

Summary

In June 2022

- The **total number of jobs**¹ was **63,720**. There was an **annual increase** of **1,180 jobs (1.9%)** since June 2021².
 - There were **54,880** jobs in the **private sector**. This was an **annual increase** of **1,130 jobs (2.1%)**. The number of private sector jobs in June 2022 was 220 higher (0.4%) compared with June 2019 (prior to the COVID-19 pandemic).
 - There were **8,840** jobs in the **public sector**. This was an **annual increase** of **50 jobs (0.6%)**. The number of public sector jobs in June 2022 was 1,020 higher (13.0%) compared with June 2019.
 - The total number of jobs for all sectors, the private sector, and the public sector were all the highest recorded to date.

At a sectoral³ level

- Six sectors saw notable **annual increases** in jobs. The **largest increases** were of **700 jobs** in **hotels, restaurants and bars** (up 13%) and **270 jobs** in **transport and storage** (up 14%); in June 2021 there were COVID-19 travel restrictions which were lifted prior to June 2022. Two sectors saw notable annual decreases, the largest being 90 jobs in wholesale and retail.
- The annual increase of 50 jobs in the **public sector** was driven by an increase of 100 in the number of Government of Jersey (GOJ) core employees (permanent and fixed term employees).

Introduction

This report presents information on jobs and undertakings in Jersey in June 2022. 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.

Methodology note – Introduction of the Combined Employer Return

In January 2022 the Combined Employer Return (CER) was launched, which comprises tax, social security, and manpower returns that were previously submitted separately. The separate manpower return was the data source for this report prior to 2022, and the manpower component of the CER is the data source from 2022 onwards. This has resulted in the following impacts on the resultant Labour Market statistics:

- The separate manpower return previously 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 instead use the residential status held by the Customer and Local Services (CLS) dept. for each employee.

¹ Job numbers are a count of jobs filled, not of individual employees. See the [notes](#) for more details.

² 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.

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

The total number of jobs filled by employees of each residential status in June 2022 was similar to that of June 2021, however some changes may have partially been due to the different data source for residential status.

- The June 2022 manpower data collected by CER was compared with that collected through past manpower returns. This confirmed the data collected by both systems is broadly comparable and consistent, with approximately 80 jobs in the June 2022 return attributed to undertakings that had not previously been completing the separate manpower return but which were operating in previous years.
- 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 businesses. The change in the number of undertakings employing staff in June 2022 includes this artefact of the administrative process. There was a net decrease of 90 undertakings employing staff since June 2021, with 320 undertakings making their first manpower submission and 410 undertakings no longer employing staff or ceasing to trade. Note that a similar reduction in undertakings was observed in 2013-2014 following the introduction of the Control of Housing and Work Law; see the section on the [number of undertakings](#) for more details.

Total number of jobs

In June 2022, the total number of jobs in Jersey was 63,720. There were 54,880 jobs in the private sector and 8,840 jobs in the public sector; these sectors are defined in the [notes](#). [Figure 1](#) shows the total job count from 1999 to 2022; 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, 1999 to 2022

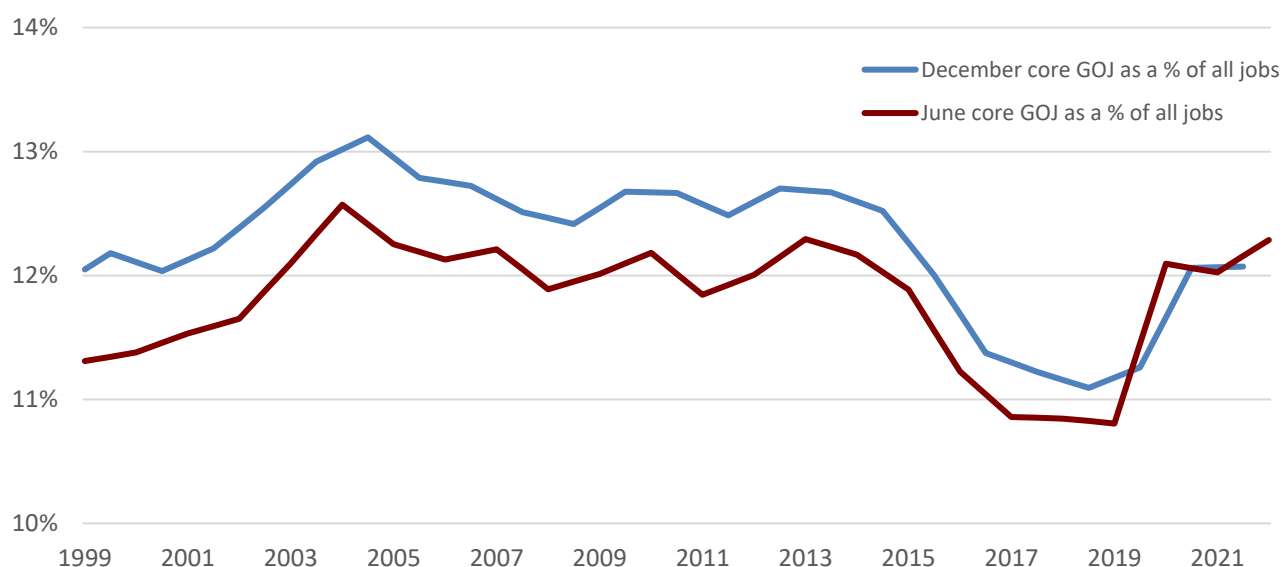


Table 1 – Total job count for the private and public sectors, June 2017 to June 2022

Sector	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22
Private	53,770	52,010	54,250	53,070	54,660	53,260	51,440	51,500	53,750	53,370	54,880
Public	7,840	7,780	7,700	7,780	7,820	8,130	8,340	8,530	8,790	8,790	8,840
Total	61,610	59,790	61,960	60,850	62,470	61,380	59,780	60,020	62,540	62,160	63,720

The total number of jobs in June 2022 was 1,180 higher than a year earlier (in June 2021), representing an annual increase of 1.9%. The annual increase was comprised of an increase of 1,130 jobs in the private sector, an increase of 2.1%, and an increase of 50 jobs in the public sector, an annual increase of 0.6%. There have been consistent annual increases in public sector jobs since June 2019; see [Appendix Table A1](#). This will have been partially driven by increased public sector employment as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The number of workforce jobs is driven by the private sector, which contains 88% of the total. [Figure 2](#) highlights the proportion of all jobs that were Government of Jersey (GoJ) core jobs over this period⁴. The proportion of all jobs in Jersey that were Government of Jersey core jobs in June 2022, 12.3%, is very similar to the mean for the last two decades, 12.1%. The mean over the last two years since June 2020 was 12.1%, higher than 2016-2019, when it averaged 11.1%. The proportion was more variable when the seasonal variation in total jobs was larger; for 2000-2015, the June mean was 12.6% and the December mean was 12.0%.

Figure 2 – Government of Jersey core jobs as a percentage of all jobs, 1999 to 2022


Over the previous five years, since June 2017, the number of workforce jobs increased by 2,110, a 3.4% increase. This comprised of a net increase of 1,110 jobs (2.1%) in the private sector and a net increase of 1,000 jobs (12.8%) in the public sector.

On a six-monthly basis, the number of jobs in Jersey exhibits seasonal variation, and the number of jobs in June of each year is typically over 1,000 higher than in the previous and subsequent December. However, June 2020 was the first June recorded to have a six-monthly decrease (down 1,600) compared with the previous round (December 2019), and jobs increased slightly (up 240) between June 2020 and December 2020. In contrast, June

⁴ 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](#).

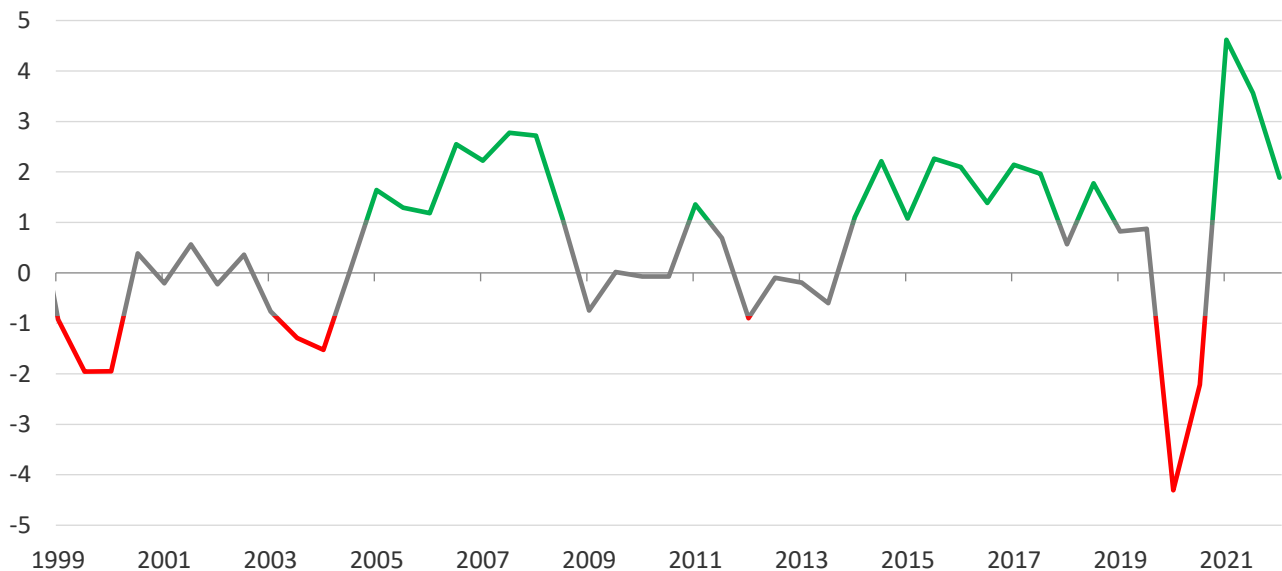
2021 had a six-monthly increase (up 2,520) compared to December 2020, while there was a 380 decrease from June 2021 to December 2021. From December 2021 to June 2022 there was an increase of 1,560.

Figure 3 shows the annual percentage change in the total number of jobs from 1999 to 2022⁵.

Between 2005 and 2008, the total number of jobs grew at an annual rate of between 1% and 3%. 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 growth in jobs. Both June and December 2020 showed considerable decreases due to the effect 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 increase was the largest December percentage change recorded since Regulation of Undertakings and Development Law (RUDL) was introduced 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 the June 2019 with 70 more jobs. In June 2022 the annual increase was 1.9%, which bought the total up to 1,250 more than June 2019 in line to where the average annual change observed between 2017-2019 would be had it continued.

Figure 3 – Annual percentage change in workforce jobs, 1999 to 2022



Employment status

The number of jobs in June 2022 by employment status – for the private sector, public sector, and overall – is shown in [Table 2](#).

In June 2022, just over three-quarters (77%) of all jobs filled were full-time. There were 7,040 jobs filled on zero-hours contracts, representing 11% of total employment. The remaining 12% of jobs were predominantly part-time.

Comparing the private and public sectors, 76% of private sector jobs were full time compared to 82% for the public sector. In the private sector 12% of jobs were zero hours, compared to 8% of public sector jobs. And 12% of private sector jobs were part time, with the public sector having a similar proportion of 11%.

⁵ Adjustments have been made to account for undertakings that were previously exempt from reporting under the RUDL.

Table 2 – Number of jobs by employment status, June 2022

Sector	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	All employment statuses
Private	41,530	6,760	6,370	230	54,880
Public	7,230	940	670	0	8,840
Total jobs	48,750	7,700	7,040	230	63,720

Residential status

Table 3 shows the residential status⁶ of employees currently filling roles in June 2022, for the private sector, public sector, and overall.

Table 3 – Number of jobs by residential status of current post holder, June 2022

Sector	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	All residential statuses
Private	47,300	1,920	5,430	230	54,880
Public	7,870	780	170	20	8,840
Total jobs	55,180	2,710	5,600	240	63,720

In June 2022, 87% of jobs were filled by employees with entitled or entitled to work status. Table 4 shows that the public sector had a greater proportion of jobs filled by entitled or entitled to work employees and licensed employees than the private sector, and a lower proportion filled by registered employees. These proportions have been relatively static since the introduction of the Control of Housing and Work Law (CHWL).

Table 4 – Percentage of jobs filled by residential status of current post holder, June 2022

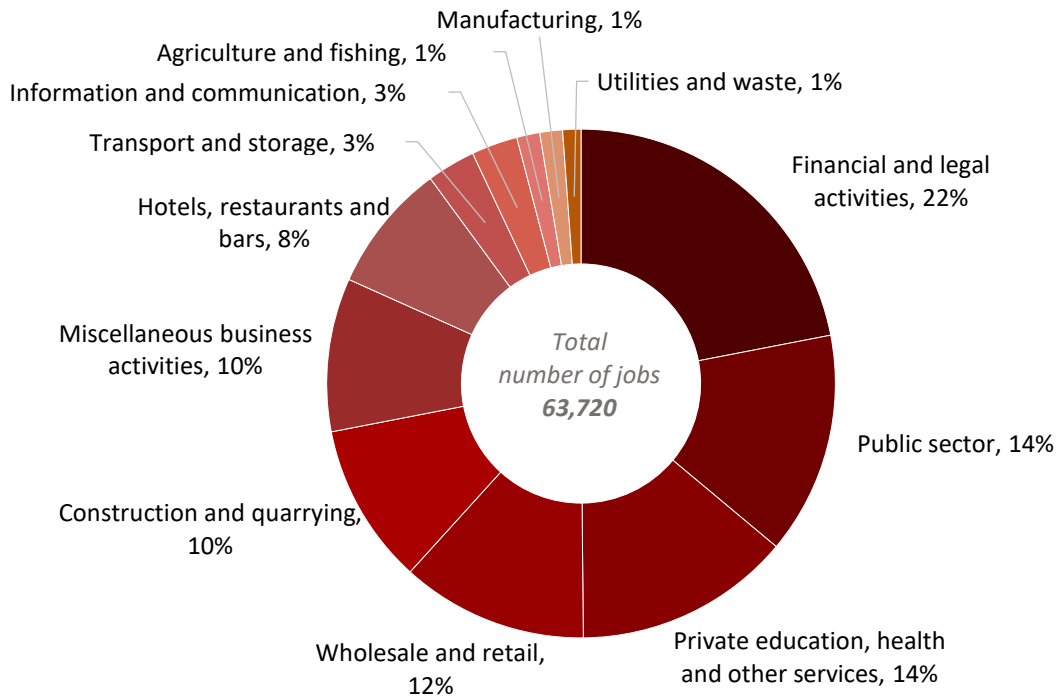
Sector	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	All residential statuses
Private	86%	3%	10%	0%	100%
Public	89%	9%	2%	0%	100%
Total jobs	87%	4%	9%	0%	100%

Percentages are rounded to the nearest integer.

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.

⁶ As detailed in the introduction methodology note, the data source of residential status data changed in June 2022.

Figure 4 – Percentage of total jobs by sector, June 2022



Private sector

Employment status

Table 5 shows the number of jobs in the private sector by employment status, from June 2017 to June 2022. Figure 5 displays this graphically from December 2013 to June 2022; 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 June 2022

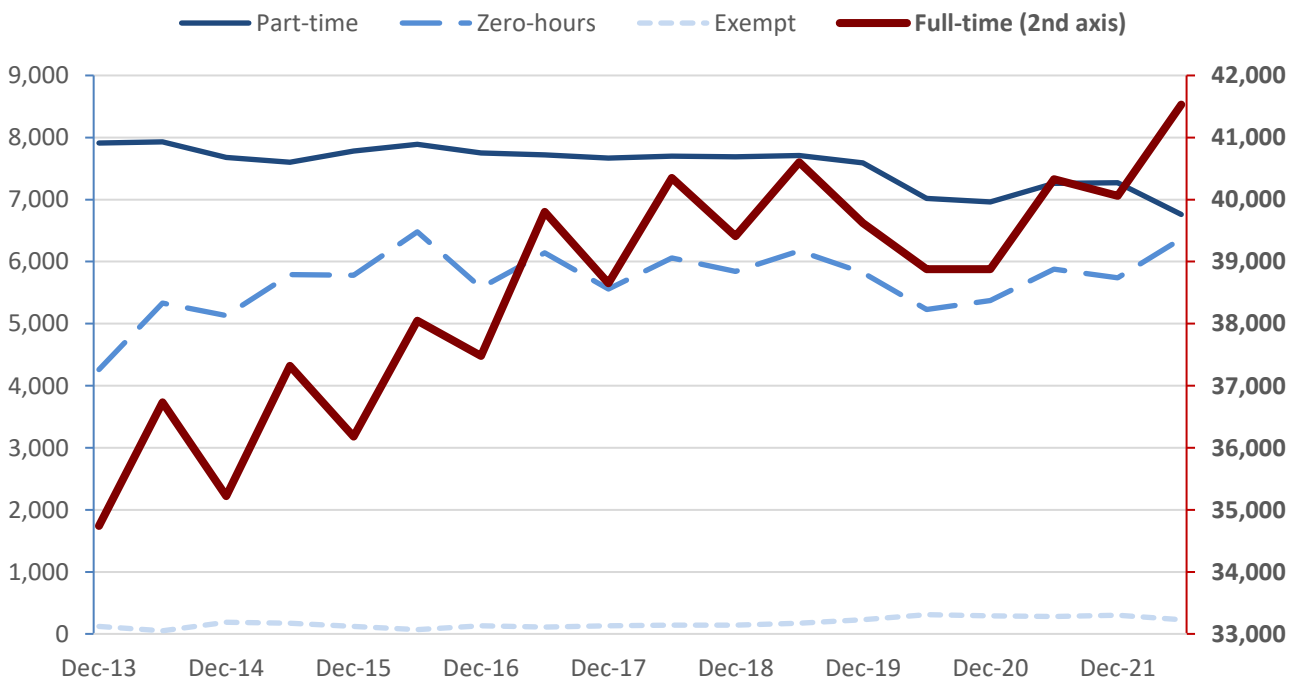


Table 5 – Number of private sector jobs by employment status, June 2017 to June 2022

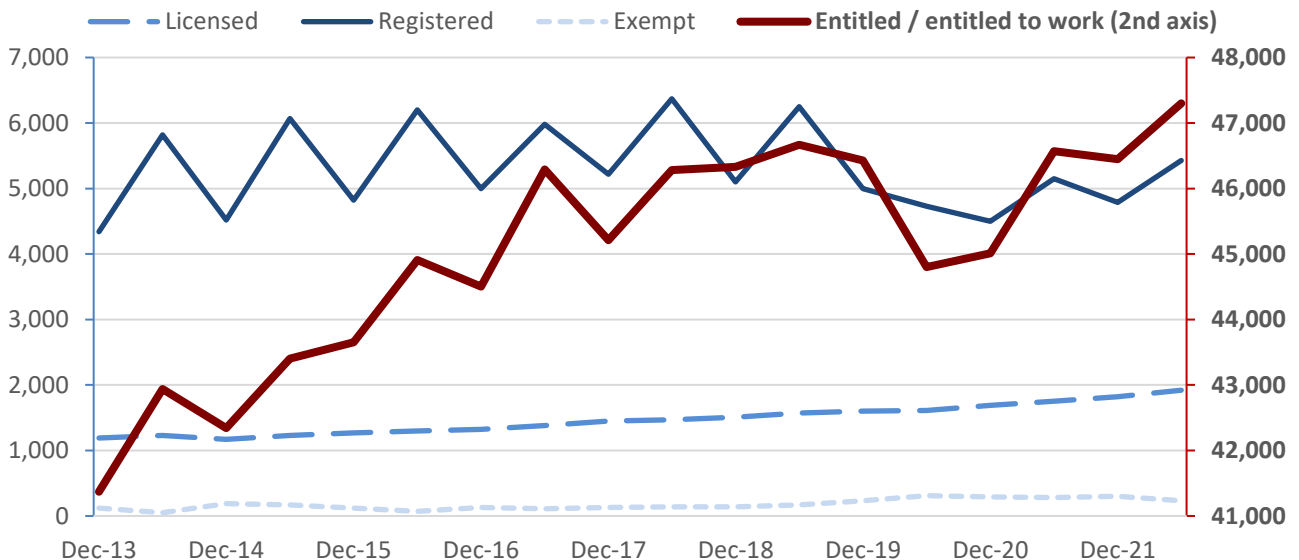
Employment status	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22
Full-time	39,800	38,650	40,350	39,410	40,600	39,620	38,880	38,880	40,330	40,060	41,530
Part-time	7,720	7,670	7,700	7,690	7,710	7,590	7,020	6,960	7,260	7,270	6,760
Zero-hours	6,140	5,560	6,060	5,840	6,170	5,820	5,230	5,370	5,880	5,740	6,370
Exempt	110	130	140	140	170	230	310	290	280	300	230
Private sector	53,770	52,010	54,250	53,070	54,660	53,260	51,440	51,500	53,750	53,370	54,880

In June 2022, just over three-quarters (76%) of private sector jobs were full-time, 12% were part-time, and 12% were filled on zero-hours contracts.

The overall annual increase of 1,130 jobs in the private sector was driven by increases of 1,200 full-time jobs (up 3%) and 490 zero-hours jobs (up 8%). In contrast, there were decreases of 500 part-time jobs (down 7%) and 50 exempt jobs (down 22%).

Residential status

Table 6 shows the number of private sector jobs by the residential status of the current post holder, from June 2017 to June 2022. Figure 6 displays this graphically from December 2013 to June 2022; note that as jobs filled by entitled and entitled to work staff made up approximately 90% 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 June 2022


The overall annual increase of 1,130 jobs in the private sector was driven by increases of 730 jobs filled by entitled and entitled to work employees. There were also increases of 280 jobs filled by registered employees and 170 jobs filled by licensed employees.

In June 2022 the number of jobs filled by entitled and entitled to work employees was 630 higher than in June 2019, which until this round had been the highest recorded for that residential status.

Table 6 – Number of private sector jobs by residential status of current post holder, June 2017 to June 2022

Residential status	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22
Entitled / entitled to work	46,290	45,210	46,280	46,330	46,670	46,430	44,800	45,010	46,570	46,450	47,300
Licensed	1,380	1,450	1,470	1,510	1,570	1,600	1,610	1,690	1,750	1,820	1,920
Registered	5,980	5,220	6,370	5,100	6,250	5,000	4,730	4,500	5,150	4,790	5,430
Exempt	110	130	140	140	170	230	310	290	280	300	230
Private sector	53,770	52,010	54,250	53,070	54,660	53,260	51,440	51,500	53,750	53,370	54,880

The number of private sector jobs filled by registered staff was up 280 annually. However, the June 2022 total was 820 below the June 2019 total (before the COVID-19 pandemic).

The number of jobs filled by licensed staff in June 2022 was 230 higher than in June 2021, and was the highest recorded to date. 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 the [appendix](#).

Number of undertakings

In June 2022, there were 8,190 active undertakings in the private sector that employed staff⁷, over half (56%) 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 June 2022, 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 June 2012).

The total number of undertakings in June 2022 was 90 lower than a year earlier. There was a decrease of 170 single-person undertakings partially offset by an increase of 100 two or more person undertakings; see [Figure 7](#) and [Table 8](#).

The annual increases seen in 2020 were the lowest annual changes recorded since June 2002, when there was essentially no annual change in private sector undertakings⁸. For the period December 2002 to December 2019, the average annual increase was 180 undertakings. As noted in the [introduction](#), some of the decrease observed in June 2022 was due to administrative changes made during the transition to the CER which resulted in some business licences being closed or merged. Therefore some of the decrease recorded will be due to this technical artefact.

The net decrease of 90 undertakings comprised an increase of 320 from undertakings making their first manpower submission and 410 undertakings no longer employing staff or ceasing to trade.

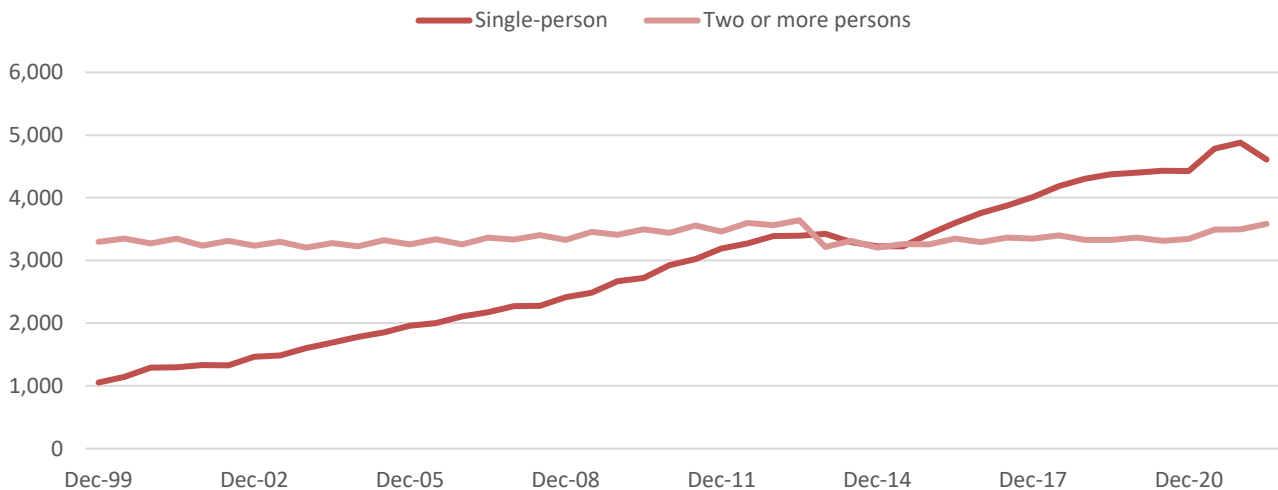
⁷ Only undertakings that employ staff are required to submit manpower returns.

⁸ Note that the decreases between June 2013 and December 2014 were due to data cleansing as part of the move from [RUDL](#) to [CHWL](#). This involved the removal of inactive undertakings and undertakings that did not require a business licence.

Table 7 – Private sector undertakings by number of employees (headcount), June 2022

Sector	1	2–5	6–9	10–19	20–49	50+	Total
Agriculture and fishing	80	50	20	10	10	+	170
Manufacturing; utilities and waste	200	60	30	10	10	10	320
Construction and quarrying	770	450	120	70	50	10	1,460
Wholesale and retail	420	300	80	50	40	20	910
Hotels, restaurants and bars	130	200	80	70	30	20	530
Transport and storage	230	30	10	10	10	10	290
Information and communication	250	80	10	10	10	10	370
Financial and legal activities	260	190	60	50	50	60	670
Miscellaneous business activities	1,080	410	90	70	30	10	1,690
Private education, health and other services	1,200	330	100	70	60	30	1,790
Total private sector undertakings	4,610	2,100	580	430	290	180	8,190

+: non-zero less than 5

Figure 7 – Number of private sector undertakings, single-person vs. two or more persons 1999 to 2022⁸


Since June 2017, the total number of private sector undertakings has increased by 950. The majority (78%) of this increase was due to single-person undertakings, which increased by 740.

The number of single-person undertakings decreased by 170 over the year to June 2022, driving the overall net decrease in undertakings over the 12-month period. There was an increase of 100 in the number of undertakings employing two or more staff.

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

Table 8 – Number of private sector undertakings, June 2017 to June 2022

Undertaking size	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22
Single-person	3,870	4,010	4,180	4,300	4,380	4,400	4,430	4,420	4,780	4,880	4,610
Two or more persons	3,370	3,350	3,400	3,330	3,330	3,360	3,320	3,340	3,490	3,500	3,590
Total private sector undertakings	7,240	7,360	7,580	7,630	7,710	7,760	7,750	7,770	8,280	8,380	8,190

Sectoral breakdown

Table 9 shows the sectoral breakdown of jobs in the private sector in June 2021 and June 2022, the corresponding annual changes, and the five-year changes. The six-monthly job totals for the period June 2017 to June 2022 are shown in [Appendix Table A2](#).

Table 9 – Private sector jobs by sector, June 2021 and 2022, and annual and five-year changes⁹

Sector	Jun-21	Jun-22	Annual change	Annual % change	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Agriculture and fishing	1,130	1,160	30	3%	-220	-16%
Manufacturing	940	910	-30	-3%	0	0%
Construction and quarrying	6,400	6,480	80	1%	570	10%
Utilities and waste	720	750	30	4%	20	3%
Wholesale and retail	7,300	7,210	-90	-1%	-240	-3%
Hotels, restaurants and bars	5,420	6,120	700	13%	-310	-5%
Transport and storage	1,890	2,160	270	14%	100	5%
Information and communication	1,850	1,790	-60	-3%	40	2%
Financial and legal activities	13,560	13,590	30	0%	160	1%
Miscellaneous business activities	6,080	6,130	50	1%	100	2%
Private education, health and other services	8,450	8,580	130	2%	890	12%
Private sector	53,750	54,880	1,130	2%	1,110	2%

In June 2022, eight sectors saw an annual increase in jobs, and three sectors saw an annual decrease.

⁹ Percentage changes are shown rounded to the nearest integer.

The following six sectors saw the largest annual increases:

- hotels, restaurants and bars saw the largest sectoral increase recorded for June, with 700 more jobs on an annual basis, which comprised 410 more full-time jobs, 330 more zero-hours jobs, and 20 fewer part-time jobs
- transport and storage saw an annual increase of 270 jobs, primarily due to 310 more full-time jobs
- private education, health and other services saw an annual increase of 130 jobs
- there was an annual increase of 80 jobs in construction and quarrying
- miscellaneous business activities saw an annual increase of 50 jobs

The notable annual decreases were 90 jobs in wholesale and retail and 60 jobs in information and communication. The number of jobs in other sectors changed by fewer than 50 on an annual basis.

For comparisons with June 2019 (prior to the COVID-19 pandemic), see [Appendix A13](#) for hotels restaurants and bars and [Appendix A14](#) for transport and storage comparisons.

Over the last five years (from June 2017 to June 2022), there has been an increase of 1,110 jobs in the private sector, an increase of 2%; see [Appendix Table A2](#) for the six-monthly numbers.

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

- private education, health and other services (up 890, 12%)
- construction and quarrying (up 570, 10%)
- financial and legal activities (up 160, 1%)
- transport and storage (up 100, 5%)
- miscellaneous business activity (up 100, 2%)

The sectors which saw the largest decreases in job numbers over the last five years were:

- hotels, restaurants and bars (down 310, 5%)
- wholesale and retail (down 240, 3%)
- agriculture and fishing (down 220, 16%)

In terms of residential status, the number of private sector jobs filled by employees with entitled or entitled to work status was 730 higher in June 2022 than a year earlier. The sectors with the largest annual increases in jobs filled by entitled and entitled to work staff were transport and storage (up 250) and hotels, restaurants and bars (up 240). See [Appendix Table A4](#) for a sectoral breakdown by residential status.

In June 2022, the number of licensed employees in the private sector was 170 higher on an annual basis, driven by an increase of 150 in the financial and legal sector. The financial and legal sector recorded the greatest number (1,180) and highest proportion (9%) of licensed private sector employees, compared to other private sectors and has consistently done so since residential status has been recorded (December 2001). The public sector had the highest proportion of licensed employees (9%), but the total number of such employees in the public sector (780) was lower than in financial and legal activities.

The number of private sector jobs filled by registered employees increased by 280 compared with June 2021, driven by an annual increase of 460 jobs filled by registered staff in hotels, restaurants and bars. In contrast there was an annual decrease of 80 jobs filled by registered staff in miscellaneous business activities and an annual decrease of 70 registered staff in the financial and legal sector. Other sectors saw annual changes of fewer than 50 jobs filled by registered employees.

Figure 8 – Registered and licensed employees as a percentage of all employees in each sector, June 2022

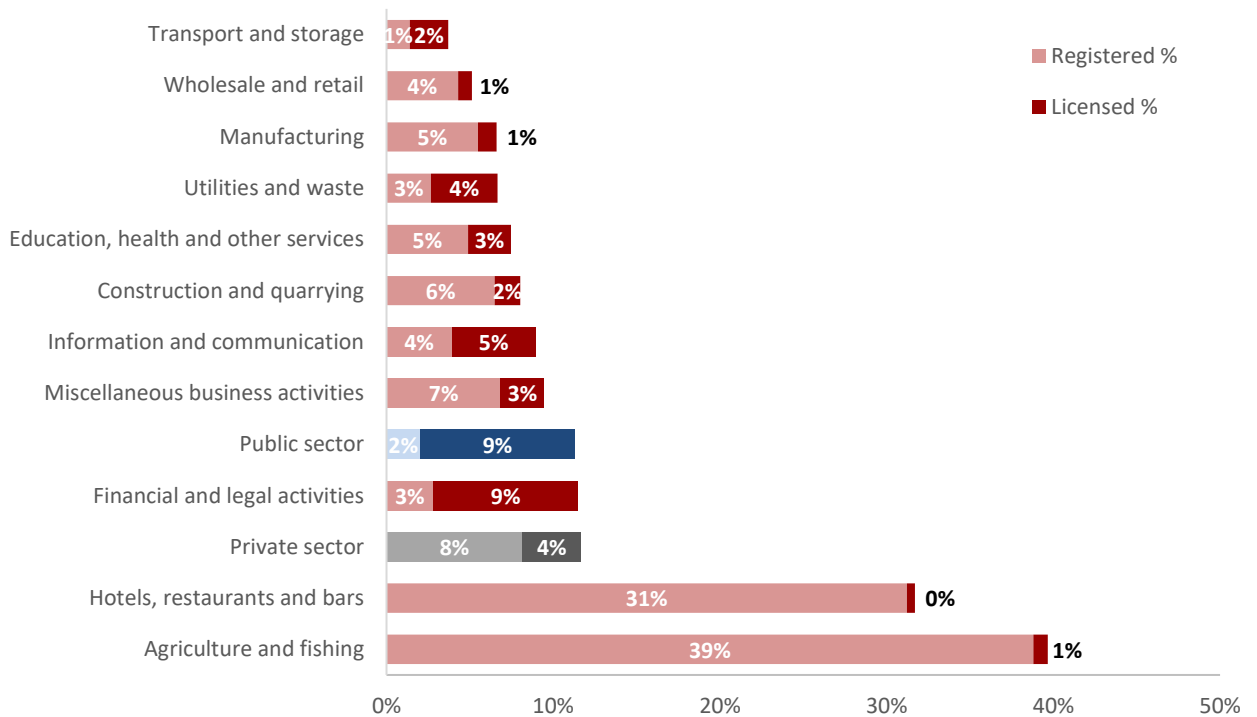
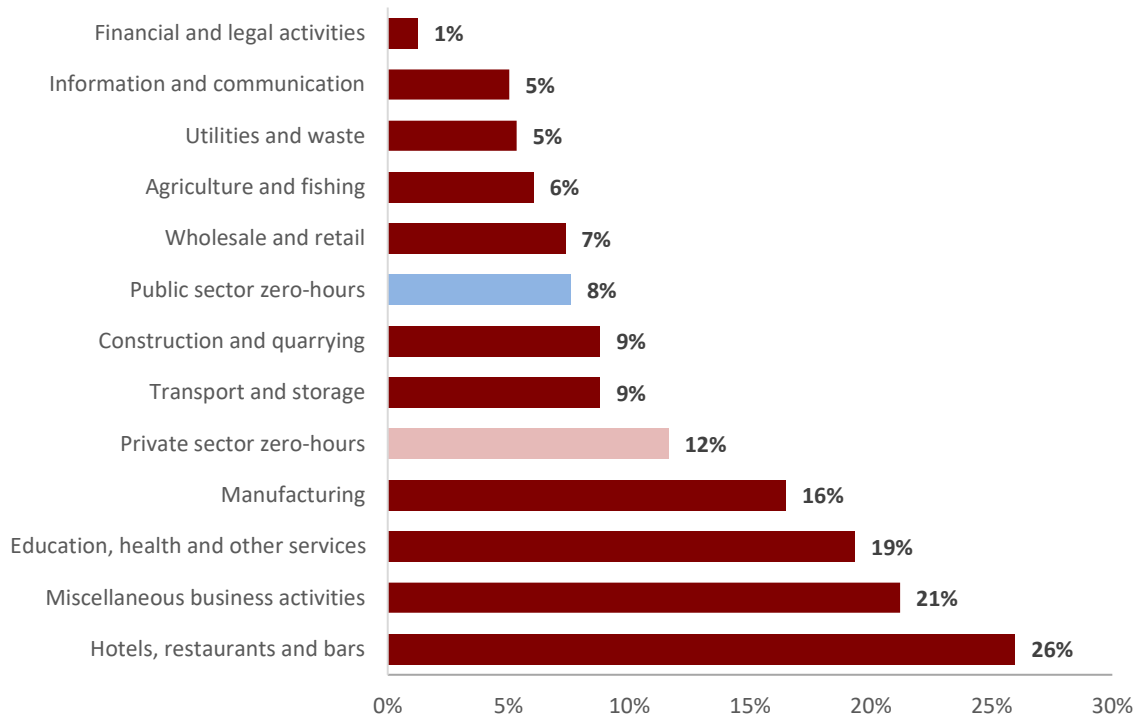


Figure 9 – Percentage of jobs filled on zero-hours contracts by sector, June 2022



The exempt status is detailed in the CHWL¹⁰ 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 decrease of 50 jobs filled by exempt staff in the private sector.

In June 2022, the hotels, restaurants and bars sector recorded the greatest number (2,200) of jobs filled by registered staff of any sector, and the second-highest proportion (36%). Agriculture and fishing had the highest proportion of jobs filled by registered staff (46%) with a total of 530. See [Figure 8](#) for a breakdown of jobs filled by registered and licensed employees by sector.

In June 2022, there were 6,370 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.

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](#)

¹⁰ 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 Jersey¹¹ (GOJ) core jobs (filled on permanent and fixed-term contracts)
- Government of Jersey non-core jobs (filled on zero-hours contracts)
- Government of Jersey Trading Bodies - Jersey Fleet Management and Jersey Car Parks
- non-States Workers – individuals who do not hold an employment contract with the Government of Jersey but who are remunerated via the Government of Jersey payroll provision; such individuals include States Members, Commissioners, Non-Executive Directors, Jurats and Shadow Board Members
- the States of Jersey Development Company, trading as the Jersey Development Company (JDC)
- employment by the Island’s twelve Parishes

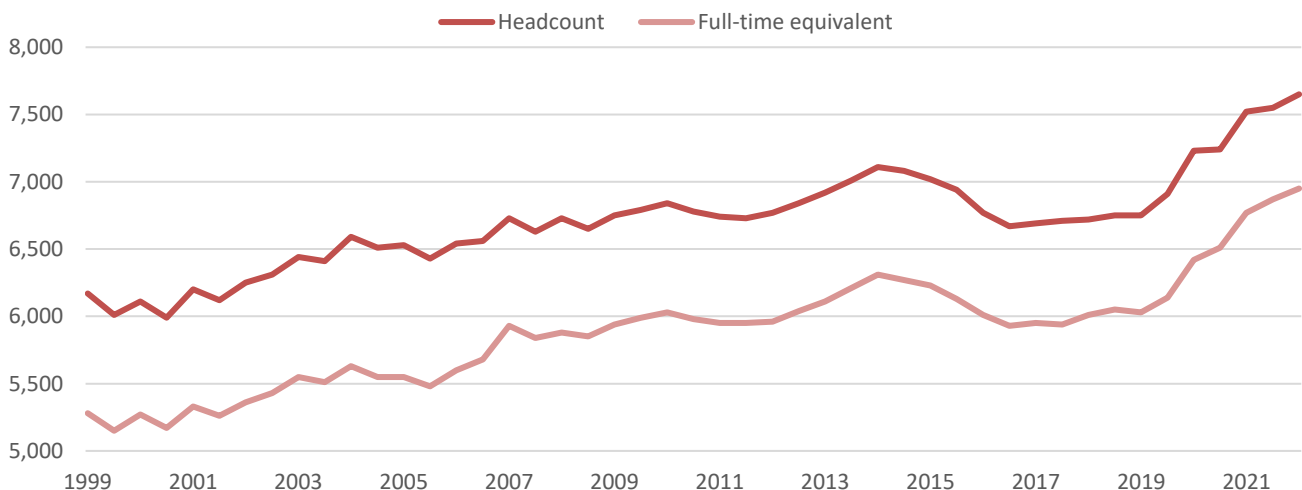
Due to the COVID-19 pandemic¹², private sector general practice doctors (GPs) were employed by the government from April 2020 through August 2020. All employees who have jobs at multiple undertakings are counted at each undertaking, therefore these 80 GPs were also included in the Government of Jersey core job total for the June 2020 period as well as in the private education, health and other services sector.

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 equivalent¹³ (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, 1999 to 2022



¹¹ Previously named the States of Jersey.

¹² <https://www.gov.je/news/2020/pages/IntergratedGPSystem.aspx>

¹³ 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 9 and Table 10 are 'Actual adjusted FTE', that is the actual FTE excluding employees who are covering staff absence.

Table 10 – Government of Jersey core jobs: headcount and FTE basis, June 2017 to June 2022

	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22
Headcount	6,690	6,710	6,720	6,750	6,750	6,910	7,230	7,240	7,520	7,550	7,650
Full-time equivalent ¹³	5,950	5,940	6,010	6,050	6,030	6,140	6,420	6,510	6,770	6,870	6,950

On an annual basis, GOJ core headcount was 130 higher than in June 2021; over the same period there was an increase of 180 on an FTE basis. GOJ headcount and total FTE were both the highest recorded to date, with the previous headcount and FTE highs both being recorded in December 2021 (7,550 and 6,870 respectively). In June 2022 GOJ core jobs were 12.3% of the total workforce jobs, a proportion similar to the mean for the last two decades (12.1%); see [Figure 2](#). Some of the increase since December 2019 was due to measures taken in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, for example staff hired for roles such as testing and tracing. Private sector GPs were employed by the government from April 2020 to August 2020, so are included in the June 2020 public sector figures. This group comprised 80 staff in June 2020.

In June 2022 the departments with the largest annual increase in staff were Strategic Policy, Planning and Performance (up 100), followed by Children, Young People, Education and Skills (up 60), and the Chief Operating Office (up 50).

Comparing this round to December 2021, GOJ core headcount increased by 100 staff and FTE increased by 80.

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, June 2017 to June 2022

Category	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22
GOJ – core	6,690	6,710	6,720	6,750	6,750	6,910	7,230	7,240	7,520	7,550	7,650
GOJ – zero-hours	570	500	460	490	520	600	510	660	670	650	630
GOJ Trading Bodies	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Non-States Workers	80	80	80	100	110	110	100	120	110	100	80
JDC	10	20	20	20	20	10	10	10	10	20	20
Parish	440	430	380	390	380	450	440	450	430	430	420
Public sector jobs	7,840	7,780	7,700	7,780	7,820	8,130	8,340	8,530	8,790	8,790	8,840

In June 2022, there were 8,840 jobs filled in the public sector, an increase of 50 since June 2021.

The number of public sector jobs in June 2022 increased by 50 from December 2021, and therefore is at its highest recorded level.

There was an increase of 130 in the number of GOJ core jobs (headcount) from June 2021 to June 2022. In contrast there was an annual decrease of 40 GOJ zero-hours and 30 non-states workers. There were essentially no changes in parish jobs, GOJ trading bodies, and JDC jobs.

In the last few years, there was a series of decreases in GOJ core jobs from June 2014 to December 2016 (down 440 over the period), followed by a series of increases from December 2016 to June 2022 (up 980 over the period).

The number of parish jobs in June 2017 and June 2022 were similar, at 440 and 420 jobs respectively; the decrease in June 2018 associated with the closure of St Helier House residential care home was offset by the inclusion of Maison St Brelade from December 2019.

The number of GOJ zero-hours jobs is rather variable but has remained between 460-670 jobs over the last five years, with the June 2021 total of 670 being the highest.

In June 2022, 7% of public sector jobs were filled on zero-hours contracts¹⁴.

Employment status

The number of public sector jobs by employment status of employees from June 2017 to June 2022 is shown in [Table 12](#).

On an annual basis, in June 2022 there was an increase of 190 full-time jobs, partially offset by a decrease of 90 part-time jobs and 50 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, June 2017 to June 2022

Employment status	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22
Full-time	6,160	6,230	6,020	6,080	6,270	6,460	6,700	6,820	7,040	7,090	7,230
Part-time	1,040	990	1,180	1,070	890	1,010	1,070	990	1,030	1,000	940
Zero-hours	630	570	510	630	660	670	570	720	720	700	670
Exempt	10	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public sector jobs	7,840	7,780	7,700	7,780	7,820	8,130	8,340	8,530	8,790	8,790	8,840

+: non-zero less than 5

Residential status

The number of public sector jobs by residential status of employees from June 2017 to June 2022 is shown in [Table 13](#).

¹⁴ 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](#)

Table 13 – Number of public sector jobs by residential status of current post holder, June 2017 to June 2022

Residential status	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22
Entitled / entitled to work	7,190	7,160	7,050	7,070	7,080	7,290	7,430	7,610	7,890	7,850	7,870
Licensed	540	540	570	610	650	680	750	730	730	760	780
Registered	100	80	80	80	80	90	130	170	150	170	170
Exempt	10	+	10	10	10	70	30	10	20	10	20
Public sector jobs	7,840	7,780	7,700	7,780	7,820	8,130	8,340	8,530	8,790	8,790	8,840

+: non-zero less than 5

On an annual basis, in June 2022 the increase in jobs was driven by an increase of 50 jobs filled by staff with licensed status, and a slight increase of 20 jobs filled by staff with registered status. This was offset by a slight decrease of 20 jobs filled by staff with entitled or entitled to work status.

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

Statistics Jersey

27 October 2022

Annex

The standard industrial classification system

Since December 2018, labour market reports have used the UK standard industrial classification (SIC) 2007 system. Recent reports prior to this, up to June 2018, used the previous UK SIC 2003 system. The main changes in UK SIC 2007 pertinent to the Jersey economy are the following:

- “Information and communication” is a newly created sector, which contains the “Computer and related activities” section and draws from the previous “Manufacturing”, “Transport, storage and communications” and “Private education, health and other services” (see [digital sector](#) for more details)
- Landscape gardening has moved from “Agriculture and fishing” to “Miscellaneous business activities”
- Sewerage, waste disposal and removal services have moved from “Private education, health and other services” to “Utilities and waste”
- Repair of household items has moved from “Wholesale and retail” to “Private education, health and other services”

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

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

Standard industrial classification 2007 sectors

Sector	SIC 2007 divisions
Agriculture and fishing	A
Manufacturing	C
Construction and quarrying	B, F
Utilities and waste	D, E
Wholesale and retail	G
Hotels, restaurants and bars	I
Transport and storage	H
Information and communication	J
Financial and legal activities	K, 69 from M
Miscellaneous business activities	L, N, M except 69
Private education, health and other services	O, P, Q, R, S, T, U

Standard industrial classification 2003 sectors

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

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, all undertakings in Jersey are required to report *individual* employee-level information to the Government of Jersey at six-monthly intervals. Employment status and residential status are reported for every employee:

- **employment status:** in addition to the permanent and fixed-term categories of full-time and part-time employment, the 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 25 hours per week or more, part-time as less than 25 hours 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.

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.

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 (December 2021), the number of jobs that needed to be imputed was similar as 3,300 jobs, but in the current report was lower with approximately 1,400 jobs 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 administrating 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.

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 bulletin. 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 CLS for each employee. Changing this data source may have contributed to some of the changes observed in residential status in June 2022.

In every Labour Market report, the figures for the previous round (in this case the [December 2021 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 sectoral totals to those published in this report. See the [annex](#) for details.

Further information

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

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

Enquiries about the [Control of Housing and Work Law](#) and [manpower returns](#) should be directed to the [Population Office](#). 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 2001 to 2022

Year	Return	Private	Public*	Total
2001	Jun	47,560	6,200	53,760
	Dec	43,960	6,120	50,090
2002	Jun	47,390	6,250	53,640
	Dec	43,960	6,310	50,270
2003	Jun	46,790	6,440	53,230
	Dec	43,210	6,410	49,620
2004	Jun	45,830	6,590	52,420
	Dec	43,130	6,510	49,640
2005	Jun	46,760	6,530	53,290
	Dec	43,850	6,430	50,280
2006	Jun	47,380	6,540	53,910
	Dec	45,000	6,560	51,570
2007	Jun	48,380	6,730	55,110
	Dec	46,360	6,630	52,980
2008	Jun	49,880	6,730	56,610
	Dec	46,910	6,650	53,560
2009	Jun	49,440	6,750	56,190
	Dec	46,780	6,790	53,570
2010	Jun	49,310	6,840	56,150
	Dec	46,750	6,780	53,530
2011	Jun	50,170	6,740	56,910
	Dec	47,170	6,730	53,900
2012	Jun	49,630	6,770	56,400
	Dec	47,010	6,840	53,850
2013	Jun	49,360	6,920	56,290
	Dec	47,020	8,300 / 7,010	55,320
2014	Jun	50,040	8,400 / 7,110	58,430
	Dec	48,220	8,320 / 7,080	56,540
2015	Jun	50,880	8,190 / 7,020	59,060
	Dec	49,860	7,960 / 6,940	57,820
2016	Jun	52,480	7,840 / 6,770	60,320
	Dec	50,950	7,690 / 6,670	58,640
2017	Jun	53,770	7,840 / 6,690	61,610
	Dec	52,010	7,780 / 6,710	59,790
2018	Jun	54,250	7,700 / 6,720	61,960
	Dec	53,070	7,780 / 6,750	60,850
2019	Jun	54,660	7,820 / 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	54,880	8,840 / 7,650	63,720

* 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, December 2016 to June 2022

Sector	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22
Agriculture and fishing	990	1,380	900	1,350	930	1,270	900	1,120	980	1,130	910	1,160
Manufacturing	880	910	910	950	940	990	950	910	900	940	900	910
Construction and quarrying	5,710	5,910	5,830	6,010	6,000	6,000	5,960	5,980	6,120	6,400	6,370	6,480
Utilities and waste	730	730	710	710	710	710	700	710	710	720	720	750
Wholesale and retail	7,540	7,450	7,530	7,380	7,470	7,280	7,360	6,920	7,060	7,300	7,380	7,210
Hotels, restaurants and bars	5,260	6,430	5,370	6,420	5,530	6,400	5,480	4,700	4,500	5,420	5,010	6,120
Transport and storage	1,900	2,060	1,970	2,100	1,990	2,090	2,140	1,990	1,940	1,890	1,930	2,160
Information and communication	1,710	1,750	1,750	1,760	1,810	1,840	1,850	1,840	1,800	1,850	1,830	1,790
Financial and legal activities	13,270	13,430	13,460	13,460	13,760	13,700	13,700	13,440	13,480	13,560	13,670	13,590
Miscellaneous business activities	5,720	6,030	5,940	6,080	6,060	6,260	6,130	5,920	5,880	6,080	6,050	6,130
Private education, health and other services	7,240	7,690	7,640	8,050	7,880	8,130	8,120	7,920	8,130	8,450	8,580	8,580
Total private sector headcount	50,950	53,770	52,010	54,250	53,070	54,660	53,260	51,440	51,500	53,750	53,370	54,880

Table A3 – Private sector jobs by sector and employment status, June 2021 to June 2022

Sector	June 2021				December 2021				June 2022			
	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-Hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt
Agriculture and fishing	970	100	60	+	760	110	40	+	980	100	70	10
Manufacturing	640	150	150	+	620	150	130	+	640	130	150	+
Construction and quarrying	5,450	420	510	20	5,470	410	470	20	5,530	370	570	10
Utilities and waste	610	50	60	+	640	40	30	+	680	30	40	0
Wholesale and retail	5,150	1,470	590	90	5,160	1,550	580	100	5,160	1,480	530	50
Hotels, restaurants and bars	3,410	690	1,260	60	3,150	670	1,140	60	3,820	670	1,590	40
Transport and storage	1,440	240	210	+	1,440	230	260	+	1,750	210	190	10
Information and communication	1,560	160	120	10	1,560	150	110	10	1,570	130	90	+
Financial and legal activities	12,460	910	160	30	12,580	920	150	30	12,500	850	170	70
Miscellaneous business activities	3,590	1,250	1,230	20	3,610	1,230	1,190	20	3,700	1,120	1,300	10
Private education, health and other services	5,040	1,830	1,540	50	5,060	1,820	1,640	60	5,210	1,690	1,660	20
Private sector jobs	40,330	7,260	5,880	280	40,060	7,270	5,740	300	41,530	6,760	6,370	230

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A4 – Private sector jobs by sector and residential status of current post holder, June 2021 to June 2022

Sector	June 2021				December 2021				June 2022*			
	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt
Agriculture and fishing	610	+	520	+	590	10	310	+	610	10	530	10
Manufacturing	850	10	80	+	820	10	70	+	830	10	80	+
Construction and quarrying	5,700	100	580	20	5,660	100	590	20	5,780	100	600	10
Utilities and waste	680	10	30	+	670	20	30	+	700	30	20	0
Wholesale and retail	6,720	60	440	90	6,770	60	460	100	6,690	60	410	50
Hotels, restaurants and bars	3,610	20	1,740	60	3,380	20	1,560	60	3,850	30	2,200	40
Transport and storage	1,800	50	40	+	1,830	50	50	+	2,050	50	50	10
Information and communication	1,660	90	80	10	1,660	90	80	10	1,610	90	80	+
Financial and legal activities	12,020	1,030	490	30	12,050	1,090	500	30	11,920	1,180	420	70
Miscellaneous business activities	5,290	150	630	20	5,280	140	610	20	5,410	150	550	10
Private education, health and other services	7,640	230	530	50	7,750	240	540	60	7,850	220	500	20
Private sector jobs	46,570	1,750	5,150	280	46,450	1,820	4,790	300	47,300	1,920	5,430	230

+: non-zero less than 5

* Note that June 2022 residential status is that held by the CLS dept., while data for previous periods was provided by businesses in manpower returns. See the [methodology note](#) in the introduction for details.

Table A5a – Private sector jobs by sector, employment status and residential status of current post holder, December 2020 to June 2021

Sector	December 2020								June 2021								
	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	480	+	340	100	10	40	10	0	470	+	500	90	10	40	10	+	
Manufacturing	580	10	50	140	+	110	10	0	580	10	60	150	+	130	20	+	
Construction and quarrying	4,640	70	440	400	20	430	90	30	4,870	100	480	390	30	440	70	20	
Utilities and waste	560	10	20	40	0	60	+	+	580	10	30	50	0	60	+	+	
Wholesale and retail	4,590	60	340	1,360	40	540	50	90	4,750	60	340	1,430	40	530	60	90	
Hotels, restaurants and bars	1,940	20	990	510	80	660	270	30	2,100	20	1,290	590	110	920	340	60	
Transport and storage	1,420	50	30	200	+	250	+	+	1,360	50	30	230	10	210	+	+	
Information and communication	1,360	90	80	140	+	110	+	30	1,390	90	80	150	+	120	+	10	
Financial and legal activities	10,920	1,010	490	880	10	140	10	20	10,960	1,030	470	900	10	150	10	30	
Miscellaneous business activities	3,080	140	200	1,060	170	930	270	10	3,200	150	240	1,080	170	1,010	220	20	
Private education, health and other services	4,280	230	370	1,740	50	1,320	70	80	4,410	230	400	1,770	60	1,470	70	50	
Private sector jobs	33,840	1,690	3,340	6,580	390	4,590	770	290	34,660	1,750	3,920	6,840	430	5,070	810	280	

+: 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, December 2021 to June 2022

Sector	December 2021								June 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	450	10	300	100	10	40	0	+	460	10	510	90	10	70	+	10	
Manufacturing	560	10	60	150	+	120	10	+	570	10	60	120	+	140	10	+	
Construction and quarrying	4,870	100	500	390	20	400	70	20	4,910	100	520	360	10	510	60	10	
Utilities and waste	600	20	20	40	0	30	+	+	630	30	20	30	+	40	0	0	
Wholesale and retail	4,750	60	350	1,490	60	530	50	100	4,780	60	320	1,420	60	500	30	50	
Hotels, restaurants and bars	1,990	20	1,150	590	80	810	330	60	2,100	30	1,690	570	100	1,190	410	40	
Transport and storage	1,360	50	40	220	10	250	10	+	1,660	50	40	200	10	180	10	10	
Information and communication	1,400	90	70	150	+	110	+	10	1,410	90	80	120	10	80	+	+	
Financial and legal activities	11,010	1,090	480	910	10	140	10	30	10,920	1,180	400	840	10	170	10	70	
Miscellaneous business activities	3,210	140	260	1,070	170	1,000	180	20	3,270	150	290	1,000	120	1,150	150	10	
Private education, health and other services	4,420	240	410	1,770	50	1,560	80	60	4,630	220	360	1,640	50	1,570	90	20	
Private sector jobs	34,600	1,820	3,640	6,850	420	5,010	740	300	35,330	1,920	4,280	6,380	380	5,600	770	230	

+: non-zero less than 5

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

*Note that June 2022 residential status is that held by the CLS dept., while data for previous periods was provided by businesses in manpower returns. See the [methodology note](#) in the introduction for details.

Table A6 – Employment status of overall public sector headcount, June 2021 to June 2022

Division	June 2021				December 2021				June 2022			
	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt
GOJ – core	6,680	850		0	6,720	830		0	6,840	800		0
GOJ – zero-hours			670				650				630	
GOJ Trading Bodies	40	0	0	0	40	+	0	0	40	0	0	0
Non-States Workers	+	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	+	80	0	0
JDC	10	+	0	0	10	+	0	0	20	+	0	0
Parish	310	70	50	0	320	70	50	0	330	60	40	0
Public sector jobs	7,040	1,030	720	0	7,090	1,000	700	0	7,230	940	670	0

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A7 – Residential status of overall public sector headcount, June 2021 to June 2022

Division	June 2021				December 2021				June 2022*			
	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt
GOJ – core	6,700	720	100	+	6,680	750	120	+	6,750	770	130	0
GOJ – zero-hours	620	10	50	+	600	10	40	+	590	10	30	+
GOJ Trading Bodies	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0
Non-States Workers	90	0	+	10	90	0	+	10	70	+	+	10
JDC	10	+	+	0	10	+	0	0	10	+	0	0
Parish*	430	+	+	0	430	+	+	0	420	+	+	0
Public sector jobs	7,890	730	150	20	7,850	760	170	10	7,870	780	170	20

+: non-zero less than 5

* Note that for parishes, June 2022 residential status is that held by the CLS dept., while data for previous periods was provided by parishes in manpower returns. See the [methodology note](#) in the introduction for details.

Table A8 – Jobs in the financial and legal activities sector by sub-sector, June 2017 to June 2022¹⁵

Sub-sector	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Banking	3,220	3,320	3,290	3,380	3,340	3,230	3,220	3,150	2,990	2,900	2,840	-380	-12%
Credit granting and other financial services	120	110	110	100	100	100	90	90	90	100	100	-20	-17%
Holding companies	200	140	140	220	120	120	120	120	120	120	130	-70	-35%
Trusts and similar instruments	170	170	180	180	170	150	150	150	160	170	170	0	0%
Trust administration	4,470	4,400	4,460	4,360	4,290	4,430	4,200	4,150	4,100	4,260	4,140	-330	-7%
Fund administration	1,130	1,140	1,120	1,250	1,310	1,200	1,220	1,320	1,500	1,540	1,560	430	38%
Other activities auxiliary to financial services	550	580	580	600	620	630	670	680	680	690	710	160	29%
Fund management	380	370	390	410	420	420	410	420	440	440	420	40	11%
Insurance	350	360	360	360	370	370	360	350	350	340	330	-20	-6%
Legal activities	1,660	1,670	1,660	1,630	1,680	1,710	1,670	1,670	1,720	1,700	1,710	50	3%
Accounting and compliance	1,180	1,200	1,170	1,260	1,280	1,350	1,310	1,380	1,410	1,420	1,500	320	27%
Financial sector	13,430	13,460	13,460	13,760	13,700	13,700	13,440	13,480	13,560	13,670	13,590	160	1%

¹⁵ 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 June 2022.

The sector had a total of 13,590 jobs, representing an annual increase of 30 jobs, and a six-monthly decrease of 80 jobs from December 2021.

Appendix Table A8 shows the number of jobs in the sub-sectors comprising Jersey’s financial sector, from June 2017 to June 2022.

In June 2022, three of the eleven sub-sectors recorded their highest number of jobs since December 2013¹⁶: fund administration, accounting and compliance, and other activities auxiliary to financial services. In contrast, banking was the only sub-sectors to record their lowest number of jobs since December 2013.

The only notable annual decrease of at least 50 jobs was recorded in banking, which was down 150 jobs. Notable annual increases of at least 50 jobs were recorded in accounting and compliance (up 90) and fund administration (up 60). Other annual changes were of 40 or fewer jobs.

Over the last five years, since June 2017, five sub-sectors have seen increases and five have seen decreases. The sub-sectors that have seen the largest increases in jobs were fund administration (up 430), accounting and compliance (up 320), other activities auxiliary to financial services (up 160), and legal activities (up 50). In contrast, the sub-sector with the largest decrease in jobs was banking (down 380), followed by trust administration (down 330) and holding companies (down 70). 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 fund administration which increased by 38%, and holding companies which decreased by 35%, although the holding companies sub-sector exhibits variable job levels. The next largest change was in other activities auxiliary to financial services (up 29%), which includes services such as mortgage and loan brokerage and investment advisory. Accounting and compliance was up 27% over this period, and credit granting was down 17%. The next largest percentage change was in banking (down 12%) and fund management (up 11%). Other changes were of less than 10%.

¹⁶ 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, June 2017 to June 2022

Sub-sector	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities	220	190	170	170	150	140	140	120	120	110	110	-110	-50%
Software publishing	90	100	100	90	90	100	100	110	90	80	80	-10	-11%
Motion picture, video and television programme, and sound recording and publishing activities	70	70	70	90	80	80	80	70	70	80	70	0	0%
Radio and television programming and broadcasting activities	100	90	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0%
Telecommunications ¹⁷	510	520	530	550	580	590	600	580	560	570	540	30	6%
Computer programming activities	140	150	150	150	150	140	150	150	170	180	190	50	36%
Computer consultancy activities	520	530	540	560	570	570	560	550	570	550	530	10	2%
Information service activities	80	80	80	80	90	100	100	100	140	140	140	60	75%
Wholesale and repair of computers and communication equipment; Computer facilities management and other information technology and computer services	40	40	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	10	25%
Digital sector	1,770	1,770	1,780	1,830	1,870	1,870	1,870	1,830	1,870	1,850	1,810	40	2%

¹⁷ 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, June 2017 to June 2022

Sub-sector	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Printing	180	170	180	170	170	170	150	140	140	130	120	-60	-33%
Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities	220	190	170	170	150	140	140	120	120	110	110	-110	-50%
Software publishing	90	100	100	90	90	100	100	110	90	80	80	-10	-11%
Motion picture, video and television programme activities, and sound recording and publishing activities	70	70	70	90	80	80	80	70	70	80	70	0	0%
Radio and television programming and broadcasting activities	100	90	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0%
Telecommunications ¹⁷	510	520	530	550	580	590	600	580	560	570	540	30	6%
Computer programming activities	140	150	150	150	150	140	150	150	170	180	190	50	36%
Computer consultancy activities	520	530	540	560	570	570	560	550	570	550	530	10	2%
Information service activities, and research and development (R&D)	80	80	90	90	100	100	110	110	140	140	140	60	75%
Advertising agencies	200	200	200	210	220	220	210	210	230	230	220	20	10%
Performing arts and artistic creation	70	80	80	90	90	90	80	80	100	100	100	30	43%
Operation of arts facilities and support activities to performing arts	100	100	100	100	100	100	70	60	70	70	80	-20	-20%
Wholesale and repair of computers and communication equipment; computer facilities management and other IT and computer services	40	40	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	10	25%
TMT sector	2,330	2,330	2,340	2,400	2,440	2,450	2,380	2,320	2,400	2,390	2,330	0	0%

Digital sector commentary

This publication uses the latest UK standard industrial classification (UK SIC 2007, see the [annex](#)) which, in contrast to the previous version (SIC2003), has a specific information and communications sector; this sector covers much of the “digital economy”.

The UK Office for National Statistics (ONS) [defines](#) the digital sector to primarily be the information and communications sector, which includes publishing, broadcasting, telecommunications, computer programming and consultancy, and information services. The ONS definition also includes manufacture of electronic components and boards (SIC 2007 group 26.1) and manufacture of computers and peripheral equipment (26.2) from the manufacturing sector, and repair of computers and communication equipment (95.1) from the 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 June 2017 to June 2022.

The digital sector had a total of 1,810 jobs in June 2022, comprising 3% of the private sector. The two sub-sectors having the most jobs were computer consultancy (540 jobs) and telecommunications¹⁷ (530 jobs). The number of jobs in the digital sector decreased by 60 jobs from June 2021; sub-sectors recorded annual changes of at most 40 jobs.

In the last five years, since June 2017, the digital sector in Jersey has grown by 40 jobs, an increase of 2%. Notable increases in jobs were seen in information service activities (up 60) and computer programming activities (up 50); other increases were of at most 30 jobs. In contrast, only one sub-sector saw a notable decrease of at least 50 jobs: publishing of printed material decreased by 110 jobs (down 50%). The greatest percentage increases were seen in the information service activities (up 75%) and computer programming activities (up 36%). The greatest percentage decrease was in publishing of printed material (down 50%).

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 June 2017 to June 2022

In June 2022, the TMT sector had a total of 2,330 jobs, comprising 4% of the private sector. Since June 2021 there was an annual decrease of 70 jobs (3%). Compared to five years ago, the TMT sector had the same number of jobs in June 2017 and June 2022.

The annual and five-yearly changes in the number of jobs at a sub-sector level are essentially similar to those described above for the ONS-defined digital sector, which the TMT sector encompasses. As with the digital sector, all the annual changes for the TMT sector were 40 or fewer jobs. Most notable five-year changes of at least 50 jobs were in the ONS digital sector noted above, with the additions of information services and R&D, up 60, and printing, which decreased by 60 jobs.

Table A11 – Jobs in the miscellaneous business activities sector by sub-sector, June 2017 to June 2022

Sub-sector	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Real estate activities	470	470	480	500	500	500	490	480	530	550	560	90	19%
Management consultancy activities, and activities of head offices	600	640	660	670	720	760	820	800	800	800	810	210	35%
Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy; Technical testing and analysis; Scientific research and development	430	420	430	440	430	440	420	430	450	460	460	30	7%
Advertising, market research, and public relations and communication	310	330	340	350	350	350	340	320	340	330	370	60	19%
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	410	410	430	440	450	450	450	460	520	500	480	70	17%
Rental and leasing activities	250	210	230	220	260	240	220	230	260	240	280	30	12%
Employment activities	1,060	970	940	950	990	840	740	760	710	760	690	-370	-35%
Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities	210	190	200	180	200	190	180	150	150	130	170	-40	-19%
Security and investigation activities	380	400	410	350	310	330	270	290	270	270	460	80	21%
Cleaning activities and combined facilities support activities	1,300	1,280	1,300	1,340	1,350	1,350	1,280	1,270	1,320	1,320	1,140	-160	-12%
Landscape service activities	520	510	570	520	550	520	560	530	570	530	560	40	8%
Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	100	110	110	110	160	170	150	170	170	170	170	70	70%
Miscellaneous business activities	6,040	5,940	6,080	6,060	6,260	6,130	5,920	5,880	6,080	6,050	6,130	90	1%

Miscellaneous business activities commentary

The miscellaneous business activities sector includes private sector services usually provided to businesses that aren't 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 June 2017 to June 2022.

The miscellaneous business activities sector had 6,130 jobs in June 2022, accounting for 11% of private sector jobs. The sub-sectors with the highest number of jobs were cleaning and facilities support activities (1,140), management consultancy and head offices (810), and employment activities (690).

There was an annual increase of jobs in the sector of 50, with five sub-sectors seeing increases, two decreases, and four essentially unchanged. The only notable annual changes were seen in security and investigation activities, up 190, and cleaning and facilities support activities, down 180.

Over the last five years, since June 2017, the sector has grown by 90 jobs, a 1% increase. Six sub-sectors saw notable increases over this period; the largest gains were in management consultancy and head offices, up 210, followed by real estate, up 90. Two sub-sectors saw notable declines over this period: a decrease of 370 jobs in employment activities, and 160 in cleaning and facilities support activities.

Table A12 – Jobs in the private education, health and other services sector by sub-sector, June 2017 to June 2022

Sub-sector	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Public administration, defence, and compulsory social security	50	50	60	60	70	70	70	80	80	80	90	40	80%
Pre-primary, primary, secondary and higher education	460	470	490	490	440	450	450	470	490	470	470	10	2%
Other education, and educational support activities	600	580	650	600	710	680	630	670	750	750	730	130	22%
Medical and dental practice activities, and hospital activities	580	600	610	590	590	600	590	610	630	640	600	20	3%
Other human health activities	380	390	410	400	400	420	400	410	450	480	460	80	21%
Residential care activities	1,550	1,540	1,600	1,620	1,570	1,640	1,620	1,670	1,600	1,590	1,500	-50	-3%
Social work activities without accommodation	1,640	1,640	1,680	1,670	1,820	1,810	1,780	1,830	1,920	1,940	2,010	370	23%
Creative, arts and entertainment activities	180	180	190	190	190	190	150	140	160	180	180	0	0%
Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities	300	240	300	250	320	270	270	260	270	280	350	50	17%
Sports, amusement and recreation activities, and gambling and betting activities	790	730	830	770	760	710	700	740	790	820	810	20	3%
Washing and (dry-)cleaning of textile and fur products, and repair of computers and personal and household goods	230	240	240	230	230	230	220	230	240	240	230	0	0%
Hairdressing and other beauty treatment	580	590	590	590	590	580	580	570	590	600	620	40	7%
Other personal service activities n.e.c., funeral activities, physical well-being, activities of membership organisations, and activities of households as employers of domestic personnel	360	390	420	430	460	470	460	460	480	520	540	180	50%
Private education, health and other services	7,690	7,640	8,050	7,880	8,130	8,120	7,920	8,130	8,450	8,580	8,580	890	12%

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
- 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 June 2017 to June 2022.

In June 2022 there were 8,580 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 (2,010), and residential care activities (1,500).

The sector had an increase of 130 jobs compared to 12 months ago, an increase of 2%. There were notable annual increases of at least 50 jobs in social work activities without accommodation (up 90), libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities (up 80), and other personal service activities (up 60). The only decrease was the notable decrease in residential care activities (down 100). Other annual changes were of 40 or fewer jobs.

Over the last five years, since June 2017, the private education, health and other services sector grew by 890 jobs, a 12% increase. The largest increase was in social work activities without accommodation, up 370 jobs – a 23% increase. This was followed by: other personal services up 180 (50%); other education, and educational support activities, up 130 (22%); other human health activities, up 80 (21%); and libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities, up 50 (17%). The only notable decrease was in residential care activities, down 50 (3%).

Table A13 – Jobs in the hotels, restaurants and bars sector by sub-sector, June 2017 to June 2022

Sub-sector	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Hotels and similar accommodation	2,620	1,900	2,600	1,940	2,570	1,890	1,530	1,430	1,900	1,610	2,180	-440	-17%
Holiday and other short-stay accommodation; Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks	90	70	80	70	80	60	60	60	70	70	70	-20	-22%
Other accommodation	140	140	120	120	110	110	110	110	110	110	100	-40	-29%
Licensed restaurants	1,390	1,200	1,270	1,160	1,220	1,160	1,170	1,020	1,180	1,110	1,230	-160	-12%
Unlicensed restaurants and cafes	690	580	730	630	760	640	600	600	730	680	870	180	26%
Take away food shops and mobile food stands	290	310	350	370	370	380	320	360	390	430	390	100	34%
Event catering and other food service activities	200	160	220	170	210	180	100	110	190	160	270	70	35%
Beverage serving activities	1,020	1,020	1,060	1,080	1,090	1,050	820	810	850	840	1,010	-10	-1%
Hotels, restaurants and bars sector	6,430	5,370	6,420	5,530	6,400	5,480	4,700	4,500	5,420	5,010	6,120	-310	-5%

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 June 2017 to June 2022.

The hotels, restaurants and bars sector had 6,120 jobs in June 2022, accounting for 11% of private sector jobs. The sub-sectors with the highest number of jobs were hotels and similar accommodation (2,180), licensed restaurants (1,230), beverage serving activities (1,010), and unlicensed restaurants and cafes (870).

There was an annual increase of jobs in the sector¹⁸ of 700, a 13% increase, with five sub-sectors seeing increases and three essentially unchanged. The largest annual increases were seen in hotels and similar accommodation (up 280), followed by beverage service activities (up 160) and unlicensed restaurants and cafes (up 140).

Compared to June 2019, the total in June 2022 was 4% lower. However, the total in June 2020 was 26% lower than June 2019; the June 2022 total was 30% higher than in June 2020, recovering most of the loss observed in 2020. From June 2019 to June 2022 there was a decrease of 280 jobs, driven by decreases in hotels and similar accommodation (down 390) and beverage serving activities (down 80). The overall decrease was partially offset by notable increases in unlicensed restaurants and cafes (up 110) and event catering and other food service activities (up 60).

Over the last five years, since December 2016, the sector has decreased by 310 jobs, a 5% decrease. Four sub-sectors saw decreases over this period; notable decreases were seen in hotels and similar accommodation, down 440, and licensed restaurants, down 160. Three subsectors saw increases over the last five years; unlicensed restaurants and cafes increased by 180 jobs, take away food shops and mobile food stands increased by 100 jobs, and event catering and other food service activities increased by 70 jobs.

¹⁸ When making annual comparisons, it should be noted that in June 2021 there were COVID-19 travel restrictions for people travelling to the Island. There were no travel restrictions in place during June 2022.

Table A14 – Jobs in the transport and storage sector by sub-sector, June 2017 to June 2022

Sub-sector	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Passenger land transport excluding taxi operation	260	210	290	230	270	230	210	180	190	170	230	30	15%
Taxi operation	270	260	260	250	250	260	230	230	250	240	240	-40	-14%
Freight transport by road	200	210	200	190	200	210	180	200	210	220	230	40	21%
Removal services	60	60	70	70	70	70	60	70	80	80	80	20	33%
Water transport	70	60	80	60	80	70	60	50	50	50	80	30	60%
Air transport	80	80	90	90	90	90	80	80	70	70	90	20	29%
Support activities for transportation, except cargo handling	400	370	420	370	420	500	490	480	410	420	490	150	44%
Cargo handling; Warehousing and storage	300	280	290	270	300	280	250	180	190	200	230	-50	-18%
Postal and courier activities	430	440	420	450	400	440	430	480	460	480	500	70	16%
Transport and storage sector	2,060	1,970	2,100	1,990	2,090	2,140	1,990	1,940	1,890	1,930	2,160	260	14%

Transport and storage commentary

Appendix Table A14 shows the number of jobs in the transport and storage sector, overall and by sub-sector, from June 2017 to June 2022.

The transport and storage sector had 2,160 jobs in June 2022, accounting for 4% of private sector jobs. The sub-sectors with the highest number of jobs were postal and courier activities (500), and support activities for transportation except cargo handling (490).

There was an annual increase of 270 jobs in the sector¹⁸, a 14% increase. The only notable change was an increase of 80 jobs in support activities for transportation except cargo handling; other sub-sectors saw changes of fewer than 50 jobs an annual basis.

Compared to June 2019, the total in June 2022 was 3% higher. However, the total in June 2021 was 10% lower than in June 2019; the 14% annual increase from June 2021 to June 2022 more than recovered the decrease observed in the previous two years. Compared to June 2019, there were two sub-sector increases and one sub-sector increase which contributed to the overall increase of 70 jobs. The postal and courier activities sub-sector increased by 100 jobs, and the support activities for transportation sub-sector increased by 70 jobs. Cargo handling, warehousing and storage was the only subsector which had a notable decrease from June 2019, with a decrease of 70. The other six sub-sectors indicators were essentially unchanged.

Over the last five years, since June 2017, the sector has increased by 260 jobs, a 14% increase. Seven sub-sectors saw increases over this period and two saw decreases. The notable changes were an increase in support activities for transportation except cargo handling, up 150, postal and courier activities, up 70, and a decrease in cargo handling, warehousing and storage, down 50. Other changes over this period were of fewer than 50 jobs.