

Summary for the Labour Market Report in June 2024

- The **total number of jobs**¹ was **65,290**.² This was made up of 55,590 jobs in the private sector and 9,710 jobs in the public sector. The number of jobs, in both private and public sectors, were at their highest recorded to date.
- There was an **annual increase of 510 jobs (0.8%)** since June 2023.
 - In the **private sector** there was an **annual increase of 70 jobs (0.1%)**. There was a decrease of 70 jobs filled by entitled or entitled for work individuals since June 2023, which was more than offset by increases in jobs filled by other residential statuses.
 - In the **public sector** there was an **annual increase of 440 jobs (4.7%)**. This increase was driven by an increase of 450 in the number of Government of Jersey (GOJ) core jobs (permanent and fixed term employees). The departments with the largest annual increase in core staff were Children, Young People, Education and Skills (up 190) and Health and Community Services (up 150).

In the private sector at the sectoral³ level

- Three sectors saw notable **annual increases** in jobs:
 - **130 jobs in private education, health and other services** (up 1.5%)
 - **120 jobs in financial and legal activities** (up 0.9%)
 - **100 jobs in miscellaneous business activities** (up 1.6%)
- Three sectors recorded notable **annual decreases** in jobs:
 - **160 jobs in construction and quarrying** (down 2.5%)
 - **100 jobs in hotels, restaurants and bars** (down 1.5%)
 - **80 jobs in wholesale and retail** (down 1.1%)

Over the last five years (from June 2019 to June 2024)

- There was an **increase of 2,820 all sector jobs** (up 4.5%) from June 2019.
 - The total number of private sector jobs increased over five years by 930 (up 1.7%).
 - Public sector jobs increased by 1,890 from June 2019 to June 2024 (up 24.2%), which has brought the proportion of workforce jobs in Government of Jersey core jobs (13.2%) above the average for the last two decades (12.1%).

Introduction

This report presents information on jobs and undertakings⁴ in Jersey in June 2024. 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 (individuals who are self-employed) are both included in the figures presented in this report, and collectively are referred to as employees.

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

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

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

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

Total number of jobs

In June 2024, the total number of jobs in Jersey was 65,290. There were 55,590 jobs in the private sector and 9,710 jobs in the public sector; these sectors are defined in the [notes](#). The total job count from 2000 to 2024 is illustrated in [Figure 1](#); changes in reporting requirements over this period are detailed in the [notes](#). Job counts for the last five years for the private sector, public sector, and the whole workforce are shown in [Table 1](#).

Figure 1: In June 2024 the total number of jobs saw an annual increase of 0.8%
 Total jobs in Jersey in June and December for 2000 to 2024

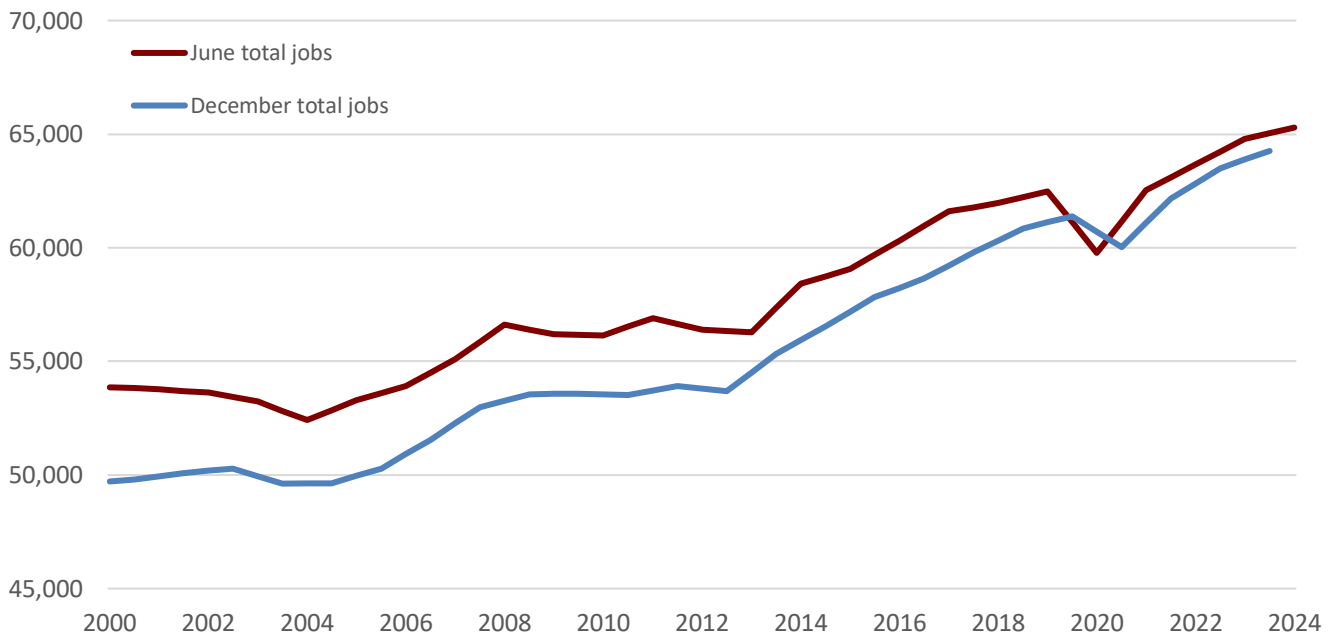


Table 1: Total job count for the private and public sectors, June 2019 to June 2024

Sector	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24
Private	54,660	53,260	51,440	51,500	53,750	53,370	54,810	54,430	55,520	54,810	55,590
Public	7,820	8,130	8,340	8,530	8,790	8,790	8,840	9,070	9,270	9,450	9,710
Total	62,470	61,380	59,780	60,020	62,540	62,160	63,650	63,500	64,780	64,260	65,290

The total number of jobs in June 2024 was 510 higher than in June 2023, representing an annual increase of 0.8%. This brought the total number of jobs to the highest recorded total.

The annual increase comprised an increase of 70 jobs in the private sector, an increase of 0.1%, and an annual increase of 440 jobs in the public sector, an increase of 4.7%. The number of jobs in the private and public sectors in June 2024 were both the highest recorded to date.

Over the five years since June 2019, the number of workforce jobs increased by 2,820, a 4.5% increase. This comprised of a net increase of 930 jobs (1.7%) in the private sector and a net increase of 1,890 jobs (24.2%) in the public sector. There have been consistent annual increases in public sector jobs since June 2019, while there was a net decrease of 580 public sector jobs between June 2014 and June 2019; see [Appendix Table A1](#) and the chapter on the [public sector](#) for more details.

On a six-monthly basis, the number of jobs in Jersey exhibits seasonal variation; with the exception of 2020,⁵ the December total has been lower than the previous June.

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

The number of workforce jobs is driven by the private sector, which contains 85% of the total. [Figure 2](#) highlights the proportion of all jobs that were Government of Jersey (GOJ) core jobs over this period.⁶ The proportion of all jobs in Jersey that were Government of Jersey core jobs in June 2024, 13.2%, was above the mean for the last two decades (12.1%). The mean over the last two years since June 2022 was 12.7%, which was higher than the period June 2017 to June 2020, when it averaged 11.3%. The proportion was more variable when the seasonal variation in total jobs was larger; for 2000 to 2015, the June mean was 12.0% and the December mean was 12.6%.

Figure 2: GoJ core jobs increased to 13.2% of all jobs in June 2024, 0.6 pp above the previous June record
Government of Jersey core jobs as a percentage of all jobs, 2000 to 2024

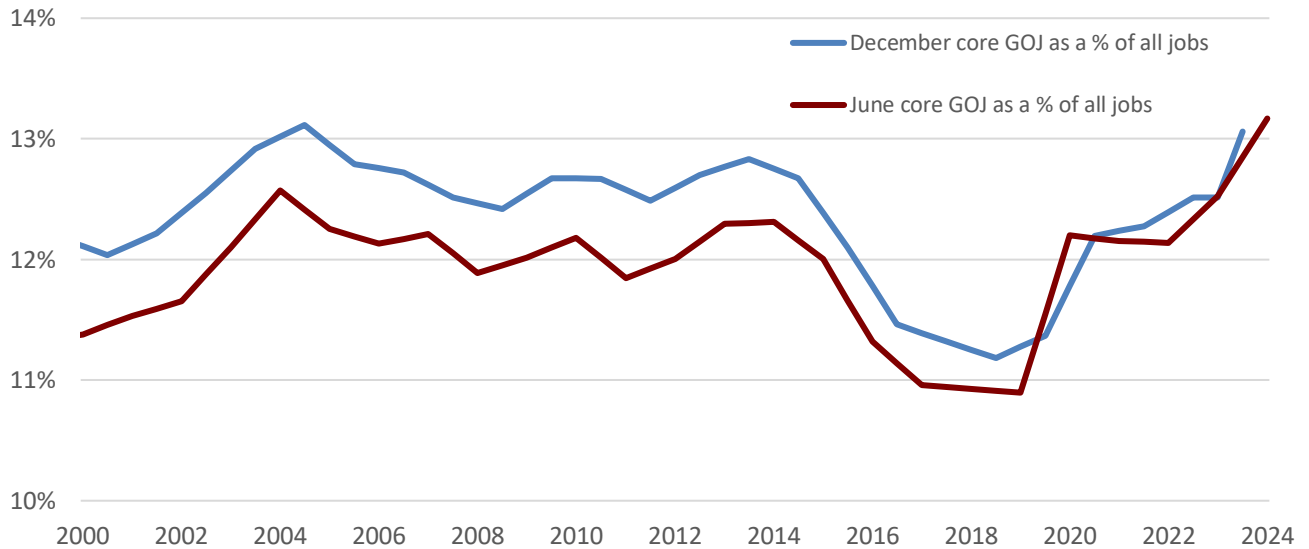
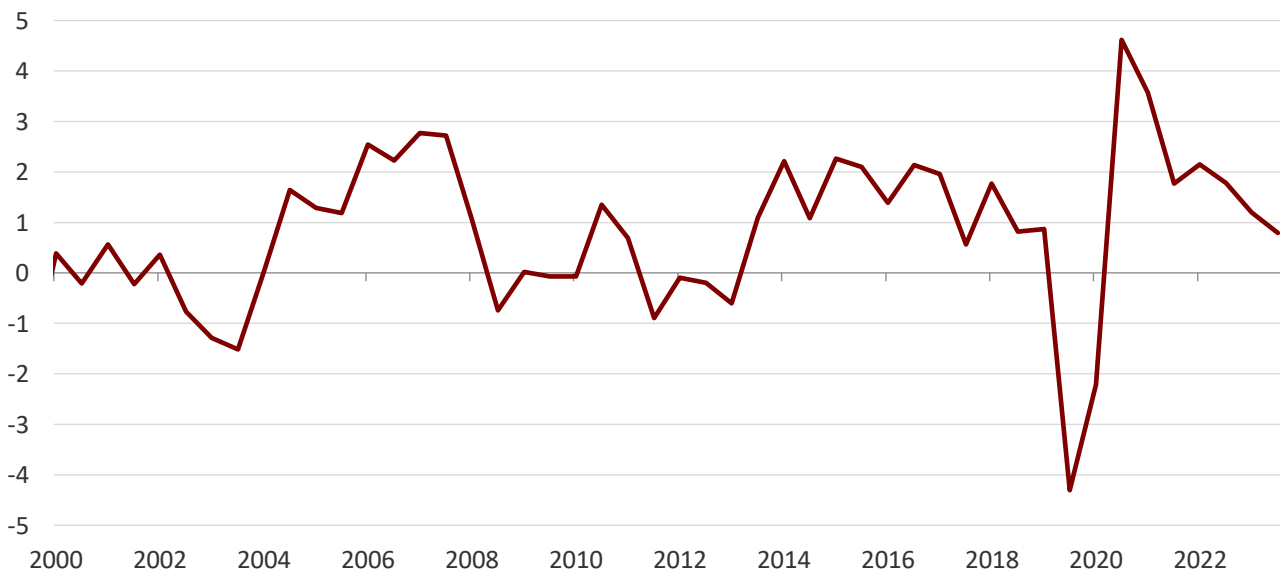


Figure 3: Workforce jobs saw an annual increase of 0.8% in June 2024
Annual percentage change in the total number of jobs from 2000 to 2024



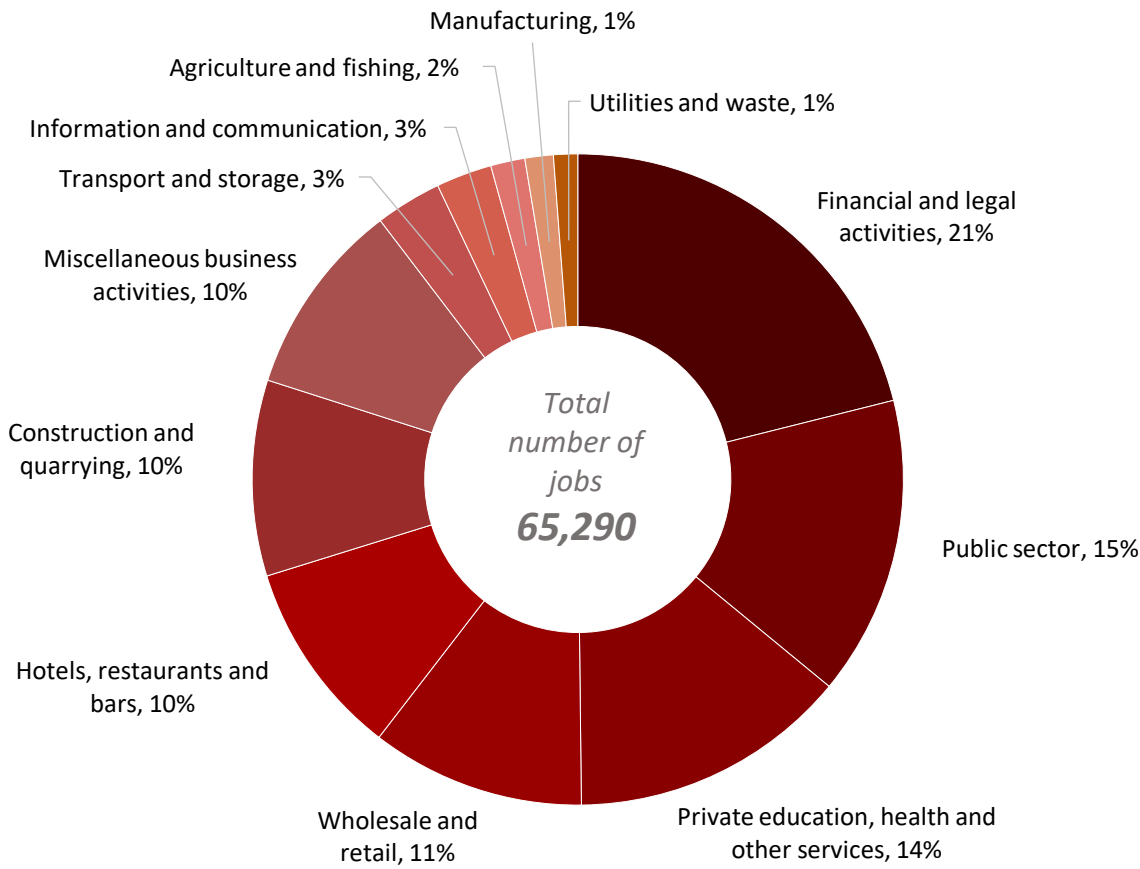
Between 2005 and 2008, the total number of jobs grew at an annual rate of between 1% and 3%. After the Global Financial Crisis, from 2009 to 2013 the number of jobs was relatively flat, with periods of smaller growth and decline. Following this, from 2014 to 2019 there were annual increases in jobs of between 0.5% and 2.5%.

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

Both June and December 2020 showed considerable decreases due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on jobs on an annual basis, -4.3% and -2.2% respectively. These were followed by a 4.6% annual increase in June 2021 and a 3.6% increase in December 2021. The December 2021 increase was the largest December percentage change recorded since the Regulation of Undertakings and Development Law (RUDL) made manpower returns mandatory in 1998, and the second largest percentage increase, with the largest being the increase of 4.6% in June 2021. The June 2021 total was at a similar level to June 2019 with 70 more jobs. In June 2022 the annual increase was 1.8%, which brought the total up to 1,180 more than June 2019, in line to where the average annual change observed between 2017-2019 would be had it continued.

June 2023 saw an annual increase of 1.8%, similar to the annual changes seen in June and December 2022. The June 2024 annual increase was smaller and essentially the same as the annual increase in June 2019 (both 0.8%).

Figure 4: Financial and legal activities was the largest sector in June 2024, with 21% of workforce jobs
 Percentage of total jobs by sector, June 2024



Employment status

The number of jobs in June 2024 by employment status, for the private sector, public sector, and overall, is shown in [Table 2](#).

Table 2: Number of jobs by employment status, June 2024

Sector	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	All employment statuses
Private	41,390	7,650	6,140	410	55,590
Public	7,980	1,080	650	0	9,710
Total jobs	49,370	8,730	6,790	410	65,290

In June 2024, just over three-quarters (76%) of all jobs filled were full-time. There were 6,790 jobs filled on zero-hours contracts, representing 10% of total employment. The remaining 14% of jobs were predominantly part-time.

Comparing the private and public sectors, 74% of private sector jobs were full-time compared to 82% for the public sector. In the private sector 11% of jobs were zero-hours, which was higher than in the public sector (7% of jobs). In the private sector 14% of jobs were part-time, whilst in the public sector 11% of jobs were part-time.

The exempt status is detailed in the CHWL⁷ and covers staff who have registered or licensed residential status but their employer is exempt from counting them as such for business licencing purposes. Exempt jobs are excluded from the full-time, part-time, and zero-hour totals.

⁷ The [Control of Housing and Work \(Exemptions\) \(Jersey\) Order 2013](#)

Residential status

[Table 3](#) shows the residential status⁸ of employees currently filling roles in June 2024, for the private sector, public sector, and overall.

Table 3: Number of jobs by residential status of current post holder, June 2024

Sector	Entitled / entitled for work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	All residential statuses
Private	47,110	2,120	5,950	410	55,590
Public	8,350	930	220	210	9,710
Total jobs	55,460	3,050	6,170	620	65,290

In June 2024, 85% of jobs were filled by employees with entitled or entitled for work status. [Table 4](#) shows that the public sector had a larger proportion of jobs filled by licensed employees than the private sector, and a smaller proportion filled by registered employees. These proportions have been relatively static since the introduction of the Control of Housing and Work Law (CHWL).

Table 4: Percentage of jobs filled by residential status of current post holder, June 2024

Sector	Entitled / entitled for work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	All residential statuses
Private	85%	4%	11%	1%	100%
Public	86%	10%	2%	2%	100%
Total jobs	85%	5%	9%	1%	100%

Percentages are rounded to the nearest integer.

⁸ As detailed in the [methodology note](#), the data source of residential status data changed in January 2022.

Private sector

Employment status

[Figure 5](#) illustrates number of jobs in the private sector by employment status, from December 2013 to June 2024; 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. [Table 5](#) shows the job counts from June 2019 to June 2024. For a breakdown by sector, see [Appendix Table A3](#).

Figure 5: Part-time private sector jobs have increased by 13% since June 2022

Number of private sector jobs by employment status, December 2013 to June 2024

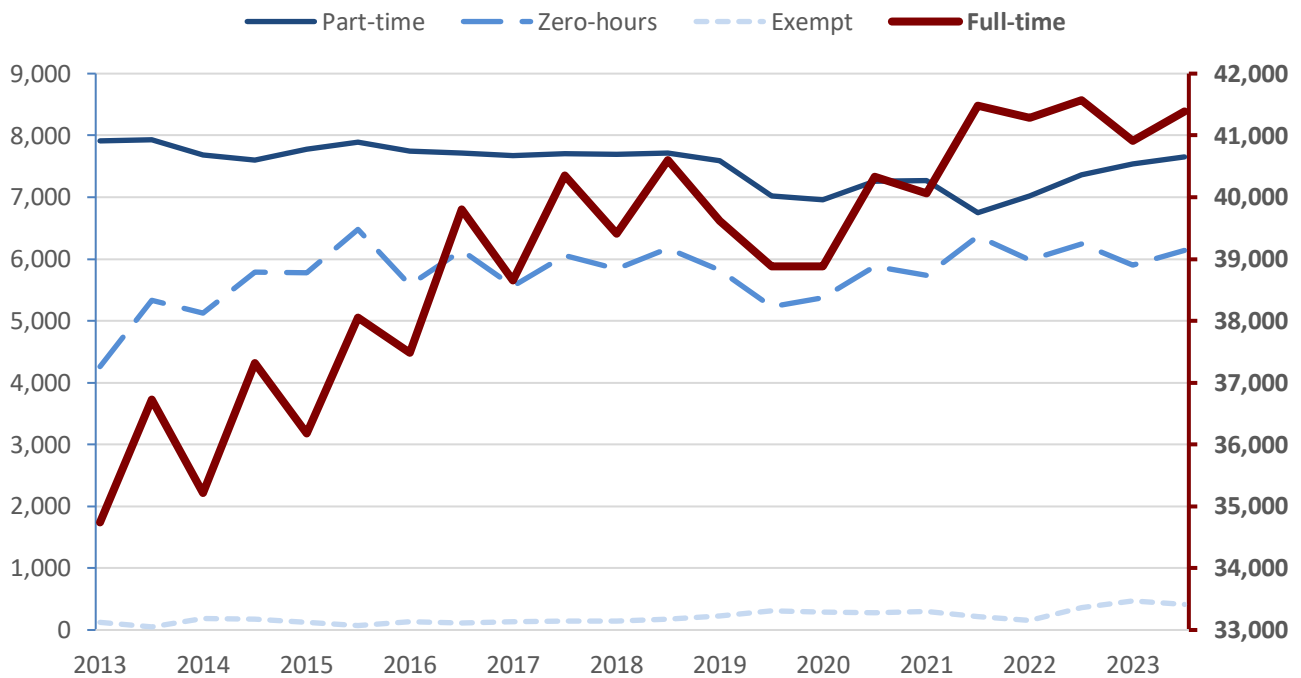


Table 5: Number of private sector jobs by employment status, June 2019 to June 2024

Employment status	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24
Full-time	40,600	39,620	38,880	38,880	40,330	40,060	41,480	41,280	41,570	40,910	41,390
Part-time	7,710	7,590	7,020	6,960	7,260	7,270	6,750	7,020	7,360	7,540	7,650
Zero-hours	6,170	5,820	5,230	5,370	5,880	5,740	6,370	5,990	6,240	5,900	6,140
Exempt	170	230	310	290	280	300	220	150	360	470	410
Private sector	54,660	53,260	51,440	51,500	53,750	53,370	54,810	54,430	55,520	54,810	55,590

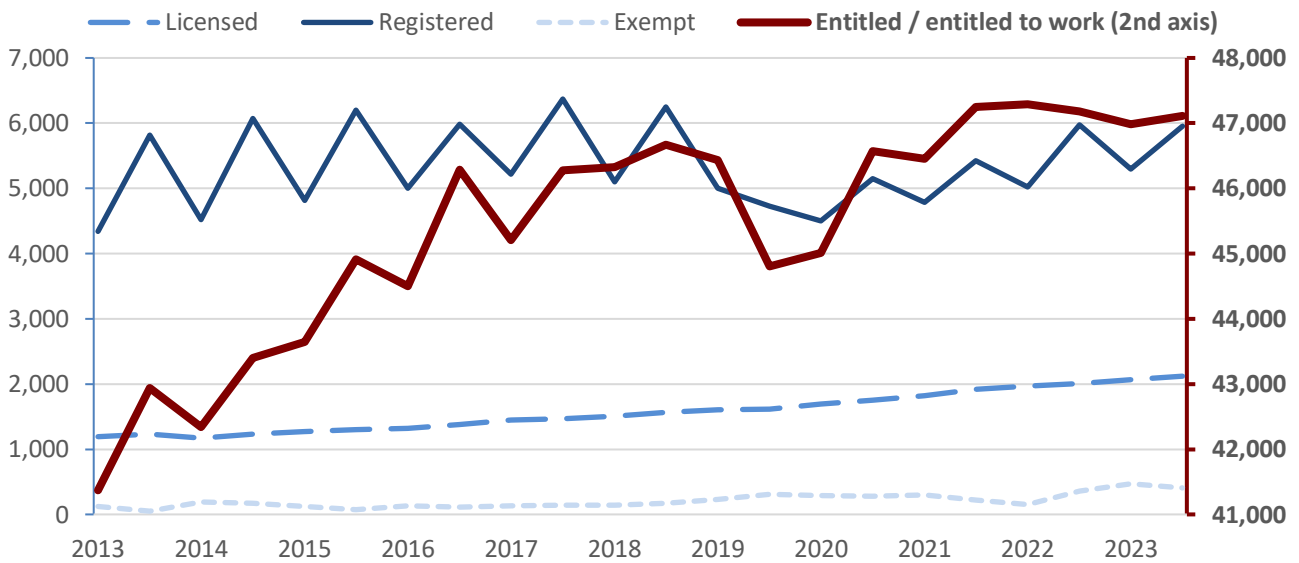
In June 2024, just under three-quarters (74%) of private sector jobs were full-time, 14% were part-time, and 11% were filled on zero-hours contracts.

The overall annual increase of 70 jobs in the private sector was driven by increases of 290 part-time jobs (up 4%) and 50 exempt jobs (up 14%). In contrast, there were decreases of 180 full-time jobs (down 0.4%) and 100 zero-hour jobs (down 2%). The higher number of exempt jobs in June 2024 may have included some jobs that in previous years would have been classified in other statuses; this may have resulted in lower totals for some of those employment statuses in June 2024.

Residential status

[Figure 6](#) illustrates the number of private sector jobs by the residential status of the current post holder from December 2013 to June 2024; note that as jobs filled by entitled and entitled for work staff made up approximately 87% 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. [Table 6](#) shows the job counts from June 2019 to June 2024. For a breakdown by sector, see [Appendix Table A4](#).

Figure 6: The number of jobs filled by each residential status was essentially unchanged since June 2023
Number of private sector jobs by residential status, December 2013 to June 2024



The overall annual increase of 70 jobs in the private sector was driven by an increase of 110 jobs filled by licensed employees (up 5%). There were also increases of 50 exempt jobs (up 14%). However, there was a decrease of 70 jobs filled by entitled or entitled for work employees (0% change). The higher number of exempt jobs may have included some jobs that in previous years would have been classified in other statuses; this may have resulted in lower totals for some of those residential statuses in June 2024.

Over the last five years since June 2019:

- jobs filled by licensed staff increased by 550 (up 35%)
- jobs filled by entitled and entitled for work staff increased by 440 (up 1%)
- jobs filled by registered staff decreased by 300 (down 5%)

Table 6: Number of private sector jobs by residential status of current post holder, June 2019 to June 2024

Residential status	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24
Entitled / entitled for work	46,670	46,430	44,800	45,010	46,570	46,450	47,250	47,290	47,180	46,580	47,110
Licensed	1,570	1,600	1,610	1,690	1,750	1,820	1,920	1,970	2,010	2,060	2,120
Registered	6,250	5,000	4,730	4,500	5,150	4,790	5,420	5,020	5,970	5,650	5,950
Exempt	170	230	310	290	280	300	220	150	360	470	410
Private sector	54,660	53,260	51,440	51,500	53,750	53,370	54,810	54,430	55,520	54,810	55,590

The number of private sector jobs filled by registered staff was essentially unchanged on an annual basis (down 20 jobs, 0% change). The number of jobs filled by registered staff in June 2024 was down 300 (down 5%) since June 2019.

The number of jobs filled by licensed staff in June 2024 was 110 higher than in June 2023, and was the highest recorded since the current residential statuses were introduced (December 2013).⁹ Since June 2015 there have been consistent increases in jobs filled by licensed staff, with the figure in each report being the highest on record at the time.

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

Employment status and residential status

Considering both employment status and residential status together, the largest category of jobs has consistently been full-time positions filled by individuals classified as “entitled” or “entitled for work”. This “core private sector” group has averaged nearly two-thirds (64%) of private sector jobs since residential statuses began being recorded in December 2013.⁹ Between June 2022 and June 2023, the number of jobs in this core private sector category decreased by 500, marking the second-largest annual decline for June since July 2013, when the current residential statuses were implemented. The largest decrease was in June 2020, with a reduction of 650 jobs during the COVID-19 pandemic. From June 2023 to June 2024, there was a further annual decrease of 210 jobs in the core private sector category.

Prior to the introduction of the Control of Housing and Work Law (CHWL), the Regulation of Undertakings and Development Law (RUDL)¹⁰ used the category “locally qualified”, which closely corresponds to the “entitled” or “entitled for work” category under CHWL. Full-time locally qualified jobs are therefore considered core private sector positions until June 2013. Only two periods saw annual declines in core private sector jobs before 2013: June 2003 to December 2004 and June 2009 to December 2009. Both of these periods, as well as the 2020 decline, coincided with increases in registered unemployment (individuals registered actively seeking work).

June 2024 was consistent with these periods as there was a decrease in core private sector jobs, and registered unemployment saw an annual increase of 10% [in June 2024](#) (60 people). However, from June 2022 to June 2023 there was a decrease of 1% in registered unemployment, while core private sector jobs also decreased over this period.

In June 2024, there were annual decreases of 210 full-time and 130 zero-hours jobs filled by entitled or entitled for work individuals in the private sector. These declines were offset by increases of 270 part-time jobs filled by entitled or entitled for work individuals, along with an additional 110 full-time positions filled by licensed individuals. With smaller annual changes of fewer than 100 jobs in other categories, the private sector recorded a net increase of 70 jobs overall.

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

⁹ The [Control of Housing and Work \(2012\) Law](#) (CHWL) came into effect in July 2013, with December 2013 being the first manpower return collected under this law.

¹⁰ The [Regulation of Undertakings and Development Law](#) (RUDL) was in effect from June 1998 to July 2013, when it was superseded by the Control of Housing and Work Law.

Number of undertakings

In June 2024, there were 8,430 active undertakings in the private sector that employed staff,¹¹ over half (59%) 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 2024, 89% of undertakings employed fewer than 10 staff, a proportion that has not substantially changed in the last decade (88% in June 2014).

Table 7: Private sector undertakings by number of employees (headcount), June 2024

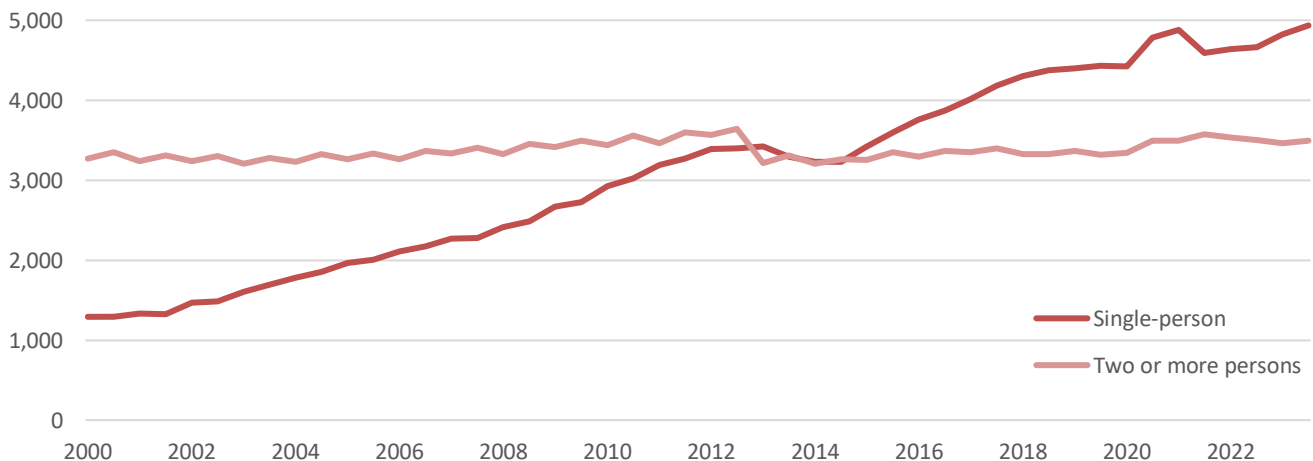
Sector	1	2-5	6-9	10-19	20-49	50+	Total
Agriculture and fishing	80	50	10	20	10	+	170
Manufacturing; utilities and waste	190	70	30	20	10	10	310
Construction and quarrying	860	420	110	80	50	10	1,520
Wholesale and retail	410	260	80	60	30	20	860
Hotels, restaurants and bars	120	180	80	70	40	30	510
Transport and storage	230	30	10	10	10	10	300
Information and communication	270	80	10	20	10	10	400
Financial and legal activities	300	170	60	50	50	60	700
Miscellaneous business activities	1,190	420	70	70	40	10	1,810
Private education, health and other services	1,280	320	90	70	60	40	1,860
Total private sector undertakings	4,940	2,000	560	450	290	190	8,430

+: non-zero less than 5

The total number of undertakings in June 2024 was 270 higher than a year earlier. The overall increase was driven by an increase of 280 single-person undertakings; see [Figure 7](#) and [Table 8](#). The annual increase was higher than the average annual increase of 180 for the last decade.

Figure 7: There was an annual increase of 280 single-person undertakings in June 2024

Number of private sector undertakings, single-person compared with two or more persons, 2000 to 2024



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

Table 8: Number of private sector undertakings, June 2019 to June 2024

Undertaking size	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24
Single-person	4,380	4,400	4,430	4,420	4,780	4,880	4,590	4,640	4,660	4,820	4,940
Two or more persons	3,330	3,360	3,320	3,340	3,490	3,500	3,570	3,530	3,500	3,470	3,500
Total private sector undertakings	7,710	7,760	7,750	7,770	8,280	8,380	8,170	8,170	8,160	8,290	8,430

In the last five years since June 2019, the total number of private sector undertakings has increased by 720. The majority (78%) of this increase was due to single-person undertakings, which increased by 560.

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

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

Private sector – sectoral breakdown

[Table 9](#) shows the sectoral breakdown of jobs in the private sector in June 2023 and June 2024, the corresponding annual changes, and the five-year changes. The six-monthly job totals for the period June 2019 to June 2024 are shown in [Appendix Table A2](#).

Table 9: Private sector jobs by sector, June 2023 and 2024, and annual and five-year changes¹²

Sector	Jun-23	Jun-24	Annual change	Annual % change	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Agriculture and fishing	1,080	1,110	30	3%	-160	-13%
Manufacturing	910	920	10	1%	-70	-7%
Construction and quarrying	6,510	6,350	-160	-2%	350	6%
Utilities and waste	770	780	10	1%	70	10%
Wholesale and retail	7,020	6,940	-80	-1%	-340	-5%
Hotels, restaurants and bars	6,470	6,370	-100	-2%	-30	0%
Transport and storage	2,130	2,150	20	1%	60	3%
Information and communication	1,820	1,810	-10	-1%	-30	-2%
Financial and legal activities	13,650	13,770	120	1%	70	1%
Miscellaneous business activities	6,230	6,330	100	2%	70	1%
Private education, health and other services	8,920	9,050	130	1%	920	11%
Private sector	55,520	55,590	70	0.1%	930	1.7%

Employment status

In June 2024, three sectors saw an annual increase in jobs, three sectors saw an annual decrease, and four were essentially unchanged. The following sectors saw the largest annual increases:

- private education, health and other services saw an annual increase of 130 jobs, primarily due to 60 more part-time jobs and 60 more zero-hour jobs
- financial and legal activities increased by 120 jobs annually, driven by an increase of 130 full-time jobs
- miscellaneous business activities saw an annual increase of 100 jobs, primarily due to increases of 90 part-time and 50 exempt (contract type) jobs

The largest annual decreases were:

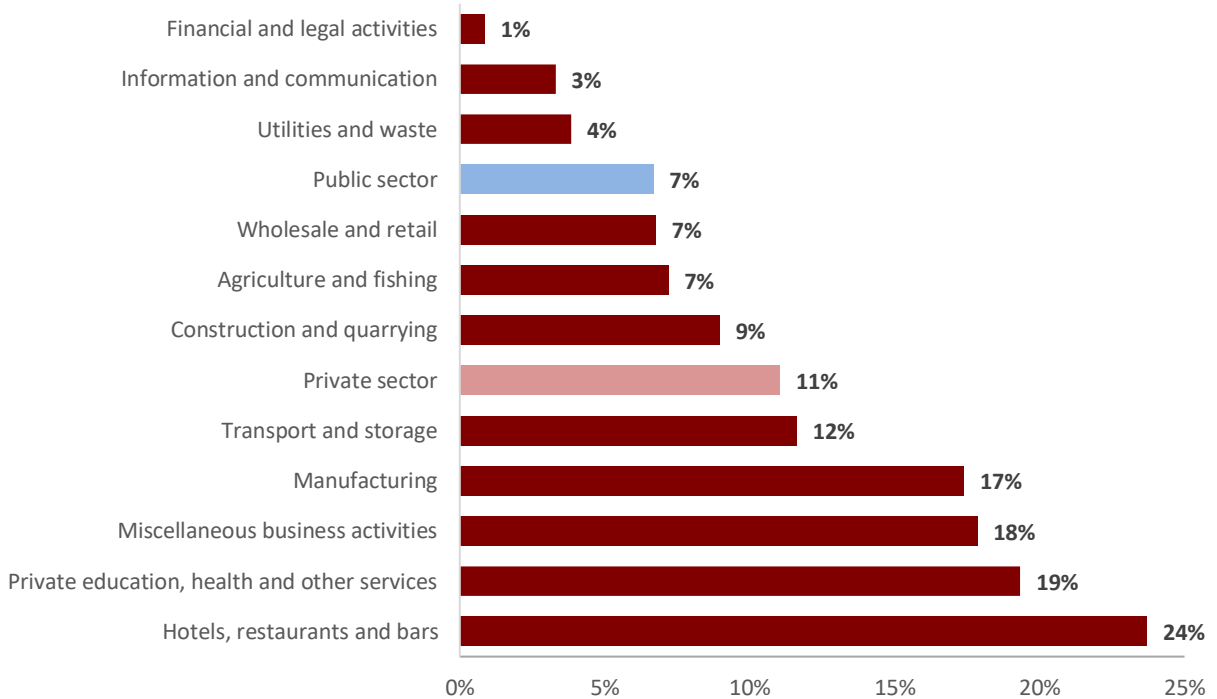
- 160 jobs in construction and quarrying, driven by a decrease of 180 full-time jobs
- 100 jobs in hotels, restaurants and bars, primarily due to a decrease of 180 zero-hour jobs
- 80 jobs in wholesale and retail, driven by a decrease of 150 full-time jobs

The number of jobs in other sectors changed by fewer than 30 on an annual basis; see [Appendix Table A2](#) for the six-monthly numbers.

¹² Percentage changes for each sector are shown rounded to the nearest integer.

In June 2024, there were 6,140 private sector jobs filled on zero-hours contracts. [Figure 8](#) shows the percentage of jobs filled in each of the private sectors through zero-hour contracts, compared with the public sector and the average across the private sector.

Figure 8: The hotels, restaurants and bars sector had the highest proportion of jobs that were zero-hours (24%)
Percentage of jobs filled on zero-hours contracts by sector, June 2024



Five-year changes

Over the last five years (from June 2019 to June 2024), there has been an increase of 930 jobs in the private sector, an increase of 1.7%. The sectors which saw the largest increases in jobs over the last five years were:

- private education, health and other services (up 920, 11%)
- construction and quarrying (up 350, 6%)

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

- wholesale and retail (down 340, 5%)
- agriculture and fishing (down 160, 13%)

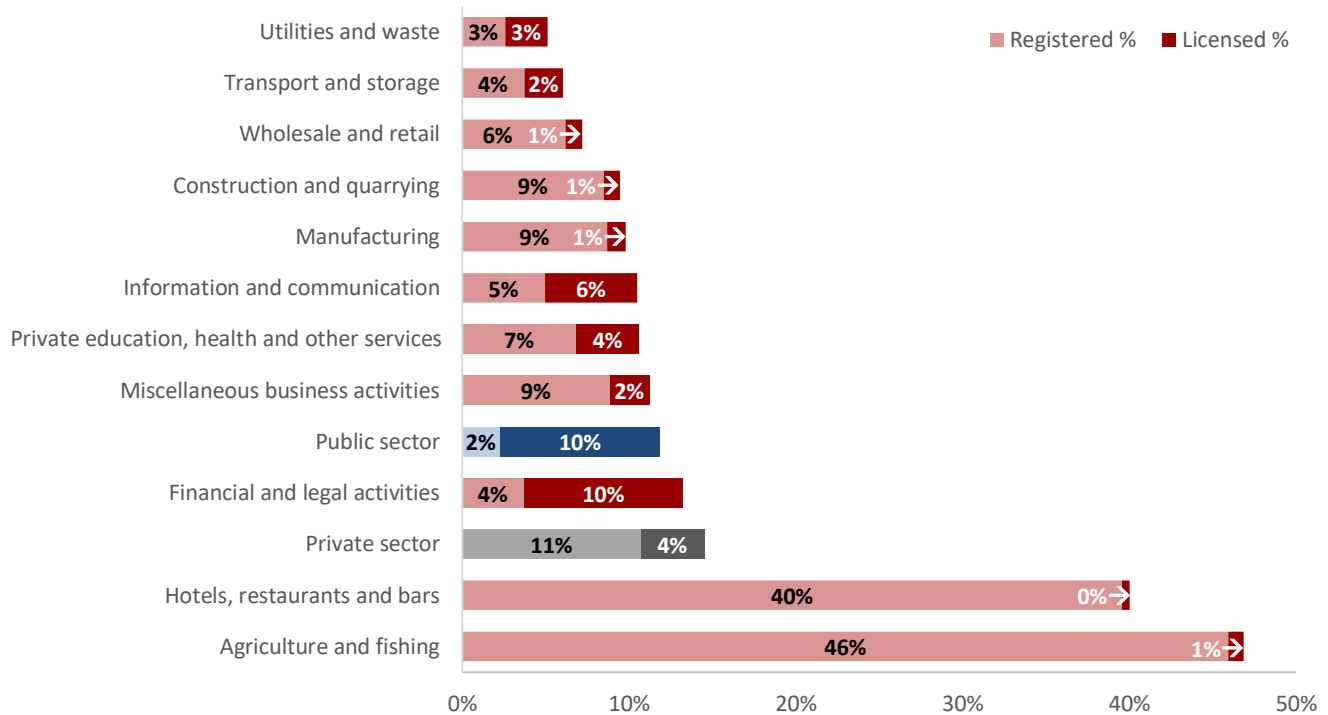
Residential status

In terms of residential status, the number of private sector jobs filled by employees with entitled or entitled for work status was 70 lower in June 2024 than a year earlier. Sectors with notable annual decreases in jobs filled by entitled or entitled for work staff were hotels, restaurants and bars (down 200) and wholesale and retail (down 70). Sectors with notable annual increases in jobs filled by entitled or entitled for work staff were private education, health, and other services (up 100) and miscellaneous business activities (up 60). See [Figure 9](#) for the proportion of jobs filled by registered and licensed employees by sector, and [Appendix Table A4](#) for a sectoral breakdown by residential status.

In June 2024, the number of jobs filled by licensed employees in the private sector was 110 higher on an annual basis, driven by increases of 80 in the private education, health and other services sector and 70 in the financial and legal sector. Financial and legal activities was the sector with the largest number (1,310) of jobs filled by licensed staff, and has been consistently since residential status has been recorded (December 2001). From December 2001 to December 2023 the finance and legal sector also had the highest proportion of jobs filled by

licensed employees, but in June 2024 the finance and legal sector and the public sector both had 10% of jobs filled by licensed employees, although the total number of such jobs in the public sector (930) was lower than in financial and legal activities (1,310).

Figure 9: The hotels, restaurants and bars sector had the largest proportion of jobs filled by registered staff
Registered and licensed employees as a percentage of all employees in each sector, June 2024



The exempt status is detailed in the CHWL¹³ and covers staff who have registered or licensed residential status but their employer is exempt from counting them as such for business licencing purposes. There was an annual increase of 50 exempt jobs in the private sector.

The number of private sector jobs filled by registered employees was essentially unchanged compared with June 2023 (down 20). Notable annual changes included an increase of 100 jobs filled by registered staff in hotels, restaurants, and bars, an increase of 50 registered jobs in agriculture and fishing, and a decrease of 120 registered jobs in construction and quarrying. Agriculture and fishing had the highest proportion of jobs filled by registered staff (46%), followed by hotels, restaurants and bars (40%).

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 - A15](#) 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](#)
- [construction and quarrying](#)

¹³ 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 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 12 parishes

Jobs in the public sector where temporary staff are employed through external employment agencies are not included.

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 equivalent¹⁵ (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: Comparing June 2023 to June 2024, GOJ core headcount increased by 6% and FTE increased by 7%
Government of Jersey core jobs: headcount and FTE basis, June 2000 to June 2024

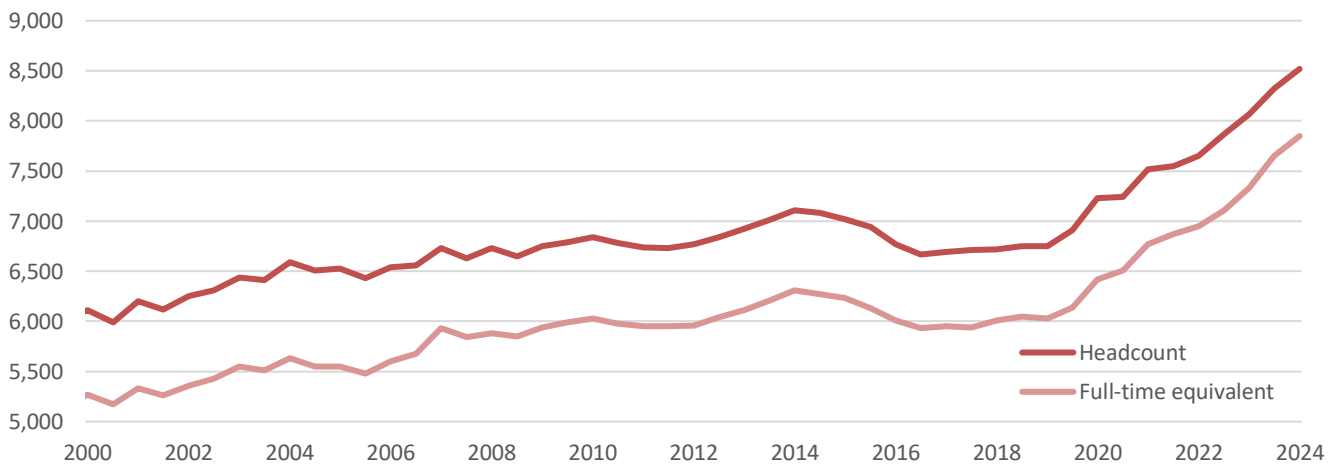


Table 10: Government of Jersey core jobs: headcount and FTE basis, June 2019 to June 2024

	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24
Headcount	6,750	6,910	7,230	7,240	7,520	7,550	7,650	7,870	8,070	8,320	8,520
Full-time equivalent ¹⁵	6,030	6,140	6,420	6,510	6,770	6,870	6,950	7,110	7,330	7,650	7,850

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 (for example a full-time job = 1, and a half-time job = 0.5). The FTE numbers shown in [Figure 10](#) and [Table 10](#) are 'Actual adjusted FTE', that is the actual FTE excluding employees who are covering staff absence.

On an annual basis, GOJ core headcount was 450 higher than in June 2023 (up 7%); over the same period there was an increase of 520 on an FTE basis (up 6%). GOJ core headcount and total FTE were both the highest recorded to date, with the previous highs both being recorded in December 2023 (8,320 and 7,650 respectively). In June 2024 GOJ core jobs were 13.2% of the total workforce jobs (see [Figure 2](#)); this was 0.6 pp higher than the previous highest proportion for June (12.6% in June 2004), and above the mean for the last two decades (12.1%).

In June 2024 the departments with the largest annual increases in staff were Health and Community Services (up 190) and Children, Young People, Education and Skills (up 150). For further details, the Government of Jersey [Public Sector Staffing Statistics reports](#) provide employment statistics by department and pay group, and will be published on a six-monthly basis starting with the [June 2024 report](#).¹⁶

All public sector jobs

Table 11: Number of public sector jobs by category, June 2019 to June 2024

Category	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24
GOJ – core	6,750	6,910	7,230	7,240	7,520	7,550	7,650	7,870	8,070	8,320	8,520
GOJ – zero-hours	520	600	510	660	670	650	630	610	570	550	590
GOJ Trading Bodies	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Non-States Workers	110	110	100	120	110	100	80	110	130	70	100
JDC	20	10	10	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20
Parish	380	450	440	450	430	430	420	430	440	450	450
Public sector jobs	7,820	8,130	8,340	8,530	8,790	8,790	8,840	9,070	9,270	9,450	9,710

In June 2024, there were 9,710 jobs filled in the public sector, an annual increase of 440.

The number of public sector jobs in June 2024 increased by 260 from December 2023 and was at its highest recorded level (the previous highest level being December 2023).

There was an increase of 450 in the number of GOJ core jobs (headcount) from June 2023 to June 2024. There were essentially no changes in jobs in the other public sub-sectors, with all changes being of 30 or fewer jobs.

In the last decade, there was a series of decreases in GOJ core jobs from June 2014 to December 2016 (down 440), followed by a series of increases from December 2016 to June 2024 (up 1,850 over the period). Over the last four years since June 2020, there was an increase of 1,290 core jobs; during this period, the changes in core GOJ departments of at least 100 jobs were all increases, which were increases of:

- 510 jobs in Children, Young People, Education, and Skills
- 190 in the Chief Operating Office
- 140 jobs in Infrastructure and Environment
- 120 jobs in Treasury and Exchequer
- 100 jobs in Health and Community Services

The proportion of jobs in the public sector in June 2024 (13.2%) was above that of June 2014 (12.2%). It was also above the mean for the last two decades (12.1%). In contrast, the proportion five years ago in June 2019 (10.9%) was below average.

¹⁶ Note that the definitions used in the public sector staffing report differ to those used here, so the totals are not directly comparable with those for core GOJ and GOJ zero-hours. The main difference is in how zero-hour staff are counted; for manpower purposes, only staff who worked on the reference day (30 June or 31 December) are included, whereas in the Public Sector Staffing Statistics all zero-hour staff are included regardless of whether they worked that day.

The number of parish jobs in June 2024 was 70 higher than in June 2019. It should be noted that the Maison St Brelade care home is only included in the parish figures from December 2019 onwards.

The number of GOJ zero-hours jobs has remained between 510-670 jobs over the last five years, with the June 2021 total of 670 being the highest recorded. In June 2024, 7% of public sector jobs were filled on zero-hours contracts.¹⁷

Employment status

The number of public sector jobs by employment status of employees from June 2019 to June 2024 is shown in [Table 12](#). In the year to June 2024, there was an increase of 550 full-time jobs, partially offset by a decrease of 130 part-time 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 2019 to June 2024

Employment status	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24
Full-time	6,270	6,460	6,700	6,820	7,040	7,090	7,230	7,470	7,430	7,940	7,980
Part-time	890	1,010	1,070	990	1,030	1,000	940	910	1,210	910	1,080
Zero-hours	660	670	570	720	720	700	670	700	620	600	650
Exempt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
Public sector jobs	7,820	8,130	8,340	8,530	8,790	8,790	8,840	9,070	9,270	9,450	9,710

Residential status

Public sector job counts by residential status of employees from June 2019 to June 2024 are shown in [Table 13](#).

Table 13: Number of public sector jobs by residential status of current post holder, June 2019 to June 2024

Residential status	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24
Entitled / entitled for work	7,080	7,290	7,430	7,610	7,890	7,850	7,870	7,990	8,110	8,200	8,350
Licensed	650	680	750	730	730	760	780	830	880	940	930
Registered	80	90	130	170	150	170	170	220	210	240	220
Exempt	10	70	30	10	20	10	20	40	60	70	210
Public sector jobs	7,820	8,130	8,340	8,530	8,790	8,790	8,840	9,070	9,270	9,450	9,710

In the year to June 2024, the increase in jobs was driven by an increase of 240 jobs filled by staff with entitled or entitled for work status and 150 jobs filled by staff with exempt status. The higher number of exempt jobs may have included some jobs that in previous years would have been classified in other statuses; this may have resulted in lower totals for some of those employment statuses in June 2024.

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

¹⁷ While most such jobs are included in "GOJ – zero-hours" in [Table 11](#), zero-hours jobs in non-core sub-sectors are also included in the zero-hours total shown in [Table 2](#) and [Table 12](#).

Notes

Definitions

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

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

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

Under the previous [Regulation of Undertakings and Development Law](#) (RUDL), in effect from June 1998 to June 2013, all undertakings operating in Jersey were required to report only *aggregate* employee numbers. These were classified by employment status (full-time, part-time) and by residential status (locally qualified, j-category and non-qualified).

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

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

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

Private sector

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

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

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

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

Public sector

The “public sector” includes Government of Jersey core jobs (on permanent and fixed-term contracts), Government of Jersey jobs on zero-hours contracts, Government of Jersey Trading Bodies (Jersey Fleet Management and Jersey Car Parks), non-States Workers, the States of Jersey Development Company (JDC), and parish jobs. Note the public sector does not include staff working in the public sector who are employed through temporary employment agencies; these staff are included in the private sector if their employer is Jersey-based, or they do not appear in this report if their employer is based outside of Jersey.

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

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

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

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic,¹⁸ private sector general practice doctors (GPs) were employed by the Government from April 2020 through August 2020. All employees who have jobs at multiple undertakings are counted at each undertaking, therefore these 80 GPs were also included in the Government of Jersey core job total for the June 2020 period as well as in the private education, health and other services sector.

Methodology

The Labour Market report is produced using the results of the six-monthly manpower survey, which is run by the Population Office. Under the [Control of Housing and Work Law](#) this survey is mandatory for undertakings that employ staff in Jersey, including those where the owner is self-employed and employs no other staff (sole traders). In every round some undertakings will not respond in time to be included in the report; to prevent non-returns from distorting the results, Statistics Jersey imputes these missing returns based on these undertakings’ past returns. This is done by taking the values from the previous return, or the return from one year earlier for seasonal businesses. The number of undertakings imputed varies from round to round, as does the number of jobs imputed for these undertakings. The number of jobs imputed in recent years has increased from approximately 200 to 2,000 in [June 2019](#). In the [December 2019](#) and [June 2020](#) rounds there was an unusually large number of non-returns, approximately 4,000 jobs were imputed for the publications and approximately 2,500 jobs were imputed in the revisions. These rounds had higher levels of imputation in part due to COVID-19 and associated public health restrictions, difficulties contacting some businesses due to changes in working arrangements such as remote working and due to inactivity, and higher workloads on the CLS dept. In the previous report ([December 2023](#)), the number of jobs that needed to be imputed was lower with approximately 880 jobs imputed, and in the current report approximately 990 jobs were imputed.

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

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

In every Labour Market report, the figures for the previous round (in this case the [December 2023 report](#)) are revised, to reflect improvements in the data from late returns being submitted. Note that as this generally does not happen for all missing returns, a lower level of imputation is still required for the revised round. Statistics Jersey only revises the previous round of the Labour Market; figures for earlier rounds are not revised.

Summing across undertakings gives the total number of jobs in a particular grouping; this does not give the total number of individual employees, since some employees may have jobs at multiple undertakings.

Numbers presented throughout this report have been rounded independently to the nearest 10; therefore, rows and columns in some tables may not sum to totals.

Classifications

Labour market reports from December 2018 onwards are published using the revised UK Standard Industrial Classification 2007 (SIC 2007). Sectoral totals published for prior reports used earlier classification systems and thus have different sectors and sectoral totals to those published in this report.

Undertakings have also been classified to a greater level of detail, allowing more granular sub-sector analysis. For the first time, we have been able to provide statistics for sub-sectors; see [Appendices A8 - A15](#).

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

Further information

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

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

Enquiries about the [Control of Housing and Work Law](#) and [manpower returns](#) should be directed to the [Population Office](#). Enquiries about the [combined employer return](#) (CER) should be directed to [Revenue Jersey](#).

Appendix

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

Table A1: Jobs in the economy, and the private and public* sectors, from 2003 to 2024

Year	Return	Private	Public* / core GOJ	Total
2003	Jun	46,790	6,440	53,230
	Dec	43,210	6,410	49,620
2004	Jun	45,830	6,590	52,420
	Dec	43,130	6,510	49,640
2005	Jun	46,760	6,530	53,290
	Dec	43,850	6,430	50,280
2006	Jun	47,380	6,540	53,910
	Dec	45,000	6,560	51,570
2007	Jun	48,380	6,730	55,110
	Dec	46,360	6,630	52,980
2008	Jun	49,880	6,730	56,610
	Dec	46,910	6,650	53,560
2009	Jun	49,440	6,750	56,190
	Dec	46,780	6,790	53,570
2010	Jun	49,310	6,840	56,150
	Dec	46,750	6,780	53,530
2011	Jun	50,170	6,740	56,910
	Dec	47,170	6,730	53,900
2012	Jun	49,630	6,770	56,400
	Dec	47,010	6,840	53,850
2013	Jun	49,360	6,920	56,290
	Dec	47,020	8,300 / 7,010	55,320
2014	Jun	50,040	8,400 / 7,110	58,430
	Dec	48,220	8,320 / 7,080	56,540
2015	Jun	50,880	8,190 / 7,020	59,060
	Dec	49,860	7,960 / 6,940	57,820
2016	Jun	52,480	7,840 / 6,770	60,320
	Dec	50,950	7,690 / 6,670	58,640
2017	Jun	53,770	7,840 / 6,690	61,610
	Dec	52,010	7,780 / 6,710	59,790
2018	Jun	54,250	7,700 / 6,720	61,960
	Dec	53,070	7,780 / 6,750	60,850
2019	Jun	54,660	7,820 / 6,750	62,470
	Dec	53,260	8,130 / 6,910	61,380
2020	Jun	51,440	8,340 / 7,230	59,780
	Dec	51,500	8,530 / 7,240	60,020
2021	Jun	53,750	8,790 / 7,520	62,540
	Dec	53,370	8,790 / 7,550	62,160
2022	Jun	54,810	8,840 / 7,650	63,650
	Dec	54,430	9,070 / 7,870	63,500
2023	Jun	55,520	9,270 / 8,070	64,780
	Dec	54,760	9,450 / 8,320	64,200
2024	Jun	55,590	9,710 / 8,520	65,290

* 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 2018 to June 2024

Sector	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24
Agriculture and fishing	930	1,270	900	1,120	980	1,130	910	1,160	900	1,080	850	1,110
Manufacturing	940	990	950	910	900	940	900	910	880	910	890	920
Construction and quarrying	6,000	6,000	5,960	5,980	6,120	6,400	6,370	6,470	6,510	6,510	6,390	6,350
Utilities and waste	710	710	700	710	710	720	720	750	790	770	780	780
Wholesale and retail	7,470	7,280	7,360	6,920	7,060	7,300	7,380	7,200	7,200	7,020	7,090	6,940
Hotels, restaurants and bars	5,530	6,400	5,480	4,700	4,500	5,420	5,010	6,110	5,490	6,470	5,760	6,370
Transport and storage	1,990	2,090	2,140	1,990	1,940	1,890	1,930	2,160	2,200	2,130	2,060	2,150
Information and communication	1,810	1,840	1,850	1,840	1,800	1,850	1,830	1,790	1,830	1,820	1,810	1,810
Financial and legal activities	13,760	13,700	13,700	13,440	13,480	13,560	13,670	13,590	13,740	13,650	13,880	13,770
Miscellaneous business activities	6,060	6,260	6,130	5,920	5,880	6,080	6,050	6,130	6,240	6,230	6,250	6,330
Private education, health and other services	7,880	8,130	8,120	7,920	8,130	8,450	8,580	8,560	8,650	8,920	9,060	9,050
Total private sector headcount	53,070	54,660	53,260	51,440	51,500	53,750	53,370	54,810	54,430	55,520	54,810	55,590

Table A3: Private sector jobs by sector and employment status, June 2023 to June 2024

Sector	June 2023				December 2023				June 2024			
	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt
Agriculture and fishing	880	120	50	30	670	110	60	10	920	110	80	10
Manufacturing	630	140	140	+	610	140	140	10	620	150	160	+
Construction and quarrying	5,530	410	560	10	5,420	410	540	20	5,350	420	570	20
Utilities and waste	690	50	30	0	610	50	40	80	670	50	30	40
Wholesale and retail	4,870	1,620	490	40	4,810	1,750	490	50	4,720	1,690	470	50
Hotels, restaurants and bars	3,930	750	1,690	110	3,500	720	1,440	100	3,960	790	1,510	110
Transport and storage	1,710	200	200	20	1,670	180	200	10	1,710	180	250	+
Information and communication	1,610	130	80	10	1,600	140	70	+	1,600	140	60	+
Financial and legal activities	12,590	860	150	50	12,830	870	130	50	12,720	890	120	40
Miscellaneous business activities	3,860	1,200	1,150	20	3,830	1,300	1,080	40	3,840	1,290	1,130	70
Private education, health and other services	5,280	1,880	1,690	70	5,370	1,880	1,720	90	5,300	1,940	1,750	60
Private sector jobs	41,570	7,360	6,240	360	40,910	7,540	5,900	470	41,390	7,650	6,140	410

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A4: Private sector jobs by sector and residential status of current post holder, June 2023 to June 2024

Sector	June 2023				December 2023				June 2024			
	Entitled / entitled for work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled for work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled for work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt
Agriculture and fishing	580	10	460	30	550	10	270	10	590	10	510	10
Manufacturing	810	10	80	+	800	10	70	10	830	10	80	+
Construction and quarrying	5,770	70	660	10	5,720	60	590	20	5,740	60	540	20
Utilities and waste	710	30	30	0	660	20	20	80	710	20	20	40
Wholesale and retail	6,460	60	460	40	6,500	70	480	50	6,390	70	430	50
Hotels, restaurants and bars	3,910	30	2,420	110	3,720	30	1,910	100	3,710	30	2,520	110
Transport and storage	1,990	50	70	20	1,940	50	70	10	2,020	50	80	+
Information and communication	1,650	90	80	10	1,630	90	80	+	1,620	100	90	+
Financial and legal activities	11,870	1,240	490	50	12,020	1,280	540	50	11,910	1,310	510	40
Miscellaneous business activities	5,500	150	550	20	5,480	150	580	40	5,560	150	560	70
Private education, health and other services	7,930	260	660	70	7,960	310	700	90	8,030	340	620	60
Private sector jobs	47,180	2,010	5,970	360	46,980	2,070	5,300	470	47,110	2,120	5,950	410

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A5a: Private sector jobs by sector, employment status and residential status of current post holder December 2022 to June 2023

Sector	December 2022								June 2023							
	Full-time			Part-time		Zero-Hours		Exempt	Full-time			Part-time		Zero-Hours		Exempt
	Entitled / entitled for work	Licensed	Registered	Entitled / entitled for work	Registered	Entitled / entitled for work	Registered		Entitled / entitled for work	Licensed	Registered	Entitled / entitled for work	Registered	Entitled / entitled for work	Registered	
Agriculture and fishing	450	10	260	90	10	50	10	20	430	10	430	100	20	50	10	30
Manufacturing	560	10	50	120	+	130	10	0	550	10	60	130	+	130	20	+
Construction and quarrying	4,910	80	540	380	10	520	70	10	4,860	70	600	400	10	510	60	10
Utilities and waste	640	30	20	60	+	40	+	0	630	30	30	50	+	30	+	0
Wholesale and retail	4,660	70	350	1,520	60	490	40	30	4,460	60	350	1,550	80	460	30	40
Hotels, restaurants and bars	1,990	30	1,420	610	100	1,010	320	20	1,980	30	1,920	650	100	1,280	410	110
Transport and storage	1,700	50	50	190	10	190	10	10	1,600	50	60	190	10	200	+	20
Information and communication	1,430	90	80	140	+	80	+	+	1,440	90	80	130	+	80	+	10
Financial and legal activities	11,010	1,210	480	830	10	150	10	50	10,880	1,240	470	850	10	140	10	50
Miscellaneous business activities	3,440	150	310	1,000	110	1,090	130	10	3,400	150	310	1,070	130	1,030	120	20
Private education, health and other services	4,580	240	390	1,700	70	1,550	100	20	4,550	260	470	1,800	80	1,580	120	70
Private sector jobs	35,350	1,970	3,960	6,640	380	5,300	680	150	34,780	2,010	4,780	6,930	430	5,470	760	360

+: 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 2023 to June 2024

Sector	December 2023								June 2024							
	Full-time			Part-time		Zero-hours		Exempt	Full-time			Part-time		Zero-hours		Exempt
	Entitled / entitled for work	Licensed	Registered	Entitled / entitled for work	Registered	Entitled / entitled for work	Registered		Entitled / entitled for work	Licensed	Registered	Entitled / entitled for work	Registered	Entitled / entitled for work	Registered	
Agriculture and fishing	400	10	250	100	10	50	10	10	420	10	490	100	10	70	10	10
Manufacturing	540	10	50	130	+	130	10	10	540	10	70	140	+	150	10	+
Construction and quarrying	4,830	60	530	400	10	500	40	20	4,820	60	470	400	20	510	50	20
Utilities and waste	580	20	10	50	10	40	+	80	630	20	20	50	+	30	0	40
Wholesale and retail	4,420	70	330	1,640	110	450	40	50	4,360	70	300	1,590	100	440	40	50
Hotels, restaurants and bars	1,980	30	1,500	630	90	1,120	320	100	1,920	30	2,010	690	90	1,090	420	110
Transport and storage	1,570	50	60	180	+	190	10	10	1,610	50	60	180	10	240	10	+
Information and communication	1,430	90	80	140	+	70	+	+	1,420	100	80	140	+	60	+	+
Financial and legal activities	11,040	1,280	510	860	10	120	10	50	10,920	1,310	490	870	20	120	10	40
Miscellaneous business activities	3,380	150	300	1,150	150	950	130	40	3,400	150	290	1,160	140	1,010	130	70
Private education, health and other services	4,550	310	500	1,780	100	1,620	100	90	4,520	340	430	1,880	70	1,630	120	60
Private sector jobs	34,700	2,070	4,130	7,040	500	5,230	670	470	34,570	2,120	4,700	7,200	450	5,340	800	410

+: non-zero less than 5

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

Table A6: Employment status of overall public sector headcount, June 2023 to June 2024

Division	June 2023				December 2023				June 2024			
	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt
GOJ – core	7,030	1,040		0	7,550	770		0	7,590	930		0
GOJ – zero-hours			570				550				590	
GOJ Trading Bodies	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	+	0	0
Non-States Workers	30	110	0	0	10	60	0	0	10	90	0	0
JDC	20	+	0	0	20	+	0	0	20	+	0	0
Parish	320	70	50	10	330	70	50	0	330	60	60	0
Public sector jobs	7,430	1,210	620	10	7,940	910	600	0	7,980	1,080	650	0

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A7: Residential status of overall public sector headcount, June 2023 to June 2024

Division	June 2023				December 2023				June 2024			
	Entitled / entitled for work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled for work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled for work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt
GOJ – core	6,980	870	180	40	7,130	940	190	60	7,260	920	170	170
GOJ – zero-hours	530	10	30	+	510	+	40	10	510	10	50	30
GOJ Trading Bodies	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	+	40	0	0	+
Non-States Workers	110	+	+	10	70	0	+	+	80	+	+	10
JDC	10	+	0	0	20	+	0	0	10	+	0	0
Parish	430	+	+	10	440	+	10	0	440	+	+	0
Public sector jobs	8,110	880	210	60	8,200	940	240	70	8,350	930	220	210

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A8: Jobs in the financial and legal activities sector by sub-sector, June 2019 to June 2024

Sub-sector	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Banking	3,340	3,230	3,220	3,150	2,990	2,900	2,840	2,740	2,630	2,690	2,560	-780	-23%
Credit granting and other financial services	100	100	90	90	90	100	100	100	100	100	130	30	30%
Holding companies	120	120	120	120	120	120	130	130	130	120	130	10	8%
Trusts and similar instruments	170	150	150	150	160	170	170	170	200	190	210	40	24%
Trust administration	4,290	4,430	4,200	4,150	4,100	4,260	4,140	4,140	4,090	4,060	4,000	-290	-7%
Fund administration	1,310	1,200	1,220	1,320	1,500	1,540	1,560	1,660	1,680	1,760	1,750	440	34%
Other activities auxiliary to financial services	620	630	670	680	680	690	710	730	720	720	710	90	15%
Fund management	420	420	410	420	440	440	420	460	470	480	490	70	17%
Insurance	370	370	360	350	350	340	330	320	320	330	330	-40	-11%
Legal activities	1,680	1,710	1,670	1,670	1,720	1,700	1,710	1,710	1,710	1,770	1,750	70	4%
Accounting and compliance	1,280	1,350	1,310	1,380	1,410	1,420	1,500	1,590	1,600	1,660	1,720	440	34%
Financial sector	13,700	13,700	13,440	13,480	13,560	13,670	13,590	13,740	13,650	13,880	13,770	70	1%

Financial sector commentary

Financial and legal activities (the “financial sector”) accounted for a quarter (25%) of private sector jobs in June 2024.

The sector had a total of 13,770 jobs, representing an annual increase of 120 jobs, up 1% – slightly higher than the private sector annual increase of 0.1%. In contrast, the financial sector saw a six-monthly decrease of 110 jobs (down 1%) from December 2023.

[Appendix Table A8](#) shows the number of jobs in the sub-sectors comprising Jersey’s financial sector, from June 2019 to June 2024.

In June 2024, 4 of the 11 sub-sectors recorded their highest number of jobs since December 2013:¹⁹ accounting and compliance, fund management, trusts and similar instruments, and credit granting and other financial services. In contrast, the banking subsector was at its lowest number of jobs since 2013.

Notable annual increases of at least 50 jobs were recorded in accounting and compliance (up 120) and fund administration (up 70). Notable decreases of at least 50 jobs were recorded in trust administration (down 90) and banking (down 70). Other annual changes were of 40 or fewer jobs.

Over the last five years, the financial sector increased by 70 jobs, a 1% increase – lower than the 1.7% increase for the private sector. Since June 2019 six sub-sectors have seen increases, three have seen decreases, and two were essentially unchanged. The sub-sectors that have seen notable increases in jobs were fund administration (up 440), accounting and compliance (up 440), other activities auxiliary to financial services (up 90), legal activities (up 70), and fund management (up 70). In contrast, the sub-sector with the largest decrease in jobs was banking (down 780), followed by trust administration (down 290). 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 and accounting and compliance, which both increased by 34%. The next largest changes were in credit granting and other financial services, up 30%, followed by trusts and similar instruments, up 24%. Banking jobs decreased by 23%. Fund management increased by 17% over this period, followed by other activities auxiliary to financial services (up 15%), which includes services such as mortgage and loan brokerage and investment advisory. The number of jobs in insurance decreased by 11%. Other changes were of less than 10%.

¹⁹ 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 2019 to June 2024

Sub-sector	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities	150	140	140	120	120	110	110	100	100	90	90	-60	-40%
Software publishing	90	100	100	110	90	80	80	80	80	70	60	-30	-33%
Motion picture, video and television programme, and sound recording and publishing activities	80	80	80	70	70	80	70	70	80	80	80	0	0%
Radio and television programming and broadcasting activities	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	110	100	100	100	0	0%
Telecommunications ²⁰	580	590	600	580	560	570	540	540	520	530	520	-60	-10%
Computer programming activities	150	140	150	150	170	180	190	200	200	200	210	60	40%
Computer consultancy activities	570	570	560	550	570	550	530	560	570	560	550	-20	-4%
Information service activities	90	100	100	100	140	140	140	140	140	140	160	70	78%
Wholesale and repair of computers and communication equipment; Computer facilities management and other information technology and computer services	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	60	60	60	60	10	20%
Digital sector	1,870	1,870	1,870	1,830	1,870	1,850	1,810	1,850	1,840	1,820	1,830	-40	-2%

²⁰ 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 2019 to June 2024

Sub-sector	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Printing	170	170	150	140	140	130	120	110	110	110	120	-50	-29%
Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities	150	140	140	120	120	110	110	100	100	90	90	-60	-40%
Software publishing	90	100	100	110	90	80	80	80	80	70	60	-30	-33%
Motion picture, video and television programme activities, and sound recording and publishing activities	80	80	80	70	70	80	70	70	80	80	80	0	0%
Radio and television programming and broadcasting activities	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	110	100	100	100	0	0%
Telecommunications ²⁰	580	590	600	580	560	570	540	540	520	530	520	-60	-10%
Computer programming activities	150	140	150	150	170	180	190	200	200	200	210	60	40%
Computer consultancy activities	570	570	560	550	570	550	530	560	570	560	550	-20	-4%
Information service activities, and research and development (R&D)	100	100	110	110	140	140	140	150	150	150	170	70	70%
Advertising agencies	220	220	210	210	230	230	220	220	210	230	220	0	0%
Performing arts and artistic creation	90	90	80	80	100	100	100	110	120	110	110	20	22%
Operation of arts facilities and support activities to performing arts	100	100	70	60	70	70	80	80	70	70	80	-20	-20%
Wholesale and repair of computers and communication equipment; computer facilities management and other IT and computer services	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	60	60	60	60	10	20%
TMT sector	2,440	2,450	2,380	2,320	2,400	2,390	2,330	2,360	2,360	2,350	2,360	-80	-3%

Digital sector commentary

This publication uses the latest UK standard industrial classification (UK SIC 2007, see the [notes on classifications](#)) which, in contrast to the previous version (UK SIC 2003), has a specific information and communications sector; this sector covers much of the “digital economy”.

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

[Appendix Table A9](#) shows the number of jobs in the sub-sectors comprising Jersey’s digital sector, from June 2019 to June 2024.

The digital sector had a total of 1,830 jobs in June 2024, comprising 3% of the private sector. The two sub-sectors having the most jobs were computer consultancy (550 jobs) and telecommunications²⁰ (520 jobs). The number of jobs in the digital sector was essentially unchanged from June 2023 with a decrease of 10 jobs, down 1% – slightly lower than the private sector annual increase of 0.1%. Digital sub-sectors recorded annual changes of at most 20 jobs.

In the last five years, since June 2019, the number of jobs in the digital sector in Jersey decreased by 40, a 2% decrease; this change was lower than the 1.7% increase for the private sector overall. Notable increases in jobs were seen in information service activities (up 70) and computer programming activities (up 60); other increases were of at most 10 jobs. Two sub-sectors saw notable decreases of at least 50 jobs: telecommunications and publishing of printed material both decreased by 60 jobs. The greatest percentage increases were seen in the information service activities (up 78%) and computer programming activities (up 40%). The greatest percentage decrease was in publishing of printed material (down 40%).

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 2019 to June 2024.

In June 2024, the TMT sector had a total of 2,360 jobs, comprising 4% of the private sector. Since June 2023 there was essentially no annual change in jobs (both 2,360 jobs), a 0% change – essentially the same as the private sector annual increase of 0.1%. Compared to five years ago, the TMT sector decreased by 80 jobs from June 2019 to June 2024, down 3%; this compares with a 1.7% increase for the private sector overall.

The five-yearly changes in the number of jobs at a sub-sector level are essentially similar to those described above for the ONS-defined digital sector, which the TMT sector encompasses. As with the digital sector, sub-sectors within the TMT sector recorded annual changes of at most 20 jobs. Most notable five-year changes of at least 50 jobs were in the ONS digital sector noted above, with the addition of printing, which decreased by 50 jobs.

Table A11: Jobs in the miscellaneous business activities sector by sub-sector, June 2019 to June 2024

Sub-sector	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Real estate activities	500	500	490	480	530	550	560	580	560	540	550	50	10%
Management consultancy activities, and activities of head offices	720	760	820	800	800	800	810	830	850	860	870	150	21%
Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy; Technical testing and analysis; Scientific research and development	430	440	420	430	450	460	460	470	470	470	470	40	9%
Advertising, market research, and public relations and communication	350	350	340	320	340	330	370	360	370	360	370	20	6%
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	450	450	450	460	520	500	480	520	550	520	570	120	27%
Rental and leasing activities	260	240	220	230	260	240	280	260	290	260	280	20	8%
Employment activities	990	840	740	760	710	760	690	780	670	690	690	-300	-30%
Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities	200	190	180	150	150	130	170	160	180	150	180	-20	-10%
Security and investigation activities	310	330	270	290	270	270	460	460	440	450	420	110	35%
Cleaning activities and combined facilities support activities	1,350	1,350	1,280	1,270	1,320	1,320	1,130	1,090	1,130	1,210	1,190	-160	-12%
Landscape service activities	550	520	560	530	570	530	560	540	550	580	590	40	7%
Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	160	170	150	170	170	170	170	180	170	150	150	-10	-6%
Miscellaneous business activities	6,260	6,130	5,920	5,880	6,080	6,050	6,130	6,240	6,230	6,250	6,330	70	1%

Miscellaneous business activities commentary

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

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

[Appendix Table A11](#) shows the number of jobs in the miscellaneous business activities sector, overall and by sub-sector, from June 2019 to June 2024.

The miscellaneous business activities sector had 6,330 jobs in June 2024, accounting for 11% of private sector jobs. The sub-sectors with the highest number of jobs were cleaning and facilities support activities (1,190), management consultancy and head offices (870), and employment activities (690).

There was an annual increase of 100 jobs, a 2% increase – higher than the private sector annual increase of 0.1%. One sub-sector saw a notable increase, with the other 11 essentially unchanged. The only notable change was the annual increase in security and investigation activities, up 60 jobs.

Over the last five years, since June 2019, the sector has increased by 70 jobs, a 1% increase – similar to the 1.7% increase for the private sector. Four sub-sectors saw notable increases over this period; the largest gains were in management consultancy and head offices, up 150, followed by other professional, scientific and technical activities, up 120, and security and investigation activities, up 110. Two sub-sectors saw notable declines over this period: there was a decrease of 300 jobs in employment activities, and 160 jobs in cleaning and facilities support activities.

Table A12: Jobs in the private education, health and other services sector by sub-sector, June 2019 to June 2024

Sub-sector	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Public administration, defence, and compulsory social security	70	70	70	80	80	80	90	90	90	90	100	30	43%
Pre-primary, primary, secondary and higher education	440	450	450	470	490	470	470	470	480	500	490	50	11%
Other education, and educational support activities	710	680	630	670	750	750	730	710	750	730	750	40	6%
Medical and dental practice activities, and hospital activities	590	600	590	610	630	640	590	580	620	630	640	50	8%
Other human health activities	400	420	400	410	450	480	460	460	450	460	480	80	20%
Residential care activities	1,570	1,640	1,620	1,670	1,600	1,590	1,500	1,610	1,680	1,740	1,580	10	1%
Social work activities without accommodation	1,820	1,810	1,780	1,830	1,920	1,940	2,010	2,030	2,000	2,130	2,140	320	18%
Creative, arts and entertainment activities	190	190	150	140	160	180	180	180	190	190	190	0	0%
Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities	320	270	270	260	270	280	350	340	420	420	480	160	50%
Sports, amusement and recreation activities, and gambling and betting activities	760	710	700	740	790	820	810	790	820	750	790	30	4%
Washing and (dry-)cleaning of textile and fur products, and repair of computers and personal and household goods	230	230	220	230	240	240	230	210	240	230	220	-10	-4%
Hairdressing and other beauty treatment	590	580	580	570	590	600	610	620	590	580	580	-10	-2%
Other personal service activities n.e.c., funeral activities, physical well-being, activities of membership organisations, and activities of households as employers of domestic personnel	460	470	460	460	480	520	540	570	600	620	610	150	33%
Private education, health and other services	8,130	8,120	7,920	8,130	8,450	8,580	8,560	8,650	8,920	9,060	9,050	920	11%

Private education, health and other services commentary

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

These services include the following broad sub-sectors:

- Education
- Human health and social work activities
- Public administration, defence and compulsory social security
- Arts, entertainment and recreation
- Other personal service activities
- Activities of households as employers
 - Note that such households are exempt from requiring a business licence, so are not required to complete manpower returns. In contrast, the experimental [employment statistics report](#) uses additional data sources where households employing staff regularly appear, so have a much larger impact on the private education, health and other services sector in that report (approx. 500 more jobs).
- Undifferentiated goods- and services -producing activities for households' own use
- Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies

[Appendix Table A12](#) shows the number of jobs in the private education, health and other services sector, overall and by sub-sector, from June 2019 to June 2024.

In June 2024 there were 9,050 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 (2,140), and residential care activities (1,580).

The sector had an increase of 130 jobs compared to 12 months ago, an increase of 1% – slightly higher than the private sector annual increase of 0.1%. There were notable annual increases of 140 jobs in social work activities without accommodation, and 60 jobs in libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities. The only notable annual decrease was of 100 jobs in residential care activities. Other annual changes were of 40 or fewer jobs.

Over the last five years, since June 2019, the private education, health and other services sector increased by 920 jobs, an 11% increase – considerably higher than the 1.7% increase for the private sector. The largest increase was in social work activities without accommodation, up 320 jobs – an 18% increase. This was followed by: libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities, up 160 (50%); other personal services, up 150 (33%); and other human health activities, up 80 (20%). There were no notable decreases from June 2019 to June 2024.

Table A13: Jobs in the hotels, restaurants and bars sector by sub-sector, June 2019 to June 2024

Sub-sector	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Hotels and similar accommodation	2,570	1,890	1,530	1,430	1,900	1,610	2,180	1,760	2,240	1,810	2,210	-360	-14%
Holiday and other short-stay accommodation; Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks	80	60	60	60	70	70	70	60	70	60	60	-20	-25%
Other accommodation	110	110	110	110	110	110	100	100	100	100	100	-10	-9%
Licensed restaurants	1,220	1,160	1,170	1,020	1,180	1,110	1,220	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,350	130	11%
Unlicensed restaurants and cafes	760	640	600	600	730	680	870	730	890	690	760	0	0%
Take away food shops and mobile food stands	370	380	320	360	390	430	390	410	430	430	480	110	30%
Event catering and other food service activities	210	180	100	110	190	160	260	250	380	430	380	170	81%
Beverage serving activities	1,090	1,050	820	810	850	840	1,010	980	1,070	950	1,030	-60	-6%
Hotels, restaurants and bars sector	6,400	5,480	4,700	4,500	5,420	5,010	6,110	5,490	6,470	5,770	6,370	-30	0%

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 2019 to June 2024.

The hotels, restaurants and bars sector had 6,370 jobs in June 2024, accounting for 11% of private sector jobs. The sub-sectors with the highest number of jobs were hotels and similar accommodation (2,210), licensed restaurants (1,350), beverage serving activities (1,030), and unlicensed restaurants and cafes (760).

There was an annual decrease of jobs in the sector of 100, a 2% decrease – lower than the private sector annual increase of 0.1%. Two sub-sectors saw increases, one saw a decrease, and four essentially unchanged. The notable annual increases were seen in licensed restaurants and in take away food shops and mobile food stands, both up by 50 jobs. This was more than offset by the only notable annual decrease, which was 130 jobs in unlicensed restaurants and cafes.

Over the last five years, since June 2019, the total number of jobs in the sector is essentially unchanged, down 30 jobs, a 0% change – lower than the 1.7% increase for the private sector. Three sub-sectors saw increases over the last five years: event catering and other food service activities increased by 170 jobs, licensed restaurants increased by 130 jobs, and take away food shops and mobile food stands increased by 110 jobs. Two sub-sectors saw a notable decrease over this period: hotels and similar accommodation, down 360; and beverage serving activities, down 60.

Table A14: Jobs in the transport and storage sector by sub-sector, June 2019 to June 2024

Sub-sector	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Passenger land transport excluding taxi operation	270	230	210	180	190	170	230	240	230	190	220	-50	-19%
Taxi operation	250	260	230	230	250	240	240	240	230	230	230	-20	-8%
Freight transport by road	200	210	180	200	210	220	230	220	220	220	230	30	15%
Removal services	70	70	60	70	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	10	14%
Water transport	80	70	60	50	50	50	80	70	90	70	80	0	0%
Air transport	90	90	80	80	70	70	90	100	100	90	100	10	11%
Support activities for transportation, except cargo handling	420	500	490	480	410	420	490	480	520	510	580	160	38%
Cargo handling; Warehousing and storage	300	280	250	180	190	200	230	200	220	220	240	-60	-20%
Postal and courier activities	400	440	430	480	460	480	500	580	440	430	400	0	0%
Transport and storage sector	2,090	2,140	1,990	1,940	1,890	1,930	2,160	2,200	2,130	2,060	2,150	60	3%

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 2019 to June 2024.

The transport and storage sector had 2,150 jobs in June 2024, accounting for 4% of private sector jobs. The sub-sectors with the highest number of jobs were support activities for transportation except cargo handling (580) and postal and courier activities (400).

There was essentially no change on an annual basis in total jobs, which were up 20, a 1% increase – slightly higher than the private sector annual increase of 0.1%. There was only one notable annual change: an increase of 60 jobs in support activities for transportation except cargo handling. Other sub-sectors saw changes of fewer than 50 jobs an annual basis.

Over the last five years, since June 2019, the sector has increased by 60 jobs, a 3% increase – slightly higher than the 1.7% increase for the private sector. One sub-sector saw a notable increase over this period and two saw notable decreases. The notable changes were: an increase in support activities for transportation except cargo handling, up 160; a decrease in cargo handling, warehousing and storage, down 60; and a decrease of in passenger land transport excluding taxi operation, down 50. Other changes over this period were of fewer than 50 jobs.

Table A15: Jobs in the construction and quarrying sector by sub-sector, June 2019 to June 2024

Sub-sector	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Mining and quarrying; Demolition and site preparation	320	320	350	330	320	300	320	320	320	320	320	0	0%
Construction of buildings	1,470	1,420	1,430	1,520	1,590	1,570	1,610	1,540	1,560	1,490	1,420	-50	-3%
Civil engineering	210	200	210	200	200	190	230	220	220	200	210	0	0%
Electrical installation	630	660	670	690	740	720	720	770	790	770	760	130	21%
Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation	460	470	470	460	480	490	490	510	510	490	470	10	2%
Other construction installation	60	60	70	60	60	60	60	70	60	70	70	10	17%
Plastering	190	190	160	170	170	180	170	180	190	220	200	10	5%
Joinery installation	1,090	1,080	1,050	1,060	1,110	1,130	1,140	1,170	1,170	1,130	1,150	60	6%
Floor and wall covering	150	150	150	150	170	170	170	170	180	180	170	20	13%
Painting	400	400	400	390	410	410	400	410	420	430	420	20	5%
Glazing	110	110	120	120	140	150	130	130	120	110	110	0	0%
Other building completion and finishing	140	130	130	140	150	150	160	150	160	160	180	40	29%
Roofing activities	200	210	200	230	240	240	230	240	180	190	210	10	5%
Scaffold erection	120	110	120	130	140	140	160	150	160	170	190	70	58%
Other specialised construction activities	480	450	450	480	490	490	490	490	470	480	490	10	2%
Construction and quarrying sector	6,000	5,960	5,980	6,120	6,400	6,370	6,470	6,510	6,510	6,390	6,350	350	6%

Construction commentary

[Appendix Table A15](#) shows the number of jobs in the construction and quarrying sector, overall and by sub-sector, from June 2019 to June 2024.

The construction and quarrying sector had 6,350 jobs in June 2024, accounting for 11% of private sector jobs. The sub-sectors with the highest number of jobs were construction of buildings (1,420), joinery installation (1,150), and electrical installation (760).

There was an annual decrease of 160 jobs, a 2% decrease – lower than the private sector annual increase of 0.1%. Only one sub-sector saw a notable annual change: a decrease of 140 jobs in the construction of buildings. Other sub-sectors saw changes of fewer than 50 jobs an annual basis.

Over the last five years, since June 2019, the sector has increased by 350 jobs, a 6% increase – slightly higher than the 1.7% increase for the private sector. Three sub-sectors saw notable increases over this period and one saw a notable decrease. The notable increases were: electrical installation, up 130; scaffold erection, up 70; and joinery installation, up 60; while the only notable decrease was in the construction of buildings, down 50. Other changes over this period were of fewer than 50 jobs.