



# Employment Statistics (Experimental)

December 2024



## Introduction

This report is the second experimental<sup>1</sup> Employment Statistics report, following the [June 2023 report](#). These reports have been produced using data already held by the Government of Jersey for administrative purposes. The publication of these experimental statistics is designed to invite feedback from users on the results and the methodology whilst these continue to be developed.

Our current lead measure of jobs is the Labour Market report; the differences between the Employment Statistics report and the Labour Market report are detailed in our [Employment Statistics Explainer](#).

The [methodology and notes](#) section contains a detailed description of this report's methodology, including changes from the first report. Note that this report contains fewer detailed breakdowns, but that these are available on [OpenData](#). Future changes to the methodology or inclusion of additional data sources may lead to revisions of these figures.

This methodology allows analysis at an individual person level. Results are therefore presented in two different ways:

- jobs; people are counted more than once if they are employed by more than one undertaking
- employment; this is a measure of people, where a person with more than one job is only counted once based on the information relating to their main job<sup>2</sup>

Linked demographic information is used to provide breakdowns by:

- industrial sector
- age
- sex
- self-declared nationality
- contract type

Additional measures, such as changes over time and the proportion of people with more than one job, are also presented in this report.

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<sup>1</sup> See [Experimental Statistics – Guidance and interpretation](#).

<sup>2</sup> An individual's main job is categorised based upon the level of earnings within the month.

## Summary

### For December 2024

- overall 56,830<sup>3</sup> people were in employment in Jersey, an annual increase of 80; of these:
  - 29,340 people in employment were male
  - 27,480 people in employment were female
- people in employment worked 60,700 jobs, an annual decrease of 320
  - 6.1% of people in employment had two or more jobs, a decrease from 6.6% in December 2023
  - females (7.1%) were more likely to have a second job than males (5.2%)
- in their main employment:
  - 46,920 people were employed full-time, an annual increase of 530
  - 6,340 people were employed part-time, an annual increase of 80
  - 3,580 people were employed on a zero-hour contract, an annual decrease of 520
- of the 3,580 people with main employment on a zero-hour basis; 3,240 did not have any other employment, meaning 5.5% of people in employment had a single zero-hour job
- males were more likely than females to have their employment be full-time (87% and 77% respectively)
- of those employed, 25.3% were aged 55 and over; this proportion has increased each year since December 2019, when it was 21.1%
  - of the total employment in the transport and storage sector, 35% were people aged 55 or over, the highest proportion of any sector
- of those employed in the wholesale and retail sector 14% were aged 16-19, an increase from 10% of the sector in December 2019
- when analysing by self-declared nationality:<sup>4</sup>
  - the nationality with the largest number of people in employment was British / Jersey with 40,030 people, however it was also the nationality that saw the largest annual decrease of 260
  - over 10% of people in employment of Portuguese, Bulgarian and Kenyan nationalities had a second job
- the number of people in employment within the public sector saw the largest annual increase of all sectors, up by 340
- the number of people in employment within the construction and quarrying sector saw the largest annual decrease of all sectors, down by 410

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<sup>3</sup> Values are independently rounded to nearest 10 throughout the report, so breakdowns may not sum to totals.

<sup>4</sup> Self-declared to Employment, Social Security and Housing. Only nationalities with over 100 individuals were included in the analysis.

## Overall employment and jobs

Individuals are included in this report when evidence indicates they were actively employed in a specific month, either through an employer or through self-employment. A detailed description of the methodology can be found in the [methodology and notes](#).

Figure 1: Total employment was essentially unchanged compared with a year earlier  
Total employment and total jobs, December 2019 to December 2024

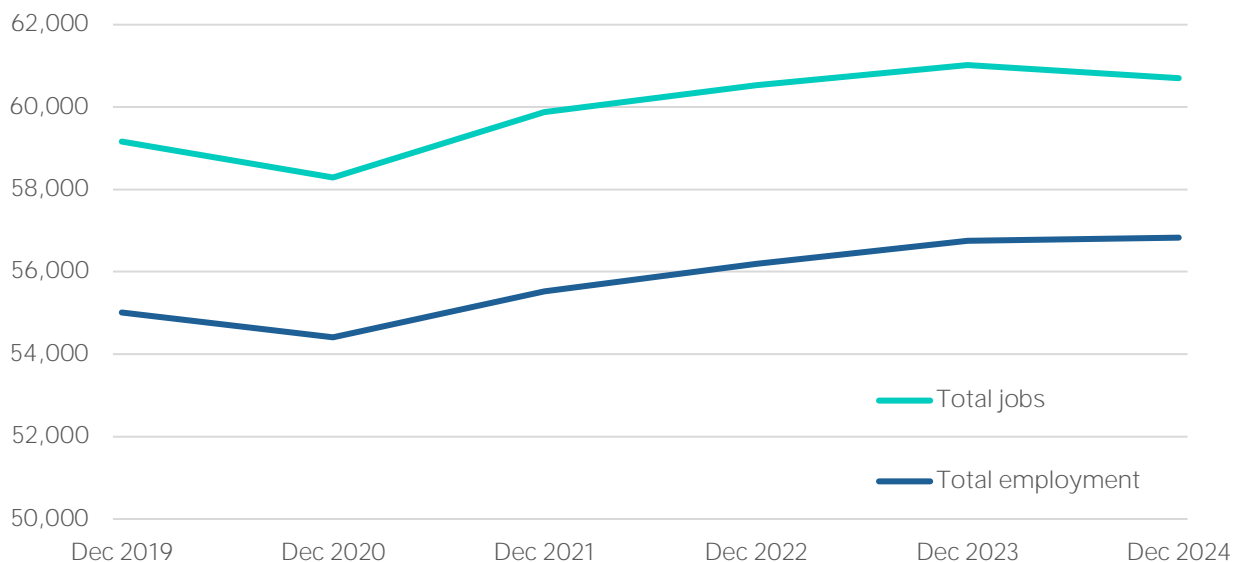


Table 1: Total employment and total jobs; December 2019 to December 2024

	Dec 2019	Dec 2020	Dec 2021	Dec 2022	Dec 2023	Dec 2024
Total employment	55,020	54,410	55,520	56,190	56,750	56,830
Total jobs	59,160	58,290	59,880	60,530	61,020	60,700
Proportion of people with multiple jobs	6.9%	6.6%	7.1%	7.0%	6.6%	6.1%

While total employment slightly increased from December 2023 to December 2024 (up 80, 0.1%), the number of jobs decreased over the same period (down 320, 0.5%). The decrease in jobs, despite the increase in employment, was caused by a reduction in the proportion of people with multiple jobs from 6.6% in December 2023 to 6.1% in December 2024; see [Table 4](#) for a sectoral breakdown.

## June employment

It is also possible to produce these statistics on employment and jobs for June. Compared with the December totals, both employment and jobs are at higher levels than seen in December.

Figure 2: Employment was highest in June 2024

Total employment and total jobs, June 2019 to June 2024

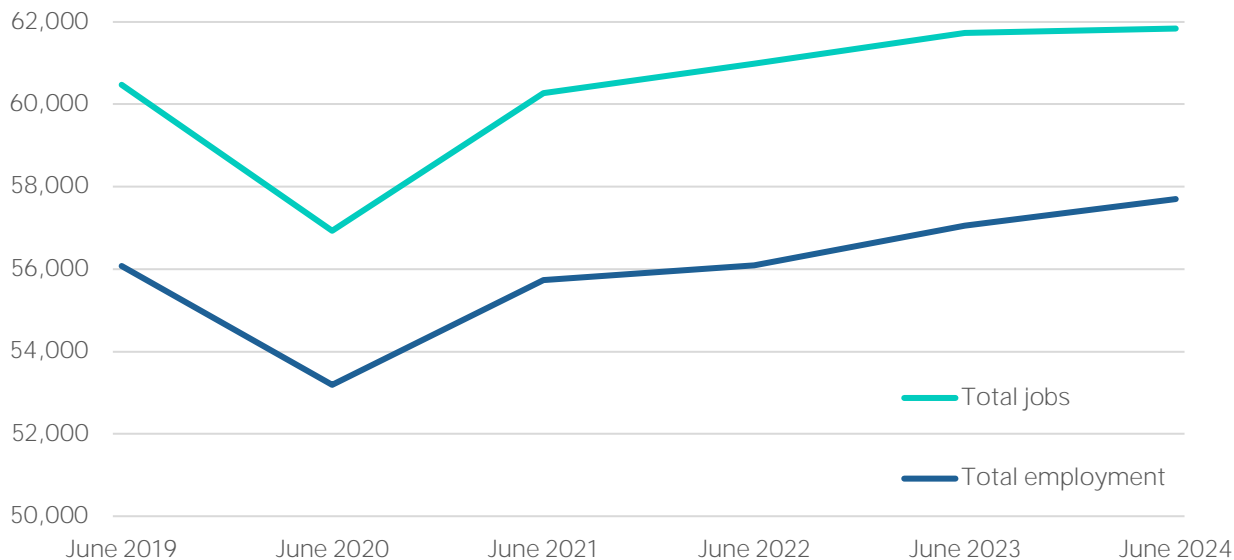


Table 2: Total employment and total jobs; June 2019 to June 2024

	June 2019	June 2020	June 2021	June 2022	June 2023	June 2024
Total employment	56,070	53,190	55,740	56,090	57,050	57,700
Total jobs	60,840	56,930	60,270	60,980	61,730	61,840
Proportion of people with multiple jobs	7.1%	6.5%	7.4%	7.9%	7.4%	6.5%

Both total employment and the total number of jobs increased from June 2023 to June 2024, with total employment increasing by 650 and the total number of jobs increasing by 110. The proportion of people with two or more jobs decreased from 7.4% in June 2023 to 6.5% in June 2024.

## Employment by sector

Using the [Standard Industrial Classification 2007](#) (SIC 2007) a breakdown by the sector of employment can be produced.<sup>5</sup> The public sector consists of all Government of Jersey employees, including teachers and nurses. Some other organisations such as Jersey’s 12 parishes are also in the public sector; see [note 7](#) for more details. The education, health and other services sector includes teachers and healthcare employees who work in the private sector but does not include any public sector jobs.

Figure 3: Employment was highest in the financial and legal activities sector

Total employment by sector, December 2024

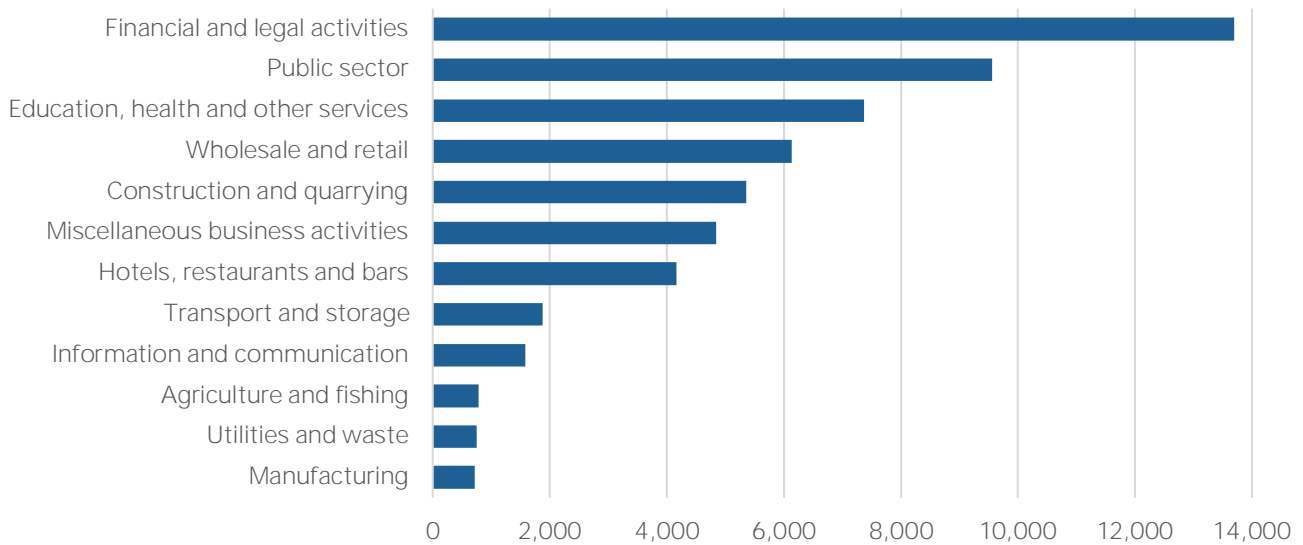


Table 3: Employment by sector; December 2023 to December 2024

	Dec 2023	Dec 2024	Annual change	Annual % change
Agriculture and fishing	750	780	30	4%
Construction and quarrying	5,770	5,360	-410	-7%
Education, health and other services	7,230	7,370	140	2%
Financial and legal activities	13,450	13,700	250	2%
Hotels, restaurants and bars	4,260	4,160	-100	-2%
Information and communication	1,650	1,580	-70	-4%
Manufacturing	730	720	-10	-1%
Miscellaneous business activities	4,890	4,840	-50	-1%
Public sector	9,220	9,560	340	4%
Transport and storage	1,850	1,880	30	2%
Utilities and waste	740	750	10	1%
Wholesale and retail	6,230	6,130	-100	-2%
All sectors	56,750	56,830	80	0.1%

<sup>5</sup> Note that the industrial sector of an employer reflects their primary business activity. An individual’s occupation may or may not be related to their employer’s primary business activity. For example, an undertaking may employ staff whose occupation relates to secondary business activities, or support such as administration, IT, HR, or facilities.

Financial and legal activities was the largest sector of employment, with 13,700 people having their main employment in this sector; see [Figure 3](#). The public sector was the second-largest industrial sector, and also saw the largest absolute increase (340) between December 2023 and December 2024 in those with main employment within the sector. The construction and quarrying sector saw the largest annual decrease in employment, down by 410.

The education, health and other services sector; hotels, restaurants and bars sector; transport and storage; and miscellaneous business activities sector all saw 10% or more of the people employed in the sector working two or more jobs – see [Table 4](#). These additional jobs may be within other sectors. The average across all the sectors of people in employment having two or more jobs was 6.1%, compared with 6.6% in December 2023.

**Table 4: Proportion of people in employment with a second job, by the sector of their main job; December 2019 to December 2024**

	Dec 2019	Dec 2020	Dec 2021	Dec 2022	Dec 2023	Dec 2024
Agriculture and fishing	6%	7%	7%	8%	5%	4%
Construction and quarrying	4%	4%	5%	5%	4%	4%
Education, health and other services	14%	14%	13%	12%	14%	10%
Financial and legal activities	3%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Hotels, restaurants and bars	11%	11%	11%	11%	10%	10%
Information and communication	6%	6%	6%	7%	4%	4%
Manufacturing	12%	13%	15%	14%	8%	7%
Miscellaneous business activities	11%	11%	12%	12%	10%	10%
Public sector	5%	4%	4%	5%	6%	5%
Transport and storage	5%	5%	5%	5%	7%	10%
Utilities and waste	3%	2%	3%	4%	4%	3%
Wholesale and retail	7%	7%	8%	8%	6%	6%
All sectors	6.9%	6.6%	7.1%	7.0%	6.6%	6.1%

## Employment by age and sex

Employment can also be examined by the age and sex of the person, for the majority of individuals.

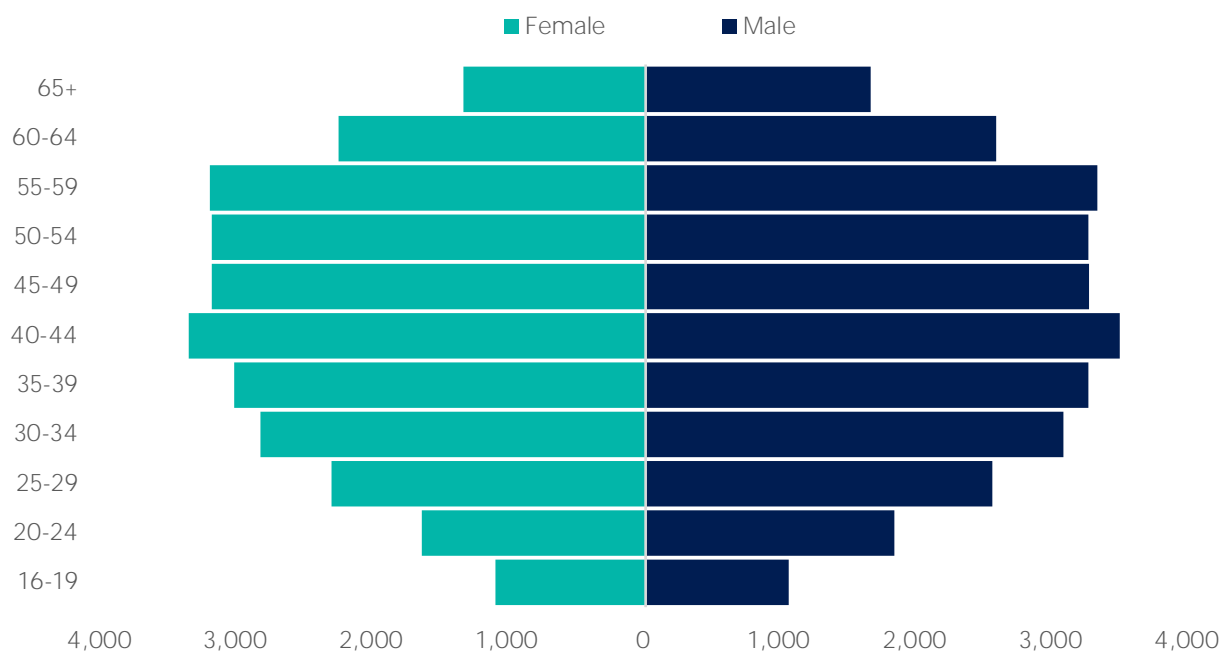
In December 2024, for both males and females the age group with the highest employment was the 40-44 age group (6,860 for both sexes); see [Figure 4](#).

The proportion of those employed who were aged 55 and over was 25.3% in December 2024, an increase compared with December 2023 (24.4%). This proportion has increased each year, with it being 21.1% in December 2019.

More females have multiple jobs than males: 7.1% of females had two or more jobs in December 2024, compared with 5.2% of males.

There was little difference between age groups working multiple jobs, those aged 16-19 saw the highest rate of multiple jobs by age group (7.7%). The lowest rate of multiple jobs by age group was for those aged 30-34 (4.9%).

Figure 4: The 40-44 age group saw the highest level of employment  
Employment by age group, December 2024



The age distribution was similar for both males and females. However, over the past five years there have been changes for some age groups; the largest change was the number of employed people in the 65 and over age group, which increased by 51% between December 2019 and December 2024. Over the same period the age group with the largest decrease in employment was the 20-24 age group, down by 16%; see [Table 5](#).

Table 5: Employment by age; December 2019 and December 2024

	Dec 2019	Dec 2024	5-year change
16-19	1,810	2,160	19%
20-24	4,120	3,480	-16%
25-29	5,140	4,860	-5%
30-34	5,770	5,910	2%
35-39	6,590	6,290	-5%
40-44	6,410	6,860	7%
45-49	6,590	6,460	-2%
50-54	6,990	6,450	-8%
55-59	5,910	6,530	11%
60-64	3,680	4,840	31%
65+	1,980	3,000	51%
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,020</b>	<b>56,830</b>	<b>3.3%</b>

This change in employment by age may impact sectors differently, as the age distribution within sectors can vary; see [Table 6](#). For example, 14% of those employed in wholesale and retail were aged 16-19, compared with less than 5% in most other sectors.

Table 6: Proportion of each sector within particular age groups; December 2024

	16-19	20-54	55+
Agriculture and fishing	2%	74%	24%
Construction and quarrying	3%	71%	26%
Education, health and other services	4%	66%	30%
Financial and legal activities	2%	80%	19%
Hotels, restaurants and bars	7%	75%	18%
Information and communication	1%	80%	19%
Manufacturing	4%	64%	32%
Miscellaneous business activities	2%	66%	32%
Public sector	<1%	73%	26%
Transport and storage	4%	61%	35%
Utilities and waste	2%	67%	31%
Wholesale and retail	14%	57%	29%
<b>All sectors</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>70.9%</b>	<b>25.3%</b>

## Employment by nationality

Using self-reported nationality from administrative data, it is possible to present breakdowns by the nationality of the person in employment. To ensure estimates are robust, all nationalities with more than 100 are included, and all other nationalities are grouped under "other". For nationalities with more than 100 people in employment. It should also be noted that around 320 did not have a nationality within the data, and are included in "unknown".

Table 7: Employment by self-declared nationality; December 2023 to December 2024

	Dec 2023	Dec 2024	Annual change	Annual % change
British / Jersey	40,290	40,030	-260	-1%
Portuguese / Madeiran	6,830	6,620	-210	-3%
Polish	2,160	2,080	-80	-4%
Irish	1,130	1,110	-20	-2%
Romanian	1,000	970	-30	-3%
Filipino	570	740	170	30%
Kenyan	570	680	110	19%
South African	410	440	30	7%
French	330	320	-10	-3%
Indian	250	300	50	20%
Zimbabwean	220	310	90	41%
Latvian	140	140	0	0%
Thai	120	120	0	0%
Spanish	110	110	0	0%
Bulgarian	100	80	-20	-20%
Other	2,240	2,450	210	9%
Unknown	290	320	30	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,750</b>	<b>56,830</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>0.1%</b>

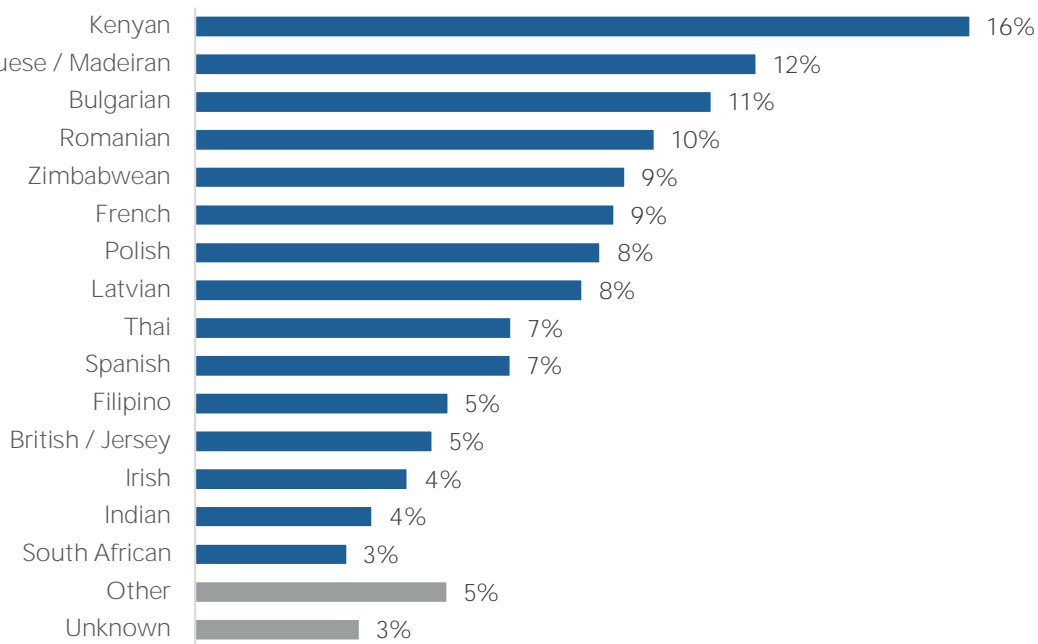
The largest annual increases in employment, in terms of absolute numbers, were seen for those of Filipino (up 170) and Kenyan (up 110) nationalities. The largest annual decreases in employment were seen for those of British/Jersey nationality (down 260), Portuguese / Madeiran nationality (down 210) and Polish nationality (down 80).

Some nationalities also saw a much higher proportion of people in employment working two or more jobs; see [Figure 5](#). In December 2024 over 10% of people in employment of Portuguese, Bulgarian and Kenyan nationalities had a second job.

The nationality with the highest proportion of employed people working multiple jobs was Kenyan (16%), whereas the lowest proportion was South African (3%).

Figure 5: Kenyans were the most likely to work two or more jobs

Multiple job rates by nationality, December 2024



### Employment by contract type

The administrative data contains the contract type for most jobs,<sup>6</sup> allowing analysis of people’s main employment; see [Table 8](#). Employers are asked to classify contracts using the following guidance: full-time is 25+ hours per week, part-time is 1–24 hours, and zero-hour is 0 hours. For self-employed workers, this reflects their usual hours. However, some employers do not report contract type correctly. In future, we plan to correct clearly inaccurate entries so they better reflect each worker’s actual contracted hours and earnings; see [note 6](#).

Table 8: Employment by sector and contract type; December 2024

	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hour
Agriculture and fishing	660	90	40
Construction and quarrying	4,610	280	470
Education, health and other services	4,410	1,930	1,030
Financial and legal activities	12,800	830	70
Hotels, restaurants and bars	3,010	460	690
Information and communication	1,460	100	20
Manufacturing	560	90	70
Miscellaneous business activities	3,360	860	620
Public sector	9,450	70	40
Transport and storage	1,610	130	150
Utilities and waste	670	50	30
Wholesale and retail	4,330	1,450	360
All sectors	46,920	6,340	3,580

<sup>6</sup> A small number of jobs require the contract type to be imputed. This is currently done via a predictive regression model, which will be improved in future; see [notes 3 and 6](#) for details.

The wholesale and retail sector and the education, health and other services sector comprise over half (53%) of part-time main employment. The education, health and other services sector, the hotels, restaurants and bars sector and the miscellaneous business activities sector comprise around two-thirds (65%) of zero-hour main employment.

Of the 3,580 people whose main employment was on a zero-hour contract, 3,140 only had one job, meaning 5.5% of people in employment were on a single zero-hour contract.

Table 9: Employment by sex and contract type; December 2024

	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hour
Male	25,640	1,950	1,750
Female	21,280	4,380	1,830
All people	46,920	6,340	3,580

Females were much more likely to be in part-time employment than males (16% and 7% respectively).

Table 10: Proportion of employment by contract type and number of jobs worked; December 2024

	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hour
Proportion with one job	95.4%	86.3%	87.6%
Proportion with two or more jobs	4.6%	13.7%	12.4%

## Jobs basis

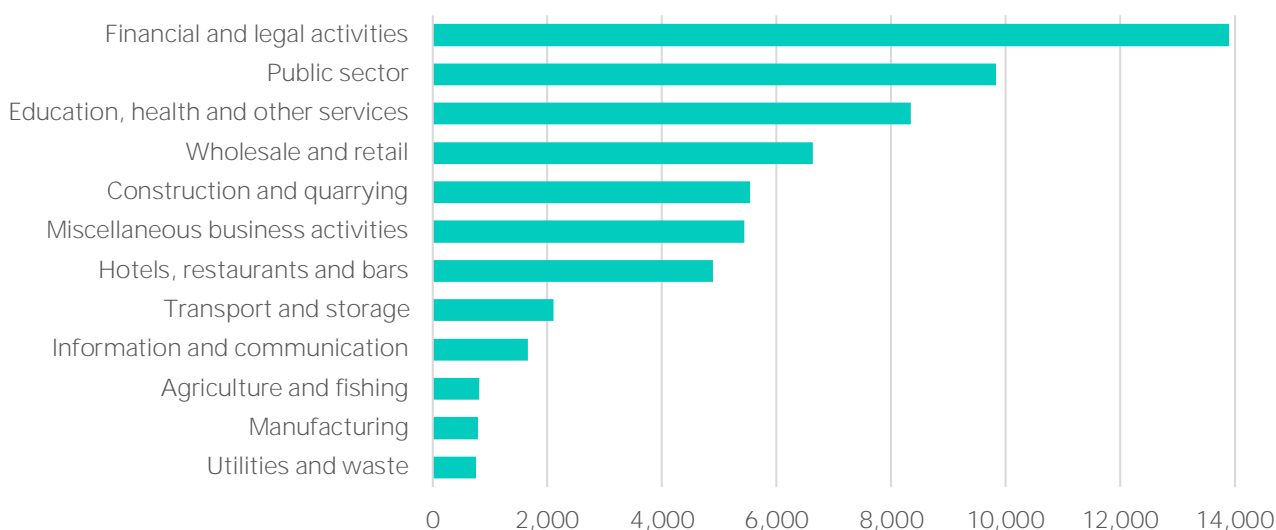
The previous sections focus on employment on a person level basis, and the following sections present statistics on a job basis. These are different to those in the six-monthly Labour Market reports; see the [methodology and notes](#) for more details.

## Jobs by sector

The following uses the [Standard Industrial Classification 2007](#) (SIC 2007) to produce a breakdown of jobs by the sector of employment.<sup>7</sup>

The public sector consists of all Government of Jersey jobs, including those worked by teachers and nurses. Some other organisations such as the parishes are also in the public sector; see [note 7](#) for details. The education, health and other services sector includes teachers and healthcare workers with jobs in the private sector but does not include any public sector jobs. If an individual has multiple jobs for the **same undertaking**, they are only counted once.

Figure 6: The number of jobs were highest in the financial and legal activities sector  
Jobs by sector, December 2024



When ordered by the number of jobs, the SIC 2007 industrial sectors are in a similar order as on an employment basis; see [Figure 6](#). Differences in this ordering are due to differences in the rate of second jobs, for example education health and other services had the largest number of second jobs (860).

The financial and legal activities sector was the largest industrial sector by number of jobs, with 13,900 jobs in December 2024; see [Table 11](#). The public sector was the second largest industrial sector and also saw the largest increase (270) in the number of jobs, between December 2023 and December 2024. There were notable decreases in the construction and quarrying sector (down by 400) and the education, health and other services sector (down by 250).

<sup>7</sup> Note that the industrial sector of an employer reflects their primary business activity. An individual's occupation may or may not be related to their employer's primary business activity. For example, an undertaking may employ staff whose occupation relates to secondary business activities, or support such as administration, IT, HR, or facilities.

There was an annual **decrease** of 320 jobs, compared with an annual **increase** of 80 people in employment. This was due to the decrease in the overall rate of second jobs in December 2024 (6.1%), compared with December 2023 (6.6%).

Table 11: Number of jobs by sector; December 2023 to December 2024

	Dec 2023	Dec 2024	Annual change
Agriculture and fishing	790	810	30
Construction and quarrying	5,940	5,540	-400
Education, health and other services	8,590	8,340	-250
Financial and legal activities	13,630	13,900	270
Hotels, restaurants and bars	5,000	4,890	-110
Information and communication	1,720	1,660	-70
Manufacturing	800	790	-10
Miscellaneous business activities	5,540	5,440	-100
Public sector	9,550	9,830	280
Transport and storage	1,950	2,110	160
Utilities and waste	750	760	10
Wholesale and retail	6,750	6,630	-120
All sectors	61,020	60,700	-320

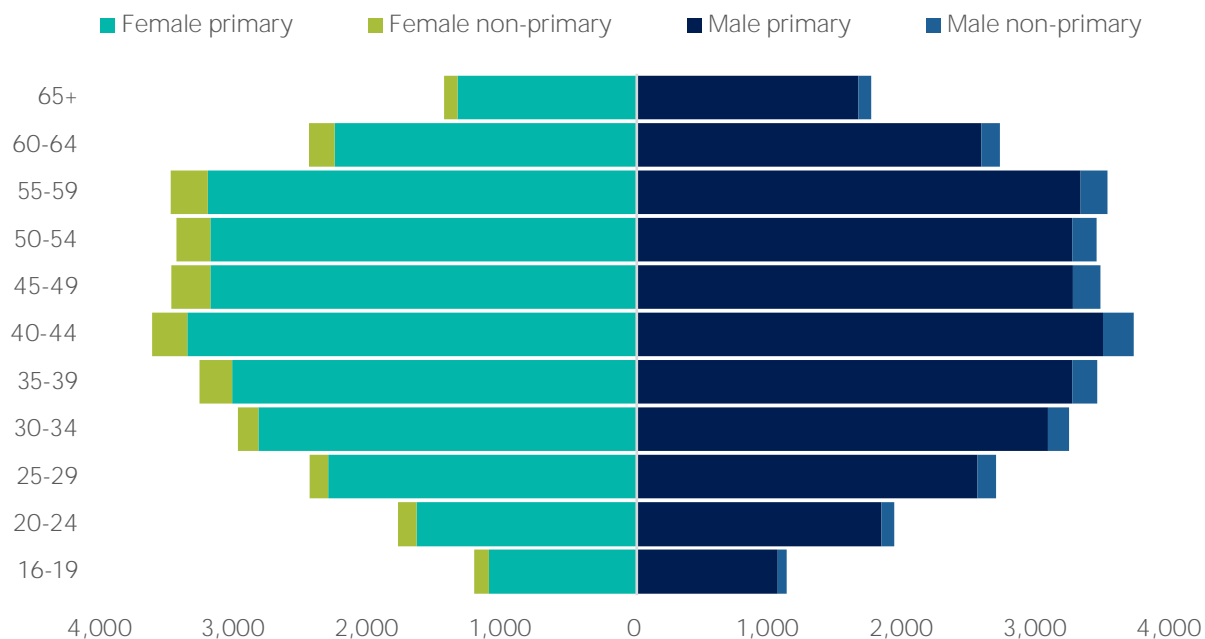
### Jobs by age and sex

Jobs can also be examined by the age and sex of the employee, for most individuals.

In December 2024 the age and sex distribution for the number of jobs ([Figure 7](#)) was essentially the same as seen on an employment basis ([Figure 4](#)).

Figure 7: The 40-44 age group saw the highest level of jobs

Jobs by age and sex, December 2024



## Jobs by nationality

Using self-reported nationality from administrative data, it is possible to present breakdowns by the nationality of the person working each job. To ensure estimates are robust, results are presented only for nationalities with more than 100 people in employment. It should also be noted that around 330 jobs did not have a nationality within the data and are included in "unknown".

Table 12: Employment by self-declared nationality; December 2023 to December 2024

	Dec 2023	Dec 2024	Annual change
British / Jersey	42,600	42,210	-390
Portuguese / Madeiran	7,970	7,500	-460
Polish	2,380	2,280	-100
Irish	1,180	1,160	-20
Romanian	1,100	1,060	-40
Kenyan	680	810	130
Filipino	640	790	150
South African	420	460	40
French	350	350	0
Indian	260	310	50
Zimbabwean	240	340	100
Latvian	150	150	0
Thai	130	130	0
Spanish	120	120	0
Bulgarian	120	90	-30
Other	2,380	2,590	210
Unknown	300	330	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,020</b>	<b>60,700</b>	<b>-320</b>

The largest annual increases in jobs were seen for those of Kenyan (up by 130) and Filipino (up by 150) nationalities. The largest annual decreases in jobs were seen for those of Portuguese / Madeiran nationality (down by 470) and those of British / Jersey nationality (down 390).

## Jobs by contract type

The administrative data contains the contract type for most jobs,<sup>8</sup> allowing us to analyse people's main employment. Employers are asked to classify contracts using the following guidance: full-time is 25+ hours per week, part-time is 1–24 hours, and zero-hour is 0 hours. For self-employed workers, this reflects their usual hours. However, some employers do not report contract type correctly. In future, we plan to correct clearly inaccurate entries so they better reflect each worker's actual contracted hours and earnings; see [note 6](#).

Table 13: Number of jobs by sector and contract type; December 2024

	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hour
Agriculture and fishing	670	100	50
Construction and quarrying	4,660	350	530
Education, health and other services	4,590	2,150	1,590
Financial and legal activities	12,930	870	100
Hotels, restaurants and bars	3,200	590	1,100
Information and communication	1,490	110	50
Manufacturing	570	110	120
Miscellaneous business activities	3,480	1,060	900
Public sector	9,710	80	50
Transport and storage	1,740	160	210
Utilities and waste	680	50	30
Wholesale and retail	4,490	1,680	460
All sectors	48,210	7,310	5,180

Most of the difference between the number of people employed and the number of jobs was due to part-time and zero-hour jobs. Of the 3,870 jobs which were not an individual's main job, 1,600 were zero-hour, 970 were part-time and 1,290 were full-time.

Table 14: Jobs by sex and contract type; December 2024

	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hour
Male	26,310	2,310	2,420
Female	21,900	4,990	2,760
All people	48,210	7,310	5,180

<sup>8</sup> A small number of jobs require the contract type to be imputed. This is currently done via a predictive regression model, which will be improved in future.

## Methodology and notes

This report represents the results of an experimental methodology. In summary, data from Social Security contributions, Income Tax Instalment Scheme (ITIS) and manpower returns information ([note 1](#)) are linked together ([note 2](#)). Records are initially joined at an individual job level, and then aggregated to person-level records with information surrounding additional employment ([note 4](#)).

While the methodology is still in development there was a user need to provide an update to the previously published figures. Finalising the development of the recently published [Earning in Jersey – December 2024](#) report had taken priority over this report. Therefore, there are only a minimal number of changes from the previously published experimental report, with the main change being to the way jobs are imputed in manpower data for companies that have not submitted a return; see [note 3](#) for details. Future developments are described in [notes 5 and 6](#).

Our current lead measure of jobs in the Labour Market report; the differences between this Employment Statistics report, the Labour Market report, and the Government of Jersey [Public Sector Staffing Statistics reports](#) are detailed in our [Employment Statistics Explainer](#).

### 1. Data sources

This report uses three data sources:

- [Manpower returns](#) are a return to the Government of Jersey, from employers and sole traders, providing information on all people employed and details such as their contract type; full-time, part-time, or zero-hour. Prior to January 2022, manpower returns were only completed in June and December.
- Social Security contribution datasets include all jobs where a person is dependently employed and has earnings subject to Social Security. It includes a number of demographic fields, such as age and sex, as well as company information and employee earnings for each month.
- Income Tax Instalment Scheme (ITIS) datasets contain all jobs, with earnings in a specific month. As such this includes all dependently employed jobs and some self-employed jobs, but not all as some self-employed individuals do not take a regular wage. It also contains age and sex information for individuals.

Since January 2022, employers have submitted ITIS, Social Security, and manpower returns together as the [combined employer return](#) (CER), and contracted hours have been included in the manpower return.

ITIS returns data are supplied by Revenue Jersey and other datasets are supplied by Employment, Social Security and Housing. The data needed for this report is available to Statistics Jersey from 2019 onwards.

Note that as individuals aged under 16 are not required to pay income tax or Social Security contributions, few of them are included in these administrative data sets. Due to the small numbers of under 16s in employment, breakdowns by age do not include this age category.

### 2. Data cleansing and linking

Jobs in the Social Security contributions data are matched with relevant information from the Manpower return. This is done by using the individual's Social Security number (SSN) and the company Tax Identification Number (TIN) or manpower code for the company they are working for as a combined unique identifier.

The data cleansing exercise provides accurate links between the Social Security data and Manpower return data, so the company level SIC 2007 sector of employment, contract type and contracted hours for each job can be linked to the Social Security contributions data. Jobs which only appear in the manpower returns data for that month are added onto the dataset, to capture both dependently employed and self-employed jobs.

ITIS data is then linked in, similarly using the unique identifier marked previously. Any records where the individual is not recorded as self-employed and they have no earnings in either ITIS or Social Security contributions are removed as they had no employment income in the month.

Datasets are linked with those used for our population and migration statistics to ensure the same information is being used for each person, both within this report, and across our economic and social statistics. More information on their methodology can be found in our [Population and migration statistics from administrative data – Methodology and quality report](#).

### 3. Imputation

The main change in this report from the previous [June 2023 report](#) is the way jobs are imputed in manpower data for companies that have not submitted a return. Previously such jobs were included in this analysis. Upon review of the prior method, it was determined that this overestimated jobs. Therefore, in the interim while a new imputation method is developed, such jobs have been removed from the values for all years and months in this report; this reduces the totals by approximately a few hundred employees and jobs for most months, about 1%.

Some of the Social Security jobs do not appear in the manpower returns, despite their company having submitted a return. For these jobs, a contract type of full-time, part-time or zero-hour is imputed. The imputation is done using regression modelling. The model uses a combination of several demographic and industry parameters to determine which contract type is the most likely for a given job.

### 4. Employment calculations

Job level information is then merged by using a unique identifier for each individual. An individual's main job is allocated based upon the total earnings in the month. This can lead to rare instances where an individual's full-time job is classed as a second job if more was earned in a part-time or zero-hour role during the month.

### 5. Future aims

The production of these statistics is part of a wider program of work by Statistics Jersey to produce or improve official statistics using administrative data, with content better able to meet user needs and on a more frequent basis current reports. The [Statistics and Census \(Jersey\) 2018 law](#) requires Statistics Jersey to avoid collecting data where it is possible to produce the necessary statistics from administrative data sources. As outlined previously these statistics and those presented in the [Labour Market report](#) are using different methodologies. By undertaking the improvements listed in [note 6](#), we aim to create a linked administrative dataset that allows for the continued publication of these more detailed statistics, eventually on a quarterly basis. We intend to continue this work in 2026, and future updates will be announced in due course.

## 6. Planned future improvements

We are planning several steps to improve the quality of these statistics in the future, before removing the experimental badge, including:

- matching these linked datasets to other sources of population information, to allow more confidence in results and consistent demographic information across our reporting
- using the contractual hours field in the CER to more accurately understand the average working hours of individuals across all jobs, and correct inconsistencies between the contract type and contractual hours data
- developing a new imputation model to account for instances where an entity has not submitted their CER, either in error or because the entity is a self-employed sole trader who is not required to submit in that month
  - this would allow monthly values to be calculated which include self-employed individuals
- extend the historic time series for the Employment Statistics report where sufficient administrative data exists
- more disaggregated sectoral coding where it is possible, to separate different parts of a company or group that operate in different industries

## 7. Undertakings within the public sector

This report defines the public sector using section O of the [Standard Industrial Classification 2007](#), which is public administration and defence, and compulsory social security. This is based on the main activity of undertakings, and not their legal or ownership status. Consequently, not all government bodies are automatically classified in section O.

[Table A1](#) details which undertakings are contained within the public sector in this report, the Labour Market report, and the Government of Jersey [Public Sector Staffing Statistics reports](#). The definitions used in the public sector staffing report differ to those used in both the Employment Statistics and Labour Market reports, so the totals are not directly comparable with those for core GOJ and GOJ zero-hours in the Labour Market report. The main difference is in how zero-hour staff are counted; for manpower purposes, only staff who worked on the reference day (30 June or 31 December) are included, whereas in the Public Sector Staffing Statistics all zero-hour staff are included regardless of whether they worked that day.

Table A1: Undertakings included in the public sector in this Employment Statistics report, the Labour Market report, and the Public Sector Staffing report

Undertaking	Included in Employment Statistics report	Included in Labour Market report	Included in Public Sector Staffing report
Government of Jersey core jobs	Yes	Yes	Yes
Government of Jersey zero-hour jobs	Yes	Yes	No
Parish of Grouville	Yes	Yes	No
Parish of St Brelade	Yes	Yes	No
Parish of St Clement	Yes	Yes	No
Parish of St Helier	Yes	Yes	No
Parish of St John	Yes	Yes	No
Parish of St Lawrence	Yes	Yes	No
Parish of St Martin	Yes	Yes	No
Parish of St Mary	Yes	Yes	No
Parish of St Ouen	Yes	Yes	No
Parish of St Peter	Yes	Yes	No
Parish of St Saviour	Yes	Yes	No
Parish of Trinity	Yes	Yes	No
Comité des Connétables	Yes	No	No
Jersey Car Parks	2022 onwards	Yes	No
Jersey Fleet Management	2022 onwards	Yes	No
Jersey Office of the Information Commissioner	Yes	No	No
The Jersey Gambling Commission	Yes	No	No
Jersey Overseas Aid Commission	Yes	No	No
The Jersey Competition Regulatory Authority	Yes	No	No
Jersey Police Complaints Authority	Yes	No	No
The Channel Islands Financial Ombudsman	Yes	No	No
The Law Society of Jersey	Yes	No	No
The Jersey Bank Depositors Compensation Scheme	Yes	No	No
Social Security Insolvency Fund	Yes	No	No
Jersey Resolution Authority	Yes	No	No
Jersey Business	Yes	No	No
The Jersey Field Squadron	Yes	No	No
His Majesty's Receiver General	Yes	No	No
States of Jersey Development Company	No	Yes	No