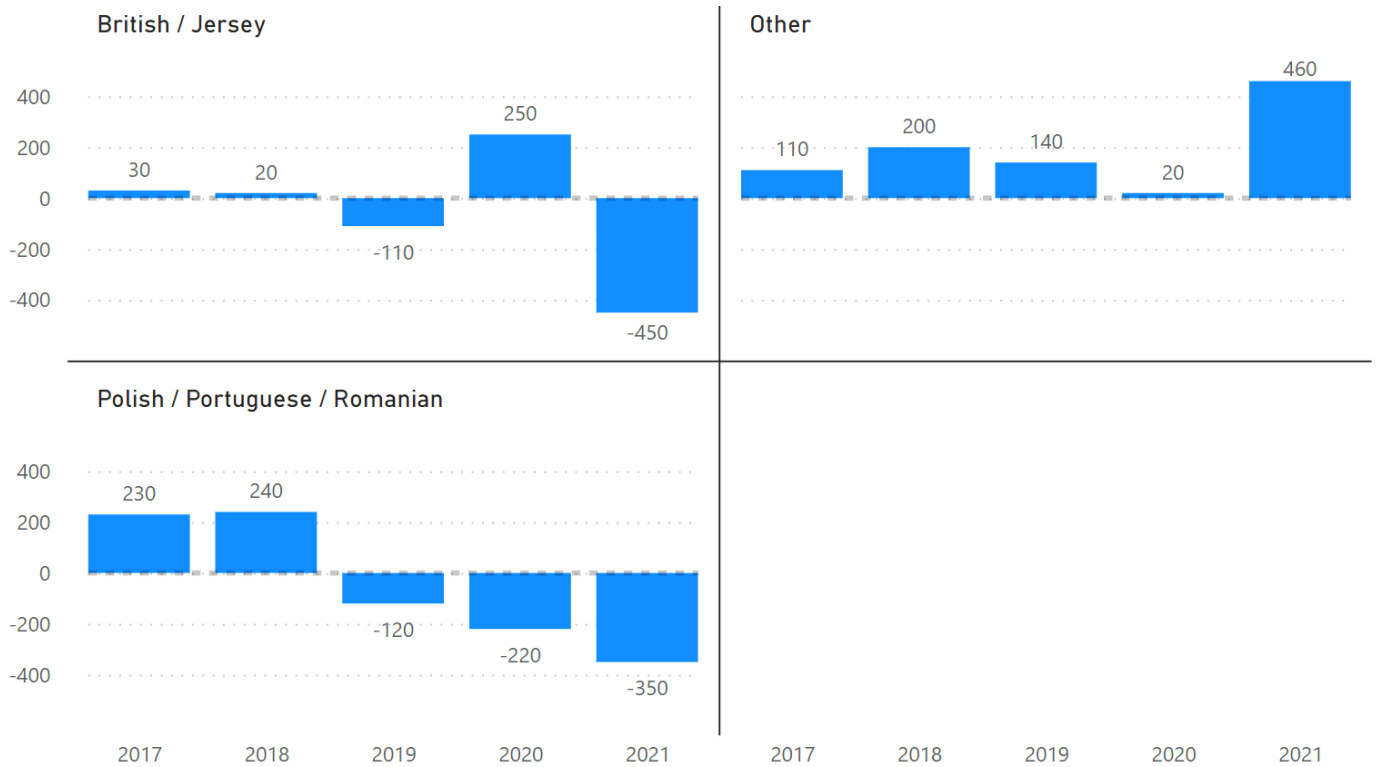
Figure 10: Number of people outwardly migrating over 2017 - 2021 by nationality group⁸



⁸ Numbers rounded to nearest 10.

The result of these changes in inward and outward migration flows can be seen in Figure 11. The ongoing reduction in net migration of people of Polish, Portuguese, and Romanian nationalities, beginning in 2019 and continuing through 2020 and 2021 is clear. People of 'other' nationalities have shown a considerable increase in net migration in 2021 compared to previous years.

Figure 11: Annual net migration from 2017 to 2021, by nationality group⁹



⁹ All numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10 and therefore may not sum to the rounded totals.

Migration by sex

Figure 12 and Figure 13 show that both males and females followed a similar trend in outward and inward migration between 2017 and 2021.

Figure 12: Number of people inwardly migrating over 2017 - 2021 by sex¹⁰

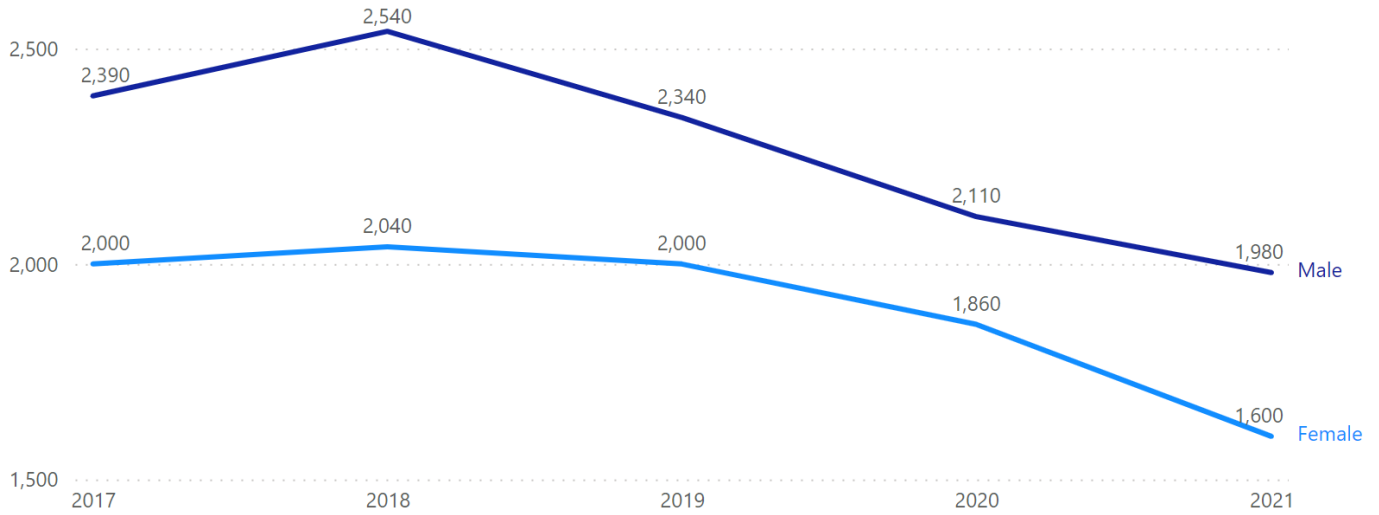
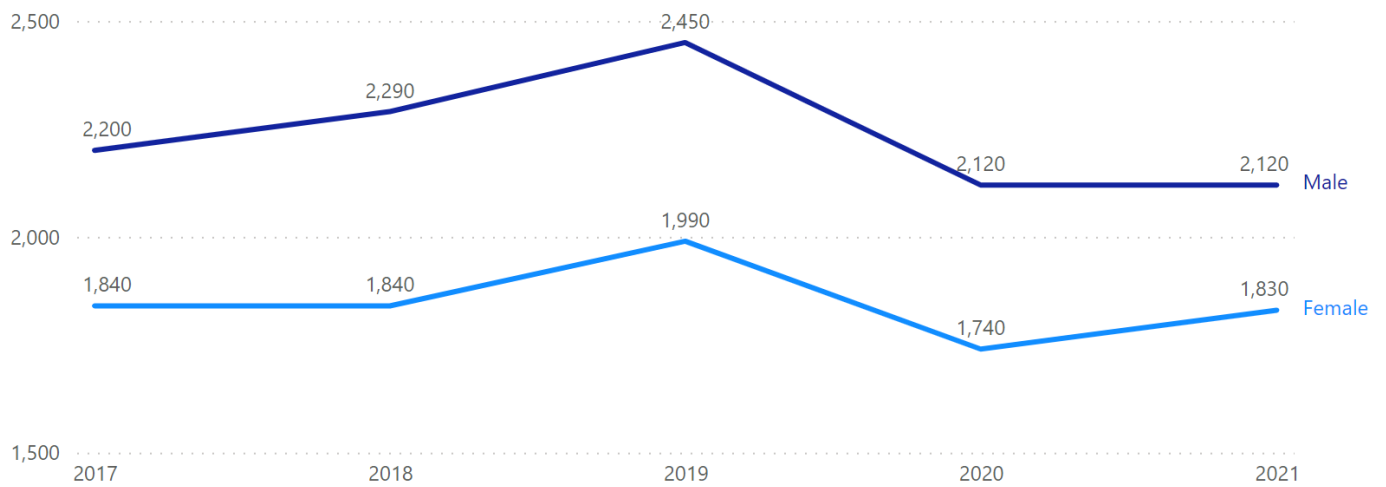


Figure 13: Number of people outwardly migrating over 2017 - 2021 by sex¹⁰



¹⁰ Numbers rounded to nearest 10.

Employment

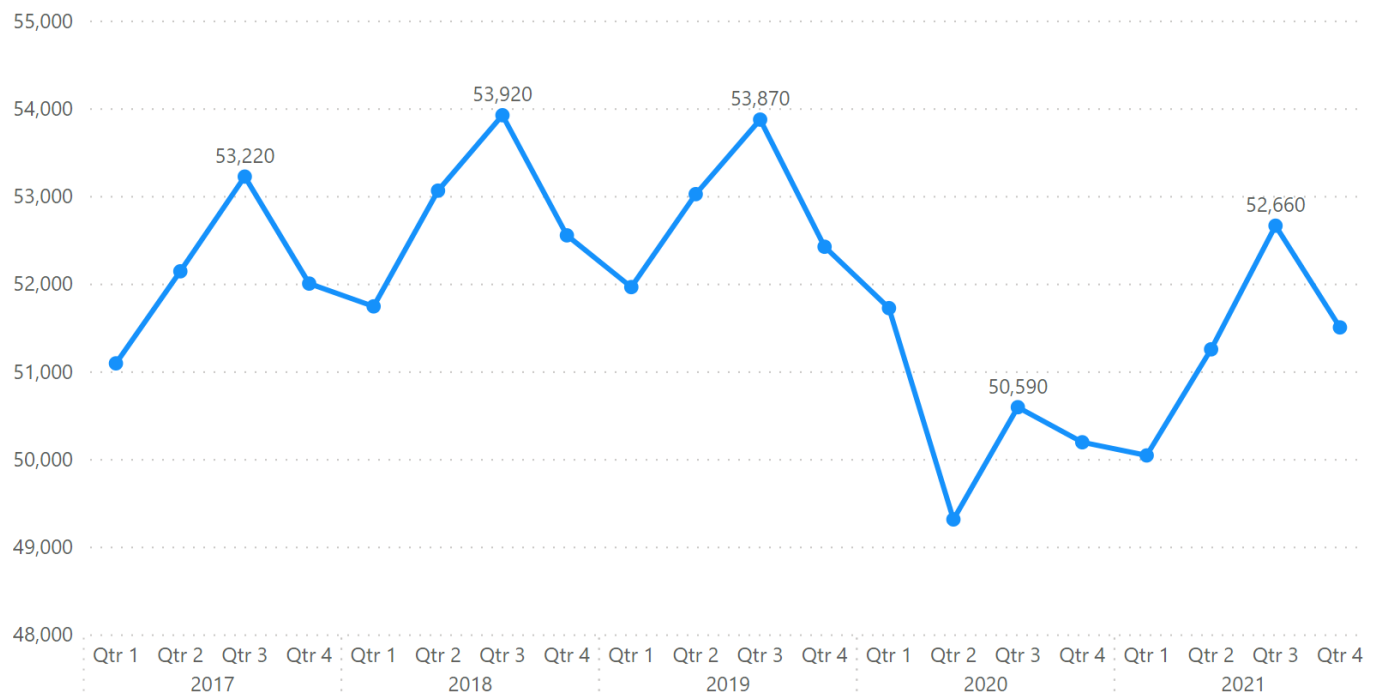
People in employment can either be working for an employer, or self-employed. This analysis uses information on Class 1 contributions to explore the changes in those working for an employer over the pandemic period, and to identify which population groups showed the most changes over the period.

People will start paying Class 1 contributions as they start working for an employer, either after inwardly migrating, moving from self-employment into working for an employer, or starting work after a period of not working (including full time education).

People will stop paying Class 1 contributions when they stop working for an employer, which could be for a variety of reasons such as outward migration, moving into self-employment, moving into a period of not working (for example becoming of pensionable age, or having caring responsibilities, or becoming unemployed).

Figure 14 gives a high level overview of the total number of people who paid Class 1 contributions in each quarter from 2017 to 2021, at any point within each quarter. The number of people working for an employer showed a clear seasonal pattern in 2017 to 2019, with the seasonal pattern being considerably disrupted in 2020, and returning (albeit at lower levels) in 2021.

Figure 14: Number of people who paid class 1 contributions in the quarter (3 month period), 2017 to 2021¹¹



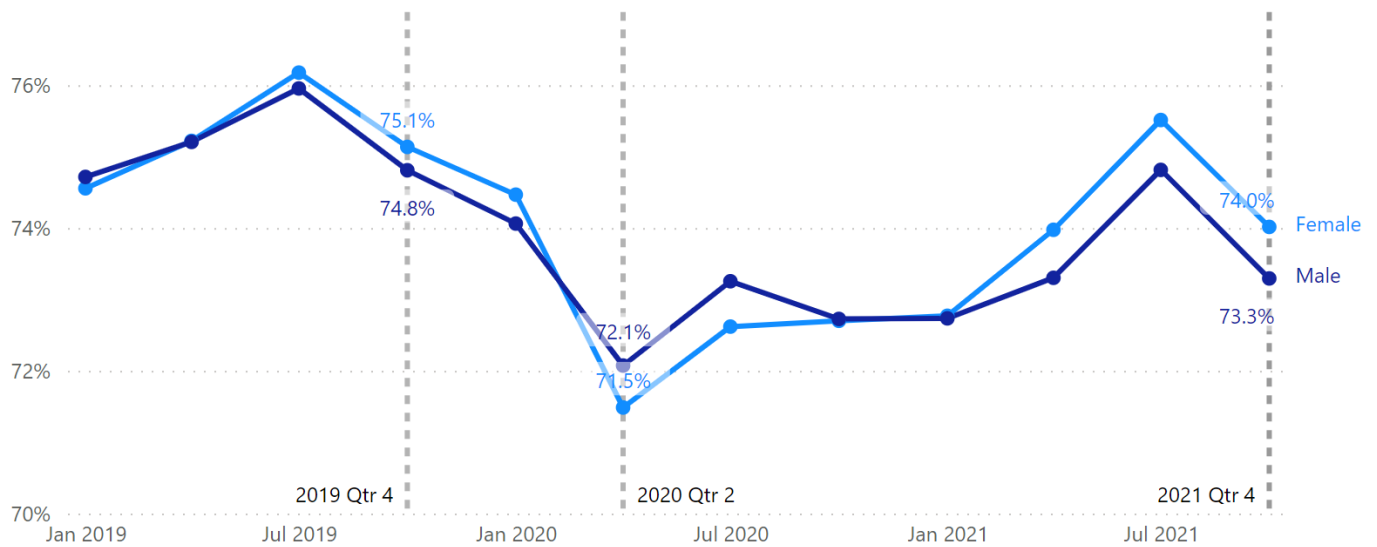
¹¹ Numbers rounded to nearest 10.

To explore the experience of different groups of the population, the rest of this section focuses on the cohort of people who were resident in Jersey throughout the period 2019 to 2021 and of working age (16-64 years), so that proportions of people working for an employer are not reflecting inward or outward migration, or affected by numbers of people becoming of pensionable age. A decrease in Class 1 contributions for example would therefore represent a decrease in the proportion of continuous residents working for an employer.

Employment by sex

Figure 15 shows the experience of men and women was generally similar in terms of the (negative) impact of the pandemic on the numbers working for an employer, and their recovery.

Figure 15: Proportion of each sex working for an employer in the quarter (aged 16-64 years)



Employment by age group

Table 1 shows that the decrease in the numbers of each age group who were working for an employer between the end of 2019 (pre-pandemic) and the second quarter of 2020 (the peak of the pandemic in terms of employment impact) was largest (in terms of percent decrease) amongst younger age groups.

The youngest working age group (16-29 years) showed the largest decrease (-10%) in the numbers who were working for an employer from the end of 2019 to the second quarter of 2020. Those in older working age groups (40-64 years) had smaller decreases (-2%).

By the end of 2021 the number of people in younger working age groups of 16-39 years who were working for an employer was still lower than the levels seen at the end of 2019, whereas those in older working age groups of 40-64 years had returned to similar levels.

Figure 16 shows that the proportion of people working for an employer in these younger working age groups had also not returned to 2019 levels, confirming that this age group did not recover as quickly as others.

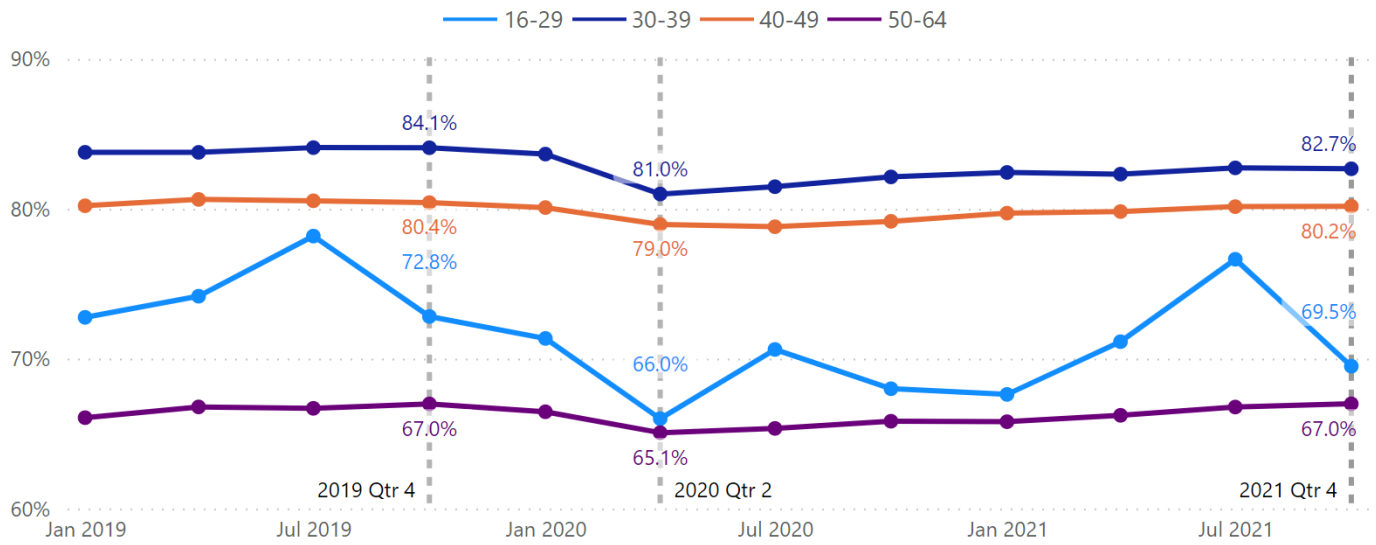
In other words, the age group which was impacted most in terms of employment by the pandemic was the younger working age group (16-39 years), and the group had not fully recovered by the end of 2021.

Table 1: Number of continuous residents (aged 16-64 years) working for an employer in the fourth quarter of 2019, second quarter of 2020, and fourth quarter of 2021 – by age group¹²

Age group	Number of people of each age group who were working for an employer, at each time period			Percent change	
	Quarter 4, 2019	Quarter 2, 2020 (difference to Quarter 4 2019)	Quarter 4, 2021 (difference to Quarter 4 2019)	Quarter 4, 2019 to Quarter 2, 2020	Quarter 4, 2019 to Quarter 4, 2021
16-29	9,520	8,590 (-930)	8,950 (-570)	-10%	-6%
30-39	10,720	10,200 (-520)	9,930 (-790)	-5%	-7%
40-49	11,140	10,870 (-270)	10,980 (-160)	-2%	-1%
50-64	13,770	13,530 (-250)	14,370 (+590)	-2%	4%

¹² All numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10 therefore may not sum to the rounded totals, and percent changes are calculated off the rounded numbers.

Figure 16: Proportion of each age group working for an employer in the quarter (aged 16-64 years)



Employment by ethnicity

The reduction in number of each ethnic group working for an employer is shown in Table 2, along with the percent change over key time periods.

Considering both how the proportion (Figure 17) who were working for an employer changed from the end of 2019 to the second quarter of 2020, and the size of the population group, those of White Portuguese or Madeiran, White Polish, White Romanian, and White Other ethnicities,¹³ showed a drop in the number and proportion of their population group working for an employer, which although increased slightly, did not return to the pre-pandemic levels by the end of 2021.

By the end of 2021 the number of people working for an employer for those of White British ethnicity was 5% (690 people) lower than at the end of 2019, however, looking at the proportions of working age in Figure 17 (72.1% at the end of 2021 compared to 72.9% at the end of 2019) this is most likely due to the size of the whole group reducing as more turn 65 years of age.

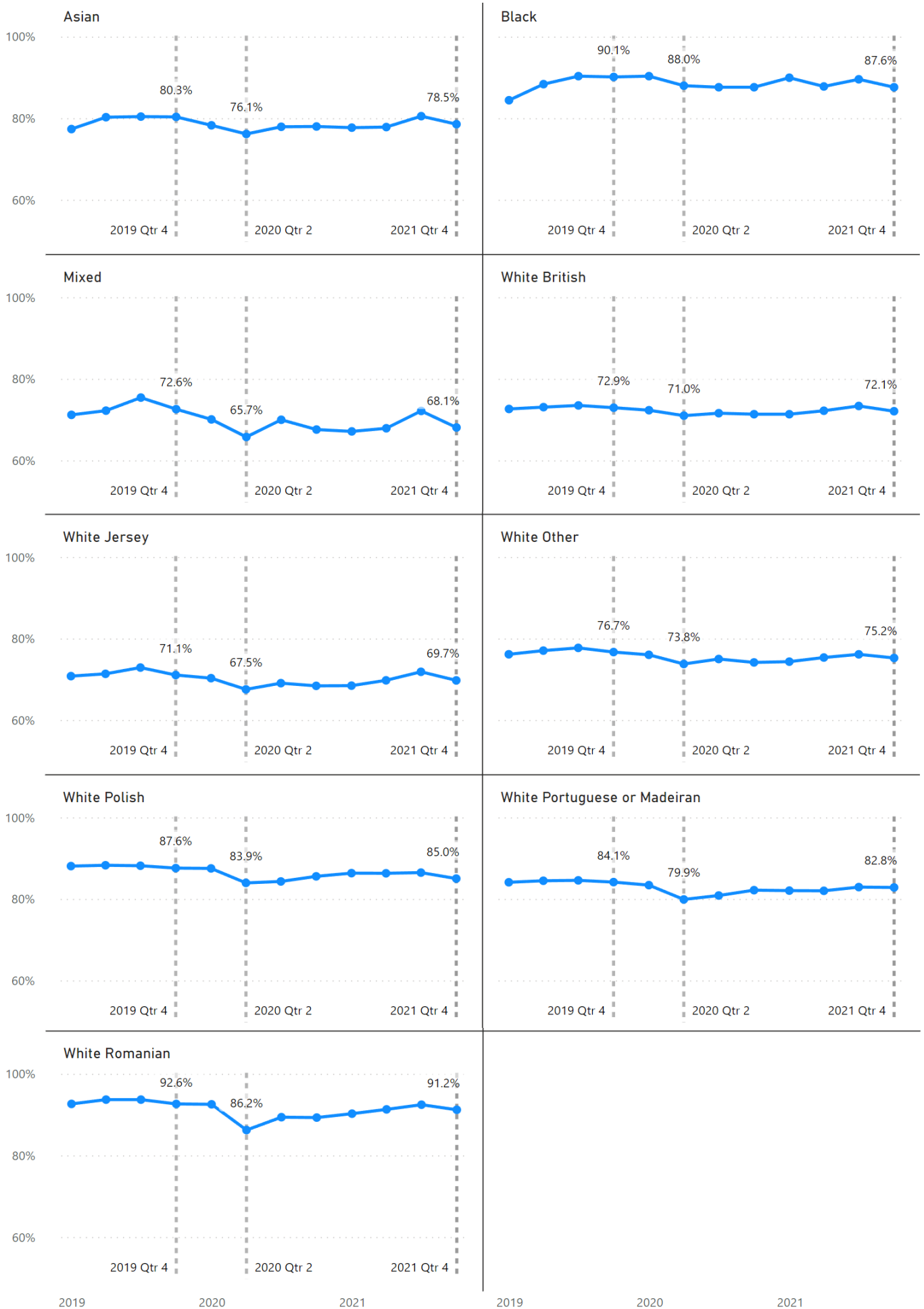
Table 2: Number of continuous residents (aged 16-64 years) working for an employer in the fourth quarter (Q4) of 2019, second quarter (Q2) of 2020, and fourth quarter (Q4) of 2021 – by ethnicity¹⁴

Ethnicity	Number of people of each ethnicity who were working for an employer, at each time period			Percent change	
	Quarter 4, 2019	Quarter 2, 2020 (difference to Quarter 4 2019)	Quarter 4, 2021 (difference to Quarter 4 2019)	Quarter 4, 2019 to Quarter 2, 2020	Quarter 4, 2019 to Quarter 4, 2021
White Jersey	17,870	17,050 (-820)	17,890 (+20)	-5%	0%
White British	12,940	12,460 (-490)	12,250 (-690)	-4%	-5%
White Portuguese or Madeiran	6,410	6,090 (-320)	6,300 (-110)	-5%	-2%
White Other	3,330	3,200 (-140)	3,240 (-100)	-4%	-3%
White Polish	2,030	1,950 (-80)	1,990 (-40)	-4%	-2%
White Romanian	880	820 (-60)	870 (-10)	-7%	-1%
Asian	870	830 (-40)	860 (-10)	-5%	-1%
Black	420	410 (-10)	410 (-10)	-2%	-2%
Mixed	410	380 (-30)	420 (+10)	-7%	2%

¹³ White other refers to white ethnicities other than Jersey, British, Portuguese or Madeiran, Polish or Romanian.

¹⁴ All numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10 therefore may not sum to the rounded totals, and percent changes are calculated off the rounded numbers.

Figure 17: Proportion of each ethnicity working for an employer in the quarter (aged 16-64 years)



Employment by tenure

It should be noted that the tenure characteristic was recorded at the time of the census (March 2021) and is a characteristic that can change over time, so for some households may not match their status at the time points presented.

Table 3 shows that the largest percent decreases in the *number* of people working for an employer between the end of 2019 and during the pandemic in the second quarter of 2020 was for those living in 'Social rent' (-9%) and 'Other non-qualified' (-6%) accommodation. However, by the end of 2021 the number of people working for an employer for people in these tenures had returned to similar levels.

It can also be seen in Figure 18 that people living in Social rent accommodation consistently had the lowest *proportion* working for an employer out of all tenures in 2019, which then declined further in the second quarter of 2020, however, increased over time back to pre-pandemic levels by the end of 2021.

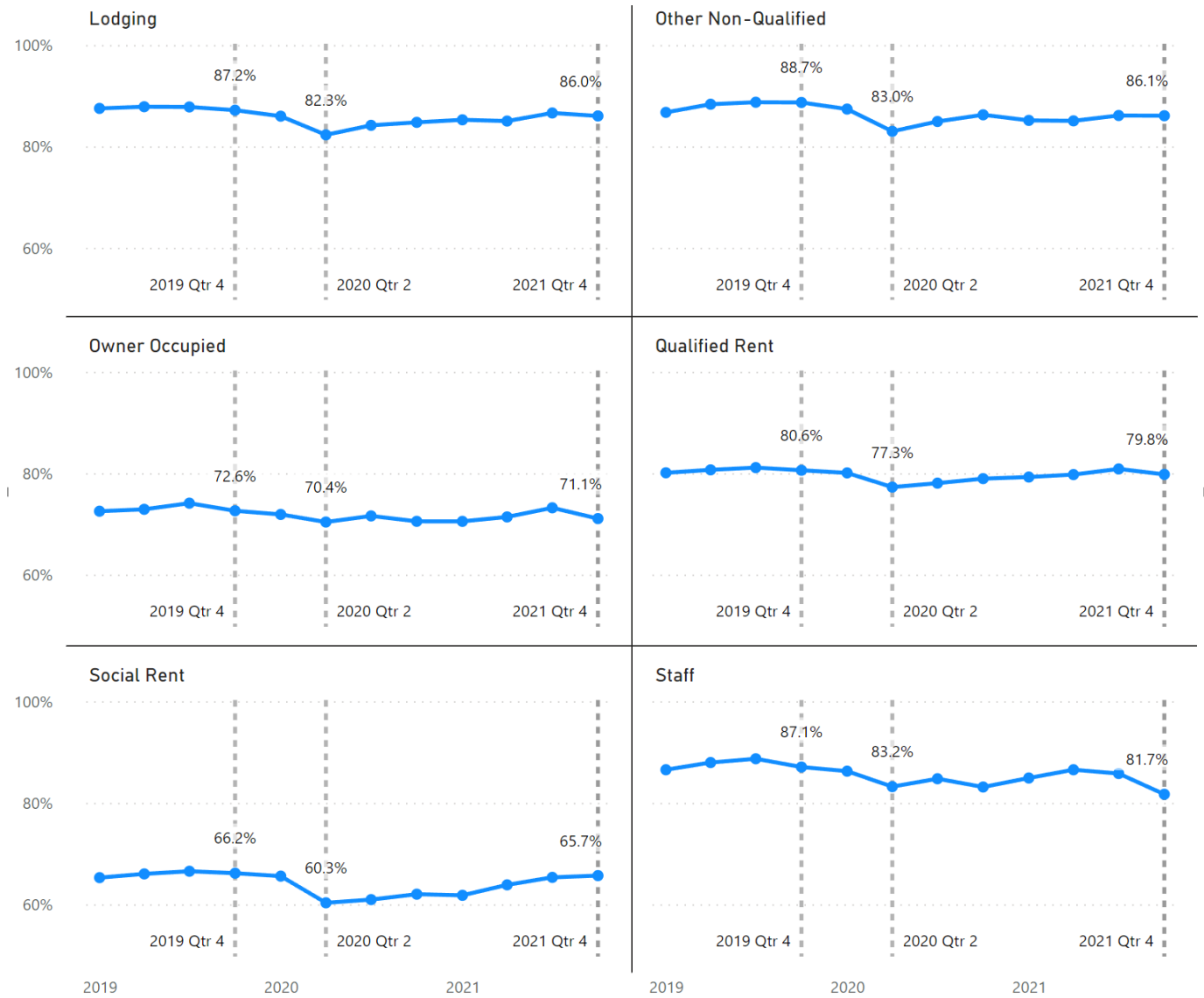
A smaller sized group overall, but people living in Staff accommodation also had a moderate decrease in people working for an employer in the second quarter of 2020 (-5%). This group continued to have a lower number in employment at the end of 2021 (7% lower compared to the end of 2019), and the proportion of those living in Staff accommodation working for an employer was also lower, meaning this group did not recover to pre-pandemic levels by the end of 2019.

Table 3: Number of continuous residents (aged 16-64 years) working for an employer in the fourth quarter of 2019, second quarter of 2020, and fourth quarter of 2021 – by tenure¹⁵

Tenure type	Number of people of each tenure type who were working for an employer, at each time period			Percent change	
	Quarter 4, 2019	Quarter 2, 2020 (difference to Quarter 4 2019)	Quarter 4, 2021 (difference to Quarter 4 2019)	Quarter 4, 2019 to Quarter 2, 2020	Quarter 4, 2019 to Quarter 4, 2021
Owner Occupied	23,750	22,960 (-790)	23,020 (-730)	-3%	-3%
Qualified Rent	11,940	11,460 (-470)	11,860 (-70)	-4%	-1%
Social Rent	4,560	4,160 (-400)	4,570 (+10)	-9%	0%
Lodging	1,730	1,640 (-90)	1,710 (-20)	-5%	-1%
Other Non- Qualified	1,660	1,560 (-90)	1,630 (-20)	-6%	-2%
Staff	1,070	1,020 (-50)	1,000 (-70)	-5%	-7%

¹⁵ All numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10 therefore may not sum to the rounded totals, and percent changes are calculated off the rounded numbers.

Figure 18: Proportion of each tenure working for an employer in the quarter (aged 16-64 years)



Employment by household type

It should be noted that 'household type' refers to the household that people were living in at the time of the census (March 2021) and is a characteristic that can change over time.

The proportion of people living in private households made up of Single parents with dependent children showed a particular decrease in the *proportion* of this group who were working for an employer between the end of 2019 and the second quarter of 2020 (Figure 19). However, the proportion returned to a similar level by the end of 2021. A similar pattern was seen for people living in households as couples with dependent children.

In contrast, all working age household types without dependent children (including single adults, and couples with no children, or with all children aged 16 years or over), did not see a full return to pre-pandemic levels, in terms of the proportion of the group who were working for an employer.

Table 4: Number of continuous residents (aged 16-64 years) working for an employer in the fourth quarter of 2019, second quarter of 2020, and fourth quarter of 2021 – by household type¹⁶

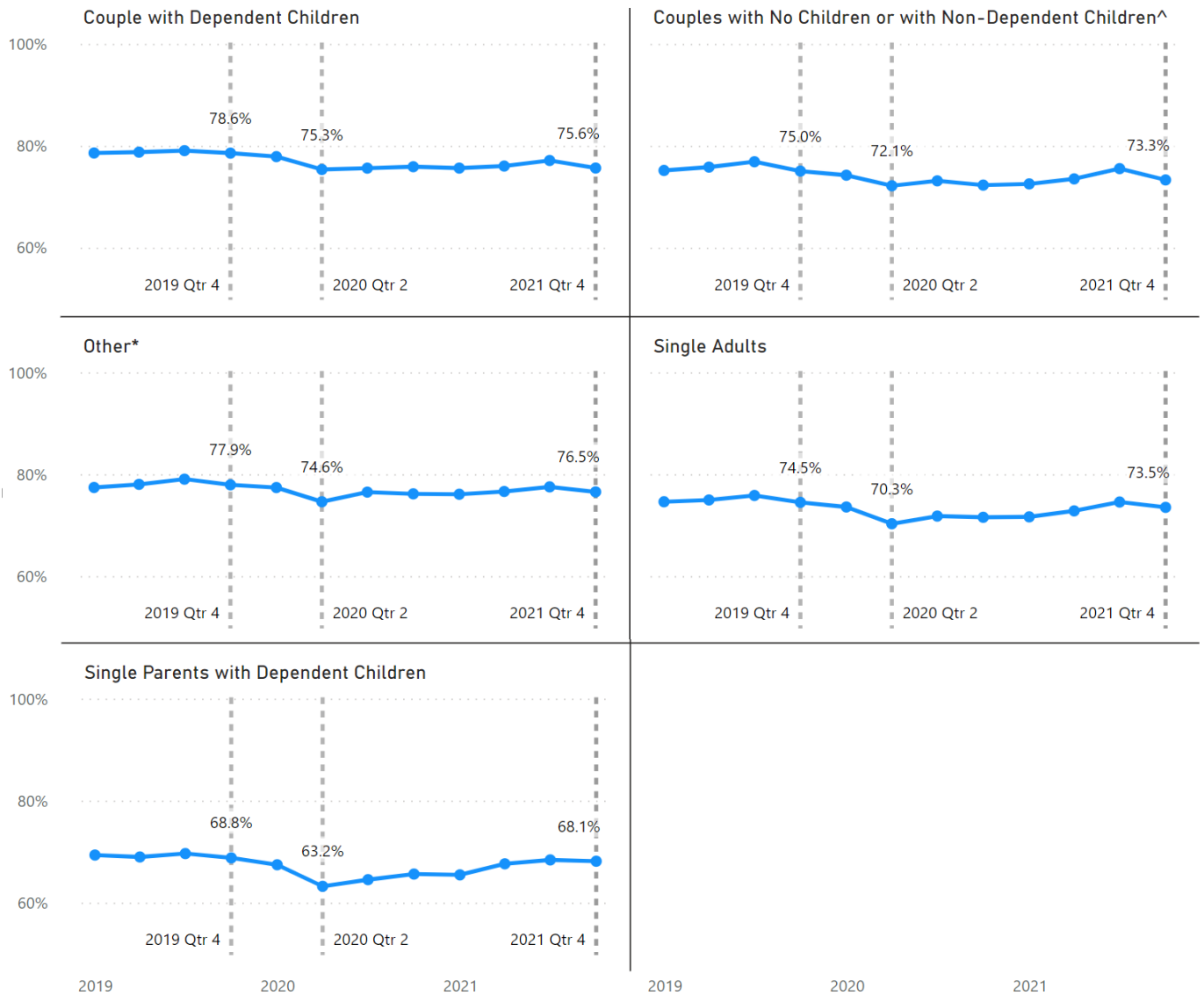
Household type	Number of people of each household type who were working for an employer, at each time period			Percent change	
	Quarter 4, 2019	Quarter 2, 2020 (difference to Quarter 4 2019)	Quarter 4, 2021 (difference to Quarter 4 2019)	Quarter 4, 2019 to Quarter 2, 2020	Quarter 4, 2019 to Quarter 4, 2021
Couple with Dependent Children	12,240	11,870 (-370)	12,480 (+250)	-3%	2%
Single Parents with Dependent Children	1,300	1,220 (-80)	1,460 (+160)	-6%	12%
Single Adults	8,110	7,680 (-430)	7,850 (-260)	-5%	-3%
Other*	5,290	5,060 (-230)	5,180 (-110)	-4%	-2%
Couples with No Children or with Non-Dependent Children [^]	16,550	15,990 (-560)	16,030 (-520)	-3%	-3%

* Other is any other type of household not listed that is not a communal establishment.

[^] All members of household aged 16 years or over.

¹⁶ All numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10 therefore may not sum to the rounded totals, and percent changes are calculated off the rounded numbers.

Figure 19: Proportion of each household type working for an employer in the quarter (aged 16-64 years)



* Other is any other type of household not listed that is not a communal establishment.

[^] All members of household aged 16 years or over.

Employment by level of education

People with no formal educational qualifications had the largest percentage decrease in number working for an employer between the end of 2019 and the second quarter of 2020 (see Table 5 showing a 7% decrease, equating to about 420 people). The number remained lower than at the end of 2019 even by the end of 2021. The same pattern was seen when viewed as a *proportion* of people with no formal education qualifications who were working for an employer (Figure 20), indicating that the impact is not just a result of changes in the size of the group over time.

People with secondary educational qualifications showed a larger drop in terms of the absolute number of people working for an employer between the end of 2019 and the second quarter of 2020, but overall this group was larger than those with no formal qualifications, so proportionally the impact was smaller.

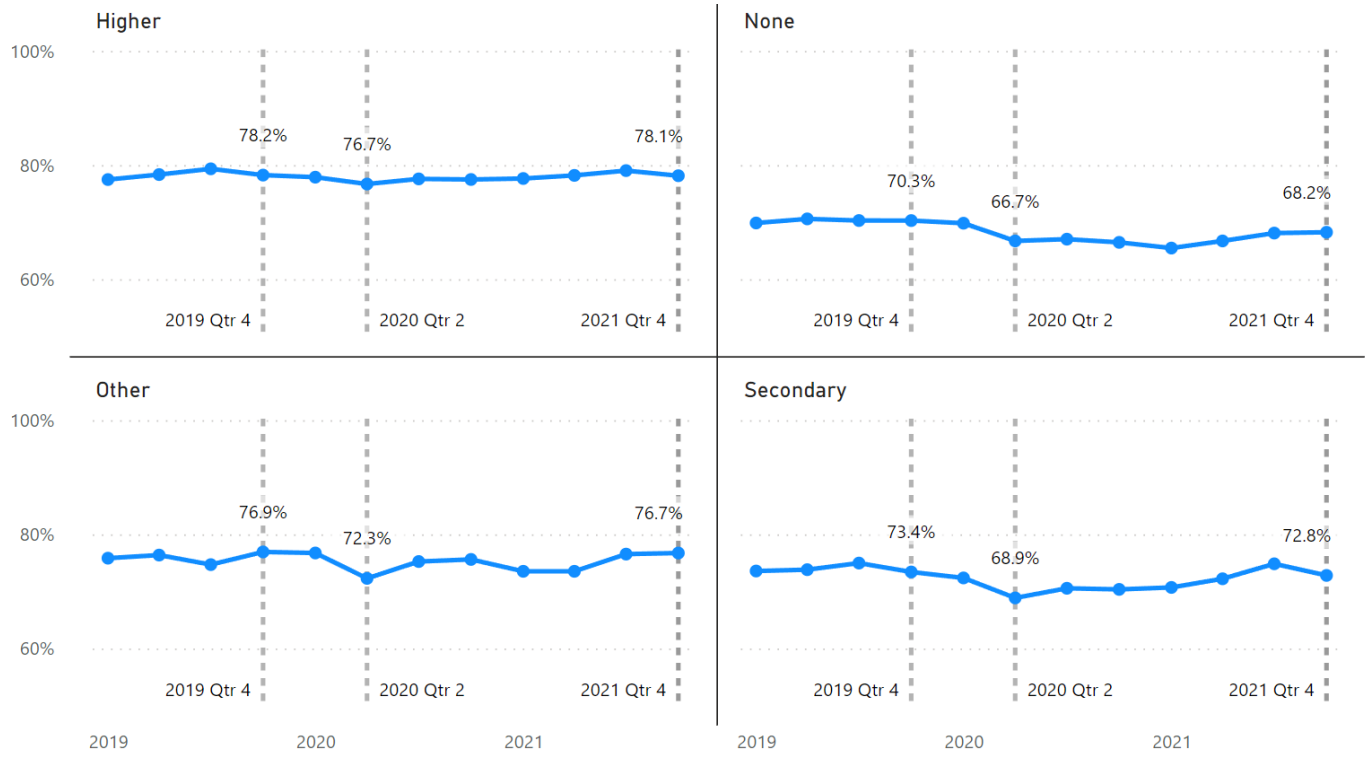
Table 5: Number of continuous residents (aged 16-64 years) working for an employer in the fourth quarter of 2019, second quarter of 2020, and fourth quarter of 2021 – by level of education¹⁷

Level of education	Number of people of each level of education who were working for an employer, at each time period			Percent change	
	Quarter 4, 2019	Quarter 2, 2020 (difference to Quarter 4 2019)	Quarter 4, 2021 (difference to Quarter 4 2019)	Quarter 4, 2019 to Quarter 2, 2020	Quarter 4, 2019 to Quarter 4, 2021
Higher ¹⁸	19,560	19,040 (-520)	19,030 (-530)	-3%	-3%
Secondary	18,840	17,840 (-1,010)	18,650 (-200)	-5%	-1%
None	6,430	6,010 (-420)	6,070 (-360)	-7%	-6%
Other	320	300 (-20)	310 (-10)	-6%	-3%

¹⁷ All numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10 therefore may not sum to the rounded totals, and percent changes are calculated off the rounded numbers.

¹⁸ Higher education is anything above secondary: which can include below, at, or above degree level.

Figure 20: Proportion of each education level working for an employer in the quarter (aged 16-64 years)



Employment by occupation

Information on residents' occupation was collected through the March 2021 Census and classified according to the Standard Occupational Classification system (SOC2010). This section focuses on those continuous residents who were working at the time of the census (March 2021) and analyses the number and proportion working for an employer over 2019 to 2021, by the occupation that they were working in as of March 2021.

Relevant to analysis by occupation is to note, as described previously, that this analysis excludes anyone who wasn't resident for the whole period from 2019 to 2021 inclusive. This is particularly important to note when interpreting the employment data for occupations which commonly have considerable seasonal workers (such as Sales and customer services). It also excludes anyone who wasn't working for an employer at the time of the 2021 Census. Findings in terms of recovery of particular occupation groups should therefore be interpreted in light of these exclusions.

People working in Elementary occupations¹⁹ at the time of the census had the largest percentage decrease in the number working for an employer between the end of 2019 and the second quarter of 2020 (-6%, equating to 240 persons), see Table 6. However, the number had returned to around its pre-pandemic level by the end of 2021.

Although those in Elementary occupations had the largest percent decrease in *number* between the end of 2019 and the second quarter of 2020, Figure 21 shows that there was also a steep decrease in the *proportion* working for an employer for those in Sales and customer service occupations, which continued to decrease past the 'trough' in the second quarter of 2020 into the third quarter of that year. However, the total number and proportion for these occupation types had also returned to above pre-pandemic levels by the end of 2021.

For the group of people working in Professional occupations at the time of the 2021 Census, there was very little change in the number working for an employer from the pre-pandemic period to what was for other groups the 'peak' of the pandemic impact, in the second quarter of 2020.

¹⁹ SOC2010 classification: Elementary occupations include cleaning, delivering goods, collecting rubbish.

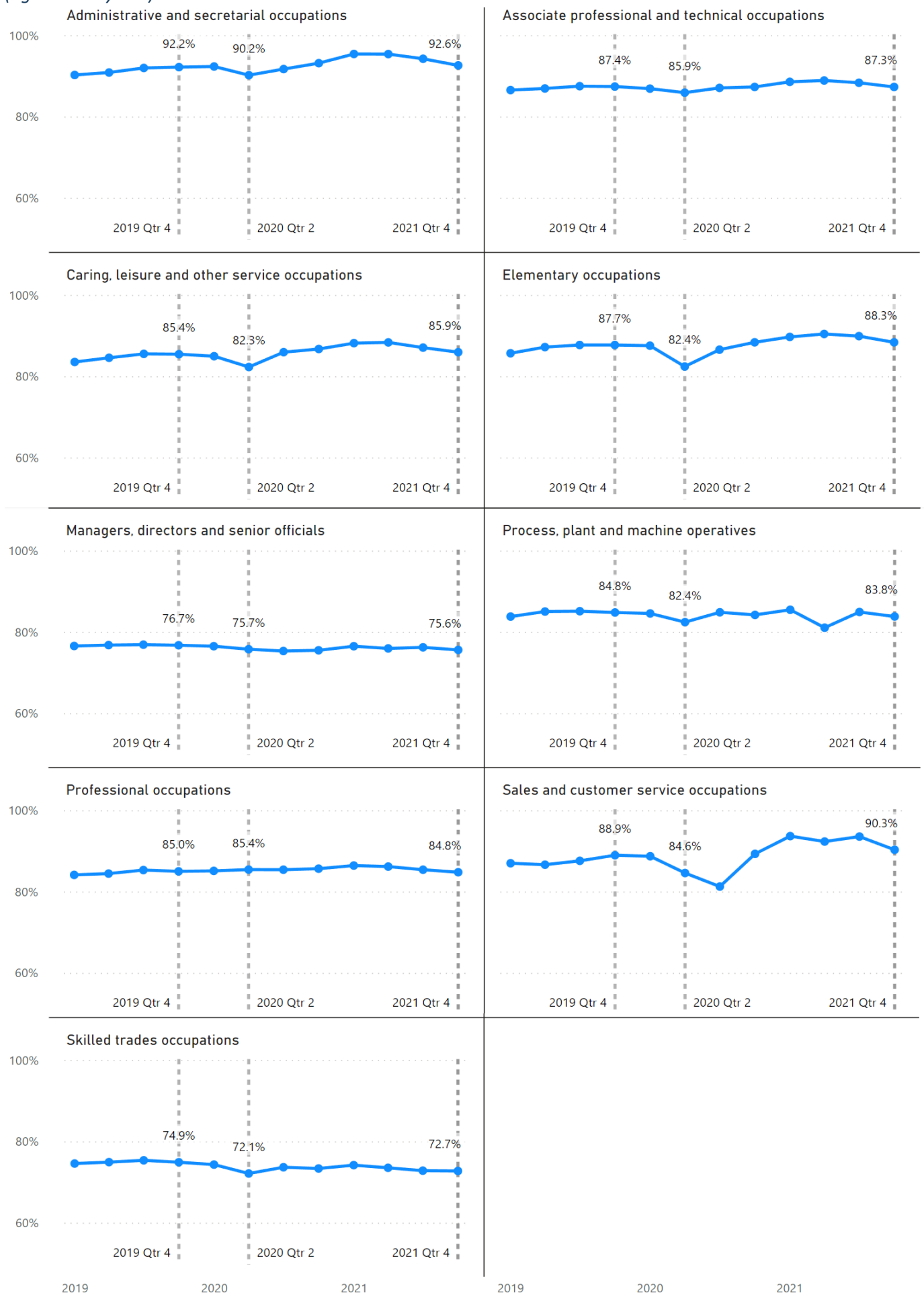
Table 6: Number of continuous residents (aged 16-64 years) working for an employer in the fourth quarter of 2019, second quarter of 2020, and fourth quarter of 2021 – by occupation^{20,21}

Occupation	Number of people in each occupation who were working for an employer, at each time period			Percent change	
	Quarter 4, 2019	Quarter 2, 2020 (difference to Quarter 4 2019)	Quarter 4, 2021 (difference to Quarter 4 2019)	Quarter 4, 2019 to Quarter 2, 2020	Quarter 4, 2019 to Quarter 4, 2021
Professional occupations	7,210	7,220 (+10)	7,080 (-130)	0%	-2%
Administrative and secretarial occupations	6,640	6,480 (-160)	6,550 (-90)	-2%	-1%
Associate professional and technical occupations	6,350	6,240 (-100)	6,280 (-70)	-2%	-1%
Managers, directors and senior officials	4,880	4,790 (-90)	4,690 (-200)	-2%	-4%
Skilled trades occupations	4,880	4,700 (-180)	4,660 (-220)	-4%	-5%
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	4,050	3,890 (-160)	4,010 (-40)	-4%	-1%
Elementary occupations	3,960	3,720 (-240)	3,950 (-10)	-6%	0%
Sales and customer service occupations	2,430	2,340 (-90)	2,490 (+60)	-4%	2%
Process, plant and machine operatives	1,760	1,700 (-70)	1,690 (-70)	-3%	-4%

²⁰ All numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10 therefore may not sum to the rounded totals, and percent changes are calculated off the rounded numbers.

²¹ Information on residents' occupation was collected through the March 2021 Census and classified according to the Standard Occupational Classification system (SOC2010).

Figure 21: Proportion of people in each occupation type (at March 2021) working for an employer over 2019 - 2021 (aged 16-64 years)



Employment by industry

Information on the industry that residents were working in was collected through the March 2021 Census and categorised using the 2007 Jersey Standard Industrial Classification (JSIC) into eleven sectors. This section focuses on those continuous residents who were working at the time of the census (March 2021) and analyses the number and proportion working for an employer, by the industry that they were working in, at March 2021.

Relevant to analysis by industry is to note, as described previously, that this analysis excludes anyone who wasn't resident for the whole period from 2019 to 2021 inclusive. This is particularly important to note when interpreting the employment data for industries which commonly have considerable seasonal workers (such as Hotels, restaurants, and bars, and Agriculture and fishing). It also excludes anyone who wasn't working for an employer at the time of the 2021 Census. Findings in terms of recovery of particular industry groups should therefore be interpreted in light of these exclusions.

People working in Hotels, restaurants and bars at the time of the 2021 Census had the largest percentage decrease in people working for an employer between the end of 2019 and the second quarter of 2020 (-8%), see Table 7. However, the numbers had increased again to near pre-pandemic levels by the end of 2021.

Similar to what was seen in the section 'By occupation', Figure 22 shows that there was a steep decrease in the proportion working for an employer in Wholesale and retail (likely a similar population to those in Sales and customer service occupations) that continued to decrease past the usual 'trough' in the second quarter of 2020 into the third quarter of 2020. However, the total number and proportion of people working for an employer who were in Wholesale and retail at the time of the 2021 Census had returned to above pre-pandemic levels by the end of 2021.

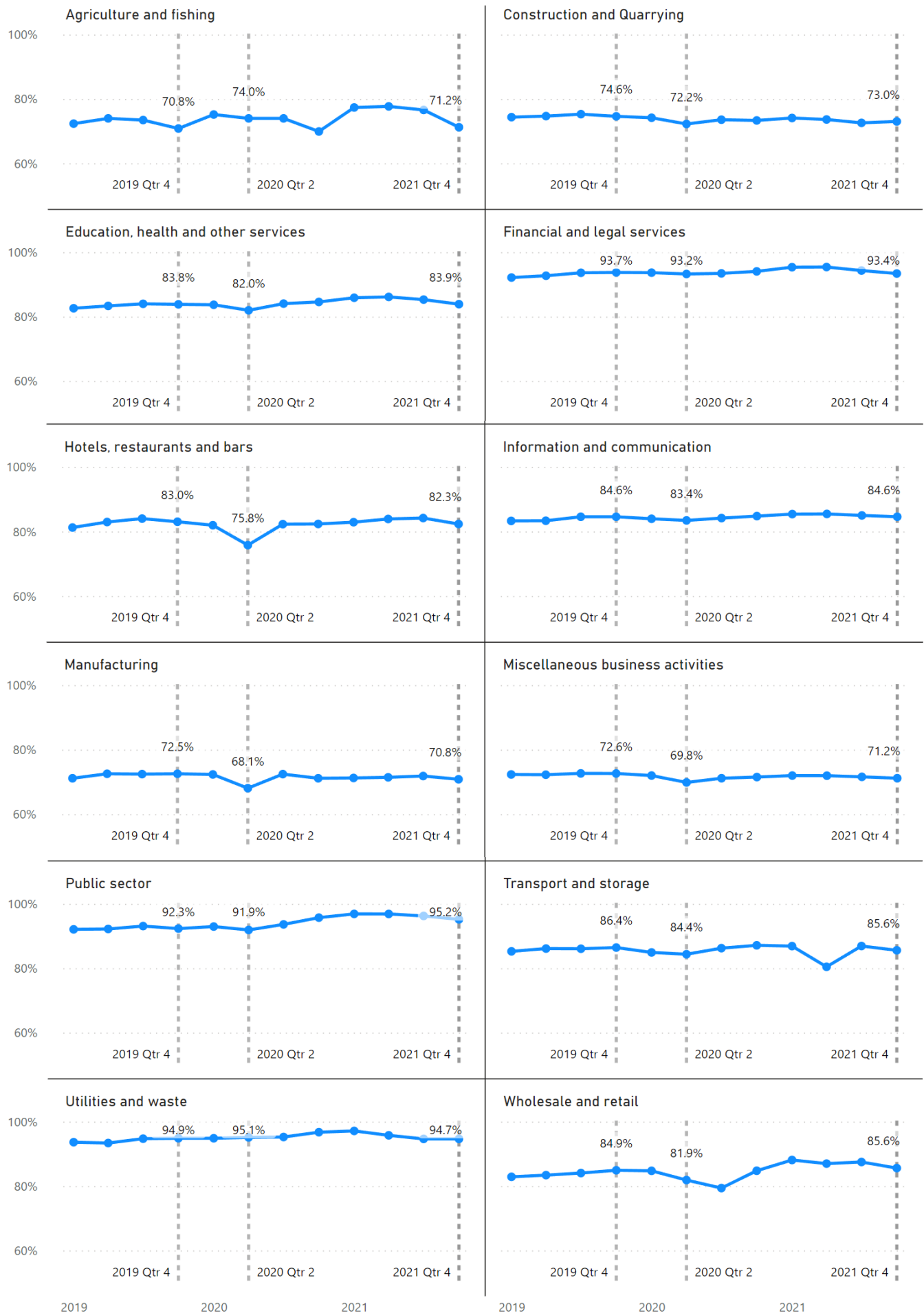
The analysis indicates that some sectors showed very little impact of the pandemic on employment for long term residents, with the group of people who were working in the public sector, transport, information and communications, utilities, agriculture and fishing in March 2021 showing little change in the numbers of the cohort of continuous residents who were in employment across the period from the end of 2019 and the end of 2021 (see Figure 22).

Table 7: Number of continuous residents (aged 16-64 years) working for an employer in the fourth quarter of 2019, second quarter of 2020, and fourth quarter of 2021 – by industry²²

Industry	Number of people in each industry who were working for an employer, at each time period			Percent change	
	Quarter 4, 2019	Quarter 2, 2020 (difference to Quarter 4 2019)	Quarter 4, 2021 (difference to Quarter 4 2019)	Quarter 4, 2019 to Quarter 2, 2020	Quarter 4, 2019 to Quarter 4, 2021
Financial and legal services	10,990	10,910 (-80)	10,820 (-170)	-1%	-2%
Education, health and other services	9,450	9,220 (-240)	9,290 (-160)	-2%	-2%
Wholesale and retail	5,060	4,900 (-160)	5,070 (+20)	-3%	0%
Construction and Quarrying	4,190	4,050 (-150)	4,030 (-170)	-3%	-4%
Miscellaneous business activities	3,320	3,170 (-150)	3,170 (-150)	-5%	-5%
Hotels, restaurants and bars	2,490	2,280 (-210)	2,450 (-40)	-8%	-2%
Public sector	2,150	2,130 (-30)	2,170 (+20)	-1%	1%
Transport and storage	1,420	1,380 (-40)	1,370 (-50)	-3%	-4%
Information and communication	1,370	1,350 (-30)	1,360 (-20)	-1%	-1%
Utilities and waste	700	700 (0)	690 (-10)	0%	-1%
Manufacturing	520	490 (-30)	500 (-30)	-6%	-4%
Agriculture and fishing	500	520 (+20)	490 (-20)	4%	-2%

²² All numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10 therefore may not sum to the rounded totals, and percent changes are calculated off the rounded numbers.

Figure 22: Proportion of people in each industry (at March 2021) working for an employer over 2019 - 2021 (aged 16-64 years)



Low income

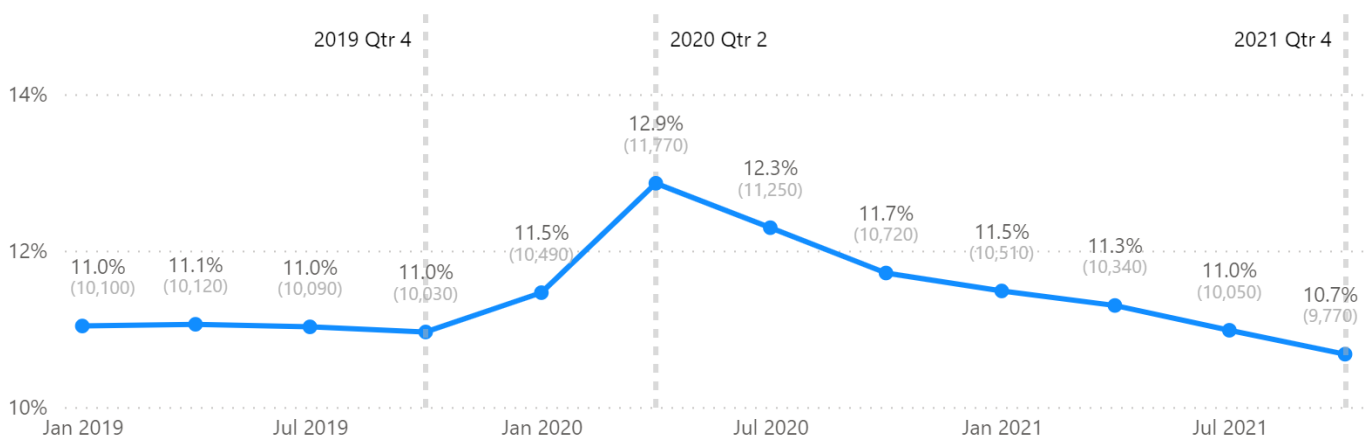
Although comprehensive and long running data on household incomes, including particularly how these changed *within* each year, is not available, it is possible to use income support data to give an indication of how the numbers of people²³ receiving income support changed over the course of 2019 to 2021 inclusive. It should be noted when interpreting the findings that income support is only available to residents with at least five years residency.

This section focuses on the cohort of people who were resident in Jersey throughout the period 2019 to 2021 (to exclude the potential impact of migration – for example a decrease in income support is not due to outward migration of families in receipt of income support). Figure 23 shows the total proportion of Jersey residents receiving income support within each quarter (3 month period) over the course of three years, from 2019 to 2021. It shows that the proportion was fairly stable during 2019, but increased suddenly in 2020 as the pandemic began (from 10,030 to 11,770 of this cohort being in receipt of income support between the last quarter of 2019 and the second of 2020).

The peak in the proportion of people receiving income support in Jersey was seen in the second quarter of 2020.

By the fourth quarter of 2021, the proportion of this cohort of continuous residents receiving income support had returned to pre-pandemic levels.

Figure 23: Proportion and total number of continuous residents in Jersey receiving income support by quarter (3 month period), 2019 to 2021



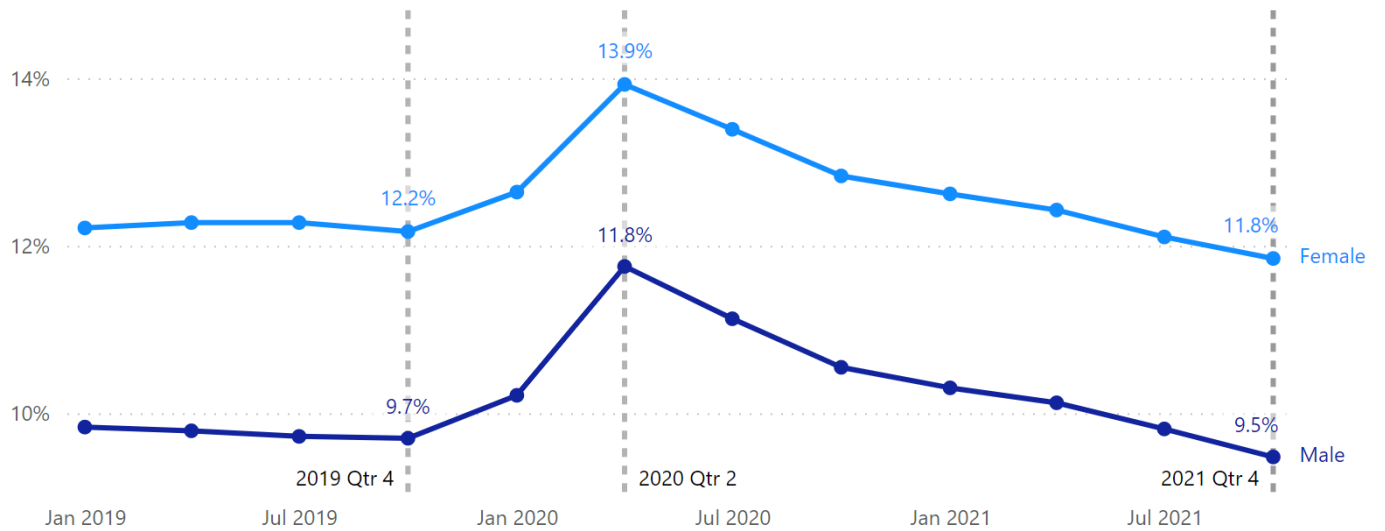
The following section compares the proportion receiving income support before the pandemic (in the fourth quarter of 2019), to the peak seen during the pandemic (the second quarter of 2020), and finally to the fourth quarter of 2021. Looking at how different groups of the population had higher, or lower peaks, and whether or not they returned to pre-pandemic levels by the end of 2021 provides insights into the groups of the population who were impacted most by the pandemic in terms of low income, and the extent to which they recovered.

²³ Those on income support includes all members of a household on an income support claim during the quarter.

Low income by sex

Figure 24 shows the proportion of men receiving income support was generally lower than the number of women, and both saw a peak in numbers receiving income support in 2020. The increase was steeper for men, with the number of men receiving income support in the second quarter of 2020 increasing by 2 percentage points compared to the end of 2019. Both groups showed a return to just below pre-pandemic levels by the end of 2021.

Figure 24: Proportion of each sex who received income support in the quarter



Low income by age group

Table 8 shows the largest group in receipt of income support were those aged under 16 years (i.e. dependents living in a house receiving income support). This group showed one of the smallest increases (from 3,040 to 3,230) from the end of 2019 to the second quarter of 2020, and recovered to below their previous levels by the end of 2021 (2,550, 16% lower than at the end of 2019).

Those aged 65 years and older were the second largest group at the end of 2019 in receipt of income support (1,860), and also showed a relatively small increase (7%, to 1,990) during the pandemic. Unlike all other age groups, this group continued to grow in size through 2021, but remained stable as a proportion of the total size of the population aged 65 and over (see Figure 25), indicating that the increase in absolute number of those on income support was due to the increase in overall size of the group.

Table 8: Number of continuous residents on income support in the fourth quarter of 2019, second quarter of 2020, and fourth quarter of 2021 – by age group²⁴

Age group	Number of people of each age group who were receiving income support, at each time period			Percent change	
	Quarter 4, 2019	Quarter 2, 2020 (difference to Quarter 4 2019)	Quarter 4, 2021 (difference to Quarter 4 2019)	Quarter 4, 2019 to Quarter 2, 2020	Quarter 4, 2019 to Quarter 4, 2021
< 16	3,040	3,230 (+190)	2,550 (-490)	6%	-16%
16-29	1,230	1,570 (+340)	1,210 (-30)	28%	-2%
30-39	1,400	1,740 (+340)	1,320 (-80)	24%	-6%
40-49	1,130	1,440 (+320)	1,160 (+30)	27%	3%
50-64	1,370	1,790 (+420)	1,450 (+70)	31%	6%
65+	1,860	1,990 (+140)	2,090 (+230)	7%	12%

In contrast, the number of those of working age (16-64 years) in receipt of income support saw a particular increase over the pandemic period, increasing by between 24% and 31% between the end of 2019 and the second quarter of 2020. Figure 25 shows this as a proportion of the population groups, and shows the steepest inclines were for those aged 16-39 years.

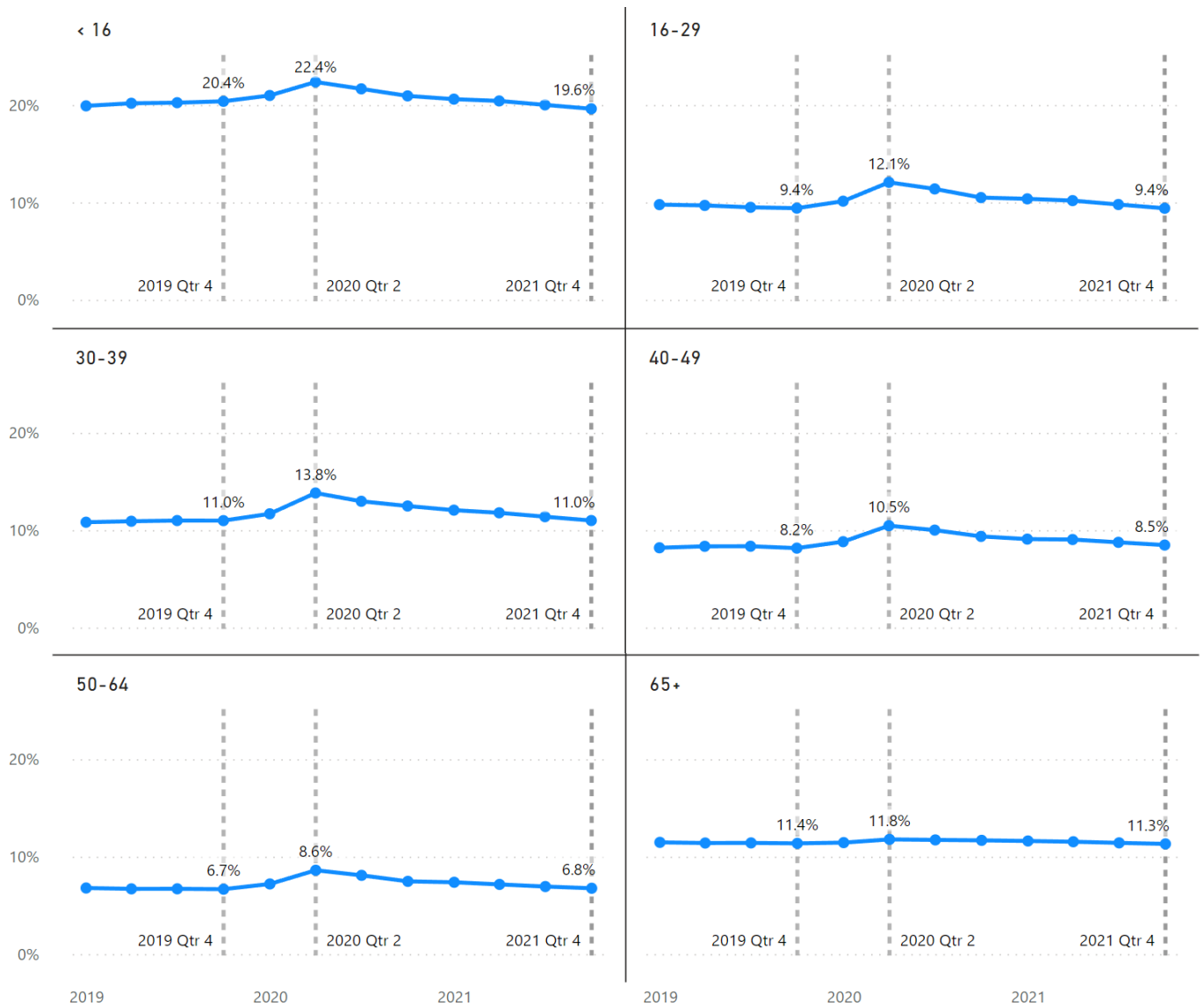
Looking at the end of 2021 for those of working age, the number of people in the younger working age groups (16-39 years) in receipt of income support had returned to the pre-pandemic numbers, whereas for those of older working age (particularly 50-64 years), the numbers had reduced from their peak, but were still slightly elevated, compared to before the pandemic. However, Figure 25 indicates that the *proportion* of those aged 50-64 years did return to

²⁴ All numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10 therefore may not sum to the rounded totals, and percent changes are calculated off the rounded numbers.

similar levels to that seen before the pandemic – the increase in numbers was driven by an increase in overall population size for that age group.

In summary by age, those of working age experienced the greatest impact in terms of low income during the pandemic, particularly the younger working age (16-39 years), but they had generally returned to pre-pandemic levels by the end of 2021. Those of older working age (40-64 years) still showed slightly higher numbers, but similar proportions as a percent of their age group, on income support at the end of 2021, relative to before the pandemic, indicating the increased numbers in receipt of income support are due to an increase in the size of those age groups.

Figure 25: Proportion of each age group who received income support benefit in the quarter



Low income by ethnicity

Table 9 shows the largest group of residents receiving income support was those of White Jersey ethnicity. This was the largest ethnic group in the population in March 2021 (44.4% of the population reported being this ethnicity in the 2021 Census). The percent increase in number of each ethnic group receiving income support is also shown in Table 9, which should be interpreted along with the size of the group (for example the increase for those of Asian ethnicity is 57%, this equated to approximately 40 additional people of this ethnicity receiving income support in the second quarter of 2020, compared to an additional 720 people of White Jersey ethnicity, which corresponded to an increase of 13% as it is a larger population group).

People of White Romanian ethnicity saw an increase from 12.8% of the population group being on income support at the end of 2019, to 17.4% in the second quarter of 2020. The number (and percent) of people of White Romanian ethnicity who were in receipt of income support returned to below that seen at the end of 2019, by the end of 2021 (see Figure 26).

People of other 'White' ethnicities, including Polish, Portuguese or Madeiran and others, showed a higher impact of the pandemic than other ethnic groups, when looking at the increase in proportion of each group in receipt of income support from the end of 2019 to the peak of the pandemic. These groups too returned to similar, or lower than, pre-pandemic levels by the end of 2021.

In summary, all ethnic groups experienced an increase in the numbers of people receiving income support during the pandemic; those of White Romanian and White Polish experienced the greatest impact when viewed as a proportion of their respective populations receiving income support, but the data indicates the increase in receipt of income support was resolved by the end of 2021.

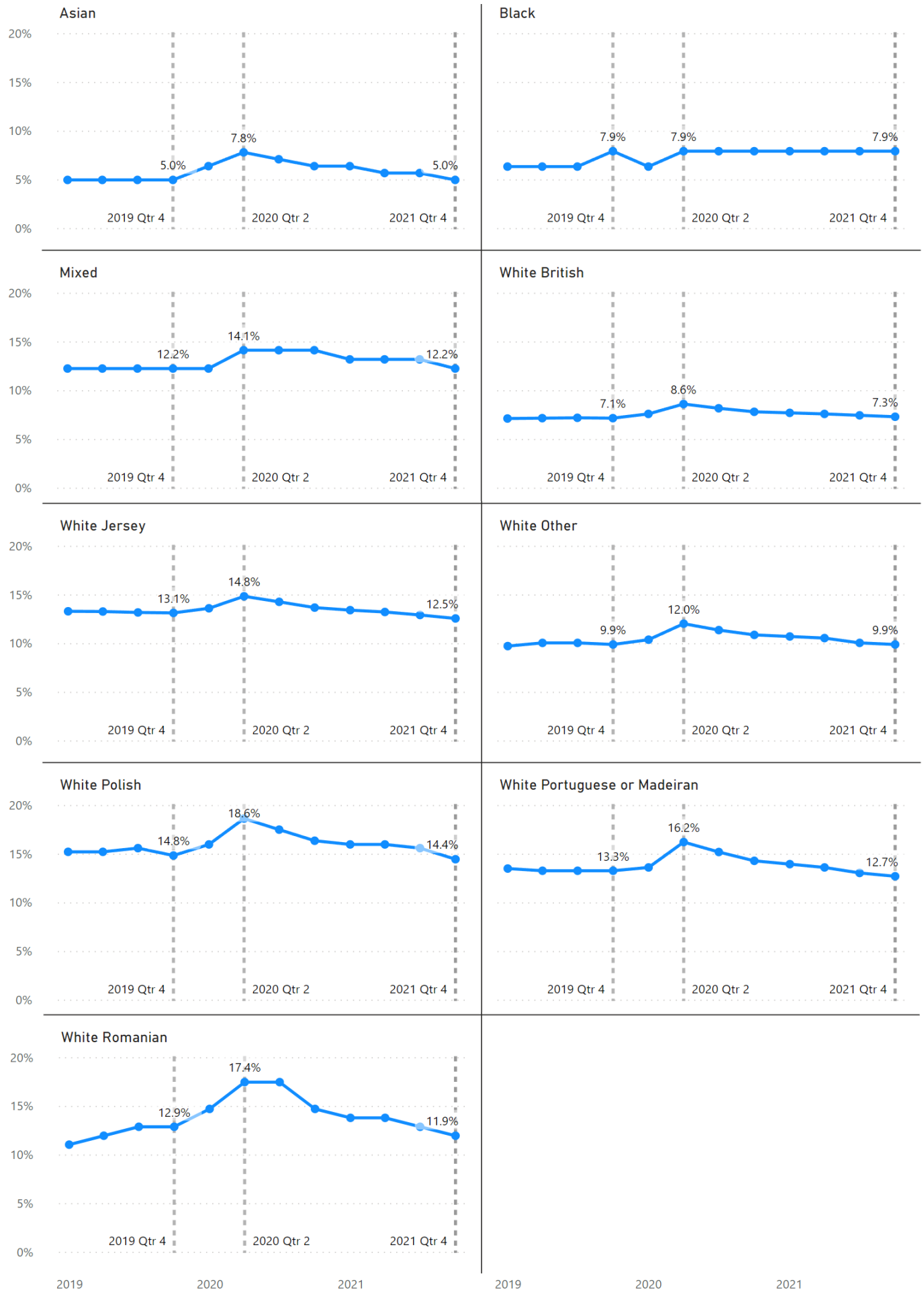
Relevant to ethnicity analysis is to note that income support can only be claimed by those who have been resident in Jersey for at least five years. This analysis of low income is therefore unable to explore the impact of the pandemic on more recent migrants to the island.

Table 9: Number of continuous residents on income support in the fourth quarter of 2019, second quarter of 2020, and fourth quarter of 2021 – by ethnicity²⁵

Ethnicity	Number of people of each ethnicity who were receiving income support, at each time period			Percent change	
	Quarter 4, 2019	Quarter 2, 2020 (difference to Quarter 4 2019)	Quarter 4, 2021 (difference to Quarter 4 2019)	Quarter 4, 2019 to Quarter 2, 2020	Quarter 4, 2019 to Quarter 4, 2021
White Jersey	5,530	6,250 (+720)	5,290 (-240)	13%	-4%
White British	1,970	2,370 (+400)	2,010 (+40)	20%	2%
White Portuguese or Madeiran	1,170	1,430 (+260)	1,120 (-50)	22%	-4%
White Other	600	730 (+140)	600 (0)	22%	0%
White Polish	390	490 (+100)	380 (-10)	26%	-3%
White Romanian	140	190 (+50)	130 (-10)	36%	-7%
Mixed	130	150 (+20)	130 (0)	15%	0%
Asian	70	110 (+40)	70 (0)	57%	0%
Black	50	50 (+10)	50 (0)	0%	0%

²⁵ All numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10 therefore may not sum to the rounded totals, and percent changes are calculated off the rounded numbers.

Figure 26: Proportion of each ethnicity who received income support in the quarter



Low income by tenure

People living in social rented accommodation (at the time of 2021 Census) had the largest number (and proportion) of people on income support over the 2019 to 2021 period. There was an increase (7%) in the number of people living in Social rent accommodation who received income support between the end of 2019 and the peak, but this had returned to below the level seen at the end of 2019 by the end of 2021 (see Table 10).

A larger percent increase was seen in the numbers of people living in other tenures who received income support, when comparing before the pandemic to the second quarter of 2020. The steepest increase in the proportion of people of a particular tenure who were in receipt of income support was seen for people living in Lodging accommodation (Figure 27 shows the proportion increased from around one in ten, 10.7%, in the last quarter of 2019 to almost one in six, 15.7%, in the second quarter of 2020). For this group the number of people in receipt of income support remained heightened at the end of 2021, relative to before the pandemic (12% more people living in Lodging accommodation were in receipt of income support at the end of 2021 relative to the end of 2019).

Although a very small group, the other tenure which saw a sustained increase in the number (and proportion) of people receiving income support during the pandemic period, which hadn't recovered by the end of 2021, were those living in Staff accommodation.

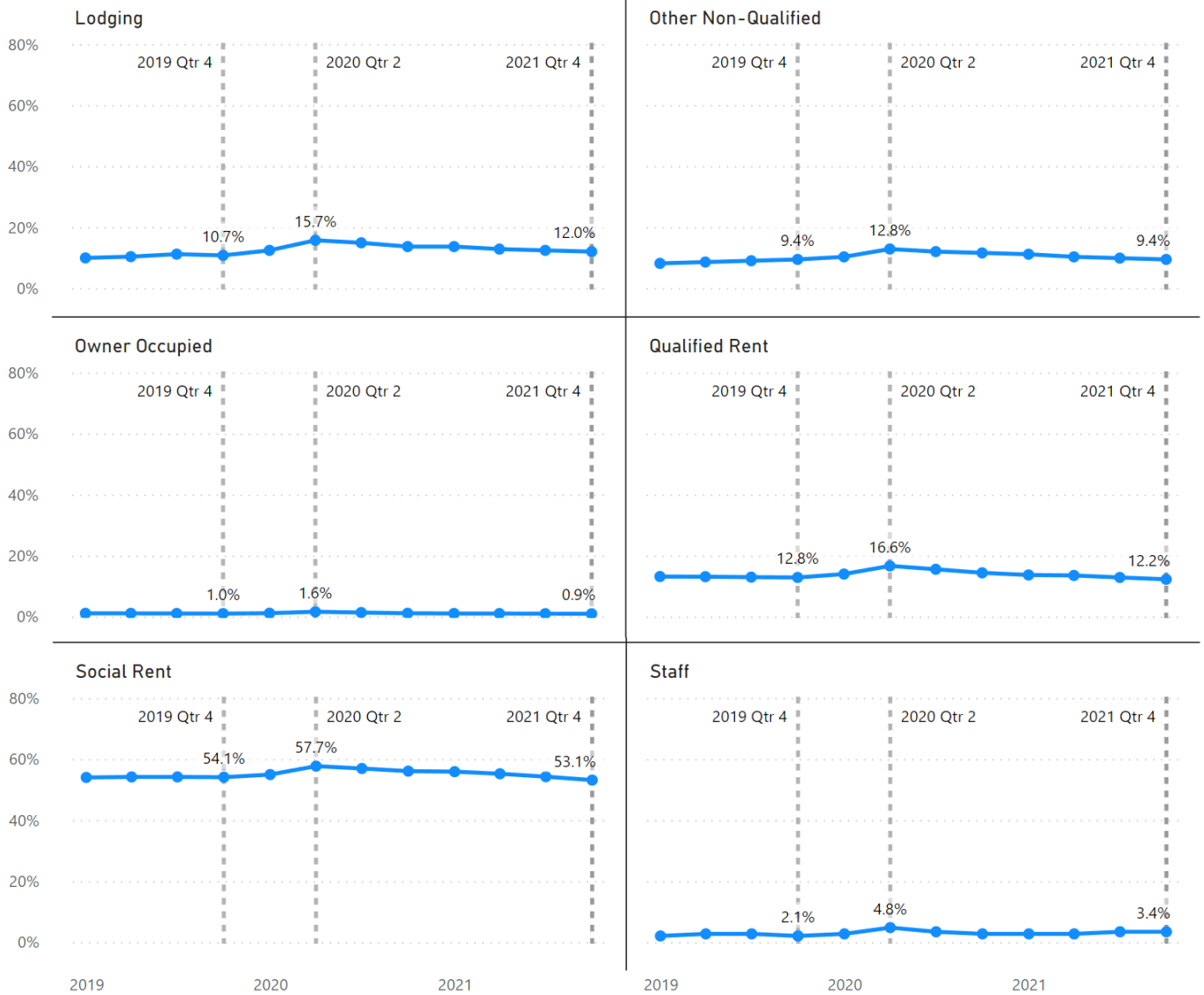
In summary, although an increase in numbers receiving income support was seen across all tenures, those in Lodging and Staff accommodation saw the largest impact. These represent relatively small groups but did not see the full recovery that other tenures did, in relation to the number and proportion of the group receiving income support by the end of 2021.

Table 10: Number of continuous residents on income support in the fourth quarter of 2019, second quarter of 2020, and fourth quarter of 2021 – by tenure²⁶

Tenure type	Number of people of each tenure type who were receiving income support, at each time period			Percent change	
	Quarter 4, 2019	Quarter 2, 2020 (difference to Quarter 4 2019)	Quarter 4, 2021 (difference to Quarter 4 2019)	Quarter 4, 2019 to Quarter 2, 2020	Quarter 4, 2019 to Quarter 4, 2021
Social Rent	6,260	6,680 (+420)	6,150 (-110)	7%	-2%
Qualified Rent	2,540	3,290 (+760)	2,420 (-120)	30%	-5%
Owner Occupied	520	840 (+320)	490 (-30)	62%	-6%
Lodging	260	380 (+120)	290 (+30)	46%	12%
Other Non-Qualified	220	300 (+80)	220 (0)	36%	0%
Staff	30	70 (+40)	50 (+20)	133%	67%

²⁶ All numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10 therefore may not sum to the rounded totals, and percent changes are calculated off the rounded numbers.

Figure 27: Proportion of each tenure who received income support in the quarter



Low income by household type

It should be noted that 'household type' refers to the household that people were living in at the time of the census (March 2021) and is a characteristic that can change over time.

People living households made up of 'Couples with no children or with non-dependent children' experienced the greatest percent increase in the *number* of people receiving income support in the first quarter of 2020 compared to the end of 2019 (see Table 11), with 490 people in this group receiving income support prior to the pandemic, rising to 870 (78% higher) in the second quarter of 2020. The number (and proportion, see Figure 28) of this group receiving income support returned to pre-pandemic levels by the end of 2021.

Couples with dependent children (a larger group), saw an additional 510 people receiving income support in the second quarter of 2020 compared to the end of 2019 (see Table 11), but by the end of 2021, lower numbers, and a smaller proportion (see Figure 28), of this group were receiving income support than before the pandemic.

Of working age household types, Single adults had the highest proportion of the group receiving income support (one in six, 16.5%, at the end of 2019), and this group showed the steepest increase in the proportion receiving income support by the second quarter of 2020 (one in five, 19.7%).

People living in pensioner households at the time of the 2021 Census saw an increase in the numbers (Table 11) and proportion (Figure 28) who were receiving income support between the end of 2019 and the second quarter of 2020. This increase was sustained through to the end of 2021.

Table 11: Number of continuous residents on income support in the fourth quarter of 2019, second quarter of 2020, and fourth quarter of 2021 – by household type²⁷

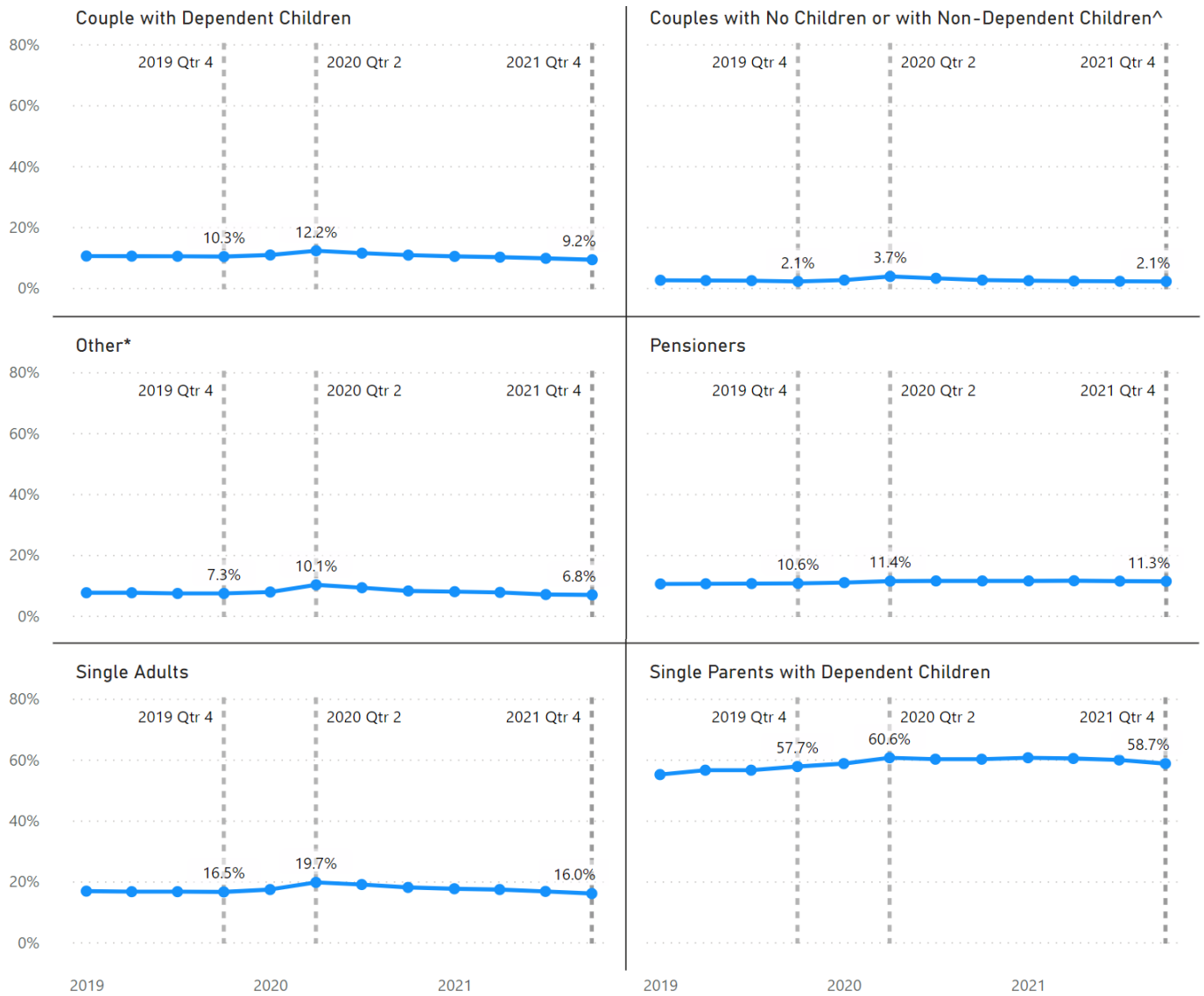
Household type	Number of people of each household type who were receiving income support, at each time period			Percent change	
	Quarter 4, 2019	Quarter 2, 2020 (difference to Quarter 4 2019)	Quarter 4, 2021 (difference to Quarter 4 2019)	Quarter 4, 2019 to Quarter 2, 2020	Quarter 4, 2019 to Quarter 4, 2021
Couple with Dependent Children	2,720	3,230 (+510)	2,450 (-270)	19%	-10%
Single Parents with Dependent Children	2,400	2,520 (+120)	2,440 (+40)	5%	2%
Single Adults	1,900	2,260 (+360)	1,840 (-60)	19%	-3%
Pensioners	1,710	1,830 (+120)	1,820 (+110)	7%	6%
Other*	620	860 (+240)	580 (-40)	39%	-6%
Couples with No Children or with Non-Dependent Children [^]	490	870 (+380)	490 (0)	78%	0%

* Other is any other type of household not listed that is not a communal establishment.

[^] All members of household aged 16 years or over.

²⁷ All numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10 therefore may not sum to the rounded totals, and percent changes are calculated off the rounded numbers.

Figure 28: Proportion of each household type who received income support in the quarter



* Other is any other type of household not listed that is not a communal establishment.

[^] All members of household aged 16 years or over.

Low income by level of education

The *number* of people with secondary or higher²⁸ levels of educational attainment receiving income support increased by around a third between the end of 2019 and the peak of the pandemic. Both groups had returned to pre-pandemic levels by the end of 2021 (see Table 12).

Table 12: Number of continuous residents on income support (for those between 16-64 years of age) in the fourth quarter of 2019, second quarter of 2020, and fourth quarter of 2021 – by level of education²⁹

Level of education	Number of people of each level of education who were receiving income support, at each time period			Percent change	
	Quarter 4, 2019	Quarter 2, 2020 (difference to Quarter 4 2019)	Quarter 4, 2021 (difference to Quarter 4 2019)	Quarter 4, 2019 to Quarter 2, 2020	Quarter 4, 2019 to Quarter 4, 2021
Secondary	2,520	3,270 (+750)	2,450 (-70)	30%	-3%
None	1,540	1,830 (+290)	1,550 (+10)	19%	1%
Higher	1,010	1,370 (+360)	940 (-60)	36%	-7%
Other	60	80 (+10)	50 (-10)	33%	-17%

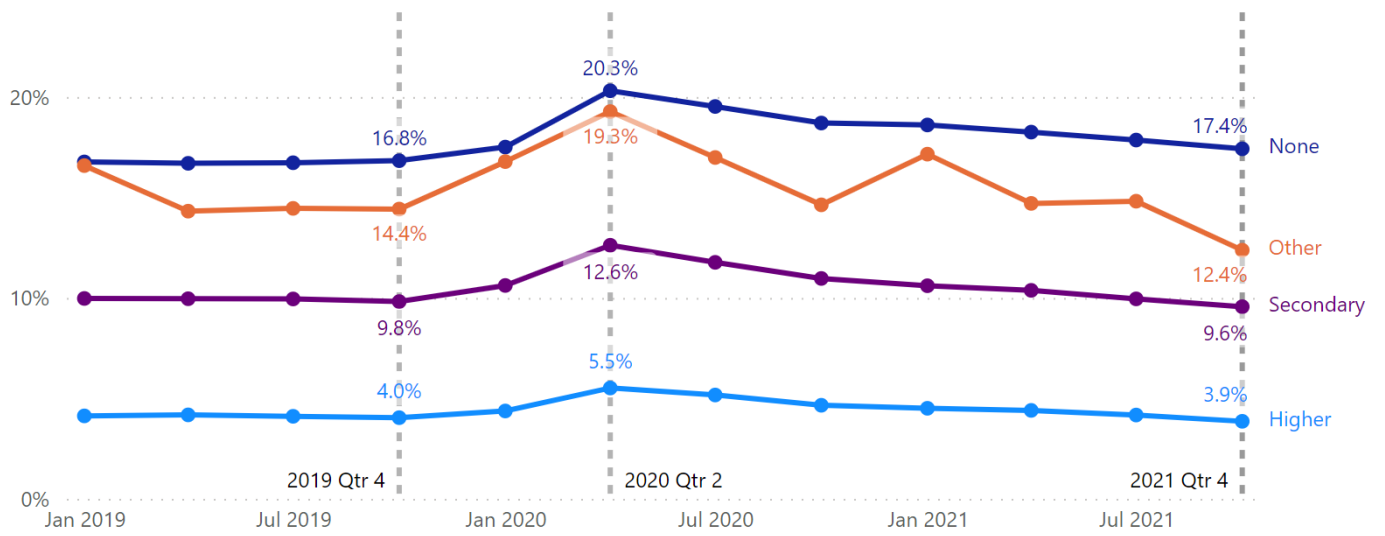
The *proportion* of people with no formal qualifications who were receiving income support (see Figure 29) was higher than those in secondary or higher education groups at the end of 2019, and showed a steeper rise in the first two quarters of 2020, indicating the population group with no formal qualifications experienced more impact of the pandemic, by the indicator of income support. However, this group too had returned to pre-pandemic levels by the end of 2021.

The group of the population with ‘other’ academic qualifications was small and showed a similar pattern of increase before returning to below pre-pandemic levels.

²⁸ The ‘Higher education’ category relates to all post-secondary level education and includes higher level diplomas, and university degrees from foundation level upwards.

²⁹ All numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10 therefore may not sum to the rounded totals, and percent changes are calculated off the rounded numbers.

Figure 29: Proportion of each education level (for those between 16-64 years of age) who received income support in the quarter



Low income by occupation

Information on residents' occupation was collected through the March 2021 Census, and classified according to the Standard Occupational Classification system (SOC2010). This section focuses on those continuous residents who were working at the time of the census (March 2021), and analyses the number and proportion receiving income support over the period 2019 to 2021, by the occupation that they were working in at March 2021.

Important to note, as described previously, is that this analysis excludes anyone who wasn't resident for the whole period from 2019 to 2021 inclusive. In addition, income support is generally only available to those who have been resident for at least five years. Finally, this section on low income by *occupation* will exclude people who weren't working at the time of the 2021 Census (when the occupation was recorded). Findings in terms of the impact of the pandemic on particular occupation groups should be interpreted in light of these exclusions.

An increase in the number (and proportion) of people in each occupation group receiving income support can be seen from the fourth quarter of 2019 to the second quarter of 2020 (the peak), see Table 13.

The increase was seen to be particularly steep for those who were working in 'Skilled trades occupations', 'Elementary occupations',³⁰ 'Processing, plant and machinery occupations', and 'Caring, leisure and other service occupations' at the time of the 2021 Census.

Although those working in administrative, associate professional, professional and managerial occupations also saw an increase in the number and proportion on income support over the pandemic period, the increase was less steep for these groups (as shown by a less steep incline in Figure 30).

For people in all occupations (as recorded in March 2021), the number of people receiving income support had returned to pre-pandemic levels by the end of 2021.

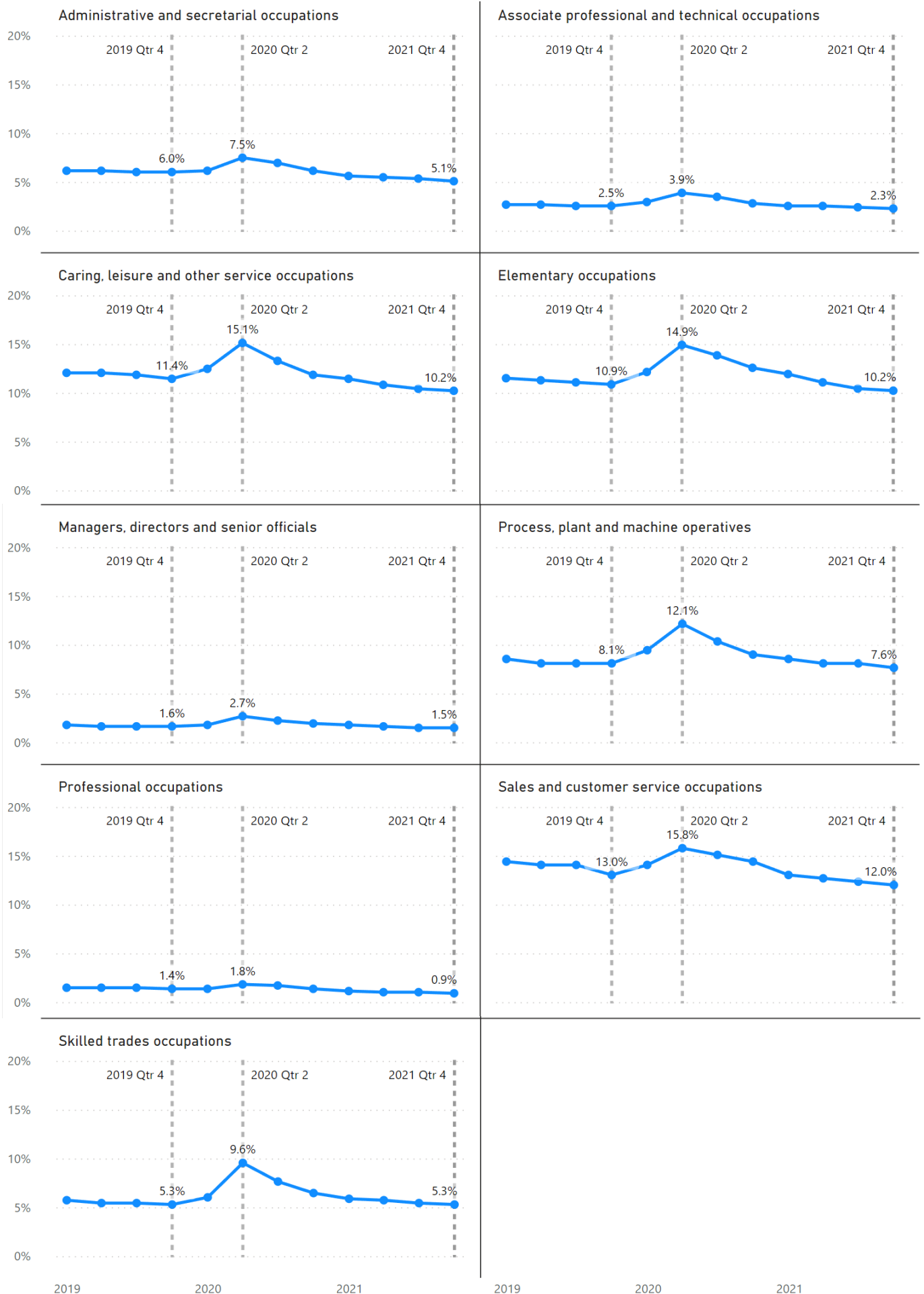
³⁰ SOC2010 classification: Elementary occupations include cleaning, delivering goods, collecting rubbish.

Table 13: Number of continuous residents on income support in the fourth quarter of 2019, second quarter of 2020, and fourth quarter of 2021 – by occupation³¹

Occupation	Number of people in each occupation who were receiving income support, at each time period			Percent change	
	Quarter 4, 2019	Quarter 2, 2020 (difference to Quarter 4 2019)	Quarter 4, 2021 (difference to Quarter 4 2019)	Quarter 4, 2019 to Quarter 2, 2020	Quarter 4, 2019 to Quarter 4, 2021
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	560	740 (+180)	500 (-60)	32%	-11%
Elementary occupations	510	700 (+190)	480 (-30)	37%	-6%
Administrative and secretarial occupations	450	560 (+110)	380 (-70)	24%	-16%
Sales and customer service occupations	380	460 (+70)	350 (-40)	21%	-8%
Skilled trades occupations	360	650 (+300)	360 (0)	81%	0%
Associate professional and technical occupations	190	290 (+100)	170 (-20)	53%	-11%
Process, plant and machine operatives	180	270 (+90)	170 (-10)	50%	-6%
Professional occupations	120	160 (+40)	80 (-40)	33%	-33%
Managers, directors and senior officials	110	180 (+70)	100 (-10)	64%	-9%

³¹ All numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10 therefore may not sum to the rounded totals, and percent changes are calculated off the rounded numbers.

Figure 30: Proportion of each occupation who received income support in the quarter



Low income by industry

The section focuses on those continuous residents who were working at the time of the census (March 2021) and categorised using the 2007 Jersey Standard Industrial Classification (JSIC) into eleven sectors. The number and proportion in receipt of income support are analysed by the industry that they were working in at that time.

Relevant to analysis by industry is to note that income support can only be claimed by those who have been resident in Jersey for at least five years, and that this analysis excludes anyone who wasn't resident for the whole period from 2019 to 2021 inclusive. In addition, income support is generally only available to those who have been resident for at least five years. This is particularly important to note when interpreting the data for industries which commonly have considerable seasonal workers (such as Hotels, restaurants, and bars, Agriculture and fishing). Finally, this section on low income by *industry* will exclude people who weren't working at the time of the 2021 Census (when the industry sector was recorded). Findings in terms of the impact of the pandemic on particular industry groups should be interpreted in light of these exclusions.

An increase in the number (and proportion) of people in each industry receiving income support can be seen from the fourth quarter of 2019 to the second quarter of 2020 (the peak), see Table 14 and Figure 31.

The increase was seen to be particularly steep for those who were working in 'Construction and quarrying', 'Hotels, restaurants, and bars', and 'Transport and storage' at the time of the 2021 Census.

Those in Agriculture and fishing also had a large percentage increase in the number claiming income support, however, the numbers are small, and this was only an increase from ~10 to ~20 people.³²

The number and proportion of people claiming income support for these industries had returned to pre-pandemic levels seen at the end of 2019 by the last quarter of 2021.

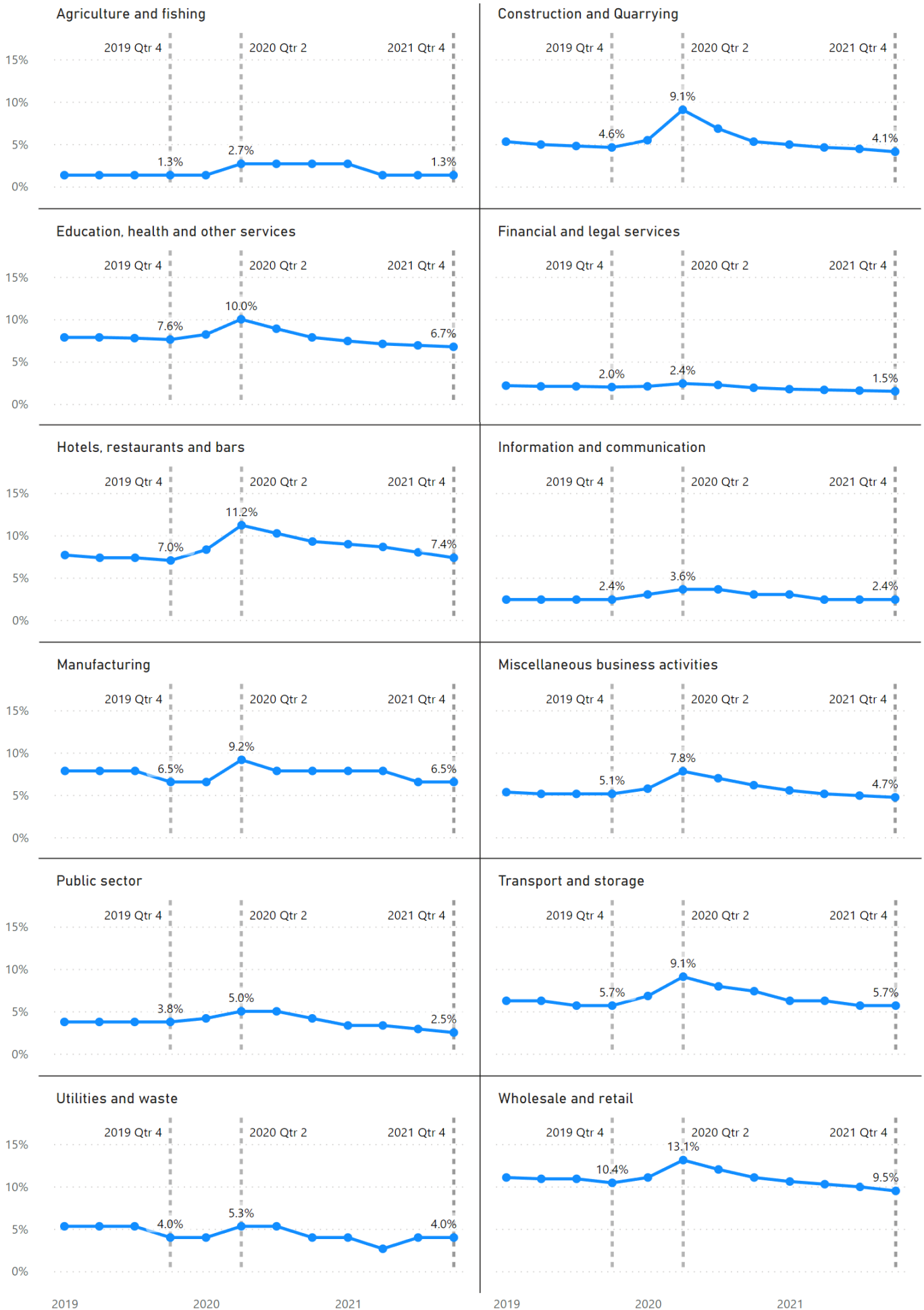
³² All numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10 therefore may not sum to the rounded totals, and percent changes are calculated off the rounded numbers.

Table 14: Number of continuous residents on income support in the fourth quarter of 2019, second quarter of 2020, and fourth quarter of 2021 – by industry³³

Industry	Number of people in each industry who were receiving income support, at each time period			Percent change	
	Quarter 4, 2019	Quarter 2, 2020 (difference to Quarter 4 2019)	Quarter 4, 2021 (difference to Quarter 4 2019)	Quarter 4, 2019 to Quarter 2, 2020	Quarter 4, 2019 to Quarter 4, 2021
Education, health and other services	890	1,170 (+280)	790 (-90)	31%	-11%
Wholesale and retail	660	830 (+160)	600 (-70)	26%	-9%
Construction and Quarrying	270	530 (+260)	240 (-20)	96%	-11%
Miscellaneous business activities	250	380 (+130)	230 (-20)	52%	-8%
Financial and legal services	240	290 (+50)	180 (-60)	21%	-25%
Hotels, restaurants, and bars	220	350 (+140)	230 (+20)	59%	5%
Transport and storage	100	160 (+60)	100 (0)	60%	0%
Public sector	90	120 (+20)	60 (-30)	33%	-33%
Manufacturing	50	70 (+20)	50 (+10)	40%	0%
Information and communication	40	60 (+20)	40 (0)	50%	0%
Utilities and waste	30	40 (+10)	30 (-10)	33%	0%
Agriculture and fishing	10	20 (+10)	10 (0)	100%	0%

³³ All numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10 therefore may not sum to the rounded totals, and percent changes are calculated off the rounded numbers.

Figure 31: Proportion of each industry who received income support in the quarter



Appendix

Methodology

This analysis was produced by a Statistics Jersey project team funded by the Covid Recovery Fund. The Covid Recovery Insights Project team are using administrative datasets from across the Government of Jersey to produce insights on which socio-demographic groups were more affected by the covid pandemic, and therefore how best to support our community to recover from the pandemic.

The methodology for estimating residency status is described in '[Population and migration statistics from administrative data – methodology and evaluation report](#)'. The method uses multiple administrative data sources (data already held by government) which provide a source of evidence to indicate whether anonymised records should be classified as resident or not at points in time. This enabled the employment and income support sections of the report to focus on the cohort of people who were resident throughout the period 2019 – 2021. The data was linked to a broader set of demographic information available in the 2021 Census dataset for analysis by characteristics such as tenure, occupation and household type, which aren't currently available through administrative data sources.

The linked administrative data enabled analysis of longitudinal trends in employment (working for an employer, through payments of Class 1 contributions) and low income (income support payments) and migration against a range of demographic characteristics, collected through the 2021 Census.

Data sources

The following administrative data sources were used to identify the residency status ('Activity data') and as indicators of employment and low income.

Table 15: Data sources for the administrative data population model

Data source	Department	Activity data to classify residency³⁴	Data to analyse trends in employment and low income
Social Security benefits and contributions	Customer and Local Services	Yes	Yes
ITIS payments	Revenue Jersey	Yes	No
Employer manpower returns	Customer and Local Services	Yes	No
HCS demographic and appointment data	Health and Community Services	Yes	No
Preschool health checks and immunisations	Public Health	Yes	No
School roll data	Children, Young People, Education and Skills	Yes	No
Highlands roll	Children, Young People, Education and Skills	Yes	No
Student Finance	Children, Young People, Education and Skills	Yes	No
2021 Census data	Statistics Jersey	No	Yes

³⁴ Some data sources were linked but were not used as activity data for the purpose of determining residency in the administrative data population model. More details are provided in the methodology and evaluation report.

Classification of 'continuous resident'

Residency status was assigned to records at each quarter end for the period 2019 to 2021 according to the population model described in the '[Population and migration statistics, 2011 to 2021](#)' report, and evaluated in the '[Population and migration statistics from administrative data – methodology and evaluation report](#)'.

For the employment and migration sections, the analyses were carried out on the cohort of people who the model classified as resident at every quarter end for the period January 2019 to December 2021. This was to avoid migration affecting employment and income support numbers, and facilitate interpretation of the trends during this period.

Demographic characteristics in the employment and low income section

The majority of the characteristics of the population (excluding age) were those collected through the 2021 Census, and related to that point in time. For many characteristics, they do not change over time, or change for relatively small numbers of people. For some characteristics, for some people, it is acknowledged that using (for example) occupation and industry from March 2021 may not represent the occupation and industry that they were working in at other time points during 2019 and 2020. However it was felt that this characteristic was generally stable enough over time, for a sufficiently sized group of the population, for this to be useful analyses to include.

For the age characteristic, people were grouped into age groups according to their age, as calculated at each quarter end.

Demographic characteristics in the migration section

Whilst age and sex were taken from the population model as linked to above, the nationality characteristic was taken from that held on individuals by Customer and Local Services.