

Summary for the Labour Market Report in December 2024

- The **total number of jobs**¹ was **64,790**.² This was made up of 54,910 jobs in the private sector and 9,880 jobs in the public sector. The number of jobs, in both private and public sectors, were at their highest December value recorded to date.
- There was an **annual increase of 530 jobs (0.8%)** since December 2023.
 - In the **private sector** there was an **annual increase of 100 jobs (0.2%)**.
 - In the **public sector** there was an **annual increase of 430 jobs (4.6%)**. This increase was driven by an increase of 410 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 Health and Care Jersey (up 190) and Children, Young People, Education and Skills (up 170).

In the private sector at the sectoral³ level

- Four sectors saw notable **annual increases** in jobs:
 - **300 jobs in financial and legal activities** (up 2%)
 - **140 jobs in private education, health and other services** (up 2%)
 - **70 jobs in transport and storage** (up 3%)
 - **50 jobs in agriculture and fishing** (up 6%)
- Four sectors recorded notable **annual decreases** in jobs:
 - **270 jobs in construction and quarrying** (down 4%)
 - **100 jobs in hotels, restaurants and bars** (down 2%)
 - **80 jobs in wholesale and retail** (down 1%)
 - **70 jobs in information and communication** (down 4%)

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

- There was an **increase of 3,410 all sector jobs** (up 5.6%) from December 2019.
 - The total number of private sector jobs increased over five years by 1,650 (up 3.1%).
 - Public sector jobs increased by 1,750 from December 2019 to December 2024 (up 21.5%), which has brought the proportion of workforce jobs in Government of Jersey core jobs (13.6%) above the average for the last two decades (12.2%). The departments with the largest changes over this period were Children, Young People, Education and Skills, up 680, and Health and Care Jersey, up 380.

Introduction

This report presents information on jobs and undertakings⁴ in Jersey in December 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

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](#).

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.

Total number of jobs

In December 2024, the total number of jobs in Jersey was 64,790. There were 54,910 jobs in the private sector and 9,880 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 December 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

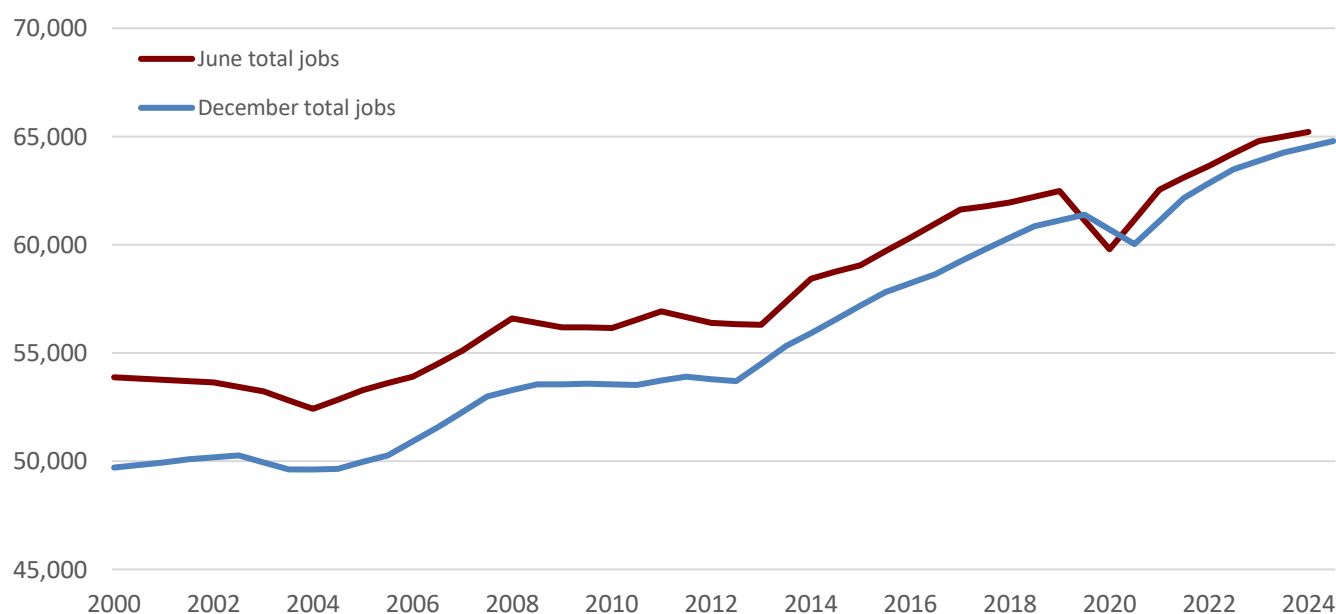


Table 1: Total job count for the private and public sectors, December 2019 to December 2024

Sector	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24
Private	53,260	51,440	51,500	53,750	53,370	54,810	54,430	55,520	54,810	55,500	54,910
Public	8,130	8,340	8,530	8,790	8,790	8,840	9,070	9,270	9,450	9,710	9,880
Total	61,380	59,780	60,020	62,540	62,160	63,650	63,500	64,780	64,260	65,210	64,790

The total number of jobs in December 2024 was 530 higher than in December 2023, representing an annual increase of 0.8%. This brought the total number of jobs to the highest recorded December total.

The annual increase comprised an increase of 100 jobs in the private sector, an increase of 0.2%, and an annual increase of 430 jobs in the public sector, an increase of 4.6%. The number of jobs in the private and public sectors in December 2024 were both the highest recorded December values to date.

Over the five years since December 2019, the number of workforce jobs increased by 3,410, a 5.6% increase. This comprised of a net increase of 1,650 jobs (3.1%) in the private sector and a net increase of 1,750 jobs (21.5%) 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.

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 December 2024, 13.6%, was above the mean for the last two decades (12.2%). The mean over the last two years since December 2022 was 12.8%, which was higher than the period December 2017 to December 2019, when it averaged 11.1%. 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 13.6% of all jobs in December 2024, 0.5 pp above the previous Dec record
Government of Jersey core jobs as a percentage of all jobs, 2000 to 2024

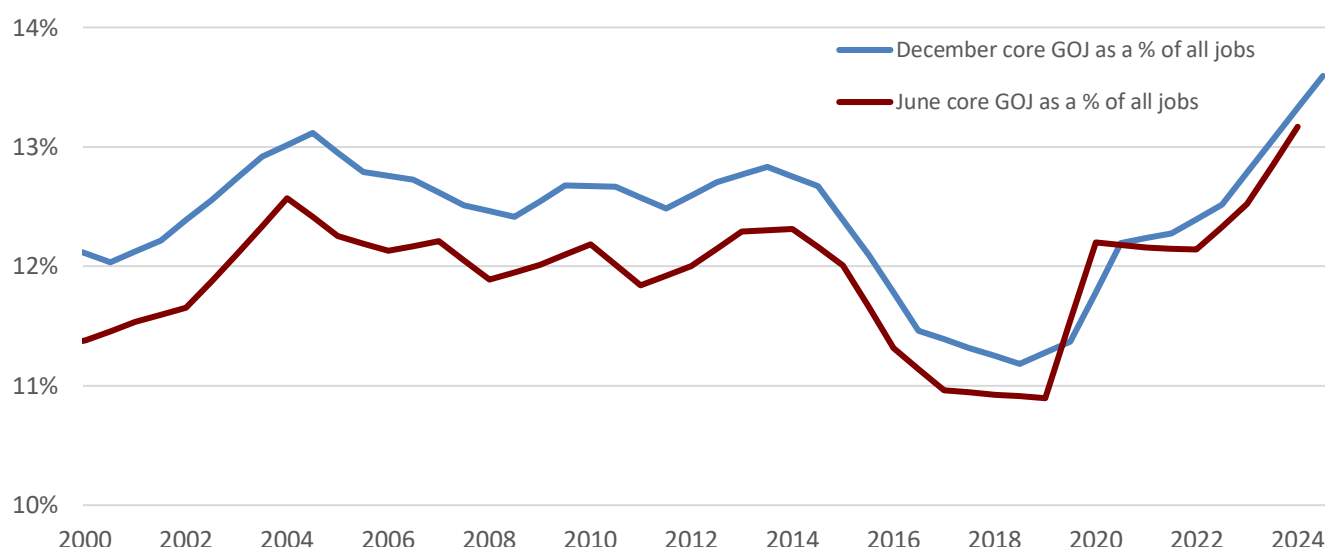
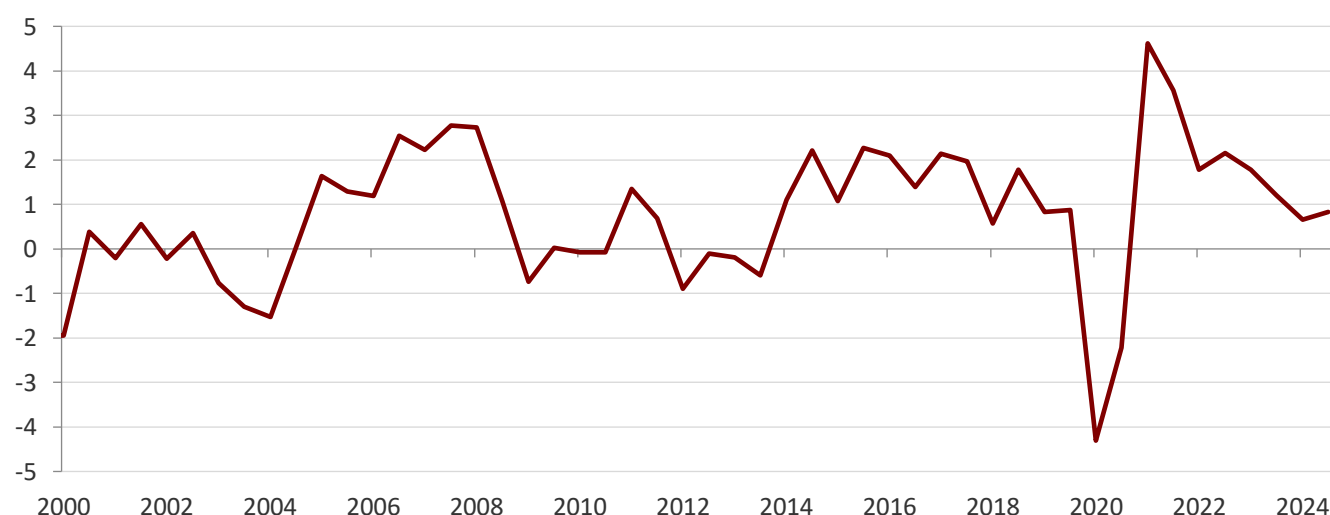


Figure 3: Workforce jobs saw an annual increase of 0.8% in December 2024
Annual percentage change in the total number of jobs from 2000 to 2024



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

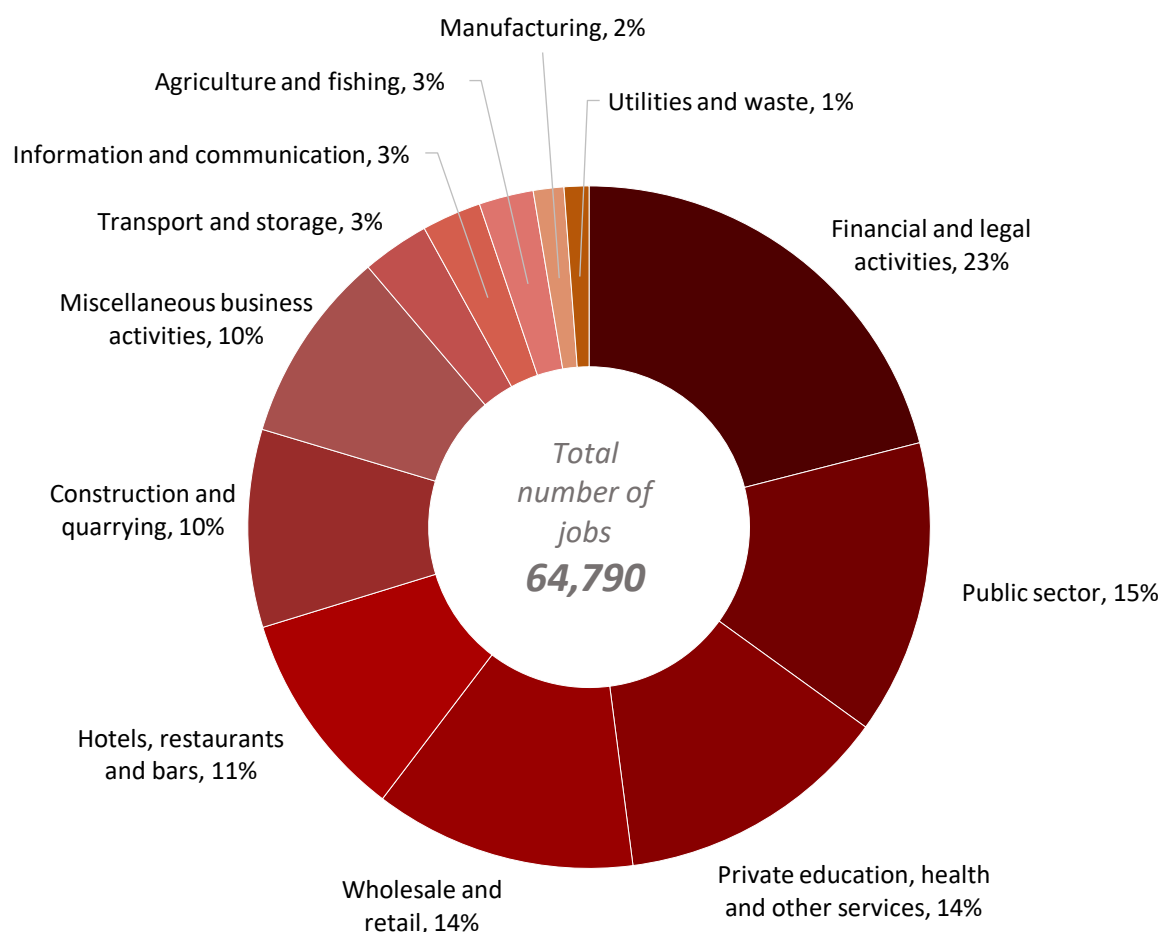
⁶ Comparisons for the whole public sector over this period are not possible, as parishes did not complete manpower returns until 2013. For details on the public sector see [notes](#).

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%.

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.

The December 2024 annual increase was 0.8%, lower than the average for June 2022 to December 2023 (1.7%), but essentially the same as the annual increases in June 2024 (0.7%) and December 2019 (0.9%).

Figure 4: Financial and legal activities was the largest sector in December 2024, with 23% of workforce jobs
Percentage of total jobs by sector, December 2024



Employment status

The number of jobs in December 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, December 2024

Sector	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	All employment statuses
Private	40,890	7,680	5,970	370	54,910
Public	8,020	1,250	620	0	9,880
Total jobs	48,910	8,920	6,590	370	64,790

In December 2024, three-quarters (75%) of all jobs filled were full-time. There were 6,590 jobs filled on zero-hours contracts, representing 10% of jobs. The remaining 15% of jobs were predominantly part-time.

Comparing the private and public sectors, 74% of private sector jobs were full-time compared to 81% for the public sector. In the private sector 11% of jobs were zero-hours, which was higher than in the public sector (6%). In the private sector 14% of jobs were part-time, similar to the public sector where the proportion was 13%.

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.

Residential status

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

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

Sector	Entitled / entitled for work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	All residential statuses
Private	47,050	2,220	5,280	370	54,910
Public	8,560	1,040	240	30	9,880
Total jobs	55,610	3,260	5,520	400	64,790

In December 2024, 86% 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, December 2024

Sector	Entitled / entitled for work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	All residential statuses
Private	86%	4%	10%	1%	100%
Public	87%	11%	2%	0%	100%
Total jobs	86%	5%	9%	1%	100%

Percentages are rounded to the nearest integer.

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

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 the number of jobs in the private sector by employment status, from December 2013 to December 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 December 2019 to December 2024. For a breakdown by sector, see [Appendix Table A3](#).

Figure 5: Full-time, part-time, and zero-hour private sector jobs have increased by 1-3% in the last five years
Number of private sector jobs by employment status, December 2013 to December 2024

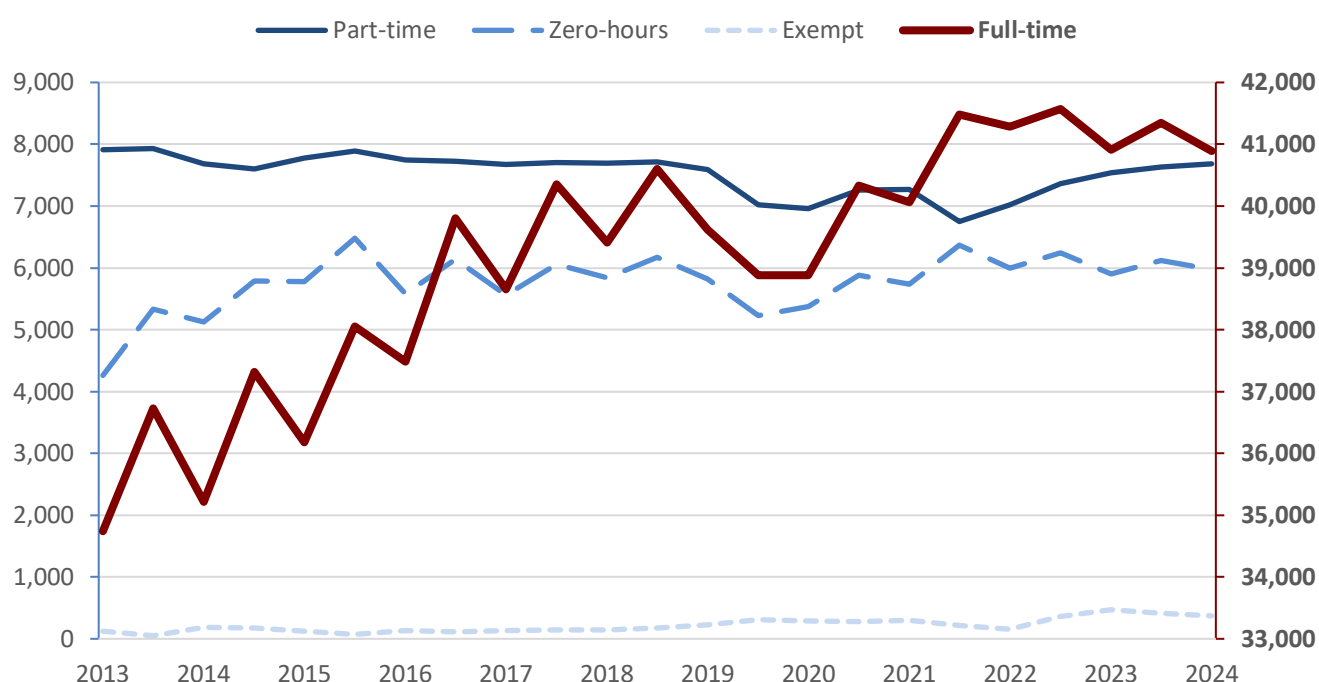


Table 5: Number of private sector jobs by employment status, December 2019 to December 2024

Employment status	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24
Full-time	39,620	38,880	38,880	40,330	40,060	41,480	41,280	41,570	40,910	41,350	40,890
Part-time	7,590	7,020	6,960	7,260	7,270	6,750	7,020	7,360	7,540	7,630	7,680
Zero-hour	5,820	5,230	5,370	5,880	5,740	6,370	5,990	6,240	5,900	6,120	5,970
Exempt	230	310	290	280	300	220	150	360	470	410	370
Private sector	53,260	51,440	51,500	53,750	53,370	54,810	54,430	55,520	54,810	55,500	54,910

In December 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.

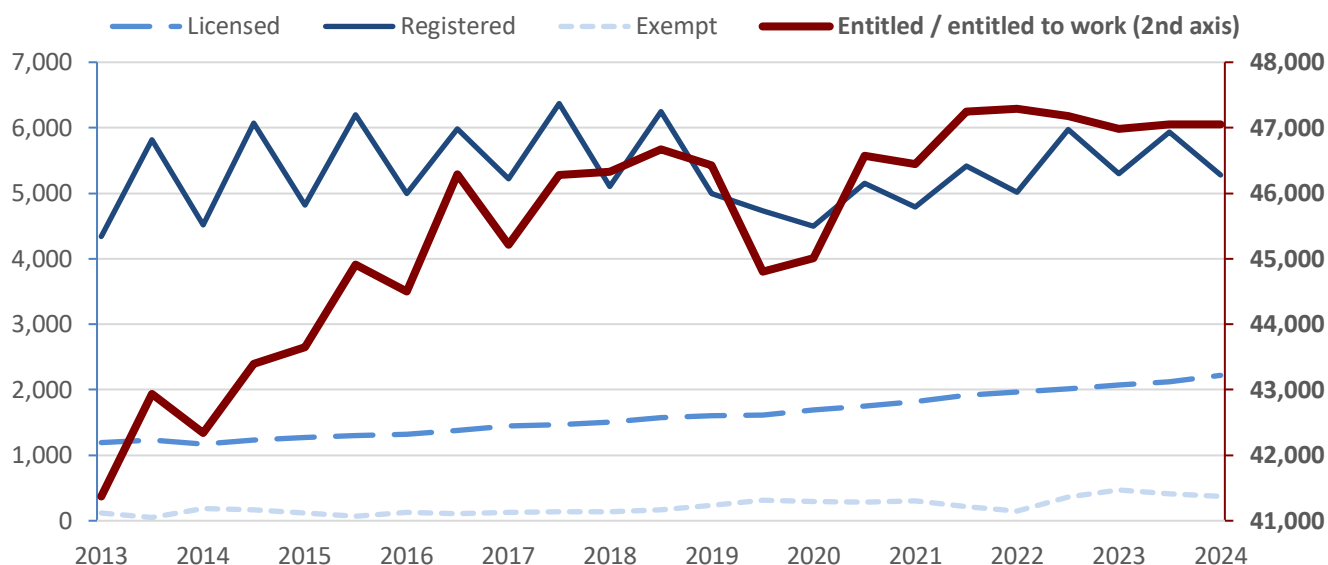
The overall annual increase of 100 jobs in the private sector was driven by increases of 140 part-time jobs (up 2%) and 70 zero-hour jobs (up 1%). In contrast, there was a decrease of 100 exempt jobs (down 21%), and the number of full-time jobs was essentially unchanged.

Residential status

Figure 6 illustrates the number of private sector jobs by the residential status of the current post holder from December 2013 to December 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 December 2019 to December 2024. For a breakdown by sector, see **Appendix Table A4**.

Figure 6: The number of jobs filled by licensed staff saw an annual increase of 7%

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



The overall annual increase of 100 jobs in the private sector was driven by an increase of 150 jobs filled by licensed employees (up 7%). There was also an increase of 70 jobs filled by entitled or entitled for work employees (0% change). However, there was a decrease of 100 exempt jobs (down 21%), and essentially no change in registered jobs (0% change).

Over the last five years since December 2019:

- jobs filled by licensed staff increased by 620 (up 39%)
- jobs filled by entitled and entitled for work staff increased by 620 (up 1%)
- jobs filled by registered staff increased by 280 (up 6%)

Table 6: Number of private sector jobs by residential status, December 2019 to December 2024

Residential status	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24
Entitled / entitled for work	46,430	44,800	45,010	46,570	46,450	47,250	47,290	47,180	46,980	47,050	47,050
Licensed	1,600	1,610	1,690	1,750	1,820	1,920	1,970	2,010	2,070	2,120	2,220
Registered	5,000	4,730	4,500	5,150	4,790	5,420	5,020	5,970	5,300	5,930	5,280
Exempt	230	310	290	280	300	220	150	360	470	410	370
Private sector	53,260	51,440	51,500	53,750	53,370	54,810	54,430	55,520	54,810	55,500	54,910

The number of jobs filled by licensed staff in December 2024 was 150 higher than in December 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.

The number of private sector jobs filled by registered staff was essentially unchanged on an annual basis (down 20 jobs, 0% change). Since December 2019 the number of jobs filled by registered staff increased 280 (up 6%).

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 December 2022 and December 2023, the number of jobs in this core private sector category decreased by 650, the joint-largest annual decline since July 2013, when the current residential statuses were implemented. The other period with a 650 decrease was in June 2020, during the COVID-19 pandemic. From December 2023 to December 2024, there was a further annual decrease of 70 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). The last two years to December 2024 was consistent with these periods as there was a decrease in core private sector jobs, and registered unemployment saw an increase of 18% from December 2022 to December 2024¹¹ (120 people).

In December 2024, there was an annual increase 150 full-time positions filled by licensed individuals and 150 part-time jobs filled by entitled or entitled for work individuals, partially offset by a decrease of 100 exempt jobs. With annual changes of fewer than 100 jobs in other categories, the private sector recorded a net increase of 100 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.

¹¹ Source: ESSH <https://opendata.gov.je/dataset/back-to-work/resource/ef069920-c5a2-4c05-b0e0-2afcfe067309>

Number of undertakings

In December 2024, there were 8,440 active undertakings in the private sector that employed staff,¹² 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 December 2024, 89% of undertakings employed fewer than 10 staff, a proportion that has not substantially changed in the last decade (88% in December 2014).

Table 7: Private sector undertakings by number of employees, December 2024

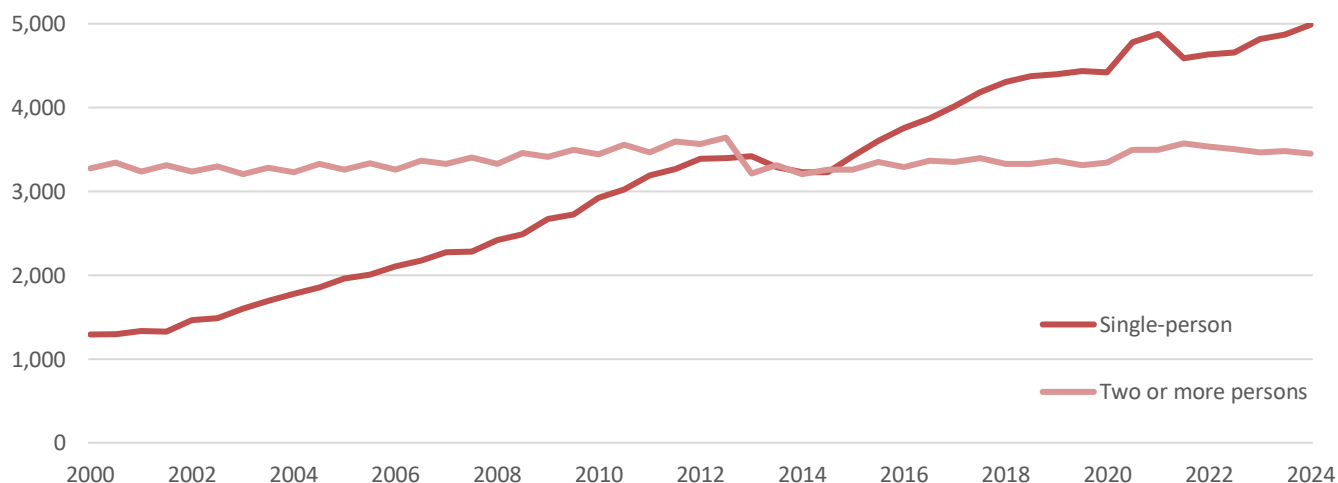
Sector	1	2-5	6-9	10-19	20-49	50+	Total
Agriculture and fishing	90	50	20	10	10	+	180
Manufacturing; utilities and waste	190	70	30	10	10	10	310
Construction and quarrying	870	410	120	80	40	10	1,520
Wholesale and retail	410	240	80	60	30	30	840
Hotels, restaurants and bars	120	170	70	70	30	20	490
Transport and storage	230	30	10	10	10	10	290
Information and communication	270	80	10	20	10	10	390
Financial and legal activities	300	190	60	50	40	70	700
Miscellaneous business activities	1,210	430	70	80	30	10	1,830
Private education, health and other services	1,300	330	90	70	60	30	1,890
Total private sector undertakings	4,990	1,990	550	450	280	190	8,440

+: non-zero less than 5

The total number of undertakings in December 2024 was 150 higher than a year earlier. The overall increase was driven by an increase of 170 single-person undertakings; see [Figure 7](#) and [Table 8](#). The annual increase was similar to the average annual increase of 200 for the last decade.

Figure 7: There was an annual increase of 190 single-person undertakings in December 2024

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



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

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

Undertaking size	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24
Single-person	4,400	4,430	4,420	4,780	4,880	4,590	4,640	4,660	4,820	4,870	4,990
Two or more persons	3,360	3,320	3,340	3,490	3,500	3,570	3,530	3,500	3,470	3,480	3,450
Total private sector undertakings	7,760	7,750	7,770	8,280	8,380	8,170	8,170	8,160	8,290	8,350	8,440

In the last five years since December 2019, the total number of private sector undertakings has increased by 680. The majority (87%) of this increase was due to single-person undertakings, which increased by 590.

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 December 2023 and December 2024, the corresponding annual changes, and the five-year changes. The six-monthly job totals for the period December 2019 to December 2024 are shown in [Appendix Table A2](#).

Table 9: Private sector jobs by sector, December 2023 and 2024, and annual and five-year changes¹³

Sector	Dec-23	Dec-24	Annual change	Annual % change	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Agriculture and fishing	850	900	50	6%	0	0%
Manufacturing	890	880	-10	-1%	-70	-7%
Construction and quarrying	6,390	6,120	-270	-4%	160	3%
Utilities and waste	780	810	30	4%	110	16%
Wholesale and retail	7,090	7,010	-80	-1%	-350	-5%
Hotels, restaurants and bars	5,760	5,660	-100	-2%	180	3%
Transport and storage	2,060	2,130	70	3%	-10	0%
Information and communication	1,810	1,740	-70	-4%	-110	-6%
Financial and legal activities	13,880	14,180	300	2%	480	4%
Miscellaneous business activities	6,250	6,280	30	0%	150	2%
Private education, health and other services	9,060	9,200	140	2%	1,080	13%
Private sector	54,810	54,910	100	0.2%	1,650	3.1%

Employment status

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

- financial and legal activities increased by 300 jobs annually, driven by an increase of 280 full-time jobs
- private education, health and other services saw an annual increase of 140 jobs, primarily due to 130 more part-time jobs and 60 more zero-hour jobs
- transport and storage saw an annual increase of 70 jobs, primarily due to increases of 40 full-time and 40 zero-hour jobs

The largest annual decreases were:

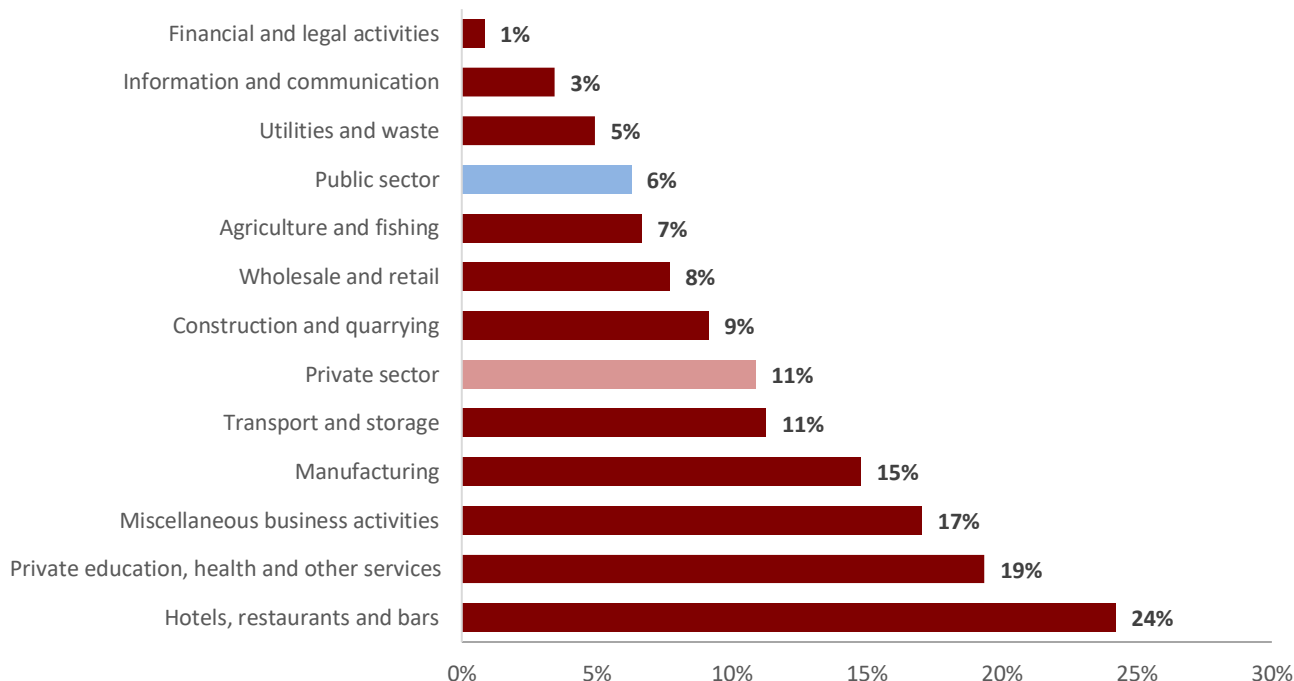
- 270 jobs in construction and quarrying, driven by a decrease of 310 full-time jobs
- 100 jobs in hotels, restaurants and bars, primarily due to a decrease of 70 zero-hour and 50 full-time jobs
- 80 jobs in wholesale and retail, driven by a decrease of 100 full-time jobs

See [Appendix Table A2](#) for further details.

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

In December 2024, there were 5,970 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-hour (24%)
Percentage of jobs filled on zero-hour contracts by sector, December 2024



Five-year changes

Over the last five years (from December 2019 to December 2024), there has been an increase of 1,650 jobs in the private sector, a 3.1% increase. The sectors that saw the largest increases over the last five years were:

- private education, health and other services (up 1,080, 13%)
- financial and legal activities (up 480, 4%)
- hotels, restaurants and bars (up 180, 3%)
- construction and quarrying (up 160, 3%)
- miscellaneous business activities (up 150, 2%)

The sectors that saw the largest decreases over the last five years were:

- wholesale and retail (down 350, 5%)
- information and communication (down 110, 6%)

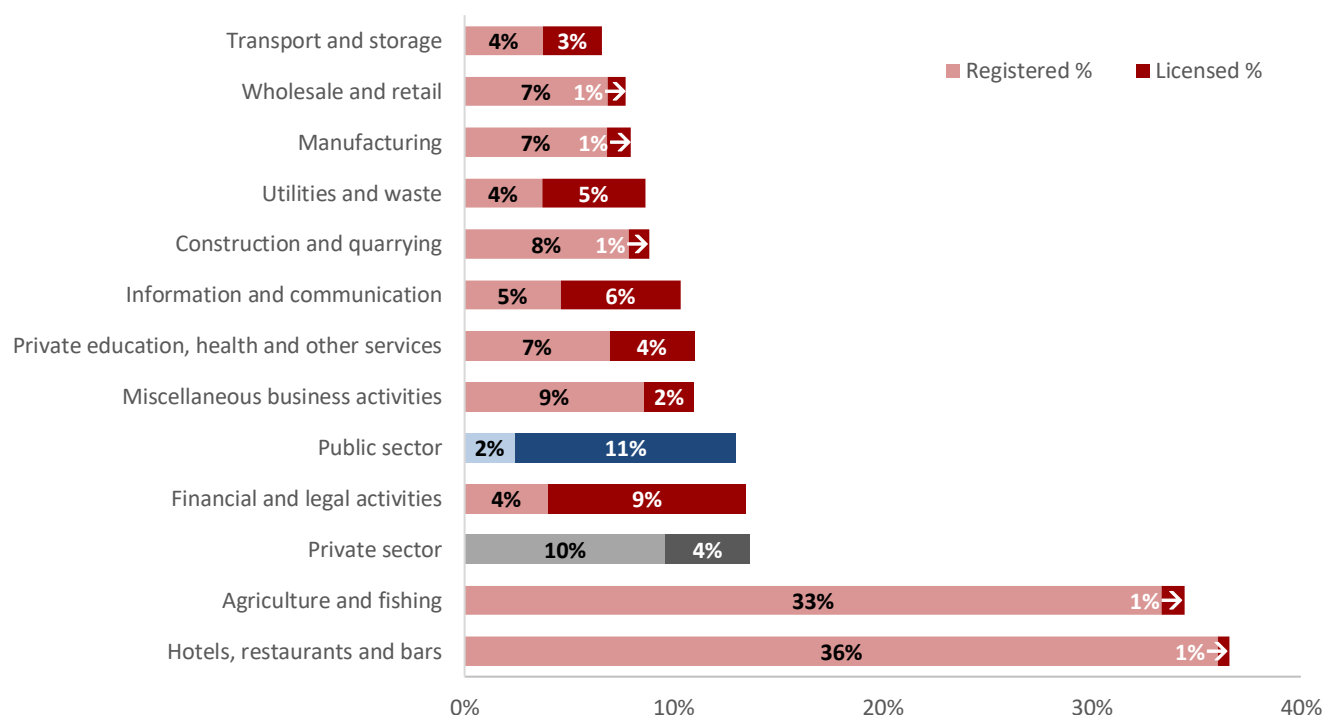
Residential status

In terms of residential status, the number of private sector jobs filled by employees with entitled or entitled for work status was 70 higher in December 2024 than a year earlier. Sectors with notable annual increases in jobs filled by entitled or entitled for work staff were finance and legal activities (up 190) and private education, health, and other services (up 170). Sectors with notable annual decreases in jobs filled by entitled or entitled for work staff were hotels, restaurants and bars (down 250) and construction and quarrying (down 150). 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 December 2024, the number of jobs filled by licensed employees in the private sector was 150 higher on an annual basis, driven by increases of 60 in both the financial and legal sector and the private education, health and other services sector. Financial and legal activities was the sector with the largest number (1,340) 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 December 2024 the public sector had a higher proportion of jobs filled by licensed employees at 11%, compared with 10% in the finance and legal activities sector. However the total number of such jobs in the public sector (1,040) was lower than in financial and legal activities (1,340).

Figure 9: The agriculture and fishing sector had the largest proportion of jobs filled by registered staff
Registered and licensed employees as a percentage of all employees in each sector, December 2024



The exempt status is detailed in the CHWL¹⁴ and covers staff who have registered or licensed residential status but their employer is exempt from counting them as such for business licencing purposes. There was an annual decrease of 100 exempt jobs in the private sector.

The number of private sector jobs filled by registered employees was essentially unchanged compared with December 2023 (down 20). Notable annual changes were an increase of 130 jobs filled by registered staff in hotels, restaurants, and bars, offset by decreases of 110 registered jobs in construction and quarrying and 60 registered jobs in private education, health and other services. Hotels, restaurants and bars had the highest proportion of jobs filled by registered staff (36%), followed by agriculture and fishing (33%).

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](#)

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

Public sector

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

- Government of Jersey¹⁵ (GOJ) core jobs (filled on permanent and fixed-term contracts)
- Government of Jersey non-core jobs (filled on zero-hour 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

Public sector jobs filled by temporary staff who are employed through external employment agencies are not included. All employment via employment agencies is included in the [miscellaneous business activities sector](#).

Government of Jersey (GOJ)

Core jobs (on permanent and fixed-term contracts)

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

Figure 10: GOJ core headcount and FTE both saw annual increases of 5%
Government of Jersey core jobs: headcount and FTE basis, 2000 to 2024

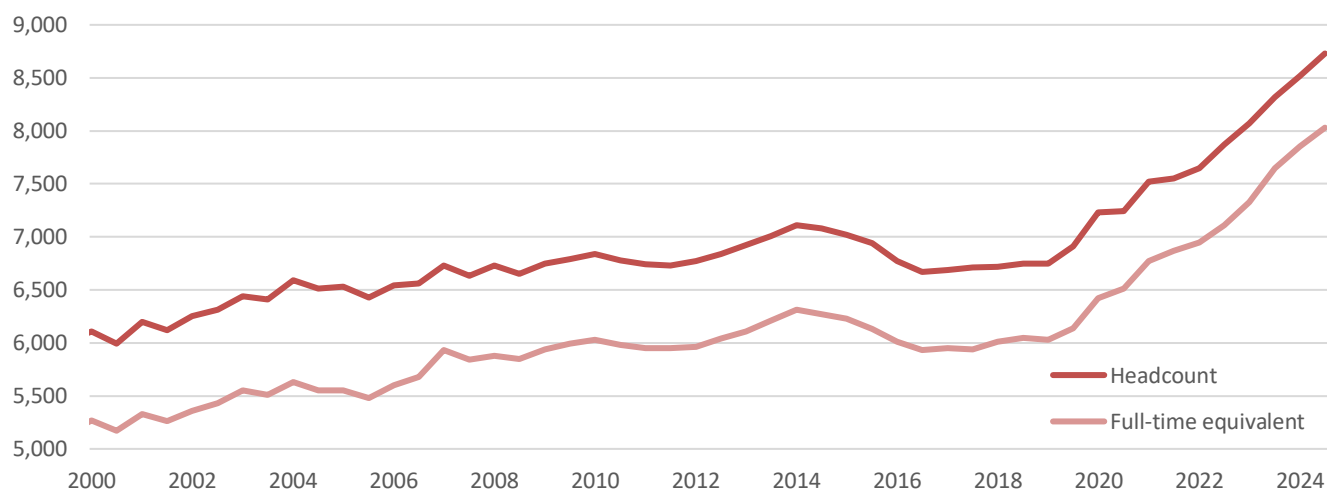


Table 10: Government of Jersey core jobs: headcount and FTE basis, December 2019 to December 2024

	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24
Headcount	6,910	7,230	7,240	7,520	7,550	7,650	7,870	8,070	8,320	8,520	8,730
Full-time equivalent ¹⁶	6,140	6,420	6,510	6,770	6,870	6,950	7,110	7,330	7,650	7,850	8,030

¹⁵ Previously named the States of Jersey.

¹⁶ Full-time equivalent (FTE) is the number of hours contracted or worked, divided by the total standard full-time hours for the relevant pay group (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 410 higher than in December 2023 (up 5%); over the same period there was an increase of 380 on an FTE basis (up 5%). GOJ core headcount and total FTE were both the highest recorded to date, with the previous highs both being recorded in June 2024 (8,520 and 7,850 respectively). In December 2024 GOJ core jobs were 13.6% of the total workforce jobs (see [Figure 2](#)); this was 0.5 pp higher than the previous highest December proportion (13.1% in December 2023), and above the mean for the last two decades (12.2%).

In December 2024 the departments with the largest annual increases in staff were Health and Care Jersey¹⁷ (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 are published on a six-monthly basis from June 2024 onwards.¹⁸

All public sector jobs

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

Category	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24
GOJ – core	6,910	7,230	7,240	7,520	7,550	7,650	7,870	8,070	8,320	8,520	8,730
GOJ – zero-hours	600	510	660	670	650	630	610	570	550	590	570
GOJ Trading Bodies	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Non-States Workers	110	100	120	110	100	80	110	130	70	100	70
JDC	10	10	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Parish	450	440	450	430	430	420	430	440	450	450	440
Public sector jobs	8,130	8,340	8,530	8,790	8,790	8,840	9,070	9,270	9,450	9,710	9,880

In December 2024, there were 9,880 jobs filled in the public sector, an annual increase of 430. There was a six-monthly increase of 170 from June 2024, and the public sector job count was at its highest recorded level (the previous high being June 2024).

There was an annual increase of 410 in the number of GOJ core jobs (headcount). There were essentially no changes in jobs in the other public sub-sectors, with all changes being of fewer than 30 jobs.

In the last decade, there was a series of decreases in GOJ core jobs from June 2014 to December 2016 (down 440), followed by a series of increases from December 2016 to December 2024 (up 2,060 over the period). Over the last five years since December 2019, there was an increase of 1,820 core jobs; during this period, the changes in core GOJ departments of at least 100 jobs were all increases, which were increases of:

- 680 jobs in Children, Young People, Education, and Skills
- 380 jobs in Health and Care Jersey¹⁷
- 160 in the Chief Operating Office
- 150 jobs in Infrastructure and Environment
- 150 jobs in Treasury and Exchequer

Note that when teams are moved between departments this contributes to the net change in jobs.

¹⁷ Previously called Health and Community Services.

¹⁸ 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 proportion of jobs in the public sector in December 2024 (15.2%) was similar to that of December 2013 (15.0%), both of which were above the December average for the last decade (13.8%).

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 December 2024, 6% of public sector jobs were filled on zero-hour contracts.¹⁹

Employment status

The number of public sector jobs by employment status from December 2019 to December 2024 is shown in [Table 12](#). In the year to December 2024, the overall increase of 430 jobs was driven by an increase of 340 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, December 2019 to December 2024

Employment status	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24
Full-time	6,460	6,700	6,820	7,040	7,090	7,230	7,470	7,430	7,940	7,980	8,020
Part-time	1,010	1,070	990	1,030	1,000	940	910	1,210	910	1,080	1,250
Zero-hour	670	570	720	720	700	670	700	620	600	650	620
Exempt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Public sector jobs	8,130	8,340	8,530	8,790	8,790	8,840	9,070	9,270	9,450	9,710	9,880

Residential status

Public sector job counts by residential status of the current post holder from December 2019 to December 2024 are shown in [Table 13](#).

Table 13: Number of public sector jobs by residential status, December 2019 to December 2024

Residential status	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24
Entitled / entitled for work	7,290	7,430	7,610	7,890	7,850	7,870	7,990	8,110	8,200	8,350	8,560
Licensed	680	750	730	730	760	780	830	880	940	930	1,040
Registered	90	130	170	150	170	170	220	210	240	220	240
Exempt	70	30	10	20	10	20	40	60	70	210	30
Public sector jobs	8,130	8,340	8,530	8,790	8,790	8,840	9,070	9,270	9,450	9,710	9,880

In the year to December 2024, the increase in jobs was driven by an increase of 360 jobs filled by staff with entitled or entitled for work status and 100 jobs filled by staff with licensed status.

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

¹⁹ 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 Employment, Social Security and Housing department (ESSH, previously named Customer and Local Services) 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 ESSH. 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 ESSH 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,²⁰ 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 ESSH dept. Since 2022, the average number of jobs that needed to be imputed was lower with approximately 1,100 jobs imputed for each report, and in the current report approximately 1,150 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 ESSH 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.

²⁰ <https://www.gov.je/news/2020/pages/IntergratedGPSysystem.aspx>

In every Labour Market report, the figures for the previous round (in this case the [June 2024 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 to 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	54,810	9,450 / 8,320	64,260
2024	Jun	55,500	9,710 / 8,520	65,210
	Dec	54,910	9,880 / 8,730	64,790

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

Table A2: Private sector jobs by sector, June 2019 to December 2024

Sector	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24
Agriculture and fishing	1,270	900	1,120	980	1,130	910	1,160	900	1,080	850	1,120	900
Manufacturing	990	950	910	900	940	900	910	880	910	890	920	880
Construction and quarrying	6,000	5,960	5,980	6,120	6,400	6,370	6,470	6,510	6,510	6,390	6,320	6,120
Utilities and waste	710	700	710	710	720	720	750	790	770	780	780	810
Wholesale and retail	7,280	7,360	6,920	7,060	7,300	7,380	7,200	7,200	7,020	7,090	6,920	7,010
Hotels, restaurants and bars	6,400	5,480	4,700	4,500	5,420	5,010	6,110	5,490	6,470	5,760	6,350	5,660
Transport and storage	2,090	2,140	1,990	1,940	1,890	1,930	2,160	2,200	2,130	2,060	2,160	2,130
Information and communication	1,840	1,850	1,840	1,800	1,850	1,830	1,790	1,830	1,820	1,810	1,800	1,740
Financial and legal activities	13,700	13,700	13,440	13,480	13,560	13,670	13,590	13,740	13,650	13,880	13,770	14,180
Miscellaneous business activities	6,260	6,130	5,920	5,880	6,080	6,050	6,130	6,240	6,230	6,250	6,310	6,280
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	9,040	9,200
Total private sector headcount	54,660	53,260	51,440	51,500	53,750	53,370	54,810	54,430	55,520	54,810	55,500	54,910

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

Sector	December 2023				June 2024				December 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	670	110	60	10	920	110	70	10	710	110	60	10
Manufacturing	610	140	140	10	620	150	160	+	600	150	130	+
Construction and quarrying	5,420	410	540	20	5,330	410	560	20	5,110	430	560	20
Utilities and waste	610	50	40	80	670	50	30	40	710	60	40	0
Wholesale and retail	4,810	1,750	490	50	4,710	1,680	480	50	4,710	1,720	540	40
Hotels, restaurants and bars	3,500	720	1,440	100	3,950	790	1,510	100	3,450	710	1,370	120
Transport and storage	1,670	180	200	10	1,720	190	250	+	1,710	180	240	10
Information and communication	1,600	140	70	+	1,590	140	60	+	1,540	140	60	+
Financial and legal activities	12,830	870	130	50	12,720	890	120	40	13,110	890	120	60
Miscellaneous business activities	3,830	1,300	1,080	40	3,830	1,280	1,130	70	3,890	1,280	1,070	40
Private education, health and other services	5,370	1,880	1,720	90	5,290	1,950	1,750	60	5,340	2,010	1,780	70
Private sector jobs	40,910	7,540	5,900	470	41,350	7,630	6,120	410	40,890	7,680	5,970	370

+: non-zero less than 5

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

Sector	December 2023				June 2024				December 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	550	10	270	10	590	10	510	10	570	10	300	10
Manufacturing	800	10	70	10	830	10	80	+	810	10	60	+
Construction and quarrying	5,720	60	590	20	5,720	60	530	20	5,570	60	480	20
Utilities and waste	660	20	20	80	710	20	20	40	750	40	30	0
Wholesale and retail	6,500	70	480	50	6,370	70	430	50	6,430	60	480	40
Hotels, restaurants and bars	3,720	30	1,910	100	3,700	30	2,520	100	3,470	30	2,040	120
Transport and storage	1,940	50	70	10	2,030	50	80	+	1,990	60	80	10
Information and communication	1,630	90	80	+	1,610	100	90	+	1,560	100	80	+
Financial and legal activities	12,020	1,280	540	50	11,910	1,300	510	40	12,210	1,340	570	60
Miscellaneous business activities	5,480	150	580	40	5,550	150	550	70	5,550	150	540	40
Private education, health and other services	7,960	310	700	90	8,030	340	620	60	8,130	370	640	70
Private sector jobs	46,980	2,070	5,300	470	47,050	2,120	5,930	410	47,050	2,220	5,280	370

+: non-zero less than 5

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

Sector	June 2023								December 2023							
	Full-time			Part-time		Zero-Hours		Exempt	Full-time			Part-time		Zero-Hours		Exempt
	Entitled / entitled 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	430	10	430	100	20	50	10	30	400	10	250	100	10	50	10	10
Manufacturing	550	10	60	130	+	130	20	+	540	10	50	130	+	130	10	10
Construction and quarrying	4,860	70	600	400	10	510	60	10	4,830	60	530	400	10	500	40	20
Utilities and waste	630	30	30	50	+	30	+	0	580	20	10	50	10	40	+	80
Wholesale and retail	4,460	60	350	1,550	80	460	30	40	4,420	70	330	1,640	110	450	40	50
Hotels, restaurants and bars	1,980	30	1,920	650	100	1,280	410	110	1,980	30	1,500	630	90	1,120	320	100
Transport and storage	1,600	50	60	190	10	200	+	20	1,570	50	60	180	+	190	10	10
Information and communication	1,440	90	80	130	+	80	+	10	1,430	90	80	140	+	70	+	+
Financial and legal activities	10,880	1,240	470	850	10	140	10	50	11,040	1,280	510	860	10	120	10	50
Miscellaneous business activities	3,400	150	310	1,070	130	1,030	120	20	3,380	150	300	1,150	150	950	130	40
Private education, health and other services	4,550	260	470	1,800	80	1,580	120	70	4,550	310	500	1,780	100	1,620	100	90
Private sector jobs	34,780	2,010	4,780	6,930	430	5,470	760	360	34,700	2,070	4,130	7,040	500	5,230	670	470

+: non-zero less than 5

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

Table A5b: Private sector jobs by sector, employment status and residential status of current post holder, June 2024 to December 2024

Sector	June 2024								December 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	420	10	490	100	10	70	10	10	420	10	290	100	10	60	10	10
Manufacturing	540	10	70	140	+	150	10	+	550	10	50	140	+	130	10	+
Construction and quarrying	4,820	60	460	400	20	510	60	20	4,650	60	410	410	20	510	50	20
Utilities and waste	630	20	20	50	+	30	0	40	650	40	20	60	+	40	0	0
Wholesale and retail	4,350	70	300	1,580	100	440	40	50	4,340	60	310	1,590	130	500	40	40
Hotels, restaurants and bars	1,920	30	2,010	690	90	1,090	420	100	1,840	30	1,580	610	100	1,010	360	120
Transport and storage	1,610	50	60	190	10	240	10	+	1,590	60	60	170	10	230	10	10
Information and communication	1,420	100	80	140	+	60	+	+	1,360	100	80	140	+	60	+	+
Financial and legal activities	10,930	1,300	490	870	20	120	10	40	11,220	1,340	550	880	10	120	10	60
Miscellaneous business activities	3,400	150	290	1,150	130	1,000	130	70	3,460	150	290	1,150	130	950	120	40
Private education, health and other services	4,520	340	430	1,880	70	1,630	120	60	4,550	370	420	1,940	70	1,640	150	70
Private sector jobs	34,550	2,120	4,680	7,180	450	5,330	800	410	34,630	2,220	4,040	7,190	490	5,230	750	370

+: non-zero less than 5

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

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

Division	December 2023				June 2024				December 2024			
	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Exempt
GOJ – core	7,550	770		0	7,590	930		0	7,620	1,120		0
GOJ – zero-hours			550				590				570	
GOJ Trading Bodies	40	0	0	0	40	+	0	0	40	+	0	0
Non-States Workers	10	60	0	0	10	90	0	0	10	60	0	0
JDC	20	+	0	0	20	+	0	0	20	+	0	0
Parish	330	70	50	0	330	60	60	0	340	60	40	0
Public sector jobs	7,940	910	600	0	7,980	1,080	650	0	8,020	1,250	620	0

+: non-zero less than 5

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

Division	December 2023				June 2024				December 2024			
	Entitled / entitled for work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled for work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled for work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt
GOJ – core	7,130	940	190	60	7,260	920	170	170	7,490	1,030	190	20
GOJ – zero-hours	510	+	40	10	510	10	50	30	510	10	50	10
GOJ Trading Bodies	40	0	0	+	40	0	0	+	40	0	0	0
Non-States Workers	70	0	+	+	80	+	+	10	70	0	+	+
JDC	20	+	0	0	10	+	0	0	10	+	0	0
Parish	440	+	10	0	440	+	+	0	430	10	10	0
Public sector jobs	8,200	940	240	70	8,350	930	220	210	8,560	1,040	240	30

+: non-zero less than 5

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

Sub-sector	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Banking	3,230	3,220	3,150	2,990	2,900	2,840	2,740	2,630	2,690	2,560	2,700	-530	-16%
Credit granting and other financial services	100	90	90	90	100	100	100	100	100	120	130	30	30%
Holding companies	120	120	120	120	120	130	130	130	120	130	130	10	8%
Trusts and similar instruments	150	150	150	160	170	170	170	200	190	210	210	60	40%
Trust administration	4,430	4,200	4,150	4,100	4,260	4,140	4,140	4,090	4,060	4,000	4,050	-380	-9%
Fund administration	1,200	1,220	1,320	1,500	1,540	1,560	1,660	1,680	1,760	1,750	1,800	600	50%
Other activities auxiliary to financial services	630	670	680	680	690	710	730	720	720	710	740	110	17%
Fund management	420	410	420	440	440	420	460	470	480	490	500	80	19%
Insurance	370	360	350	350	340	330	320	320	330	330	340	-30	-8%
Legal activities	1,710	1,670	1,670	1,720	1,700	1,710	1,710	1,710	1,770	1,750	1,810	100	6%
Accounting and compliance	1,350	1,310	1,380	1,410	1,420	1,500	1,590	1,600	1,660	1,720	1,770	420	31%
Financial sector	13,700	13,440	13,480	13,560	13,670	13,590	13,740	13,650	13,880	13,770	14,180	480	4%

Financial sector commentary

Financial and legal activities (the “financial sector”) accounted for a quarter (26%) of private sector jobs in December 2024.

The sector had a total of 14,180 jobs, representing an annual increase of 300 jobs, up 2% – higher than the private sector annual increase of 0.2%.

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

In December 2024, 6 of the 11 sub-sectors recorded their highest number of jobs since December 2013:²¹ accounting and compliance, fund management, fund administration, trusts and similar instruments, credit granting and other financial services, and other activities auxiliary to financial services.

The only notable change of at least 50 jobs was an annual increase in accounting and compliance (up 110). Other annual changes were of 40 or fewer jobs.

Over the last five years, the financial sector increased by 480 jobs, a 4% increase, similar to the 3.1% increase for the private sector. Since December 2019 six sub-sectors have seen increases, two have seen decreases, and three were essentially unchanged. The sub-sectors that have seen notable increases in jobs were fund administration (up 600), accounting and compliance (up 420), other activities auxiliary to financial services (up 110), legal activities (up 100), and fund management (up 80). In contrast, the sub-sector with the largest decrease in jobs was banking (down 530), followed by trust administration (down 380). 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, up 50%, and trusts and similar instruments, up 40%. The next largest changes were in accounting and compliance, up 31%, credit granting and other financial services, up 30%, fund management, up 19%, and other activities auxiliary to financial services, which includes services such as mortgage and loan brokerage and investment advisory, was up 17%. Banking jobs decreased by 16%. Other changes were of less than 10%.

²¹ The first return under the [Control of Housing and Work \(Jersey\) Law 2012](#).

Table A9: Jobs in the ONS definition of the digital sector by sub-sector, December 2019 to December 2024

Sub-sector	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities	140	140	120	120	110	110	100	100	90	90	100	-40	-29%
Software publishing	100	100	110	90	80	80	80	80	70	60	60	-40	-40%
Motion picture, video and television programme, and sound recording and publishing activities	80	80	70	70	80	70	70	80	80	80	80	0	0%
Radio and television programming and broadcasting activities	100	100	100	100	100	100	110	100	100	100	100	0	0%
Telecommunications ²²	590	600	580	560	570	540	540	520	530	520	500	-90	-15%
Computer programming activities	140	150	150	170	180	190	200	200	200	210	190	50	36%
Computer consultancy activities	570	560	550	570	550	530	560	570	560	540	540	-30	-5%
Information service activities	100	100	100	140	140	140	140	140	140	160	140	40	40%
Wholesale and repair of computers and communication equipment; Computer facilities management and other information technology and computer services	50	50	50	50	50	50	60	60	60	60	50	0	0%
Digital sector	1,870	1,870	1,830	1,870	1,850	1,810	1,850	1,840	1,820	1,820	1,760	-110	-6%

²² This sub-sector was previously reported as multiple sub-sectors (wired telecommunications; and wireless, satellite, and other telecommunications), which is no longer possible due to the small number of undertakings in this sub-sector.

Table A10: Jobs in the technology, media and telecommunications (TMT) sector by sub-sector, December 2019 to December 2024

Sub-sector	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Printing	170	150	140	140	130	120	110	110	110	120	120	-50	-29%
Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities	140	140	120	120	110	110	100	100	90	90	100	-40	-29%
Software publishing	100	100	110	90	80	80	80	80	70	60	60	-40	-40%
Motion picture, video and television programme activities, and sound recording and publishing activities	80	80	70	70	80	70	70	80	80	80	80	0	0%
Radio and television programming and broadcasting activities	100	100	100	100	100	100	110	100	100	100	100	0	0%
Telecommunications ²²	590	600	580	560	570	540	540	520	530	520	500	-90	-15%
Computer programming activities	140	150	150	170	180	190	200	200	200	210	190	50	36%
Computer consultancy activities	570	560	550	570	550	530	560	570	560	540	540	-30	-5%
Information service activities, and research and development (R&D)	100	110	110	140	140	140	150	150	150	160	150	50	50%
Advertising agencies	220	210	210	230	230	220	220	210	230	220	230	10	5%
Performing arts and artistic creation	90	80	80	100	100	100	110	120	110	110	110	20	22%
Operation of arts facilities and support activities to performing arts	100	70	60	70	70	80	80	70	70	80	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	60	60	60	60	50	0	0%
TMT sector	2,450	2,380	2,320	2,400	2,390	2,330	2,360	2,360	2,350	2,350	2,310	-140	-6%

Digital sector commentary

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

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

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

The digital sector had a total of 1,760 jobs in December 2024, comprising 3% of the private sector. The two sub-sectors having the most jobs were computer consultancy (540 jobs) and telecommunications²² (500 jobs). The number of jobs in the digital sector saw an annual decrease of 60 jobs, down 3% – this change was more negative than for the private sector overall, which saw an annual increase of 0.2%. Digital sub-sectors recorded annual changes of at most 30 jobs.

In the last five years, since December 2019, the number of jobs in the digital sector in Jersey decreased by 110, a 6% decrease; this was considerably more negative than the 3.1% increase for the private sector overall. Notable changes were an annual decrease of 90 jobs in telecommunications, and an annual increase of 50 in computer programming activities. The greatest percentage changes were seen in the information service activities (up 40%), software publishing (down 40%), and computer programming activities (up 36%).

Technology, media and telecommunications commentary

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

[Appendix Table A10](#) shows the number of jobs in the TMT sector, overall and by sub-sector, from December 2019 to December 2024.

In December 2024, the TMT sector had a total of 2,310 jobs, comprising 4% of the private sector. There was a -2% decrease in jobs, which was not a notable change (down 40), but was a more negative change than the private sector annual increase of 0.2%. Compared to five years ago, the TMT sector decreased by 140 jobs, down 6%; this was considerably more negative than the 3.1% increase for the private sector overall.

The five-yearly changes in the number of jobs in most sub-sectors was essentially the same as 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 30 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, December 2019 to December 2024

Sub-sector	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Real estate activities	500	490	480	530	550	560	580	560	540	550	570	70	14%
Management consultancy activities, and activities of head offices	760	820	800	800	800	810	830	850	860	870	870	110	14%
Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy; Technical testing and analysis; Scientific research and development	440	420	430	450	460	460	470	470	470	470	470	30	7%
Advertising, market research, and public relations and communication	350	340	320	340	330	370	360	370	360	360	360	10	3%
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	450	450	460	520	500	480	520	550	520	560	550	100	22%
Rental and leasing activities	240	220	230	260	240	280	260	290	260	280	280	40	17%
Employment activities	840	740	760	710	760	690	780	670	690	690	660	-180	-21%
Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities	190	180	150	150	130	170	160	180	150	180	150	-40	-21%
Security and investigation activities	330	270	290	270	270	460	460	440	450	420	430	100	30%
Cleaning activities and combined facilities support activities	1,350	1,280	1,270	1,320	1,320	1,130	1,090	1,130	1,210	1,190	1,220	-130	-10%
Landscape service activities	520	560	530	570	530	560	540	550	580	590	570	50	10%
Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	170	150	170	170	170	170	180	170	150	150	160	-10	-6%
Miscellaneous business activities	6,130	5,920	5,880	6,080	6,050	6,130	6,240	6,230	6,250	6,310	6,280	150	2%

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

Note also that staff working in other sectors, but employed through employment agencies, are included in the employment activities sub-sector of this sector.

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

The miscellaneous business activities sector had 6,280 jobs in December 2024, accounting for 11% of private sector jobs. The sub-sectors with the highest number of jobs were cleaning and facilities support activities (1,220), management consultancy and head offices (870), and employment activities (660).

There was no notable annual change in jobs (up 30), a 0% change – essentially the same as the private sector annual increase of 0.2%. Sub-sectors recorded annual changes of at most 30 jobs.

Over the last five years, since December 2019, the sector has increased by 150 jobs, a 2% increase – similar to the 3.1% increase for the private sector. Five sub-sectors saw notable increases over this period; the largest increases were in:

- management consultancy and head offices, up 110
- other professional, scientific and technical activities, up 100
- security and investigation activities, up 100
- real estate activities, up 70
- landscape service activities, up 50

Two sub-sectors saw notable declines over this period:

- employment activities, down 180
- cleaning and facilities support activities, down 130

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

Sub-sector	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Public administration, defence, and compulsory social security	70	70	80	80	80	90	90	90	90	90	90	20	29%
Pre-primary, primary, secondary and higher education	450	450	470	490	470	470	470	480	500	490	480	30	7%
Other education, and educational support activities	680	630	670	750	750	730	710	750	730	750	780	100	15%
Medical and dental practice activities, and hospital activities	600	590	610	630	640	590	580	620	630	640	660	60	10%
Other human health activities	420	400	410	450	480	460	460	450	460	480	500	80	19%
Residential care activities	1,640	1,620	1,670	1,600	1,590	1,500	1,610	1,680	1,740	1,580	1,630	-10	-1%
Social work activities without accommodation	1,810	1,780	1,830	1,920	1,940	2,010	2,030	2,000	2,130	2,140	2,200	390	22%
Creative, arts and entertainment activities	190	150	140	160	180	180	180	190	190	190	190	0	0%
Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities	270	270	260	270	280	350	340	420	420	480	460	190	70%
Sports, amusement and recreation activities, and gambling and betting activities	710	700	740	790	820	810	790	820	750	790	780	70	10%
Washing and (dry-)cleaning of textile and fur products, and repair of computers and personal and household goods	230	220	230	240	240	230	210	240	230	220	210	-20	-9%
Hairdressing and other beauty treatment	580	580	570	590	600	610	620	590	580	580	600	20	3%
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	470	460	460	480	520	540	570	600	620	620	630	160	34%
Private education, health and other services	8,120	7,920	8,130	8,450	8,580	8,560	8,650	8,920	9,060	9,040	9,200	1,080	13%

Private education, health and other services commentary

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

These services include the following broad sub-sectors:

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

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

In December 2024 there were 9,050 jobs in this sector, accounting for 17% of private sector jobs. The sub-sectors with the highest number of jobs were social work activities without accommodation (2,200), and residential care activities (1,630).

The sector had an increase of 140 jobs compared to 12 months ago, an increase of 2% – higher than the private sector annual increase of 0.2%. There were notable annual increases of 70 jobs in social work activities without accommodation, and 50 jobs in other education, and educational support activities. The only notable annual decrease was of 110 jobs in residential care activities. Other annual changes were of 40 or fewer jobs.

Over the last five years, since December 2019, the private education, health and other services sector increased by 1,080 jobs, a 13% increase – considerably higher than the 3.1% increase for the private sector. The largest increase was in social work activities without accommodation, up 390 jobs – a 22% increase. This was followed by: libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities, up 190 (70%); other personal services, up 160 (34%); other education, and educational support activities, up 100 (15%). There were no notable decreases over this period.

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

Sub-sector	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Hotels and similar accommodation	1,890	1,530	1,430	1,900	1,610	2,180	1,760	2,240	1,810	2,210	1,670	-220	-12%
Holiday and other short-stay accommodation; Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks	60	60	60	70	70	70	60	70	60	60	60	0	0%
Other accommodation	110	110	110	110	110	100	100	100	100	100	90	-20	-18%
Licensed restaurants	1,160	1,170	1,020	1,180	1,110	1,220	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,350	1,300	140	12%
Unlicensed restaurants and cafes	640	600	600	730	680	870	730	890	690	760	660	20	3%
Take away food shops and mobile food stands	380	320	360	390	430	390	410	430	430	470	460	80	21%
Event catering and other food service activities	180	100	110	190	160	260	250	380	430	380	390	210	117%
Beverage serving activities	1,050	820	810	850	840	1,010	980	1,070	950	1,020	1,030	-20	-2%
Hotels, restaurants and bars sector	5,480	4,700	4,500	5,420	5,010	6,110	5,490	6,470	5,770	6,350	5,660	180	3%

Hotels, restaurants and bars commentary

[Appendix Table A13](#) shows the number of jobs in the hotels, restaurants and bars sector, overall and by sub-sector, from December 2019 to December 2024.

The hotels, restaurants and bars sector had 5,660 jobs in December 2024, accounting for 10% of private sector jobs. The sub-sectors with the highest number of jobs were hotels and similar accommodation (1,670), licensed restaurants (1,300), beverage serving activities (1,030), and unlicensed restaurants and cafes (660).

There was an annual decrease of jobs in the sector of 100, a 2% decrease – more negative than the private sector annual increase of 0.2%. The only notable annual changes were a decrease of 140 jobs in hotels and similar accommodation, and an increase of 80 jobs in beverage serving activities.

Over the last five years, since December 2019, the total number of jobs in the sector increased by 180, a 3% increase – essentially the same as the 3.1% increase for the private sector. Three sub-sectors saw increases over the last five years: event catering and other food service activities increased by 210 jobs, licensed restaurants increased by 140 jobs, and take away food shops and mobile food stands increased by 80 jobs. The only notable decrease over this period was of 220 jobs in hotels and similar accommodation.

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

Sub-sector	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Passenger land transport excluding taxi operation	230	210	180	190	170	230	240	230	190	220	200	-30	-13%
Taxi operation	260	230	230	250	240	240	240	230	230	240	250	-10	-4%
Freight transport by road	210	180	200	210	220	230	220	220	220	230	220	10	5%
Removal services	70	60	70	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	10	14%
Water transport	70	60	50	50	50	80	70	90	70	80	70	0	0%
Air transport	90	80	80	70	70	90	100	100	90	100	100	10	11%
Support activities for transportation, except cargo handling	500	490	480	410	420	490	480	520	510	580	570	70	14%
Cargo handling; Warehousing and storage	280	250	180	190	200	230	200	220	220	240	220	-60	-21%
Postal and courier activities	440	430	480	460	480	500	580	440	430	400	420	-20	-5%
Transport and storage sector	2,140	1,990	1,940	1,890	1,930	2,160	2,200	2,130	2,060	2,160	2,130	-10	0%

Transport and storage commentary

[Appendix Table A14](#) shows the number of jobs in the transport and storage sector, overall and by sub-sector, from December 2019 to December 2024.

The transport and storage sector had 2,130 jobs in December 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 (570) and postal and courier activities (420).

There was an annual increase of 70 jobs, a 3% increase – higher than the private sector annual increase of 0.2%. 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 30 jobs an annual basis.

Over the last five years, since December 2019, there was essentially no change in jobs (down 10), a 0% change – lower than the 3.1% increase for the private sector. The notable sub-sector changes were an increase in support activities for transportation except cargo handling, up 70, and a decrease in cargo handling, warehousing and storage, down 60. Other changes over this period were of fewer than 40 jobs.

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

Sub-sector	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24	Five-year change	Five-year % change
Mining and quarrying; Demolition and site preparation	320	350	330	320	300	320	320	320	320	320	310	-10	-3%
Construction of buildings	1,420	1,430	1,520	1,590	1,570	1,610	1,540	1,560	1,490	1,420	1,330	-90	-6%
Civil engineering	200	210	200	200	190	230	220	220	200	210	210	10	5%
Electrical installation	660	670	690	740	720	720	770	790	770	760	720	60	9%
Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation	470	470	460	480	490	490	510	510	490	460	460	-10	-2%
Other construction installation	60	70	60	60	60	60	70	60	70	70	60	0	0%
Plastering	190	160	170	170	180	170	180	190	220	200	170	-20	-11%
Joinery installation	1,080	1,050	1,060	1,110	1,130	1,140	1,170	1,170	1,130	1,140	1,140	60	6%
Floor and wall covering	150	150	150	170	170	170	170	180	180	170	160	10	7%
Painting	400	400	390	410	410	400	410	420	430	420	440	40	10%
Glazing	110	120	120	140	150	130	130	120	110	110	100	-10	-9%
Other building completion and finishing	130	130	140	150	150	160	150	160	160	180	190	60	46%
Roofing activities	210	200	230	240	240	230	240	180	190	200	190	-20	-10%
Scaffold erection	110	120	130	140	140	160	150	160	170	190	190	80	73%
Other specialised construction activities	450	450	480	490	490	490	490	470	480	490	450	0	0%
Construction and quarrying sector	5,960	5,980	6,120	6,400	6,370	6,470	6,510	6,510	6,390	6,320	6,120	160	3%

Construction commentary

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

The construction and quarrying sector had 6,120 jobs in December 2024, accounting for 11% of private sector jobs. The sub-sectors with the highest number of jobs were construction of buildings (1,330), joinery installation (1,140), and electrical installation (720).

There was an annual decrease of 270 jobs, a 4% decrease – more negative than the private sector annual increase of 0.2%. Only notable sub-sector annual changes were decreases of 160 jobs in the construction of buildings, and 50 jobs in both electrical installation and plastering. Other sub-sectors saw changes of fewer than 40 jobs an annual basis.

Over the last five years, since December 2019, the sector has increased by 160 jobs, a 3% increase – essentially the same as the 3.1% increase for the private sector. The notable increases over this period were of 80 in scaffold erection, and 60 in each of electrical installation, joinery installation, and other building completion and finishing. The only notable decrease was in the construction of buildings, down 90. Other changes over this period were of fewer than 50 jobs.