

Introduction

This report presents information on jobs and undertakings in Jersey in December 2019. 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 covers December 2019 and as such will be the last report covering the period before the COVID-19 pandemic. However, much of the manpower data collection and processing occurs during the months after each reference period and, for this latest round, was impacted by COVID-19 developments on-Island. 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 December 2019

- **the total number of jobs³ was 61,500**, the highest December figure recorded to date⁴
 - there were **53,450** jobs in the **private sector**, the highest December figure recorded to date
 - there were **8,060** jobs in the **public sector**, the highest figure recorded for this sector since June 2015
- there were **650 more jobs than in December 2018**, representing an annual increase of 1.1%
 - the **private sector** recorded an annual increase of 380 jobs (0.7%)
 - the number of jobs in the **public sector** increased by 280 (3.6%)
- the increase in jobs in the both the private and public sectors was predominantly due to an increase in the number of full-time positions, up by 330 and 320 respectively
- **6,490** jobs in the economy were filled on **zero-hours contracts**, representing 11% of the total
- there were 7,800 undertakings employing staff in the private sector, 170 more than a year earlier; over half (4,420) were single-person undertakings

At a sectoral⁵ level

- six sectors saw an **increase** in jobs on an annual basis; notable increases were observed in private sector **education, health and other services** (up 260), **transport and storage** (up 150), and **miscellaneous business activities** (up 90)
- five sectors saw a **decrease** in jobs on an annual basis; there were notable decreases in **wholesale and retail** (down 90) and **agriculture and fishing** (down 60)
- the number of jobs in **finance and legal activities** was at its highest level recorded to date, after an annual increase of 40; trust administration, legal activities and accounting and compliance saw the largest increases (up 90, 80 and 80, respectively); in contrast, banking and holding companies saw the largest annual decreases (down 140 and 100, respectively)
- the annual increase of 280 jobs in the **public sector** was driven by increases of 160 in the number of Government of Jersey (GOJ) core employees and 110 in GOJ posts filled on zero-hours contracts

Over the last five years (from December 2014 to December 2019) there has been an increase of 5,230 jobs in the private sector, an increase of 11%. The sectors seeing the largest increases in job numbers were:

- private sector education, health and other services (up by 1,750; representing an increase of 27%)
- financial and legal activities (up 1,010; 8%)
- construction and quarrying (up 940; 19%)
- miscellaneous business activities (up 800; 15%)

Over the same five-year period, the number of jobs in the public sector decreased by 260 (down by 3%).

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 December 2019, the total number of jobs in Jersey was 61,500. There were 53,450 jobs in the private sector and 8,060 jobs in the public sector (see [Notes 1 and 2](#)). [Table 1](#) shows the private sector, public sector and total job count^{Error! Bookmark not defined.} as recorded under the CHWL since December 2014.

Table 1 – Total job count for the private and public sectors, December 2014 – December 2019

Sector	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19
Private	48,220	50,880	49,860	52,480	50,950	53,770	52,010	54,250	53,070	54,660	53,450
Public	8,320	8,190	7,960	7,840	7,690	7,840	7,780	7,700	7,780	7,810	8,060
Total	56,540	59,060	57,820	60,320	58,640	61,610	59,790	61,960	60,850	62,470	61,500

The total number of jobs in December 2019 was 650 higher than a year earlier (in December 2018), representing an annual increase of 1.1%. There was an annual increase of 380 jobs in the private sector since December 2018, an increase of 0.7%. The number of public sector jobs was 280 greater, an annual increase of 3.6%.

Acknowledging and adjusting for the change in reporting criteria under the RUDL⁶ and CHWL⁷, the number of jobs in both the workforce and the private sector in December 2019 were the highest December figures recorded to date; see [Appendix Table A1](#). Over the last five years, since December 2014, the number of workforce jobs increased by 4,960, a 9% increase. The private sector had 5,230 more jobs in December 2019, while the public sector had 260 fewer jobs⁸.

[Figure 1](#) shows the annual percentage change in the total number of jobs from 1999 to 2019⁹.

Figure 1 – Annual percentage change in workforce jobs: 1999 – 2019



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; such undertakings, therefore, contributed to the private sector increase and the public sector decrease. The total number of jobs involved, moving from the public to the private sector, was approximately 100. See the [Notes](#) for more details.

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.

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 both June 2018 and June 2019 the growth rate was below 1%. For the most recent period, December 2019, the annual growth rate was 1.1%.

On a six-monthly basis, the number of jobs in Jersey exhibits seasonal variation. 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. This seasonal variation, between a winter total and the previous summer total, is the joint-lowest observed since at least December 2000; the only other six-monthly difference of less than 1,000 was seen in December 2013¹⁰.

Employment status

The number of jobs in December 2019 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, December 2019

Sector	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	All employment statuses
Private	39,740	7,640	5,840	230	53,450
Public	6,410	990	650	0	8,060
Total jobs	46,150	8,630	6,490	230	61,500

In December 2019, three-quarters (75%) of all jobs filled were full-time. There were 5,840 jobs filled on zero-hours contracts, representing 11% of total employment. The remaining 14% of jobs were predominantly part-time.

Residential status

[Table 3](#) shows the residential status of employees currently filling roles in December 2019, for the private sector, public sector, and overall.

Table 3 – Number of jobs by residential status of current post holder, December 2019

Sector	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	All residential statuses
Private	46,620	1,580	5,030	230	53,450
Public	7,220	680	90	70	8,060
Total jobs	53,840	2,250	5,120	300	61,500

¹⁰ The December 2013 round of the Manpower Survey was the first conducted under the CHWL. The difference between the June 2013 total (compiled under the previous Law) and the December 2013 total may have been impacted by collection and operational issues resulting from this Law change.

In December 2019, 88% of jobs were filled by employees with entitled or entitled to work status. [Table 4](#) shows that the public sector had a greater proportion of jobs filled by entitled or entitled to work employees and licensed employees than the private sector, and a lower proportion filled by registered employees. These proportions have been relatively static since the introduction of the CHWL; in December 2014, 88% of all jobs were filled by entitled employees, 3% by licensed and 8% by registered employees.

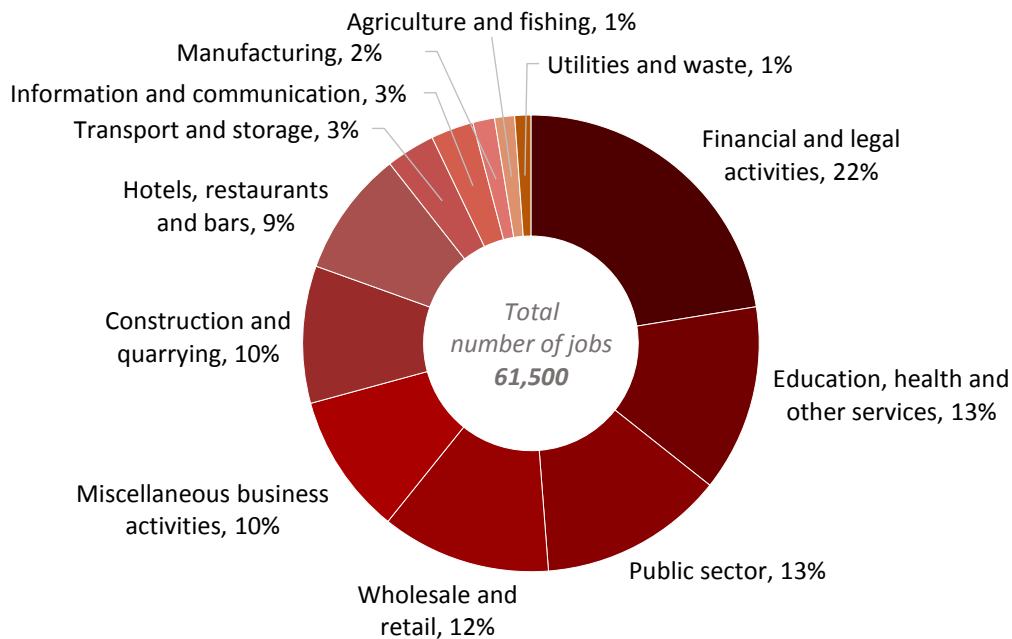
Table 4 – Percentage of jobs filled by residential status of current post holder, December 2019

Sector	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	All residential statuses
Private	87%	3%	9%	0%	100%
Public	90%	8%	1%	1%	100%
Total jobs	88%	4%	8%	0%	100%

Percentages are rounded to the nearest integer.

Sectors

Figure 2 – Percentage of total jobs by sector, December 2019



In December 2019:

- the finance sector (13,800 jobs) accounted for more than a fifth (22%) of all jobs
- private sector education, health and other services (8,140) and the public sector (8,060) each accounted for 13% of all jobs
- wholesale and retail (7,380) accounted for 12% of all jobs

Private sector

Employment status

Table 5 shows the number of jobs in the private sector by employment status, from December 2014 to December 2019. For a breakdown by sector, see [Appendix Table A3](#).

Table 5 – Number of private sector jobs by employment status, December 2014 to December 2019

Employment status	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19
Full-time	35,220	37,320	36,180	38,050	37,480	39,800	38,650	40,350	39,410	40,600	39,740
Part-time	7,680	7,600	7,780	7,890	7,750	7,720	7,670	7,700	7,690	7,710	7,640
Zero-hours	5,130	5,790	5,780	6,480	5,580	6,140	5,560	6,060	5,840	6,170	5,840
Exempt	190	170	120	70	130	110	130	140	140	170	230
Private sector	48,220	50,880	49,860	52,480	50,950	53,770	52,010	54,250	53,070	54,660	53,450

In December 2019, almost three-quarters (74%) of private sector jobs were full-time. There were 5,840 jobs filled on zero-hours contracts, accounting for 11% of all private sector jobs.

The overall annual increase of 380 jobs in the private sector was driven by an increase of 330 full-time positions.

Residential status

Table 6 shows the number of private sector jobs by the residential status of the current post holder, from December 2014 to December 2019. For a breakdown by sector, see [Appendix Table A4](#).

Table 6 – Number of jobs by residential status of current post holder, December 2014 to December 2019

Residential status	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19
Entitled / entitled to work	42,340	43,400	43,650	44,910	44,500	46,290	45,210	46,280	46,330	46,670	46,620
Licensed	1,170	1,230	1,270	1,300	1,320	1,380	1,450	1,470	1,510	1,570	1,580
Registered	4,520	6,070	4,820	6,200	5,000	5,980	5,220	6,370	5,100	6,250	5,030
Exempt	190	170	120	70	130	110	130	140	140	170	230
Private sector	48,220	50,880	49,860	52,480	50,950	53,770	52,010	54,250	53,070	54,660	53,450

The overall annual increase of 380 jobs in the private sector was driven by an increase of 290 jobs filled by entitled and entitled to work employees. The number of jobs filled by entitled and entitled to work employees in the private sector in December 2019 was the highest December figure recorded to date.

The number of private sector jobs filled by licensed employees was 70 higher than in December 2018. The number of licensed employees in the private sector in December 2019 was the highest recorded to date.

In contrast, the number of jobs filled by employees with registered status decreased by 70 on an annual basis.

Number of undertakings

In December 2019, there were 7,800 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 December 2019, almost nine out of ten (89%) of all undertakings had fewer than 10 employees.

Table 7 – Private sector undertakings by number of employees (headcount), December 2019

Sector	1	2–5	6–9	10–19	20–49	50+	Total
Agriculture and fishing	90	50	20	10	+	+	170
Manufacturing; utilities and waste	210	60	20	20	10	10	330
Construction and quarrying	730	390	110	70	50	10	1,350
Wholesale and retail	440	280	90	50	40	20	920
Hotels, restaurants and bars	150	210	70	60	30	20	530
Transport and storage	220	40	10	10	10	10	290
Information and communication	220	80	10	10	10	10	340
Financial and legal activities	240	170	60	50	50	60	620
Miscellaneous business activities	1,000	370	90	70	30	10	1,570
Education, health and other services	1,110	330	90	70	50	30	1,680
Total private sector undertakings	4,420	1,960	550	400	270	180	7,800

+: non-zero less than 5

The total number of undertakings in December 2019 was 170 higher than a year earlier; see Table 8. The private service sectors (education, health and other services, and miscellaneous business activities) accounted for 75% of this increase.

Table 8 – Number of private sector undertakings, December 2014 to December 2019

Undertaking size	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19
Single-person	3,230	3,230	3,420	3,600	3,760	3,870	4,010	4,180	4,300	4,380	4,420
Two or more persons	3,210	3,260	3,260	3,350	3,290	3,370	3,350	3,400	3,330	3,330	3,380
Total private sector undertakings	6,440	6,490	6,680	6,950	7,050	7,240	7,360	7,580	7,630	7,710	7,800

Since December 2014, the total number of private sector undertakings has increased by 1,360; of this increase, 1,190 (88%) were single-person undertakings.

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

The number of single-person undertakings increased by 120 over the year to December 2019, driving the overall net increase in undertakings during this period. There was an increase of 50 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 December 2018 and December 2019, the corresponding annual changes, and the five-year changes. The six-monthly job totals for the period December 2014 to December 2019 are shown in [Appendix Table A2](#).

Table 9 – Private sector jobs by sector, December 2018 and 2019, and annual and five-year changes¹²

Sector	Dec-18	Dec-19	Annual change	Annual % change	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Agriculture and fishing	930	870	-60	-6%	-160	-16%
Manufacturing	940	950	10	1%	130	16%
Construction and quarrying	6,000	5,980	-20	0%	940	19%
Utilities and waste	710	700	-10	-1%	10	1%
Wholesale and retail	7,470	7,380	-90	-1%	-290	-4%
Hotels, restaurants and bars	5,530	5,480	-50	-1%	430	9%
Transport and storage	1,990	2,140	150	8%	300	16%
Information and communication	1,810	1,860	50	3%	300	19%
Financial and legal activities	13,760	13,800	40	0%	1,010	8%
Miscellaneous business activities	6,060	6,150	90	1%	800	15%
Education, health and other services	7,880	8,140	260	3%	1,750	27%
Private sector	53,070	53,450	380	1%	5,230	11%

In December 2019, six sectors saw an annual increase in jobs, and five sectors saw an annual decrease.

The following sectors saw annual increases of at least 50 jobs:

- education, health and other services¹³ saw the largest increase, with 260 more jobs on an annual basis, driven by 200 more full-time jobs, with smaller increases in part-time (up 20) and zero-hour jobs (up 30)
- transport and storage increased by 150 since December 2018, primarily due to 130 more full-time jobs; there was an increase of 30 part-time jobs and a decrease of 10 zero-hour jobs

¹² Percentage changes are shown rounded to the nearest integer.

¹³ As with all aspects of the private sector, this does not include public sector employment. This sector covers private health, private education and other services. For more details, see the [education, health and other services](#) section.

- miscellaneous business activities increased by 90 jobs on an annual basis, driven by 150 more full-time jobs, while there were 60 fewer zero-hour jobs and 20 fewer part-time jobs
- information and communication increased by 50 jobs, largely due to 60 more full-time jobs; there were 30 more zero-hours jobs and 30 fewer part-time jobs in this sector

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

- wholesale and retail had the largest annual decrease, with 90 fewer jobs than in December 2018, driven by a decrease of 170 full-time jobs; there were small increases in part-time and zero-hours jobs
- jobs in agriculture and fishing decreased by 60 on an annual basis, mostly due to 90 fewer zero-hours jobs filled; there were 40 more full-time jobs, whilst the number of part-time jobs was essentially unchanged
- there was an annual decrease of 50 jobs in hotels, restaurants and bars; both part-time and full-time jobs decreased by over 100, which was partly compensated for by an increase of 200 in zero-hours jobs

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

Over the last five years (from December 2014 to December 2019), there has been an increase of 5,230 jobs in the private sector, an increase of 11%; 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 by 1,750, 27%)
- financial and legal activities (up 1,010, 8%)
- construction and quarrying (up 940, 19%)
- miscellaneous business activities (up 800, 15%)

Most sectors recorded higher numbers of jobs in December 2019 than five years ago; the only sectors which saw reduced job counts were wholesale and retail, down 290 (-4%), and agriculture and fishing, down 160 jobs (-16%).

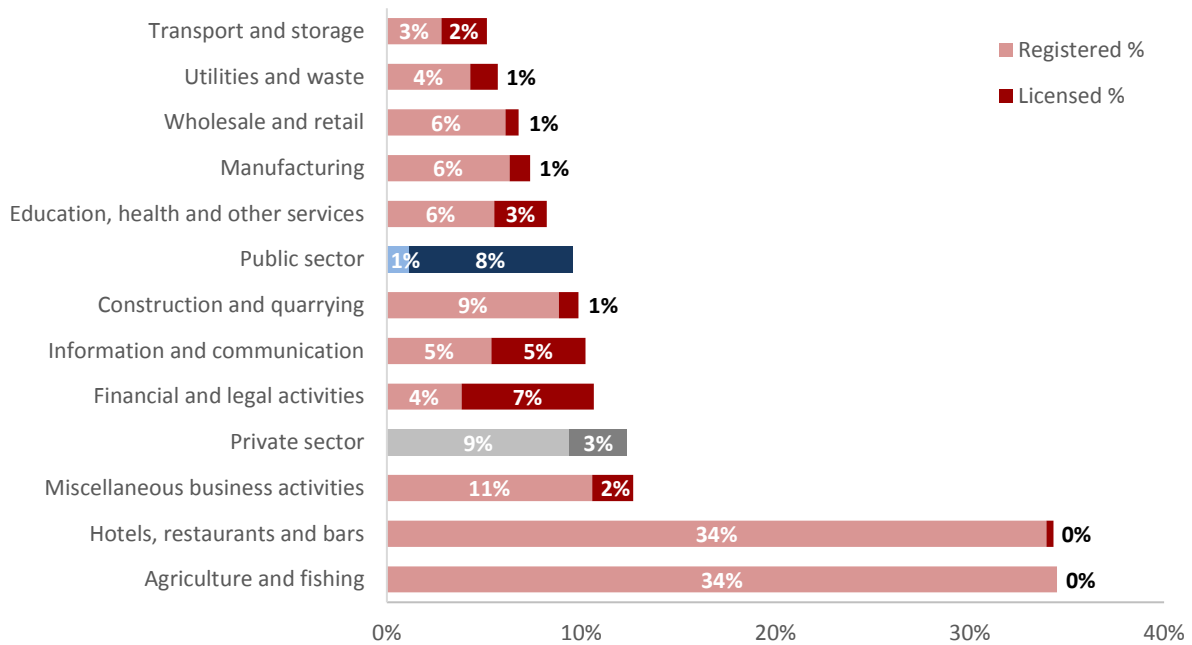
In terms of residential status, the number of private sector jobs filled by employees with entitled or entitled to work status was 290 higher in December 2019 than a year earlier, in December 2018. This increase was driven by more staff with such residential status filling jobs in private sector education, health and other services (up 200), and transport and storage (up 160). See [Appendix Table A4](#) for a sectoral breakdown by residential status.

In December 2019, the number of licensed employees in the private sector was 70 higher on an annual basis, driven by an increase of 30 in both the finance and legal sector and the education, health and other services sector. The finance and legal sector recorded the greatest number (940) and highest proportion (7%) of licensed private sector employees in December 2019 and has consistently done so since residential status has been recorded (December 2001). The public sector had the highest proportion of licensed employees (8%), but the total number of such employees in the public sector (680) was lower than in finance and legal activities.

The number of private sector jobs filled by registered employees decreased by 70 compared with December 2018, driven by decreases in wholesale and retail (down 40) and financial and legal activities (down 30). Other sectors saw small annual increases and decreases, of at most 20, in the number of jobs filled by registered employees.

In December 2019, the hotels, restaurants and bars sector recorded the greatest number (1,860) of registered employees of any sector, and the joint-highest proportion (with agriculture and fishing) of registered staff, 34%. See [Figure 3](#) for a breakdown of registered and licensed employees by sector.

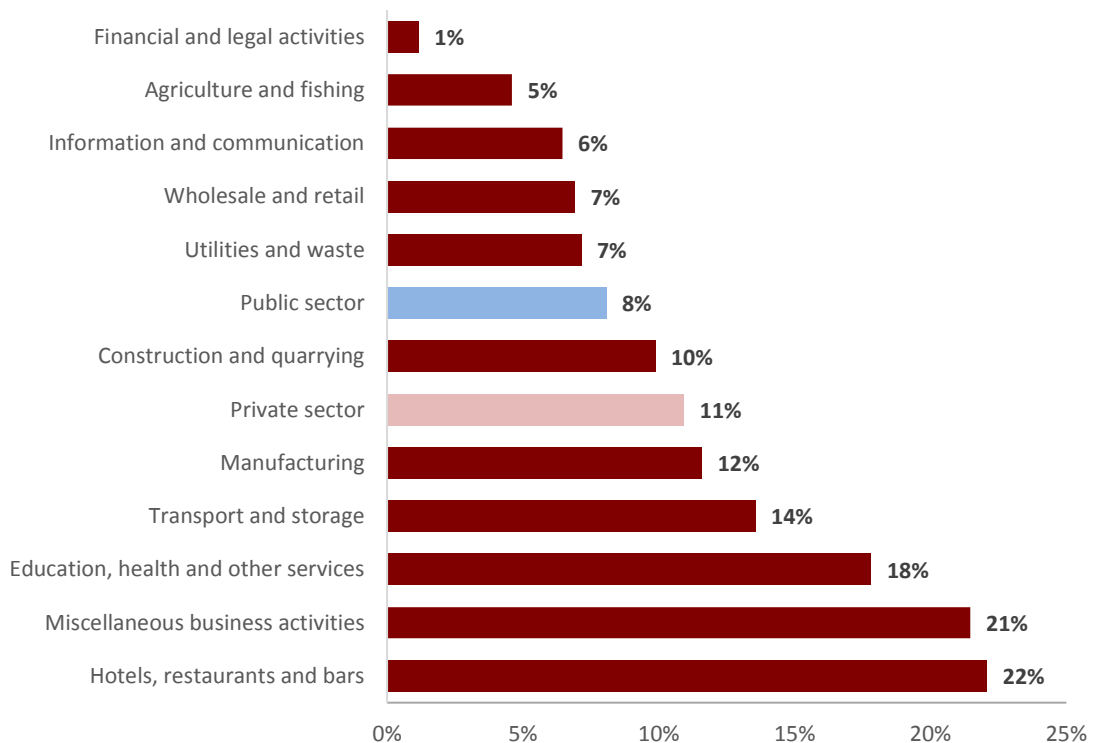
Figure 3 – Registered and licensed employees as a percentage of all employees by sector, December 2019



In December 2019, there were 5,840 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, December 2019



Finance sector

Finance and legal activities (the “finance sector”) accounted for more than a quarter (26%) of private sector jobs in December 2019.

The sector had a total of 13,800 jobs, the highest number filled to date. The number of jobs filled in the finance sector increased by 40 since December 2018, which had also seen the highest numbers of jobs filled to that date.

[Appendix Table A8](#) shows the number of jobs in the sub-sectors comprising Jersey’s finance sector, from December 2014 to December 2019.

In December 2019, four of the eleven sub-sectors recorded their highest number of jobs since December 2013¹⁴: accounting and compliance; fund administration; insurance; and other activities auxiliary to financial services.

Trust administration recorded the largest annual increase, with 90 more jobs. The next largest increases were each of 80 jobs in the accounting and compliance sub-sector and the legal activities sub-sector, followed by 60 in fund administration. In contrast, banking saw the largest annual decrease, with a drop of 140 jobs, followed by holding companies, down 100. Other annual changes were of 30 or fewer jobs.

Over the last five years, since December 2014, seven sub-sectors have seen increases and three have seen decreases. The sub-sectors that have seen the largest increases in jobs were trust administration (up 630), fund administration (up 410), accounting and compliance (up 270), and other activities auxiliary to financial services (up 150). In contrast, the sub-sector with the largest decrease was banking (down 370), followed by holding companies (down 130), a changeable sub-sector. Other sub-sectors saw changes of less than 100 jobs.

The sub-sector that has experienced the greatest percentage increase in jobs over the last five years is fund administration, with an increase in jobs of 46%. This was followed by other activities auxiliary to financial services (up 31%), which includes services such as mortgage and loan brokerage and investment advisory. Fund management was up 26% and accounting and compliance was up 25% over this period, followed by trust administration and insurance, each up 16%.

In contrast, activities of holding companies saw the greatest proportional decrease in jobs over the last five years, down 52%, although this sub-sector exhibits variable job levels. This was followed by banking, which saw a 10% decline over the last five years. Other sub-sectors saw increases and decreases over this period of less than 10%.

Looking further back, the number of jobs in the banking sub-sector in December 2019 was around 2,500 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 2,000.

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 December 2014 to December 2019.

¹⁴ The first return under the [Control of Housing and Work \(Jersey\) Law 2012](#).

The digital sector had a total of 1,890 jobs in December 2019; the two sub-sectors having the most jobs were computer consultancy (570) and wired telecommunications (560). There has been an overall increase of 60 jobs in the sector since December 2018, driven by an increase of 40 jobs in wired telecommunication activities. The largest annual decrease was of 30 jobs in publishing of printed material. Other sub-sectors experienced annual changes of 20 or fewer jobs.

In the last five years, since December 2014, the digital sector in Jersey has grown by 320 jobs, an increase of 20%. The largest increases in jobs were in wired telecommunications and computer consultancy (both up 130), while the greatest percentage increases were seen in the wholesale and repair of digital equipment (up 67%), and information service activities (up 43%). Seven 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 80 jobs.

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 December 2014 to December 2019.

In December 2019, the TMT sector had a total of 2,470 jobs. Over the last five years, since December 2014, the TMT sector has grown by 400 jobs, an increase of 19%.

The 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.

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 December 2014 to December 2019.

The miscellaneous business activities sector had 6,150 jobs in December 2019. The sub-sectors with the highest number of jobs were cleaning and facilities support activities (1,350), employment activities (850), and management consultancy and head offices (760).

There was an annual increase of jobs in the sector of 90, with six sub-sectors seeing increases, two seeing decreases and four unchanged. The largest annual increases were seen in management consultancy and head offices (up 90) and office administrative, office support and other business support activities (up 60). The only sub-sectors to decrease in jobs over the last year were employment activities (down 100) and security and investigation activities (down 20).

Over the last five years, since December 2014, the sector has grown by 800 jobs, a 15% increase. The largest gains were in management consultancy and head offices, up 270, followed by cleaning and facilities support, and other professional, scientific and technical activities, each up 130. The only sectors to see a decline over this five-year period were rental and leasing activities, down 180, and security and investigation activities, down 20.

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 December 2014 to December 2019.

In December 2019, there were 8,140 jobs in this sector, 260 more than in December 2018. The largest increase was in social work activities without accommodation, up 150, followed by other education and educational support activities, up 90. There were two decreases, one of 60 in sports, amusement, recreation, gambling and betting activities, and one of 40 in pre-primary, primary, secondary and higher education.

Over the last five years, since December 2014, the education, health and other services sector grew by 1,750 jobs, a 27% increase. The largest increase was in social work activities without accommodation, up 560 jobs – a 44% increase. This was followed by residential care activities, up 330 (25%), and other education and educational support activities, up 250 (57%). 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). Every sub-sector saw increases over this five-year period.

Public Sector

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

- Government of Jersey¹⁵ (GOJ) core jobs (filled on permanent and fixed-term contracts)
- Government of Jersey non-core jobs (filled on zero-hours contracts)
- Government of Jersey Trading Bodies - Jersey Fleet Management and Jersey Car Parks
- non-States Workers – individuals who do not hold an employment contract with the Government of Jersey but who are remunerated via the Government of Jersey payroll provision; such individuals include States Members, Commissioners, Non-Executive Directors, Jurats and Shadow Board Members
- the States of Jersey Development Company, trading as the Jersey Development Company (JDC)
- employment by the Island's twelve Parishes

Government of Jersey (GOJ)

Core jobs (on permanent and fixed-term contracts)

Table 10 shows the Government of Jersey **core jobs**, on both a headcount and full-time equivalent¹⁶ (FTE) basis, from December 2014 to December 2019.

Table 10 – Government of Jersey core jobs: headcount and FTE basis, December 2014 to December 2019¹⁷

	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19
Headcount	7,080	7,020	6,940	6,770	6,670	6,690	6,710	6,720	6,750	6,750	6,910
Full-time equivalent ¹⁶	6,270	6,230	6,130	6,010	5,930	5,950	5,940	6,010	6,050	6,030	6,140

On an annual basis, GOJ core headcount was 160 higher than in December 2018; over the same period there was an increase of 90 on an FTE basis. The December 2019 headcount was the highest since December 2015, while the FTE was the highest since June 2015.

All public sector jobs

The number of jobs in all public sector categories for December 2014 to December 2019 are shown in [Table 11](#).

In December 2019, there were 8,060 jobs filled in the public sector, an increase of 280 jobs since December 2018. The number of public sector jobs in December 2019 was the highest since June 2015, when it was 8,190.

¹⁵ Previously named the States of Jersey.

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ 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.

Table 11 – Number of public sector jobs by category, December 2014 to December 2019

Category	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19
GOJ – core	7,080	7,020	6,940	6,770	6,670	6,690	6,710	6,720	6,750	6,750	6,910
GOJ – zero-hours	670	590	460	500	440	570	500	460	490	520	600
GOJ Trading Bodies	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Non-States Workers	90	80	80	70	70	80	80	80	100	110	110
JDC	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	20	20	20	10
Parish	430	440	430	450	450	440	430	380	390	380	380
Public sector jobs	8,320	8,190	7,960	7,840	7,690	7,840	7,780	7,700	7,780	7,820	8,060

There was an increase of 160 in the number of GOJ core jobs (headcount) from December 2018 to December 2019. There were increases of 110 in GOJ zero-hours jobs and 10 in non-States workers over the same period. In contrast, the Parishes and the Jersey Development Company (JDC) recorded decreases in the number of jobs.

The number of zero-hour jobs in the public sector in December 2019 was the highest for five years, since December 2014. The number of zero-hour Parish jobs has remained relatively flat over this period, except for a decrease of 50 jobs in June 2018, largely due to the closure of St Helier House residential care home.

In December 2019, 8% of public sector jobs were filled on zero-hours contracts; see [Table 2¹⁸](#).

Employment status

The number of public sector jobs by employment status of employees from December 2015 to December 2019 is shown in [Table 12](#).

Table 12 – Number of public sector jobs by employment status of current post holder, December 2015 to 2019

Employment status	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19
Full-time	5,240	5,360	6,150	6,160	6,230	6,020	6,080	6,270	6,410
Part-time	2,200	1,910	1,030	1,040	990	1,180	1,070	890	990
Zero-hours	510	560	510	630	570	510	630	660	650
Exempt	10	10	10	10	+	0	0	0	0
Public sector jobs	7,960	7,840	7,690	7,840	7,780	7,700	7,780	7,820	8,060

On an annual basis, in December 2019 there was an increase of 330 full-time jobs and an increase of 20 zero-hour jobs, partially offset by a decrease of 80 in part-time jobs.

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

¹⁸ 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](#).

Residential status

The number of public sector jobs by residential status of employees from December 2014 to December 2019 is shown in [Table 13](#).

Table 13 – Number of public sector jobs by residential status of current post holder, December 2014 to 2019

Residential status	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19
Entitled / entitled to work	7,600	7,470	7,290	7,190	7,040	7,190	7,160	7,050	7,070	7,080	7,220
Licensed	580	590	560	560	550	540	540	570	610	650	680
Registered	90	100	90	90	100	100	80	80	80	80	90
Exempt	40	30	10	10	10	10	+	10	10	10	70
Public sector jobs	8,320	8,190	7,960	7,840	7,690	7,840	7,780	7,700	7,780	7,820	8,060

On an annual basis, in December 2019 there was an increase of 150 jobs filled by entitled or entitled to work staff, and an increase of 70 in jobs filled by licensed staff. The residential status exempt figure was 60 higher than in December 2018; 50 of this number was due to the residential status of some new employees being unknown at the time of this report, resulting in their inclusion in this category.

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

Statistics Jersey

28 May 2020

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.

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 the previous report ([June 2019](#)). In the current December 2019 manpower round 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.

In every Labour Market report, the figures for the previous round (in this case the [June 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 1999 to 2019

Year	Return	Private	Public*	Total
1999	Jun	48,770	6,170	54,940
	Dec	43,610	6,010	49,620
2000	Jun	47,760	6,110	53,870
	Dec	43,810	5,990	49,810
2001	Jun	47,560	6,200	53,760
	Dec	43,960	6,120	50,090
2002	Jun	47,390	6,250	53,640
	Dec	43,960	6,310	50,270
2003	Jun	46,790	6,440	53,230
	Dec	43,210	6,410	49,620
2004	Jun	45,830	6,590	52,420
	Dec	43,130	6,510	49,640
2005	Jun	46,760	6,530	53,290
	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	53,450	8,060 / 6,910	61,500

* Public sector jobs are Government of Jersey (GOJ) core jobs for the period June 1999 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, December 2014 to December 2019

Sector	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19
Agriculture and fishing	1,030	1,530	970	1,410	990	1,380	900	1,350	930	1,270	870
Manufacturing	820	850	830	890	880	910	910	950	940	990	950
Construction and quarrying	5,040	5,290	5,380	5,610	5,710	5,910	5,830	6,010	6,000	6,000	5,980
Utilities and waste	690	700	710	710	730	730	710	710	710	710	700
Wholesale and retail	7,670	7,480	7,490	7,450	7,540	7,450	7,530	7,380	7,470	7,280	7,380
Hotels, restaurants and bars	5,050	6,220	5,210	6,340	5,260	6,430	5,370	6,420	5,530	6,400	5,480
Transport and storage	1,840	1,980	1,910	2,030	1,900	2,060	1,970	2,100	1,990	2,090	2,140
Information and communication	1,560	1,600	1,660	1,690	1,710	1,750	1,750	1,760	1,810	1,840	1,860
Financial and legal activities	12,790	13,010	13,290	13,280	13,270	13,430	13,460	13,460	13,760	13,700	13,800
Miscellaneous business activities	5,350	5,480	5,590	5,810	5,720	6,030	5,940	6,080	6,060	6,260	6,150
Education, health and other services	6,390	6,750	6,820	7,280	7,240	7,690	7,640	8,050	7,880	8,130	8,140
Total private sector headcount	48,220	50,880	49,860	52,480	50,950	53,770	52,010	54,250	53,070	54,660	53,450

Table A3 – Private sector jobs by sector and employment status, December 2018 to December 2019

Sector	December 2018				June 2019				December 2019			
	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt
Agriculture and fishing	700	100	130	+	940	110	210	10	740	100	40	+
Manufacturing	670	180	100	0	660	200	130	+	670	170	110	+
Construction and quarrying	4,950	370	660	20	4,980	400	600	20	4,960	400	590	30
Utilities and waste	600	50	50	+	610	50	50	+	600	50	50	+
Wholesale and retail	5,350	1,630	480	20	5,250	1,560	440	20	5,180	1,650	510	30
Hotels, restaurants and bars	3,590	910	1,010	20	4,230	860	1,290	30	3,470	760	1,210	40
Transport and storage	1,470	220	300	+	1,570	240	270	+	1,600	250	290	+
Information and communication	1,530	180	90	+	1,580	150	110	+	1,590	150	120	10
Financial and legal activities	12,610	890	220	30	12,610	920	150	20	12,660	950	160	30
Miscellaneous business activities	3,370	1,300	1,380	10	3,470	1,310	1,460	20	3,520	1,280	1,320	30
Education, health and other services	4,570	1,860	1,420	30	4,700	1,930	1,480	40	4,770	1,880	1,450	50
Private sector jobs	39,410	7,690	5,840	140	40,600	7,710	6,170	170	39,740	7,640	5,840	230

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A4 – Private sector jobs by sector and residential status of current post holder, December 2018 to December 2019

Sector	December 2018				June 2019				December 2019			
	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt
Agriculture and fishing	610	+	310	+	620	+	640	10	570	+	300	+
Manufacturing	890	10	50	0	910	10	70	+	880	10	60	+
Construction and quarrying	5,390	40	540	20	5,360	50	570	20	5,360	60	530	30
Utilities and waste	670	10	20	+	660	10	30	+	650	10	30	+
Wholesale and retail	6,900	60	490	20	6,700	60	490	20	6,840	50	450	30
Hotels, restaurants and bars	3,620	20	1,880	20	3,850	20	2,510	30	3,570	20	1,860	40
Transport and storage	1,870	50	70	+	1,940	60	90	+	2,030	50	60	+
Information and communication	1,620	80	110	+	1,660	90	100	+	1,660	90	100	10
Financial and legal activities	12,260	910	560	30	12,200	940	530	20	12,300	940	530	30
Miscellaneous business activities	5,280	130	650	10	5,360	130	740	20	5,340	130	650	30
Education, health and other services	7,230	190	430	30	7,410	200	480	40	7,430	220	450	50
Private sector jobs	46,330	1,510	5,100	140	46,670	1,570	6,250	170	46,620	1,580	5,030	230

+: non-zero less than 5

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

Sector	June 2018								December 2018								
	Full-time			Part-time		Zero-Hours			Exempt	Full-time			Part-time		Zero-Hours		Exempt
	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work		Licensed	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered		
Agriculture and fishing	470	+	580	90	10	60	130	+	450	+	240	90	10	60	70	+	
Manufacturing	620	10	40	180	+	90	10	0	620	10	40	180	+	90	10	0	
Construction and quarrying	4,370	50	480	360	20	590	130	10	4,490	40	410	360	10	540	120	20	
Utilities and waste	560	10	20	50	+	50	+	10	570	10	20	50	+	50	+	+	
Wholesale and retail	4,870	50	420	1,540	60	370	40	20	4,870	60	420	1,580	50	450	30	20	
Hotels, restaurants and bars	2,390	30	1,910	710	200	810	350	20	2,210	20	1,360	710	210	700	310	20	
Transport and storage	1,440	50	80	240	10	270	20	+	1,370	50	40	210	10	290	10	+	
Information and communication	1,310	80	90	160	10	100	+	+	1,350	80	100	170	+	90	+	+	
Financial and legal activities	10,970	870	550	890	10	130	+	40	11,170	910	530	880	10	210	20	30	
Miscellaneous business activities	2,990	130	250	1,080	200	1,180	250	10	3,050	130	200	1,120	180	1,110	270	10	
Education, health and other services	4,100	190	360	1,830	60	1,410	70	30	4,060	190	320	1,820	40	1,350	60	30	
Private sector jobs	34,100	1,460	4,780	7,120	580	5,050	1,010	140	34,230	1,510	3,670	7,170	520	4,930	910	140	

+: non-zero less than 5

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

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

Sector	June 2019								December 2019								
	Full-time			Part-time		Zero-hours			Exempt	Full-time			Part-time		Zero-hours		Exempt
	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work		Licensed	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered		
Agriculture and fishing	440	+	500	100	10	80	130	10	450	+	290	90	10	30	10	+	
Manufacturing	610	10	50	190	10	110	20	+	620	10	50	160	+	100	10	+	
Construction and quarrying	4,490	50	430	380	20	490	110	20	4,500	60	400	390	20	470	120	30	
Utilities and waste	570	10	30	50	0	40	+	+	560	10	30	50	0	50	+	+	
Wholesale and retail	4,780	60	410	1,520	40	410	40	20	4,760	50	370	1,610	40	470	50	30	
Hotels, restaurants and bars	2,330	20	1,880	680	180	850	440	30	2,150	20	1,300	620	140	800	420	40	
Transport and storage	1,450	60	60	230	20	250	20	+	1,510	50	40	230	20	290	10	+	
Information and communication	1,410	90	90	150	+	100	10	+	1,400	90	100	150	0	110	10	10	
Financial and legal activities	11,150	940	520	910	10	140	+	20	11,200	940	520	940	10	160	+	30	
Miscellaneous business activities	3,080	130	260	1,120	190	1,160	300	20	3,160	130	230	1,110	180	1,070	250	30	
Education, health and other services	4,130	200	370	1,880	50	1,410	70	40	4,200	220	360	1,830	50	1,390	50	50	
Private sector jobs	34,430	1,570	4,600	7,190	520	5,050	1,130	170	34,500	1,580	3,670	7,180	460	4,940	910	230	

+: non-zero less than 5

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

Table A6 – Employment status of overall public sector headcount, December 2018 to December 2019

Division	December 2018				June 2019				December 2019			
	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt
GOJ – core	5,750	1,000		0	5,940	810		0	6,070	840		0
GOJ – zero-hours			490				520				600	
GOJ Trading Bodies	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0
Non-States Workers	10	+	80	0	20	10	90	0	20	90	0	0
JDC	10	+	0	0	10	+	0	0	10	+	0	0
Parish	270	60	60	0	270	70	50	0	270	60	50	0
Public sector jobs	6,080	1,070	630	0	6,270	890	660	0	6,410	990	650	0

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A7 – Residential status of overall public sector headcount, December 2018 to December 2019

Division	December 2018				June 2019				December 2019			
	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt
GOJ – core	6,080	610	60	0	6,050	640	60	0	6,140	670	60	50
GOJ – zero-hours	470	0	10	0	500	+	10	0	560	+	20	10
GOJ Trading Bodies	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0
Non-States Workers	80	+	0	10	90	+	0	10	90	+	0	20
JDC	10	+	+	0	10	+	+	0	10	+	0	0
Parish	390	0	+	0	380	0	+	0	380	0	+	0
Public sector jobs	7,070	610	80	10	7,080	650	80	10	7,220	680	90	70

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A8 – Jobs in the finance and legal activities sector by sub-sector, December 2014 to December 2019¹⁹

Sub-sector	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Banking	3,610	3,620	3,640	3,390	3,280	3,220	3,320	3,290	3,380	3,340	3,240	-370	-10%
Credit granting and other financial services	100	100	110	110	110	120	110	110	100	100	100	0	0%
Holding companies	250	200	250	250	190	200	140	140	220	120	120	-130	-52%
Trusts and similar instruments	140	150	150	170	170	170	170	180	180	170	150	10	7%
Trust administration	3,820	3,910	3,930	4,080	4,290	4,470	4,400	4,460	4,360	4,290	4,450	630	16%
Fund administration	900	1,000	1,030	1,070	1,100	1,130	1,140	1,120	1,250	1,310	1,310	410	46%
Other activities auxiliary to financial services	480	490	500	540	550	550	580	580	600	620	630	150	31%
Fund management	310	320	360	360	370	380	370	390	410	420	390	80	26%
Insurance	320	320	320	320	330	350	360	360	360	370	370	50	16%
Legal activities	1,780	1,810	1,870	1,810	1,630	1,660	1,670	1,660	1,630	1,680	1,710	-70	-4%
Accounting and compliance	1,070	1,090	1,140	1,190	1,250	1,180	1,200	1,170	1,260	1,280	1,340	270	25%
Finance sector	12,790	13,010	13,290	13,280	13,270	13,430	13,460	13,460	13,760	13,700	13,800	1,010	8%

¹⁹ 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, December 2014 to December 2019

Sub-sector	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities	220	210	220	220	210	220	190	170	170	150	140	-80	-36%
Software publishing	70	80	80	80	90	90	100	100	90	90	100	30	43%
Motion picture, video and television programme, and sound recording and publishing activities	60	70	80	90	80	70	70	70	90	80	80	20	33%
Radio and television programming and broadcasting activities	100	100	100	100	100	100	90	90	100	100	100	0	0%
Wired telecommunications activities	430	450	450	450	470	470	480	500	520	550	560	130	30%
Wireless, satellite and other telecommunications activities	50	50	50	50	50	40	40	40	40	40	40	-10	-20%
Computer programming activities	120	120	140	150	130	140	150	150	150	150	150	30	25%
Computer consultancy activities	440	440	460	470	490	520	530	540	560	570	570	130	30%
Information service activities	70	70	70	80	80	80	80	80	80	90	100	30	43%
Wholesale and repair of computers and communication equipment; Computer facilities management and other information technology and computer services	30	30	30	30	40	40	40	50	50	50	50	20	67%
Digital sector	1,570	1,610	1,680	1,710	1,740	1,770	1,770	1,780	1,830	1,870	1,890	320	20%

Table A10 – Jobs in the technology, media and telecommunications (TMT) sector by sub-sector, December 2014 to December 2019

Sub-sector	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Printing	150	150	150	170	180	180	170	180	170	170	170	20	13%
Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities	220	210	220	220	210	220	190	170	170	150	140	-80	-36%
Software publishing	70	80	80	80	90	90	100	100	90	90	100	30	43%
Motion picture, video and television programme activities, and sound recording and publishing activities	60	70	80	90	80	70	70	70	90	80	80	20	33%
Radio and television programming and broadcasting activities	100	100	100	100	100	100	90	90	100	100	100	0	0%
Wired telecommunications activities	430	450	450	450	470	470	480	500	520	550	560	130	30%
Wireless, satellite and other telecommunications activities	50	50	50	50	50	40	40	40	40	40	40	-10	-20%
Computer programming activities	120	120	140	150	130	140	150	150	150	150	150	30	25%
Computer consultancy activities	440	440	460	470	490	520	530	540	560	570	570	130	30%
Information service activities, and research and development (R&D)	70	70	80	80	80	80	80	90	90	100	100	30	43%
Advertising agencies	170	180	180	190	180	200	200	200	210	220	220	50	29%
Performing arts and artistic creation	70	60	60	70	70	70	80	80	90	90	90	20	29%
Operation of arts facilities and support activities to performing arts	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0%
Wholesale and repair of computers and communication equipment; computer facilities management and other IT and computer services	30	30	30	30	40	40	40	50	50	50	50	20	67%
TMT sector	2,070	2,100	2,170	2,240	2,280	2,330	2,330	2,340	2,400	2,440	2,470	400	19%

Table A11 – Jobs in the miscellaneous business activities sector by sub-sector, December 2014 to December 2019

Sub-sector	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Real estate activities	420	450	420	470	470	470	470	480	500	500	500	80	19%
Management consultancy activities, and activities of head offices	490	520	490	540	570	600	640	660	670	720	760	270	55%
Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy; Technical testing and analysis; Scientific research and development	360	370	360	390	410	430	420	430	440	430	440	80	22%
Advertising, market research, and public relations and communication	240	250	240	260	260	310	330	340	350	350	350	110	46%
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	330	340	330	380	400	410	410	430	440	450	460	130	39%
Rental and leasing activities	220	240	220	240	220	250	210	230	220	260	240	20	9%
Employment activities	1,030	980	1,030	1,050	990	1,060	970	940	950	990	850	-180	-17%
Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities	160	200	160	220	200	210	190	200	180	200	190	30	19%
Security and investigation activities	350	380	350	380	360	380	400	410	350	310	330	-20	-6%
Cleaning activities and combined facilities support activities	1,220	1,190	1,220	1,260	1,250	1,300	1,280	1,300	1,340	1,350	1,350	130	11%
Landscape service activities	450	490	450	520	500	520	510	570	520	550	520	70	16%
Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	90	80	90	90	90	100	110	110	110	160	170	80	89%
Miscellaneous business activities	5,350	5,480	5,350	5,810	5,720	6,040	5,940	6,080	6,060	6,260	6,150	800	15%

Table A12 – Jobs in the education, health and other services sector by sub-sector, December 2014 to December 2019

Sub-sector	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Public administration, defence, and compulsory social security	40	40	40	50	50	50	50	60	60	70	70	30	75%
Pre-primary, primary, secondary and higher education	440	430	440	440	460	460	470	490	490	440	450	10	2%
Other education, and educational support activities	440	490	490	550	530	600	580	650	600	710	690	250	57%
Medical and dental practice activities, and hospital activities	570	550	550	550	540	580	600	610	590	590	600	30	5%
Other human health activities	270	280	300	350	360	380	390	410	400	400	420	150	56%
Residential care activities	1,310	1,370	1,430	1,460	1,480	1,550	1,540	1,600	1,620	1,570	1,640	330	25%
Social work activities without accommodation	1,260	1,360	1,420	1,500	1,500	1,640	1,640	1,680	1,670	1,820	1,820	560	44%
Creative, arts and entertainment activities	170	160	160	170	180	180	180	190	190	190	190	20	12%
Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities	230	300	240	300	230	300	240	300	250	320	270	40	17%
Sports, amusement and recreation activities, and gambling and betting activities	620	750	650	780	740	790	730	830	770	760	710	90	15%
Washing and (dry-)cleaning of textile and fur products, and repair of computers and personal and household goods	210	220	210	220	230	230	240	240	230	230	230	20	10%
Hairdressing and other beauty treatment	550	530	570	580	590	580	590	590	590	590	590	40	7%
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	290	280	320	340	350	360	390	420	430	460	470	180	62%
Education, health and other services	6,390	6,750	6,820	7,280	7,240	7,690	7,640	8,050	7,880	8,130	8,140	1,750	27%