

Summary

In December 2023

- The **total number of jobs**¹ was **64,200**². This was made up of 54,760 jobs in the private sector and 9,450 jobs in the public sector. The number of jobs and private sector jobs were both at their highest recorded December totals, and the number of public sector jobs was the highest recorded to date.
- There was an **annual increase of 700 jobs (1.1%)** since December 2022.
 - In the **private sector** there was an annual increase of 330 jobs (0.6%). There was a decrease of 710 jobs filled by entitled or entitled to work individuals, which was more than offset by increases in jobs filled by other residential statuses.
 - In the **public sector** there was an annual increase of 380 jobs (4.2%). This increase was driven by an increase of 450 in the number of Government of Jersey (GOJ) core jobs (permanent and fixed term employees). The departments with the largest annual increase in core staff were Children, Young People, Education and Skills (up 230), Justice and Home Affairs (up 70) and Health and Community Services (up 70).

In the private sector at the sectoral³ level

- Three sectors saw notable **annual increases** in jobs. The **largest increases** were of **290 jobs in private education, health and other services** (up 3%) and **280 jobs in hotels, restaurants and bars** (up 5%). The hotels, restaurants and bars sector was adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic but in December 2023 had a **notably higher** number of jobs than in December 2019, for the first time since the pandemic period.
- Four sectors saw notable annual decreases, including **transport and storage** and **construction and quarrying**, both down 120 jobs (down 5% and 2% respectively).

Over the last 5 years (from December 2018 to December 2023)

- There was an **increase of 3,350 all sector jobs** (up 5.5%) from December 2018.
 - The total number of private sector jobs increased over five years by 1,690 (up 3.2%).
 - Public sector jobs increased by 1,670 from December 2018 to December 2023 (up 21.5%), which has brought the proportion of workforce jobs in Government of Jersey core jobs (13.1%) above the average for the last two decades (12.1%).

Introduction

This report presents information on jobs and undertakings⁴ in Jersey in December 2023. 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*. Employees working for an employer and employees who employ themselves (i.e. individuals who are self-employed) are both included in the figures presented in this report, and collectively are referred to as employees.

¹ Job numbers are a count of jobs filled, not of individual employees.

² Numbers presented throughout this report have been rounded independently to the nearest 10.

³ Undertakings are classified into sectors using the UK SIC 2007 system. See the [notes on classifications](#) for more details.

⁴ Undertakings include businesses (both employers and self-employed individuals), charities, and any other organisations that employ staff in Jersey and are required to register for a business licence under the [Control of Housing and Work \(2012\) Law](#).

Total number of jobs

In December 2023, the total number of jobs in Jersey was 64,200. There were 54,760 jobs in the private sector and 9,450 jobs in the public sector; these sectors are defined in the [notes](#). [Figure 1](#) shows the total job count from 2000 to 2023; details about changes in reporting requirements over this period are detailed in the [notes](#). [Table 1](#) shows the private sector, public sector, and total job count recorded over the last five years.

Figure 1 – Total jobs in Jersey in June and December, 2000 to 2023

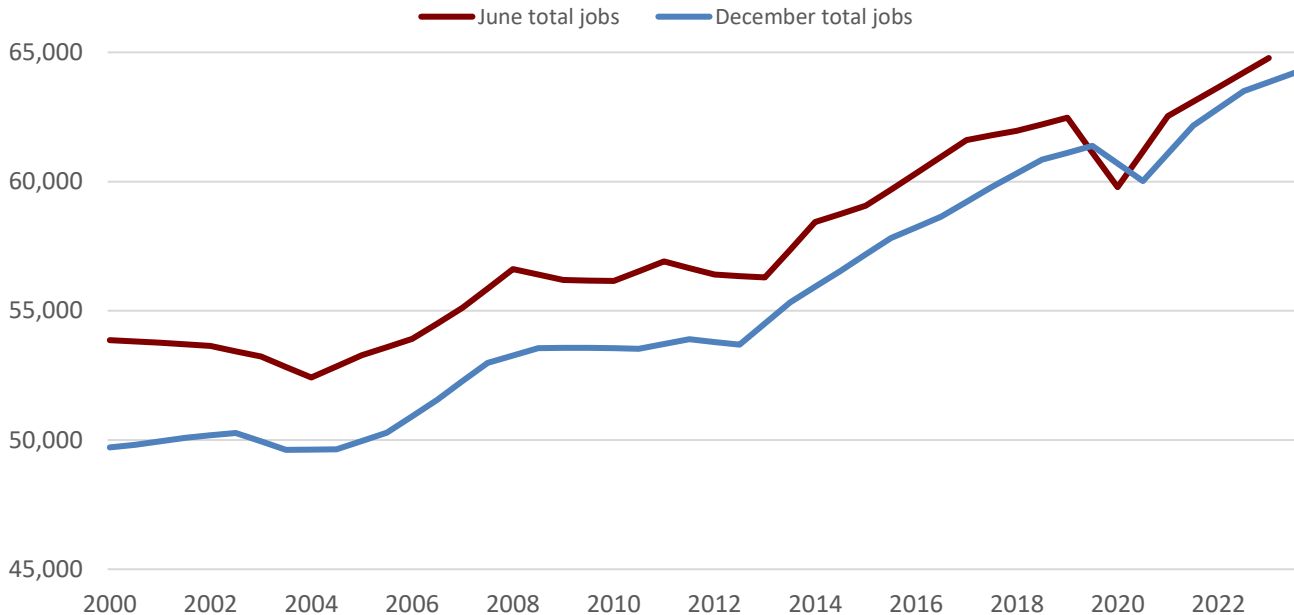


Table 1 – Total job count for the private and public sectors, December 2018 to December 2023

Sector	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23
Private	53,070	54,660	53,260	51,440	51,500	53,750	53,370	54,810	54,430	55,520	54,760
Public	7,780	7,820	8,130	8,340	8,530	8,790	8,790	8,840	9,070	9,270	9,450
Total	60,850	62,470	61,380	59,780	60,020	62,540	62,160	63,650	63,500	64,780	64,200

The total number of jobs in December 2023 was 700 higher than a year earlier (in December 2022), representing an annual increase of 1.1%. This brought the total number of jobs to the highest recorded December total.

The annual increase comprised an increase of 330 jobs in the private sector, an increase of 0.6%, and an increase of 380 jobs in the public sector, an annual increase of 4.2%. There have been consistent annual increases in public sector jobs since June 2019; see [Appendix Table A1](#). This was partially driven by increased public sector employment during the COVID-19 pandemic. The number of private sector jobs in December 2023 was the highest recorded for December, and the number of public sector jobs was the highest recorded to date.

Over the five years since December 2018, the number of workforce jobs increased by 3,350, a 5.5% increase. This comprised of a net increase of 1,690 jobs (3.2%) in the private sector and a net increase of 1,670 jobs (21.5%) in the public sector.

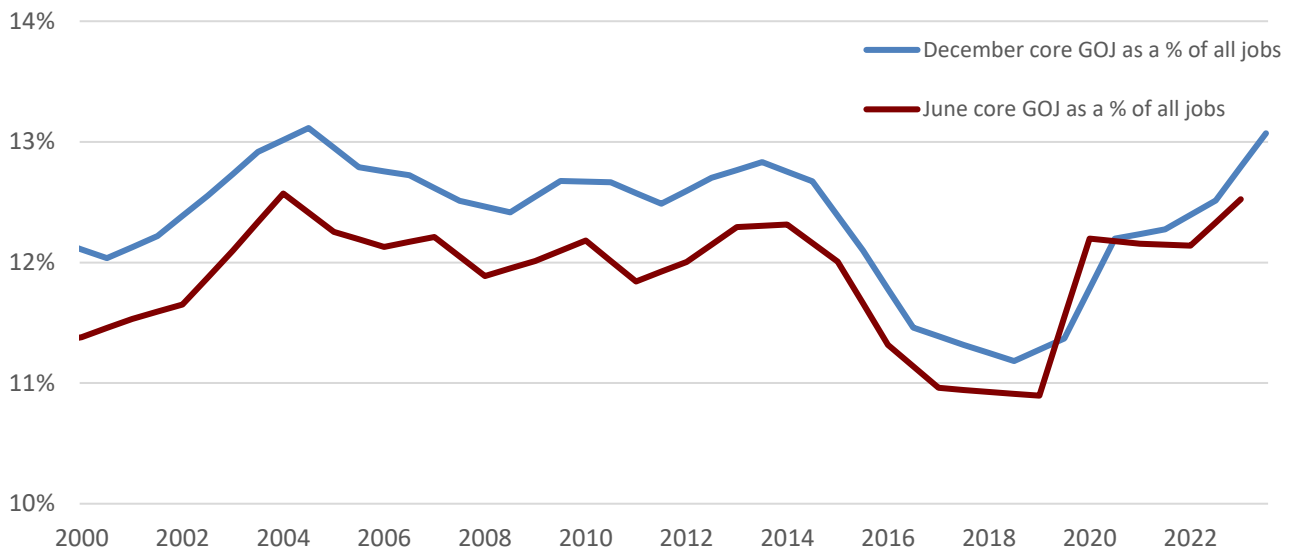
On a six-monthly basis, the number of jobs in Jersey exhibits seasonal variation; with the exception of 2020⁵, the December total has been lower than the previous June. For example, while the total number of jobs in December 2023 increased by 700 on an annual basis, the total number of jobs in December 2023 had a decrease

⁵ 2020 was affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and associated public health measures; see [Figure 3](#).

of 580 jobs from June 2023. The six-monthly decrease to December 2023 was driven by a decrease of 760 jobs in the private sector; in the public sector the number of jobs increased by 180 from June 2023 to December 2023.

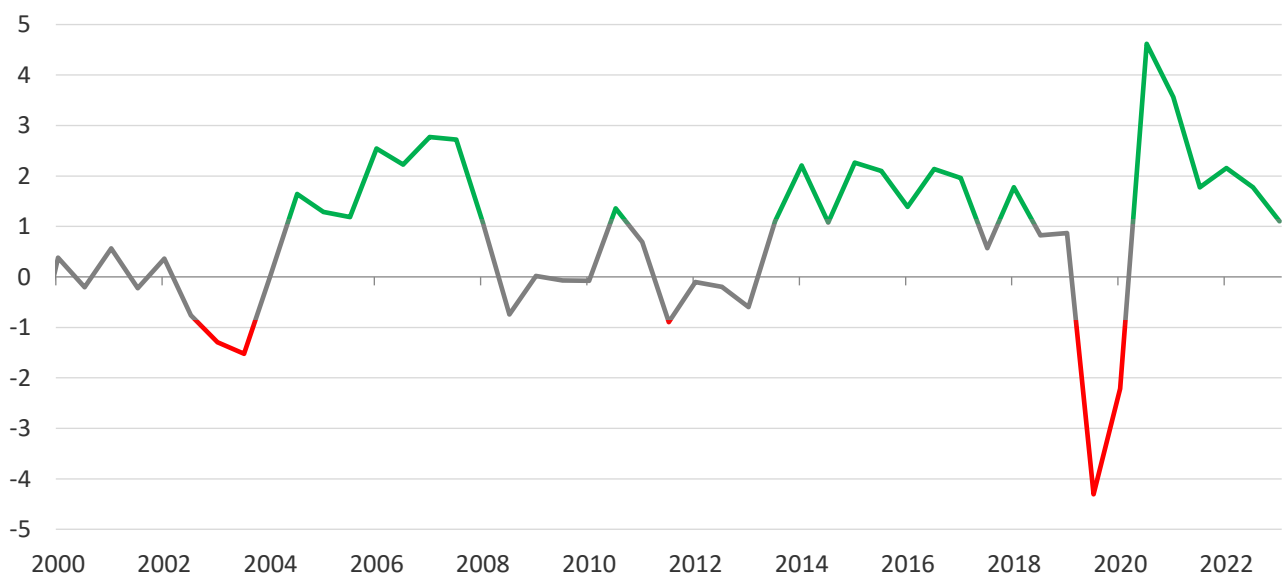
The number of workforce jobs is driven by the private sector, which contains 85% of the total. [Figure 2](#) highlights the proportion of all jobs that were Government of Jersey (GOJ) core jobs over this period⁶. The proportion of all jobs in Jersey that were Government of Jersey core jobs in December 2023, 13.1%, was above the mean for the last two decades, 12.1%. The mean over the last two years since December 2021 was 12.5%, which was higher than in 2017 to 2020, when it averaged 11.4%. The proportion was more variable when the seasonal variation in total jobs was larger; for 2000 to 2015, the June mean was 12.0% and the December mean was 12.6%.

Figure 2 – Government of Jersey core jobs as a percentage of all jobs, 2000 to 2023



[Figure 3](#) shows the annual percentage change in the total number of jobs from 2000 to 2023⁷.

Figure 3 – Annual percentage change in workforce jobs, 2000 to 2023



⁶ Comparisons for the whole public sector are not possible, as parishes did not complete manpower returns until 2013. For details on the public sector see [notes](#).

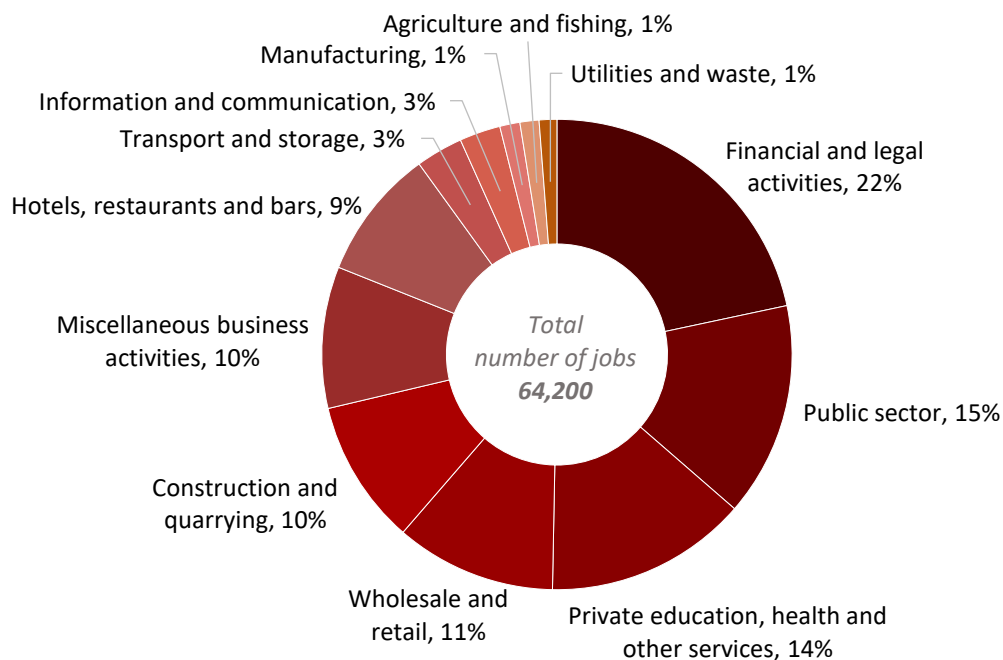
⁷ Adjustments have been made to account for undertakings that were previously exempt from reporting under the RUDL.

Between 2005 and 2008, the total number of jobs grew at an annual rate of between 1% and 3% (in [Figure 3](#), annual increases and decrease of more than $\pm 1\%$ are coloured green and red respectively). After the Global Financial Crisis, 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 over five years – from June 2014 to December 2019 – of between 0.5% and 2.5% annual increases in jobs. Both June and December 2020 showed considerable decreases due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on jobs on an annual basis, -4.3% and -2.2% respectively.

These were followed by a 4.6% annual increase in June 2021 and a 3.6% increase in December 2021. This December 2021 increase was the largest December percentage change recorded since the Regulation of Undertakings and Development Law (RUDL) made manpower returns mandatory in 1998, and the second largest percentage increase, with the largest being the increase of 4.6% in June 2021. The June 2021 total was at a similar level to June 2019 with 70 more jobs. In June 2022 the annual increase was 1.8%, which brought the total up to 1,180 more than June 2019, in line to where the average annual change observed between 2017-2019 would be had it continued. June 2023 saw an annual increase of 1.8%, similar to the annual changes seen in June and December 2022. December 2023 had an annual increase of 1.1%, which was the lowest increase since June 2021, but was similar to the 0.9% annual increase seen in December 2019.

[Figure 4](#) provides a graphical summary of the workforce jobs by industrial sector. Detailed sectoral breakdowns are provided later in the report for both the [private sector](#) and the [public sector](#).

Figure 4 – Percentage of total jobs by sector, December 2023



Employment status

The number of jobs in December 2023 by employment status – for the private sector, public sector, and overall – is shown in [Table 2](#).

Table 2 – Number of jobs by employment status, December 2023

Sector	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	All employment statuses
Private	40,850	7,560	5,890	470	54,760
Public	7,940	910	600	0	9,450
Total jobs	48,790	8,460	6,480	470	64,200

In December 2023, just over three-quarters (76%) of all jobs filled were full-time. There were 6,480 jobs filled on zero-hours contracts, representing 10% of total employment. The remaining 14% of jobs were predominantly part-time.

Comparing the private and public sectors, 75% of private sector jobs were full-time compared to 84% for the public sector. In the private sector 11% of jobs were zero-hours, which was higher than in the public sector (6% of jobs). In the private sector 14% of jobs were part-time, whilst in the public sector 10% of jobs were part-time.

The exempt status is detailed in the CHWL⁸ and covers staff who have registered or licensed residential status but their employer is exempt from counting them as such for business licencing purposes. Exempt jobs are excluded from the full-time, part-time, and zero-hour totals.

⁸ The [Control of Housing and Work \(Exemptions\) \(Jersey\) Order 2013](#)

Residential status

[Table 3](#) shows the residential status⁹ of employees currently filling roles in December 2023, for the private sector, public sector, and overall.

Table 3 – Number of jobs by residential status of current post holder, December 2023

Sector	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	All residential statuses
Private	46,580	2,060	5,650	470	54,760
Public	8,200	940	240	70	9,450
Total jobs	54,780	3,000	5,890	540	64,200

In December 2023, 85% of jobs were filled by employees with entitled or entitled to work status. [Table 4](#) shows that the public sector had a larger proportion of jobs filled by entitled or entitled to work employees and licensed employees than the private sector, and a smaller proportion filled by registered employees. These proportions have been relatively static since the introduction of the Control of Housing and Work Law (CHWL).

Table 4 – Percentage of jobs filled by residential status of current post holder, December 2023

Sector	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	All residential statuses
Private	85%	4%	10%	1%	100%
Public	87%	10%	3%	1%	100%
Total jobs	85%	5%	9%	1%	100%

Percentages are rounded to the nearest integer.

⁹ As detailed in the [methodology note](#), the data source of residential status data changed in January 2022.

Private sector

Employment status

[Table 5](#) shows the number of jobs in the private sector by employment status, from December 2018 to December 2023. [Figure 5](#) displays this graphically from December 2013 to December 2023; note that as full-time jobs made up approximately 75% of all jobs over the period, they have been plotted on the right-hand axis to allow for changes in the different statuses to be more easily compared. For a breakdown by sector, see [Appendix Table A3](#).

Figure 5 – Number of private sector jobs by employment status, December 2013 to December 2023

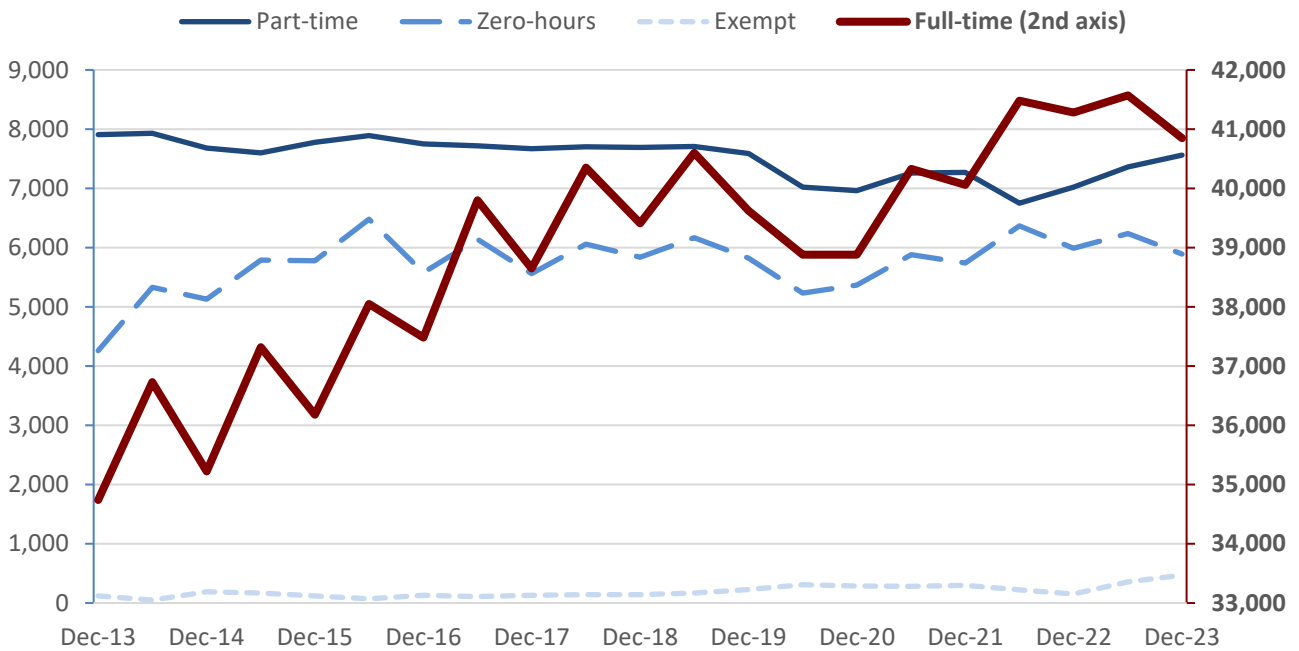


Table 5 – Number of private sector jobs by employment status, December 2018 to December 2023

Employment status	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23
Full-time	39,410	40,600	39,620	38,880	38,880	40,330	40,060	41,480	41,280	41,570	40,850
Part-time	7,690	7,710	7,590	7,020	6,960	7,260	7,270	6,750	7,020	7,360	7,560
Zero-hours	5,840	6,170	5,820	5,230	5,370	5,880	5,740	6,370	5,990	6,240	5,890
Exempt	140	170	230	310	290	280	300	220	150	360	470
Private sector	53,070	54,660	53,260	51,440	51,500	53,750	53,370	54,810	54,430	55,520	54,760

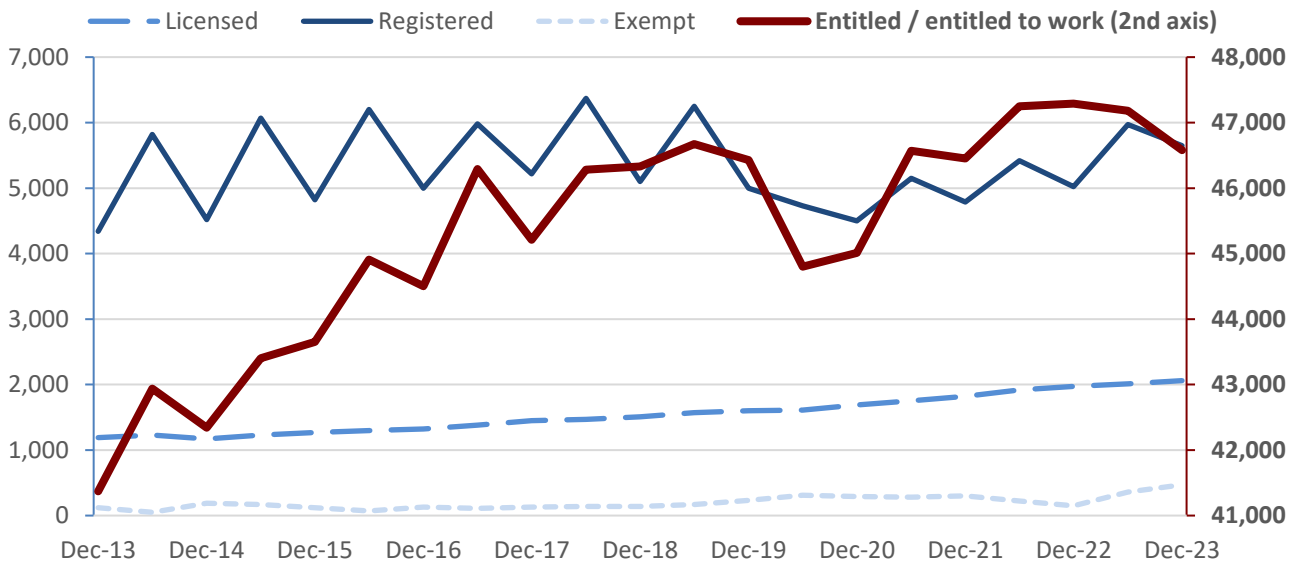
In December 2023, three-quarters (75%) of private sector jobs were full-time, 14% were part-time, and 11% were filled on zero-hours contracts.

The overall annual increase of 330 jobs in the private sector was driven by increases of 540 part-time jobs (up 8%) and 320 exempt jobs (up 213%). In contrast, there were decreases of 430 full-time jobs (down 1%) and 100 zero-hour jobs (down 2%). The higher number of exempt jobs in December 2023 may have included some jobs that in previous years would have been classified in other statuses; this may have resulted in lower totals for some of those employment statuses in December 2023.

Residential status

[Table 6](#) shows the number of private sector jobs by the residential status of the current post holder from December 2018 to December 2023. [Figure 6](#) displays this graphically from December 2013 to December 2023; note that as jobs filled by entitled and entitled to work staff made up approximately 86% of all jobs over the period, they have been plotted on the right-hand axis to allow for changes in the different statuses to be more easily compared. For a breakdown by sector, see [Appendix Table A4](#).

Figure 6 – Number of private sector jobs by residential status, December 2013 to December 2023



The overall annual increase of 330 jobs in the private sector was driven by an increase of 630 jobs filled by registered employees (up 13%). There were also increases of 320 exempt jobs (up 213%), and 90 jobs filled by licensed employees (up 5%). However, there was a decrease of 710 jobs filled by entitled or entitled to work employees (down 2%). The higher number of exempt jobs in December 2023 may have included some jobs that in previous years would have been classified in other statuses; this may have resulted in lower totals for some of those residential statuses in December 2023.

In December 2023 the number of jobs filled by entitled or entitled to work employees was lower than in June 2023 (down 600). The six-monthly decrease from June 2023 to December 2023 was the largest recorded since the decrease of 1,630 from December 2019 to June 2020 during the pandemic period, and except for June 2020, was the largest six-monthly decrease since June to December 2017 (down 1,080).

Table 6 – Number of private sector jobs by residential status of current post holder, December 2018 to December 2023

Residential status	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23
Entitled / entitled to work	46,330	46,670	46,430	44,800	45,010	46,570	46,450	47,250	47,290	47,180	46,580
Licensed	1,510	1,570	1,600	1,610	1,690	1,750	1,820	1,920	1,970	2,010	2,060
Registered	5,100	6,250	5,000	4,730	4,500	5,150	4,790	5,420	5,020	5,970	5,650
Exempt	140	170	230	310	290	280	300	220	150	360	470
Private sector	53,070	54,660	53,260	51,440	51,500	53,750	53,370	54,810	54,430	55,520	54,760

The number of private sector jobs filled by registered staff was up 630 annually. The number of jobs filled by registered staff in December 2023 was 640 above the December 2019 total (before the COVID-19 pandemic).

The number of jobs filled by licensed staff in December 2023 was 90 higher than in December 2022, and was the highest recorded since the current residential statuses have been recorded, i.e. since December 2013¹⁰. Since June 2015 every round has seen increases in jobs filled by licensed staff, each figure being the highest on record at the time.

Details of residential status by sector are covered in the [sectoral breakdown](#) and in [Appendix Table A4](#).

Employment status and residential status

Considering both employment status and residential status together, the category with the most jobs has always been full-time jobs filled by entitled or entitled for work individuals. This “core private sector” category has comprised a mean average of almost two-thirds (64%) of private sector jobs since the current residential statuses have been recorded, i.e. since December 2013¹⁰. The number of jobs in this core private sector category decreased by 930 from December 2022 to December 2023. This is the largest annual decrease in core private sector jobs since the current residential statuses were introduced in July 2013.

In the residential statuses used under the RUDL¹¹ prior to the CHWL, “locally qualified” was approximately equivalent to the entitled or entitled for work category, so full-time locally qualified jobs were “core private sector” jobs up until June 2013. There were only two periods of annual decreases in core private sector jobs up to June 2013, which were June 2003 to December 2004, and June 2009 to December 2009. Both of these periods of annual decreases coincided with increases in registered unemployment (individuals registered as actively seeking work). June and December 2023 were consistent with these periods as there were decreases in core private sector jobs, and registered unemployment saw an annual increase of 7% in December 2023 (50 people).

While there was an annual decrease in private sector full-time jobs filled by entitled or entitled for work individuals in December 2023, this was balanced by increases of 410 full-time jobs filled by registered individuals, 310 part-time jobs filled by entitled and entitled to work individuals, and 220 part-time jobs filled by registered individuals. Together with smaller annual changes of fewer than 100 jobs in other categories, this resulted in the private sector seeing an annual increase of 330 jobs.

Details of employment status and residential status by sector are covered in [Appendix Table A5](#).

¹⁰ The [Control of Housing and Work \(2012\) Law](#) (CHWL) came into effect in July 2013, with December 2013 being the first manpower return collected under this law.

¹¹ The [Regulation of Undertakings and Development Law](#) (RUDL) was in effect from June 1998 to July 2013, when it was superseded by the Control of Housing and Work Law.

Number of undertakings

In December 2023, there were 8,320 active undertakings in the private sector that employed staff¹², over half (58%) of which were single-person undertakings. Note the single-person undertaking category includes self-employed individuals who do not employ others. [Table 7](#) shows the number of private sector undertakings by sector and number of employees. In December 2023, just under nine out of ten (89%) undertakings employed fewer than 10 staff, a proportion that has not substantially changed in the last decade (88% in December 2013).

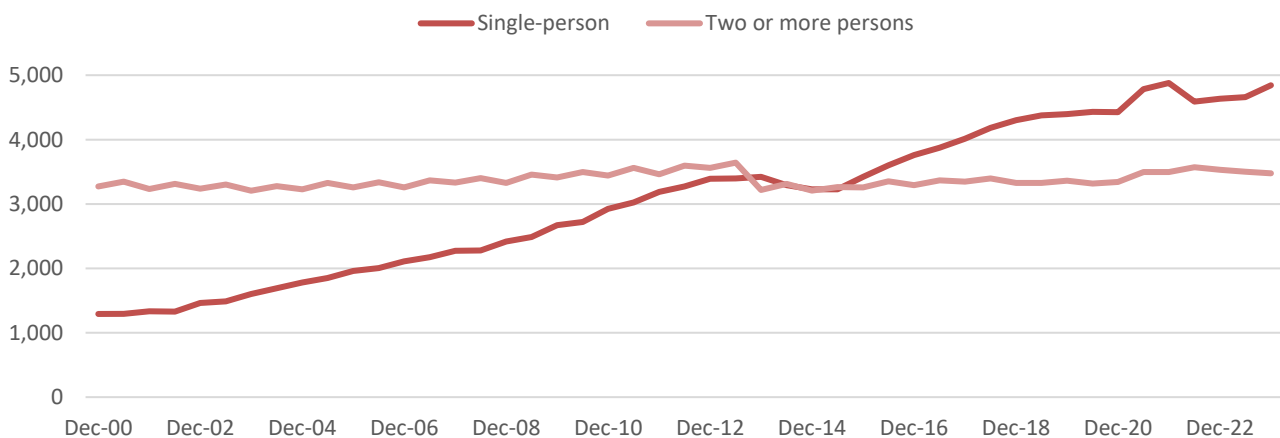
Table 7 – Private sector undertakings by number of employees (headcount), December 2023

Sector	1	2–5	6–9	10–19	20–49	50+	Total
Agriculture and fishing	90	40	20	10	10	+	170
Manufacturing; utilities and waste	190	60	30	20	10	10	310
Construction and quarrying	820	430	110	70	50	10	1,490
Wholesale and retail	420	270	80	60	30	20	880
Hotels, restaurants and bars	130	170	90	60	40	20	510
Transport and storage	240	30	10	10	10	10	300
Information and communication	260	80	10	20	10	10	390
Financial and legal activities	290	170	70	50	40	60	690
Miscellaneous business activities	1,160	410	70	70	40	10	1,760
Private education, health and other services	1,240	320	100	70	60	40	1,830
Total private sector undertakings	4,840	1,980	570	450	290	190	8,320

+: non-zero less than 5

The total number of undertakings in December 2023 was 150 higher than a year earlier. The overall increase was driven by an increase of 200 single-person undertakings, partially offset by a decrease of 50 two or more person undertakings; see [Figure 7](#) and [Table 8](#). The annual increase was similar to the annual average increase of 180 for the period December 2002 to December 2019.

Figure 7 – Number of private sector undertakings, single-person vs. two or more persons 2000 to 2023



¹² Only undertakings that employ staff are required to submit manpower returns.

Table 8 – Number of private sector undertakings, December 2018 to December 2023

Undertaking size	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23
Single-person	4,300	4,380	4,400	4,430	4,420	4,780	4,880	4,590	4,640	4,660	4,840
Two or more persons	3,330	3,330	3,360	3,320	3,340	3,490	3,500	3,570	3,530	3,500	3,480
Total private sector undertakings	7,630	7,710	7,760	7,750	7,770	8,280	8,380	8,170	8,170	8,160	8,320

In the last five years since December 2018, the total number of private sector undertakings has increased by 690. The majority (78%) of this increase was due to single-person undertakings, which increased by 540.

The number of active undertakings is affected by changes in administrative processes for identifying undertakings that are inactive or have ceased trading; see the [methodology](#) for details of such changes in recent years.

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 2022 and December 2023, the corresponding annual changes, and the five-year changes. The six-monthly job totals for the period December 2018 to December 2023 are shown in [Appendix Table A2](#).

Table 9 – Private sector jobs by sector, December 2022 and 2023, and annual and five-year changes¹³

Sector	Dec-22	Dec-23	Annual change	Annual % change	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Agriculture and fishing	900	840	-60	-7%	-90	-10%
Manufacturing	880	890	10	1%	-50	-5%
Construction and quarrying	6,510	6,390	-120	-2%	390	7%
Utilities and waste	790	780	-10	-1%	70	10%
Wholesale and retail	7,200	7,100	-100	-1%	-370	-5%
Hotels, restaurants and bars	5,490	5,770	280	5%	240	4%
Transport and storage	2,200	2,080	-120	-5%	90	5%
Information and communication	1,830	1,810	-20	-1%	0	0%
Financial and legal activities	13,740	13,910	170	1%	150	1%
Miscellaneous business activities	6,240	6,250	10	0%	190	3%
Private education, health and other services	8,650	8,940	290	3%	1,060	13%
Private sector	54,430	54,760	330	0.6%	1,690	3.2%

In December 2023, three sectors saw an annual increase in jobs, four sectors saw an annual decrease, and four were essentially unchanged. The following sectors saw the largest annual increases:

- private education, health and other services saw an annual increase of 290 jobs, primarily due to 110 more part-time jobs
- hotels, restaurants and bars saw an annual increase of 280 jobs, primarily due to 120 more zero-hour jobs and 70 more full-time jobs
- financial and legal activities increased by 170 jobs annually primarily due to 150 more full-time jobs

The largest annual decreases were 120 jobs in transport and storage, 120 jobs in construction and quarrying, 100 wholesale and retail, and 60 jobs in agriculture and fishing. The number of jobs in other sectors changed by fewer than 30 on an annual basis; see [Appendix Table A2](#) for the six-monthly numbers.

¹³ Percentage changes for each sector are shown rounded to the nearest integer.

Over the last five years (from December 2018 to December 2023), there has been an increase of 1,690 jobs in the private sector, an increase of 3.2%. The sectors which have seen the largest increases in jobs over the last five years are:

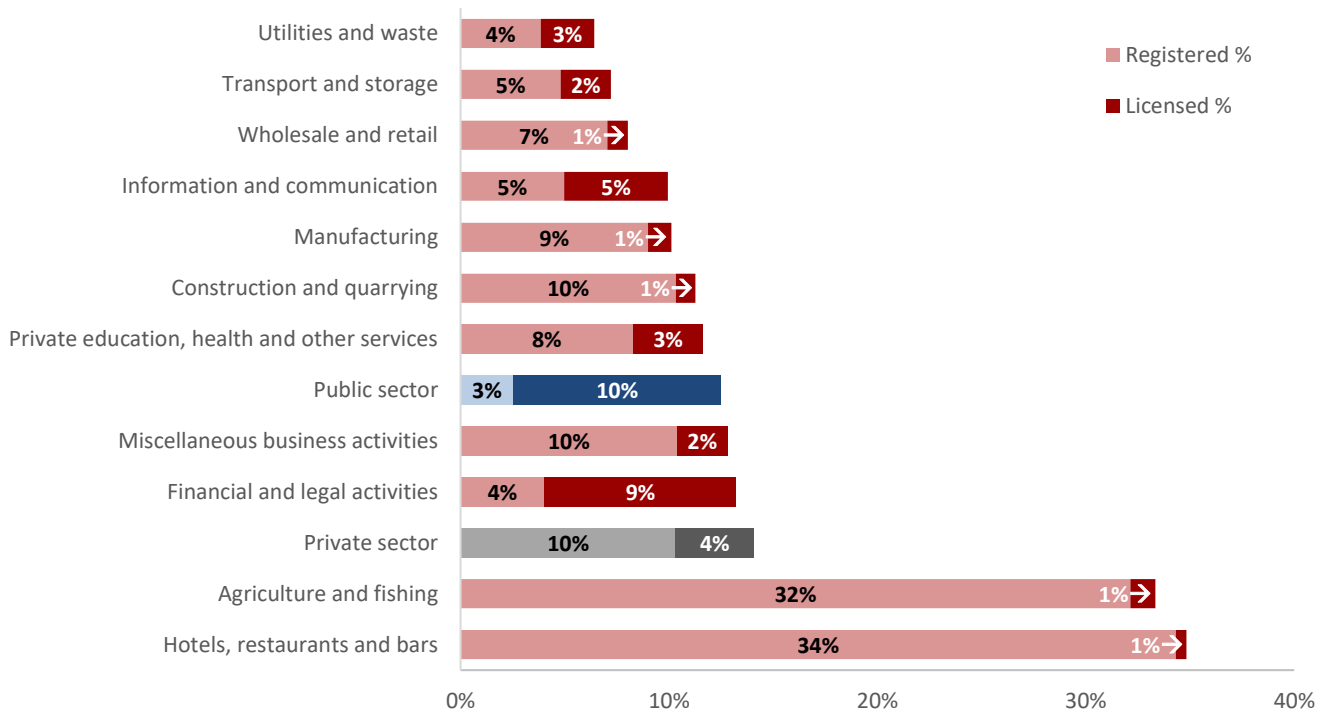
- private education, health and other services (up 1,060, 13%)
- construction and quarrying (up 390, 7%)
- hotels, restaurants and bars (up 240, 4%)
- miscellaneous business activities (up 190, 3%)
- financial and legal activities (up 150, 1%)

Two sectors saw a notable decrease in jobs over the last five years:

- wholesale and retail (down 370, 7%)
- agriculture and fishing (down 90, 10%)

In terms of residential status, the number of private sector jobs filled by employees with entitled or entitled to work status was 710 lower in December 2023 than a year earlier. The sectors with the largest annual decreases in jobs filled by entitled or entitled to work staff were wholesale and retail (down 200), construction and quarrying (down 170), transport and storage (down 160), and miscellaneous business activities (down 120). The only sector with a notable annual increase in jobs filled by entitled or entitled to work staff was hotels, restaurants and bars (up 70). See [Figure 8](#) for the proportion of jobs filled by registered and licensed employees by sector, and [Appendix Table A4](#) for a sectoral breakdown by residential status.

Figure 8 – Registered and licensed employees as a percentage of all employees in each sector, December 2023



In December 2023, the number of jobs filled by licensed employees in the private sector was 90 higher on an annual basis, driven by an increase of 70 in the financial and legal sector. Financial and legal activities was the sector with the largest number (1,280) of jobs filled by licensed staff and was the sector with the highest proportion (9%) of jobs filled by licensed staff, and has been consistently since residential status has been recorded (December 2001). The public sector had 10% of jobs filled by licensed employees, but the total number of such jobs in the public sector (940) was lower than in financial and legal activities. During the last five years,

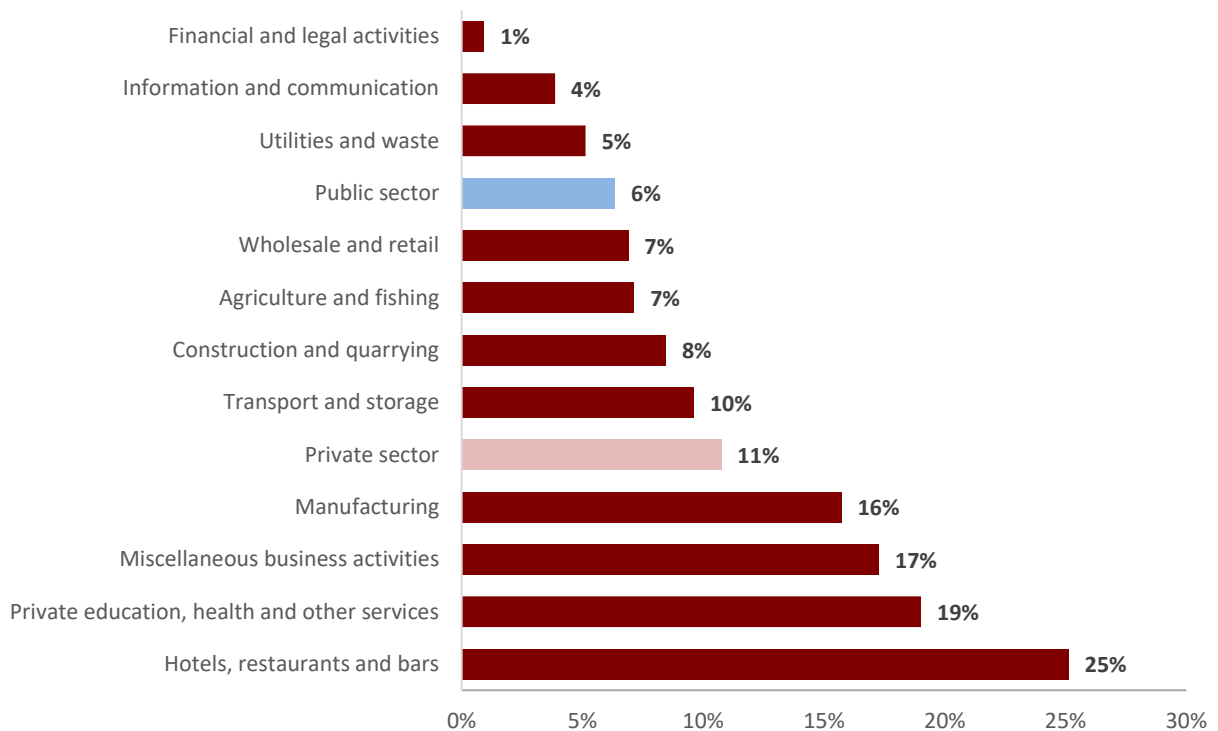
finance and legal activities was the only sector to see a notable increase in jobs filled by licensed staff (up 370) and a notable decrease in jobs filled by entitled and entitled for work staff (down 240).

The number of private sector jobs filled by registered employees increased by 630 compared with December 2022, driven by an annual increase of 180 jobs in the private education, health and other services sector, and 140 jobs filled by registered staff in hotels, restaurants and bars. Hotels, restaurants and bars had the highest proportion of registered staff (34%), followed by agriculture and fishing (32%).

The exempt status is detailed in the CHWL¹⁴ and covers staff who have registered or licensed residential status but their employer is exempt from counting them as such for business licencing purposes. There was an annual increase of 320 exempt jobs in the private sector.

In December 2023, there were 5,890 private sector jobs filled on zero-hours contracts. [Figure 9](#) shows the percentage of jobs filled in each of the private sectors through zero-hour contracts, compared with the public sector and the average across the private sector.

Figure 9 – Percentage of jobs filled on zero-hours contracts by sector, December 2023



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

Detailed sub-sectoral commentary and data tables are available in [Appendices A8 - A14](#) for the following sectors:

- [financial and legal activities](#)
- [digital](#)
- [technology, media and telecommunications](#)
- [miscellaneous business activities](#)
- [private education, health and other services](#)
- [hotels, restaurants and bars](#)
- [transport and storage](#)

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

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)

[Figure 10](#) and [Table 10](#) show the Government of Jersey **core jobs**, on both a headcount and full-time equivalent¹⁶ (FTE) basis, over time. [Figure 2](#) above shows the Government of Jersey core jobs as a percentage of all jobs over time. See the [notes](#) on the public sector for details on reporting changes over time.

Figure 10 – Government of Jersey core jobs: headcount and FTE basis, June 2000 to December 2023

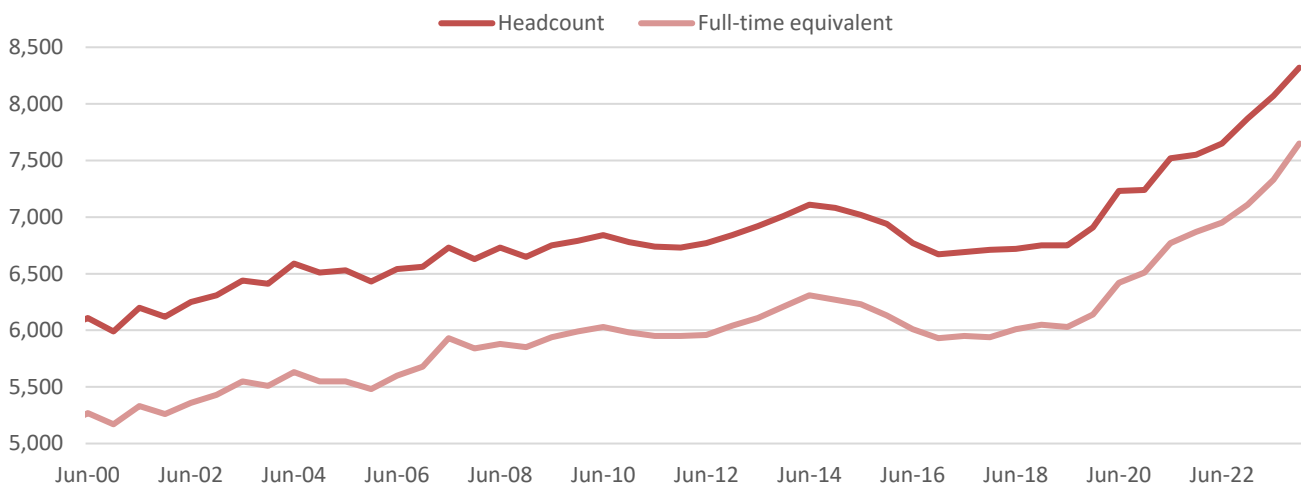


Table 10 – Government of Jersey core jobs: headcount and FTE basis, December 2018 to December 2023

	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23
Headcount	6,750	6,750	6,910	7,230	7,240	7,520	7,550	7,650	7,870	8,070	8,320
Full-time equivalent ¹⁶	6,050	6,030	6,140	6,420	6,510	6,770	6,870	6,950	7,110	7,330	7,650

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 [Figure 10](#) and [Table 10](#) are 'Actual adjusted FTE', that is the actual FTE excluding employees who are covering staff absence.

On an annual basis, GOJ core headcount was 450 higher than in December 2022; over the same period there was an increase of 540 on an FTE basis. GOJ core headcount and total FTE were both the highest recorded to date, with the previous headcount and FTE highs both being recorded in June 2023 (8,070 and 7,330 respectively). In December 2023 GOJ core jobs were 13.1% of the total workforce jobs, similar to the mean for the last two decades (12.1%); see [Figure 2](#).

In December 2023 the departments with the largest annual increase in staff were Children, Young People, Education and Skills (up 230), followed by Justice and Home Affairs (up 70) and Health and Community Services (up 70).

Comparing December 2023 to June 2023, GOJ core headcount increased by 250 staff and FTE increased by 320.

All public sector jobs

The number of jobs in all public sector categories over time are shown in [Table 11](#).

Table 11 – Number of public sector jobs by category, December 2018 to December 2023

Category	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23
GOJ – core	6,750	6,750	6,910	7,230	7,240	7,520	7,550	7,650	7,870	8,070	8,320
GOJ – zero-hours	490	520	600	510	660	670	650	630	610	570	550
GOJ Trading Bodies	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Non-States Workers	100	110	110	100	120	110	100	80	110	130	70
JDC	20	20	10	10	10	10	20	20	20	20	20
Parish	390	380	450	440	450	430	430	420	430	440	450
Public sector jobs	7,780	7,820	8,130	8,340	8,530	8,790	8,790	8,840	9,070	9,270	9,450

In December 2023, there were 9,450 jobs filled in the public sector, an annual increase of 380.

The number of public sector jobs in December 2023 increased by 180 from June 2023, and was at its highest recorded level (the previous highest level being June 2023).

There was an increase of 450 in the number of GOJ core jobs (headcount) from December 2022 to December 2023. In contrast there was an annual decrease of 60 GOJ zero-hours jobs and 40 non-states workers. There were essentially no changes in parish jobs, GOJ trading bodies, and JDC jobs.

In the last decade, there was a series of decreases in GOJ core jobs from June 2014 to December 2016 (down 440), followed by a series of increases from December 2016 to December 2023 (up 1,650 over the period). The proportion of jobs in the public sector in December 2023 (13.1%) was above that of June 2014 (12.2%). It was also above the mean for the last two decades (12.1%). In contrast, the proportion five years ago in December 2018 (11.2%) was below average.

The number of parish jobs in December 2023 was 60 higher than in December 2018. It should be noted that the Maison St Brelade care home is only included in the Parish figures from December 2019 onwards.

The number of GOJ zero-hours jobs has remained between 460-670 jobs over the last five years, with the June 2021 total of 670 being the highest recorded. In December 2023, 6% of public sector jobs were filled on zero-hours contracts¹⁷.

¹⁷ 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](#) and [Table 12](#).

Employment status

The number of public sector jobs by employment status of employees from December 2018 to December 2023 is shown in [Table 12](#). In the year to December 2023, there was an increase of 470 full-time jobs, partially offset by a decrease of 100 zero-hour jobs.

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

Table 12 – Number of public sector jobs by employment status of current post holder, December 2018 to December 2023

Employment status	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23
Full-time	6,080	6,270	6,460	6,700	6,820	7,040	7,090	7,230	7,470	7,430	7,940
Part-time	1,070	890	1,010	1,070	990	1,030	1,000	940	910	1,210	910
Zero-hours	630	660	670	570	720	720	700	670	700	620	600
Exempt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
Public sector jobs	7,780	7,820	8,130	8,340	8,530	8,790	8,790	8,840	9,070	9,270	9,450

+: non-zero less than 5

Residential status

The number of public sector jobs by residential status of employees from December 2018 to December 2023 is shown in [Table 13](#).

Table 13 – Number of public sector jobs by residential status of current post holder, December 2018 to December 2023

Residential status	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23
Entitled / entitled to work	7,070	7,080	7,290	7,430	7,610	7,890	7,850	7,870	7,990	8,110	8,200
Licensed	610	650	680	750	730	730	760	780	830	880	940
Registered	80	80	90	130	170	150	170	170	220	210	240
Exempt	10	10	70	30	10	20	10	20	40	60	70
Public sector jobs	7,780	7,820	8,130	8,340	8,530	8,790	8,790	8,840	9,070	9,270	9,450

+: non-zero less than 5

In the year to December 2023, the increase in jobs was driven by an increase of 210 jobs filled by staff with entitled or entitled to work status and 110 jobs filled by staff with licensed status.

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

Notes

Definitions

From December 2013, the data used to produce this report has been collected under the [Control of Housing and Work Law](#) (CHWL). Under this law, undertakings employing staff in Jersey are required to report *individual* employee-level information to the Government of Jersey at monthly intervals, and undertakings with self-employed owners and no other staff are required to report at six-monthly intervals. Undertakings include businesses (both employers and self-employed individuals), charities, and any other organisations that employ staff in Jersey and are required to register for a business licence under the CHWL.

Undertakings are required to report employment status and residential status for every employee (including self-employed owners):

- **employment status:** in addition to the permanent and fixed-term categories of full-time and part-time employment, the CHWL requires the reporting of employees who have worked in the latest month on zero-hours contracts, and employees who are classified as exempt. Full-time is defined as more than 25 hours per week, part-time as 25 hours or less but not zero, and zero-hours as zero contracted hours.
- **residential status:** the categories of residential status under the CHWL are: “entitled” and “entitled to work” (both formerly “locally qualified”); “licensed” (formerly “j-category”); and “registered” (formerly “non-qualified”)

Under the previous [Regulation of Undertakings and Development Law](#) (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).

The Population Office of the Customer and Local Services (CLS) department has administered and compiled the manpower returns collected under both the RUDL and the CHWL. Since the introduction of the combined employer return (CER), manpower data is collected by Revenue Jersey and processed by CLS. Statistics Jersey analyses the collected data and produces this report.

To derive changes in total jobs on an annual basis across the timeframe covered by the two laws governing the manpower return, the assumption has been made that undertakings were previously reporting all zero-hours and exempt staff within the aggregate figures returned under the RUDL. Long-run percentage change time series extending beyond December 2013 have been adjusted for the change in reporting criteria under RUDL and CHWL.

In January 2022 the combined employer return (CER) was launched, which comprises multiple returns that were previously completed separately now combined into the one return. One of these is the manpower return, the data source for the labour market report. The previous separate manpower return asked businesses to provide the residential status of their employees; this is not asked in the CER manpower. Statistics on residential status for June 2022 onwards use the residential status held by the Customer and Local Services (CLS) department for each employee. Changing this data source may have contributed to some of the changes observed in residential status in June 2022. As part of the transition to the CER, the tax, social security, and business licencing data held by Government of Jersey was brought into closer alignment. One result of this was the merging or closure of some business licences; this is a technical change rather than a reflection of the number of active undertakings. The change in the number of undertakings employing staff in June 2022 includes this artefact of the administrative process. Note that a similar reduction in undertakings was observed in 2013-2014 following the introduction of the Control of Housing and Work Law.

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 Jersey Competition Regulatory Authority (JCRA, previously the Channel Islands Competition Regulatory Authority [CICRA]).

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

Visit Jersey commenced operations in March 2015. From June 2015, jobs at Visit Jersey are included in the private sector, having previously been recorded in the public sector.

Jersey Sport Limited was created in June 2017. From June 2017, jobs at Jersey Sport are included in the private sector, having previously been recorded in the public sector.

Public sector

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

Since December 2019, the Maison St Brelade residential care home has been included in the parish of St Brelade workforce and is thus included in the public sector.

Up until June 2013, Government of Jersey trading bodies (Jersey Car Parking and Jersey Fleet Management) were included in Government of Jersey core staff. They have comprised 40-50 jobs for the period where data is available, since June 2010.

Up until December 2007, Government of Jersey core jobs were not adjusted for individuals working in multiple jobs. From June 2008 onwards individuals working in multiple jobs were only counted once. For years where this figure is available, it was between 10 and 30 jobs.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic¹⁸, private sector general practice doctors (GPs) were employed by the Government from April 2020 through August 2020. All employees who have jobs at multiple undertakings are counted at each undertaking, therefore these 80 GPs were also included in the Government of Jersey core job total for the June 2020 period as well as in the private education, health and other services sector.

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, including those where the owner is self-employed and employs no other staff (sole traders). In every round some undertakings will not respond in time to be included in the report; to prevent non-returns from distorting the results, Statistics Jersey imputes these missing returns based on these undertakings’ past returns. This is done by taking the values from the previous return, or the return from one year earlier for seasonal businesses. The number of undertakings imputed varies from round to round, as does the number of jobs imputed for these undertakings. The number of jobs imputed in recent years has increased from approximately 200 to 2,000 in [June 2019](#). In the [December 2019](#) and [June 2020](#) rounds there was an unusually large number of non-returns, approximately 4,000 jobs were imputed for the publications and approximately 2,500 jobs were imputed in the revisions. These rounds had higher levels of imputation in part due to COVID-19 and associated public health restrictions, difficulties contacting some businesses due to changes in working arrangements such as remote working and due to inactivity, and higher workloads on the CLS dept. In the previous report ([June 2023](#)), the number of jobs that needed to be imputed was lower with approximately 1,490 jobs imputed, and in the current report approximately 880 jobs were imputed.

To verify the accuracy of the imputation methodology, Statistics Jersey compared the figures derived from the manpower returns with data collected by CLS for administering social security contributions. Changes in job numbers detailed in this report are consistent with those observed in the contributions dataset, in particular the total number of jobs in the economy in June 2019 and June 2021 were similar in both datasets. Statistics Jersey is also developing an experimental imputation methodology to more accurately impute jobs for undertakings that did not complete their manpower return in time to be included, combining data from multiple sources: the manpower return, social security contributions data, and the Government co-funded payroll scheme.

¹⁸ <https://www.gov.je/news/2020/pages/IntergratedGPSystem.aspx>

In every Labour Market report, the figures for the previous round (in this case the [June 2023 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.

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.

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 sectors and sectoral totals to those published in this report.

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 sub-sectors; see [Appendices A8 - A14](#).

See the [ONS publications](#) on the UK SIC 2007 system for full details, in particular the introduction to the [structure and explanatory notes](#).

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](#). Enquiries about the [combined employer return](#) (CER) should be directed to [Revenue Jersey](#).

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 2002 to 2023

Year	Return	Private	Public*	Total
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	7,820 / 6,750	62,470
	Dec	53,260	8,130 / 6,910	61,380
2020	Jun	51,440	8,340 / 7,230	59,780
	Dec	51,500	8,530 / 7,240	60,020
2021	Jun	53,750	8,790 / 7,520	62,540
	Dec	53,370	8,790 / 7,550	62,160
2022	Jun	54,810	8,840 / 7,650	63,650
	Dec	54,430	9,070 / 7,870	63,500
2023	Jun	55,520	9,270 / 8,070	64,780
	Dec	54,760	9,450 / 8,320	64,200

* Public sector jobs are Government of Jersey (GOJ) core jobs for the period up to June 2013. For the period covered by the [CHWL](#), from December 2013, two numbers are shown: overall public sector / GOJ core jobs. See [notes](#) for details.

Table A2 – Private sector jobs by sector, June 2018 to December 2023

Sector	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23
Agriculture and fishing	1,350	930	1,270	900	1,120	980	1,130	910	1,160	900	1,080	840
Manufacturing	950	940	990	950	910	900	940	900	910	880	910	890
Construction and quarrying	6,010	6,000	6,000	5,960	5,980	6,120	6,400	6,370	6,470	6,510	6,510	6,390
Utilities and waste	710	710	710	700	710	710	720	720	750	790	770	780
Wholesale and retail	7,380	7,470	7,280	7,360	6,920	7,060	7,300	7,380	7,200	7,200	7,020	7,100
Hotels, restaurants and bars	6,420	5,530	6,400	5,480	4,700	4,500	5,420	5,010	6,110	5,490	6,470	5,770
Transport and storage	2,100	1,990	2,090	2,140	1,990	1,940	1,890	1,930	2,160	2,200	2,130	2,080
Information and communication	1,760	1,810	1,840	1,850	1,840	1,800	1,850	1,830	1,790	1,830	1,820	1,810
Financial and legal activities	13,460	13,760	13,700	13,700	13,440	13,480	13,560	13,670	13,590	13,740	13,650	13,910
Miscellaneous business activities	6,080	6,060	6,260	6,130	5,920	5,880	6,080	6,050	6,130	6,240	6,230	6,250
Private education, health and other services	8,050	7,880	8,130	8,120	7,920	8,130	8,450	8,580	8,560	8,650	8,920	8,940
Total private sector headcount	54,250	53,070	54,660	53,260	51,440	51,500	53,750	53,370	54,810	54,430	55,520	54,760

Table A3 – Private sector jobs by sector and employment status, December 2022 to December 2023

Sector	December 2022				June 2023				December 2023			
	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt
Agriculture and fishing	720	110	60	20	880	120	50	30	660	110	60	10
Manufacturing	620	120	140	0	630	140	140	+	610	140	140	10
Construction and quarrying	5,530	400	580	10	5,530	410	560	10	5,420	410	540	30
Utilities and waste	690	60	40	0	690	50	30	0	610	50	40	80
Wholesale and retail	5,070	1,580	530	30	4,870	1,620	490	40	4,810	1,750	490	50
Hotels, restaurants and bars	3,430	710	1,330	20	3,930	750	1,690	110	3,500	730	1,450	100
Transport and storage	1,800	200	200	10	1,710	200	200	20	1,690	180	200	10
Information and communication	1,600	140	90	+	1,610	130	80	10	1,600	140	70	+
Financial and legal activities	12,700	840	160	50	12,590	860	150	50	12,850	880	130	50
Miscellaneous business activities	3,900	1,110	1,220	10	3,860	1,200	1,150	20	3,830	1,290	1,080	40
Private education, health and other services	5,220	1,770	1,650	20	5,280	1,880	1,690	70	5,270	1,880	1,700	90
Private sector jobs	41,280	7,020	5,990	150	41,570	7,360	6,240	360	40,850	7,560	5,890	470

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A4 – Private sector jobs by sector and residential status of current post holder, December 2022 to December 2023

Sector	December 2022				June 2023				December 2023			
	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt
Agriculture and fishing	590	10	280	20	580	10	460	30	550	10	270	10
Manufacturing	810	10	60	0	810	10	80	+	800	10	80	10
Construction and quarrying	5,810	80	620	10	5,770	70	660	10	5,640	60	660	30
Utilities and waste	730	30	30	0	710	30	30	0	660	20	30	80
Wholesale and retail	6,680	70	440	30	6,460	60	460	40	6,480	70	500	50
Hotels, restaurants and bars	3,600	30	1,840	20	3,910	30	2,420	110	3,670	30	1,980	100
Transport and storage	2,080	50	60	10	1,990	50	70	20	1,920	50	100	10
Information and communication	1,650	90	80	+	1,650	90	80	10	1,630	90	90	+
Financial and legal activities	11,990	1,210	500	50	11,870	1,240	490	50	12,020	1,280	560	50
Miscellaneous business activities	5,530	150	550	10	5,500	150	550	20	5,410	150	650	40
Private education, health and other services	7,830	240	560	20	7,930	260	660	70	7,810	300	740	90
Private sector jobs	47,290	1,970	5,020	150	47,180	2,010	5,970	360	46,580	2,060	5,650	470

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A5a – Private sector jobs by sector, employment status and residential status of current post holder June 2022 to December 2022

Sector	June 2022								December 2022								
	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	460	10	510	90	10	70	+	10	450	10	260	90	10	50	10	20	
Manufacturing	560	10	60	120	+	140	10	+	560	10	50	120	+	130	10	0	
Construction and quarrying	4,910	100	520	360	20	510	60	10	4,910	80	540	380	10	520	70	10	
Utilities and waste	630	30	20	30	+	40	0	0	640	30	20	60	+	40	+	0	
Wholesale and retail	4,770	60	320	1,410	60	500	30	50	4,660	70	350	1,520	60	490	40	30	
Hotels, restaurants and bars	2,090	30	1,690	570	100	1,180	410	40	1,990	30	1,420	610	100	1,010	320	20	
Transport and storage	1,660	50	40	200	10	180	10	10	1,700	50	50	190	10	190	10	10	
Information and communication	1,400	90	80	120	10	80	+	+	1,430	90	80	140	+	80	+	+	
Financial and legal activities	10,930	1,180	400	840	10	170	10	70	11,010	1,210	480	830	10	150	10	50	
Miscellaneous business activities	3,260	150	290	1,000	120	1,150	150	10	3,440	150	310	1,000	110	1,090	130	10	
Private education, health and other services	4,620	220	360	1,640	50	1,570	90	20	4,580	240	390	1,700	70	1,550	100	20	
Private sector jobs	35,280	1,920	4,280	6,370	380	5,590	770	220	35,350	1,970	3,960	6,640	380	5,300	680	150	

+: 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 2023 to December 2023

Sector	June 2023								December 2023							
	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	430	10	430	100	20	50	10	30	400	10	250	100	10	50	10	10
Manufacturing	550	10	60	130	+	130	20	+	540	10	60	130	10	130	10	10
Construction and quarrying	4,860	70	600	400	10	510	60	10	4,760	60	600	390	20	490	50	30
Utilities and waste	630	30	30	50	+	30	+	0	570	20	20	50	10	40	+	80
Wholesale and retail	4,460	60	350	1,550	80	460	30	40	4,410	70	340	1,620	120	450	40	50
Hotels, restaurants and bars	1,980	30	1,920	650	100	1,280	410	110	1,930	30	1,550	620	110	1,120	330	100
Transport and storage	1,600	50	60	190	10	200	+	20	1,560	50	80	170	10	190	10	10
Information and communication	1,440	90	80	130	+	80	+	10	1,430	90	80	140	+	70	+	+
Financial and legal activities	10,880	1,240	470	850	10	140	10	50	11,050	1,280	530	850	20	120	10	50
Miscellaneous business activities	3,400	150	310	1,070	130	1,030	120	20	3,350	150	340	1,120	170	940	140	40
Private education, health and other services	4,550	260	470	1,800	80	1,580	120	70	4,440	300	530	1,760	120	1,610	100	90
Private sector jobs	34,780	2,010	4,780	6,930	430	5,470	760	360	34,420	2,060	4,370	6,950	600	5,210	680	470

+: non-zero less than 5

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

Table A6 – Employment status of overall public sector headcount, December 2022 to December 2023

Division	December 2022				June 2023				December 2023			
	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt
GOJ – core	7,080	790		0	7,030	1,040		0	7,550	770		0
GOJ – zero-hours			610				570				550	
GOJ Trading Bodies	40	+	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0
Non-States Workers	10	60	40	0	30	110	0	0	10	60	0	0
JDC	10	+	0	0	20	+	0	0	20	+	0	0
Parish	330	60	40	0	320	70	50	10	330	70	50	0
Public sector jobs	7,470	910	700	0	7,430	1,210	620	10	7,940	910	600	0

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A7 – Residential status of overall public sector headcount, December 2022 to December 2023

Division	December 2022				June 2023				December 2023			
	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt
GOJ – core	6,860	820	170	20	6,980	870	180	40	7,130	940	190	60
GOJ – zero-hours	560	10	40	10	530	10	30	+	510	+	40	10
GOJ Trading Bodies	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	+
Non-States Workers	100	+	+	10	110	+	+	10	70	0	+	+
JDC	10	+	0	0	10	+	0	0	20	+	0	0
Parish	420	+	10	0	430	+	+	10	440	+	10	0
Public sector jobs	7,990	830	220	40	8,110	880	210	60	8,200	940	240	70

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A8 – Jobs in the financial and legal activities sector by sub-sector, December 2018 to December 2023¹⁹

Sub-sector	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Banking	3,380	3,340	3,230	3,220	3,150	2,990	2,900	2,840	2,740	2,630	2,690	-690	-20%
Credit granting and other financial services	100	100	100	90	90	90	100	100	100	100	100	0	0%
Holding companies	220	120	120	120	120	120	120	130	130	130	120	-100	-45%
Trusts and similar instruments	180	170	150	150	150	160	170	170	170	200	200	20	11%
Trust administration	4,360	4,290	4,430	4,200	4,150	4,100	4,260	4,140	4,140	4,090	4,080	-280	-6%
Fund administration	1,250	1,310	1,200	1,220	1,320	1,500	1,540	1,560	1,660	1,680	1,760	510	41%
Other activities auxiliary to financial services	600	620	630	670	680	680	690	710	730	720	720	120	20%
Fund management	410	420	420	410	420	440	440	420	460	470	480	70	17%
Insurance	360	370	370	360	350	350	340	330	320	320	330	-30	-8%
Legal activities	1,630	1,680	1,710	1,670	1,670	1,720	1,700	1,710	1,710	1,710	1,770	140	9%
Accounting and compliance	1,260	1,280	1,350	1,310	1,380	1,410	1,420	1,500	1,590	1,600	1,660	400	32%
Financial sector	13,760	13,700	13,700	13,440	13,480	13,560	13,670	13,590	13,740	13,650	13,910	150	1%

¹⁹ Due to reclassification, some values have been revised compared with those published in December 2018.

Financial sector commentary

Financial and legal activities (the “financial sector”) accounted for a quarter (25%) of private sector jobs in December 2023.

The sector had a total of 13,910 jobs, representing an annual increase of 170 jobs, and a six-monthly increase of 260 jobs from June 2023.

[Appendix Table A8](#) shows the number of jobs in the sub-sectors comprising Jersey’s financial sector, from December 2018 to December 2023.

In December 2023, three of the eleven sub-sectors recorded their highest number of jobs since December 2013²⁰: fund administration, accounting and compliance, and fund management. In contrast, the banking subsector was at its second lowest number of jobs since 2013 (the lowest was June 2023).

Notable annual increases of at least 50 jobs were recorded in fund administration (up 100), accounting and compliance (up 70) and legal activities (up 60). Notable decreases of at least 50 jobs were recorded in trust administration (down 60) and banking (down 50). Other annual changes were of 40 or fewer jobs.

Over the last five years, the financial sector increased by 150 jobs, a 1% increase – lower than the 3.2% increase for the private sector. Since December 2018 five sub-sectors have seen increases, three have seen decreases, and three were essentially unchanged. The sub-sectors that have seen notable increases in jobs were fund administration (up 510), accounting and compliance (up 400), legal activities (up 140), other activities auxiliary to financial services (up 120) and fund management (up 70). In contrast, the sub-sector with the largest decrease in jobs was banking (down 690), followed by trust administration (down 280) and holding companies (down 100). Other sub-sectors saw changes of fewer than 50 jobs.

The sub-sectors that have experienced the greatest percentage change in jobs over the last five years were holding companies which decreased 45%, fund administration which increased by 41%, and accounting and compliance which increased by 32%. The next largest changes were in other activities auxiliary to financial services (up 20%), which includes services such as mortgage and loan brokerage and investment advisory, and in banking (down 20%). Fund management was up 17% over this period, and trusts and similar instruments increased by 11%. Other changes were of less than 10%.

²⁰ The first return under the [Control of Housing and Work \(Jersey\) Law 2012](#).

Table A9 – Jobs in the ONS definition of the digital sector by sub-sector, December 2018 to December 2023

Sub-sector	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities	170	150	140	140	120	120	110	110	100	100	100	-70	-41%
Software publishing	90	90	100	100	110	90	80	80	80	80	70	-20	-22%
Motion picture, video and television programme, and sound recording and publishing activities	90	80	80	80	70	70	80	70	70	80	80	-10	-11%
Radio and television programming and broadcasting activities	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	110	100	100	0	0%
Telecommunications ²¹	550	580	590	600	580	560	570	540	540	520	530	-20	-4%
Computer programming activities	150	150	140	150	150	170	180	190	200	200	200	50	33%
Computer consultancy activities	560	570	570	560	550	570	550	530	560	570	570	10	2%
Information service activities	80	90	100	100	100	140	140	140	140	140	140	60	75%
Wholesale and repair of computers and communication equipment; Computer facilities management and other information technology and computer services	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	60	60	60	10	20%
Digital sector	1,830	1,870	1,870	1,870	1,830	1,870	1,850	1,810	1,850	1,840	1,830	0	0%

²¹ This sub-sector was previously reported as multiple sub-sectors (wired telecommunications; and wireless, satellite, and other telecommunications), which is no longer possible due to the small number of undertakings in this sub-sector.

Table A10 – Jobs in the technology, media and telecommunications (TMT) sector by sub-sector, December 2018 to December 2023

Sub-sector	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Printing	170	170	170	150	140	140	130	120	110	110	110	-60	-35%
Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities	170	150	140	140	120	120	110	110	100	100	100	-70	-41%
Software publishing	90	90	100	100	110	90	80	80	80	80	70	-20	-22%
Motion picture, video and television programme activities, and sound recording and publishing activities	90	80	80	80	70	70	80	70	70	80	80	-10	-11%
Radio and television programming and broadcasting activities	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	110	100	100	0	0%
Telecommunications ²¹	550	580	590	600	580	560	570	540	540	520	530	-20	-4%
Computer programming activities	150	150	140	150	150	170	180	190	200	200	200	50	33%
Computer consultancy activities	560	570	570	560	550	570	550	530	560	570	570	10	2%
Information service activities, and research and development (R&D)	90	100	100	110	110	140	140	140	150	150	150	60	67%
Advertising agencies	210	220	220	210	210	230	230	220	220	210	220	10	5%
Performing arts and artistic creation	90	90	90	80	80	100	100	100	110	120	110	20	22%
Operation of arts facilities and support activities to performing arts	100	100	100	70	60	70	70	80	80	70	70	-30	-30%
Wholesale and repair of computers and communication equipment; computer facilities management and other IT and computer services	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	60	60	60	10	20%
TMT sector	2,400	2,440	2,450	2,380	2,320	2,400	2,390	2,330	2,360	2,360	2,350	-50	-2%

Digital sector commentary

This publication uses the latest UK standard industrial classification (UK SIC 2007, see the [notes on classifications](#)) which, in contrast to the previous version (UK SIC 2003), 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 private 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 2018 to December 2023.

The digital sector had a total of 1,830 jobs in December 2023, comprising 3% of the private sector. The two sub-sectors having the most jobs were computer consultancy (570 jobs) and telecommunications²¹ (530 jobs). The number of jobs in the digital sector was 20 lower than in December 2022; sub-sectors recorded annual changes of at most 10 jobs.

In the last five years, since December 2018, the number of jobs in the digital sector in Jersey was essentially the same (both were 1,830 jobs, 0% change); this compares with a 3.2% increase for the private sector overall. Notable increases in jobs were seen in information service activities (up 60) and computer programming activities (up 50); other increases were of at most 20 jobs. One sub-sector saw a notable decrease of at least 50 jobs: publishing of printed material decreased by 70 jobs (down 41%). The greatest percentage increases were seen in the information service activities (up 75%) and computer programming activities (up 33%). The greatest percentage decrease was in publishing of printed material (down 41%).

Technology, media and telecommunications commentary

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 private education, health and other services).

[Appendix Table A10](#) shows the number of jobs in the TMT sector, overall and by sub-sector, from December 2018 to December 2023.

In December 2023, the TMT sector had a total of 2,350 jobs, comprising 4% of the private sector. Since December 2022 there was essentially no annual change in jobs (decrease of 10 jobs, 0% change). Compared to five years ago, the TMT sector decreased by 50 jobs from December 2018 to December 2023, down 2%; this compares with a 3.2% increase for the private sector overall.

The five-yearly changes in the number of jobs at a sub-sector level are essentially similar to those described above for the ONS-defined digital sector, which the TMT sector encompasses. As with the digital sector, sub-sectors within the TMT sector recorded annual changes of at most 10 jobs. Most notable five-year changes of at least 50 jobs were in the ONS digital sector noted above, with the addition of printing, which decreased by 60 jobs.

Table A11 – Jobs in the miscellaneous business activities sector by sub-sector, December 2018 to December 2023

Sub-sector	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Real estate activities	500	500	500	490	480	530	550	560	580	560	550	50	10%
Management consultancy activities, and activities of head offices	670	720	760	820	800	800	800	810	830	850	860	190	28%
Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy; Technical testing and analysis; Scientific research and development	440	430	440	420	430	450	460	460	470	470	470	30	7%
Advertising, market research, and public relations and communication	350	350	350	340	320	340	330	370	360	370	360	10	3%
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	440	450	450	450	460	520	500	480	520	550	520	80	18%
Rental and leasing activities	220	260	240	220	230	260	240	280	260	290	260	40	18%
Employment activities	950	990	840	740	760	710	760	690	780	670	690	-260	-27%
Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities	180	200	190	180	150	150	130	170	160	180	150	-30	-17%
Security and investigation activities	350	310	330	270	290	270	270	460	460	440	450	100	29%
Cleaning activities and combined facilities support activities	1,340	1,350	1,350	1,280	1,270	1,320	1,320	1,130	1,090	1,130	1,210	-130	-10%
Landscape service activities	520	550	520	560	530	570	530	560	540	550	580	60	12%
Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	110	160	170	150	170	170	170	170	180	170	160	50	45%
Miscellaneous business activities	6,060	6,260	6,130	5,920	5,880	6,080	6,050	6,130	6,240	6,230	6,250	190	3%

Miscellaneous business activities commentary

The miscellaneous business activities sector includes private sector services usually provided to businesses that are not classified elsewhere. These include:

- Real estate activities
- Professional, scientific and technical activities (excluding legal activities and accounting and compliance activities, which are included in the [financial sector](#))
- Administrative and support service activities

[Appendix Table A11](#) shows the number of jobs in the miscellaneous business activities sector, overall and by sub-sector, from December 2018 to December 2023.

The miscellaneous business activities sector had 6,250 jobs in December 2023, accounting for 11% of private sector jobs. The sub-sectors with the highest number of jobs were cleaning and facilities support activities (1,210), management consultancy and head offices (860), and employment activities (690).

There was essentially no change in jobs on an annual basis (increase of 10 jobs, 0% change), with two sub-sector seeing notable changes, and ten essentially unchanged. The only notable annual increase was seen in cleaning and facilities support activities, up 120, and the only notable decrease was in employment activities, down 90.

Over the last five years, since December 2018, the sector has increased by 190 jobs, a 3% increase – very similar to the 3.2% increase for the private sector. Six sub-sectors saw notable increases over this period; the largest gains were in management consultancy and head offices, up 190, followed by security and investigation activities, up 100. Two sub-sectors saw notable declines over this period: a decrease of 260 jobs in employment activities, and 130 in cleaning and facilities support activities.

Table A12 – Jobs in the private education, health and other services sector by sub-sector, December 2018 to December 2023

Sub-sector	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Public administration, defence, and compulsory social security	60	70	70	70	80	80	80	90	90	90	90	30	50%
Pre-primary, primary, secondary and higher education	490	440	450	450	470	490	470	470	470	480	500	10	2%
Other education, and educational support activities	600	710	680	630	670	750	750	730	710	750	720	120	20%
Medical and dental practice activities, and hospital activities	590	590	600	590	610	630	640	590	580	620	630	40	7%
Other human health activities	400	400	420	400	410	450	480	460	460	450	470	70	18%
Residential care activities	1,620	1,570	1,640	1,620	1,670	1,600	1,590	1,500	1,610	1,680	1,600	-20	-1%
Social work activities without accommodation	1,670	1,820	1,810	1,780	1,830	1,920	1,940	2,010	2,030	2,000	2,130	460	28%
Creative, arts and entertainment activities	190	190	190	150	140	160	180	180	180	190	190	0	0%
Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities	250	320	270	270	260	270	280	350	340	420	420	170	68%
Sports, amusement and recreation activities, and gambling and betting activities	770	760	710	700	740	790	820	810	790	820	760	-10	-1%
Washing and (dry-)cleaning of textile and fur products, and repair of computers and personal and household goods	230	230	230	220	230	240	240	230	210	240	220	-10	-4%
Hairdressing and other beauty treatment	590	590	580	580	570	590	600	610	620	590	580	-10	-2%
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	430	460	470	460	460	480	520	540	570	600	620	190	44%
Private education, health and other services	7,880	8,130	8,120	7,920	8,130	8,450	8,580	8,560	8,650	8,920	8,940	1,060	13%

Private education, health and other services commentary

The private 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
 - Note that such households are exempt from requiring a business licence, so are not required to complete manpower returns. In contrast, the experimental [employment statistics report](#) uses additional data sources where households employing staff regularly appear, so have a much larger impact on the private education, health and other services sector in that report (approx. 500 more jobs).
- 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 private education, health and other services sector, overall and by sub-sector, from December 2018 to December 2023.

In December 2023 there were 8,940 jobs in this sector, accounting for 16% of private sector jobs. The sub-sectors with the highest number of jobs were social work activities without accommodation (2,130), and residential care activities (1,600).

The sector had an increase of 290 jobs compared to 12 months ago, an increase of 3%. There were notable annual increases of at least 50 jobs in social work activities without accommodation (up 100), libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities (up 80), medical and dental practice activities and hospital activities (up 50), and other personal service activities (up 50). There were no notable annual decreases. Other annual changes were of 40 or fewer jobs.

Over the last five years, since December 2018, the private education, health and other services sector increased by 1,060 jobs, a 13% increase – considerably higher than the 3.2% increase for the private sector. The largest increase was in social work activities without accommodation, up 460 jobs – a 28% increase. This was followed by: other personal services, up 190 (44%); libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities, up 170 (68%); other education and educational support activities, up 120 (20%); other human health activities, up 70 (18%). There were no notable decreases from December 2018 to December 2023.

Table A13 – Jobs in the hotels, restaurants and bars sector by sub-sector, December 2018 to December 2023

Sub-sector	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Hotels and similar accommodation	1,940	2,570	1,890	1,530	1,430	1,900	1,610	2,180	1,760	2,240	1,810	-130	-7%
Holiday and other short-stay accommodation; Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks	70	80	60	60	60	70	70	70	60	70	60	-10	-14%
Other accommodation	120	110	110	110	110	110	110	100	100	100	100	-20	-17%
Licensed restaurants	1,160	1,220	1,160	1,170	1,020	1,180	1,110	1,220	1,200	1,300	1,300	140	12%
Unlicensed restaurants and cafes	630	760	640	600	600	730	680	870	730	890	690	60	10%
Take away food shops and mobile food stands	370	370	380	320	360	390	430	390	410	430	430	60	16%
Event catering and other food service activities	170	210	180	100	110	190	160	260	250	380	430	260	153%
Beverage serving activities	1,080	1,090	1,050	820	810	850	840	1,010	980	1,070	950	-130	-12%
Hotels, restaurants and bars sector	5,530	6,400	5,480	4,700	4,500	5,420	5,010	6,110	5,490	6,470	5,770	240	4%

Hotels, restaurants and bars commentary

[Appendix Table A13](#) shows the number of jobs in the hotels, restaurants and bars sector, overall and by sub-sector, from December 2018 to December 2023.

The hotels, restaurants and bars sector had 5,770 jobs in December 2023, accounting for 11% of private sector jobs. The sub-sectors with the highest number of jobs were hotels and similar accommodation (1,810), licensed restaurants (1,300), beverage serving activities (950), and unlicensed restaurants and cafes (690).

There was an annual increase of jobs in the sector of 280, a 5% increase, with three sub-sectors seeing increases and five essentially unchanged. The largest annual increases were seen in event catering and other food service activities (up 180), followed by licensed restaurants (up 100). The total number of jobs in this sector in December 2023 was the highest December figure since 2013.

Over the last five years, since December 2018, the sector has increased by 240 jobs, a 4% increase – slightly higher than the 3.2% increase for the private sector. Four sub-sectors saw increases over the last five years; event catering and other food service activities increased by 260 jobs, licensed restaurants increased by 140 jobs, unlicensed restaurants and cafes increased by 60 jobs, and take away food shops and mobile food stands increased by 60 jobs. Two sub-sectors saw a notable decrease over this period: hotels and similar accommodation (down 130) and beverage serving activities (down 130).

Table A14 – Jobs in the transport and storage sector by sub-sector, December 2018 to December 2023

Sub-sector	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Passenger land transport excluding taxi operation	230	270	230	210	180	190	170	230	240	230	190	-40	-17%
Taxi operation	250	250	260	230	230	250	240	240	240	230	230	-20	-8%
Freight transport by road	190	200	210	180	200	210	220	230	220	220	220	30	16%
Removal services	70	70	70	60	70	80	80	80	80	80	80	10	14%
Water transport	60	80	70	60	50	50	50	80	70	90	70	10	17%
Air transport	90	90	90	80	80	70	70	90	100	100	90	0	0%
Support activities for transportation, except cargo handling	370	420	500	490	480	410	420	490	480	520	510	140	38%
Cargo handling; Warehousing and storage	270	300	280	250	180	190	200	230	200	220	220	-50	-19%
Postal and courier activities	450	400	440	430	480	460	480	500	580	440	450	0	0%
Transport and storage sector	1,990	2,090	2,140	1,990	1,940	1,890	1,930	2,160	2,200	2,130	2,080	90	5%

Transport and storage commentary

[Appendix Table A14](#) shows the number of jobs in the transport and storage sector, overall and by sub-sector, from December 2018 to December 2023.

The transport and storage sector had 2,080 jobs in December 2023, accounting for 4% of private sector jobs. The sub-sectors with the highest number of jobs were support activities for transportation except cargo handling (510) and postal and courier activities (450).

There was an annual decrease of 120 jobs in the sector, a 5% decrease. There were two notable annual changes, a decrease in postal and courier activities, down 130 jobs, and a decrease in passenger land transport excluding taxi operation, down 50 jobs. Other sub-sectors saw changes of fewer than 50 jobs an annual basis. The total number of jobs in this sector in December 2023 was 60 fewer than in December 2019 (2,140), the last December total prior to COVID-19.

Over the last five years, since December 2018, the sector has increased by 90 jobs, a 5% increase – higher than the 3.2% increase for the private sector. One sub-sector saw a notable increase over this period and one saw a notable decrease. The notable changes were an increase in support activities for transportation except cargo handling, up 140, and a decrease in cargo handling, warehousing and storage, down 50. Other changes over this period were of fewer than 50 jobs.