

Summary

In June 2019

- **the total number of jobs¹ was 62,440**, the highest figure recorded to date²
 - there were **54,630** jobs in the **private sector**, the highest figure recorded to date
 - there were **7,810** jobs in the **public sector**
- there were **480 more jobs than in June 2018**, representing an annual increase of 0.8%
 - the **private sector** recorded an annual increase of 380 jobs (0.7%)
 - the number of jobs in the **public sector** increased by 110 (1.4%)
- the increase in jobs in the private sector was predominantly due to an increase in the number of full-time positions, up by 230
- **6,830** jobs in the economy were on **zero-hours contracts**, representing 11% of the total
- there were 7,750 undertakings employing staff in the private sector, 170 more than a year earlier; over half (4,430) were single-person undertakings

At a sectoral³ level

- five sectors saw an **increase** in jobs on an annual basis; notable increases were observed in **finance and legal activities** (up 220), **miscellaneous business activities** (up 180), and **education, health and other services** and **information and communication** (each up 80)
- five sectors saw a **decrease** in jobs on an annual basis; there were notable decreases in **wholesale and retail** (down 110) and **agriculture and fishing** (down 80)
- the number of jobs in finance and legal activities was down slightly from its highest level recorded to date in December 2018, but the number was up on an annual basis; fund administration saw the largest annual increase in jobs in this sector (up 190)
- the annual increase of 110 jobs in the **public sector** was due to increases of 30 in the number of Government of Jersey (GoJ) core employees, of 60 in GoJ posts filled on zero-hours contracts and of 30 in non-States workers

Over the last five years (from June 2014 to June 2019), there has been an increase of 4,590 jobs in the private sector, an increase of 9%. The sectors seeing the largest increases in job numbers over the last five years are:

- private sector education, health and other services (up by 1,650; 25%)
- miscellaneous business activities (up 1,000; 19%)
- financial and legal activities (up 980; 8%)
- construction and quarrying (up 900; 18%)

Over the same five-year period, the number of jobs in the public sector decreased by 590 (down by 7%).

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

Introduction

This report presents information on jobs and undertakings in Jersey in June 2019. Job numbers presented in this report are a **count of jobs filled** and are not a count of unique individual employees. Some individuals are counted more than once if they are employed in more than one job *with different undertakings*.

From December 2013, the data used to produce this report has been collected under the Control of Housing and Work (Jersey) Law 2012⁴ (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 CHWL⁴ requires the reporting of employees who have worked in the latest month on zero-hours contracts, and employees who are classified as exempt
- **residential status:** the categories of residential status under the CHWL⁴ are “entitled” and “entitled to work” (both formerly “locally qualified”), “licensed” (formerly “J-category”), and “registered” (formerly “non-qualified”)

Under the previous Regulation of Undertaking and Development Law⁵ (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).

Summing across undertakings gives the total number of jobs in a grouping; this does not give the total number of employees, since some employees 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.

Total number of jobs

In June 2019, the total number of jobs in Jersey was 62,440. There were 54,630 jobs in the private sector and 7,810 jobs in the public sector (see [Notes 1 and 2](#)).

[Table 1](#) shows the private sector, public sector and total job count as recorded under the CHWL⁴ since June 2014.

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

Sector	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19
Private	50,040	48,220	50,880	49,860	52,480	50,950	53,770	52,010	54,250	53,070	54,630
Public	8,400	8,320	8,190	7,960	7,840	7,690	7,840	7,780	7,700	7,780	7,810
Total	58,430	56,540	59,060	57,820	60,320	58,640	61,610	59,790	61,960	60,850	62,440

The total number of jobs in June 2019 was 480 higher than a year earlier (in June 2018), representing an annual increase of 0.8%.

⁴ The [Control of Housing and Work \(Jersey\) Law 2012](#) came into effect in July 2013. Under this law, the administration and compilation of the manpower returns is conducted by the Population Office. Statistics Jersey analyses the collected data and produces this report.

⁵ [Regulation of Undertakings and Development \(Jersey\) Law 1973](#), as amended.

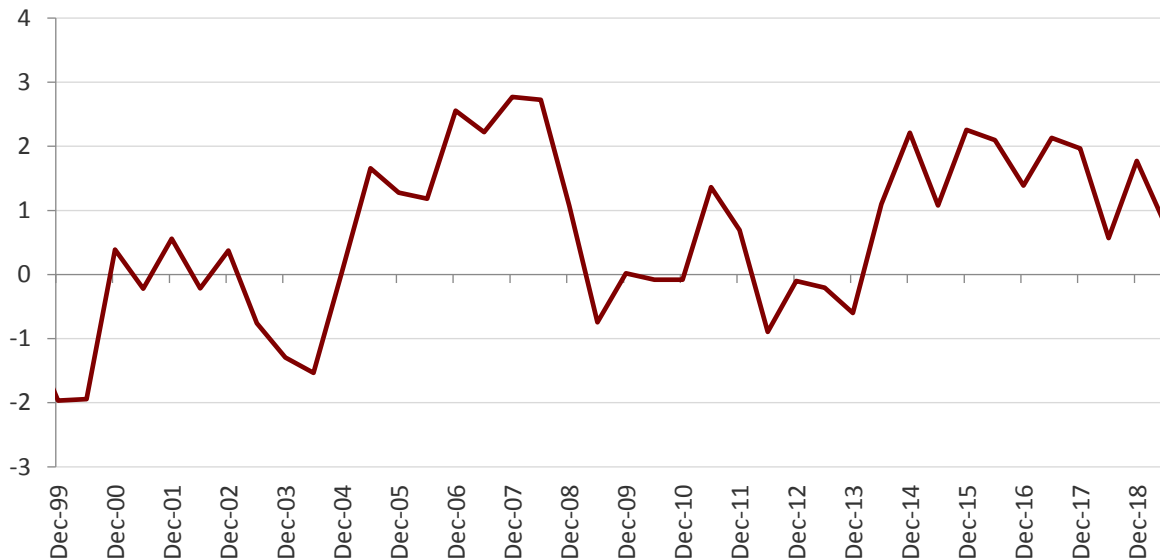
The latest annual rise in workforce jobs was driven by an increase of 380 jobs in the private sector, an increase 0.7% on an annual basis. The number of public sector jobs was 110 greater than in June 2018, an increase of 1.4%.

Acknowledging and adjusting for the change in reporting criteria under the RUDL⁶ and CHWL⁷, the number of jobs in both the workforce and the private sector in June 2019 were the highest recorded to date; see [Appendix Table A1](#).

Over the last five years, since June 2014, the number of workforce jobs increased by 4,010, a 7% increase. The private sector had 4,590 more jobs in June 2019, while the public sector had 590 fewer jobs⁸.

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

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



Between 2005 and 2008, the total number of jobs grew at an annual rate of between 1% and 3%. Over the subsequent five-year period – 2009 to 2013 – the number of jobs was relatively flat, with periods of smaller growth and decline. This was followed by a four-year period – 2014 to 2017 – in which the number of jobs grew at a rate of around 1 to 2% per year.

Since June 2018, the annual growth rate has been more variable; in December 2018 the annual growth rate was similar to that seen between 2014 and 2017, whilst for both June 2018 and June 2019 the growth rate was below 1% (at 0.6% and 0.7%, respectively).

On a six-monthly basis, the number of jobs in Jersey exhibits seasonal variation. While the total number of jobs in June 2019 increased by 480 on an annual basis, the total number of jobs in June 2019 was 1,590 more than in December 2018. This seasonal variation, between a summer total and the previous winter total, is the lowest observed since at least calendar year 2000.

⁶ [Regulation of Undertakings and Development \(Jersey\) Law 1973](#), as amended.

⁷ [Control of Housing and Work \(Jersey\) Law 2012](#), as amended.

⁸ Some undertakings previously included in the public sector were incorporated over this period; such undertakings, therefore, contributed to the private sector increase and the public sector decrease. The total number of jobs involved, moving from the public to the private sector, was approximately 100. See the [Notes](#) for more details.

⁹ To derive changes in total jobs on an annual basis across the timeframe covered by the two laws, the assumption has been made that undertakings were previously reporting all zero-hours and exempt staff within the aggregate figures returned under the RUDL. Furthermore, adjustments have been made to account for undertakings that were previously exempt from reporting under the RUDL.

Employment status

The number of jobs in June 2019 by employment status – for the private sector, public sector, and overall – is shown in [Table 2](#).

Table 2 – Number of jobs by contract type, June 2019

Sector	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	All employment statuses
Private	40,580	7,710	6,180	170	54,630
Public	6,270	890	660	0	7,810
Total jobs	46,850	8,590	6,830	170	62,440

In June 2019, three-quarters (75%) of all jobs filled were full-time. There were 6,830 jobs filled on zero-hours contracts in June 2019, representing 11% of total employment. Most of the remaining 14% were jobs filled on part-time contracts.

Residential status

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

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

Sector	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	All residential statuses
Private	46,630	1,570	6,260	170	54,630
Public	7,080	650	80	10	7,810
Total jobs	53,710	2,210	6,340	180	62,440

In June 2019, 86% of jobs were filled by employees with entitled or entitled to work status. [Table 4](#) shows that the public sector had a greater proportion of jobs filled by entitled or entitled to work employees and licensed employees than the private sector, and a lower proportion filled by registered employees. These proportions have been relatively static since the introduction of the CHWL; in June 2014, 87% of all jobs were filled by entitled employees, 3% by licensed and 10% by registered employees.

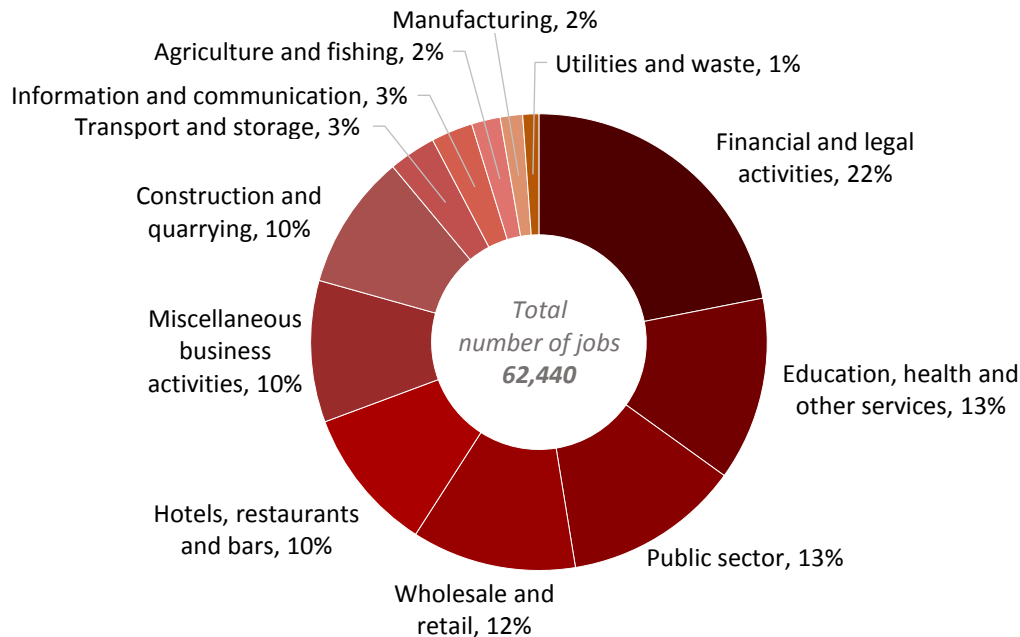
Table 4 – Percentage of jobs filled by residential status of current post holder, June 2019

Sector	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	All residential statuses
Private	85%	3%	11%	0%	100%
Public	91%	8%	1%	0%	100%
Total jobs	86%	4%	10%	0%	100%

Percentages are rounded to the nearest integer.

Sectors

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



In June 2019:

- the finance sector (13,680 jobs) accounted for more than a fifth (22%) of all jobs
- private sector education, health and other services (8,130) and the public sector (7,810) each accounted for 13% of all jobs
- wholesale and retail (7,270) accounted for 12% of all jobs

Private sector

Employment status

Table 5 shows the number of jobs in the private sector by employment status, from June 2014 to June 2019. For a breakdown by sector, see Appendix Table A3.

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

Employment status	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19
Full-time	36,730	35,220	37,320	36,180	38,050	37,480	39,800	38,650	40,350	39,410	40,580
Part-time	7,930	7,680	7,600	7,780	7,890	7,750	7,720	7,670	7,700	7,690	7,710
Zero-hours	5,330	5,130	5,790	5,780	6,480	5,580	6,140	5,560	6,060	5,840	6,180
Exempt	50	190	170	120	70	130	110	130	140	140	170
Private sector	50,040	48,220	50,880	49,860	52,480	50,950	53,770	52,010	54,250	53,070	54,630

In June 2019, almost three-quarters (74%) of private sector jobs were full-time. There were 6,180 jobs filled on zero-hours contracts in June 2019, accounting for 11% of all private sector jobs.

The overall annual increase of 380 jobs in the private sector was driven by increases of 230 full-time positions and 120 jobs filled on zero-hours contracts.

Residential status

Table 6 shows the number of private sector jobs by the residential status of the current post holder, from June 2014 to June 2019. For a breakdown by sector, see Appendix Table A4.

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

Residential status	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19
Entitled / entitled to work	42,940	42,340	43,400	43,650	44,910	44,500	46,290	45,210	46,280	46,330	46,630
Licensed	1,230	1,170	1,230	1,270	1,300	1,320	1,380	1,450	1,470	1,510	1,570
Registered	5,820	4,520	6,070	4,820	6,200	5,000	5,980	5,220	6,370	5,100	6,260
Exempt	50	190	170	120	70	130	110	130	140	140	170
Private sector	50,040	48,220	50,880	49,860	52,480	50,950	53,770	52,010	54,250	53,070	54,630

The overall annual increase of 380 jobs in the private sector was driven by an increase of 350 jobs filled by entitled and entitled to work employees. The number of jobs filled by entitled and entitled to work employees in the private sector in June 2019 was the highest recorded to date.

The number of private sector jobs filled by licensed employees was 100 higher than in June 2018. The number of licensed employees in the private sector in June 2019 was the highest recorded to date.

In contrast, the number of jobs filled by employees with registered status decreased by 110 on an annual basis.

Number of undertakings

In June 2019, there were 7,750 active undertakings in the private sector that employed staff¹⁰, over half (57%) of which were single-person undertakings.

Table 7 shows the number of private sector undertakings by sector and number of employees. In June 2019, almost nine out of ten (88%) of all undertakings had fewer than 10 employees.

The total number of undertakings in June 2019 was 170 higher than a year earlier; see Table 8. The private service sectors (education, health and other services, and miscellaneous business activities) accounted for 88% of this increase.

The number of single-person undertakings increased by 250 over the year to June 2019, and driving the total increase in undertakings over this period. There was a decrease of 80 in the number of undertakings employing two or more staff.

¹⁰ Only undertakings that employ staff need to submit manpower returns, and are the only undertakings reported on in this publication. The total number of active undertaking in June 2019 was 32,869, including those that do not employ staff; figures for all undertakings are published by the JFSC and [Jersey Finance](#).

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

Sector	1	2–5	6–9	10–19	20–49	50+	Total
Agriculture and fishing	80	40	10	20	10	+	170
Manufacturing; utilities and waste	210	50	30	10	10	10	320
Construction and quarrying	720	390	100	70	50	10	1,340
Wholesale and retail	460	270	90	60	40	20	930
Hotels, restaurants and bars	150	190	70	70	30	30	530
Transport and storage	220	30	10	10	10	10	290
Information and communication	220	80	10	10	10	10	330
Financial and legal activities	250	170	50	40	50	60	620
Miscellaneous business activities	1,000	350	80	70	40	10	1,550
Education, health and other services	1,120	300	80	70	60	30	1,670
Total private sector undertakings	4,430	1,880	530	430	290	190	7,750

+: non-zero less than 5

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

Undertaking size	Jun-14	Dec-14 ¹¹	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19
Single-person	3,290	3,230	3,230	3,420	3,600	3,760	3,870	4,010	4,180	4,300	4,430
Two or more persons	3,310	3,210	3,260	3,260	3,350	3,290	3,370	3,350	3,400	3,330	3,320
Total private sector undertakings	6,610	6,440	6,490	6,680	6,950	7,050	7,240	7,360	7,580	7,630	7,750

Since December 2014¹¹, the total number of private sector undertakings has increased by 1,310; of this increase, 1,200 (92%) were single-person undertakings.

¹¹ The decrease in the number of undertakings between June and December 2014 was due to the removal from reporting of inactive undertakings and undertakings not requiring a licence.

Sectoral breakdown

Table 9 shows the sectoral breakdown of jobs in the private sector in June 2018 and June 2019, the corresponding annual changes, and the five-year changes. The six-monthly job totals for the period June 2014 to June 2019 are shown in [Appendix Table A2](#).

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

Sector	Jun-18	Jun-19	Annual change	Annual % change	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Agriculture and fishing	1,350	1,270	-80	-6%	-380	-23%
Manufacturing	950	990	40	4%	150	18%
Construction and quarrying	6,010	5,990	-20	0%	900	18%
Utilities and waste	710	710	0	0%	20	3%
Wholesale and retail	7,380	7,270	-110	-1%	-180	-2%
Hotels, restaurants and bars	6,420	6,400	-20	0%	70	1%
Transport and storage	2,100	2,090	-10	0%	130	7%
Information and communication	1,760	1,840	80	5%	240	15%
Financial and legal activities	13,460	13,680	220	2%	980	8%
Miscellaneous business activities	6,080	6,260	180	3%	1,000	19%
Education, health and other services	8,050	8,130	80	1%	1,650	25%
Private sector	54,250	54,630	380	1%	4,590	9%

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

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

- financial and legal activities saw the largest increase, with 220 more jobs on an annual basis, driven by 200 more full-time jobs
- miscellaneous business activities increased by 180 jobs on an annual basis, driven by 110 more full-time jobs, with part-time jobs and zero-hours making up the remainder of the increase
- education, health and other services¹³ saw an increase of 80 jobs on an annual basis, driven by 60 more full-time jobs
- information and communication also increased by 80 jobs, driven by 90 more full-time jobs; the number of zero-hours jobs increased slightly and that of part-time jobs decreased slightly in this sector

¹² Percentage changes are shown rounded to the nearest integer.

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

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

- wholesale and retail had the largest annual decrease, with 110 fewer jobs than in June 2018, driven by a decrease of 110 full-time jobs; the decrease in part-time jobs was almost offset by an increase in jobs filled on zero-hours contracts
- jobs in agriculture and fishing decreased by 80 on an annual basis, mostly due to 110 fewer full-time positions; there were small increases in both part-time and zero-hours jobs

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

Over the last five years (from June 2014 to June 2019), there has been an increase of 4,590 jobs in the private sector, an increase of 9%; 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:

- education, health and other services (up by 1,650, 25%)
- miscellaneous business activities (up 1,000, 19%)
- financial and legal activities (up 980, 8%)
- construction and quarrying (up 900, 18%)

Most sectors recorded higher numbers of jobs in June 2019 than five years ago; the only sectors which saw reduced job counts were agriculture and fishing, down 380 jobs (-23%), and wholesale and retail, down 180 (-2%).

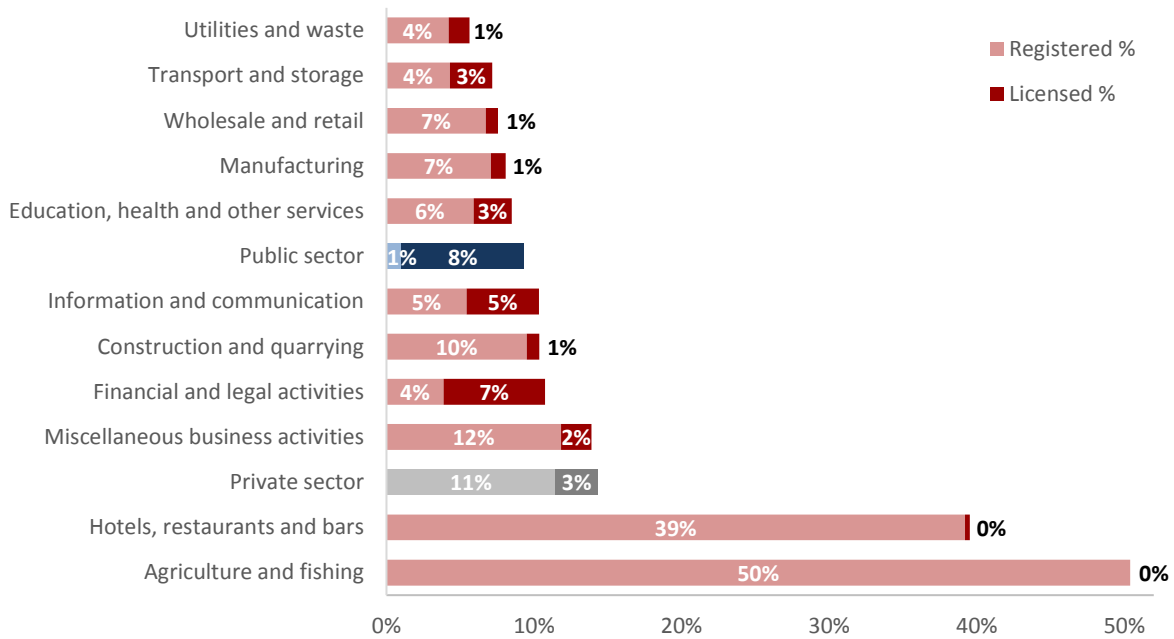
In terms of residential status, the number of private sector jobs filled by employees with entitled or entitled to work status was 350 higher in June 2019 than a year earlier, in June 2018. This increase was driven by more staff with such residential status filling jobs in financial and legal activities (up 200), and miscellaneous business activities (up 130). See [Appendix Table A4](#) for a sectoral breakdown by residential status.

In June 2019, the number of licensed employees in the private sector was 100 higher on an annual basis. The finance and legal sector recorded the greatest number (940) and highest proportion (7%) of licensed employees in June 2019, and has consistently done so since residential status has been recorded (December 2001). The public sector had the highest proportion of licensed employees (8%), but the total number of such employees in the public sector (650) was lower than in finance and legal activities.

The number of private sector jobs filled by registered employees decreased by 110 since June 2018, driven by decreases in agriculture and fishing (down 80), construction and quarrying (down 50), finance and legal activities (down 40) and wholesale and retail (down 30). In contrast, annual increases were seen in hotels, restaurants and bars (up 50) and miscellaneous business activities (up 40).

In June 2019, the hotels, restaurants and bars sector recorded the greatest number (2,510) of registered employees of any sector. The agriculture and fishing sector had the highest proportion of registered employees (50%), followed by hotels, restaurants and bars (39%). See [Figure 3](#) for a breakdown of registered and licensed employees by sector.

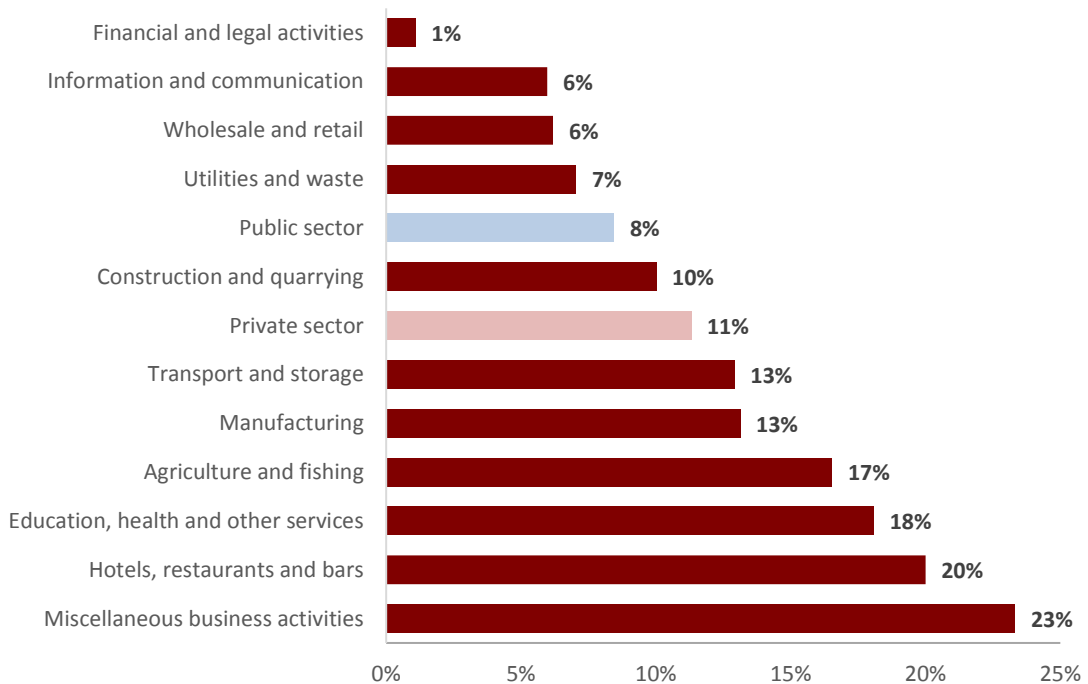
Figure 3 – Registered and licensed employees as a percentage of all employees by sector, June 2019



In June 2019, there were 6,180 private sector jobs filled on zero-hours contracts. [Figure 4](#) shows the percentage of jobs filled in each of the private sectors through zero-hour contracts.

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

Figure 4 – Percentage of jobs filled on zero-hours contracts by sector, June 2019



Finance sector

Finance and legal activities (the “finance sector”) accounted for a quarter (25%) of private sector jobs in June 2019.

The total number of jobs in this sector was 220 higher than a year earlier, in June 2018. However, this was 80 lower than six months previously, when the sector had recorded its highest number of jobs filled to date.

[Appendix Table A7](#) shows the number of jobs in the sub-sectors comprising Jersey’s finance sector, from June 2013 to June 2019.

In June 2019, five of the eleven sub-sectors recorded their highest number of jobs since December 2013: fund administration; accounting and compliance; fund management; insurance; and other activities auxiliary to financial services.

Fund administration recorded the largest annual increase, with 190 more jobs. The next largest increase was 100 jobs in accounting and compliance, followed by 50 in banking and 40 in other activities auxiliary to financial services. In contrast, trust administration saw the largest decrease, with a drop of 180 jobs. Other annual changes were of 30 or fewer jobs.

Over the last five years, since June 2014, eight sub-sectors have seen increases and three have seen decreases. The sub-sectors that saw the largest increases in jobs were trust administration (up 490), fund administration (up 430), accounting and compliance (up 220), other activities auxiliary to financial services (up 180), and fund management (up 100). In contrast, the sub-sector with the largest decrease was banking (down 360). There was also a decrease of 100 jobs in both legal activities and holding companies, a sub-sector with variable job levels.

The sub-sector that has experienced the greatest percentage increase in jobs over the last five years is that of fund administration. This sub-sector saw an increase in jobs of 49%. This was followed by other activities auxiliary to financial services (up 41%), which includes services such as mortgage and loan brokerage and investment advisory. Fund management and trusts and similar instruments were both up 31% over this period.

Activities of holding companies saw the greatest proportional decrease in jobs over the last five years, down 45%, although this sub-sector exhibits variable job levels. The other decreases over this period were of 10% or less.

Looking further back, the number of jobs in the banking sub-sector in June 2019 was around 2,000 lower than that recorded eleven years earlier, in June 2008. Over the same period, employment in the trust and fund administration and legal sub-sectors (combined) has increased by around 2,000.

Digital sector

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

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

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

The digital sector had a total of 1,870 jobs in June 2019; the two sub-sectors having the most jobs were computer consultancy (570) and wired telecommunications (550). There has been an overall increase of 90 jobs in the sector since June 2018, driven by an increase of 50 jobs in wired telecommunication activities and 30 in computer consultancy activities. The largest annual decrease was of 20 jobs in publishing of printed material. Other sub-sectors experienced smaller or essentially no annual changes.

In the last five years, since June 2014, the digital sector in Jersey has grown by 260 jobs, an increase of 16%. The largest increases in jobs were in wired telecommunications (130) and computer consultancy (120), while the greatest percentage increases were seen in the wholesale and repair of digital equipment (67%) and wired telecommunications (31%). Six of the ten digital sub-sectors have seen increased numbers of jobs over this five-year period. In contrast, publishing of printed material decreased by 80 jobs over the period.

Technology, media and telecommunications

The “Technology, Media and Telecommunications (TMT) sector” expands on the digital sector definition above, and also includes: printing (18.1 from the manufacturing sector); advertising, and research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering (73.11 and 72.19 from miscellaneous business activities); and creative, arts and entertainment activities (90 from education, health and other services).

Appendix Table A9 shows the number of jobs in the TMT sector, overall and by sub-sector, from June 2014 to June 2019.

In June 2019, the TMT sector had a total of 2,440 jobs. Over the last five years, since June 2014, the TMT sector has grown by 330 jobs, an increase of 16%.

The changes in the number of jobs at a sub-sector level are essentially similar to those described above for the ONS-defined digital sector, which the TMT sector encompasses.

Service sectors

Miscellaneous business activities

The miscellaneous business activities sector includes private sector services usually provided to businesses that aren't classified elsewhere. These include real estate activities, administrative and support service activities, and professional, scientific and technical activities (excluding legal and accounting activities, which are included in the finance sector).

Appendix Table A10 shows the number of jobs in the miscellaneous business activities sector, overall and by sub-sector, from June 2014 to June 2019.

The miscellaneous business activities sector had 6,260 jobs in Jun 2019. The sectors with the highest number of jobs were cleaning and facilities support activities (1,350), employment activities (990), and management consultancy and head offices (710).

There was an annual increase of jobs in the sector of 180, with most sub-sectors seeing increases. The largest annual increases were seen in four sub-sectors, each of which increased by 50 jobs: management consultancy and head offices; employment activities; cleaning and facilities support; and office administration and office and business support. The only sub-sectors to decrease in jobs over the last year were security and investigation activities, down 90, and landscape service activities, down 20.

Over the last five years, since June 2014, the sector has grown by 1,000 jobs, a 19% increase. The largest gains were in management consultancy and head offices, up 240, followed by cleaning and facilities support (up 180), and 120 jobs in each of real estate activities, advertising, market research and public relations, and other professional, scientific and technical activities. The only sector to see a decline over this five-year period was security and investigation activities, which was down 20.

Education, health and other services

The education, health and other services sector includes private sector services usually provided to individuals. *Services provided by the public sector are not included in this sector.*

These services include the following broad sub-sectors:

- Education
- Human health and social work activities
- Public administration, defence and compulsory social security
- Arts, entertainment and recreation
- Other (personal) service activities
- Activities of households as employers
- Undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities for households own use
- Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies

Appendix Table A11 shows the number of jobs in the education, health and other services sector, overall and by sub-sector, from June 2014 to June 2019.

In June 2019, there were 8,130 jobs in this sector, 80 more than in June 2018. The largest increase was in social work activities without accommodation, up 130, followed by other education and educational support activities, up 60. The largest decrease was seen in sports activities, amusement and recreation activities, and gambling and betting activities, down 70. There were annual increases in five sub-sectors and decreases in six sub-sectors.

Over the last five years, since June 2014, the education, health and other services sector grew by 1,650 jobs, a 25% increase. The largest increase was in social work activities without accommodation, up 620 jobs – a 52% increase. This was followed by residential care activities, up 270, and other education and educational support activities, up 230 (a 48% increase). The largest percentage increase was seen in private undertakings operating in the public administration, defence and compulsory social security sub-sector, up 75% (30 jobs). There were no decreases in any sub-sectors over this period, although one sub-sector, washing and (dry-)cleaning of textile and fur products, and repair of computers and personal and household goods, was essentially unchanged.

Public Sector

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

- Government of Jersey¹⁴ (GOJ) core jobs (filled on permanent and fixed-term contracts)
- Government of Jersey non-core jobs (filled on zero-hours contracts)
- Government of Jersey Trading Bodies - Jersey Fleet Management and Jersey Car Parks
- non-States Workers – individuals who do not hold an employment contract with the Government of Jersey but who are remunerated via the Government of Jersey payroll provision; such individuals include States Members, Commissioners, Non-Executive Directors, Jurats and Shadow Board Members
- the States of Jersey Development Company, trading as the Jersey Development Company (JDC)
- employment by the Island's twelve parishes

Government of Jersey (GOJ)

Core jobs (on permanent and fixed-term contracts)

Table 10 shows the Government of Jersey **core jobs**, on both a headcount and full-time equivalent¹⁵ (FTE) basis, from June 2014 to June 2019.

Table 10 – Government of Jersey core jobs: headcount and FTE basis, June 2014 to June 2019¹⁶

	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19
Headcount	7,110	7,080	7,020	6,940	6,770	6,670	6,690	6,710	6,720	6,750	6,750
Full-time equivalent ¹⁵	6,310	6,270	6,230	6,130	6,010	5,930	5,950	5,940	6,010	6,050	6,030

On an annual basis, GOJ core headcount was 30 higher than in June 2018; over the same period there was an increase of 20 on an FTE basis.

All public sector jobs

The number of jobs in all public sector categories for the period covered by the CHWL are shown in Table 11.

In June 2019, there were 7,810 jobs filled in the public sector, an increase of 110 jobs since June 2018.

¹⁴ Previously named the States of Jersey.

¹⁵ Full-time equivalent (FTE) is the number of hours contracted or worked, divided by the total standard full-time hours for the relevant pay group (i.e. a full-time job = 1, and a half time job = 0.5). The FTE numbers shown in Table 10 are 'Actual adjusted FTE', that is the actual FTE excluding employees who are covering staff absence.

¹⁶ 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. Visit Jersey commenced operations in March 2015; from June 2015, jobs at Visit Jersey are included in the private sector. Jersey Sport Limited was created in June 2017; from June 2017 jobs at Jersey Sport are included in the private sector. Prior to these dates, jobs in these entities were included in the public sector. The total number of jobs involved in these changes, from the public to the private sector, was approximately 100.

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

Category	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19
GOJ – core	7,110	7,080	7,020	6,940	6,770	6,670	6,690	6,710	6,720	6,750	6,750
GOJ – zero-hours	690	670	590	460	500	440	570	500	460	490	520
GOJ Trading Bodies	50	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Non-States Workers	100	90	80	80	70	70	80	80	80	100	110
JDC	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	20	20	20
Parish	440	430	440	430	450	450	440	430	380	390	380
Public sector jobs	8,400	8,320	8,190	7,960	7,840	7,690	7,840	7,780	7,700	7,780	7,810

There was an increase of 30 in the number of GOJ core jobs (headcount) from June 2018 to June 2019. There were increases of 60 in GOJ zero-hours jobs and of 30 in non-States workers over the same period.

In June 2019, 8% of public sector jobs were filled on zero-hours contracts; see [Table 2¹⁷](#).

Residential status

The number of public sector jobs by residential status of employees from June 2014 to June 2019 is shown in [Table 12](#).

Table 12 – Number of public sector jobs by residential status of current post holder, June 2014 to June 2019

Residential status	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19
Entitled / entitled to work	7,690	7,600	7,470	7,290	7,190	7,040	7,190	7,160	7,050	7,070	7,080
Licensed	570	580	590	560	560	550	540	540	570	610	650
Registered	90	90	100	90	90	100	100	80	80	80	80
Exempt	50	40	30	10	10	10	10	+	10	10	10
Public sector jobs	8,400	8,320	8,190	7,960	7,840	7,690	7,840	7,780	7,700	7,780	7,810

On an annual basis, in June 2019 there was an increase of 80 in jobs filled by licensed staff, and an increase of 30 in jobs filled by entitled or entitled to work staff.

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

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](#).

Annex

The standard industrial classification system

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

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

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

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

Standard industrial classification 2007 sectors

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

Standard industrial classification 2003 sectors

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

Notes

Private sector

The “private sector” includes the former States Trading Committees (both before and after incorporation), the Jersey Financial Services Commission (JFSC), the Family Nursing and Home Care Service, and the Channel Islands Competition Regulatory Authority (CICRA).

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

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

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

Public sector

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

Revisions

The figures in this report for the previous return (December 2018) include some revisions compared with those published in the previous report¹⁸. These are standard revisions undertaken after every labour market publication, and are made as improvements in the data for the previous return become available.

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

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

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

Statistics Jersey

11 October 2019

¹⁸ [Labour market report December 2018](#), Statistics Jersey

Appendix

Data tables can be found on the Statistics Jersey website under [Labour market statistics](#).

Table A1 – Jobs in the economy, and the private and public* sectors, from 1999 to 2019

Year	Return	Private	Public*	Total
1999	Jun	48,770	6,170	54,940
	Dec	43,610	6,010	49,620
2000	Jun	47,760	6,110	53,870
	Dec	43,810	5,990	49,810
2001	Jun	47,560	6,200	53,760
	Dec	43,960	6,120	50,090
2002	Jun	47,390	6,250	53,640
	Dec	43,960	6,310	50,270
2003	Jun	46,790	6,440	53,230
	Dec	43,210	6,410	49,620
2004	Jun	45,830	6,590	52,420
	Dec	43,130	6,510	49,640
2005	Jun	46,760	6,530	53,280
	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	54,630	7,810 / 6,750	62,440

* Public sector jobs are Government of Jersey (GOJ) core jobs for the period June 1999 to June 2013. For the period covered by the [CHWL](#), from December 2013, two numbers are shown: overall public sector / GOJ core jobs.

Table A2 – Private sector jobs by sector, June 2014 to June 2019

Sector	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19
Agriculture and fishing	1,650	1,030	1,530	970	1,410	990	1,380	900	1,350	930	1,270
Manufacturing	840	820	850	830	890	880	910	910	950	930	990
Construction and quarrying	5,090	5,040	5,290	5,380	5,610	5,710	5,910	5,830	6,010	6,010	5,990
Utilities and waste	690	690	700	710	710	730	730	710	710	710	710
Wholesale and retail	7,450	7,670	7,480	7,490	7,450	7,540	7,450	7,530	7,380	7,490	7,270
Hotels, restaurants and bars	6,330	5,050	6,220	5,210	6,340	5,260	6,430	5,370	6,420	5,540	6,400
Transport and storage	1,960	1,840	1,980	1,910	2,030	1,900	2,060	1,970	2,100	1,990	2,090
Information and communication	1,600	1,560	1,600	1,660	1,690	1,710	1,750	1,750	1,760	1,800	1,840
Financial and legal activities	12,700	12,790	13,010	13,290	13,280	13,270	13,430	13,460	13,460	13,760	13,680
Miscellaneous business activities	5,260	5,350	5,480	5,590	5,810	5,720	6,030	5,940	6,080	6,110	6,260
Education, health and other services	6,480	6,390	6,750	6,820	7,280	7,240	7,690	7,640	8,050	7,860	8,130
Total private sector headcount	50,040	48,220	50,880	49,860	52,480	50,950	53,770	52,010	54,250	53,120	54,630

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

Sector	June 2018				December 2018				June 2019			
	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt
Agriculture and fishing	1,050	100	200	+	700	100	130	+	940	110	210	10
Manufacturing	670	180	100	0	670	180	100	0	660	200	130	+
Construction and quarrying	4,900	380	720	10	4,950	370	660	20	4,970	400	600	20
Utilities and waste	600	50	50	10	600	50	50	+	610	50	50	+
Wholesale and retail	5,350	1,600	420	20	5,350	1,630	480	20	5,240	1,560	450	20
Hotels, restaurants and bars	4,330	910	1,160	20	3,590	910	1,010	20	4,220	870	1,280	30
Transport and storage	1,570	250	290	+	1,470	220	300	+	1,570	240	270	+
Information and communication	1,490	170	100	+	1,530	180	90	+	1,580	150	110	+
Financial and legal activities	12,390	900	130	40	12,610	890	220	30	12,590	920	150	20
Miscellaneous business activities	3,360	1,280	1,430	10	3,370	1,300	1,380	10	3,470	1,310	1,460	20
Education, health and other services	4,650	1,900	1,470	30	4,570	1,860	1,420	30	4,710	1,910	1,470	30
Private sector jobs	40,350	7,700	6,060	140	39,410	7,690	5,840	140	40,580	7,710	6,180	170

+: non-zero less than 5

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

Sector	June 2018				December 2018				June 2019			
	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt
Agriculture and fishing	630	+	720	+	610	+	310	+	620	+	640	10
Manufacturing	890	10	60	0	890	10	50	0	910	10	70	+
Construction and quarrying	5,330	50	620	10	5,390	40	540	20	5,350	50	570	20
Utilities and waste	660	10	20	10	670	10	20	+	660	10	30	+
Wholesale and retail	6,780	50	520	20	6,900	60	490	20	6,700	60	490	20
Hotels, restaurants and bars	3,900	30	2,460	20	3,620	20	1,880	20	3,840	20	2,510	30
Transport and storage	1,950	50	110	+	1,870	50	70	+	1,940	60	90	+
Information and communication	1,570	80	100	+	1,620	80	110	+	1,660	90	100	+
Financial and legal activities	11,990	870	570	40	12,260	910	560	30	12,190	940	530	20
Miscellaneous business activities	5,240	130	700	10	5,280	130	650	10	5,370	130	740	20
Education, health and other services	7,350	190	480	30	7,230	190	430	30	7,410	210	480	30
Private sector jobs	46,280	1,470	6,370	140	46,330	1,510	5,100	140	46,630	1,570	6,260	170

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A5a – Private sector jobs by sector, employment status and residential status of current post holder, December 2017 to June 2018

Sector	December 2017								June 2018							
	Full-time			Part-time		Zero-Hours		Exempt	Full-time			Part-time		Zero-Hours		Exempt
	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered		Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered	
Agriculture and fishing	470	+	290	90	10	20	20	+	470	+	580	90	10	60	130	+
Manufacturing	610	10	50	170	+	80	10	0	620	10	40	180	+	90	10	0
Construction and quarrying	4,240	40	430	390	20	580	130	10	4,370	50	480	360	20	590	130	10
Utilities and waste	570	10	20	60	+	40	+	+	560	10	20	50	+	50	+	10
Wholesale and retail	4,830	50	440	1,670	80	420	30	20	4,870	50	420	1,540	60	370	40	20
Hotels, restaurants and bars	2,230	20	1,310	650	200	620	330	20	2,390	30	1,910	710	200	810	350	20
Transport and storage	1,360	50	40	240	10	260	10	+	1,440	50	80	240	10	270	20	+
Information and communication	1,290	90	100	150	10	110	+	+	1,310	80	90	160	10	100	+	+
Financial and legal activities	10,910	860	620	900	10	130	+	30	10,970	870	550	890	10	130	+	40
Miscellaneous business activities	2,920	120	210	1,080	180	1,170	260	10	2,990	130	250	1,080	200	1,180	250	10
Education, health and other services	3,970	200	340	1,720	40	1,270	60	40	4,100	190	360	1,830	60	1,410	70	30
Private sector jobs	33,400	1,440	3,820	7,120	550	4,700	860	130	34,100	1,460	4,780	7,120	580	5,050	1,010	140

+: non-zero less than 5

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

Table A5b – Private sector jobs by sector, employment status and residential status of current post holder, December 2018 to June 2019

Sector	December 2018								June 2019							
	Full-time			Part-time		Zero-hours		Exempt	Full-time			Part-time		Zero-hours		Exempt
	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered		Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered	Entitled / entitled to work	Registered	
Agriculture and fishing	450	+	240	90	10	60	70	+	440	+	500	100	10	80	130	10
Manufacturing	620	10	40	180	+	90	10	0	610	10	50	190	10	110	20	+
Construction and quarrying	4,490	40	410	360	10	540	120	20	4,490	50	440	380	20	490	110	20
Utilities and waste	570	10	20	50	+	50	+	+	570	10	30	50	0	40	+	+
Wholesale and retail	4,870	60	420	1,580	50	450	30	20	4,770	60	420	1,510	40	410	40	20
Hotels, restaurants and bars	2,210	20	1,360	710	210	700	310	20	2,310	20	1,890	690	180	850	440	30
Transport and storage	1,370	50	40	210	10	290	10	+	1,450	60	60	230	20	260	20	+
Information and communication	1,350	80	100	170	+	90	+	+	1,400	90	90	150	+	100	10	+
Financial and legal activities	11,170	910	530	880	10	210	20	30	11,130	940	520	910	10	150	+	20
Miscellaneous business activities	3,050	130	200	1,120	180	1,110	270	10	3,080	130	260	1,120	190	1,160	300	20
Education, health and other services	4,060	190	320	1,820	40	1,350	60	30	4,140	210	370	1,860	50	1,410	60	30
Private sector jobs	34,230	1,510	3,670	7,170	520	4,930	910	140	34,390	1,570	4,620	7,180	530	5,050	1,120	170

+: non-zero less than 5

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

Table A6 – Residential status of overall public sector headcount, June 2018 to June 2019

Division	June 2018				December 2018				June 2019			
	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled to work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt
GOJ – core	6,100	560	70	0	6,080	610	60	0	6,050	640	60	0
GOJ – zero-hours	450	+	10	0	470	0	10	0	500	+	10	0
GOJ Trading Bodies	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0
Non-States Workers	80	+	0	10	80	+	0	10	90	+	0	10
JDC	10	+	0	0	10	+	+	0	10	+	+	0
Parish	380	0	+	0	390	0	+	0	380	0	+	0
Public sector jobs	7,050	570	80	10	7,070	610	80	10	7,080	650	80	10

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A7 – Jobs in the finance and legal activities sector by sub-sector, June 2014 to June 2019¹⁹

Sub-sector	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Banking	3,700	3,610	3,620	3,640	3,390	3,280	3,220	3,320	3,290	3,380	3,340	-360	-10%
Credit granting and other financial services	90	100	100	110	110	110	120	110	110	100	100	10	11%
Holding companies	220	250	200	250	250	190	200	140	140	220	120	-100	-45%
Trusts and similar instruments	130	140	150	150	170	170	170	170	180	180	170	40	31%
Trust administration	3,790	3,820	3,910	3,930	4,080	4,290	4,470	4,400	4,460	4,360	4,280	490	13%
Fund administration	880	900	1,000	1,030	1,070	1,100	1,130	1,140	1,120	1,250	1,310	430	49%
Other activities auxiliary to financial services	440	480	490	500	540	550	550	580	580	600	620	180	41%
Fund management	320	310	320	360	360	370	380	370	390	410	420	100	31%
Insurance	320	320	320	320	320	330	350	360	360	360	370	50	16%
Legal activities	1,780	1,780	1,810	1,870	1,810	1,630	1,660	1,670	1,660	1,630	1,680	-100	-6%
Accounting and compliance	1,050	1,070	1,090	1,140	1,190	1,250	1,180	1,200	1,170	1,260	1,270	220	21%
Finance sector	12,700	12,790	13,010	13,290	13,280	13,270	13,430	13,460	13,460	13,760	13,680	980	8%

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

Table A8 – Jobs in the ONS definition of the digital sector by sub-sector, June 2014 to June 2019

Sub-sector	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities	230	220	210	220	220	210	220	190	170	170	150	-80	-35%
Software publishing	70	70	80	80	80	90	90	100	100	90	90	20	29%
Motion picture, video and television programme, and sound recording and publishing activities	70	60	70	80	90	80	70	70	70	90	80	10	14%
Radio and television programming and broadcasting activities	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	90	90	100	100	0	0%
Wired telecommunications activities	420	430	450	450	450	470	470	480	500	520	550	130	31%
Wireless, satellite and other telecommunications activities	50	50	50	50	50	50	40	40	40	40	40	-10	-20%
Computer programming activities	130	120	120	140	150	130	140	150	150	150	150	20	15%
Computer consultancy activities	450	440	440	460	470	490	520	530	540	560	570	120	27%
Information service activities	90	70	70	70	80	80	80	80	80	80	90	0	0%
Wholesale and repair of computers and communication equipment; Computer facilities management and other information technology and computer services	30	30	30	30	30	40	40	40	50	50	50	20	67%
Digital sector	1,610	1,570	1,610	1,680	1,710	1,740	1,770	1,770	1,780	1,830	1,870	260	16%

Table A9 – Jobs in the technology, media and telecommunications (TMT) sector by sub-sector, June 2014 to June 2019

Sub-sector	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Printing	150	150	150	150	170	180	180	170	180	170	170	20	13%
Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities	230	220	210	220	220	210	220	190	170	170	150	-80	-35%
Software publishing	70	70	80	80	80	90	90	100	100	90	90	20	29%
Motion picture, video and television programme activities, and sound recording and publishing activities	70	60	70	80	90	80	70	70	70	90	80	10	14%
Radio and television programming and broadcasting activities	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	90	90	100	100	0	0%
Wired telecommunications activities	420	430	450	450	450	470	470	480	500	520	550	130	31%
Wireless, satellite and other telecommunications activities	50	50	50	50	50	50	40	40	40	40	40	-10	-20%
Computer programming activities	130	120	120	140	150	130	140	150	150	150	150	20	15%
Computer consultancy activities	450	440	440	460	470	490	520	530	540	560	570	120	27%
Information service activities and R&D	90	70	70	80	80	80	80	80	90	90	100	10	11%
Advertising agencies	170	170	180	180	190	180	200	200	200	210	220	50	29%
Performing arts and artistic creation	70	70	60	60	70	70	70	80	80	90	90	20	29%
Operation of arts facilities and support activities to performing arts	110	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-10	-9%
Wholesale and repair of computers and communication equipment; computer facilities management and other IT and computer services	30	30	30	30	30	40	40	40	50	50	50	20	67%
TMT sector	2,110	2,070	2,100	2,170	2,240	2,280	2,330	2,330	2,340	2,400	2,440	330	16%

Table A10 – Jobs in the miscellaneous business activities sector by sub-sector, June 2014 to June 2019

Sub-sector	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Real estate activities	370	420	450	420	470	470	470	470	480	500	490	120	32%
Management consultancy activities; Activities of head offices	470	490	520	490	540	570	600	640	660	670	710	240	51%
Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy; Technical testing and analysis; Scientific research and development	370	360	370	360	390	410	430	420	430	440	440	70	19%
Advertising, market research, and public relations and communication	230	240	250	240	260	260	310	330	340	350	350	120	52%
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	340	330	340	330	380	400	410	410	430	440	460	120	35%
Rental and leasing activities	260	220	240	220	240	220	250	210	230	220	260	0	0%
Employment activities	970	1,030	980	1,030	1,050	990	1,060	970	940	950	990	20	2%
Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities	180	160	200	160	220	200	210	190	200	180	200	20	11%
Security and investigation activities	340	350	380	350	380	360	380	400	410	350	320	-20	-6%
Cleaning activities and combined facilities support activities	1,170	1,220	1,190	1,220	1,260	1,250	1,300	1,280	1,300	1,340	1,350	180	15%
Landscape service activities	460	450	490	450	520	500	520	510	570	520	550	90	20%
Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	100	90	80	90	90	90	100	110	110	110	160	60	60%
Miscellaneous business activities	5,260	5,350	5,480	5,350	5,810	5,720	6,040	5,940	6,080	6,070	6,260	1,000	19%

Table A11 – Jobs in the education, health and other services sector by sub-sector, June 2014 to June 2019

Sub-sector	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Public administration, defence, and compulsory social security	40	40	40	40	50	50	50	50	60	60	70	30	75%
Pre-primary, primary, secondary and higher education	430	440	430	440	440	460	460	470	490	490	460	30	7%
Other education, and educational support activities	480	440	490	490	550	530	600	580	650	600	710	230	48%
Medical and dental practice activities, and hospital activities	550	570	550	550	550	540	580	600	610	590	590	40	7%
Other human health activities	290	270	280	300	350	360	380	390	410	400	400	110	38%
Residential care activities	1,300	1,310	1,370	1,430	1,460	1,480	1,550	1,540	1,600	1,620	1,570	270	21%
Social work activities without accommodation	1,190	1,260	1,360	1,420	1,500	1,500	1,640	1,640	1,680	1,670	1,810	620	52%
Creative, arts and entertainment activities	180	170	160	160	170	180	180	180	190	190	190	10	6%
Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities	290	230	300	240	300	230	300	240	300	250	320	30	10%
Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities, and gambling and betting activities	680	620	750	650	780	740	790	730	830	770	760	80	12%
Washing and (dry-)cleaning of textile and fur products, and repair of computers and personal and household goods	230	210	220	210	220	230	230	240	240	230	230	0	0%
Hairdressing and other beauty treatment	540	550	530	570	580	590	580	590	590	590	590	50	9%
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	300	290	280	320	340	350	360	390	420	430	460	160	53%
Education, health and other services	6,480	6,390	6,750	6,820	7,280	7,240	7,690	7,640	8,050	7,880	8,130	1,650	25%